



Measuring Terminal Area Performance

A Proposed Methodology

Dave Knorr

Ed Meyer, Dan Murphy, Mike Bennett, James Bonn, Antoine Charles





Background

- ATO goal is to measure performance at all levels
- Need a measure of Air Traffic Control performance for the arrival phase of flight
- Existing Airport Efficiency Rating (AER) includes en route inefficiencies



adjustments to the filed ETE.









Goal

- Develop a metric focused on air traffic control performance in the terminal environment
- Use existing route structure and acceptance rates as benchmark
- Metric should be valid under busy and nonbusy conditions



- A/C Type,Winds and Flight Plan Routing (incl. IFR/VFR and landing direction)
- Queue Length
- Order of Arrival
- TRACON/ATCT Performance
 - Inter-arrival Spacing or "Rate"



Model "Unimpeded" Trajectories to Runway

(from 100 miles)

Allocate demand to feasible "slots"

> Capacity Constraints

Measure actual arrivals versus allocated slots

Use "TMA-like" scheduling logic to estimate feasible arrival slots.



Unimpeded ETA



ASPM ETA = Off Time + ETE









7/9/03 22:30-22:45

7/17/03 1:00 am – 4:00 am.



Slots Concept









Slot Method (cont)





1 Missed Slot Delay = 5





Time	Demand	Available	Available	Assigned	Arrivals	Queue	Queue	Delay	Slots
7/9/2003 14:10	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
7/9/2003 14:11	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
7/9/2003 14:12	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	3	1
7/9/2003 14:14	1	2	2	2	2	ò	2	3	0 0
7/9/2003 14:15	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
7/9/2003 14:16	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0
7/9/2003 14:17	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	5	1
7/9/2003 14:18	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	1
7/9/2003 14:20	1	2	2	1	1	0	3	2	1
7/9/2003 14:21	0	1	1	0	2	ō	1		0
7/9/2003 14:22	4	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	2
7/9/2003 14:23	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	0
7/9/2003 14:24	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	1
7/9/2003 14:26	0	1	1	- 1	2	0	4	3	1
7/9/2003 14:27	2	2	2	2	1	ŏ	5	7	1
7/9/2003 14:28	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	3	0
7/9/2003 14:29	2	2	2	2	2	0	5	7	0
7/9/2003 14:30	1	2	2	1	1	0	5	4	1
7/9/2003 14:32	2	2	2	2	2	0	4	8	1
7/9/2003 14:33	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	0
7/9/2003 14:34	1	2	2	1	2	0	3	3	0
7/9/2003 14:35	1	2	2	1	1	0	3	3	1
7/9/2003 14:36	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	2	1
7/9/2003 14:38	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	0
7/9/2003 14:39	0	2	2	1	0	ò	3	1	1
7/9/2003 14:40	0	2	2	0	3	0	0		0
7/3/2003 14:41	2	1	1	1	2	1		0	Û,
7/9/2003 14:42 7/9/2003 14:43	0	2	2	1	1	0	-1	-1	-1
7/9/2003 14:44	1	2	2	1	2	ő	-2	-2	0
7/9/2003 14:45	1	2	2	1	1	0	-2	-1	-1
7/9/2003 14:46	2	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	0
7/9/2003 14:47	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	-3	-2
7/9/2003 14:46	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
7/9/2003 14:50	0	2	2	0	1	0	-1	-	-
7/9/2003 14:51	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1		
7/9/2003 14:52	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	-2	-1
7/9/2003 14:53	0	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	0
7/9/2003 14:55	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
7/9/2003 14:56	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2003 14:57	0	2	2	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2003 14:58	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2003 14:59	0	2	2	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2003 15:01	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
7/9/2003 15:02	0	2	2	0	1	0	-1		
7/9/2003 15:03	0	2	2	0	1	0	-2		
7/9/2003 15:04	1	1	1	1	1	0	-2	-2	0
7/9/2003 15:05	0	2	2	0	1	0	-2		
7/9/2003 15:07	1	1	1	1	1	0	-3	-4	0
7/9/2003 15:08	2	2	2	2	0	0	-1	-6	-2
7/9/2003 15:09	4	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-2	0
7/9/2003 15:10	1	1	1	1	1	2	-1	-1	0
7/9/2003 15:11	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	-1	-1
7/9/2003 15:13	0	1	1	0	2	0	-1	'	ò
7/9/2003 15:14	ō	2	2	ō	0	Ō	-1		-
7/9/2003 15:15	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	-2	-1
7/9/2003 15:16	3	1	1	1	3	2	-2	0	0
7/9/2003 15:17	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	-2	-2
7/9/2003 15:19	1	2	2	1	2	0	-1	0	ŏ
7/9/2003 15:20	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
7/9/2003 15:21	2	1	1	1	2	1	-1	0	0
//9/2003 15:22	1	2	2	2	2	0	-1	_1	0

Examine in More Detail

Real methodology more complicated: 1 Hour 15 minutes shown at left



Detailed Slot Example



Time	Demand	AAR Available	Available	Assigned	Arrivals	Assignment Queue	Service Queue	Delay	Missed Slots
7/9/2003 14:10	3	1	1	→ 1-	→ 1	2	0	0	0
7/9/2003 14:11	1	2	2	2	→ 1 ⁻	1	1	1	1
7/9/2003 14:12	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	3	1
7/9/2003 14:13	2	1	1	<u> </u>	1	1	2	1	0
7/9/2003 14:14	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	3	0
7/9/2003 14:15	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	1
7/9/2003 14:16	2	1	1	1.	2	1	1	1	0
7/9/2003 14:17	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	5	1
7/9/2003 14:18	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	1
7/9/2003 14:19	1	2	2	1 、	\\`\ 1	0	3	2	 1
7/9/2003 14:20	1	2	2	 1∖	1	0	3	3	 1
7/9/2003 14:21	0	1	1	0	∖ ≥ 2	0	1		0
7/9/2003 14:22	4	2	2	2	0	2	3	3	2
7/9/2003 14:23	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	0
7/9/2003 14:24	1	2	2	2-	<u> </u>	2			→ 1
7/9/2003 14:25	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	7	0
7/9/2003 14:26	0	1	1	1	0	0	4		1
7/9/2003 14:27	2	2	2	2	1	0	5	7	1
7/9/2003 14:28	1		1	−−− •1	1	0	5	3	0
7/9/2003 14:29	2	2	2	2	2	0	5	7	0
7/9/2003 14:30	1	2	2	−−− 1	1		5	4	1
7/9/2003 14:31	1	1	1	→ 1	2	0	4	3	0
7/9/2003 14:32	2	2	2	2	\ \ 1	0	5	8	1
7/9/2003 14:33	0	1	1	0	1	0	4		0
7/9/2003 14:34	1	2	2	1、	2	0	3	3	0
7/9/2003 14:35	1	2	2	1 、	∖ ¥1.	<u>0</u>	3	3	1
7/9/2003 14:36	1	1	1	1 、	0	Q	4	2	 1
7/9/2003 14:37	1	2	2	1.	2	0	3	3	0
7/9/2003 14:38	2	1	1	1 、	2	1	2	2	0
7/9/2003 14:39	0	2	2		\sim 0	0	3	1	→ 1
7/9/2003 14:40	0	2	2	0	→¥ 3	0	0		0

AAR = 96 per Hour



Unimpeded ETA



ASPM ETA = Off Time + ETE





Unimpeded ETA



ASPM ETA = Off Time + ETE









High Score Example





7/9/03 21:30 - 23:30 Score 121



Low Score Example





7/10/03 14:30-16:30 Score 60



- Scoring depends on definition of Unimpeded
- Method 1 scores against optimal trajectories ignoring airspace constraints and procedures (similar to approaches during the middle of the night)
- Method 2 scores against trajectories which include airspace constraints and procedures



Unimpeded Flights



With and Without Structure



7/9/03 22:30-22:45

7/17/03 1:00 am - 4:00 am.

















•Convective Weather

- •Need to develop convective weather filter
 - •No score during convective weather
- •AAR
 - •Current ASPM AARs have data quality problems
 - •Possible independent measure of AAR.
 - •Proposed Near-Term AAR Correction

•Accuracy of ETA's

Proposed Near-Term AAR Correction:

- If AAR is set too low, then more aircraft will land than the AAR.
- If actual arrivals > AAR for two consecutive 15 minute periods, then AAR is adjusted upward for scoring purposes.
- Minimizes possibility of artificially high scores due to artificially low AARs.

Dave Knorr

Manager, Free Flight Metrics <u>dave.knorr@faa.gov</u> 202-220-3407

- Based on *Flight Plan ETE and actual departure time*
- Aggregates demand into 15 minute bins
- Compares actual arrivals to demand
- If early, demand is moved to actual 15 minute bin
- 15 minute buffer given to all flights

Sues addressed in model development

- If actual arrivals in 15 minute bin exceed AAR, set airport capacity to actual arrivals
 - An artificially low ARR will prevent scores greater than 100
- To avoid "avalanching" missed or made up slots, for each minute:
 - If arrivals = capacity, no slots can be missed or made up
 - If arrivals < capacity, can miss slots up to (capacity arrivals)
 - If capacity = 2 and arrivals = 1, can only miss 1 slot
 - If arrivals > capacity, can make up slots up to (arrivals capacity)
 - If capacity = 1 and arrivals = 2, can only make up 1 slot
- Scoring method
 - Applicable to any time frame of interest
 - Score = 100*(1 (missed slots)/(assigned slots))
 - Reflects percentage of slots filled within 1 minute of when they are assigned

- A measure that better correlates scores with levels of performance
- What constitutes levels of performance in the Terminal Area?
 - When demand exceeds capacity
 - Inter-arrival spacing or rate
 - When demand does not exceed capacity
 - Compare unimpeded to actual

Landing RW 26

ETMS Aircraft Descent Profile Data

Aircraft Types	Initial Descent (Mach/IAS)	Speed Leaving 12000 feet (IAS)	Speed 10 Miles Out (IAS)	Landing Speed (IAS)
Heavy Jets, Fighters	.85/350 (kts) .80/330 .75/310 .70/290	250 (kts) 250 250 250	140 (kts) 140 140 140	140 (kts) 140 140 140
Large Jets	.85/350 .80/330 .75/310 .70/290	250 250 250 250	120 120 120 120	120 120 120 120 120
Turboprops, Piston props, Helicopters	.70/290	250	90	90

During the initial descent from cruising altitude, it is assumed that a flight holds a constant Mach speed until it reaches a given indicated air speed (IAS), which is then held constant until the flight reaches 12,000 feet. The flight is then **assumed to decelerate at a constant rate** to 250 knots while at 12,000 feet. The flight is **assumed to descend at constant deceleration until it reaches the specified speed at ten miles out**. The speed is held constant from 10 miles out to landing. During the flight profile modeling, the profile with the Mach speed closest to the cruising speed within the proper aircraft category is used for a given flight. If the cruising speed of a flight is less than any of the provided values, the flight is modeled as descending at its constant cruising speed until it reaches 12,000 feet.

Available	Allocated	Landed	Missed-r
1			
1	1		
1			
1			
1			
1		1	4
1			
1	1		
1			
1			
1		1	3
1			
1		1	-1
1	1		
1			

Monthly Scores for OEP 35

Based on 7 minute offset from ETMS ETA

Example with Airport Acceptance Rate of 60

	Available Slots	Unimpeded Demand	Demand Sum	Allocated Slots	Arrivals	Allocated Sum	Arrivals Sum	Flight Delav
1	1	3	3	→1	→ 1	1	1	0
2	1		3	→1	→ 1	2	2	0
3	1	2	5	▶1	→ 1	3	3	0
4	1			→1	→ 1	4	4	0
5	1	1	6	1	→ 1	5	5	0
6	1	1	7	→1	→ 1	6	6	0
7	1	1	8	1	ightarrow	7	6	0
8	1	3	11	1		8	6	0
9	1			1	1	9	7	
10	1		11	1	∕. ●	10	7	0
11	1	2	13	1,	1	11,	8	 -3
12	1	1	- 14	 1,∖∖	1	12	9	-3
13	1	1		→ 1, \ \	$\searrow \circ$	13	9	0
14	1			→ 1,\\	1	14	🔪 10 ——	→ -4
15	1		15	<u>→1,\\</u>	<u> </u>	15	🔪 11 ——	→ -4
16	1		15		<u> </u>	15	12 —	→ -4
17	1	2	17	→ 1、 `	<u> </u>	16	13 —	→ -4
18	1		17	→ 1	1	17	🔪 14 ——	→ -4
19	1	1	18	→ 1\\\	1	18	🔪 15 ——	→ -4
20	1		18	\sim	1	18	🔪 16 —	→ -3
21	1	1	19	→ 1、 `	1	19	17 —	→ -3
22	1		19	\sim	* 1	19	<mark>``</mark> 18 ——	→ -3
23	1		19		 • 	19	18	0
24	1	1	20	→ 1	1	20	19	→ -3
25	1		20		1	20	20 —	→ -1
26	1		20		_ 1	20	_ 21	→ 2
27	1		20			20	21	0
28	1	1	21	→ 1		21	21	0
29	1		21			21	21	0
30	1		21			21	21	0
31	1		21			21	21	0
32	1		21			21	21	0
33	1	1	22	▶1	→ 1	22	22	0
34	1		22			22	22	0

• Missed Slot

