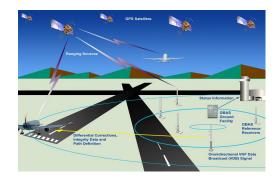


#### Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS) Information Meeting



Palo Alto, CA Workshop Meeting October 2, 2018

# Agenda



What is Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS)?

- GLS Approach
- GLS Implementation
- Stakeholders



#### **GBAS** at SFO

- Project Goals
- What to Expect and When
- Current Progress



What's Next

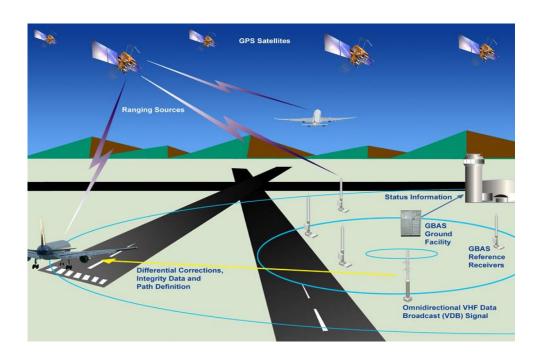
Question and Answer

## Overview

Ground Based Augmentation System (GBAS)

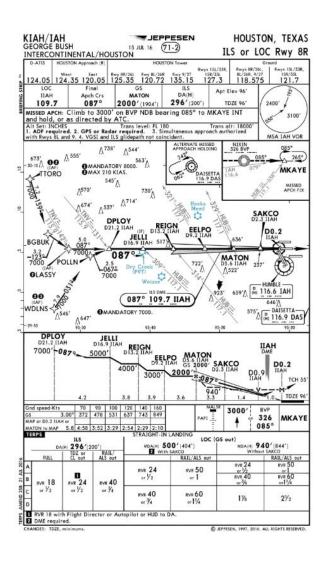
#### What is GBAS?

- <u>Ground Based Augmentation System</u>
- Produces local corrections to the GPS signal
- Corrections and flight path information broadcast via VHF to aircraft with capable receivers
- Aircraft utilize precise flight director or autopilot guidance down to the runway
- One Installation Serves All Runways

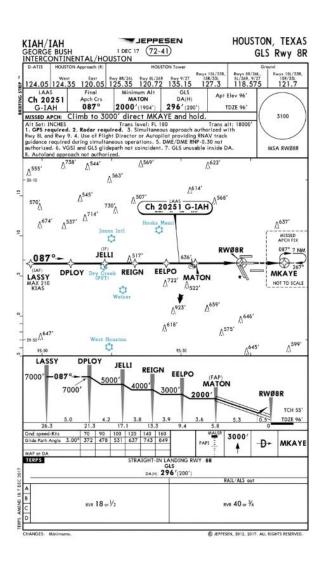


An approach that uses a GBAS is referred to as a <u>G</u>BAS <u>L</u>anding <u>System Approach or GLS</u>

### **GBAS GLS Approaches**



GLS Approaches Are Currently Designed To Replicate ILS Both in Form and Function



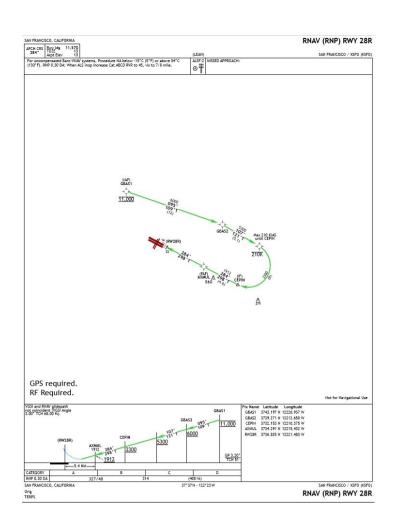
### GBAS GLS and ILS Approaches

# GLS Approaches are Similar to an Instrument Landing System Approach (ILS)

- Enables autopilot coupled approaches
- Provides vertical guidance in the cockpit until touchdown
- Supports CAT I Approach Minimums
- CAT I = 200ft Above the Runway and 1800ft of visibility
- Both can utilize alternative navigation methods to align with GLS/ILS precision guidance (RNP to GLS and RNAV to GLS)

# In the next 2-5 years GBAS will also be capable of Supporting CAT II and CAT III Minimums

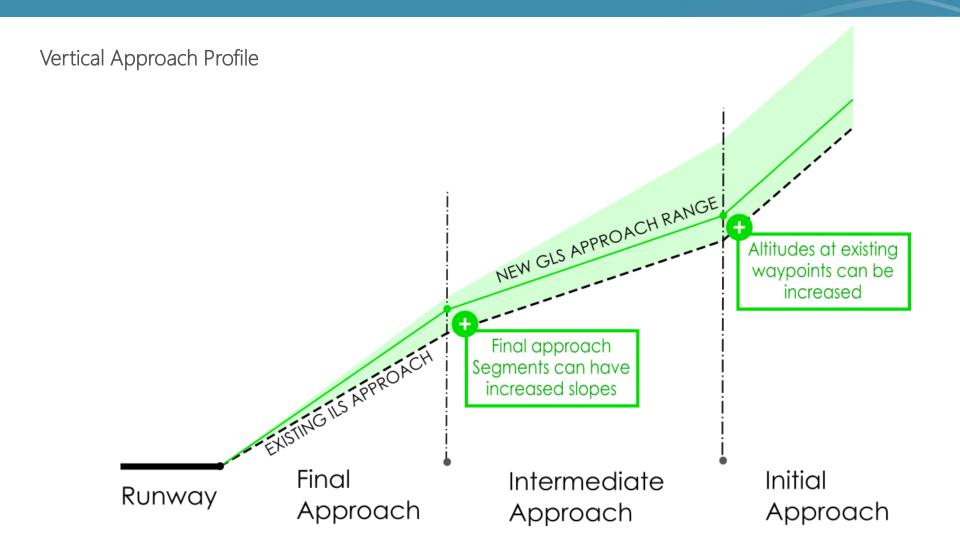
- CAT II = 100ft above the runway and 1200ft of visibility
- CAT III = Oft above the runway and 700ft or less of visibility



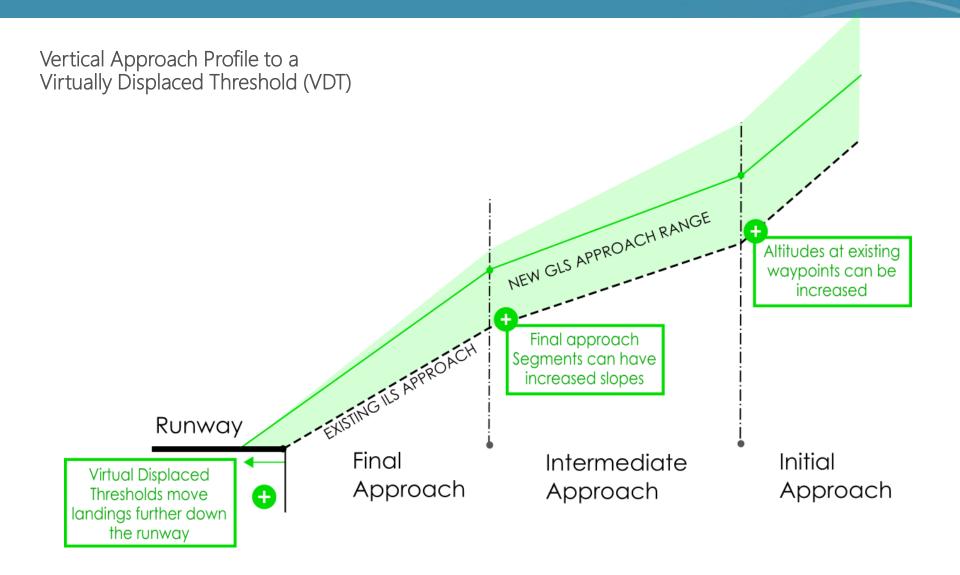
# GBAS and ILS Differences

ILS	GBAS
One Per Runway Direction	• Serves all runways
<ul> <li>Must be aligned with/along side runway</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Located in vicinity of runways</li> </ul>
One Glideslope Angle	Multiple Glidepath Angles
One touchdown point	Multiple touchdown points
<ul> <li>2 Critical Areas which overlap taxiways</li> </ul>	<ul><li>1 Small Critical Area</li><li>Modifications to GBAS can take</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Modifications to ILS can take months</li> </ul>	hours

## GLS Approach Options vs ILS Approach



## GLS Approach with VDT vs ILS Approach



#### **GBAS Service Area**



### GBAS/GLS US and Global Implementation

#### USA – Current

- Newark Liberty International (KEWR)
- Houston George Bush Intercontinental (KIAH)
- Atlantic City (KACY)
- Grant County International Airport (KMWH)
- Charleston International Airport (KCHS)

#### **USA** - Upcoming

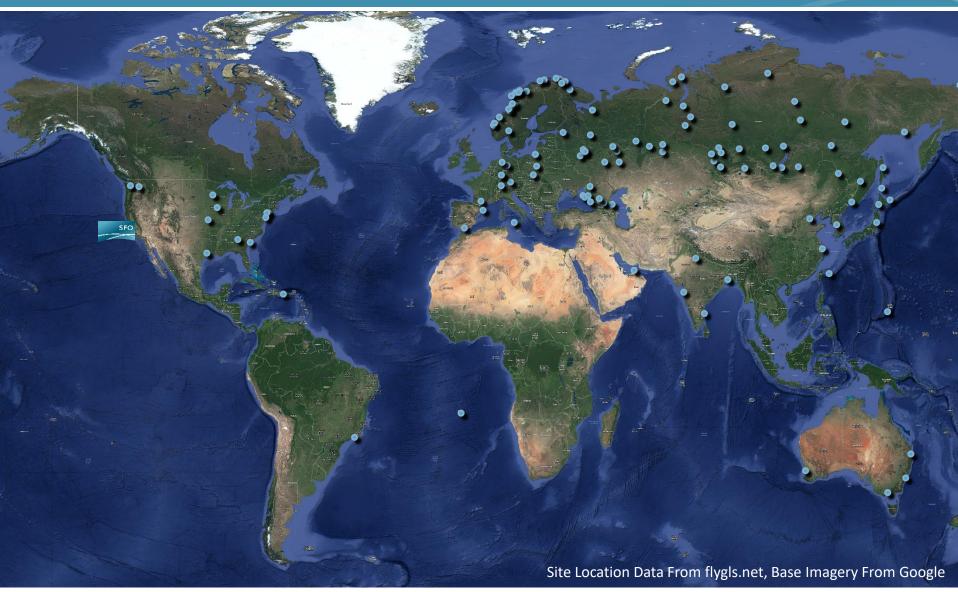
- LaGuardia Airport (KLGA)
- John F Kennedy International (KJFK)
- Seattle-Tacoma International (KSEA)
- San Francisco International (KSFO)
- Atlanta Hartsfield-Jackson International (KATL)

# Over 100 GLS Approaches Currently In Use Around The World

#### International – Current and Upcoming

- Bremen (EDDW)
- Frankfurt/Main (EDDF)
- Zurich (LSZH)
- Malaga-Costa Del Sol (LEMG)
- Sydney Kingsford Smith International (YSSY)
- Melbourne International (YMML)
- Kuala Lumpur International Sepang (WMKK)
- Chennai International (VOMM)
- Shanghai Pudong (ZSPD)
- Seoul Gimpo (RKSS)
- Tokyo Haneda International (RJTT)
- Rio De Janeiro Galeao Antonio Carlos Jobim International (SBGL)
- 20+ In Scandinavia
- 30+ Russian Airports
- Numerous Test and Certification Sites

# GBAS/GLS US and Global Implementation



#### GBAS/GLS Stakeholders and Benefits

#### Airport

- CAT I/II/III Redundancy
- Maintain Arrival Capacity During IFR
- New CAT I/II/III Approaches
- Additional Taxiway Access in IFR

#### Community

- Noise Reduction
- Potential Overflight Dispersion
- Missed
   Approach
   Reductions

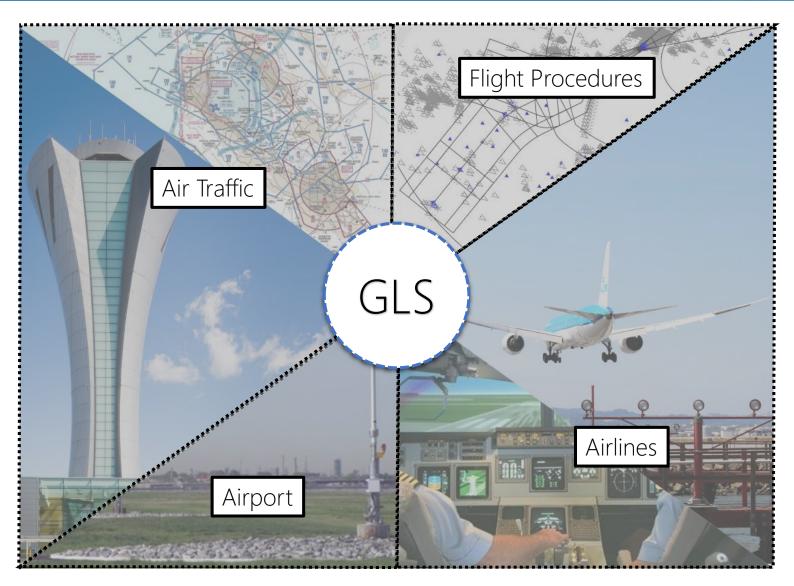
#### Airlines

- Reduced
   Distance/Time
   to Arrival
- Reduced Pilot Workload
- Enhanced Vertical Guidance to Touchdown
- Continuous Descent Approach Options

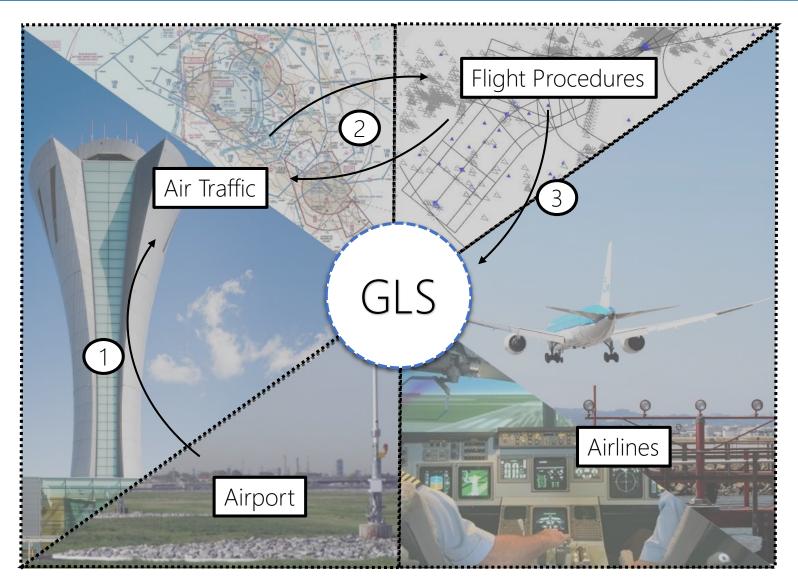
#### Air Traffic

- Increased IFR Options
- Reduced Controller Workload
- CSPO/SOIA
- Reduced Runway Occupancy Time

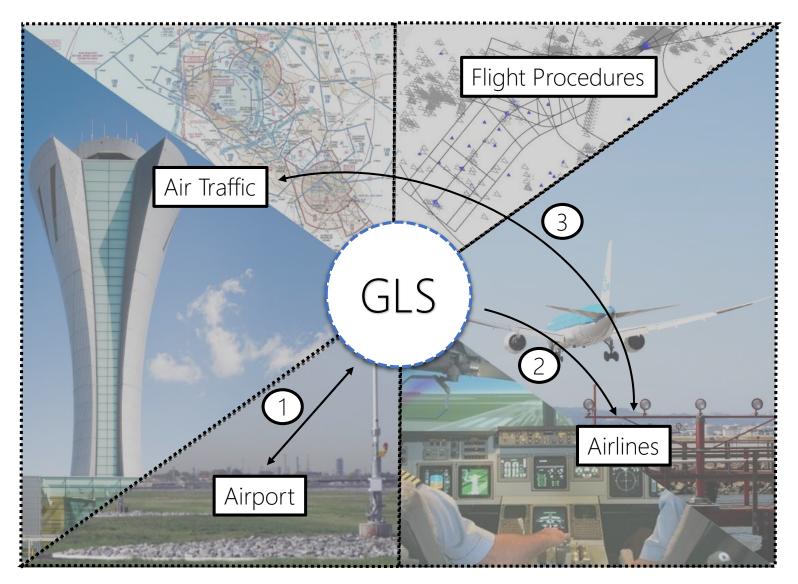
# GBAS and GLS Roles and Responsibilities



# GLS Procedure Development



# GBAS and GLS Operations

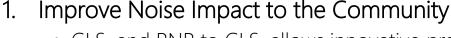


# GBAS @ SFO

Goals, Timeline and Progress

## SFO GBAS Project Goals



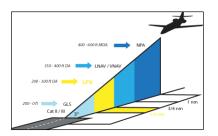


 GLS, and RNP to GLS, allows innovative procedure design resulting in unique flight tracks and increased operational altitudes



#### 2. Create Redundant ILS Capabilities

 Allows continued ILS like operations during runway/taxiway rehabilitation and equipment outages



#### 3. Enhance Efficiency

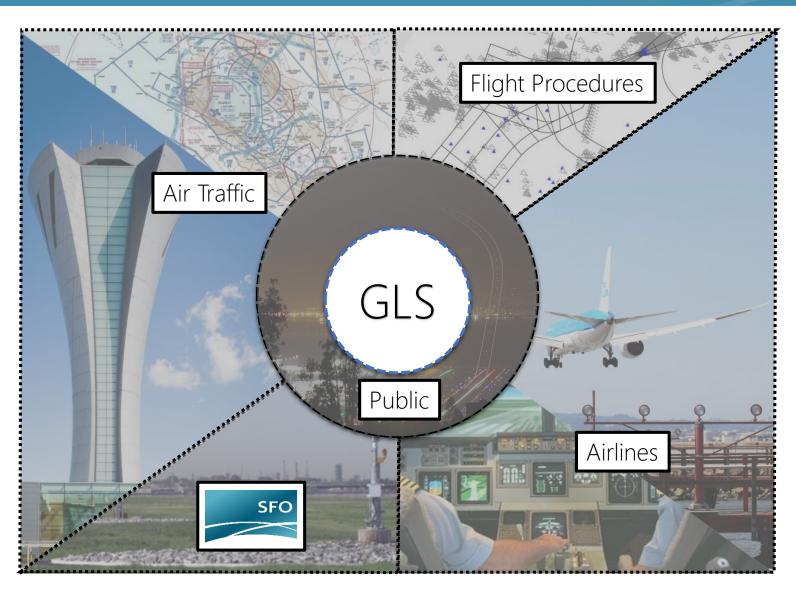
• Single GBAS can support multiple runway ends steeper approaches and reduced track miles via RNP to GLS



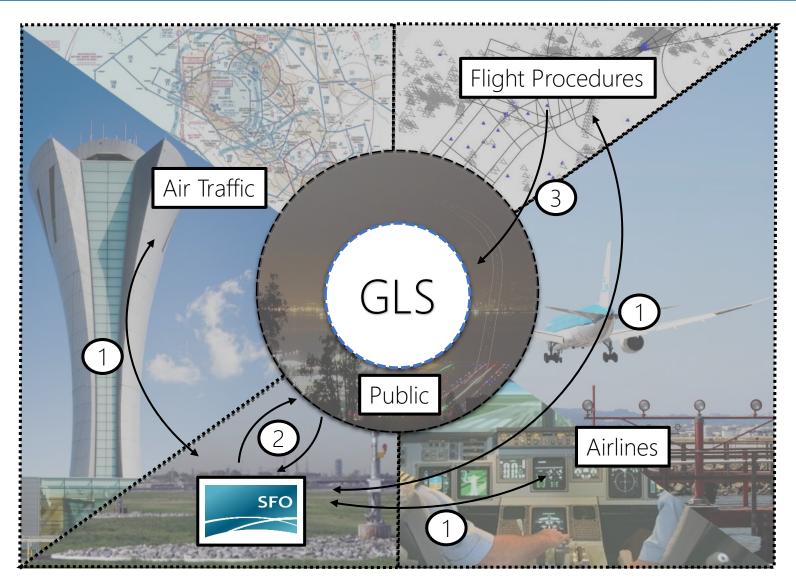
#### 4. Reduce Delays

 Closely Spaced Parallel Runway Operations (CSPO) and CAT I/II/III Capabilities to runways that do not currently have ILS

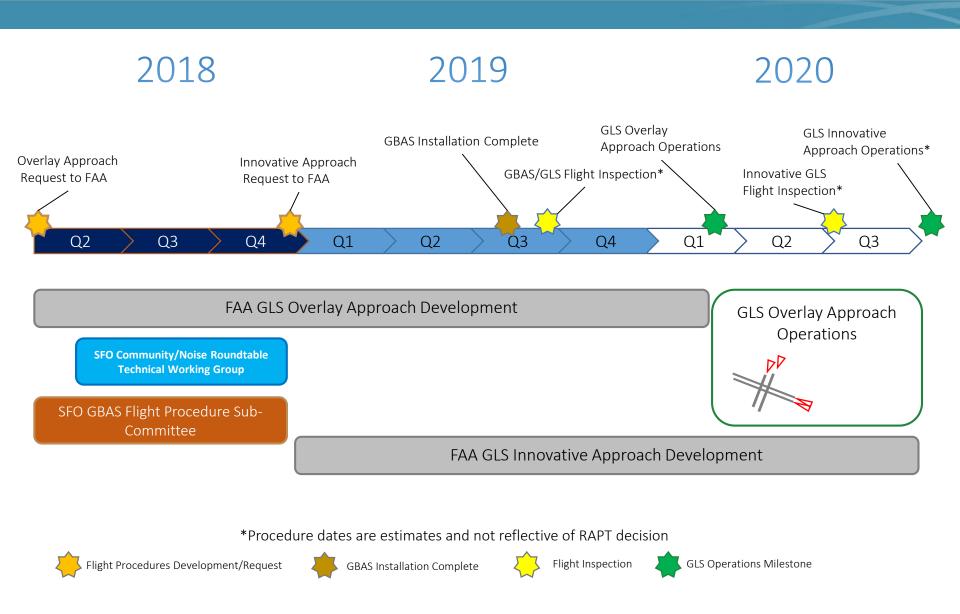
# GBAS and GLS Roles and Responsibilities at SFO



# SFO Process for GLS Procedure Development



### GBAS/GLS Project Timeline



## Key Milestones

- 12/6/17 Initial Public Outreach SFO Community Roundtable
- 02/1/18 Established Flight Procedures Subcommittee
- 03/20/18 FAA Began Work on GLS Overlay Approaches
- 05/30/18 Flight Procedures Subcommittee Workshop
- 11/16/18 Air Carrier and NCT Simulator Evaluations Complete
- 12/31/18\* Target Date for Innovative Procedure Requests to FAA

\*Innovative Procedures will not be requested until community feedback has been received and Airport agree that GLS approaches will do no harm

03/26/20 - Official Target Publication FAA GLS Overlay Approaches

## SFO GBAS Flight Procedures Subcommittee

- Representatives from SFO, SFO Tower, NCT, FAA Flight Procedures Team, FAA Flight Safety, United, Alaska, Delta, Southwest and American Airlines
- Discuss limitations from airspace, air traffic, procedure design criteria, flight crew and aircraft capabilities
- Identify GLS Overlays of existing approaches that would achieve project goals and have highest chance of initial usage in 2020
- 13 Innovative conceptual flight procedures evaluated against project goals, stakeholder considerations and implementation challenges

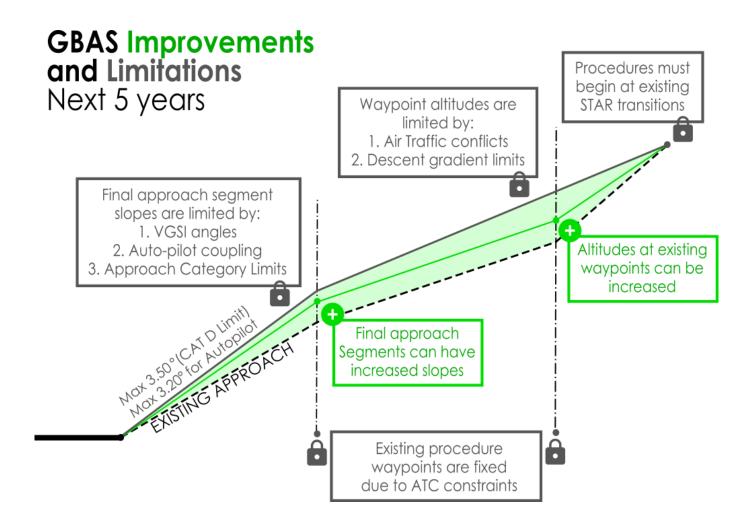
### Current GLS Flight Procedures Under Development

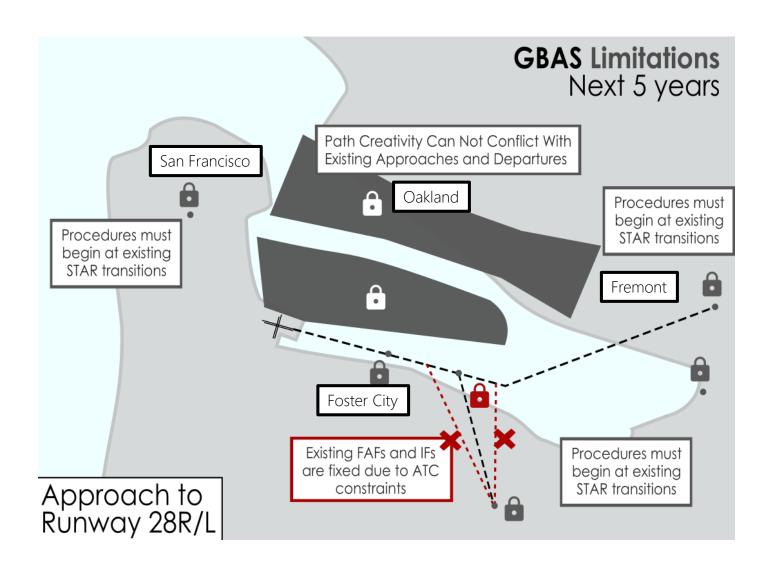
# Existing Flight Procedures Being Converted by the FAA

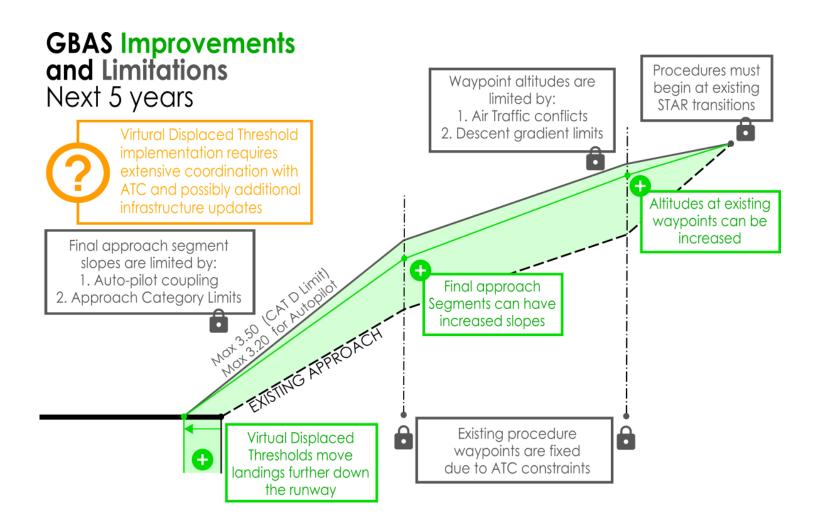
- Runway 28R
  - RNAV (GPS) Z RWY 28R
  - LDA/DME RWY 28R
- Runway 28L
  - RNAV (GPS) RWY 28L
- Runway 19R
  - RNAV (GPS) RWY 19L
- Runway 19L
  - RNAV (GPS) RWY 19R

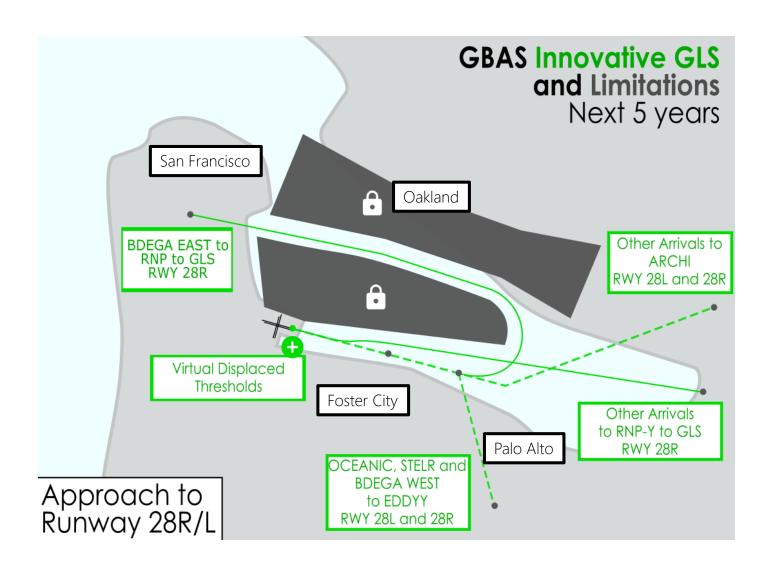


https://www.faa.gov/air\_traffic/flight\_info/aeronav/procedures/ Search "KSFO"









# OCEANIC, STLER and BDEGA WEST to 28R Straight-In



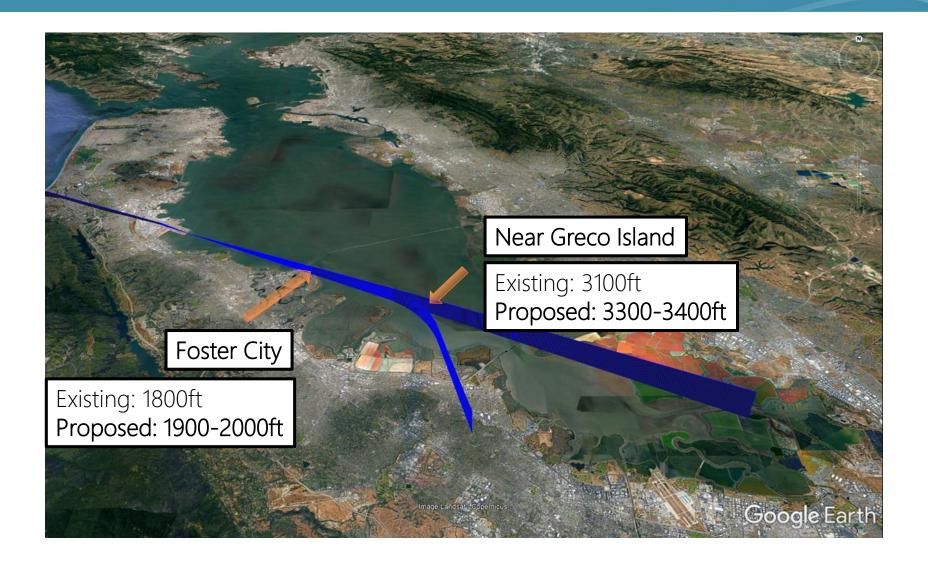
## OCEANIC, STLER and BDEGA WEST to 28R Straight-In (VDT)



# 28R BDEGA EAST - "Down the Bay" to 28R



## OCEANIC, STLER and BDEGA WEST to 28L Straight-In



### What's Next?

Next Steps For GLS and Community Involvement

### **Next Steps: Community**

#### Community Outreach and Feedback

Perform Initial Noise Evaluations

- Single Event Analysis for GLS Capable Aircraft (50 dBA Level)
- CNEL Analysis for Combination of GLS and Non-GLS Capable Aircraft

Create Community Flight Procedure Packages And Distribute to Roundtable and Interested Members of the Public

Review Feedback and Discontinue the Evaluation of Approaches Considered to Potentially Increase Noise

Target Date to Receive Feedback Is 45 Days After Community Flight Procedure Package Distribution

## Next Steps: Flight Procedure Subcommittee Airlines and NCT

#### **Airline Simulations**

Airline Subcommittee Participants to evaluate high-GPA options in simulator

- Provide accurate flap/speed/gear schedules
- Evaluate possibility of inadvertent increased noise from speed brake/spoiler usage
- Ensure that encoding and approaches are flyable

#### **NCT Simulations**

NCT Continues to explore complex transitions from existing STARs to innovative approach IAF and IF

Potential approach options to 19R are still being considered, but are not yet under evaluation by Subcommittee

# Single Event Noise Contours – A320



## Single Event Noise Data – A320

#### 28R Approach From ARCHI

Existing ILS - A320

GLS A320

Site	City	SENEL	LAMAX	SENEL	LAMAX
Noise Monitor 12	Foster City	78.73	64.42	78.19	63.77
Noise Monitor 28	Redwood City	69.32	51.91	69.54	52.11
Noise Monitor 29	San Mateo	42.72	19.15	43.07	19.58
SIDBY	Palo Alto	46.42	25.49	46.79	26.04

### **DRAFT**

#### 28R Approach From EDDYY

Existing ILS - A320

GLS A320

Site	City	SENEL	LAMAX	SENEL	LAMAX
Noise Monitor 12	Foster City	78.73	64.42	78.18	63.77
Noise Monitor 28	Redwood City	69.32	51.91	69.54	52.11
Noise Monitor 29	San Mateo	46.73	23.47	47.12	24.05
SIDBY	Palo Alto	70.96	56.37	69.67	54.39

**DRAFT** 

## Q & A

#### Community Feedback

Presenter: Paul Hannah SFO GBAS Airspace and Flight Procedures

Daniel Lee SFO GBAS PM

Daniel.Lee@flysfo.com

Please submit question regarding GBAS by October 16, 2018