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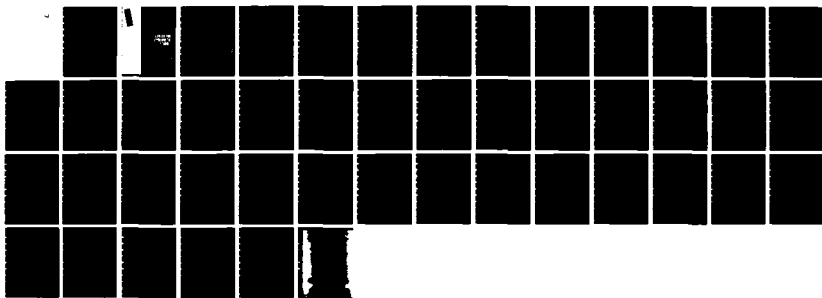
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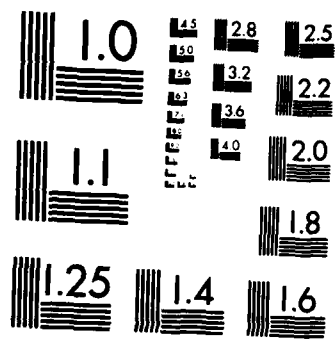
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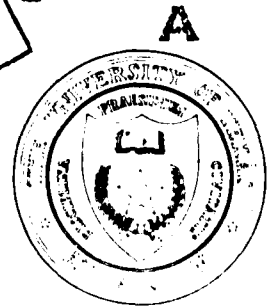
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February 1983

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ABSTRACT

This paper develops a non-linear dynamic capacitated network model for planning the movements of pilgrims in the Hajj, one of the world's largest mass movements, according to religious ritual, which would assist in minimizing traffic congestion and the overcrowding of the holy sites. A new non-linear representation of congestion with convenient mathematical properties is made. The model is effective in producing quantitative and qualitative background for general policy decisions on the Hajj transportation.

KEY WORDS

Non-linear dynamic capacitated network model
Goal programming
Hajj Pilgrimage
Nonlinear congestion
Policy analysis



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A NONLINEAR CONGESTION NETWORK MODEL FOR PLANNING INTERNAL MOVEMENTS IN THE HAJJ

by

A. Charnes, S. Duffuaa, and A. Yafi

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to identify issues in the Hajj internal transportation network and model the situation in order to draw general policy decisions in management of this unique situation. The most important constraints in this case are the religious ones, since they define the transportation and the movement of the people from one place to another. Any model must reflect these constraints in order to be implementable. These religious constraints are represented as time and space constraints. A temporal capacitated network is developed to represent the situation, with the objective to minimize congestion of traffic on roads and overcrowding of the holy places. This objective is chosen to enable the visitors to perform their duties as easily as possible.

In section 2 we describe the Hajj situation briefly, and in section 3 we identify issues to be considered in the modeling process. In section 4 we develop a linear network model, and in section 5 we present a numerical example for the Hajj situation. In section 6 we extend the model to a non-linear model to properly account for congestion via a non-linear function and we draw conclusions.

2.0 Description of the Hajj

The Hajj is an annual meeting for about two million Muslims to achieve one of the five pillars of Islam. The Hajj involves several visitations to several holy sites and it occurs every 354 days, since it is dated by the Islamic Lunar year. The Hajj process in this paper will be divided into three

phases. Phase one mainly consists of air and sea transportation of foreign population to Jeddah, and also inland transportation of foreign and native population. The duration of this phase is up to the eighth of the last month of the Lunar year, by that time all the pilgrims have gathered in one of the following towns: Jeddah, Makkah, Muna or Medina.

Phase two starts from the morning of the eighth of the last month in the Lunar year up to the end of the Hajj and the arrival of the pilgrims at the ports to leave for home. This phase includes part of the in-land transportation from Jeddah and Medina to Makkah and all the movement between the holy sites up to the completion of the Hajj. Its duration is roughly up to the nineteenth or the twentieth of the month. Phase three consists partly of the transportation between Makkah and the ports. It also includes the departure of all pilgrims for home. In this paper we deal with phase two, the "internal transportation network of the intramovement of the pilgrims", which constitutes the logistics of the religious process.

2.1 Phase Two of the Hajj

In general, the Hajj season begins at the start of the tenth month of the Muslim lunar calendar year and ends about the twentieth of the Dihu'L-Hijjah (the twelfth and final month of the lunar year). Most of the pilgrims arrive in the last fifteen days of the season. According to our model, phase two starts the morning of the eighth day of the last month of the lunar calendar year. By this time all pilgrims have already arrived in Saudi Arabia and they are either at Makkah, Muna, Jeddah or Medina (see diagram in Figure I).

It is a ritual that before arriving at Makkah every pilgrim has to wear the garment of ihram (restriction), is forbidden to hunt, argue, cut his hair, clip his nails or engage in any sexual activities. Also on arrival at

Makkah (45 miles east of Jeddah) each pilgrim has to make the greeting tawaf, the prescribed seven counterclockwise circumambulations of the Kaaba (a black room in the center of the holy mosque built by the prophet Ibrahim). With the tawaf they perform the Sa'y--making seven trips between the hills of Safa nad Marwah. The path of Sa'y is enclosed in a long gallery which is part of the holy mosque.

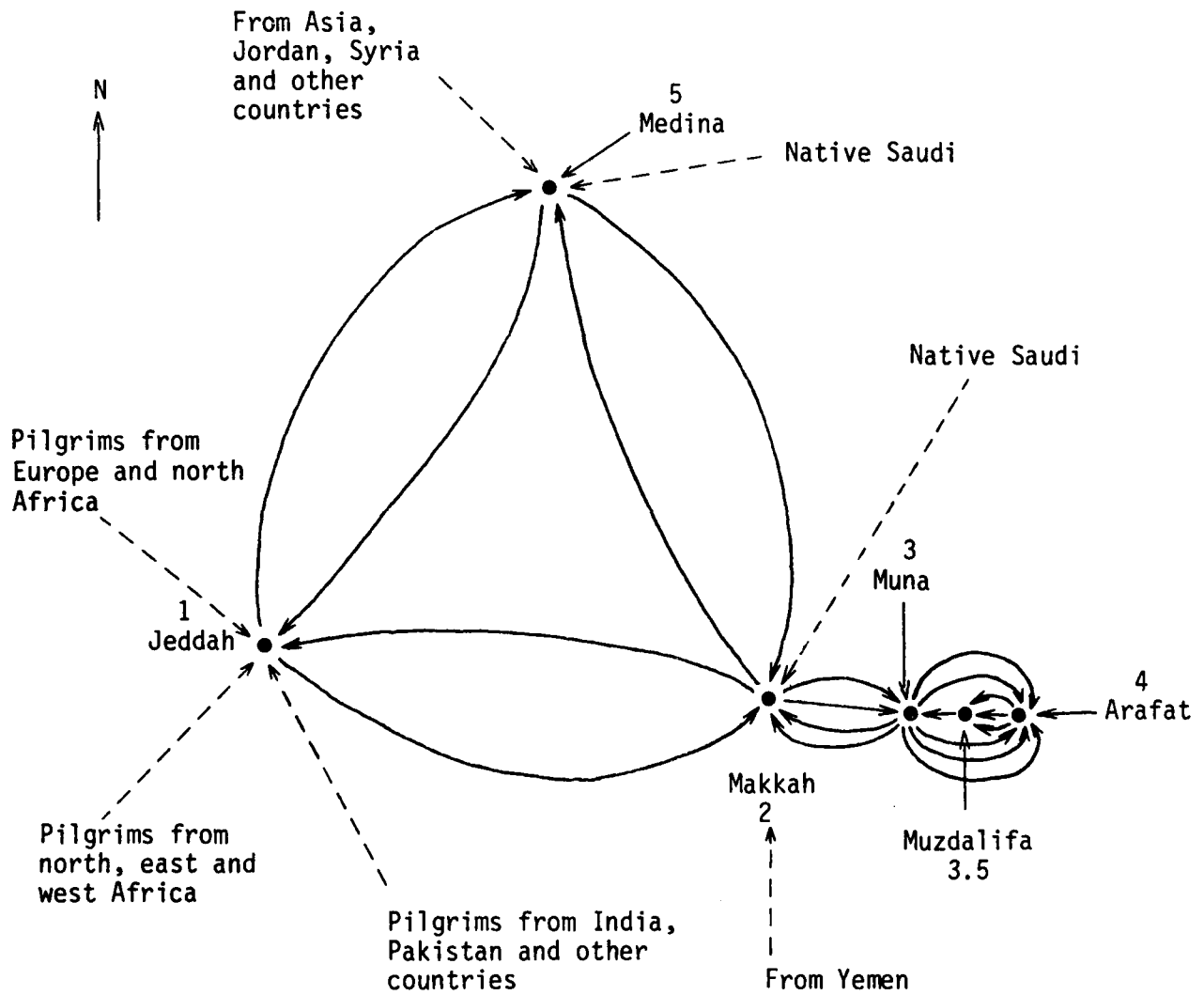
Also on the eighth day, those pilgrims who are not already in Muna, four miles east of Makkah, move through Makkah to Muan for the essential final days of the Hajj. The next day (on the ninth) everybody has to be in Arafat, eight miles east of Muna, to perform the Standing, the central ritual of the Hajj. The duration of the Standing is from noon of the ninth until sunset.

On the eve of the tenth, the pilgrims leave Arafat and stop at Muzdalifa, a place between Muna and Arafat. At Muzdalifa they collect pebbles to throw at the three "Satan's stoning points" in Muna during the following days. These points symbolize the force of evil. Those who leave for Makkah start doing one of the pillars of the Hajj Tawaf El ifada, the post-Arafat tawaf done in the same manner as the greeting tawaf. After finishing this tawaf pilgrims can put off iharm (restriction) and return to Muna to finish the Stoning of the devil. After finishing the Stoning, the Hajj is complete.

All pilgrims after the Hajj perform a farewell tawaf and some of them leave for Medina to visit the prophet's grave. Visiting Medina can be done before the Hajj starts and those who did it before the Hajj leave via Jeddah or by inland routes for home. Figure 1 shows all the holy sites and the routes of the pilgrims' movements.

Figure 1

A Diagram for the Islamic Holy Sites and the Flow of Pilgrims



3.0 Issues to be Considered in the Model

The most important elements here are the timing and place of each of the holy practices. This determines the flow of people from one place to another. We notice from section two that there is some flexibility in the timing of most of the pillars of the Hajj. The model must be able to take full advantage of that in order to make the Hajj as smooth as possible.

When the pilgrims travel to Makkah they are in large numbers and there is overcrowding of the roads which lead to Jakkah. On arrival at Makkah they perform the greeting tawaf. There they need some scheduling to ease overcrowding at the Kaaba.

The central ritual of the Hajj is the Standing at Arafat. This is a large place and can take all the pilgrims, but on the way to and from Arafat the big crunch occurs. Then the people shuttle between Makkah and Muna until they finish their Hajj.

In scheduling events in the Hajj, the following must be noted. First, the greeting tawaf can be done any time before the morning of the ninth of the Hajj month. The post-Arafat tawaf can be performed at any time from the eve of the tenth to the evening of the twelfth of the Hajj month, but most people like to do it earlier to finish their Hajj. Secondly, the Stoning of the Satan is flexible within two or three days, i.e., from the tenth up to the twelfth of the Hajj month. Third, the Sacrifice of the sheep can be done any time from the morning of the tenth until the evening of the twelfth, but most people do it on the tenth. Fourth, most people catch the 'Id prayer at the Sacred Mosque on the morning of the tenth. Fifth, the farewell tawaf can be done any time before leaving Makkah. Sixth, the visitation to Medina can be done before or after the Hajj and there are no time constraints on it.

The model should take advantage of the flexibility in the timing of the Hajj rituals, but also should allow room for pilgrims' preferences in choosing the time to do rituals if the models' specifications are to have any chance of being implemented.

4.0 Statement of the Model

4.1. The Constraints Set

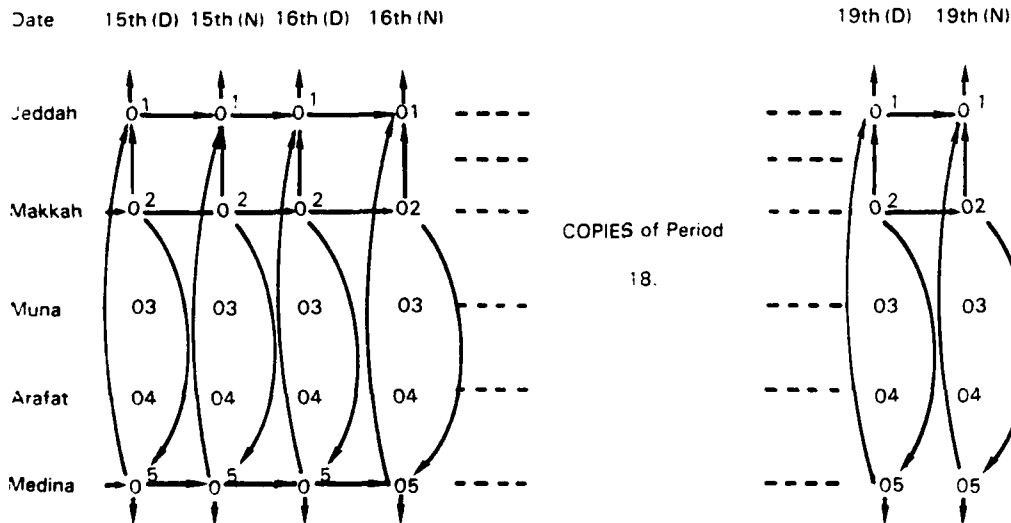
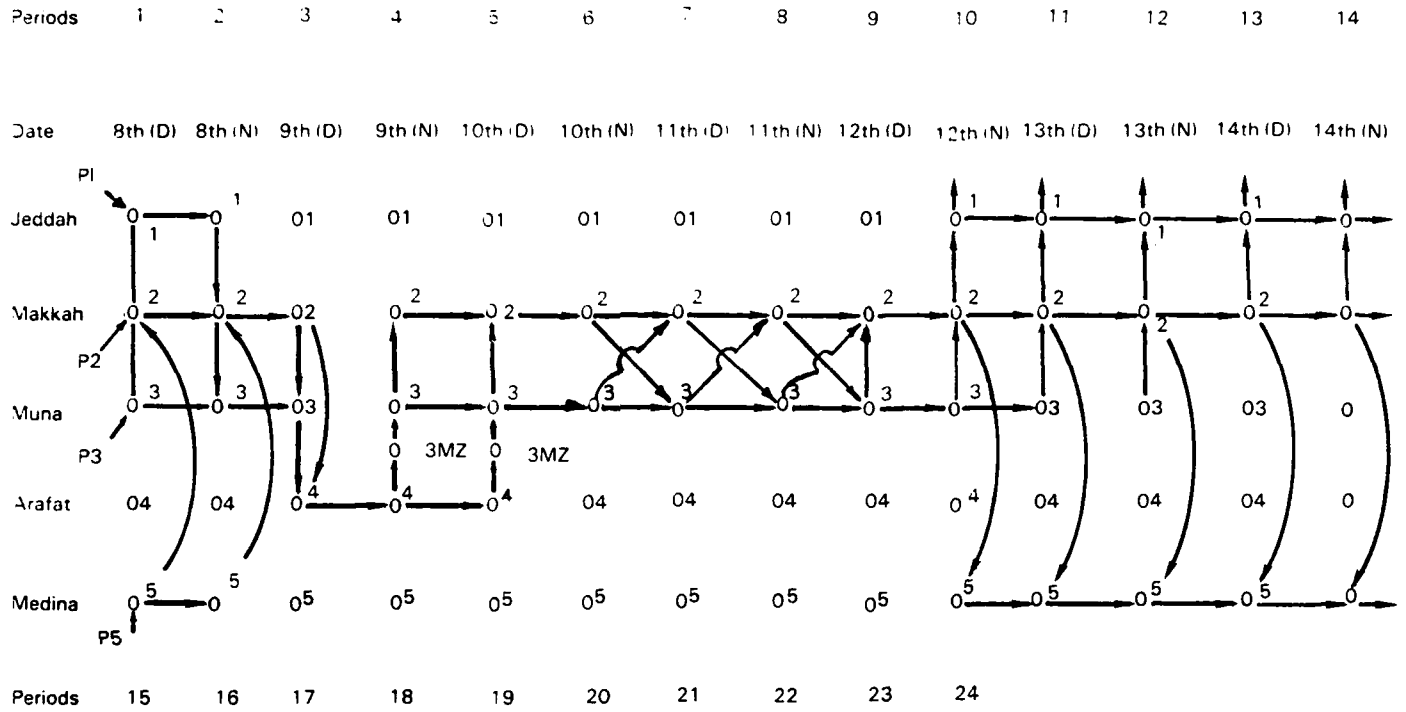
The following constraints set of the Hajj internal movement is shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 represents movements of pilgrims by half-days from the eighth of the Hajj month till the nineteenth. Each half a day is considered as a period, so the model consists of twenty-four periods. We think half a day is a reasonable period for general policy decisions, but for close monitoring of the pilgrims' movements the model can be represented in terms of shorter periods, i.e., in terms of one hour period. This will expand the model, but since the model is of network type, it can be solved easily.

Figure 2 gives a complete representation of the Hajj internal movements. There are two sets of arcs in Figure 2, one set represents movement of pilgrims within periods, the other set represents pilgrims who are staying in the same town for the next period.

The upper bounds on the arcs in the model should be considered very closely and the following considerations would be very useful:

- (1) the time of the period evening or morning,
- (2) the lodging capacity of each town,
- (3) the food and public facilities of each location,
- (4) the health facilities,
- (5) the availability of buses, cars, between any two towns on each route, and
- (6) the timing of each ritual.

NETWORK REPRESENTATION For THE HAJJ
Internal MOVEMENT
Each Half A day is A period



1 ≡ represent Jeddah, 2 ≡ represent Makkah, 3 ≡ represent Muna, 4 ≡ represent Arafat,
 5 ≡ represent Medina, 3MZ ≡ represent Mozdalifa
 D ≡ Day, N ≡ Night

Let

$x_{ij}(t)$ = number of pilgrims going from location i to location j in period t ;

$y_{ij}(t,t+1)$ = number of pilgrims going from location i to location j during period t ;

$z_{ij}(t,t+1)$ = number of pilgrims staying at location i during period t ;
 [In this case we do not consider in detail cross travel between periods from one site to another, since one-half day is more than sufficient travel time between any two sites; therefore, flexibility in the timing of rituals enables the model to accommodate cross travel.]

K_{ij} = the maximum number of pilgrims who can travel easily at day times from location i to location j , i.e., this is the capacity of route (i,j)

L_{ij} = the maximum number of pilgrims who can travel easily at night time on route (i,j)

L_i = lodging capacity of town i ,

K_i = food capacity of town i ,

b_i = the minimum of the public facilities' capacities at town i .

Let 1 be Jeddah, 2 be Makkah, 3 be Muna, 3.5 be Muzdalifa, 4 be Arafat, and 5 be Medina.

P_i = number of pilgrims at town i at the beginning of the first period.

The following are the equations defined by the network in Figure 2. The numbers to the left of the equations represent the period and the node, i.e., 1.5 represent the equation for period one at node 5, or the equation for

period one at Medina and so on. Note that the equations $y_{ij}(t,t+1)$ is written as $y_i(t,t+1)$.

	$x_{12}(1)$	$x_{23}(1)$	$x_{52}(1)$	$y_1(1,2)$	$y_2(1,2)$	$y_3(1,2)$	$y_5(1,2)$	$x_{12}(2)$	$x_{23}(2)$	$x_{52}(2)$	$y_1(2,3)$	$y_2(2,3)$	$y_3(2,3)$	$y_5(2,3)$	
1.1	1			1											= P ₁
1.2	-1	1	-1		1										= P ₂
1.3		-1				1									= P ₃
1.4															= P ₄
1.5			1				1								= P ₅
2.1				-1				1			1				= 0
2.2					-1			-1	1	-1		1			= 0
2.3						-1			-1				1		= 0
2.4															= 0
2.5							-1			-1				1	= 0

Part of period 3 is on the next page.

3.1											-1				→
3.2												-1			→
3.3													-1		→
3.4															→
3.5														-1	→

The arrow means the equations are completed on the next page.

Equations for period 3, 4 and part of period 5. Notice period 3 has some variables on the previous period

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3) y_2(3,4) y_3(3,4) y_4(3,4) x_{32}(4) x_4 x_{3.5}(4) x_{3.5}(4) y_2(4,5) y_3(4,5) y_{3.5}(4,5) y_4(4,5) \\
 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.1 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.2 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.3 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.3.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.4 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 3.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.1 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.2 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.3 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.3.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.4 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0 \\
 4.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Part of the equations of period 5 and completion of these equations is on the next page.

$$\begin{aligned}
 5.1 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} + \\
 5.2 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} -1 + \\
 5.3 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} -1 + \\
 5.3.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} -1 + \\
 5.4 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} -1 + \\
 5.5 & \phantom{x_{23}(3) x_{24}(3) x_{34}(3)} +
 \end{aligned}$$

Constraints for period 5, 6 and part of period 7:

	x_4	$x_{3.5}$	x_3	x_{32}	$x_3(5)$	$y_2(5,6)$	$y_3(5,6)$	$y_{23}(6,7)$	$y_{32}(6,7)$	$y_2(6,7)$	$y_3(6,7)$	
5.1												= 0
5.2					-1	1						= 0
5.3					1		1					= 0
5.3.5					-1	1						= 0
5.4					1							= 0
5.5												= 0
6.1												= 0
6.2						-1	1		1			= 0
6.3							-1	1				= 0
6.4												= 0
6.5												= 0

Part of the constraints for period 7 and its completion is on the next page.

7.1												+
7.2									-1	-1		+
7.3							-1				-1	+
7.4												+
7.5												+

Constraints set for period 9, 10 and part of period 11:

	$x_{32}(9)$	$y_2(9,10)$	$y_3(9,10)$	$x_{21}(10)$	$x_{32}(10)$	$x_{25}(10)$	$y_1(10,11)$	$y_2(10,11)$	$y_3(10,11)$	$y_5(10,11)$	
9.1											= 0
9.2	-1	1									= 0
9.3	1		1								= 0
9.4											= 0
9.5											= 0
10.1				-1			1				= 0
10.2		-1		1	-1	1		1			= 0
10.3			-1		1				1		= 0
10.4											= 0
10.5						-1				1	= 0

Part of the constraint set for period 11 and its completion is on the next page.

11.1											+ +
11.2								-1			+ +
11.3									-1		+ +
11.4											+ +
11.5										-1	+ +

Equations for period 15, 16 and part of those for period 17:

	$x_{21}(15)$	$x_{25}(15)$	$y_1(15,16)$	$y_2(15,16)$	$y_5(15,16)$	$x_{21}(16)$	$x_{25}(16)$	$x_{51}(16)$	$y_1(16,17)$	$y_2(16,17)$	$y_5(16,17)$	
15.1	-1		1									= 0
15.2	1	1		1								= 0
15.3												= 0
15.4												= 0
15.5		-1			1							= 0
16.1			-1			-1		1				= 0
16.2				-1		1	1	-1		1		= 0
16.3												= 0
16.4												= 0
16.5					-1		-1	1	1		1	= 0

Completion of the equations for period 17 is on the next page.

17.1									-1			+
17.2										-1		+
17.3												+
17.4												+
17.5											-1	+

Equations for period 17 and 18:

$x_{21}(17)$	$x_{25}(17)$	$x_{51}(17)$	$y_1(17,18)$	$y_2(17,18)$	$y_5(17,18)$	$x_{21}(18)$	$x_{25}(18)$	$x_{51}(18)$	$x_{52}(18)$	$y_1(18,19)$	$y_2(18,19)$	$y_5(18,19)$	= 0
17.1	-1	-1	1										= 0
17.2	1	1	-1	1									= 0
17.3													= 0
17.4													= 0
17.5	-1	1	1	1									= 0
18.1				-1				-1		1			= 0
18.2				-1		-1			-1		1		= 0
18.3										1			= 0
18.4													= 0
18.5				-1		-1		1	1				= 0

The following periods 19, 20 up to 24 have the same pattern or structure as 18 so we will have just copies of the equations in 18. The following are the capacity constraints on the routes and the holy places.

$$0 \leq x_{ij}(t) \leq K_{ij} \text{ if } t \text{ is odd}$$

$$0 \leq x_{ij}(t) \leq L_{ij} \text{ if } t \text{ is even}$$

$$0 \leq y_{ij}(t, t+1) \leq L_{ij}$$

4.2. Objective Function

One of the objectives to be considered is space and routes utilization. The objective is of goal type to ease crowding as much as possible, i.e.

$$(4.2.1) \quad \text{Max} \sum_i |\min(K_i, L_i, b_i) - y_{ij}(t, t+1)| + \sum_{\substack{t \\ \text{odd}}} \sum_{ij} |K_{ij} - x_{ij}(t)| \\ + \sum_{\substack{t \\ \text{even}}} \sum_{ij} |L_{ij} - x_{ij}(t)| + \sum_t \sum_{ij} |L_{ij} - y_{ij}(t, t+1)|$$

Maximizing this function alone will allow for overcrowding of holy sites and we will be maximizing a convex function, but with the capacity constraints

$$x_{ij}(t) \leq L_{ij} \quad , \quad x_{ij}(t) \leq K_{ij} \quad \text{and}$$

$$y_{ij}(t, t+1) \leq \min(K_i, L_i, b_i) \quad , \quad y_{ij}(t, t+1) \leq L_{ij}$$

that will not happen and the objective function will be transformed into the following equivalent linear function.

$$(4.2.2) \quad \text{Min} \sum_t \sum_i y_{ij}(t, t+1) + \sum_t \sum_{ij} x_{ij}(t) + \sum_t \sum_{ij} \sum_t y_{ij}(t, t+1)$$

Hence the model for the Hajj internal movement will minimize the linear function in (4.2.2) subject to all the constraints in section 4.1.

The above model could be updated if conditions on the routes and the holy sites are changed. It could be formulated in terms of shorter periods, for example on an hourly basis, if detailed monitoring of the Hajj internal movement is needed.

Another objective function to be considered is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } \sum_t \sum_{i=1}^n & | \min(K_i, L_i, b_i) - y_i(t, t+1) | + \sum_t \sum_{\substack{ij \\ \text{odd}}} | K_{ij} - x_{ij}(t) | \\ & + \sum_t \sum_{\substack{ij \\ \text{even}}} | L_{ij} - x_{ij}(t) | + \sum_t \sum_{ij} | L_{ij} - y_{ij}(t, t+1) | \end{aligned}$$

This is another type of a goal type objective and this with the constraints in section 4.1 can be transformed into a larger pure network.

Other objectives and constraints may also need consideration, e.g., the role of individual contractors ("Mutwafeen") may need more explicit consideration.

5.0 Examples and Extensions

The following example is a reasonable representation for the Hajj situation in the year 1980. The example was constructed using [4], a study done by the Hajj Research Center at Jeddah. Using this study and some personal judgement, the following data on routes and town capacities were specified.

<u>Routes</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
Jeddah to Makkah	0 to 200,000	0 to 150,000
Makkah to Muna	0 to 500,000	0 to 400,000
Makkah to Medina	0 to 200,000	0 to 150,000
Makkah to Arafat	0 to 900,000	0 to 700,000
Muna to Arafat	0 to 800,000	0 to 700,000
Muna to Makkah	0 to 250,000	0 to 200,000
Medina to Makkah	0 to 100,000*	0 to 150,000

*when 2-way traffic

<u>Capacity Of</u>	<u>No. of Pilgrims</u>
Jeddah	300,000
Makkah	1,000,000
Muna	600,000
Arafat	2,000,000
Medina	1,000,000

$$P_1 = 200,000 ; P_2 = 800,000 ; P_3 = 400,000 ; P_5 = 200,000 ; P_4 = 0$$

The above example, with some variations to allow for pilgrim increase, was solved in order to evaluate the model and its representation of the real situation. To achieve this evaluation, the dual variables of the model were utilized. The dual variables give an evaluation of the model response to traffic volumes and routes capacities.

In all three examples the dual evaluations point to the route Mina to Mecca at period four as pre-eminent in relief of congestion since it was the most negative dual variable. An increase in the capacity of this route by one unit will result in 127 units reduction in the objective function (which increases congestion) since the value of its dual variable is -127. The examples further show that major concern should be given to the Hajj internal movement in period four and five. The complete solution of this example is in Table 1 in the Appendix.

The other negative dual variables occur for the routes Jeddah to the Sink and Medina to the Sink. The most negative dual variable is associated with the capacity of the route Jeddah to the-Sink of value -14. That means an improvement in Jeddah port capacity of one unit will result in a reduction of 14 units in the objective function. Using the magnitude of the dual

variables, the ports can be ranked in terms of their importance in reducing traffic congestion. The Jeddah port is the most important to the Hajj internal movement and Medina is next.

The second and the third examples give directions where improvement should be made in case the number of pilgrims increase. Both examples show that the Jeddah-Mecca route must be improved to increase its capacity to handle the anticipated increase in pilgrims in the future.

These examples give some insight into decision making for Hajj scheduling but the simple objective function does not reflect very well all the possible effects of levels of congestion on different routes. Hence, they give scheduling plans which are insensitive to routes and to changes in capacity. A more appropriate measure of congestion, which will result in better distributions of traffic between the routes, is needed.

Such a measure of congestion will be presented in the next section. It results in a non-linear objective function network. We solve it by piecewise linearization and shall compare its results with those of this model.

6.0 Non-Linear Network for the Hajj Internal Movement

In the previous section we examined a linear model for the Hajj Internal Movement. The linear objective is not an appropriate measure of congestion, since it does not correctly reflect the fact that rate of congestion increases with increases in closeness to capacity on a route segment. In this section we introduce a non-linear measure of congestion for each route which depends on the capacity of the route segment and the density of traffic on it. In the next section we will elaborate on the properties of this measure.

Let $R_{ij}(x_{ij}(t))$ and $\bar{R}_{ij}(y_{ij}(t,t+1))$ be convex non-linear functions which measure the congestion on arcs $x_{ij}(t)$ and $y_{ij}(t,t+1)$. The model in section 4.2 is now altered (only in the objective function) to be

$$(6.0.1) \quad \text{Min} \sum_t^{24} \sum_{ij} R_{ij}(x_{ij}(t)) + \sum_t^{24} \sum_{ij} \bar{R}_{ij}(y_{ij}(t,t+1))$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad \sum_{j=1}^5 \epsilon_{ij} x_{ij}(t) + \sum_j \epsilon_{ij}(t) y_{ij}(t,t+1) = 0$$

$$i = 1,2,\dots,5 ; t = 1,2,\dots,24 ; x_{ij}(t), y_{ij}(t,t+1) \geq 0$$

where the incidence numbers ϵ_{ij} are 1, -1, or zero. The model in (6.0.1) can be replaced by the following capacitated linear model wherein we have approximated the $R_{ij}(x_{ij}(t))$ and $\bar{R}_{ij}(y_{ij}(t,t+1))$ functions by two linear segments. In the next section we shall develop a method for choosing the two line segments. Employing such an approximation (6.0.1) becomes

$$(6.0.2) \quad \text{Min} \sum_t^{24} \sum_i^5 \sum_j^5 \sum_{k=1}^2 R_{ijk} x_{ijk}(t) + \sum_t \sum_i \sum_j \sum_{k=1}^2 \bar{R}_{ijk} y_{ijk}(t)$$

$$\text{subject to} \quad \sum_j^{24} \sum_k^2 \epsilon_{ijk} x_{ijk}(t) + \sum_j^5 \sum_k^2 \epsilon_{ijk}(t) y_{ijk}(t,t+1) = 0$$

$$i = 1,2,\dots,5 ; 0 \leq x_{ijk}(t) \leq \Delta_{ijk} ; 0 \leq y_{ijk}(t) \leq \bar{\Delta}_{ijk}$$

The dual of (6.0.2) is

$$(6.0.3) \quad \text{Max} \sum_{t=1}^{24} \sum_i^5 \phi_i(t) \cdot 0 - \sum_{t=1}^{24} \sum_i^5 \sum_j^5 \sum_k^2 \psi_{ijk}(t) \Delta_{ijk} - \sum_{t=1}^{24} \sum_i^5 \sum_j^5 \sum_k^2 w_{ijk}(t) \bar{\Delta}_{ijk}$$

subject to

$$\sum_i \epsilon_{ij} \phi_i(t) - \psi_{ijk}(t) \leq R_{ijk}$$

$$\sum_i \epsilon_{ij} \phi_i(t) - w_{ijk} \leq R_{ijk} \quad \forall j, t, \text{ where } \phi_i \text{ unrestricted, } w_{ijk}, \psi_{ijk} \geq 0.$$

In an optimal solution to (6.0.2) the dual variables ϕ_i^* , w_{ijk}^* and ψ_{ijk}^* provide evaluators for the initial points at which changes in "resistance" to traffic volumes occurs. Hence a means is provided for evaluating possible changes associated with those features of the network in terms of their effects on the resulting traffic volumes at the times associated with the movements.

To develop (6.0.2) we need the R_{ijk} , $\bar{\Delta}_{ijk}$ for the model. The next section will elaborate on the congestion measure we have chosen and on how the R_{ijk} , $\bar{\Delta}_{ijk}$ and Δ_{ijk} are determined.

6.1 A Convex Non-linear Measure of Traffic Congestion

The measure of Congestion of traffic should:

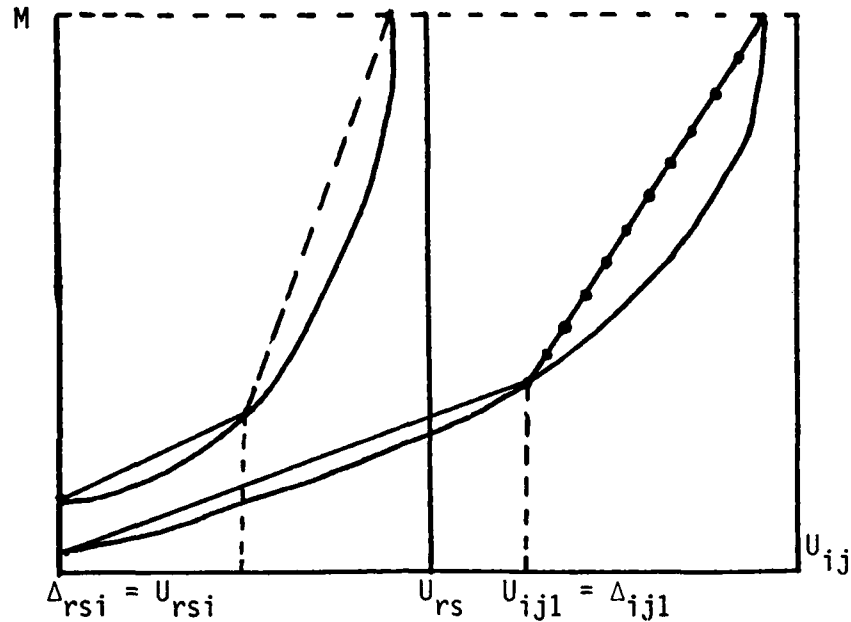
- 1) increase with increase in traffic flow,
- 2) have an increasing rate of increase with traffic flow increase (i.e. be a convex function),
- 3) be zero or very close to zero at zero flow,
- 4) approach infinity when flow approaches the capacity of the route.

One such measure of traffic congestion is

$$(6.1.1) \quad f(x_{ij}) = \frac{1}{U_{ij} - x_{ij}}$$

where U_{ij} is the capacity of the route movement (i,j). To apply (6.0.2) we need to find R_{ijk} and Δ_{ijk} and what the relationships are between these Δ_{ijk} and R_{ijk} . Thus we break the non-linear function into two line segments. In order to exhibit further relationships, in figure 6-1 we exhibit simultaneously two examples.

Figure 6.1



For any given two routes (i,j) and (r,s) , they have the measures of congestion $R_{ij}(x_{ij})$ and $R_{rs}(x_{rs})$. We break the function $R_{ij}(x_{ij})$ into two line segments. The first line segment is the line that joins the two points $\left(0, \frac{1}{U_{ij}}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{1}{U_{ij1}}, \frac{1}{U_{ij}-U_{ij1}}\right)$. We now show how from determination of the breakpoint for one route (i,j) , we can simultaneously determine the breakpoints for all other routes (r,s) . Using the concept that congestion will be the same if traffic density relative to route capacity is the same, we consider

$$(6.1.2) \quad \frac{x}{U_{ij}} = \frac{y}{U_{rs}}$$

where x is the flow in route (i,j) and y is the traffic flow in route (r,s) .

Using (6.1.2) we have

$$(6.1.3) \quad \frac{U_{rs1}}{U_{rs}} = \frac{U_{ij1}}{U_{ij}}$$

then

$$(6.1.4) \quad U_{rs1} = \left(\frac{U_{rs}}{U_{ij}} \right) U_{ij1}$$

Thus the breakpoints are determined immediately by the route capacity and so are the slopes for all the routes.

$$(6.1.5) \quad \text{The } R_{rs1} = \left(\frac{1}{U_{rs} - U_{rs1}} - \frac{1}{U_{rs}} \right) \div U_{rs1}$$

6.1.1 THEOREM

If R_{ij1} is the slope of the first line segment for $R_{ij}(x_{ij})$, then

$$R_{rs1} = \frac{U_{ij}^2}{U_{rs}^2} \cdot R_{ij1}$$

for all (r,s) .

Proof: $R_{rs}(x_{rs}) = \frac{1}{U_{rs} - x_{rs}}$

R_{rs1} is the slope of the line joining $\left(0, \frac{1}{U_{rs}}\right)$ and $\left(U_{rs1}, \frac{1}{U_{rs} - U_{rs1}}\right)$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{rs1} &= \left(\frac{1}{U_{rs} - U_{rs1}} - \frac{1}{U_{rs}} \right) \div U_{rs1} \\ &= \frac{U_{rs} - U_{rs} + U_{rs1}}{U_{rs1}(U_{rs} - U_{rs1})U_{rs}} = \frac{1}{U_{rs}(U_{rs} - U_{rs1})} \end{aligned}$$

But we have

$$U_{rs1} = \frac{U_{rs}}{U_{ij}} U_{ij1}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} R_{rs1} &= \frac{1}{U_{rs} \left(U_{rs} - \frac{U_{rs}}{U_{ij}} U_{ij1} \right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{U_{rs}^2}{U_{ij}} \left(U_{ij} - U_{ij1} \right)} \\ &= \left(\frac{U_{ij}^2}{U_{rs}^2} \right) \frac{1}{U_{ij} (U_{ij} - U_{ij1})} = \frac{U_{ij}^2}{U_{rs}^2} R_{ij1} \end{aligned}$$

Q.E.D

To determine the second line segment slope, let

$$M = \frac{1}{U_{ij} - x^*_{ij}} \quad \text{where}$$

$$U_{ij} - x^*_{ij} = n \quad \text{for all } (i,j). \quad \text{Then}$$

$$R_{ij2} = \frac{M - \frac{1}{U_{ij} - U_{ij1}}}{x^*_{ij} - U_{ij1}}$$

Computing R_{ijk} , Δ_{ijk} for all functions on the routes, putting them and their associated variables into (6.0.2), we obtain a linear network. This model has been applied to the Hajj Internal Movement using the same data as in the linear case, and solved.

6.2 Results and Conclusions

The non-linear measure of traffic congestion is applied to the same example previously solved for the linear case. All the necessary piece-wise linearization is performed as described in section 6.1. The

optimal solution for the non-linear case depicts the Hajj situation in more realistic terms by picking up the required movements between Muna and Makkah in periods 5, 6, and 7 without imposing lower bounds on traffic movements on routes.

Moreover we see that the evaluation given by the dual variables for the non-linear case give a clear indication of routes which might ease traffic congestion.

The model shows that the time interval of concern for the Hajj Internal Movement is from period four to period seven. To comprehend the ways of easing the traffic congestion there we need to concentrate on the Hajj Internal Movement from period three to period eight and use the results of this model as a guide for traffic improvements.

The model evaluators clearly signal the following routes as the key routes in easing the traffic congestion. The route with the most negative dual variable is Muna to Makkah in period four. The second route is Muna to Makkah at period 5, followed by Muna to Muna between periods five and six.

The model shows that the pilgrims' time of departure depends strictly on the capacity of the ports. Upgrading the capacities of the ports will help in smoothing the Hajj process. Another important way to ease the traffic congestion is to divide the pilgrims into two groups: one to visit Medina prior to the Hajj, the other after the Hajj. Then the group which visits Medina after the Hajj departs from Medina. This will ease the traffic after the Hajj.

Complete optimal solutions for the linear and the non-linear cases are shown in Tables 1 and 2 in the appendix. The optimal solution

includes the optimal traffic flow, the upper bound on each arc, the "cost" of each arc in terms of resistance to traffic and the dual evaluators.

TABLE 1

Optimal Solution for the Linear Example

PROBLEM TITLE HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT

OPTIMAL SOLUTION

SOURCES= 77 SINKS= 0 TOTAL NODES= 77 ARCS= 169

OBJ FCN= 35510000 NU. ITEM= 85

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	QUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
1	SOUR	J101	0	200000	200000	200000	0	1	BND
2	SOUR	MEL1	0	800000	800000	800000	0	0	BSC
3	SOUR	MIN1	0	400000	400000	400000	0	-1	BSC
4	SOUR	MED1	0	200000	200000	200000	0	1	BND
5	J101	MEL1	1	200000	0	200000	200000	0	BSC
6	J101	J102	1	300000	0	0	0	0	BSC
7	MEL1	MIN1	1	500000	0	300000	300000	0	BSC
8	MEL1	MEL2	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
9	MIN1	MIN2	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
10	MED1	MEL1	1	200000	0	200000	200000	0	BSC
11	MED1	MED2	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	BSC
12	J102	MEL2	1	150000	0	0	0	0	BSC
13	MEL2	MIN2	1	400000	0	0	0	0	BSC
14	MEL2	MEL3	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
15	MIN2	MIN3	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
16	MED2	MFC2	1	200000	0	0	0	0	BSC
17	MFC2	MIN3	1	500000	0	0	0	0	BND
18	MFC3	ARF3	1	900000	0	900000	900000	-1	BSC
19	MIN3	ARF3	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
20	ARF3	ARF4	1	200000	0	1600000	1600000	0	BSC
21	MEL4	MFC5	1	1000000	0	400000	400000	0	BND
22	MIN4	MFC4	1	400000	0	400000	400000	-127	BSC
23	MIN4	MIN5	1	700000	0	500000	500000	0	BND
24	ARF4	MZ04	1	900000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
25	ARF4	ARF5	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
26	MZ04	MIN4	1	200000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
27	MFC5	MFC6	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
28	MIN5	MFC5	1	500000	0	500000	500000	-127	BND
29	MIN5	MIN6	1	700000	0	700000	700000	-127	BND
30	ARF5	MZ05	1	900000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
31	MZ05	MIN5	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
32	MFC6	MIN6	1	200000	0	0	0	2	BSC
33	MFC6	MFC7	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
34	MIN6	MFC6	1	200000	0	0	0	0	BSC
35	MIN6	MIN7	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC

TABLE 1, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE MAJL INTERNAL MOVEMENT

AML NUMBER	FROM NOVF	TO NOVE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
36	MEL7	MIN7	1	250000	0	0	0	2	BSC
37	MEL7	MEL8	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
38	MIN7	MEL7	1	250000	0	0	0	0	BSC
39	MIN7	MINA	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
40	MELA	MINA	1	200000	0	0	0	2	BSC
41	MELA	MEL9	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
42	MINA	MEL9	1	200000	0	0	0	0	BSC
43	MINA	MIN9	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BSC
44	MEL9	MEL10	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
45	MIN9	MEL10	1	500000	0	0	0	0	BND
46	MIN9	MIN10	1	700000	0	700000	700000	0	BND
47	JU10	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-14	BND
48	JU10	JU11	1	300000	0	90000	90000	0	BSC
49	MEL10	JU10	1	150000	0	150000	150000	0	BND
50	MEL10	MEL10	1	150000	0	150000	150000	0	BND
51	MEL10	MEL11	1	1000000	0	1000000	1000000	0	BND
52	MIN10	MEL10	1	400000	0	400000	400000	0	BSC
53	MIN10	MIN11	1	700000	0	300000	300000	0	BSC
54	MEL10	MEL11	1	1000000	0	150000	150000	0	BSC
55	JU11	SINK	0	80000	0	80000	0	-13	BND
56	JU11	JU12	1	300000	0	210000	210000	0	BSC
57	MEL11	JU11	1	200000	0	200000	200000	0	BND
58	MEL11	MEL11	1	200000	0	200000	200000	0	BND
59	MEL11	MEL12	1	1000000	0	900000	900000	0	BSC
60	MIN11	MEL11	1	500000	0	300000	300000	0	BSC
61	MIN11	MIN12	1	700000	0	0	0	0	BSC
62	MEL11	MEL12	1	1000000	0	350000	350000	0	BSC
63	JU12	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-12	BND
64	JU12	JU13	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
65	MEL12	JU12	1	150000	0	150000	150000	0	BSC
66	MEL12	MEL12	1	150000	0	150000	150000	0	BND
67	MEL12	MEL13	1	1000000	0	600000	600000	0	BSC
68	MIN12	MEL12	1	400000	0	0	0	0	BSC
69	MEL12	MEL13	1	1000000	0	500000	500000	0	BSC
70	JU13	SINK	0	80000	0	80000	0	-11	BND
71	JU13	JU14	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
72	MEL13	JU13	1	200000	0	80000	80000	0	BSC
73	MEL13	MEL13	1	200000	0	100000	100000	0	BSC
74	MEL13	MEL14	1	1000000	0	420000	420000	0	BSC
75	MEL13	MEL14	1	1000000	0	600000	600000	0	BSC
76	JU14	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-10	BND
77	JU14	JU15	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
78	MEL14	JU14	1	150000	0	60000	60000	0	BSC
79	MEL14	MEL14	1	150000	0	0	0	0	BSC
80	MEL14	MEL15	1	1000000	0	360000	360000	0	BSC
81	MEL14	MEL15	1	1000000	0	600000	600000	0	BSC
82	JU15	SINK	0	80000	0	80000	0	-9	BND
83	JU15	JU16	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
84	MEL15	JU15	1	200000	0	80000	80000	0	BSC
85	MEL15	MEL15	1	100000	0	0	0	0	BSC

TABLE 1, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT LOST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
86	MEL15	MEL16	1	1000000	0	200000	200000	0	BSC
87	MED15	MFC15	1	1000000	0	0	0	2	
88	MED15	JID15	1	1000000	0	0	0	1	BSC
89	MED15	MEL16	1	1000000	0	530000	530000	0	BND
90	MED15	SINK	0	70000	0	70000	0	-9	BND
91	JID16	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-8	BND
92	JID16	JID17	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
93	MEL16	JID16	1	150000	0	60000	60000	0	BSC
94	MEL16	MED16	1	75000	0	0	0	0	
95	MEL16	MEL17	1	1000000	0	220000	220000	0	BSC
96	MED16	MEL16	1	75000	0	0	0	2	
97	MED16	JID16	1	75000	0	0	0	1	BSC
98	MED16	MED17	1	1000000	0	480000	480000	0	BND
99	MED16	SINK	0	50000	0	50000	0	-8	BND
100	JID17	SINK	0	80000	0	80000	0	-7	BND
101	JID17	JID18	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
102	MEL17	JID18	1	200000	0	80000	80000	0	BSC
103	MEL17	MED17	1	100000	0	0	0	0	
104	MEL17	MEL18	1	1000000	0	140000	140000	0	BSC
105	MED17	MEL18	1	100000	0	0	0	2	
106	MED17	JID17	1	100000	0	0	0	1	BSC
107	MED17	MED18	1	1000000	0	410000	410000	0	BND
108	MED17	SINK	0	70000	0	70000	0	-7	BND
109	JID18	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-6	BND
110	JID18	JID19	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
111	MEL18	JID18	1	150000	0	60000	60000	0	BSC
112	MEL18	MED18	1	75000	0	0	0	0	
113	MFC18	MEL19	1	1000000	0	80000	80000	0	BSC
114	MED18	MEL18	1	75000	0	0	0	2	
115	MED18	JID18	1	75000	0	0	0	1	BSC
116	MED18	MED19	1	1000000	0	360000	360000	0	BND
117	MED18	SINK	0	50000	0	50000	0	-6	BND
118	JID19	SINK	0	80000	0	80000	0	-5	BND
119	JID19	JID20	1	300000	0	300000	300000	0	BND
120	MEL19	JID19	1	200000	0	80000	80000	0	BSC
121	MEL19	MED19	1	100000	0	0	0	0	
122	MEL19	MEL20	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	
123	MED19	MEL19	1	100000	0	0	0	2	
124	MED19	JID19	1	100000	0	0	0	1	BSC
125	MED19	MED20	1	1000000	0	290000	290000	0	BND
126	MED19	SINK	0	70000	0	70000	0	-5	BND
127	JID20	SINK	0	60000	0	60000	0	-4	BND
128	JID20	JID21	1	300000	0	240000	240000	0	BSC
129	MEL20	MEL20	1	150000	0	0	0	0	
130	MEL20	MED20	1	75000	0	0	0	0	
131	MEL20	MEL21	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	
132	MED20	MEL20	1	75000	0	0	0	2	
133	MED20	JID20	1	75000	0	0	0	1	BSC
134	MED20	MED21	1	1000000	0	240000	240000	0	BND
135	MED20	SINK	0	50000	0	50000	0	-4	BND

TABLE 1, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE	HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT	ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
130	J1U21	SINK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	BND
137	J1U21	J1U22	1	1	500000	0	0	160000	160000	0	BSC
136	MEL21	J1U21	1	1	200000	0	0	0	0	0	BSC
139	MEL21	MEL21	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	
140	MEL21	MEL22	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	
141	MEL21	MEL21	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	2	
142	MEL21	J1U21	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	1	BSC
143	MEL21	MEL22	1	1	1000000	0	0	170000	170000	0	BND
144	MEL21	SINK	0	0	700000	0	0	70000	0	-3	BND
145	J1U22	SINK	0	0	40000	0	0	40000	0	-2	BND
146	J1U22	J1U23	1	1	3000000	0	0	120000	120000	0	BSC
147	MEL22	J1U22	1	1	150000	0	0	0	0	0	BSC
148	MEL22	MEL22	1	1	750000	0	0	0	0	0	
149	MEL22	MEL23	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	
150	MEL22	MEL22	1	1	75000	0	0	0	0	2	
151	MEL22	J1U22	1	1	75000	0	0	0	0	1	BSC
152	MEL22	MEL23	1	1	1000000	0	0	120000	120000	0	BND
153	MEL22	SINK	0	0	50000	0	0	50000	0	-2	BND
154	J1U23	SINK	0	0	80000	0	0	80000	0	-1	BSC
155	MEL23	J1U24	1	1	300000	0	0	40000	40000	0	BSC
156	MEL23	J1U23	1	1	200000	0	0	0	0	0	
157	MEL23	MEL23	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	
158	MEL23	MEL24	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	
159	MEL23	MEL23	1	1	100000	0	0	0	0	2	
160	MEL23	J1U23	1	1	1000000	0	0	0	0	1	BSC
161	MEL23	MEL24	1	1	1000000	0	0	50000	50000	0	BND
162	MEL23	SINK	0	0	70000	0	0	70000	0	-1	BSC
163	J1U24	SINK	0	0	40000	0	0	40000	0	0	BSC
164	MEL24	J1U24	1	1	150000	0	0	0	0	0	
165	MEL24	MEL24	1	1	750000	0	0	0	0	0	
166	MEL24	MEL24	1	1	75000	0	0	0	0	2	BSC
167	MEL24	J1U24	1	1	75000	0	0	0	0	1	BSC
168	MEL24	SINK	0	0	50000	0	0	50000	0	0	BSC
169	SINK	SOUR	0	0	1600000	160000	1600000	1600000	0	156	

TABLE 2

Optimal Solution for the Non-linear Example

PROBLEM I11L MAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

OPTIMAL SOLUTION

SOURCE# 7# SINK# 0 TOTAL NODES= 7# ARCS= 30#
 OBJ FCN# 26301875 NO. ITER= 329

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
1	SOUR	J1D1	0	200	200	200	0	168796	BND
2	SOUR	MEC1	0	800	800	800	0	159616	BND
3	SOUR	MIN1	0	400	400	400	0	160000	BND
4	SOUR	MEI1	0	200	200	200	0	160016	BND
5	J1U1	MEC1	400	100	0	100	40000	-8780	BND
6	J1D1	MEC1	10000	100	0	0	0	820	BSC
7	J1U1	J1D2	100	150	0	100	18000	0	BSC
8	J1U1	J1D2	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BSC
9	MEC1	MIN1	64	250	0	0	0	400	BND
10	MEC1	MIN1	4000	250	0	0	0	4384	BND
11	MEC1	MEC2	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
12	MEC1	MEC2	2000	500	0	500	1000000	0	BSC
13	MIN1	MIN2	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
14	MIN1	MIN2	3000	350	0	50	150000	0	BSC
15	MEU1	MEC1	400	100	0	100	40000	0	BSC
16	MEU1	MEC1	10000	100	0	0	0	9600	BSC
17	MEU1	MEC2	16	500	0	100	1600	0	BSC
18	MEU1	MEC2	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
19	J1U2	MEC2	711	75	0	75	53325	-10289	BND
20	J1U2	MEC2	11000	75	0	25	275000	0	BSC
21	MEC2	MIN2	100	200	0	200	20000	-516	BND
22	MEC2	MIN2	5000	200	0	0	0	4384	BND
23	MEC2	MEC3	16	500	0	500	8000	-3536	BND
24	MEC2	MEC3	2000	500	0	500	1000000	-1552	BND
25	MIN2	MIN3	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
26	MIN2	MIN3	3000	350	0	250	750000	0	BSC
27	MEU2	MEC2	400	100	0	100	40000	-1984	BND
28	MEU2	MEC2	10000	100	0	0	0	7616	BND
29	MEC3	MIN3	64	250	0	100	6400	0	BSC
30	MEC3	MIN3	4000	250	0	0	0	3936	BND
31	MEC3	ARF3	20	450	0	450	9000	-3044	BND
32	MEC3	ARF3	2200	450	0	450	990000	-864	BND
33	MIN3	ARF3	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
34	MIN3	ARF3	3000	350	0	350	1050000	0	BSC
35	ARF3	ARF4	4	1000	0	1000	4000	-996	BND

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE MAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
86	MIN9	MEC9	4000	250	0	0	0	4400	BND
87	MIN9	MIN10	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BSC
88	MIN9	MIN10	3000	350	0	250	750000	0	BND
89	JIU10	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-2316	BND
90	JIU10	JIU11	100	150	0	0	14400	0	BSC
91	JIU10	JIU11	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
92	MEL10	JIU11	711	75	0	75	53325	-10269	BSC
93	MEL10	JIU10	11000	75	0	65	715000	0	BND
94	MEL10	MED10	711	75	0	75	53325	-10269	BSC
95	MEL10	MED10	11000	75	0	35	385000	0	BND
96	MEL10	MEL11	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
97	MEL10	MEL11	2000	500	0	450	900000	0	BSC
98	MIN10	MEL10	100	200	0	200	20000	-964	BND
99	MIN10	MEL10	5000	200	0	0	0	3936	BND
100	MIN10	MIN11	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
101	MIN10	MIN11	3000	350	0	50	150000	0	BSC
102	MED10	MED11	16	500	0	110	1760	0	BSC
103	MED10	MED11	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
104	JIU11	SINK	0	80	0	0	0	-2136	BND
105	JIU11	JIU12	100	150	0	100	18000	0	BSC
106	JIU11	JIU12	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
107	MEL11	JIU11	400	100	0	100	40000	-8780	BND
108	MEL11	JIU11	10000	100	0	0	0	820	BND
109	MEL11	MED11	400	100	0	100	40000	-8616	BND
110	MEL11	MED11	10000	100	0	0	0	984	BND
111	MEL11	MEL12	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
112	MEL11	MEL12	2000	500	0	450	900000	0	BSC
113	MIN11	MEL11	64	250	0	200	12800	0	BSC
114	MIN11	MEL11	4000	250	0	0	0	3936	BND
115	MIN11	MIN12	33	350	0	200	6600	0	BSC
116	MIN11	MIN12	3000	350	0	0	0	2967	BND
117	MED11	MED12	16	500	0	210	3360	0	BSC
118	MED11	MED12	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
119	JIU12	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-1956	BND
120	JIU12	JIU13	100	150	0	115	20700	0	BSC
121	JIU12	JIU13	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
122	MEL12	JIU12	711	75	0	75	53325	-6649	BND
123	MEL12	JIU12	11000	75	0	0	0	3640	BND
124	MEL12	MED12	711	75	0	75	53325	-6321	BND
125	MEL12	MED12	11000	75	0	0	0	3968	BND
126	MEL12	MEL13	16	500	0	500	8000	-3064	BND
127	MEL12	MEL13	2000	500	0	500	1000000	-1000	BND
128	MIN12	MEL12	100	200	0	200	20000	-1931	BND
129	MIN12	MEL12	5000	200	0	0	0	2969	BND
130	MED12	MED13	16	500	0	285	4560	0	BSC
131	MED12	MED13	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
132	JIU13	SINK	0	80	0	0	0	-1776	BND
133	JIU13	JIU14	100	150	0	135	24300	0	BSC
134	JIU13	JIU14	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
135	MEL13	JIU13	400	100	0	100	40000	-4060	BND

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR.	BASIS STATUS
36	ARF3	ARF4	1000	1000	0	600	600000	0	BSC
37	MEC4	MEL5	16	500	0	400	6400	0	BSC
38	MEC4	MEL5	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
39	MIN4	MEC4	100	200	0	200	20000	-118904	BND
40	MIN4	MEC4	5000	200	0	200	1000000	-114004	BND
41	MIN4	MINS	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
42	MIN4	MINS	3000	350	0	150	450000	0	BSC
43	ARF4	MZU4	20	450	0	450	9000	-5176	BND
44	ARF4	MZU4	2200	450	0	450	990000	-2996	BND
45	ARF4	ARF5	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
46	ARF4	ARF5	3000	350	0	350	1050000	0	BSC
47	MZU4	MIN4	4	1000	0	900	3600	0	BSC
48	MZU4	MIN4	1000	1000	0	0	0	996	
49	MEL5	MEL6	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
50	MEL5	MEL6	2000	500	0	400	800000	0	BSC
51	MINS	MEL5	64	250	0	250	16000	-115956	BND
52	MINS	MEL5	4000	250	0	250	1000000	-112020	BND
53	MINS	MINS	33	350	0	350	11550	-115387	BND
54	MINS	MINS	3000	350	0	350	1050000	-112420	BND
55	ARF5	MZD5	20	450	0	450	9000	-2180	BND
56	ARF5	MZU5	2200	450	0	250	550000	0	BSC
57	MZU5	MINS	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
58	MZU5	MINS	3000	350	0	350	1050000	0	BSC
59	MEL6	MIN7	400	100	0	25	10000	0	BSC
60	MEL6	MIN7	10000	100	0	0	0	9600	
61	MEL6	MEL7	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
62	MEL6	MEL7	2000	500	0	375	750000	0	BSC
63	MIN6	MEL7	400	100	0	100	40000	-4200	BND
64	MIN6	MEL7	10000	100	0	0	0	5400	
65	MIN6	MIN7	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
66	MIN6	MIN7	3000	350	0	250	750000	0	BSC
67	MEL7	MIN8	711	100	0	100	71100	-689	BND
68	MEL7	MIN8	11000	50	0	0	0	9600	
69	MEL7	MEL8	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
70	MEL7	MEL8	2000	500	0	375	750000	0	BSC
71	MIN7	MEC8	324	125	0	125	40500	-3276	BND
72	MIN7	MEC8	8000	125	0	0	0	4400	
73	MIN7	MIN8	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
74	MIN7	MIN8	3000	350	0	150	450000	0	BSC
75	MEL8	MIN9	711	100	0	100	71100	-1689	BND
76	MEL8	MIN9	11000	50	0	0	0	6600	
77	MEL8	MEL9	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
78	MEL8	MEL9	2000	500	0	400	800000	0	BSC
79	MIN8	MEL9	400	100	0	100	40000	-2200	BND
80	MIN8	MEL9	10000	100	0	0	0	7400	
81	MIN8	MIN9	33	350	0	350	11550	-2967	BND
82	MIN8	MIN9	3000	350	0	150	450000	0	BSC
83	MEL9	MEL10	16	500	0	500	8000	-4448	BND
84	MEL9	MEL10	2000	500	0	500	1000000	-2464	BND
85	MIN9	MEL9	64	250	0	0	0	464	

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
136	MEL13	JIU13	10000	100	0	0	0	5540	BND
137	MEL13	MED13	400	100	0	100	40000	-3560	BND
138	MEL13	MED13	10000	100	0	0	0	6032	BND
139	MEL13	MED14	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
140	MEL13	MED14	2000	500	0	300	60000	0	BSC
141	MED13	MED14	16	500	0	385	6160	0	BSC
142	MED13	MED14	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
143	JIU14	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-1596	BND
144	JIU14	JIU15	180	150	0	150	27000	-780	BND
145	JIU14	JIU15	6000	150	0	0	0	5040	BND
146	MEL14	JIU14	711	75	0	75	53325	-1929	BND
147	MEL14	JIU14	11000	75	0	0	0	8360	BND
148	MEL14	MED14	711	75	0	75	53325	-1273	BND
149	MEL14	MED14	11000	75	0	0	0	9016	BND
150	MEL14	MED15	16	500	0	500	8000	-1053	BND
151	MEL14	MED15	2000	500	0	150	30000	0	BSC
152	MED14	MED15	16	500	0	460	7360	0	BSC
153	MED14	MED15	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
154	JIU15	SINK	0	80	0	80	0	-636	BND
155	JIU15	JIU16	180	150	0	0	14400	0	BSC
156	JIU15	JIU16	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
157	MES15	JIU15	400	100	0	0	0	0	BSC
158	MEL15	JIU15	10000	100	0	0	0	7469	BND
159	MEL15	MED15	1600	50	0	0	0	669	BND
160	MEL15	MED15	40000	50	0	0	0	39069	BND
161	MEL15	MED16	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
162	MEL15	MED16	2000	500	0	0	0	0	BSC
163	MED15	MED16	1600	50	0	0	0	2531	BND
164	MED15	MED16	40000	50	0	0	0	40931	BND
165	MED15	JIU15	1600	50	0	10	16000	0	BND
166	MED15	JIU15	40000	50	0	0	0	38400	BND
167	MED15	MED16	16	500	0	500	8000	-1984	BND
168	MED15	MED16	2000	500	0	30	60000	0	BSC
169	MED15	SINK	0	70	0	70	0	-2236	BND
170	JIU16	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-456	BND
171	JIU16	JIU17	180	150	0	20	3600	5820	BND
172	JIU16	JIU17	6000	150	0	0	0	0	BSC
173	MEL16	JIU16	711	75	0	0	0	10289	BND
174	MEL16	JIU16	11000	75	0	0	0	669	BND
175	MEL16	MED16	1600	50	0	0	0	39069	BND
176	MEL16	MED16	40000	50	0	0	0	-328	BND
177	MEL16	MED17	16	500	0	500	8000	1656	BND
178	MEL16	MED17	2000	500	0	0	0	2531	BND
179	MED16	MED16	1600	50	0	0	0	40931	BND
180	MED16	MED16	40000	50	0	0	0	1820	BND
181	MED16	JIU16	1600	50	0	0	0	40220	BND
182	MED16	JIU16	40000	50	0	0	0	0	BND
183	MED16	MED17	16	500	0	480	7680	1984	BND
184	MED16	MED17	2000	500	0	0	0	0	BND
185	MED16	SINK	0	50	0	50	0	-236	BND

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

ARC NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
186	J1U17	SINK	0	80	0	00	0	-276	BND
187	J1U17	J1U16	100	150	0	40	7200	0	BSC
188	J1U17	J1U16	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
189	MEL17	J1U17	400	100	0	100	40000	-147	BND
190	MEL17	J1U17	10000	100	0	0	0	9453	BND
191	MEL17	MED17	1600	50	0	0	0	997	BND
192	MEL17	MED17	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BND
193	MEL17	MEL16	16	500	0	400	6400	0	BSC
194	MEL17	MEL18	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
195	MED17	MEL17	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	BND
196	MED17	MEL17	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	BND
197	MED17	J1U17	1600	50	0	0	0	1656	BND
198	MED17	J1U17	40000	50	0	0	0	40056	BND
199	MED17	MED16	16	500	0	410	6560	0	BSC
200	MED17	MED16	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
201	MED17	SINK	0	70	0	70	0	-220	BND
202	J1U16	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-96	BND
203	J1U16	J1U19	100	150	0	0	0	328	BND
204	J1U16	J1U19	6000	150	0	0	0	6148	BND
205	MEL16	J1U16	711	75	0	20	14220	0	BSC
206	MEL16	J1U16	11000	75	0	0	0	10289	BND
207	MEL16	MED16	1600	50	0	0	0	997	BND
208	MEL16	MED16	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BND
209	MEL16	MEL19	16	500	0	300	6000	0	BSC
210	MEL16	MEL16	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
211	MED16	MEL16	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	BND
212	MED16	MEL16	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	BND
213	MED16	J1U16	1600	50	0	0	0	1492	BND
214	MED16	J1U16	40000	50	0	0	0	39892	BND
215	MED16	MED19	16	500	0	360	5760	0	BSC
216	MED16	MED19	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
217	MED16	SINK	0	50	0	50	0	-204	BND
218	J1U19	SINK	0	80	0	80	0	-244	BND
219	J1U19	J1U20	180	150	0	20	3600	0	BSC
220	J1U19	J1U20	6000	150	0	0	0	5820	BND
221	MEL19	J1U19	400	100	0	100	40000	-147	BND
222	MEL19	J1U19	10000	100	0	0	0	9453	BND
223	MEL19	MED19	1600	50	0	0	0	997	BND
224	MEL19	MED19	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BND
225	MEL19	MEL19	16	500	0	280	4480	0	BSC
226	MEL19	MEL20	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
227	MED19	MEL19	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	BND
228	MED19	MEL19	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	BND
229	MED19	J1U19	1600	50	0	0	0	1656	BND
230	MED19	J1U19	40000	50	0	0	0	40056	BND
231	MED19	MED20	16	500	0	290	4640	0	BSC
232	MED19	MED20	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
233	MED19	SINK	0	70	0	70	0	-188	BND
234	J1U20	SINK	0	60	0	60	0	-64	BND
235	J1U20	J1U21	180	150	0	0	0	328	BND

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE	HAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX	ARC NUMBER	FROM NOUE	TO NOUE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
		230	J1U20	J1U21	6000	150	0	0	0	6140	BSC
		237	MEL20	J1U20	711	75	0	40	2840	0	
		238	MEL20	J1U20	11000	75	0	0	0	10289	
		239	MEL20	MED20	1600	50	0	0	0	997	
		240	MEL20	MED20	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BSC
		241	MEL20	MEL21	16	500	0	240	3840	0	
		242	MEL20	MEL21	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
		243	MEL20	MEL20	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	
		244	MEL20	MEL20	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	
		245	MEL20	J1U20	1600	50	0	0	0	1492	
		246	MEL20	J1U20	40000	50	0	0	0	39892	BSC
		247	MEL20	MED21	16	500	0	240	3840	0	
		248	MEL20	MED21	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
		249	MEL20	SINK	0	50	0	50	0	-172	BND
		250	J1U21	SINK	0	80	0	80	0	-212	BND
		251	J1U21	J1U22	160	150	0	0	0	0	BSC
		252	J1U21	J1U22	6000	150	0	20	3600	0	
		253	MEL21	J1U21	400	100	0	0	0	5820	BND
		254	MEL21	J1U21	10000	100	0	100	40000	-147	
		255	MEL21	MED21	1600	50	0	0	0	9453	BND
		256	MEL21	MED21	40000	50	0	0	0	997	
		257	MEL21	MEL22	16	500	0	140	2240	0	BSC
		258	MEL21	MEL22	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
		259	MEL21	MEL21	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	
		260	MEL21	MEL21	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	
		261	MEL21	J1U21	1600	50	0	0	0	1656	
		262	MEL21	J1U21	40000	50	0	0	0	40656	BSC
		263	MEL21	MED22	16	500	0	170	2720	0	
		264	MEL21	MEL22	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
		265	MEL21	SINK	0	70	0	70	0	-156	BND
		266	J1U22	SINK	0	40	0	40	0	-32	BND
		267	J1U22	J1U23	160	150	0	0	0	320	
		268	J1U22	J1U23	6000	150	0	0	0	6148	
		269	MEL22	J1U22	711	75	0	20	14220	0	BSC
		270	MEL22	J1U22	11000	75	0	0	0	10289	
		271	MEL22	MED22	1600	50	0	0	0	997	
		272	MEL22	MED22	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BSC
		273	MEL22	MEL23	16	500	0	120	1920	0	
		274	MEL22	MEL23	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
		275	MEL22	MEL22	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	
		276	MEL22	MEL22	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	
		277	MEL22	J1U22	1600	50	0	0	0	1492	
		278	MEL22	J1U22	40000	50	0	0	0	39892	BSC
		279	MEL22	MED23	16	500	0	120	1920	0	
		280	MEL22	MED23	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	BND
		281	MEL22	SINK	0	50	0	50	0	-140	BND
		282	J1U23	SINK	0	80	0	80	0	-180	BND
		283	J1U23	J1U24	160	150	0	20	3600	0	BSC
		284	J1U23	J1U24	6000	150	0	0	0	5020	BND
		285	MEL23	J1U23	400	100	0	100	40000	-147	

TABLE 2, Cont.

PROBLEM TITLE MAJJ INTERNAL MOVEMENT NON-EX

AKL NUMBER	FROM NODE	TO NODE	UNIT COST	UPPER BOUND	LOWER BOUND	FLOW	ARC COST	DUAL VAR	BASIS STATUS
280	MEL23	J1023	10000	100	0	0	0	9453	
287	MEL23	MEU23	1600	50	0	0	0	997	
280	MEL23	MEU23	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	BSC
289	MEL23	MEL24	16	500	0	20	320	0	
290	MEL23	MEL24	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
291	MEU23	MEL23	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	
292	MEU23	MEL23	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	
293	MEU23	J1023	1600	50	0	0	0	1656	
294	MEU23	J1023	40000	50	0	0	0	40056	BSC
295	MEU23	MEU24	16	500	0	50	0	0	
296	MEU23	MEU24	2000	500	0	0	0	1984	
297	MEU23	SINK	0	70	0	70	0	-124	BND
298	J1024	SINK	0	40	0	40	0	0	BSC
299	MEL24	J1024	711	75	0	20	14220	0	BSC
300	MEL24	J1024	11000	75	0	0	0	10289	
301	MEL24	MEU24	1600	50	0	0	0	997	
302	MEL24	MEU24	40000	50	0	0	0	39397	
303	MEU24	MEL24	1600	50	0	0	0	2203	
304	MEU24	MEL24	40000	50	0	0	0	40603	
305	MEU24	J1024	1600	50	0	0	0	1492	
306	MEU24	J1024	40000	50	0	0	0	39892	BND
307	MEU24	SINK	0	50	0	50	0	-100	BSC
308	SINK	SOUR	0	1600	0	1600	0	0	

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