**Regional GDP – Extending Ground Delay Program to Regional Airport Systems** 

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# Roadmap

### Introduction

- Proposed extension of CDM with Regional GDP
- Decision support for initiating a Regional GDP
- A case study
- Conclusions



# Flow Chart of Existing Collaborative Decision Making (CDM)



1. With adjustments based on Metron Aviation, 2004



## Rationale

- Marginal benefit of GDP decreases with the increase of severity of demand-capacity imbalance.
- Excess capacity at secondary or regional airports in regional airport systems.
- Observed phenomena of diverting flights and utilizing ground transport.
- In the operational concept for the NextGen, regional system planning and operations are highlighted.
  - --"If there are multiple airports within a system, they need to designed as one system to avoid system imbalances, bottlenecks, and associated congestion and delay. Intermodal transportation links are an important component in making regional airport systems viable." <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> Operational Concept for the Next Generation Air Transportation System (NextGen), page 3-14



# Regional GDP

### Regional GDP advisory:

- A GDP advisory at the hub airport with demand-capacity imbalance
- Information regarding available slots at other airports in the regional airport system.
- Given the feedback from airlines, slots at other airports would be distributed according to ration-byschedule (RBS) or other mutually agreed algorithms.

## Proposed extension of CDM with Regional GDP





Calling a redundant Regional GDP will cause unnecessary cost

- Cost of extending system users to airports and ground transportation providers
- Extra operational management efforts at Airline Operations Centers (AOCs)

## Decision Support for Initiating a Regional GDP

### **Decision**

Initiating Regional GDP ? → Is flight diversion and alternative hub cost-effective?

### **Objective**

 Minimize passenger disruption cost, airlines' disruption cost, and regional system cost if a Regional GDP was initiated

### **Constraints**

- Runway length at alternative hub
- Alternative hub excess capacity



### Decision Variables

 $x_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if flight } i \text{ is landed at alternative hub } j \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$  $y_j = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if airport } j \text{ is utilized as an alternative hub} \\ 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$ 

#### Objective Function Passenger Passenger Value of Time misconnection Passenger ground Passenger delay transportation time penalty time (VOT) $Min \qquad \left(\sum_{k} \mathbf{w}_{k} \cdot \mathbf{P}_{k} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot BT_{i,j} \cdot Pax_{i} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot TPax_{i} \cdot Mis_{i}\right) \cdot C^{P}$ $+\sum_{k} W_{k} \cdot F_{k} \cdot C^{F} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot C^{D}_{i,j} + \sum_{j} C^{A}_{j} y_{j}$ Alternative hub Flight delay Cost Flight diversion Cost utilization cost



### Objective Function

$$\begin{split} & \textit{Min} \qquad \left(\sum_{k} w_{k} \cdot P_{k} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot BT_{i,j} \cdot Pax_{i} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot TPax_{i} \cdot Mis_{i}\right) \cdot C^{P} \\ & + \sum_{k} w_{k} \cdot F_{k} \cdot C^{F} + \sum_{i} \sum_{j} x_{i,j} \cdot C_{i,j}^{D} + \sum_{j} C_{j}^{A} y_{j} \\ & w_{k} = \min\left(\max\left(0, \frac{D_{k}}{c_{I}} - t_{k}\right), \max\left(0, \frac{D_{k} - c_{I}T_{I}}{c_{V}} - (t_{k} - T_{I})\right)\right) \\ & = \max\left(0, \frac{D_{k} - c_{I}T_{I}}{c_{V}} - (t_{k} - T_{I})\right) \\ & t_{k} > T_{I} \\ & D_{k} = \sum_{i \in [i| HSA_{i} < t_{k}]} \left(1 - \sum_{j} x_{i,j}\right) \cdot Pax_{i} \\ & \forall k \in \{1..K\} \\ & F_{k} = \sum_{i \in [i|t_{k-1} \leq HSA_{i} < t_{k}]} \left(1 - \sum_{j} x_{ij}\right) \\ & \forall k \in \{1..K\} \end{split}$$

### Delay Continuous Approximation



### Test the Performance of Delay Continuous Approximation





### Constraints

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &= 0 \quad \forall \Lambda_{ij} = 0 \\ \sum_{j} x_{ij} &\leq 1 \quad \forall i \in \mathbf{I} \\ \sum_{i} x_{ij} &\leq M \cdot y_{j} \quad \forall j \in \Gamma \end{aligned}$$

 $\sum_{i \in \{I \mid n-1 \le HSA_i < n\}} x_{ij} \le ECap_{nj} \quad \forall j \in \Gamma \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 

If runway length at alternative hub is too short for flight *i*,  $x_{i,i} = 0$ .

Flight *i* can only be diverted to at most one alternative hub.

Flight divert to an airport only when it is used as an alternative hub.

Alternative hub capacity constraint

### Case Study (SFO, 06/25/08): Scheduled arrival vs. Actual Arrival



### Case Study: Obtaining Arrival Capacity Profile



### Case Study: Define flight diversion costs





- Results of the Case Study
  - The optimization of the mathematical programming model <u>suggests 45 flights being diverted to OAK</u>, thus a Regional GDP is suggested.
  - Actual longest delay was about 5 hours. In comparison, the longest flight delay after diverting the 49 flights is half an hour.



## Implementation Issues

- Security issues
- Passenger acceptance and communication
- Airport ground facility requirement and funding source



## Conclusions

- Regional GDP is a collaborative resource allocation method for regional airport system achieving system efficiency.
- Real-time intermodal transportation need to be designed and operated in making Regional GDP viable.
- Echoes the metroplex airspace management research that promoted by NASA.

# **Questions?** Comments? Thanks.

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