

Evaluation of a Tactical Surface Metering Tool for Charlotte Douglas International Airport via Human-in-the-Loop Simulation

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Outline



- Background
 - The Challenge
 - Previous Research
 - ATD-2's Metering Tool
- Objectives of Study
- Tactical Surface Metering Tool
- Experiment Details
- Results
- Summary

The Challenge







Loss of Predictability



Challenge 3

Previous Research on Metering Tool



- Strategic Metering Tool at JFK (Stroiney et. al. 2013)
 - Schedules provided two hours in advance
 - Taxi out benefits ranged from 1.5 to 2.7 min per flight
- Spot and Runway Departure Advisor (SARDA) (Jung, Malik, Gupta & Hayashi, 2014)
 - Tactical in nature, schedules for the next 15 min
 - Benefits to taxi times were shown for both DFW and CLT
 - SARDA did not use ready times or Earliest Off Block
 Times (EOBT) or Ration By Schedule (RBS) principles for creating schedules

Need a tactical metering tool that can be extended to include strategic scheduling

Research

ATD-2's Metering Tool



- Does not control capacity, just estimates it
- Provides advisories that throttle demand to the runway during surface metering
 - Earliest off block times are used to estimate demand at any given time.
 - The tool does not double delay flights subject to FAA restrictions
 - Orders flights based on their accuracy of EOBTs, Priority,
 FAA restrictions, exempted flights
- Provides pushback advisories based on calculated Target Off Block Times (TOBT)

ATD-2 = Airspace Technology Demonstration-2

Objective of the Study



 Evaluate the Metering tool that provides recommended gate hold times or pushback advisories based on the formula:

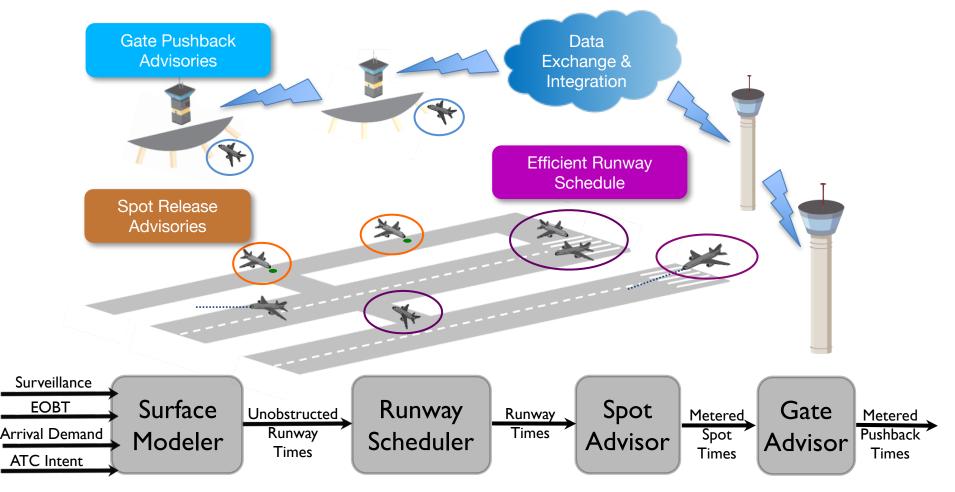
TOBT = max [EOBT, TTOT - UTT – Metering Value]

- Evaluate the Metering Value that is agreeable to both Airline Ramp and the ATC-Tower
 - Metering value is a buffer or excess queue time that could be taken at the gate or as taxi delay

EOBT= Earliest Off Block Time TOBT= Target Off Block Time TTOT = Target Take Off Time UTT= Unobstructed Taxi Time

Tactical Surface Metering Concept





Metering Tool Advisories on User Interface



• Push advisory——> Push BOS-LILLS C14 26 181.

BOS-LILLS C14 26 181.

23:35 E

EOBT < 10 min

• Gate Hold Advisory

AAL2002

AMIN

AAL2002

BOS-LILLS 1 23:35 E

EOBT < 10 min

Hashtag: Click here to get an advisory



EOBT > 10 min

Experiment Details



- Experimental Matrix
- Scenario
- Participants
- Tools and Equipment

Experiment Matrix

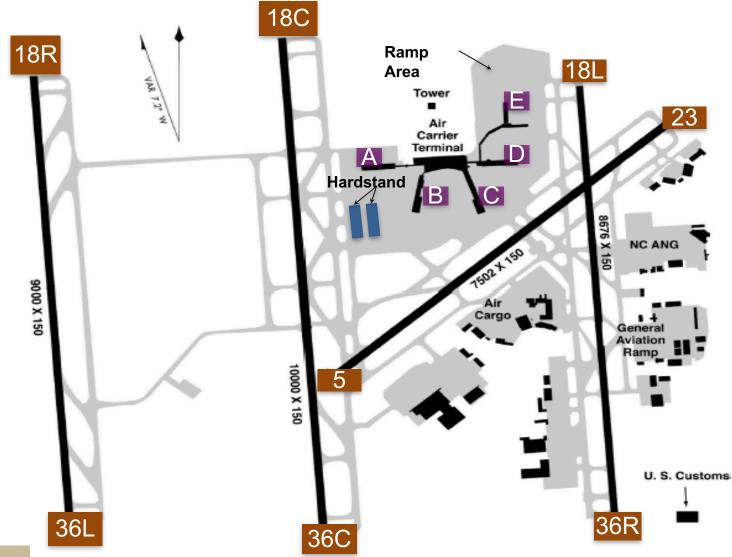


- Two variables:
 - Metering Value / Level of Hold (3 levels)
 - Airport Configuration (2 levels)
 - 3 x 2 matrix

Metering Value	Runway Configuration			
	North	South		
8 min	N_8	S_8		
10 min	N_10	S_10		
12 min	N_12	S_12		

Airport Map- Charlotte Douglas International





Traffic Scenario in CLT



- South Dual Converging Operation
 - 92 arrivals & 80 departure per hour
- Triple North Operation
 - 75 arrivals & 65 departures per hour
- No wind, clear visibility, but IFR rules in effect
- No General Aviation flights
- No Cargo flights
- Duration 60 min

Participants



- Four Ramp Controllers two active and two retired controllers
- One Ramp Manager
- Five Pseudo pilots as confederates



Tools & Equipment



- Ramp Control Tower to emulate Charlotte
 - 360 degree Simulator at Future Flight Central (FFC)
 - Ramp Traffic Console (RTC) & Ramp Manager Traffic Console (RMTC)



Ramp Traffic Console





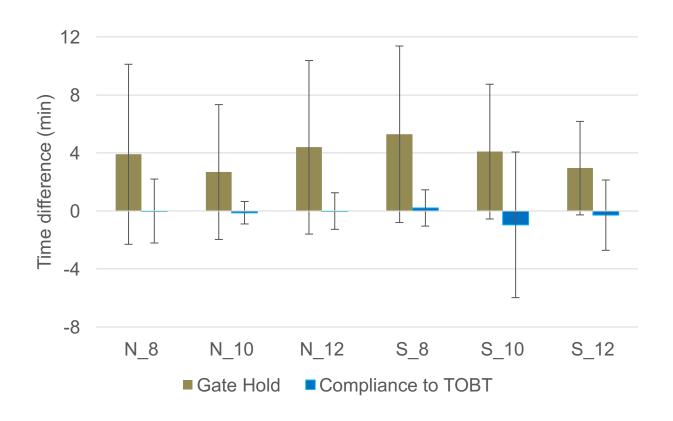
Results



- Gate Hold Time
- Acceptability of Gate Hold Times
- Taxi Out Time
- Taxi In Time
- Queue in Airport Movement Area
- Run Durations
- Workload
- Situational Awareness
- Acceptability of departure queue
- · Acceptability of departure demand

Gate Hold Time

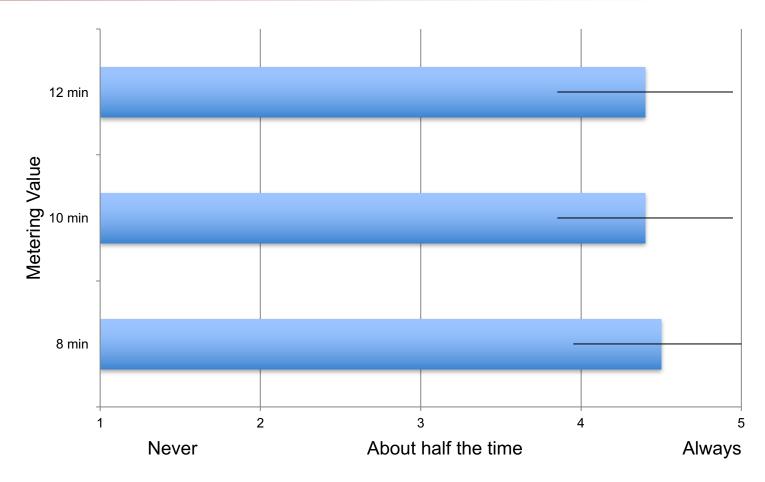




- South Flow Gate holds decrease as metering value increases
- North Flow is possibly impacted by short run duration
- Compliance to gate hold times is within 1 min

Acceptability of Gate Hold Times



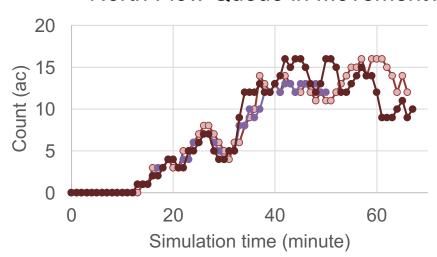


Gate hold times were reported as "just right" by the participants

Queue in Movement Area

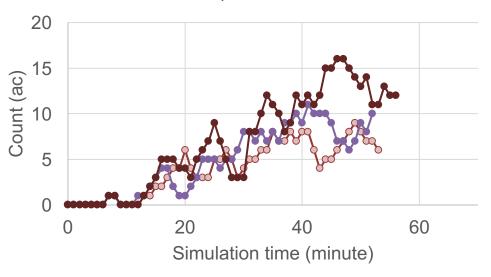


North Flow Queue in Movement Area



- South Flow responds to different Metering values
- North Flow is not as responsive

South Flow Queue in Movement Area



Run Duration



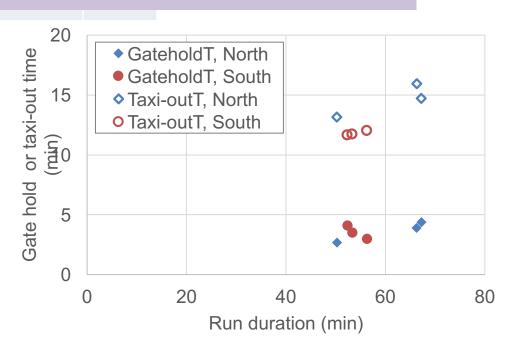
Run name	Runway Configuration	Metering value (min)	Run duration (min)	Departure number (OFF)	Arrival number (IN)
N_8	North flow	8	66.3	44	38
N_10		10	50.2	27	26
N_12		12	67.2	54	50
S_8		8	53.4	42	28

S_10

Sou

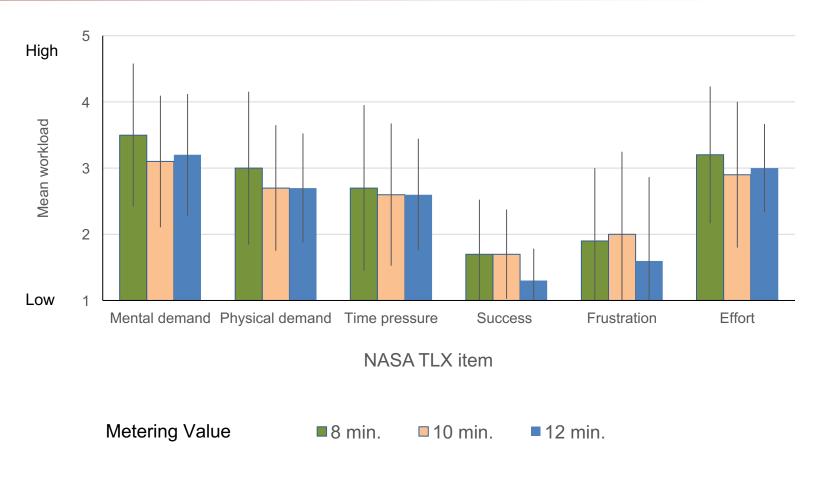
S_12

Gate Hold and Taxi Time increases with increase in run duration more so in North Flow than South Flow



Workload – Modified Task Load Index

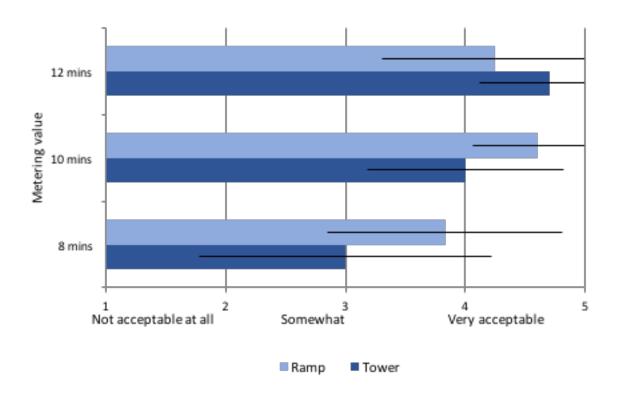




Workload was not significantly impacted by changes in the metering value

Acceptability of Departure Demand





The departure demand was reported as acceptable by both Ramp and ATC-T for metering value of 12

Results 22

Summary



- Metering value affects Gate Hold Time and Queue Size as expected
- Gate Hold Times were reported as "just right"
- Metering value of 12 reported as not drying up the runway or seen as creating long queues
- Metering value of 12 planned to be used as the nominal value for metering tool when deployed in the field

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Thanks for your attention!

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8/30/2017

Backup slides

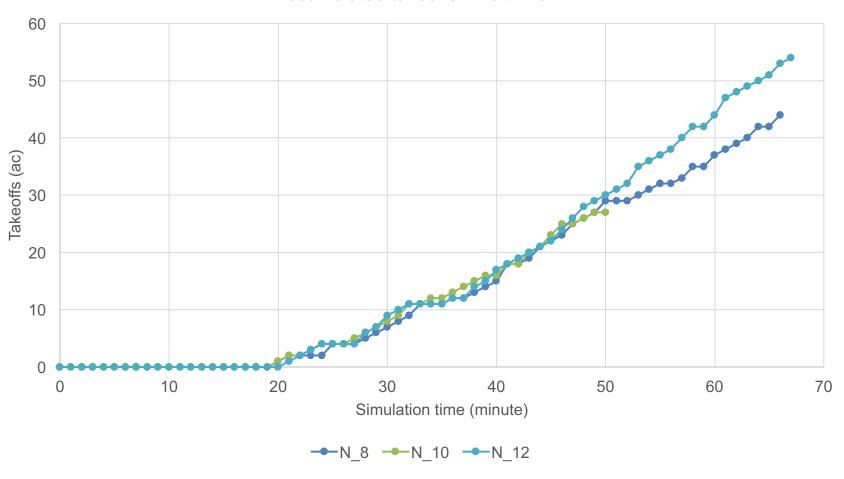


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Throughput in North



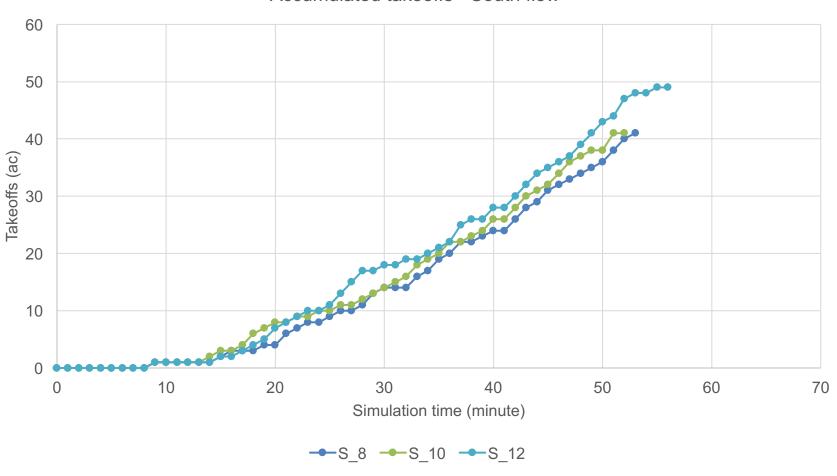
Accumulated takeoffs - North flow



Throughput in South

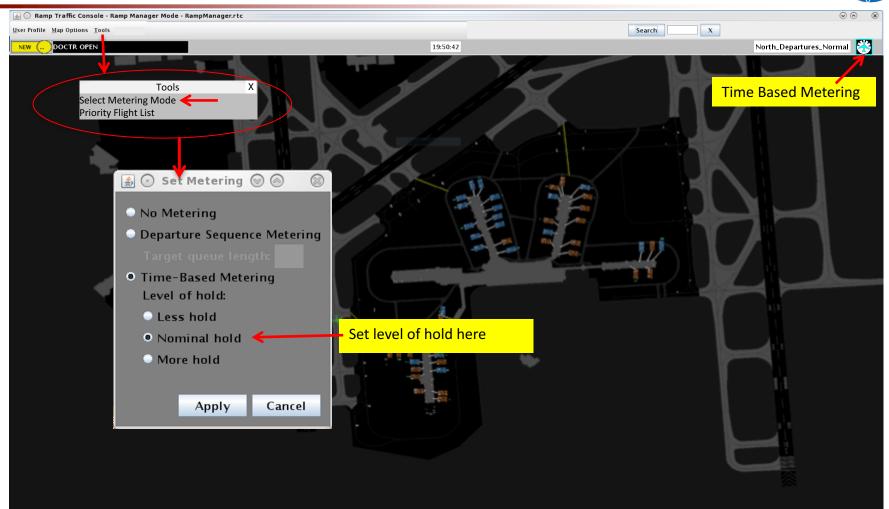


Accumulated takeoffs - South flow



Setting Metering Value



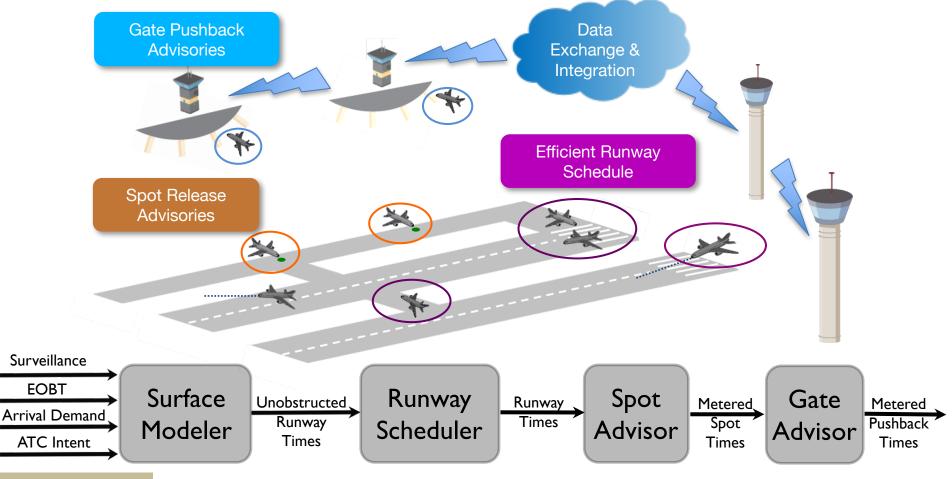


Level of Holds is based on Metering Value and is a balance between gate holds and runway queue size

Tactical Surface Metering Concept

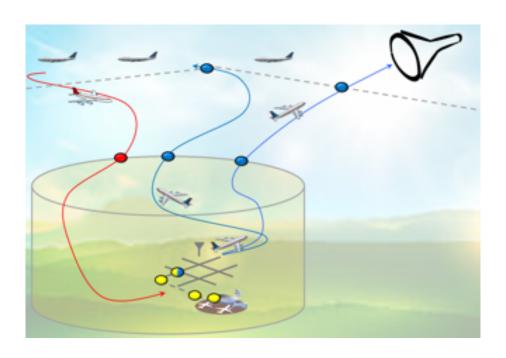


- Estimates capacity of current and future runway resources
- Builds an efficient runway schedule based on readiness, EOBT and RBS
- Calculates spot advisories that support the metered runway schedule
- Provides push back advisories from gates that support the spot advisories



ATD-2's Metering Tool





Data Exchange & Integration

- Integrated Arrival/Departure/Surface (IADS)
- Onramp to the overhead stream
- New data elements shared between FAA & Industry
- Real-time metrics for planning and awareness

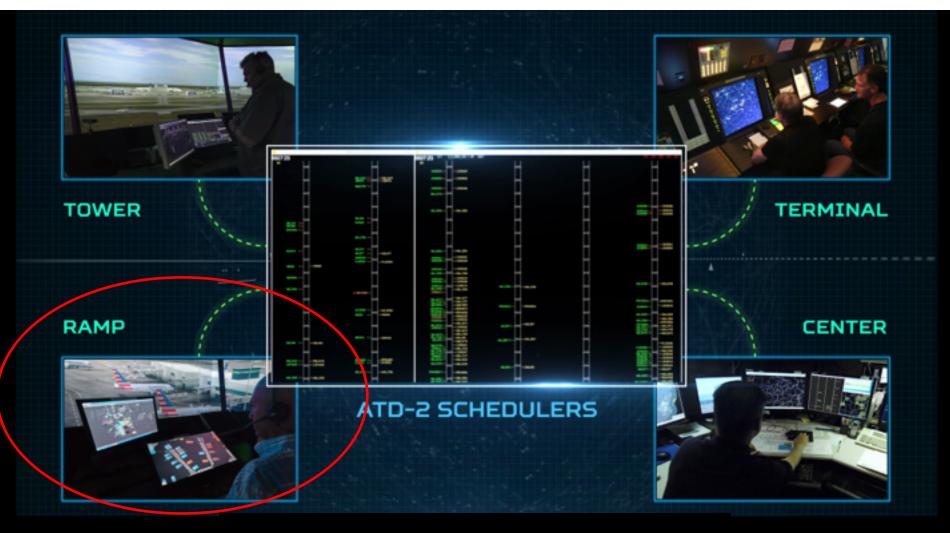
Surface modeling, scheduling & metering

- Surface modeling based on heuristics and trajectory based model of airport operations
- Use of Earliest Off Block Times (EOBT) for the purpose of Scheduling
- Surface Metering based on demand and capacity imbalances, tactical in nature initially

ATD-2 Solution 30

ATD-2 Users





ATD-2 Solution

EOBT Groups Metering Tool



Less

Predictability

More

Group **Definition** Flights with poor quality EOBT OR Uncertain EOBT – current time > 10 min Flights within 10 min of EOBT (i.e., EOBT – current **Planning** time <= 10 min) Flights that have called in ready for pushback Ready Flights that are in pushback state Out Flights that are cleared for taxi **Taxi** Flights waiting in the runway queue Queue

Lower

Order of Consideration

Higher

Metering Tool 32