

Very Light Jet (VLJ) Operational Impact Analysis: ATC Workload Implications

Work in progress

Presented to: NAS Performance
Workshop, Asilomar

By: Tony Dziepak, FAA

Date: 16 March 2006



Federal Aviation
Administration



Acknowledgements

- **Doug Baart, FAA/ATO-P/Tech Ctr**
 - Completion of datasets, augmentation of 2015 scenario with VLJ flights
- **Dan Citrenbaum, FAA/ATO-P**
 - Design and methodology development, ORLab assistance
- **Sutesh Malhan, CTR Tech Ctr**
 - Supporting Doug Baart
- **Norm Watts, FAA/ATO-P/Tech Ctr**
 - Creation of NCPS output files from AERALIB®
- **Toni Trani, NEXTOR-Virginia Tech**
 - Forecast information and flight profiles based on TSAM model
- **Andrzej Wrotniak, Aerospace, Inc.**
 - AwSim™ simulation model dataset development

Contents

- **Motivation**
- **Approach**
 - Design, datasets, etc.
- **Results**
- **Summary**
 - Observations, next steps



Image source: adamaircraft.com

Motivation

- **How will VLJs impact the NAS operationally?**
 - So far, rhetoric about “sky black with dentists”
 - Industry financial impact, ATO financial impact, but not NAS operational impact
- **Overtaking conflicts, traffic flow management**
 - Slower cruise speed may create unexpected increase in conflicts, workload
- **Analogy: tractors on the interstate**

Approach

- **Run flight plan set in 4-D simulation tool (AwSim™) to measure conflicts**
- **Compare conflicts in baseline with future scenarios**
- **Conflicts are a proxy for ATC workload**
 - Although not all ATC workload is associated with conflict resolution; e.g. sector loads are another component
- **Examine airspace >18,000ft**
 - Including cruise and transitioning aircraft

Experimental Design

- Reference (2005) + 2x2 design (2015)

	<i>Low FL</i>	<i>High FL</i>	
<i>On-demand Success</i>	Treatment A	Treatment B	Initial results
<i>On-demand Failure</i>	Treatment C	Treatment D	Pending

- Additional hypothetical control (2015)

Two VLJ flight profiles

- TSAM = Transportation Systems Analysis Model
- SATS = Small Aircraft Transportation System

	<i>TSAM flight set</i>	<i>SATS flight set</i>
<i>Average cruise altitude (FL)</i>	248	286
<i>Average flight time (min)</i>	43	78

Forecast parameters (2015)

	<i>On-demand success</i>	<i>On-demand failure</i>
<i>VLJ fleet</i>	5000	3000
<i>Utilization</i>	70%@1400 hrs/yr 30%@400 hrs/yr	all@400 hrs/yr
<i>Total VLJ hrs flown</i>	5.5M hrs/yr	1.2M hrs/yr

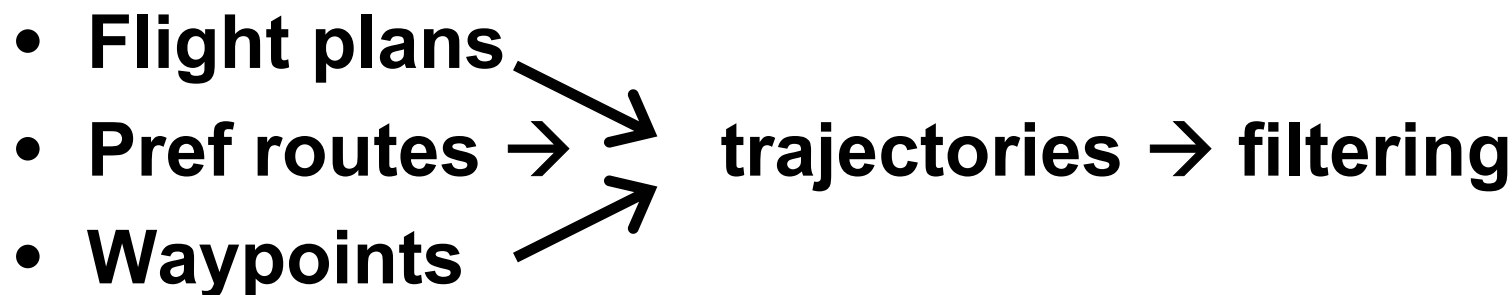
Flights derived from flight time

- Total flight hrs / avg. flight time = daily flights

<i>Flight time</i>	<i>TSAM FS: 43 min</i>	<i>SATS FS: 78 min</i>
<i>On-demand Success: 5.5M hrs/yr</i>	Treatment A: 19,111 flights	Treatment B: 11,977 flights
<i>On-demand Failure: 1.2M hrs/yr</i>	Treatment C: 4170 flights	Treatment D: 2613 flights

Data source (baseline)

- **April 20, 2005**
 - High volume, good weather
- **ETMS FZ messages**
 - Flight plans



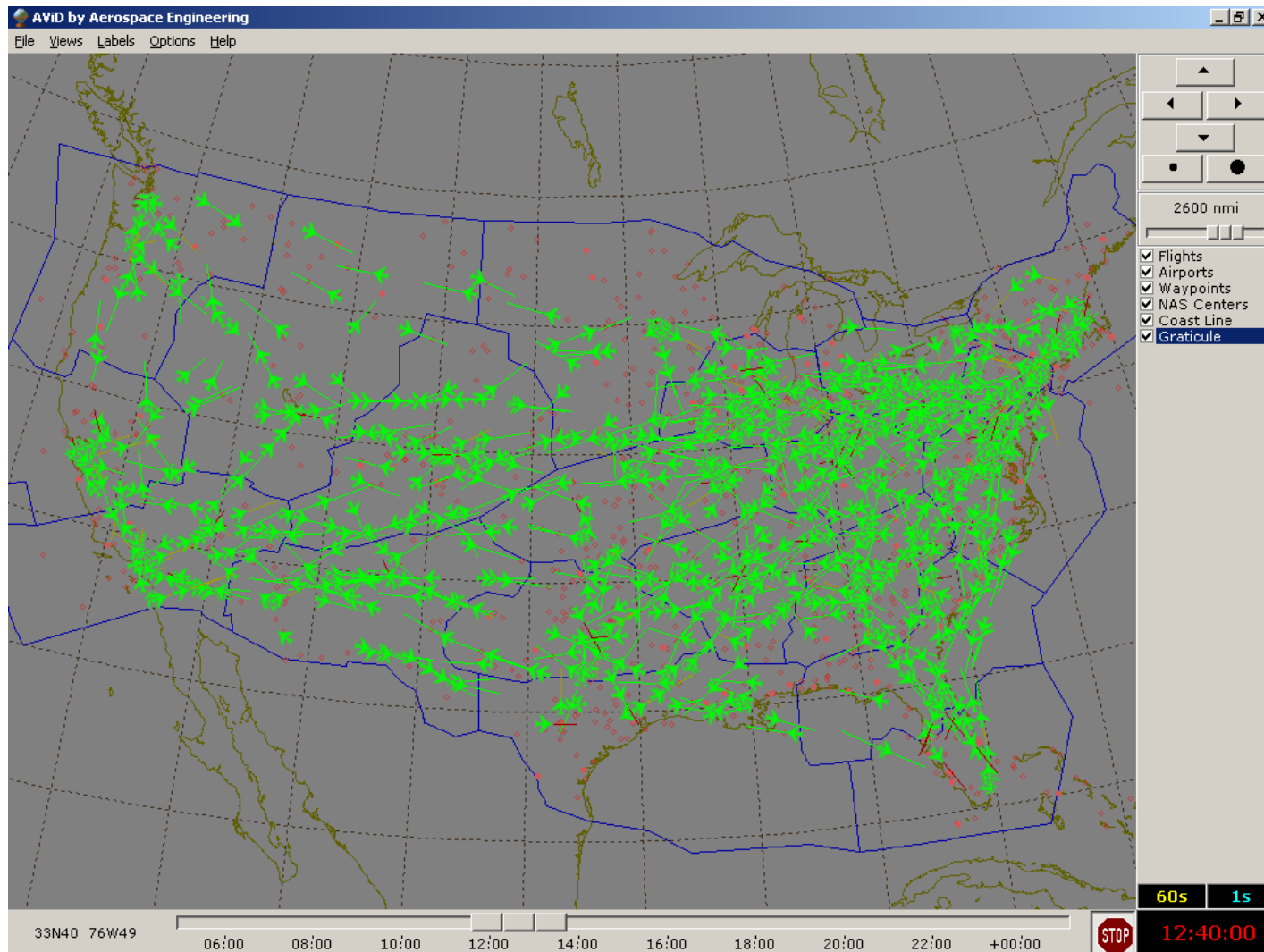
Data augmentation

- **2005 → FDG → +VLJ**
 - 16 AC type classes
 - VLJ is 17th AC type class created from Eclipse 500 performance
- **Conflicts: loss of separation**
 - 1000 ft vertical
 - 5 nmi radius



Image source: eclipseaviation.com

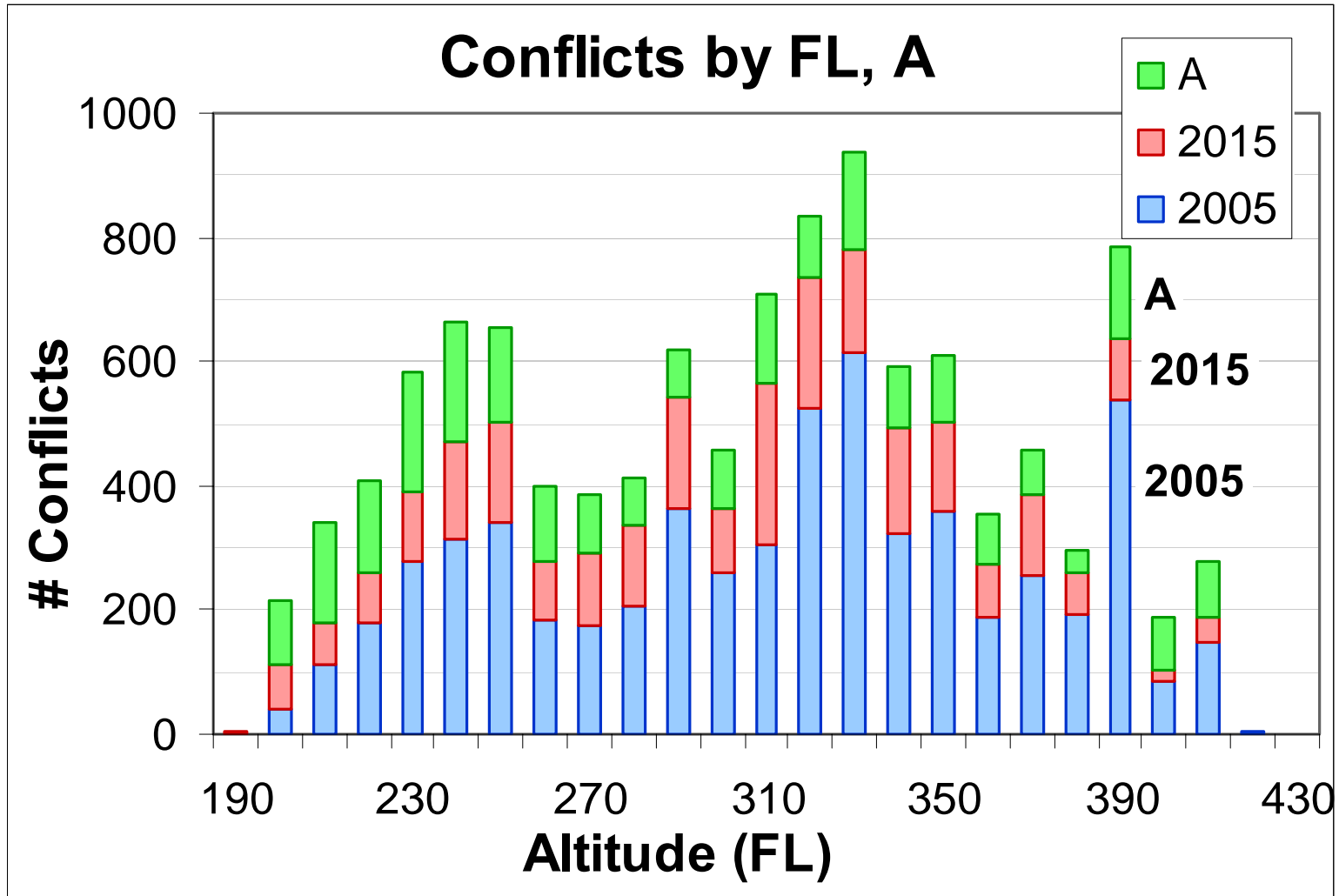
Run the simulations in AwSim™



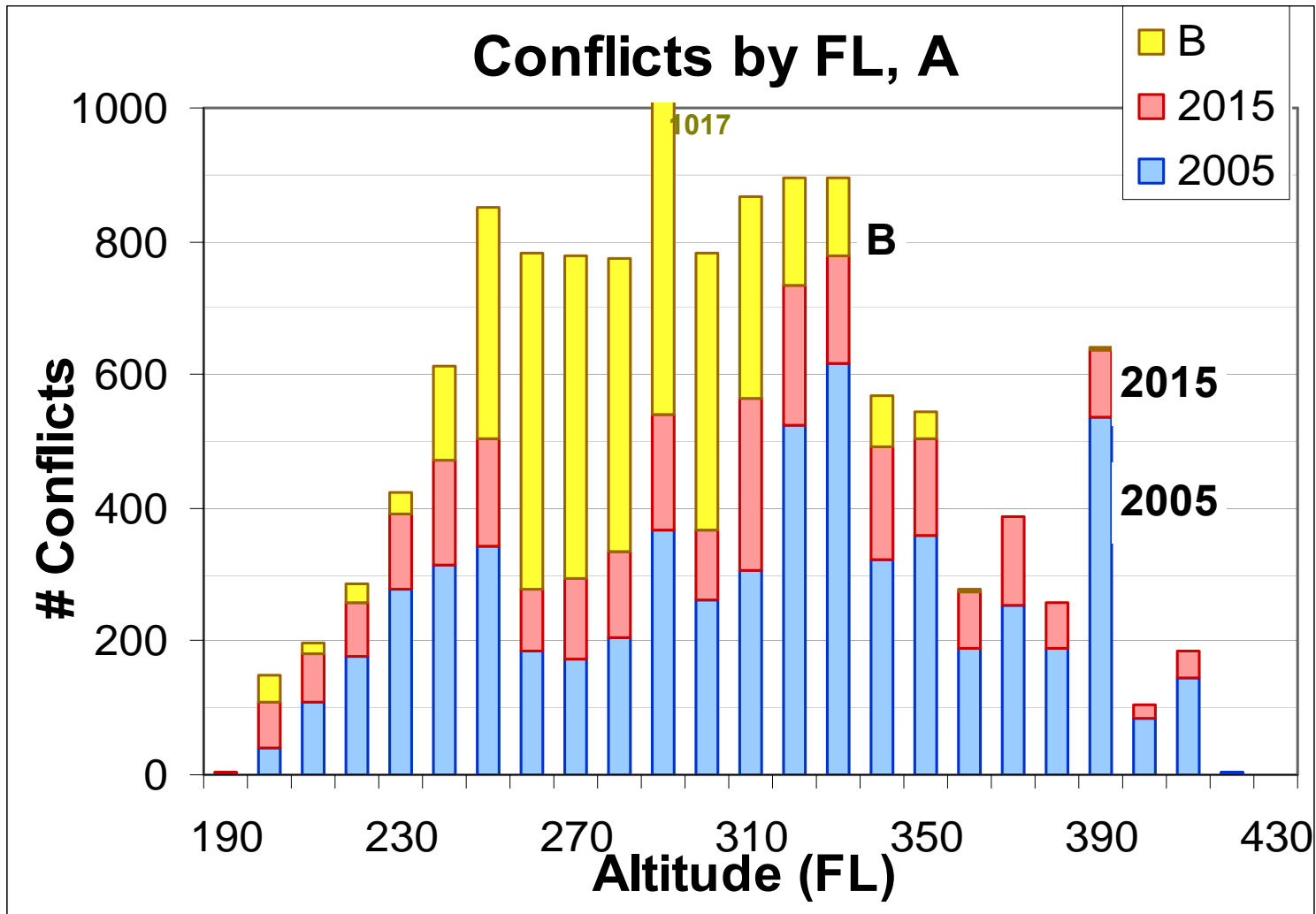
Results I: overall comparison

	2005	2015	A (2015, TSAM)	B (2015, SATS)
<i>nonVLJ Flights</i>	47,208	53,533	53,533	53,533
<i>VLJ Flights</i>	0	0	19,111	11,977
<i>Total flights</i>	47,208	53,533	72,644	65,510
<i>Total conflicts</i>	6032 (13%/fl)	8711 (16%/fl)	11,284 (16%/fl)	12,367 (19%/fl)

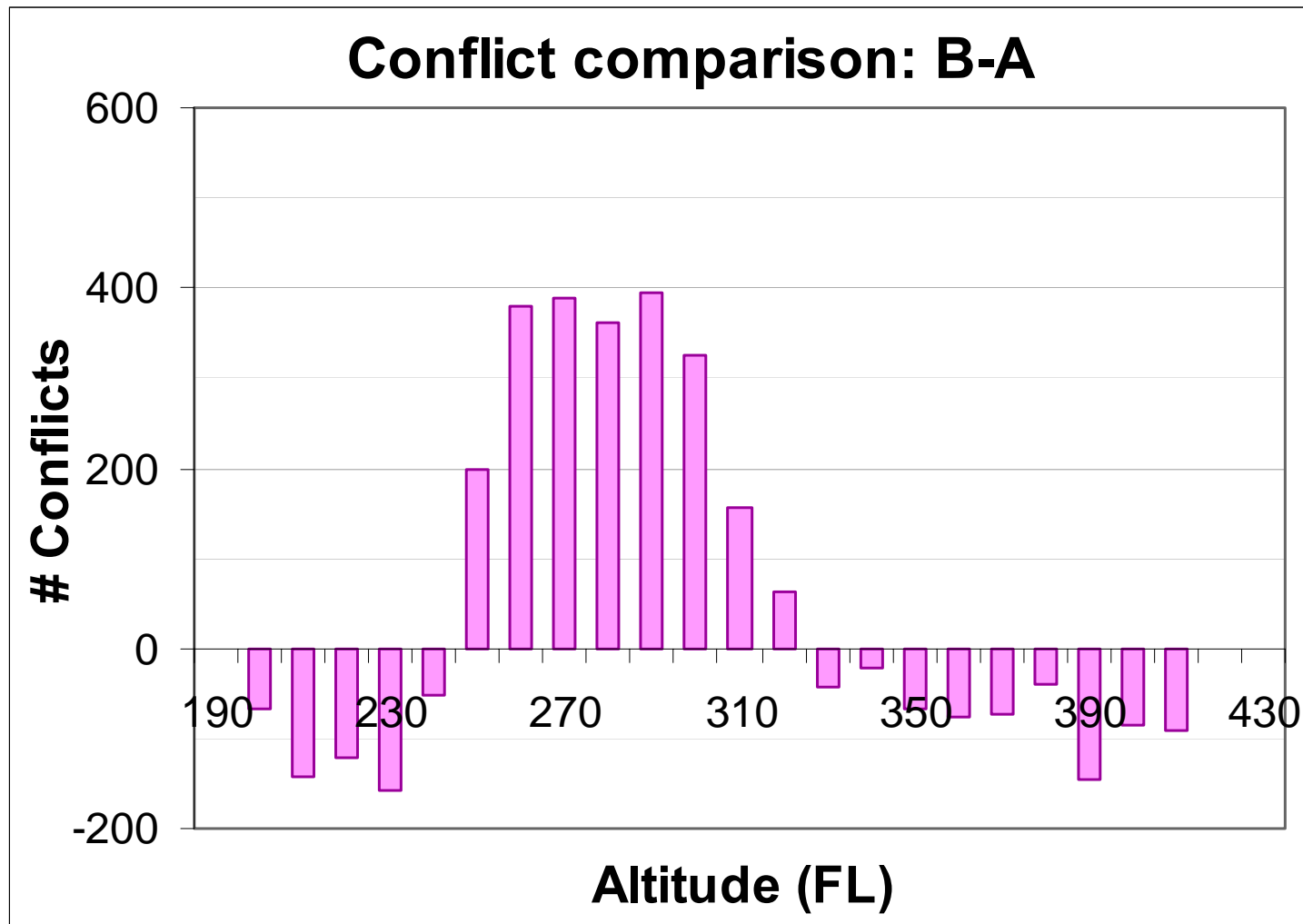
Results IIa: by FL



Results IIb: by FL (continued)



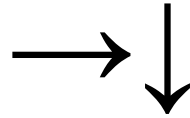
Results IIc: by FL (continued)



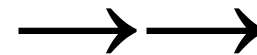
Results IIIa: by conflict direction



Head-on



Crossing



Overtaking

	<i>2005</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>A (2015, TSAM)</i>	<i>B (2015, SATS)</i>
<i>Total conflicts</i>	6032	8711	11,284	12,367
<i>head-on/</i>	1914 (32%)/	2570 (30%)/	3580 (32%)/	3929 (32%)/
<i>crossing/</i>	2506 (42%)/	3295 (38%)/	4479 (40%)/	5266 (43%)/
<i>overtaking</i>	1612 (27%)	2846 (33%)	3225 (29%)	3172 (26%)

Results IIIb: overtaking by AC type class

- VLJ-other AC type overtaking conflicts as a percentage of total conflicts

AC type	Treatment A	Treatment B
HJet	11%	10%
LJet	12%	10%
SJet	13%	9%
VLJ	18%	7%
LTP	22%	36%
STP	23%	14%

Preliminary observations

- **VLJ contributes to overall workload increase**
 - But not unexpectedly
 - Workload increase may have been much more without DRVSM
- **VLJ impact highly dependent on FL choice**
 - Higher FL trajectory set has more conflicts
- **Seems like no great increase in overtaking conflicts**
 - Perhaps not enough speed difference
 - Greater % overtaking VLJ-turboprop

Next steps

- **Finalize Treatment A & B results**
- **Treatments C, and D**
 - On-demand flop scenarios
- **Corroboration of results with other models**
- **Other workload measures**
 - TFM, sector load,
- **Terminal phase of flight**
 - Not just airport demand, or OD market demand

Ask now or email later:

Tony Dziepak

tony.dziepak@faa.gov

FAA,
ATO,
Operations Planning,
Office of Strategy



Image source: embraer.com