

EUROCONTROL

ES2 – WS3

Dublin 26/09/2013

PARIS – CDG

Non compliant approaches

Vs

Loss of separation on interception

An example of trade off in a complex system

Ressources, territoires, habitats et logement
Énergies et climat
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Direction générale de l'Aviation civile
Direction des services de la Navigation aérienne



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PARIS – CDG

- **Non compliant approaches vs Loss of separation on interception**

An example of trade off in a complex system

- Complex simultaneous approaches'rules
- CDG's Safety action plan
- An illustrated example
- A comprehensive approach
- Conclusion / Way forward



Charles De Gaulle APP :

Complex simultaneous approaches' rules

To understand CDG specificities regarding simultaneous independent double (triple) approaches we have first to go through interception rules (we will take as an example an easterly configuration with ILS RWY 08R and 09L approaches in use) :

- Aircraft vectored on the finals have to be separated from each other. Only once aircraft on approach are established on the various LLZ courses they are considered as separated and independent
- For this reason specific interception marks, in case of simultaneous approaches, have been defined to ensure either 3Nm or 1000ft between aircraft intercepting final ILS approaches
- Since the distance between the LLZ courses is very close (2 Nm), any overshoot of the localizer course could potentially lead to a serious loss of separation

FACING EAST

Interception mark at 4000ft if simultaneous

Interception mark at 4000ft if not simultaneous

2 Nm

FAP at 4000ft

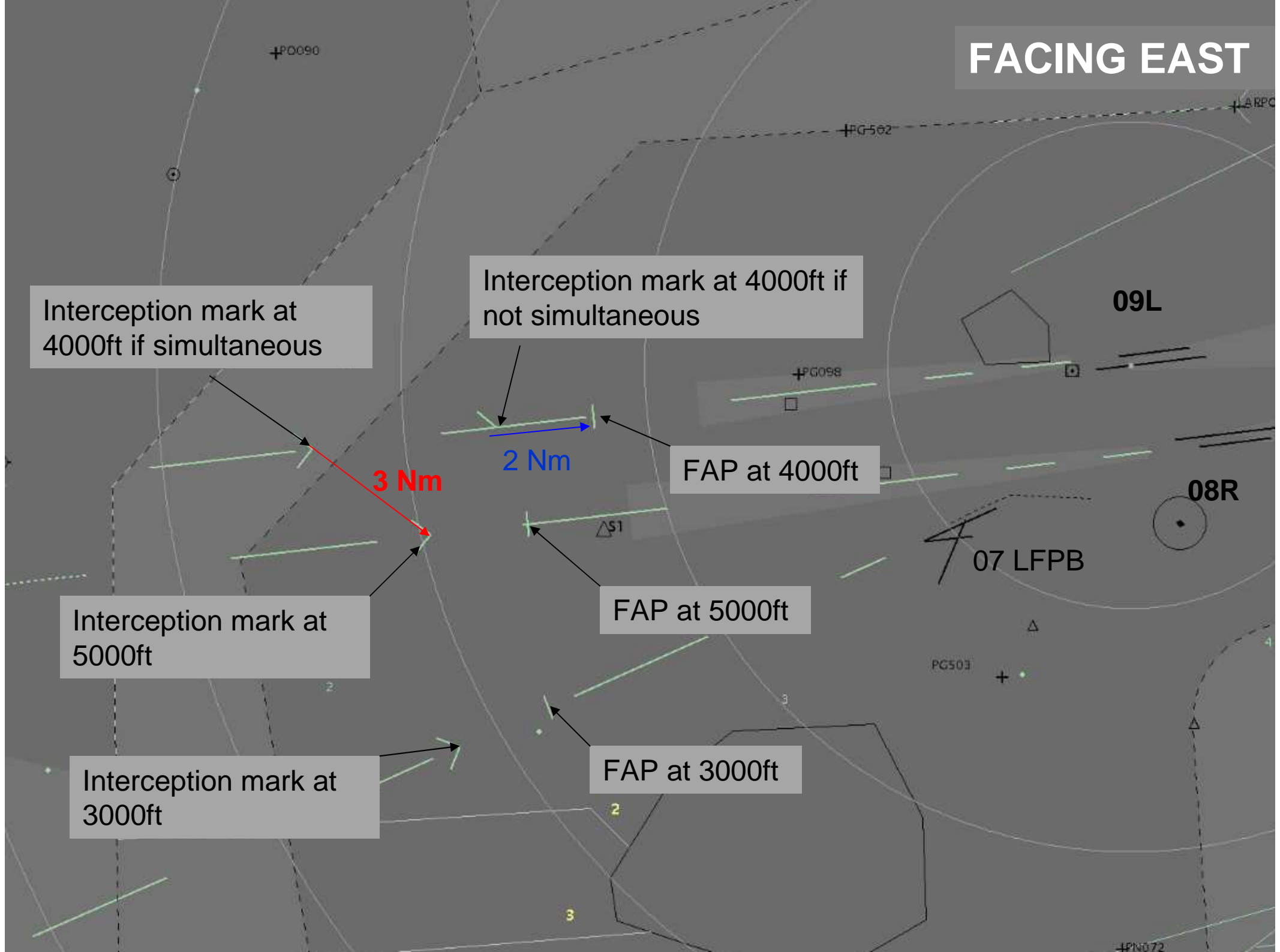
3 Nm

Interception mark at 5000ft

FAP at 5000ft

Interception mark at 3000ft

FAP at 3000ft



S AFR3009
73] 25
-1380 ft/mn

N AFR153
35] 25
POF
0 ft/mn

N AAF104
55] 21
-960 ft/mn

N JAL41
25] 19
-1020 ft/mn

S AFR897
16] 12
-660 ft/mn

S AFR3591
-2] 13
-720 ft/mn

D POF75
47] 15
1500 ft/mn

S AFR3093
79] 27
-420 ft/mn

BGW

X TAY53X
270- 40
0 ft/mn

3

2



CDG's Safety Action Plan

- A number of actions have been undertaken with some success by CDG's Operations Department in the last two years to decrease significantly the number of loss of separation on interception (LOS)
- Reflexion as been initiated to ensure that decrease in LOS does not generate precursors to other potential safety events (especially non compliant approaches that could lead to potential unstabilised approaches)

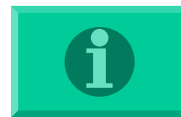
Illustration about the difficulties to fight against NCAs without consequences on LOS on interception



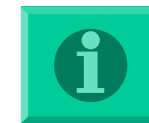
A comprehensive approach :

Understand more efficiently the issues to increase the global level of safety

- Due to the complexity of CDG's ATC system, the need to have a thorough and comprehensive view on the various safety issues at stake was felt
- First step on NCAs issue was to analyse whether defined rules of interception were complied with
- For that only an automatic detection could fulfill the requirements and thus creation of a specific analysis tool

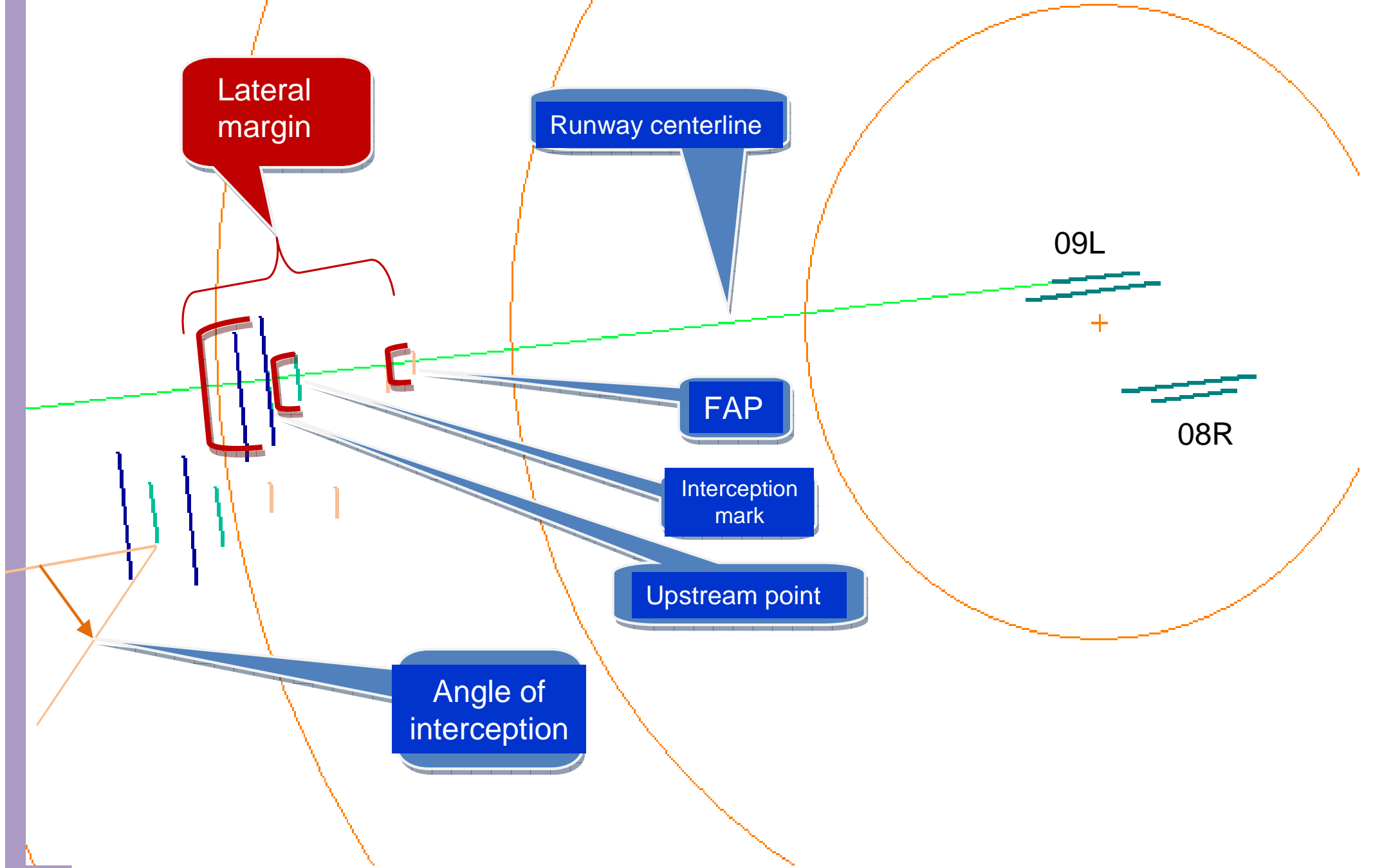


- Beginning of study and first results



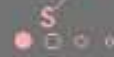
CONCLUSION / WAY FORWARD

- Validation of assumptions
- Levers of action
- Reflexions :
 - Thorough study of relations between NCA ⇔ NSA ⇔ Safety event (CFIT or RWY excursion)
 - Analysis of Regulatory environment



+P0090

AFR1217
101 \M28
-12



+PG502

AFR5238
080 -M27
00

AFR1751
041 -M21
00

ALK563
036 -H21
00

LGL8013
016 \M15
-09

+PG098

WE

AFL2454
042 \M18
-07

AFR115F
053 \M21
-03

AF-PQ
012 \M11
-07

AFR1229
050 \M21
-10

PG503



NCA MAY 2012

On 21481 approaches performed:

2940 too high (14%)

1417 lateral (7%)

Too low and oscillating are very few

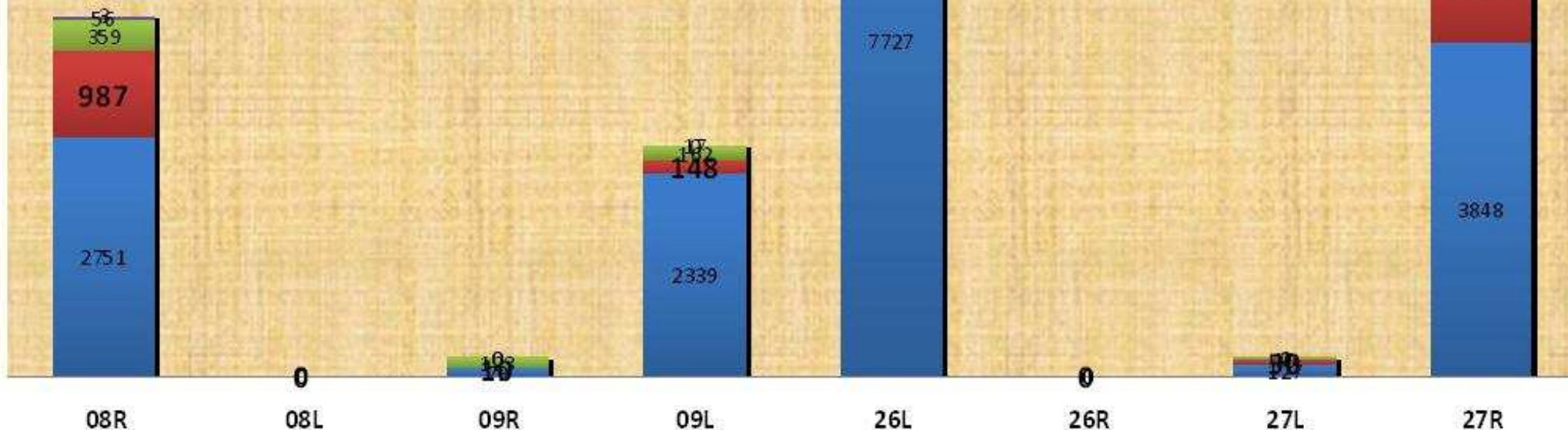
Hence 21% of it all performed "significant" NCAs (lateral+too high)

Focus on highest interception altitudes:

27R: 30% performed significant NCAs

08R: 32% performed significant NCAs

- Oscillating
- Too low
- Lateral
- Too high
- Compliant



Thank You



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