



Cruise limitations in mountainous area

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Introduction



The purpose of this project is to assess the cruise limitations for an Airbus A320-200 aircraft scheduled to fly from Dubai International Airport (OMDB), United Arab Emirates, to Beijing Capital International Airport (ZBAA), China.


The main goal of the project is to study the impact of a sudden loss of cabin pressure or an engine failure at the critical point(s) of the route.

The following conditions given in the SoW will be followed:

- ❖ The aircraft is dispatched with a take-off mass of 69.000 kg and 60.000 kg at the moment the emergency occurs.
- ❖ Cruise altitude of FL370 until PURPA fix and FL371 upon it.
- ❖ Route: MAXMO – A419 – BND – A453 – KN – A453 – GN – A453 – KB – G206 – PURPA – W112 – HTN – W112 – QIM – W112 – NOLEP – W112 – CHW – B215 – YBL – A596 – DKO – A596 – BAV – A596 – SZ – A596 – TZH – A596 – KM
- ❖ ISA-10°C atmospheric conditions along the entire route.
- ❖ No-wind conditions all along the flight.
- ❖ Consider EU-OPS regulations and that the aircraft is RNP equipped.
- ❖ The aircraft is equipped with a 22 minutes chemical oxygen system.




Procedures to obtain the optimal route

1. Draw the route segment of interest:
 1. Assess the terrain below.
 2. Obtain altitude-distance data.
 3. Plot the terrain in python conjunctly with the descend profiles.
 4. Adjust the descend profiles to match the terrain.
 5. From the projection graph  obtain NRP1 & NRP2
2. Escape route determination:
 1. Project the descend profile using polygons among the route.
 2. Determine critical areas for further research.
 3. Design optimal scape routes & implement them using Nav aids
3. Reassess the results enforcing that safety minima also ensures to descend to FL100 below critical time.
















**Draw the route
segment of interest:**

1.1 Draw the route segment of interest

- Skyvector.com  Lat/Long for every fix:
- Convert data to a ,txt and process using Python 3 to generate a .kml.

- waypoint.py
- relieve.py

Waypoint	Route	wDir	wSpd	TAS	Track WCA	TH Var	MH	GS	Dist	ETE	ATE	Fuel EFR	Fuel AFR
 OMDB N: 33°25.17' E: 069°21.67'	-D+	296°	16	110	51° 43'	-8° -2°	41°	116	844.1	7h22	7h22	0.0	0.0
 PATOX N: 33°32.50' E: 069°23.50'	-D+	164°	2	110	32° 33'	+1° -2°	30°	111	22.6	12	7h34	0.0	0.0
 NOLEX N: 33°32.07' E: 069°28.00'	-D+	188°	1	110	32° 32'	+0° -3°	30°	111	45.9	25	7h59	0.0	0.0
 TAPIS N: 34°31.00' E: 069°09.00'	-D+	45°	2	110	60° 60'	-0° -3°	57°	108	52.1	29	8h28	0.0	0.0
 GULNI N: 34°56.62' E: 070°04.05'	-D+	116°	2	110	61° 62'	+1° -3°	59°	109	19.8	11	8h39	0.0	0.0
 SURVI N: 35°06.10' E: 070°25.20'	-D+	109°	2	110	64° 65'	+1° -3°	62°	108	266.6	2h27	11h05	0.0	0.0
 PURPA N: 35°36.98' E: 071°30.97'	-D+	198°	5	110	87° 90'	+2° -3°	86°	112	214.4	1h56	13h01	0.0	0.0
 HTN N: 37°44.80' E: 079°52.10'	-D+	296°	3	110	75° 74'	-1° -3°	71°	112	172.6	1h36	14h38	0.0	0.0
 VIDUT N: 37°44.80' E: 083°22.03'	-D+	73°	6	110	73° 73'	-0° -2°	71°	104	102.4	59	15h37	0.0	0.0
 DJQ N: 38°00.93' E: 084°51.46'	-D+	61°	7	110	131° 128°	-4° -2°	125°	107	5.9	3.3	15h40	0.0	0.0
 QIM N: 38°09.10' E: 085°32.20'	-D+	63°	7	110	311° 315°	+3° -2°	313°	112	5.9	3.1	15h43	0.0	0.0
 DJQ N: 38°13.00' E: 085°26.60'	W112	61°	7	110	81° 80°	-1° -2°	77°	103	155.5	1h27	17h10	0.0	0.0
 NOLEP N: 38°34.50' E: 088°42.50'	-D+	139°	3	110	349° 350°	-1° -2°	349°	103	5.2	5.2	17h10	0.0	0.0

waypoints.txt: Bloc de notas

Archivo Edición Formato Ver Ayuda

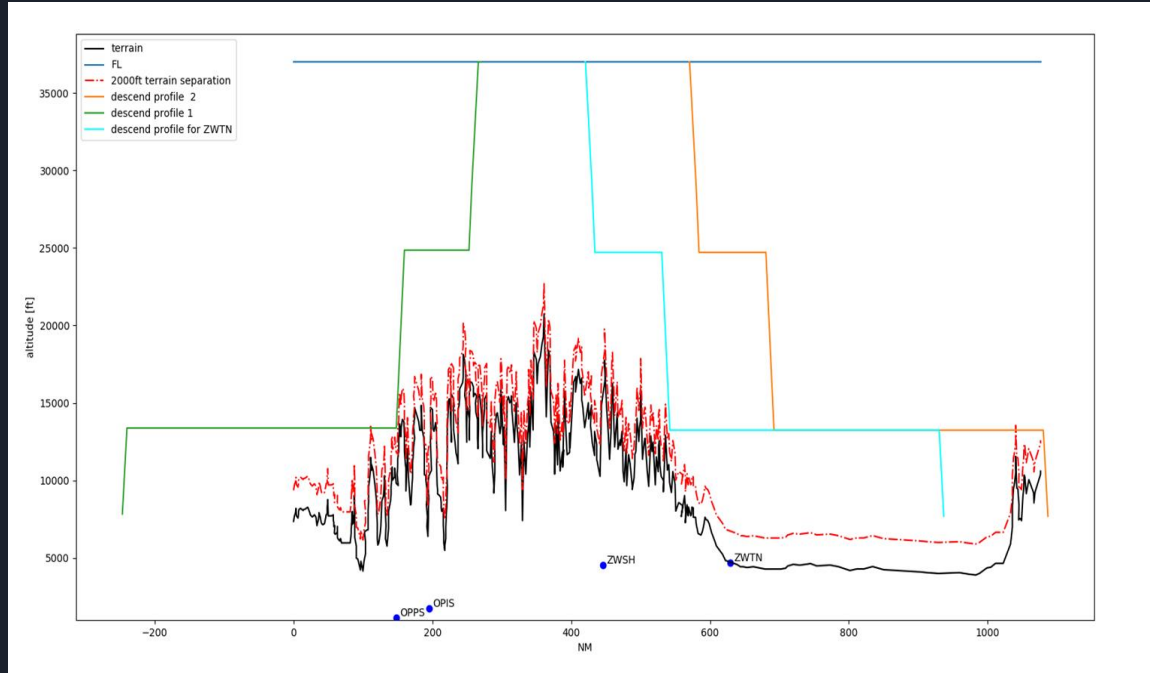
lat(N)	long(E)	
33°32.90'	068°25.20'	PATOX
33°52.07'	068°39.60'	NOLEX
34°31.00'	069°09.00'	TAPIS
34°56.62'	070°04.05'	GULNI
35°06.10'	070°25.20'	SURVI
35°36.98'	071°30.97'	DUGIN
36°57.63'	075°25.20'	PURPA
37°02.20'	079°52.10'	HTN
37°44.80'	083°22.03'	VIDUT
38°00.93'	084°51.46'	TEPUT
38°13.00'	085°26.60'	DJQ
38°09.10'	085°32.20'	QIM
38°13.00'	085°26.60'	DJQ
38°34.50'	088°42.50'	NOLEP

1.1 Segment + 1.2 Vertical profile



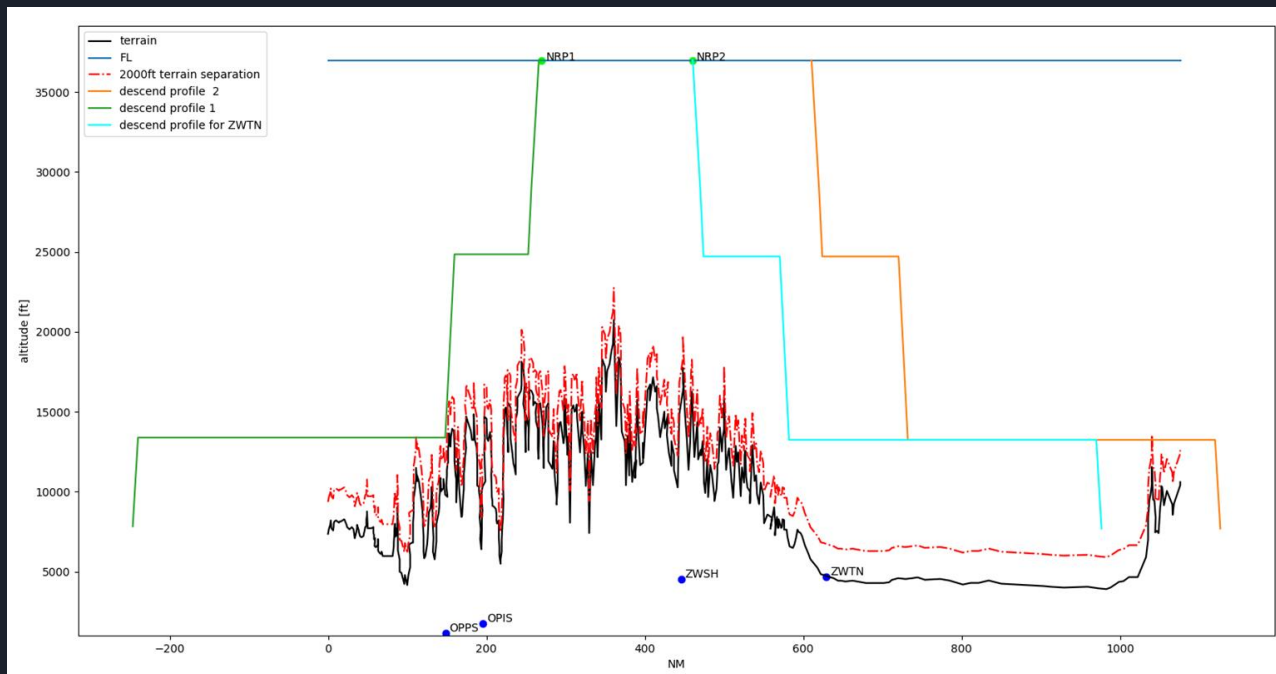
1.3 Initial results

- Adjusting the descend to the 2000ft terrain separation.
- Ignoring the +1000ft in Chinese airspace:
 - 1000ft ~304.8m.
 - Not a big difference.
 - Flying lower → more restrictive = higher safety margins



1.4 Final results

- Define NRPs.
- NRP2 adjusted to meet requirements for diversion alternates.
- NRP1:
 - 36°20'6.00"N
 - 73°35'37.00"
 - 95 DME PURPA
- NRP2:
 - 36°37'28.00"N
 - 74°19'05.00"E
 - 55 DME PURPA

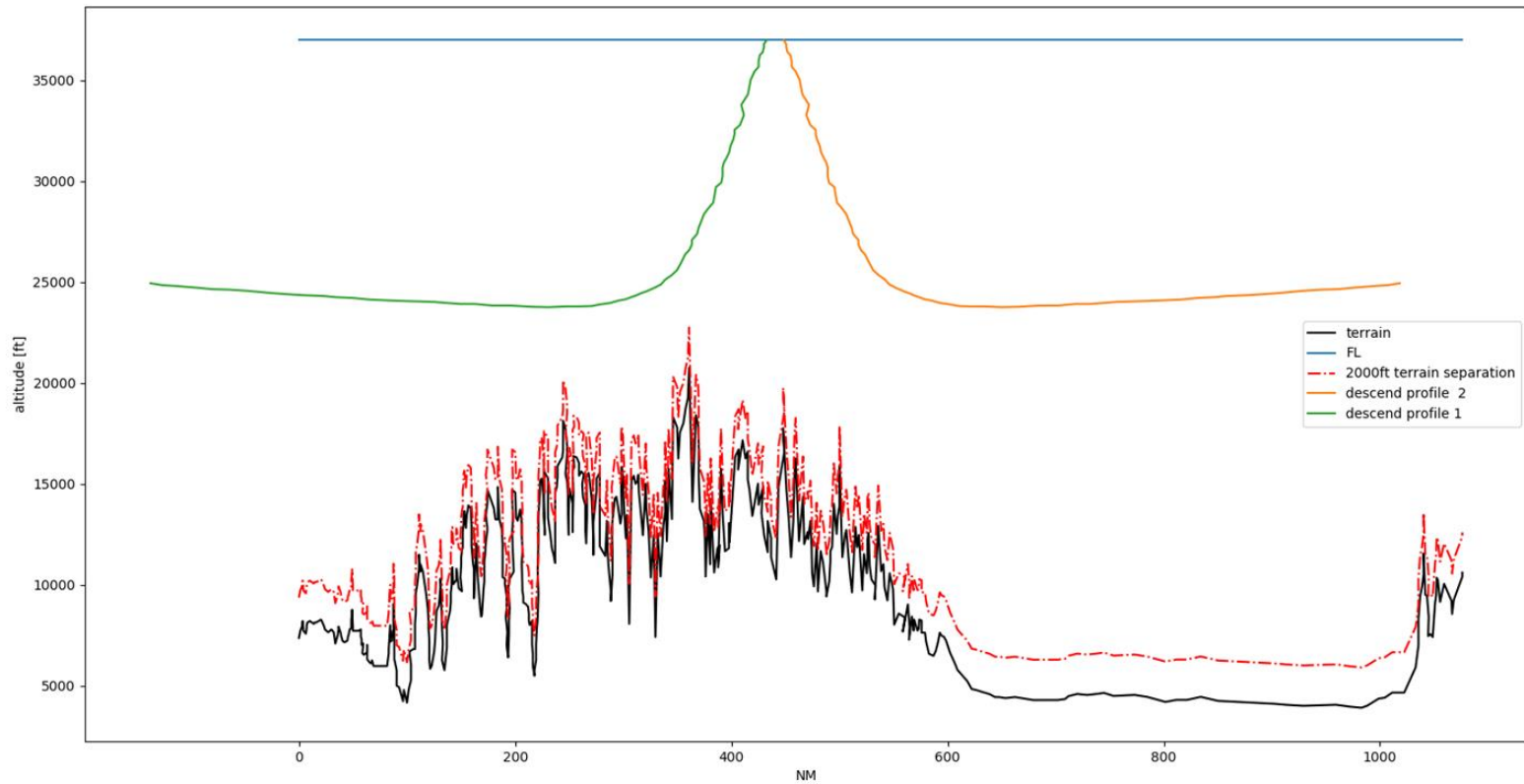


Engine failure

- Fishbone graph.
- Consideration: Fly as high as possible:
 - Higher terrain separation.
 - Pneumatic pressure \square Packs available = Cabin pressurized
 - Longer range.
 - Higher fuel margins to divert
 - Larger glide path in case of 2X
- 77 samples from the graph:
- Conclusion: **No restrictions/ escape routes applicable:**



Engine out profile

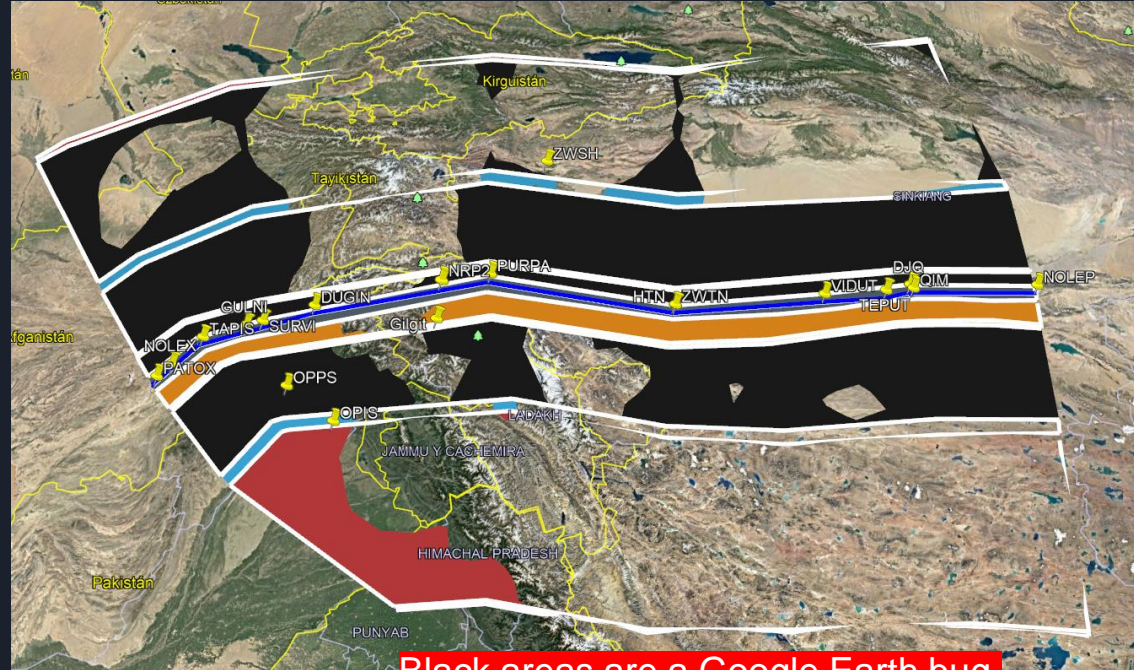




Escape routes

2.1 Objective

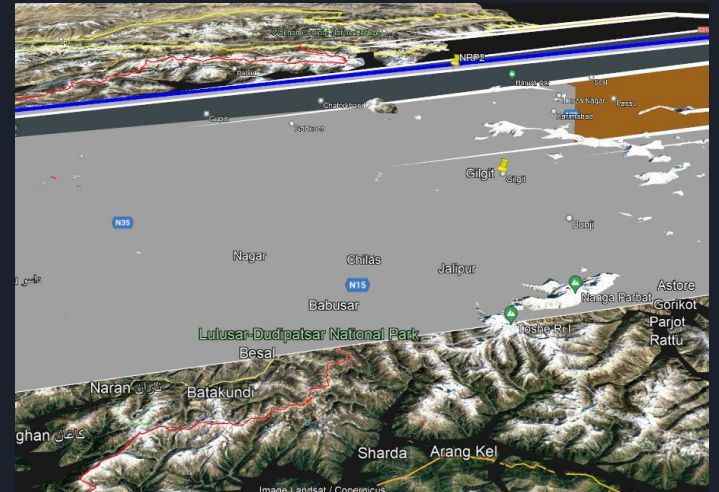
- Determine all terrain hazards along any possible escape profile.
How?
 - Extending from every point of the route a descend path using polygons.
- Each colour represents a step of the descend path
- Each cruise area has. 2000ft subtracted.



**Black areas are a Google Earth bug,
nothing wrong with the code/files**

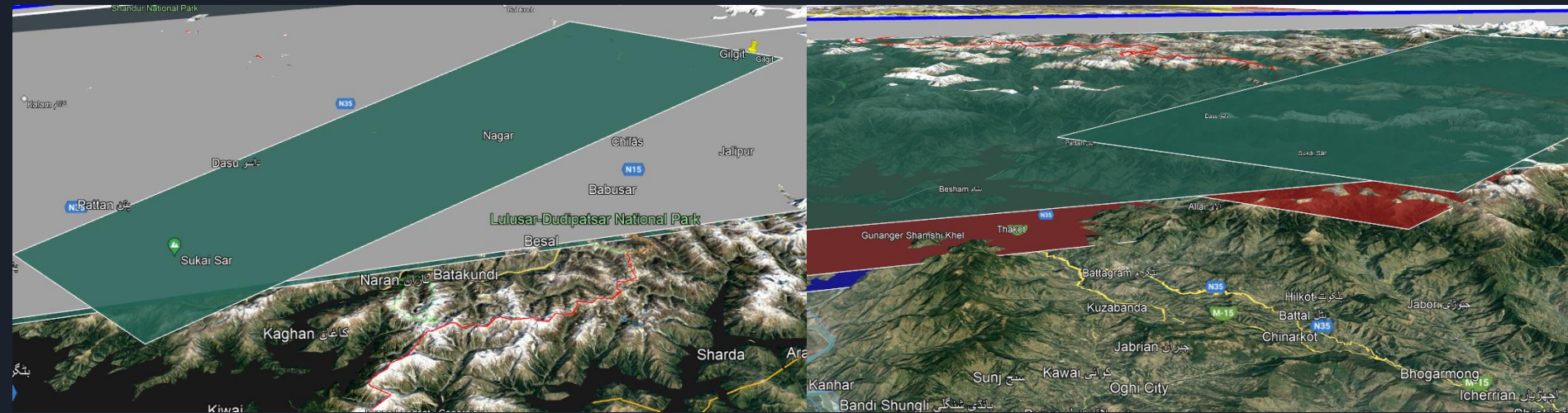
2.1 Explanation

- If the terrain crosses the polygon: minima is not reached.
- Is it normal to have vast areas not covered?
 - Answer: Earth's curvature affect along vast regions. However it is a good method to discard areas of terrain, if it complains now, it will when analysing with more detail.
- Create smaller polygons for areas of interest initially not complying in our area of interest:
- Clearly alternate after NRP2 complies.
- Further study for alternate between NRP1 & NRP2



FL 290 Area

Escape 1

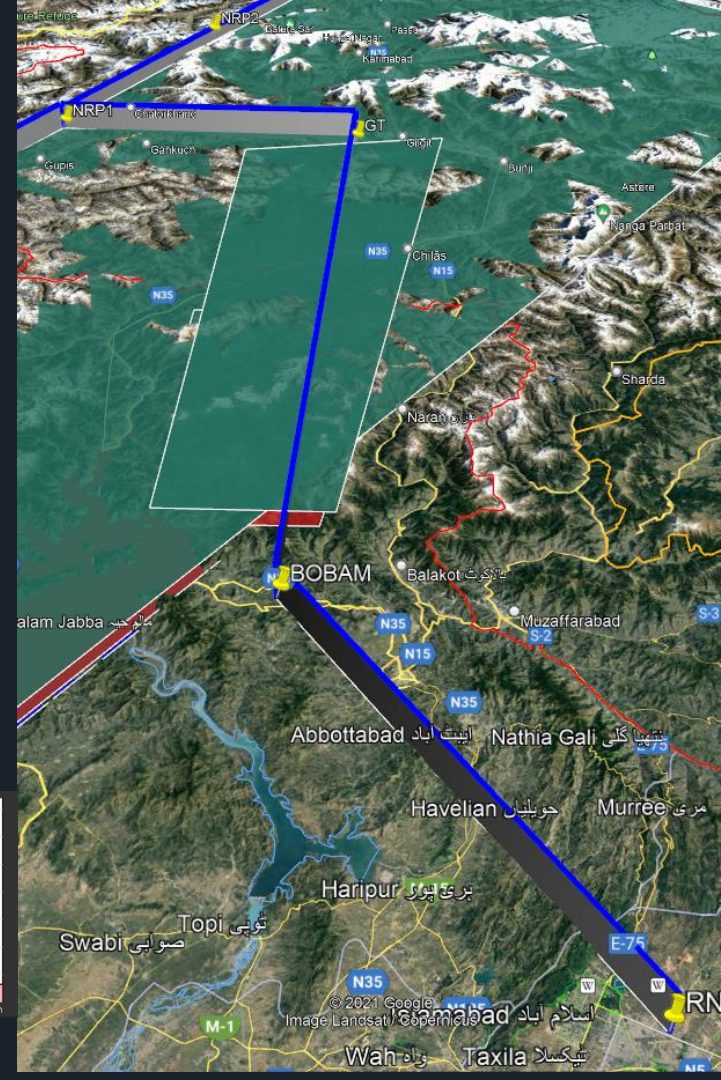


- FL250
- FL140
- FL100

➤ Quick way to determine if the area is suitable, Google Earth ruler to determine 5nm lateral separation large lateral margins available

Escape 1 route proposal

- From NRP1 (Most restrictive point +2.5mis prior descend), perform the emergency descend path
- Generate a KML file with Python.
- Obtain the vertical relief profile:
- OPRN **no longer available** (ceased operations in 2018)
OPIS new airfield for Islamabad.



From NRP2

- From PURPA:
 - A) Continue the route to HTN
 - A) Perform the proposed escape route



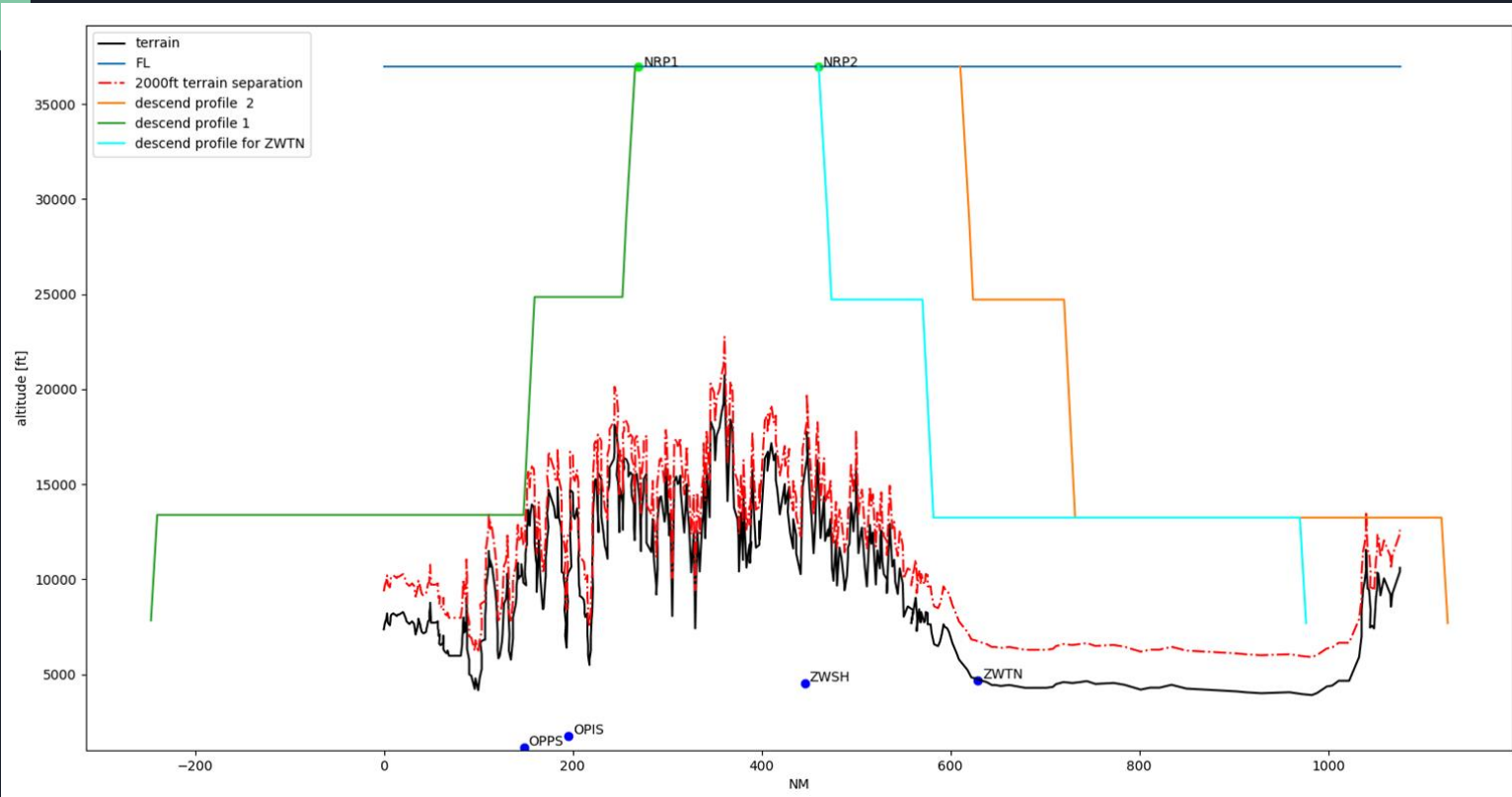


Results validation

Validation for Route 1



Validation for Escape 2A



Validation for Escape 2B





Escape Procedure Design



Requirements

- Simple to fly.
- SoW → Only Nav aids (disregard PBN capabilities).
- Use recommendations according to ICAO PANS OPS manual

Chart for escape 1



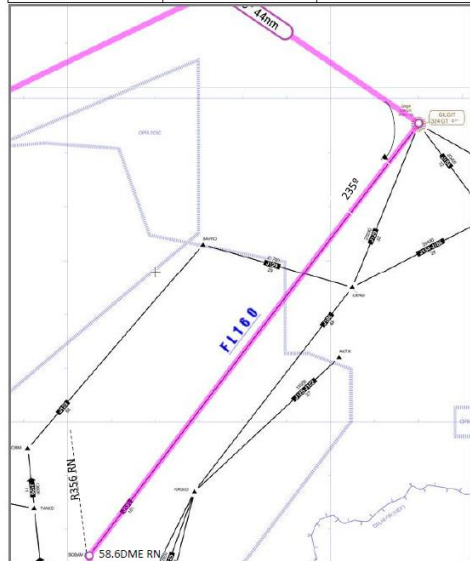
Dpto. De ingeniería y operaciones

REV

08/12/21

Decompression between NRP1 and NRP2

NAME	CODE	Frequency
GILGIT	GT	224
ISLAMABAD	RN	121.1



Descompresión entre NRP1 y NRP2:

Volar y descender a FL250 directos a GT 324
 Volar BOBAM manteniendo FL160 o superior
 Seguir radial 356 RN hasta ODME RN

Decompression between NRP1 and NRP2:

Descend FL250 direct to GT 324
 Fly BOBAM while maintaining FL160 or higher
 Fly radial 356 RN until ODME RN



Dpto. De ingeniería y operaciones

REV

08/12/21

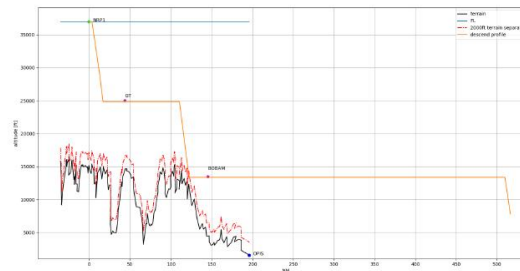
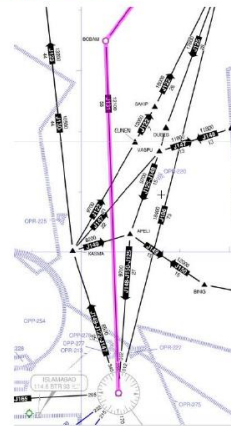


Chart for escape 2

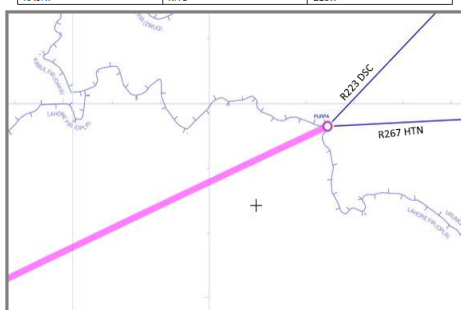


Dpto. De ingeniería y operaciones

REV
08/12/21

Decompression after NRP2

NAME	CODE	Frequency
HOTAN	HTN	113.1
YARKANT	DSC	112.5
KASHI	KHG	115.7



Descompresión después NRP2:

Seguir hasta PURPA para luego carta A
[recomendada] o carta B

Decompression after NRP2:

Follow to PURPA and then Plate A
[recommended] or Plate B

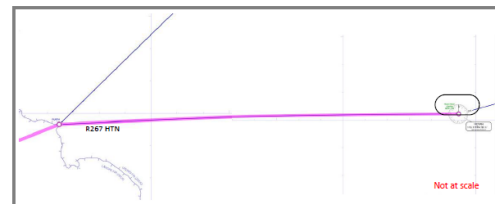


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Decompression after NRP2 Plate A:

NAME	CODE	Frequency
HOTAN	HTN	113.1
YARKANT	DSC	112.5
KASHI	KHG	115.7

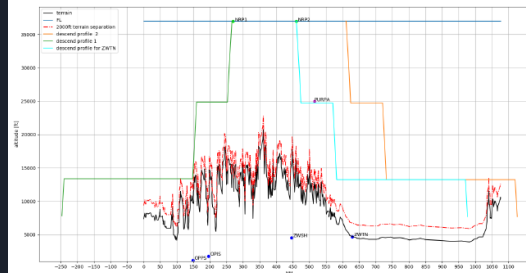


Descompresión después NRP2 A:

Volar radial 267 HTN
Realizar hipódromos sobre HTN hasta
alcanzar FL100

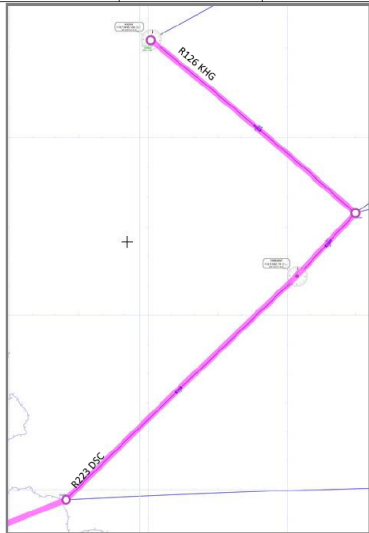
Decompression after NRP2 A:

Fly radial 267 HTN
Perform racetracks on HTN until reaching
FL100

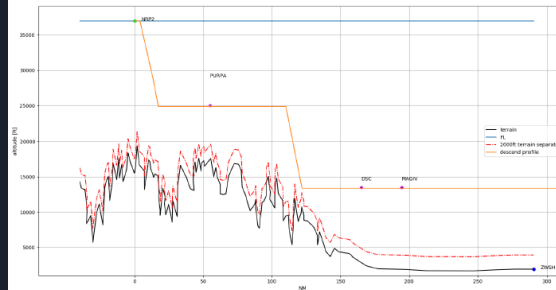


Decompression after NRP2 Plate B:

NAME	CODE	Frequency
HOTAN	HTN	113.1
YARKANT	DSC	112.5
KASHI	KHG	115.7



<p>Descompresión después NRP2 B:</p> <p>Volar radial 223 DSC hasta interceptar radial 126 KHG, volar directos KHG.</p>	<p>Decompression after NRP2 B:</p> <p>Fly radial 223 DSC to intercept radial 126 KHG, fly direct KHG.</p>
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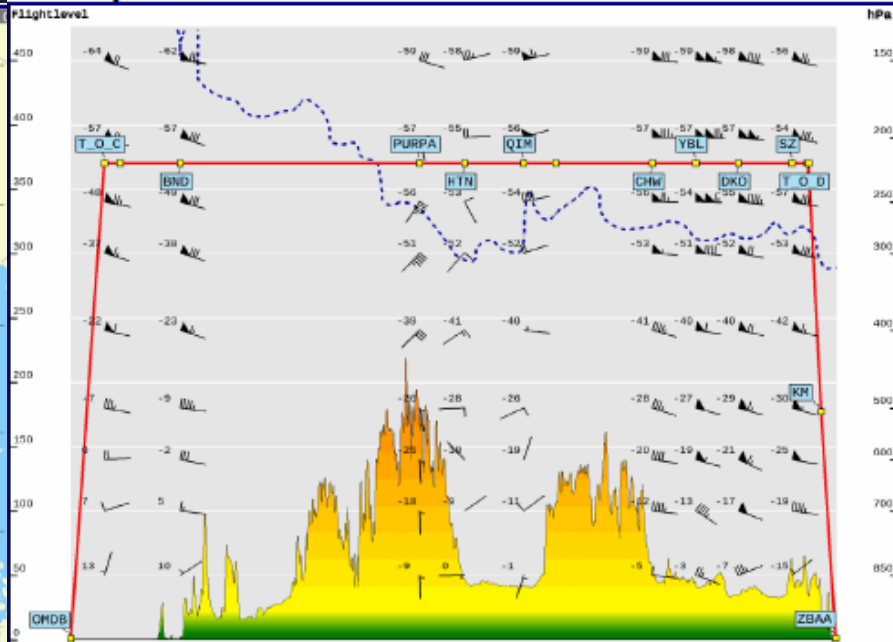




**LIDO OFP
Ampliation**



Flight: IB8905 Dep / Dest: DXB / PEK



Profile VALID 12 UTC ON 17.Dec.2021 12h Average

Flight: IB8905 Dep / Dest: DXB / PEK



ICAO FLIGHT PLAN

FF OMAEZQZX OBBBZQZX OIIXZQZX OAKXZQZX OPLRZQZX ZWUQZQZX ZLHWZQZX
ZBPEZQZX

170952 CYULSBFP

(FPL-IBE8905-IS

-A20N/M-SDE2E3FGHIJ1RWXY/LB1

-OMDB1020

-N0460F370 DCT MAXMO DCT BND DCT PURPA/K0845S1130 W112 HTN DCT YBL
DCT DKO DCT KM DCT

-ZBAA0729 ZSJN

-PBN/A1B1C1D1O1S2 DOF/211217 REG/ECNJY EET/OBBB0029 OIIX0054

OPKR0149 OAKX0151 OPLR0305 ZWUQ0337 ZLHW0510 ZBPE0635 OPR/IBE PER/C
RALT/ZLLL RMK/TCAS)

CONCLUSIONS:

- A320N has better perf than A320-200 but doesn't comply (maybe if customized yes):
 - FP exceed aircraft performance → **Operation is not possible**
- ETOPS 90 approval required.
- Very encouraging to extend actual emergency oxygen supply

