



# 14<sup>th</sup> Montreal Industry Problem Solving Workshop

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Facilitating industry shift  
to data-driven turbulence mitigation





# Turbulence is...

- the leading cause of injuries to cabin crew and passengers in non-fatal accidents (FAA)
  - costing the aviation industry hundreds of millions of dollars every year
  - causing brand damage
  - contributing to the fear of flying
- 149%** - the projected increase in the frequency of severe turbulence

\*P. Williams, 2017





# Why it's challenging to manage turbulence

Pilot reports are subjective

Forecasts are hours long and inaccurate

Weather radar cannot detect clear air turbulence

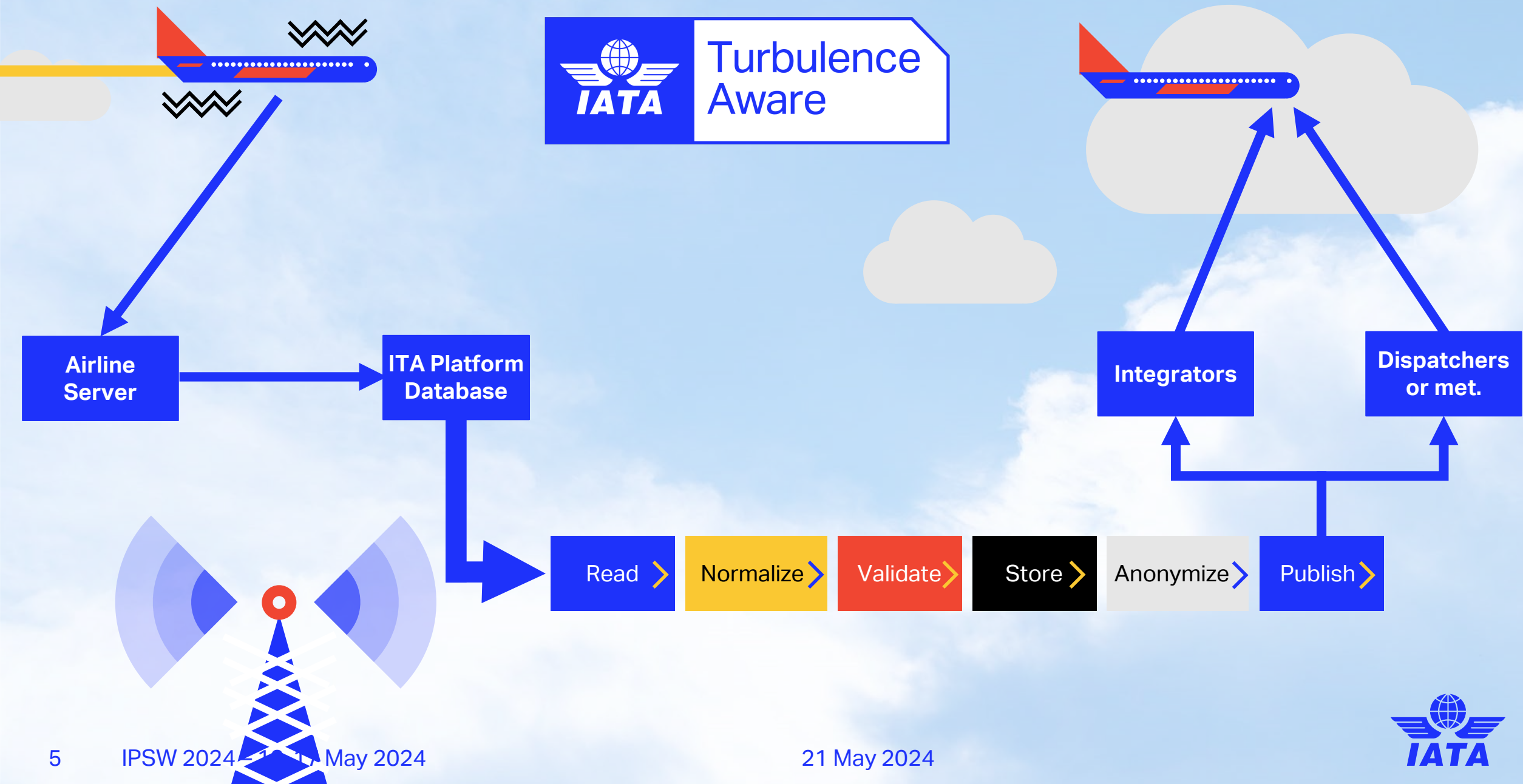
# Industry shift to data-driven turbulence management

What if we could *objectively* measure the *state of the atmosphere* around the aircraft and *share* the data in real-time across the industry so *Pilots, Dispatchers, Flight Operational Managers, Passengers* (and everybody else in the industry) know exactly where is turbulence, and can manage it proactively instead of reactively?

## Yes, we can do it!

Recent technical advancements now enable an aircraft to calculate the turbulence state of the atmosphere in flight accurately





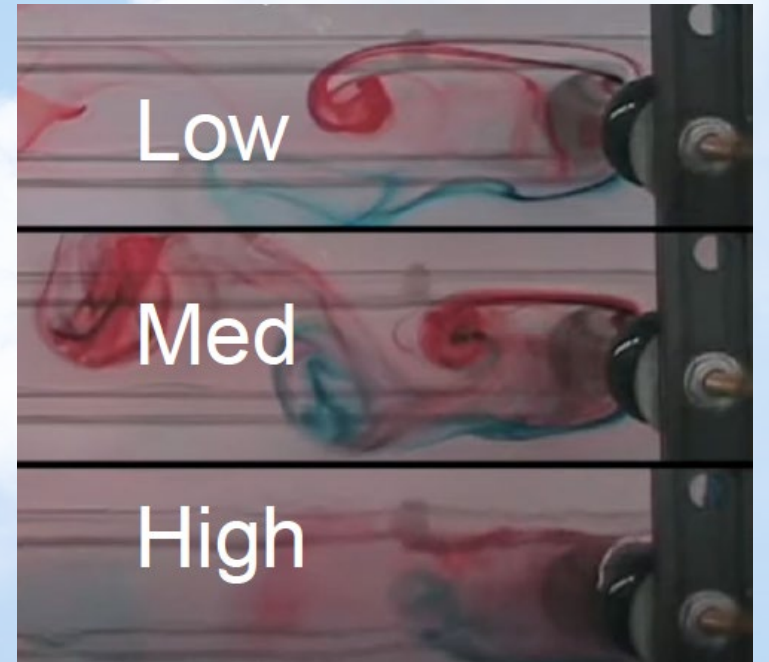


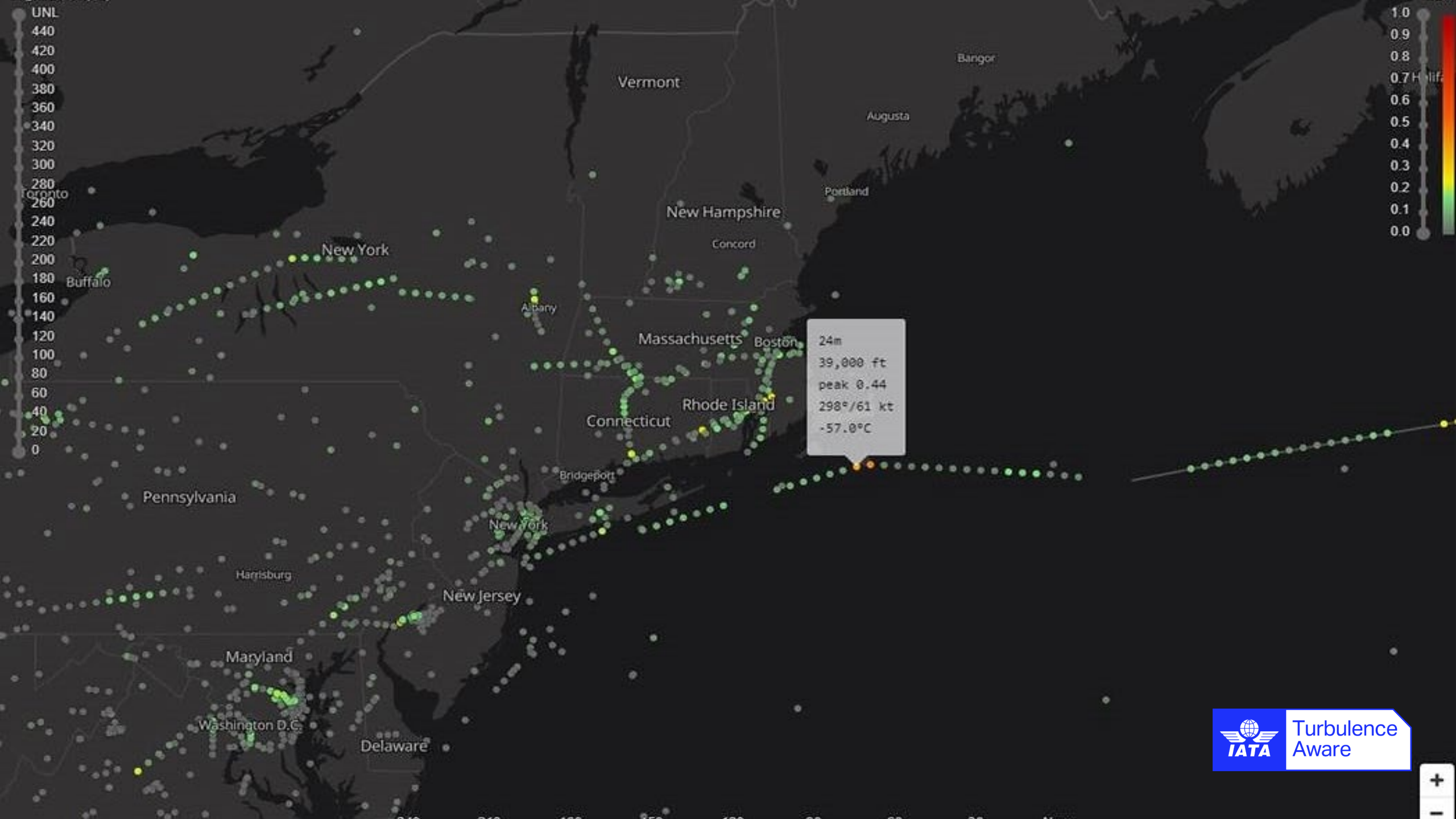
# How to measure turbulence?

## Eddy Dissipation Rate (EDR)

- Turbulence intensity metric measuring the **state of the atmosphere** around an aircraft in flight
- It goes from 0 to approximately 1
- An **aircraft-independent** absolute value

High dissipation rate = High atmospheric turbulence →





# Problem #1

- **How long does turbulence last?**
- And does its duration depend on the time of the year? Is there a relationship between turbulence duration and altitude? What about wind speed and temperature?
- Meteorologists have been attempting to answer that question for a very long time, and this is the first time we have enough objective data to address the question



# Video

- The next video shows the aircraft's trajectory and live turbulence data as the TA platform publishes it
- This is an example of how live turbulence data can be operationalized and used for tactical decisions
- The pilot in the video had no access to live turbulence data. What could the pilot have done if he or she had known the state of the atmosphere in real-time?

# Problem #2

- Given the aircraft's location, heading, and speed, **we want to determine the likelihood of turbulence ahead of the aircraft** based on live and historical turbulence data. Such information can then be dispatched to the pilots in real-time so they can make informed tactical decisions and avoid turbulence
- Can take into account wind speed and direction, temperature and location, history and live data



# Problem #3 – Bonus question!

- **We want to count the number of thermal-based turbulent events** based on EDR and cloud cover data at low levels
- Relevant for the descent phase (which is very often “bumpy”)
- Lack of guidance or forecasts for the descent phase of the flight
- Analysis limited to select areas (for example, Rocky Mountains, spring and summer)

# Data set – Record structure

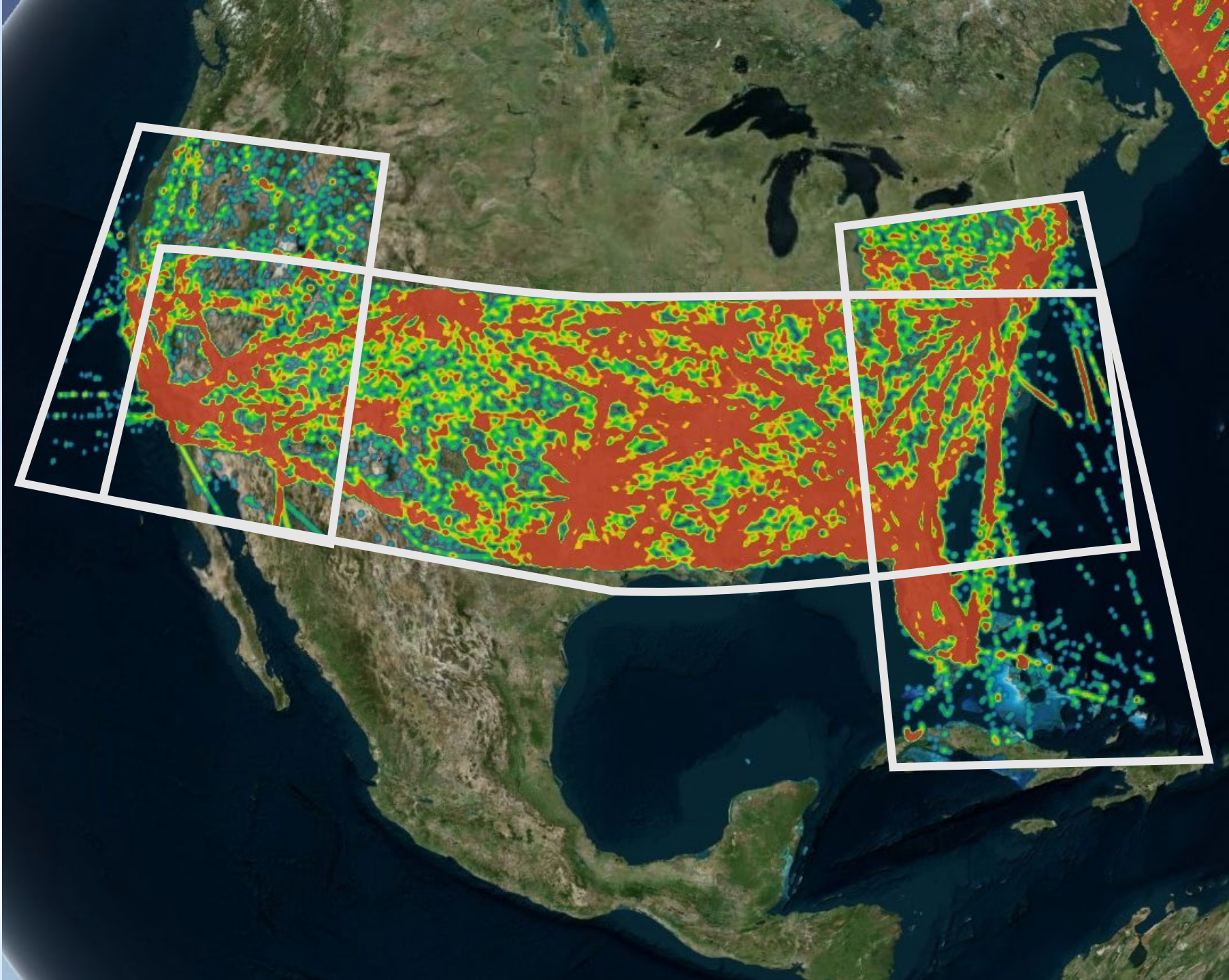
- 4D position
- Intensity of the turbulence (EDR)
- Wind speed and direction
- Temperature
- Flight no. (masked)
- Departure and arrival airport

Depending on the duration and turbulence of the flight, the TA Platform collects an average of 15 to 70 data points for each flight



# Data set – Coverage

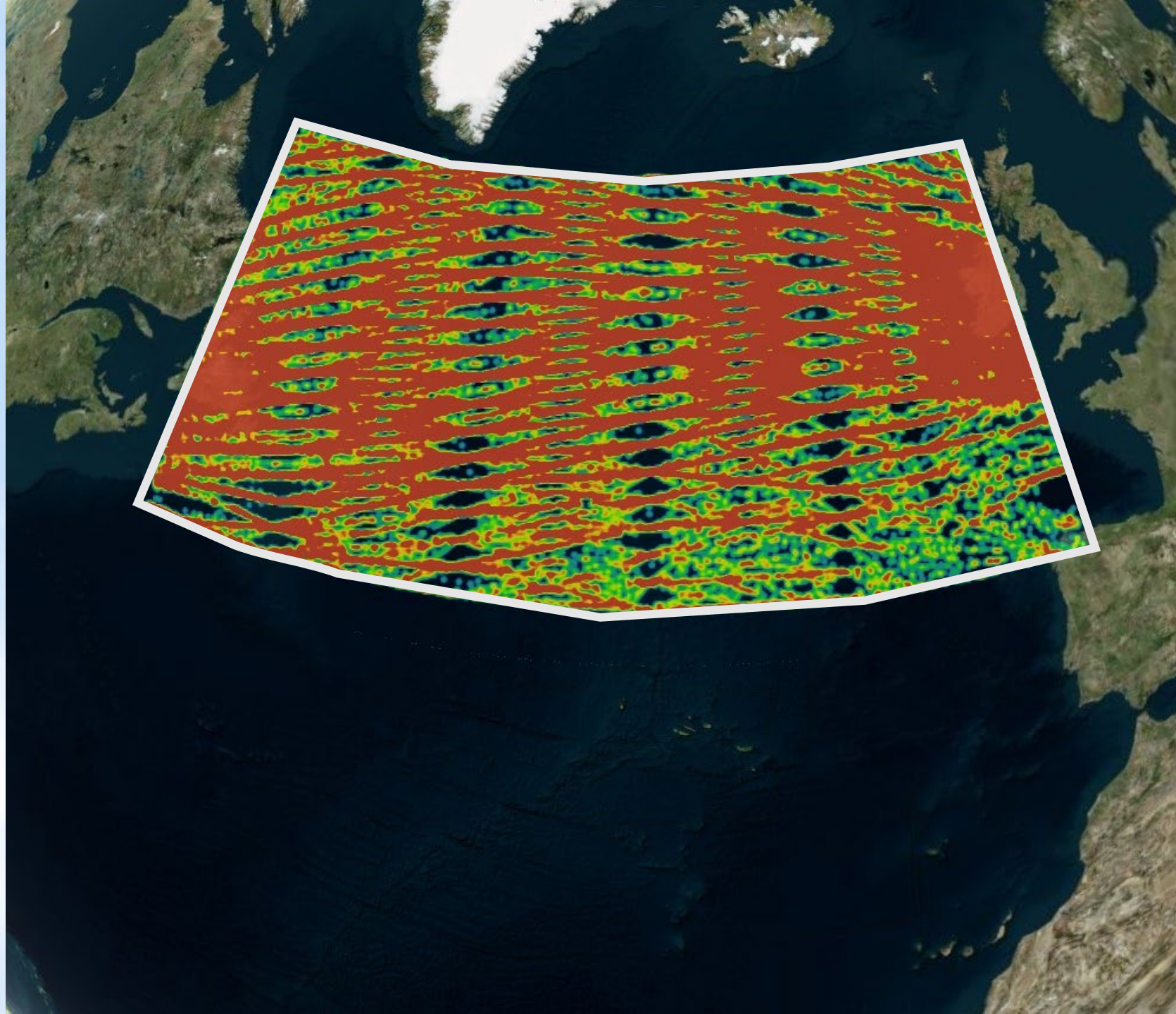
- US East Coast
- US West Coast
- Corridor US East to West Coast





# Data set – Coverage

- North Atlantic Tracks





The answers to these questions  
will improve the sky safety

Join the Team and help **pilots**,

**dispatchers**, **flight operation**

**managers** and millions of

**passengers**

**fly safer**



# Q&A





# Thank you