IESALC - Wilmington - 2011

IESNA RP-37
Recommended Practice for Outdoor
Lighting for the Airport
Environment, Update



2011-IESALC Wilmington, NC Richard Larivée, ing., P.Eng.
IESALC Recommended
Practices Subcommittee

Recommended Practice for Outdoor Lighting for the Airport Environment

 Agenda Committee Members History Document coordination - New items • Areas on Apron, light levels, obtrusive light Drawings & Images - Some Example References Conclusion

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Committee Members

- Heathear C. Johnson, Hubbell
- Heather Mckee, Denver International Airport
- Fred Loeffler, RW Armstrong
- Mike Tebeau, Lambert-St Louis International Airport
- Irwin Smiley, AECOM
- Alfred Seiterle, Aeroplan Engineering
- John Wujek, RW Armstrong
- Richard Larivée, Avia Rupta Solution

Committee Members

Special thanks

- Support
 - Carl S. Johnson- Avcon
 - Dawn De Grazio Lighting Analysts, Inc.
- Meeting rooms
 - Frank Barzack Orlando International Airport
 - Heather McKee Denver International Airport

History

- 1987 Publication of RP-14 and RP-17 (1968)
- March 2008 subcommittee kick-off
- End of 2010 document sent for comments
 - 200 comments, January 2011, 150 e-mails and 20 responses
- March and May 2011 review of comments
- June 2011 task force for light levels and zones
- August 2011
 - Glare: concept, limits and tool
 - Pictures, drawings, introduction, foreword
 - Start end to end review
- Ongoing review
- Preparing for approval IESALC and IESNA board

Document Coordination







- Areas of Apron
 - 4 types: Commercial, GA, Cargo and hangar
 - Definition of aircraft stand, aircraft parked position &

VISUAL AIDS for NAVIGATION

apron safety line

Spill light back of the plane

- 5% max
 - a) Edge of the service road

or

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b) 15 meters behind the tail

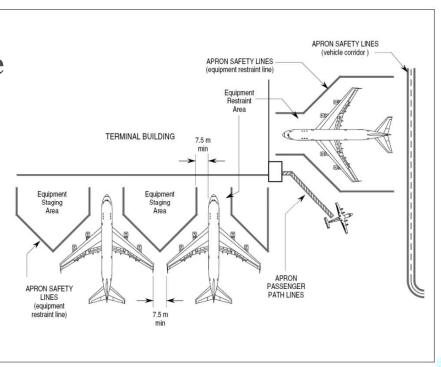


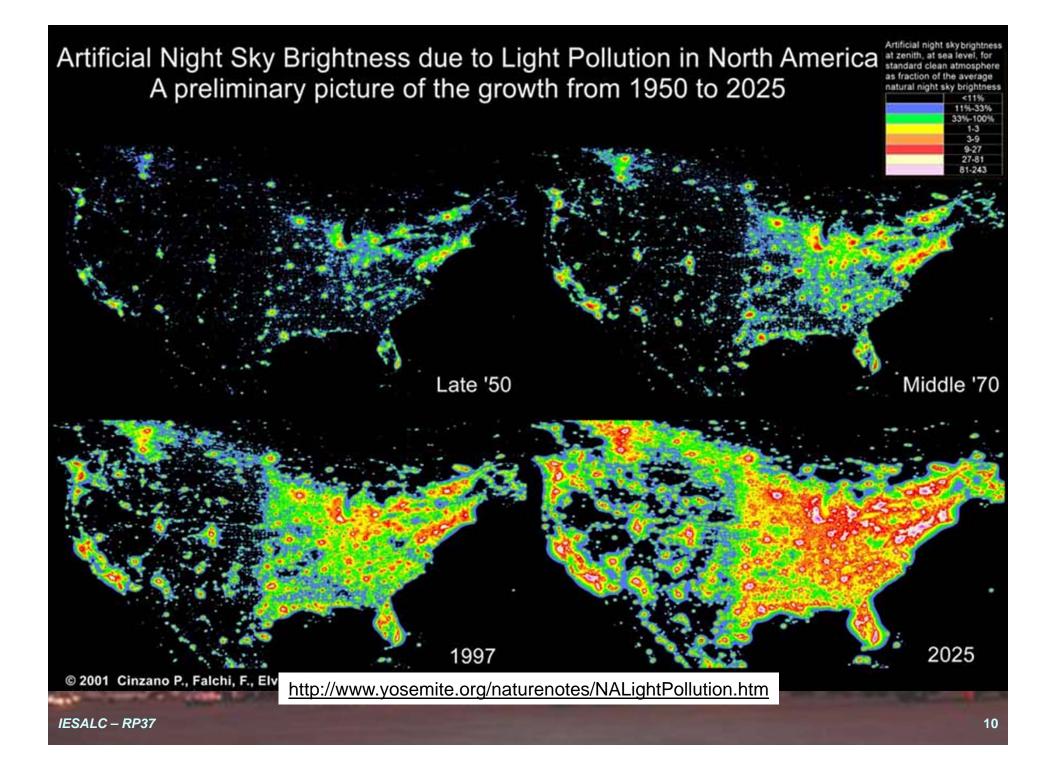
Figure 5-7. Examples of apron safety lines and passenger path lines

Light levels

- Based on activity and type of aircraft
- Airplane design group (ADG)
- 20 to 50 Lux

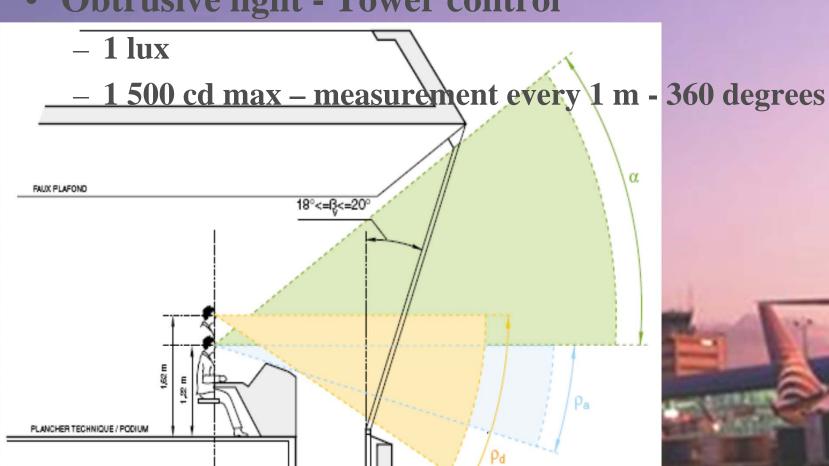
	Airplane Design Group (ADG)	Maxlı Wing Feet	mum span Meters	NBEG	
t	I. Small Regional	49	15	0.4	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG I Alrcraft = 0.4
	II. Medlum Regional	79	24	0.7	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG II Alrcraft = 0,7
	III. Narrowbody	118	36	1.0	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG III Alrcraft = 1.0
	Illa. B757	135	41	1.1	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG IIIa Aircraft = 1.1
	IV. Widebody	171	52	1.4	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG IV Alrcraft = 1.4
	V, Jumbo	214	65	1.8	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG V Alrcraft = 1.8
	VI. Super Jumbo	262	80	2.2	No. of Narrowbody Alrcraft In wingspan of ADG VI Alrcraft = 2.2

Source: Hirsh Associates and Landrum & Brown





Obtrusive light - Tower control



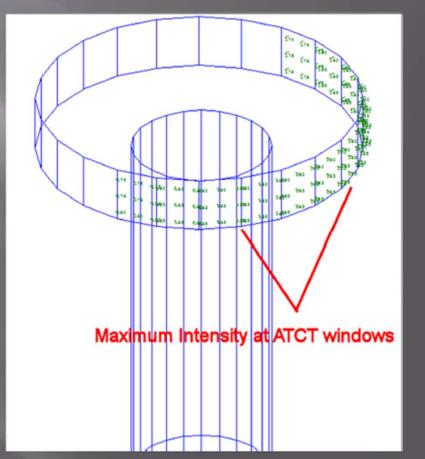
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STBA vigie et bloc technique - 1998

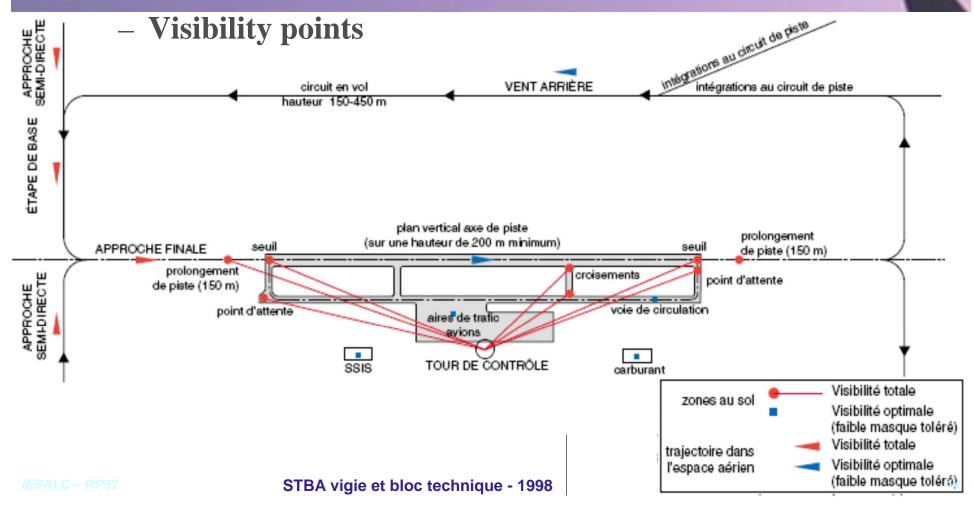
Examples in AGi32

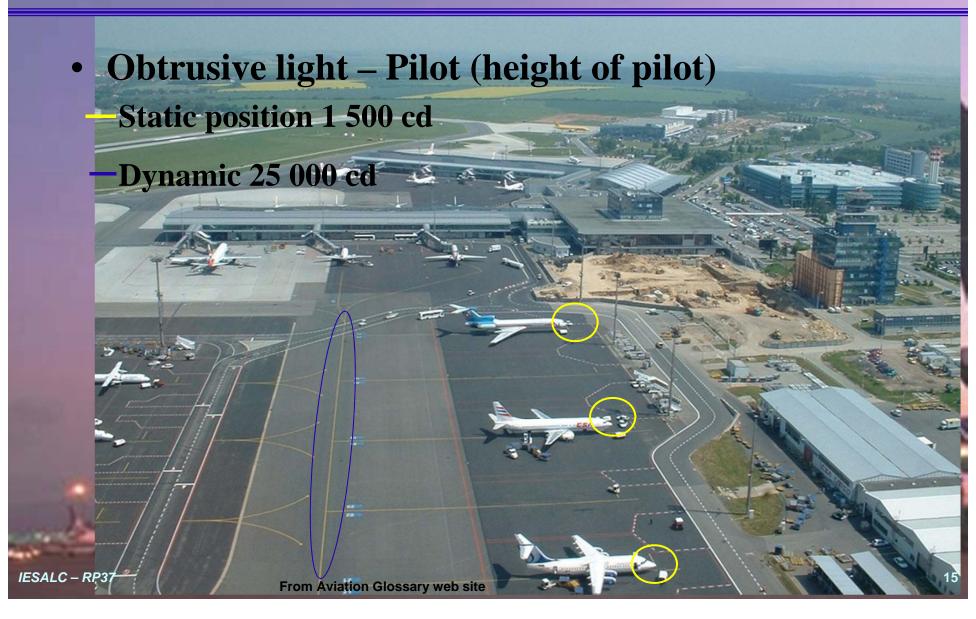
Green grid:

Maximum luminaire Intensity as seen at ATCT windows, looking in any direction.



Obtrusive light - Tower control





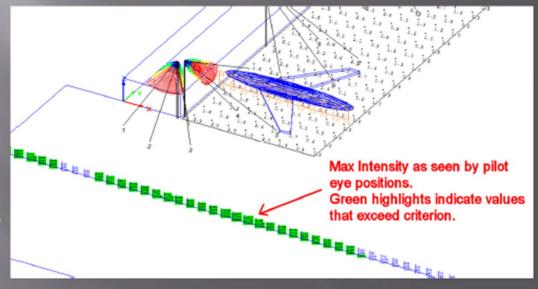
Examples in AGi32

Blue grid:

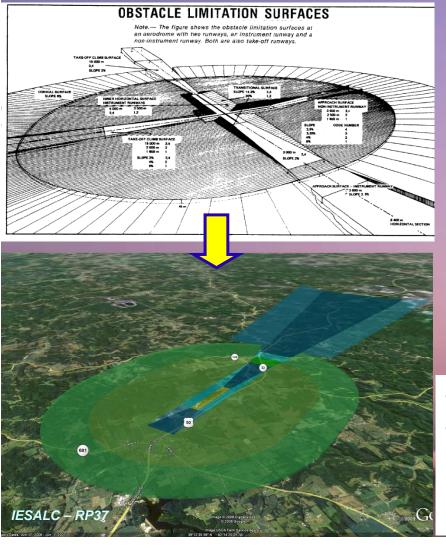
Maximum luminaire Intensity as seen at each pilot eye position, looking in any direction.

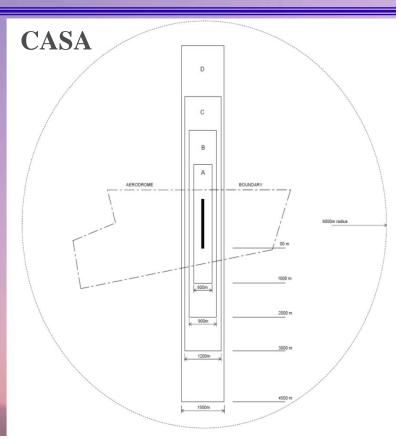
Green highlights

indicate where the value exceeds the maximum allowed value.



• Obtrusive light - Pilot





- 6 km radius
- Code of aircraft

1 2 km threshold x 0.9 km

2 and + 4 km threshold x 1.5 km

No light above 90 degrees

Obtrusive light – General





JOINT IDA - IES

MODEL LIGHTING ORDINANCE (MLO)

with USER'S GUIDE

June 15, 2011



Obtrusive light – OSP general concept

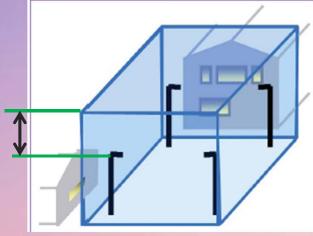
OSP – Outdoor site performance

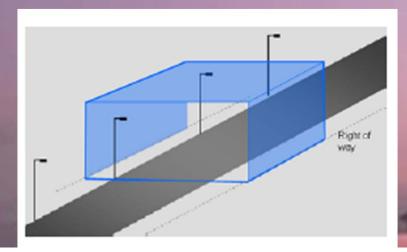
Base on comparison

Built data

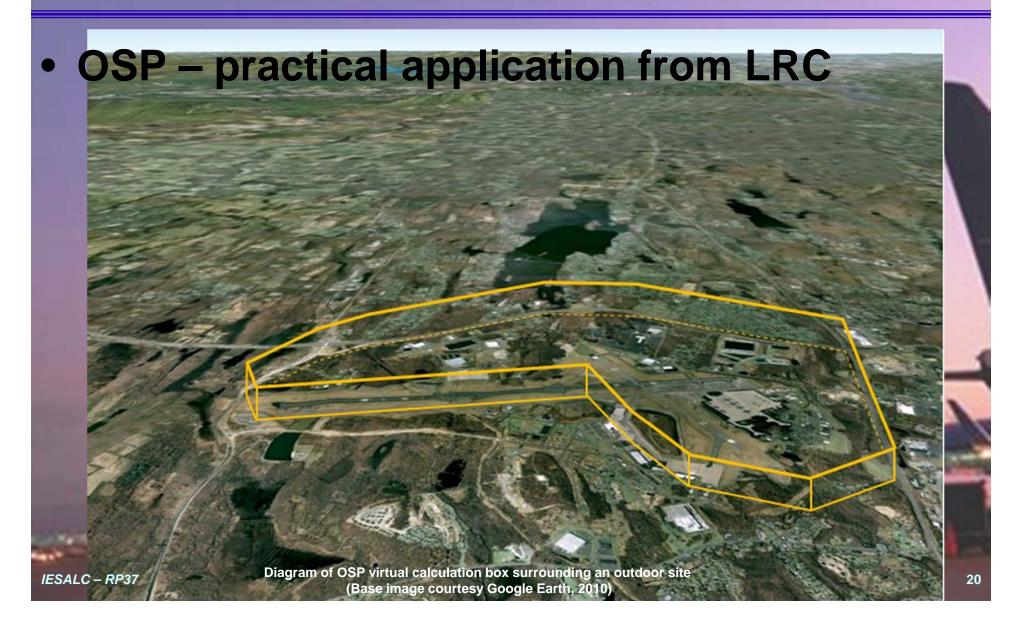
10 meter above tallest luminaire

No LLF in calc



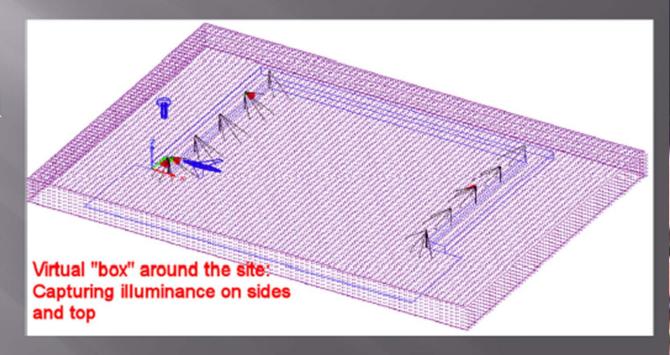


http://www.lrc.rpi.edu/researchAreas/pdf/insidetheBox.pdf



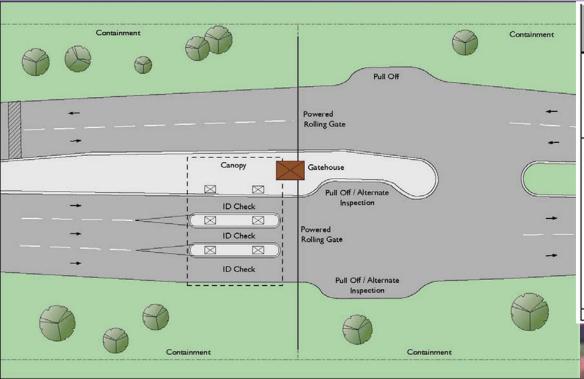
Examples in AGi32

Purple grid: A virtual box is created around the site, capturing illuminance on top and sides.



Drawings & Images

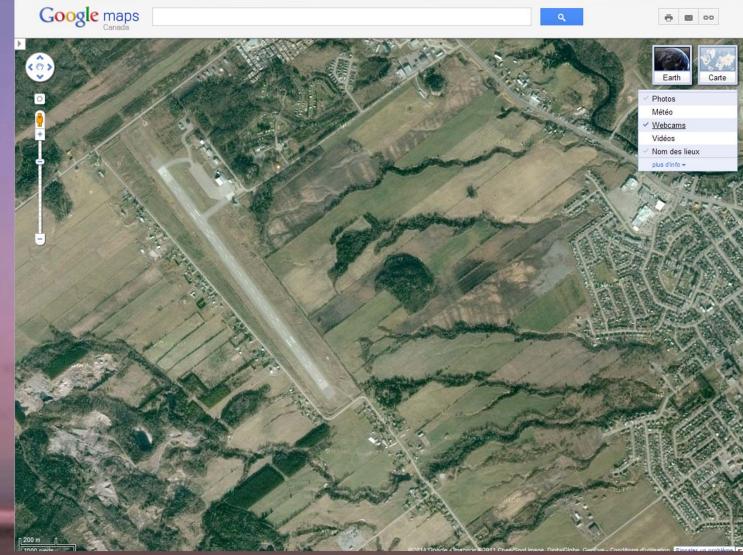
 UFC-4-022-01 Security Engineering Entry Control Facilities/ Access Control Point – Various values for functions



Application	Minimum Illuminance, footcandles (lx) at Ground Level*	Notes				
Approach Zone and Response Zone Search Area Parking and Roadways	3 (30) Secondary Gates 3 (30) Primary Gates 49 4 (40) Primary Gates	Illuminance on the pavement and sidewalks Average to minimum levels shall not exceed 4:1				
Access Control Zone Search Areas	5 (50) in general area 10 (100) or twice the immediate surrounding areas, whichever is greater at ID checking areas 20 (200) in ID checking areas under the canopy, and 30 (300) is required at the point of contact using additional task lighting	Average to minimum levels shall not exceed 3:1 In immediate area where identification and inspection occur. Also vert. Illuminance = 25% of horizontal illuminance should be provided at the level of the vehicle driver. This level of lighting is only required for the Air Force				
*Ground level is defined as 8 in (150 mm) above around level						

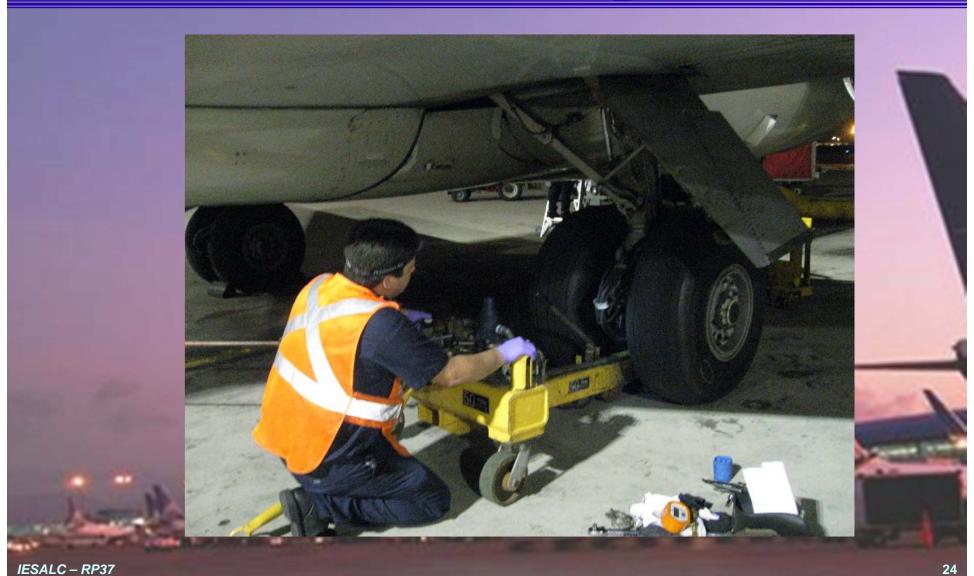
Some Example

Roberval
Quebec
Canada



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Some Example



Some Example



References

- IESNA, ICAO, Civil Aviation Authority, TRB, SAE, technical paper
 - + 50 documents, 70% over web
- Additional reading (90% over web)
 - FAA, TRB, ...
 - Books
 - Technical paper
 - +10 documents

Conclusion

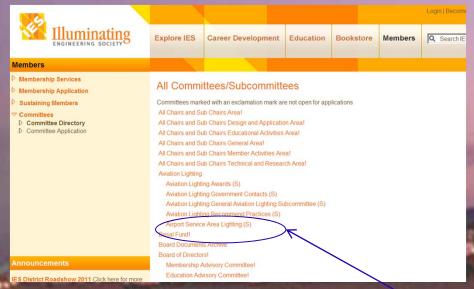
- Document September 18, 2011
 - Intro, foreword, scope, committee list 100%
 - End to end review 30%
 - Pictures 85%
 - Images & graphics 50%
 - Glossary 85%
 - References 95%

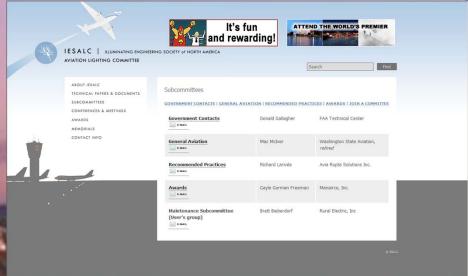
Conclusion

- Harmonization is on-going
- Issues GHS, pilots, tower control, OSHA coordination light level and tasks lighting
- Discussions
 - NavCanada, CAC, Air Canada Pilot Association...
- Built upon experience
- Looking for airports to test concept

Conclusion

- IESALC board meeting
 - IESALC web site use for information about outdoo lighting
 - Proposal to change subcommittee name and define mission





Questions?

