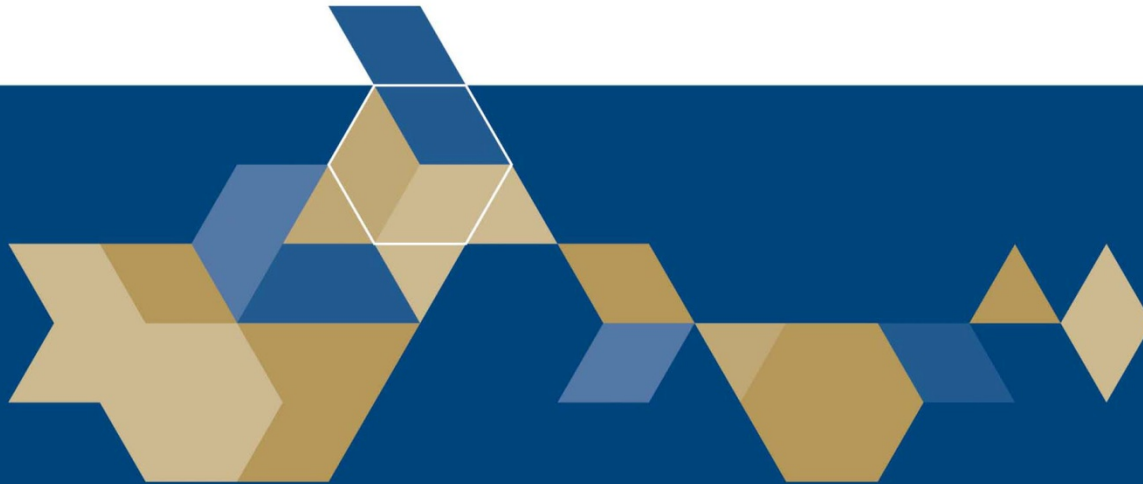


**TURKISH
AVIATION
ACADEMY**



İTÜ



Delay Propagation in the Air Transportation Network

Prof. Hamsa Balakrishnan

Istanbul Technical University

Air Transportation Systems and Infrastructure

Air Transportation Management

Strategic Planning

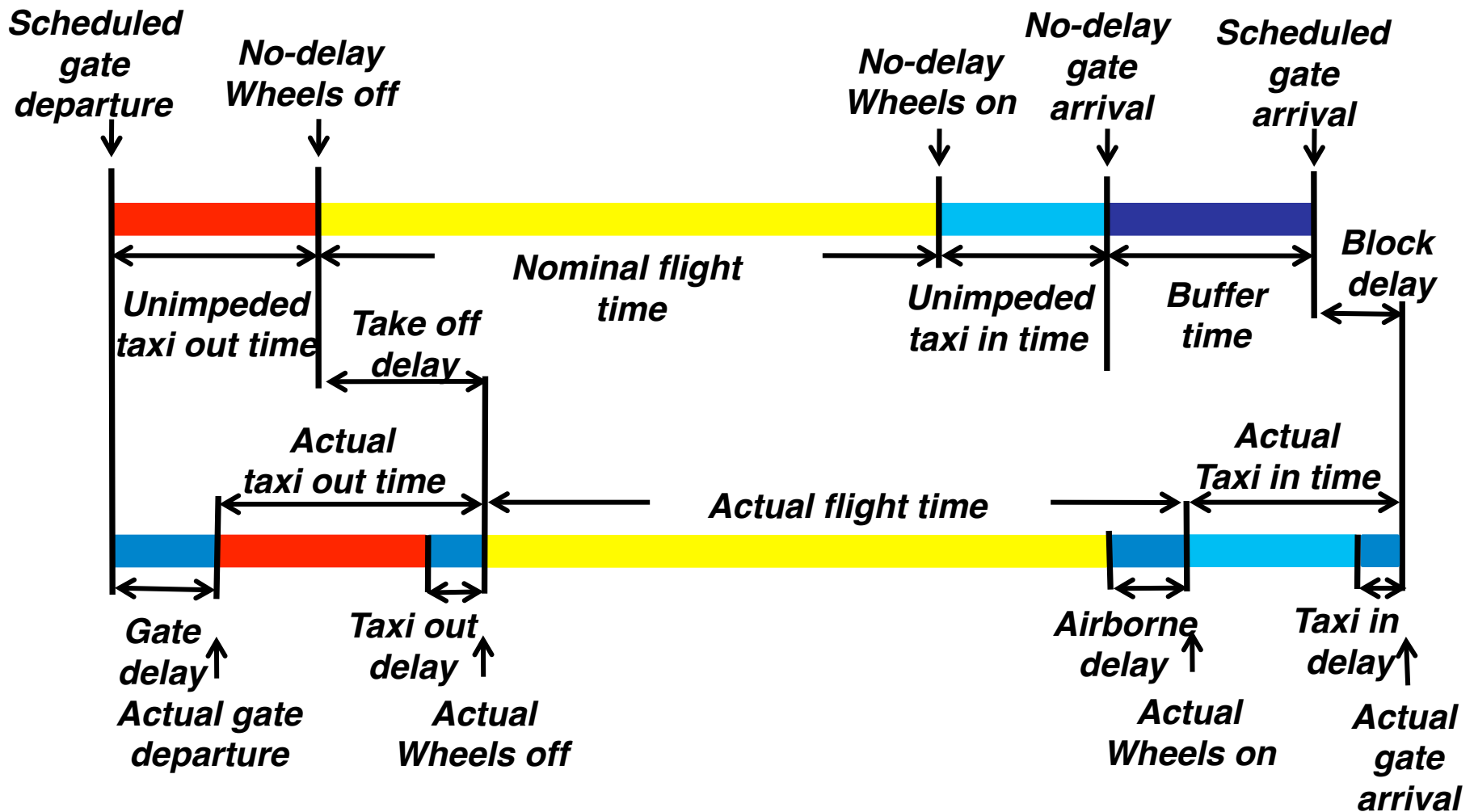
M.Sc. Program

Module 22: 29 May 2015

Causes of flight delays

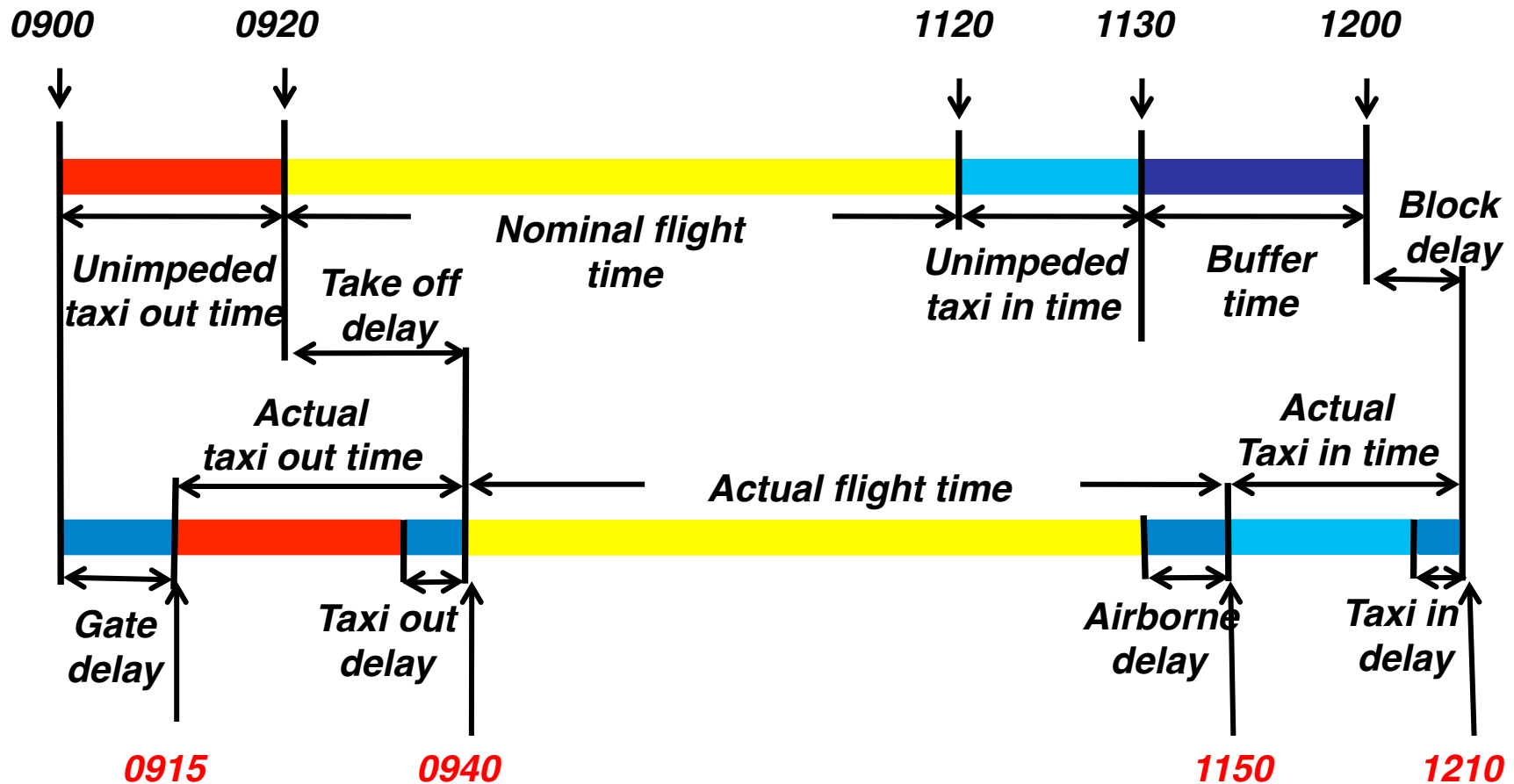
- **Departure**
 - Unavailable aircraft
 - Unavailable crew
 - Ground holds/Ground Delay Programs
- **Taxi-out**
 - Weather
 - Congestion
- **Flight time**
 - Congestion
 - Weather
- **Taxi-in**
 - Congestion
 - Weather
 - Gate blockage

Operational variability and flight delays



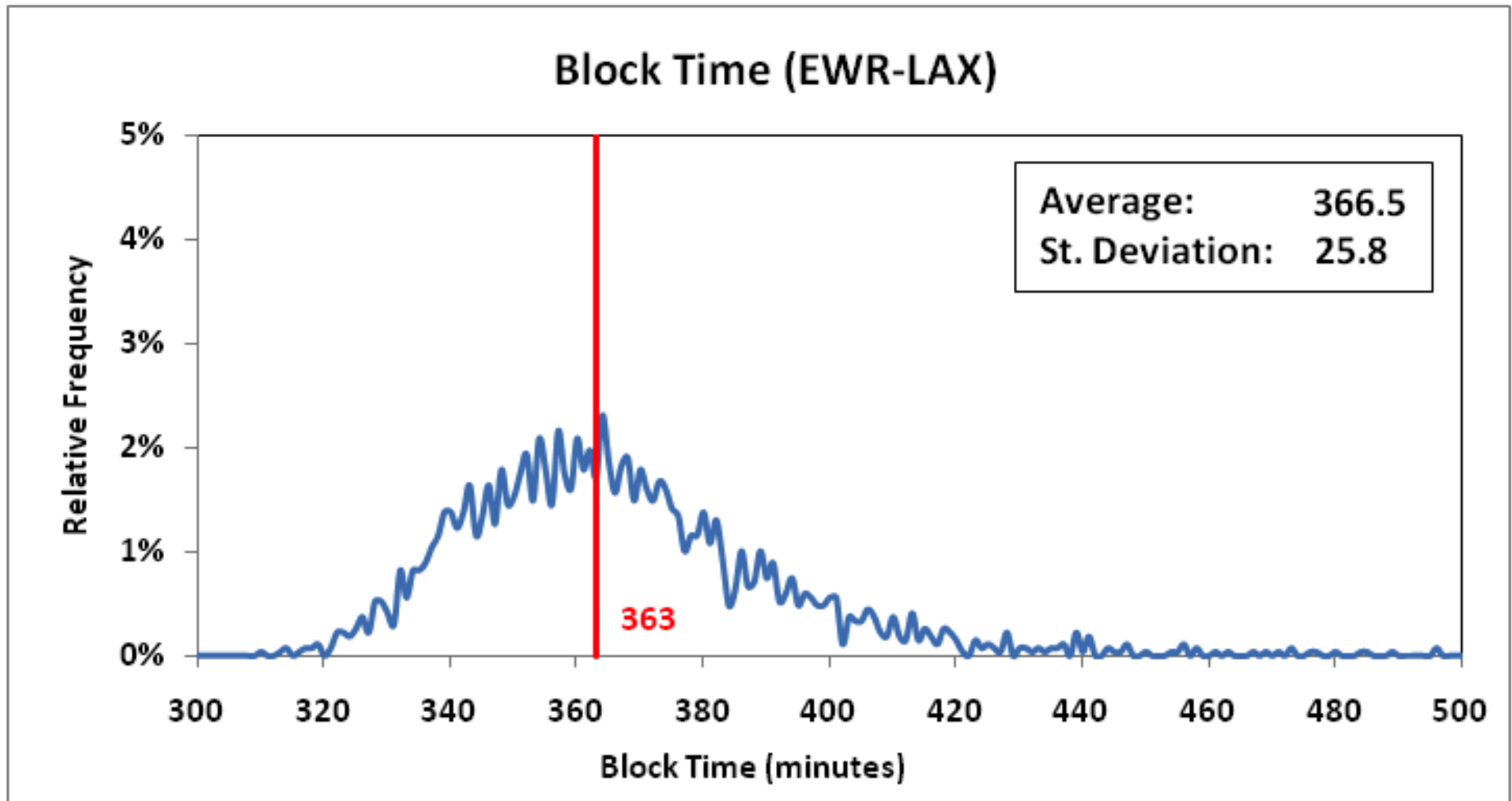
Source: Gerasimos Skaltsas, MIT

Example: Planned vs. Actual flight times

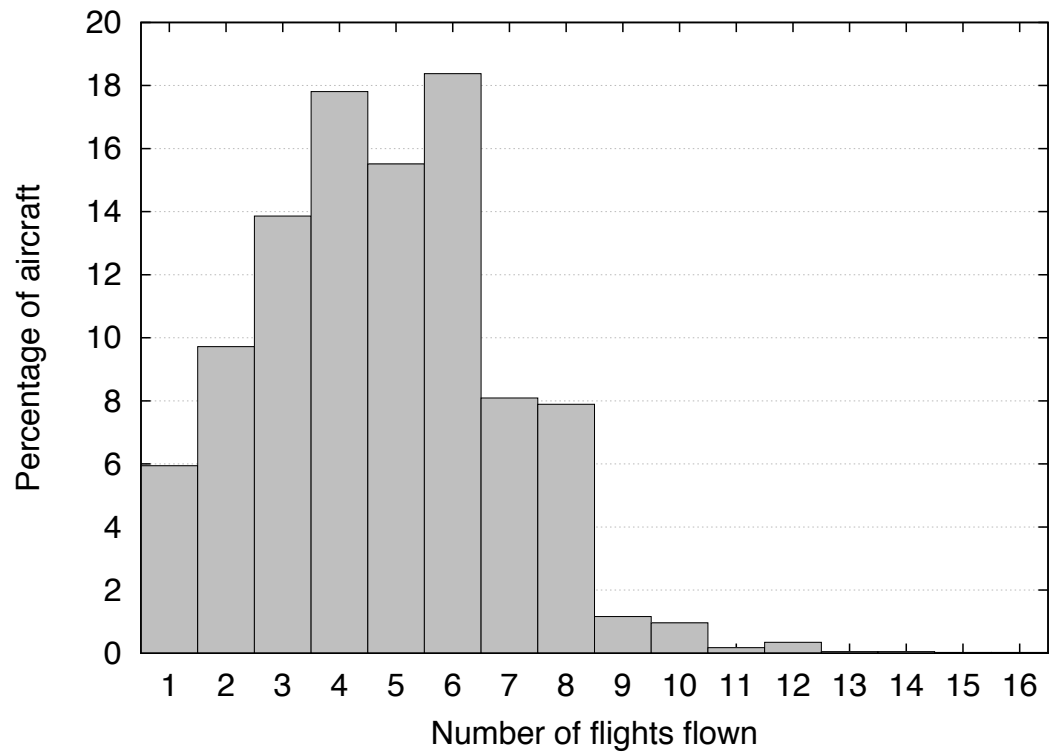
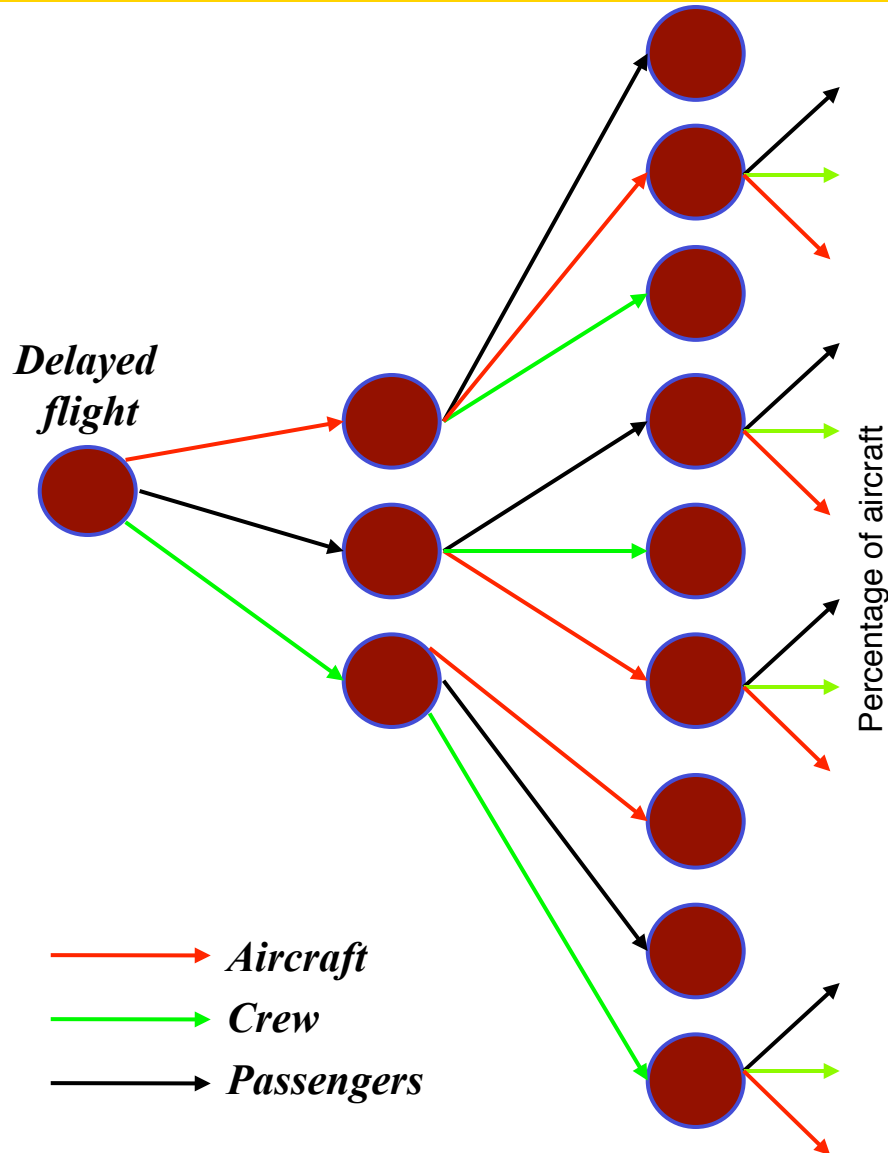


Source: Gerasimos Skaltsas, MIT

Variability in actual block times

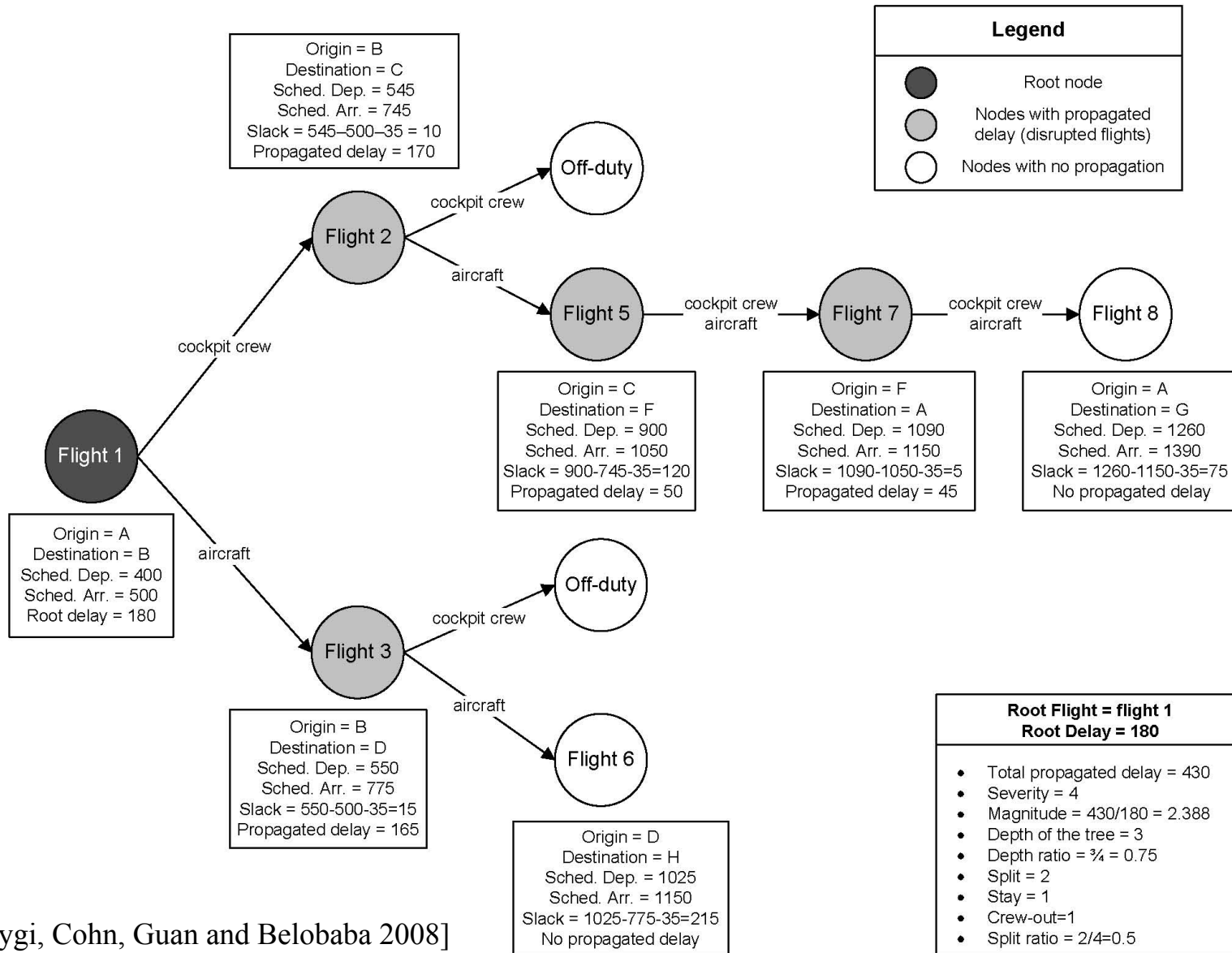


Aircraft, crew and passengers connect

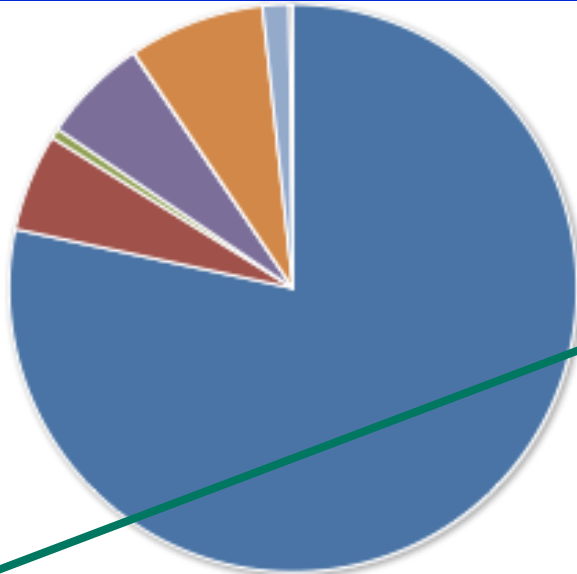


[Balakrishnan and Chandran, 2014]

These connections lead to delay propagation

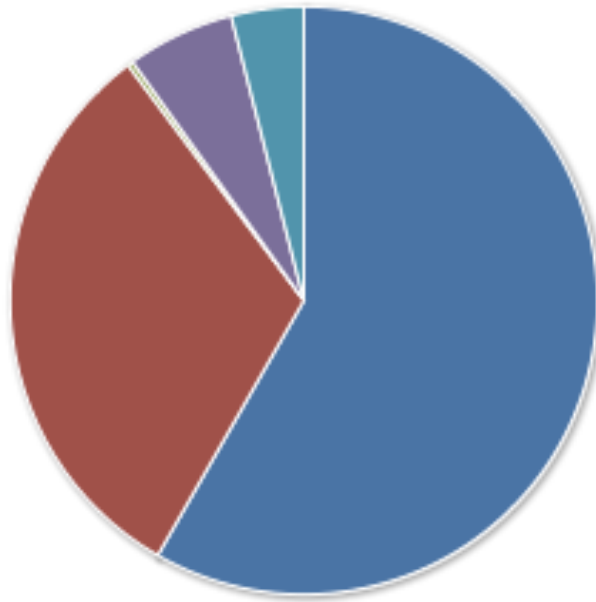


Causes of flight delays



Flight delays by cause, 2013

- On Time: 78.34%
- Air Carrier Delay: 5.55%
- Weather Delay: 0.58%
- National Aviation System Delay: 6.04%
- Security Delay: 0.04%
- Aircraft Arriving Late: 7.73%
- Cancelled: 1.51%
- Diverted: 0.22%

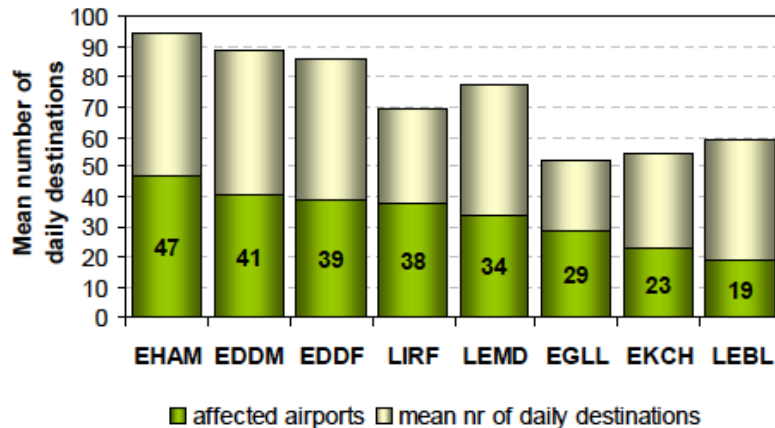
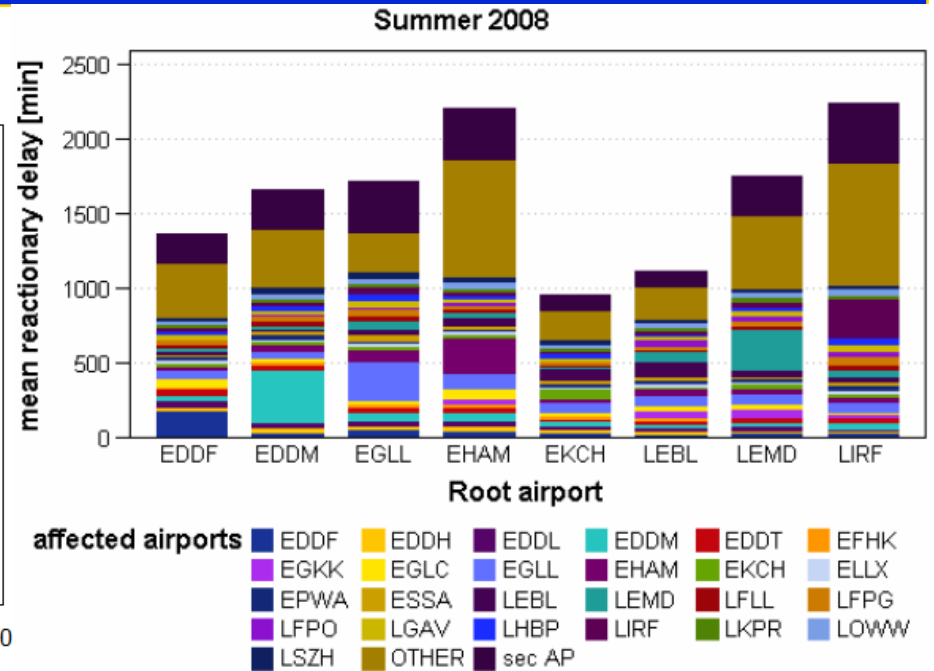
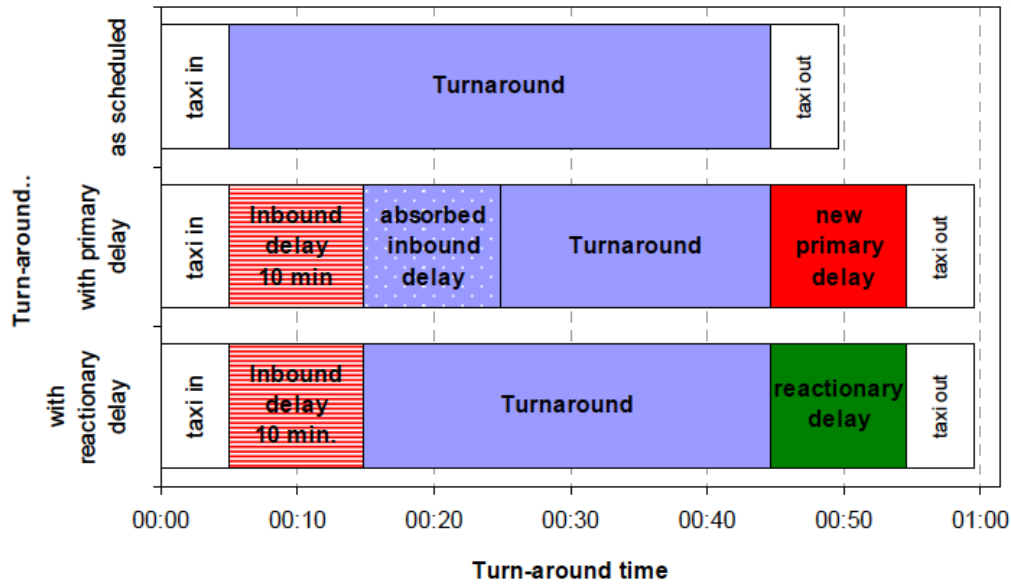


National Airspace System (NAS) delays by cause, 2013

- Weather: 58.3%
- Volume: 31.49%
- Equipment: 0.3%
- Closed Runway: 5.94%
- Other: 3.98%

Estimating extent of flight delay propagation in Europe

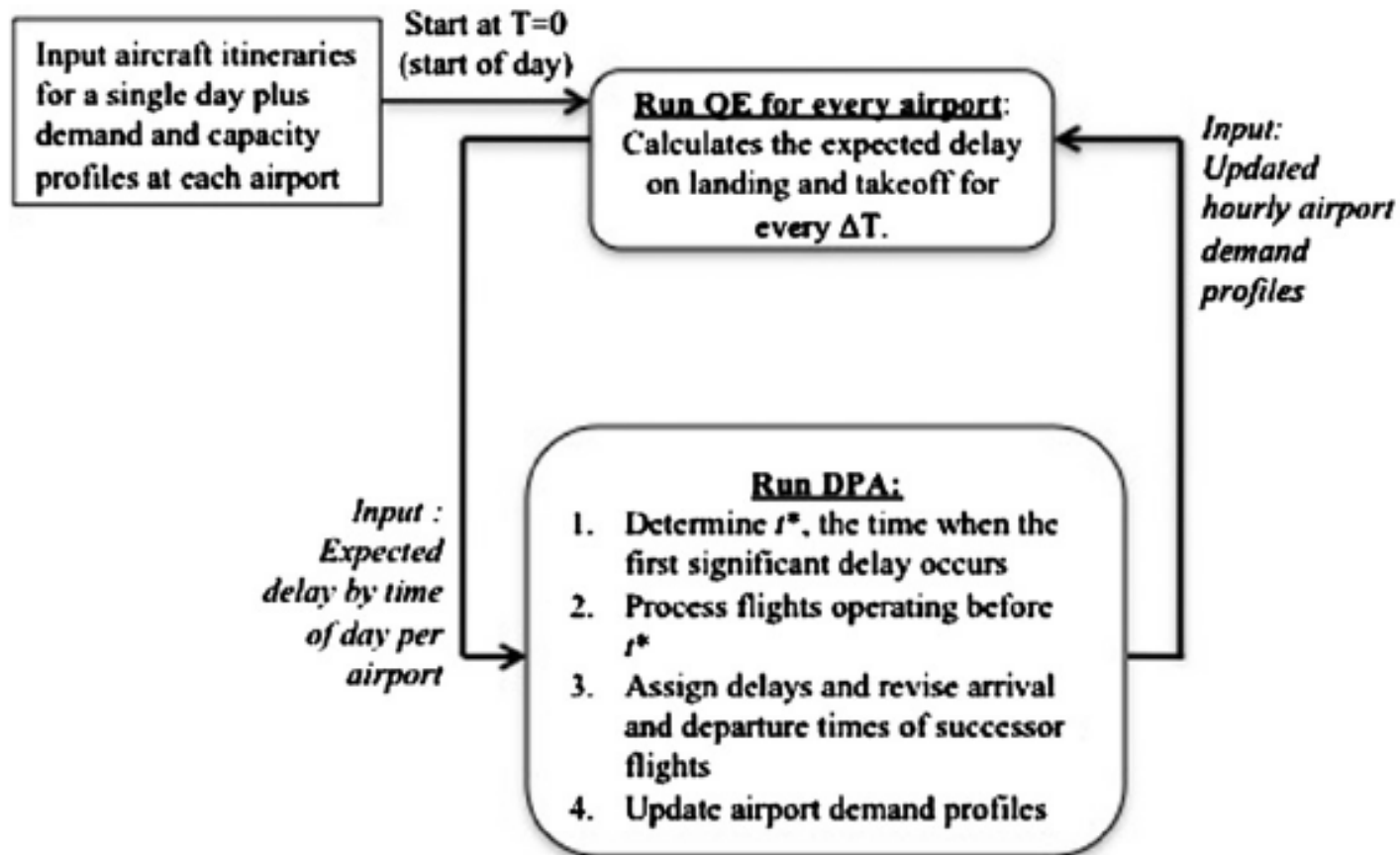
- Study by M. Jetzki (2009)**



- Reactionary delays are**
 - 50% of delays for low-cost carriers
 - 40% of delays for hub-and-spoke carriers

Queuing network models

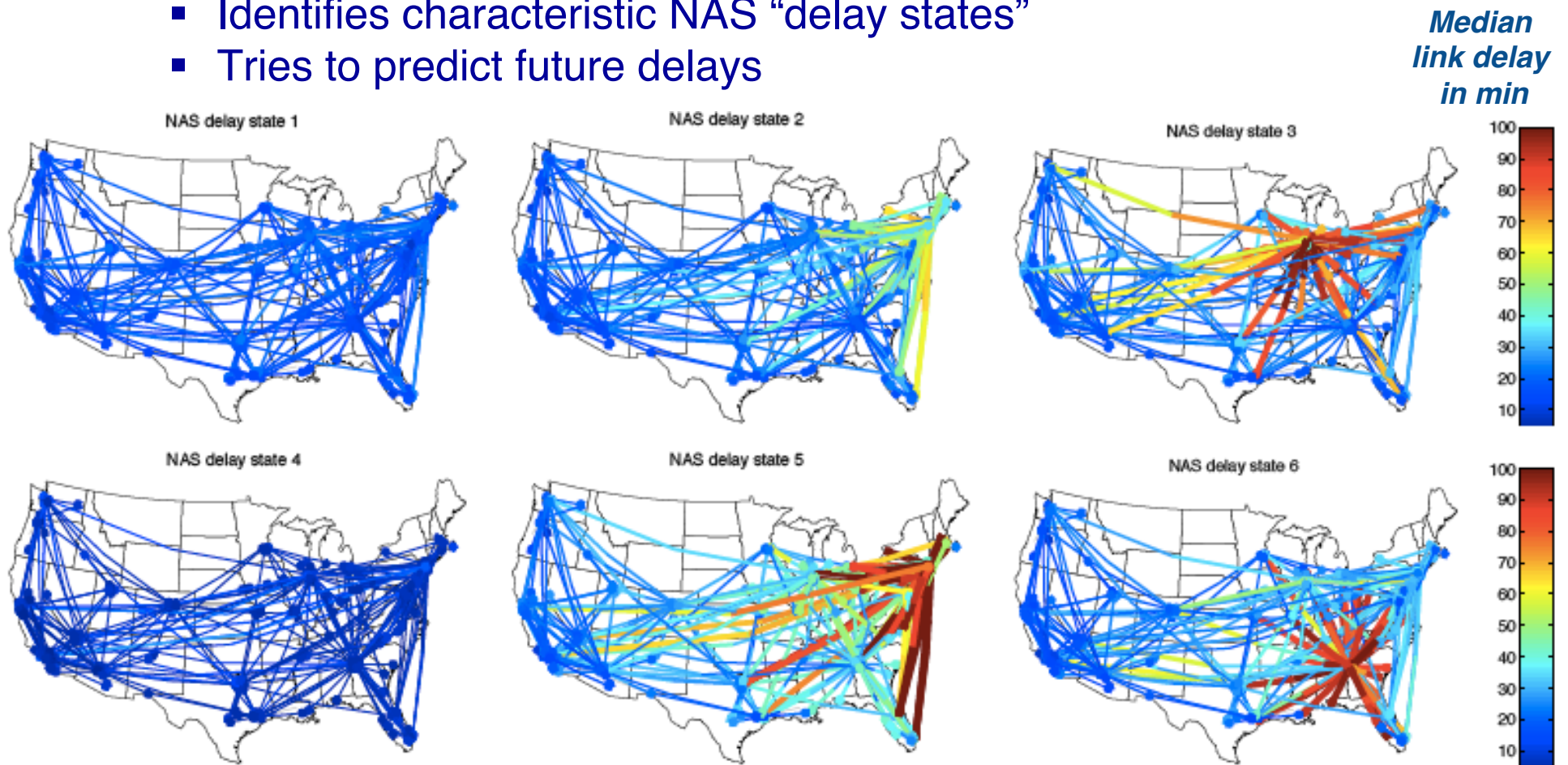
- **Study by Pyrgiotis, Malone and Odoni (2013)**
 - Airports are nodes of queuing network
 - Models both local congestion impacts and delay propagation
 - Good qualitative match to data



Data-driven estimation of delay propagation

- **Study by Rebollo and Balakrishnan (2014)**

- Identifies characteristic NAS “delay states”
- Tries to predict future delays

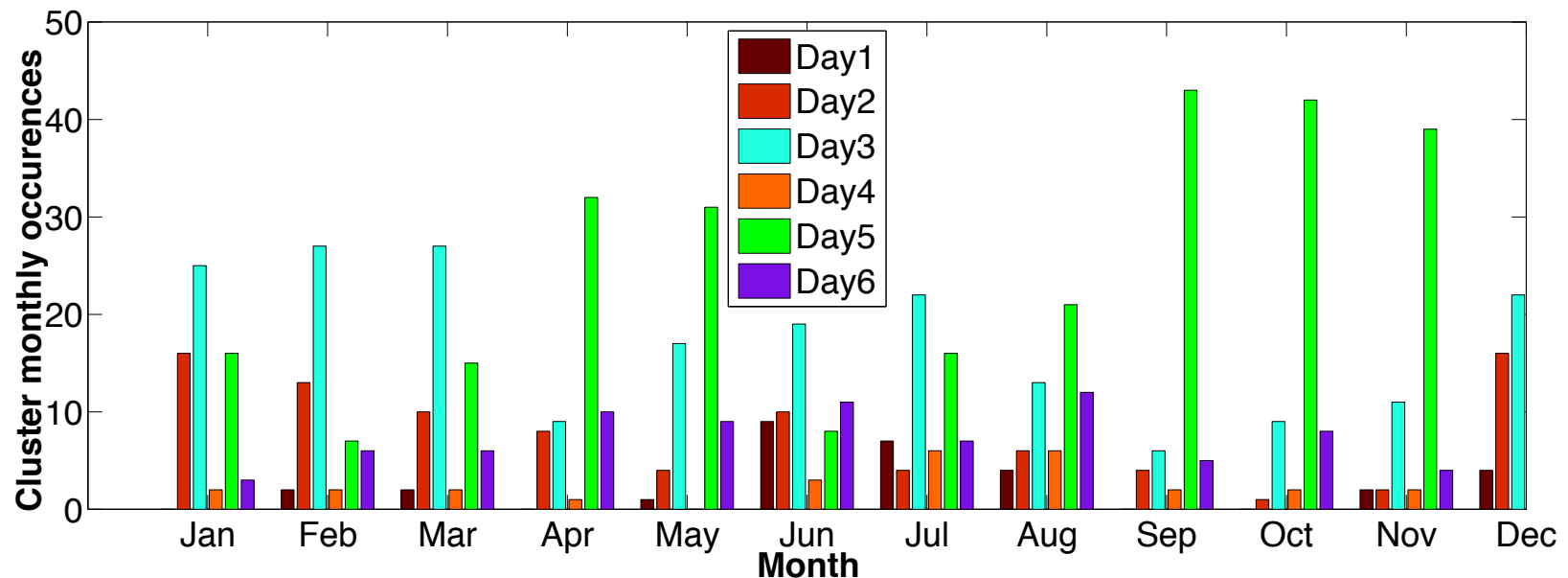


*Centroids of NAS delay states.
Color represents median link departure delay over 2-hr time-window*

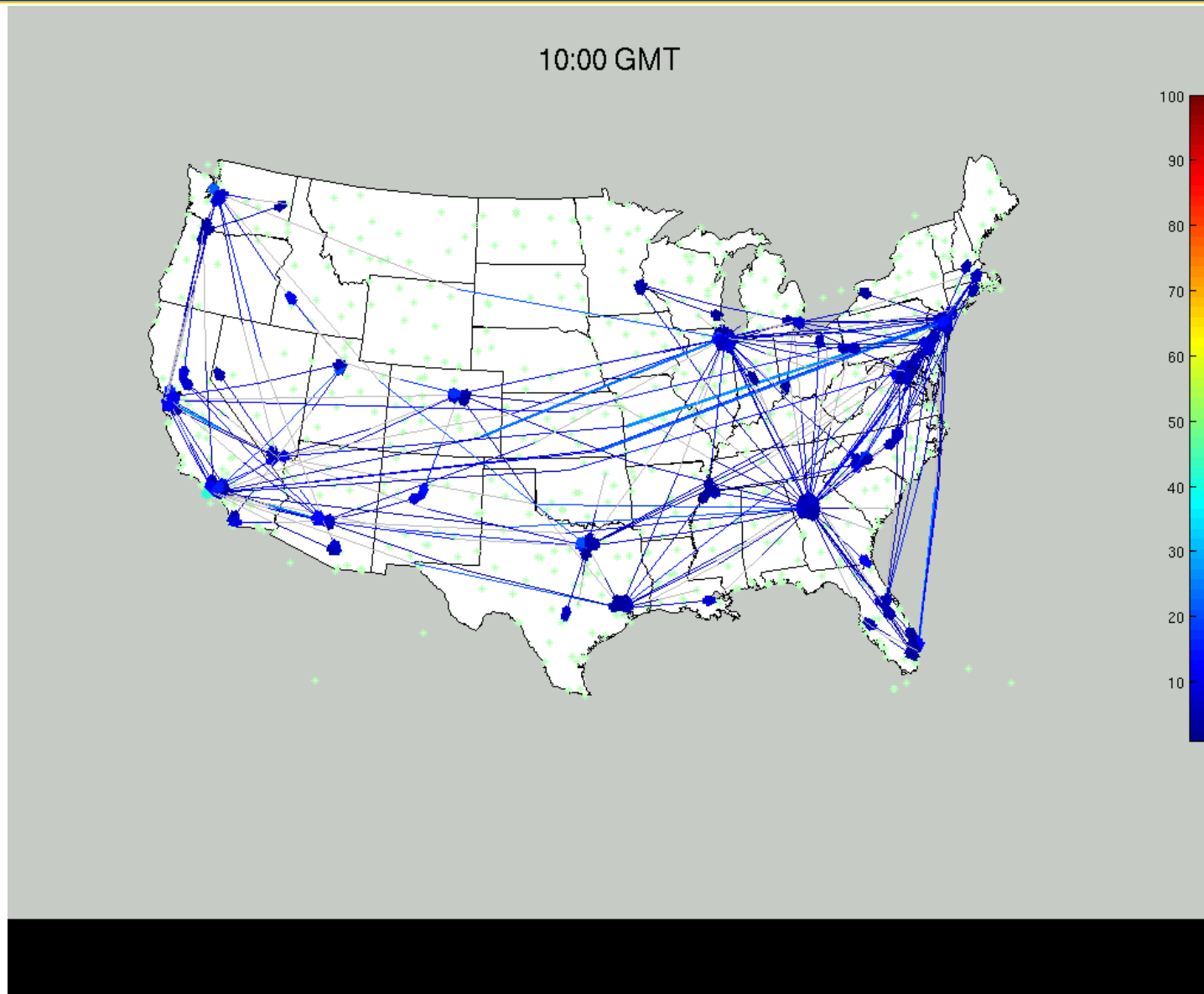
Characteristic types of NAS delay days

- Delays:** High (90 min), med-high (60 min), medium (20 min), low (5 min)

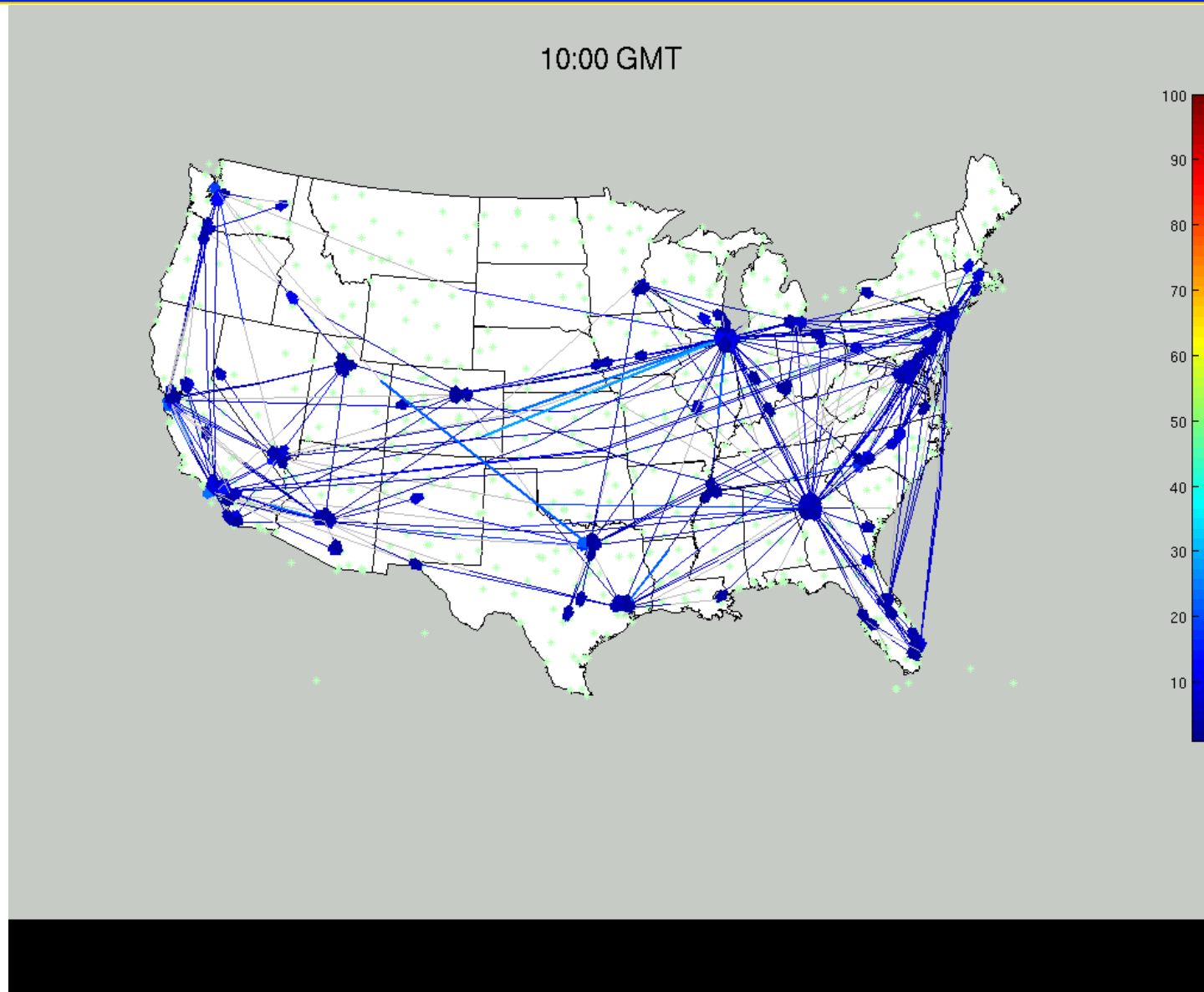
| Centroids | Avg. delay (min) | Qualitative Description |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Day 1 | 29 | NYC very high, ATL, ORD high delay |
| Day 2 | 22 | ORD high, NYC medium high delay |
| Day 3 | 15 | NYC, ORD medium delay |
| Day 4 | 21 | ATL high, NYC, ORD medium high delay |
| Day 5 | 9 | Low NAS delay |
| Day 6 | 19 | NYC high, ATL, ORD medium delay |



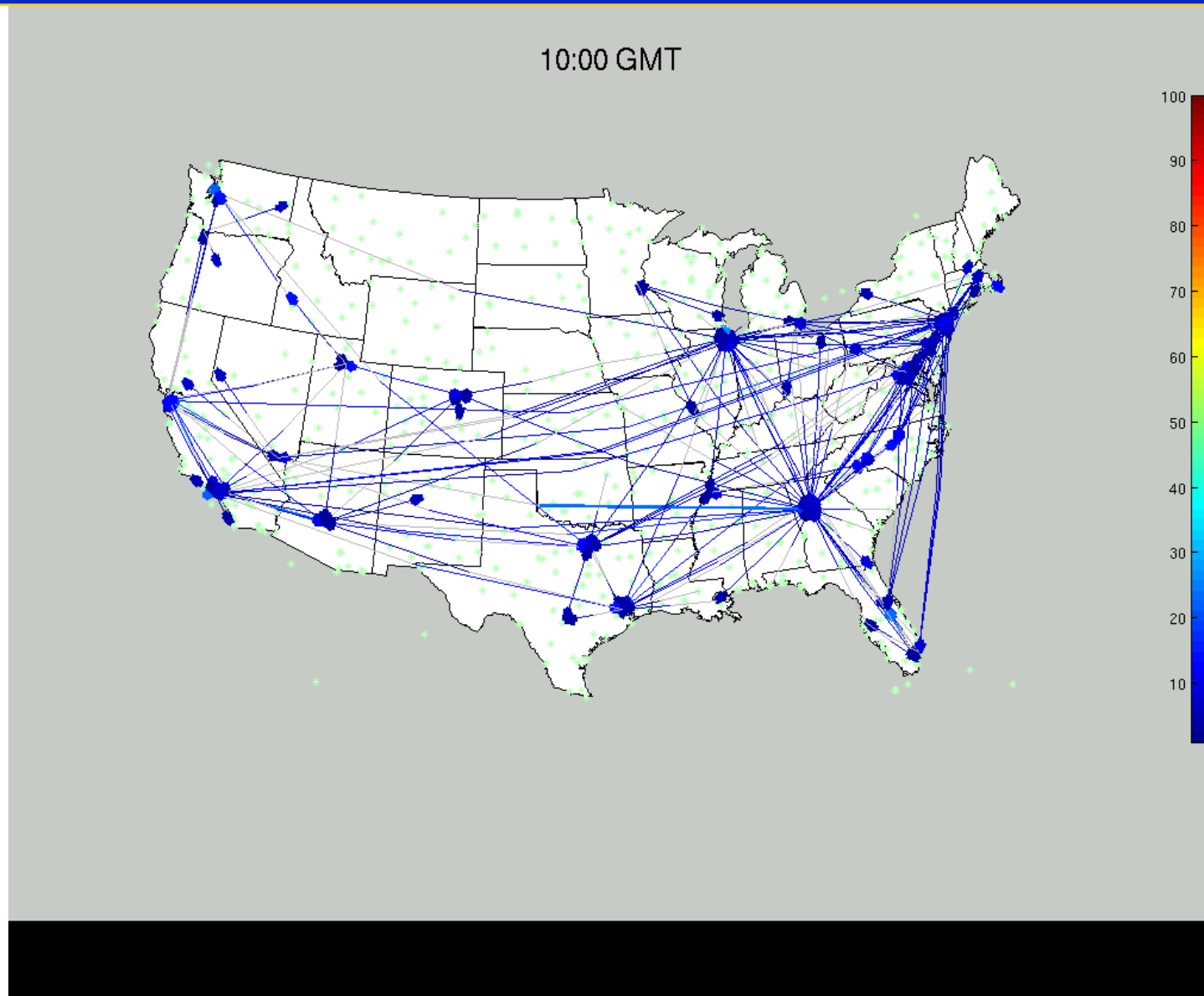
Day Type 1: NYC v. high, ATL, ORD high delays



Day Type 2: ORD high, NYC medium-high delays



Day Type 4: ATL high; NYC, ORD med-high delays



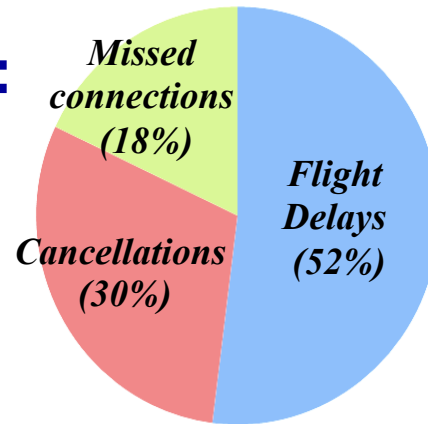
Passenger delays vs. flight delays

- **Flight delays don't present the complete picture on the impact on passengers**
 - Flight cancellations and missed connections
 - Re-accommodation is difficult if load factors are high
- **Data on passenger delays is sparse, making even the estimation of delays difficult**

Domestic passenger delays in the US

- **Study by Barnhart, Fearing and Vaze (2014)**
- **Estimated passenger delays in 2007: 244.5 million hours**

- **Delays by category:**



- **Average flight delay in 2007: 15.3 min**
- **Average passenger delay in 2007: 30 min**
- **Note that average passenger delay is nearly double average flight delay**