

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-inhomogeneous 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 (Enlarges)

Copy of Summary Interval - Order PK

Printed: 7/18/97 10:08:25 AM

Date: 7/7/97
Split/Skill: Order PK

Time	Avg Speed Ans	Avg Aban Time	Avg ACD Calls	Avg ACD Time	Avg ACW Time	Aban Calls	% ACD Time	% Ans	Avg Pos	Calls Per Pos	%Serv Lev	%Aux Time	%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	78	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		9	:04:54	:11:29	0	91	90	1	7	90	0	26	65
5:30 AM*			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	99	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	96	5	8	55
10:30 AM*	:00:00		349	:03:35	:00:33	0	52	99	96	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	45
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	99	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	50	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	90	3	100	8	4	37
7:00 PM*	:00:00		269	:03:24	:00:17	0	42	100	78	3	100	9	5	38

$$P = \frac{d \cdot S}{N}$$

$$= \frac{416 \times (3:49 + 0:28)}{94}$$

$$= \dots$$

Congestion Index

$$\frac{EW_9}{ES}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{L}_9}{Np}$$

$\frac{P/6N}{\text{observable}}$

25/11/92

כך דופקים את האזרח

מחכים שעת ימים בשביל 19 שניות

מאת אבימלך

דוע מחכים ונחשבים לזמן לקבל תשובה? הפקידות הממשלתית קפצו על ההזדמנות ונעצרו בלתי נאמנים. אלא אם כן תחשבו על זה, לא שוב של שני שבועות, אלא של חודש. ב-19:30 בבוקר, הודיעו הוצאות המענה, וזאת הייתה סגירתה של שירות המבחן, לא יתכן ציטוט מקרב הממתינים, הודיעו שהשירות לא יתכן. השירות הזה, הצהריים אחריהם, מבין במחשבים, הסבור ש"יוק אחד התבלבל".

אבל ב-09:18 החל המחשב לגלות סימני חיים. הבשורה המשמחת התפשטה במהירות והמונים הצביעו לחדר שבו סופו מפקידים כפל רשיון נהיגה. לאחר 42 דקות הגיע תורן חשבת פשוט גילה שטיפול באדם נמשך בממוצע כארבע דקות. הצגת תעודת עיתונאי וביקשת כפל רשיון נהיגה בתוך 19 שניות, על השעה, עזבתי את המקום עם המסמך המבוקש. שיפור ניכר ביחס לממוצע.

ובעניין כידור ההיסטוריה של המכונית, מלשכת רובר משרד התחבורה נמסר, שאין מוסרים פרטים על רכב אלא כרשות בעלית מחשב לפגיעה בצו. עקב תקלה במחשב יופסק מתן השירות. לא עת הפרט.

תעודת זהות, רשיון רכב או יפוי כוח, באשכנח שלוש, ענה הפקיד המיומן. אני לא מבין את בעל הרכב, ואני רוצה לבדוק אם הרכב מעוקל. תעודת זהות, רשיון רכב או יפוי כוח, באשכנח שלוש, היקלם את התשובה באותה אדישות. אבל... תעודת זהות, רשיון רכב או יפוי כוח, באשכנח שלוש, חור הפקיד תקליט צריך להבין, באשכנח שלוש אין סיכוי לקבל מידע על רכב, אם אין לך את רשיון הרכב. בשעה 08:17 נפל המחשב במשרד הרישוי אחרי שבע דקות נשמעה במערכת הברקה ההדדית הבין-אהרן עקב תקלה במחשב יופסק מתן השירות. לא עת הפרט.

קטן
האזרח
60

יחס

מחשב (א)

המחשב ה"ז" עדין לא מספיק זמן "אילו" הפחית "אילו" / 11/11/92
מחשב (א) / 11/11/92
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מחשב (א) / 11/11/92

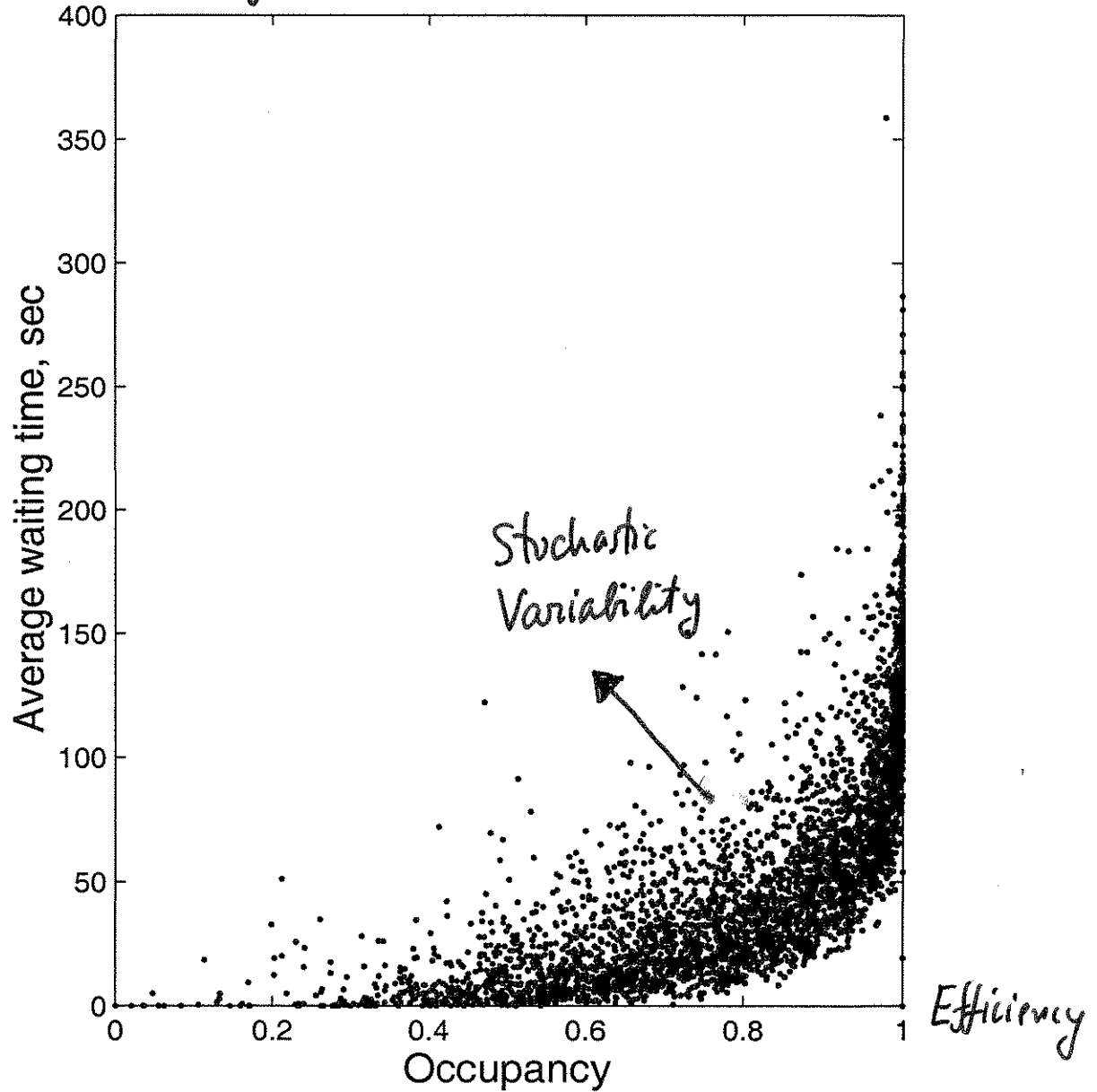
The Efficiency - Quality Tradeoff

Congestion Curves

(Empirical Proof of Khinchine-Pollatchek Formula)

Service Level vs. Availability

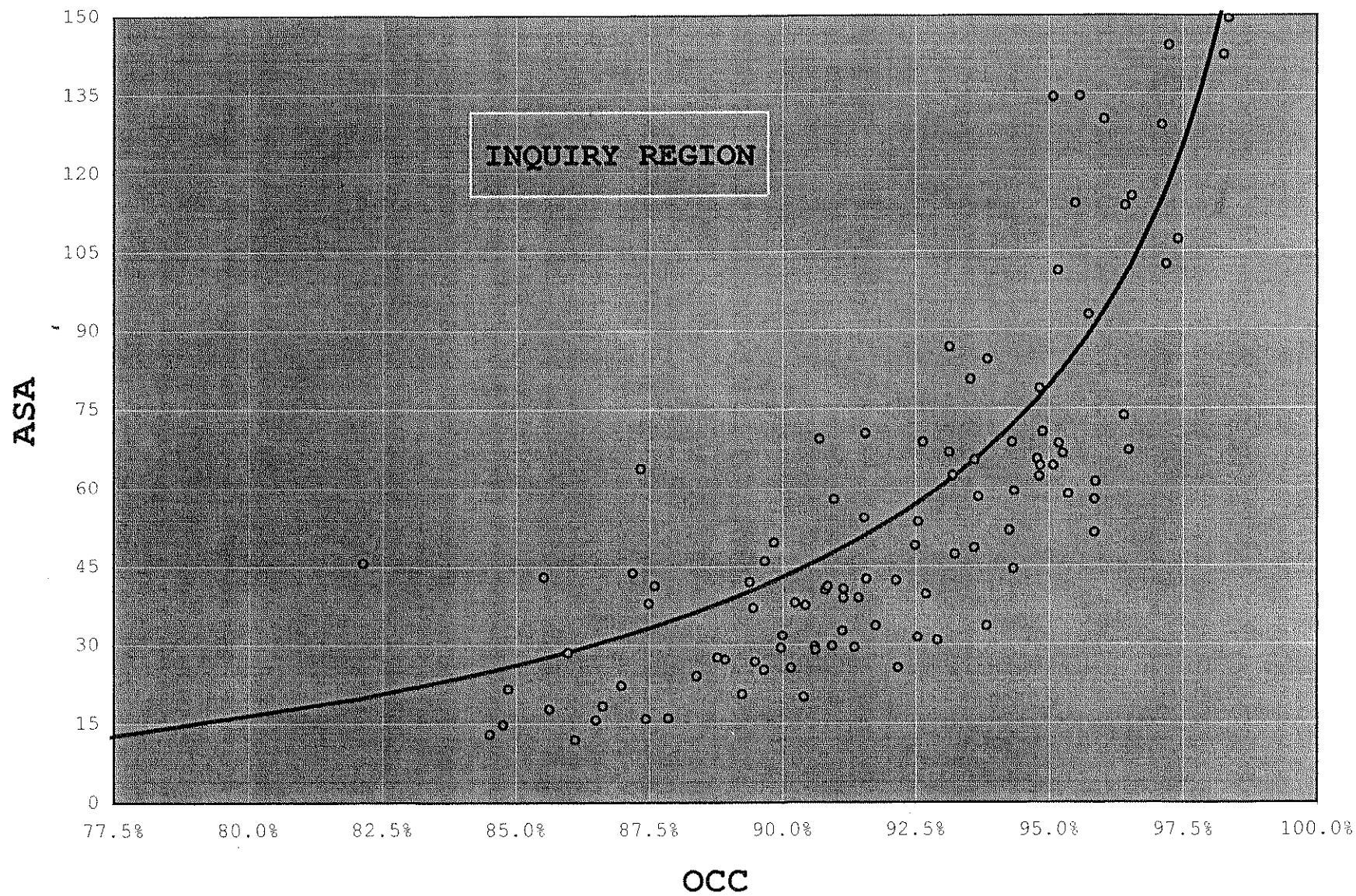
-(Service level) / Quality



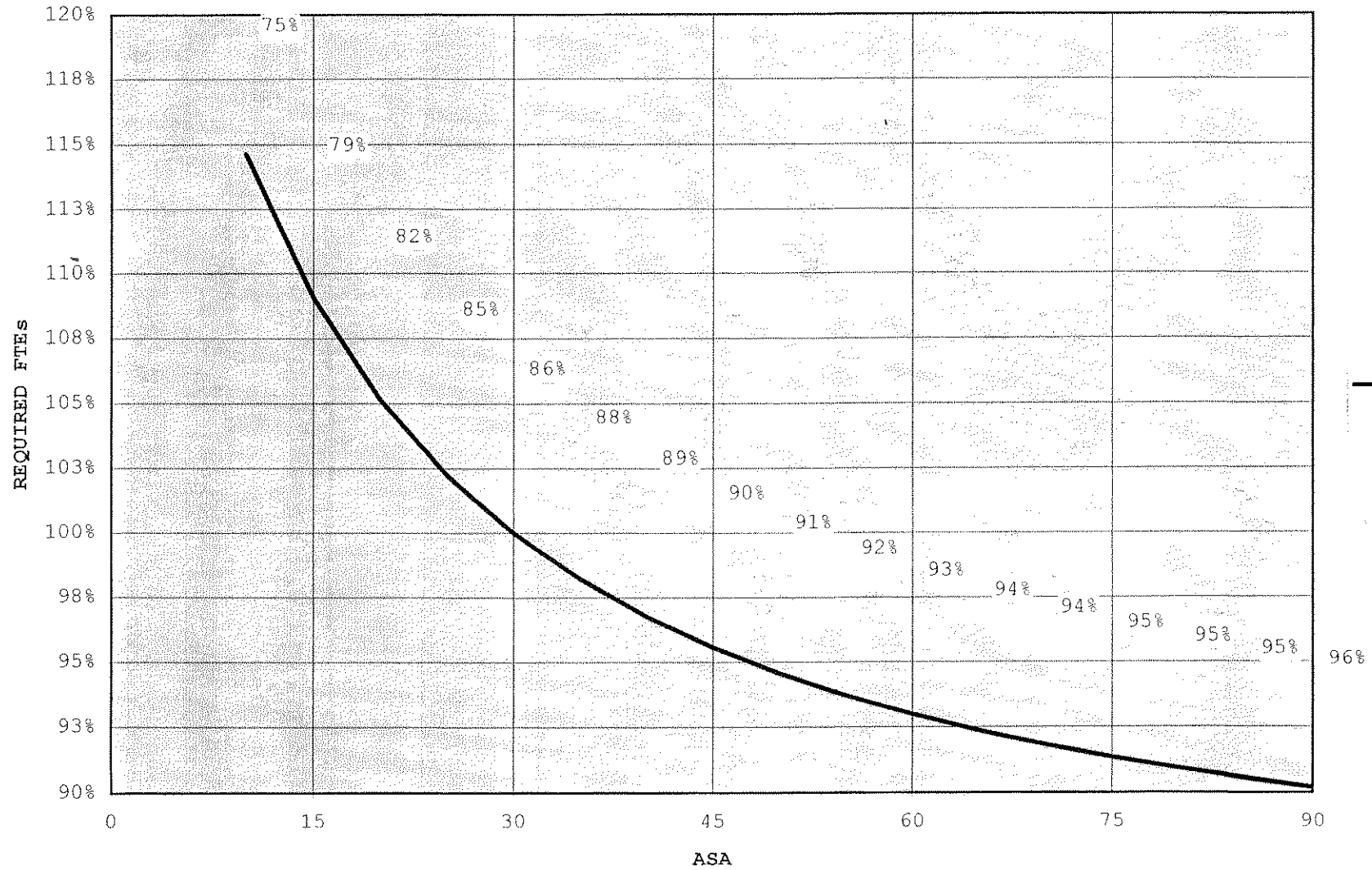
The 2nd Law:

$$\text{Congestion Index: } \frac{E(W_q)}{E(S)} \approx \frac{1}{N} \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} \frac{C_a^2 + C_s^2}{2} \quad (N = \text{number of servers})$$

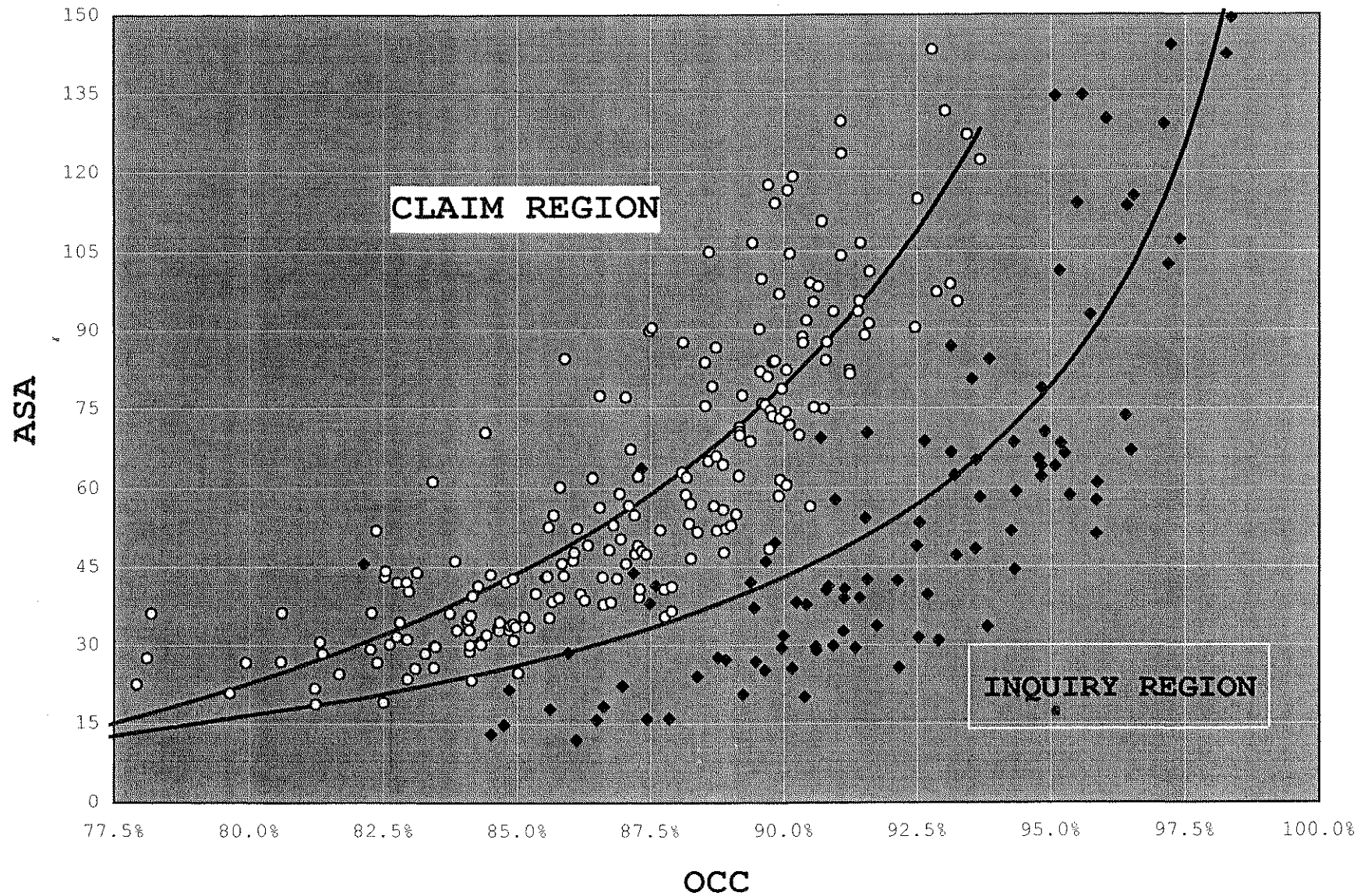
$$= \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{\rho}{1-\rho} C^2$$



INQUIRY REGION



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



$$\frac{\overline{Wq}}{S} \approx \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{p}{1-p} \cdot \bullet \rightarrow ?$$

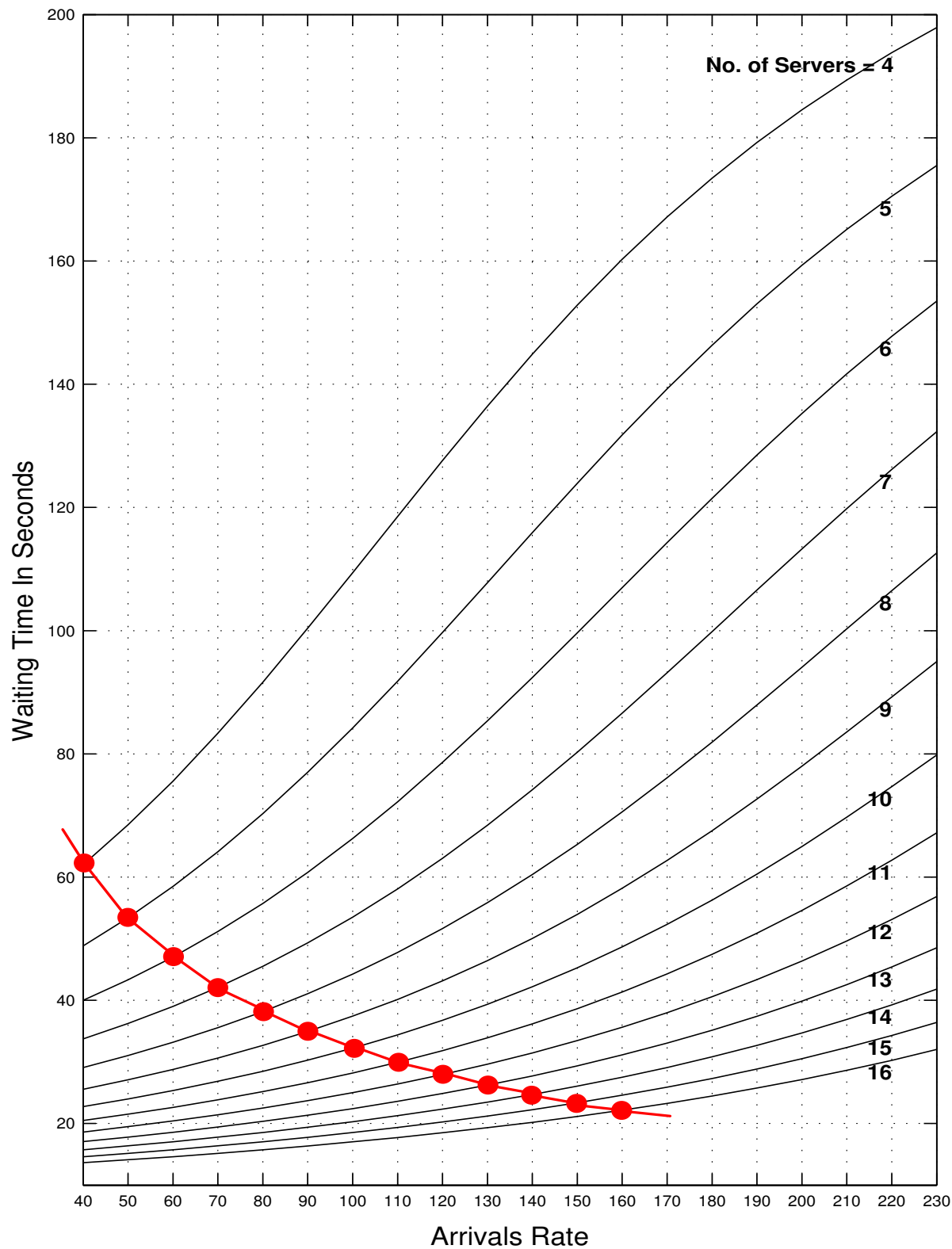
$\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$ $\underbrace{\hspace{1.5cm}}$
 index efficiency

2-1-8

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)



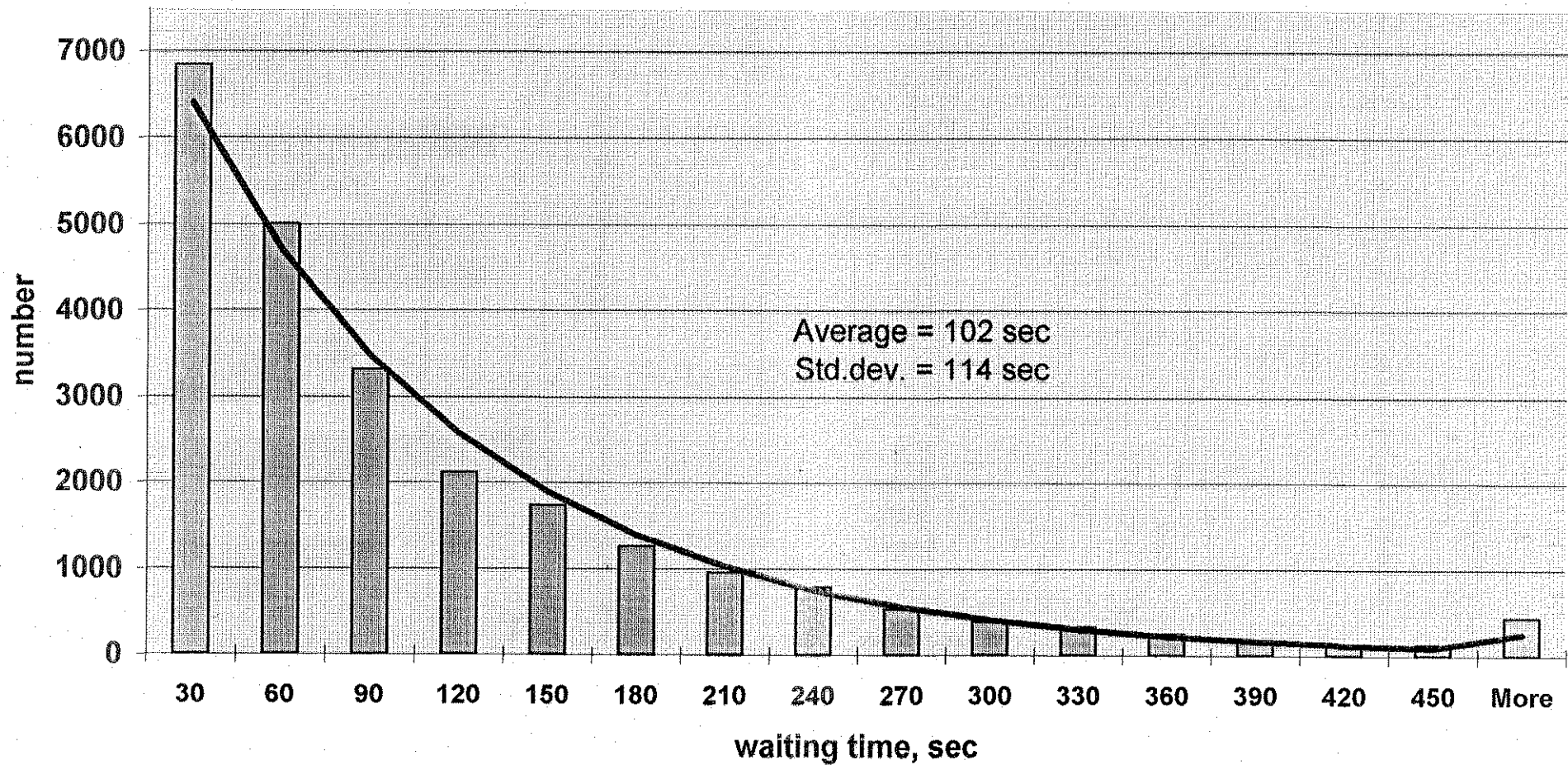
Kingman's Exponential

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

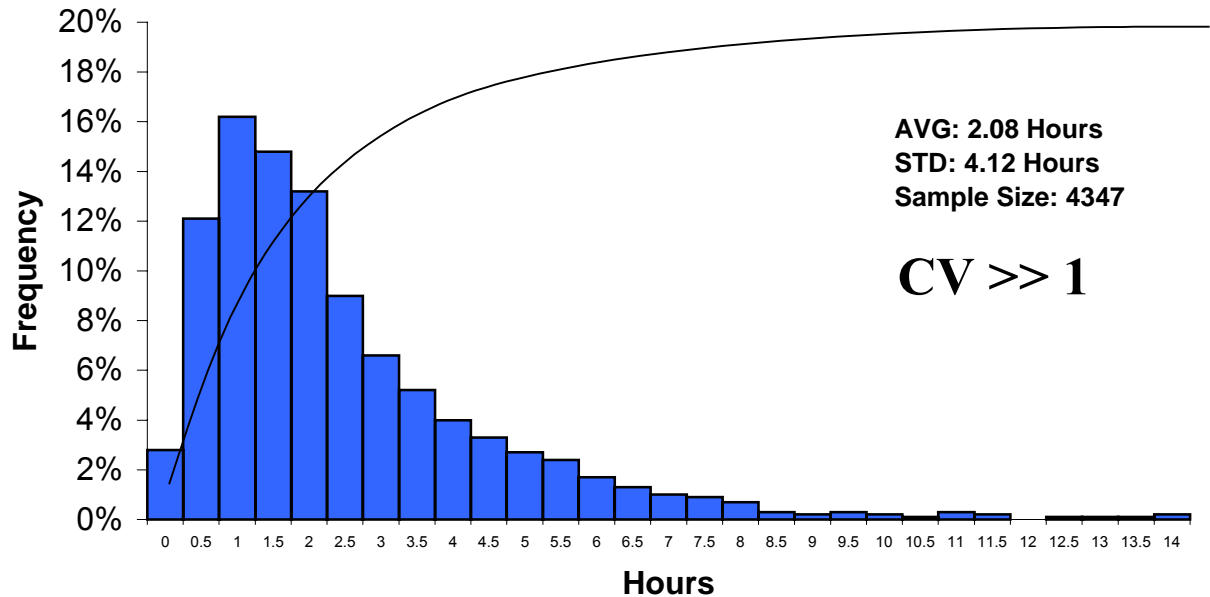
← Kingman, Tylchart - Whitt, ...

• $\exists \eta, \alpha \exists e^{\eta x} P(W_q > x) \rightarrow \alpha, \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty.$ Page 1 (Exponential decay) ← Whitt 93, §4.2

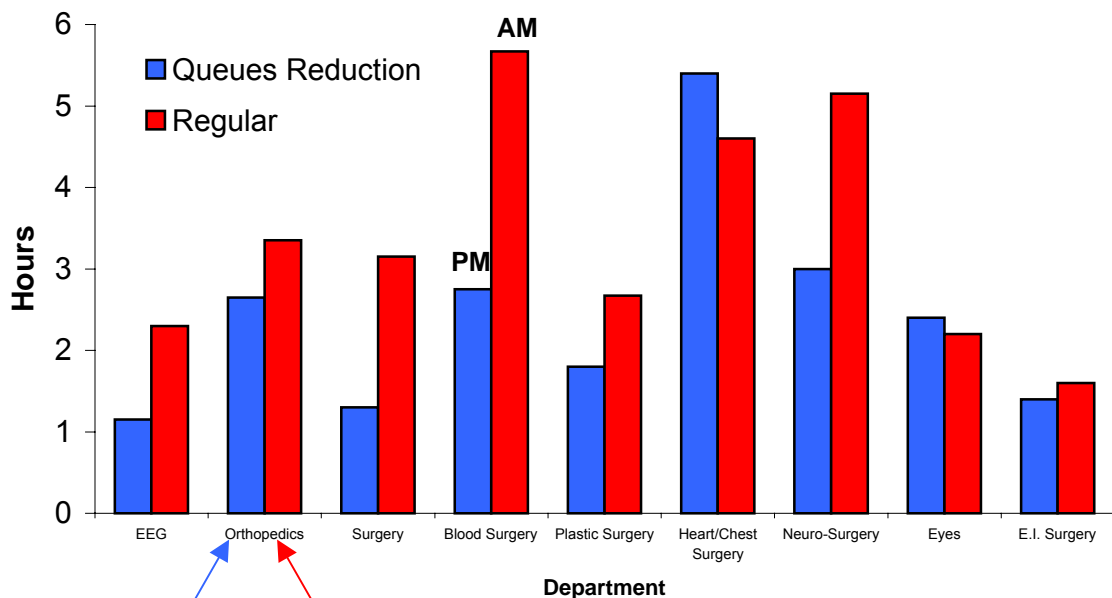
What is Service Time / Duration ?

Operations Time In a Hospital

Operations Time Histogram:



Operations Time - Morning vs. Afternoon:



Afternoon,
by Case

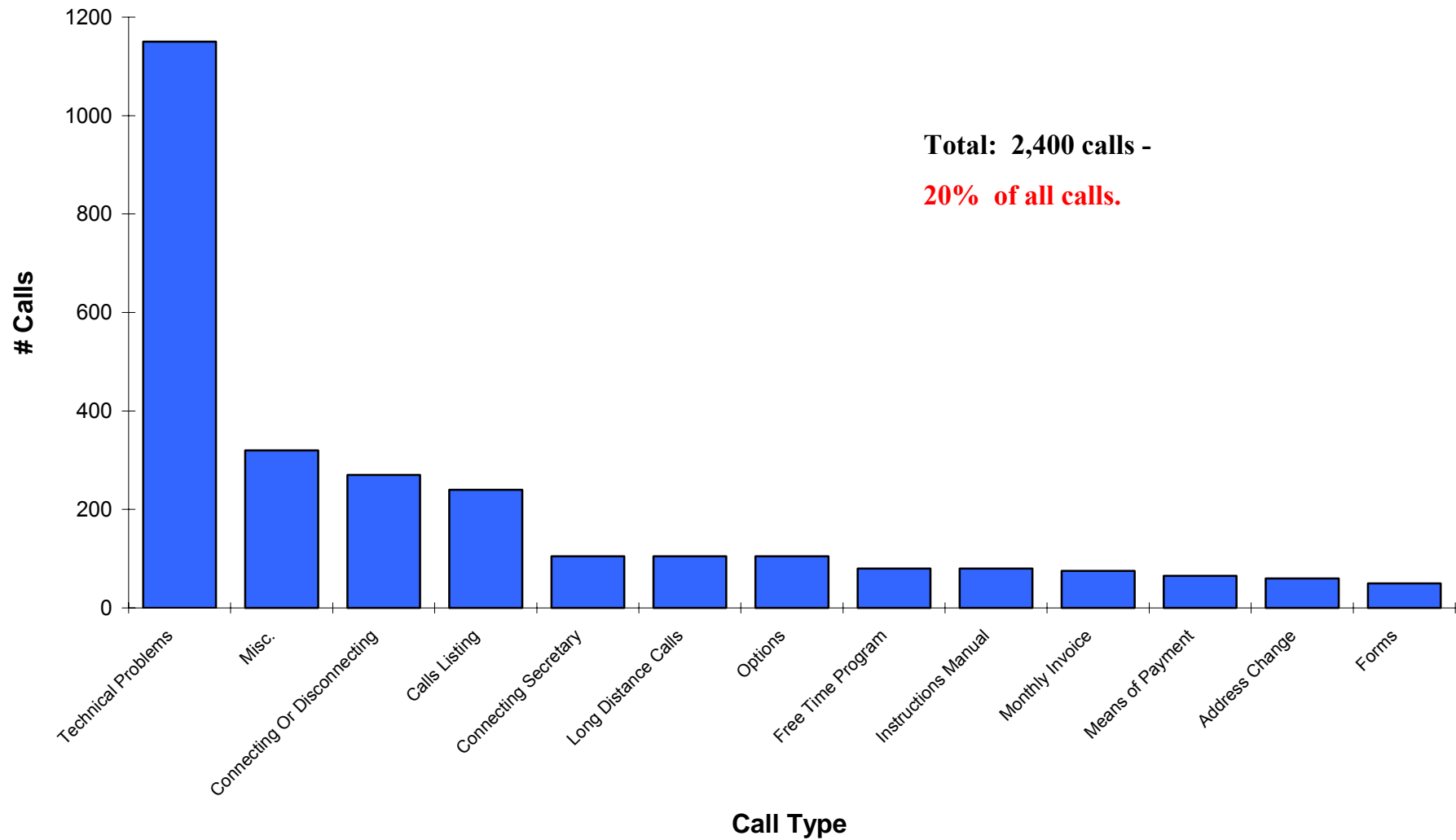
Morning,
by Hour

Ethical?

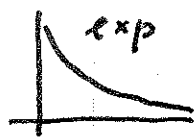
Even Doctors Can Manage!

What is “Service Time”?

Bank Classification of “Continued – Calls”

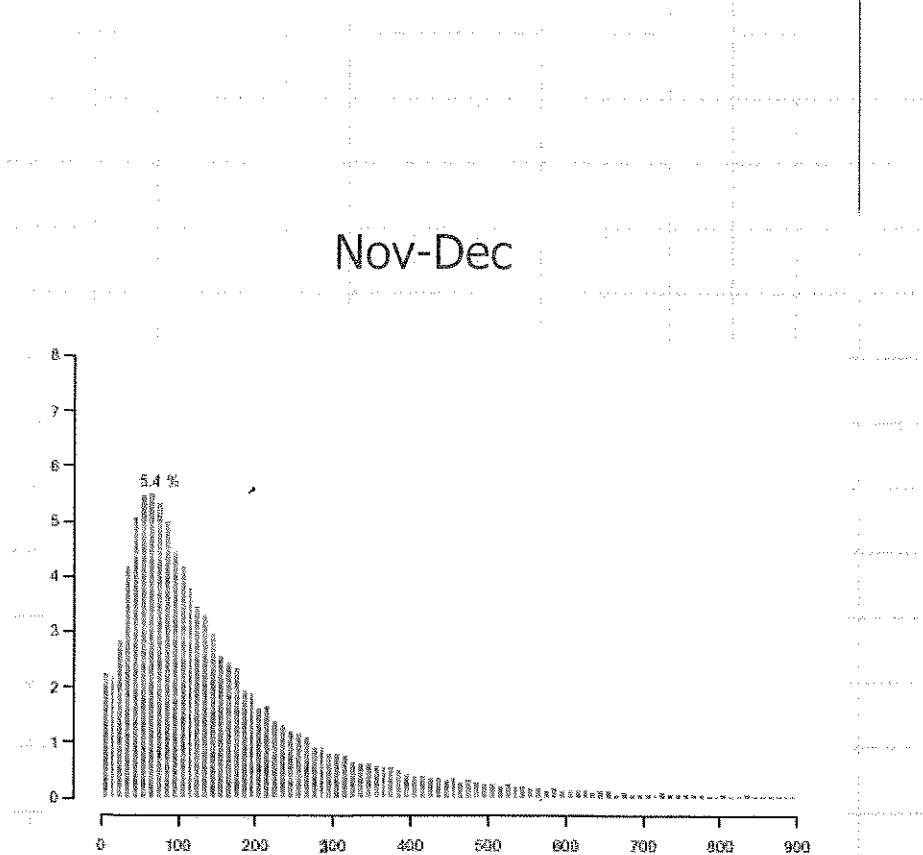
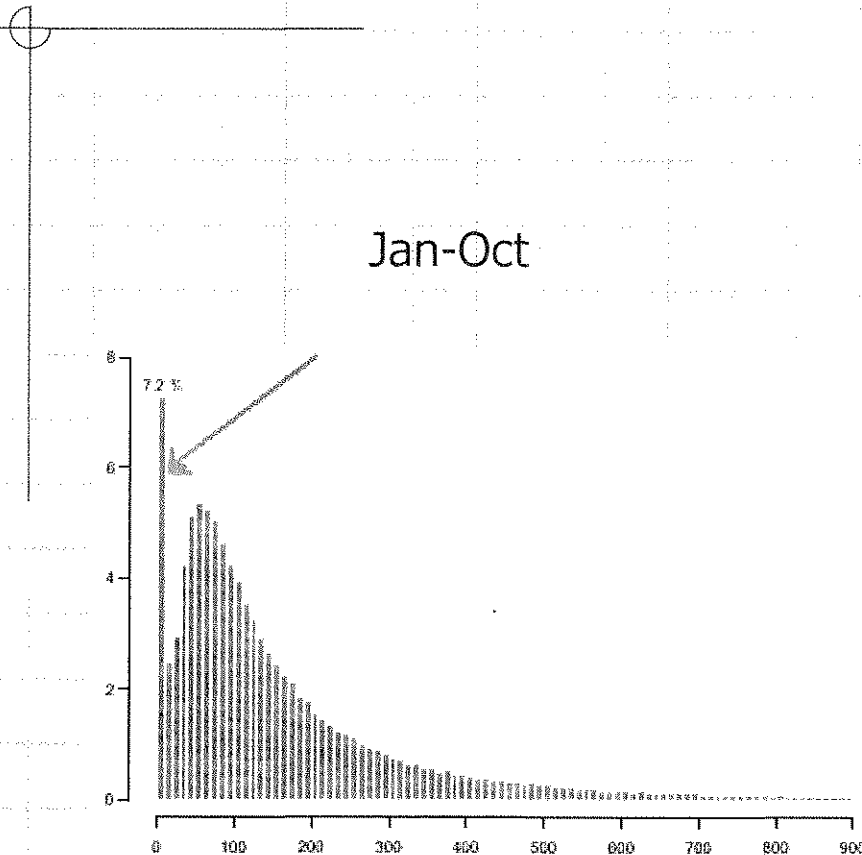


Service Times:



(Why? When?)

Short Service Times



The Law of Consistent Incentives

The Fittest Survives and Waits 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.

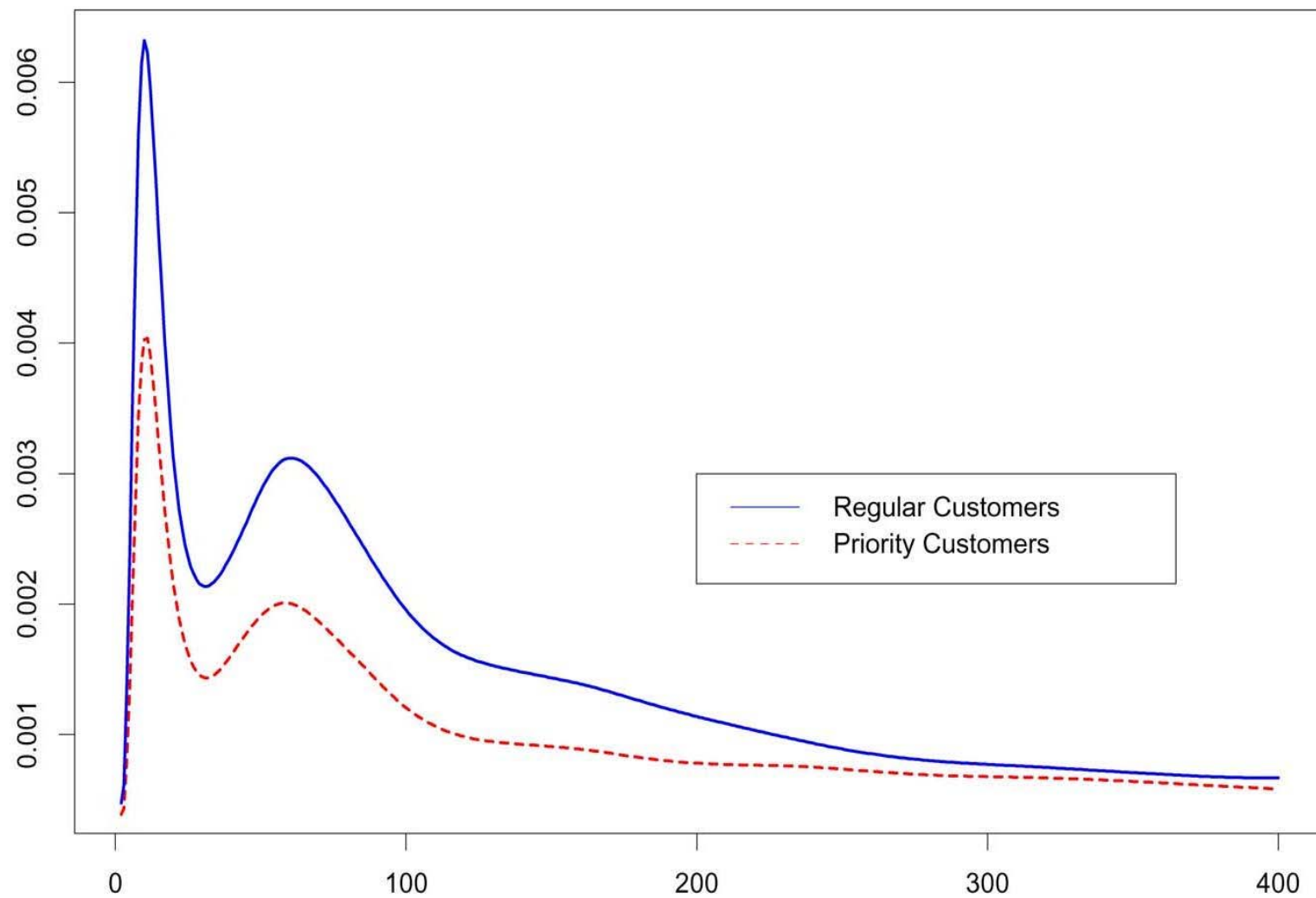
	$M/M/N$	$M/M/N + M$
Fraction abandoning	—	3.1%
E[Wait]	20.8 sec.	3.7 sec.
90% percentile	58 sec.	12.5 sec.
E[Queue]	17	3
Agents' utilization	96%	93%

What if $\lambda = 50$? Robustness

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

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

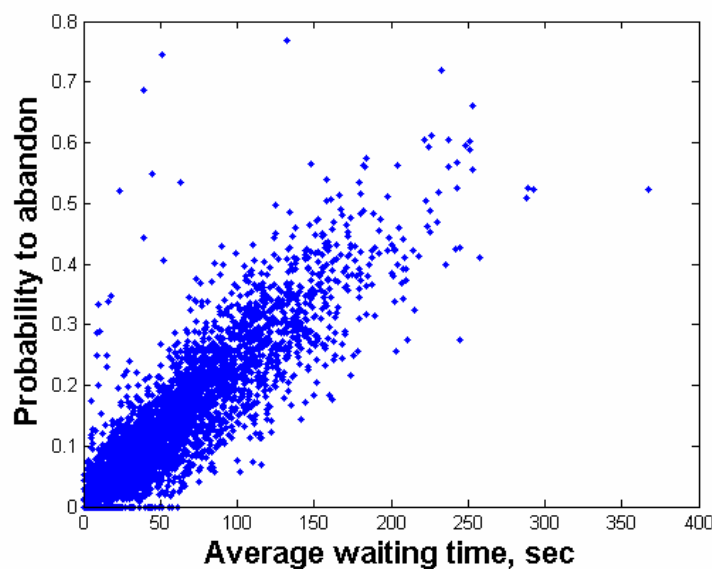
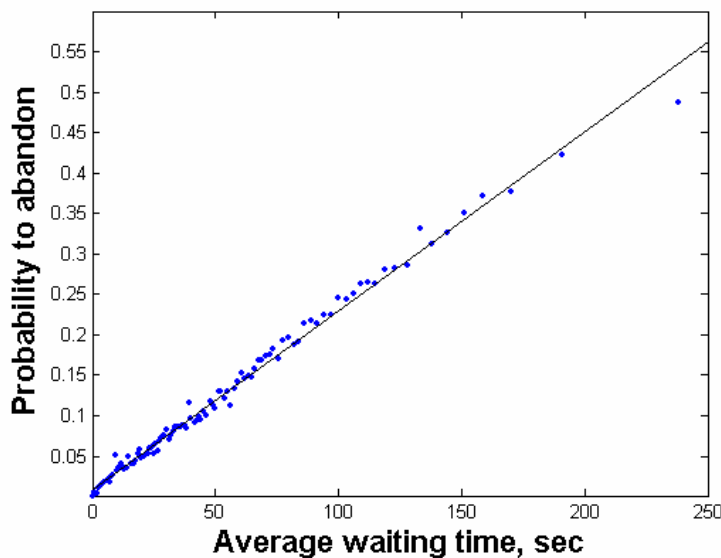
Hazard Rate: Empirical (Im)Patience



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 $1 + 2 \times \frac{360K}{90K} = 1 + 2 \times 4 = \mathbf{9}$ min.

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

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

\uparrow definition \uparrow measure

- Supported by ongoing research (Wharton).

Patience Index

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

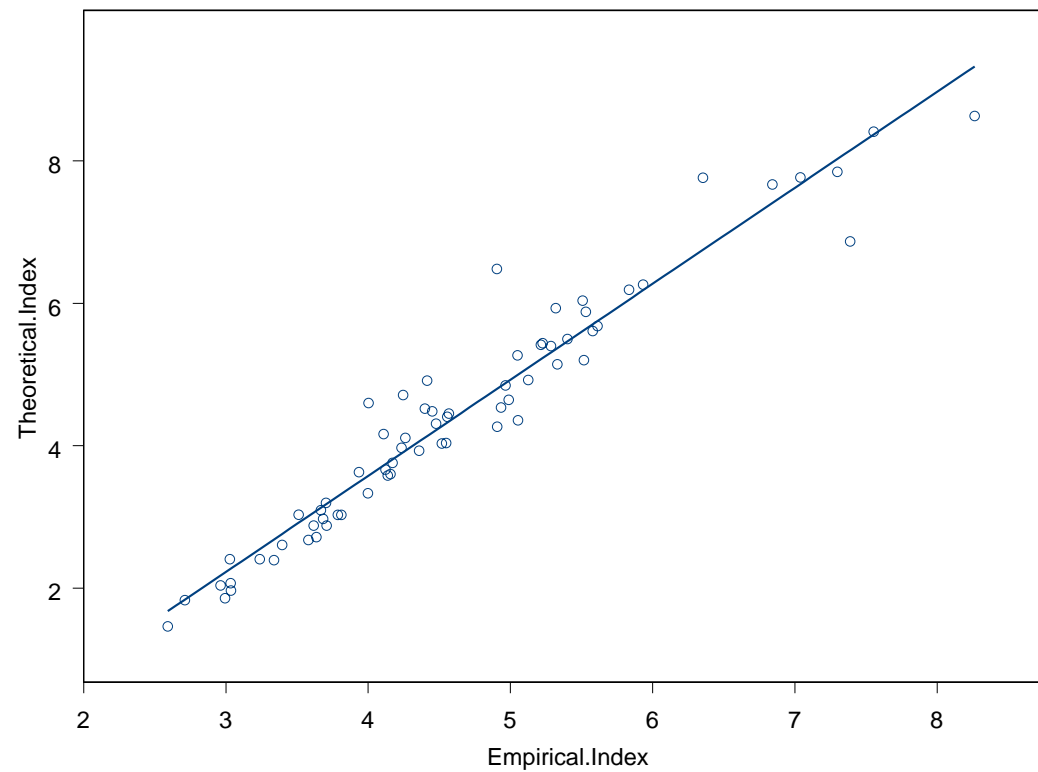
$$\text{Patience Index} \triangleq \frac{m_R}{m_V}.$$

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

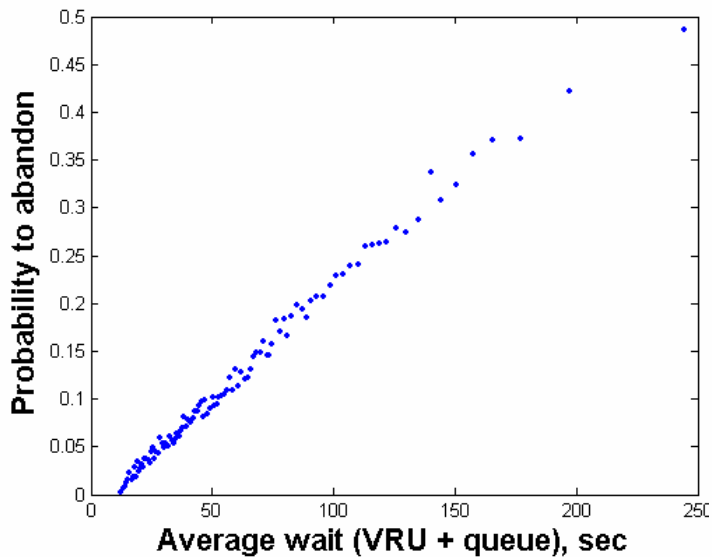
$$\text{Empirical Index} \triangleq \frac{\# \text{ served}}{\# \text{ abandoned}}.$$

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

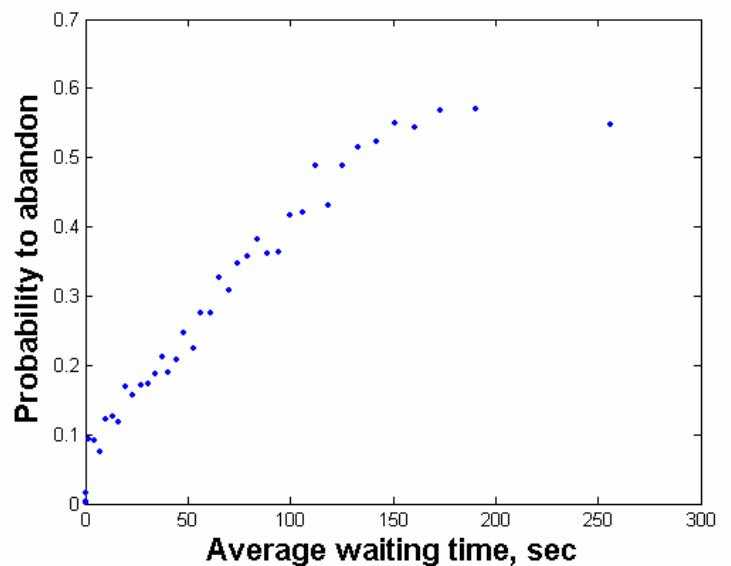
Figure 24: Patience Indices: empirical vs. theoretical ($R^2 = 0.94$)



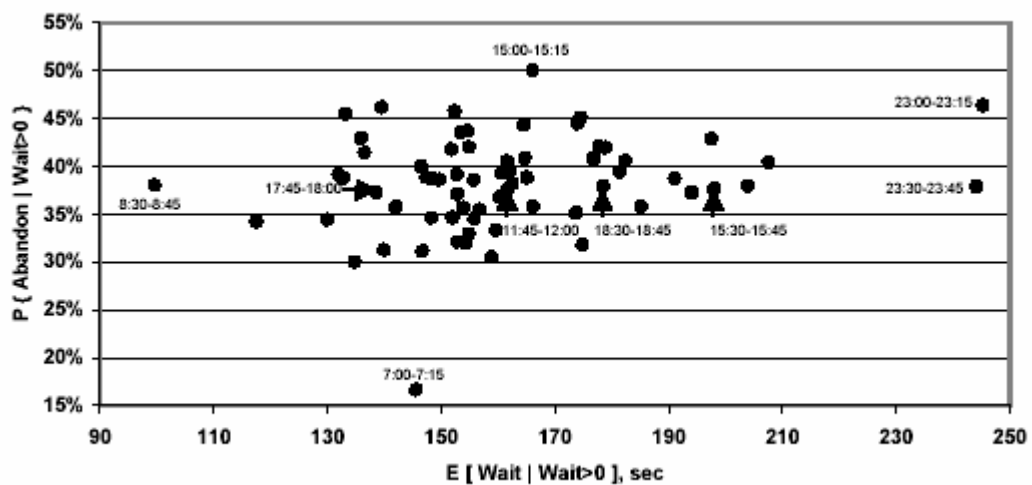
Human behavior



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

