

Airbus Product Safety

# Media in a high profile accident

Presented by  
Thierry THOREAU, Director of Flight Safety

# Challenges

- Air Transport accidents will still trigger wide media coverage.



# Introduction

- Information and mis-information can now be shared instantly at the click of a button.
- Approx 1 billion users around the globe are surfing the Internet every month.
- For many a high profile accident creates opportunities.
- Annex 13 vs real time “info” & media coverage

# Fundamentals

- Good news doesn't make good headlines.
- There is a race to report first, accuracy not important
- The human element, the suffering, the tragedy, the drama in the skies before the mundane facts.
- Media interest for
  - Aviation,
  - Disasters
  - Controversy
- What has changed.....

# Accuracy ?

- “Sources compared flight QF32 to the *Memphis Belle*, the World War II bomber that became the subject of a fictional award-winning 1990s film”
- “As another senior pilot said: "It is bad enough for an engine to explode in mid-air let alone lose so many secondary systems".
- “had to battle multiple problems following an engine explosion”
- “On landing they had no anti-skid brakes and could rely on only one engine for reverse thrust - needing all of the 4km runway at Changi to bring the jet to a stop.”

# The investigation report.....

- “It took about 50 minutes for the flight crew to complete all of the initial procedures associated with the ECAM messages. During that time, the aircraft’s autopilot was engaged. “
- “The PIC recalled feeling confident that, as the speed approached 60 kts, the aircraft would be able to stop in the remaining runway distance. In consequence, the No 3 engine was gradually moved out of maximum reverse thrust. Manual braking was continued and the aircraft came to a stop about 150 m from the end of the runway. The aircraft was met by emergency services. “

Click ..... all available, all on-line, before the investigation team arrive on-site

- Internet videos

# Leaks



Confidential information leaked onto the internet can damage trust during the investigation

## A380 – QFA – MSN 014

### ENGINE #2 FAILURE INCIDENT – OVERVIEW OF MAJOR DAMAGES

The Airbus presentation to accident investigators of the damage done to QF32 on November 4 gives new technical insights into this near disaster involving a Qantas A380 with 466 persons on board.



# Challenges

- What is changing...
  - Immediate public release of technical info e.g ACARS data
  - Reprints from general press rather than professional aviation journalist.
- Pressures on Annex 13
  - Communication crisis can harm investigations.
  - Huge time gap between crises and investigation results.
  - Press, Victims associations, Law firms, Lobbies, Political staff.
- The WWW takes advantage of the “unknown” to speculate as fast as pressing the ENTER p/b

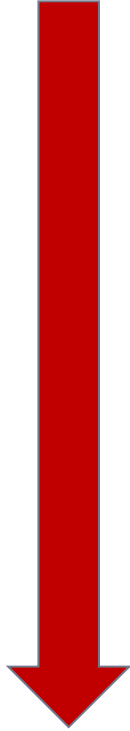
# QF32



# Challenges

- Annex 13 is the basis of our relationship with the investigating authorities
- The challenge is:
  - Maintain long term relationship with all stakeholders despite media pressure
  - Minimise speculation
  - Provide the facts to minimise the sensationalism

# Opportunities/Challenges

Nb of available data	FDR	CVR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1972 A300B2</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <b>100 parameters</b></li> </ul>	30 mins Magnetic tape	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 A310               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1990</li> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 150 parameters</li> <li>→ 350 parameters</li> <li>→ 700 parameters</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1988 A320               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1990</li> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 250 parameters</li> <li>→ 420 then 550 parameters (1998)</li> <li>→ 850 then 1200 parameters</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1992 A330/A340               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998</li> <li>• 2002</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ 650 parameters</li> <li>→ 750 parameters</li> <li>→ 1400 parameters</li> </ul>		30 mins Solid State
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1995</li> </ul>			2 hours Solid state
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2007 A380</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ <b>3300 parameters</b></li> </ul>		

# Opportunities/Challenges

- In addition to DFDR and CVR data, additional data available on aircraft systems:
  - Post Flight Report (PFR)
  - Built In Test Equipment memory (BITE/TSD)
  - Non volatile memories (NVM)
  - ANSU (A380)
  - ACARS messages
  - DAR data



A lot of data to digest in much less time

# From a previous investigation \_ tailstrike

- The initial report stated: *high vertical speed, overflare, nose high altitude at touchdown*
- The flight crew report: *started flare too high, bounce, pitch increase, tail strike on 2<sup>nd</sup> bounce*
- Investigation by internet: pick and chose to create the better story
- But all factors are required to consolidated the information
- The FDR recorded:
  - *normal pitch angle, slight bounce, normal 2<sup>nd</sup> touchdown, normal de-rotation, full back-stick, tailstrike*

# Challenges

- The issue : the speed of global communication
  - But confidence from the traveling public in the ICAO Annex 13 investigation process and findings must be maintained.
  - Maintain thorough and robust investigation, avoid investigation by internet.
  - To allow parties, such as manufacturers to be able to reply to the other air transport stakeholder's questions.

Annex 13 spirit should prevail

# Discussion







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