



# **SBAS for Africa & Indian Ocean Development Status**

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**EGNOS Annual Workshop 2019**

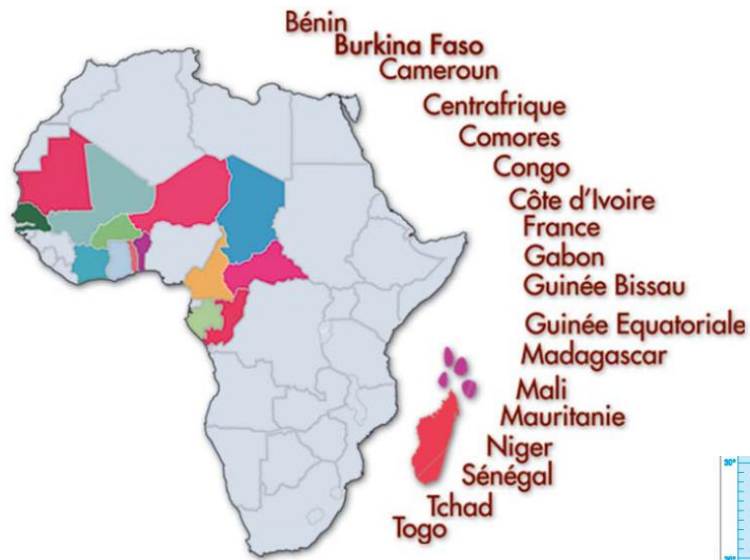
Session “SBAS in the world”

Italian Space Agency, Rome (Italy), 24 September 2019

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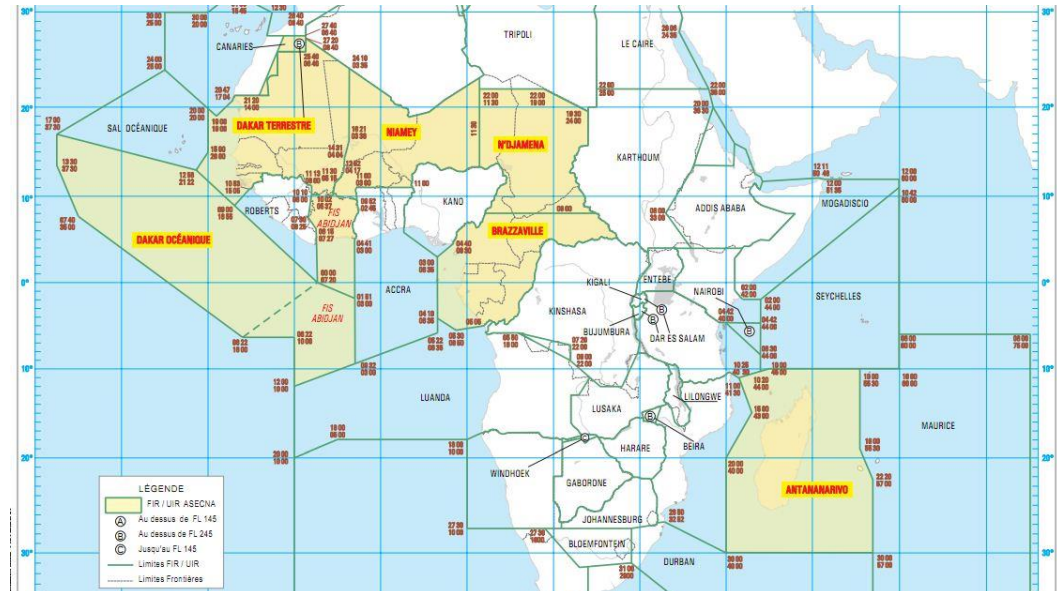
# ASECNA at a glance



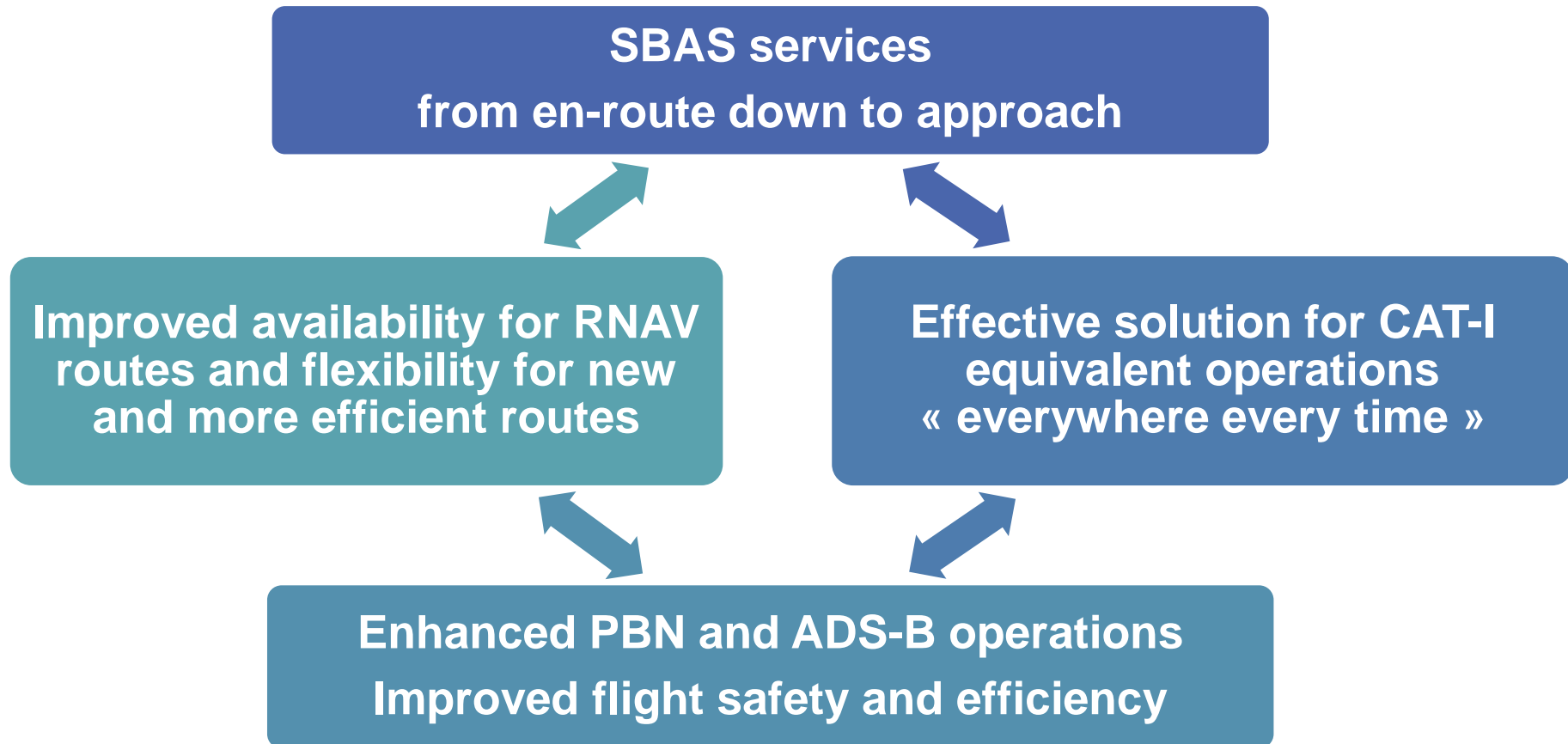
Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, Centrafrique, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gabon, Guinée Bissau, Guinée Equatoriale, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal, Tchad, Togo, Union des Comores

International public organisation  
(18 Member States)

Air navigation services provision  
within an airspace of 16,1  
millions km<sup>2</sup>



# Operational objectives



# Operational objectives



## Future pioneer user views on SBAS in Africa:

- SBAS LPV approaches safer than LNAV/VNAV
  - Not limited by low temperature (vertical profile)
  - Not linked with QFE setting. CFIT / unstable approach risks removed
- Precision approach for all terrains, all runway ends
- Continuity and integrity of GNSS position
  - No RAIM check
- Flexibility, direct routes and closest alternates
- SBAS to support ADS-B as primary means of surveillance
- Decommissioning of radars

Safety

Efficiency

ADS-B

# Operational objectives

## **... Services provision plan ...**

- **Incremental implementation in terms of coverage and performances**
- **Early services (L1) from 2021/2022 for NPA, APV-1 and CAT-I operations**
- **Full services (DFMC) beyond 2028/2030 for CAT-I autoland operations and potentially further**

**SBAS for Africa and Indian Ocean = ICAO SP identifier n°7**

# Strategic directions

- “Indigenous” continental level navigation augmentation system for Africa, in line with Africa Union Space Policy (Navigation and Positioning)
- Key enabler of Single African Sky and of Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM), flagship programme of the African Union under its Agenda 2063



- Autonomous services provision to users
- Use of EGNOS technology and assets

**The SBAS solution for Africa**

# Service levels (L1)

- **SoL service** to support en-route/NPA, APV-1 and CAT-I operations with the following target service levels requirements, in line with corresponding ICAO Annex 10 SARPs:

Service level	En-route/NPA	APV-I	CAT-I
Lateral accuracy (95%)	220 m (720 ft)	16 m (52 ft)	16 m (52 ft)
Vertical accuracy (95%)	N/A	20 m (66 ft)	4 m (13 ft)
VNSE in normal conditions	N/A	N/A	$P(>10\text{m}) = 10^{-7}/150\text{ s}$
VNSE in degraded conditions	N/A	N/A	$P(>15\text{m}) = 10^{-5}/150\text{ s}$
Integrity	$1 - 1 \times 10^{-7} / \text{h}$	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-7}/150\text{ s}$	$1 - 2 \times 10^{-7}/150\text{ s}$
Time-To-Alert (TTA)	10 s	10 s	6 s
HAL	556 m (0,3 NM)	40 m (130 ft)	40 m (130 ft)
VAL	N/A	50 m (164 ft)	35 m (115 ft)
Continuity	$1 - 1 \times 10^{-5}$ per hour	$1 - 8 \times 10^{-6}$ per approach	$1 - 8 \times 10^{-6}$ per approach
Availability	99%	According to ionosphere regimes	



# Service levels (L1)

## Legacy from SAGAIE project (since 2013):

- Importance of the scintillations in the sub-Saharan region
- Need to consider two distinct ionosphere regimes :
  - « Severe » regime, corresponding to the time period combining:
    - years of the central part of the solar cycle, and,
    - 1 month before and after an equinox (spring and fall), and,
    - hours between 6pm and 4am
  - « Nominal » regime elsewhere

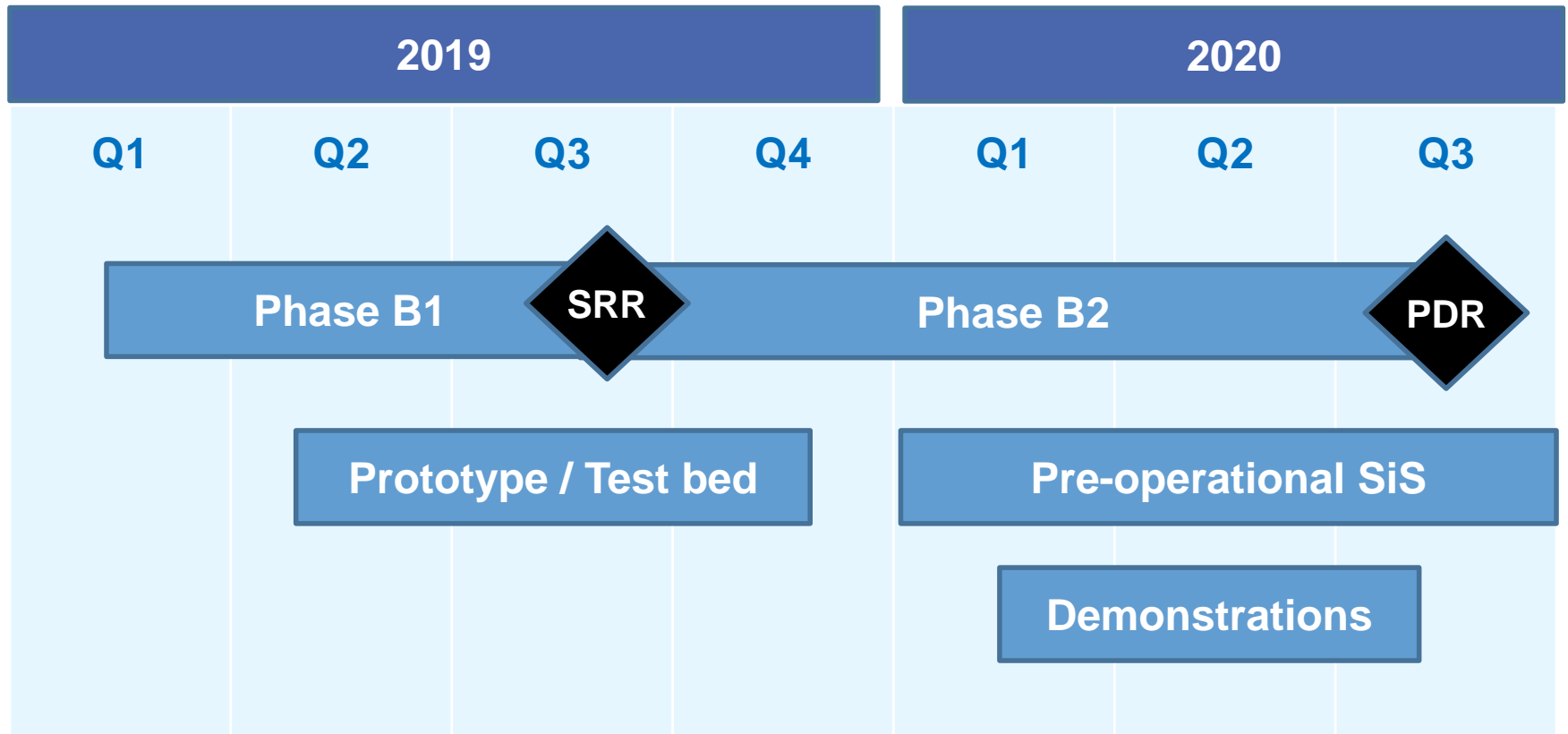


Target availability  
levels

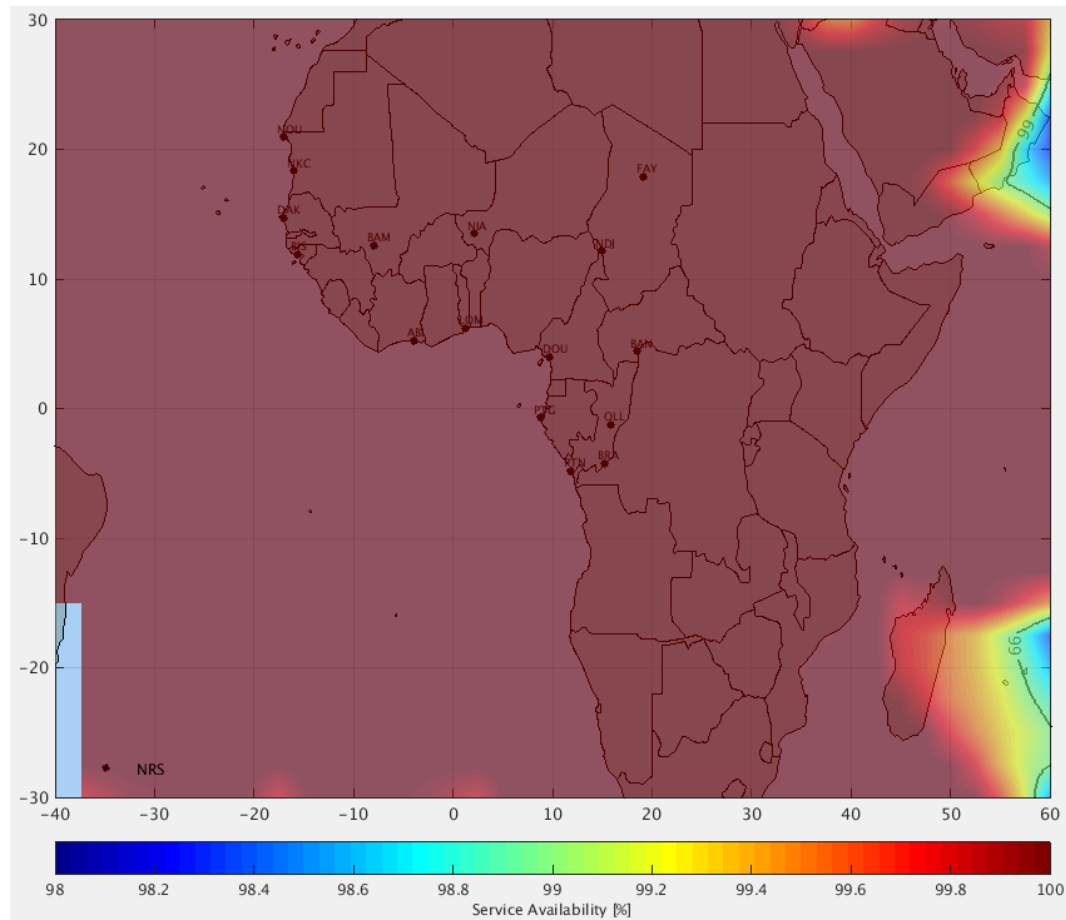
	Nominal regime	Severe regime
<b>ER/NPA</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>APV-1</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>85%</b>
<b>CAT-I</b>	<i>Under study</i>	<i>Under study</i>

Main driver

# Architecture definition study



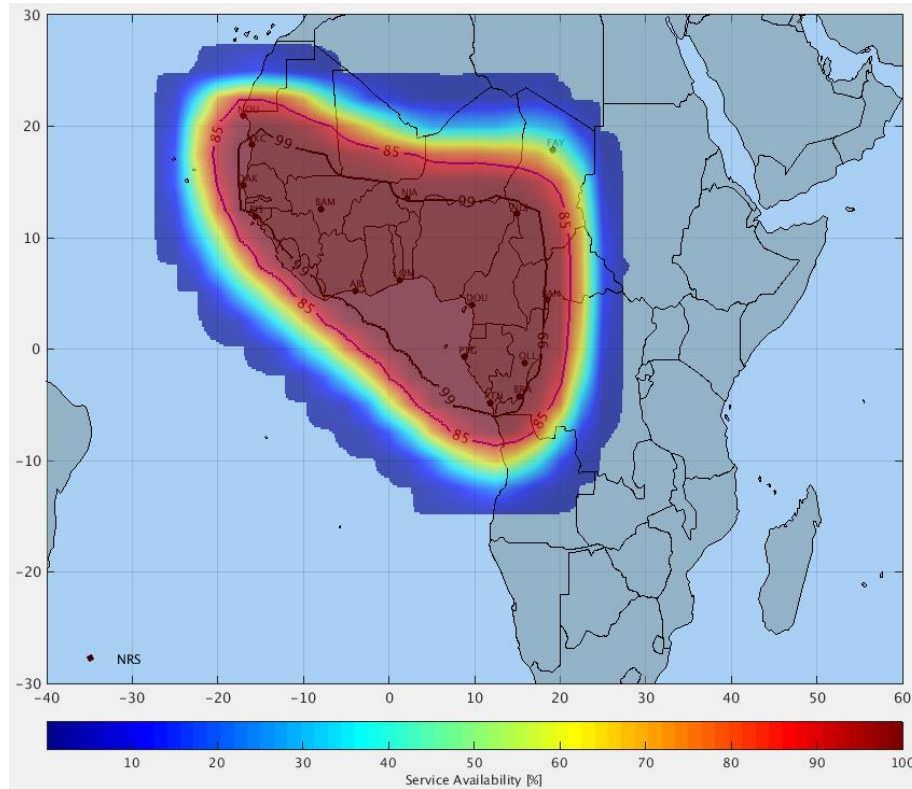
# Potential coverage and performances



**En-route/NPA (nominal and severe regimes)**

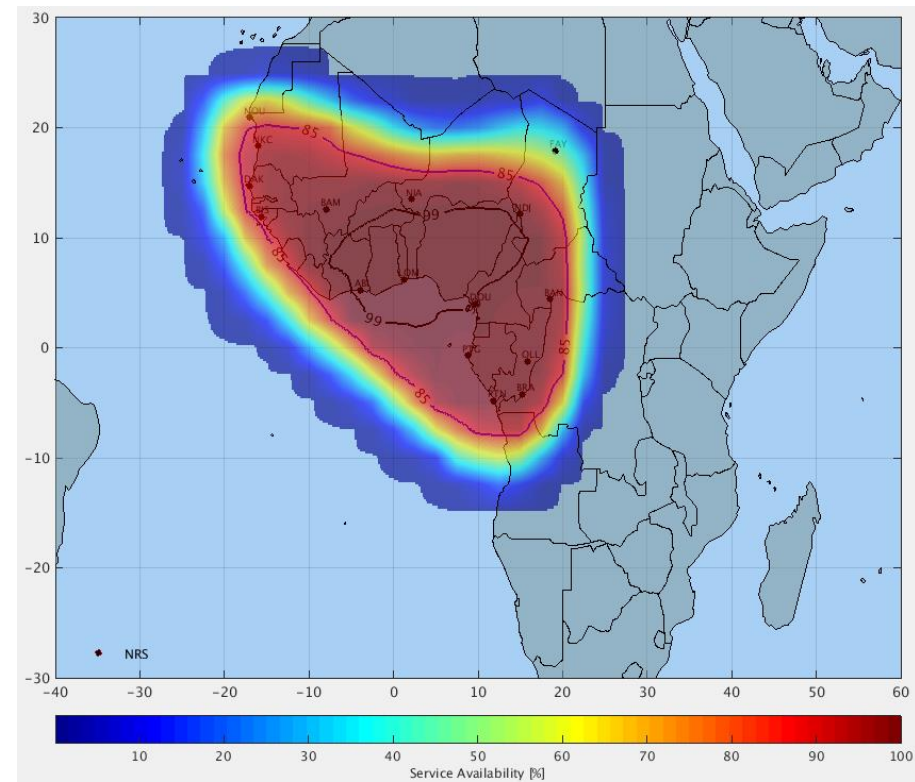
Simulation conditions: Run NACA, 16 stations

# Potential coverage and performances



**Nominal regime**

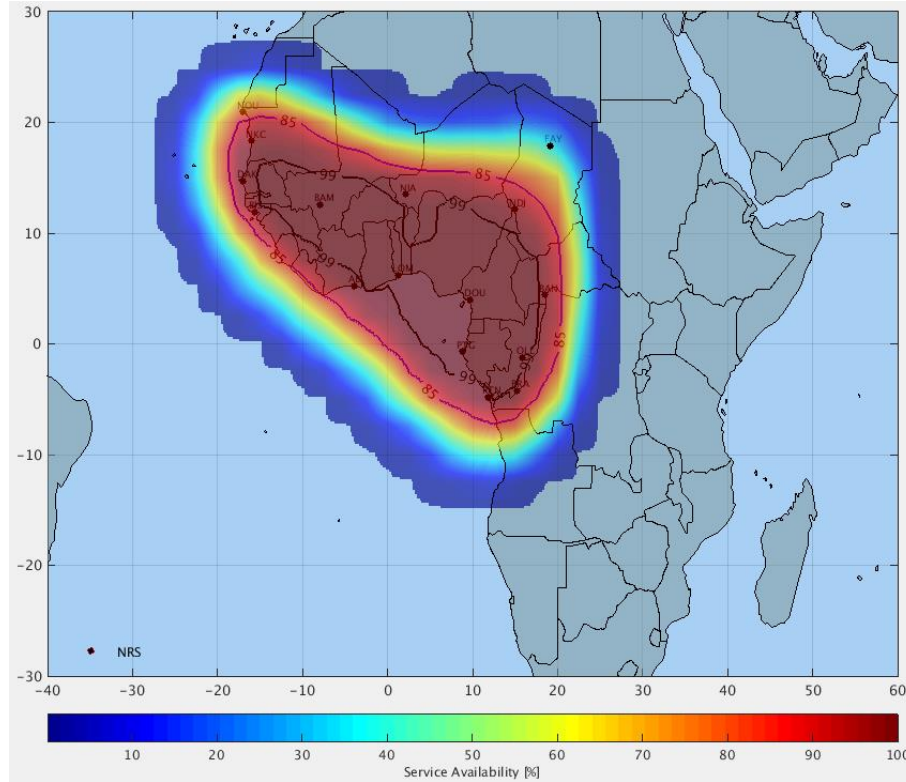
**APV-1**



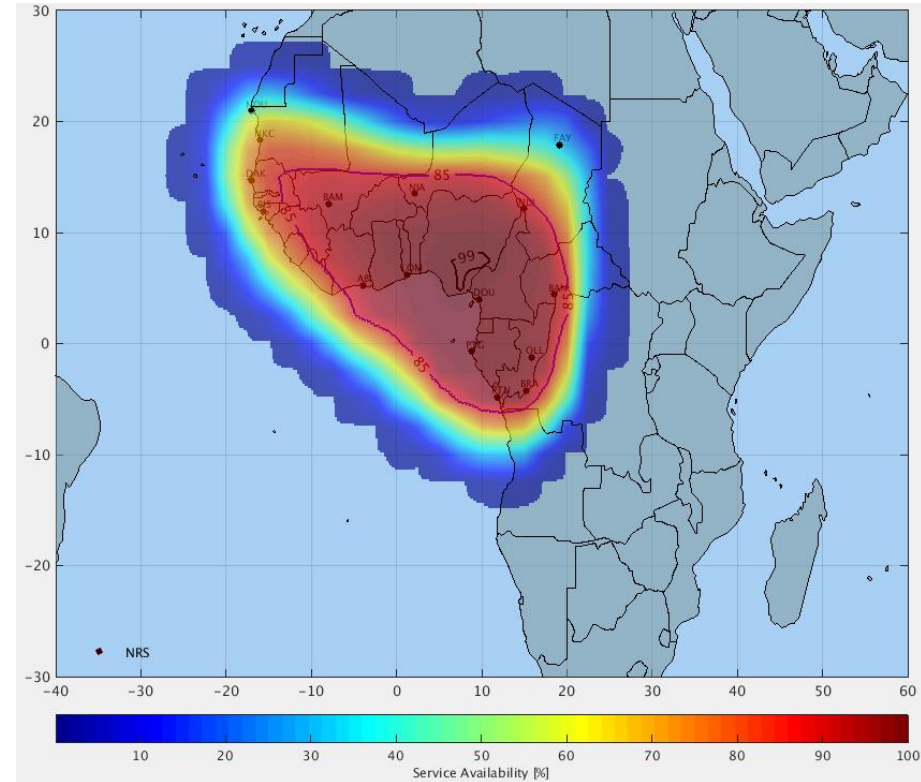
**Severe regime**

Simulation conditions: Run NACA, 16 stations, 20-24 June 2015 and 22-28 Oct. 2013 (6pm - 4am)

# Potential coverage and performances



**Nominal regime**

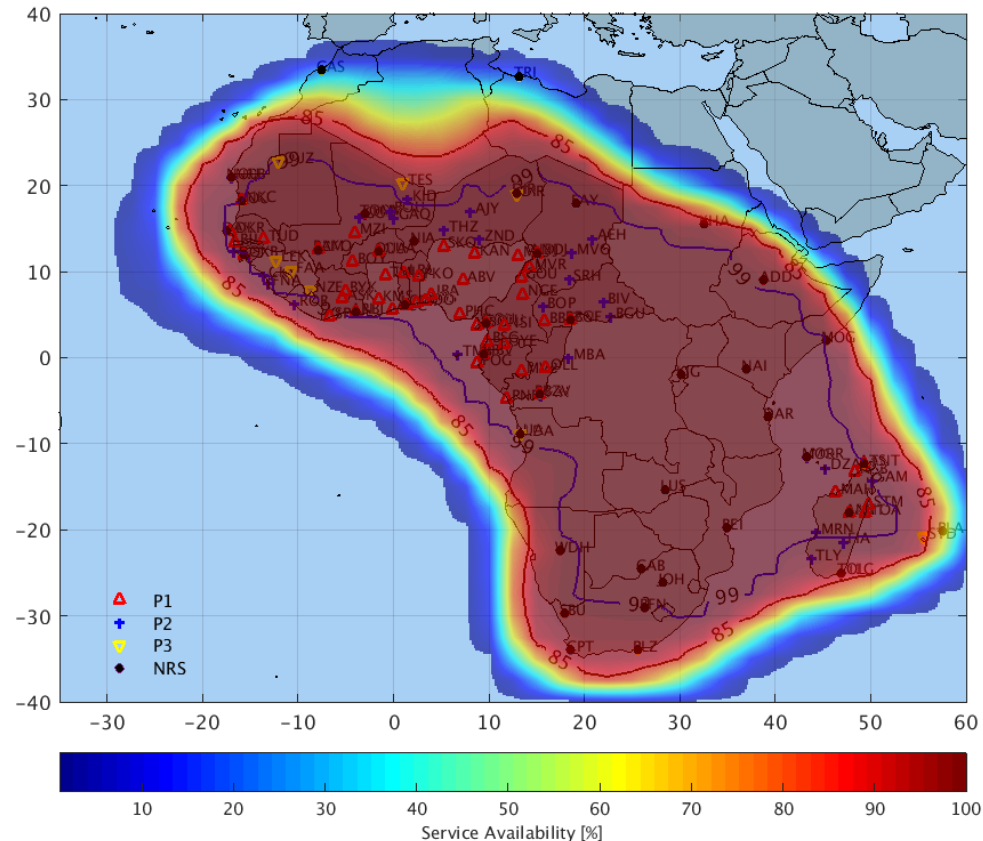


**Severe regime**

**CAT-I**

Simulation conditions: Run NACA, 16 stations, 20-24 June 2015 and 22-28 Oct. 2013 (18h00 - 04h00)

# Potential coverage and performances

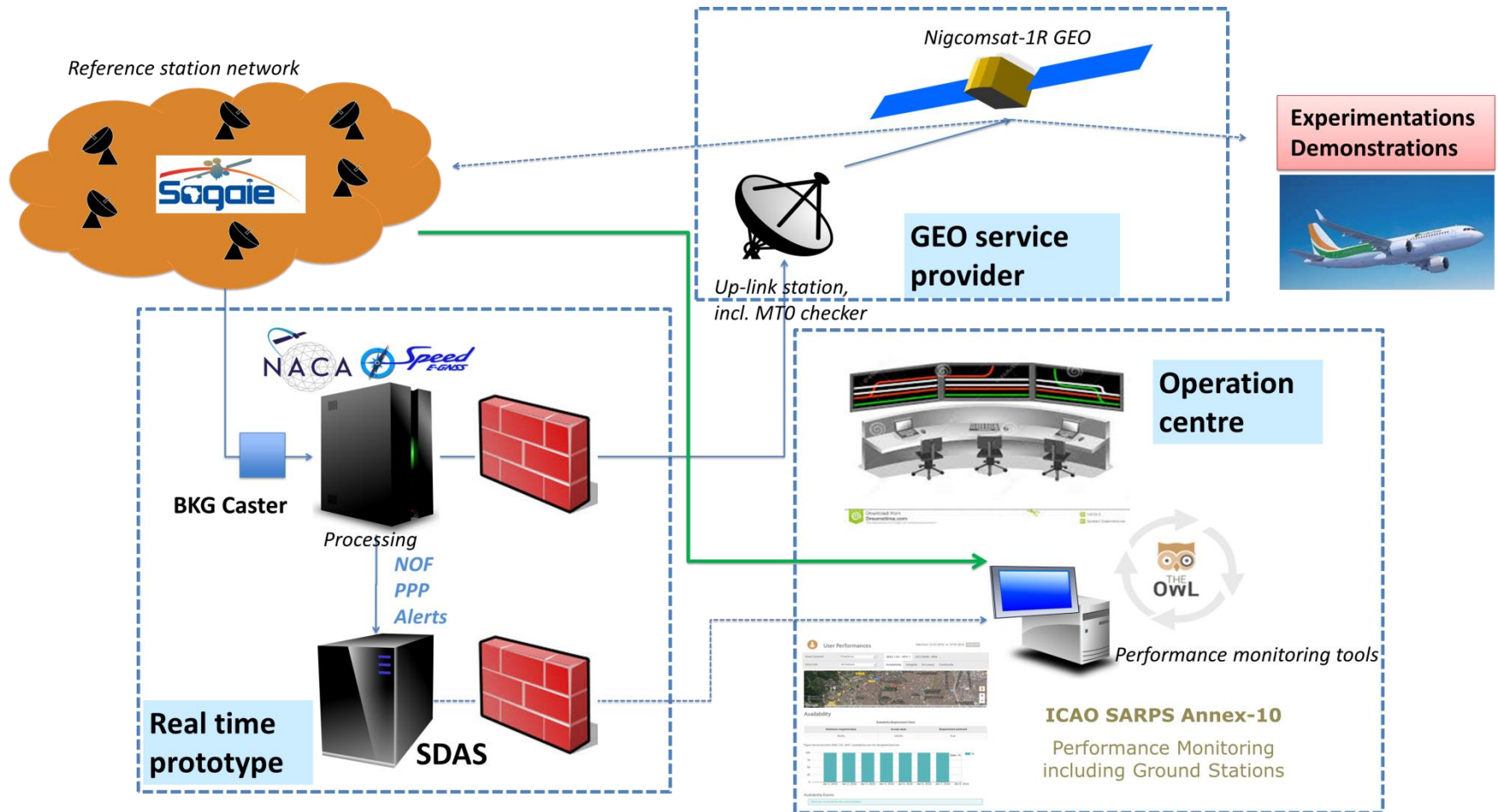


**APV-1 (nominal regime only)**

Simulation conditions: Macro-model



# Pre-operational service



Deployment by end 2019

# Pre-operational service

## Test SiS provision throughout 2020

### Objectives:

- On-the job training of future operations staff
- Demonstrations/trials:
  - SoL: in-flight demonstrations with partner airlines to showcase the added value and the ease-of-use of LPV approaches:



- Additional services:
  - Precision Point Positioning (PPP)
  - Warning service in charge of broadcasting alerts



# Other GNSS/SBAS initiatives in AFI



## EGNOS in Africa Joint Programme Office (JPO)

- Pan African instrument, driven by Africa-EU Partnership and AUC Agenda 2063
- Support to African Union Commission and African stakeholders on GNSS initiatives in all sectors
- Capacity building, programme formulation, impact assessment studies, technical assistance, promotion..
- Some recent achievements :
  - Survey and gap analysis on the Technology and Infrastructure on PNT in Africa (for AUC in support to the operationalisation of the African Space Agency)
  - Economic impact assessment and market studies for SBAS services for Western/Central and Eastern Africa areas
  - Technical support to SBAS in Africa & Indian Ocean definition phase
  - Support to international bodies (ICAO NSP, SBAS IWG)



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