

# Implementation of Enhanced Wake Turbulence Separation (eWTS) at Hong Kong International Airport

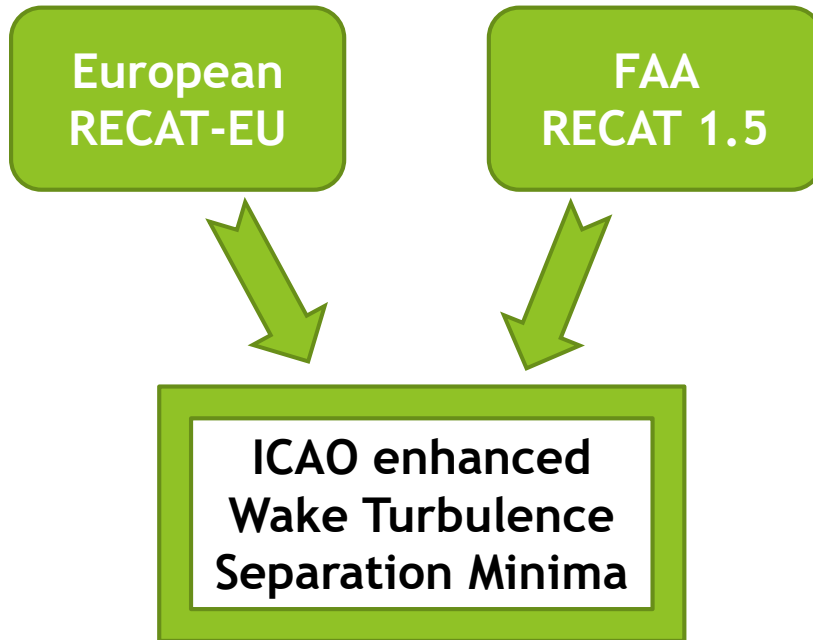
Hong Kong China  
ATM/SG/9  
01 - 05 Nov 2021



# Introduction

- ▶ Hong Kong Incremental Capacity Study findings – to Increase airport capacity and optimize runway throughput
  - ▶ Performance Based Capacity Declaration (PBCD)
  - ▶ Revised Wake Turbulence Separation Scheme
- ▶ Major development projects - construction of 3<sup>rd</sup> Runway, a new terminal and associated infrastructure
- ▶ European Wake Turbulence Categorisation and Separation Minima (RECAT-EU)
  - ▶ Project initiated in 2018
  - ▶ Consultant and a Project Team (CAD, AAHK & HKO)

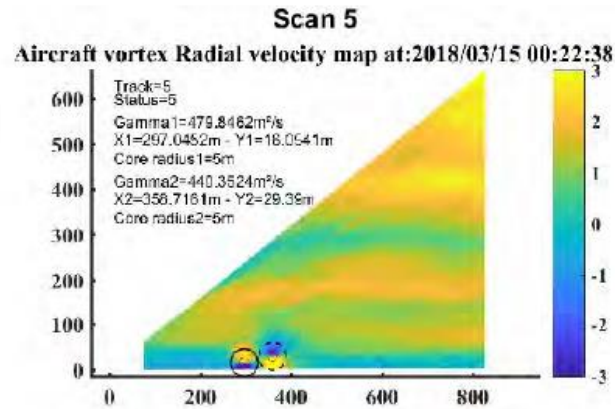
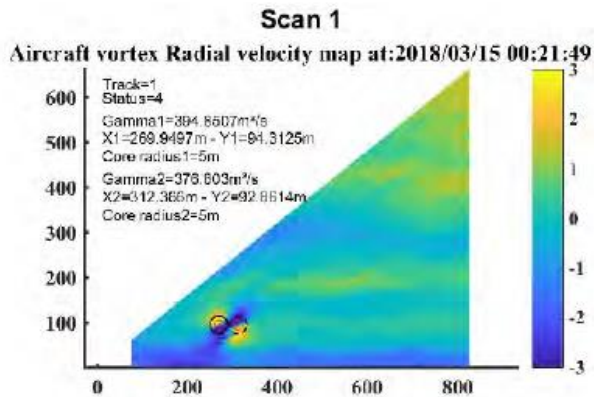
# Project Development



- ▶ Early 2020, Amendment 9 to Doc 4444 PANS-ATM
- ▶ Utilise 7 groups of aircraft based on maximum take-off weight, wingspan, wake generation characteristics and resilience to wake encounters
- ▶ SMS assessment on application of RECAT-EU vs ICAO eWTS
  - ▶ HKIA implemented ICAO eWTS for Arrivals on 5 November 2020 (amendment effective date)

# Collection and Analysis of Data

- ▶ Collaboration between CAD, AAHK, HKO and airline operators to conduct a 12-month study
  - ▶ LIDAR info on vortex generation and dissipation
  - ▶ ATM surveillance records
  - ▶ Pilot reports
  - ▶ Aircraft flight recorder data
- ▶ Analysis to produce detailed vortex generation and dissipation rates for different groups of aircraft
- ▶ Comparison of calculated risk values could be determined



## Records of vortex formation and dissipation

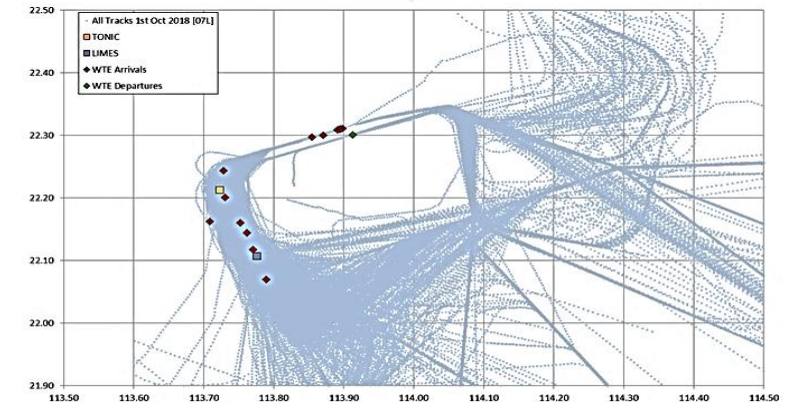
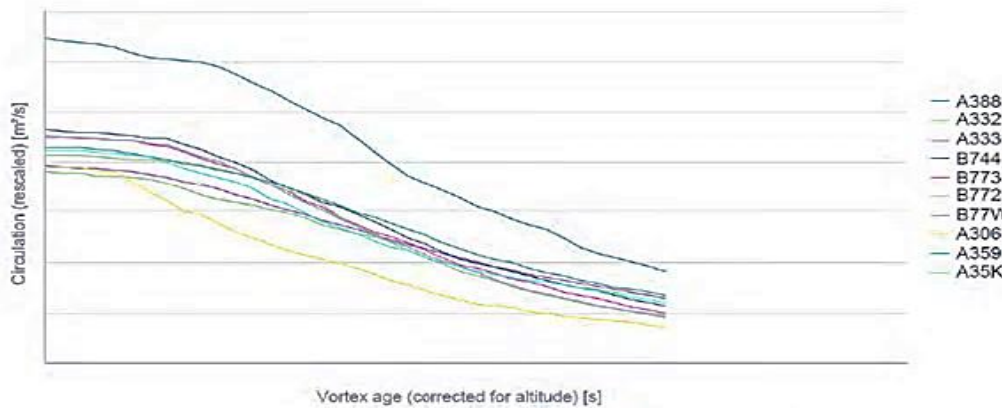


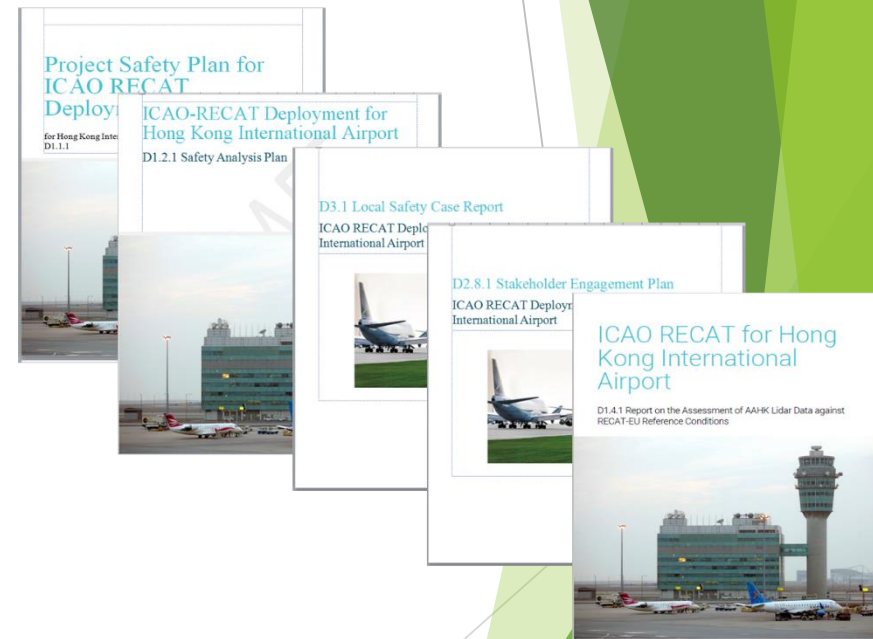
Figure 13: Location of reported WTE Encounters during 07L operations, overlaid on typical 07L daily flight tracks.

Compare vortex dissipation rates

ATM Surveillance Data

# Project Safety Plan and Local Safety Case

- ▶ Goal Structuring Notation (GSN) used in the Project Safety Plan
  - ▶ identify dependencies that needed to be addressed for the major safety activities involved in the implementation
- ▶ Series of Hazard Identification Workshops
  - ▶ All stakeholders - address potential operational hazards and risks
- ▶ Local Safety Case conclusion - the predicted impact to wake turbulence encounter reporting and severity is in line with the expectations of the RECAT-EU Safety Case
  - ▶ Detailed analysis of local Hong Kong wake data supports the reduction in wake turbulence separation





# Implementation Plan and Mitigation Measures

- ▶ Stakeholder Engagement Workshops (SEP 2020) - attended by 100+ aircraft operators, pilots, airlines ops staff and organizations



## ICAO Enhanced Wake Turbulence Separation Deployment – Hong Kong

Stakeholder Engagement Sessions  
September, 2020

### Application of Reduced Wake Separation

It will be applicable in the approach and missed approach phases of flight for all IFR arrivals to HKIA. In the practical sense, eWTS will be applied on base leg and final approach, i.e. from near LIMES to Runway 07.

In the event of consecutive missed approaches, eWTS will be applied during the initial part of the standard missed approach procedure until another form of separation is established by ATC.

Runway 07

# Operational Experience and Benefits

During the traffic downturn

- ▶ Taken every opportunity to apply the revised wake turbulence separation minima
  - ▶ For controller familiarity
- ▶ No increase in pilot reports of wake turbulence encounters
- ▶ No increase in missed approaches as a result of eWTS

Paves way for post-pandemic traffic recovery

- ▶ Optimize runway capacity
- ▶ Reduced holding for arrivals
- ▶ Improve runway delivery rates under existing airport infrastructure

The meeting is invited to:

- note the implementation process and status of eWTS by Hong Kong, China;
- encourage States/Administrations to arrange appropriate sessions for experience sharing and lessons learnt with others and for them to kick-start project initiation; and
- discuss any relevant matters as appropriate.

Thank you. The End!