



"Evaluation of Quality of Service in airport Terminals"

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<u>Outline</u>

- Motivation
- Objectives
- Components of airport passenger buildings
- Users of airport passenger buildings
- Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes
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- Airport Terminal performance simulation
- Future steps



Objectives

- Exploration of quality of service
- Designation of underperforming areas
- Proposal of software and hardware solutions
- Testing the performance and quality of service levels under scenarios

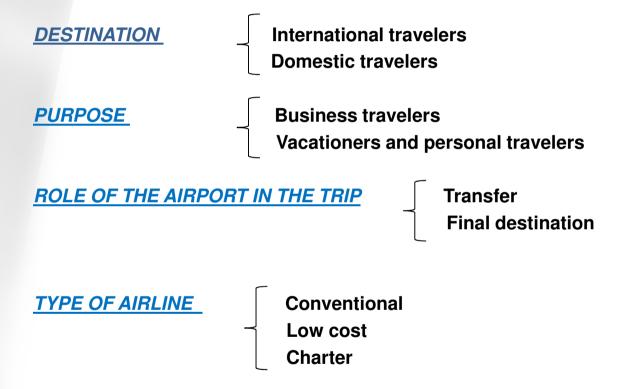


Components of Airport Passenger Buildings

- The landside curb
- The ticketing lobby
- The check-in concourse
- Check-in counters
- The out-going baggage handling system
- Outbound passport control
- Security screening of passengers
- Corridors
- The departure lounge
- Retail (or concessions)
- Catering
- Gate rooms
- Executive lounges
- Inbound government controls
- The baggage claim
- The arrivals hall
- Airline offices

Users of Airport Passenger Buildings

A) Passengers



Users of Airport Passenger Buildings

- B) Meeters and greeters
- C) Employees
- D) Non-aviation users
- E) Leisure visitors
- F) Business people
- G) Police and security guards



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes A. THEORIES

IATA recommendations

(passenger flow routes, LOS standards, performance indicators)

ACI recommendations

(Service Quality determinants)

Airport Cooperative Research Program (ACRP) recommendations

(facility sizing, Service Quality determinants)

Airport professionals' recommendations

- Academians and experts
 (performance indicators, Service Quality determinants)
- Airport industry(Service Quality determinants)



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes B. METHODS

A) Passenger perception

- •Based on passenger responses
- Analyzes multi-attribute behavior

B) Queuing theory

- Involves mathematical models of queuing systems
- Used to analyze production and service processes exhibiting random variability in arrival times and service times

C) Simulation

- Represents the real world by a computer program
- Imitates the internal processes and can be used for the evaluation of different scenarios

D) Decision support system

Builds a computerized information system



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes C. PRACTICE

A) Designation of LOS determinants

- Measurement of current level of service at airport passenger terminals and formulation of new standards
- Exploration of overall airport performance (both landside and airside)
- Establishment of operational standards for airport transfer passengers
- Exploration of spatial and operational requirements for different types of passengers

B) Proposals for infrastructure changes

- Exploration of potential changes caused to the planning and use of an airport terminal by the introduction of new large aircrafts (NLA) in air transport
- Investigation of charter passenger effects on air terminal facilities design



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes C. PRACTICE

C) Proposals for operational changes

- Analysis of the trade-offs between the utilization of the operators and the service quality offered to passengers in terms of queue length
- Redesign of passenger handling
- Analysis of security issues
- Cost minimization of operating the check-in desks and the waiting time minimization for the passengers.
- Analysis and evaluation of the check-in and baggage handling operations

D) Delays

- Designation of delay categories
- Reduction of passengers that miss their flights due to the large number of passengers proceeding at the airport.
 Kansai International Airport was the case study



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes E. Conclusion - Limitations

- •Cumulative diagrams used for the investigation of space requirements
- •Waiting time studied both by perception based studies and analytical studies
- •Inefficiency in using average times to evaluate the processes
- Lack of passenger type discrimination
- •Scenarios based more on demand variations and less on operational or spatial changes
- Seldom use of flight rate occupancy
- Lack of focus on different process times instead of total times



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes E. Conclusion-Limitations

QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS

- Queue length
- * Average queuing time per passenger
- Average processing time per passenger
- ❖ Size queue area per passenger
- ❖ Average total time in the system
- *Average utilization of the check-in clerk
- *% Passengers who lose their flight
- ❖ Available surfaces

(Commercial and movement areas)

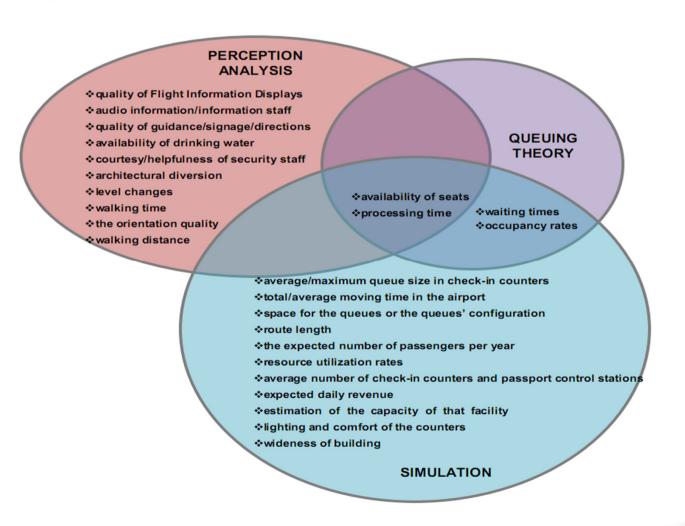
- ❖ Rate of utilization of facility or service
- ❖ Expected number of users in queue
- ❖ Expected waiting time
- Variability of queuing time
- *Reliability and predictability of system
- ❖ Dwell time
- ❖ Intensity of use
- ❖ Indicator of service quality (ISQ)
- ❖Spatial load ratio
- ❖ Punctuality / delay times

QUALITATIVE INDICATORS

- ❖ Wayfinding
- ❖Multiple vertical transitions from public transportation to the gate
- ❖Airport / airline staff friendliness
- ❖ Walking distances
- ❖ Availability of self-service check-in
- *Availability of landside (i.e., pre-security) amenities
- ❖Signage in the arrivals hall
- ❖ Connections to rental car pickup / drop-off
- Availability of real-time information pertaining
- to wait times and gate assignments
- *Availability of rail service to the city center
- ❖ Variety of stores
- ❖Refreshment areas
- High security standard and security regulations in all aspects "the feeling of being in good hands"



Evaluation of Quality of Service in Airport Passenger Buildings and Operational changes E. Conclusion-Limitations





Presentation of the Airport Under Study

Lisbon Portela airport

- General traffic characteristics 2010
- > 14.000.000 passengers in 2010
- 8% increase in transit passengers
- Forseeable challenges
- NEW airport and change of the traffic type in Portela
- New HS railway Lisbon-Madrid and change in traffic type in Portela
- Increase in transfer passengers to/from Latin America
- > Improvement of Barajas as Iberian hub
- Low cost increase



Airport Terminal Performance Simulation

- AnyLogic simulation program
- Agent base modelling
- Efficiency indicators
 - Waiting time in queue (for the Check-in, Security, Customs and Baggage areas) meausered for arriving passenger percentiles
 - Occupancy ratios (for the Check-in, Security, Customs and Departure areas)
 - Comparison of actual areas with the ratio

(design (passengers / hour)) * (space standard (m² / person)) * (dwell time in hours)



Future steps

Passenger building simulation

- Identification of Underperforming Areas and Exploration of Software (procedures) and Hardware (Building Reconfiguration) solutions
- General Recommendations of Airport Terminal Design for Greater Flexibility in Face of Future Requirements
 - Possible scenarios of future requirements
 - What kind of response would be desirable
 - What kind of design would be better prepared for those responses



MUITO OBRIGADA PELA VOSSA ATENÇÃO

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