

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (NPA) No 18/2006

**DRAFT DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY
AMENDING
DECISION NO. 2005/06/R OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE AGENCY
of 12 December 2005 on**

**certification specifications, including airworthiness code and acceptable means of compliance,
for large aeroplanes (CS-25)**

Flight Guidance Systems

A EXPLANATORY NOTE

I. General

1. The purpose of this Notice of Proposed Amendment (NPA) is to envisage amending Decision 2005/06/R of the Executive Director of 12 December 2005 on Certification Specifications, including airworthiness codes and acceptable means of compliance, for Large Aeroplanes (CS-25). The scope of this rulemaking activity is outlined in ToR 25.004 and is described in more detail below.
2. The Agency is directly involved in the rule-shaping process. It assists the Commission in its executive tasks by preparing draft regulations, and amendments thereof, for the implementation of the Basic Regulation¹ which are adopted as “Opinions” (Article 14(1)). It also adopts Certification Specifications, including Airworthiness Codes and Acceptable Means of Compliance and Guidance Material to be used in the certification process (Article 14(2)).
3. When developing rules, the Agency is bound to following a structured process as required by Article 43(1) of the Basic Regulation. Such process has been adopted by the Agency’s Management Board and is referred to as “The Rulemaking Procedure”².
4. This rulemaking activity is included in the Agency’s rulemaking programme for 2006. It implements the rulemaking task 25.004 “Flight Guidance Systems”.
5. The text of this NPA has been prepared by the Agency based on the text originally drafted by the Flight Guidance Systems Harmonisation Working Group (FGSHWG) and later reviewed and amended by the JAA All Weather Operations Steering Group. It is submitted for consultation of all interested parties in accordance with Article 43 of the Basic Regulation and Articles 5(3) and 6 of the Rulemaking Procedure.

II. Consultation

6. To achieve optimal consultation, the Agency is publishing the draft decision of the Executive Director on its internet site. As the content of this NPA was already agreed for adoption in the Joint Aviation Authorities (JAA) system and was the subject of a full worldwide consultation as NPA 25F-344 (v.4) of 26 March 2003, the transitional arrangements of Article 15 of the Rulemaking Procedure apply. This allows for a shorter consultation period of 6 weeks instead of the standard 3 months and exempts this proposal from the requirement to produce a full Regulatory Impact Assessment (for the original JAA Regulatory Impact Assessment see Appendix C II).

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1592/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 July 2002 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Aviation Safety Agency. *OJ L 240, 7.9.2002, p.1, Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1701/2003, OJ L243, 27.9.2003, p.5*

² Management Board decision concerning the procedure to be applied by the Agency for the issuing of opinions, certification specifications and guidance material (“rulemaking procedure”), EASA MB/7/03, 27.6.2003

7. Comments on this proposal may be forwarded (*preferably by e-mail*), using the attached comment form, to:

By e-mail: NPA@easa.europa.eu

By correspondence: Process Support
Rulemaking Directorate
EASA
Postfach 10 12 53
D-50452 Cologne
Germany

Comments should be received by the Agency **before 22-02-2007**. If received after this deadline they might not be treated. Comments may not be considered if the form provided for this purpose is not used.

III. Comment response document

8. All comments received in time will be responded to and incorporated in a comment response document (CRD). This may contain a list of all persons and/or organisations that have provided comments. The CRD will be widely available on the Agency's website.

The review of comments will be made by the Agency unless the comments are of such a nature that they necessitate the establishment of a review group.

IV. Content of the draft decision

9. Summary

This NPA introduces revisions to CS 25.1329, Automatic Pilot System and CS 25.1335, Flight Director Systems. The existing airworthiness specifications for autopilot and flight director systems have been reviewed and a revised CS 25.1329 (corresponding to FAR §25.1329 code) is proposed to address the performance and safety required of modern flight guidance systems including autopilot, autothrust and flight director systems. Since this revised CS 25.1329 code now addresses all types of flight guidance system, CS 25.1335, for flight director systems, is deleted.

This NPA also contains updated advisory material appropriate to the revised CS 25.1329 code in the form of AMC Nos. 1 and 2 to CS 25.1329. These AMCs are applicable to all types of flight guidance system known today.

The proposals in this NPA bring the current regulations up to date with respect to latest technology and functionality. They address system vulnerabilities, consolidate and standardise regulations for functions within all flight guidance systems. Adopting this proposal minimizes regulatory differences between CS-25 and FAR Part 25 in the field covered by this NPA.

10. Background

In June 1996, the FAA Human Factors Team (HFT) issued a report entitled "The Interfaces Between Flightcrews and Modern Flight Deck Systems." The impetus for their study was a 1994

aircraft accident in Nagoya, Japan. Contributing to that accident were conflicting actions taken by the flightcrew and the aeroplane's automatic pilot system. The resulting combination of out-of-trim conditions, high engine thrust, and high angle of attack, led to a stall and a fatal crash.

A number of other accidents and incidents were also studied where the behaviour of the flight guidance system and flight crew interaction was shown to have been a contributory factor. These studies revealed that the problem was not confined to any one aeroplane type, manufacturer, operator, or geographic region.

The findings highlighted difficulties for flightcrews interacting with the increasing automation of flight decks, prompting the HFT to evaluate flightcrew/flight deck automation interfaces for the current generation of transport category aeroplanes.

The HFT identified that vulnerabilities were present in the flightcrews' management of automation and situational awareness. Specifically, there were concerns regarding:

- Pilot's understanding of the capabilities of the automatic flight guidance systems, limitations, modes, and operating principles and techniques.
- Differing pilot decisions about the appropriate level of automation to use or whether to turn the automation on or off when they get into an unusual or non-normal situation.
- Automation/mode awareness.
- Flight path awareness, including insufficient terrain awareness (sometimes involving loss of control or controlled flight into terrain) and energy awareness (especially low energy state).

The team concluded that these vulnerabilities could be attributed to a number of inter-related deficiencies in the current aviation system, many of which were far-reaching. However, in one of its many recommendations, the HFT identified the need to update the regulatory standards for flight guidance systems in line with technology advances and the application of human factors considerations.

Although not all of the wide-reaching problems identified by the HFT could be corrected in one rulemaking project, it was considered that appropriate revisions to JAR/FAR 25.1329 and JAR/FAR 25.1335 could effectively address the following safety issues:

- Insufficient crew awareness of flight guidance system (FGS) behaviour and operation.
- Hazardous autopilot transients resulting from disengagement, including a manual pilot override of an engaged autopilot.
- Flight guidance system mode confusion resulting in crew errors
- History of lack of awareness of unusual/hazardous attitudes during FGS operations (accidents and incidents).
- History of lack of speed awareness (accidents and incidents).
- Operation in icing conditions.

As a result of the HFT recommendations and a number of related National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) recommendations, in particular those relating to autopilot behaviour in icing conditions, the Flight Guidance Systems Harmonisation Working Group (FGSHWG), comprising JAA, FAA and Industry members, was formed to develop new airworthiness standards for flight guidance systems.

Other international aviation safety initiatives, namely the FAA Commercial Aircraft Safety Team (CAST) and the JAA Strategic Safety Initiative (JSSI) reinforced the recommendations of the HFT. In particular, the JSSI identified two areas of change. These were associated with the increased reliance of cockpit automation and the standardisation of cockpit controls, displays and automated systems interfaces amongst aircraft. The work of the FGSHWG has addressed many of the safety concerns highlighted within these areas of change.

The product of the FGSHWG's work was a revised, harmonised FAR/JAR 25.1329 code for flight guidance systems with comprehensive advisory material. The FAA has introduced the new regulatory material into FAR §25.1329 by means of Amendment 25-119, effective from 11 May 2006. The new advisory material appropriate for the revised FAR §25.1329 has been made available in the revised FAA AC 25.1329-1B of 17 July 2006.

On the JAA side, the harmonised regulatory and advisory material was submitted by the JAA All Weather Operations Steering Group (AWOSG) as JAA NPA 25F-344 "Flight Guidance Systems". The NPA 25F-344 (v.4) was circulated by the JAA for comments from 1 July 2003 to 1 October 2003. Comments received were disposed by the group in Comment Response Document (see Appendix C III. of this NPA). However, this JAA rulemaking activity could not be finalized by an amendment to JAR-25 because in the meantime the Agency took over responsibility over this code and transposed it to CS-25.

The initial issue of CS-25 was based upon JAR-25 at amendment 16. During the transposition of airworthiness JARs into certification specifications the rulemaking activities under the JAA system were not stopped. In order to assure a smooth transition from JAA to the Agency the latter has committed itself to continue as much as possible of the JAA rulemaking activities. Therefore it has included most of the JAA rulemaking programme in its own rulemaking programmes. The subject JAA NPA 25F-344 rulemaking activity was reflected by the Agency in the EASA rulemaking program in the task 25.004 "Flight Guidance Systems". The proposed EASA NPA is a result of a review by the Agency of the JAA NPA 25F-344 and its transposition into the EASA regulatory framework.

11. Issue of a specific attention

Altitude Capture Mode:

Following a near mid-air collision of two large aeroplanes, the Accident Investigation Board of one Member State issued a corresponding report. The report concludes that one of the contributing factors to this near mid-air collision was an unnecessary resolution warning by TCAS triggered when one aeroplane in level flight was approached by the other aeroplane climbing (with the autopilot engaged) to capture the closest flight level in the RVSM mode (1000 ft separation) under the flight level of the first aeroplane. The conclusion suggests that, when trimming the autopilot Altitude Capture Mode laws, the thresholds of the TCAS alarms have not been taken into account. More specifically, that the diminution law of the vertical speed in the Altitude Capture Mode does not intend to limit the probability of TCAS alarm triggering, in particular in the stabilisations at 1000 ft vertical separation modes. The corresponding recommendation addressed to EASA reads:

“The EASA to study the introduction, among the criteria for transport aircraft certification, of taking into account the thresholds of triggering of the TCAS alarms in the altitude capture laws”

This issue was brought to the Agency attention only after the NPA draft was completed and therefore the current NPA text does not address the issue. Therefore comments and/or proposals for an appropriate text are specifically welcomed.

12. Paragraphs affected

CS 25.1329 Automatic Pilot System

CS 25.1335 Flight Director Systems

AMC 25.1329 Automatic Pilot

B DRAFT DECISION CS-25

The text of the amendment is arranged to show deleted text, new text or new paragraph as shown below:

1. ~~Text to be deleted is shown with a line through it.~~
2. **New text to be inserted is highlighted with grey shading.**
3. New paragraph or parts are not highlighted with grey shading, but are accompanied by the following box text:

Insert new paragraph / part (*Include N° and title*), or replace existing paragraph/ part

4.
Indicates that remaining text is unchanged in front of or following the reflected amendment.
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Book 1

SUBPART F - EQUIPMENT

Proposal 1 :

Delete existing paragraph CS 25.1329 (Automatic Pilot System) in its entirety and replace with the following:

CS 25.1329 Flight Guidance System

(See AMC Nos. 1 and 2 to CS 25.1329)

- (a) Quick disengagement controls for the autopilot and autothrust functions must be provided for each pilot. The autopilot quick disengagement controls must be located on both control wheels (or equivalent). The autothrust quick disengagement controls must be located on the thrust control levers. Quick disengagement controls must be readily accessible to each pilot while operating the control wheel (or equivalent) and thrust control levers.
- (b) The effects of a failure of the system to disengage the autopilot or autothrust functions when manually commanded by the pilot must be assessed in accordance with the specifications of CS 25.1309.
- (c) Engagement or switching of the flight guidance system, a mode, or a sensor must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a minor transient.
- (d) Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a minor transient.
- (e) Under rare-normal or non-normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a significant transient.

- (f) The function and direction of motion of each command reference control (e.g., heading select, vertical speed) must be readily apparent or plainly indicated on, or adjacent to, each control if necessary to prevent inappropriate use or confusion.
- (g) Under any condition of flight appropriate to its use, the flight guidance system must not:
 - produce unacceptable loads on the aeroplane (in accordance with CS 25.302), or
 - create hazardous deviations in the flight path.

This applies to both fault-free operation and in the event of a malfunction, and assumes that the pilot begins corrective action within a reasonable period of time.

- (h) When the flight guidance system is in use, a means must be provided to avoid excursions beyond an acceptable margin from the speed range of the normal flight envelope. If the aircraft experiences an excursion outside this range, the flight guidance system must not provide guidance or control to an unsafe speed.
- (i) The flight guidance system functions, controls, indications, and alerts must be designed to minimise flight crew errors and confusion concerning the behaviour and operation of the flight guidance system. Means must be provided to indicate the current mode of operation, including any armed modes, transitions, and reversions. Selector switch position is not an acceptable means of indication. The controls and indications must be grouped and presented in a logical and consistent manner. The indications must be visible to each pilot under all expected lighting conditions.
- (j) Following disengagement of the autopilot, a warning (visual and aural) must be provided to each pilot and be timely and distinct from all other cockpit warnings.
- (k) Following disengagement of the autothrust function, a caution must be provided to each pilot.
- (l) The autopilot must not create an unsafe condition when the flight crew applies an override force to the flight controls.
- (m) During autothrust operation, it must be possible for the flight crew to move the thrust levers without requiring excessive force. The autothrust response to flight crew override must not create an unsafe condition.

Proposal 2:

Delete paragraph CS 25.1335 (Flight Director Systems).

Proposal 3:

Delete existing AMC 25.1329(Automatic Pilot) and replace with revised and expanded AMC 25.1329 material comprising AMC Nos. 1 and. 2 to CS 25.1329 as follows:

Book 2**AMC - SUBPART F****AMC No. 1 to CS 25.1329 Flight Guidance System****1 PURPOSE**

This AMC provides interpretative material and acceptable means of compliance with the specifications of CS 25.1329 for Flight Guidance Systems. These means are intended to provide guidance to supplement the engineering and operational judgment that must form the basis of any compliance demonstration.

2 RELATED CERTIFICATION SPECIFICATIONSCSs

The following are related CS standards:

25.115	Take-off flight path
25.302	Interaction of systems and structures
25.671	Control systems, General
25.672	Stability augmentation and automatic and power-operated systems
25.677	Trim systems
25.777	Cockpit controls
25.779	Motion and effect of cockpit controls
25.781	Cockpit control knob shape
25.901	Powerplant, General, Installation–
25.903	Powerplant, General, Engines
25.1301	Equipment, General, Function and installation–
25.1309	Equipment, systems, and installations
25.1322	Warning, caution, and advisory lights
25.1581	Aeroplane Flight Manual, General
CS-AWO	All Weather Operations

3 RELATED ADVISORY MATERIAL

EASA Acceptable Means of Compliance (AMC) and FAA Advisory Circulars (AC).

The following guidance and advisory materials are related to this AMC:

AMC 20-115B	Recognition of EUROCAE ED-12B / RTCA DO-178B
AMC 25.1309	System Design and Analysis
AMC 25.1322	Alerting Systems
AMC 25.1581	Aeroplane Flight Manual
AMC 25-11	Electronic Display Systems
FAA AC 20-129	Airworthiness Approval of Vertical Navigation (VNAV) Systems for use in the U.S. National Airspace System (NAS) and Alaska
FAA AC 25-7A	Flight Test Guide for Certification of Transport Category Airplanes
FAA AC 25-12	Airworthiness Criteria for the Approval of Airborne Windshear Warning Systems in Transport Category Airplanes
FAA AC 120-28D	Criteria for Approval of Category III Weather Minima for Takeoff, Landing, and Rollout
FAA AC 120-29A	Criteria for Approval of Category I and Category II Weather Minima for Approach
FAA AC 120-41	Criteria for Operational Approval of Airborne Wind Shear Alerting and Flight Guidance Systems

4 RELATED DOCUMENTS

JAA documents:

JAR-OPS 1	Commercial Air Transportation (Aeroplanes)
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Industry documents.

The following are related Industry Standards that may be useful in the design process:

SAE ARP5366	Autopilot, Flight Director and Autothrust Systems
SAE ARP4754	Certification Considerations for Highly Integrated or Complex Aircraft Systems
SAE ARP4100	Flight Deck and Handling Qualities Standards for Transport Aircraft

SAE ARP4761	Guidelines and Methods for Conducting the Safety Assessment Process on Civil Airborne Systems and Equipment
RTCA DO-178B/ EUROCAE ED-12B	Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment
RTCA DO-160D/ EUROCAE ED-14D	Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment
RTCA DO-254/ EUROCAE ED-80	Design Assurance Guidance for Airborne Electronic Hardware
DOT/FAA/CT-96/1	Human Factors Design Guide for Acquisition of Commercial-Off-the-Shelf Subsystems, Non-Developmental Items, and Developmental Systems.

5 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

The following definitions apply to the specifications of CS 25.1329 and the guidance material provided in this AMC. They should not be assumed to apply to the same or similar terms used in other regulations or AMC material. Terms for which standard dictionary definitions apply are not defined in this AMC.

5.1 Definitions

Abnormal Condition	See Non-normal
Advisory	EASA: Crew awareness is required and subsequent crew action may be required. (AMC 25.1322)
Alert	<p>A generic term used to describe a flight deck indication meant to attract the attention of the flight crew to a non-normal operational or aeroplane system condition without implying the degree or level of urgency for recognition and corrective action by the crew. Warnings, Cautions and Advisories are considered to be Alerts.</p> <p>EASA definition: A signal to the crew intended to draw their attention to the existence of an abnormality, system fault or aircraft condition and to identify it. (AMC 25.1322)</p>
Analysis	The terms “analysis” and “assessment” are used throughout. Each has a broad definition and the two terms are to some extent interchangeable. However, the term analysis generally implies a more specific, more detailed evaluation, while the term assessment may be a more general or broader evaluation but may include one or more types of analysis (AMC 25.1309).

Arm	A condition where the intent to transition to a new mode or state has been established but the criteria necessary to make that transition has not been satisfied.
Assessment	See the definition of analysis above (AMC 25.1309).
Autopilot	The autopilot function provides automatic control of the aeroplane, typically in pitch, roll, and yaw. The term includes the sensors, computers, power supplies, servo-motors/actuators and associated wiring, necessary for its function. It includes any indications and controllers necessary for the pilot to manage and supervise the system. Any part of the autopilot that remains connected to the primary flight controls when the autopilot is not in use is regarded as a part of the primary flight controls.
Autothrust	The autothrust function provides automatic control of the thrust of the aeroplane. The term includes the sensors, computers, power supplies, servo-motors/actuators and associated wiring, necessary for its function. It includes any indications and controllers necessary for the pilot to manage and supervise the system. Any part of the autothrust that remains connected to the engine controls when the autothrust is not in use is regarded as a part of the engine control system.
Caution	A flight deck indication that alerts the flight crew to a non-normal operational or aeroplane system condition that requires immediate crew awareness. Subsequent pilot corrective compensatory action will be required.
Cognitive Task Analysis	An analysis that focuses on the mental processes, skills, strategies, and use of information required for task performance.
Complex	A system is Complex when its operation, failure modes, or failure effects are difficult to comprehend without the aid of analytical methods (AMC 25.1309).
Conformal	Positioned and scaled with respect to the outside view
Control Wheel Steering (CWS)	A Flight Guidance System (FGS) function which, when engaged, enables the pilot/first officer to manually fly the aeroplane by positioning the flight control surfaces using the autopilot servos. The positions of the flight deck controls (e.g., control column, control wheel) are determined by the FGS, which converts them into autopilot servo commands. The autopilot servos, in turn, drive the appropriate flight control surfaces.
Conventional	A system is considered to be Conventional if its functionality, the technological means used to implement its functionality, and its intended usage are all the same as, or closely similar to, that of previously approved systems that are commonly-used (AMC 25.1309).

Engage	A steady state that exists when a flight crew request for mode or system functionality has been satisfied.
Error	An omission or incorrect action by a crewmember or maintenance personnel, or a mistake in requirements, design, or implementation (AMC 25.1309).
Failure	An occurrence that affects the operation of a component, part, or element such that it can no longer function as intended (this includes both loss of function and malfunction). <u>NOTE:</u> Errors may cause failures, but are not considered to be failures (AMC 25.1309).
Failure Condition	A condition having an effect on the aeroplane and/or its occupants, either direct or consequential, which is caused or contributed to by one or more failures or errors, considering flight phase and relevant adverse operational or environmental conditions, or external events (AMC 25.1309)
Fail Operational System	A system capable of completing an operation, following the failure of any single element or component of that system, without pilot action.
Fail Passive System	A system which, in the event of a failure, results in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) no significant deviation in the aircraft flight path or attitude and (b) no out-of-trim condition at disengagement that is not easily controlled by the pilot.
Flight Director	A visual cue or set of cues that are used during manual control of the aeroplane as command information to direct the pilot how to manoeuvre the aeroplane, usually in pitch, roll and/or yaw, to track a desired flight path. The flight director, displayed on the pilot's primary head down attitude indicator (ADI) or head up display (HUD), is a component of the flight guidance system and is integrated with airborne attitude, air data and navigation systems.
Flight Guidance System	A system consisting of one or more of the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) autopilot, (b) flight director, (c) automatic thrust control, and any interactions with stability augmentation and trim systems.

Flight Management System	An aircraft area navigation system and associated displays and I/O device(s) having complex multi-waypoint lateral (LNAV) and vertical (VNAV) navigation capability (or equivalent), data entry capability, data base memory to store route and instrument flight procedure information, and display readout of navigation parameters. The Flight Management System provides guidance commands to the FGS for the purpose of automatic navigation and speed control when the FGS is engaged in an appropriate mode or modes (e.g., VNAV, LNAV, RNAV).
Head-Up Display (HUD)	A transparent optical display system located level with and between the pilot and the forward windscreen. The HUD displays a combination of control, performance, navigation, and command information superimposed on the external field of view. It includes the display element, sensors, computers and power supplies, indications and controls. It is integrated with airborne attitude, air data and navigation systems, and as a display of command information is considered a component of the light guidance system.
Inadvertent	A condition or action that was not planned or intended.
Latent Failure	A failure is latent until it is made known to the flight crew or maintenance personnel. A significant latent failure is one, which would in combination with one or more specific failures, or events result in a Hazardous or Catastrophic Failure Condition (AMC 25.1309).
Limit Flight Envelope	This envelope is the most outside flight envelope, generally associated with aeroplane design limits
Mode	A mode is system configuration that corresponds to a single (or set of) FGS behaviour(s).
Non-normal Condition	A condition or configuration of the aeroplane that would not normally be experienced during routine flight operations - usually due to failures or non-routine operating conditions (e.g., excessive out-of-trim due to fuel imbalance or under certain ferry conditions).
Normal Condition	Any fault free condition typically experienced in normal flight operations. Operations typically well within the aircraft flight envelope, and with routine atmospheric and environmental conditions.
Normal Flight Envelope	The range of altitude and operating speeds that are defined by the aeroplane manufacturer as consistent with conducting flight operations for which the aeroplane is designed. This envelope is generally associated with practical, routine operation and/or prescribed conditions, whether all-engine or engine inoperative.

Override	An action taken by the flight crew intended to prevent, oppose or alter an operation being conducted by a flight guidance function, without first disengaging that function.
Rare Normal Condition	A fault-free condition that is experienced infrequently by the aeroplane due to significant environmental conditions (e.g., significant wind, turbulence, or icing, etc.)
Redundancy	The presence of more than one independent means for accomplishing a given function or flight operation (AC/AMC 25.1309).
Select	The flight crew action of requesting functionality or an end state condition.
Significant transient	See “transient.”
Stability Augmentation System	Automatic systems, which provide or enhance stability for specific aerodynamic characteristics of an aeroplane (e.g., Yaw Damper, Longitudinal Stability Augmentation System, Mach Trim).
System	A combination of components, parts, and elements that are inter-connected to perform one or more specific functions (AMC 25.1309).
Transient	<p>A disturbance in the control or flight path of the aeroplane that is not consistent with response to flight crew inputs or current environmental conditions.</p> <p>a. Minor transient: A transient that would not significantly reduce safety margins, and which involves flight crew actions that are well within their capabilities involving a slight increase in flight crew workload or some physical discomfort to passengers or cabin crew.</p> <p>b. Significant transient: A transient that would lead to a significant reduction in safety margins, a significant increase in flight crew workload, discomfort to the flight crew, or physical distress to passengers or cabin crew, possibly including non-fatal injuries.</p> <p>NOTE: The flight crew should be able to respond to any significant transient without:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exceptional piloting skill, alertness, or strength, • forces greater than those given in CS 25.143(c), and • accelerations or attitudes in the aeroplane that might result in further hazard to secured or non-secured occupants.

Warning	A flight deck indication that alerts the flight crew to a non-normal operational or aeroplane system requiring immediate recognition. Immediate corrective or compensatory action by the flight crew is required.
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5.2 Acronyms

AC	Advisory Circular
AMC	Acceptable Means of Compliance
AFM	Aeroplane Flight Manual
AGL	Above Ground Level
AIM	Airman's Information Manual
ARP	Accepted and Recommended Practice
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AWO	All Weather Operations
CG	Centre of Gravity
CDI	Course Deviation Indicator
CWS	Control Wheel Steering
DA	Decision Altitude
DA(H)	Decision Altitude (Height)
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment
EFIS	Electronic Flight Instrument System
EVS	Enhanced Vision System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCOM	Flight Crew Operations Manual
F/D	Flight Director
FGS	Flight Guidance System
FLCH	Flight Level Change
FMA	Flight Mode Annunciator
FMS	Flight Management System
GA	Go-around
GLS	GNSS Landing System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPWS	Ground Proximity Warning System

HDD	Head Down Display
HUD	Head-Up Display
IAS	Indicated Air Speed
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMA	Integrated Modular Avionics
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
JAA	Joint Aviation Authorities
LNAV	Lateral Navigation
LOC	Localizer
MDA(H)	Minimum Descent Altitude (Height)
MLS	Microwave Landing System
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MSP	Mode Select Panel
MUH	Minimum Use Height
NAV	Navigation
ND	Navigation Display
NDB	Non Directional Beacon
NPA	Notice of Proposed Amendment
NPRM	Notice of Proposed Rulemaking
PF	Pilot Flying
PFD	Primary Flight Display
PNF	Pilot Not Flying
RNAV	Area Navigation
RNP	Required Navigation Performance
RTO	Rejected Takeoff
RVSM	Reduced Vertical Separation Margin
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineering
SVS	Synthetic Vision System
TCAS	Traffic Collision Alert System
TCS	Touch Control Steering
TO	Takeoff

TOGA	Takeoff or Go-around
VMC	Visual Meteorological Conditions
VNAV	Vertical Navigation
VOR	VHF Omni Range
WAT	Weight Altitude Temperature

6 BACKGROUND

This advisory material replaces material previously provided in AMC 25.1329 for Automatic Pilots. The automatic control and guidance systems in current aircraft have evolved to a level that dictates a revision to current advisory material.

There have been dramatic changes in technology and system design, which have resulted in much higher levels of integration, automation, and complexity. These changes have also redefined the allocation of functions and interfaces between systems. Relatively simple, dedicated systems have been replaced with digital multi-function systems with more modes, and automatic changes in modes of operation. The introduction of fly-by-wire flight control systems has created new interface considerations for the FGS elements. These new systems are capable of providing better performance, increased safety and decreased workload. But if designed without consideration for the criteria in this AMC, these systems could also be confusing and not immediately intuitive for the flight crew. Significant operational experience has been gained on new generation systems and guidance material is provided herein based on that experience.

This advisory material is provided for Flight Guidance Systems, which include any autopilot functions, flight director functions, automatic thrust control functions and any interactions with stability augmentation and trim functions.

7 GENERAL

The FGS is primarily intended to assist the flight crew in the basic control and tactical guidance of the aeroplane. The system may also provide workload relief to the pilots and may provide a means to fly a flight path more accurately to support specific operational requirements (e.g. RVSM, RNP, etc.).

The applicant should establish, document and follow a design philosophy that supports the intended operational use regarding the FGS behaviour; modes of operation; pilot interface with controls, indications, and alerts; and mode functionality.

Description of the FGS behaviour and operation should be addressed from flight crew and maintenance perspectives in appropriate documentation and training material.

Subsequent sections of this advisory material provide interpretative material and acceptable means of compliance with CS 25.1329 and the applicability of other CS-25 rules to FGS (e.g., CS 25.1301, CS 25.1309). The demonstrated means of compliance may include a combination of analysis, laboratory testing, flight-testing, and simulator testing. The applicant should coordinate with the authorities early in the certification programme, via a certification plan, to reach agreement on the methods to be used to demonstrate compliance.

7.1 Flight Guidance System Functions

The following functions, when considered separately and together, are considered elements of a Flight Guidance System:

- Flight guidance and control (e.g., autopilot, flight director displayed head-down or head-up);
- Autothrottle/autothrust systems;
- Interactions with stability augmentation and trim systems; and
- Alerting, status, mode annunciation, and situation information associated with flight guidance and control functions.

The FGS includes those functions necessary to provide guidance and control in conjunction with an approach and landing system, such as:

- the Instrument Landing System (ILS),
- the Microwave Landing System (MLS) or
- the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Landing System (GLS).

The FGS also includes those functions necessary to provide guidance and control in conjunction with a Flight Management System (FMS). The FGS does **not** include the flight planning and the generation of flight path and speed profiles tied to waypoints and other flight planning aspects of the Flight Management System (FMS). However, it does include the interface between the FMS and FGS necessary for the execution of flight path and speed commands.

7.2 FGS Components

For the purpose of this AMC the term “FGS” includes all the equipment necessary to accomplish the FGS function, including the sensors, computers, power supplies, servo-motors/actuators, and associated wiring. It includes any indications and controllers necessary for the pilot to manage and supervise the system.

Any part of the FGS that remains mechanically connected to the primary flight controls or propulsion controls when the Flight Guidance System is not in use is regarded as a part of the primary flight controls and propulsion system, and the provisions for such systems are applicable.

7.3 Compliance with CS 25.1329

Table 7.3-A lists the relevant paragraphs of CS 25.1329 and provides an indication where acceptable means of compliance with each paragraph may be found within this AMC.

TABLE 7.3-A.**Where Means of Compliance Can Be Found in this AMC**

Section / Paragraph	Rule Text	Where Acceptable Means of Compliance Found in this AMC
CS 25.1329 (a)	<i>Quick disengagement controls for the autopilot and autothrust functions must be provided for each pilot. The autopilot quick disengagement controls must be located on both control wheels (or equivalent). The autothrust quick disengagement controls must be located on the thrust control levers. Quick disengagement controls must be readily accessible to each pilot while operating the control wheel (or equivalent) and thrust control levers.</i>	Section 8.1, Autopilot Engagement/Disengagement and Indications Section 8.3, Autothrust Engagement/Disengagement and Indications
CS 25.1329 (b)	<i>The effects of a failure of the system to disengage the autopilot or autothrust functions when manually commanded by the pilot must be assessed in accordance with the specifications of CS 25.1309.</i>	Section 8.1, Autopilot Engagement/Disengagement and Indications Section 8.3, Autothrust Engagement/Disengagement and Indications Section 13.6, Safety Assessment – Failure to Disengage the FGS
CS 25.1329 (c)	<i>Engagement or switching of the flight guidance system, a mode, or a sensor must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a minor transient.</i>	Section 8, FGS Engagement, Disengagement, and Override Section 13, Safety Assessment
CS 25.1329 (d)	<i>Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a minor transient.</i>	Section 8, FGS Engagement, Disengagement, and Override Section 13, Safety Assessment
CS 25.1329 (e)	<i>Under rare-normal or non-normal conditions the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce a transient response affecting the control or flight path of the aeroplane any greater than a significant transient.</i>	Section 8, FGS Engagement, Disengagement, and Override Section 9.3.3, Awareness of Potential Significant Transient Condition (“Bark before Bite”)

CS 25.1329 (f)	<i>The function and direction of motion of each command reference control (e.g., heading select, vertical speed) must be readily apparent or plainly indicated on, or adjacent to, each control if necessary to prevent inappropriate use or confusion.</i>	Section 9, Controls, Indications and Alerts
CS 25.1329 (g)	<p><i>Under any condition of flight appropriate to its use, the Flight Guidance System must not:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>produce unacceptable loads on the aeroplane (in accordance with CS 25.302), or</i> • <i>create hazardous deviations in the flight path.</i> <p><i>This applies to both fault-free operation and in the event of a malfunction, and assumes that the pilot begins corrective action within a reasonable period of time.</i></p>	Section 10, Performance of Function Section 13, Safety Assessment Section 14, Compliance Demonstration using Flight Test and Simulation
CS 25.1329 (h)	<i>When the flight guidance system is in use, a means must be provided to avoid excursions beyond an acceptable margin from the speed range of the normal flight envelope. If the aircraft experiences an excursion outside this range, the flight guidance system must not provide guidance or control to an unsafe speed.</i>	Section 10.4, Speed Protection
CS 25.1329 (i)	<i>The FGS functions, controls, indications, and alerts must be designed to minimize flight crew errors and confusion concerning the behaviour and operation of the FGS. Means must be provided to indicate the current mode of operation, including any armed modes, transitions, and reversions. Selector switch position is not an acceptable means of indication. The controls and indications must be grouped and presented in a logical and consistent manner. The indications must be visible to each pilot under all expected lighting conditions.</i>	Section 9, Controls Indications and Alerts
CS 25.1329 (j)	<i>Following disengagement of the autopilot, a warning (visual and aural) must be provided to each pilot and be timely and distinct from all other cockpit warnings.</i>	Section 8.1.2.1, Autopilot Disengagement Alerts Section 13, Safety Assessment
CS 25.1329 (k)	<i>Following disengagement of the autothrust function, a caution must be provided to each pilot.</i>	Section 8.3.2, Autothrust Disengagement Section 13, Safety Assessment

CS 25.1329 (l)	<i>The autopilot must not create an unsafe condition when the flight crew applies an override force to the flight controls.</i>	Section 8.4.1, Flight Crew Override of the FGS – Autopilot Section 13, Safety Assessment
CS 25.1329 (m)	<i>During autothrust operation, it must be possible for the flight crew to move the thrust levers without requiring excessive force. The autothrust response to flight crew override must not create an unsafe condition.</i>	Section 8.4.2, Flight Crew Override of the FGS - Autothrust Section 13, Safety Assessment

8 Flight Guidance System Engagement, Disengagement and Override

The characteristics of the FGS during engagement, disengagement and override have caused some concern with systems on some aeroplanes. The following criteria should be addressed in the design of a FGS.

8.1 Autopilot Engagement/Disengagement and Indications

Autopilot engagement and disengagement should be accomplished in a manner consistent with other flight crew procedures and tasks, and should not require undue attention.

8.1.1 Autopilot Engagement

Each pilot should be able to select the autopilot function of the flight guidance system with a single switch action. The single switch action should engage pitch and roll axes. The autopilot system should provide positive indication to the flight crew that the system has been engaged. The selector switch position is not acceptable as a means of indication (reference CS 25.1329(i)).

NOTE: If an operational need is identified for split-axis engagement, then annunciation or indication should be provided for each axis.

For aeroplanes with more than one autopilot installed, each autopilot may be individually selected and should be so annunciated. It should not be possible for multiple autopilots to be engaged in different modes.

The engagement of the autopilot should be free of perceptible transients. Under dynamic conditions, including manoeuvring flight, minor transients are acceptable.

Without a flight director engaged, the initial lateral and vertical modes should be consistent with minimal disturbance from the flight path. For example, the lateral mode at engagement may roll the aeroplane to wings level and then hold the aeroplane heading/track or maintain the existing bank angle (if in a normal range). A heading/track pre-select at engagement function may be provided if precautions are taken to ensure that selection reflects the current intent of the flight crew. The modes at engagement should be annunciated and any associated selected target values should be displayed.

With a flight director engaged, the autopilot should engage into a mode consistent (i.e., the same as, or if that is not possible, then compatible with) the active flight director mode of operation. Consideration should be given to the mode into which the autopilot will engage when large commands are present on either or both flight directors. For example, consideration should be given

whether to retain the active flight director mode or engage the autopilot into the basic mode, and the implications for current flight path references and targets. The potential for flight crew confusion and unintended changes in flight path or modes should be considered.

Regardless of the method used, the engagement status (and changes in status) of the autopilot(s) should be clearly indicated and should not require undue attention or recall.

For modes that use multiple autopilots, the additional autopilots may engage automatically at selection of the mode or after arming the mode. A means should be provided to determine that adequate autopilot capability exists to support the intended operation (e.g., "Land 2" and "Land 3" are used in some aircraft).

NOTE: The design should consider the possibility that the pilot may attempt to engage the autopilot outside of the normal flight envelope. It is not required that the autopilot should compensate for unusual attitudes or other situations outside the normal flight envelope, unless that is part of the autopilot's intended function.

8.1.2 Autopilot Disengagement

Under normal conditions, automatic or manual disengagement of the autopilot should be free of significant transients or out-of-trim forces that are not consistent with the manoeuvres being conducted by the aeroplane at the time of disengagement. If multiple autopilots are engaged, any disengagement of an individual autopilot should be free of significant transients and should not adversely affect the operation of the remaining engaged autopilot(s).

Under non-normal or rare-normal conditions, disengagement of the autopilot may result in a significant transient. The flight crew should be able to respond to a significant transient without:

- exceptional piloting skill, alertness, or strength,
- forces greater than those given in CS 25.143(c), and
- accelerations or attitudes in the aeroplane that might result in a hazard to secured or non-secured occupants.

The flight crew should be made aware (via a suitable alerting or other indication) of conditions or situations (e.g., continued out-of-trim) that could result in a significant transient at disengagement. (See Section 9.3.3 on Awareness of Potential Significant Transient Condition ("Bark before Bite").)

8.1.2.1 Autopilot Disengagement Alerts

Since it is necessary for a pilot to immediately assume manual control following disengagement of the autopilot (whether manual or automatic), a visual and aural warning must be given. This warning must be given without delay, and must be distinct from all other cockpit warnings. The warning should continue until silenced by one of the pilots using:

- an autopilot quick disengagement control
- reengagement of the autopilot
- another acceptable means.

It must sound for a minimum period, long enough to ensure that it is heard and recognized by that pilot and by other flight crew members, but not so persistent that it adversely affects communication between crew members or is a distraction.

Disengagement of an autopilot within a multiple-autopilot system (e.g., downgraded capability), requiring immediate flight crew awareness and possible timely action, should cause a Caution level alert to be issued to the flight crew.

Disengagement of an autopilot within a multiple-autopilot system, requiring only flight crew awareness, should cause a suitable advisory to be issued to the flight crew.

8.1.2.2 Quick Disengagement Control

The purpose of the “Quick Disengagement Control” is to ensure the capability for each pilot to manually disengage the autopilot quickly with a minimum of pilot hand/limb movement. The “Quick Disengagement Control” should be located on each control wheel or equivalent within easy reach of one or more fingers/thumb of the pilot’s hand when the hand is in a position for normal use on the control wheel or equivalent. The “Quick Disengagement Control” should meet the following criteria:

- (a) Be accessible and operable from a normal hands-on position without requiring a shift in hand position or grip on the control wheel or equivalent;
- (b) Be operable with one hand on the control wheel or equivalent and the other hand on the thrust levers;

NOTE: When establishing location of the quick disengagement control, consideration should be given to:

- its accessibility with large displacements of, or forces on, the control wheel (or equivalent), and
 - the possible need to operate the quick disengagement control with the other hand.
- (c) Be easily located by the pilot without having to first locate the control visually;
 - (d) Be designed so that any action to operate the “Quick Disengagement Control” should not cause an unintended input to the control wheel or equivalent; and
 - (e) Be designed to minimize inadvertent operation and interference with other nearby control wheel (or equivalent) switches/devices (e.g., radio control, trim).

8.1.2.3 Alternative Means of Autopilot Disengagement

When a CS 25.1309 assessment shows a need for an alternative means of disengagement, the following should be addressed:

- Independence,
- The alternate means should be readily accessible to each pilot,
- Latent failure/reliability of the alternate means.

The following means of providing an alternative disengagement have been found to be acceptable:

- Selection of the engagement control to the “off” position.
- Disengage bar on mode selector panel.
- Trim switch on yoke.

NOTE: Use of circuit breakers as a means of disengagement is not considered to be acceptable.

8.1.2.5 Flight Crew Pitch Trim Input

If the autopilot is engaged and the pilot applies manual pitch trim input, either the autopilot should disengage with no more than a minor transient, or pitch trim changes should be inhibited.

8.2 Flight Director Engagement/Disengagement and Indications

Engagement and disengagement should be accomplished consistent with other flight crew procedures and tasks and should not require undue attention.

8.2.1 Flight Director Engagement

A means may be provided for each pilot to select (i.e., turn on) and deselect the flight director for display on their primary flight display (e.g., attitude display). The selection status of the flight director and the source of flight director guidance should be clear and unambiguous. Failure of a selected flight director should be clearly annunciated.

A flight director is considered “engaged” if it is selected and displaying guidance cues.

NOTE: The distinction is made between “engaged” and “selected” because the flight director might be selected, but not displaying guidance cue(s) (e.g., the cue(s) are biased out of view).

If there are multiple flight directors, and if required for crew awareness, indications should be provided to denote which flight director is engaged (e.g., FD1, FD2, HUD source). For aeroplanes with multiple flight directors installed, both flight directors should always be in the same armed and active FGS modes. The selection status of each flight director should be clear and unambiguous for each pilot. In addition, indications should be provided to denote loss of flight director independence (i.e., first officer selection of captain’s flight director).

A flight director should engage into the current modes and targets of an already engaged autopilot or flight director, if any. With no autopilot engaged, the basic modes at engagement of the flight director functions should be established consistent with typical flight operations.

NOTE: The engagement of the pitch axis in Vertical Speed or Flight Path Angle, and engagement of the lateral axis in Heading Hold, Heading Select or Bank Angle Hold have been found to be acceptable.

Since the HUD can display flight guidance, the HUD guidance mode should be indicated to both pilots and should be compatible with the active head-down flight director mode.

Engagement during manoeuvring flight should be considered.

NOTE: The design should consider the safety consequences if it is possible for the flight director to engage outside of the normal flight envelope. It is not required that the flight director should compensate for unusual attitudes or other situations outside the normal flight envelope, unless that is part of the flight director’s intended function.

8.2.1.1 Guidance Cue(s)

The flight director command guidance cue(s) will typically be displayed when the flight director is selected and valid command guidance is available or if it is automatically providing guidance as per paragraph 8.2.1.2 below. The flight director guidance cue(s) should be removed when guidance is determined to be invalid. The display of guidance cue(s) (e.g., flight director bars) is sufficient indication that the flight director is engaged.

8.2.1.2 Reactive Windshear Flight Director Engagement

For aeroplanes equipped with a flight director windshear guidance system, flight director engagement should be provided, consistent with the criteria contained in FAA AC's 25-12 and 120-41.

8.2.2 Flight Director Disengagement

There may be a means for each pilot to readily deselect his or her on-side flight director function. Flight crew awareness of disengagement and de-selection is important. Removal of guidance cue(s) alone is not sufficient indication of de-selection, because the guidance cue(s) may be removed from view for a number of reasons, including invalid guidance, autopilot engagement, etc. Therefore, the flight director function should provide clear and unambiguous indication (e.g., switch position or status) to the flight crew that the function has been deselected.

8.3 Autothrust Engagement/Disengagement and Indications

The autothrust function should be designed with engagement and disengagement characteristics that provide the flight crew positive indication that the system has been engaged or disengaged. Engagement and disengagement should be accomplished in a manner consistent with other flight crew procedures and tasks and should not require undue attention.

8.3.1 Autothrust Engagement

The autothrust engagement controls should be accessible to each pilot. The autothrust function should provide the flight crew positive indication that the system has been engaged.

The autothrust function should be designed to prevent inadvertent engagement and inadvertent application of thrust, for both on-ground and in-air operations (e.g., provide separate arm and engage functions).

The autothrust normally should be designed to preclude inadvertent engagement. However, intended modes such as a "wake up" mode to protect for unsafe speeds may be acceptable (see Section 10.4.1 on Low Speed Protection). If such automatic engagement occurs, it should be clear to the flight crew that automatic engagement has occurred, the automatic engagement should not cause any unsafe condition (e.g., unsafe pitch attitudes or unsafe pitching moments) and the reason for automatic engagement should be clear and obvious to the flight crew.

NOTE: The design should consider the possibility that the pilot may attempt to engage the autothrust function outside of the normal flight envelope or at excessive (or too low) engine_thrust. It is not expected that the autothrust feature should compensate for situations outside the normal flight envelope or normal engine operation range, unless that is part of the intended function of the autothrust system.

8.3.2 Autothrust Disengagement

Autothrust disengagement should not cause any unsafe condition (e.g., pitch attitude, pitching moment, or significant thrust transient) and the disengagement should not preclude, inhibit, or interfere with timely thrust changes for go-around, landing, or other manoeuvres requiring manual thrust changes.

The autothrust normally should be designed to preclude inadvertent disengagement during activation of autothrust modes of operation.

Following disengagement of the autothrust function, positive indication of disengagement should include at least a visual flight crew alert and deletion of autothrust 'engaged' status annunciations. For automatic disengagement, visual indications should persist until cancelled by flight crew action. For manual disengagement, if an aural is provided, visual indications should persist for some minimum period. If an aural is not provided, the visual indications should persist until cancelled by flight crew action. For aural indication, if provided, an aural alert of sufficient duration and volume should be provided to assure that the flight crew has been alerted that disengagement has occurred. An extended cycle of an aural alert is not acceptable following disengagement if such an alert can significantly interfere with flight crew coordination or radio communication. Disengagement of the autothrust function is considered a Caution alert.

8.3.2.1 Autothrust Quick Disengagement Control

Autothrust quick disengagement controls must be provided for each pilot on the respective thrust control (thrust lever or equivalent). A single-action, quick disengagement switch should be incorporated on the thrust control so that switch activation can be executed when the pilot's other hand is on the flight controls. The disengagement control should be positioned such that inadvertent disengagement of the autothrust function is unlikely. Positioning the control on the outboard side has been shown to be acceptable for multiengine aircraft. Thrust lever knob-end-mounted disengagement controls available on both sides to facilitate use by either pilot have been shown to be preferable to those positioned to be accessible by the pilot's palm.

8.4 Flight Crew Override of the FGS

The following sections discuss criteria related to the situation where the flight crew overrides the FGS.

8.4.1 Autopilot

- 1) The autopilot should disengage when the flight crew applies a significant override force to the controls. The applicant should interpret "significant" as a force that is consistent with an intention to overpower the autopilot by either or both pilots. The autopilot should not disengage for minor application of force to the controls (e.g., a pilot gently bumping the control column while entering or exiting a pilot seat during cruise).

NOTE: 111 N (25 lb of force) at the control column or wheel has been determined to be a significant override force level for other than approach operations on some aircraft types. To reduce nuisance disengagement, higher forces have been found acceptable for certain approach, landing, and go-around operations on some aircraft types. The force to disengage an autopilot is not necessarily

the force required at the column to oppose autopilot control (e.g., cause elevator movement). The corresponding forces for a side stick or centre stick controller may be different.

A significant transient should not result from autopilot disengagement when the flight crew applies an override force to the controls.

Sustained or incremental application of force below the disengagement threshold should not result in a hazardous condition (e.g., the automatic trim running that results in unacceptable aeroplane motion if the autopilot were to automatically disengage, or when manually disengaged).

- 2) If the FGS is not designed to disengage in response to any override force, then the response shall be shown to be safe (CS 25.1329 (l)). A significant transient should not result from manual autopilot disengagement after the flight crew has applied an override force to the controls

NOTE: The term “override force” is intended to describe a pilot action that is intended to prevent, oppose or alter an operation being conducted by a flight guidance function, without first disengaging that function. One possible reason for this action could be an avoidance manoeuvre (such as responding to a TCAS Resolution Advisory) that requires immediate action by the flight crew and would typically involve a rapid and forceful input from the flight crew.

Sustained application of an override force should not result in a hazardous condition. Mitigation may be accomplished through provision of an appropriate Alert and flight crew procedure.

NOTE: The term “sustained application of override force” is intended to describe a force that is applied to the controls that may be small, slow, and sustained for some period of time. This may be due to an inadvertent crew action, or may be an intentional crew action meant to “assist” the autopilot in a particular manoeuvre. See Section 14.1.5.

NOTE: For CWS – refer to Section 11.6

8.4.2 Autothrust

It should be possible for the pilot to readily override the autothrust function and set thrust by moving the thrust levers (or equivalent) with one hand. CS 25.1329(m) requires that the autothrust response to a flight crew override must not create an unsafe condition.

Autothrust functions may be designed to safely remain engaged during pilot override. Alternatively, autothrust functions may disengage as a result of pilot override, provided that the design prevents unintentional autothrust disengagement and adequately alerts the flight crew to ensure pilot awareness.

8.5 FGS Engagement Mode Compatibility

The philosophy used for the mode at engagement of the autopilot, flight director, and autothrust functions should be provided in flight crew training material.

It must not be possible to select incompatible FGS command or guidance functions at the same time (e.g., commanding speed through elevator and autothrust at the same time).

9 Controls, Indications and Alerts

The human-machine interface with the FGS is key to ensuring safe, effective and consistent FGS operation. The manner in which FGS information is depicted to flight crews is essential to the flight crew awareness, and therefore, the safe operation of the FGS.

The controls, indications, and alerts should be so designed as to minimize flight crew errors and confusion. Indications and alerts should be presented in a manner compatible with the procedures and assigned tasks of the flight crew and provide the necessary information to perform those tasks. The indications should be grouped and presented in a logical and consistent manner and be visible from each pilot's station under all expected lighting conditions. The choice of colours, fonts, font size, location, orientation, movement, graphical layout and other characteristics such as steady or flashing should all contribute to the effectiveness of the system. Controls, indications, and alerts should be implemented in a consistent manner.

It is recommended that the applicant evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the information provided by the FGS interface (i.e., controls, indications, alerts, and displays) to ensure flight crew awareness of FGS behaviour and operation. See Section 14, Compliance Demonstration using Flight Test and Simulation, for more discussion of appropriate analyses (which may include, for example, cognitive task analysis as a basis for evaluation).

9.1 FGS Controls

The FGS controls should be designed and located to provide convenient operation to each crewmember and to prevent crew errors, confusion and inadvertent operation. To achieve this, CS 25.1329 (f) requires that command reference controls to select target values (e.g., heading select, vertical speed) should operate as specified in CS 25.777(b) and 25.779(a) for cockpit controls. The function and direction of motion of each control should be readily apparent or plainly indicated on, or adjacent to, each control if needed to prevent inappropriate use or confusion. CS 25.781 also provides requirements for the shapes of the knobs. The design of the FGS should address the following specific considerations:

- Differentiation of knob shape and position. (*Errors have included confusing speed and heading knobs on the mode selector panel.*)
- Design to support correct selection of target values. (*Use of a single control (e.g., concentric controls) for selecting multiple command reference targets has resulted in erroneous target value selection.*)
- Commonality of control design across different aircraft to prevent negative transfer of learning with respect to operation of the controls. (*Activation of the wrong thrust function has occurred due to variation of TOGA and autothrust disengagement function between aeroplane types- negative transfer of learning with respect to operation of the controls.*)
- Positioning of individual FGS controls, FMAs, and related primary flight display information so that, as far as reasonably practical, items of related function have similarly related positions. (*Misinterpretation and confusion have occurred due to the inconsistent arrangement of FGS controls with the annunciations on the FMA.*)

- Design to discourage or avoid inadvertent operation; e.g., engagement or disengagement.

9.2 Flight Guidance Mode Selection, Annunciation, and Indication

Engagement of the Flight Guidance System functions should be suitably annunciated to each pilot, as described in Section 8, Flight Guidance System Engagement, Disengagement, and Override. The FGS mode annunciations should effectively and unambiguously indicate the active and armed modes of operation. The mode annunciation should convey explicitly, as simply as possible, what the FGS is doing (for active modes), what it will be doing (for armed modes), and target information (such as selected speed, heading, and altitude) for satisfactory flight crew awareness.

Mode annunciation should indicate the state of the system and not just switch position or selection. Mode annunciation should be presented in a manner compatible with flight crew procedures / tasks and consistent with the mode annunciation design for the specific aircraft type (i.e., compatible with other flight deck systems mode annunciations).

Operationally relevant mode changes and, in particular, mode reversions and sustained speed protection, should be clearly and positively annunciated to ensure flight crew awareness. Altitude capture is an example of an operationally relevant mode that should be annunciated because pilot actions may have different effects on the aeroplane. Annunciation of sustained speed protection should be clear and distinct to ensure flight crew awareness. It should be made clear to the pilot if a mode has failed to arm or engage (especially due to invalid sensor data). FGS sub-modes (e.g., sub-modes as the FGS transitions from localizer capture to localizer track) that are not operationally relevant need not be annunciated.

In-service experience has shown that mode annunciation alone may be insufficient (unclear or not compelling enough) to communicate mode changes to the flight crew, especially in high workload situations. Therefore, the safety consequences of the flight crew not recognizing mode changes should be considered. If necessary, an appropriate alert should be used.

Mode annunciations should be located in the forward field of view (e.g., on the primary flight display). Mode selector switch position or status is not acceptable as the sole means of mode annunciation. Modes and mode changes should be depicted in a manner that achieves flight crew attention and awareness. Aural notification of mode changes should be limited to special considerations. Colours, font type, font size, location, highlighting, and symbol flashing have historical precedent as good discriminators, when implemented appropriately. The fonts and font size should be chosen so that annunciation of FGS mode and status information is readable and understandable, without eye strain, when viewed by the pilot seated at the design eye position.

Colour should be used in a consistent manner and assure compatibility with the overall use of colour on the flight deck. Specific colours should be used such that the FGS displays are consistent with other flight deck systems, such as a Flight Management System. The use of monochrome displays is not precluded, provided that the aspects of flight crew attention and awareness are satisfied. The use of graphical or symbolic (i.e., non-textual) indications is not precluded. Implementation of such discriminators should follow accepted guidelines as described in applicable international standards (e.g., AMC 25-11) and should be evaluated for their consistency with and integration with the flight deck design. Engaged modes should be annunciated at different locations and with different colours than armed modes to assist in mode recognition. The transition from an armed mode to an engaged mode should provide an additional attention-getting feature, such as boxing and flashing on an electronic display (per AMC 25-11) for a suitable, but brief, period (e.g., ten seconds), to assist in flight crew awareness.

The failure of a mode to engage/arm when selected by the pilot should be apparent. Mode information provided to the pilot should be sufficiently detailed, so that the consequences of the

interaction (e.g., ensuing mode or system configuration that has operational relevance) can be unambiguously determined. The FGS interface should provide timely and positive indication when the flight guidance system deviates from the pilot's direct commands (e.g., a target altitude, or speed setting) or from the pilot's pre-programmed set of commands (e.g., waypoint crossing). The interface should also provide clear indication when there is a difference between pilot-initiated commands (e.g., pilot engages positive vertical speed and then selects an altitude that is lower than the aircraft altitude). The default action taken by the FGS should be made apparent.

The operator should be provided with appropriate description of the FGS modes and their behaviour.

9.3 Flight Guidance Alerting (Warning, Caution, Advisory, and Status)

Alerting information should follow the provisions of CS 25.1322 and associated advisory material. Alerts for FGS engagement and disengagement are described in Section 8, Flight Guidance System Engagement, Disengagement, and Override.

There should be some method for the flight crew to determine and monitor the availability or capability of the Flight Guidance System (e.g., for dispatch), where the intended operation is predicated on the use of the FGS. The method of monitoring provided should take account of the hazard resulting from the loss of the autopilot function for the intended operation.

9.3.1 Alerting for Speed Protection

To assure crew awareness, an alert should be provided when a sustained speed protection condition is detected. This is in addition to any annunciations associated with mode reversions that occur as a consequence of invoking speed protection (see Section 10.4, Speed Protection). Low speed protection alerting should include both an aural and a visual component. High-speed protection alerts need only include a visual alert component because of existing high-speed aural alert requirements, but does not preclude giving an earlier alert.

Alerting for speed protection should be consistent with the protection provided and with the other alerts in the flight deck. Care should be taken to set appropriate values for indicating speed protection that would not be considered a nuisance for the flight crew.

9.3.2 Loss of Autopilot Approach Mode

The loss of the approach mode requires immediate flight crew awareness. This may be accomplished through autopilot disengagement, as specified within FAA AC 120-28D. If the autopilot remains engaged and reverts to a non-approach mode, an appropriate aural warning and/or visual alert should be provided.

9.3.3 Awareness of Potential Significant Transient Condition (“Bark before Bite”)

There have been situations where an autopilot is engaged, operating normally, and controlling up to the limit of its authority for an extended period of time, and the flight crew was unaware of the situation. This service experience has shown that, without timely flight crew awareness and action, this situation can progress to a loss of control after autopilot disengagement, particularly in rare normal or non-normal conditions. However, with adequate flight crew awareness and pilot action, loss of control may be prevented.

To help ensure crew awareness and timely action, appropriate alert(s) (generally caution or warning) should be provided to the flight crew for conditions that could require exceptional piloting skill or alertness for manual control following autopilot disengagement (e.g., significantly out of trim). The number and type of alerts required would be determined by the unique situations that are being detected and by the crew procedures required to address those situations. Any alert should be clear and unambiguous, and be consistent and compatible with other flight deck alerts. Care should be taken to set appropriate thresholds for these alerts such that they are not considered a nuisance for the flight crew.

Situations that should be considered for an alert include:

Sustained Lateral Control Command: If the autopilot is holding a sustained lateral control command, it could be indicative of an unusual operating condition (e.g., asymmetric lift due to icing, fuel imbalance, asymmetric thrust) for which the autopilot is compensating. In the worst case, the autopilot may be operating at or near its full authority in one direction. If the autopilot were to disengage while holding this lateral trim, the result would be that the aeroplane would undergo a rolling moment that could possibly take the pilot by surprise. Therefore, a timely alert should be considered to permit the crew to manually disengage the autopilot and take control prior to any automatic disengagement which might result from the condition.

Sustained Longitudinal Out of Trim: If the autopilot is holding sustained longitudinal trim, it could be indicative of an unusual operating condition (e.g., an inoperative horizontal stabilizer) for which the autopilot is compensating. If the autopilot were to disengage while holding this longitudinal trim, the result would be that the aeroplane would undergo an abrupt change in pitch that could possibly take the pilot by surprise. Therefore, a timely alert should be considered to permit the crew to manually disengage the autopilot and take control prior to any automatic disengagement, which might result from the condition.

Bank and Pitch Angles Beyond Those Intended for Autopilot Operations: Most autopilots are designed with operational limits in both the pitch and roll axes, such that those predetermined limits will not be purposely exceeded. If the aeroplane exceeds those limits, it could be indicative of a situation (which may not be covered by items 1. or 2.) that requires the pilot to intervene. Therefore, a timely alert should be considered to bring this condition to the attention of the flight crew to and permit the crew to manually disengage the autopilot and take control prior to any automatic disengagement, which might result.

It is preferable that the autopilot remains engaged during out-of-trim conditions. However, if there is an automatic disengagement feature due to excessive out-of-trim, an alert should be generated and must precede any automatic disengagement with sufficient margin to permit timely flight crew recognition and manual disengagement. See also Section 8.4, Flight Crew Override of the FGS, for related material.

NOTE: This section is not intended to require alerting for all instances of automatic autopilot disengagement. It is intended only for conditions, which, if not addressed, would lead to such disengagement, which, could result in a significant transient for which the pilot may be unprepared. The intent is to provide crew awareness that would allow the flight crew to be prepared with hands on controls and take appropriate corrective action before the condition results in a potentially hazardous aeroplane configuration or state.

NOTE: This section describes alerting requirements for conditions resulting in unintended out-of-trim operation. There are FGS functions that can intentionally produce out-of-trim operation (e.g. parallel rudder operation in align or engine failure compensation modes, pitch trim operation during the approach/landing to provide trim up/flare spring bias, or pitch trim operation for certain types of Speed/Mach trim systems). It is not the intent of this

section to require alerts for functions producing intentional out-of-trim conditions. Other system indications (e.g., mode and status annunciations) should be provided to make the crew aware of the operation of these functions where appropriate.

9.3.4 Failures Affecting Flight Director Guidance

Wherever practicable a failure should cause the immediate removal from view of the guidance information. If the guidance information is retained but a warning given instead, it must be such that the pilot cannot fail to observe it whilst using the guidance information.

9.4 FGS Considerations for Head-Up Displays (HUD)

Head-up displays (HUD) have unique characteristics compared to flight displays installed on the instrument panel. Most of these HUD differences are addressed during HUD certification whether or not the HUD provides flight guidance functions. The intent of this section is to address how such HUD differences may affect FGS functions.

9.4.1 Characteristics of HUD Guidance

If the HUD is designed as a supplemental use display system, it does not replace the requirement for standard Head Down Display (HDD) of flight instrument data. The HUD is intended for use during takeoff, climb, cruise, descent, approach and landing under day, night, VMC and IMC conditions. When it can be reasonably expected that the pilot will operate primarily by reference to the HUD, it should be shown that the HUD is satisfactory for manually controlling the aeroplane and for monitoring the performance of the FGS system.

During take off and landing in certain light and visibility conditions, HUD symbology can be extremely dominant in comparison to external visual references. When visual references are relatively dim, extremely active symbology dynamics and guidance cue gains can lead the pilot to make excessively strong corrections. It should be shown that if HUD guidance cues are followed, regardless of the appearance of external visual references, they do not cause the pilot to take unsafe actions.

Generally the criteria for the mechanization of guidance displayed on the HUD would be no different than guidance displayed on the head-down display. See Section 10, Performance of Function, for flight director performance criteria.

However, unlike head-down displays, HUD's are capable of displaying certain symbology conformal to the outside scene, including guidance cues. Consequently, the range of motion of this conformal symbology, including the guidance, can present certain challenges in rapidly changing and high crosswind conditions. In certain cases, the motion of the guidance and the primary reference cue may be limited by the field of view. It must be shown that, in such cases, the guidance remains usable and that there is a positive indication that it is no longer conformal with the outside scene. It must also be shown that there is no interference between the indications of primary flight information and the flight guidance cues. In take off, approach, and landing FGS modes, the flight guidance symbology should have priority.

Additionally, HUD guidance is often used in cases, like the low visibility approach, where the pilot will need to reference both the information displayed on the HUD and outside references. Consequently, it must be shown that the location and presentation of the HUD information does not distract the pilot or obscure the pilot's outside view. For example, it would be necessary for the

pilot to track the guidance to the runway without having the view of runway references or hazards along the flight path obscured by the HUD symbology.

9.4.2 HUD Flight Guidance System Display

The HUD display should present flight guidance information in a clear and unambiguous manner. Display clutter shall be minimized. The HUD guidance symbology should not excessively interfere with pilots' forward view, ability to visually manoeuvre the aeroplane, acquire opposing traffic, and see the runway environment. Some flight guidance data elements are essential or critical and should not be removed by any de-clutter function.

9.4.3 Head-Up/Head-Down Display Compatibility

The HUD FGS symbology should be compatible and consistent with symbology on other FGS displays such as head-down EFIS instruments. The FGS-related display parameters should be consistent to avoid misinterpretation of similar information, but the display presentations need not be identical. The HUD and head-down primary flight display formats and data sources need to be compatible to ensure that the same FGS-related information presented on both displays have the same intended meaning.

While not all information displayed on the HUD is directly related to the FGS, the pilot is likely to use most of the displayed information while using the HUD-displayed guidance and FGS annunciations. Therefore, when applicable, the guidelines below for the presentation of FGS-related display information should be followed as much as possible. Certain deviations from these guidelines may be appropriate due to conflict with other information display characteristics or requirements unique to head-up displays. These may include minimization of display clutter, minimization of excessive symbol flashing, and the presentation of certain information conformal to the outside scene.

- (a) Symbols should be the same format (e.g., a triangle-shaped pointer head-down appears as a triangle pointer head-up; however, some differences in HUD symbology such as the flight director "circle" versus head-down flight director "bars" or "wedge" have been found acceptable);
- (b) Information (symbols) should appear in the same general location relative to other information;
- (c) Alphanumeric readouts should have the same resolution, units, and labelling (e.g., the command reference indication for "vertical speed" should be displayed in the same foot-per-minute increments and labelled with the same characters as the head-down displays);
- (d) Analogue scales or dials should have the same range and dynamic operation (e.g., a Glideslope Deviation Scale displayed head-up should have the same displayed range as the Glideslope Deviation Scale displayed head-down, and the direction of movement should be consistent);
- (e) FGS modes (e.g. autopilot, flight director, autothrust) and status state transitions should be displayed on the HUD, and except for the use of colour, should be displayed using consistent methods (e.g., the method used head-down to indicate a flight director mode transitioning from armed to captured should also be used head-up); and
- (f) Information sources should be consistent between the HUD and the head-down displays used by the same pilot.

(g) When FGS command information (i.e., flight director commands) are displayed on the HUD in addition to the head-down displays, the HUD depiction and guidance cue deviation “scaling” needs to be consistent with that used on the head-down displays. This is intended to provide comparable pilot performance and workload when using either head-up or head-down displays.

(h) The same information concerning current HUD system mode, reference data, status state transitions, and alert information that is displayed to the pilot flying on the HUD, should also be displayed to the pilot not flying using consistent nomenclature to ensure unambiguous awareness of the HUD operation.

9.4.4 Alerting Issues

Although HUD’s are typically not classified as integrated caution and warning systems, they may display warnings, cautions, and advisories as part of their FGS function. In this regard, HUD’s should provide the equivalent alerting functionality as the head-down primary flight display(s). Warnings that require continued flight crew attention on the PFD also should be presented on the HUD (e.g., TCAS, Windshear, and Ground Proximity Warning annunciations). If master alerting indications are not provided within the peripheral field of view of the pilot while using the HUD, the HUD must provide annunciations that inform the pilot of Caution and/or Warning conditions (ARP-5288, V12).

For monochrome HUD’s, appropriate use of attention-getting properties such as flashing, outline boxes, brightness, size, and/or location are necessary to adequately compensate for the lack of colour normally assigned to distinguish and call attention to Cautions and warnings.

For multi-colour HUD’s, the use of red, amber, or yellow for symbols not related to Caution and warning functions should be avoided, so that the effectiveness of distinguishing characteristics of true warnings and cautions is not reduced.

Single HUD installations rely on the fact that the non-flying pilot will monitor the head-down instruments and alerting systems, for failures of systems, modes, and functions not associated with primary flight displays.

Dual HUD installations require special consideration for alerting systems. It must be assumed that both pilots will be head-up simultaneously, full, or part-time, especially when the HUD is being used as the primary flight reference, or when the HUD is required equipment for the operation being conducted. If master alerting indications are not provided within the peripheral field of view of each pilot while using the HUD, then each HUD must provide annunciations that direct the pilot’s attention to head-down alerting displays. The types of information that must trigger the HUD master alerting display are any Cautions or warnings not already duplicated on the HUD from head-down primary displays, as well as any Caution level or warning level engine indications or system alerts.

NOTE: The objective is to not redirect attention of the pilot flying to other display when an immediate manoeuvre is required (resolution advisory, windshear).

If a Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS), wind shear detection system, a wind shear escape guidance system, or a Traffic alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) is installed, then the guidance, warnings and annunciations required to be a part of these systems, and normally required to be in the pilot’s primary field of view, should be displayed on the HUD.

9.4.5 Upset/Unusual Attitude Recovery Guidance

Upsets due to wake turbulence or other environmental conditions may result in near instantaneous excursions in pitch and bank angles and a subsequent unusual attitude.

If the HUD is designed to provide guidance for recovery from upsets or unusual attitudes, recovery steering guidance commands should be distinct from, and not confused with, orientation symbology such as horizon “pointers.” For example, a cue for left stick input should not be confused with a cue indicating direction to the nearest horizon. Guidance should be removed if cues become invalid at extreme attitudes, such as zenith, nadir, or inverted. For extreme attitudes it is acceptable to transition to the HDD, provided that the cues to transition from the HUD are clear and unambiguous.

If the HUD is designed to provide orientation only during upsets or unusual attitudes, cues must be designed to prevent them from being mistaken as flight control input commands.

10 PERFORMANCE OF FUNCTION

The FGS is expected to perform its intended function throughout the aeroplane’s normal flight envelope. There are considerations for the FGS when operating at the limits of its performance capabilities and when operating under significant environmental conditions. The following sections provide acceptable means of compliance criteria and interpretive material for these considerations.

Where system tolerances have a significant effect on autopilot authority limits, consideration should be given to the effect on autopilot performance. Factors to be considered include but are not limited to tolerances of: servo authority, servo clutch setting, “cam-out” settings, control friction, and sensor tolerances.

10.1 Normal Performance

The FGS should provide guidance or control, as appropriate, for the intended function of the active mode(s) in a safe and predictable manner within the aeroplane’s normal flight envelope.

The FGS should be designed to operate in all aeroplane configurations for its intended use within the aeroplane’s normal flight envelope to provide acceptable performance for the following types of environmental conditions:

- Winds (light and moderate)
- Wind gradients (light and moderate)

NOTE: In the context of this AMC, “wind gradient” is considered a variation in wind velocity as a function of altitude, position, or time.

- Gusts (light and moderate)
- Turbulence (light and moderate)
- Icing (trace, light, moderate)

NOTE: Representative levels of the environmental effects should be established consistent with the aeroplane’s intended operation.

Any performance characteristics that are operationally significant or operationally limiting should be identified with an appropriate statement or limitation in the Aeroplane Flight Manual (AFM).

The FGS should perform its intended function during routine aeroplane configuration or power changes, including the operation of secondary flight controls.

Evaluation of FGS performance for compliance should be based on the minimum level of performance needed for its intended functions. Subjective judgment may be applied to account for experience acquired from similar equipment and levels that have been established as operationally acceptable by the end-user.

There are certain operations that dictate a prescribed level of performance. When the FGS is intended for operations that require specific levels of performance, the use of FGS should be shown to meet those specific levels of performance (e.g., Low Visibility Operations – Category II and III operations, Reduced Vertical Separation Minimums (RVSM), Required Navigation Performance (RNP)).

The FGS performance of intended functions should at least be equivalent to that expected of a pilot for a similar task. The Flight Test Guide (AC 25-7A) and the Autopilot, Flight Director and Autothrust Systems SAE ARP 5366 may prove useful for establishing the general behaviour of the FGS. When integrated with navigation sensors or flight management systems, the FGS should satisfy the flight technical error tolerances expected for the use of those systems in performing their intended functions.

The autopilot should provide smooth and accurate control without perceptible sustained nuisance oscillation.

The flight director, in each available display presentation (e.g., single cue, cross-pointer, flight path director) should provide smooth and accurate guidance and be appropriately damped, so as to achieve satisfactory control task performance without pilot compensation or excessive workload.

The autothrust function should provide smooth and accurate control of thrust without significant or sustained oscillatory power changes or excessive overshoot of the required power setting.

The automatic pitch trim function should operate at a rate sufficient to mitigate excessive control surface deflections or limitations of control authority without introducing adverse interactions with automatic control of the aircraft. Automatic roll and yaw trim functions, if installed, should operate without introducing adverse interactions with automatic control of the aircraft.

10.2 Performance in Rare Normal Conditions

The FGS will encounter a wide range of conditions in normal operations, some of which may be infrequent, but levy a greater than average demand on the FGS capabilities. Certain environmental conditions, as listed below, are prime examples. FGS performance during such rare normal conditions should be assessed. Such conditions may degrade FGS performance, but must be safe for FGS operation. The relative infrequency of such conditions may also be a factor in the flight crew's ability to detect and mitigate, in a timely manner, any limited capability of the FGS to cope with them. The FGS should be limited from operating in environmental conditions in which it cannot be safely operated.

This does not mean that the FGS must be disengaged when rare normal conditions, which may degrade its performance or capability, are encountered. Actually, the FGS may significantly help the flight crew during such conditions. However, the design should address the potential for the FGS to mask a condition from the flight crew or to otherwise delay appropriate flight crew action. See Section 9.3, Flight Guidance Alerting for discussion of alerting under such conditions.

Operations in rare normal environmental conditions may result in automatic or pilot-initiated autopilot disengagement close to the limit of autopilot authority. Autopilot disengagement in rare normal conditions should meet the safety criteria for autopilot disengagement found in Section 8.1 and the criteria for flight guidance alerting in Section 9.3.

For rare normal conditions, the FGS should provide guidance or control, as appropriate for the intended function of the active mode(s), in a safe and predictable manner, both within the normal flight envelope and for momentary excursions outside the normal flight envelope.

The following rare normal environmental conditions should be considered in the design of the FGS:

- Significant winds
- Significant wind gradients
- Windshear (e.g., microburst)

NOTE: For the purpose of this AMC, “windshear” is considered a wind gradient of such a magnitude that it may cause damage to the aircraft. The FGS may also provide suitable autopilot control during windshear. Refer to Advisory Circulars AC 25-12 and AC 120-41 for windshear guidance system requirements.

- Large gusts (lateral, longitudinal, and vertical dimensions)
- Severe and greater turbulence
- Asymmetric icing

10.2.1 Icing Considerations

The FGS typically will be designed to provide acceptable performance in all standard aeroplane configurations. Operating an aeroplane in icing conditions can have significant implications on the aerodynamic characteristics of the aeroplane (e.g., ice accretion on wings, tail, and engines) and, consequently, on FGS performance. Ice accretion may be slow, rapid, symmetric, or asymmetric. During autopilot operation, the flight crew may not be aware of the gradual onset of icing conditions or the affect that the accumulation of ice is having on the handling qualities of the aeroplane.

Means should be provided to alert the flight crew as described in Section 9.3.

The implication of icing conditions on speed protection should be assessed. If the threshold of the stall warning system is adjusted due to icing conditions, appropriate adjustments should also be made to the FGS low speed protection threshold.

10.3 Performance in Non-Normal Conditions

The FGS will occasionally be operating when the aeroplane transitions outside of the normal flight envelope of the aeroplane, when other aeroplane systems experience failure conditions (e.g., inoperative engine, loss of hydraulics) or when the aeroplane experiences certain extraordinary conditions such as significant fuel imbalance, non-standard flap/slat or ferry configurations. Under such circumstances, the FGS characteristics and flight crew interaction with the FGS should be shown to be safe.

10.4 Speed Protection (25.1329 (h))

The requirement for speed protection is based on the premise that reliance on flight crew attentiveness to airspeed indications, alone, during FGS operation is not adequate to avoid unacceptable speed excursions outside the speed range of the normal flight envelope. Many existing FGS systems have no provisions to avoid speed excursions outside the normal flight envelope. Some FGS systems will remain engaged until the aircraft slows to stall conditions and also to speeds well above V_{MO}/M_{MO} .

The intent of the rule is for the FGS to provide a speed protection function for all operating modes, such that the airspeed can be safely maintained within an acceptable margin of the speed range of the normal flight envelope.

For compliance with the intent of the rule, other systems, such as the primary Flight Control System or the FMS when in a VNAV mode, may be used to provide equivalent speed protection functionality.

If the FGS is providing speed protection function, the following are acceptable means to comply with this rule:

- The FGS may detect the speed protection condition, alert the flight crew and provide speed protection control or guidance.
- The FGS may detect the speed protection condition, alert the flight crew and then disengage the FGS.
- The FGS may detect the speed protection condition, alert the flight crew, and remain engaged in the active mode without providing speed protection control or guidance.

NOTE: If compliance with this requirement is based on use of alerting alone, the alerts should be shown to be appropriate and timely to ensure flight crew awareness and enable the pilot to keep the aeroplane within an acceptable margin from the speed range of the normal flight envelope. See Section 9.3.1 for additional discussion of speed protection alerting.

The design should consider how and when the speed protection is provided for combinations of autopilot, flight directors, and autothrust operation.

Care should be taken to set appropriate values for transitioning into and out of speed protection that the flight crew does not consider a nuisance.

The speed protection function should integrate pitch and thrust control. Consideration should be given to automatically activating the autothrust function when speed protection is invoked. If an autothrust function is either not provided or is unavailable, speed protection should be provided through pitch control alone.

The role and interaction of autothrust with elements of the FMS, the primary flight control system, and the propulsion system, as applicable, should be accounted for in the design for speed protection.

Consideration should be given to the effects of an engine inoperative condition on the performance of speed protection.

10.4.1 Low Speed Protection

When the FGS is engaged in any modes (with the possible exception of approach as discussed in Section 10.4.1.1) for which the available thrust is insufficient to maintain a safe operating speed, the low speed protection function should be invoked to avoid unsafe speed excursions.

Activation of speed protection should take into account the phase of flight, factors such as turbulence and gusty wind conditions, and be compatible with the speed schedules. The low speed protection function should activate at a suitable margin to stall warning consistent with values that will not result in nuisance alerts. Consider the operational speeds, as specified in the Aeroplane Flight Manual (AFM), for all-engine and engine-inoperative cases during the following phases of flight:

- Takeoff.
- During departure, climb, cruise, descent and terminal area operations aeroplanes are normally operated at or above the minimum manoeuvring speed for the given flap configuration.

NOTE: For high altitude operations, it may be desirable to incorporate low speed protection at the appropriate engine out drift-down speed schedule if the FGS (or other integrated sensors/systems) can determine that the cause of the thrust deficiency is due to an engine failure.

- Approach.

NOTE: A low speed alert and a transition to the speed protection mode at approximately $1.2V_S$, or an equivalent speed defined in terms of V_{SR} , for the landing flap configuration has been found to be acceptable.

- The transition from approach to go-around and go-around climb.

10.4.1.1 Low Speed Protection during Approach Operations

Speed protection should not interfere with the landing phase of flight.

It is assumed that with autothrust operating normally, the combination of thrust control and pitch control during the approach will be sufficient to maintain speed and desired vertical flight path. In cases where it is not, an alert should be provided in time for the flight crew to take appropriate corrective action.

For approach operations with a defined vertical path (e.g., ILS, MLS, GLS, LNAV/VNAV), if the thrust is insufficient to maintain both the desired flight path and the desired approach speed, there are several ways to meet the intent of low speed protection:

- a) The FGS may maintain the defined vertical path as the aeroplane decelerates below the desired approach speed until the airspeed reaches the low speed protection value. At that time the FGS would provide guidance to maintain the low speed protection value as the aeroplane departs the defined vertical path. The FGS mode reversion and low speed alert should be activated to ensure pilot awareness.

NOTE: The pilot is expected to take corrective action to add thrust and return the aeroplane to the defined vertical path or go-around as necessary.

- b) The FGS may maintain the defined vertical path as the aeroplane decelerates below the desired approach speed to the low speed protection value. The FGS will then provide a low speed alert while remaining in the existing FGS approach mode.

NOTE: The pilot is expected to take corrective action to add thrust to cause the aeroplane to accelerate back to the desired approach speed while maintaining the defined vertical path or go-around as necessary.

- c) The FGS may maintain the defined vertical path as the aeroplane decelerates below the desired approach speed until the airspeed reaches the low speed protection value. The FGS will then provide a low speed alert and disengage.

NOTE: The pilot is expected to take corrective action when alerted to the low speed condition and the disengagement of the autopilot, to add thrust and manually return the aeroplane to the desired vertical path or go-around as necessary.

The FGS design may use any one or a combination of these ways to provide acceptable low speed protection.

If the speed protection is invoked during approach such that vertical flight path is not protected, the subsequent behaviour of the FGS after speed protection should be carefully considered. Activation of low speed protection during the approach, resuming the approach mode and reacquiring the defined vertical path, may be an acceptable response if the activation is sufficiently brief and not accompanied by large speed or path deviations. This is considered consistent with criteria for Category III automatic landing systems, in CS-AWO 107 and AC 120-28D, Appendix 3, Section 8.1 Automatic Flight Control Systems, which states that it must not be possible to change the flight path of the aeroplane with the automatic pilot(s) engaged, except by initiating an automatic go-around.

10.4.1.2 Windshear

The interaction between low speed protection and windshear recovery guidance is a special case. Windshear recovery guidance that meets the criteria found in Advisory Circulars AC 25-12 and AC 120-41 provides the necessary low speed protection when it is activated, and is considered to be acceptable for compliance with CS 25.1329(h). The autopilot must be disengaged when the windshear recovery guidance activates, unless autopilot operation has been shown to be safe in these conditions and provides effective automatic windshear recovery that meets the criteria found in the advisory circulars referenced above.

10.4.2 High Speed Protection

CS 25.1329 (h) states that the means must be provided to avoid excursions beyond an acceptable margin from the speed range of the normal flight envelope V_{MO} and M_{MO} mark the upper speed limit of the normal flight envelope. This is not intended to require, or preclude, high-speed protection based on aeroplane configurations (e.g., flaps).

The following factors should be considered in the design of high-speed protection:

1. The duration of airspeed excursions, rate of airspeed change, turbulence, and gust characteristics.
 - a) Operations at or near V_{MO}/M_{MO} in routine atmospheric conditions (e.g., light turbulence) are safe. Small, brief excursions above V_{MO}/M_{MO} , by themselves, are not unsafe.

- b) The FGS design should strive to strike a balance between providing adequate speed protection margin and avoiding nuisance activation of high-speed protection.

NOTE: The following factors apply only to designs that provide high-speed protection through FGS control of airspeed.

2. FGS in altitude hold mode:

- a) Climbing to control airspeed is not desirable, because departing an assigned altitude can be disruptive to ATC and potentially hazardous (for example, in RVSM airspace). It is better that the FGS remain in altitude hold mode.
- b) The autothrust function, if operating normally, should effect high-speed protection by limiting its speed reference to the normal speed envelope (i.e., at or below V_{MO}/M_{MO}).
- c) The basic aeroplane high-speed alert should be sufficient for the pilot to recognize the overspeed condition and take corrective action to reduce thrust as necessary. However, if the airspeed exceeds a margin beyond V_{MO}/M_{MO} (e.g., 11 km/h (6 kt)), the FGS may transition from altitude hold to the overspeed protection mode and depart (climb above) the selected altitude.

3. During climbs and descents:

- a) When the elevator channel of the FGS is not controlling airspeed, the autothrust function (if engaged) should reduce thrust, as needed to prevent sustained airspeed excursions beyond V_{MO}/M_{MO} (e.g., 11 km/h (6 kt)), down to the minimum appropriate value.
- b) When thrust is already the minimum appropriate value, or the autothrust function is not operating, the FGS should begin using the elevator channel, as needed, for high-speed protection.
- c) If conditions are encountered that result in airspeed excursions above V_{MO}/M_{MO} , it is preferable for the FGS to smoothly and positively guide or control the aeroplane back to within the speed range of the normal flight envelope.

11 CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIFIC MODES

There are certain operational modes of the FGS that have been implemented in different ways in different aeroplanes and systems. The following sections provide guidance and interpretative material that clarifies the operational intent for these modes and provide criteria that have been shown to be acceptable in current operations. The guidance in this section does not preclude other mode implementations.

Pilot understanding of the mode behaviour is especially important to avoid potential confusion and should be clearly annunciated as described in Section 9.2, Flight Guidance Mode Selection, Annunciation, and Indication.

11.1 Lateral Modes

This section discusses modes that are implemented in many flight guidance systems that are used primarily for lateral/directional control of the aeroplane. The criteria below identify acceptable mode operation based on past operational experience gained from the use of these modes.

11.1.1 Heading or Track Hold

In the Heading or Track Hold mode, the FGS should maintain the aeroplane heading or track. For the situation when the aeroplane is in a bank when the Heading or Track Hold mode is engaged, the

FGS should roll the aeroplane to a wings-level condition and maintain the heading or track when wings-level is achieved (typically less than 5 degrees of bank angle).

11.1.2 Heading or Track Select

In the Heading or Track Select mode, the FGS should expeditiously acquire and maintain a 'selected' heading or track value consistent with occupant comfort. When the mode is initially engaged, the FGS should turn the aeroplane in a direction that is the shortest heading (or track) change to acquire the new heading (or track). Once the heading/track select mode is active, changes in the selected value should result in changes in heading/track. The FGS should always turn the aeroplane in the same direction as the sense of the selected heading change (e.g., if the pilot turns the heading select knob clockwise, the aeroplane should turn to the right), even if the shortest heading (or track) change is in the opposite direction. Target heading or track value should be presented to the flight crew.

11.1.3 Lateral Navigation Mode (LNAV)

In the LNAV mode, the FGS should acquire and maintain the lateral flight path commanded by a flight management function (that is, FMS or equivalent).

If the aeroplane is not established on the desired lateral path or within the designed path capture criteria when LNAV is selected, the FGS LNAV mode should enter an armed state. The FGS should transition from the armed state to an engaged state at a point where the lateral flight path can be smoothly acquired and tracked.

For an FGS incorporating the LNAV mode during the takeoff or go-around phase, the design should specify manoeuvring capability immediately after takeoff, and limits, should they exist. After takeoff or go-around, manoeuvring should be based upon aircraft performance with the objective to prevent excessive roll attitudes where wingtip / runway impact becomes probable, yet satisfy operational requirements where terrain and / or thrust limitations exist.

11.2 Vertical Modes

This section discusses modes that are implemented in many flight guidance systems that are used primarily for pitch control of the aeroplane. The criteria identified reflect operational experience gained from the use of these modes.

To avoid unconstrained climbs or descents, for any altitude transitions when using applicable vertical modes, the altitude select controller should be set to a new target altitude before the vertical mode can be selected. If the design allows the vertical mode to be selected before setting the target altitude, then consideration should be given to the potential vulnerability of unconstrained climb or descent leading to an altitude violation or Controlled Flight into Terrain. Consideration should also be given to appropriate annunciation of the deviation from previously selected altitude and / or subsequent required pilot action to reset the selected altitude.

11.2.1 Vertical Speed Mode

In the Vertical Speed mode, the FGS should smoothly acquire and maintain a selected vertical speed.

Consideration should be given to:

- the situation where the selected value is outside of the performance capability of the aeroplane, or

- use of vertical speed mode without autothrust,

potentially leading to a low-speed or high-speed condition, and corresponding pilot awareness vulnerabilities. See Section 10.4, Speed Protection, for discussion of acceptable means of compliance when dealing with such situations.

11.2.2 Flight Path Angle Mode

In the Flight Path Angle mode, the FGS should smoothly acquire and maintain the selected flight path angle.

Consideration should be given to:

- the situation where the selected value is outside of the performance capability of the aeroplane, or
- use of flight path angle mode without autothrust,

potentially leading to a low-speed or high-speed condition, and corresponding pilot awareness vulnerabilities. Acceptable means of compliance have included a reversion to an envelope protection mode or a timely annunciation of the situation.

11.2.3 Airspeed (IAS)/Mach Hold (Speed on elevator)

In the Airspeed/Mach Hold mode, the FGS should maintain the airspeed or Mach at the time of engagement.

11.2.4 Airspeed (IAS)/Mach Select Mode (Speed on elevator)

In the Airspeed/Mach Select mode, the FGS should acquire and maintain a selected airspeed or Mach. The selected airspeed or Mach may be either pre-selected or synchronized to the airspeed or Mach at the time of engagement.

11.2.5 Flight Level Change (FLCH) (Speed on elevator)

In the FLCH mode, the FGS should change altitude in a coordinated way with thrust control on the aeroplane. The autopilot/flight director will typically maintain speed control through elevator. The autothrust function, if engaged, will control the thrust to the appropriate value for climb or descent.

11.2.6 Altitude Capture Mode

The Altitude Capture mode should command the FGS to transition from a vertical mode to smoothly capture and maintain the selected target altitude with consideration of the rates of climb and descent experienced in service.

In-service experience has shown that certain implementations have the potential to cause pilot confusion that may lead to altitude violations. Accordingly, the following are guidelines for the Altitude Capture mode:

- (a) The Altitude Capture mode should be automatically armed to ensure capture of the selected altitude. Note: If the altitude capture mode is armed at all times, annunciation of the armed status is not required. If the FGS is in Altitude Capture, it should be annunciated.

- (b) The Altitude Capture mode should engage from any vertical mode if the computed flight path will intercept the selected altitude and the altitude capture criteria are satisfied, except as specified during an approach (e.g., when the glidepath for approach mode is active).
- (c) Changes in the climb/descent command references, with the exception of those made by the flight crew using the altitude select controller, should not prevent capture of the target altitude.
- (d) The Altitude Capture mode should smoothly capture the selected altitude using an acceptable acceleration limit with consideration for occupant comfort.
- (e) The acceleration limit may, under certain conditions, result in an overshoot. To minimize the altitude overshoot, the normal acceleration limit may be increased, consistent with occupant safety.
- (f) During Altitude Capture, pilot selection of other vertical modes should not prevent or adversely affect the level off at the target altitude at the time of capture. One means of compliance is to inhibit transition to other pilot-selectable vertical modes (except altitude hold, go-around, and approach mode) during altitude capture, unless the target altitude is changed. If glidepath capture criteria are satisfied during altitude capture, then the FGS should transition to glidepath capture.
- (g) The FGS should be designed to minimize flight crew confusion concerning the FGS operation when the target altitude is changed during altitude capture. It must be suitably annunciated and appropriate for the phase of flight.
- (h) Adjusting the datum pressure at any time during altitude capture should not result in loss of the capture mode. The transition to the pressure altitude should be accomplished smoothly.
- (i) If the autothrust function is active during altitude capture the autopilot and autothrust functions should be designed such that the FGS maintains the reference airspeed during the level-off manoeuvre. For example, if the autopilot changes from speed mode to an altitude capture or control mode, then autothrust should transition to a speed mode to maintain the reference airspeed.

11.2.7 Altitude Hold Mode

The Altitude Hold mode may be entered either by flight crew selection or by transition from another vertical mode.

When initiated by an automatic transition from altitude capture the Altitude Hold mode should provide guidance or control to the selected altitude. The automatic transition should be clearly annunciated for flight crew awareness.

When initiated by pilot action in level flight, the Altitude Hold mode should provide guidance or control to maintain altitude at the time the mode is selected.

When initiated by pilot action when the aeroplane is either climbing or descending, the FGS should immediately initiate a pitch change to arrest the climb or descent, and maintain the altitude when level flight (e.g., <1 m/s (<200 ft/min)) is reached. The intensity of the levelling manoeuvre should be consistent with occupant comfort and safety.

Automatic transition into the Altitude Hold mode from another vertical mode should be clearly annunciated for flight crew awareness.

Any aeroplane response due to an adjustment of the datum pressure should be smooth.

11.2.8 Vertical Navigation Mode (VNAV)

In the VNAV mode, the FGS should acquire and maintain the vertical commands provided by a flight management function (that is, FMS or equivalent).

If the aeroplane is not on the desired FMS path when the VNAV mode is selected, the FGS VNAV mode should go into an armed state, or provide guidance to smoothly acquire the FMS path. The flight crew should establish the aeroplane on a flight profile to intercept the desired FMS path. The FGS should transition from the armed state to an engaged state at a point where the FGS can smoothly acquire and track the FMS path.

When VNAV is selected for climb or descent, the autothrust function (if installed) should maintain the appropriate thrust setting. When levelling after a VNAV climb or descent, the autothrust function should maintain the target speed.

If the aircraft is flying a vertical path (e.g., VNAV Path), then the deviation from that path must be displayed in the primary field of view (i.e., the PFD, ND, or other acceptable display).

The FGS should preclude a VNAV climb unless the Mode Selector Panel altitude window is set to an altitude above the current altitude.

Except when on a final approach segment to a runway:

- The FGS should preclude a VNAV descent unless the Mode Selector Panel altitude window is set to an altitude below the current altitude.
- The FGS should not allow the VNAV climb or descent to pass through a Mode Selector Panel altitude.

(See Section 11.5, Special Considerations for VNAV Approach Operations related to selecting a Target Altitude.)

11.3 Multi-axis Modes

This section discusses modes that are implemented in many flight guidance systems that are used in an integrated manner for pitch, lateral/directional control and thrust management of the aeroplane. The criterion identified reflects operational experience gained from the use of these modes.

11.3.1 Takeoff Mode

In the take off mode, the vertical element of the FGS should provide vertical guidance to acquire and maintain a safe climb out speed after initial rotation for takeoff. If no rotation guidance is provided, the pitch command bars may be displayed during takeoff roll but should not be considered as providing rotation guidance unless it is part of the intended function.

If rotation guidance is provided, consideration should be given to the need to show that the use of the guidance does not result in a tail strike and should be consistent with takeoff methods necessary to meet takeoff performance requirements up to 11 m (35 ft) AGL.

The Autothrust function should increase and maintain engine thrust to the selected thrust limits (e.g., full T/O, de-rate).

The FGS design should address all engine and engine-inoperative conditions consistent with the following takeoff system performance after lift-off:

- (a) Takeoff system operation should be continuous and smooth through transition from the runway portion of the takeoff to the airborne portion and reconfiguration for en route climb. The pilot should be able to continue the use of the same primary display(s) for the airborne portion as for the runway portion. Changes in guidance modes and display formats should be automatic.
- (b) The vertical axis guidance of the takeoff system during normal operation should result in the appropriate pitch attitude, and climb speed for the aeroplane considering the following factors:
- Normal rate rotation of the aeroplane to the commanded pitch attitude, at V_R -18.5 km/h (10 kt) for all engines and V_R -9.3 km/h (5 kt) for engine out, should not result in a tail-strike.
 - The system should provide commands that lead the aeroplane to smoothly acquire a pitch attitude that results in capture and tracking of the All-Engine Takeoff Climb Speed, $V_2 + X$. X is the All-Engine Speed Additive from the AFM (normally 18.5 km/h (10 kt) or higher). If pitch limited conditions are encountered a higher climb airspeed may be used to achieve the required takeoff path without exceeding the pitch limit.
- (c) For engine-out operation, the system should provide commands that lead the aeroplane to smoothly acquire a pitch attitude that results in capture and tracking of the following reference speeds:
- V_2 , for engine failure at or below V_2 . This speed should be attained by the time the aeroplane has reached 11m (35 ft) altitude.
 - Airspeed at engine failure, for failures between V_2 and $V_2 + X$.
 - $V_2 + X$, for failures at or above $V_2 + X$. Alternatively, the airspeed at engine failure may be used, provided it has been shown that the minimum takeoff climb gradient can still be achieved at that speed.

If implemented, the lateral element of the takeoff mode should maintain runway heading/track or wings level after lift-off and a separate lateral mode annunciation should be provided.

11.3.2 Go-Around Mode

The vertical element of the FGS Go-around mode should initially rotate the aeroplane, or provide guidance to rotate the aeroplane, to arrest the rate of descent. The autothrust function, if installed, should increase thrust and either, maintain thrust to specific thrust limits, or maintain thrust for an adequate, safe climb.

The FGS should acquire and maintain a safe speed during climb out and aeroplane configuration changes. Typically, a safe speed for go-around climb is V_2 , but a different speed may be found safe for windshear recoveries (see FAA Advisory Circular AC 25-12). The lateral element of the FGS should maintain heading/track or wings level.

The autothrust function should not exceed thrust limits (e.g., full go-around thrust or de-rated go-around thrust limits) nor reduce thrust, for winds, below the minimum value required for an adequate, safe climb or reduce thrust lever position below a point that would cause a warning system to activate. The initial go-around manoeuvre may require a significant change in pitch

attitude. It is acceptable to reduce thrust to lower the pitch attitude for comfort of the occupants when a safe climb gradient has been established. It should be possible for the pilot to re-select the full thrust value if needed.

The go-around mode should engage even if the MSP altitude is at or below the go-around initiation point. The aeroplane should climb until another vertical mode is selected or the MSP altitude is adjusted to an altitude above the present aircraft altitude.

The FGS design should address all engine and engine-out operation. The design should consider an engine failure resulting in a go-around, and the engine failure occurring during an all engine go-around.

Characteristics of the go-around mode and resulting flight path should be consistent with manually flown go-around.

11.3.3 Approach Mode

In the Approach mode, the FGS should capture and track a final approach lateral and vertical path (if applicable) from a navigation or landing system (e.g., ILS, MLS, GLS, RNP-RNAV – refer to FAA AC 120-28D, AC 120-29A, CS-AWO and JAR-OPS 1).

The FGS should annunciate all operationally relevant approach mode annunciations. Modes that are armed, waiting for capture criteria to be satisfied, should be indicated - in addition to the active pre-capture mode. A positive indication of the capture of the previously armed mode should be provided.

The FGS may have sub-modes that become active without additional crew selection. An assessment of the significance of these sub-mode transitions to the flight crew should be made. If assessed to be significant (e.g., Flare), positive annunciation of the transition should be provided.

Glideslope capture mode engagement may occur prior to localizer capture. However, it is the flight crew's responsibility to ensure proper safe obstacle/terrain clearance when following vertical guidance when the aeroplane is not established on the final lateral path.

Additional guidance and criteria is contained in FAA AC 120-29A, AC 120-28D and CS-AWO.

11.4 Autothrust Modes

This section discusses modes that are implemented in many flight guidance systems that are used primarily for controlling the engines on the aeroplane. The criterion identified reflects operational experience gained from the use of these modes.

11.4.1 Thrust Mode

In the Thrust mode, the FGS should command the autothrust function to achieve a selected target thrust value.

11.4.2 Speed Mode

In the Speed mode, the FGS should command the autothrust function to acquire and maintain the selected target speed value - assuming that the selected speed is within the speed range of the normal flight envelope. The autothrust system may fly a higher airspeed than the selected target speed during takeoff, or during approach when operating in winds or turbulent conditions.

11.4.3 Retard Mode

If such a mode is installed on a specific aircraft, it should work in a similar manner for both automatic and manual landings, when the autothrust function is engaged.

11.5 Special Considerations for VNAV Approach Operations related to selecting a Target Altitude

For approach operations, the FGS vertical modes should allow the pilot to set the target altitude to a missed approach value prior to capturing the final approach segment. This should be possible for capturing from both above and below the final approach segment.

For VNAV Path operations, it should be possible to define a descent path to the final approach fix and another path from the final approach fix to the runway with the target altitude set for the missed approach altitude. Appropriate targets and descent points should be identified by the FMS.

11.6 Control Wheel Steering (Control Steering through the Autopilot)

In the Control Wheel Steering (CWS) mode, the FGS allows the flight crew to manoeuvre the aeroplane through the autopilot. This has implications for control harmony, stability, and crew awareness that need to be thoroughly addressed.

If provided, a CWS mode should meet the following requirements:

(a) It should be possible for the pilot to manoeuvre the aeroplane using the normal flight controls with the CWS mode engaged and to achieve the maximum available control surface deflection without using forces so high that the controllability specifications of CS 25.143 (c) are not met.

(b) The maximum bank and pitch attitudes that can be achieved without overpowering the automatic pilot should be limited to those necessary for the normal operation of the aeroplane.

NOTE: Typically 35 degrees in roll and +20 degrees to -10 degrees in pitch

(c) It should be possible to perform all normal manoeuvres smoothly and accurately without nuisance oscillation. It should be possible also to counter all normal changes of trim due to change of configuration or power, within the range of flight conditions in which control wheel steering may be used, without encountering excessive discontinuities in control force which might adversely affect the flight path.

(d) The stall and stall recovery characteristics of the aeroplane should remain acceptable. It should be assumed that recovery is made with CWS in use unless automatic disengagement of the automatic pilot is provided.

(e) In showing compliance with CS 25.143 (f), account should be taken of such adjustments to trim as may be carried out by the automatic pilot in the course of manoeuvres that can reasonably be expected. Some alleviation may be acceptable in the case of unusually prolonged manoeuvres, provided that the reduced control forces would not be hazardous.

(f) If the use of this mode for takeoff and landing is to be permitted, it should be shown that:

i) Sufficient control, both in amplitude and rate is available without encountering force discontinuities;

- ii) Reasonable mishandling is not hazardous (e.g., engaging the automatic pilot while the elevators or ailerons are held in an out-of-trim position);
 - iii) Runaway rates and control forces are such that the pilot can readily overpower the automatic pilot with no significant deviation in flight path; and
 - iv) Any lag in aircraft response induced by the CWS mode is acceptable for the intended manoeuvre.
- (g) It should not be possible to revert to the CWS mode by applying an input to the control column or wheel unless the autopilot is in a capture mode (e.g., altitude capture, localizer capture). When the force is released, the autopilot should return to the previously engaged capture mode or to the track mode.

NOTE: CWS, if it is provided, is considered to be an autopilot mode, as it is a specific function of the FGS. However, during CWS operation, it is the pilot and not the autopilot that is in control of the aircraft. Operationally, CWS is identical to the pilot flying the aeroplane during manual flight. In both cases, it is the pilot who is in actual control of the flight path and speed of the aeroplane. The only difference is the mechanization of how the actual flight control surfaces are moved. No “automatic” FGS commands are involved during CWS operation. Therefore, sections in this AMC such as those which discuss Speed Protection and performance objectives should be applied to only those autopilot modes with which the FGS is in control of the flight path of the aeroplane and should not be applied to CWS.

NOTE: The terminology “Control Wheel Steering” is currently used by industry to describe several different types of systems. This section is meant to apply only toward those systems that are implemented in a manner as described above. For comparison, several other functions that are similar in nature, but functionally very different, to CWS are described below. This section does not apply to functions of these types.

- Touch Control Steering (TCS) is a function that is available on many business and commuter aircraft. With TCS, a pilot is able to physically disengage the autopilot servos from the flight control system, usually by pushing and holding a button on the control wheel, without causing the autopilot system itself to disengage or lose its currently selected modes. The pilot may then manoeuvre the aeroplane as desired using the aircraft’s flight control system (i.e., the autopilot servos are not part of the control loop). The pilot is then able to reconnect the autopilot servos to the flight control system by releasing the TCS button. Using the new orientation of the aircraft as a basis, the autopilot will then reassume control the aeroplane using the same mode selections as were present before the selection of TCS. This type of system on some aircraft is also sometimes referred to as Control Wheel Steering.
- Also different from CWS is what is referred to as a “supervisory override” of an engaged autopilot. With this function, a pilot is able to physically overpower an engaged autopilot servo by applying force to the flight deck controls. With a supervisory override, the autopilot does not automatically disengage due to the pilot input. This allows the pilot to position the aeroplane as desired using the flight deck controls without first disengaging the autopilot. When the pilot releases the controls, the autopilot reassumes control of the aeroplane using the same mode selections as were present before the supervisory override.

- The descriptions of TCS and supervisory override are intended to be generic. Specific implementations on various aircraft may vary in some aspects.

11.7 Special Considerations for the Integration of Fly-By-Wire Flight Control Systems and FGS

Speed protection features may be implemented in the fly-by-wire flight control system. However, if speed protection is also implemented within the FGS, it should be compatible with the envelope protection features of the fly-by-wire flight control system. The FGS speed protection (normal flight envelope) should operate to or within the limits of the flight control system (limit flight envelope).

Information should be provided to the flight crew about implications on the FGS following degradation of the fly-by-wire flight control systems.

12 FLIGHT GUIDANCE SYSTEM INTEGRATION

Throughout the preceding sections of the document, flight guidance systems and functions have been considered as being separate and distinct from other systems and functions on the aircraft. It is recognized that in complex aircraft designs, the flight guidance functions are closely integrated with other avionics functions, and that the physical integration of these systems, may have a bearing on how aeroplane level safety is assessed. The following paragraphs provide guidance on the likely FGS system integration issues found in more complex aircraft system designs, and the interfaces which should be considered within the bounds of demonstrating the intended function, performance and safety of the FGS.

12.1 System Integration Issues

Integration of other aircraft systems with the FGS has the potential of reducing the independence of failure effects and partitioning between functions. This is particularly the case where hardware and software resources are shared by different systems and functions (e.g., aircraft data highway and Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA) architectures). In addition to considering the reliability and integrity aspects of the FGS as a separate system, it may be necessary to address the effects of FGS failures with respect to fault propagation, detection, and isolation within other systems. The overall effect on the aircraft of a combination of individual system failure conditions occurring as a result of a common or cascade failure, may be more severe than the individual system effect. For example, failure conditions classified under CS 25.1309 as Minor or Major by themselves may have Hazardous effects at the aircraft level, when considered in combination. With regard to isolation of failures, and particularly combination failures, the ability of the alerting system to provide clear and unambiguous information to the flight crew, becomes of significant importance. See also Section 13, Safety Assessment.

Complex and highly integrated avionics issues present greater risk for development error. With non-traditional human-machine interfaces, there is also the potential for operational flight crew errors. Moreover, integration of systems may result in a greater likelihood of undesirable and unintended effects.

Within the FGS, where credit is taken for shared resources or partitioning schemes, these should be justified and documented within the System Safety Analysis. When considering the functional failures of the system, where such partitioning schemes cannot be shown to provide the necessary isolation, possible combination failure modes should be taken into account. An example of this type of failure would be multi-axis active failures, where the control algorithms for more than one axis are hosted on a single processing element. Further, the functional integration of control functions

such as control surface trimming, yaw channel, and stability augmentation, while not strictly FGS, should be considered.

12.2 Functional Interfaces

In its simplest form, the FGS may be considered as interfacing with sensors that provide the necessary inputs to enable computation of its various functions. Typically, these sensors will include air and inertial data, engine control, and navigation sensors such as ILS, VOR, and DME. In the case of engine control, a feedback loop may also be provided. The FGS may also be considered as providing inner loop closure to outer loop commands. The most common interface is with the FMS, which provides targets for lateral and vertical navigation in the form of steering orders.

In demonstrating the intended function and performance of both the FGS and systems providing outer loop commands, the applicant needs to address potential inconsistencies between limits of the two (e.g., with basic FGS pitch and bank angle limits). Failure to address these points can result in discontinuities, mode switching, and reversions, leading to erroneous navigation and other possible safety issues (e.g., buffet margin at high altitude). Similar issues arise in the inner loop, across the functional interface between FGS and flight controls. In fly-by-wire aircraft, the loss of synchronization between the two can result in mode anomalies and autopilot disengagement.

The applicant should demonstrate the intended function and performance of the FGS across all possible functional interfaces. The alerting system should also be assessed to ensure that accurate and adequate information is provided to the flight crew when dealing with failures across functional interfaces.

13 SAFETY ASSESSMENT

CS 25.1309 defines the basic safety specifications for airworthiness approval of aeroplane systems and AMC 25.1309 provides an acceptable means of demonstrating compliance with this rule. This section provides additional guidance and interpretive material for the application of CS 25.1309 to the approval of FGS.

A Safety Analysis document should be produced to identify the Failure Conditions, classify their hazard level according to the guidance of AMC 25.1309, and establish that the Failure Conditions occur with a probability corresponding to the hazard classification or are mitigated as intended. The safety assessment should include the rationale and coverage of the FGS protection and monitoring philosophies employed. The safety assessment should include an appropriate evaluation of each of the identified FGS Failure Conditions and an analysis of the exposure to common mode/cause or cascade failures in accordance with AMC 25.1309. Additionally, the safety assessment should include justification and description of any functional partitioning schemes employed to reduce the effect/likelihood of failures of integrated components or functions.

There may be situations where the severity of the effect of a failure condition identified in the safety analysis needs to be confirmed. Laboratory, simulator or flight test, as appropriate, may accomplish the confirmation.

It is recommended that the Safety Analysis plan is coordinated with the regulatory authority early in the certification program.

13.1 FGS Failure Conditions

One of the initial steps in establishing compliance with CS 25.1309 for a system is to identify the Failure Conditions that are associated with that system. The Failure Conditions are typically characterized by an undesired change in the intended function of the system. The Failure Condition

statements should identify the impacted functionality, the effect on the aeroplane and/or its occupants, specify any considerations relating to phase of flight and identify any flight crew action, or other means of mitigation, that are relevant.

Functionality - the primary functions of a FGS may include:

- automatic control of the aeroplane's flight path utilizing the aeroplane's aerodynamic control surfaces,
- guidance provided to the flight crew to achieve a particular desired flight path or manoeuvre, through information presented on a head-down or head-up display system, and
- control of the thrust applied to the aeroplane.

Dependent upon the functionality provided in a specific FGS, the failure conditions could potentially impact the following:

- the control of the aeroplane in the pitch, roll and directional axes,
- the control of thrust,
- the integrity and availability of guidance provided to the flight crew,
- the structural integrity of the aeroplane,
- the ability of the flight crew to cope with adverse operating conditions,
- the flight crew's performance and workload,
- the safety of the occupants of the aeroplane.

NOTE:: The safety assessment of a FGS for use in supporting takeoff, approach and landing operations in low visibility conditions is further addressed in FAA AC 120-29A, AC 120-28D, and CS-AWO.

13.2 Type and Severity of Failure Conditions

The type of the FGS Failure Conditions will depend, to a large extent, upon the architecture, design philosophy and implementation of the system. Types of Failure Conditions can include:

- Loss of function – where a control or display element no longer provides control or guidance
- Malfunction – where a control or display element performs in an inappropriate manner which can include the following sub-types:
 - a) Hardover – the control or display goes to full displacement in a brief period of time – the resultant effect on the flight path and occupants of the aeroplane are the primary concern.
 - b) Slowover - the control or display moves away from the correct control or display value over a relatively long period of time – the potential delay in recognizing the situation and the effect on the flight path are the primary concern.
 - c) Oscillatory - the control or display is replaced or augmented by an oscillatory element – there may be implications on structural integrity and occupant well being.

Failure Conditions can become apparent due to failures in sensors, primary FGS elements (e.g., autopilot, flight director, HUD), control and display elements (e.g., servos, primary flight displays), interfacing systems or basic services (e.g., electrical and hydraulic power).

The severity of the FGS Failure Conditions and their associated classifications will frequently depend on the phase of flight, aeroplane configuration and the type of operation being conducted. The effect of any control system variability (e.g., tolerances and rigging) on Failure Condition should be considered. The severity of the Failure Conditions can also be mitigated by various design strategies (see Section 13.3).

Appendix A presents some considerations for use when assessing the type and severity of condition that results from functional failures. The classifications of Failure Conditions that have been identified on previous aeroplane certification programs are identified. The classifications of Failure Conditions should be agreed with the authority during the CS 25.1309 safety assessment process.

With exception of the Catastrophic failure condition, the classification of failure conditions leading to the imposition of airframe loads should be assessed in accordance with CS 25.302. This requires that the structure be able to tolerate the limit load multiplied by a factor of safety associated with the probability of occurrence of the failure mode. The assessment needs to take into account loads occurring during the active malfunction, recovery or continuation of the flight with the system in the failed state.

Complex integrated systems may require that the total effect resulting from single failure be assessed. For example, some failures may result in a number of Failure Conditions occur which, if assessed individually may be considered a Major effects, but when considered in combination may be Hazardous. Special consideration concerning complex integration of systems can be found in Section 12, Flight Guidance System Integration.

13.3 Failure Condition – Mitigation

The propagation of potential Failure Conditions to their full effect may be nullified or mitigated by a number of methods. These methods could include, but are not limited to, the following:

- failure detection and monitoring,
- fault isolation and reconfiguration,
- redundancy,
- authority limiting, and
- flight crew action to intervene.

Means to assure continued performance of any system design mitigation methods should be identified. The mitigation methods should be described in the Safety Analysis/Assessment document or be available by reference to another document (e.g., a System Description document).

The design of typical FGS allows for the de-selection of control and guidance elements. The long-term effects on occupants and any structural implication of oscillatory failures can be mitigated by de-selection.

13.4 Validation of Failure Conditions

The method of validating of Failure Conditions will depend on the effect of the condition, assumptions made and any associated risk. The severity of some Failure Conditions may be obvious and other conditions may be somewhat subjective. If flight crew action is used to mitigate the propagation of the effect of a Failure Condition, the information available to the flight crew to initiate appropriate action (e.g., motion, alerts, and displays) and the assumed flight crew response should be identified. It is recommended that there be early coordination with the regulatory authority to identify any program necessary to validate any of these assumptions.

The validation options for Failure Conditions include:

- Analysis
- Laboratory Testing
- Simulation
- Flight Test

It is anticipated that the majority of Failure Condition can be validated by analysis to support the probability aspect of the CS 25.1309 assessment. The analysis should take account of architectural strategies (e.g., redundant channels, high integrity components, rate limit/magnitude limiting, etc.).

It may be necessary to substantiate the severity of a Failure Condition effect by ground simulation or flight test. This is particularly true where pilot recognition of the failure condition requires justification or if there is some variability in the response of the aeroplane. Failure Conditions that are projected to be less probable than 10^{-7} per flight hour, independent of effect severity, need not be demonstrated in flight-test.

Section 14 – Compliance Demonstration using Flight Test and Simulation - provides guidance on the assessment of ‘traditional’ Failure Conditions. New and novel functionality may require additional assessment methods to be agreed with the authority.

13.5 Specific Considerations

The following paragraphs identify specific considerations that should be given to potential Failure Conditions for various phases of flight.

13.5.1 FGS Function during Ground Operations

The potential hazard that may result due to inappropriate autopilot, autothrust or other system control action during maintenance operations, while the aeroplane is parked at the gate or during taxi operations should be assessed. System interlocks or crew or maintenance procedures and placards may mitigate these hazards.

13.5.2 FGS Operations in close proximity to the ground

The response of the aeroplane to failures in an automatic flight control system could have implications on the safety of operations when the aeroplane is close to the ground. For the purpose of this advisory circular, close to the ground can be assumed to be less than 150 m (500 ft) above the lift-off point or touchdown zone or a runway. A specific safety assessment is required if approval is sought for automatic flight control operation where the autopilot is engaged, or remains engaged in close proximity to the ground.

NOTE: Operation in low visibility conditions requires additional consideration and FAA AC 120-29A, AC 120-28D, and CS AWO Subparts should be used for those additional considerations.

13.5.2.1 Takeoff

If approval is sought for engagement of the autopilot below 150 m (500 ft) after lift-off, an assessment of the effect of any significant FGS failure conditions on the net vertical flight path, the speed control and the bank angle of the aeroplane should be conducted. An Autopilot Minimum Engage Altitude after Takeoff will be established based, in part, on the characteristics of the

aeroplane in response to the failures and the acceptability of flight crew recognition of the condition.

A pilot assessment of certain Failure Conditions may be required (see Section 14 – Compliance Demonstration using Flight Test and Simulation). The minimum engagement altitude/height after takeoff based upon the assessment should be provided in the AFM.

13.5.2.1.1 Vertical Axis Assessment

The operational objective during the initial climb is to maintain an appropriate climb profile to assure obstacle clearance and to maintain an appropriate speed profile during climbout (refer to Section 11, Characteristics of Specific Modes).

FGS Failure Conditions should be assessed for the potential for:

- a significant reduction in the net takeoff flight path below 150 m (500 ft),
- a significant increase in pitch attitude that results in the aeroplane speed dropping to unacceptable values.

Failures Conditions with a probability greater than 1×10^{-7} per flight hour that have an effect requiring the pilot to intervene should be evaluated for a potential AFM limitations or procedures.

13.5.2.1.2 Lateral Axis Assessment

The operational objective during the initial climb is to maintain an appropriate heading or track to provide separation from potential adjacent runway operations.

FGS failure conditions should be assessed for the potential for producing a bank angle that results in significant deviation from the runway track or intended track.

Failures Conditions with a probability greater than 1×10^{-7} per flight hour that have an effect requiring pilot action should be evaluated for a potential AFM limitations or procedures.

13.5.2.2 Approach

If the autopilot is to remain engaged below 150 m (500 ft) above the touchdown zone during approach, an assessment of the effect of any significant FGS failure conditions on the net vertical flight path, the speed control and the bank angle of the aeroplane should be conducted. The lowest point on the approach appropriate for the use of the autopilot will be established based on the characteristics of the aeroplane in response to the failure conditions and the acceptability of flight crew recognition of the condition.

A number of approach operations may be conducted using automatic flight control. These can include, but not be limited to, the following:

- ILS, MLS, GLS,
- RNAV (e.g., LNAV and VNAV),
- NAV (e.g., VOR, LOC, Backcourse),
- Open loop flight path management (e.g., Vertical Speed, Flight Path Angle, Track or Heading Select).

Some operations may be conducted with a single autopilot channel engaged and some operations may be conducted with multiple autopilots engaged. The engagement of multiple autopilots may have the effect of mitigating the effect of certain failure conditions. The effectiveness of these mitigation methods should be established.

The type of operation and the prevailing visibility conditions will determine the decision altitude/decision height (DA(H)), or minimum descent altitude or height (MDA(H)), for a particular flight operation. The operation may continue using automatic flight control if the visual requirements are met.

The lowest altitude at which the autopilot should remain engaged could vary with the type of operation being conducted. The resultant flight path deviation from any significant failure condition would impact the autopilot minimum operational use height.

Assessment of certain failure conditions may be required (see Section 14 – Compliance Demonstration using Flight Test and Simulation). The minimum use height for approach should be provided in the AFM.

13.5.2.2.1 Vertical Axis Assessment

The operational objective during the approach is to maintain an appropriate descent profile to assure obstacle clearance and to maintain an appropriate speed profile.

FGS Failure Conditions should be assessed for the potential for:

- a significant reduction in the approach flight path when below 150 m (500 ft) above touchdown,
- a significant increase in pitch attitude that results in the aeroplane speed dropping to unacceptable values.

Failures Conditions with a probability greater than 1×10^{-7} per flight hour that have an effect requiring pilot action should be evaluated for potential AFM limitations or procedures.

13.5.2.2.2 Lateral Axis Assessment

The operational objective during the approach is to maintain an appropriate track to provide alignment with the runway centreline, or intended flight path, to support the landing.

FGS Failure Conditions should be assessed for the potential for producing a bank angle that results in significant deviation from the runway track or intended track.

Failures with a probability greater than 1×10^{-7} per flight hour that have an effect requiring pilot action should be evaluated for appropriate AFM limitations or procedures.

13.5.3 Cruise Operations

The primary concern during cruise operations is the effect the aeroplane response to Failure Conditions may have on the occupants. At a minimum, the accelerations and attitude resulting from any condition should be assessed. The mitigation of the effect of a Failure Condition by the flight crew may not be as immediate as during takeoff and landing operations. Section 14 provides guidance and considerations for this phase of flight.

13.5.4 Asymmetric Thrust during Autothrust Operation

During autothrust operation, it is possible that a failure (e.g., engine failure, throttle lever jam, or thrust control cable jam) could result in significant asymmetric thrust failure condition that may be aggravated by the continued use of the autothrust system. Because the FGS could potentially compensate for the asymmetric condition with roll (and possibly yaw) control, the pilot may not immediately be aware of the developing situation. Therefore, an alert should be considered as a

means of mitigation to draw the pilot's attention to an asymmetric thrust condition during FGS operation.

13.6 Failure to Disengage the FGS

The requirement for quick disengagement for the autopilot and autothrust functions is intended to provide a routine and intuitive means for the flight crew to quickly disengage those functions. The implication of failures that preclude the quick disengagement from functioning should be assessed consistent with the guidelines of AMC 25.1309.

The CS 25.1309 assessment should consider the effects of failure to disengage the autopilot and/or autothrust functions during the approach using the quick disengagement controls. The feasibility of the use of the alternative means of disengagement defined in Section 8.1.2.3 should be assessed.

If the assessment asserts that the aircraft can be landed manually with the autopilot and/or autothrust engaged, this should be demonstrated in Flight Test.

14 COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATION USING FLIGHT TEST AND SIMULATION

The validation of the performance and integrity aspects FGS operation will typically be accomplished by a combination of the following methods:

- Analysis
- Laboratory Test
- Simulation
- Flight Test

The criteria to be used for establishing compliance with CS 25.1301, 25.1309 and 25.1329 may be found in Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of this document. The type and extent of the various validation methods may vary dependent upon the FGS functionality, certification considerations, the applicant's facilities, and various practicality and economic constraints.

This section focuses on compliance demonstration by flight test or simulation with flight crew participation. The section includes the evaluation necessary to confirm acceptable performance of intended functions, including the human-machine interface, and the acceptability of failure scenarios. The specific requirements for flight or simulator evaluation will consider the specifics of the applicant's design, the supporting engineering analysis and the scope and depth of the applicants laboratory testing.

The certification flight test program should investigate representative phases of flight and aircraft configurations used by the FGS. The program should evaluate all of the FGS modes throughout appropriate manoeuvres and representative environmental conditions, including turbulence. Combinations of FGS elements (e.g., autopilot engaged and autothrust disengaged) should be considered. Certain failure scenarios may require flight or simulator demonstration. The aeroplane should contain sufficient instrumentation such that the parameters appropriate to the test are recorded (e.g. normal acceleration, airspeed, height, pitch and roll angles, autopilot engagement state). The flight test instrumentation should not affect the behaviour of the autopilot or any other system.

Figure 14-1 depicts the relationship between this section and the rest of the document.

An important part of the pilot in the loop evaluation is validation of human factors. A thorough evaluation of the human-machine interface is required to ensure safe, effective, and consistent FGS operation. Portions of this evaluation will be conducted during flight test. Representative simulators

can be used to accomplish the evaluation of human factors and workload studies. The level and fidelity of the simulator used should be commensurate with the certification credit being sought and its use should be agreed with the regulatory authority.

If the FGS includes takeoff and/or approach modes, then the following criteria should be considered for applicability in developing the overall and integrated flight test and simulation requirements:

- FAA Advisory Circular 120-29A, “Criteria for Approving Category I and II Landing Minima for FAR 121 Operators”
- FAA Advisory Circular 120-28D, “Criteria for Approval of Category III Landing Weather Minima” need to be included in the requirements to be tested.
- CS AWO Subparts 1, 2, 3 and 4
- JAR-OPS 1

FAA AC 25-7A, Flight Test Guide For Certification of Transport Category Aeroplanes (Section 181, Automatic Pilot System), contains procedures that may be used to show compliance.

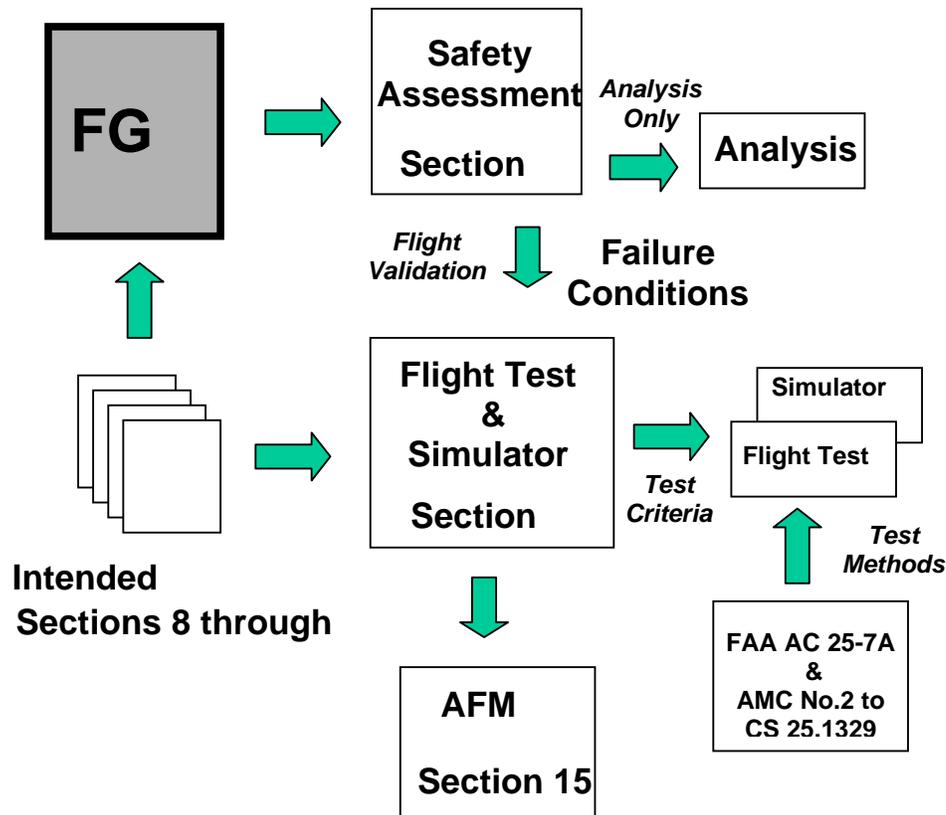


Figure 14-1

14.1 Performance Demonstration (Fault Free) – CS 25.1301

The Certification Plan should identify the specific functionality provided by the FGS. The flight test and/or simulator program will typically assess this functionality under representative operational conditions including applicable aeroplane configurations and a representative range of aeroplane weight, centre of gravity and operational envelope.

The performance of the FGS system in each of its guidance and control modes should be evaluated. The acceptability of the performance of the FGS may be based on test pilot assessment, taking into account the experience acquired from similar equipment capabilities, and the general behaviour of the aeroplane. The level of acceptable performance may vary according to aeroplane type and model. The FGS should be evaluated for its low and high manoeuvring capability. FAA AC 25-7A, Flight Test Guide may provide additional information on FGS test procedures.

The acceptability of mode controls and annunciations, any associated alerts and general compatibility with cockpit displays should be evaluated. The FGS should be free from unexpected disengagement and confusion resulting from changing FGS modes. Additional considerations relating to the assessment of Human Factors is provided in Section 14.5.

14.1.1 Normal Performance

Normal performance is considered to be performance during operations well within the aeroplane's flight envelope and with routine atmospheric and environmental conditions. Normal performance should be demonstrated over a range of conditions that represent typical conditions experienced in operational use.

The FGS should be evaluated to determine the acceptability of the following characteristics:

- The stability and tracking of automatic control elements
- The flyability and tracking of guidance elements
- The acquisition of flight paths for capture modes
- Consistency of integration of modes (Section 12)

Performance should be assessed in the presence of errors that can reasonably be expected in operation (e.g., mis-selection of approach speed).

14.1.2 Rare Normal Performance

Rare normal performance is considered to be performance of the system under conditions that are experienced infrequently by the aeroplane during operational use. These conditions may be due to significant environmental conditions (e.g., significant wind, turbulence, etc.) or due to non-routine operating conditions (e.g., out-of-trim due to fuel imbalance or under certain ferry configurations, or extremes of weight and c.g. combinations). Specific rare normal conditions are discussed below

The test program should assess the FGS performance in more challenging operational environments e.g., winds, wind gradients, various levels of turbulence. Rare environmental conditions may require the FGS to operate at the limits of its capabilities. The intent of the evaluation is to assess the performance of the FGS under more demanding conditions that may be experienced infrequently in-service.

Due to the severity of some environmental conditions, it is not recommended, or required, that the FGS flight evaluations include demonstration in severe and extreme turbulence, or include flights into a microburst. These conditions are more appropriately addressed by simulator evaluation.

The FGS should be evaluated to determine the acceptability of the following characteristics:

- The stability of automatic control elements and ability to resume tracking following any upset
- The flyability of guidance elements and ability to resume tracking following any upset
- The acceptability of mode transitions and overall cockpit system integration.

14.1.2.1 Icing Considerations

The implications of continued use of the automatic flight control elements of the FGS in icing conditions should be assessed. Ice accumulation on the aeroplane wings and surfaces can progressively change the aerodynamic characteristics and stability of the aeroplane. Even though the FGS may perform safely under these conditions, its continued use may mask this change which in turn can lead to pilot handling difficulties and potential loss of control, should the autopilot become disengaged (either automatically or manually).

A test program should assess the potential vulnerability of the FGS to icing conditions by evaluating autopilot performance during ice shape tests or during natural icing tests. Sufficient autopilot testing should be conducted to ensure that the autopilot's performance is acceptable.

In general, it is not necessary to conduct an autopilot evaluation that encompasses all weights, centre of gravity positions (including lateral asymmetry), altitudes and deceleration device configurations. However, if the autopilot performance with ice accretion shows a significant difference from the non-contaminated aeroplane, or testing indicates marginal performance, additional tests may be necessary.

FGS performance and safety in icing conditions should be demonstrated by flight test and/or simulation tests, supported by analysis where necessary.

If significant autopilot inputs are required to compensate for the icing conditions, then the acceptability of the indication of a significant out of trim condition should be made and the subsequent response of the aeroplane when the autopilot disengages (manual or automatic) should be determined (Refer to Sections 8.1.2 and 9.3.3).

If the aeroplane is configured with a de-icing system, the autopilot should demonstrate satisfactory performance during the shedding of ice from the aeroplane.

Where degradation is noted which is not significant enough to require changes to the autopilot system or to de-icing/anti-icing systems, appropriate limitations and procedures should be established and presented in the AFM.

14.1.2.2 Windshear

If the FGS provides windshear escape guidance, performance demonstration requirements should be conducted consistent with FAA AC 25-12.

14.1.2.3 Indication and Response to an Out of Trim Condition

An assessment should be performed to determine the acceptability of the out of trim annunciation and subsequent response to disengagement (Refer to Section 9.3.3).

14.1.3 Specific Performance Conditions

The following paragraphs identify specific performance conditions requiring evaluation by flight test and/or simulation.

14.1.3.1 Low Speed Protection

The FGS should be assessed for the acceptability of the low speed protection performance under the following conditions:

- High Altitude Cruise with a simulated engine failure.
- Climb to Altitude Capture at Low Altitude with a simulated engine failure during capture
- Vertical Speed with insufficient climb power
- Approach with speed abuse

14.1.3.2 High-speed Protection

The FGS should be assessed for the acceptability of the high-speed protection performance under the following conditions:

- High altitude level flight with Autothrust function
- High altitude level flight without Autothrust function
- High altitude descending flight with Autothrust function

14.1.3.3 Go-around

The objective of the go-around mode (refer to Section 11.3.2) is to quickly change the flight path of the aeroplane from approach to landing to a safe climbout trajectory. The mode has specific utility in low visibility conditions when operations are predicated on a decision altitude/height (DA/H) and a go-around is necessary if visual references are not acquired at the DA/H. Therefore, the assessment of the go-around mode may be conducted in conjunction with the evaluation of the FGS to support low visibility operations, using additional criteria contained in FAA AC 120-28D, AC 120-29A and CS AWO Subparts 2 or 3.

The flight evaluation should be conducted to assess the rotation characteristics of the aeroplane and the performance of the aeroplane in acquiring and maintaining a safe flight path. The acceptability of the operation if contact is made with the runway during the missed approach or bailed landing should be established.

A demonstration program should be established that confirms acceptable operation when the following factors are considered:

- Aeroplane weight and CG
- Various landing configurations
- Use of manual thrust or autothrust
- Consequences of thrust de-rates with selection of Go around mode
- An Engine Failure at the initiation of Go-around
- An Engine failure during GA – after go-around power is reached
- Initiation altitude (e.g., in ground effect or not, during flare)

The following characteristics should be evaluated:

- The pitch response of the aeroplane during the initial transition
- Speed performance during aeroplane reconfiguration and climbout

- Integrated autopilot and autothrust operation
- Transition to Missed Approach Altitude
- Lateral performance during an engine failure

Where height loss during a go-around manoeuvre is significant or is required to support specific operational approval, demonstrated values for various initiation heights should be included in the AFM.

14.1.3.4 Steep Approach (Special Authorization)

Typical approach operations include glidepath angles between 2.5 and 3.5 degrees. Application for approval to conduct operations on glidepath angles of greater than 3.5 degrees requires additional evaluation. For such an approval, the FGS flight test and simulator demonstration should include:

- Approach path capture, tracking and speed control
- Recovery of the system from abuse cases e.g. glidepath angle and speed
- Assessment of autopilot disengagement transient
- Demonstration of go-around mode from a Steep Approach

For autopilot use at approach angles greater than 4.5 degrees the requirements of Chapter 8 of FAA AC 25-7A, Flight Test Guide for Certification of Transport Category Aeroplanes, or equivalent EASA material, should be satisfied. This advisory material contains the airworthiness requirements and transition requirements for steep approaches used to support operational approvals. In addition the requirements of paragraph 6.8 FAA AC 120-29A Appendix 2 (Cat 1), "Criteria for Approving Category I and II Landing Minima for FAR 121 Operators" should be assessed depending on the operational and low visibility requirements.

14.1.4 Flight Director / HUD Considerations

The guidance aspect of an FGS may be provided by a head down Flight Director (F/D) or by a Head-Up Display (HUD) system. F/D's can utilize various guidance cues (e.g., cross pointer, single cue, flight path vector, etc.) whilst HUD's typically use a symbology linked to a flight path vector. The guidance elements may have a fixed aeroplane reference (e.g., the traditional F/D) or may use a moving reference such as a flight path vector. Various new display mediums are evolving (e.g., EVS and SVS) that may integrate guidance elements with situational elements.

The flight test or simulator program should demonstrate that the F/D or HUD guidance elements provide smooth, accurate and damped guidance in all applicable modes, so as to achieve satisfactory control task performance without pilot compensation or excessive workload.

The flight director guidance should provide adequate performance for operations with:

- stability augmentation off
- alternate fly-by-wire control modes (e.g., direct law), if any
- an engine inoperative.

Some pilot compensation may be acceptable for these conditions

Flight directors designed to work with a non-stationary tracking reference (such as a flight path angle or flight path vector which are commonly used with HUD guidance) should be evaluated in

conditions which bring these guidance symbols to the field of view limits of the display. Crosswinds, and certain combinations of airspeed, gross weight, centre of gravity and flap/slat/gear configurations might cause such conditions. At these limits, the dynamics of the guidance response to pilot control inputs can differ with potentially adverse effects on tracking performance, pilot compensation and workload.

Movement of the flight director and its tracking reference should also be demonstrated not to interfere with primary instrument references throughout their range of motion. The pilot's ability to interpret the guidance and essential flight information should not be adversely affected by the movement dynamics or range of motion.

14.1.4.1 Specific Demonstrations for Head-Up Display

These demonstrations are intended to show compliance with the following paragraphs of this AMC:

- Section 8.2 Flight Director Engagement/Disengagement and Indications, with its subparagraphs
- Section 9.2 Flight Guidance Mode Selection, Annunciation and Indication
- Section 9.4 FGS Considerations for Head-Up Displays (HUD)
- Section 10.1 Normal Performance (specifically criteria for flight director guidance)

When the pilot flying (PF) is using the HUD, the HUD is where the pilot is looking for the basic flight information and the pilot is less likely to be scanning the head down instruments. Therefore:

- It should be demonstrated that the location and presentation of the HUD information (e.g., guidance, flight information and alerts/annunciations) does not distract the pilot or obscure the pilot's outside view. For example, the pilot should be able to track the guidance to the runway without having the view of runway references or hazards along the flight path obscured by the HUD symbology.
- It should be demonstrated that pilot awareness of primary flight information, annunciations and alerts is satisfactory when using any HUD display mode. Some display modes that are designed to minimize "clutter" could degrade pilot awareness of essential information. For example, a "digital-only" display mode may not provide sufficient speed and altitude awareness during high-speed descents.
- It should be demonstrated that the pilot could positively detect cases when conformal symbology is field of view limited.
- Approach mode guidance, if provided, should be satisfactory throughout the intended range of conditions, including at the minimum approach speed and maximum crosswind, with expected gust components, for which approval is sought.
- It should be demonstrated that visual cautions and warnings associated with the flight guidance system can be immediately detected by the pilot flying while using the HUD.
- It should be demonstrated that the pilot flying can immediately respond to windshear warnings, ground proximity warnings, TCAS warnings, and other warnings requiring immediate flight control action, such as a go-around, while using the HUD without having to revert to a head down flight display.

In certain phases of flight, it is important from a flight crew coordination standpoint that the pilot not flying (PNF) be aware of problems with the HUD used by the PF. Therefore it should also be

demonstrated that the PNF could immediately be made aware of any visual cautions and warnings associated with the HUD for applicable phases of flight.

If approach mode guidance is provided, satisfactory performance should be demonstrated throughout the intended range of operating conditions for which approval is sought e.g. at the minimum approach speed and maximum crosswind, with expected gust components.

If recovery guidance is provided, it should be demonstrated that the pilot could immediately detect and recover from unusual attitudes when using the HUD. Specialized unusual attitude recovery symbology, if provided, should be shown to provide unequivocal indications of the attitude condition (e.g., sky/ground, pitch, roll, and horizon) and to correctly guide the pilot to the nearest horizon. The stroke presentation of flight information on a HUD may not be as inherently intuitive for recognition and recovery as the conventional head down attitude display (e.g., contrasting colour, area fill, shading vs. line strokes). The HUD display design needs to be able to compensate for these differences to provide adequate pilot recognition and recovery cues.

14.1.4.2 Simulator Demonstration for Head-Up Display (HUD)

If a pilot-in-the-loop flight simulation is used for some demonstrations, then a high fidelity, engineering quality facility is typically required. The level of simulator may vary with the functionality being provided and the types of operation being conducted. Factors for validation of the simulation for demonstration purposes include the following:

- guidance and control system interfaces
- motion base suitability
- adequacy of stability derivative estimates used
- adequacy of any simplification assumptions used for the equations of motion;
- fidelity of flight controls and consequent simulated aircraft response to control inputs
- fidelity of the simulation of aircraft performance
- adequacy of flight deck instruments and displays
- adequacy of simulator and display transient response to disturbances or failures (e.g., engine failure, auto-feather, electrical bus switching)
- visual reference availability, fidelity, and delays
- suitability of visibility restriction models such as appropriate calibration of visual references for the tests to be performed for day, night, and dusk conditions as necessary
- fidelity of any other significant factor or limitation relevant to the validity of the simulation.

Adequate correlation of the simulator performance to flight test results should be made.

14.1.5 Flight Crew Override of the Flight Guidance System

A flight evaluation should be conducted to demonstrate compliance with Section 8.4. The flight evaluation should consider the implication of system configuration for various flight phases and operations.

14.1.5.1 Autopilot Override

Effect of flight crew override should be assessed by applying an input on the cockpit controller (control column, or equivalent) to each axis for which the FGS is designed to disengage, i.e. the pitch and roll yoke, or the rudder pedals (if applicable).

If the autopilot is designed such that it does not automatically disengage due to a pilot override, verify that no unsafe conditions are generated due to the override per Section 8.4. The evaluation should be repeated with progressively increasing rate of force application to assess FGS behaviour. The effects of speed and altitude should be considered when conducting the evaluation.

If the design of the autopilot provides for multiple channel engagement for some phases of flight that results in a higher override force, these conditions should be evaluated.

NOTE: FAA AC 120-28D, Appendix 3, Section 8 contains guidance for evaluating autopilot override for systems supporting low visibility operations.

14.1.5.2 Autothrust Override

The capability of the flight crew to override the autothrust system should be conducted at various flight phases. The evaluation should include an override of the autothrust system with a single hand on the thrust levers while maintaining control of the aeroplane using the opposite hand on the control wheel (or equivalent). This action should not result in an unsafe condition per Section 8.4, either during the override or after the pilot releases the thrust levers. If the autothrust system automatically disengages due to the override, the alerts that accompany the disengagement should be assessed to ensure flight crew awareness.

14.1.5.3 Pitch Trim System Evaluation during an Autopilot Override

The effect of flight crew override during automatic control on the automatic trim systems should be conducted. The pilot should then apply an input to the pitch cockpit controller (i.e., control column or sidestick) below that which would cause the autopilot to disengage and verify that the automatic pitch trim system meets the intent in Section 8.4.

If the system design is such that the autopilot does not have an automatic disengagement on override feature, the pilot should initiate an intentional override for an extended period of time. The autopilot should then be disengaged, with the Quick Disconnect Button, and any transient response assessed in compliance with Section 8.4. The effectiveness and timeliness of any Alerts used to mitigate the effects of the override condition should be assessed during this evaluation.

14.2 Failure Conditions Requiring Validation – CS 25.1309

The Safety Assessment process identified in Section 13 should identify any Failure Condition responses that would require pilot evaluation to assess the severity of the effect, the validity of any assumptions used for pilot recognition and mitigation. The classification of a Failure Condition can vary according to flight condition and may need to be confirmed by simulator or flight test.

This section provides guidance on the test criteria, including recognition considerations, for flight evaluation of these Failure Conditions. In addition, certain probable failures should be demonstrated to assess the performance of the FGS and the adequacy of any applicable flight crew procedures.

AMC No. 2 to CS 25.1329, Flight Testing of Flight Guidance Systems, provides guidance on test methods for particular types of Failure Condition that have been identified by the Safety Assessment.

14.2.1 Validation Elements

The Safety Assessment described in Section 13 establishes the FGS Failure Condition for which appropriate testing should be undertaken. Assessment of Failure Conditions has four elements:

- Failure Condition insertion
- Pilot recognition of the effects of the Failure Condition
- Pilot reaction time; i.e., the time between pilot recognition of the Failure Condition and initiation of the recovery
- Pilot recovery

14.2.1.1 Failure Condition

Failure Conditions of the autopilot including, where appropriate, multi-axis failures and automatic-trim failures, should be simulated such that when inserted represents the overall effect of each Failure Condition.

Where necessary, Flight Director Failure Conditions should be validated in accordance with the criteria for the respective phase of flight.

The flight conditions under which the failure condition is inserted should be the most critical (e.g., centre of gravity, weight, flap setting, altitude, speed, power or thrust). If an autothrust system is installed, the tests should be performed with the autothrust system engaged or disengaged whichever is the more adverse case.

14.2.1.2 Pilot Recognition

The pilot may detect a Failure Condition through aeroplane motion cues or by cockpit flight instruments and alerts. The specific recognition cues will vary with flight condition, phase of flight and crew duties.

- a) **Hardover** – the recognition point should be that at which a pilot operating in non-visual conditions may be expected to recognize the need to take action. Recognition of the effect of the failure may be through the behaviour of the aeroplane (e.g., in the pitch axis by aircraft motion and associated normal acceleration cues and in the roll axis by excessive bank angle), or an appropriate alerting system. Control column or wheel movements alone should not be used for recognition. The recognition time should not normally be less than 1 second. If a recognition time of less than 1 second is asserted, specific justification will be required (e.g. additional tests to ensure that the time is representative in the light of the cues available to the pilot).
- b) **Slowover** – this type of Failure Conditions is typically recognized by a path deviation indicated on primary flight instruments (e.g., CDI, altimeter and vertical speed indicator). It is important that the recognition criteria are agreed with the regulatory authority. The following identify examples of recognition criteria as a function of flight phase:
 - **En-route cruise** – recognition through the Altitude Alerting system can be assumed for vertical path deviation. The lateral motion of the aeroplane may go unrecognised for significant period of time unless a bank angle alerting system is installed.
 - **Climb and Descent** – recognition through increasing/decreasing vertical speed and/or pitch or roll attitude or heading can be assumed.

- On an Approach with vertical path reference - A displacement recognition threshold should be identified and selected for testing that is appropriate for the display(s) and failure condition(s) to be assessed.

NOTE:

- (1) For an ILS or GLS approach in a significant wind gradient, a value of 1 dot is considered a reasonable value for crew recognition. In smooth atmospheric conditions with steady state tracking, with the vertical flight path typically maintained at less than a fraction of a needle width, a detection and recognition threshold even below 1/2 dot may be suitable.
 - (2) For RNAV systems, which do not use dots, some multiple of needle width, related to an established crew monitoring tolerance of normal performance may be appropriate (e.g., x needle widths of deviation on the VNAV scale).
 - (3) Credit may be taken for excessive deviation alerts, if available.
- On an Approach without vertical path reference – criteria similar to the climb/descent condition can be assumed.
- c) Oscillatory – it is assumed that oscillatory failures that have structural implications are addressed under CS 25.302. It can be assumed that the flight crew will disengage the automatic control elements of the FGS that have any adverse oscillatory effect and will not follow any adverse oscillatory guidance. However, if there are any elements of the FGS that can not be disconnected in the presents of an oscillatory Failure Condition, the long term effects on crew workload and the occupants will need to be evaluated.

14.2.1.3 Pilot Reaction Time

The pilot reaction time is considered to be dependent upon the pilot attentiveness based upon the phase of flight and associated duties. The following assumptions are considered acceptable:

- a) Climb, Cruise, Descent and Holding – Recovery action should not be initiated until three seconds after the recognition point
- b) Manoeuvring Flight - Recovery action should not be initiated until 1 second after the recognition point
- c) Approach - the demonstration of malfunctions should be consistent with operation in non-visual conditions. The pilot can be assumed to be carefully monitoring the aeroplane performance and will respond rapidly once the malfunction has been recognized. A reaction time of 1 second between recognition point and initiation of recovery is appropriate for this phase of flight.

NOTE:

- (i) For the final phase of landing (e.g., below 25 m (80 ft)), the pilot can be assumed to react upon recognition without delay.
- (ii) For phases of flight where the pilot is exercising manual control using control wheel steering, if implemented, the pilot can be assumed to commence recovery action at the recognition point.

14.2.1.4. Pilot Recovery

Pilot recovery action should be commenced after the reaction time. Following such delay the pilot should be able to return the aeroplane to its normal flight attitude under full manual control without

engaging in any dangerous manoeuvres during recovery and without control forces exceeding the values given in CS 25.143 (c). During the recovery the pilot may overpower the automatic pilot or disengage it.

For the purpose of determining the minimum height at which the autopilot may be used during an approach, or for height loss assessments, a representative recovery appropriate to the aeroplane type and flight condition should be performed. This manoeuvre should not lead to an unsafe speed excursion to resume a normal flight path. An incremental normal acceleration in the order of 0.5 g is considered the maximum for this type of manoeuvre.

14.2.2 Takeoff

The primary concern for the takeoff phase of flight is the effect of the worst case Failure Condition, identified by the Safety Assessment, on the net flight of the aeroplane after takeoff and the aeroplane's attitude and speed during climbout. The effects should be evaluated in the pitch up, pitch down and bank as applicable.

If the FGS provides on runway guidance for takeoff, the effect of the failures on that takeoff guidance should be made as identified in FAA AC 120-28D and CS AWO Subpart 4.

14.2.3 Climb, Cruise, Descent and Holding

Where the Safety Analysis identifies a Failure Condition requiring flight/simulator evaluation with pilot assessment, the height loss should be established in accordance with the method described in the flight test procedures – see AMC No. 2 to CS 25.1329, section 4.2.3.3.

14.2.4 Manoeuvring

Where the Safety Analysis identifies a Failure Condition that has a dynamic effect on the roll control of the aeroplane, the Failure Condition should be introduced at the bank angle for normal operation. The bank angle should not exceed 60 degrees when the pilot recognition and recover times identified above are applied.

14.2.5 Approach

A discussion of the operational considerations for approach operations is contained in Section 14.3. This section identifies test criteria to support those considerations. The safety assessment process should identify the demonstration of specific Failure Conditions during the approach.

The fault demonstration process during approach should include the four phases identified in Section 14.2.1. The Failure Condition should be inserted at a safe but representative height. The deviation profile should be identified and applied as indicated in the later sections.

14.2.5.1 Approach with Vertical Path Reference

Approach with vertical path reference includes xLS and RNAV operations.

a) xLS (ILS, MLS, GLS)

ILS and MLS operations are typically conducted on instrument approach procedures designed in accordance with United States TERPS or ICAO PANS-OPS criteria, or equivalent. These criteria together with ICAO Annex 14 are generally intended to take into account obstacles beneath a reference obstacle identification surface. It is expected that the same or equivalent criteria will be

applied to GLS operations. Hence, in assessing the implication of the effect of failures during autopilot operations a reference 1:29 slope penetration boundary has been applied against the deviation profile to identify an appropriate altitude for continued autopilot operation. The 1:29 slope has been found to provide an acceptable margin above obstacles on an approach.

The worst case Failure Condition identified by the Safety Assessment (see Section 13.4) should be demonstrated against the deviation profile criteria and a Minimum Use Height (MUH) established (See AMC No.2 to CS 25.1329, Section 4.2.3.2).

b) RNAV

For RNAV coupled approach operations, a vertical flight path similar to an xLS flight path will be used (e.g., 3° path starting 15 m (50 ft) above the threshold). However, due to sensor characteristics it is assumed that RNAV operations will be conducted with a DA(H) or MDA(H) that is higher than an equivalent MUH on an xLS approach to the same runway. Further, for this type of operation it should be noted that the MUH is always in the visual segment of the approach, where it is assumed that the failure recognition and recovery are conducted with the pilot having established outside visual reference.

In order to derive only one MUH value for simplicity of use, it is assumed that the effects of failure on the autopilot in RNAV operation are no worse than for the xLS operation, and no further determination or demonstration is required. However, the applicant should show that due account has been taken in the Safety Assessment of the differences between the RNAV and xLS inputs to the autopilot (e.g. barometric altitude input, FMS position and guidance commands, and their failure effects). If these effects can be bounded or otherwise reconciled, then the xLS demonstrated MUH might also be considered applicable to RNAV operations.

If these effects cannot be bounded or accounted for within those for the xLS operation, the MUH should be determined in accordance with an Approach Without Vertical Path Reference – see below.

14.2.5.2 Approach Without Vertical Path Reference

For an approach without vertical path reference (e.g., VOR, NDB, localizer only) the FGS mode of operation is typically vertical speed/flight path angle (i.e. a cruise mode). The worst case Failure Condition for this type of mode should be demonstrated in the approach configuration, and an appropriate height loss established in accordance with the method described in AMC No.2 to CS 25.1329, Section 4.2.3.3.

14.2.5.3 Steep Approach

In support of an approval to use the FGS on glidepath angles of greater than 3.5 degrees (see Section 14.1.3.4) an assessment should be made of the effects of failure conditions for this type of operation. For the use of autopilot, an appropriate MUH should be established in accordance with the deviation profile method described in Section 14.2.5. For this assessment, the obstacle plane associated with a nominal 3-degree glidepath angle (1:29 slope) should be adjusted according to the maximum approach angle, for which approval is sought.

14.2.6 Specific Conditions

The following are failure conditions that should be considered as part of the FGS evaluation program:

- Engine Failure during approach - continue approach to DA(H)/MDA(H)
- The effect of potential fuel imbalance
- Aeroplane System Failures (as necessary – requiring specific flight evaluation), e.g.,
 - Hydraulics
 - Electrical
 - Flight Controls
 - FGS related Sensors

The probability of failure of a FGS element to disengage when the quick disengagement control is operated should be shown to be acceptable by the Safety Analysis process. If credit is to be taken for acceptable continued manual operation with the FGS elements remaining engaged i.e. without operating any of the other disengagement controls, then a flight demonstration should be conducted though approach, landing and rollout.

14.3 Criteria Supporting the Operational Use of an Autopilot

The criteria contained in this section are intended to identify how the functional capability of the FGS, established during the certification, can be utilized to support typical flight operations. The criteria are based on experience gained from certification programs and functionality provided by traditional systems. A FGS providing non-traditional functionality, using new or novel technology, and/or implementation techniques, may require additional criteria to be established.

14.3.1 Autopilot Operations in close proximity the ground

The minimum engagement point for the autopilot after takeoff and the minimum use of the autopilot during approach should take into consideration the effect of:

- Failures and their effects (i.e., Failure Conditions),
- Fault-free performance,
- Any specific operational considerations and/or mitigation.

During low visibility operations, multiple redundant autopilot channels may be used and the effect of any autopilot failures on the flight path may be eliminated, or substantially minimized, by the protection provided by that redundancy. The following considerations apply primarily to single channel operations where performance or integrity aspects may require further consideration. See also Section 13.5.2, which identifies specific considerations relating to autopilot operations close to the ground in the presence of failures.

14.3.1.1 Autopilot Engagement Altitude or Height after Takeoff – Failure Effects

The potential deviation of the aeroplane from the desired flight path due to the effect of a Failure Condition may necessitate delaying the engagement of an autopilot to an acceptable height above the departure runway.

To support this determination, if an autopilot Failure Condition, or Failure Conditions, are identified that will cause a significant deviation below the intended vertical flight path, the worst-

case deviation profile should be identified. This profile and the recovery of the aeroplane should not result in penetration of the net flight path as defined in CS 25.115. If the Failure Condition(s) has a neutral effect on the flight path but has implications for speed control during takeoff, the acceptability of cues for the flight crew detection of the condition should be made. The effect of any Failure Condition relating to the bank angle of the aeroplane should also be assessed. In all of the above, account should be taken of operating the aeroplane at the WAT limit.

The minimum engagement height will typically be established based on the greater of the following considerations:

- The lowest altitude or height where the flight crew could reasonably be assumed to engage the autopilot. Consideration should be given to normal flight crew tasks during rotation and lift-off (typically 30 m (100 ft) or greater).
- Any allowance for the acceptability of the performance of the autopilot during the basic engagement/mode transition.
- The lowest altitude or height consistent with the response of the aeroplane to any identified autopilot Failure Condition(s).
- Activation of stall identification system (e.g. stick pusher) armed (if installed).

If the response to the worst-case failure condition causes a significant transition below the intended vertical flight path, the deviation information should be provided in the AFM.

14.3.1.2 Autopilot Engagement during Approach

The potential deviation of the aeroplane from the desired flight path due to the effect of a Failure Condition may necessitate the disengagement of an autopilot at an appropriate height on the approach to landing.

The operational minimum engagement height will be established based on the following considerations:

- the altitude or height at which the performance of the automatic control is no longer acceptable,
- the lowest altitude or height consistent with the response of the aeroplane to a subsequent autopilot failure,
- any specific operational consideration.

The following paragraphs provide assessment criteria for operations that have guidance to the runway threshold, and for those that do not.

14.3.1.2.1 Approach with Vertical Path Reference – Failure Effects

Approaches with vertical path reference can include xLS (i.e., ILS, MLS and GLS) or RNAV. Operations using xLS, can be assumed to be conducted with respect to a flight path prescribed or established as an integral part of navigation service provided by the State of the airport. RNAV approach operations will be conducted using an onboard database that provides a navigation flight path to the runway.

The operational consideration for this type of operations relates an assessment of the adequacy of continued use of the autopilot in maintaining the desired vertical flight path. Considerations include the lowest altitude consistent with the response of the aeroplane to an autopilot failure.

To support this determination, if an autopilot Failure Condition, or Failure Conditions, is identified that causes a significant transition below the intended vertical flight path, the worst-case deviation profile should be identified using the method identified in Section 14.2.5.1. If the Failure Condition(s) has a neutral effect on the flight path, the acceptability of cues for the flight crew detection of the condition should be made. The effect of any Failure Condition relating to the bank angle of the aeroplane should be assessed.

For the purpose of the airworthiness assessment, the vertical flight path an xLS and RNAV approach can be assumed to be a flight path of three degrees that passes through the runway threshold at an altitude of 15 meters (50 ft). Considerations for steep approaches are provided in a preceding section.

The vertical flight path control for an xLS approach will be made with reference to the path defined by the navigation service. The RNAV vertical flight path will typically be conducted with reference to barometric altitude. An appropriate adjustment to the minimum use height may be appropriate to take into account the vertical accuracy of RNAV operations.

NOTE: Any operational considerations such as temperature effect compensation should be considered as part of the operational authorization.

The Minimum Use Height can be determined using the method identified in AMC No.2 to CS 25.1329, Section 4.2.3.2.

14.3.1.2.2 Approach without Vertical Path Reference

Flight operations with no vertical path reference are conducted with an appropriate visual segment for final approach path. In the interest of providing appropriate automatic control to assist in a stabilized approach, the minimum use of the autopilot should be consistent with the performance needed for the descent (e.g., vertical speed/flight path angle) and the pilot detection and recovery from an autopilot failure.

To support this determination, if an autopilot Failure Condition, or Failure Conditions, is identified that causes a significant transition below the intended vertical flight path, the worst-case deviation profile should be identified. If the Failure Condition(s) has a neutral effect on the flight path but has implications for speed control during takeoff, the acceptability of cues for the flight crew detection of the condition should be made. The effect of any Failure Condition relating to the bank angle of the aeroplane should be assessed.

For FGS that are failure protected (i.e., fail passive), the minimum engagement height will typically be no lower than 15 m (50 ft) above runway elevation. However, when determining this limitation, account should be taken of the handling task presented to the pilot when regaining manual control, especially in limiting crosswind conditions.

For FGS that are not failure protected (i.e., not fail-passive), the demonstrated minimum use height will typically be established based on the greater of the following considerations:

- a. 15 m (50 ft) above runway elevation
- b. Two times the Height Loss for the aeroplane as a result of any identified autopilot Failure Condition(s) using the method identified in AMC No.2 to CS 25.1329, Section 4.2.3.3.

14.3.1.3 Circling Approach

For the purposes of this AMC, circling approaches may be considered to have three visual segments associated with the approach; a segment at or above the minimums prescribed by the procedure that parallel the runway in the opposite direction of the landing runway, a turning segment to align with the runway that can be level or partially descending, and a final descending segment to landing. Operationally, the autopilot may remain engaged even after leaving the minimum altitude (MDA(H)) for safety and flight crew workload relief reasons. This operational procedure should be balanced against unacceptable performance or failure characteristics. As this procedure is in the visual segment, no specific constraints for the use of the autopilot are considered necessary for this phase of flight unless specific unacceptable performance or failure characteristics related to circling approach are identified during the certification program.

14.3.2 Climb, Cruise, Descent, and Holding

The value of the use of the autopilot in providing flight crew workload relief in climb, cruise, descent and holding phases of flight should be balanced against the failure characteristics of the autopilot. No specific constraints for the use of the autopilot are considered necessary for these phases of flight unless specific unacceptable performance or failure characteristics are identified during the certification program, related to climb, cruise, descent or holding.

14.3.3 Manoeuvring

No specific constraints for the use of the autopilot are considered necessary for manoeuvring flight unless unacceptable performance or failure characteristics are identified during the certification program. Section 14.2.4 provides assessment criteria for manoeuvring flight for autopilot failures.

14.4 Automatic Disengagement of the Autopilot

Automatic disengagement of the FGS will occur for several reasons such as system failures, sensor failures, unusual accelerations, etc. The automatic disengagement characteristics of the FGS should be investigated throughout the flight envelope. These disengagement cases should be analysed to determine the ones requiring demonstration during the test program. For each disengagement, the transients, warnings, and pilot workload for recovery should be evaluated, and compliance with CS 25.1329 (d) and (e) should be verified. The use of simulation is recommended for all conditions that are expected to result in significant transients.

14.5 Assessment of Human Factors Considerations

The evaluation, demonstration and testing should assess the acceptability of the human-machine interface with the FGS and the potential for flight crew errors and confusion concerning the behaviour and operation of the FGS, based on the criteria described in earlier Sections.

The evaluation of normal and non-normal FGS operations should include the representative range of conditions in terms of crew mental or physical workload, required crew response timeliness, or potential for confusion or indecision. The set of test cases should represent operationally relevant scenarios and the assumptions about pilot training and skill level should be documented.

Flight evaluation during certification is a final assessment and is intended to validate the design. Prior evaluations are typically conducted in a variety of ways and at different levels of fidelity in order to finalize the design. These may include:

- Engineering evaluations and task analyses, including cognitive and physical tasks;

- Mock-up evaluations and demonstrations;
- Part-task evaluations and demonstrations;
- Simulator evaluations, demonstrations, and tests; and
- Engineering flight evaluations, demonstrations, and tests.

The data and/or experience from such evaluations may be useful for credit to establish FGS compliance with regulations having human factors considerations. In some cases, certification credit or demonstration of compliance using simulations cannot be granted due to inability to find simulation conformity. In such cases, certification authorities may consider that less flight testing may be required to show compliance if the simulation evaluations have added confidence with respect to the reduced potential for crew error and confusion and other human factors attributes of the pilot/FGS interface. Also, applicants have successfully used comparisons to previously certificated designs to obtain such credit (although such credit is not assured). Additional testing may be warranted, e.g., for new FGS flight crew interface designs or functions.

In many cases the evaluation, demonstration and test scenarios, including failures and environmental events, will determine whether the data should be obtained in simulation or in flight, because of safety considerations or unavailability of the necessary environmental conditions. In some of these cases a very high fidelity simulation will be needed. In addition to the simulation validation considerations identified in Section 14.1.4.2, the simulation used may need to include the following features, depending on the functionality of the FGS:

- Physical implementation of flight deck controls, displays, indicators and annunciators for all flight crew positions that are relevant to the objectives of the evaluation.
- Adequate emulations of relevant equipment (hardware and software function, including capability to introduce failures) should be incorporated in the simulation.
- Weather simulation including gusts, turbulence, windshear and visibility.
- Representation of the operational environments, including interaction with air traffic services, day/night operations, etc, as relevant to the functions and pilot tasks being evaluated
- Data collection capabilities

Simulator evaluations and tests are intended to generate objective and/or subjective data. It may not always be possible or necessary to obtain quantifiable measurements of flight crew performance, even with high fidelity flight or simulation evaluation, demonstration, or test scenarios. In these cases, evaluation procedures should be based on the use of structured, subjective methods such as rating scales, questionnaires and/or interviews. When there is dependence on this type of data, evaluations should consider multiple data collection techniques with an appropriate number of pilot evaluators.

In order to provide sound evaluations, pilots should be trained appropriately on the FGS system operation and procedures. They should also have experience in the kinds of operation and aircraft types for which the FGS is intended, be familiar with the intended function of the FGS, its operational and design philosophy, and how this philosophy fits with the overall flight deck and its operational and design philosophy.

Rationale should be provided for decisions regarding new or unique features in a design. It should be confirmed that the data resulting from the evaluations support acceptability of any new or unique features.

The certification planning documentation should describe the means to show compliance of the Human Factors-related considerations of the FGS, with this AMC.

15 AEROPLANE FLIGHT MANUAL (AFM)

The following sections provide guidance on material to be provided in the Aeroplane Flight Manual (AFM) to ensure that the appropriate information related to FGS operation is translated into air carrier operations. For additional guidance, note that AMC 25.1581 addresses requirements of the AFM for Large Aeroplanes and distinguishes between those aircraft that are used in Commercial Air Transportation and those that are not.

The terminology used in the AFM should be consistent with the intended operational use.

Appropriate AFM information related to low-visibility operations is addressed in FAA AC 120-28D, AC 120-29A, and CS-AWO Subparts 1-4.

15.1 Information Supporting Operational Use of the Autopilot

The airworthiness certification process will assess the effect of autopilot Failure Conditions as identified in Sections 13 and 14. If a specific Minimum Use Height (MUH) is necessary, then the height should be provided in the Limitations section of the AFM. If the design is such that the effects of Failure Condition(s) do not require establishment of a MUH, then the pertinent deviation profile or height loss information should be provided in the Normal or Non-normal section of the AFM, as applicable.

If MUH or a Height Loss value, is applicable, it should be specified as follows:

- (a) Takeoff - Autopilot Engagement Altitude or Height.

NOTE: If minimum engagement altitude(s) or height(s) are not specified, then “maximum displacement deviation” information from a pertinent takeoff flight path and approach profile should be provided in the AFM Normal Procedures section, or in the associated Flight Crew Operation Manuals (FCOM).

- (b) Cruise – Height Loss

- (c) Approach - MUH or Height Loss

- i) Approach – with Vertical Path Reference
- the MUH should be determined based on clearance above a 1:29 plane using the Deviation Profile Method.
- ii) Approach – without Vertical Path Reference
- the Height Loss should be determined using the Height Loss Method

15.2 Limitations

The Limitations section of the AFM presents those FGS operating limitations appropriate to the aeroplane model as established in the course of the type certification process, and as necessary. FGS operational limitations (should any exist) should specify, any configuration/envelope restrictions, if and as applicable.

15.3 Non-normal/Emergency Procedures

The AFM should include Non-normal or Emergency procedures appropriate to the FGS identified during the certification program.

15.4 Normal Procedures

The normal procedures for use of the FGS should be documented in the AFM or FCOM, as appropriate. These procedures should be demonstrated during the type certification process.

In lieu of specification of minimum engagement altitude(s) or height(s) (see Section 15.1 above), the AFM may alternately specify “maximum displacement deviations” from a specified takeoff flight path, or from a specified approach profile. This information may be based on typical departure or approach flight paths suited for the aircraft type and for failure conditions that are determined applicable to the type of FGS system and modes suitable for use.

The flight manual should include any necessary procedures for the use of the flight guidance system in icing conditions (including severe icing conditions). In particular, the procedures should include any necessary changes in operating speeds required either operationally or as a result of relevant design features of the speed protection function of the FGS; e.g., variations in minimum speeds as a function of de/anti-icing system selection; speed increments during approach and landing in turbulence.

15.4.1 Aircraft with Published Flight Crew Operation Manuals

The AFM’s for aircraft for which the manufacturer has published a FCOM should contain essential information on normal operating procedures that are considered “peculiar” to the operation of the FGS for the aircraft type or are otherwise necessary for safe operation. FGS description and integration with the overall flight deck design philosophy; specification and operational procedures that are normally associated with flight guidance systems should be made available for inclusion in the FCOM.

If applicable, a FCOM may contain the “maximum displacement deviation” information described in Section 15.1, above, in either numeric or graphic form.

15.4.2 Aircraft without Published FCOM’s

For aircraft that rely on the AFM as the sole operating manual, the AFM should contain operating information sufficient for flight crew reference. FGS description and integration with the overall flight deck design philosophy, specification and operational procedures that are normally associated with flight guidance systems should be made available so that an appropriately trained flight crew may operate the FGS under normal conditions.

APPENDIX A - SAFETY ASSESSMENT

A1 General

This section provides material that may be useful in supporting the safety assessment activities identified in Section 13.

A2 Identification of Failure Conditions

The following “failures” should be considered for applicability when establishing Failure Conditions as indicated in Section 13:

- Loss of autopilot in single or multiple axes
- Loss of guidance in single or multiple axes
- Loss of thrust control
- Partial loss or degradation of autopilot function
- A failure resulting in unintended autopilot commands in a single axis or multiple axes simultaneously (e.g., hardover, slowover, and oscillatory failure modes)
- A failure resulting in unintended guidance commands in a single axis or multiple axes
- A failure resulting in unintended thrust control
- A sustained out-of-trim condition with the autopilot engaged without a warning
- An autopilot disengagement in an out-of-trim condition
- Autopilot disengagement without a warning
- Inability to disengage the autopilot or autothrust function
- Un-commanded engagement of an autopilot or autothrust
- Jamming or loading of primary flight controls
- Un-intended thrust asymmetry

A typical Failure Condition statement may be of the form:

‘{Failure}’ during ‘{Phase of Flight}’ that ‘{Effect}’ when ‘{Mitigation Consideration}’

Failure Conditions may result from failures within the FGS or from failure associated with aircraft interfacing systems or components (e.g., navigation receivers, attitude heading reference systems, flight management systems, hydraulics, electrical systems, etc.).

A3 Considerations when Assessing the Severity of Failure Condition Effects

The Failure Condition definition is complete (as defined in AMC 25.1309) when the effects resulting from “failure” are identified. A complete definition of the Failure Condition and its effect will then support the subsequent Failure Condition classification.

When assessing the effect that results from a failure, the following items should be considered for various phases of flight:

- The impact of the loss of control, or unintended control, on the structural integrity of the aeroplane as a result of simple loading or as a result of excitation of aerodynamic or structural modes, both at the time of occurrence and while the flight continues.
- Implications of the aeroplane response in terms of attitude, speed, accelerations, flight path, and the impact on the occupants and on flight crew performance.

- Degradation in the stability or other flying qualities of the aeroplane.
- The duration of the condition.
- The aircraft configuration.
- The aircraft motion cues that will be used by the flight crew for recognition.
- Availability, level, and type of alerting provided to the flight crew.
- Expected flight crew corrective action on detection of the failure.

Failure Conditions may include the following characteristics:

- “Hardover” effects - typically considered to significant and are readily detectable by the flight crew based on the resulting aircraft motion or guidance cues.
- “Slowover” effects - typically not readily detected by the flight crew. The effect may involve departures from intended flight path that are not initially detectable by aircraft motion alone, and may only be detectable by motion cues when a significant flight path deviation has occurred or by the provision of an appropriate flight crew alert.
- “Oscillatory” effects – typically a repetitive motion or guidance condition not related to intended guidance or control. The magnitude, period and duration of the condition and any mitigation considerations will determine the final effect.
- “Loss of” effects – typically the removal of control, guidance or functionality that may have an immediate effect or may not be immediately apparent to the flight crew.

Section 14 provides guidance on crew recognition considerations.

A4 Failure Condition Classification

The following are examples of the type of Failure Condition effects that have been identified in previous aeroplane certification programs. The specific number and type of Failure Condition may vary with aeroplane type, aeroplane system architecture and FGS system design philosophy (e.g., failure detection, redundancy management, failure annunciation, etc.).

A4.1 Catastrophic Failure Conditions

The following effects have been assessed Catastrophic in previous aeroplane certification programs:

- A load on any part of the primary structure sufficient to cause a structural failure preventing safe flight and landing (Refer to CS 25.302).
- Unrecoverable loss of flight path control.
- Exceedance of V_{DF}/M_{DF} .
- Flutter or vibration that causes a structural failure preventing safe flight and landing (Refer to CS 25.302).
- A temporary loss of control (e.g., stall) where the flight crew is unable to prevent contact with obstacles or terrain.
- Deviations in flight path from which the flight crew are unable to prevent contact with obstacles, terrain, or other aircraft.

A4.2 Hazardous Failure Conditions

The following effects have been assessed Hazardous in previous aeroplane certification programs:

- Exceedance of airspeed halfway between V_{MO} and V_{DF} or a Mach number halfway between M_{MO} and M_{DF} .
- A stall, even if the flight crew is able to recover safe flight path control.
- A load factor less than zero.
- Bank angles of more than 60 degrees en route or more than 30 degrees below a height of 300 m (1000 ft). above an applicable airport elevation.
- Degradation of the flying qualities of the aeroplane that excessively increases flight crew workload.
- Failure that could result in a RTO and high speed overrun (e.g., 110 km/h (60 kt)).
- A flight path deviation that requires a severe manoeuvre to prevent contact with obstacle, terrain or other aircraft.

NOTE: Severe manoeuvre includes risk of serious injury or death of a small number of occupants.

A4.3 Major Failure Conditions

The following effects have been assessed Major in previous aeroplane certification programs:

- A flight path deviation, a required recovery manoeuvre, which may result in passenger injuries (e.g., consideration should be given to phases of flight where the occupants may reasonably be moving about the aeroplane or be serving or consuming hot drinks).
- Degradation of the flying qualities of the aeroplane that significantly increase flight crew workload.

AMC No.2 to CS 25.1329

Flight Testing of Flight Guidance Systems

1. General

Some aspects of a Flight Guidance System (FGS) design may be validated by laboratory testing or by simulation, other aspects may necessitate test pilot expertise and subjective judgment in a representative aircraft environment. The purpose of this AMC is to provide FGS flight test procedures without specifying the test means to be used, i.e. actual aircraft or representative flight simulator.

A flight test program should be established that confirms the performance of the FGS for the modes of operation and the operational capabilities supported by its design. The operational implications of certain failures and Failure Conditions may require flight evaluation. The pilot interface with FGS controls and displays in the cockpit should also be assessed.

The scope of the flight demonstration program will be dependent on the operational capability being provided including any new and novel features. Early coordination with the regulatory authorities is recommended to reduce certification risks associated with the flight demonstration program.

The intent of the flight demonstration program is to confirm that the operation of the FGS is consistent with its use for the intended flight operations of the aeroplane type and configuration.

The modes of the FGS should be demonstrated in representative aeroplane configurations and under a representative range of flight conditions.

The following are specific test procedure that can assist in that demonstration program. The procedures should be read in conjunction with Sections 10, 11 and 14 of AMC No. 1 to CS 25.1329.

2. Protection Features

Protection feature are included in the design of an FGS to assist the flight crew in ensuring that boundaries of the flight envelope or operational limits are not exceeded leading to an unsafe condition. The means to alert the flight crew to a condition or for the system to intervene to preclude the condition may vary but certain operational scenarios can be used to assess the performance of the system in providing the protection function. The following procedures can be used to evaluate the protection functions of an FGS.

2.1 Low Speed Protection

The low speed protection feature in an FGS is intended to prevent loss of speed to an unsafe condition (Refer to AMC No.1 to CS 25.1329 – Section 10.4.1). This may be accomplished by a number of means but should be evaluated under a number of scenarios.

There are four cases that should be considered when evaluating when the Low Speed Protection function of a FGS:

1. High Altitude Cruise Evaluation.
 - a) At high altitude at normal cruise speed, engage the FGS into an Altitude Hold mode and a Heading or LNAV mode.
 - b) Engage the autothrust into a speed mode.
 - c) Manually reduce one engine to idle thrust.

- d) As the airspeed decreases, observe the FGS behaviour in maintaining altitude and heading/course.
 - e) When the Low Speed Protection condition becomes active, note the airspeed and the associated aural and visual alerts including possible mode change annunciations for acceptable operation.
2. Altitude Capture Evaluation at Low Altitude.
- a) At about 1000 m (or 3000 ft) MSL and 460 km/h (or 250 kt), engage the FGS into Altitude Hold and a Heading or LNAV mode.
 - b) Engage the autothrust into a speed mode.
 - c) Set the Altitude Pre-selector to 2500 m (or 8000 ft) MSL.
 - d) Make a flight level change to 2500 m (or 8000 ft) with a 460 km/h (250 kt) climb at maximum climb power.
 - e) When the FGS first enters the altitude capture mode, retard an engine to idle power.
 - f) As the airspeed decreases, observe the aeroplane trajectory and behaviour.
 - g) When the Low Speed Protection condition becomes active, note the airspeed and the associated aural and visual alerts including possible mode change annunciations for acceptable operations.
3. High Vertical Speed Evaluation.
- a) Engage the FGS in Vertical Speed Mode with a very high rate of climb.
 - b) Set the thrust to a value that will cause the aeroplane to decelerate at about 1.8 km per second (1 knot per second).
 - c) As the airspeed decreases, observe the aeroplane trajectory and behaviour.
 - d) When the Low Speed Protection condition becomes active, note the airspeed and the associated aural and visual alerts including possible mode change annunciations for acceptable operation.
4. Approach Evaluation.
- a) Conduct an instrument approach with vertical path reference.
 - b) Couple the FGS to the localizer and glideslope (or LNAV/VNAV, etc.).
 - c) Cross the Final Approach Fix/Outer Marker at a high-speed (approximately $V_{ref} + 74$ km/h (40 kt)) with the thrust at idle power until low speed protection activates.
 - d) As the airspeed decreases, observe the aeroplane trajectory and behaviour.
 - e) When the Low Speed Protection condition becomes active, note the airspeed and the associated aural and visual alerts including possible mode change annunciation for acceptable operation.
 - f) Note the pilot response to the alert and the recovery actions taken to recover to the desired vertical path and the re-capture to that path and the acceleration back to the desired approach speed.

NOTE: If the FGS remains in the existing mode with reversion to Low Speed Protection, the FGS must provide a suitable alert to annunciate the low speed condition. In this case, note the pilot response to the alert and the recovery actions taken to maintain the desired vertical path and to accelerate back to the desired approach speed.

2.2 High-speed Protection

The high-speed protection feature in an FGS is intended to prevent a gain in airspeed to an unsafe condition (Refer to AMC No.1 to CS 25.1329 – Section 10.4.2). This may be accomplished by a number of means but should be evaluated under a number of scenarios.

There are three cases that should be considered when evaluating the High-speed protection function of a FGS:

1. High Altitude Level Flight Evaluation with Autothrust function
 - a) Select Autothrust Off (if an automatic wake-up function is provided; otherwise, select Autothrust on).
 - b) Engage the FGS in altitude hold.
 - c) Select a thrust level that will result in acceleration beyond V_{MO}/M_{MO} .
 - d) As the airspeed increases, observe the behaviour of the High-speed protection condition and any autothrust reactivation and thrust reduction, as applicable.
 - e) Assess the performance of the FGS to control the airspeed to V_{MO}/M_{MO} , or other appropriate speed.
2. High Altitude Level Flight Evaluation without Autothrust function
 - a) Select a thrust value that will result in acceleration beyond V_{MO}/M_{MO} .
 - b) As the airspeed increases, observe the basic aeroplane overspeed warning activate between $V_{MO} + 1$ and $V_{MO} + 11$ km/h (6 kt).
 - c) Observe the high-speed protection condition become active as evidenced by the unique visual alert and note possible FGS mode change.
 - d) Maintain the existing thrust level and observe the aeroplane depart the selected altitude.
 - e) After sufficient time has elapsed to verify and record FGS behaviour has elapsed, reduce the thrust as necessary to cause the aeroplane to begin a descent.
 - f) Observe the FGS behaviour during the descent and subsequent altitude capture at the original selected altitude.
3. High Altitude Descending Flight Evaluation with Autothrust function
 - a) Select Autothrust Off (with automatic wake-up function) with thrust set to maintain airspeed 10% below V_{MO}/M_{MO} with the FGS engaged in altitude hold.
 - b) Select vertical speed mode that will result in acceleration beyond V_{MO}/M_{MO} .
 - c) As the airspeed increases observe the autothrust function reactivate and reduce thrust towards idle.
 - d) Observe the activation of FGS high-speed protection condition.

- e) Observe the reduction in pitch.

GENERAL NOTE: If the FGS remains in the existing mode with reversion to High Speed Protection, the FGS must provide a suitable alert to annunciate the high-speed condition. In this case, note the pilot response to the alert and the recovery actions taken to maintain the desired vertical path and to decelerate back to the desired speed.

3. Environmental Conditions

Some environmental conditions have created operational problems during FGS operations. It should be the objective of the flight demonstration program to expose the FGS to a range of environmental conditions as the opportunity presents itself. These include winds, windshear, mountain-wave, turbulence, icing, etc. However, some specific test conditions may have to be created to emulate operational conditions that are not readily achieved during normal flight test.

3.1 Icing

The accumulation of ice on the wing and airframe can have an effect on aeroplane characteristics and FGS performance. FGS operations may mask the onset of an aeroplane configuration that would present the pilot with handling difficulties when resuming manual control, particularly following any automatic disengagement of the FGS.

During the flight test program the opportunity should be taken to evaluate the FGS during natural icing conditions including the shedding of the ice, as applicable.

It is recommended that the opportunity should be taken to evaluate the operation of the FGS during basic aeroplane evaluation with 'ice shapes'.

The following conditions should be considered for evaluating FGS performance under 'icing conditions':

- (a) "Holding ice" as defined by CS-25 Appendix C
- (b) Medium to light weight, symmetric fuel loading
 - (1) High lift devices retracted configuration:

Slow down at 1.8 km per second (1 knot per second) to automatic autopilot disengage, stall warning or entry into speed protection function.

Recovery should be initiated a reasonable period after the onset of stall warning or other appropriate warning. The aeroplane should exhibit no hazardous characteristics.

- (2) Full Instrument Approach:

If the autopilot has the ability to fly a coupled instrument approach and go-around, it should demonstrate the following:

- (i) Instrument approach using all normal flap selections.
- (ii) Go-around using all normal flap selections.
- (iii) Glideslope capture from above the glidepath.

- (3) If the aeroplane accretes or sheds ice asymmetrically it should be possible to disengage the autopilot at any time without unacceptable out of trim forces.
- (4) General manoeuvrability including normal turns, maximum angle of bank commanded by the FGS in one direction and then rapid reversal of command reference to the maximum FGS angle of bank in the other direction.

4. Failure Conditions

This section contains criteria relating to aeroplane system Failure Conditions identified for validation by a system Safety Assessment.

4.1 Test Methods

The test method for most Failure Conditions will require some type a fault simulation technique with controls that provide for controlled insertion and removal of the type of fault identified as vulnerability. The insertion point will typically be at a major control or guidance point on the aeroplane (e.g., control surface command, guidance command, thrust command).

The implication of the effect of the Failure Condition on various flight phases should be assessed and the demonstration condition established. This assessment should identify the parameters that need to be measured and the instrumentation required.

The role of any monitoring and alerting in the evaluation should be identified.

The alertness of the crew to certain aeroplane response cues may vary with phase of flight and other considerations. Guidance on this is provided below.

The ‘success criteria’ or operational implications should be identified and agreed with the regulatory authority prior to the conduct of the test. Guidance on this is provided below.

4.2 Fault Recognition and Pilot Action

The Safety Assessment process may identify a vulnerability to the following types of Failure Condition:

- hardover
- slowover
- oscillatory

The various types of effect will cause differing response in the aeroplane and resultant motion and other cues to the flight crew to alert them to the condition. The flight crew attention may be gained by additional alerting provided by systems on the aeroplane. The recognition is then followed by appropriate action including recovery.

The assessment of the acceptability of the Failure Condition and the validation of the Safety Assessment assumptions are complete when a stable state is reached as determined by the test pilot.

The following paragraphs provide guidance for specific phases of flight.

4.2.1 Takeoff

This material addresses the use of an FGS after rotation for takeoff.

Section 13 of AMC No.1 to CS 25.1329 identifies the key considerations for this phase of flight to be the effect on the net flight path and the speed control after lift-off. Automatic control is not

typically provided for the takeoff roll. It may however be selected soon after lift-off. Failure Conditions may be introduced with this engagement.

For the initial lift-off through flap retraction, it can be assumed that the flight crew is closely monitoring the aeroplane movements and a maximum crew response time after recognition would be 1 second.

4.2.2 Climb, Cruise, Descent and Holding and Manoeuvring

The demonstration of applicable failure conditions during these phases of flight would include the potential for occupants to be out of their seats and moving about the cabin.

4.2.3 Approach

There are two types of approach operations to consider – an approach with and without vertical path reference. The approach with vertical path reference will be assessed against ground-based criteria using a deviation profile assessment. A height loss assessment is used for approaches without vertical path reference.

4.2.3.1 Fault Demonstration Process

The worst-case malfunction has first to be determined, based on factors such as:

- i) Failure Conditions identified by the system safety assessment.
- ii) System characteristics such as variations in authority or monitor operation.
- iii) Mitigation provided by any system alerts.
- iv) Aircraft flight characteristics relevant to failure recognition.

Once the worst-case malfunction has been determined, flight tests of the worst-case malfunction should be flown in representative conditions (e.g. coupled to an ILS), with the malfunction being initiated at a safe height. The pilot should not initiate recovery from the malfunction until 1 second after the recognition point. The delay is intended to simulate the variability in response to effectively a “hands off” condition. It is expected that the pilot will follow through on the controls until the recovery is initiated.

4.2.3.2 Assessment – Approach with Vertical Path Reference

Figure 1 provides a depiction of the deviation profile method. The first step is to identify the deviation profile from the worst-case malfunction. The next step is to ‘slide’ the deviation profile down the glidepath, until it is tangential to the 1:29 line or the runway. The Failure Condition contribution to the Minimum Use Height may be determined from the geometry of the aircraft wheel height determined by the deviation profile, relative to the 1:29 line intersecting a point 4.5 m (15 ft) above the threshold. The method of determination may be graphical or by calculation.

NOTE: The Minimum Use Height is based on the recovery point because:

- i) It is assumed that in service the pilot will be “Hands off” until the autopilot is disengaged at the Minimum Use Height in normal operation.
- ii) The test technique assumes a worst case based on the pilot being “Hands off” from the point of malfunction initiation to the point of recovery.
- iii) A failure occurring later in the approach than the point of initiation of the worst case malfunction described above is therefore assumed to be recovered earlier and in consequence to be less severe.

4.2.3.3 Assessment – Approach without Vertical Path Reference

Figure 2 provides a depiction of the height loss method. A descent path of three degrees, with nominal approach speed, should be used unless the autopilot is to be approved for significantly steeper descents. The vertical height loss is determined by the deviation of the aircraft wheel height relative to the nominal wheel flight path.

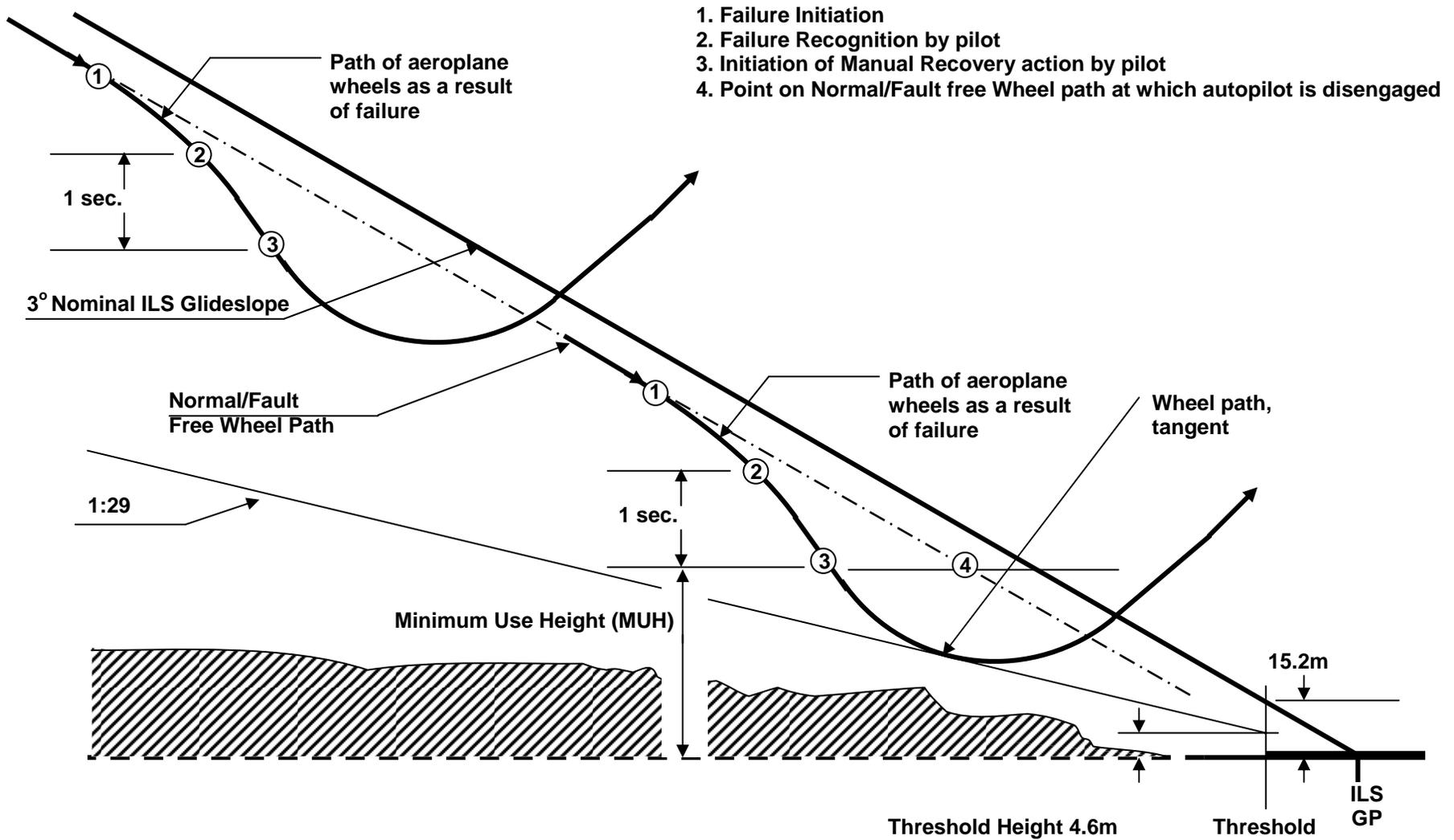


Figure 1: Deviation Profile Method

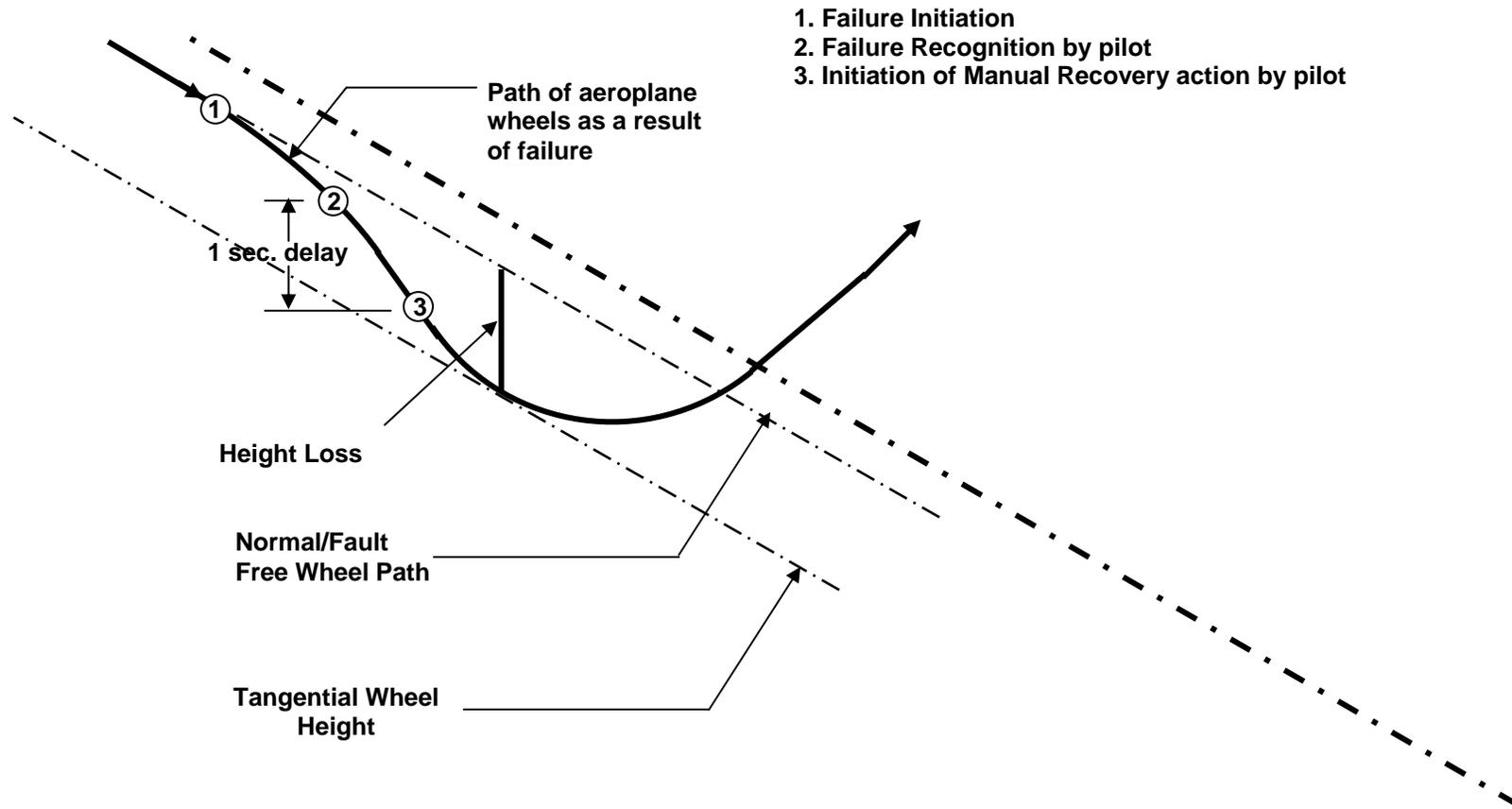


Figure 2: Height Loss Method

4.3 Autopilot Override

The initial tests to demonstrate compliance should be accomplished at an intermediate altitude and airspeed e.g. 4500 m (15000 ft) MSL and 460 km/h (250 kt). With the autopilot engaged in altitude hold, the pilot should apply a low force (sustained and incremental) to the control wheel (or equivalent) and verify that the automatic trim system does not produce motion resulting in a hazardous condition. The pilot should then gradually increase the applied force to the control wheel (or equivalent) until the autopilot disengages. When the autopilot disengagement occurs, observe the transient response of the aeroplane. Verify that the transient response is in compliance with Section 8.4 of AMC No. 1 to CS 25.1329.

Disengagement caused by flight crew override should be verified by applying an input on the control wheel (or equivalent) to each axis for which the FGS is designed to disengage, i.e. the pitch and roll yoke, or the rudder pedals (if applicable). The inputs by the pilot should build up to a point where they are sharp and forceful, so that the FGS can immediately be disengaged for the flight crew to assume manual control of the aeroplane.

If the autopilot is designed such that it does not automatically disengage during an autopilot override and instead provides a flight deck Alert to mitigate any potentially hazardous conditions, the timeliness and effectiveness of this Alert. The pilot should follow the evaluation procedure identified above until such time as an Alert is provided. At that time, the pilot should respond to the Alert in a responsive manner consistent with the level of the alert (i.e., a Caution, a Warning) and with the appropriate flight crew procedure defined for that Alert. When the autopilot is manually disengaged, observe the transient response of the aeroplane and verify that the transient response is in compliance with AMC No.1 to CS 25.1329 Section 8.4.

After the initial tests have been successfully completed, the above tests should be repeated at higher altitudes and airspeeds until reaching M_{MO} at high cruise altitudes.

C APPENDICES

I. Original JAA NPA 25F-344 proposals justification

Justification for Proposal 1

The proposed change to JAR 25.1329 introduces new requirements for flight guidance systems. These requirements are applicable to automatic flight control systems (i.e., automatic pilots), automatic thrust control (i.e. automatic throttles), and flight director systems (i.e. head-up and head-down guidance). The existing paragraph 25.1329 addresses only automatic pilots whilst the current paragraph 25.1335 covers only flight directors. It is noted that there are requirements in JAR 25 Subpart E, Powerplant, which deal with aspects of the autothrust system, however, these do not cover flight guidance safety and performance. All types of flight guidance systems (automatic flight control, automatic thrust control and flight director) need to follow compatible principles for ensuring safe flight and for providing a common standard of flight crew awareness.

Consistent with the above, the FGSHWG proposes to change the title of paragraph 25.1329 to “Flight Guidance System” to reflect the inclusion of autopilot, autothrust and flight director under a single requirement paragraph.

- 25.1329 (a) This paragraph combines some requirements from the current 25.1329 (a), (c) and (d) regarding the quick disengagement controls. The first sentence requires the provision of quick disengagement controls for both autopilot and automatic thrust systems. The next sentence stipulates that the autopilot disengagement controls be located on the control wheel (or equivalent) in keeping with the intent of the existing paragraph. The third and fourth sentences adapt the current autopilot requirement for accessibility and location of the quick disengagement control to the autothrust system.

Rationale for the change: It seemed logical to combine the requirements for quick disengagement of autopilot and autothrust into a single requirement. The pilot may equally need to disengage the autothrust system during a high workload condition, when removing hands from the primary controls and throttle levers would hinder task performance.

- 25.1329 (b) This is a new statement addressing the effects of a failure to disengage the autopilot or autothrust functions.

Rationale for the change: The group considered fixed requirements for the probability of such failures, but decided that given the variety of installations and characteristics of aeroplane types, a system safety analysis in accordance with 25.1309 was the best course. This statement requires that such an analysis be conducted.

- 25.1329 (c) Paragraphs 25.1329 (c), (d) and (e) are essentially new and provide standards for transients for flight guidance system engagement, switching, and normal and non-normal disengagements. The intent of the current 25.1329(b) requirement for automatic synchronization is related to the need to limit transients during engagement, disengagement and mode changes of the autopilot system more common in early analogue systems. This is now addressed in the ACJ as a specific consideration of engagement/disengagement transients.

Rationale for the changes: Transients can adversely affect continued safe flight and the ability of the flight crew to safely intervene. Normal (non-failure) characteristics should be very benign, while rare normal and non-normal (failure) characteristics need to be safe.

25.1329 (d) See text for 25.1329 (c) above.

25.1329 (e) See text for 25.1329 (c) above.

25.1329 (f) The new material is adapted from the requirement for attitude controls found in the current 25.1329(e), extending it to the design of all command reference controls. The objective is that the applicant follows the same criteria for plane and sense of motion and marking that is required for other flight controls by JAR 25.777 and 25.779.

Rationale for the change: The increasing variety of flight guidance systems can lead to non-intuitive designs that would promote flight crew error. Command reference controls for airspeed, vertical speed, flight path angle, heading, altitude and so on, are considered vulnerable to crew error if the plane sense of motion and control marking are not consistent.

25.1329 (g) This is the same requirement stated in the current 25.1329 (f).

25.1329 (h) This is a new requirement for speed protection.

Rationale for the change: During flight guidance system operation, flight crew awareness of or attention to airspeed may not be sufficient to provide timely detection of unintended speed changes that compromise safety. Furthermore, in certain conditions the current modes of the autopilot and/or autothrust may not be designed to prevent speed excursions outside the normal range. The intent of the requirement is for the flight guidance system to provide a speed protection function for all operating modes, such that the airspeed can be safely maintained within an acceptable margin of the speed range of the normal flight envelope. This requirement is intended to avoid unwanted excursions by enhancing flight crew awareness and possibly by mode reversions of the automatic flight control or thrust control systems.

25.1329 (i) This paragraph expands on the current 25.1329 (h) requirement for mode indications by adding a statement of the safety objective to minimise crew errors and confusion. It also addresses logical grouping and presentation of the mode indications and controls with respect to visibility from each pilot position, and for flight crew awareness of active modes and mode changes. It also incorporates the existing 25.1335 provisions.

Rationale for the change: Studies have shown that the lack of sufficient flight crew awareness of modes, transitions and reversions is a key safety vulnerability. This paragraph provides the regulatory basis for several provisions of the proposed advisory circular related to enhanced flight crew awareness of flight guidance system active/armed modes, and changes in flight guidance system behaviour which otherwise may not be anticipated by the flight crew.

25.1329 (j) This requirement for a visual and aural autopilot disengagement warning was derived from the existing JAR 25.1329 (i). It does not exist in FAR 25.1329.

Rationale for the change: The JAR requirement is justified on the grounds that disengagement of the autopilot, for whatever reason, necessitates immediate flight crew intervention to assume manual control of the aeroplane.

Likewise, the requirement that the aural warning be distinct from other cockpit warnings is meant to provide unequivocal awareness that the flight crew must assume manual control of the aeroplane.

- 25.1329 (k) This paragraph is a new requirement that provides requirement for an indication of autothrust disengagement.

Rationale for the change: The flight crew needs to be made continually aware of the autothrust system status, including disengagement. Normal disengagement of autothrust would not, however, require immediate thrust control changes by the flight crew. A less specific “indication” rather than “warning” is therefore necessary. Failure to provide any indication could lead to a false expectation of speed control.

- 25.1329 (l) This new paragraph requires that flight crew override of the autopilot must be safe.

Rationale for the change: Several accidents and incidents, some with serious injuries and some with fatalities, have occurred after flight crew override of the autopilot. Nevertheless, it is not advisable to prohibit flight crew override in all cases, because the override might be the last resort for the flight crew to regain control of the aeroplane in certain abnormal (i.e., failure) conditions.

- 25.1329 (m) This new paragraph requires that the flight crew be able to effect thrust changes without exerting excessive force to override the operating autothrust system or creating an unsafe condition.

Rationale for the change: There may be times when the flight crew needs to immediately change thrust without using the usual means of disengaging the autothrust system, e.g. when performing an unanticipated go-around. There may also be cases when the normal controls for disengaging the autothrust system have failed and the ability to override the autothrust system is the only means available to manually control thrust.

Justification for Proposal 2

The existing paragraph 25.1335 can be deleted. This requirement has been incorporated into the proposed CS 25.1329 (i).

Justification for Proposal 3

Proposal 3 replaces the existing interpretative material and acceptable means of compliance with updated, harmonised material in the form of 2 new ACJs. ACJ No.1 provides guidance on the acceptable means of compliance for the new JAR 25.1329 requirements, encompassing all aspects of modern flight guidance systems. ACJ No.2 is dedicated to the flight testing of flight guidance systems.

II. Original JAA NPA 25F-344 Regulatory Impact Assessment

1 Purpose and intended effect

As described in Section 2, the purpose of this NPA is to update existing requirements for automatic pilot and flight director systems and to expand the scope of the requirements such that they encompass all types of modern flight guidance system in a manner which is harmonised with FAA. The intended effect of this NPA is that aeroplane manufacturers and suppliers of flight guidance systems certificate their products to a common set of requirements, as specified herein, which produce consistent designs across the range systems available.

2 Options

In view of the original recommendations made by the HFT, NTSB, CAST and JSSI (see Section 2), there was little option but to thoroughly review and update the airworthiness requirements, namely JAR/FAR 25.1329 and JAR/FAR 25.1335, for Automatic Pilot and Flight Director Systems, as part of a harmonisation activity. To do nothing, would have meant that both FAA and JAA would continue using their own sets of out-of-date requirements which did not cater for modern flight guidance system designs.

The resulting proposals from the harmonisation activity and justifications are provided in Sections 4 and 5 of this NPA respectively.

Other options considered to satisfy the recommendations were as follows:

- a) Combine the existing FAA and JAA requirements (adopting the more stringent) without adding new requirements:

The advantage of this particular option was that it would have been a fairly simple rulemaking task and easier for industry to adjust to. It would have harmonised the requirements and simplified bilateral validation programmes.

The main problem with this approach is that the existing requirements are out of date. They do not adequately address safety issues related to current designs and the anticipated direction of future designs. Service history and studies showed that previous assumptions about flightcrew awareness of the aeroplane during autopilot operation were also out of date. Flightcrew reliance on automated flight control systems had increased markedly since the existing regulations were issued. The FAA Human Factors Team report, NTSB safety recommendations, and other information (as noted previously) point out the need to enhance flightcrew awareness of autopilot and guidance system operation. Newer designs enable functions previously not envisaged for automated systems when the existing regulations were developed. Newer designs also tend to integrate the functions of many related systems and are far more complex than “first or second generation” systems based on analogue technology. Newer designs tend to be more complex from the crew’s perspective, and are vulnerable to flightcrew confusion over mode behaviour and transitions. Standards cannot be effective if they simply address a unique system; they need to address the functionality, regardless of which systems host the functionality. For reasons such as these, the simple adoption of current requirements would not provide adequate safety standards.

- b) Define the scope of the requirements task to include all automatic control and guidance systems including FMS, yaw damping, integrated energy management, etc..

Such fully integrated systems could potentially provide increased safety because complex interactions between systems would be transparent to the flightcrew. In theory, all human-machine interfaces (HMI) could be made consistent between the various functions. All functionality could be totally integrated thus avoiding situations where the individual system expectations conflicted with each other.

This option was considered to be outside the scope of the FGSHWG tasking, although such a system may be desirable for future development. Many of the functions were not considered to be part of a flight guidance system, and would have required coordination and “buy-in” from several other harmonization groups. This would have jeopardised completion of the task within a reasonable timeframe. Additionally, the cost of such a system would most likely be prohibitive when applied to some of the smaller aircraft.

c) Require full flight envelope protection.

This option could potentially provide enhanced safety in all flight phases and flight guidance system modes, however, the cost/benefit return was unjustified because the primary focus in accidents and incidents is speed rather than full flight envelope. Therefore, the most cost-effective approach was considered to be one requiring speed protection only. Additionally, full flight envelope protection was considered to be more of a function of the overall flight control system design as opposed to a flight guidance system function.

d) Require that speed protection always involve some form of automatic autothrust wakeup.

This option could potentially provide enhanced safety by having low speed protection thrust control engage automatically, even if the autothrust system was not currently active. However, many aircraft are not equipped with an autothrust system so those aircraft would not have benefitted from any regulation of this type. Additionally, many autothrust systems must be manually armed before the automatic function becomes active. This is a necessary safeguard in some systems to prevent inadvertent activation when it could be hazardous (on the ground, for example). System designs requiring a manual selection before the system can be activated would make the design of such a “wake up” feature very difficult and costly to implement. It was decided that the proposed revised requirements and guidance material adequately address low speed awareness and protection without requiring this feature.

3 Impacts

The impact of the revised requirements and advisory material has been considered. Although there will be some cost implications for manufacturers in meeting the new standards as described below, the new requirements provide many advantages in terms of enhanced safety. A further advantage is that manufacturers can now work to a common set of requirements which will satisfy both JAA and FAA.

Some avionics manufacturers may incur added expense and time in designing and developing systems with features required to meet the new proposed requirements (e.g. high and low speed protection). Aeroplane manufacturers would be impacted as well. Operators could be affected by additional training requirements and the need to update equipment and documentation although operating differences between different airplane types are likely to be minimised in future as a result of the revised requirements.

The new requirements would automatically apply to new certification programmes and there may be additional development costs incurred by both the avionics and aeroplane manufacturer as a result. As the new requirements become known in advance, any new required features can be accommodated as part of the basic design.

If the new requirements are applied to STCs which update an existing, previously certificated aircraft and to amended type certifications where changes are introduced to an existing production line, new functionality of the aeroplane could be required (e.g. speed protection). This could result in additional costs dependent upon the configuration of the aeroplane being modified and the functionality of the system.

A further impact of this proposal is that JAR-AWO will be simplified since, at present, JAR-AWO contains several unique requirements for autopilots, flight directors and autothrottles which will be replaced by the revised 25.1329 requirements. A complementary NPA has been prepared for JAR AWO (NPA AWO-16) which removes the redundant requirements. The net effect being a simplification of JAR-AWO and the elimination of any ambiguities resulting from the duplication of similar requirements.

There are no significant environmental or social impacts associated with this proposal.

4 Consultation

Throughout the development of the revised requirements, regular consultation has taken place between regulatory specialists and industry representatives worldwide. This has covered both aircraft manufacturers, equipment suppliers and operators. Over 16 draft versions of the revised requirements and advisory material were circulated for comment in the period leading up to publication of the final material contained in this NPA.

The ongoing consultation process resulted in many constructive comments, most of which were dispositioned by the FGSHWG and incorporated into the final text. Other comments were rejected but only after careful consideration by the group.

One minority opinion was registered by a large aircraft manufacturer relating to the new requirement for both an aural and visual warning of autopilot disengagement specified in JAR 25.1329 (j). The manufacturer considered that the associated advisory material (paragraph 8.1.2.1 of the ACJ) was overly prescriptive and did not take into account possible future cockpit designs where an aural warning for an intentional autopilot disengagement might not be appropriate. This minority opinion was rejected by the FGSHWG on the basis that such future designs could be approved on the basis of equivalent safety through the JAA certification validation process.

Further concerns were raised by GAMA with respect to the revised JAR 25.1329 sub-paragraphs (g) and (h) and, in particular, the advisory material provided for flight guidance system behaviour in icing and for high and low speed protection. These concerns, relating to the smaller Part 25 aircraft, amended TC and STC applications, where flight guidance systems are often retro-fitted, highlighted the fact that many of these aircraft would not have the capability for full flight envelope speed protection. Furthermore, the aircraft would already have an adequate icing clearance, albeit without the particular flight guidance system being retrofitted.

The GAMA concerns are addressed under JAR 21.101, Designation of Applicable Requirements and ACJ 21.101, Advisory Material for the Establishment of the Certification Basis of Changed Aeronautical Products (often collectively referred to as the 'changed product rule'). In particular,

the guidance provided in Appendix 1 to ACJ 21.101 which defines Substantial, Significant and Not Significant Changes, identifies a process for dealing with an existing flight guidance system design on a new aircraft type and a new flight guidance system design on an old aircraft type. Accordingly, it is considered that the GAMA concern is adequately dealt with by existing JAR-21 procedures.

The final stage of consultation prior to the adoption of this NPA will be the JAA Public Comment Process to which the NPA will be subjected following agreement by the JAA Regulation Sectorial Team.

5 Summary and Final Assessment

The proposed changes to JAR 25 as defined in Section 4 of this NPA introduce updated and harmonised airworthiness requirements for all types of modern flight guidance system. Whilst there is some impact on costs for aircraft and equipment manufacturers and aircraft operators, the net effect of these changes is to provide enhanced safety in future aircraft designs and common standards between JAA and FAA.

III. JAA NPA 25F-344 Comment Response Document

COMMENT RESPONSE DOCUMENT

NPA 25F-344

Revisions to JAR 25.1329 and 25.1335 at Change 15 resulting from Flight Guidance Systems Harmonisation

Disposition of comments following JAA ASG Meeting in Toulouse February 2004

Item (JAA Ref.)	From	Affected Paragraph	Comment	Response
1	CAA Denmark		Agrees without comments	Noted
2	JAA AWO Steering Group		Submittal letter to Regulation Director	Noted
3	Condor Flugdienst, Germany	Title	Change title to Automatic Flight and Flight Guidance Systems. From historical and technical view the title is misleading. A flight guidance system itself is commonly interpreted as an indication and guidance system, eg., Flight Director, HUD, 3D-Views in Navdisplays. Systems like Autothrottle and Autopilots are not guidance systems. These are automatic flight systems without guidance. The flight director is more categorised as an automatic flight system than an autopilot is to be grouped as a flight guidance system.	After discussion with FGSHWG members, it was decided that the title 'Flight Guidance Systems' should be retained. Comment rejected.
4	Condor Flugdienst, Germany	ACJ 25.1329 Section 8.1.1	Autopilot Engagement ... non-manoeuvering and manoeuvring flight ... The term manoeuvring flight has to be specified. What is the difference between a manoeuvring and a non-manoeuvering flight? A flight is always be manoeuvred! Nevertheless an autopilot should never induce transients at engagement. According chapter 5.1, Definitions there is a difference defined between minor transients and significant transients only. At least the term "perceptible" has to be replaced by "significant".	Comment noted. The term "manoeuvring flight" is well understood and will be retained. The term "non-manoevring flight" has been deleted from this paragraph since it is agreed that it's use might be ambiguous. The intent of the paragraph has not changed as a result.
5	FAA	Proposed new	Propose new text as follows:	These comments were discussed at

		<p>JAR 25.1329 rule, paragraphs (l) and (m)</p>	<p>(l) When the flight crew applies an override force to the flight controls, the autopilot must not, unless accompanied by an appropriate alert to the flight crew, place the airplane in a configuration that would result in a significant transient if the autopilot were disconnected with the airplane in that configuration, or when the flight crew releases the flight controls.</p> <p>(m) During autothrust operation, it must be possible for the flight crew to move the thrust levers without requiring excessive force. The autothrust response to flight crew override must not result in an abrupt change of pitch attitude, an abrupt pitching moment, or an abrupt change of thrust that is not consistent with the manoeuvre being conducted at the time.</p> <p>Reason: (Background): The following is a comment received during the FAA internal review of the proposed FAA NPRM 25.1329. This initial version of the FAA NPRM was identical to the JAA NPA wording. This comment is being given to the JAA with the intention of pointing out the same possible issue with the JAA NPA wording. The FAA intends to address this comment in the revised NRPM that will be issued for public comment.</p> <p>The current text of para (l) and (m) is shown below:</p> <p>(l) The autopilot must not create an unsafe condition when the flight crew applies an override force to the flight controls.</p> <p>(m) During autothrust operation, it must be possible for the flight crew to move the thrust levers without requiring excessive force. The autothrust response to flight crew override must not create an unsafe condition.</p> <p>Problem: The term “unsafe condition” is not defined, and therefore it is not clear as to the exact meaning of this regulation and how an applicant would show compliance. Is “unsafe” equal to potentially hazardous? Potentially catastrophic? In fact, the definitions of “unsafe condition” used in (l) and (m) are different, as the same term is used for two entirely different concepts. The most normal FAA use of the term “unsafe condition” is something that would require an Airworthiness Directive (AD) to be written, so this is doubly confusing.</p> <p>It is the FAA’s position that regulations should be, to the greatest extent possible, performance based, ie., they should be clear as to their intention and what it would take to show compliance. Reliance on accompanying advisory material (eg., AC, ACJ, AMJ) is not acceptable. Advisory material should only provide an acceptable means to show compliance to the rule, not define what the rule</p>	<p>length during the February 2004 meeting of the FGSHWG in Toulouse.</p> <p>At this meeting it was concluded that JAA does not have any difficulty with use of the term “unsafe condition” .</p> <p>The term will therefore be retained in rules (l) and (m) which address flight crew override of the autopilot automatic throttle respectively.</p> <p>Transient conditions resulting from disengagement of flight guidance systems are adequately dealt with by rules (d) and (e) which, along with the definitions of transients were reworded as a result of these comments.</p>
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			means.	
5 Contd.			<p>Discussion: It was the intent of the working group to address, with these two new regulations, several of the safety recommendations that came out of several accidents and incidents that involved a flight crew override of an engaged autopilot. These known events all occurred due to an extreme pitch mistrim condition caused by the pilot opposing the autopilot commands. When the autopilot disengaged, the pilot was extremely surprised by the large transient that occurred due to this mistrim. However, the working group felt that we would not foresee all possible “bad” conditions that might occur due to a pilot override. Therefore, the generic term “unsafe condition” was used, for both the autopilot (l) and autothrust (m) rule paragraphs.</p> <p>However, as stated previously, the FAA believes this term to be very unclear as to the intention and what an applicant would actually do to show compliance to these paragraphs. Paragraph (d) is intended to cover the allowable transient that would occur immediately AFTER an autopilot disconnect. However, paragraph (l) covers the condition of the airplane configuration PRIOR to a disconnect. Therefore, it is proposed that paragraph (l) be revised as shown above to define what exactly is not allowed. The concern that is being addressed is the autopilot should not put the airplane in a configuration that would result in a large transient if the autopilot were to disconnect while the airplane was in that configuration. Therefore, (l) has been revised to state that concern directly. The revision to (l) does include information regarding the acceptability of relying on a flight crew procedure in response to an alert to mitigate a possible significant transient, which the AC/ACJ does list as one possible acceptable method of compliance. The revision to paragraph (m) contains information regarding autothrust disconnects that were taken from section 8.3.2, Autothrust Disengagement, of the AC/ACJ.</p> <p>It is felt that, with these changes, the rule paragraphs would be much clearer as to the meaning, and would reduce confusion. It is felt that these changes do not impact the intent of the original working group proposal. It is a clarification only. If this recommendation is accepted, then all applicable sections of the AC/ACJ should also be updated to reflect the revision to the rule language. These sections include: 7.3, 8.4.2, 14.1.5.1, 14.1.5.2, possibly FT.4.3.</p>	

<p>6</p>	<p>FAA</p>	<p>Proposed new JAR 25.1329 rule, paragraphs (d) and (e)</p>	<p>The following text will be included in the FAA NPRM preamble language. No change is being made to the rule language originally proposed because of this comment.</p> <p>The terms “normal conditions” and “other than normal conditions” are used in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e). As stated previously, “other than normal” is composed of two components: “non-normal” failure conditions and “rare normal” adverse environmental conditions. The terms “normal” and “rare normal” are not intended to imply a specific probability of these events occurring. Both are within the normal operating envelope of the airplane and encompass all foreseeable operating conditions. “Rare normal” is intended to make a distinction regarding the severity of the environmental and operational conditions encountered, not the probability of encountering these conditions, from those contained in the “normal” conditions.</p> <p>The following table gives examples of what constitutes “Normal”, “Non-Normal” and “Rare Normal” conditions. It does not intend to fully define every condition that may be encountered during an airplane’s life and unequivocally categorise that condition. Rather, the table is intended to explain the intent of the rule language. There will always be, by the very nature of the phenomena involved, some subjectivity to these categorisations. Also, the same conditions may affect different airplane models in very different ways. These differences should be considered in determining how to characterise the severity of the conditions discussed below.</p>	<p>These comments were discussed at length during the February 2004 meeting of the FGSHWG in Toulouse.</p> <p>The definitions of Normal, Rare Normal and Non-Normal Conditions were revised in light of these discussions.</p> <p>It was also concluded that JAA will retain the terms “minor transient” and “significant transient”. The definitions of these terms in the ACJ were refined as a result of these comments.</p>
<p>6 Contd.</p>			<p>The three categories of operating conditions as discussed in this proposed rule are the following: NORMAL CONDITIONS <u>No failure conditions:</u> All airplane systems that are associated with airplane performance are fully operational. Failures of those systems could impair the flight guidance system’s ability to perform its functions. <u>Light to moderate winds:</u> Constant wind in a specific direction that may cause a slight deviation in intended flight path or a small difference between airspeed and groundspeed. <u>Light to moderate wind gradients:</u> Variation in wind velocity as a function of altitude, position, or time, which may cause slight erratic or unpredictable changes in intended flight path. <u>Light to moderate gusts:</u> Non-repetitive momentary changes in wind</p>	

			<p>velocity that can cause changes in altitude and/or attitude to occur, but the aircraft remains in positive control at all times.</p> <p><u>Light turbulence</u>: Turbulence that momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude and/or attitude (pitch, roll or yaw).</p> <p><u>Moderate turbulence</u>: Similar to light turbulence but of greater intensity. Changes in altitude and/or attitude occur but the aircraft remains in positive control at all times.</p> <p><u>Light chop</u>: Turbulence that causes slight, rapid and somewhat rhythmic bumpiness without appreciable changes in altitude or attitude.</p> <p><u>Moderate chop</u>: Similar to light chop but of greater intensity. It causes rapid bumps or jolts without appreciable change in aircraft altitude or attitude.</p> <p><u>Light icing</u>: The rate of ice accumulation requires occasional cycling of manual de-icing systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p> <p><u>Moderate icing</u>: The rate of ice accumulation requires frequent cycling of manual de-icing systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p>	
<p>6 Contd.</p>			<p>RARE NORMAL CONDITIONS</p> <p><u>Significant Winds</u>: Constant wind in a specific direction that may cause a large change in intended flight path or groundspeed, or cause a large difference between airspeed and groundspeed.</p> <p><u>Significant wind gradients</u>: Variation in wind velocity as a function of altitude, position, or time, which may cause large changes in intended flight path.</p> <p><u>Windshear/microburst</u>: A wind gradient of such magnitude that it may cause damage to the aircraft.</p> <p><u>Large gusts</u>: Non-repetitive momentary changes in wind velocity that can cause large changes in altitude and/or attitude to occur. Aircraft may be momentarily out of control.</p> <p><u>Severe turbulence</u>: Turbulence that causes large, abrupt changes in altitude or attitude. It usually causes large variations in indicated airspeed. Aircraft may be momentarily out of control.</p> <p><u>Heavy icing</u>: The rate of ice accumulations requires maximum use of the ice protection systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p> <p><u>Asymmetric icing</u>: Icing conditions (light, moderate, or heavy) that cause ice to accumulate in a manner that causes the flight guidance system, if engaged, to counter the aerodynamic effect of the icing conditions with a pitch, roll, or yaw command that approaches its</p>	

		<p>maximum authority.</p> <p>NON-NORMAL CONDITIONS</p> <p><u>Significant Fuel Imbalance:</u> Large variation of the amount of fuel between the two wing tanks (and centre and tail tanks, if so equipped) that causes the flight guidance system, if engaged, to counter the aerodynamic effect of the fuel imbalance with a pitch, roll or yaw command that is approaching maximum system authority.</p> <p><u>Asymmetric lift or drag:</u> Asymmetric lift between the left and right wings due to high lift or primary flight control system failures, or damage to the aerodynamic surfaces on wing or tail.</p> <p><u>Structural damage:</u> Damage to aircraft structure that is significant enough to affect the aircraft aerodynamic performance, but which permits continued safe flight and landing.</p>	
<p>6 Contd.</p>		<p><u>Inoperative Engine(s):</u> Loss of one or more engines that causes the flight guidance system, if engaged, to counter the aerodynamic effect of the difference in thrust with a pitch, roll or yaw command that is approaching maximum system authority.</p> <p><u>Loss of one or more hydraulic systems:</u> Loss of one or more hydraulic systems, down to the minimum amount of remaining operational systems which the FGS is still certified to operate.</p> <p><u>Inoperative Ice Detection/Protection System:</u> Loss of ice detection/protection system on an airplane so equipped, in a situation where the FGS is certified for operation in icing conditions with that failure present.</p> <p>It is the intent of these rule paragraphs that all FGS function disconnects, both manual and automatic, result in the least disturbance to the flight path of the airplane possible. Under more extreme operating conditions, it is acknowledged that a larger transient may indeed be impossible for the FGS by itself to prevent. Paragraph (e) is recognition of the fact that flight guidance systems will not be able to cope as well in these adverse conditions as they might in the relatively benign, no-failure conditions defined in paragraph (d). Therefore, the requirement for the allowable transient upon autopilot disengagement has been relaxed for these more adverse conditions.</p> <p><u>Reason(s) for proposed text/comment:</u></p> <p><u>Background:</u> The following is a comment received during the FAA internal review of the proposed FAA NPRM 25.1329. This initial version of the FAA NPRM was identical to the JAA NPA wording.</p>	

			<p>This comment is being given to the JAA with the intention of pointing out the same possible issue with the JAA NPA wording. The FAA intends to address this comment in the revised NRPM that will be issued for public comment.</p> <p>The current text of paragraph (d) and (e) is shown below: (d) Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce any significant transient response affecting the control or flight path of the airplane, nor require a significant force to be applied by the pilot to maintain the desired flight path.</p>	
<p>6 Contd.</p>			<p>(e) Under other than normal conditions, transients affecting the control or flight path of the airplane resulting from the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not require exceptional piloting skill or strength to remain within, or recover to, the normal flight envelope.</p> <p>Problem: The terms “normal conditions” and “other than normal conditions” are not defined, and therefore it is not clear as to the exact meaning of this regulation and how an applicant would show compliance. It is the FAA’s position that regulations should, to the greatest extent possible, be performance based. They should be clear as to their intention and what it would take to show compliance. They do not impose a specific design. Reliance on accompanying advisory material (eg., AC, ACJ, AMJ) to define what the rule means is not acceptable. Advisory materials should only provide an acceptable means to show compliance to the rule. Otherwise, the FAA is open to the criticism of “rulemaking by AC”.</p> <p>Discussion: The real problem comes about as to what these two rule paragraphs mean with regard to icing conditions. The AC/ACJ states the following:</p> <p>10.1 Normal Performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icing (trace, light, moderate) <p>10.2 Performance in Rare Normal Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe or unusual types/effects of icing (eg., airfoil contamination) <p>These terms used to define icing conditions are not defined in any regulatory material. They are currently defined in the FAA Flight Standards Aeronautical Information Manual was a way for pilots to report icing conditions in a meaningful way. However, those definitions do not have a meaning in the aircraft certification world. (Note: New icing definitions have just been published by the FAA</p>	

			Flight Standards in the Federal Register. See May 7, 2003, Docket No. FAA-2000-8560. The term “trace” has been deleted. The terms are now “light”, “moderate”, “heavy” and “severe”. Again, these terms are defined so that they may be used by pilots to report icing conditions they have experienced. These terms were not intended to be used for aircraft certification, as there still is a large amount of subjectivity involved).	
6 Contd.			<p>The problem is that the definition of severe icing is when the <u>airplane’s ice protection system is overwhelmed</u>, and the pilot is instructed to leave those conditions immediately. Therefore, if the system is overwhelmed, that is, by definition, outside of the icing conditions that an airplane must be designed to deal with in a safe manner. In other words, it is <i>outside</i> the icing conditions prescribed in FAR Part 25, Appendix C. Therefore, it seems incorrect to require an autopilot system to safely handle a condition that is <u>outside of the bounds imposed on the airframe itself</u>. The autopilot cannot solve the problem of handling in icing conditions if the airframe is not designed for those conditions. Also, the term “unusual types” of icing defined in the AC/ACJ does not help define this condition, and actually hinders understanding. What is “unusual”? According to the FAA icing experts, all types of icing may be expected on some specific types of operations. Additionally, all icing conditions result in some “airfoil contamination” (see Ac/ACJ definition above).</p> <p>When discussing this issue with John Ackland, Geoff Burtenshaw, Kathy Abbott and Guy Thiel, all thought that the intent of the working group was to make a distinction of icing conditions that are WITHIN Appendix C. Therefore, if this is true, the term “severe icing” is not appropriate to use to define an “other than normal” condition. Additionally, it appears that there is not a reasonable method of showing compliance to this rule, even is a standard understanding of the terminology could be arrived at.</p> <p>Given these comments and our understanding of the original intent of the working group, the FAA has chosen to resolve this issue with additional language in the NPRM preamble. This language is shown above.</p>	
6(a) (Comment)	FAA	ACJ 25.1329 Sections 10.1	<p>Section 10.1, the following bulleted list should be deleted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winds (light and moderate) 	This proposal is a significant change to areas which have already reached a

<p>7 to NPA AWO-16)</p>		<p>& 10.2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wind gradients (light and moderate) <p>NOTE: In the context of this AC, “wind gradient” is considered a variation in wind velocity as a function of altitude, position, or time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gusts (light and moderate) • Turbulence (light and moderate) • Icing (trace, light, moderate) <p>NOTE: Representative levels of the environmental effects should be established consistent with the airplane’s intended operation.</p> <p>The following should be added in its place:</p> <p>NORMAL CONDITIONS <u>No failure conditions:</u> All airplane systems that are associated with airplane performance are fully operational. Failures of those systems could impair the flight guidance system’s ability to perform its functions. <u>Light to moderate winds:</u> Constant wind in a specific direction that may cause a slight deviation in intended flight path or a small difference between airspeed and groundspeed. <u>Light to moderate wind gradients:</u> Variation in wind velocity as a function of altitude, position, or time, which may cause slight erratic or unpredictable changes in intended flight path. <u>Light to moderate gusts:</u> Non-repetitive momentary changes in wind velocity that can cause changes in altitude and/or attitude to occur, but the aircraft remains in positive control at all times. <u>Light turbulence:</u> Turbulence that momentarily causes slight, erratic changes in altitude and/or attitude (pitch, roll or yaw).</p>	<p>group consensus. It has wide implications and knock-on effects e.g. to Sections 14.1 and 14.2. Furthermore the proposed terminology and severity of icing conditions would have to be agreed with the FSG/IPHWG.</p> <p>The existing Section 10.1 is considered adequate and entirely consistent with the revised definitions of Normal Conditions, Non-Normal Conditions, Rare-Normal Conditions and Transients.</p>
<p>6(a) Contd.</p>			<p><u>Moderate turbulence:</u> Similar to light turbulence but of greater intensity. Changes in altitude and/or attitude occur but the aircraft remains in positive control at all times. <u>Light chop:</u> Turbulence that causes slight, rapid and somewhat rhythmic bumpiness without appreciable changes in altitude or</p>	

		<p>attitude.</p> <p>Moderate chop: Similar to light chop but of greater intensity. It causes rapid bumps or jolts without appreciable change in aircraft altitude or attitude.</p> <p>Light icing: The rate of ice accumulation requires occasional cycling of manual de-icing systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p> <p>Moderate icing: The rate of ice accumulation requires frequent cycling of manual de-icing systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p> <p>Section 10.2, the following bulleted list should be deleted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant winds • Significant wind gradients • Windshear (e.g., microburst) <p style="padding-left: 40px;">NOTE: For the purpose of this AC, “windshear” is considered a wind gradient of such a magnitude that it may cause damage to the aircraft. Airplanes intended to meet § 121.358 for windshear warning and guidance need flight director windshear guidance. The FGS may also provide suitable autopilot control during windshear. Refer to Advisory Circulars AC 25-12 and AC 120-41 for windshear guidance system requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large gusts (lateral, longitudinal, and vertical dimensions) • Severe and greater turbulence (check AIM language) • Severe or unusual types/effects of icing (e.g., airfoil contamination) 	
<p>6(a) Contd.</p>		<p>The following should be added in its place:</p> <p>RARE NORMAL CONDITIONS</p> <p>Significant Winds: Constant wind in a specific direction that may cause a large change in intended flight path or groundspeed, or cause a large difference between airspeed and groundspeed.</p> <p>Significant wind gradients: Variation in wind velocity as a function of</p>	

			<p>altitude, position, or time, which may cause large changes in intended flight path.</p> <p><u>Windshear/microburst</u>: A wind gradient of such magnitude that it may cause damage to the aircraft.</p> <p><u>Large gusts</u>: Non-repetitive momentary changes in wind velocity that can cause large changes in altitude and/or attitude to occur. Aircraft may be momentarily out of control.</p> <p><u>Severe turbulence</u>: Turbulence that causes large, abrupt changes in altitude or attitude. It usually causes large variations in indicated airspeed. Aircraft may be momentarily out of control.</p> <p><u>Heavy icing</u>: The rate of ice accumulations requires maximum use of the ice protection systems to minimise ice accretions on the airframe.</p> <p><u>Asymmetric icing</u>: Icing conditions (light, moderate, or heavy) that cause ice to accumulate in a manner that causes the flight guidance system, if engaged, to counter the aerodynamic effect of the icing conditions with a pitch, roll, or yaw command that approaches its maximum authority.</p> <p><u>Reason(s) for proposed text/comment:</u> This comment on the ACJ is a companion to a similar comment made by the FAA against the actual rule language. Please refer to that comment for more explanation regarding the details about why the FAA thinks this change is appropriate. A brief synopsis of the issue is that there is a problem with the definitions of Normal Conditions vs. Rare Normal Conditions, especially as it applies to icing severity. This change to the ACJ is necessary if the information discussed in the rule comment is added to the preamble language.</p>	
<p>6(b) (Comment 6 from NPA AWO- 16)</p>	<p>FAA</p>	<p>ACJ 25.1329 Sections 10.1, 10.2 & 14.1</p>	<p>Paragraphs 10.2.1, Icing Considerations, and 14.1.2.1, Icing Considerations, are misplaced. The information contained in both are applicable to both the Normal and Rare Normal Conditions. However, the location and number of these paragraphs have them only as a subsection/subset of Rare Normal conditions only. Yet, section 10.1, Normal Performance, lists “trace, light, moderate” icing as being a Normal condition. These types of conditions will certainly be encountered with a greater frequency than the “severe/unusual” icing conditions listed in 10.2, Performance in Rare Normal Conditions”. Yet, by listing the icing considerations of 10.2.1 only under the section having to do with rare normal, it seems as if there are not any icing considerations that need to be accounted for in the Normal</p>	<p>See response to 6(a) above.</p>

			<p>Conditions. That is not the case.</p> <p>Sections 10.2.1 and 14.1.2.1 should be moved such that the information contained in them is applicable to both the Normal and Rare Normal cases.</p> <p>NOTE: Please see additional FAA comments on 25F-344 flight guidance rules on icing. Any changes made to the rule because of that comment will also flow down into these same AC/ACJ paragraphs.</p>	
6(c) (Comment 5 to NPA AWO-16)	FAA	Multiple	<p>During the internal FAA review of the proposed NRPM, many comments were received regarding the use of the term “rare normal”. All commenters objected to this term as it applies to icing conditions. The main reason for the objection is that “rare” infers a probability. It has been stated that, depending on what kind of operation being conducted and the location and altitude, that some types of icing will occur on every flight. Therefore, they state that the use of the word “rare” is incorrect and misleading.</p> <p>Some possible suggestions include:</p> <p>Significant normal conditions Severe normal conditions Adverse normal conditions Extreme normal conditions</p> <p>The FAA feels that the use of the term “rare normal” will cause much confusion on the part of applicants and certifying authorities. Using one of terms listed above might help explain the fact that the AC/ACJ language is referring to severity of the condition, not the probability of experiencing the condition.</p>	See response to 6(a) above.
6(d) (Comment 8 to NPA AWO-16)	FAA	ACJ 25.1329 Section 14.1.2	<p>Section 14.1.2.1, Icing Considerations, contains the following:</p> <p>If significant autopilot inputs are required to compensate for the icing conditions, then the acceptability of the indication of a significant out of trim condition should be made and the subsequent response of the airplane when the autopilot disengages (manual or automatic) should be determined. (Refer to Sections 8.1.2 and 9.3.3)</p>	See response to 6(a) above

			<p>Section 14.1.2.3, Indication and Response to an Out of Trim Condition, contains the following:</p> <p>An assessment should be performed to determine the acceptability of the out of trim annunciation and subsequent response to disengagement (Refer to Section 9.3.3).</p> <p>This seems like redundant information. Section 14.1.2.3 is already under “Rare Normal conditions” in the document paragraph hierarchy. Therefore, this information does not need to be under section 14.1.2, Rare Normal Conditions, twice. The information in 14.1.2.1 could be deleted.</p> <p>However, this brings up an additional point. Not all out of trim conditions could be a result of a Rare Normal environmental event. It could also be a Non-Normal event, such as a fuel imbalance or actual failure of or damage to the flight control system. Therefore, the information about assessing the indication and response to an out of trim condition really should be at a higher level, and not just applicable to the Rare Normal conditions of 14.1.2.</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>FAA</p>	<p>Proposed new JAR 25.1329 rule, paragraphs (d) and (e)</p>	<p>The following text will be added to the FAA NPRM preamble language. It is felt that this will address the concern explained below. No change is proposed to the rule language:</p> <p>Unless the system design uses a specific flight deck alert to let the flight crew know of a significant/sustained out-of-trim condition, compliance to these paragraphs should be assessed with a reasonable response to the upset event by the pilot. The pilot should be “hands off” at the point of autopilot disengagement. Appropriate time delays for pilot recognition of the failure or airplane anomalous behaviour and reaction time must be added to the upset recovery manoeuvre. Pilot recognition time to an upset is normally less than one second. Pilot reaction time to that event varies with the phase of flight. In cruise, climb, descent, and holding, recovery action should not be assumed to be initiated until three seconds after the recognition point. During approach, since the pilot is actively engaged in monitoring the progress of the airplane, an assumed reaction time of one second is appropriate for this phase of flight.</p>	<p>JAA does not intend to add such wording to the NPA. Following revisions to rules (d) and (e), and the definitions for transients contained in the ACJ, it is felt that rules (d) and (e) are sufficiently clear.</p> <p>With respect to the assessment of inadvertent disengagement, pilot reaction times and recovery techniques, these are adequately covered by Section 14.2 of the ACJ.</p> <p>Comment rejected.</p>

			<p>A flight deck alert (sometimes referred to as “bark before bite”) may be used to mitigate transients and therefore be used to show compliance to these rule paragraphs. This alert would notify the crew that an out-of-trim condition exists that would, if a disconnect were to occur at that time, cause a significant or larger transient. The crew procedure would be, in response to this alert, to firmly grasp the controls manually disconnect the autopilot, and retrim the flight control system as necessary. At this point, the pilot is aware of the possibility of a transient and is expecting to counter it when the autopilot releases control. Therefore, with the appropriate flight deck alert present, pilot actions taken in response to that flight deck alert may be used to mitigate the potential transient. None of the failure recognition or reaction times discussed above need be applied during the recover manoeuvre if the airplane is equipped with such an alert.</p>	
<p>7 Contd.</p>			<p>Reason(s) for proposed text/comment: BACKGROUND: The current text of para (d) and (e) is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce any significant transient response affecting the control or flight path of the airplane, nor require a significant force to be applied by the pilot to maintain the desired flight path. (e) Under other than normal conditions, transients affecting the control or flight path of the airplane resulting from the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not require exceptional piloting skill or strength to remain within, or recover to, the normal flight envelope. <p>PROBLEM: It is unclear if compliance to these paragraphs includes pilot mitigation based on a flight deck alert, specifically the Bark Before Bite indication referred to in Section 8.1.2, Autopilot disengagement, of the AC/ACJ.</p> <p>DISCUSSION: The FAA feels that the intent of the working group was that the Bark Before Bite indication (described in section 9.3.3 of AC/ACJ) could and would be used as mitigation during the flight crew override evaluation of paragraph (l). However, it is not clear as to the working group’s intention for the BBB alert for rule paragraphs (d) and (e). If this indication can be used as a mitigation</p>	

			<p>to reduce a “larger than significant” transient to a “significant transient” (compliance to paragraph (e)), or a “significant transient” to a “less than significant/minor transient (compliance to paragraph (d)), then the rule language should state that. As it reads right now, it seems as if those compliance to those paragraphs <u>must be made initially with pilots “hands off”</u>, and add the appropriate time delays for the expected pilot reaction to a transient. In other words, under the appropriate conditions, manually disconnect the autopilot, let the transient develop and manually intervene only after the appropriate time delay. However, that is not what is conveyed when reading section 14.1.2 and 14.1.2.1 of the AC/ACJ.</p> <p>The FAA has elected to clarify this issue with additional language in the FAA NPRM preamble. See preamble language above. No change has been proposed to the rule language originally proposed.</p>	
<p>8</p>	<p>FAA</p>	<p>Proposed new JAR 25.1329 rule, paragraphs (l) and (m)</p>	<p>(c) Engagement or switching of the flight guidance system, a mode, or a sensor must not cause a transient response of the airplane’s flight path any greater than a minor transient. For purposes of this section, a minor transient is an abrupt change in the flight path of the airplane that would not significantly reduce airplane safety, and which involves flightcrew actions that are well within their capabilities involving a slight increase in flight crew workload or some physical discomfort to passengers or cabin crew.</p> <p>(d) Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control function of a flight guidance system must not cause a transient response of the airplane’s flight path any greater than a minor transient.</p> <p>(e) Under other than normal conditions, disengagement of any automatic control function of a flight guidance system must not result in a transient any greater than a significant transient. Significant transients may lead to a significant reduction in safety margins, an increase in flightcrew workload, discomfort to the flight crew, or physical distress to the passengers or cabin crew, including non-fatal injuries. Significant transients do not require, in order to remain within or recover to the normal flight envelope, any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Exceptional piloting skill, alertness or strength. (2) Forces applied by the pilot which are greater than those specified in § 25.143(c). 	<p>Comment accepted.</p> <p>Rules (c), (d) and (e) revised to clarify the degrees of transient response allowed and what is meant by “other than normal” conditions.</p> <p>Definitions of minor and significant transients revised.</p>

			(3) Accelerations or attitudes in the airplane that might result in further hazard to secured or non-secured occupants.	
8 Contd.			<p>Reason for Proposed Text/Comment: BACKGROUND: The following is a comment received during the FAA internal review of the proposed FAA NPRM 25.1329. This initial version of the FAA NPRM was identical to the JAA NPA wording. This comment is being given to the JAA with the intention of pointing out the same possible issue with the JAA NPA wording. The FAA intends to address this comment in the revised NRPM that will be issued for public comment. The current text of paragraph (c), (d) and (e) is shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Engagement or switching of the flight guidance system, a mode, or a sensor must not produce a significant transient response affecting the control or flight path of the airplane. (d) Under normal conditions, the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not produce any significant transient response affecting the control or flight path of the airplane, nor require a significant force to be applied by the pilot to maintain the desired flight path. (e) Under other than normal conditions, transients affecting the control or flight path of the airplane resulting from the disengagement of any automatic control functions of a flight guidance system must not require exceptional piloting skill or strength to remain within, or recover to, the normal flight envelope. 	
8 Contd.			<p>PROBLEM: The term "Significant Transient" is not defined, and therefore it is not clear as to the exact meaning of this regulation and how an applicant would show compliance. It is the FAA's position that regulations should, to the greatest extent possible, be performance based, ie., they should be clear as to their intention and what it would take to show compliance. Reliance on accompanying advisory material (eg AC, ACJ, AMJ) to explain the rule is not acceptable. Advisory material should only provide an acceptable means to show compliance to the rule, not define what the rule means.</p>	

			<p>DISCUSSION: In the case of paragraph (c) and (d), the term “significant transient” is used as a definition of what is <u>not</u> allowed in those two paragraphs. However, (e) is the paragraph which really explains a significant transient, again by describing what it is not, and the term “significant transient” is not even mentioned in (e). The boundary between the significant transient of (e) and the less than significant transient of (c) and (d) is never defined. In other words, the current rule language states the <u>transient allowed under (e) must be less than some amount, presumably hazardous. That only defines the upper boundary of what is allowable under (e).</u> The transient allowed in (c) and (d) must be less than that allowed by (e), <u>but that lower boundary of what is allowed by (e) is never defined.</u> This has been very confusing to many commenters, and impossible to show compliance with.</p>	
<p>8 Contd.</p>			<p>It is suggested that, instead, a new term be used to define the allowable transient of paragraphs (c) and (d), that of a Minor transient. The terminology is new, but the concept is exactly what was intended with the current rule language, as well as the proposed AC/ACJ text. The definition used in the proposed (c) and (d) use language that was taken from the AC/ACJ. Likewise, paragraph (e) should actually define significant transient, and tell what that is.</p> <p>The reference to “significant force to be applied to the pilot” was removed from paragraph (d), due to the fact that “significant force” was not defined (just what level or force is “significant”?) The first part of the rule paragraph which states that the disengagement under normal conditions must not cause a transient any greater than a minor transient covers all the conditions to be evaluated. Otherwise, a definition of “significant force” would have to be given in this rule language. Current FAR paragraph 25.143 (c) does define some forces for conventional controls, but it is not clear if these are the forces intended to be used for compliance to paragraph (d). In the AC/ACJ paragraph 8.1.2, the forces of 25.143 (c) are used to define what is <u>not allowable in order to control a significant transient (which is rule paragraph (e)).</u> Therefore, it is felt that these same forces <u>cannot be used</u> to define what is required for compliance to a <u>less than significant transient of paragraph (d).</u> If the current wording is retained, there is no means to distinguish between the allowable control forces for the minor and significant transients.</p>	

			It is felt that, with these proposed changes, the rule paragraphs would be much clearer as to the meaning, and would reduce confusion regarding defining an allowable transient by what it isn't defined in a different paragraph. It is felt that these changes do not impact the intent of the original working group proposal. It is a clarification only. If this comment is accepted, the AC/ACJ should be updated to reflect these rule changes. The AC/ACJ paragraphs affected include: 7.3	
9	Honeywell Business, Regional and General Aviation	ACJ 25.1329 Section 5.2 Acronyms	Proposed Text/Comment: The acronym TCS should be "Touch Control Steering" not "Touch Control System". Reason: Honeywell has used this terminology for many years.	Comment accepted – Acronym list and Sections 8.4.1, 11.6 to be updated
10	Honeywell Business, Regional and General Aviation	ACJ 25.1329 Section 8.2.1 Flight Director Engagement	This section imposes a requirement (annunciate which FD is displayed (FD1, FD2)), which is not common in many certified systems. There are a large number of certified systems, which do not annunciate which Flight Director is displayed and this large population of certified aircraft are not experiencing adverse affects. Recently developed systems are producing 4 FD computations instead of 1 or 2 and all 4 can be displayed in the cockpit, but annunciating which one is displayed adds little or no value. These modern systems provide automatic reversion switching which ensures independent sources for both pilots even in failure conditions. Annunciating automatic FD reversion provides little benefit and would most likely only add to cockpit confusion and display clutter. We recommend annunciation only be provided if the normal system integrity or independence is degraded due to failures. An annunciation should be provided if an aircraft, which normally operates with independent flight directors, has a failure and a subsequent reversion results in a single flight director being displayed on both pilots primary displays.	Comment accepted, ACJ Section 8.2.1 revised.
11	Honeywell Business, Regional and General Aviation	ACJ 25.1329 Section 11.2.6 (a) Altitude Capture Mode	This section requires a specific implementation to ensure the Flight Guidance System will not fly through the Selected Altitude target value. Other certified systems provide the same level of protection without forcing full time arming of Altitude Select or giving up the pilot awareness of annunciating Altitude Select Arm. This section should not specify a specific implementation but should require the Flight Guidance System to automatically arm to ensure the system does not fly through Selected Altitude.	Comment accepted, ACJ Para. 11.2.6 (a) revised.
12	Honeywell	ACJ 25.1329	This section and the document in general fails to provide safety	It is considered that Appendix A

	<p>Business, Regional and General Aviation</p>	<p>Section 13 Safety Assessment and Appendix A</p>	<p>assessment guidance for a number of generic human factors related failure conditions. Airworthiness authorities are having a very difficult time assessing these types of failures and we have experienced wide variations in assessment levels for the exact same failure condition from various authorities on various programs. Certainly some failure conditions are aircraft dependent due to different aircraft characteristics and must be assessed on an aircraft by aircraft basis. However, for a number of failure conditions the safety assessment is based largely on a human factors judgement of how pilots will recognise and recover from the failure and these cases are very difficult for many regulators to determine if they do not have significant experience in flight controls. The table below provides a list of such failure conditions which should be considered.</p> <p>Inadvertent AP Engagement During Takeoff Roll After Takeoff below 400ft Cruise During Approach</p> <p>Inadvertent AP Disengagement with warning</p> <p>AP slowover within normal attitude limits During cruise During approach</p> <p>AP slowover exceeding normal attitude limits</p> <p>Incorrect Flight Director guidance when AP disengaged During Takeoff/Goaround During Approach Cruise During Windshear Mode</p> <p>AP fails to protect speed envelope Overspeed Underspeed</p> <p>Autothrottle slowover During Takeoff/Goaround</p>	<p>provides sufficient guidance on the failure conditions to be considered.</p> <p>The commenter requests that additional failures are considered and a failure classification is assigned but does not suggest any suitable revisions to Appendix A.</p> <p>It is not considered practical to cover such detail in Section 13 of the ACJ since many failure classifications are aircraft design dependent, however, the commenter is requested to provide suitable proposals which are not aircraft design dependent for future possible inclusion Appendix A.</p>
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			During Takeoff combined with an engine failure During Approach/Landing Cruise	
13	Honeywell Business, Regional and General Aviation	NPA 25F-344 Section 6.3, Consultation	The NPA's existing test regarding the addressment of GAMA concerns by relegating the solution to Appendix 1 to ACJ 21.101 does not appear to clearly address those concerns. The text should clearly state the intent to classify the application of a different autopilot system to an existing TC'd or STC'd configuration as a <u>Non-significant</u> change. This clarification would then remove the ambiguity of ACJ 21.101 in cases where an autopilot system change would be "bundled" with other changes that, by themselves, the other changes would create a change package that is classified as Significant. Reason: Honeywell believes this clarification is in keeping with the intent of the FGSHWG.	It is not possible to address this comment in the ACJ to 25.1329. If necessary, this should be addressed by a suitable revision to ACJ 21.101
14	Rockwell Collins Inc	ACJ 25.1329 Section 8.4.1 1)	In the first paragraph the first sentence is: The autopilot should disengage when the flight crew applies a significant override force to the controls. Proposed Text: a) The autopilot should disengage when the flight crew applies a significant override force to the controls, if this override force has the potential to produce an unsafe condition. Particular attention should be focused on axis of control in which automatic trim is active when the autopilot is engaged. b) The applicant should interpret "significant" as a force that is consistent with an intention to overpower the autopilot by either or both pilots and does not exceed structural load limitations for the condition. Reason(s) for Proposed Text: a) Most airplanes have automatic trim in elevator only. Override forces in the other axis do not result in out-of-trim conditions, when the forces are removed. b) The text as written implies that significant force (~25lbs) is to be applied at all flight conditions regardless of aircraft or performance.	Comment rejected on the basis that the issue is adequately covered by existing text.
15	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 8.4.1 2)	Referring to the second Note, amend as follows: "...sustained for some period of time that is consistent with the flight conditions and not to exceed 10 seconds in duration." Reason: The phrase "... sustained for some period of time ..."	The override period needs to be left open to interpretation, depending on flight phase and task. Text revised to include ref. to para. 14.1.5 which

			does not provide the objectivity and clarity necessary to ensure consistent flight test responses for all aircraft.	covers this in detail.
16	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 9.3.3 (Note)	Add the following: Automatic disengagement, together with the associated annunciation, is an acceptable means of alerting the pilot to envelope limit exceedances. Reason: Many autopilots provide envelope excursion protection by automatically disengaging the autopilot when limits have been exceeded. It is typical for limits to be exceeded swiftly (in an abrupt manner) and not slowly. For a more progressive exceedance, mistrim annunciations and mode steering cues would warn the pilot of path deviations. In an abrupt case, the autopilot cannot provide an “early” alert until limits have been passed. Any design requirement or guidance inferring alerts early enough to permit pilot recognition and corrective action would result in an unacceptable number of nuisance warnings.	Para. 9.3.3 is not about envelope protection. The intent of this paragraph is to cover the case where there is an alert <u>before</u> ‘bite’. To provide an alert coincident with the ‘bite is not acceptable and provides no safety improvement - see last sentence (before note) of 9.3.3. Comment rejected.
17	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 11.1.3	Should FGS set the Heading to a value that will cross (intercept the FMS path)? Reason: It is unclear as to how the FGS should acquire the FMS lateral flight path, whether it is an automatic or manual initiation of an intercept.	The assumed operation is that the pilot manually sets an intercept heading as is normal practice today. There is no requirement for the FGS to automatically set an intercept heading. Comment rejected.
18	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 11.2	In the second paragraph the first sentence is: “To avoid unconstrained climbs or descents, for any altitude transitions when using applicable vertical modes, the altitude select controller should be set to a new target altitude before the vertical mode can be selected.” Does this imply that the selected vertical mode, eg., climb or descent, should only allow vertical movement toward the target altitude? Reason: If the target altitude is on the wrong side of the aircraft, then setting the target altitude will not protect against unconstrained climbs or descents.	The wording of this paragraph is entirely as intended and covers both anticipated scenarios. Comment rejected
19	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 11.3.3	Localizer capture should occur prior to glideslope capture mode engagement. Reason: An autopilot may be disengaged by at least five (5) different means in the standard cockpit, yet the proposed text requires an additional override function to be integrated into its operation. It appears inconsistent to make it the flight crew’s responsibility for terrain clearance when automatic glideslope capture prior to localiser capture is allowed. Conventional operations safety wisdom requires localiser capture prior to	After considerable debate, the group agreed to the compromise of “...may capture..” This does not mean that the FGS has to have this feature and it is not considered necessary to provide an override function for such a feature. There are cases, where the G/S capture first feature may give good situational awareness and guidance.

			glideslope capture and impact of the logic change would be very burdensome.	Also, future approach operations may need this type of functionality. Comment rejected.
20	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 14 (Para No. 4)	<p>... evaluate all the FGS modes throughout appropriate manoeuvres and representative environmental conditions.</p> <p>Reason: Delete the reference to turbulence. It is implied in the environmental conditions. Testing in turbulence is problematic because it is not easily quantifiable or repeatable. To what level of turbulence is the system to be tested? How does the applicant ensure that “all FGS modes” have been exposed to the same level of disturbance?</p> <p>Is the basic airframe certified for turbulence based on flight in turbulence or analysis? (analysis). If the basis airframe certification is based on analysis, it would follow that autopilot performance is also more effectively analysed than flown. Opportunistic evaluations are valuable for validation but turbulence testing is not practical as a requirement.</p>	Comment rejected on the basis that it is considered normal practice to expose the aircraft to turbulence throughout the FGS flight test programme.
21	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 14.1.2	<p>The test program should assess the FGS performance in more challenging operational environments as encountered in the course of development flying. The design of the FGS should be optimised to deal with rare normal environmental conditions based on simulation and analytical results.</p> <p>Reason: The “opportunity ... to present itself” will not be sought out in the course of testing because there is no tangible return, in terms of safety, for the time invested and it is not required. To make it a requirement is impractical because the level and duration of turbulent conditions cannot be easily quantified or repeated. Performance in environmental conditions should be done by analysis and validated by actual conditions as may be encountered.</p>	Comment accepted. ACJ wording revised accordingly.
22	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 14.1.2.1	<p>Do not make autopilot flight test in icing a requirement. Accept preamble language proposed by ARAC to FAR/JAR 25.1329(g) – Relevant Service History.</p> <p>Reason: There is no safety benefit in testing aircraft or designs with relevant history that demonstrates acceptable aerodynamic and autopilot performance in icing conditions. Such constraints will inevitably prohibit the installation of more modern autopilot systems, precluding the associated capability and operational safety benefits.</p>	This is adequately addressed through the changed product rule 21.101 and Section 6 of NPA. Comment rejected
23	Rockwell Collins	ACJ 25.1329 Section 14.1.5.1	Novel solutions to the autopilot override requirement may not warrant speed and altitude evaluations or “progressively increasing rates of force application”. Such implementations should be	It is considered that autopilot override characteristics are adequately dealt with by need to limit the aircraft

			evaluated on the basis of performing their intended function. Reason: The compliance guidance is fairly narrow in its view of the means and procedures whereby an autopilot override function could be implemented and tested. The proposed guidance material may be inappropriate for other means for achieving the desired functionality.	transient response – see revised JAR 25.1329 (l) and (d) and associated ACJ material. Comment rejected.
24	Rockwell Collins	14.1.5.1 ACJ 25.1329	It is not a requirement of the regulation that autopilot override testing be performed on control axes that do not have an automatic trim function installed. Reason: Autopilot override requirements should not apply to control axes that do not use an automatic trim function. No aerodynamic authority created as a result of autopilot driven trim would need to be counteracted. System response would be in accordance with the authority limits of the installed servo which would already be substantiated for safety and transient responses.	It <u>is</u> considered necessary to evaluate overpowering the autopilot in all axes at various rates of overpower force application, speeds and altitudes. ACJ Section 8.4.1 clarifies this and Section 14.1.5.3 deals with pitch trim overpower characteristics. Comment rejected.
25	Rockwell Collins	14.1.5.3 ACJ 25.1329	The intentional override is not to exceed 10 seconds in duration. Reason: The period of time should be specified for objectivity and clarity of flight test results.	See response to comment 15.
26	Rockwell Collins	14.2.5.2 ACJ 25.1329	Propose to delete. Reason: It seems unnecessary to single out this condition versus an approach case using a reference. Is not the worst case condition a failure low to the ground, where the recovery profile becomes important? In approach cruise, with more distance between the aircraft and the ground, recovery from a failure is not as serious or urgent.	Due to control law differences, possible use of flight director as opposed to autopilot, it is considered appropriate to retain this paragraph. Comment rejected.
27	Rockwell Collins	14.4 ACJ 25.1329	Propose different text. Delete the first sentence: "The automatic disengagement of the FGS should be investigated throughout the flight envelope." Reason: There is no safety advantage to investigating automatic disengagement characteristics throughout the flight envelope. The nature of automatic disengagements is that they can and do occur randomly. The conditions of significance that should be investigated are those of high pilot workload or configuration changes where servo force or aerodynamic authority is maximised.	Comment noted. Although it is considered that paragraph 14.4 adequately covers this issue, the paragraph has been restructured to provide additional clarity.
28	Dassault Aviation	ACJ 25.1329, 8.1.2.1, Autopilot Disengagement Alerts	If the cause of the Autopilot Disengagement was a pilot action, the fact of having to silence the alarm requires another pilot action that could overload the pilot in command in certain cases. Reason: The paragraph 8.1.2.1 referenced above requires that both manual and automatic Autopilot Disengagements must generate an aural warning which continues until a pilot action has	The current alerting requirements are supported since the benefits of the aural alert to provide situational awareness to the entire crew outweigh the few instances of workload impact. Comment rejected.

			<p>been done to silence it.</p> <p>If the pilot activates a guidance mode that causes an automatic Autopilot disengagement, this will oblige the pilot to manually perform a specific action to silence the alarm while he already has activated manually the mode that has caused the disengagement. At the same time the pilot has to fly the aircraft manually with a workload potentially high, depending of the flight phase and active guidance mode.</p> <p>The activation of such a guidance mode that disengages the Autopilot, is frequently an already loaded stage for the pilots, and the fact to have to silence the alarm will create additional workload. A possible solution is to charge the co-pilot of silencing the alarm.</p>	
29	CAA, UK	25.1329 (a)	<p>Paragraph 25.1329(a) Autopilot/Autothrottle Disengagement. Although the location of the disconnect means is covered in the ACJ material, it is suggested that the proposed rule should retain the objectives of existing 25.1329(d) that it should be appropriate to the 'flying hand'.</p> <p>This requirement is written more as a design description, not a safety objective. The requirement should be that the Autopilot disconnect controls should be independently and readily accessible. The ACJ should offer a control wheel location as one means of compliance, not the only means.</p>	It is considered that the proposed wording caters for all types of modern control wheel designs and is also appropriate for possible future designs. Comment rejected.
30	CAA, UK	25.1329(b)	<p>Paragraph 25.1329(b) Failure to Disengage. Without further objective substantiation this paragraph appears to be superfluous. All failure modes need to be evaluated in accordance with 25.1309, therefore it is not clear why the failure of the system to disengage has been identified for separate treatment.</p>	Whilst a 25.1309 analysis, should normally include the failure of the AP to disengage, it is considered that this failure condition is particularly valid due to the wide range of different designs and disconnection means available. Comment rejected.
31	CAA, UK	25.1329(d) and 25.1329(l)	<p>Paragraph 25.1329(d) Autopilot/Autothrottle Disengagement Transients and Paragraph 25.1329(l) Autopilot override. There needs to be consistency between the override force considered in paragraph (l) and what are considered to be 'normal control forces' in accordance with 25.143(c).</p>	It is not considered that A/P override forces should be related to those required in 25.143. It is considered that ACJ Section 8.4.1 adequately addresses this issue. Comment rejected.
32	CAA, UK	25.1329(e)	<p>Paragraph 25.1329(e) Non-normal conditions. Consideration should be given to clarifying that "other than normal conditions" applies to the aeroplane state and not to the FGS. Furthermore, "other than normal conditions" need to be defined, either in Section 1 or JAR-1 as appropriate. Otherwise, the</p>	Comment accepted. Para 25.1329 (e) has been rewritten to replace "other than normal conditions" with "rare or non-normal conditions". It is felt that the ACJ material now provides the

			provisions of this paragraph may be subject to wider interpretation than was intended.	necessary interpretation for these terms.
33	CAA, UK	25.1329(f)	Paragraph 25.1329(f) Cockpit controls. The reference to 25.779(a) does not seem appropriate in this case. It is suggested that the first sentence is superfluous and could be deleted.	Comment accepted. The first sentence has been deleted. The second sentence has been rewritten as follows to clarify the intent of this requirement: "The function and direction of motion of each command reference control (e.g., heading select, vertical speed) must be readily apparent or plainly indicated on, or adjacent to, each control if necessary to prevent inappropriate use or confusion."
34	CAA, UK	25.1329(g)	Paragraph 25.1329(g) Loads and Deviations including interactions of systems and structure. It needs to be clarified that "fault-free" applies to the FGS and not the aeroplane. It is also considered that the last paragraph is really ACJ material.	It is confirmed that "fault-free" applies to the FGS. Since this is an FGS requirement, it is felt that no further clarification is required. It is also considered that the rule must state that, in the event of a malfunction, pilot intervention is assumed. The last paragraph will therefore be retained. Comment rejected.
35	CAA, UK	25.1329(h)	The requirement for high and low speed protection to be provided by the flight guidance system is considered unnecessary in view of the requirements already in place for the basic aircraft to have such protection and alerting. This proposed requirement appears to be unsupported by an adequate safety case and will only serve to add complexity to the aircraft and crew procedures.	The HWG consensus was that the rule would require envelope protection, with industry to provide comment. Basic aircraft protections may be adequate, e.g., fly-by-wire systems, but others may only include high speed warning and stall warning. The consensus was to provide high speed protection and low speed protection since reliance on crew attentiveness during FGS operation was not adequate to avoid unacceptable speed excursions. This comment was reviewed by the FGSHWG members, however, the concensus remains that the requirement for FGS speed protection is necessary. Comment rejected.

36	CAA, UK	25.1329 (i)	Paragraph 25.1329 (i) Crew awareness The layout of this paragraph could be improved with the use of bullet points. Apart from the first sentence, the text could be regarded as being ACJ material.	Comment reviewed by FGSHWG, however it was felt that the use of bullet points was not appropriate. Furthermore, there is significant certification experience to support retaining all of the text in the rule. Comment rejected.
37	CAA, UK	25.1329 (j)	Paragraph 25.1329 (j) Autopilot Alerts. The aural alert needs to be distinct. It is suggested that the text should be amended to read: "Following disengagement of the autopilot, a-visual and aural warnings must be provided to each pilot and be timely and distinct from all other cockpit warnings."	Comment accepted. Rule amended to clarify that both a visual and aural warning is required.
38	CAA, UK	25.1329 (m)	Paragraph 25.1329 (m) Autothrust override. Consideration should be given to introducing an additional requirement that the performance achieved using the Autothrottle system should achieve manual thrust expectations.	Comment accepted, but not to be addressed by new FGS rule. FGS performance aspects are addressed in ACJ Section 10.1, however, it is felt that ACJ to JAR 25.119 should be amended to include manual and autothrust engaged considerations with respect to the engine thrust achieved in 8 seconds.
39	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 General	i) It appears that much of the ACJ would be better suited to AMJ material. ii) There is no mention of a "trim in motion" aural alert, either for autopilot-engaged, or manual flight operation.	i) No difference under EASA regime – comment rejected. ii) Aural alert does not conform to quiet dark philosophy with FGS engaged. Trim in motion alert for manual trim does not fall into FGS area. Address in flight controls requirements. Comment rejected.
40	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 Paragraph 9.3.1	9.3.1 Alerting for Speed Protection. The guidance provided in this section, if followed will result in an increase in the number of different aural and visual alerts associated with low speed and overspeed conditions. As mentioned in the comment to JAR 25.1329(h), the basic aircraft is required to have adequate protection in the form of alerting or protective devices for stall and overspeed conditions in manual flight. Additional alerting under automatic flight is considered unnecessary and has the potential to create confusion, additional workload and more complex crew procedures. Such alerting should be properly integrated with that provided for the basic aircraft.	See reponse to item 35, comment rejected. The potential for confusion, additional workload and more complex crew procedures is acknowledged, however, proper integration should prevent these issues.

41	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 Paragraph 8.1.1	Section 8.1.1 – Autopilot Engagement. Use of the term ‘unique’ in this section has the potential to confuse non-English speakers. This term can be interpreted in the following two ways: i) ‘Unusual and completely novel’ ii) ‘Different (from other modes)’	Comment accepted, the word “unique” has been removed from the paragraph without affecting the intent.
42	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 Paragraph 10.1	Section 10.1 – Normal Procedure i) The first note in this section refers to ‘this AC’, it should read ‘this ACJ’. ii) The 4 th paragraph refers to the operation of secondary flying controls. Electric trim is considered to be a secondary flying control, but its operation, in many designs, is likely to disconnect the autopilot.	i) Comment accepted and text revised accordingly. ii) Comment rejected – the intended function should still be satisfied even if it results in AP disengagement.
43	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 Paragraph 10.4	Section 10.4 Speed Protection For the reasons given in JAR25.1329 (a) and (h), it is felt that this guidance material is inappropriate. Furthermore, the statement that ‘Standard stall warning and high-speed alerts are not always timely enough for the flight crew to intervene ...’ is not a true statement. The current requirements for stall warning and overspeed demand that the alerts are timely.	See reponse to item 35, first comment rejected. Second comment accepted, offending sentence deleted.
44	CAA, UK	ACJ 25.1329 Paragraph 14.3.1.2.1	Section 14.3.1.2.1 Approach with Vertical Path Reference. The term ‘extreme temperature’ should be defined.	Comment accepted, this section has been reworded to eliminate use of the term ‘extreme’.