



Desert dust as an environmental emergency issue

Barbara Scherllin-Pirscher and the EUNADICS-AV team

14 March 2019

inDust User Workshop on Dust Products for Aviation

www.eunadics.eu

The EUNADICS-AV project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research programme for Societal challenges - smart, green and integrated transport under grant agreement no. 723986.

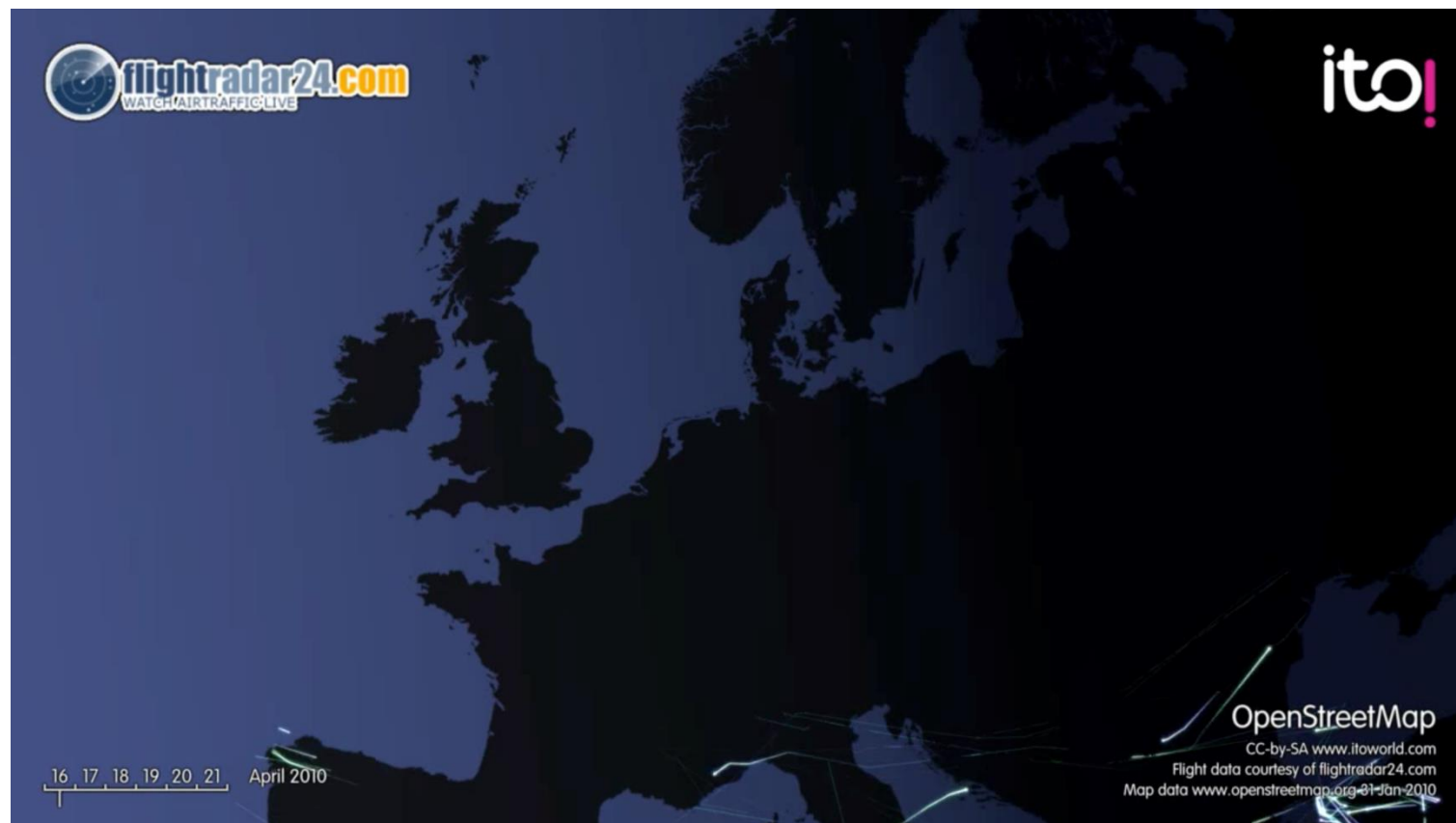


Targeted airborne hazards

- Volcanic eruptions
 - Nuclear accidents and incidents
 - **Sand storms**
 - Forest fires
-
- Rare events
 - High uncertainty in source terms
 - Availability of observations



Air traffic in April 2010



Source: flightradar24, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dVkJNNV6PORw>

www.eunadics.eu

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Types of dust storms

Synoptic dust storms (large-scale weather systems)

- Pre-frontal winds
- Post-frontal winds
- Large-scale trade winds

Meso-scale dust storms

- Downslope winds
- Gap flow
- Convection (dust devils and Haboobs)
- Inversion downburst storms

Problems in aviation

- Poor visibility
- Often associated with strong winds
- Mechanical problems
- Ice nucleation
- Disturbances in airport operations
 - Outside workers
 - Cleanup: remove sand/dust from runways and other critical areas
- Rerouting
- Cancellations of scheduled flights

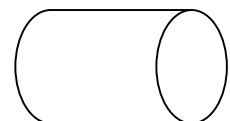


Source: <https://www.dabangasudan.org/en/all-news/article/haboob-blankets-sudan-capital-shuts-down-airport>

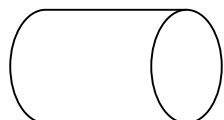
Disasters: current situation

- Data from different networks, are not harmonized
- Lack of coordination with regard to special crisis measurements
- Issues with data availability and distribution
- Models/analysis instruments not optimized with regard to data flood during crisis
- Not all stakeholders performing forecasts have access to high-quality analysis

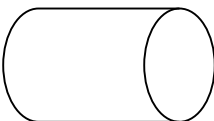
Problem description



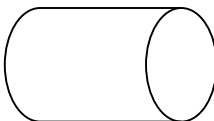
Observations



Tailored obs.
products



Obs.-based
alerts



Model based
products

Different communities:

- Satellite observations
- Ground based observations
- Mod
- ...

Different sources:

- ESA
- EUMETNET
- EUNA
- ...

Different file formats:

- NetCDF
- HDF5
- GRIB
- ...

Different projections:

- Geographic coordinate system
- Projection X
- Project
- ...

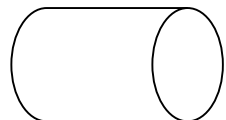
Different time intervals:

- Every 5 minutes
- Every hour
- Every
- ...

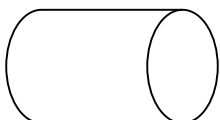
Different data types:

- Grids
- Point
- Timeseries
- ...

Problem description



Observations



Tailored obs.
products



Obs.-based
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Model based
products

Tailored information:

- Quickly interpretable
- “What, where, how much”
- Properly contextualized
- Available in near real-time
- Option to inspect underlying data

Complete datasets:

- Full access to underlying data
- Ability to subset
- Ability to combine different datasets
- Available during and after events



Aviation community



General public



Sci. community



National Met.
Services

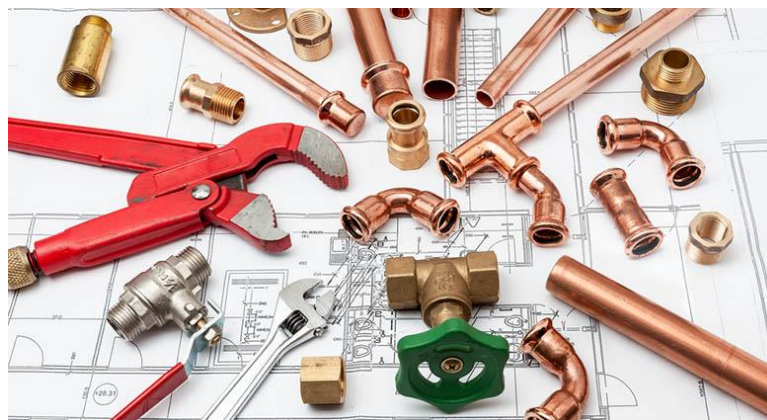
Problem description

Observations

Tailored obs.
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EUNADICS-AV



Aviation community



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Solutions

1. Combine and harmonize data from satellite Earth observation, ground-based measurements, and airborne platforms (**talk: H. Brenot**)

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3. Make data and data analysis products available to all stakeholders (VAACs, RSMCs, national meteorological services, airlines, pilots) through existing channels

Solutions

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3. Make data and data analysis products available to all stakeholders (VAACs, RSMCs, national meteorological services, airlines, pilots) through existing channels
4. Realistic air traffic simulations during hazardous events **(short overview: B. Scherllin-Pirscher)**



Combined data from satellite, ground-based, and in-situ obs. dedicated to an harmonised Early Warning system (EWS) of natural airborne hazard for aviation

Hugues Brenot and WP3 & WP5 team

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Royal Belgian Institute
for Space Aeronomy

www.eunadics.eu

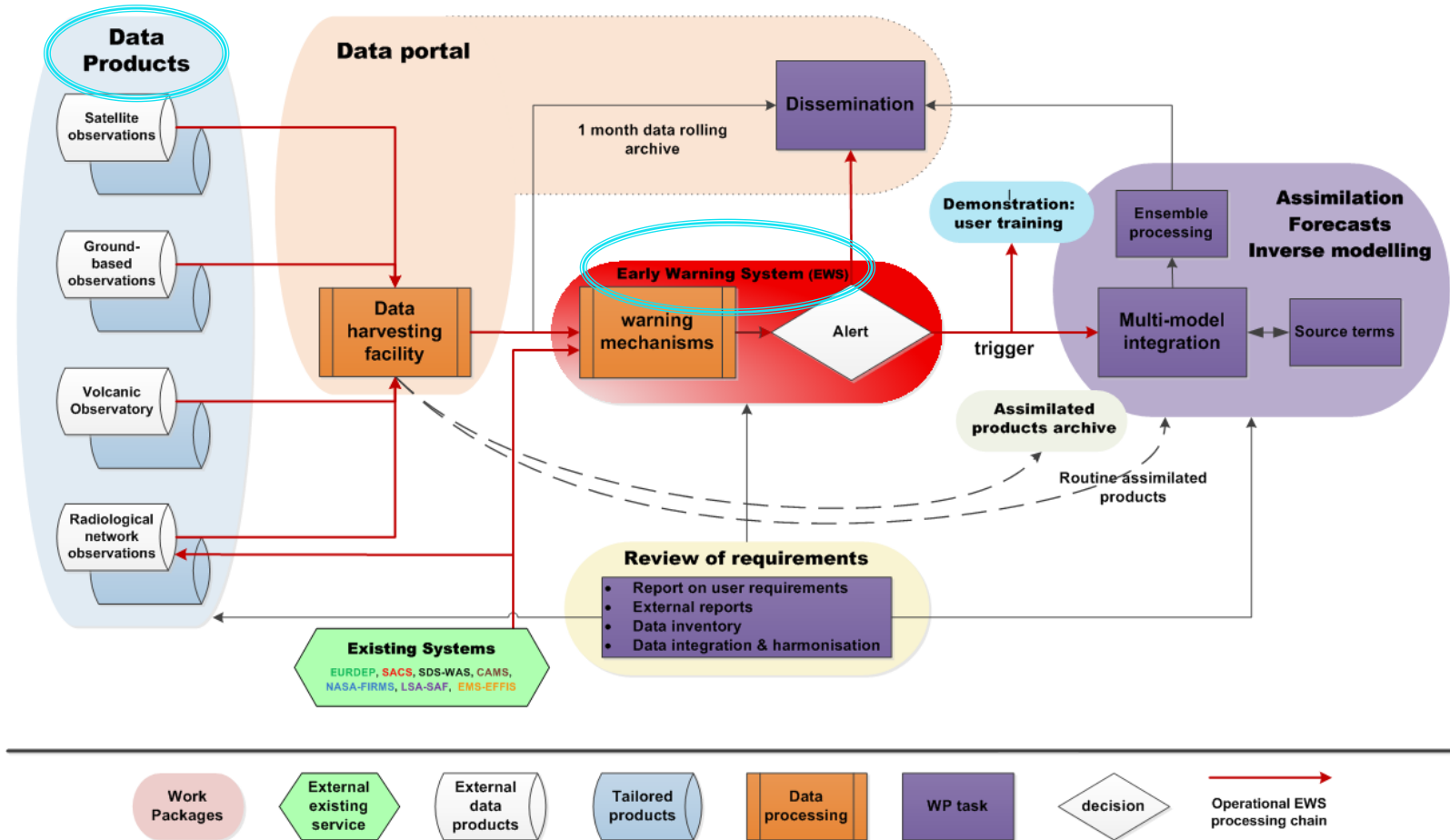
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Overview of this presentation

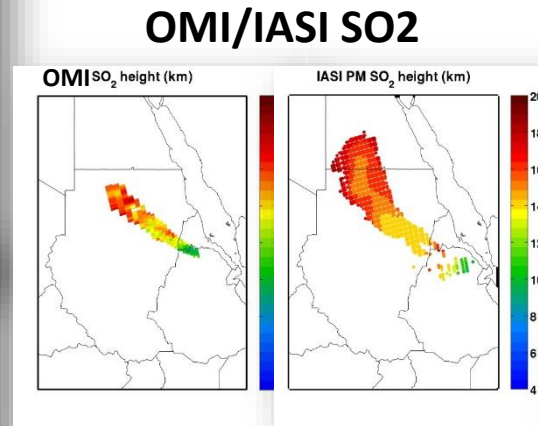
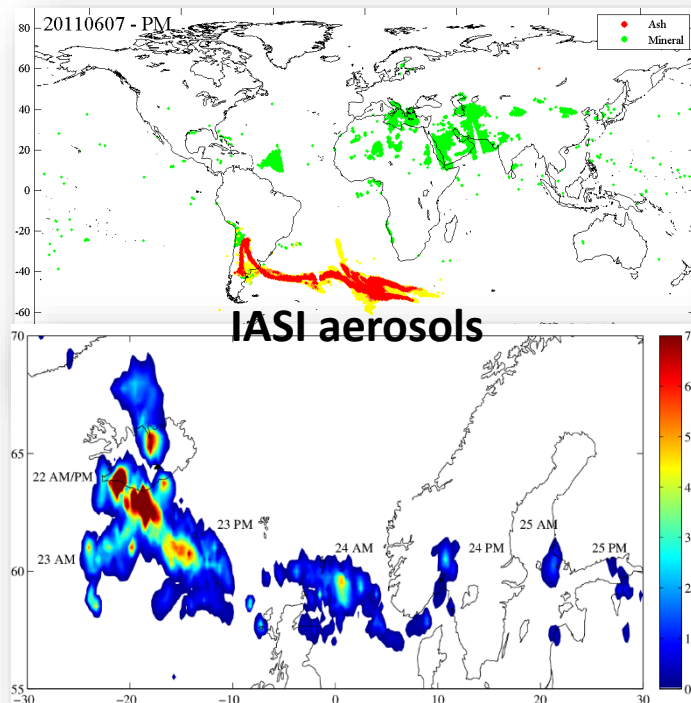
- **Role of combined data and the EWS inside EUNADICS-AV**
- **Overview of the observational system**
- **Mechanism and status of EUNADICS–AV Early Warnig System (EWS)**
- **Cases studies (Hurricane Ophelia & dust storm of spring 2018)**
- **Highlights**

Role of combined data and the EWS inside EUNADICS-AV

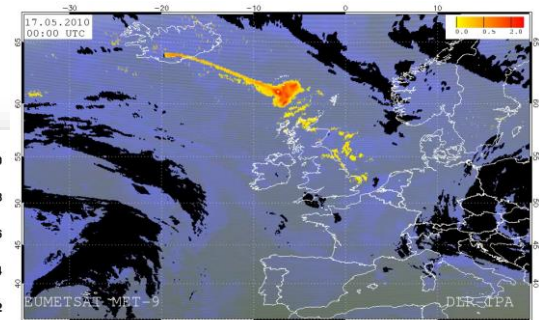


Overview of the observational system

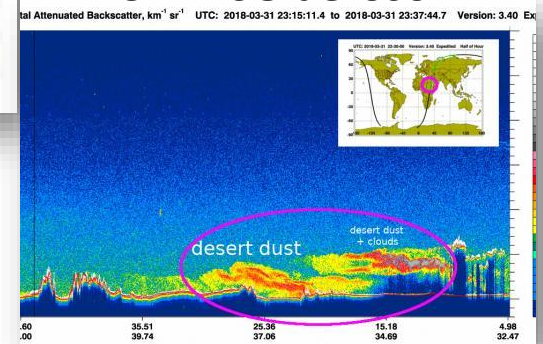
Highlight satellite: optimal for **monitoring** and **alerting**
at global level and model **validation** with high geographical coverage



SEVIRI ash/dust



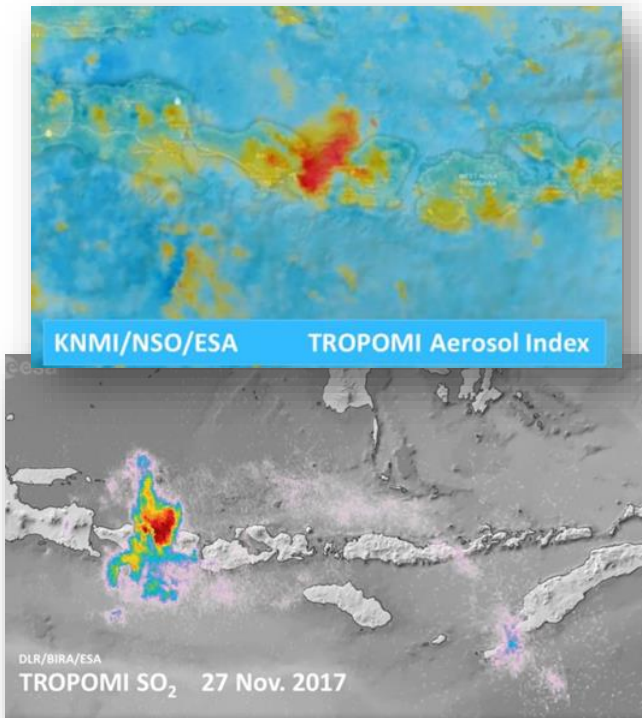
CALIPSO aerosol



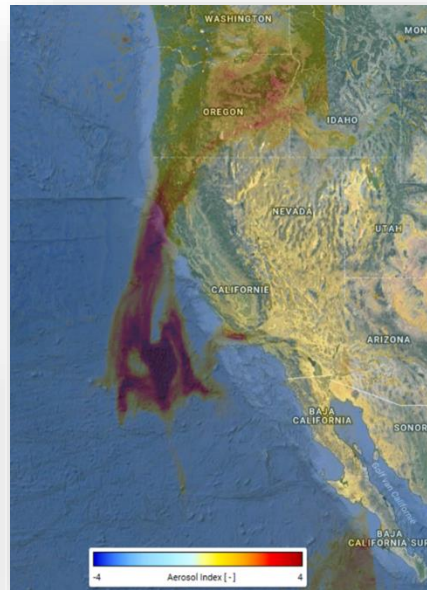
Overview of the observational system

TROPOMI S5P satellite instrument (3.5x7 km²)

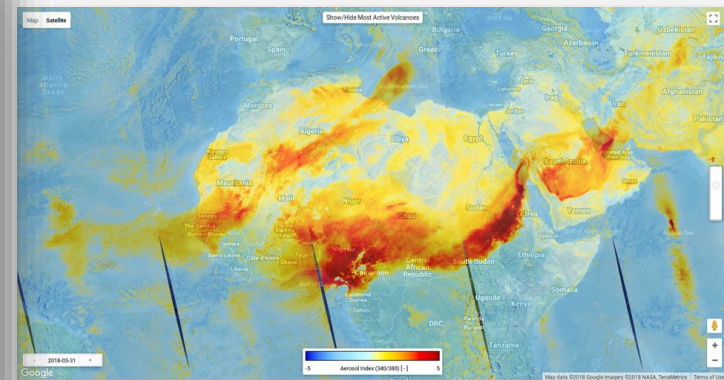
Ash and SO₂ - Agung
Bali, Indonesia, 27 November 2017



Fires California
12 December 2017

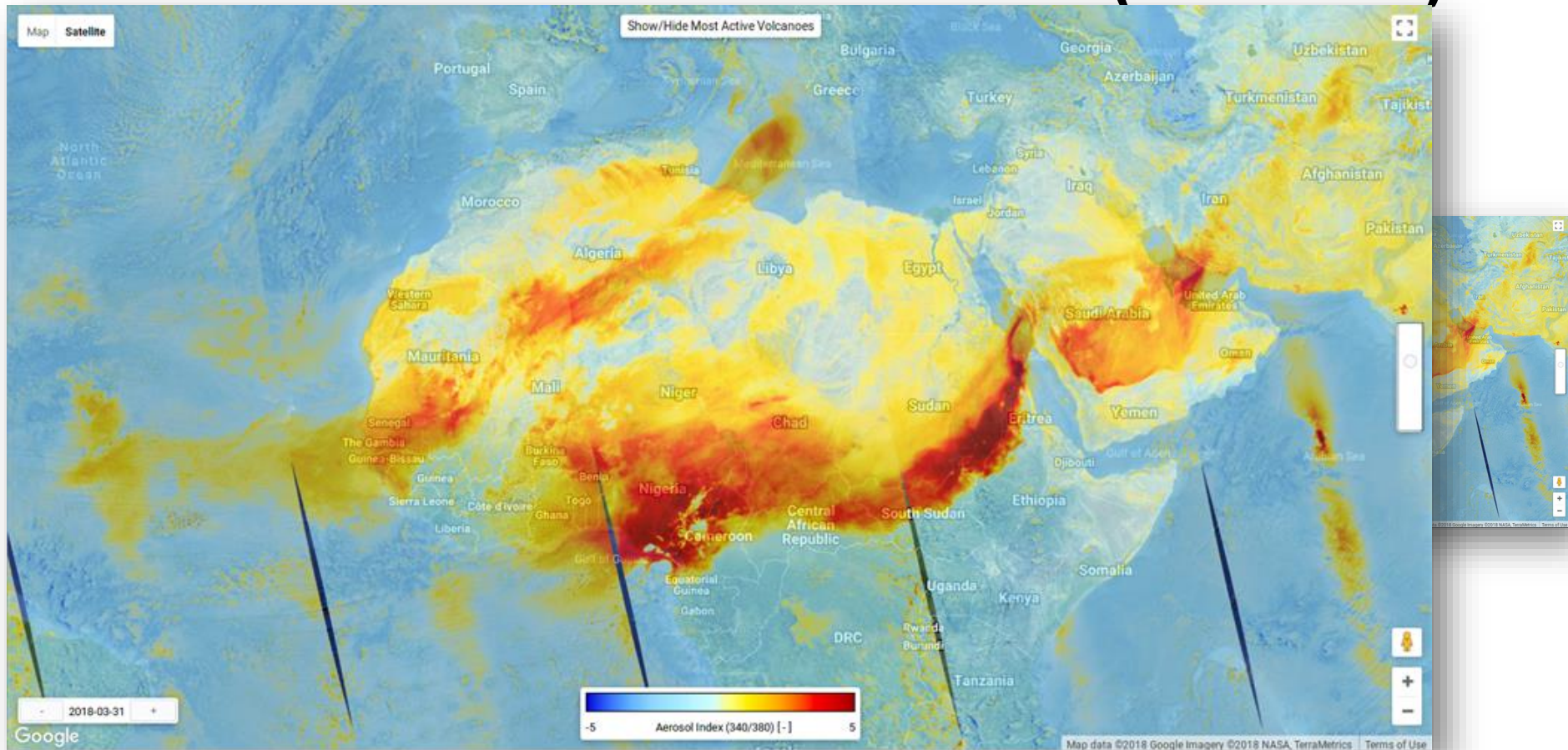


Dust storm
31 March 2018



Overview of the observational system

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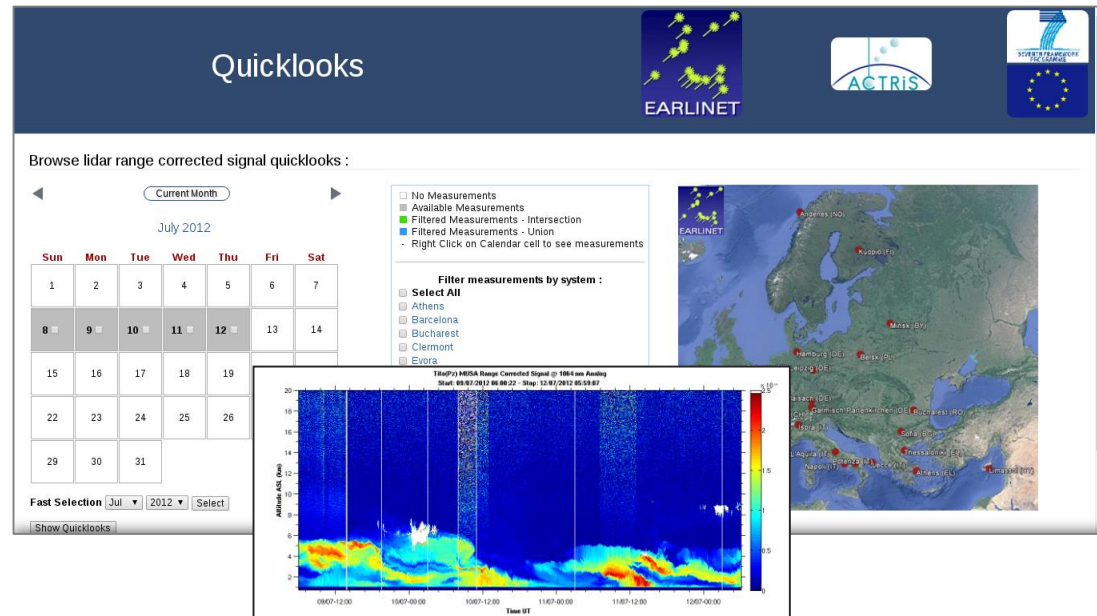


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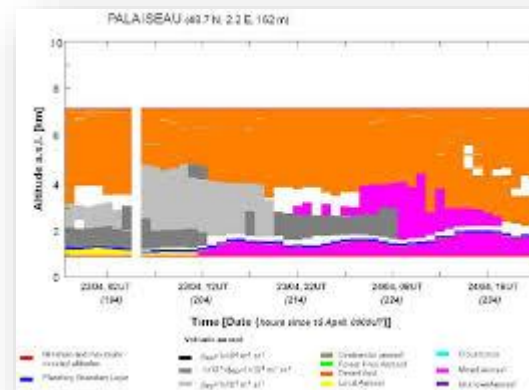
Higher quality provided by research lidars

EARLINET

- EARLINET in **ACTRIS Research Infrastructure**
- Quicklook common page almost ready to be public
- NRT demonstrated capability
- up to 40 sites working 24h per day
- Multiwavelength and layer products development as standard products



Standardized quicklook common page

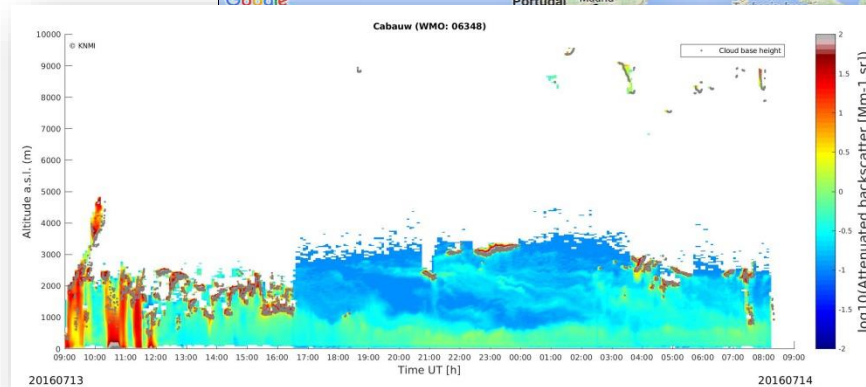


Aerosol masking

Overview of the observational system

EUMETNET set up **E-PROFILE**, for managing the European networks of **radar wind profilers** (RWP) and **automatic lidars and ceilometers** (ALC) for the monitoring of vertical profiles of wind and aerosols including volcanic ash, desert dust and smoke from wild fires.

E-PROFILE data are calibrated through the calibration based on TOPROF initiative



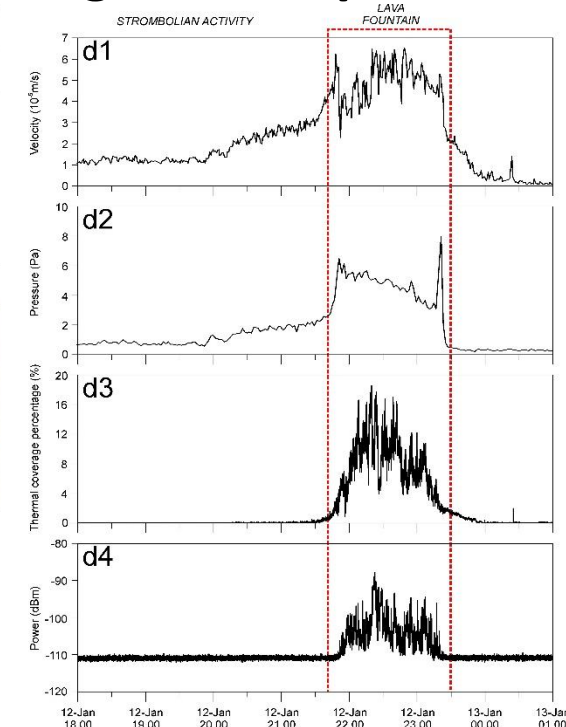
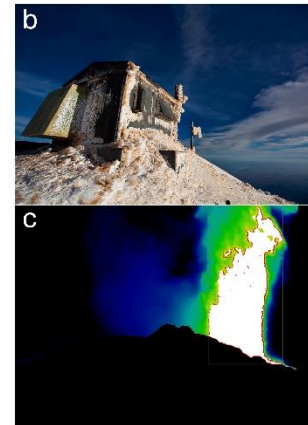
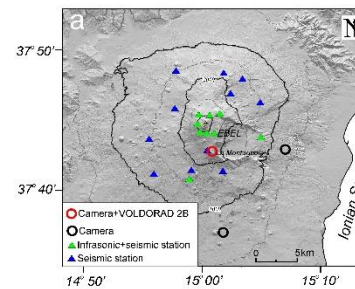
10 stations automatically calibrated and displayed in real time.

Overview of the observational system

In-situ observation near the source:

Interesting for **initiating** the models, evaluating the **impact** on different local actors:

- Observatories in Iceland and Sicily
- Eruption onset
- Plume-top altitude estimated by radar
- Seismic and infrasound network
- Aerosol lidar running during events
- Local dispersion modelling

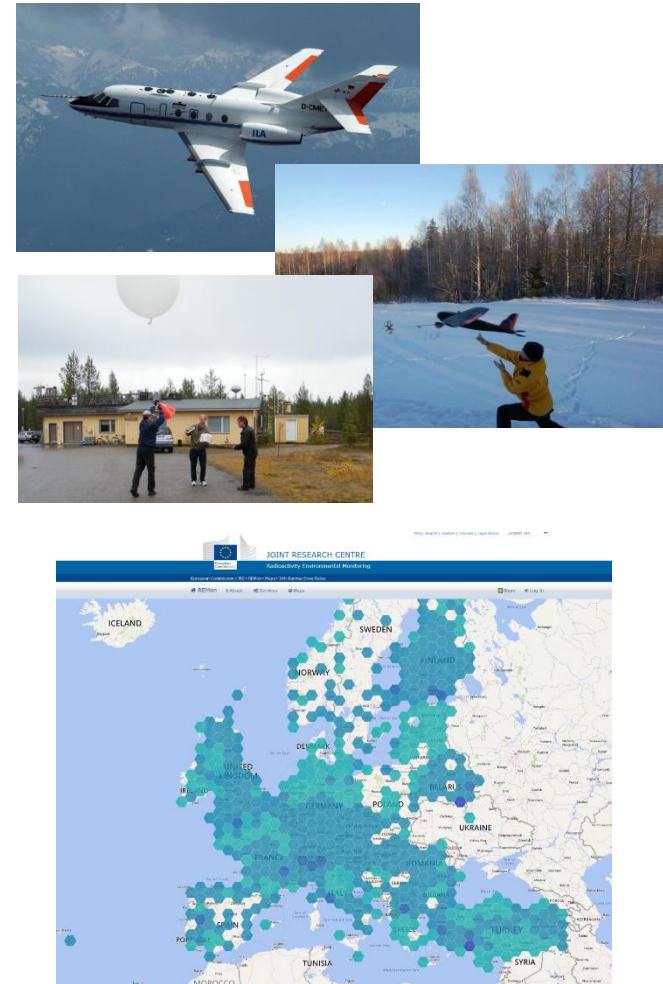


Geophysical signals during a typical Etna explosive eruption

Overview of the observational system

Nuclide measurements

- ✓ Only a few research (2 EUFAR) and civil contingency aircrafts for upper air radioactivity measurements are available in Europe
- ✓ UAV methods in case of the Fukushima nuclear accident have proven to be an important element of radiation surveillance
- ✓ Many UAV system around Europe but a European integrated UAV observation network won't be operational within the next few years.
- ✓ EURDEP centralises appropriate early notification networks of the European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE) and the early notification system ENATOM (Emergency Notification and Assistance Technical Operations Manual) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).



Overview of the observational system

Tailoring products, three main focal points :

- characterisation of volcanic ash, dust, and smoke, for discriminating these three hazards
- height of layers of volcanic ash, dust, and smoke
- quantitative retrieval of aerosol mass.

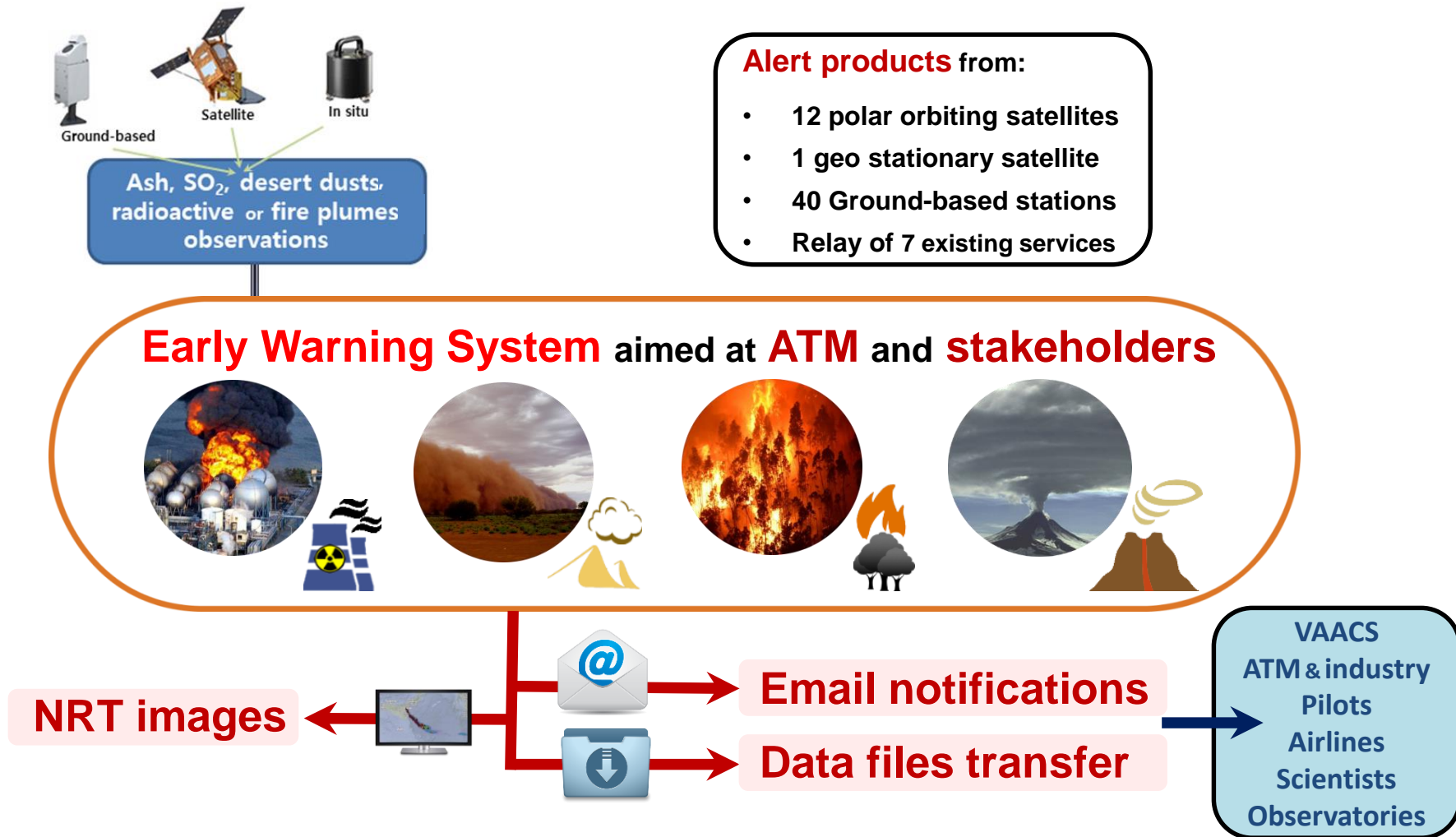
Tailoring activities consist of **improving existing algorithms and products**, and of **combining specific products and algorithms** to **improve the usefulness for aviation**

Overview of the observational system

Tailoring activities

- #1 Sulfur dioxide (SO₂)
 - Automated mass calculations over selected volcanoes
 - SO₂ height (spectrally resolved; physical retrieval, possible neural network)
- #2 Mineral dust
 - **Vertical profiles ground-based network**
 - **Discrimination from InfraRed wavelengths (broad band & spectrally resolved)**
- #3 Volcanic ash
 - Height from InfraRed wavelengths (physical retrieval, neural network; broad band)
 - Total column mass from InfraRed wavelengths (broad band & spectrally resolved)
 - Height direct from visible wavelength O₂A and O₂B band
 - Height from combined cloud height retrievals and absorbing aerosol index
 - Height from stereoscopy (multi viewing angle)
 - Improved identification accuracy from VIS and/or InfraRed wavelengths
- #4 Type discrimination
 - **Use of collocated measurements of SO₂, dust, aerosols, and trace gases, most notably carbon monoxide (CO)**
 - **Allow discrimination for non-selective products using geo-correspondence with pool of previous selective detection**

Mechanisms of EUNADICS–AV EWS



Mechanisms of EUNADICS–AV EWS



- Email notification (essential information) → links to images and alert products



- Alert product (data and tailored products) → standardised format (NetCDF)



<http://sacs.aeronomie.be>



www.eunadics.eu

- NRT images via SACS and data portal

Mechanisms of EUNADICS–AV EWS

Etna eruption: 24-31 Dec. 2018

Email notification (essential information)



alert
product



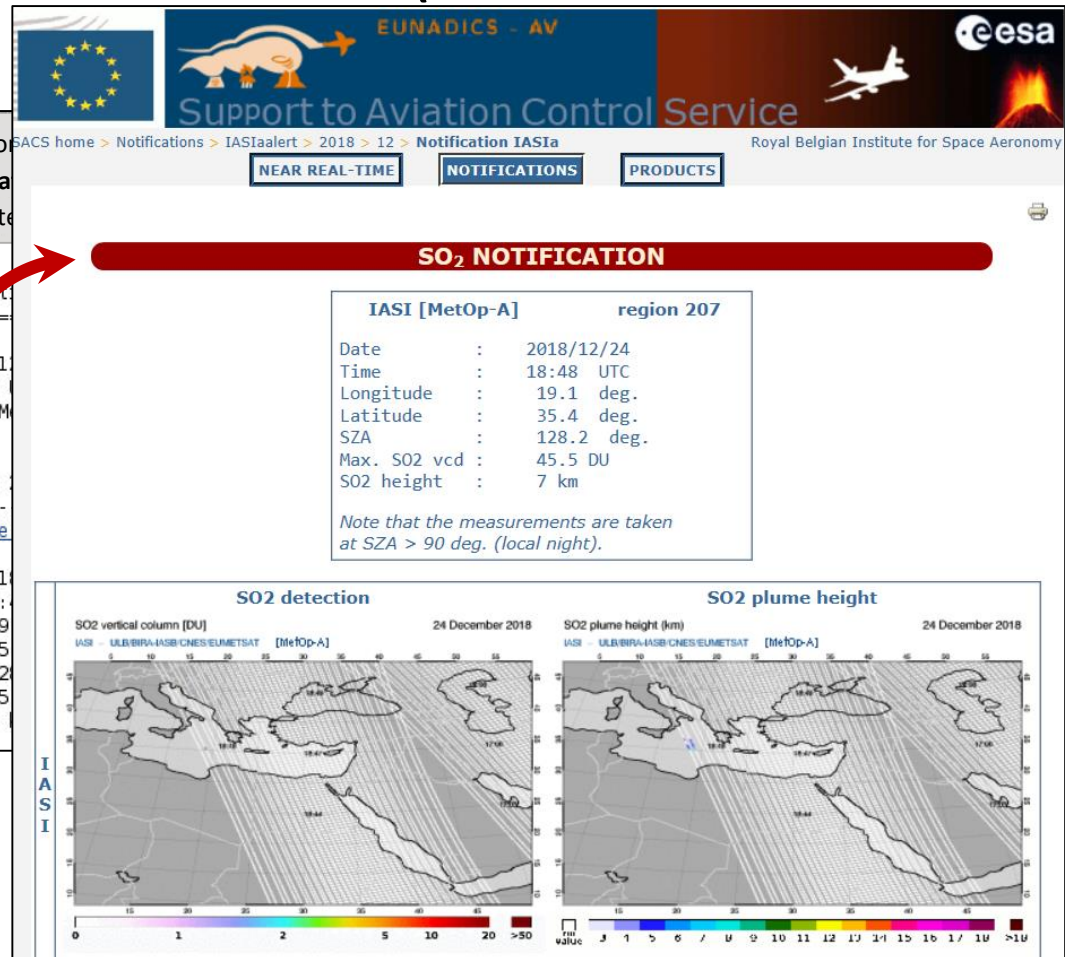
From: <sacs@aero
Subject: SO2 notifica
To: <vaac@mete

SACS multi-sensor m
=====

Process date : 2018/1
Process time : 20:03
Instrument : IASI M

Notification region:
<http://sacs.aeronomie>

Date : 201
Time : 18:
Longitude : 19
Latitude : 35
SZA : 12
Max. SO2 vcd : 45
SO2 height : 7

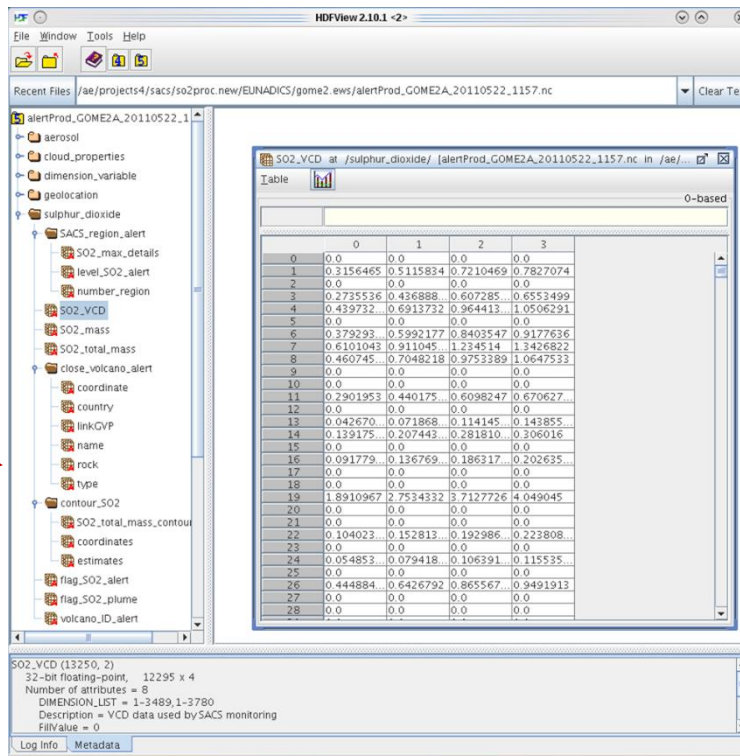


Mechanisms of EUNADICS–AV EWS

Etna eruption: 24-31 Dec. 2018



**alert
product**



Alert products in standardised format (NetCDF)

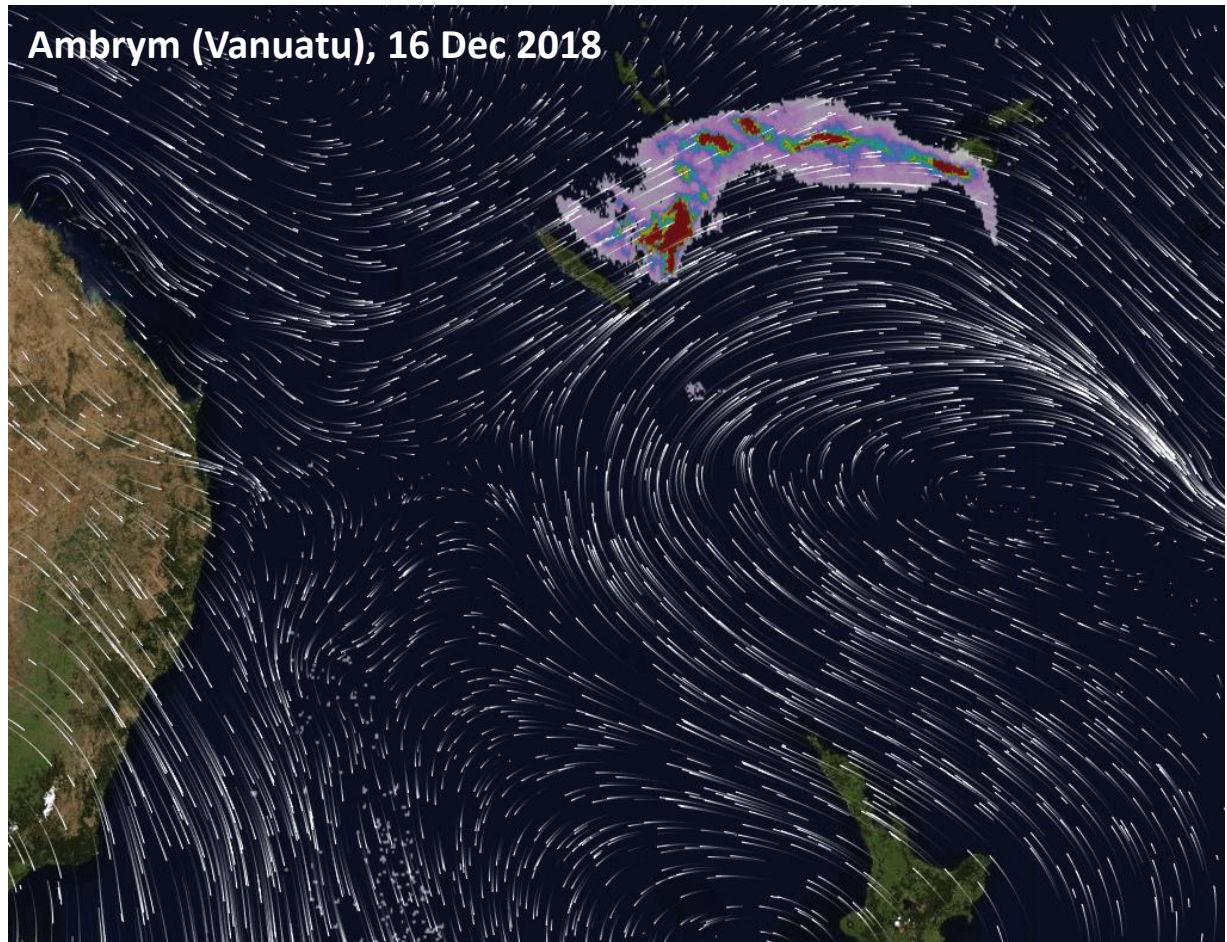
- * Data
- * Tailored products
 - alert pixels
 - level of severity (*LOW, HIGH*)
 - extended plume of hazard
 - surface (and mass loading)
 - contours (surface, mean, max, mass)
 - info. source, SACS region, max values
 - traceability of event (*START → END*)
 - links image alert and SACS notification
 - links images other instruments

Mechanisms of EUNADICS–AV EWS

TROPOMI SO₂
+
Wind



<http://sacs.aeronomie.be>



Development of a new webinterface with wind direction

Status of EUNADICS–AV EWS

| Instruments | | | Observations | Sources alert | Alert products |
|--|-------|------|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| [GB] | [SAT] | [IS] | | | |
| Lidar (EARLINET) | | | Vol. depolarisation ratio | Volcano / Dust | Existing |
| Automatic lidar & ceilo. (AERONET) | | | Attenuated backscatter coeff. | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | May 2019 |
| Radar & auto. lidar & ceilo. (E-PROFILE) | | | Wind prof. / Att. backs. coeff. | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | May 2019 |
| UV spectrometer network | | | SO ₂ profiles | Volcano | May 2019 |
| Radar | | | Plume height | Volcano | Existing |
| AIRS / IASI-A & -B | | | Ash index / SO ₂ | Volcano | Existing |
| OMI / OMPS / GOME2-A & -B / TROPOMI | | | SO ₂ | Volcano | Existing |
| OMI / OMPS / GOME2-A & -B / TROPOMI | | | Aerosol Absorbing Index | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | Existing |
| IASI-A & -B | | | Aerosol classification | Volcano / Dust | May 2019 |
| IASI-A & -B | | | SO ₂ height | Volcano | Existing |
| SEVIRI | | | Ash / Ash height | Volcano | May 2019 |
| SEVIRI | | | Aerosol Optical Depth | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | May 2019 |
| SEVIRI | | | Dust index | Dust | May 2019 |
| MODIS-Terra & -Aqua | | | Aerosol Optical Depth | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | May 2019 |
| SLSTR | | | Aerosol index / Aerosol height | Volcano / Dust / Smoke | May 2019 |
| MODIS-Terra & -Aqua / VIIRS | | | Thermal anomaly | Smoke | Existing |
| SIL seismic network | | | Seismicity | Volcano | Existing |
| Network of detectors | | | Gamma radiation | Nuclear | Existing |

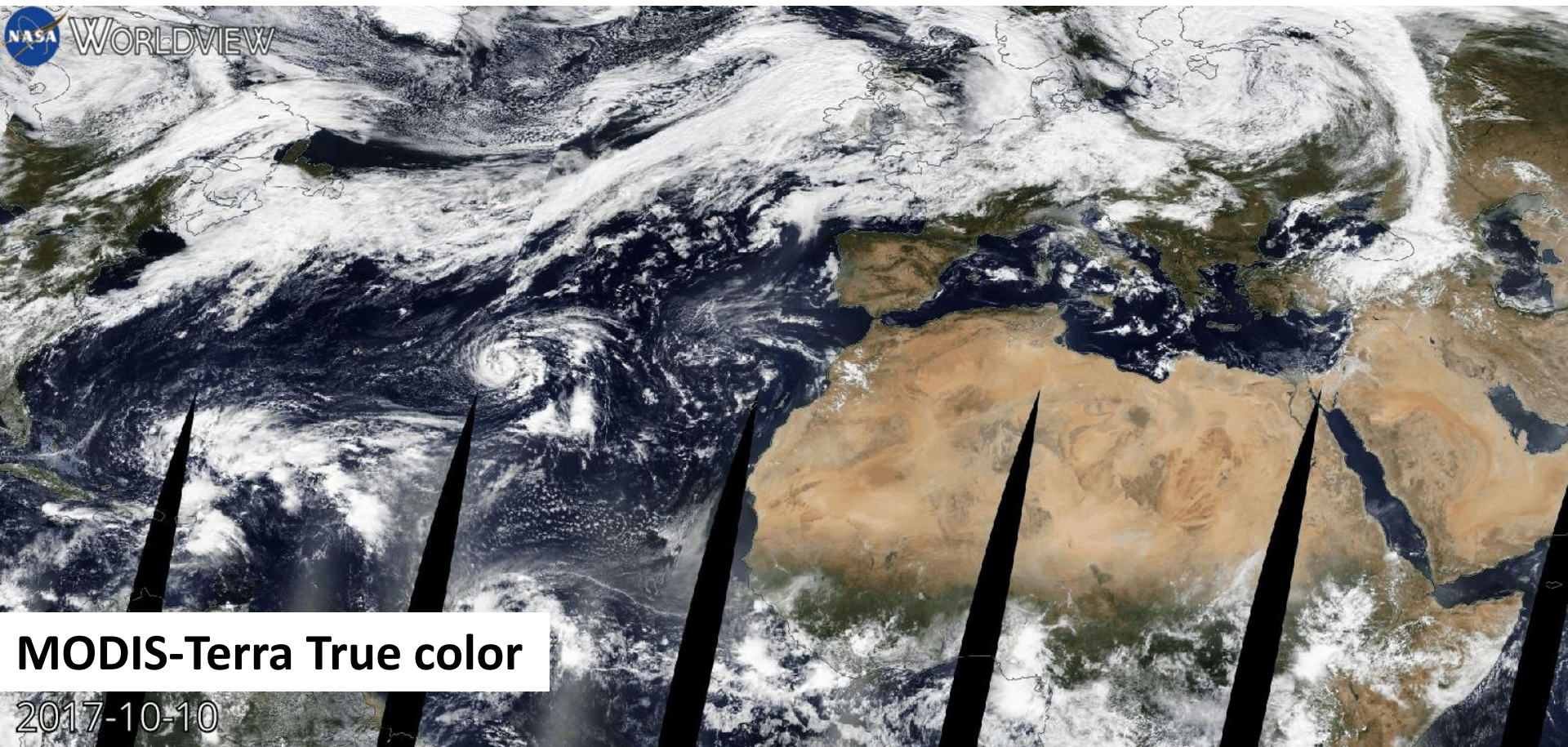


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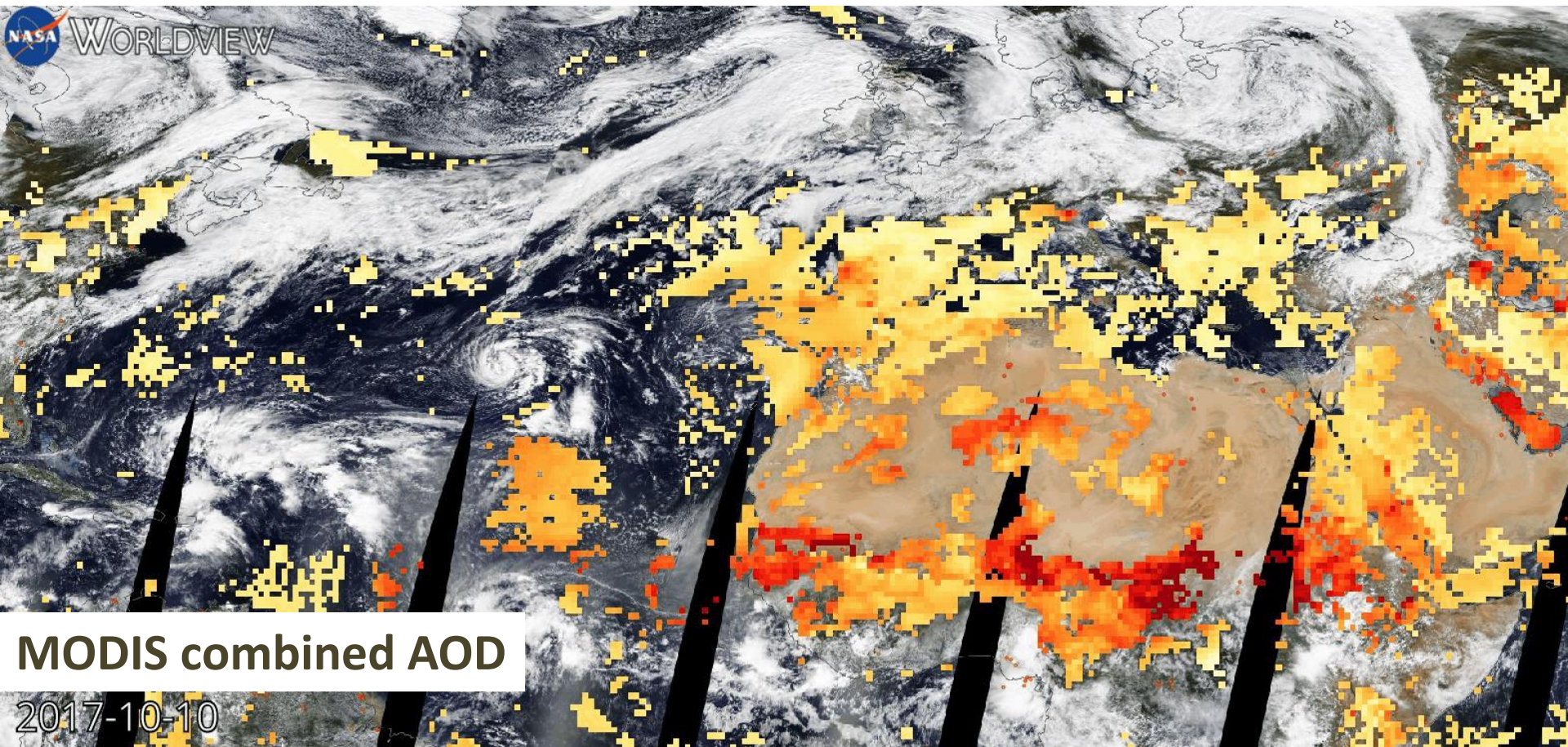
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| UV spectrometer network | | | SO ₂ profiles | Volcano | May 2019 |
| Radar | | | Plume height | Volcano | Existing |
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| OMI / OMPS / GOME2-A & -B / TROPOMI | | | SO ₂ | Volcano | Existing |
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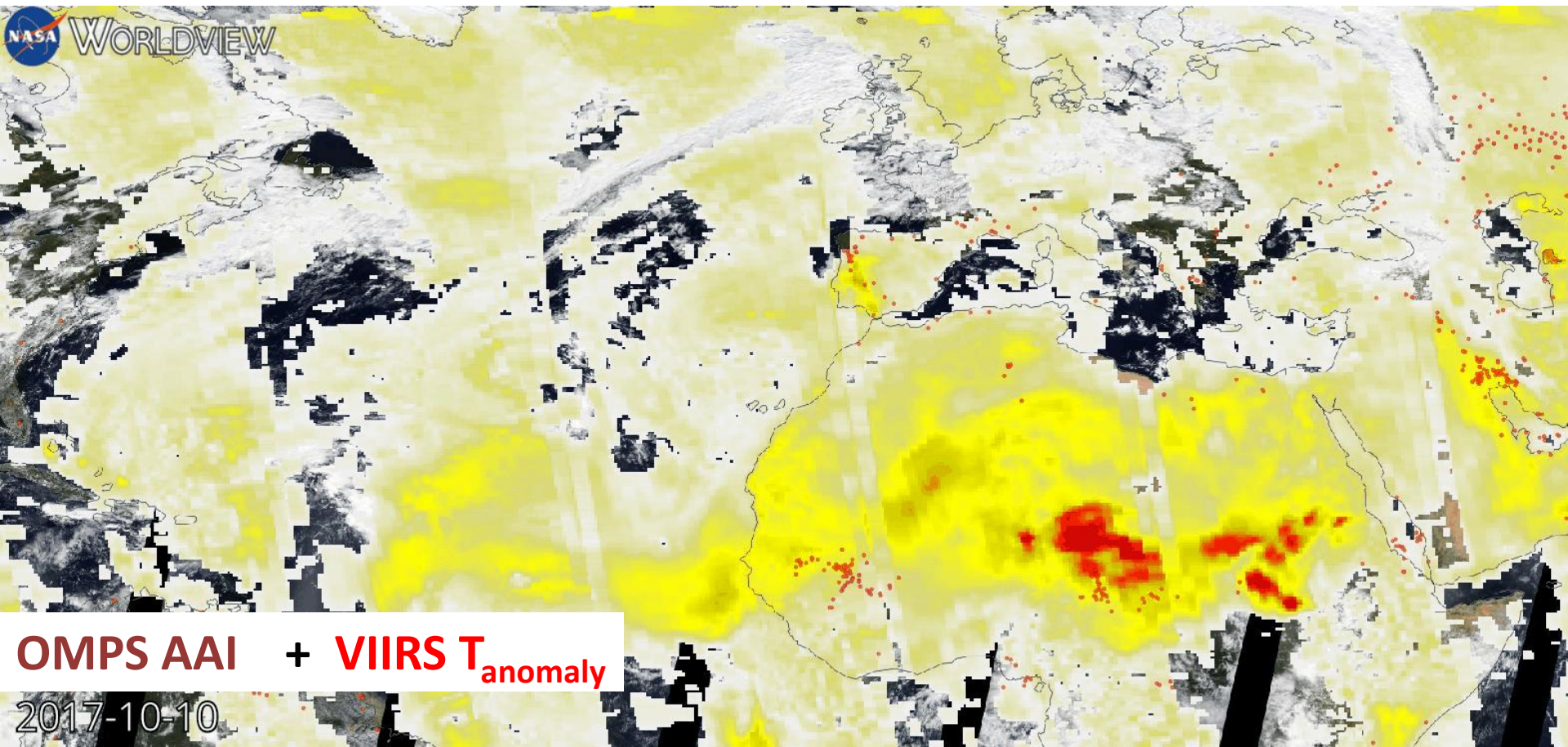
Case study of Hurricane Ophelia



Case study of Hurricane Ophelia



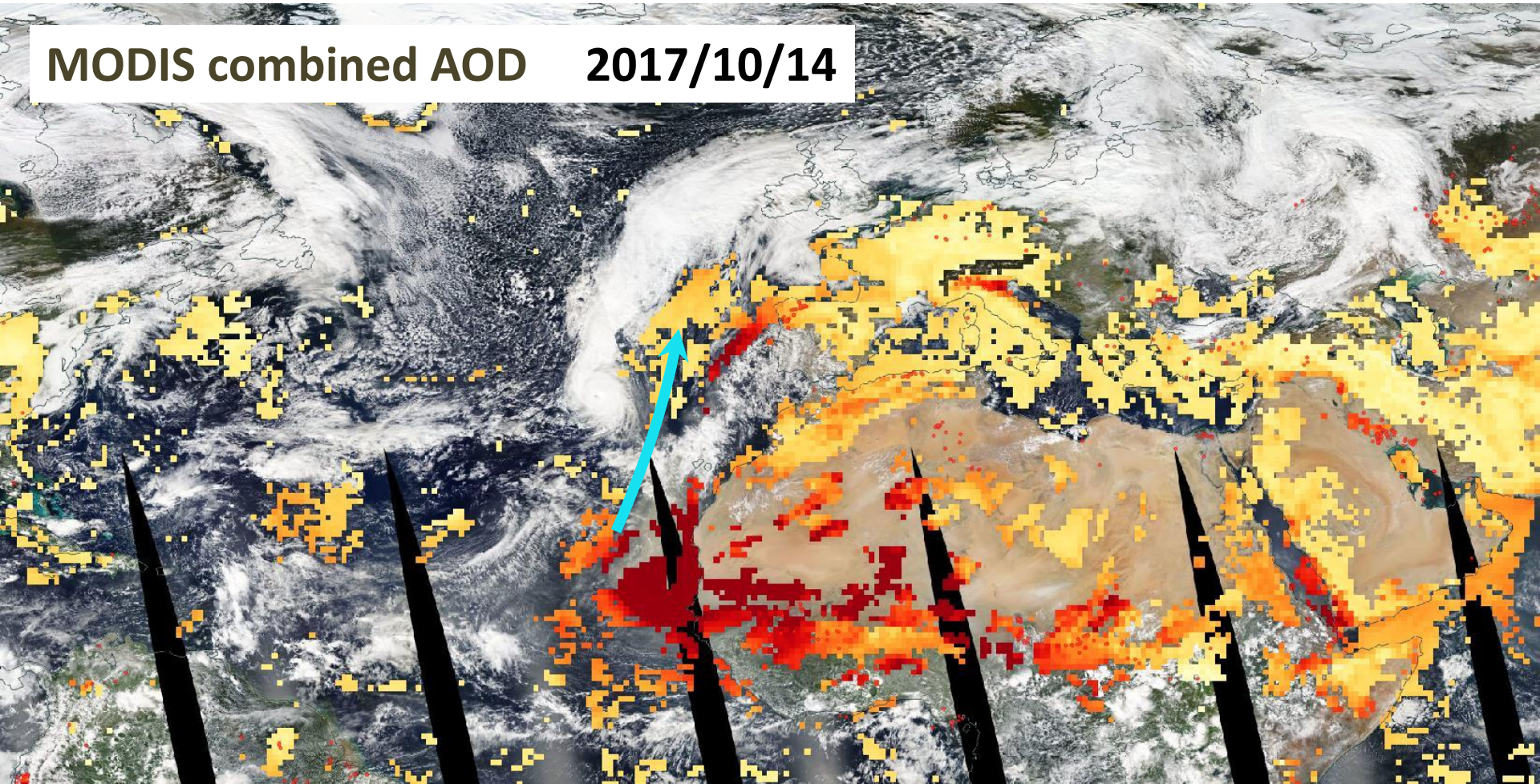
Case study of Hurricane Ophelia



Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

→ Dust

MODIS combined AOD 2017/10/14

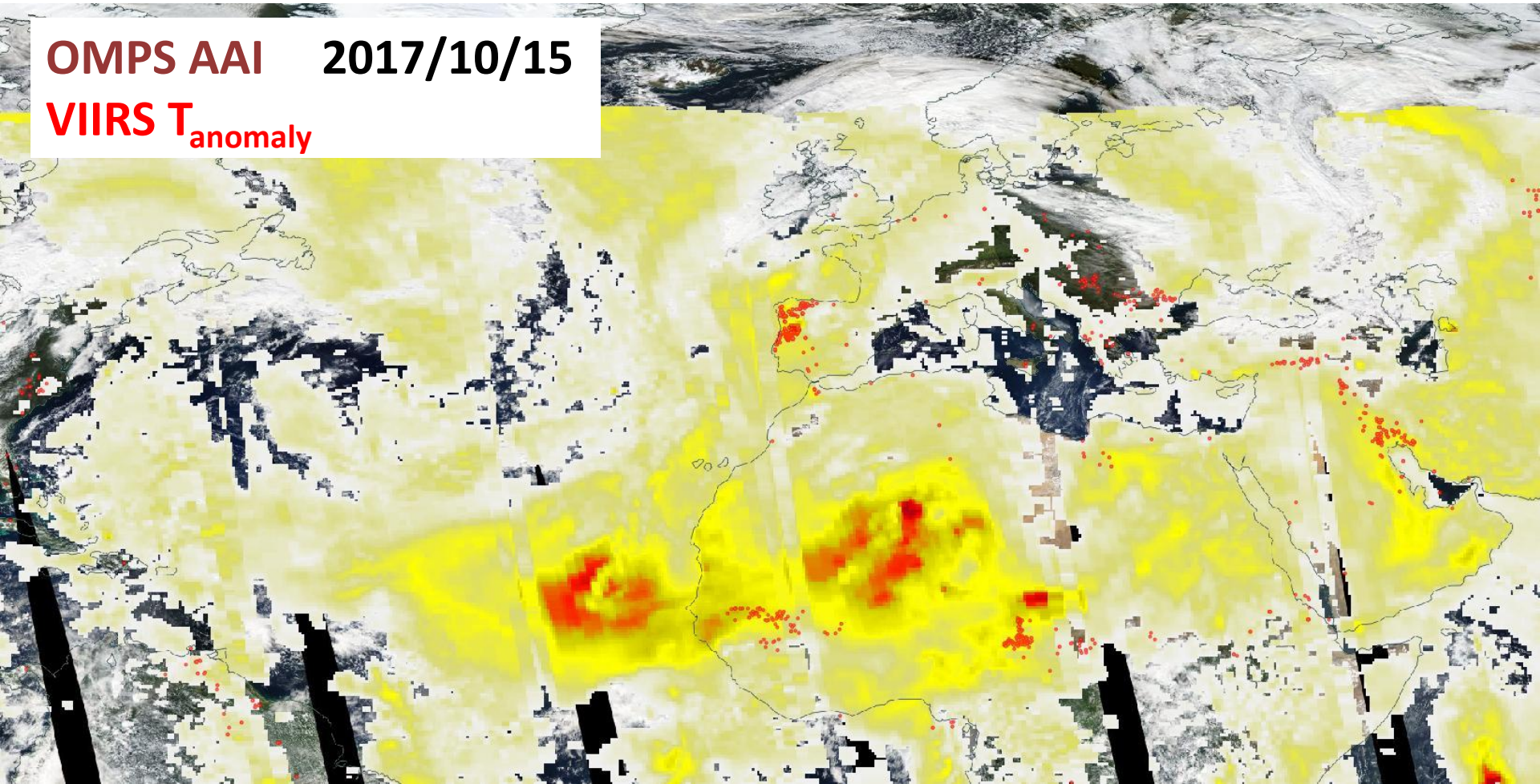


Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

→ Dust

OMPS AAI 2017/10/15

VIIRS T_{anomaly}

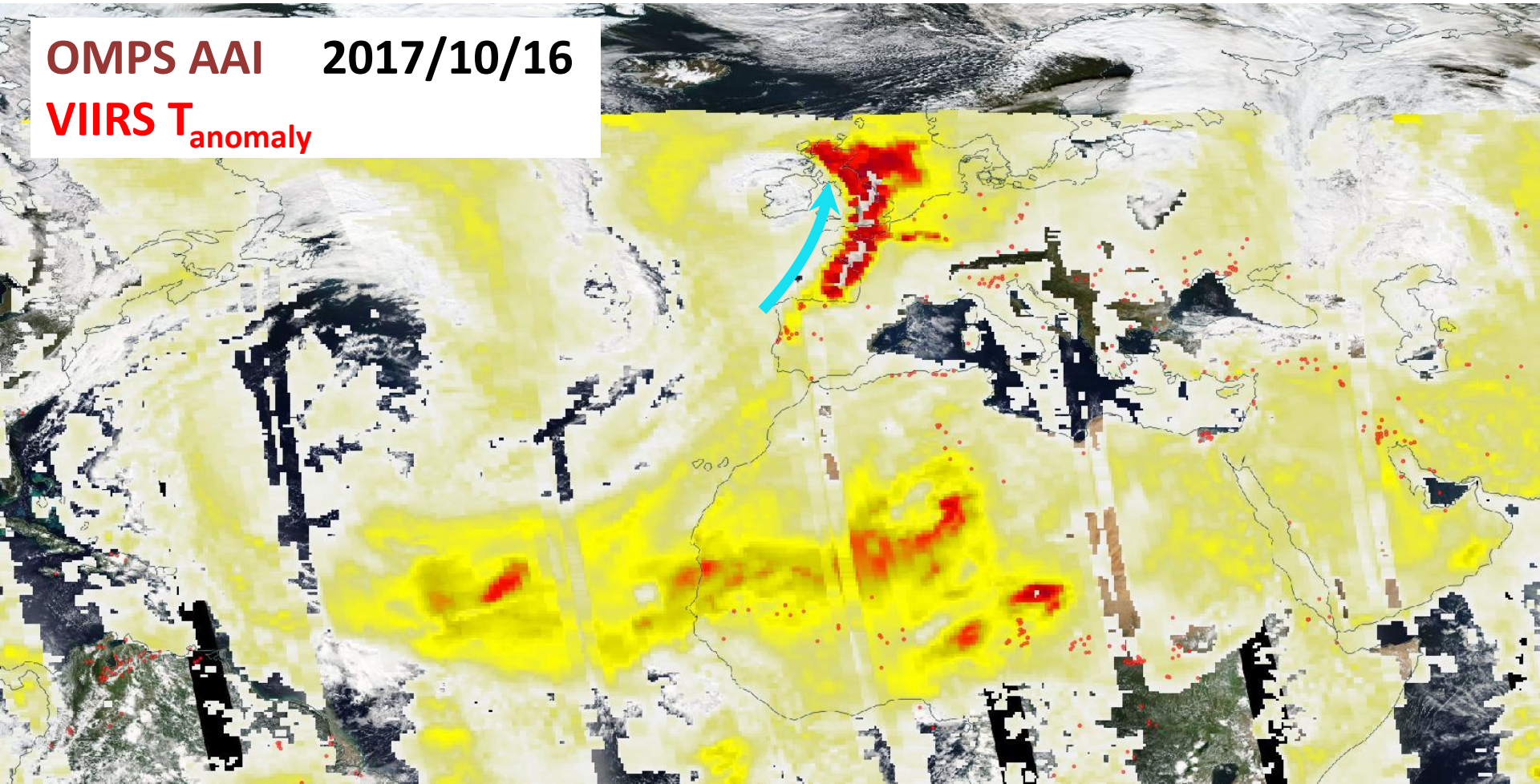


Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

→ Dust & Smoke

OMPS AAI 2017/10/16

VIIRS T_{anomaly}

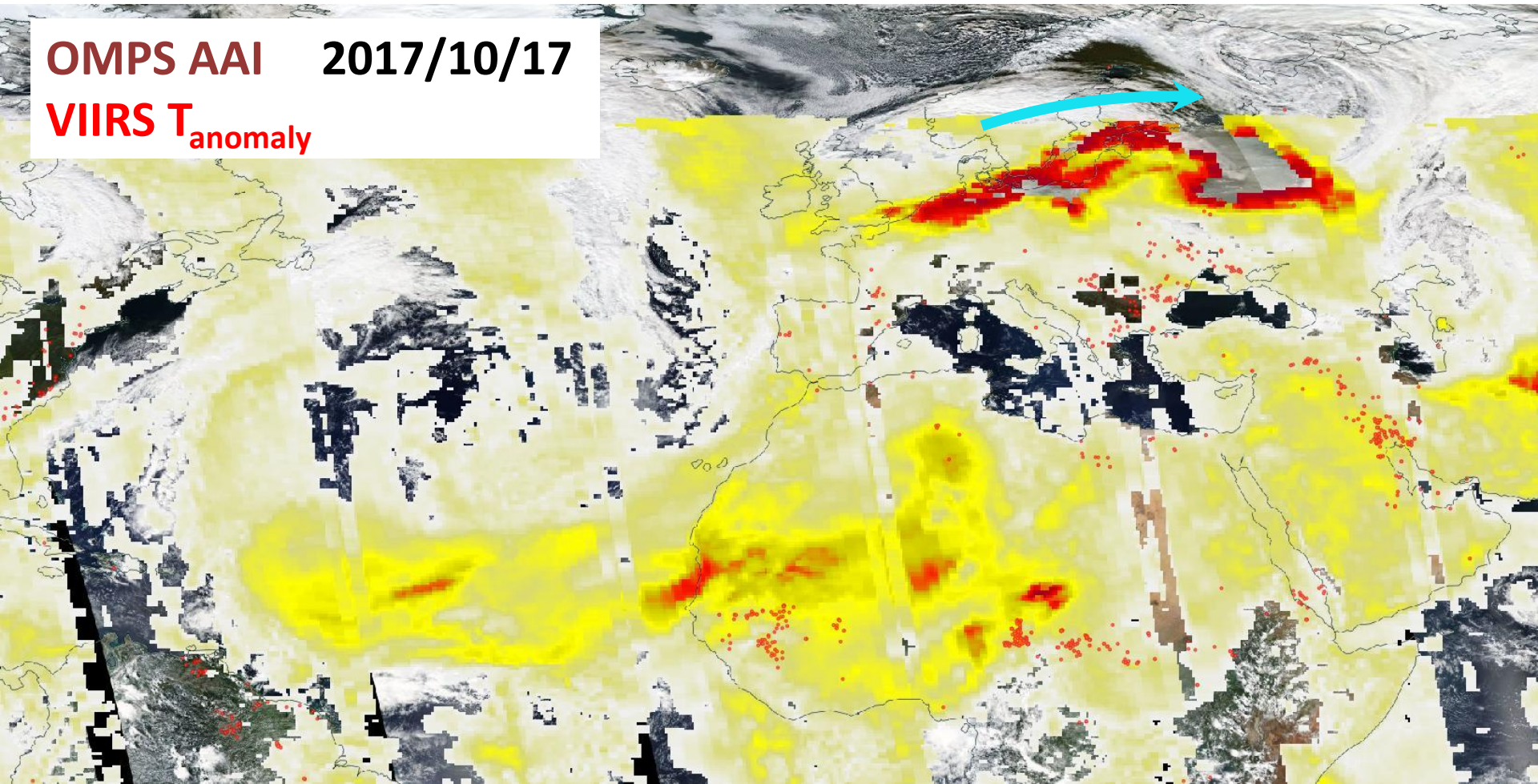


Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

→ Dust & Smoke

OMPS AAI 2017/10/17

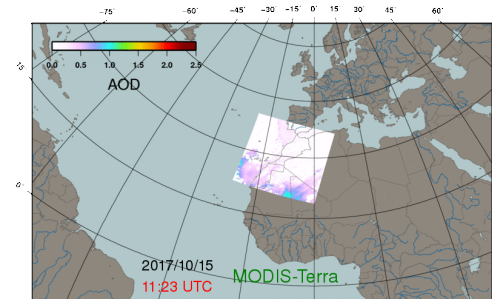
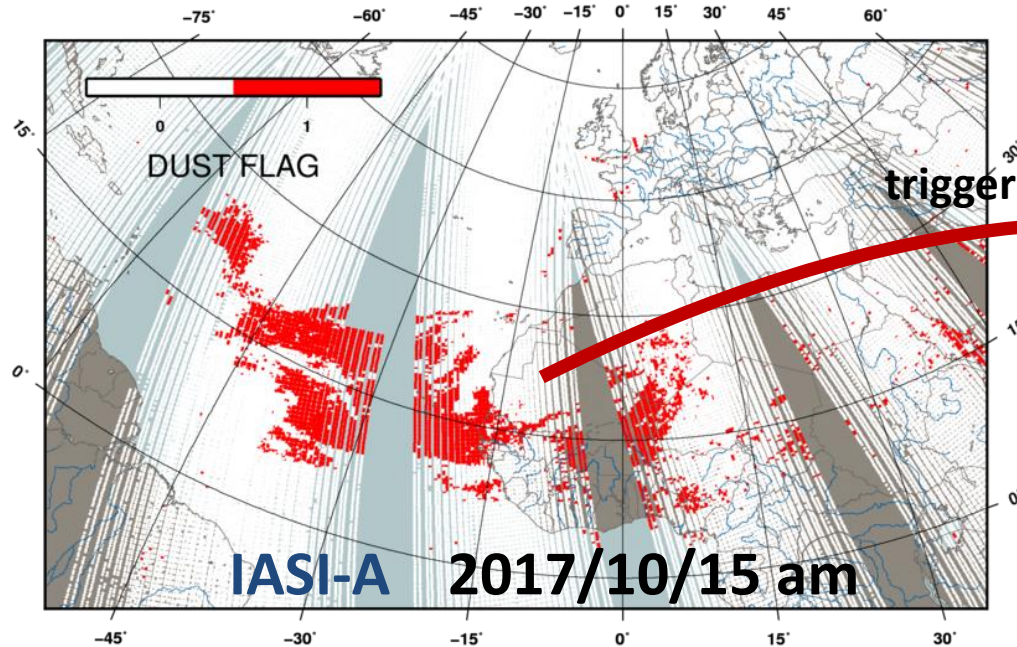
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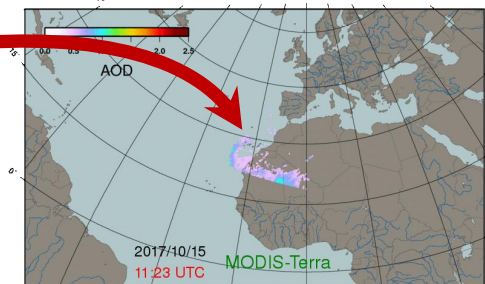
Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

→ Dust

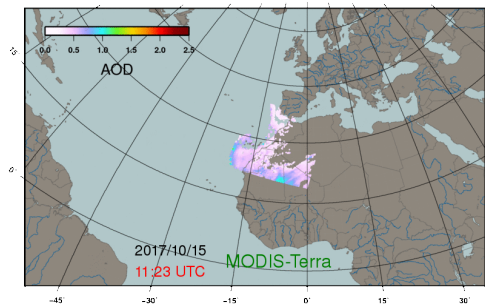
Dust flag from IASI becomes a trigger
for MODIS AOD pixels



MODIS-Terra
2017/10/15
11:20 – 11:25
all pixels

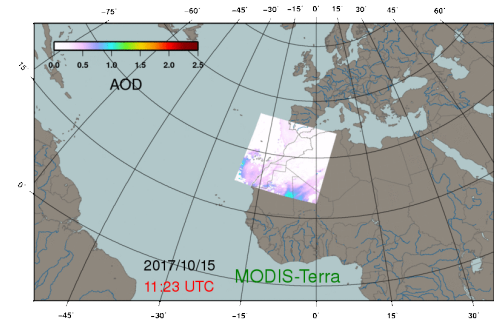
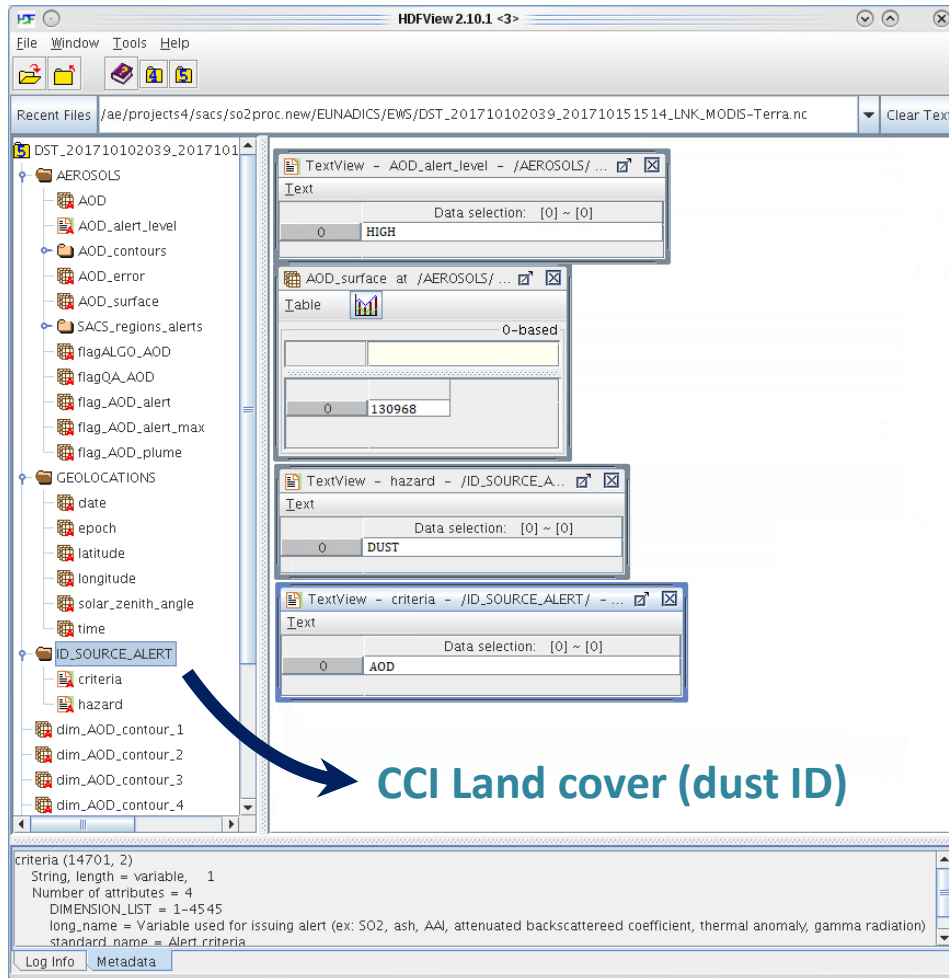


**alert
pixels**

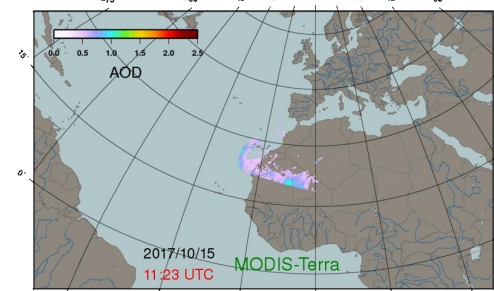


**extended
plume**

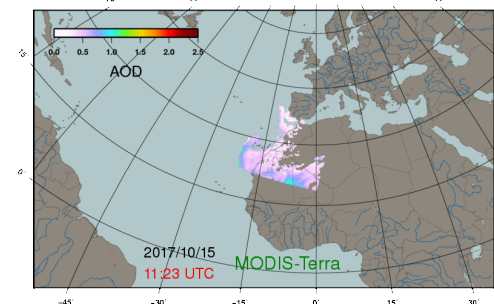
Case study of Hurricane Ophelia



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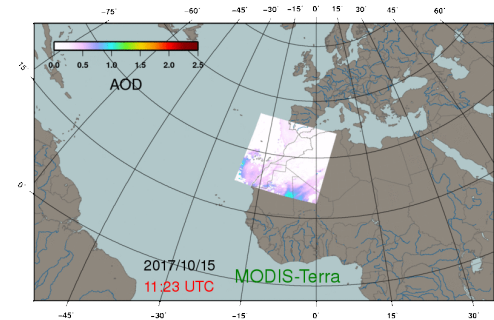
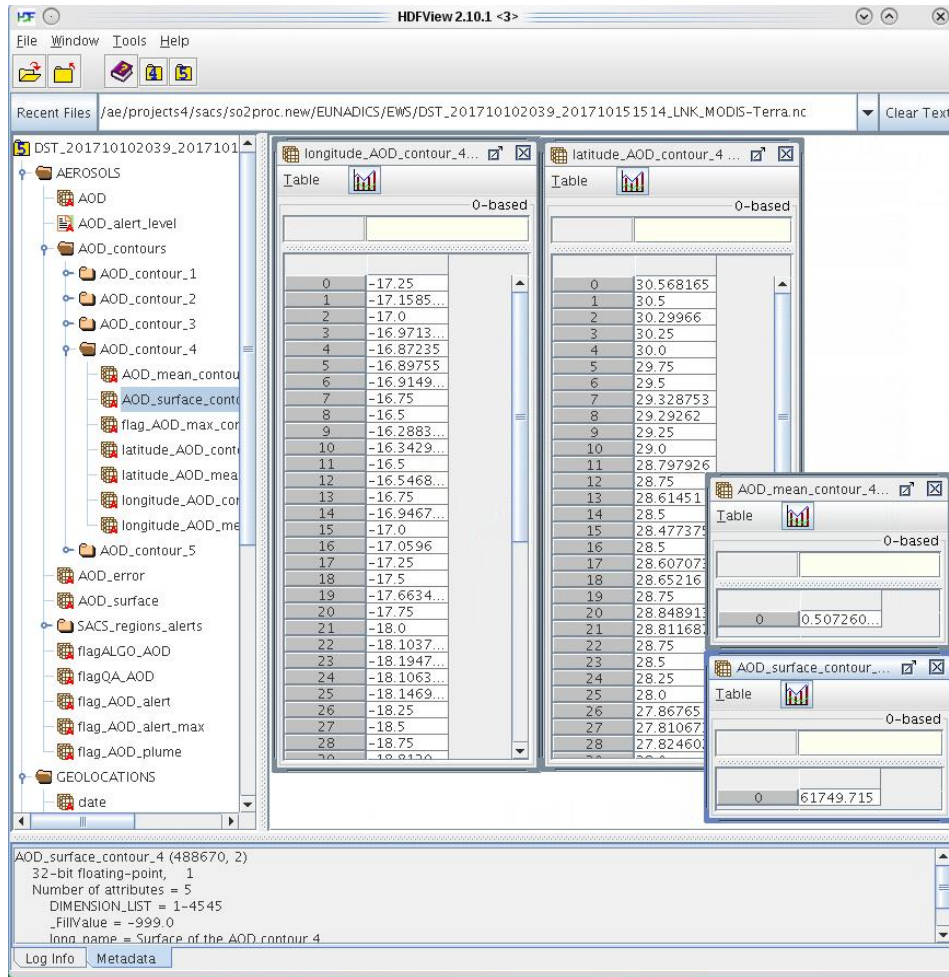


alert
pixels

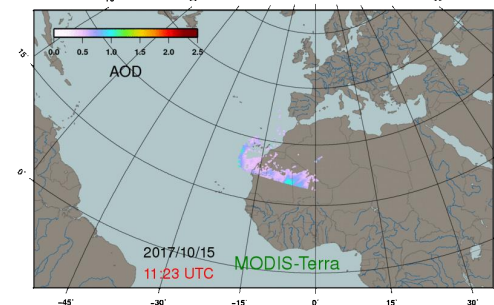


completed
cloud

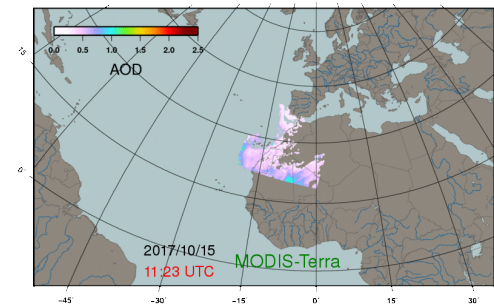
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11:20 – 11:25
all pixels



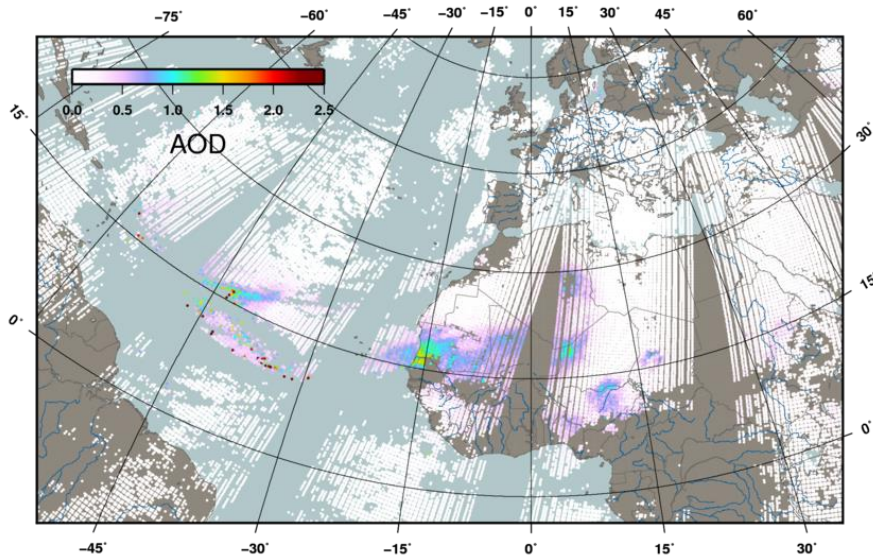
alert
pixels



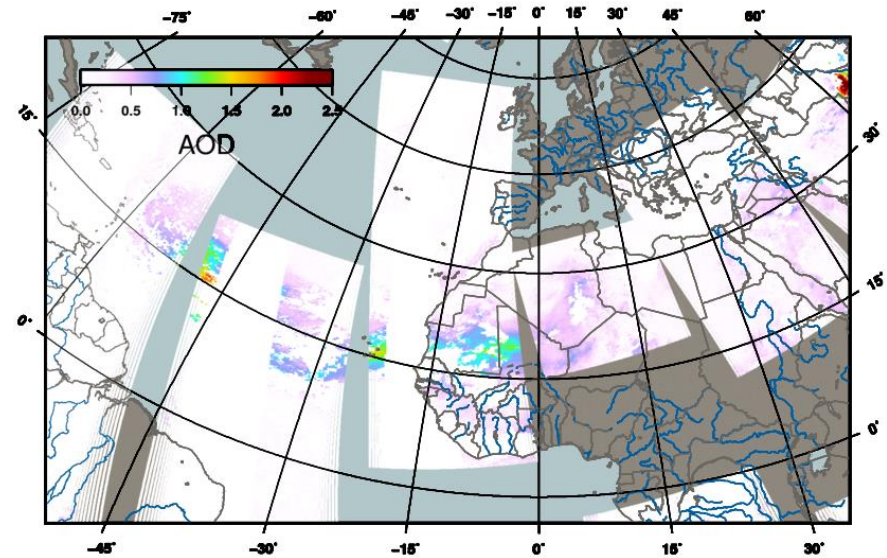
completed
cloud

Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

IASI 2017/10/17 pm



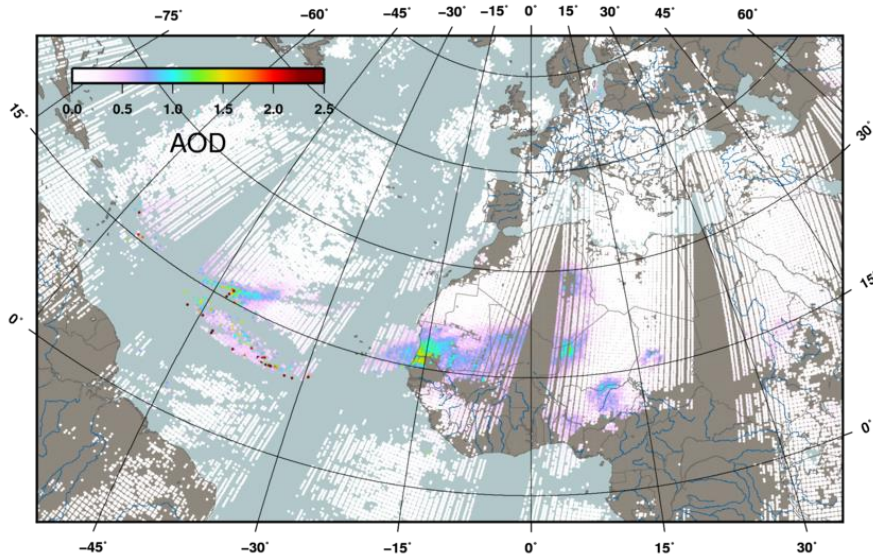
MODIS 2017/10/17



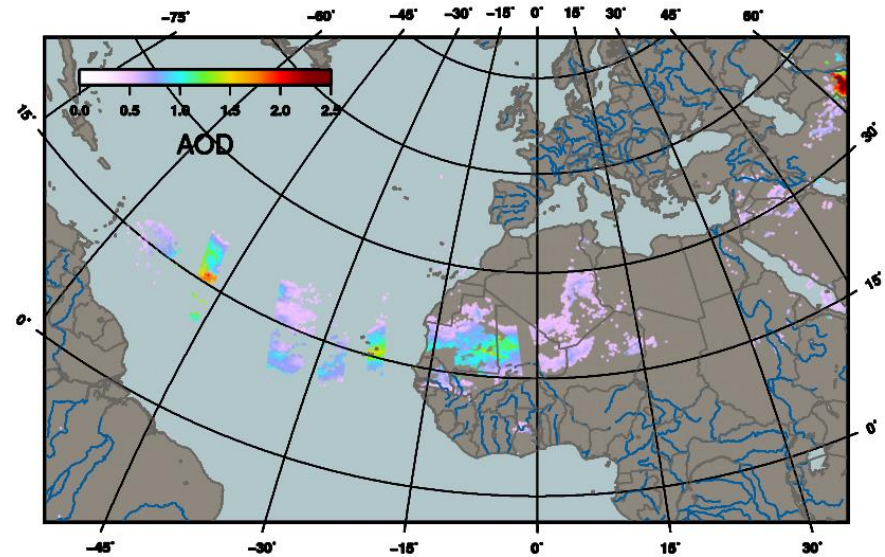
all pixels

Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

IASI 2017/10/17 pm



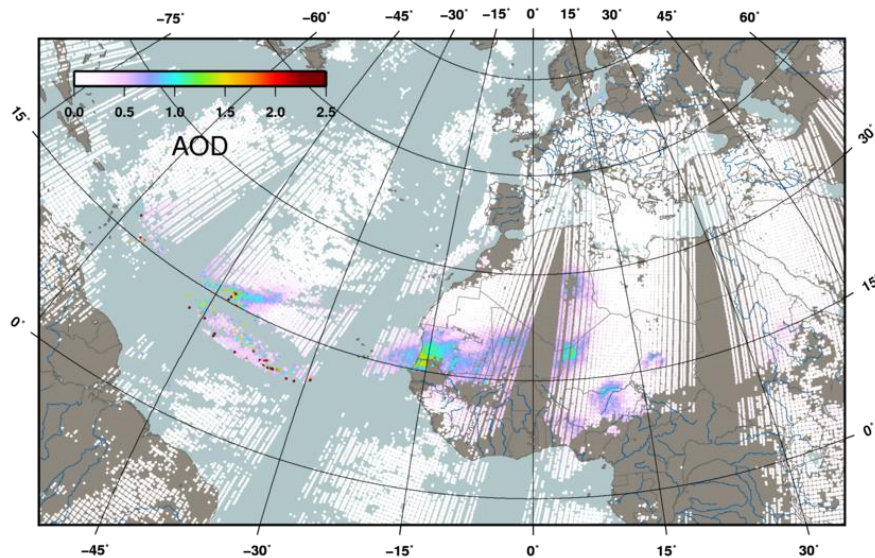
MODIS 2017/10/17



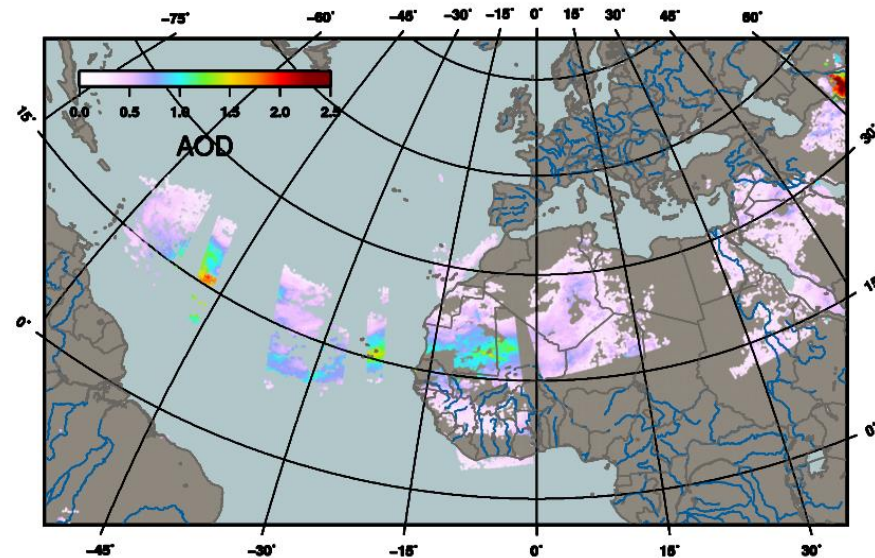
alert pixels

Case study of Hurricane Ophelia

IASI 2017/10/17 pm

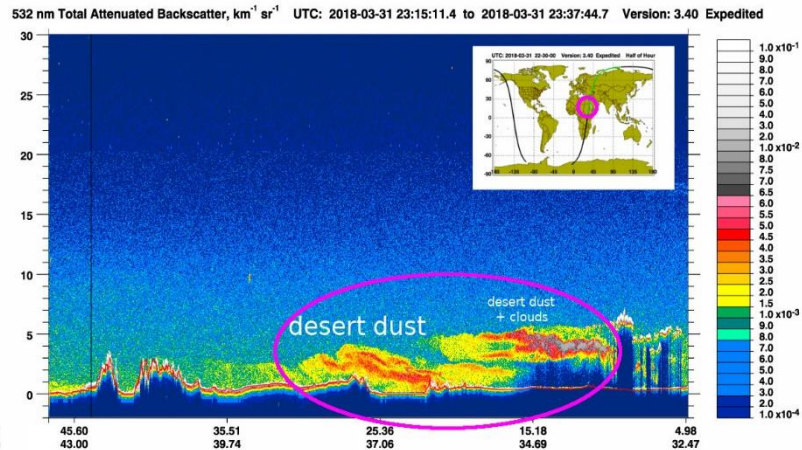


MODIS 2017/10/17

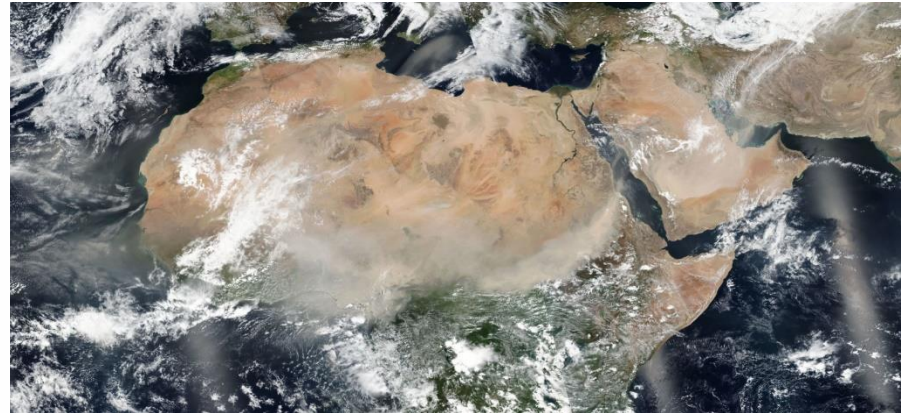


completed cloud

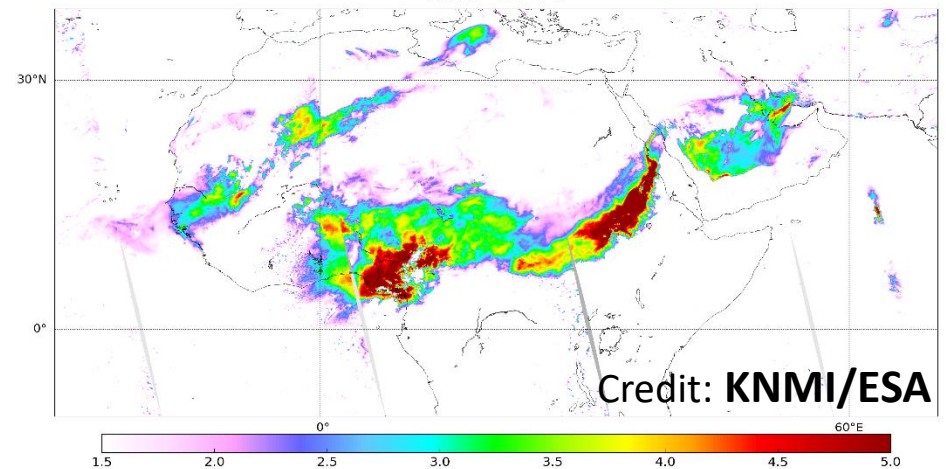
Saharan sub-Saharan dust storm of Spring 2018



VIIRS corrected reflectance (true color), 2018-03-31

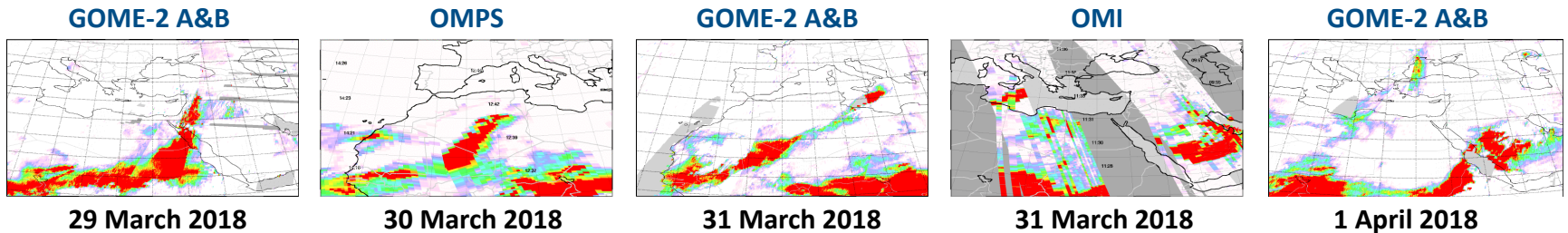
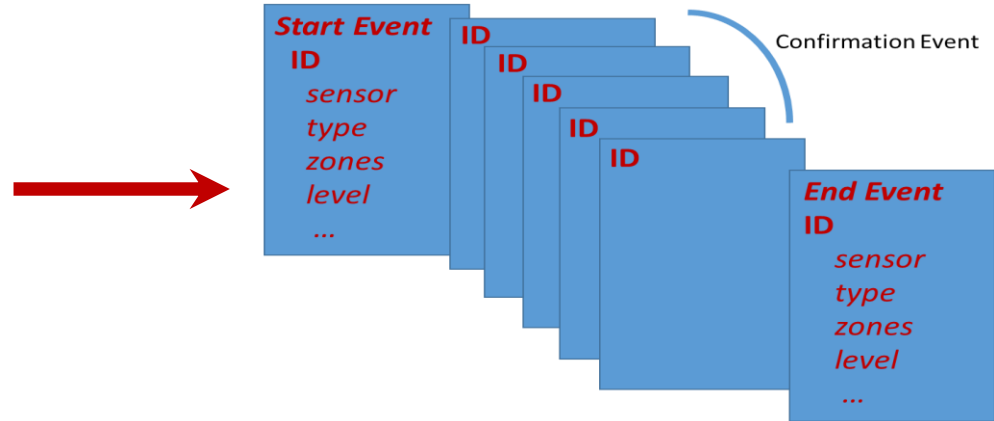


TROPOMI Absorbing aerosol index
2018-03-31



Saharan sub-Saharan dust storm of Spring 2018

Our global multi-sensor system allows time-space tracking of natural airborne hazard clouds



EUNADICS-AV system can follow the chronology of an event and the displacement of dust cloud using it's ID

Highlights



International Network to Encourage the Use of
Monitoring and Forecasting Dust Products

COST Action CA16202

Period: 14 Nov 2017 – 14 Nov 2021

InDust aims to provide a comprehensive catalogue of Desert Dust observations on Global Scale.

The idea is to:

➔ realise a **dynamical catalogue**

(updated and replying to the expressed need of specialised measurements for Dust particles)

➔ provide in NRT **alert products** from our EWS



Modelling approach

M. Sofiev, M. Plu, D. Arnold, A. Uppstu, C. Maurer, L. Robertson, M. Mulder, A. Carvalho

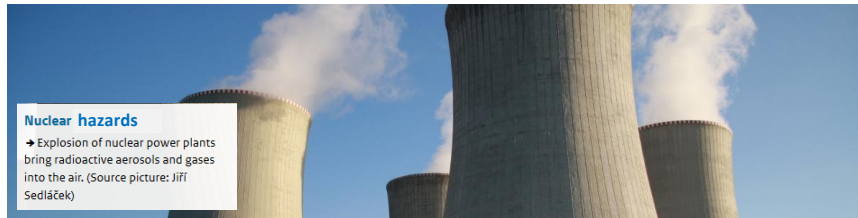
COST InDust aviation workshop
14.3.2019, Cranfield, UK

www.eunadics.eu

The EUNADICS-AV project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research programme for Societal challenges - smart, green and integrated transport under grant agreement no. 723986.



Objectives: 4 hazards



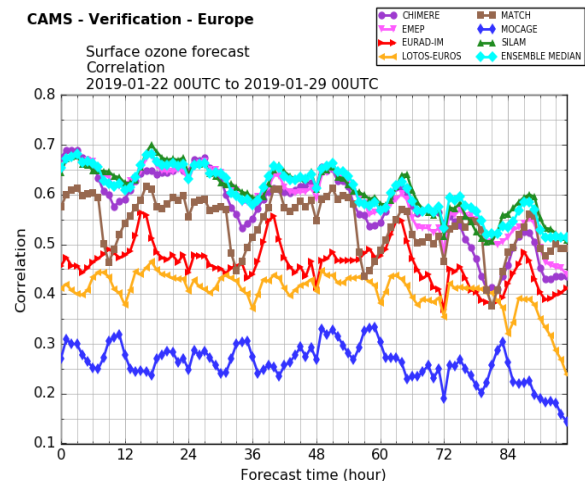
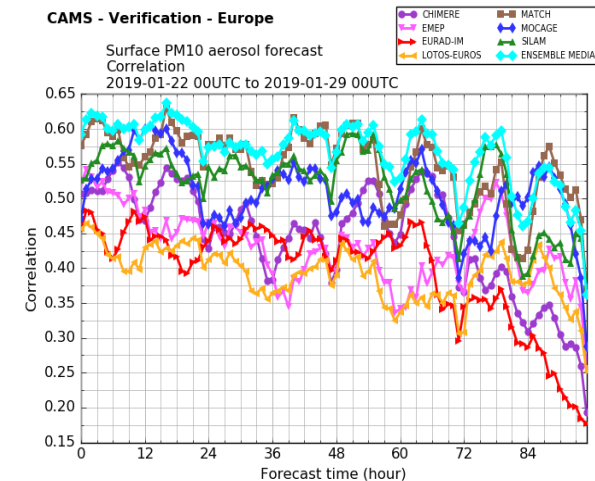
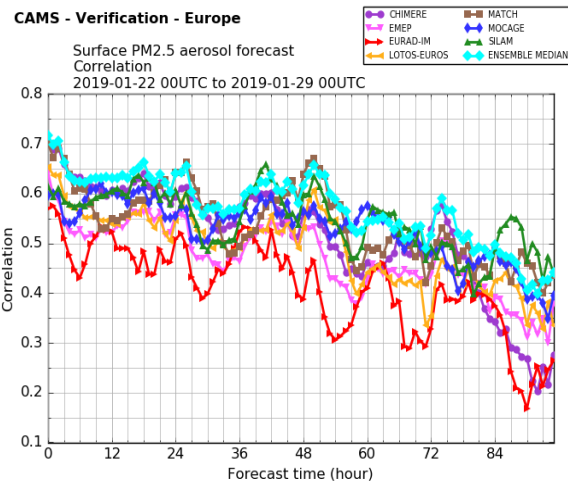
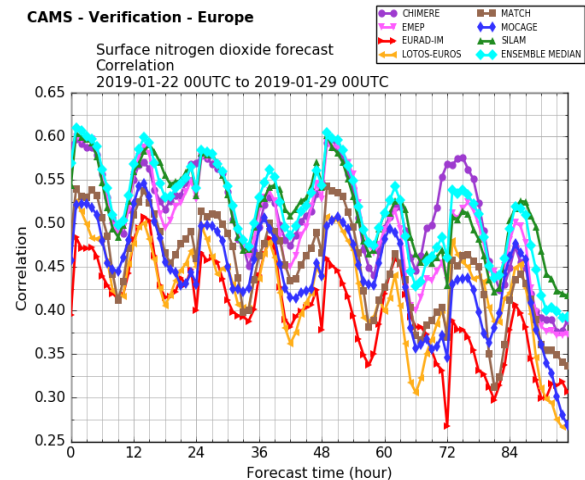
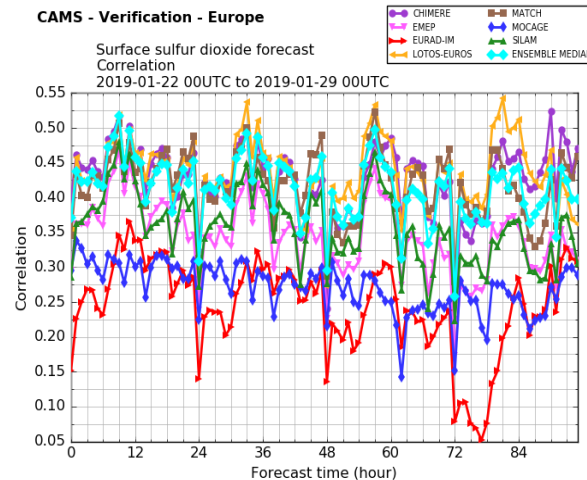
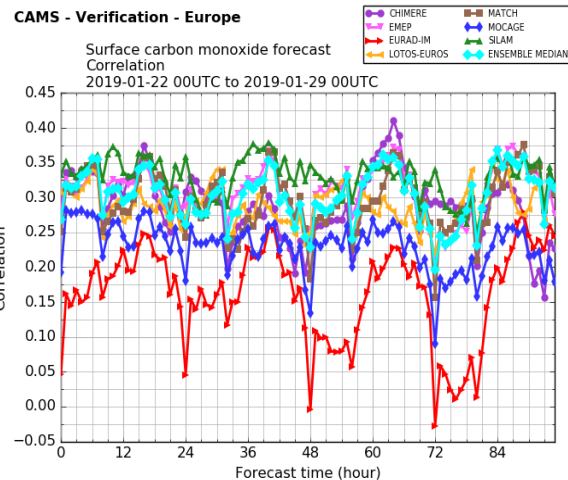
Key challenges for modeling these hazards:

- Rare events,
- High uncertainty in source terms,
- Sensitivity to dispersion model,
- Availability and variety of observations to integrate,
- Identifying the key products that stakeholders would make use of.

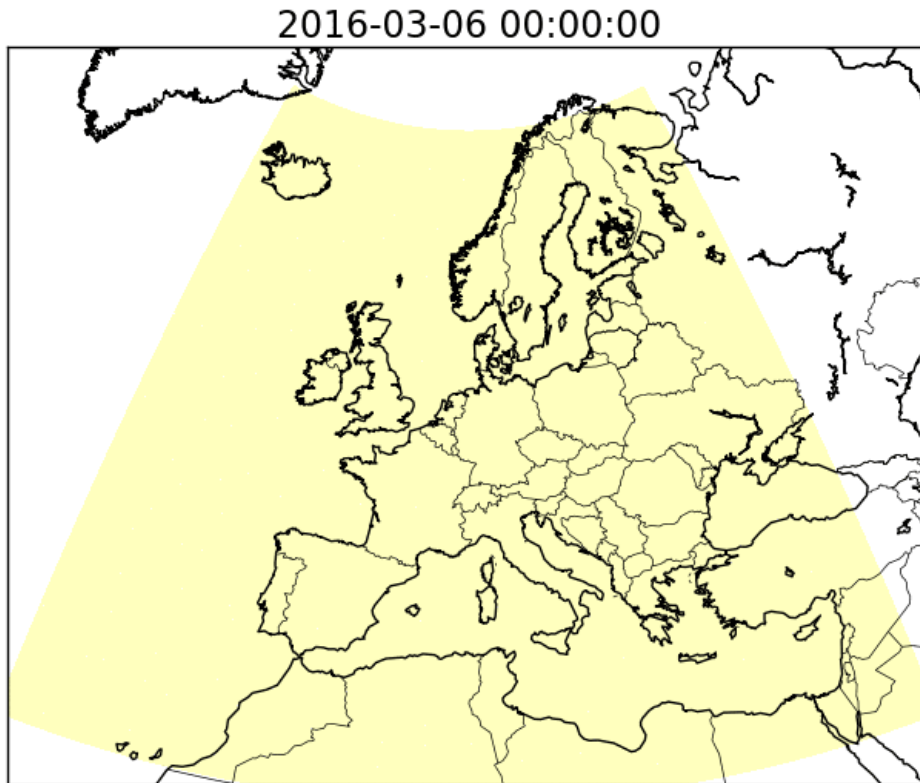
EUNADICS-AV modelling concept

- Assimilation
 - models, technologies:
 - FLEXPART (ZAMG, source inversion)
 - MATCH (SMHI, 4D-VAR)
 - MOCAGE (MF, 3Dvar)
 - SILAM (FMI, EnKF)
 - WRF-Chem (ZAMG, special tasks)
 - new observations
 - lidars
 - aircraft-based sensors
 - radioactive dose rate
- Ensemble
 - EnKF ensemble: SILAM, 140-512 members
 - multi-source: 2-4 sources estimated by the modelling teams
 - multi-model: EUNADICS models

Why ensemble? Example: AQ fcst skills, Europe, correlation coeff



Ensemble for highly localised sources ?



Example:

- a fake eruption of Etna
- SILAM model applied
- two meteorological drivers
 - blue: ERA-Interim
 - orange: IFS operational
 - dark colour: overlap

A hint:

- for localised sources, median may be a bad idea
- probabilities, percentiles, envelopes, overlaps, ...

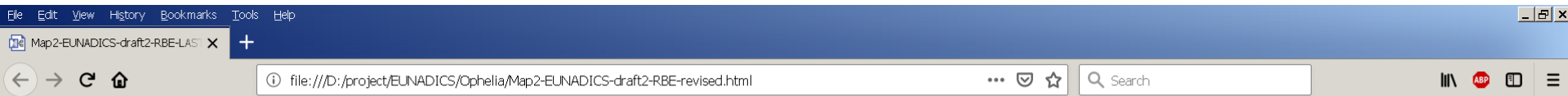
What is the “ensemble output”?

- Ensemble gives many answers (results of individual models)
 - all answers are equal
 - some may be “more equal” than others
- Ensemble answer?
 - “consensus”: mean / median of all models
 - “worst-case”: max of all models (actually, 99%)
 - “uncertainty”: difference, e.g. 75% - 25%
 - ...

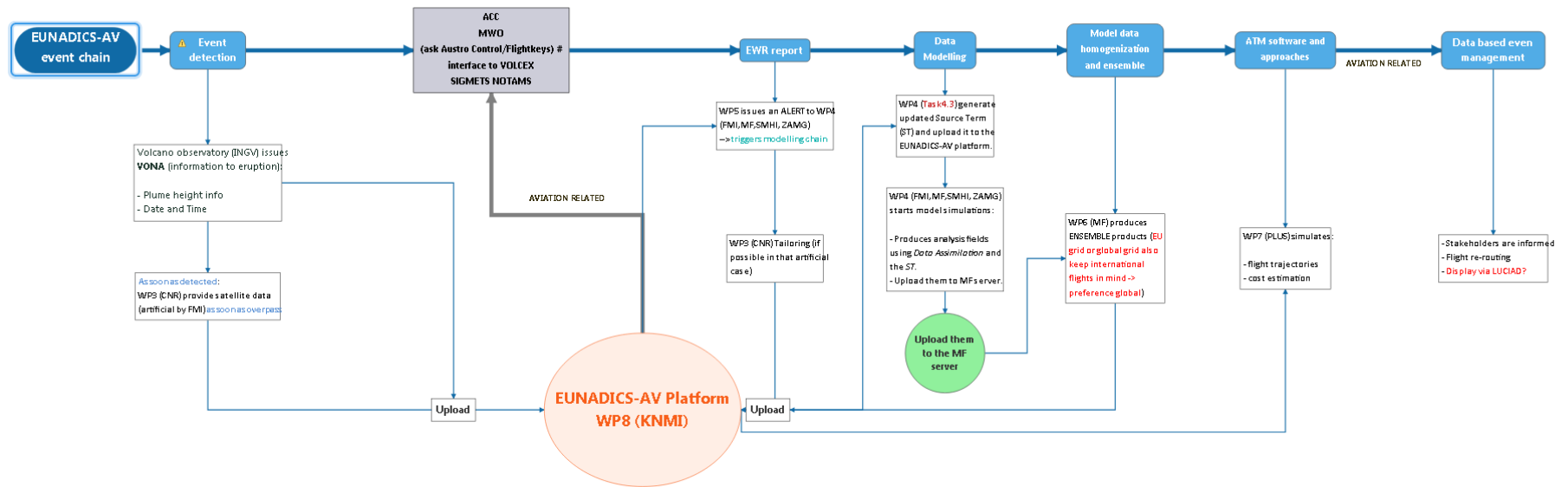
Examples of case studies

- Exercise 2018
 - Artificial Etna eruption
 - Artificial nuclear attack
- Ophelia storm

EUNADICS-AV exercise: volcano and nuclear



EUNADICS-AV event chain



EUNADICS-AV exercise phases



| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----|-------|
| Start | Total Com... | d:\tools\p... | slam_v5_... | Mendeley ... | IN_DUST_... | EUNADICS... | ITM_2018... | EUNADICS... | _7_EUNA... | SEVIRI_O... | emis_total... | Map2-EU... | Microsoft ... | EN | 13:34 |
| XE-133 | X | | | | | X | | | | X | | | | | 3 |

Ash load, full period, with assimilation

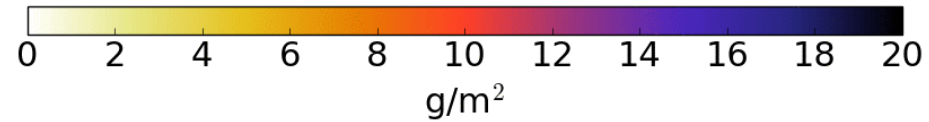
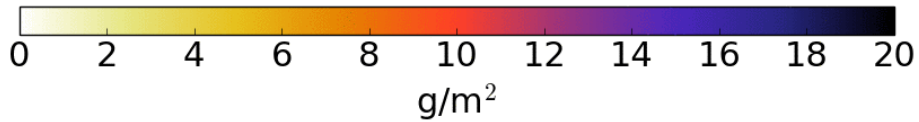
25th
percentile

2018-04-18 12:00:00



75th
percentile

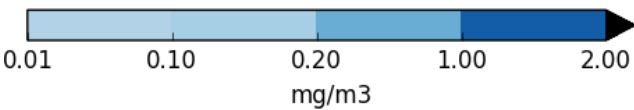
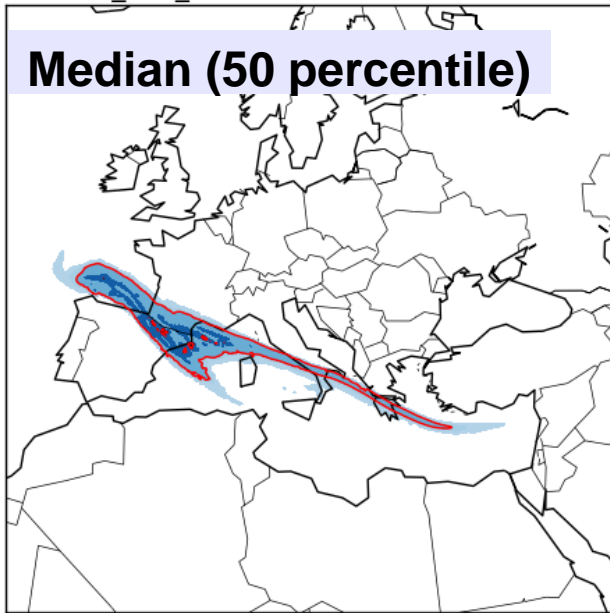
2018-04-18 12:00:00



Etna case: results

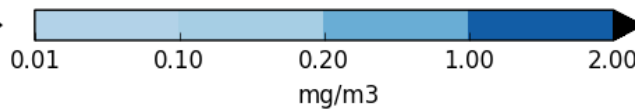
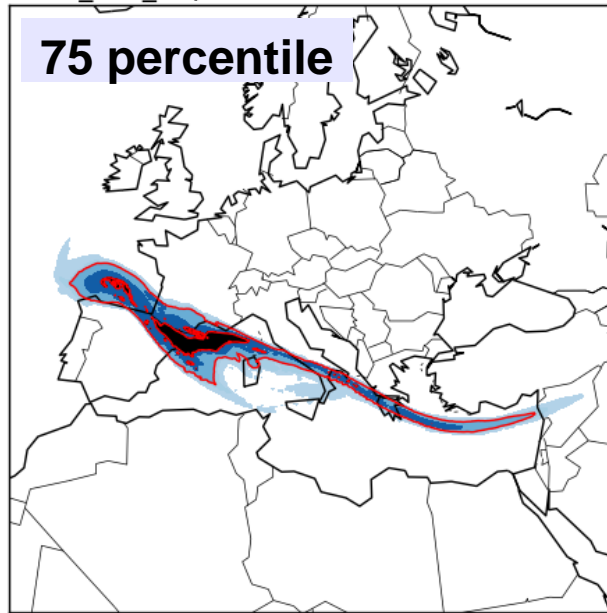
FL425 – volcanic ash

Median (50 percentile)



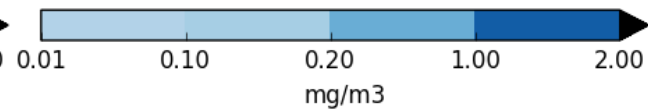
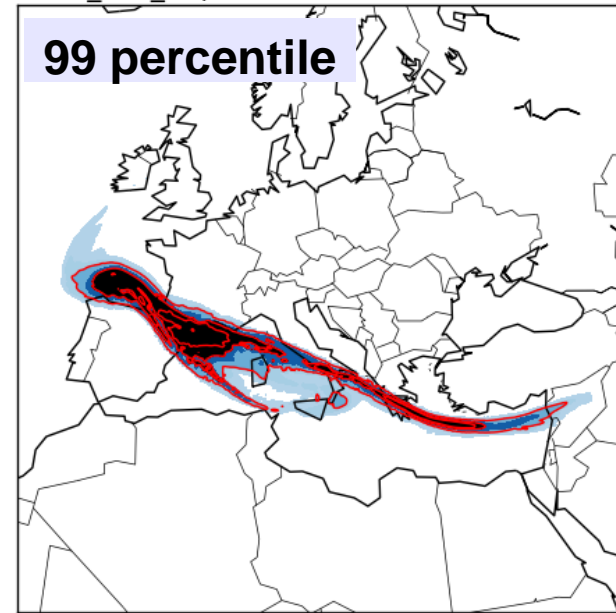
A “central scenario”

75 percentile



Uncertainty depends on
the difference with median

99 percentile



The “worst-case”
scenario

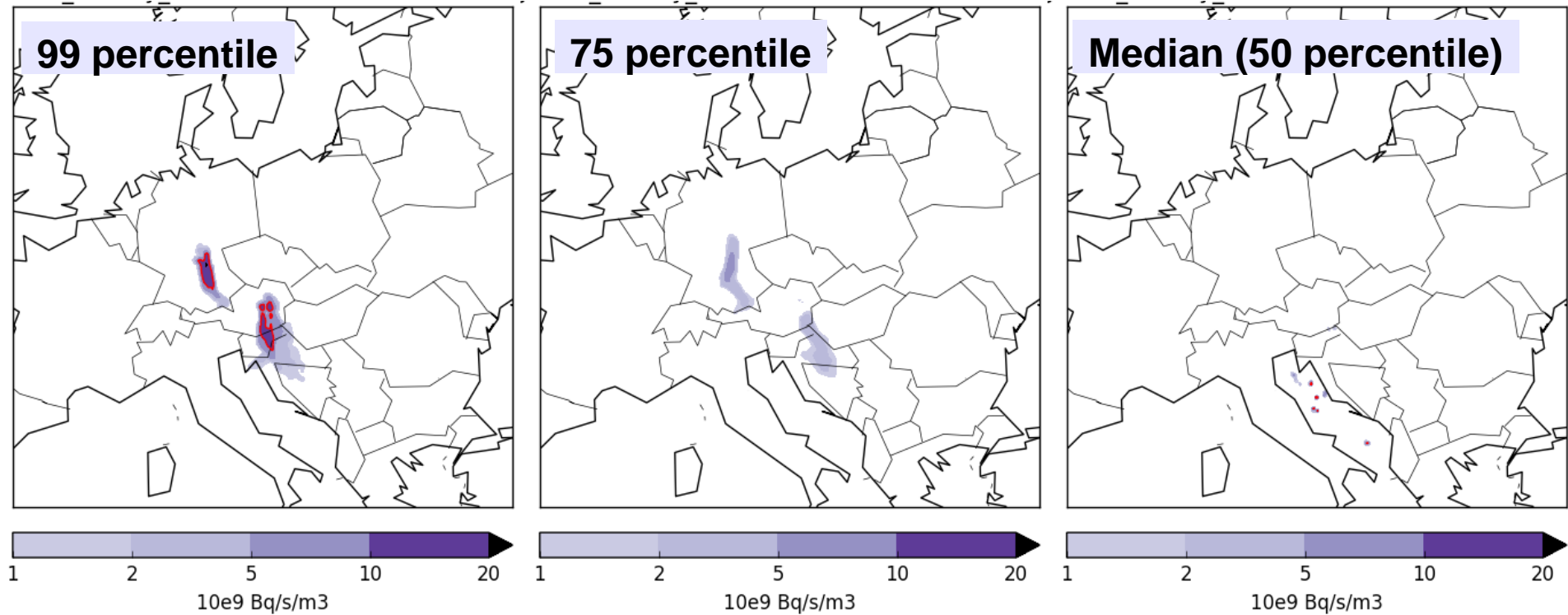
Nuclear case: results

FL25 – Activity concentration

99 percentile

75 percentile

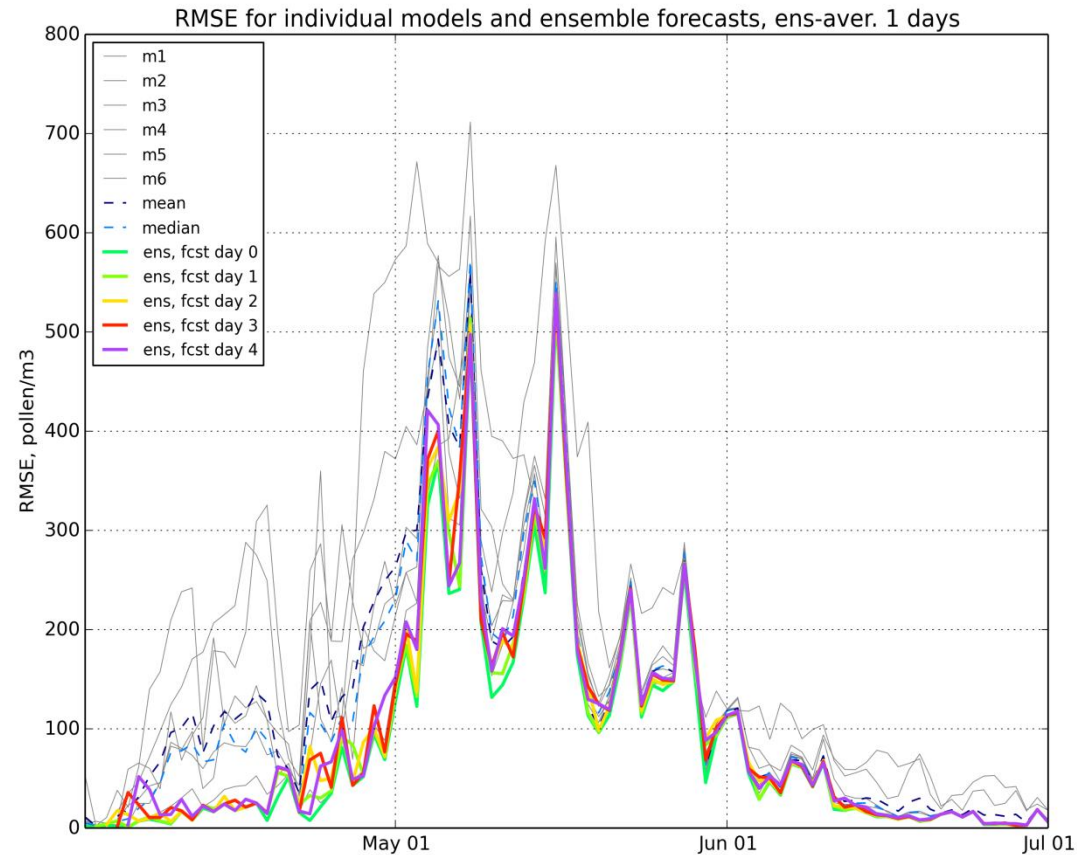
Median (50 percentile)



Use of the ensemble: future...

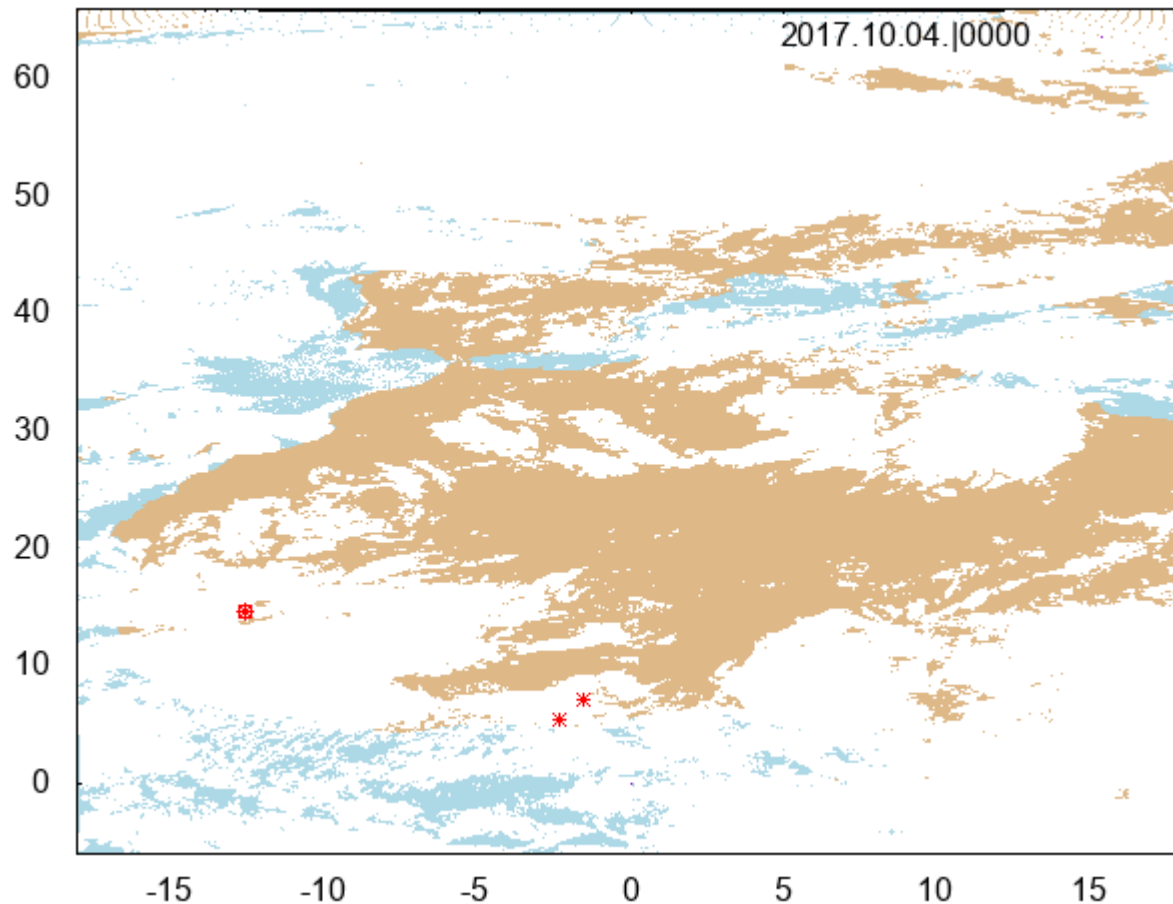
Error of the **fusion ensemble**
(thick coloured lines)
vs
individual models
(thin grey lines)
and
mean/median ensemble
(thick dashed lines)

More: (Sofiev et al, ACP, 2017)



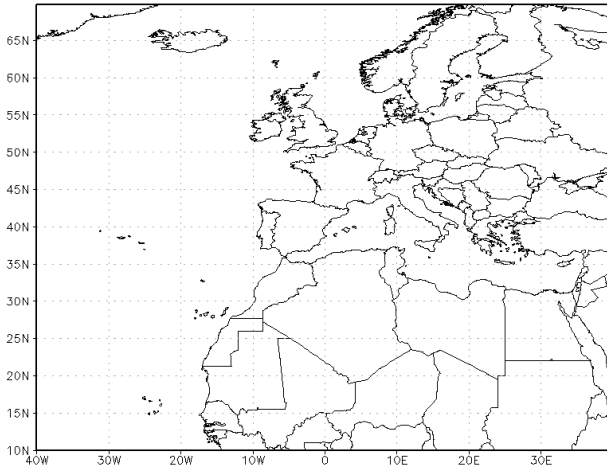
Ophelia case study: October 2017

An event that brought together two of EUNADICS-AV hazards: desert dust and fire smoke

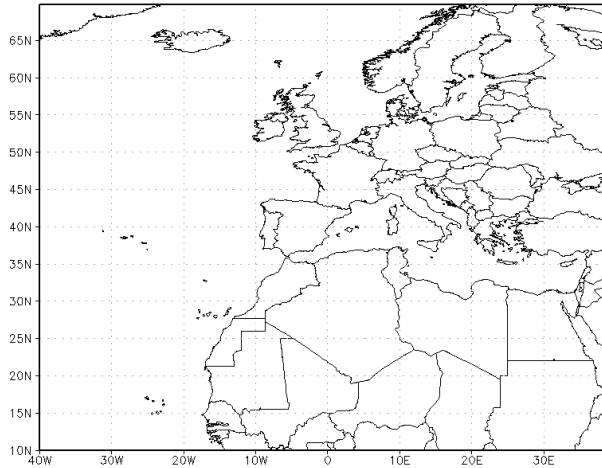


Development of the case: dust, fires, sea salt

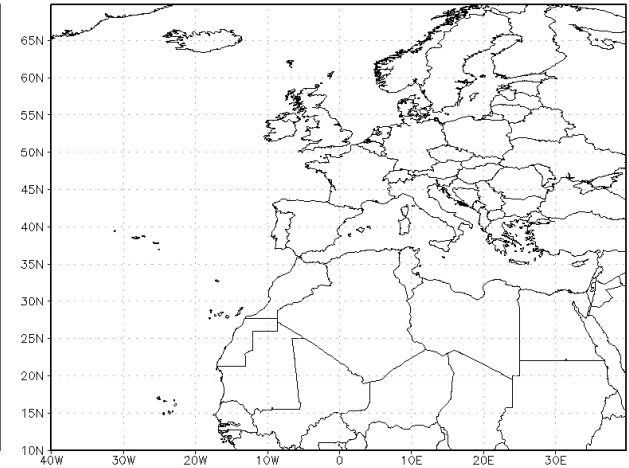
ems_PM_FRP_m_05 et al, kg/sec



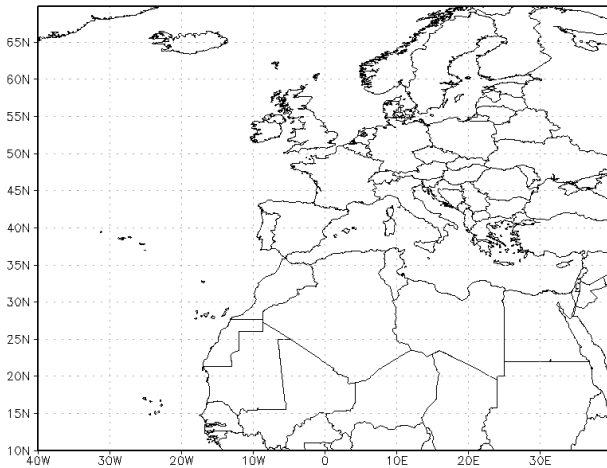
ems_sslt_m_05 et al, kg/sec



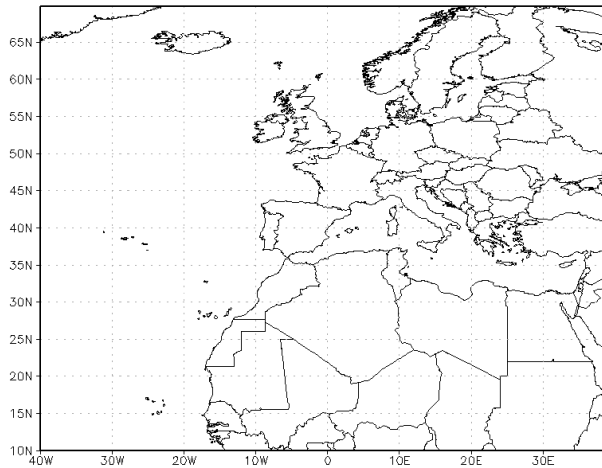
ems_dust_m_30 et al, kg/sec



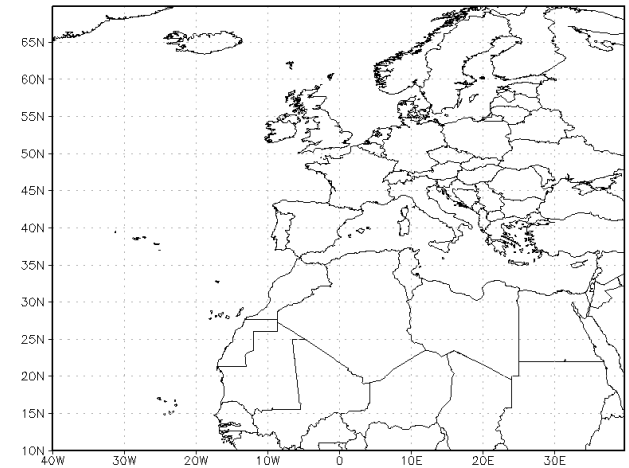
cnc_PM_FRP_m_05 et al, ug/m3



00:00, 04OCT2017
cnc_sslt_m_05 et al, ug/m3



cnc_dust_m_30 et al, ug/m3



Ophelia case: invitation to a dance

- EUNADICS-AV is studying the case with its technology, source terms, assimilation, etc.
- collaboration with other dust- and fire- modelling groups is highly appreciated
- COST inDust community is invited to contribute to the exercise
 - details can be discussed to make contributions easy for the collaborators



Air traffic simulations during hazardous events

Barbara Scherllin-Pirscher and the EUNADICS-AV team

14 March 2019

inDust User Workshop on Dust Products for Aviation

www.eunadics.eu

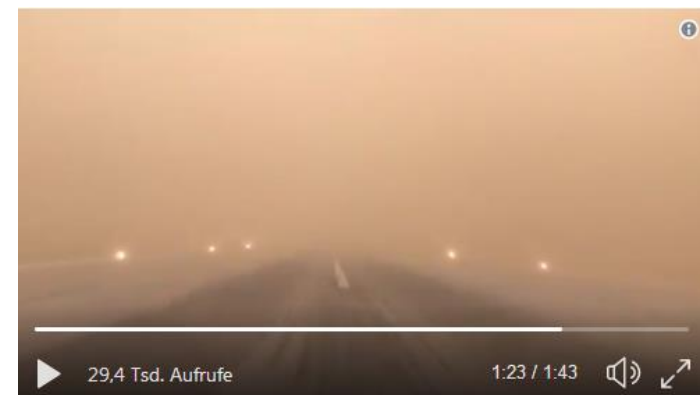
The EUNADICS-AV project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research programme for Societal challenges - smart, green and integrated transport under grant agreement no. 723986.



Low visibility has a big impact
on airport capacity

Low Visibility Procedures (LVP)

TAKE OFF bmvft FFG



Source: <https://www.ndtv.com/offbeat/watch-runway-barely-visible-pilot-lands-plane-during-sandstorm-in-saudi-arabia-1844227>

| LVP state | RVR | Ceiling | Spacing | Capacity |
|-------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| normal | | | 2.5 NM | >40 |
| LVP | < 600 m | BKN<200 ft | 4.0 NM | 25 |
| LVP CAT III | < 350 m | | 6.0 NM | 18 |

Weather impact analysis:

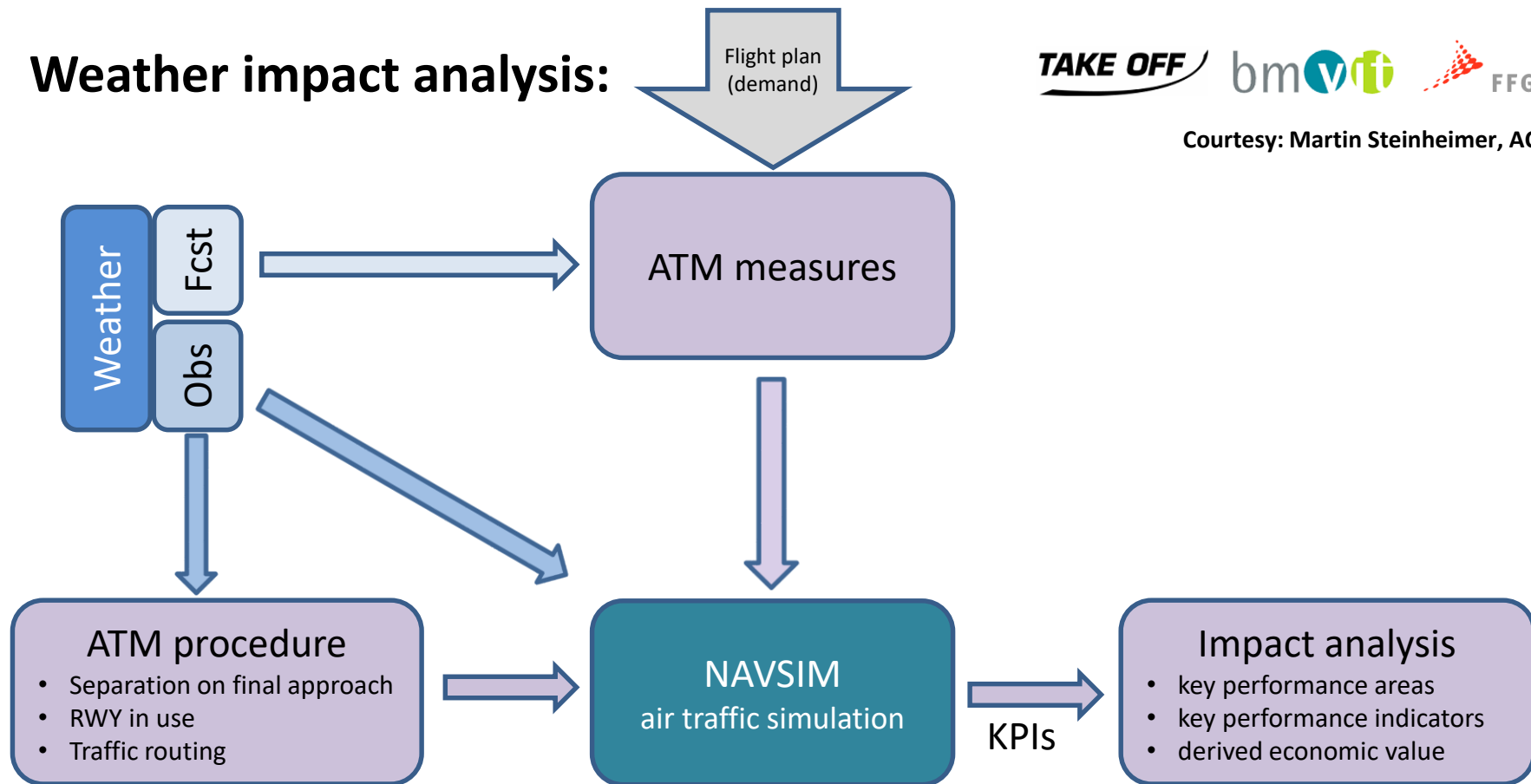
Flight plan
(demand)

TAKE OFF

bm **vrt**

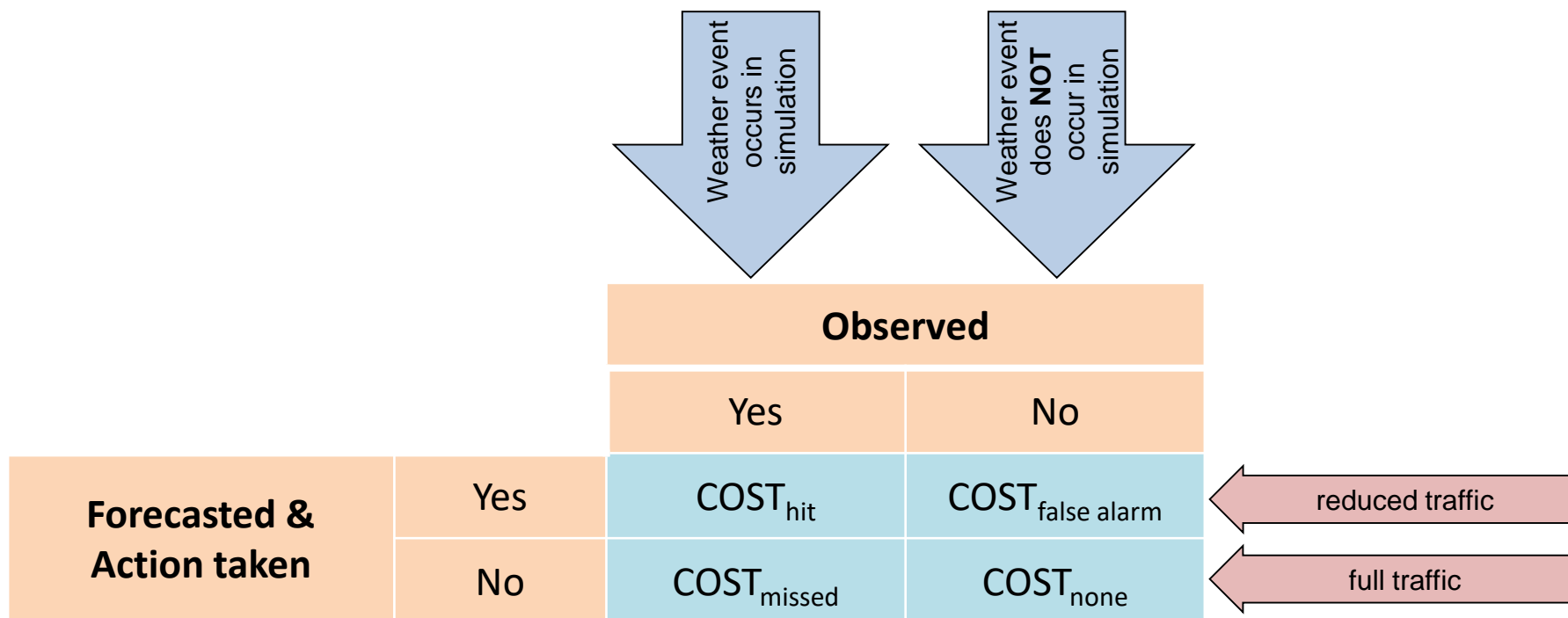
FFG

Courtesy: Martin Steinheimer, ACG



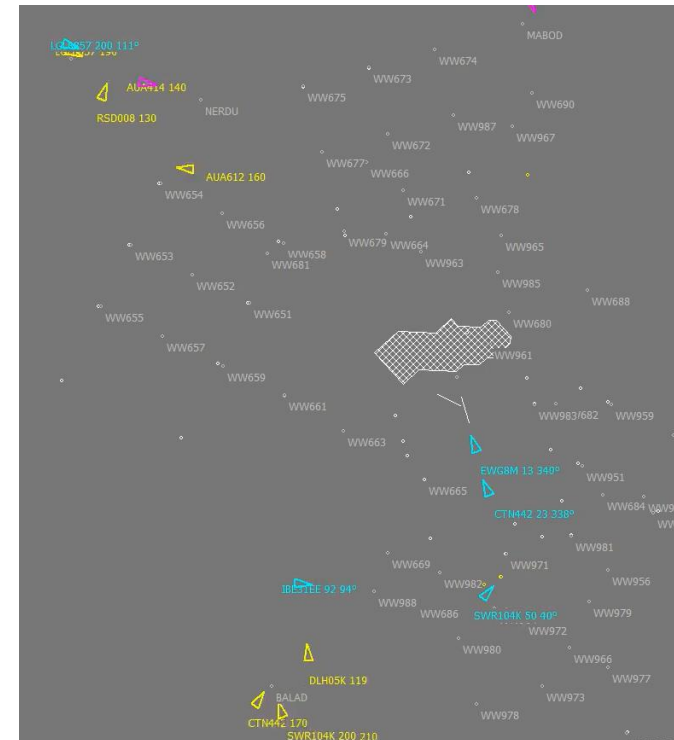
Cost matrix: based on air traffic simulations

Courtesy: Martin Steinheimer, ACG



NAVSIM: air traffic simulation

- More than 100000 aircraft can be simulated simultaneously
- Simulation is initialized with traffic at endpoints of standard arrival route
- Weather is realistically considered



Source: Carl-Herbert Rokitansky

Evaluation



Courtesy: Martin Steinheimer, ACG

- Key Performance Areas: KPA
 - Capacity, environmental impact/flight efficiency, cost effectiveness, traffic complexity
- Key Performance Indicators: KPI
 - Must be specific, measureable, proper with regard to weather forecast,...
 - Trackmiles, holding time, delay,...

Better weather forecasts increases air traffic efficiency and safety

Thank you for your attention!