

ICE GENESIS Project Overview



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- 37 project partners
- 27 EU / 10 non-EU
- 10 countries



ICE GENESIS project overview

Creating the next generation of 3D simulation means for icing

 **Duration:** From 1st January 2019 until 31st December 2022

 **Coordinator:** AIRBUS OPERATION SAS

 **Budget:**

- Max EU Contribution: €11 964 300
- Total Estimated Project costs: €21 984 549
- Project effort in Person-months ~ 1858

 **Advisory board:** EASA, FAA, ADSE, AEROTEX,
AIRBUS Defense&Space, CSTB, DAHER, EMBRAER, PIAGGIO, SAFRAN nacelles

ICE GENESIS project overview

Top level objective

The top level objective of the ICE GENESIS project is to provide the European aeronautical industry with a validated new generation of:

3D icing engineering tools
(numerical simulation and Icing Wind Tunnels capabilities)

addressing

Regulation CS25 Appendix C (well-known icing environment)

Appendix O (SLD or Supercooled Large Droplet)

and snow conditions,

for safe, efficient and cost effective design and certification of future aircraft and rotorcraft.

Novelties in Europe : 3D ice scanning system
droplet temperature measurement
snow characterization and campaigns

ICE GENESIS project overview

Sub-objectives



Obj#1: Improve and validate existing **3D numerical tools** to predict ice accretion in Appendix C, Appendix O and Snow conditions.



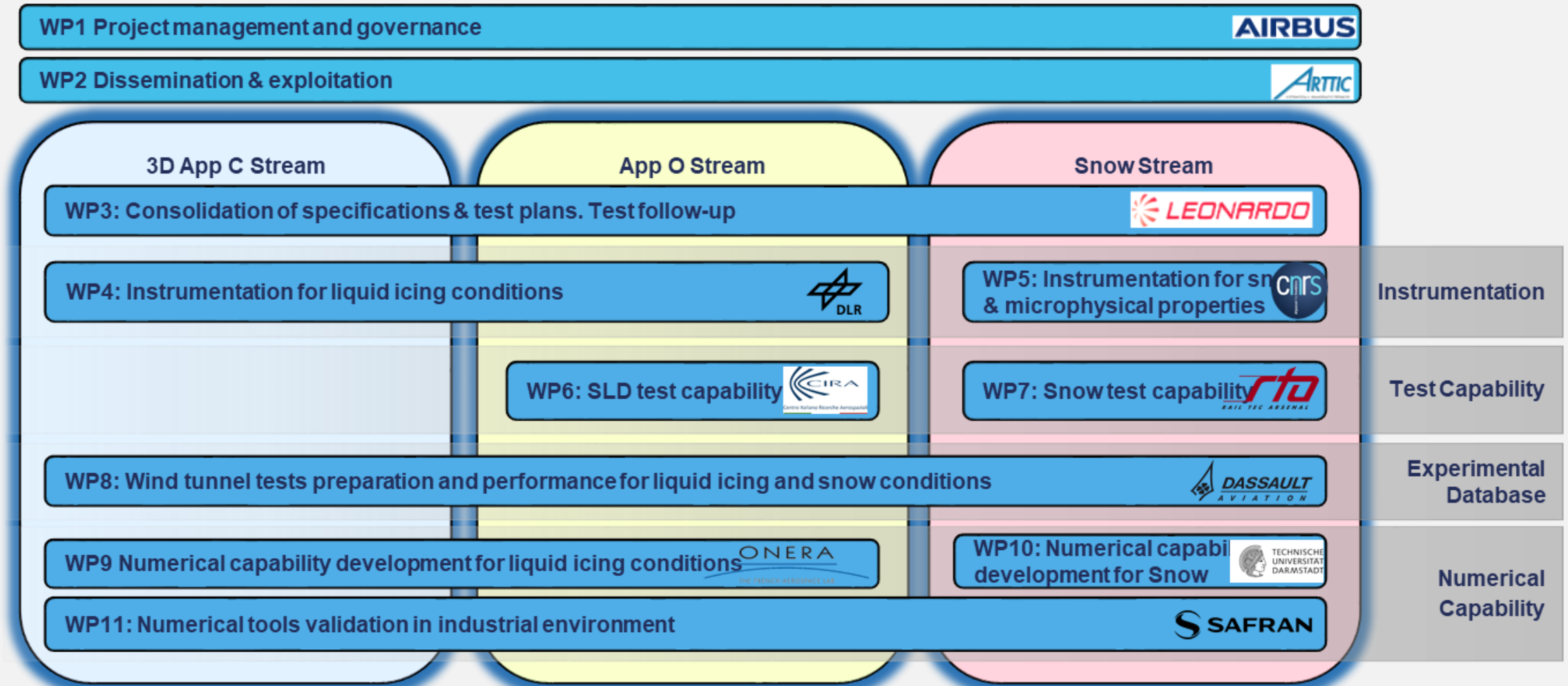
Obj#2: Upgrade and calibrate **icing wind tunnels** to allow reproduction of:

- **Supercooled Large Droplets (SLD)** in FZDZ (Freezing drizzle) conditions.
- **Snow conditions**
- Additionally, to **assess the potential of current icing wind tunnels to represent SLD in FZRA (Freezing rain) conditions.**



Obj#3: Build a **large scale experimental database** on representative 3D configurations to be used as a solid reference (“ground truth”) for future numerical tools validation.

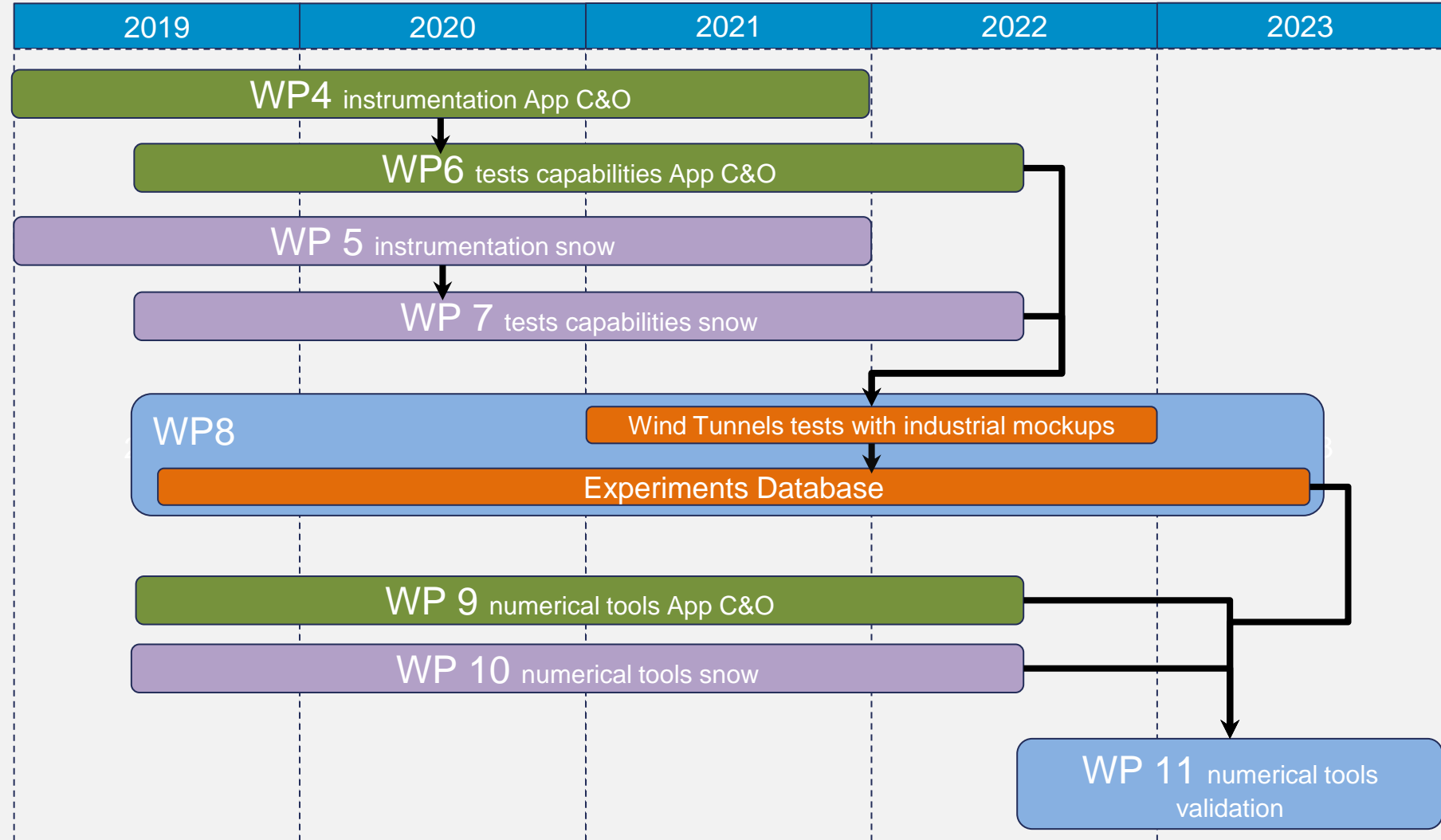
ICE GENESIS Organisation



WP DEPENDENCIES

Perform wind tunnel tests in liquid icing and snow conditions, in industrial environment (IWT and mockups)

Provide searchable database of experimental results for validation of numerical tools



Snow Microphysical Properties




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Overview

To secure future program development and certification, there is a **need to develop snow test and numerical capabilities** to de-risk engine system design before in-flight demonstration

 The available regulatory, research and guidance documents define approximations of snow conditions: At most, Advisory Circular (e.g. AC29-2C) defines minimum information on the temperature range to be considered $[-4^{\circ}\text{C} - +1^{\circ}\text{C}]$ and a visibility criterion representative of snow water content (1/4-mile or 0,9g/m³).

⇒ Need for **characterization of falling snow conditions** to support development of Snow Test (WP7) and Numerical Simulation (WP10) Capabilities

Overview



Objectives within WP5:

- Assess / select the most appropriate **cloud microphysical instrumentation** to characterize snow icing conditions to support F/T and G/T measurements, and W/T calibration work
- Quantify **snow microphysical properties** (3D Crystal size & mass, m-D relation, fractal dimension, differentiation dry and wet snow, number & mass size distributions, riming degree, drag coefficient) of individual snow crystals as well as entire snow crystal populations



Involved Partners:

- CNRS, EPFL, CAO, TSAGI, AIH, DLR



Tasks:

- Instrumentation assessment & selection for F/T measurements (**Task 5.1**) and G/T measurements and IWT calibration (**Task 5.2**)
- Ground Measurements (**Task 5.3**) and Airborne Measurements (**Task 5.4**) for snow particle characterization
- Quantification of Microphysical Properties (**Task 5.5**) of Snow

Overview



Complementary field campaigns (aircraft & ground stations) gathering necessary expertise (skills, stakeholders in this field)

ATR42



SAFIRE ATR42

2 weeks campaign in
01/2021 representing **20F/H**

YAK-42D



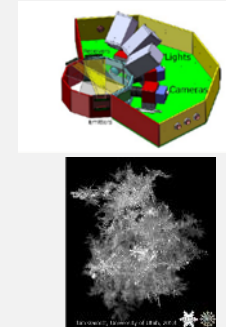
YAK-42D "Roshydromet"

5 months campaign in 11/2020
– 03/2021 representing **50F/H**

Ground site: Remote Sensing & MASC



CNRS/EPFL Radar
campaign during winter 2021
& collocation with ATR42



CNRS/EPFL MASC
campaigns during
winter 2020 and 2021

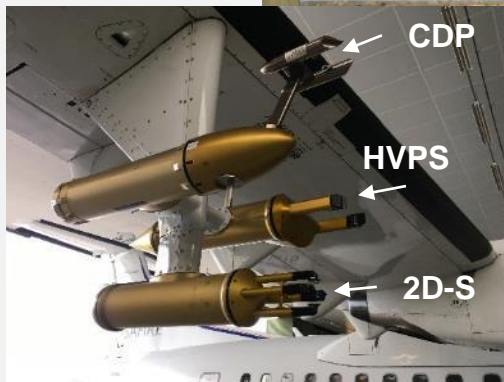
Overall: quantify the **microphysical properties** of Snow

Snow conditions of interest: **$IWC > 0,9g/m^3$; $-10^{\circ}C < OAT < +2^{\circ}C$**

ATR42 Field Campaign



ATR campaign: **Period:** 19-30/01/2021; **Location:** 5 flights over Jura Swiss in **falling snow conditions**; 20 F/H; **Instrumentation:** cloud radars & in-situ microphysics (e.g. ice crystal imaging, droplet spectrometer, integral snow IWC/LWC measurements,...), thermodynamics



CDP [2-50 μ m] and Robust (TWC)
2D-S [10-1280 μ m]
HVPS [150-19200 μ m]



RASTA / BASTA

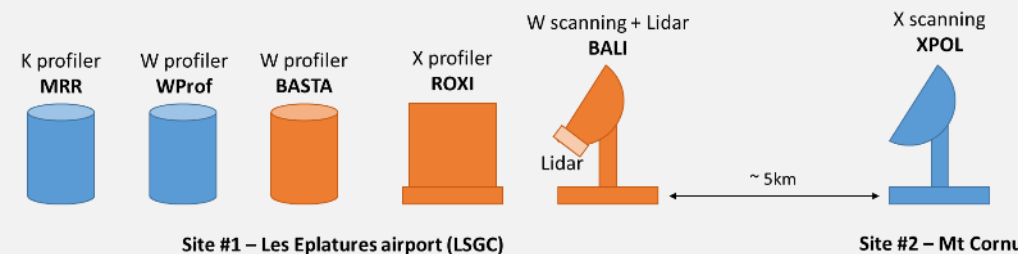
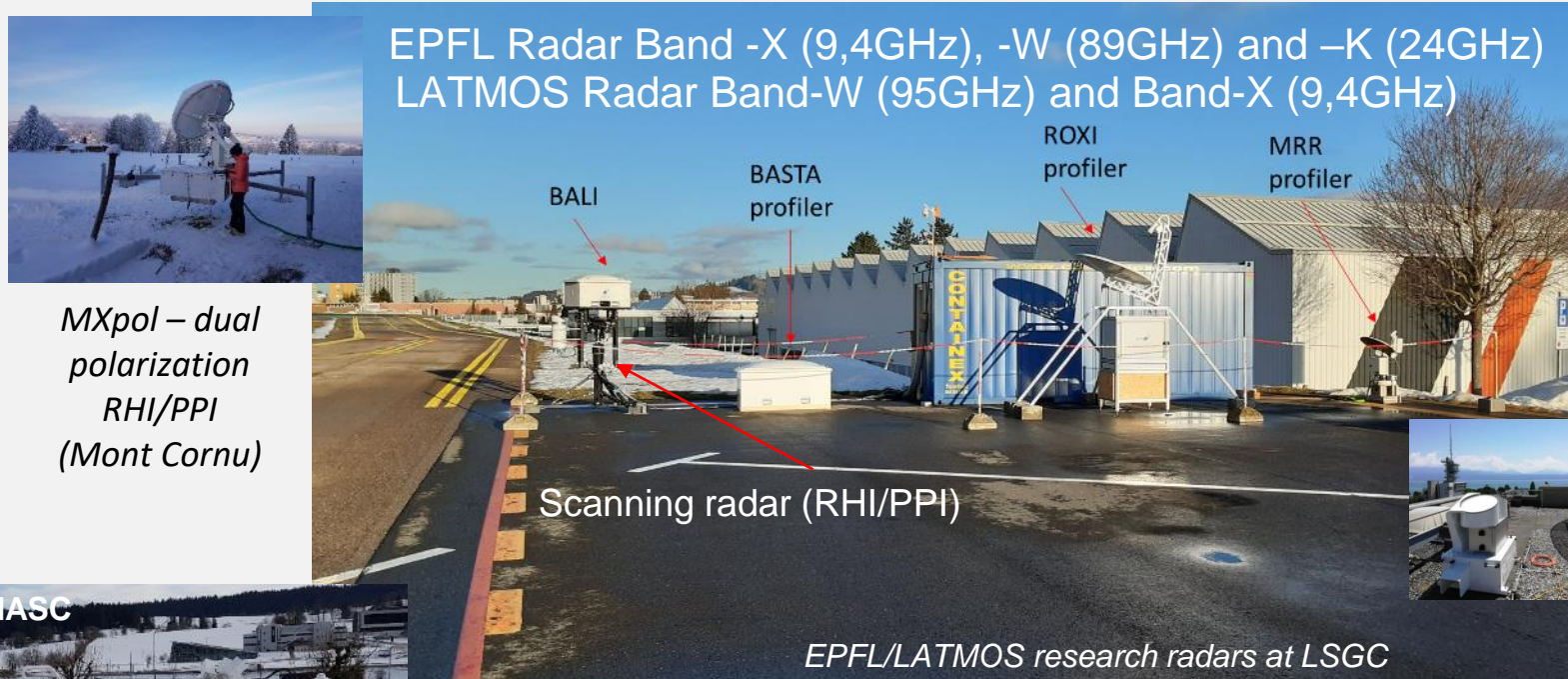


CIP [25-50 μ m]
PIP [100-6200 μ m]

ATR42 Field Campaign



EPFL/LATMOS **radars** and EPFL **MASC** installed at ground site (Les Eplatures / Swiss Jura)



ATR42 Field Campaign



Miscellaneous



As a complement to the data collected by the research radars of LATMOS and EPFL, measurements from **Meteo France's operational C-band polarimetric radar in Montancy** will also be studied.

The dual-polarization and Doppler information will be valuable in the characterization of synoptic as well as microphysical processes.



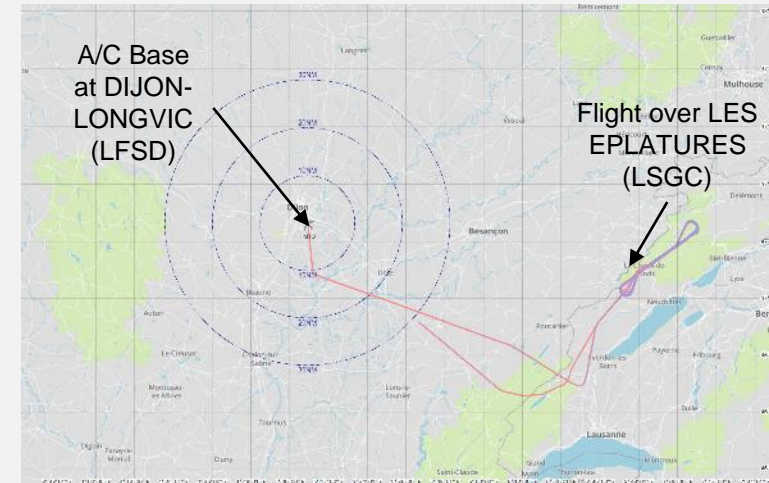
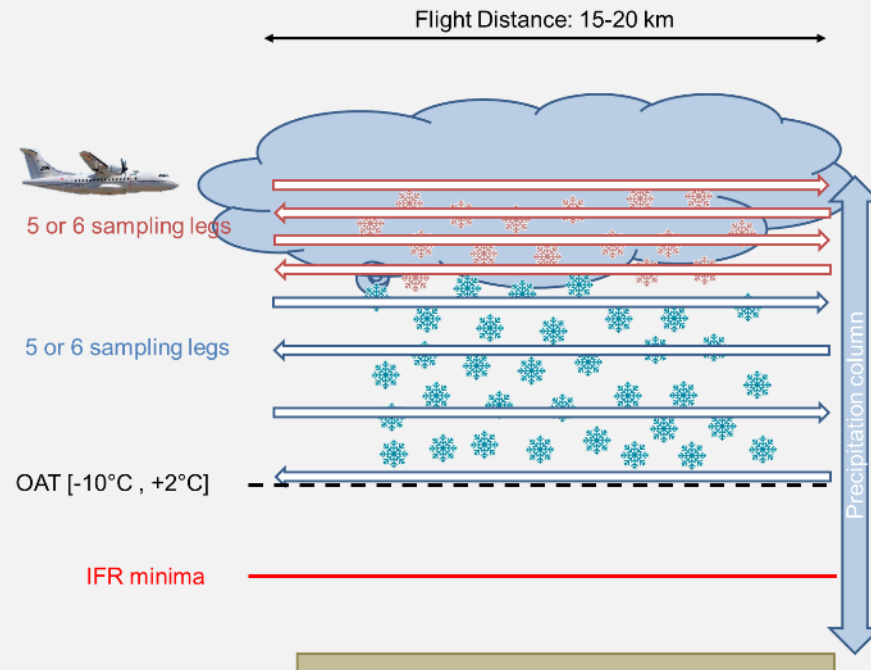
The **Global Precipitation Measurement (GPM)** mission is an international network of satellites that provide next-generation global observations of rain and snow.

GPM will be valuable in the characterization of synoptic context

ATR42 Field Campaign



Sampling Strategy



Typical Flight Track (27/01/2021)

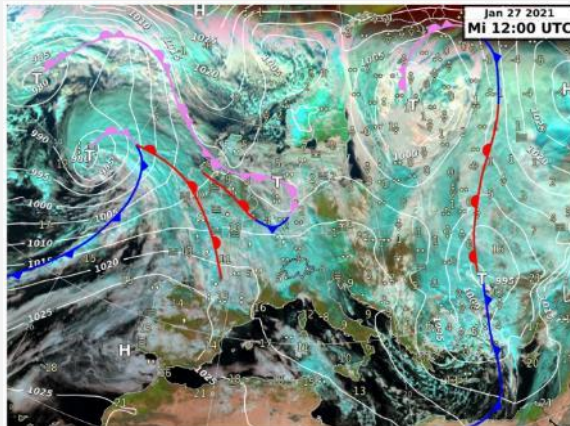


Series of approach at Les Eplatures airport (30/01/2021)

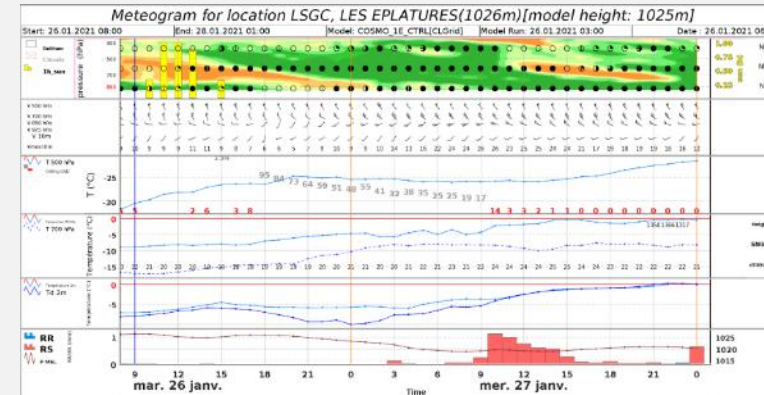
ATR42 Field Campaign



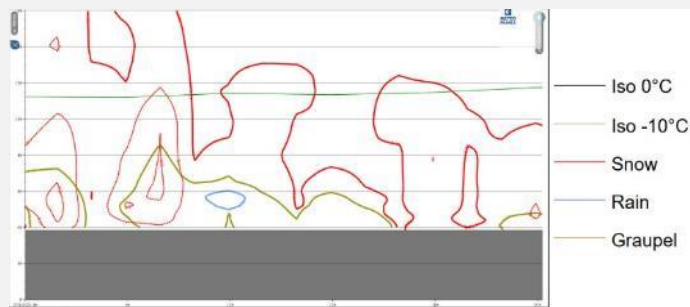
Example of **Results** (F210006 on 27/01/2021) - **Weather Forecasting & Context**



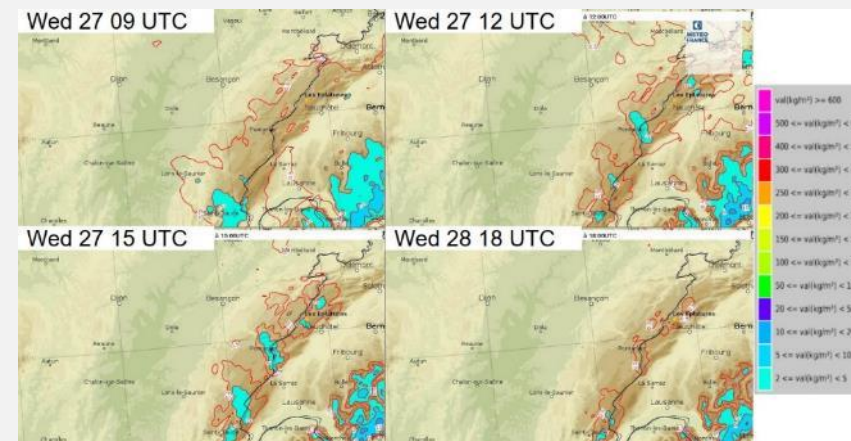
27th January 2021 surface analysis @MeteoSwiss



Forecast meteogram at LSGC, COSMO-1E @MeteoSwiss



Forecast Hovmöller diagram, precipitation type, AROME @Météo-France

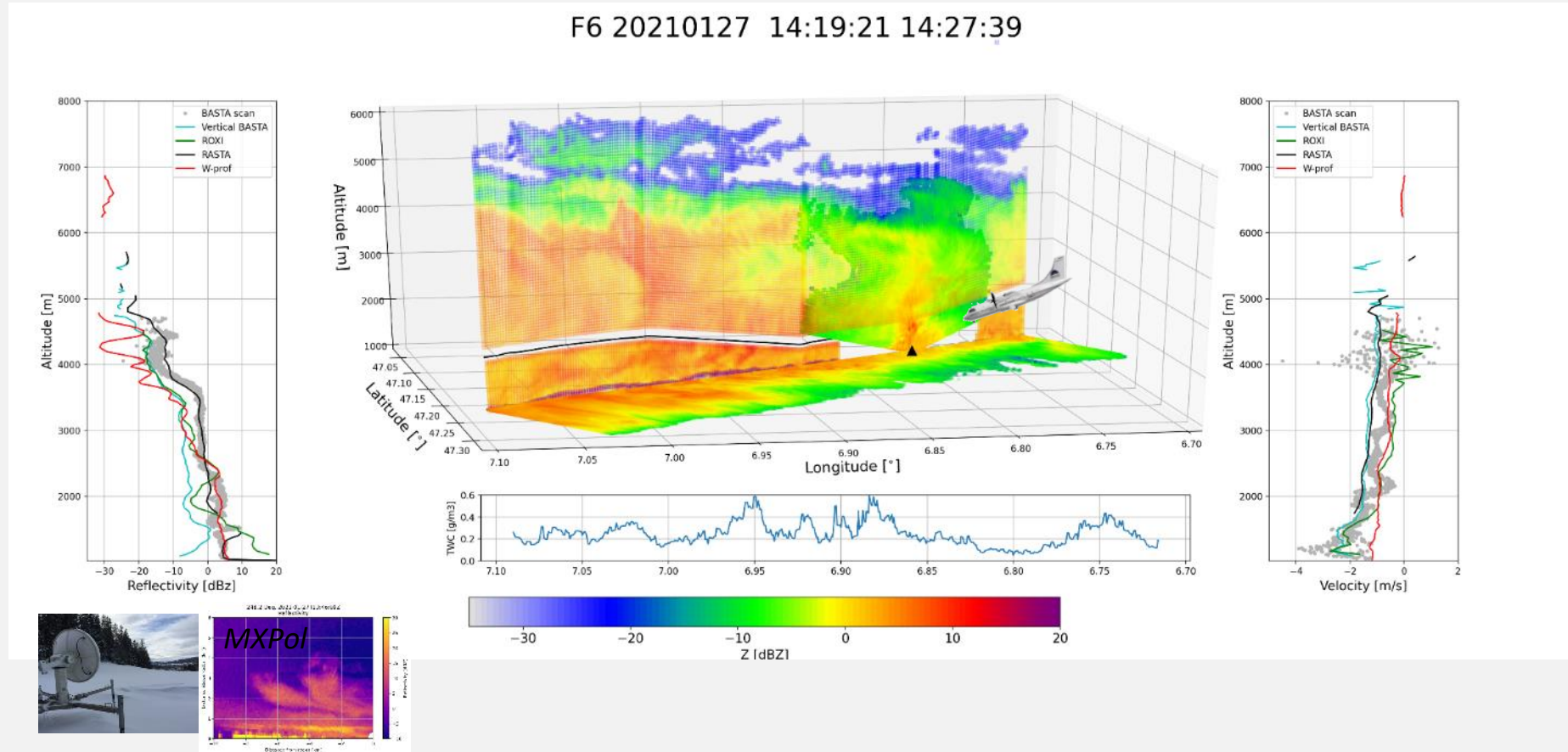


Precipitation type and quantities, AROME @Météo-France

ATR42 Field Campaign



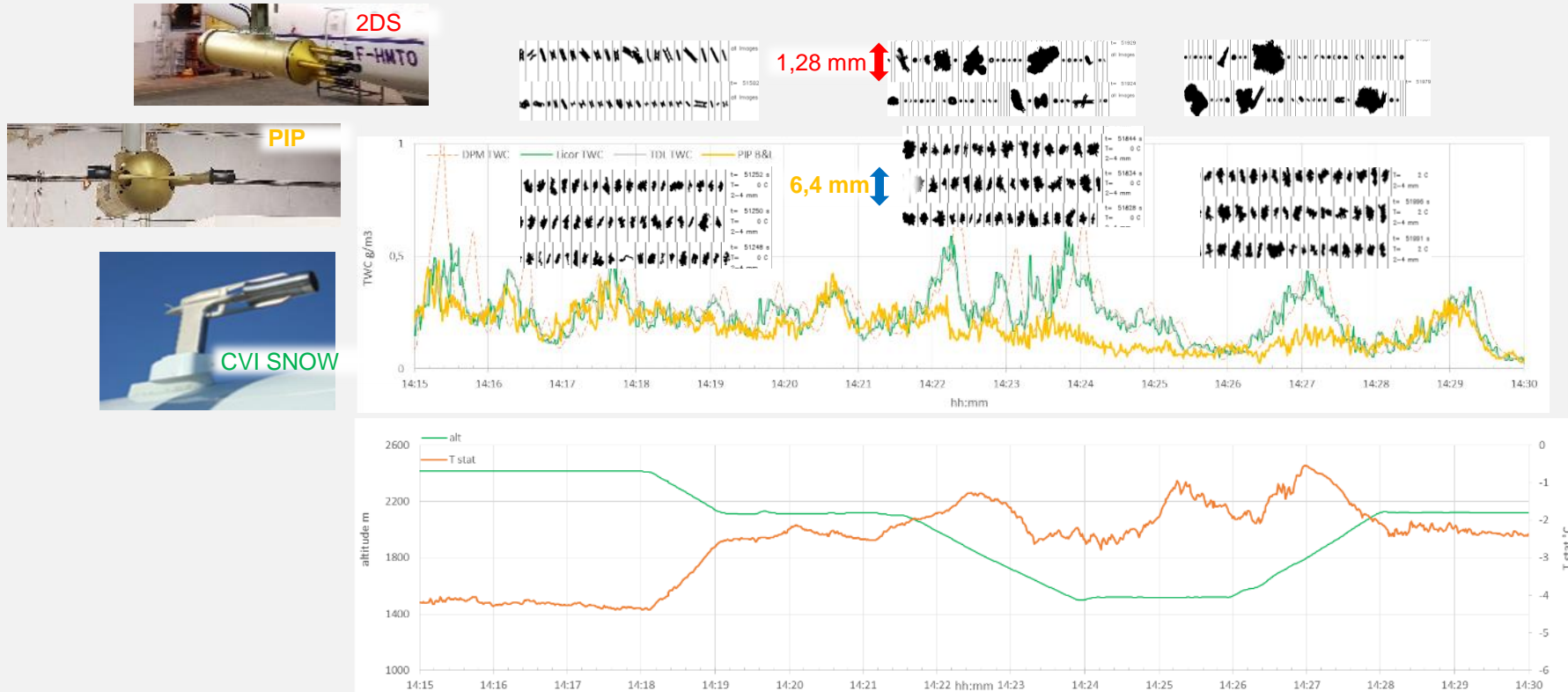
Example of **Results** (F210006 on 27/01/2021) – Overview and Radar Synergy



ATR42 Field Campaign



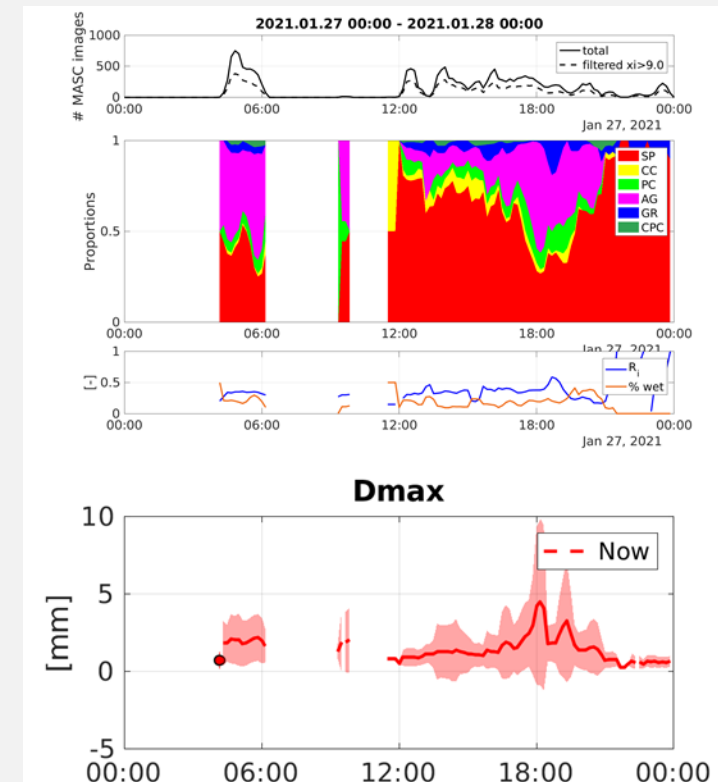
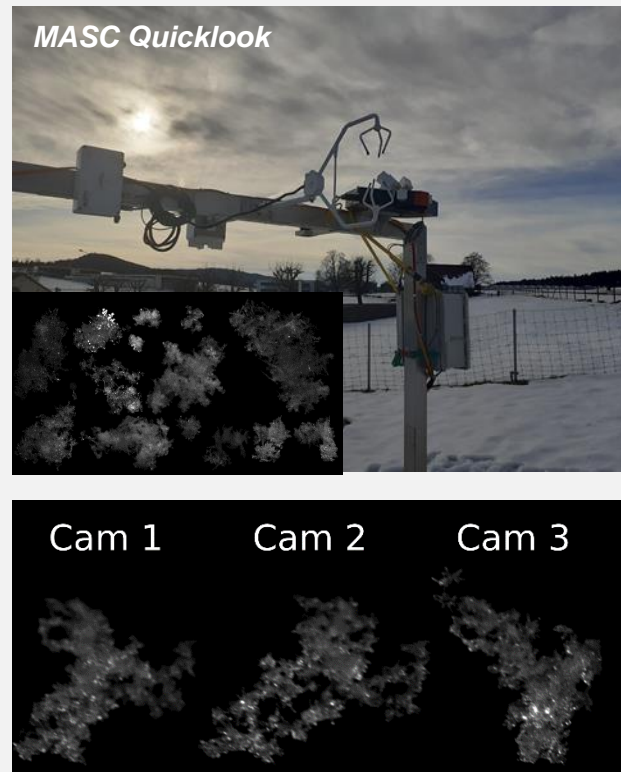
Example of **Results** (F210006 on 27/01/2021) – **ATR-42 In-Situ Measurements**



ATR42 Field Campaign



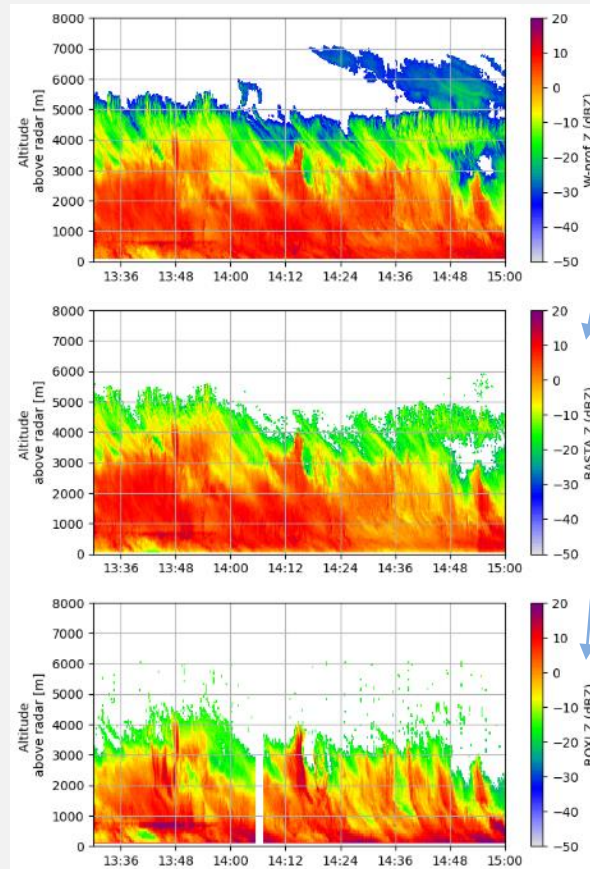
Example of **Results** (F210006 on 27/01/2021) – **MASC** (ground site) snow crystal imaging



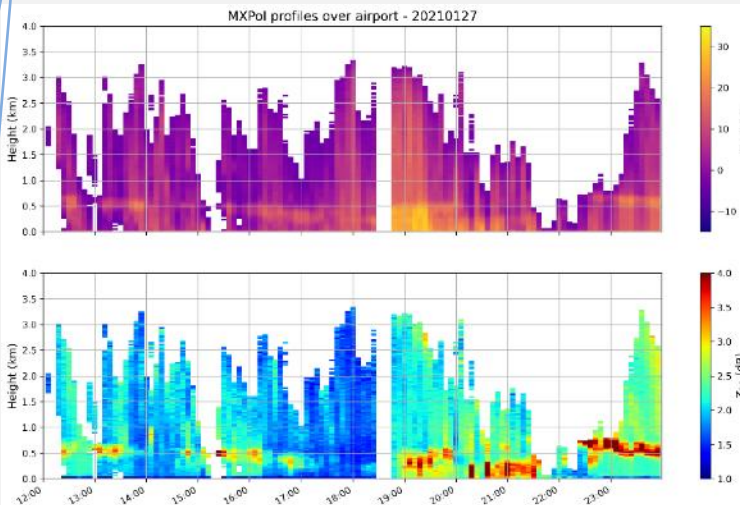
ATR42 Field Campaign



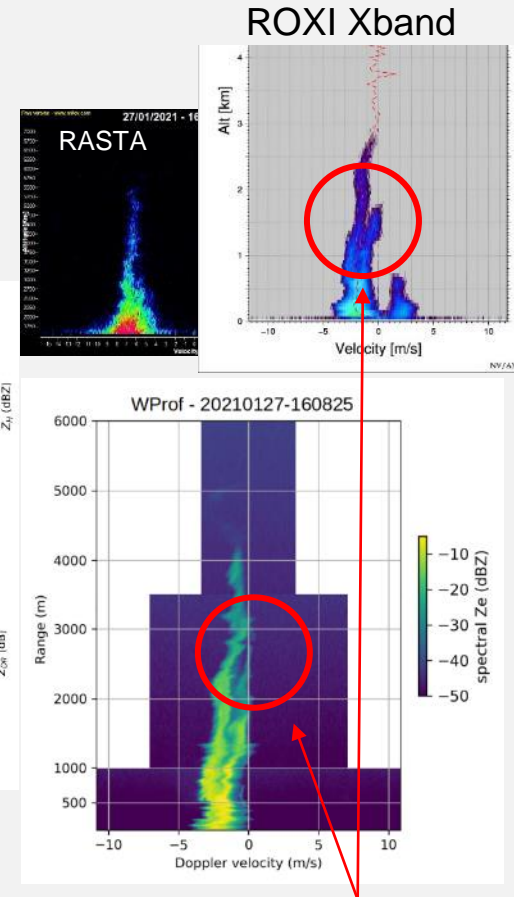
Example of **Results** (F210006 on 27/01/2021) – Radars on ground



Consistency betw. 3 freq



Polarimetric profiles
above airport



Spectral data: **secondary ice generation?**

ATR42 Field Campaign



Thank You to the whole Team



Thank you to Aude, Christophe, Josue, Simon and Valentin for providing Weather Forecast all along the campaign



Thank you to Les Eplatures airport for hosting the campaign

YAK42 Field Campaign



YAK42 F/T campaign

period: 11/2021 – 03/2021

location: flights out of Moscow for
characterization of falling snow conditions



50 F/H planned (6 Flights & 18 F/H completed) in snow conditions



A/C **instrumental payload**

- Active remote sensing (X-band cloud radars)
- In-situ microphysics instrumentation (e.g. CDP, CIP, PIP, Nevzorov,...)
- Thermodynamics



Snow conditions of interest

- $IWC > 0,9g/m^3$; $-10^{\circ}C < OAT < +2^{\circ}C$

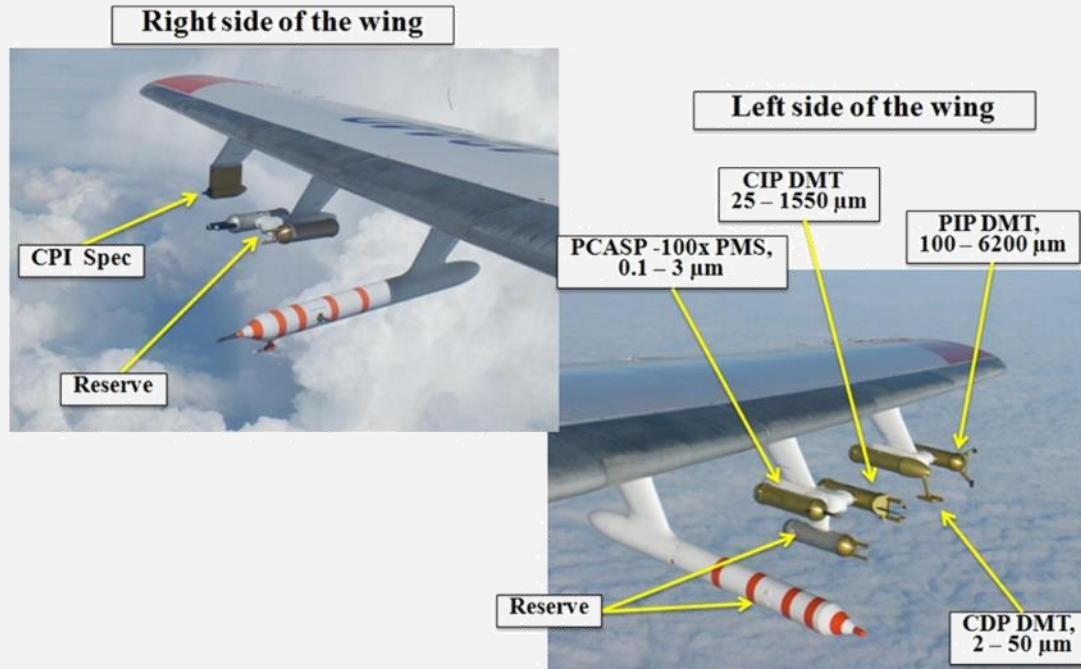
-Crew – 3 members;
-Maximum flight level – 10200 m;
-Flight distance – 3500 km;
-Flight speed – from 350 up to 700 km/h;
-Maximum take-off weight – 57 tons;
-Onboard operators – up to 14 members.



ATR42 Field Campaign



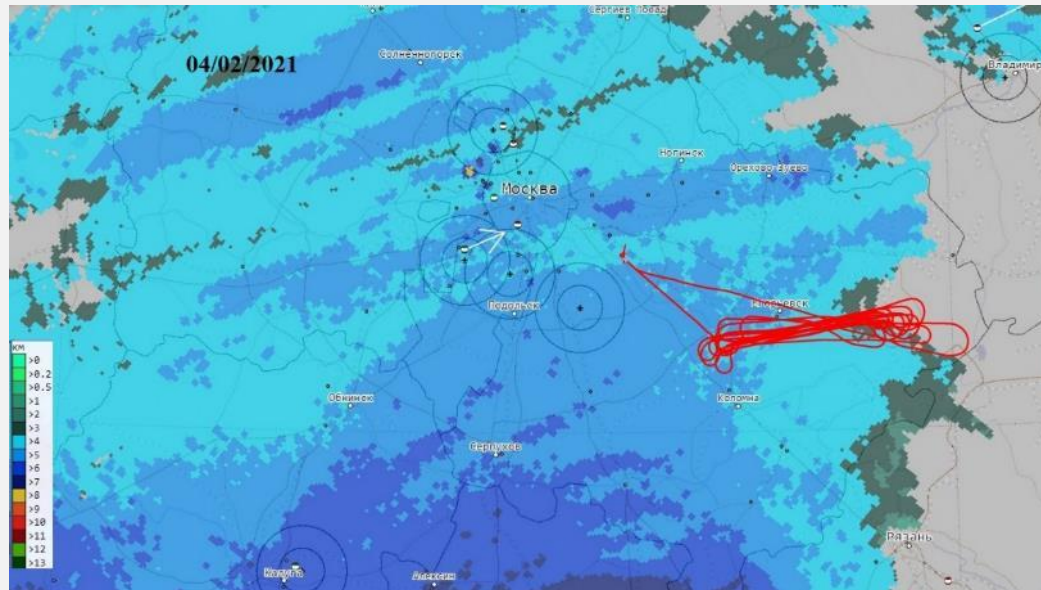
Instrumentation



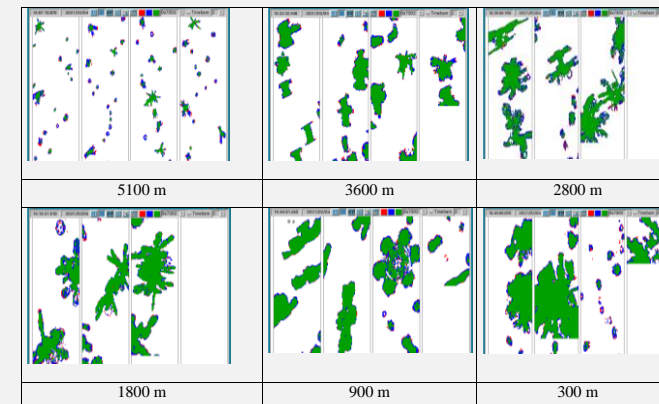
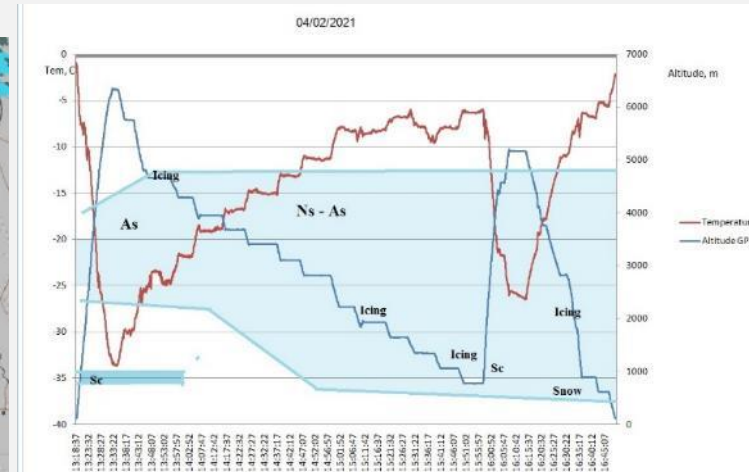
ATR42 Field Campaign



Example of Results: flight on 04/02/2021



YAK42 campaign until April 2021



Conclusion & Way Forward

- ❧ Valuable **falling snow data** gathered during winter 2020/21 for ICE GENESIS: **ATR-42**, **YAK42**, **ground site 'Les Eplatures'** in situ & remote sensing measurements
- ❧ Data processing of new snow data
- ❧ **Snow properties retrieval**: $m(D)$, $C_{\text{Drag}}(D)$, 3D properties descriptors, ...: Important: **WP5/10 collaboration/synergy**
- ❧ Comparison/extension of actual knowledge on snow properties with new snow particle data
- ❧ **Natural snow properties compared to artificial snow** generated and characterized within WP7

THANK YOU FOR YOUR INTEREST



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