

FLYSAFE

Bird strike risk mitigation in aviation



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Presentation overview

Bird strikes

- the problem, on airfield<->en-route, civil<->military

Prevention

- on airfield<->en-route, radar detection

FlySafe project

- common user requirements
- bird mobility, prediction

Follow-on

- Pre-operational service centre, FlySafe-2





Effects of bird strikes: RNLAF 2004/2006, N=164

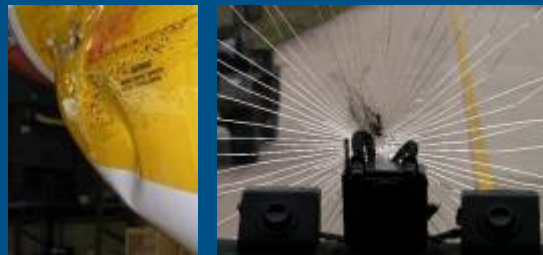
Loss of mission time

- Aborted take-off 10
- Precautionary landing 27
- Returned to base 50



Damage to aircraft

- 15% of BS result in damage



Aircraft grounded

- from 1 hour to 91 days



Loss of aircraft

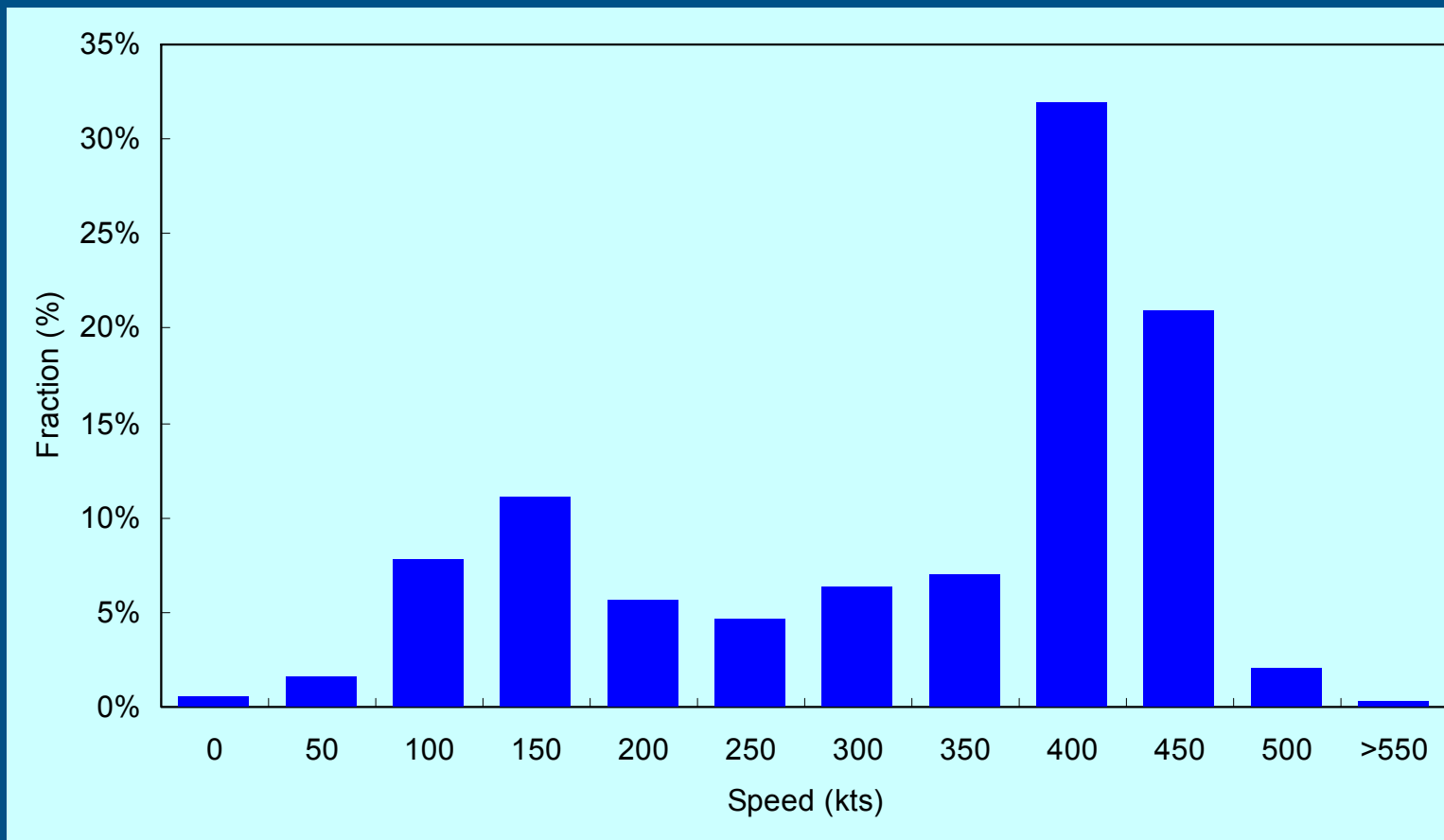
- 1 F-16





The nature of bird strikes

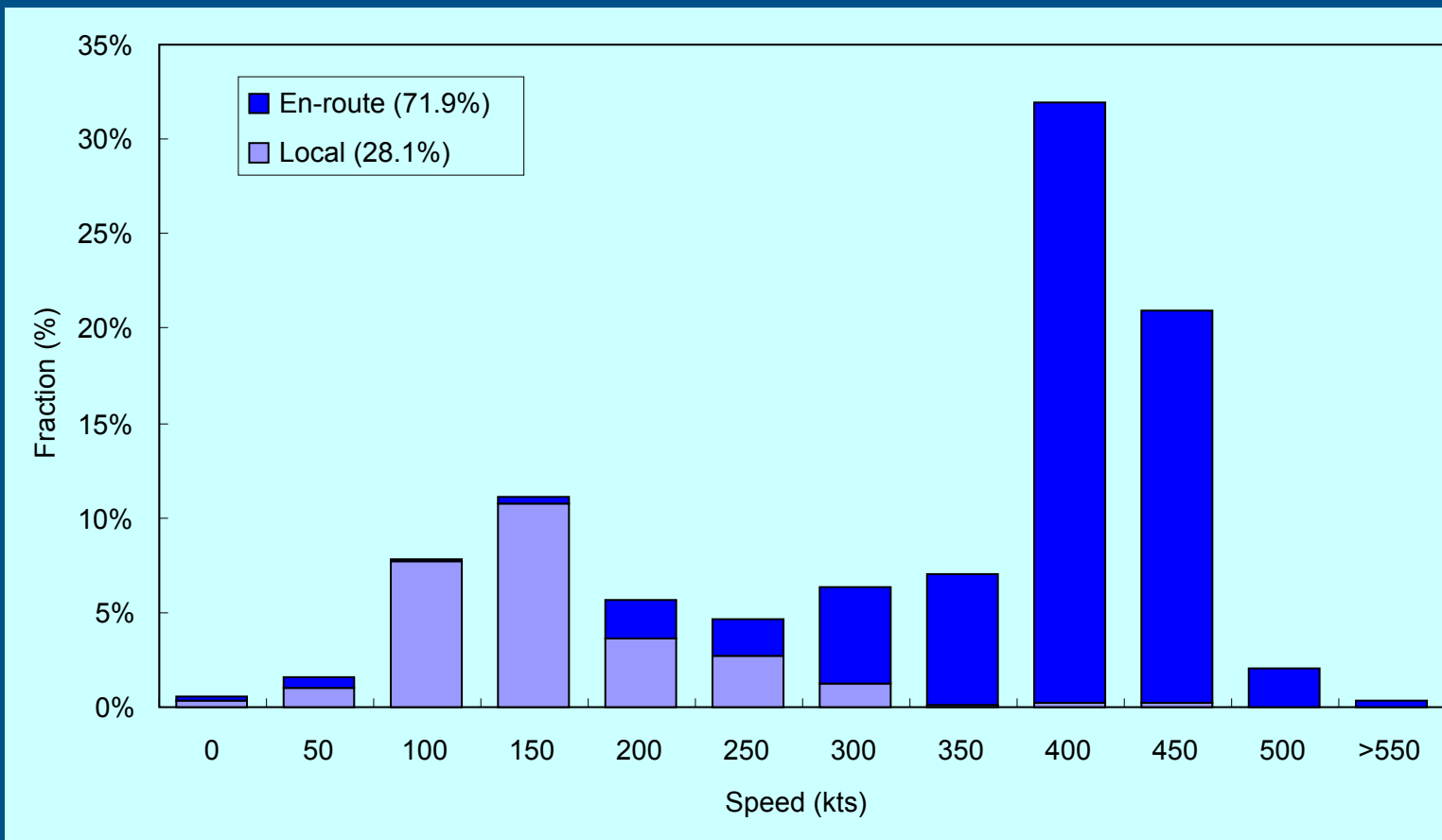
Bird strikes with jet fighter aircraft over speed EURBASE N-17,732





The nature of bird strikes

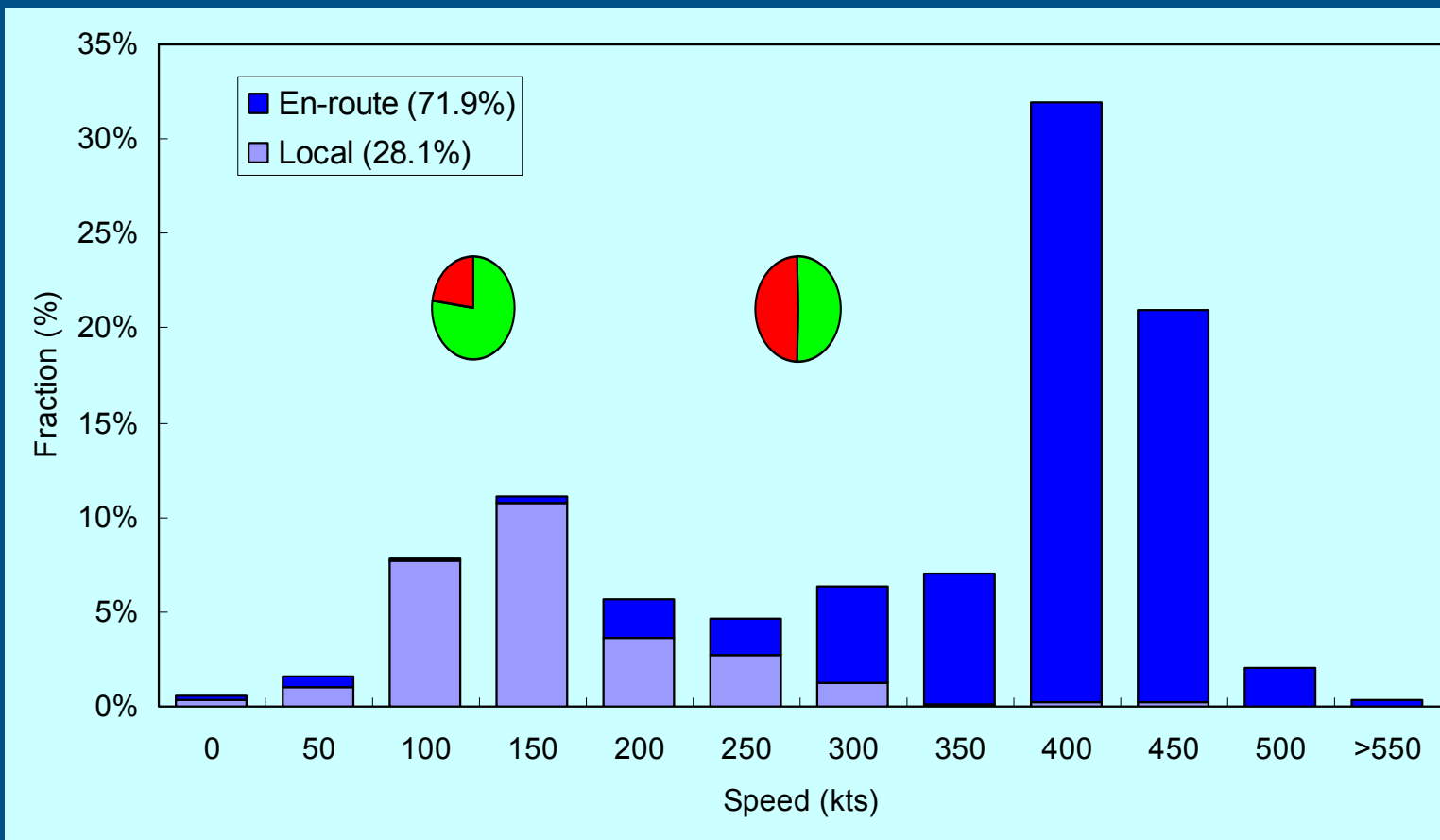
Bird strikes with jet fighter aircraft over speed EURBASE N-17,732





The nature of bird strikes

Bird strikes with jet fighter aircraft over speed EURBASE N-17,732





Bird Strike Prevention

On-airfield, keep birds away from aircraft by

- habitat management
- active harassment

Civil en-route:

Aircraft fly above birds, not relevant

Military en-route, keep aircraft away from birds

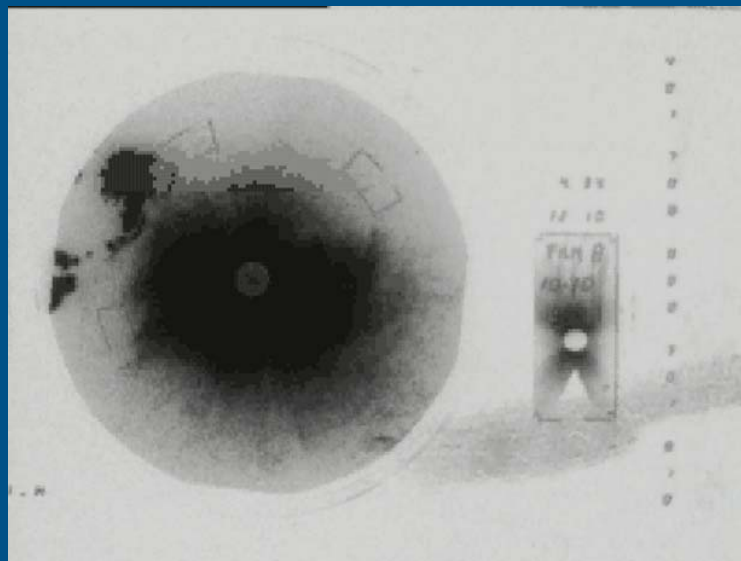
- radar detection of high bird intensities
- operational restraint



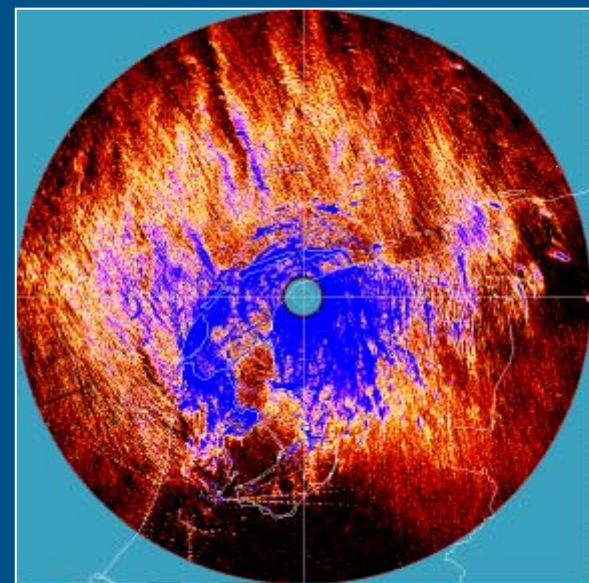
Existing radar knowledge / experience: the starting point for FlySafe



10 cm pulse
Single bird 65 km
Flock 120/150 km



Time laps film October 1980
Dawn effect



Electronic extraction of
bird echoes by ROBIN
system



Integrated Applications Promotion (IAP) Initiative

Focus on bird mobility in relation to:

- **Human + Livestock Health**
 - Avian borne diseases
- **Migration Ecology**
 - Scientific interest
- **Conservation + Education**
 - Hotspots + Flyways
- **Flight Safety**
 - Bird Strike Problem





FlySafe project partners





The FlySafe project as an opportunity

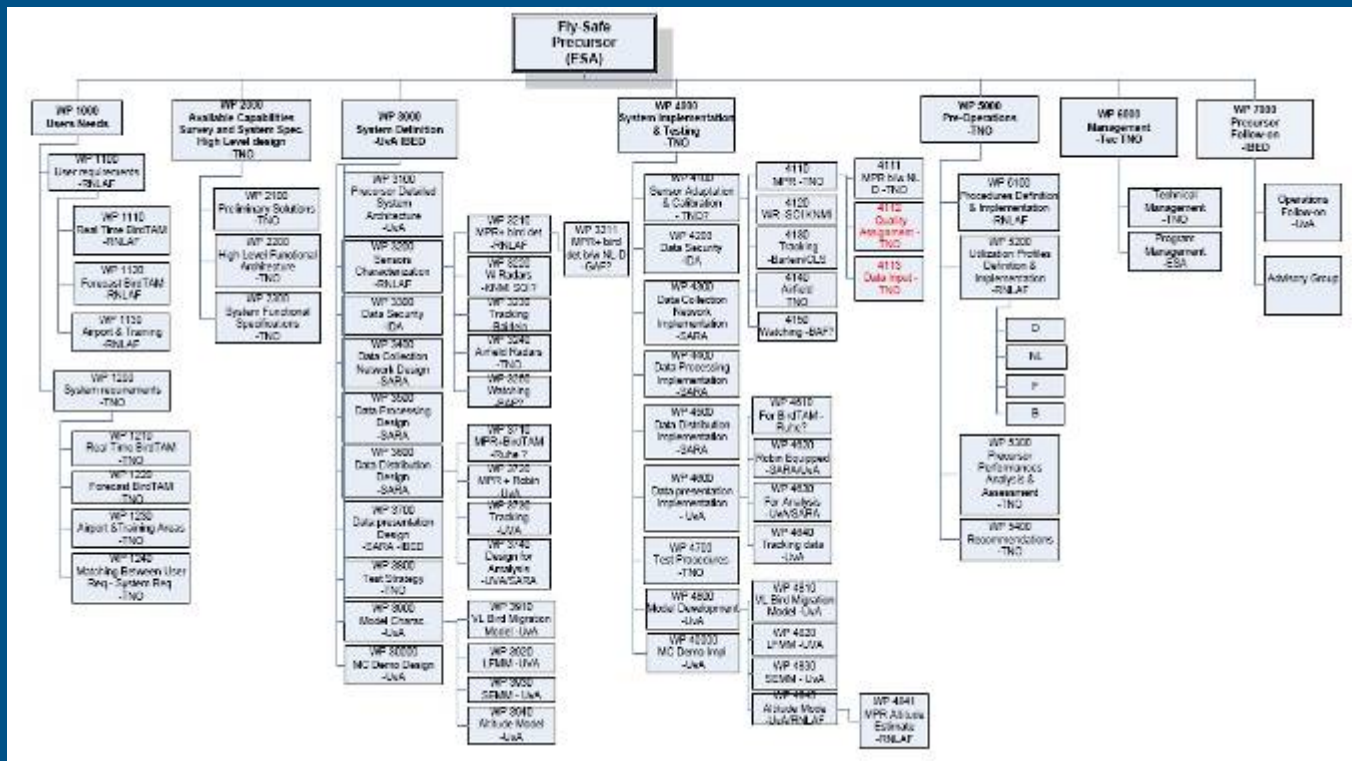
- Offering a birds eye view from space, including:
 - Connection of international expert communities
 - Experience in a multi user and multi discipline approach
 - Combining technologies in complex integrated systems
 - Satellite information on bird mobility, enabling forecast modeling
 - Remote sensing data (weather and landscape) essential for forecast modeling
- Convincing by showing
- ESA as an honest broker -> trustworthy for all partners!



FlySafe project activities

Getting to know what is needed

- User driven approach
- Define user requirements that are agreed by all parties
- Define project set-up

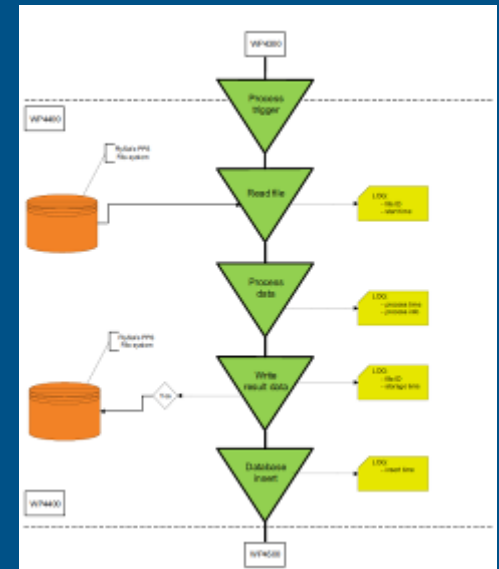
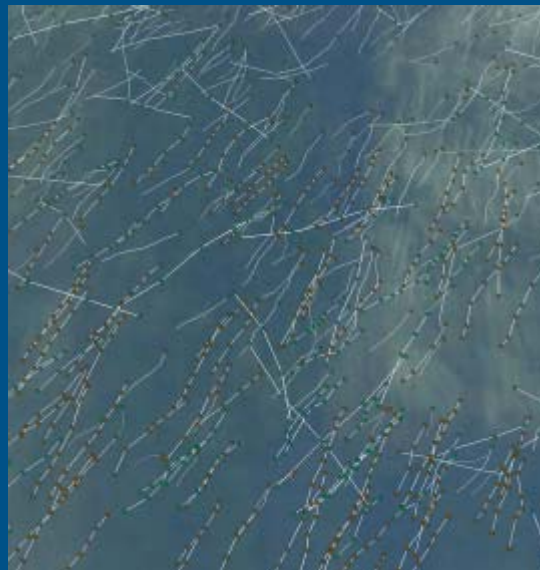




FlySafe project activities

Data management

- Central database for information from ALL sources
- Dissemination and storage of individual bird tracks from 2 MPR radars
- Website, including visualisation tools

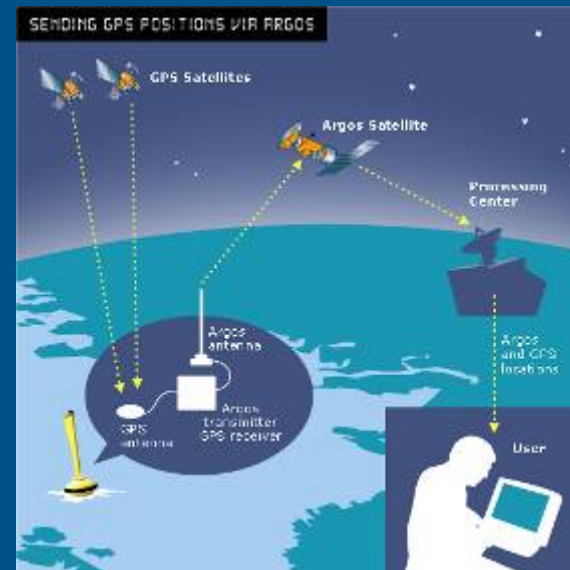
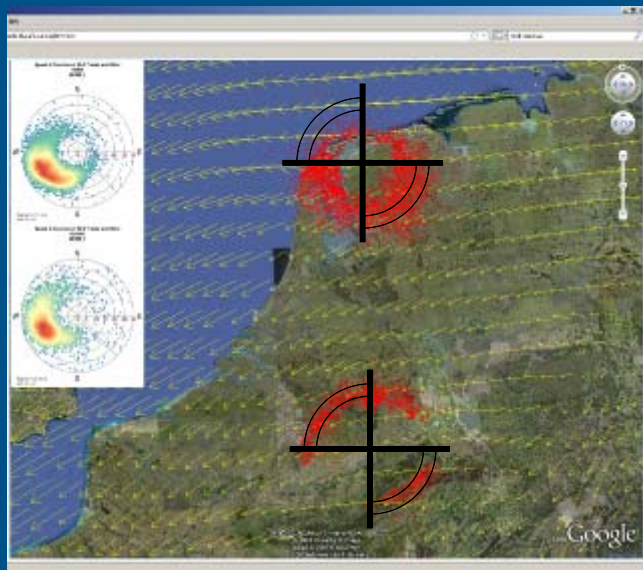




FlySafe project activities

Development of automatic 24/7 prediction models

- 4 locations (2 B + 2 NL)
- MPR radar history
- weather data
- earth observation
- GPS logging of individual birds

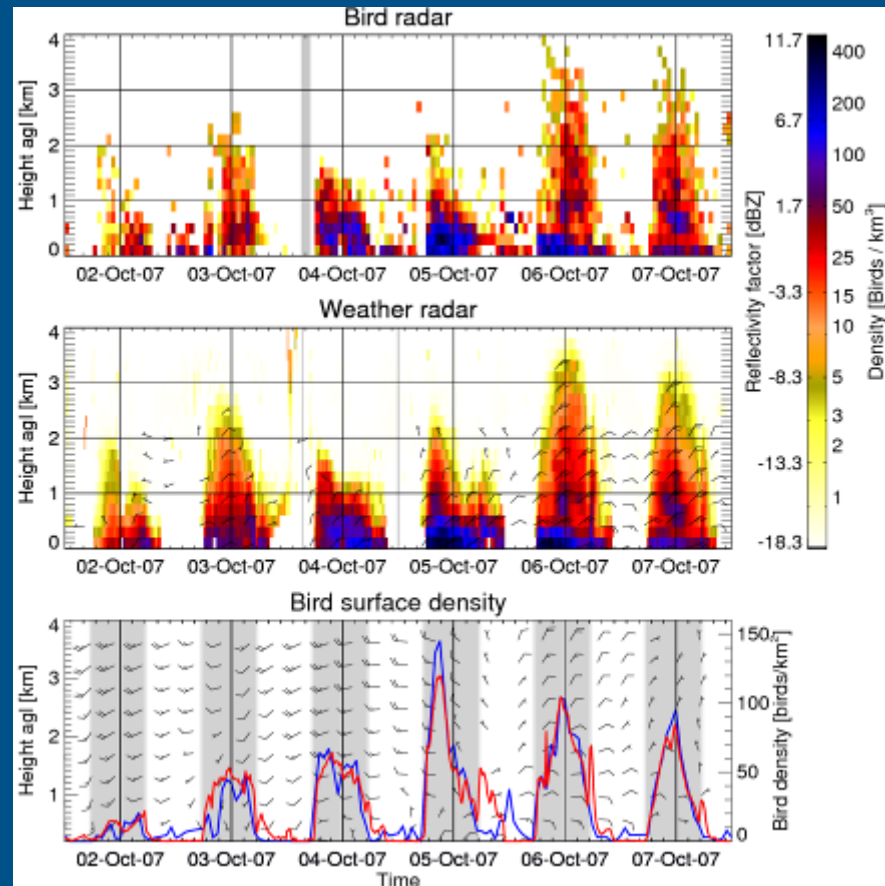




FlySafe project activities

Develop algorithms for weather radars

- 4 radars (2 B + 2 NL + 1 F)
- parallel observation series
- Swiss research radar





FlySafe project activities

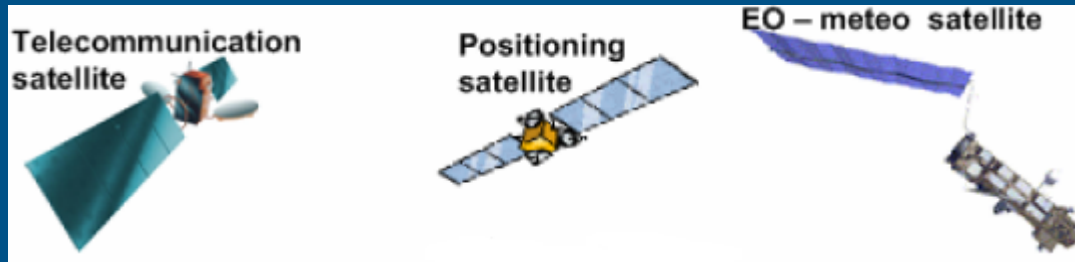
Trial of on-airfield avian radar (ROBIN Lite)

- prevention of local bird strikes
- 2 D radar on 1 airbase





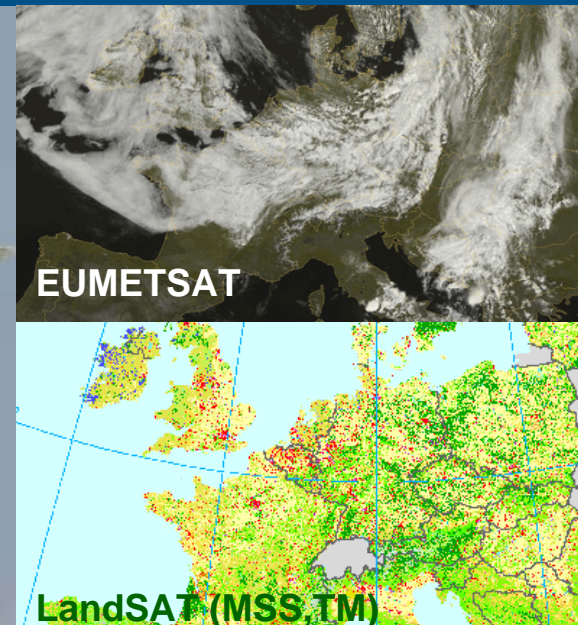
Role of space



Satcom for Sensors
Remote Locations

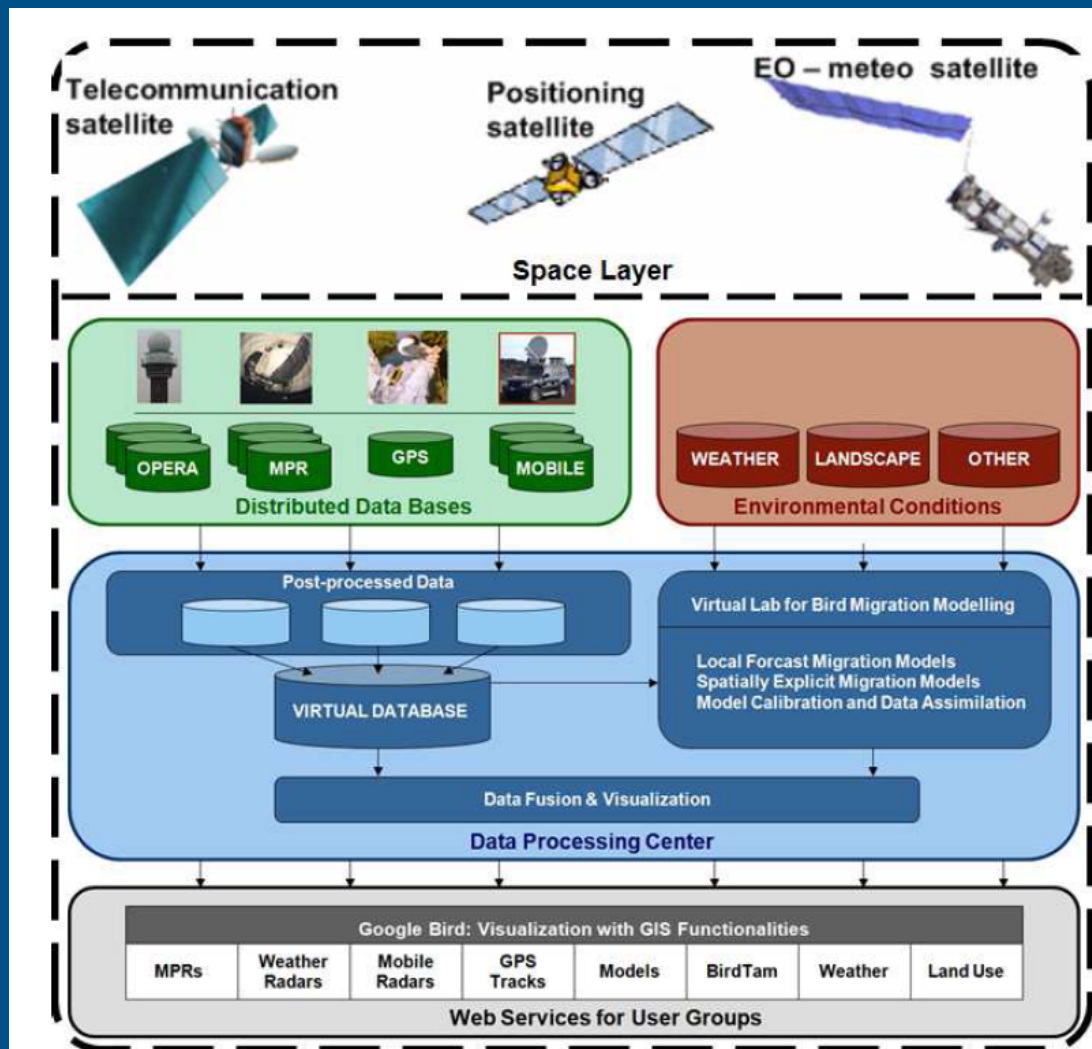
Birds with Backpack
GPS-ARGOS

Weather &
Land Cover





FlySafe System Set-up





FlySafe results

General:

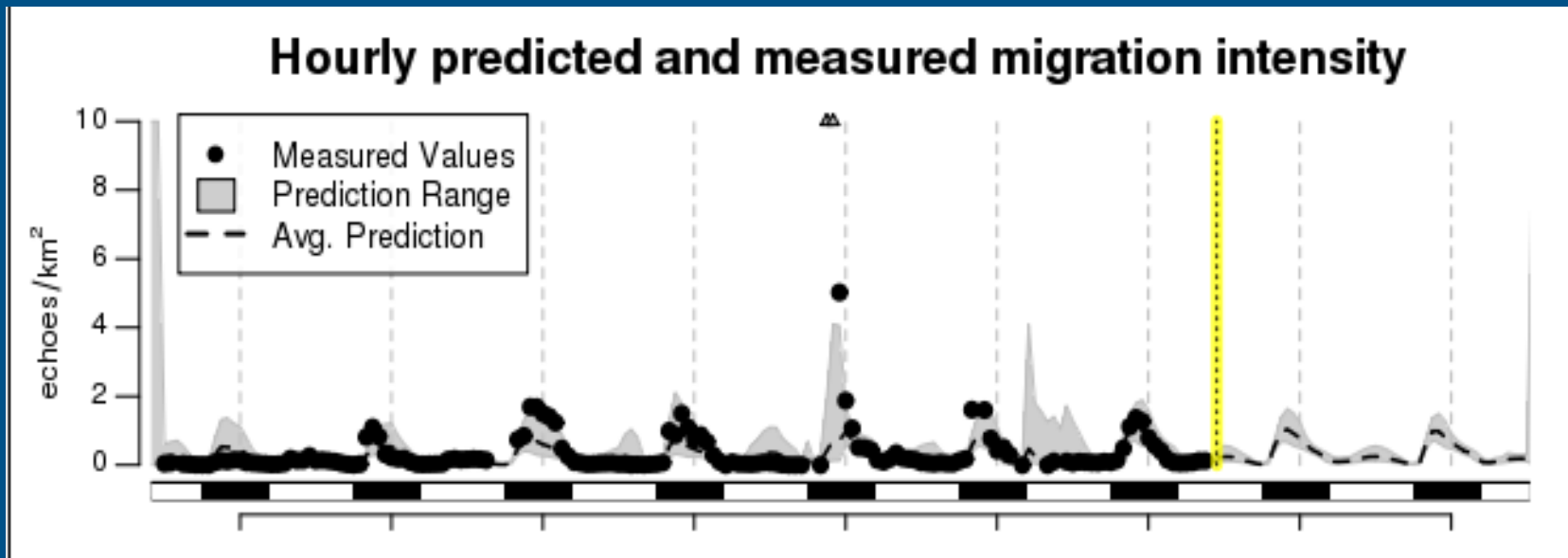
- Better co-ordination between D/B/NL
- Interdisciplinary co-operation that created added value

Services for BAF + RNLAF

- Bird mobility forecasts for 4 locations
- Automatic extraction of bird information from weather radars

For on airfield situation:

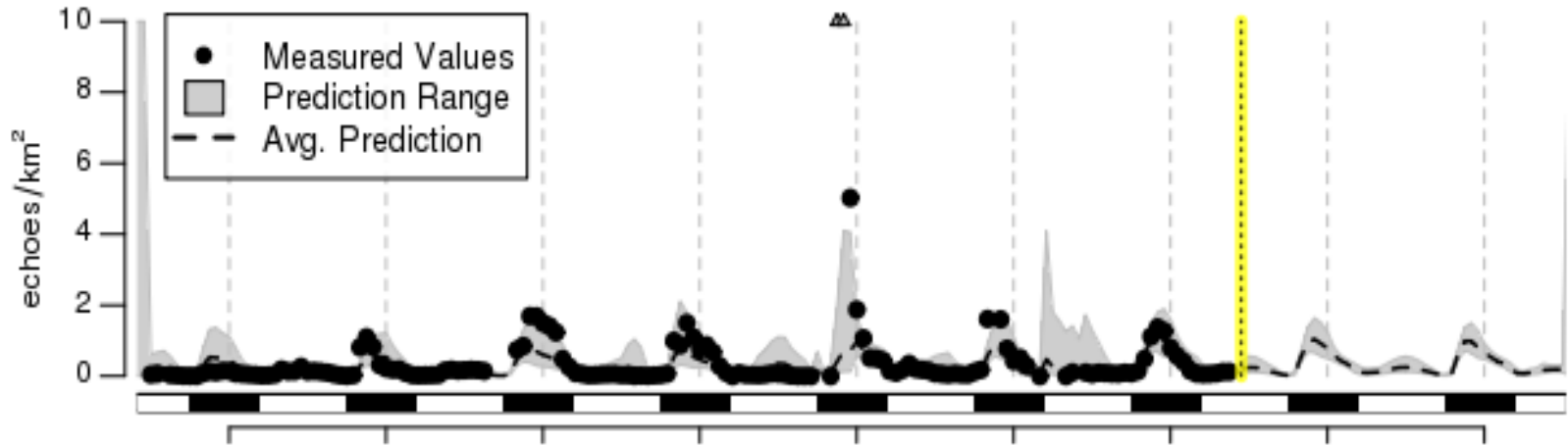
- Potential of small bird radars as “last line of defence”



For 4 locations (2B+2NL)
Prediction (dotted line) +margin (shadow)
Measurements (black dots)
Missing radardata (triangles)
Translation to BIRDTAM values



Hourly predicted and measured migration intensity



Hourly BirdTAM Intensity

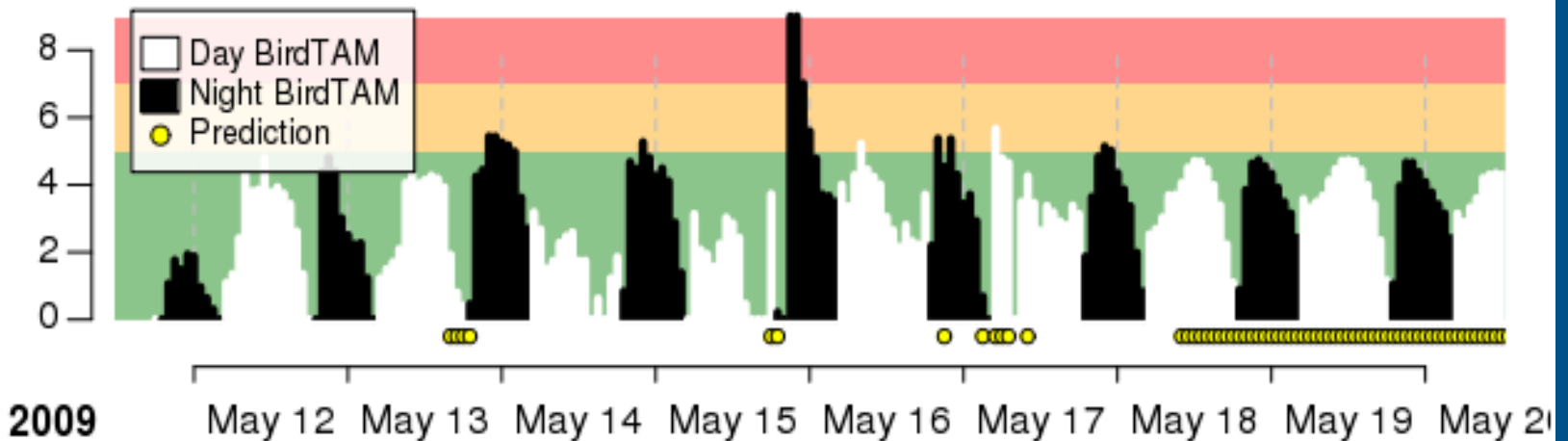
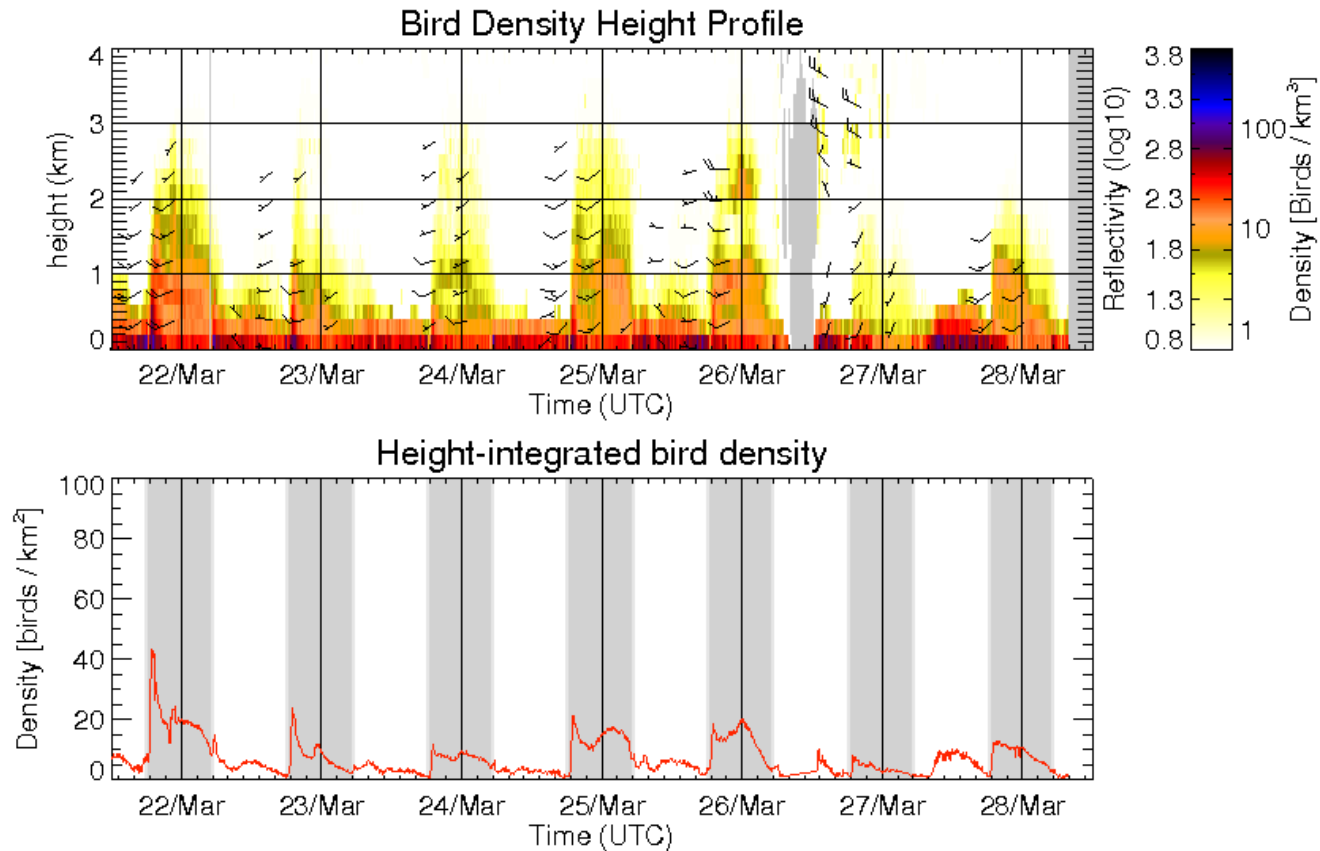




Fig.1 Bird densities De Bilt last week



2 NL weather radars
Density (colours)
Altitude (Y axis)



FlySafe results and project use by RNLAF

Creation of BIRD TAMs:

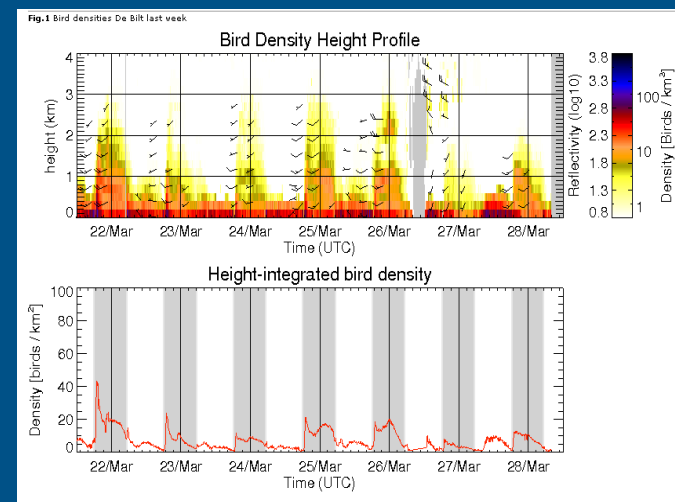
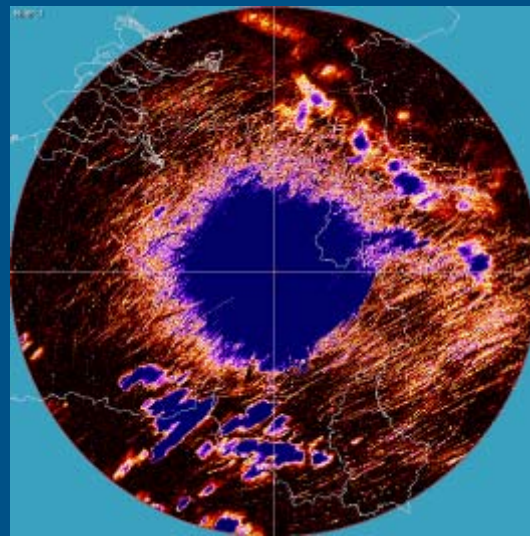
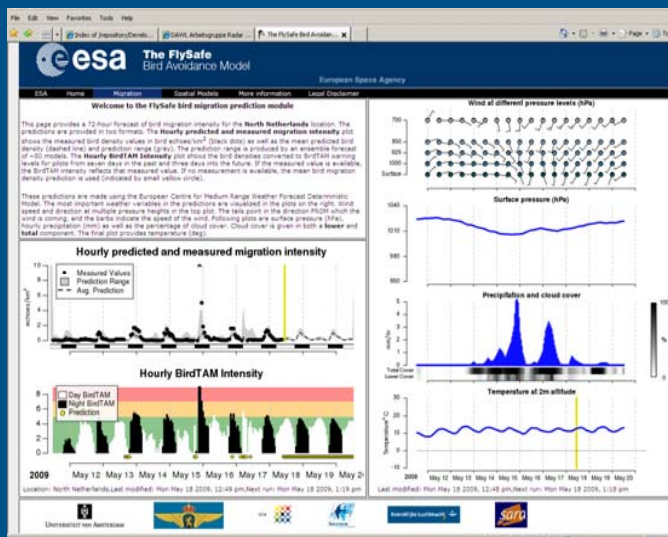
- More objective, more reliable
- Safer with less operational restraint

Daily use of:

The models

The MPR radars

The weather radars





FlySafe follow-on (military aviation)

Pre-operational services hosted by KNMI (2011):

- Sustainable within existing cooperation between Air Force and KNMI
- 24/7 automatic running of models
 - 2 B + 2 NL locations
- 24/7 automatic extraction from weather radars
 - 3 B + 2 NL locations

FlySafe-2 (2011-2013):

- Building upon FlySafe-1, RNLAF funded
- additional time-based modelling using weather radar
- new modelling of altitude based on weather radar
- addition of >6 weather radars in neighbouring countries
- teaming up with EU *Lifewatch* program



FlySafe project use and operational impact for Belgian Air Force flying activity

Serge Sorbi (BAF)



Belgian Air Force

Birdstrike prevention “en route”

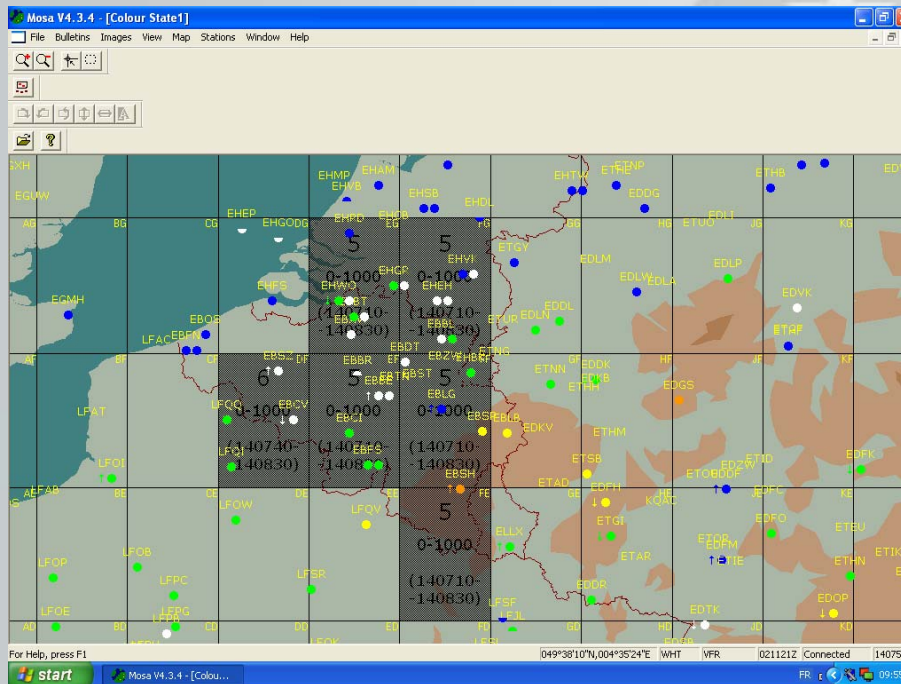
- Giving information to pilots so that they can avoid high bird density zone.





BIRD TAM

- Information is transmitted by specific message : **BIRD TAM**
- **BIRD TAM** also broadcasted via the pilot's meteorological support software.

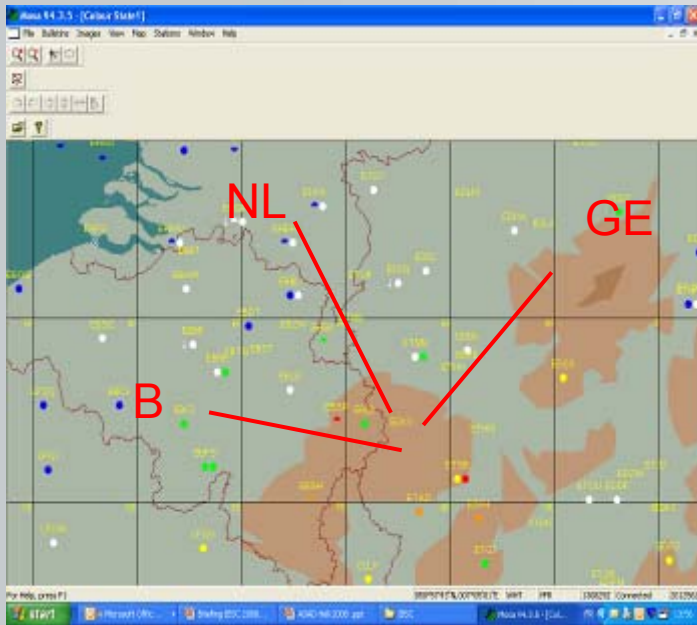


- Georef square
- Bird Intensity
- Altitude
- Validity period

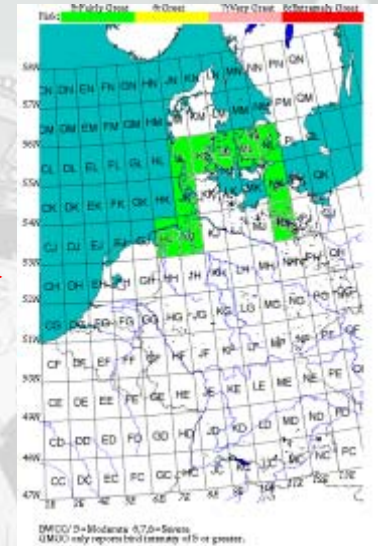


FlySafe project improvement

- **Necessity of harmonization of BIRDTAM broadcasted by different countries for a common georef square.**



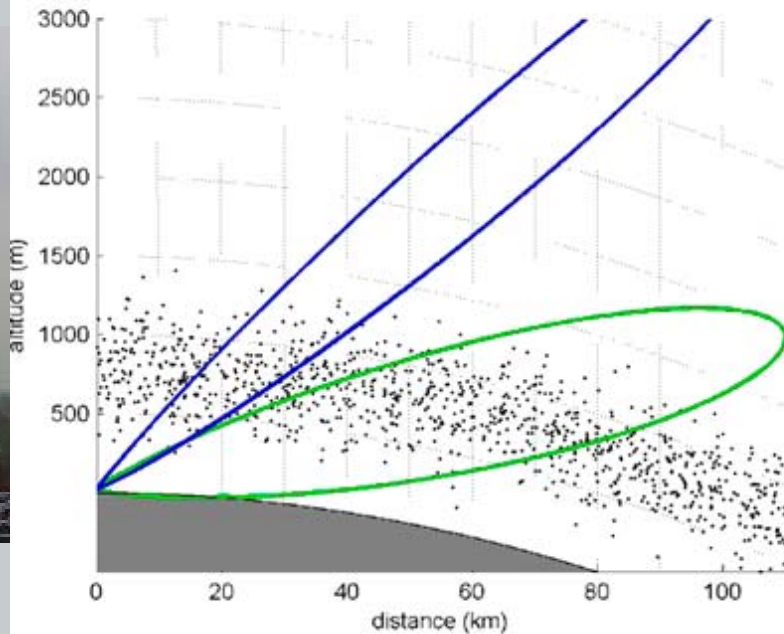
International NOTAM
Database
Traben trarbach





FlySafe project improvement

Better altitude information by use of meteo radar.



Simulated echo detection with MPR beams

1000 bird echoes
Max. detection distance: 110 km.
Selected distribution: "Normal".
Mean altitude: 800 +/- 200m.

Reflectivity factor [dBZ]



BIRDTAM impact on flying operations

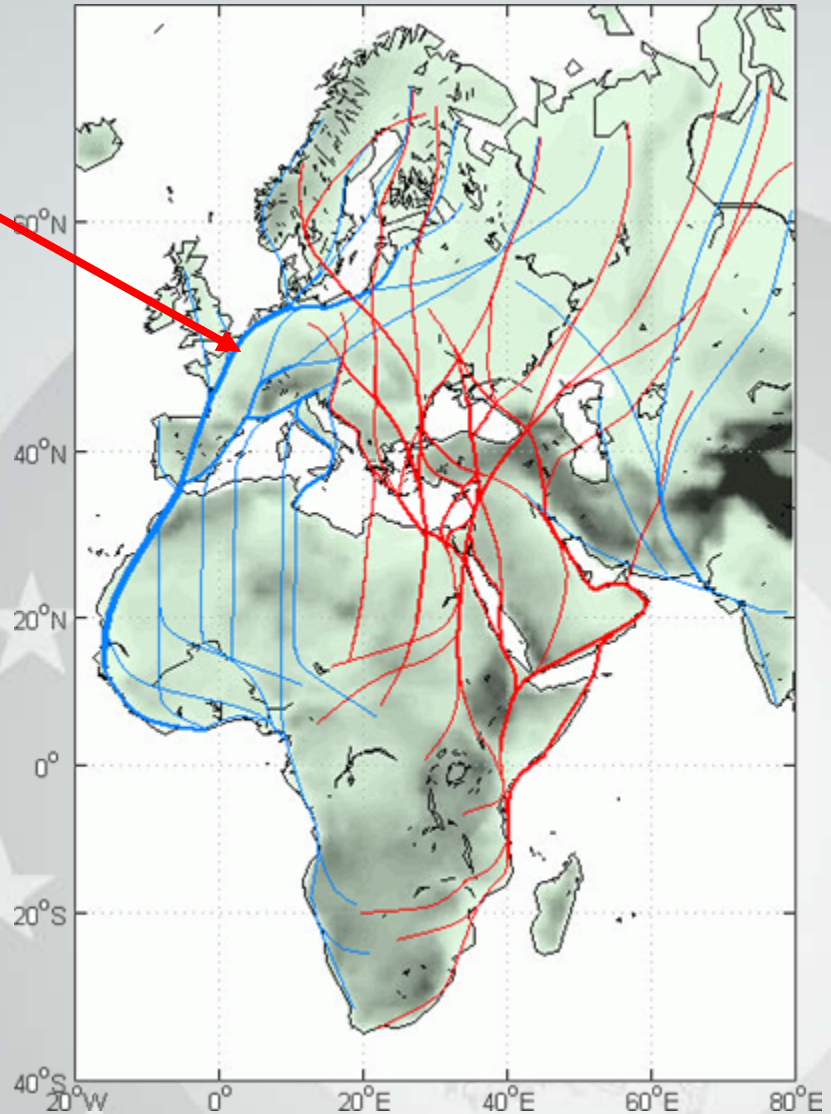
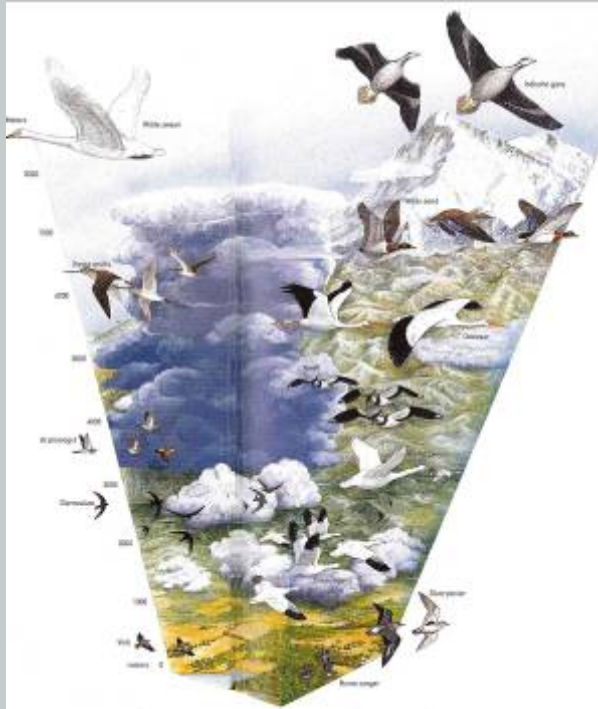
- Due to BIRDTAM, the flying operations can be limited (BIRDTAM \geq 5) or even totally cancelled (BIRDTAM = 8).
- It has a direct operational impact on the flying program and can have a financial impact for BAF
 - during bird migration period.
 - during night flight period.





Bird migration above Belgium

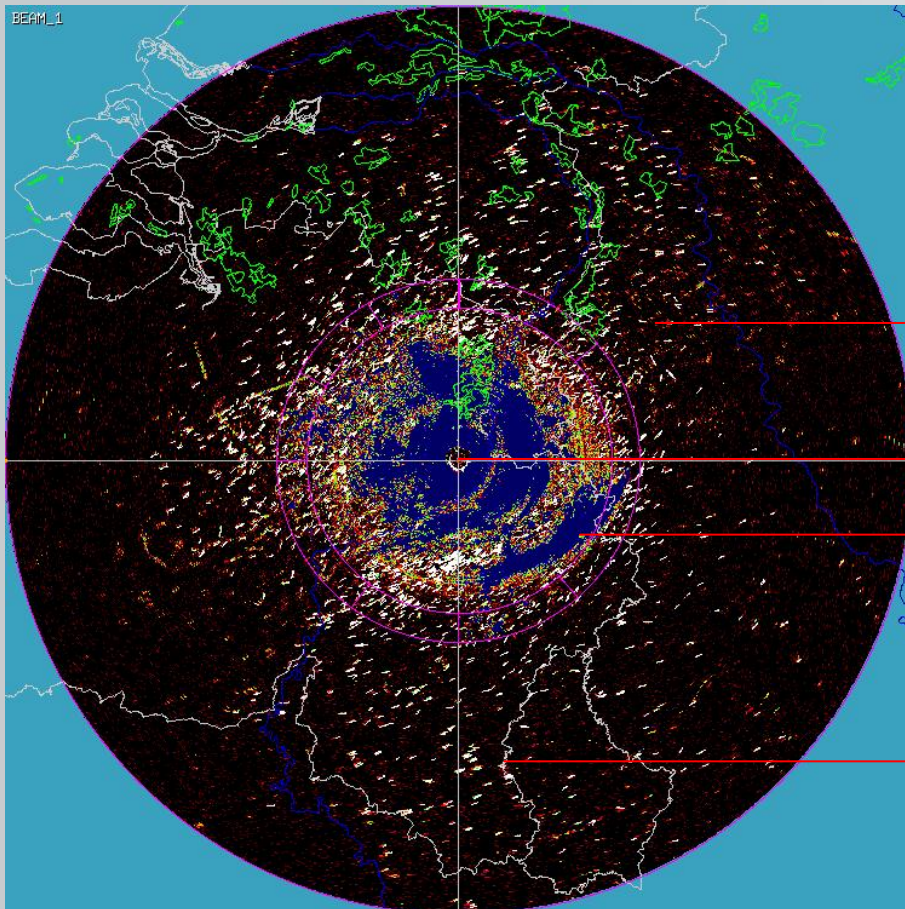
BE





Bird migration above Belgium

MPR radar = Robin picture (100 sec)



Bird tracks

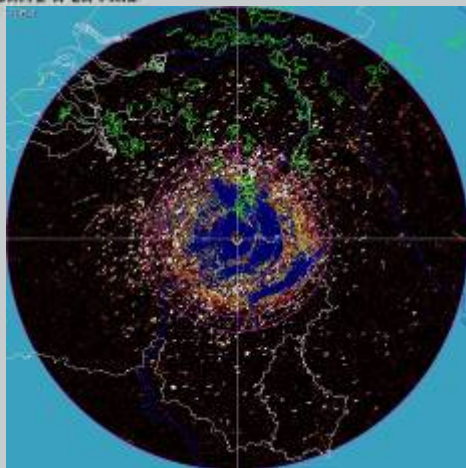
Radar location

Ground clutter

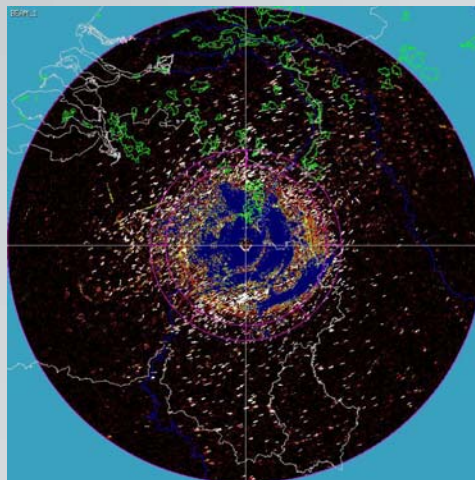
Belgian border



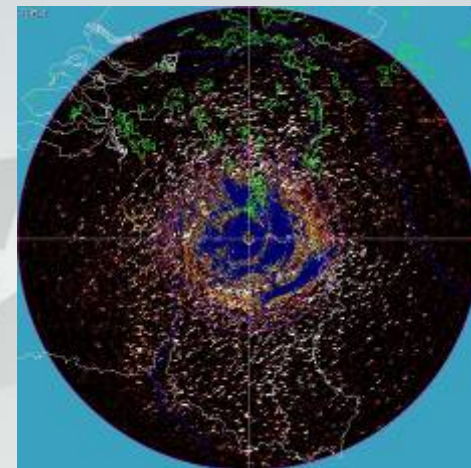
Bird migration above Belgium



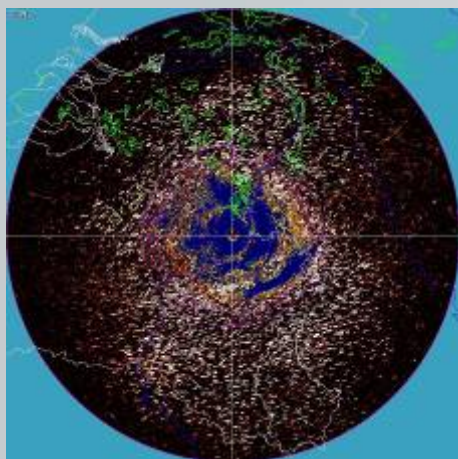
08 march 2011 – 1625z



08 march 2011 – 1655z

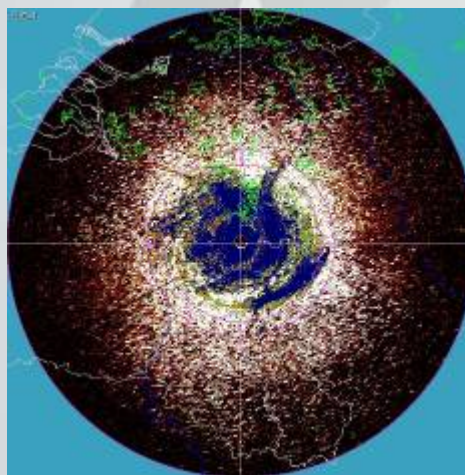


08 march 2011 – 1725z

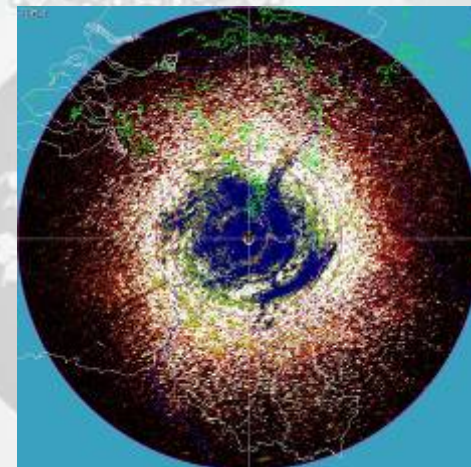


08 march 2011 – 1755z

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08 march 2011 – 1825z



08 march 2011 – 1855z

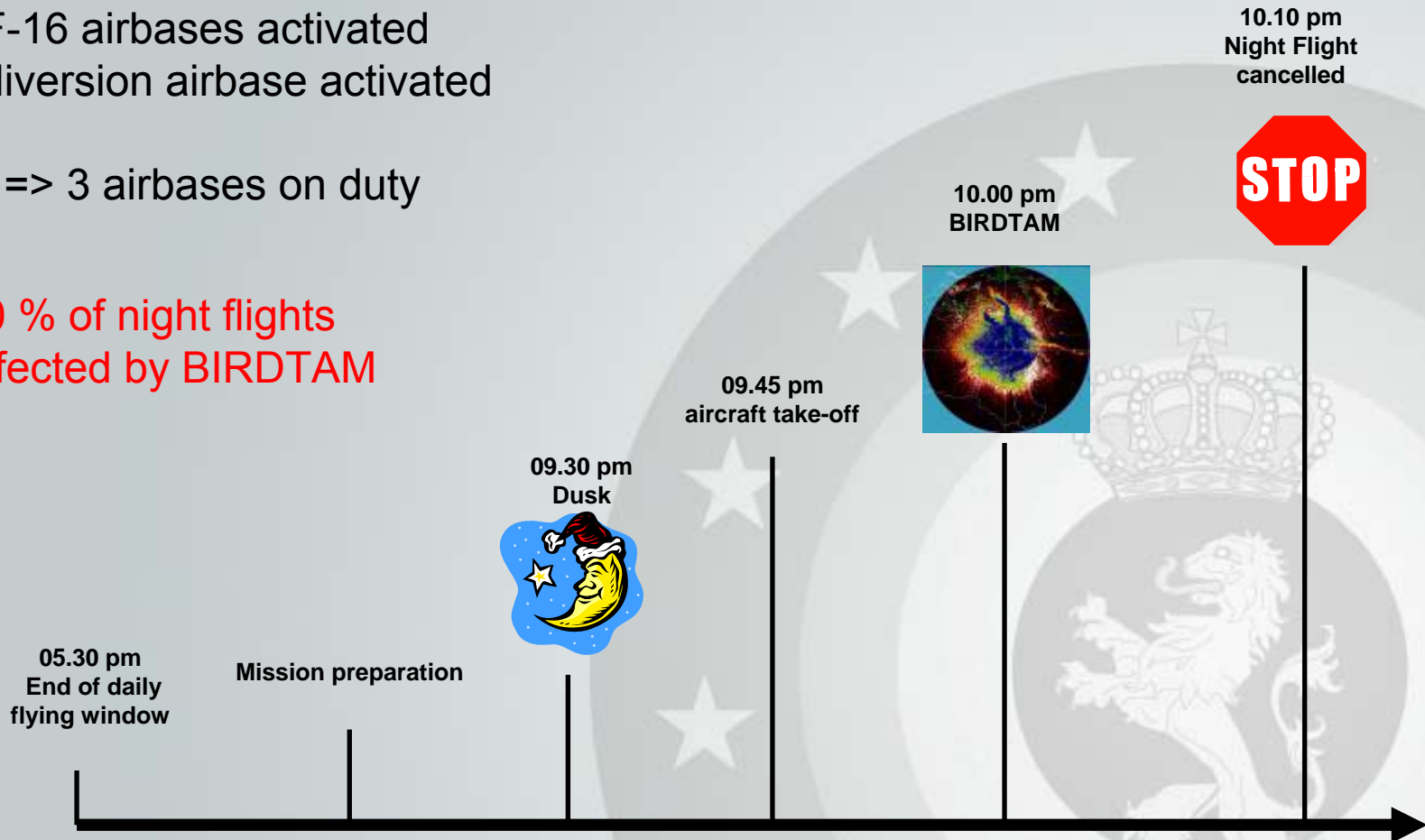


Impact of bird migration on F-16 night flight operation

2 F-16 airbases activated
1 diversion airbase activated

=> 3 airbases on duty

30 % of night flights
affected by BIRDTAM





Impact of lack of forecast in case of night flights cancellation.



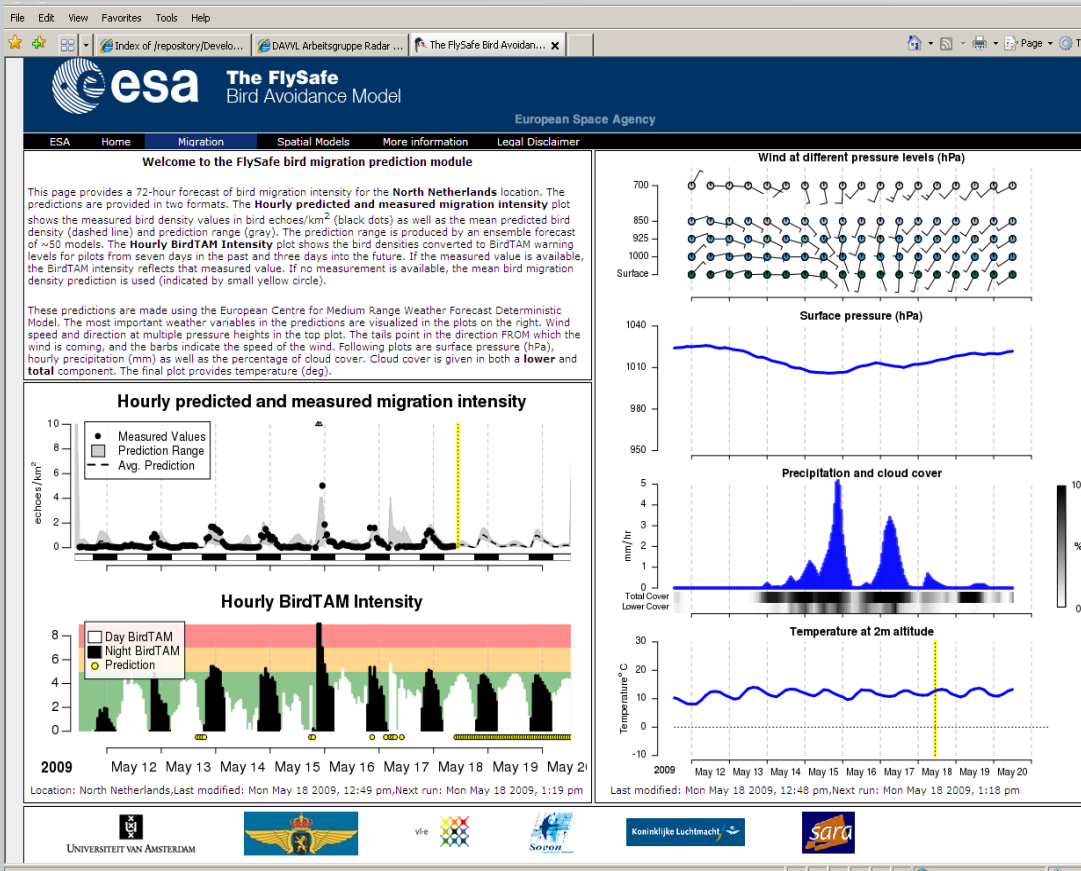
Services on duty : Stand-by for nothing !

Flight planning disturbed, time & money lost



BIRDTAM forecast

« For AF's, a way to save money »



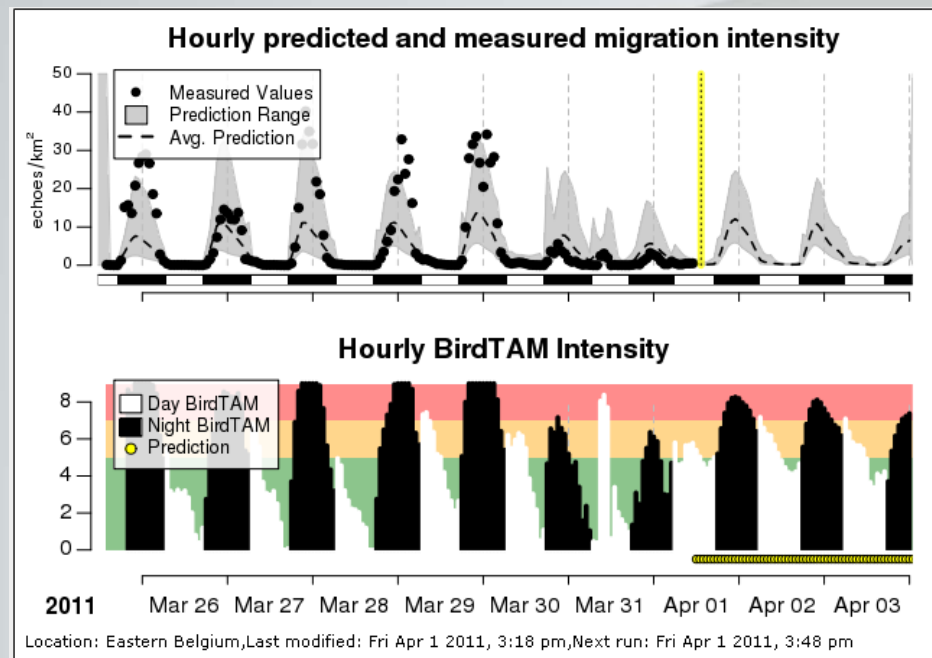
- Better planning of flying activity.
- In case of BIRDTAM 8 forecast : cancellation of night flights
- 48 hrs forward



BIRDTAM forecast

« For AF's, a way to save money »

- Belgian BIRDTAM forecast developed in the framework of the FlySafe Project



- Better flight planning, better time and human resources management => money saved

**DEFENSIE
LA DÉFENSE**



**VOORRANG AAN VREDE
PRIORITÉ À LA PAIX**

QUESTIONS ?

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