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Facultatea de Inginerie Aerospatiala str. Gh. Polizu 1-5 tel. +40 21 402 3812

> www.aero.pub.ro inginerie.aerospatiala@upb.ro





### New trends in airport management

**Sorin Eugen ZAHARIA Casandra Venera PIETREANU** 

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### Content



- 1. Operational management
- 2. Terminal management
- 3. Management of intermodal connections and transport
- 4. Management of environment
- 5. Management of ICT and HR totally changed
- 6. Conclusions



### Technological revolution in the airport sector

- → Robotics in physical processing used for passenger facilitation
- → Self-service capabilities
- → Block-chain technologies
- → IOT platforms
- → Efficient security processes



### Technological revolution in the airport sector

#### Goal:

- → Optimize the airport operations and technology infrastructure
- → Enhance process efficiency
- → Improve the passenger journey

### **Operational management**

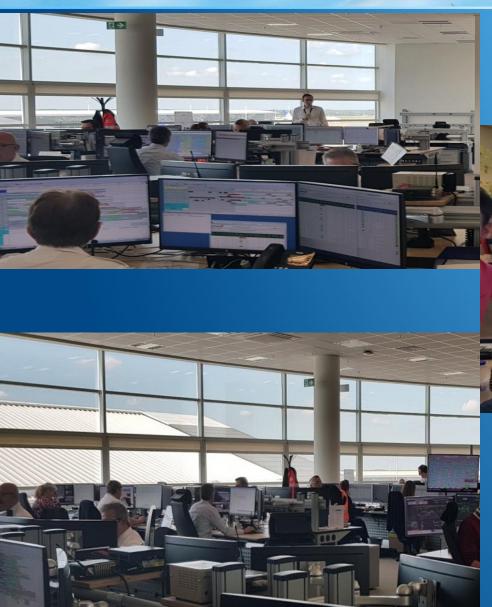


Must be organized taking into account: TAM and APOC

By implementing a control center, HCA will use:

- → Prediction capabilities
- → Automatic assistance
- → Monitoring and alarming

## **Operational management**





### **Operational management**

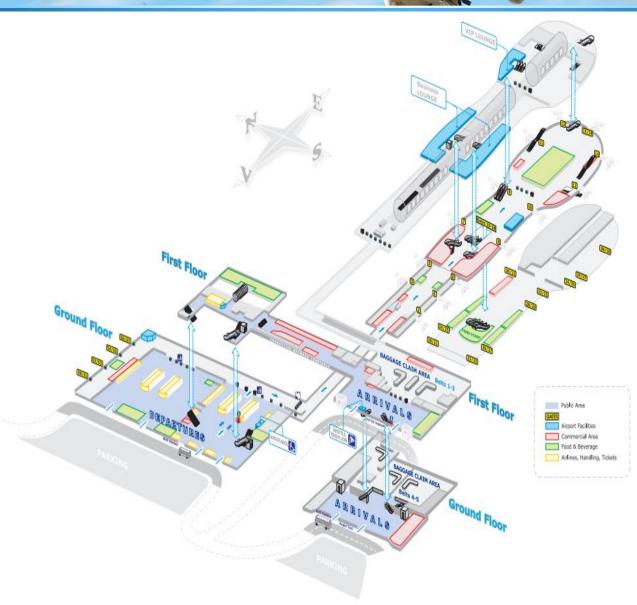


#### **Total Airport Management**

- → Enables the airport to take the correct decisions
- → Eliminate the impact of flights off schedule, bad weather, traffic conditions

#### Areas of interest:

- → Check-in
- → Bagage drop-off
- → Security
- → Border control
- → Bording



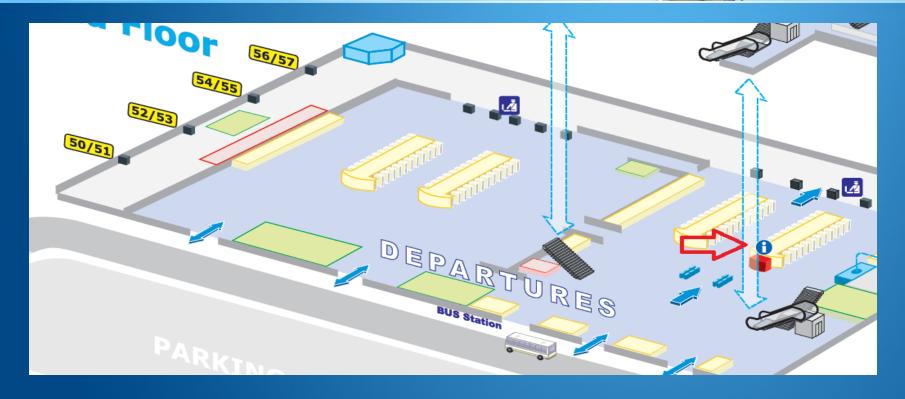
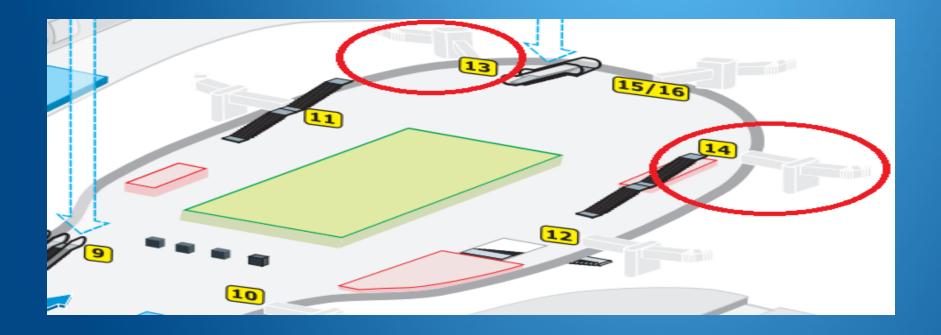


Table	Passenger processing analysis				
	Passenger processing	Present processing time	Optimistic approach		
	Processing time/pax	2 min/pax	30 sec/pax		

Passenger processing	Current processing	Optimistic processing
93 counters considered	2790 pax/peak hour/flow	3960 pax/peak hour/flow



Analysis of automated boarding system on HCA					
Passenger processing at boarding	Number of passengers/flight	Optimistic processing time/pax	Optimistic processing time/flight		
	150 <u>pax</u>	3.3 sec	8.25 min		

Autopiloted vehicles for helping passengers with reduced mobility

EU Regulation (EC) 1107/2006







Services for passengers who have never traveled or are disoriented by the signs or announcements at the airport.

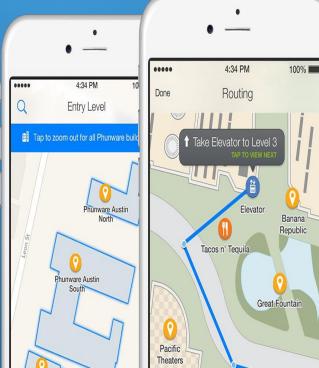










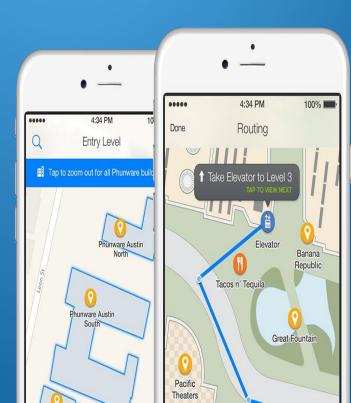




#### Mobile application for Henri Coandă Airport

Data used for calculating the passenger's custom route:

- Terminal map
- Facilities
- Flight information
- Departure time
- Bording gate



## Management of intermodal connections and transport



## The need to create a special department at HC airport to develop intermodal transport

→ Integrated multimodal transport system must be well synchronized

#### Now:

- Transshipment from train to bus is not the easiest option
- The system gets weak points in terms of comfort, coverage or frequency and information concerning transportation options.





The efforts made by HC airport should target a sustainable development

→ Multi-airport noise models

Noise 
$$Energy = \sum_{aircraft} \cdot \left( N_{dep} \cdot 10 \frac{LAT + FO}{20} + N_{arr} \cdot 10 \frac{APP - 9}{10} \right)$$

European Directive 2002/49/EC ECAC Doc 29 methodologies

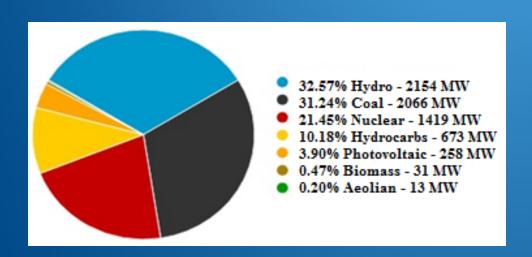
### **Management of environment**



- The carbon footprint of Bucharest HCIA includes:
  - → direct emissions from its own sources or under direct control of the airport (thermal power stations, generating sets, vehicle fleet, ground-handling equipment, fire-fighting equipment),
- → indirect emissions through purchased electricity.
- HCA passed two of the four levels of ACI Airport Carbon Accreditation program for which it had to demonstrate the reduction of carbon emissions for previously identified sources.

### **Management of environment**

- → Electricity dominates HCA consumption by over 15% of total annual costs
- → Reducing electricity consumption is a priority for the airport operator
- → Sustainable management means cost and resource efectiveness



### **Management of environment**



The use of new equipments in airport infrastructure

→ The green alternative to HCA lighting

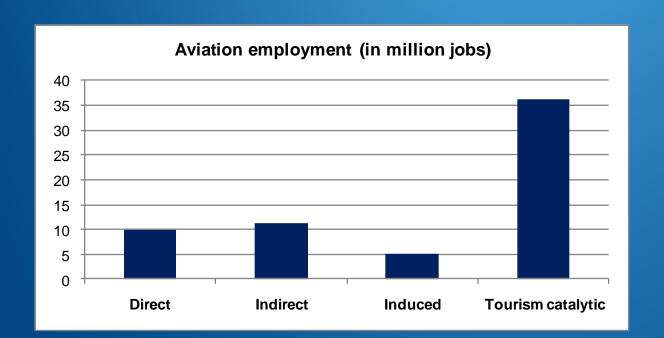
Light emitting diodes which converts more than 80% of the energy into light, so no heat is released.

Calculating the amount of emissions at 600g/kWh results in a reduction in emissions of 3,755 g for a single LED lamp used at the airport.



Air transport, as an integrating part of the world's largest industry, travel and tourism, provides:

- $\rightarrow$  \$ 2.7 trillion economic benefit
- → Employs 62.7 million people globally, predicting 99 million jobs by 2034





Airport transition to a passenger centric business model

→ As suport for the new trends in airport management, the management of ICT and HR needs to be enhanced



Air transport sector undergoes a dynamic transformation

- → Provides a wide diversity of regulated occupations
- → Continuous education and specialized training for employees

High-level jobs based on:

- → interdisciplinary qualifications
- → driving long-term sustainable economic growth



#### **Interdisciplinary occupations:**

- → ICT and aviation
- → Economics and aviation
- → Marketing specialists for air transport
- → Green energy and air transport infrastructure
- → Management for air transport or for multimodal transport.



### Interdisciplinary qualifications:

- → Engineering and Aeronautical Management master program at the Faculty of Aerospace Engineering
- → UNESCO Chair's Smart, Green and Integrated Transport and Logistics/ Sustainable Transport master program
- → KAAT Erasmus project which will also be completed with a master program: IT applied in aviation.

### **Conclusions**



- The authors propose performing modern airport solutions relative to the HC airport capabilities
- Airport management will be able to:
- Handle congestions
- Handle the allocation of staff as needed
- Facilitate the use of air transport for pax.
- Airport revenues from non-aviation activities will also increase.

## Smart Airport





## **SMART AIRPORT**

