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Appendix E Human Performance Assessment Report (HPAR)

E.1 EXE-VLD-V4-100 Human Performance Assessment Report

E.1.1 OBJ-VLD-V4-011 RNP to GLS Approach Pilot Feasibility Demonstration

E.1.2.1 Pilot Questionnaires for RNP to GLS Post-Flight Analysis

E.1.2.1.1 Lufthansa Pilot Questionnaires for RNP to GLS

The objective of this questionnaire is to collect your opinion with regards to the AAL2 flight trial you have just performed.

The questionnaire is divided in five sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload
- Working Methods
- Additional remarks

Each section contains a set of statements to be evaluated by assessing their answers and, where possible (and requested), providing the rationale for your selections.

Please read carefully through the list of statements and select the answer that most accurately reflects your thoughts. Your selection can be made by checking either **YES** or **NO**.

If you are unsure of the answer or if you deem the question is not applicable, select N/A.

Please consider that the questionnaire statements focus **ONLY** on assessing new concepts introduced by the AAL2 Large Scale Demonstration project.

Your company AAL2 point of contact is available for clarifications.

Note: Filled questionnaires will be treated confidentially and used only for statistical purposes.

ROUTE:	Runway:
Date:	Name: (optional)
Flight:	Role (PF/PM):
Wind:	Temperature:







1 – OPERATIONAL

During	your flight today:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
1.1	Did you request to fly the AAL2 procedure from ATC?				
1.2	Did you get your ATC approval before the clearance limit?				
1.3	Have you been able to fly the AAL2 procedures with normal and expected system behaviour?				
1.4	Did you use the Autopilot in LNAV Mode before using the Approach Mode?				
1.5	Did you arm the Approach Mode shortly before the descent point?				
1.6	Did you increase or decrease your speed (during any phase of flight) on ATC request?				(If yes)
1.7	Did you notice any change in the amount of ATC communications compared to routine operations?	Increase Decrease		lo	
1.8	When flying the fixed radius turns, did you encounter normal bank angels?				
1.9	Have you been satisfied with the FMS Position Performance?				
1.10	Has the transition from the fixed radius turns to the ILS / GLS been as expected and smooth?				

2 - SAFETY

Comp	ared to routine operations:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
2.1	Did you perceive that the AAL2 flight trials have not negatively influenced flight safety in any stage of the flight?				
2.2	Did you perceive that the ATCO's in contact during the flight were fully aware of the operational scenario of the flight trials?				
2.3	Did you deviate from the planned ATS route on ATC request or due to adverse meteorological conditions? (if YES, please detail)				
2.4	If you answered YES to question 2.3, did you feel that safety was ever compromised due to such deviations?				

3 - WORKLOAD





	ng your flight today, compared to routine ations:	YES	ľ	O	N/A	If YES, please detail
3.1	Did you notice any differences in your workload levels?	Increase	se [
3.2	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did this affect your overall performance?		[
3.3	If you answered YES to question 3.1, what type of workload difference did you experience?				pl pl	nental nysical hysiological other (please detail pw) N/A
3.4	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did you feel that, due to increased/decreased workload levels, safety was ever compromised?		[
	ORKING METHODS	YES	NO	N/	'A	If NO, please detail
4.1	Were you required to alter your routine working methods in order to fulfill your duties?					
4.2	If you answered YES to question 4.1, was AAL2 operational information, provided before the flight, exhaustive with regards to roles and responsibilities, working methods and operational requirements?					
4.3	If you answered YES to question 4.1, did you fee that, due to alteration of working methods, safety was ever compromised?	_				
4.4	Was the information provided before the flight tria sufficient to safely perform the flight?					
4.5	Did you perceive any improvement with regards to flight efficiency?					
5 – Al	DDITIONAL REMARKS					







E.1.2.2.1 Ryanair Pilot Questionnaires for RNP to GLS

The objective of this questionnaire is to collect your opinion with regards to the AAL2 flight trial you have just performed.

The questionnaire is divided in five sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload
- Working Methods
- Additional remarks

Each section contains a set of statements to be evaluated by assessing their answers and, where possible (and requested), providing the rationale for your selections.

Please read carefully through the list of statements and select the answer that most accurately reflects your thoughts. Your selection can be made by checking either **YES** or **NO**.

If you are unsure of the answer or if you deem the question is not applicable, select N/A.

Please consider that the questionnaire statements focus **ONLY** on assessing new concepts introduced by the *AAL2 Large Scale Demonstration project*.

Your company AAL2 point of contact (BC AGP) is available for clarifications.

Note: Filled questionnaires will be treated confidentially and used only for statistical purposes.

ROUTE:	Runway:
Date:	Name: (optional)
Flight:	Role (PF/PM):
Wind:	Temperature:

1 - OPERATIONAL

During your flight today:		YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
1.11	Did you request to fly the AAL2 procedure from ATC?				
1.12	Did you get your ATC approval before the clearance limit?				







1.13	Have you been able to fly the AAL2 procedures with normal and expected system behaviour?			
1.14	Did you use the Autopilot in LNAV Mode before using the Approach Mode?			
1.15	Did you arm the Approach Mode shortly before the descent point?			
1.16	Did you increase or decrease your speed (during any phase of flight) on ATC request?			(If yes)
1.17	Did you notice any change in the amount of ATC communications compared to routine operations?	Increase Decrease	lo	
1.18	When flying the fixed radius turns, did you encounter normal bank angels?			
1.19	Have you been satisfied with the FMS Position Performance?			
1.20	Has the transition from the fixed radius turns to the ILS / GLS been as expected and smooth?			
1.20				

2 - SAFETY

Comp	ared to routine operations:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
2.5	Did you perceive that the AAL2 flight trials have not negatively influenced flight safety in any stage of the flight?				
2.6	Did you perceive that the ATCO's in contact during the flight were fully aware of the operational scenario of the flight trials?				
2.7	Did you deviate from the planned ATS route on ATC request or due to adverse meteorological conditions? (if YES, please detail)				
2.8	If you answered YES to question 2.3, did you feel that safety was ever compromised due to such deviations?				

3 – WORKLOAD

	ng your flight today, compared to routine ations:	YES	NO	N/A	If YES, please detail
3.4	Did you notice any differences in your workload levels?	Increase Decrease			
3.5	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did this affect your overall performance?				







3.6	If you answered YES to question 3.1, what type of workload difference did you experience?				p p	nental hysical hysiclogical other (please detail ow) N/A
3.4	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did you feel that, due to increased/decreased workload levels, safety was ever compromised?					
	ORKING METHODS	YES	NC) N/	' A	If NO, please detail
4.3	Were you required to alter your routine working methods in order to fulfill your duties?					7,
4.4	If you answered YES to question 4.1, was AAL2 operational information, provided before the flight, exhaustive with regards to roles and responsibilities, working methods and operational requirements?					
4.3	If you answered YES to question 4.1, did you feel that, due to alteration of working methods, safety was ever compromised?					
4.4	Was the information provided before the flight trial sufficient to safely perform the flight?					
4.5	Did you perceive any improvement with regards to flight efficiency?					
5	– ADDITIONAL REMARKS					

E.1.2.2 RNP to GLS Results and Conclusions

E.1.2.2.2 Lufthansa







The core objective from the human factor's perspective was to collect subjective data on pilot and system performance as well as perception of the RNP to GLS approaches flown with A320 family aircraft using newly designed RNP to GLS approaches with RF legs at Bremen airport onto varying runways.

Facility and Contributors

The approaches were performed by DLH revenue flights using GLS equipped Airbus A319, A320, A321.

All flights were performed with dedicated crews (mainly training Captains or other management pilots) that were briefed with handout and/or CBT.

Procedure

The flight Crews (CPT/SFO/FO) were allocated and briefed (F2F and Handout) by the AAL2 Team together with the respective fleet management. All crew members had the required information package supplied via e-mail and hardcopy in their crew mailboxes. This package contained the Handout and the crew feedback form (see Appendix F). The filled-out forms were returned via Company Mail to the AAL2 team where they have been analyzed and kept for further clarification with the crew that have been necessary. In such cases the Demo team contacted the crews and the F2F Feedback also found its way into the HF POV.







Data Collection, Data Analysis and Results

The guestionnaire used was divided into 4 main sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload
- Working Methods

The Lufthansa has flown 12 RNP to GLS Revenue Flights at Bremen airport with Airbus A320 family aircraft, most of them to RWY 27 via point VERED. The RNP Transition is designed with Altitude Constraints (Max and Min altitude windows) which allows aircrafts to fly continuous descent profiles.

Operationally speaking, there were some changes required in cooperation with ATC as the descent was initiated at a pilots desired Top of Descent, but this was not an issue as the traffic volume in this specific sector remains usually quite low. From monitoring the fully managed descent profile, there was some additional workload experienced when flying the transition for the first time, but that decreased as pilots flew the transition multiple times. This had no impact on flight safety as the workload always remained at a very acceptable level. Generally speaking, the transition can be well managed with the knowledge of Constant Descent Operations that has been in place at FRA and MUC for many years now. There is no change in working methods required. Therefore, RNP to GLS approaches were assessed as feasible from pilot point of view.

It must be added that all DLH flight crews experienced low performance of the A320 autoflight system when flying the RNP transition in Bremen. The autoflight system commanded level offs and ineffective speed controls in Managed mode which makes it impossible to fly the optimum descent path. Some of DLH flight crews needed to correct the flight path by using speed brakes or changing the autoflight system from managed to selected mode. However, analysis of Airbus showed that the FMS software which is installed in the Lufthansa A320 Fleet is not designed for Continuous Descent Approach (CDA), which was important parameter of the DFS design of new RNP to GLS procedures to Bremen. More analysis is needed to find out if there could be an improvement by changing the way how the procedures are coded in the Navigation Data Base of the FMS.

E.1.2.2.2 Ryanair

Ryanair performed 6 RNP to GLS approaches to Bremen with Boeing 737-800 in total. Each crew undertook an e-learning course and each crew were briefed about the approach by RYR GLS coordinator and asked to fill out a questionnaire via EFB email. The questionnaire was divided into 5 sections. Each crew was different, no pilot flew the approach twice and most approaches were via different RNP to GLS approach procedure (EMIV, PIXUR, VERED) to different runway 09/27. Some approaches were affected by ATC constrains.





The RNP approach to BRE was considered very efficient in comparison to other RNP approaches. This efficiency leads directly to fuel and time savings.

Safety

No adverse safety concerns were noted.

Workload

No adverse effects on workload were noted, workload was exactly the same as other RNP approaches.

Working Methods

There were no differences to normal Ryanair standard operating procedures and no change to working methods.

Conclusion

The RNP to GLS approach to BRE was exactly the same as RNP to ILS approach in BRE from the pilot point of view. Ryanair found the shortened RNP approach efficient and time saving, well-constructed approach and very pilot friendly. All flown RNP to GLS approaches were assessed by pilots as feasible.

E.1.2 OBJ-VLD-V4-014 Practice GLS CAT II Pilot Feasibility Demonstration

E.1.3.1 Pilot Questionnaires for practice GLS CAT II Autoland Demo Post-Flight Analysis

E.1.3.1.1 Lufthansa Pilot Questionnaires for practice GLS CAT II Autoland

This questionnaire addresses pilot feasibility assessment of practice GLS CAT II approach demonstration objective. The regulatory baseline is GLS CAT I Autoland.

The objective of this questionnaire is to collect your opinion with regards to the AAL2 flight trial you have just performed.

The questionnaire is divided in five sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload
- Working Methods
- Additional remarks

Each section contains a set of statements to be evaluated by assessing their answers and, where possible (and requested), providing the rationale for your selections.





Please read carefully through the list of statements and select the answer that most accurately reflects your thoughts. Your selection can be made by checking either **YES** or **NO**.

If you are unsure of the answer or if you deem the question is not applicable, select N/A.

Please consider that the questionnaire statements focus **ONLY** on assessing new concepts introduced by the *AAL2 Large Scale Demonstration project.*

In case of doubts, your company AAL2 point of contact is available for clarifications.

Note: Filled questionnaires will be treated confidentially and used only for statistical purposes.

APPROACH:	Runway:
Date:	Name: (optional)
Flight:	Role (PF/PM):
Wind:	Temperature:

1 - OPERATIONAL

During	g your flight today:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
1.1	Did you request to fly the practice GLS CAT II procedure from ATC?				
1.2	Did you get your ATC approval before the clearance limit?				
1.3	Have you been able to fly the practice GLS CAT II procedures with normal and expected system behaviour?				
1.4	Did you use the Autopilot in LOC Mode before using the Approach Mode?				
1.5	Did you arm the Approach Mode shortly before the descent point?				
1.6	Did you increase or decrease your speed (during any phase of flight within 50NM of Destination Airport) on ATC request?				(If yes)
1.7	Did you notice any change in the amount of ATC communications compared to routine operations?	Increase Decrease		No	
1.8	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter unexpected banks on short final?				
1.9	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter normal flare on short final?				







1.10	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter normal touch down?		
1.11	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did the aircraft land on centre line?		
1.12	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did the aircraft land in the touchdown zone?		

2 - SAFETY

Comp	ared to routine operations:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
2.1	Did you perceive that the AAL2 flight trials have not negatively influenced flight safety in any stage of the flight?				
2.2	Did you perceive that the ATCO's in contact during the flight were fully aware of the operational scenario of the flight trials?				
2.3	Did you deviate from the planned ATS route on ATC request or due to adverse meteorological conditions? (if YES, please detail)				
2.4	If you answered YES to question 2.3, did you feel that safety was ever compromised due to such deviations?				

3 – WORKLOAD

	ng your flight today, compared to routine rations:	YES	NO	N/A	If YES, please detail
3.1	Did you notice any differences in your workload levels?	Increase Decrease			
3.2	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did this affect your overall performance?				
3.3	If you answered YES to question 3.1, what type of workload difference did you experience?			pl	nental hysical hysiological ther (please detail below)
3.4	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did you feel that, due to increased/decreased				







workload	levels,	safety	was	ever			
compromise	ed?						

4 - WORKING METHODS

During	g your flight today:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
4.1	Were you required to alter your routine working methods in order to fulfill your duties?				
4.2	If you answered YES to question 4.1, was AAL2 operational information, provided before the flight, exhaustive with regards to - roles and responsibilities, - working methods and - operational requirements?				
4.3	If you answered YES to question 4.1, did you feel that, due to alteration of working methods, safety was ever compromised?				
4.4	Was the information provided before the flight trial sufficient to safely perform the flight?				
4.5	Did you perceive any improvement with regards to flight efficiency?				
5	– ADDITIONAL REMARKS				

E.1.3.1.2 Ryanair Pilot Questionnaires for practice GLS CAT II **Autoland**

The objective of this questionnaire is to collect your opinion with regards to the AAL2 flight trial you have just performed. The regulatory baseline is GLS CAT I Autoland.

The questionnaire is divided in five sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload







- SOP'S
- Additional remarks

Each section contains a set of statements to be evaluated by assessing their answers and, where possible (and requested), providing the rationale for your selections.

Please read carefully through the list of statements and select the answer that most accurately reflects your thoughts. Your selection can be made by checking either **YES** or **NO**.

If you are unsure of the answer or if you deem the question is not applicable, select N/A.

Please consider that the questionnaire statements focus **ONLY** on assessing new concepts introduced by the *AAL2 Large Scale Demonstration project*.

In case of doubts, your company AAL2 point of contact is available for clarifications.

Note: Filled questionnaires will be treated confidentially and used only for statistical purposes.

ROUTE:	Runway:
GLS Channel number:	GLS Reference Path Indicator:
Date:	Name: (optional)
Flight:	Role (PF/PM):
Wind:	Temperature:

1 – OPERATIONAL

During	g your flight today:	YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
1.13	Did you request to fly the practice GLS CAT II procedure from ATC?				
1.14	Did you get your ATC approval before the clearance limit?				
1.15	Have you been able to fly the practice GLS CAT II procedures with normal and expected system behaviour?				
1.16	Did you use the Autopilot in LOC Mode before using the Approach Mode?				
1.17	Did you arm the Approach Mode shortly before the descent point?				
1.18	Did you increase or decrease your speed (during any phase of flight) on ATC request?				(If yes)







1.19	Did you notice any change in the amount of ATC communications compared to routine operations?	Increase Decrease	☐ No		
1.20	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter normal bank angels on short final?				
1.21	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter normal flare on short final?				
1.22	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did you encounter normal touch down?				
1.23	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did the aircraft land on centre line?				
1.24	When flying the practice GLS CAT II Autoland, did the aircraft land in the touchdown zone?				

2 – SAFETY

Comp	Compared to routine operations:		NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
2.5	Did you perceive that the AAL2 flight trials have not negatively influenced flight safety in any stage of the flight?				
2.6	Did you perceive that the ATCO's in contact during the flight were fully aware of the operational scenario of the flight trials?				
2.7	Did you deviate from the planned ATS route on ATC request or due to adverse meteorological conditions? (if YES, please detail)				
2.8	If you answered YES to question 2.3, did you feel that safety was ever compromised due to such deviations?				

3 – WORKLOAD

	ng your flight today, compared to routine ations:	YES	NO	N/A	If YES, please detail
3.4	Did you notice any differences in your workload levels?	Increase Decrease			
3.5	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did this affect your overall performance?				
3.6	If you answered YES to question 3.1, what type of workload difference did you experience?				nental nvsical







3.4	If you answered YES to question 3.1, did you feel that, due to increased/decreased workload levels,	physiological other (please detail below) N/A			other (please detail elow)
	safety was ever compromised?				
4 – SOP		YES	NO	N/A	If NO, please detail
4.3	Were existing Ryanair SOP's sufficient to allow you	1123		IV/A	ii NO, picase detaii
4.3	complete your approach?				
4.4	If you answered NO to 4.1, was safety compromised?				
4.3	Was the operational information provided prior to the flight sufficient for the approach?				
4.4	Was the information provided prior the flight trial				
4.5 Did you perceive any improvement with regards to flight efficiency?					
5 – AI	DDITIONAL REMARKS				

E.1.3.3 Practice GLS CAT II Results and Conclusions

E.1.3.3.1 Lufthansa

The core objective from the human factors perspective was to collect subjective data on pilot and system performance as well as perception of the practice GLS CAT II Autoland approaches in support of evaluation of pilot feasibility with different kind of aircraft (long and short haul) and at different airports onto varying runways. Pilot operating method is described in 3.4.2.1.1.

EUROPEAN UNION FURCONTROL





Facility and Contributors

The approaches were performed by DLH revenue flights using following GLS equipped aircraft:

- Airbus A319
- Airbus A320
- Airbus A321
- Boeing 747-8

All flights were performed with dedicated crews (mainly training Captains or other management pilots) that were briefed with handout and/or CBT either. Approaches with A320 family were flown to both Frankfurt (EDDF) and Bremen (EDDW) airport, approaches with B747-8 were flown to Frankfurt (EDDF).

Procedure

The flight Crews (CPT/SFO/FO) were allocated and briefed (F2F and Handout) by the AAL2 Team together with the respective fleet management (B748 and A320). All crew members had the required information package supplied via e-mail and hardcopy in their crew mailboxes. This package contained the Handout and the crew feedback form (see Appendix F). The filled-out forms were returned via Company Mail to the AAL2 team where they have been analysed and kept for further clarification with the crew that have been necessary. In such cases the Demo team contacted the crews and the F2F Feedback also found its way into the HF POV.

Data Collection, Data Analysis and Results

The questionnaire used was divided into 4 main sections:

- Operational
- Safety
- Workload
- Working Methods

In total 43 (A320 Family) and 14 (B748) flights with practice GLS CAT II Autoland have been performed and evaluated by Lufthansa.

To fly the practice GLS CAT II approach in Autoland Mode, a DH of 100ft was inserted into the FMS. All flights were cleared for a GLS CAT I Approach by ATC and weather conditions were better than for CAT I conditions (according to Operational Risk Evaluation).

All Boeing 747-8 flight Crews reported a smooth and good performance of the Autoflight function during the Autoland Approach. There were no anomalies reported and no difference to an ILS based Autoland was experienced. All A320 flight Crews reported safe landings in Autoland mode but made some observations which is under investigation by Lufthansa and Airbus. First analysis showed that the performance of the Autoflight system is the same that flight crews experienced when flying an ILS Autoland. The crew workload when flying the GLS CAT I Autoland remained low as the procedure was almost identical to the conventional ILS CAT II/III Autoland procedure at DLH. The only visible difference for pilots on A320 family was the Mode designator in the FMA (Autoland vs. CAT III Dual). System behaviour did not change and when flying the approach several times, the workload remained at this level. Autoland approaches were within the required limits and out of 57 practice GLS CAT II Autoland approaches, only once pilot felt that approach may be too long and landed manually. Therefore, it can be concluded that practice GLS CAT II approaches were perceived feasible by pilots





during more than 95% of successful approaches required by criterion set up for OBJ-VLD-V4-014 demonstration objective.

E.1.3.3.2 Ryanair

Ryanair pilots flown 1 practice GLS CAT II Autoland approach using Ryanair practice CAT II procedures in the USA at Grant county international Airport (KMWH) during aircraft acceptance flight, i.e. non-revenue flight on B737-800 aircraft that was not yet registered on Ryanair. Therefore, flight data were not recorded for AAL2 and are not included in flight accuracy demonstration objective evaluation as not done on a Ryanair registered aircraft at Grant county international Airport (KMWH). However, based on feedback from flight crew, no non-standard behaviour with respect to flying technique, safety or pilot workload was experienced and the approach was the same as ILS CAT II/III Autoland flown today.

E.2 EXE-VLD-V4-200 Human Performance Assessment Report

E.2.1 Introduction

Human factor questionnaires have been defined to address the main points to be assessed during demos. They contain seven sections collecting contextual information and feedback about:

- Execution of AAL2 flight demos
- Determination of Runway suitability for EFVS operation
- Affordability/ complexity of EFVS operation

With respect to the flights, the crews involved in the demo, the ATC/ATS and the air operator were exposed to the questionnaires.

With respect to the Determination of the suitability of the runway, the two options of the NPA 2018-06 were assessed as part of AAL2 objectives.

- Operator representatives were questioned about the process they were asked to follow. This
 corresponds to the case where the aerodrome has not been promulgated as suitable for EFVS
 by the state of the aerodrome.
- The leaders who conducted the experimental approval process for aerodrome were queried about that process (corresponding to the case of promulgation of aerodrome by the state).

With respect to the affordability of the EFVS operation, the opinion of the aerodrome operator and/ or ANSP has been collected.

Personal information and information that are not directly linked to AAL2 project objectives (e.g. remarks related to the system tested...) have been retrieved from the questionnaires.

Note: Flight debrief, test records and results of meetings/ phone calls and internal documentations were also used in addition to questionnaires for establishing conclusions of AAL2 that are described in appendix B.





E.2.2 Method

Questionnaires were established with the support of Dassault human factor experts in charge of EFVS and applying similar methods as those used for certification.

Each Stakeholder reviewed the part of the questionnaire relevant to his activity (ATC, air operator, pilot, aerodrome operator...).

Questionnaires were filled in by the stakeholders alone and a debriefing session was organized.

Different sections of the questionnaires and results are presented here below.

E.2.3 Background information

The two first sections of the questionnaires capture basic information about the pilots who performed the demos and the air operator who were involved in the process of declaration of runway suitability for EFVS.

1. Pilot information

Two end user pilots participated to the flight demos:

- A pilot of an ATR 42-600 flying for regional aviation
- A pilot of a Falcon 8X flying for a business jet operator

Those pilots had civilian background, are experimented pilots and are qualified to low vis operations. One pilot has former experience in HUD and is EFVS qualified but had never flown real EFVS approach with OPS credit. He is familiar with the Antwerp airport where he has been based for many years. The other pilot has neither HUD nor EFVS experience.

One Dassault and One ATR EFVS test pilots were also part of the crew. Related information is also communicated in the following section.







1. PILOT EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name	
Background (circle all that apply)	Civilian Military
Aircraft type ratings	Falcon 7X/8X
Low Vis qualification	LVTO 125m / EVS Ops credit Approved on Falcon 7X
EFVS qualification and currency	yes
EFVS operation real experience	Did you already fly actual EFVS operation with Ops credit ? This was the first time
Flight hours	7000
HUD flight hours	200
EFVS flight hours	50
Familiarity of the pilot with airport used	□ Regular □ Irregular □ New EBAW used for this specific training

1. PILOT EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name	
Background (circle all that apply)	X Civilian Military
Aircraft type ratings	ATR 42/72
Low Vis qualification	LVO > LVTO 125 m / CAT II
EVS qualification and currency	
Flight hours	Approx 6500 FLH
HUD flight hours	0
EVS flight hours	0
Familiarity of the pilot with airport used	□ Regular □ Irregular X New





1. PILOT EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name					
Background (circle all that apply)	Civilion Military				
Aircraft type ratings	Falcon 7/8X, 2000EA Sy, 900EA Sy				
Low Vis qualification	yes				
EFVS qualification and currency	no				
EFVS operation real experience	Did you already fly actual EFVS operation with Ops credit ? (es, during development and certification tests (> 50 approaches)				
Flight hours	6000				
HUD flight hours	2000				
EFVS flight hours	100				
Familiarity of the pilot with airport used	□ Regular □ Irregular □ New A familiarization flight has been performed at the aerodrome before demos.				

2. Air operator information

Two air operators were involved in the project.

- a major regional scheduled air traffic operator
- a business jet air operator (non-scheduled air traffic)

Business jet operator was represented by the pilot who performed the demos.

2. Operator EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name	Aircraft Ltd
Low Vis operations approvals	□ CATII/III X LVTO X EFVS
Real Practice of EFVS operations 100ft	X Regular □ Irregular □ New recommends practice of the procedures and it is of course part of the SIM sessions, but also evaluated during the line check.







2. Operator EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name	
Low Vis operations approvals	X CATII X LVTO □ EFVS
Real Practice of EFVS operations 100ft	□ Regular □ Irregular □ New N/A

2. Operator EVALUATOR INFORMATION

Name				
Low Vis operations approvals	CATII/III LVTO EFVS (TESTING)			
Real Practice of EFVS operations 100ft	Regular □ Irregular □ New			

E.2.4 Pilots demos conditions and feedback

Conditions of flight demos (Approach type, lighting available...) were collected through the section 3 of the questionnaire.

Related pilot feedback was collected in section 4 of the questionnaire.

Conclusions are detailed in Appendix B.3.2







1. Conditions

3. Tests conditions (for each approach at each aerodrome)

Runway/ Approach type flown for that aerodrome	Approach type/ Runway (ex ILS29): EBAW // ILS29					
Phases of flight where EFVS is used & Role of Pilot (check all that apply)	X Approach X as PF X as PM	X Landing & rollout X as PF X as PM	□ Go-Around □ as PF □ as PM	□ Touch and Go □ as PF □ as PM		
Conditions when using EFVS (check all that apply or/and complete)	□ Dawn □ Day □ Sunset X Night □ Snow X FOG □ MIST RVR communicated by ATC during EFVS approaches: from _400 meters to _550meters					
Approach lighting systems (check the closest configuration)						
Second Option						
Runway lights		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Comments		variable but proved the	e validity and necessity had to divert.	of the Ops credit.		





3. Tests conditions

	x Approach	x Landing & rollout	x Go-Around	□ Touch and Go	
Phases where EFVS is used (check all that apply)	x PF	x PF □ PM	x PF	□ PF □ PM	
Aerodrome/ Runway/ Approach type(s)	Aerodrome: EBAW / LFBX Runway: EBAW 11/29 & LFBX 29 Approach Type: LPV/ILS/LNAV/VNAV				
Conditions when using EFVS (check all that apply or/and complete)	Dawn x Day Sunset Night Snow FOG MIST RVR communicated by ATC: N/A meters				
Approach lighting systems (check the closest configuration)					
Runway lights					
Comments	No low visibility condit obscurant panel on pi	tions during the test. Lo lot windshield.	w visibility conditions si	mulated using an	





2. Pilot feedback

This section contains the questionnaires of the pilots who were involved in the demos.

4. Pilot Feedback on Operations (resulting from all approaches)

Approach using EFVS compared to non EFVS standard operation

				-
Situational Awareness	Approach	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved X
	Landing			x
	Rollout		X	
	Taxi			x
Comment				
Workload perceived	Approach	Decreased	Equivalent X	Increased
	Landing			x
	Rollout		X	
	Taxi		X	
Comment				
Perceived Accuracy	Landing/ Touchdown	Degraded	Equivalent X	Improved
	Rollout		X	
Comment	Actual to	uchdown seemed sl	ightly left of CL but typ	ical for HUD landings.
Crew coordination	Easy		Equivalent X	Requires significant effort
Comment				
Decision making	Easy		Equivalent X	Requires significant effort
Comment	Might have req	uired slightly higher	workload, however, if decrease.	used more often this should
Ease of operation	Approach EFVS segment	Degraded	Equivalent X	Improved
	Landing (flare)		Х	
	Rollout		X	0
	Taxi		Х	
Comment		visual and act	ual touchdown, on this	due to the short time between short runway. Quite some (much easier in the SIM).







4. Pilot Feedback on Operations

* Approach using EFVS compared to standard CAT 1 operation

		Degraded	Equivalent	Improved	
Ease of operation	Approach EFVS segment			×	
	Landing			x	
	Rollout		х	0	
	Taxi		x	0	
Comment	No feedback for	Rollout and taxi in de	graded met conditions	-but no difficulties using it	
Perceived Accuracy	Landing			×	
	rollout		x		
Comment	Same comment as up for Rollout				
Situational Awareness	Approach		х	0	
	Landing		x	0	
	Rollout		x	0	
	Taxi		х	0	
Comment		Same commen	t as up for Rollout and t	axi	
Workload perceived	Approach	Decreased	Equivalent x	Increased	
	Landing		x	0	
	Rollout		x	0	
	taxi			x	
Comment					
Crew coordination					
Decision making	If the subject is aborted approach or go around decision, no change.				







4. Pilot Feedback on Operations (resulting from all approaches)

♣ Approach using EFVS <u>compared</u> to non EFVS standard operation

Situational Awareness	Approach	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved X
	Landing			х
	Rollout			х
	Taxi			х
Comment				
Workload perceived	Approach	Decreased	Equivalent X	Increased
	Landing			х
	Rollout		Х	
	Taxi	х		
Comment	See comment on decision making			
Perceived Accuracy	Landing/ Touchdown	Degraded	Equivalent X	Improved
	Rollout		Х	
Comment				
Crew coordination	Easy		Equivalent X	Requires significant effort
Comment		New EVS cal	lls out, request to be tr	ained
Decision making	Easy		Equivalent	Requires significant effort X
Comment	One additional "decision window" and a specific cognitive load must be available to detect failures. Training and Experience should decrease the workload.			
Ease of operation	Approach EFVS segment	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved X
	Landing (flare)			Х
	Rollout			Х
	Taxi			Х
Comment		In bad weather co	onditions (and even mo improves all those	re by night), EFVS obviously phases





4. Pilot Feedback on Operations (resulting from all approaches)

* Approach using EFVS compared to non EFVS standard operation

Situational Awareness	Approach	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved
	Landing		•	
	Rollout	0	•	
	Taxi			0
Comment				
Workload perceived	Approach	Decreased	Equivalent	Increased
	Landing			
	Rollout			
	Taxi			
Comment	Appro	oach workload increa	ased as new operation	(testing purpose)
Perceived Accuracy	Landing/ Touchdown	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved
	Rollout			
Comment				
Crew coordination	Easy		Equivalent	Requires significant effort
Comment	Because proced new, and crew trained (testing)	not well		
Decision making	Easy		Equivalent	Requires significant effort
Comment				
Ease of operation	Approach EFVS segment	Degraded	Equivalent	Improved
	Landing (flare)			
	Rollout			
	Taxi			
Comment				

E.2.5 ATC feedback

ATC feedback has been collected in section 6 of the questionnaire. Questionnaire has been filled in by Antwerp ATC and Perigueux ATS (AFIS) where demo have been performed.

Conclusions are detailed in Appendix B.3.2







1. Antwerp

6. ATC Feedback on Operations

* Approach using EFVS compared to non EFVS operation

Use of Field 18 of Flight plan	Useful X	Useless	
Impact on traffic management	No impact □	Acceptable X	Not acceptable
Traffic Awareness during approach	Degraded	Equivalent X	
Need for specific phraseology for EFVS operation	No X	Yes □	
Management of "LVP"	Easy and fast	Acceptable X	Too complex
Comment			
Workload perceived	Increased	Equivalent X	Decreased
Ease of operation	Equivalent	Acceptable X	Degraded □
Comments/ recommendations	capability. No need for specific phraseol conditions are below the "star EFVS equipped, the pilot can ATC always considers a poss fact – it is of less relevance w	mended, such that ATC can all ogy to/from pilots, as this alrea ndard" minima, ATC will ask fo mention it at this point in time. ible missed approach/go-arou hether the aircraft is equipped ts minima for the procedure he	ndy exists. When weather r pilot intentions. If the pilot is nd, for any arrival, so – in with EFVS (or not). It is the







2. Perigueux

6. ATC Feedback on Operations

* Approach using EFVS compared to non EFVS operation

	, 		
	Degraded	Equivalent	
Ease of operation	п	х	
Traffic Awareness in approach		х	
Impact on traffic management	No impact X	Acceptable	Not acceptable □
Workload perceived	Increased	Equivalent X	Decreased
Adequacy of phraseology used for demo	Suitable X	Not suitable □	
Use of Field 18 of Flight plan	Useful	Useless X	
Comments/ recommendations	DOF:10 APRIL 2019 MTO: QFU29 – WIND CALM - AIRCRAFT: ATR42-600 NO EFVS ON FIELD 18 OF F SEEN WITH THE CREW (EVI	LIGHT PLAN SO FIREMEN /	





E.2.6 Aerodrome operator feedback

Aerodrome operator provided feedback about two points:

- The comment field of the Section 7 of the questionnaire presents feedback about the execution of demos.
- First part of the section 7 of the questionnaire relates the opinion of the aerodrome operator with respect to his interest for the EFVS operation.

See B.2 for conclusions.

1. Antwerp







7. Aerodrome operator Feedback on Operation

Affordability/ interest of EFVS operation <u>compared</u> to non EFVS operations

Name of aerodrome operator	EBAW – Antwerp International Airport				
Min RVR allowed for EFVS demo	500 ≤ RVR ≤ 550 m				
Interest for operation	Strong	Medium □	Low		
Is the operation affordable (cost)	Affordable No significant additional cost	Affordable with acceptable investment	Not affordable (Too costly)		
Is the operation accessible (complexity)	Easily accessible (low complexity degree to dealt with	Accessible (reasonable complexity degree to deal with)	Not accessible (Too complex)		
Do you intent to apply for EFVS operation approval	YES				
Comments/ recommendations	EFVS demo flights were p EBAW LVP were in place. No special comments nor				







2. Perigueux

7. Aerodrome operator Feedback on Operation

Affordability/ interest of EFVS operation compared to non EFVS operations

Name of aerodrome operator	LFBX		
Min RVR allowed for EFVS demo			
Interest of operation	Strong X	Medium	Low
Is the operation affordable (cost)	Affordable, No. significant additional cost X	Affordable with acceptable investment	Not affordable (Too costly)
Is the operation accessible (complexity)	Easily accessible (low complexity degree to dealt with X	Accessible (reasonable complexity degree to deal with)	Not accessible (Too complex)
Comments/ recommendations	MORE AND MORE EFVS	FLIGHTS!	







E.2.7 Determination of Runway suitability for EFVS

1. Air operators

a. regional scheduled traffic air operator

5. Air Operator Feedback on Operations

* Preparation of EFVS operation

	Easy and fast (There is a Quick way to determine)	Acceptable	Too complex explain **
Determination of eligibility of IAP (approach type, slope, offset)	×		
	Suitability check of	frunway	
Determination of adequacy of obstacle surface clearance (OFZ/ VSS)	x		
Determination of availability of second power supply with adequate switch power time	×		
Existence of adequate LVC procedures	×		
Determination of the presence of RVR sensor	×		
Determination of adequate balked landing procedure	×		
Comments	We will apply directives from AIP and charts. No problem for our company.		

* Affordability of EFVS operation preparation

Global affordability of EFVS operation (complexity)	Affordable without significant effort	Affordable with reasonable effort	Not affordable. Too complex and time consuming
Comments/ recommendations	No complexity.		







5. Air Operator Feedback on Operations

Preparation of EFVS operation

-	Easy and fast (There is a Quick way to determine)	Acceptable	Too complex (Please explain)
Determination of eligibility of IAP (approach type, slope, offset)			
	Suitability check o	f runway	
Determination of adequacy of obstacle surface clearance (OFZ/ VSS)			
Determination of availability of second power supply with adequate switch power time			
Existence of adequate LVP for EFVS operation			
Determination of the presence of RVR sensor			
Determination of presence of LED on ALS <u>and</u> Runway			
Determination of adequate balked landing procedure		•	
	The datas needed for the preparation of EFVS approaches are not well described and are not highlighted in the approach. As second power supply, dedicated LVP for EFVS operation, RVR sensor, LED on ALS,		
	It would be useful to have these in the charts, it would reduce pilot error in such operation.		
Comments			

* Affordability of EFVS operation preparation

Global affordability of EFVS operation (complexity)	Affordable without significant effort	Affordable with reasonable effort	Not affordable. Too complex and time consuming
Comments/ recommendations	The improvement of app preparation of EFVS ope		luce the complexity of





b. Business aviation operator

5. Air Operator Feedback on Operations

Preparation of EFVS operation

	Easy and fast (There is a Quick way to determine)	Acceptable	Too complex (Please explain)	
Determination of eligibility of IAP (approach type, slope, offset)	0	0	x	
	Suitability check of	runway		
Determination of adequacy of obstacle surface clearance (OFZ/ VSS)	x			
Determination of availability of second power supply with adequate switch power time	0	×	0	
Existence of adequate LVP for EFVS operation	0	x	0	
Determination of the presence of RVR sensor	×	0	0	
Determination of presence of LED on ALS <u>and</u> Runway	0	0	×	
Determination of adequate balked landing procedure	0	0	x	
Comments	We use plates for daily use. The above are all quite complex (not always too complex). The guidance provided in the provided			

Affordability of EFVS operation preparation

Global affordability of EFVS operation (complexity)	Affordable without significant effort	Affordable with reasonable effort	Not affordable. Too complex and time consuming
		X	0
Comments/ recommendations	The most difficult part to the procedures.	day is convincing the a	uthorities of the validity of





5. Air Operator Feedback on Operations

♦ Preparation of EFVS operation

	Easy and fast (There is a Quick way to determine)	Acceptable	Too complex (Please explain)
Determination of eligibility of IAP (approach type, slope, offset)			х
	Suitability check of	f runway	
Determination of adequacy of obstacle surface clearance (OFZ/ V\$\$)			х
Determination of availability of second power supply with adequate switch power time		×	
Existence of adequate LVP for EFVS operation			х
Determination of the presence of RVR sensor	×		
Determination of presence of LED on ALS <u>and</u> Runway	_		х
Determination of adequate balked landing procedure	_		х
Comments	There is a lack of elemer prepare a flight quickly.	nts given by	charts Not always easy to

* Affordability of EFVS operation preparation

Global affordability of EFVS operation (complexity)	Affordable without significant effort	Affordable with reasonable effort	Not affordable. Too complex and time consuming
		X	
Comments/ recommendations	- the standard publication shall present all the specioperators (as seen above) - EFVS approaches shall be integrated as a recognized type of TRAINING is fundamental and all the process has to be "pla" non ops credit" conditions as often as possible		cognized type of approach has to be "played" even in





2. ANSPs

5. Air Operator Feedback on Operations

+ Preparation of EFVS operation

-	•		
	Easy and fast (There is a Quick way to determine)	Acceptable	Too complex (Please explain)
Determination of eligibility of IAP (approach type, slope, offset)	x		
	Suitability check of	f runway	
Determination of adequacy of obstacle surface clearance (OFZ/ VSS)		×	0
Determination of availability of second power supply with adequate switch power time	х		
Existence of adequate LVP for EFVS operation	×		
Determination of the presence of RVR sensor	×		
Determination of presence of LED on ALS <u>and</u> Runway	×		
Determination of adequate balked landing procedure		×	
Comments	Most information available in AIP (public) or OPS Manual (restricted). For some parts (OFZ/VSS), additional PANS-OPS studies needed to be performed. Moreover an additional LVP procedure had to be developed, to accommodate arrivals in LVO.		

* Affordability of EFVS operation preparation

Global affordability of EFVS operation (complexity)	Affordable without significant effort	Affordable with reasonable effort	Not affordable. Too complex and time consuming
	Ц	Х	
Comments/ recommendations	additional studies. Major For EBAW, an additional accommodate arrivals in Conclusion: there are cle accessibility in LVO. How check the suitability of ail equipment (e.g. ILS CAT	ity of items were includ I LVP procedure had to LVO. ear benefits of EFVS, i. vever a substantial effor rport/runways. Compa	e. to increase the airport's ort needs to be done to