

# Airport Landside Security Screening Modelling

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24 July 2019

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# BAE SYSTEMS

decision Lob smart models from creative thinkers



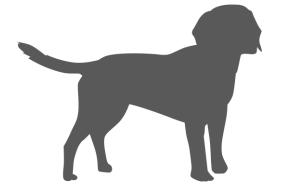
### Requirement

- Develop understanding and evaluate potential security screening systems in landside area of airport terminal
- Screening systems include

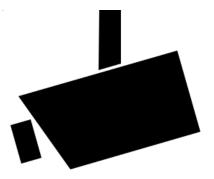




Handheld sensors



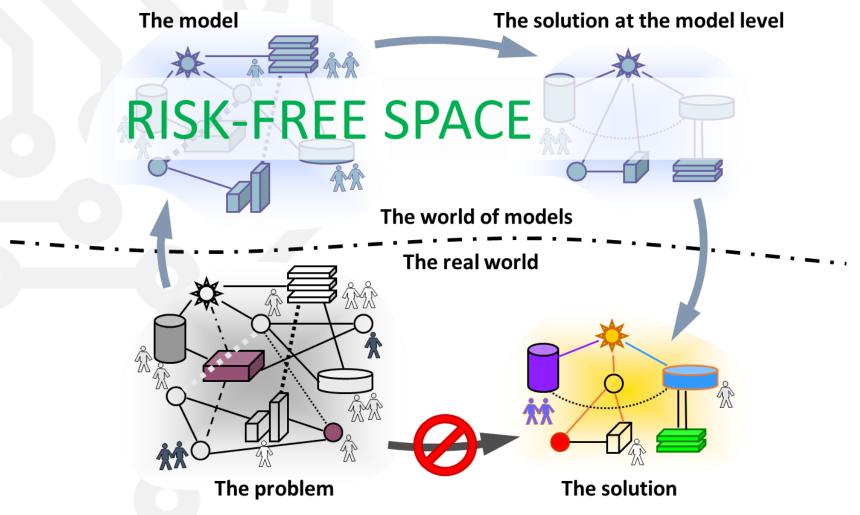
Moving sensors



Stand-off sensors

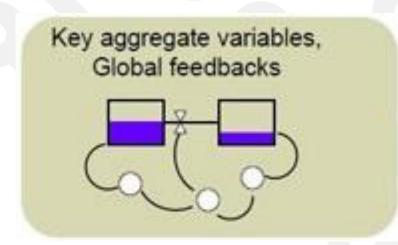
### **Aims of This Work**

Demonstrate that modelling can support the requirements

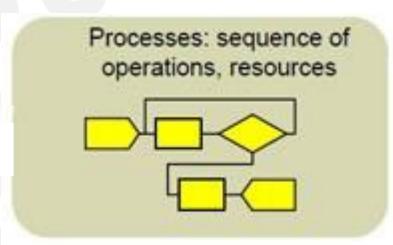


### **Aims of This Work**

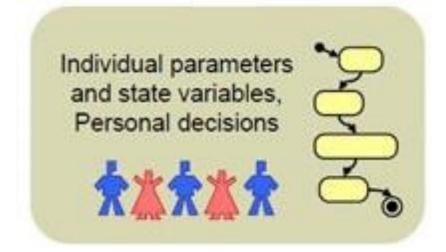
- Demonstrate that modelling can support the requirements
- Demonstrate that modern modelling methods overcome limitations of traditional methods, as they handle interacting entities, e.g. people, sensors, and the complexity these interactions produce







Discrete Event Simulation



Agent Based Modelling



### Scenario

### Example terminal



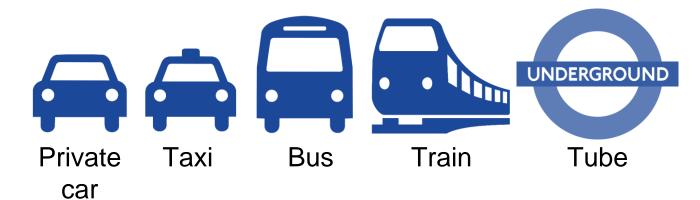
**Heathrow Terminal 5 Departures** 

### Typical day



~26,800 travellers pass through Departures

### Arrival modes



Traveller arrival modelled to match



Arrival modes





Routes into terminal

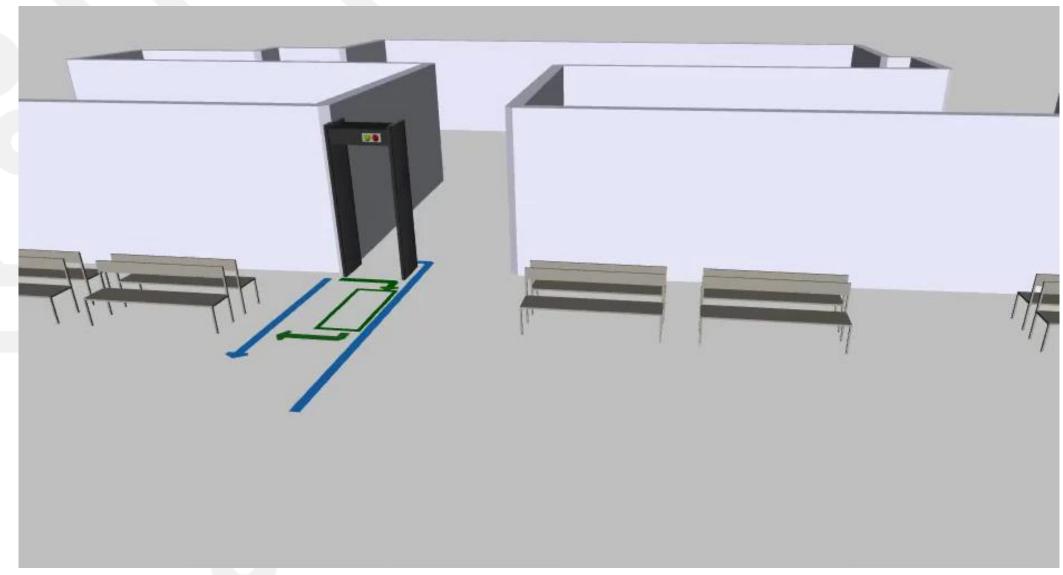
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Outgoing flights

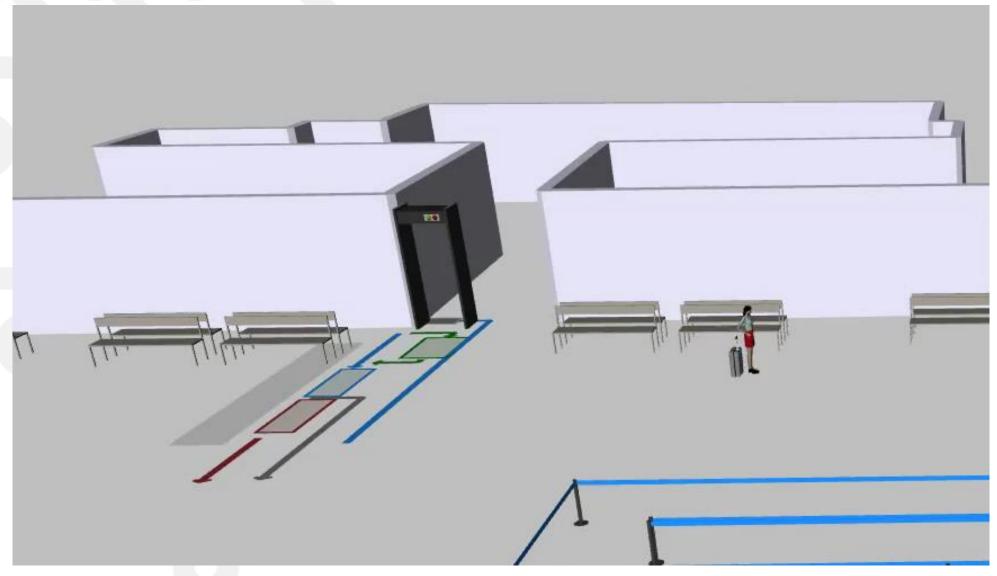
# Model: Base



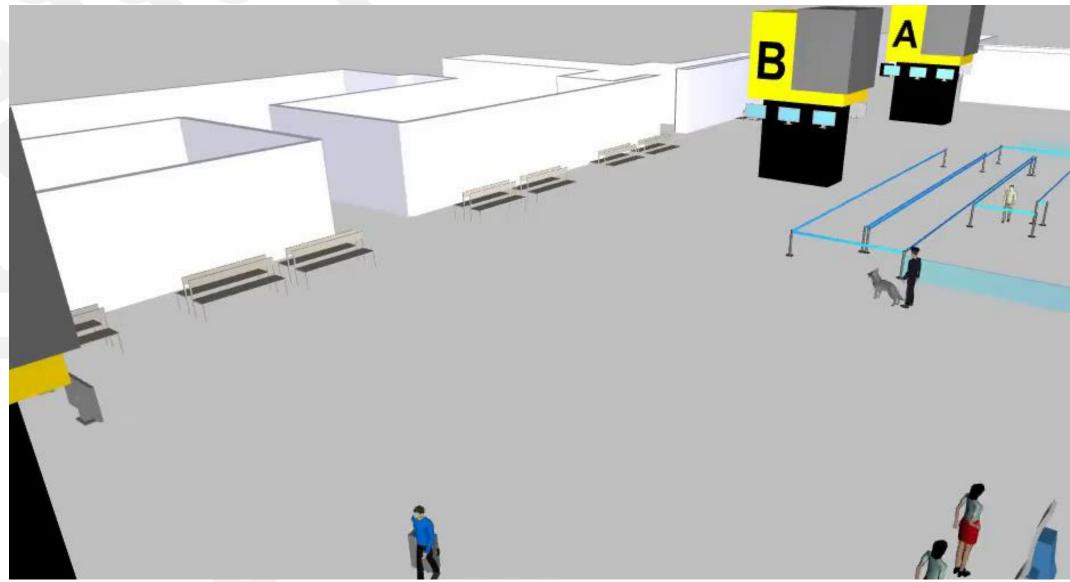
# Model: Portal



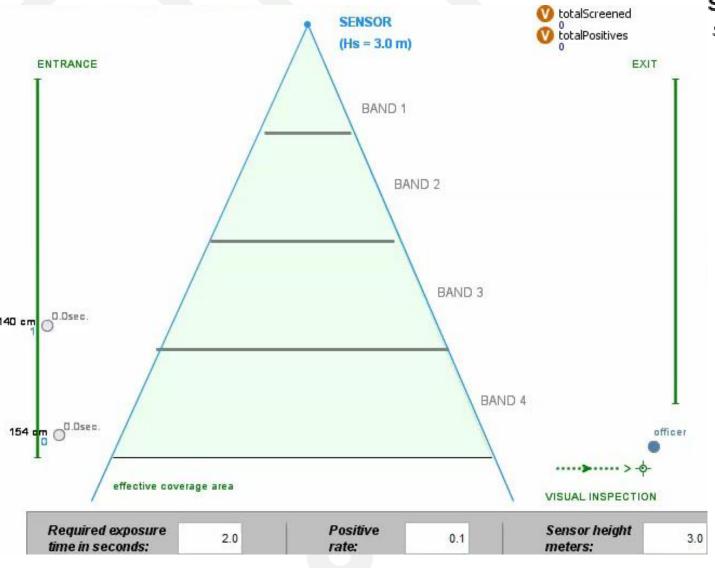
# Model: Portal + ETD



# Model: Roaming Dog

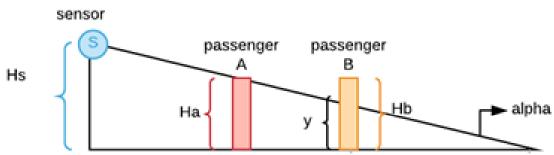


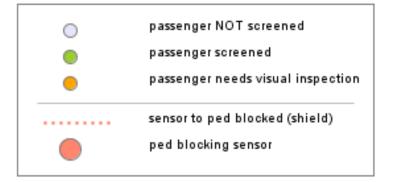
### Model: Stand-off Sensor



#### STANDOFF SENSOR

Shielding calculations depending on sensor and passenger heights





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### **Metrics**

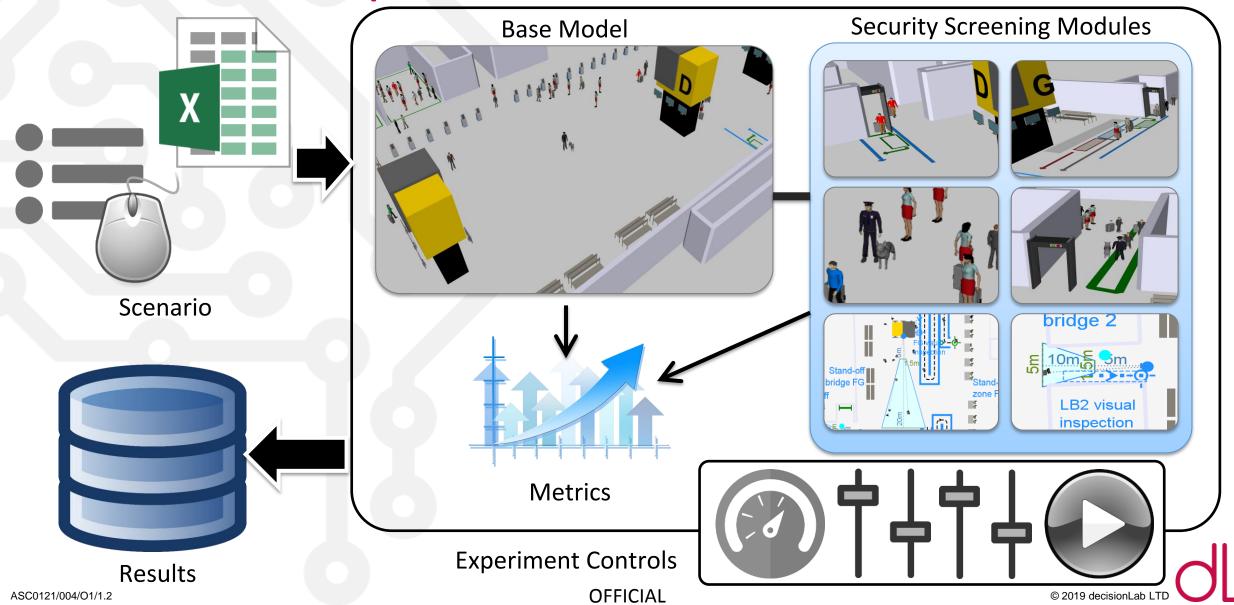
- Screening effectiveness
  - % passengers screened
- Inconvenience
  - Median increase in time taken (point of entry through to security)
  - Queue lengths forming at security points



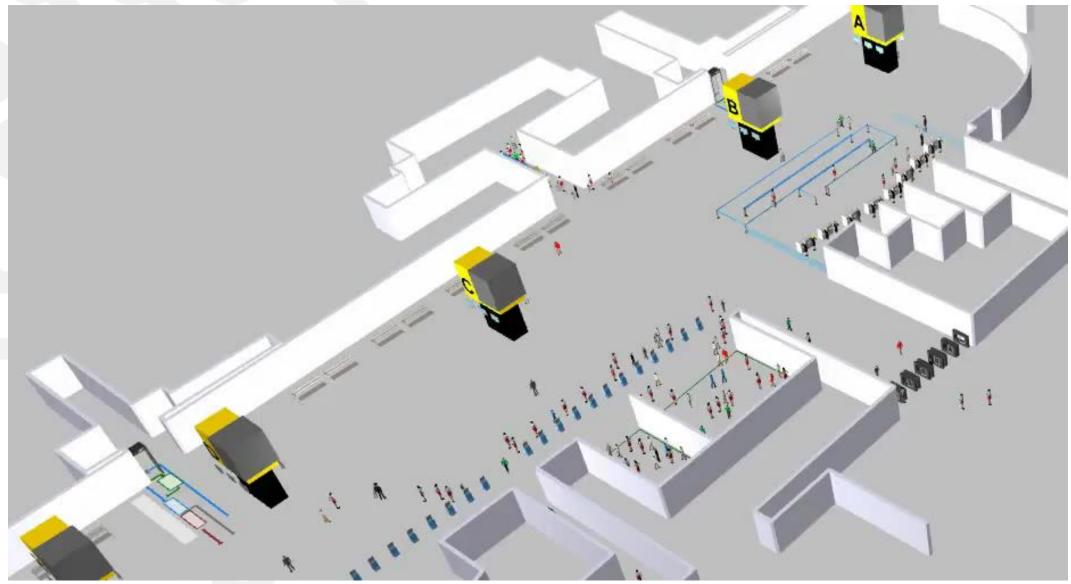




# **Model Components**



# Model: Combined





### **Experiments**

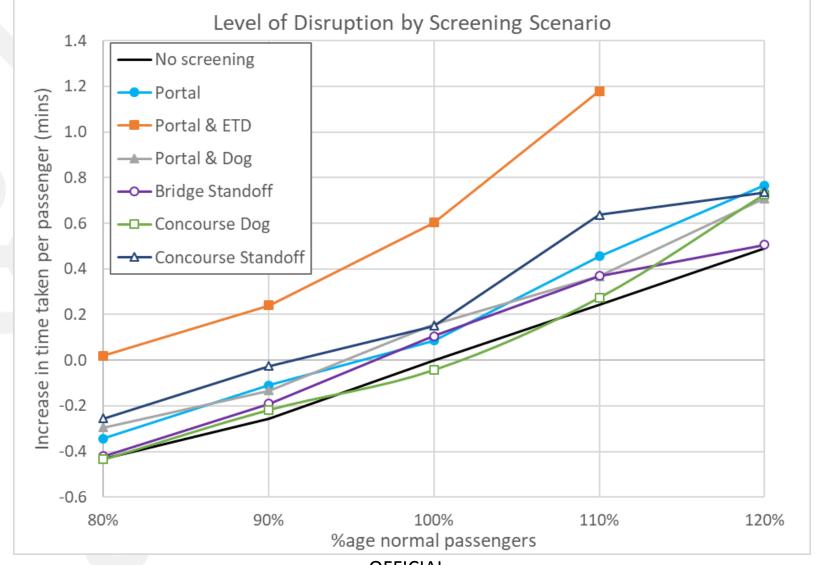
- Screening scenarios
  - 1. No screening
  - 2. Portal
  - 3. Portal & ETD
- Investigated
  - Passenger numbers
  - Numbers targeted for screening
  - Characteristics of screening measures
- Metrics captured included screening coverage and passenger inconvenience results – we present the latter
- 8 repeats carried out for each experiment case
- Model to be validated preliminary results to show capability

- Portal & dog on bridge
- 5. Standoff on bridge
- 6. Dog in concourse

7. Standoff in concourse

# Effect Of Passenger Load

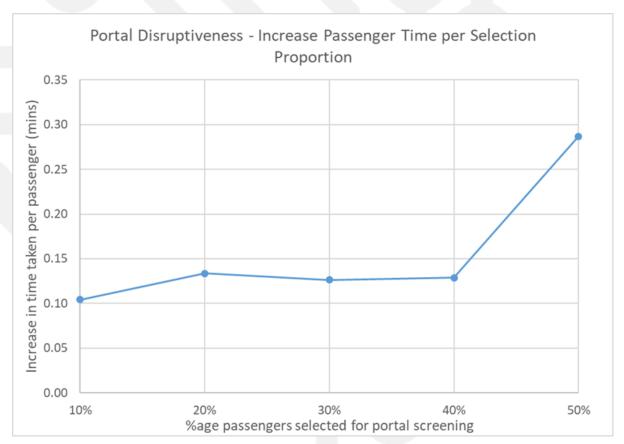
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# **Portal Placed on Link Bridge**

### Effect of proportion passengers selected for screening

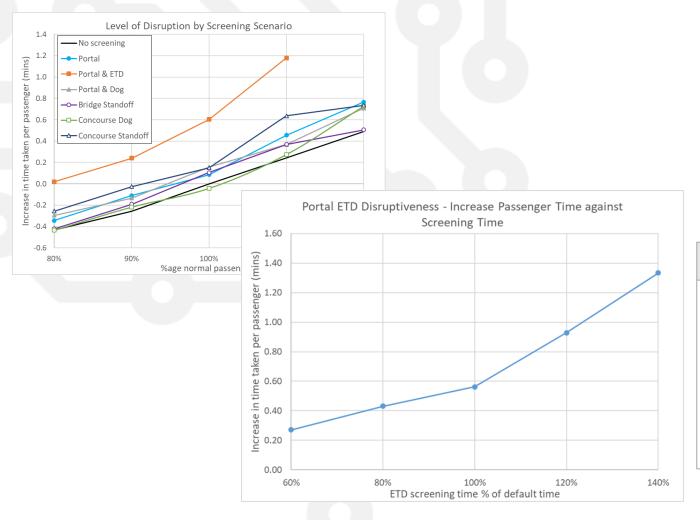


		Average queue length	Maximum queue length
Proportion selected	10%	0.15	3
	20%	0.41	29
	30%	2	169
	40%	9.58	1,192
	50%	3.04	198

High variability in 40% & 50% cases – requires more runs to get stable results

# Portal With Etd On Link Bridge

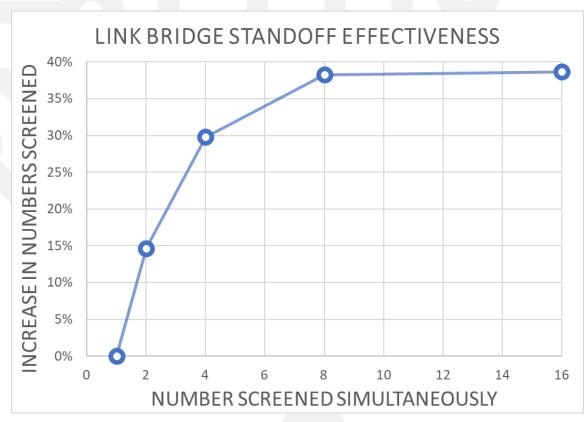
### Impact of ETD screening time

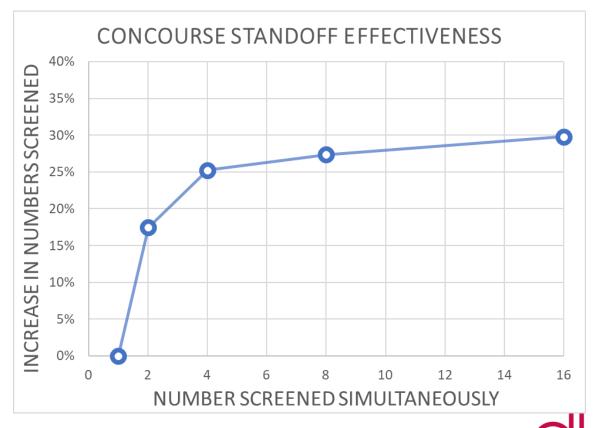


		Average queue length	Maximum queue length
ETD screening time (relative to default)	60%	1.17	154
	80%	1.23	56
	100%	14.24	681
	120%	85.39	1,281
	140%	126.1	1,589

### **Stand-off Sensor**

Benefit of simultaneous screening for stand-off sensors – shown relative to one-by-one screening







### Summary

- Developed a proof-of-principle model
  - Focused on LHR Terminal 5
- Carried out example study to demonstrate capability and usefulness
  - Although assumptions and model need to be reviewed, has provided some key findings of potential interest