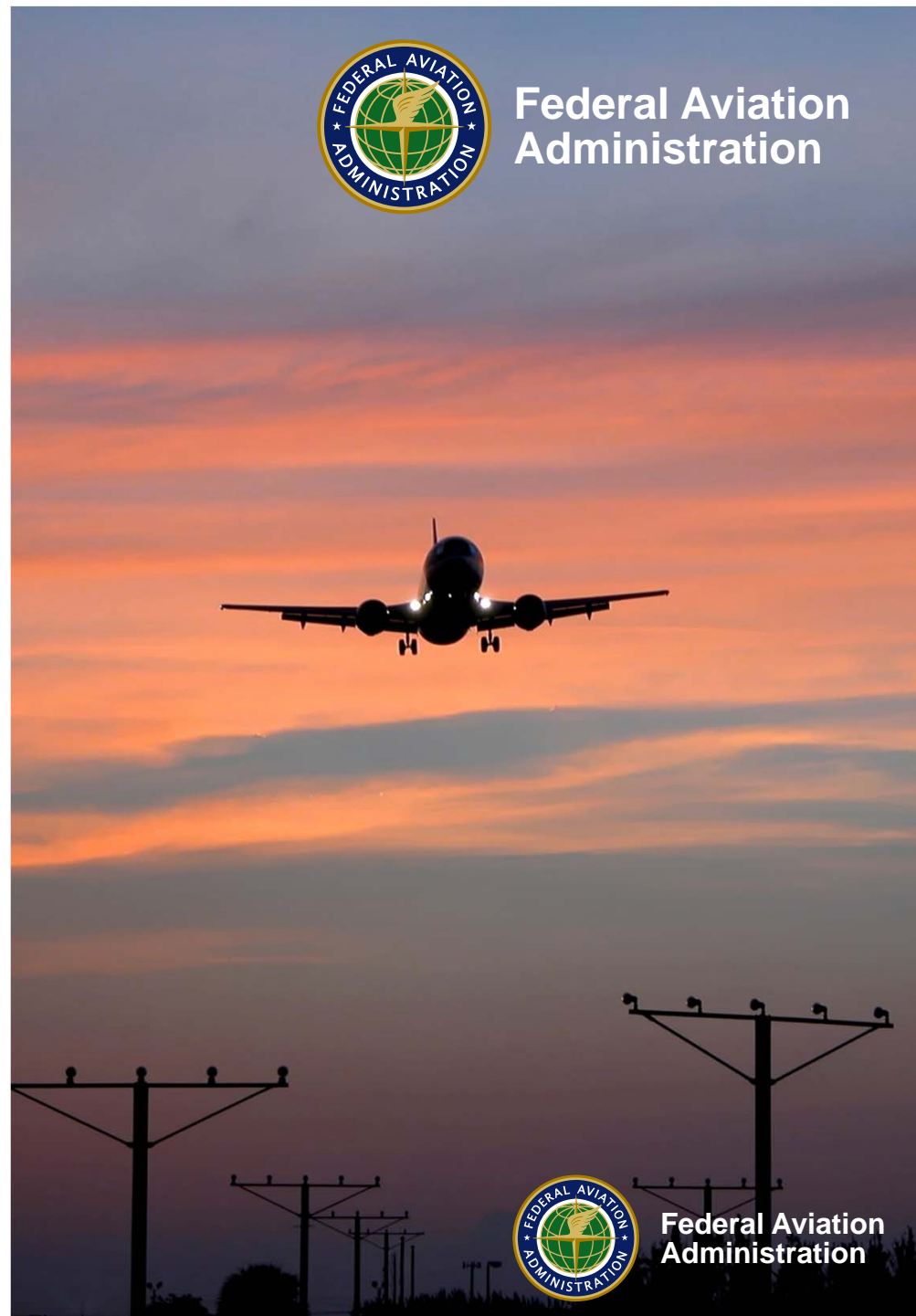


Overview of GNSS Flight Inspection

Presented to: ICAO Workshop on PBN
and GNSS Precision
Approach Operations

By: Bob Stuckert

Date: 17 August 2016



Why flight inspect?

- **Commissioning Inspection**
Ensure required equipment and procedure are safe initially
- **Periodic Inspection**
Ensure nothing has changed



Flight Inspection Objectives

- **Signal provides correct guidance**
- **Obstacle Clearance**
VDA, if provided, clears obstructions
- **Communications with ATC**
- **Procedure delivers aircraft to correct position for landing or autoland**
- **Lighting and marking is correct**
 - VGSI is coincident with glide path



GNSS Flight Inspection

- **Instead of validating the signal in space, we are validating the data used in the procedure design**
- **Valid data depends on accurate survey**
- **FAA survey specifications are contained in AC 150/5300-18B Change 1, 24 Feb 2014**
- **NGS website explains geodetic terms:**
<https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>



Is Datum Important?

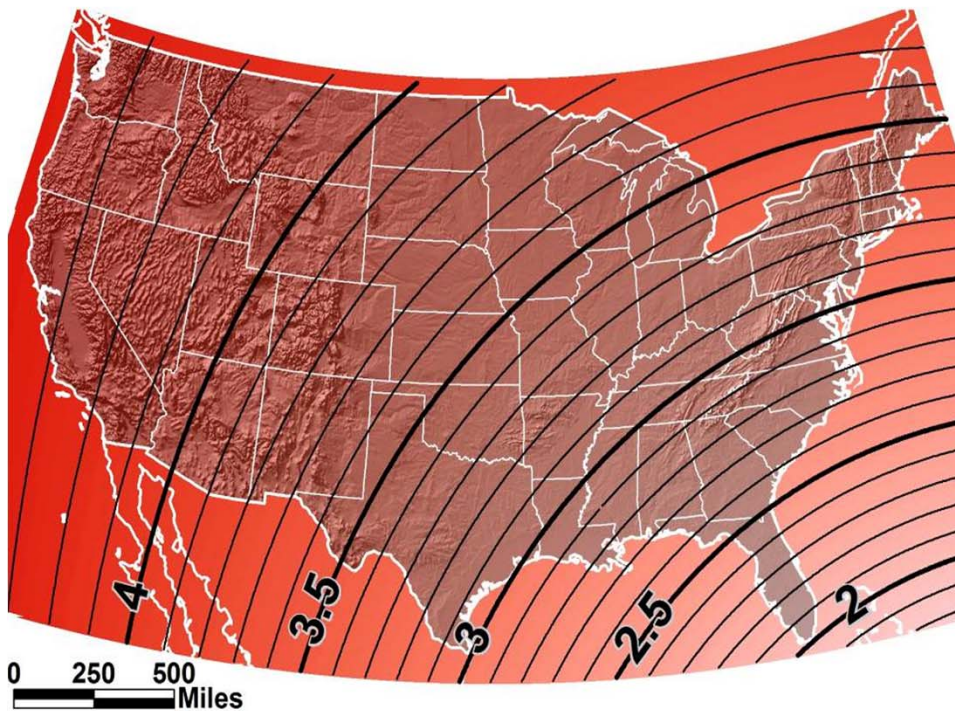
- For unaugmented GPS (i.e. LNAV approach procedures) and SBAS, the datum must closely align with WGS-84
- For GBAS, it is not as important because the procedure is uplinked on the VHF data broadcast
- The US uses NAD83 horizontal and NAVD88 vertical datum
 - This allows earth connected survey (i.e. survey in relation to brass survey monuments located throughout the country)
 - The datum was designed to provide waypoint coordinates compatible with WGS-84



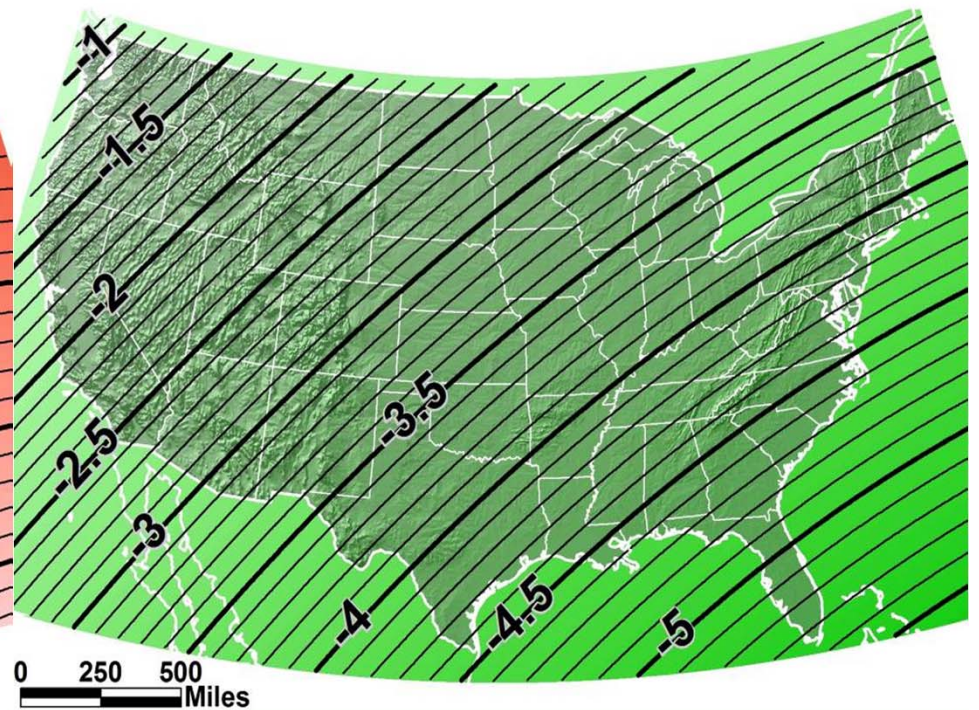
NAD83/NAVD88

Differences between NAD83/NAVD88 and WGS-84 result in the following errors:

Horizontal



Vertical



Unavoidable Errors

- **These errors must be considered in the error budget by the developers of PANS-OPS and TERPS procedure design criteria**
- **Flight inspection tolerances must tolerate them**
- **This is why the US tolerance for SBAS threshold crossing height (TCH) is +12 and -10 ft**



Coding Preflight Validation (CPV)

- **The paper forms legally define the flight procedure**
- **The database coding must match the paper forms**
- **CPV as a quality control measure continues to be needed**



WAAS CH 50102 W17A	APP CRS 175°	Rwy Idg 9801 TDZE 1282 Apt Elev 1295
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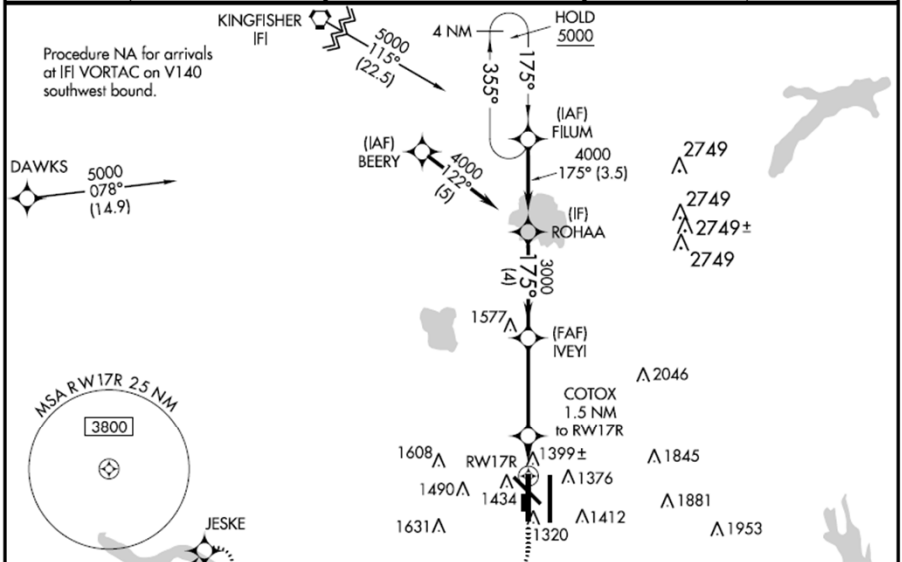
RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 17R

WILL ROGERS WORLD (OKC)

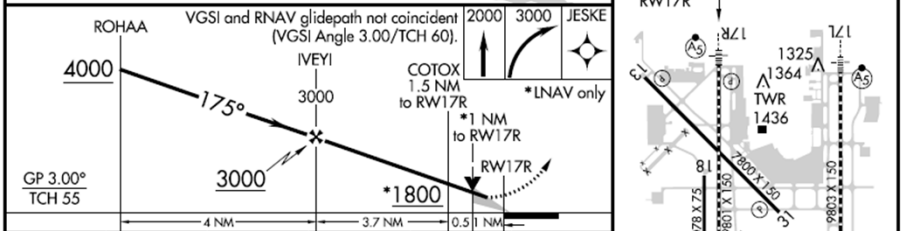
For uncompensated Baro-VNAV systems, LNAV/VNAV NA below -12°C (11°F) or above 54°C (130°F). DME/DME RNP-0.3 NA. For inop MALS, increase LPV Cat E visibility to RVR 4000, and increase LNAV/VNAV Cat E visibility to RVR 4500. Increase LNAV all Cats visibility to RVR 5500. Simultaneous approach authorized with Rwy 17L. LNAV procedure NA during simultaneous operations. Use of FD or AP providing RNAV track guidance required during simultaneous operations.

MALS R MISSED APPROACH: Climb to 2000 then climbing right turn to 3000 direct JESKE and hold.

ATIS 125.85	OKE CITY APP CON 124.6 266.8	ROGERS TOWER 119.35 269.45	GND CON 121.9 348.6	CLNC DEL 124.35
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ELEV 1295	TDZE 1282
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CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E
LPV DA		1482/24	200 (200-½)		
LNAV/VNAV DA		1598/26	316 (400-¾)		
LNAV MDA	1660/24	378 (400-½)	1660/35	378 (400-¾)	
CIRCLING	1740-1 445 (500-1)	1760-1 465 (500-1)	1960-1¼ 665 (700-1¾)	2000-2¼ 705 (800-2¼)	2240-3 945 (1000-3)

TDZ/CL Rwy 35R
MIRL Rwy 13-31
HIRL Rwys 17L-35R and 17R-35L

SC-1, 21 JUL 2016 to 18 AUG 2016



CPV Detects Coding Errors

For a one year period (June 2015-2016):

Procedure Type	Number	Coding Errors	%
RNAV (GPS)	669	39	5.8%
RNAV(RNP)	64	2	3.1%
ILS/LOC	274	29	10.6%
SID/STAR	415	15	3.6%



Common Errors

- **Segment course and distance**
- **Waypoint Latitude/Longitude**
 - FTP in FAS data**
- **Waypoint name differs**
- **Files missing**
- **Wrong state coded when procedure crosses state lines**
 - Paper record shows same state as airport**
 - FMS can't find waypoint unless coded state is correct**



CPV Process

- **Manual comparison until automation is updated:**
- **The following items are compared:**
 - **Waypoint names and LAT/LON**
 - **Leg course/distance**
 - **Leg type (ARINC 424 path terminator)**
 - **FO/FB**
 - **Direction of turn**
 - **Speed**
 - **Magnetic Variation**



CPV Process

FAS DATA BLOCK INFORMATION

DATA FIELD

OPERATION TYPE
SBAS SERVICE PROVIDER IDENTIFIER
AIRPORT IDENTIFIER
RUNWAY
APPROACH PERFORMANCE DESIGNATOR
ROUTE INDICATOR
REFERENCE PATH DATA SELECTOR
REFERENCE PATH IDENTIFIER (APPROACH ID)
LTP/FTP LATITUDE
LTP/FTP LONGITUDE
LTP/FTP ELLIPSOIDAL HEIGHT
FPAP LATITUDE
FPAP LONGITUDE
THRESHOLD CROSSING HEIGHT (TCH)
TCH UNITS SELECTOR (METERS OR FEET USED)
GLIDEPATH ANGLE (GPA)
COURSE WIDTH AT THRESHOLD
LENGTH OFFSET
HORIZONTAL ALERT LIMIT (HAL)
VERTICAL ALERT LIMIT (VAL)

DATA

0
0
KASJ
RW19
0

0
W19A
361813.3440N
0771015.8160W
-00147
361644.1520N
0771012.8310W
00036.3
F
03.00
106.75
1384
40.0
50.0

CRC REMAINDER

47E4C3F6

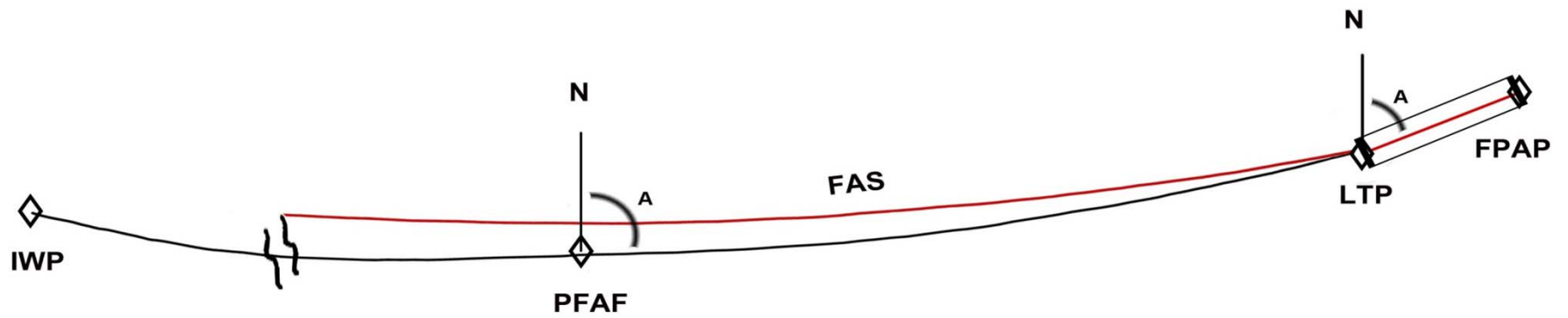


CPV Process

- **For approach procedures with FAS data block, PFAF-LTP course must match LTP-FPAP**
- **If it doesn't, the pilot's CDI will shift off center at the PFAF when guidance switches to the FAS data**

Prior to this check, we rejected a procedure during flight validation in which the CDI deflected full scale at the PFAF





CPV Process

- **Coding packed for aircraft FMS use is flown using PC simulation software provided by Universal and Collins**
- **Complex procedures are flown in full scale Level C or D flight simulators: Boeing 737 and Airbus A300**
 - **RF segments (curved path)**
 - **Higher than standard descent gradients**
 - **Multiple altitude and/or airspeed restrictions**
 - **Waiver to FAA criteria**
 - **Intermediate segment offset from final segment**



SBAS Flight Inspection

Objectives:

Approach delivers aircraft to a position from which a landing can be made

Obstacle clearance

34:1 surface must be clear for 200 HAT LPV procedure

Flight Inspection is not required for segments at or above Minimum IFR Altitudes

Communications

Flight Inspection is not required if there are existing procedures in the same area at the same or lower altitudes.



WAAS CH 50102 W17A	APP CRS 175°	Rwy Idg 9801 TDZE 1282 Apt Elev 1295
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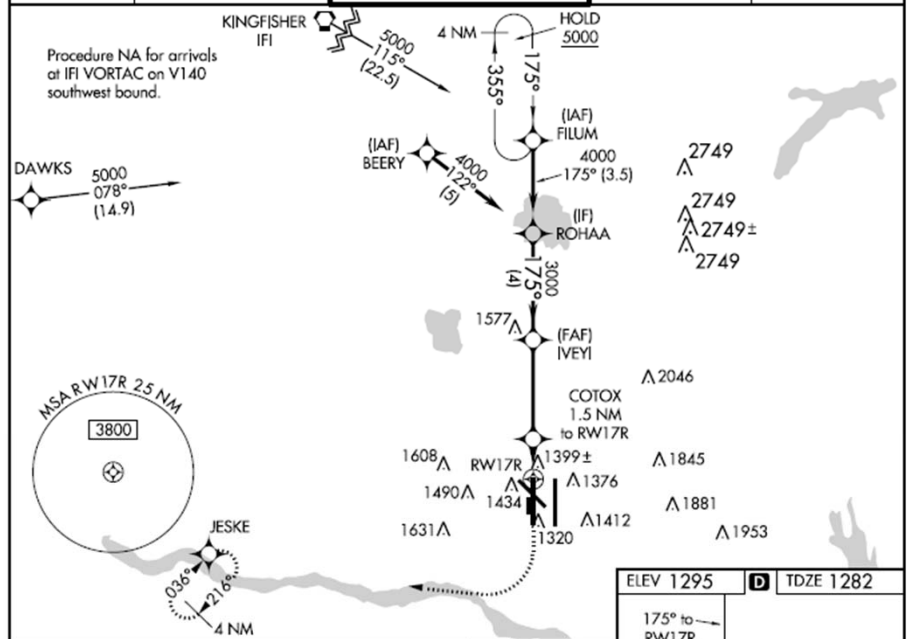
RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 17R

WILL ROGERS WORLD (OKC)

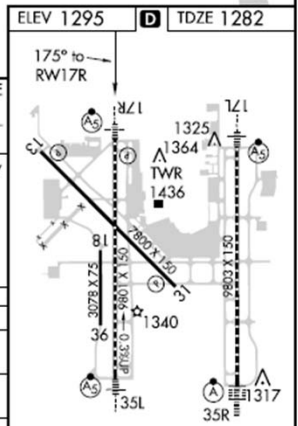
▼ For uncompensated Baro-VNAV systems, LNAV/VNAV NA below -12°C (11°F) or above 54°C (130°F). DME/DME RNP-0.3 NA. For inop MALSR, increase LPV Cat E visibility to RVR 4000, and increase LNAV/VNAV Cat E visibility to RVR 4500. ASR Increase LNAV all Cats visibility to RVR 5500. Simultaneous approach authorized with Rwy 17L. LNAV procedure NA during simultaneous operations. Use of FD or AP providing RNAV track guidance required during simultaneous operations.

MALSR
MISSED APPROACH: Climb to 2000 then climbing right turn to 3000 direct JESKE and hold.

ATIS 125.85	OKE CITY APP CON 124.6 266.8	ROGERS TOWER 119.35 269.45	GND CON 121.9 348.6	CLNC DEL 124.35
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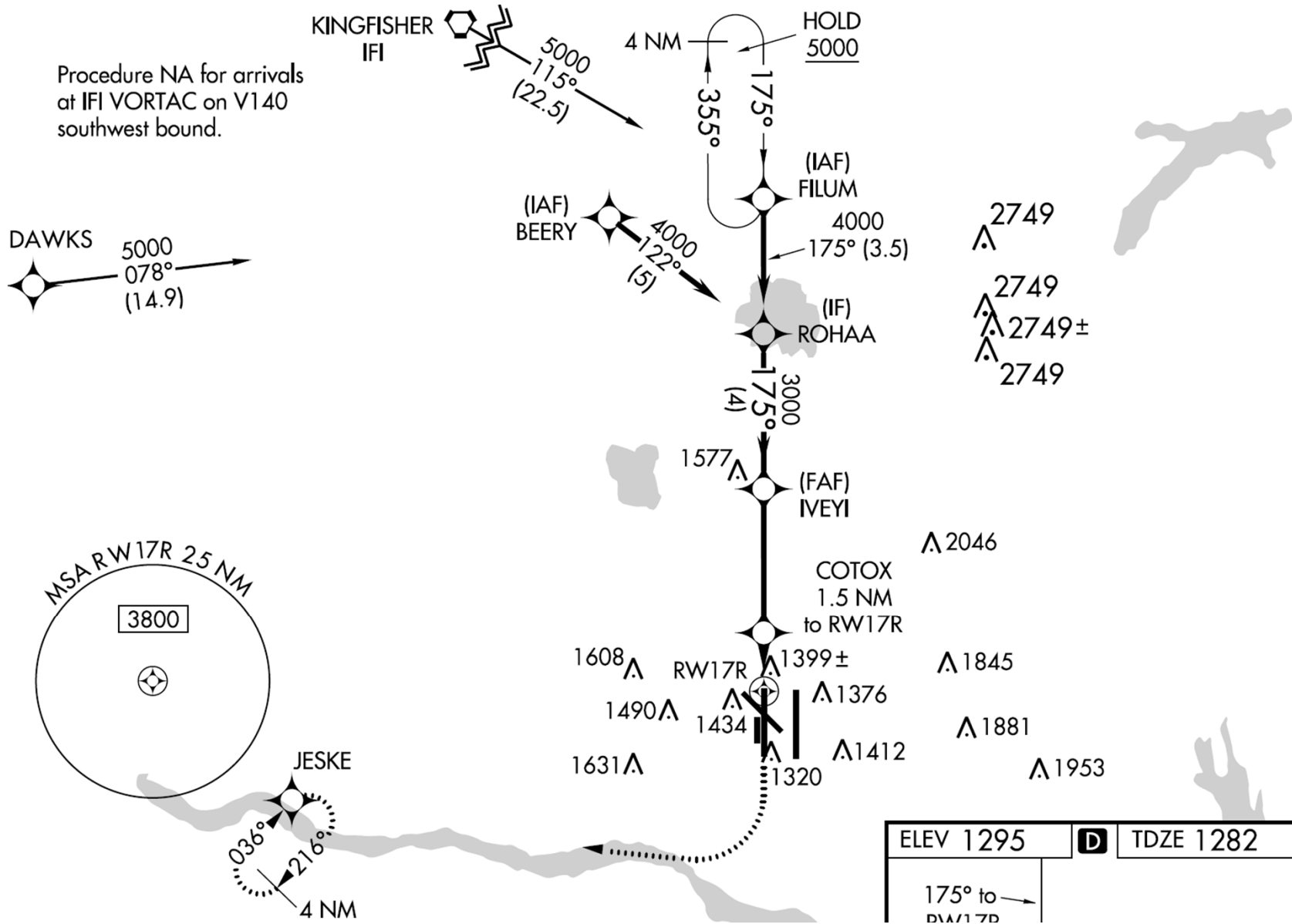
ROHAA		VGS1 and RNAV glidepath not coincident (VGS1 Angle 3.00/TCH 60).		2000	3000	JESKE
4000		175°		COTOX 1.5 NM to RW17R		*LNAV only
GP 3.00°		3000		*1 NM to RW17R		
TCH 55		4 NM		0.5 NM		
CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E	
LPV DA		1482/24	200 (200-½)			
LNAV/VNAV DA		1598/26	316 (400-¾)			
LNAV MDA	1660/24	378 (400-½)	1660/35	378 (400-¾)		
CIRCLING	1740-1 445 (500-1)	1760-1 465 (500-1)	1960-1¾ 665 (700-1¾)	2000-2¼ 705 (800-2¼)	2240-3 945 (1000-3)	

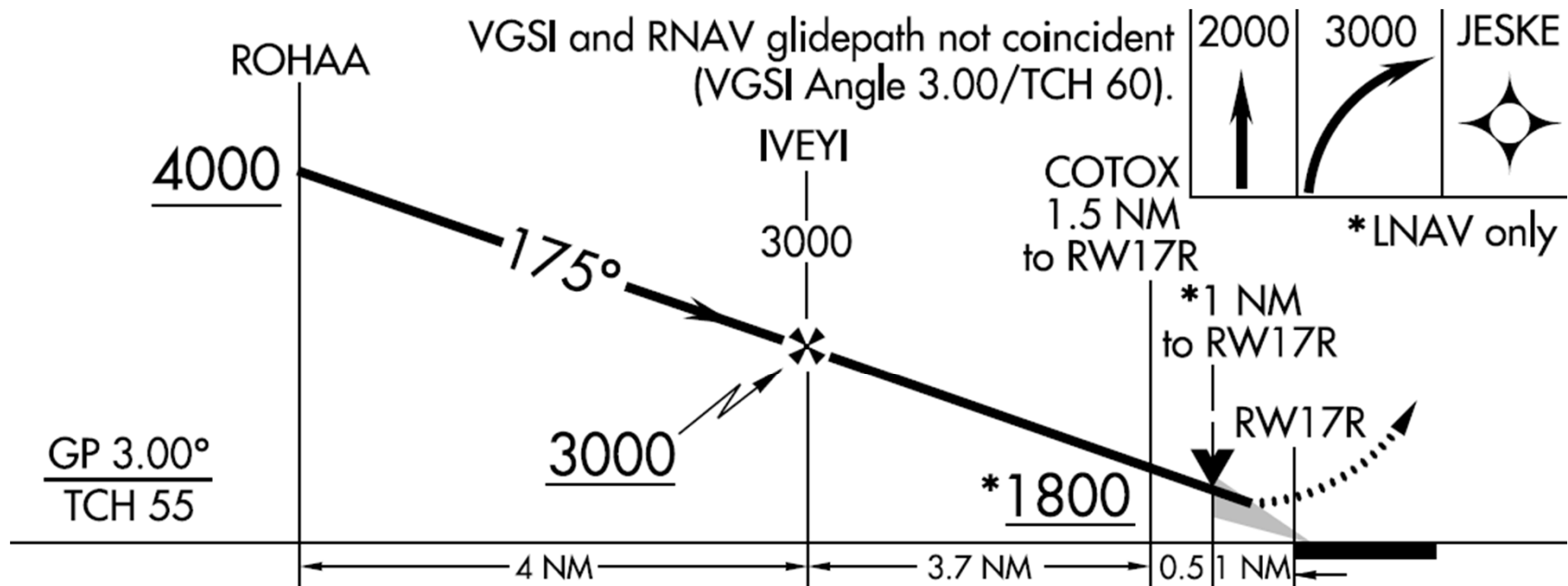


TDZ/CL Rwy 35R
MIRL Rwy 13-31
HIRL Rwys 17L-35R and 17R-35L



Procedure NA for arrivals at IFI VORTAC on V140 southwest bound.





CATEGORY	A	B	C	D	E
LPV DA		1482/24	200 (200-½)		
LNAV/ VNAV DA		1598/26	316 (400-⅝)		
LNAV MDA	1660/24	378 (400-½)	1660/35	378 (400-¾)	
C CIRCLING	1740-1 445 (500-1)	1760-1 465 (500-1)	1960-1¾ 665 (700-1¾)	2000-2¼ 705 (800-2¼)	2240-3 945 (1000-3)

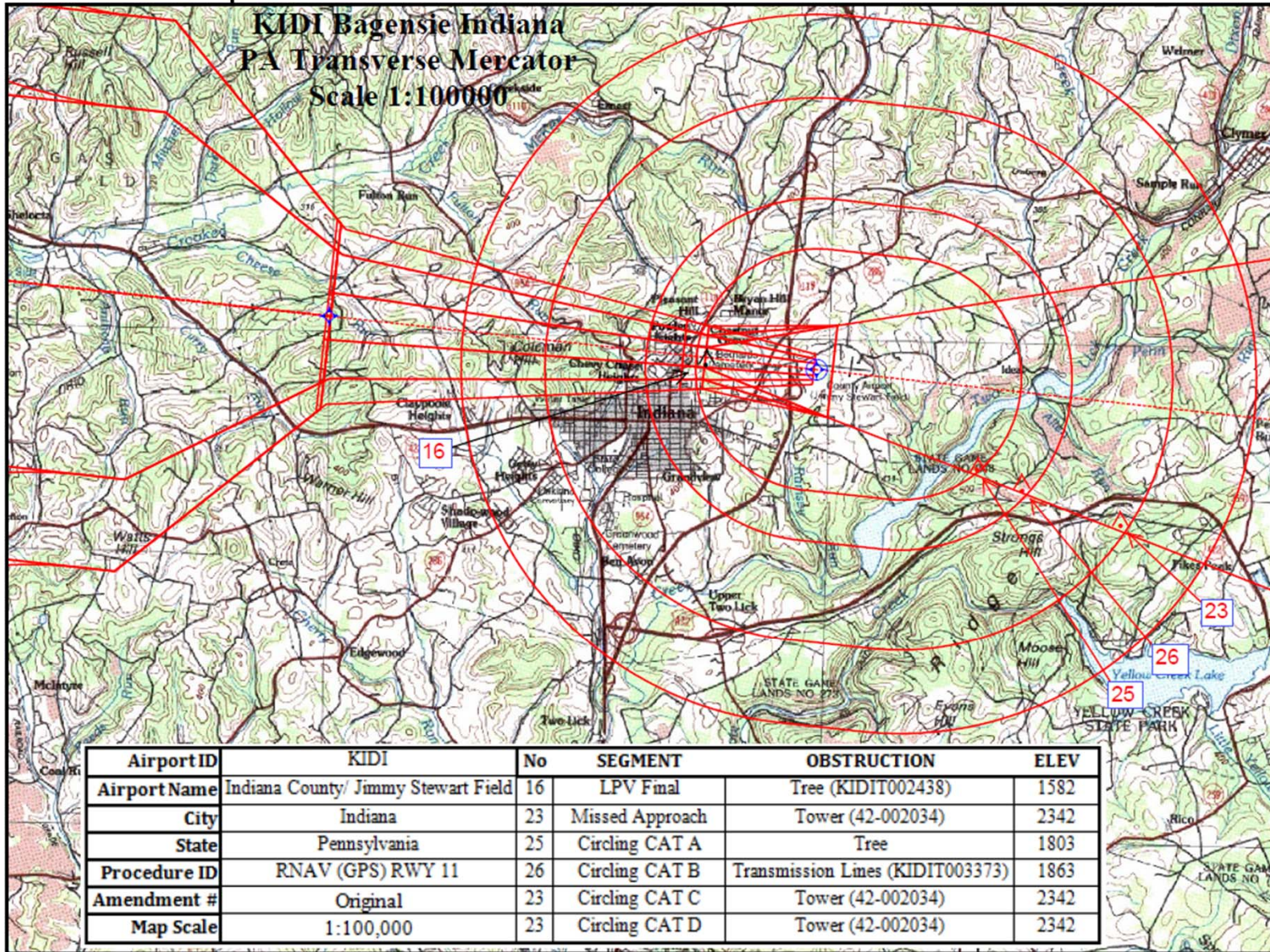


STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURE DATA RECORD										
PART - A OBSTRUCTION DATA										
1. APP SEGMENT	FROM	TO	OBSTRUCTION	COORDINATES	ELEV. MSL	ROC	ALT. ADJUSTMENTS		MIN. ALT.	
FEEDER	IFI VORTAC	FILUM	1. TOWER (40-002238)	354338.00N/0975231.00W	2045 (5D)	1000	AT1955		5000	
			2. TERRAIN	354124.00N/0975012.00W	1359 (1400)	AS1500		2900		
FEEDER	DAWKS	BEERY	3. TOWER (40-002260)	353649.00N/0975221.00W	2282 (5D)	1000	AT1718		5000	
			4. TERRAIN	353621.00N/0980030.00W	1424 (1400)	AS1500		2900		
INITIAL	BEERY	ROHAA	5. TOWER (40-020546)	353413.06N/0974125.32W	1538 (2C)	1000	AT1462		4000	
			6. TERRAIN	353336.00N/0973412.00W	1231 (1200)	AS1500		2700		
INITIAL	FILUM	ROHAA	7. TANK (40-001105)	353500.00N/0973507.00W	1451 (2C)	1000	AT1549		4000	
			8. TERRAIN	353239.00N/0973418.00W	1241 (1200)	AS1500		2700		
INTERMEDIATE	ROHAA	IVEYI	9. TOWER (40-000766)	352953.00N/0973710.00W	1577 (1A)	500	AT923		3000	
			10. TERRAIN	352924.00N/0973530.00W	1267 (1300)	AS1500		2800		
FINAL: LPV	IVEYI	RW17R					ASC		1482/200	
FINAL: LNAV/VNAV	IVEYI	RW17R	11. TREE	352449.00N/0973608.00W	1399 (2C)	PDA	MA18 AC20		1598/316	
FINAL: LNAV	IVEYI	COTOX/1.50 NM TO RW17R	12. TOWER (40-001587)	352847.46N/0973630.06W	1536 (2C)	250			1800	
2. PROCEDURE TURN										
3. MISSED APPROACH	MAP:	DA / DA / RW17R	JESKE	13. TANK (KOKC0029)	352357.93N/0973719.94W	1434 (1B)	ASC	AC10		3000
	ELEV:	1314/1467/1560		14. TOWER (40-001025)	352326.80N/0974524.69W	1710 (1A)	1000			2800
				15. TERRAIN	352309.00N/0974109.00W	1395 (1400)		AS1500		2900
4. CIRCLING AREA										
CATEGORY A	DISTANCE	HT. ABV. ARPT.								
	1.3 NM	REQUIRED	350	ACTUAL	445	16. TOWER (40-020361)	352353.42N/0973600.87W	1436 (1A)	300	1740
CATEGORY B	1.5 NM		450		465	16. TOWER (40-020361)	352353.42N/0973600.87W	1436 (1A)	300	HAA 1760
CATEGORY C	1.7 NM		450		665	17. TOWER (40-001570)	352445.00N/0974027.00W	1608 (5D)	300	AC50 1960
CATEGORY D	2.3 NM		550		705	18. TOWER (40-002667)	352218.00N/0974027.00W	1631 (5D)	300	AC50 2000
CATEGORY E	4.5 NM		550		945	19. TOWER (40-000009)	352314.00N/0972957.00W	1881 (1D)	300	AC50 2240
5. MINIMUM SAFE ALTITUDES										
PRIMARY NAVAID: RW17R										
SECTOR	OBSTRUCTION	BRG/DIST	ELEVATION (MSL)	M S A	SECTOR	OBSTRUCTION	BRG/DIST	ELEVATION (MSL)	M S A	
360-360	TWR (40-000866)	029/10.3	2749 (4D)	3800						
CITY AND STATE		ELEVATION: 1295		FACILITY		PROCEDURE AND AMENDMENT NO:			REGION	
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK		AIRPORT NAME: WILL ROGERS WORLD		RNAV		RNAV (GPS) Y RWY 17R, AMDT 4A, 06/23/2016			ASW	



79°15'0"W

**KIDI Bagensie Indiana
PA Transverse Mercator
Scale 1:100000**



SBAS Flight Inspection

- **FAS Data Block Validation**
 - For SBAS, this data is in the FMS database
 - Landing Threshold Point (LTP) and Flight Path Alignment Point (FPAP) define the approach course
 - LTP ellipsoid height and threshold crossing height define the GNSS elevation that the glidepath crosses runway threshold



FAS Data Block

DATA FIELD

OPERATION TYPE
SBAS SERVICE PROVIDER IDENTIFIER
AIRPORT IDENTIFIER
RUNWAY
APPROACH PERFORMANCE DESIGNATOR
ROUTE INDICATOR
REFERENCE PATH DATA SELECTOR
REFERENCE PATH IDENTIFIER (APPROACH ID)
LTP/FTP LATITUDE
LTP/FTP LONGITUDE
LTP/FTP ELLIPSOIDAL HEIGHT
FPAP LATITUDE
FPAP LONGITUDE
THRESHOLD CROSSING HEIGHT (TCH)
TCH UNITS SELECTOR (METERS OR FEET USED)
GLIDEPATH ANGLE (GPA)
COURSE WIDTH AT THRESHOLD
LENGTH OFFSET
HORIZONTAL ALERT LIMIT (HAL)
VERTICAL ALERT LIMIT (VAL)

CRC REMAINDER

DATA

0
0
KOKC
RW17R
0
Y
0
W17A
352421.4190N
0973620.6020W
+03640
352244.5000N
0973620.5100W
00055.0
F
03.00
106.75
0000
40.0
35.0

E4F62C96



SBAS Tolerances

Horizontal Protection Level (HPL)	≤ 40 meters
Vertical protection Level (VPL)	≤ 35 meters (200-249 DA)
	≤ 50 meters (≥ 250 DA)
CRC Remainder	Perfect Match
Course Alignment	± 0.1 degrees of true course
Glide Path Alignment	± 0.09 degrees
Threshold Crossing Height	+12 ft / -10 ft



SBAS Data Logging

These parameters are documented in the Intermediate and Final Approach Segments and whenever anomalies are found:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Expected Value</u>
HPL	≤ 40 meters
VPL	≤ 50 meters (≤ 35 for 200 DA)
HDOP/VDOP	1.0 – 1.5
Healthy Satellites	4 GPS & 1 GEO minimum
Tracked Satellites	4 GPS & 1 GEO minimum
Geostationary Satellite SNR	≥ 30 dB/Hz
Sensor Status	SBAS



GBAS Flight Inspection

Ground checks

PVT mode enabled

VDB power decreased to alarm level

**VDB signal strength, interference, LPL, VPL, FAS data block
(message type 4), facility information (message type 2)**

**Pilot checks each GBAS channel to insure course guidance is
available and RPI is correct**

VDB dual channel, if installed



GBAS Airborne Checks

- **Coverage**

23 nm at 2500 ft above VDB antenna

2500 ft level run from 20 nm

5 approaches from 20 nm thru runway threshold

Bracket above and below GP

Bracket left and right of centerline

Runway rollout



GBAS Airborne Checks

- **Polarization**
 - **VDB may be horizontally (GBAS/H) or elliptically (GBAS/E) polarized**
- **FAS Data Block Validation**
 - **For GBAS, this data is part of the VHF Data Broadcast**
 - **Landing Threshold Point (LTP) and Flight Path Alignment Point (FPAP) define the approach course**
 - **LTP ellipsoid height and threshold crossing height define the GNSS elevation that the glidepath crosses runway threshold**



FAS Data Block

18 data elements that define the final approach course and glide path:

Operation Type	0		
Airport Identifier	KIAH		
Runway	RW08L		
Approach Performance Designator	1		
Reference Path Data Selector	2		
Reference Path Identifier	GBZU		
LTP Latitude	3000025.7780N		
LTP Longitude	0952131.6470W		
LTP Ellipsoid Height	+00005		
FPAP Latitude	300025.8600N		
FPAP Longitude	0951949.0300W		
Threshold Crossing Height	00059.0		
TCH Units Selector (Meters or Feet)	F		
Glide Path Angle (GPA)	03.00	Length Offset	00008
Course width at Threshold	106.75	CRC Remainder	0AB8904E
GBAS Service Provider	14		



GBAS Tolerances

Reference Path Identifier	Exact Match
FAS Data CRC	Exact Match
Glide path Angle	+/- 0.05 degrees
Lateral Alignment	+/- 0.1 degree true course
Threshold Crossing height	+/- 2 meters
Message Type 4 Alert Limits	
FAS Lateral Alert Limit	40 meters
FAS Vertical Alert Limit	10 meters
	Values apply at 200 ft DA to LTP
Coverage	HP VP
CCW Orbit	-78 dBm -86 dBm
CW Orbit	-81 dBm -85 dBm
Inbound	-87 dBm -93 dBm
Outbound	-80 dBm -74 dBm



Interference

Interference must not cause an out-of-tolerance condition or loss of GBAS data continuity.



GBAS Issues

Problem: Receivers don't report signal strength

Solution: Pay for red label (not certified for IFR use) receiver

Collins GNLU-955M signal strength step size is 1 dB

A competing receiver could only provide 6 dB steps

Problem: Signal strength is difficult to calibrate. Ground measurements differ from those in flight. Radiation pattern is not symmetrical.

Solution: We calibrated in flight for azimuths 0, 90, 180, 270



Future Enhancements

FIAPA (Flight Inspection Airborne Processor Application) is the FAA's next generation flight inspection system. It will be used for ground based flight inspection starting in March 2017.

FIAPA has three GNSS/SBAS sensors: Collins GPS-4000S, Collins GNLU-955M, and Spectra Precision ProFlex 800

FIAPA analyzes deviation outputs, eliminating the need to place the GBAS ground facility in PVT mode.

FIAPA will be enhanced to analyze GAST-D (CAT II/III) by June 2018.



FAA Academy Classes

The following classes are offered in the next year:

15310001 Basic PANS-OPS

Introduction and Ground Based Nav aids

5 weeks; 3 April – 5 May 2017; \$5615

15320002 PBN PANS-OPS – RNAV & RNP

3 weeks; 5-23 June 2017; \$3963

15300051 Airspace System Inspection Pilot/Tech

3 weeks; 23 Jan – 10 Feb 2017; \$6514



Basic PANS-OPS

**For design of instrument approach procedures and evaluation/
approval of procedures**

Content

**ICAO Documentation (PANS-OPS, Doc 8168, Construction
Manual, Charting Manual, Annex 4, 10, 11, 14)**

General Criteria

Non-Precision Approach

Precision Approach

Conventional Instrument Departures

Helicopter Procedures



PBN PANS-OPS

For design or evaluation of RNAV/GNSS/RNP based procedures.

Content

Area Navigation

GNSS

Vertical Navigation (VNAV)

Augmented GNSS (SBAS, GBAS)

RNP

RNAV/GNSS/RNP Departures

Flight Validation of Procedures



International Flight Inspection

Covers basic procedures from US Flight Inspection Manual

This is a non-flying course, not including Automated Flight Inspection System. It includes laboratory exercises.

Content

Radar principles

ASR and PAR Flight Inspection Methods

Non-Directional Beacons

VORTAC Principles, Data Analysis, Methods, and Planning

GPS System Flight Inspection



International Flight Inspection

Content (Continued)

Non-Directional Beacons

Localizer and Glide Slope Principles

ILS Flight Inspection Methods and Planning

Marker Beacons

Instrument Approach Procedures

Airport Lighting Systems

NOTAMS



FAA Academy Classes

Classes are taught in English

Classes may be presented at your location

International Training website:

<https://www.academy.jccbi.gov/catalog/international/contents/TERPS.html>

Contact: steve.blue@faa.gov



Questions?

