



Increasing trajectory prediction accuracy under bad weather conditions

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&

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Knowledge for Tomorrow





Sub-challenge 1: approaches for uncertainty management in trajectory prediction



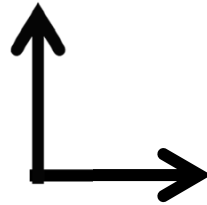


Sub-challenge 1: approaches for uncertainty management in trajectory prediction

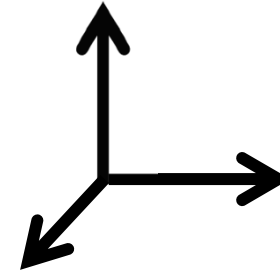
- Characterization of uncertainty



1-d



2-d



3-d

- Large-Disruptive (weather phenomenon, other disruption, etc.)
- Normal Traffic uncertainty (inherent stochasticity of the system)





“Macro” uncertainty

- Optimization under uncertainty, e.g., stochastic programming, robust optimization, etc.
- RO'94, VBO'94, AEO'00, HM'07, BHM'10, ADL'11, AAEP'12, BS15, CLNV'16, BC'16

$$\underset{x_1 \in X_1}{\text{Min}} c_1(x_1) + E[f_2(x_1, \bar{\omega}_1)]$$

Computational challenges:

- Multi-dimensional integration
- Integer Requirement
- Large volume of data

$$\underset{x \in X}{\text{Min}} \{f(x) : g(x, u) \leq b \quad \forall u \in U\}$$





“Micro” uncertainty

- Methods to measure and forecast congestion at airports
- K'76, M'95, PBO'95, WFM'04, H *et al.*'09, GNS'11, NH'12

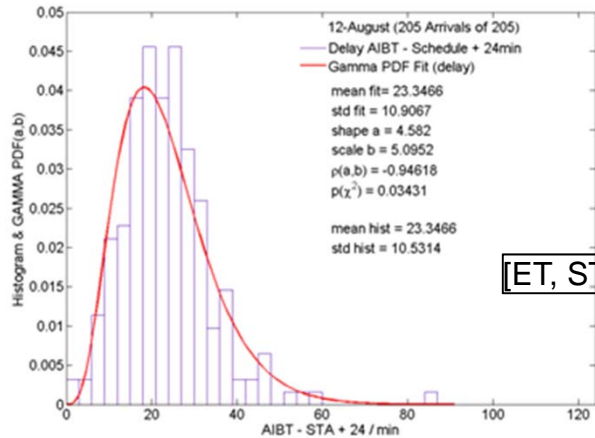




Optimized Approach Sequencing (WP-E Robust-ATM, FAU-DLR, 2013-16)

Empirical Airport /A-SMGCSTraffic Data :
Arrival / Departure Delays with Γ -PDF Model

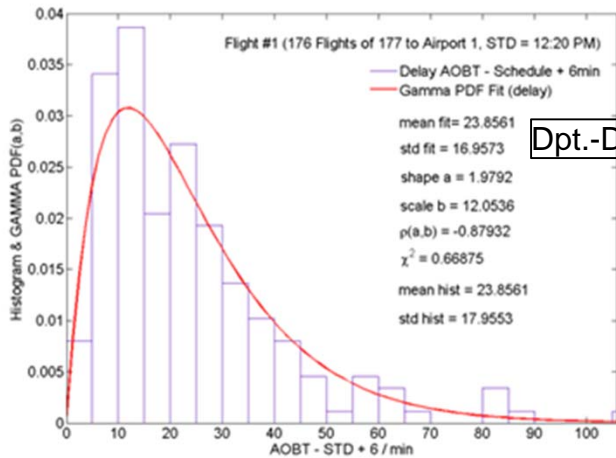
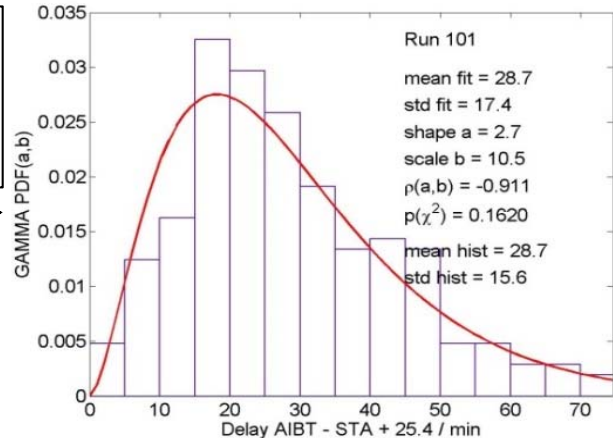
Monte-Carlo Simulation of pre-tactical Arrival Scheduling with Random Departure-Delays



Single 17h-Day: 209 Arrivals $\mu = 0$ min

Baseline: FCFS, Arrival Delays

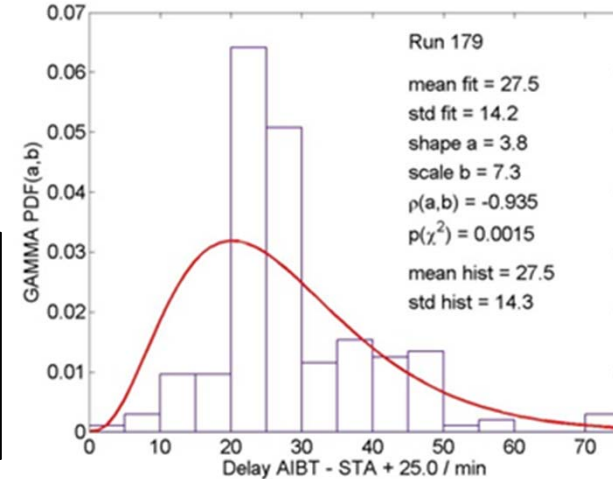
[ET, STA, LT, Ltmax]



Dpt.-Delay Γ -PDF(a, τ)

Single Flight 176 Departures: 7-12/2013 $\mu = 18$ min

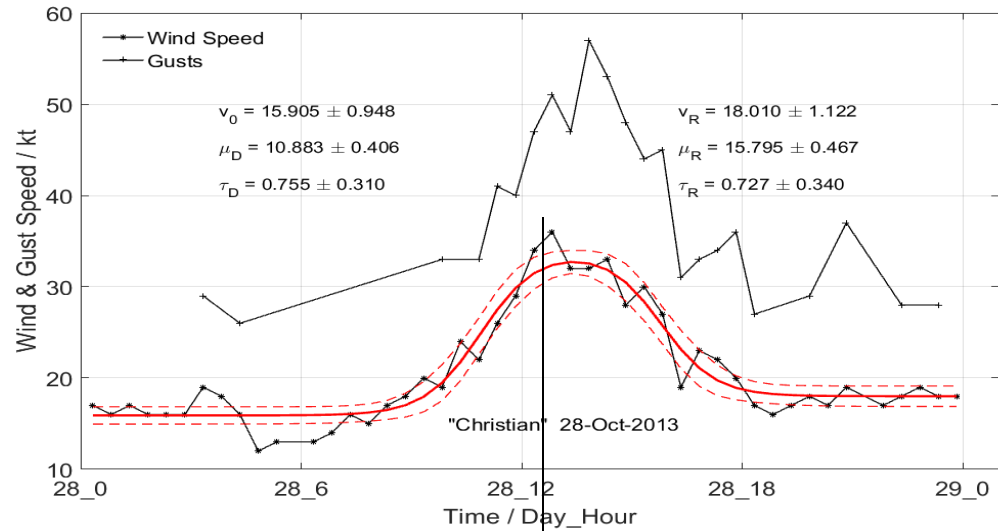
FAU Optimizer (discrete, Gurobi-nominal)



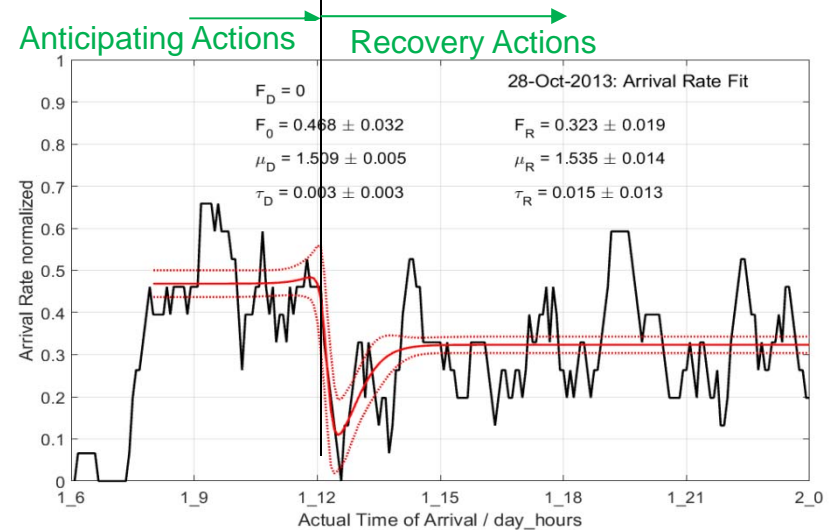


Combining Optimized Sequencing with Dynamic Performance Prediction under Disruptive Weather. Example Low Pressure Event „Christian“

Wind speed & Gust data (METAR)
 Fit with Dynamical Systems
 Disturbance Model: Speed $v(t)$



Arrival Rate Data & Fit with Dynamical Systems Model for Performance-Disruption and Recovery



Dynamical Systems Model for Disturbance & Performance prediction

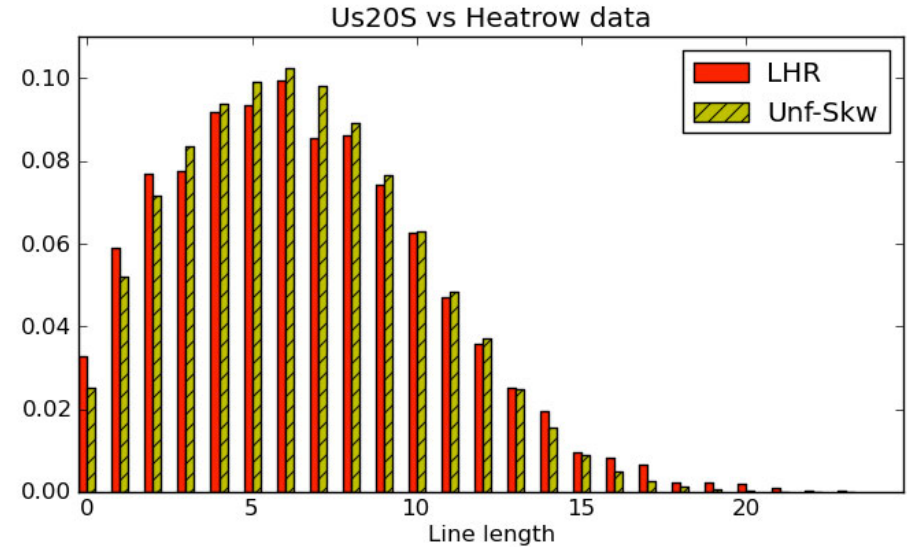
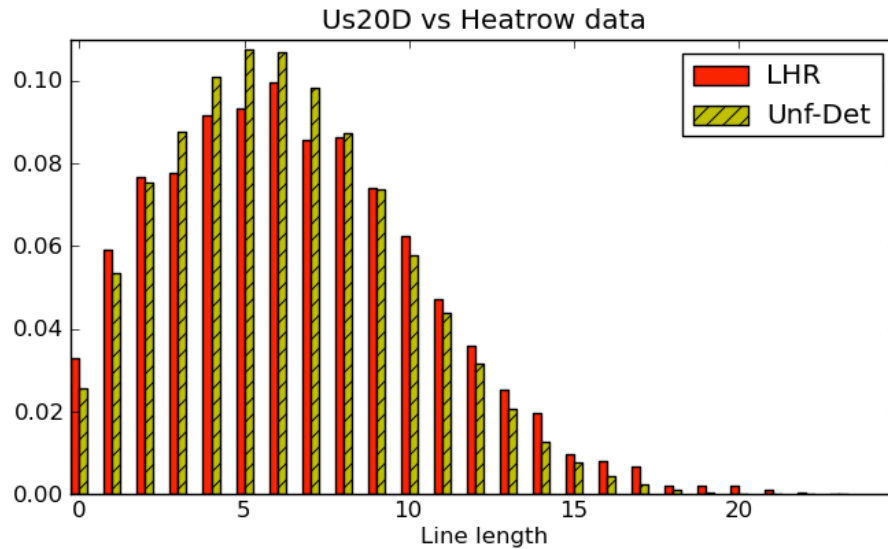
$$\dot{f}(t) = G(t)k(v(t))f(t)(1 - f(t))$$

→ optimized Management Actions $G(t)$





Case of Heathrow airport*

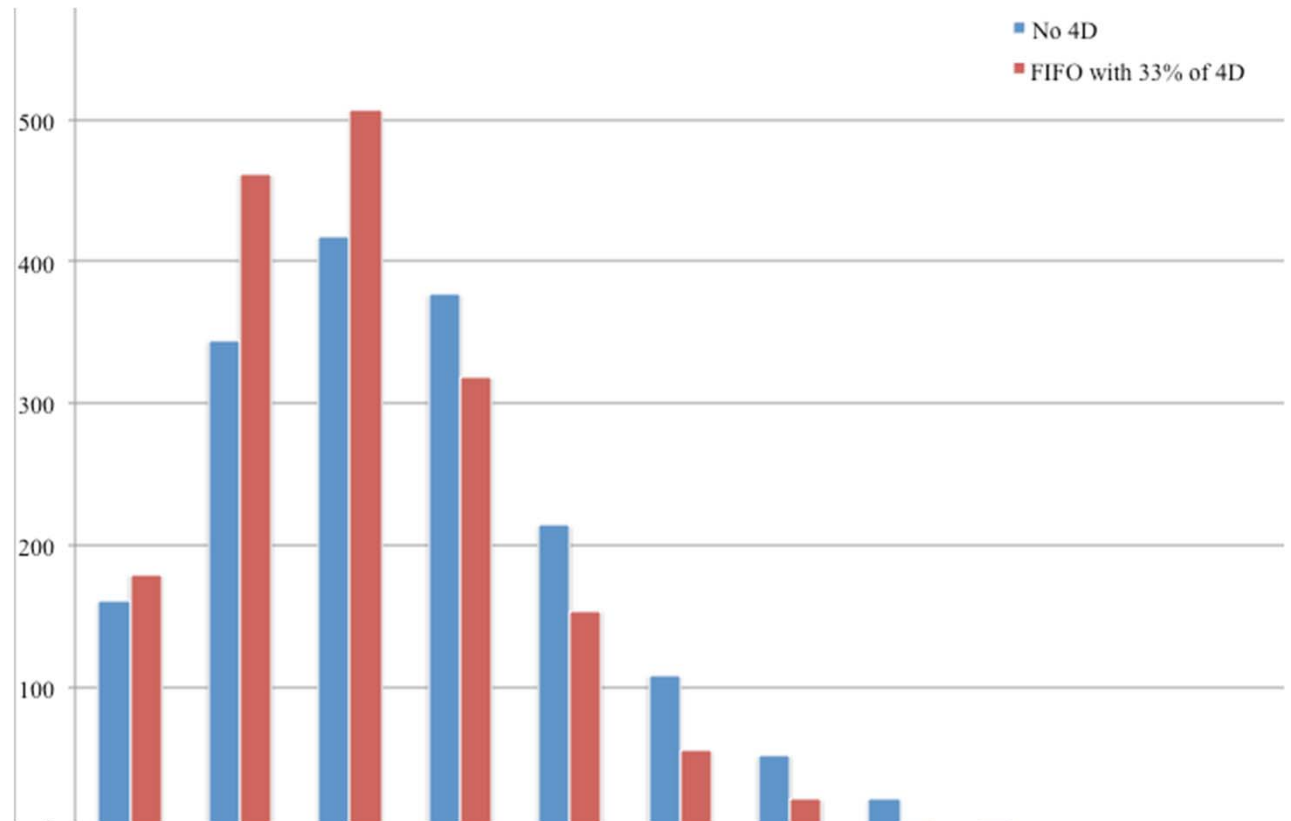


* Caccavale, M.V., Iovanella, A., Lancia, C., Lulli, G., Scoppola, B. 2014. A model of inbound air traffic: the application to Heathrow airport. Journal of Air Transport Management 34, p. 116-122.





Sub-challenge 2: identifying the need for prediction accuracy and defining the required level of certainty.

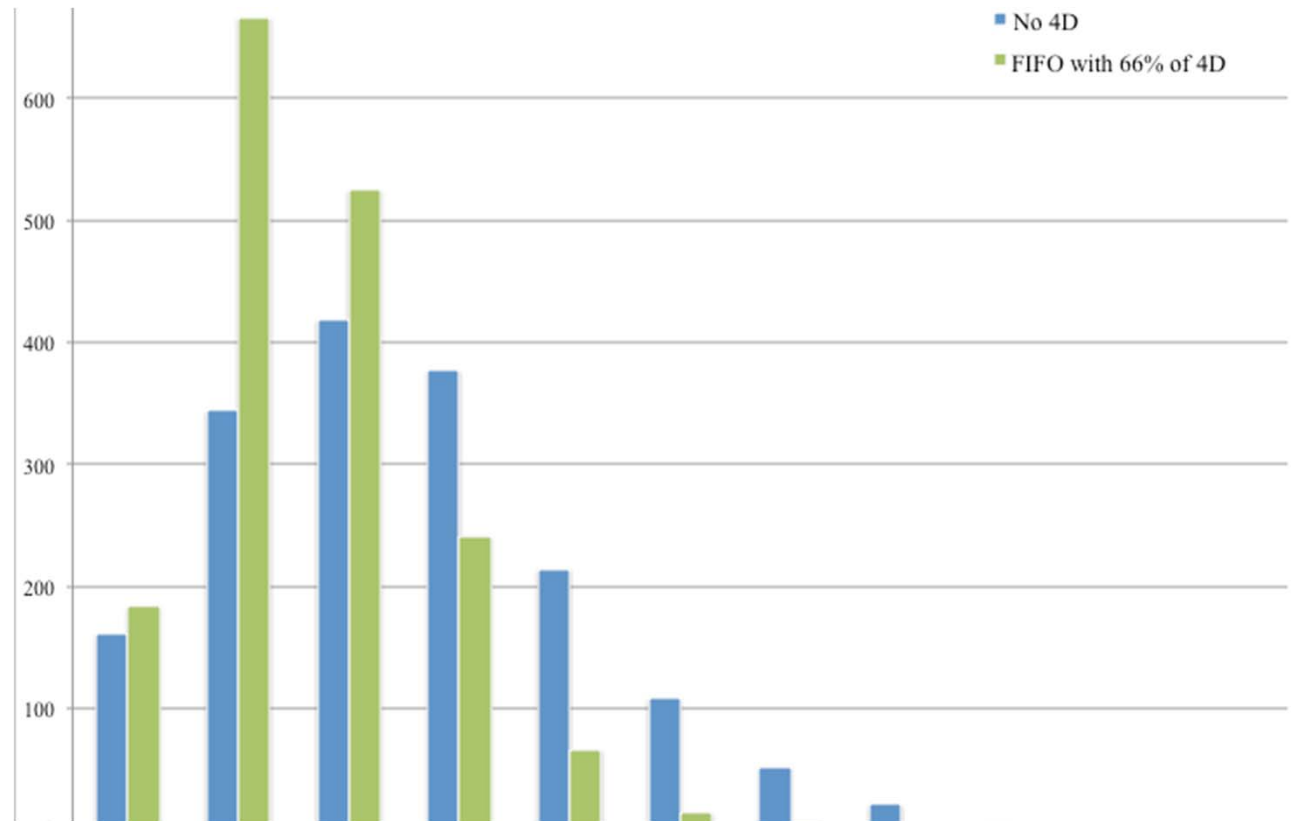


- Iovanella, Scoppola, Pozzi, Tedeschi: The Impact of 4D Trajectories on Arrival Delays in Mixed Traffic Scenarios, SID 2011.





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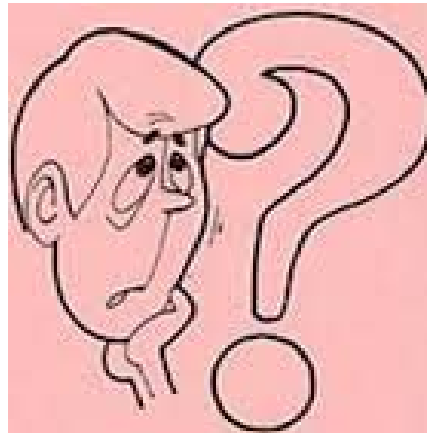
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Sub-challenge 2: identifying the need for prediction accuracy and defining the required level of certainty.

- Is it enough?





Experience

- How to absorb time in a time constrained environment in the most efficient manner is a key issue, e.g., reducing speed in cruise (K. *et al* '11, DP'12).
- Aircraft operators behaviour
 - Gap between system efficiency and individual efficiency
 - Rules / decision mechanisms / incentives to follow the “advised decisions”



