



CENTER FOR ADVANCED AVIATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT (CAASD)

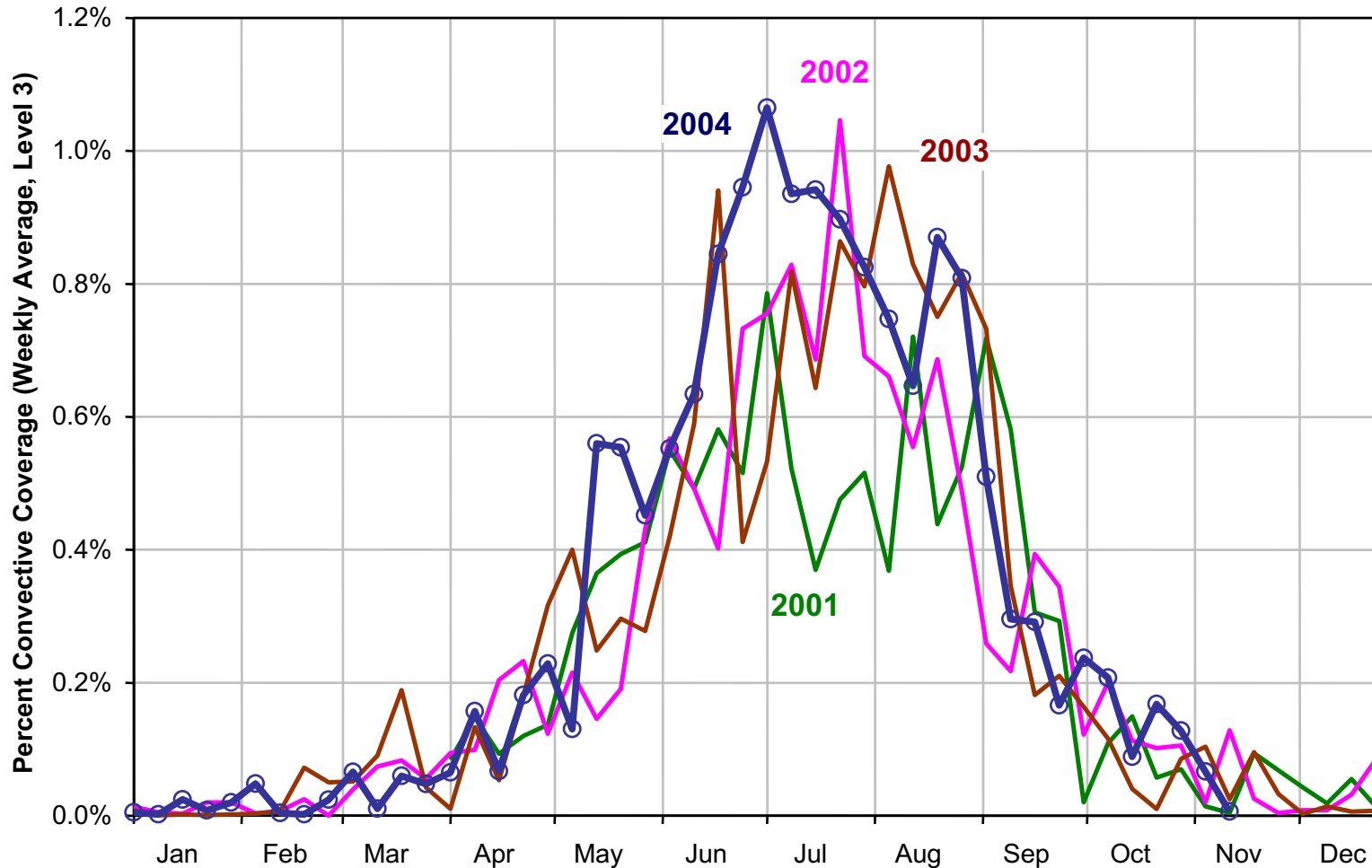
# System Performance and Convective Weather

*Kenneth Lamon, Ph.D.*  
*15 March 2006*

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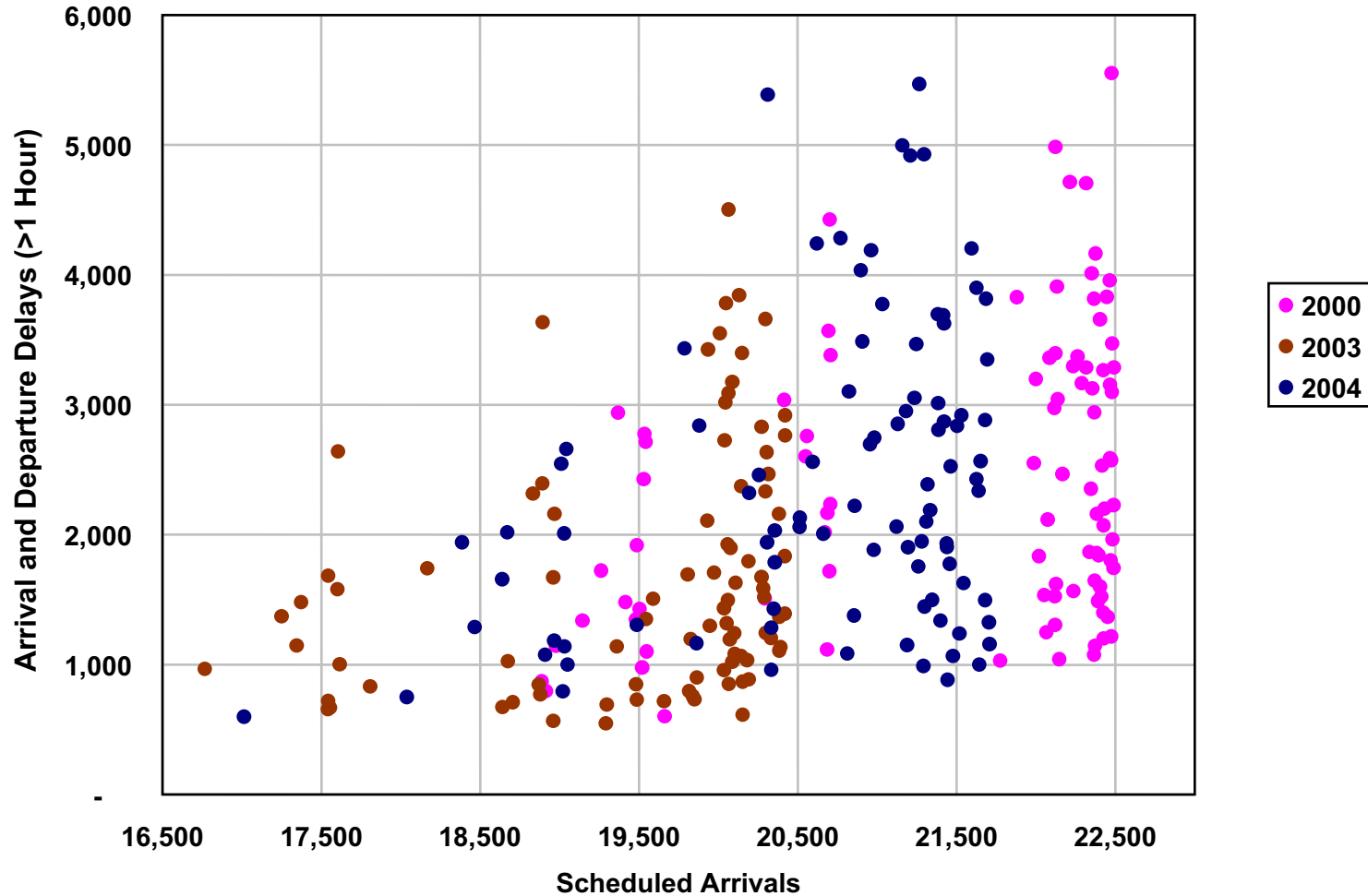


## June, July and August are the Peak of the Convective Weather Season

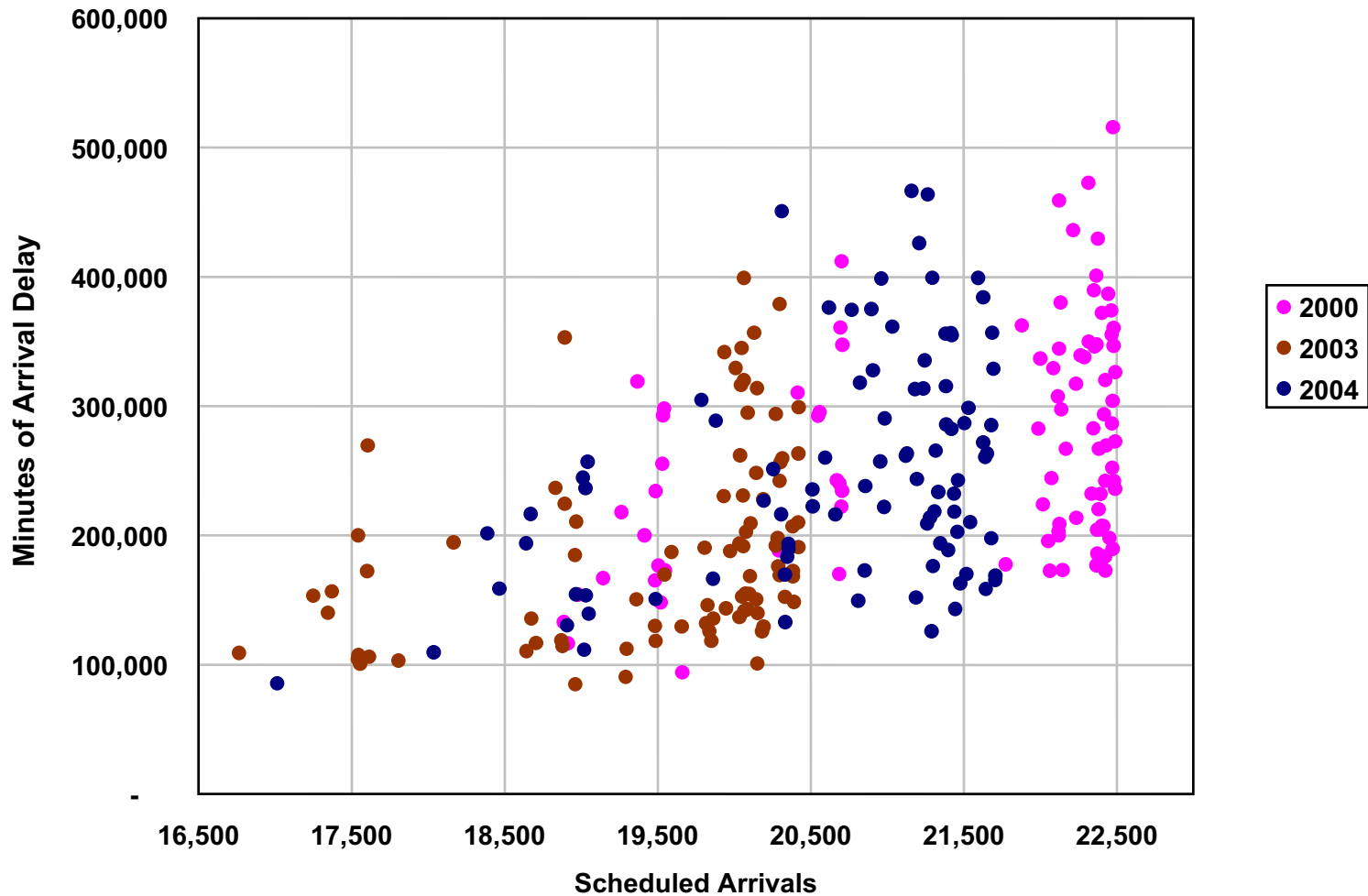


Source: NOAA, FSL; measures the average area of thunderstorms over the US at 19Z, 21Z, and 23Z, weekly average

$$\text{Delays} = 500 + a * \text{Weather} * (\text{Schedule} - 16,500)$$



$$\text{Minutes} = 100,000 + b * \text{Weather} * (\text{Schedule} - 16,500)$$





# An Airport-specific Convective Weather Metric

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- **Take an airport's maximum storm intensity each hour**
- **Multiply by the number of scheduled arrivals that hour**
- **Sum over all hours of the day**
- **Sum over 45 airports**
- **(Divide by total number of scheduled arrivals)**

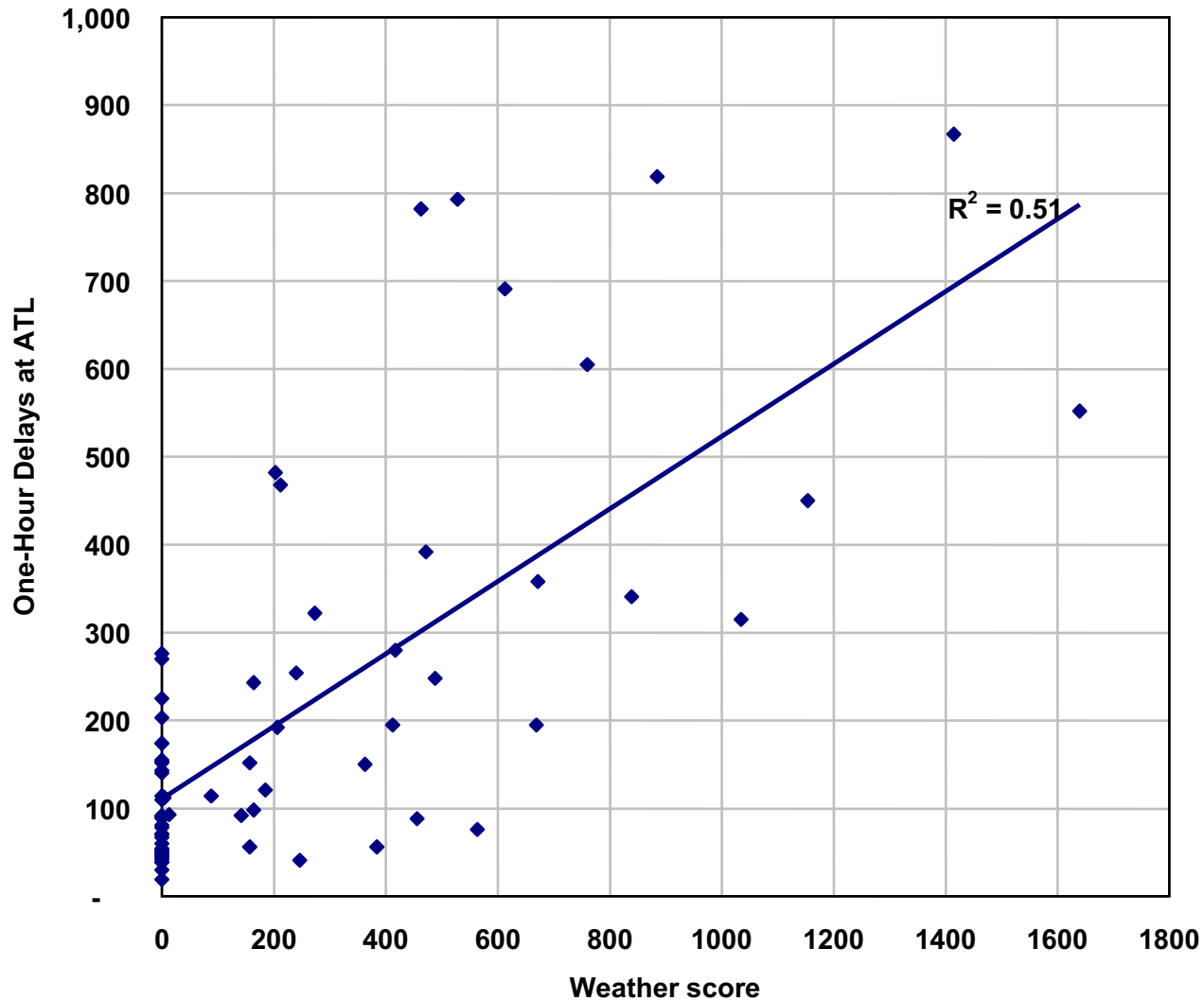


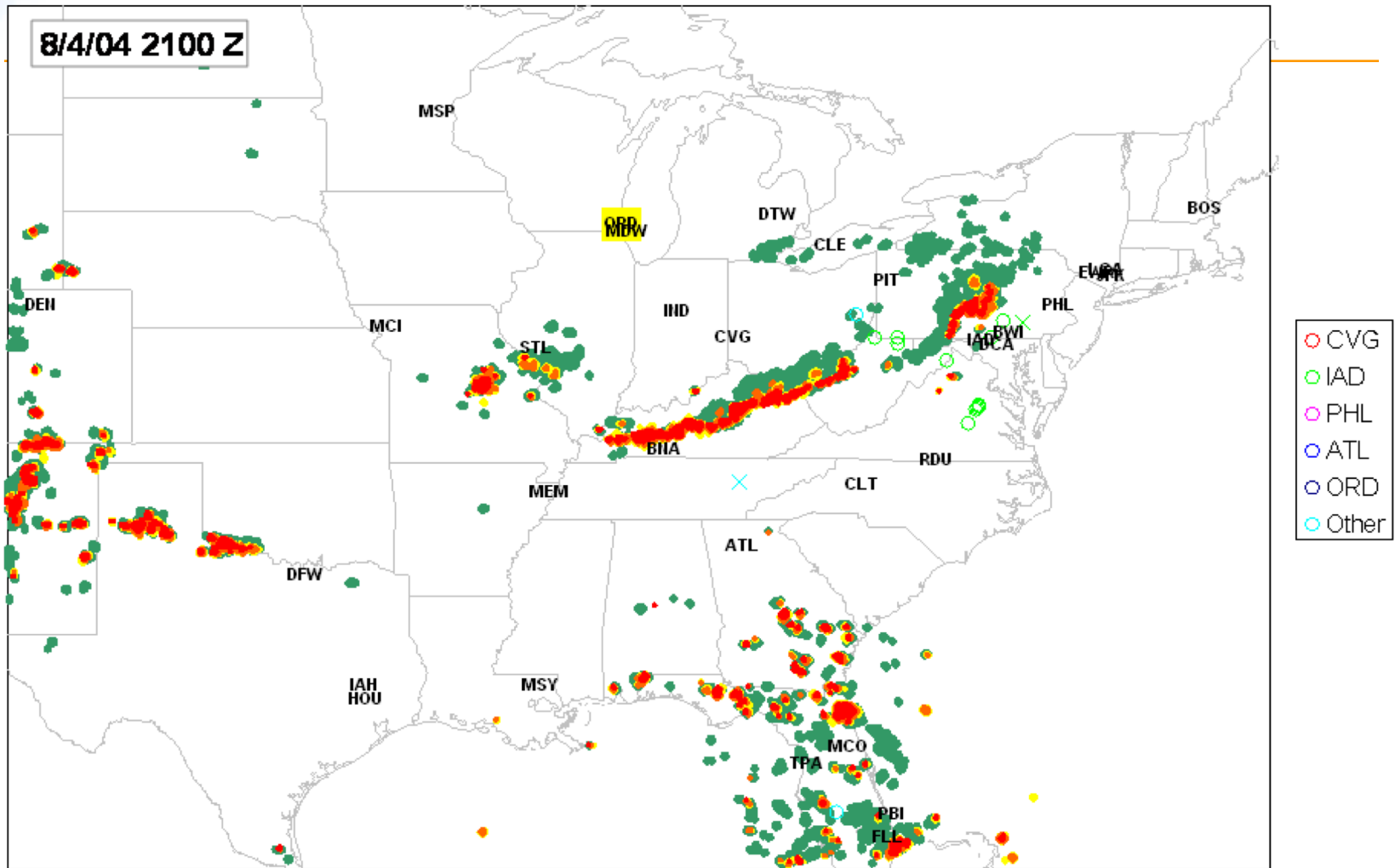
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**[View the PPT movie here](#)**



# ATL Delays Versus Weather Score



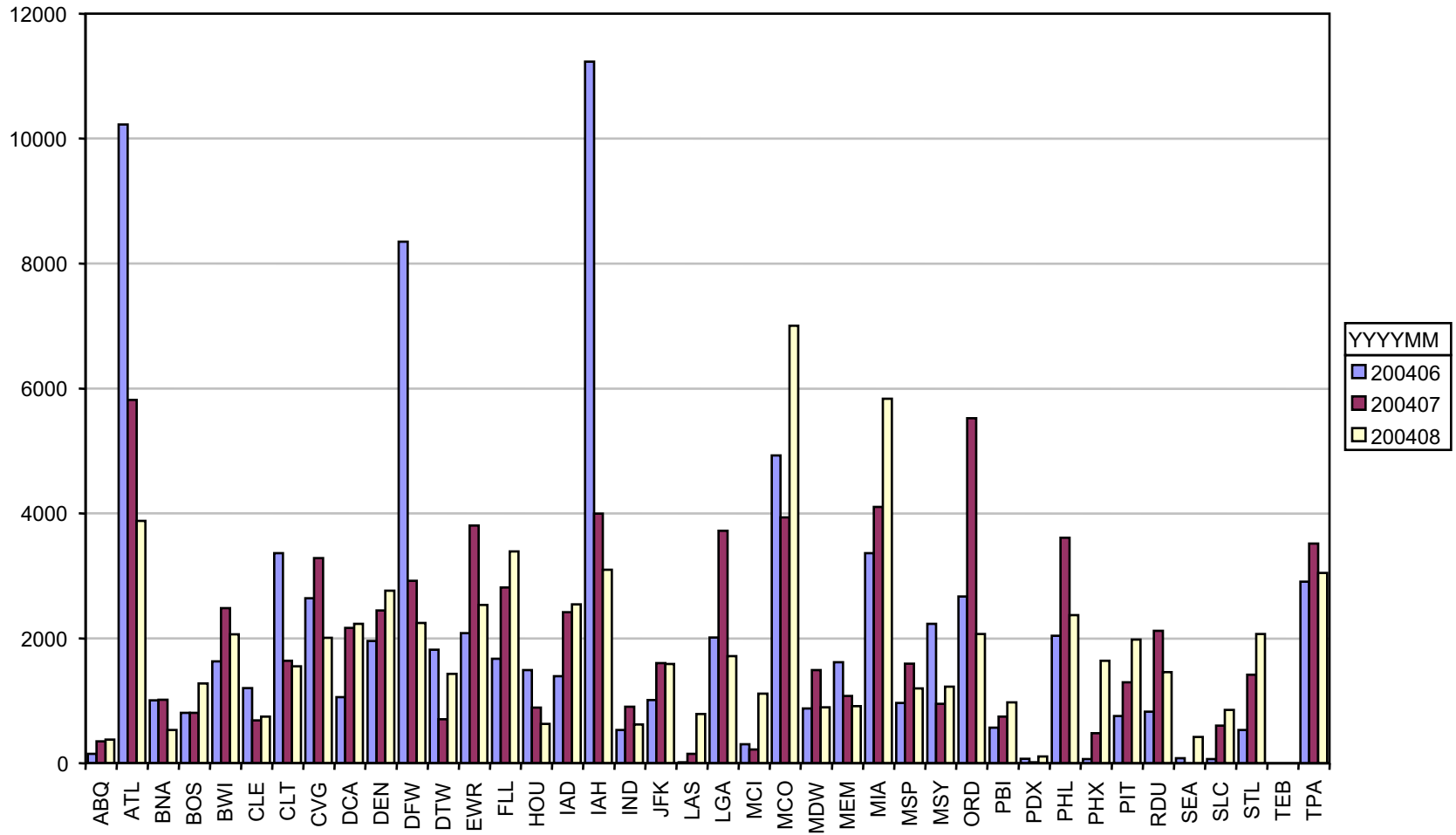


ORD: IMPROVED





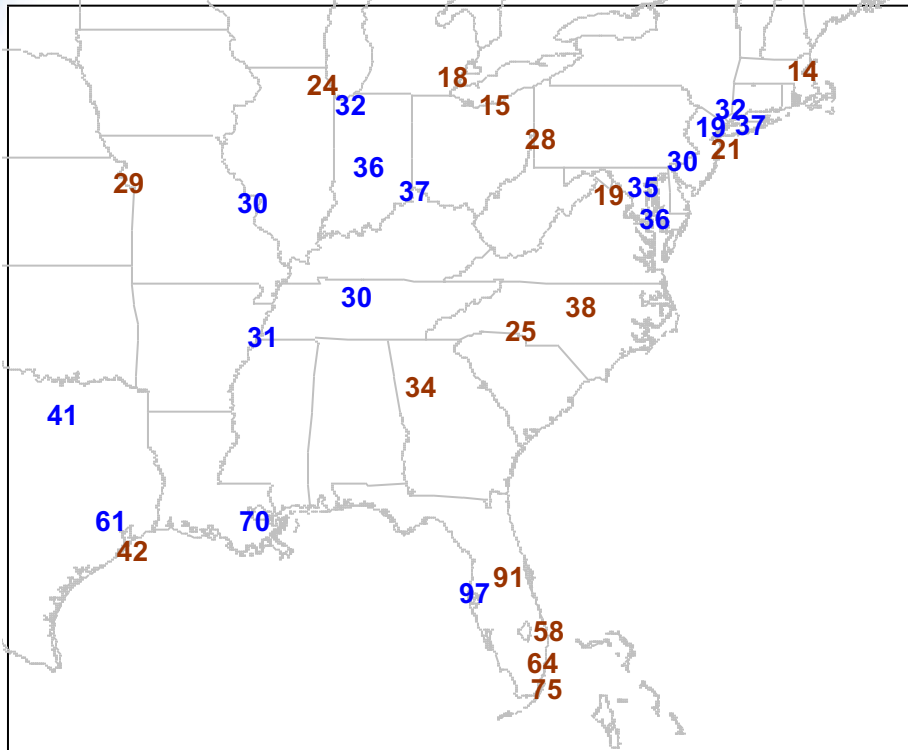
# Monthly Convective Weather Score by Major Airport



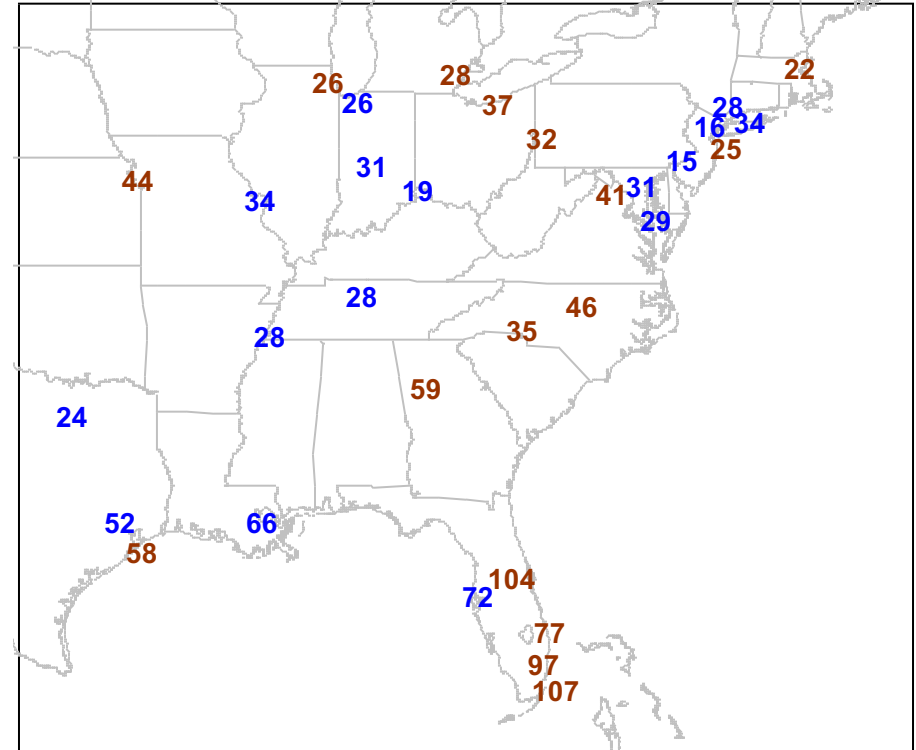


# Number of Hours Having Thunderstorm Intensity > 3

June 1 - August 31, 2004



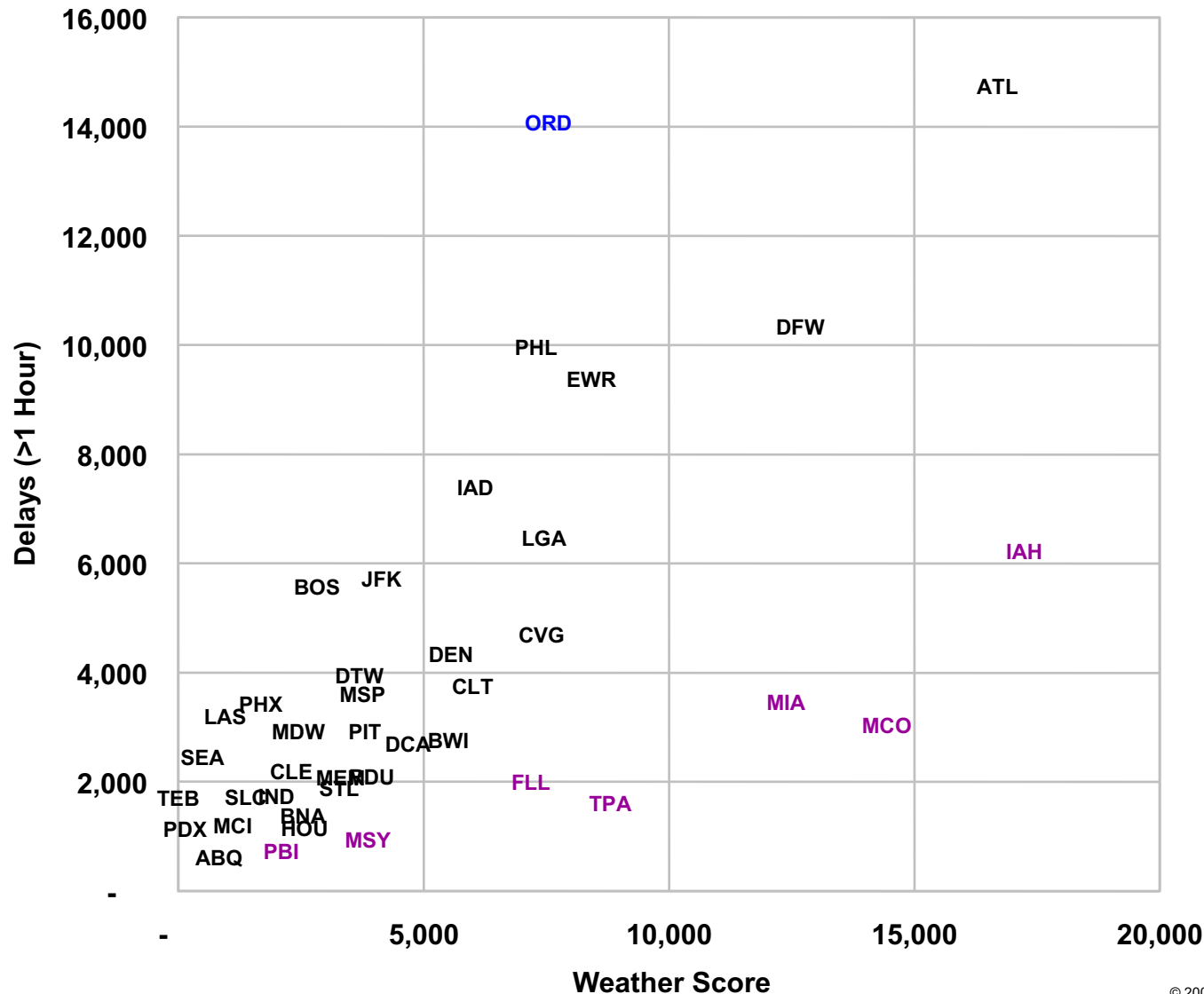
June 1 - August 31, 2005



**BROWN** indicates locations where the frequency of thunderstorms increased from 2004 to 2005

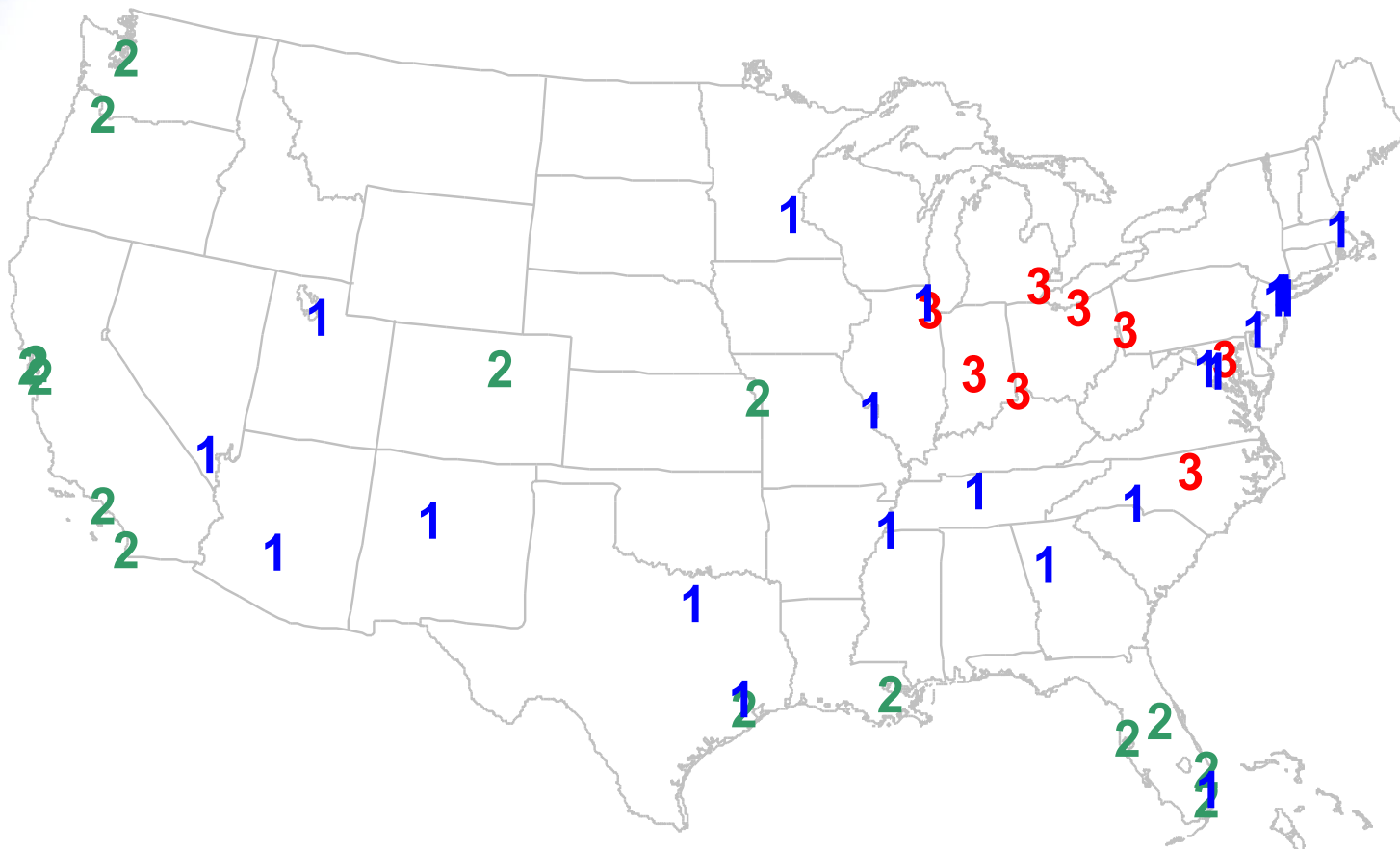


# Delay and Convective Weather Score: June – August 2004





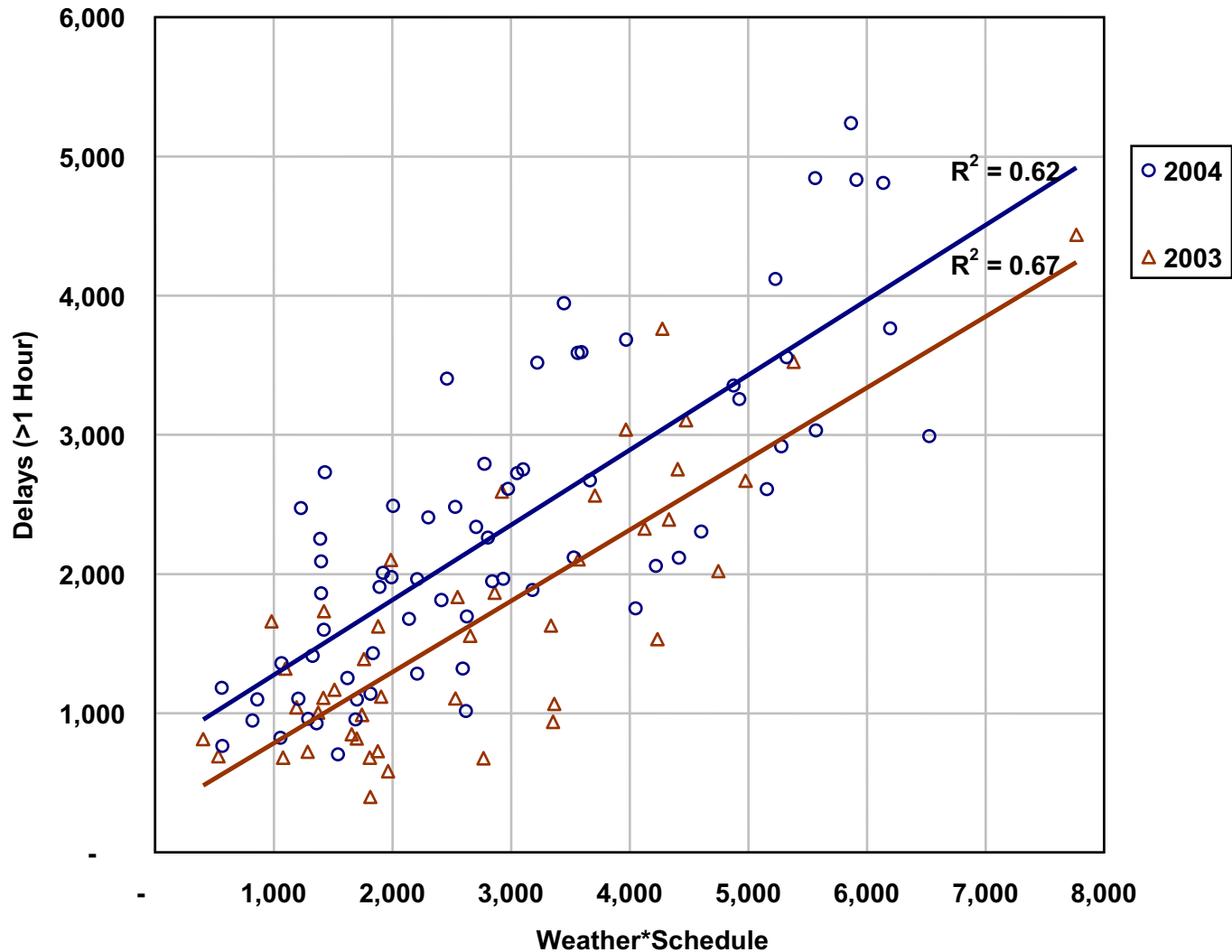
# R-Squared Improves (a little) if Airports are Grouped



G1	G2	G3
ABQ	DEN	BWI
ATL	HOU	CLE
BNA	LAX	CVG
BOS	MCI	DTW
CLT	MCO	IND
DCA	MIA	MDW
DFW	MSY	PIT
EWR	OAK	RDU
FLL	PBI	
IAD	PDX	
IAH	SAN	
JFK	SEA	
LAS	SFO	
LGA	SJC	
MEM	TPA	
MSP		
ORD		
PHL		
PHX		
SLC		
STL		
TEB		



# Delays Versus Weather Score: 45 Airports





## Regression Results 2003 and 2004

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$$\text{Delays} = 507 + 1.8 * \text{Weather} * (\text{Schedule} - 15,429) \\ + 298 * \text{Year2004}$$

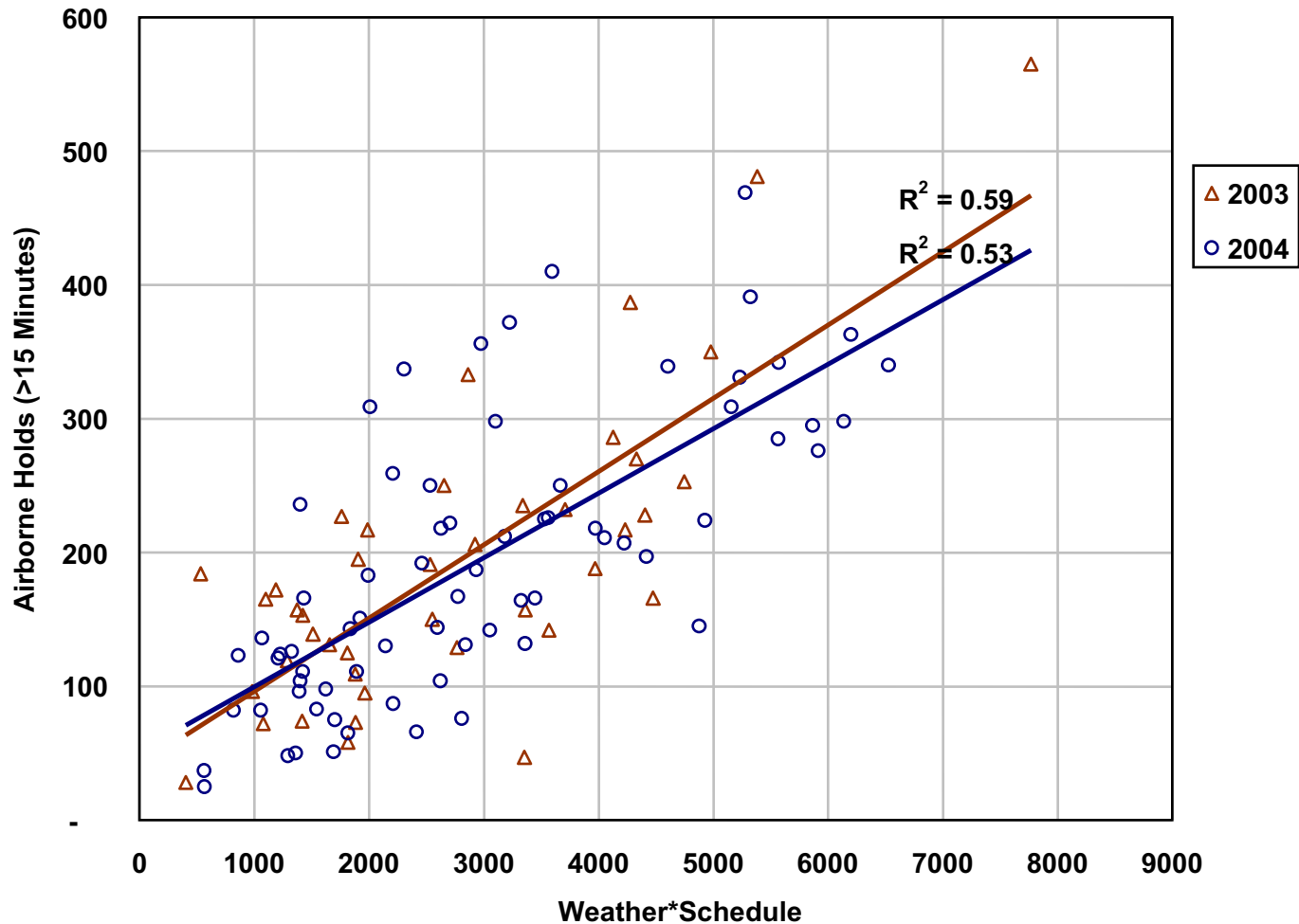
$$\text{R-squared} = 0.65$$

$$\text{Minutes} = 106,000 + 174 * \text{Weather} * (\text{Schedule} - 16,870) \\ + 24,454 * \text{Year2004}$$

$$\text{R-squared} = 0.67$$



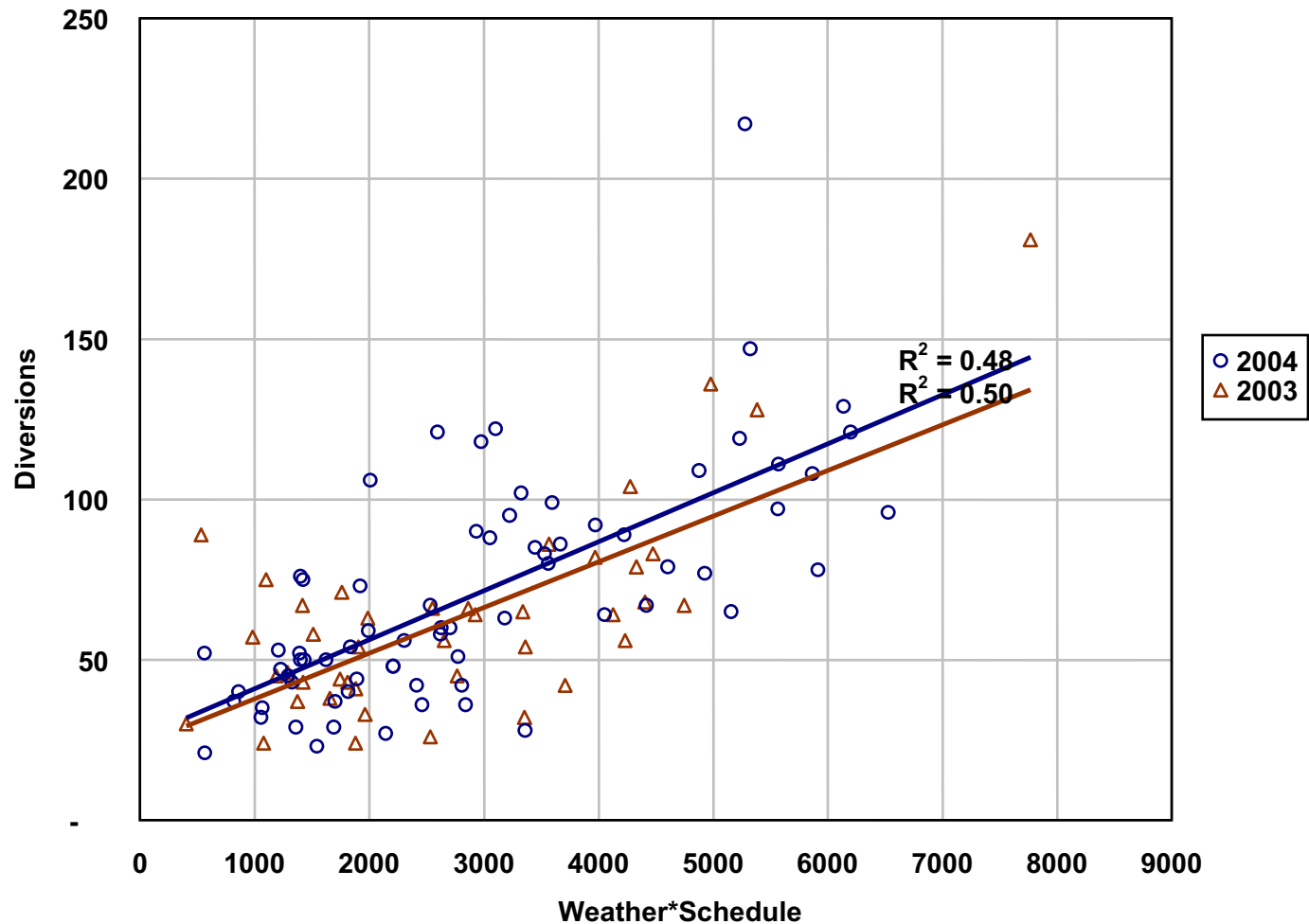
# Airborne Holds Versus Weather Score 2003 and 2004



45 Airports



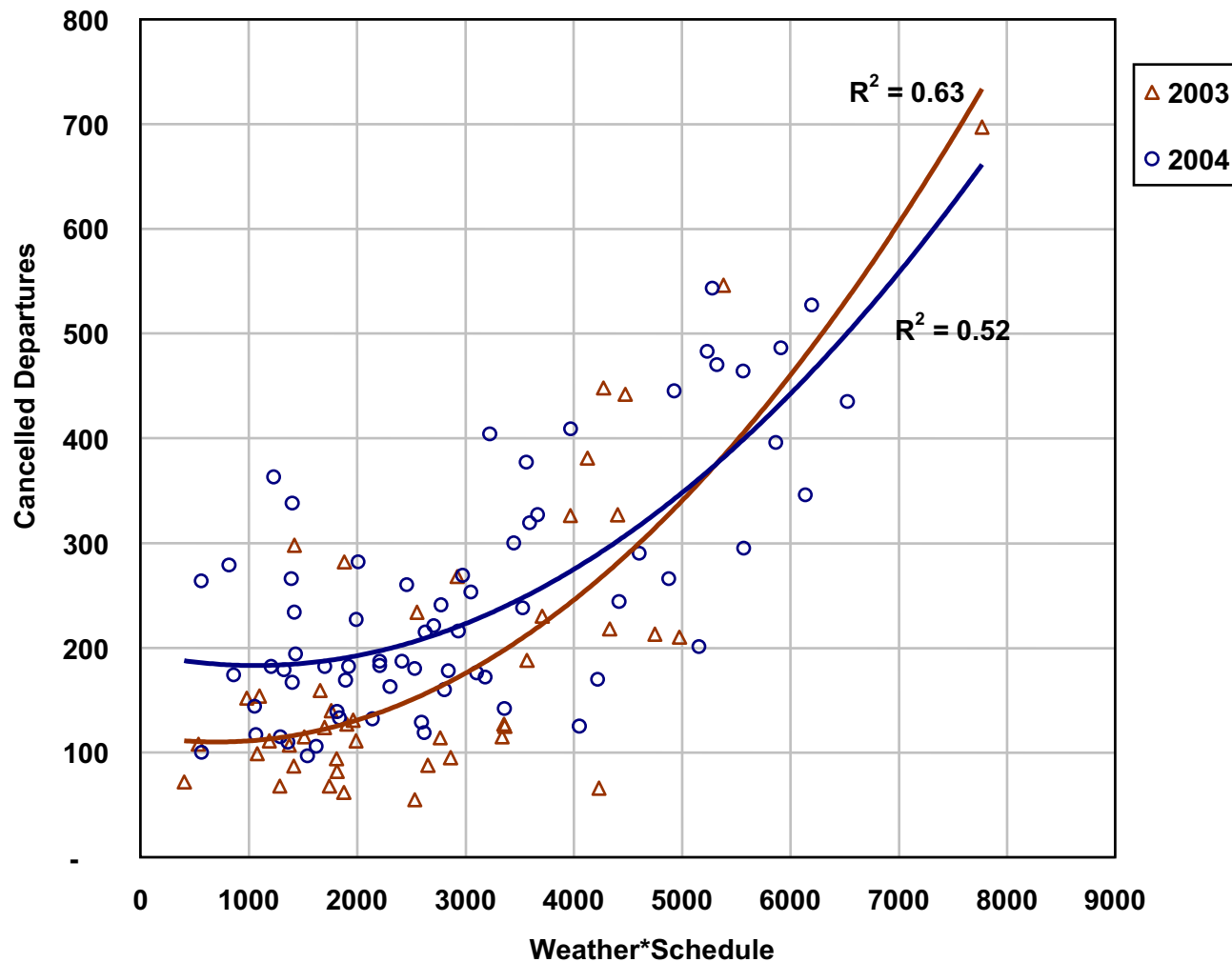
# Diversions Versus Weather Score 2003 and 2004







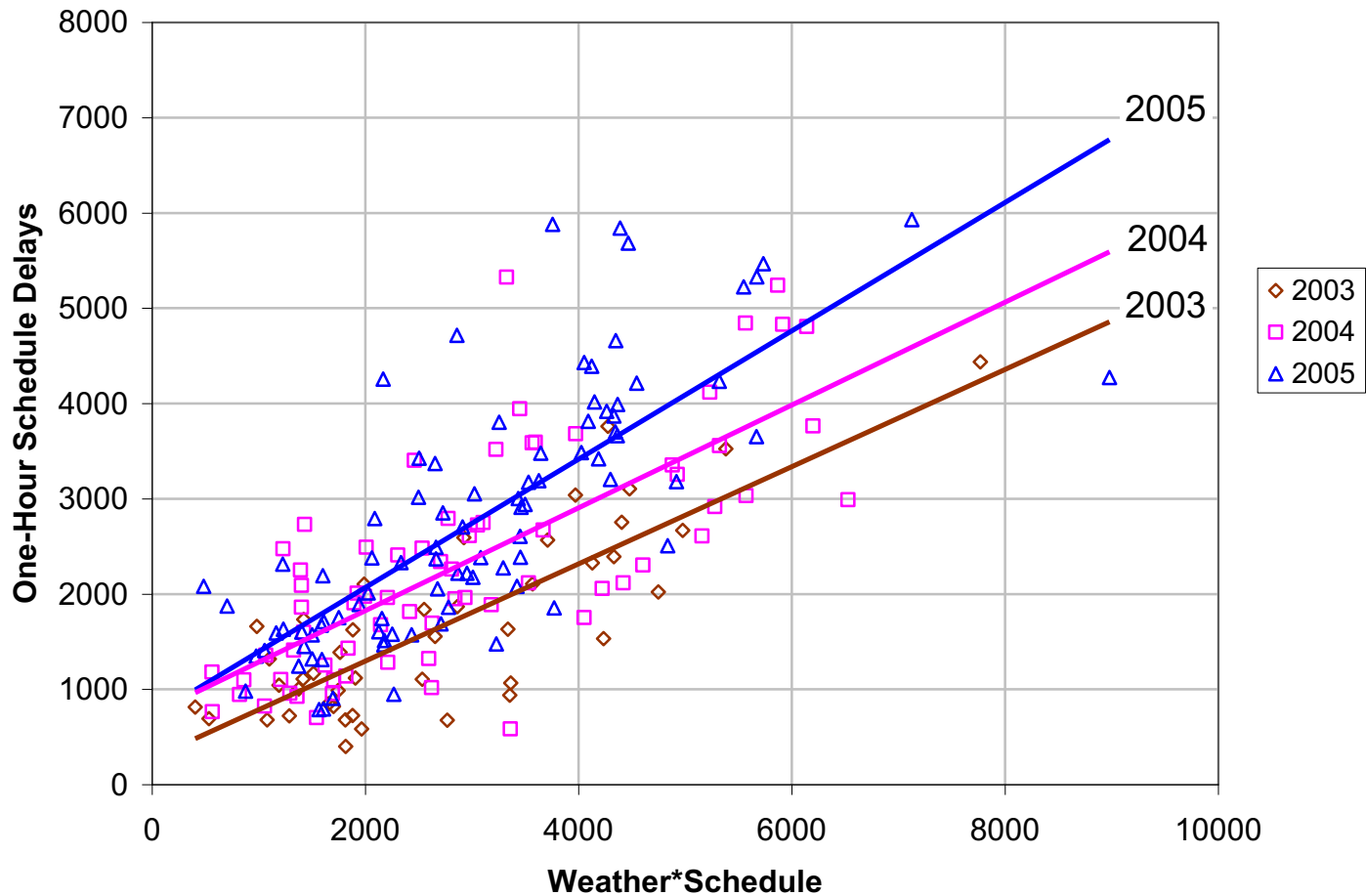
# Cancellations Versus Weather Score 2003 and 2004



45 Airports

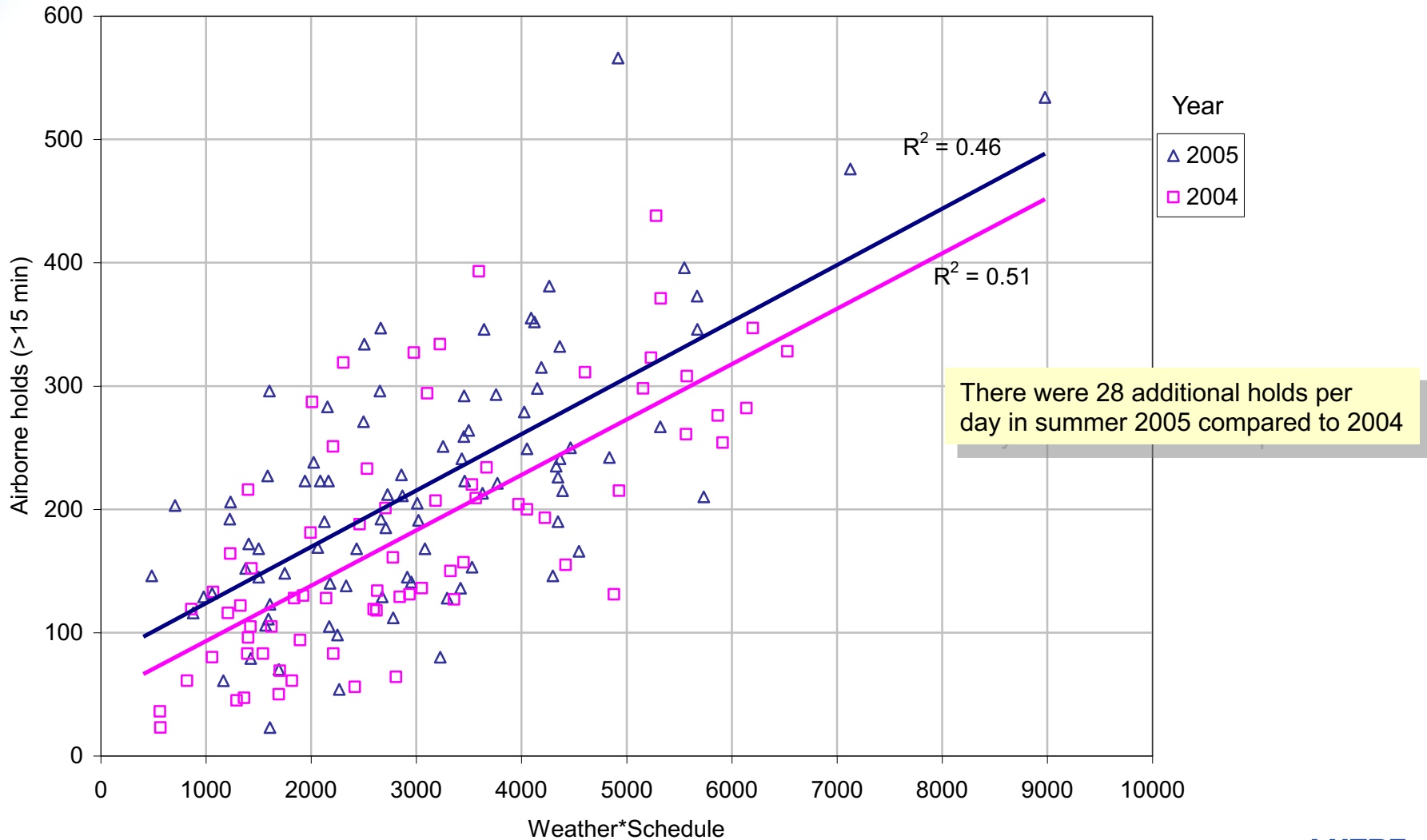


# Delays Versus Weather Score 2003, 2004, and 2005



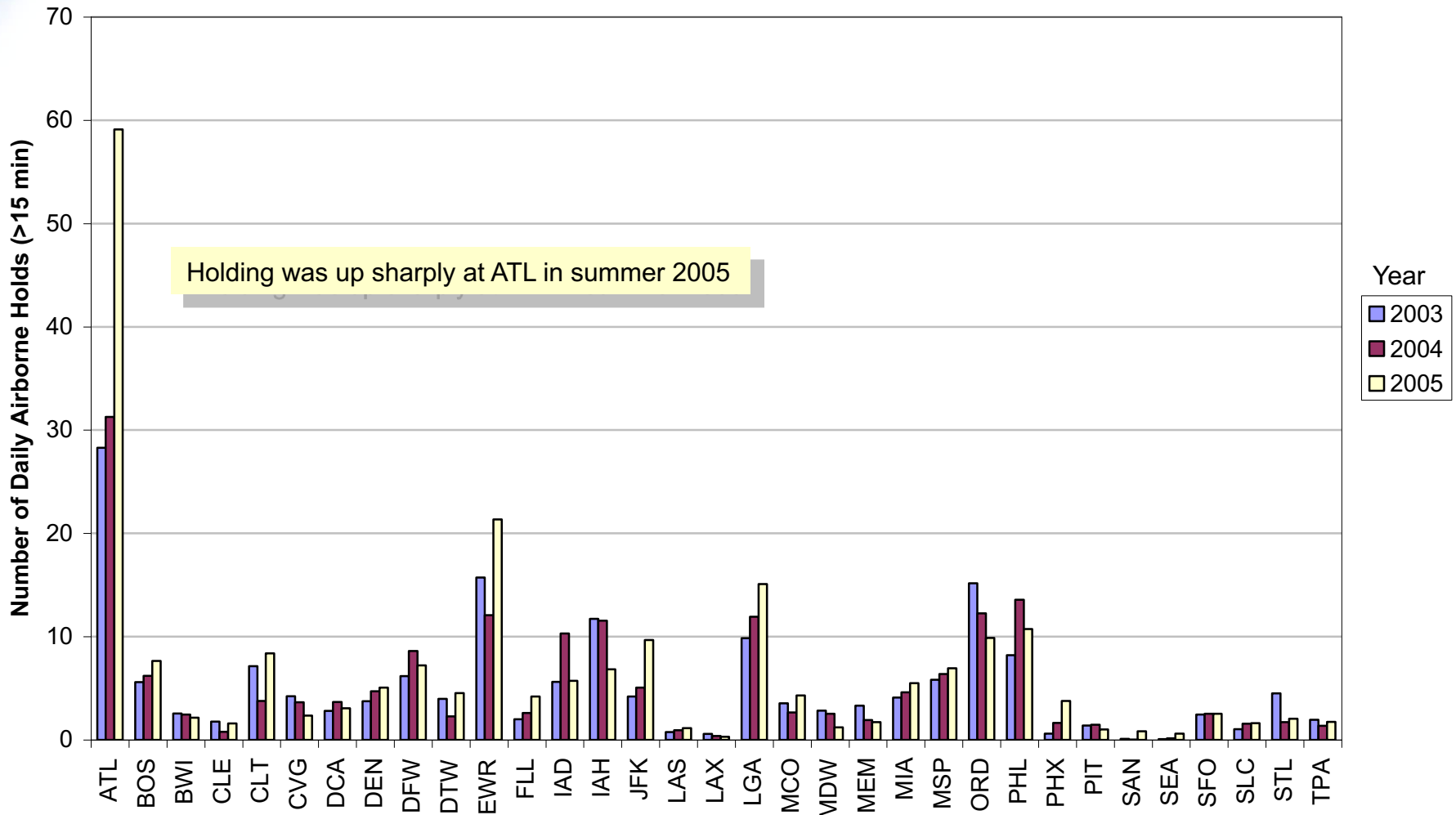


# Airborne Holding Up in Summer 2005





# Airborne Holding Up in Summer 2005

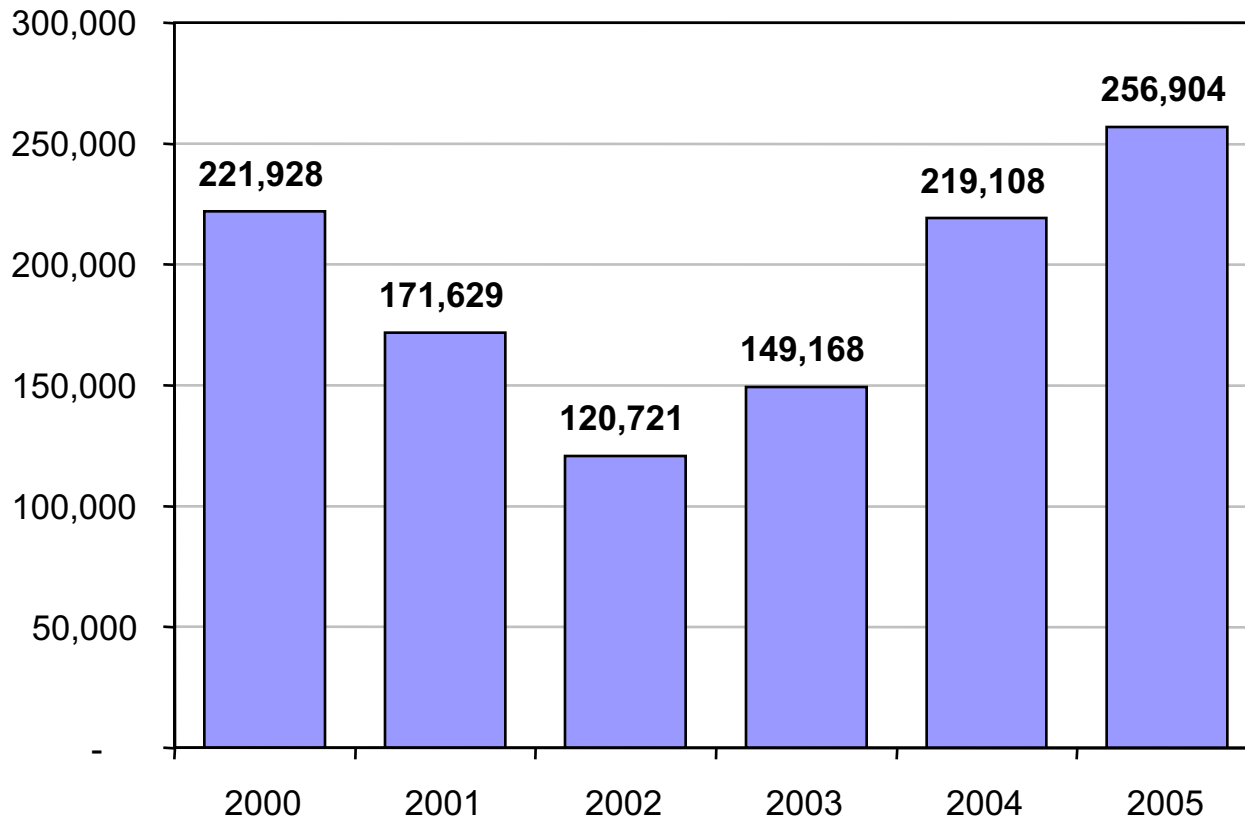


\*June-August



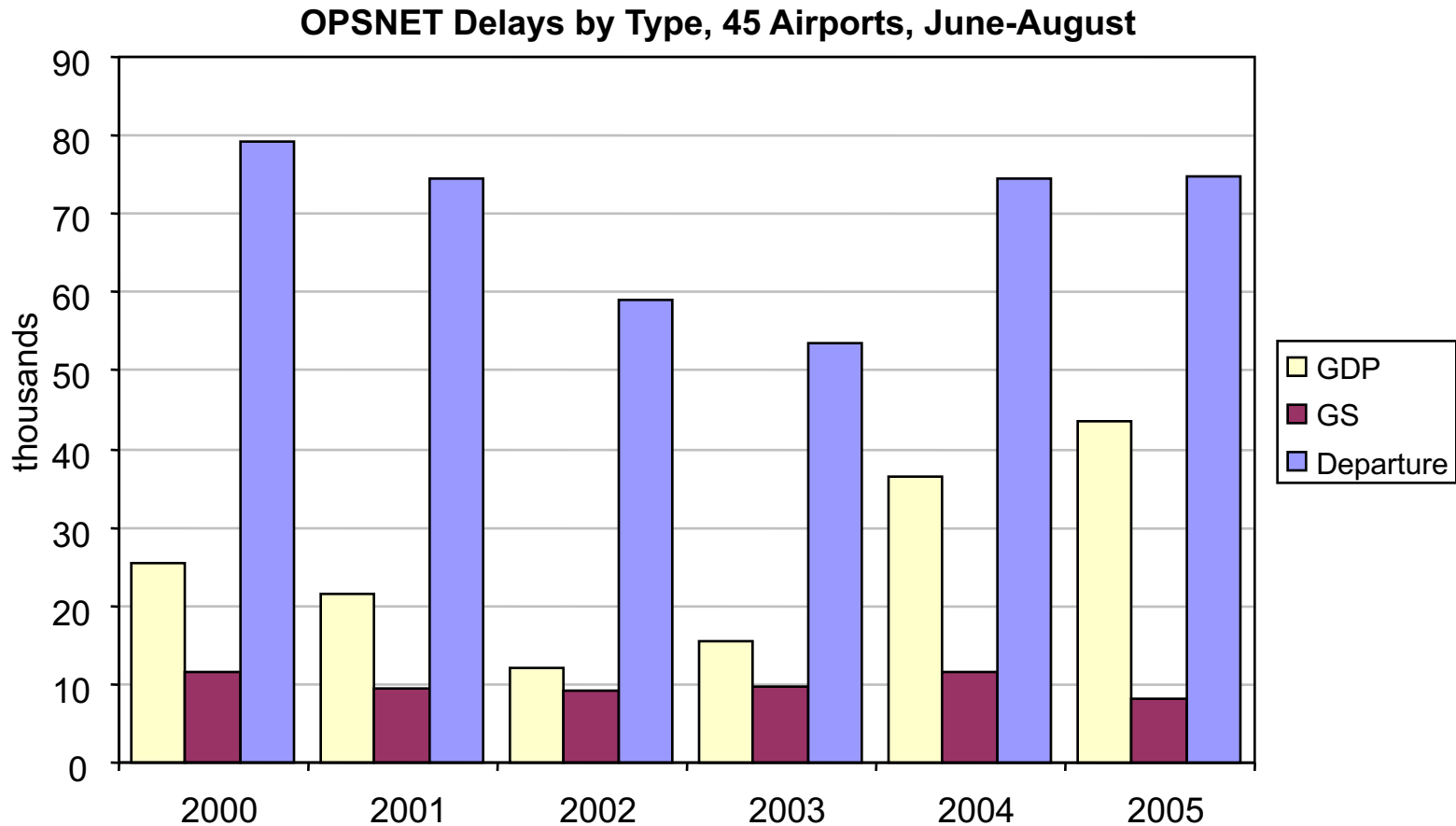
# Schedule Delays Lasting More Than One Hour Up 16% Compared to 2000

Arrivals and Departures More than One Hour Late Relative to Schedule





# Delays Due to GDPs Up in 2004 and 2005

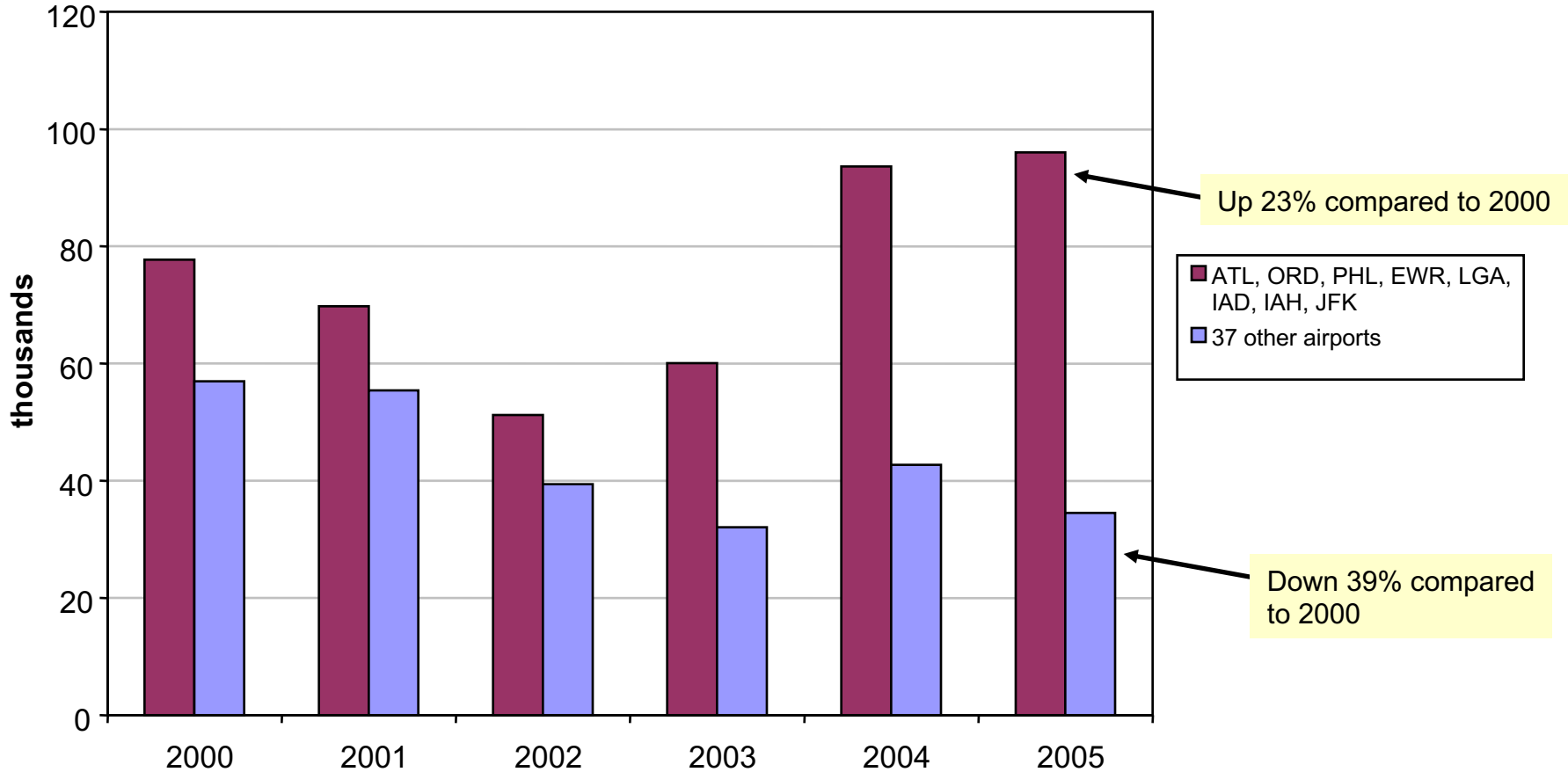


Source: OPSNET, includes delays attributed to en route centers



# Proportion of OPSNET Delays at the 8 Most Delayed Airports Has Grown

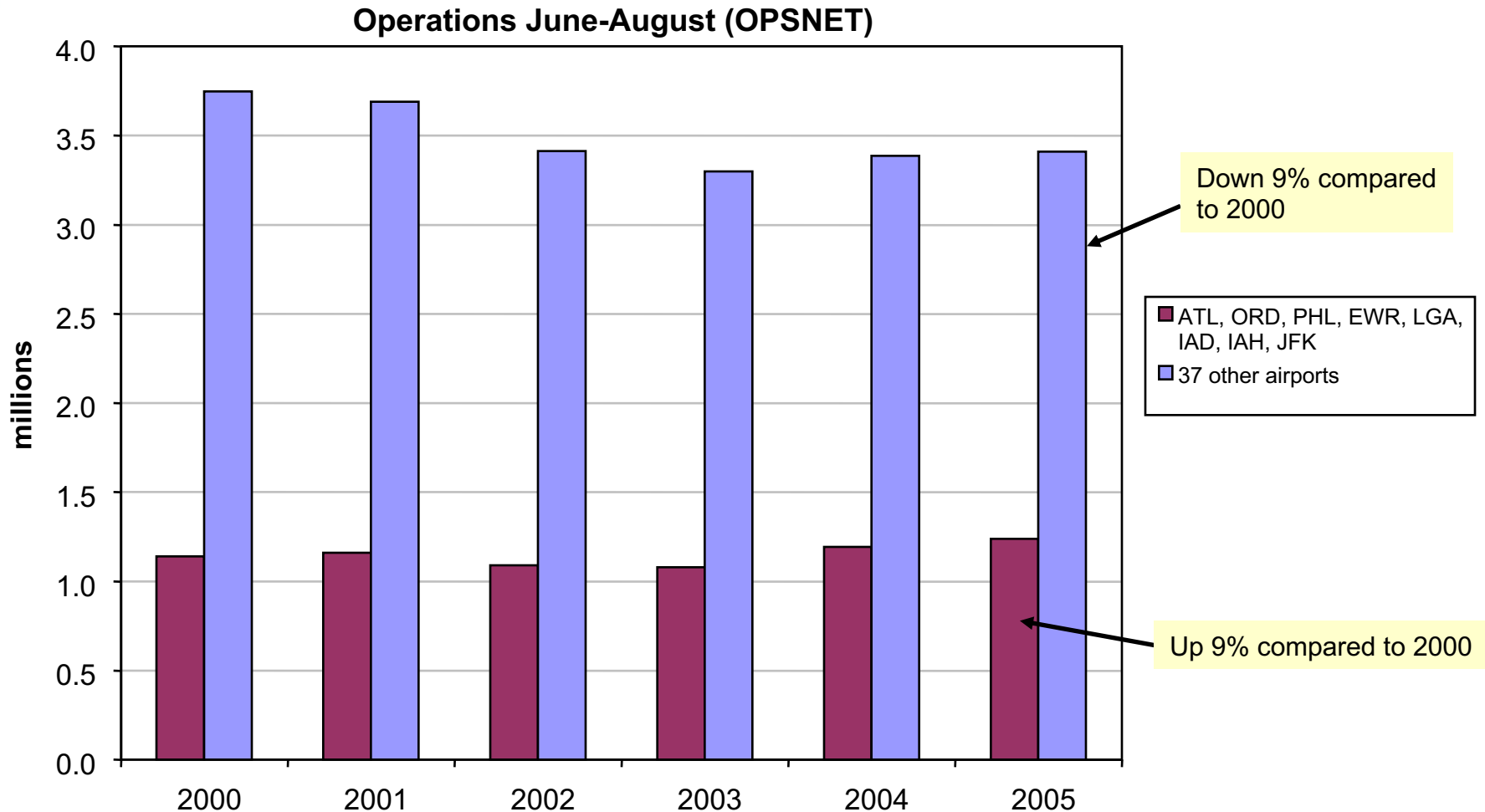
OPSNET Delays, 45 Airports, June-August



Includes delays attributed to ARTCCs. Delays up 7% overall compared to 2000



# Operations, on Average, Up 9% at the 8 Most Delayed Hubs, and Down 9% Elsewhere

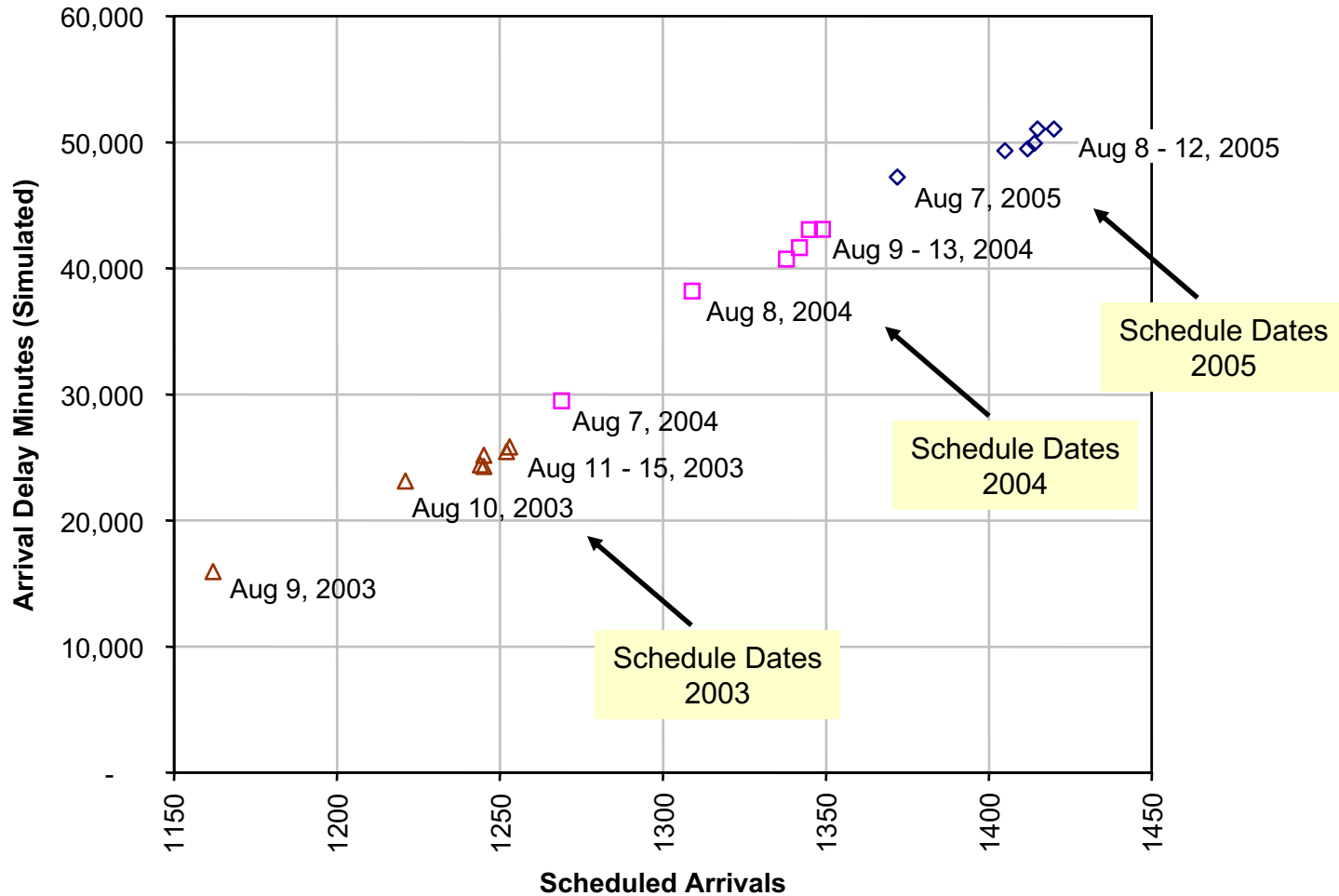


Operations down 5% overall at OPSNET 45 airports compared to 2000





# ATL Simulated Minutes of Arrival Delay Using Arrival Capacity from 8/7/05





# Summary

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- **Introduced a convective weather metric defined as the product of an airport's maximum hourly thunderstorm intensity and the number of flights scheduled to land that hour**
- **Metric has several advantages**
  - Can be aggregated and disaggregated
  - Small, computationally simple dataset
  - Yields many insights about NAS performance



## Other Findings

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- **Factoring out differences in weather and the total number of scheduled ops, hour-long delays increased substantially from 2003 to 2004 and from 2004 to 2005**
  - **Increases caused by greater concentration of traffic at already delayed airports**
- **Airborne holding and diversions were unchanged from 2003 to 2004, however, holding increased from 2004 to 2005**



## And Lastly

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- **Similar approaches for measuring system performance based on delays, cancellations, diversions, holding, etc. ought to yield results similar to those presented here.**

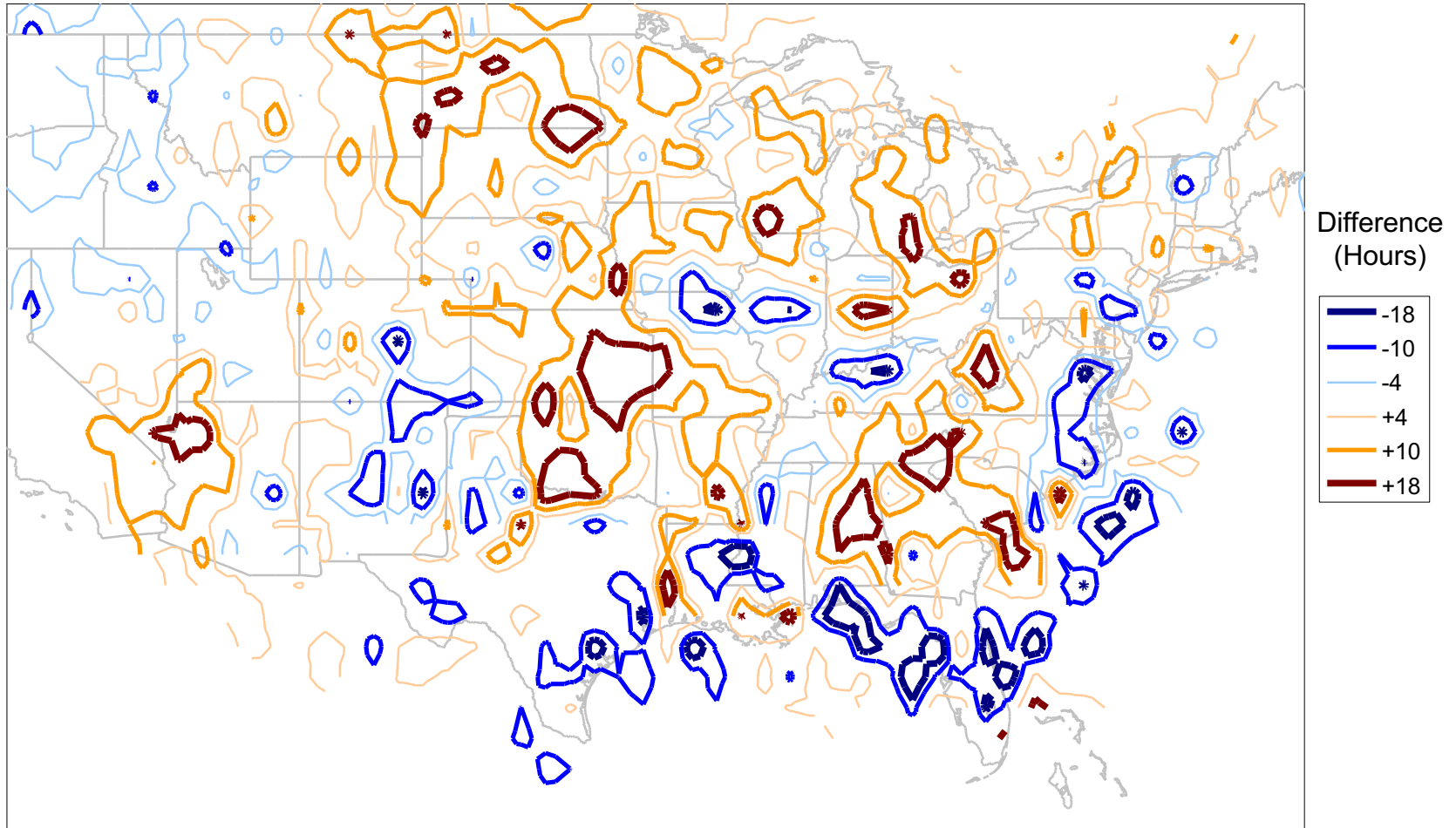


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# Appendix



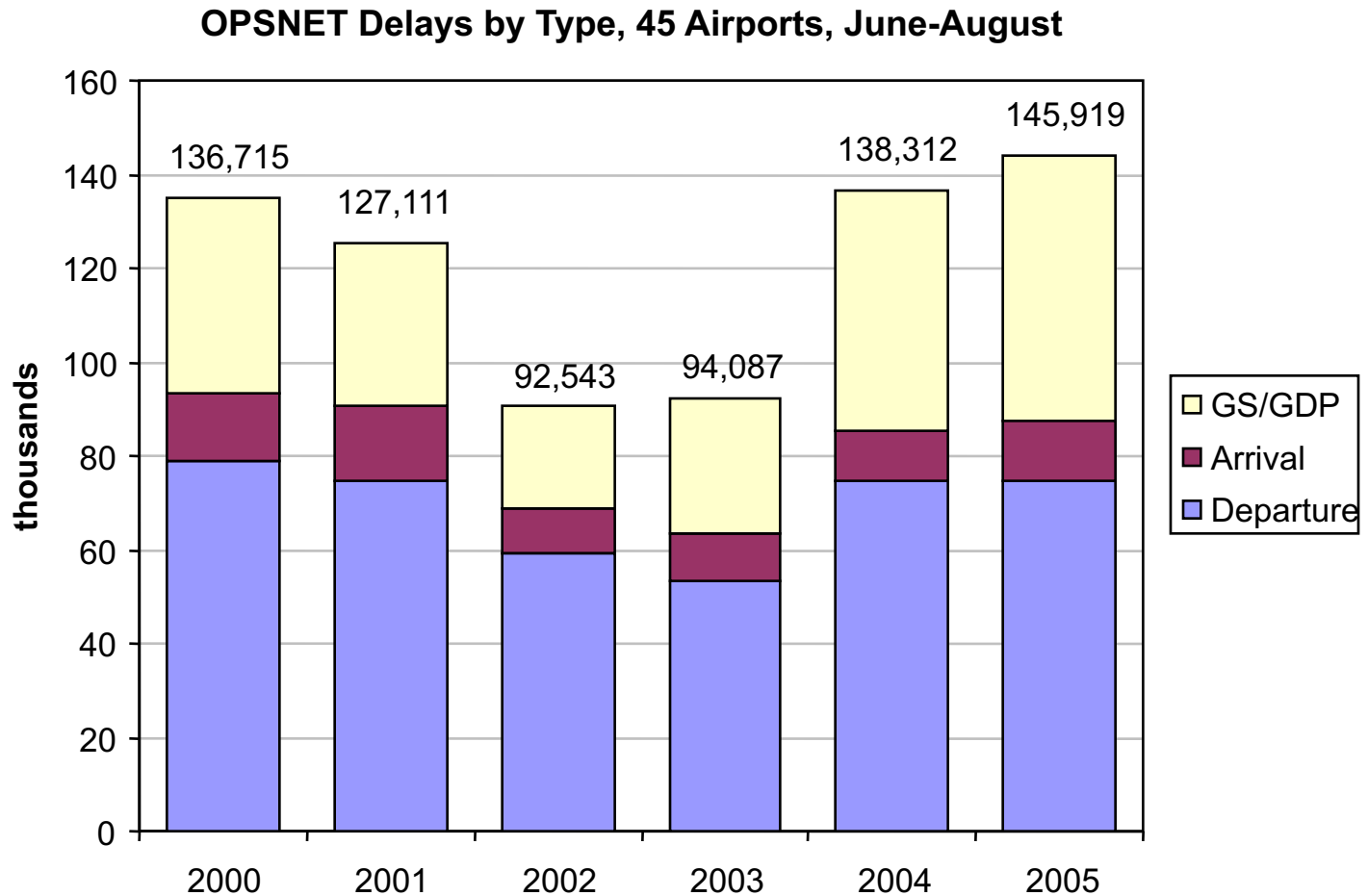
# Number of Hours Having Thunderstorm Intensity >3 (June – August 2005 Minus June – August 2004)



Source: National Convective Weather Detection



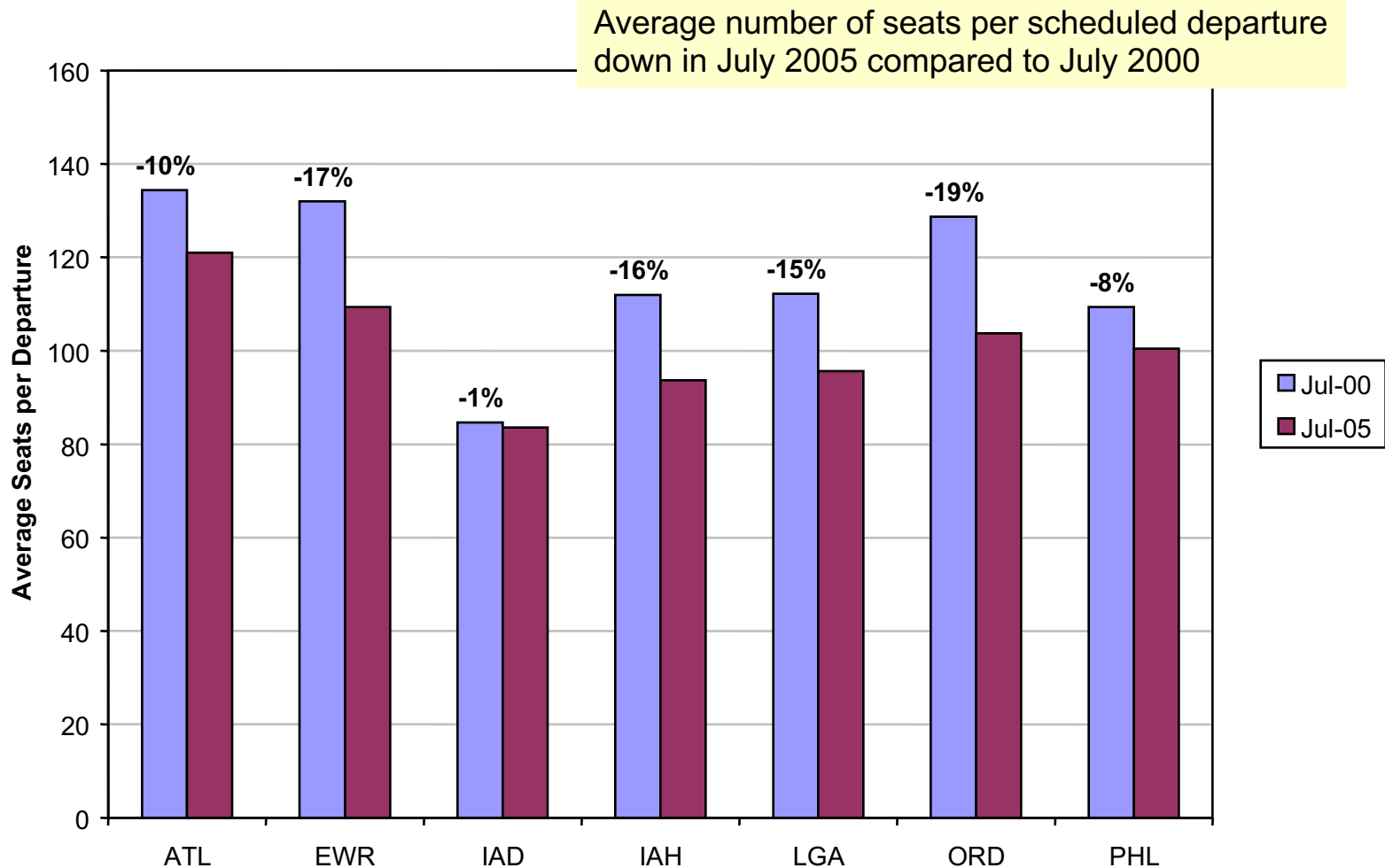
# OPSNET Delays Up 7% Compared to 2000



Source: OPSNET, includes delays attributed to en route centers



# Average Number of Seats per Departure has Decreased



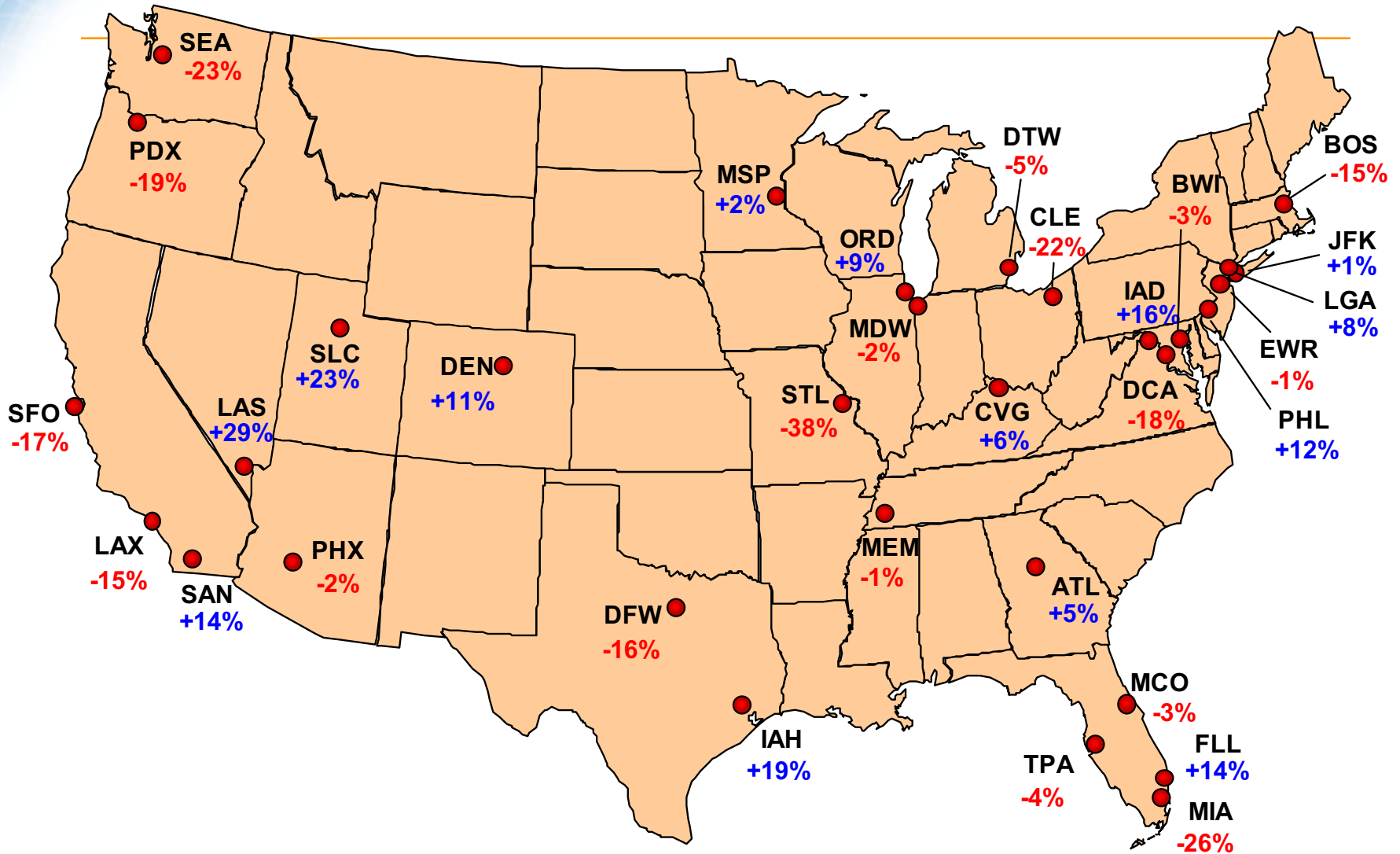
Source: OAG





# Change in Operations by Major Airport

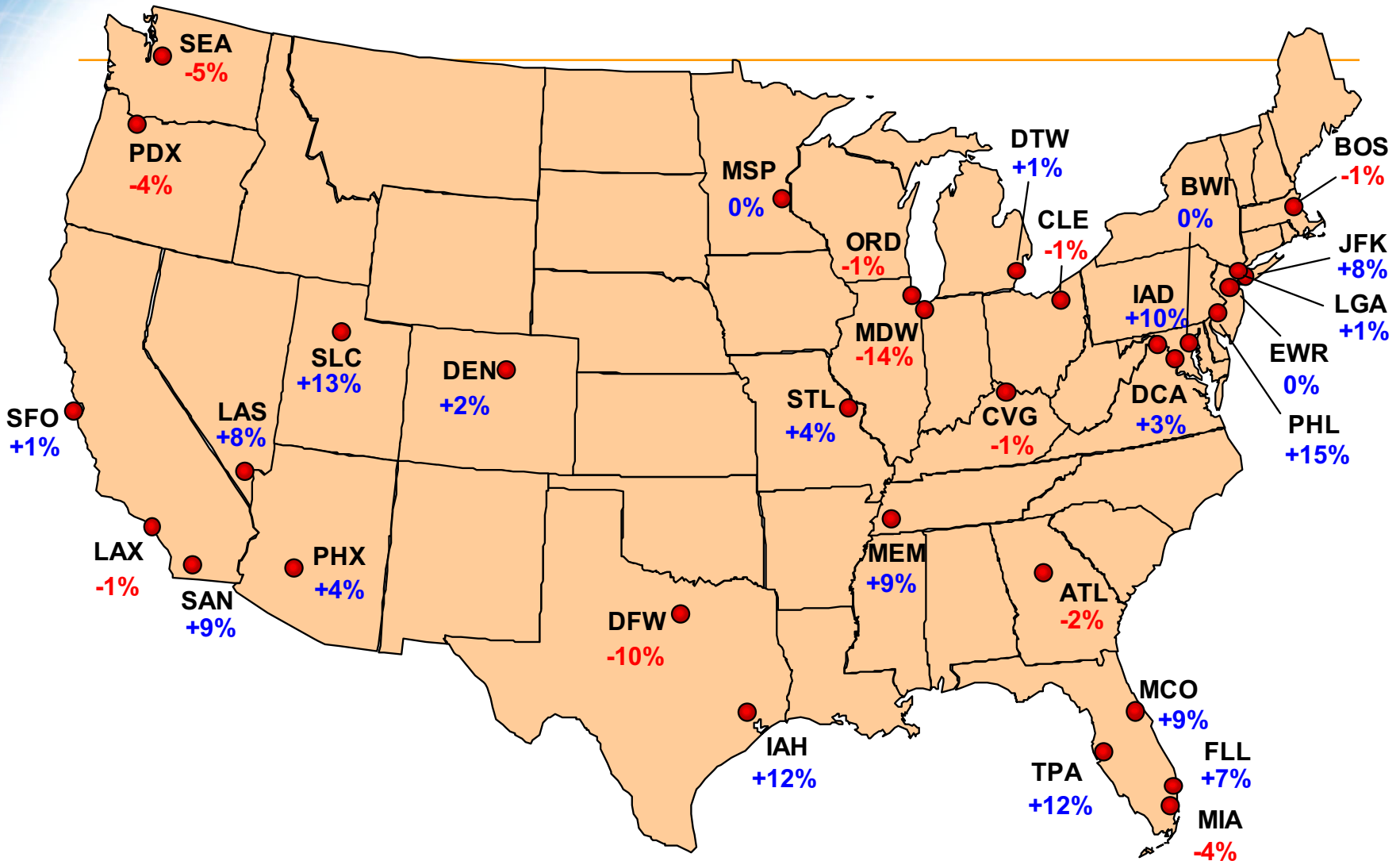
Summer 2005 vs Summer 2000





# Change in Operations by Major Airport

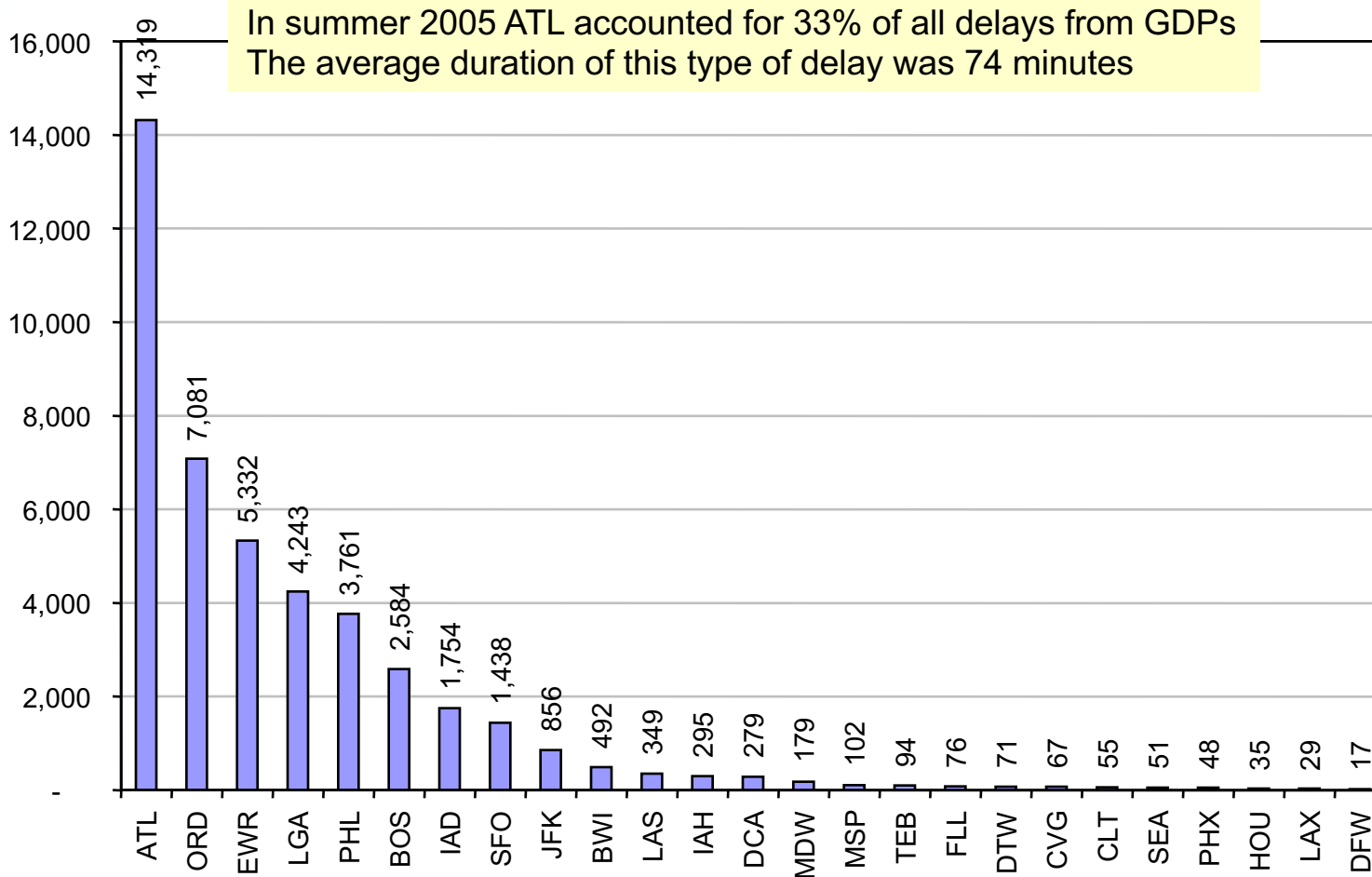
Summer 2005 vs Summer 2004



Source: OPSNET, Overall change = -2%, 35 Airports



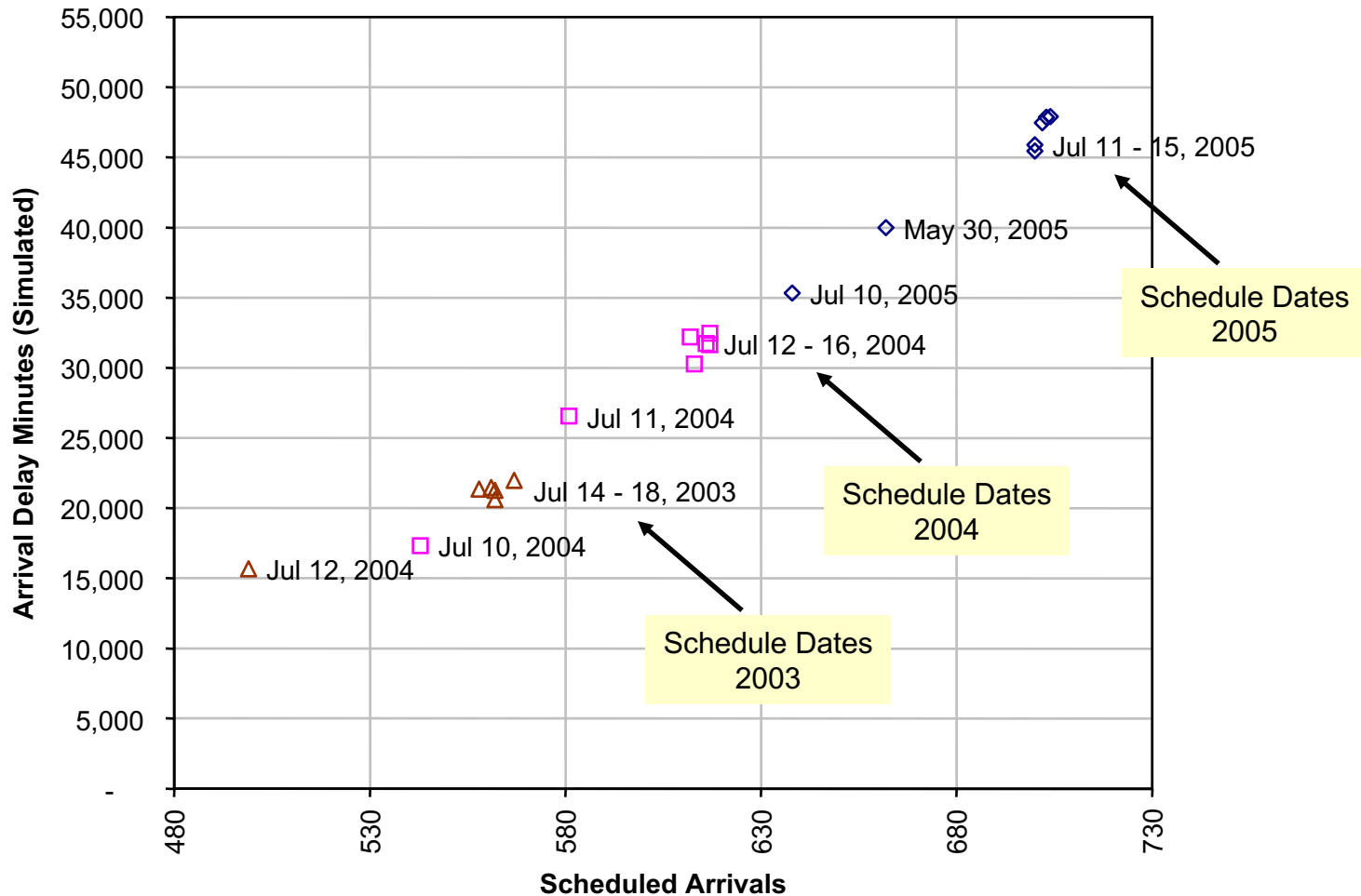
# Delays from GDPs: June – August 2005



Source: OPSNET

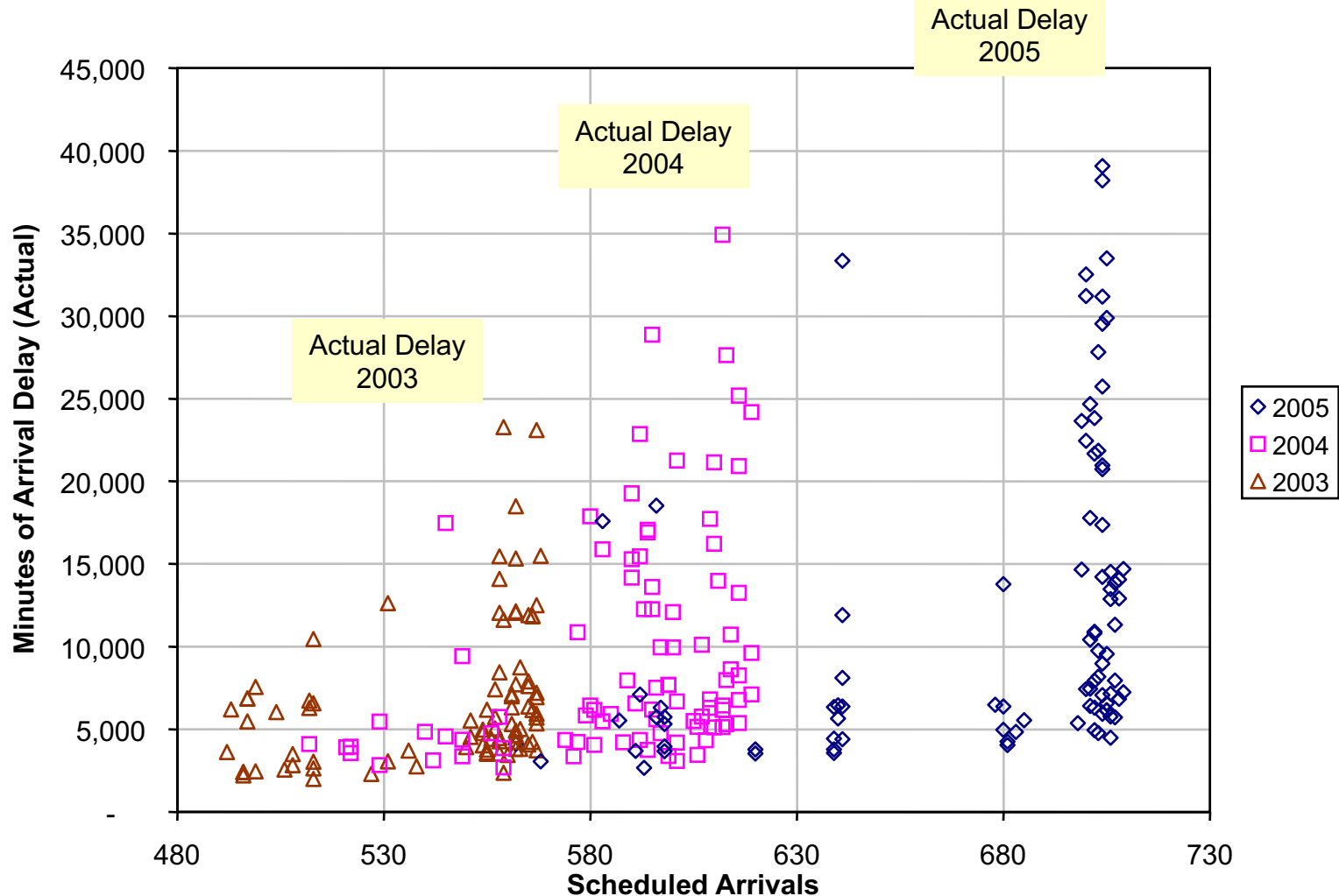


# PHL Simulated Minutes of Arrival Delay Using Arrival Capacity from 7/13/05





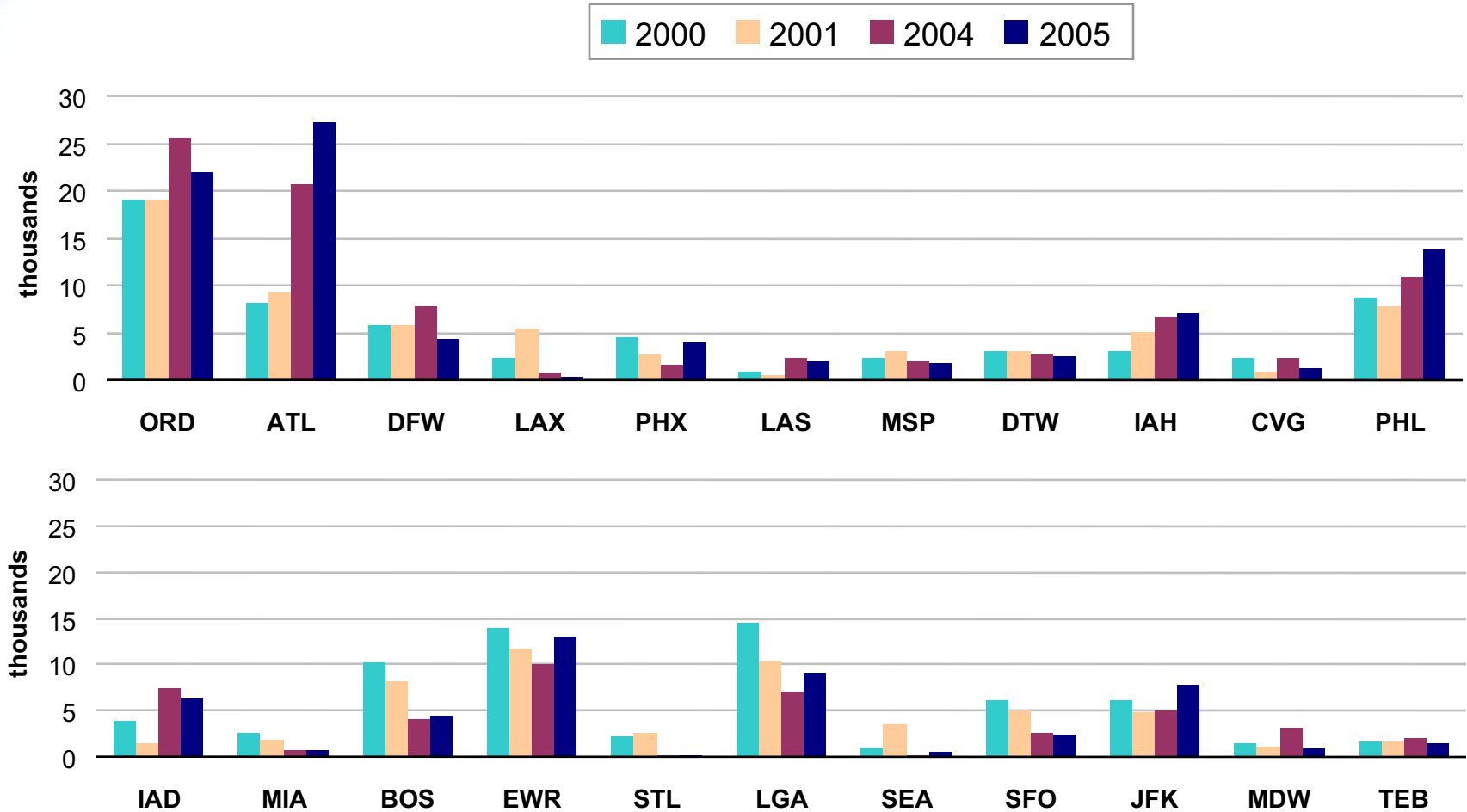
# PHL: Actual Minutes of Arrival Delay, June – August



Source: ASPM, Each point represents one day, one outlier day excluded from 2003 and 2004



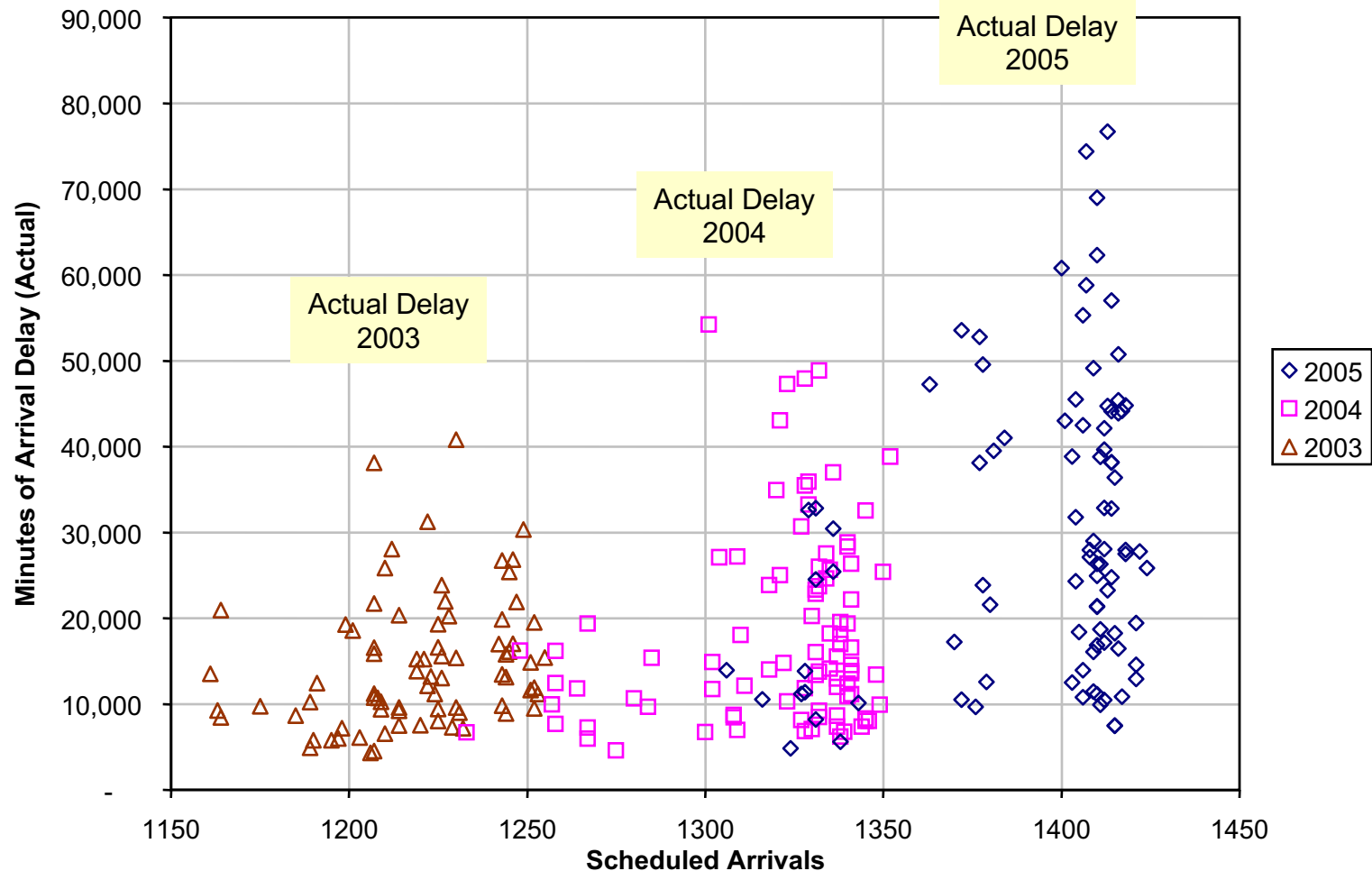
# OPSNET Delays for 22 Most Delayed Airports: June – August



Ordered by busiest airport, includes delays attributed to en route centers



# ATL: Actual Minutes of Arrival Delay, June – August



Source: ASPM, Each point represents one day, two outlier days excluded from 2003 and 2004



## To Improve Airport Model

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- **Adding a variable representing amount of system-wide delay raises r-squared to 0.66 for ATL**
- **For ORD two-variable model has r-squared of 0.71**





# Three-Letter Airport Abbreviations

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ABQ	- Albuquerque International Sunport	MCO	- Orlando International
ATL	- Atlanta International	MDW	- Chicago Midway
BNA	- Nashville International	MEM	- Memphis International
BOS	- Boston/Logan International	MIA	- Miami International
BWI	- Baltimore-Washington International	MSP	- Minneapolis St Paul International
CLE	- Cleveland-Hopkins International	MSY	- New Orleans International
CLT	- Charlotte/Douglas International	OAK	- Metropolitan Oakland International
CVG	- Covington/Cincinnati International	ORD	- Chicago O'Hare International
DCA	- Reagan National	PBI	- Palm Beach International
DEN	- Denver International	PDX	- Portland International
DFW	- Dallas-Ft Worth International	PHL	- Philadelphia International
DTW	- Detroit Metro Wayne Co	PHX	- Phoenix Sky Harbor International
EWR	- Newark International	PIT	- Pittsburgh International
FLL	- Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International	RDU	- Raleigh-Durham International
HOU	- William P. Hobby Airport	SAN	- San Diego International
IAD	- Washington Dulles International	SEA	- Seattle Tacoma International
IAH	- Houston/G Bush Intercontinental	SFO	- San Francisco International
IND	- Indianapolis International	SJC	- San Jose International
JFK	- John F Kennedy International	SLC	- Salt Lake City International
LAS	- Las Vegas/Mc Carran International	STL	- Lambert-St Louis International
LAX	- Los Angeles International	TEB	- Teterboro
LGA	- La Guardia	TPA	- Tampa International
MCI	- Kansas City International		



# Glossary

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<b>ASPM</b>	<b>Aviation System Performance Metrics</b>
<b>FSL</b>	<b>Forecast Systems Laboratory</b>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>Ground Delay Program</b>
<b>NAS</b>	<b>National Airspace System</b>
<b>NOAA</b>	<b>National Oceanic &amp; Atmospheric Administration</b>
<b>OAG</b>	<b>Official Airline Guide</b>
<b>OPSNET</b>	<b>Operations Network</b>
<b>US</b>	<b>United States</b>
<b>Z</b>	<b>Zulu Time</b>