



Runway Safe EMAS





Aviation Safety



Aviation Industry Record

- **International Air Travel Has Reached High Levels of Safety**

Travel distances that will raise your risk of dying by 1 in a million - short bars are bad



Aviation Safety

- **Result of Pro-Active Approach to Safety**
 - Extensive Review of Incidents
 - Focus on Mitigation of Risks
- **Continued Diligence Required**
 - New Methods for Maintaining and Improving Safety Are Necessary
 - Failure to do so Will Result in a Plateau in Safety



Improving Aviation Safety

- **Identify the Issue**
 - Analysis of Data and Statistics
 - Input From Sectors of the
- **Implement Action**
 - Procedures
 - Training
 - Regulation
 - Technology





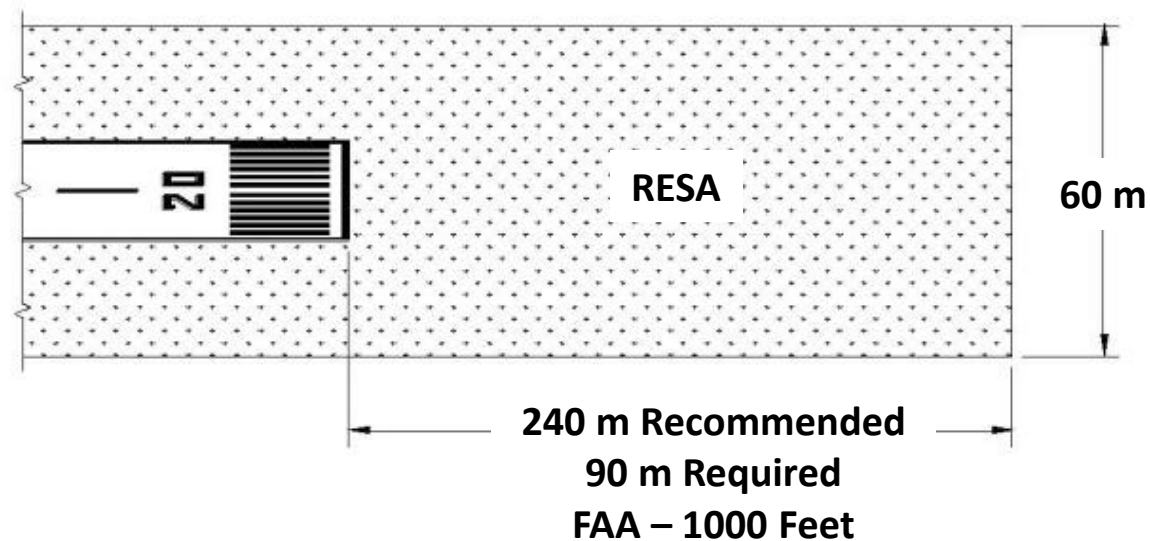
Technology As A Solution



Runway End Safety Area

- US Federal Mandate to Bring All Commercial Runway Safety Areas Into Compliance
- Large Quantity of Deficiencies in Runway End Safety Area

Standard RESA



Runway Excursions

- **Most Common Type of Aviation Incident**
- **Average of Two Occurrences Per Month Globally**
- **Runway Overruns Account for More Than 50% of Runway Excursions**



Factors Attributing to Deficiencies

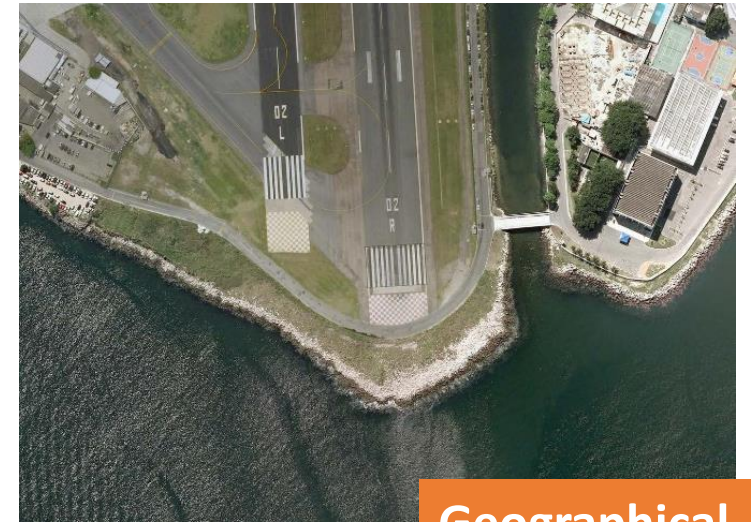
Available Real Estate



Geometry



Geographical



EMAS As A Solution

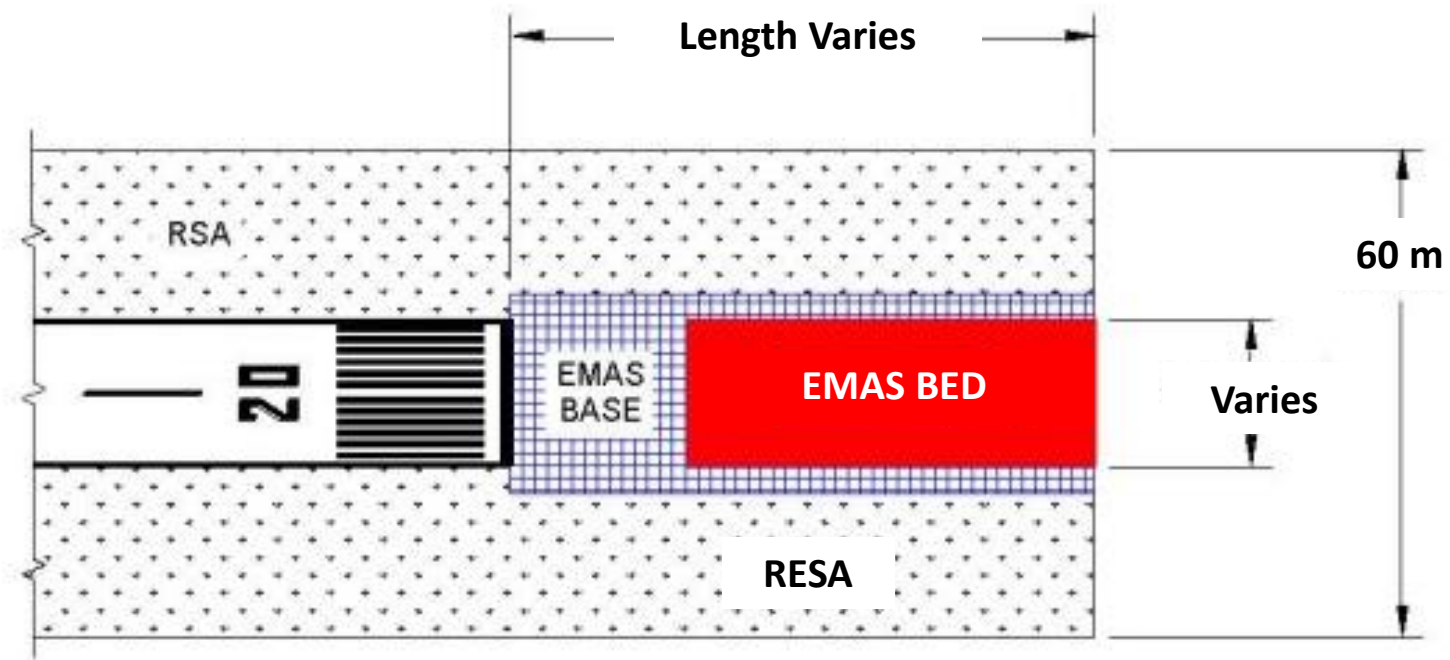
EMAS – ENGINEERED MATERIAL ARRESTING SYSTEM

Arrests Aircraft in the Event of a Runway Excursion

- No Major Damage to Aircraft
- No Injury to Passengers
- Option for Meeting ICAO RESA Requirements



Runway End Safety Area With EMAS



RESA Ends at Back of EMAS



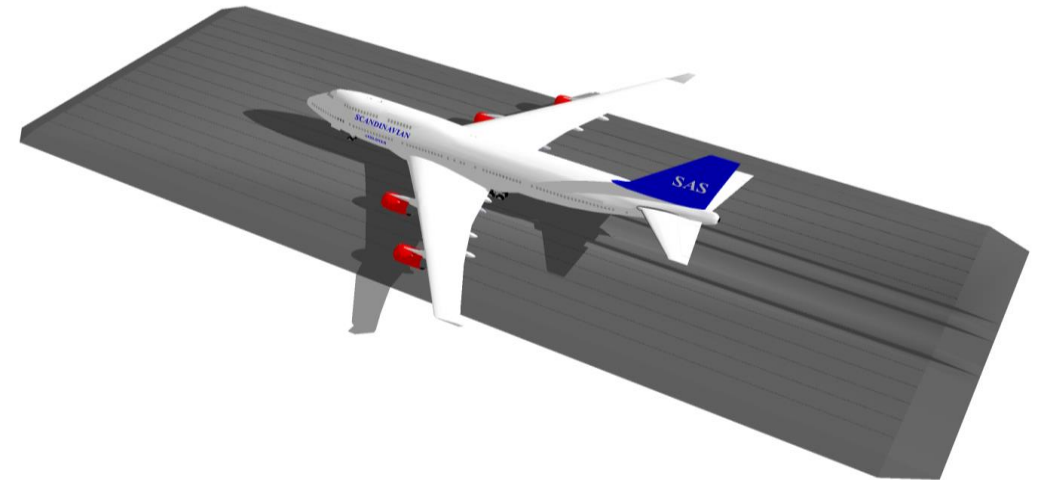
Runway Safe greenEMAS



The World's Only Green EMAS

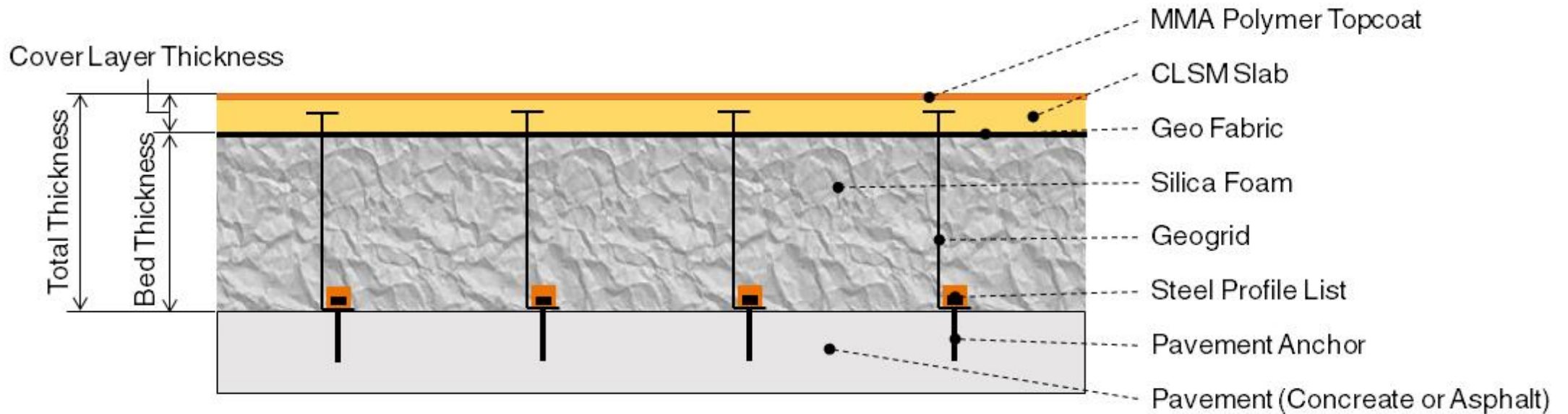
Key Aspects

- Made From Recycled Glass
- Ease of Installation
- Durability and Low Cost
- Complies with Advisory Circular 150/5220-22C



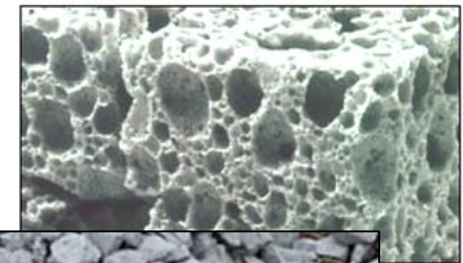
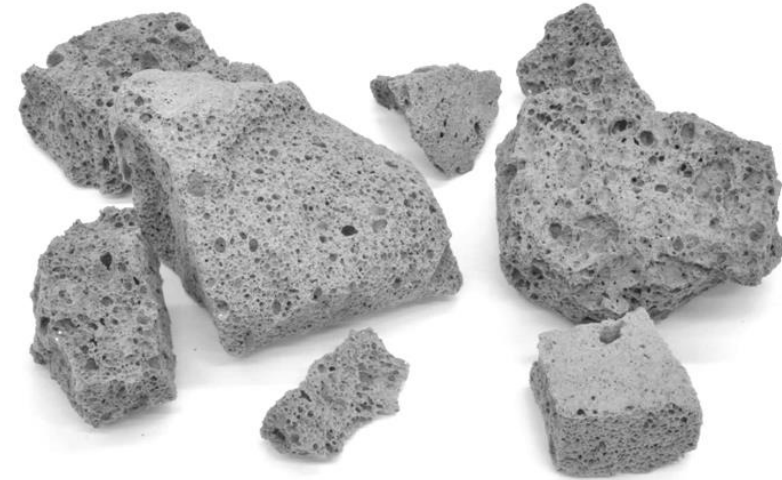
Runway Safe greenEMAS

- **Construction results in a system resistant to the harsh elements of a runway's environment**
 - Utilizes Normal Construction Means and Methods



Silica Foam Material

- **Loose fill material**
- **Each piece is crushable foamed glass**
- **Recycled material (Green)**
- **Excellent environmental performance**
- **Typical uses: low density fill, roadbase material, insulation, athletic fields, etc.**



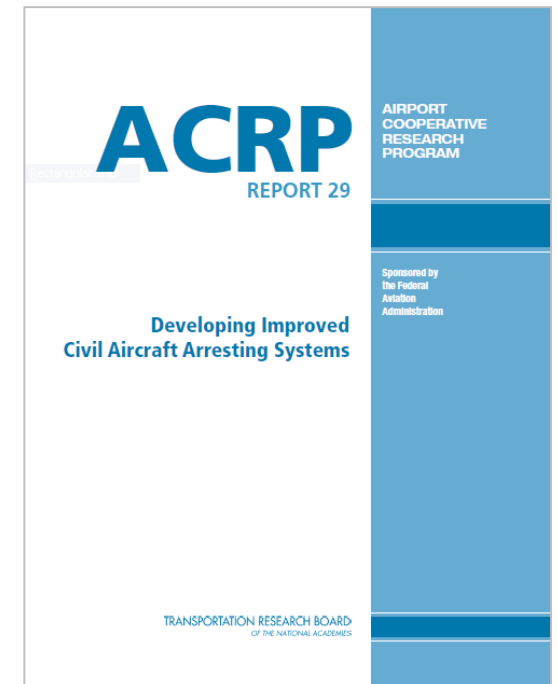


Development Process



ACRP Background

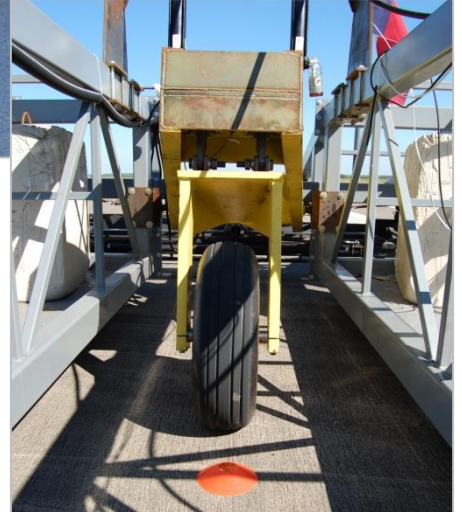
- Project executed through US National Academy of Science's Transportation Research Board (TRB) Airport Cooperative Research Program (ACRP)
- Effort ran from 2007 – 2009
- Principal investigator: Protection Engineering Consultants and Matthew Barsotti
- ACRP Report 29: “Developing Improved Civil Aircraft Arresting Systems”
 - Designed to identify and vet alternatives to the current ESCO EMAS
- NGG was a participant and had a “finalist” candidate design



Development & Performance Prediction Correlation



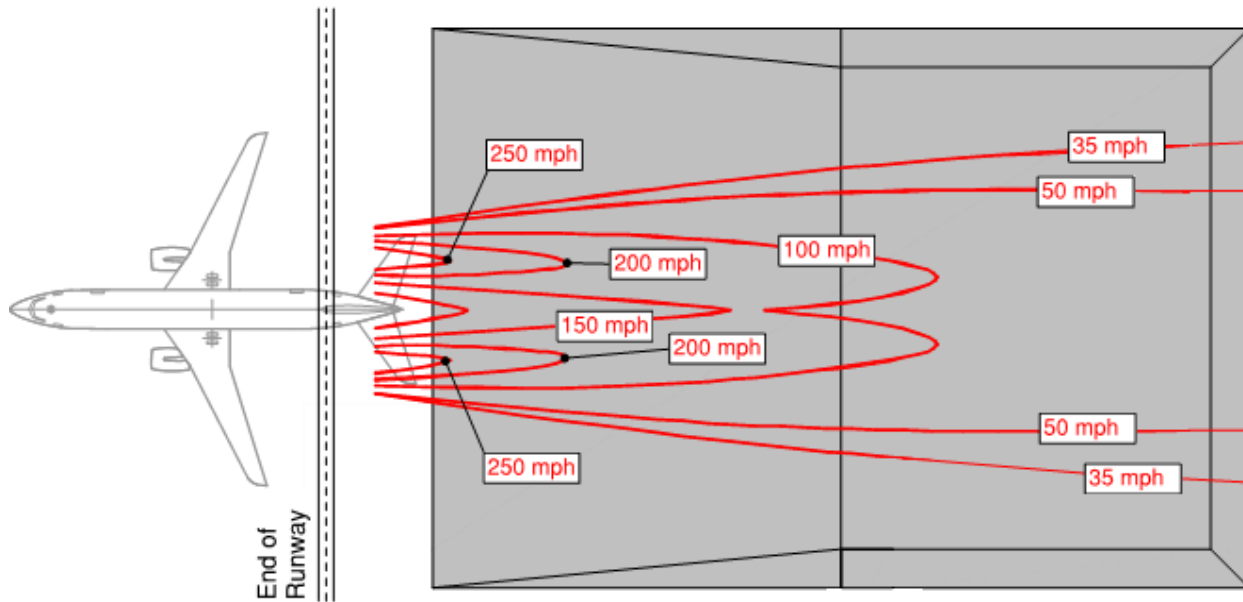
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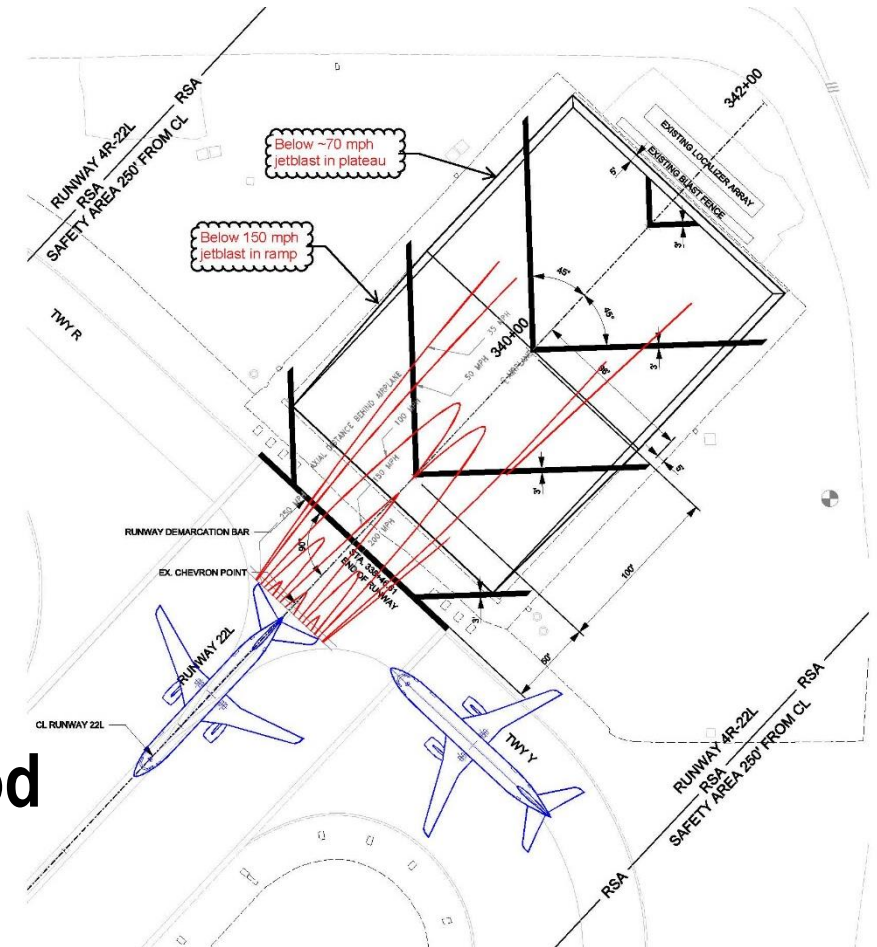
RUNWAY SAFE 14144 Trautwein Road
Austin, Texas 78737 USA



Jetblast Uplift Design



- **Worst case for design basis**
 - **Operational basis for construction period**



Fire Testing and AARF Vehicle Tests

- Burn pan and Abrasion tests at FAA William J. Hughes Technical Center

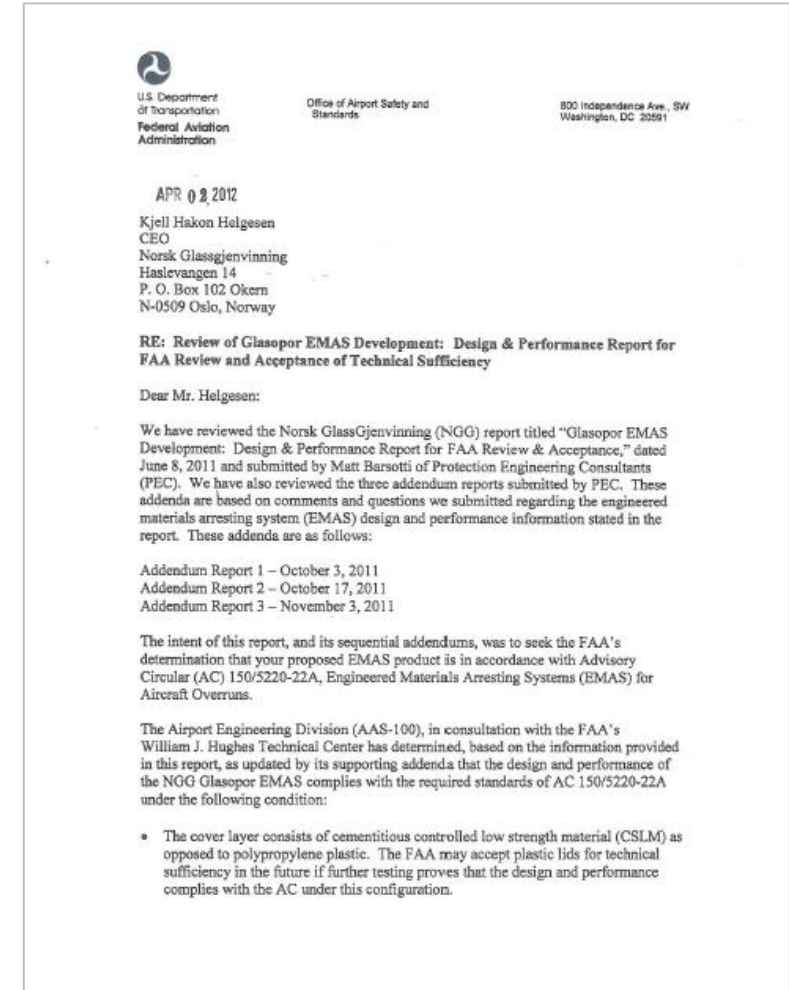


- AARF Testing at TTI



FAA Acceptance

- **FAA reviewed major NGG submittal report for compliance with AC 150/5220-22a**
 - June 8, 2011
- **Robust set of requirements**
- **Additional clarifications requested**
- **Three further addendums to report submitted**
 - October and November 2011
- **Accepted by FAA on April 2, 2012**
- **Further Development Underway**





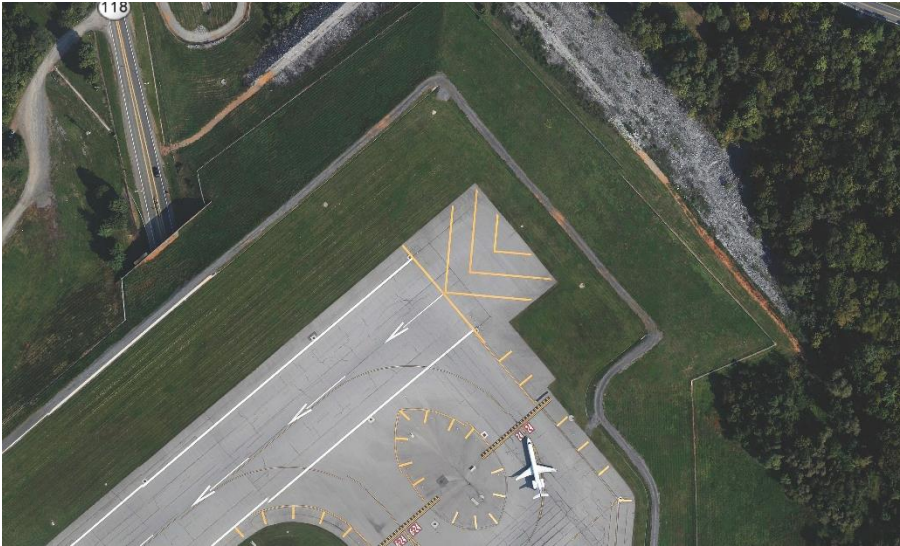
Performance Prediction



Performance Prediction Approach

1. Gather Airport Specific Information

- Fleet Mix
- Available RSA
- Site Specific Limitations



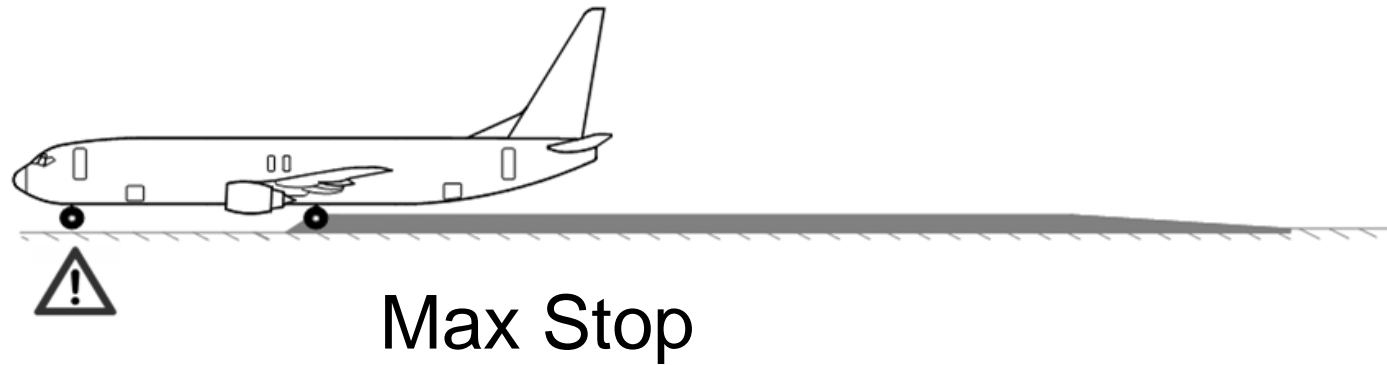
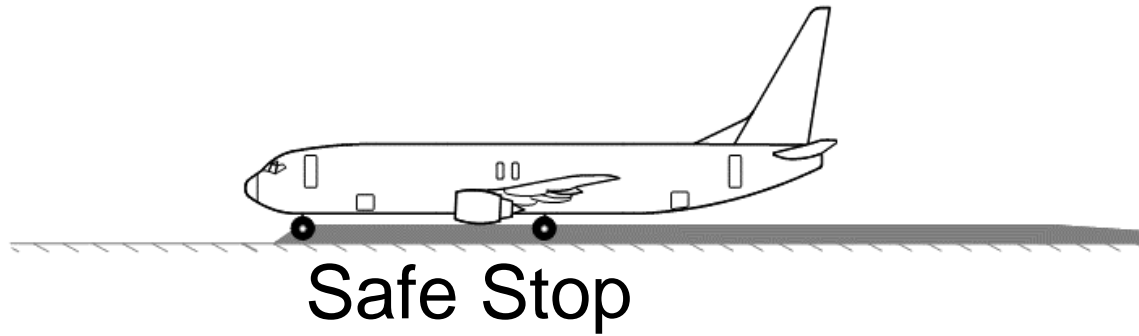
2. Develop Preliminary Performance Predictions

- Bed Geometry
- Predicted Performance

3. Refine EMAS Design

- Evaluate Airport Input From Preliminary Design
- Evaluate Alternate EMAS Options
- Provide Final Design Options

Performance Cases

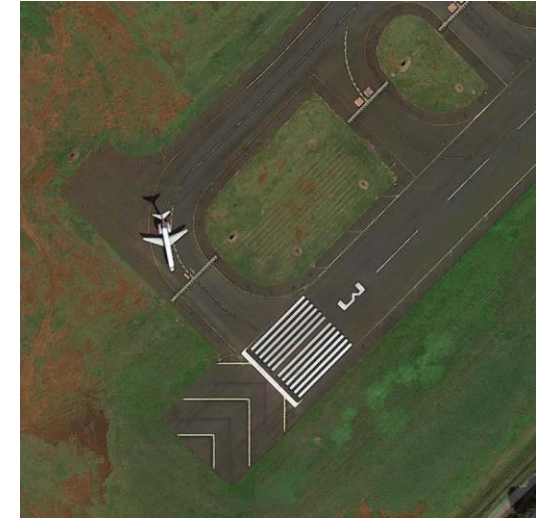


Example of Performance Predictions...LIH

- **Conceptual non-standard system at LIH in Hawaii (Kauai)**

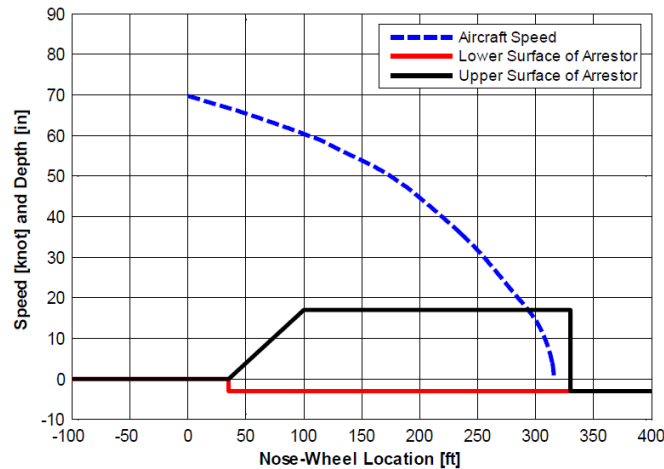
- EMAS on 21 Numbered End...minimal runway reconfiguration
- EMAS on 3 Numbered End...runway reconfiguration
- Predictions based on 767-300 (ER variant)

- B763 only considered for preliminary predictions



Performance Predictions – Example

- **Conceptual System at LIH in Hawaii**
 - EMAS considered as option for RWY 21 Numbered End
 - B763 only considered for preliminary predictions



Site Location:	Lihue Airport
Runway End ID:	Runway 21 Departure End (3 Numbered End)
RSA Length	330-ft
Provided Setback:	35-ft
Bed Length:	295-ft
Max Depth:	20-in
Entry Ramp Length:	65-ft

EMAS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY - MTOW				
Aircraft Model	MTOW [lbs]	Performance Results		Notes
		Design Case [knots]	Typical Case [knots]	
B763 (Boeing 767-300) [ER Variant]	412,000	55 [58*]	58 [69*]	

EMAS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY – 80%MLW				
Aircraft Model	80% MLW [lbs]	Performance Results		Notes
		Design Case [knots]	Typical Case [knots]	
B763 (Boeing 767-300) [ER Variant]	256,000	56	70	

Design Case: using 0.25 braking coefficient and no reverse thrust ($\mu = 0.25$; No T/R)
 Typical Case: using 0.35 braking coefficient and full reverse thrust ($\mu = 0.35$; Full T/R)
 [...*]: Overload stop: alternate exit speed with predicted nose gear overload



Thank You

