A Review of Laser Pointer Incidents and Safety Considerations for the Aviation Environment

Presented to HPS, July 2015

Patrick Murphy

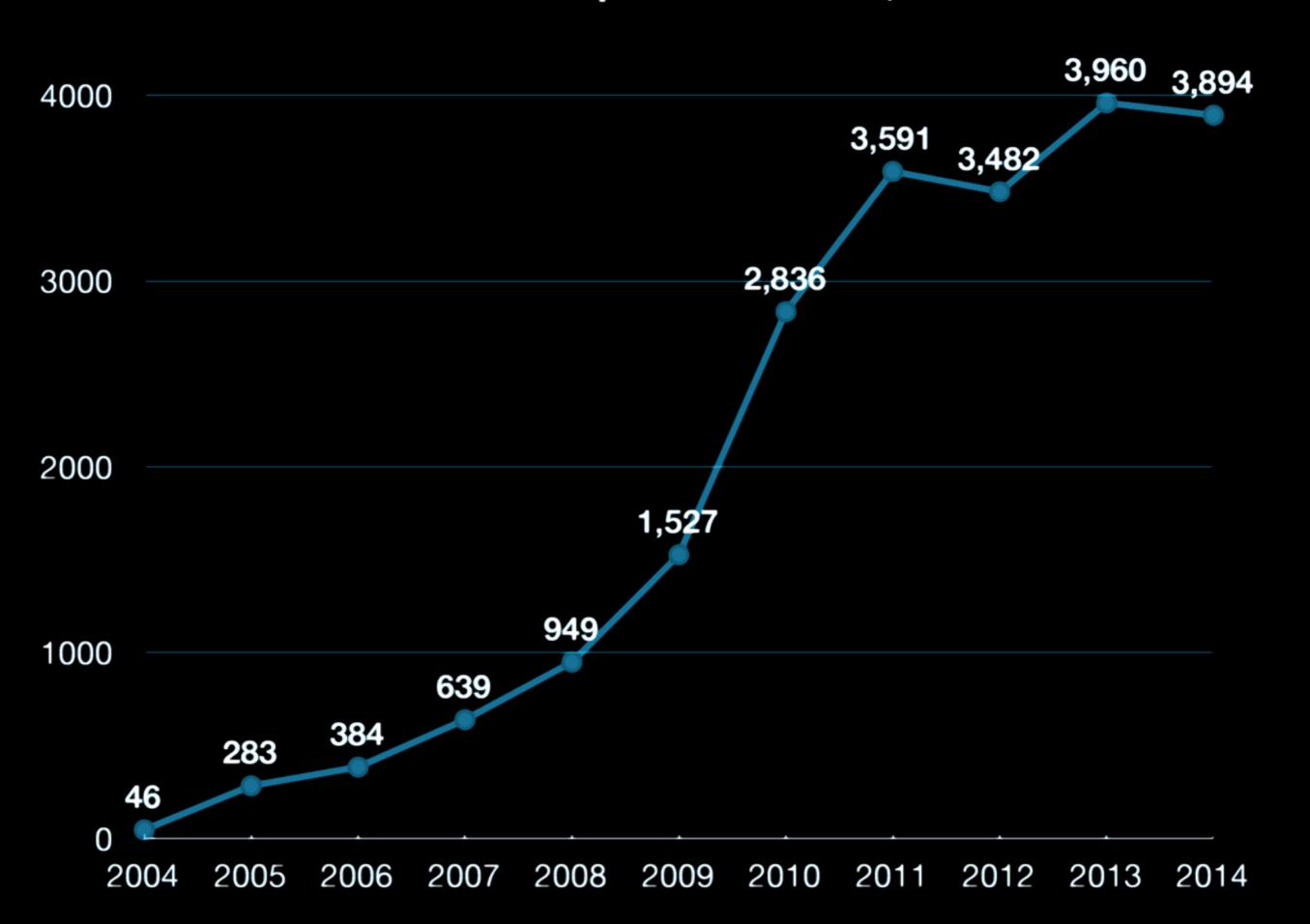
International Laser Display Association and editor, LaserPointerSafety.com

Presented at the

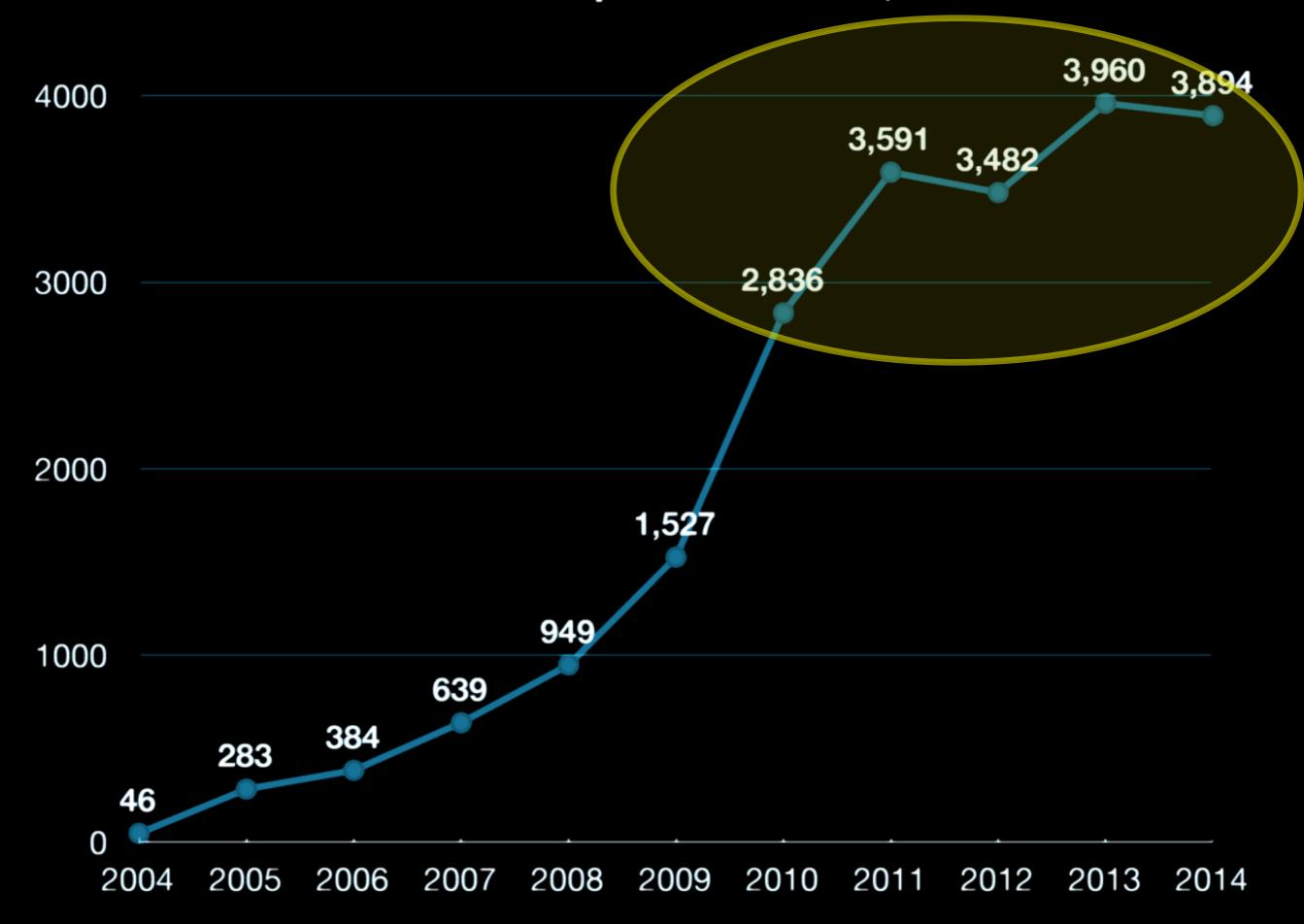
Health Physics Society
60th Annual Meeting
Indianapolis, Indiana
July 2015

Laser illuminations of aircraft are a significant aviation safety problem

Laser illuminations reported to FAA, annual total

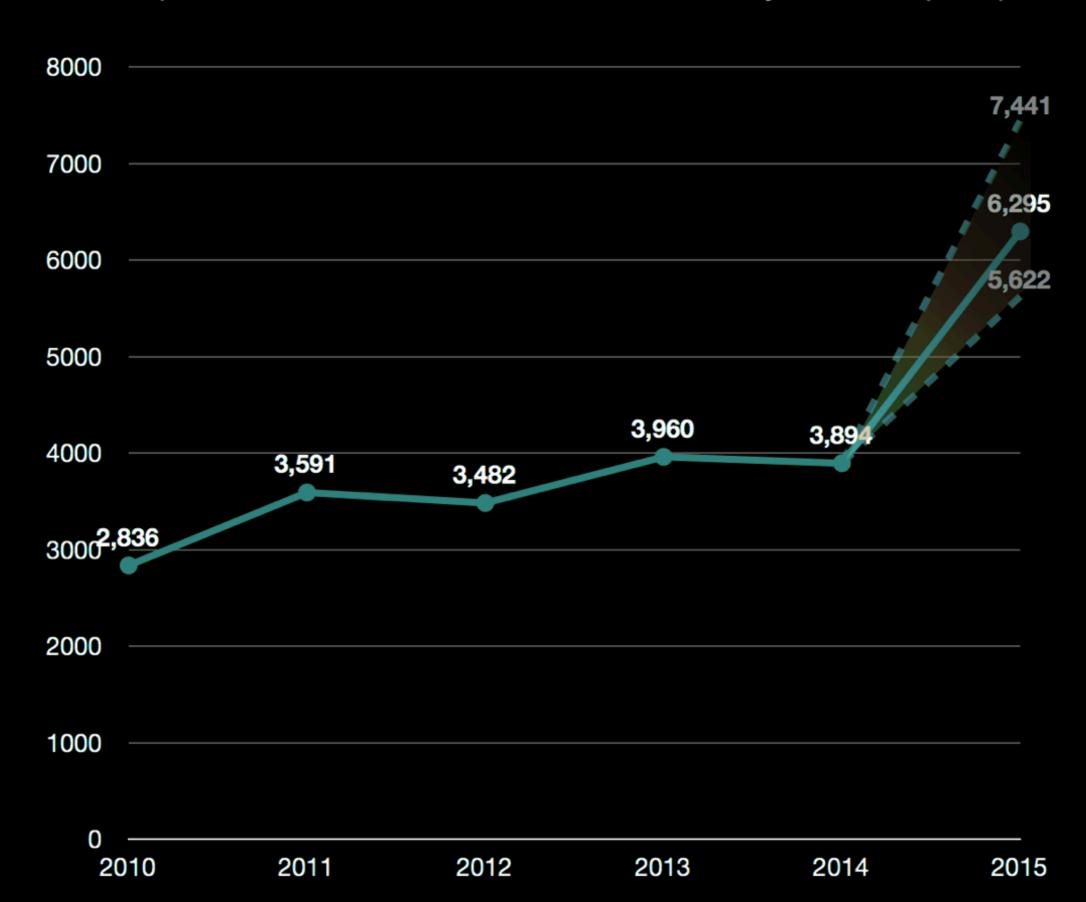


Laser illuminations reported to FAA, annual total



Laser illuminations reported to FAA, annual total

(2015 total estimated based on Jan 1 - July 3 2015 reports)



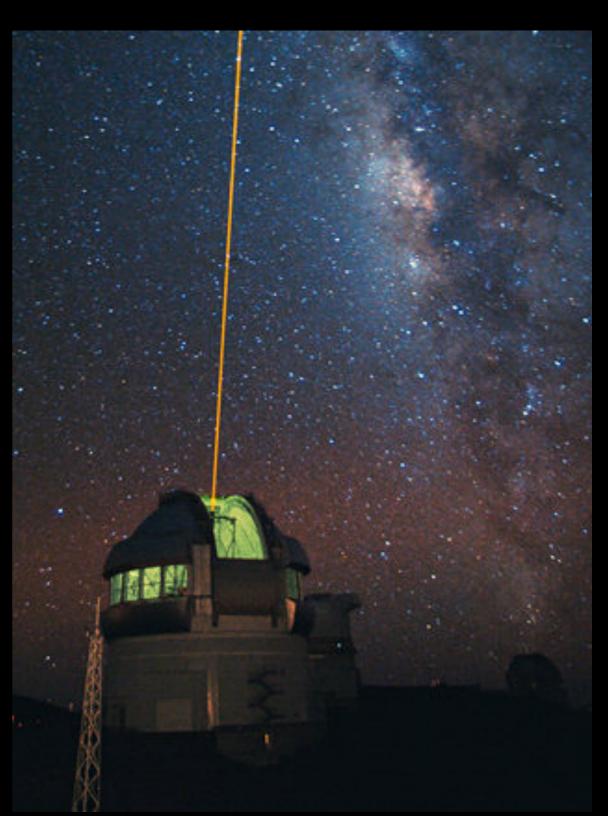
Currently (July 2015) almost 15 incidents per night in the U.S.

What is the problem?

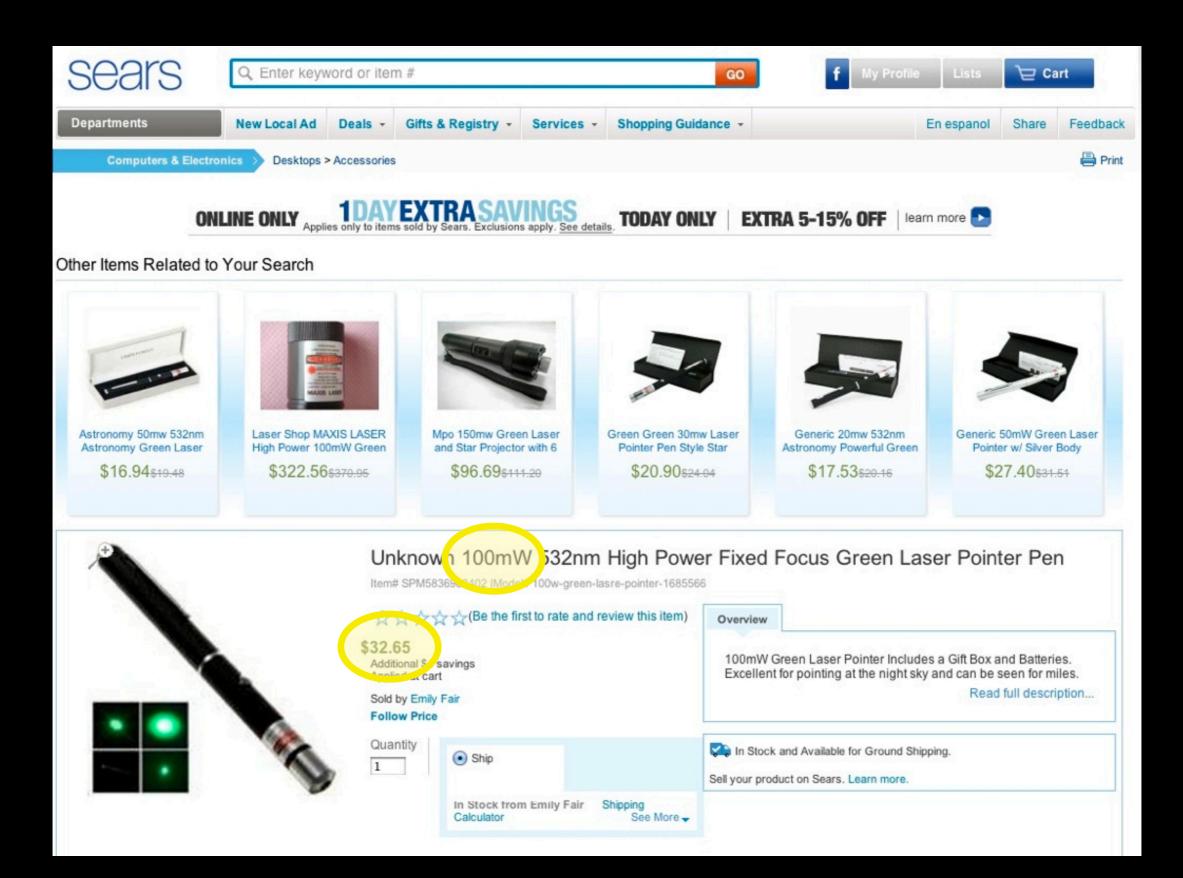
Lasers can be safely managed in airspace

Many safe outdoor laser operations

Including astronomy laser guide stars, laser satellite communications, and laser light shows



Problem is consumer misuse



What kind of person deliberately aims a laser at an aircraft?

Who deliberately aims at aircraft?

- 1: Persons who do not realize the hazards
 - Laser "can't reach the plane"
 - Laser will hit underside of plane
 - Laser will be a little dot at the plane
 - Laser will be dim like a flashlight



Planetary Boundary Layer



Who deliberately aims at aircraft?

- 2: Persons who do not care about hazards
 - Antisocial or criminal
 - May be bothered by noise
 - Often doing something else illegal



6 months



15 months



24 months



30 months



37 months



168 months

Green lasers = biggest problem

- The "sweet spot" for consumer lasers
 - Most milliwatts per dollar
 - Example: 50 mW, \$25 online shipped from China



Green lasers = biggest problem

- Over 90% of FAA incidents involve green light
 - More visible
 - Lasers tend to be more powerful

Hazards of laser illuminations for pilots

Hazards of laser illuminations

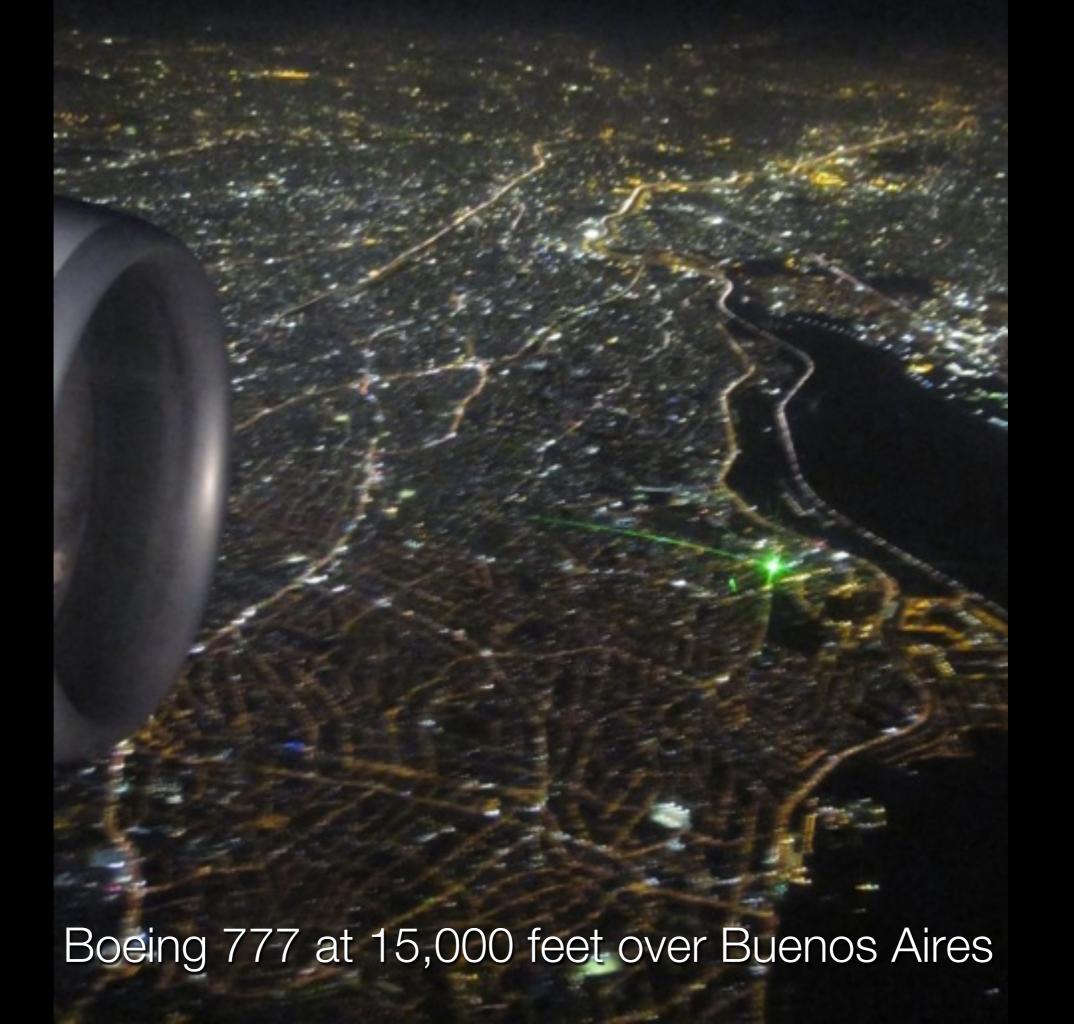
- Primary hazard: Visual interference when in a critical phase of flight
 - Takeoff, approach, landing, emergency, low-level flight (helicopters)
- Secondary hazard: Eye injury

No interference

On a "runway" in a flight simulator

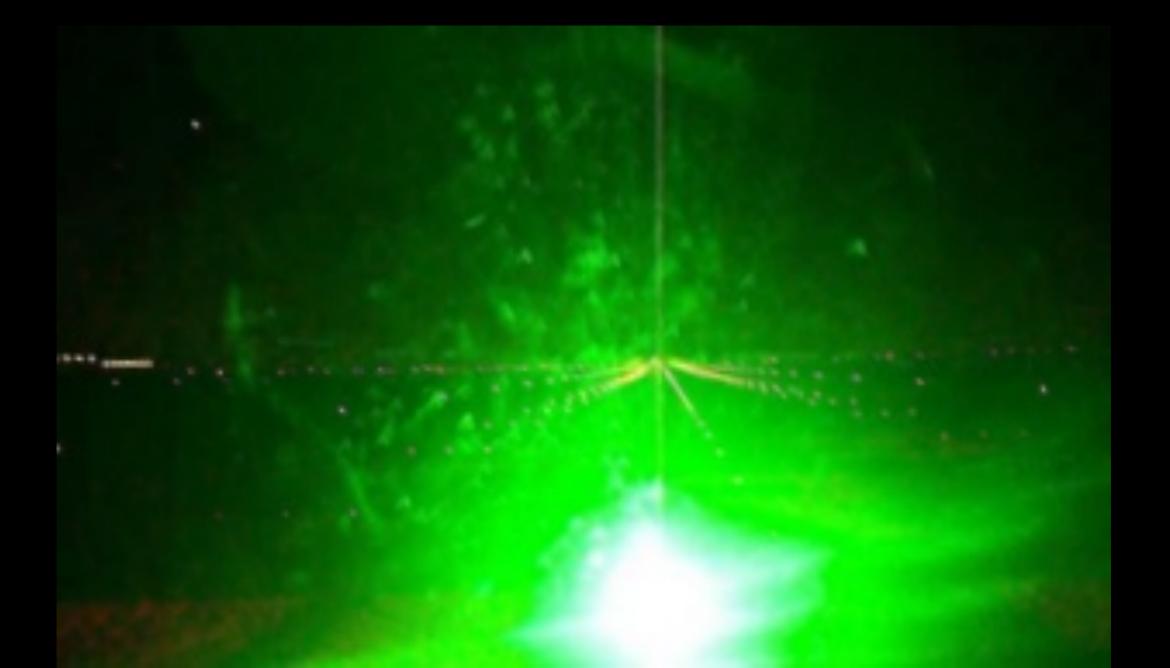
Visual interference hazard

■ Distraction (really, task interference)



Visual interference hazard

■ Glare



Laser glare as seen from police helicopter



Visual interference hazard

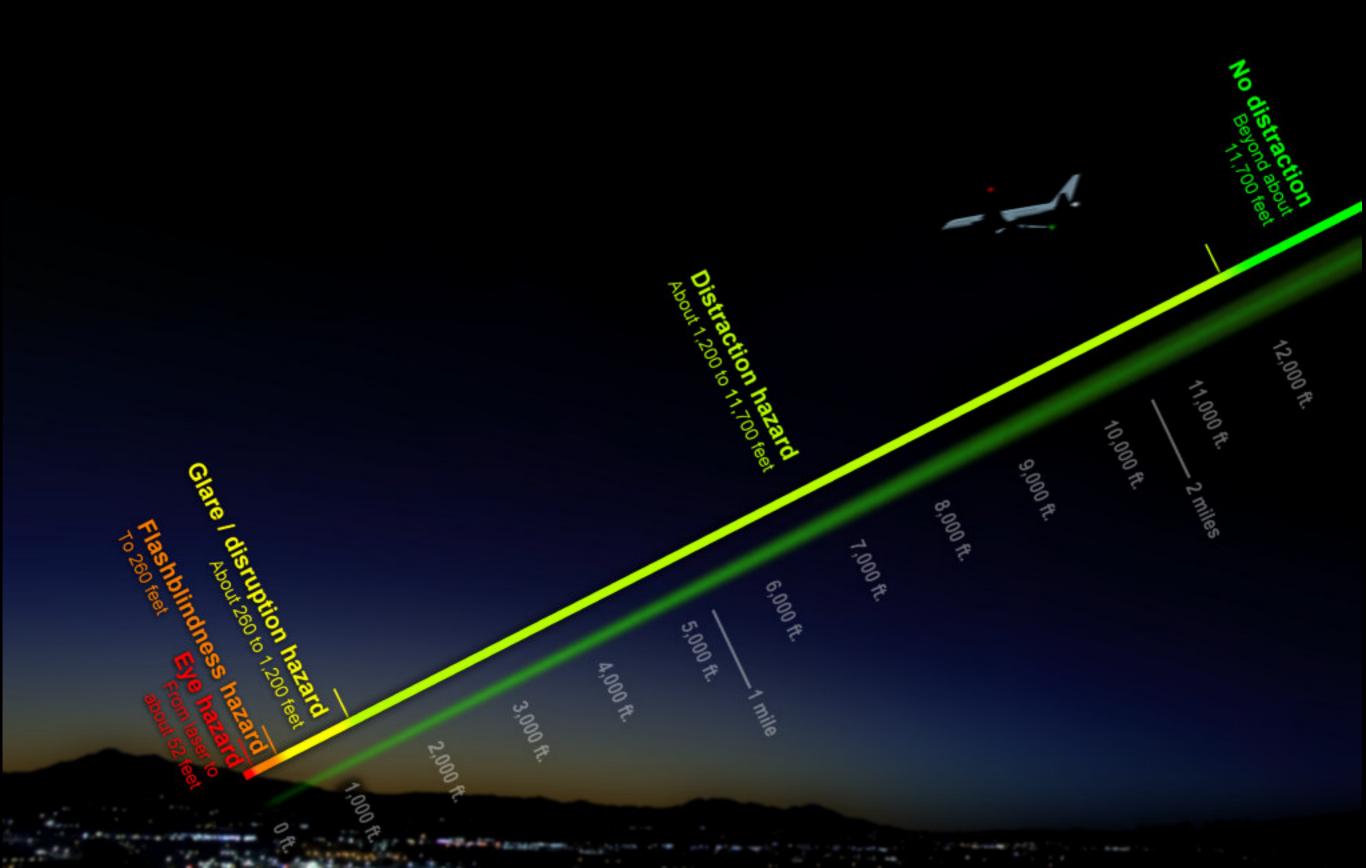
■ Temporary flashblindness/afterimage



Hazard distances of a 5 mW, 1 milliradian green laser pointer



Hazard distances of a 5 mW 1 mrad green pointer



"A laser pointer is a hazard to pilots over 2 miles away"

Most hazards are relatively close to the laser source

- Of the total eye and visual hazard distance, distraction is 90% of that distance
- Distraction is a mental hazard
 - Easier to overcome by focusing on the task of flying
 - Does not interfere with vision

Effects of laser illuminations on pilots



Visual interference effects

- **Eye:** vision blocking, eye watering, sensation of pain
- Body: headache, "shock"
- Task: Startle, distraction -- remember to "fly the plane"
- Post-exposure: corneal abrasions from rubbing the eye

Adverse eye effects

- Occur in about 1.5% of all FAA-reported incidents
 - For 2014, about 43 incidents

Eye injury from laser exposure

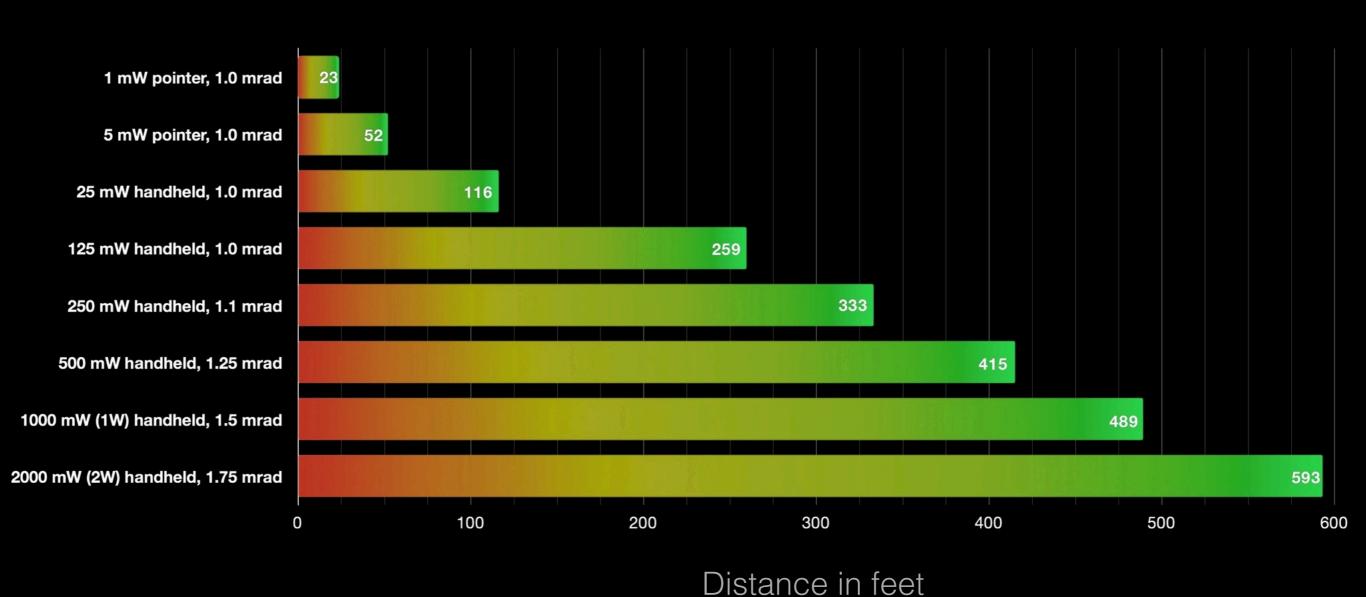
A secondary concern

- No documented reports of permanent eye injury in over 21,000 FAA and CAA incident reports
- FAA, March 19 2015: "The FAA is unaware of any U.S. commercial pilot who has suffered permanent eye damage as a result of exposure to laser light when in the cockpit."

Why eye injury is unlikely

■ Laser exposure may be outside the NOHD

Real-world laser pointer NOHDs



Why eye injury is unlikely

- Exposure inside the NOHD does not mean certain injury
 - NOHD has a "reduction" factor
 - Handheld laser + moving target is unlike lab tests conducted on anesthetized eyes
 - Lab tests were looking for "minimally detectable lesions" -- may not cause noticeable vision defects

"Afterimages are **not** injuries.

An injury results in a minimally visible lesion which histologically involves the retinal pigmented epithelium and the photoreceptors."

-- Bruce Stuck

Eye injury caveats

- This is for consumer visible laser pointers and handhelds (currently < 2 watts) in the U.S. and U.K.
- Military pilots in conflict areas may have had permanent eye injuries
 - If so, data would be classified
- Future perpetrators might be more determined

Could a laser illumination cause an aircraft crash?

- Illuminations can be managed when not in a critical phase of flight
 - Enough time to recover
- In critical phases, can be managed with proper pilot procedures
 - Look away from the light, "fly the plane"

Could be a contributing factor

- Aircraft accidents almost always are due to an unforeseen combination of factors
 - A laser distraction or flashblinding, at the wrong moment, could be a contributing factor

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What can be done?

Some ways to help reduce the number and severity of laser pointer/aircraft incidents

Laser labeling

- Manufacturers voluntarily add aircraft safety labels
- Government can write new laws mandating labels

DO NOT AIM AT OR NEAR AIRCRAFT. Laser light can startle, flashblind, or injure pilots. Misuse may result in arrest, fines and/or imprisonment.



Pilot training & glasses Pilots are the last line of defense

- Provide information on safely reacting to laser illuminations
- ► Mandatory simulator training with safe bright light
- ▶ Cockpit-certified laser blocking glasses for 1st responder pilots (Note: Anti-laser glasses are NOT recommended for routine use)



Arrests & prosecution

- Fines and jail for anyone intentionally aiming at aircraft
- News reports of arrests & prosecutions let users know the hazard is serious

User education

- Educating users via laser sellers' websites, manuals
- Media coverage of hazards, prohibitions

If the above does not work, new laws & restrictions may be necessary

Limited restrictions

- Import restrictions to try to keep out illegal lasers
- At locations where misuse is high (beach resorts)
- By age (no public possession by youth, teens)

General restrictions or ban

- Nationwide consider restricting sale and/or possession of consumer handheld lasers above a specified power level
- Exemptions/licenses for legitimate use
 - Note: Restrictions may not be effective. Australia banned pointers over 1 milliwatt in 2008, yet aircraft incidents rose 27% from 2008 to 2011. A 2013 scientific study concluded that the ban "may have detrimentally affected laser pointer safety within Australia without overtly impacting availability."

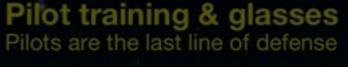
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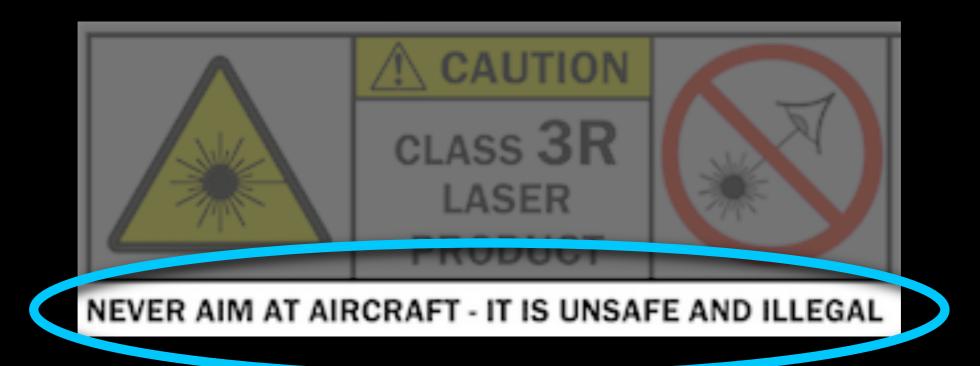
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Add a warning

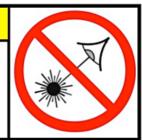


New labeling format for packaging and larger lasers?

Visit LaserSafetyFacts.com for more information



CLASS 3R LASER PRODUCT



Diode Laser

Max. output power: 4.95 milliwatts

Wavelength: 400-700 nanometers (visible light)

Min. divergence: **0.5 milliradian**

Output: Continuous (CW)

Laser hazard classification: Class 3R, "Caution"

Laser Safety Facts



Laser hazards

Eye injury from beam

Do not look into the direct or reflected beam; can cause eye injury up to 110 ft (34 m) away.

Visual interference (glare) with pilots and drivers

Interferes with vision up to 2400 ft (730 m) away. Can be a distraction up to 4.5 miles (7.3 km) away. **NEVER point any laser towards aircraft or vehicles; it is unsafe and illegal.**

Safe use guidance

Class 3R lasers are safe when handled carefully. Do not look into the beam. Avoid accidental exposure to eyes. Do not aim at aircraft. **This is not a toy.** Always supervise children.

Additional safety information online

Scan the QR code above, or visit LaserSafety.info/3R

Manufacturer: [Insert manufacturer name, address, country of origin or import, contact info such as website or phone number; optional UL or similar listing. Text font is Franklin Gothic Book; boldface is Franklin Gothic Demi.]

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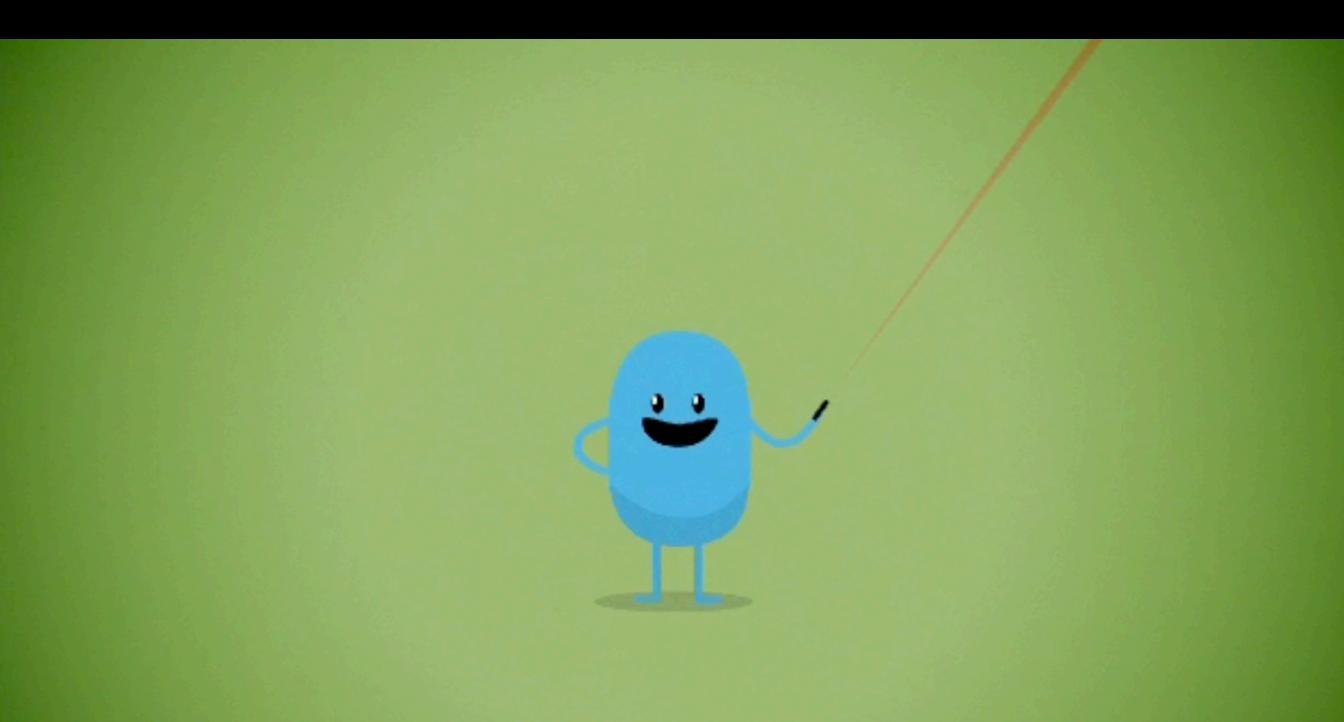
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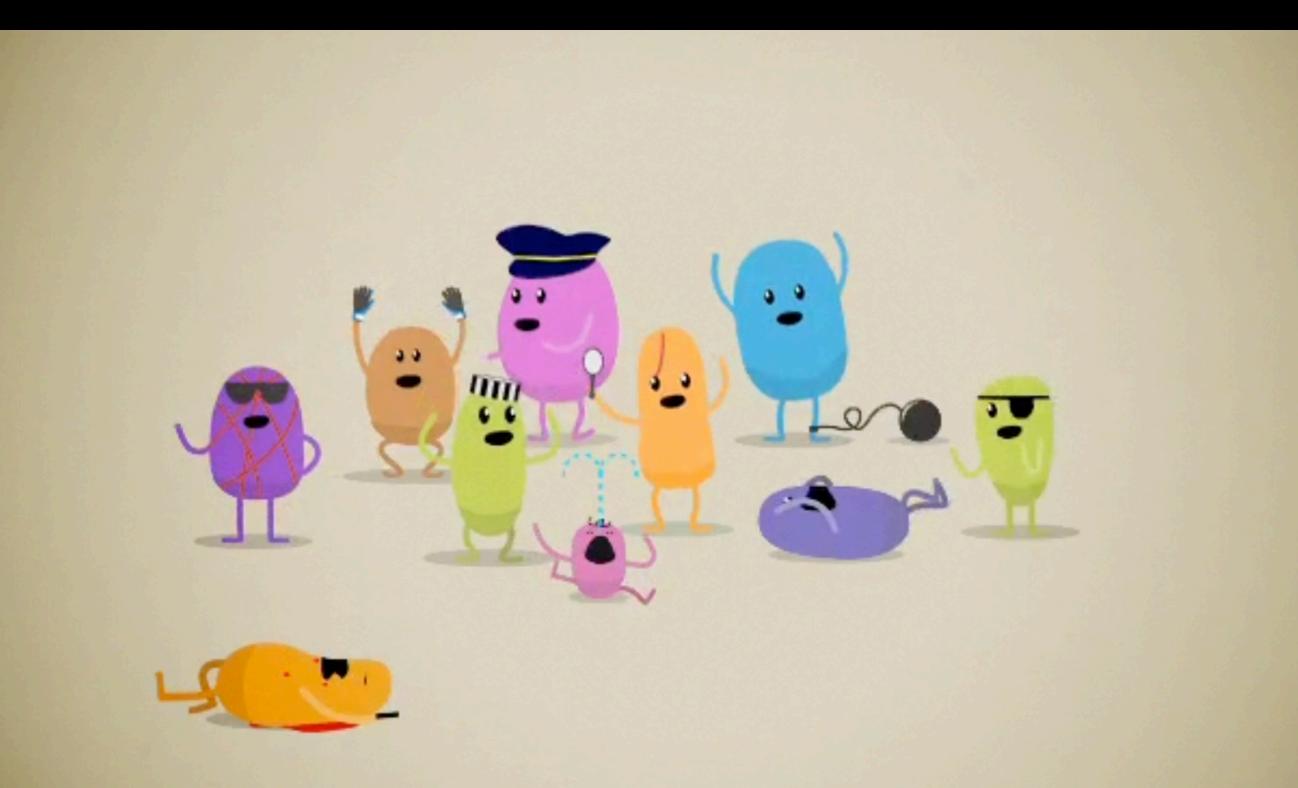
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8 years of prosecutions

- 2005-2013: 17,725 FAA incidents
- 134 arrests (0.75% chance of getting caught)
 - 80 convictions (0.45% chance of going to jail)

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Laser protective eyewear



Laser illumination procedures

- "Fly the plane" first
- Do not look directly at the light
- Block the light if possible (visor, hand, clipboard)
- Turn up cockpit lights
- Inform Air Traffic Control; report incident to FAA
- Resist the urge to rub your eyes
- Seek qualified eye care if you have any concerns

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For more information:

LaserPointerSafety.com

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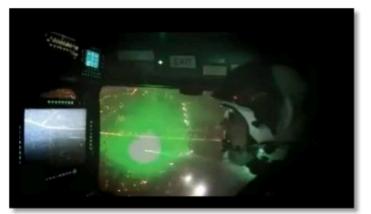




Concerned about laser pointers? Want them used safely?

Welcome to LaserPointerSafety.com. We are an independent resource for users, regulators, pilots, media and others concerned with handheld portable lasers.

While laser pens are useful and fun, they are all too often misused. This website has details about why you should never aim laser pointers at aircraft, as well as news, the latest statistics on aircraft incidents, a FAQ, a video from the FAA and Air Force, how to report incidents, laser safety glasses for pilots, and much more information. Check the menu at left for a complete list of our pages. For the latest updates to the site, see our What's new page.



A helicopter being deliberately targeted by a laser pointer. The light is a distraction and, if bright enough, can cause temporary flashblindness. A video of the incident is here.



Public domain photo from the U.S. FAA, showing how a laser beam spreads over long distances and can fill the windscreen. The FAA's highest-resolution version is here.



Questions?