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Flight inspection using drone in Japan And Details of ILS drone propeller modulation

Aeronautical Information and Flight Inspection Planning Office, JCAB



Overview of F/I drone implementation

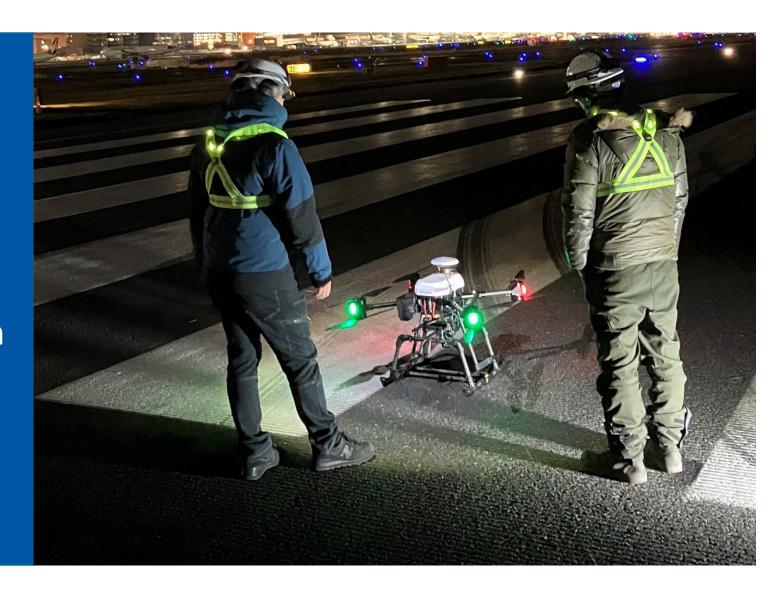
Preparing for ILS F/I drone implementation

Investigation of the propeller modulation effect.

Summary

1

Overview of F/I drone implementation





Overview of F/I drone implementation

- Purpose of using F/I drone.
 - a) Reducing the impact of flight inspections at congested airports
 - b) Reducing flight time (reducing CO2 and fuel consumption)
- ◆ Schedule

2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
I oneigeration of	specification document of drones for PAPI flight inspections	Procurement of drones for PAPI flight inspections	Evaluate PAPI flight inspection drones and start inspections	Procurement of flight insp		Evaluate ILS flight inspection drones and start inspections
			of drones	on document for ILS flight ections		

Evaluate

JUL 2024 ~ DEC 2024

@ CHUBU INT AIRPORT(NAGOYA)

Flight Inspection
DEC 2024~ FEB 2025
9PAPI @ TOKYO INT AIRPORT
4PAPI @ NARITA INT AIRPORT





Preparing for ILS F/I drone implementation





Preparing for ILS F/I drone implementation

◆ Important points for implementing F/I drone to ILS inspection.

Drone receiver data



Aircraft receiver data

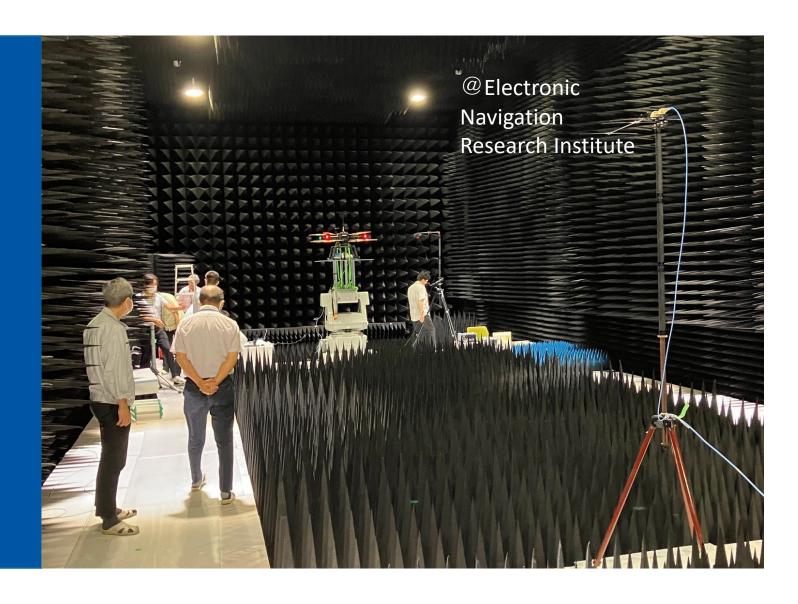
- ✓ Effects of drone propellers
- ✓ Differences of signal output between drone receivers and aircraft receivers

JCAB investigated the effects of propeller modulation.



3

Investigation of the propeller modulation effect.





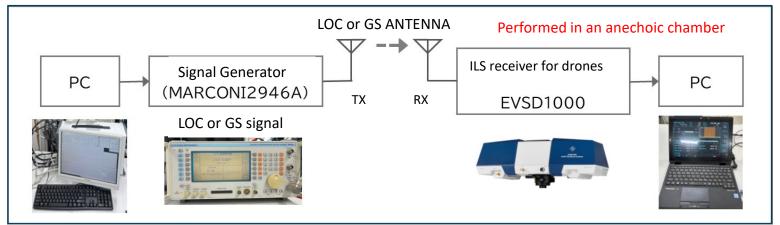


Figure 1: Equipment configuration diagram

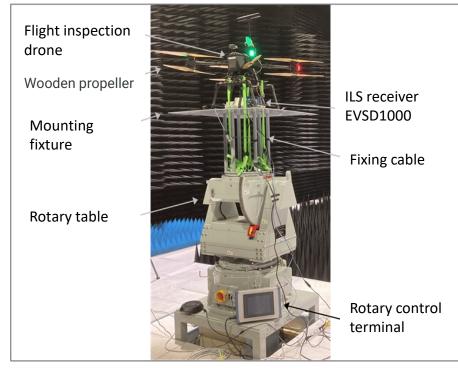


Figure 2: Drone installation status



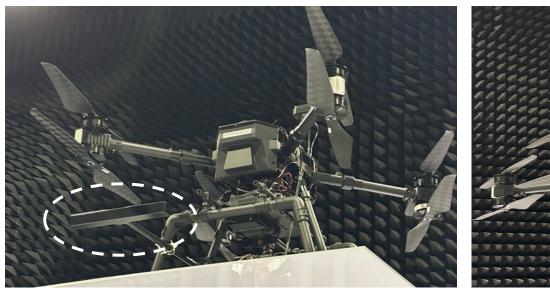




Figure 3: ILS antenna installation status (left: Front bottom, right: Top)





Figure 4: Propellers used (top: carbon, bottom: wood)

Propeller material: Carbon or wood

Propeller rotation rate: No rotation or 15% or 30% *15% equivalent to idling rotation speed * 30% equivalent to takeoff rotation speed

SG frequency: LOC 108.1MHz or 111.95MHz GS 329.15MHz or 335MHz

SG output : LOC $5\mu V$ or $6000\mu V$ GS $15\mu V$ or $2000\mu V$

DDM=0µA

Antenna location: Front bottom of drone or Top of drone



ID	Propeller	LOC/GS	Frequency (MHz)	Receiver Input	Propeller rotation rate	Antenna position	ID	Propeller	LOC/GS	Frequency (MHz)	Receiver Input	Propeller rotation rate	Antenna position
	ID1~3 Not included in the analysis				25				45.37	15%			
4		LOC	108.1	6000µV	30%	Front	26		GS	329.15	15µV	30%	Front bottom
5				5µV	No rotation		27				2000μV	15%	
6					30%		28					30%	
7			111.95	5µV	No rotation		29			335	15µV	15%	
8					30%		30					30%	
9					15%		31					30%	
10				6000µV	No rotation		32				2000μV	15%	
11					30%		33					30%	
12	25				15%		34	1201000	oden	108.1	5µV	15%	
13	Carbon	GS	329.15	15µV	No rotation		35	Wooden				30%	
14					15%		36				6000µV	15%	
15					30%		37					30%	
16				2000μV	No rotation		38				5μV 6000μV	15%	
17					15%		39		LOC			30%	
18					30%		40					15%	
19			335 -	15μV	No rotation		41					30%	
20					15%		42				5μV 6000μV	No rotation	
21					30%		43					15%	
22				2000µV	No rotation		44					30%	
23					15%		45					No rotation	
24					30%		46					15%	
							47					30%	

ID	Propeller	LOC/GS	Frequency (MHz)	Receiver Input	Propeller rotation rate	Antenna position
48	Wooden	GS	329.15	15μV	No rotation	
49					15%	
50					30%	
51				2000µV	No rotation	
52					15%	
53					30%	
54	Carbon			45.37	15%	Тор
55				15µV	30%	
56				2000µV	15%	
57					30%	
58	;	LOC	108.1	5µV	15%	
59					30%	
60				6000µV	15%	
61					30%	

Figure 5: Survey setting combination





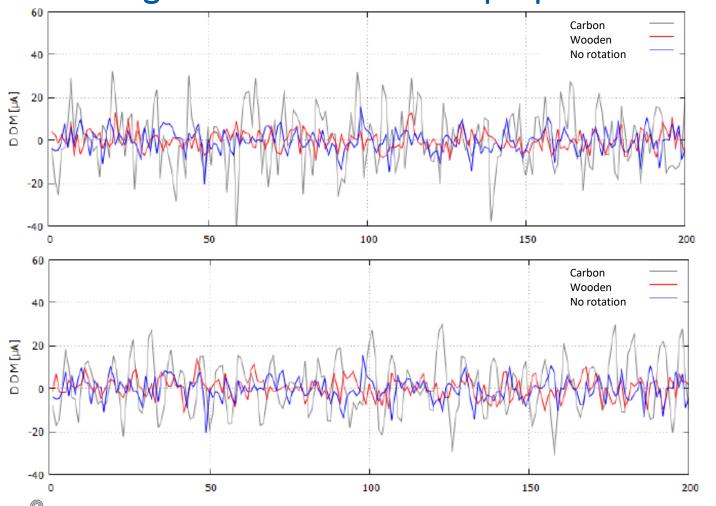


Figure 6: LOC 111.95MHz Receiver Input 5µV

Propeller rotation rate 30%(ID8/ID39)

☆Reference: The blue line is no rotation (ID7)

Figure 7: LOC 111.95MHz Receiver Input 5µV

Propeller rotation rate 15%(ID9/ID38)

※Reference: The blue line is no rotation (ID7)



[point]

When using a wooden propeller, the Deviation change is almost the same as when not rotating (i.e., it is almost unaffected by propeller modulation)

 There is no significant change due to the difference in propeller speed



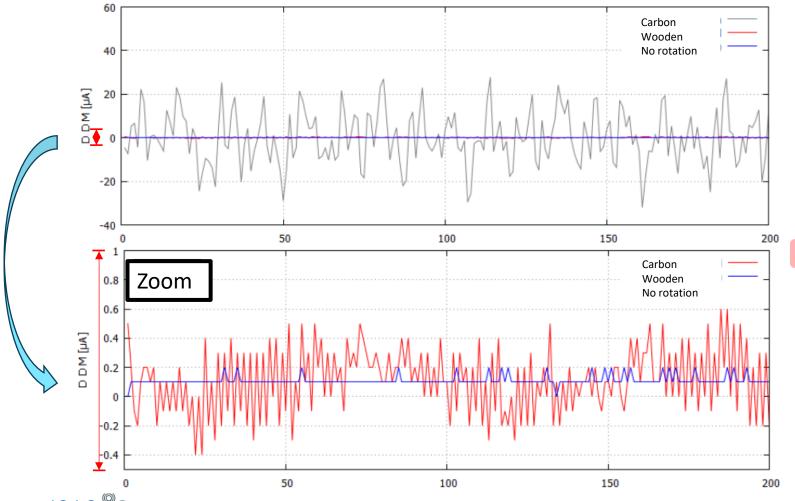


Figure 8: LOC 111.95MHz

Receiver Input 6000μV

Propeller rotation rate 30%(ID11/ID41)

☆ Reference: The blue line is no rotation (ID10)



[point]
Higher Receiver Input stabilizes the deviation



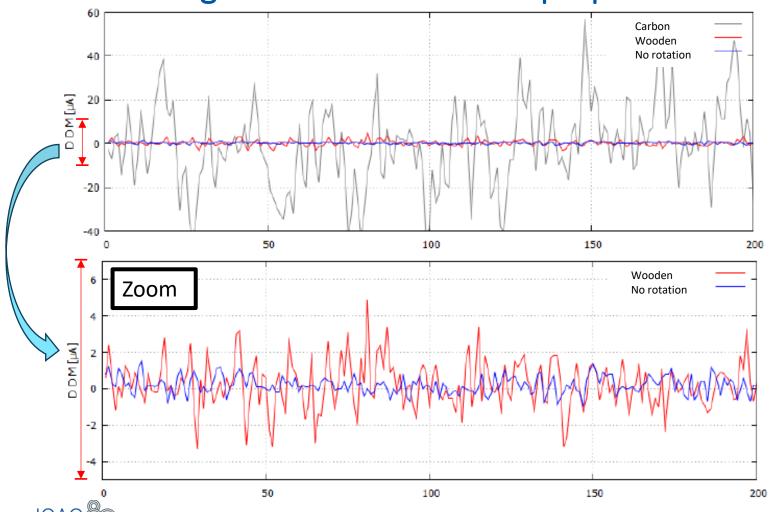


Figure 9: GS 329.15MHz Receiver Input 15μV Propeller rotation rate 30%(ID15/ID26)

[point]
Same as LOC

When using a wooden propeller, the Deviation change is almost the same as when not rotating (i.e., it is almost unaffected by propeller modulation)



Comparison of the front bottom antenna and the top antenna (LOC & GS)

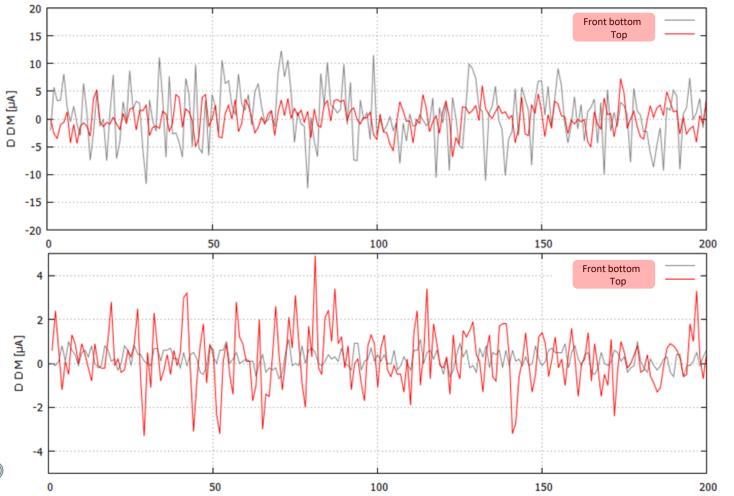


Figure 10: LOC 108.1MHz Receiver Input 5µV Propeller rotation rate 30% (ID35/ID44)

Figure 11:
GS 329.15MHz
Receiver Input 15µV
Propeller rotation rate 30%
(ID26/ID50)



Receiver deviation due to different antenna positions

[point]

LOC and GS gave opposite results

More research may be needed

Select the best location





Summary

Effect of propeller modulation

- ✓ Differences by antenna type wooden propellers ⇒ reduced propeller modulation (almost to zero)
- ✓ Differences due to propeller rotation speed There is no significant
- ✓ Differences due to receiver input

Receiver input: Low

The deviation: large

High

Small

The same for both carbon and wooden

✓ Differences due to antenna position more research may be needed

Disadvantages of wooden propellers: Durability - Needs to be replaced frequently



Thank You

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