



*ISRAEL AEROSPACE INDUSTRIES*

*AIRCRAFT CERTIFICATION POWERHOUSE*

ARIEL LALLOUZ, AIRFRAME DESIGN DEPT. CERTIFICATION LEAD

*MARCH 2023*

# Small Country, Big Dreams





# IAI – One of the Biggest Players



Gulfstream







# Willing to Dare, Need to Succeed



# Education and Sharing of Knowledge





# Shared Talent, Different Platforms

STATE OF ISRAEL Ministry of Transport Civil Aviation Authority		מדינת ישראל משרד התחבורה רשות התעופה האזרחית
<b>תעודת סוג - תוספת</b> <b>SUPPLEMENTAL TYPE CERTIFICATE No. SA256</b>		
This certificate issued to	<b>ELTA Systems Ltd., 100 Yitzchak Hanassi Blvd., Ashdod 77102, Israel.</b>	תעודה זו ניתנה ל-
certifies that the change in the type design for the following product with the limitations and conditions as specified herein meets the requirements of the Air Navigation Regulations (Procedures for Documentation of Aircraft and Aircraft Parts).	מאשרת שהשינוי בתכנון הסוג של המוצר זדהקן במגבלות ובתנאים המבצעיים כמפורט להלן ממלא את דרישות תקנות המס (נהלי תיעוד כלי טיס ותלקינים).	
Original product – Type Certificate No.	<b>IA186</b>	המוצר המקורי – תעודת סוג מס'
Make	<b>Bombardier Inc.</b>	חיצרת
Model	<b>BD-700-1A11 (Global 5000) S/N 9424 &amp; 9431</b>	דגם
Description of Type Design Change :		תיאור השינוי בתכנון הסוג :
Modification of a Bombardier A... installation of internal and external... electrooptic payload, operator... equipment. Other aircraft equipm...		
Limitations and Conditions:		
This certificate and the supportin... is the basis for approval shall rem... until surrendered, suspended, or... termination date is otherwise es... the Director General, Civil Aviat...		
Date of application:		
Date of issuance:		
Date of amendment:		
By the direction of the Director G... Aviation Authority.		
Signed:		
Title:	<b>Manager, Engineering Branch</b>	תפקיד:



# Shared Talent, Different Platforms



German Heron TP (GHTP) awarded the Type Certificate from the German Military Aviation Authority (GMAA)



**APPROVED**



# Strong Civil Aviation Authority

Many Certifications, Added Safety



# Culture of Team Effort



***Don't Argue, Co-operate!***





# Co-Operation & Hard Work Pays Off



**Federal Aviation Administration**

## Memorandum

Date: July 13, 2009  
 To: All Regions  
 Attn: Manager, Airports Division  
 From: Rick Marnel  
 Prepared by: Ken Jacobs  
 Subject: Engineering By-Function

### Introduction

This Engineering Brief provides information on how to inspect and maintain NAVAIDS that are fixed-by-function inside the runway safety area (RSA). The Administrator for Airports (AA) signed a memorandum (attached) that NAVAIDS that are needed to be appropriate corrective action for Area Inventory (RSAD) database work of the joint ARP/Air Traffic

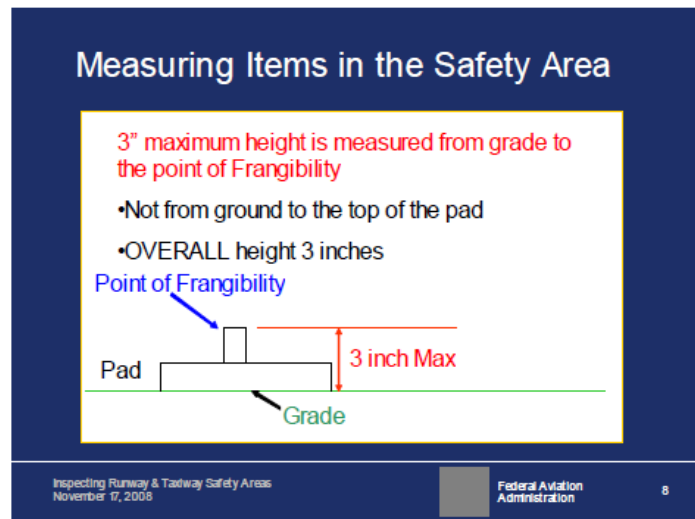
### Scope and Intended Audience

FAA and airport field inspectors inspect NAVAIDS installed inside the

- are fixed-by-function
- meet frangibility requirements

This Engineering Brief does not provide procedures for correcting NAVAID. This Brief does not provide guidance on NAVAID objects as well as design requirements. For example, safety even when frangible connecting engineering judgment may be

Figure 1. Measuring Frangibility of NAVAIDS in the RSA



## Aircraft Protection Standards and Implementation Guidelines for Range Safety

Paul D. Wilde,<sup>\*</sup>  
 Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, DC, 20591

Chris Draper,<sup>\*</sup>  
 ACTA Inc, Torrance, CA, 90505

The US range safety community has published consensus standards designed to protect aircraft from potential launch and reentry vehicle debris impacts. Specifically, the current

- The normal component of the impact velocity is the only source of kinetic energy relevant to the minimum energy required for penetration, which is the energy required to shear out a "plug" of the impacted material as illustrated in Fig. 2.

These assumptions lead to the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{2} m (V_{50} \cos \theta)^2 = C_s L t^2 \quad (1)$$

where the left hand side represents the kinetic energy associated with the component of the projectile velocity normal to the target surface and the right hand side represents the mechanical work necessary to shear out a plug of the target material. Thus, the FAA equation for the ballistic limit,  $V_{50}$ , defined as the minimum velocity where a penetration occurs is:

$$V_{50} = \sqrt{\frac{2LC_s t^2}{m \cos^2 \theta}} \quad (2)$$

where

- $m$  = the mass of the projectile (kg);
- $\theta$  = the obliquity (radians): the angle between the projectile velocity and the outward pointing normal to the impacted surface;
- $C_s$  = an empirically determined shear constant (Pa), which is roughly correlated with classical material properties as described most recently in Ref. 16 and Ref. 17<sup>11</sup>;
- $L$  = the perimeter of the subtended presented area of the projectile (m): in the case of impacts with obliquity this is the area of the projectile normal to the velocity at impact and projected onto the target (e.g. roughly the perimeter of the hole in the target as discussed below);

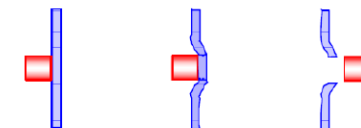


Figure 2. "Plug" Penetration of a Flat Plate.

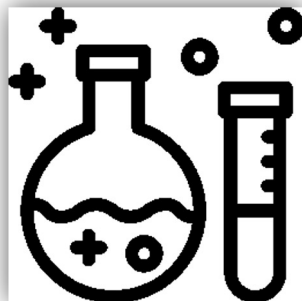
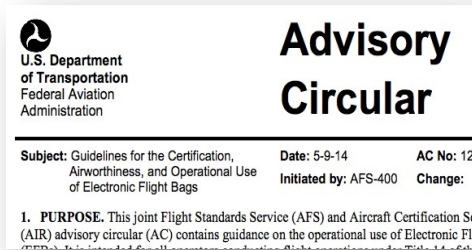
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# Certification is an Art, Not a Science

Reinvent the wheel, but only when necessary.





# Safe Aircraft. High Dispatch Reliability.



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Airframe Design Dept. Certification Lead

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Thank You for Your Attention