

Effect of ZFW / ZFWCG on Aircraft Operations

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 - If Incorrect ZFW entered on the MCDU
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 - If Incorrect ZFW entered on the MCDU
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Single-Aisle (SA)

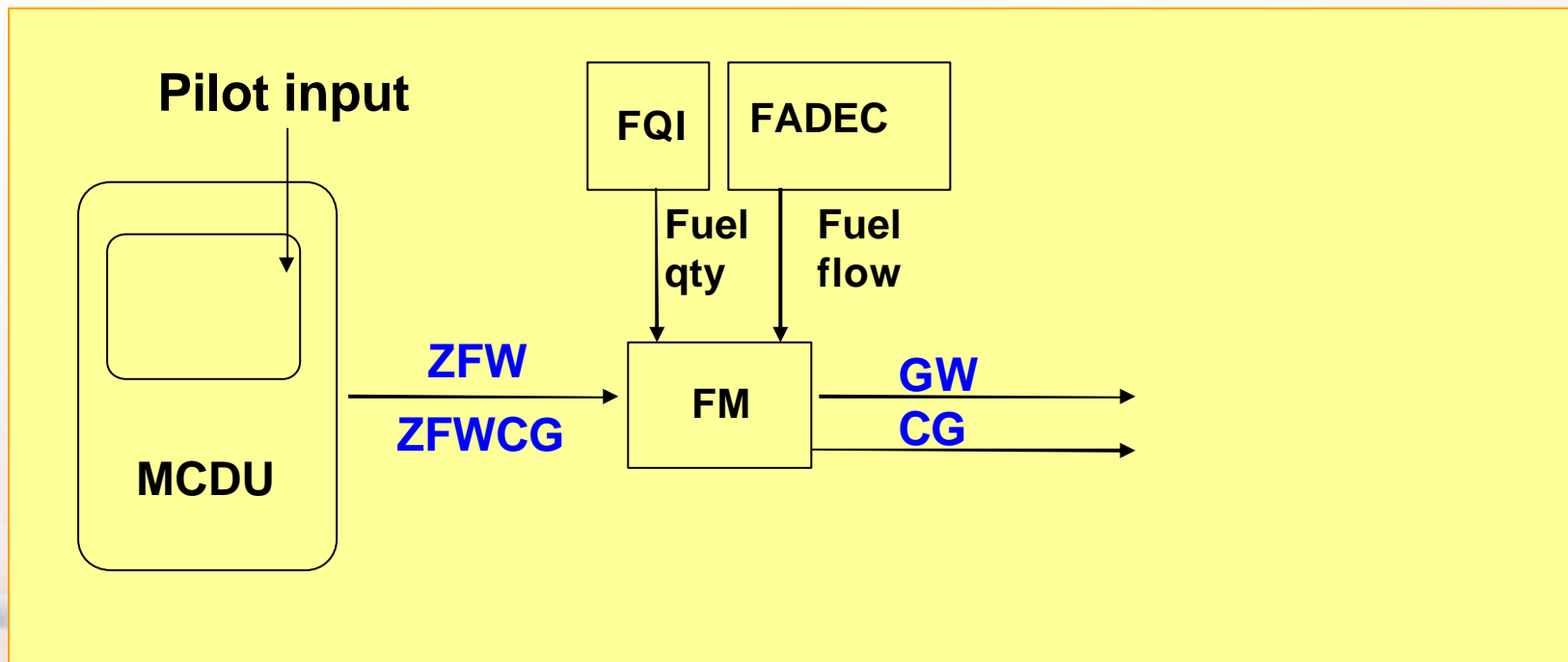
- FM Architecture
- FAC Architecture
- Incorrect ZFW entered on the MCDU
- Incorrect ZFWCG entered on the MCDU



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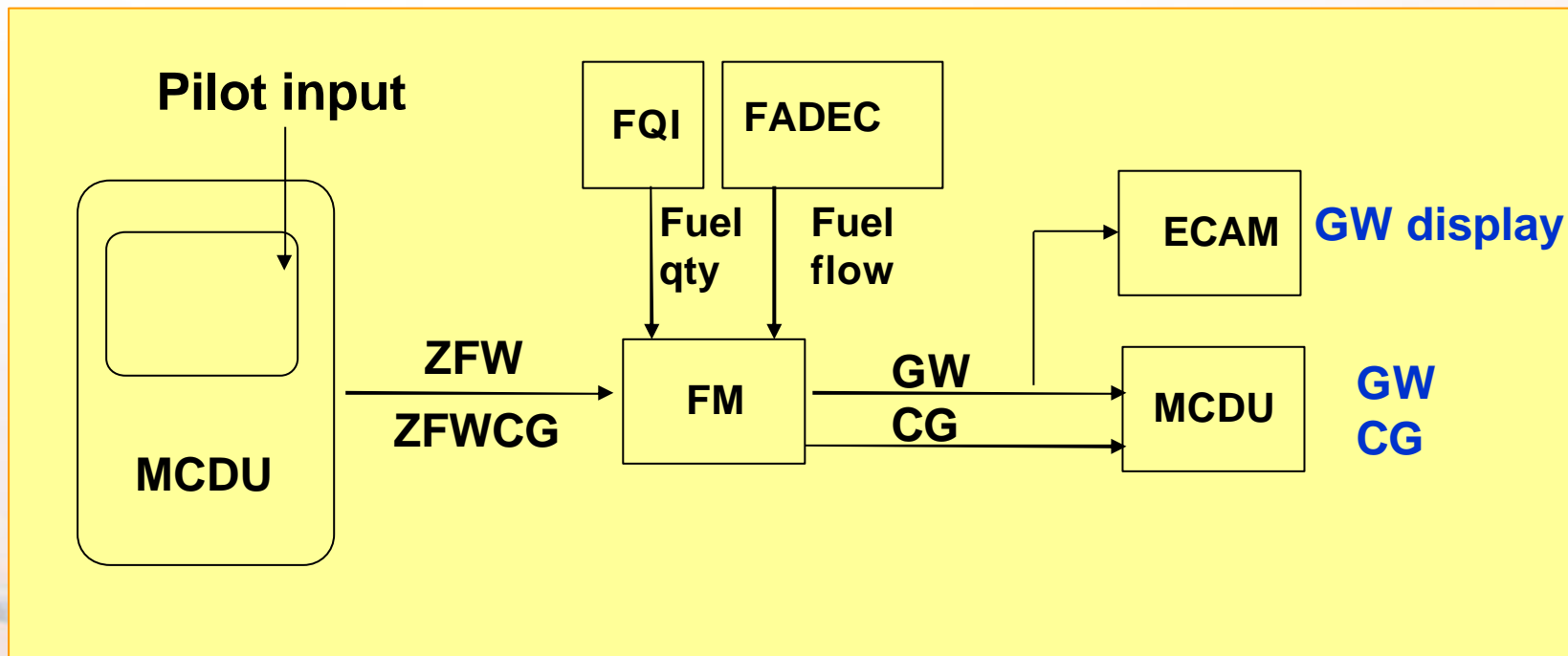
SA: FM Architecture

- The Flight Management computes the **Gross Weight** and the **Center of Gravity** based on:
 - **ZFW/ZFWCG** entered by the pilot
 - The fuel quantity indication (from the FQI)
 - The fuel flow information (from the FADEC)



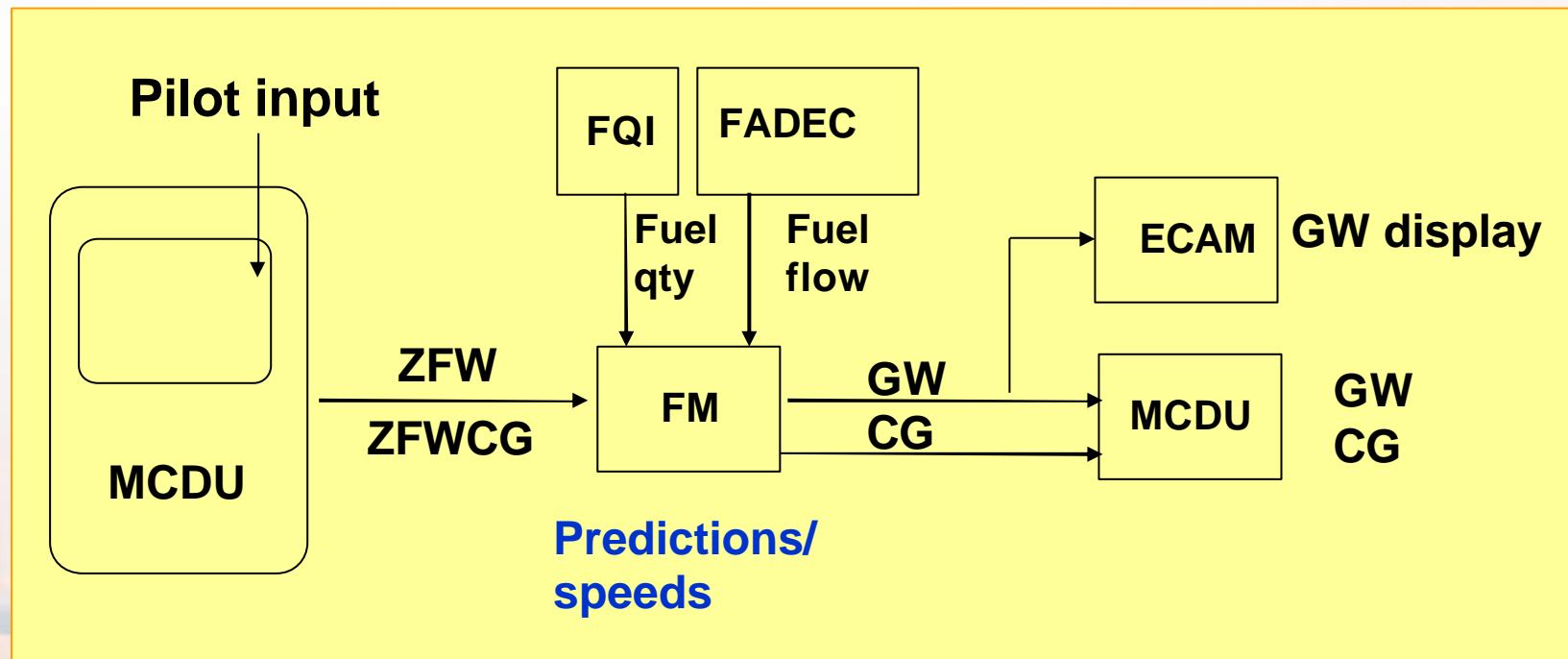
SA: FM Architecture ...

- The **GW** is displayed on the **ECAM**.
- Both the **GW** and **CG** are displayed on the **MCDU's FUEL PRED page**.



SA: FM Architecture ...

- Both the **GW** and **CG** are used by the **FM** for predictions that include optimum managed speeds and operating speeds (Vls, Vapp, F, S and green dot)

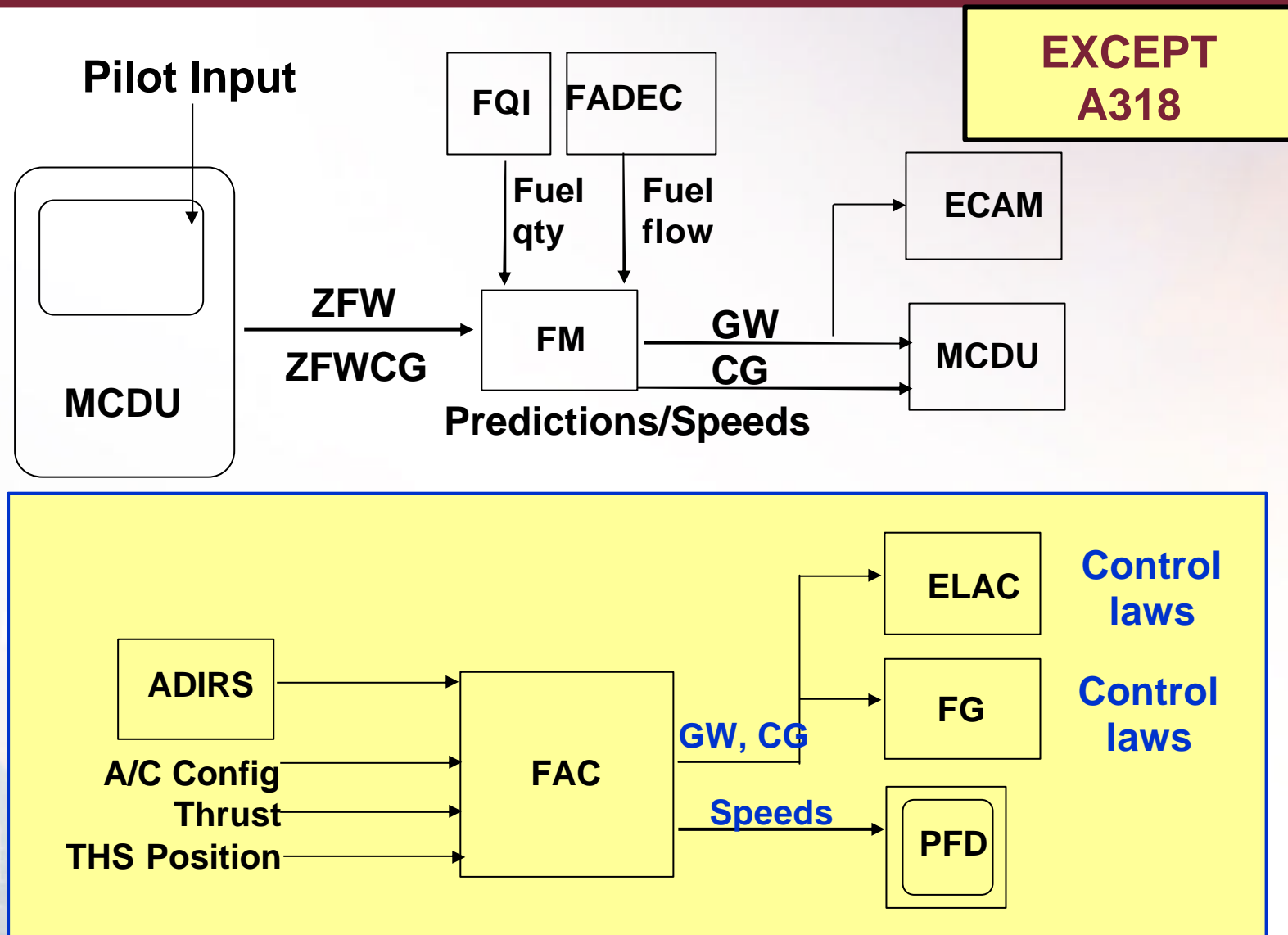


SA: FAC Architecture ...

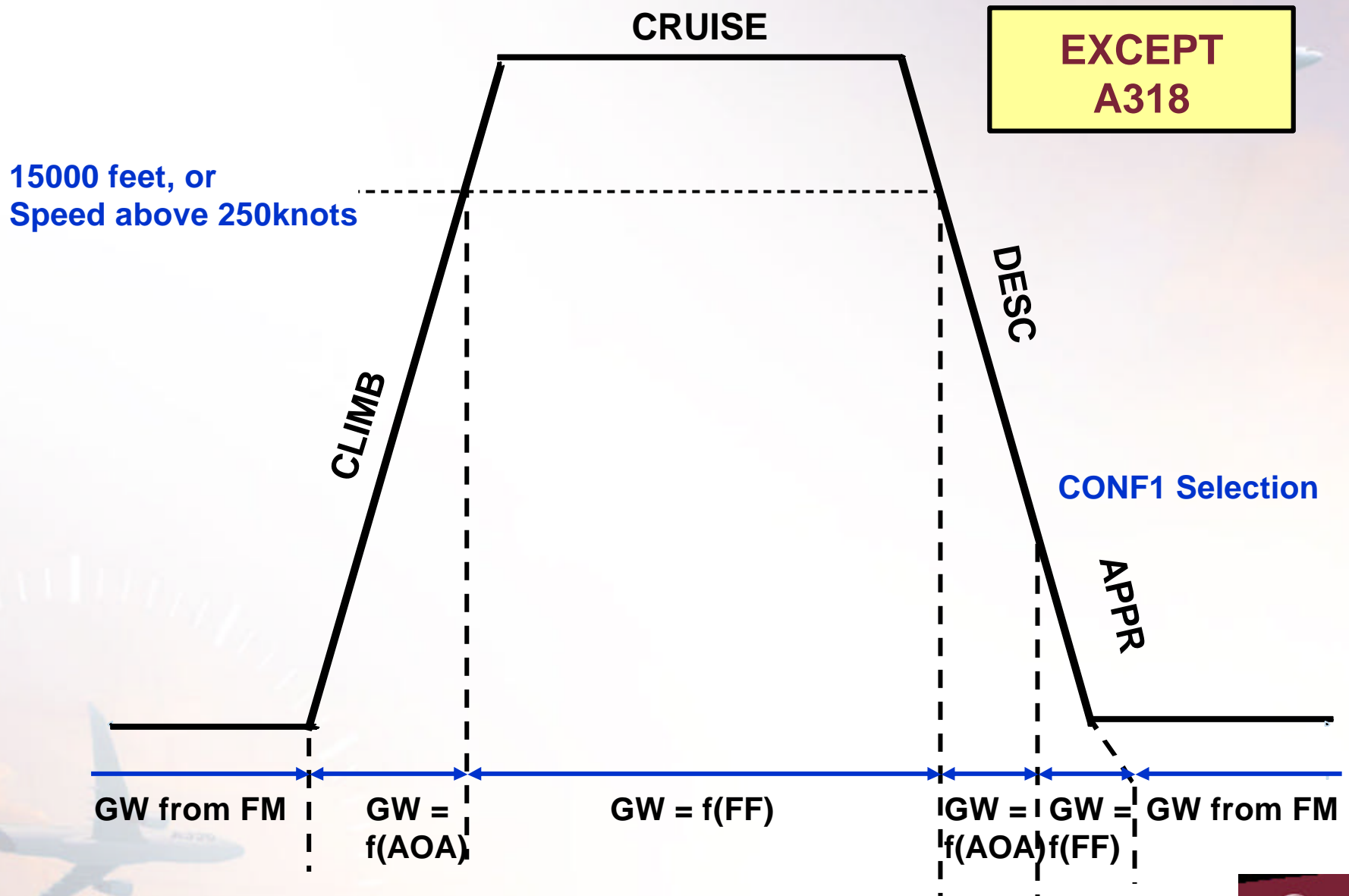
- On the A320, the FAC computes its **own CG and GW** from aerodynamic data.
- These values have a minor impact on **ELAC control laws** and **FG control laws**, as they are used to adjust the gains of the flight control laws.
- Also, the FAC computes the **operating speeds** (Vls, F, S, O) that are displayed on the **PFD**.



SA: FAC Architecture ...

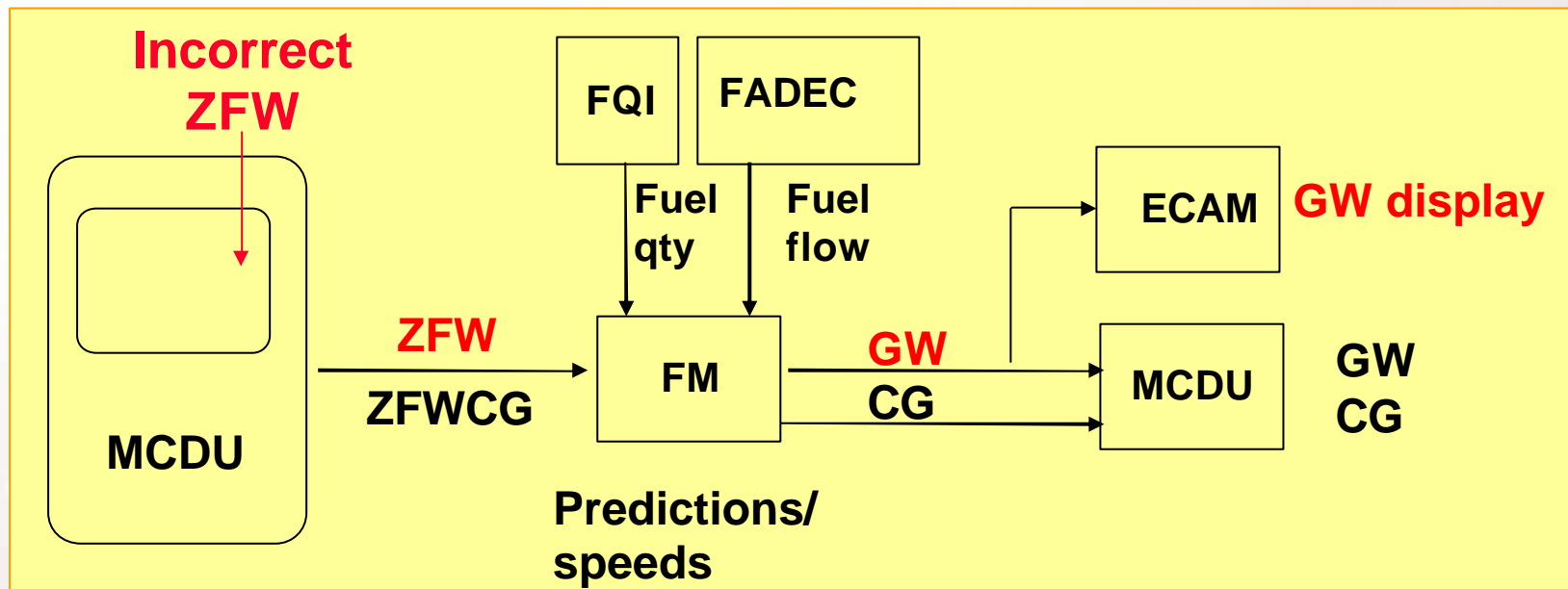


SA: FAC Architecture...



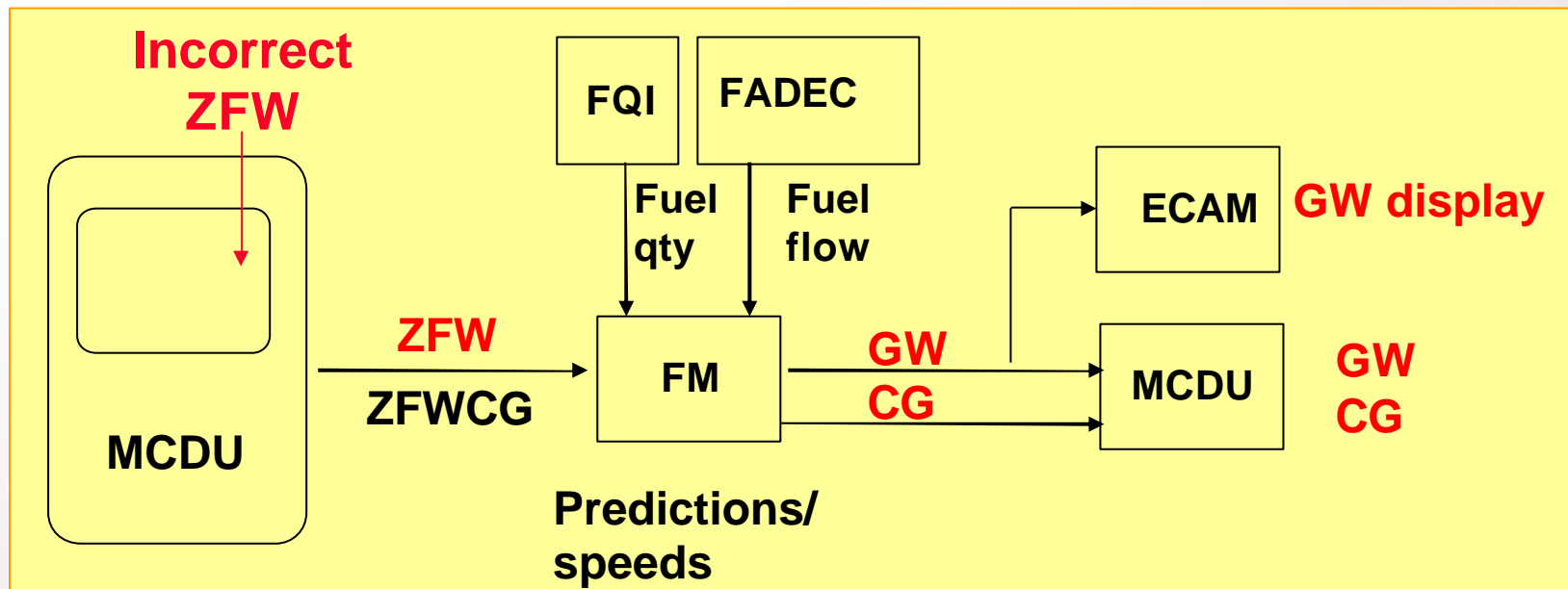
SA: If Incorrect ZFW Entered

- The **GW**, computed by the FM and displayed on the ECAM, is **incorrect**.



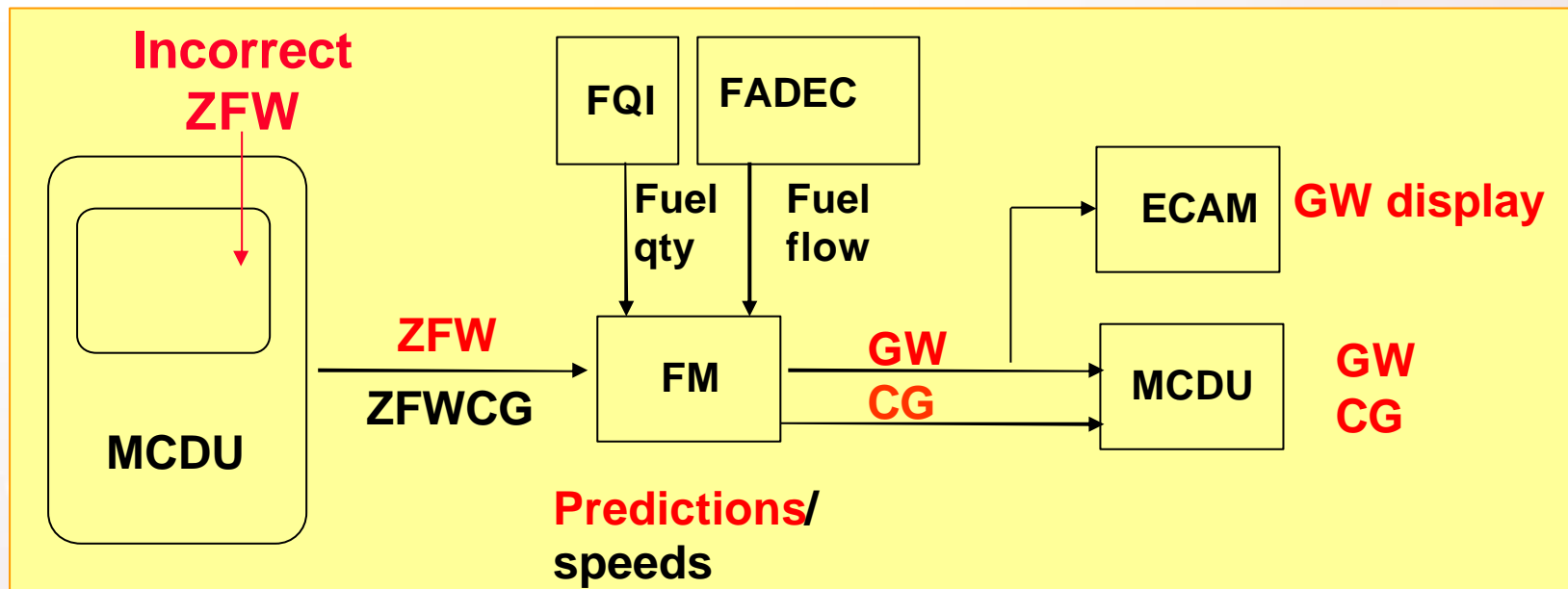
SA: If Incorrect ZFW Entered...

The **GW** and **CG**, displayed on MCDU, are **incorrect**.



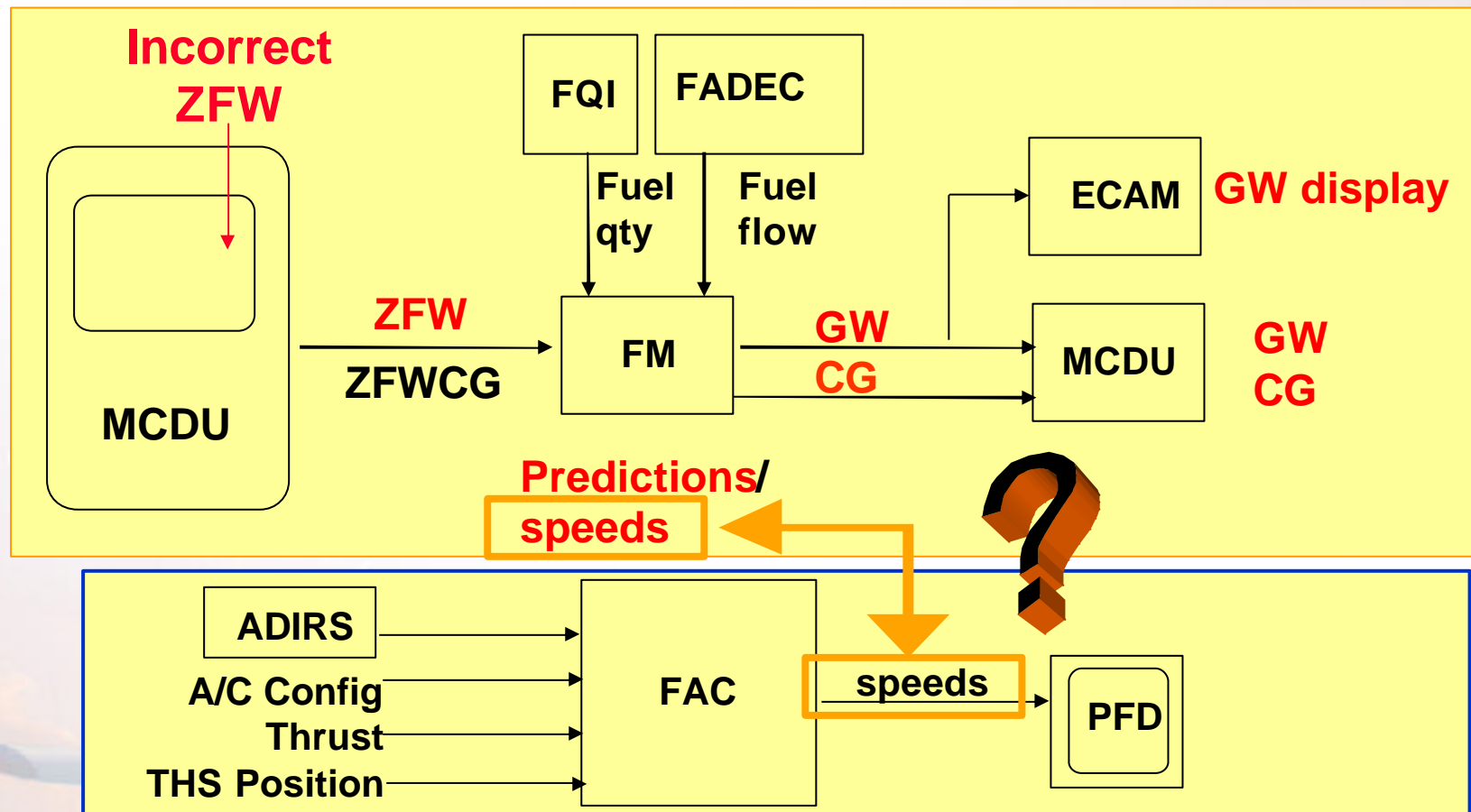
SA: If Incorrect ZFW Entered...

- The **FM** predictions are affected.

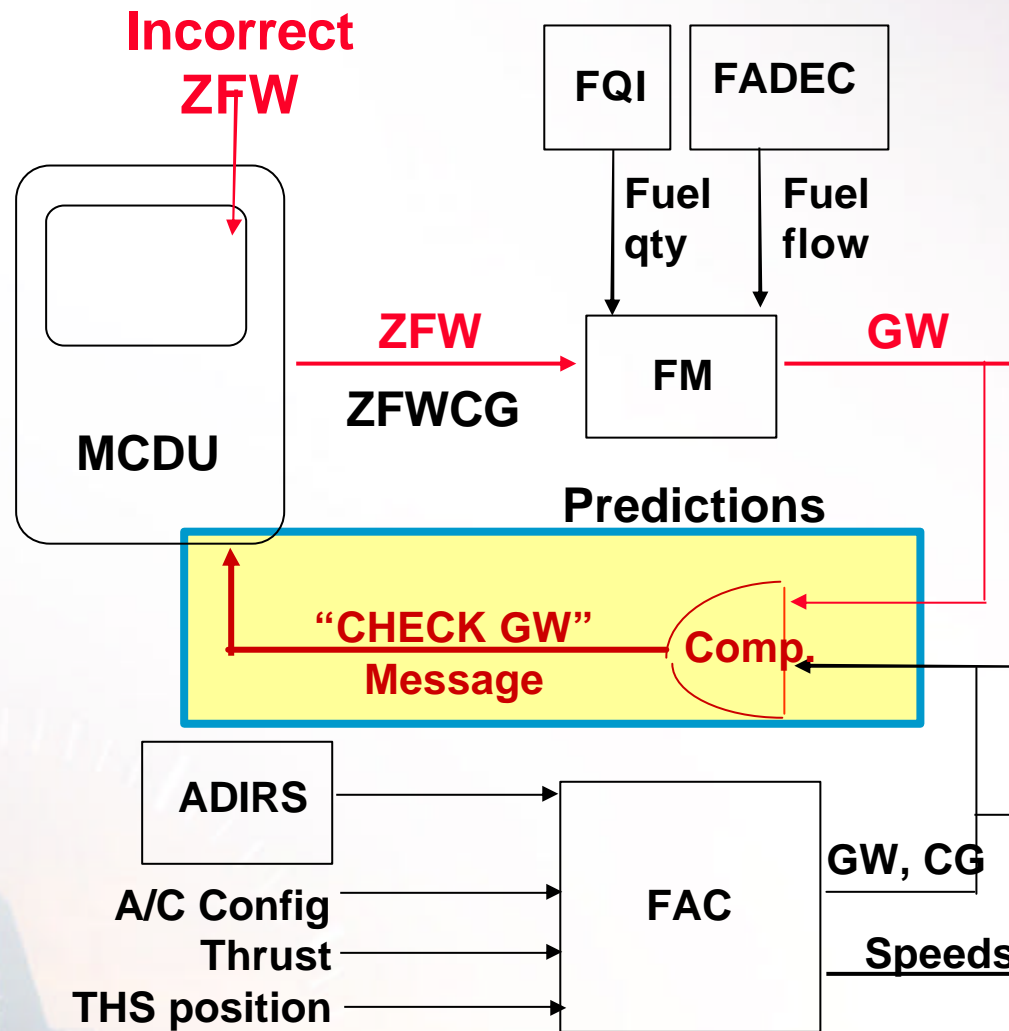


SA: If Incorrect ZFW Entered...

- A discrepancy can be observed between the operating speeds, displayed on the MCDU and those displayed on the PFD (PFD speeds are not affected (Except on the A318)).



SA: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...



In flight if the ZFW error is significant, the **« CHECK GW »** message automatically triggers if the FM and FAC GW differ by more than 7 tons.

SA: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered

- An incorrect ZFWCG has a minor impact on the predictions computed by the FM.
- There is an impact on the Vls and VApp that is displayed on the MCDU.
- On SA (except A318), there is no effect on the Vls displayed on PFD, due to the fact that, in flight, the FAC computes its own CG.

SA: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

- In flight, the correct CG is not accessible:
 - The pilot has no access to the FAC value (It is never displayed on the ECAM).
 - In flight, the THS position is not representative of the current CG (depends on Mach, weight, altitude):

In flight, the THS position does not enable the current CG to be determined.

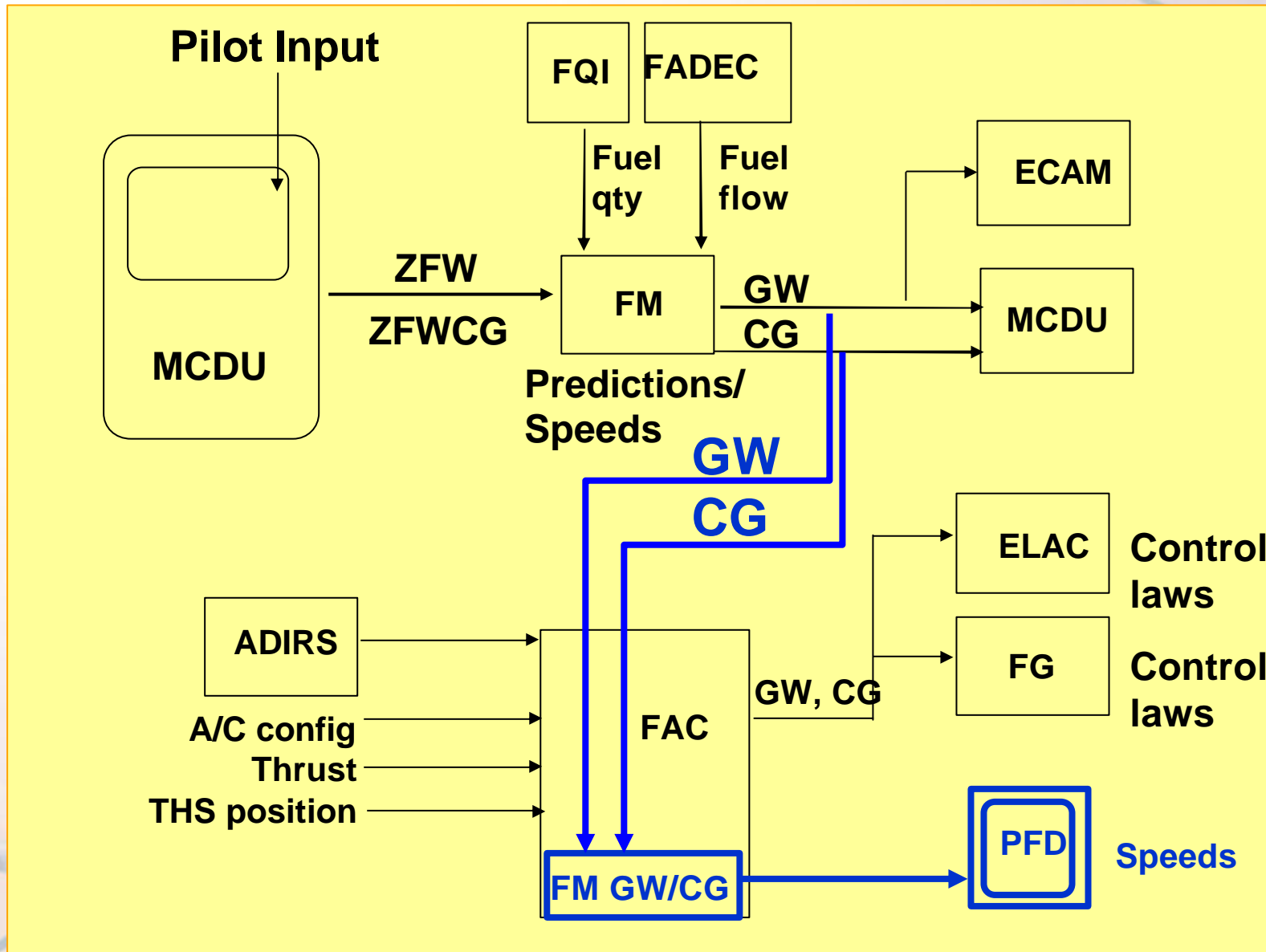
A318: FM and FAC Architecture

- **Goal of the A318 FAC Standard:**
 - ▶ **To cancel speed discrepancies between the MCDU and the PFD.**
- **A318 FAC Design:**
 - ▶ **The FAC uses the GW/CG, computed by the FM, only for the computation of the operating speeds that are displayed on the PFD.**
- **The rest of the FAC architecture remains unchanged. In particular, the comparison between the GW computed by the FM and FAC (**CHECK GW** message).**



A318: FM and FAC Architecture ...

A318



A318: FM and FAC Architecture...

- The rest of the FAC architecture remains unchanged.



**The comparison between the GW computed by the FM and FAC still exists.
(CHECK GW message)**

A318: If Incorrect ZFW Entered

- As with the A320:
 - Same effect on FM predictions/speeds
- The Speeds (Vls, F, S, O) that are displayed on the PFD are impacted in the same way as on the MCDU (no longer speed discrepancies).

But V_{aPROT} , V_{aMAX} and V_{SW} are not affected since based on aerodynamic data.

A318: If Incorrect **ZFW** Entered...

- As with the A320:

If the ZFW error is significant:

- ▶ The « **CHECK GW** » message automatically triggers once, in flight, if the FM and the FAC GW differs by more than 7 tons.

A318: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered

- As with the A320:
 - Same effect on FM predictions / speeds.
- The VLS that is displayed on the PFD is impacted in the same way as on the MCDU.
 - No PFD/MCDU discrepancy

But V_{aPROT} , V_{aMAX} and V_{SW} are not affected since based on aerodynamic data.



Long-Range (LR)

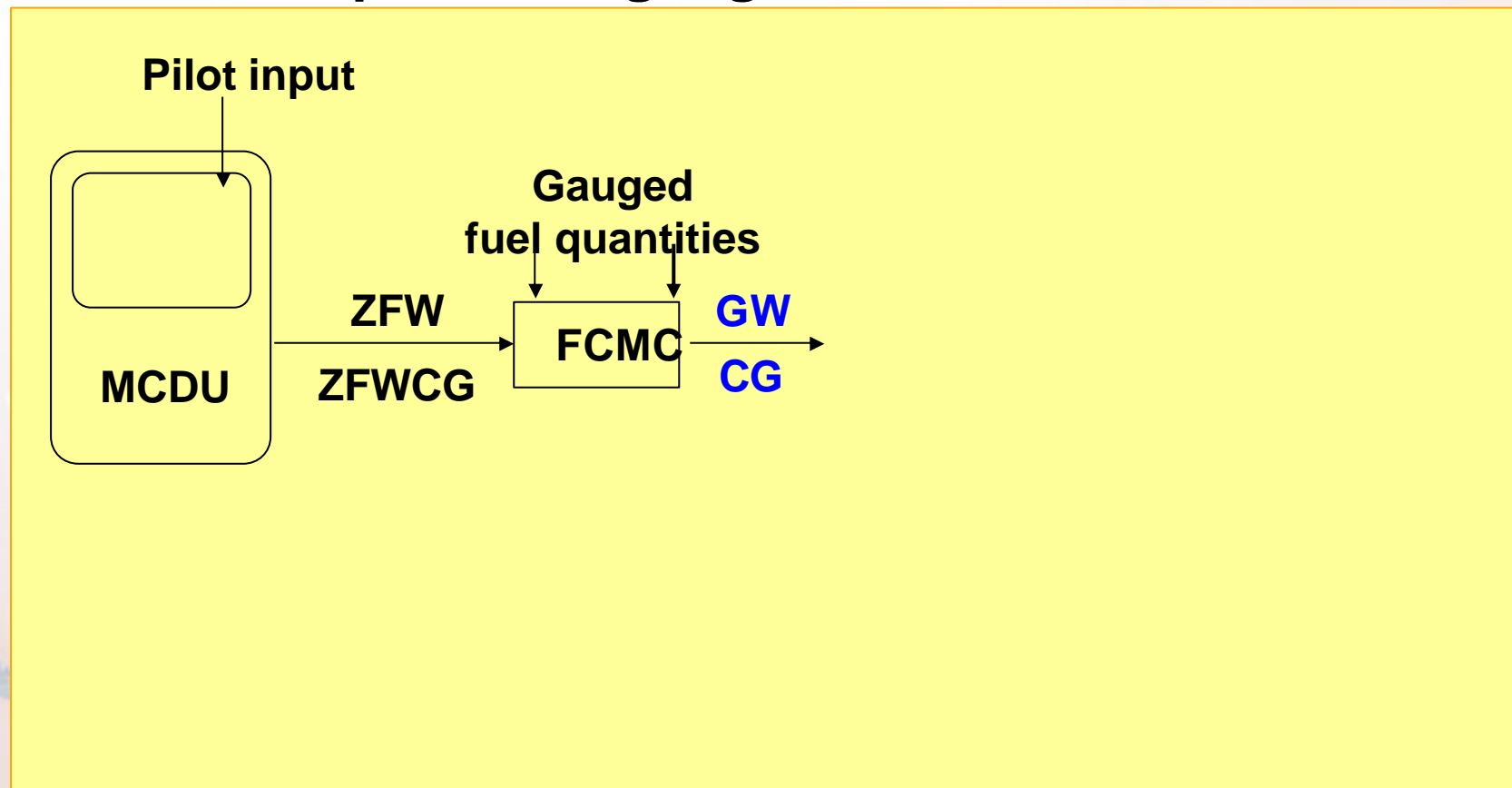
- FCMC/FE Architecture
- CG Control
- If Incorrect ZFW entered on the MCDU
- If Incorrect ZFWCG entered on the MCDU



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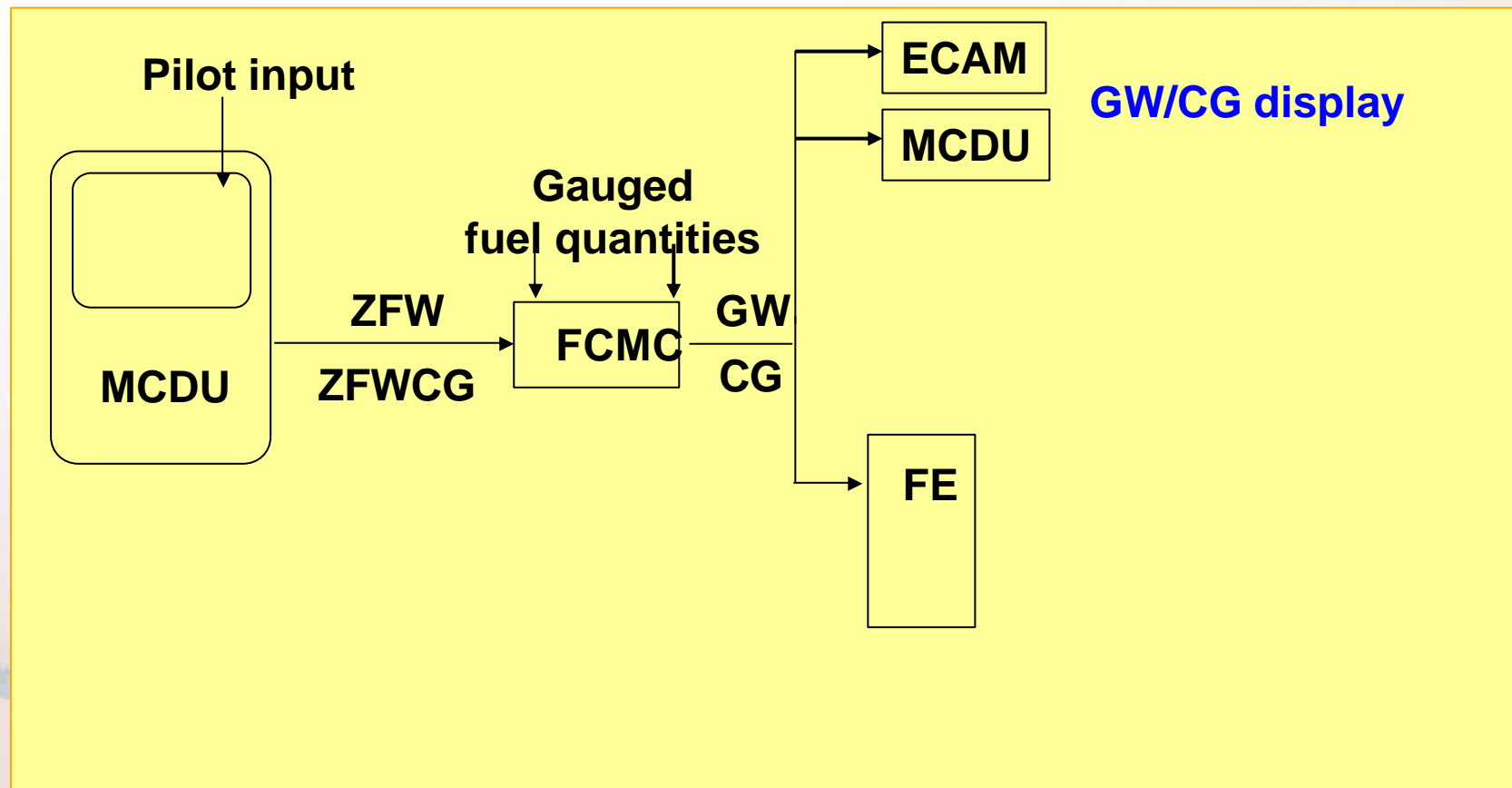
LR: FCMC/FE Architecture

- The **Fuel Control and Monitoring Computer (FCMC)** computes the **GW** and **CG**, based on the :
 - Mandatory **ZFW** and **ZFCG** entered by the pilot, and
 - The fuel quantities gauged in each individual tank.



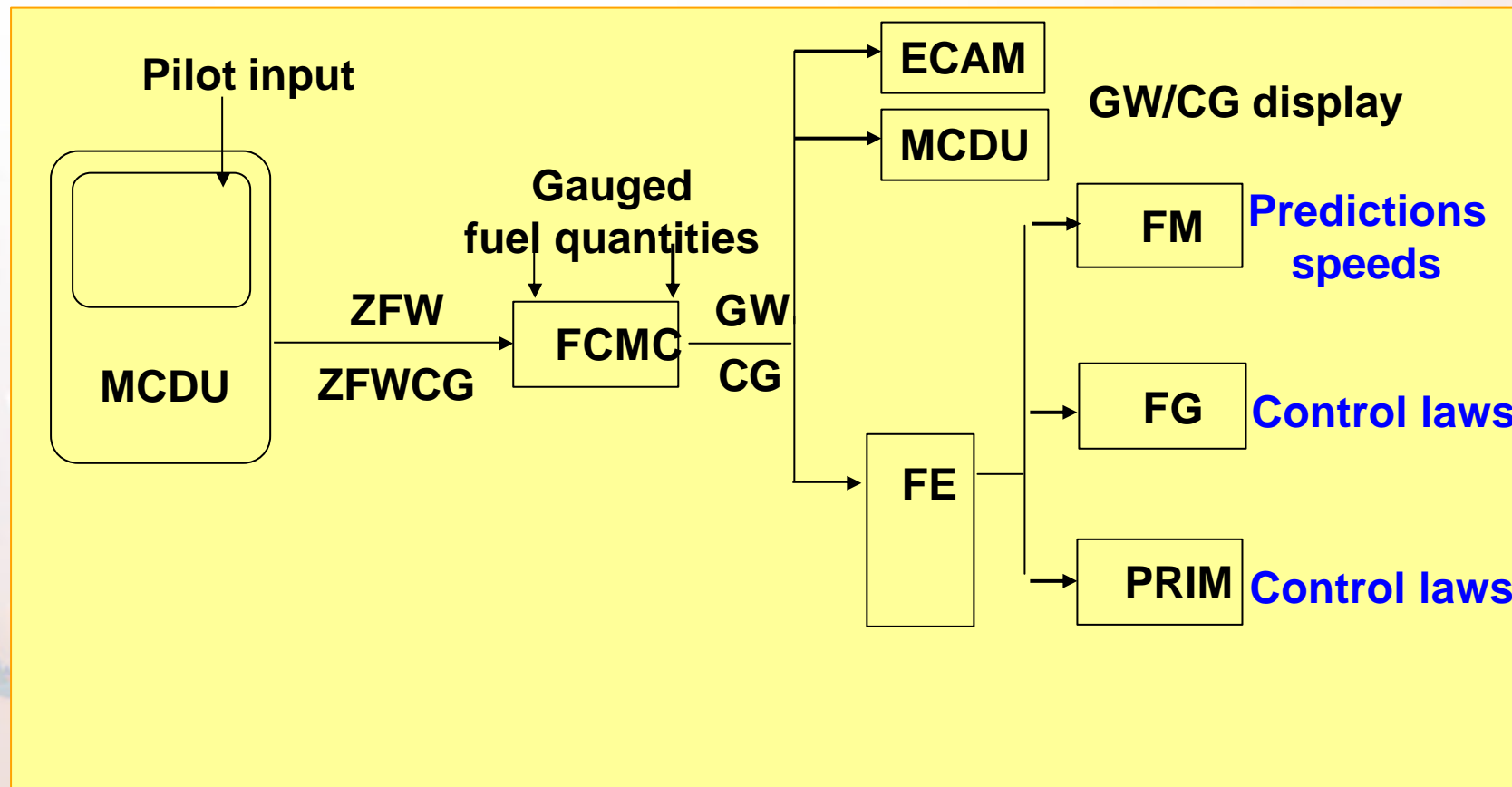
LR: FCMC/FE Architecture ...

- The current **GW** and **CG** are displayed on the ECAM.
- They are also displayed on the **MCDU's FUEL PRED** page.
- And transmitted to the **Flight Envelope (FE)**.



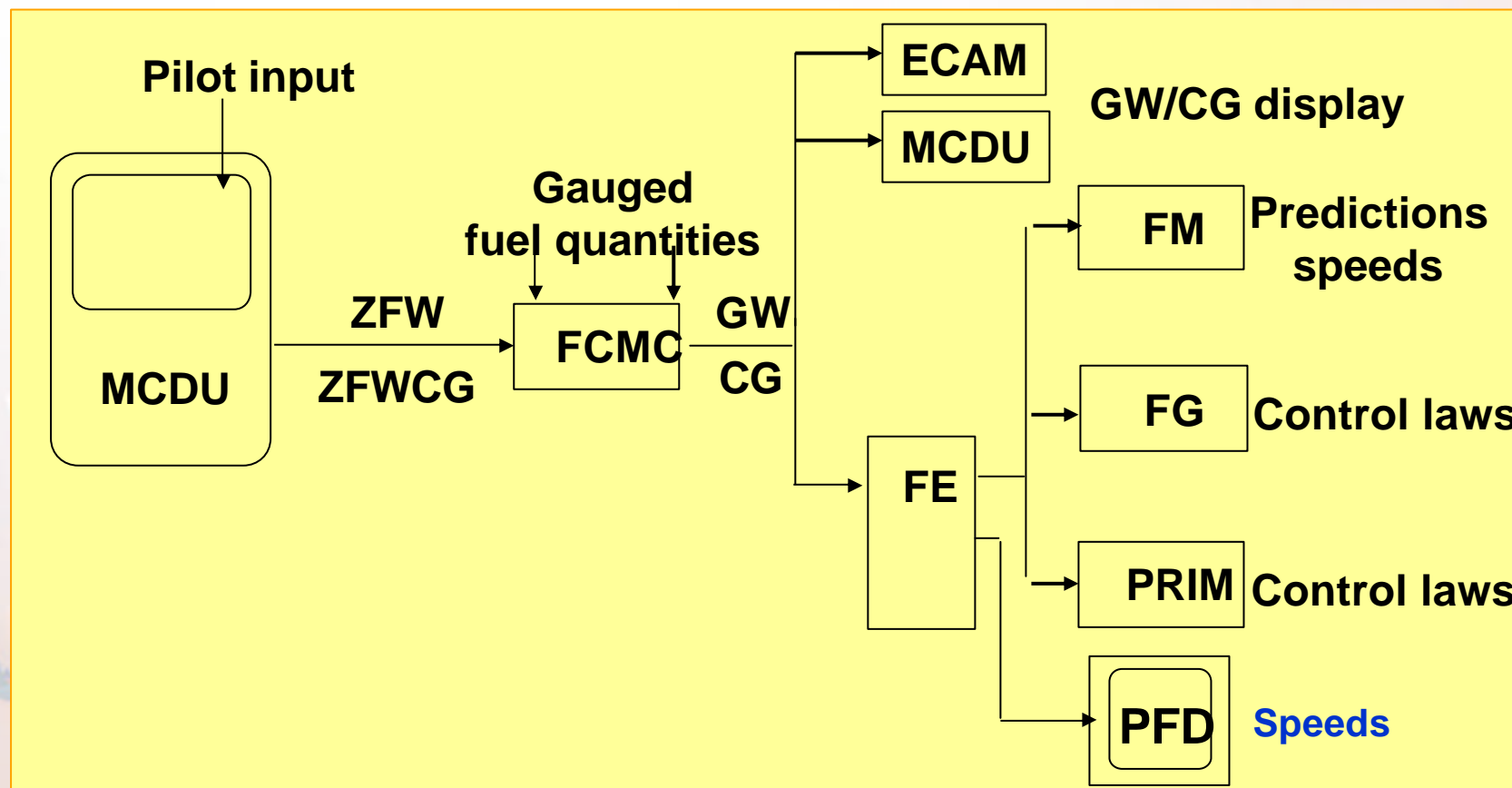
LR: FCMC/FE Architecture ...

- The FE transmits the **GW** and **CG**, computed by the FCMC, to the **FM**, **PRIM** and **FG**, for a use similar to that of Single-Aisle aircraft.



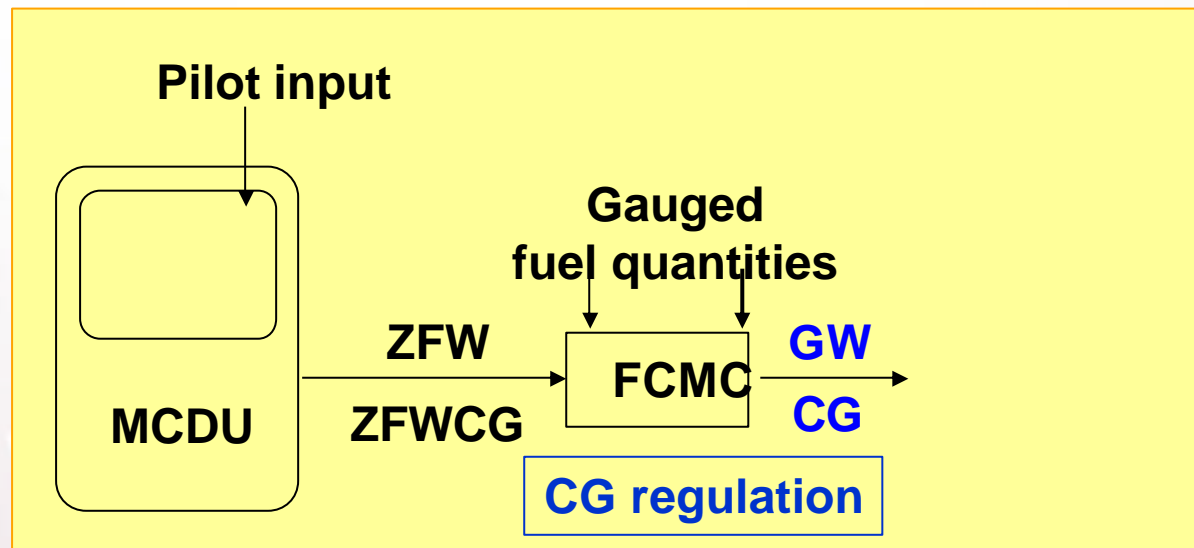
LR: FCMC/FE Architecture ...

- The **GW** and **CG** from **FCMC** are also used by the FE for computing the **operating speeds** displayed on the **PFD**.

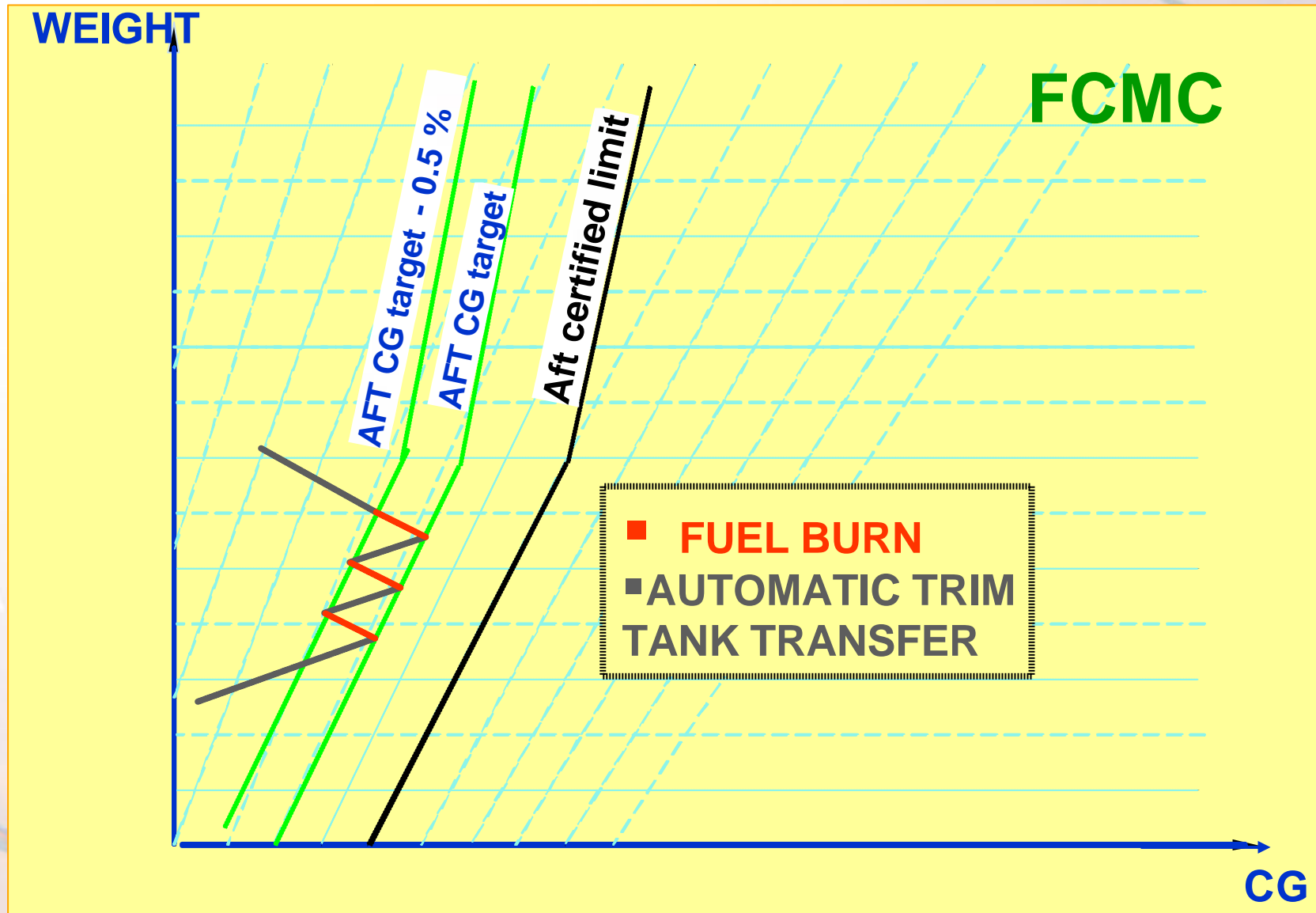


LR: CG Control

- The **FCMC** also ensures **CG control** according to the current **GW** and **CG**,
- It moves the **CG** backwards, and maintain the **AFT CG target to reduce fuel consumption in cruise.**

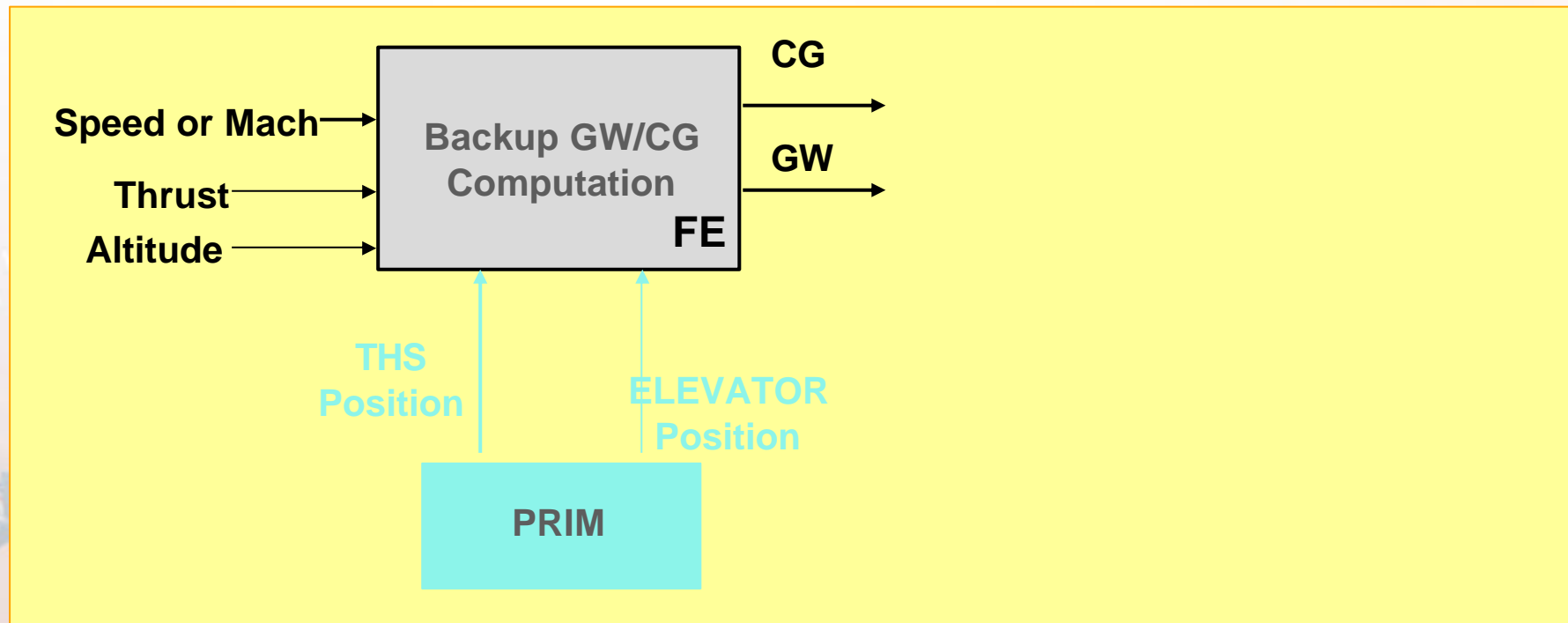


LR: AFT CG Target



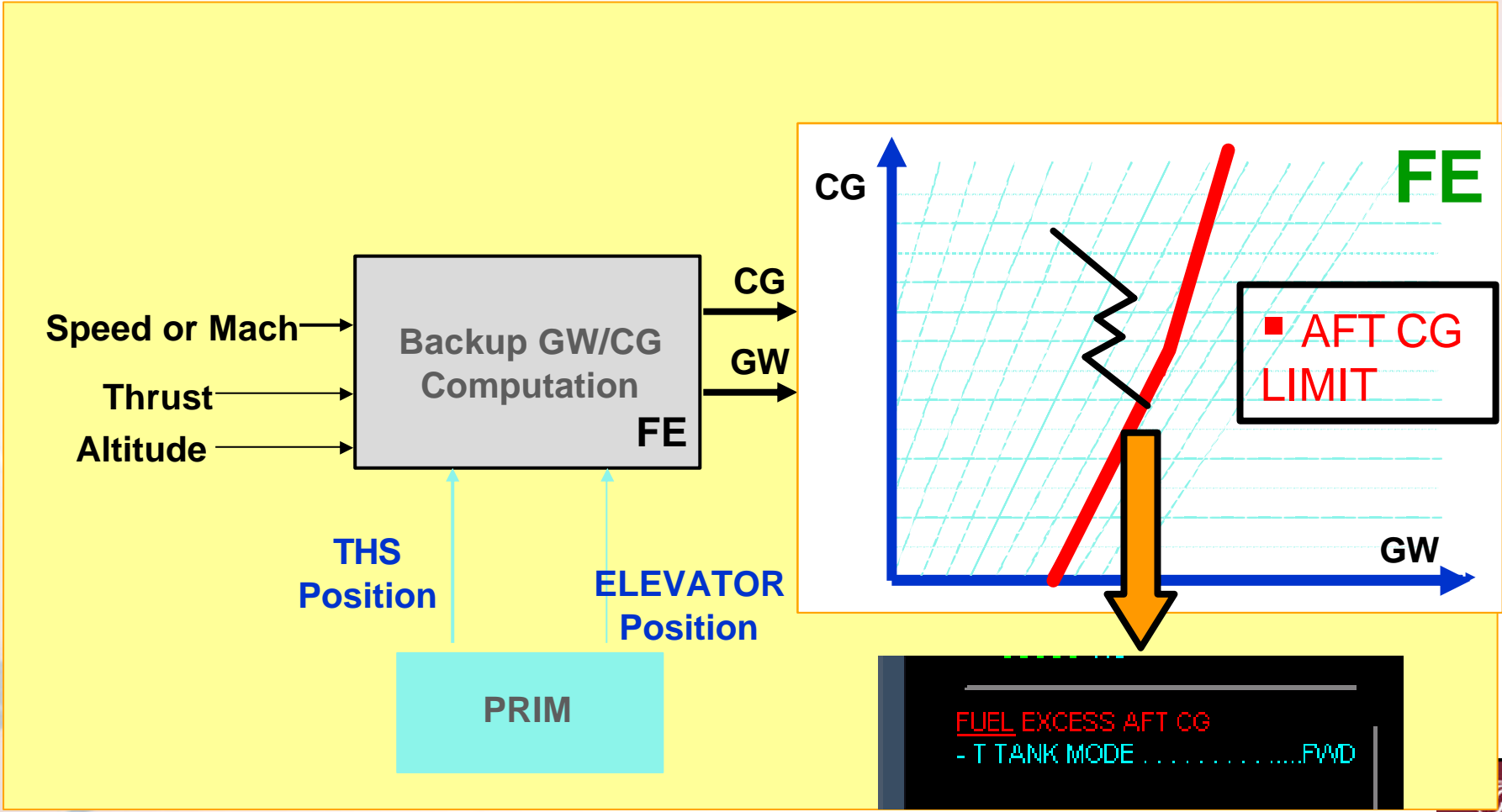
LR: FE's Backup GW and CG

- A **backup CG**, along with the **backup GW**, are computed by the **FE** from aerodynamic data.
- It is used by the **FM, FG and PRIMs**, in case of a dual FCMC GW/CG failure.



LR: EXCESS AFT CG Warning

- An **EXCESS AFT CG** warning is also generated **independently** from the CG computed by FCMC, in order to limit the AFT CG.

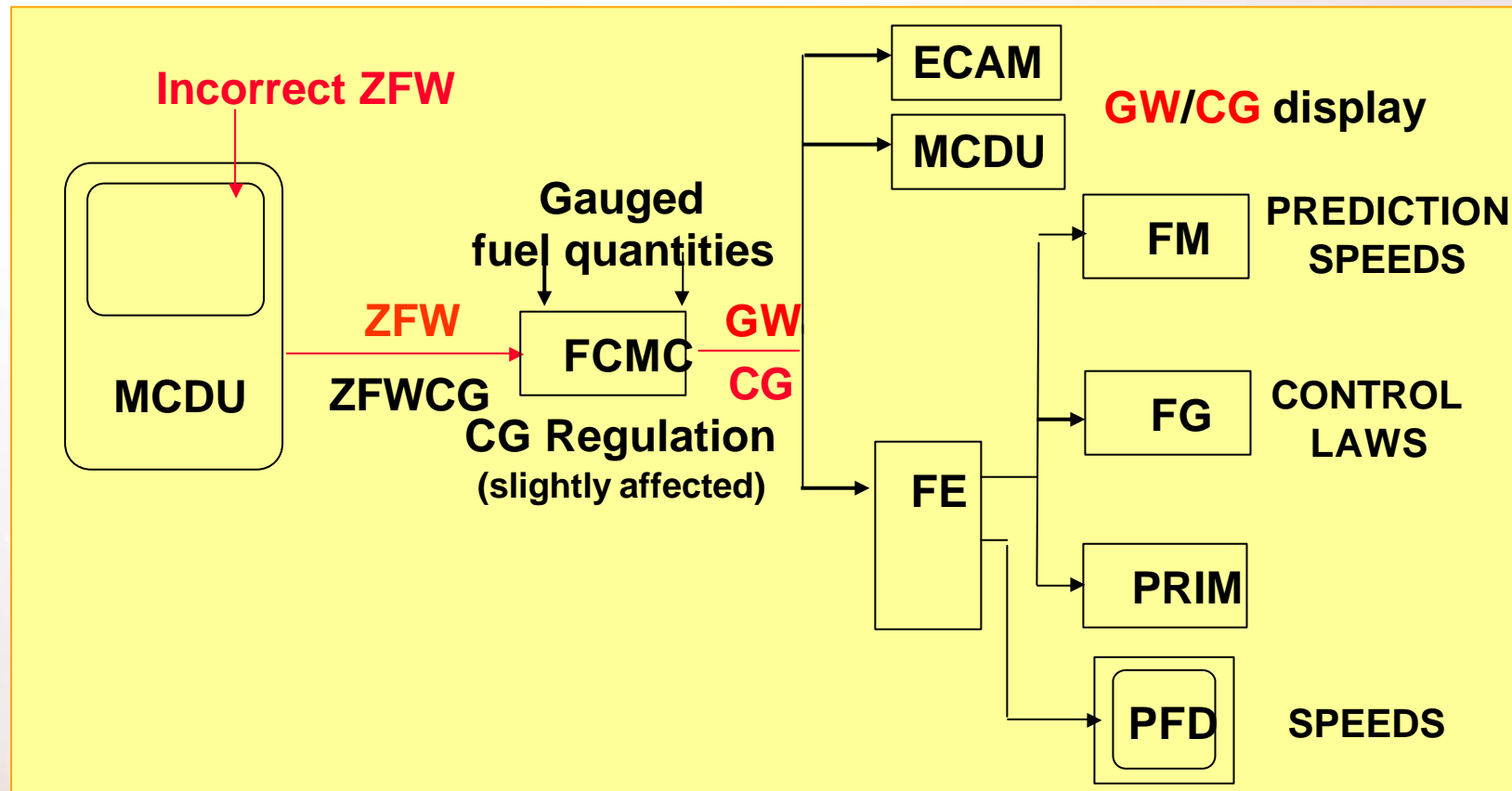


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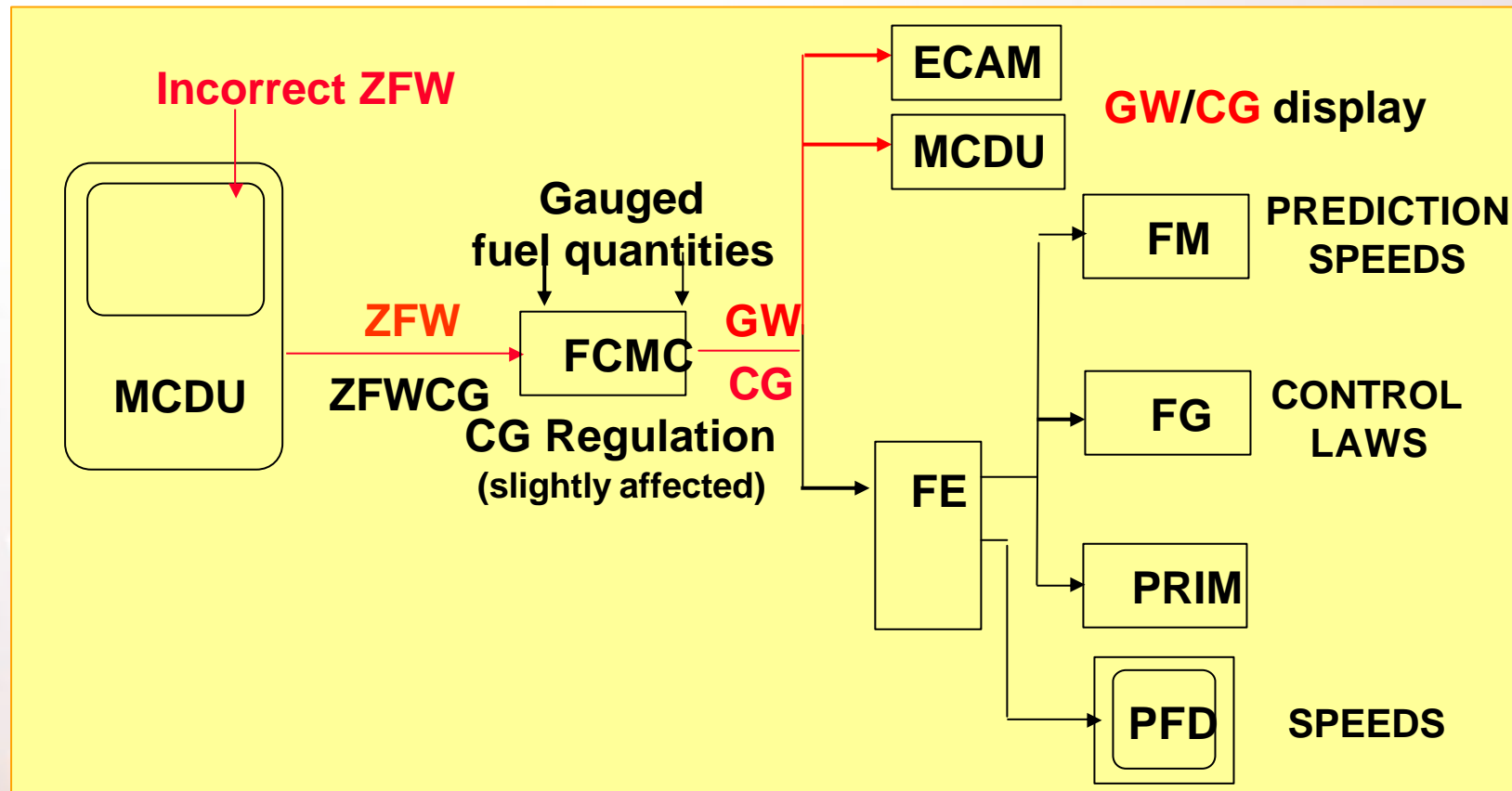
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered

- The **GW** that is computed by the FCMC is incorrect.
- The **CG** that is computed by the FCMC is also incorrect.



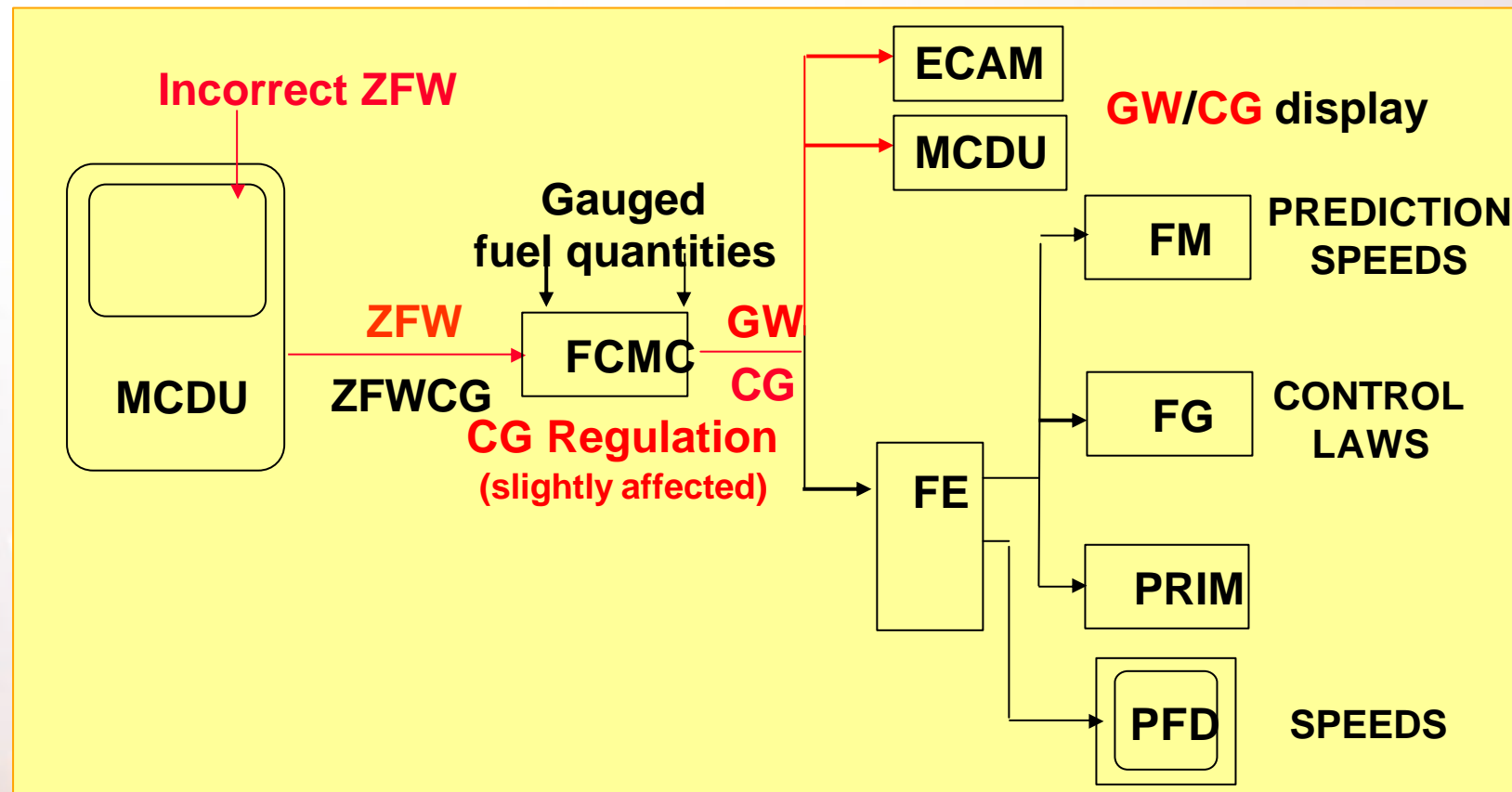
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered...

The GW and CG displayed on ECAM/MCDU are incorrect.



LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

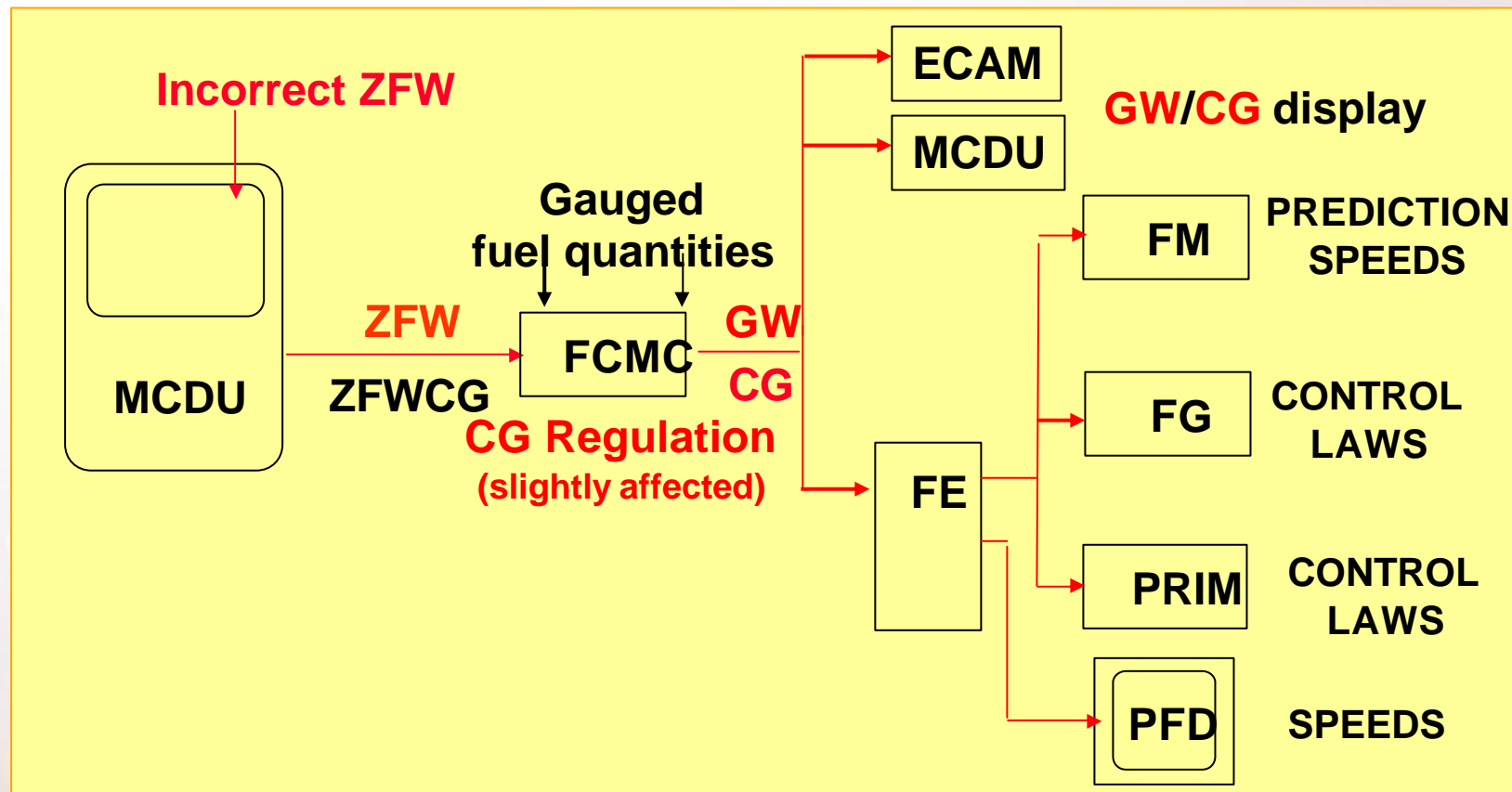
The CG regulation is slightly affected, since the AFT CG target depends on the weight.



But, the **“EXCESS AFT CG”** warning is not affected.

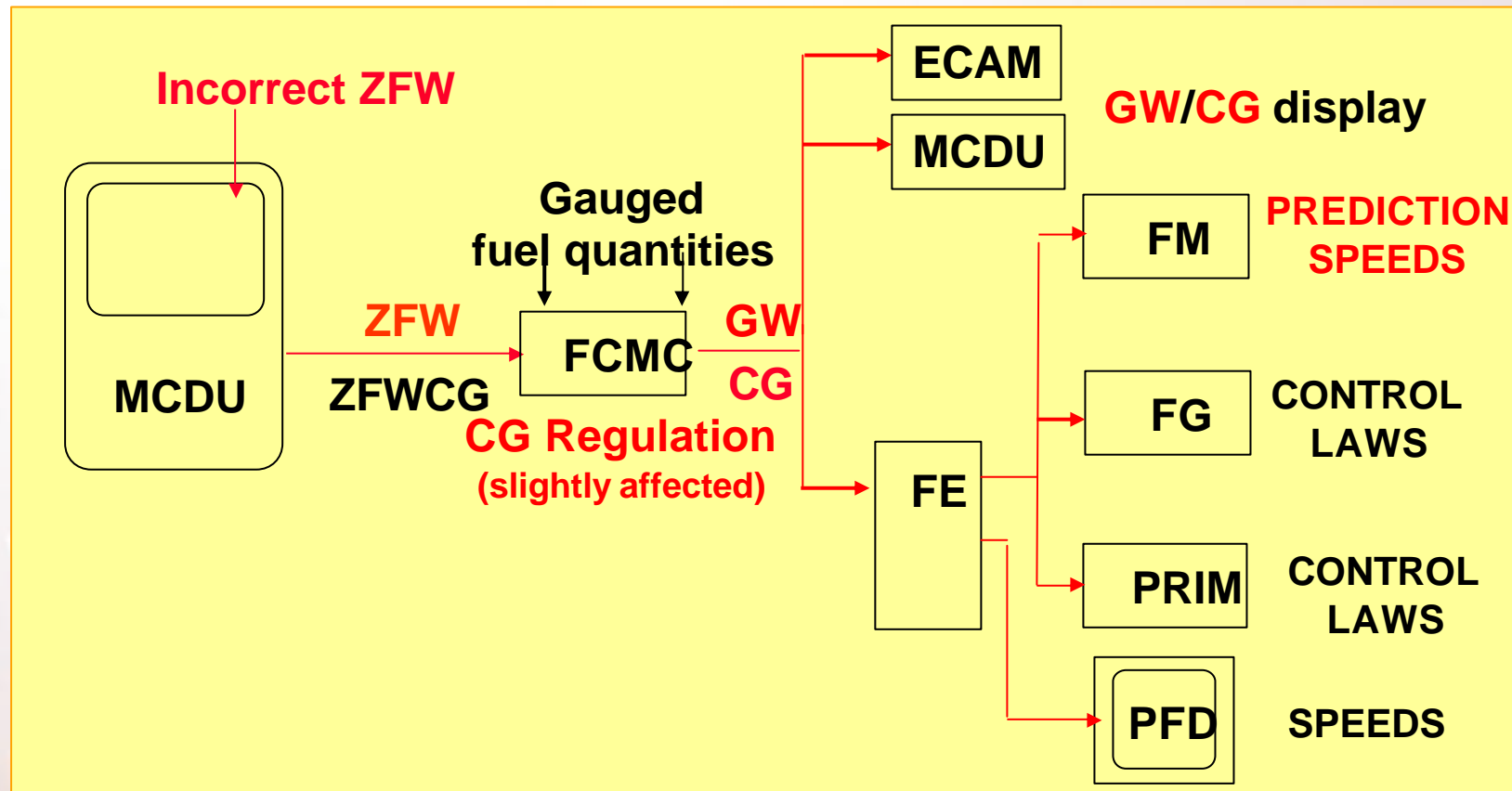
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

The incorrect GW and CG are transmitted by the FE to the FM, FG and PRIM.



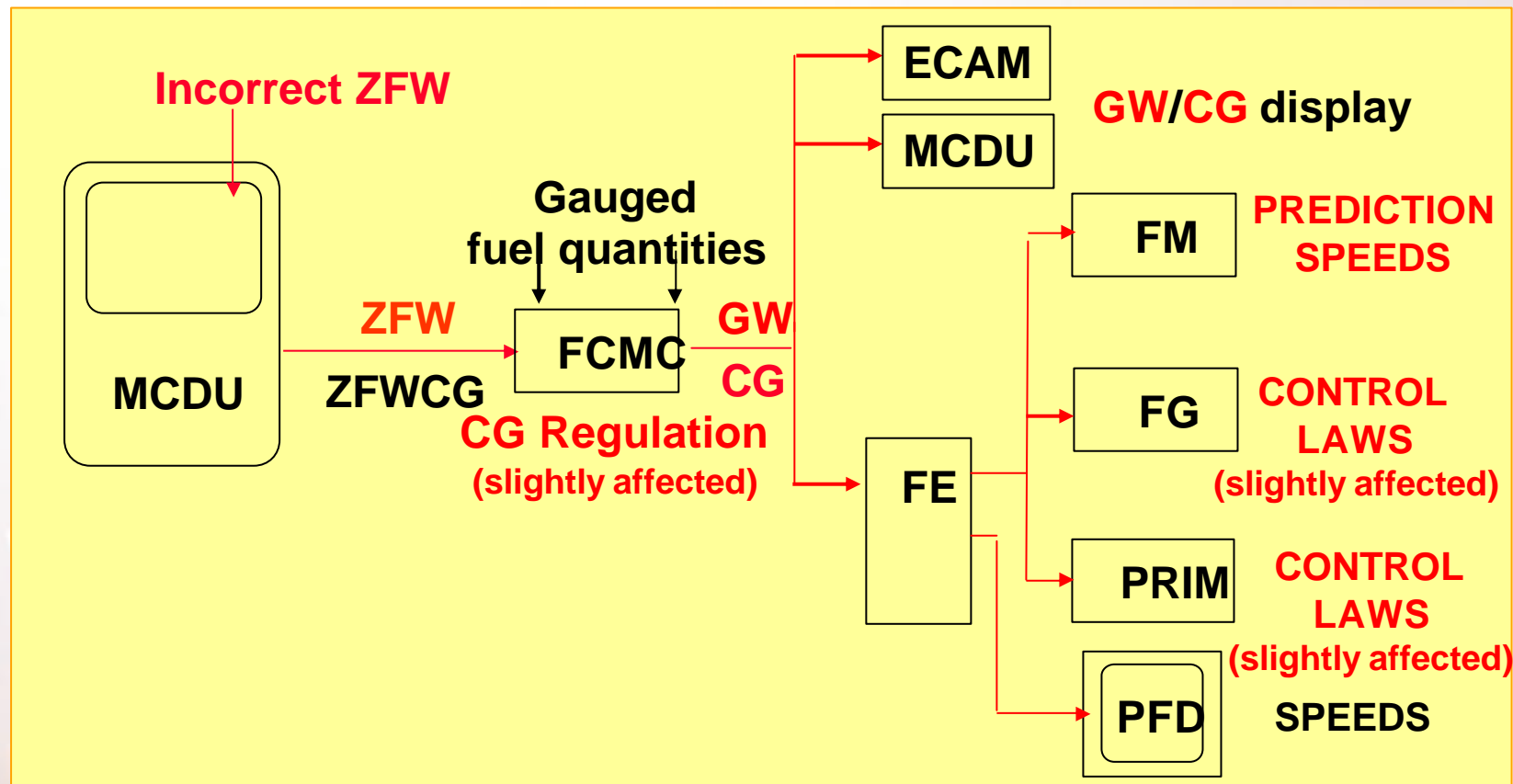
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

The FM predictions/speeds will be affected ...



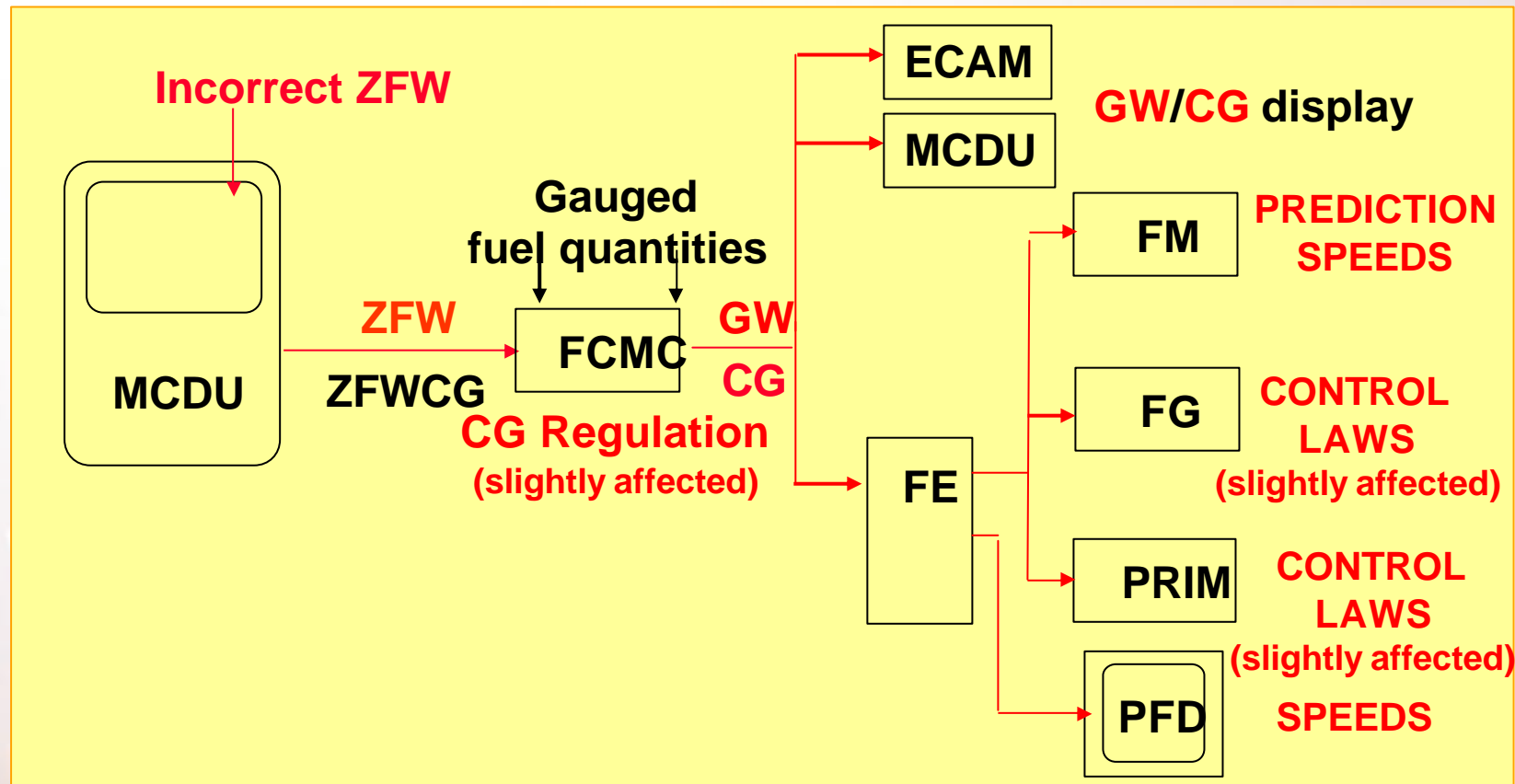
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

The FG and PRIM control laws are slightly affected.



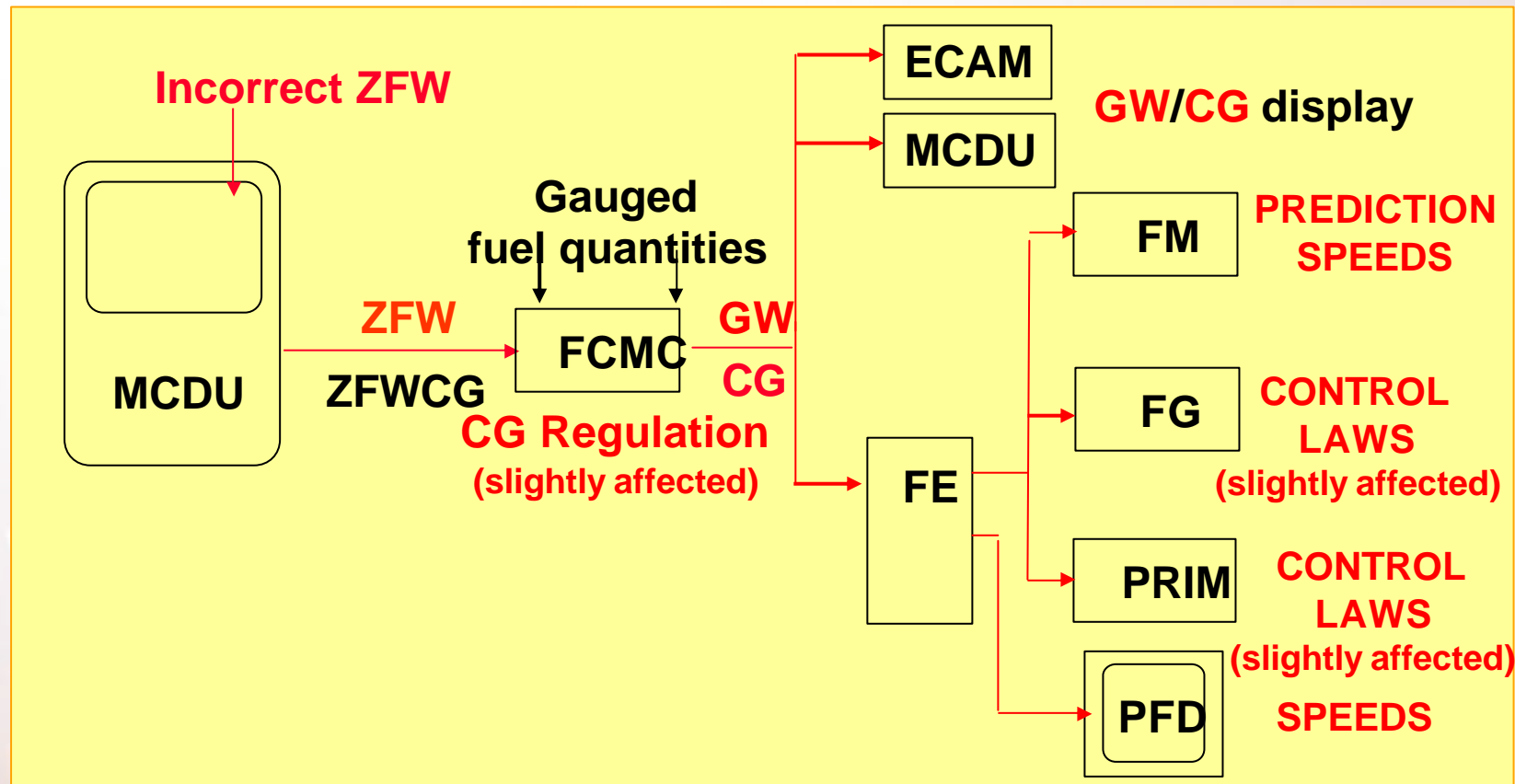
LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

VIs, F, S, and green dot displayed on the PFD are affected.



LR: If Incorrect ZFW Entered ...

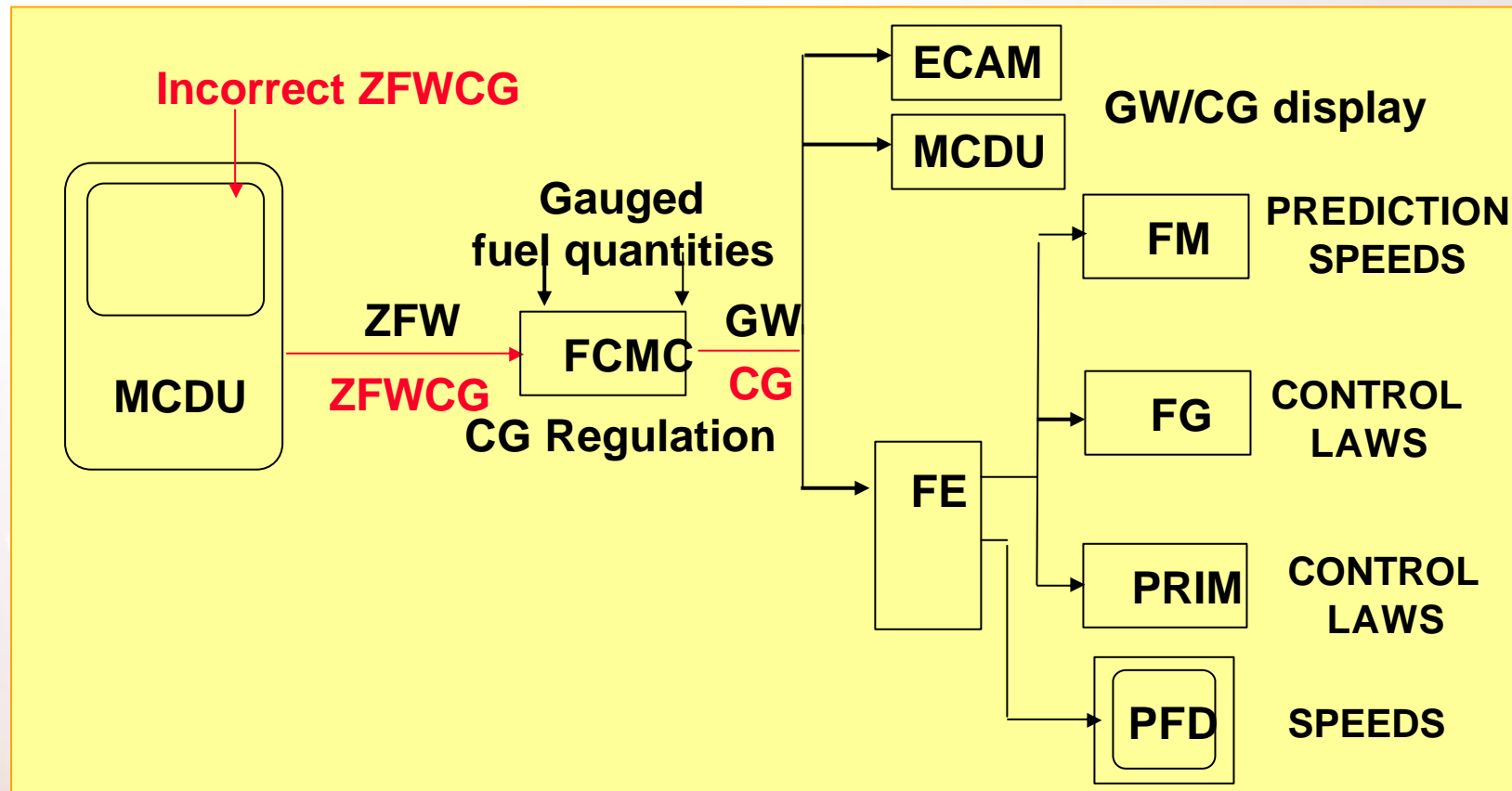
VIs, F, S, and green dot displayed on the PFD are affected.



But V_{aPROT} , V_{aMAX} and V_{SW} are not affected since based on aerodynamic data.

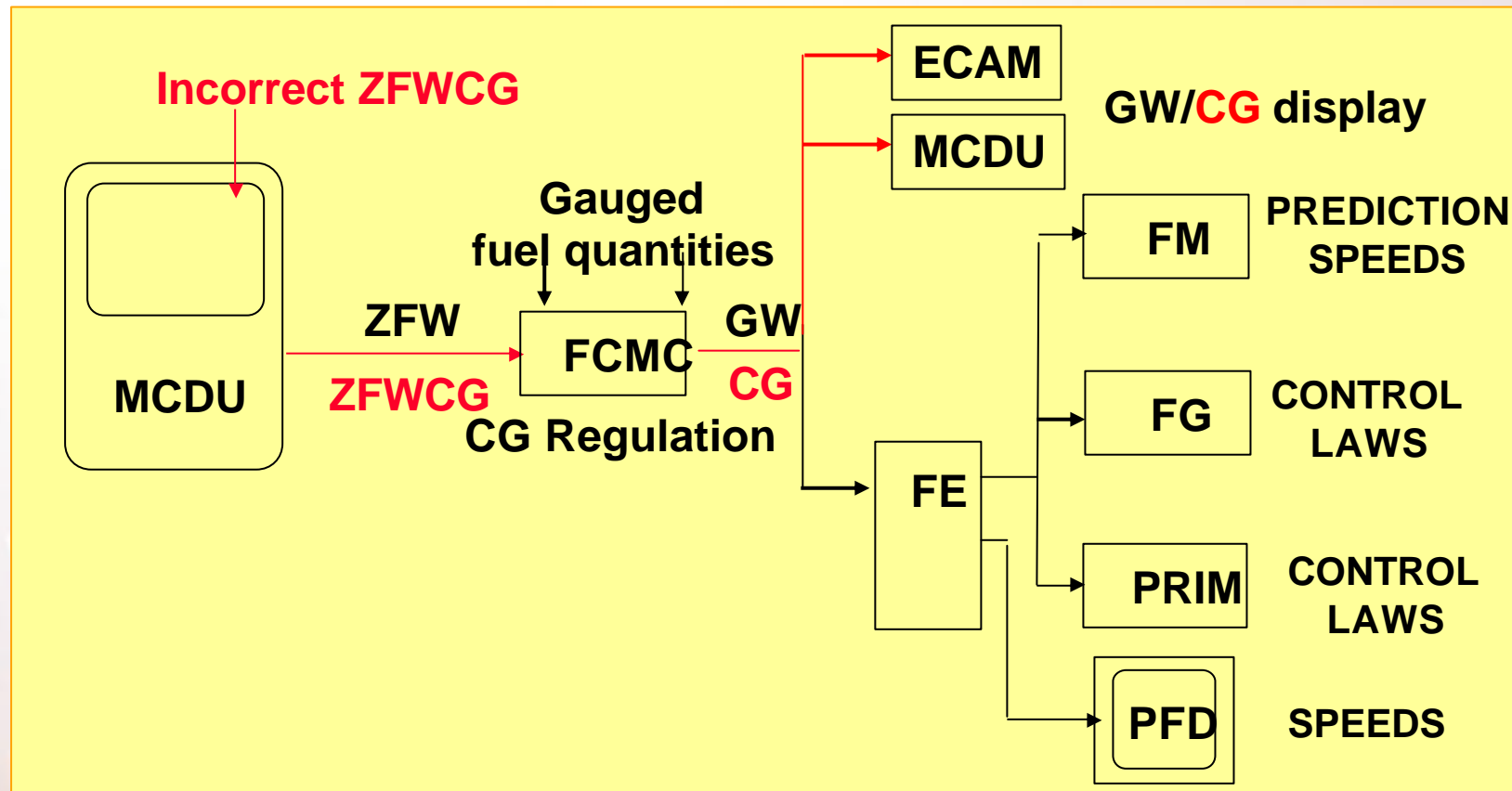
LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered

The CG computed by the FCMC is incorrect.



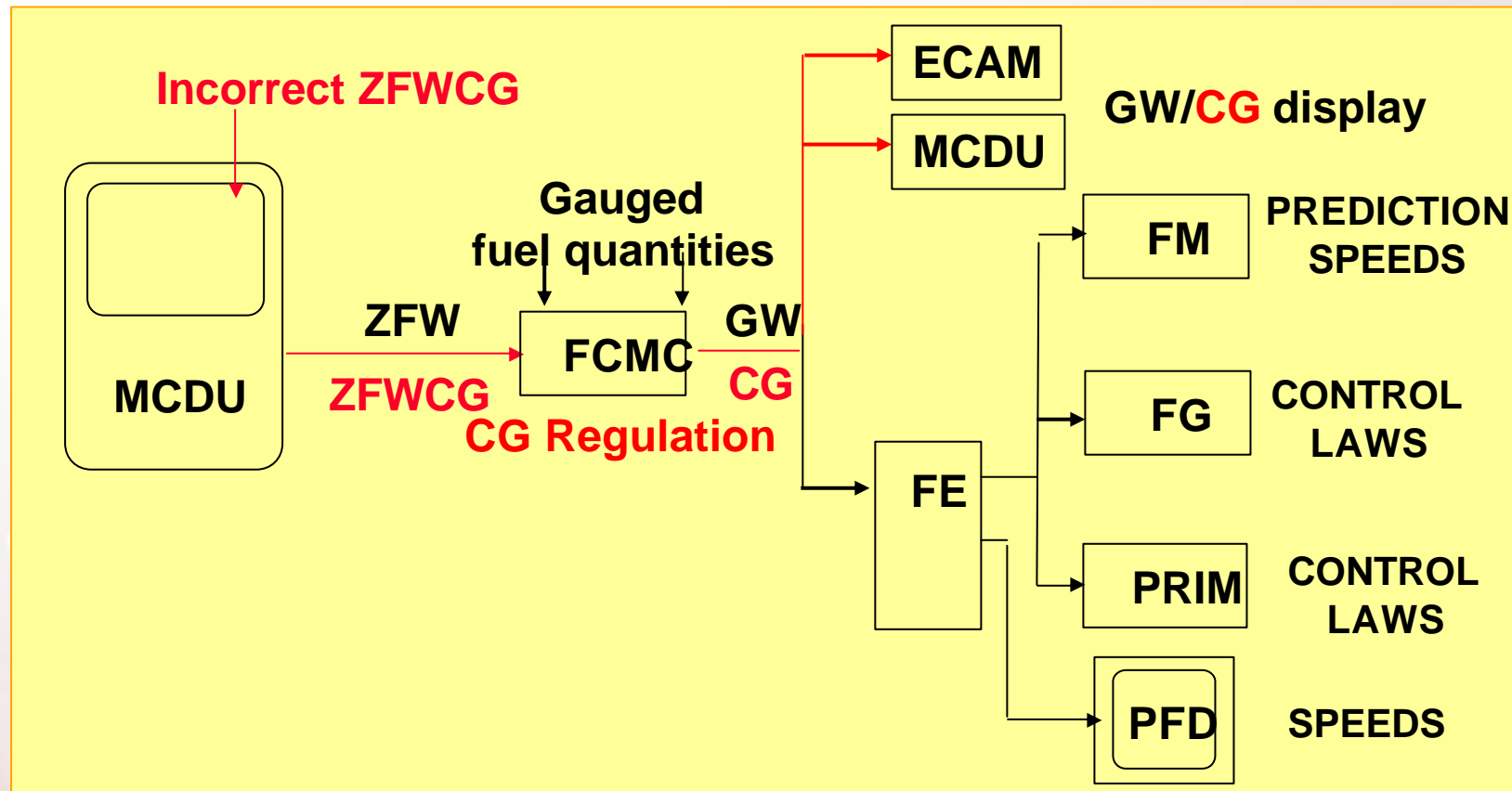
LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

Incorrect CG is displayed on the ECAM / MCDU.



LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

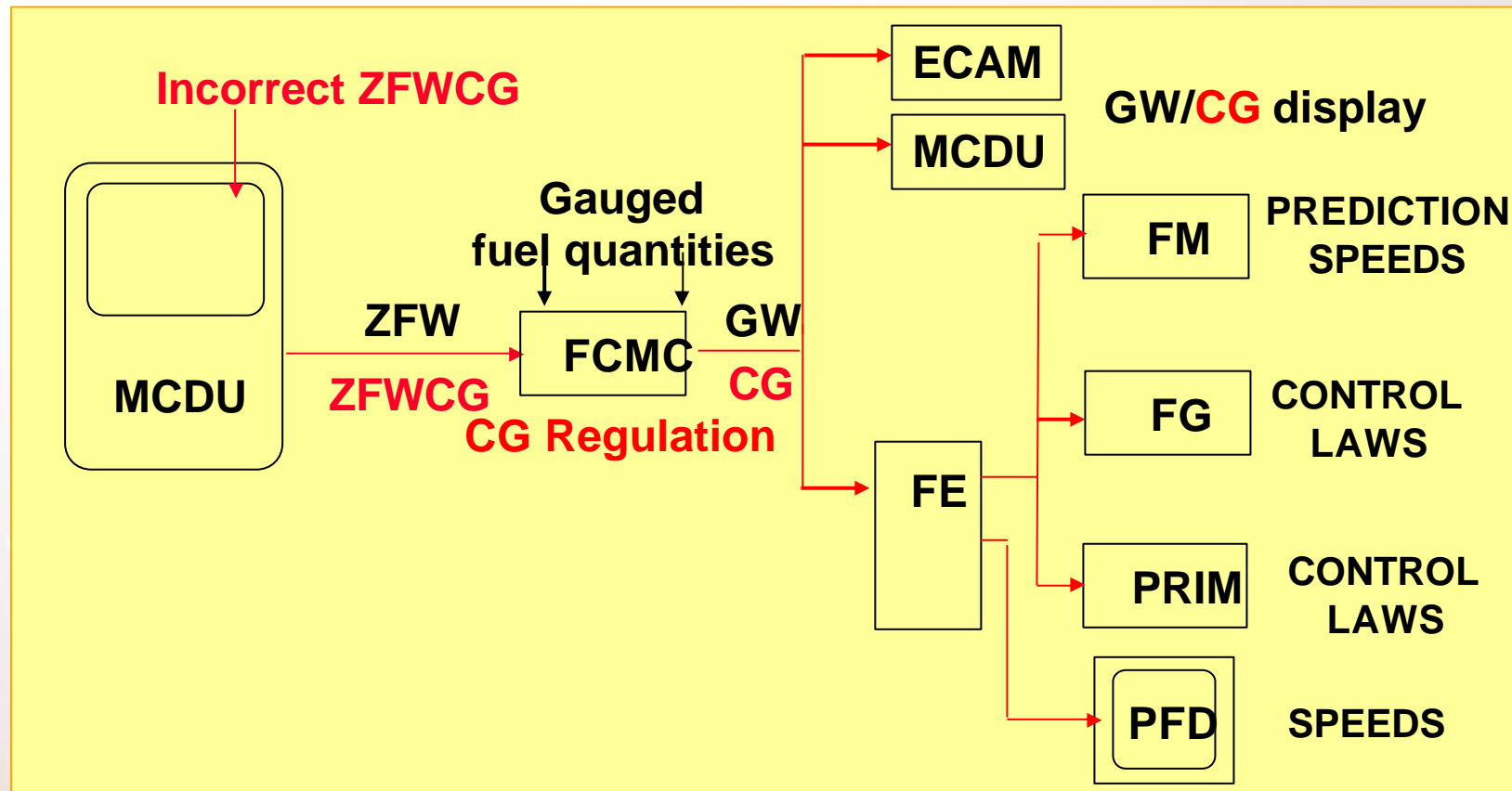
CG regulation may be affected.



But the **“EXCESS AFT CG”** warning is not affected

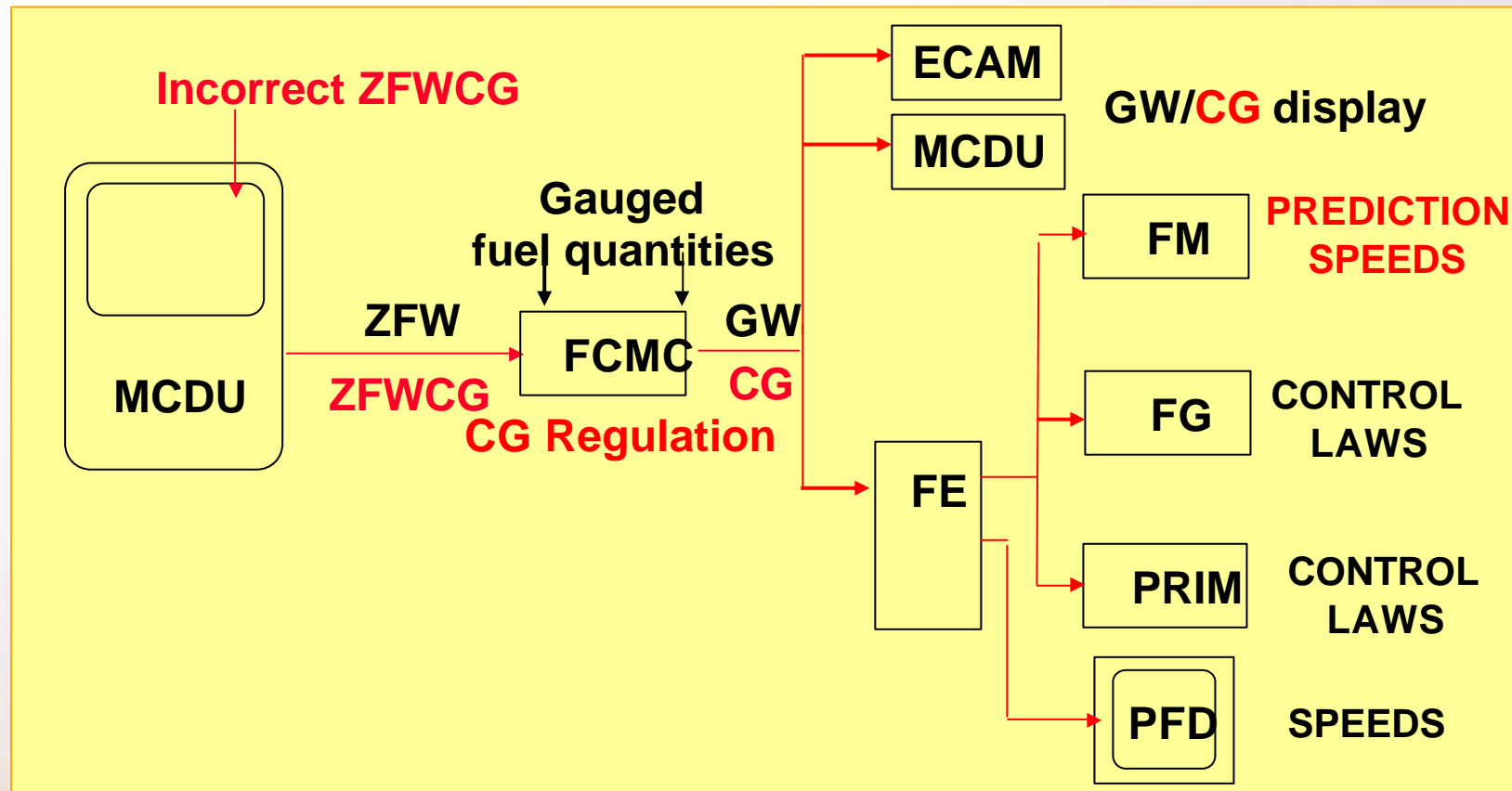
LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

The incorrect CG is transmitted by the FE to the FM, FG, PRIM and PFD.



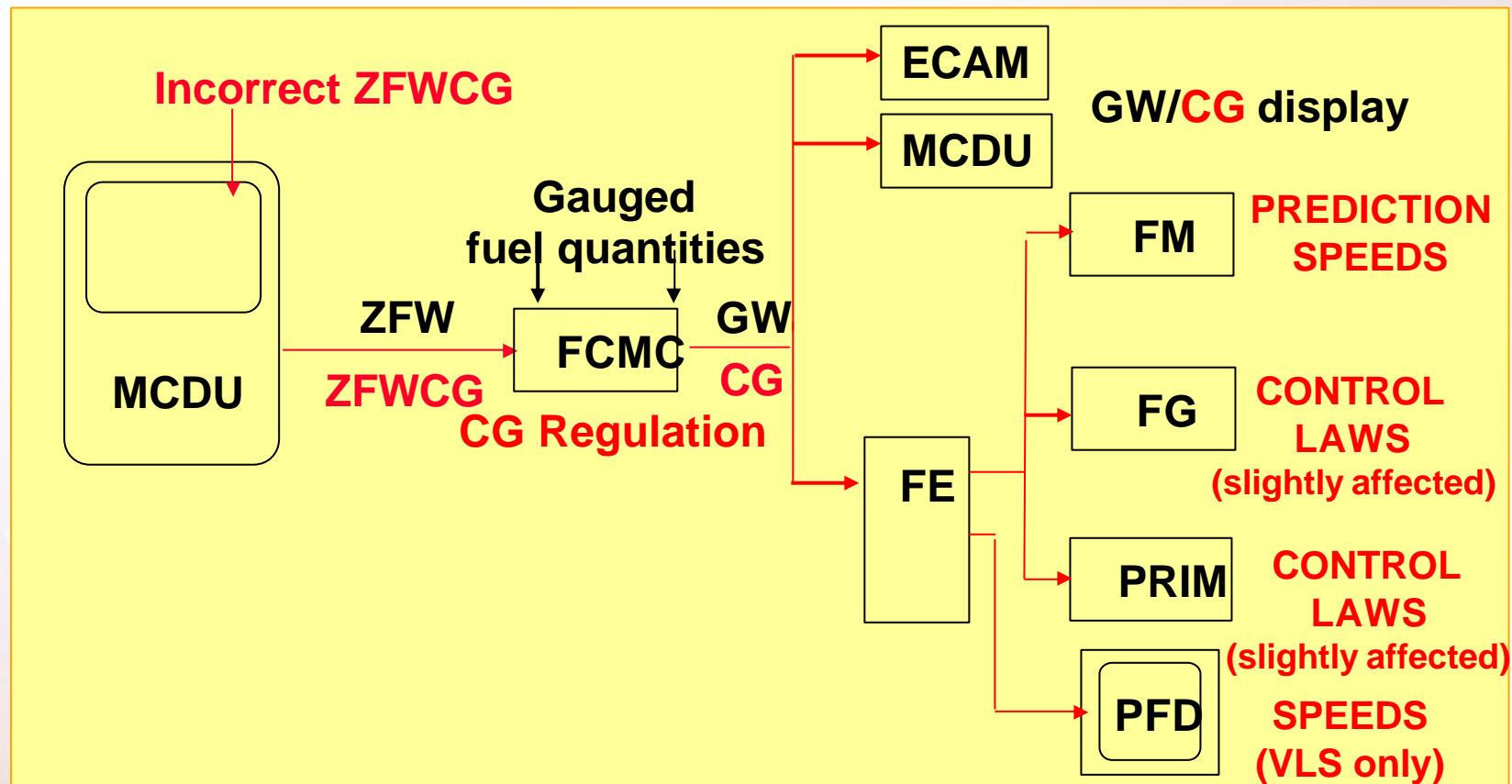
LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

FM Predictions and speeds will be impacted..



LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

- FG and PRIM control laws are slightly affected.
- VLS displayed on PFD is impacted.



But V_{aPROT} , V_{aMAX} and V_{SW} are not affected since based on aerodynamic data.

LR: If Incorrect ZFWCG Entered ...

- As with SA aircraft, the correct CG is not accessible:
 - The pilot has no access to the FE value (It is never displayed on the ECAM).
 - In flight, the THS position is not representative of the current CG (depends on Mach, weight, altitude):

In flight, the THS position does not enable the CG to be determined.

Airbus Recommendations



Airbus Recommendations

FLIGHT PREPARATION

- **LTS ZFW and ZFCG must be computed CAREFULLY.**
- **Incorrect ZFW and ZFWCG computation:**
 - May significantly affect predictions and speeds...
 - May significantly affect V1, V2, and VR computation.

**The only way for the crew to check
ZFW, ZFCG, V1, V2, VR is EXPERIENCE...**

Airbus Recommendations...

Cockpit Preparation (All FBW)

- **ZFW and ZFCG must be entered/ checked CAREFULLY...**



* FMGS DATA INSERTION

LR FCOM 3.03.06

GROSS WEIGHT INSERTION (INIT B page) :

- * — ZFCG/ZFW INSERT
- * — BLOCK FUEL INSERT

CAUTION

Part of characteristic speeds displayed on PFD (green dot, F, S, VLS) are computed from the ZFW and ZFCG entered by the crew on the MCDU. Therefore these data must be carefully checked (captain responsibility).

Airbus Recommendations ...

Before Pushback, or Start, when the final LTS is available (All FBW):

- **Check the final ZFW / ZFCG with the previously-entered data (FCOM 3.03.07)**
- **Always check that TOCG is within the LTS operational limits, not the certified limits:**
 - ▶ **The Operational limits** include tolerance on cargo loading and passenger distribution
 - ▶ **The certified limits** take no margin.



Airbus Recommendations ...

- For the A330/A340

- ▶ A discrepancy between the LTS CG and the ECAM CG may occur since:

- The LTS Fuel distribution is based on **standard refuel distribution**.
- Manual refueling with non standard distribution may inadvertently be performed.



Airbus Recommendations ...

- For the A330/A340 ...

In case of a **greater than 2% discrepancy** between the final LTS CG and the ECAM CG:

- ▶ Check that the ZFW / ZFCG have been entered correctly.
- ▶ If the discrepancy remains, rely on the ECAM CG. **BUT, check that it is within the LTS operational limits** (not the certified limits).
- ▶ The ECAM CG can also be crosschecked by using the LPC weight and balance module or the FCOM 2 .01.40.



Airbus Recommendations ...

Airbus - Less Paper Cockpit v 2.0.1 - Weight & Balance Module

AIRCRAFT		DEPARTURE <F2>		PAYLOAD DISTRIBUTION <F6>		FUEL DISTRIBUTION <F7>																									
A/C Type: A330-243 Tail Number: F-330A		A/P: LFBO		<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2">CENTER</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OUTER</td> <td>INNER</td> <td>INNER</td> <td>OUTER</td> <td>INNER</td> <td>OUTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2865</td> <td>32970</td> <td>32625</td> <td>32970</td> <td>32970</td> <td>2865</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2865</td> <td>32970</td> <td></td> <td>32970</td> <td>32970</td> <td>2865</td> </tr> </table>				CENTER				OUTER	INNER	INNER	OUTER	INNER	OUTER	2865	32970	32625	32970	32970	2865	2865	32970		32970	32970	2865		
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CONFIGURATION <F3>																															
Conf. Code: Summer		Crew: 2/12		Catering: Type B		Miscellaneous: NONE																									
DOW: 124420 kg		DOCG: 26.2 %MAC																													
MTOW (kg): 230000		MLW (kg): 180000																													
				TRIM																											
				2962																											
				4891																											
LOADING <F4>																															
PAX: 150/50		To: LFBO																													
Cargo (kg): 8000		To: LFBO																													
FOB (kg): 82000																															
Fuel Density (kg/l): 0.785																															
Taxi Fuel (kg): 1000																															
Trip Fuel (kg): 75000																															
Underload: 1130 kg limited by Takeoff																															
Total PAX: 150/50		Total Cargo: 8000 kg																													
INOP ITEM <F5>																															
NORMAL																															
RESULTS																															
Dry Oper: 124420 kg		26.2 %																													
Payload: 23450 kg																															
Zero Fuel: 147870 kg		33.0 %																													
T/O Fuel: 81000 kg																															
Take Off: 228870 kg		30.7 %																													
Trip Fuel: 75000 kg																															
Landing: 153870 kg		31.1 %																													
THS: 2.1 Up																															
<input type="button" value="<F9>"/> <input type="button" value="<ALT+R>"/>				<input type="button" value="<F12>"/>																											

Airbus Recommendations ...

- For the A330/A340 ...

- ▶ In case of **a less than 2% discrepancy** between the final LTS CG and the ECAM CG:

- No further action is required.

- **BUT, nevertheless, always check that the ECAM CG is within the the LTS operational limits.**

Conclusion

- Predictions and speed computations are impacted by ZFW/ZFWCG.

→ On ground:

- LTS ZFW/ZFWCG should be **carefully computed**.
- The crew should **carefully check** these values and that TOCG is **within the operational limits**.

→ However, in flight:

- GW/CG is also **computed independently** from these values:
 - a GW crosscheck is available in flight (SA family)
 - a CG crosscheck is available in flight (LR family)
- Protection speeds are **not impacted** by ZFW and ZFCG entered by the crew.



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