

Study on Traffic Synchronization

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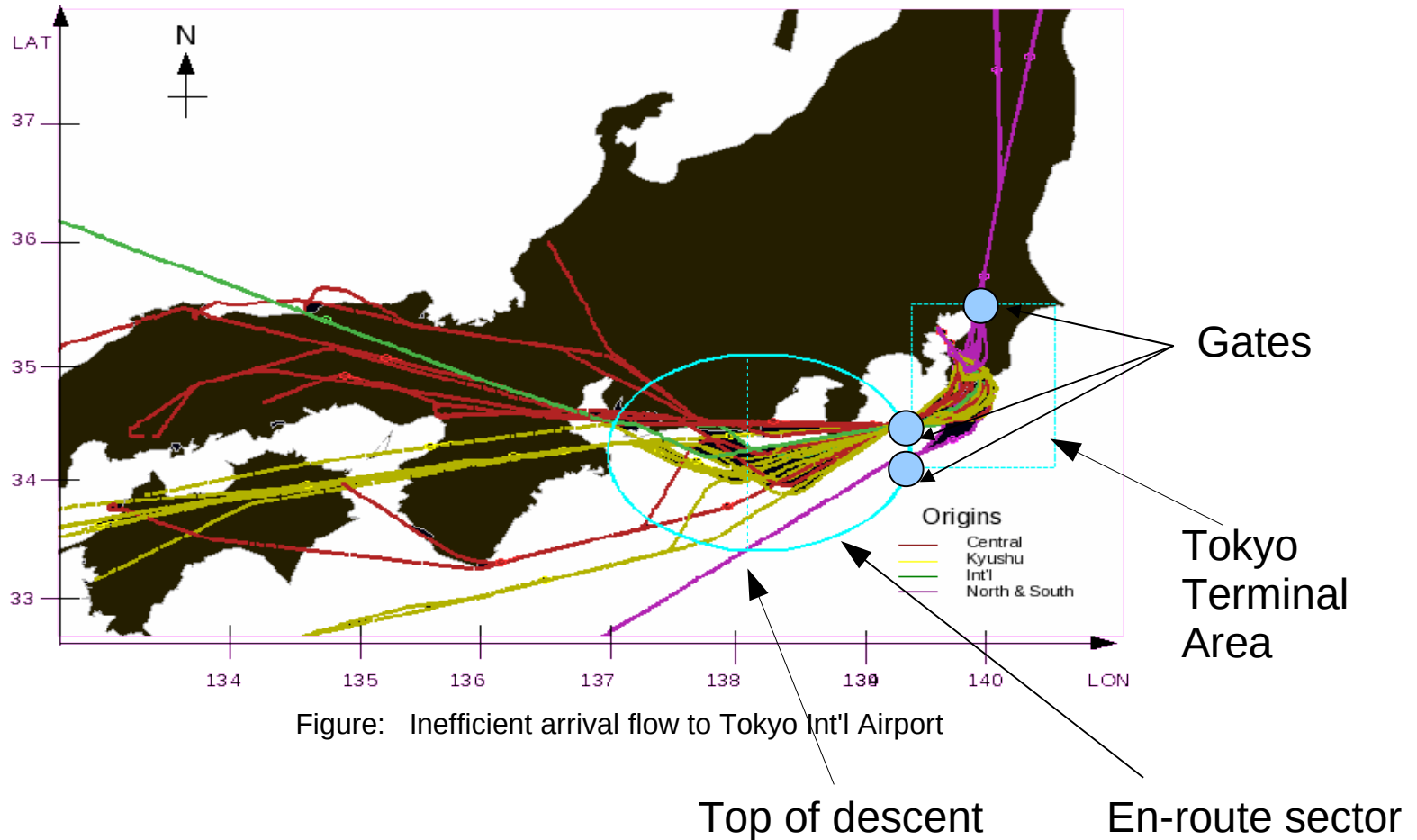
Electronic Navigation Research Institute
Tokyo

EIWAC, Tokyo, November, 2010.

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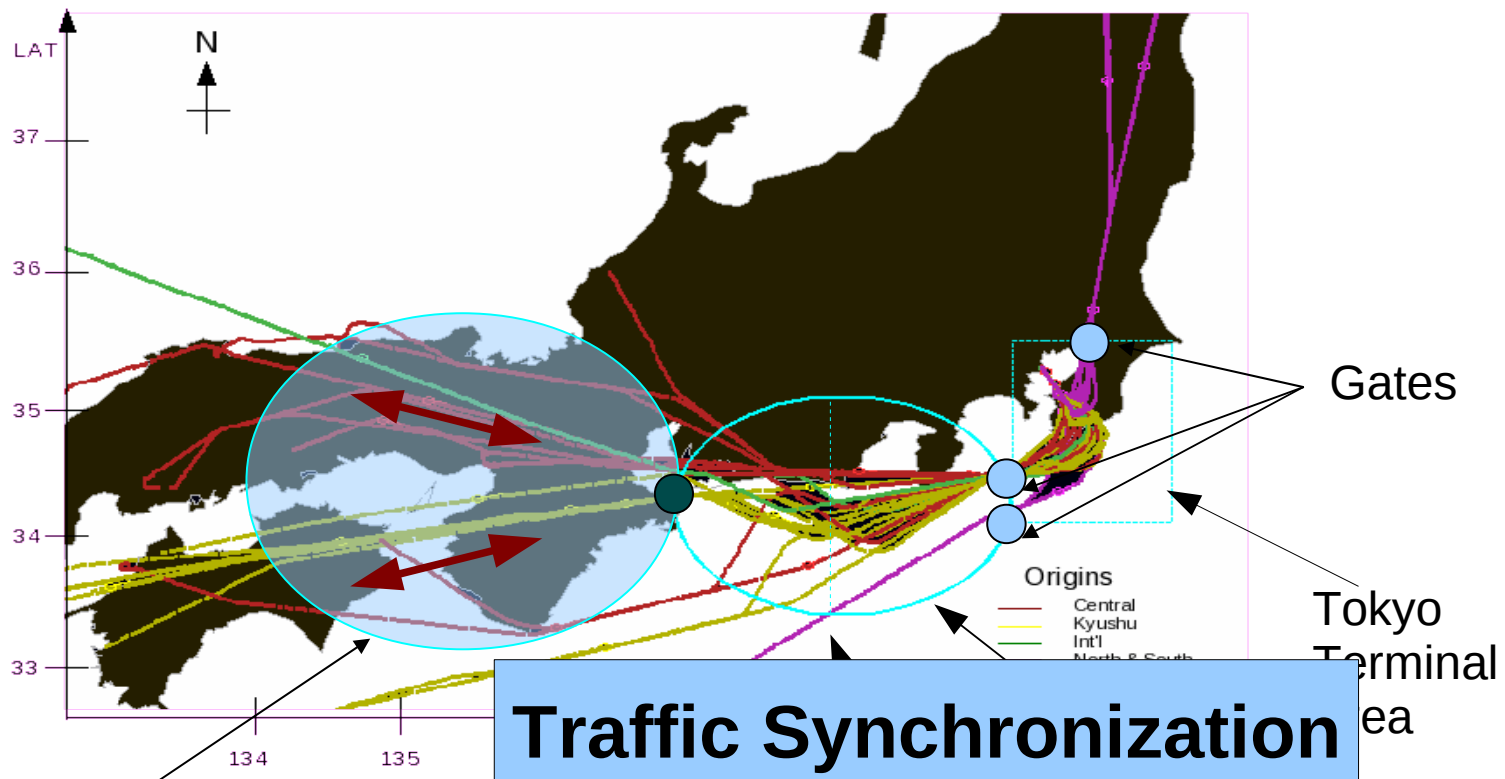
1. Traffic Synchronization
2. Delay propagation
3. Delay absorption
4. Conclusions

Airspace Congestion



- Delay
- Fuel consumption
- Controller workload

Airspace Congestion

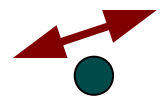


Traffic Synchronization

Definition: "Tactical establishment and maintenance of a safe, orderly and efficient flow of air traffic." [ICAO]

Benefits:

- Less delay
- Less fuel consumption
- Less controller workload [ICAO 2005, SESAR, NextGen]



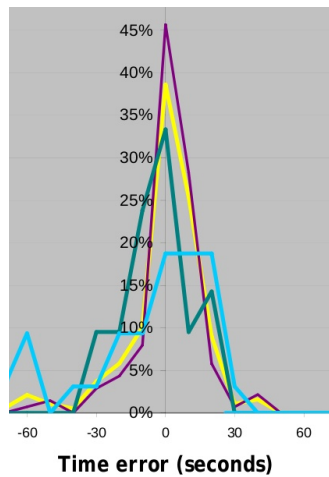
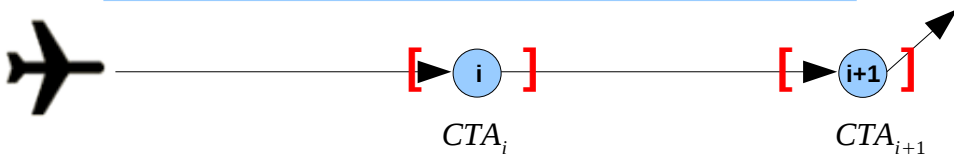
Speed control
Dynamic Queues



Balance ground and
en-route delays

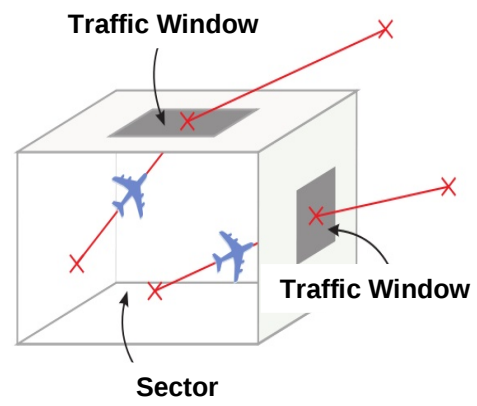
Concept of Operations

“Controlled time of arrival” (CTA)



Target precision:
+/- 10 sec

Current precision:
+/- 30 sec



Window size:
[cta-x, cta+x] sec

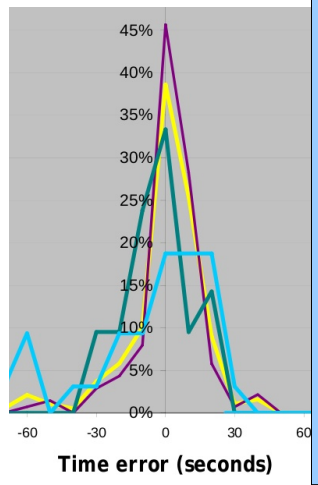
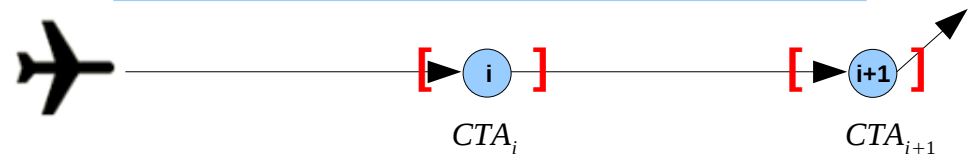
- Window position:
- between sectors
 - on waypoints
 - on merge-points
 - (...)

Flight Trials:
CTA/ATC system integration studies (CASSIS)

Simulation studies:
Contract-based Air Transportation System project (CATS)

Concept of Operations

“Controlled time of arrival” (CTA)



Open questions

- Feasibility ?
- Number of constraints ?
- Impact of uncertainty

Window size:
 $[cta-x, cta+x]$ sec

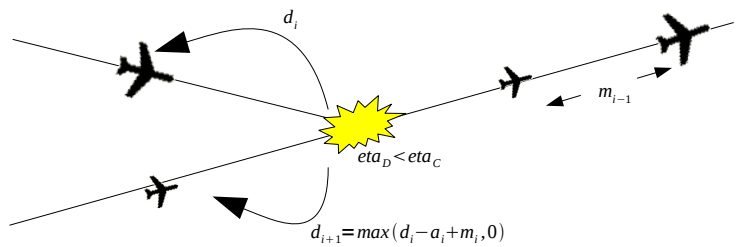
Window position:
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Flight Trials:
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Delay Propagation

under uncertainties

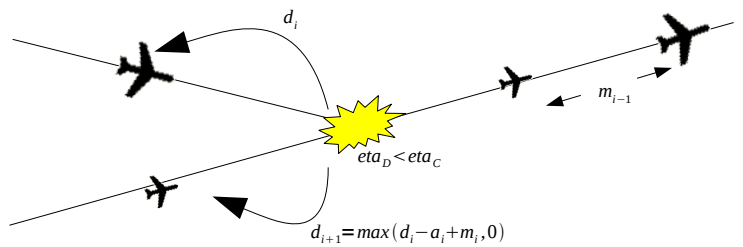
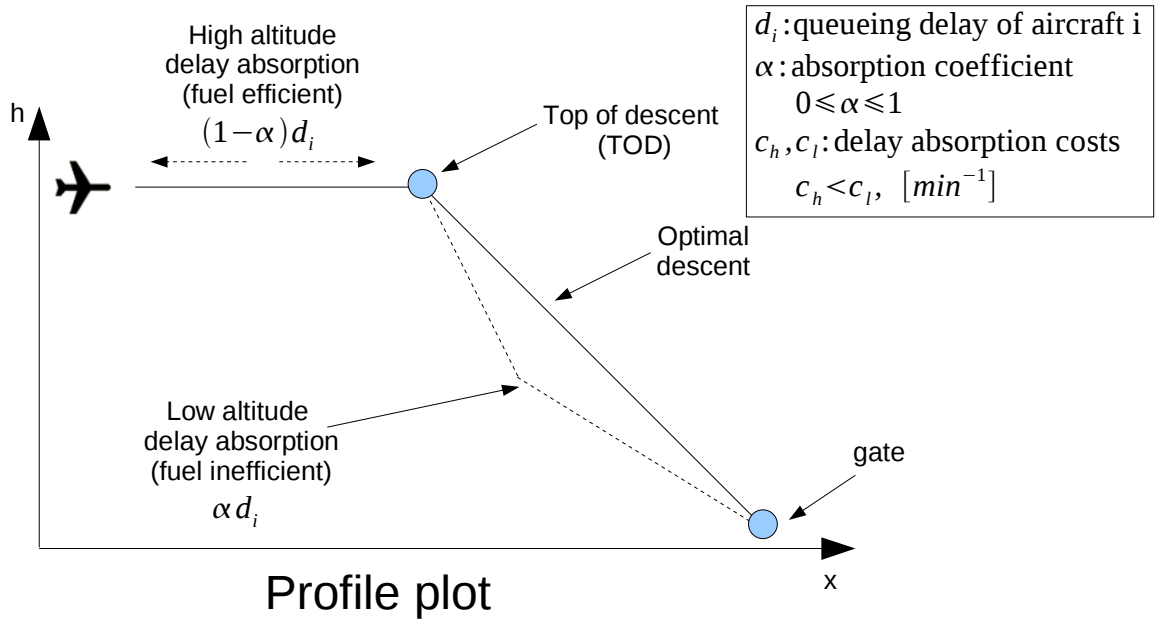


			Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
	Follower		A	12:01	12:01	0
Leader	Heavy	Mid/Small	B	12:02	12:03	1
Heavy	90	120	D	12:04	12:05	1
Mid/Small	60	60	C	12:05	12:07	2

Queueing Delays

Delay Propagation

under uncertainties

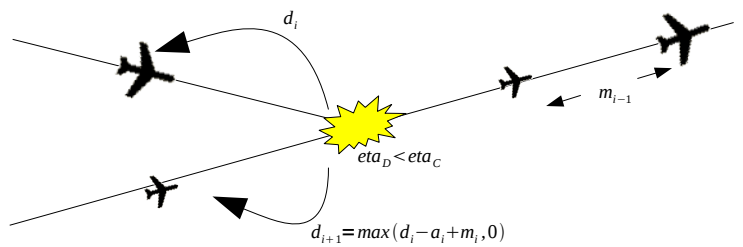
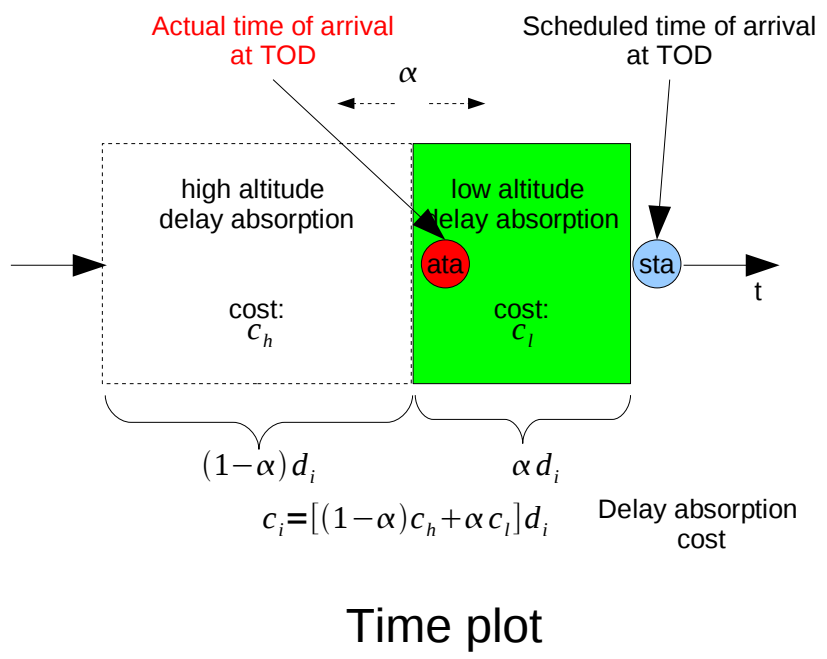
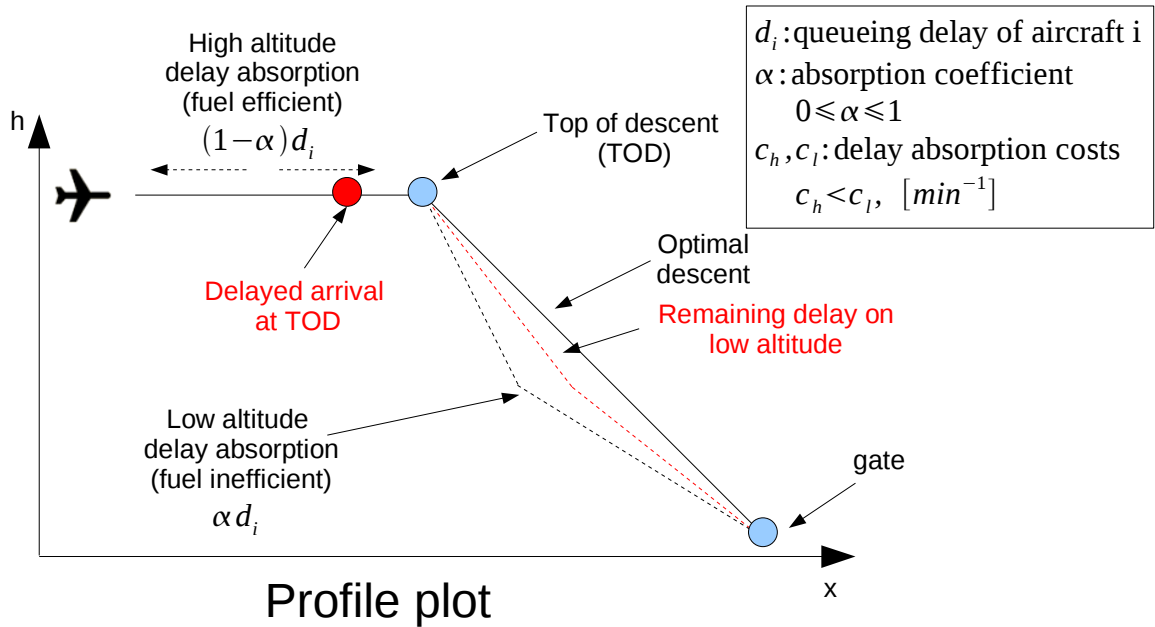


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A	12:01	12:01	0
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Queueing Delays

[Erzberger 95, Bayen 06, Balakrishnan 09]

Delay Propagation under uncertainties

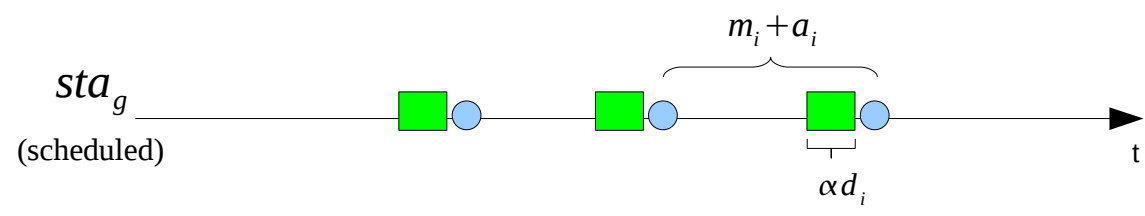
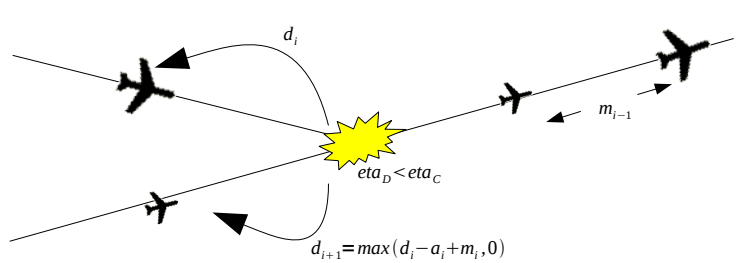
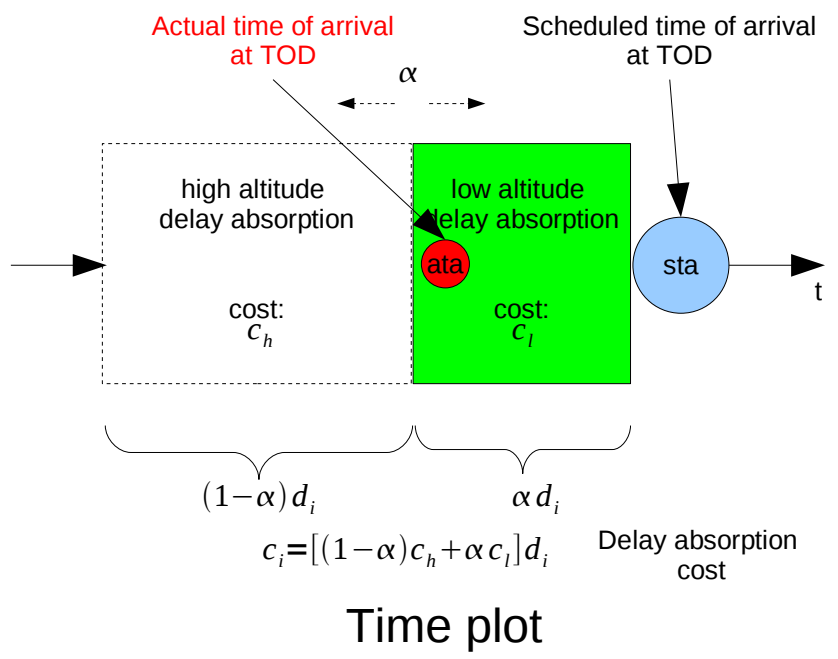
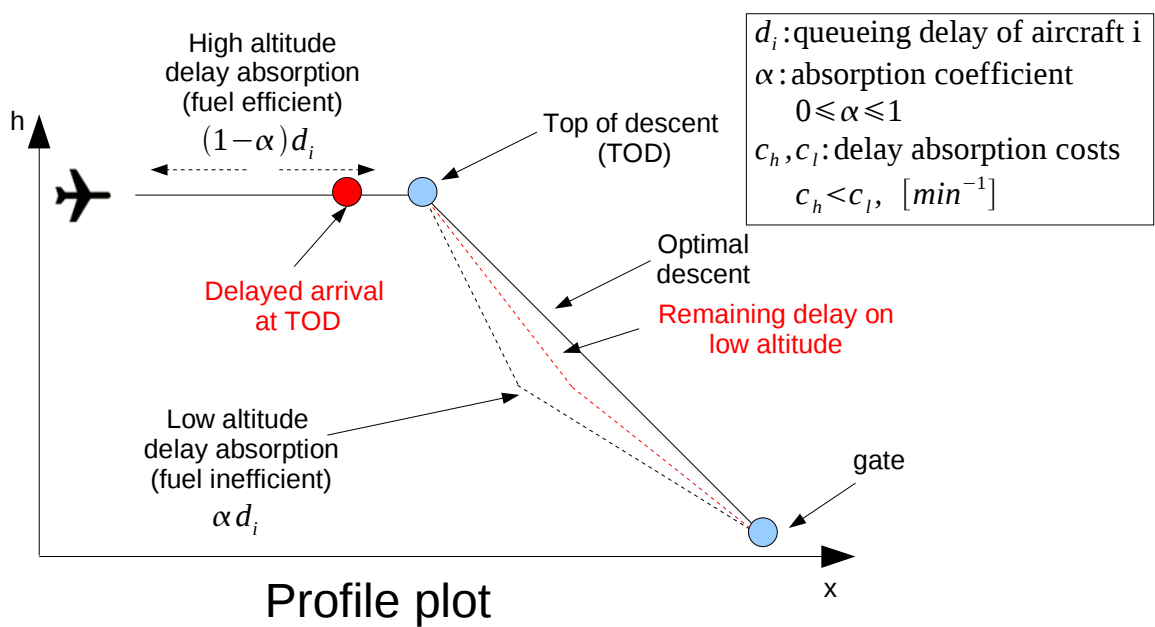


Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
A	12:01	12:01	0
B	12:02	12:03	1
D	12:04	12:05	1
C	12:05	12:07	2

Leader	Follower	Weight
Heavy	Heavy	90
Heavy	Mid/Small	120
Mid/Small	Mid/Small	60

Queueing Delays

Delay Propagation under uncertainties

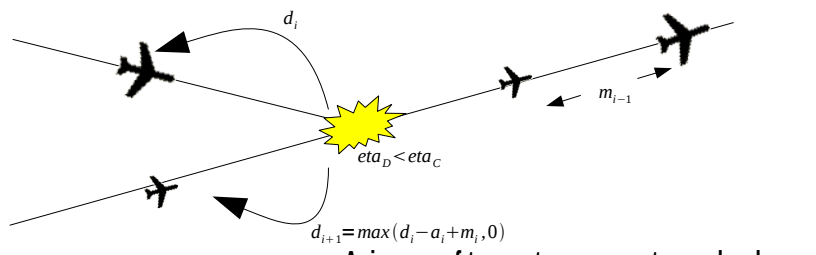
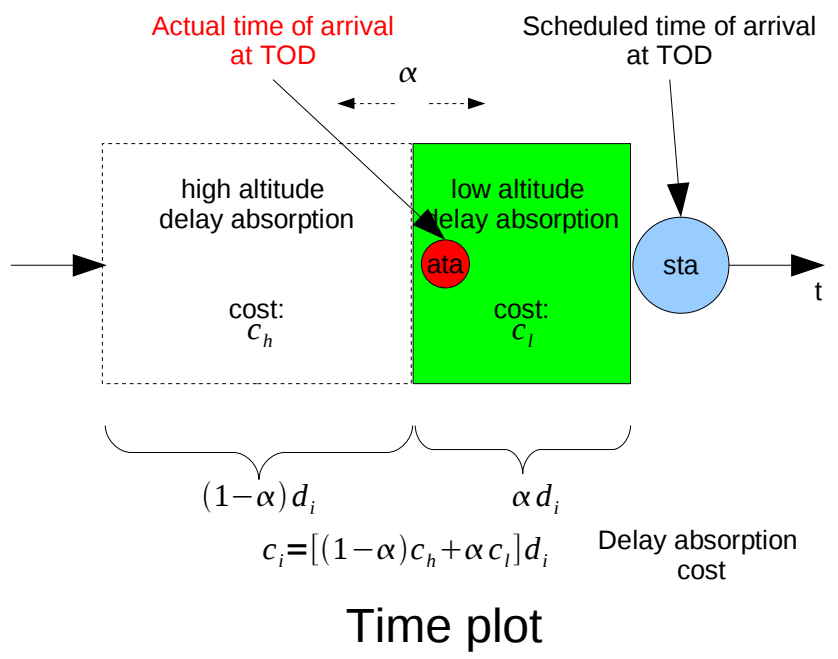
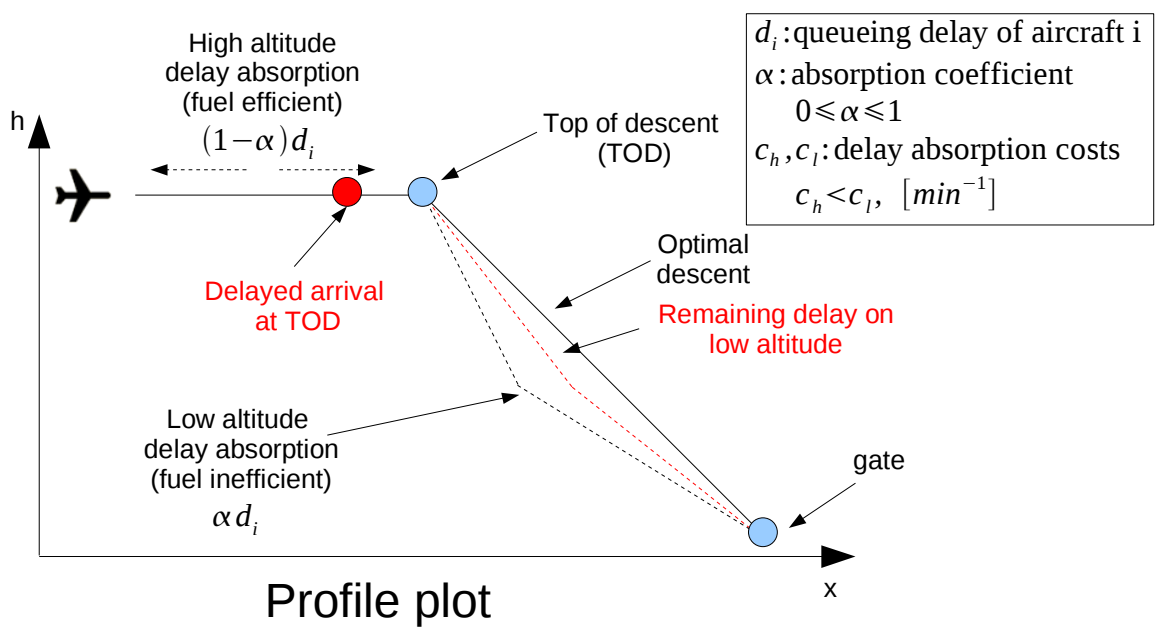


	Follower	
Leader	Heavy	Mid/Small
Heavy	90	120
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Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
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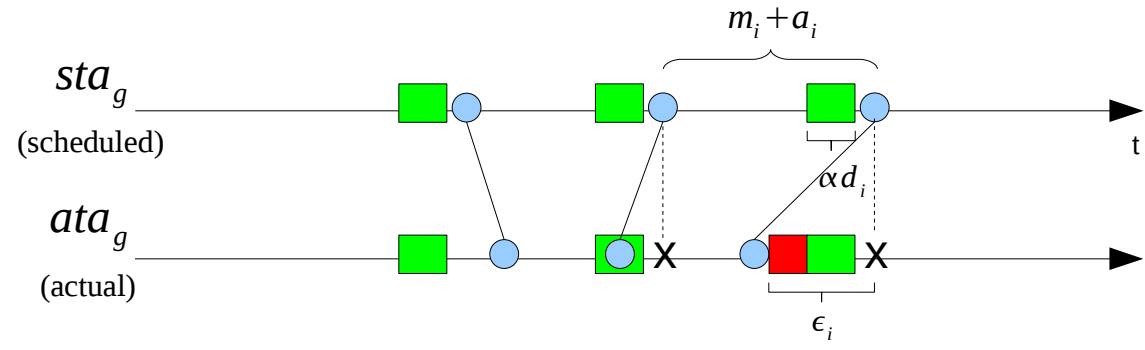
Queueing Delays

Delay Propagation under uncertainties



Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
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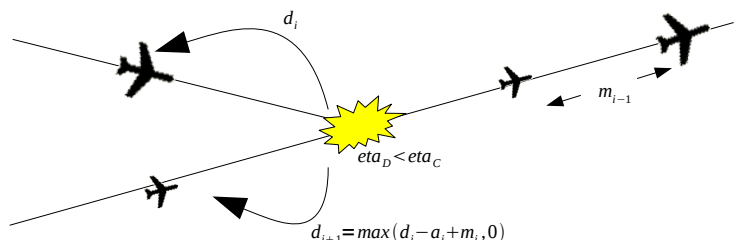
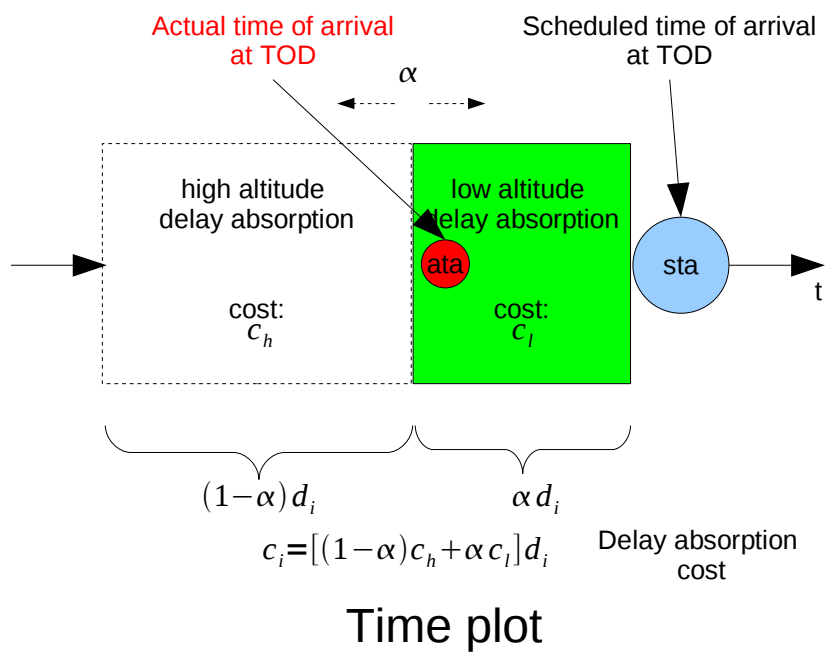
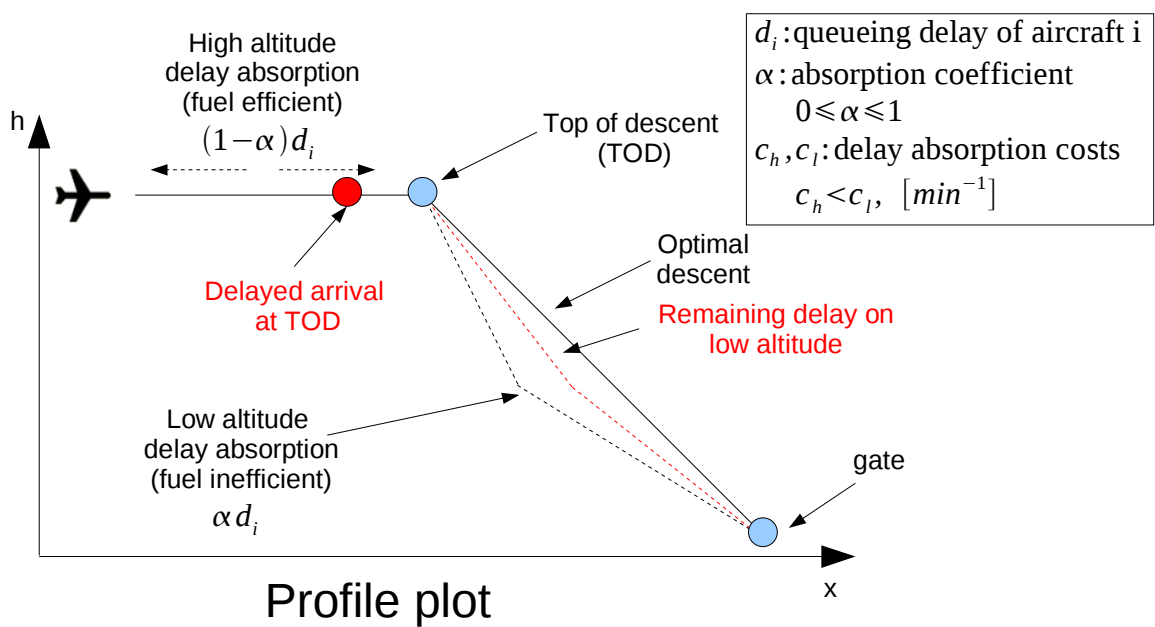
Leader	Follower	Delay
Heavy	90	120
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Queueing Delays

Delay Propagation

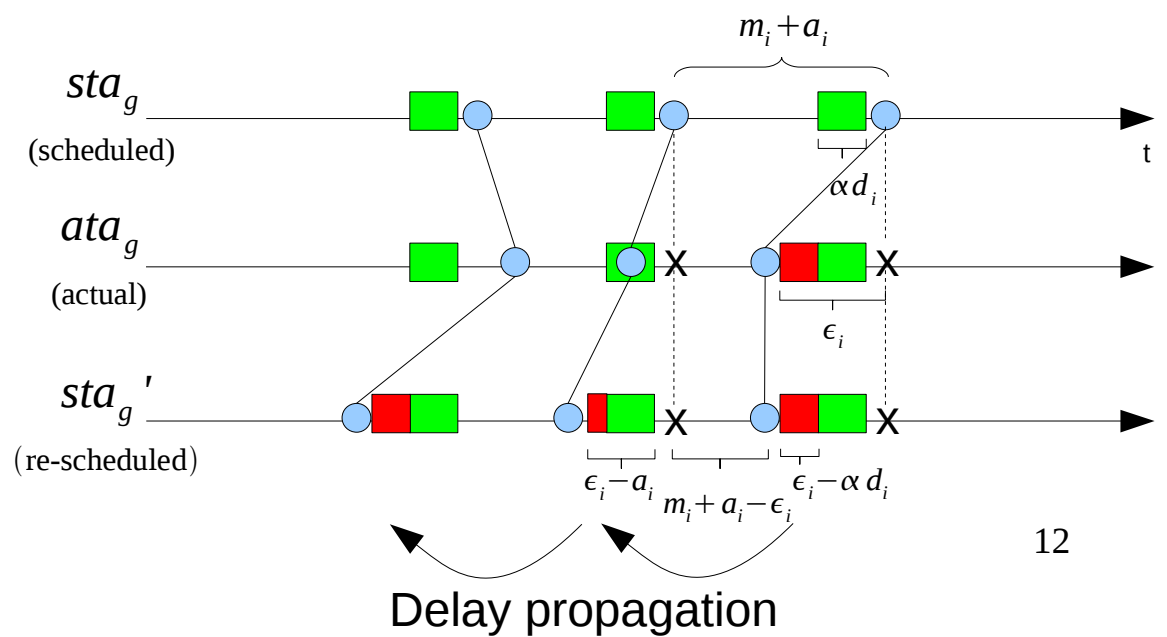
under uncertainties



$d_{i+1} = \max(d_i - a_i + m_i, 0)$

Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
A	12:01	12:01	0
B	12:02	12:03	1
D	12:04	12:05	1
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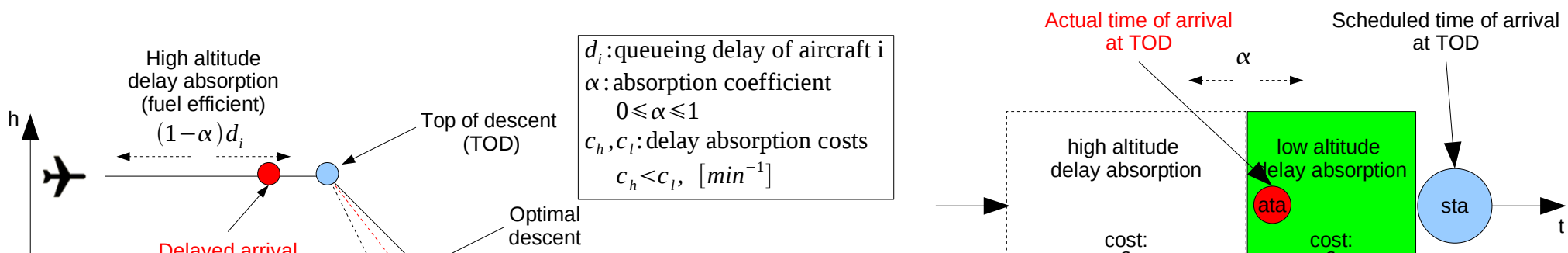
Queueing Delays



[Erzberger 95, Bayen 06, Balakrishnan 09]

Delay Propagation

under uncertainties



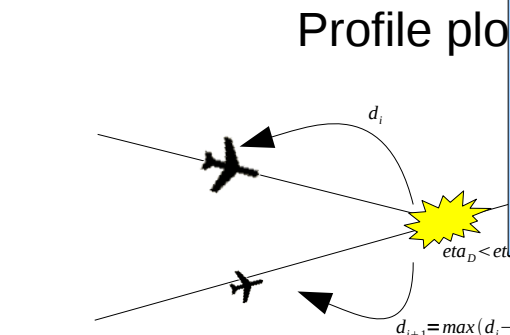
Traffic Synchronization Problem

Given :

Flow of pre-scheduled aircraft $sta_1 < sta_2 < \dots < sta_n$ with queueing delays d_i and trajectory prediction errors ϵ_i .

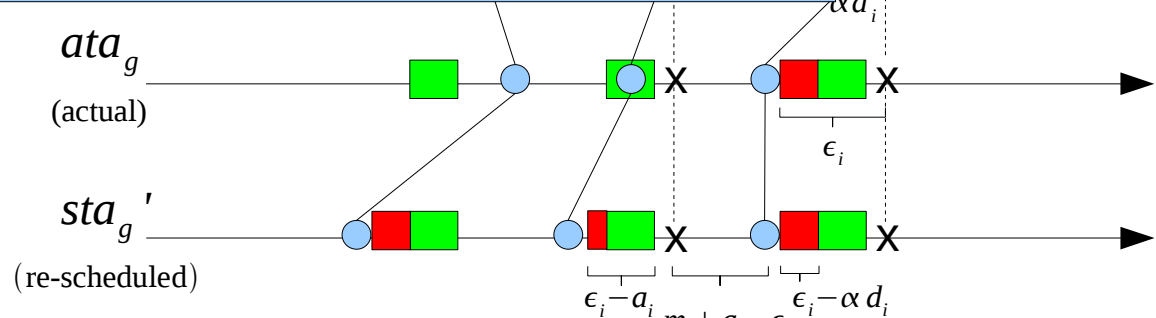
Find :

Optimal delay absorption strategy.



	Follower	
Leader	Heavy	Mid/Small
Heavy	90	120
Mid/Small	60	60

Aircraft	eta	sta	delay
A	12:01	12:01	0
B	12:02	12:03	1
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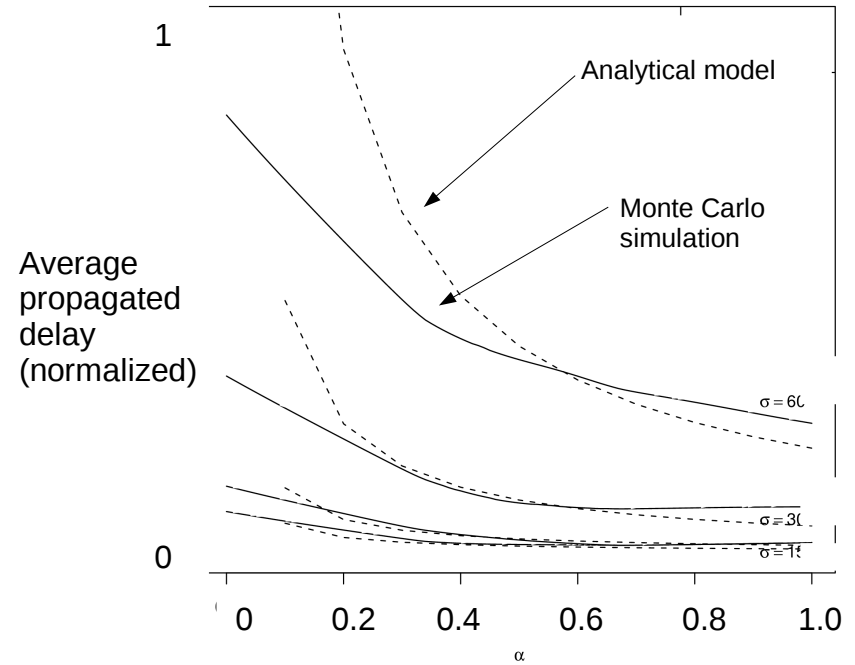
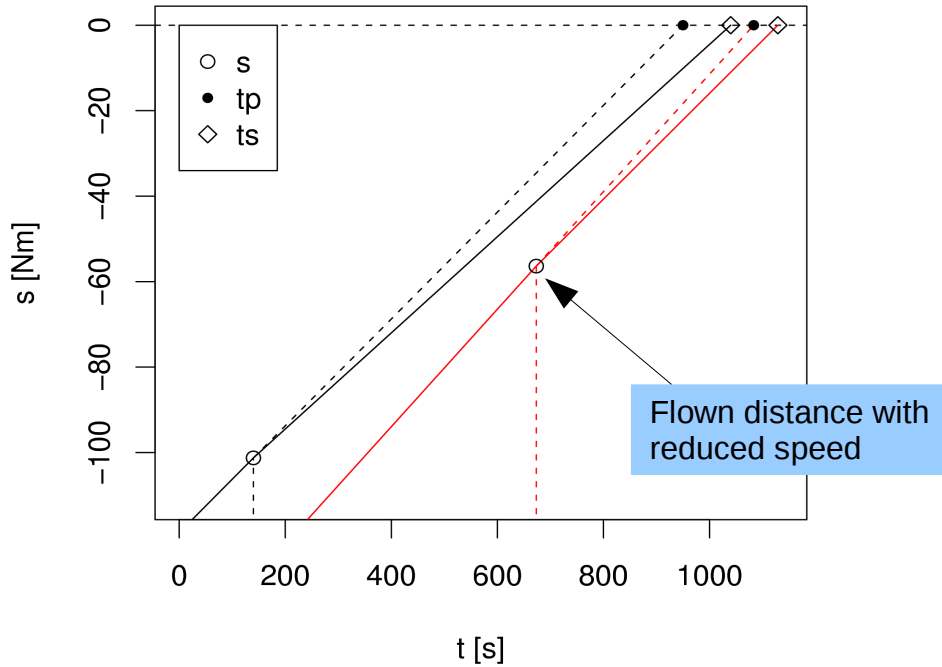


Queueing Delays

Delay propagation

Main Results

Speed control delay



$$\Delta_j \geq w_i - \frac{x_{j0} - lx_{i0}}{lv_i} + \frac{s_e}{k_i v_i}$$

with Δ_j : speed control delay for aircraft j
 w_i : metering delay for aircraft $i = j-1$

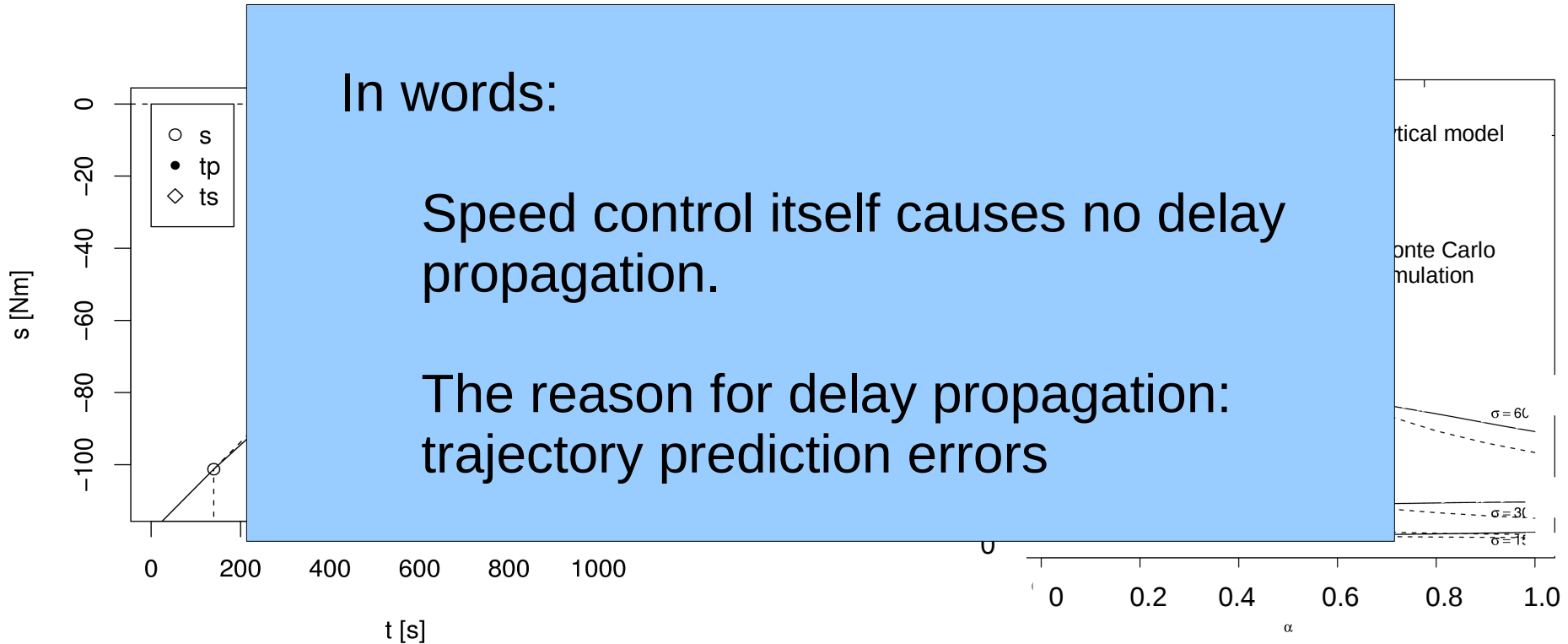
$$E(D_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1) \int_{u=0}^{\infty} \int_{v=0}^{u/\alpha} (u - \alpha v) P(k|u, v) f(u) g(v) dv du$$

with

f, g : probability density function of ϵ, d

P : distribution of length of propagation

Main Results



$$\Delta_j \geq w_i - \frac{x_{j0} - lx_{i0}}{lv_i} + \frac{s_e}{k_i v_i}$$

with Δ_j : speed control delay for aircraft j
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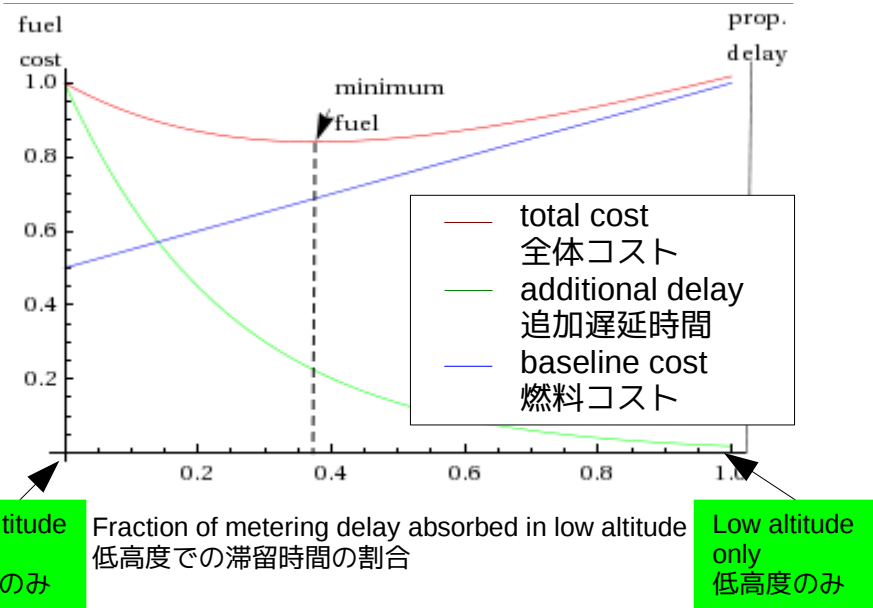
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with

f, g : probability density function of ϵ, d

P : distribution of length of propagation

Delay absorption strategy



- Delay absorption strategy

- Trade-off

High altitude
High propagated delay



Low altitude
High fuel consumption

- Fuel efficiency

- Workload sharing

Consequences:

- Even in the future, there is a need for radar vectoring.
- Sequencing strategies under uncertainties should be studied.

$$c(\alpha) = [c_L \alpha + c_H (1 - \alpha)] d(\alpha)$$

$$d(\alpha) = d_0 + d_p(\alpha),$$

← average delay + propagation

where

$c_L \gg c_H$: cost of delay absorption (kg/min)

d_0 : average queueing delay

$d_p(\alpha)$: propagated delay

Conclusions

- Traffic Synchronization
 - Tactical management of queues of aircraft
- Delay Propagation
 - Delay propagation due to trajectory prediction errors
- Delay absorption strategy
 - Trade-off between high altitude (fuel efficient) and low altitude (fuel inefficient)
 - Even when the objective is to minimize fuel (!)

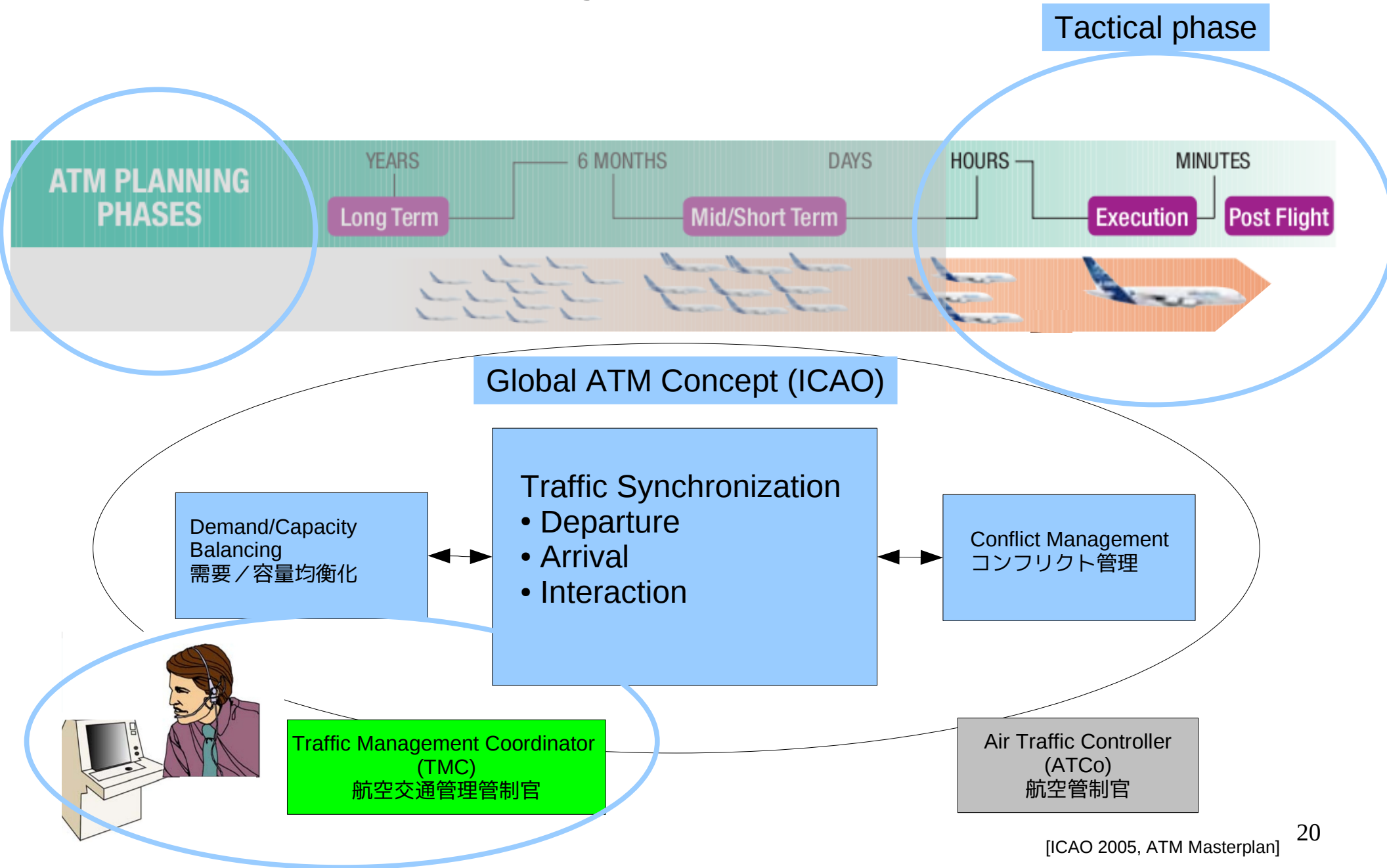
Future work

- Fundamental Research
 - Conditions for existence of minimum
 - Delay propagation in transportation networks
- Operational Concept
 - Ground delay vs. en-route delays
 - Delay management strategies

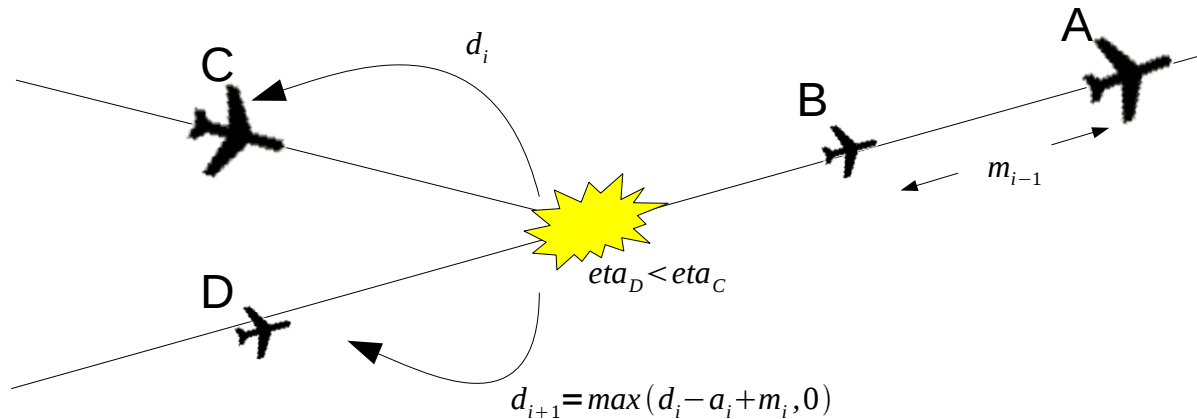
Thank you.

claus@enri.go.jp

Traffic Synchronization



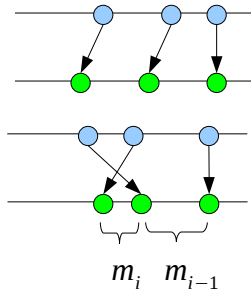
Aircraft sequencing



Basic Operations

- Sequencing

- First-come-first-served (FCFS)
- Constrained position shifting (CPS)



- Metering

- Flow control with separation constraints m_i

Queueing Delay

Aircraft	η	s	t	delay
A	12:01	12:01		0
B	12:02	12:03		1
D	12:04	12:05		1
C	12:05	12:07		2

FCFS delay:
CPS delay:

4 min
3.2 min

m_i	Follower	
Leader	Heavy	Mid/Small
Heavy	90	120
Mid/Small	60	60

Delay propagation

Condition for delay propagation:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_i &\geq \alpha d_i \\ (\epsilon_i - a_i) &\geq \alpha d_{i+1} \\ &\dots \\ (\epsilon_i - a_i) - \sum_{j=1}^k a_{i+j} &\geq \alpha d_{i+k+1} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Delay triggered by aircraft i :

$$D_{p,i} = [k(\epsilon_i - a_i) - (k-1)a_{i+1} - \dots - a_{i+k}] - \alpha \sum_{j=0}^k d_{i+j+1} \quad (2)$$

$$= k\epsilon_i - \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^k (k-j)a_{i+j}}_{\approx 0} - \alpha \underbrace{\sum_{j=0}^k d_{i+j+1}}_{\approx k\alpha d_i} \quad (3)$$

where k is smallest number, such that (1) is smaller than αd_k

Propagation approximation (high-congestion):

$$D_{p,i} \approx \begin{cases} (n-i)(\epsilon_i - \alpha d_i), & \epsilon_i \geq \alpha d_i \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Expectation:

$$E(D_{p,i}) = (n-i) \int_{u=0}^{\infty} \int_{v=0}^{u/\alpha} (u - \alpha v) f(u) g(v) dv du \quad (5)$$

with

f, g : probability density function of ϵ, d

