Terminal Area Procedures for Paired Runways

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Objective

- To investigate integrated procedures for flight deck and air traffic control in the terminal area for simultaneous approaches
  - Levels of flight deck automation
  - Roles of the air traffic controller and the flight crew in pairing aircraft and monitoring their conformance
Motivation

- Significant efficiency and capacity are lost when poor weather conditions limit operations on parallel runways closer than 4300ft.
- The FAA would like to reduce runway separation from 4300ft to 2500ft and even to 750ft.
- NextGen has the goal to increase capacities under all weather conditions on airports with parallel runways <4300ft apart.
- Safety unknowns are a barrier, particularly regarding lack of situation awareness in IMC, ill-defined pilot/ATC/system roles and interactions, and imprecise CNS performance.
- Previous studies investigated roles of pilots and controllers separately, and examined aircraft that are already paired.
  - This study examines the integrated dynamic role of pilots and controllers, as well as procedures and tools for the actual pairing.
Very Closely-Spaced Parallel Runway Operations

- **Data Link**
  - Trajectory Prediction
  - Wake Prediction
  - Weather Forecasts

- **Voice Link**
  - Precision Scheduling Along Routes
  - Merging and Spacing
  - Tactical Separation
  - Off-Nominal Recovery
  - Extended Terminal Area Resource Allocation

- **Timelines**
  - Precision Scheduling Along Routes: 20 min. – 1 hr. time horizon
  - Merging and Spacing: 2-20 min. time horizon
  - Tactical Separation: 0-3 min. time horizon
  - Off-Nominal Recovery: 2-10 min. time horizon
  - Extended Terminal Area Resource Allocation: 20 min. – 2 hr. time horizon
Technology assumed (Far Term 2025)
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS)
- Augmented Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B)
- Augmented cockpit display
- Required Navigation Performance (RNP) 1.11

Aircraft are provided 4D trajectories and managed simultaneously to the coupling point, 12 nmi from threshold
- Coupling point is when the automation of the two aircraft are sharing data and are linked to one another through the aircraft automation

Maintain precise time separation of 5-25 s

Speed adjustments only to meet Required Time of Arrival (RTA)
San Francisco Arrivals

Point Reyes
Oceanic
Coupling point
Modesto
Yosemite
Big Sur
Experimental Conditions: Flight Deck

- Functionality
  - Automation to auto-control aircraft speed and capture, then maintain, a pair
  - Future/Paired Dependent Spacing, or PDS)
  - FMS ETA information (current day)

- Displays for pairing conformance monitoring
  - Graphical display set 1: distance error relative to a desired position in the profile
  - Graphical display set 2: ETA prediction based upon current ground speed
Experimental Conditions: ATC

- Three positions (modified San Francisco Airspace): Niles, Boulder and Area Coordinator
- Ground side automation provides one optimal pairing solution (but controller can override at any time)
- An aircraft may be paired with an aircraft from any of the other 5 streams but not the same stream (to avoid overtake)
- Sector controllers are responsible for standard separation between pairs of aircraft (and singles)
  - Sector controllers are not responsible for aircraft spaced with less than standard separation (4-5 nmi before coupling point to threshold)
- Sector controllers will control leader aircraft
  - Sector controllers will not try to space/control trailer aircraft normally, only by exception
Methods

- Human-in-the-loop simulation
- Conducted in June/July 2010
- SFO airspace used (modified for procedures)
- Our participants always flew in the trailing aircraft position
- Participants: 6 flight crews, 3 controller teams
- Advanced Concept Flight Simulator (ACFS) and ATC simulator
- Number of data collection runs
  - 9 runs per crew
  - 18 runs per controller team
- Training and practice scenarios for participants
Flight Crew Tools and Displays
Lead aircraft UAL459 (B747-400)
Current speed = 320 knots
Planned approach speed = 134 knots
ETA at couple point ROMEO = 17:50:25

Ownship ETA at couple point LEEMA = 17:50:42

Required spacing interval = 15sec (+/-10s)
Current spacing error = +2 sec
Coupling status = ON TIME
Display Set 1 (Conformance bars around the aircraft)

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Primary Flight Display

Navigation Display

FMS annunciation after pairing

On-time window markers
Aircraft position indicator

On-time window
LSI
Display Sets 1 & 2: Conformance bars on the Navigation Display

Display Set 1 - Nav

Display Set 2 - Nav

In conformance

Out of conformance – early
Controller Tools and Displays
Area Coordinator – How to select pairs offered by automation?
Area Coordinator – How to select pairs offered by automation?

If pair is acceptable, highlight pair in table and press “send”

Aircraft pair turns amber and data link message is sent to both aircraft

Call signs of both aircraft turn green after acknowledge is received
Conformance Monitoring - Will the pair make the 15s temporal separation at coupling point?

Select “Show Conformance”

Conformance bars on the follower aircraft

If out of conformance, then aircraft pairing may be canceled
Preliminary Results
Preliminary Pilot Results
Pairing Performance for ACFS Crews (the trailing aircraft)

- The participant crews were able to successfully pair in all cases
- Our crews did not cancel any pairs
- There were no losses of separation
Crews conducting pairing procedures indicated relatively low workload levels

Mean of about 3, with scale of 1-7
Pilot Situation Awareness

Situation awareness measures revealed medium to high situation awareness for pilots across all variables examined in this study.

There were no significant differences for automation levels or conformance monitoring display types.
Pilot Questionnaire Data

- Procedures were feasible and safe
- Display 1 (current state) v. Display 2 (predictive data)
  - Crews felt that were more accurate with Display 1
- Display 2, which used predictive data, was confusing to interpret
  - Predictive data caused display features to change too rapidly
- Infrequency of use of the procedures may lead to problems with training and implementation
Preliminary Controller Results
Controllers were able to successfully pair our ACFS simulator all cases.

There were no losses of separation.
Pairing Performance for Controllers (Per Run)

Mean Value

- Number of Pairs Created: 14.7
- Number of Pairs Canceled: 0.8
- Number of Singles: 5.5
Controller Workload (by position)

**TAPPR2 WORKLOAD (WAK) * **

*\(p<0.06\) (marginal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Mean Workload Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boulder</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinator</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niles</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VERY HIGH**

**MEAN WORKLOAD SCORE**

**VERY LOW**
Situation awareness measures revealed medium to high situation awareness for controllers. There were no significant differences among the three controller positions for situation awareness.
Simultaneous Offset Instrument Approach (SOIA) demonstration by NASA for the FAA (April 2011)

Objective: To reduce the cloud ceiling from 2100 ft to 1600 ft by providing the controllers with tools to help with set up the simultaneous approaches

Technology transfer includes use of pairing and conformance monitoring tools from TAPPR
Possible Future Work

- Information requirements necessary for pilots and controllers when conducting pairing operations for parallel runways
- Roles of the users and automation
- Determine the conditions that may cause pairing cancellation
- Impact of cancellations on arrival procedures
- Impact of off-nominals
Back Up Slides
Aircraft may be paired from any of the five arrival streams.

Two consecutive aircraft from the same stream may not be paired.

The TRACON boundary will be the freeze horizon for the pairing algorithm / automation.

An aircraft is not allowed to overtake another aircraft in the same stream.

All adjustments to flight trajectories to meet ETAs will be made by speed adjustment only, not path stretching or shortening.

Paired aircraft must arrive at the coupling point with the trailer between 5 and 25 seconds behind the leader.

5-25 second spacing parameter is based upon avoidance of wake
Additional Pilot Feedback

- Additional Flight Deck Information Requested
  - Countdown of number of miles to coupling point
  - Trend line
  - Lead aircraft’s altitude
  - Lead aircraft’s flight path
  - Recommended speed bug
Controller Questionnaire Data

![Bar chart showing controller questionnaire data with categories such as safety, controllability of system, 15s pairing envelope, standard separation, speed control on flight deck, conflict monitoring tool alerts, and compensation. The chart includes data from Boulder, Area Coordinator, and Niles.]
When to delete a Pair?

- If the aircraft seems to go out of conformance, which leads to the alerts showing the aircraft is early (pink) or late (blue) in the pairs table.

OR

- If the trailing aircraft needs speed adjustments that cannot be made while flight deck automation is engaged.

OR

- If the pilot calls in saying “Unable to maintain pair due to …”