ACRP Webinar



The Evolution of Airport Terminal Wayfinding Technologies

Bonnie Powell
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)

Webinar: Enhancing the Airport Experience with Wayfinding

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Bonnie Powell

- → Researcher / energy engineer
- → Collaborates with the Energy Security & Resilience Center and the Center for Integrated Mobility Sciences within NREL

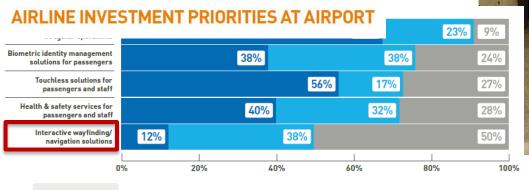


Photo by Werner Slocum, NREL



Wayfinding Motivation

- Improve passenger experience
- Reduce congestion
- Reduce energy consumption (e.g., through making public transit easier to locate)



% of airlines with implemented or planned initiatives at airport by 2024

 🖸 🛄 Garage 1, Metro P Ride App Pickup, Parking Metro Keep Left K Washington Dulles International Airport: Metro wayfinding signs

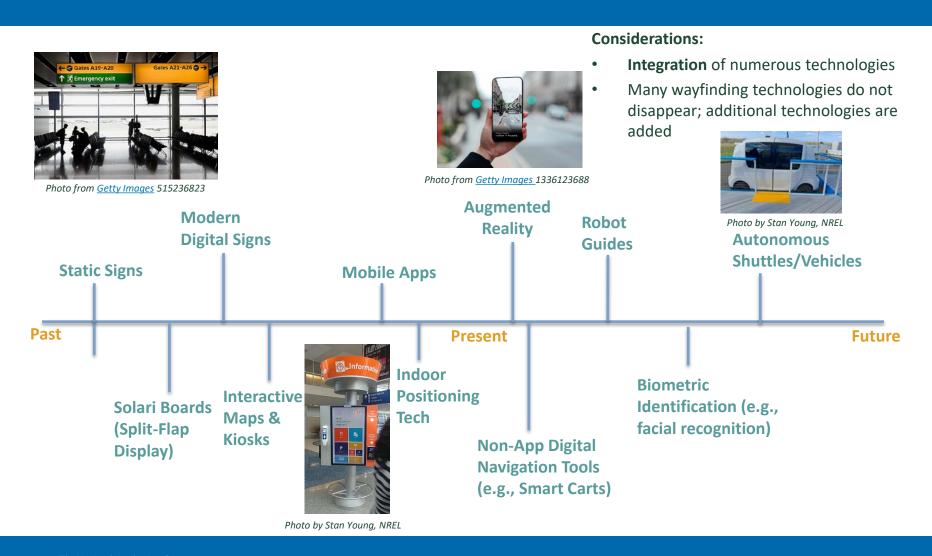
Photo by Bonnie Powell, NREL

Source: SITA. 2021. Air Transport IT Insights 2021.

By end of 2024

Implemented

Wayfinding Technology Timeline





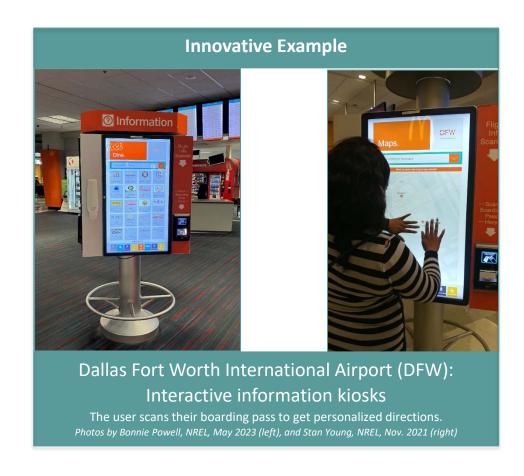
1. Static and digital signs:

- Key long-term fixtures
- Digital signs prevalent for dynamic information
- Can have multiple purposes (e.g., advertising + directions)
- U.S. Federal Aviation Administration has design guidelines for signage in terminals
- Languages displayed are a key consideration



2. Interactive displays:

- User input
- Allow for more personalized information
- However, only one person can use a display at a time



3. Floor-based navigation:

- Painted lines or arrows
- Sign projection systems:
 - Can change placement or language based on the passenger makeup, time of day
- Can be useful for certain groups (e.g., wheelchair users with a lower field of vision)
- May catch the attention of travelers looking at their smartphones while walking

Innovative Example



Rotterdam The Hague Airport (Netherlands): Projection directing travelers toward the exit

The color contrast between the ground and the digital projection and animating the projection were key considerations.

Photo from a field study conducted by Tezcan and Hiemstra-van Mastrigt (2019)

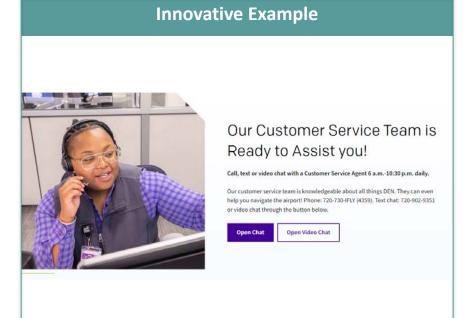
4. Employee-provided guidance:

- Information desks have become less staffed over time, sometimes replaced with help chats and mobile apps
- Volunteer airport ambassadors are often still prevalent

Digital and employee guidance can be

combined





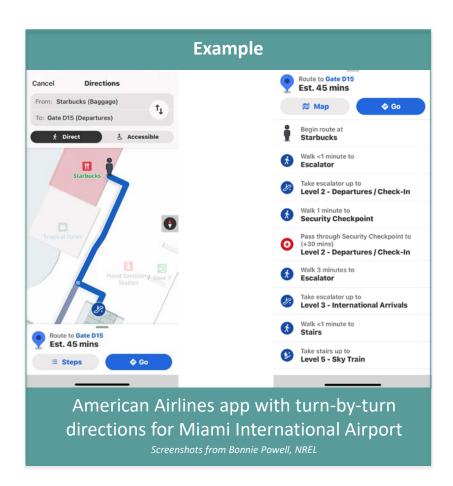
Denver International Airport: Live video or chat help

Screenshot from <u>flydenver.com</u>

Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport: Information desk Photo by Bonnie Powell, NREL.

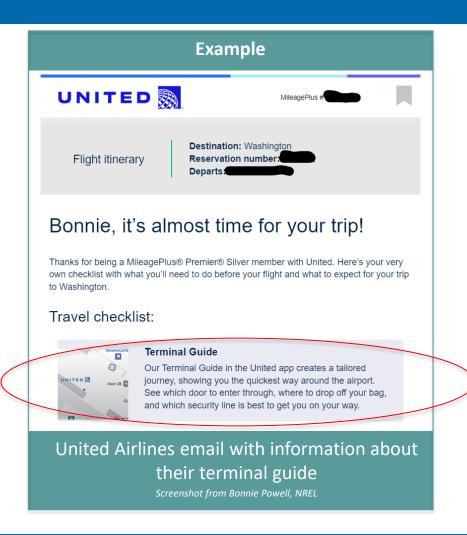
5. Mobile apps: Airlines & Airports

 Major non-budget airlines have airport maps integrated into their apps for the airports they service



5. Mobile apps: Airlines & Airports (cont.)

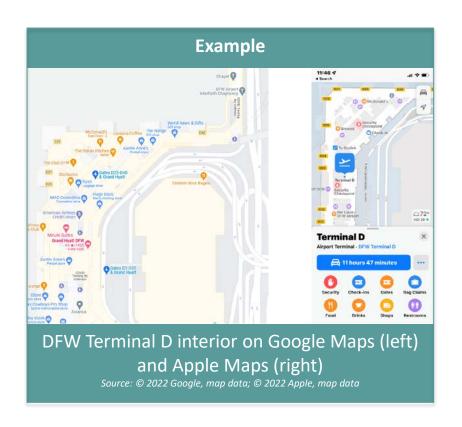
- Some airports have apps that include terminal maps
- Maps are just one feature of the app





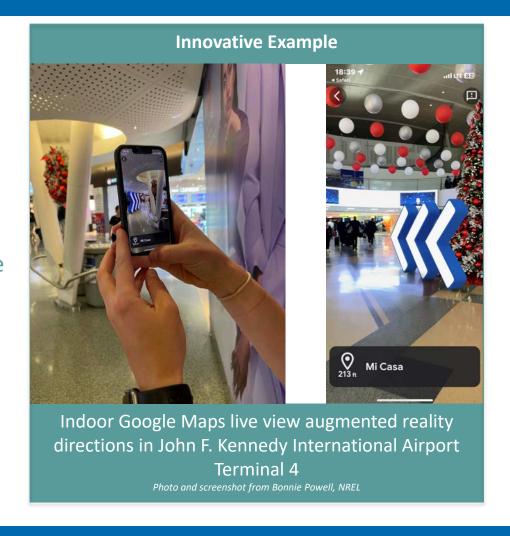
5. Mobile apps: Third-parties

- E.g., Google, Apple
- Some airports and airlines have private partnerships to develop apps
- Apps are moving toward one-stop shops for multiple customer needs during travel
 - But many apps still focus only on a few parts of the travel experience



5. Mobile apps: Third-parties (cont.)

- Indoor Google Maps (live view) launched in March 2021:
 - Uses a smartphone's camera to scan location, then shows directions on the screen (augmented reality)
 - Compares images to a database of facility images to determine the traveler's orientation
 - Displays directions superimposed on the camera image



5. Mobile apps (cont.):

- Challenges:
 - **Balancing holding a phone** and other items while moving
 - Not all travelers have or can easily operate a smartphone
 - Potential for conflicting information between the app and the built environment
 - Potential for **conflicting interests** (e.g., commercial interests and traveler interests)



Photo from Getty Images 1502942937

6. Indoor positioning technology:

- GPS technology revolutionized outdoor navigation
- No comparable solution for indoor navigation yet

Examples

- Comparing smartphone digital camera image to a database of building photos (e.g., Google)
- Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) and Ultra-Wideband (UWB) beacons:
 - Common-Use Beacon Registry (set up by SITA), aids app developers.

Considerations:

- Customer experience—risk of notification fatigue
- Customer and employee privacy
- Competition among airport, airlines, and third parties for data.

7. Biometric technology:

- Facial recognition can be used for purposes beyond security
- Concerns about privacy and increased inaccuracies among certain groups (e.g., those with darker skin, women, and older adults)
- Example:
 - Delta Air Lines' Parallel Reality technology displays personalized information on a screen to multiple passengers at the same time



8. Robot guides:

Example

Incheon International Airport

Photo from Korea JoongAng Daily

9. Miscellaneous digital navigation tools:

Examples

- Cairo International Airport, Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (and more): Self-guided online virtual tours to familiarize travelers with an airport prior to arrival
- San Diego International Airport: Airport carts with screens displaying personalized information and directions
- Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky
 International Airport: 3D hologram
 planned to guide travelers in the correct direction when exiting an escalator

Other Key Considerations



Photo from Getty Images 586892139

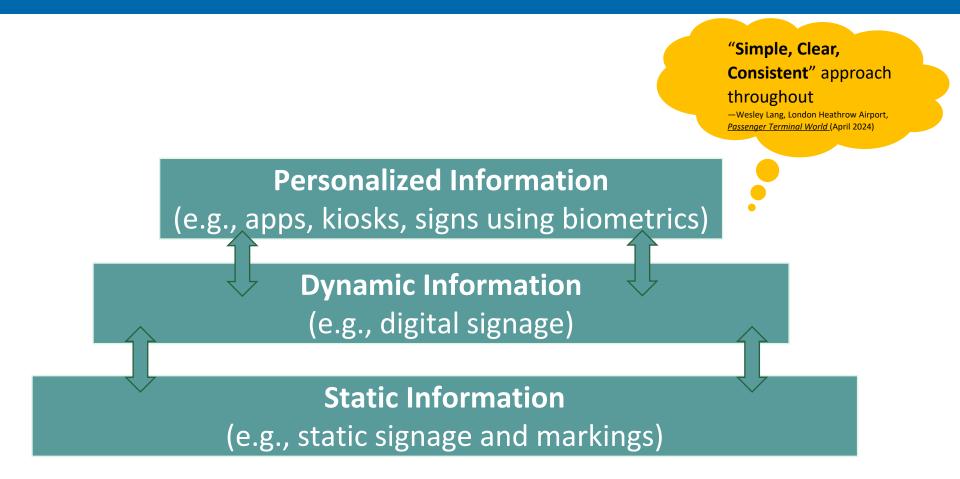
- How technologies impact different groups of travelers (such as those who are disabled, visually impaired, elderly, traveling with small children, etc.)
 - Tailoring wayfinding technologies so they work for more groups of people
 - Developing targeted wayfinding technologies for certain groups (e.g., San Francisco airport deployed a navigation app for visually impaired travelers)



Photo from Getty Images 2081480435

- Legal considerations related to privacy and sharing data in modern wayfinding:
 - Compliance with privacy laws
 - Public opinion related to collecting and sharing data
 - Potential tensions among airlines, airports, and third-party app developers vying to cater to the same customer market
- Human behavior and human-technology interactions:
 - Passenger surveys and studies are crucial
 - Feedback should be incorporated into technology choices and systems
 - Ideally, this should be an iterative process

Framework





Conclusion



Rapidly changing area



Smartphone apps and push notifications are the anticipated path forward, but they have challenges:

- Notification fatigue: Apps can overload travelers
- Difficult to balance smartphone navigation in dynamic situations
- Must overcome "local positioning problem" for widespread adoption



Electronic wayfinding does not replace but rather **augments traditional methods**:

- Well-designed, easy to navigate airport is the foundation
- Effective, concise, up-to-date static signage remains essential
- Electronic bridges to interactive and customized wayfinding capabilities



Powerful partnership opportunities moving forward



Human behavior studies are critical to any plan or investment—they could prevent the deployment of costly and ineffective technologies and improve existing strategies



FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



The Evolution of Wayfinding Within Airports

Bonnie Powell, Stanley E. Young, and Andrew Duvall

National Renewable Energy Laboratory

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Bonnie Powell
Bonnie.Powell@nrel.gov

Stan Young
Stanley.Young@nrel.gov

Andy Duvall
Andrew.Duvall@nrel.gov

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