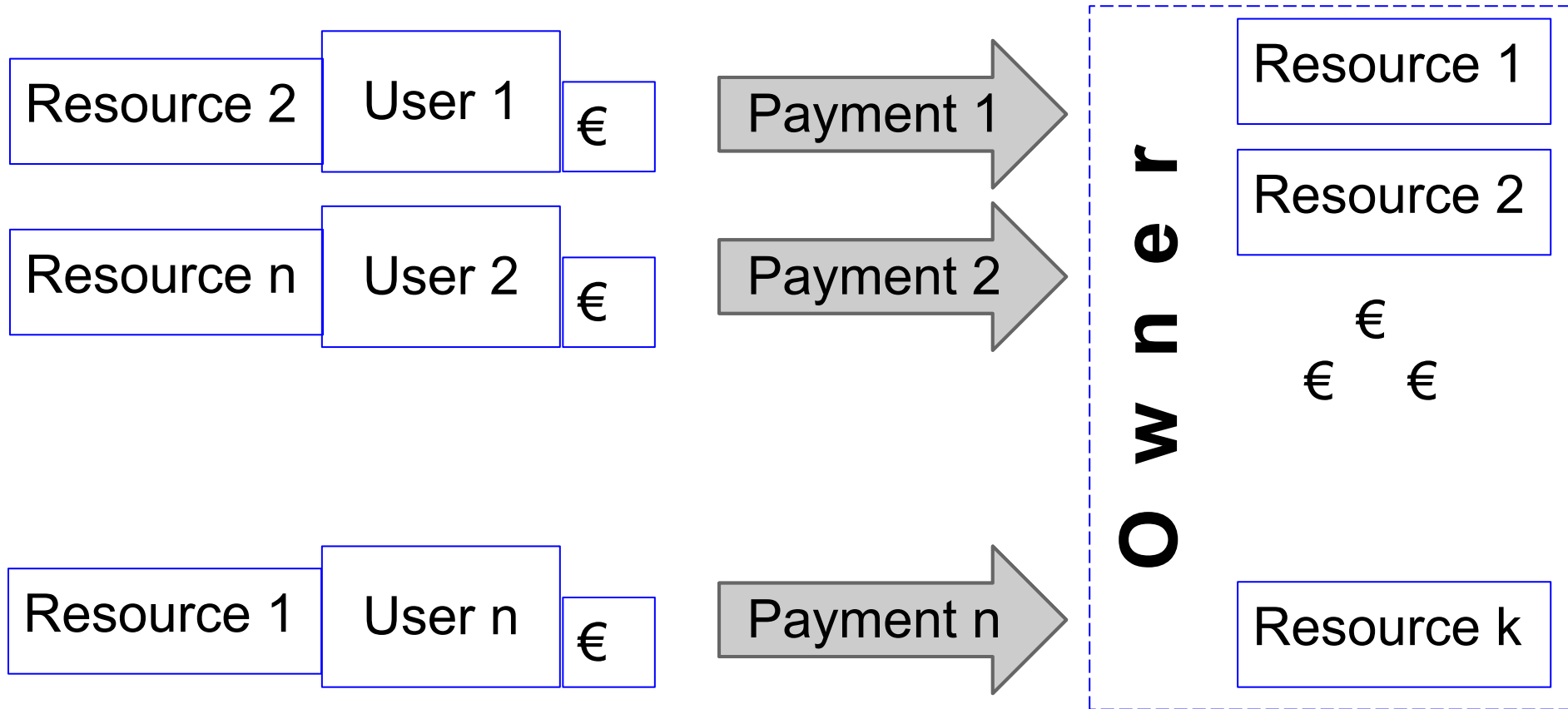


Socially optimal allocation of ATM resources via truthful market-based mechanisms

Tobias Andersson Granberg
Valentin Polishchuk

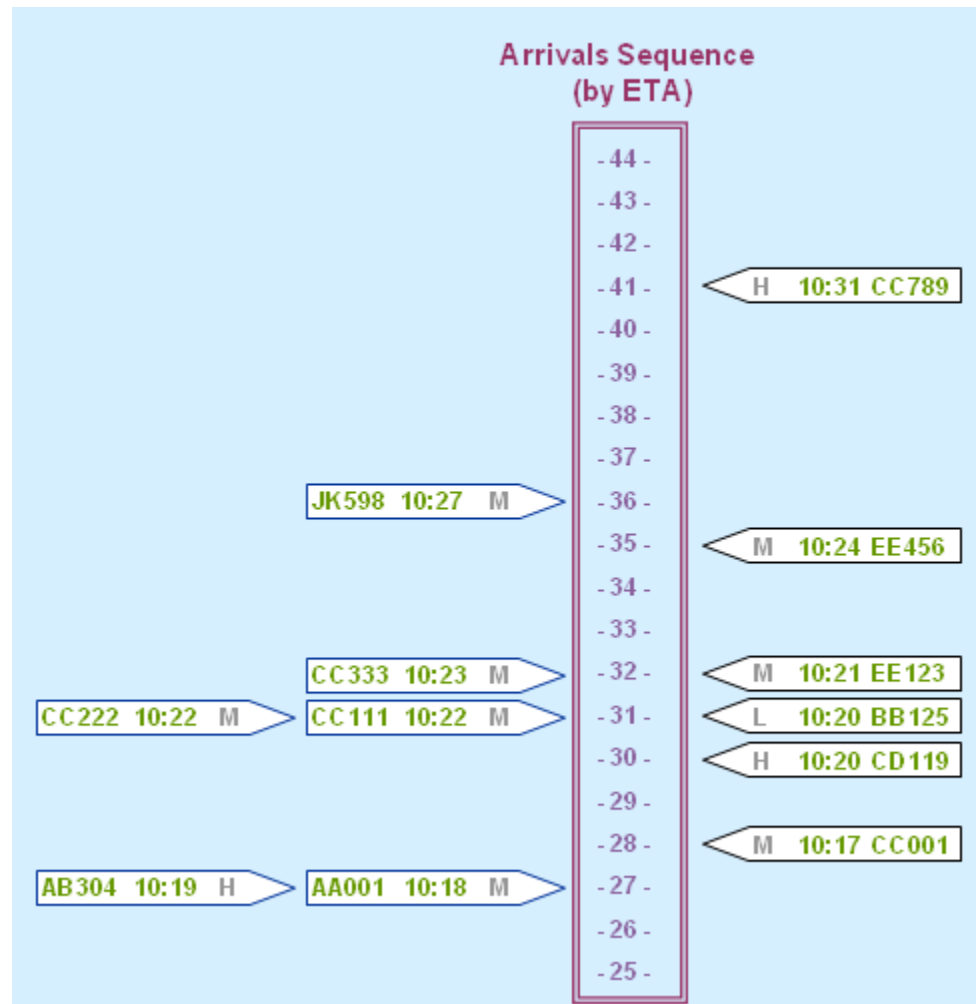
Market mechanism



Market rules?

Example: slot allocation

[Castelli, Pellegrini,
Pesenti, Ranieri
2009--2012]



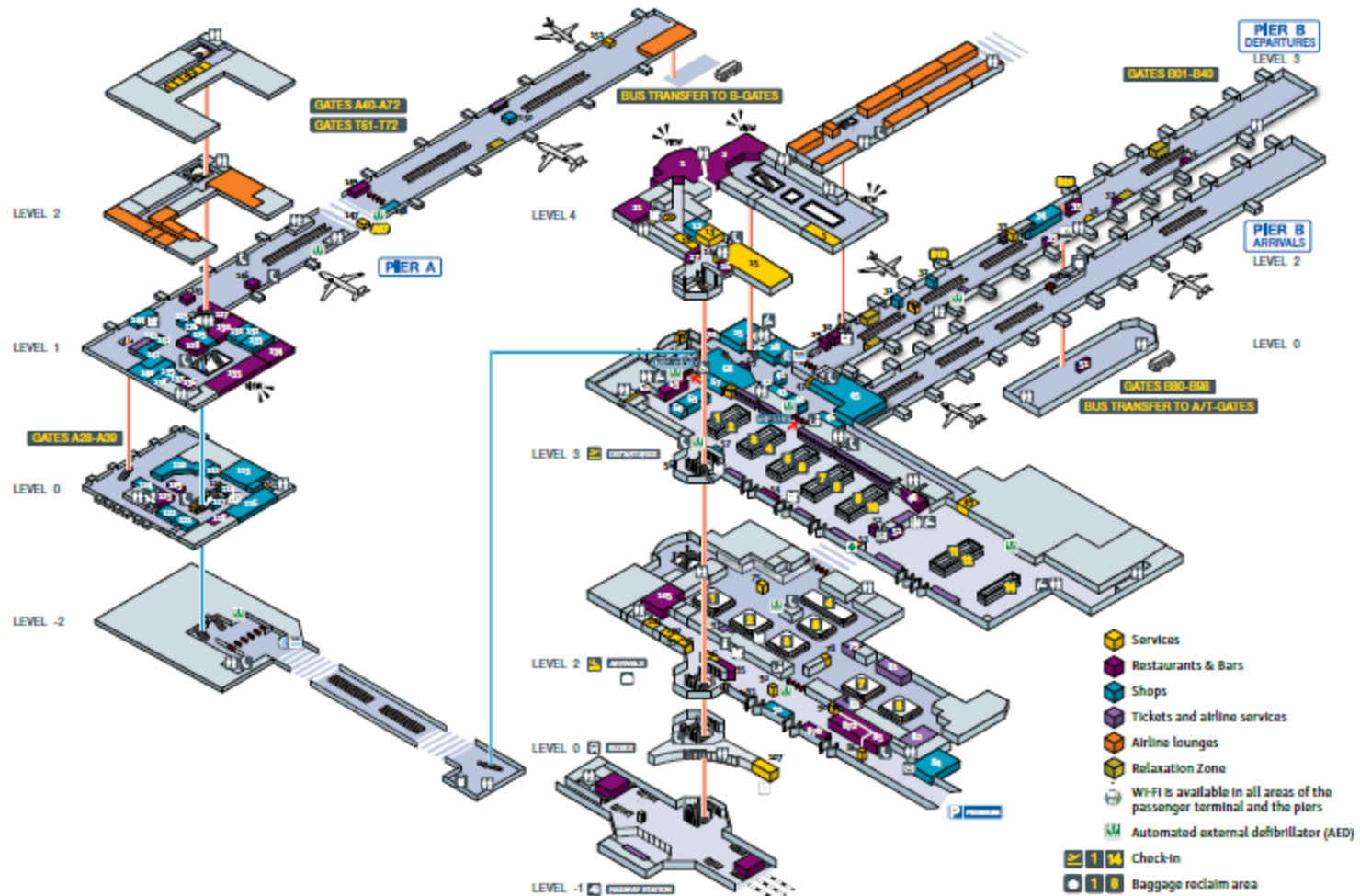
Example: conference program

Second SESAR Innovation Days 27th - 29th November 2012 Braunschweig, Germany

Day 2: 28th November 2012

8:45 – 9:45	Keynote 2 <i>Otto Gies, EADS</i>	
9:45 – 10:15	Liabilities and Automation in Aviation <i>Giuseppe Contissa, Giovanni Sartor, European University Institute</i>	
10:15 – 10:30	Poster Teaser Session 2	
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee	
11:00 – 12:30	Trajectory Management	Human Factors
	Conflict Resolution with Time Constraints in Trajectory-Based Arrival Management <i>Damian Rivas, University of Seville</i>	Remote Towers: Videopanorama Frame Rate Requirements Derived from Visual Discrimination of Deceleration during Simulated Aircraft Landing <i>Norbert Fürstenau, DLR</i>
	Examples of Supervisory Interaction with Route Optimizers <i>Oliver Turnbull, University of Bristol</i>	Introduction of a more Automated Environment in En-Route ATC <i>Jean-Paul Imbert, ENAC</i>
	Flight Trial Evaluation Of Automated Paired Approaches Onto Closely Spaced Parallel Runways <i>Bernd Korn, DLR</i>	Applying the Resilience Engineering and Management Perspective to Problems of Human Alarm Interaction in ATM <i>Simone Rozzi, Middlesex University</i>
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
	Flow Management	Safety and Security
	Optimization and Prioritization of Flows	Agent-Based Modelling of Hazards in ATM

Example: shop locations



Fundamental questions

Bid--allocate--pay mechanisms:

- What info to solicit from users?
- How to ensure the users submit true info?
- How to allocate resources?
- How much to charge the users?

Mechanism: desirable properties

- Social Optimality (SO):
allocation maximizes benefit to the society
- Incentive Compatibility (IC), or Truthfulness:
no user benefits from lying
- Individual Rationality (IR):
each user gets a non-negative utility
- Budget Balance (BB):
the resource owner's net profit is 0

[Myerson and Satterthwaite, 1983]

- Social Optimality (SO):
allocation maximizes benefit to the society
- Incentive Compatibility (IC):
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- Budget Balance (BB):
the resource owner's net profit is 0

No mechanism can be SO, IC, IR, BB

Castelli, Pellegrini, Pesenti, Ranieri '09-'12

VS

this paper

	SO	IC	IR	BB
Earlier work	<i>Possibly</i>	<i>No</i>	Yes	Yes
This paper	Yes	Yes	<i>Possibly</i>	<i>No</i>

Definitions

Valuation $v_i(a)$

Users: 1, 2, ..., i, ..., n

A: set of all allocations

$$v_i : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$v_i(a)$: How much user i likes allocation a

- number (in Euros)
- monetary value
- can be negative

Selfish rational (envy-free) user

Most often:

$v_i(a)$ depends only on $a(i)$

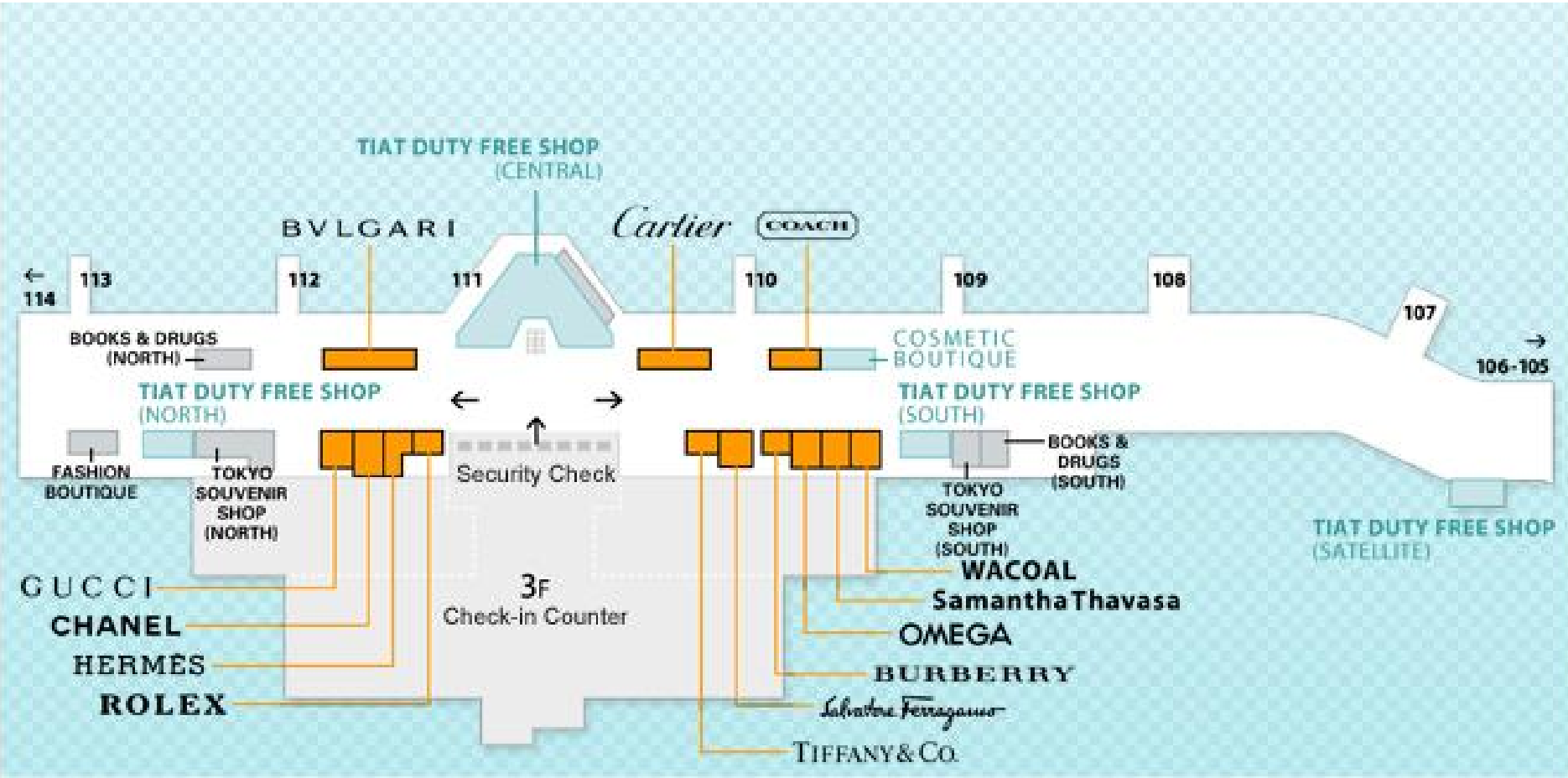
does not depend on what others get

Sometimes:

$v_i(a)$ depends on not only on $a(i)$

but also on what others got

Valuation depends on others' allocation



Example: conference program

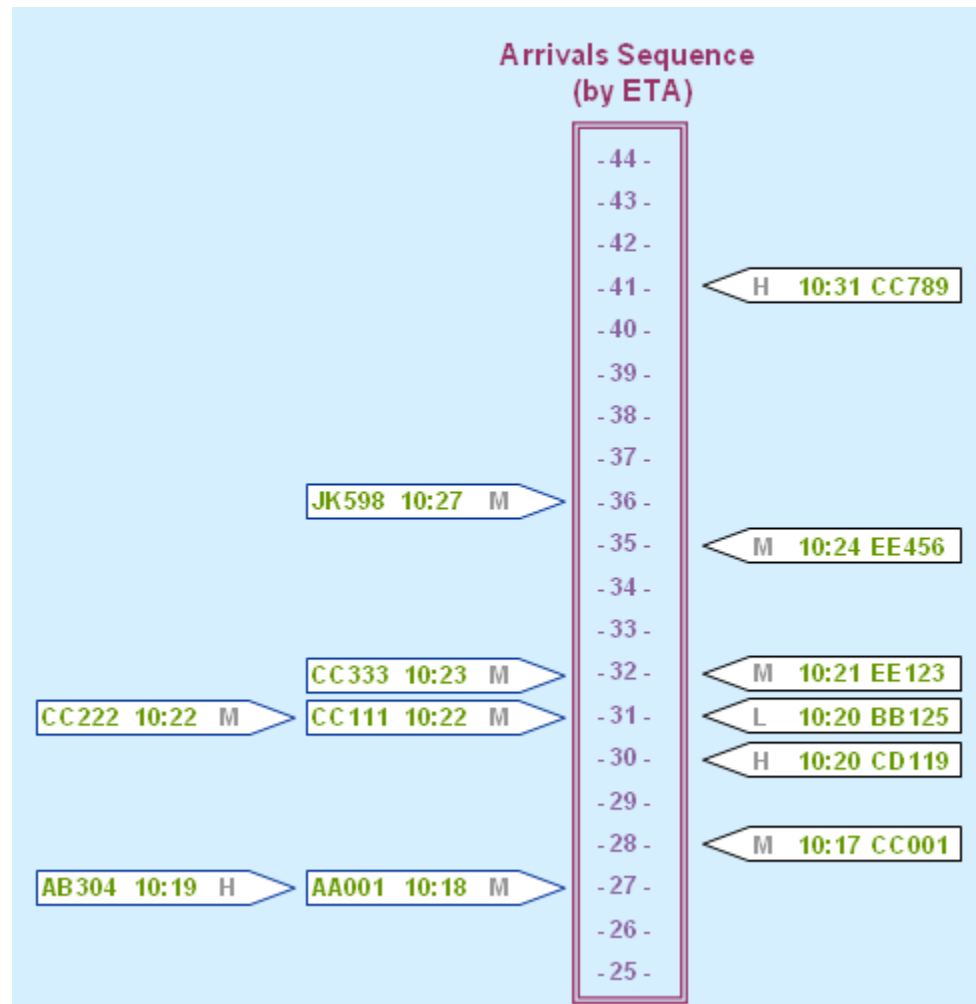
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Example: slot allocation

Arrival of latest flight
connecting to
my outbound flight



"World" = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)

User i has a valuation for each outcome

User i has a function $v_i : A \rightarrow R$

User i is a function $v_i : A \rightarrow R$

V : the set of all "worlds", all $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$

"State of the world": v in V

Mechanism: (f,p)

$f : V \rightarrow A$, social choice $f(v)$

$p : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, payments $p(v) = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$

$p_i < 0$ -- mechanism pays to i

For any user:

$$\text{utility} = \text{valuation}(\text{allocation}) - \text{payment}$$
$$v_i(f(v)) - p_i(v)$$

Social Optimality (SO)

f chooses socially optimal allocation

$$\sum_i v_i(f(v)) = \max_{a \text{ in } A} \sum_i v_i(a)$$

Allocations: good and not-so-good

Social welfare -- measure of "goodness"

Incentive Compatibility (IC)

No incentive to lie to mechanism

For every i

for any two "worlds":

$$v' = (v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{i-1}, v'_i, v'_{i+1}, \dots, v'_n)$$

$$v^* = (v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_{i-1}, v_i, v'_{i+1}, \dots, v'_n)$$

$$v_i(f(v^*)) - p_i(v^*) \geq v_i(f(v')) - p_i(v')$$

Example: slot assignment, linear valuations

Users	Slots
1	1
2	2
...	...

$$v_i(s) = C_i - w_i * s$$

$$w_1 > w_2 > \dots > w_n$$

Socially optimal

$$p_1 = 0$$

$$p_2 = 0, p_3 = 0, \dots, p_n = 0$$

$$p_1 = 1000000$$

$$p_2 = 0, p_3 = 0, \dots, p_n = 0$$



Vickrey--Clarke--Groves (VCG)

$$f \text{ is SO: } \sum_i v_i(f(v)) = \max_{a \text{ in } A} \sum_i v_i(a)$$

$$p_i(v) = \max_{a \text{ in } A} \sum_{j \neq i} v_j(a) - \sum_{j \neq i} v_j(f(v))$$

= "harm" of i to the society

Theorem [Vickrey'61, Clarke'71, Groves'73]:
VCG is SO, IC and IR

Example: slot assignment, linear valuations

Users	Slots
1	1
2	2
...	...
i	i
...	...
n	n

$$v_i(s) = C_i - w_i * s$$

$$w_1 > w_2 > \dots > w_n$$

$$f(v) = a \text{ with } a(i) = i$$

$$v_i(f(v)) = C_i - w_i * i$$

$$\sum_i v_i(f(v)) = \sum_i (C_i - w_i * i)$$

Example: slot assignment, linear valuations

$$p_i = \max_{a \text{ in } A} \sum_{j \neq i} v_j(a) - \sum_{j \neq i} v_j(f(v))$$

Users 1, 2, ..., i-1, i+1, ..., n
get slots 1, 2, ..., i-1, i, ..., n-1

$$\max_{a \text{ in } A} \sum_{j \neq i} v_j(a) = \sum_{j < i} (C_j - w_j * j) + \sum_{j > i} (C_j - w_j * (j-1))$$

$$\sum_{j \neq i} v_j(f(v)) = \sum_{j < i} (C_j - w_j * j) + \sum_{j > i} (C_j - w_j * j)$$

$$p_i = \sum_{j > i} w_j$$

Example: slot assignment, linear valuations

Users		Slots
1	_____	1
2	_____	2
...		...
i-1	_____	i-1
i+1	_____	i
...		...
n	_____	n-1

Users		Slots
1	_____	1
2	_____	2
...		...
i-1	_____	i-1
i	_____	i
i+1	_____	i+1
...		...
n	_____	n

$$p_i = \sum_{j>i} w_j$$

This paper

VS

Castelli, Pellegrini, Pesenti, Ranieri '09-'12

	SO	IC	IR	BB
Earlier work	<i>Possibly</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>
This paper	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Possibly</i>	<i>No</i>

William Spencer Vickrey (1914 – 1996)

Nobel prize 1996

Bertil Näslund

Royal Swedish Academy:

"Vickrey's contributions in this area have had important practical consequences, for example regarding the design of auctions of government securities, **air traffic concessions**, and band spectrum licenses."

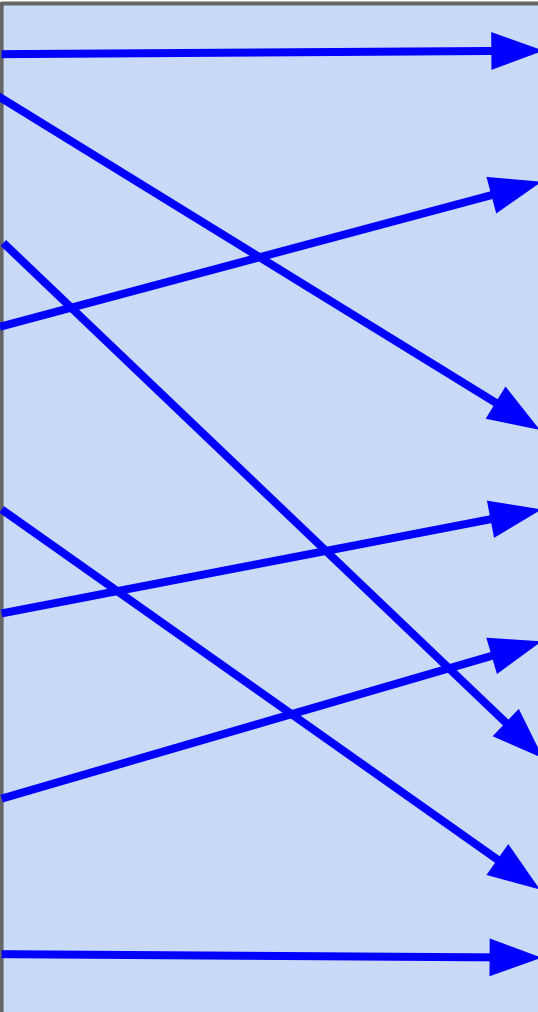


Mechanism design for ATM: open problems, challenges

Theory vs applications

- Computational challenges
 - how to find allocation and prices efficiently
- Uncertainty
 - dynamic and stochastic nature of ATM
- Other objectives
 - besides SO
- Other properties
 - besides SO, IC, IR, BB
- Privacy
 - valuation, other private info
- Owner's profit
 - maximization, issues with monopoly

Other settings



Implementation?



Legislative responsibility:
Auctions for what ATM resources?



swedavia
SWEDISH AIRPORTS

Monetization of preferences

European airline delay cost reference values

University of Westminster for EUROCONTROL

[Cook, Tanner, Anderson '04. Evaluating the True Cost to Airlines of One Minute of Airborne or Ground Delay]

Or airlines determine costs themselves?

Objective function:

total delay or max delay?



Who is the user?

Earlier work: per-flight view

Business entity: airline

Passengers? POEM

Note: users are active; players

Questions, questions...

Questions?