

Helicopters and bird strikes

Major Riku Paloniitty
Air Patrol Squadron



Rajavartiolaitos
Gränsbevakningsväsendet
The Finnish Border Guard





Bird strike 27.7.2008





Air Patrol Squadron

- 11 helicopters, 2 fixed wing aircraft
- Civil aviation rules with exemptions
- Special equipment (EO/IR, winch, NVG, SAR)
- Multirole units

Main tasks:

- Responsible of the FBG Flight Operations
- Responsible of Maritime Helicopter SAR
- Responsible of Pollution Control Flights
- Support of Police and Rescue and Health Service
- Flight Training (FBG personnel)





Border Guard Fleet of Aircrafts



AB/B 412 (2)



H215 (AS332L1e) (2)
AS332 Super Puma (3)



AW 119 Ke Koala (4)



Dornier DO 228-212 (2)

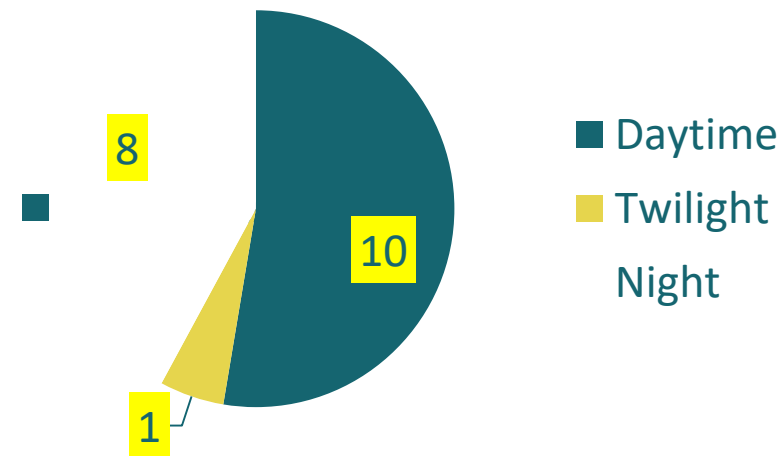


FBG helicopter bird strikes 2006-2017

Bird strikes total 19



Bird strikes: time of day



- After bird strike helicopter have to land for inspection
- No big damages





Bird strike 1.11.2005





Bird strike 7.6.2010





Bird strikes around the world





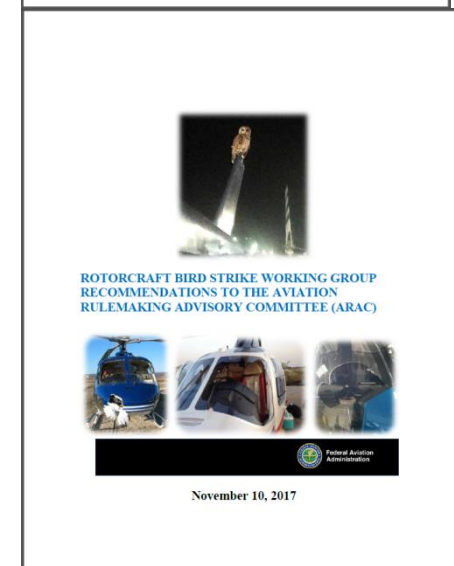
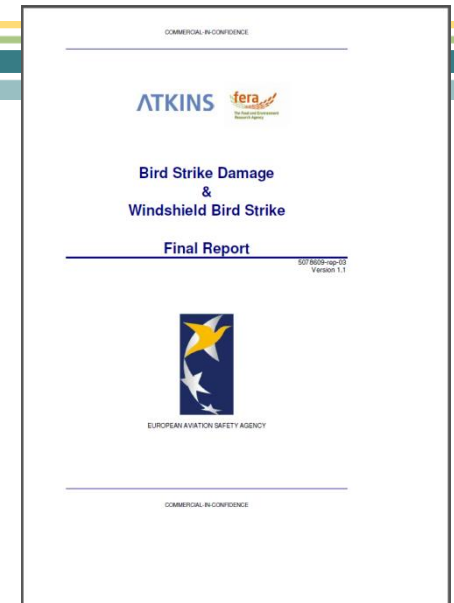
Bird strikes around the world





Research of bird strikes

- EASA: Bird Strike Damage & Windshield Bird Strike (2008)
- FAA: ROTORCRAFT BIRD STRIKE WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE AVIATION RULEMAKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (ARAC) (2017)





Highlights from researches

- Helicopters are more likely to bird strikes than aeroplanes
- Over one thirds hits the windshield
- Over 1kg bird will penetrate the windshield
- Bird strikes are 50/50% day/night
- Most of bird strikes happens during level flight
- The risk of bird strike will only decrease flying altitudes over 2500ft
- Using visor can save your life!



Helicopter fatal accident due to bird strike

4th Jan 2009: Sikorsky S-76C++ helicopter (N748P) crash (Louisiana), 8 fatalities.

A Red-tailed hawk of 1.1kg/2.4lbs fractured the windshield and interfered with engine fuel controls causing a sudden loss of power to both engines.

Factors having contributed to the accident:

- Windshield not certified to bird strike requirement
- Lack of protections on engine fuel control handles.
- Lack of a warning system to alert the flight crew of a low-rotor-speed condition.
- Lack of flight crew training for simultaneous dual-engine failure.





EASA views on Rotorcraft bird strike threat



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Helicopter serious incident due to bird strike



5th July 2011-A109C left windshield shattered by a Herring Gull (aw. 1.1kg/2.4lbs) impact. Pilot minor injuries. The co-pilot took control for an Emergency landing.

Source : AAIB Bulletin 3/2012

13th June 2016: Robinson R44, similar event.

The rotorcraft lost approximately 700ft in altitude whilst the crew dealt with the incident. They declared a MAYDAY and returned to base for an uneventful landing. No injury.

Source : AAIB Bulletin 11/2016



Factors having contributed to the serious incidents:

Windshield not certified to bird strike requirement

EASA views on Rotorcraft bird strike threat



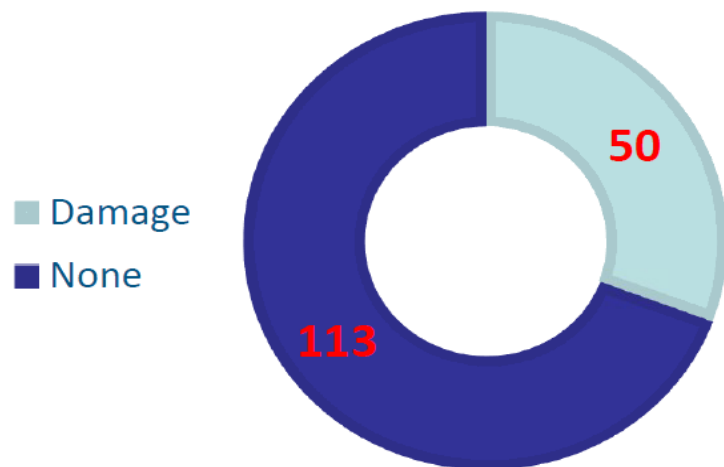
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EASA database: Bird strike consequences

- 163 occurrences with reliable reporting

BIRD STRIKE DAMAGE OCCURENCES



« Safe landing » can be questionable

Emergency landing	4.2%
Aborded take-off	3.0%
Mission aborded	11.5%
Precautionary landing	16.4%
Helicopter shut down for inspection	18.2%
None	46.7%

CONSEQUENCE ON FLIGHT

Small rotorcraft are more likely to suffer from damage compare to large rotorcraft (even if not certified). In 3 cases, windshield vulnerability to bird strike has caused pilot incapacity due to minor injuries (co-pilot took control).

No accident recorded since the Atkins report (9 accidents /7 acc.with fatalities).

Bird strike is not a major cause of accident but it is a growing safety and economic hazard.

EASA views on Rotorcraft bird strike threat



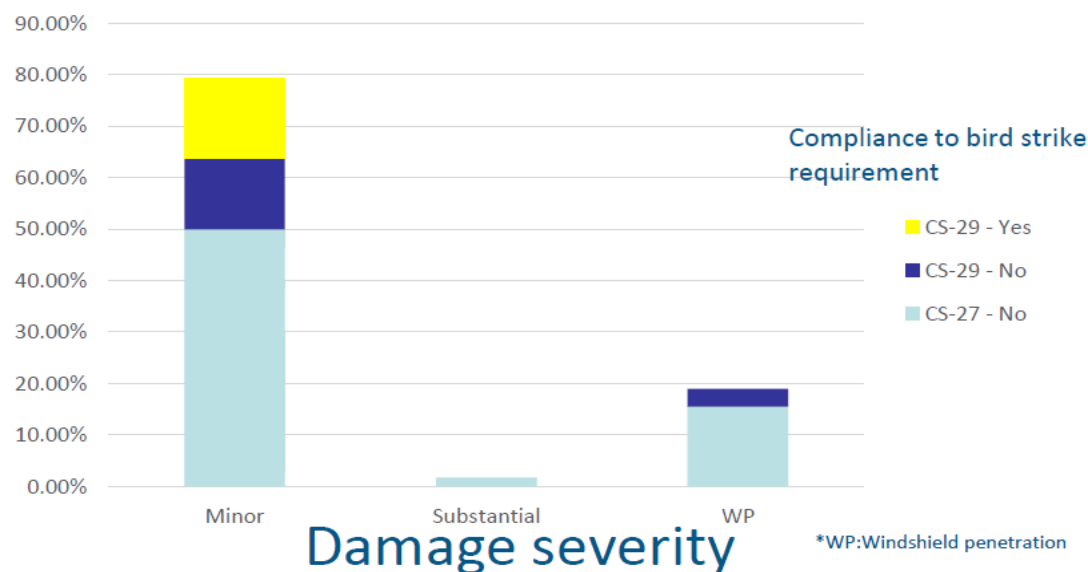
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EASA database :Bird strike damage location and severity

Damage location

Front Windshield	28%
Radome/nose/fuselage	20%
Main rotor	13%
Tail rotor/structure	5%
Others	34%



Bird strike impact have mainly caused minor damages aside from 2 substantial damages recorded (see definition ICAO annexe 13 in appendix).

Certified rotorcraft suffer from minor damages only.

On non-certified rotorcraft, when the front windshield is damaged, bird penetration occurs almost systematically (19 % of the damages).



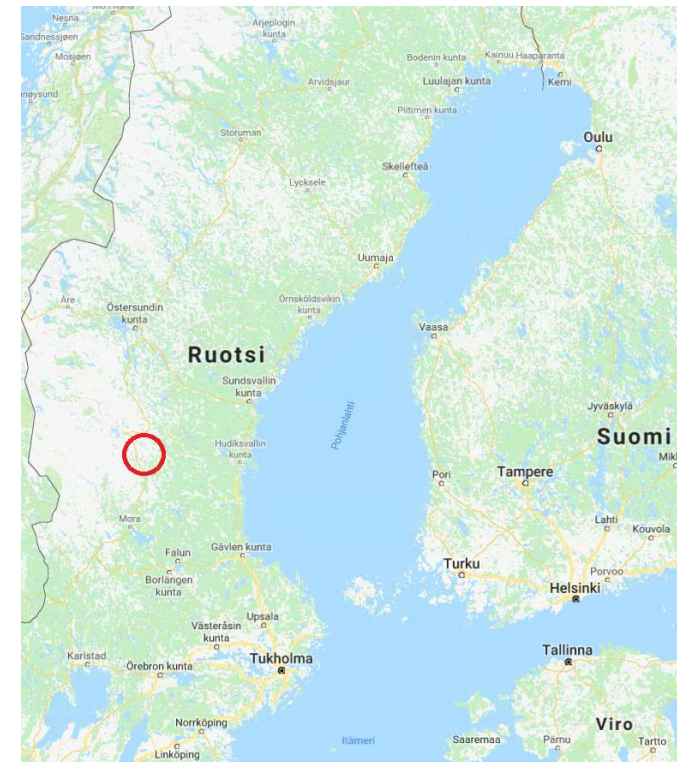
EASA database: Lesson learned from data scrutiny

- Bird strike is not a major cause of accident but it is a growing safety and economic hazard
- Front fuselage section (including windshield) and the main rotor are mostly damaged.
- The lack of requirement for CS-27 rotorcraft category is reflected in a higher rate of damage with frequent vulnerability of the windshield.
- Risk of occupant/crew injury on non-certified rotorcraft is a concern due to windshield vulnerability.
- Introduction of bird strike requirement for CS-27 aircraft categories would reduce statistics on bird strike damage rate and prevent windshield penetration (mostly with weight and cost penalties).
- Kinetic Energies is still a better indicator of damage likelihood than bird mass.
- Reporting in EASA database needs further fine tuning to confirm or not the increase tendency of having KE higher than CS29 certification values for impact with birds bigger >1kg.



Case Sweden: Type and mission

- A109LUH (light utility helicopter)
- NVG, "nap-of-the-earth" –training flight
 - tactical flight at low altitude
 - 2 helicopters formation
- RH pilot (student) PF



Case Sweden: Bird strike and immediate effects



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The Finnish Border Guard

- Bird strike happened at 35ft, 100kts
- Wood grouse, apr. 4kg
- The helicopter's windshield and front door at right side were damaged
 - hit to the face of the student sitting RH seat – serious injuries
 - the helmet of the pilot was split partially
 - pilot has NVGs and eyeglasses, which were broken
- The instructor sitting LH seat were able to make landing
 - the other helicopter of the formation was able to pick up the injured pilot



An aerial photograph of a sunset over a large body of water, likely a lake or archipelago. The sun is a bright yellow-orange orb on the horizon, casting a long, shimmering reflection across the water. The sky is filled with dramatic, dark clouds that are illuminated from below, creating a gradient of colors from deep blue at the top to vibrant orange and red near the horizon. Numerous small, dark islands and peninsulas are scattered across the water, their silhouettes clearly visible against the lighter sky and water. The overall mood is serene yet powerful.

Questions?