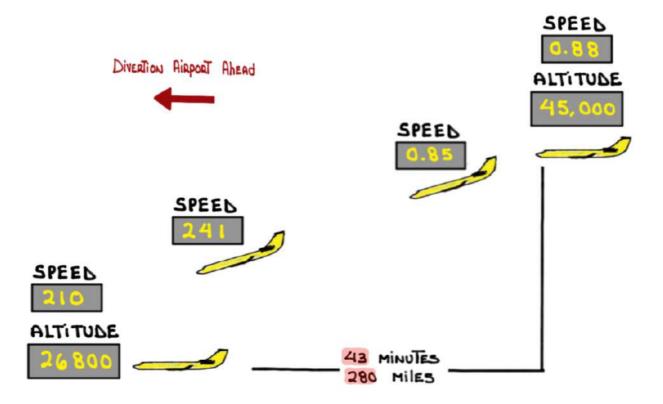
GG50 DRIFTDOWN PROCEDURES AND SysTems' Assessment



For study purposes only



• NOATH ATLANTIC (NAT) / High LEVEL

AIASPACE (HLA)

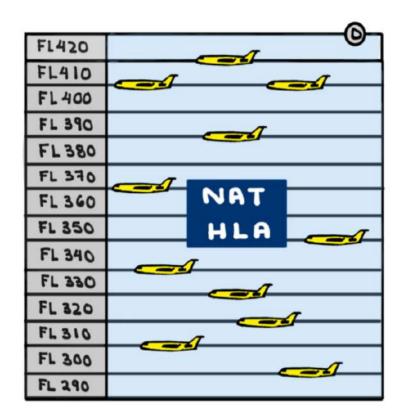
- · ORGANIZED TRACK SYSTEM (OTS)
- RANDOM ROUTES
- · Equal TIME POINT (ETP)
- NAT OPS BulleTin 2018-005
- · Deviations around severe weather

· WAKE TURBULENCE

NOATH ATLANTIC (NAT)

High Level AIASPACE (HLA)

- () ICAO NAT DOC 007 AIRSPACE MANUAL
- (2) VOLUME OF ALASPACE BETWEEN FL285 AND FL420 WITHIN THE OCEANIC CONTROL AREAS OF:
 - · Bodo OCEANIC
 - · GANDER OCEANIC
 - NEW YORK OCEANIC EAST

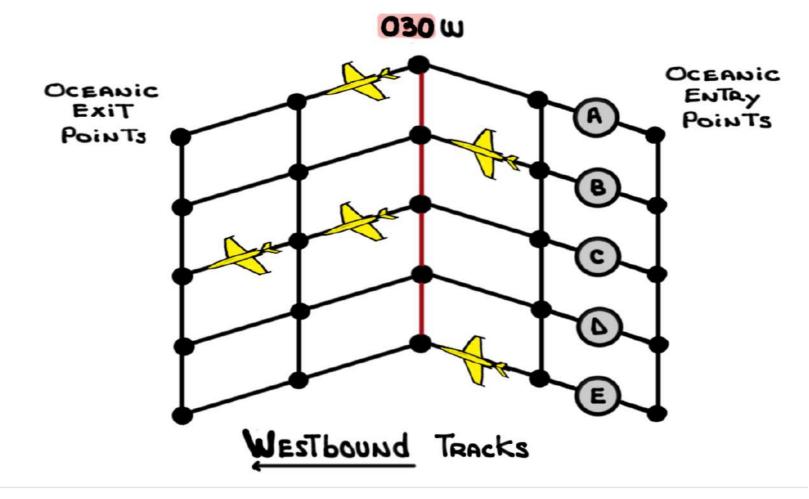


- · REYKJAVICK
- · SANTA MAQIA
- · Shanwick

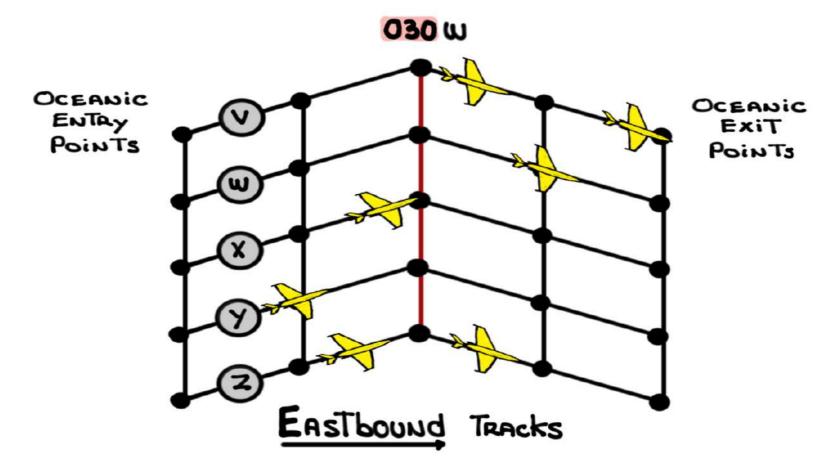


ORGANIZED TAACK SYSTEM (OTS)

- (1) UNI-directional and concentrated flow of Traffic between North America and Europe
- (2) The OTS consists of two (2) Major Alternating flows:
 - A WESTBOUND flow DEPARTING EUROPE in The morning

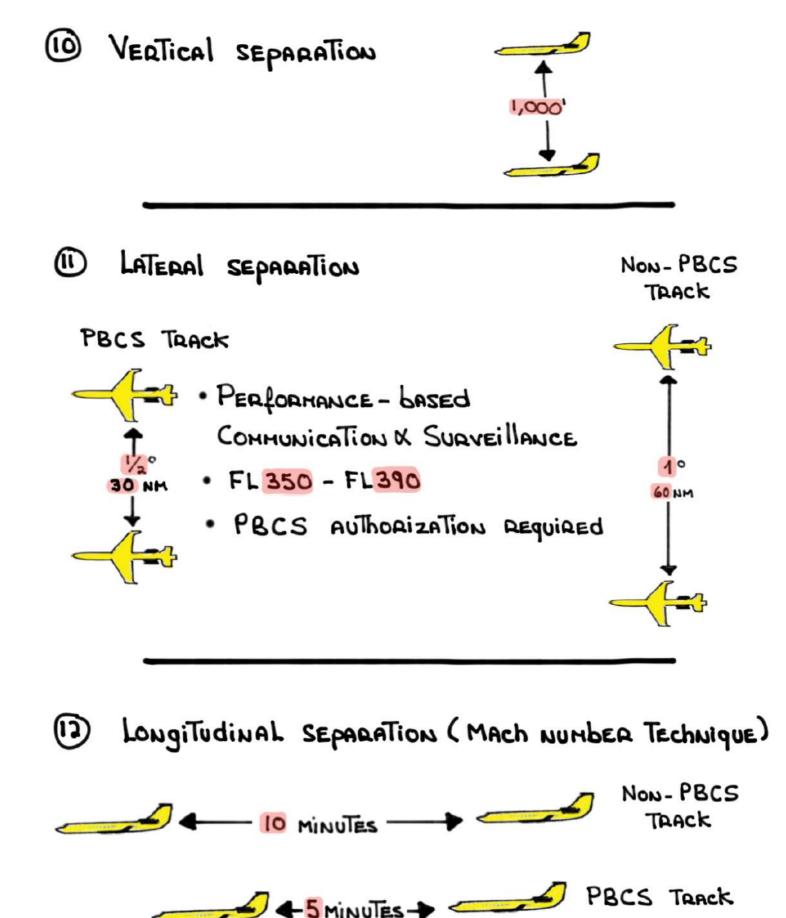


• AN <u>Eastbound</u> flow departing NOATH AMERICA in The evening



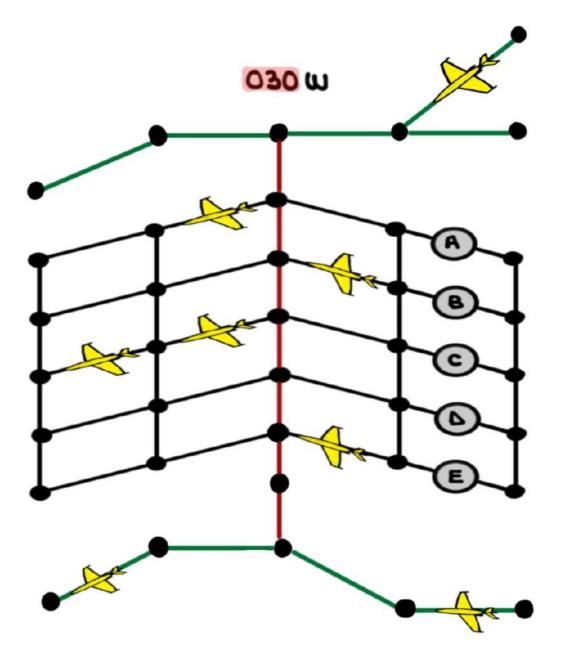
- (3) WESTBOUND TRAFFIC CROSSES 030 W BETWEEN 1130 - 1930 Z. OTS TRACKS ARE PUBLISHED BY Shanwick AT 2200 Z
- (4) EASTBOUND TRAFFIC CROSSES (030W BETWEEN 0100-0800Z. OTS TRACKS ARE PUBLISHED BY GANDER AT 1400Z

- (5) TRACKS ARE LASED ON MINIMUM TIME
- 6 FL340 To FL400
- (1) A TRACK MESSAGE IdenTification (TMI) NUMBER PROVIDES OTS COORDINATES AND Flight LEVELS AVAILABLE ON EACH TRACK
- (8) Special Authorization, including RVSM, is Required
- (1) The NAT'S OTS presents considerable challenges:
 - Very congested oceanic Airspace with Reduced Vertical and horizontal separation
 - LARGE distances to a limited number of suitable alternate airports
 - · No ATC RADAR SURVEILLANCE
 - Direct pilot-controller voice communication is limited

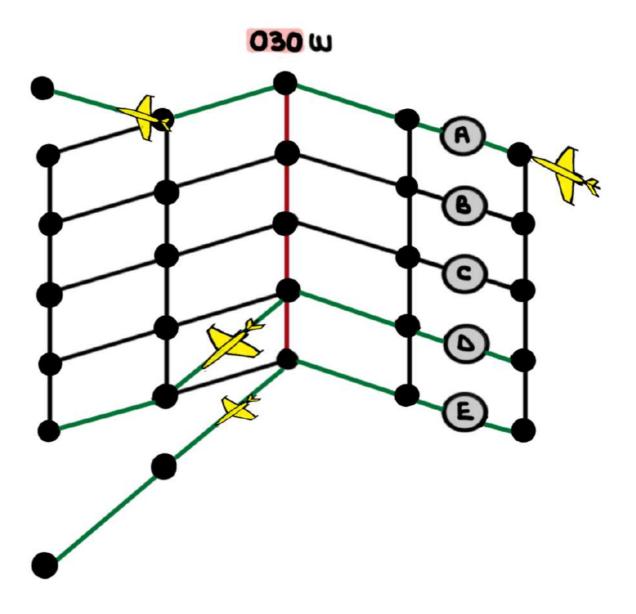


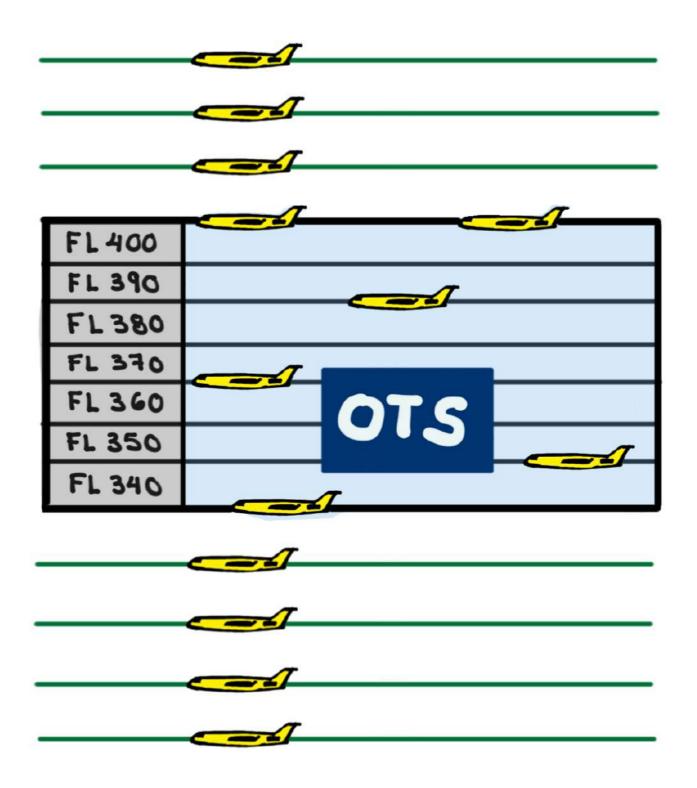
RANDOM ROUTES

() RANDON ROUTES ARE THOSE which REMAIN CLEAR of The OTS



2 RANDON ROUTES CAN Also JOIN OR LEAVE AN OUTER TRACK OR CUT ACROSS THE OTS TRACKS

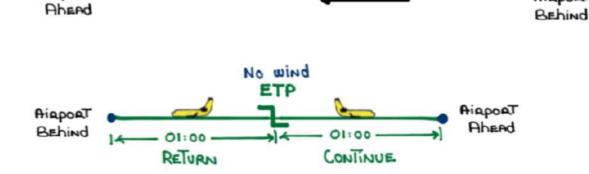




Equal Time POINT (ETP)

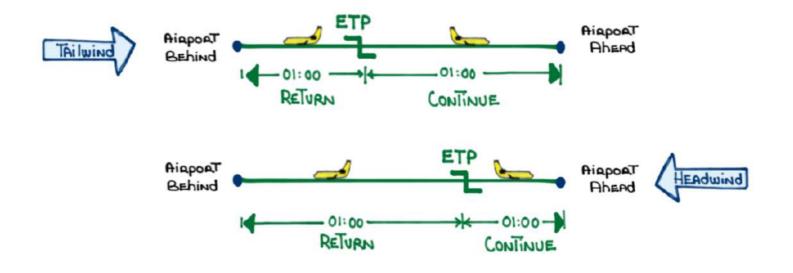
(1) AN ETP is A geographical location along the route

of flight in which it takes the same time to continue AS IT does to <u>return</u> to the To The TAOQAIA

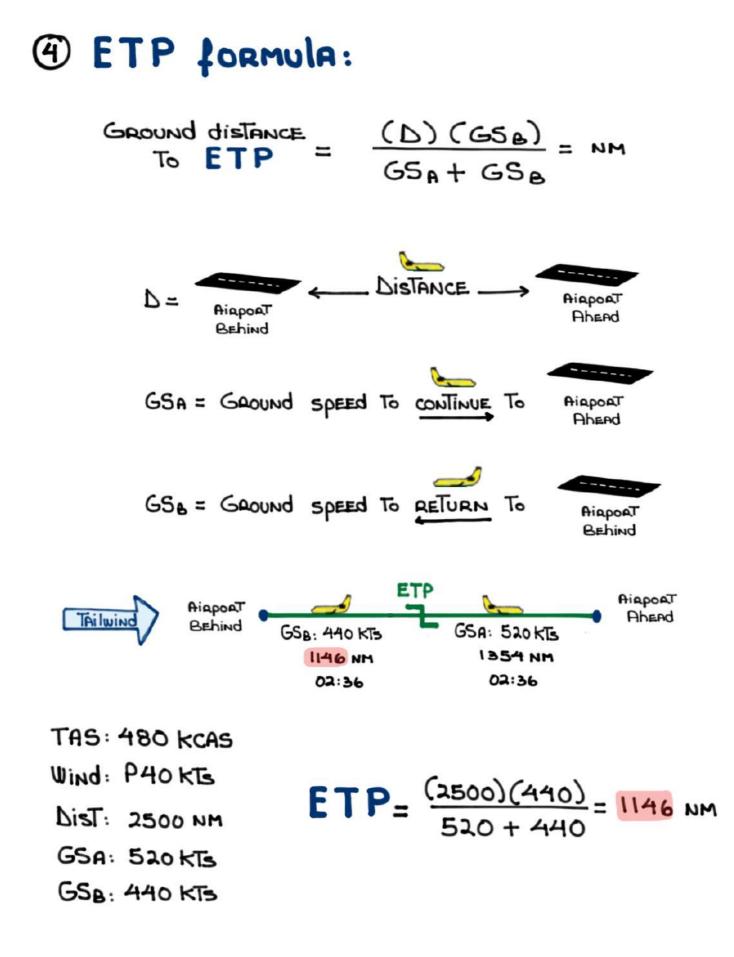


DETPS ARE ALSO REFERRED TO AS"CRITICAL POINT"

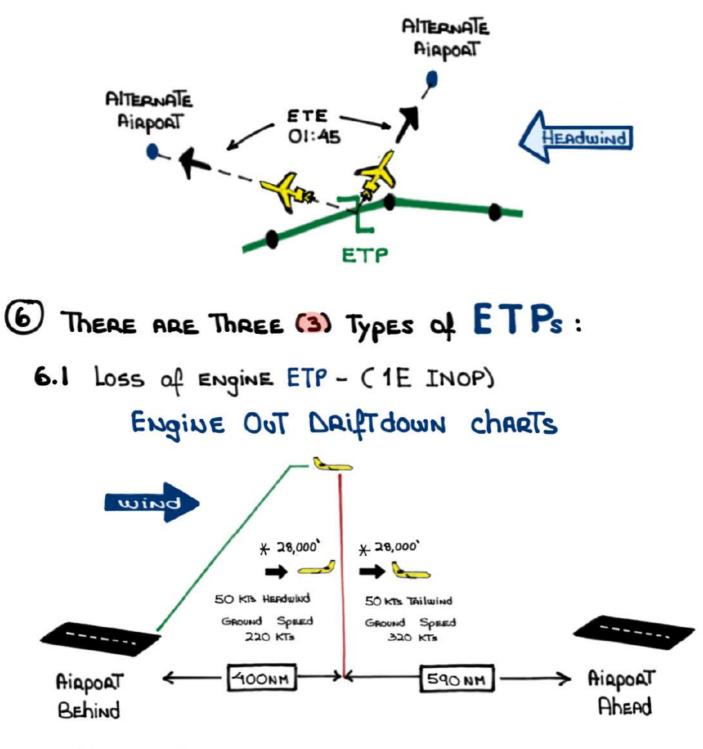
3 ETPS ARE COMPUTED FOR LONG OVERWATER Flights AND ARE DASED ON GROUND SPEED (WIND FACTOR)



AIRPORT

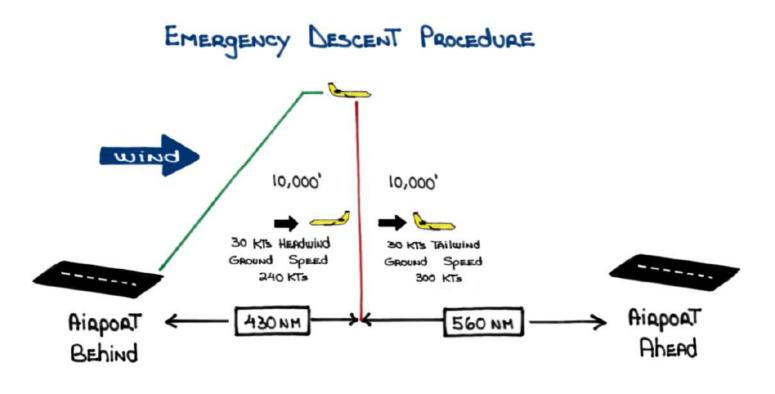


S IN OCEANIC AIRSPACE ETPS ARE COMPUTED ALSO DETWEEN SUITABLE ALTERNATE AIRPORTS

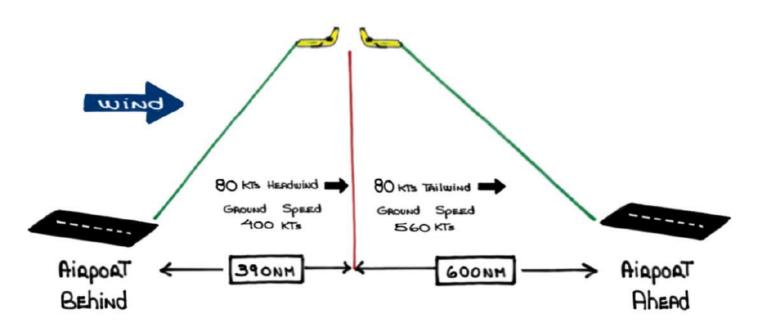


* FINAL DRIFTDOWN AlTITUDE AS PER CHART

6.2 Loss of level ETP - PRESSURIZATION (DEPRESS)

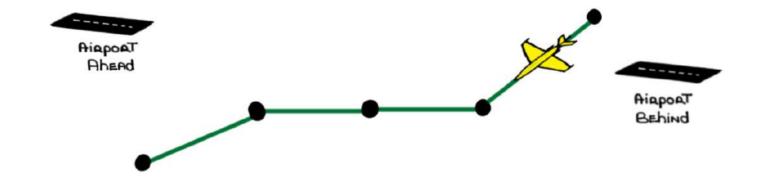


6.3 MAINTAIN LEVEL ETP - MEDICAL (MEDICAL)



- (1) Plot ETPs on PAPER plotling chart or digital chart
- (8) DO NOT ENTER ETPS INTO FMSS OTHERWISE ADS-C will send position reports of non-existing waypoints to atc

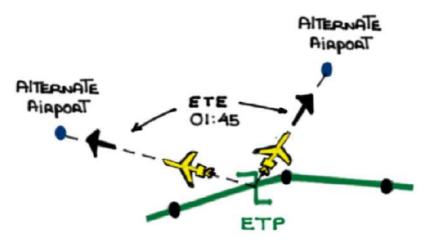
Alternate airports can be ahead or behind and left or right of current position



(1) As Each waypoint is crossed make a mental note and <u>brief</u> the direction to the relevant alternate airport. This could help you decide direction of turn



DETP fuel calculations <u>assume</u> a stragght line To the alternate airport and do not take into Account OTS tracks, weather deviations or an Instrument Approach Procedure



- (1) The Quad Four Maneuver (Doc 4444) and a descent below the OTS Tracks before a turn to The alternate airport is made will require <u>more</u> fuel
- D STARTING THE APU (back up AC power) will increase fuel consumption

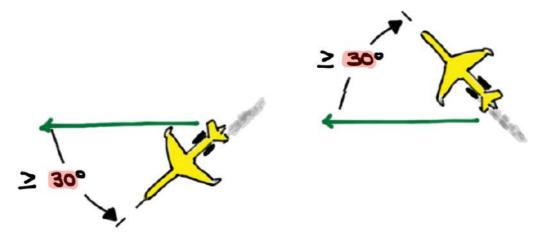
NAT OPS BulleTin 2018-005

CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES IN NAT HLA AIRSPACE Associated with inability to comply with assigned clearance

Special PROCEDURES

If a revised ATC clearance <u>cannot</u> be obtained:

(TURN 30° OR MORE AWAY FROM THE TRACK

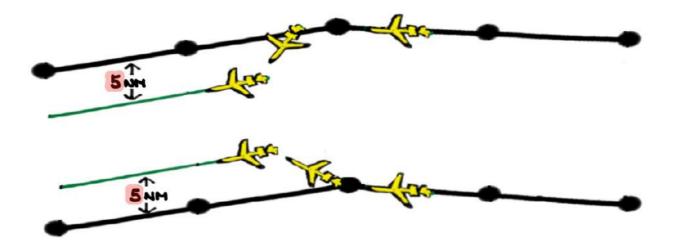


DORR?

Direction of turn is based on position of Aircraft in Relation to other OTS Tracks, direction to the Alternate Airport, SLOP, etc.

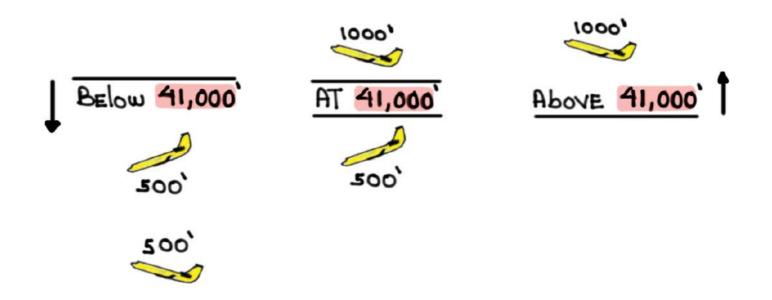


A) Acquire same direction 5 NM offset Track

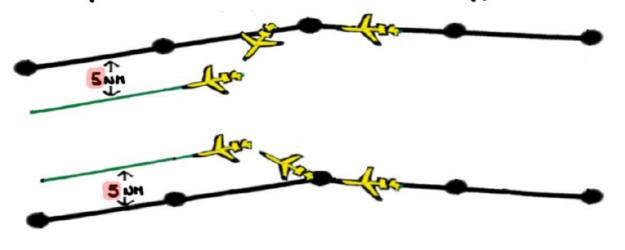


B) Once established on a 5 NM offset climb on descend as follows:

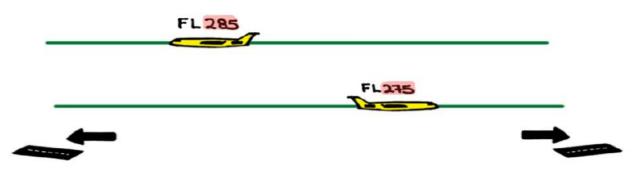
1000'



- (3) If UNABLE TO MAINTAIN Assigned Flight Level:
 - A) Minimize RATE of descent to what's operationally feasible
 - B) Acquire same direction 5 nm offset track



- c) Descend to FL290 OR LOWER
 - D) ONCE below FL290 ESTAblish And MAINTAIN A VEDTICAL OFFSET OF 500' FROM NORMAL LEVELS AND PROCEED AS REQUIRED UNTIL AN ATC CLEARANCE IS RECEIVED

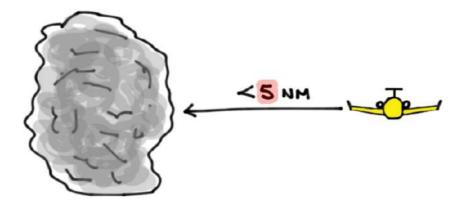


- E) ESTAblish communication with ATC and nearby Aircaaft on 121.5 and 123.45 MHz
- F) TURN ON All EXTERNAL lights
- G) ENSURE TRANSPONDER is ON

Deviations around severe weather

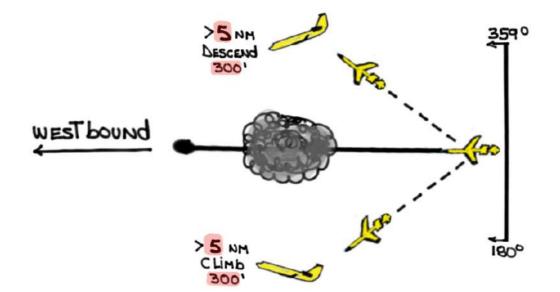
REVISED ATC CLEARANCE NOT POSSIBLE:

If ≤ S NM deviation - MAINTAIN ASSIGNED Flight Level

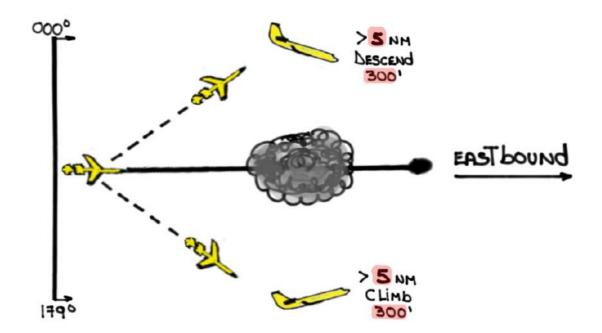


2 If >5 NM deviation - <u>Adjust</u> altitude as follows:

"TURNING NORTH DESCEND. TURNING SOUTH CLIML"



"TURNING NORTH descend. TURNING SOUTH climb"



SAND = South Ascend NORTH DESCEND

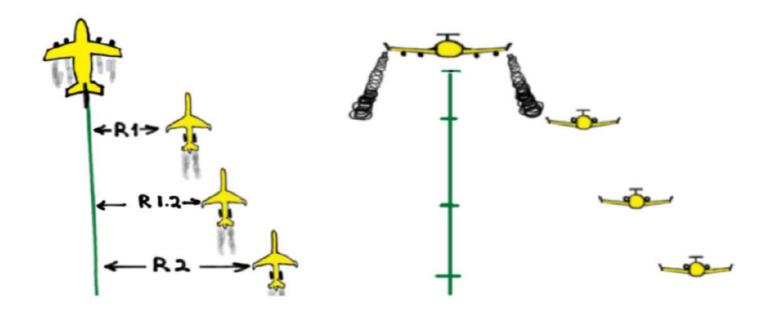
- ③ ESTAblish COMMUNICATION WITH ATC AND NEADBY AIRCAATT ON 121.5 AND 123.45 MHz
- (4) TURN ON All EXTERNAL lights
- (3) ENSURE TRANSPONDER is ON

WAKE TURBULENCE

- () STRATEGIC LATERAL OFFSET PROCEDURES (SLOP)
 - STANdARD OPERATING PROCEDURE THROUGHOUT NAT Region
 - · SLOP AND MICRO-SLOP
- (2) <u>SLOP</u>:
 - · CLEARED TRACK CENTERLINE
 - 1.0 NH Right of CENTERLINE
 - . 2.0 NM Right of CENTERLINE
 - 3 Micro-SLOP:
 - 1/10TH NH INCREMENTS UP TO 2.0 NH Right of CENTERLINE
 - (4) DO NOT SLOP LEXT of CENTERline
 - (5) No ATC APPROVAL is REQUIRED

6 Coordination with preceding rircorft, if required, on 123.45 MHz

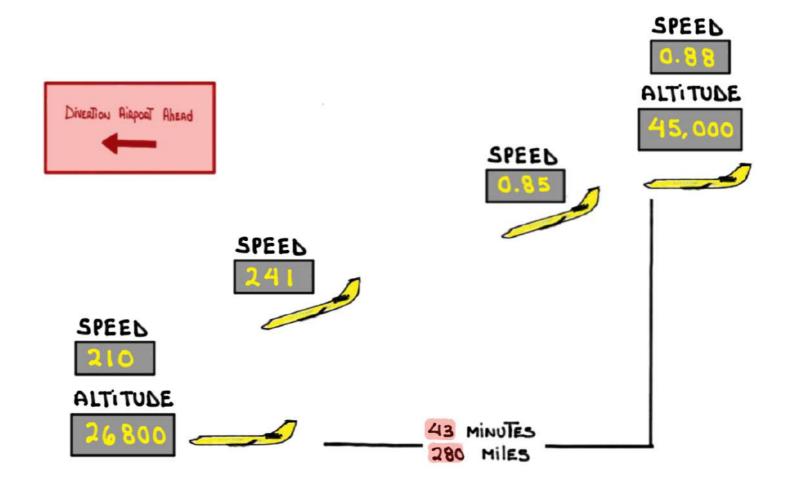
(1) A wake TURBULENCE ENCOUNTER MUST be REPORTED





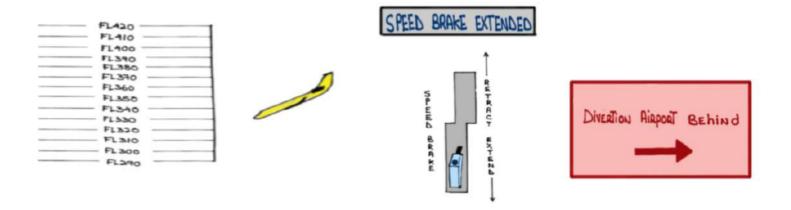
DRIFTDOWN

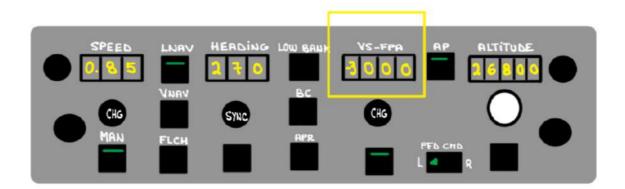
When on or above the OTS an offset and driftdown are required when an engine fails at an altitude above the One Engine Inoperative (OEI) service ceiling and the diversion airport is <u>ahead</u>



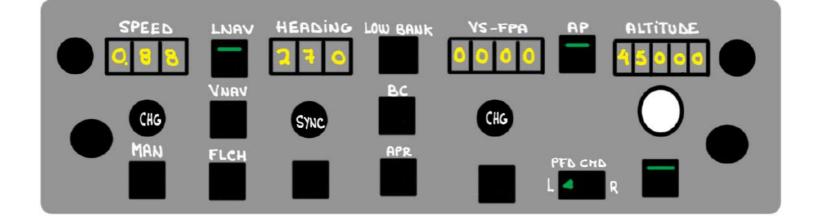
Expedited Descent

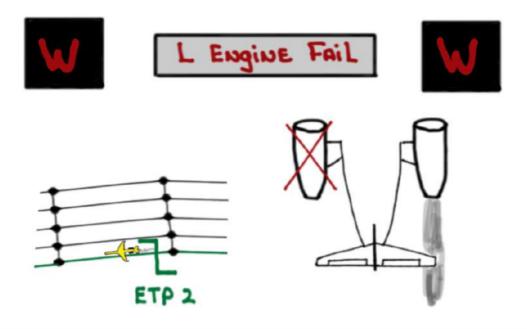
AN Offset and expedited descent are required when an engine fails while on or above the OTS and the diversion airport is behind



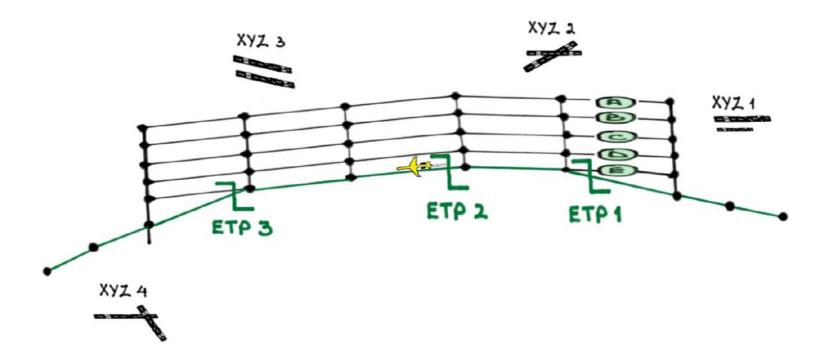








- · NORTH ATLANTIC / RANDOM ROUTE / WESTBOUND
- FL450, MO.88, 80,000 Hos/ISA+5
- · SLOP R2, left engine flames out after ETP2

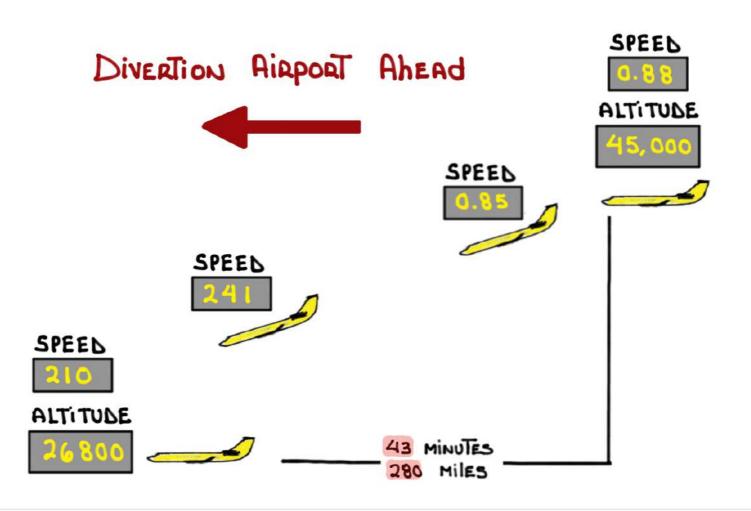


SCENARIO'S Objective:

- () REVIEW RELEVANT driftdown procedures
- 2 Aviate, Navigate, and communicate
- (3) Assess how an engine failure affects Other systems

PART

Driftdown Procedures



S.E. RANGE

The GG50's MCDU calculates and displays The following single engine Range information:

- · RANGE AND TIME TO FUEL RESERVES
- · RANGE AND TIME TO ZERO FUEL

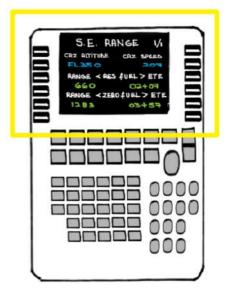
CALCULATED AT THE OPTIMUM LRC ALTITUDE AND SPEED when operating with ONE Engine Inoperative (OEI)

i) PERF

AFM

2) LSK 5R - S.E. RANGE

S.E. RANGE 1/1 CRZ ALTITULE CRZ SPEED FL350 207 RANGE < RES FUEL > ETE 660 FO+SO RANGE <ZEROFUEL > ETE 1283 03457



05-05-00

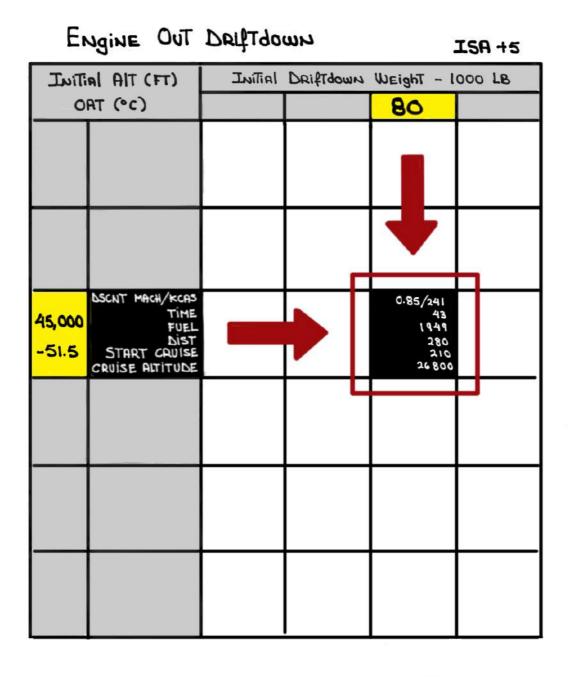
ENGINE OUT DRIFTDOWN

DRIFTDOWN PROCEDURE:

AFM

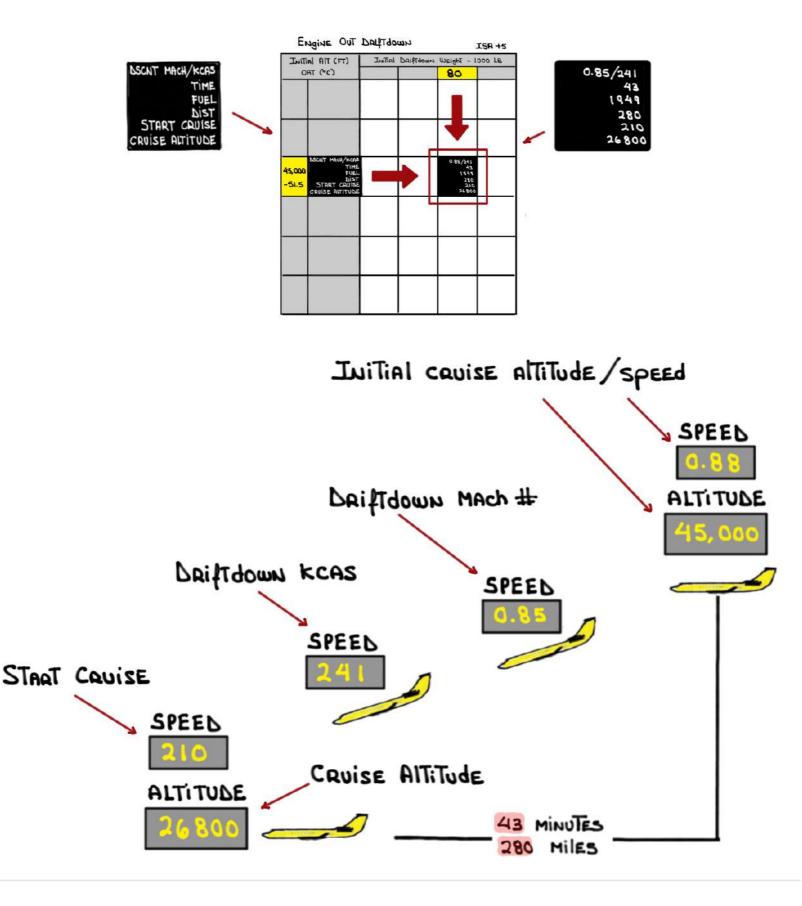
To ATTAIN The daiftdown performance shown, The Recommended daiftdown procedure described below Must be followed:

- (A) AT The failure of one engine, <u>Maximum Continuous</u> <u>Thrust</u> is set and held on the operating engine during any deceleration if required to reduce the speed to the ENTRY descent Mach. Any deceleration should be performed AT The initial cruise altitude before the start of descent
- (B) The <u>descent Mach number</u> should be maintained until the calibrated speed is intercepted. The calibrated speed is Then held down to the final driftdown altitude (identified As Cavise Altitude)



- (c) AT The final driftdown altitude, a 200 FPM DATE of climb capability will be possible at MCT at the "Start Cruise" calibrated airspeed shown (LRC speed)
- (0) Moderate Thrust Reductions are required at the "Cruise Altitude" to stabilize at the "Start Cruise" calibrated Airspeed

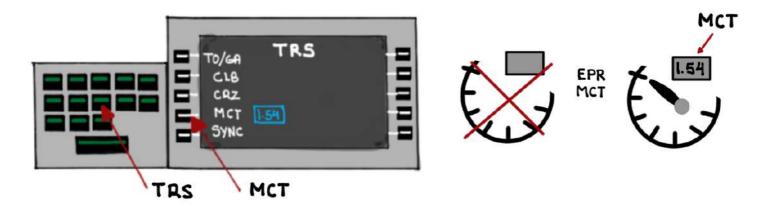
Daiftdown Profile



1 Fly The AIRCRAFT:

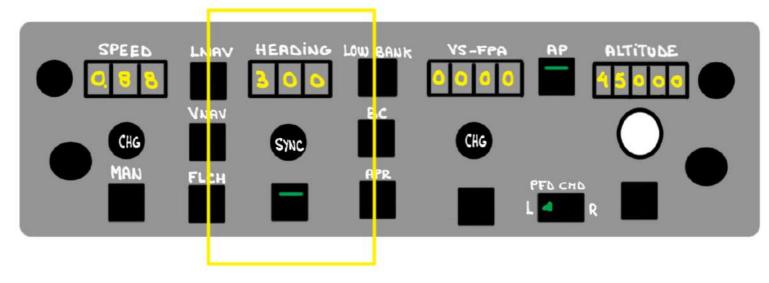


- · The AUTOPILOT will REMAIN ENGAGED
- · The AUTOTHROTTLE will disconnect Automatically
- There will be some yow as the left engine
 Rolls back
- · Regain and maintain directional control
- · SET MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS THAUST (MCT) ON OPERATING ENGINE

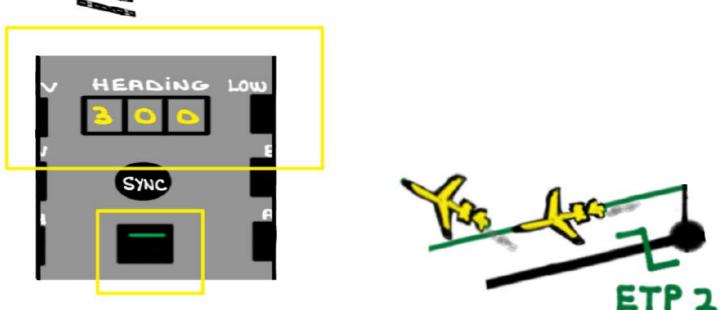


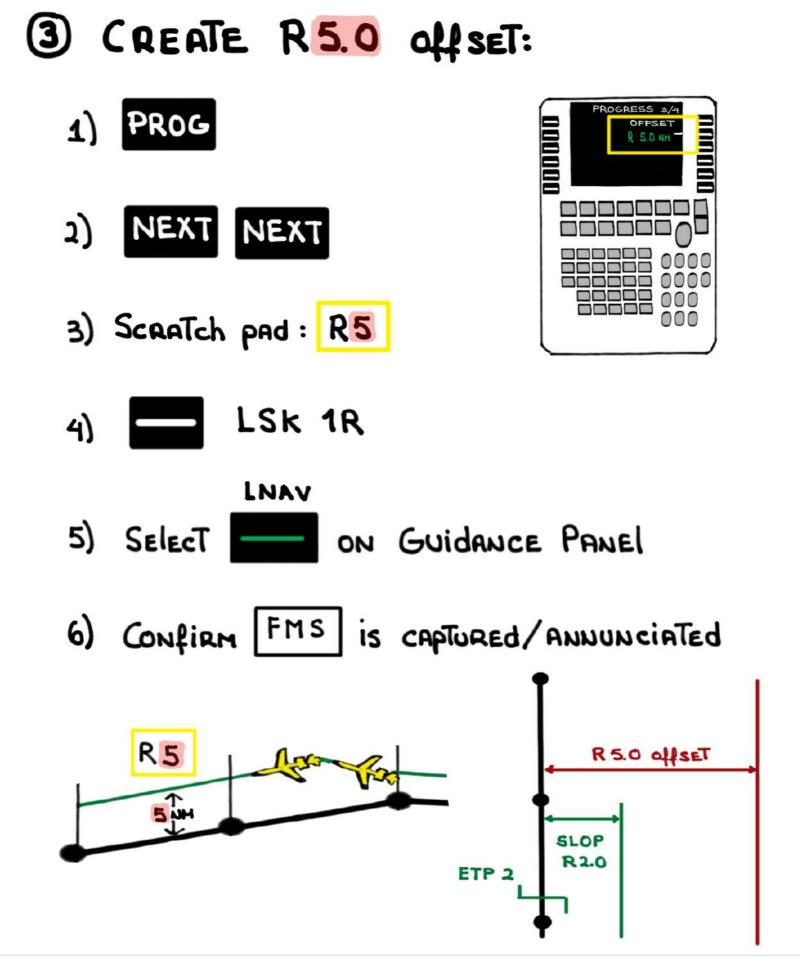
2 TURN AWAY FROM THE TRACK:

Sync HDG, SELECT HDG, AND ROTATE HDG
 kNOD 230° TO THE Right (direction to
 XYZ3)

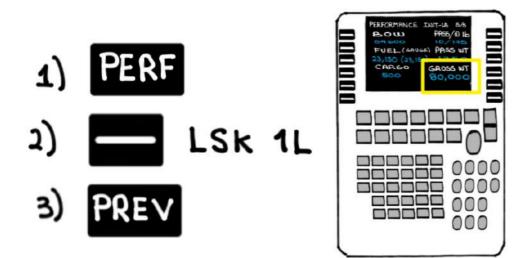


XYZ 3

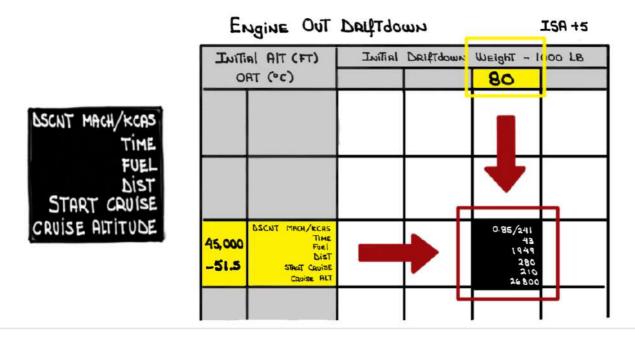




(4) CALL FOR DRIFTDOWN CHART AFM OPERATING MANUAL PERFORMANCE ENGINE OUT DRIFTDOWN CHARTS





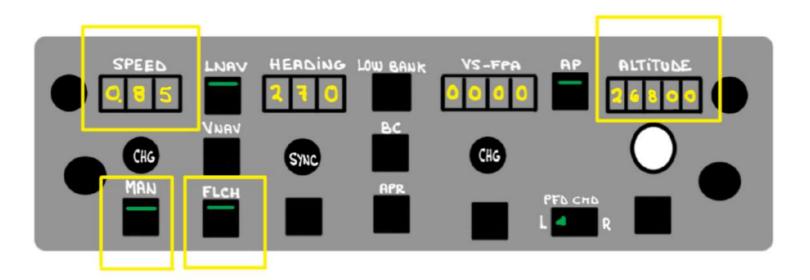


g650_driftdown_procedures_and_syste... 37 / 53

(5) DESCEND BELOW THE OTS (<FL290):

- · SET Single Engine Cruise Altitude
- · Select and set Descent Mach number



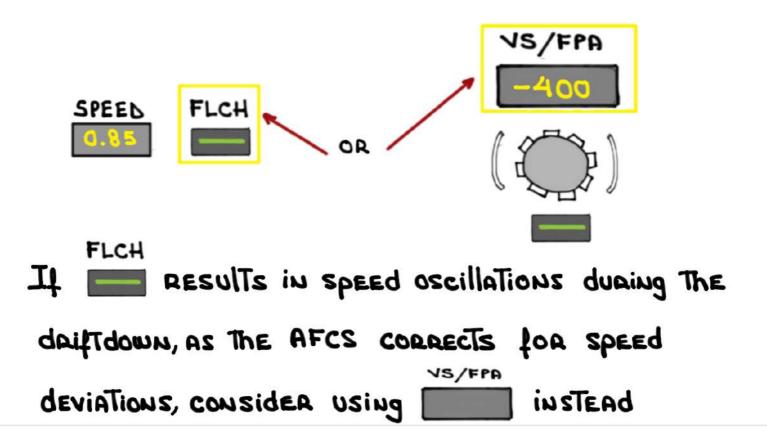


NOTES:

- Deceleration from MO.88 To MO.85 should be at The initial cauise altitude of 45,000'
- · Expect deceleration Rate to increase while turning Away from the track

- · Do NOT Allow speed to decrease below MO.85
- IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN MO.85 THE DESCENT WILL likely commence before being established on a SAME DIRECTION 5 NM LATERAL OFFSET
- Autottrotle <u>must remain OFF</u> to maintain the driftdown profile
- · Speed control mode:

The AFM and AOM do NOT provide guidance as To which vertical mode to use



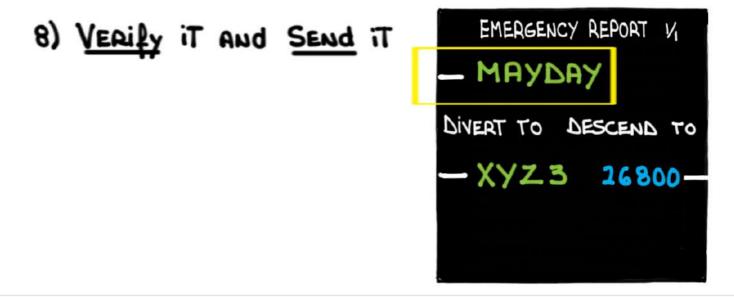
g650_driftdown_procedures_and_syste... 39 / 53

6 COMMUNICATE - ATC:

DATAlink (CPOLC/ADS-C)



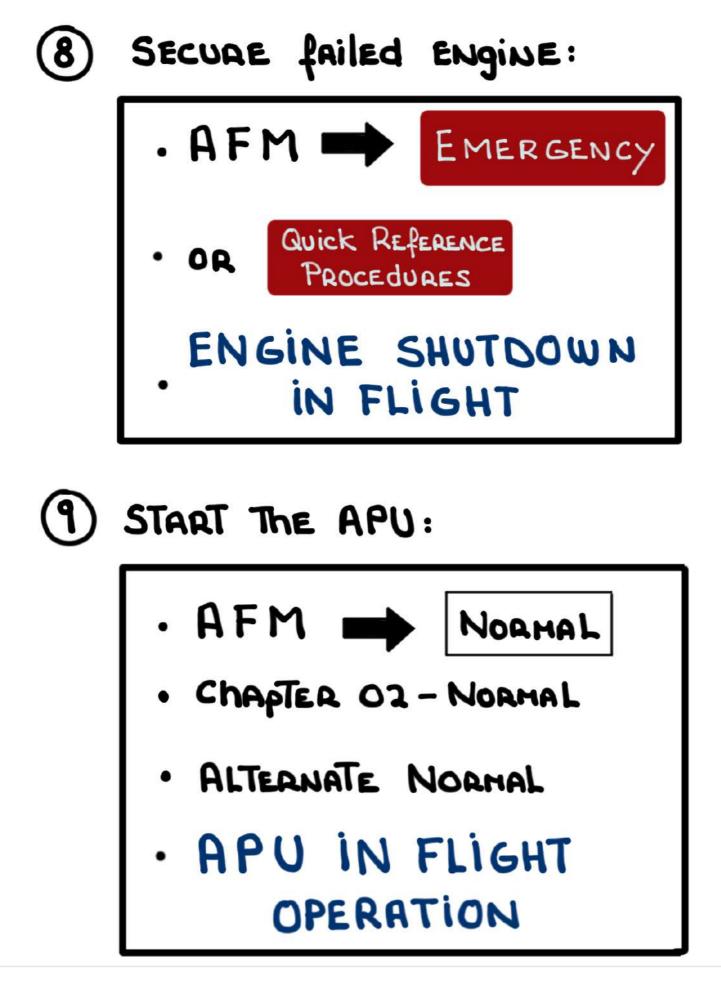
- 2) ____ LSK 1R ATC
- 3) ATC Logon/STATUS 1/2
- 4) LSK 6L ATC INDER
- 5) LSk 1L EMERGENCY
- 6) ____ LSK 1L MAYDAY
- 7) Populate Emergency Report



		ANDAY	EPORT V	
000	.— X		24500	
			-	
8				
				00

(7) OTHER TRAffic:

- 1) BROADCAST YOUR SITUATION, POSITION AND INTENTIONS ON 1215 AND 123.45 MHz
- 2) TURN ON All EXTERNAL lights *
 - * LANding lights do NOT function Above 18,000'
 - * Pulse lights function without altitude RESTRICTIONS
- 3) MONITOR TCAS
- 4) Look for contrails Traffic

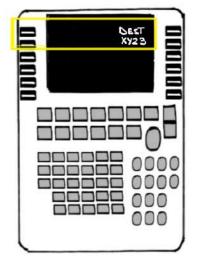


(10) CHANGE DESTINATION AIRPORT:





- 3) SCRATCH pad : XYZ3
- 4) LSK (DEST)



5) LSK GR - ACTIVATE

(1) PROCEED TO Alternate Airport:

- · ONCE SAFELY below THE OTS (<FL290) LNAV PROCEED D. TO THE ETP AIRPORT
- · Update flight plan winds
- If you haven'T received a revised ATC clearance contact ATC and request one
- · Squawk TRANSPONDER Code 7700
- · SET ADS C TO EMERGENCY

D Flight CREW TO CADIN CREW: TEST

T = Type of EMERGENCY

- E = EXIT/EVACUATION PLAN
- S = Signals "Two minutes, Two minutes" "Ten seconds" "EZ Victor"
- T = TIME TO PREPARE

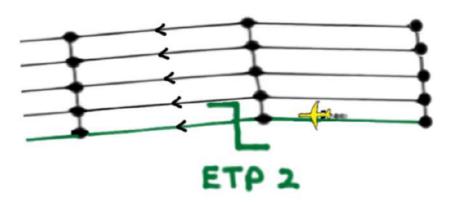
(3) Flight Dispatch/MAINTENANCE DATS:

- Notify your dispatch term about your situation, intentions, and requirements
- The above CAN be done Through your COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDER (CSP)

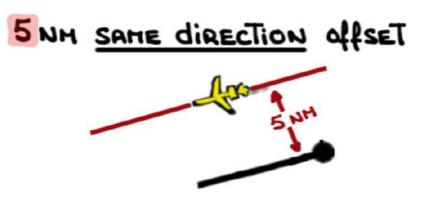
SCENARIO # 2

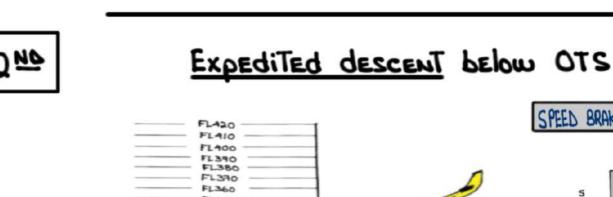
If The ENGINE had failed paior to crossing ETP2 a diversion to XYZ2 would have been Necessary

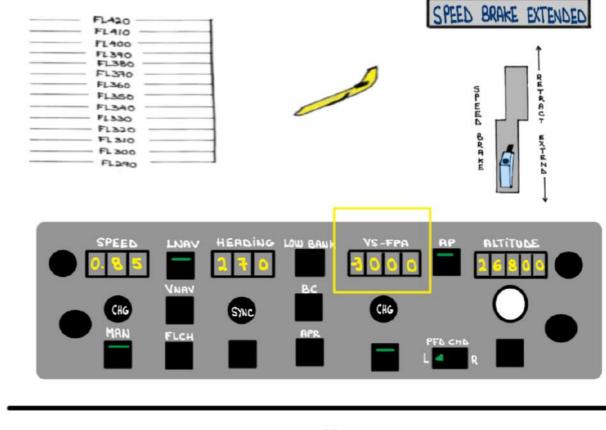




ONCE ESTAblished ON A SAME direction 5 NM lateral offset an <u>expedited descent</u> through FL 290 (The bottom of the OTS Tracks) would have been required <u>before</u> initiating a turn-back diversion Across the flow of Adjacent Traffic above







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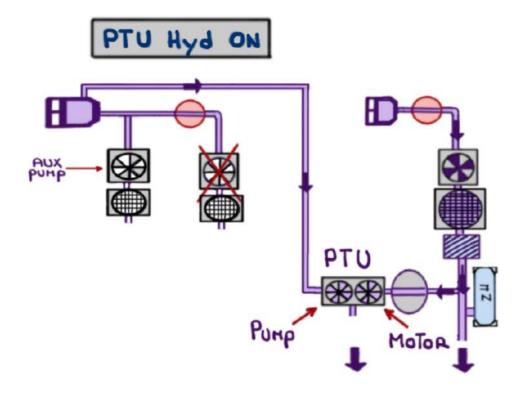
ALTITUDE

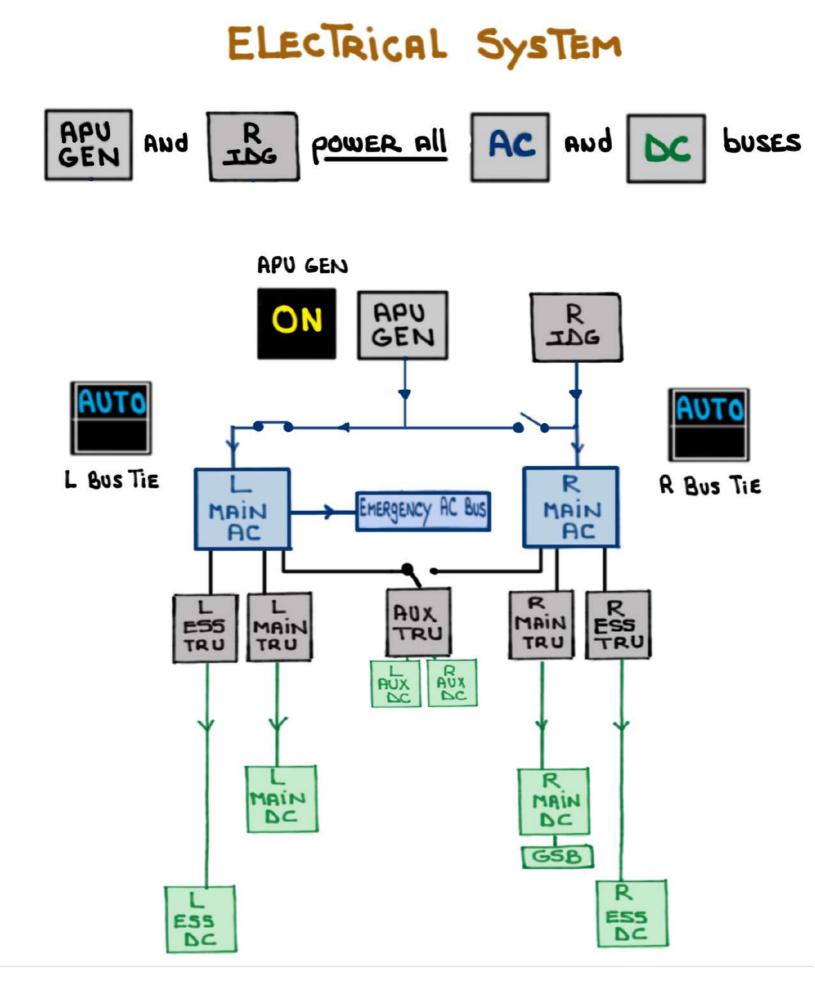
650

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PART V

Systems' Assessment

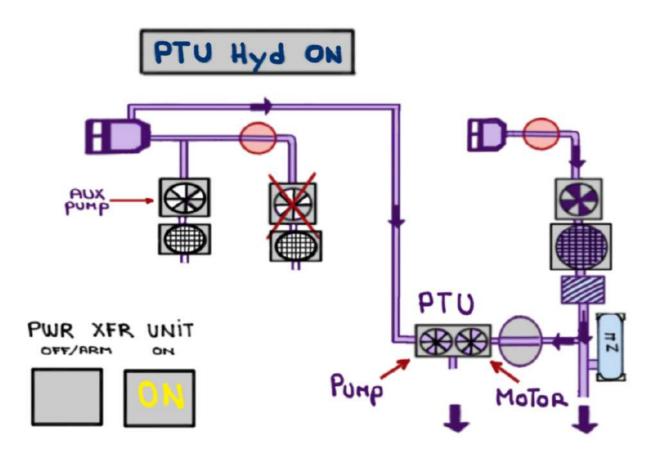




HydrauLic System

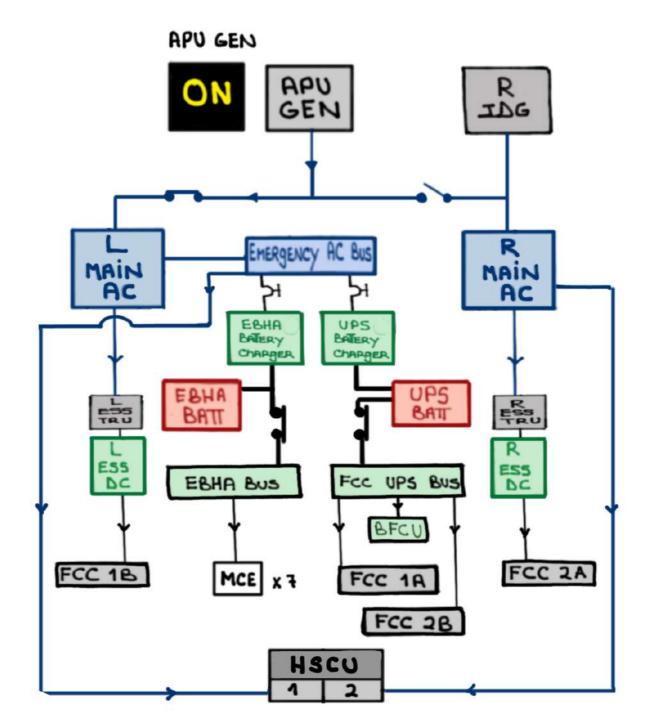
The Power Transfer Unit (PTU) will take over the duties of the inoperative EDP as soon as <u>L Hyd System</u> pressure drops below 2,400 Psi

- · LOSS of LEFT THAUST REVERSER
- · Loss of <u>midboard</u> spoiler panels



Flight Control System

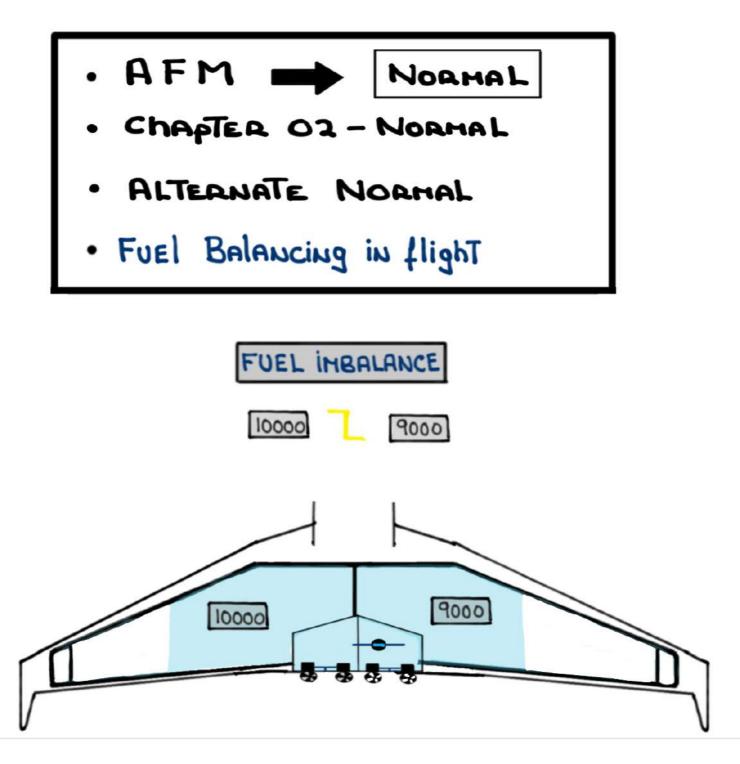




FUEL SYSTEM

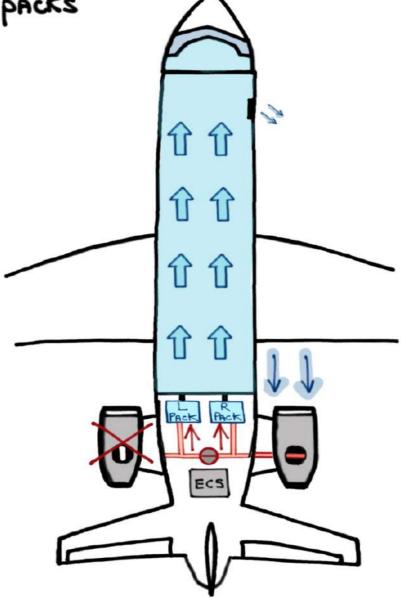
All Fuel System components operate <u>Normally</u>

A fuel inbalance condition will develop



PNEUMATIC SYSTEM

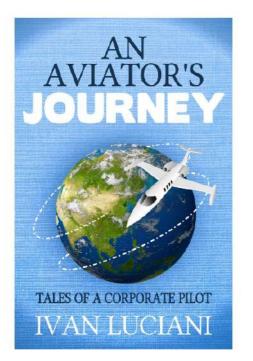
REMAINING ENGINE CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY bleed AIR (High pressure and Temperature) via its onside Manifold. Opening the isolation value allows the Operating Engine to provide bleed air to the opposite side's ECS packs

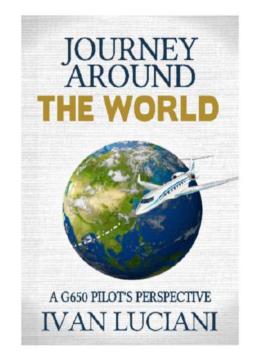


REMINDER: these system notes are intended for study purposes only. Always refer to official Gulfstream manuals and other approved references when operating your aircraft.

NOTE: these system notes are updated from time to time and what is posted on Code450.com will always be the most recent version.

Questions, comments or errors...please do send me an email: ivan.luciani@gmail.com





Thank you!