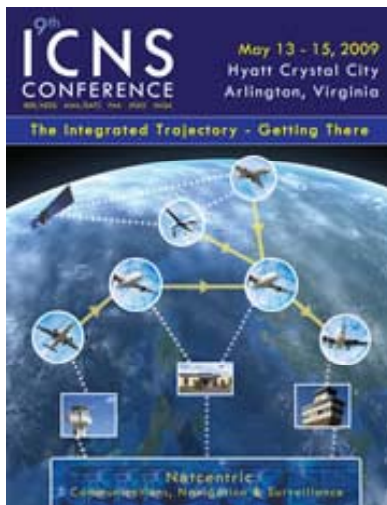


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# Queuing Analysis of Interdependencies in Airport Surface and Metroplex Operations

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L-3 Communications



ICNS Conference

Arlington, VA

*May 13, 2009*

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# Agenda

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- **Research Question and Motivation**
- **Queuing Analysis: Model and Approach**
- **Analysis and Insights**
  - *Queuing Analysis of Airport Surface Operations*
  - *Queuing Analysis of Multi-Airport (Metroplex) Terminal Operations*
- **Summary and Future Research**

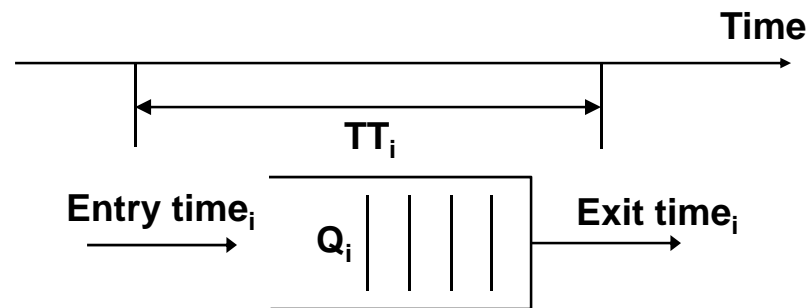
# Research Question and Motivation

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- Air traffic is a queuing system
- Hypothesis: Interdependencies between airport flows manifest in queuing dynamics
  - *Namely, in correlation between travel time and queue size*
- Demonstrate the queuing dynamics in known interdependency situations based on observations and documented procedures:
  - *Airport surface operations observed at Boston Logan*
  - *Metroplex terminal operations observed in New York metroplex*
- Apply insights in developing aggregate metrics that enable detecting behavior at environments with unknown interdependencies

# Queuing Model and Analysis Method

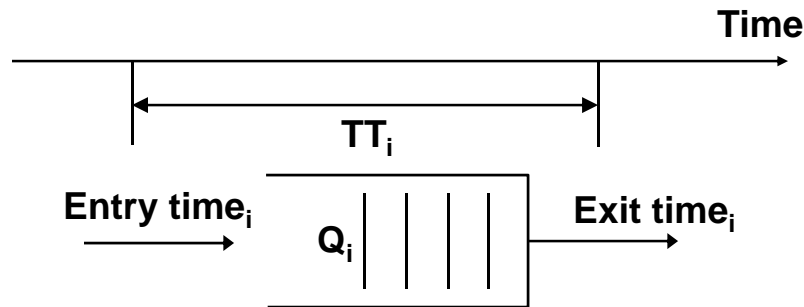
- Analyze dependency between travel time  $TT$  and queue size  $Q$  for each aircraft  $i$



- Analyze dynamics under specific conditions, for example:
  - *Runway configuration*
  - *Downstream restrictions*
  - *Different queue compositions*

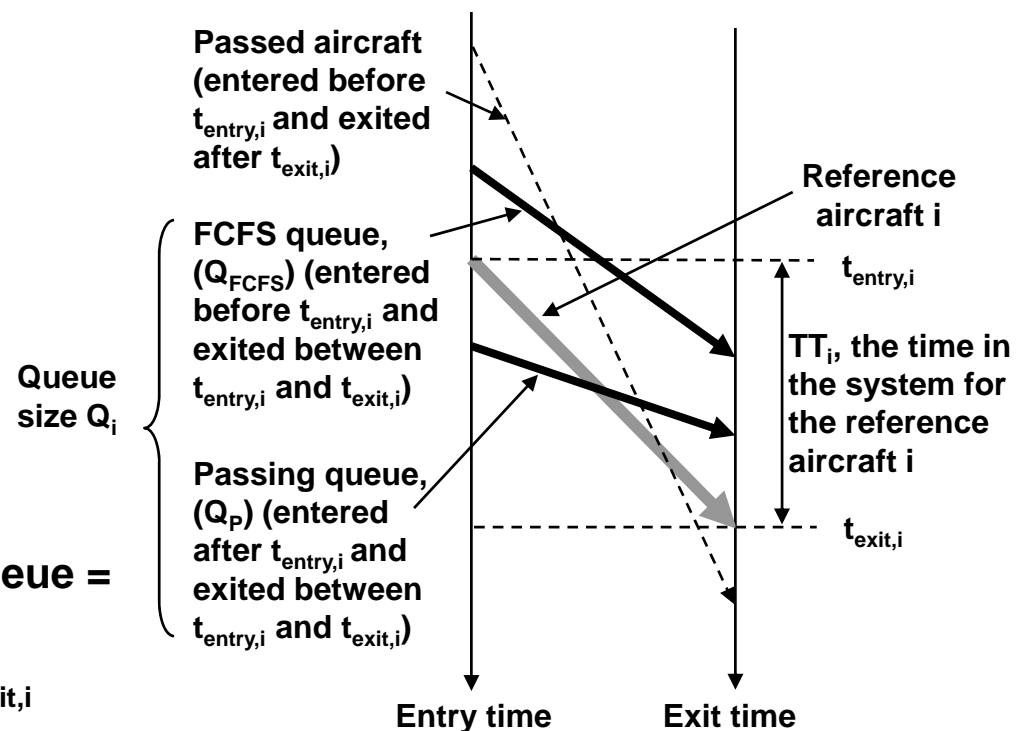
# Queuing Model and Analysis Method

- Measure queue size  $Q_i$  for reference aircraft  $i$  taking passing into account



- Travel time  $TT_i = t_{exit,i} - t_{entry,i}$
- Queue size  $Q_i = \text{FCFS queue} + \text{passing queue} =$

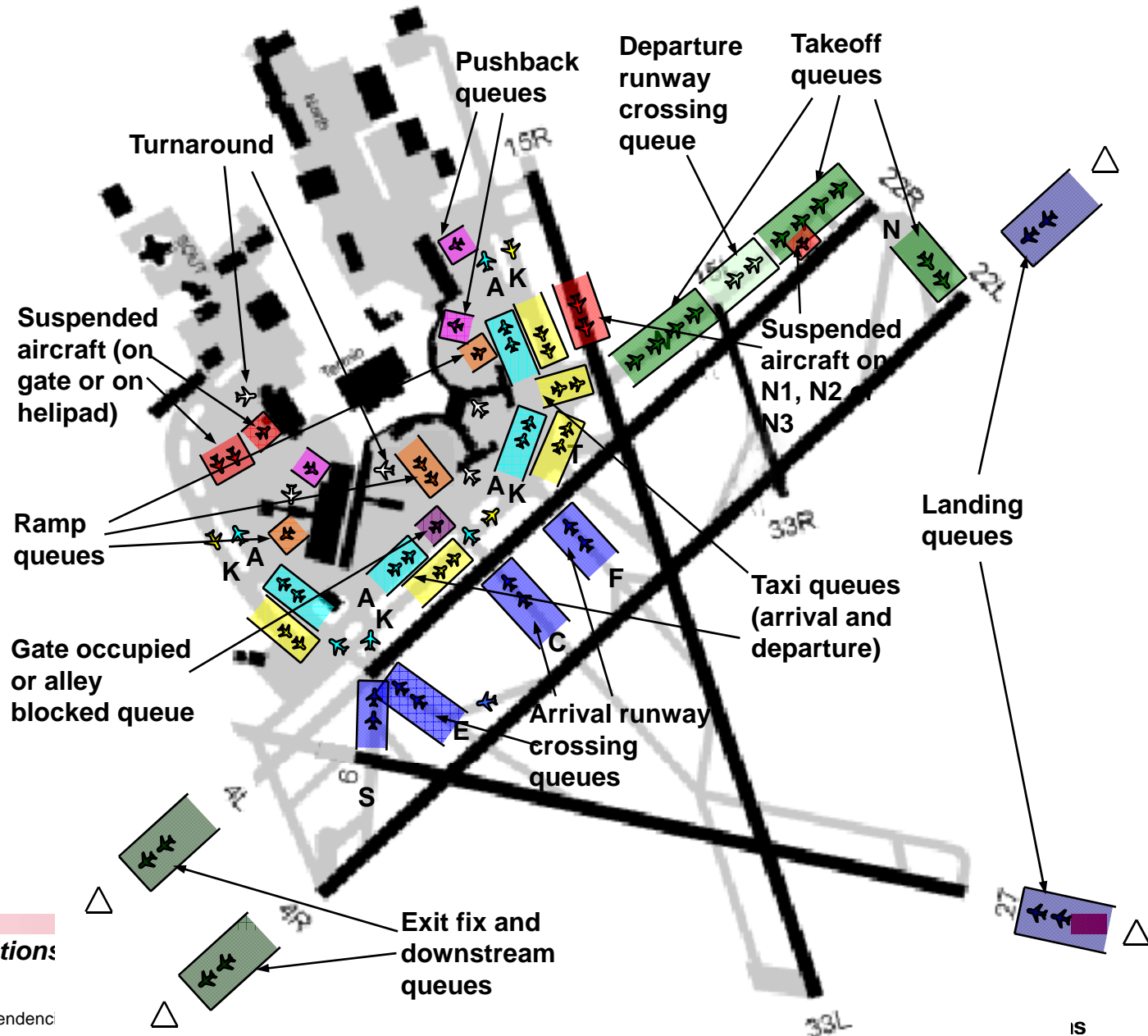
Number of flights  $j$  with:  $t_{entry,i} < t_{exit,j} < t_{exit,i}$



# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

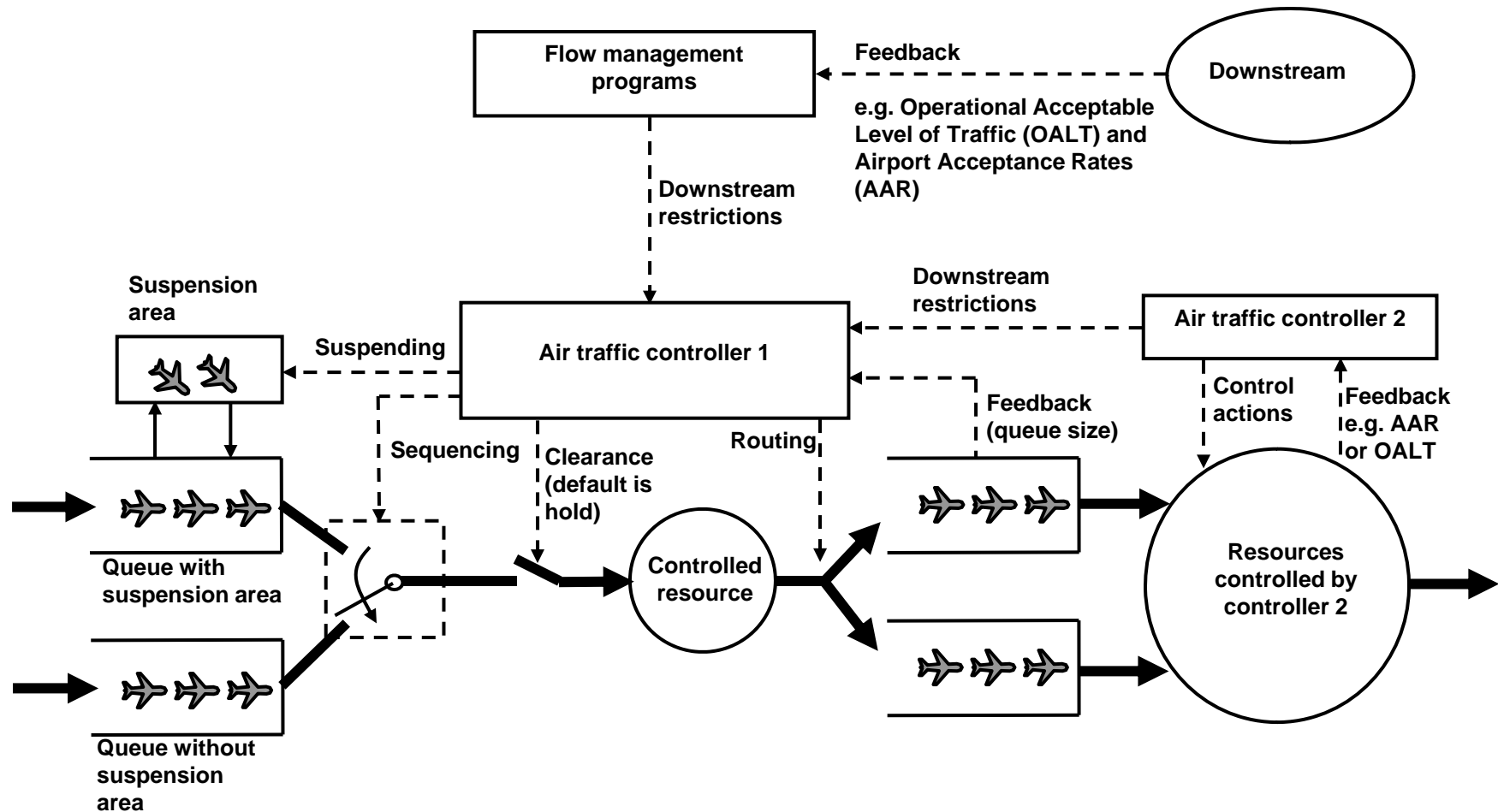
- **Queuing network at Logan Airport**

- Landing 27 & 22L
- Departing 22R & 22L



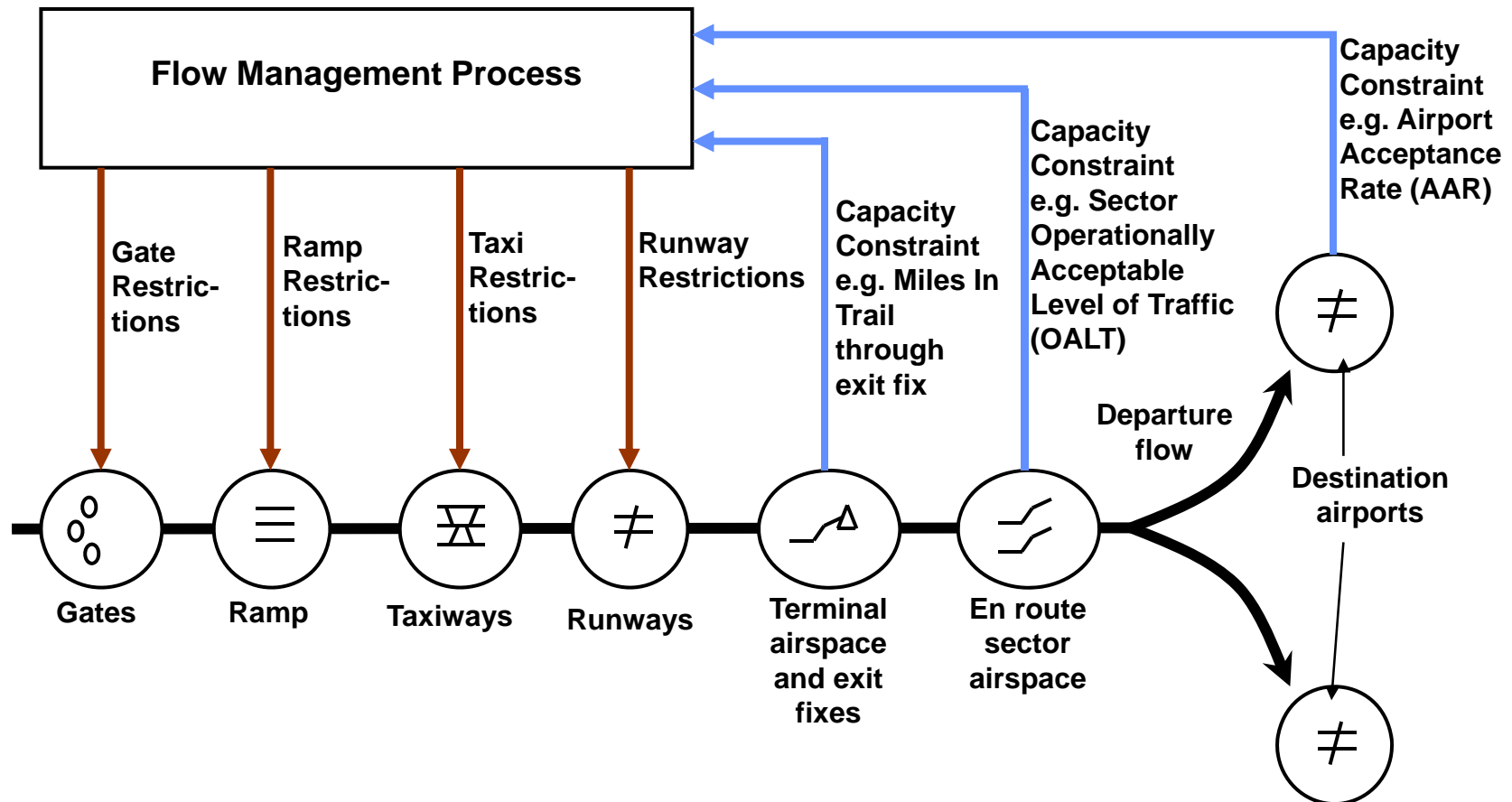
# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- Queuing is also caused by waiting for controller services and downstream resources



# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

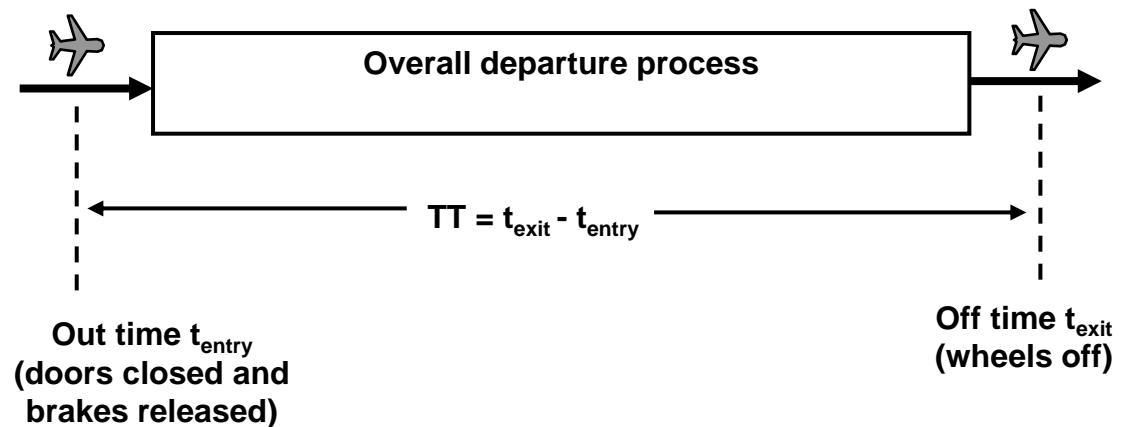
- Queuing is also caused by waiting for controller services and downstream resources



# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- **Queuing dynamics of departures**

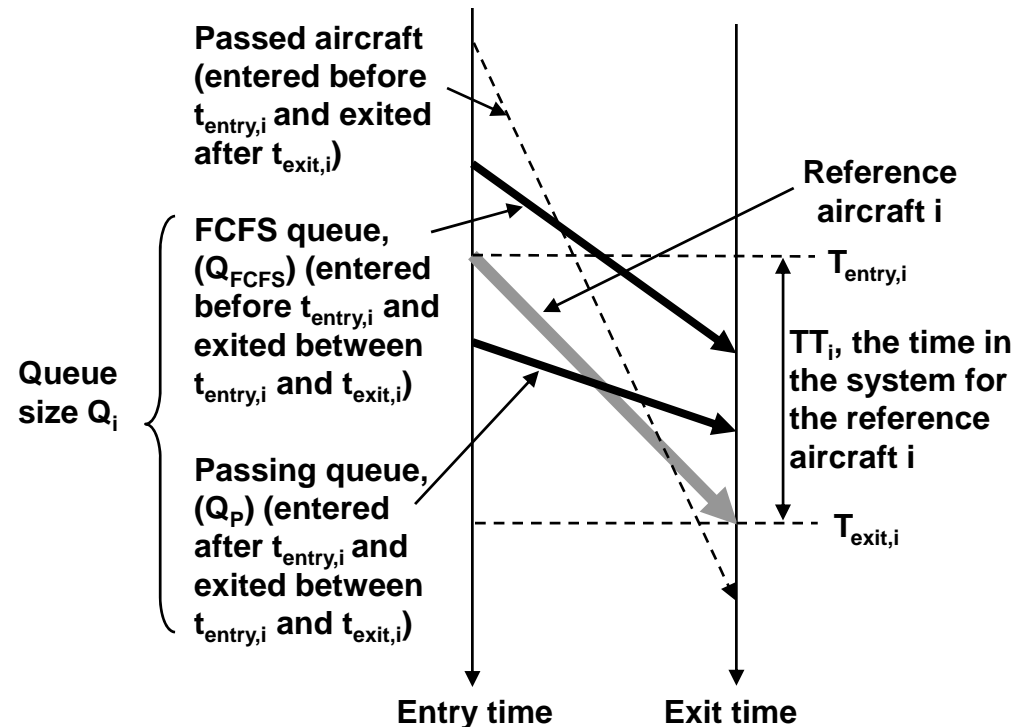
- Analyzed taxi out time versus queue size for a sample of one month of ASQP data - July 1998



- $T_{\text{entry},i} = \text{Out time} = \text{Out}_i$
- $T_{\text{exit},i} = \text{Takeoff time} = \text{Off}_i$
- $\text{Travel time } TT_i = t_{\text{exit},i} - t_{\text{entry},i} = \text{Off}_i - \text{Out}_i$
- $\text{Queue size } Q_i = \text{FCFS queue} + \text{passing queue} =$   
 $\text{Number of flights } j \text{ with: } \text{Out}_i < \text{Off}_j < \text{Off}_i$

# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- Effect of control (sequencing, routing and holding) manifests through passing
- The sample was divided into two sub-samples:
  - Aircraft that were not passed ( $Q = Q_{FCFS}$  and  $Q_P = 0$ ), from which FCFS queuing was identified, and
  - Aircraft that were passed ( $Q = Q_{FCFS} + Q_P$  and  $Q_P > 0$ ), from which the waiting time due to passing was identified



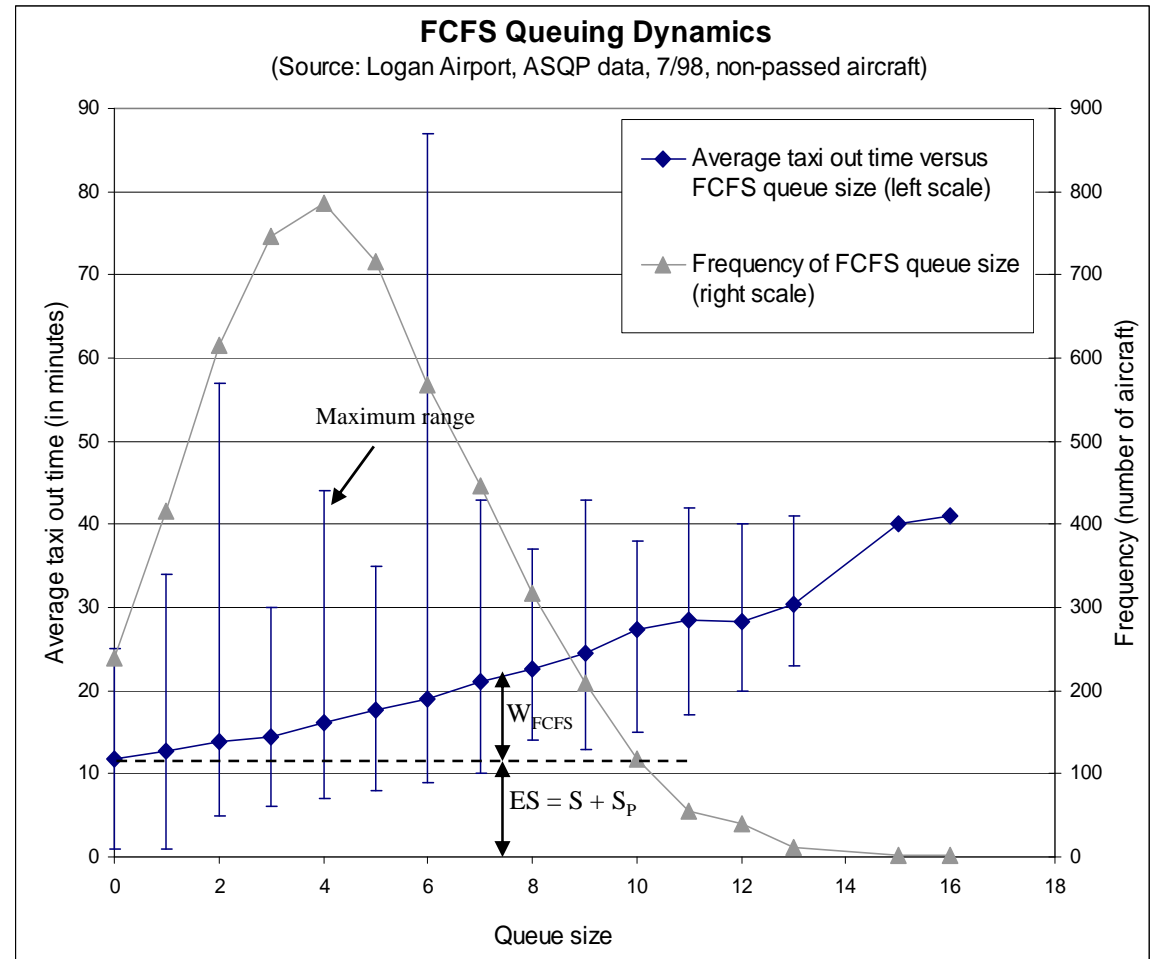
# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- **FCFS queuing dynamics**

- for aircraft with only FCFS queue ( $Q = Q_{FCFS}$  and  $Q_P = 0$ )

- **Two key parameters**

- Time intercept is unimpeded travel time = Service time  $ES$
- Slope is marginal waiting time due to queue = Waiting time  $W_{FCFS}$

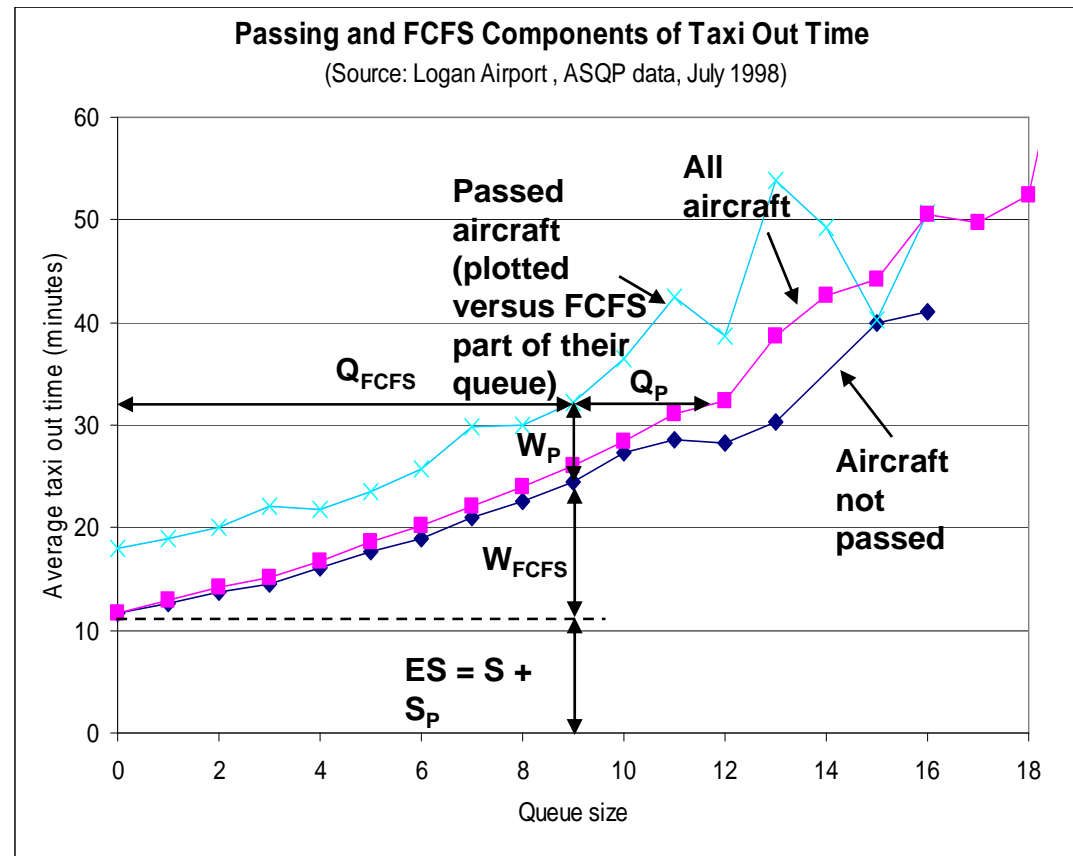
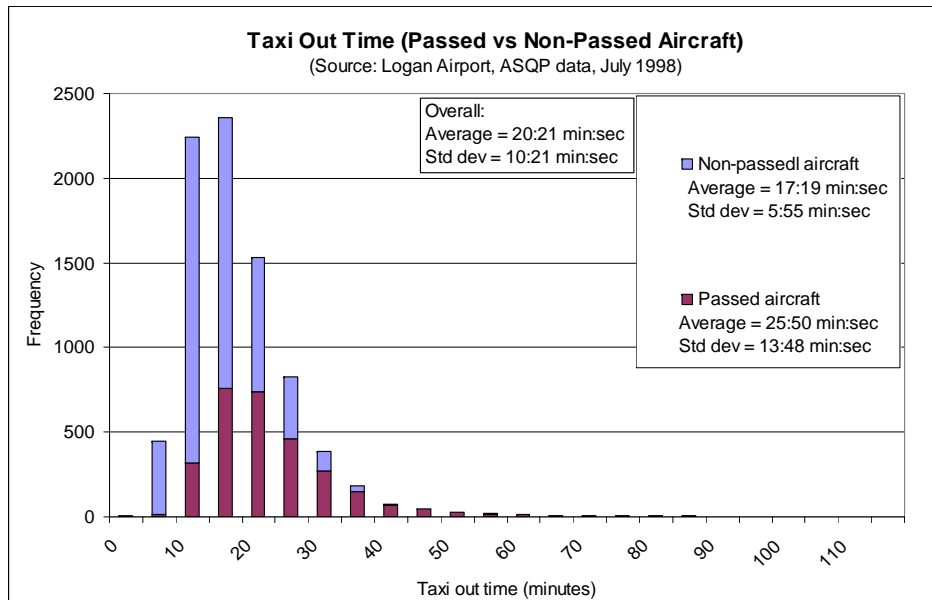


# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- **Waiting time due to passing versus FCFS**

-  $W = W_P + W_{FCFS}$

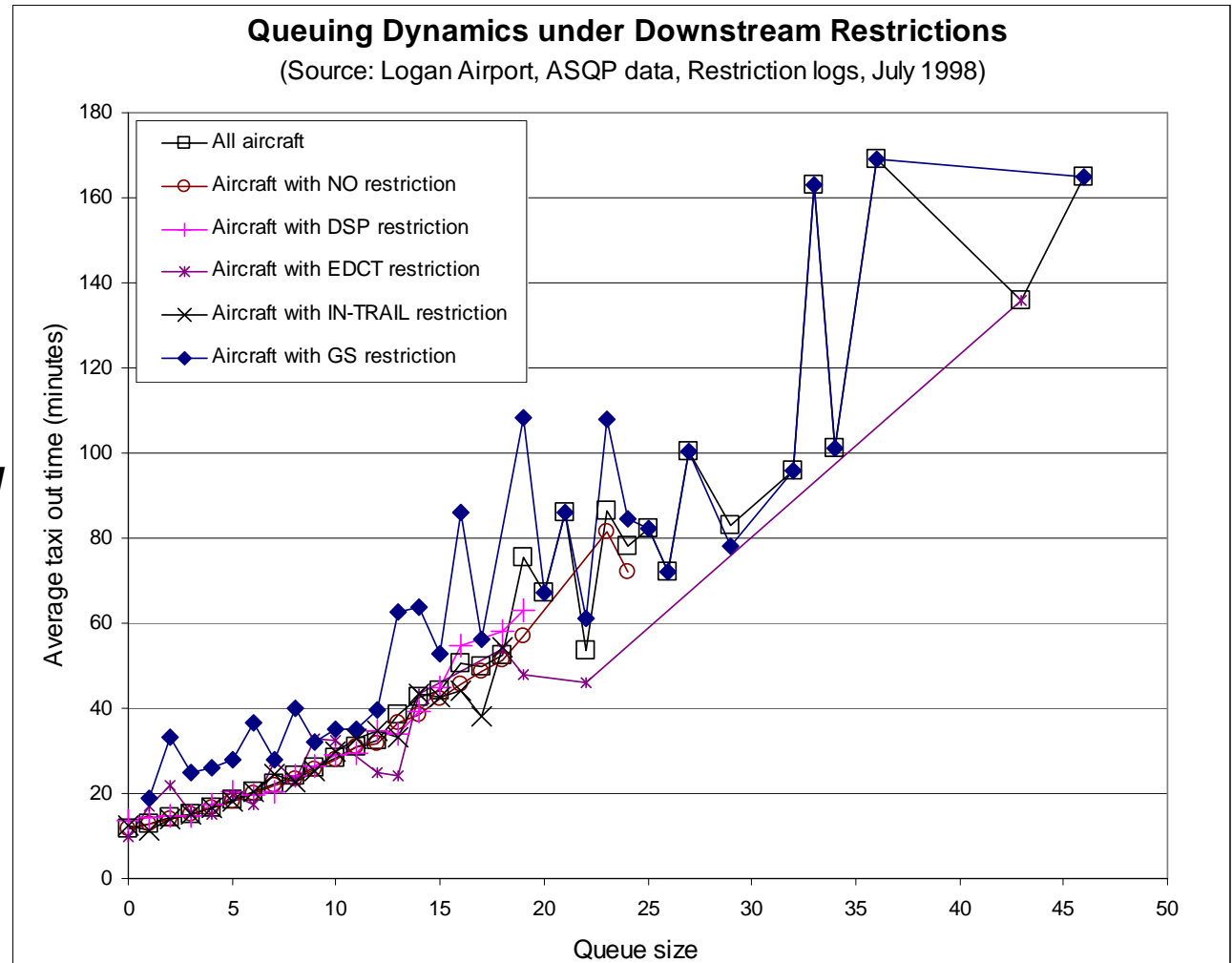
-  $TT = ES + W$



# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- Queuing dynamics of departures under downstream restrictions

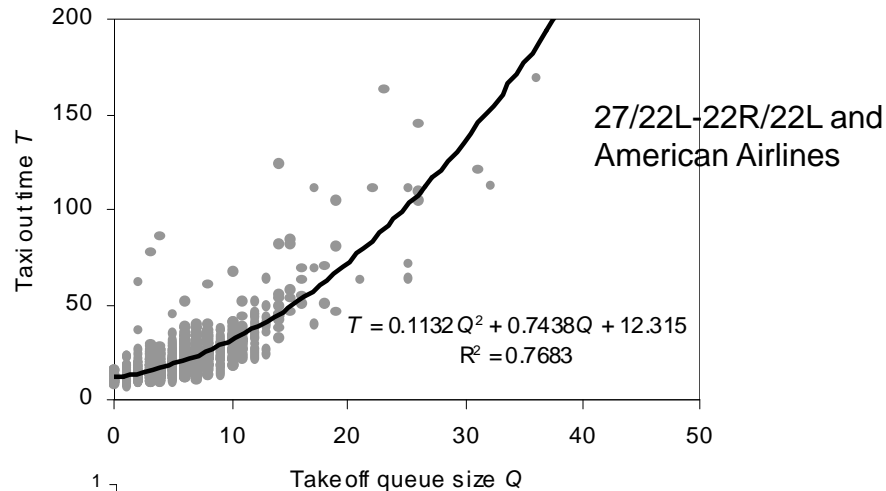
- *Ground stop manifests through excessive passing due to suspension*
- *Time window or spacing restrictions met mainly through sequencing*



# Analysis of Airport Surface Operations

- Accounting for predicted passing improved taxi-out time estimation

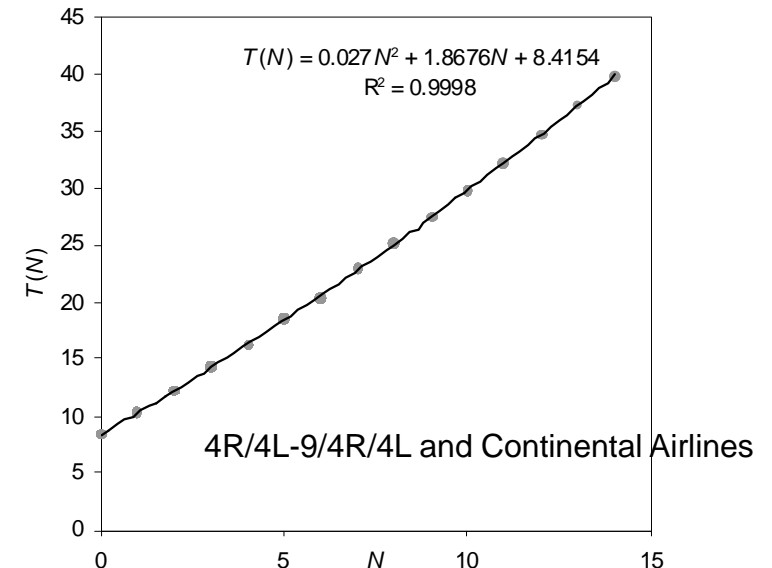
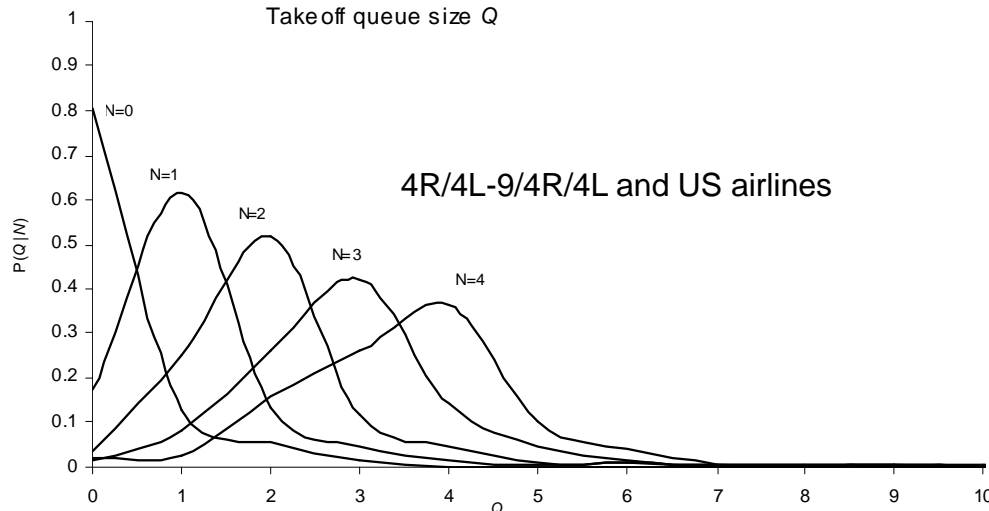
accuracy by 10% over 14-day-history-based estimate (Idris et al ATCQ 2002)



**N = Observed number of departures on surface at pushback**

**Q = Queue size resulting at takeoff**

$$\bar{T}(N) = \sum_Q [T(Q) * P(Q | N)]$$



# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

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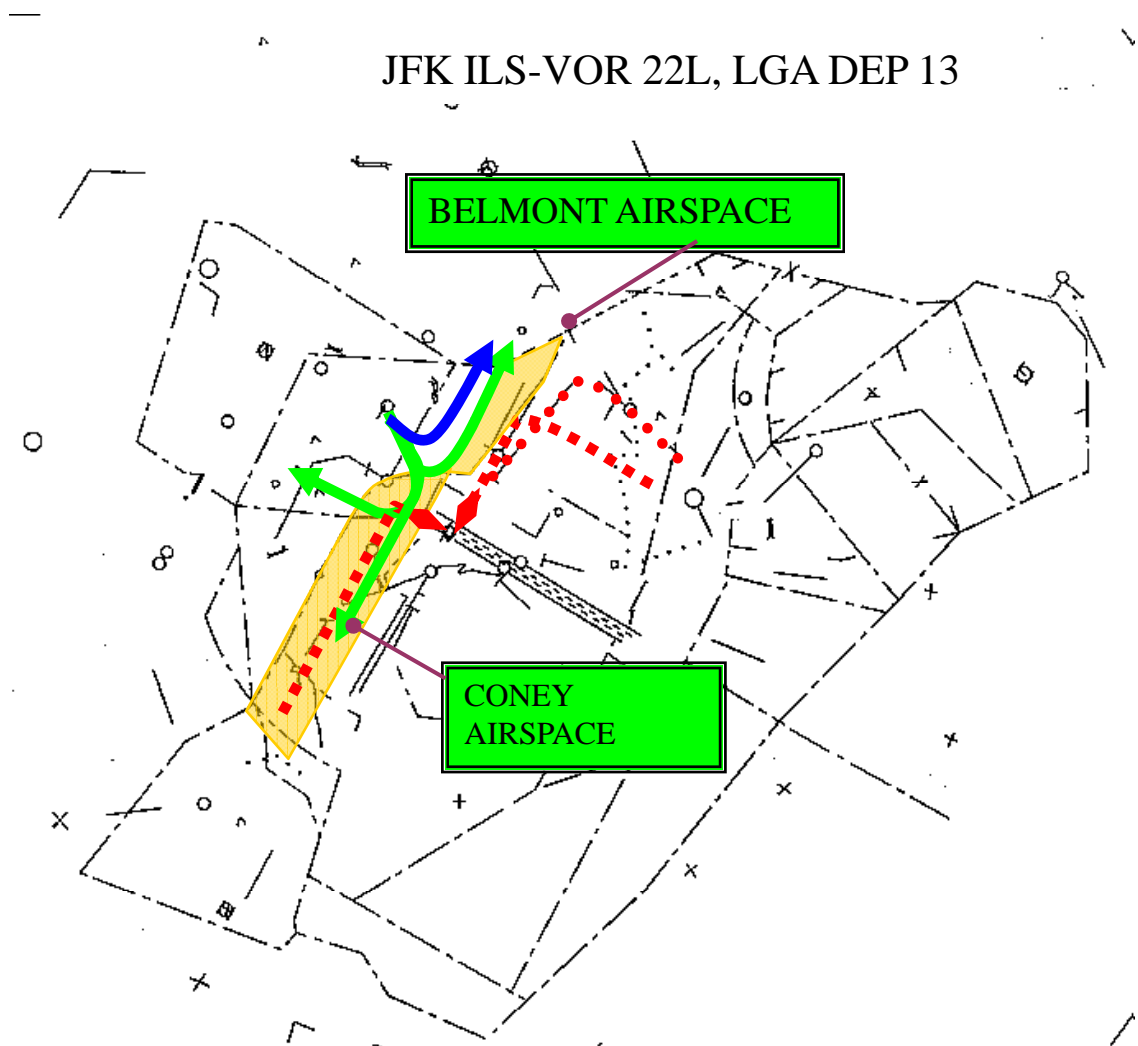
- **Two main types of interdependencies based on site observations**
  - *Procedural segregation of traffic*
    - **Case 1: LGA departing runway 13 while JFK landing runways 22**
  - *Merging of traffic*
    - **Case 2: TEB south departures merging with EWR south departures**

# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- **Case 1: Procedural**

## **segregation of traffic**

- *LGA 13 departures make immediate turns to avoid JFK*
- *JFK loses 22R arrivals*
- *Belmont airspace shared*
- *Communication between JFK and LGA local controllers to coordinate wide turns*

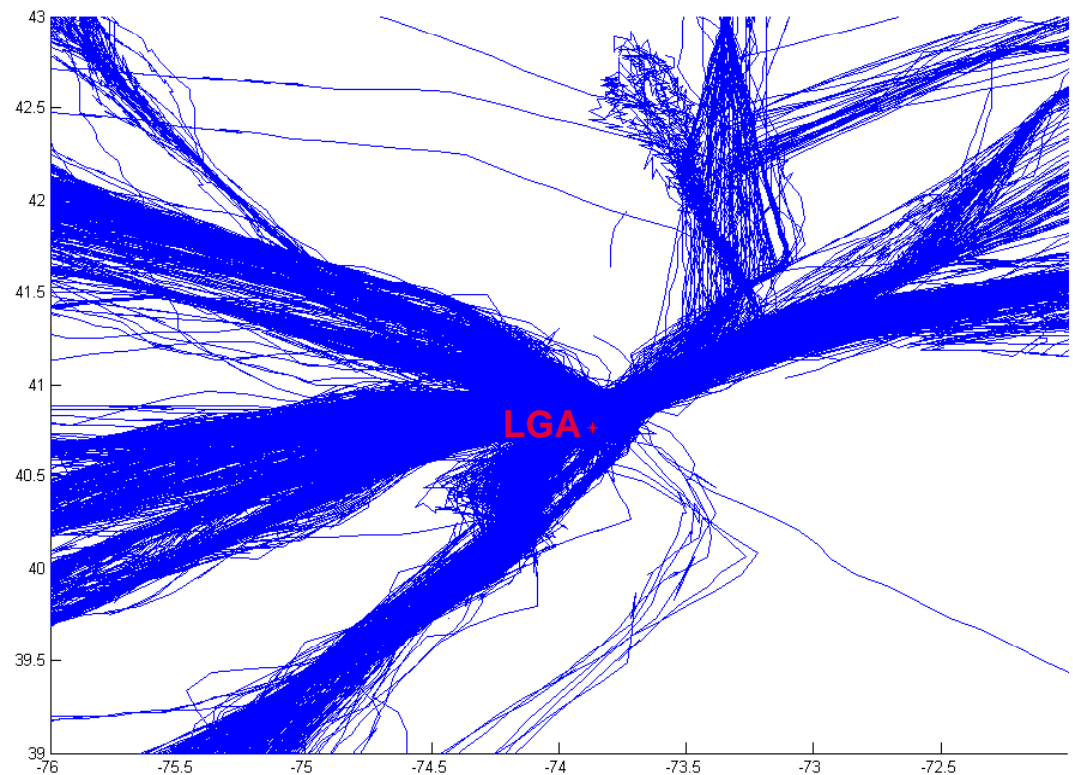


# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- Case 1: Analyzed queuing dynamics of LGA departures

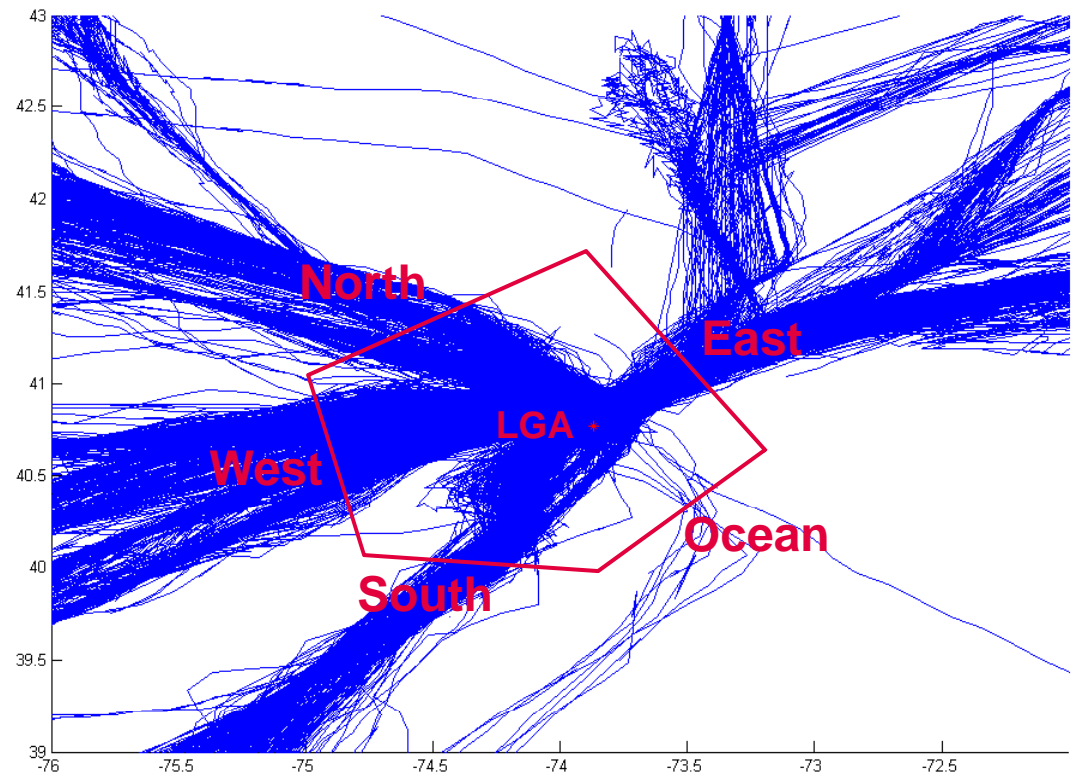
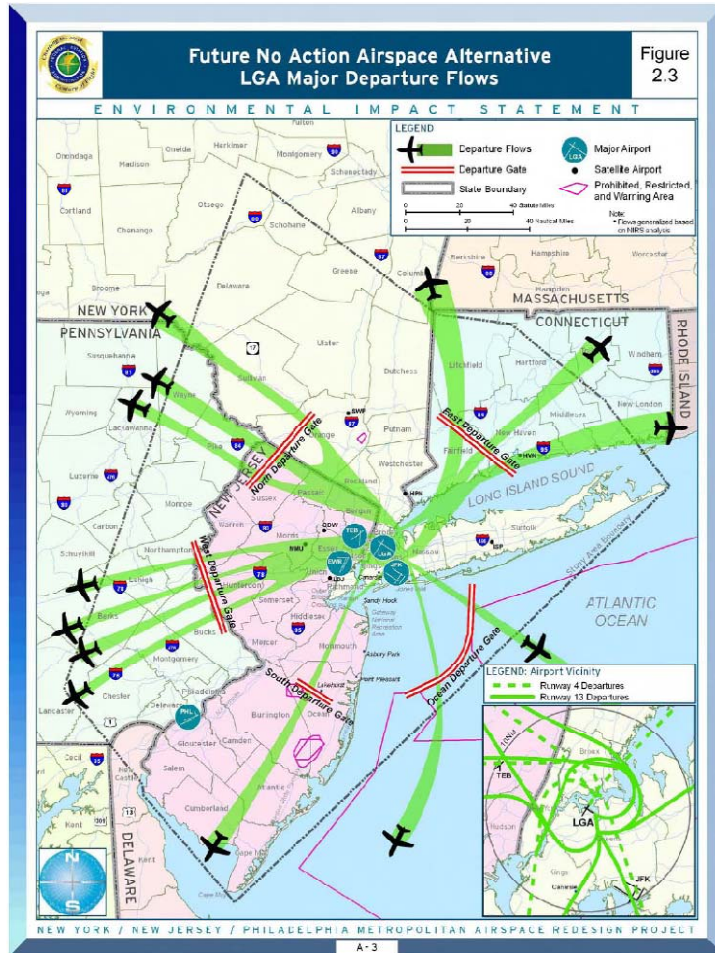
- Data:

- *ASDI May 3-23 2004 for traffic*
- *ASPM for runway configuration*
- *10356 flights (filtering bad data removed ~ 10 flights per day)*



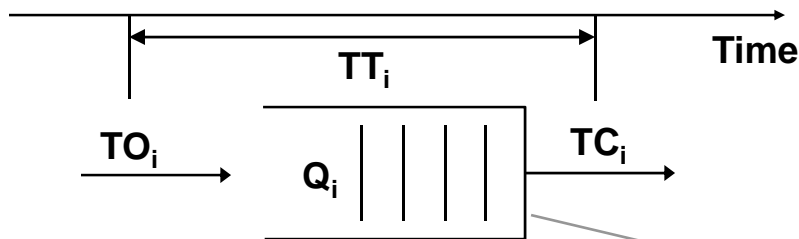
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- Classified flows by departure gate and departure runway (13, 31, 4, 22)



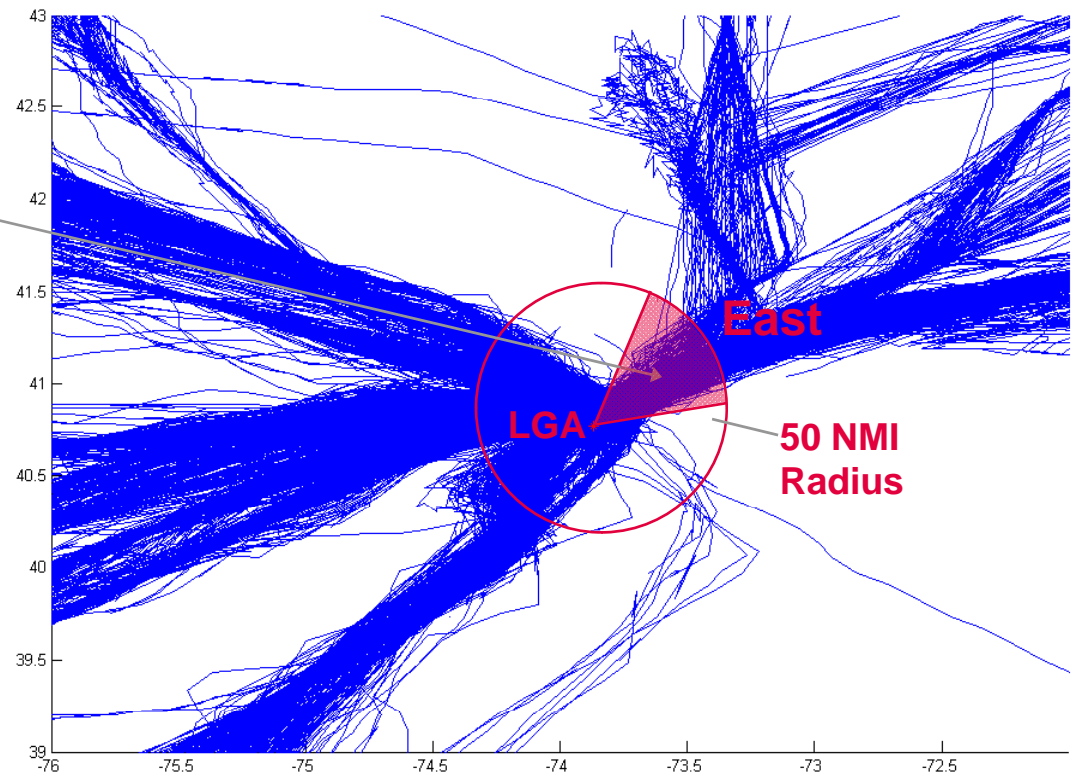
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- Analyzed East flow within 50 nautical miles from LGA

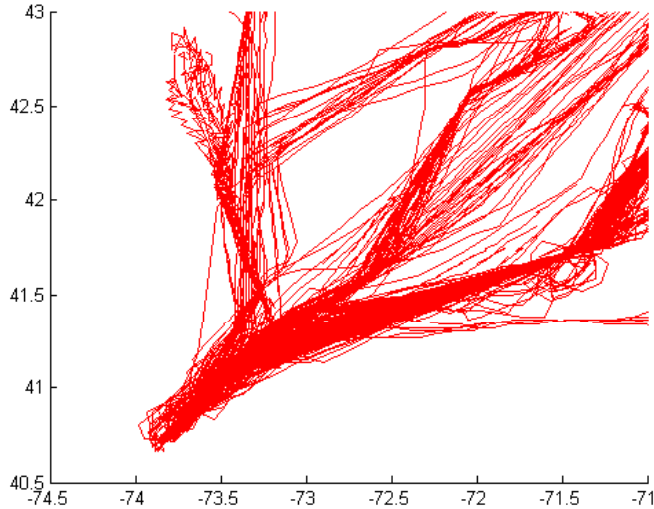


- For each flight  $i$

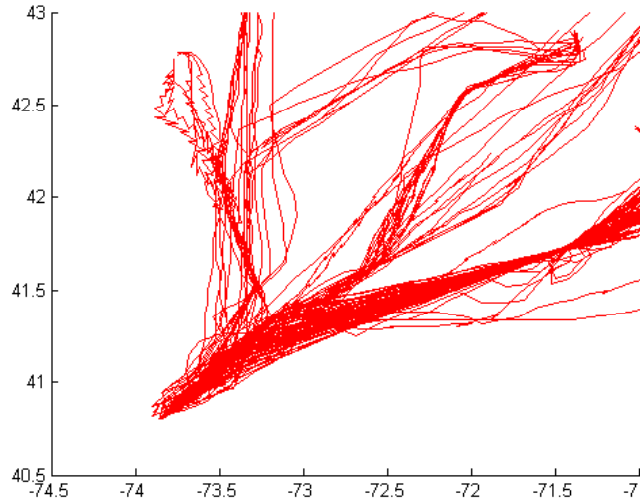
- Entry = Takeoff time =  $TO_i$
- Exit = Time crossing 50 nmi arc =  $TC_i$
- Transition time  $TT_i = TC_i - TO_i$
- (a) Queue size  $Q_i$  = Number of LGA flights  $j$  with  $TC_j$ :  $TO_i < TC_j < TC_i$
- (b) Queue size =  $Q_i$  + Number of JFK arrivals  $j$  with landing time  $TL_j$ :  $TO_i < TL_j < TC_i$



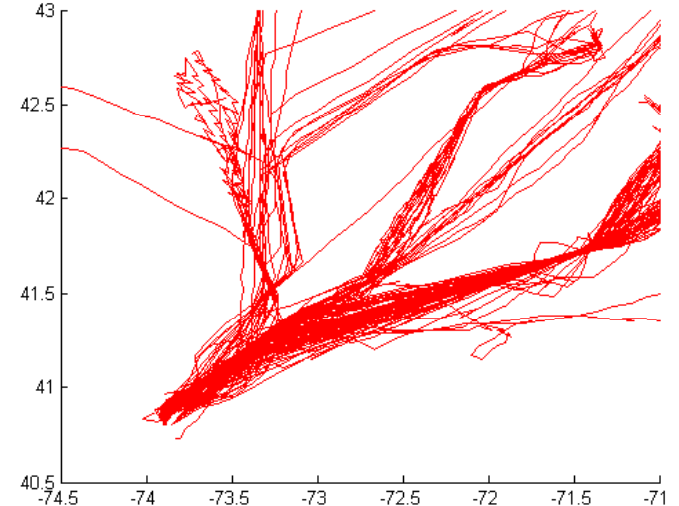
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations



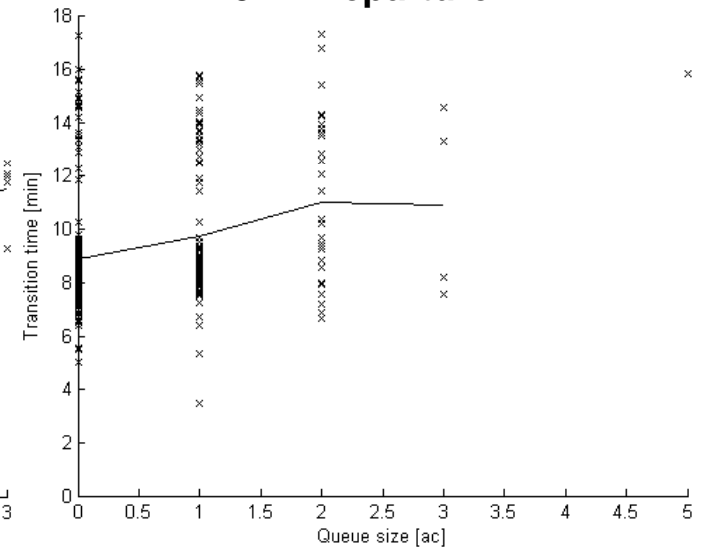
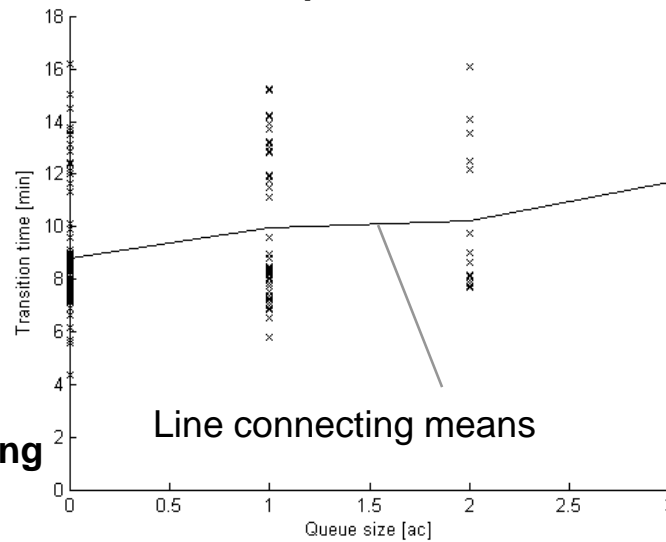
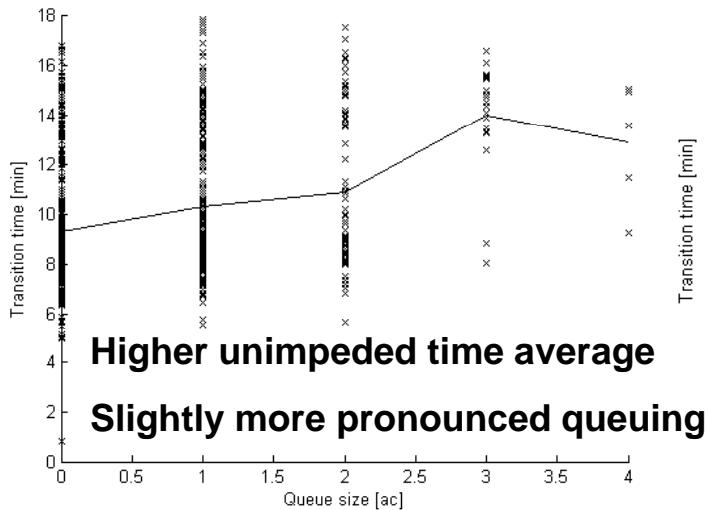
13 – Departure



4 – Departure



31 – Departure



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# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- **13 – Departures have higher average unimpeded transition time (at zero queue size), particularly when JFK landing 22**
  - *Indicating procedural increase in unimpeded travel time*
- **No significant difference in marginal transition time with queue size**
  - *Indicating that procedural segregation did not increase queuing effect*

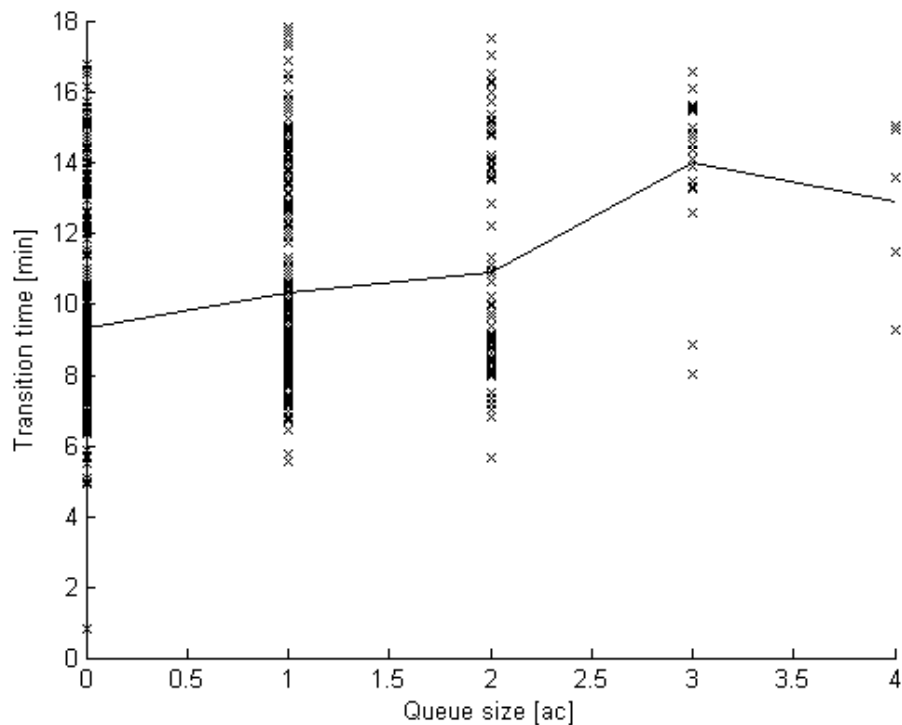
Flow	Unimpeded Transition Time Average (min)	Marginal Transition Time Average (min/aircraft)
13 – departures (JFK land 22)	<b>9.65</b>	0.96
13 – departures (JFK other than 22)	9.23	1.06
4 – departures	8.84	0.90
31 – departures	8.87	0.97

- **Further investigation is ongoing**

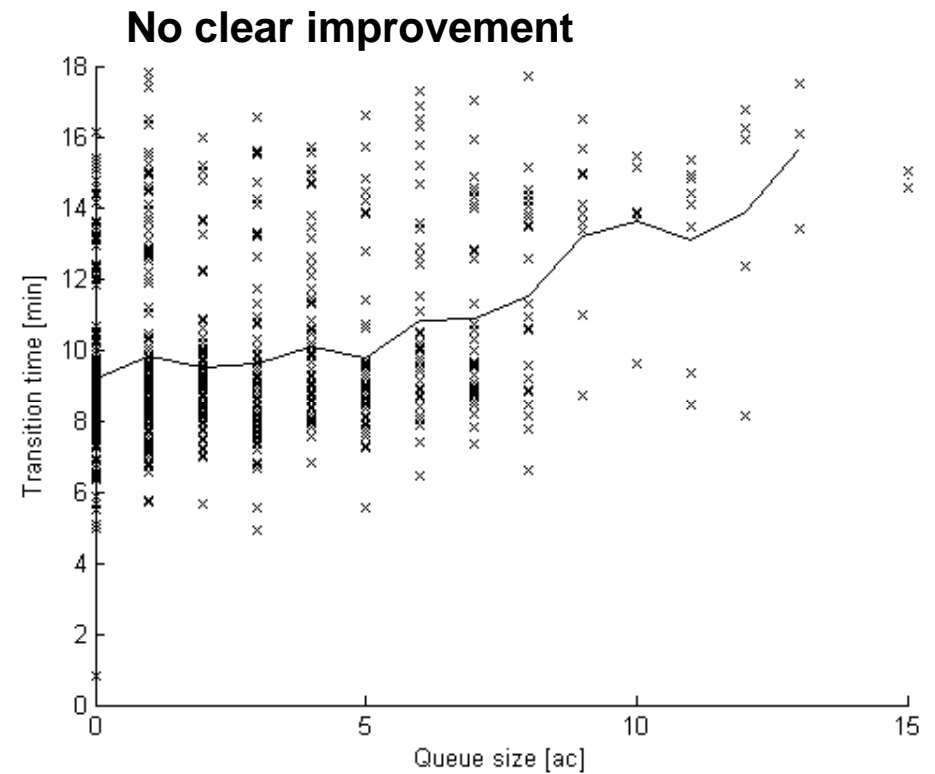
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- (2) Investigated if correlation of transition time with queue size increases if JFK arrivals are added to LGA departures in queue size

(a) Without JFK arrivals in queue size



(b) With JFK arrivals added to queue size

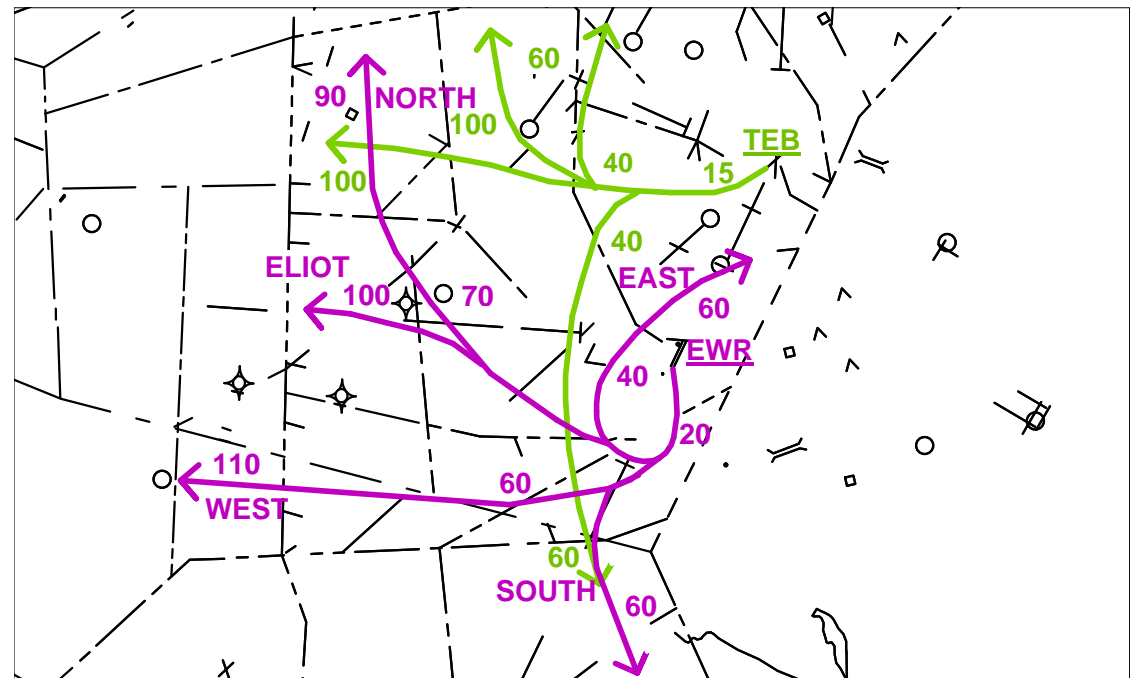


# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- **Case 2: Merging of traffic**

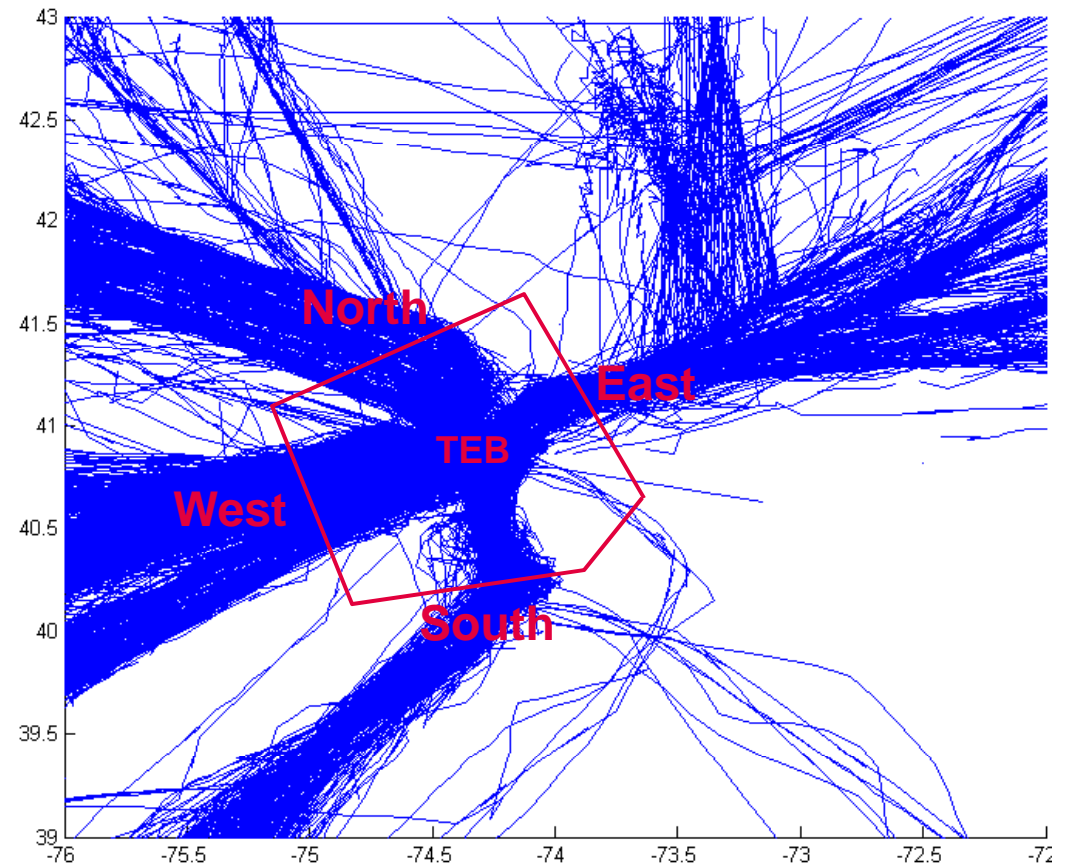
- *TEB South departures are merged with EWR South departures*
- *ASDI May 3-23 2004 for traffic*
- *ASPM for runway configuration*
- *4178 flights*

TEB and EWR Departures



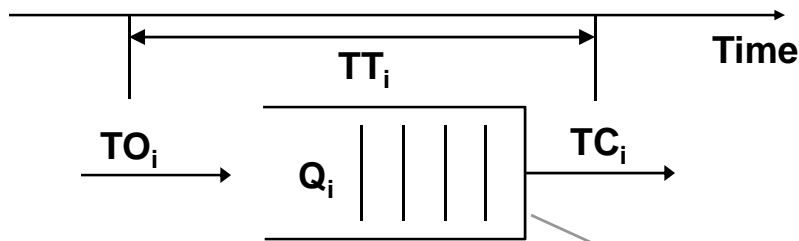
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- Classified flows by departure gate and departure runway (19, 1, 6, 24)



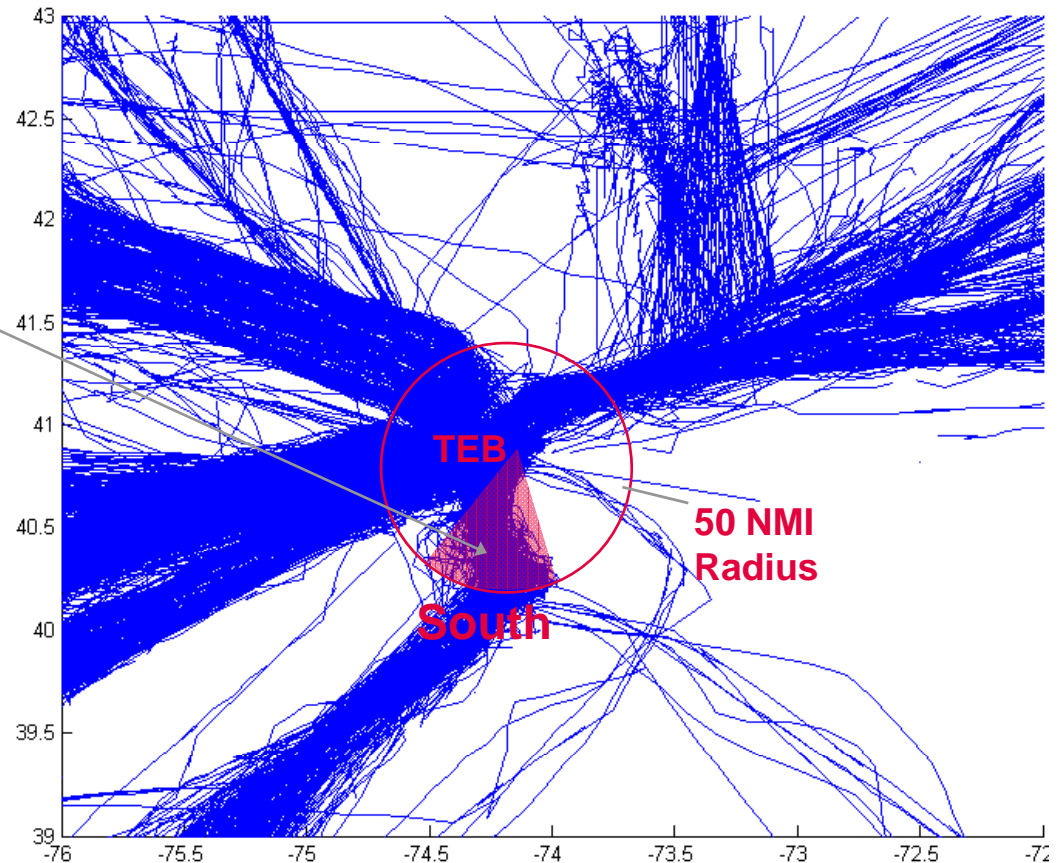
# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- Classified flows by departure gate and departure runway (19, 1, 6, 24)



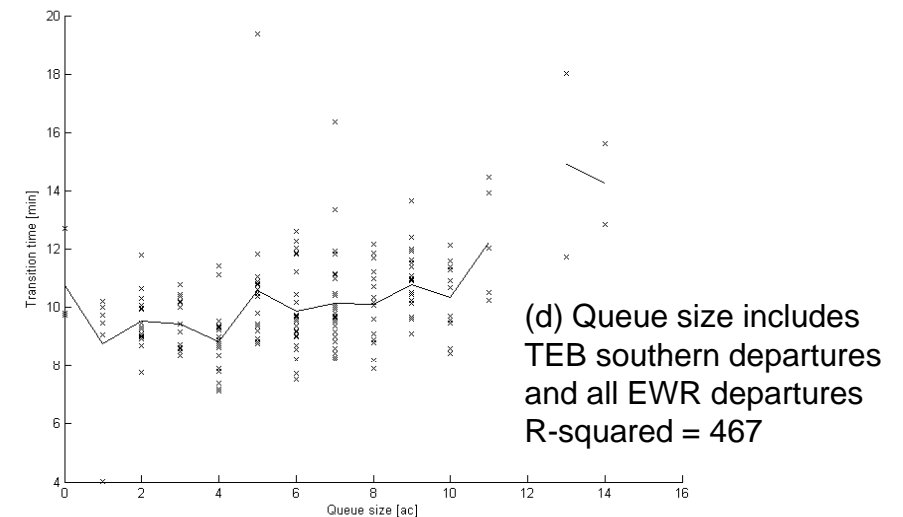
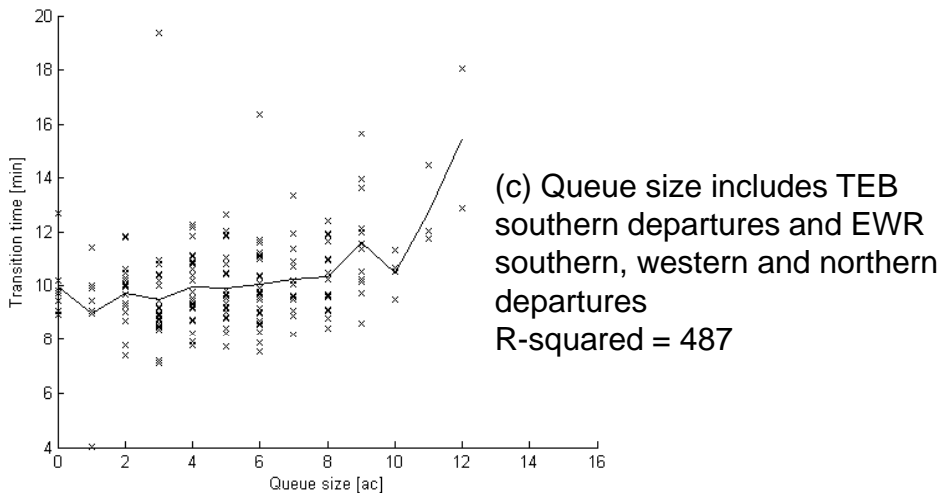
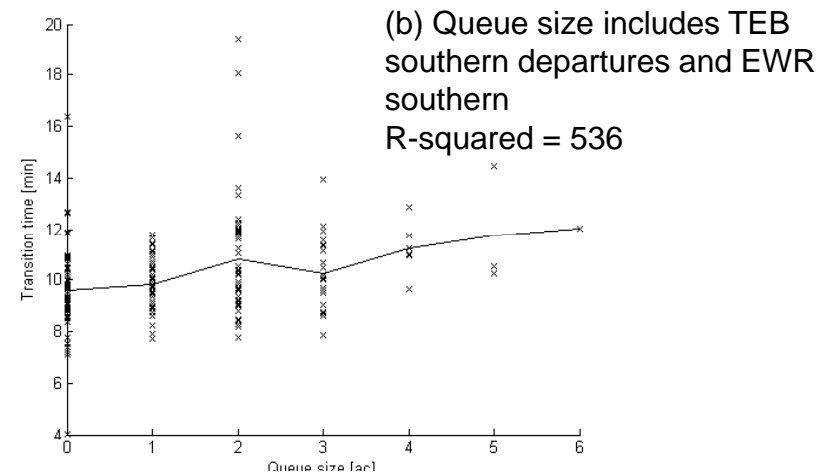
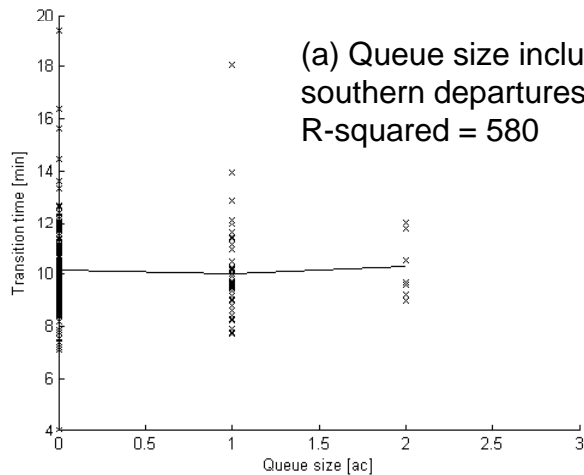
- For each flight  $i$

- Entry = Takeoff time =  $TO_i$
- Exit = Time crossing 50 nmi arc =  $TC_i$
- Transition time  $TT_i = TC_i - TO_i$
- (a) Queue size =  $Q_i$  = Number of TEB flights  $j$  with:  $TO_i < TC_j < TC_i$
- (b, c, d) Queue size =  $Q_i$  + Number of EWR departures  $j$  with:  $TO_i < TC_j < TC_i$



# Analysis of Metroplex Operations

- **Queuing dynamics of TEB runway 24/SOUTH Departures**



# Summary and Future Work

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- **Queuing analysis captures interdependencies between flows in surface and metroplex environments**
- **Useful for system diagnosis and estimation of travel time**
- **Future work: Analyze more anecdotal situations with known interdependencies to gain more insights**
- **Future work: Automate the analysis process to analyze situation with unknown interdependencies**