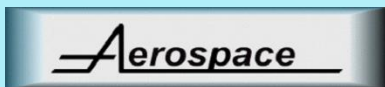
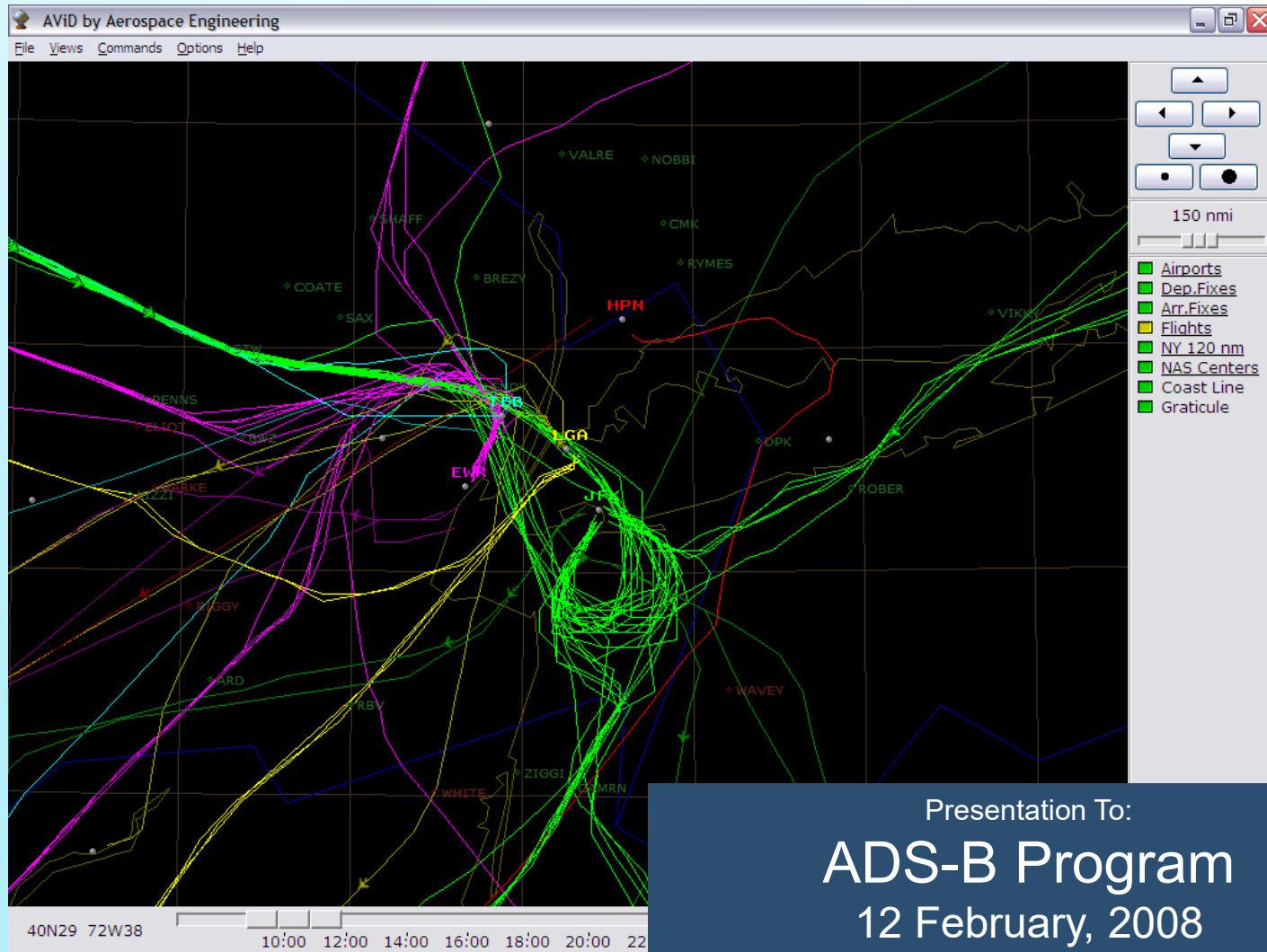


New York Metroplex Baseline

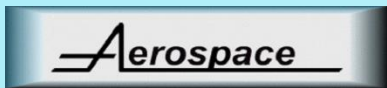
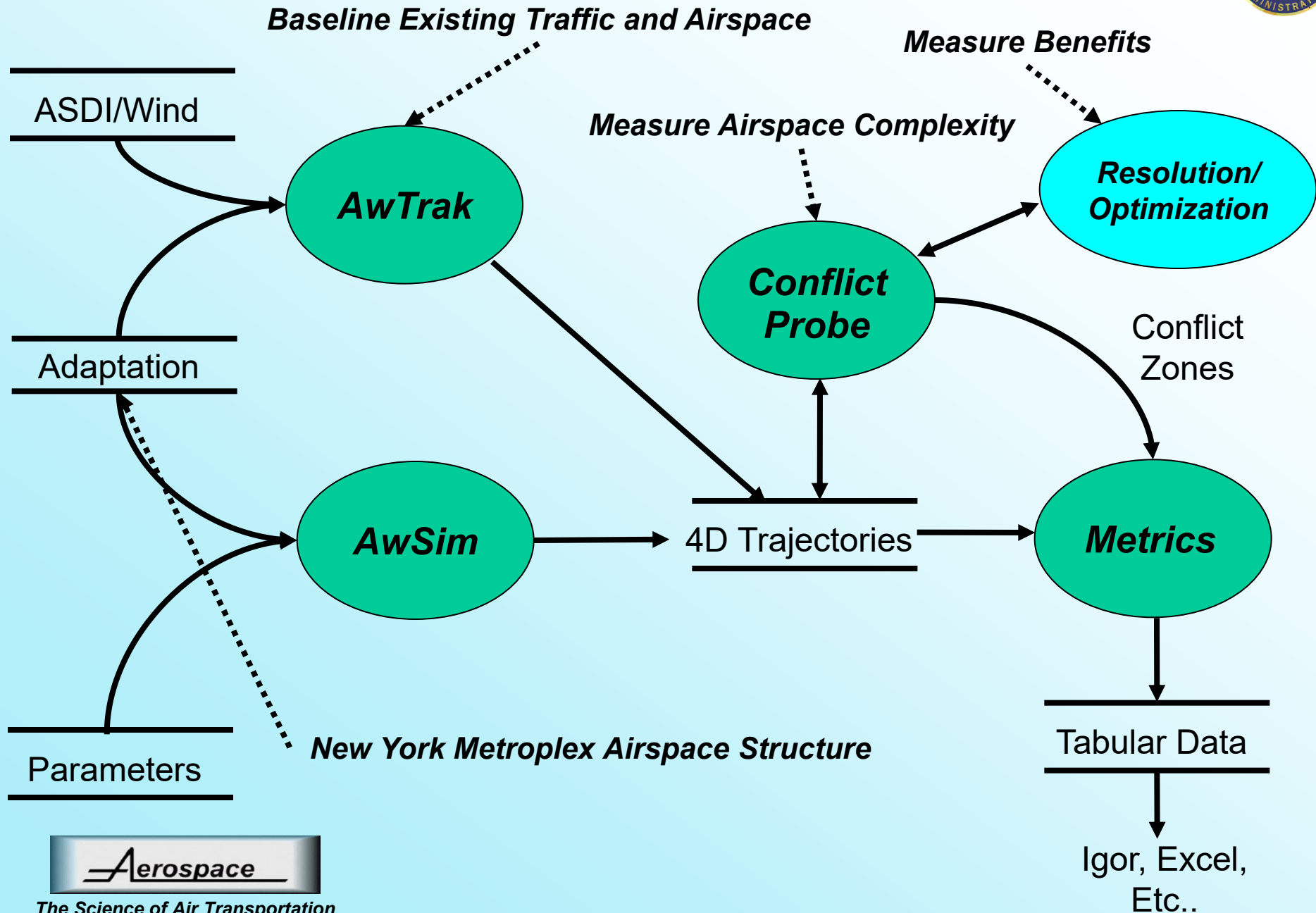


The Science of Air Transportation

Briefing Outline

- ***Adapt AwSim™ for New York Metroplex***
- ***Establish Baseline***
 - ***Good Days and Bad Days***
- ***Baseline Current System***
 - ***Flows over arrival and departure fix points***
 - ***Excess Distance***
 - ***Airspace Complexity***
 - ***Airport Capacity***
- ***New York JFK Simulation***
 - ***Measure Existing Miles in Trail Impact***
 - ***Simulate ADS-B Spacing in Mixed Equipage Environment***
- ***Demonstration***

Adapt AwSim™ for New York

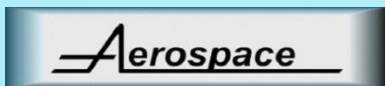


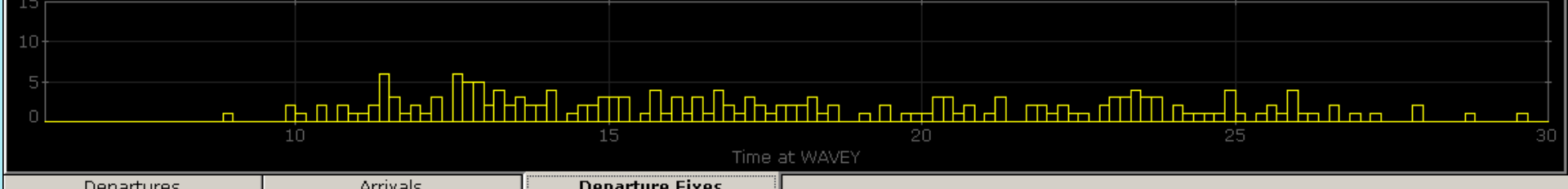
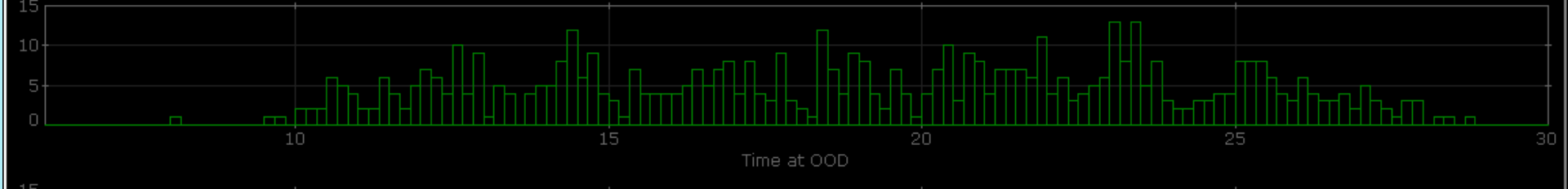
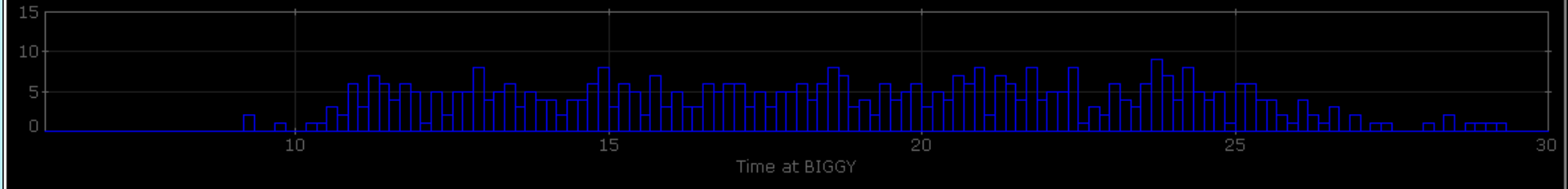
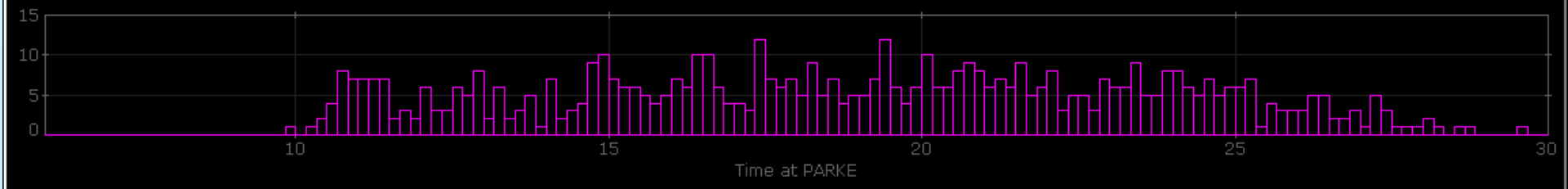
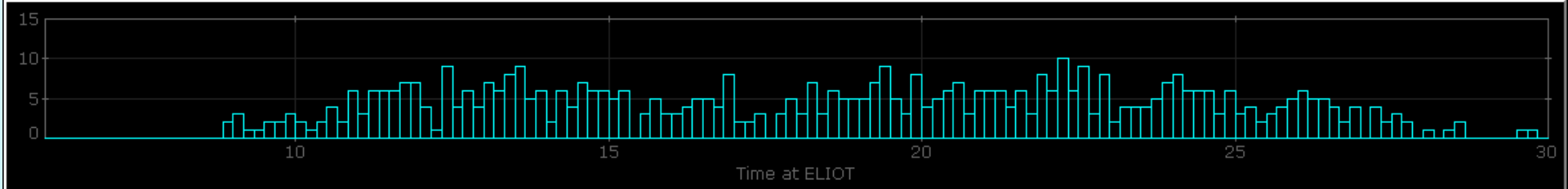
Baseline Current System Efficiency Related



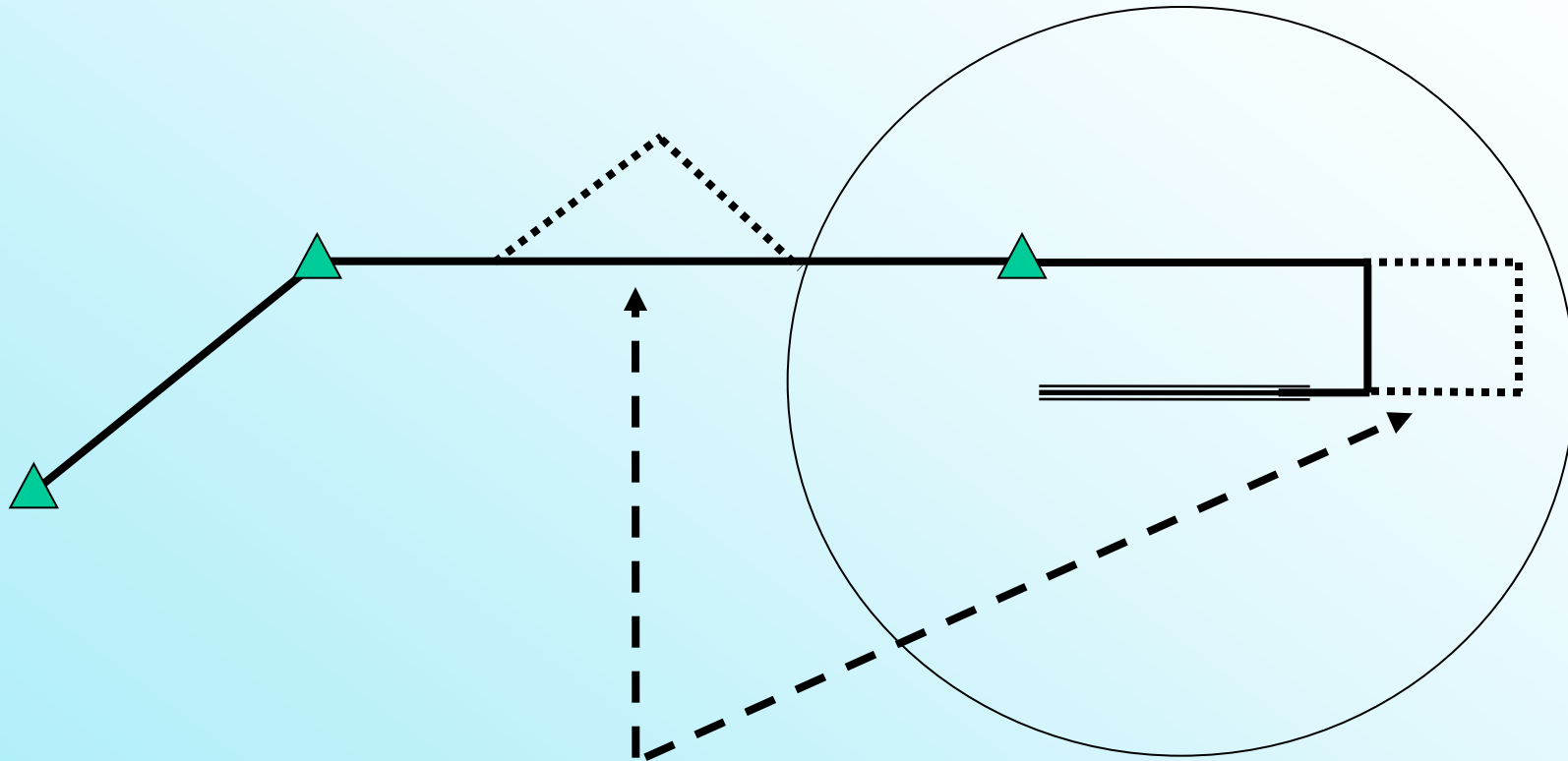
.. days are described as “good” or “bad” depending on the amount of terminal delay as measured by PDARS. Days were also selected for similar amounts of traffic, and non weekend (Geoff Shearer AJP- 33) ..

- **Good Days**
 - 9/19/07
 - 10/29/07
 - 10/30/07
- **Bad Days**
 - 9/05/07
 - 11/05/07
 - 11/07/07



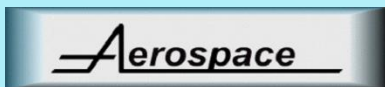


Baseline Current System Efficiency Related



Excess Distance

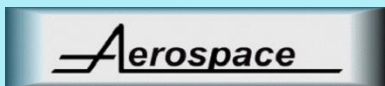
Increased capacity is measured by simulating ADS-B policy and increasing traffic load using bootstrap sampling

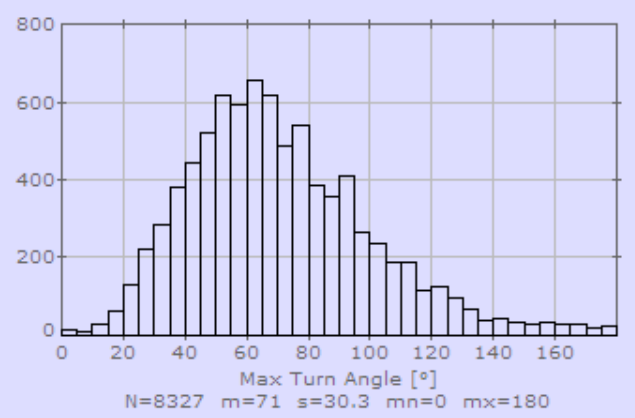
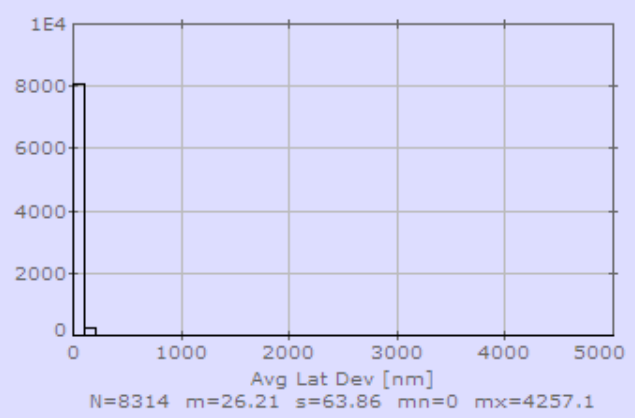
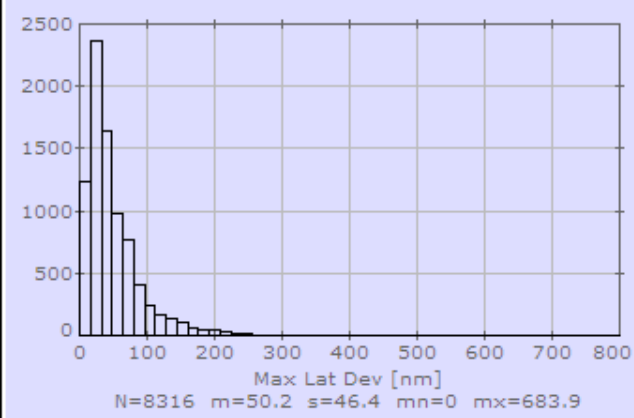
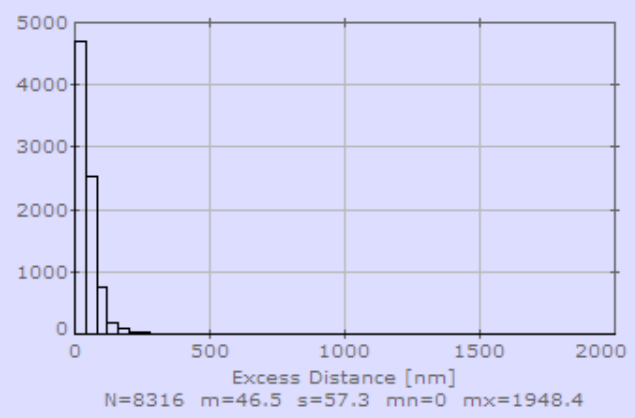
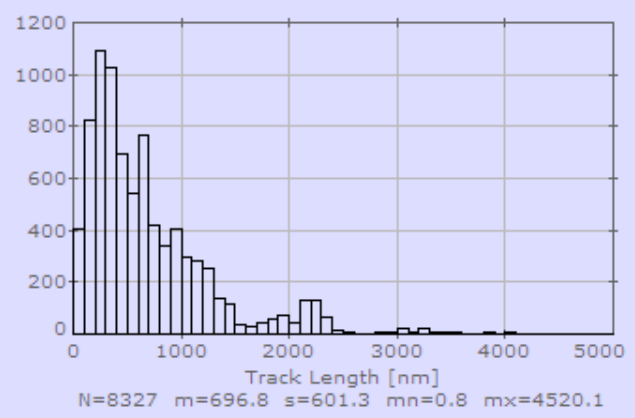
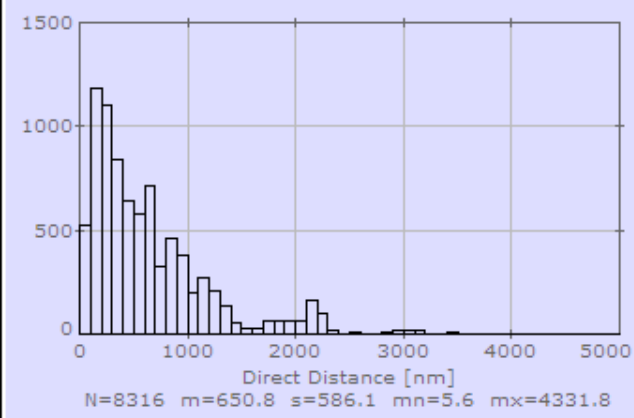
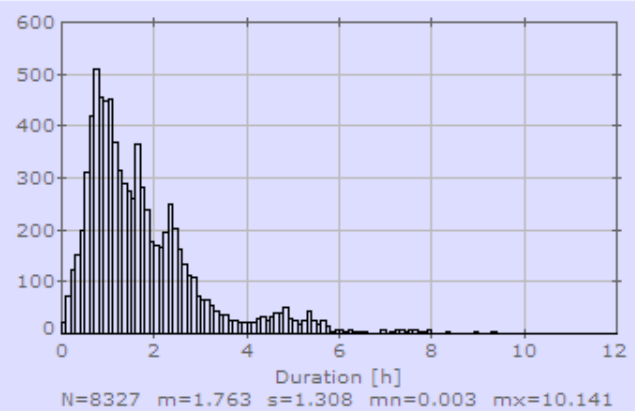
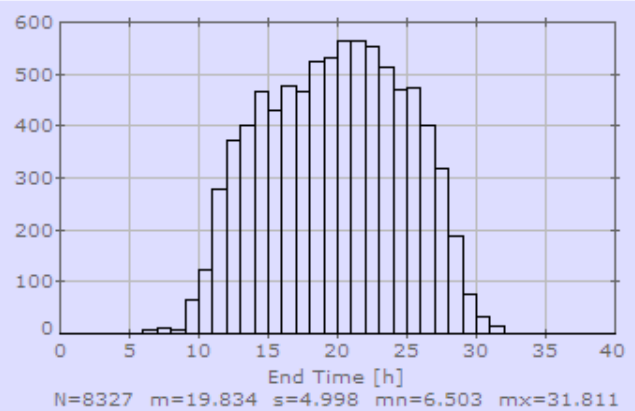
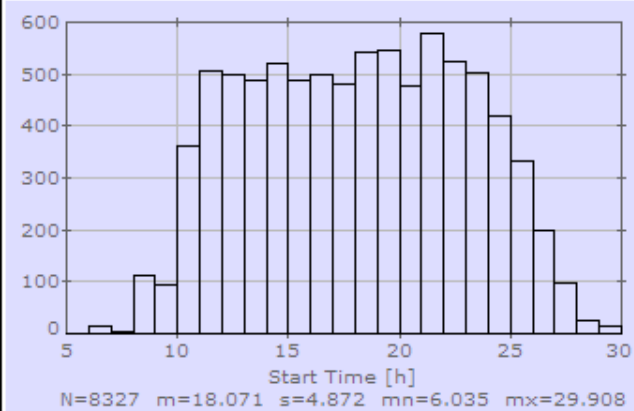


Baseline Current System Efficiency Related



- **Inbound Phase**
 - **Excess Distance - available**
 - **On average flights operating into the New York Metroplex had about 45 nm excess distance**
- **Outbound Phase**
 - **Excess Time – “off” gate to departure fix – need off times**





Baseline Current System Airspace Complexity



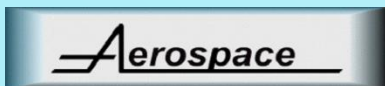
- **This baseline is established by measuring the “complexity” of an airspace**
- **Complexity is a measure of how difficult it is to de-conflict a particular traffic pattern**
- **Since existing traffic is by definition de-conflicted by controllers, this is measured by computing “proximity” of aircraft in the airspace**

Baseline Current System Airspace Complexity



Aerospace Complexity: CONUS, JFK, ATL, ORD; 12:00 to +1:00 GMT

		3/11/2007	3/11/2007	3/11/2007	3/11/2007		
		CONUS	JFK-120	ATL-120	ORD-120		
A	Area in Nautical Miles Square	2983989	45239	45239	45239		
FL	*Flight Load	3874.4	196.22	165.25	153.19		
FLA	FL per 1000 sq.nm	1.298	4.337	3.697	3.386		
PL	*Proximity Load	3174	366.27	284.05	272.72		
PLA	PL per 1000 sq.nm	1.064	8.096	6.279	6.028		
Flight load is a measure of traffic in the area at any given time							
Proximity load is number of aircraft within 4000 ft of altitude and 20 nm, within the area, at any given moment							



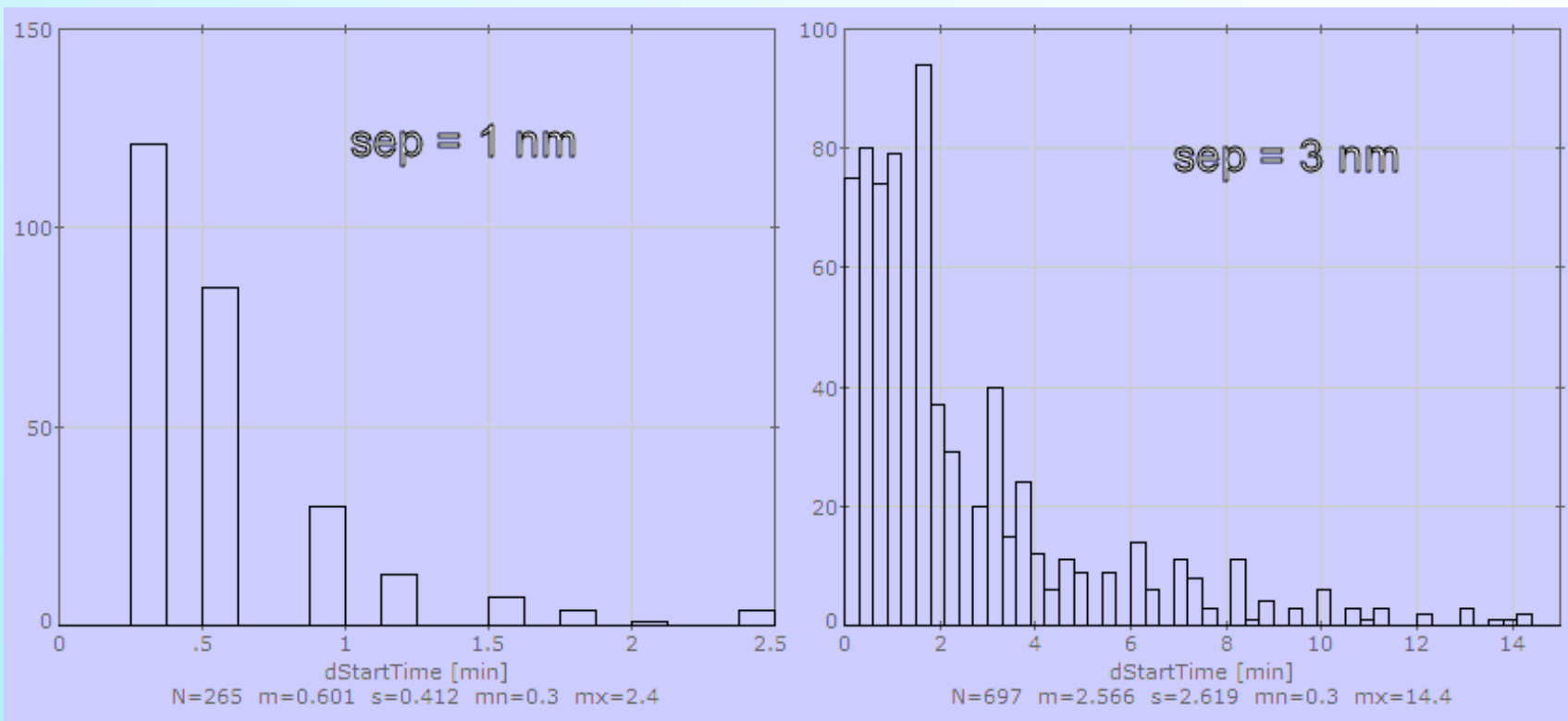
Baseline Current System

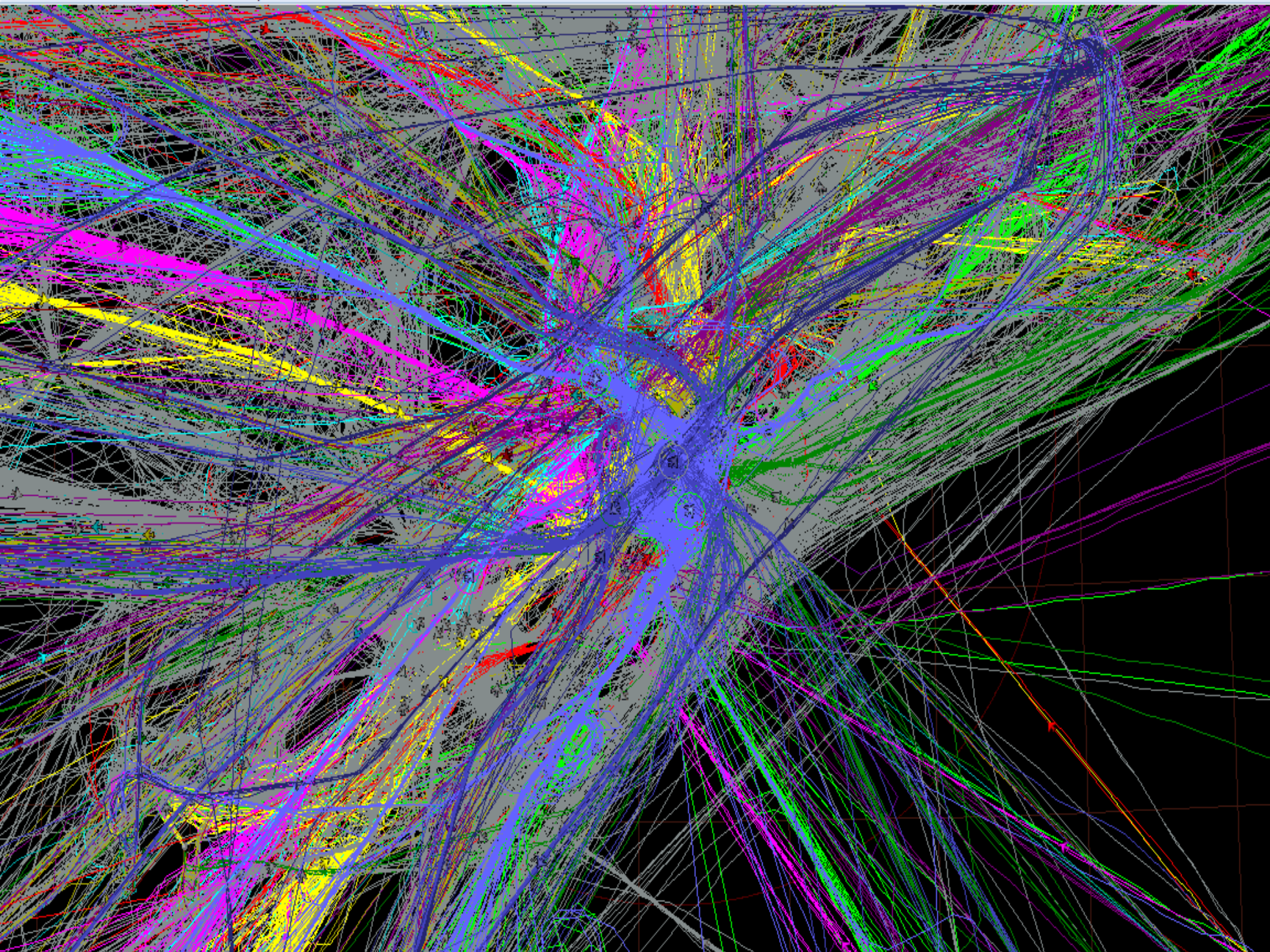
Airport Capacity

- Select Jet Blue flights as a separate layer for display and measurement purposes
- Assume the constrained resource is the arrival capacity at the 5 Metroplex airports
- Assume the capacity is less than or equal to IFR capacity
- Apply Merging and Spacing and/or CAVS policy by adjusting ETA time to simulate spacing
- Measure number of unresolved conflicts in the airspace

Baseline Current System Airport Capacity

– Time period	24 Hours
– Total number of flights	4715
– Maximum airport capacity	60/Hour
– Mean change	0.6 minutes





Navigation controls: Up, Down, Left, Right arrow buttons, and two circular buttons.

400 nmi

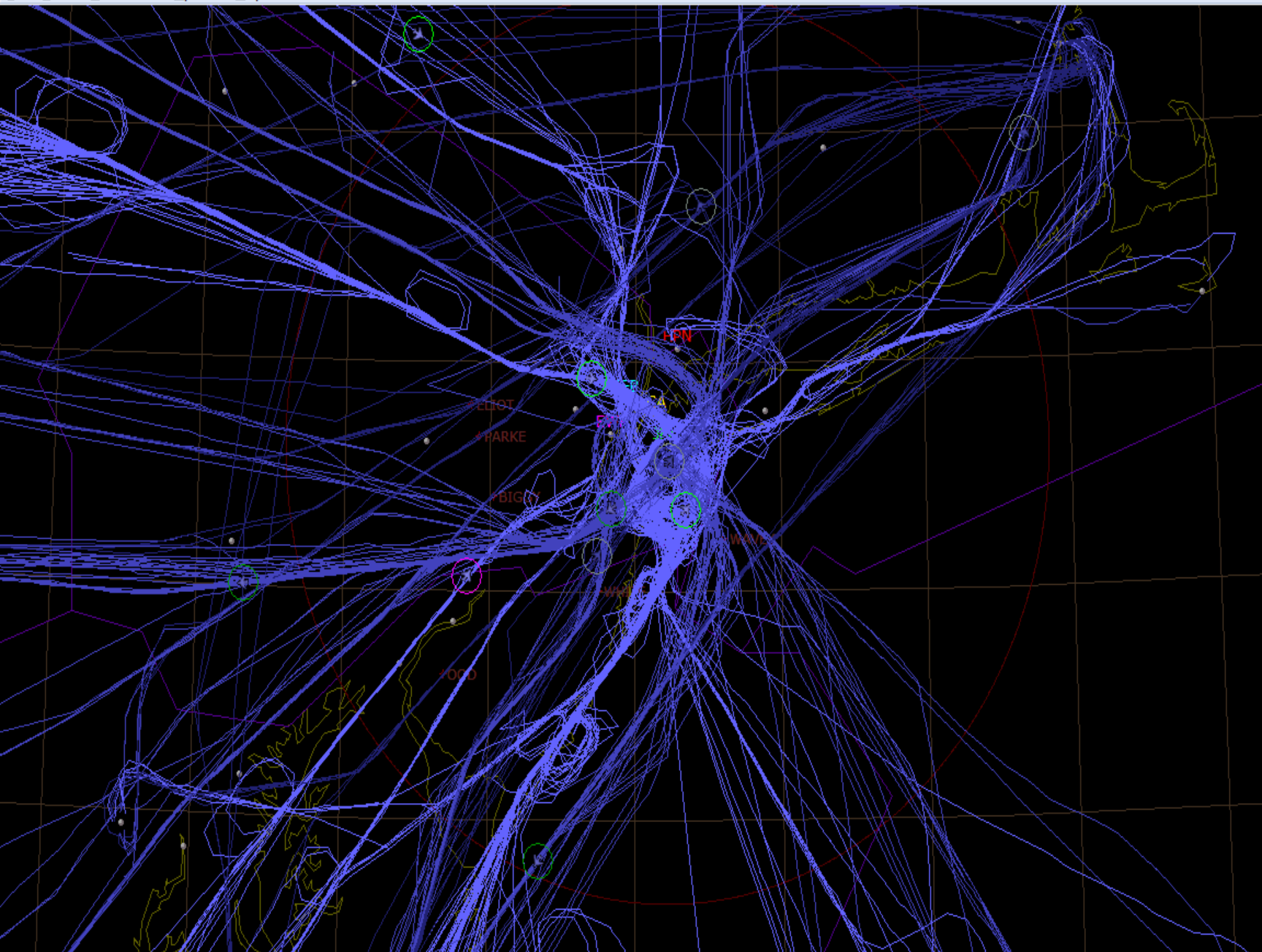
- JetBlue
 - Target
 - Path
- Other Flights
 - Target
 - Path
- Airports
- Dep.Fixes
- NY 120 nm
- NAS Centers
- Coast Line
- Graticule

40N37 69W37

10:00 12:00 14:00 16:00 18:00 20:00 22:00 00:00 02:00 04:00 06:00

STOP 60s 1s

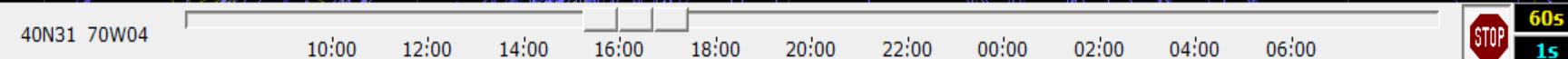
16:20:00
2007/08/27

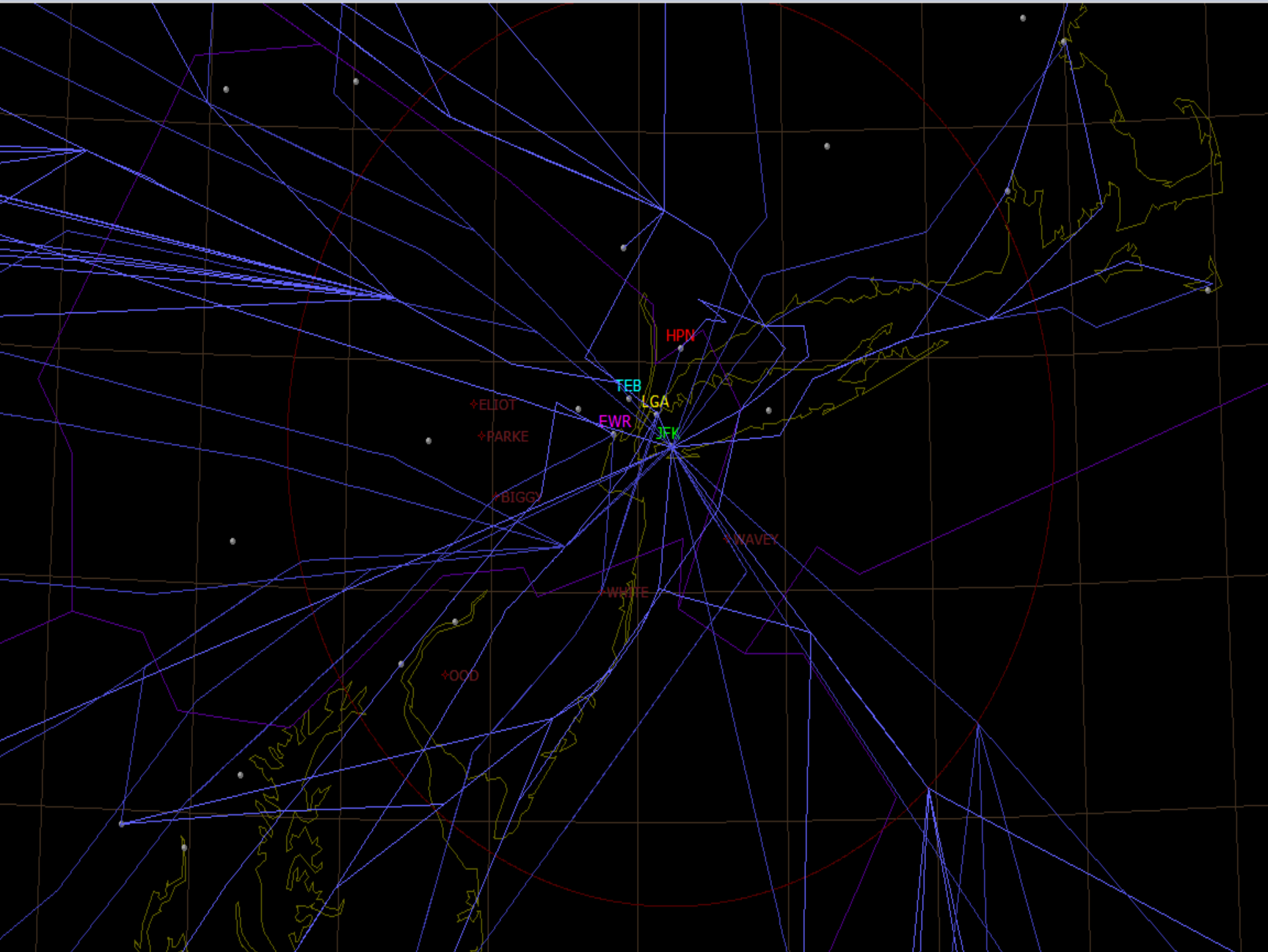


Navigation controls: Up, Down, Left, Right arrows, and zoom in/out buttons.

400 nmi

- JetBlue
 - Target
 - Path
- Other Flights
 - Target
 - Path
- Airports
- Dep.Fixes
- NY 120 nm
- NAS Centers
- Coast Line
- Graticule





400 nmi

- JetBlue
- Target
- Path
- Other Flights
- Airports
- Dep.Fixes
- Dep.Fixes
- NY 120 nm
- NAS Centers
- Coast Line
- Graticule

NY-JFK Simulation

- AwSim adapted with NY airspace data
- Actual traffic data captured for multiple days
- Flight plan trajectories with start time adjusted to actual time of departure generated
- These FP trajectories were the basis for the simulation experiments. These represent the demand on the airport.

NY-JFK Simulation

- Apply policy at arrival fix (ROBER CAMRN LENDY ZIGGY OWENZ) and at runway
- Measure delay resulting from policy
- Change policy to represent technology change
- Measure resulting changes in delay

NY-JFK Simulation

- Policy #1 – require 8 miles in trail spacing at arrival fix (ROBER CAMRN LENDY ZIGGY OWENZ)
- Policy #2 – require 4 miles in trail spacing at arrival fix for qualified aircraft (requires 2 qualified aircraft for reduction to be applied)
- Sep. 19, 2007 data used

NY-JFK Simulation

Policy #1 – All flights require 8 miles spacing at arrival fix, airport arrival rate = 60, total flights = 660

Flights requiring delay for fix spacing	243
Total minutes of delay applied for fix	459
Flights requiring additional delay for landing	335
Total minutes of additional delay applied for airport	397

NY-JFK Simulation

Policy #2 – Qualified flights require 4 miles spacing at arrival fix, airport arrival rate = 60, total flights = 660
Run A – only Jet Blue flights are qualified (173 flights)

Flights requiring delay for fix spacing	230
Total minutes of delay applied for fix	428
Flights requiring additional delay for landing	319
Total minutes of additional delay applied for airport	369

NY-JFK Simulation

Policy #2 – Qualified flights require 4 miles spacing at arrival fix, airport arrival rate = 60, total flights = 660
Run B – all flights are qualified (660 flights)

Flights requiring delay for fix spacing	131
Total minutes of delay applied for fix	88
Flights requiring additional delay for landing	158
Total minutes of additional delay applied for airport	53

Demonstration