

Automated Braking Action Report for assessment of the Runway Condition Code



Symposium on Runway Conditions Assessment and Reporting,
DGAC

Paris, 31 March 2016



Runway Surface Conditions Assessment and Reporting

31st March / 1st April 2016

DGAC - Paris 15

symposium



Direction générale de l'Aviation civile - Service technique de l'Aviation civile

www.stac aviation-civile.gouv.fr

STAC

Keys Objectives

❖ Enhancing the level of awareness about runway safety for pilots / ATC / Airport Operator

❖ Enhancing runways capacity while maintaining a high level of safety



❖ Complying with the regulatory evolutions



❖ Proving direct reliable and up to date information to pilots about runway condition



❖ Limiting the drawbacks of the current process : runway occupancy, accuracy, subjectivity, data updating, information transmission

The TALPA Matrix as the starting point

Rwy Friction - μ

Vehicle Deceleration / Directional Control

Contamination Type / Depth

Temperature

RCC

Airport Runway Condition Assessment			Downgrade Assessment Criteria	Pilot Reports (PIREPs) Provided To ATC And Flight Dispatch
Code	Runway Condition Description	Mu (μ) ¹	Deceleration And Directional Control Observation	PIREP
6	• Dry	40 or Higher	-	Dry
5	1/8" or less depth of: • Wet (Damp or Water 1/8" or less) • Water (Includes Wet or Damp) • Slush • Dry Snow • Wet Snow		Braking deceleration is normal for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control is normal.	Good
4	• Frost -15°C and Colder outside air temperature: • Compacted Snow	39	Brake deceleration and controllability is between Good and Medium.	Good to Medium
3	• Wet ("Slippery when wet" runway) • Dry Snow or Wet Snow (Any Depth) over Compacted Snow Greater than 1/8" depth of: • Dry Snow • Wet Snow Warmer than -15°C outside air temperature: • Compacted Snow	to 30	Braking deceleration is noticeably reduced for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control may be noticeably reduced.	Medium
2	Greater than 1/8" depth of: • Water • Slush	29 to 21	Brake deceleration and controllability is between Medium and Poor. Potential for hydroplaning exists.	Medium to Poor
1	• Ice ²	20 or Lower	Braking deceleration is significantly reduced for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control may be significantly reduced.	Poor
0	• Wet Ice ² • Water on top of Compacted Snow ² • Dry Snow or Wet Snow over Ice ²		Braking deceleration is minimal to non-existent for the wheel braking effort applied. Directional control	Nil

PIREP

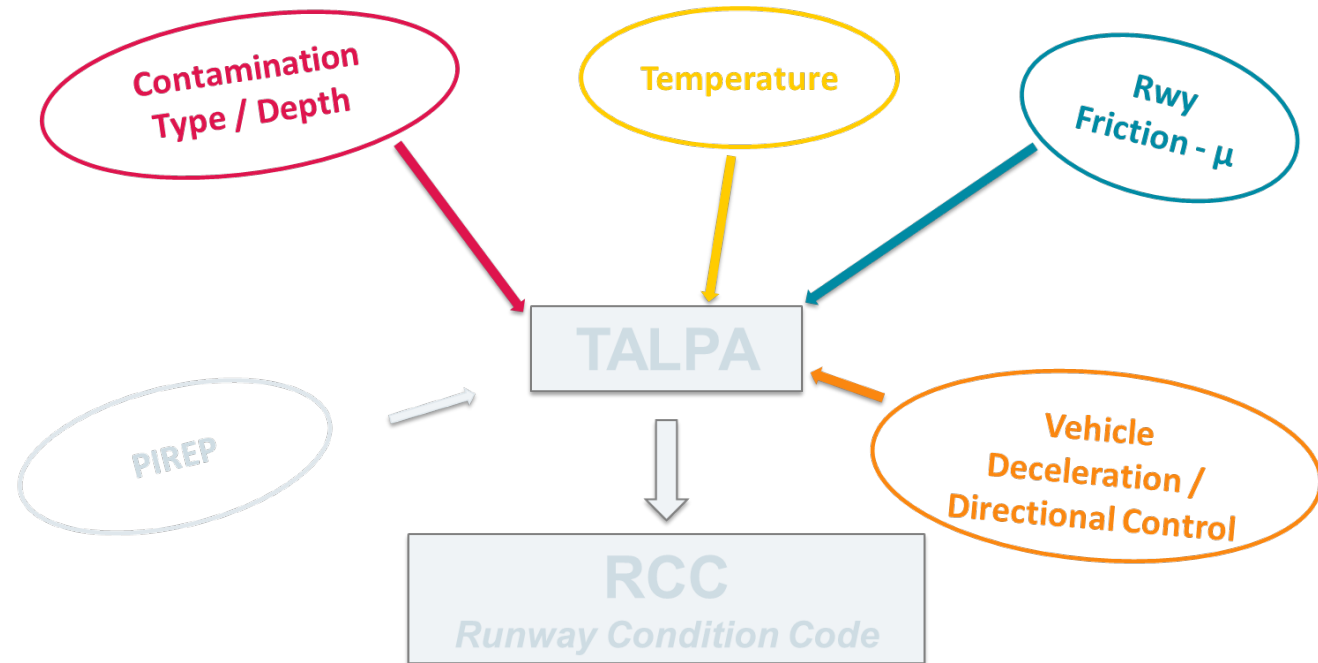
1.

The aerodrome operator approach

B-ABAR Project

B-ABAR : Basic - Automated Braking Action Report

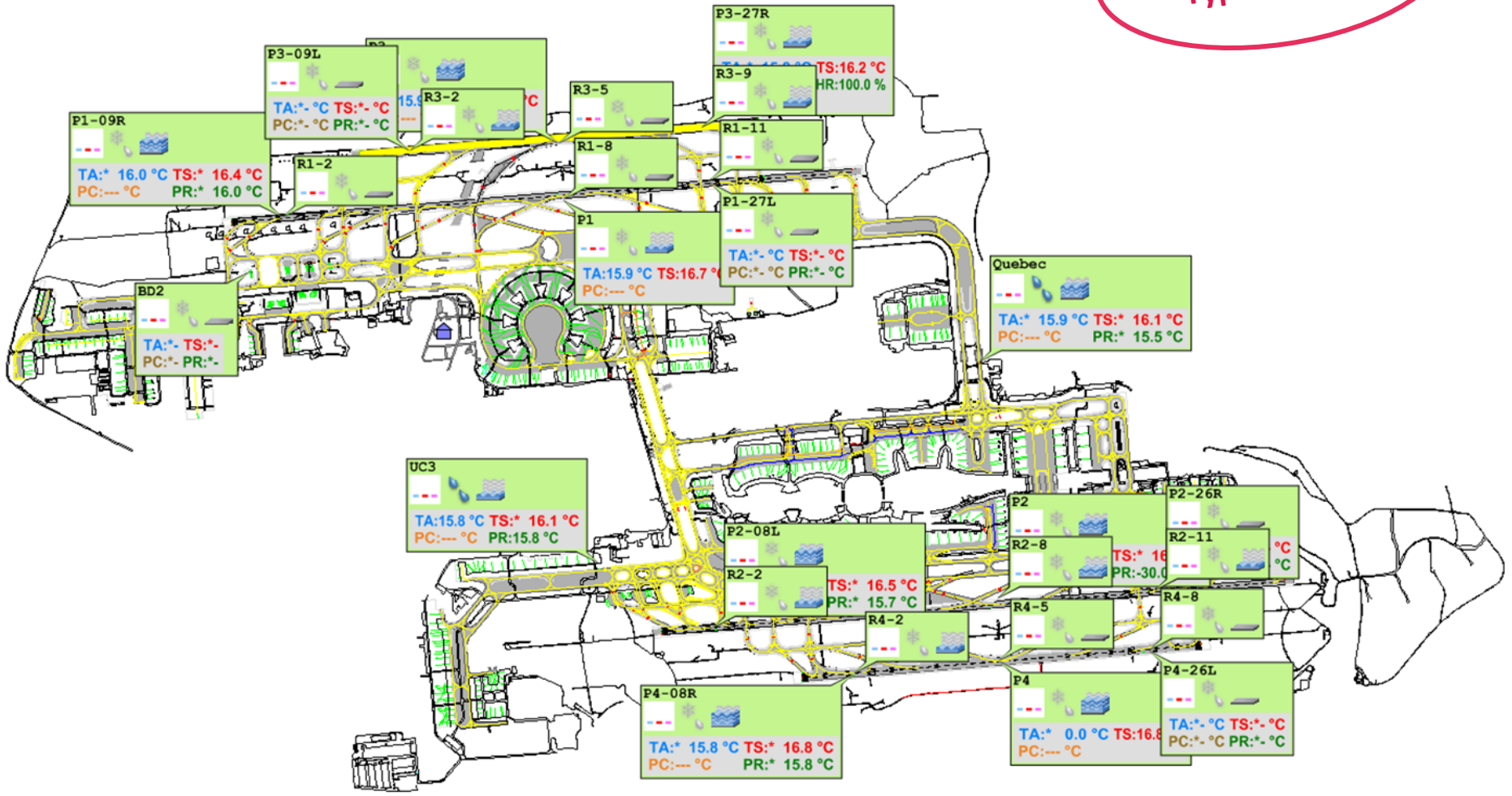
1.1.



About data acquisition

About Contamination...Sensors in runways pavement

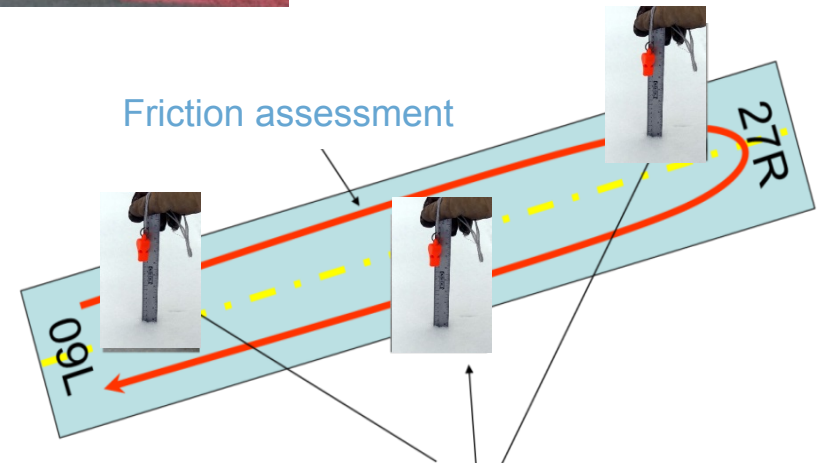
Contamination
Type / Depth



About Runway Friction...Determination of the runway friction coefficient



Rwy Friction - μ



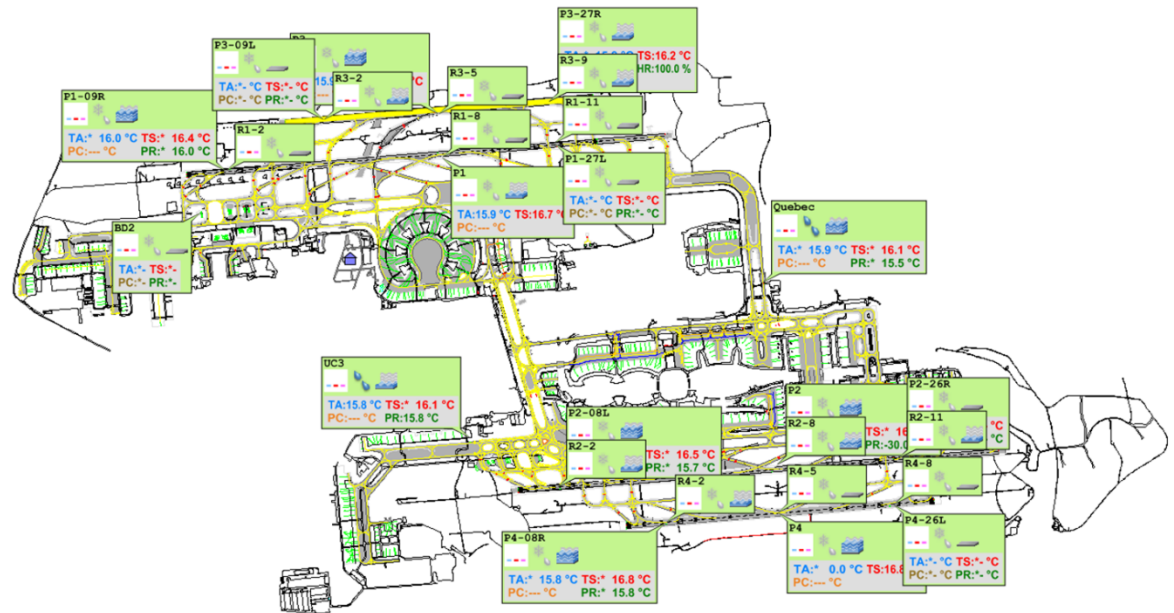
3 manual measures of contamination depth with a rule and type (3 locations predefined in every third)

About Temperature...

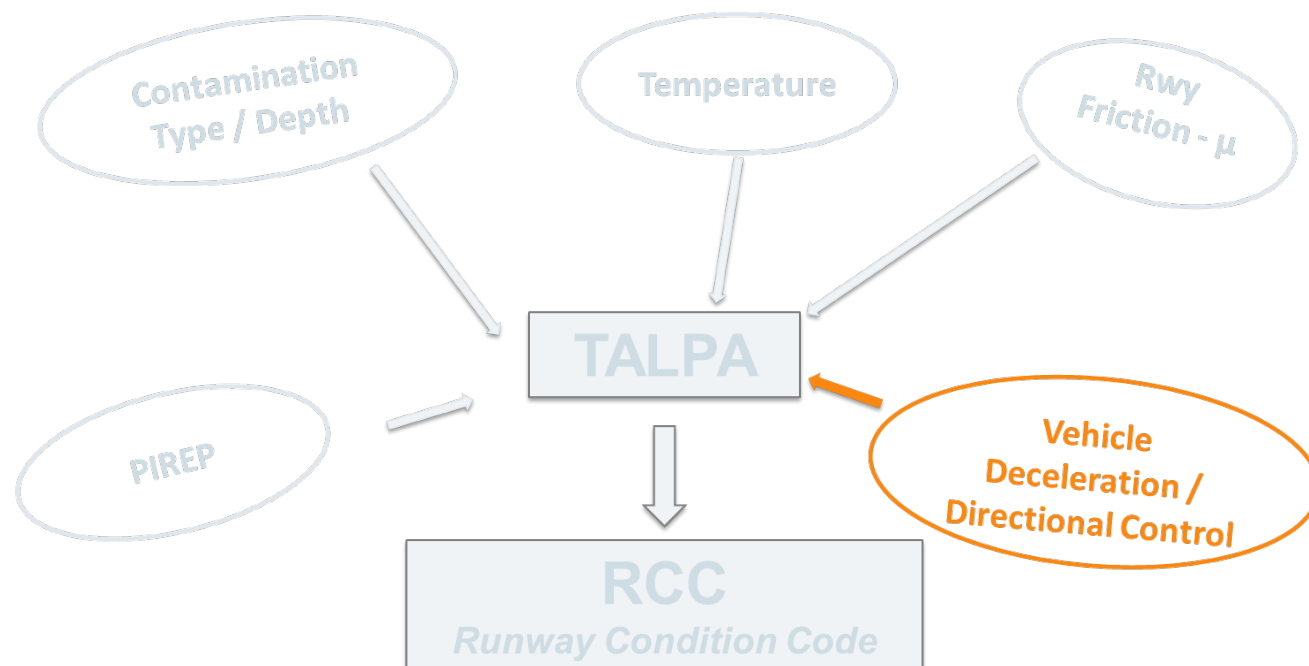
Temperature

METAR
METAR LFPG 250930Z 34004KT 300V020 5000 BR FEW006 02/01 Q1016 NOSIG=

TAF
TAF AMD LFPG 250746Z 2507/2612 35005KT 4500 BR FEW040
BECMG 2508/2510 7000 NSW
BECMG 2519/2521 VRB02KT
BECMG 2602/2604 09003KT
PROB40 TEMPO 2600/2604 3000 BR
TX07/2514Z TNM01/2604Z=



1.2.



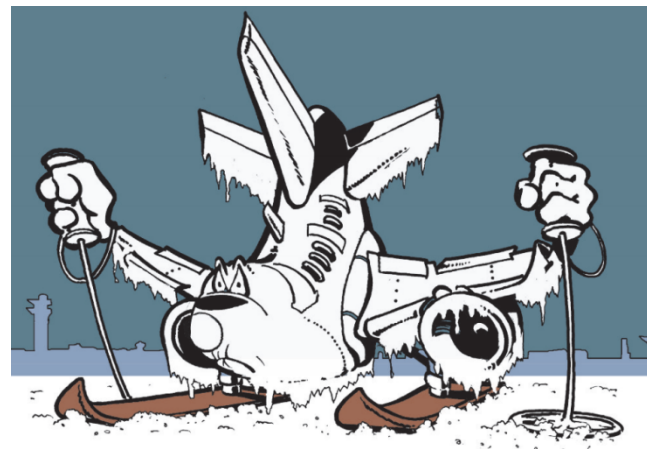
About data acquisition – Focus on vehicle deceleration

Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

Need: Assess the runway contamination via a measure which is

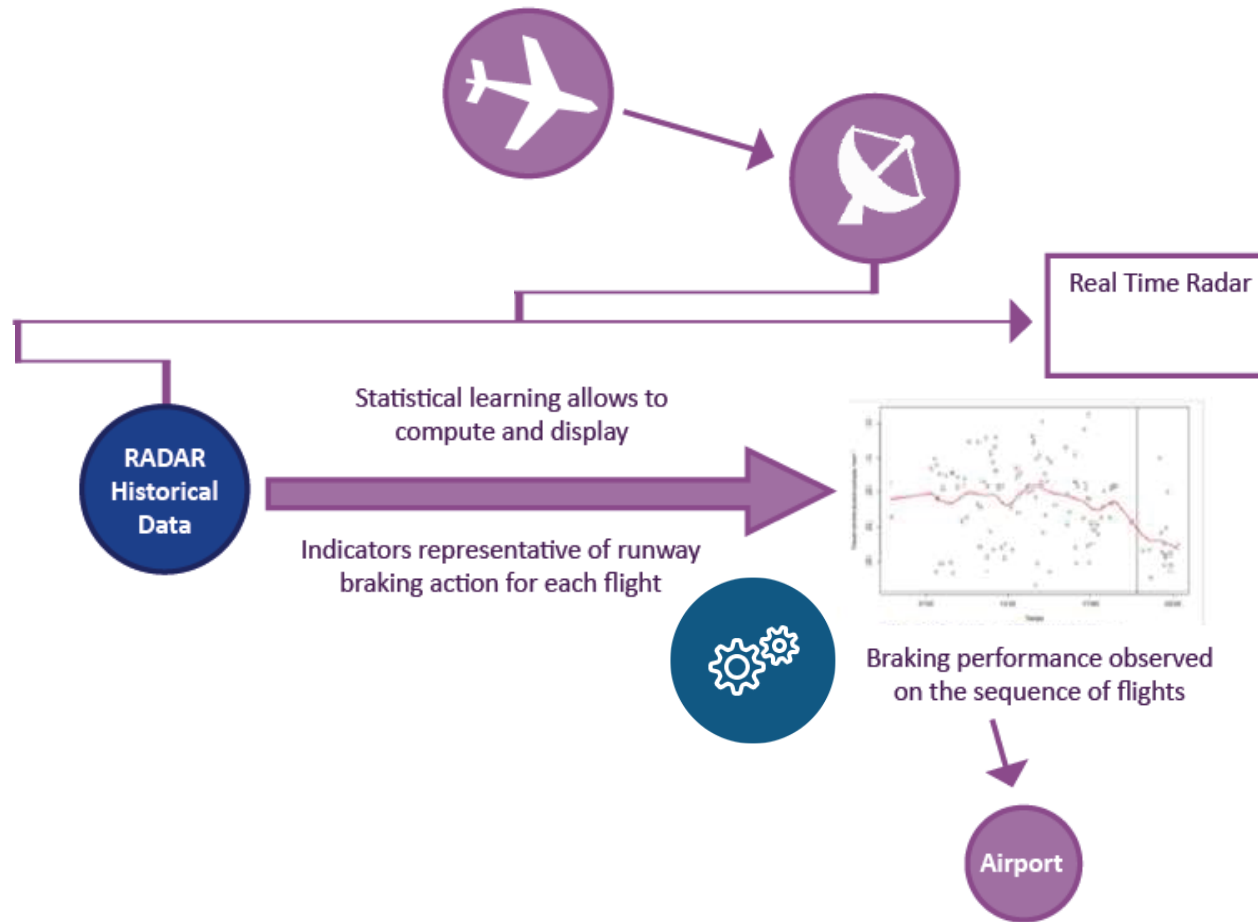
- Reliable
- Regularly updated
- Not requiring to close the runway
- Enabling the airport operator to take accurate decisions
- Enabling ATC to give accurate info to pilots

=> Proposal: calculate an automatic braking action coefficient thanks to ground radar data



Technical Aspects

- MACHINE LEARNING ON ALL LANDINGS



The value of data

Runway braking condition



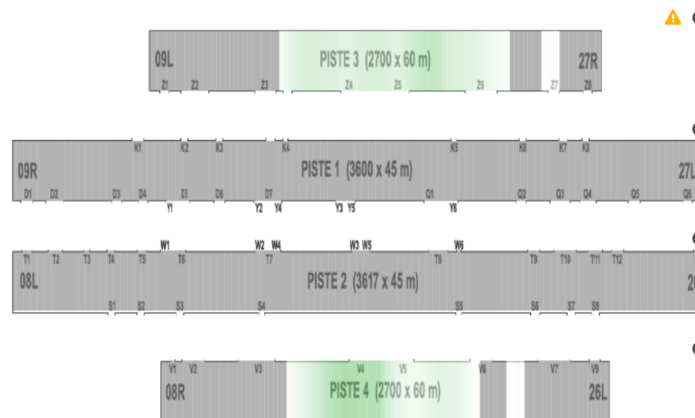
Les heures sont en GMT.

Derniers atterrissages

Indicatif	Type avion	Piste	Date
SAS573	B738	3	08:52:01
AF673KB	A320	4	08:51:45
AFR801W	A320	4	08:49:49
FDX38	B77L	3	08:49:23
AFR1355	A319	4	08:47:41
TSC788	A310	3	08:46:25
AFR1401	A321	4	08:45:09
AUA411C	A320	3	08:44:00
AFR1017	RJ85	4	08:43:02
AFR1747	E170	3	08:41:51
AFR1513	A318	4	08:41:05
DAH1002	B738	4	08:39:06
BEE842A	DH8D	3	08:38:58
AEA1005	B738	4	08:36:54
SWR67X	A320	3	08:36:43

+ Plus de vols...

Etat des pistes



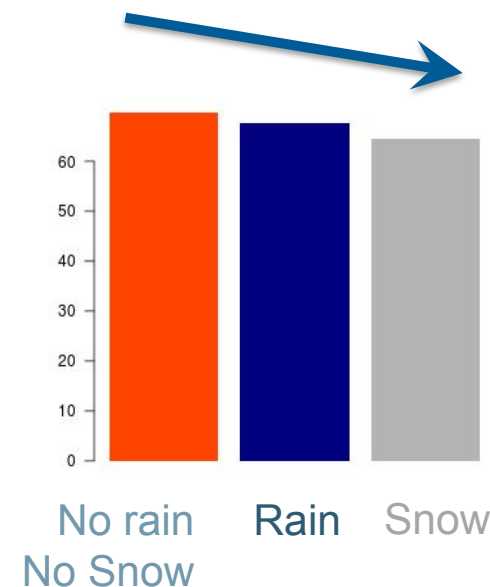
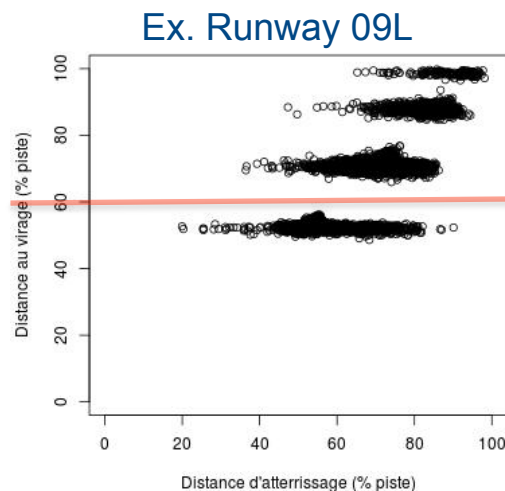
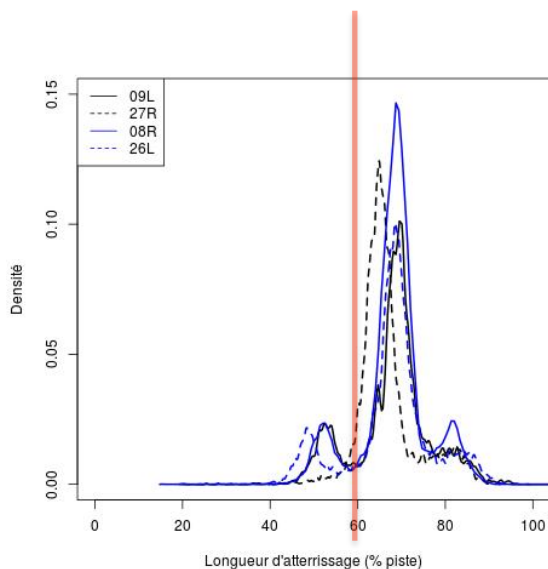
Niveau de freinage atteint :



+ Données historiques

Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

LANDING DISTANCES* ANALYSIS



84% of landing distances are > Threshold
=> 86% of landings exit at the 2nd exit (~ 70% of Runway)

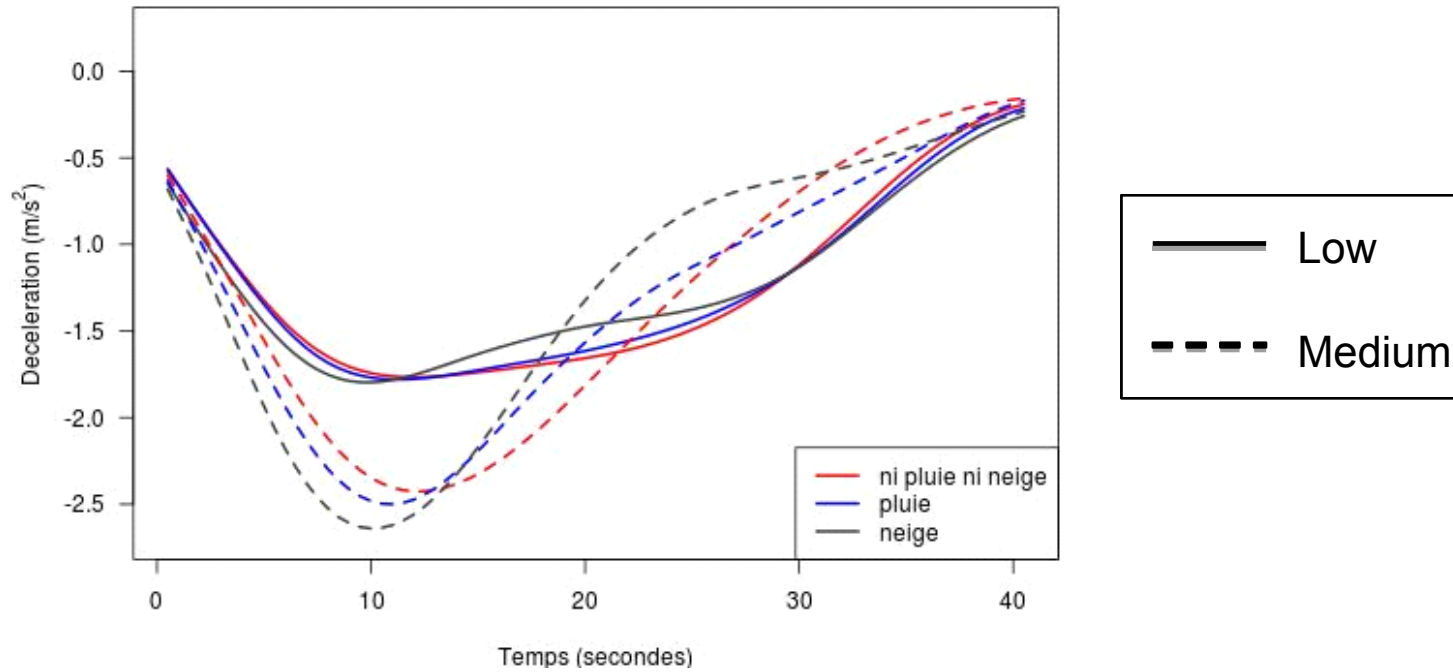
Landing distance is not a good indicator :

- Depends on selected mode
- Depends on the exit strategy

* Distance between the runway threshold and speed less than 20 m/s

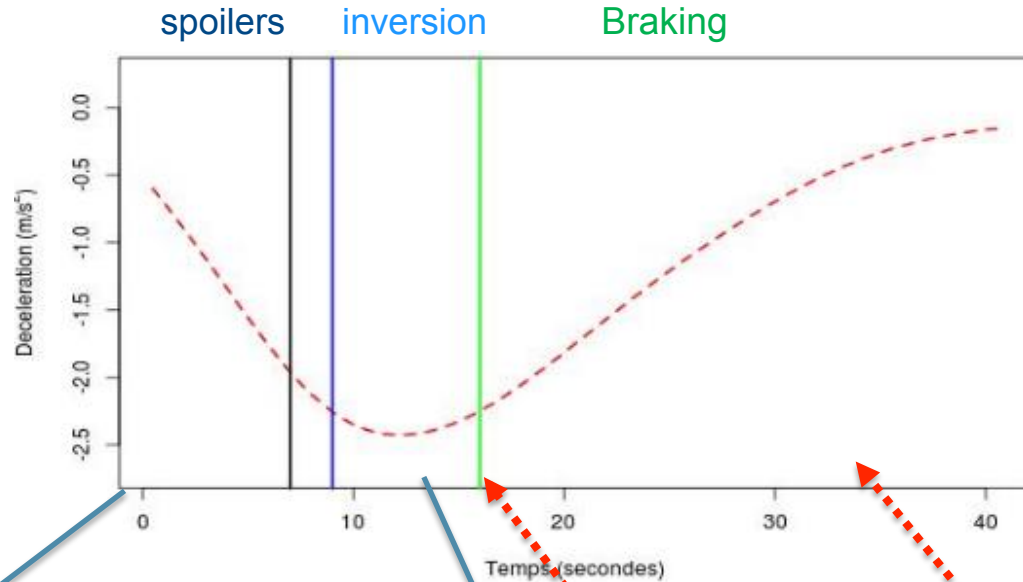
Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

CHARACTERIZATION OF BRAKING MODE

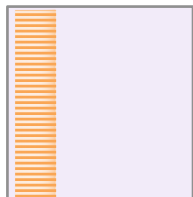


Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

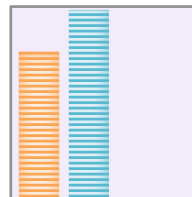
CONTRIBUTION TO DECELERATION



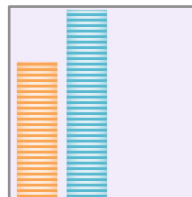
Touch



Thrust reversers



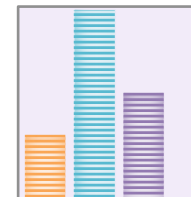
Nosewheel



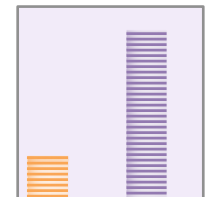
Brakes



Regulation



Speed < 80 knts

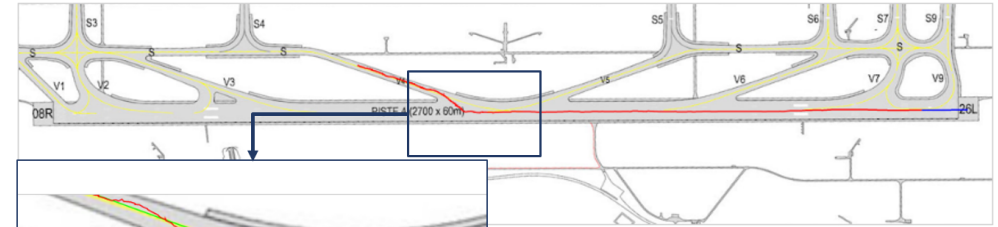
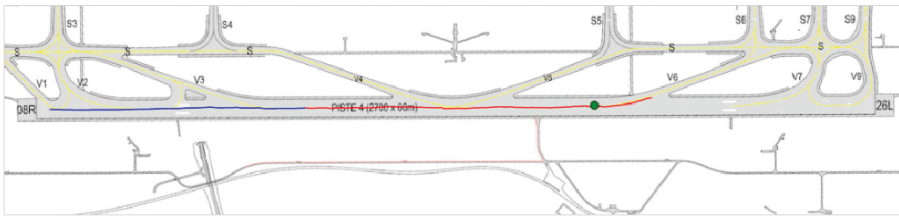


— Aerodynamic — Thrust Reverser — Brakes

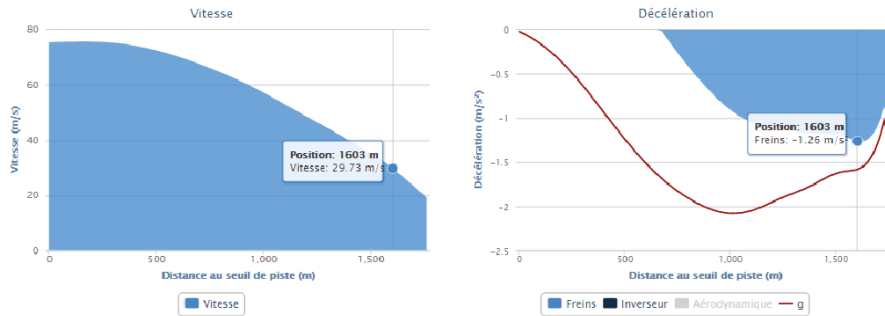
Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

BY TWO DIFFERENT MEANS

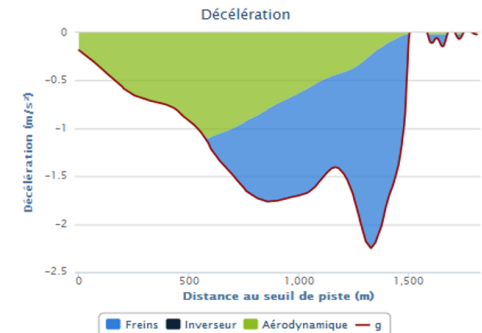
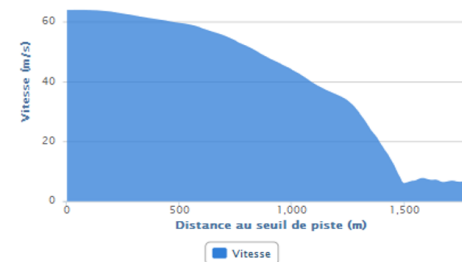
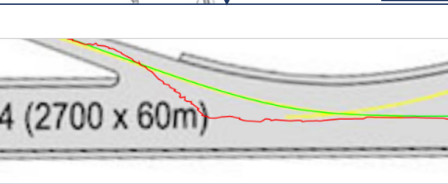
Carte de la piste



Profil de décélération



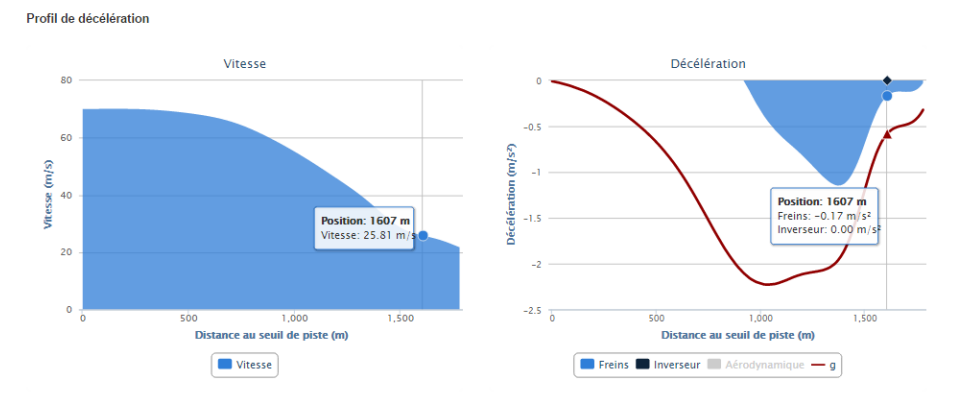
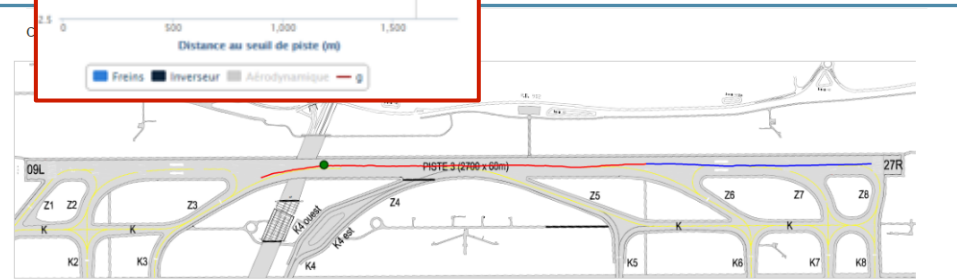
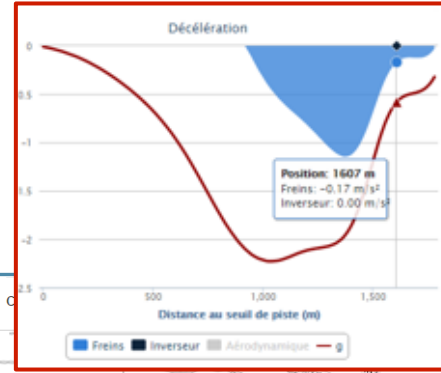
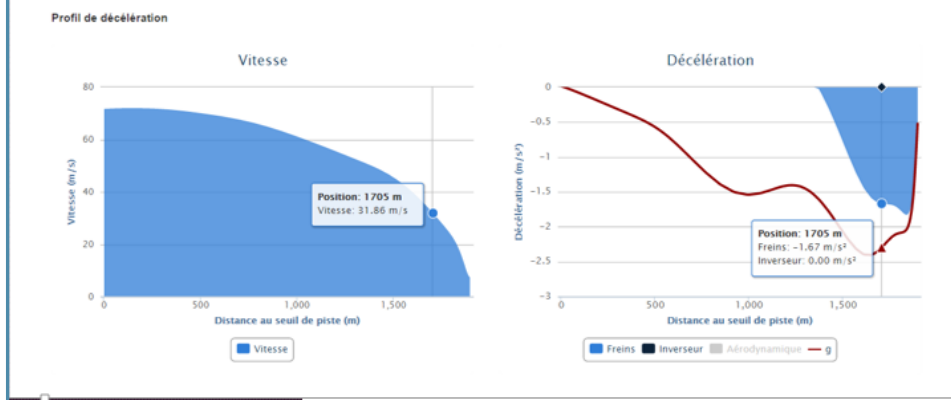
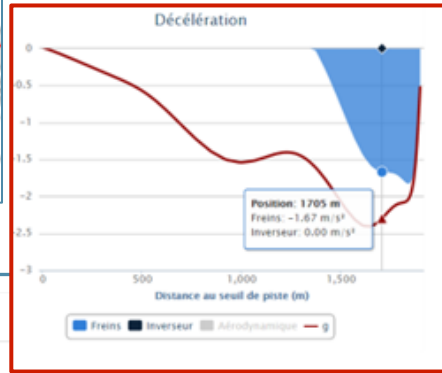
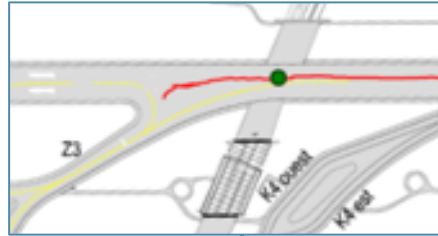
Braking efficiency measurement



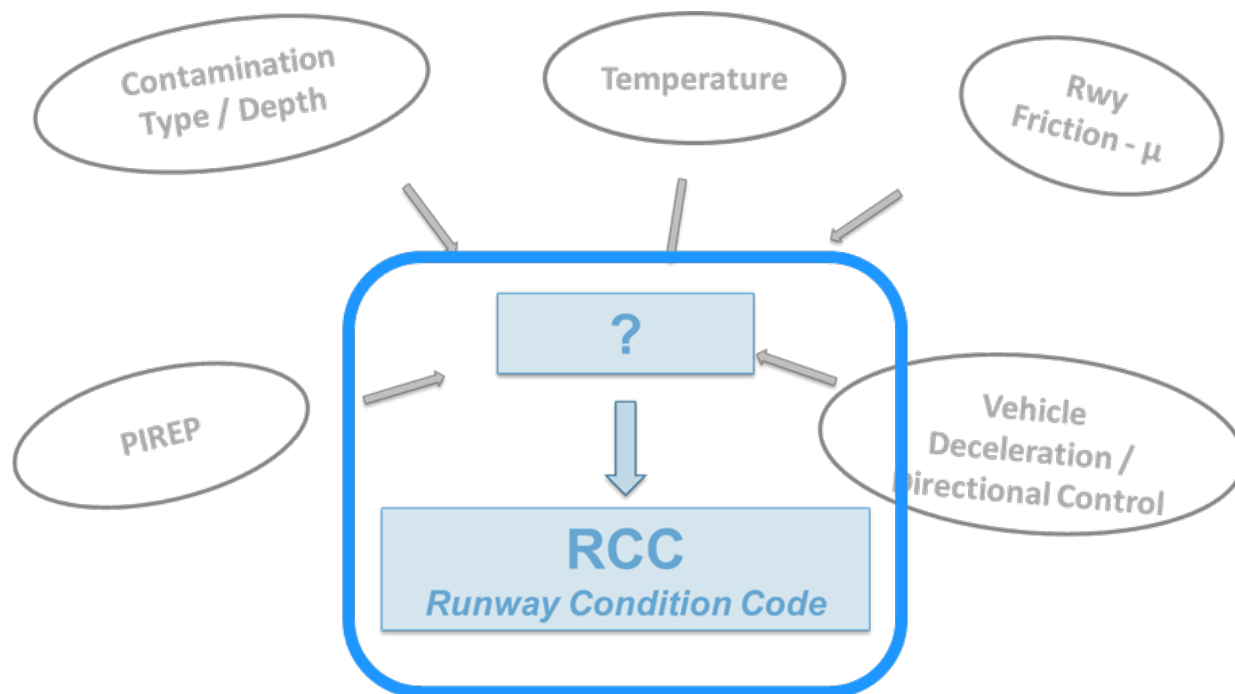
Lateral deviation from trajectory

Correlating RWY Surface Conditions and A/C Braking Ability

PIREP : SUBJECTIVE VERSUS OBJECTIVE

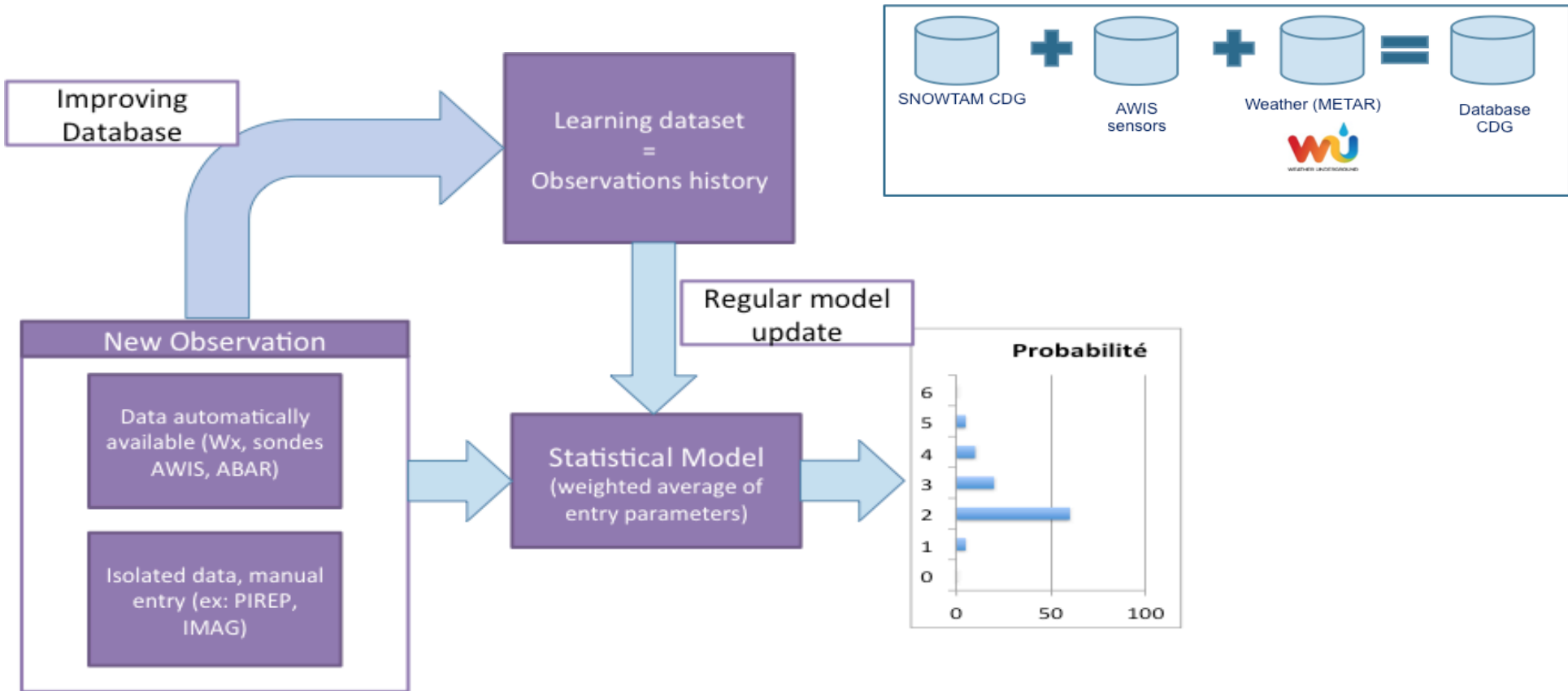


1.3.



About putting all these data together to get a runway condition assessment
B-ABAR with airport raw data

TALPA : Improved RCC using Machine Learning techniques



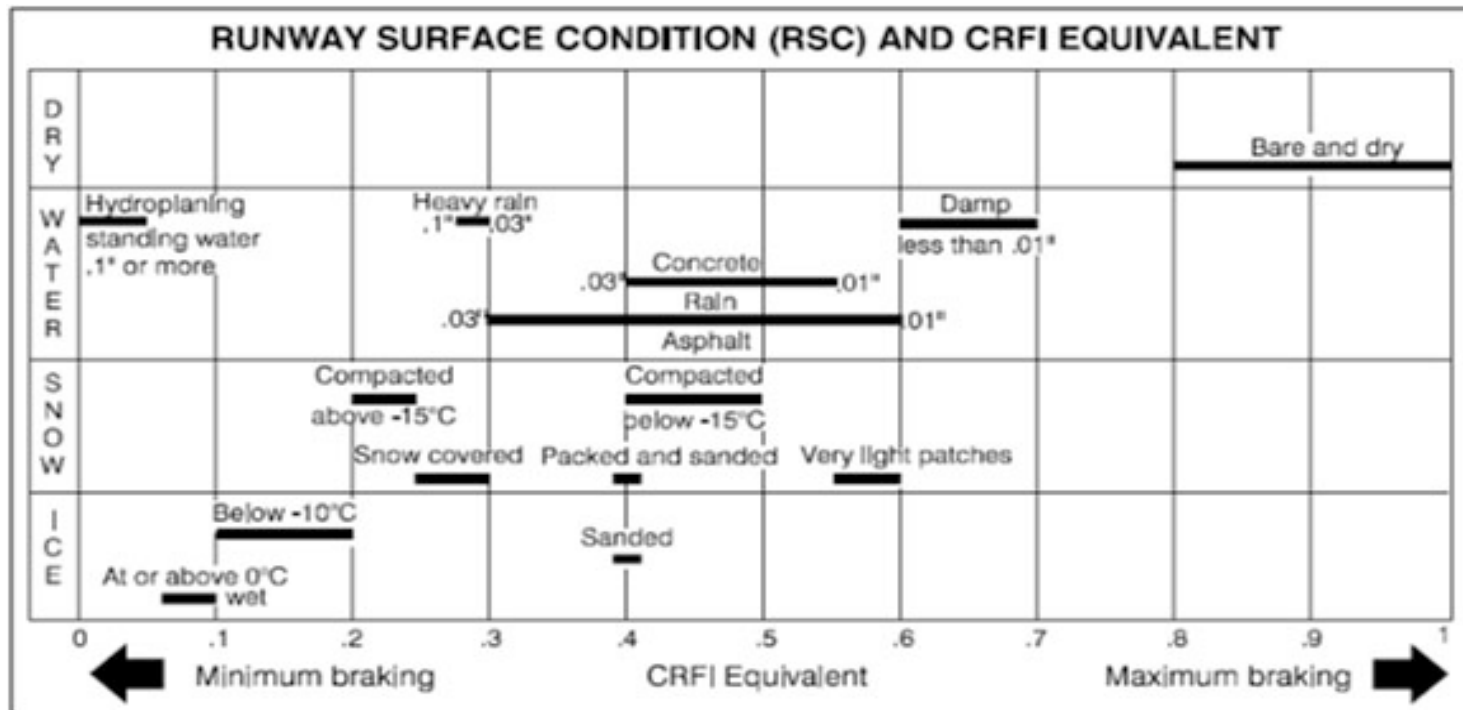
443 observations in database with following distribution:

RCC	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Nb obs	137	268	7	24	0	6	1

Variable selection representative of runway condition

4 parameters selected (« varRCC »):

- **diff_TA_PR** : TA – PR (Air Temperature – Dew Point – source AWIS)
- **diff_TS_PC** : TS – PC (Ground Temperature – Freezing Point– source AWIS)
- **minCRFI, maxCRFI** : limits of CRFI interval, with type and depth of contaminant (source SNOWTAM)



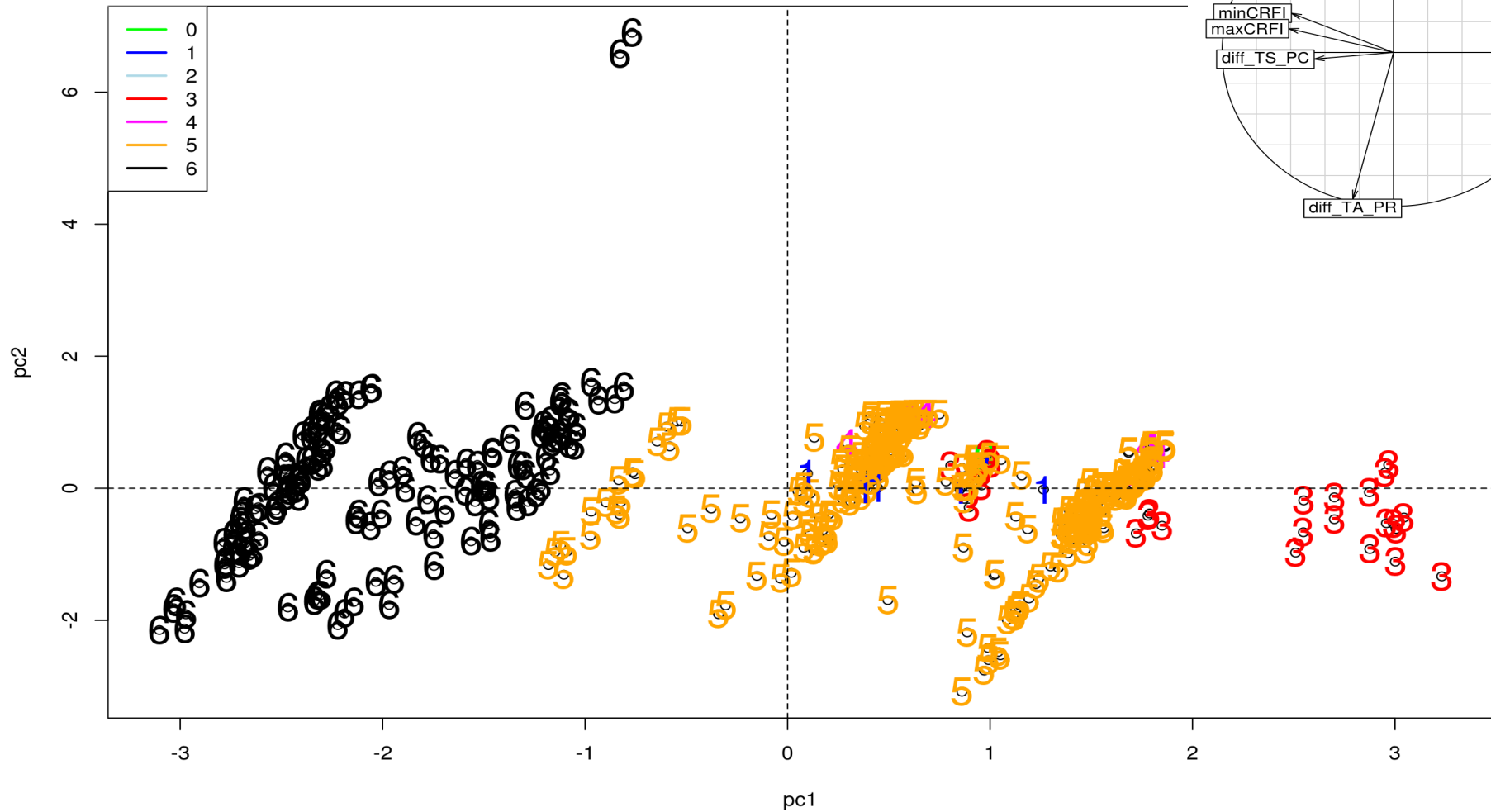
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- **Principle** : projection of the data cloud in 2D while keeping the distance between datapoints

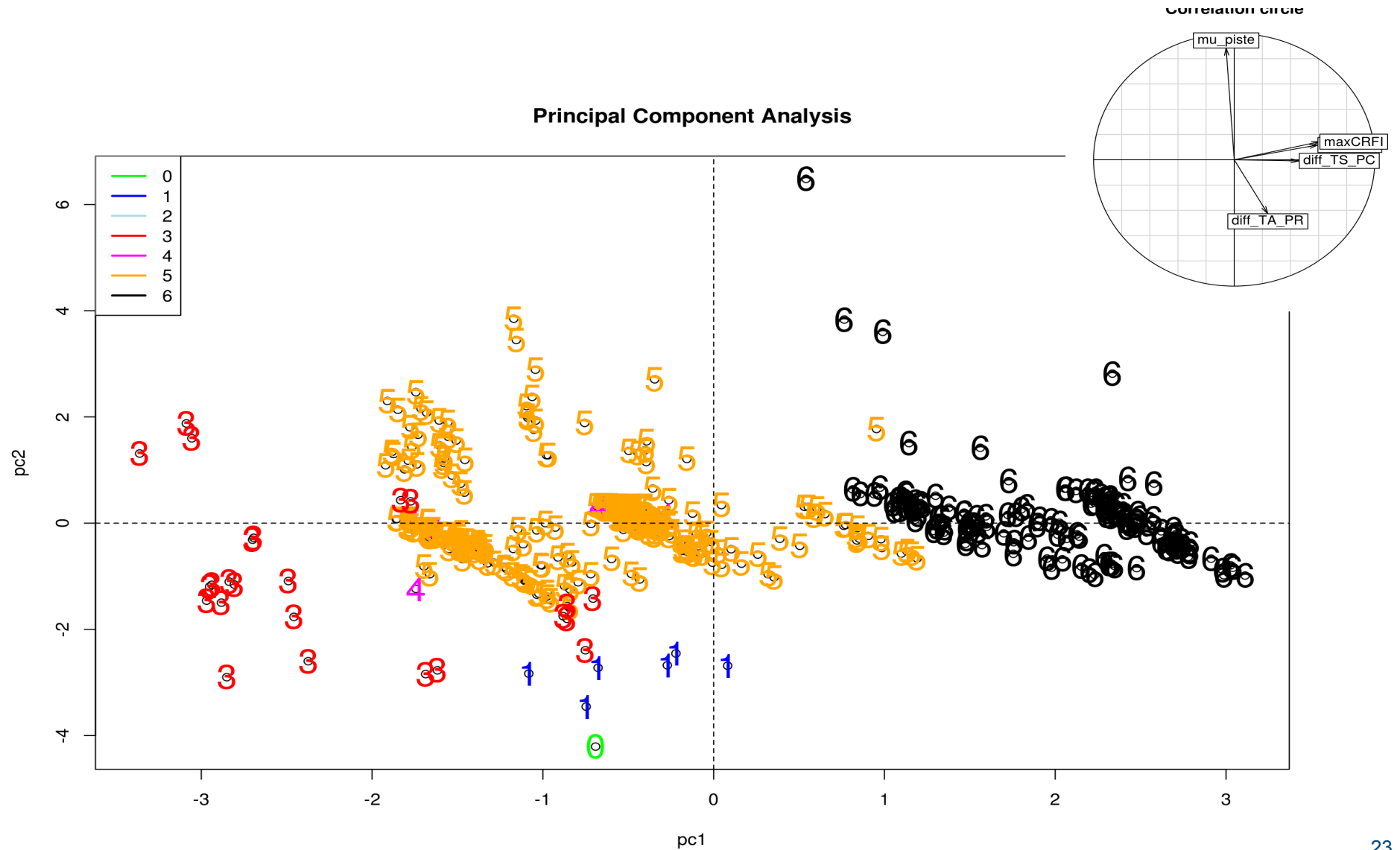
- **Objectives** :
 - Visualization of the data cloud in 2D in order to identify groups of individuals
 - Find the most discriminating variables for the different RCC

PCA with the 4 parameters « var_RCC »

Principal Component Analysis



PCA with the 4 parameters « var_RCC » + runway friction



Performance of prediction models

For each RCC, the percentage of observations with a good classification is computed (method of cross validation type « leave-one-out »)

1) Model with 4 parameters « varRCC »

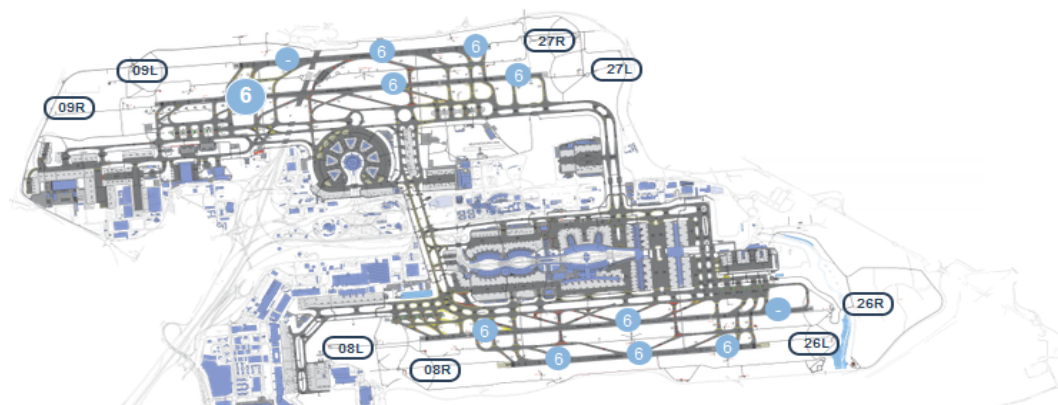
RCC	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Total
% good category	100	100	0	71	NA	0	NA	95

2) Model with 4 parameters « varRCC » + runway friction

RCC	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Total
% good category	100	99	0	67	NA	0	NA	95



DATE 2015-11-26
HEURE 10:56 (UTC)



Leaflet | © OpenStreetMap contributors

Variables d'entrée		Dernière mise à jour
Type de contaminant	dry	19 minutes ago
Hauteur de contaminant	0.0 mm	19 minutes ago
Temperature Air	7.45 °C	19 minutes ago
Temperature Sol	8.07 °C	19 minutes ago
Point de congélation	0.0 °C	19 minutes ago
Point de rosée	4.949766 °C	19 minutes ago
ABAR		a few seconds ago
IMAG	--	a few seconds ago

Niveau TALPA ADP Piste 1 (09R-27L)

RCC sélectionné RCC recommandé

1er tiers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2eme tiers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3eme tiers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Calcul TALPA - Safety Line

Probabilités

Contribution des entrées

Type de contaminant	--
Hauteur de contaminant	--
Temperature Air	--
Temperature Sol	--
Point de congélation	--
Point de rosée	--
ABAR	--
IMAG	--

RCC recommandé 6

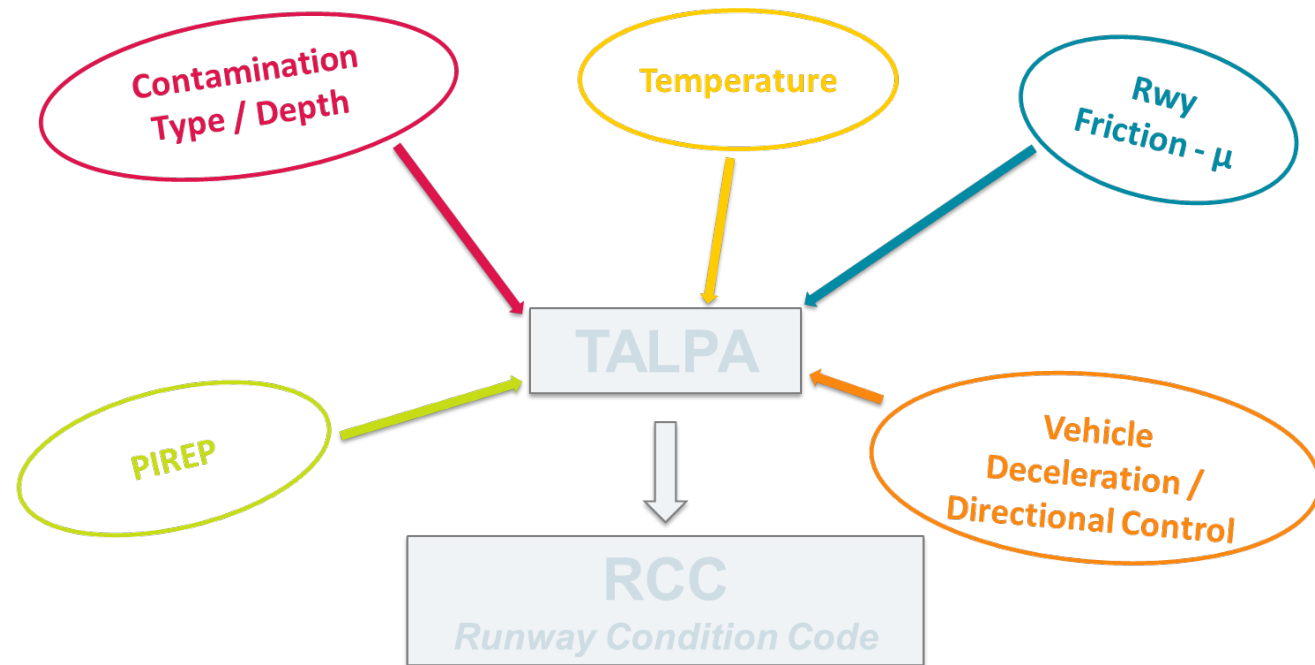
RCC minimum --

2.

The global approach A-ABAR Project

A-ABAR : Advanced - Automated Braking Action Report

2.1.



About acquiring data from other stakeholders

Adding data from other stakeholders

Aerodrom Operator



- Inherent runway surface conditions
- Runway Contamination : nature, depth, coverage
- Runway Friction Coefficient
- Weather data
- Air and Ground temperature
- Radar data

On board system



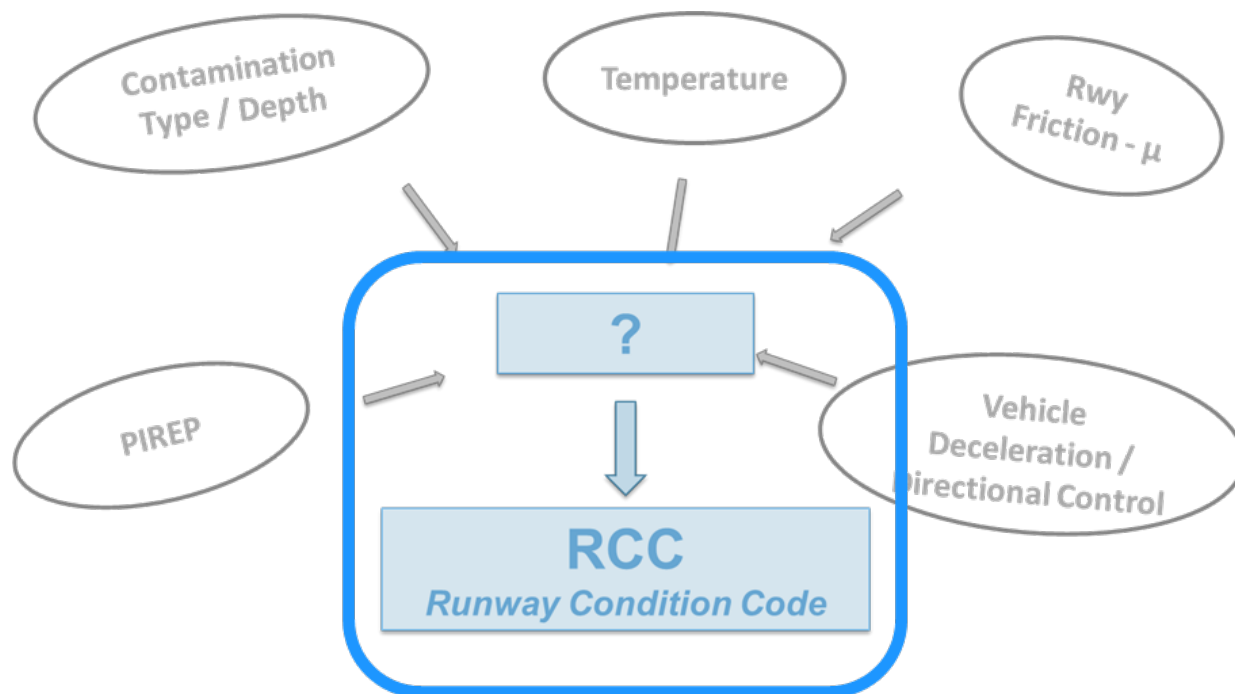
- Braking Action identified from Braking Data :
 - engine settings
 - aircraft weight
 - aerodynamic braking
 - speed
 - deceleration
 - directional control
 - antiskid activation

ANSP



- PIREP
- Radar plots

2.2.



About putting all these data together to get a runway condition assessment

A-ABAR

A-ABAR Operational Concept : Intermediate Vision

Using output of each system

CORSAIR
(Airbus)



On-board system

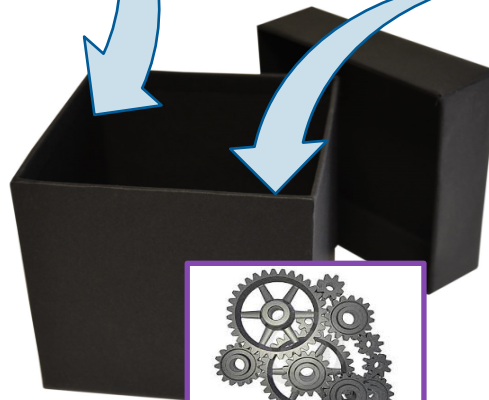
- Braking action identified from braking data

Aerodrome Operator

- Inherent runway surface conditions
- Runway Contamination : nature, depth, coverage
- Runway Friction Coefficient
- Weather data
- Air and Ground temperature
- Radar data



B-ABAR



A-ABAR

ANSP

- PIREP
- Radar plots



SESAR 2020
PJ03 : Airport Safety Nets