

Multi-Aircraft Environmentally-Scored Weather-Resilient Optimised 4D-Trajectories

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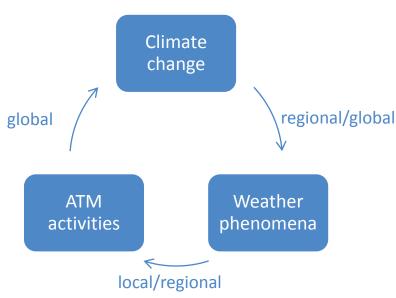
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Introduction

- Hazardous weather phenomena, such as convective areas related to thunderstorms affect ATM operations
- Storms cause up to 7.5% of total en-route ATFM delays at network level. → Average en-route ATFM delay due to a storm-affected flight can be around 17-18 minutes per delayed flight. (EUROCONTROL, 2021)
- In 2019, over 1000 Dangerous Thunderstorm Alerts (DTA's) were issued in Italy out of a total of 7372 throughout Europe^[1]
- ATM operations impact climate change → from all non-CO₂ emissions contrail cirrus have a significant impact on the climate (EASA, 2021)
- "A warmer climate will intensify very wet and very dry weather and climate events and seasons....including monsoons and mid-latitude storm tracks" (IPCC, 2021)





References

[1] https://get.earthnetworks.com/resources/reports/2019-europe-lightning-report

EUROCONTROL (2021), Climate Change Risks for European Aviation, Summary Report.

EASA (2021), Updated analysis of the non-CO2 climate impacts of aviation and potential policy measures pursuant to EU Emissions Trading System Directive Article 30(4). Brussels, European Commission.

IPCC (2021), Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis.

Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press.

CREATE Project Overview





Project type: SESAR exploratory research → TRL1/2

Main project goal: develop a concept of operations to improve the weather resilience of ATM operations and reduce its environmental/climate impacts.

Consortium:



ConOps design elements





Within CREATE, all of the below shall be integrated in the ATM network planning and execution process, to mitigate planning disturbances and unplanned delays caused by manual tactical ATC intervention during severe weather scenarios, whilst minimising the climate and local air quality impacts of the ATM operations.

Multiple-aircraft propose candidate optimised 4D-trajectories

Numerical ensemble weather forecasting (EWF) is used for tactical trajectory replanning during flight

Environmental score assessment is used to evaluate all candidate trajectories

ATC-driven demand-capacity-balancing (DCB) decision-making process determines global optimum of the candidate trajectories

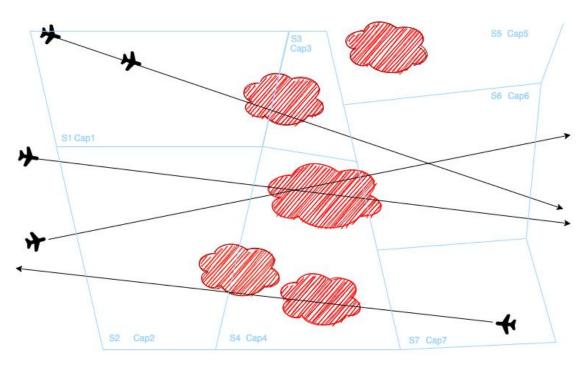
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Imagine an arbitrary scenario with multiple airspace sectors and multiple aircraft;

- Thunderstorms propagate along the initially planned flight paths
- Without tactical trajectory
 optimisation, ATC would need to
 tactically intervene and guide
 aircraft around thunderstorms in
 coordination with the flight
 crew.
- ➤ This gives <u>unplanned</u> delays in the ATM network
- This has potential <u>snowballing</u> <u>effect</u> on delays further downstream in the network



Red areas are thunderstorm-related no-fly-zones (NFZ)

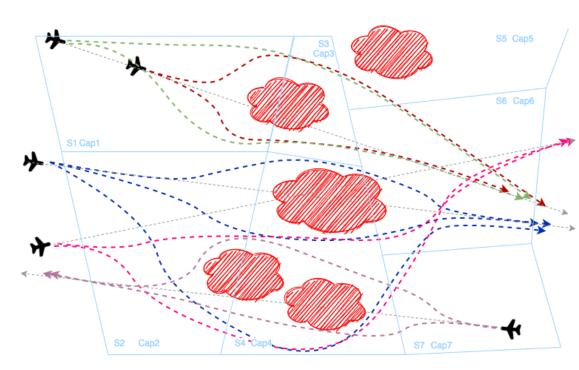
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With the CREATE framework:

- Ensemble numerical weather predictions from ground stations uplink meteo forecast to AU's
- When thunderstorm NFZ is detected, optimised all aircraft propose candidate trajectories are based on e.g.;
 - Minimum fuel burn
 - Minimum delay
 - Minimum environmental impact



Dashed lines are candidate optimised trajectories

(3/4)



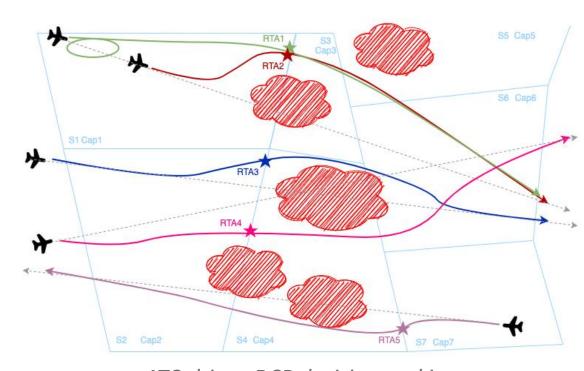


With the CRFATF framework:

 A centralised demand-capacity balancing (DCB) decisionmaking component governed by ATC determines global optimum of all candidate trajectories

This includes:

- Environmental scores assessment
 - \circ CO_2
 - \circ NO_x
 - Lagrangian particle decomposition of emissions → LAQ
- Sector load-balancing



ATC-driven DCB decision-making process selects global optimum of all trajectories

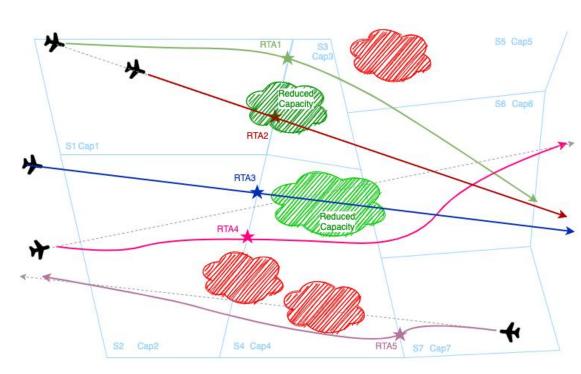
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With the CRFATF framework:

- Climate sensitive zones, related to contrail cirrus formation, are predicted as well.
- These regions can be easily evaded via flight level changes, not only lateral evasion.

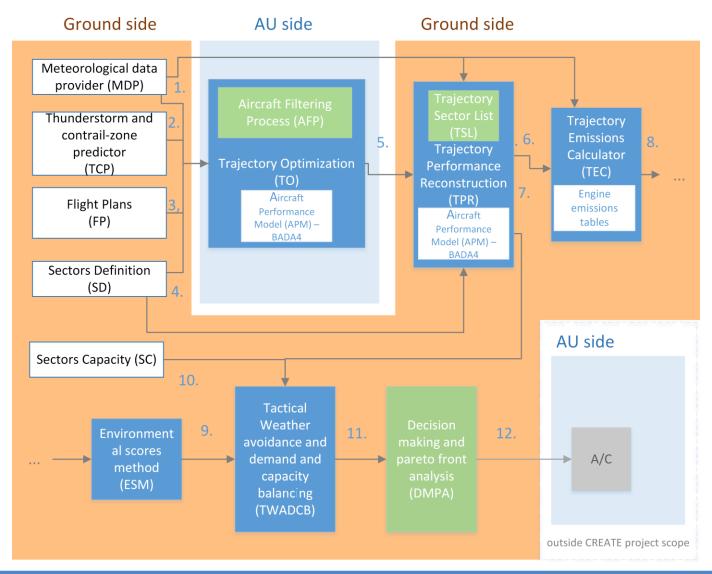


Green climate-sensitive zones (contrail formation) can be evaded via flight-level changes as well

CREATE framework







Next steps and Questions





Next steps in the research project

- Integrate all models into a computational framework
- Initial validations via fast-time simulations
- Demonstrate effectiveness of framework for two use-cases
 - o En-Route
- → North Atlantic

 \circ TMA

→ Naples Capodichino airspace

For further information, please contact:



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Thank you very much for your attention!



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