



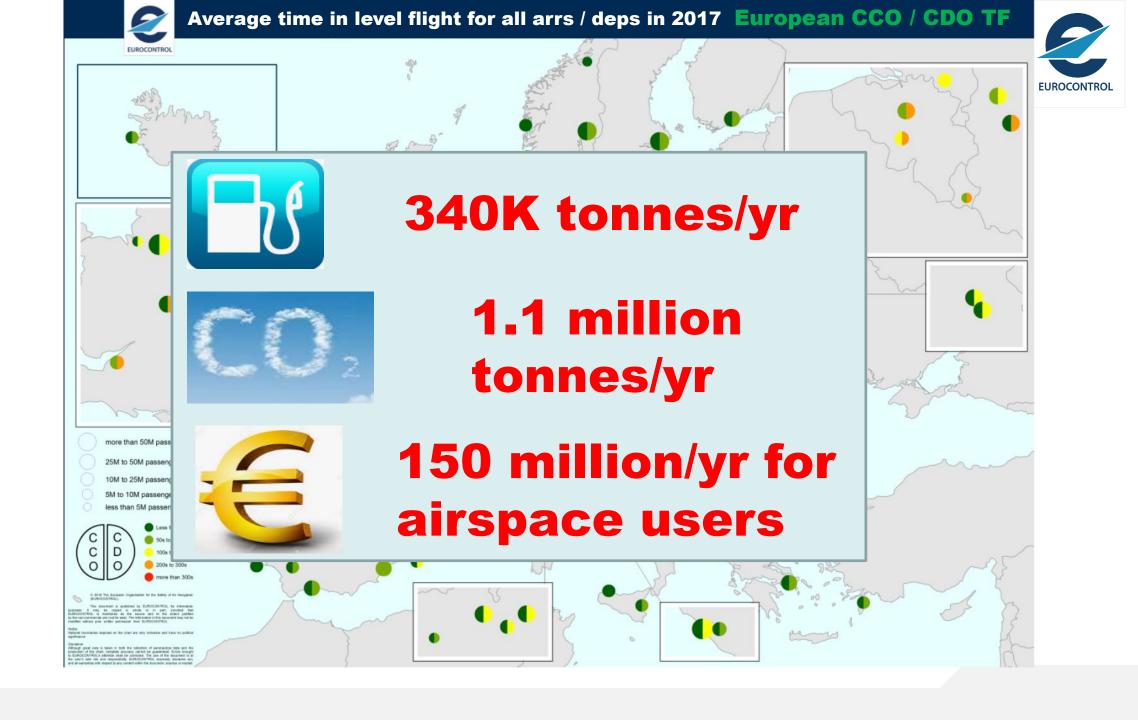
Continuous Climb and Descent Operations in Europe: Successes, Challenges, and Way Forward

David Brain / Rachel Burbidge UC Davis Aviation Noise & Emissions Symposium 2020











Presentation overview:

- Previous situation
- Challenges to improve
- Actions
- Successes and failures
- Next steps

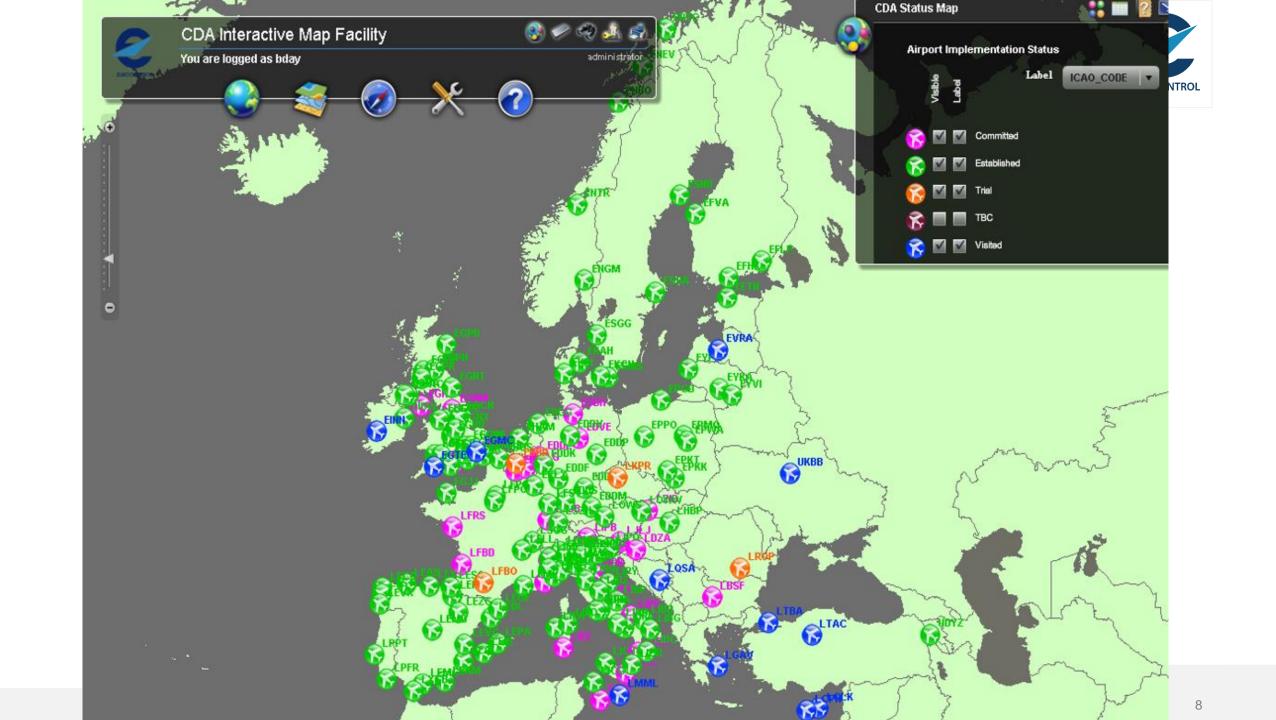


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So far, so good.....



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- Frankfurt meeting
- Different measurements
- Regulatory requirements
- Bloated statements
- No performance improvement
- The 'blame' culture

Challenges



- The European Network Manager (NM)¹ used to have a target of 200 Continuous Descent Operations (CDO) airports by 2013
- CDO 'implementation' defined as a CDO procedure in the AIP (Aeronautical Information Publication)
- This does not provide information on what was flown, how much flown, fuel saved....
 - → There is no definition of a "CDO" as a measurement of performance
- This led to misunderstandings, misinformation and no performance improvement

Challenges to improve - vertical constraints for flights into Brussels Airport



Aircraft required by ATC at FL180

Aircraft forced down again by ATC to FL180 at 163Nm (nautical miles) from touchdown

Aircraft forced down again by ATC to FL330 at 251Nm from touchdown

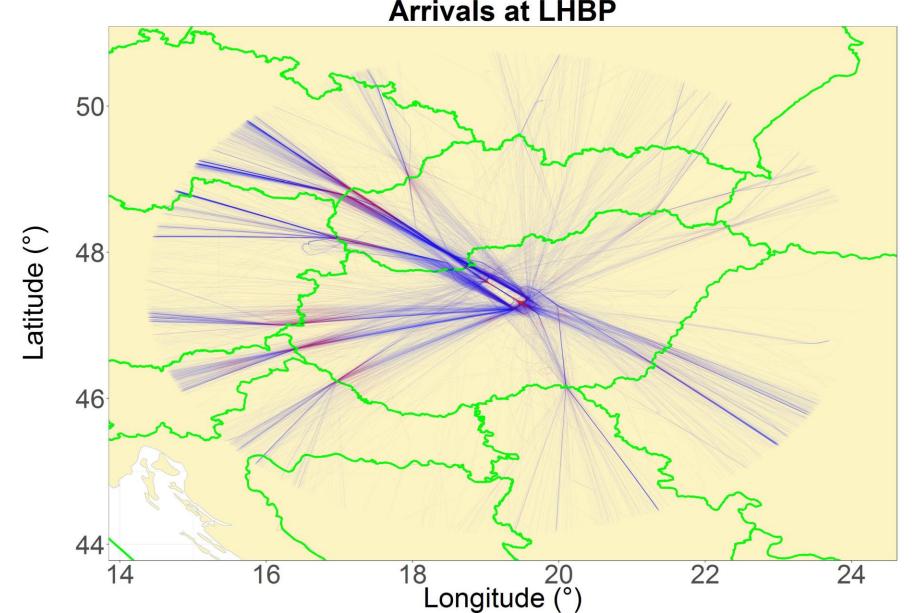
Aircraft forced down by ATC from FL390 to

FL370 at 368Nm from touchdown











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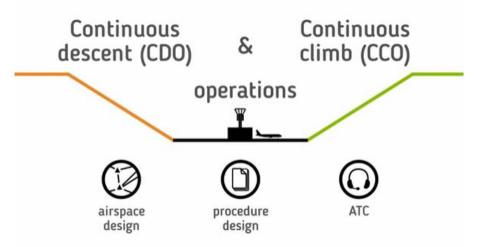


- In 2015, a Task Force on CCO/CDO was established by EUROCONTROL
- The Task Force delivered a set of Stakeholder recommended definitions and parameters in order to enable a harmonised European measurement of CCO/CDO execution.
- Outcomes included:
 - A harmonised definition of both a noise and a fuel CDO;
 - A harmonised definition of both a noise and a fuel CCO; and,
 - A harmonised set of metrics and parameters for CCO / CDO measurement relating to average time in level flight.



Actions (2):

 To help inform Stakeholders of the outcomes of the CCO / CDO Task Force, an animation was developed which can be accessed at https://www.eurocontrol.int/articles/continuous-climb-and-descent-operations



 Stakeholders are being encouraged to use the harmonised definitions and parameters of the TF when measuring CCO / CDO especially when measurements are presented at the international level in order to allow a harmonised comparison of performance.

CCO / CDO TF activities (1):

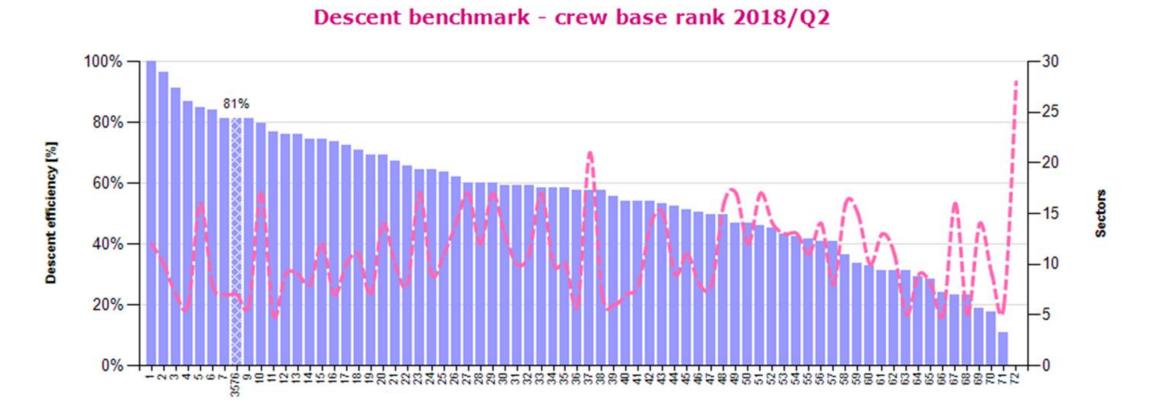


- Development of CCO / CDO Performance tables
- Update of the European Route Network Improvement Plan (ERNIP) -Part 1: European Airspace Design Methodology – Guidelines
- ATCO training guidelines / ATCO refresher training on aircraft energy management
- Pilot training guidelines
- LoA (Letter of Agreement) review

CCO / CDO TF activities:



Development of CCO / CDO Performance tables



Performance monitoring breeds performance improvement

CCO / CDO TF activities:



Air Traffic Control Officer (ATCO) training guidelines / ATCO refresher training on aircraft energy management

| TAKEOFF / CLIMB | 47 Systems Operation | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 19 Takeoff Procedures | 48 Adverse Weather Procedures | |
| 20 Noise Abatement Procedures | 49 Non Normal Procedures | |
| 21 Departure Procedures | GENERAL | |
| 22 Climb Procedures | 50 Use of Route Manual | |
| CRUISE | 51 Use of Brakes | |
| 23 Navigation | 52 Use of FMGS / FMS / EFB | |
| 24 Optimum Flight Level | 53 Use of ECAM /Checklists | |
| 25 Fuel Management | 54 System Management | |
| 26 Systems Monitoring | 55 Theoretical / Operational Skills | |
| 27 Meteo | 56 Radio Communications | |
| 28 Arrival Preparation | 57 NAT-HLA/MNPS | |
| 29 Alternate Preparation | 58 ETOPS / FANS /PBN | |
| 30 Arrival Briefing | 59 Passenger Information | |
| | 60 CRM Skills | |
| DESCENT | 61 Economy / Fuel Saving | |
| 31 Decembration | 62 Security | |
| 2 Continuous Descent Approach | 63 Safety | |

- Integrated mentality
- Demonstrated by pilots moving between airlines

CCO / CDO TF activities (2):



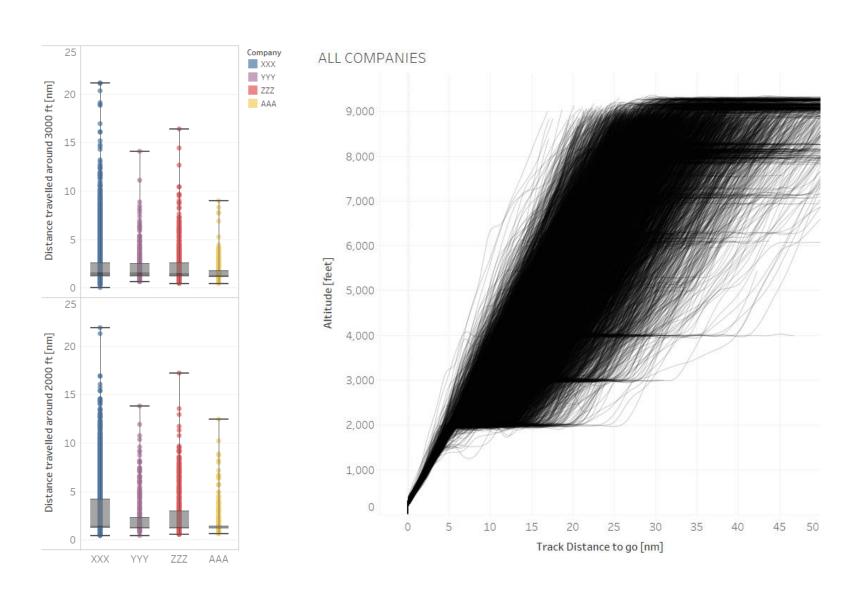
AIP harmonized material

- Airline engagement
- Airline performance monitoring and pilot feedback

- Airline Standard Operating Practices (SOPs)
- Collaboration

Performance of different airlines





| RANK 🔟 | AIRLINE <u></u> | [s] |
|--------|-----------------|-----|
| 1 | NAX | 43 |
| 2 | IBK | 46 |
| 3 | BTI | 48 |
| 4 | KLM | 56 |
| 5 | NVR | 57 |
| 6 | AUI | 60 |
| 7 | BLX | 64 |
| 8 | NTJ | 65 |
| 9 | SAS | 66 |
| 10 | SWR | 71 |
| 11 | LOT | 71 |
| 12 | DLH | 77 |
| 13 | FIN | 79 |
| 14 | BAW | 91 |
| 15 | QTR | 93 |
| 16 | APF | 97 |
| 17 | THY | 103 |
| 18 | AFR | 104 |
| 19 | AUA | 106 |
| 20 | BER | 108 |
| 21 | EWG | 118 |
| 22 | VKG | 129 |
| 23 | AFL | 130 |
| 24 | PNX | 162 |
| 25 | DFL | 329 |

CCO / CDO TF activities:

Collaboration

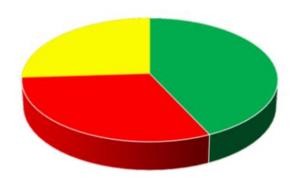
Generic high level – Collaborative Environmental Management (CEM)

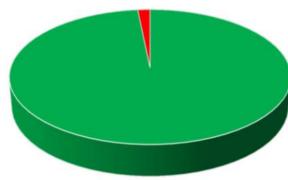
Focused – operational procedures e.g. The High Transition Operations (HTO) Project, Germany

All stakeholders









Red = non-compliance more than 200 ft = 31
Green = error free = 43 %

Green = Error-free incl. waypoint and altimeter tolerance 98%





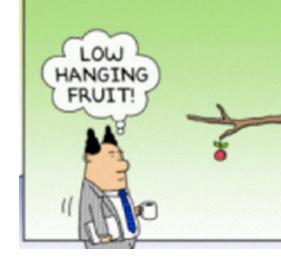






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Performance improvement

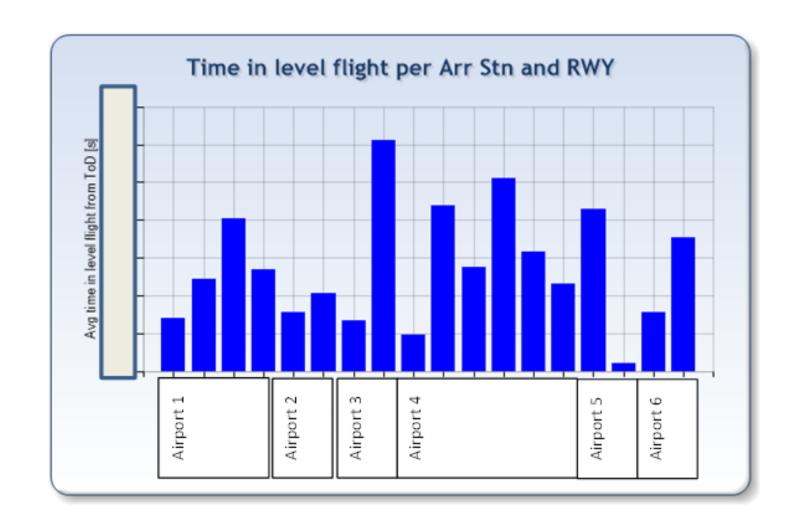


LoA review

CDO from FL360 in core European airspace



Performance improvement





CDO from FL360 in core European airspace





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