

Vortex Spacing Measurements Updates

WakeNet-Europe Workshop 2013
15-16, May 2013
Civil Aviation Technical Centre – STAC
Bonneuil-sur-Marne, France



Volpe The National Transportation Systems Center
Advancing transportation innovation for the public good



U.S. Department of Transportation
Research and Innovative Technology Administration
John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center

Acknowledgement

- ✈ Federal Aviation Administration
- ✈ NWRA

Background and Motivation

- ✈ Vortex Spacing, Commonly Denoted as “bo”, is a Fundamental Parameter Affecting Wake Turbulence Descent and Decay
 - ✈ This is Known Since Early Days of Wake Turbulence Research
- ✈ The Ability to Meaningfully Characterize bo is an Integral Part of the FAA NextGen Effort to Migrate from a “Weight Based” Wake Vortex Separation Minima to a “Wake Based” Standard
 - ✈ If Two Aircraft Having the Same Wingspan and Weight, the Aircraft with the Smaller bo/Wingspan is Expected to Decay Quicker
- ✈ Theoretical Value of bo/Wingspan is $\pi/4$

Vortex Spacing Illustration



Background and Motivation

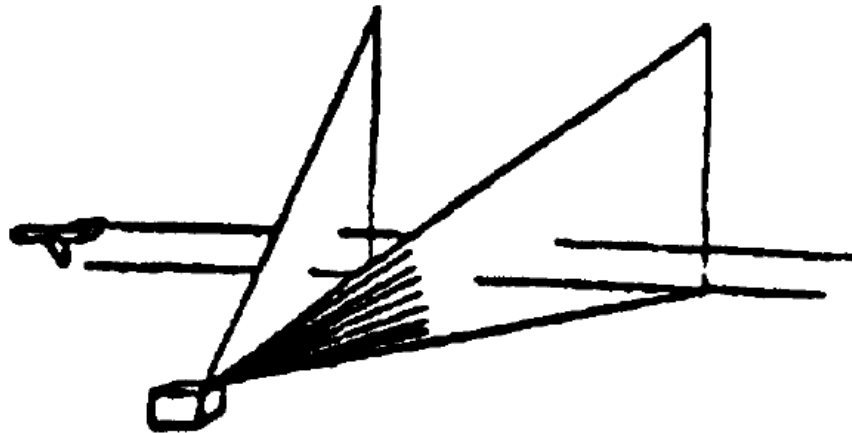
- ✈ Historically, “bo” Parameter is Difficult to Measure
- ✈ Advent of Measurement Technology Enables a Renewal Effort/Interest to Examine this Quantity in a Systematic Way
- ✈ In addition, In Collaboration with EUROCONTROL and NASA NRA* Related Efforts, FAA Invested Some Resources to Characterize the Vortex Spacing Statistics
- ✈ Descriptions from Two of the Methodologies Are Discussed Herein, Respectively Termed as
 - ✈ Inferred Method
 - ✈ Direct Method

*NRA = NASA Research Announcement

Inferred Method

Inferred Method

- ❑ Pulsed Lidars such as the LMCT WindTracers (Not Restricted to the WindTracers) Have Much Higher Angular Resolution than Range Resolution
- ❑ Fine Angular Resolution Translates Fine Wake Descent Measurements in the Typical Scan Geometry (“Side Viewing” with a Long Standoff Distance)

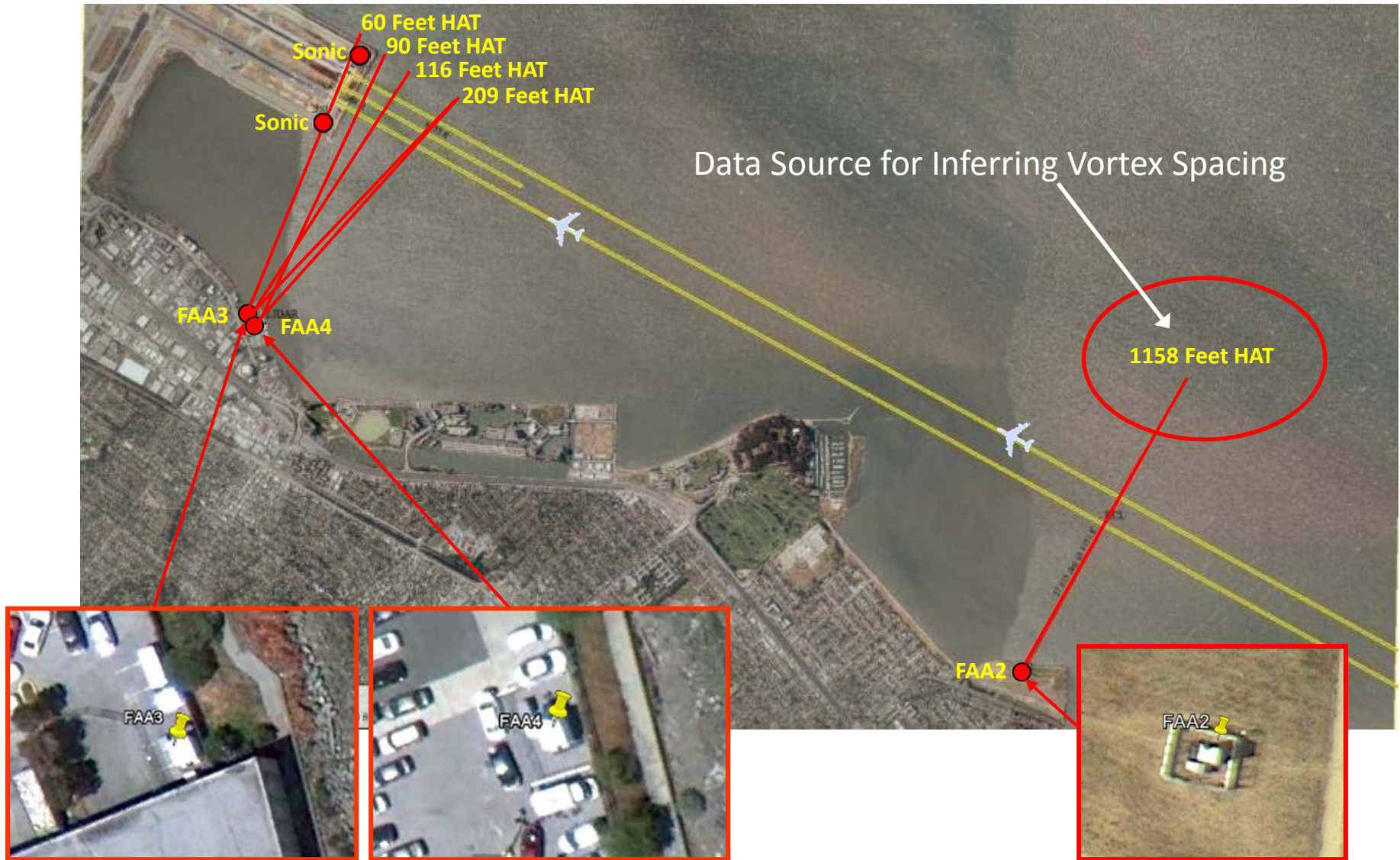


Depiction of the Typical Lidar Side View Scan Geometry. Ref: Thomson and Hannon, “Wake Vortex Modeling for Airborne and Ground-Based Measurements Using a Coherent Lidar”, SPIE Vol. 2464/63, 1995.

Inferred Method

- ❑ It Can be Shown that b_0 can be Inferred from Wake Descent
 - A Recent Ref: Delisi, et al., “Estimates of the Initial Vortex Separation Distance, b_0 , of Commercial Aircraft from Pulsed Lidar Data”, AIAA-2013-0365, 2013
- ❑ AIAA-2013-0365 in Addition Described Environmental Parameters that Can Affect the b_0 Estimates
- ❑ The Volpe Analysis is Essentially the Same as AIAA-2013-0365, and Only Differs in
 - Data Source
 - Data QA and Selection Process

Data Source - SFO



Data Trend - PRELIMINARY

- ❑ For Aircraft Types that Have At Least 100 Tracks Satisfying the QA Criteria from SFO:
 - 16 Aircraft Types (Based on Type Designators)
 - The Range of bo/Wingspan can be up to 20 Percent Different from $\pi/4$

Direct Method

Direct Method

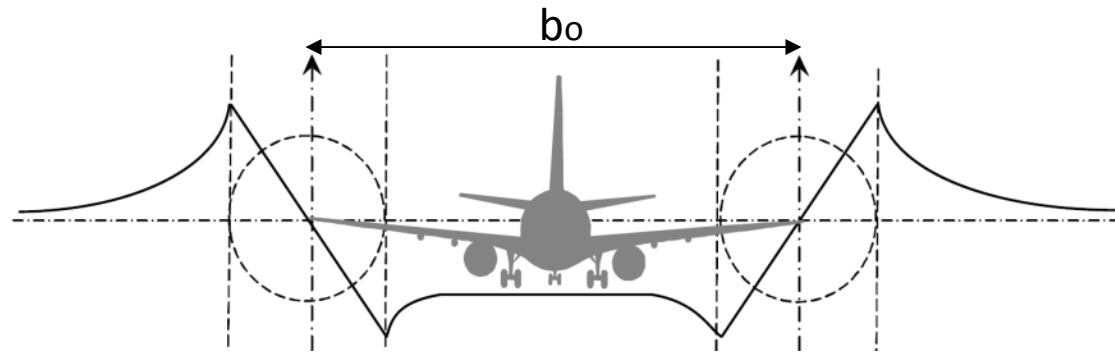
- ❑ The Smaller / Compact Pulsed Lidars (Marketed Primarily for Wind Energy Sector) Recently Procured by FAA Have Attributes that Can be Deployed Almost Like a Traditional CW LIDAR Upward View Mode
 - Specific Example/Experience Reported Here is Based on the Galion Lidar from SgurrEnergy/Halo Photonics
 - Has a Programmable Scanner
 - Has Very Short Pulse Width and Minimum Standoff Distance Relative to LMCT Type of Hardware
 - Does Not Have the Range as LMCT Lidars (But Not an Issue for This Application)
 - Implication – Allows Vortex Spacing Measurements Directly

Measurement Equipment



Direct Method – Expected Pattern

- If Measurements Were Made with
 - Upward Scanning Lidar
 - Aircraft Passing Directly Above
 - No Crosswind
 - After Rollup ... and
 - Before Wake “Gets Old”

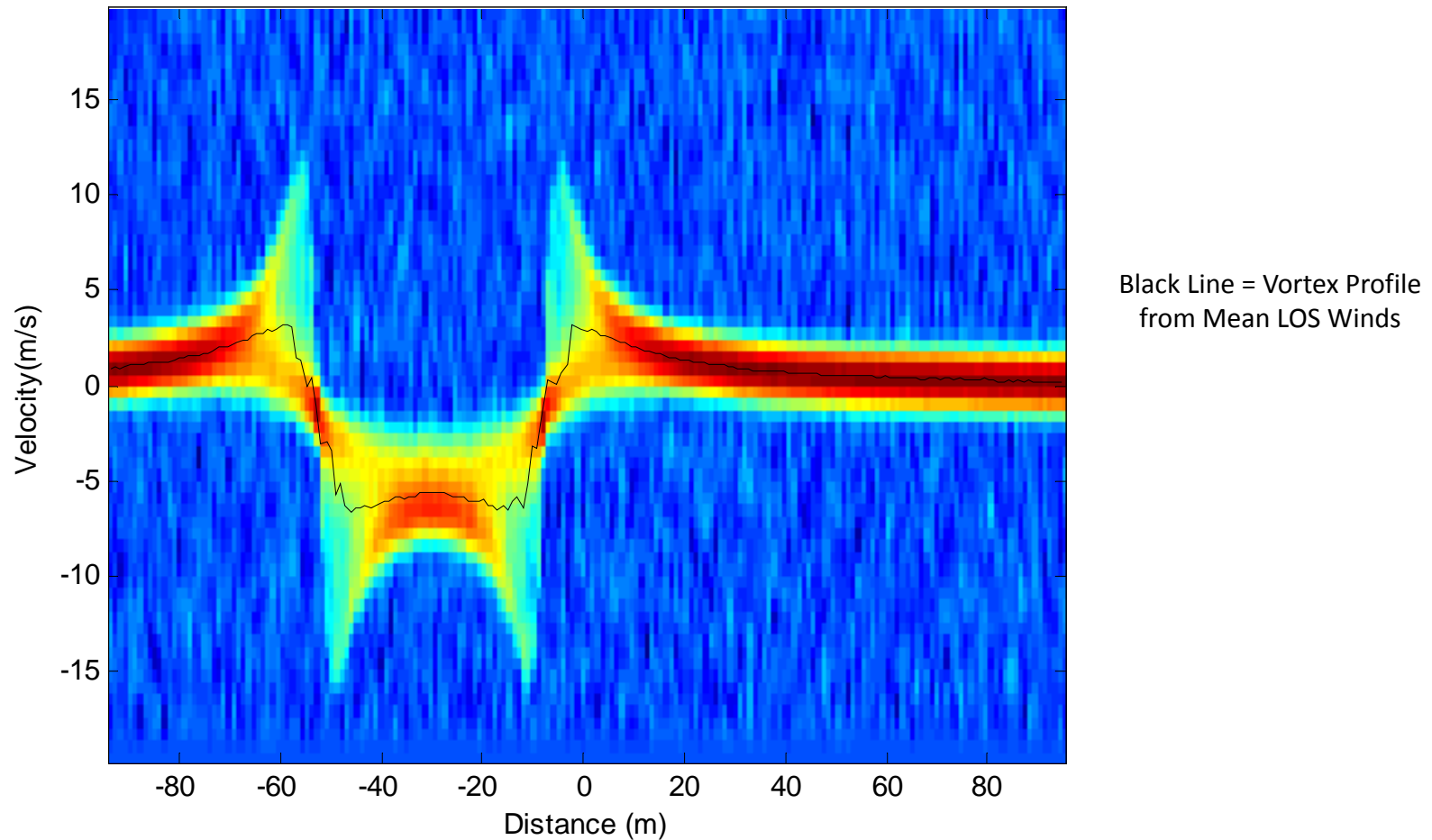


Vertical Velocity Distribution of Wake Vortices

Ref: Journal of Fluid Science and Technology, Vol. 3, No. 4, 2008

Interpretation of the Mean LOS Wind Data

Simulated Lidar Spectra for a Horizontal line across the 2 wakes



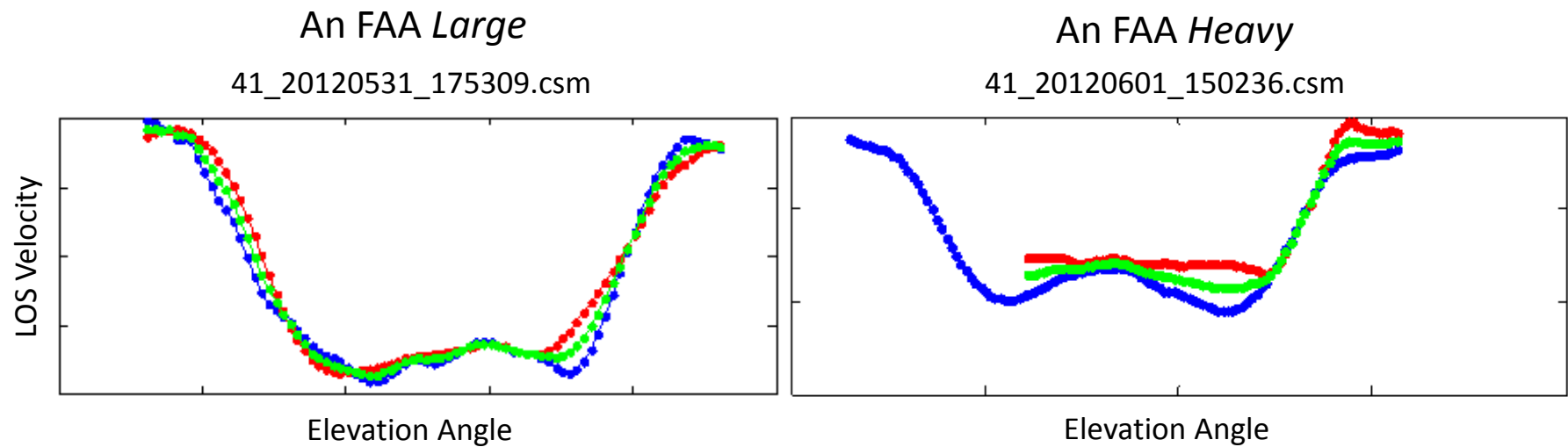
Simulations showing that using mean wind does not bias b_0

Status of the Direct bo Measurements

- ❑ BOS Phase (Fall 2012)
 - Proof of Concept Established
 - Proof of Concept Version of the Processing and Analysis Code Developed
 - Staffed Test: Procedure to Acquire Data with Rotating Staff Developed

- ❑ JFK Phase (Starting Winter 2013 and Ongoing)
 - Focusing on *Heavy Aircraft* (Or RECAT *B* and *C*)
 - JFK's Daily Heavy or CAT B/C Traffic is 7 Times Those of BOS
 - Additional Processing Software Automation Developed (Almost Beta Version)
 - Data Collection Will Continue as Resources Permit
 - Currently the Effort is Considered Supporting FAA's Farther Term Objectives

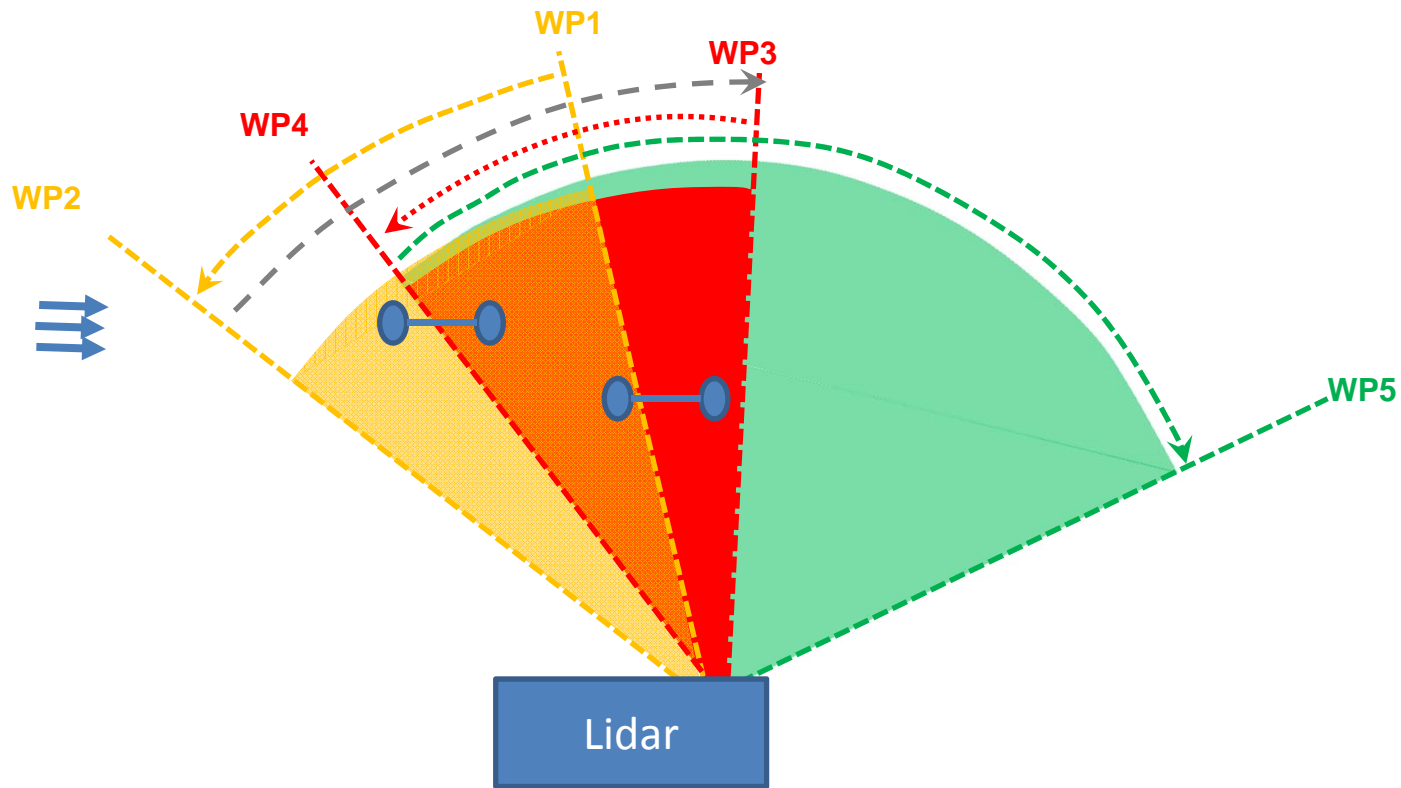
Direct Method – Two Examples



Two Examples Are Not on the Same Scale

- Blue is the Wind Corrected First Scan
- Red is the Wind Corrected Second Scan
- Green is the Average of the Two Scans

An Example of Ongoing Improvement



Direct Method – Additional Technical Information

Wassaf, H. S., et al., “Direct Measurement of Initial Wake Separation (b_0) Using Pulsed Lidars”, 17th Coherent Laser Radar Conference (CLRC), June 17-20, 2013

Overall Ongoing Efforts

- ❑ Continue the SFO OGE Data Collection and the Associated Inferred bo Effort
- ❑ Continue the Software Enhancement Towards V1.0 for the Direct Method Data
- ❑ Continue the Direct Method Data Collection at JFK
 - Weather and Resource Permitting
- ❑ Will Compare with Inferred Method When the Aircraft Counts on Specific Airplanes of Interest Become Large Enough

Closing Comments

- ❑ Vortex Spacing is One of the Key Parameters that Will Enable the Migration from a “Weight Based” Wake Separation Minima Standard to that of a “Wake Based”
- ❑ Advances in Remote Sensor Technology Enabled the Current Efforts to Better Quantify Vortex Spacing
 - LMCT or Similar COTS Hardware: Late 1990s/Early 2000s
 - Galion or Similar COTS Hardware: Late 2000s/Early 2010s
- ❑ Input/Feedback/Comparison Opportunity from Airframe Manufactures’ Data Would be Very Valuable

Questions?



Boeing MD-10-10F by Jonathan Derden – Jetwash Images
Tampa International Airport, April 2, 2006
<http://www.airliners.net/photo/FedEx---Federal/Boeing-MD-10-10F/1032068/L/>

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