

Vertical Efficiency

FABEC Standing Committee Environment

08.12.2020

INTRODUCTION

Vertical efficiency = EC KPI



View on operational data



Top priority due to cost analysis



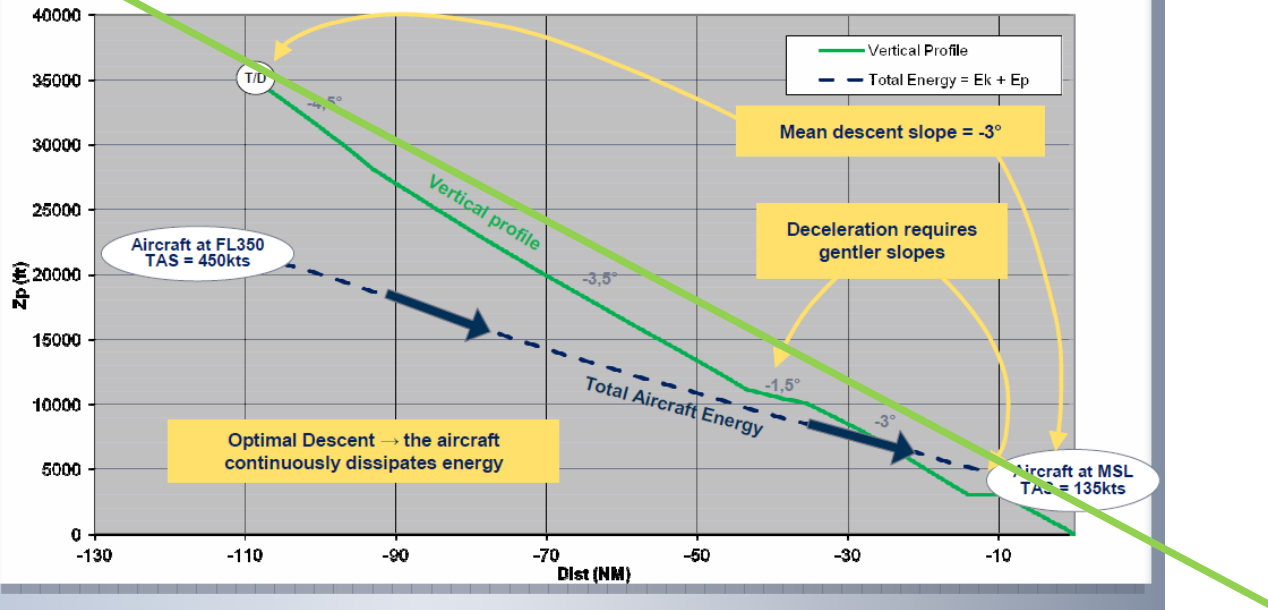
Looking for partners to improve VFE



AIRBUS DEFINITION CDO

Introduction to descent operations

- During descent, the A/C continuously loses Energy (kinetic energy + potential energy)
- Descent slope strongly depends on flying objective (maintain speed or deceleration)



AS IS: LEVEL FLIGHT CLIMB / DESCENT BRU

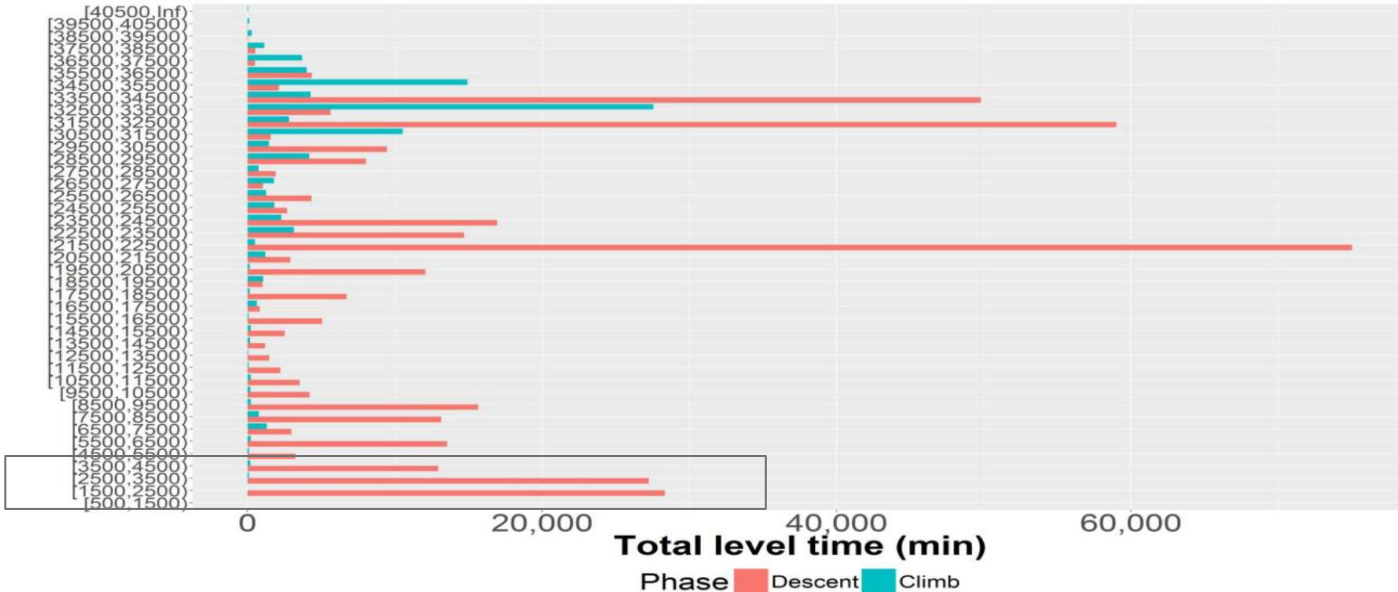
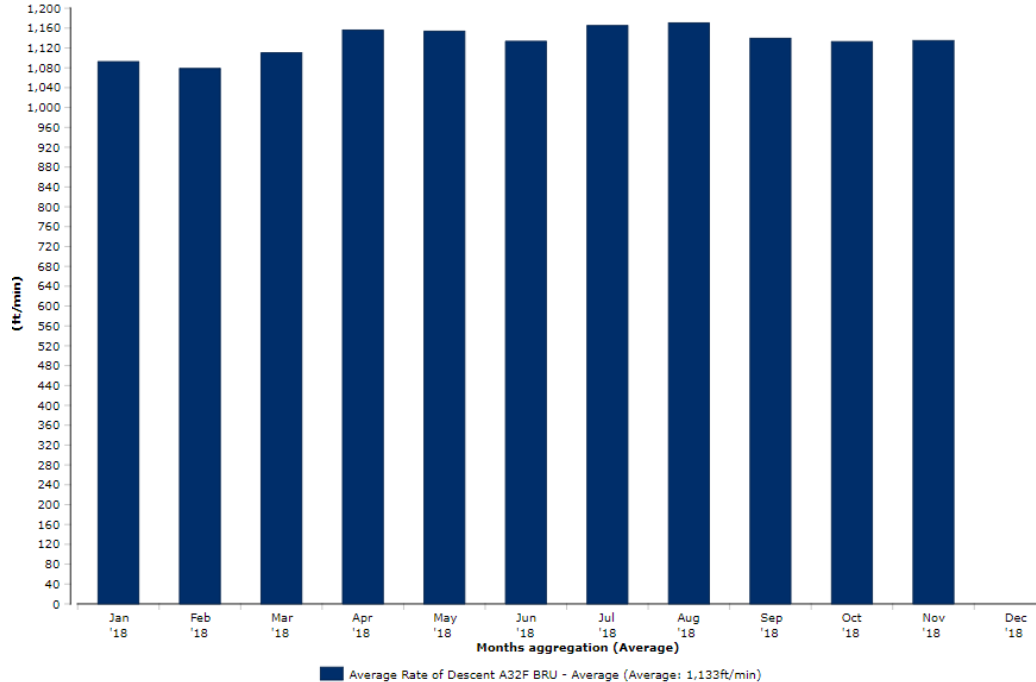


Figure 11 Total level time per altitude band

The high amount of level flight from FL220 to FL240 is due to the **Letters of Agreement**. At lower altitudes, the small peaks for the climb are a consequence of a small number of initial climb restrictions while the level flight at 2,000 and 3,000 feet during descent is a result of the level flight before ILS interception. Due to political reasons, there is a noise restriction above the FLORA VOR at 6,000 feet which (partially) explains the level flight at [5500,6500] feet.

Source: Eurocontrol, September 2018

RATE OF DESCENT STATISTICS 2018 BRU SN FLIGHTS

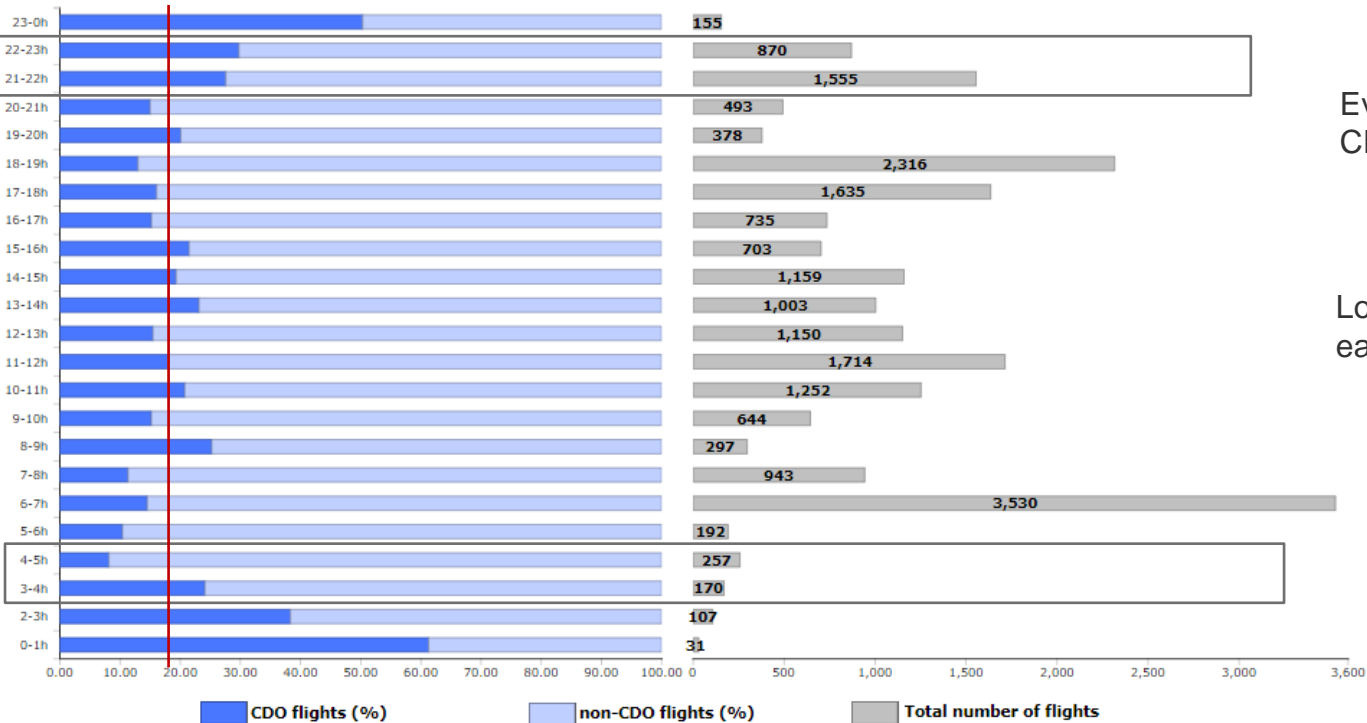


Average rate of descent

1133 ft/min iso 1500 ft/min

CDO PERFORMANCE BRU: A320/A330 – S18

Flights per hour of arrival at BRU (UTC)



Even in low-traffic moments, low CDO performance in BRU

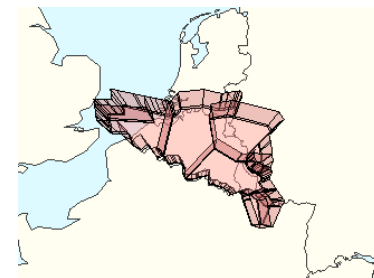
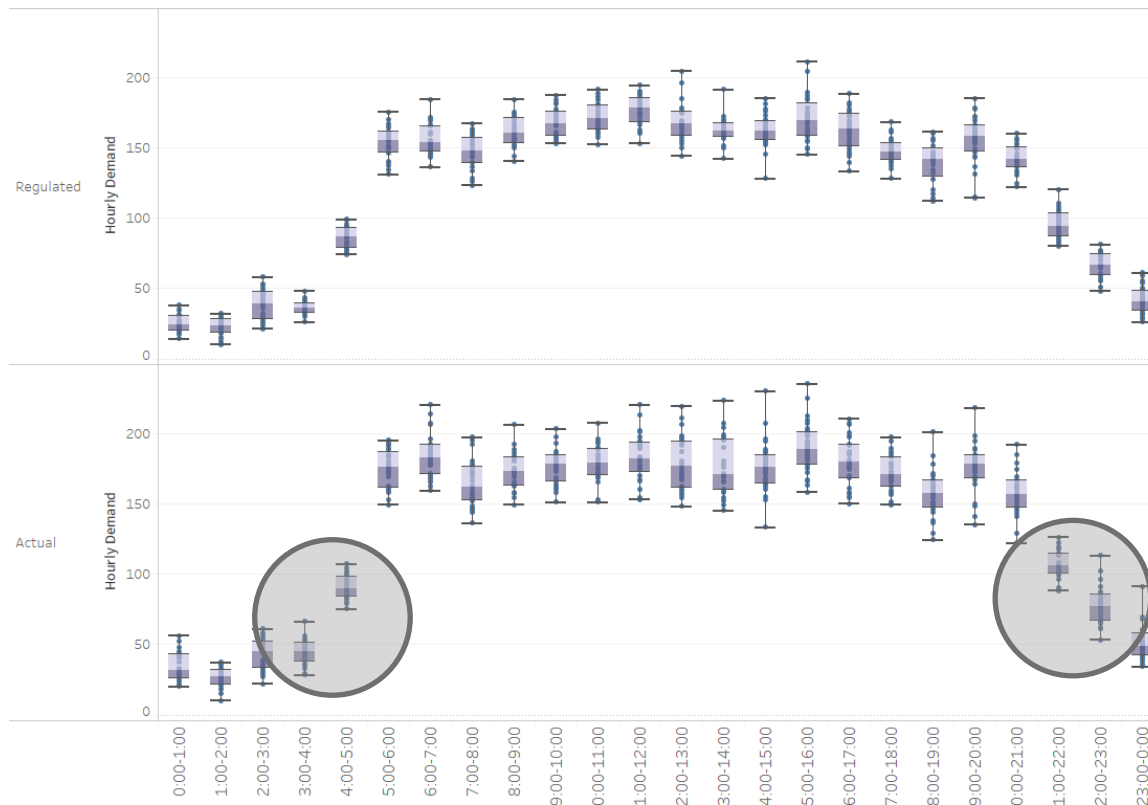
Low-hanging fruit: A330 arrival early in the morning

Yearly average 17%

Definition of CDO in this analysis: slope of descent between 2.7° and 3.3° as from air distance to landing = 100NM

DEMAND CAPACITY MUAC BRU SECTORS – SUMMER

Demand Graph - MUAC - Brussels Sector - July 2018

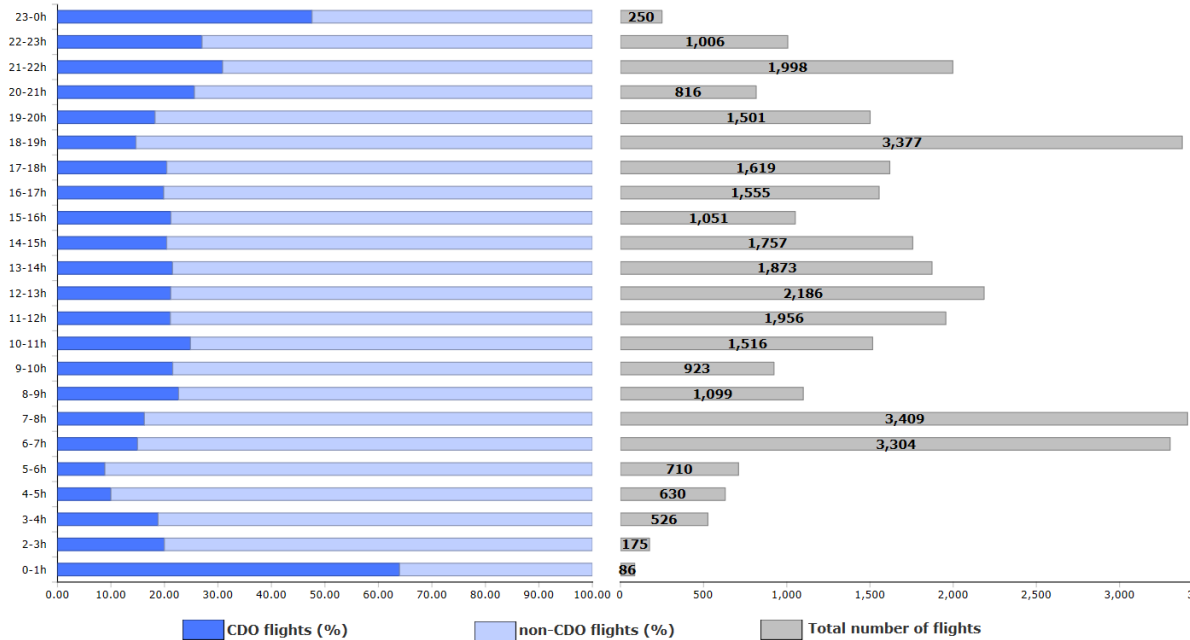


CDO PERFORMANCE BRU: A320/A330 – 2019

Flights per hour of arrival at BRU

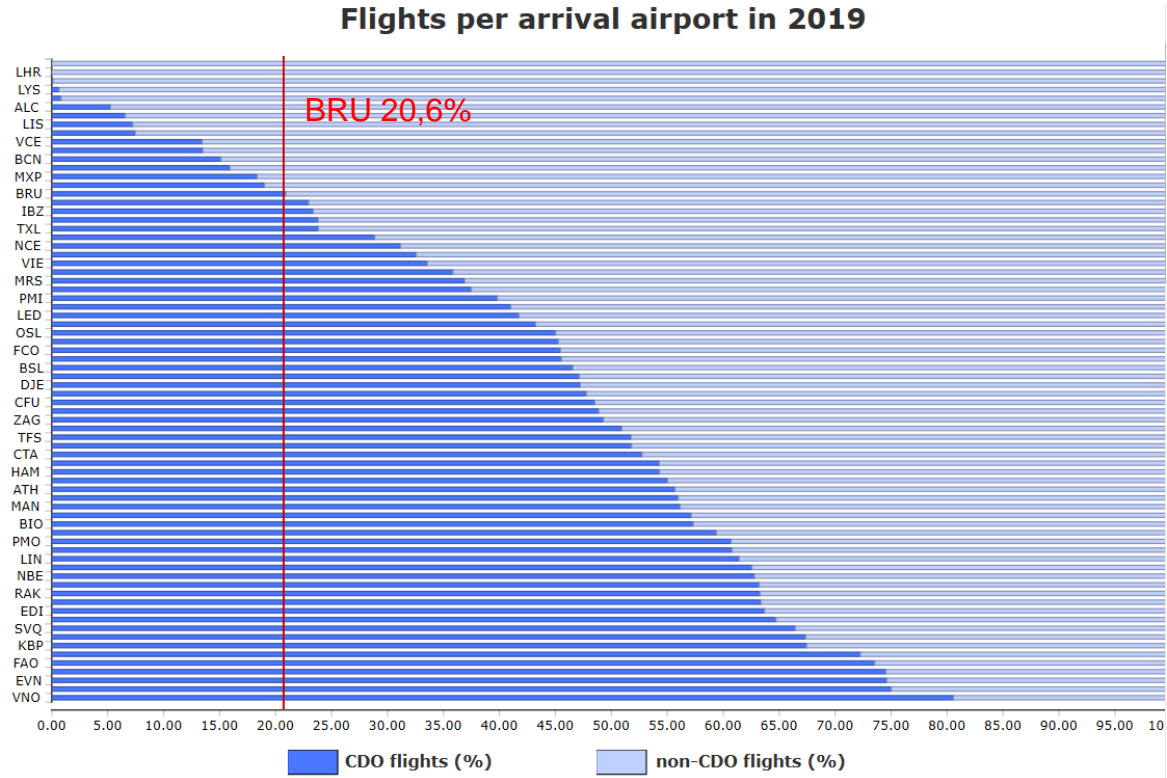
Yearly
average

20,6%



Definition of CDO in this analysis: slope of descent between 2.7° and 3.3° as from air distance to landing = 100NM

CDO PERFORMANCE OTHER AIRPORTS 2019



Definition of CDO in this analysis: slope of descent between 2.7° and 3.3° as from air distance to landing = 100NM



Lufthansa



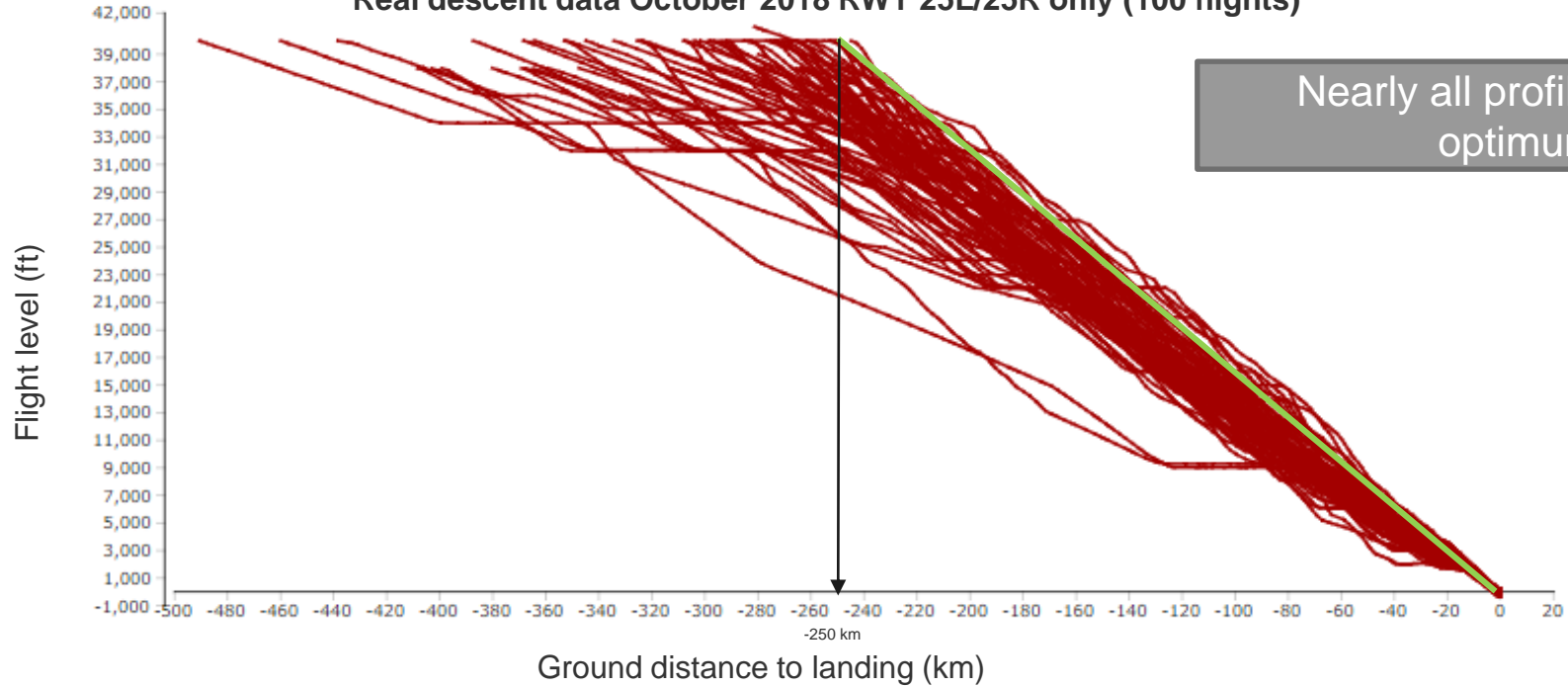
brussels airlines



Eurowings

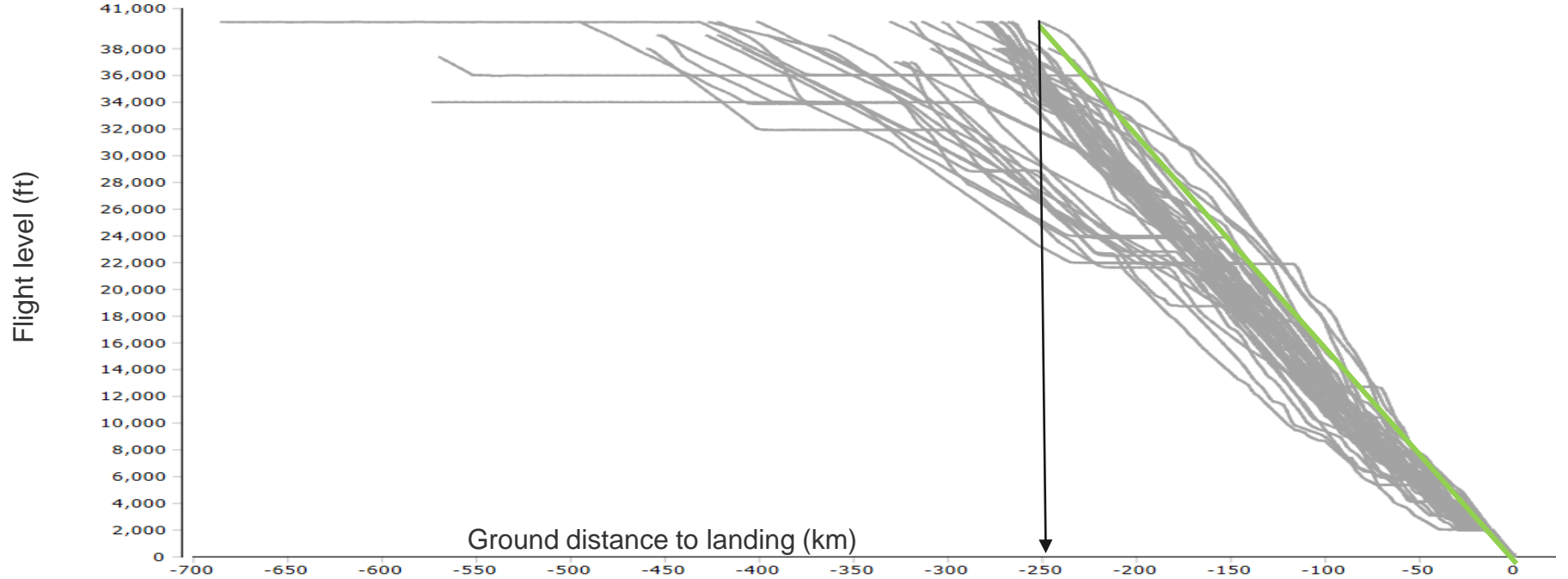
A330 DESCENT PROFILE BRU

Real descent data October 2018 RWY 25L/25R only (100 flights)



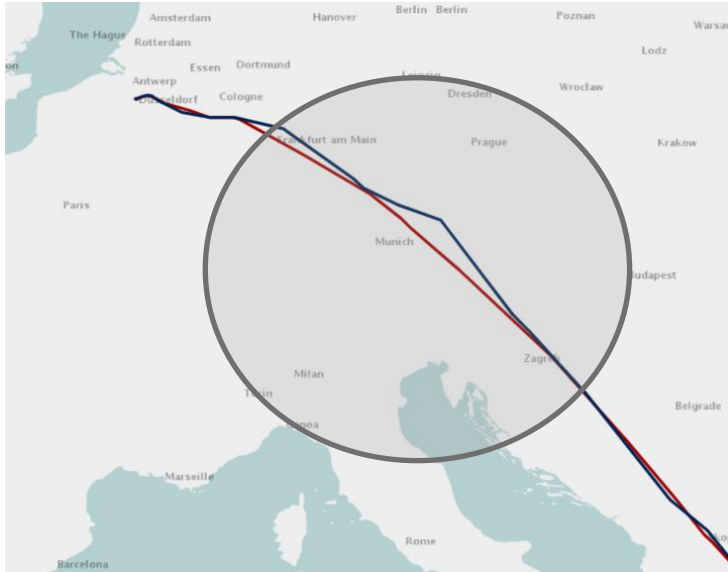
A330 DESCENT PROFILE BRU

Real descent data October 2019 RWY (50 flights)

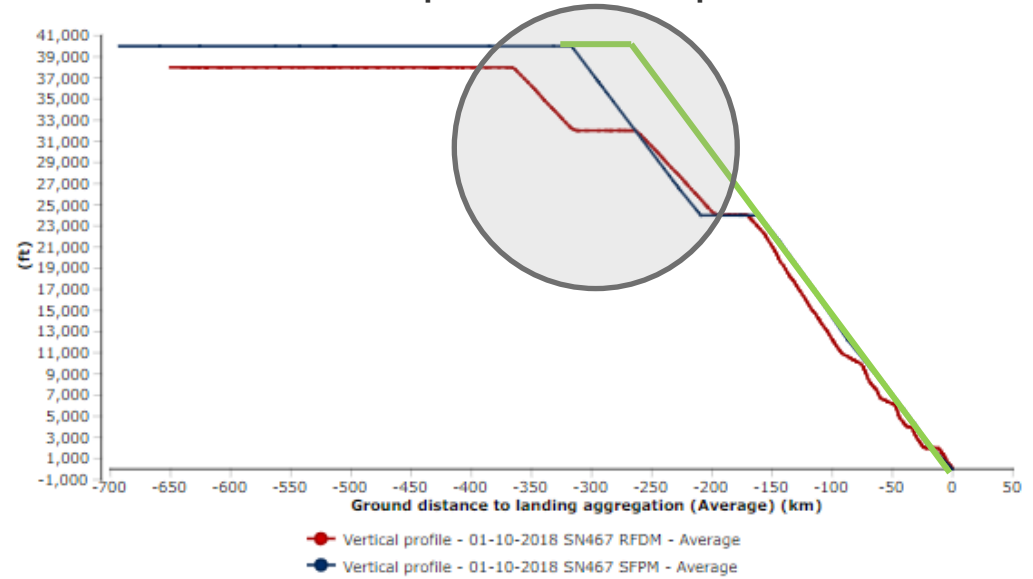


CASE: SN467 EBB-BRU 01/10/2018

Lateral profile: actual vs. planned



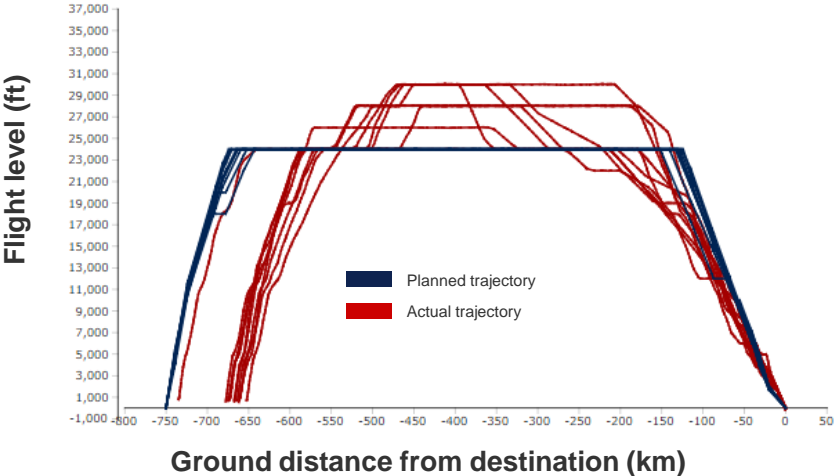
Vertical profile: actual vs. planned



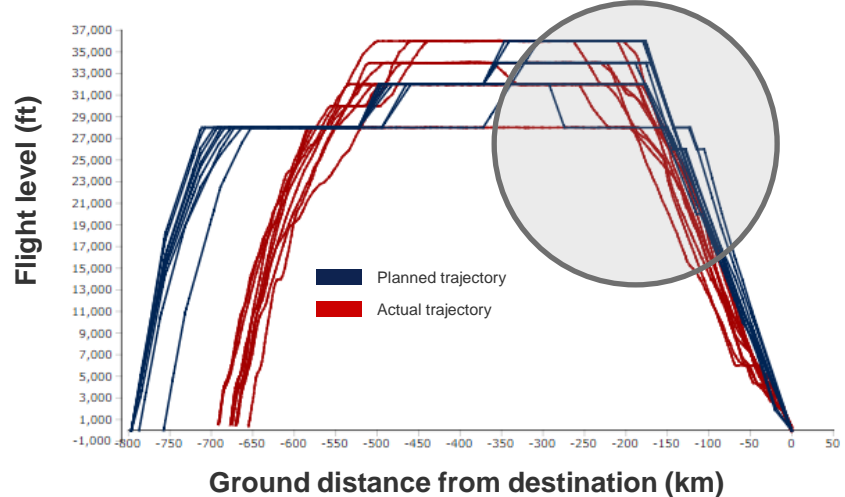
Lateral profile shows low traffic / direct route
Aircraft forced into early descent

LYS-BRU FL245 RESTRICTIONS

10 LYS-BRU flights 03/09/2018-03/09/2018

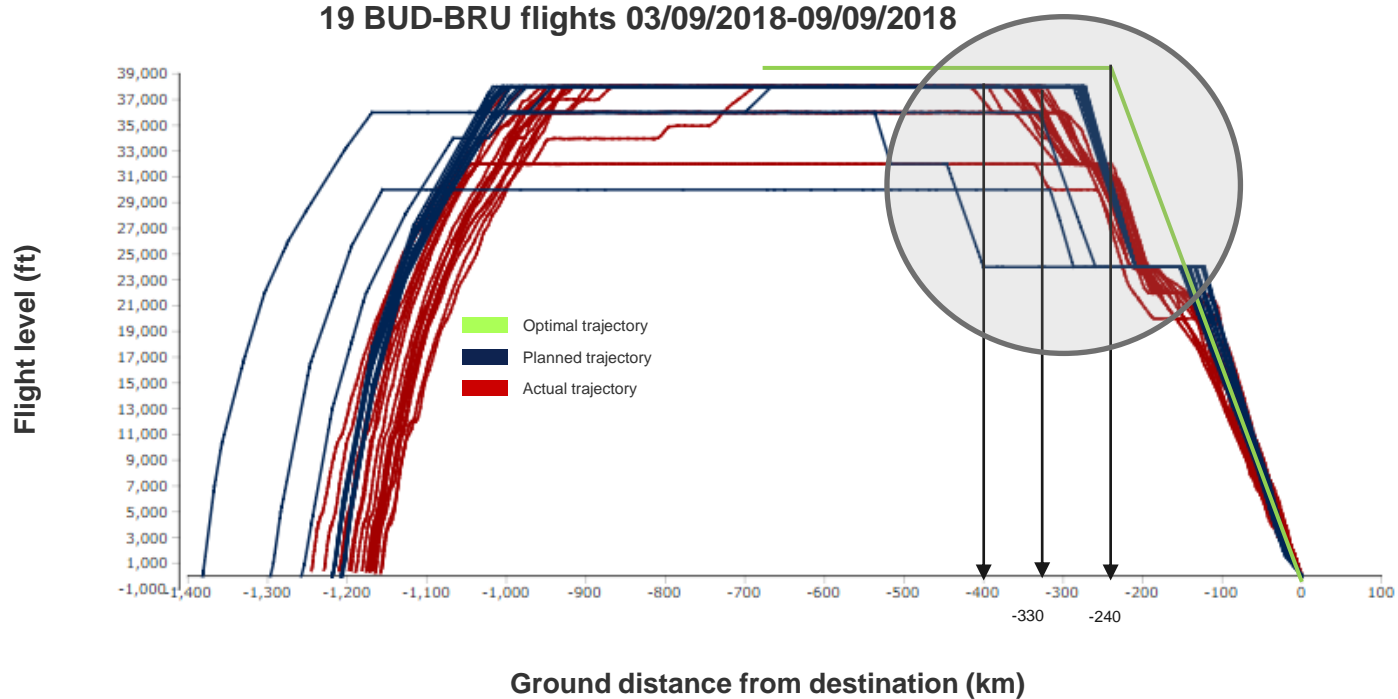


10 LYS-BRU flights 01/12/2018-08/12/2018



- FL improved in planning: currently cap on FL330
 - Even better in operations: further improvement possible?
- Improved CDO

A320 SN FLIGHTS INBOUND BRU FROM EAST



COST OF EARLY DESCENTS BRU

Early descent inbound BRU															
			A33F						A32F						
	#/week A33F	constraint	TRIPFUEL	TRIPFUEL w/o constraint	DIFF	COW	kg	#/week A32F	TRIPFUEL	TRIPFUEL w/o constraint	DIFF	COW	kg		
ARVOL	16	ARVOL 240	8.700	8.500	200	34	3.746	248	4.285	4.192	93	5	24.379	ideal T/D = VEKIN	
GTQ	19	SORAL 240	7.027	6.874	153	26	3.403	161	3.299	3.192	107	6	18.209	ideal T/D = DIK	
WOODY	0	LILSI 310	6.550	6.500	50	9	0	123	3.288	3.140	148	8	19.242	ideal T/D = LILSI	
KOK	18	DVR 190	8.417	7.749	668	114	14.074	42	3.876	3.698	178	10	7.902	ideal T/D = MADUX	
ABAMI	0	ABAMI 240					0	52	2.531	2.475	56	3	3.078	ideal T/D = NEREL	

Total potential fuel savings: 5800 ton/year

Total potential CO₂ reduction: 18000 ton/year

PRELIMINARY VIEW BRU CCO/CDO



Suboptimal vertical efficiency
BRU
Horizontal efficiency is lost in VFE

Next to HFE, VFE must become a priority as well.



Belgian airport users are heavily impacted by upper air / MUAC optimization in terms of operational restrictions & related costs

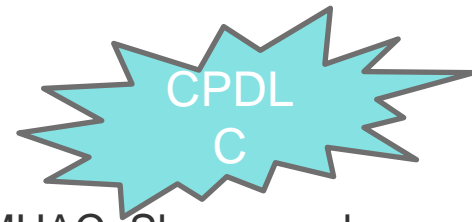


- Total cost SN only estimated > €5 mio yearly (CCO excl.)
- High environmental impact

TO BE OVERCOME

- Congestion Belgian airspace in between main EU hub airports.
- Complex airspace structure with high interdependencies.
- Multilateral approach required.

PROPOSED ACTION PLAN



- 1 Agree on CDO measurement principle between MUAC, Skeyes and airlines: definition, KPI
 - 2 Regular follow up on vertical efficiency evolution
 - 3 Reduce network restrictions: planning and operation (capacity mngt)
 - a Cruise restrictions: further lift restrictions GVA/LYS (current restriction at 33,000 ft/29,000ft) and perpetuate
 - b CDO: lift restrictions in low-traffic periods (e.g. Corona times, A330 early morning arrivals). FL245 restriction only at 85 NM from landing for example.
- Short term**
- c Lift restrictions in planning, reflect optimization in letters of agreement
- Medium term**

Thank you



ANNEXES

Austrian 



Lufthansa

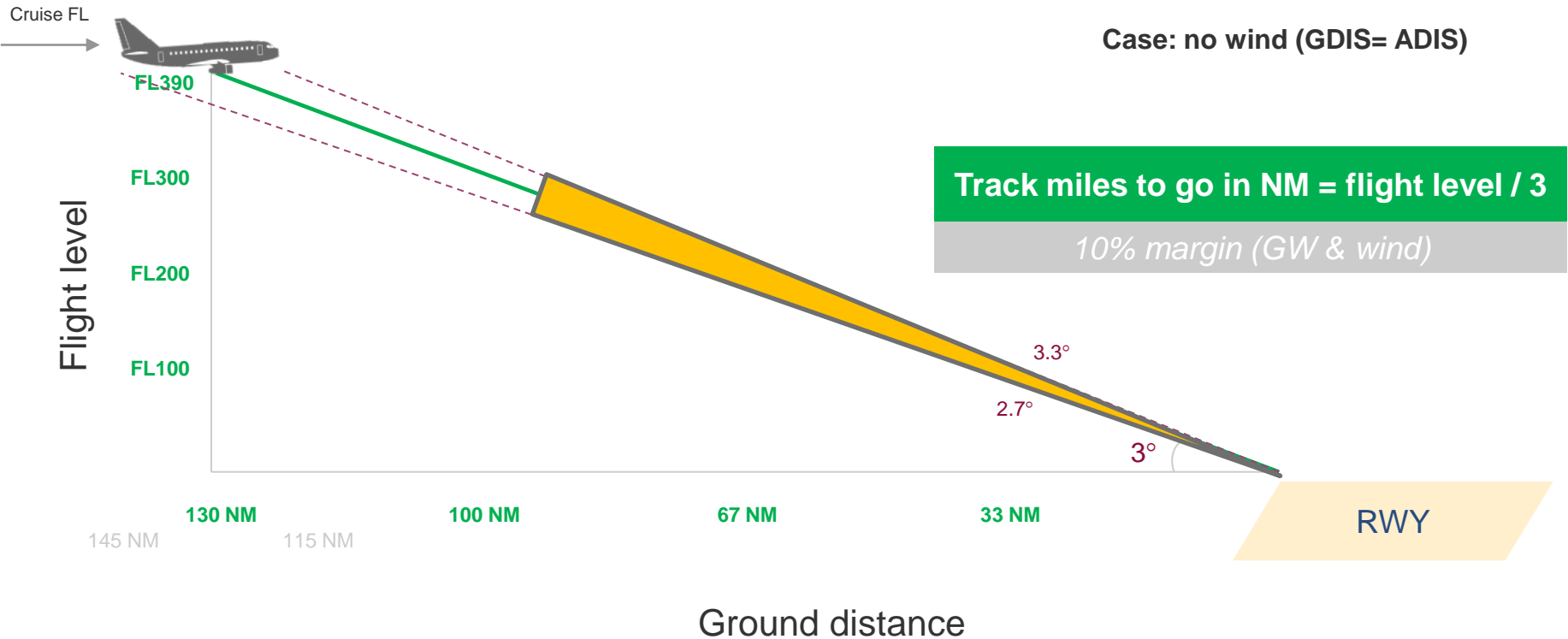
 SWISS

 brussels airlines

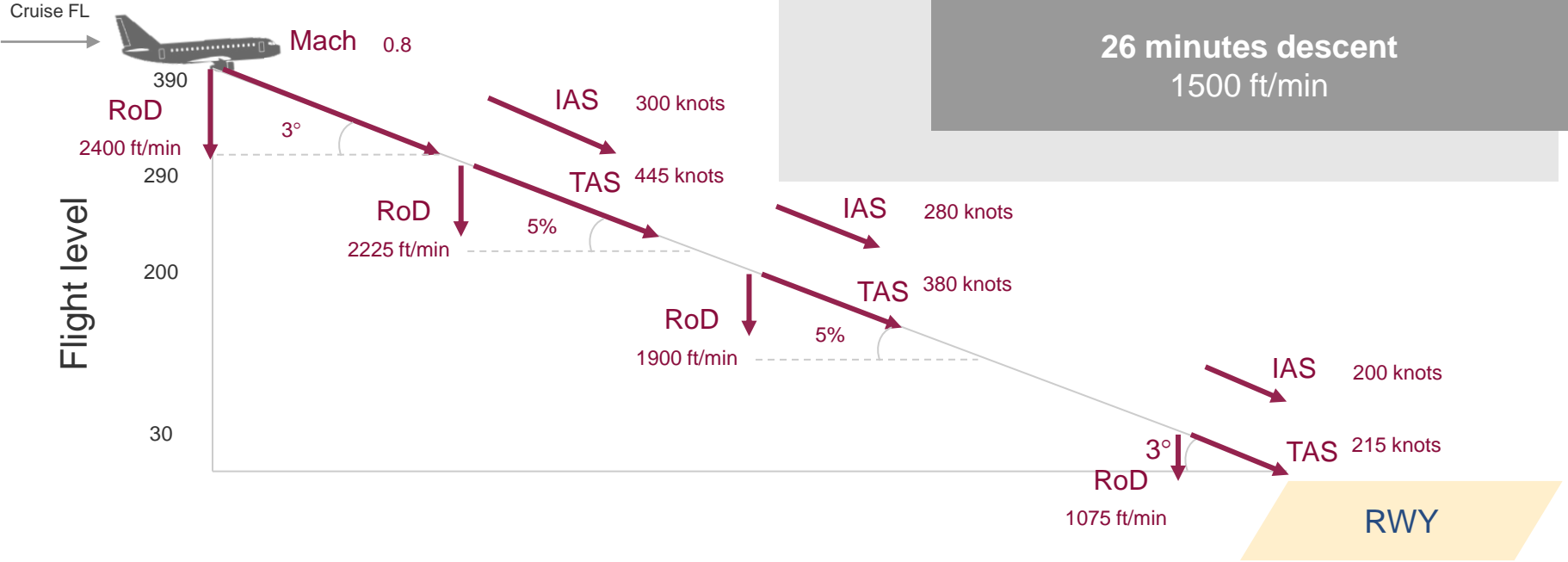
Eurowings 

Eurowings Group | 
LUFTHANSA GROUP

CDO PLANNING FROM FLIGHT DECK



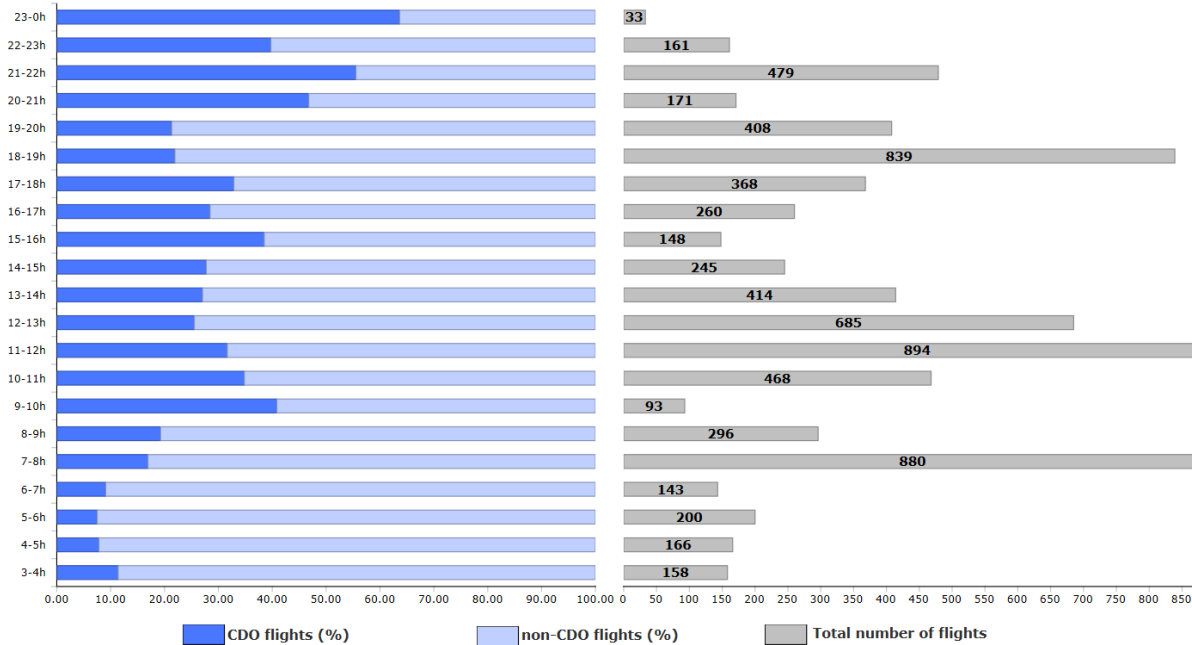
RATE OF DESCENT



CDO PERFORMANCE BRU: A320/A330 – 2020 YTD

Flights per hour of arrival at BRU

Yearly
average
27,9%



Definition of CDO in this analysis: slope of descent between 2.7° and 3.3° as from air distance to landing = 100NM



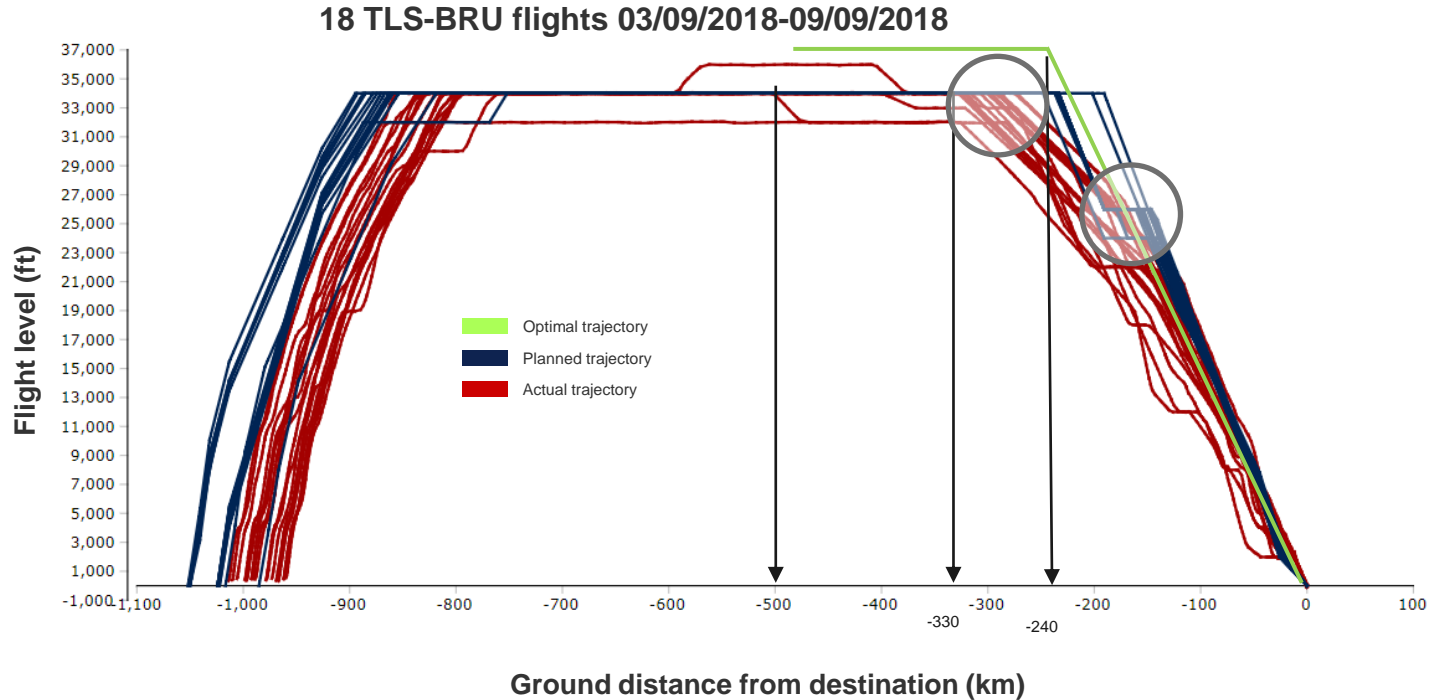
Lufthansa



brussels airlines

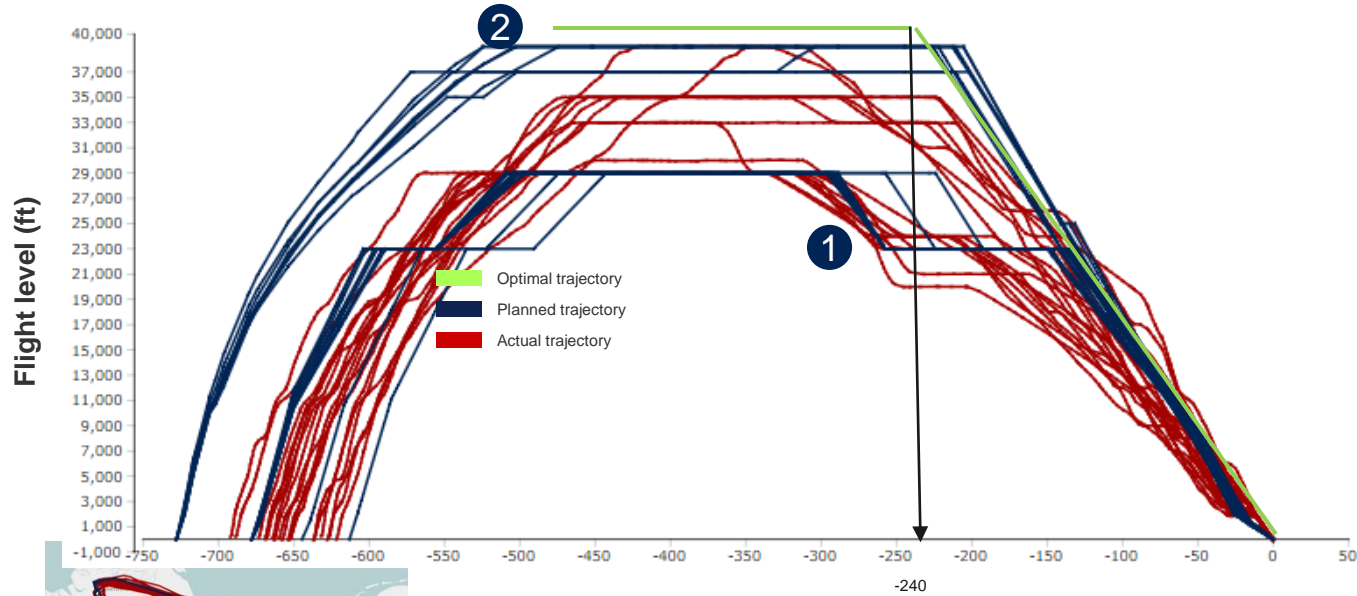


A320 SN FLIGHTS INBOUND BRU FROM SOUTH



A320 SN FLIGHTS INBOUND BRU FROM WEST

19 MAN-BRU flights 03/09/2018-09/09/2018



Ground distance from destination (km)

1 London route

- Avg act GDis: 354NM
- Avg act max FL: 303
- Avg act trip fuel: 2573

2 Rotterdam route

- Avg act GDis: 356NM
- Avg act max FL: 350
- Avg act trip fuel: 2462

Rotterdam route more fuel efficient in planning

- London route early descent
- Rotterdam lower cruise altitude

Austrian



Lufthansa



SWISS

brussels airlines

Eurowings