

**WIDE-AREA AUGMENTATION SYSTEM
PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS REPORT**

Report #18

Reporting Period: July 1 to September 30, 2006

**October 2006
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**FAA/William J. Hughes Technical Center
NSTB/WAAS T&E Team
Atlantic City International Airport, NJ 08405**

Changes:

List of Figures

Figure 5-1 SV Daily Alert Trends

Table 10-1 CNMP Bounding Statistics (changes to column label only)

Executive Summary

Since 1999 the WAAS Group at the William J. Hughes Technical Center has reported GPS performance as measured against the GPS Standard Positioning Service (SPS) Signal Specification. These quarterly reports are known as the PAN (Performance Analysis Network) Report. In addition to that report, the WAAS/NSTB Team reports on the performance of the Wide-Area Augmentation System (WAAS). This report is the eighteenth such WAAS quarterly report. This report covers WAAS performance during the period from July 1, 2006 to September 30 2006.

The following table shows observations for accuracy and availability made during the reporting period. See the body of the report for additional results in accuracy, availability, safety index, range accuracy, WAAS broadcast message rates and GEO ranging availability. Please note that the results in the below table are valid when the Localizer Approach with Vertical Guidance (LPV) service is available. LPV service is available when the calculated Horizontal Protection Level (HPL) is less than 40 meters and the Vertical Protection Level (VPL) is less than 50 meters.

Parameter	Site/Maximum	Site/Minimum
95% Horizontal Accuracy	Seattle 0.935 meters	Memphis 0.579 meters
95% Vertical Accuracy	Greenwood 1.289 meters	Salt Lake City 0.907 meters
LPV Availability (HPL < 40 meters & VPL < 50 meters)	Washington DC 99.99%	Los Angeles 95.73%
95% HPL	Los Angeles 29.689 meters	Atlanta 18.297 meters
95% VPL	Los Angeles 47.16 meters	Atlanta 29.532 meters

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The FAA began monitoring GPS SPS performance in order to ensure the safe and effective use of the satellite navigation system in the National Airspace System (NAS). The Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) adds more timely integrity monitoring of GPS and improves position accuracy and availability of GPS within the WAAS coverage area.

Objectives of this report are:

- a. To evaluate and monitor the ability of WAAS to augment GPS by characterizing important performance parameters.
- b. To analyze the effects of GPS satellite operation and maintenance, and ionospheric activity on the WAAS performance.
- c. To investigate any GPS and WAAS anomalies and determine their impact on potential users.
- d. To archive performance of GPS and WAAS for future evaluations.

The WAAS data transmitted from GEO satellite PRN#122 (AORW) and PRN#134 (POR) were used in the evaluation. Table 1.1 and Table 1.2 list NSTB and WAAS reference station receivers used in Precision Approach (PA) and Non-Precision Approach (NPA) evaluation process, respectively. This report presents results from three months of data, collected from July 1, 2006 to September 30, 2006.

Table 1-1 PA Sites

	Number of Days Evaluated	Number of Samples
NSTB:		
Atlantic City	90	7769343
Greenwood	92	7906413
San Angelo	89	7661176
WAAS:		
Albuquerque	90	7807328
Atlanta	91	7898140
Billings	81	6974699
Boston	91	7879021
Chicago	91	7901726
Cleveland	91	7870758
Dallas	91	7893609
Denver	91	7873815
Houston	71	6159062
Jacksonville	91	7882827
Kansas City	82	7114513
Los Angeles	91	7884991
Memphis	86	7459509
Miami	91	7894387
Minneapolis	91	7877282
New York	90	7793816
Oakland	91	7898780
Salt Lake City	91	7894502
Seattle	83	7159396
Washington DC	84	7299785

Table 1-2 NPA Sites

Location	Number of Days Evaluated	Number of Samples
Albuquerque	91	7887281
Anchorage	91	7910759
Atlanta	91	7912640
Bethel	88	7681390
Billings	75	6482123
Boston	91	7890965
Cleveland	91	7883403
Cold Bay	91	7885952
Fairbanks	90	7827844
Honolulu	91	7882600
Houston	74	6465937
Juneau	91	7912739
Kansas City	85	7377813
Kotzebue	90	7808798
Los Angeles	91	7907490
Miami	91	7914612
Minneapolis	91	7896251
Oakland	91	7920753
Salt Lake City	91	7919188
San Juan	91	7917721
Seattle	91	7872755
Washington DC	84	7334481

The report is divided in the performance categories listed below. This report also includes WAAS LPV Service Availability at Selected Airports, and WAAS Deterministic Code Noise and Multipath (CNMP) Bounding Analysis.

1. WAAS Position Accuracy
2. WAAS Operational Service Availability
3. Coverage
4. Integrity
5. WAAS Range Domain Accuracy
6. GEO Ranging Performance

Table 1.3 lists the performance parameters evaluated for the WAAS in this report. Please note that these are the performance parameters associated with the WAAS IOC system. These requirements are extracted from the FAA Specification FAA-E-2892B Change 1. In future reports the performance parameters will be derived from FAA Specification FAA-E-2976, as applicable.

Table 1-3 WAAS Performance Parameters

Performance Parameter	Expected WAAS Performance
PA Accuracy Horizontal	$\leq 7.6\text{m}$ error 95% of the time
PA Accuracy Vertical	$\leq 7.6\text{m}$ error 95% of the time
NPA Accuracy Horizontal	$\leq 100\text{m}$ error 95% of the time $\leq 556\text{m}$ error 99.999% of the time
Availability LPV*	Not Defined for Current WAAS phase
Availability LNAV/VNAV*	Not Defined for Current WAAS phase
LPV and LNAV/VNAV Outages and outage rate	Not Defined for Current WAAS phase
LNAV Outages and outage rates	Not Defined for Current WAAS phase
Coverage LPV	Not Defined for Current WAAS phase For this report - 95% availability of 75% of CONUS
Coverage LNAV/VNAV	95% availability of 75% of CONUS
Coverage NPA	99.9% availability of 75% of service volume
LPV Availability	$\geq 95\%$ of the time within the service volume
LNAV/VNAV Availability	$\geq 95\%$ of the time within the service volume
Integrity	$\leq 4 \times 10^{-8}$ HMI's per approach

* Instantaneous availability (i.e. Availability is calculated every second.)

1.1 Event Summary

Table 1.4 lists test events that occurred during the reporting period that affected WAAS performance or the ability to determine the WAAS performance. These events include GPS or WAAS anomalies, relevant receiver malfunctions, and receiver maintenance conducted. Detailed analyses of particular events are documented in the Discrepancy Reports (DR). The DRs are posted on the website under 'WAAS Technical Reports' and can be accessed by via hyperlink from the Table 1.4.

There are no DRs for this quarter.

Table 1-4 Test Events

GPS Week	Date	Sites	Events
1383 day 0	7/9/06	All Sites	WAAS Release 4 deployed.
1384 day 1	7/17/06	Sites connected to Atlanta and LA TCS Comm Nodes	ZTL (Atlanta) TCS Communications Node outage (281 sec). ZLA TCS Communications Node outages (14 & 18 sec).
1384 day 3	7/19/06	Sites connected to LA TCS Comm Node	ZLA TCS Communications Node outages (705 & 265 sec).
1385 day 3 to 1386 day 2	7/26/06 to 8/1/06	Kansas City	Kansas City outage.
1385 day 3 to 1386 day 4; 1387 day 0	7/26/06 to 8/3/06; 8/6/06	Houston	Houston outage.
1385 day 5	7/28/06	All WAAS Sites	2 WEI outages.
1386 day 5	8/4/06	All WAAS Sites	WEI outage.
1388 day 0	8/13/06	All WAAS Sites	WEI outage.
1386 day 6 to 1387 day 3	8/5/06 to 8/9/06	Memphis	Memphis outage.
1387 day 4 to 1388 day 5	8/10/06 to 8/18/06	Houston	Houston outage.
1388 day 1 to 1389 day 5	8/14/06 to 8/25/06	Billings	Billings outage.
1388 day 3	8/16/06	All WAAS Sites	2 WEI outages.
1389 day 0	8/20/06	North-Central CONUS Sites	IGP Warning for 40N 95W.
1389 day 2	8/22/06	All WAAS Sites	WEI outage.
1390 day 6	9/2/06	All WAAS Sites	WEI outage.
1391 day 6	9/9/06	Denver, Dallas, KC, LA, Oakland, Seattle; Alaska Sites	ZLA TCS Communication Node outage (78 sec).
1392 day 2 to 1393 day 1	9/12/06 to 9/18/06	DC	DC outage.
1394 day 1	9/25/06	None	Manual POR GUS switchover to resolve G2 firmware problem.

1.2 Report Overview

Section 2 provides the vertical and horizontal position accuracies from data collected, on a daily basis, at one-second intervals. The 95% accuracy index and the maximum accuracy for the reporting period are tabulated. The daily 95% accuracy index is plotted graphically for each receiver. Histograms of the vertical and horizontal error distribution are provided for three receivers within the WAAS service area.

Section 3 summarizes the WAAS instantaneous availability performance, at each receiver, for three operational service levels during the reporting period. Daily availability is also plotted for each receiver evaluated. The number of outages and outage rate for each site is reported.

Section 4 provides the percent of coverage provided by WAAS on a daily basis. Monthly roll-up graphs presented indicate the portions of service volume covered, and the percentage of time that WAAS was available.

Section 5 summarizes the number of HMI's detected during the reporting period and presents a safety margin index for each receiver. The safety index reflects the amount of over bounding of position error by WAAS protection levels. This section also includes update rates of WAAS messages transmitted from AORW and POR.

Section 6 provides the UDRE and GIVE bounding percentage and the 95% index of the range and ionospheric accuracy for each satellite tracked by the WAAS receiver in Houston.

Section 7 provides the GEO ranging performance for AORW and POR.

Section 8 summarizes WAAS anomalies and problems identified during the reporting period, which adversely affect WAAS performance described in Table 1.3.

Section 9 provides WAAS LPV availability and outages at selected airports.

Section 10 provides the assessment of WAAS CNMP bounding for 75 WAAS receivers.

2.0 WAAS POSITION ACCURACY

Navigation error data, collected from WAAS and NSTB reference stations, was processed to determine position accuracy at each location. This was accomplished by utilizing the GPS/WAAS position solution tool to compute a MOPS-weighted least squares user navigation solution, and WAAS horizontal and vertical protection levels (HPL & VPL), once every second. The user position calculated for each receiver was compared to the surveyed position of the antenna to assess position error associated with the WAAS SIS over time. The position errors were analyzed and statistics were generated for two operational service levels: WAAS LPV, and WAAS LNAV/VNAV, as shown in Table 2.1. For this evaluation, the WAAS operational service level is considered available at a given time and location, if the computed WAAS HPL and VPL are within the horizontal and vertical alarm limits (HAL & VAL) specified in Table 2.1.

Table 2-1 Operational Service Levels

WAAS Operational Service Levels	Horizontal Alert Limit HAL (meters)	Vertical Alert Limit VAL (meters)
LPV (LOC/VNAV)	40	50
LNAV/VNAV	556	50

Table 2.2 shows PA horizontal and vertical position accuracy maintained for 95% of the time at LPV and LNAV/VNAV operational service levels for the quarter. The table also includes 95% SPS accuracy for certain locations. Figures 2.1 to 2.4 show the daily horizontal and vertical 95% accuracy for LNAV/VNAV operational service level for the period. Note that WAAS accuracy statistics presented are compiled only when all WAAS corrections (fast, long term, and ionospheric) for at least 4 satellites are available. This is referred to as PA navigation mode. The percentage of time that PA navigation mode was supported by WAAS at each receiver is also shown in Table 2.2. A user is considered to be in NPA navigation mode if only WAAS fast and long term corrections are available to a user (i.e. no ionospheric corrections). Table 2.3 shows NPA horizontal position accuracy for 95% and 99.999% of the time. This table also shows the maximum NPA horizontal position error for the quarter. Figures 2.5 shows the daily horizontal 95% accuracy for NPA.

During the evaluated period, the 95% horizontal and vertical accuracy at all evaluated sites were less than 2 meters for both WAAS operational service levels. The maximum 95% horizontal and vertical LPV errors are 0.935 meters at Seattle and 1.289 at Greenwood, respectively. The minimum 95% horizontal and vertical LPV errors are 0.579 meters at Memphis and 0.907 meters at Salt Lake City, respectively. The maximum 95% and 99.999% NPA horizontal errors are 2.572 meters and 6.636 meters both at Honolulu, respectively. The minimum 95% and 99.999% horizontal errors are 1.012 meters at Atlanta and 2.213 meters at Billings, respectively. For this quarter, San Juan was not able to track the AOR-W GEO at its new location and therefore was not evaluated.

The AOR-W GEO was unavailable for PA ranging this quarter as expected. The reason is the AOR-W GEO was repositioning to its new location and was not available during the transitional period.

Table 2.4 shows the maximum horizontal and vertical position errors while the calculated HPL and VPL met the LPV service levels. The column marked 'Horizontal (or Vertical) Error/HPL (or VPL)' is the ratio of position error

to protection level at the time the maximum error occurred. The column marked ‘Horizontal (or Vertical) Maximum Ratio’ is the maximum position error to protection level ratio for the quarter.

Figures 2.6 to 2.15 show the distributions of the vertical and horizontal errors in triangle charts and 2-D histogram plots for the quarter at three locations, Kansas City, Washington DC and Seattle. The triangle charts show the distributions of vertical position errors (VPE) versus vertical protection levels (VPL) and horizontal position errors (HPE) versus horizontal protection levels (HPL). The horizontal axis is the position error and the vertical axis is the WAAS protection levels. Lower protection levels equate to better availability. The diagonal line shows the point where error equals protection level. Above and to the left of the diagonal line in the chart, errors are bounded (WAAS is providing integrity in the position domain); below and to the right, errors are not bounded (HMI could be present). The horizontal lines at various protection levels represent the various operational service levels as defined in Table 2.1. The 2-D histogram plots contain four histograms showing the distributions of vertical and horizontal position errors and normalized position errors. The left top and bottom histograms show the distributions of the actual vertical and horizontal errors. The horizontal axis is the position errors and the vertical axis is the total count of data samples (log scale) in each 0.1-meter bin. The right top and bottom histograms show the distributions of the actual vertical and horizontal errors normalized by one-sigma value of the protection level; vertical - (VPL/5.33) and horizontal - (HPL/6.0). The horizontal axis is the standard units and vertical axis is the observed distribution of normalized errors data samples in each 0.1-sigma bin. Narrowness of the normalized error distributions shows very good observed safety performance.

Table 2-2 PA 95% Horizontal and Vertical Accuracy

Location	Horizontal GLS/APV2/LPV (HAL=40m) (Meters)	Horizontal APV-1(LNAV) (HAL=556m) (Meters)	Vertical LPV/VNAV (VAL=50m) (Meters)	Percentage in PA mode (%)	SPS Accuracy	
					95% Horizontal (Meters)	95% Vertical (Meters)
Atlantic City	0.727	0.727	1.271	99.99305	*	*
Greenwood	0.641	0.641	1.289	99.99416	*	*
San Angelo	0.655	0.656	1.008	99.99128	*	*
Albuquerque	0.658	0.658	1.213	99.99088	2.461	4.005
Atlanta	0.617	0.617	1.098	99.99376	2.489	4.284
Billings	0.773	0.773	0.969	99.98847	2.341	4.045
Boston	0.807	0.807	1.217	99.99306	2.466	4.237
Chicago	0.718	0.718	1.122	99.99378	*	*
Cleveland	0.706	0.706	1.267	99.99361	2.549	4.435
Dallas	0.825	0.825	1.210	99.99371	*	*
Denver	0.682	0.682	1.164	99.99106	*	*
Houston	0.700	0.700	1.130	99.99285	2.582	4.471
Jacksonville	0.626	0.626	1.125	99.99365	*	*
Kansas City	0.782	0.783	1.148	99.99329	2.518	4.527
Los Angeles	0.827	0.827	1.200	99.99998	2.530	4.310
Memphis	0.579	0.580	1.213	99.99461	*	*
Miami	0.806	0.806	1.388	99.99364	2.740	4.602
Minneapolis	0.783	0.784	1.202	99.99381	2.443	4.245
New York	0.737	0.737	1.127	99.99386	*	*
Oakland	0.817	0.817	1.228	99.99919	2.521	4.491
Salt Lake City	0.741	0.741	0.907	99.99991	2.466	4.266
Seattle	0.935	0.935	0.993	100	2.525	4.237
Washington DC	0.644	0.644	1.100	99.99500	2.540	4.577

* SPS accuracy not computed for this location.

Table 2-3 NPA 95% and 99.999% Horizontal Accuracy

Location	95% Horizontal (meters)	99.999% Horizontal (meters)	Percentage in NPA mode (%)	Maximum Horizontal Error
Albuquerque	1.130	3.381	99.9942	6.154
Anchorage	1.385	3.847	99.9999	4.046
Atlanta	1.012	2.935	99.9946	4.219
Bethel	1.309	3.058	100	3.387
Billings	1.114	2.213	99.9950	5.513
Boston	1.160	4.697	99.9943	5.792
Cleveland	1.082	3.477	99.9944	5.953
Cold Bay	1.403	3.903	99.9998	4.642
Fairbanks	1.305	3.781	100	4.812
Honolulu	2.572	6.636	99.9956	7.179
Houston	1.241	4.043	99.9940	6.481
Juneau	1.263	3.048	100	3.534
Kansas City	1.170	4.142	99.9941	13.606
Kotzebue	1.706	3.869	99.9999	4.476
Los Angeles	1.332	4.130	99.9999	11.427
Miami	1.421	5.073	99.9945	8.116
Minneapolis	1.155	3.705	99.9943	6.424
Oakland	1.203	3.065	99.9999	3.122
Salt Lake City	1.226	2.935	99.9999	3.301
San Juan	2.905	11.226	0	11.365
Seattle	1.253	4.570	99.9996	12.281
Washington DC	1.044	2.730	99.9950	4.373

Table 2-4 Maximum Position Errors and Position Error/Protection Level Ratio

Location	Horizontal Error (m)	Horizontal Error/HPL	Horizontal Maximum Ratio	Vertical Error (m)	Vertical Error/VPL	Vertical Maximum Ratio
Atlantic City	2.523	0.084	0.116	4.413	0.125	0.139
Greenwood	2.312	0.123	0.115	5.246	0.136	0.196
San Angelo	1.836	0.088	0.110	3.084	0.092	0.111
Albuquerque	1.956	0.073	0.100	3.512	0.100	0.129
Atlanta	1.764	0.082	0.120	5.607	0.192	0.192
Billings	1.852	0.062	0.106	4.131	0.090	0.130
Boston	3.553	0.168	0.168	4.462	0.132	0.152
Chicago	2.272	0.145	0.145	3.505	0.097	0.132
Cleveland	2.199	0.135	0.141	4.967	0.115	0.195
Dallas	3.072	0.143	0.195	6.888	0.184	0.214
Denver	2.061	0.082	0.120	5.195	0.104	0.153
Houston	1.926	0.065	0.109	4.115	0.101	0.125
Jacksonville	2.091	0.085	0.113	4.209	0.143	0.143
Kansas City	2.381	0.070	0.128	4.300	0.167	0.182
Los Angeles	2.151	0.057	0.111	5.323	0.112	0.112
Memphis	1.718	0.046	0.105	3.241	0.089	0.127
Miami	2.199	0.118	0.122	5.136	0.108	0.129
Minneapolis	2.541	0.188	0.188	4.005	0.165	0.166
New York	2.059	0.062	0.128	3.746	0.095	0.119
Oakland	2.375	0.068	0.122	7.296	0.156	0.156
Salt Lake City	2.213	0.082	0.121	5.116	0.129	0.134
Seattle	2.840	0.103	0.138	4.332	0.087	0.149
Washington DC	2.063	0.075	0.106	3.092	0.079	0.114

Figure 2-1 95% Horizontal Accuracy at LNAV/VNAV

LNAV/VNAV 95% Horizontal Accuracy

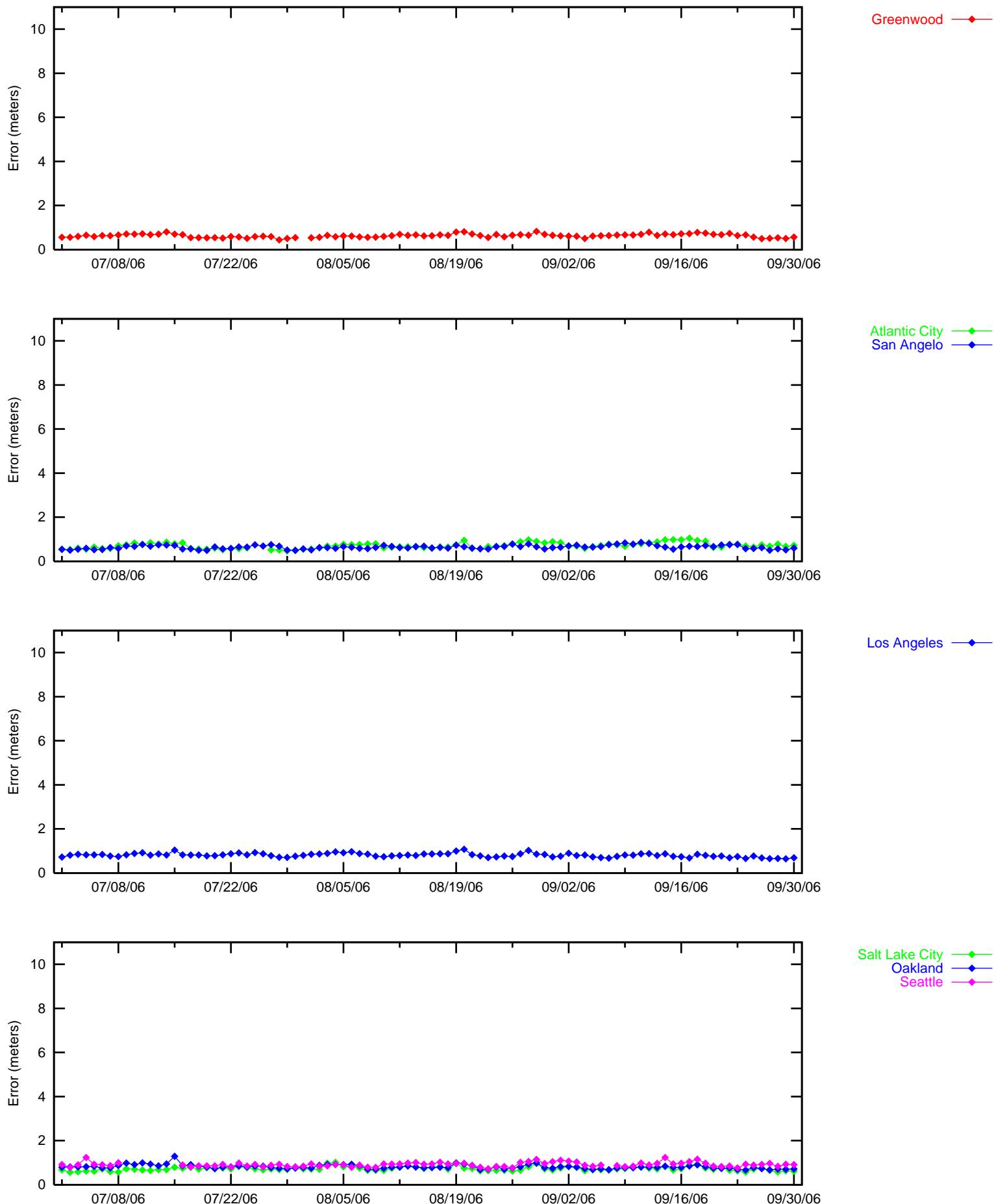


Figure 2-2 95% Horizontal Accuracy at LNAV/VNAV

LNAV/VNAV 95% Horizontal Accuracy

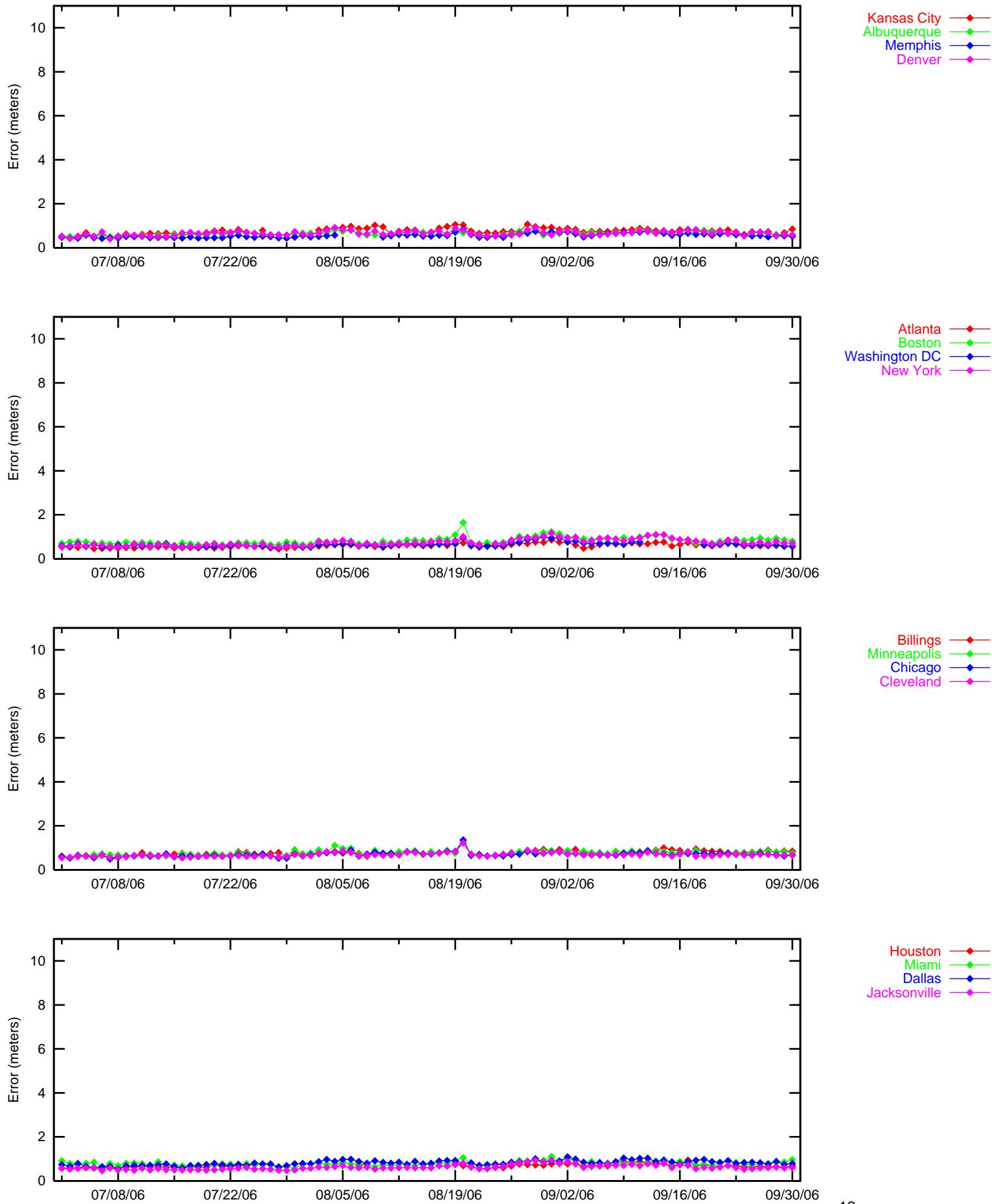


Figure 2-3 95% Vertical Accuracy at LNAV/VNAV

LNAV/VNAV 95% Vertical Accuracy

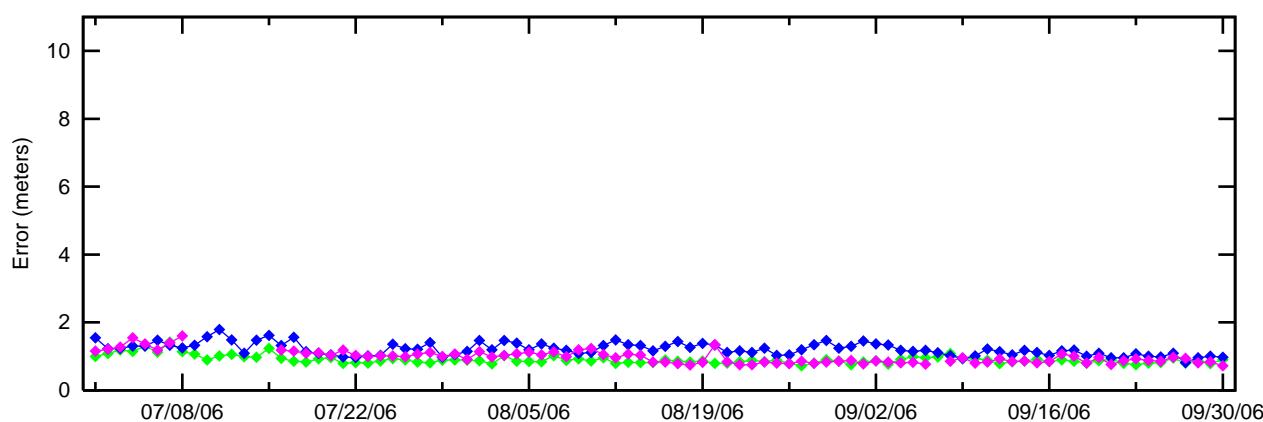
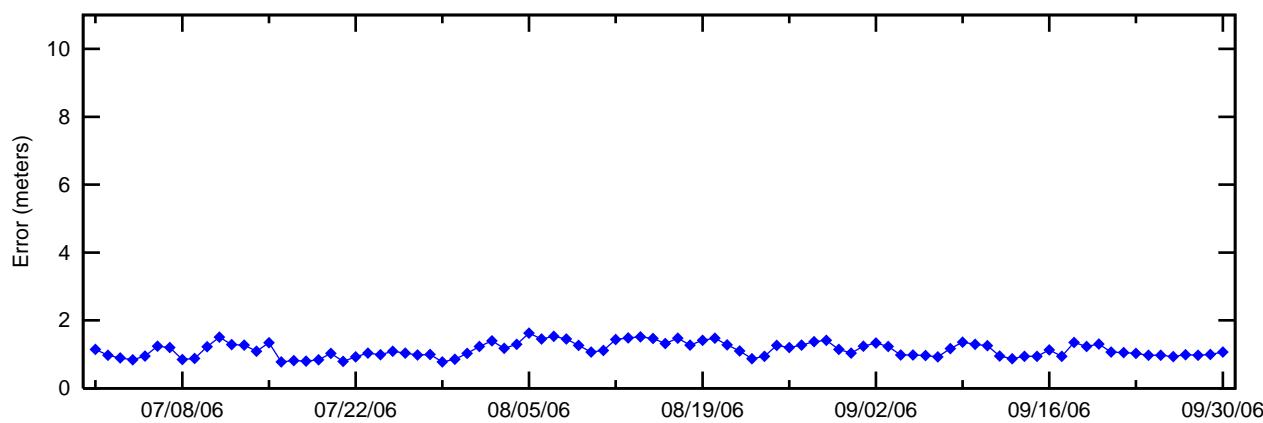
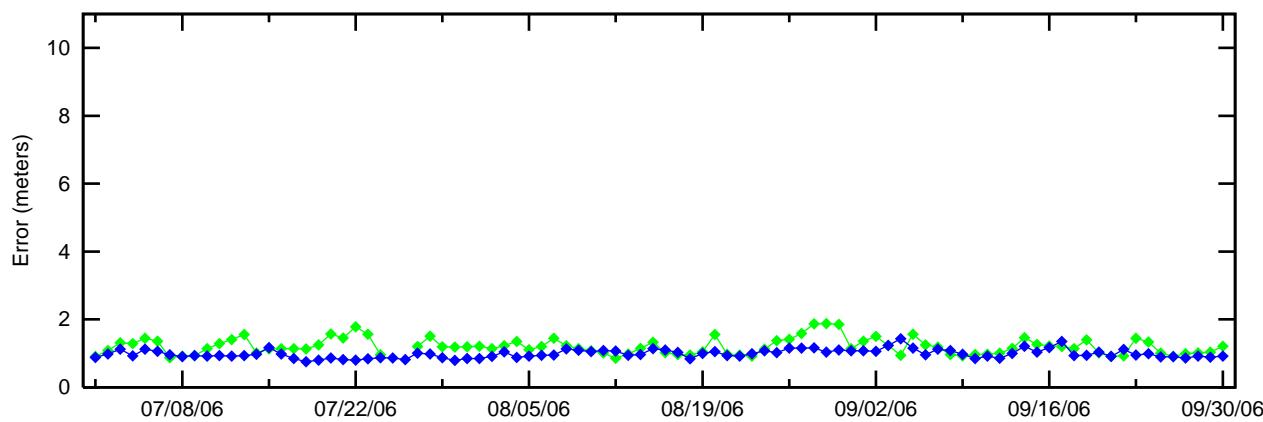
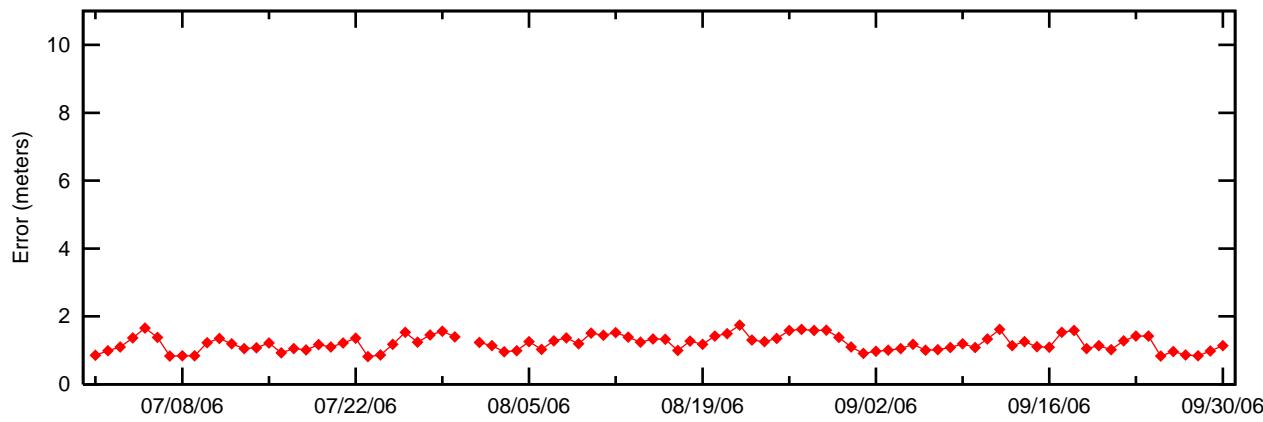


Figure 2-4 95% Vertical Accuracy at LNAV/VNAV

LNAV/VNAV 95% Vertical Accuracy

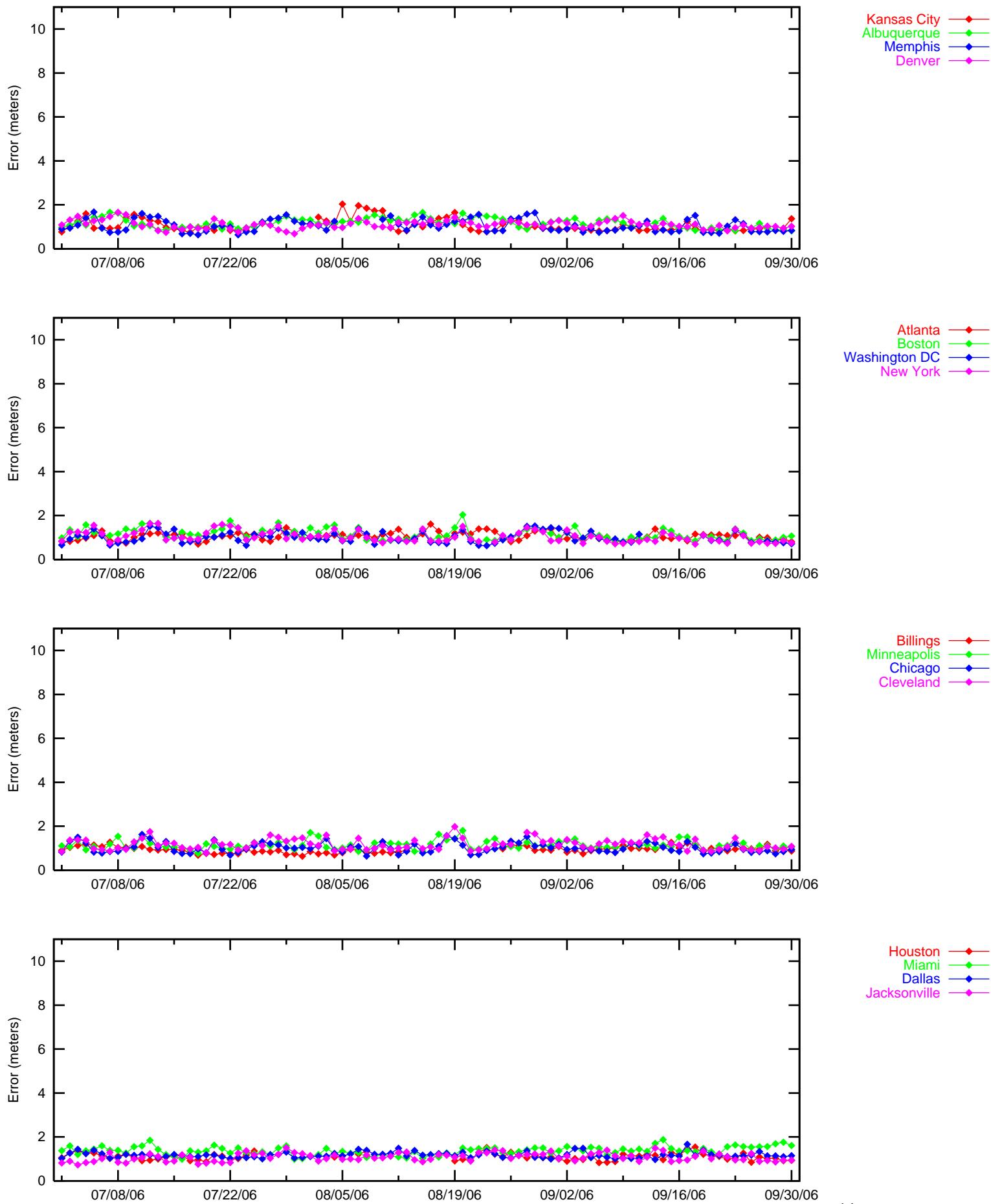


Figure 2-5 NPA 95% Horizontal Accuracy

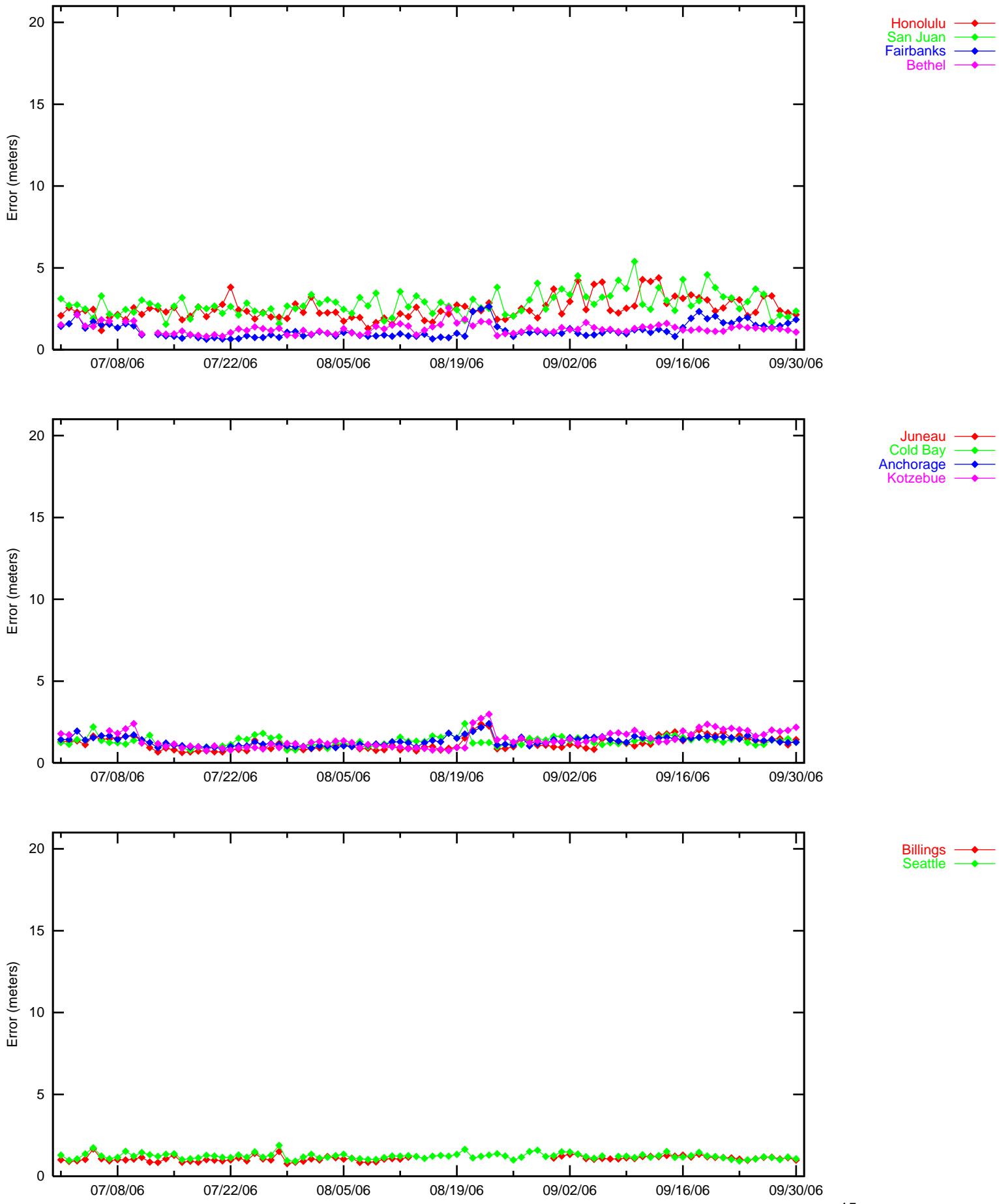
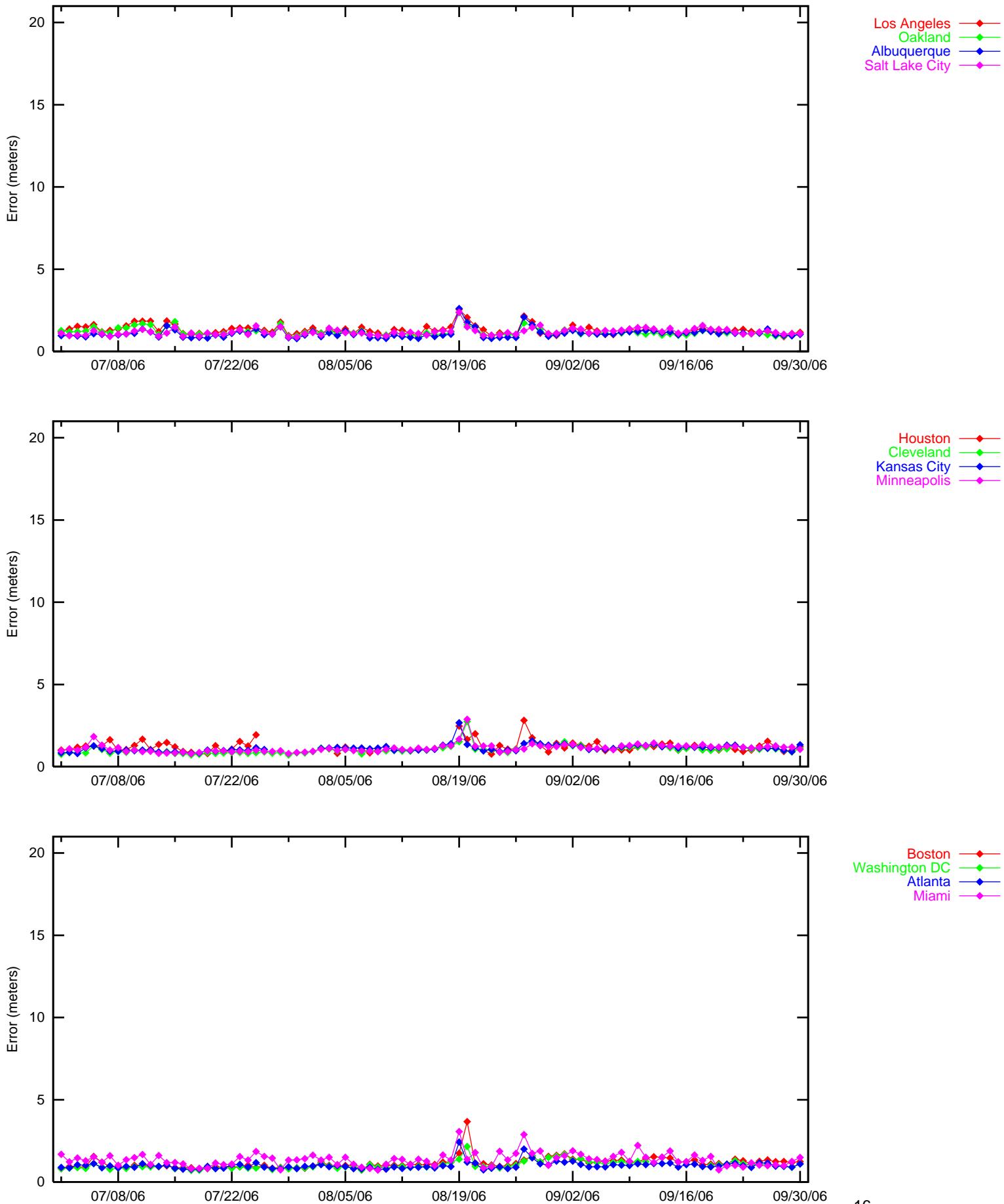
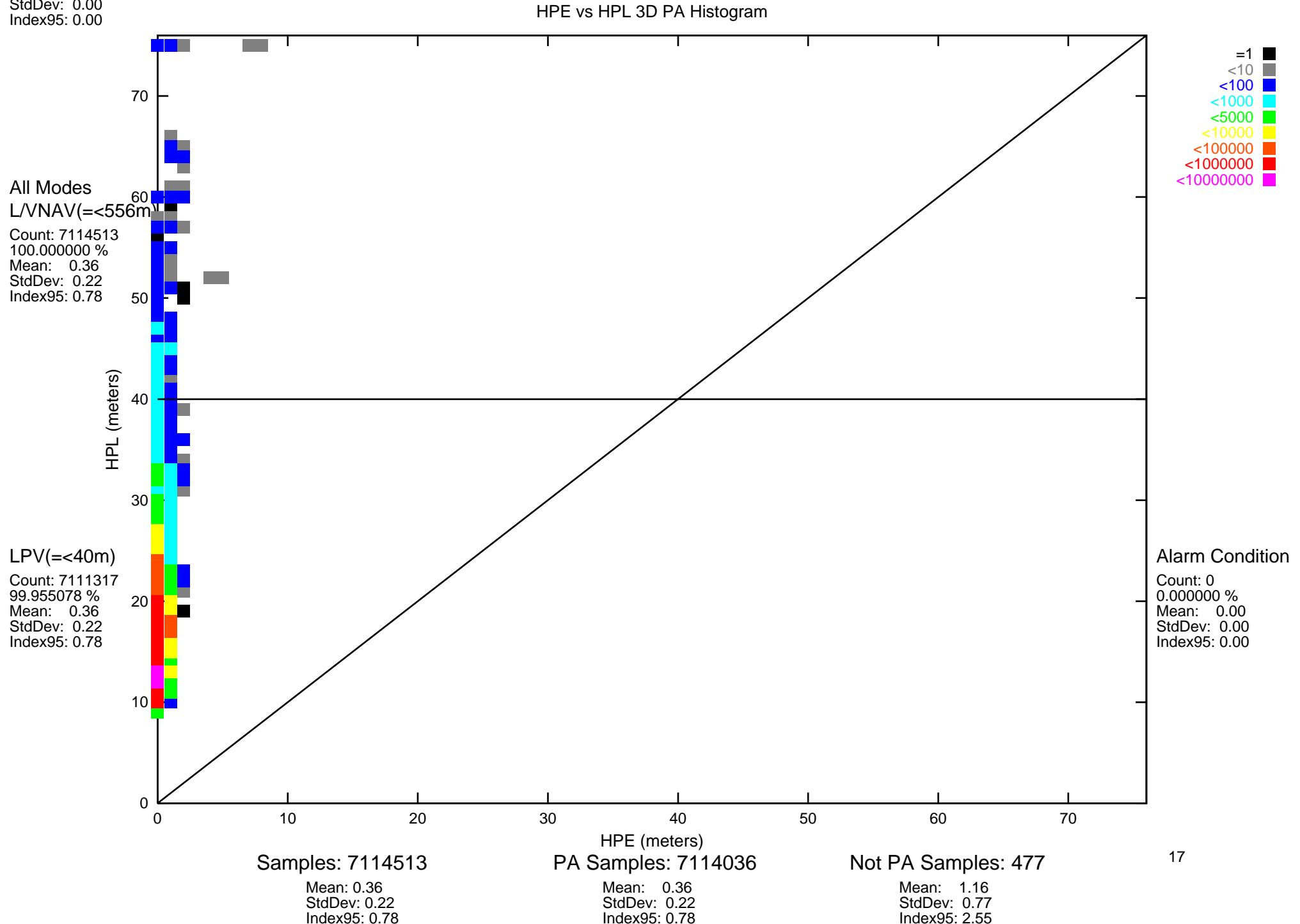


Figure 2-6 NPA 95% Horizontal Accuracy



PA mode Unavailable(>556m)
Count: 0
0.000000 %
Mean: 0.00
StdDev: 0.00
Index95: 0.00

Figure 2-7 Horizontal Triangle Chart for Kansas City
Site: Kansas_City Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06



PA mode Unavailable(>50m)

Count: 7929

0.111448 %

Mean: 0.34

StdDev: 1.24

Index95: 2.31

Figure 2-8 Vertical Triangle Chart for Kansas City

Site: Kansas_City

Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06

VPE vs VPL 3D PA Histogram

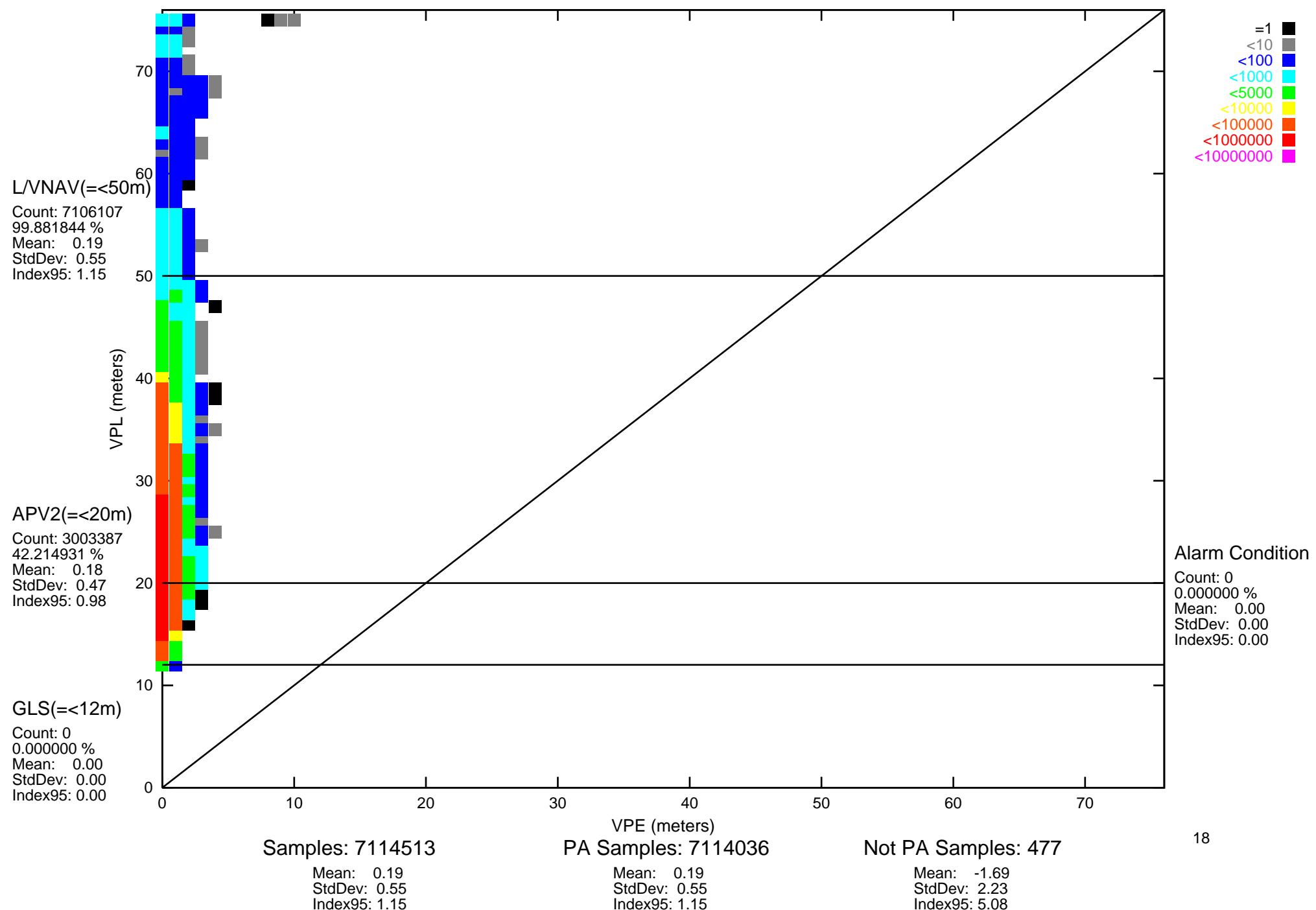
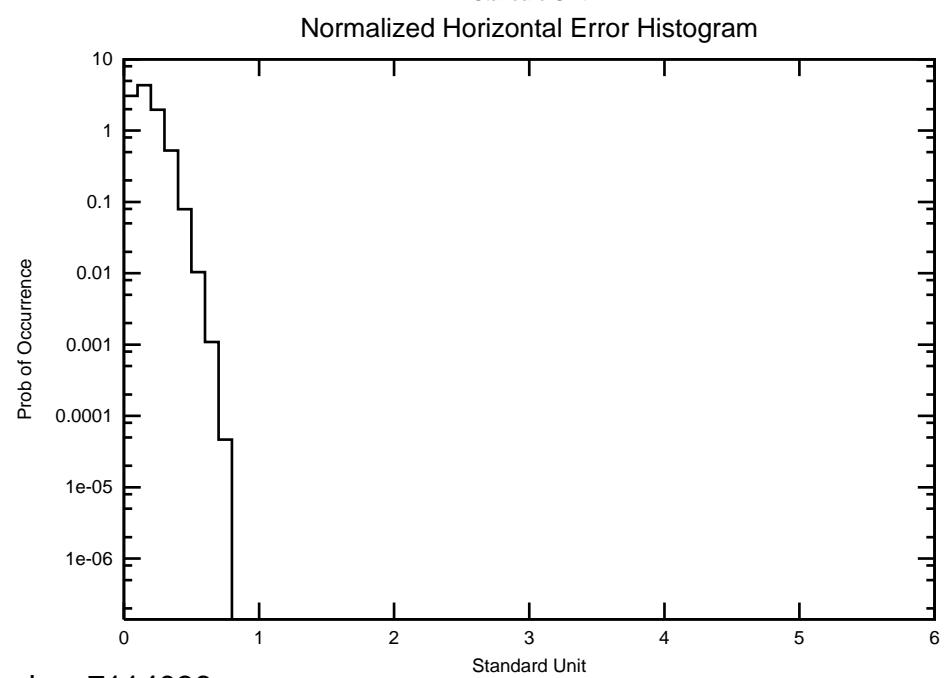
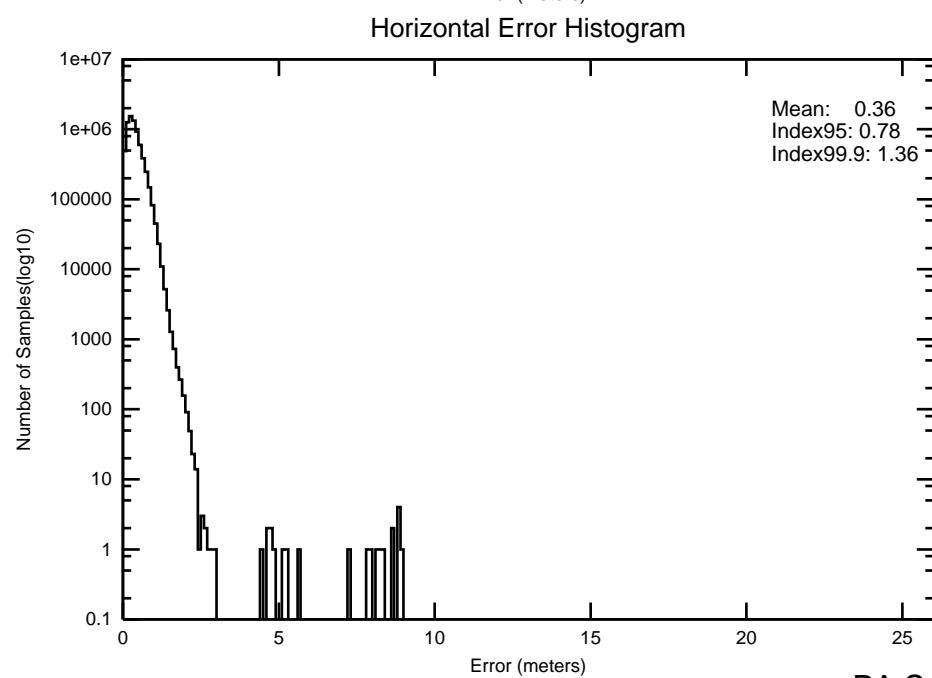
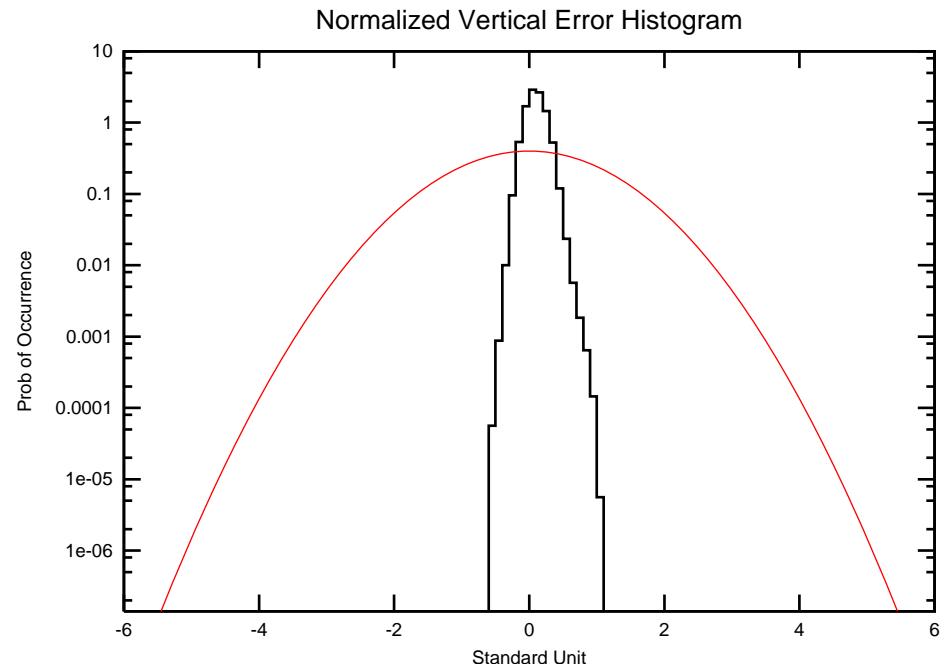
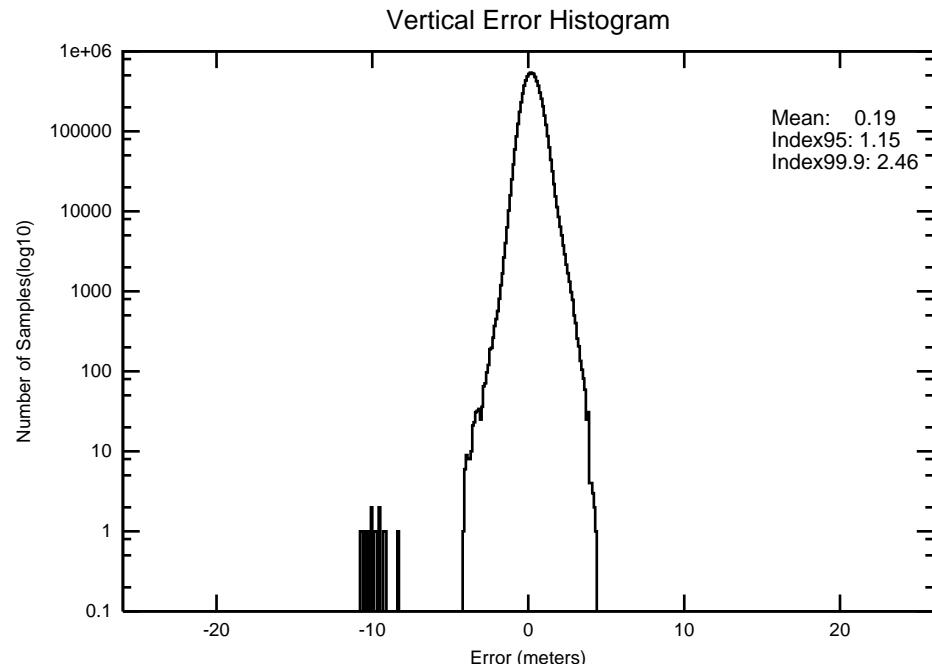


Figure 2-9 2-D Histogram for Kansas City

Site: Kansas_City

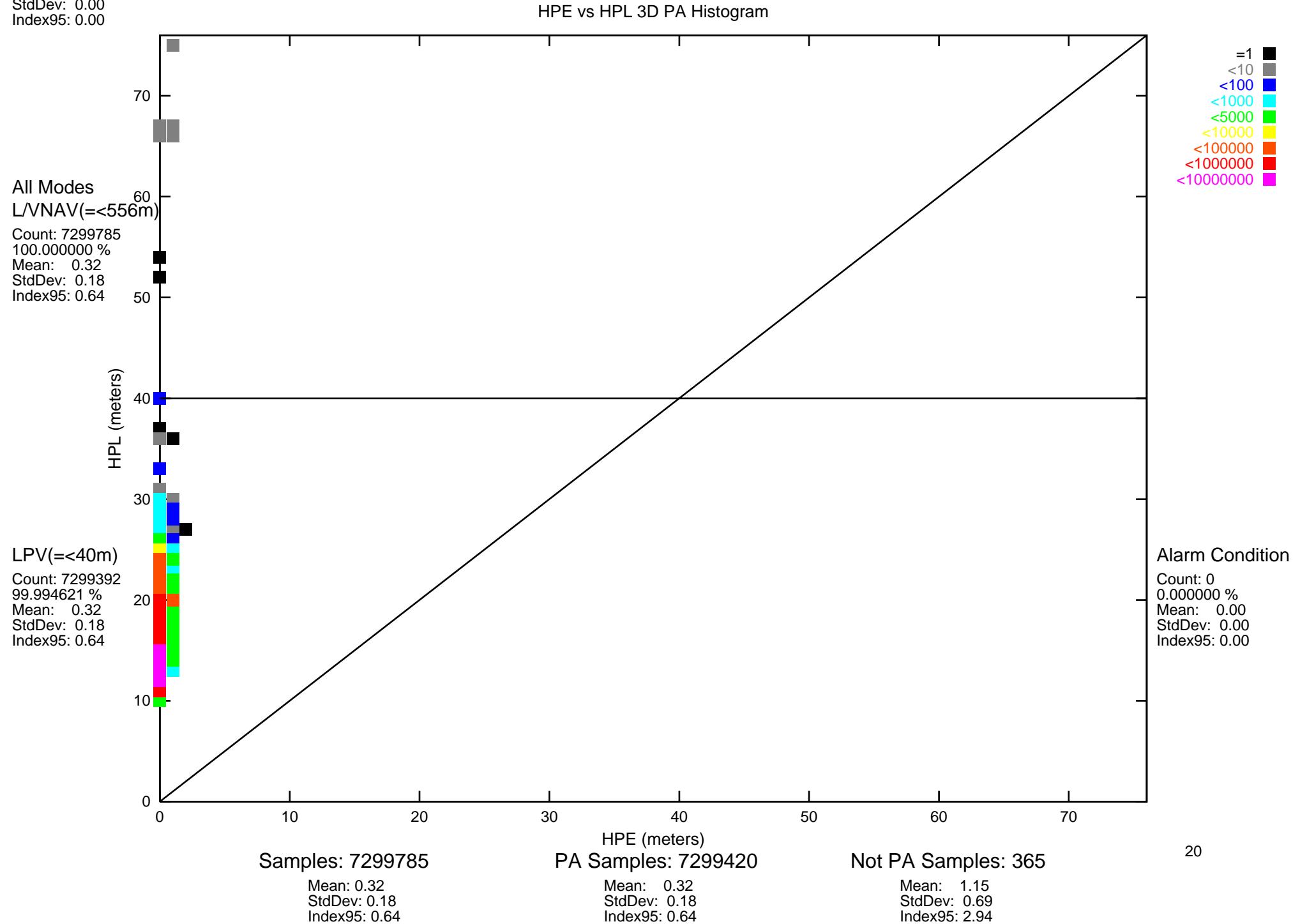
Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06



PA Samples: 7114036

PA mode Unavailable(>556m)
Count: 0
0.000000 %
Mean: 0.00
StdDev: 0.00
Index95: 0.00

Figure 2-10 Horizontal Triangle Chart for Washington, DC
Site: WashingtonDC Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06



PA mode Unavailable(>50m)
Count: 112
0.001534 %
Mean: 0.49
StdDev: 0.85
Index95: 1.96

Figure 2-11 Vertical Triangle Chart for Washington, DC
Site: WashingtonDC Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06

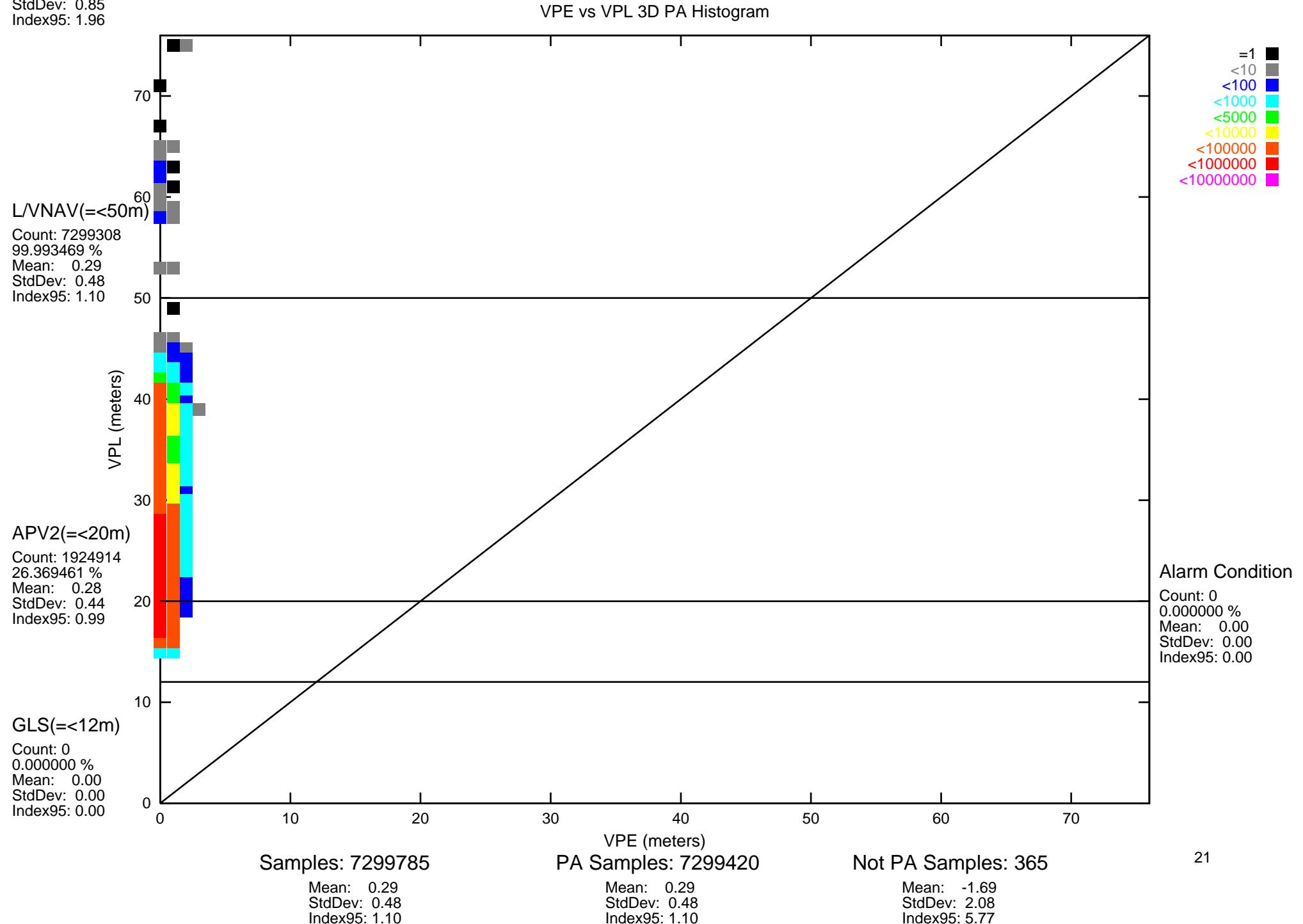
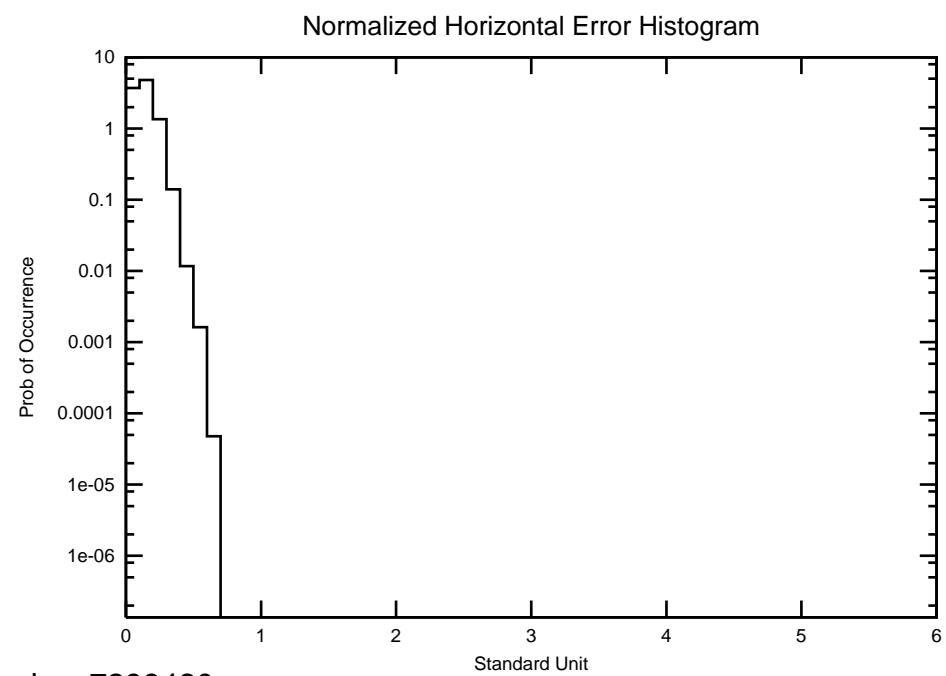
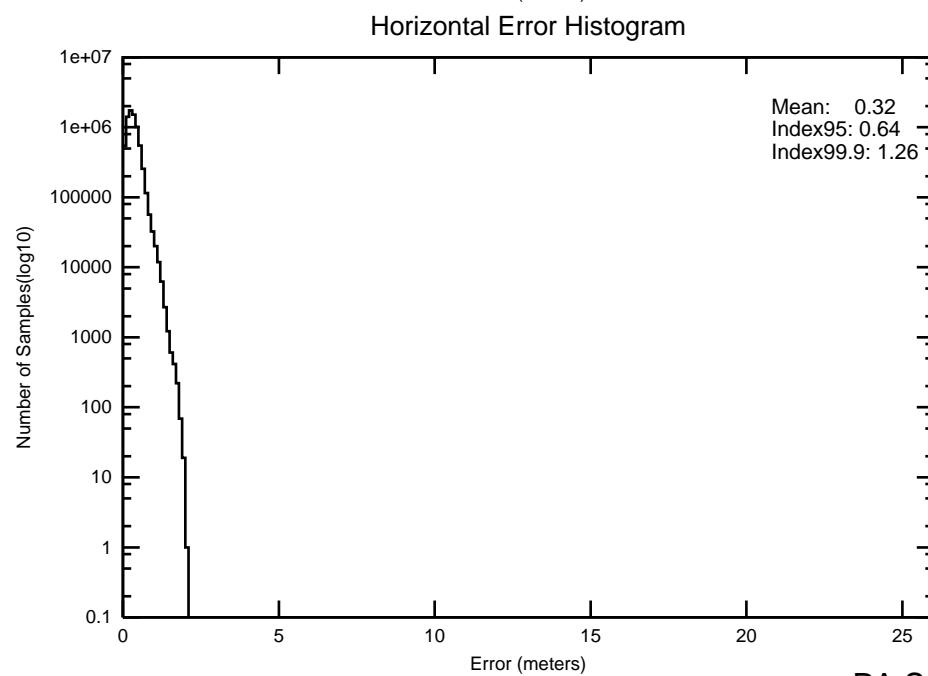
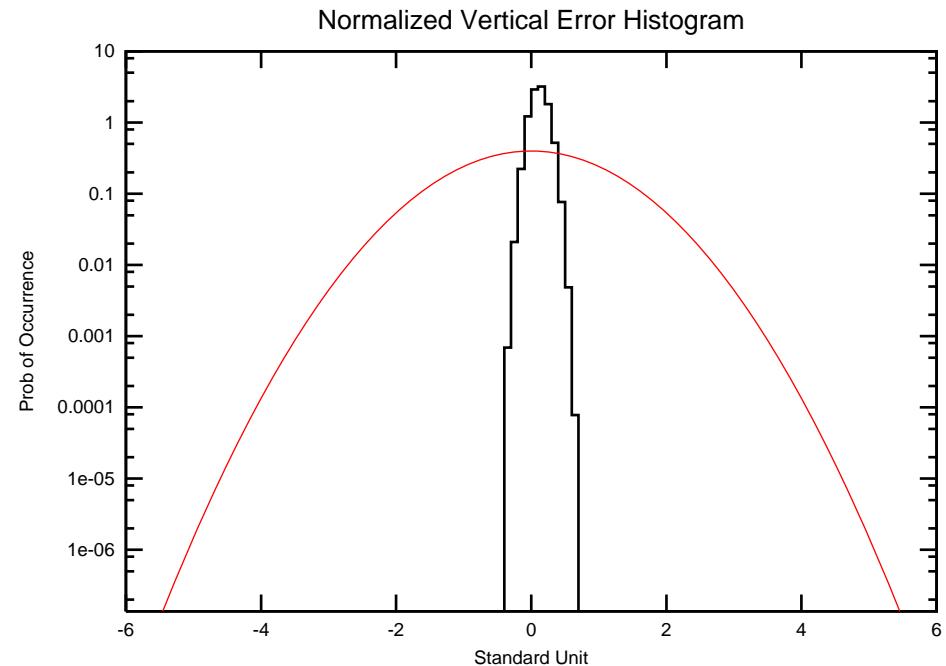
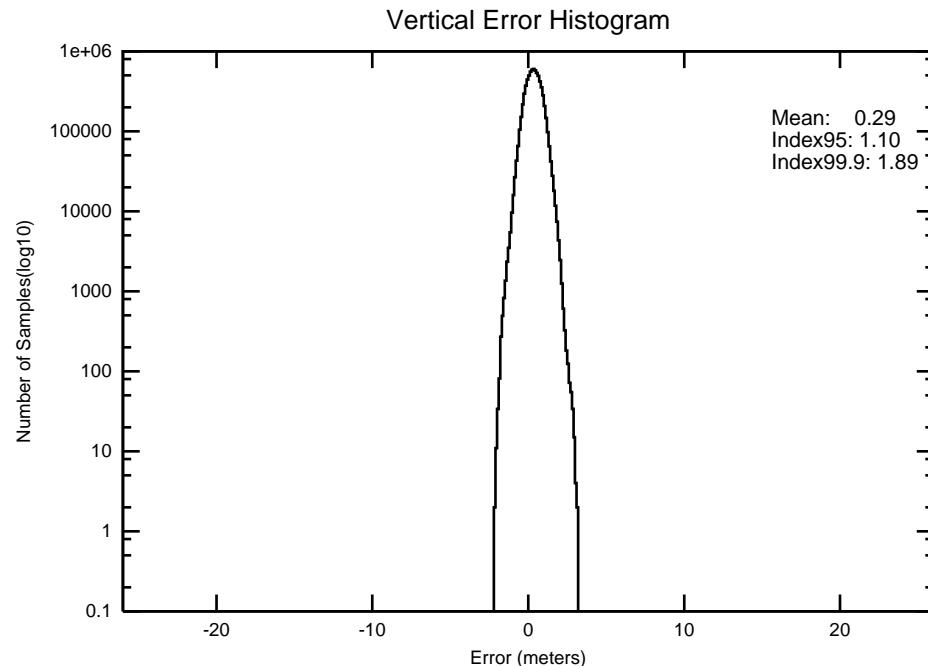


Figure 2-12 2-D Histogram for Washington, DC

Site: WashingtonDC

Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06



PA Samples: 7299420

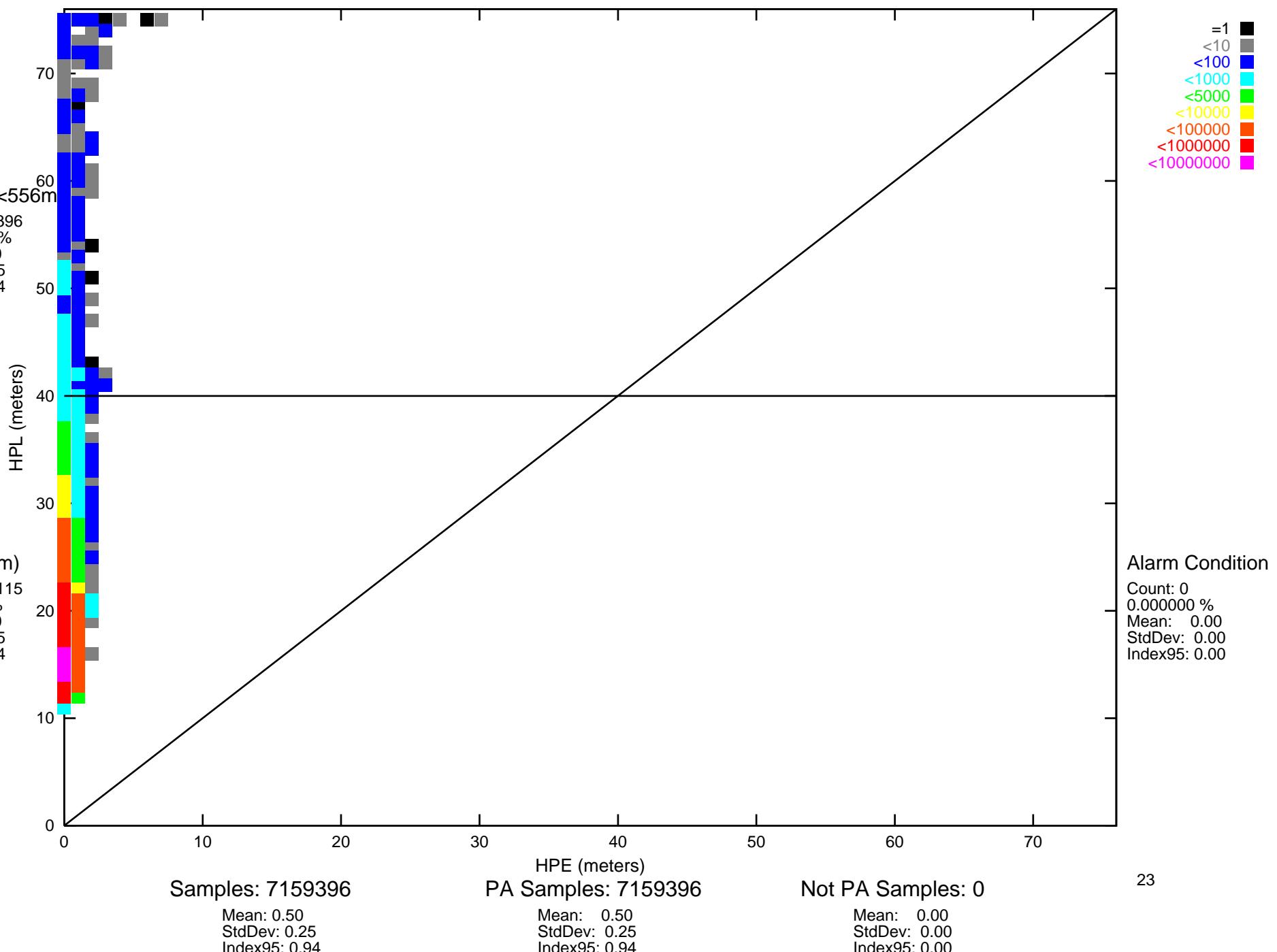
PA mode Unavailable(>556m)
Count: 0
0.000000 %
Mean: 0.00
StdDev: 0.00
Index95: 0.00

Figure 2-13 Horizontal Triangle Chart for Seattle
Site: Seattle Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06

All Modes
L/VNAV(=<556m)
Count: 7159396
100.000000 %
Mean: 0.50
StdDev: 0.25
Index95: 0.94

LPV(<40m)
Count: 7154115
99.926239 %
Mean: 0.50
StdDev: 0.25
Index95: 0.94

HPE vs HPL 3D PA Histogram



PA mode Unavailable(>50m)

Count: 13253
0.185113 %
Mean: 0.24
StdDev: 1.10
Index95: 2.36

Figure 2-14 Vertical Triangle Chart for Seattle

Site: Seattle

Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06

VPE vs VPL 3D PA Histogram

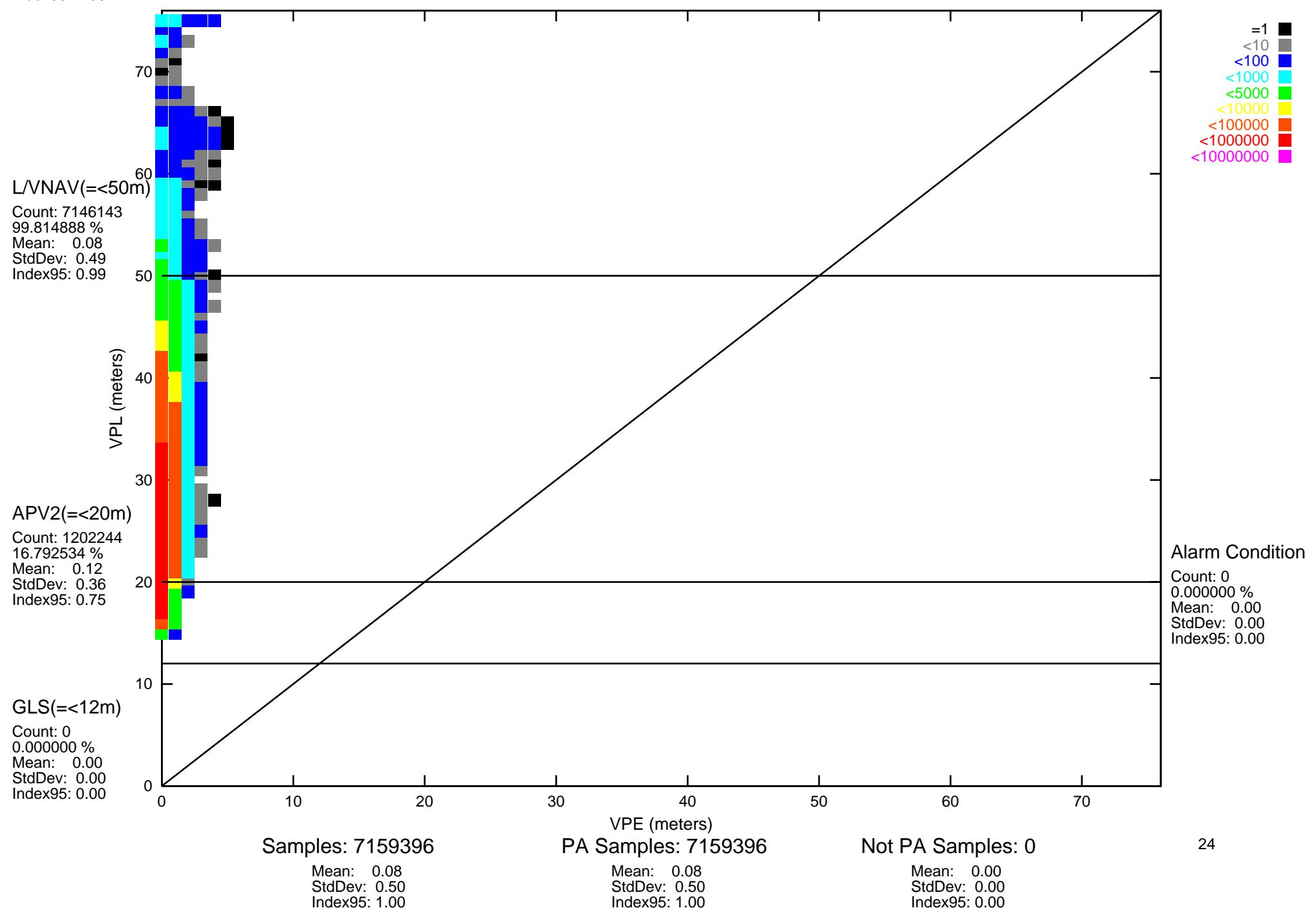
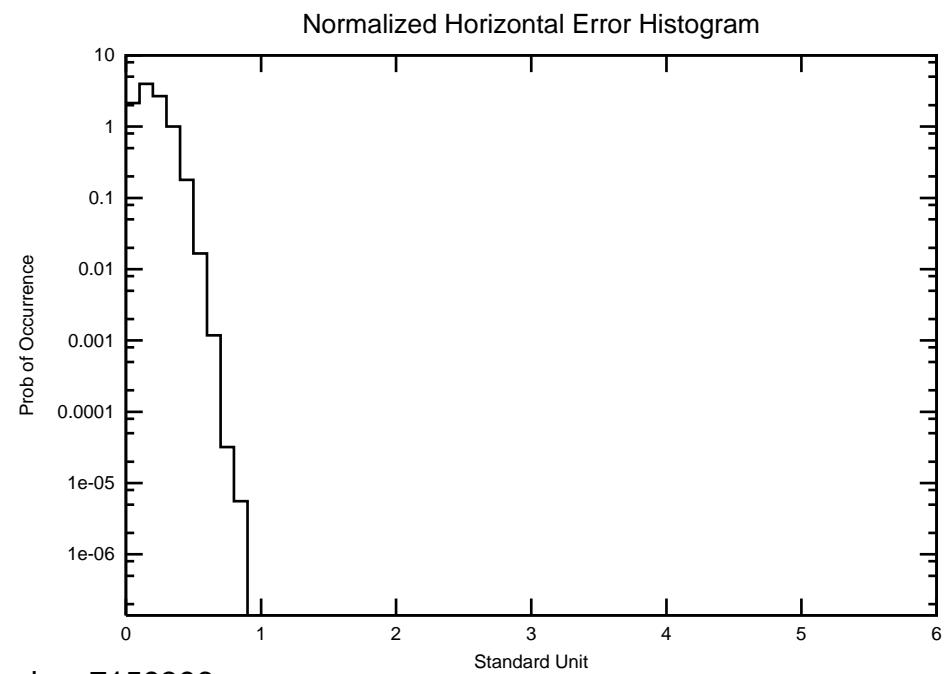
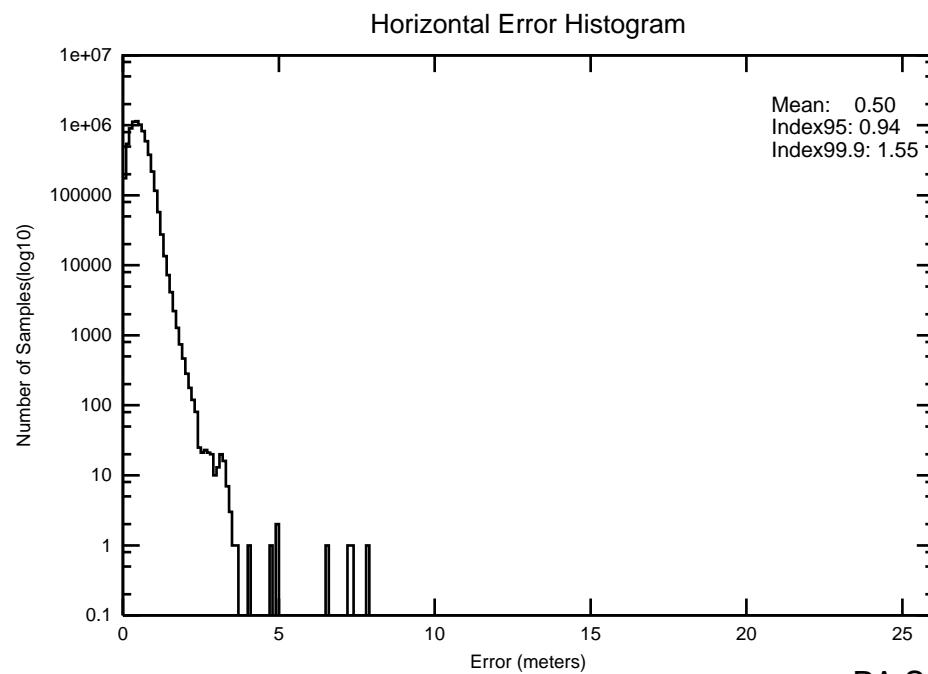
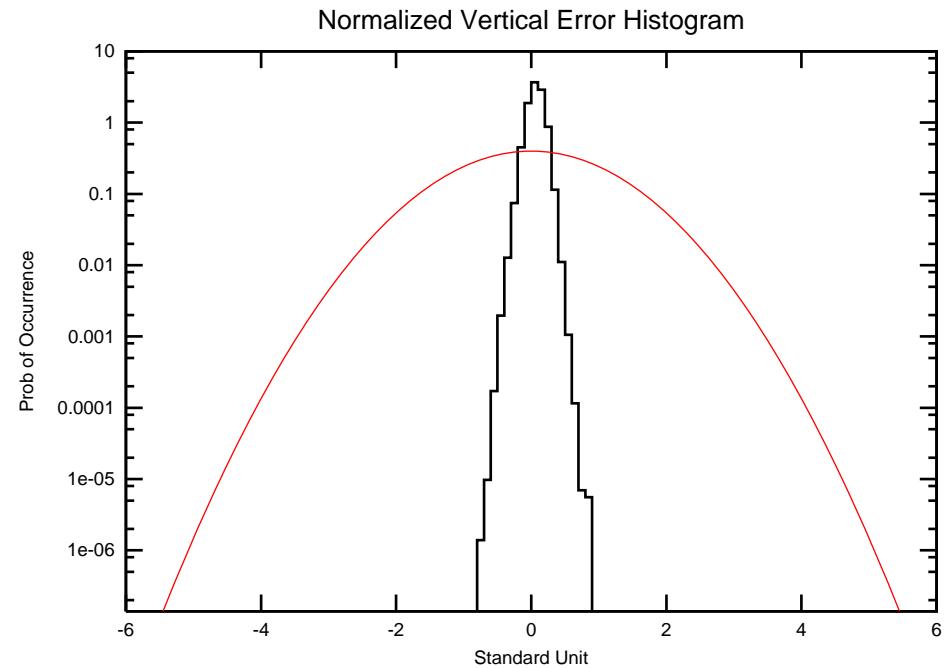
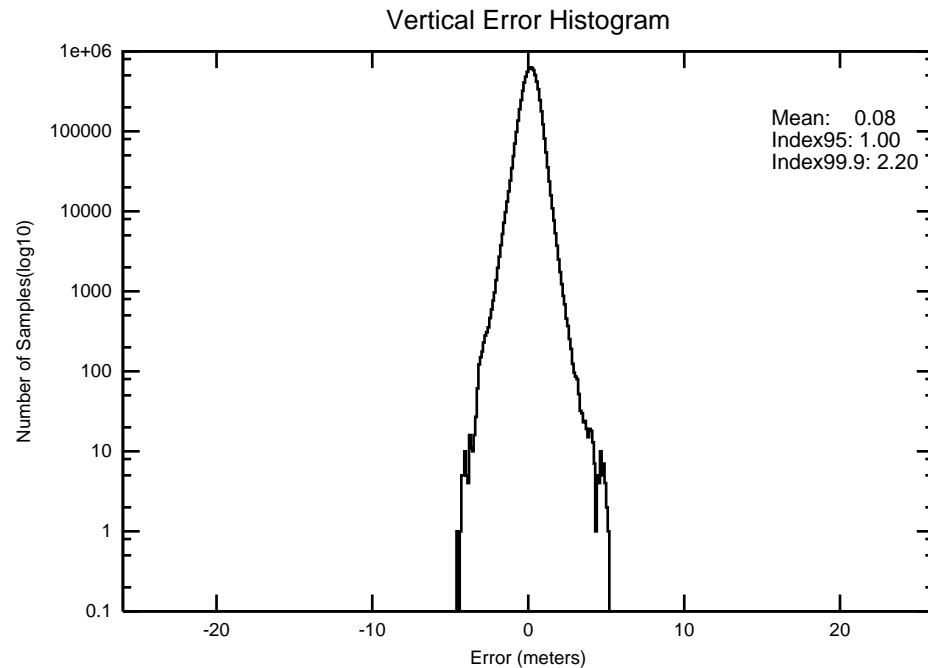


Figure 2-15 2-D Histogram for Seattle

Site: Seattle

Date: 07/01/06-09/30/06



PA Samples: 7159396

3.0 AVAILABILITY

WAAS availability evaluation estimates the probability that the WAAS can provide service for the operational service levels (LPV and LNAV/VNAV) defined in Table 2.1. At each receiver, the WAAS message, along with the GPS/GEO satellites tracked, were used to produce WAAS protection levels in accordance with the WAAS MOPS. Table 3.1 shows the protection levels that were maintained for 95% of the time for each receiver location for the quarter. The table also included the percentage in PA mode as described in section 2.0. The first two columns of Table 3.2 presents the average portion of time that WAAS operational service levels are available at each receiver location.

Availability of LPV and LNAV/VNAV service is evaluated by monitoring the WAAS protection levels at receiver locations throughout the test period. If both the vertical and horizontal protection levels are not greater than their respective alert limits (VAL and HAL) then the service is available. If either of the protection levels exceeds the required alert level then the operational service at that location is considered unavailable and an outage in service is recorded with its duration. The operational service is not considered available again until the protection levels are both within the alert limits for at least 15 minutes. Although this will reduce operational service availability minimally, it substantially reduces the number of service outages and prevents excessive switching in and out of service availability. The percent of time that LPV and LNAV/VNAV service is available using the fifteen-minute window criteria is presented in the last two columns in Table 3.2. The LPV and LNAV/VNAV service outages and associated outage rate for the test period is presented in Table 3.4. The outage rate is the percent of approaches that theoretically would be interrupted by a loss of operational service once the approach had started. Figures 3.1 through 3.4 show the daily availability of LNAV/VNAV and LPV service levels for the evaluated period. Figures 3.5 through 3.8 show the daily interruptions of LNAV/VNAV and LPV service levels for the evaluated period.

During the evaluated period, the maximum 95% HPL and VPL are 29.689 meters and 47.16 meters both at Los Angeles, respectively. The minimum 95% HPL and VPL are 18.297 meters at Atlanta and 29.532 meters both at Atlanta.

Availability of NPA service is evaluated by monitoring the WAAS horizontal protection level at receiver locations throughout the test period. If the horizontal protection level is not greater than the horizontal alert limit (HAL = 556m) then the service is available. If the horizontal protection level exceeds the required alert level or if WAAS navigation message is not received then the NPA service at that location is considered unavailable and an outage in service is recorded with its duration. The NPA service is not considered available again until the horizontal protection level is within the alert limit for at least 15 minutes. The percent of time that NPA service is available using the fifteen-minute window criteria is presented in Table 3.3. The NPA service outages and associated outage rate for the test period is presented in Table 3.5. The outage rate is the percent of NPA approaches that theoretically would be interrupted by a loss of operational service once the approach had started.

Table 3-1 95% Protection Level

Location	95% HPL (meters)	95% VPL (meters)	Percentage in PA mode
Atlantic City	22.119	38.557	99.993050
Greenwood	19.558	32.310	99.994156
San Angelo	23.889	38.710	99.991280
Albuquerque	22.351	36.366	99.990883
Atlanta	18.297	29.532	99.993759
Billings	20.428	33.060	99.988472
Boston	28.828	46.649	99.993057
Chicago	19.202	30.478	99.993782
Cleveland	19.997	31.272	99.993607
Dallas	20.515	33.757	99.993706
Denver	18.978	31.450	99.991058
Houston	23.996	37.182	99.992851
Jacksonville	18.631	31.787	99.993645
Kansas City	19.798	32.721	99.993294
Los Angeles	29.689	47.160	99.999977
Memphis	18.327	30.346	99.994614
Miami	22.863	40.963	99.993637
Minneapolis	22.387	32.423	99.993805
New York	24.140	40.638	99.993858
Oakland	29.004	46.028	99.999191
Salt Lake City	19.404	33.507	99.999908
Seattle	22.625	35.658	100
Washington DC	20.117	31.586	99.995003

Table 3-2 Quarterly Availability Statistics

Location	LPV	LNAV/VNAV	LPV WAAS With 15 minute window	LNAV/VNAV With 15 minute window
Atlantic City	0.99890828	0.99891418	0.99862874	0.99863667
Greenwood	0.99879491	0.99879491	0.99868898	0.99871814
San Angelo	0.99536335	0.99567950	0.99483359	0.99526914
Albuquerque	0.99125540	0.99133724	0.99041292	0.99053338
Atlanta	0.99988198	0.99988198	0.99988092	0.99988092
Billings	0.99955469	0.99955481	0.99947826	0.99947826
Boston	0.97021532	0.97102040	0.95374992	0.95416733
Chicago	0.99981725	0.99981725	0.99981285	0.99981285
Cleveland	0.99942750	0.99942875	0.99933364	0.99933428
Dallas	0.99976510	0.99980235	0.99969093	0.99976744
Denver	0.99901980	0.99901992	0.99885688	0.99885701
Houston	0.99969167	0.99969167	0.99912158	0.99920249
Jacksonville	0.99984103	0.99984103	0.99982942	0.99982942
Kansas City	0.99863631	0.99881846	0.99850789	0.99880362
Los Angeles	0.95735365	0.96107441	0.95422929	0.95831035
Memphis	0.99987680	0.99987692	0.99987524	0.99987550
Miami	0.99362266	0.99377280	0.99051828	0.99067037
Minneapolis	0.99969822	0.99970204	0.99969225	0.99969645
New York	0.99682271	0.99689329	0.99555134	0.99564931
Oakland	0.96826726	0.96928728	0.95413366	0.95583527
Salt Lake City	0.99510217	0.99510229	0.99291866	0.99291891
Seattle	0.99752617	0.99814886	0.99050435	0.99558212
Washington DC	0.99993449	0.99993467	0.99993466	0.99993480

Table 3-3 NPA Availability

Location	NPA Availability (Excluding RAIM/FDE)
Albuquerque	0.99920844
Anchorage	0.99999987
Atlanta	0.99994602
Bethel	100
Billings	0.99995301
Boston	0.99994308
Cleveland	0.99994429
Cold Bay	0.99999848
Fairbanks	100
Honolulu	0.99994260
Houston	0.99994053
Juneau	100
Kansas City	0.99994142
Kotzebue	0.99999987
Los Angeles	0.99999975
Miami	0.99994502
Minneapolis	0.99994324
Oakland	0.99999962
Salt Lake City	0.99999975
Seattle	0.99999644
Washington DC	0.99994981

Table 3-4 LPV and LNAV/VNAV Outage Rate

Location	LPV Outages	LPV Outage Rates	LNAV/VNAV Outages	LNAV/VNAV Outage Rates
Atlantic City	94	0.001807	93	0.001788
Greenwood	34	0.000645	33	0.000626
San Angelo	62	0.001221	60	0.001181
Albuquerque	117	0.002247	114	0.002189
Atlanta	8	0.000152	8	0.000152
Billings	15	0.000322	15	0.000322
Boston	383	0.007652	381	0.007608
Chicago	9	0.000171	9	0.000171
Cleveland	46	0.000876	46	0.000876
Dallas	21	0.000399	20	0.000380
Denver	24	0.000458	23	0.000439
Houston	39	0.000922	28	0.000662
Jacksonville	16	0.000305	16	0.000305
Kansas City	29	0.000594	22	0.000451
Los Angeles	217	0.004328	209	0.004151
Memphis	11	0.000221	9	0.000181
Miami	237	0.004549	229	0.004395
Minneapolis	13	0.000248	11	0.000210
New York	166	0.003207	163	0.003148
Oakland	293	0.005834	259	0.005148
Salt Lake City	113	0.002162	111	0.002124
Seattle	105	0.002044	57	0.001104
Washington DC	7	0.000144	6	0.000123

Table 3-5 NPA Outage Rates

Location	NPA Outages	NPA Outage Rate
Albuquerque	14	0.00026588
Anchorage	1	0.00001898
Atlanta	9	0.00017068
Bethel	0	0.00000000
Billings	7	0.00015137
Boston	9	0.00017116
Cleveland	9	0.00017133
Cold Bay	2	0.00003807
Fairbanks	0	0.00000000
Honolulu	6	0.00011429
Houston	7	0.00016390
Juneau	0	0.00000000
Kansas City	8	0.00016312
Kotzebue	1	0.00002002
Los Angeles	1	0.00001898
Miami	9	0.00017064
Minneapolis	9	0.00017105
Oakland	1	0.00001894
Salt Lake City	1	0.00001895
Seattle	6	0.00011460
Washington DC	8	0.00016369

Figure 3-1 LPV Instantaneous Availability

LPV Availability (HAL = 40m & VAL = 50m)

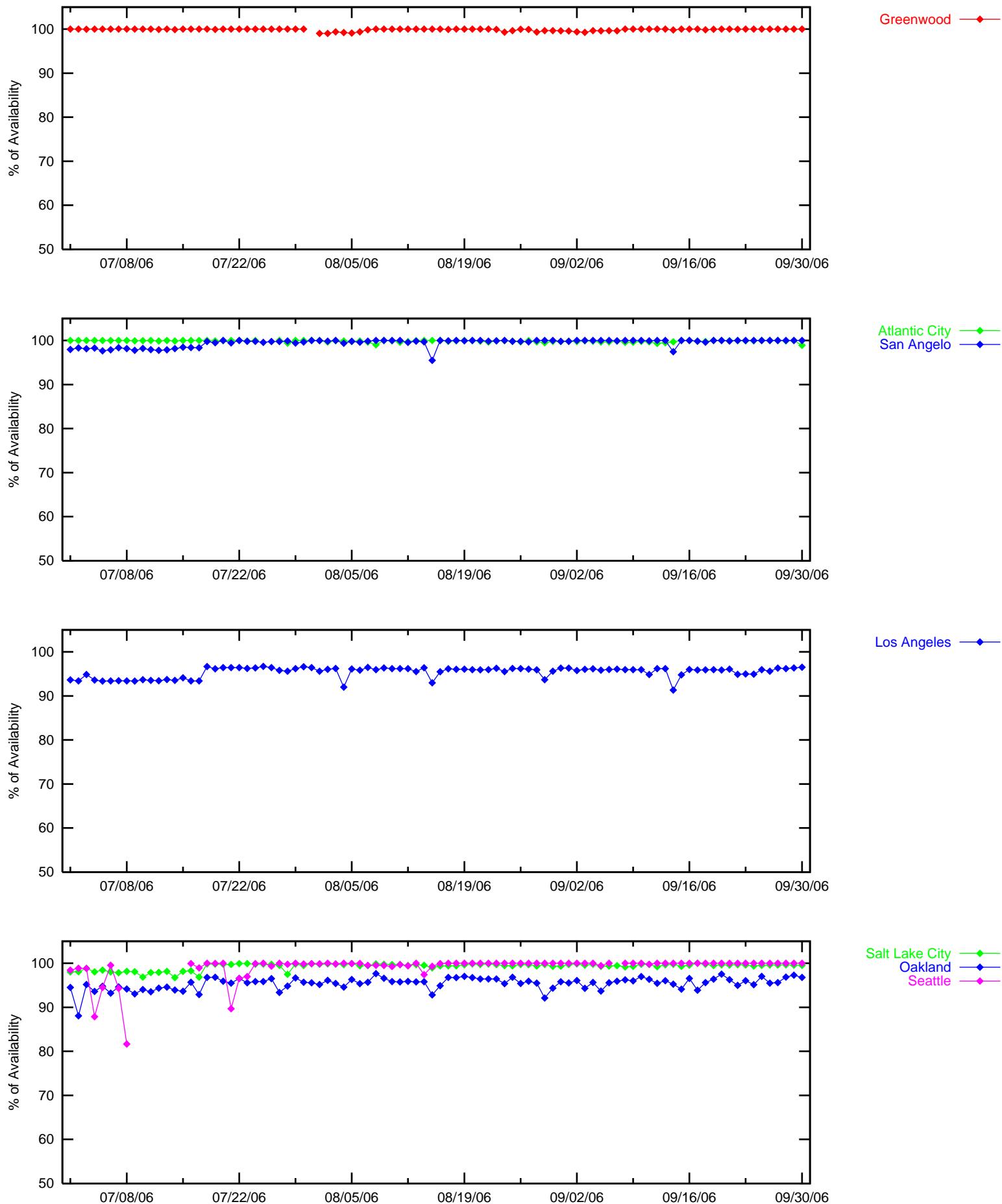


Figure 3-2 LPV Instantaneous Availability

LPV Availability (HAL = 40m & VAL = 50m)

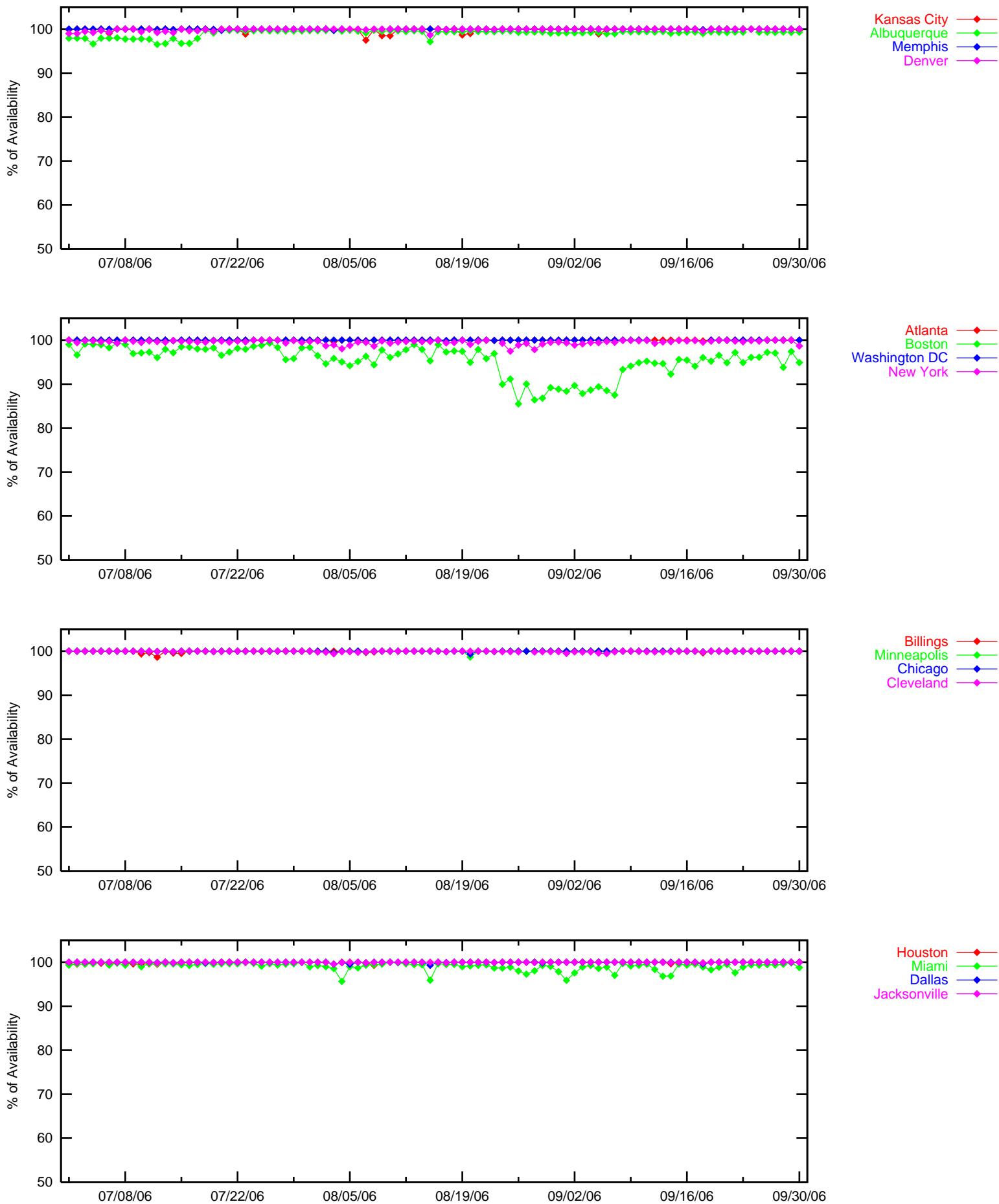


Figure 3-3 LNAV/VNAV Instantaneous Availability

LNAV/VNAV Availability (HAL = 556m & VAL = 50m)

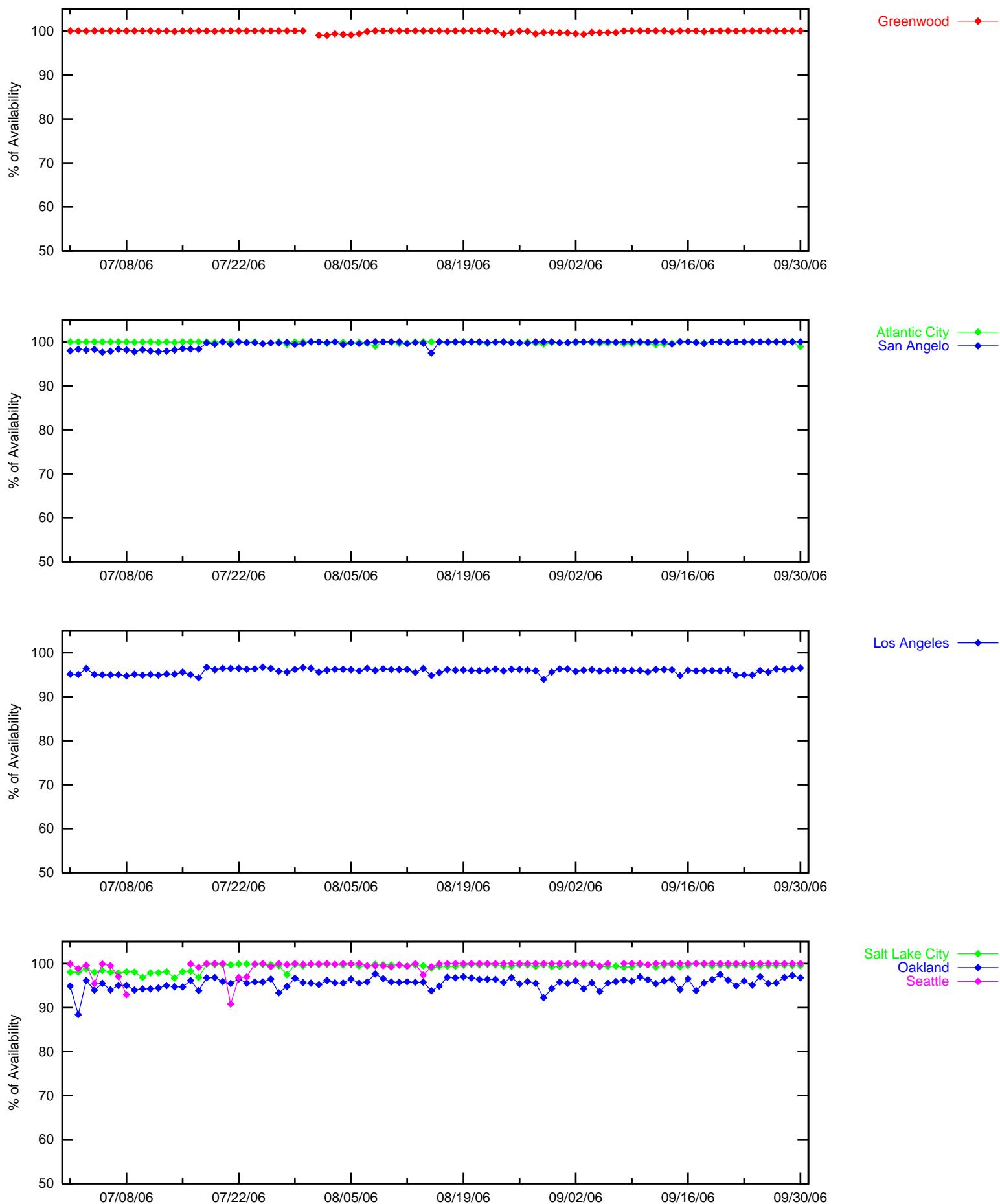


Figure 3-4 LNAV/VNAV Instantaneous Availability
LNAV/VNAV Availability (HAL = 556m & VAL = 50m)

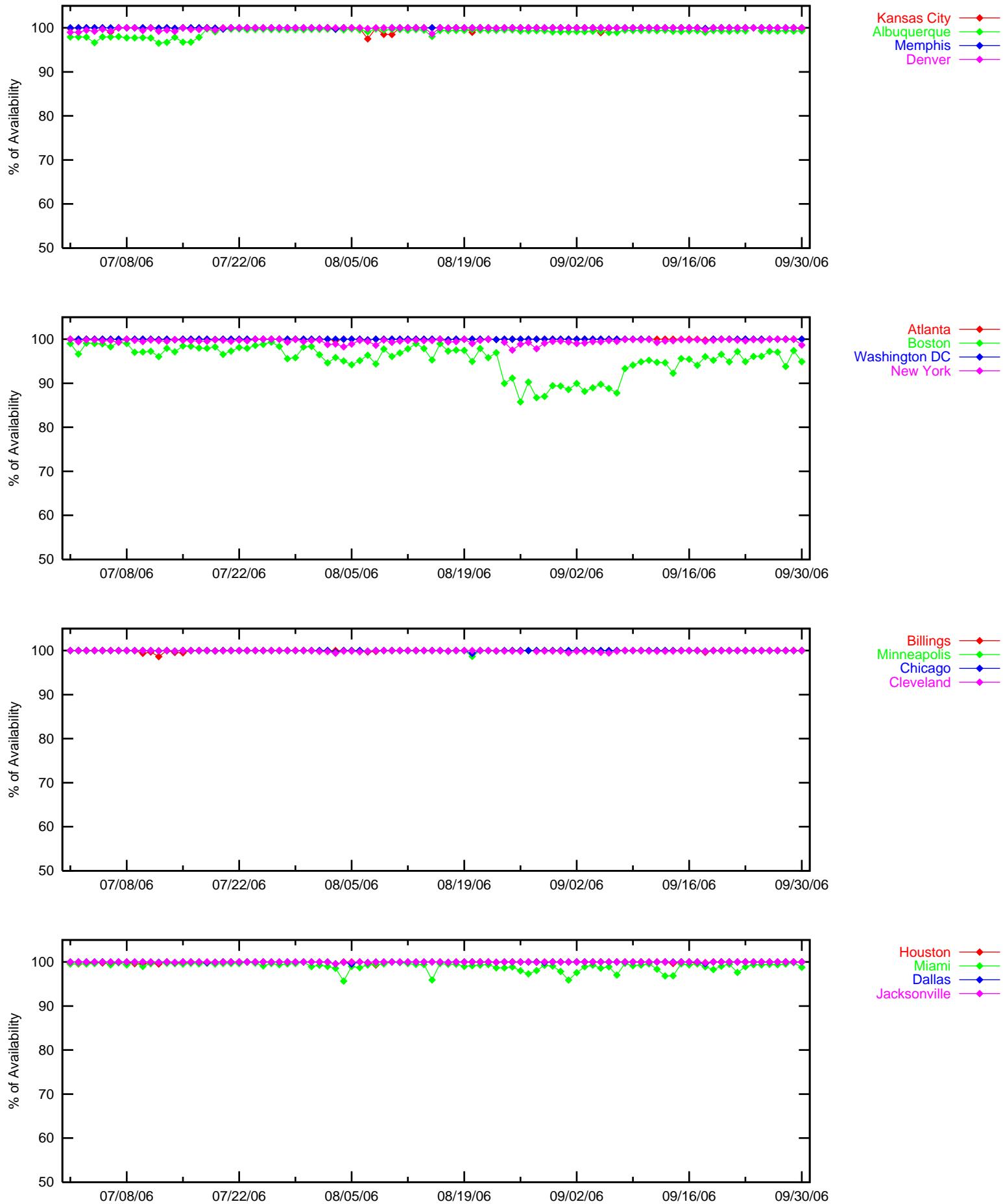


Figure 3-5 LPV Outages
LPV Outages (HAL = 40m & VAL = 50m)

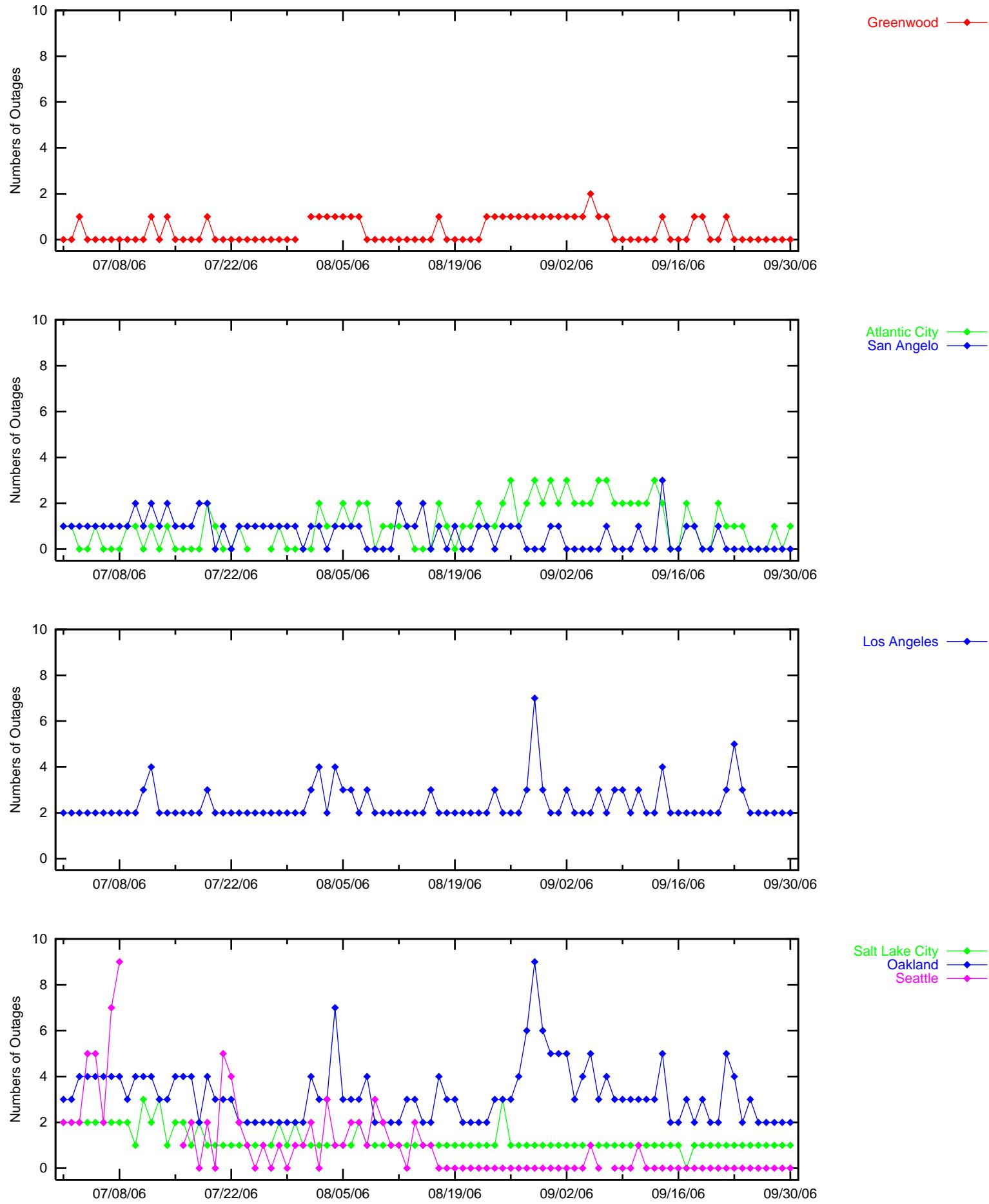


Figure 3-6 LPV Outages

LPV Outages (HAL = 40m & VAL = 50m)

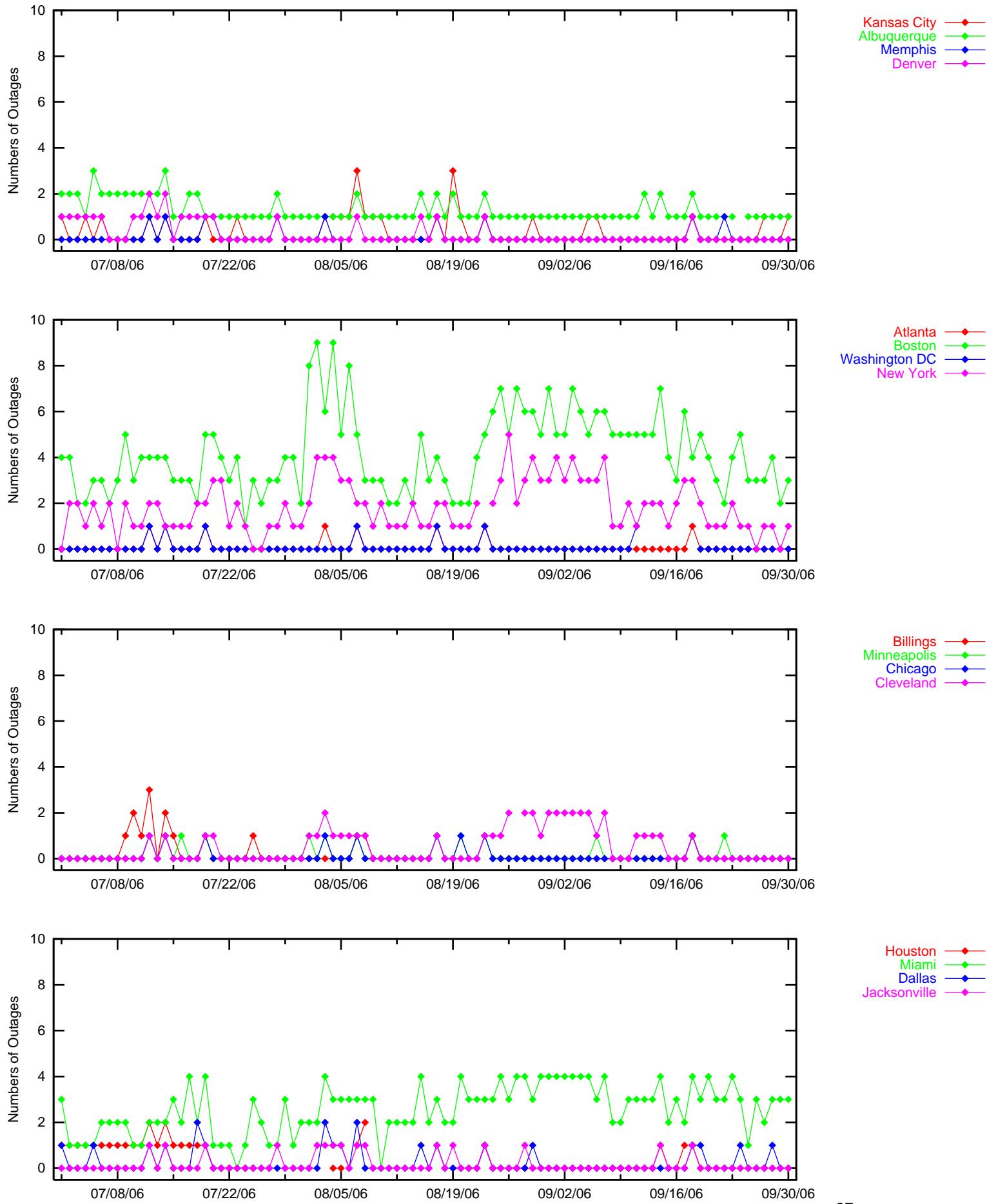


Figure 3-7 LNAV/VNAV Outages

LNAV/VNAV Outages (HAL = 556m & VAL = 50m)

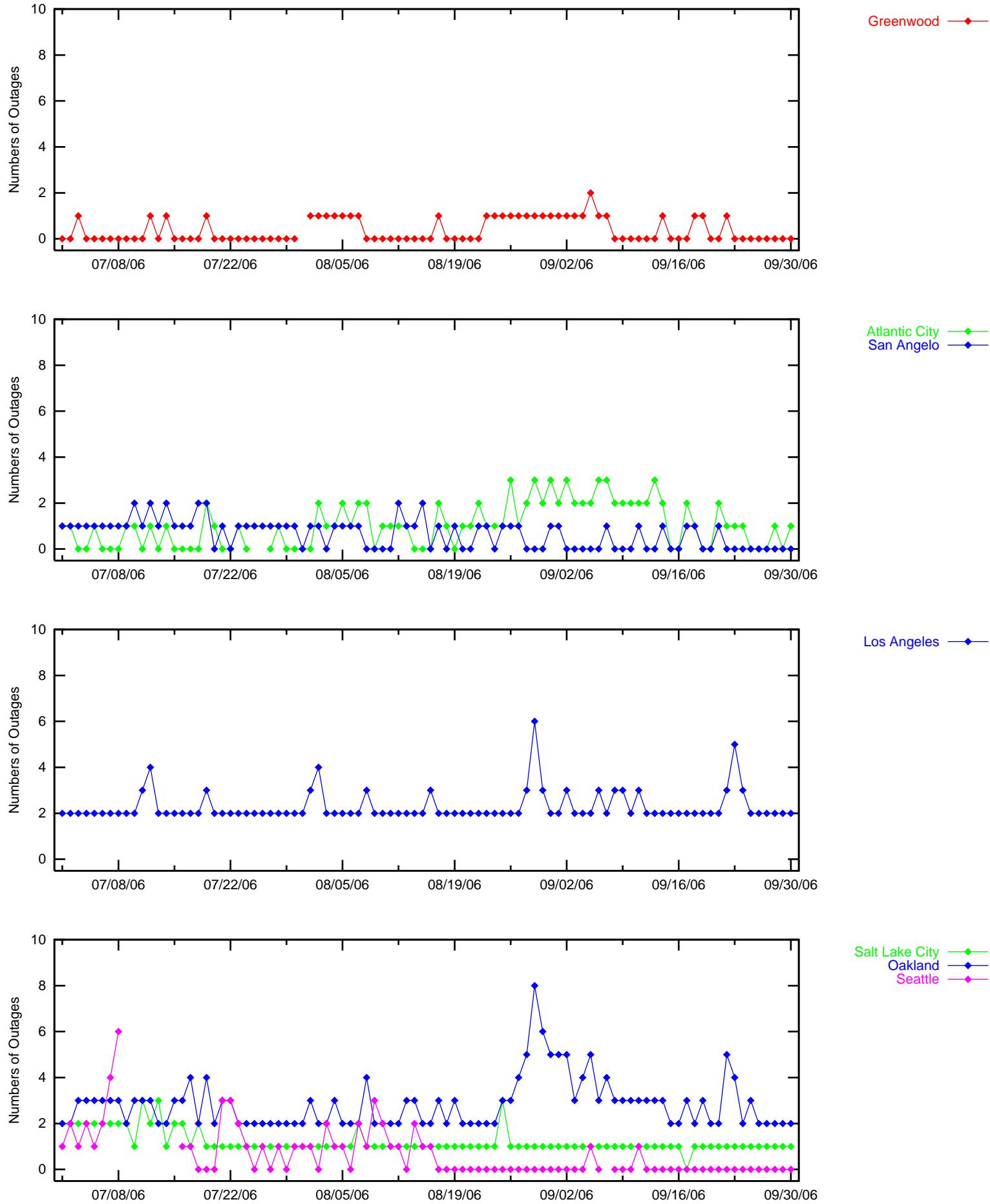
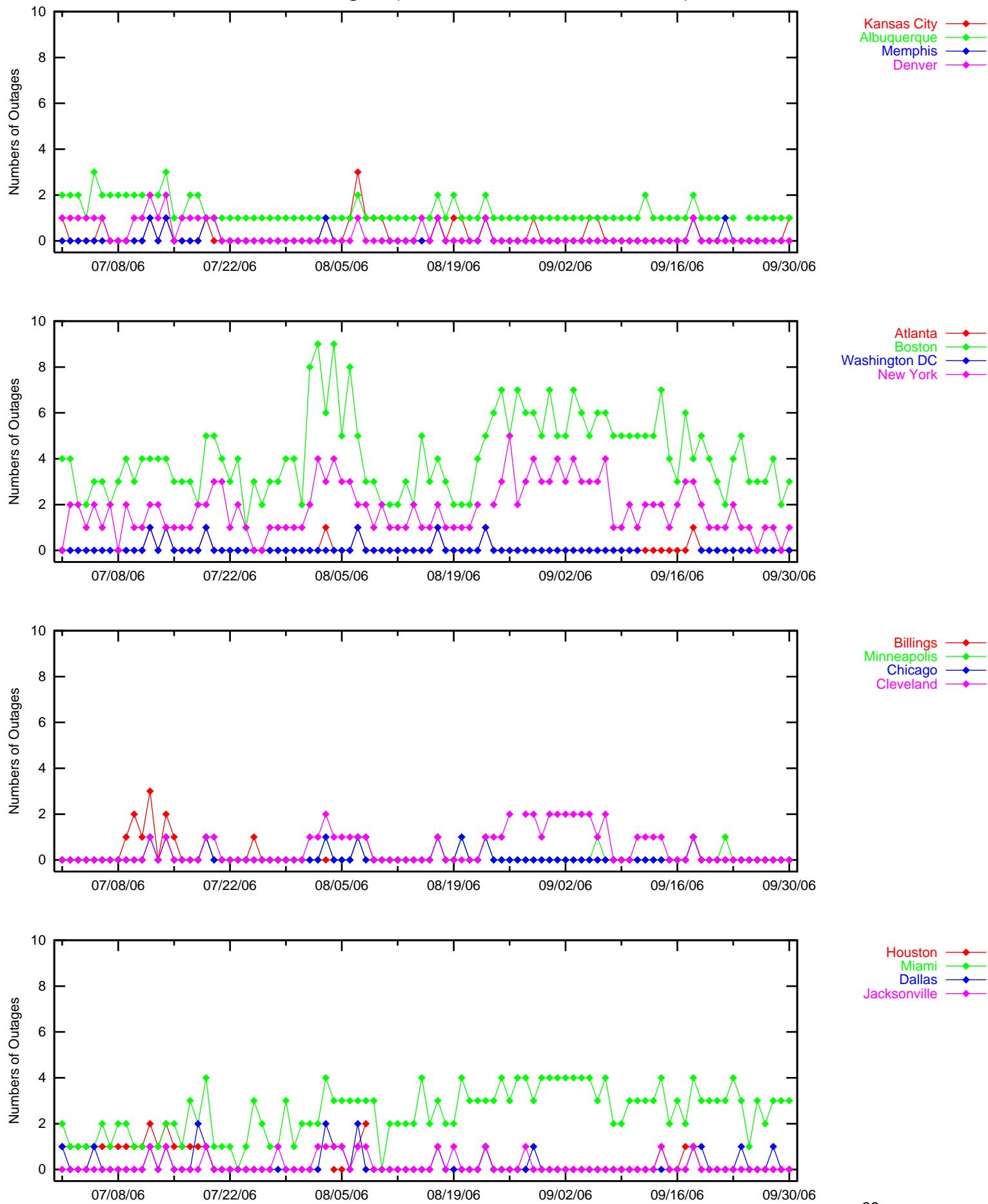


Figure 3-8 LNAV/VNAV Outages

LNAV/VNAV Outages (HAL = 556m & VAL = 50m)



4.0 COVERAGE

WAAS coverage area evaluation estimates the percent of service volume where WAAS is providing LPV, LNAV/VNAV and NPA services. The WAAS message and the GPS/GEO satellite status are used to determine WAAS availability across North America. For PA coverage, protection levels were calculated at two-minute intervals and at two degree spacing over the PA service volume, while NPA coverage was calculated at two-minute intervals and five degree spacing over the NPA service volume.

Daily analysis for PA was conducted for both LPV and LNAV/VNAV service levels. Figures 4.1 to 4.3 and 4.5 to 4.7 show the WAAS LNAV/VNAV and LPV CONUS coverage area for each month for this quarter, respectively. Figures 4.4 and 4.8 show the rollup WAAS LNAV/VNAV and LPV CONUS coverage for the quarter. The coverage plots also provide 100, 99, 95, 90 and 80% availability contours. Figures 4.15 to 4.17 show WAAS LNAV/VNAV, LPV, and NPA CONUS coverage since WAAS commissioning (July 2003). Alaska coverage became available in August. Figure 4.18 to 4.19 show WAAS LPV Alaska coverage. Figure 4.13 shows the daily WAAS LNAV/VNAV and LPV coverage at 99% availability and ionosphere KP index values for this quarter.

Figure 4.9 to 4.11 show the NPA coverage area of each month and Figure 4.12 shows the rollup NPA coverage for the quarter. Daily analysis for NPA was based on a 99.9% availability requirement. The NPA coverage plots also provide 100, 99.9 and 99% availability contours. Figure 4.14 shows the daily NPA coverage at 99.9% availability and ionosphere Kp index values for this quarter.

Figure 4-1 WAAS LNAV/VNAV Coverage - July

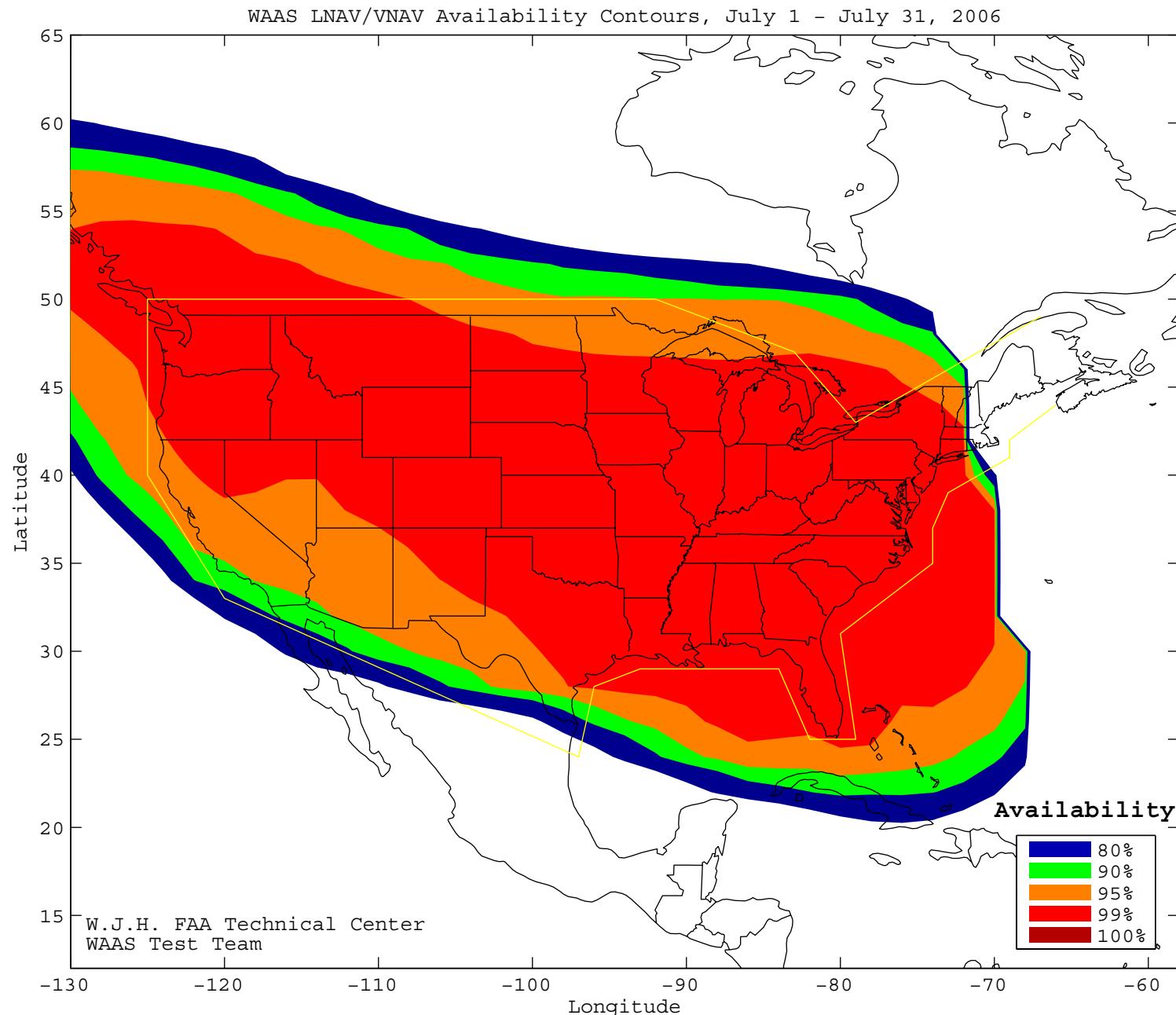
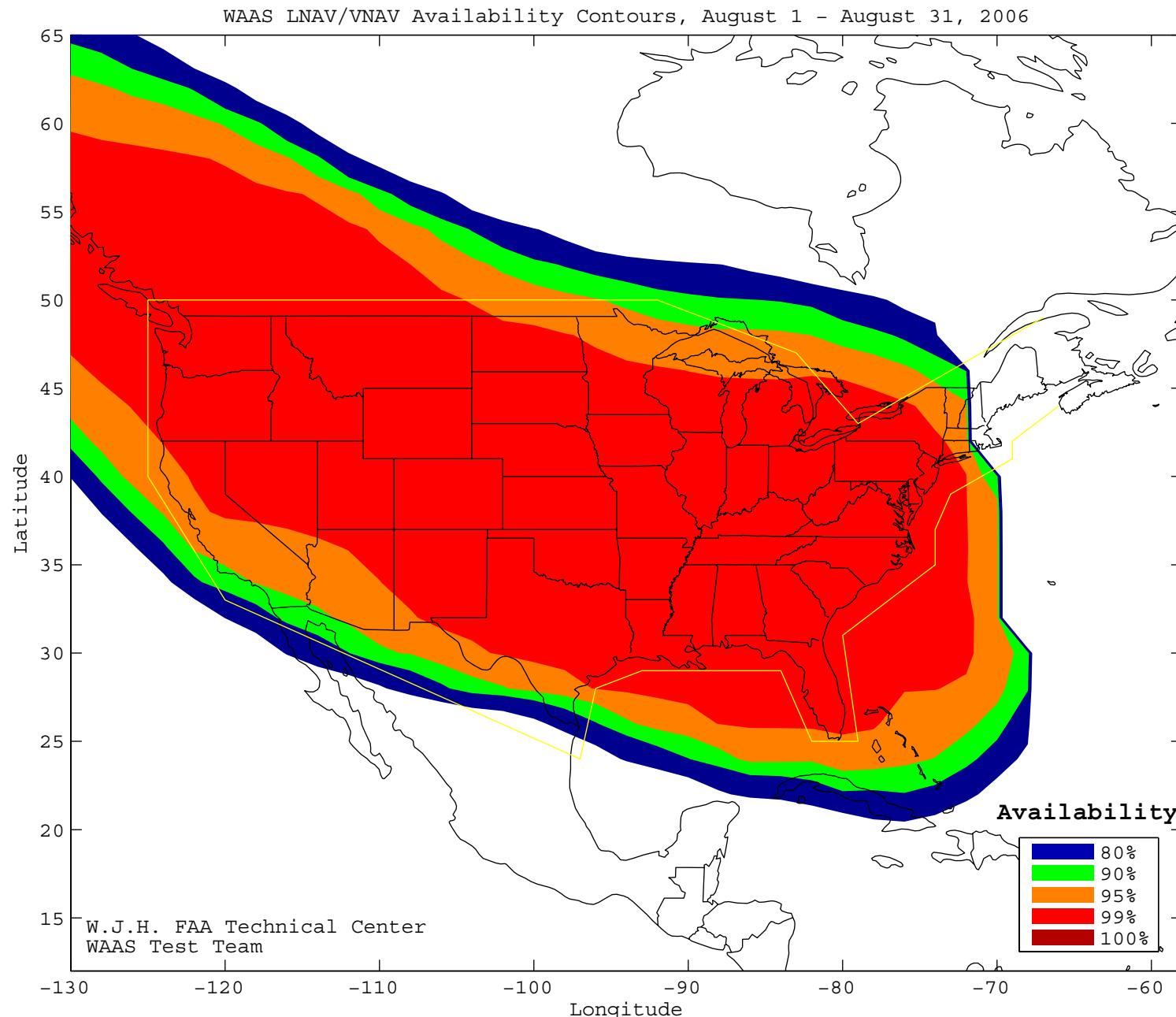
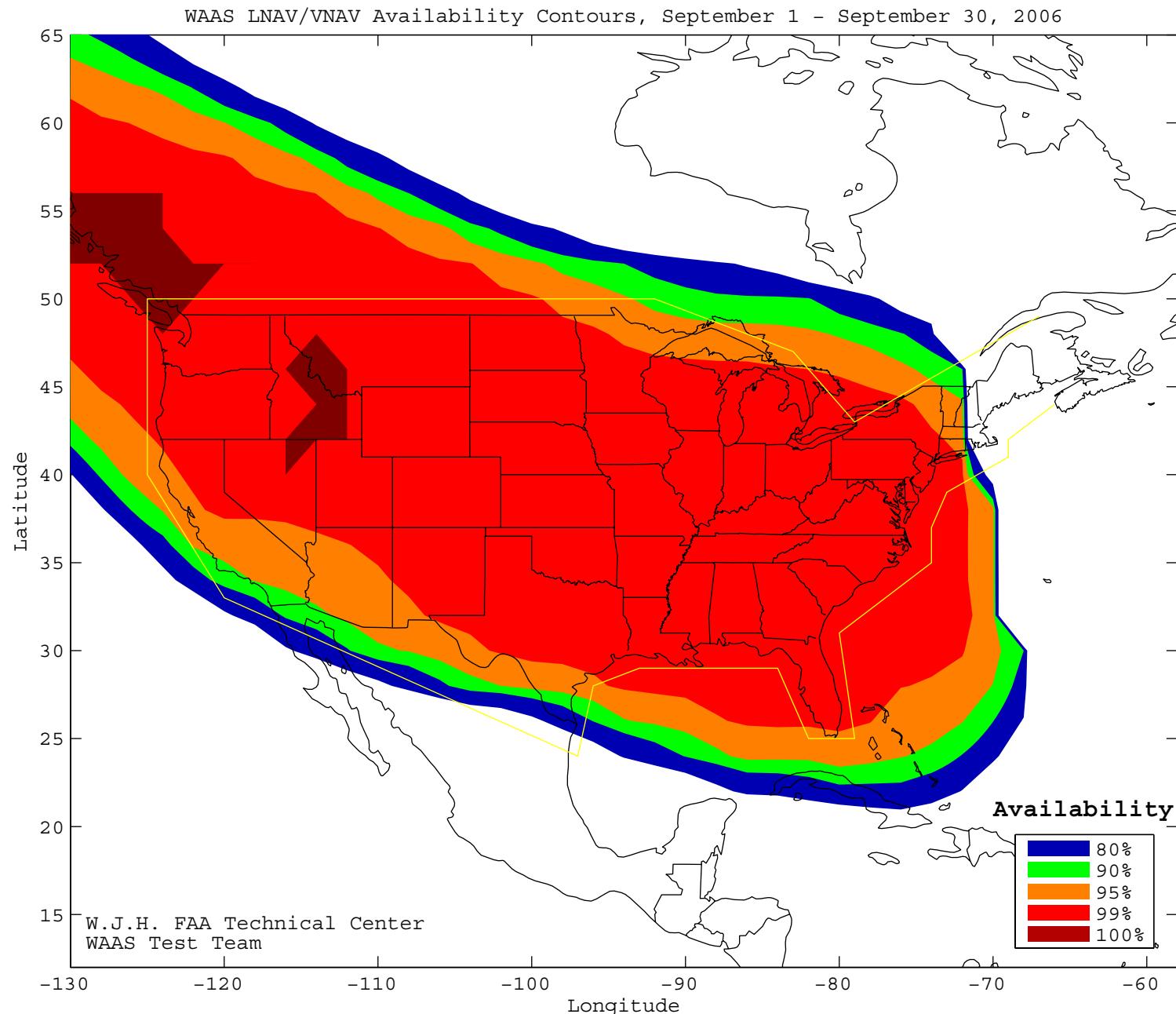


Figure 4-2 WAAS LNAV/VNAV Coverage - August



SL = LNAV/VNAV

Figure 4-3 WAAS LNAV/VNAV Coverage - September



SL = LNAV/VNAV

Figure 4-4 WAAS LNAV/VNAV Coverage for the Quarter

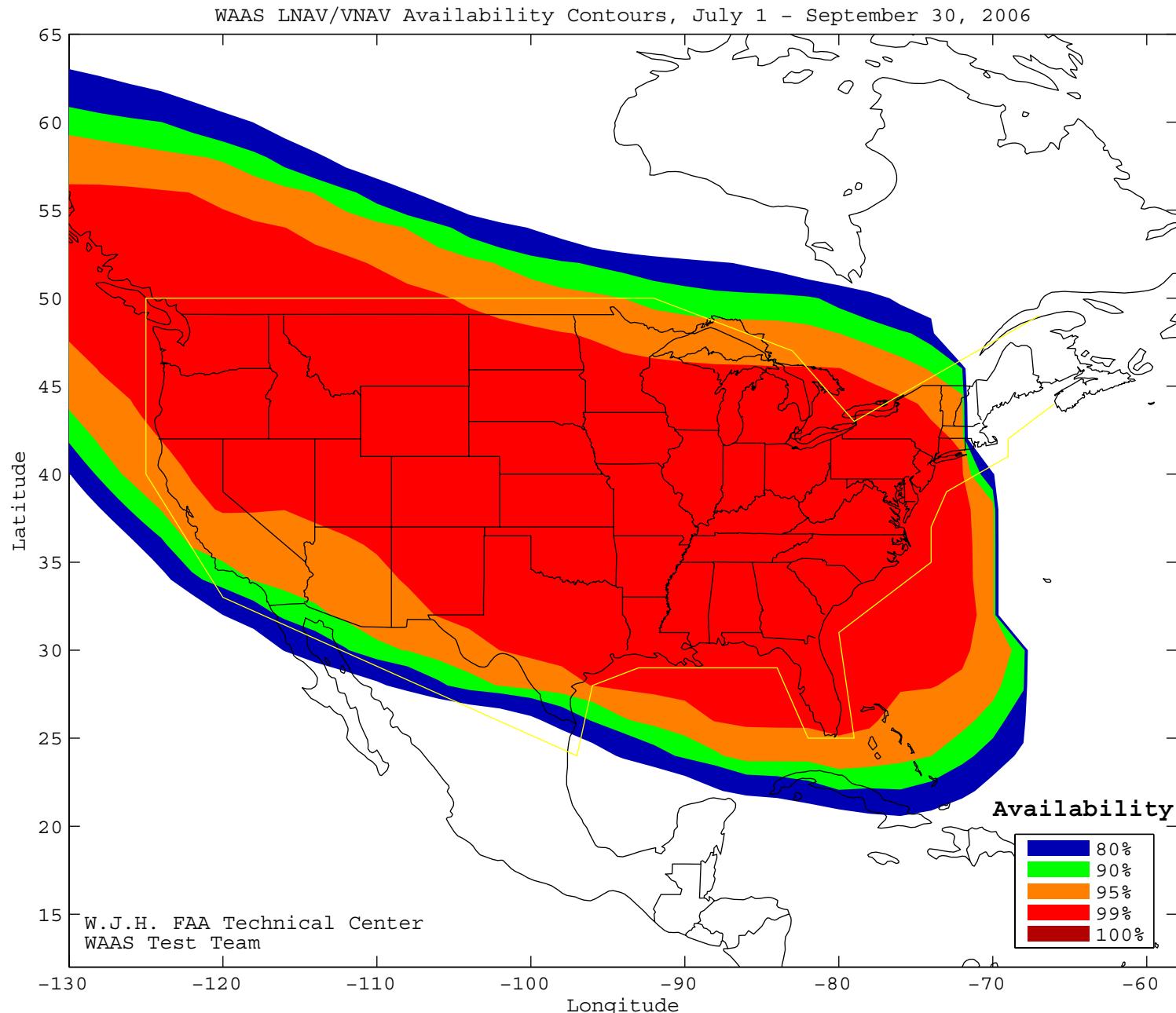


Figure 4-5 WAAS LPV Coverage - July

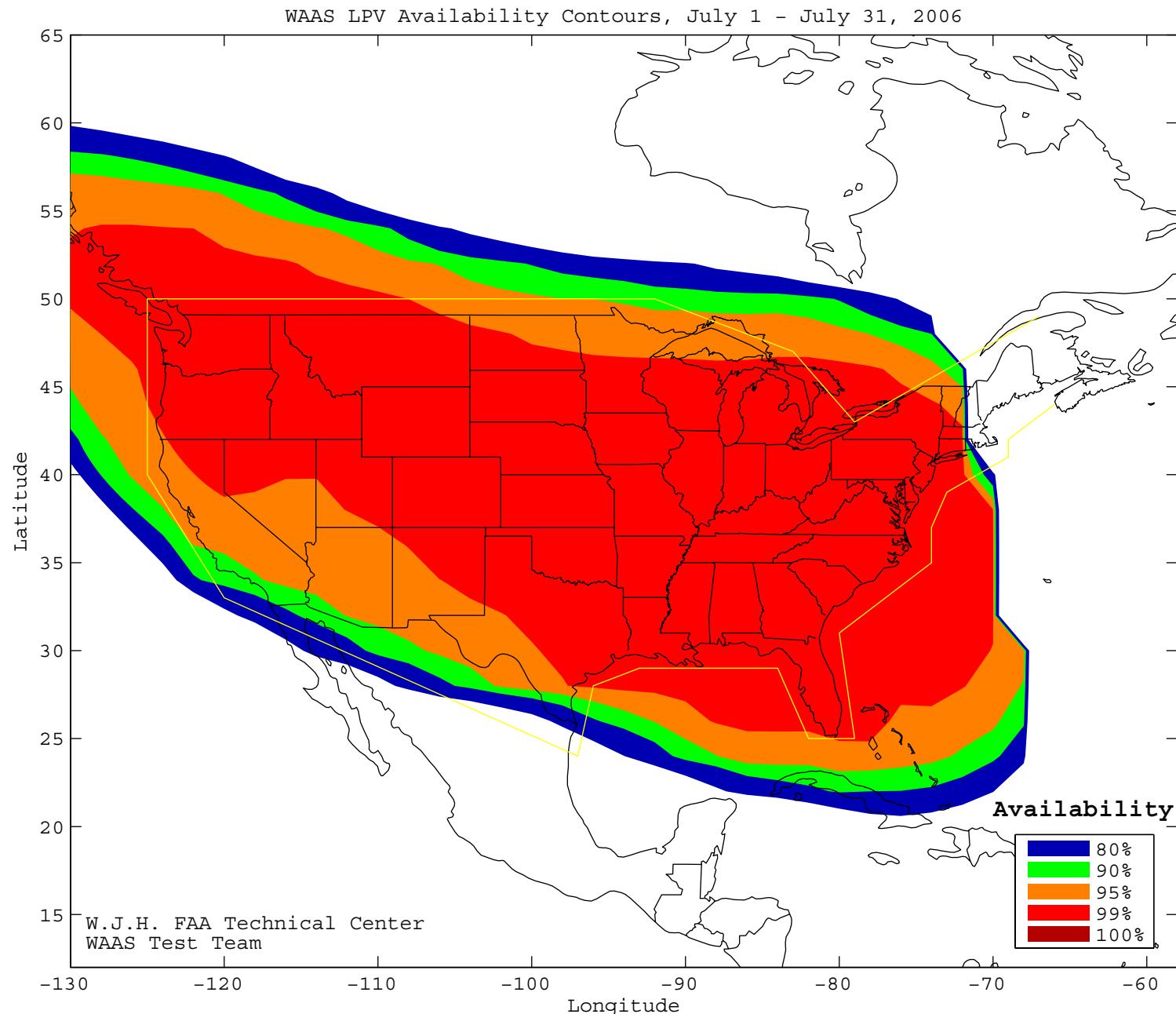


Figure 4-6 WAAS LPV Coverage - August

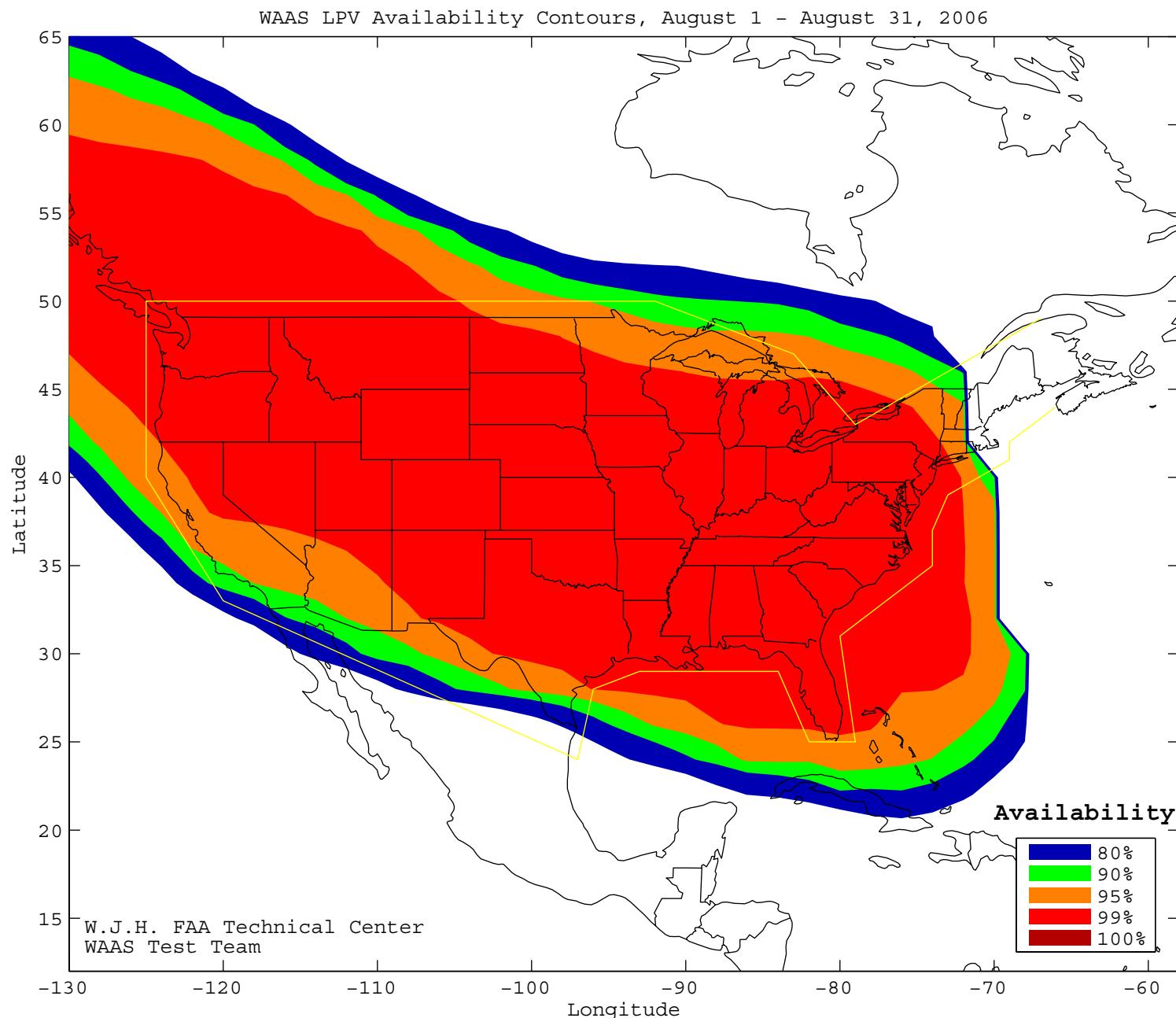
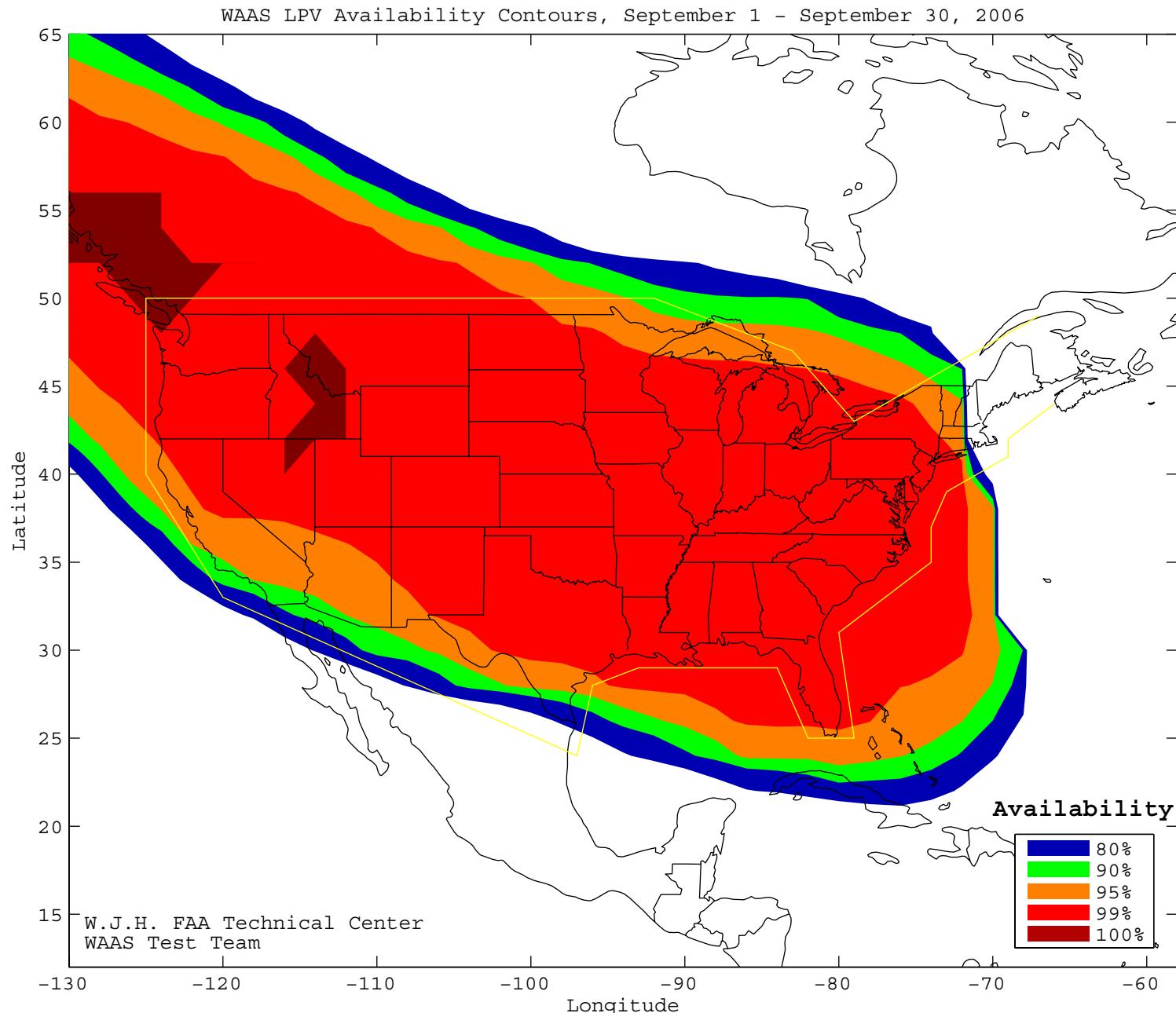


Figure 4-7 WAAS LPV Coverage - September



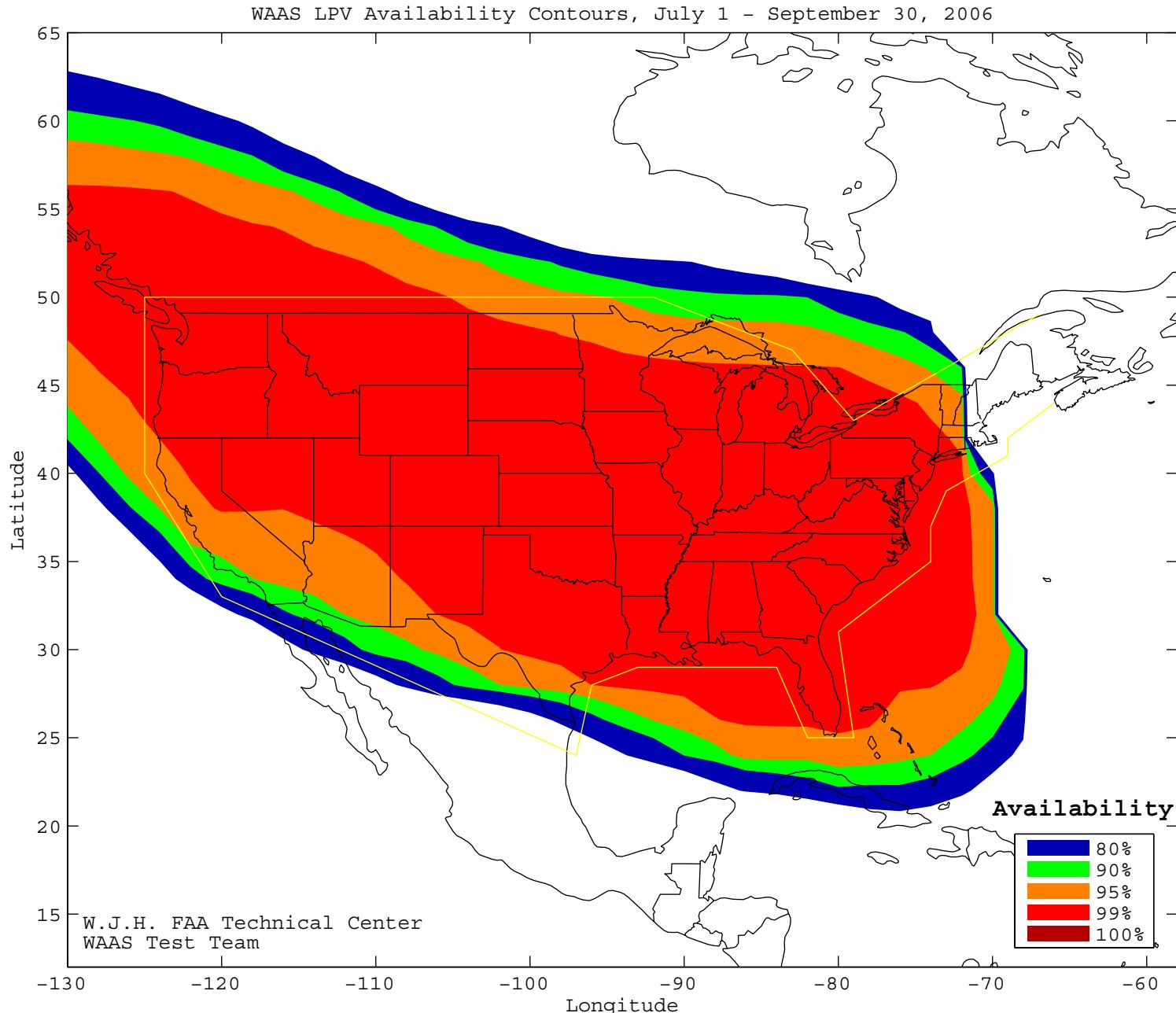
CONUS Coverage at 95% Availability = 92.31%

CONUS Coverage at 99% Availability = 80.97%

CONUS Coverage at 100% Availability = 4.858%

SL = LPV

Figure 4-8 WAAS LPV Coverage for the Quarter



CONUS Coverage at 95% Availability = 91.9%
CONUS Coverage at 99% Availability = 80.16%
CONUS Coverage at 100% Availability = 0%

SL = LPV

Figure 4-9 WAAS NPA Coverage - July

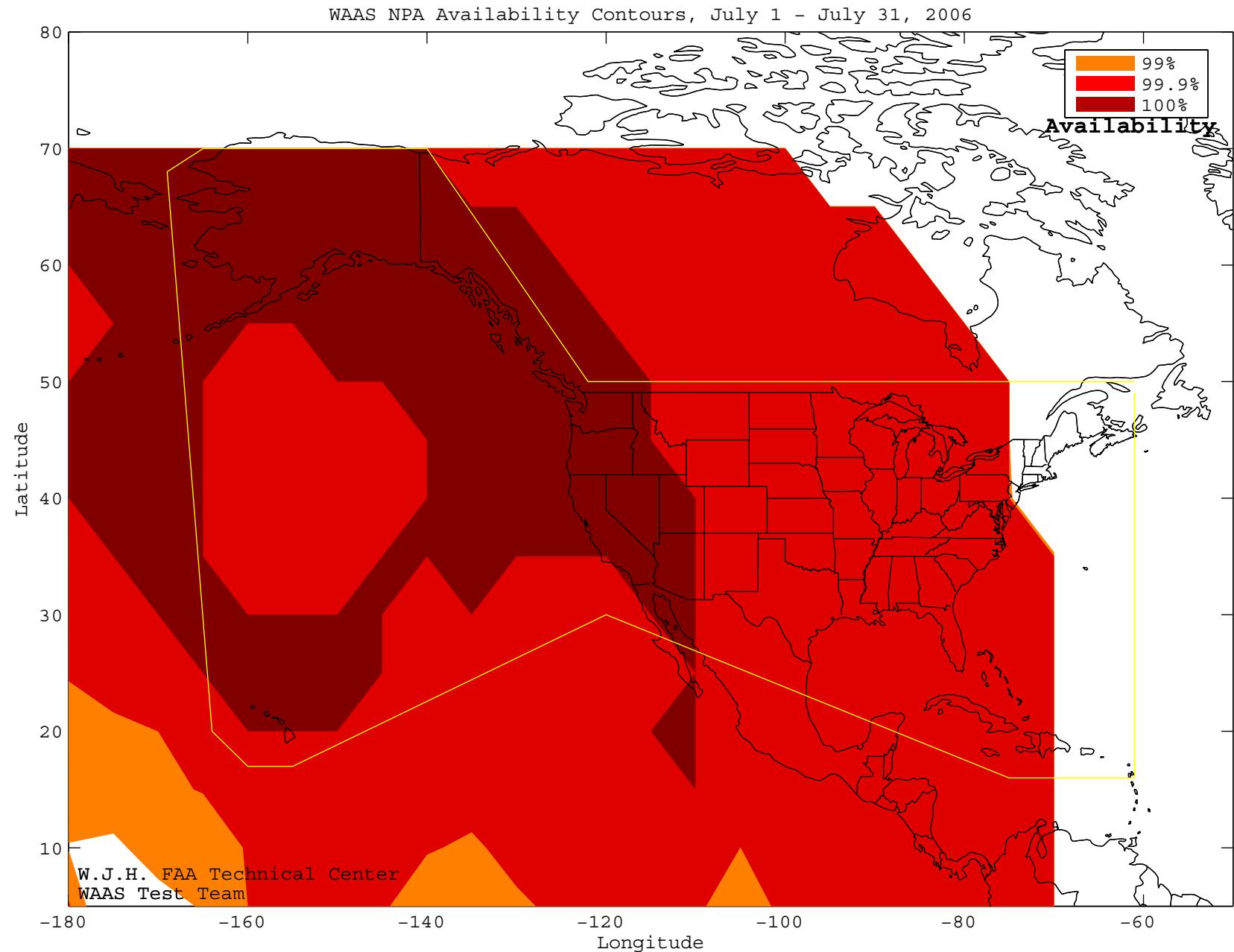


Figure 4-10 WAAS NPA Coverage - August

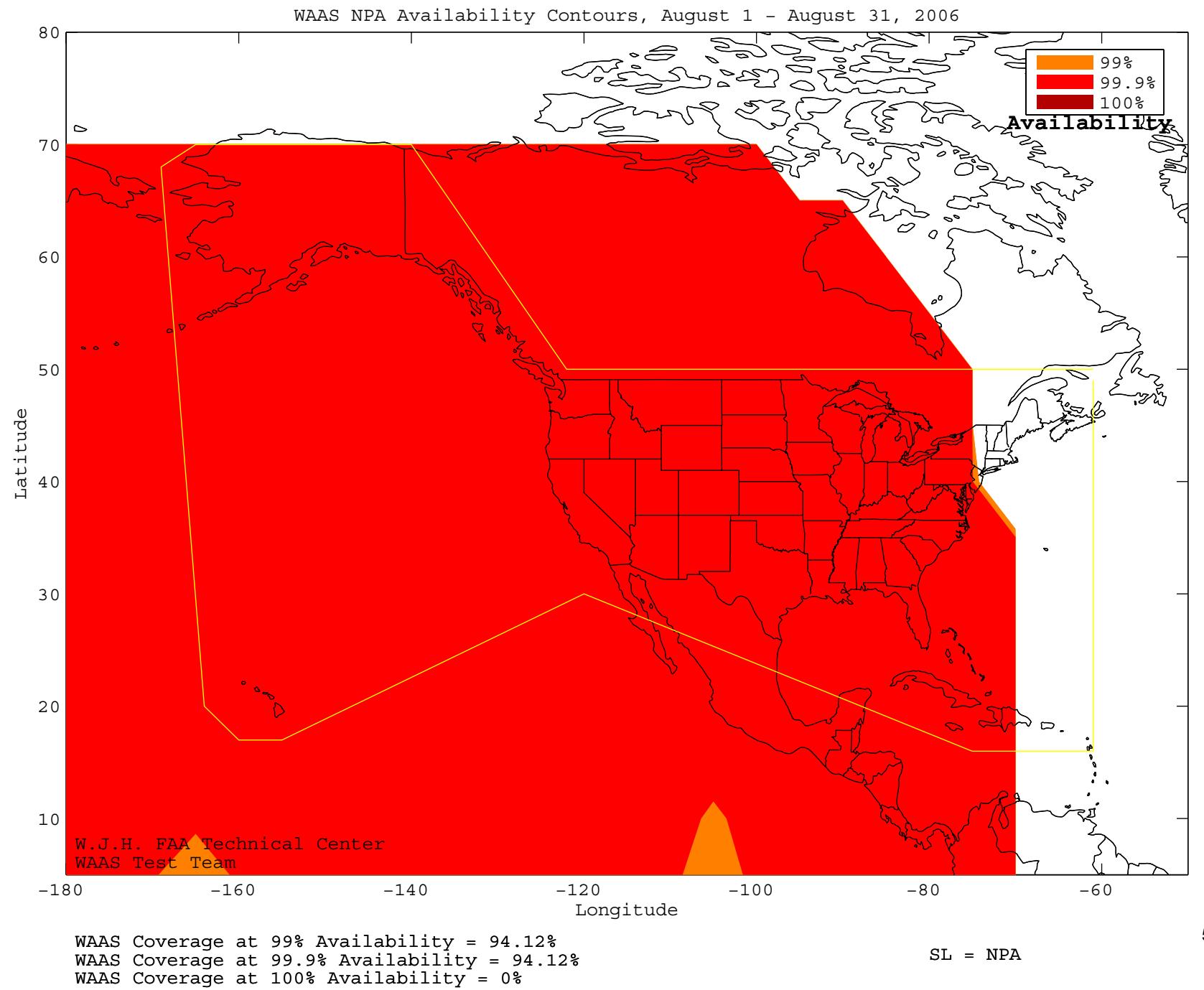


Figure 4-11 WAAS NPA Coverage - September

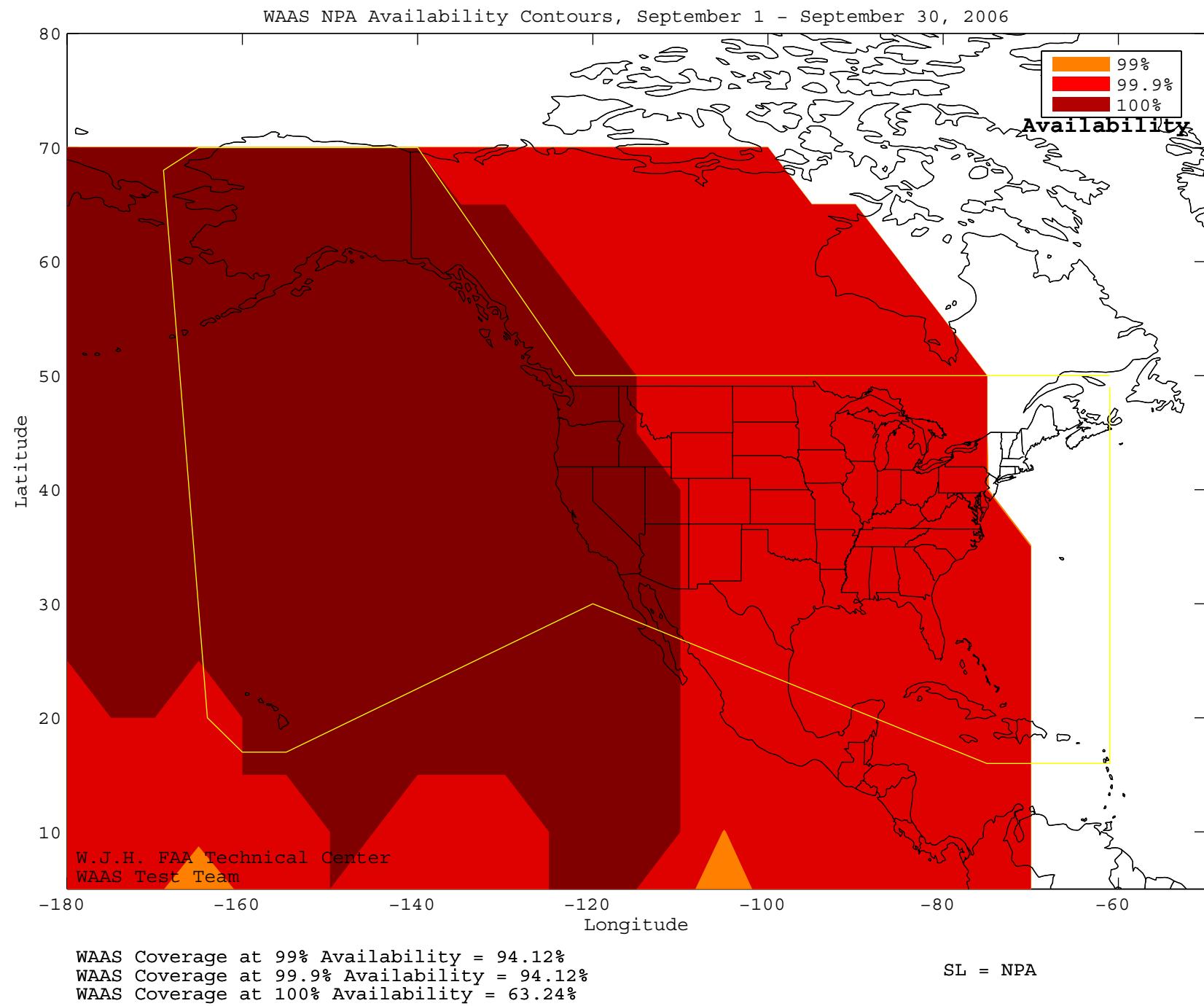


Figure 4-12 WAAS NPA Coverage for the Quarter

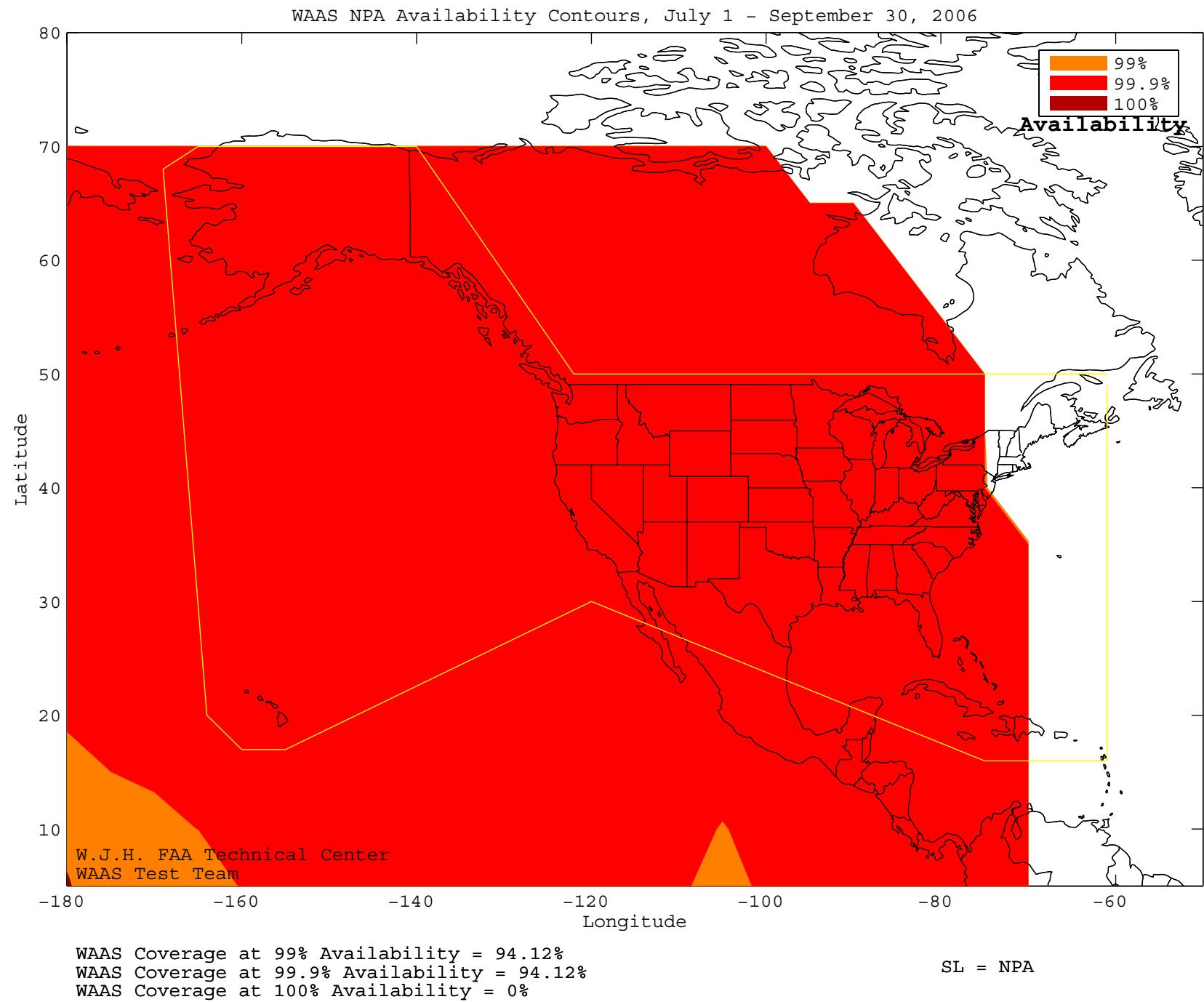


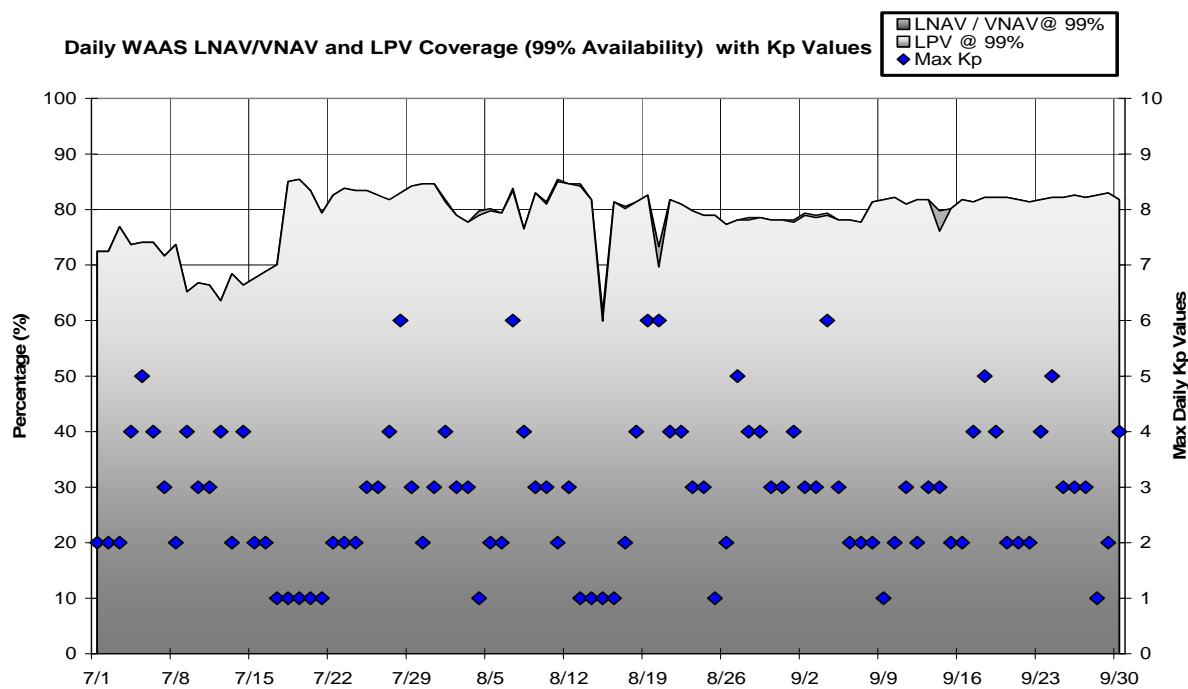
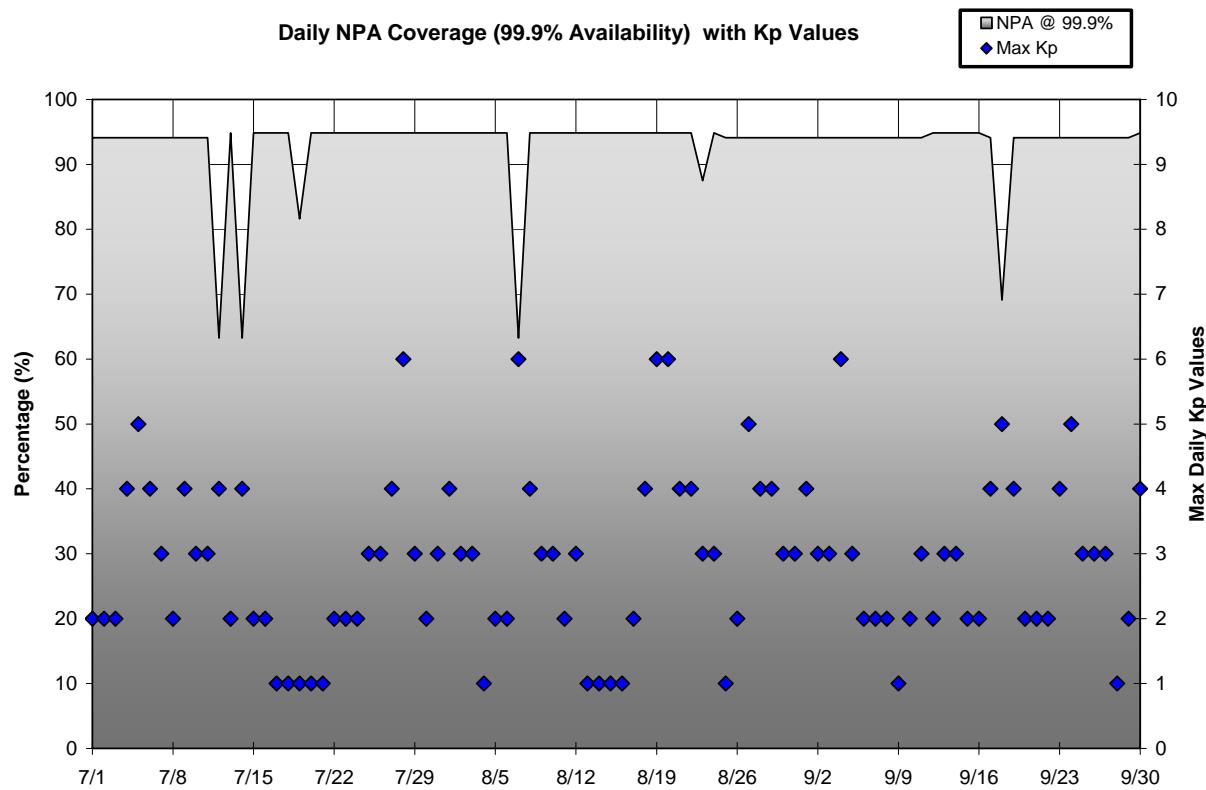
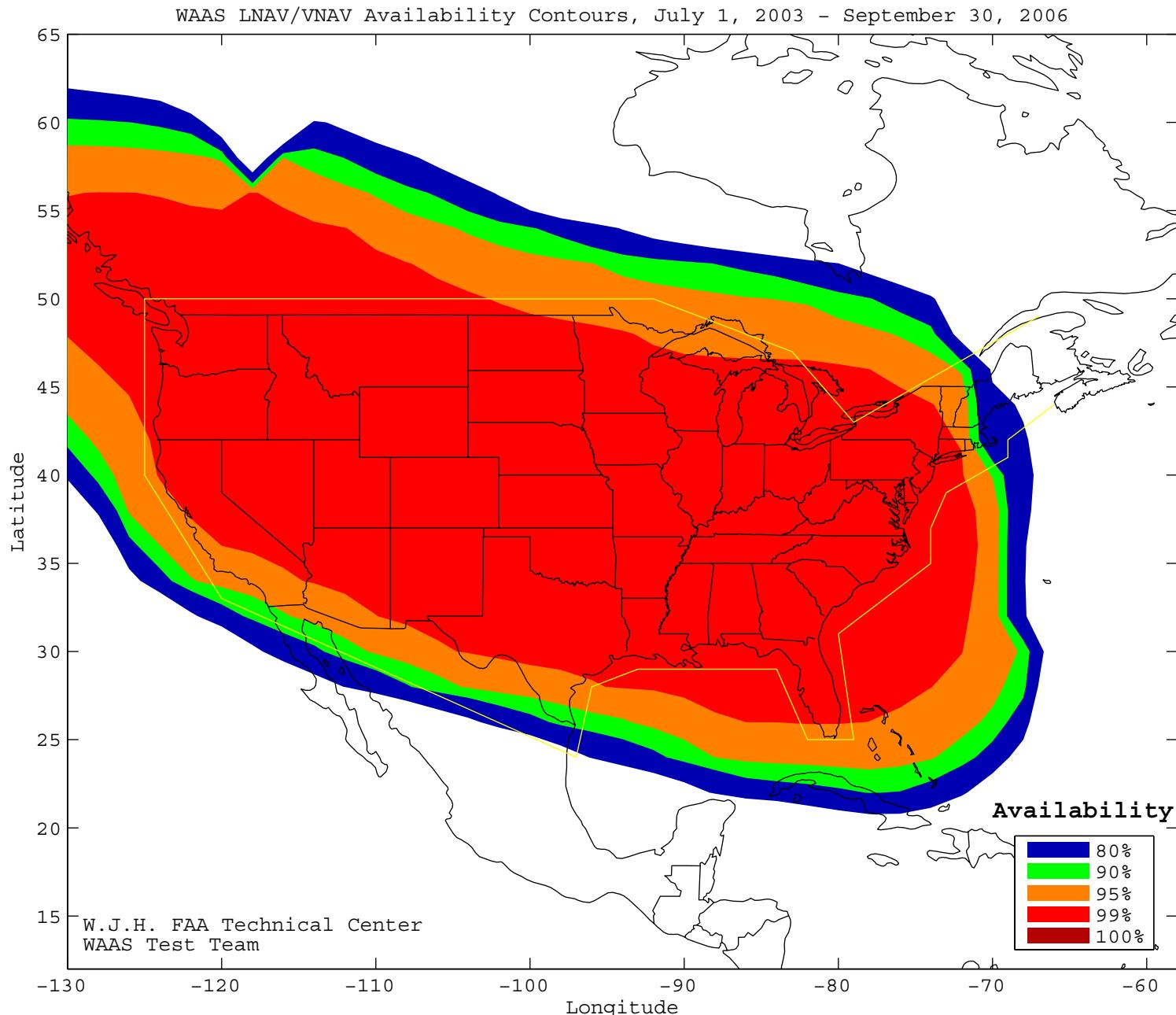
Figure 4-13 Daily WAAS LNAV/VNAV and LPV Coverage**Figure 4-14 Daily NPA Coverage**

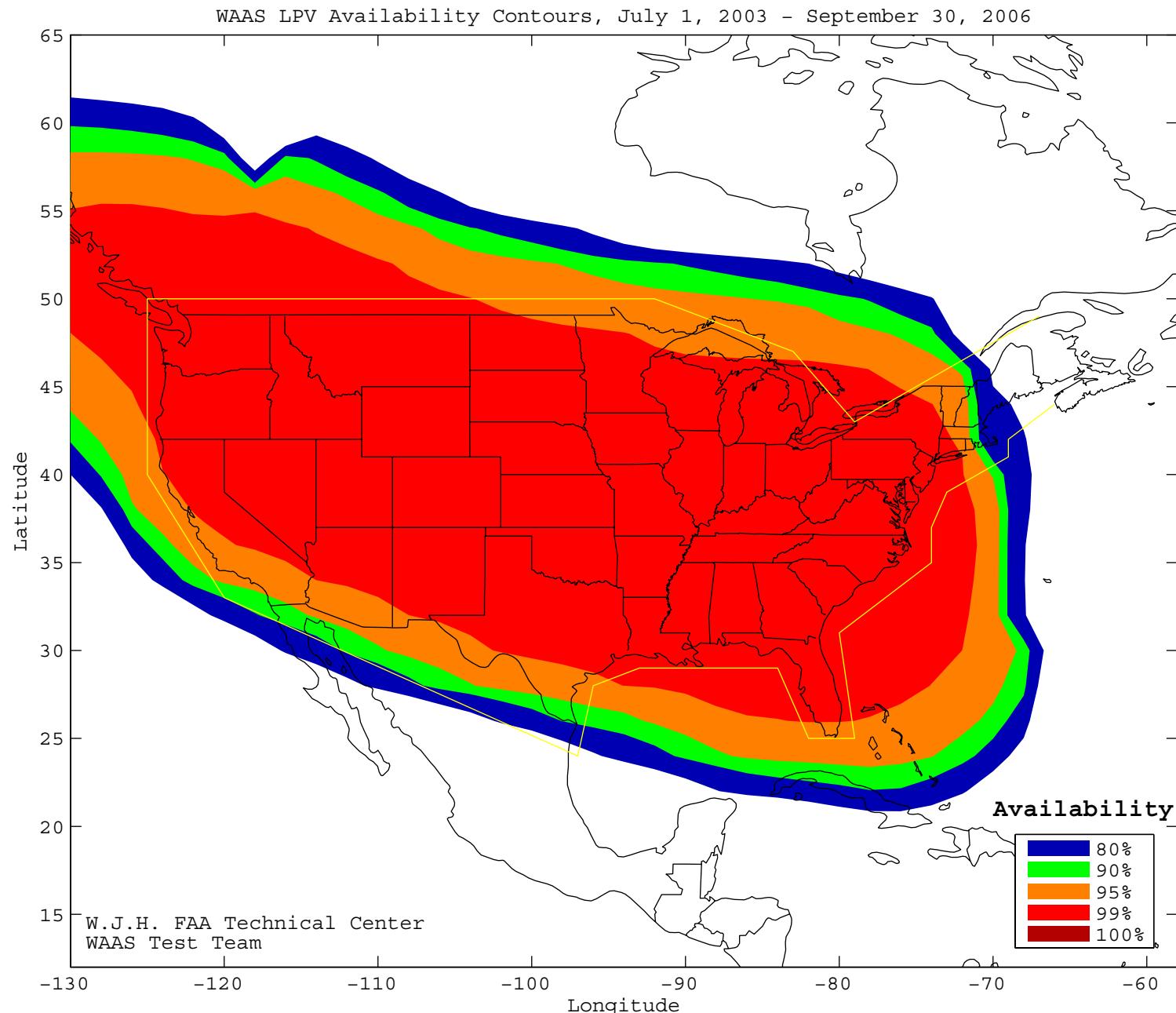
Figure 4-15 WAAS LNAV/VNAV Coverage Since Commissioning



CONUS Coverage at 95% Availability = 94.74
CONUS Coverage at 99% Availability = 86.64
CONUS Coverage at 100% Availability = 0

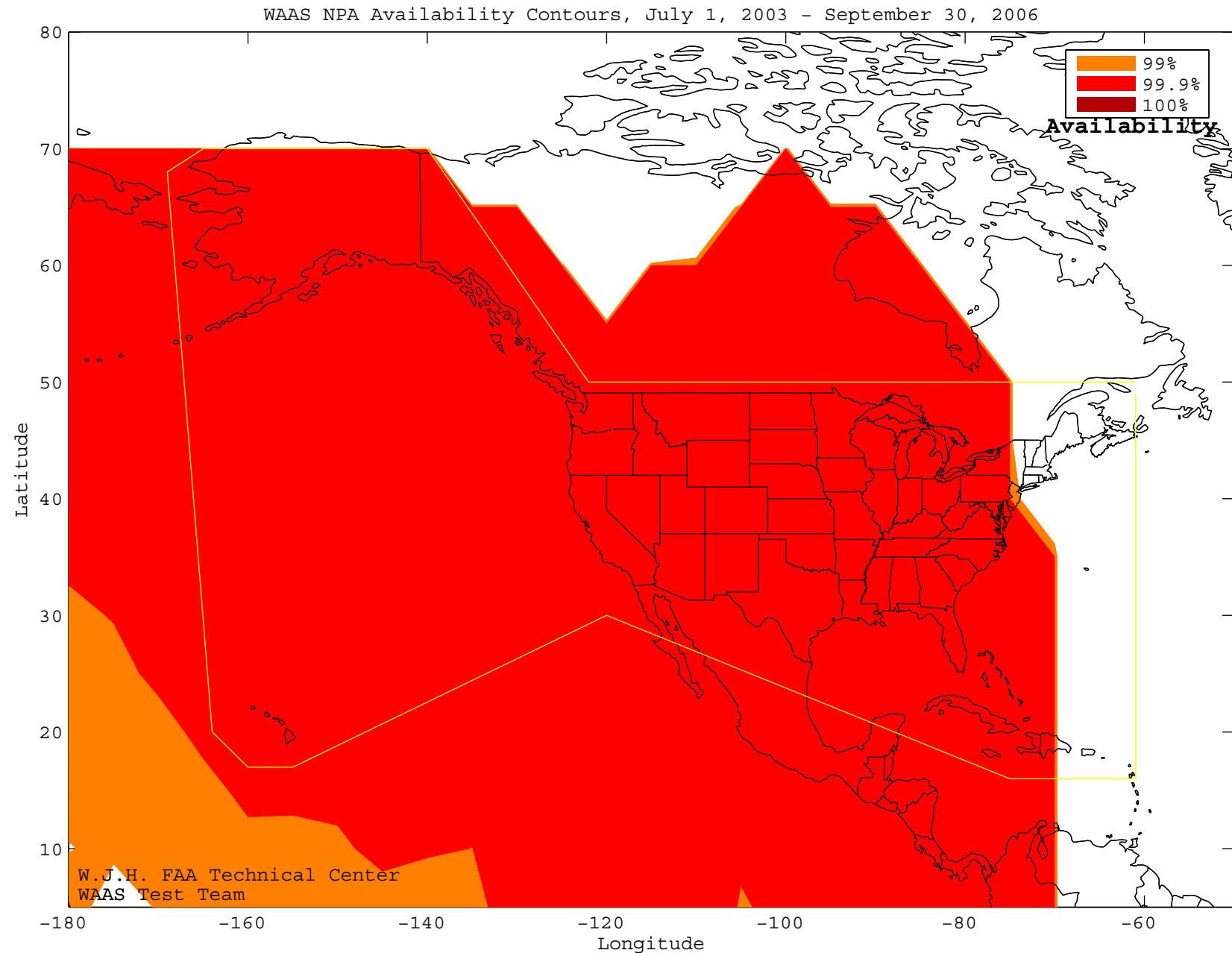
SL = LNAV/VNAV

Figure 4-16 WAAS LPV Coverage Since Commissioning



SL = LPV

Figure 4-17 NPA Coverage Since Commissioning



WAAS Coverage at 99% Availability = 94.12%
WAAS Coverage at 99.9% Availability = 94.12%
WAAS Coverage at 100% Availability = 0%

SL = NPA

Figure 4-18 LPV Alaska Coverage - August

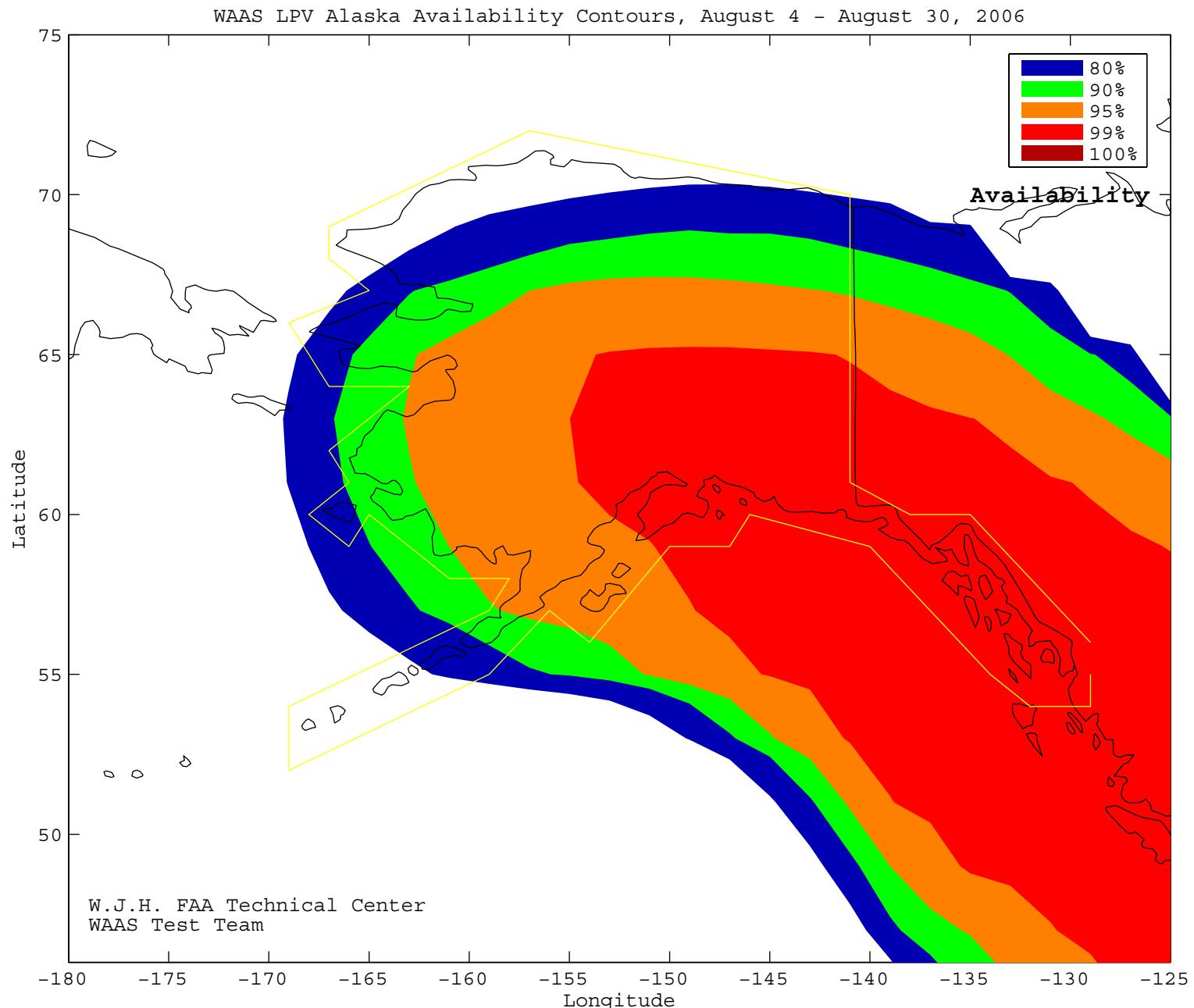
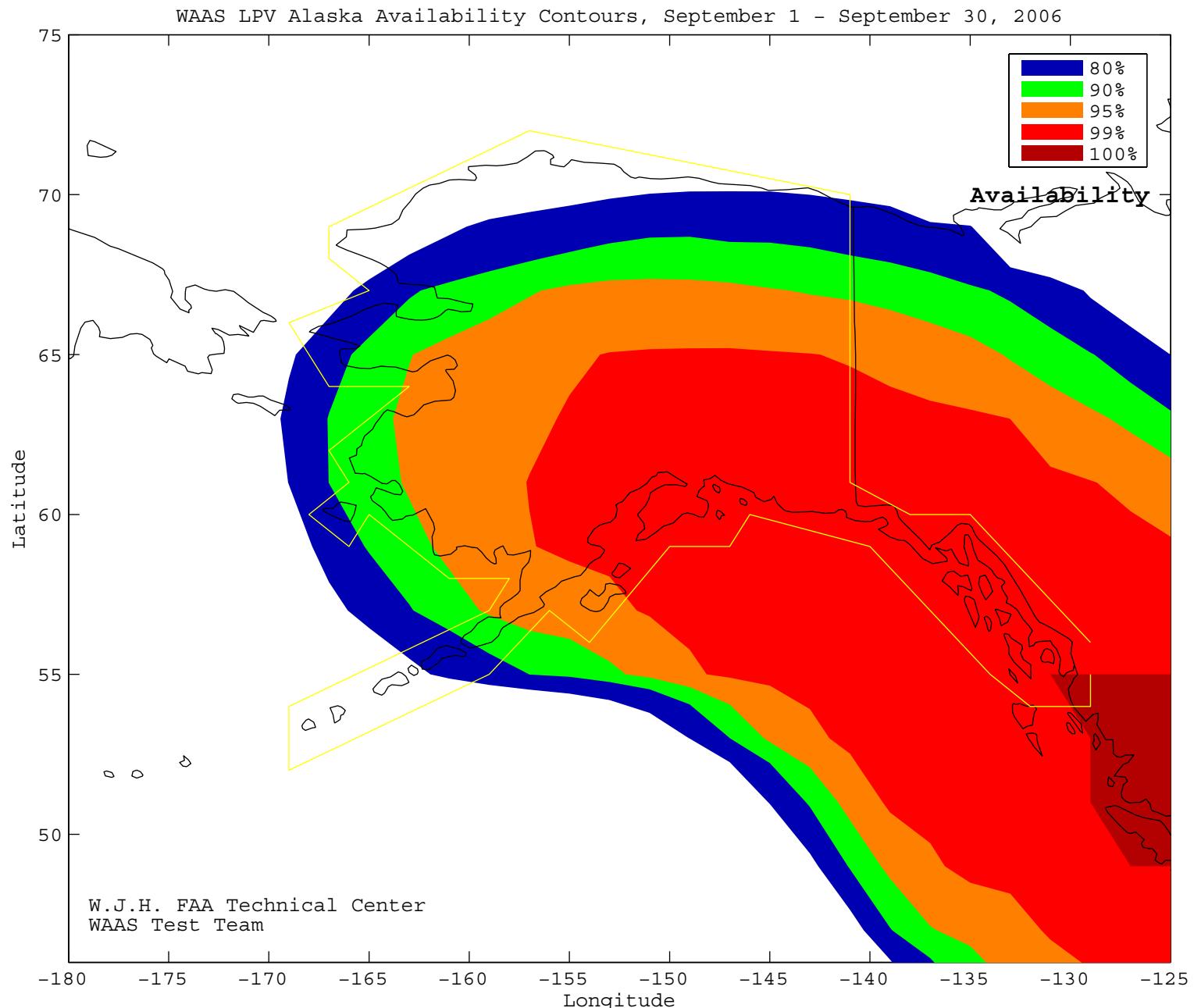


Figure 4-19 LPV Alaska Coverage - September



Alaska Coverage at 95% Availability = 63.04%

Alaska Coverage at 99% Availability = 38.04%

Alaska Coverage at 100% Availability = 1.087%

SL = LPV

5.0 INTEGRITY

5.1 HMI Analysis

Analysis of integrity includes the identification and evaluation of HMI (hazardously misleading information), as well as the generation of a safety index to illustrate the margin of safety that WAAS protection levels are providing. The safety margin index (shown in Table 5.1) is a metric that shows how well the protection levels are bounding the maximum observed error. The process for determining this index involves normalizing the largest error observed at a site. This is accomplished by dividing this maximum observed error by the WAAS estimated standard deviation of the error. The safety margin requirement, 5.33 standard units for vertical and 6 standard units for horizontal, is then divided by this maximum normalized error.

Table 5-1 Safety Margin Index and HMI Statistics

Location	Safety Index		Number of HMIs
	Horizontal	Vertical	
Atlantic City	10.00	7.61	0
Greenwood	10.00	5.33	0
San Angelo	10.00	8.88	0
Albuquerque	12.00	7.61	0
Atlanta	8.57	5.33	0
Billings	10.00	7.61	0
Boston	6.00	6.66	0
Chicago	7.50	7.61	0
Cleveland	7.50	5.33	0
Dallas	5.45	4.85	0
Denver	8.57	6.66	0
Houston	10.00	7.61	0
Jacksonville	10.00	6.66	0
Kansas City	8.57	5.33	0
Los Angeles	10.00	8.88	0
Memphis	10.00	7.61	0
Miami	8.57	7.61	0
Minneapolis	5.45	5.92	0
New York	8.57	8.88	0
Oakland	8.57	6.66	0
Salt Lake City	8.57	7.61	0
Seattle	7.50	6.66	0
Washington DC	10.00	8.88	0

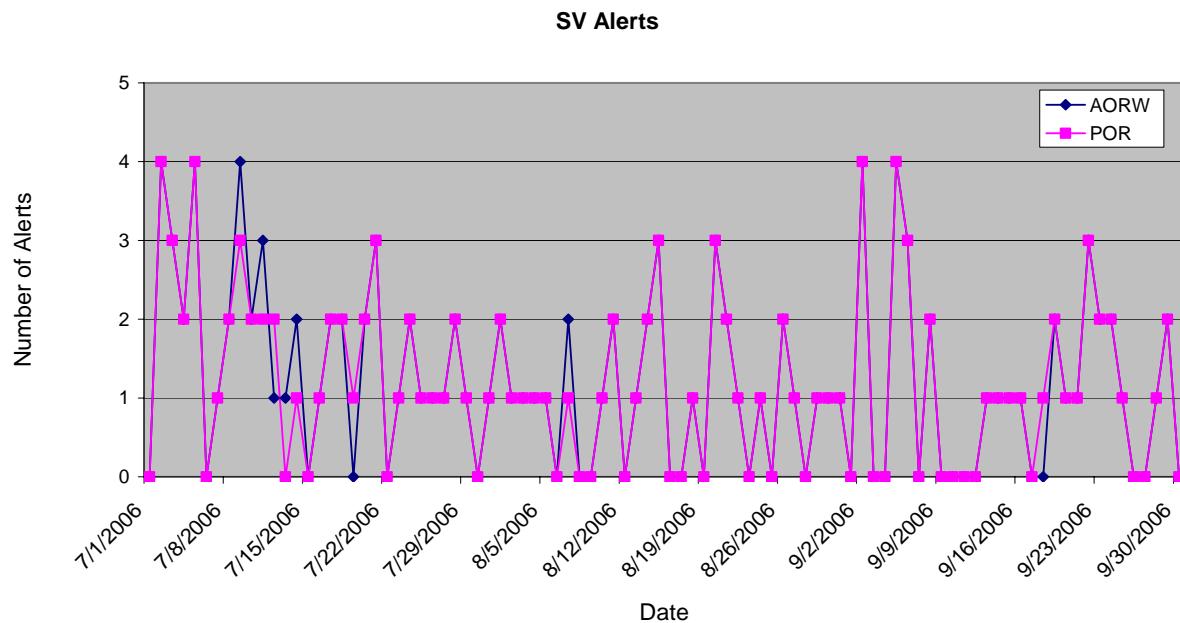
An observed safety margin index of greater than one indicates safe bounding of the greatest observed error, less than one indicates that the maximum error was not bounded, and a result equal to one means that the error was equal to the protection level. As evidenced by the statistics in the above table, the lowest safety margin index is 4.85 at Dallas. Also, Table 5.1 shows the number of HMIs that occurred during the quarter, of which there were none. An HMI occurs if the position error exceeds the protection level in the vertical or horizontal dimensions at any time and 6.2 seconds or more passes before this event is corrected by WAAS. Since WAAS was made available to the public in August 2000 there has not been an HMI event. Note that the FAA commissioned WAAS for safety of life services in July 2003.

5.2 Broadcast Alerts

The WAAS transmits alert messages to protect the users from satellite degradation or severe ionospheric activity, both of which can cause unsafe conditions for a user. Space Vehicle (SV) alerts increase the User Differential Range Error (UDRE) of satellites, which can reduce the weighting of the satellite in the navigation solution, or completely exclude it from the navigation solution. An increase in UDRE's after an alert effectively increases the user protection levels (HPL and VPL), which affect the availability. Additionally, if an alert message sequence lasts for more than 12 seconds, WAAS fast corrections can time out, causing a loss of continuity. Table 5.2 shows the total number of alerts and the average number of alerts per day. Figure 5.1 shows the number of SV alerts that occurred daily during the reporting period. Often the number of alerts on one GEO is the same as the number of alerts on the other GEO. Therefore, lines tend to overlap in most points on this plot.

Table 5-2 WAAS SV Alert

Message Type	Number of Alerts		Average Alerts Per Day	
	AORW	POR	AORW	POR
2	37	39	0.4021	0.4239
3	54	59	0.5869	0.6413
6	0	0	0	0
24	41	34	0.4456	0.3695
26	0	0	0	0
Total Alerts	132	132	1.4346	1.4347

Figure 5-1 SV Daily Alert Trends

5.3 Availability of WAAS Messages (AORW & POR)

For an accurate and current user position to be calculated, the content of the WAAS message must be broadcast and received within precise time specifications. This aspect of the WAAS is critical to maintaining integrity requirements. Each message type in the WAAS SIS has a specific amount of time for which it must be received anew. Although the content of every message is relevant to the functionality of the system, the importance of different messages varies along with the frequency with which they must be received. Table 5.3 lists the maximum intervals at which each message must broadcast to meet system requirements.

GUS switchovers or broadcast WAAS alerts can interrupt the normal broadcast message stream. If these events occur at a time when the maximum interval of a specific message is approaching, that message may be delayed, resulting in its late transmittal.

All late messages statistics reported during the quarter were caused by GEO SIS outages, GUS switchovers and SV alerts except message type 7 and 10. Occasionally, message type 7 and 10 were late and they were not caused by GEO SIS outages, GUS switchovers or SV alerts. The lateness of type 7 and type 10 messages has little or no impact on user performance and safety. Tables 5.4 to 5.8 show fast correction, long correction, ephemeris covariance, ionosphere correction, and ionospheric mask message rates statistics broadcasted on AORW. The message rates statistics for POR are shown in table 5.9 to 5.13.

Table 5-3 Update Rates for WAAS Messages

Data	Associated Message Types	Maximum Update Interval (seconds)	En Route, Terminal, NPA Timeout (seconds)	Precision Approach Timeout (seconds)
WAAS in Test Mode	0	6	N/A	N/A
PRN Mask	1	60	None	None
UDREI	2-6, 24	6	18	12
Fast Corrections	2-5, 24	See Table A-8 in RTCA DO-229C	See Table A-8 in RTCA DO-229C	See Table A-8 in RTCA DO-229C
Long Term Corrections	24, 25	120	360	240
GEO Nav. Data	9	120	360	240
Fast Correction Degradation	7	120	360	240
Weighting Factors	8	120	240	240
Degradation Parameters	10	120	360	240
Ionospheric Grid Mask	18	300	None	None
Ionospheric Corrections	26	300	600	600
UTC Timing Data	12	300	None	None
Almanac Data	17	300	None	None

Table 5-4 WAAS Fast Correction and Degradation Message Rates - AORW

Message Type	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
1	141327	0	0
2	1324769	71	29
3	1324836	61	24
7	75531	108	211
9	93150	0	0
10	75496	117	169
17	30049	4	534
24	1324791	68	24

Table 5-5 WAAS Long Correction Message Rates (Type 24 and 25) - AORW

SV	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
1	44440	1	167
2	46852	0	0
3	36442	0	0
4	47504	0	0
5	47842	0	0
6	38589	0	0
7	49360	0	0
8	45752	0	0
9	47509	0	0
10	47662	1	172
11	48496	0	0
13	46226	0	0
14	46779	0	0
15	24555	0	0
16	48104	0	0
17	47331	0	0
18	45667	0	0
19	47871	0	0
20	47940	0	0
21	41290	0	0
22	43492	0	0
23	45911	0	0
24	47283	0	0
25	47461	1	180
26	46137	0	0
27	43947	0	0
28	43437	1	171
29	36547	0	0
30	48377	0	0

Table 5-8 WAAS Ionospheric Mask Message Rates (Type 18) - AORW

Band	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
0	68183	0	0
1	68236	0	0
2	68228	0	0
3	68198	0	0

Table 5-9 WAAS Fast Correction and Degradation Message Rates - POR

Message Type	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
1	139855	0	0
2	1324778	69	32
3	1324844	59	26
7	74840	101	210
9	93142	2	337
10	74803	90	138
17	29940	4	412
24	1324780	69	26

Table 5-10 WAAS Long Correction Message Rates (Type 24 and 25) - POR

SV	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
1	44437	0	0
2	46853	0	0
3	36441	0	0
4	47509	0	0
5	47822	0	0
6	38584	0	0
7	49362	0	0
8	45761	0	0
9	47513	0	0
10	47681	0	0
11	48501	0	0
13	46218	0	0
14	46775	0	0
15	24543	0	0
16	48106	0	0
17	47335	1	166
18	45669	0	0
19	47872	0	0
20	47942	0	0
21	41303	0	0
22	43493	0	0
23	45915	0	0
24	47280	0	0
25	47465	0	0
26	46141	0	0
27	43941	0	0
28	43450	0	0
29	36550	0	0
30	48369	1	175

Table 5-13 WAAS Ionospheric Mask Message Rates (Type 18) - POR

Band	On Time	Late	Max Late Length (seconds)
0	67868	0	0
1	67850	0	0
2	67912	0	0

6.0 SV RANGE ACCURACY

Range accuracy evaluation computes the probability that the WAAS User Differential Range Error (UDRE) and Grid Ionospheric Vertical Error (GIVE) statistically bound 99.9% of the range residuals for each satellite tracked by the receiver. A UDRE is broadcast by the WAAS for each satellite that is monitored by the system and the 99.9% bound (3.29 sigma) of the residual error on a pseudorange after application of fast and long-term corrections is checked. The pseudorange residual error is determined by taking the difference between the raw pseudorange and a calculated reference range. The reference range is equal to the true range between the corrected satellite position and surveyed user antenna plus all corrections (WAAS Fast Clock, WAAS Long-Term Clock, WAAS Ionospheric delay, Tropospheric delay, Receiver Clock Bias, and Multipath). Since the true ionospheric delay and multipath error are not precisely known, the estimated variance in these error sources are added to the UDRE before the comparing it to the residual error.

GPS satellite range residual errors were calculated for twelve WAAS receivers during the quarter. Table 6.1 and 6.2 show the range error 95% index and 99.9% (3.29 sigma) bounding statistics for each SV at the selected locations. Figures 6.1 and 6.2 show the range error for each SV as measured by the WAAS receivers at the Washington DC reference station.

A GIVE is broadcast by the WAAS for each IGP that is monitored by the system and the 99.9% (3.29 sigma) bound of the ionospheric error is checked. The WAAS broadcasts the ionospheric model using IGP's at predefined geographic locations. Each IGP contains the vertical ionospheric delay and the error in that delay in the form of the GIVE. The ionospheric error is determined by taking the difference between the WAAS vertical ionospheric delay interpolated from the IGP's and GPS dual frequency measurement at that GPS satellite.

GPS satellite ionospheric errors were calculated for twelve WAAS receivers during the quarter. Table 6.3 and 6.4 show the ionospheric error 95% index and 99.9% (3.29 sigma) bounding statistics for each SV at the selected locations. Figures 6.3 and 6.4 show the ionospheric error for each SV as measured by the WAAS receiver at the Washington DC reference station.

The evaluated receiver at Kansas City has gone malfunction for the last part of this quarter and therefore is not evaluated for range accuracy for this quarter.

Figure 6-1 95% Range Error (SV 1 --SV 16) - Washington, DC

95% Index Range Error

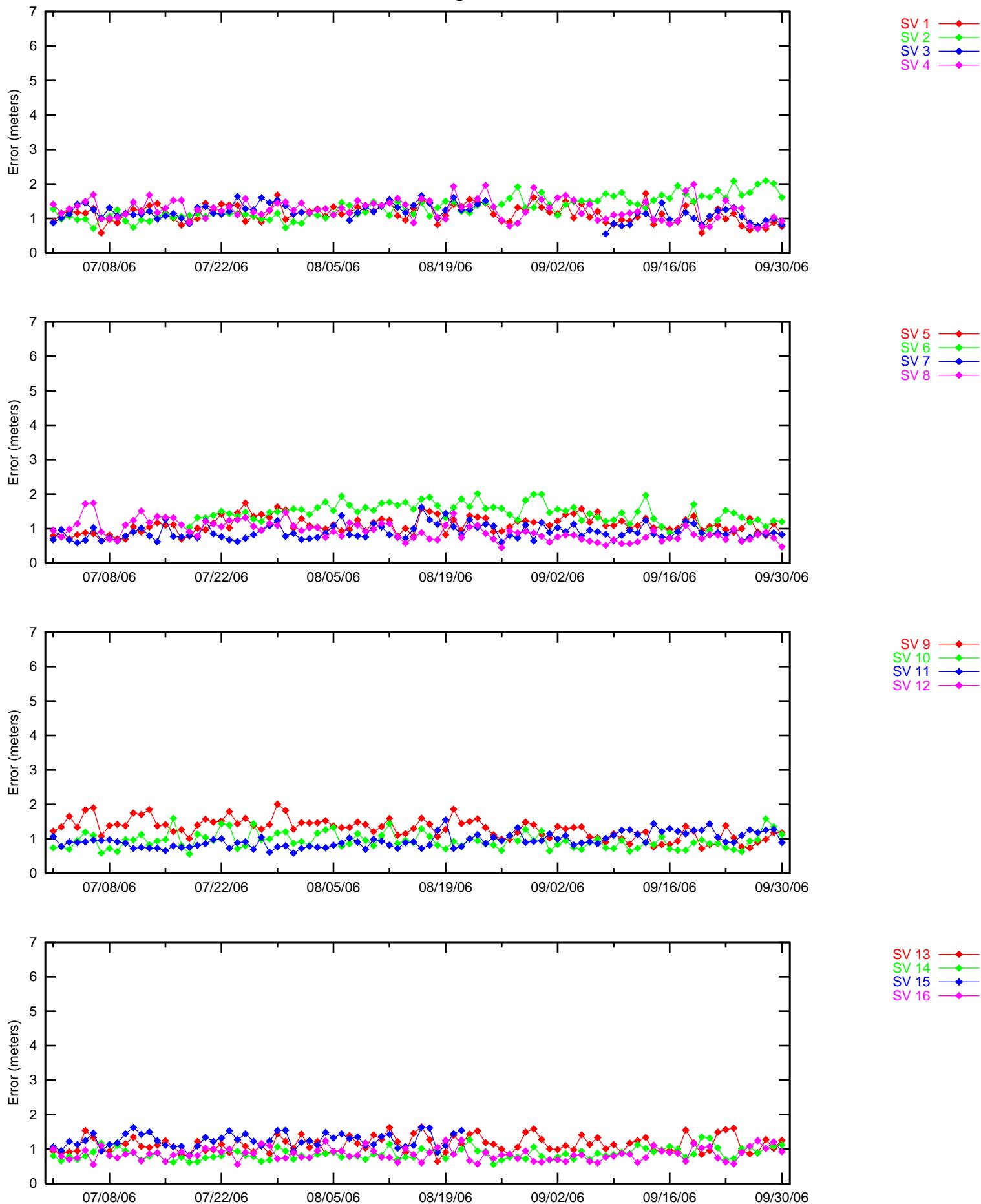


Figure 6-2 95% Range Error (SV 17 --SV 31 and SV 122) - Washington, DC

95% Index Range Error

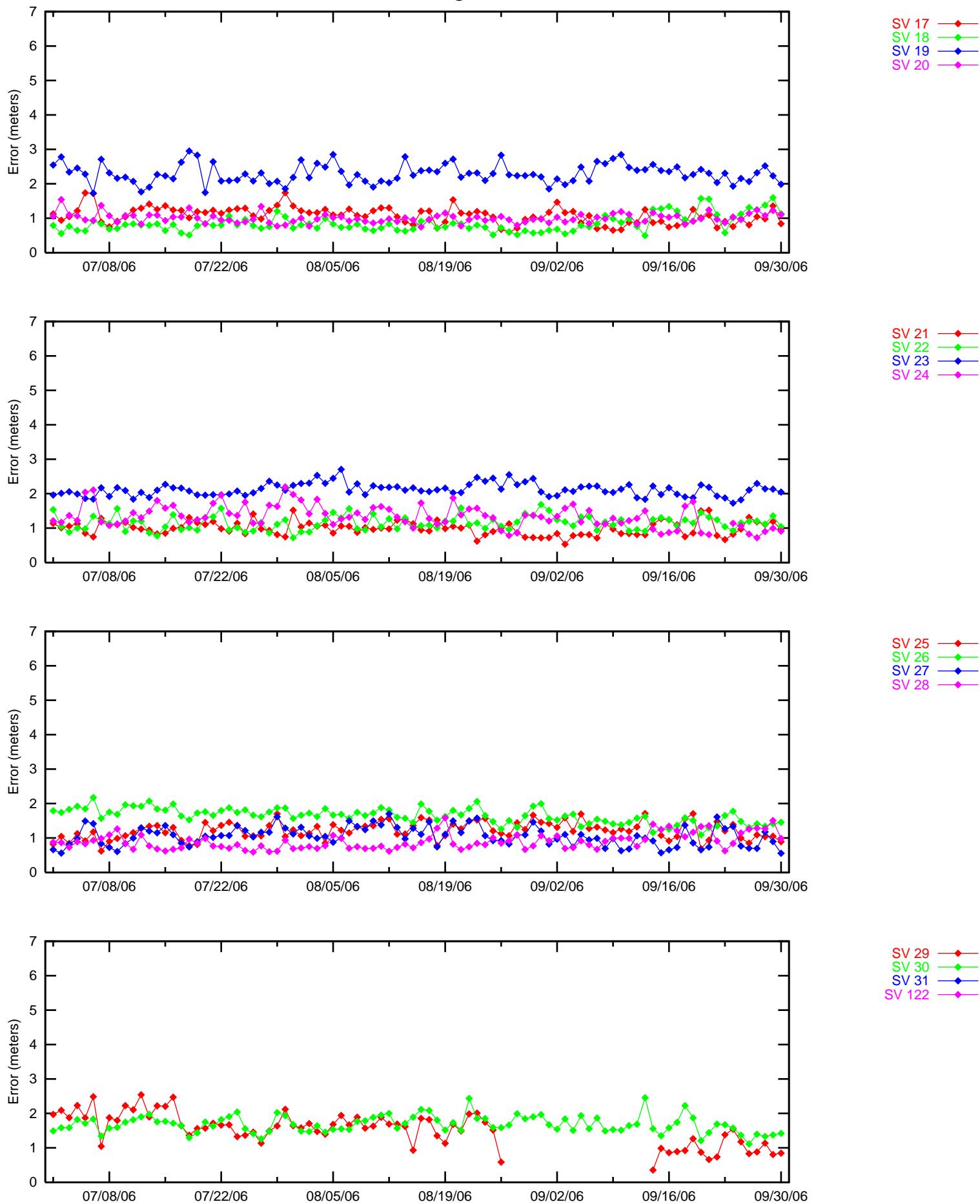


Figure 6-3 95% Ionospheric Error (SV 1 --SV 16) - Washington, DC

95% Index Iono Error

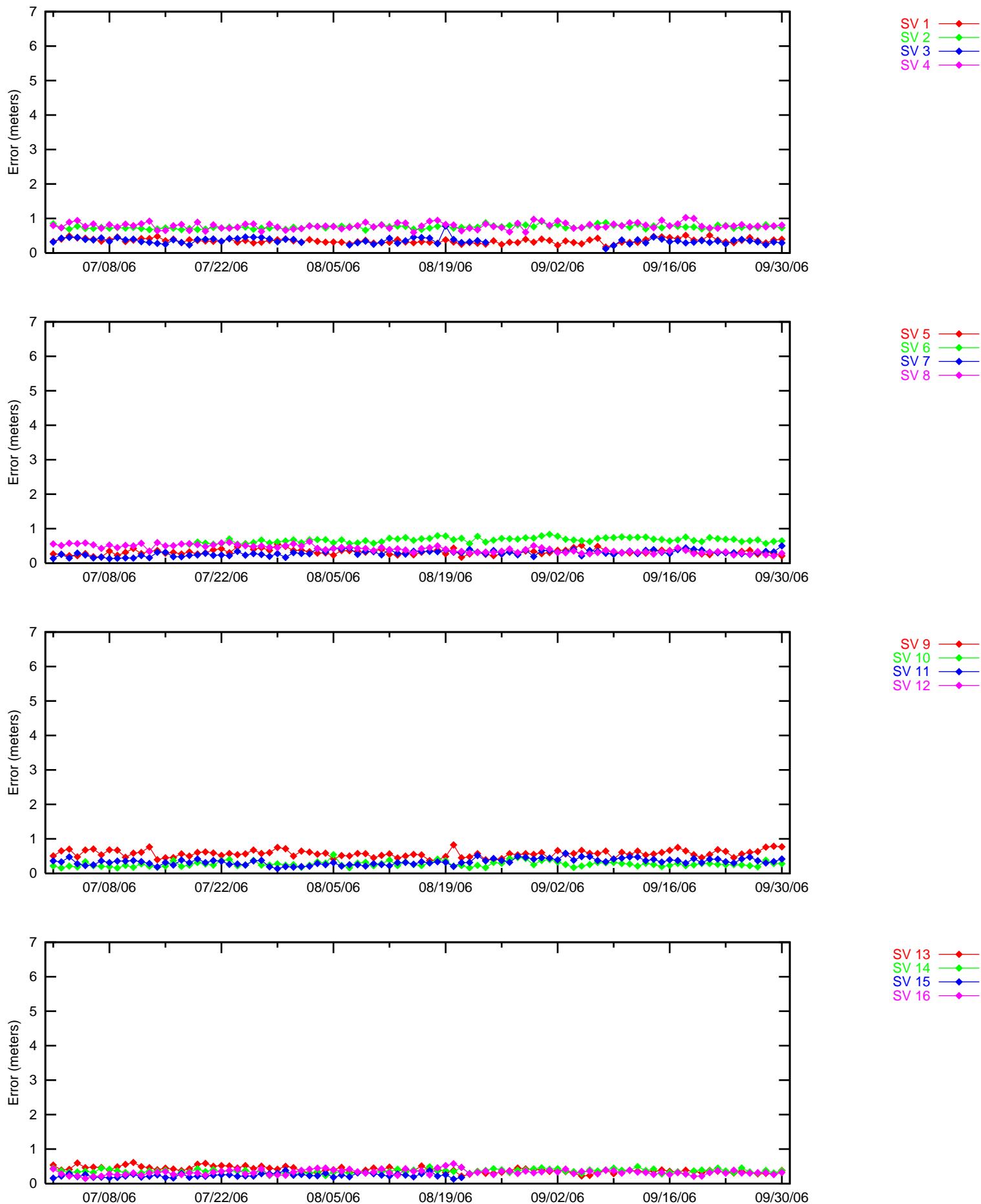
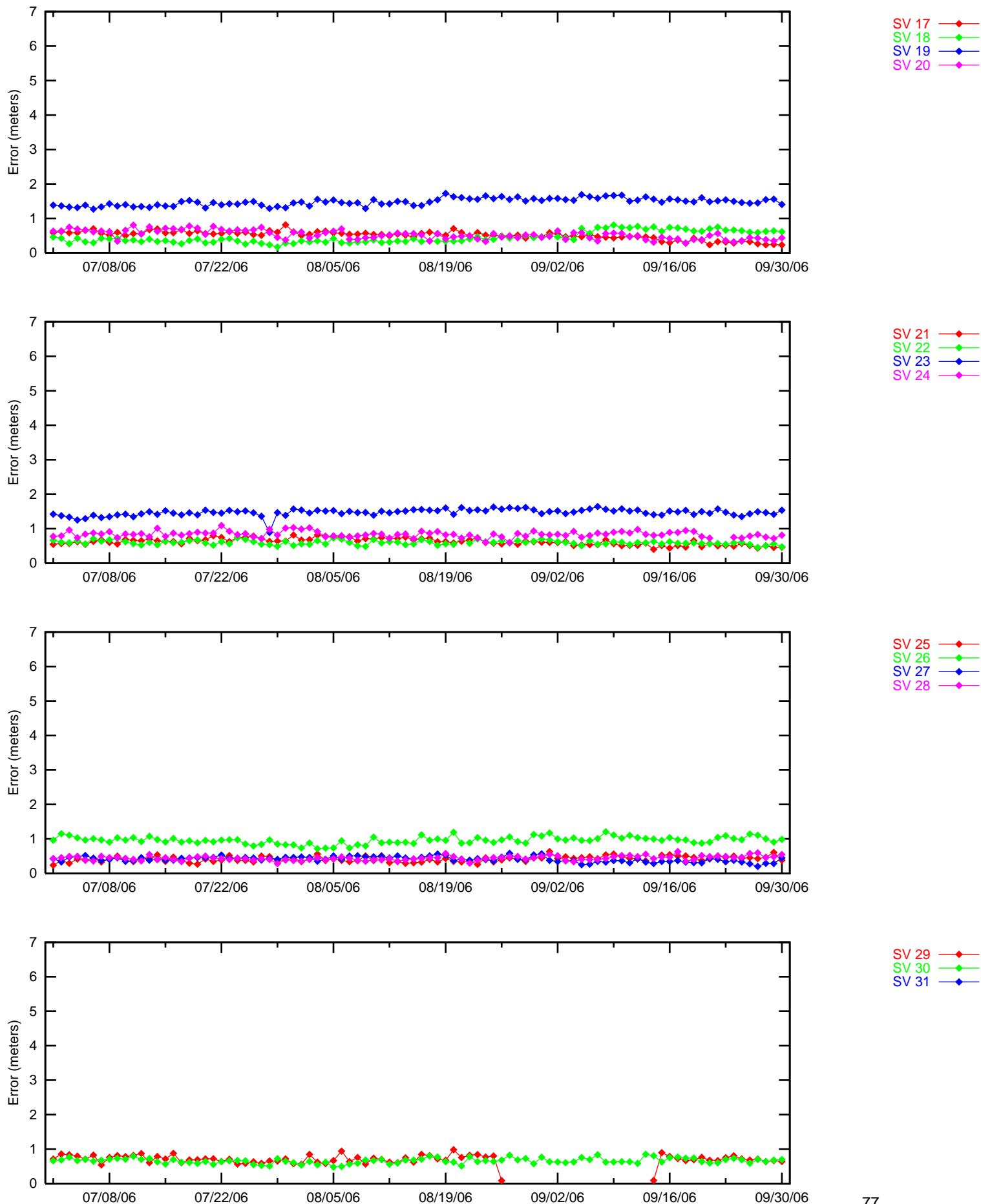


Figure 6-4 95% Ionospheric Error (SV 17 --SV 31) - Washington, DC

95% Index Iono Error



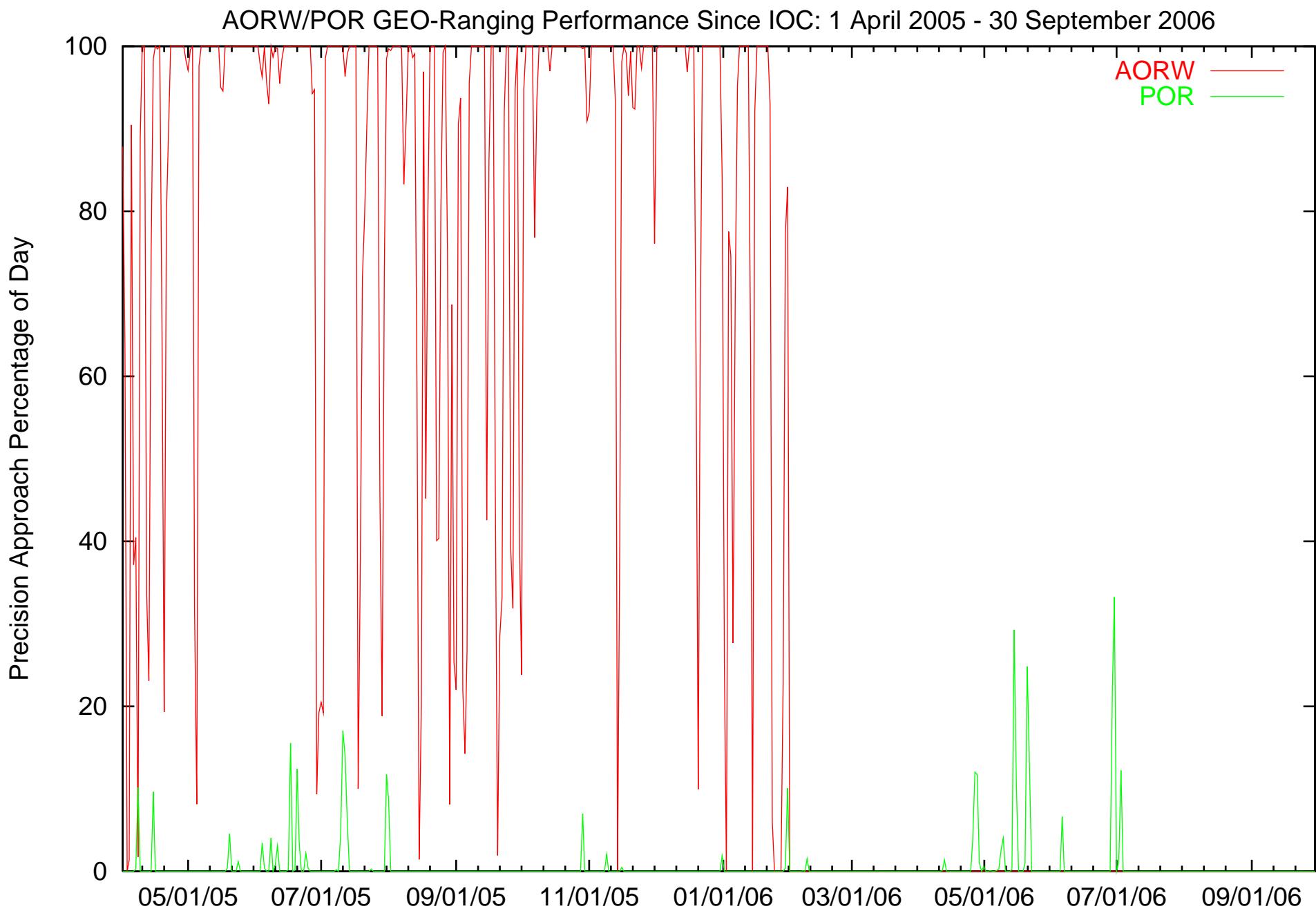
7.0 GEO RANGING PERFORMANCE

Table 7.1 shows the GEO-Ranging performance for AORW and POR satellites throughout the evaluated period. The percentage of PA ranging availability (i.e. the percentage of time a user receiver can use the GEO as a ranging source in a LNAV/VNAV or LPV position solution) for the AORW and POR is 0% and 0.146%, respectively. Figure 7.1 shows the trend of PA Ranging Availability for the AORW and POR satellite. The AOR-W GEO was unavailable for PA ranging this quarter as expected. The reason is the AOR-W GEO was repositioned to its new location and was not available. As in the past, the POR satellite as a ranging source has very low PA availability.

Table 7-1 GEO Ranging Availability

GEO	PA (%)	NPA (%)	Not Monitored (%)	Do Not Use (%)
AORW	0	0	99.398	0.600
POR	0.146	95.998	3.106	0.748

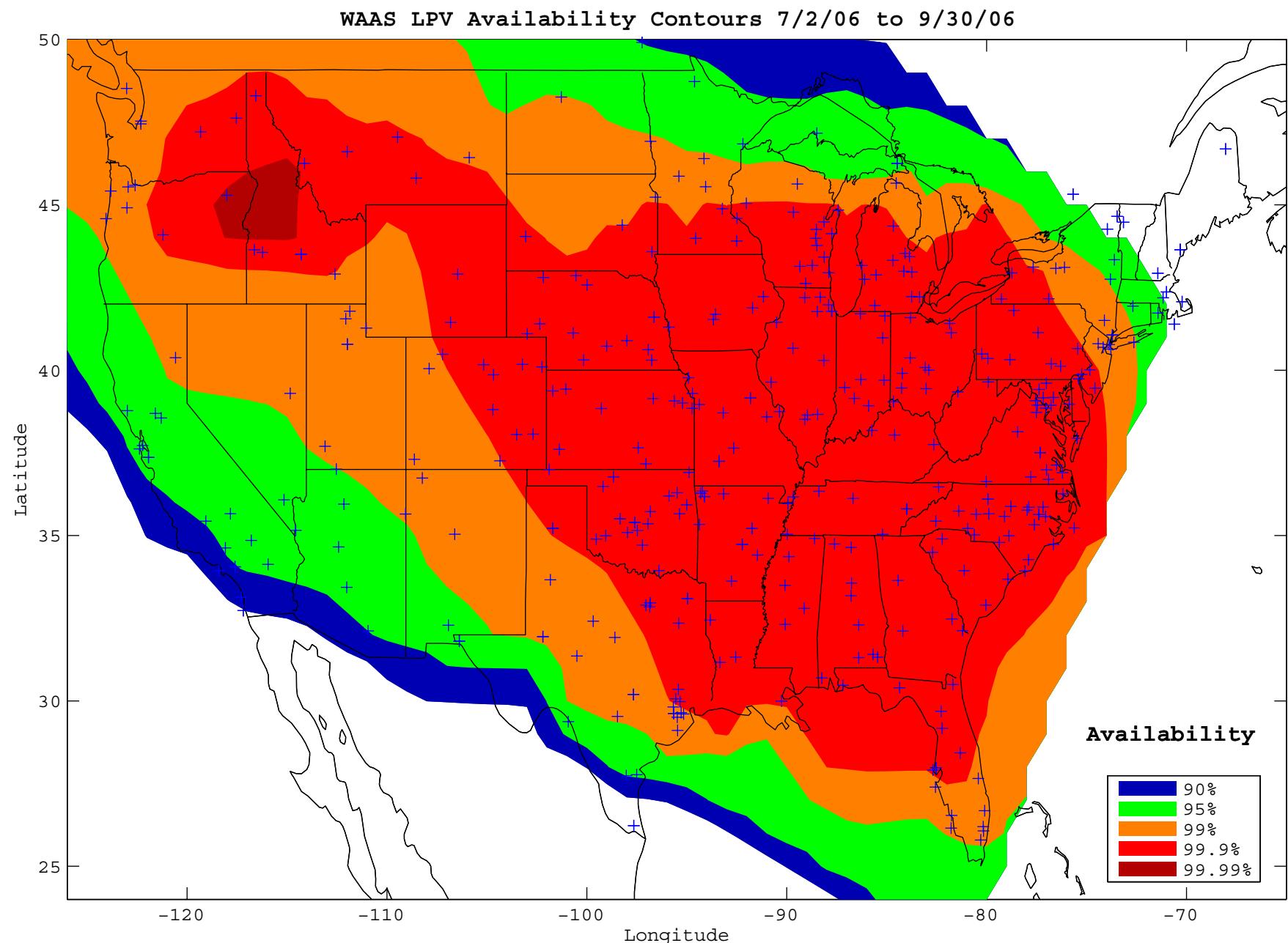
Figure 7-1 Daily PA GEO Ranging Availability Trend



8.0 WAAS PROBLEM SUMMARY

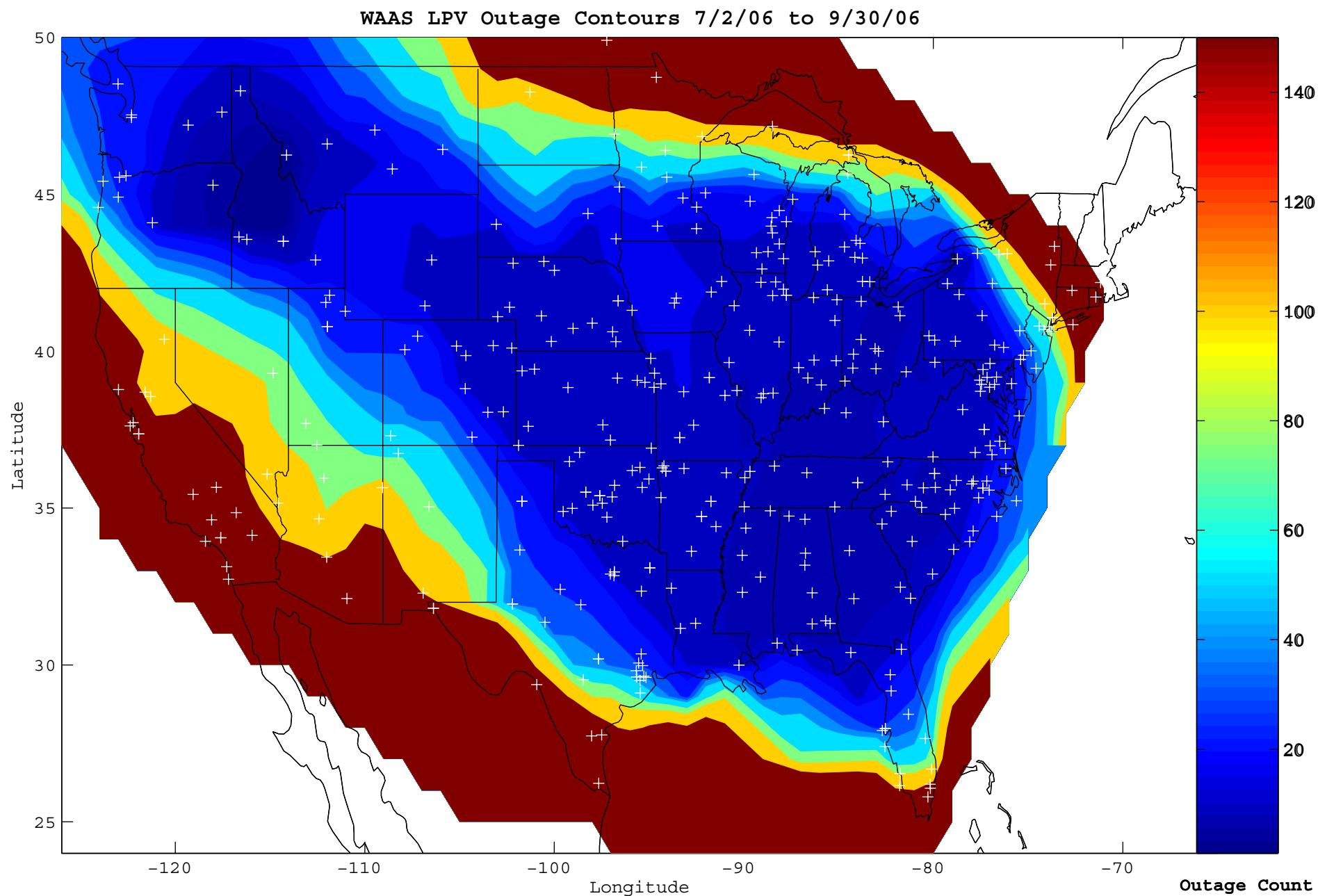
During this period, there are no significant events that affected WAAS service.

Figure 9-1 WAAS LPV Availability



W.J.H. FAA Technical Center
WAAS Test Team
10/24/06

Figure 9-2 WAAS LPV Outage



10.0 WAAS DETERMINISTIC CODE NOISE AND MULTIPATH BOUNDING ANALYSIS

WAAS utilizes a deterministic model to estimate the residual CNMP noise after the application of standard dual frequency carrier smoothing techniques to minimize the effects of multipath and code noise. This analysis performs an assessment of how well that deterministic model bounds the actual errors. This analysis is periodically performed as part of the WAAS Test Team's off-line monitoring to ensure that there are no drastic detrimental changes to the multipath environment at the WAAS Reference Stations (WRSSs). This analysis also ensures that WAAS system is not indefinitely exposed to conspiring receiver failure symptoms that would invalidate the CNMP bounding estimate in a manner that would exceed the assumption that no more than one receiver is conspiring to deceive the WAAS monitors at any time by underestimating the residual measurement noise the safety monitors. Although some failures mechanisms that cause CNMP bounding issues are occasionally seen, no "conspiring" errors have ever been detected. That is, data has caused the safety monitors to trip unnecessarily versus missing a necessary trip.

The analysis post processes measurement data to estimate the pseudorange code to carrier ambiguity for each entire arc of measurements for each satellite pass. The ambiguity estimate is then used to level the carrier measurement. The leveled carrier is then used as a multipath free truth estimate. The WAAS real time deterministic CNMP smoothing algorithm is then applied to the original measurements. The difference between the smoothed measurements and the leveled truth measurements is compared to the deterministic noise estimates. Only arcs with continuous carrier phase greater in length than 7200 seconds are utilized for this analysis to minimize the impacts of non-zero mean multipath biasing the truth estimates. The WAAS dual frequency cycle slip detector algorithm is used to detect any discontinuities in the carrier phase.

Statistics are calculated on how well the 0.1 multiples of the deterministically estimated standard deviation bounds the difference between the leveled truth and the real time smoothed measurements. Those statistics are then compared to a theoretical gaussian distribution and an extensive set of plots are generated and manually reviewed. Table 10.1 recaps the results of that manual analysis.

Appendix A: Glossary

General Terms and Definitions

Alert. An alert is an indication provided by the GPS/WAAS equipment to inform the user when the positioning performance achieved by the equipment does not meet the integrity requirements.

APV-ILNAV/VNAV. APV-I is a WAAS operational service level with an HAL equal to 556 meters and a VAL equal to 50 meters.

Availability. The availability of a navigation system is the ability of the system to provide the required function and performance at the initiation of the intended operation. Availability is an indication of the ability of the system to provide usable service within the specified coverage area.

AVP-II. APV-II is a WAAS operational service level with an HAL equal to 40 meters and a VAL equal to 20 meters.

CONUS. Continental United States.

Continuity. The continuity of a system is the ability of the total system (comprising all elements necessary to maintain aircraft position within the defined airspace) to perform its function without interruption during the intended operation. More specifically, continuity is the probability that the specified system performance will be maintained for the duration of a phase of operation, presuming that the system was available at the beginning of that phase of operation.

Coverage. The coverage provided by a radio navigation system is that surface area or space volume in which the signals are adequate to permit the user to determine position to a specified level of accuracy. Coverage is influenced by system geometry, signal power levels, receiver sensitivity, atmospheric noise conditions, and other factors that affect signal availability.

Dilution of Precision (DOP). The magnifying effect on GPS position error induced by mapping GPS ranging errors into position through the position solution. The DOP may be represented in any user local coordinate desired. Examples are HDOP for local horizontal, VDOP for local vertical, PDOP for all three coordinates, and TDOP for time.

DR. Discrepancy Report

Fault Detection and Exclusion (FDE). Fault detection and exclusion is a receiver processing scheme that autonomously provides integrity monitoring for the position solution, using redundant range measurements. The FDE consists of two distinct parts: fault detection and fault exclusion. The fault detection part detects the presence of an unacceptably large position error for a given mode of flight. Upon the detection, fault exclusion follows and excludes the source of the unacceptably large position error, thereby allowing navigation to return to normal performance without an interruption in service.

GEO. Geostationary Satellite.

Global Positioning System (GPS). A space-based positioning, velocity, and time system composed of space, control, and user segments. The space segment, when fully operational, will be composed of 24 satellites in six orbital planes. The control segment consists of five monitor stations, three ground antennas, and a master control station. The user segment consists of antennas and receiver-processors that provide positioning, velocity, and precise timing to the user.

GLS. GLS is a WAAS operational service level with HAL equal to 40 meters and VAL equal to 12 meters.

Grid Ionospheric Vertical Error (GIVE). GIVEs indicate the accuracy of ionospheric vertical delay correction at a geographically defined ionospheric grid point (IGP). WAAS transmits one GIVE for each IGP in the mask.

Hazardous Misleading Information (HMI). Hazardous misleading information is any position data, that is output, that has an error larger than the current protection level (HPL/VPL), without any indication of the error (e.g., alert message sequence).

Horizontal Alert Limit (HAL). The Horizontal Alert Limit (HAL) is the radius of a circle in the horizontal plane (the local plane tangent to the WGS-84 ellipsoid), with its center being at the true position, which describes the region that is required to contain the indicated horizontal position with a probability of $1-10^{-7}$ per flight hour, for a particular navigation mode, assuming the probability of a GPS satellite integrity failure being included in the position solution is less than or equal to 10^{-4} per hour.

Horizontal Protection Level (HPL). The Horizontal Protection Level is the radius of a circle in the horizontal plane (the plane tangent to the WGS-84 ellipsoid), with its center being at the true position, which describes the region that is assured to contain the indicated horizontal position. It is based upon the error estimates provided by WAAS.

Ionospheric Grid Point (IGP). IGP is a geographically defined point for which the WAAS provides the vertical ionospheric delay.

LNAV. Lateral Navigation.

MOPS. Minimum Operational Performance Standards.

Navigation Message. Message structure designed to carry navigation data.

Non-Precision Approach (NPA) Navigation Mode. The Non-Precision Approach navigation mode refers to the navigation solution operating with a minimum of four satellites with fast and long term WAAS corrections (no WAAS ionospheric corrections) available.

Position Solution. The use of ranging signal measurements and navigation data from at least four satellites to solve for three position coordinates and a time offset.

Precision Approach (PA) Navigation Mode. The Precision Approach navigation mode refers to the navigation solution operating with a minimum of four satellites with all WAAS corrections (fast, long term, and ionospheric) available.

Selective Availability. Protection technique employed by the DOD to deny full system accuracy to unauthorized users.

Standard Positioning Service (SPS). Three-dimensional position and time determination capability provided to a user equipped with a minimum capability GPS SPS receiver in accordance with GPS national policy and the performance specifications.

SV. Satellite Vehicle.

User Differential Range Error (UDRE). UDRE's indicate the accuracy of combined fast and slow error corrections. WAAS transmits one UDRE for each satellite in the mask.

Vertical Alert Limit (VAL). The Vertical Alert Limit is half the length of a segment on the vertical axis (perpendicular to the horizontal plane of WGS-84 ellipsoid), with its center being at the true position, which describes the region that is required to contain the indicated vertical position with a probability of $1-10^{-7}$ per flight hour, for a particular navigation mode, assuming the probability of a GPS satellite integrity failure being included in the position solution is less than or equal to 10^{-4} per hour.

Vertical Protection Level (VPL). The Vertical Protection Level is half the length of a segment on the vertical axis (perpendicular to the horizontal plane of WGS-84 ellipsoid), with its center being at the true position, which describes

the region that is assured to contain the indicated vertical position. It is based upon the error estimates provided by WAAS.

VNAV. Vertical Navigation.

Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS). The WAAS is made up of an integrity reference monitoring network, processing facilities, geostationary satellites, and control facilities. Wide area reference stations and integrity monitors are widely dispersed data collection sites that contain GPS/WAAS ranging receivers that monitor all signals from the GPS, as well as the WAAS geostationary satellites. The reference stations collect measurements from the GPS and WAAS satellites so that differential corrections, ionospheric delay information, GPS/WAAS accuracy, WAAS network time, GPS time, and UTC can be determined. The wide area reference station and integrity monitor data are forwarded to the central data processing sites. These sites process the data in order to determine differential corrections, ionospheric delay information, and GPS/WAAS accuracy, as well as verify residual error bounds for each monitored satellite. The central data processing sites also generate navigation messages for the geostationary satellites and WAAS messages. This information is modulated on the GPS-like signal and broadcast to the users from geostationary satellites.