



**Departamento  
de Controle do Espaço Aéreo**  
Department of Airspace Control



# ATM047 – ATM Performance Indicators



# ATM047 COURSE – ATM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

## Unit 1.2 – ATM PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### Subunit 1.2.1 – GANP Indicators

October - 2024

# GANP INDICATORS



# OBJECTIVE

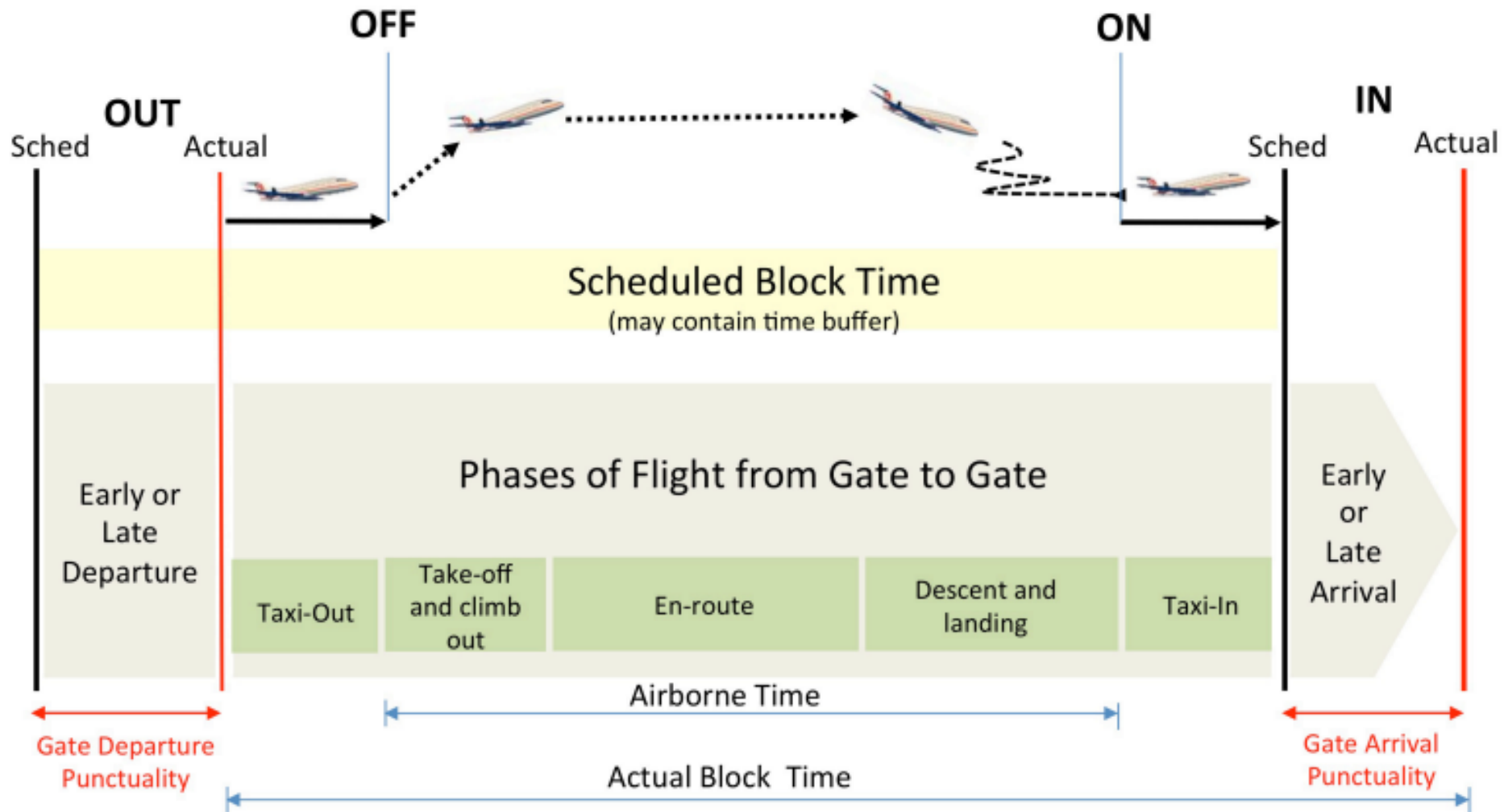
Have knowledge on the ATM Performance Indicators recommended by ICAO in the Global Air Navigation Plan (GANP)



# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

## MCA 100-22 SISCEAB ATM Indicators Methodology (2020)

# KPI – GANP INDICATORS



# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

<b>Título do Indicador</b>	<b>VARIABILIDADE DO TEMPO DE VOO (KPI15)</b>
<b>Área do Negócio</b>	Previsibilidade
<b>Descrição do Indicador</b>	Distribuição da duração do tempo de voo em torno de um valor médio.
<b>Objetivo</b>	Medir a previsibilidade do voo por par de cidades ou de forma agregada. Essa previsibilidade impacta o planejamento dos planos de voo.
<b>Identificação das Variáveis</b>	AOBT AIBT Indicativo de voo
<b>Fórmula (Métrica)</b>	$KPI\ 15 = \frac{\sum(n_f \cdot v_f)}{\sum n_f}$

# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

## FLIGHT TIME VARIABILITY

Definition – Distribution of the flight (phase) duration around the average value.

Measurement Units – Minutes/flight.

Operations Measured – Scheduled flights with the same flight ID on a given airport-pair (flight XYZ123 from A to B): the gate-to-gate duration, and at more detailed level the duration of the individual flight phases (taxi-out, airborne, taxi-in).

Variants – Different parameter values possible (see ‘Parameters’).

Objects Characterized The KPI is typically computed for the scheduled traffic flows interconnecting a given cluster of airports (two or more; selection/grouping based on size and/or geography).



# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

## FLIGHT TIME VARIABILITY

Utility of the KPI – The “variability” of operations determines the level of predictability for airspace users and hence has an impact on airline scheduling. It focuses on the variance (distribution widths) associated with the individual phases of flight as experienced by airspace users.

The higher the variability, the wider the distribution of actual travel times and the more costly time buffer is required in airline schedules to maintain a satisfactory level of punctuality. In addition, reducing the variability of actual block times can potentially reduce the amount of excess fuel that needs to be carried for each flight in order to allow for uncertainties.

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## FLIGHT TIME VARIABILITY

### Parameters

Minimum monthly flight frequency filter: flights with a frequency less than 20 times per month are not included in the indicator.

### Outlier filter::

- Variant 1: Only 70% of the (remaining) flights are considered in the indicator, i.e. the 15th percentile (percentile 1) is used to determine the shortest duration, the 85th percentile (percentile 2) is used to determine the longest duration.
- Variant 2: Only 60% of the (remaining) flights are considered in the indicator, i.e. the 20th percentile (percentile 1) is used to determine the shortest duration, the 80th percentile (percentile 2) is used to determine the longest duration.

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## FLIGHT TIME VARIABILITY

### Data Requirement

For each flight:

- OOOI data: gate “out” (AOBT), wheels “off,” wheels “on,” and gate “in” (AIBT) actual times.

Data Feed Providers – Airlines.

# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

## FLIGHT TIME VARIABILITY

### Formula / Algorithm

At the level of flights with the same flight ID, at monthly or longer (e.g. annual) time aggregation level:

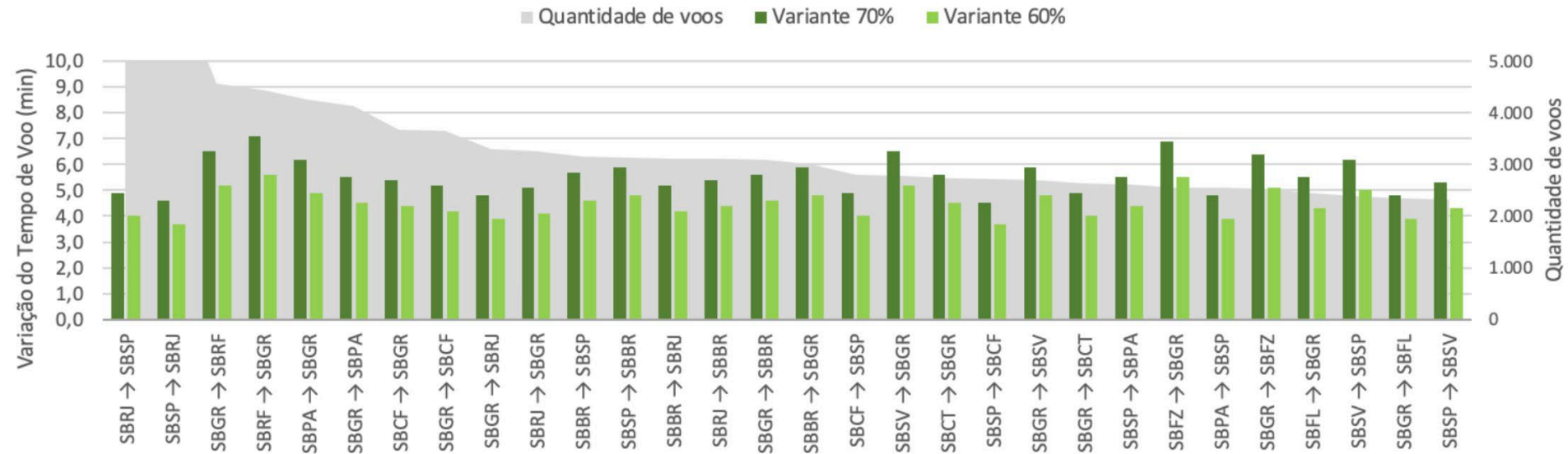
1. Exclude flight IDs not meeting the minimum monthly frequency requirement.
2. Sort flights in ascending order of flight (phase) duration.
3. Identify shortest (percentile 1) and longest (percentile 2) duration.
4. Compute variability:  $(\text{longest} - \text{shortest}) / 2$ .

At the more aggregated level:

5. Compute the KPI: weighted average of the individual flight ID variabilities.

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Figura 45 - KPI15 com Variantes de 70% e 60%



Fonte: VRA

Source: Relatório de Performance do SISCEAB 2021

# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

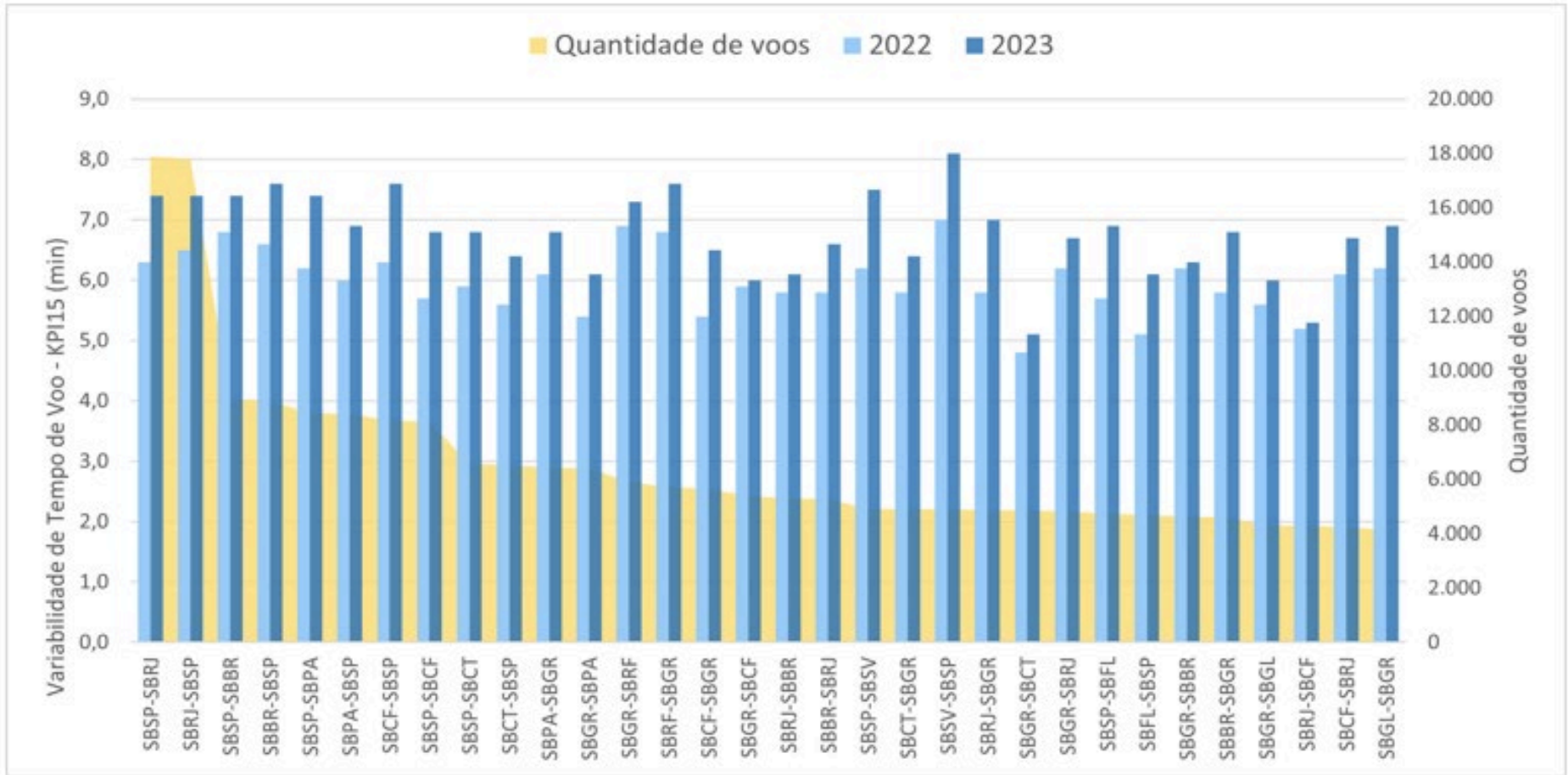


Figura 3.10: Variabilidade do Tempo de Voo (KPI15)

Source: Relatório de Performance do SISCEAB 2023

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Quadro 8 – Rotas monitoradas no KPI15 em 2021

<b>Rotas</b>	<b>Quantidade de Voos</b>	<b>Tempo Médio de Voo</b>	<b>V1 (70%)</b>	<b>V2 (60%)</b>
SBRJ-SBSP	6.868	61,4	4,9	4,0
SBSP-SBRJ	6.763	54,1	4,6	3,7
SBGR-SBRF	4.570	178,1	6,1	5,2
SBRF-SBGR	4.447	194,2	7,1	5,6
SBPA-SBGR	4.251	101,1	6,2	4,9
SBGR-SBPA	4.127	102,8	5,5	4,5

Source: *Relatório de Performance do SISCEAB 2021*

# KPI – GANP INDICATORS

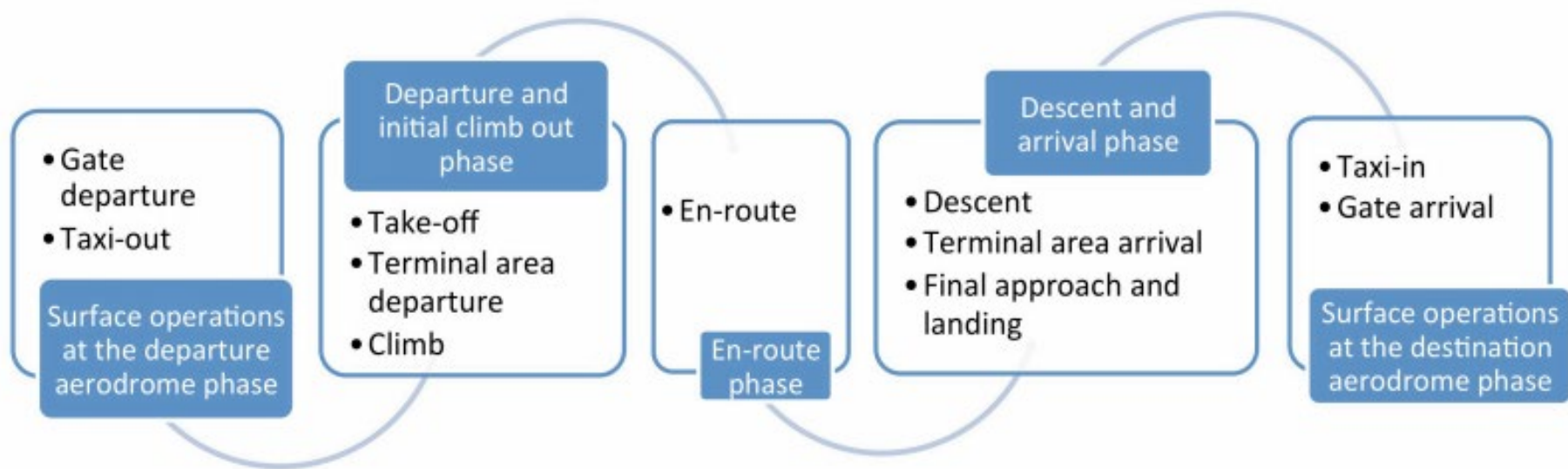
Tabela 3.1: Rotas Monitoradas no KPI 15 em 2023

Ranking	Rotas	Qtd. Voos 2022	Qtd. Voos 2023	Tempo Médio Voo (min) - 2022	Tempo Médio Voo (min) - 2023	KPI15 (min) - 2022	KPI15 (min) - 2023	VAR KPI15 (2022/2023)
1	SBSP-SBRJ	14.708	17.882	58,1	60,8	6,3	7,4	17,50%
2	SBRJ-SBSP	14.640	17.788	65,1	66,8	6,5	7,4	13,80%
3	SBSP-SBBR	6.164	8.956	102,9	104,7	6,8	7,4	8,80%
4	SBBR-SBSP	6.123	8.890	102,0	104,8	6,6	7,6	15,20%
5	SBSP-SBPA	6.349	8.438	97,3	100,1	6,2	7,4	19,40%
6	SBPA-SBSP	6.325	8.414	91,5	92,9	6,0	6,9	15,00%

Source: *Relatório de Performance do SISCEAB 2023*



# KPI – GANP INDICATORS



# Muito obrigado!



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*Asas que protegem o País*

