Winds Study to Support RTCA SC 206 Subgroup 7 Development of Wind Guidance Document for ATM

Principal Investigators – Michael McPartland & Tom Reynolds Presented at 2016 Summer FPAW Eldridge Frazier, FAA

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

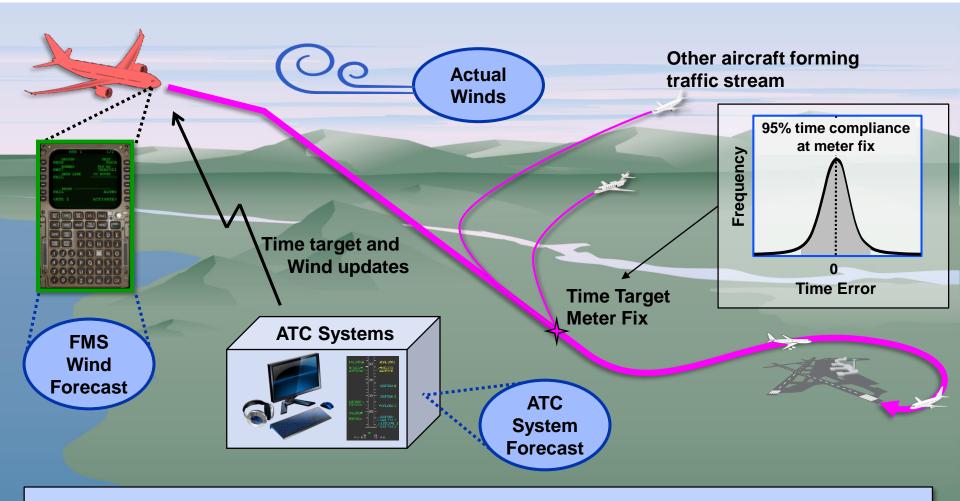


- Wind and temperature forecasts can have a significant affect on aircraft trajectory estimation
 - Ground systems
 - Airborne systems ← (WTIC)
- RTCA SC-206 "Aeronautical Information and Meteorological Data Link Services"
 - Required Time of Arrival (RTA)
 - Wake Vortex Mitigation
 - Interval Management (IM)





Required Time of Arrival Overview



Need for research to inform Minimum Weather Service & 4D-TBO guidance documents



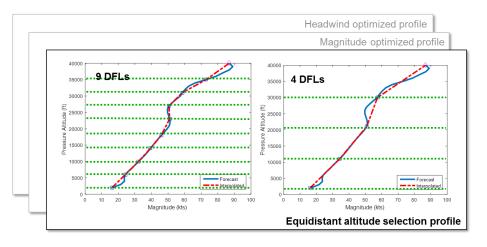
RTCA RTA Performance Research Questions

Determine affect of:

- Forecast source
 - GFS
 - HRRR
 - Perfect forecast (truth)
- Forecast age:
 - Published at least 2 hours prior to in-air update
- Number of FMS descent forecasts levels (DFLs)
 - 4
 - 9



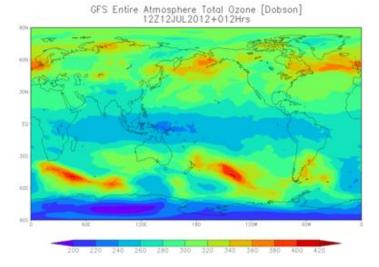
- How descent forecasts are selected
 - Optimized to match wind magnitude
 - Optimized to match trajectory headwind
 - Equidistant spacing (from cruise to surface)



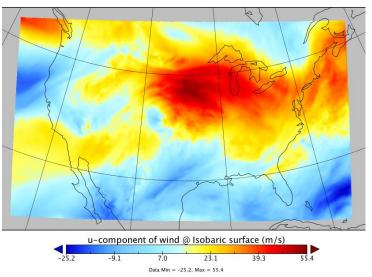


Introduction to GFS & HRRR

- GFS (Global Forecast System)
 - 28 km grid (0.5° averaged)
 - 26 pressure levels
 - Published 4 times per day: 00Z, 06Z, 12Z, 18Z
 - Forecast: +03, +06, +12,...+192hrs
 - Global coverage
- HRRR (High-Resolution Rapid Refresh)
 - 3 km grid
 - 50 pressure levels
 - Published every hour
 - Forecasts: +01, +02, +03,...+18hrs
 - CONUS



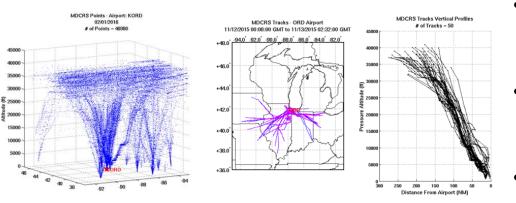
u-component of wind @ Isobaric surface



LINCOLN LABORATORY MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



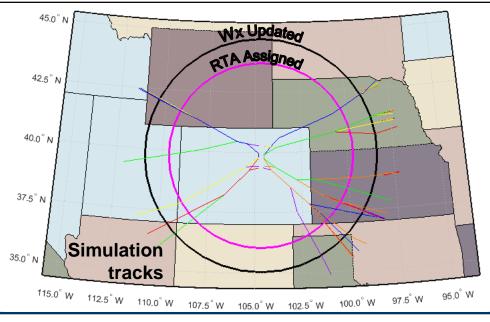
Analysis Methodology



- Identify MDCRS flights that stayed on route
- Use aircraft-measured winds as simulated winds
- Reproduce flights with simulated
 B757 and advanced FMS

CONOPS

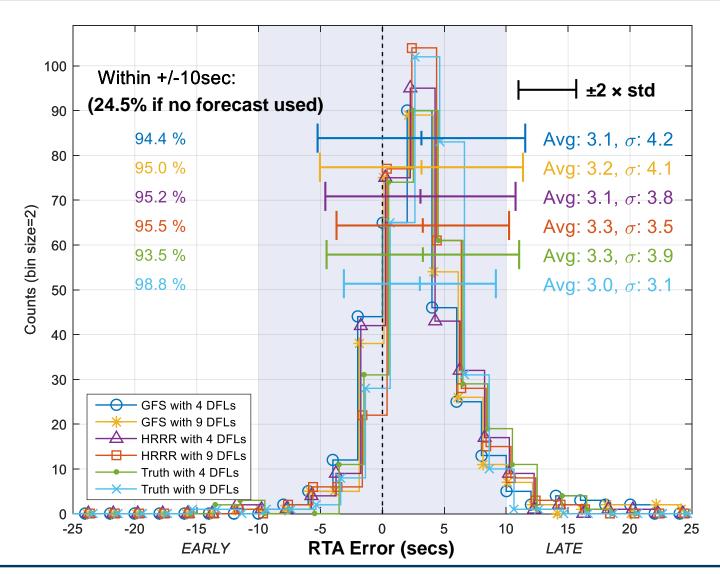
- Provided 2-hr old Wx updates 10 minutes prior to RTA freeze horizon
- Assign RTA time and fix 230 NM from destination
- Descents to ~ 10-15kft





Aggregated RTA Performance

- Airports evaluated
 - KATL, KBOS,
 KDEN, KEWR,
 KMDW, KORD,
 KPHX
- 340 flights
 - Feb 1 Mar 31, 2016
- GFS & HRRR based on 2 hr forecast
- Truth based on MDCRS

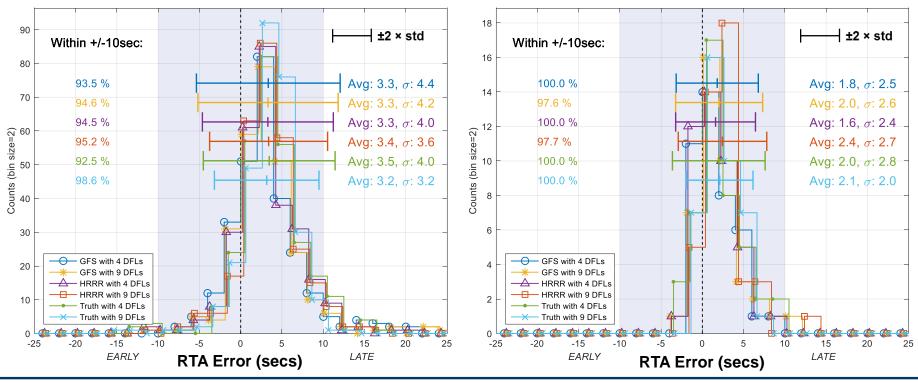


LINCOLN LABORATORY MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Speed constraints on STARs

- Reduce speed control authority
 - Thus reduced RTA performance
- FMS honors speed constraints even with RTA operations (SC-214)



With speed constraints

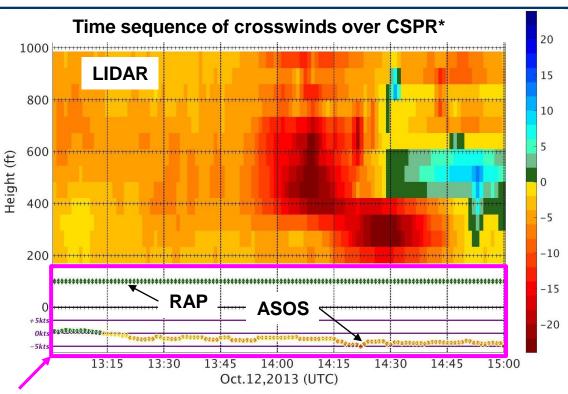
Without speed constraints

LINCOLN LABORATORY MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Wake Vortex Mitigation

- FAA looking to wind dependent strategies to increase throughput
- Use wind forecast system to predict "wake safe" regions
- Wake Terminal Mitigation System has access to
 - high fidelity wind observations near the ground (ASOS)
 - Numerical Weather Forecast Model predictions (for above ground)
- WTM System correctly handles forecast model error periods (see right) but at a cost of availability of increased throughput
 - Example wind shift removes availability ~45 minutes
 - System unavailable for hours
- Aloft observations, such as real-time aircraft winds would address this problem

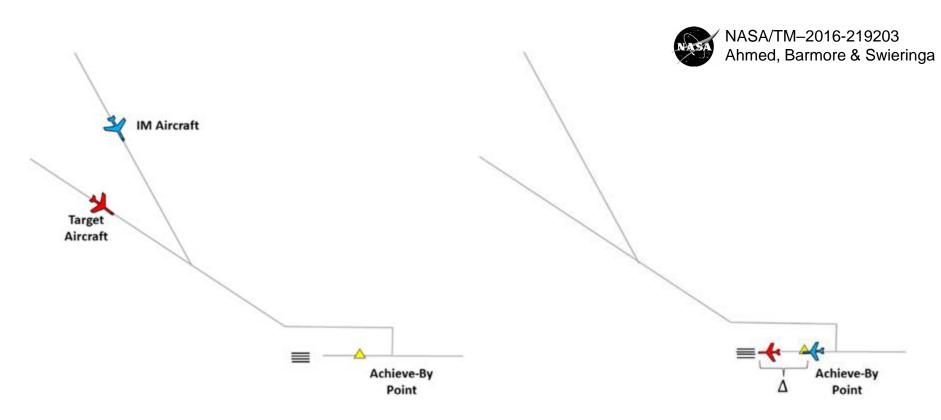


WTM System (Middle of event shown above to illustrate maximum wind shift)

*Closely Spaced Parallel Runway (CSPR)



Interval Management Concept



- ATC provides IM clearance to the aircraft near top of descent (left).
- Pilots follow onboard speed guidance to achieve precise spacing interval at the achieve-by point, △ behind the target aircraft (right).
- Δ may be a time or a distance



- Wind and temperature forecasts can have a significant affect on aircraft trajectory estimation
- Supporting various RTCA activities
- Key RTA analysis findings
 - 9 DFLs better than 4, but not significantly for cases examined
 - Performance of GFS nearly as good as HRRR
 - Performance with 2-hr HRRR forecast data nearly as good as "truth"
 - Procedural speed constraints have major impact on RTA performance
- Next Steps
 - NAS-wide comparison of flights with and without speed constraints
 - Conduct RTA flights down to Initial Approach Fix
 - Analyze impacts of using aircraft-derived winds
 - Modify Mode-S EHS interrogator
 - Generate methods to provide confidence of wind forecasts

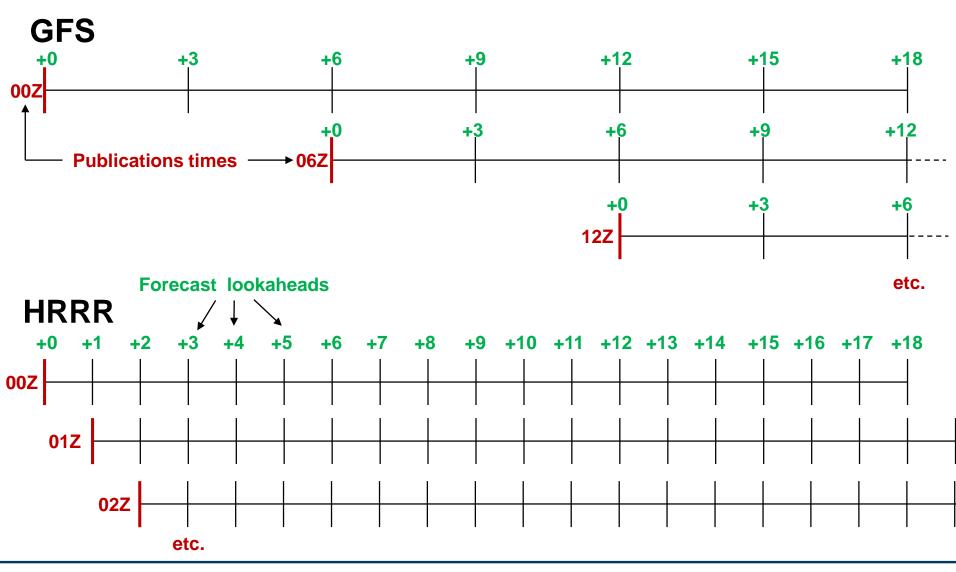


MIT/LL ASR-9 radar



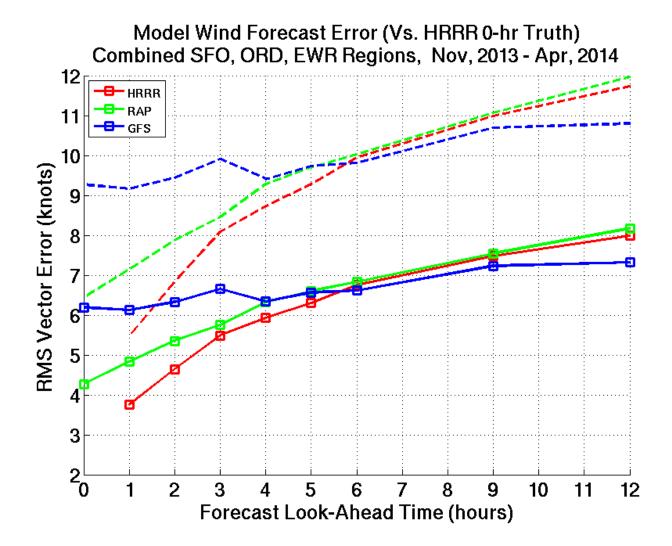


GFS & HRRR Timelines





Wx Forecast Performance





This material is based upon work supported by the Federal Aviation Administration under Air Force Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0002 and/or FA8702-15-D-0001. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Federal Aviation Administration.

© 2016 Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Delivered to the U.S. Government with Unlimited Rights, as defined in DFARS Part 252.227-7013 or 7014 (Feb 2014). Notwithstanding any copyright notice, U.S. Government rights in this work are defined by DFARS 252.227-7013 or DFARS 252.227-7014 as detailed above. Use of this work other than as specifically authorized by the U.S. Government may violate any copyrights that exist in this work.