

**NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD**

Office of Research and Engineering  
Washington, D.C. 20594

September 26, 2000

**Radar Data Study**

**Radar Data Study**  
by **Daniel R. Bower, Ph.D.**

**A. ACCIDENT**

Location: Aberdeen, SD  
Date: October 25, 1999  
Time: 1226 local time (CDT)  
Aircraft: Learjet Model 35  
N47BA  
NTSB#: DCA00MA005

**B. GROUP**

Not Applicable

**C. SUMMARY**

A Learjet crashed near Aberdeen (and Mina), South Dakota, on October 25, 1999. The aircraft, a Learjet model 35, registration number N47BA, was operated by Sun Jet Aviation of Sanford, Florida. It was built in 1976, and is serial number 60.

The aircraft was flown from Sanford to Orlando, Florida, on the morning of the accident, where it picked up its passengers. The flight departed Orlando with two pilots and four passengers, including professional golfer Payne Stewart, about 0919 eastern daylight time (EDT), destined for Love Field in Dallas, Texas. The planned flight time was 2 hours. The airplane had about 4 hours 45 minutes of fuel aboard.

Air traffic control lost radio contact with the flight at 9:44 a.m. eastern daylight time, when the airplane was climbing through 37,000 feet and located northwest of Gainesville, Florida. The flight was cleared to 39,000 feet. The aircraft proceeded on a northwest heading. The aircraft was intercepted at about 45,000 feet by military aircraft, which followed the plane until it crashed near Aberdeen, South Dakota.

This study examines the radar data for N47BA and correlates when various events occurred. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) radar data, Air Traffic Control (ATC) communication data, and Cockpit voice recorder (CVR) data were used to develop the time history described in this report.

## D. DETAILS OF THE INVESTIGATION

### Section I - Radar Data

Radar data was obtained for the initial part of the flight as the airplane departed from Orlando and headed north-westerly. Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) data was obtained from the FAA's Jacksonville Traffic Control Center (ARTCC) output using the National Track Analysis Program (NTAP). Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) data was acquired from Orlando International Airport (MCO), Gainesville Florida (GNV), and Daytona Beach Florida (DAB). Radar data was also obtained for the final portion of the flight from the FAA's Minneapolis ARTCC and from the US Air Force 84<sup>th</sup> Radar Evaluation Squadron (RADES).

ASR radar normally records data approximately every 4½ seconds, but NTAP data is only recorded every 12 seconds. Both transponder radar returns and primary radar data (i.e. "skin paint") were recorded in the various ASR data sets. N47BA was using a beacon code of 3245 during its entire flight.

The ASR range/azimuth transponder beacon radar data and primary radar data for the accident flight was provided by the FAA. The format supplied by the FAA contains time in hours, minutes, seconds, range from the radar site in nautical miles (NM), azimuth in ACP's (4096 ACP's = 360°), flight level in 100's of feet-msl, and beacon code (3245). The range-azimuth-altitude format for each data set was converted to x-y-altitude format relative to the respective radar antenna using the appropriate magnetic variation for each radar site. In this converted x-y coordinate system, x represents true east and y is true north in nautical miles from the radar antenna. NTAP data and USAF RADES data was obtained in latitude-longitude-altitude format, and are similarly converted to the same x-y-altitude coordinates as the ASR data sets for the early radar data, and were converted relative to the accident site for the data near the end of the flight.

Figure 1 shows a ground track of N47BA as it climbed from Orlando. Radar data from several sites have been overlaid on this plot, and selected radar returns are labeled with Universal Time Code (UTC) time and mean sea level (MSL) altitude. Figure 2 shows a similar plot, with conversations with ATC during the climb out overlaid onto the ground track. The final transmission from N47BA was at 1327:18 UTC (0927:18 EDT) when the aircraft was at an altitude of 23,200 ft-msl. ATC received no response from N47BA at 1333:38 UTC. Figure 3 shows the altitude time history during the ascent. Figure 4 shows a portion of the groundtrack after the final transmission from N47BA, and prior to the first ATC attempt to contact N47BA. The groundtrack shows a slight change in heading of approximately six degrees to the north at approximately 1330:45 UTC. Figure 5 shows additional air traffic in the vicinity of N47BA during its ascent.

During the final portion of the flight, only ARTCC data and USAF RADES radar data was available. The ground track of the accident aircraft, and other aircraft in the

area for the final 12 minutes of flight of N47BA are shown in Figures 6 and 7, with UTC time and altitude noted. Figures 8 and 9 show the groundtrack of N47BA only in the final minutes of flight. The slight difference in groundtracks between the ZMP radar data and the USAF RADES data is due to the error in sensed position for each radar system, which increases with increasing distance from each radar antenna.

Data from the CVR was correlated with the radar data by correlating the time of the altitude alert heard on the CVR. Prior to the final descent, the aircraft was flying at 48,800 ft-msl. The autopilot altitude selector was located in the aircraft wreckage, set at a flight level of 390 (39,000 feet). Hence the sound of the altitude alert on the CVR was used to correlate to a USAF RADES radar sensed altitude of 40,000 feet. An overlay of the CVR data onto plots of altitude versus time, and of X and Y distance versus time are shown in Figure 10.

Files are available electronically on the public docket that contains all of the radar data for N47BA in ASCII tabular format. All files contain UTC time, latitude, longitude, transponder altitude, and converted x-y-altitude coordinates as shown on the plots. The ASR radar data files also contain the raw range-azimuth from the respective radar site. The files are detailed below.

**File**

3245bcn\_zjx.txt  
3245bcn\_mco.txt  
3245bcn\_gnv.txt  
3245bcn\_dtb.txt  
3245bcn\_zmp.txt  
Rades\_3245.txt

**Description**

Radar data from Jacksonville ARTCC  
ASR Radar data from Orlando  
ASR Radar data from Gainesville  
ASR Radar data from Daytona Beach  
Radar data from Minneapolis ARTCC  
USAF RADES Radar data

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### Ground Track of N47BA During Initial Climb (13:15:02 - 13:40:07)

Radar Sites: Jacksonville ARTCC, MCO Approach, GNV Approach, DAB Approach

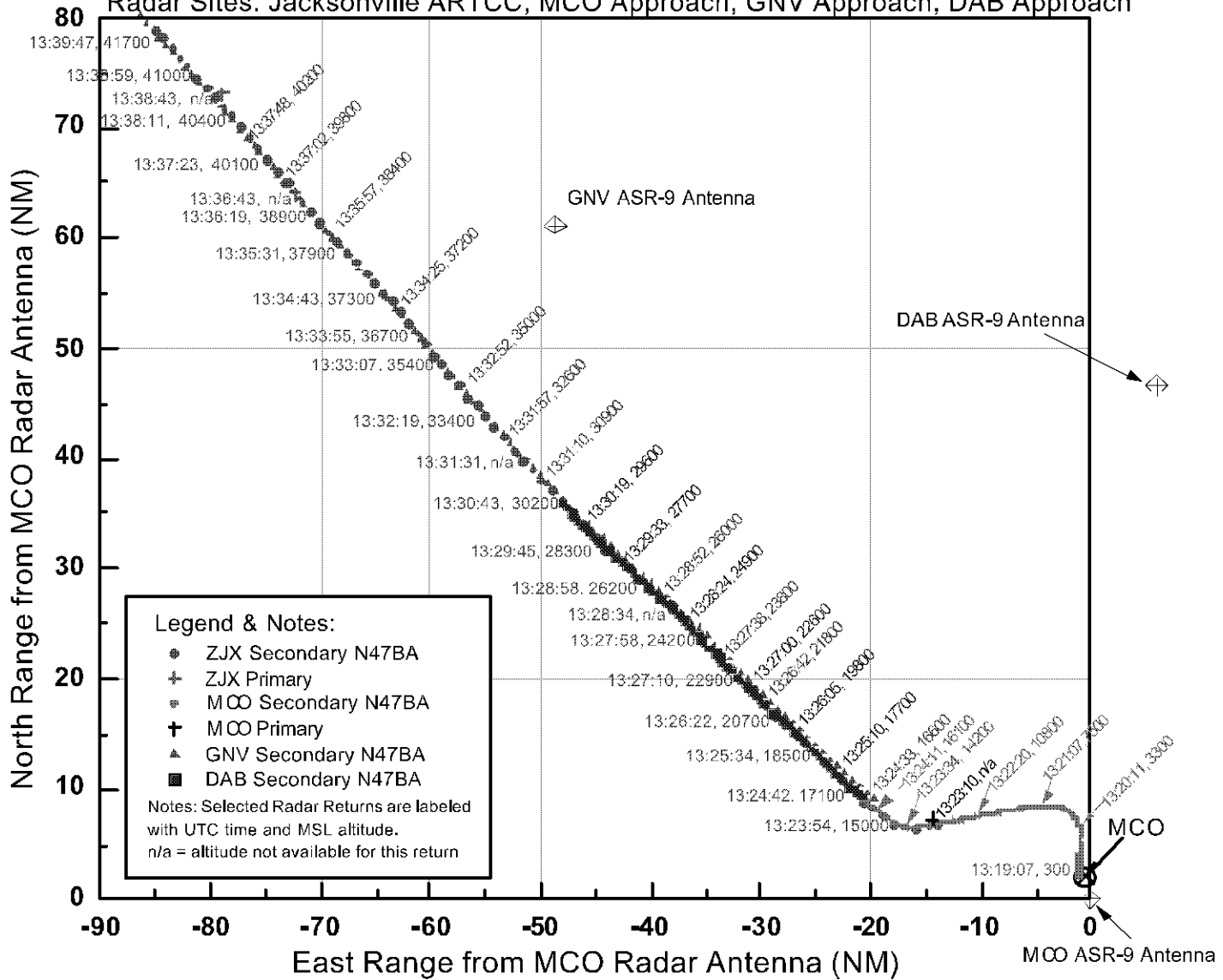


Figure 1

### ATC Transmissions During Initial Climb (13:15:02 - 13:40:07)

Radar Sites: Jacksonville ARTCC, MCO Approach, GNV Approach, DAB Approach

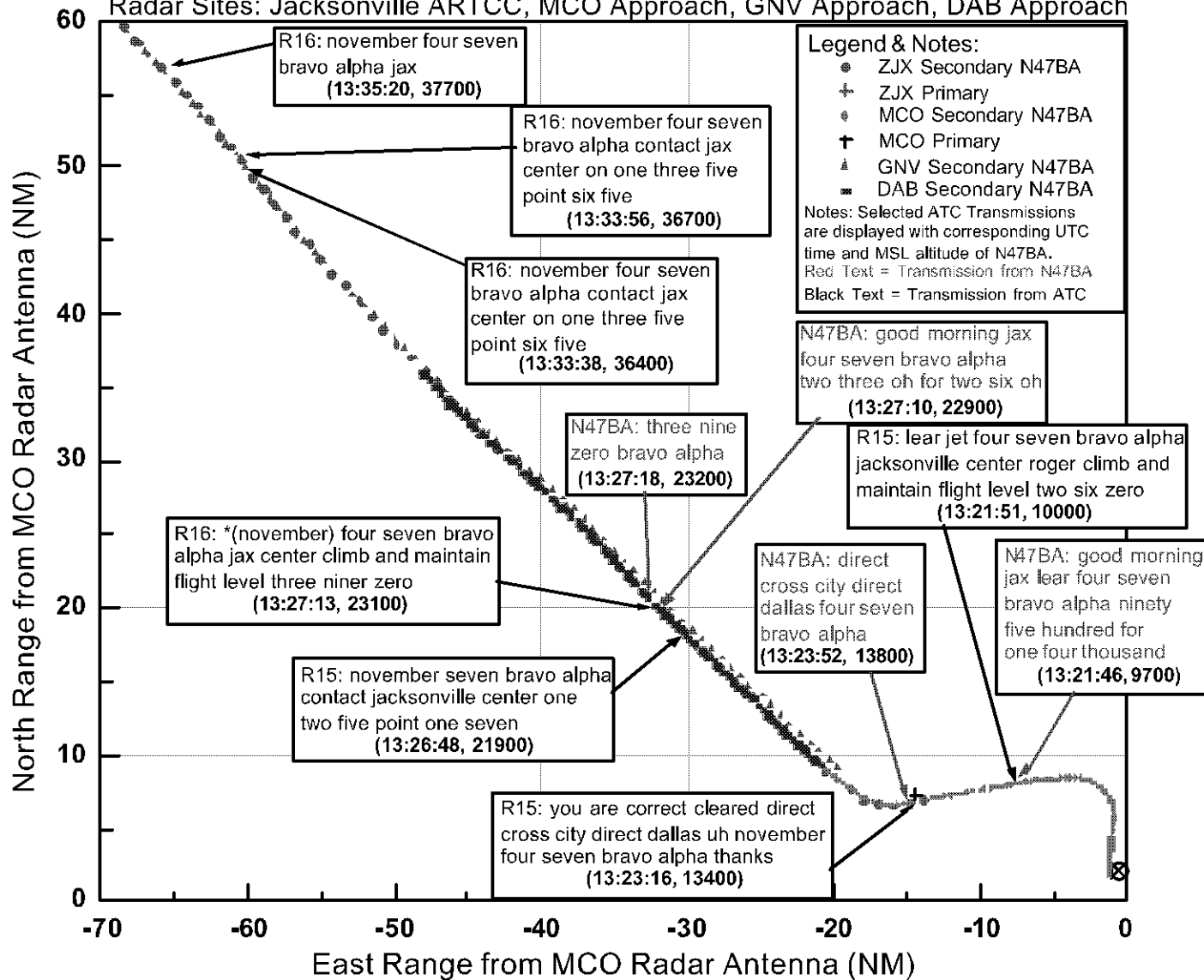


Figure 2

### N47BA Initial Climb (13:15:02 - 13:43:20)

Radar Sites: Jacksonville ARTCC, MCO Approach, GNV Approach, DAB Approach

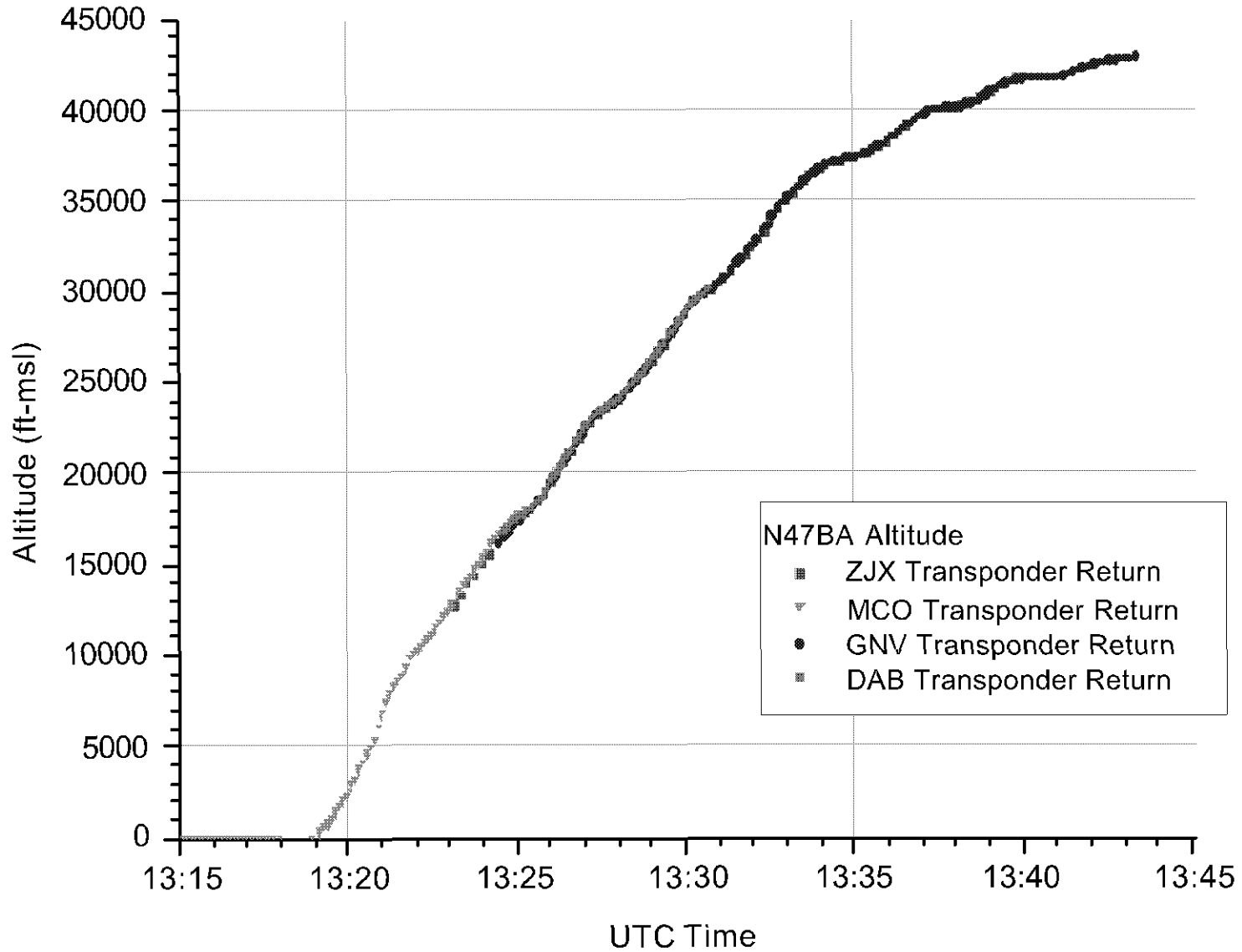


Figure 3

# N47BA Initial Climb (13:15:02 - 13:40:07)

Radar Sites: Jacksonville ARTCC, MCO Approach, GNV Approach, DAB Approach

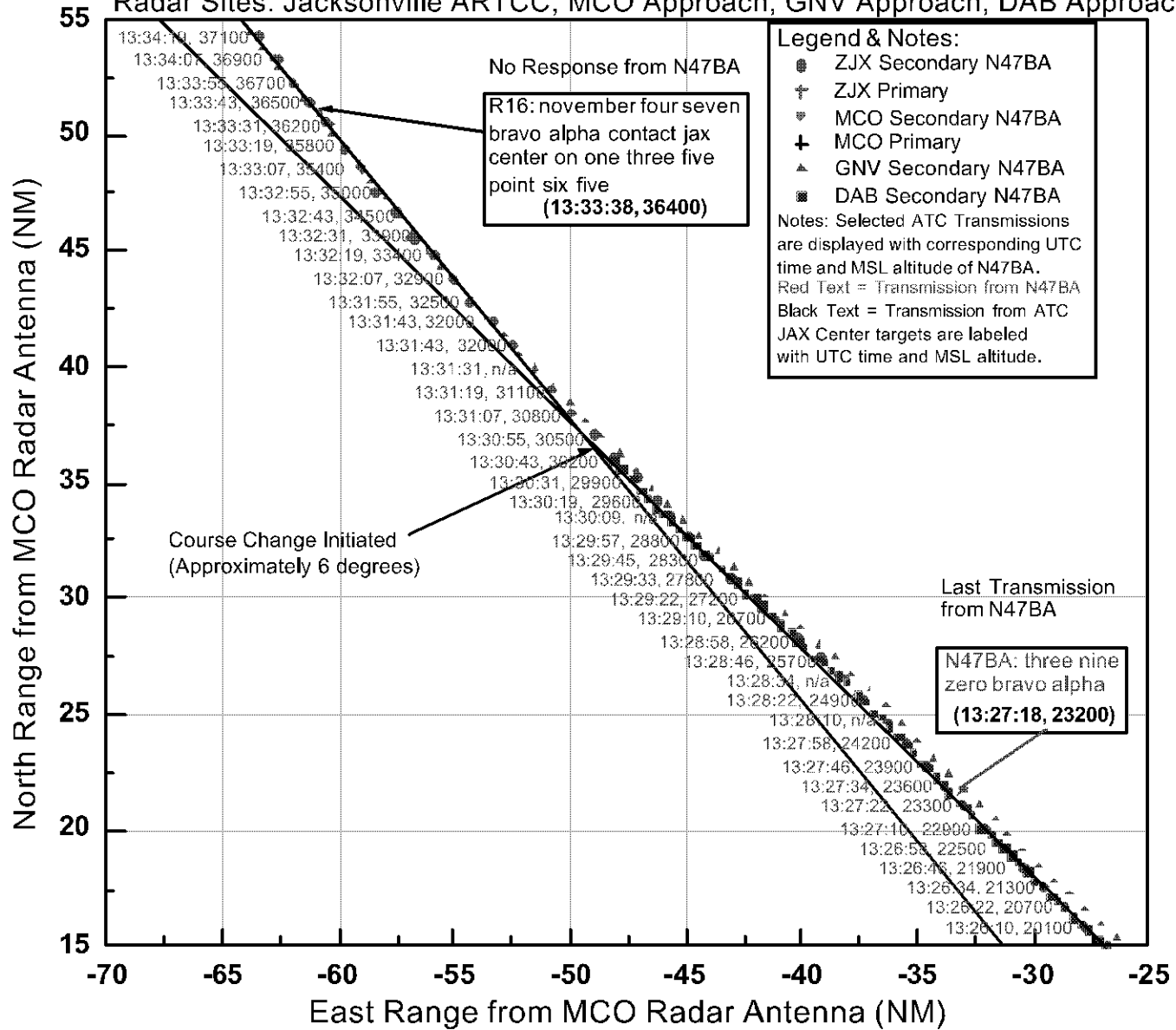


Figure 4

# Air Traffic in Vicinity of N47BA During Initial Climb (13:15:02 - 13:40:07)

ZJX ARTCC

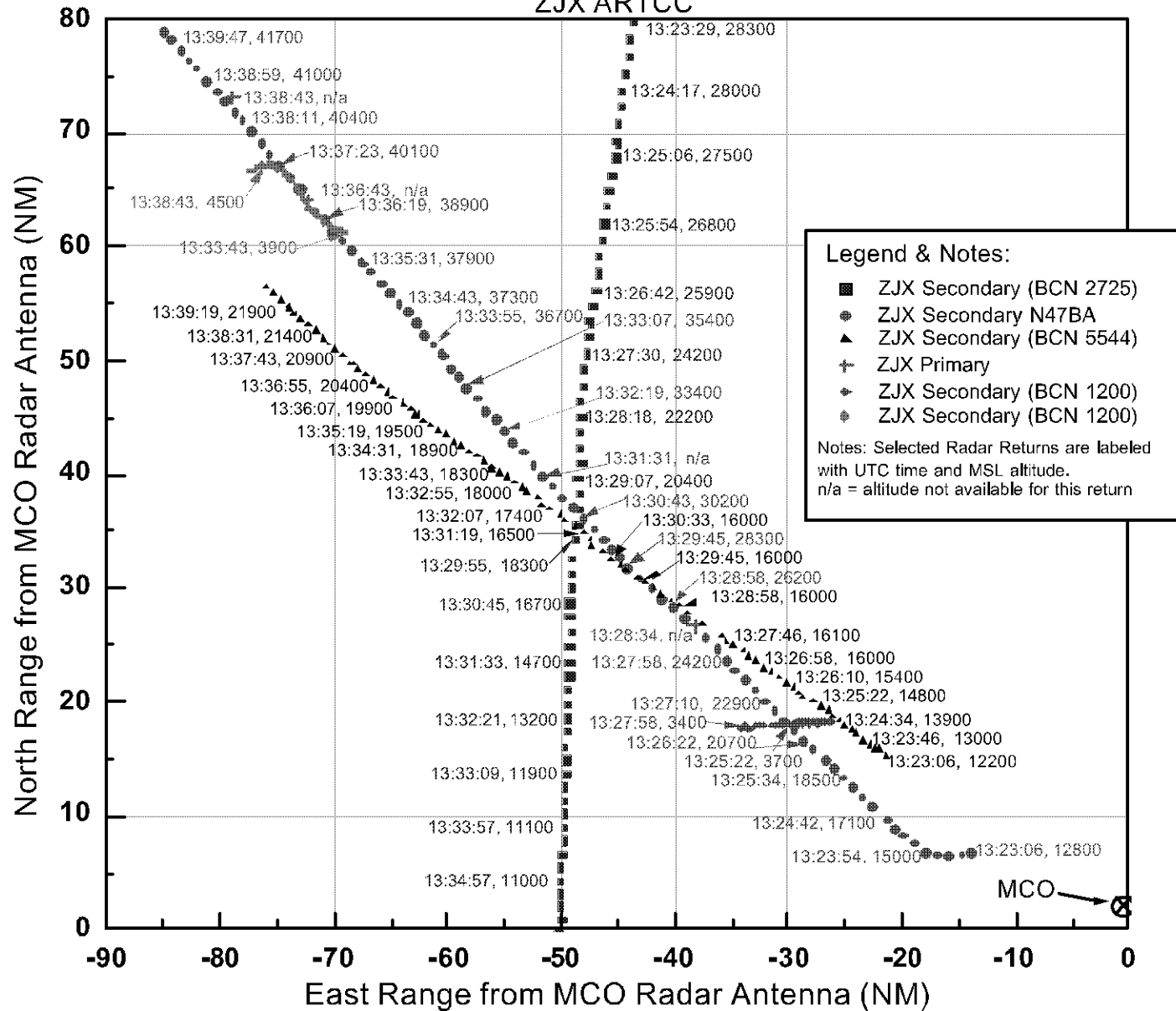


Figure 5



Air Traffic in Vicinity of N47BA During Final Minutes of Flight (16:55:02 - 17:19:50)  
 Minneapolis ARTCC (ZMP), USAF 84th RADES

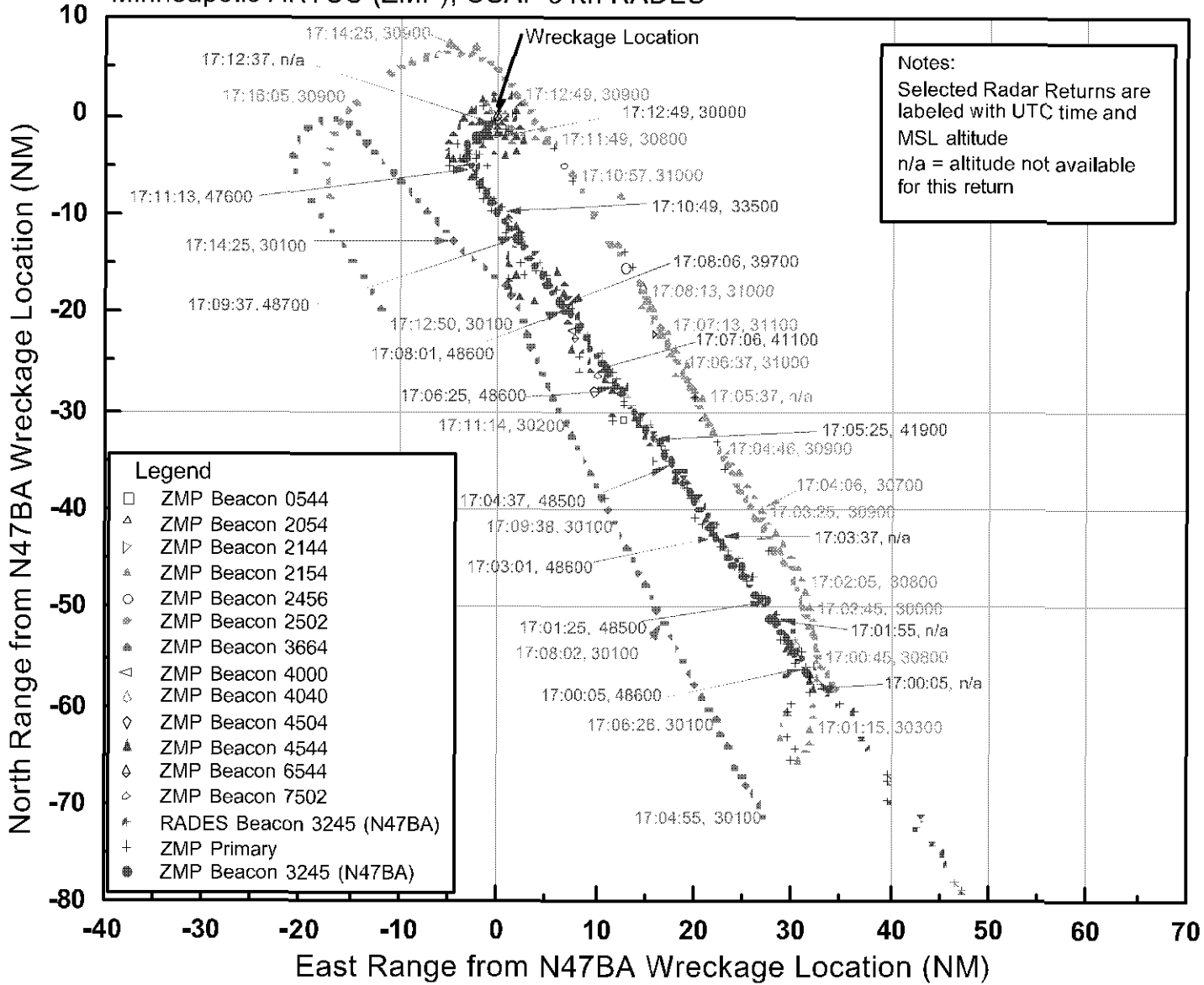


Figure 6

Air Traffic in Vicinity of N47BA During Final Minutes of Flight (17:03:37 - 17:19:50)  
 Minneapolis ARTCC (ZMP), USAF 84th RADES

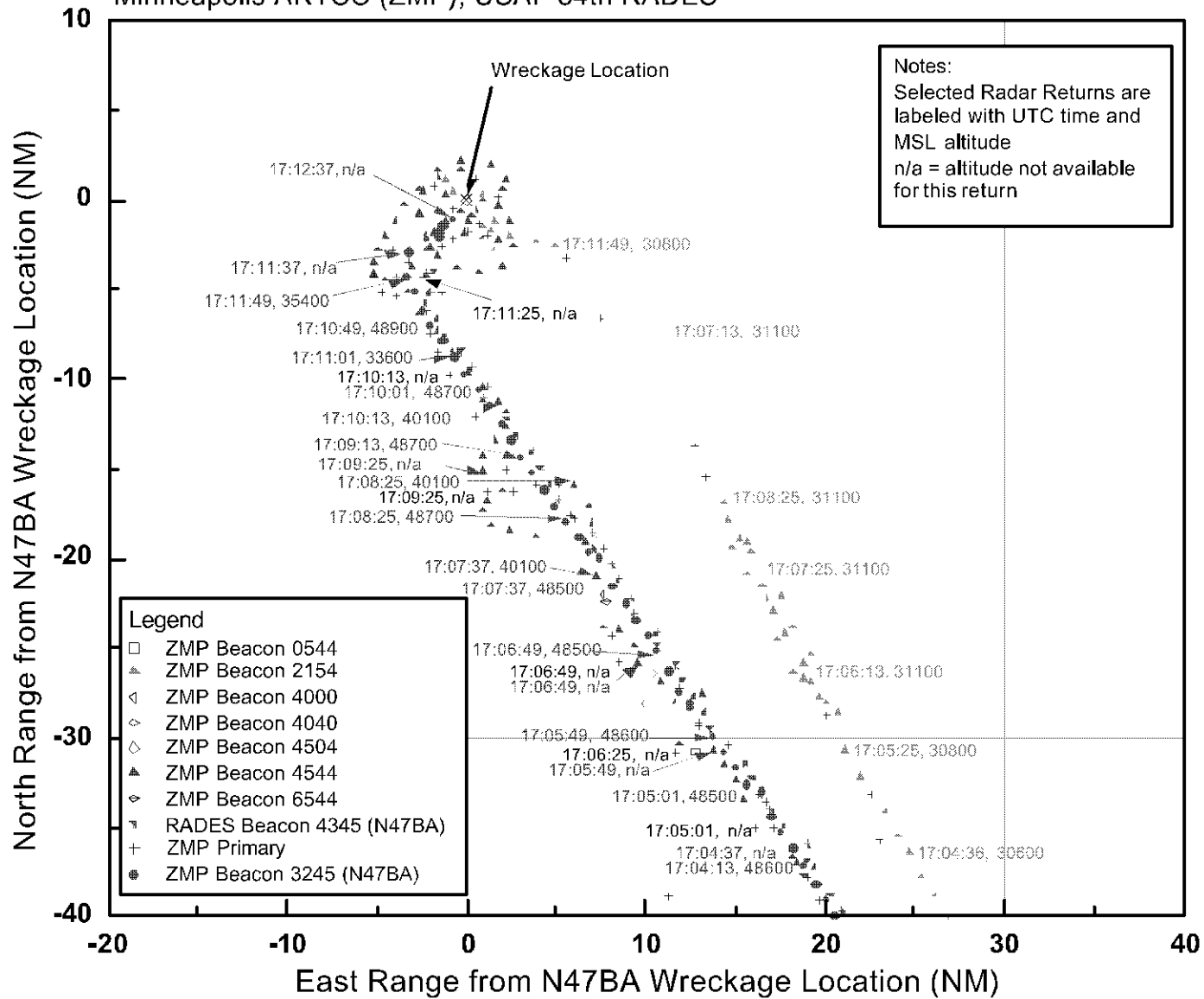


Figure 7

N47BA Ground Track (17:07:49 - 17:12:37)  
 Minneapolis ARTCC (ZMP), USAF 84th RADES

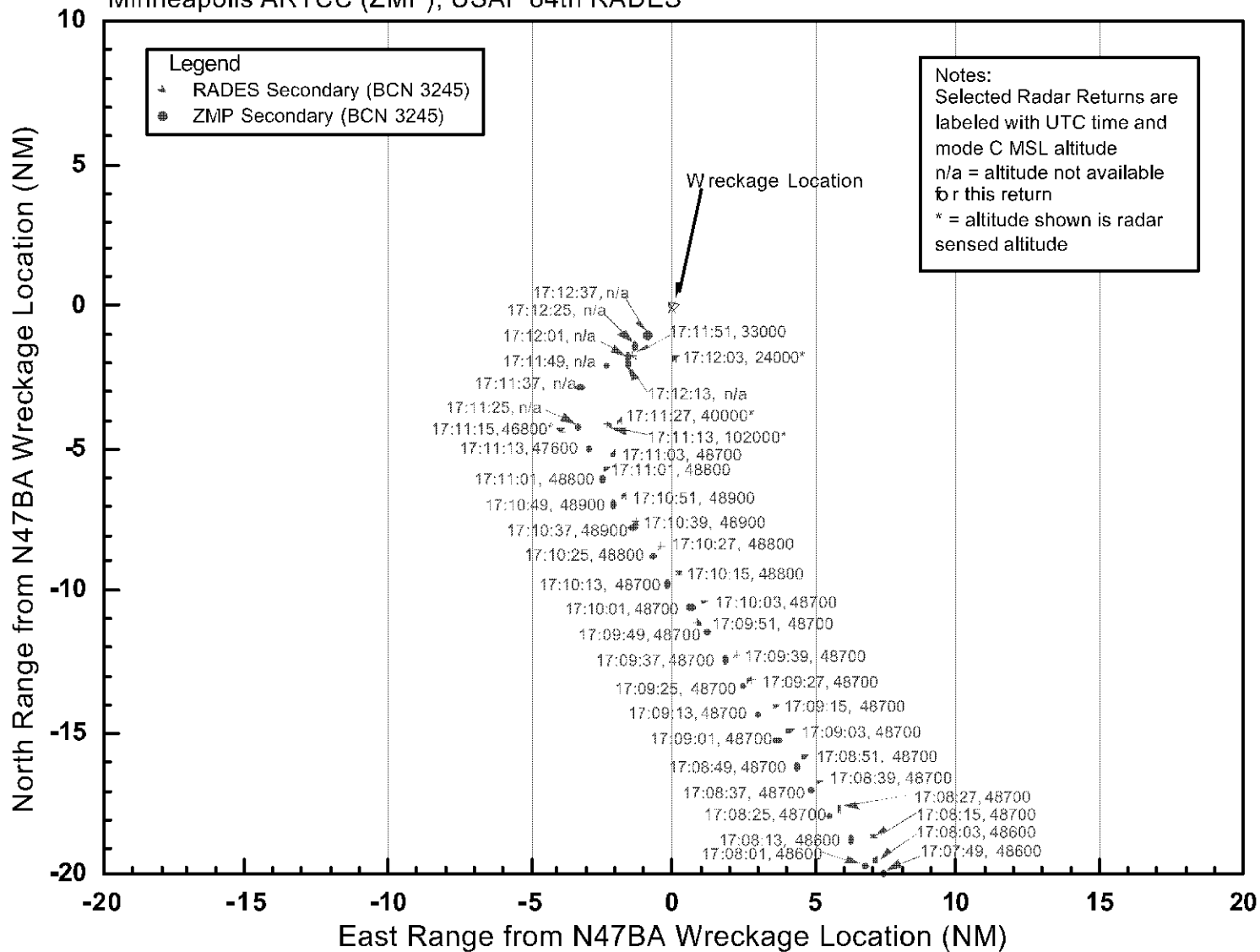


Figure 8

N47BA Ground Track (17:07:49 - 17:12:37)  
 Minneapolis ARTCC (ZMP), USAF 84th RADES

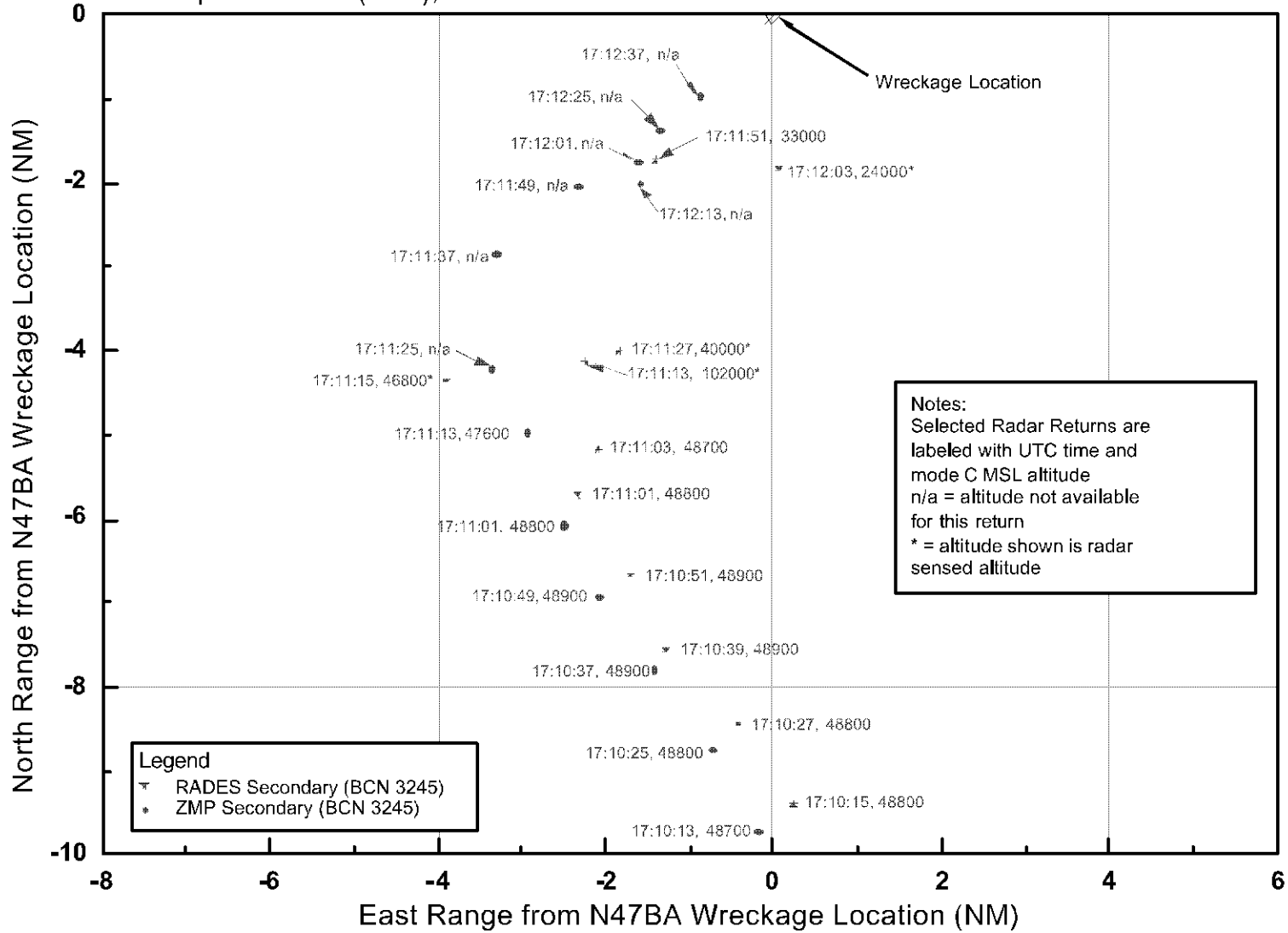


Figure 9

# N47BA CVR-Radar Time Correlation

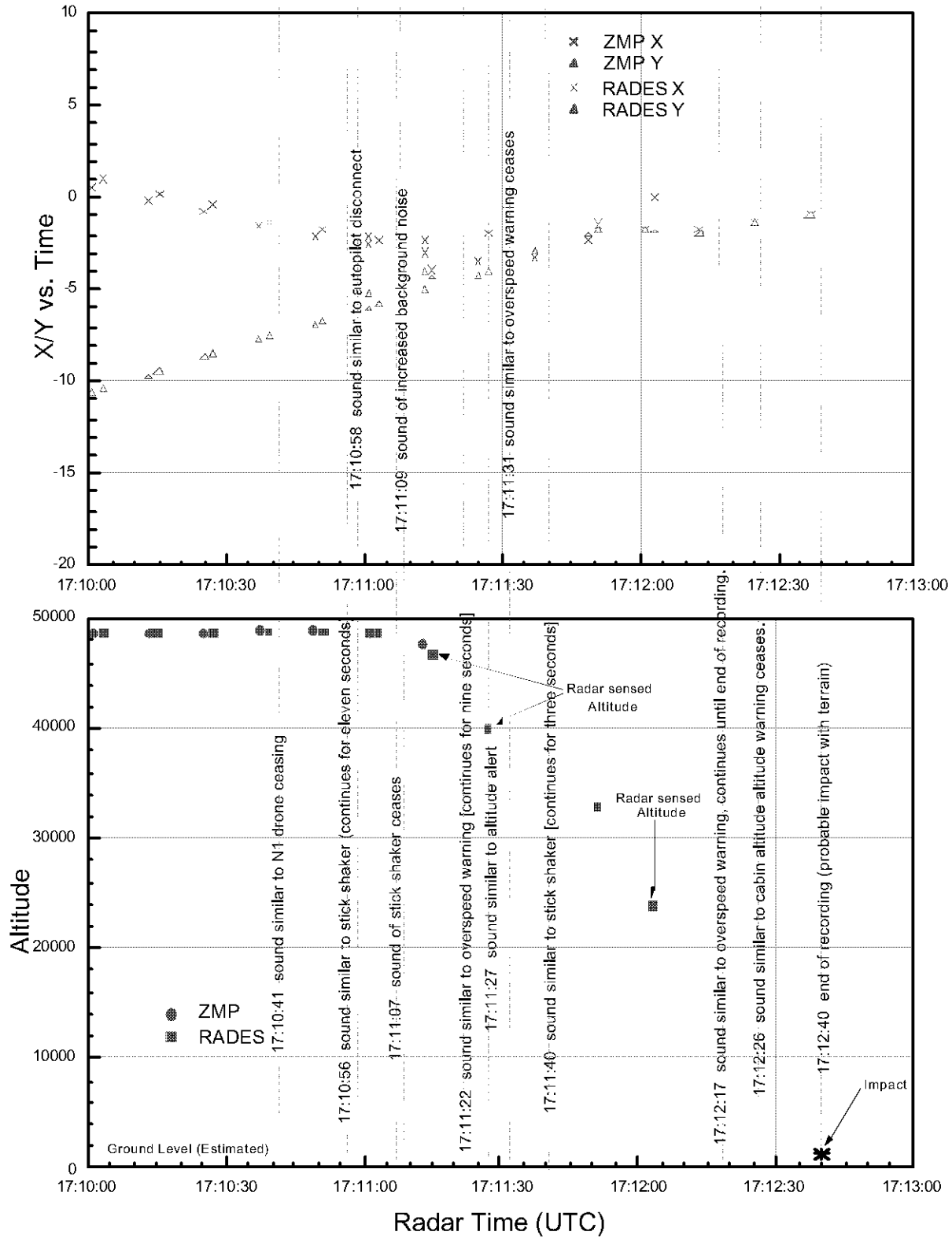


Figure 10