



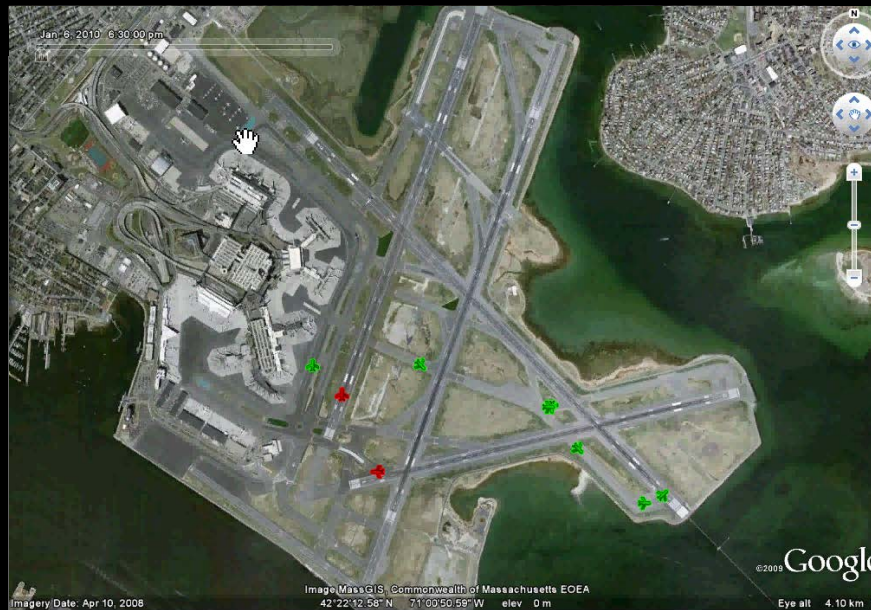
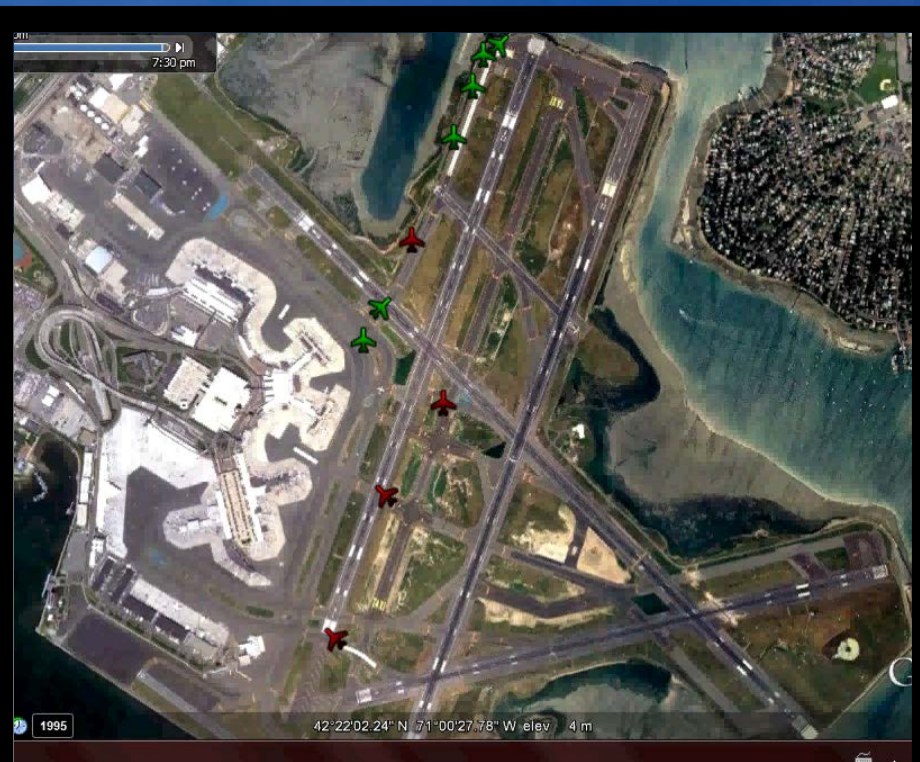
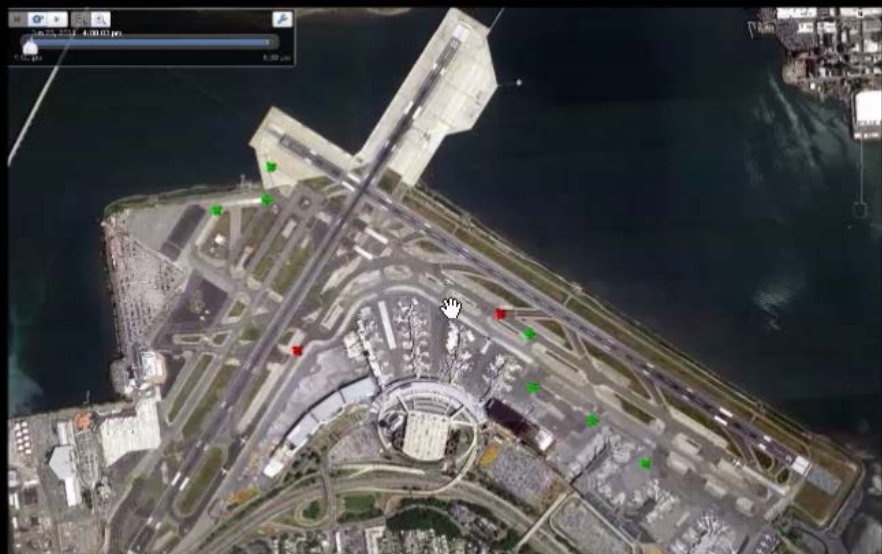
Surface Congestion Management

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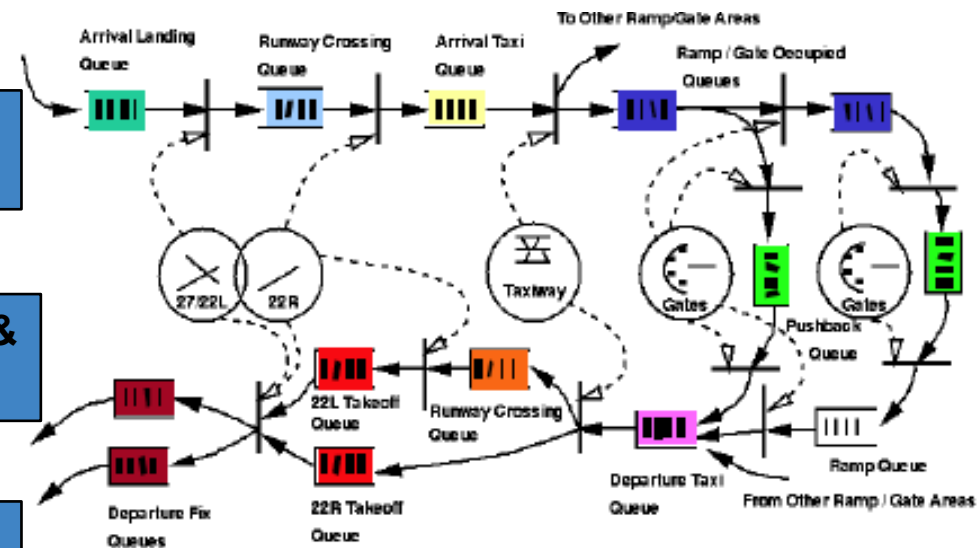
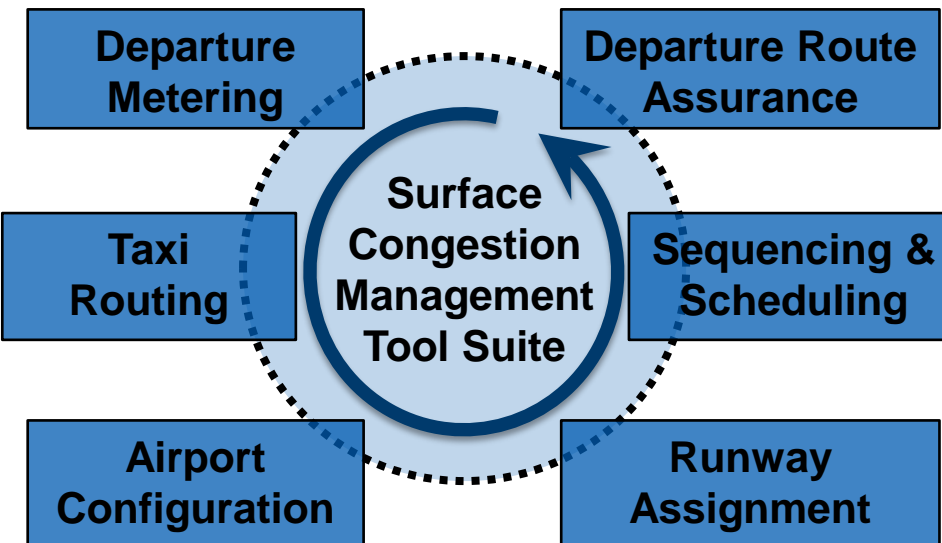
TAM Symposium 2013

Motivation



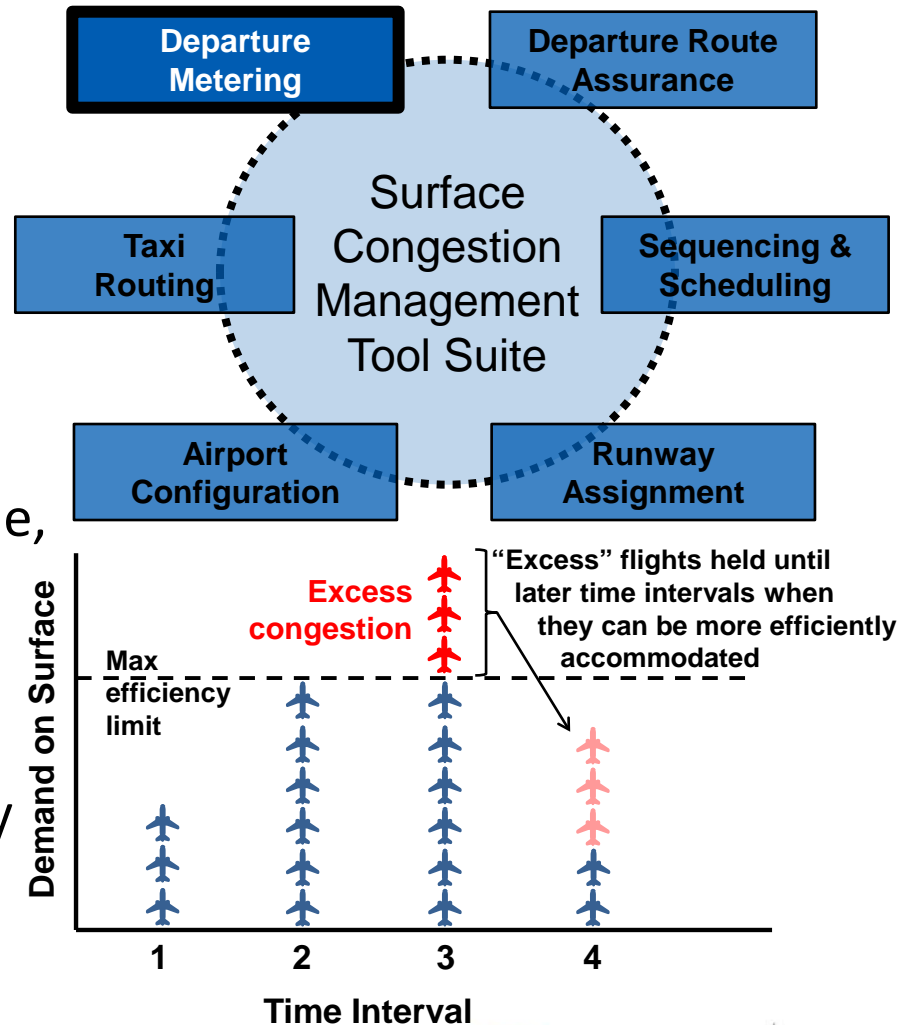
Surface Congestion Management

- Objective: Improve efficiency of airport surface operations
 - Decrease taxi times, decrease fuel burn, improve/maintain airport throughput
- Multiple interconnected, constrained resources: Gates, aprons, taxiways, runways, departure routes, etc.



Role of Departure Metering

- Departure metering just one element of required surface management toolset
- Departure metering regulates pushbacks during congested periods
 - Decreased “engines-on” time, fuel burn & emissions
- Principle can work at any congested airport, but implementation details will vary
 - e.g., ATC facility vs. airline ramp tower

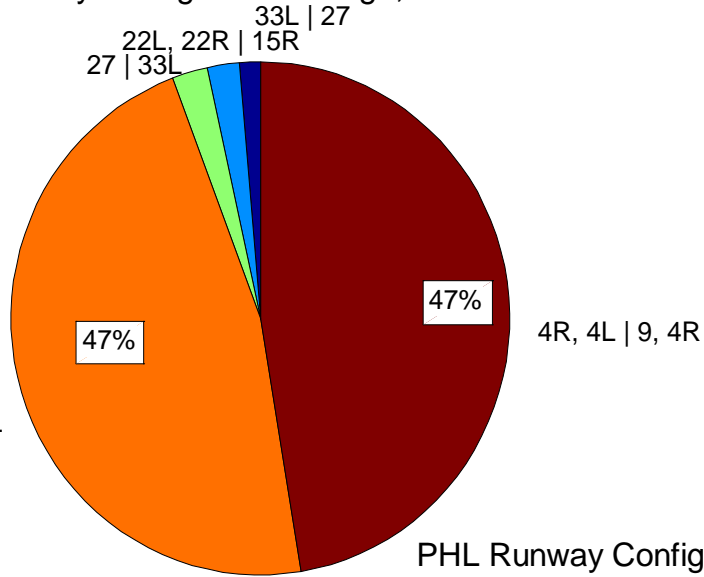


Challenges and Opportunities

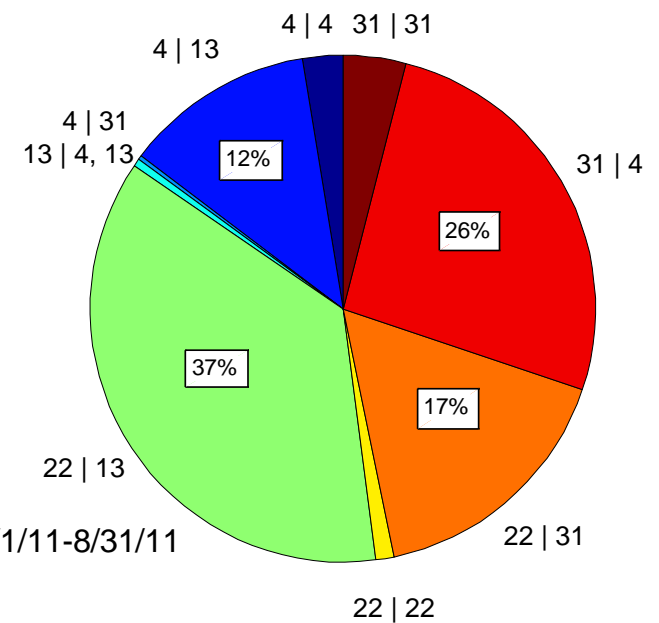
- Uncertainty
 - Weather, runway configuration, demand (pushback/arrival times), operational variability, human factors,...
 - Level of certainty varies depending on information source, type, and time frame
 - What is capacity?
- Level of effort vs. expected benefit
 - Aggregate queue-based control vs. RTA-based trajectory control
 - Information requirements
- Ease of adaptability to different airports and operating environments
- Availability of (diverse) operational data

Operating Environments: Runway Configuration

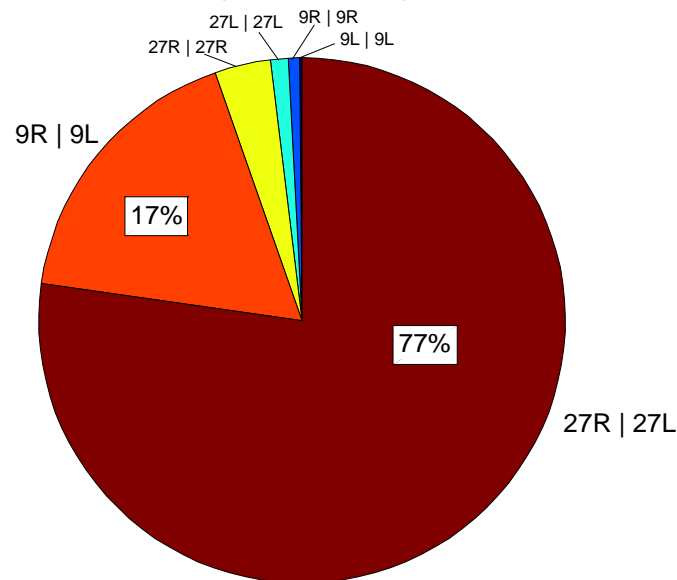
BOS Runway Configuration Usage; 6/1/11-8/31/11



LGA Runway Configuration Usage; 6/1/11-8/31/11

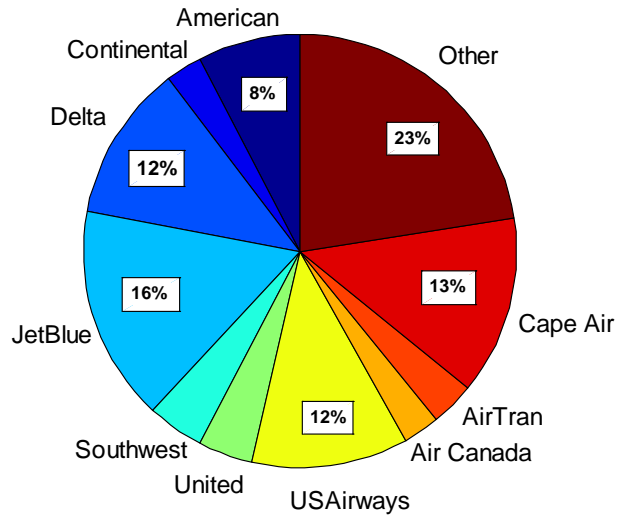


PHL Runway Configuration Usage; 6/1/11-8/31/11

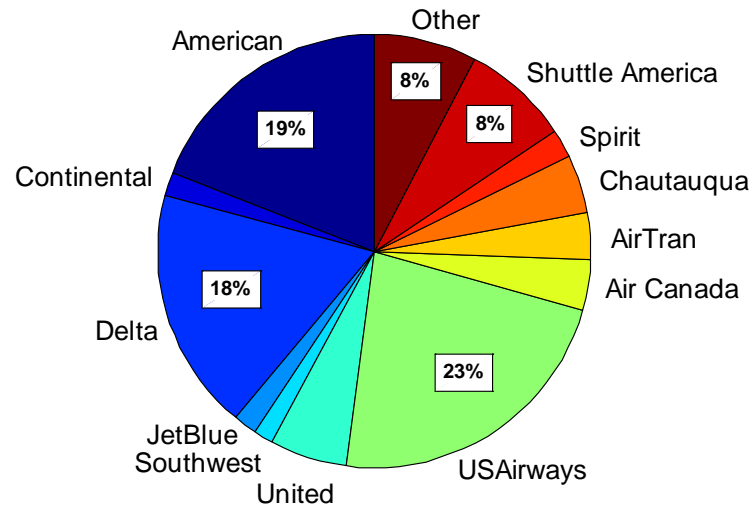


Operating Environments: Airline Mix

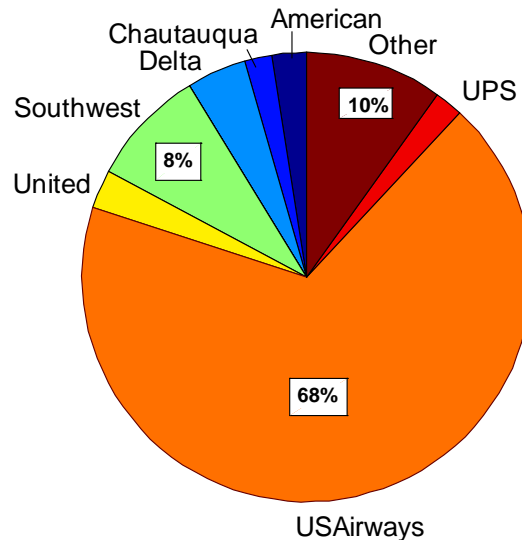
BOS Aircraft Operations by Airline



LGA Aircraft Operations by Airline

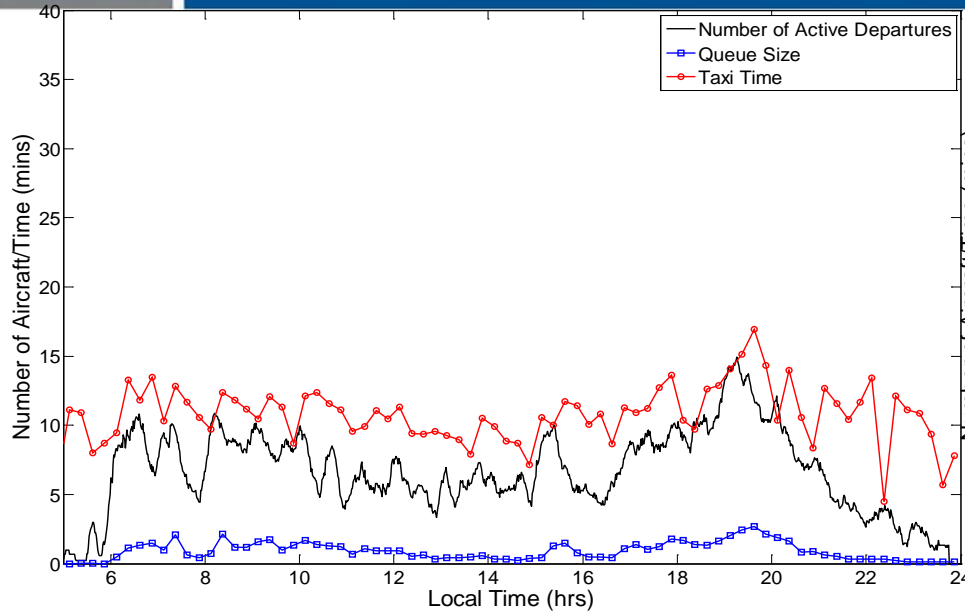


PHL Aircraft Operations by Airline

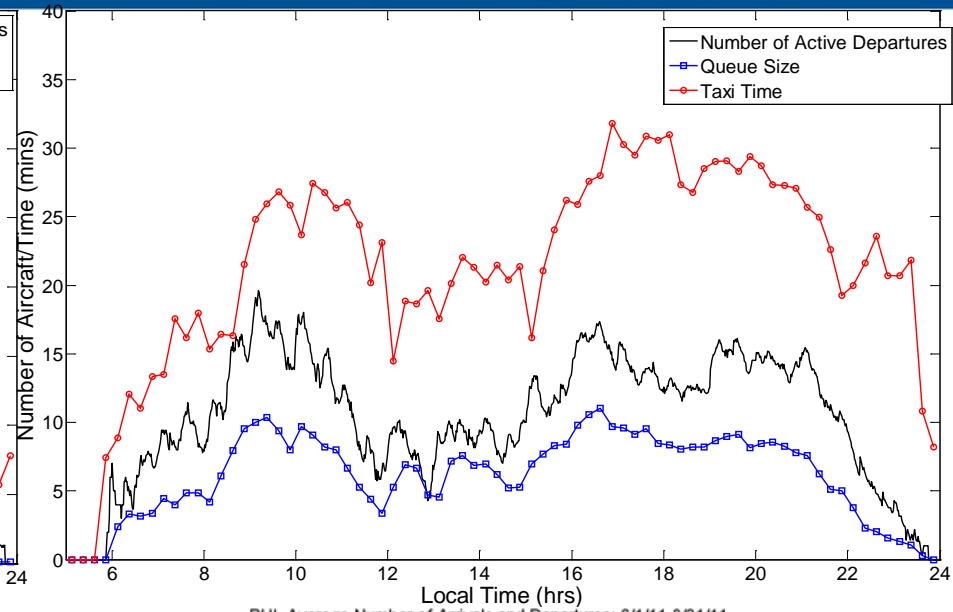


Operating Environments: Demand Variations

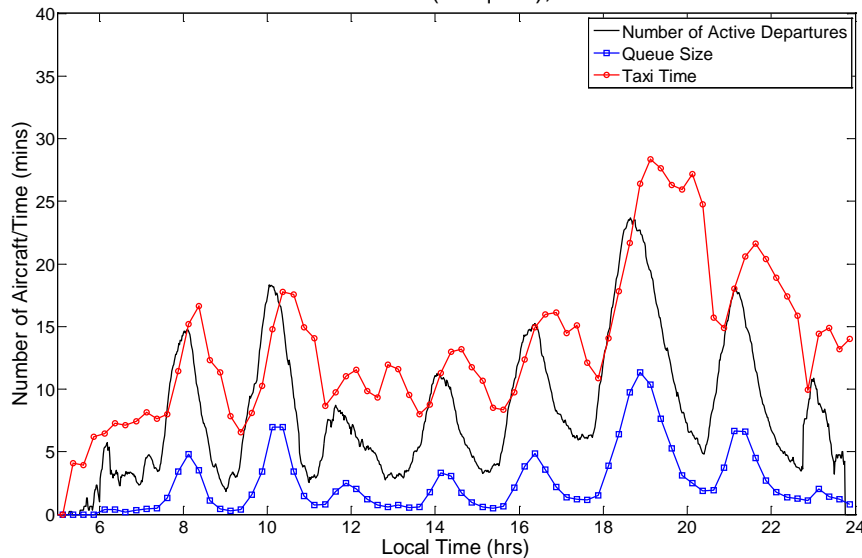
BOS Surface Metrics (22L,27|22R,22L); 6/1/11-8/31/11



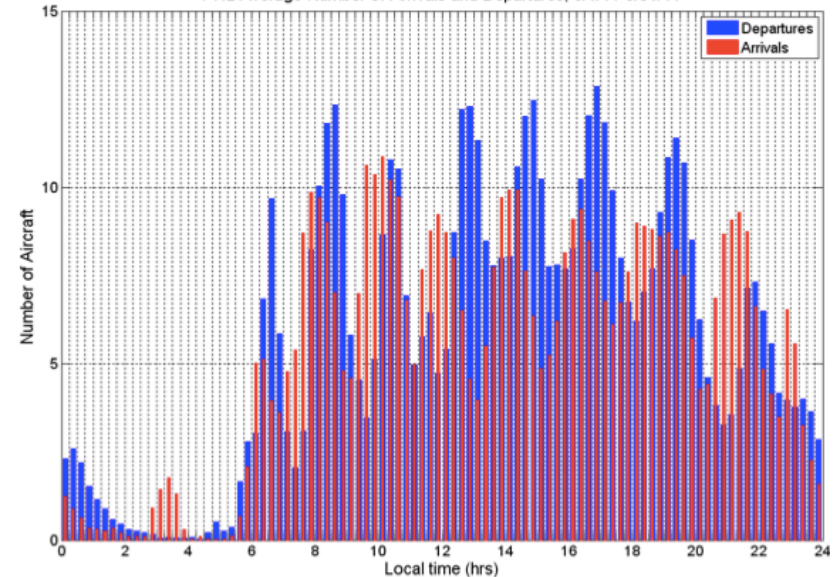
LGA Surface Metrics (22|13); 6/1/11-8/31/11



PHL Surface Metrics (27R|27L); 6/1/11-8/31/11



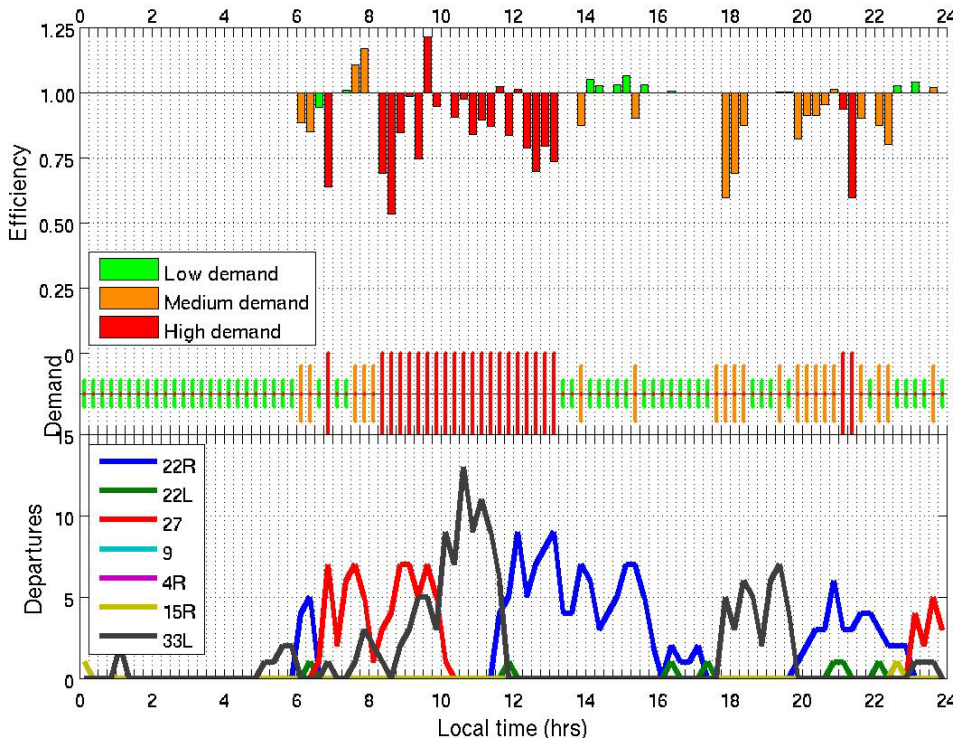
PHL Average Number of Arrivals and Departures; 6/1/11-8/31/11



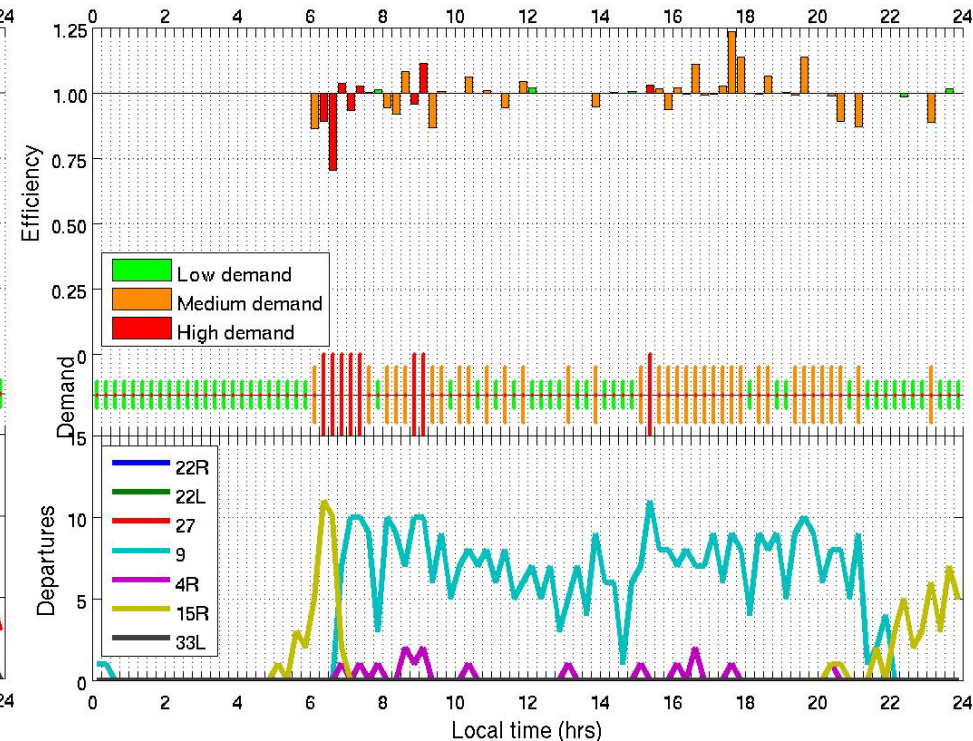
Airport Operational Efficiency Metrics

- Daily operational efficiency reports to BOS Tower (since Aug 2011)
 - Compare inter-departure separations with target values
 - “Demand level” (combination of departure queue length and number of taxiing departures) for each 15-min interval

Net spacing efficiency on 20110609



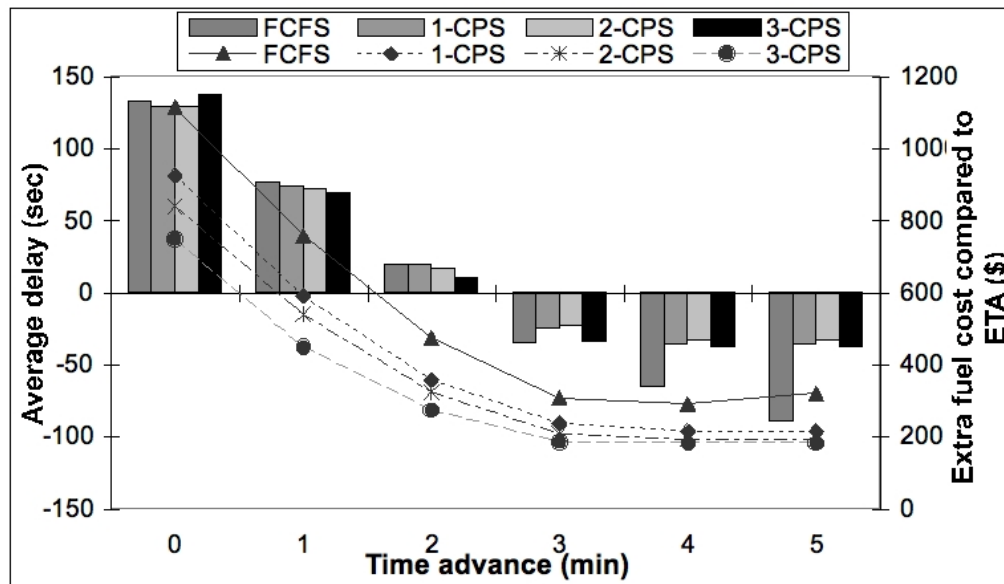
Net spacing efficiency on 20110613



Some other projects:

Efficient & Equitable Arrival/Departure Scheduling

- Given a set of flights with estimated arrival times at the airport, the aircraft need to be sequenced into the **landing (takeoff) order**, and the **landing (takeoff) times** need to be determined
 - Need minimum (wt. class dependent) wake vortex separation (**Safety**)
 - Currently FCFS; resequencing could increase throughput (**Efficiency**)
 - “**Fair**” resequencing: Constrained Position Shifting (CPS) [Dear 1976]
- We show that scheduling under constrained position shifting can be solved in (pseudo-)polynomial time as shortest-path problems on variations of this network

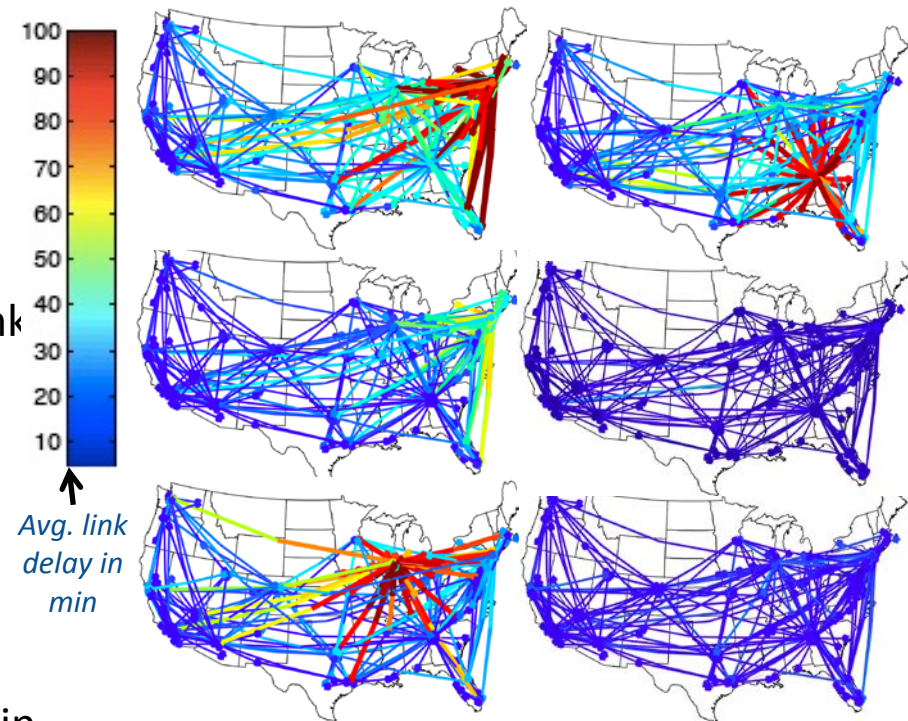


Balakrishnan and Chandran,
AIAA 2006, ATM R&D Seminar 2007,
Operations Research 2010
Chandran and Balakrishnan, ACC 2007
Lee and Balakrishnan, ACC 2008,
Proceedings of the IEEE 2008

Some Other Projects:

Prediction of air traffic delays

- Predict departure delay on a link by considering:
 - Current delay state of the network
 - Interdependencies between network elements
 - Time-of-day and day-of-the-week
 - Delays at origin, destination, and on link
 - Delay state of the National Airspace System (NAS)
 - Type of delay day in the NAS
- Delay states obtained by *k*-means clustering of delays
 - NY, Chicago and Atlanta emerge as main delay centers



*Centroids of NAS delay states.
Color represents avg. link departure delay over 2-
hr time-window*

Other Research

- Network modeling and congestion control of airport surface operations
[Khadilkar and Balakrishnan, *AIAA Journal of Guidance, Control and Dynamics* 2013]
- Mechanisms for resource allocation and reallocation
[Balakrishnan, Conference on Decision and Control 2007; Ramanujam PhD thesis 2011]
- Discrete-choice models of configuration selection processes
[Ramanujam and Balakrishnan, American Control Conference 2010]
- Factors influencing pilot penetration of weather
[Lin and Balakrishnan, *Transportation Research Record* 2014]
- Distributed feedback control of the National Airspace System
[Le Ny and Balakrishnan, *AIAA Journal of Guidance, Control and Dynamics* 2011]
- Models of engine performance from flight recorder data
[Khadilkar and Balakrishnan, *Transportation Research Part D* 2012]
- Integration of control and communication algorithms for NextGen
[Park et al., *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems* 2013]