

Venue Public Security & Stadium Access Security

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CCICADA

- Founded 2009 as DHS University COE
 - Based at Rutgers University; many partners
 - Data analysis, modeling, and simulation; information-based decision making and planning
- *Here a selection of CCICADA projects relevant to transportation security:*
 - *Port Authority Bus Terminal NYC*: Modeling & simulation; “what-if” planning for evacuation, active shooter, emergency situations, crowd management
 - *Modeling tools for design/redesign of facilities* with safety in mind
 - *Patron screening tools* developed for and used by all major sports leagues – for planning & investment
 - *How WTMDs work in real-world stadium situations*: Experimental Results

Evacuation Planning Tool



Credit:
Wikipedia
Commons

- Work with 6 NFL teams & Super Bowls
- CCICADA component of the work:
behavioral aspects of stadium evacuation

CCICADA: From Evacuation to a Large Stadium Security Program

Engagement with stadiums and Super Bowl through “sport evac” process led to connections to stadium security: *work with all major sports leagues*

- *All aspects of stadium security*
- **“Best Practices for Stadium Security”** with DHS Office of SAFETY Act Implementation (OSAI) – *on OSAI website*
 - Widely used. E.g, new Little Caesars Arena, Detroit
- OSAI II: *Metrics*, Effectiveness, and Training for Inspections and Credentialing - – *on OSAI website*
- OSAI III: *randomness*: ongoing
- *Crowd Management*

I. Port Authority Bus Terminal

- PABT in NYC: world's busiest bus terminal
- Critical transit facility to move people between NYC and NJ
- Central part of any emergency evacuation scenario for Manhattan
- Our stadium work led to a project for PABT:
 - *LiDAR to produce Building Information Model*
 - *Crowd Management Simulation Software*



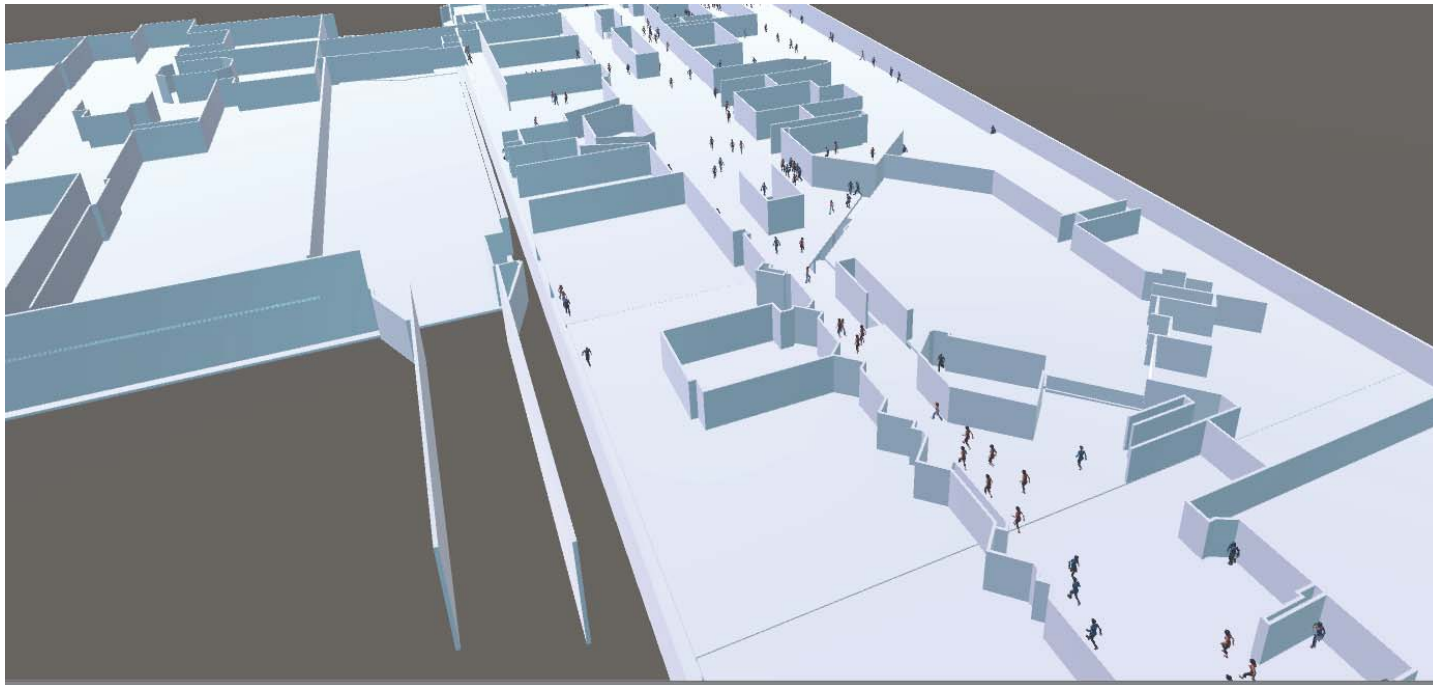
5 Credit: online.WSJ.com



Credit: Wikipedia

Why Crowd Simulation?

- Evaluate surveillance and inspection strategies
- Evacuation scenarios and extreme conditions
- Study queuing and crowd management strategies
- Structural changes, construction and gate reassignment
- Impact on retail and commercial venues



Port Authority Bus Terminal Scenarios



- We built a detailed model of the Port Authority Bus Terminal
 - Used CAD drawings, improved by LiDAR
 - Used detailed information including:
 - pedestrian arrivals/departures
 - origin/destination information
 - subway arrivals
 - bus schedules
 - To do “what if” experiments for scenarios such as:
 - Evacuation
 - Active Shooter
 - Delayed bus departures due to weather or accident

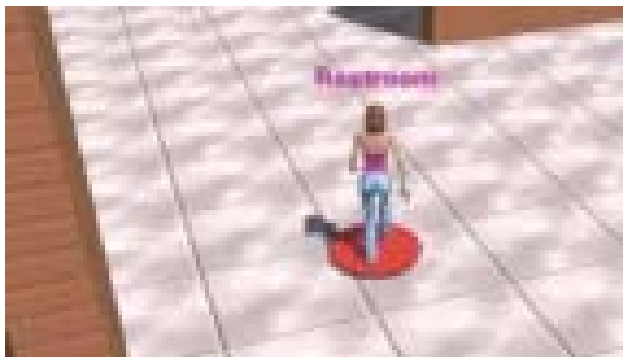
Agent Based Models

- Comprehensive agent-based models; each pedestrian modeled individually
- Level of detail provides many advantages:
 - Can study heterogeneous crowds with different behaviors:
 - Carrying suitcase
 - In a wheelchair
 - Family group
 - Emergent properties arising from individual behaviors
 - Can study interaction between individuals
 - Can study interaction between individual & building geometry
- Here part of an evacuation simulation



Behavior of Simulated Pedestrians

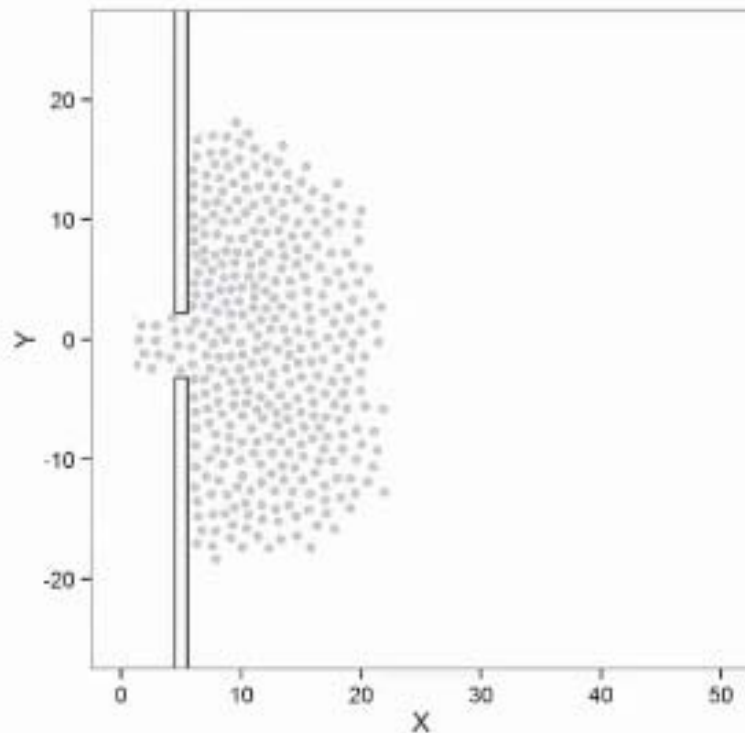
- Simulated pedestrians can visit different places: restaurant, vendor, restroom, ticket machine, ... - depending upon
 - Time until bus
 - Distance
 - Capacity
- Desires based on parameterized distributions
 - Updated dynamically



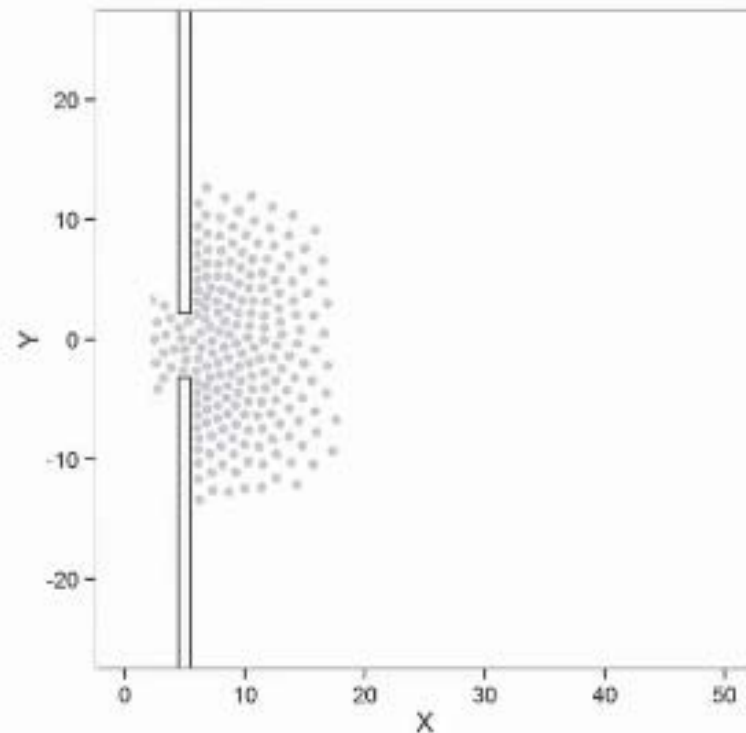
II. Simulation-based Crowd Management and Environment Design

- Tools to automatically discover crowd behaviors to optimize certain criteria
- On the right, cooperation to exit narrow bottleneck faster

Optimizing Information Features in Simulated Crowd



**Social Forces
(Default Behavior)**

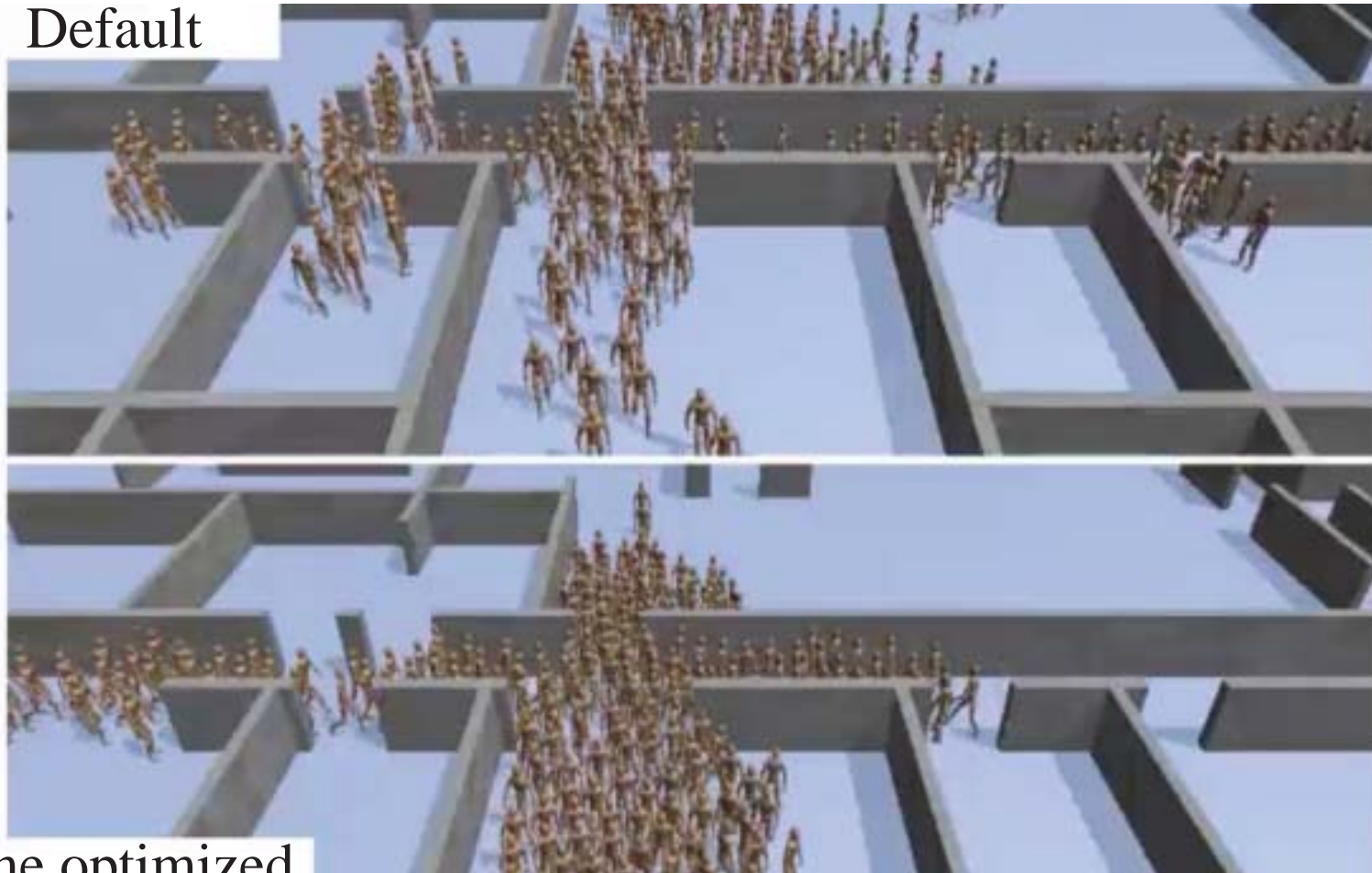


**Social Forces
(Minimizing Spatial Disorder)**

Office Evacuation

- Our tools helped design an optimized evacuation of 1000 people from office building.
- Time optimized model evacuates building in half the time.

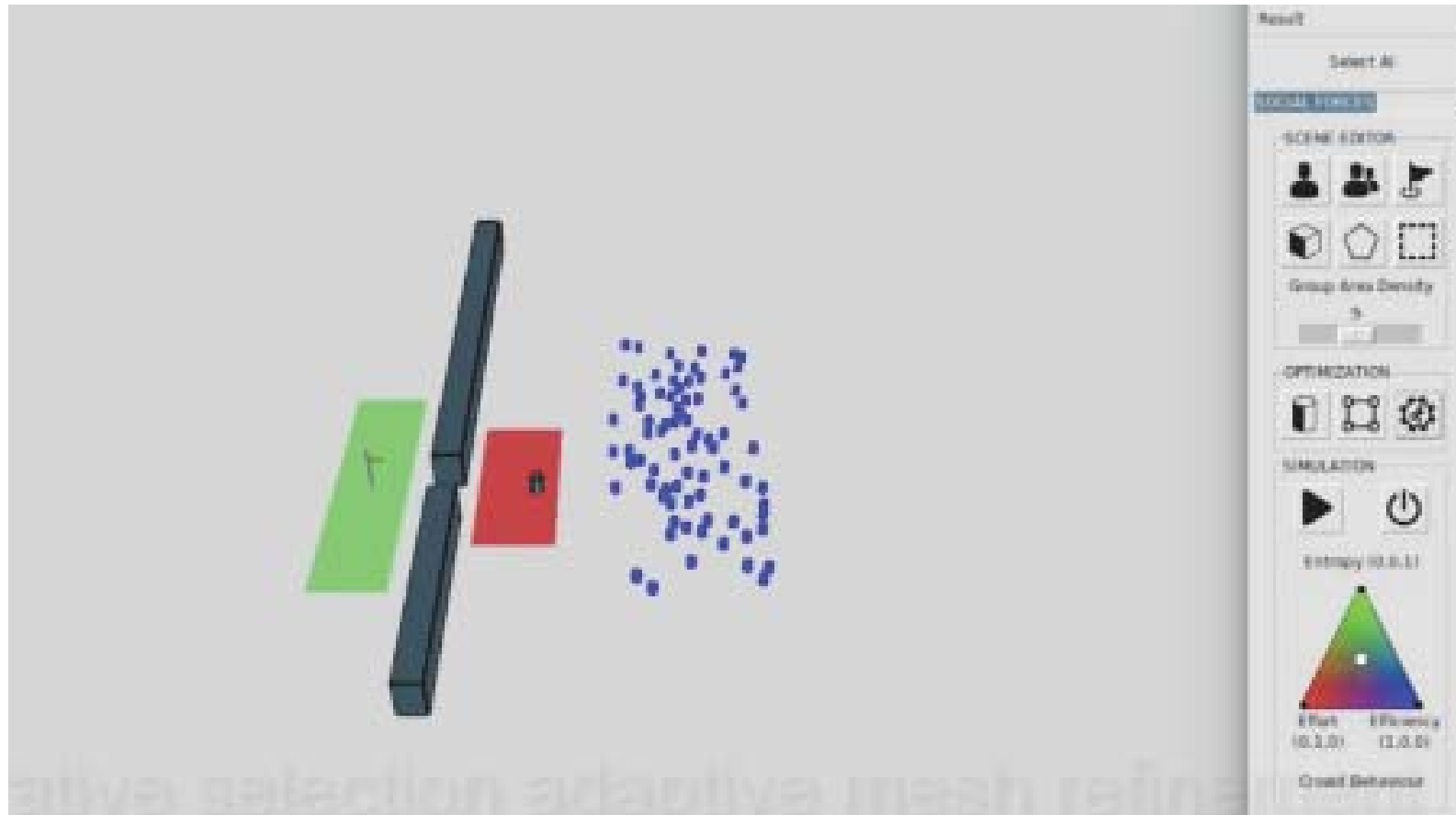
Default



11 Time optimized

Tools for Designing Environments

- We are developing tools for designing environments to achieve goals
- Here, studying effect of pillar design on crowd movement to exit
- Goal in green, crowd in blue, pillar in red



Reconfiguring an Airport Concourse to Maximize Visibility of Exit from Fixed Cameras

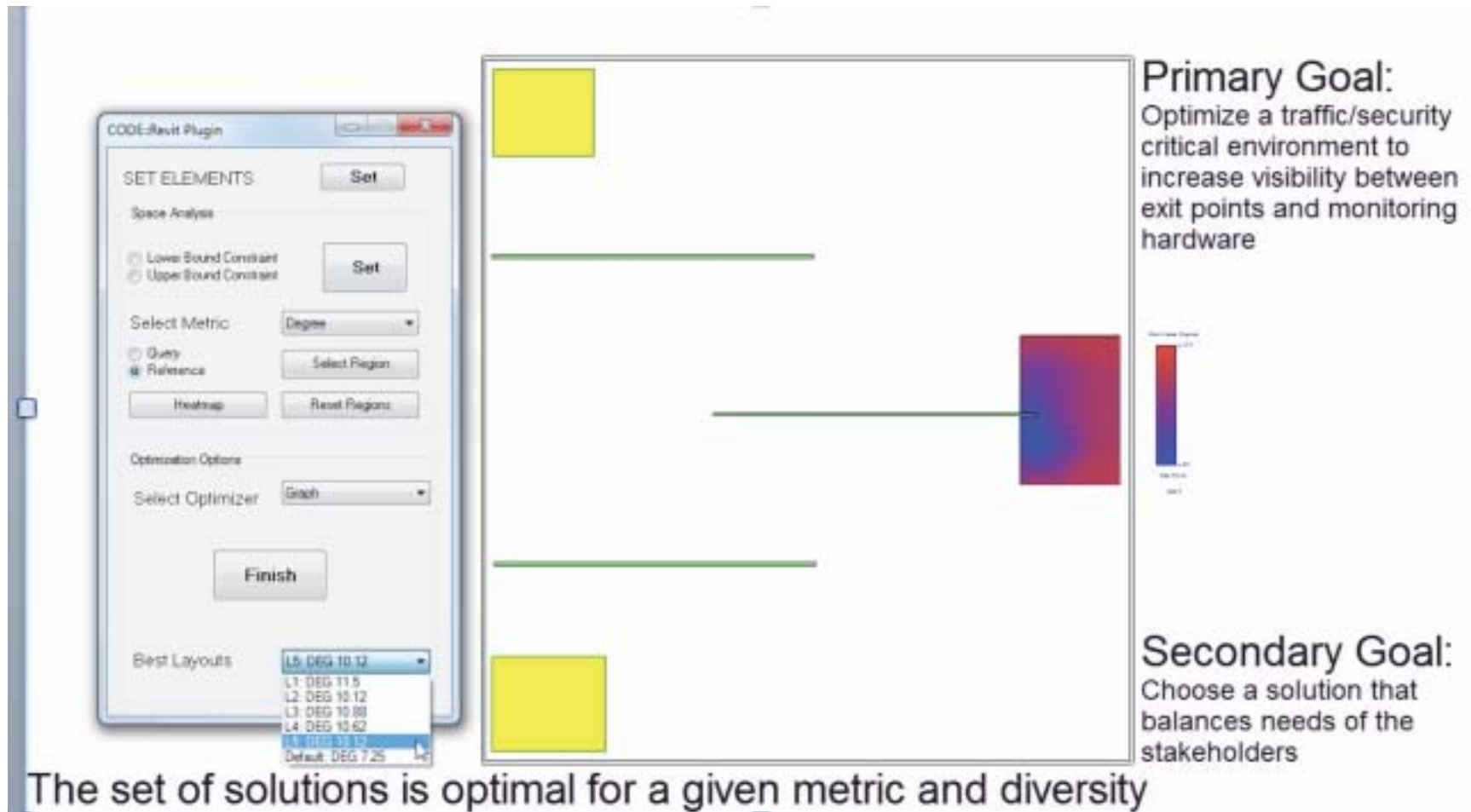
- Three green barriers can be moved to different locations
- Goal: Move barriers so fixed yellow cameras see red exit to optimize visibility

The screenshot shows a software interface for reconfiguring an airport concourse layout. On the left is a control panel titled "CODE-Revit Plugin (Not Resp...)" with various settings. The main area is a 2D layout of a concourse with a white vertical strip on the left, a grey main area, and a red rectangular exit on the right. Three green horizontal bars represent movable barriers. Two yellow squares represent fixed cameras. A text box on the right states the goal: "Goal: Optimize a traffic/security critical environment to increase visibility between exit points and monitoring hardware".

Goal:
Optimize a traffic/security critical environment to increase visibility between exit points and monitoring hardware

Reconfiguring an Airport Concourse to Maximize Visibility of Exit from Fixed Cameras

- Three green barriers can be moved to different locations
- Goal: Move barriers so fixed yellow cameras see red exit to optimize visibility



III. CCICADA Stadium Simulator

- *Developed to simulate patron screening processes when MetLife Stadium investigated WTMD Issues:*
 - How many WTMDs needed?
 - How many screeners needed?
 - What is the “throughput”?
 - Performance in bad weather?
- Observed experimental WTMD use at MetLife
Preliminary conclusion: Small # of WTMDs unlikely to get everyone through quickly enough.
- Now usable for many screening methods
- *Used at various stadiums for investment and screening design choices*



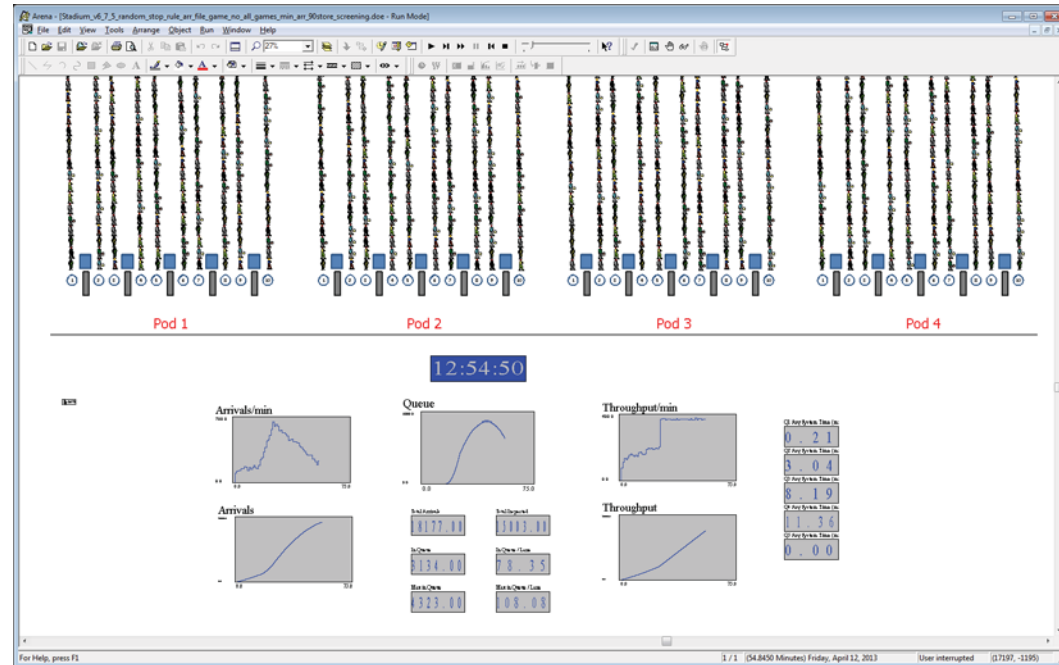
The Stadium Simulator



Most of the **parameters** can be obtained by **choosing a representative game**

- **Parameters**

- Arrival rates
- Number of lanes
- Wandering times
- Pat-down times
- WTMD times

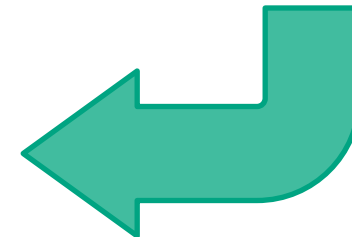


- **Screening Strategy**

- Switching inspection type (Y/N)
 - Number of patrons in queue to switch the process, or
 - Time of switch
- Does phase 2 include randomization? (Y/N)
 - Ratio of patrons in each type of inspection in the randomization

The model **output** file includes

- **In Queue @ kickoff**
- **Queue clearance time**
- **Max Waiting Time per patron**
- **Max Queue length**



Newer Features of the CCICADA Stadium Simulator

- Some of the new features added:
 - Randomly select patrons for secondary inspection
 - Additional WTMDs can be rolled out during inspection if lines get too long
 - Additional WTMDs can be rolled out at prescribed time based on planning for arrival rates and minimizing staff time
 - Reversing inspection and ticket scanning to gain information about patrons
 - Extra perimeter for bag-check
 - Change security settings on WTMDs at random times
 - Randomly select patrons for secondary screening
 - Check impact of incentives to get patrons in early

IV. Performance of WTMDs in Real Stadium Applications

- WTMDs rolled out by major sports leagues
- Don't work the way they do in the lab
- Extensive CCICADA experiments: Effect of:
 - Height & Orientation
 - Proximity of other metal objects
 - Human gait
 - Speed
- Leading to need to rethink NIST standards



Height and Orientation Results

- Summary of Medium sized NILECJ test objects (A & B) and Small test object (A) – WTMD Brand *anonymized here for security reasons*

Medium A				Medium B				Small A			
WTMD Brand 3				WTMD Brand 3				WTMD Brand 3			
	Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G
Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed
A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	A	0.0%	5.0%	90.0%	A	35.0%	95.0%	100.0%
B	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	B	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
C	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	C	5.0%	5.0%	60.0%	C	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%
WTMD Brand 2				WTMD Brand 2				WTMD Brand 2			
	Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G
Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed
A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	A	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	A	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
B	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	B	40.0%	60.0%	50.0%	B	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
C	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	C	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	C	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
WTMD Brand 1				WTMD Brand 1				WTMD Brand 1			
	Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G		Height E	Height F	Height G
Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Orientation	Trials Passed	Trials Passed	Trials Passed
A	25.0%	100.0%	95.0%	A	100.0%	100.0%	35.0%	A			
B	30.0%	100.0%	100.0%	B	10.0%	100.0%	25.0%	B			
C	85.0%	100.0%	100.0%	C	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	C			

Green = successful detection 19 out of 20 trials

Red = failure



Speed Results

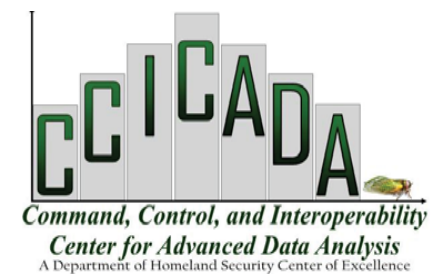
WTMD - Brand 1, Height E					WTMD - Brand 1, Height G				
Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass	Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass
A	Medium B	70%	90%	60%	A	Medium B	50%	0%	80%
B	Medium B	100%	70%	50%	A	Medium A	10%	50%	50%
B	Medium A	80%	100%	100%	B	Medium A	70%	50%	70%
C	Medium B	100%	90%	80%	C	Medium A	0%	60%	80%

WTMD - Brand 2, Height E					WTMD - Brand 2, Height G				
Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass	Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass
A	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	A	Medium B	100%	100%	100%
B	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	A	Medium A	100%	100%	100%
B	Medium A	100%	100%	100%	B	Medium A	0%	100%	100%
C	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	C	Medium A	90%	100%	100%

WTMD - Brand 3, Height E					WTMD - Brand 3, at Height G				
Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass	Orientation	Test Object	Speed 1 Pass	Speed 2 Pass	Speed 3 Pass
A	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	A	Medium B	100%	100%	100%
B	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	A	Medium A	50%	40%	20%
B	Medium A	0%	0%	0%	B	Medium A	0%	0%	0%
C	Medium B	100%	100%	100%	C	Medium A	50%	30%	20%

Green = successful detection 19 out of 20 trials

Red = failure



Relevance to Aviation Security

- Modeling & simulation for crowd management allows for *detailed planning of responses in emergency situations in transportation facilities*
- Modeling & simulation can be used to *design/redesign aviation facilities with security in mind*
- Modeling & simulation allow the user to experiment with many alternative screening protocols and *to predict the impact on security of investments in security technologies*
- Security technologies such as WTMDs *do not always work as well “in the field” as they do in the laboratory.*
 - New standards are called for for WTMDs in various real-world situations.

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