# FIJI AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR



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AIC 04/22 Effective 19 May 2022 OPS

This AIC replaces AIC 01/08, which is hereby cancelled.

## **COLLECTION OF DATA ON WAKE VORTEX ENCOUNTERS**

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this Circular is to advise air operators, pilots, and air traffic controllers of an ICAO requirement to collect data on wake vortex encounters.
- 1.2 Attention is also drawn to AIC 10/98 on aerodrome operations which discusses wake vortex in more depth and note should be taken of Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum (RVSM) within RVSM airspace found in the Fiji AIP.

### 2. ICAO collection of information

- 2.1 In order to provide a sound basis for any necessary amendment to procedures for air navigation services, ICAO must first collect and analyse information on wake vortex encounters of all aircraft types on a worldwide basis.
- 2.2 Pilots, aircraft operators and air navigation service providers are required to report all encounters on the relevant forms to be submitted to the regulator of the State of Occurrence or to the Civil Aviation Authority of the Fiji Islands who will forward the forms to ICAO.
- 2.3 Forms (A and B) can be found at the end of this AIC; on the Authority's website; and on the ICAO website at www.icao.int/fsix/wakevortex.

### 3. Wake Vortices

- 3.1 Wake vortices are shed downstream by all aircraft and can be a potential hazard in enroute flight conditions as well as in the terminal area close to the ground. There are well-established procedures, particularly in the departure and arrival phases of flight based on the wake turbulence category of aircraft.
- 3.2 Turbulence itself as a generic phenomenon is classified by ICAO as Light, Moderate and Severe. At cruise altitudes, where airspeeds are high and the air is often calm, wake vortices can decay slowly over distances of up to 20-25nm.
- 3.3 Large disturbances are more likely at shorter separation distances (5-7nm) and can occur when one of the aircraft is climbing or descending. This latter type of encounter is likely to become more common as traffic density increases, but will not be affected by the implementation of RVSM.

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## 4. Wake Vortices in RVSM Airspace

- 4.1 The implementation of RVSM reduces the current vertical separation of 1000ft between aircraft operating from FL290 to FL410 inclusive. It was therefore important to assess whether or not this would significantly increase the risk of a hazardous encounter with wake vortices. Studies commissioned on this issue concluded that the probabilities of hazardous encounters with wake vortices are not expected to increase but that nuisance encounters would increase.
- 4.2 It is vital that pilots provide reports of wake vortex encounters both in today's environment and following the implementation of RVSM. Any pilot who encounters a wake turbulence incident when flying in RVSM Airspace or within an adjacent RVSM transition area should ensure that a detailed report is provided to the Authority using the attached report form.

#### 5. Wake Vortex Encounters

5.1 Procedures when encountering wake turbulence for both pilots and air traffic controllers are published in the Fiji Islands AIP.

Note: This Circular contains two pages and one annex - Wake Vortex Report Form for pilots and another for air navigation service providers - as pages 3 to 6.

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	Civil Aviation Authority of the Fiji Wake Vortex Encounter Reporting Form for Pilots		Form OR 004	
Date and Time	•	Date of incident		
		Time (UTC)		
Aircraft Type		Make		
		Model		
		Series		
Altitude		Height	□ M or □ Ft	
		Altitude	□ M or □ Ft	
		Flight level		
Geographic Position		Location		
(**If inflight state la and long or in rela to waypoint in location column)		State		
		Airport		
	1)	Runway		3
Details		Phase of flight	☐ Take-off ☐ Initial climb ☐ Climb ☐ Cruise ☐ Descent ☐ Holding ☐ Approach ☐ Final ☐ Touch-down ☐ Taxiing ☐ Other	
		Were you turning?		n/a
		Which holding pattern were you in, if any?		
		Were you:	☐ high ☐ low ☐ on the glide pat	
		Were you:	☐ left of ☐ right☐ on the centre-line	
		Weight	Kg	
		IAS Heading	Kts Degrees	
Other		What led you to suspect wake vortex as the cause of the disturbance?	Degrees	

Did you experience vertical acceleration?	□ Yes	Please describe:
What was the change in attitude? Please estimate angle.	Pitch:	
	Yaw:	
Was there any change in altitude?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
Was there buffeting?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
Was there stall warning?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
Was the autopilot engaged?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
What control action was taken?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
Could you see the aircraft suspected of generating the wake vortex?	□ Yes □ N	o □ N/a
If yes, what was it?	Make - Model - Series -	
Where was it relative to your position?	Separation distanc Clock reference:	e:
Were you aware of the preceding aircraft type before the encounter?	□ Yes □ No □ N/a	

	Wa	Civil Aviation Authority of the Fijake Vortex Encounter Reporting	Form for Air	Form OR 005
		Navigation Service Providers	(ANSPs)	
Date and Time		Date of incident		
		Time (UTC)		
Encountering		Make		
Aircraft Type		Model		
		Series		
		Phase of flight	☐ Take-off ☐ Initial climb ☐ Climb ☐ Cruise ☐ Descent ☐ Holding ☐ Approach ☐ Final ☐ Touch-down ☐ Taxiing ☐ Other	
		Runway		□R
Generating		Make		
Aircraft Type		Model		
		Series		
		Phase of flight	☐ Take-off ☐ Initial climb ☐ Climb ☐ Cruise ☐ Descent ☐ Holding ☐ Approach ☐ Final ☐ Touch-down ☐ Taxiing ☐ Other	
		Runway		□R
Location		Location		
		State		
		Airport		
Spacing betwee	n	Vertical	1	
aircraft		Horizontal		
		Any additional information related to the encounter		

Weather	Wind	
	Visibility	
	Cloud	
	Temperature	
	Dew Point	