

WXXM in the ATM- Weather Integration Process

Presented to: AIXM-WXXM 2010 Conference

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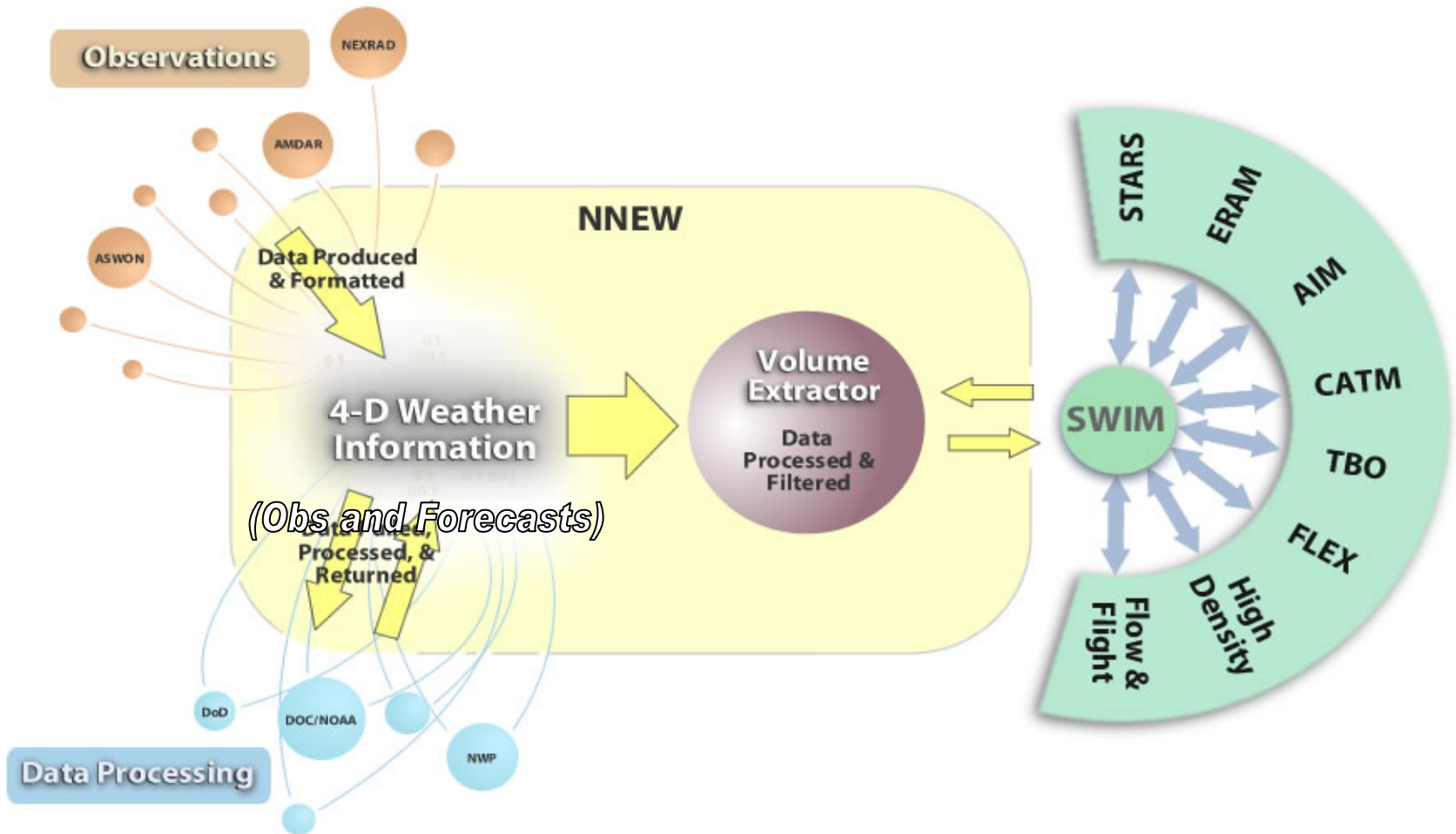
Date: May 5, 2010



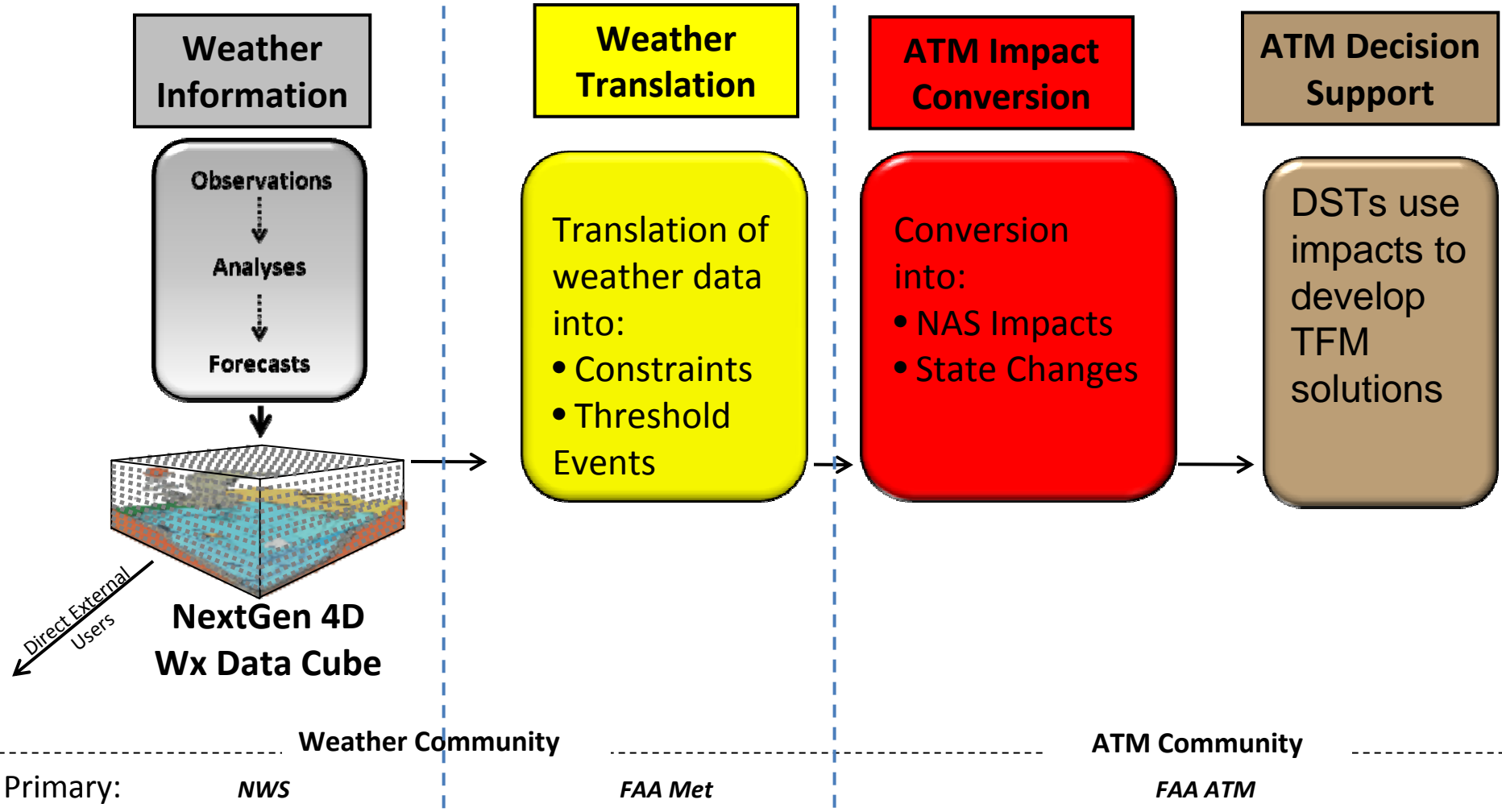
**Federal Aviation
Administration**



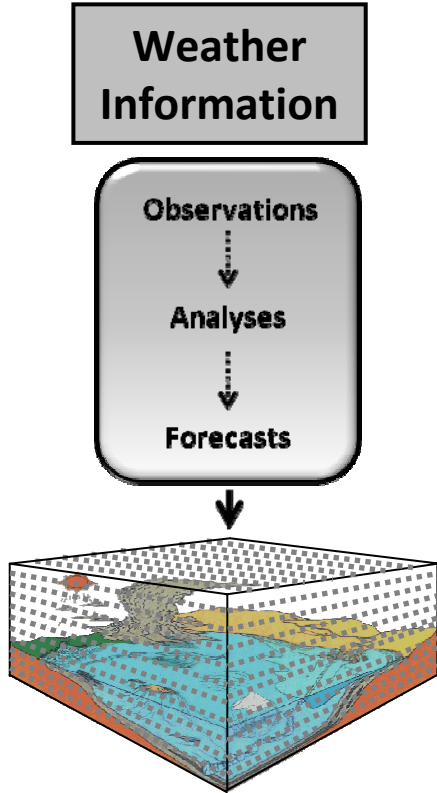
WXXM Conveys Weather Information



NextGen ATM-Weather Integration



Weather Technical Interchange



**NextGen 4D
Wx Data Cube**

Information in the NextGen 4D Wx Data Cube:

- Is to be WXXM compliant
- Is to be discoverable via the NNEW registry/repository

Weather Constraints Technical Interchange

Weather Translation

Translation of weather data into:

- Constraints
- Threshold Events

Information in the constraints virtual data base:

- Also is to be WXXM compliant by an extension to WXXM
- Also is to be discoverable via the NNEW registry/repository

ATM Impacts Technical Interchange

ATM Impact Conversion

Conversion
into:

- NAS Impacts
- State Changes

For common use, impacts could also be stored in a virtual data base:

- Whether by an extension to WXXM is TBD
- Would be discoverable via a registry/repository, not necessarily NNEW

Example: Flow Constrained Areas

Scenario:

- Convective weather is causing en route traffic to fly irregular tracks around storms, increasing controller workload
- Controllers cannot manage as many flights as they could on a fair weather day
- Controllers request aircraft not be fed to them as rapidly as normal
- This is achieved by increasing the miles in trail between aircraft
- Increased miles in trail means fewer aircraft per hour: less capacity
- Traffic managers establish a “flow constrained area” (FCA), meaning that the throughput capacity of the area will be considered reduced and some flights will be diverted elsewhere

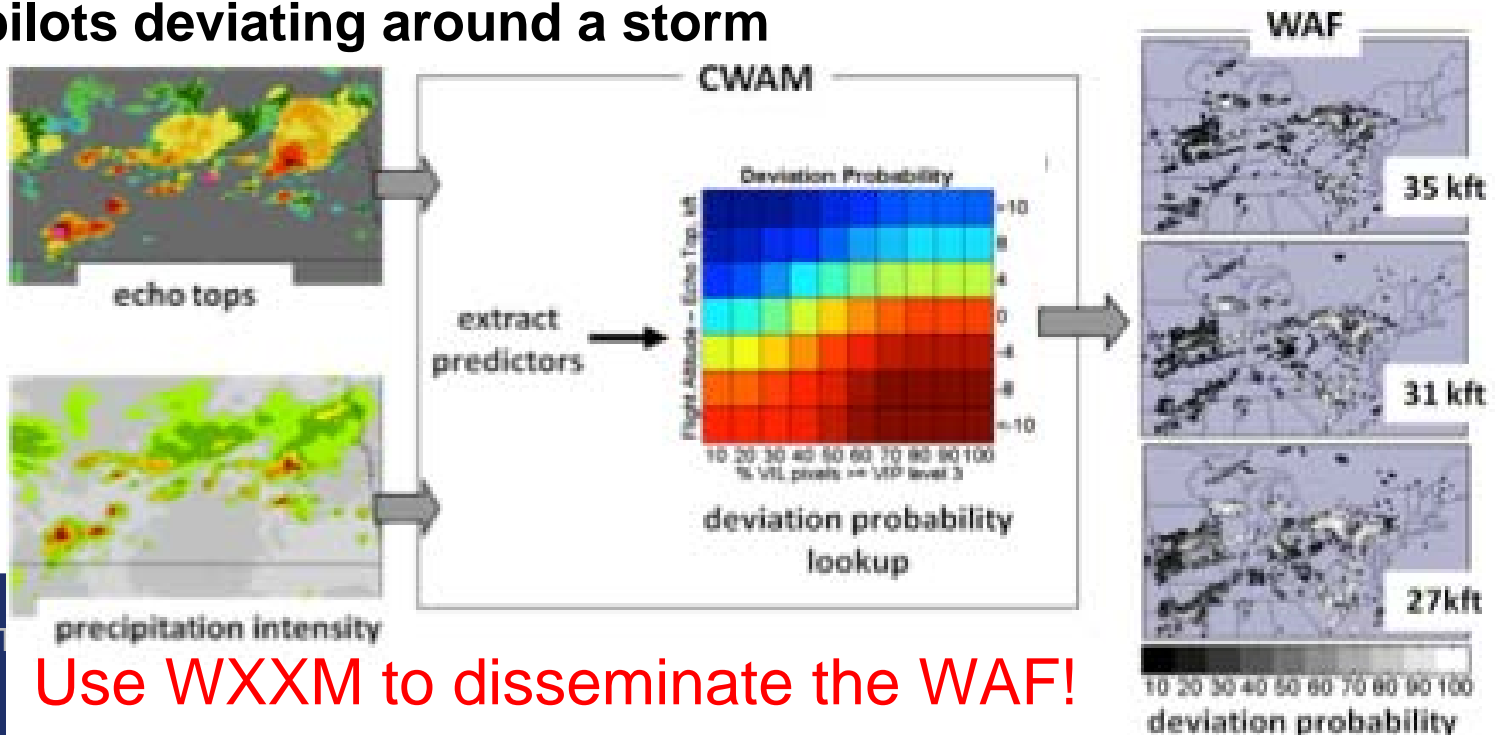
Example (cont)

- **Question:**
 - By how much should the capacity be reduced in the FCA?
- **To get the Answer:**
 1. Translate weather into constraints
 2. From constraints get the impact on capacity
 3. Use WXXM/NNEW/SWIM as the dissemination model



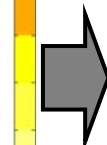
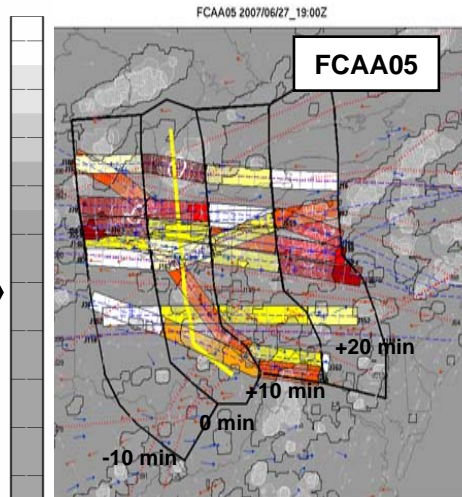
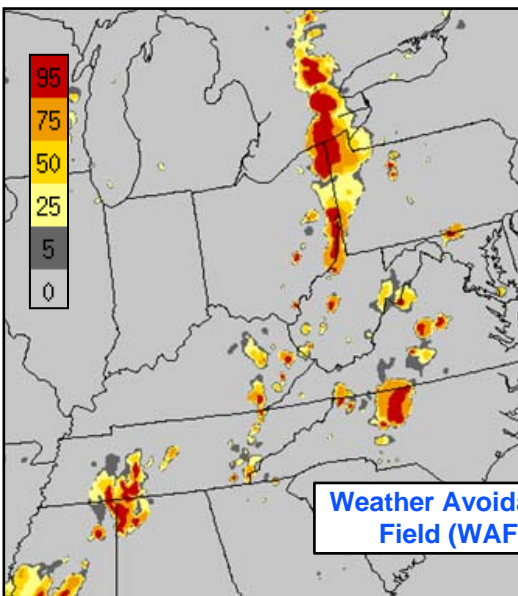
Step 1: Translate weather into constraints

- Knowing the constraint from the convective weather is about predicting pilot decisions
- Will they penetrate the weather, or will they divert around it.
- MIT LL has studied past pilot behavior and has drawn a correlation between storm intensity and storm tops
- Applying the correlation to the weather of the day produces the Weather Avoidance Field (WAF), which is the probability of pilots deviating around a storm



Step 2: From constraints get capacity

- Apply weather avoidance field (WAF) constraint prediction to corridors across an FCA
- Obtain the total capacity across the FCA

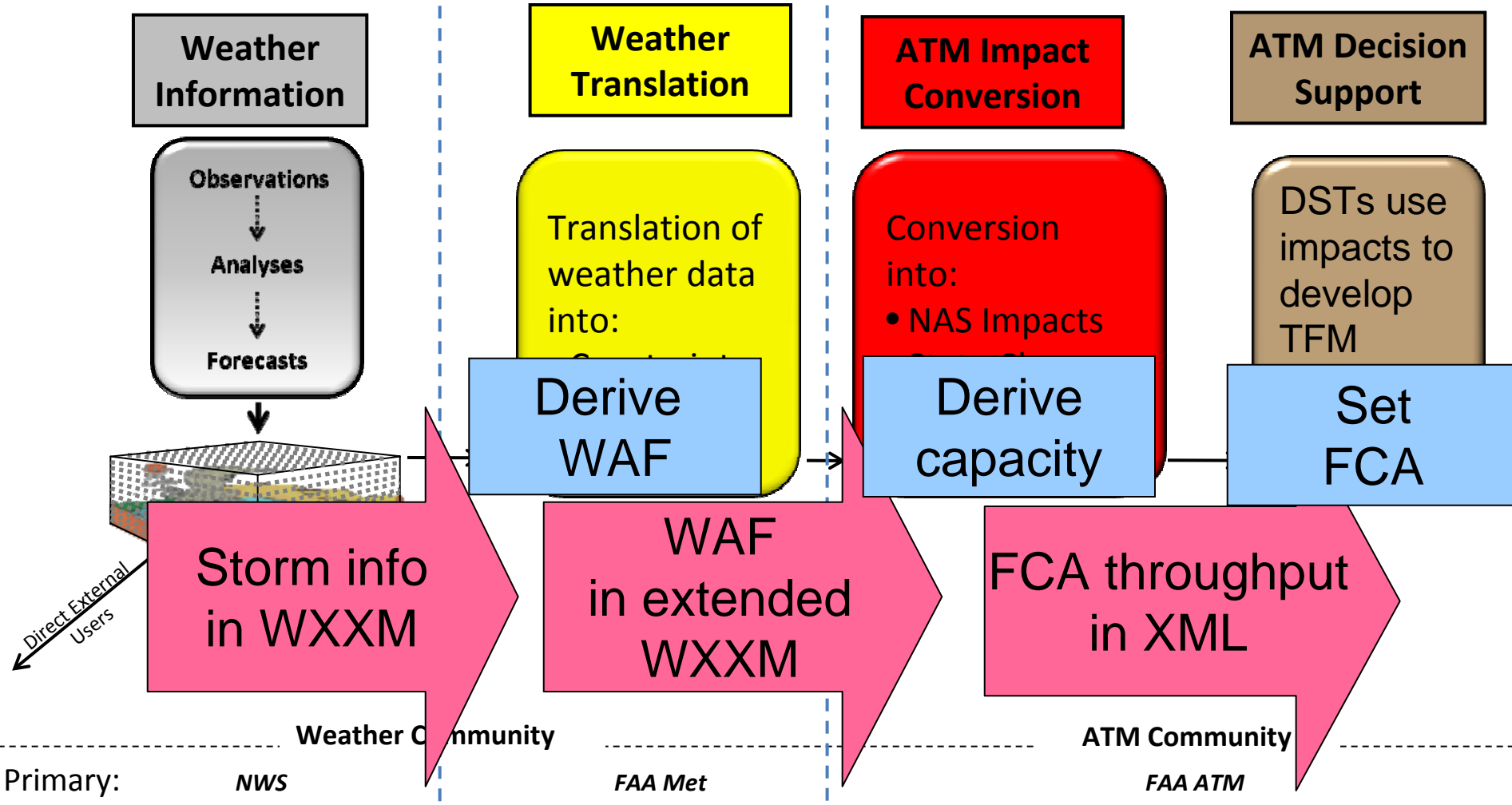


FCA Capacity Forecast Matrix

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11	81	96	78	38	72	85	78	68	40				
12		90	78	46	64	88	91	82	39	37			
13			89	57	71	76	88	84	66	28	20		
14				88	85	81	86	89	74	51	17	20	
15					96	88	85	90	70	47	16	19	49
16						90	61	65	68	28	6	13	30
17							77	67	69	63	20	9	17
18								78	61	54	59	19	3
19									50	36	29	33	20
20										0	10	13	16
21											11	5	7
22												6	4
23													6

Predicted Available A05 Capacity
 < 75% < 50%

Summary



Questions?

