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Agenda

- Quick Intro to Vigilant Aerospace
 - Who is Vigilant Aerospace and what is FlightHorizon?
- Purpose
 - The basic questions about safety at a droneport
 - What must a safety system accomplish
 - The sources of our recommendations.
- Droneport Step-by-Step: The Story of Wiseville
- FlightHorizon COMMANDER Overview
 - Droneport Operations Development Process
 - Next Steps



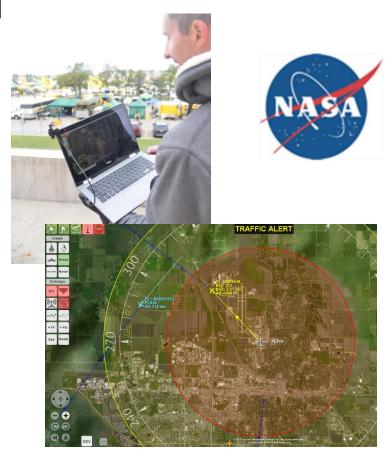




Intro to Vigilant Aerospace

- Safety systems for droneports and individual pilots of both unmanned and manned aircraft
- FlightHorizon COMMANDER software integrated to hardware
- Automatic avoidance system exclusively licensed from NASA
- Projects:
 - NASA manned and unmanned, NASA UTM
 - FAA IPP in N. Dakota and Alaska
 - Humanitarian-Drones.org for FEMA at Hurricane Harvey
 - OSU BVLOS 13-mile COA
 - ASTM F38





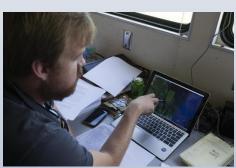
Product Versions



FlightHorizon GCS™







FlightHorizon COMMANDER™

The Basic Questions

- What do I need to think about to enable BVLOS flights from my new droneport?
- Who are the fliers? What industry are we serving? How do we enable our customers?
- What does safety mean for us? What will it mean to the FAA in our context?
- What risks do I need to mitigate and what problems do I need to solve?
- What is a good, step-by-step plan for my droneport to get this done?



What does my safety system need to accomplish?

- Risk Mitigation
- Situational Awareness
- Ownship Status
- Detect-and-Avoid Well Clear
- Demonstrate Safe Operation
- Demonstrate Regulatory Compliance
- Demonstrate Waiver Compliance

"Vigilance shall be maintained by each person operating an aircraft so as to see and avoid other aircraft."

- 14 CFR 91.113(b)



Where do these recommendations come from?

- Part 107, Part 135, Part 91
- Existing Part 107.31 waivers
- Operation of LAANC
- SC-228 MOPS Phase I and II
- FAA Integration Pilot Program Teams
- FAA Remote ID (proposed)
- SARP Well-Clear & JARUS Airspace Risk
- FAA ASSURE A18
- NASA UTM Working Groups SAA&C2
- **ASTM F38**
 - BVLOS Standard
 - UTM Standard
 - DAA Performance Standard
 - DAA Testing Standard
 - Flights Over People Standard
 - Command and Control Standard C2
 - Certifiable Aircraft Standard









THE STORY OF DROMER PROBLEM

SOLVING THE AIRSPACE

SOLVING

Part 1: The Story of Wiseville - The Initiative

- Decides to explore a local droneport
- Currently un-used countyowned runway & hanger
 - Rural property, low population density, low aircraft density
- Potential Industries
 - Several ranches, major oilfield within 10 miles, 30 and 60 miles
- Raises money to improve the facilities
- Shared Resources Lower Costs, Lower Risks



Part 2: The Story of Wiseville - The Industries

- Outreach to industry
- 2 on-site service providers and 1 corporate operator
- 2 agricultural survey specialist providers with small multi-rotors
 & FLIR
- 1 oil and gas production company with small fixed-wing & multi-spectral
- Needs BVLOS to reach major customers initially within 10 miles





Part 3: The Story of Wiseville – The Analysis

- Class G airspace, uncontrolled, fly under Part 107
 - If near an airport, use LAANC or special COA
 - If at an airport, establish MOU and use LAANC, special COA, Part 135
- JARUS Airspace Risk Classification Air traffic
- DAA and Well-Clear Requirements FAA requirements
- Primary and nearby airspaces Other airports
- Shared droneport assets and airspace safety system
- > Fly BVLOS up to 10 miles, then up to 30 and 60 miles





Part 4: The Story of Wiseville – The Plan

Establish the "ConOp" and "SOP"

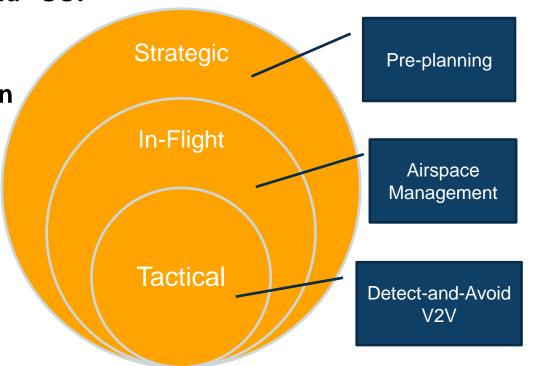
Strategic Risk mitigation

Where, When and How you fly

Procedural Risk Mitigation

Aircraft maintenance plan

- Pre-flight checks
- Safety system checks
- Training plan
- Communications plan
- Incident plan
- Flight logging
- Airspace logging
- Tactical Risk Mitigation
 - Airspace management
 - Situational awareness
 - DAA / SAA
 - Future UTM integration



Portions of this section are derived from ICAO Doc. 9854, *Global Air Traffic Management Operational Concept*

Part 5: The Story of Wiseville – The Solution

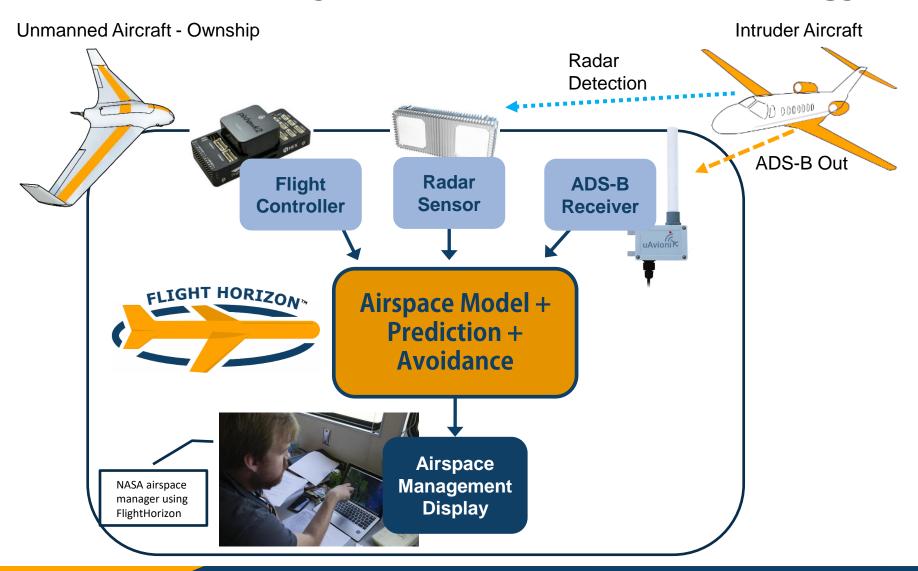
Install the safety system

- Airspace management for situational awareness
- Self-contained unmanned traffic management (UTM)
- Strategic De-Confliction
- Tactical De-Confliction
- See-and-Avoid / Detect-and-Avoid



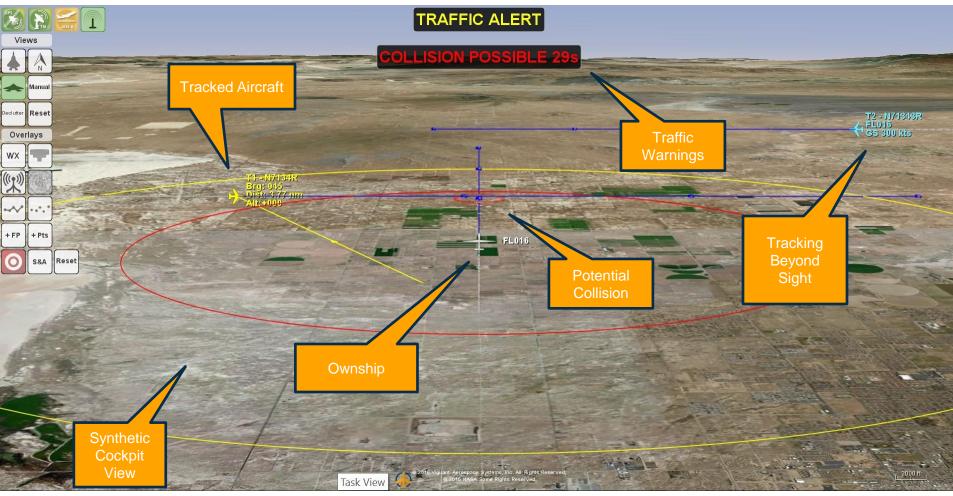


Part 6: The Story of Wiseville – The Technology



FlightHorizon User Interface





Part 7: The Story of Wiseville - Enablement

- Crawl / Walk / Run
- Fly VLOS under the SOP and document it
- Apply for Waiver
 - Select the most likely candidate public, private
 - 14 CFR § 107.31 Visual line of sight aircraft operation
 - Apply and respond to questions



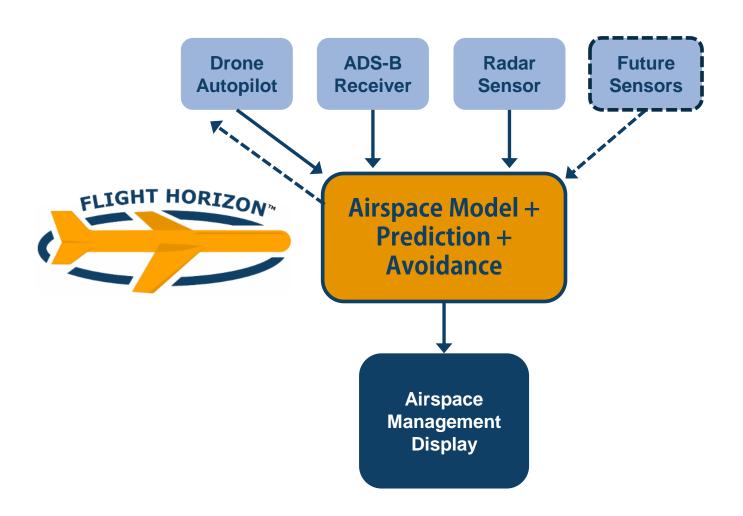
- Fly with VO and document it
 - Operate with a VO along route and at point of operation
 - Utilize system to track the UAS and all other aircraft
 - Document flights with airspace log and journal
- Re-apply for non-VO waiver
 - Graduate to radar-based BVLOS
- Attract New Operators
 - Specialist service providers





QUICK INTRODUCTION TO SOLVING THE AIRSPACE MANAGEMENT PROBLEM

FlightHorizon COMMANDER System



What is FlightHorizon COMMANDER?





NASA airspace managers using FlightHorizon

- Airspace management system
- Turn-key, Single subscription
- Single point of contact
- Both cooperative and noncooperative aircraft tracking
- Tracking, alerts, warnings
- Active "Detect-and-Avoid"
- Built-in "ConOp"
- Avoid complexity, integration costs and risks
- Upgrade to future sensors and data
- FAA requirements for BVLOS COA & waiver

Consulting Services





Systems Integration

- HW & SW integration
- Sensors integration

System Installation

- Software install and configuration
- Hardware install and configuration

Testing & Test Flights

- Test plan
- Equipment & aircraft
- Full logging and documentation

Regulatory Consulting

- FAA Compliance
- Beyond Line-of-Sight Waivers & COAs
- Risk mitigation advisory

Droneport Operations Development



- Execute operating agreement with the airport to accommodate unmanned aircraft
- Install safety systems including FlightHorizon COMMANDER and related equipment
- 3. Conduct visual line-of-sight flight testing and document the safety systems
- 4. Draft standard operating procedures manual for submission with waiver or Certificate of Authorization (COA) applications
- 5. Apply to FAA for waivers or COAs for beyond visual line-of-sight flight, as needed
- 6. Write up final standard operating procedures manual based on waiver or COA compliance
- 7. Conduct training using the standard operating procedures in the use of the safety systems and in compliance with any waiver or COA
- 8. Commence droneport operations

Next Steps



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- Integration Plans
- Project Proposals



