Using Smart-Phone Tracking Data to Predict and Reduce Delays in Airport Terminals

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Agenda

• Background and Motivation
• Potential for Predictive Analytics in Airport Operations
• Using Predictive Analytics to Mitigate Congestion and Delay
• Summary
Predicting and Reducing Delays in Airport Terminals

Background and Motivation
What is predictive analytics?

• Area of statistical analysis that deals with extracting information from data and using it to predict trends and behavior patterns.
  – Utilizes a variety of techniques from statistics, modeling, machine learning, and data mining.
  – Applied to any type of unknown whether it be in the past, present or future.
  – Accuracy and usability of results depend greatly on the level of data analysis and the quality of assumptions.
Does predictive analytics really work?

“Companies that systematically apply predictive analytics to operational decisions, especially those pertaining to customers, outperform their competitors.”

- James Taylor
CEO, Decision Management Solutions
Notable Non-Aviation Successes

• How did the grocery cashier know to hand you a coupon for the whole-grain cereal you will need to buy next week?
  – Computers crunched terabytes and terabytes of historical purchasing data to determine that your favorite whole-grain cereal was missing from your shopping basket.
  – Further, the computer matches this finding to the ongoing promotions in the store, and determines that you should receive a coupon.
Notable Aviation Successes

• Predicting success of pilot trainees... identifying best candidates and reducing training costs.
Notable Aviation Successes

• Predicting parts failure... anticipating maintenance requirements.
Notable Aviation Successes (cont’d)

• Predicting the number of passengers who won’t show up for a flight… reducing the number of overbooked flights and empty seats… increasing revenue and customer satisfaction.

A Word of Caution...

US spending on science, space, and technology correlates with Suicides by hanging, strangulation and suffocation
Correlation is NOT Causality!

US spending on science, space, and technology correlates with Suicides by hanging, strangulation and suffocation

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<th>Year</th>
<th>US spending on science, space, and technology (Millions of today's dollars, US OMB)</th>
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Predicting and Reducing Delays in Airport Terminals

Potential for Predictive Analytics in Airport Operations
Overview of Airport Operations

• Airports are the nodes of the air transportation system.
  – Capacity constraints and inefficiencies at airport entrances, parking, curbsides, security, immigration, customs, gates, ramps, runways are the primary drivers of congestion and delays.

• Passengers satisfaction is in large part governed by their experience at the airport.
• Control of airport processes and procedures are distributed or shared between airlines, airport authorities, government, and third party suppliers. 
  – No single entity able to predict consequences of decisions and initiate remedies.

• Critical need for a mechanism to predict the likely situation as well as the benefits / consequences of potential changes / decisions.
What are the right questions?

• From the passenger’s viewpoint...
  – Why are there never enough ground / immigration / customs / check-in / security / gate personnel when I get there?
What are the right questions?

• From the provider’s viewpoint...
  – Can we really improve airline and airport operations and enhance the passenger experience by modeling and predicting the movement of aircraft, baggage, and passengers and use our predictions to allocating resources (e.g. ground support equipment, staffing levels)?
What is the opportunity?

• Reality:
  – Airlines and airports collect a lot of data but mostly conduct retrospective analyses as opposed to using the data to predict what could happen and being proactive.
What is the opportunity?

• Hypothesis:
  – Significant operational benefits could be achieved by using data to predict where and when congestion and delay will occur and then using this information to re-allocate resources and mitigate potential congestion and delay.
Predicting and Reducing Delays in Airport Terminals

Using Predictive Analytics to Mitigate Delay – A Case Study of Sydney Airport
Case Study at Sydney Airport

- Scenario:
  - Aircraft en route to Sydney but their estimated arrival times are off-schedule due to upstream factors.

- Questions:
  - Can we predict the queue sizes and delay in immigration for planned staffing levels?
  - How would these queue sizes and delay change if we changed the staffing levels?
Case Study at Sydney Airport

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MetaCDM Workshop - ENAC, Toulouse
How should we model this scenario?

Flight 1 Gate Arrival
- Flight 1 Passengers Walking to Immigration
- Flight 1 Passengers Enter Immigration
- Flight 1 Passengers Leave Immigration

Flight 2 Gate Arrival
- Flight 2 Passengers Walking to Immigration
- Flight 2 Passengers Enter Immigration
- Flight 2 Passengers Leave Immigration

Flight N Gate Arrival
- Flight N Passengers Walking to Immigration
- Flight N Passengers Enter Immigration
- Flight N Passengers Leave Immigration

Passengers Waiting in Immigration Queue / Being Processed
How should we model this scenario?

Flight 1 Passengers
Leave Immigration

Flight 1 Passengers
Walking to Customs

Flight 1 Passengers
Enter Customs

Baggage Claim A Dynamics

Passengers Waiting in Customs Queue / Being Processed

Flight 1 Passengers
Leave Customs

Flight 2 Passengers
Leave Immigration

Flight 2 Passengers
Walking to Customs

Flight 2 Passengers
Enter Customs

Baggage Claim Z Dynamics

Flight N Passengers
Leave Immigration

Flight N Passengers
Walking to Customs

Flight N Passengers
Enter Customs

Flight N Passengers
Leave Customs
Model

• Service rate proportional to the number of open immigration desks
  – PDF for service rate per desk derived from historical data

• Passenger inter-arrival time (at immigration) dependent on predicted flight arrival time, flight-to-gate assignment, distance from gate to immigration
  – PDF for walk speed found to be more reliable than PDF for walk times
Data Available

• Data sources
  – DIMIA passenger control time stamps (2012)
  – DWELL MAC address tracking* (2012)

• Data usage
  – FIDS -> predicted flight arrival times and gate assignments
  – DWELL -> number and attributes of passengers
  – Airport geometry + DWELL -> walk time
  – DIMIA -> service rate at immigration
27 July 2012 – Arrival Schedule
27 July 2012 – Flight Delays

[Graph showing delays versus arrival times]
Nominal Staffing Schedule
27 July 2012 – Wait Times
30 October 2012 – Arrival Schedule

![Histogram of arrival times]
30 October 2012 - Flight Delays

![Graph showing flight delays vs. arrival times.](image)
Nominal Staffing Schedule
30 October 2012 – Wait Times

- Wait Times
- John-Paul Clarke – Georgia Tech
- MetaCDM Workshop - ENAC, Toulouse
How do we mitigate delays?

- Flight Numbers
- Passenger Loads
- Estimate Arrival Times

Simulation → Delays

Resources → Acceptable?
Adjusted Staffing Schedule

![Graph showing adjusted staffing schedule]

- Number of open desks
- Time (hour)

Legend:
- Adjusted
- Nominal

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27 July 2012 – Adjusted Wait Times
30 October 2012 – Adjusted Wait Times

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Predicting and Reducing Delays in Airport Terminals

Summary
Conclusions

• Predictive Analytics has been shown to be an important tool in pro-active decision-making.
• Our studies indicate that predictive analytics can improve airport operations.
  – Common prediction of bottlenecks and capability to explore effectiveness of possible remedies.
Conclusions (cont’d)

• Benefits of predictive analytics in optimizing check-in, security, outbound immigration staffing also investigated.
  – Similar benefits observed.

• Simulation framework can be easily extended.
  – e.g. Used to predict delay 5 weeks, 1 week, 1 day prior.
  – Certainty improves as “look-ahead” time decreases.
Possible Next Steps

• Develop “industrial strength” IT infrastructure and tools to enable use of predictive analytics in airport operations.

• Investigate use of predictive analytics in various other aspects of airport operations:
  – Ground support (under-wing) services;
  – Curbside, parking, etc.