

#### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

#### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION

TECHNICAL CENTRE, OPPOSITE SAFDARJUNG AIRPORT, NEW DELHI-110003

CIVIL AVIATION REQUIREMENTS SECTION-5 AIR SAFETY SERIES 'F' PART II ISSUE I. DATED 30.9.99

**EFFECTIVE: FORTHWITH** 

F. No. AV 15011/24/2017-AS

SUBJECT: MONITORING OF DFDR/ QAR/ PMR DATA FOR ACCIDENT/ INCIDENT PREVENTION.

## 1. **OBJECTIVE**

Decoding and analysis of the DFDR/ QAR/ PMR data is one of the major tools to identify the hazards and system deficiencies in aircraft operations before they may result in an accident. All scheduled operators and non-scheduled operators are therefore required to monitor DFDR/ QAR/ PMR data to determine deficiencies/ shortcomings in the operation of the aircraft. This CAR lays down the requirements and procedure in this regard.

FDR analysis programme is a proactive and non-punitive programme for gathering and analyzing data recording during routine flights to improve aviation safety. It shall contain adequate safeguard to protect the source of data.

It is issued under the provisions of Rule 29C and Rule 133A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

#### 2. **REQUIREMENTS FOR DATA MONITORING**

All operators having aircraft equipped with DFDR, shall develop procedures, establish facilities and monitor DFDR/ QAR/ PMR data of all flights to determine exceedances in flight parameters from the stipulated limits as prescribed below:

Scheduled Operators of an aeroplane of certificated takeoff mass	In excess of 20,000 Kgs
Non Scheduled Operators of an aeroplane of certificated takeoff mass	In excess of 27,000 Kgs
Scheduled and Non-Scheduled operators	In excess of 4,000 Kgs
of a helicopter of its certified takeoff mass	

In addition Scheduled / Non Scheduled operators engaged in operation of aeroplane of certified takeoff mass in excess of 5700 Kgs and equipped with DFDR shall analyze one DFDR for each aircraft per quarter.

The operators shall lay down in their flight safety manuals detailed programme in this regard which shall be followed meticulously. The programme should be periodically reviewed to maintain its effectiveness.

# 3. <u>INSTALLATION OF QUICK ACCESS RECORDERS (QAR)/ PERFORMANCE MONITORING RECORDERS (PMR)</u>

All the aircraft installed with DFDR should be fitted with QAR/ PMR units for easy retrieval of the recorded data. Till this is achieved, manual downloading of the data from DFDR units shall be carried out regularly without loss of any flight data to ensure that the data of all the flights is analysed.

#### 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF MONITORING FACILITIES

- 4.1 Dedicated monitoring cells with adequate number of trained personnel shall be established by the operators to ensure that data monitoring is carried out on continuous basis without any breakdown.
- 4.2 Suitable arrangements/ network shall be established for inflow & outflow of the QAR/ PMR / Downloaded data between various stations and the monitoring cell.
- 4.3 Adequate and suitable hardware and software shall be provided so that failure of any single unit does not lead to breakdown of the system.
- 4.4 Suitable software package shall be developed / procured which can give output in the form of digital data, graphical presentation & 3-D presentation of the recorded data.
- 4.5 Exceedance limits of various parameters shall be established by the operators for

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- each type of aircraft within the limits given in Annexure-A. These shall be stipulated in their Flight Safety Manuals.
- 4.6 There should be provision in the software package to change the threshold values of exceedances, as required.
- 4.7 Operators shall revise the threshold values of the exceedances from time to time & introduce new parameters based on the experience to make the monitoring system more stricter.
- 4.8 The exceedance values used for monitoring shall be submitted to the Air Safety Directorate of DGCA (Hqrs).

#### 5. ANALYSIS OF DATA & PREPARATION OF REPORTS

- 5.1 Entire data of each flight shall be analysed to determine if any flight parameter had exceeded the laid down limit. If any exceedance is detected appropriate report for the same shall be generated in the format given in the Annexure 'B', giving the actual value of the parameter, the specified limit for the same, the time of the event and the other relevant flight details. Hard copy of the report shall be printed for further analysis and review.
- 5.2 For the flights in which the exceedances are detected, a detailed analysis of flight shall be carried out to check whether or not the flight was handled as per the Standard Operating Procedures. As there are more accidents during approach and landing phases, detailed analysis of the approach and landing phases of all flights shall be carried out, to detect any deviations from the normal approach profile and whether the approach was stabilized or not.
- 5.3 At the airfields where special take off procedure have been laid down, the data analysis should cover whether the take off profile of the flight was as per the special procedure or not.
- 5.4 Daily reports for the exceedances of parameters shall be generated for all the types of aircraft and put up for review and flight analysis by the dedicated senior officials.
- 5.5 Suitable corrective action to overcome the deficiencies / shortcomings observed during analysis of the data shall be taken.
- 5.6 Counselling of the crew members on the deficiencies observed shall be carried out by the operator.

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- 5.7 A quarterly statistical report giving summary of general findings and suggested corrective measures shall be prepared covering all type of aircraft and circulated to its operational personnel.
- 5.8 During the refresher courses, the results and findings of the analysis will be discussed for the benefit of the crew members.
- 5.9 Proper records shall be maintained of all the findings and corrective measures taken.
- 5.10 The Flight Safety Division of the operator shall ensure effective functioning of the programme in coordination with the operations, training and other concerned Divisions.

#### 6. **GENERAL**

While the Air Safety Directorate of DGCA Headquarters shall monitor the overall implementation of the programme, the Regional Air Safety and Airworthiness Offices, Flight Standard Directorate, Audit Teams, and other officers authorised by DGCA, shall also check implementation of the provisions of this CAR during the course of their checks. The programme should be reviewed to assess its effectiveness and amended, if necessary, in the light of the experience gained and the developments in the civil aviation sector.

(B.S. Bhullar) Director General of Civil Aviation

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## **ANNEXURE-A**

## **GENERAL LIST OF PARAMETER EXCEEDENCES**

PHASE OF PARAMETERS OPERATION			SUGGESTED ALERT VALUE/ TOLEREANCE VALUE FOR TRIGGERING, FROM THE CRITICAL VALUE OF PARAMETER
<u>A.</u>	<u>GENI</u>	<u>ERAL</u>	ORTHORE VALUE OF TAXAMETER
	1.	Max engine speed:	
		N1 N2	<ul><li>Operating limit as per FCOM</li><li>Operating limit as per FCOM</li></ul>
	2.	EGT Start on ground EGT in flight EGT Max. Continuous	<ul><li>Operating limit as per FCOM</li><li>Operating limit as per FCOM</li><li>Operating limit as per FCOM</li></ul>
	3.	EPR 1, 2, 3 & 4	> Operating limit as per FCOM
	4.	Max. T/O Wt.	> Operating limit as per FCOM
	5.	Oil Temperature High	> Operating limit as per FCOM
	6.	Taxi Speed	> 22 Kts.
<u>B.</u>	TAKE	<u>OFF</u>	
	1.	Pitch rate high on take off upto aircraft attitude from 10 to 13 degrees pitch up (depending upon type of aircraft)	> 3 deg/sec
	2.	Pitch rate low on take off	< 1.8 deg/sec

3. Speed of Rotation High > Vr + 10 kts

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	4.	Speed of Rotation Low	< Vr - 5 Kts
	5.	Unstick speed high	> V2 + 20 Kts
	6.	Unstick speed low	< V2 - 8 Kts
	7.	Pitch attitude high during take off	> Operating limit as per FCOM/ performance limitations
	8.	Total time for rotation to achieve target attitude	6 to 7 secs. (Depending upon type of aircraft)
	9.	Tyre speed limit high on take off	> Operating limit as per FCOM/ Performance limitations
	10.	Abandoned take off event	>= 100 kts
	11.	Auto pilot engaged	< specified height as per FCOM
<u>C.</u>	CLIME	<u>3</u>	
	1.	Excess Banking (> 500 ft.)	>= 30 deg.
	2.	Excess Banking (20 to 100 ft.)	>= 05 deg.
	3.	Early configuration change after T/O	< 800 ft.
	4.	Flap positions during take off	Operating limits as per FCOM/ Performance limitations
	5.	Initial climb height loss (<= 400 ft.)	> 20 ft.

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6. Initial climb > 100 ft. height loss (400 - 1500 ft.)

7. Climb out speed < V2 low (35 ft Above Ground Level)

8. Climb out speed < V2 + 5 kts. (35 ft Above Airport Level to 400 ft Above Airport Level)

9. Climb out speed < V2 + 15 kts. (400 ft Above Airport Level to 1500 ft Above Airport Level)

10. Excess Time to >= 35 secs. 1000 ft.

11. Gears retraction speed > Operating limit as per FCOM

## D CRUISE/DESCENT

1. VMo exceedance > Operating limit as per FCOM

2. MMo exceedance > Operating limit as per FCOM

3. Max. Operating > Operating limit as per FCOM Altitude

4. High vertical accn. > 1.3 g

5. Exceedance of max > Operating limit as per FCOM operating Altitude

6. TCAS event If Audio calls & change of colour to RED.

Approach speed high at touch DN

11.

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## E. APPROACH & LANDING

1.	Excess Banking (> 500 ft.)	>= 30 deg.
2.	Excess Banking (20 to 100 ft.)	>= 05 deg.
3.	Flap Placard Speed exceedance for different flap/slat positions.	> Operating limit as per FCOM for different flap/slat position/performance limitation
4.	Exceedance of flap/ slat altitude	> Placarded value
5.	Late landing flap (Flaps not in landing position)	Selected <= 600 feet
6.	Gear down speed	> Operating limit as per FCOM
7.	Gear down selected speed	> Operating limit as per FCOM
8.	Approach speed high within 90secs of touch down	> Operating limit as per FCOM
9.	Approach speed high below 500 ft Altitude	> Operating limit as per FCOM/ performance limitation
10.	Approach speed high below 50 ft AGL	> Vapp + 15 kts.

> Vapp + 10 kts.

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Deviation above glide slope (< 600 ft. Alt.)  13. Localiser deviation (Alt. < 1000 feet)  14. Approach speed low below 1000 feet.  15. Pitch Attitude High at Touch down.  16. Pitch Attitude low at Touch down  17. Low on approach between 180 & 120 secs to touch down.  18. Low on approach between 90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch landing (High).	1	2.	Deviation below glide slope (< 600 ft. Alt.)	>= ½ dot
<ul> <li>(Alt. &lt; 1000 feet)</li> <li>14. Approach speed low below 1000 feet.</li> <li>15. Pitch Attitude High at Touch down.</li> <li>16. Pitch Attitude low at Touch down</li> <li>17. Low on approach between 180 &amp; 120 secs to touch down.</li> <li>18. Low on approach between 90 &amp; 60 secs to touch down.</li> <li>19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.</li> <li>20. High Normal acceleration on ground.</li> <li>21. High Normal acceleration on touch down.</li> <li>22. Abnormal pitch</li> <li>24. Operating limit as per FCOM</li> <li>25. Operating limit as per FCOM</li> <li>26. Operating limit as per FCOM</li> <li>27. Approach between services and services approach between services approach services approach between services approach services approach between services approach services app</li></ul>				>= ½ dot
below 1000 feet.  15. Pitch Attitude High at Touch down.  16. Pitch Attitude low at Touch down  17. Low on approach between 180 & 120 secs to touch down.  18. Low on approach between 90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch  > Operating limit as per FCOM	1	3.		>= 1 dot
at Touch down.  16. Pitch Attitude low at Touch down  17. Low on approach between 180 & 120 secs to touch down.  18. Low on approach between 90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	1	4.		< Operating limit as per FCOM
at Touch down  17. Low on approach between 180 & 120 secs to touch down.  18. Low on approach between 90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	1	5.		> Operating limit as per FCOM
180 & 120 secs to touch down.  18. Low on approach between 90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	1	6.		< Operating limit as per FCOM
90 & 60 secs to touch down.  19. Speed exceedance below 10,000 ft.  20. High Normal acceleration on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	1	7.	180 & 120 secs to touch	< 1200 ft. Above Airport Level
<ul> <li>10,000 ft.</li> <li>20. High Normal acceleration on ground.</li> <li>21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.</li> <li>22. Abnormal pitch &gt;= Operating limit as per FCOM</li> </ul>	1	8.	90 & 60 secs to touch	< 600 ft. Above Airport Level
on ground.  21. High Normal acceleration As per the limit prescribed by Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	1	9.		>= 250 Kts
Manufacturer on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	2	20.	•	>= 1.3g
on touch down.  22. Abnormal pitch >= Operating limit as per FCOM	2	21.	High Normal acceleration	,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			on touch down.	Manufacturer
	2	22.	•	>= Operating limit as per FCOM

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23.	Abnormal pitch landing (Low).	<= Operating limit as per FCOM
24.	Go-around event.	< 200 feet
25.	GPWS operation.	Any time triggered
26.	Speed brake on approach.	< 800 feet AGL.
27.	High ROD (1000-500 feet.)	> 700 to 800 feet/min
28.	High ROD (500-100) feet.	> 600 feet/min
29.	Late reverser deployment.	Deployed >= 30 secs. after touch down.
30.	Long bounce event.	Event triggering
31.	Speed low during landing flap selection.	<= Operating limit as per FCOM/ performance limitation
32.	Low ROD (Below 1000 feet)	< 400 feet/min
33.	Max. Landing Wt.	> Operating limit as per FCOM/ Performance limitation

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#### REPORT ON EXCEEDENCES OF PARAMETERS

**OPERATOR** 

QAR/PMR/ SSFDR NO. TYPE OF THE AIRCRAFT/MODEL REGISTRATION

FLIGHT NO./ SECTOR/ Duration of flight/DATE

## **EXCEEDENCE CHART**

S.NO. PHASE OF FLIGHT **EVENT** 

ACTUAL VALUE EXCEEDED VALUE

#### **TOTAL NO OF EXCEEDENCES:**

SIGNATURE DATE DESIGNATION