Case Studies on applying Flow Rate to ATFM Measures

ATFM/SG/15

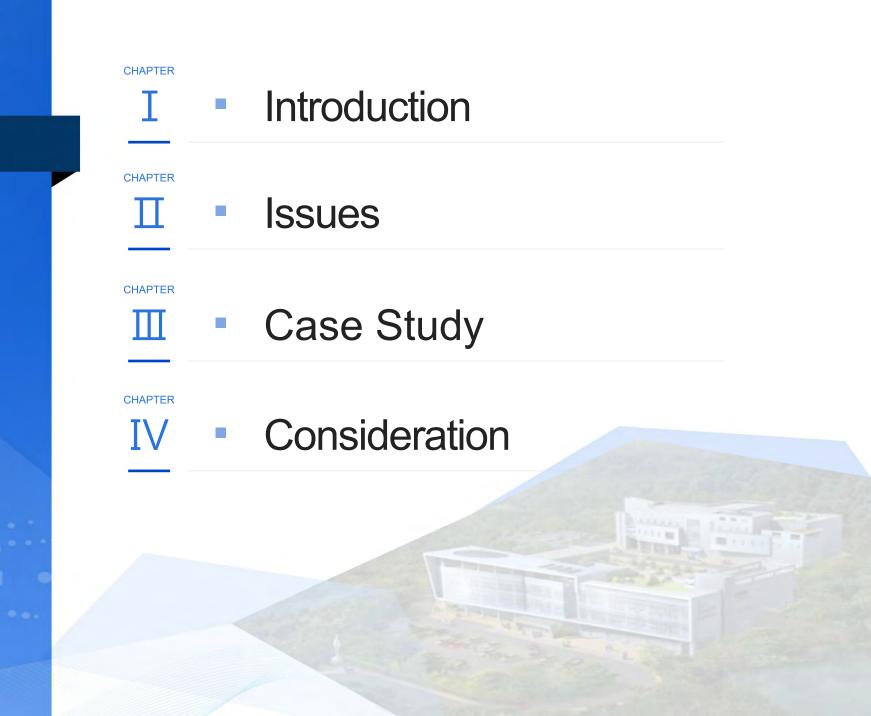
28 April - 2 May, 2025







Case Studies on applying Flow Rate to ATFM Measures





>>> Why "Flow Rate"

① Neighboring countries perspective

MIT/MINIT

During immediate situation, We often use
MIT/MINIT for neighboring countries
Issued especially to China and Japan
(in the case of Korea)

But, Increases workload for neighboring(adjacent) country

Flow Rate

If the goal is **simply to reduce demand**?

(e.g. RKSI Snowfall)

Just departing from neighboring countries

Flow Rate is an excellent choice





Reduce the workload for **neighboring countries** by using **Flow Rate**

>>> Why "Flow Rate"

① Neighboring countries perspective - Examples

ROK used a lot of Flow Rate, especially with its **neighboring countries China and Japan**. (excluding overflights)

No.	Event	Date
1	RKSI SNOW	November 27, 2024
2	RKSI SNOW	December 20, 2024
3	RKSI SNOW	January 26, 2025
4	RKSI SNOW	January 27, 2025
5	RKSI SNOW	January 30, 2025
6	RKSI SNOW	February 11, 2025
7	RKSI SNOW	March 2, 2025
8	RKSI SNOW	March 17, 2025

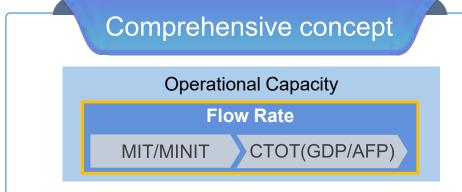
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>>> Why "Flow Rate"

② Versatile Perspective



- To countries that need demand reduction but lack CTOT generation capability
- Between MIT/MINIT → CTOT(GDP/AFP)
- Like MIT, Flow rate also causes knock-on effects (so just neighboring countries, excluding overflights)



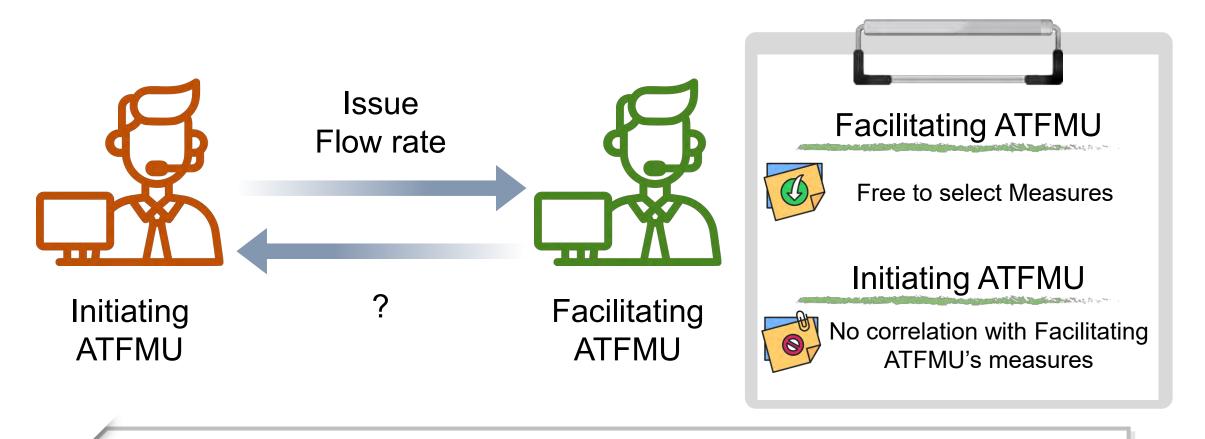
- Understand it as a type of Operational capacity
- Normally Initiating ATFMU Set Operational
 Capacity & ATFM Measure, But Flow Rate...



The facilitator **freely** determines the **measures** (Workload ↓)

>>> How does Initiating ATFMU check the Flow Rate?

Post-Operation Perspective





The initiating ATFMU has no standard or method to verify the Flow Rate.

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Post-Operation Perspective - Examples

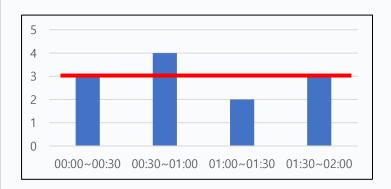


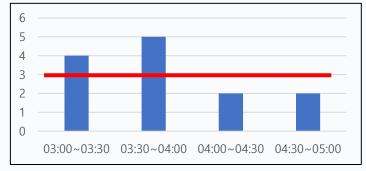
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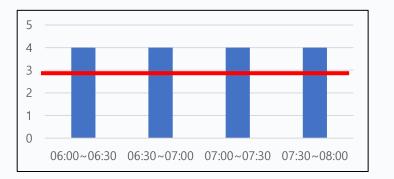
Was the Flow Rate complied with?

When Initiating ATFMU issued "3 Flights per 30Minutes"
Unlike MIT, Flow Rate requires post-analysis because it's hard for controllers to monitor real-time traffic.

And Post-Ops...

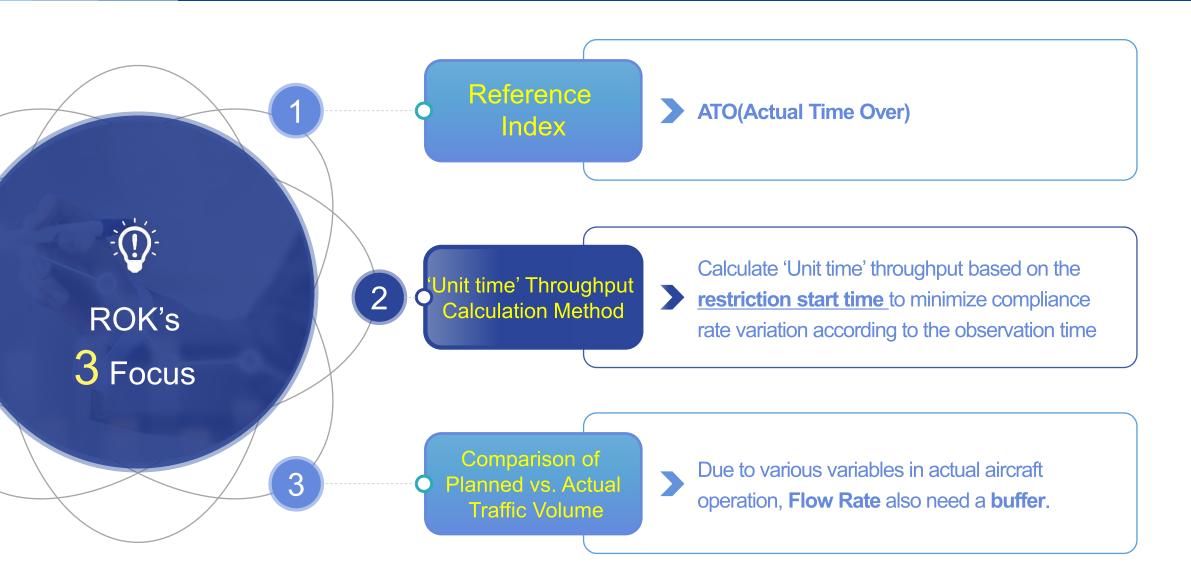






Exceeding by one or two flights might be okay... but no clear deviation standards exist

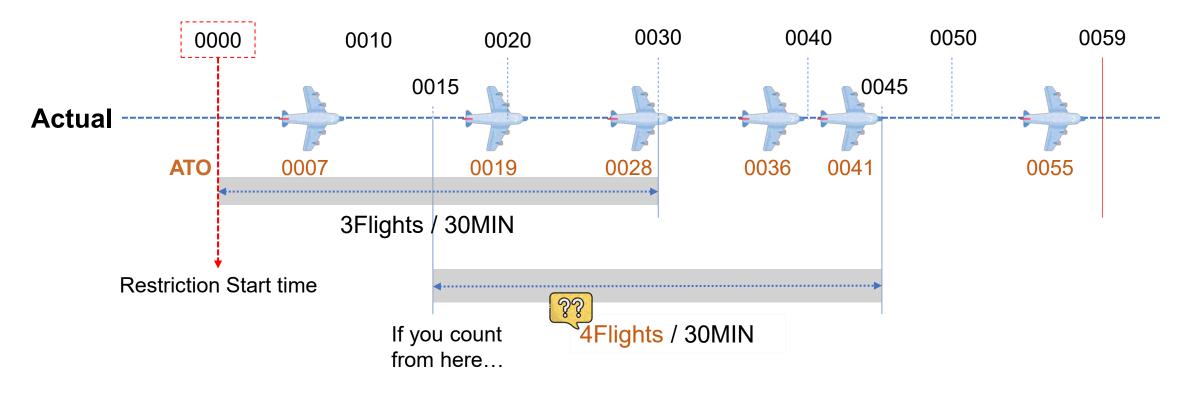
>>> Flow Rate Post-Ops Criteria: ROK's Case



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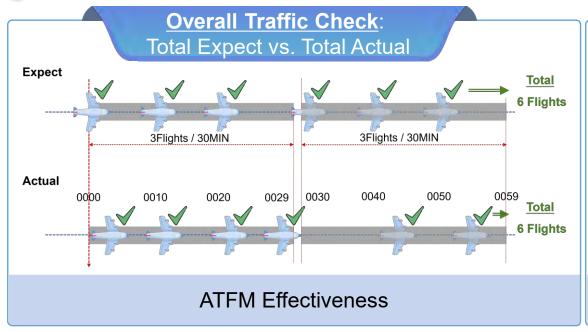
- **Reference Index:** ATO(Actual Time Over)
- (Unit-Time' Throughput Calculation Method: Restriction Start Time Should be Starting Point of Compliance Standard

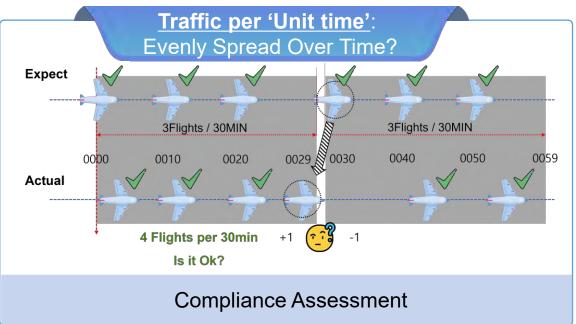


To requirement a perfect match of 3 Flights within any 30min period, from any starting moment, is the **same as MIT/MINIT**.

Flow Rate Post-Ops Criteria: ROK's Case

3 Comparison of Planned vs. Actual Traffic Volume: Both methods must be satisfied





Concept : Buffer applied for traffic per 'unit time'

- Basis: Referencing the AMNAC Airspace CTOT window (±5 min) which serves a similar function."
- How to Calculate the Buffer: Airspace CTOT Window(10min) / unit time
- \times Example: 3 flights per 30 min + 33% buffer (10 min / 30 min) = up to 3.9 flights (rounded) \rightarrow 4 flights



Balance of Safety and Efficiency



At least 2 or more

- Controllers prioritize safety, set Flow Rate conservatively
- Too low = like MIT/MINIT
- 1 Flight/30min ≈ 30min MINIT

Use short unit times

- Short unit time prevents immediate congestion & aids variable response
- Same total volume, different impact: shorter time spreads & eases overload

When setting the flow rate, Initiating ATFMU needs to balance safety and efficiency.

Thank you!



