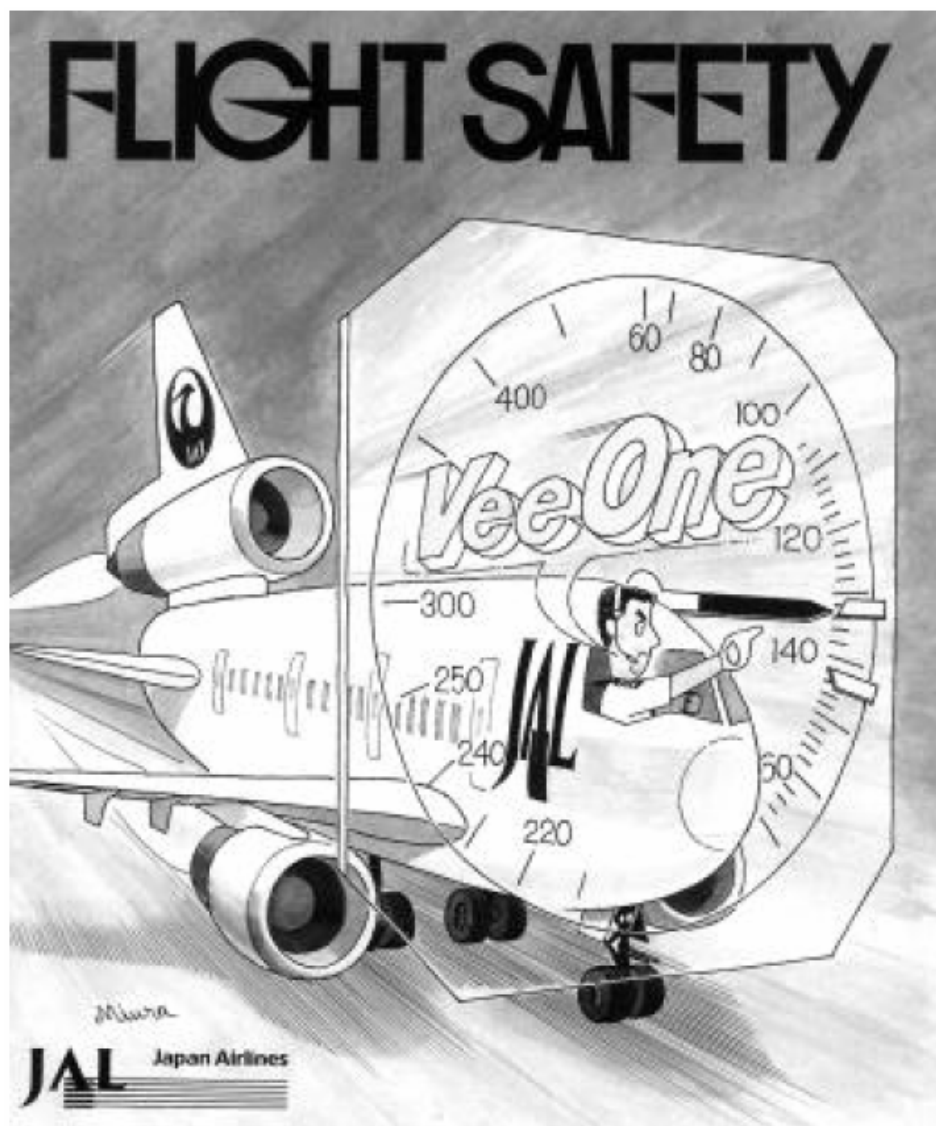


Go-around Decision Making

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ECAST*

*European Commercial Aviation Safety Team
Brussels – 18th June 2013*



INTRODUCTION

Runway excursion risk

From

HIGH SPEED REJECTED TAKE OFF

DECISION MAKING

To

GO AROUND

DECISION MAKING

Preventing Landing Accident ...

Airlines
Flight Ops

ATC

Airports

Manufacturers

Authorities



Better decision making regarding
...
Planning, Executing & Reacting



2013 ?

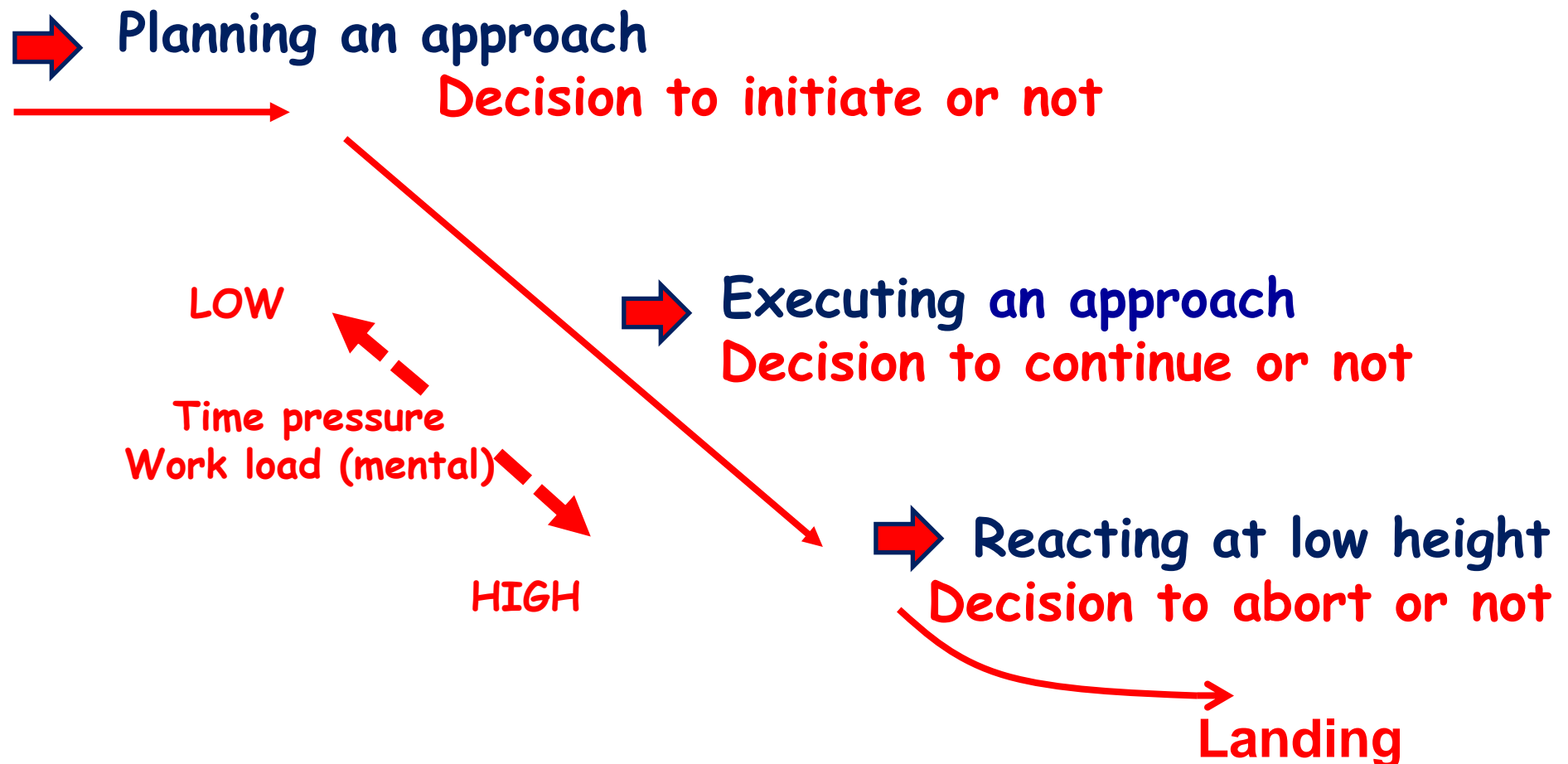
2014 ?

2015 ?

...

Preventing Landing Accident

What decision ?



Making better decision

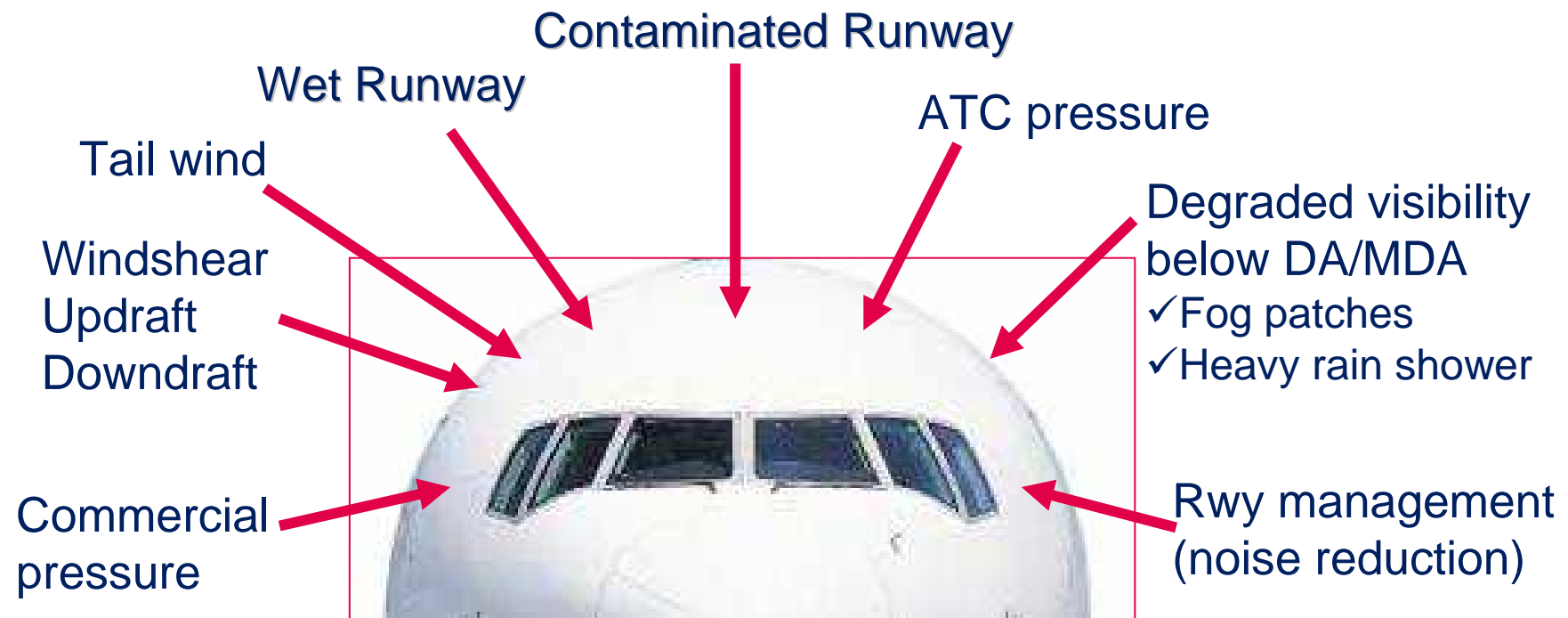
→ → Decision to **initiate or not** an approach
End of cruise

- ✓ Anticipation, communication, team work
- ✓ Landing performance, margin awareness and strategy
- ✓ Keeping alternate solution and decision ready (what if ?)
- ✓ Be ready to say 'NO' (ATC, commercial, other pressure, ...)
- ✓ Approach briefing ("TEM" oriented)
 - Runway length, runway status (dry, wet, ...)
 - Tail wind
 - Aircraft weight
 - MEL dispatch (reverse, spoilers)
 - ...

→
Landing

Knowing and Managing the threats

Be ready



Making better decision

➔ Decision to continue or not an approach

Decision based on

- > briefed options and decisions
- > updated information from ATC/Pirep
- > radar display in convective weather
- > use of wind on nav display
- > ...

Good decisions will depend on good communications:

- > between pilots (including Pireps),
- > between pilots and ATCs
- > between pilots and aircraft

Making better decision at **low height**

➔ Decision to **abort or not at low height**
or at touch down

At or below DA/MDA, when close to the runway

- Teamwork becomes different (time pressure at its highest)
- Decision making must be quicker
- Formal task sharing is key (PM tasks, standard call out)

Landing

Making better decision at **low height**

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Video 1 ➡
Pilot eyes scann pattern

Video 2 ➡
Vertical destabilisation

Video 3 ➡
Lateral destabilisation

20 > 44

15 +

➡
Landing

Training the decision making (sim)



P310 NON-PREDICTED WINDSHEARS (A330)

No preset combination at low height of :
light wind changes + degrading visibility
Most scenario with alarm

T/O 2 triggered during T/O rotation.

T/O 3 Tailwind increasing to XXX kts, along with varying updrafts, downdrafts and crosswind, through 100 ft AGL on T/O.

T/O 4 Tailwind increasing to XXX kts, along with downdraft, triggered as A/C climbs through 200 ft AGL on T/O.

LDG 1 Headwind increasing to XXX kts, switching to XXX kts tailwind, along with varying updrafts, downdrafts and crosswind, triggered as A/C descends through 1200 ft AGL on appr.

LDG 2 Tailwind increasing to XXX kts, triggered as A/C descends through 300 ft AGL during approach.

Light

Moderate

Severe

		140T	170T	200T	232T
T/O 1	Light				
	Moderate				
	Severe				
T/O 2	Light				
	Moderate				
	Severe				
T/O 3	Light				
	Moderate				
	Severe				
T/O 4	Light				
	Moderate				
	Severe				

		140T	182T
LDG 1	Light		
	Moderate		
	Severe		
LDG 2	Light		
	Moderate		
	Severe		

■ No interest

■ Probably no alarm

■ Mainly with alarm

■ Do not use: heavy risk of crash

Making better decision at low height


➡ Decision to **abort or not at low height**
or at touch down

❑ Communication and task sharing

- ✓ Call out at minimum stabilized height
- ✓ Call out any time when beyond preset threshold exceedances
- ✓ Go around call out (including call out by copilot)

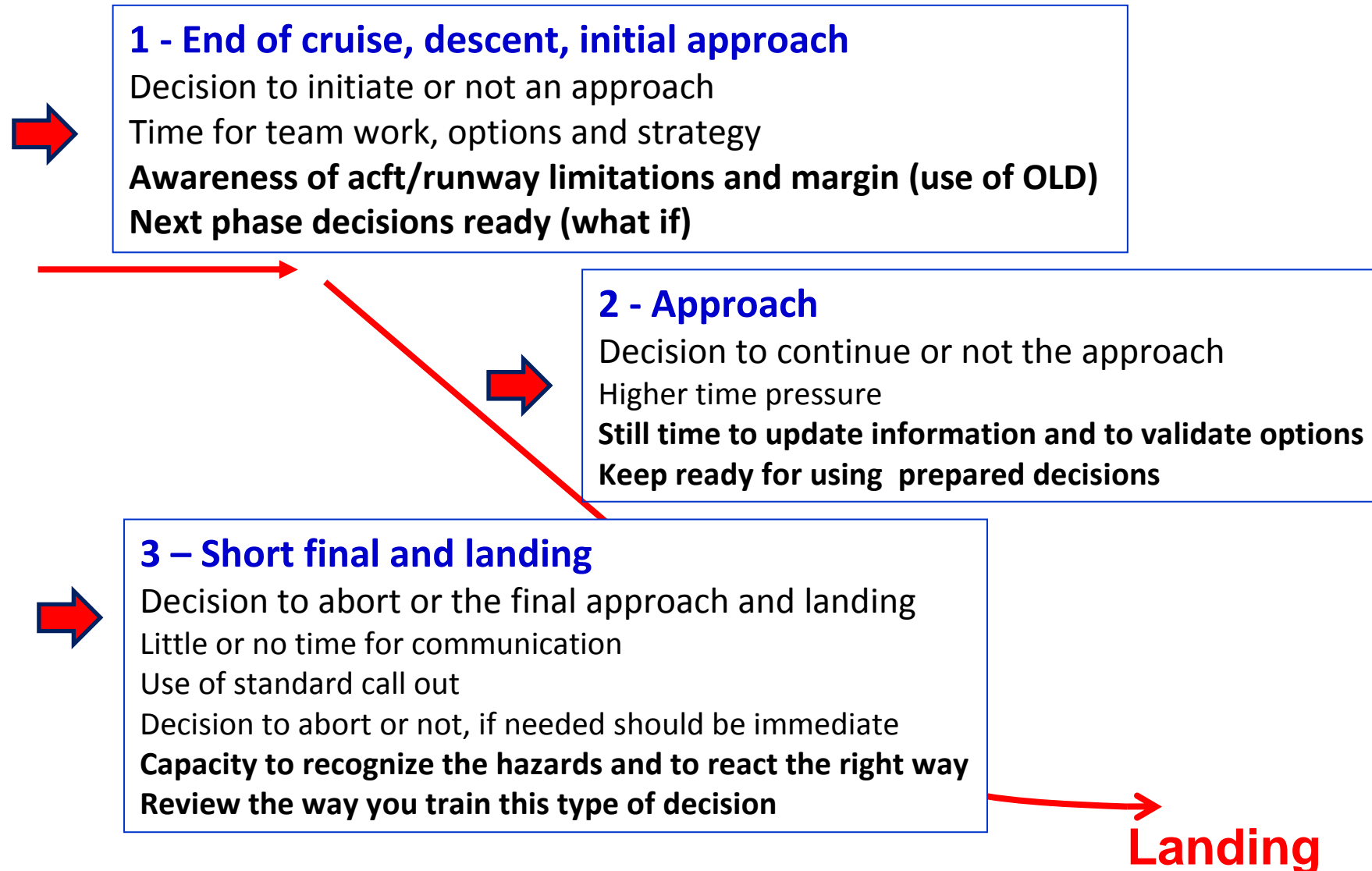
❑ Decision aid (use of technology)

- ✓ Real time cockpit information whenever aircraft energy, braking action, available runway does not match each other: **“ROPS” type**
- ✓ Unstabilized/destab./deep ldg detection aid: **“Smartlanding” type**


Landing

Prevention Runway Excursion

Decision making per flight phase (Summary)



Decision making

Ways of improvement

- ❑ **Airport, ATC (Information and support provided to pilots)**
 - ✓ More relevant & quicker update of visibility, wind, runway status change
 - ✓ Information for any tail wind situation
 - ✓ “Conservative” radar vectoring (“Compliant approach” ref. EAPPRE)
- ❑ **Standard operating procedures (SOPs)**
 - ✓ Explicit and formal call out procedures (minimum stab height, deviation ...)
 - ✓ Go around call out (or decision when PF) by copilot
- ❑ **Aircraft equipment (use of available technology)**
 - ✓ Decision aid such as ROPs, Smart ...
- ❑ **Airlines safety management tool**
 - ✓ Flight data monitoring: software, method and processes to assess fleet/airline performance regarding go around decision
 - ✓ Decision making training including scenarios of horizontal visibility decreasing on short final and during flare with/without slight wind variation for pedagogic purposes. This suppose simulator software improvements.

Go around decision making

How to make it better ?

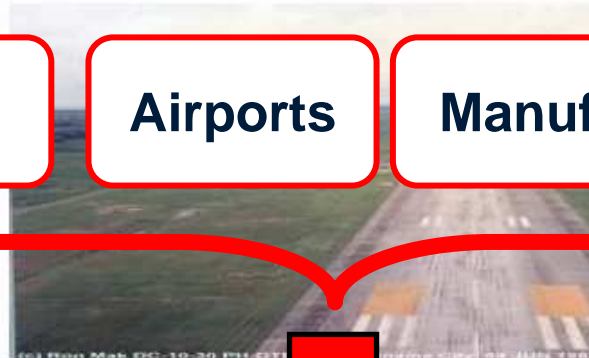
Airlines
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Together
We can make it better



NO MORE

THANK YOU

