

Laws of Congestion

- **The Law for (The) *Causes* of Operational Queues**

- Scarce Resources
- Synchronization Gaps (in DS-PERT Networks)
- Linear-effects of scarcity and log-effects of synchronization

- **The Laws of *Conservation***

- Little's Law for Customers, Service-providers and Managers: $L = \lambda \cdot W$
- Little's Law for the Offered Load (Utilization Profiles): $\rho = \frac{\lambda \cdot E[S]}{N}$

- **Laws of Completely *Random* Arrivals**

- Levy/Watanabe Axioms of Randomness
- The Law of Poisson-Counting (Law of Rare Events)
- The Law of Independent Memoryless (Exponential) Inter-arrivals
- The Brownian-Law of Rescaling & Centering High-rate Arrivals
- The Law of “Time-Changing” Time-homogeneous Arrivals
- The Law of Accelerating Time-inhomogenous Arrivals
(or, Smoothing out Stochastic-Variability around Predictable-Variability)
- The Laws of Decomposition-Superposition

- **Laws of *Sampling***

- Random Sampling: Wolff's PASTA = Poisson Arrivals See Time Averages
- Biased Sampling: Costs of Randomness; (Coefficient of Variation; Form Factor)

- **Laws of *Human Service* Durations**

- What is Service Duration?
- The Theoretical Law of Phase-Type Durations
- Empirical Laws of Exponential or Log-Normal Service Durations
- The Law of Consistent Incentives: “Abandoning” Service-providers

- **Laws for *Service Systems with Abandonment***

- The Law of the “Fittest-survive” (and Wait Less – Much Less);
- The Linear Law of Abandonment-rates for Casual/Uninformed Customers;
- Palm's Law of Irritation (Survival-functions and Hazard-rates);
- (The) Impatience/“Loyalty” Index;
- The Law of Information-shocks
(or The Phases of Patience: Optimism, Facing Reality, Accepting Reality)
(or The Phases of Patience: Customers' Heterogeneity);
- The Adaptivity/Learning Cycle (Anticipation, Experience, Perception,...).

- **The Two-moment Law for *Average Congestion*, in Efficiency-Driven Systems**

- Congestion Index (Efficiency vs. Quality, in the face of Stochastic Variability.)

$$\frac{E[W_q]}{E[S]} = \frac{E[L_q]}{N \cdot \rho} \approx \frac{\rho}{(1 - \rho)} \cdot \frac{C_a^2 + C_s^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{N}$$

- Khintchine-Pollaczek (Exact in $M/G/1$; $\rho = P\{W_q > 0\}$, “but only in numerator”)
- Allen-Cunneen Approximation, for “not-too-many” E-Driven Servers (GI/GI/N)

$$E_{GI/GI/N}[W_q] \approx E_{M/M/N}[W_q] \cdot \frac{C_a^2 + C_s^2}{2} = E[S] \times \frac{P_{M/M/N}\{W_q > 0\}}{(1 - \rho)} \cdot \frac{C_a^2 + C_s^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{N}$$

- **The Invariance *Exponential Law for Long Delays***

- Kingman’s Exponential Law for the Distribution of Delay
- “80:20 Rules”: Tails of The Delay-Distribution in Efficiency Driven Operations

- **The Law of “Simplicity”**: Simple Theoretical Models describe Ideal Robust Realities.

- **QED Q’s** (= Quality and Efficiency Driven Queues).

Little's Law for the Offered Load (Enlangs)

Copy of Summary Interval - Order PK

REVIEWED

Printed: 7/18/97 10:06:26 AM

Date: 7/7/97

Split/Skill: Order PK

Time	Avg Speed Ans	Avg Aban Time	ACD Calls	Avg ACD Time	Avg ACW Time	Avg Aban Calls	% ACD Time	% Ans Pos	Avg Pos	Calls Per Lev	% Serv Staff	% Aux	% ACW Time	% ACD Time
Totals	:00:02	:00:28	10456	:03:47	:00:25	46	53	98	70	149	8			
12:00 AM*	:00:00	:00:00	26	:04:31	:00:02	1	76	51	7	4	51	2	16	61
12:30 AM*	:00:03	:04:10	14	:07:27	:00:33	1	89	52	5	3	48	1	26	63
1:00 AM*	:00:00		8	:04:54	:11:29	0	91	90	1	7	90	0	26	65
5:30 AM*			0			0	0	0	0	0		33	0	0
6:00 AM*	:00:00		12	:03:21	:00:19	0	21	100	7	2	100	9	2	18
6:30 AM*	:00:00		27	:02:51	:00:20	0	32	100	14	2	100	5	3	29
7:00 AM*	:00:00		62	:03:34	:00:15	0	38	100	21	3	100	13	4	34
7:30 AM*	:00:00		93	:03:11	:00:34	0	38	100	30	3	100	7	4	32
8:00 AM*	:00:00		120	:03:37	:00:40	0	39	100	47	3	100	8	6	33
8:30 AM*	:00:00		193	:03:04	:00:14	0	44	100	61	3	100	10	7	37
9:00 AM*	:00:01		293	:03:25	:00:25	0	54	89	75	4	97	9	7	47
9:30 AM*	:00:02	:00:06	381	:03:45	:00:22	2	60	97	91	4	93	8	8	52
10:00 AM*	:00:02	:00:01	416	:03:49	:00:26	1	63	97	94	4	98	5	8	55
10:30 AM*	:00:00		349	:03:35	:00:33	0	52	99	95	4	99	6	8	44
11:00 AM*	:00:00		352	:03:50	:00:27	0	51	100	102	3	100	7	6	45
11:30 AM*	:00:00		348	:03:44	:00:18	0	49	100	97	4	100	8	5	46
12:00 PM*	:00:01		354	:03:59	:00:18	0	52	95	95	4	95	8	5	47
12:30 PM*	:00:00		336	:03:38	:00:21	0	52	99	97	3	99	9	6	46
1:00 PM*	:00:00		347	:03:53	:00:32	0	51	99	98	4	99	11	8	44
1:30 PM*	:00:00		368	:03:52	:00:14	0	58	98	99	4	99	11	7	50
2:00 PM*	:00:01		393	:03:55	:00:17	0	51	100	106	4	100	10	5	46
2:30 PM*	:00:00		403	:03:58	:00:13	0	54	100	112	4	100	10	4	50
3:00 PM*	:00:00	:00:04	410	:04:02	:00:16	1	57	98	110	4	98	8	5	51
3:30 PM*	:00:00		347	:03:59	:00:14	0	60	100	100	3	100	7	5	45
4:00 PM*	:00:00		382	:03:48	:01:37	0	54	100	98	4	100	6	7	47
4:30 PM*	:00:00		379	:03:41	:00:19	0	55	99	97	4	99	8	5	50
5:00 PM*	:00:00		411	:03:53	:00:19	0	53	100	109	4	100	9	5	48
5:30 PM*	:00:01		387	:03:58	:00:19	0	58	99	96	4	99	10	6	51
6:00 PM*	:00:01	:00:21	371	:03:28	:00:25	1	53	98	91	4	98	9	6	47
6:30 PM*	:00:00		280	:03:26	:00:13	0	41	100	80	3	100	8	4	37
7:00 PM*	:00:00		269	:03:24	:00:17	0	42	100	78	3	100	9	5	38

$$\begin{aligned}
 \leftarrow & \quad \rightarrow \\
 P &= \frac{d \cdot S}{N} \\
 &= \frac{46 \times (3:49 + 0:28)}{94} \\
 &= ...
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Congestion Index} : \frac{E W_q}{E S} = \frac{\bar{L}_q}{N P} \xrightarrow{\text{observable}} \frac{P/C/N}{}$$

כד דופקים את האורה

גשuder הרטשען חולון

מחכימ שעתנאים בשכל 19 שבועות

1 "גַּמְלָנָה וְלִקְרָבָה" כִּי אַזְדָּנוּ כִּי יְהִי רָחֵל

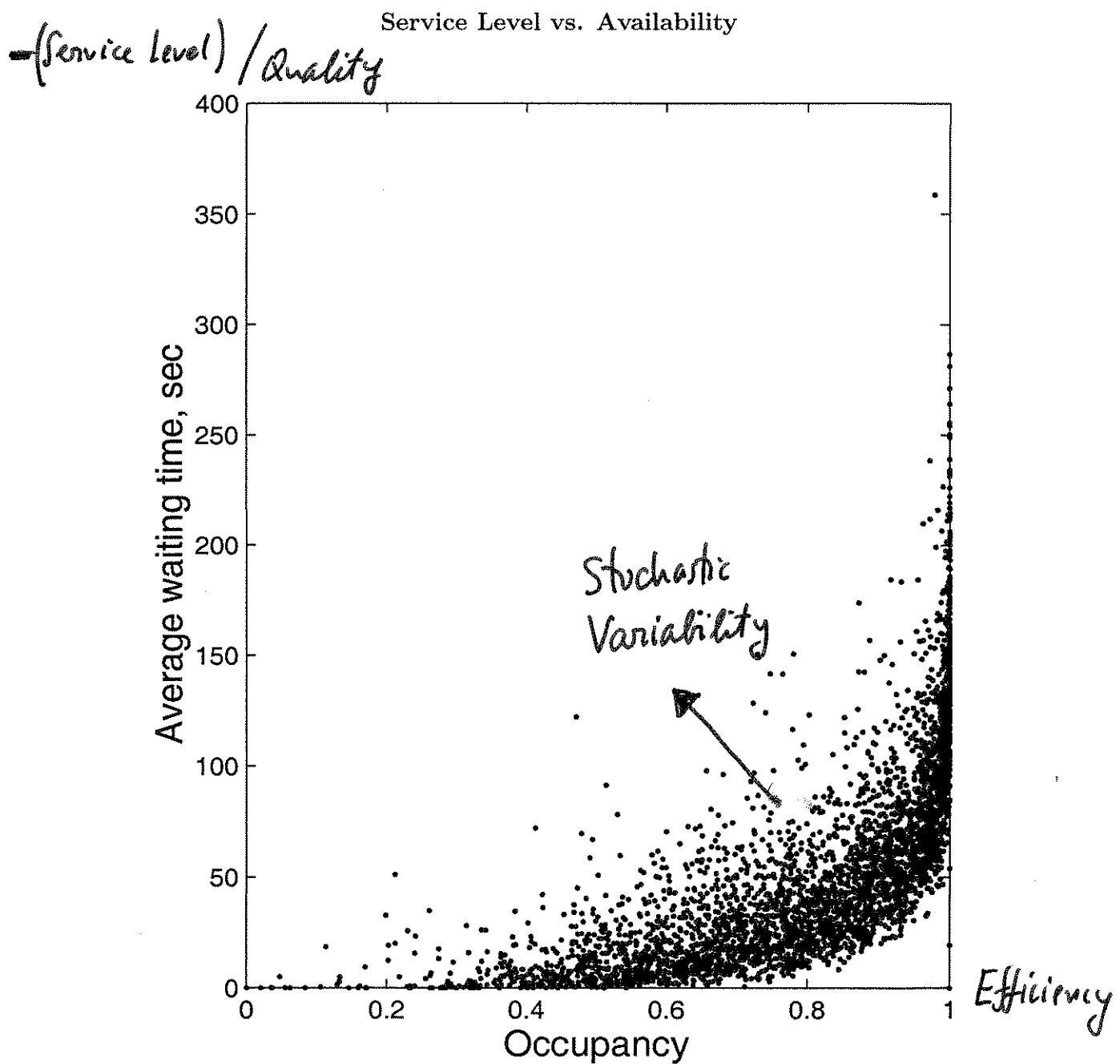
pop? > 6 10/10 53/100

→ "N/A/CX

The Efficiency - Quality Tradeoff

Congestion Curves

(Empirical Proof of Khinchine-Pollatcheck Formula)

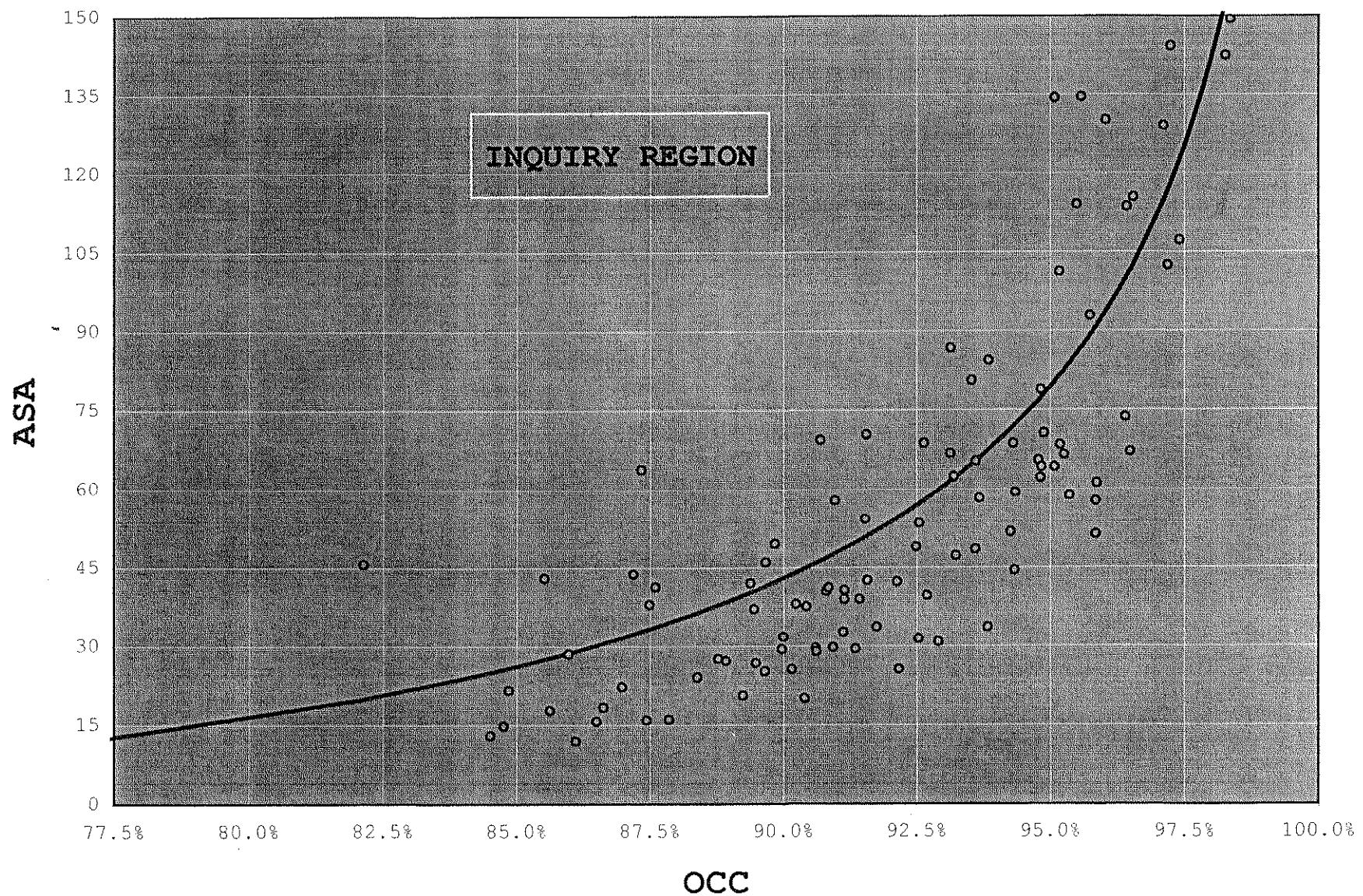


The 2nd Law:

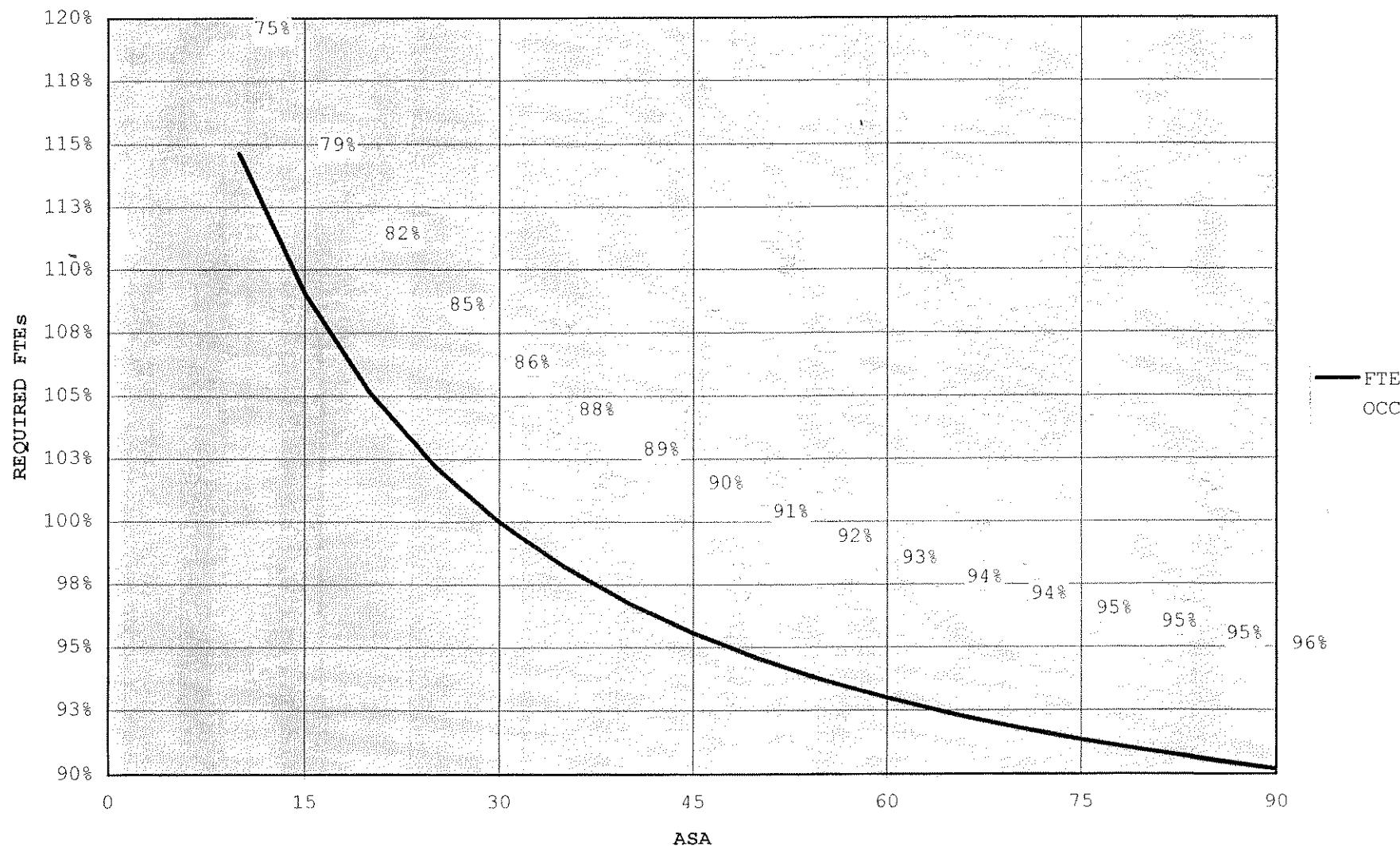
Congestion Index:
$$\frac{E(W_q)}{E(S)} \approx \frac{1}{N} \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \frac{C_a^2 + C_s^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} C^2$$

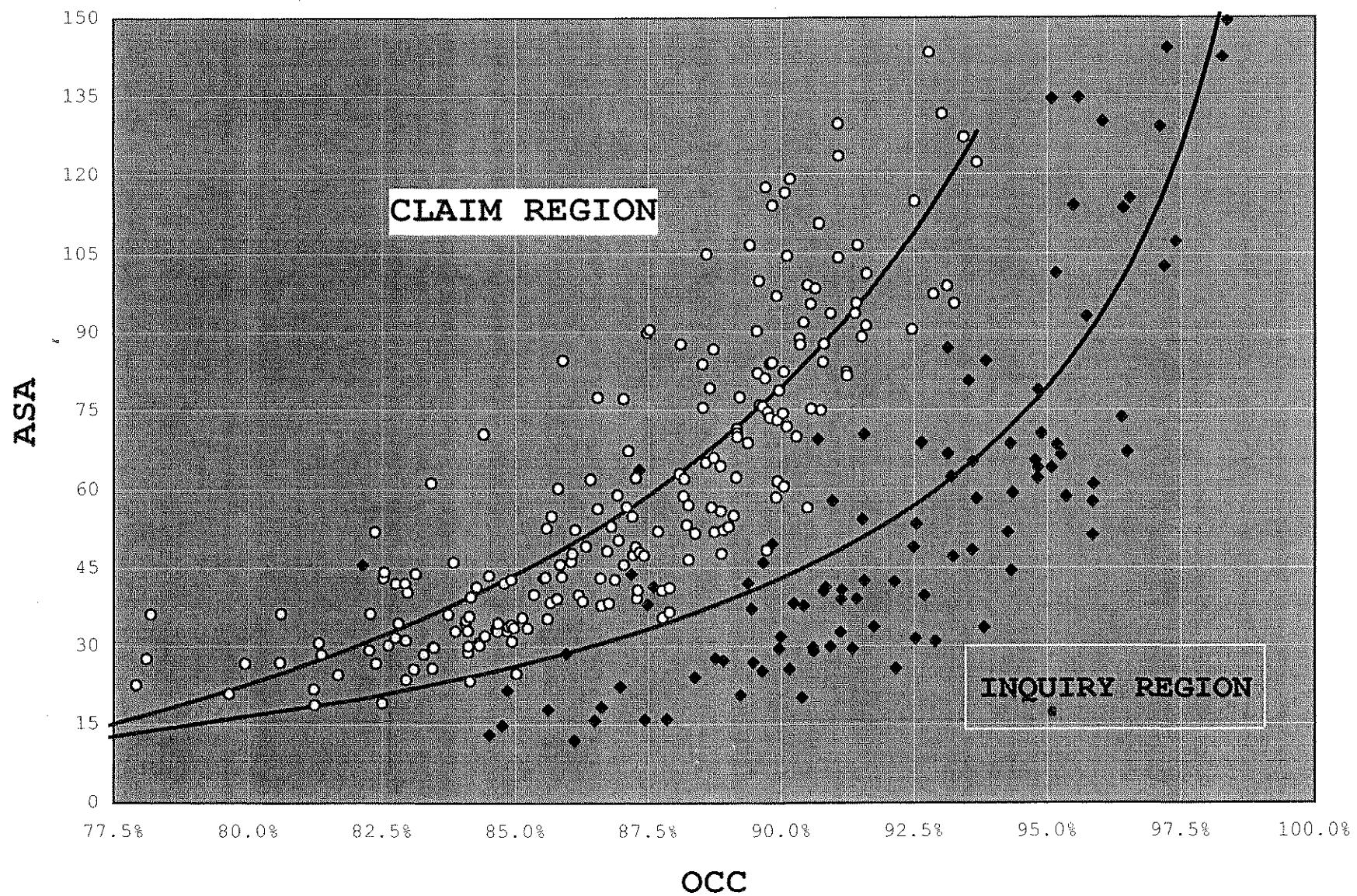
$$N = \text{number of servers}$$



INQUIRY REGION



K-P/A-C Law (2 moments; ^{performance} averages)



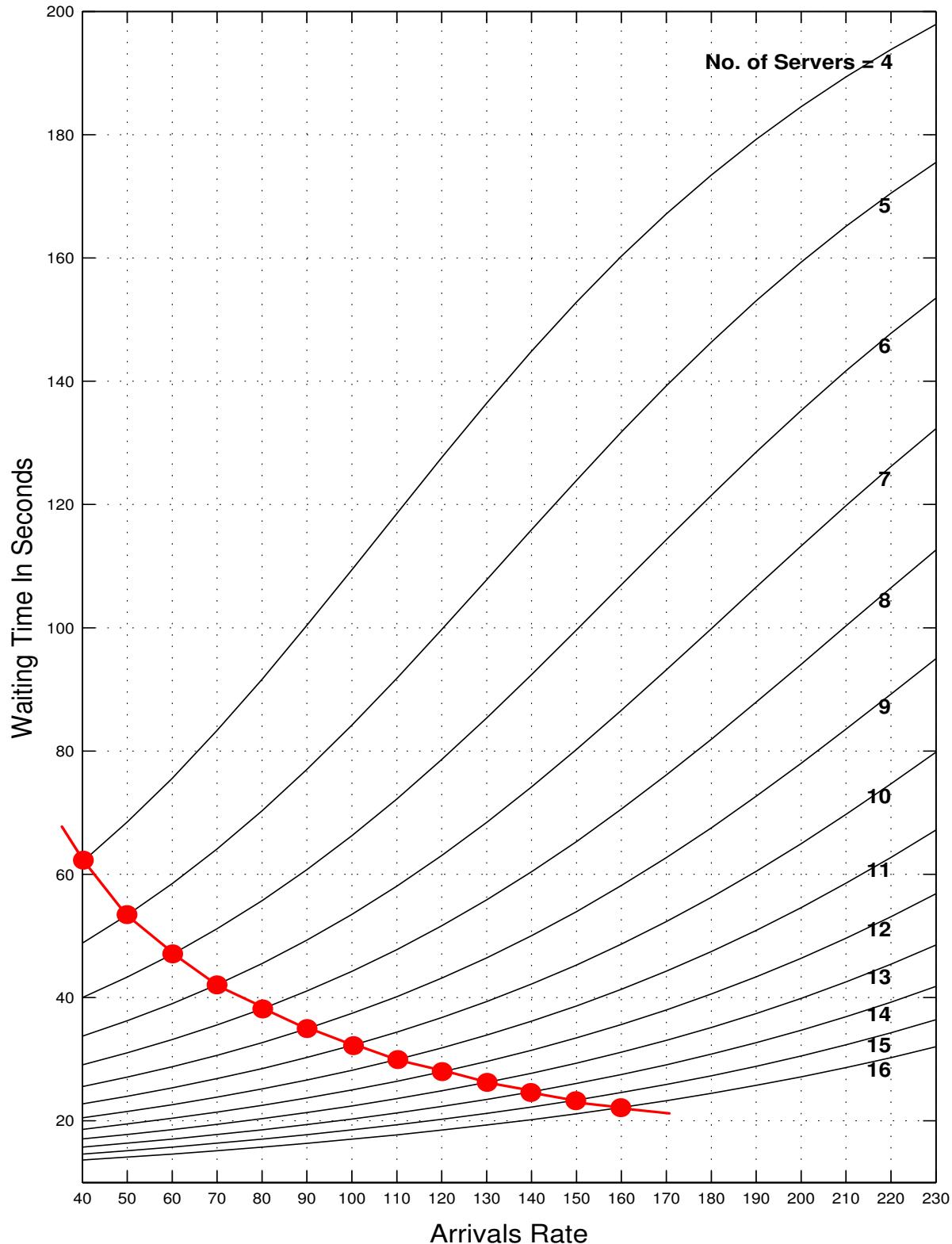
$$\frac{\bar{W_q}}{S} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{1-p} \cdot \text{efficiency} \rightarrow ?$$

index

Theoretical Congestion Curves: Staffing Tools (4CallCenters)

Economies of Scale
Average Waiting Time - But Only of Those Who Wait

$E[W_q|W_q > 0]$ (Load: 10 per server)



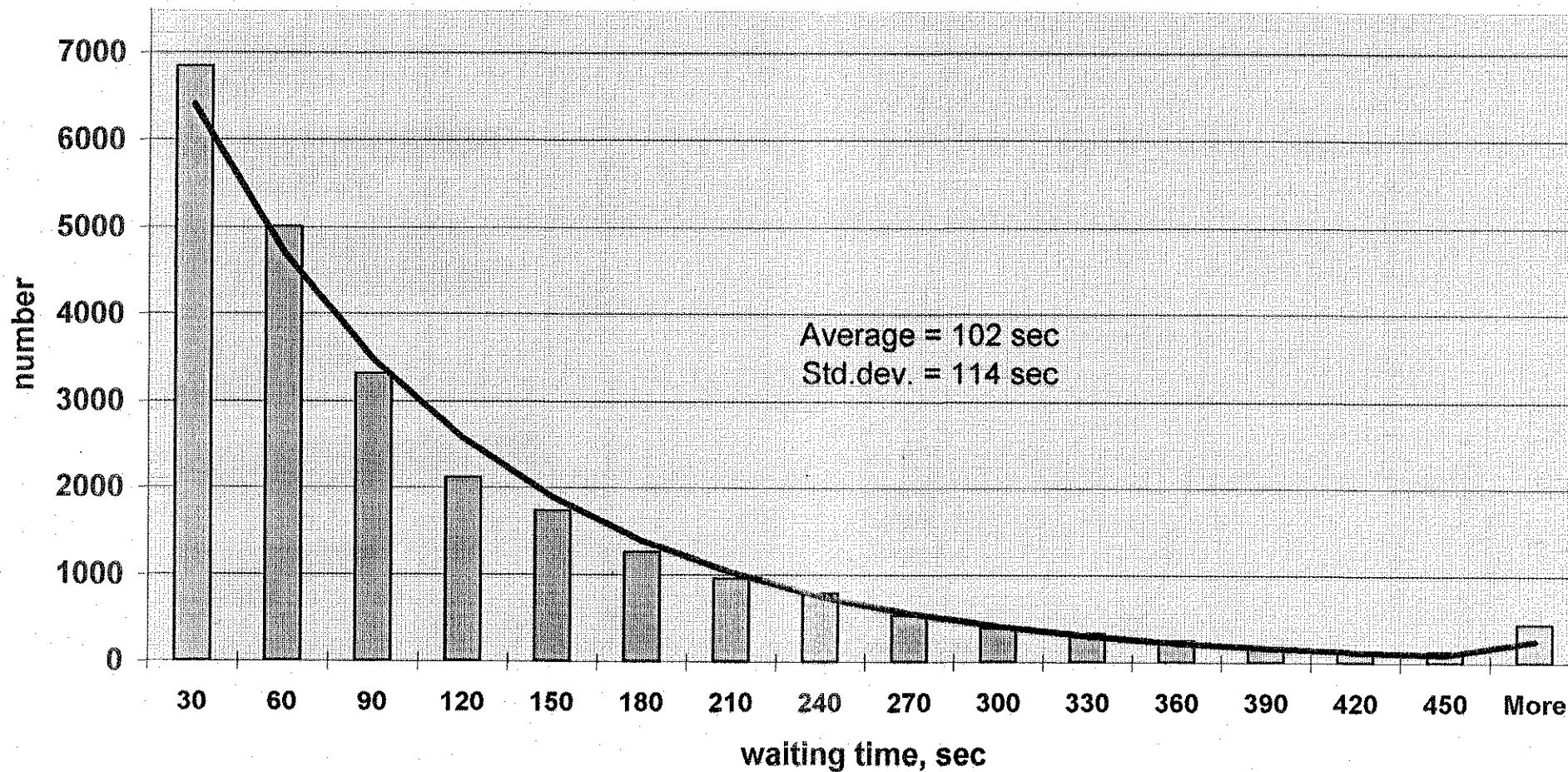
Kingman's Exponential

Invariance Law for the Distribution ^{waitcha} of Congestion :

The 3rd Law :

$$P(W_q > T | W_q > 0) \approx e^{-T/\bar{W}_q}$$

November. Waiting times.

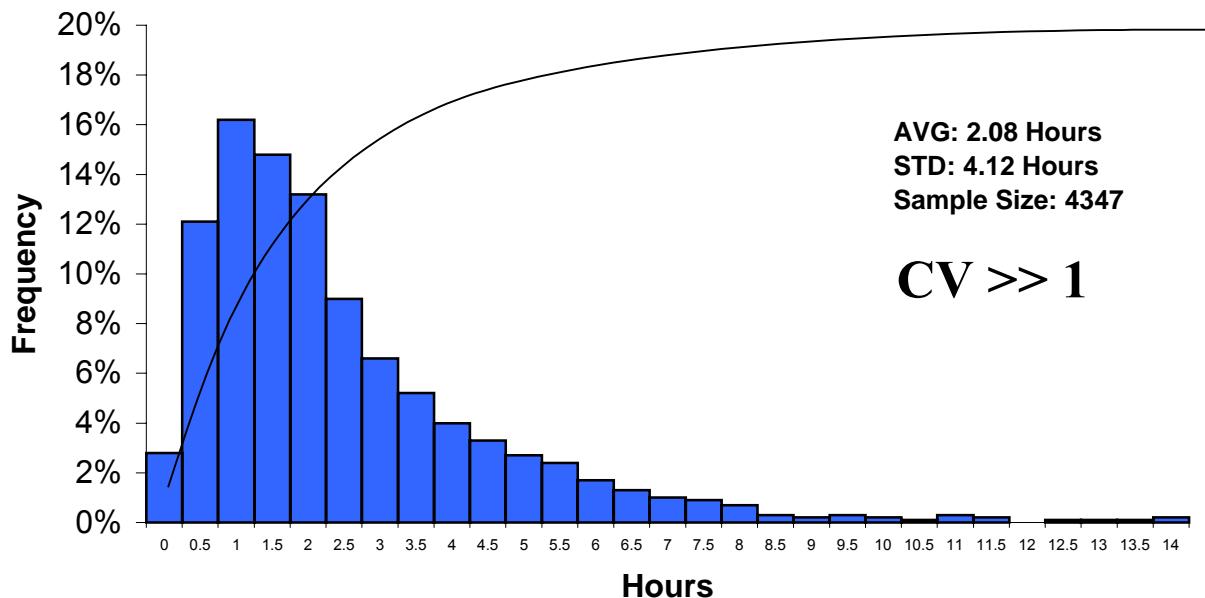


- $W_q | W_q > 0 \sim \text{exponential}$ (heavy traffic) frequency exponential ← Kingman, Tylchart - Leibnitz, ...
- $\exists \gamma, k \in \mathbb{R}, e^{-\gamma x} P(W_q > x) \rightarrow \alpha, \text{ as } x \uparrow \infty$ (Exponential decay) ← Whitt 93, §4.2

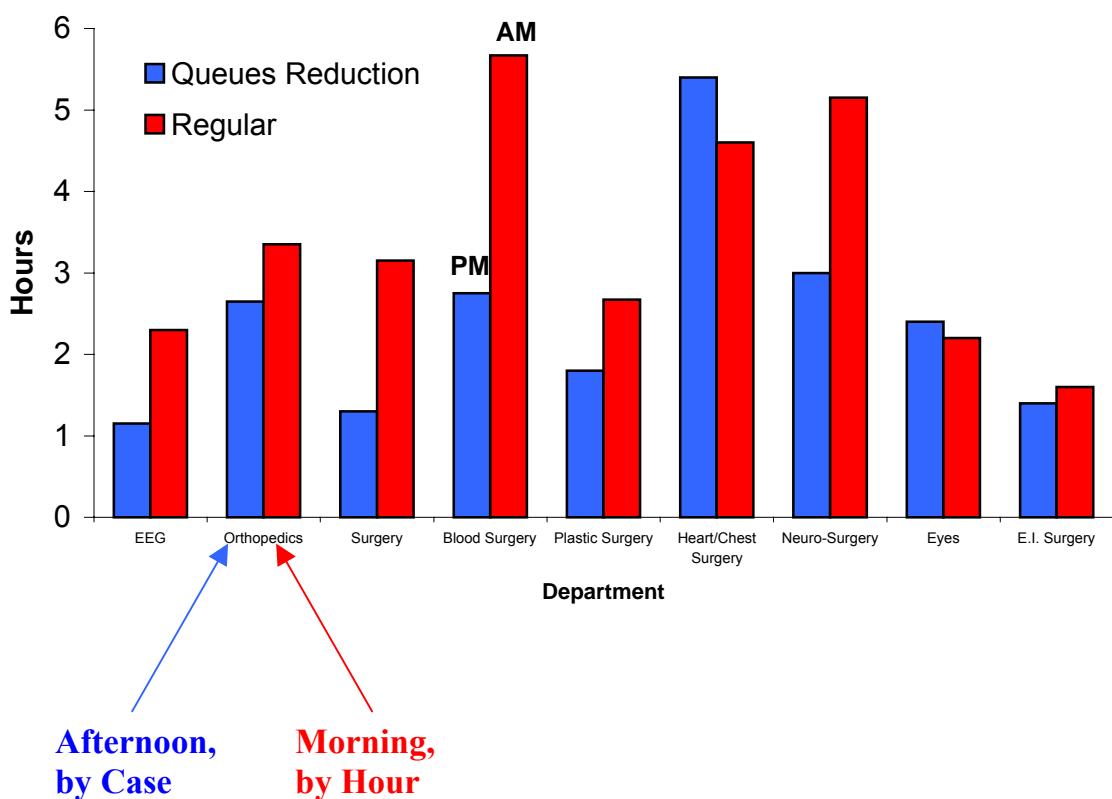
What is Service Time / Duration ?

Operations Time In a Hospital

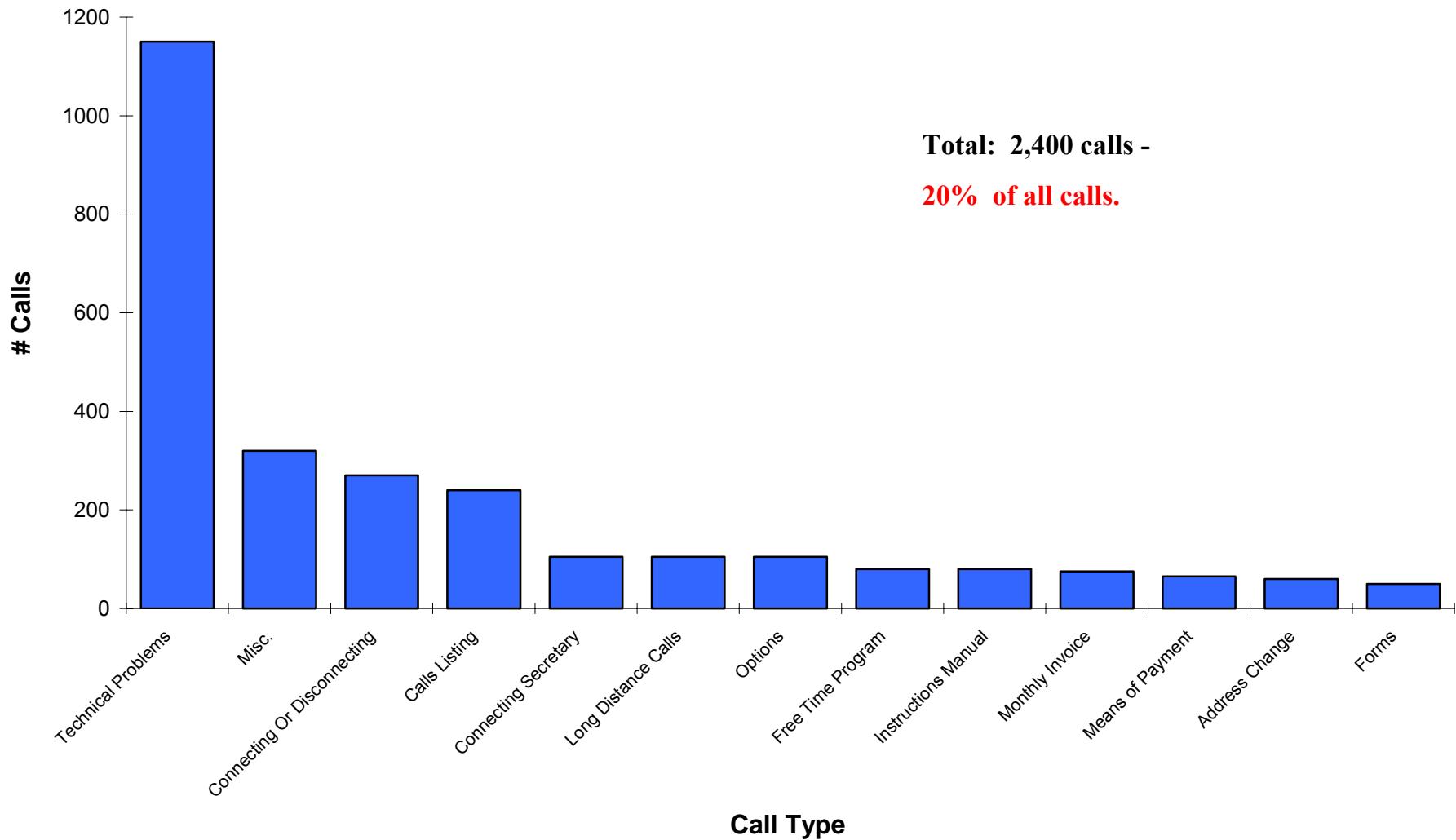
Operations Time Histogram:



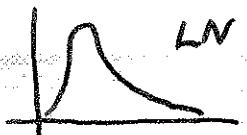
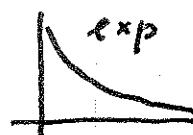
Operations Time - Morning vs. Afternoon:



What is “Service Time”? Bank Classification of “Continued – Calls”



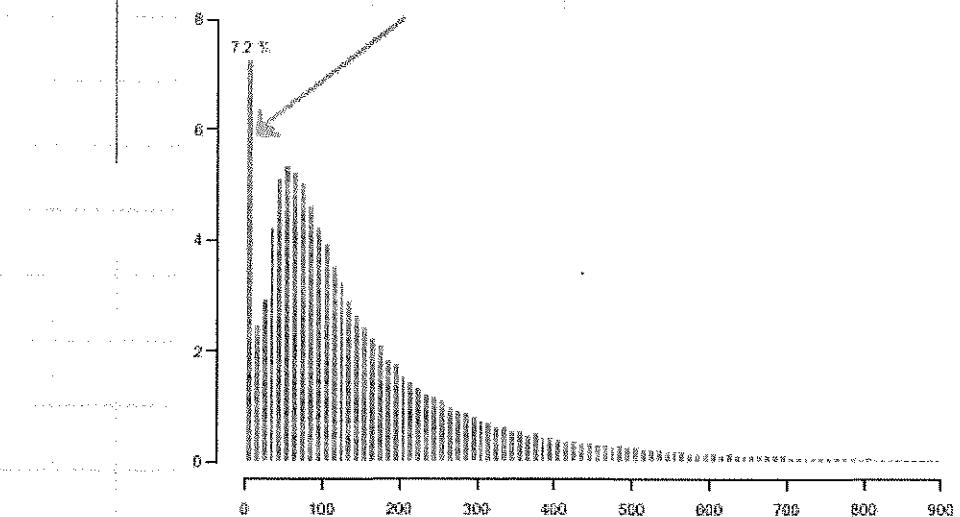
Service Times:



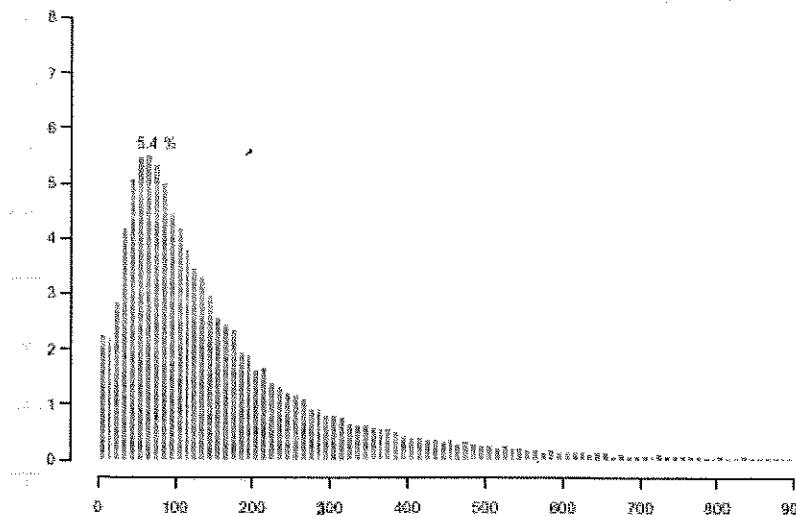
(why? when?)

Short Service Times

Jan-Oct



Nov-Dec



The Law of Consistent Incentives

The Fittest Survives and Wait less - Much less

Rationalized staffing \Rightarrow Abandonments

Abandonments Prevail (10–40%)

Abandonments Matter! Service Level
Economics

E.g. $M/M/N$: $\lambda = 48$, $\mu = 1$, $N = 50$

vs. $M/M/N +$ exponential patience, mean = 2 min.

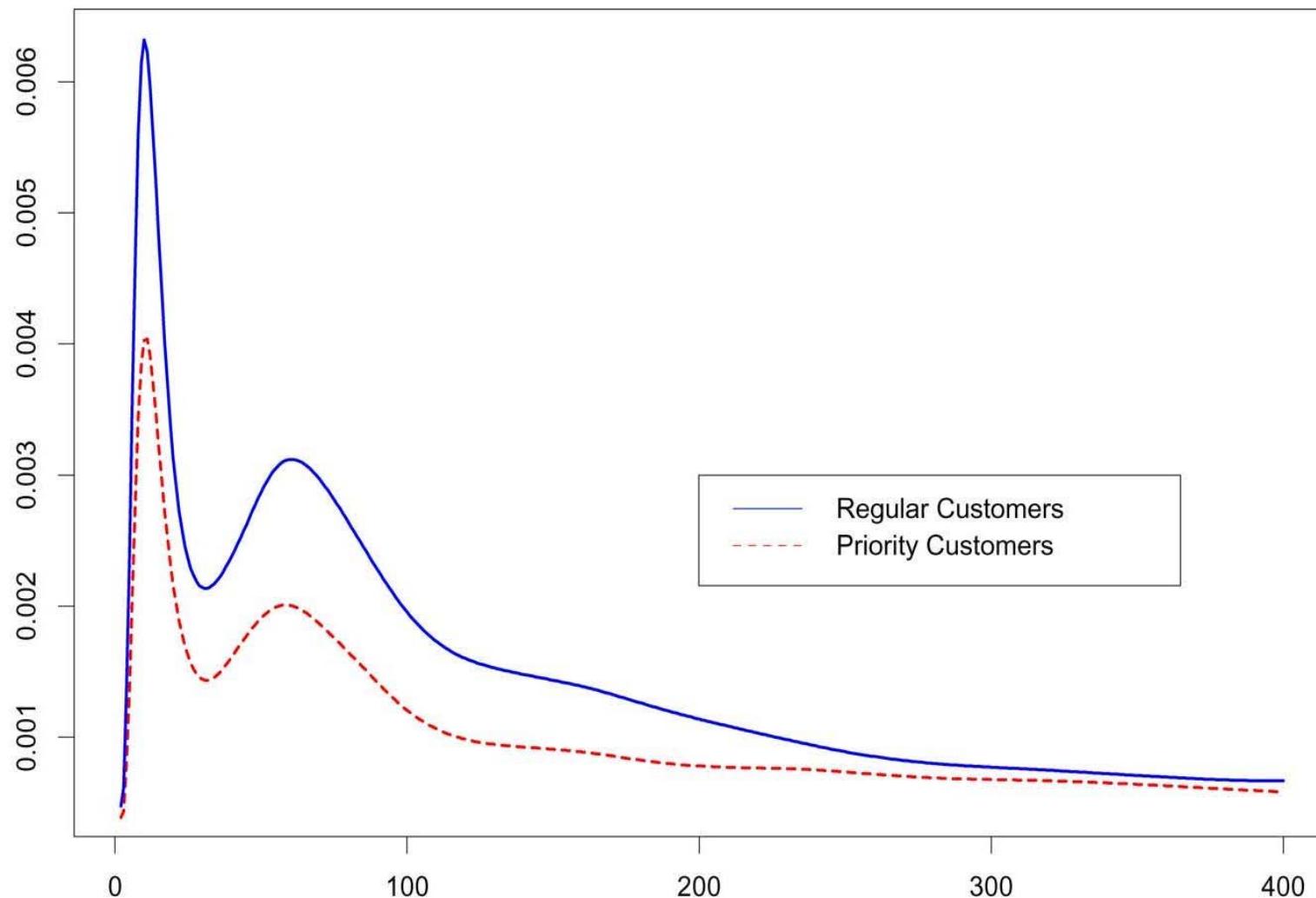
	$M/M/N$	$M/M/N + M$
Fraction abandoning	—	3.1%
$E[\text{Wait}]$	20.8 sec.	3.7 sec.
90% percentile	58 sec.	12.5 sec.
$E[\text{Queue}]$	17	3
Agents' utilization	96%	93%

What if $\lambda = 50$? Robustness

(vs. $M/M/N$ with
3.1% less arrivals)

Palm's Law of Irritation: $I_t \propto h_R(t)$

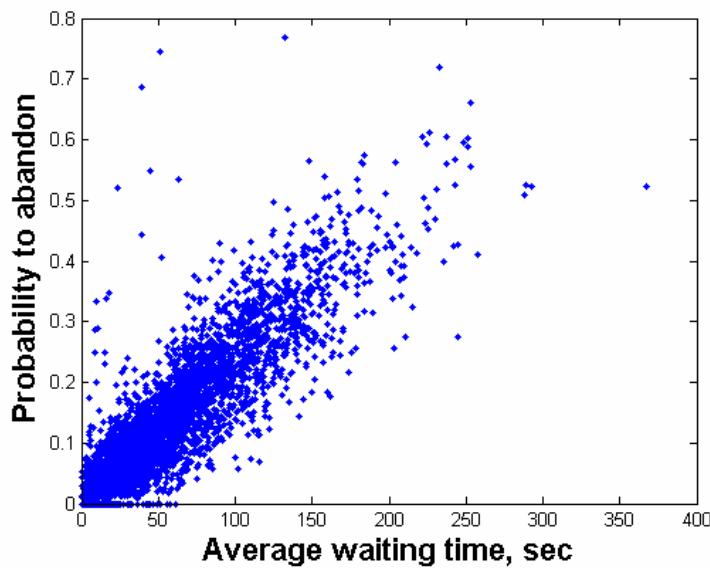
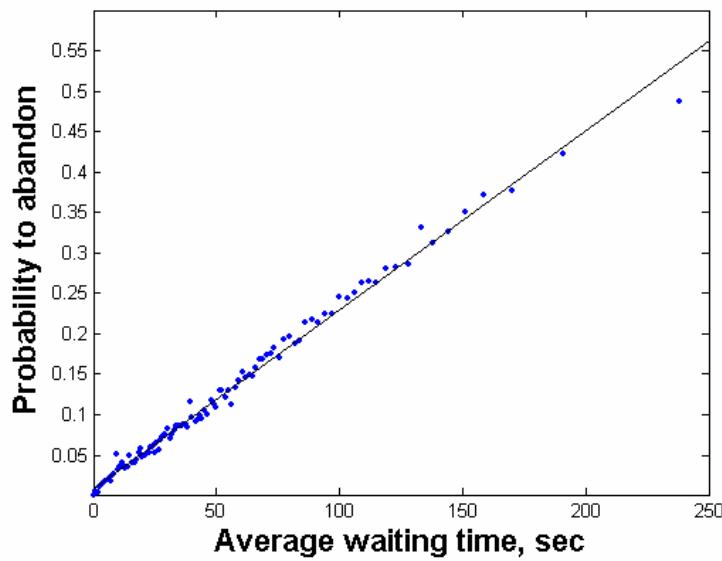
Hazard Rate: Empirical (Im)Patience



Empirically-Based Theory

Linear pattern observed: $P\{\text{Abandon}\} = C \bullet E[\text{Wait}]$

Theory: Average Patience = $1/C$ in Erlang-A, else?



PATIENCE INDEX

- How to Define? Measure? Manage?

<u>Statistics</u>	<u>Time Till</u>	<u>Interpretation</u>
360K served (80%)	2 min.	? must = expect
90K abandon (20%)	1 min.	? willing to wait

“Time willing to wait” of served is **censored** by their “wait”.

“Uncensoring” (simplified)

Willing to wait $1 + 2 \times \frac{360\text{K}}{90\text{K}} = 1 + 2 \times 4 = 9 \text{ min.}$

Expect to wait $2 + 1 \times \frac{90\text{K}}{360\text{K}} = 2 + 1 \times \frac{1}{4} = 2.25 \text{ min.}$

$$\text{Patience Index} = \frac{\text{time willing}}{\text{time expect}} = 4 = \frac{\# \text{ served}/\text{wait} > 0}{\# \text{ abandon}/\text{wait} > 0}$$

↑ ↑
 definition measure

- Supported by ongoing research (Wharton).

Patience Index

Let the means of V and R be m_V and m_R , and define

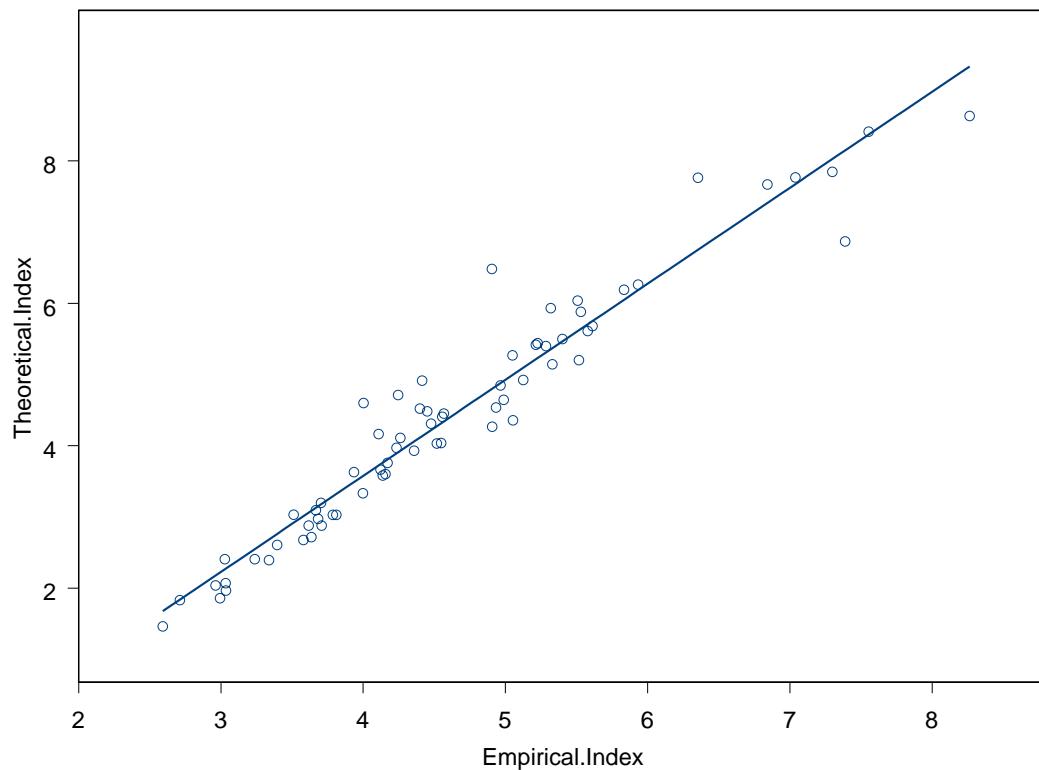
$$\text{Patience Index} \triangleq \frac{m_R}{m_V}.$$

- Call-by-call data
- Survival analysis. High-censoring might be a problem.
- Ancillary measure:

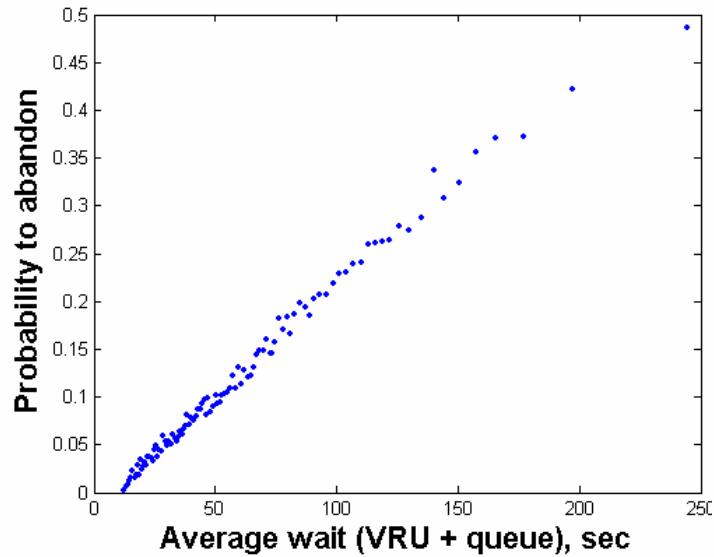
$$\text{Empirical Index} \triangleq \frac{\# \text{ served}}{\# \text{ abandoned}}.$$

- ▷ The usual plug-in MLE for Patience Index if V and R are independent exponential.
- ▷ Works well empirically .

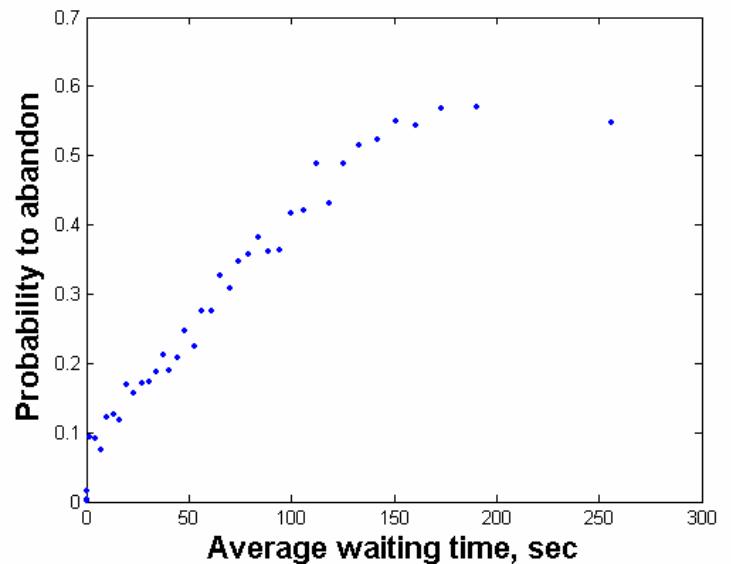
Figure 24: Patience Indices: empirical vs. theoretical ($R^2 = 0.94$)



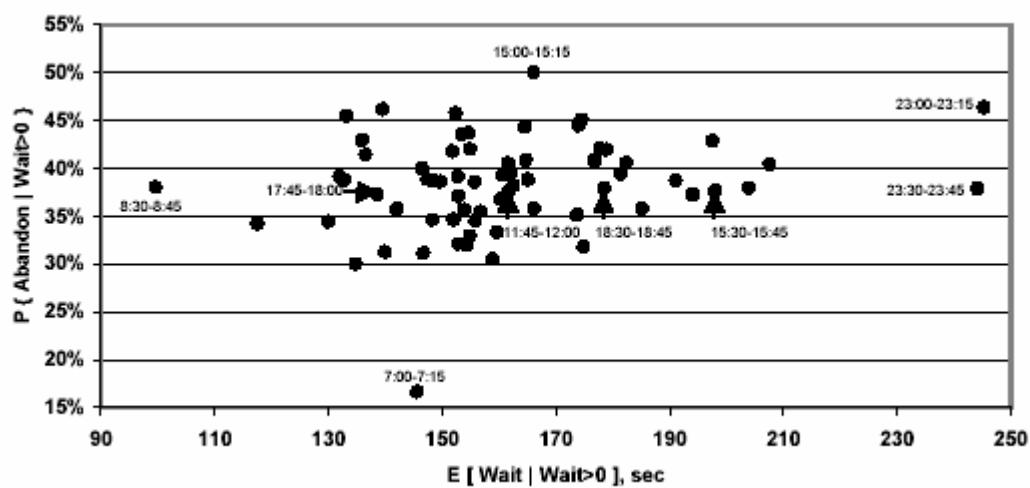
Human behavior



Delayed Abandons (IVR)



Balking (New Customers)



Learning (Internet Customers)

Customer-Focused Queueing Theory

– 200 abandonment in Direct-Banking

– Not scientific

Reason to Abandon	Actual Abandon Time (sec)	Perceived Abandon Time (sec)	Perception Ratio
Fed up waiting (77%)	70	164	2.34
Not urgent (10%)	81	128	1.6
Forced to (4%)	31	35	1.1
Something came up (6%)	56	53	0.95
Expected call-back (3%)	13	25	1.9

⇒ Rational Abandonment from Invisible Queues (with Shimkin).

Fitting a Simple Model to a Complex Reality

Erlang-A Formulae vs. Data Averages

