

Design Organisation Approval

SAFRAN Helicopter Engines – Jean-Luc THOUVENOT



EU-CHINA
中欧民航合作项目 **APP**

► SAFRAN Helicopter Engines: 79 years of excellence



► THE WIDEST RANGE OF HELICOPTER ENGINES



- Experience of certification – 16 EASA active TC's
 - 58 variants and 20000 active engines worldwide
 - Ardiden 1 & 3: 3 variants
 - Arriel 1 & 2: 25 variants
 - Arrius 1 & 2: 10 variants
 - Artouste 2 & 3: 5 variants
 - Astazou 2 & 3 & 14: 5 variants
 - Makila 1 & 2: 5 variants
 - TM333: 2 variants
 - Turmo: 1 variant
 - RTM322: 3 variants



- DOA Organisation defined in a handbook
 - One CEO to allocate design resources
 - One HDO ultimately responsible for the design activities and technical content
 - Nominated after an audit by EASA DOA team leader
 - Declares conformity of the design to airworthiness rules
 - One COA directly reporting to the HDO
 - Manages the staff in charge of airworthiness activities
 - Is allowed to make any decisions in terms of safety, despite any hierarchical considerations
 - One ISM reporting to the Quality organisation
 - Defines / performs internal audit plan and reports to HDO



➤ DOA Status - privileges

- DOA EASA.21J.070 for turbine engines and associated design changes or repairs

➤ Privileges

- Acceptance, without EASA verification, of documents issued for obtaining:
 - Aircraft flight conditions required for a permit to fly
 - A type certificate or a major change approval
- Classification of changes and repairs
- Approval of minor changes and minor repairs
- Approval of major repairs for the Turbomeca engines
- Issue of information and instructions approved under the authority of our DOA



➤ DOA – Certification roles and responsibilities

- EASA verifies, through audits, the ability of the DOA holder to design and to show compliance with the regulations
- DOA Holder is fully responsible for the content of the technical justifications, and their completeness
 - Certification reports shall show the methods used and main data for showing compliance to the requirements, and state that the requirements are met
 - Detailed analysis or calculations are not part of certification reports
- EASA responsibility is to accept that the statements provided by applicant fulfil the requirements
 - Do not verify the technical analysis performed by DOA holder
 - Can question in case the demonstration looks incorrect or needs clarification



- What did the DOA concept change?
 - Mindset of applicant's personnel is different
 - They feel more responsible for what they state
 - They do not seek for EASA acceptance of justifications they would not be convinced with themselves
 - Increased confidence of Authority in the applicants
 - EASA resources used only to understand applicants reports
 - EASA resources not used to look for potential applicants "lies"
 - Applicant declares by himself whenever a wrong statement was provided , and proposes corrections
 - Certification process is smoother and less costly



➤ Certification process EASA + Applicant

➤ Step by step approach with frozen outputs

- Familiarization meeting → freezes the overall design and limitations
- Certification basis → freezes the requirements, assuming familiarization meeting design and limitations unchanged
- Means of compliance → freeze the methods agreed to show compliance
- Certification reports → progressive acceptance of conformity with CS-E paragraphs
- Declaration of compliance → final declaration, ready for EASA issuance of TC

➤ Changes occur only if project hypothesis change



- Safran HE Experience of foreign validations
 - First validation occurred in 1977 (2002 for CAAC)
 - 620 validations obtained since then (25 for CAAC)
 - In 90 countries
 - 39 engine variants are concerned
- 3 classes of validations depending on authority/
complexity of project
 - Automatic validation based only on application
 - Validation by mails based on a set of data
 - Familiarization Mtg + Set of data + Audit Mtg + ...



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LAST SLIDE

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