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### **INTRODUCTION**

- AISA concept
- AISA goals
- AISA architecture





# **AISA concept**





**Goal**: monitoring tasks in en-route airspace

When complexity **†** AI performs more tasks



 Increase the possibility for introduction of automation in air traffic management (ATM) by researching domainspecific application of transparent and generalizable artificial intelligence methods.

Specific objectives:

- Explore the effects of human-machine distributed situational awareness and opportunities for automation of monitoring tasks in en-route operations.
- Identify the data needed by air traffic controller (ATCO) to ensure that the proposed solution is correct (transparency).







# **AISA architecture**







### **Conflict Detection module**

- Principles
- Problem statement





# **Conflict detection module Principles**





# **ATC roles**



### Planner controller role

- Prediction when one aircraft pierces into the airspace: **Fix snapshot**.
- It only evaluates separation infringements with aircraft within the airspace.
- The only information available to perform the prediction is the **state vector** of the aircraft.



### Tactical controller role

- Prediction calculation throughout the evolution of the aircraft in the airspace
- The system provides a 4DT prediction for each aircraft based on historical ADS-B.
- It focuses on the **tactical** controller's role providing continuous surveillance of the aircraft within the airspace.



# **ML techniques**



### Classification (SI/ No SI)

• SI: aircraft pairs that cross with separation minima lower than specific separation. Herein, the pre-defined separations are longitudinally 10 NM and vertically 1000 ft.

### **Regression techniques**

- Minimum separation,
- time and distance to separation infringement





**Database construction** 





### **Database Construction**







# OpenSky ADS-B<br/>data Pre-processing<br/>of raw data Generation of<br/>aircraft pairs Temporary<br/>modification in<br/>the same time<br/>frame.







### Results









# **Static**

# **Dynamic**

SI rate 75%

MinDis error 3.4 NM

DistoMinDis and TimetoMinDis poor results



**Random Forest** 

SI rate 99%

MinDis error 1.5 NM

High benefit compared with Static Mode



**Random Forest** 



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### CONCLUSIONS









## **Further work**



# AISA performs the concept assessment based on experiments with ATCos

### UPM is performing the risk assessment of the concept



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