WAAS NOTICES TO AIRMEN OPERATIONAL CONCEPT

Jimmy Snow Consultant to WAAS Program Office June 25, 2008



FAA Satellite Navigation Vision



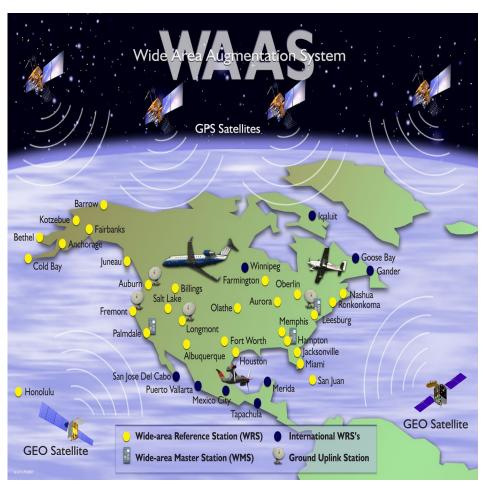






WAAS Architecture











38 Reference Stations

3 Master Stations

4 Ground
Earth Stations



2 Geostationary Satellite Links



2 Operational Control Centers

WAAS Phases:



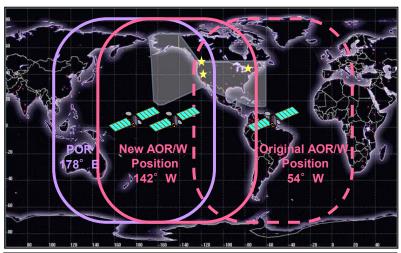
- Phase I: IOC (July 2003)
 - Provided LNAV/VNAV/Limited LPV Capability
- Phase II: Full LPV (2003 2008)
 - Improved LPV availability in CONUS and Alaska
 - Consists of additional WRS, hardware updates, software optimization, improved human factors, and GEO replacement
- Phase III: Full LPV-200 (Cat I ILS Equivalent) Performance (2009 2013)
 - Development, modifications, and enhancements to include tech refresh
 - Steady state operations and maintenance
- Phase IV: Dual Frequency Operations (2014 2028)
 - Scheduled to align with DoD's GPS Modernization Program (L5)
 - Provide additional protection against unintentional GPS interference
 - Will significantly improve availability and continuity during severe solar activity
 - WAAS will continue to support current single frequency users

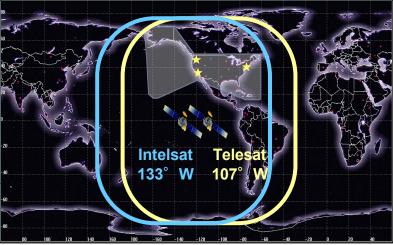


GEO Satellite Improvements:



- IOC WAAS (Commissioned system) utilized two Inmarsat satellites
 - Provided single satellite coverage over the majority of the U.S.
 - Inmarsat satellites removed from operational WAAS July 2007
- Replacement satellites launched in 2005
- Intelsat (Galaxy XV)
 - Operational November 2006 (Datalink Only)
- Telesat Canada (Anik F1R)
 - Operational July 2007, for corrections & ranging

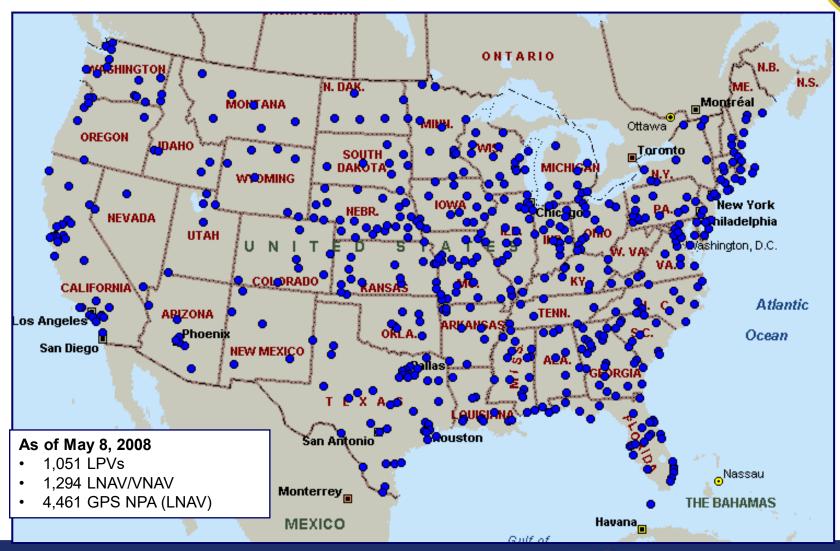






Airports with WAAS Approaches

(LPV and/or LNAV/VNAV minima)





Summary of RNAV - Minima



MISSED APPROACH: Climb to 4400

SAN ANGELO RADIO

122,25 255,4

RNAV (GPS) RWY 27 SAN ANGELO REGIONAL/MATHIS FIELD (SJT)

121,9 348,6

Procedure NA for arrivals at EVILE via V76 eastbound Procedure NA for arrivals at WATOR via V76 westbound. Procedure NA for arrivals at SJT VORTAC via V77.

direct HEXPE and hold

LNAV - Lateral Navigation

Formerly the GPS 'straight-in' minima LNAV is a Non-Precision Approach (NPA)

LNAV/VNAV – Lateral Navigation & Vertical Navigation

Minima for Baro-VNAV, or WAAS avionics

LPV - Localizer Performance with Vertical Guidance

WAAS

S a	vionics mir	nima	HEXPE SUBSECTION A NIM 4400 HEXPE **INAV only	Λ ²⁸⁷⁵ UTAZ 4 NM Holding Patter	Rwy 18 ldg 7160' A1921 81 A 2025 RW21 1921± 1DZE 1906		
L	PV DA		2156-34	250 (300-¾)		034°+ 214°	800 TWR 1990 ★ ® 8 8 8
	NAV/ NAV DA		2325-11/2	419 (500-1½)		GS TCF	3.00° 2043 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
LI	NAV MDA	2340-¾	434 (500-¾)	2340-1½ 434 (500-1½		0-1½ (43.430) (561) (61)	7-1½) REIL Rwys 18 and 21 0 1-2 HIRL Rwy 3-21 0
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS SAN ANGELO REGIN							IGELO REGIONAL/MATHIS FIELD (SJT)



WAAS CH **81817 W21A** APP CRS Rwy Idg **5939** TDZE **1906** Apt Elev **1919**

128.45 319.0

T DME/DME RNP-0.3 NA. BARO VNAV NA below -18°C (0°F).

SAN ANGELO APP CON

125.35 354.1

Inoperative table does not apply to LPV, LNAV/VNAV all Cats and ASR LNAV Cat C. Circling Rwy 9 and 36 NA at night.

MATHIS TOWER *

118.3 ((CTAF) 284.

RNAV (GPS) RWY 21

New WAAS Procedures:



LPV-200' Minimum

- Minimum decision height of new LPV approaches lowered 250' → 200'
- First approach published in June 2006 (ATL)
- Will re-evaluate LPVs' for lower decision height after flight inspection aircraft upgrade (2011)

LP Approach

- Flown like a Localizer approach
- Can be developed at approaches that fail to meet LPV criteria due to obstacle clearance surface (OCS) penetrations (same TERPS for ILS)
- Criteria development in formal coordination; Publication starting in 2008
- Unlike an ILS, will have LPV or LP on approach chart, but not both.
- If WAAS correction is lost, avionics defaults to LNAV procedure

Why WAAS



- Improves Accuracy, Availability & Integrity
- Accuracy:
 - Provides 2-3 meters lateral guidance
 - Provides for 2-3 meter vertical guidance

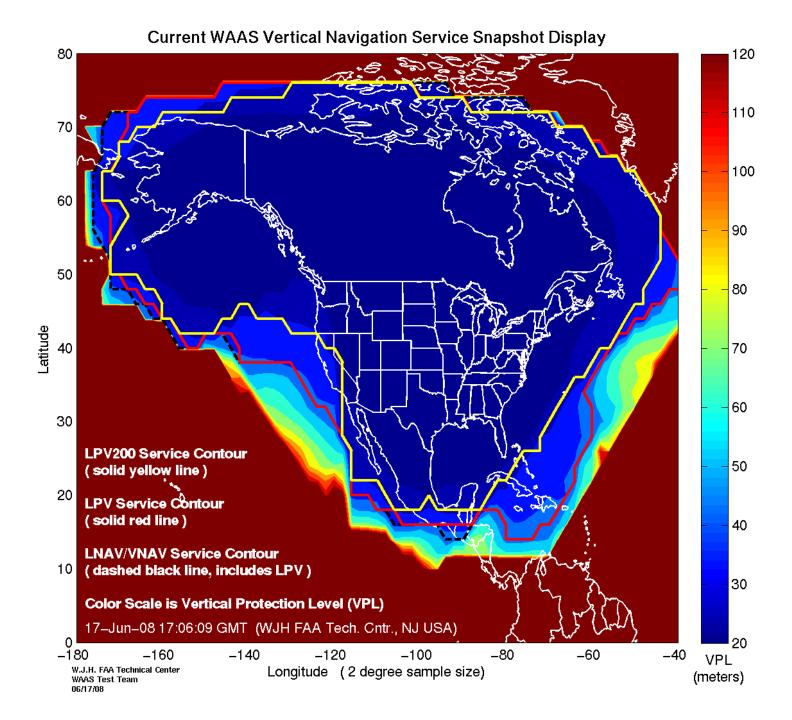
Availability:

Adds two more satellites for navigation solution

Integrity:

- GPS navigation solution monitored from the ground;
 corrections sent to the cockpit
- Eliminates need for RAIM and RAIM predictions
- Pilots only need to check WAAS NOTAMs to ensure availability
- Alerting: Warns within 6 seconds, versus 30 seconds for GPS alert.





NOTICES TO AIRMEN (NOTAMS): FAA Order 7930.2L



Information on unanticipated or temporary changes to components of or hazards in the National Airspace System (NAS) until the associated aeronautical charts and related publications have been amended.

U.S. NOTAM System Modernization Goals:



- Improve the quality of NOTAMs
 - Provide meaningful information
 - Enhance NOTAM interpretation
 - Graphical depiction necessary
 - Improve reliability and accessibility
 - Digital data exchange will enhance filtering and sorting
- Conform to ICAO standards
- Provide a single source for all NOTAMs
 - One collection and distribution point for all information
 - Consolidate inefficient legacy systems for improved customer service
- Balance diverse customer needs
 - Airlines, ATC, General Aviation, International, Military



Summary of Changes



- Reclassify civil Local NOTAMs
 - All current local NOTAMs become D NOTAMs
- Create keywords for all D NOTAMs for improved sorting and parsing

- AD	AIRSPACE	APRON	COM
- NAV	OBST	(O)	RAMP
- RWY	SVC	TWY	(U)

- Create central repository for all NOTAMs
- Standardize NOTAM policy Rewrite FAA Order
- Move WAAS Predictive NOTAMs to New Hardware and Update Software to Current WAAS Build

WAAS Predictive NOTAMS



- Purpose: To Predict When Horizontal and Vertical Alert Limits are expected to be exceeded for En Route, Terminal, and Approach
- Established Late 90's to Support WAAS Commissioning
- Inverse "W" Developed for Low Availability Airports
- Service Volume Model (SVM) Developed by VOLPE National Transportation System Center

Predictive NOTAMs Criteria:



- Issues Predictive NOTAMs every 24 Hours for 30 Hour Period
- Based on Airport Reference Point Coordinates
- Approach HAL/VAL Calculated at One Minute Intervals
- Predictive NOTAMs Published for 15 Minutes Minimum
- Three Minutes Added to the Beginning and End of Each Outage
- A Minimum of 15 Minutes Between NOTAMs or They Are Combined Into Single Outage

WAAS NOTAM Terms/Symbol



- Unavailable: Signal Won't Be There/Don't Use (Real-Time System)
 - OKC 04/001 OKC NAV WAAS LPV WAAS LNAV/VNAV UNAVBL
- Unreliable: Signal May Not Be There (Predictive)
 - CMX 06/072 CMX NAV WAAS LNAV/VNAV AND LPV MNM <u>UNREL</u>
 WEF 080401<u>0141</u>-080401<u>0215</u>

(If WAAS is available at destination, pilot can fly LPV, or LNAV/VNAV Approach)

Airport has predicted signal outages on daily basis... no Predictive NOTAMS Provided (Outage could be a few or several minutes per day)

WAAS Canned FDC NOTAMS: (Issued by WAAS Operations Center)



All C&V's Faulted or Degraded. ZDC, ZLA, ZTL WMS out of service

FDC WAAS OTS VNAV/LPV UNAVBL

GEO Satellite Failure (CRE-138 AND CRW-135 OTS)

FDC WAAS OTS VNAV/LPV UNAVBL



Operational Guidance:



- Aeronautical Information Manual (AIM)
- Code of Federal Regulations Part 91
- U.S. Terminal Procedures Explanation of Terms
- ICAO Annex 10, Vol I, Radio Navigation Aids

ICAO Annex 10, Vol I Guidance:



Attachment D, Paragraph 9.3 –

"For scheduled events, notification should be given to the NOTAM authority at least 72 hours prior to the event. For unscheduled events, notification should be given within 15 minutes. Notification should be given for events of 15 minutes, or longer, duration."

Recommendations:



- Acquire New Service Volume Model that meets Study Specifications
 - Regenerate Predictive NOTAMs after System Outage in 15 Minutes
 - 95% Accuracy Over 30 day Period
 - Provides Backup Hardware and Software for System
- Evaluate Predictive Criteria Changes
 - Report Only 15 Minute Predicted Outages
 - Evaluate Airports with 35 and 50 VAL Approaches for 35 VAL Only

Conclusions:



- WAAS Predictive NOTAMs Platform Moving From MILOPS to NAIMES (CY 08)
 - New Computer Hardware
 - Run Time Reduced to One Hour (One Minute Outages)
- Impact of Five Minute Outage Evaluation
 - Run Time Reduced to 12 Minutes
 - Can Comply With ICAO Requirement For Reporting Unscheduled Outages Within 15 Minutes
- Increased Use of the Inverse "W" Will Reduce WAAS Predictive NOTAMs to Near Zero



Future Work:



- Harmonize WAAS NOTAMs with Canada and Mexico
- Work With the NOTAM Realignment Group to Establish Future GNSS NOTAM Requirements
- Review/Standardized Term "UNRELIABLE"
- Work With ICAO to Establish International Guidance



Questions

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