

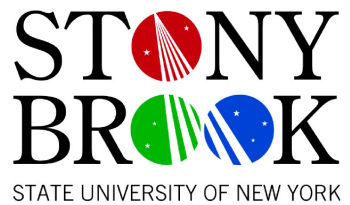


# ***Metrics for Evaluating the Impact of Weather on Jet Routes***

***J. Krozel, M. Ganji, S. Yang, J.S.B., Mitchell, and V. Polishchuk***

***15<sup>th</sup> Conf. on Aviation, Range & Aerospace Meteorology***

***Los Angeles, CA***



Aug. 3, 2011



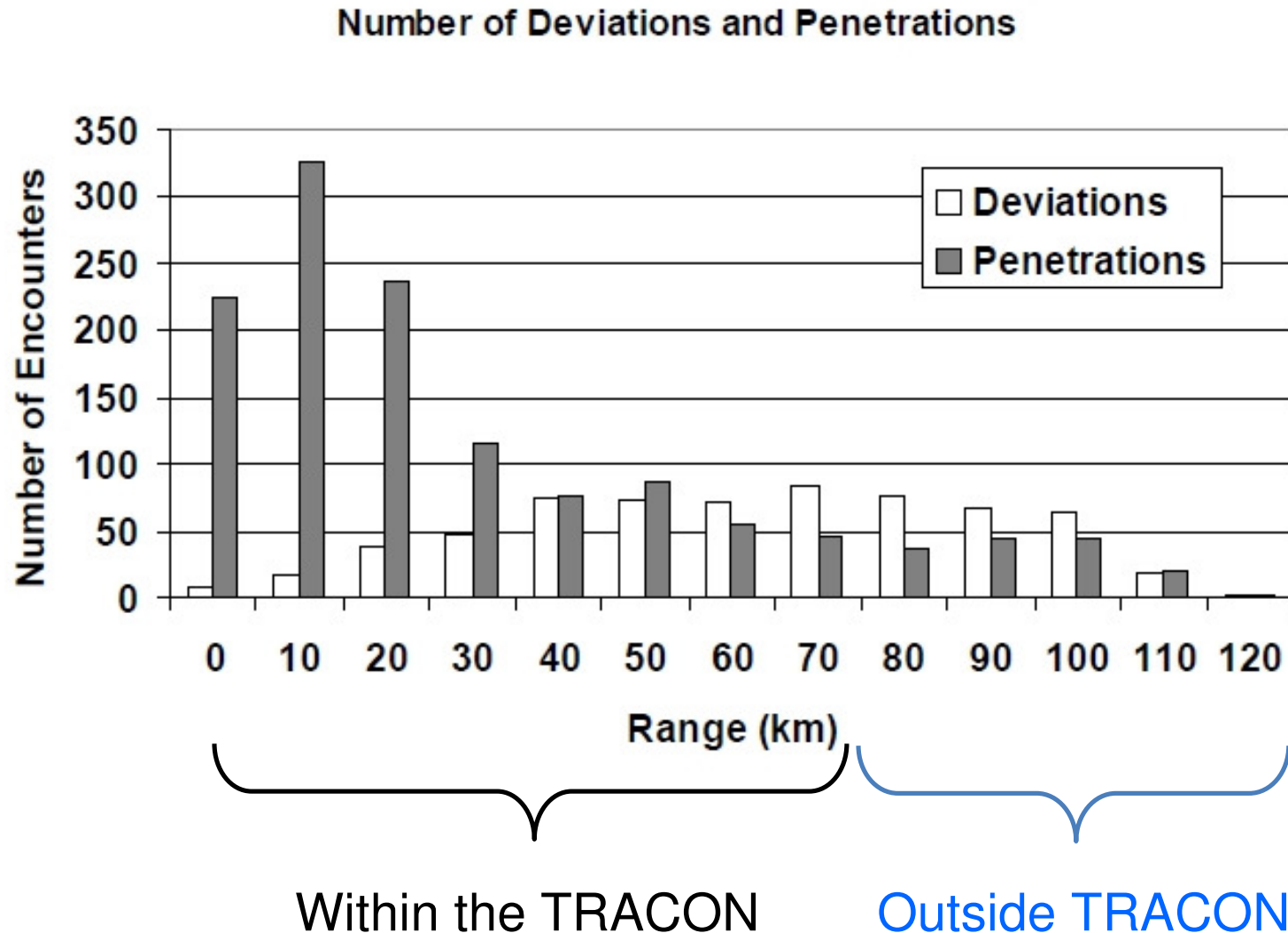
# Agenda

- **Background**
- **Metrics**
- **Analysis**
- **Conclusions**



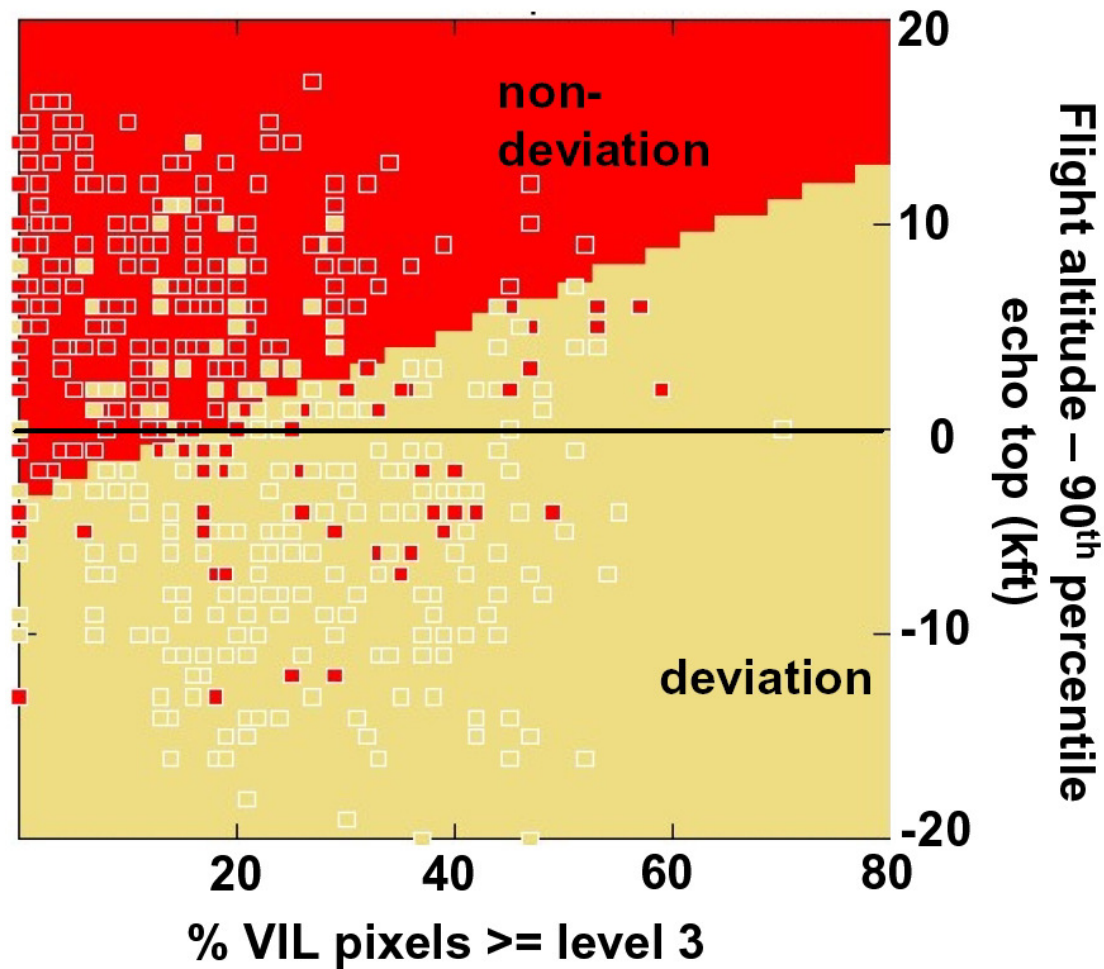


# Early Work on Weather Deviations and Penetrations



*Results of MIT-Lincoln Laboratory*

# Convective Weather Avoidance Model (CWAM)

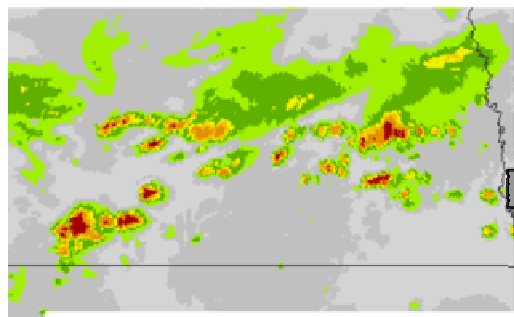
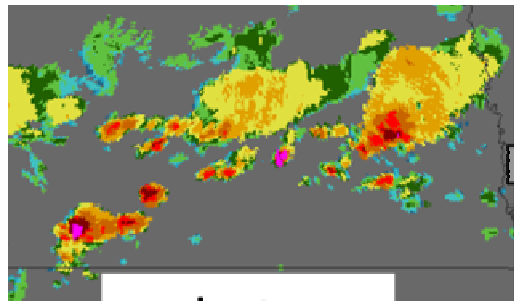


*Results of MIT-Lincoln Laboratory*

# CWAM Weather Avoidance Fields (WAFs)

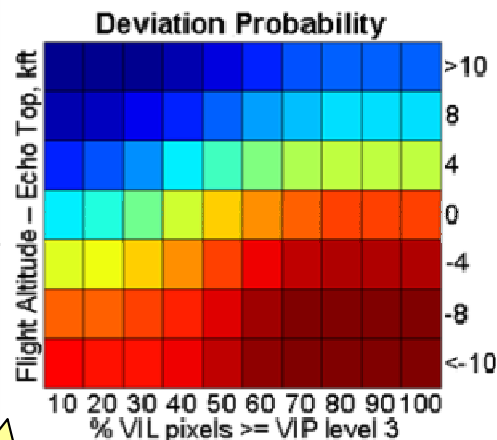
Weather Forecast Data

Weather Avoidance Field



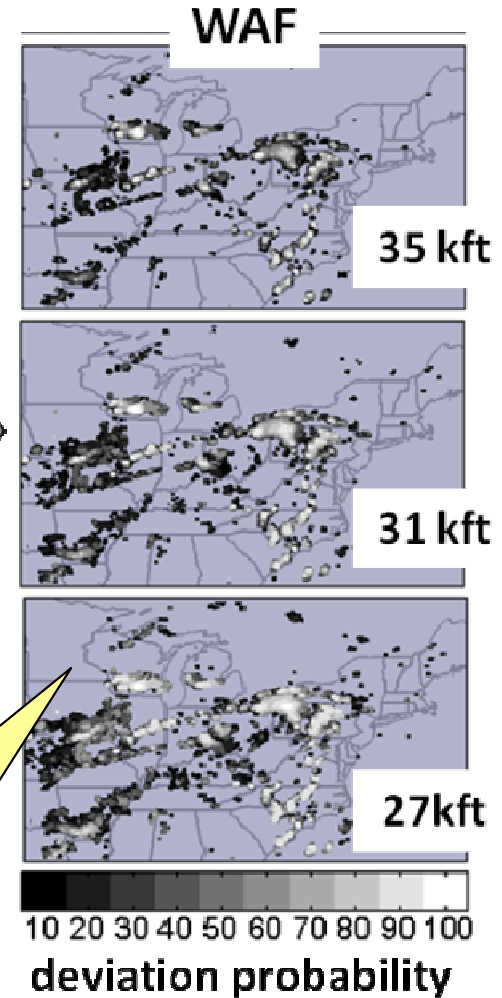
extract  
predictors

CWAM



deviation probability  
lookup

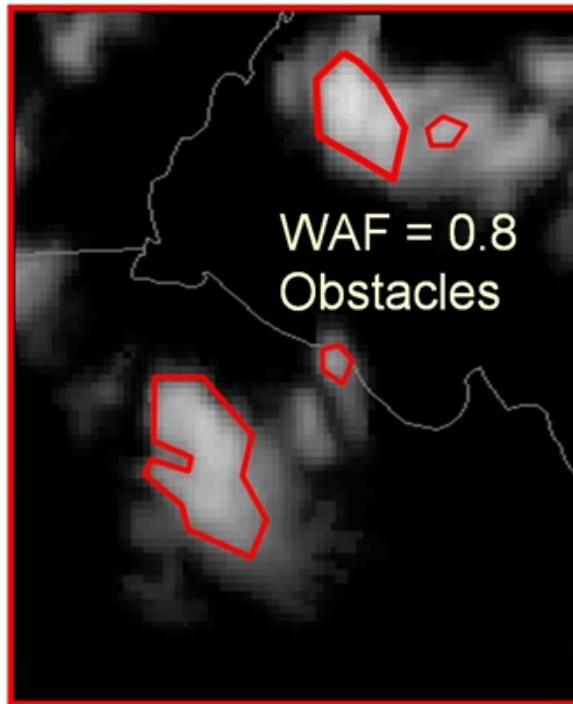
Observe 1000s of  
flights and classify as  
deviate or non-deviate



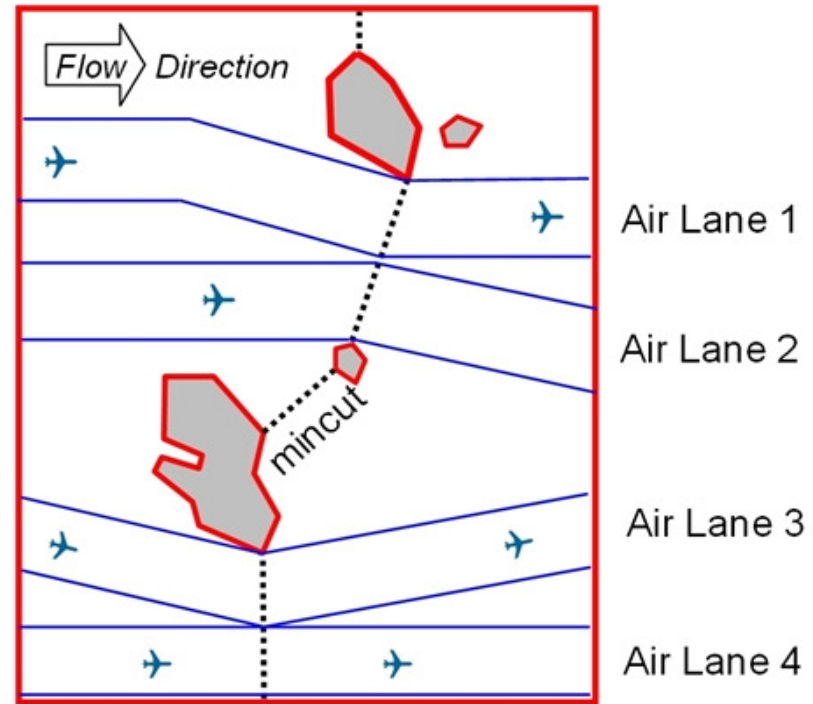
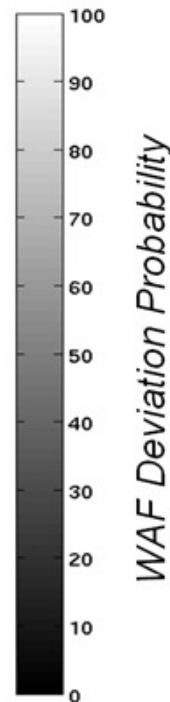
En Route models differ from  
Terminal models

Results of MIT-Lincoln  
Laboratory

# Mincut Metric



(a) Weather hazard defined by WAF threshold

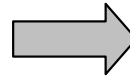


(b) Mincut bottleneck and maximum number of lanes of traffic that may pass through the airspace

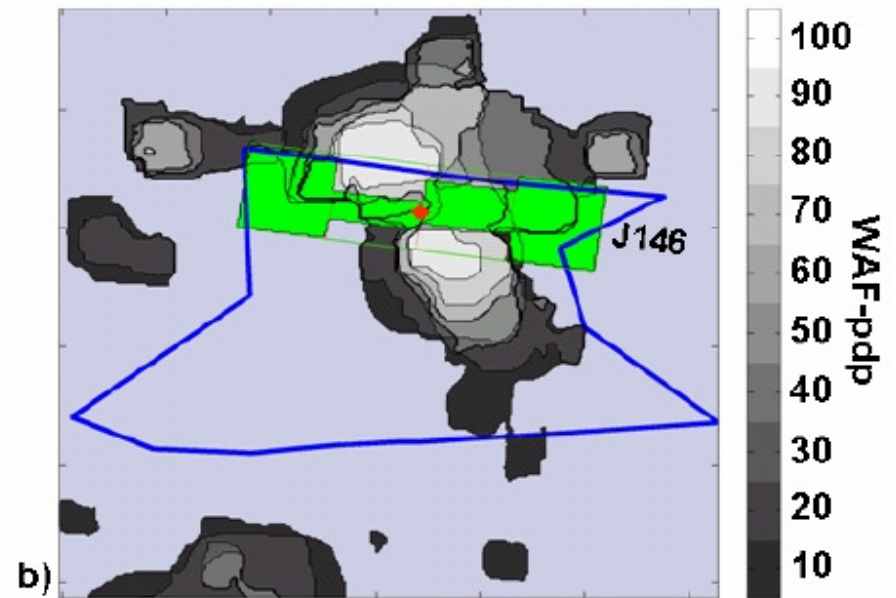
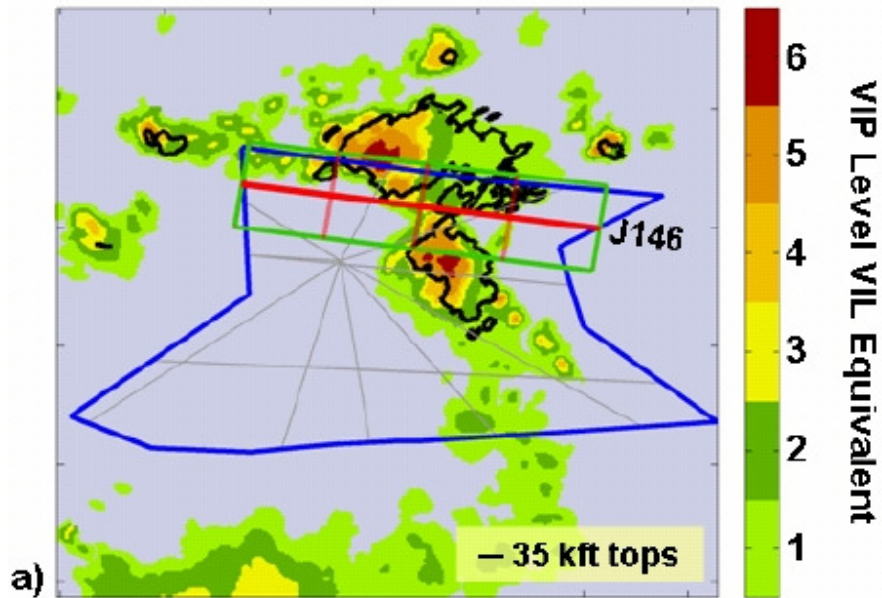
- **Minimum Cut (Mincut) and Maximum Flow (MaxFlow) are geometrically related via Duality: MaxFlow-Mincut Theorem**
- **Mincut can quantify the maximum flow through an airspace given a weather hazard map**
- **We are interested in how it characterizes the “wiggle room,” “operational flexibility,” or “permeability” of the airspace around a jet route or an aircraft trajectory**

# Route Blockage / Route Availability

Weather Forecast Data

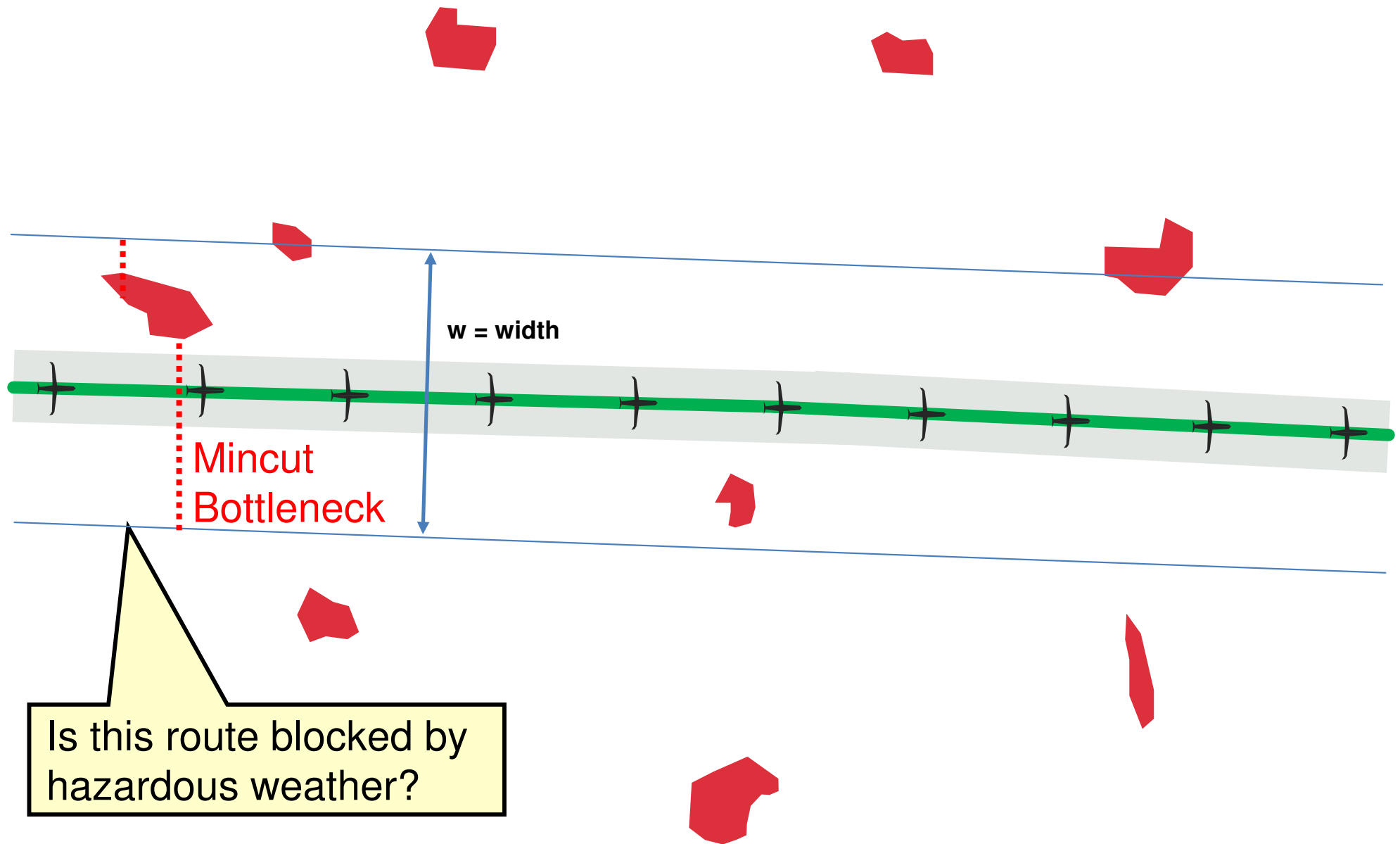


Route Availability



*Results of MIT-Lincoln Laboratory*

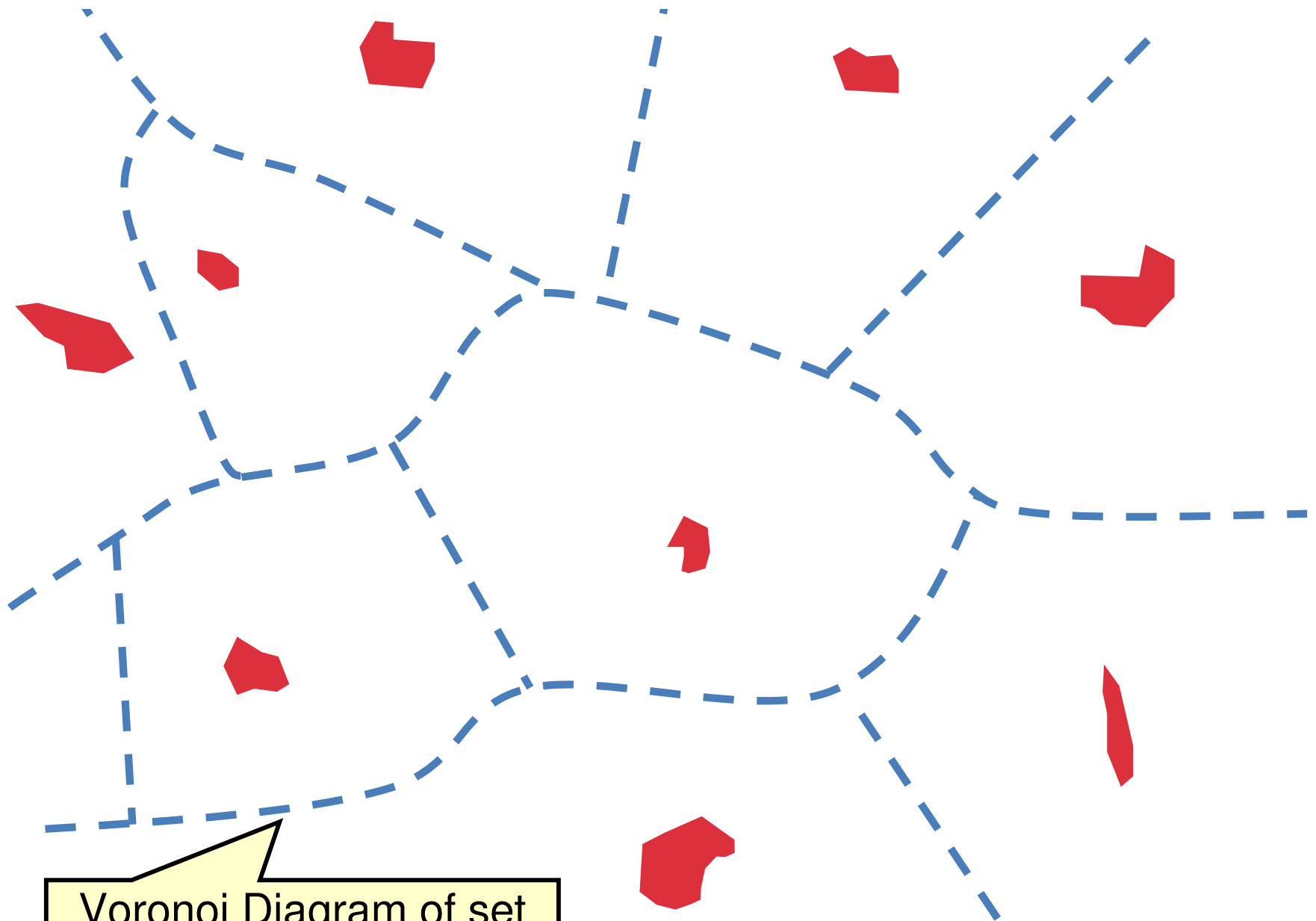
# Metric 1: Based on Route Blockage Geometry



Current Work

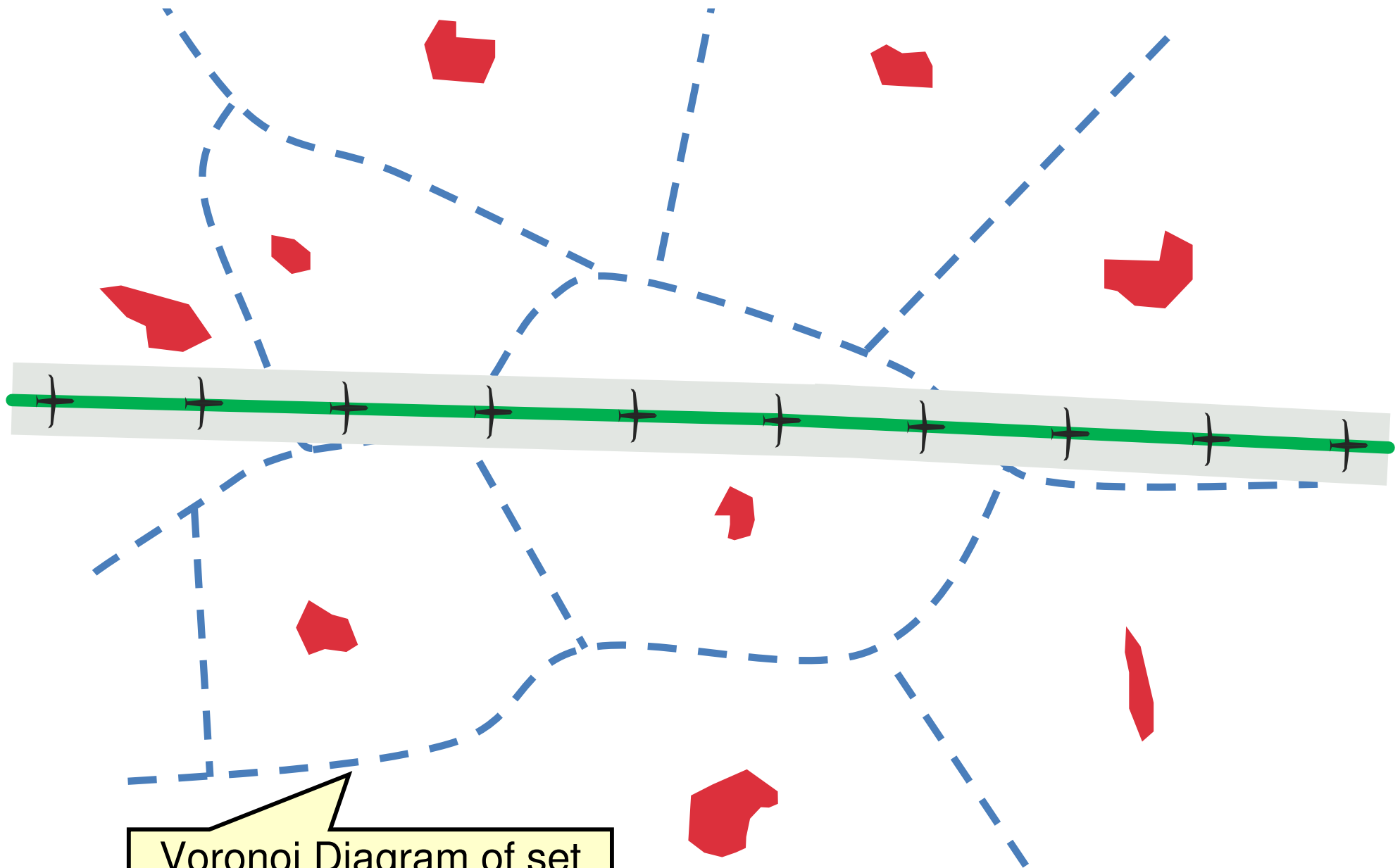


# Voronoi Diagram Geometry



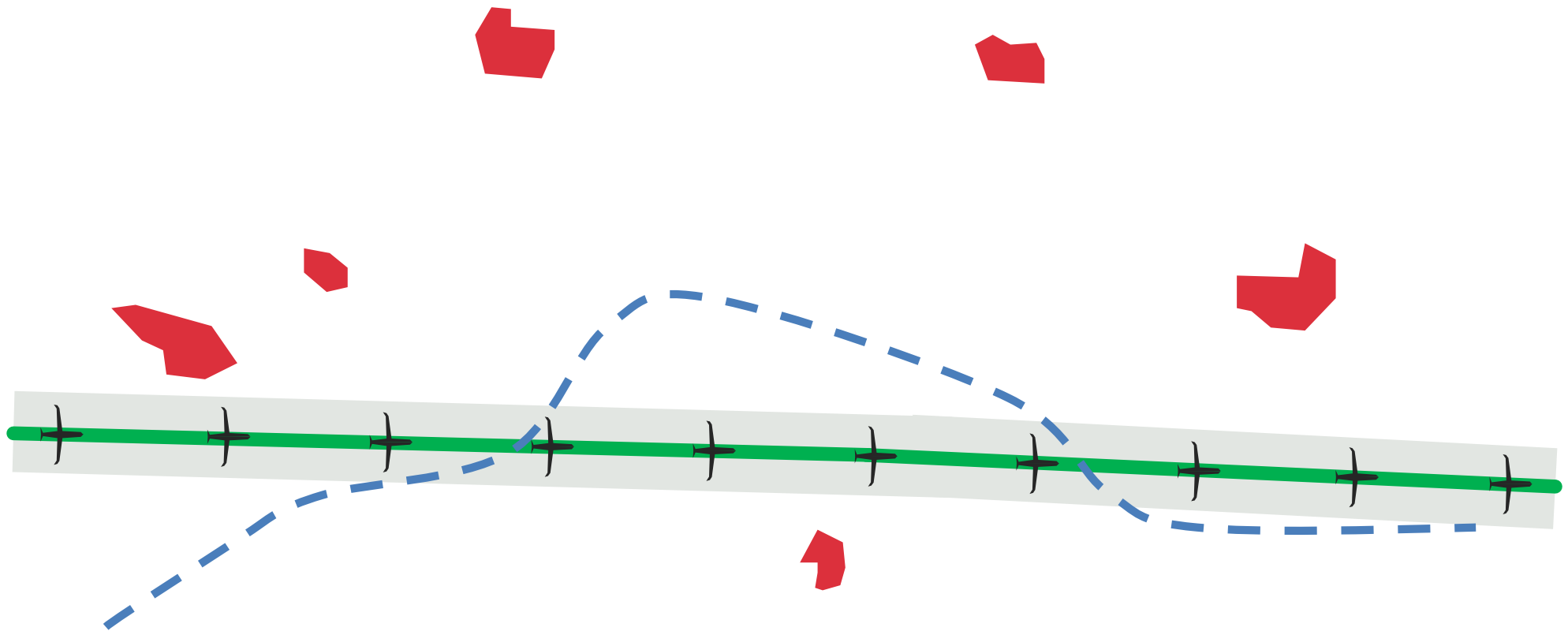
Voronoi Diagram of set of Weather Constraints

# Voronoi Diagram Geometry



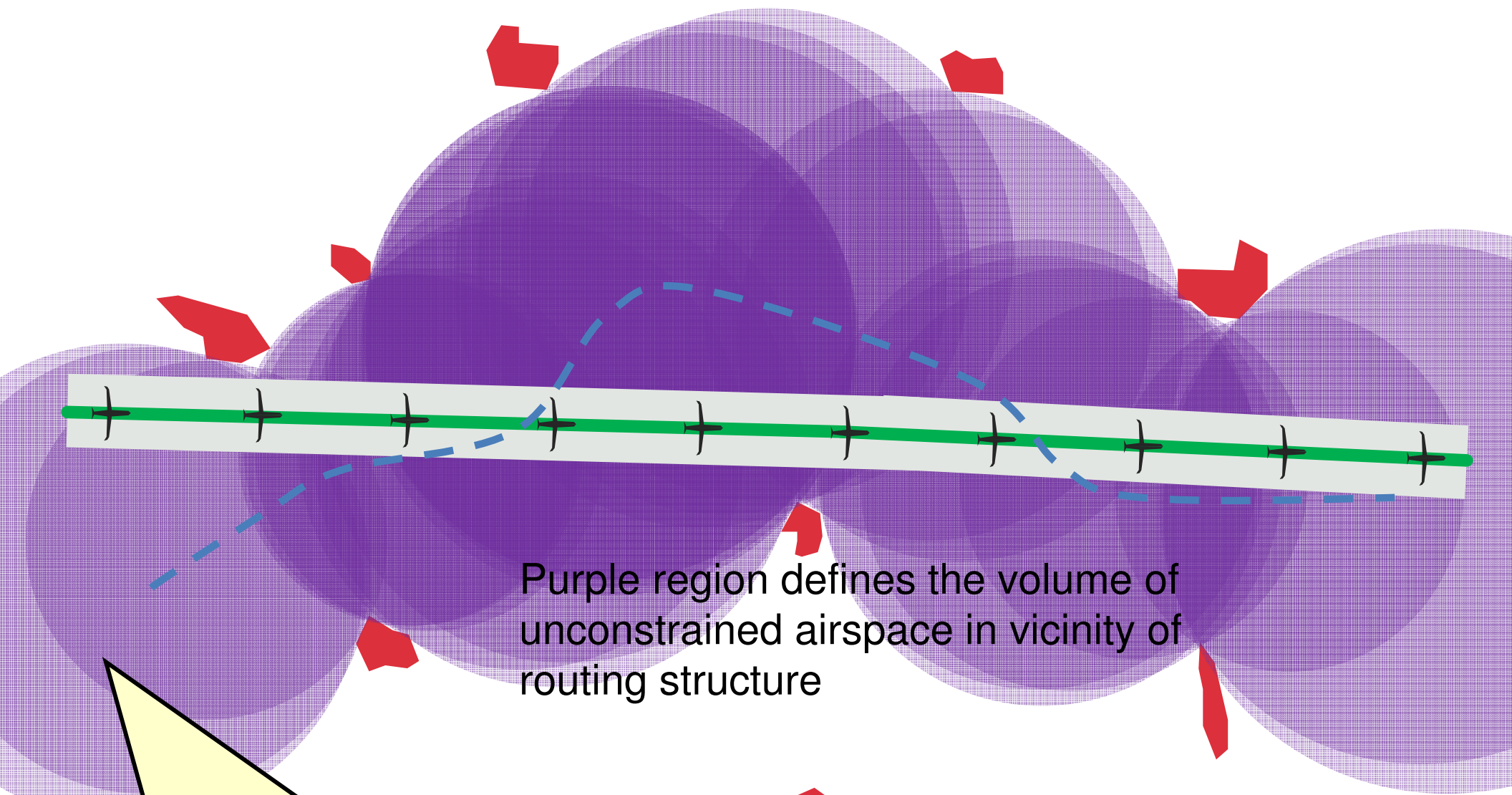
Voronoi Diagram of set of Weather Constraints

# Homotopy Class



Path within Voronoi Diagram that has the same routing among constraints as the flow/route

## Metric 2: Constrained Airspace Metric

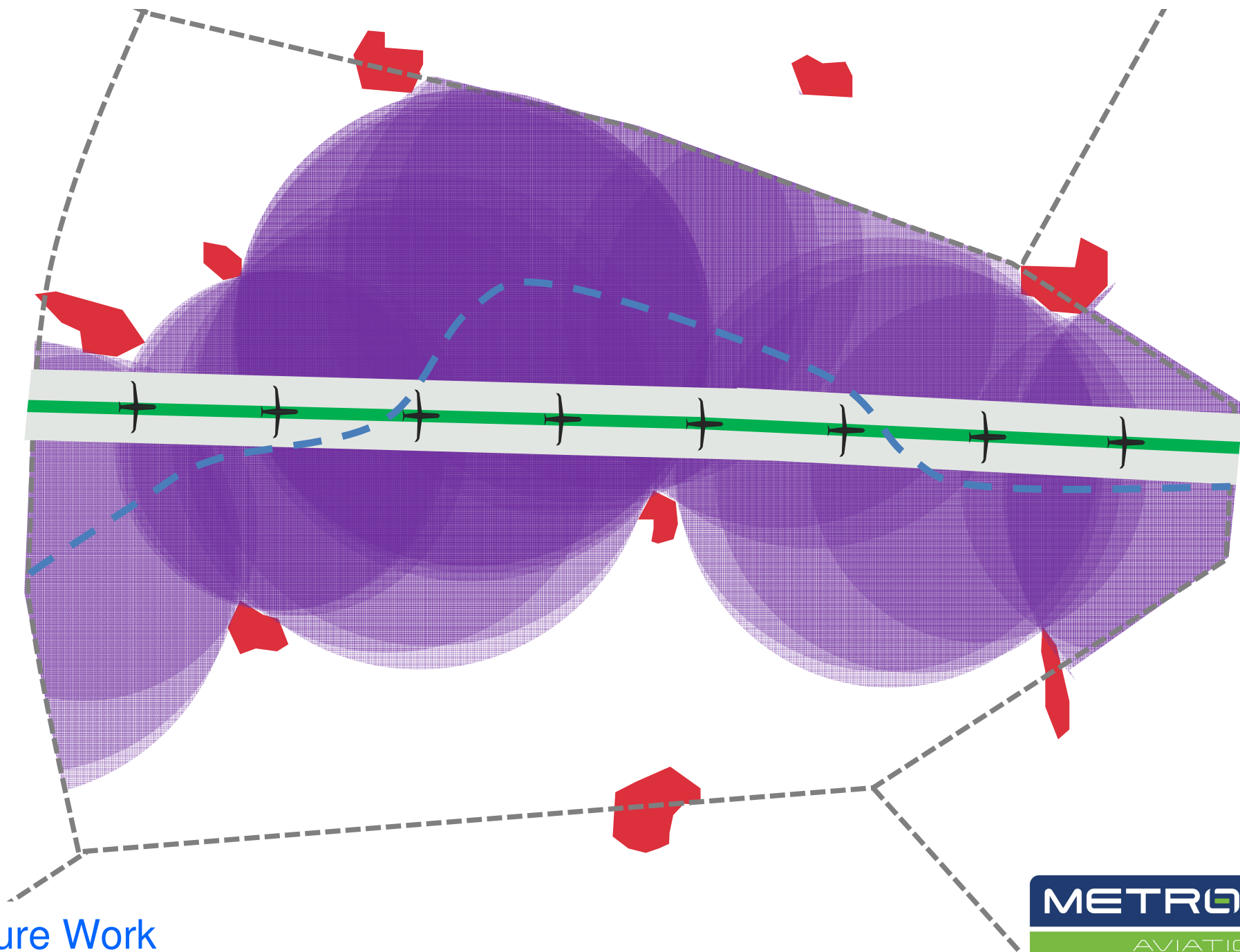


Locus of maximal disks (purple) centered along Voronoi path

Future Work

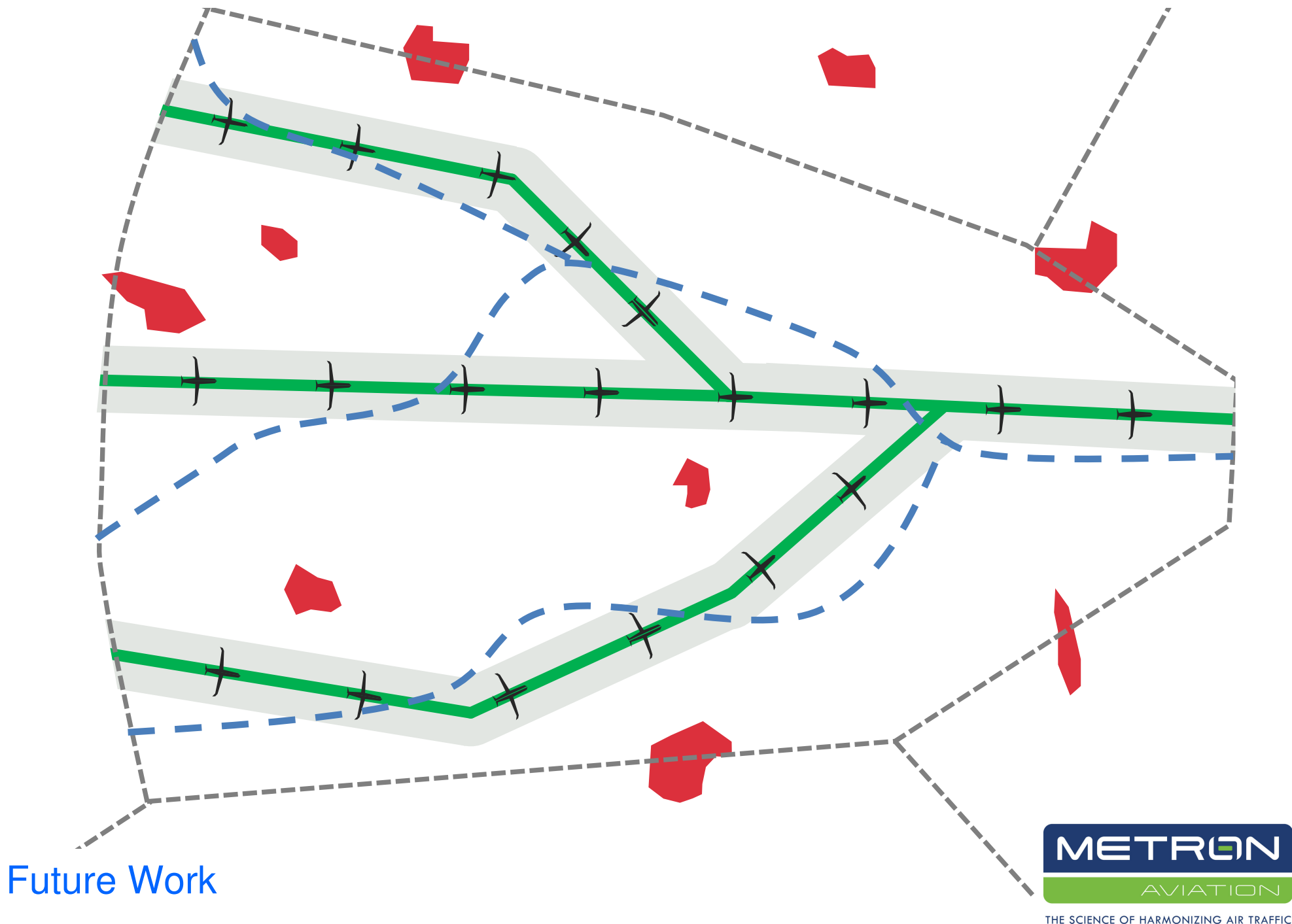


# Metric 3: Constrained Airspace Metric within a Sector



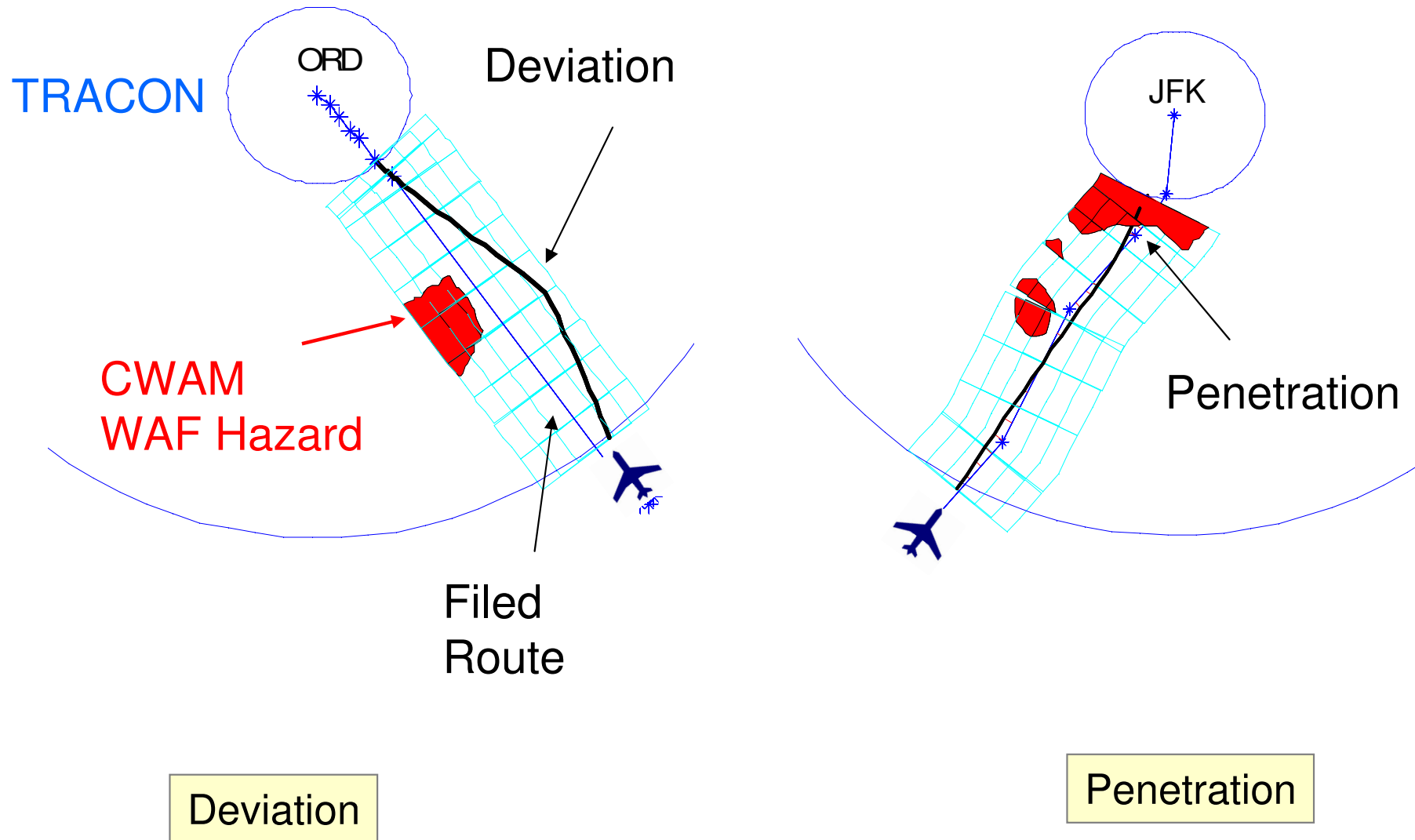
Future Work

# Metric 4: Considering Sector and Merge Tree (e.g., STAR)

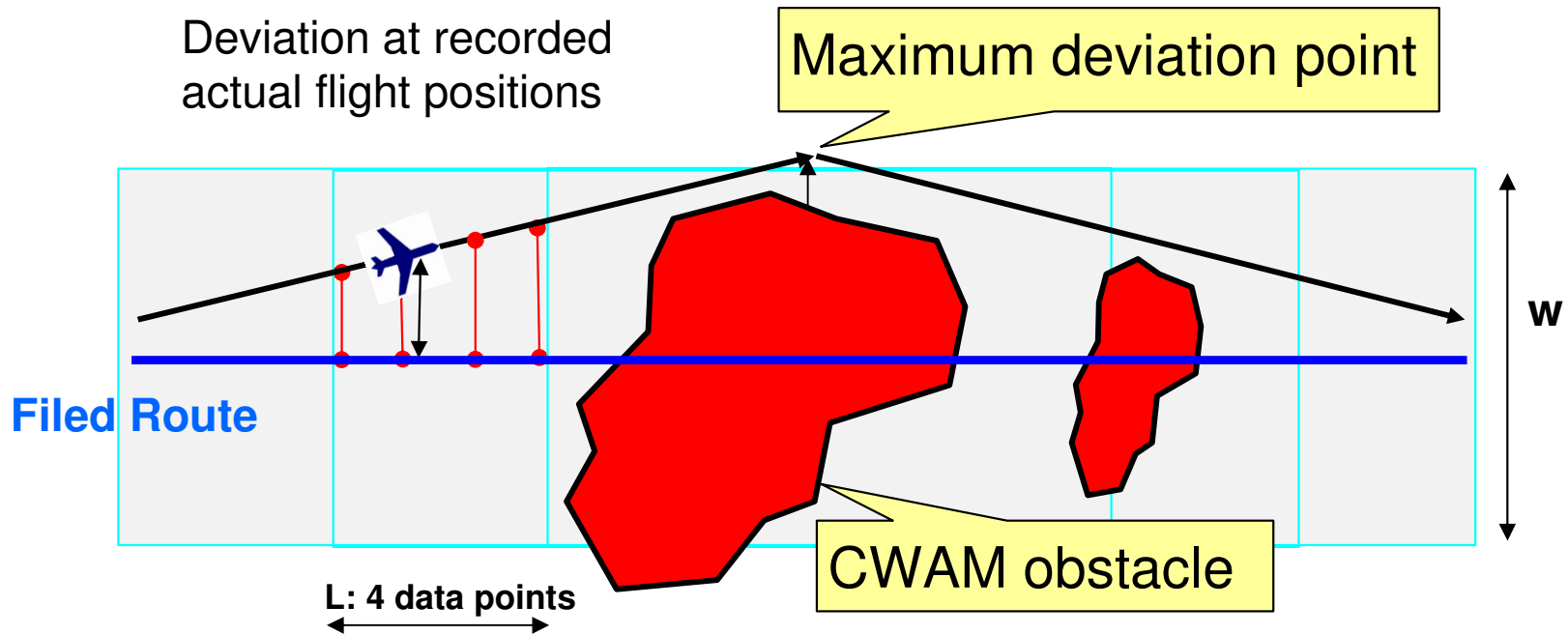


Future Work

# Weather Deviations and Penetrations – Transition Airspace



# Weather Deviations



- Moving window along the filed route measures route blockage
- Width =  $w \in \{10, 20, 30, 40\}$  nmi
- Length = L corresponds to 4 data points of flight track data (approx 4 min)



# Data Analyzed

## ETMS data:

- flight filed route geometry,
- flight actual position (time, latitude, longitude and altitude)
- 1 minute update rate

## Time Periods:

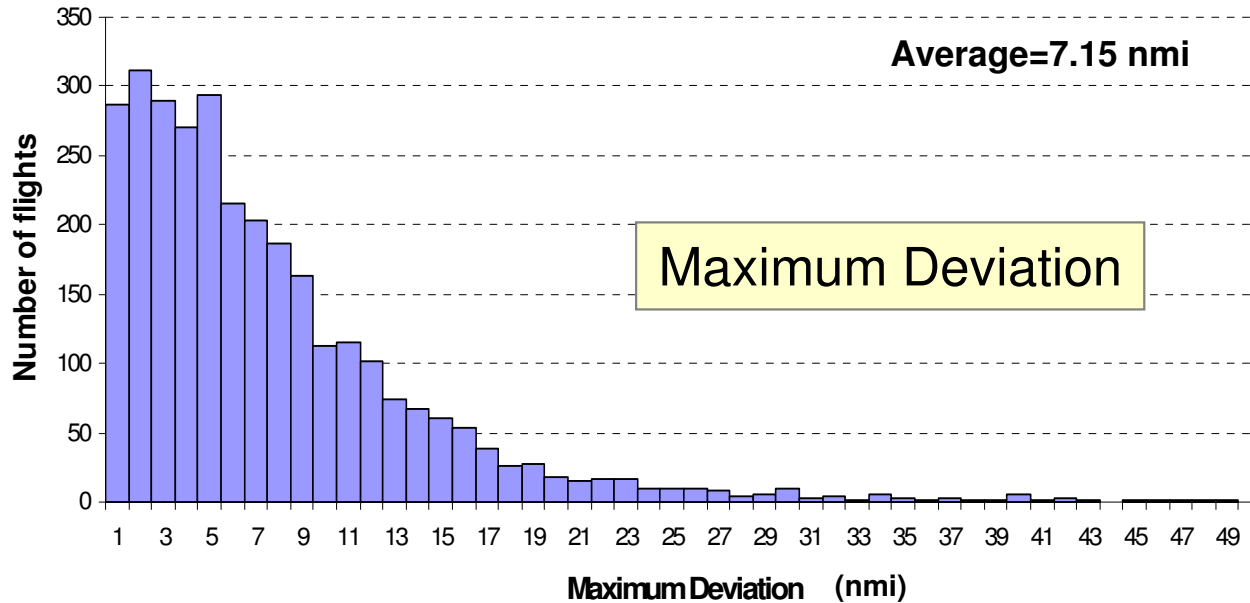
- 1- July 13 2010 arrivals between 10:45 AM and 12:00 PM
- 2- July 13 2010 arrivals between 16:05 PM and 17:20 PM
- 3- July 22 2010 arrivals between 10:45 AM and 12:00 PM
- 4- July 13 2010 arrivals between 15:45 PM and 17:00 PM

Number of flights= 3535

## Weather Data:

- CWIS → Deterministic WAF
- Altitudes for WAF polygons = [5000:1000:35000] ft
- Only nowcasts with 10 min update rate

# Clear Weather Baseline for Deviations

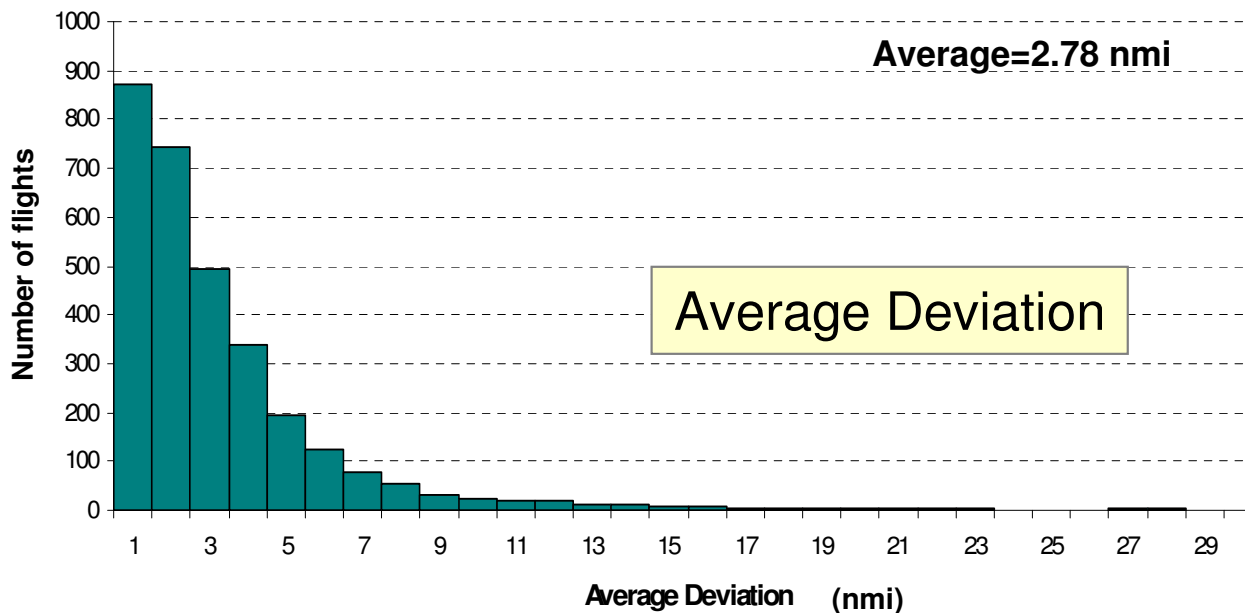


- Flights with no weather activity in their vicinity

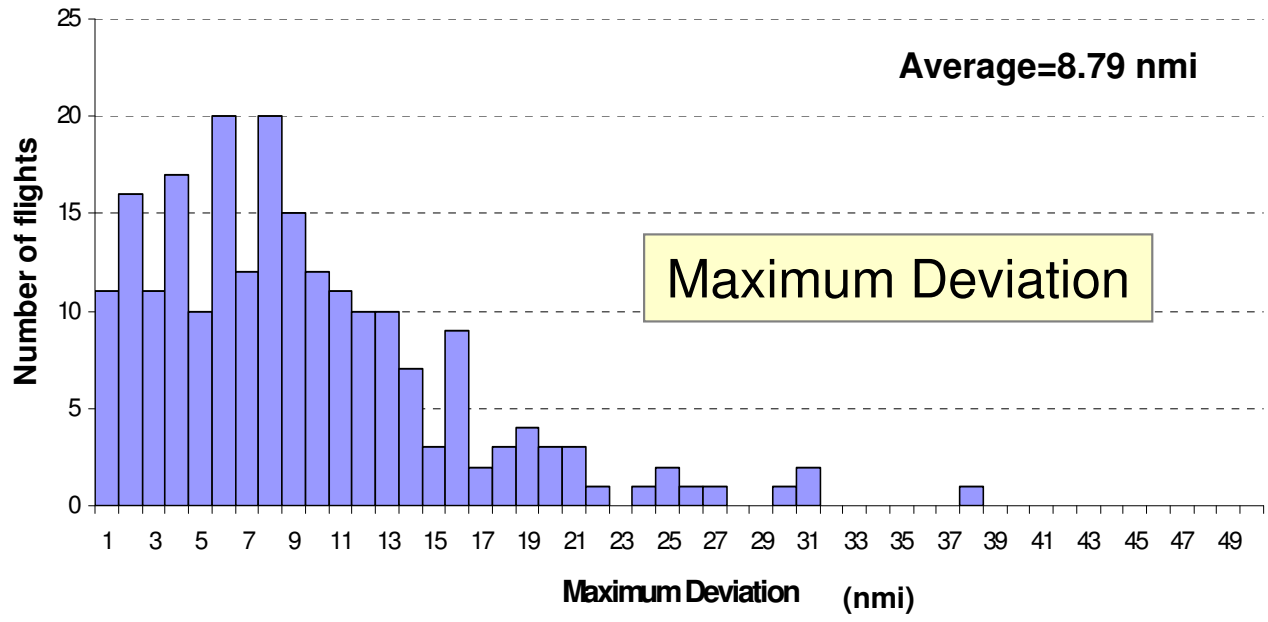
- Up to 10 nm of actual route centerline and up to 10 nm of filed route centerline

- Includes direct to routing, path stretching, conflict avoidance, and other causes

Number of flights=3060

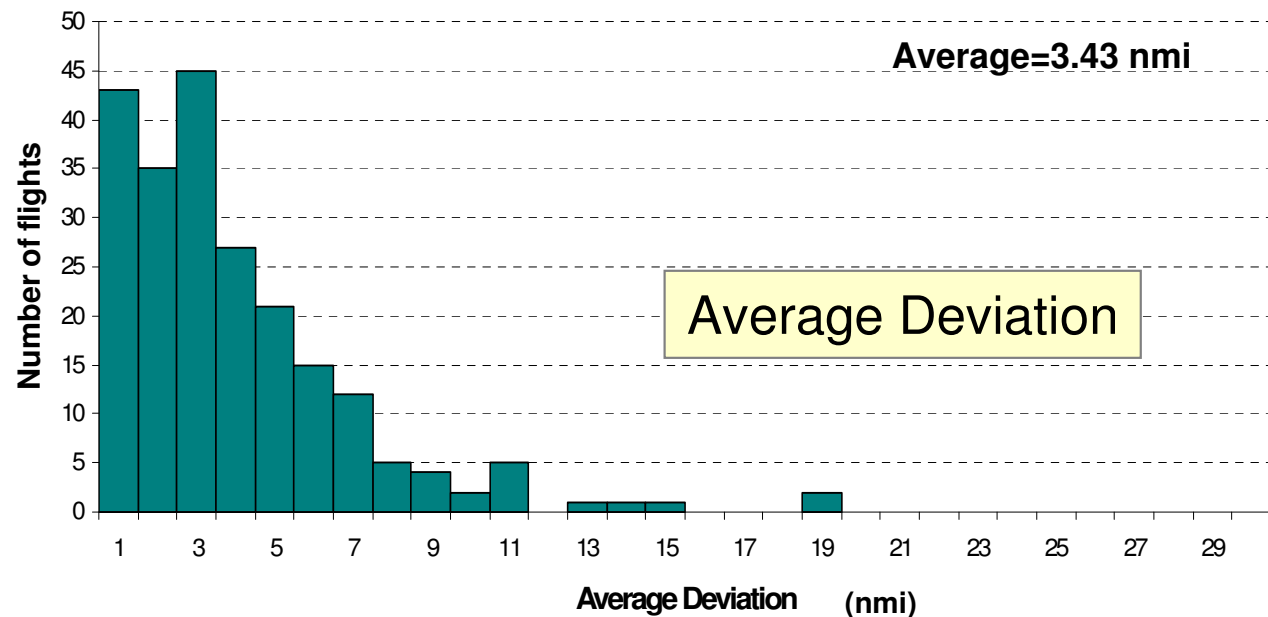


# Penetrations



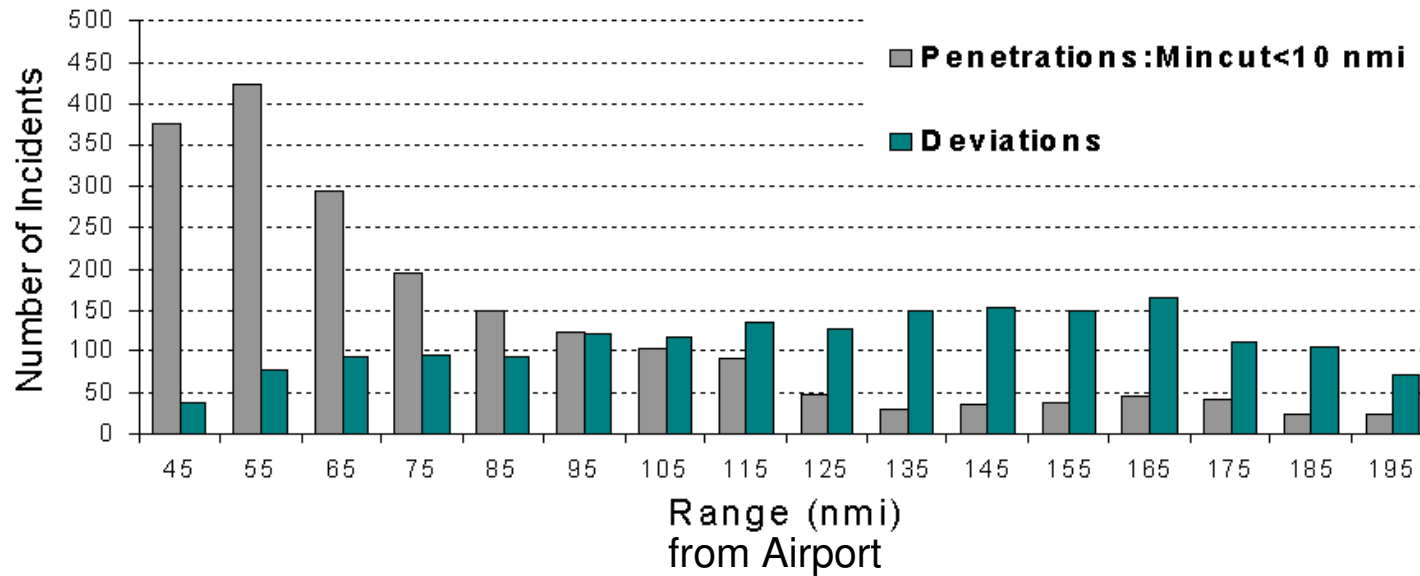
- Flight penetrating the weather with complete route blockage

- Blockage up to 10 nmi of actual route centerline and 10 nmi of filed route centerline



Number of flights=219

# Relationship between Actual Route Permeability and Range

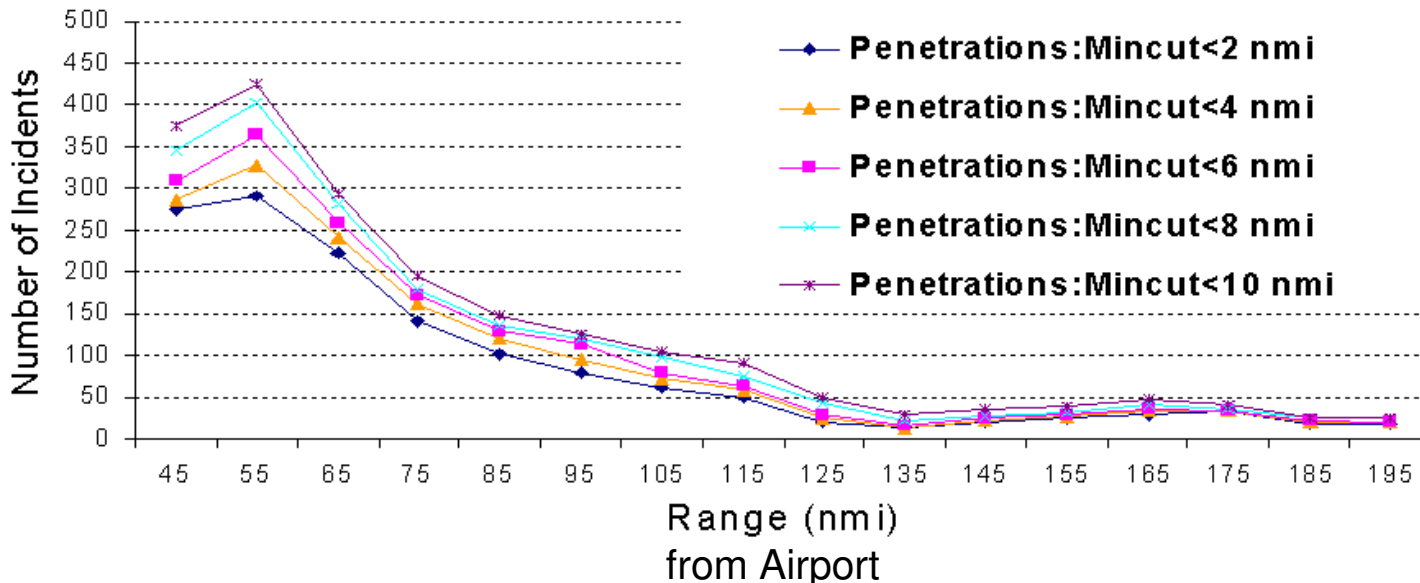


One **Penetration** incident if at any given point of flight data:

- 1-Deviation < 4 nmi and
- 2-Mincut value within 10 nmi of the flight actual route centerline is less than 10 nmi (or 8,6,4,2 nmi)

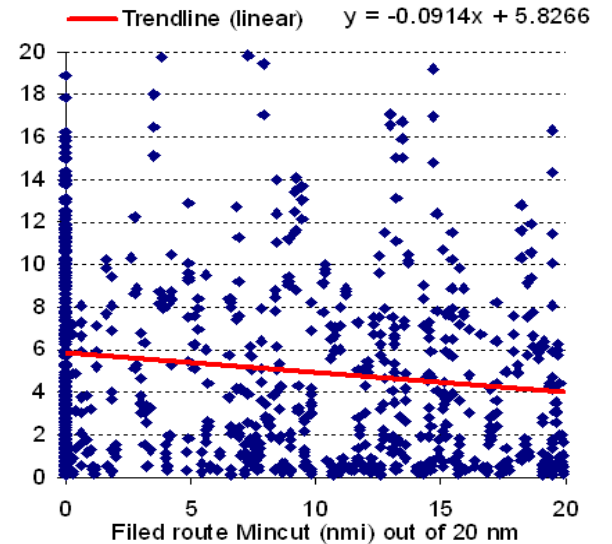
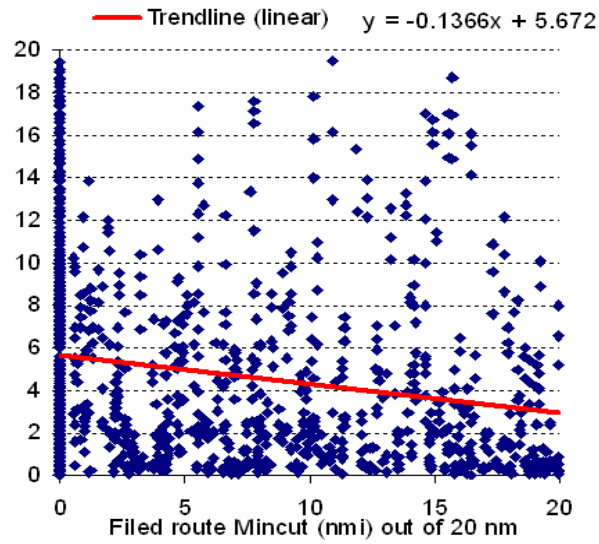
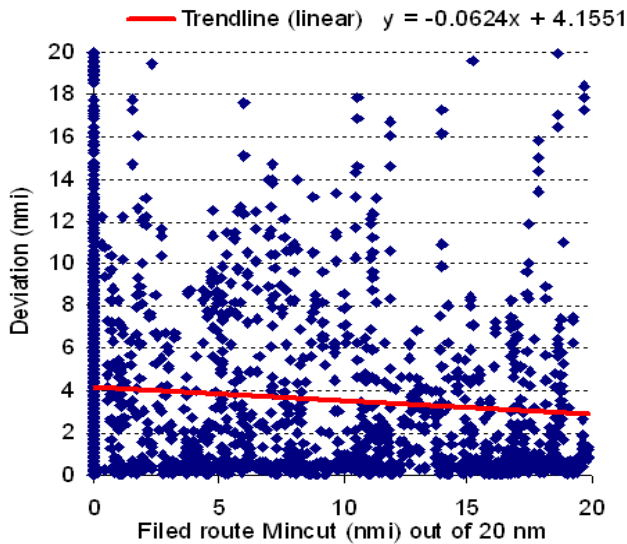
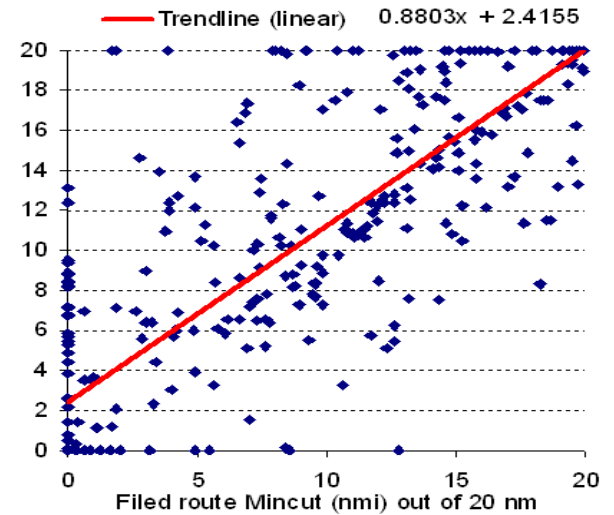
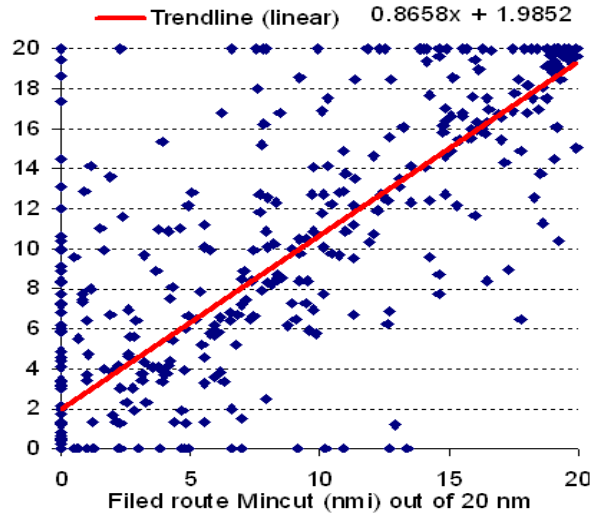
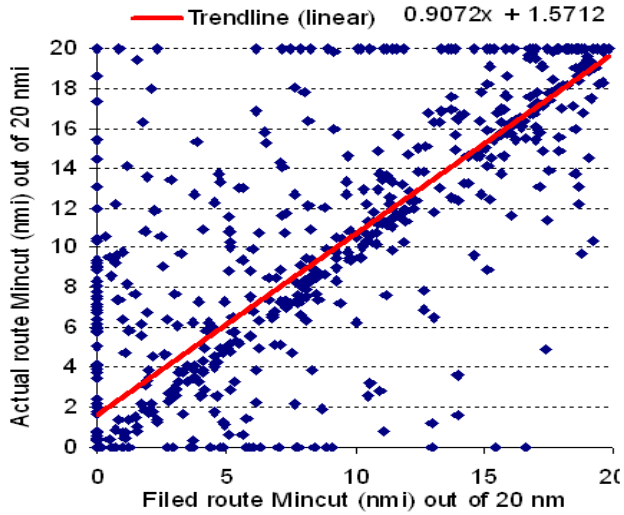
One **Deviation** incident if at any given point of flight track data:

- 1-Deviation > 4 nmi and
- 2-Mincut value within 10 nmi of the flight actual route is more than 10 nmi and
- 3-Minimum Mincut value within 10 nmi of the flight filed route centerline from that point to arrival fix is less than 10 nmi





# Mincut Permeability: Filed Route vs Flown Trajectory



**40 < Range < 80 nmi**

**80 < Range < 120 nmi**

**120 < Range < 200 nmi**

**Range from Destination Airport**



THE SCIENCE OF HARMONIZING AIR TRAFFIC

# Conclusions

- Studied the permeability of the airspace on the filed route versus the trajectory flown around weather constraints for transition airspace arrival traffic into major airports
- Four metrics were defined; one (a mincut permeability metric) was used to analyze pilot weather avoidance decision making
- Pilots are more likely to penetrate weather or penetrate through smaller gap sizes between weather cells closer to the metering fixes than further away
- Deviations away from the filed route are larger the further the aircraft is from the metering fix
- Future work - explore alternative metrics, determine the metric size triggering “route blockage,” and if a local adjustment of the route can provide acceptable permeability to pilots