

Transports

Canada

AVIATION OPERATIONAL MEASURES FOR FUEL AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION

<u>WORKSHOP</u>



Kevin M Morris Manager Environment, British Airways



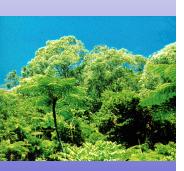
















Non-Revenue Flying

What is Non-Revenue Flying? →Post Maintenance ♦ Engine testing Diversion/Positioning flights Test Flights +Epilogue: ♦ Tales of the unexpected





Non-Revenue Flying









Any flight that doesn't make money!

Includes flights for:

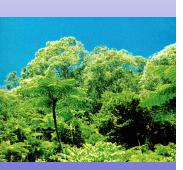
Training, Ferry, verification, positioning, testing, development, + Ground Engine running(?)





Non-Revenue Flying









Some Non-Revenue flying is necessary, but it is expensive, uses fuel and creates unwanted emissions

Can sometimes be reduced or "managed" or coupled with commercial service





Post Maintenance

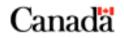










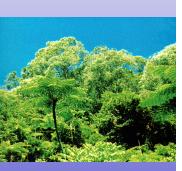




Transports Canada

Verification of Maintenance





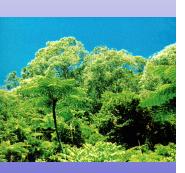




→Result of some maintenance actions can not be accurately verified on the ground e.g. Engine re-light envelope ♦ Manual reversion Some emergency systems, etc. Some flying may be necessary









B 737 Manual Reversion

 Check is required if control rods, system linkages are disturbed
Check at FL350, switch off both control systems, manual trim out

Recording of results allowed a check at 10 000 ft instead

Resulting in approx. 1 hour reduction in flight time, and savings in fuel and emissions









Engine Ground Running















Engine Ground Running

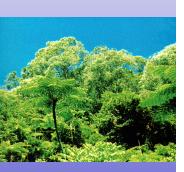
 \rightarrow Post maintenance action, e.g. ♦ Check starts Thrust reverser verification ♦Leak tests Reduce time of running Reduce power setting To the minimum required





Concorde Ground Runs







Following temporary suspension of C of A, Concorde engines run on a daily basis.

 \diamond Runs of 1 hour duration

- 10 min at full reheat power
- Rest at high power

Problems with noise, fuel use





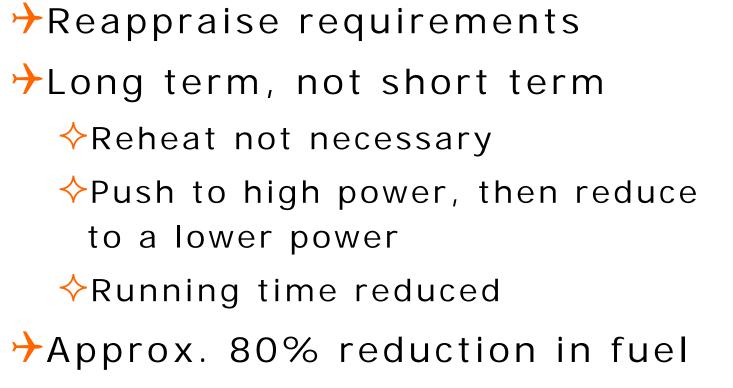






















Diversions and Positioning







Transports

Canada

Positioning Flights







Diversions are <u>BAD NEWS</u>!
Choice of alternate is important:
Too close - both can have similar

weather

Too far - high cost in time and fuel for diversion and recovery

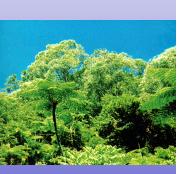






Positioning Flights









 Split operations, sometimes require positioning of aircraft
Positioning also required if Maintenance is carried out away from main base

Sometimes a commercial load can be carried (e.g. B777 delivery flight with cherries)







Development, TI and Test



















Some test flying is necessary \diamond Required by Manufacturer (MM) Required by the Regulator ♦ Required by the airline Sometimes possible to combine test flights \diamond e.g. Concorde noise with AWFT













Test Flying - costs

Typical AWFT flight fuels:

- ATP
- B737/A320
- B757 12 000 kg

- 2 000 kg

- 6 000 kg

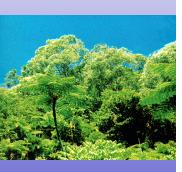
Canada

- B767 12 000 kg
- B777 13 000 kg
- B747 30 000 kg
- Concorde 78 000 kg

Other type probably less!











Test Flights - Minimisation

→B.I.T.E.

- Do everything that's possible on the ground
- Record everything, and review Test during revenue flying (if possible!)

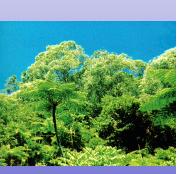
Construct logical test schedules





B 737 Alternate Flap









 Problem found with Boeing 737 alternate flap, during AWFT
Problem resolved, but UK CAA required verification flights
Agreed for 'Management' Pilots to use alternate system to

> Airline Planning Panel Ottawa, 5-6 November 2002

lower flaps on commercial

flights into LHR









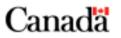




Test Flying

It is not always possible to recreate flight and pressurisation loads on the ground. For this reason,

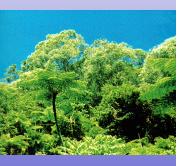
Some defects can only be demonstrated....





.... in the air!















AVIATION OPERATIONAL MEASURES FOR FUEL AND EMISSIONS REDUCTION WORKSHOP

Thank you !







