

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA PROGRAMA DE PÓS GRADUAÇÃO EM ENGENHARIA INDUSTRIAL - PEI

DOUTORADO EM ENGENHARIA INDUSTRIAL

AGNALDO VOLPE LOVATO

UM MODELO HÍBRIDO BASEADO EM OTIMIZAÇÃO DINÂMICA PARA DETECÇÃO E RESOLUÇÃO DE CONFLITOS NO TRÁFEGO AÉREO EM ROTA



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TESE

Salvador, BA - Brasil Agosto de 2020

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Tese submetida ao Programa de Pós-graduação em Engenharia Industrial, da Universidade Federal da Bahia, como parte dos requisitos necessários à obtenção do título de Doutor em Engenharia Industrial.

Orientadores:	Prof. Dr. Cristiano Hora de Oliveira Fontes
Coorientador:	Prof. Dr. Ricardo de Araújo Kalid

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Tese submetida ao corpo docente do programa de pós-graduação em Engenharia Industrial da Universidade Federal da Bahia como parte dos requisitos necessários para a obtenção do grau de doutor em Engenharia Industrial.

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Dedico este trabalho a meus pais Olívio e Maria Aparecida, minha esposa Larissa e a minhas filhas Alice e Yasmin (in memoriam).

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Agnaldo Volpe Lovato

Agosto/2020

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O crescimento do tráfego aéreo mundial nos últimos anos e a perspectiva de crescimento para as próximas décadas demandam um gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo cada vez mais eficiente e seguro, além de contribuir substancialmente para a sobrecarga de trabalho de seus controladores. Neste cenário tornam-se cada vez mais necessárias soluções que auxiliem estes profissionais no processo de tomada de decisão nas diferentes atividades executadas durante todas as fases do voo. A fase em rota compreende a etapa mais duradoura do voo, na qual os controladores desempenham atividades de monitoramento e principalmente detecção e resolução de conflitos entre aeronaves. Estas atividades envolvem procedimentos puramente "human-centric", ou seja, todas as ações tomadas são definidas pelo ser humano, mesmo considerando a disponibilidade de alarmes automáticos. Este trabalho propõe um modelo híbrido, com uso de técnicas de inteligência artificial e heurística, para detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais durante o voo em rota com o intuito de reduzir a carga de trabalho do controlador de tráfego, e maior agilidade no processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos, com a consequente elevação do nível de segurança do espaço aéreo. O escopo deste trabalho está limitado a aerovias de sentido único localizadas no espaço aéreo superior (acima de 25 x 10³ ft) e a abordagem proposta compreende a detecção e solução de conflitos longitudinais através de ajustes de velocidade horizontal e troca de nível de voo (altitude) das aeronaves. O modelo híbrido contribui com uma métrica inovadora, baseada em um sistema de inferência fuzzy para quantificar o nível de conflito entre duas aeronaves. Um algoritmo recursivo para o agrupamento de aeronaves em conflitos é aplicado para definir trocas de níveis de voo através de um problema de otimização baseado em algoritmo genético. O modelo foi simulado e testado através de diferentes estudos de casos envolvendo a existência de conflitos entre as aeronaves, tomando como referência ações de controle com base em regras e restrições definidas pela Organização da Aviação Civil Internacional (OACI). A comparação entre os resultados obtidos pelo modelo desenvolvido e ações simuladas para o controlador de tráfego aéreo mostra o potencial do modelo proposto na melhoria da segurança e otimização do uso do espaço aéreo, oferecendo maior eficiência e capacidade antecipatória para a detecção e resolução de conflitos.

Abstract of Thesis presented to PEI/UFBA as partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Doctor of Industrial Engineering

A HYBRID APPROACH BASED ON DYNAMIC OPTIMIZATION FOR DETECTING AND RESOLVING CONFLICTS IN AIR TRAFFIC ROUTES

Agnaldo Volpe Lovato

August/2020

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The growth in global air traffic in recent years and the prospect of growth in the coming decades call for ever more efficient and safe air traffic management, as well as contributing to the workload of its controllers. In this scenario, solutions are increasingly needed to assist these professionals in the decision-making process in the different activities performed during all phases of flight. The en-route phase comprises the most enduring phase of flight, in which controllers perform the monitoring, detection and resolution of conflicts between aircraft. These activities involve purely "human-centric" procedures, i.e., all actions are defined by the human being, even considering the availability of automatic alarms. This work proposes a hybrid model, using artificial intelligence and heuristic techniques, to detect and resolve longitudinal conflicts during en-route flight in order to reduce the workload of the traffic controller and enable greater efficiency in conflict detection and resolution, with the consequent increase in airspace security. The scope of this work is limited to one-way airways located in the upper airspace (above 25×10^3 ft) and the proposed approach comprises the detection and resolution of longitudinal conflicts through horizontal speed adjustments and flight level (altitude) changes of aircraft. The hybrid model proposes an innovative metric based on a fuzzy inference system to quantify the conflict level between two aircraft. A recursive algorithm for clustering conflicting aircraft is applied to define flight level exchanges through a genetic algorithm-based optimization problem. The model was simulated and tested through different case studies involving the existence of conflicts between aircraft, taking as reference the control actions based on the rules and restrictions defined by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Comparison between the results obtained by the proposed model and standardized air traffic controller actions shows the potential of the proposed model in improving the safety and optimization of airspace use, providing greater efficiency and anticipatory capacity for conflict detection and resolution.

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LOVATO, A.V., FONTES, C.H., EMBIRUÇU, M., KALID, R. A hybrid approach for detecting and resolving conflicts in air traffic routes. *IEEE Access*, v. 7, p. 169865–169887, nov. 2019. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2954976.

Lista de Abreviaturas e Siglas

A10	Around 10 NM
A10-20	Between 10 NM and 20 NM
A20	Around 20 NM
A20-30	Between 20 NM and 30 NM
A30-50	Between 30 NM and 50 NM
ACC	Area Control Centre
ACD	Aircraft cluster detection
AG	Algoritmo genético
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIS	Aeronautical Information Service
ALP	Aircraft Landing Problem
APP	Approach Control Centre
ARC	Aircraft recursive clustering
ASP	Aircraft sequencing problem
ATM	Air Traffic Management
ATS	Air Traffic Service
AZ	Close to zero
B10	Below 10 NM
CINDACTA	Centro Integrado de Defesa Aérea e Controle de Tráfego Aéreo
COMAER	Comando da Aeronáutica
con_prec	Conflict level with the preceding aircraft
con_suc	Conflict level with the succeeding aircraft
CPI	Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito
DBSCAN	Density-based spatial clustering of applications with noise
DECEA	Departamento de Controle do Espaço Aéreo
DIANA	DIvisive ANAlysis
ENRC	Enroute chart
EUA	Estados Unidos da América
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAB	Força Aérea Brasileira
FIS	Fuzzy Inference Systems

FL	Flight level
FSD	Ferramenta de Suporte à Decisão
GA	Genetic Algorithm
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
l_speed	Modified lower relative speed
MIMO	Multiple Input and Multiple Output
MISO	Multiple Input and Single Output
NM	Nautical mile
OACI	Organização da Aviação Civil Internacional
RWS	Roulette Wheel Selection
S0-10	Superior - between 0 kt and 10 kt
S10-20	Superior - between 10 kt and 20 kt
S20	Superior - around 20 kt
S20-30	Superior - between 20 kt and 30 kt
S30	Superior 30 kt
S50	Above 50 NM
SAGITARIO	Sistema Avançado de Gerenciamento de Informações de Tráfego Aéreo e
	Relatório de Interesse Operacional
SID	Standart Instrument Departure
SISO	Single Input and Single Output
STAR	Standart Terminal Arrival Route
TSK	Takagi-Sugeno-Kang
TWR	Area Control Tower
u_speed	Modified upper relative speed
US	United States
USA	United States of America

Lista de Símbolos

$a_{x,max}^{A_i}$	Upper limit for the acceleration of the A_i
nPop _r	Size of the population defined for GA referring to the r^{th} cluster
$Ce_r^{l^{(m)}}$	The best chromosome found at the m^{th} population
$Q_r^{l^{(m)}}$	Value of the best chromosome found at the m^{th} population
$\Delta t_{t^*}^r$	Sampling period of cluster C_{t-1}^r from instant t^*
Ā	Negação do conjunto A
$ar{A}$	Dupla negação do conjunto A
$Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}$	Action of A _i
$Ac_{A^{\mp 10}}^{C_{t-1}^r}$	Action of preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the first level
^A <i>i</i> +1	immediately above and below to A_i
$Ac^{C^r_{t-1}}_{A^0_{l\mp 1}}$	Action of preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the same flight level of A_i
$Ac_{A^{\mp 20}}^{C_{t-1}^r}$	Action of preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the second level
Ai	immediately above and below to A _i
Adj_{A_i}	Adjacent aircraft to A _i
A _i	i th generic aircraft
A_{i+1}	Succeeding aircraft to A _i
A_{i-1}	Preceding aircraft to A _i
A_{i-1}^{+10} , A_{i+1}^{+10}	Adjacent aircraft to A _i at the first level immediately above
A_{i-1}^{+20} , A_{i+1}^{+20}	Adjacent aircraft to A_i at the second level immediately above
A_{i-1}^0, A_{i+1}^0	Adjacent aircraft to A _i at the same level
$A_{i-1}^{-10}, A_{i+1}^{-10}$	Adjacent aircraft to A _i at the first level immediately below
A_{i-1}^{-20} , A_{i+1}^{-20}	Adjacent aircraft to A_i at the second level immediately below
Ce_r^-	The best chromosome (scenario) among all m^{th} populations generated
Ce_r^*	Best scenario evaluated by the model within the search space
Ce_r^0	Initial scenario (real situation at time t of all aircraft belonging to the cluster C_{t-1}^r)
Ce_r^l	l-th scenario determined by the model
C_{t-1}^r	Cluster recognized by ARC at t - 1
C_t^k	k th cluster in formation by the ARC

C_t^x	Cluster defined by ARC at the current time t
FL^{A_i}	Flight level of the A _i
FL_{max}^{Ai}	Maximum flight level that can be achieved by the aircraft A_i
$FL_{min}^{A_i}$	Minimum flight level that can be achieved by the aircraft A _i
G _t	Set of clusters C_t^x defined by ARC at the current time t
G_{t-1}	Set of clusters C_{t-1}^r recognized at $t-1$
$It_{t^*}^r$	Time of each iteration of GA
P_j	linguistic term of the output variable in the j th rule
Q_G^+	The sum of all positive conflict levels of all simulated aircraft
Q_r	Global positive conflict level regarding the initial scenario
Q_r^-	Fitness of Ce_r^-
Q_r^l	Sum of all positive conflict levels obtained from the positions defined for each new scenario Ce_r^l
T _{ji}	j th linguistic term of the i th input variable
V _{conf}	Vector of aircraft in conflict
$al_x^{A_i}$	Horizontal acceleration of the A_i
$al_{xn}^{A_i}$	Normalized acceleration of the A_i
$a_x^{A_i}$	Acceleration of aircraft A_i in the horizontal direction
$a_{xn}^{A_i}$	Normalized acceleration of the A_i
$a_y^{A_i}$	Acceleration of aircraft A_i in the vertical direction
$cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$	Conflict level between A_i and A_{i+1}
$cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}}$	Conflict level between A_i and A_{i-1}
$cl_x^{A_i,A_j}$	Conflict level between A_i and any aircraft belonging to the set Adj_{A_i}
cl_x^-	Negative conflict level
cl_x^+	Positive conflict level
cl_x^{+area}	Integral of the maximum positive conflict
cl_x^{-area}	Integral of the minimum negative conflict
$C_{\chi}^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$	Crisp longitudinal conflict between aircraft A_i and A_{i+1}
$C_{\chi}^{A_i,A_{i-1}}$	Crisp longitudinal conflict between aircraft A_i and A_{i-1}
d_{AB}	Distância entre os grupos A e B
d_{ij}	Distância entre os objetos <i>i</i> e <i>j</i>

$d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$	Relative distance between aircraft A_i and A_{i+1}
$d_x^{A_{i-1},A_i}$	Relative distance between aircraft A_i and A_{i-1}
n _{t*}	Positive integer referring to the number of standard sampling periods $(\Delta t = 1 s)$ completed from instant t^*
n_A	Número total de objetos pertencentes ao grupo A
n_B	Número total de objetos pertencentes ao grupo B
nCe _r	Maximum number of scenarios
nC_{t-1}	Number of clusters C_{t-1}^r recognized at $t-1$
n_{It}^r	The total number of iterations performed during a cluster life cycle C_{t-1}^r
pop_r^m	m^{th} population defined by GA
$pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j}$	Possibility that A_i has to reach the flight level where its adjacent aircraft is allocated
$S_{\chi}^{A_i}$	Horizontal position at airspace of aircraft A _i
$S_{\chi}^{A_{i+1}}$	Horizontal position at airspace of aircraft A_{i+1}
$S_{\chi}^{A_{i-1}}$	Horizontal position at airspace of aircraft A_{i-1}
$s_y^{A_i}$	Vertical position at airspace of aircraft A_i
t _f	Total simulation time
$v_x^{A_i,inf}$	Modified lower relative speed
$v_x^{A_i,sup}$	Modified upper relative speed
$v_x^{A_i,goal}$	Relative speed goal of the A _i
$v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$	Relative speed between aircraft A_i and A_{i+1}
$v_x^{A_i}$	Instantaneous speed of aircraft A_i in the horizontal direction
$v_x^{A_{i+1}}$	Instantaneous speed of aircraft A_{i+1} in the horizontal direction
$v_x^{A_{i-1},A_i}$	Relative speed between aircraft A_i and A_{i-1}
$v_x^{A_{i-1}}$	Instantaneous speed of aircraft A_{i-1} in the horizontal direction
$v_{x,max}^{A_i}$	Upper speed limit of the A _i
$v_{x,min}^{A_i}$	Lower speed limit of the A _i
$v_{x,target}^{A_i}$	Target speed of the A _i
$v_y^{A_i}$	Instantaneous speed of aircraft A_i in the vertical direction
<i>x</i> ₀	Valor <i>crisp</i> submetido na variável de entrada x do modelo <i>fuzzy</i>

x _i	i th input variable
${\mathcal Y}_0$	Valor crisp submetido na variável de entrada y do modelo fuzzy
Z^*	Valor defuzzificado
$ ho 1_r^l$	Penalties attributed to the l^{th} scenario (Ce_r^l) associated with the cluster C_{t-1}^r
$\rho 2_r^l$	Penalties attributed to the l^{th} scenario (Ce_r^l) associated with the cluster C_{t-1}^r
Ø	Conjunto vazio
Δt	Control action period
٨	Operador lógico E
V	Operador lógico OU
Ω	Interseção entre conjuntos
U	União entre conjuntos
ſ	Integração algébrica
⊆	Subconjunto
cm	Centímetro
ft	Pés (feet)
ft/min	Feet per minute
kt	knots
kt/s ²	Acceleration defined in kt for second
S	seconds
t	Time in seconds
М	Number of aircraft that are free of positive conflict
Ν	Number of aircraft that have violated any of the constraints set for the penalty $\rho 1_r^l$
Prob(l)	Probability that the l^{th} scenario Ce_r^l is selected
minPts	Número mínimo de vizinhos (objetos) dentro do raio ε
nC_{t-1}^r	Number of aircraft belonging to the rth cluster recognized at $t-1$
x	Variável de entrada do modelo <i>fuzzy</i>
у	Variável de entrada do modelo <i>fuzzy</i>
Ζ	Variável de saída do modelo <i>fuzzy</i>
8	Small positive value added to each global conflict value associated with a given scenario

CHAPTER I

Chapter 1 : Introduction

Abstract

The purpose of this chapter is to present the problem and the objectives of the work. Section 1.1 discusses and presents the motivation and the need to develop automated methods for air traffic management, in addition to a literature review. Section 1.2 defines the general objective and specific objectives. Section 1.3 highlights the originality of the proposed model and its contributions and Section 1.4 describes the content of the following chapters.

CAPÍTULO I

Capítulo 1 : Introdução

Resumo

O propósito deste capítulo é contextualizar o problema e os objetivos do trabalho. Na Seção 1.1 são discutidos e apresentados a motivação e a necessidade de desenvolvimento de métodos automatizados para o gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo, além de uma revisão da literatura. A Seção 1.2 define o objetivo geral e objetivos específicos. A Seção 1.3 ressalta a originalidade do modelo proposto e suas contribuições e a Seção 1.4 descreve o conteúdo dos próximos capítulos.

1.1. Motivação

De acordo com a Associação do Transporte Aéreo Internacional (IATA - *International Air Transport Association*), a demanda na aviação civil está em crescimento, tendo-se uma previsão de sete bilhões de passageiros para 2035, duas vezes superior à demanda de 2014, o que representa um crescimento anual em torno de 4,1 %. No mesmo ano, os mercados com maior crescimento anual de passageiros serão China (856 milhões de passageiros), Estados Unidos (559 milhões), Índia (266 milhões), Indonésia (183 milhões) e Brasil (170 milhões) (IATA, 2015).

Conforme MOON (2011), na medida em que a demanda aumenta, a quantidade de voos e de aeronaves controladas eleva-se juntamente com a carga de trabalho dos controladores de tráfego aéreo e a complexidade do problema de controle. O conceito de complexidade no controle do tráfego aéreo foi originalmente introduzido para avaliar o nível de dificuldade experimentado pelos controladores de tráfego aéreo no processo de tomada de decisão de uma dada situação de conflito (SUÁREZ et al., 2014). Por exemplo, FOTHERGILL e NEAL (2008) analisaram o impacto da carga de trabalho dos controladores de tráfego aéreo na tentiva de resolver conflitos entre duas aeronaves em rota. Resultados de experimentos apresentados por MOON (2011) mostraram a conexão entre o nível de complexidade no controle de tráfego aéreo e os erros cometidos pelos controladores, sugerindo melhorias para os sistemas de controle existentes. A Figura 1.1 apresenta uma visão do nível de complexidade do trafego aéreo em rota em um dia útil nos Estados Unidos da América.



Figura 1.1 – Tráfego aéreo em rota em um dia útil (FLIGHTRADAR24, 2015)

Desde a origem até o destino final o voo passa por diferentes fases que compreendem a decolagem, voo em rota, aproximação e aterrissagem. Durante todo o trajeto (solo e ar) existem centros de controle subdivididos para cobrirem as diferentes fases de voo, organizados por regiões de cobertura do radar. Assim, o espaço aéreo está distribuído de modo que a comunicação, navegação e vigilância sejam mantidas pelos orgãos responsáveis por seu gerenciamento. Isso geralmente resulta em estruturas de comunicação deficientes em certas áreas do espaço aéreo.

Dentre as fases de um voo, a etapa com a aeronave em rota possui a maior duração e a detecção e eliminação (ou redução) de conflitos entre as aeronaves é uma das principais tarefas realizadas durante esta fase. As ações visando eliminação ou redução de conflitos compreendem o ajuste do espaçamento vertical e horizontal entre as aeronaves através de ajustes de velocidade, nível

de voo (altitude) e trajetória, com base nas regras e procedimentos determinados por órgãos de controle tais como a Organização da Aviação Civil Internacional (OACI) e o Departamento de Controle do Espaço Aéreo (DECEA) (Brasil). CAFIERI e DURAND (2014), e RANTANEN e WICKENS (2010) destacam que a mudança de trajetória é a alternativa mais tradicional usada pelos controladores de tráfego aéreo. Por outro lado, CAFIERI e DURAND (2014) relatam ainda que os benefícios do controle de velocidade na eliminação de conflitos geralmente não são destacados.

O suporte à tomada de decisão representa uma inovação significativa no controle do tráfego aéreo, considerando que a carga de demanda eleva a complexidade na escolha de soluções de conflitos, aumenta a carga de trabalho e o tempo de resposta por parte dos controladores de tráfego aéreo (LEHOUILLIER et al., 2016). Os sistemas de apoio a tomada de decisão na execução das atividades exercidas no controle de tráfego aéreo contribuem para a redução da carga de trabalho dos controladores, além de melhorar a segurança durante os vôos. Neste contexto, diferentes soluções têm sido desenvolvidas para as diferentes fases de voo. Nos EUA e na Europa agências do governo trabalham para definir a próxima geração destes sistemas (LANDRY, 2011).

O uso de técnicas computacionais para reduzir a complexidade e incrementar a eficiência e segurança no controle do tráfego aéreo é relativamente recente. Soluções nas mais diversas fases do voo envolvem o uso de técnicas tais como sistemas especialistas, programação dinâmica, aprendizado por reforço, planejamento de caminhos, e metaheurísticas (TIMOSZCZUK et al., 2009; BORGES DE SOUZA et al., 2009; VISMARI e CAMARGO JUNIOR, 2011; DOUGUI et al., 2013; WOLTJER et al., 2015; EVANS et al., 2016).

CAFIERI e DURAND (2014) apresentam um modelo baseado em otimização para executar o controle de velocidade da aeronave com o objetivo de eliminar conflitos. ALONSO et al. (2014) apresentam uma técnica de programação inteira que altera os níveis de voos das aeronaves a fim de evitar colisões. Modelos de programação linear inteira são apresentados por OZGUR e CAVCAR (2014), e CRESPO et al. (2012), os quais fornecem os melhores horários para decolagem de aeronaves, a fim de evitar conflitos no tráfego aéreo em rota, equilibrando a capacidade e demanda nos aeroportos.

HONG et al. (2016) utilizam programação linear inteira mista no gerenciamento de conflitos considerando a transição de aeronaves entre setores adjacentes no espaço aéreo. OZGUR e CAVCAR (2008) apresentam uma abordagem baseada em árvore de decisão para apoiar a tomada de decisão na resolução de conflitos. PEYRONNE et al. (2015) apresentam um modelo capaz de encontrar trajetórias livres de conflitos, e BOYSEN e FLIEDNER (2011) apresentam uma nova classe de funções objetivo para o problema de aterrissagem de aeronaves, projetada para equilibrar a carga de trabalho do pessoal de solo nos aeroportos.

FURINI et al. (2016) apresentam uma abordagem para otimizar o planejamento de rotas de um drone a fim de minimizar o custo operacional total relacionado ao tráfego aéreo e prevenção de conflitos. ALONSO et al. (2015) abordam conflitos de aeronaves e resolução de problemas por meio da mudança do ângulo nas direções das aeronaves, com base na meta-heurística de busca de vizinhança variável. YOO e DEVASIA (2013) apresentam um procedimento de segurança para resolução de conflitos envolvendo o cruzamentos de rotas, baseado na construção de rotas alternativas, sem a necessidade de mudança de níveis de voo e velocidade das aeronaves. JILKOV et al. (2015) apresenta uma abordagem baseada na probabilidade esperada de um conflito, que emprega o algoritmo Viterbi para encontrar uma sequência ótima de múltiplas manobras sem que haja conflitos.

Segundo LEHOUILLIER et al. (2016), a exposição de aeronaves a conflitos é um problema dinâmico comum que requer ações efetivas em tempo real (mudança de velocidade, direção ou nível de voo). Alguns trabalhos propõem ações quando os espaços mínimos de segurança entre aeronaves ou regras de segurança são violados, seguindo uma lógica binária. PECHOUCEK et al. (2006) empregam áreas esféricas de segurança, possibilitando ações cooperativas entre agentes antes mesmo da detecção do conflito. CHEN et al. (2011) apresentam uma estrutura baseada em árvore de decisão para apoiar o controlador de tráfego aéreo no espaçamento de aeronaves. De qualquer forma, estas abordagens são baseadas na existência ou ausência de conflitos.

O controle de tráfego aéreo apresenta um nível intrínsico de incerteza, geralmente relacionado ao tipo de dados, como informações meteorológicas e tomadas de decisões realizadas pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo. A teoria dos conjuntos fuzzy possibilita a inclusão de comportamentos heurísticos inerentes ao controle de tráfego aéreo. Alguns trabalhos envolvem o uso de lógica fuzzy (tipo I e II) bem como ferramentas para apoiar a tomada de decisão em diferentes problemas relacionados ao controle de tráfego aéreo, como troca de nível de vôo e controle de velocidade (LOVATO et al., 2006, 2010), decolagem e aterrissagem (LIMA et al., 2010), ajuste de rotas de voos (SHAFAHI, 2010; SUN et al., 2015) e controle de altitude (RAHIM e MALAEK, 2011). STULA et al (2010) combinam uma abordagem multiagente com mapas cognitivos fuzzy para apoiar decisões no controle de tráfego áereo. Outros trabalhos relacionados ao gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo incluem a avaliação e o planejamento de alocação de recursos, sequenciamento de aterrissagem de aeronaves não tripuladas, análise de riscos e segurança e compartimentalização e divisão do espaço aéreo (OREN e KOCYIGIT, 2016; SKORUPSKI, 2016; NIE et al., 2009; LOWER et al., 2016; KUMAR, 2014). As incertezas associadas às condições climáticas apresentam dificuldades para o gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo e frequentemente influenciam no aumento da capacidade do espaço aéreo não utilizado (CLARKE et al., 2012).

O controle de tráfego aéreo é um problema complexo devido a suas características não convexas e não lineares (HANSEN, 2004). Algoritmos Genéticos (AGs) são usados na busca de soluções que envolvem problemas com estas características em diferentes fases do tráfego aéreo. SERGEEVA et al. (2017) e DEGTYAREV et al. (2010) usam AGs na configuração dos setores do espaço aéreo de acordo com o comportamento do tráfego. HANSEN (2004), HU e DI PAOLO (2008, 2009, 2011), CAPRÌ e IGNACCOLO (2004) usam AGs no problema de sequenciamento de aeronaves. GARCÍA et al. (2005) apresentam um método para encontrar as melhores rotas e programações para operações em solo nos aeroportos, em um sistema de suporte a decisão para controladores de torre utilizando AGs e um algoritmo de gerenciamento de fluxo dinâmico no espaço-tempo. HU et al. (2004) apresentam uma abordagem para lidar com a otimização em tempo real das trajetórias de voo.

Existem muitas contribuições relevantes voltadas para busca de soluções para a melhoria do gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo. Devido a complexidade e granularidade das atividades executadas durante todas as fases do voo, diferentes frentes de pesquisa estão implementadas. Para o processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos, o uso de técnicas de inteligência artificial e otimização representam linhas de pesquisas promissoras, considerando a possibilidade de subdividir tarefas e empregar técnicas que simulem o comportamento humano.

A FAA (2019) publicou o Manual de Projeto e Implementação de Ferramenta de Suporte à Decisão (FSD) para o Controle de Tráfego Aéreo, fornecendo diretrizes para a interface e treinamento dos usuários, além de destacar a necessidade do trabalho em equipe (humanoautomação) na medida em que os sistemas automatizados continuem a avançar e os recursos de inteligência artificial se tornem cada vez mais sofisticados. As FSDs devem ser consideradas como parte de uma equipe de solução de problemas que inclui os recursos humanos e de automação. CUEVAS et al. (2007) definem equipes humano-automação como "o acoplamento dinâmico e interdependente entre um ou mais operadores humanos e um ou mais sistemas automatizados que requerem colaboração e coordenação para alcançar a conclusão bem-sucedida da tarefa".

Recomendações provenientes das FSDs geralmente não são 100% precisas ou confiáveis (por exemplo, clima). Porém, pesquisas indicam que uma automação ainda menos confiável pode ser melhor do que nenhuma automação, desde que seja atingido um limite de 70% de confiabilidade (TRAPSILAWATI et al., 2015). Alertas que indicam a probabilidade de um evento com pelo menos 70 a 75% de precisão são úteis e proporcionam benefícios, principalmente quando os níveis de carga de trabalho e as demandas de tarefas são elevados (DIXON E WICKENS, 2006).

Ao invés da ideia de que novas tecnologias, automação e FSDs possam simplesmente substituir um operador humano, o foco deve estar no desenvolvimento de ferramentas que atuem de forma complementar no processo de tomada de decisão (DEKKER e WOODS, 2002; FAA, 2019).

As diferentes soluções apresentadas na literatura são voltadas a detecção, prevenção e resolução de conflitos encontrados nas diferentes fases de voo, exceto para a detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais no voo em rota. Algumas destas soluções focam no cruzamento de aerovias, conflitos em solo, acúmulo de aeronaves em espera para decolagem e aterrissagem, sequenciamento de aeronaves em voo para aterrissagem, dentre outros problemas encontrados.

Atualmente o processo de detecção e resolução dos conflitos longitudinais nestas aerovias é realizado pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo, analisando cada aeronave sob sua responsabilidade no espaço aéreo, que define ações para o piloto afim de eliminar os conflitos. Não foi encontrada na literatura a detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais no voo em rota, nas aerovias de sentido único; esta pesquisa se debruçará sobre esta fase de voo.

1.2. Objetivos do Trabalho

1.2.1. Objetivo Geral

O objetivo geral deste trabalho é propor um modelo hibrido, com o uso de técnicas de inteligência artificial e otimização, para a detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais durante o voo em rota visando a diminuição da carga de trabalho do controlador de tráfego aéreo, maior agilidade no processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos e consequentemente um aumento na segurança do espaço aéreo. As ações previstas para a resolução dos conflitos compreendem o ajuste da velocidade horizontal e a troca de níveis de voo das aeronaves.

1.2.2. Objetivos Específicos

Foram estabelecidos os seguintes objetivos específicos para o modelo proposto:

• Compreender o modelo atual de detecção e resolução de conflitos no tráfego aéreo em rota;

- Desenvolver um ambiente computacional adequado (simulador) para validar o modelo proposto;
- Viabilizar a identificação de conflitos longitudinais entre as aeronaves durante o voo em rota e estimar os seus respectivos níveis;
- Proporcionar a eliminação dos conflitos longitudinais por meio do ajuste da velocidade horizontal e troca do nível de voo das aeronaves;

1.3. Originalidade e Contribuições

Na primeira etapa (Capítulo 3) foram desenvolvidos dois modelos *fuzzy* (baseados na estrutura Mamdani) para ajustar apenas a velocidade horizontal da aeronave durante o voo em rota com o objetivo de eliminar o conflito detectado (LOVATO et al., 2018). O primeiro modelo *fuzzy* consiste de uma métrica inovadora para quantificar o nível de conflito longitudinal entre duas aeronaves e o segundo modelo *fuzzy* usa o nível de conflito (definido no primeiro modelo) e outras variáveis de entrada para determinar a aceleração a ser aplicada à aeronave.

A segunda etapa (Capítulo 4) é uma extensão do primeiro trabalho (Capítulo 3) e propõe um modelo híbrido para a detecção e resolução dos conflitos longitudinais que compreende a integração entre os dois modelos *fuzzy* propostos na primeira etapa, com:

- Técnicas de agrupamento espacial de aeronaves, tendo como princípio o método hierárquico aglomerativo de agrupamentos, onde foi desenvolvido o algoritmo Recursivo de Agrupamento de Aeronaves (ARC *Aircraft Recursive Clustering*); e
- Resolução heurística de um problema de otimização dinâmica, com o uso de um Algoritmo Genético (AG), que viabiliza mudanças de nível de voo visando a resolução dos conflitos em tempo real (LOVATO et al., 2019).

O modelo híbrido foi projetado para subdividir e executar as tarefas em cada estágio do processo de detecção e resolução dos conflitos.

A métrica *fuzzy* de quantificação de conflitos longitudinais entre aeronaves e toda a estrututa concebida para o modelo híbrido oferecem uma sistemática ampla e robusta para o controle do tráfego aéreo em rota dentro dos limites propostos para o problema e, desta forma, representam uma contribuição inovadora deste trabalho.

Os modelos foram simulados e testados a partir de estudos de casos que simularam a existência de conflitos entre as aeronaves, onde as ações executadas estavam sujeitas às regras e restrições definidas pela OACI. Os resultados foram comparados com procedimentos padrões que simularam as ações de um controlador de tráfego aéreo, mostrando o potencial do modelo proposto na melhoria da segurança e otimização do uso do espaço aéreo.

1.4. Organização do Trabalho

Esta tese está organizada em cinco Capítulos e três Apêndices que descrevem a evolução do desenvolvimento do modelo híbrido proposto conforme os objetivos específicos apresentados.

No Capítulo 2 são apresentados os materiais e métodos utilizados, a descrição do modelo atual de estrutura e controle do tráfego aéreo em rota, além das técnicas aplicadas no modelo híbrido (lógica *fuzzy*, algoritmos genéticos e agrupamento), que complementam os fundamentos teóricos e metodológicos dos modelos apresentados nos Capítulos 3 e 4.

O Capítulo 3 apresenta a modelagem, estudos de caso e resultados do primeiro trabalho ("A *fuzzy modeling approach to optimize control and decision making in conflict management in air traffic control*" – "Uma abordagem de modelagem *fuzzy* para a otimização do controle e tomada de decisão no gerenciamento de conflitos no controle do tráfego aéreo") (LOVATO et al., 2018) publicado no periódico *Computers & Industrial Engineering*.

O Capítulo 4 apresenta a modelagem, estudos de caso e resultados do segundo trabalho ("A *Hybrid approach for detecting and resolving conflicts in air traffic routes*" – "Uma abordagem híbrida para a detecção e resolução de conflitos no trafego aéreo em rota") (LOVATO et al., 2019) publicado no periódico *IEEE Access*.

As seções 1 e 2, respectivamente relacionadas a introdução e definição formal dos conflitos longitudinais, que se encontravam nos artigos originais (LOVATO et al., 2018, 2019), foram inseridas nos Capítulos 1 e 2 deste trabalho, com a finalidade de evitar repetição de informações.

No Capítulo 5 são apresentadas as conclusões sobre os resultados obtidos com base no modelo híbrido proposto, junto com sugestões para trabalhos futuros.

Três apêndices são apresentados. O primeiro apêndice (Apêndice A) descreve as regras do segundo modelo *fuzzy* (Capítulo 3) utilizado para determinar a aceleração visando a eliminação de conflito entre duas aeronaves. O segundo apêndice (Apêndice B) apresenta a interface gráfica do simulador de tráfego aéreo em rota desenvolvido. O terceiro apêndice (Apêndice C) apresenta mais dois estudos de caso, que complementam os estudos de caso apresentados na Seção 3.3.

Em consonância com a prática de uso intensivo e difundido da língua inglesa como meio de comunicação e divulgação, usual na comunidade científica das áreas de engenharia e tecnologia, os resumos de cada capítulo terão suas versões em língua inglesa. Além disso, para padronizar a aderência com as normas científicas, é adotada a convenção de utilização do ponto como separador decimal nos textos em inglês, e vírgula, nos textos em português.

CHAPTER II

Chapter 2 : Theoretical and Methodological Assumptions

Abstract

This chapter presents the theoretical and methodological assumptions needed to understand and build the proposed hybrid model for detecting and resolving longitudinal conflicts in flight en route. Section 2.1 presents an overview of the tools and techniques used in the process of developing the hybrid model. Section 2.2 describes the structure of the current airspace and how the longitudinal conflict detection and resolution process is carried out. A formal description of the longitudinal conflicts en route is presented. Section 2.3 presents concepts of fuzzy logic, used in the development of the first and second fuzzy models. Section 2.4 presents fundamentals about Genetic Algorithms, used in the process of dynamic optimization of aircraft clusters, used in the definition of changes in flight level aiming at the resolution of conflicts in real time. Section 2.5 presents the concepts of clustering methods, necessary in the development of the recursive algorithm for clustering aircraft.

CAPÍTULO II

Capítulo 2 : Pressupostos Teóricos e Metodológicos

Resumo

Neste capítulo são apresentados os pressupostos teóricos e metodológicos necessários para a compreensão e construção do modelo híbrido proposto para a detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais no voo em rota. A Seção 2.1 apresenta uma visão geral das ferramentas e técnicas utilizadas no processo de desenvolvimento do modelo híbrido. A Seção 2.2 descreve a estrutura do espaço aéreo atual e como é realizado o processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais. Uma descrição formal dos conflitos longitudinais em rota é apresentada. A Seção 2.3 apresenta conceitos da lógica *fuzzy*, utilizada no desenvolvimento do primeiro e segundo modelo *fuzzy*. A Seção 2.4 apresenta fundamentos sobre Algoritmos Genéticos, utilizado no processo de otimização dinâmica de agrupamentos de aeronaves, empregados na definição de alterações de nível de voo visando a resolução dos conflitos em tempo real. A Seção 2.5 apresenta os conceitos de métodos de agrupamento, necessários no desenvolvimento do algoritmo recursivo para o agrupamento de aeronaves.

2.1. Materiais e Métodos

A Figura 2.1 apresenta um fluxograma que resume a metodologia utilizada, as etapas no processo de desenvolvimento do modelo híbrido proposto e os dois artigos que foram publicados ao longo do trabalho.

Dentre os diferentes problemas e desafios inerentes ao controle do tráfego aéreo, os conflitos longitudinais associados ao voo em rota merecem um destaque especial considerando-se que esta é a fase mais longa do voo, há uma previsão de crescimento expressivo de demanda para as próximas décadas e o desenvolvimento de estratégias automatizadas possuem um elevado potencial de redução da carga de trabalho dos controladores de tráfego aéreo.

Foi realizada uma revisão de modelos, métodos e técnicas de otimização e inteligência artificial aplicados em soluções para o controle de tráfego aéreo em todas as fases de voo. As características do ambiente e dinâmica do modelo híbrido desenvolvido foram obtidas por meio dos pressupostos teóricos voltados a compreensão da estrutura e dinâmica do tráfego aéreo, como o mesmo é subdivido, como o controle de detecção e resolução de conflitos é realizado atualmente, além das normas definidas pela Organização da Aviação Civil Internacional (OACI) que definem os conflitos analisados. Técnicas de inteligência artificial como lógica *fuzzy*, algoritmos genéticos e agrupamentos (*clustering*) foram pesquisadas e aplicadas no modelo desenvolvido.

Para a validação do modelo híbrido proposto foi desenvolvido um simulador dinâmico com a linguagem de programação JAVA (Apêndice B). Este ambiente de programação viabilizou a simulação de ações do controlador de tráfego aéreo no processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos, seja através da definição da velocidade horizontal de cada aeronave, em um dado instante e tempo, ou através da alocação da alteração de seu nível de voo. Além das ações definidas pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo, o simulador possibilitou que ações provenientes do modelo híbrido também fossem aplicadas às aeronaves. As simulações dos estudos de caso apresentados foram executadas em um computador com configuração básica (AMD FXTM - 8350 Eigth, 2.81 GHz e 8 GB RAM).



Figura 2.1 - Fluxograma da metodologia utilizada

2.2. Estrutura do Espaço Aéreo e o Controle do Tráfego Aéreo em Rota

No Brasil, o Departamento de Controle do Espaço Aéreo (DECEA) é a organização responsável pelo controle do espaço aéreo brasileiro, provedora dos serviços de navegação aérea que viabilizam os voos e a ordenação dos fluxos de tráfego aéreo no País (DECEA, 2019). O fornecimento destes serviços está baseado nas normas e nos métodos recomendados pela Organização de Aviação Civil Internacional (OACI), órgão responsável pela promoção do desenvolvimento seguro e ordenado da aviação civil mundial. A OACI estabelece normas e regulamentos necessários para a segurança e eficiência do tráfego aéreo (ICAO, 2016).

O Brasil atualmente administra uma área em torno de 22 milhões de km², que inclui o espaço aéreo territorial e oceânico, por meio de quatro centros de controle (Figura 2.2) denominados Centro Integrado de Defesa Aérea e Controle de Tráfego Aéreo (CINDACTA), que prestam serviços como: gerenciamento do tráfego aéreo, defesa aérea, informações aeronáuticas, meteorologia aeronáutica, telecomunicações aeronáuticas, busca e salvamento. O CINDACTA I, sediado em Brasília, é o responsável pela maior quantidade de tráfego aéreo do País e abrange a região central do Brasil, o CINDACTA II, sediado em Curitiba, abrange o sul e parte do centro sul brasileiro, o CINDACTA III, sediado em Recife, abrange a região Nordeste do país e uma extensa área do oceano Atlântico e o CINDACTA IV, sediado em Manaus, tem como área responsável as imediações da região amazônica (AEROMAGAZINE, 2013).



Figura 2.2 - Mapa de atuação dos CINDACTAs - Adaptado de (AEROMAGAZINE, 2013)

Cada CINDACTA possui sob sua responsabilidade outros centros de controles, como os Centros de Controle de Área (ACC – *Area Control Centre*), Controles de Aproximação (APP – *Approach Control Centre*) e Torres de Controle de Aeródromo (TWR – *Area Control Tower*), cada um com suas responsabilidades dentro das diferentes fases do voo (Figura 2.3).

As diferentes fases de voo exigem que o gerenciamento do tráfego seja subdividido de forma que as tarefas possam ser executadas com eficiência pelos controladores. Por exemplo, o controle das aeronaves que estão em rota é executado pelo ACC cujos controladores são responsáveis pelo monitoramento da navegação das aeronaves a fim de manter o fluxo e a segurança das mesmas no espaço aéreo. No Brasil existem cinco ACCs, um para cada CINDACTA (exceção do CINDACTA III que possui dois), um responsável pelo espaço aéreo sobre a região continental do Nordeste (ACC-Recife), o outro encarregado de todo o espaço aéreo oceânico sob responsabilidade do Brasil (ACC-Atlântico) (AEROMAGAZINE, 2013). Quando as aeronaves estão em procedimento de decolagem ou de pouso em um aeródromo, as mesmas estarão sob o controle da APP, responsável por garantir a separação de outras

aeronaves ou obstáculos. As TWRs controlam o sobrevoo do aeródromo, decolagem, pouso e manobras em solo, com o objetivo de evitar colisões com outras aeronaves (FAA, 2017a).



Figura 2.3 - Fases de voo, adaptado de (FAA, 2017a)

2.2.1. Tráfego Aéreo em Rota

O tráfego aéreo em rota geralmente representa a etapa mais longa do voo e o seu respectivo controle está sob responsabilidade dos ACCs (Figura 2.3) que, por sua vez, são divididos em setores. Durante o voo em rota a aeronave é transferida entre os controladores de tráfego aéreo sempre que sai de um setor e entra em outro. Durante o voo em rota as aeronaves trafegam por aerovias dispostas em forma de corredor. As aerovias por sua vez são subdividas em diversas altitudes denominadas níveis de voo (FL – *Flight level*) e separados em geral por uma altura de 1000 pés (ft - *feet*). Verticalmente, há dois grupos de aerovias, quais sejam, as aerovias superiores e inferiores. A altitude que define a separação entre as aerovias superiores e inferiores pode variar conforme o país. No Brasil, as aerovias superiores compreendem voos em altitudes a partir de 25×10^3 ft (FL 250). Voos que ocorrem abaixo de 25×10^3 ft serão alocados nas aerovias inferiores. Nos EUA a altitude de separação é de 18×10^3 ft para aerovias superiores, na Suíça é $19,5 \times 10^3$ ft e no Egito 25×10^3 ft (FAA, 2017a; MARINHO, 2015). Esta divisão agrupa modelos de aeronaves distintos que em geral possuem maior autonomia e capacidade de atingir estas altitudes.

As informações de todas as aerovias, estejam elas no espaço aéreo superior ou inferior estão disponíveis na Carta de Rota (ENRC – *Enroute chart*). Há diferentes tipos de cartas utilizadas nas diferentes fases do voo. Por exemplo, nos procedimentos de chegada a um aeródromo são utilizadas as cartas denominadas STAR (*Standart Terminal Arrival Route* – Rota de Chegada Padrão em Terminal) e nos procedimentos de partida é utilizada a SID (*Standart Instrument Departure* – Saída Padrão por Instrumento).

A Figura 2.4 apresenta as informações disponíveis em uma ENRC (nome da aerovia, direção em graus com base na rosa dos ventos orientada para o norte magnético, nível mínimo de voo para cada direção da aerovia, pontos de notificação, distância entre os pontos de notificação e auxílio rádio). Algumas aerovias (Figura 2.4) possuem duas direções (mão dupla), como a UZ2, UZ26 e UL776, outras, como a UM409, possuem apenas uma direção. Utilizando como exemplo a aerovia UZ2, o nível de voo mínimo na direção 037° é o FL250. Na direção contrária (217°) é o FL260, ou seja, uma direção assume somente níveis pares e a outra somente os
ímpares. Os próximos níveis na direção 037° são o FL270, FL290 e assim por diante e os próximo níveis na direção 217° são o FL280, FL300. Nas aerovias com direção única, como a UM409, no trecho cuja direção é de 335°, seu nível de voo mínimo é o FL260 e neste caso tantos os níveis pares como ímpares podem ser utilizados. Desta forma, a cada 1000 ft pode-se alocar as aeronaves em uma única direção. A distância horizontal da aerovia é informada em milhas náuticas (NM – *nautical miles*). Por exemplo, a distância entre os pontos de notificação BRAZE e DOTKA, pertencentes a aerovia UM409, é de 14 NM.



Figura 2.4 - Informações da Aerovia (AISWEB, 2019)

A Figura 2.5a apresenta o espaço aéreo bidimensional considerando aerovias de direção única. Uma ou mais aeronaves $(A_1, A_2, A_3, ..., A_n)$ podem ser alocadas em cada nível de voo. A separação vertical mínima entre os níveis FL 250 e FL 410 é de 1000 ft (pés) e para aeronaves alocadas acima de FL 410, é de 2000 ft (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017).

A posição de uma aeronave genérica $(A_i, i = 1, ..., n)$ ao longo do tempo está diretamente relacionada ao ajuste da aceleração definida pelo piloto [componentes $a_x^{A_i}(t) e a_y^{A_i}(t)$], que por sua vez, estão relacionadas a velocidade vertical $[v_y^{A_i}(t), ft/min]$ e horizontal $[v_x^{A_i}(t), kt - knots(nós)]$ instantâneas. As equações 2.1 e 2.2 fornecem o comportamento dinâmico determinístico de cada aeronave e as funções $s_x = s_x^{A_i}(t) e s_y = s_y^{A_i}(t)$ representam a trajetória da aeronave A_i no espaço.

$$\begin{cases} a_x^{A_i}(t) = \frac{dv_x^{A_i}}{dt} = \frac{d^2 s_x^{A_i}}{dt^2} \\ dv_y^{A_i} = \frac{d^2 s_y^{A_i}}{dt^2} \end{cases}$$
(2.1)

$$a_y^{A_i}(t) = \frac{dv_y}{dt} = \frac{dv_y}{dt^2}$$
 (2.2)



Figura 2.5 – Tráfego aéreo em rota: (a) visão bidimensional e (b) detecção e resolução de conflitos (LOVATO et al., 2019)

(b)

O modelo bidimensional proposto neste trabalho não considera a profundidade como uma dimensão adicional na resolução de conflitos. A hipótese do espaço bidimensional está diretamente associada à representação do espaço aéreo ilustrado na Figura 2.5a e é amplamente adotado em sistemas de supervisão e controle de aeronaves em rota. Ajustes envolvendo mudanças na trajetória vertical (mudanças de nível de voo) são mais frequentemente utilizadas (68%) para a eliminação de conflitos do que ajustes envolvendo mudanças na trajetória horizontal da aeronave (32%) (RANTANEN e WICKENS, 2012).

A aceleração da aeronave é uma variável manipulada, definida pelo piloto, baseada em ordens e diretrizes fornecidas pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo (Figura 2.5b), considerando o voo e o nível desejado, a existência de conflitos, turbulência e distúrbios climáticos.

2.2.2. O Sistema de Controle Atual

Após o acidente que envolveu os voos N600XL (GOL 1907), ocorrido em 29 de setembro de 2006, foram levantados muitos problemas relacionados ao setor aéreo brasileiro. Foi criada uma Comissão Parlamentar de Inquérito (CPI) destinada a investigar as causas, consequências e responsáveis pela Crise do Sistema de Tráfego Aéreo Brasileiro, desencadeada após o acidente. Alguns dos fatores apontados pelos controladores de tráfego aéreo e pelo Comando da Aeronáutica (COMAER) foi a confiabilidade no sistema de tratamento e visualização radar X-4000 utilizado pelo sistema de controle de tráfego aéreo brasileiro, além da obsolescência, desatualização tecnológica, falta de redundância na segurança, falhas nas comunicações de rádio e duplicidade de informações nas telas de monitoramento (CUNHA e MAIA, 2007).

Em detrimento das falhas encontradas, o sistema X-4000 está sendo substituído pelo Sistema Avançado de Gerenciamento de Informações de Tráfego Aéreo e Relatório de Interesse Operacional (SAGITARIO), capaz de concentrar os dados de diversas fontes de captação, como radares e satélites, e de sobrepor imagens meteorológicas do setor controlado. Outra inovação

é a possibilidade do controlador editar os planos de voo graficamente, o que melhora o acompanhamento do voo. Este tipo de interação homem-máquina permite maior concentração do controlador, além de diminuir sua fadiga (FAB, 2011a, 2011b).

Outras características que podem ser destacadas no SAGITARIO são: a utilização de radares e dados digitais das aeronaves via rádio e satélite; a possibilidade de pilotos e controladores verem as mesmas informações, a troca de informações entre os centros de controle e as aeronaves e garantia da coordenação dos voos. As informações de dentro das aeronaves são coletadas automaticamente e transmitidas aos centros por meio de sistemas de comunicação via satélite que possibilitam uma posição com menor incerteza das aeronaves e a visualização de conflitos entre elas (FAB, 2011a, 2011b).

O sistema de controle de tráfego aéreo ainda é "*human-centric*", isto é, o sistema pode emitir um alerta mas as decisões cabem exclusivamente ao especialista humano (controlador de tráfego aéreo). O apoio automatizado à tomada de decisão ainda representa um potencial de contribuição significativa neste setor visto que o crescimento do tráfego aéreo traz o aumento do nível de complexidade e sobrecarga de trabalho para os controladores de tráfego. Tem-se assim a necessidade de sistemas que auxiliem no processo de tomada de decisão visando inclusive elevar o nível de segurança do espaço aéreo.

Durante o voo em rota, o controlador de tráfego aéreo deve verificar se cada aeronave está de acordo com seu plano de voo e não está violando as regras de segurança do espaço aéreo. A quebra destas regras poderá levar uma ou mais aeronaves a diferentes tipos de conflitos, por exemplo, o conflito longitudinal em rota, objeto de estudo desde trabalho e tratado especificamente nas aerovias superiores de direção única.

2.2.3. O conflito Longitudinal no Tráfego Aéreo em Rota

Conflitos entre aeronaves não são solucionados automaticamente e são causados por perda da separação vertical ou horizontal, violação dos padrões mínimos de separação estabelecidos pelo Serviço de Tráfego Aéreo (*Air Traffic Service* – ATS) (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017). Controladores de tráfego aéreo devem reconhecer os tipos de conflitos e solicitar aos pilotos manobras pré-definidas, incluindo alterações na rota, no nível de voo ou na velocidade da aeronave (LANDRY et al., 2010; DELAHAYE; e PUECHMOREL, 2013).

A Equação 2.3 apresenta a proposição lógica que define a existência $(c_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} = 1)$ ou ausência $(c_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} = 0)$ do conflito longitudinal entre duas aeronaves A_i and A_{i+1} (sucessora a aeronave A_i) na mesma rota (mesmo nível de voo), utilizando a abordagem rígida (0 ou 1). Esta regra especifica simplesmente que a distância mínima entre duas aeronaves na mesma rota deve ser 10 NM (*Nautical Miles* – Milhas Náuticas), ou qualquer valor no intervalo [10, 20] NM se a velocidade relativa da aeronave sucessora é maior ou igual a 20 kt (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017).

$$c_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \ if \ \left(d_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t) < 10 \ \text{NM}\right) \text{ ou} \\ \left(10 \ \text{NM} \le d_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t) < 20 \ \text{NM} \ e \\ v_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t) < 20 \ \text{kt} \right) \\ 0 \ \text{ caso contrário} \end{cases}$$
(2.3)

onde:

$$d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = s_x^{A_{i+1}}(t) - s_x^{A_i}(t)$$
(2.4)

$$v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = v_x^{A_{i+1}}(t) - v_x^{A_i}(t)$$
(2.5)

e $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ (t) é a diferença (em NM) na direção longitudinal entre as posições das aeronaves A_{i+1} e A_i no tempo t e $v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ (t) é a velocidade relativa entre A_{i+1} e A_i .

Equações similares são aplicadas para a distância e velocidade relativa entre A_i and A_{i-1} (aeronave precedente a A_i):

$$d_x^{A_{i-1},A_i}(t) = s_x^{A_i}(t) - s_x^{A_{i-1}}(t)$$
(2.6)

$$v_x^{A_{i-1},A_i}(t) = v_x^{A_i}(t) - v_x^{A_{i-1}}(t)$$
(2.7)

e

$$c_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i-1}}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \ if \ \left(d_{x}^{A_{i-1},A_{i}}(t) < 10 \ \text{NM}\right) \text{ ou} \\ \left(10 \ \text{NM} \le d_{x}^{A_{i-1},A_{i}}(t) < 20 \ \text{NM} \ e \\ v_{x}^{A_{i-1},A_{i}}(t) < 20 \ \text{kt} \right) \\ 0 \ \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$
(2.8)

A Figura 2.5b apresenta o fluxo de informação e entidades (controlador de tráfego aéreo, piloto e aeronave) envolvidas na detecção e resolução dos conflitos. $s_x^{A_i}(t)$ and $s_y^{A_i}(t)$ são posições instantâneas da aeronave A_i , as velocidades $[v_x^{A_i}(t+1), v_y^{A_i}(t+1)]$ e o nível de voo futuro $[FL^{A_i}(t+1)]$ são definidos pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo, com base nas regras de tráfego aéreo, nas posições da aeronave, nas velocidades atuais, nas limitações de cada aeronave e na experiência do controlador. Mudanças de velocidades frequentes com incrementos e decrementos alternados devem ser evitados. A aeronave deverá atingir a velocidade designada com um desvio permitido de ± 10 kt (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017). Os ajustes na velocidade da aeronave (através da aceleração) e no nível de voo são baseados no conhecimento do especialista humano, o que adiciona subjetividade para controlar o problema. Além disso, o ajuste da velocidade não depende apenas da existência ou ausência do conflito em um dado instante de tempo $[c_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = 1 \text{ ou } 0]$, mas da intensidade do mesmo, o que sugere a necessidade de uma métrica para a sua quantificação.

A ICAO recomenda velocidades verticais na mudança de nível de vôo de aproximadamente 1500 ft/min e recomenda velocidades verticais menores que 1500 ft/min nos últimos 1000 ft que precedem o nível de vôo designado $[FL^{A_i}(t + 1)]$ (DROZDOWSKI et al., 2012). Algumas regras adicionais são definidas para orientar as alterações no nível de voo de acordo com a ICAO (2016) e MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA (2017). Por exemplo, uma aeronave pode ter permissão para ocupar um nível de voo ocupado por outra aeronave, exceto quando:

- a) há forte turbulência
- b) há uma aeronave no nível mais alto subindo para atingir o nível de cruzeiro
- c) a diferença de desempenho da aeronave é tal, que uma separação menor que a distância mínima permitida pode ocorrer (Equação 2.3)

Se qualquer um destes casos ocorrer, a autorização é negada até que a aeronave que deixou o nível tenha notificado que já se encontra em outro nível de vôo ou que está passando o nível

designado para a outra aeronave, obedecendo os requisitos de separação mínima exigida (Equação 2.3)

Outra regra (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017) estabelece que quando uma aeronave está cruzando um nível ocupado por outra aeronave, a separação longitudinal mínima entre as duas aeronaves deve ser de 10 NM no momento do cruzamento, desde que o posicionamento dessas aeronaves seja rastreado continuamente pelo sistema de navegação utilizando o Sistema de Navegação Global por Satélites (GNSS – *Global Navigation Satellite System*) (Figura 2.6).

Figura 2.6 - Separação entre aeronaves cruzando o nível de voo ocupado por outras aeronaves (LOVATO et al., 2019)



Estas regras de mobilidade, aplicadas em situações onde as aeronaves estão livres de conflitos, permitem ao controlador garantir a segurança e o fluxo do tráfego aéreo. No entanto, situações adversas podem gerar conflitos entre aeronaves, incluindo conflitos longitudinais (Equação 2.3).

2.3. Lógica Fuzzy

Por meio da linguagem, frequentemente conceitos qualitativos ou vagos são utilizados para expressar a informação, variações aos julgamentos e classificações. Estas práticas contrapõemse aos princípios da lógica clássica, bivalente, fundada por Aristóteles, segundo a qual uma determinada proposição somente pode assumir os valores verdadeiro ou falso, representados respectivamente pelos números 0 e 1, o que exclui definitivamente qualquer possibilidade de valores intermediários ("meias verdades"). A lógica clássica torna-se inadequada para representar a incerteza de uma proposição devido a parcialidade de seu nível de verdade (TANAKA, 1996; ROSS, 2004).

A lógica *fuzzy* foi proposta em 1965 pelo Dr. Lotfi Zadeh na Universidade da Califórnia em Berkeley e permite que situações ou problemas sejam descritos e processados em termos linguísticos como "quente" ou "pesado", "baixa", "alta", "boa", "excelente", "positivo", "interessante" em lugar de valores numéricos precisos, como "140 graus Celsius" ou "180 kg" ou apenas valores binários como verdadeiro ou falso. As áreas de aplicação da lógica *fuzzy* são bastante diversificadas permeando a eletrônica de consumo, controle industrial, processamento de informações, análise financeira, entre outros (ZADEH, 1965; TANAKA, 1996; ROSS, 2004).

2.3.1. Conjuntos Fuzzy

A base da lógica *fuzzy* está na teoria dos conjuntos *fuzzy*. Na teoria clássica de conjuntos (conjuntos "*crisp*"), um elemento pertence totalmente ou não a este conjunto. Nos conjuntos *fuzzy*, um determinado elemento pode pertencer parcialmente a um conjunto de acordo a um grau de pertinência (ou grau de verdade) e uma determinada proposição lógica pode assumir qualquer valor no intervalo entre 0 (totalmente falsa) e 1 (totalmente verdadeira) (TANAKA, 1996; ROSS, 2004).

A Figura 2.7a e a Figura 2.7b representam respectivamente os conjuntos *crisp* e *fuzzy* para pessoas consideradas altas. Com base na definição dos conjuntos *crisp*, uma pessoa com 175 cm não é considerada alta, porém na teoria dos conjunto *fuzzy* a mesma pessoa pertence ao conjunto de pessoas altas com um grau de pertinência 0.17. Estas funções que descrevem o grau de pertinência em um dado conjunto *fuzzy* são chamadas de funções de pertinência e a seleção adequada destas funções é uma necessidade na construção de um modelo ou sistema de inferência *fuzzy*. As funções de pertinência Gaussiana, trapezoidal e triangular (ZADEH, 1965; TANAKA, 1996; ROSS, 2004) são as mais utilizadas.

Admitindo-se o conjunto crisp, apresentado na Figura 2.7a, o grau de pertinência é dado por:

$$\mu_{Alto}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.0 \ \forall \ x < 180\\ 1.0 \ \forall \ x \ge 180 \end{cases}$$
(2.9)

e para o conjunto *fuzzy* (Figura 2.7b):

$$\mu_{Alto}(x) = \begin{cases} 0.0 \ \forall \ x < 170 \\ \frac{x - 170}{30} \ \forall \ 170 \le x < 200 \\ 1.0 \ \forall \ x \ge 200 \end{cases}$$
(2.10)

Onde x representa a variável que será fuzzificada (altura de uma pessoa). Pode ser obtido qualquer grau de pertinência entre 0 e 1 por meio do conjunto *fuzzy* Alto (Equação 2.10), diferente da função de pertinência que representa o conjunto *crisp* (Equação 2.9), onde é possível obter apenas $\mu_{Alto}(x) = 0.0$ ou $\mu_{Alto}(x) = 1,0$.

Figura 2.7 - Conjunto crisp e fuzzy para o conjunto de pessoas altas



Na lógica fuzzy, uma variável linguística é formada por um ou mais conjuntos fuzzy, aos quais são atribuídos termos linguísticos. No exemplo apresentado na Figura 2.8, a variável linguística altura de uma pessoa é composta por mais de um termo linguístico, cada qual representando um conjunto fuzzy. Assim, a altura de uma pessoa pode ser classificada como Baixo, Médio e Alto.





Do mesmo modo que no exemplo anterior (Figura 2.7a), os conjuntos *crisp* apresentados na Figura 2.8a para os padrões de altura Baixo, Médio e Alto definem intervalos distintos que levam uma pessoa a ser inserida em uma única classificação. Por sua vez, os conjuntos *fuzzy* permitem representar as regiões de transição, além de possibilitar que uma pessoa tenha sua altura classifica em diferentes conjuntos, com diferentes graus de pertinência (Figura 2.8b).

Como exemplo, uma pessoa com 170 cm possui um grau de pertinência igual a 1 para o conjunto Médio e zero para os demais (Figura 2.8b). Se ela possuir 185 cm ela terá um grau de pertinência 0.25 para o conjunto Médio, 0.5 para o conjunto Alto e zero para o conjunto Baixo. Desta forma não há qualquer possibilidade desta pessoa ser baixa, porém sua estatura tende a ser mais alta do que a média.

Os conjuntos *fuzzy* estão contidos em um determinado universo de discurso e todo conjunto *fuzzy* é na realidade um subconjunto de seu universo de discurso, que representa o domínio da variável de entrada no contexto do problema analisado (ROSS, 2004).

2.3.1.1. Operações em Conjuntos Fuzzy

A seguir são apresentadas as principais operações estendidas dos conjuntos clássicos para os conjuntos *fuzzy* (TANAKA, 1996). Sejam *A* e *B* conjuntos *fuzzy* no universo de discurso *X*:

União (Figura 2.9a):

$$\mu_{A\cup B}(x) = \mu_A(x) \lor \mu_B(x) \tag{2.11}$$

Intersecção (Figura 2.9b):

$$\mu_{A \cap B}(x) = \mu_A(x) \land \mu_B(x) \tag{2.12}$$

Complemento (Figura 2.9c):

$$\mu_{\bar{A}}(x) = 1 - \mu_A(x) \tag{2.13}$$

Figura 2.9 - Operações em conjuntos fuzzy



As principais operações dos conjuntos *fuzzy* têm algumas de suas propriedades, válidas para ambos, *fuzzy* e clássico, quais sejam: a comutativa, associativa, distributiva, idempotência, identidade, transitividade e dupla negação. Outras propriedades são válidas somente para os conjuntos clássicos (TANAKA, 1996). Seja *A* um conjunto *fuzzy* no universo *X*, as seguintes propriedades da teoria clássica de conjuntos não se aplicam aos conjuntos *fuzzy*:

Lei do meio excluído:

$A \cup \bar{A} \neq X$	(2.14)
-------------------------	--------

Lei da contradição:

1

$$A \cap \bar{A} \neq \emptyset \tag{2.15}$$

2.3.2. Regras Fuzzy

As regras de um sistema de inferência *fuzzy* representam as relações entre suas entradas e saídas e formam a base de conhecimento ou modelo *fuzzy* propriamente dito. Estas regras podem ser fornecidas por especialistas ou extraídas a partir de dados históricos. Cada regra *fuzzy*, da mesma forma que uma afirmação clássica, é composta por uma parte antecedente (a parte *SE*) e uma parte consequente (a parte *ENTÃO*), estruturada da seguinte forma:

SE {antecedentes} *ENTÃO* {consequentes}

Um modelo *fuzzy* pode ser construído a partir de uma ou mais variáveis de entrada ou saída (*Single Input and Single Output* (SISO), *Multiple Input and Single Output* (MISO) e *Multiple Input and Multiple Output* (MIMO)) (ROSS, 2004).

A regra apresentada a seguir é proveniente de um Sistema Padrão MISO, composta em seu antecedente por duas variáveis de entrada, **distância** e **velocidade**, cada qual ligada a um termo linguístico, alta e baixa, respectivamente, onde cada termo linguístico está associado a um conjunto *fuzzy* dentro do universo de discurso de cada variável de entrada. Os antecedentes são conectados pelo operador lógico E (outros operados lógicos podem ser utilizados). O consequente é representado por uma única variável de saída denominada **aceleração**, que produz a ação de aumentar a velocidade do objeto que é controlado pelo modelo.

SE a distância é alta E a velocidade é baixa ENTÃO aumentar a aceleração.

Os antecedentes descrevem uma condição (premissa) enquanto que o consequente descreve uma ação cujo nível de ativação estará associado ao nível de verdade verificado na premissa (antecedente) da própria regra.

2.3.3. O Processo de Inferência Fuzzy

Uma vez construído o conjunto de regras *fuzzy* é necessário que um procedimento de inferência extraia a resposta final. Existem vários métodos de inferência e a escolha de cada um depende do sistema analisado. O método de inferência mais comumente utilizado é o método Mamdani (MAMDANI e ASSILIAN, 1975).

A Figura 2.10 apresenta o funcionamento do método de inferência Mamdani aplicado a duas regras, para duas variáveis de entrada (x e y) e uma saída z. As entradas *crisps* (na forma *"singleton"*) submetidas ao modelo são $x_0 e y_0$. As t-normas e t-conormas são funções que quantificam as operações de interseção e união, respectivamente, sobre os conjuntos *fuzzy*. No exemplo da Figura 2.10, a t-norma está relacionada ao operador *min* (mínimo), que produz o nível de ativação da regra. O resultado final será obtido pela união dos consequentes de cada regra.





2.3.4. Defuzzificação

Defuzzificação é operação que produz o resultado final a partir do conjunto *fuzzy* de saída (Figura 2.10). A defuzzificação é necessária para que o valor *fuzzy* calculado pelo modelo ganhe um significado prático, ou seja, represente uma ação de fato, denotada por um valor específico pertinente ao universo de discurso da variável de saída. Existem vários métodos de defuzzificação (centro de área, média dos máximos e bissetor, entre outros) e dentre estes o centro de área (ou centroide) é a técnica de defuzzificação mais comumente utilizada e tem

como resultado a abcissa do centro de gravidade do conjunto *fuzzy* final (SUGENO, 1985; LEE, 1990):

$$z^* = \frac{\int \mu_C(z) . z \, dz}{\int \mu_C(z) \, dz}$$
(2.16)

Onde z^* é o valor defuzzificado e C é o conjunto *fuzzy* de saída resultante da união dos conjuntos obtidos a partir da t-conorma no processo de inferência.

2.4. Algoritmos Genéticos

Os algoritmos evolucionários usam modelos computacionais inspirados nos processos naturais de evolução como uma técnica de busca para resolver problemas. Os algoritmos genéticos (AG) representam uma classe de algoritmos evolucionários que oferecem uma abordagem heurística para resolução de problemas de otimização (GOLDBERG, 1989; LINDEN, 2008).

Os AG foram propostos em 1975 por John Holland e, a partir da década de 80, David E. Goldberg, aluno de Holland, obteve o primeiro sucesso em aplicação industrial com AG. Desde então os AG são utilizados para solucionar problemas de otimização e aprendizado de máquinas (GOLDBERG, 1989; CASTRO, 2006).





A Figura 2.11 apresenta o esquema gráfico de um AG que compreende os seguintes passos (GOLDBERG, 1989; LINDEN, 2008):

 a) Inicialmente uma população inicial é gerada, normalmente formada por indivíduos criados aleatoriamente. A população de um AG é composta por estruturas denominadas indivíduos ou cromossomos;

- b) Cada um destes indivíduos recebe uma nota ou avaliação, que representa um fator de qualidade, cuja interpretação está ligada ao conceito de sua adaptação ao meio ambiente, também denominado fator de *fitness*. Desta forma é possível determinar a qualidade de cada indivíduo associada ao objetivo do problema que é tratado pelo AG;
- c) Como critério de parada geralmente são usados o fator de *fitness* em combinação com a limitação da quantidade de gerações de novas populações;
- d) Por meio do operador de seleção, escolhem-se os indivíduos melhor adaptados ao ambiente que servirão para a criação de um conjunto de possíveis soluções, chamado de nova geração.
- e) A nova geração é obtida quando aplica-se sobre os indivíduos selecionados operações que misturam suas características (genes), através dos operadores de cruzamento (*crossover*) e mutação;
- f) Em seguida é atribuída a cada novo indivíduo uma nova avaliação, que leva o AG a uma nova iteração.

2.4.1. Representação das Soluções Viáveis

A representação de cada solução (indivíduo ou cromossomo) que compõe a população do AG é denominada representação cromossomial que tem como objetivo traduzir a informação do problema tratado, em uma maneira viável de ser manipulada computacionalmente. Os indivíduos de uma AG são codificados em genótipos que podem ser codificados de várias maneiras, como por exemplo de forma binária, inteira ou ponto flutuante (LINDEN, 2008).

A Figura 2.12 representa uma codificação binária de um cromossomo. Nesta representação cada gene poderá assumir dois possíveis alelos, 0 ou 1. Cada gene ocupa um local específico do cromossomo, chamado *locus* (CASTRO, 2006).

Figura 2.12 - Codificação binária de um cromossomo do AG, adaptado de (LINDEN, 2008)



Seja qual for a representação utilizada (binária, inteira ou ponto flutuante), sua utilização está vinculada a algoritmos de codificação e decodificação do cromossomo para que a qualidade de cada indivíduo (fator de *fitness*) possa ser calculada e analisada.

2.4.2. População Inicial

O espaço de busca a ser examinado pelo AG é chamado de população. Cada indivíduo da população representa uma possível solução para o problema. A formação da população inicial na maioria dos trabalhos é realizada através de uma escolha aleatória independente para cada indivíduo da população inicial (CASTRO, 2006; LINDEN, 2008). Assim, para cada gene de cada indivíduo é atribuído um valor aleatório dentro do conjunto de alelos possíveis.

O desempenho de um AG é sensível ao tamanho da população. Em uma população muito pequena não haverá espaço suficiente para oferecer uma variedade genética satisfatória. Quando a população é muito grande, o algoritmo poderá demorar para convergir, podendo levar

a uma busca exaustiva. PELIKAN et al. (2000), YU et al. (2006), HARIK e LOBO (1999) concordam que o tamanho da população está diretamente relacionada a complexidade do problema analisado. ROEVA et al. (2013) fazem uma análise da influência que o tamanho da população exerce sobre a performance de um AG com base nos resultados obtidos por meio da função objetivo e tempo computacional gasto para alcançar a solução, onde chegou-se a conclusão que uma população de 100 cromossomos seria suficiente para um problema de processo de cultivo em batelada.

2.4.3. Função de Avaliação

Usada para calcular o fator de *fitness* de cada indivíduo, a função de avaliação possibilita distinguir os melhores e piores indivíduos de uma população, que configura um importante retorno do processo de busca da solução do problema (GOLDBERG, 1989; CASTRO, 2006).

Desta forma, uma função de avaliação deve contemplar o conhecimento que se possui sobre o problema a ser resolvido, tanto suas restrições, por meio de punições apropriadas para os indivíduos de forma proporcional a sua gravidade, quanto seus objetivos de qualidade. Em problemas de otimização, a função de avaliação é representada pela própria função objetivo do problema (CASTRO, 2006; LINDEN, 2008).

2.4.4. Seleção

Após ser atribuído a cada indivíduo seu fator de *fitness* é iniciada a seleção dos pais (genitores) para a próxima geração. Os indivíduos mais aptos possuem maior probabilidade de gerar mais filhos do que os indivíduos menos aptos. Indivíduos com péssima avaliação podem conter características que são favoráveis à criação de um indivíduo que represente a melhor solução para o problema, características estas que podem não estar presentes em nenhum outro indivíduo da população. Independentemente do método de seleção utilizado no AG, haverá sempre a possibilidade de que um indivíduo mal avaliado seja selecionado para a próximo geração, com a finalidade de manter a diversidade genética da população.

A seleção dos pais pode ser feita pelo operador de seleção denominado de seleção por Roleta no qual a probabilidade de cada indivíduo ser selecionado para recombinação é proporcional a seu *fitness*, ou seja, quanto maior for o *fitness* de um indivíduo, maior a probabilidade dele ser selecionado para recombinação, e vice-versa (FOGEL, 2006; LINDEN, 2008, CERRI, 2013).

Na seleção por Roleta, cada indivíduo recebe uma partição da roleta, proporcional ao valor de seu *fitness*. Desta forma, boas soluções receberão uma partição maior da roleta e terão uma maior probabilidade de serem selecionadas. O ato de "rodar" a roleta consiste na escolha de um número aleatório que representa uma posição no círculo para valores distribuídos entre 0 e 360° e que estará inserido em um intervalo que compreende a partição atribuída a um determinado indivíduo da população (GOLDBERG, 1989; CASTRO, 2006).

2.4.5. Operadores de Cruzamento e Mutação

Após a seleção dos pais, o operador de cruzamento ou crossover é utilizado para recombinar os indivíduos selecionados, desta forma, características de dois indivíduos pais se misturam. A cada dois pais selecionados serão gerados dois filhos, que representarão novos indivíduos para

a nova população (Figura 2.13). Ao final do cruzamentos a população anterior é descartada. Espera-se nesta etapa que sejam obtidos indivíduos com fator de fitness melhor adaptados ao problema, ou seja, que possuam uma melhor avaliação em relação aos indivíduos da população anterior (GOLDBERG, 1989; CASTRO, 2006).



Figura 2.13 - Crossover e mutação, adaptado de (LINDEN, 2008)

Alguns operadores de crossover são encontrados na literatura. Aqui serão apresentados os operadores de k pontos de corte, os quais delimitam as regiões dos cromossomos onde haverá ou não a troca de genes durante geração dos filhos a partir dos cromossomos pais. A Figura 2.13a e a Figura 2.13b apresentam respectivamente os operadores de 1 e 2 pontos de corte. Os locais dos pontos de corte são definidos aleatoriamente a cada novo par de cromossomos que realizarão o cruzamento. A quantidade de pontos de corte é definida inicialmente no algoritmo e será uma constante durante todo o processo de evolução da população.

No exemplo da Figura 2.13a, antes do ponto de corte (apenas 1 corte), os filhos são formados pelos genes copiados de seus respectivos pais, porém após o ponto de corte, seus genes serão resultado da troca dos genes entre seus pais. O processo é similar para o operador com 2 pontos de corte, onde a cópia ou troca de genes serão alternadas entre os pontos de corte que foram definidos (Figura 2.13b).

Para cada indivíduo gerado na população resultante após o cruzamento, define-se uma probabilidade de mutação próxima a zero sobre cada gene (por exemplo uma taxa de 0,5%). Um valor aleatório entre 0 e 1 é sorteado e caso seja menor ou igual a probabilidade prédeterminada o valor do gene é modificado dentro do alfabeto genético definido pelos alelos. Na Figura 2.13a, o segundo filho gerado teve dois de seus genes alterados pela mutação, já a Figura 2.13b, o primeiro filho gerado teve apenas um de seus genes alterados.

A mutação permite a produção de um novo indivíduo através da manipulação direta de seu cromossomo, desta forma possibilita introduzir e manter a diversidade genética da população, além de explorar outras áreas do espaço de busca, com isso evita-se que o algoritmo convirja para regiões de busca que levem a mínimos locais (GOLDBERG, 1989; LINDEN, 2008).

2.5. Métodos de Agrupamento

A análise de agrupamento, ou *clustering*, compreende o uso de algoritmos e métodos para o agrupamento e classificação de objetos de acordo com as similaridades e/ ou dissimilaridades entre eles (KAUFMAN e ROUSSEEUW, 2005).

Os métodos de agrupamento dividem-se em duas categorias, quais sejam, hierárquicos e não hierárquicos. Os métodos hierárquicos são divididos em duas classes, aglomerativos e divisivos. Os não-hierárquicos são divididos em quatro subclasses (particionais, baseados em densidade, grades e outros) (Figura 2.14) (KUO et al., 2002).





2.5.1. Métodos Hierárquicos

Métodos hierárquicos são técnicas onde os dados são particionados sucessivamente e que tem como principal característica um algoritmo capaz de fornecer mais de um tipo de partição de dados, o que produz uma representação hierárquica dos agrupamentos. Os métodos hierárquicos não exigem que seja definido um número inicial de grupos e os objetos são analisados recursivamente a fim de identificar as relações entre os diferentes agrupamentos. A hierarquia pode ser representada por uma árvore de grupos, conhecida como dendograma (Figura 2.16), o qual possibilita visualizar o processo de agrupamento passo a passo, assim como, analisar os níveis de distância (dissimilaridade) entre os grupos formados. Os métodos hierárquicos podem ser classificados em dois tipos: Aglomerativo e Divisivo (KAUFMAN e ROUSSEEUW, 2005).

2.5.1.1. Método Aglomerativo

No método aglomerativo (AGNES - Aglomerative NESting), inicialmente cada objeto

representa um grupo. Estes objetos são comparados aos pares, aqueles que possuírem mais similaridades serão agregados a um novo grupo que passará a representar os pares combinados. A distância entre os objetos pode ser calculada por meio de métricas de similaridade já consolidadas tais como a distância de Manhattan, Euclidiana e Mahalanobis. O processo é repetido iterativamente, por meio de uma abordagem *botton-up*, até que se tenha apenas um grupo com todos os objetos, o resultado final é uma estrutura hierárquica de grupos, onde este grupo final é a raiz (KAUFMAN e ROUSSEEUW, 2005).

A Figura 2.15 apresenta um conjunto de objetos num espaço bidimensional. A este conjunto de objetos foi aplicado o método hierárquico aglomerativo, obtendo-se os grupos representados pelo dendograma na Figura 2.16.



Figura 2.15 - Exemplos de objetos no espaço bidimensional

Figura 2.16 - Dendograma utilizando a estratégia de ligação simples



As principais estratégias de agrupamento aglomerativo que definem a proximidade e conectividade entre os grupos são a *single linkage* (ligação simples - Figura 2.17a), *complete linkage* (ligação completa - Figura 2.17b) e a *average linkage* (ligação média - Figura 2.17c) (KAUFMAN e ROUSSEEUW, 2005).

Figura 2.17 - Estratégias de agrupamento aglomerativo



Em algoritmos que adotam a estratégia de ligação simples, a distância entre dois grupos $A \in B$ (d_{AB}) é determinada por meio da menor distância encontrada entre pares de objetos pertencentes a cada um dos grupos (Figura 2.17a):

$$d_{AB} = \min\{d_{ij} : i \in A, j \in B\}$$
(2.23)

onde:

i representa o objeto pertencente ao grupo A, $i = 1, ..., n_A$;

j representa o objeto pertencente ao grupo $B, j = 1, ..., n_B$;

 n_A e n_B representam a quantidade total de objetos pertencentes aos grupos A e B, respectivamente;

 d_{ij} é a distância entre os pares de objetos pertencentes aos grupos A e B;

Na estratégia de ligação completa, a distância entre dois grupos $A \in B(d_{AB})$ é determinada por meio da maior distância encontrada entre pares de objetos, cada qual pertencente a um dos grupos (Figura 2.17b), deste modo:

$$d_{AB} = \max\{d_{ij}: i \in A, j \in B\}$$

$$(2.24)$$

Na estratégia que utiliza a ligação média, a distância entre os grupos $A \in B(d_{AB})$ é a média das

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distâncias entre todos os pares de objetos de grupos diferentes (Figura 2.17c), deste modo:

$$d_{AB} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_A} \sum_{j=1}^{n_B} d_{ij}}{n_A n_B}$$
(2.25)

No dendograma apresentado na Figura 2.16, a estratégia utilizada foi a ligação simples. Em uma correlação com a Figura 2.15 e Figura 2.17a, é possível observar que o agrupamento $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$ e $B = \{5,6,7\}$ possuem uma distância $d_{AB} \cong 3.0$ (Equação 2.23), obtida por meio da menor distância entre os objetos intergrupos nomeados 4 e 7.

2.5.1.2. Método Divisivo

O método divisivo (DIANA – *DIvisive ANAlysis*) executa o processo reverso ao método aglomerativo, ou seja, utiliza uma abordagem *top-down* com todos os objetos num único grupo e o subdivide em grupos menores, por meio de divisões recursivas, até que a quantidade de grupos seja igual a de objetos apresentados. Neste método, o objeto menos semelhante, com maior dissimilaridade, a todos os outros é selecionado para conduzir a formação de um novo grupo. Então, são buscados dentro do grupo original, os objetos que são mais semelhantes ao novo grupo (KAUFMAN e ROUSSEEUW, 2005).

2.5.2. Métodos Não-Hierárquicos

São métodos baseados em um problema de otimização cujas variáveis de decisão compreendem os centros (padrões) de cada grupo e o grau de pertinência de cada objeto a cada um dos grupos. O número de grupos deve ser definido previamente. Muitos dos algoritmos não-hierárquicos irão associar iterativamente objetos a diferentes grupos, a fim de buscar um valor ótimo de acordo com o critério definido pela função de avaliação. Estes métodos geralmente modificam os centros dos grupos até que todos os objetos estejam relacionados a estes centros. Os métodos não-hierárquicos em geral possuem um menor tempo de processamento (LIKAS et al., 2003).

CAPÍTULO III

Capítulo 3 : Uma Abordagem de Modelagem Fuzzy para Otimizar o Controle e a Tomada de Decisão no Gerenciamento de Conflito no Controle do Tráfego Aéreo¹

Contextualização na Tese

O objetivo geral deste trabalho é propor um modelo híbrido capaz de detectar e eliminar o conflito longitudinal entre aeronaves em rota. Para atingir esse objetivo, é importante que o conflito longitudinal seja detectado e quantificado para que o sistema de controle possa executar as ações corretivas necessárias. A literatura propõe modelos de detecção baseados em uma lógica bivalente que considera a existência ou ausência do conflito, sem medir o nível de conflito entre duas aeronaves. Foi desenvolvido um primeiro modelo *fuzzy* para identificar níveis de conflito longitudinal entre duas aeronaves, capaz de indicar respectivamente a ausência e presença de conflito em menor ou maior grau. Um segundo modelo *fuzzy* é proposto e, usado em série com o primeiro, permite eliminar o conflito longitudinal por meio do ajuste da aceleração longitudinal da aeronave. Esses modelos são aplicados a estudos de caso consistentes com a realidade do tráfego aéreo e comparados à abordagem padrão executada por um controlador de tráfego aéreo. Esse mesmo sistema de inferência *fuzzy* para a detecção e quantificação do nível de conflito é posteriormente usado para apoiar a eliminação de conflitos por meio da mudança do nível de voo (Capítulo 4).

Este capítulo está estruturado da seguinte forma. Tomando como referência a definição rígida de conflitos (Seção 2.2.3), a Seção 3.1 apresenta um novo modelo baseado na abordagem *fuzzy* para estimar o nível de conflito longitudinal entre as aeronaves e uma abordagem sistemática para representar a ação do controlador de tráfego aéreo. A Seção 3.2 apresenta a estratégia global com a integração dos modelos *fuzzy* para controlar e solucionar os conflitos. Na Seção 3.3 são apresentados os estudos de caso.

Resumo

O crescimento do tráfego aéreo em todo o mundo aumentou a complexidade das operações de controle e a busca por alternativas para apoiar a tomada de decisão nesse setor. Este trabalho apresenta dois modelos *fuzzy*, estruturados de acordo com Mamdani, para o controle de conflitos no tráfego aéreo em rota, baseados na manipulação da velocidade longitudinal da aeronave, onde são consideradas as regras estabelecidas pela Organização da Aviação Civil Internacional (OACI). Ambos os modelos *fuzzy* trabalham em conjunto por meio de uma abordagem dinâmica. O primeiro modelo propõe uma métrica para quantificar os níveis de conflito longitudinal entre duas aeronaves na mesma direção (localizada na mesma aerovia) e o segundo modelo fornece a aceleração longitudinal da aeronave com base no nível de conflito detectado. Os resultados mostram que a abordagem proposta é capaz de detectar e remover

¹ Este capítulo é parte do seguinte artigo publicado como resultado desta Tese:

LOVATO, A.V., FONTES, C.H., EMBIRUÇU, M., KALID, R. A fuzzy modeling approach to optimize control and decision making in conflict management in air traffic control. Computers & Industrial Engineering, v. 115, p. 167–189, jan. 2018. DOI: 10.1016/j.cie.2017.11.008.

conflitos longitudinais de forma antecipatória, fornecendo uma potencial ferramenta para apoiar a tomada de decisões e melhorar a segurança e o uso otimizado do espaço aéreo.

Palavras-Chave

Lógica *Fuzzy*, Controle de tráfego aéreo, Suporte a tomada de decisão, Otimização, Segurança.

CHAPTER III

Chapter 3 : A Fuzzy Modeling Approach to Optimize Control and Decision Making in Conflict Management in Air Traffic Control¹

Insertion in the Scope of the Thesis Work

The main objective of this work is to propose a hybrid model capable of detecting and eliminating the longitudinal conflict between enroute aircraft. To reach this goal it is important that the longitudinal conflict be detected and quantified so that the control system can perform the necessary corrective actions. The literature proposes models of detection based on a bivalent logic that simply consider the existence or absence of the conflict, without a measurement of the level of conflict between two aircraft. A first fuzzy model was developed, capable of identifying negative and positive levels of longitudinal conflict between two aircraft, indicating respectively the absence and presence of conflict in a lower or higher degree, being able to improve the decision-making process for its elimination. A second fuzzy model is proposed and, used in series with the first one, allows the longitudinal conflict to be eliminated by adjusting the longitudinal acceleration of the aircraft. These models are applied to case studies consistent with the reality of air traffic and compared to the standard approach used by an air traffic controller. This same fuzzy inference system for the detection and quantification of conflict level is later used to support the elimination of conflicts through flight level change whose strategy is described in Chapter 4.

This chapter is structured as follows. Taking as reference the crisp definition of conflicts (Section 2.2.3), Section 3.1 presents a new model based on the fuzzy approach to estimate the level of longitudinal conflict between aircraft and a systematic approach to represent the action of the traffic controller. Section 3.2 presents the global strategy with the integration of fuzzy models to control and resolve conflicts. Section 3.3 presents case studies.

Abstract

The intensification of air traffic worldwide has increased the complexity of the control operations and the search for alternatives to support decision-making in this sector. This paper presents two fuzzy models, structured according to Mamdani, for the control of conflict in the air traffic route, based on the manipulation of the longitudinal speed of the aircraft, considering the rules set out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Both fuzzy models work jointly following a dynamic approach. The first model proposes a metric to quantify the longitudinal conflict levels between two aircraft in the same direction (located in the same airway) and the second model provides the longitudinal acceleration of the aircraft based on the level of conflict detected. The results show that the proposed approach is able to detect and remove longitudinal conflicts in advance, providing a potential tool to support decision-making and to improve the safety and the optimized use of airspace.

¹ This chapter is part of the following paper published as a result of this Thesis:

LOVATO, A.V., FONTES, C.H., EMBIRUÇU, M., KALID, R. A fuzzy modeling approach to optimize control and decision making in conflict management in air traffic control. Computers & Industrial Engineering, v. 115, p. 167–189, jan. 2018. DOI: 10.1016/j.cie.2017.11.008.

Key-Words

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Fuzzy logic, Air traffic control, Support decision-making, Optimization, Safety.

3.1. Modeling of the Longitudinal Conflict Level

Fuzzy logic is able to handle the concept of partial truth - truth values between "completely true" and "completely false". A fuzzy model can be built-up directly through expertise from human reasoning which can be expressed by a set of heuristic rules quantified according to fuzzy set theory (WANG et al., 2009). Fuzzy Inference Systems (FIS) have many advantages such as simplicity, robustness, nonlinear behavior and adaptability (MENDEL, 2003; LUKACS et al., 2011).

The fuzzy model structures most commonly used are the Mamdani and Takagi-Sugeno-Kang (TSK). The difference between them lies in the consequent representation of each rule (TANAKA, 1996; ROSS, 2004). The rule structure defined by Mamdani considering a Multiple Input Single Output (MISO) problem is:

if $(x_1 \text{ is } T_{j1} \text{ and } x_2 \text{ is } T_{j2} \text{ and } \dots x_r \text{ is } T_{jr})$ then z is $P_j \quad j = 1, \dots, k$ (3.1)

where k is the number of rules, x_i (i, ..., r) is an input variable, z is the output variable, T_{ji} is the linguistic term of the input x_i in the rule j (j = 1, ..., k)., and P_j is the linguistic term of the output variable in the j^{th} rule. The linguistic terms are represented by fuzzy sets.

Two common cases illustrate different situations concerning the decision-making process in air traffic routing. Consider that, at a given time *t*, the relative speed between the aircraft A_i and the succeeding aircraft (A_{i+1}) is -30 kt $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = -30)$ and the distance between them is equal to 22 NM. In this case there is no conflict between the aircraft according to Equation 2.3. On the other hand, if the relative speed and the distance are equal to 19 kt and 18 NM, respectively, there will be conflict. This second case is lower risk because the speed of the succeeding aircraft predicts a rapid elimination of conflict, which should be considered in the decision-making process. The binary (crisp) feature of the conflict metric (Equation 2.3) does not allow systematic speed changes leading to an anticipatory action based on the intensity of an existing conflict or on the closeness to a real conflict situation.

The model to predict the conflict level comprises a FIS whose antecedents are the same variables presented in Equation 2.3, namely, the distance between the aircraft and the relative speed $[d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t), v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t)]$. The membership functions used were Gaussian, S-shaped, Z-shaped and Generalized Bell-Shaped), allocated at specific intervals aiming at a gradual variation of the control levels in relation to the antecedents and consequent of the model. The conflict level between the A_i aircraft and the succeeding aircraft $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$ is the consequent (model output). The conflict level is a linguistic variable with universe of discourse in the range [-1,1] and their linguistic terms are described by seven fuzzy sets (Figure 3.1a) (*VERY SMALL*, *MEDIUM SMALL*, *SMALL*, *NULL*, *HIGH*, *MEDIUM HIGH*, *VERY HIGH*). Conflict levels around zero $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \in [0, +1])$ show the existence of a conflict at a lower or higher level. The fuzzy sets proposed aim to cover the entire universe of situations considering the boundaries between the absence (*NULL*) or existence of conflict, assurance about the existence or not of conflict (*VERY HIGH* and *VERY SMALL* respectively) and intermediate levels

regarding the presence (*HIGH*, *MEDIUM HIGH*) or absence (*MEDIUM SMALL*, *SMALL*) of a conflict.





Figure 3.1b shows the fuzzy sets associated with the relative speed (Equation 2.5). The linguistic term *EQUAL* represents a situation in which the speeds of the aircraft are close and the status of a conflict level remains unchanged because the distance between the aircraft will not change. The sets *S0-10* (Superior - between 0 kt and 10 kt), *S10-20* (Superior - between 10 kt and 20 kt), *S20* (Superior - around 20 kt), *S20-30* (Superior - between 20 kt and 30 kt) and *S30* (Superior 30 kt) are associated with situations in which the succeeding aircraft (A_{i+1}) is faster than the A_i aircraft. The set *S20* represents a relative speed around the limit set by the crisp approach (Equation 2.3). Values around or above *S20* enable the spacing between the aircraft to be between 20 NM and 10 NM without compromising the conflict level ($cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \leq 0$) (Figure 3.2a).

Figure 3.1c shows the membership functions considered for the distance between the aircraft (Equation 2.4), also based on the ranges established by the crisp approach (Equation 2.3). The following sets are defined: *B10* (Below 10 NM), *A10* (Around 10 NM), *A10-20* (Between 10 NM and 20 NM), *A20* (Around 20 NM), *A20-30* (Between 20 NM and 30 NM), *A30-50* (Between 30 NM and 50 NM) and *S50* (Above 50 NM). When $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ increases, the fuzzy sets *A20-30* (Between 20 NM and 30 NM), *A30-50* (Between 30 NM and 50 NM) and *S50* (Above 50 NM). When $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ increases, the fuzzy sets *A20-30* (Between 20 NM and 30 NM), *A30-50* (Between 30 NM and 50 NM) and *S50* (Superior 50 NM) are sequentially activated and the conflict level tends to decrease, leading to negative values for the conflict level ($cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$). The terms represented by the fuzzy sets *A10* (Around 10 NM) and *A20* (Around 20 NM) provide a fuzzy feature for the rigid limits established by the crisp approach (Equation 2.3). It is perfectly suited to the real problem analyzed. The terms represented by the fuzzy sets *A10-20* and *A20-30* make it possible to analyse the distance or movement approximating the conflict situation, enabling intermediate decision-making actions according to whether the situation is more or less serious.

The combination of all linguistic terms (represented by fuzzy sets presented in Figure 3.1) provides a FIS with 70 rules capable of predicting the conflict level between two aircraft on route. Figure 3.2a shows that the fuzzy rules (fuzzy model) represent an extension of the crisp rule defined by Equation 2.3. The fuzzy rules consider an increase in the level of no conflict (*SMALL*, *MEDIUM SMALL* and *VERY SMALL*) and, at the same time, an increase in the level of the existence of conflict (*HIGH*, *MEDIUM HIGH* and *VERY HIGH*) according to the combination between the antecedents (distance and relative speed). Two rules are set for the are around 10 NM and 20 kt (*A10* and *S20*), respectively, and the other when the distance and relative speed are around 20 NM and 0 kt (*A20* and *EQUAL*), respectively. Both rules represent a fuzzification of the binary rules enabling a gradual transition from an essentially zero level of conflict to the absence or presence of conflict.

Although the crisp rules do not indicate conflict when the distance between aircraft is greater than or equal to 20 NM, the fuzzy model considers the possibility of conflict of higher or lower levels for distance values close to 20 NM (fuzzy sets A20 and A20-30), which will depend on the relative speed. In these cases, higher conflict levels are related to situations in which the succeeding aircraft has a speed inferior to that of the A_i aircraft, indicating an eminent conflict and enabling an anticipatory action in the decision-making process. As the aircraft distance and the relative speed increase, the conflict level becomes more negative (SMALL to VERY SMALL), leading to the absence of conflicts regardless of the relative speed. The opposite happens when the distance is inferior to 10 NM (B10), which establishes the existence of conflict regardless of the relative speed. The smaller the distance and the relative speed between them, the greater the conflict level will be (HIGH to VERY HIGH).

Figure 3.2b shows the complete mapping of the fuzzy model prediction, considering feasible ranges for the distance $(d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) \in [0; 55])$ and relative speed $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) \in [-45; +45])$ between the aircraft. The green regions comprise situations close to the allowed distance, respectively 10 NM and 20 NM, indicating a transition region where $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \cong 0.0$. The regions A, B, C, D show the presence of different levels of positive conflict while the areas around E, F and G indicate different levels of negative conflict (absence of conflict). On the other hand, the crisp approach (Figure 3.2c) (Equation 2.3) assumes that the regions A, B, C and D represent the same level of risk or conflict ($cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \cong 1$), and similarly in the case of absence of conflict (regions E, F and G), which does not allow a direct and standardized action according to specific and different risk situations.

Figure 3.2 - Crisp *versus* fuzzy model: (a) rules (b) fuzzy model mapping (c) crisp mapping (d) estimation of the level of conflict for the same case.

			Expanded rules - Crisp approach Distance between aircrafts (NM)			no conflict conflict			
]0;10[10]10;20[20]20;30]]30;50]]50;+∞[
Relative speed (kt)]-∞;-30]	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
]-30;-20]	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
]-20;-10]	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
]-10;0[1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
]0;10]	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
]10;20[1	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
]20;30[1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	[30;+∞ [1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Fuzzy Rules

Distance between aircrafts (NM)								
		B10	A10	A10-20	A20	A20-30	A30-50	S50
Relative speed (kt)	B30	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERYHIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	SMALL	SMALL
	B20-30	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERYHIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	HIGH	SMALL	SMALL
	B10-20	VERY HIGH	VERYHIGH	VERYHIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	SMALL	SMALL	SMALL
	B0-10	VERY HIGH	VERYHIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	HIGH	SMALL	SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL
	EQUAL	VERY HIGH	VERYHIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	NULL	SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERV SMALL
	S0-10	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	MEDIUM HIGH	SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERV SMALL
	S10-20	MEDIUM HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERV SMALL
	S20	MEDIUM HIGH	NULL	SMALL	MEDIUMISMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERV SMALL	VERVISMALL
	S20-30	MEDIUM HIGH	SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERV SMALL	VERY SMALL
	S30	HIGH	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	MEDIUM SMALL	VERYSMALL	VERY SMALL	VERY SMALL



According to Figure 3.2b, when $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} = 9.6 NM v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} = 42.9 \text{ kt}$ the conflict level estimated by the fuzzy model is negative $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} = -0.15)$ (very close to the threshold). This shows that even infringing the longitudinal spacing of 10 NM, the succeeding aircraft has a much higher speed than A_i , leading the model to assume that the conflict will cease to exist very soon, which highlights the predictive feature of the fuzzy approach.

Figure 3.2d shows the dynamic simulation of a conflict between two aircraft with the starting (initial) conditions $v_x^{A_i}(0) = 440$ kt, $v_x^{A_{i+1}}(0) = 400$ kt $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) = -40$ kt) and $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) = 40$ NM. Both aircraft are capable of reaching a maximum speed of 440 kt. If there is no corrective action or control (open loop simulation), the speed of each aircraft will remain constant throughout the simulation. The conflict levels produced by the fuzzy model $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \in [-1,1])$ and obtained by the crisp approach $(c_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \in \{0,1\})$ are presented over time. Unlike the crisp approach, the fuzzy model is able to predict a gradual approximation between aircraft that can be taken into account by the air traffic controller for early intervention. This highlights the capacity of the fuzzy model to control in real time. Two small oscillations can be verified in the conflict level estimated by the fuzzy approach (at 1500 s and 2300 s). These changes happen when the distances between aircraft are around 20 and 10 NM respectively, and in this case, there is an overlap of the fuzzy sets associated to the threshold between the existence and absence of conflict. These oscillations are too small to affect the decision-making process.

3.1.1. The Air Traffic Control Procedure

In order to avoid or eliminate longitudinal conflicts air traffic control is performed by real-time adjustment of the longitudinal speed of each aircraft or by changing the flight level. In the case of changing the speed, the air traffic controllers should set, at each time instant, a target speed for each aircraft in order to avoid, reduce or eliminate conflicts (FAA, 2017b). In the event of a conflict, the target speed of a given aircraft $[v_{x,target}^{A_i}(t)]$ is defined by the controller according to his/her experience and there is no rule or general procedure for this. On the other hand, the target speed set at time t should be achieved gradually so as to reach a relative speed close to zero $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \cong 0)$ when the distance between the aircraft is around 20 NM. Equations 3.2-3.5 represent a systematic procedure to achieve the speed to be applied to an aircraft over time from the target speed set by the controller, where the speed of the A_i aircraft at one-step ahead (t+1) is given by:

$$v_x^{A_i}(t+1) = v_x^{A_i}(t) + a l_x^{A_i}(t) \cdot \Delta t$$
(3.2)

and where Δt is the control action period (sample time) ($\Delta t = 1$ s). The horizontal acceleration of the aircraft at time t $[al_x^{A_i}(t)]$ is obtained from the normalized acceleration $[al_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ which is based on the lower and upper limits for the acceleration of the aircraft ($a_{x,min}^{A_i}$ and $a_{x,max}^{A_i}$, respectively):

$$al_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\left(a_{x,max}^{A_{i}} - a_{x,min}^{A_{i}} \right) \cdot al_{xn}^{A_{i}}(t) + \left(a_{x,max}^{A_{i}} + a_{x,min}^{A_{i}} \right) \right]$$
(3.3)

The normalized acceleration $[al_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ is obtained at each time through the following piecewise linear function (Figure 3.3), according to the difference between the current speed $[v_x^{A_i}(t)]$ and the target speed set by the controller $[v_{x,target}^{A_i}(t)]$, Equation 3.5]:

$$al_{xn}^{A_i}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \ if \ v_x^{A_i,goal}(t) < -5 \\ -\frac{v_x^{A_i,goal}(t)}{5} \ if \ -5 \ \le v_x^{A_i,goal}(t) \le 5 \\ -1 \ if \ v_x^{A_i,goal}(t) > 5 \end{cases}$$
(3.4)

where:

$$v_x^{A_i,goal}(t) = v_x^{A_i}(t) - v_{x,target}^{A_i}(t)$$
(3.5)

Figure 3.3 - Normalized acceleration $al_{xn}^{A_i}(t)$.



The limits ± 5 kt (Equation 3.4, Figure 3.3) set the range of influence of the relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,goal}(t)]$ on the normalized acceleration, providing smooth acceleration or deceleration of the aircraft when its speed approaches the target value $[v_{x,target}^{A_i}(t)]$. The higher $v_x^{A_i,goal}(t)$, the greater the acceleration or deceleration of the aircraft. The acceleration model [Equations 3.3-3.5] represents a systematic way of defining the instantaneous acceleration for an aircraft from the decision taken by the traffic controller once a conflict has been detected. It does not consider additional disturbances, such as wind, altitude, temperature, weight and lift. Generally, the deceleration of a commercial aircraft is approximately equal to -0.4 kt/s² and it can be higher depending on passenger safety and comfort conditions (PAIELLI, 2003). In this work, the limits assumed for acceleration $(a_{x,max}^{A_i}$ and $a_{x,min}^{A_i})$ were ± 0.4 kt/s².

Figure 3.4 shows two simulation tests using both approaches (crisp, Equation 2.3, and fuzzy) to estimate the level of conflict between two aircraft at each instant of time. Both tests consider the same initial conditions adopted in Figure 3.2d, $[v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) = -40 \text{ kt}]$ and $[d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) = 40 \text{ NM}]$, and each simulation was performed in closed loop such that the setting for the target speed (feedback action of the air traffic controller) was based on the conflict level estimated by the fuzzy or crisp approaches. As a result, in the last case (crisp approach), the feedback action is simply based on a binary (crisp) assessment of the conflict or simply on its existence or absence.

Figure 3.4a-b shows the dynamic behavior of the conflict level between the aircraft resulting from control actions (target speed settings) based on fuzzy and crisp approaches, respectively. Figure 3.4e-f presents the setting of the target speed over time for each of the aircraft (A_i and A_{i+1} , respectively).

Figure 3.4c-d presents the dynamic behavior of the distance and relative speed between the aircraft, respectively, resulting from target speed settings (control actions) based on the fuzzy and crisp approaches. Figure 3.4a shows that the fuzzy approach detects an increase in the conflict level at 790 s, providing an anticipatory action which causes an increase in the speed of the succeeding aircraft (A_{i+1}) . The relative speed $v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ changes from -40 kt to -20 kt $(v_x^{A_i} = 440 \text{ kt} \text{ and } v_x^{A_{i+1}} = 420 \text{ kt}$, respectively) at 933 s (Figure 3.4d) leading to a slow approach between the aircraft (Figure 3.4c). When the conflict level increases again (at 2110 s), a new adjustment in the aircraft speed $(v_x^{A_i})$ is performed in such a way that the relative speed $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$ changes from -20 kt to 0 kt $(v_x^{A_i} = 440 \text{ kt} \text{ and } v_x^{A_{i+1}} = 440 \text{ kt})$ and the distance is stabilized at 20 NM. Although the conflict levels predicted by the fuzzy approach were positive over time range 790 to 2215 s (Figure 3.4a), the crisp approach, in turn, did not detect at any time the existence of conflict caused by changes in the target speed.



Figure 3.4 - Conflict level, distance, relative speed and target speed (crisp versus fuzzy).

According to Figure 3.4b, when a conflict is detected by the crisp approach (at 1566 s), the succeeding aircraft has a much lower speed with respect to aircraft A_i (Figure 3.4d) $[v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = -40 \text{ kt}]$ and the distance between them is lower than 20 NM (Figure 3.4c). In this case, the pilot must act immediately changing the relative speed from -40 kt to 20 kt ($v_x^{A_i} = 420 \text{ kt}$ and $v_x^{A_{i+1}} = 440 \text{ kt}$) in a short period of time (Figure 3.4d). Thus, a decrease in the relative speed is required (20 kt to 0 kt with $v_x^{A_i} = 440 \text{ kt}$ and $v_x^{A_{i+1}} = 440 \text{ kt}$), allowing the aircraft to stabilize their speeds at a distance of 20 NM. Although the crisp approach was adopted to support decision-making in Figure 3.4b, the fuzzy approach was capable of detecting positive conflict levels, suggesting the need for early action by air traffic controller. The crisp approach took 137 s (\cong 2.3 minutes) to eliminate the conflict (Figure 3.4b) and the actions

based on the conflict level estimated by the fuzzy model avoided the occurrence of conflict (Figure 3.4a). The early identification of a conflict allows the controller (and the pilot) to act more cautiously so as to avoid the conflict set by Equation 2.3. On the other hand, abrupt and immediate action can cause discomfort for the crew and passengers as well as reduce the safety of the air traffic.

In both simulations the final relative speed and distance between the aircraft were close to zero and 20 NM, respectively, which implies the absence of conflict. The use of the fuzzy model as a metric for the conflict level meant that only the target speed of the succeeding aircraft (A_{i+1}) was adjusted (Figure 3.4e-f) and reached the same target speed as the A_i aircraft (440 kt). On the other hand, the target speeds of both aircraft had to change (A_i aircraft over a shorter time) in order to eliminate the existing conflict (detected by the crisp approach), requiring much more attention and work for the air traffic controller.

The target speed settings (Figure 3.4e and f) represent the expected decisions of an air traffic controller to equalize the speed of the aircraft and keep a safe distance between them. However, as already mentioned, the control action (target speed setting) at each time instant depends on the expert and there is no uniform or automated procedure for decision-making, which suggests that different decisions (close to Figure 3.4e and f), performed by another controller, could also be considered. Moreover, the absence of a uniform procedure justifies the proposal of a heuristic model to set the acceleration of a given aircraft in an off-line or supervised mode, at each time, based on its interaction with other nearby aircraft (front and back, on the same route).

3.2. A Model for Conflict Resolution

In control of longitudinal conflict, the binary approach or the simple detection of the presence or absence of a conflict is not enough, and the distance and relative speed between the aircraft should also be considered. Furthermore, the decision-making process should consider the speed limits associated with each type of aircraft according to its structural and operational features (mass, model, among others).

Figure 3.5 shows a diagram view with three aircraft moving in the same airway at the same flight level and in the same direction. Two conflict levels should be considered for aircraft A_i : conflict with the succeeding aircraft $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$; and conflict with the preceding one $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}})$. This last one can be obtained using the same model to estimate the conflict level:



The proposed model aims to resolve conflicts in real time relating to a given aircraft (A_i) by adjusting its acceleration. The model comprises a FIS with 171 rules (presented and discussed in Appendix A) and four inputs:

- a) Conflict level with the succeeding aircraft $[cl_x^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t) = con \ suc];$
- b) Conflict level with the preceding aircraft $[cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}}(t) = con_prec];$
- c) Modified lower relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,inf}(t) = l_speed];$
- d) Modified upper relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,sup}(t) = u_speed].$

Figure 3.6 shows the model structure which can be applied simultaneously to other aircraft on the same route. The conflict levels $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \text{ and } cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}})$ are estimated by the fuzzy model proposed in the previous Section (Figure 3.2) which considers the distance (Equation 2.4) and the relative speed (Equation 2.5) between the aircraft as inputs. The linguistic terms and fuzzy sets related to both conflict levels $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \text{ and } cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}})$ are the same as shown in Figure 3.1. The modified lower and upper relative speeds comprise a normalization (based on the universe of discourse [-1,1]) of the difference between the current aircraft speed $[v_x^{A_i}(t)]$ and its lower $(v_{x,min}^{A_i})$ and upper $(v_{x,max}^{A_i})$ limits, Equations 3.6 and 3.7:

$$v_{x}^{A_{i},inf}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \quad if \quad v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) > v_{x,min}^{A_{i}} + 30 \\ -1 \quad if \quad v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) < v_{x,min}^{A_{i}} - 30 \\ \frac{v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) - v_{x,min}^{A_{i}}}{30} \quad if \quad v_{x,min}^{A_{i}} - 30 \le v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) \le v_{x,min}^{A_{i}} + 30 \end{cases}$$
(3.6)
$$v_{x}^{A_{i},sup}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 \quad if \quad v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) > v_{x,max}^{A_{i}} + 30 \\ -1 \quad if \quad v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) < v_{x,max}^{A_{i}} - 30 \\ \frac{v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) - v_{x,max}^{A_{i}}}{30} \quad if \quad v_{x,max}^{A_{i}} - 30 \le v_{x}^{A_{i}}(t) \le v_{x,max}^{A_{i}} + 30 \end{cases}$$
(3.7)

Figure 3.6 - Fuzzy Inference System for longitudinal conflict resolution.





Figure 3.7 - Membership functions: (a) modified upper relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,sup}(t)]$; (b) modified lower relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,inf}(t)]$; (c) output - normalized acceleration.

The upper and lower limits of the longitudinal speed $(v_{x,min}^{A_i}, v_{x,max}^{A_i})$ of an aircraft on route are constant constraints throughout its trajectory. Moreover, these speed limits are considered soft constraints in the control of the longitudinal conflict and can be violated, which will result in an immediate action of acceleration or deceleration of the aircraft. According to (PAIELLI, 2003), instantaneous changes at speeds greater than 30 kt should be avoided.

The MISO structure presented in Figure 3.6 provides the normalized acceleration at time t $(a_{xn}^{A_i}(t) \in [-1,1])$, which represents a meaningfull change in the air traffic control procedure.

Instead of obtaining the normalized acceleration $[al_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ from a decision of the target speed $[v_{x,targ}^{A_i}(t)]$ (Equations 3.4 and 3.5), the instantaneous normalized acceleration $[a_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ is defined by the fuzzy model (Figure 3.6), providing support for the decision-making of the traffic controller. Analogously, the instantaneous acceleration $[a_x^{A_i}(t)]$ and the speed of the aircraft one step ahead can be obtained through Equations 3.3 and 3.2, respectively, using the same control action period ($\Delta t = 1 s$).

Figure 3.7a shows the fuzzy sets associated with the modified upper relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,sup}(t)]$. The membership functions used were Gaussian, S-shaped, Z-shaped and Generalized Bell-Shaped. The rules of the fuzzy model shown in Appendix A eliminate the conflict between a generic aircraft (A_i) and its adjacent aircraft (A_{i-1}, A_{i+1}) , on the same flight level and same direction so as to achieve maximum speed $(v_{x,max}^{A_i})$ at a distance of 20 NM from the succeeding and preceding aircraft, whenever possible. The fuzzy set *WANTED* represents a situation in which $v_x^{A_i}(t) \cong v_{x,max}^{A_i}$. The fuzzy set *HIGH* is associated with speed values above the upper limit $(v_{x,max}^{A_i})$, leading the model to slow the aircraft speed regardless of the conflict level. On the other hand, the other linguistic terms (*VERY SMALL*, *SMALL* and *NEXT WANTED*) represent closeness levels related to upper speed limit, allowing the acceleration to be applied at different intensities.

Figure 3.7b shows the fuzzy sets associated with the modified lower relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,inf}(t)]$. The fuzzy set *MINIMAL* represents a situation in which $v_x^{A_i}(t) \cong v_{x,min}^{A_i}$ and the other sets are similar to those shown in Figure 3.7a. and Figure 3.7c presents the fuzzy sets associated with the model output [normalized acceleration, $a_{xn}^{A_i}(t)$]. The sets labeled I1, I2, I3 and I4 are related to the positive acceleration to a greater or lesser extent (increasing speed). All sets are defined symmetrically relative to the central set (*AZ*, acceleration close to zero).

3.3. Case Studies and Results

This Section presents two case studies to evaluate the proposed strategy and to compare it with the standard approach to control and resolution of conflicts in the airspace. Thus, each case study comprised two simulation tests. The first was carried out using the two fuzzy models arranged in series (Figure 3.6), providing the normalized acceleration $[a_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ to be applied in a given aircraft (A_i) at a given instant of time. In this case, the aircraft speed is updated according to the Equations 3.2 and 3.3 and this decision is taken without the interference of the air traffic controller, i.e., in a supervised mode the controller is agreeing with the algorithm outputs. In the second test, the air traffic controller sets the target speed $[v_{x,target}^{A_i}(t)]$ (speed that the aircraft must reach) based on the conflict level estimated by the fuzzy model shown in Figure 3.2 and the aircraft speed is also updated using Equations 3.2 and 3.3. Therefore, all the conflict results presented in the case studies refer to levels of fuzzy conflict $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \in$ [-1; +1]) obtained, however, by different decision-making strategies. Two other case studies are presented in Appendix C showing all aircraft in conflict at the same flight level. The simulator was developed in JAVA and works as a training platform allowing the air traffic controller to set the target speed in real time from the estimate of the level of conflict. The simulation tests were performed using a single basic machine (AMD FX[™] - 8350 Eight - core processor (2.81 GHz) and 8 GB RAM).

All the case studies presented and discussed in this work involve different levels of conflict between aircraft that were solved without the need for change in flight levels. The first problem comprises 5 flight levels, each one with two aircraft, allowing greater freedom for the acceleration or deceleration of each aircraft. In the other problems (Section 3.3.2 and Appendix C) 5 aircraft with different levels of conflict are located at the same flight level, which makes the problem more restrictive regarding the availability of feasible options for conflict resolution without changing the flight level. As mentioned in Section 3.3.1, the maximum and minimum acceleration of each aircraft $(a_{x,max}^{A_i}, a_{x,min}^{A_i})$ (Equation 3.3) was considered equal to $\pm 0.4 \text{ kt/s}^2$.

3.3.1. Aircraft at Different Flight Levels - Case Study I

Figure 3.8 shows 10 aircraft distributed in pairs at five different flight levels. The initial scenario comprises aircraft in conflict (A_3, A_4, A_5, A_6) , in the imminence of conflict (A_7, A_8, A_9, A_{10}) and on the threshold between the existence or absence of a conflict (A_1, A_2) . The initial conditions considering the distance between the aircraft, the initial speed $[v_x^{A_i}(0)]$, their minimum and maximum speed $(v_{x,min}^{A_i}, v_{x,max}^{A_i})$ (soft constraints) and the conflict level $[cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t)]$ estimated by the fuzzy model are shown in Figure 3.8.

Figure 3.8 - First case study - aircraft, flight levels and initial conditions: distances, speeds and conflict levels.



Figure 3.9a and b shows the dynamic behavior of the conflict levels obtained by automatically setting the acceleration of each aircraft based on the proposed model (Figure 3.6) and Figure 3.9c and d presents the results obtained by the standard approach based on the decision-making of the air traffic controller. Figure 3.10a-d and Figure 3.11a-d show the distance between the aircraft and the speed of each over time for both simulations.

There was no conflict between aircraft A_1 and A_2 in both simulation tests because the initial distance between them is 20 NM and both initial speeds are equal to the maximum speed $(v_{x,max}^{A_1} = v_{x,max}^{A_2} = 450 \text{ kt})$. Therefore, there is no need to change their relative speed and the conflict level remains constant.

The aircraft pairs (A_3, A_4) and (A_5, A_6) are both in conflict at initial time with a distance between the aircraft of 5 NM (Figure 3.8). In the first case (A_3, A_4) the initial speeds are in the upper limit (450 kt) and in the second case (A_5, A_6) the initial speeds are in the lower limit recommended for both (390 kt). The expected behavior for A_3 is to reduce speed as there is no preceding aircraft and its initial value is above the lower limit. The speed control performed by the fuzzy model and by the air traffic controller on the succeeding aircraft (A_4) led to the stabilization of its speed at around 450 kt (Figure 3.11a). On the other hand, the action performed by the fuzzy approach led to a greater reduction in speed of aircraft A_3 (close to its lower limit, 390 kt) in a shorter time interval, while the controller's decision caused a slowdown in the aircraft, reaching the speed of 410 kt. The slowdown performed by the fuzzy approach does not violate the safety limit (± 0.4 kt/s²) and was able to eliminate the conflict faster than the air traffic controller (Figure 3.9a and c). Both control approaches provided the same dynamic behavior with respect to the distance between the aircraft (Figure 3.10a and c).



Figure 3.9 - Fuzzy model versus air traffic controller - case I: conflict level

Regarding A_5 and A_6 aircraft, it is initially expected that the A_5 aircraft keeps its speed at the lower limit while the succeeding one (A_6) increases its speed. It is also expected that both aircraft reach the upper speed limit as soon as possible, which would be less restrictive for A_6 due to the absence of subsequent aircraft. Once the conflict is detected, both approaches increase the speed of the A_6 aircraft which reaches the upper limit at 176 s (Figure 3.11b). The adjustment of the preceding aircraft (A_5) speed is performed when the distance between the aircraft increases (Figure 3.10a and c) and the conflict level decreases (Figure 3.9a and c). Figure 3.9a and b shows that the time required for the elimination of the conflict between (A_3, A_4) and (A_5, A_6) was in both cases equal to 285 s, adopting the fuzzy control approach, and 406 s and 326 s, respectively, based on the decision of the traffic controller (Figure 3.12).

Regarding the flight level FL 270, although the initial distance between A_7 and A_8 aircraft is 20 NM, the initial relative speed is negative $[v_x^{A_7,A_8}(0) = -20 \text{ kt}]$, which causes a conflict early on (at 0 s). In this case, both aircraft can immediately start to eliminate the conflict, because $v_x^{A_7}(0) > v_{x,min}^{A_7}$ and $v_x^{A_8}(0) < v_{x,max}^{A_8}$. The fuzzy approach led to an initial decrease in the preceding aircraft's speed (A_7) and an increase in the succeeding aircraft speed (A_8), reaching a value close to its upper limit at 90 s (Figure 3.11c). Both actions managed to eliminate the conflict in 20 s (Figure 3.9a). On the other hand, the decisions of the air traffic

controller (Figure 3.12c) were to initially maintain the speed of the preceding aircraft speed and raise only the speed of the succeeding aircraft, which was not enough to eliminate the conflict and the speed of the preceding aircraft had to be further reduced at 146 s. The time required for the elimination of the conflict was equal to 196 s, much higher than that obtained using the fuzzy control approach (20 s).





Figure 3.11 - Fuzzy model versus air traffic controller - case I: speed (kt)



The initial distance between aircraft A_9 and A_{10} is 25 NM and the initial speeds are both equal to the upper limit. However, in this case $v_{x,max}^{A_{10}} < v_{x,max}^{A_9}$ (Figure 3.8), which makes the occurrence of conflict between the aircraft very likely. Figure 3.11d shows that the speed adjustment defined by the fuzzy approach applied to the A_9 aircraft was able to initially maintain a conflict level around zero. The conflict level increased at 700 s (Figure 3.9b and d) due to the reduction in the distance between the aircraft (Figure 3.10b and d) and to the higher speed of the preceding aircraft (A_9) (Figure 3.11d). According to Figure 3.9d, the control based on the controller's decision led to a higher level of conflict due to the slight delay in setting a speed for the aircraft A_9 (Figure 3.11d) that would avoid reducing the distance between aircraft (Figure 3.10d) and eliminate the conflict. Furthermore, Figure 3.11d shows that the speed of A_9 was changed in two steps, following the setting of the target speed (Figure 3.12d). The fuzzy approach provided a smooth adjustment of this same speed until reaching a final value (450 kt) (Figure 3.11d) unlike the lower limit ($v_{x,min}^{A_9}$), enabling a level of conflict close to zero. The final conflict level reached in the simulations based on the fuzzy approach was zero at all flight levels (Figure 3.9a and b).





Figure 3.13 presents two areas (in red, cl_x^{+area} , and in blue, cl_x^{-area}) which are the integral of the maximum positive conflict $[cl_x^+(t)]$ and minimum negative conflict $[cl_x^-(t)]$, respectively, over time (Equations 3.8-3.11). The maximum positive conflict and minimum negative conflict are both functions of time and should be obtained, at each instant, considering all levels of conflict between pairs of aircraft involved in the airspace:

$$cl_{x}^{+}(t) = \max_{\substack{j=1,...,n \\ cl_{j}(t)>0}} cl_{x,j}(t)$$
(3.8)
$$cl_{x}^{-}(t) = \min_{\substack{j=1,...,n \\ cl_{j}(t)<0}} cl_{x,j}(t)$$
(3.9)
$$cl_x^{+area} = \int_0^{t_f} cl_x^+(t) dt$$
 (3.10)

$$cl_x^{-area} = \int_0^{t_f} cl_x^{-}(t) dt$$
 (3.11)

where $cl_{x,j}(t)$ is the conflict level (positive or negative) related to the pair of aircraft located in the airway j (j=1,...,n), t_f is the total simulation time and n is the number of airways.



Figure 3.13 - Positive and negative areas of conflict levels - case I.

The areas (in red, cl_x^{+area} , and in blue, cl_x^{-area}) were obtained for each control approach considered in the previous results (fuzzy model, Figure 3.13a, and the controller's decision, Figure 3.13b) based on the case study analyzed (Figure 3.8). The area related to positive conflicts (cl_x^{+area}) provides a way to quantify a given level of risk (represented by the maximum positive conflict) through its permanence or continuity over time. On the other hand, the area related to negative conflicts (cl_x^{-area}) provides a metric to quantify the level of intensity of the control actions to eliminate conflicts over time.

The use of the maximum positive and minimum negative conflicts, together with their respective areas, is a way to evaluate the overall performance of the control approaches based on the behavior of conflicts over time at all flight levels of an airway. The larger the area associated with positive conflict levels (cl_x^{+area}) , the higher the frequency or intensity of emergency situations of conflict, indicating a reduction in the safety of airspace. On the other hand, although quite negative conflict levels do not indicate the existence of conflict, it shows the non-optimized use of airspace with large distances (greater than 20 NM) between neighboring aircraft. The closer to zero the maximum positive conflict $[cl_x^+(t)]$ and the minimum negative conflict $[cl_x^-(t)]$ at the same time (such as in the interval from 1000 to 1500 s, Figure 3.13a), the better the use of the airspace, both in terms of safety and optimization. In other words, aircraft are not too close and not too far from one another. Figure 3.13 shows that the fuzzy approach was able to make better use of the airspace.

The total area associated with maximum positive conflicts, obtained by the fuzzy control approach $(cl_x^{+area} = 77.0)$ (Figure 3.13a) is significantly smaller than the corresponding area obtained with the control based on the decision of the traffic controller $(cl_x^{+area} = 151.8)$ (Figure 3.13b). Similarly, the difference between the total area associated with minimum negative conflicts obtained by the fuzzy control approach $(cl_x^{-area} = 157.6)$ (Figure 3.13a) and the other area in blue presented in Figure 3.13b $(cl_x^{-area} = 525.3)$ is even greater than in the positive conflict case. The lowest levels of negative conflict obtained by both approaches are similar $(cl_x^{-} = -0.52 \text{ at } t = 435 \text{ s}$, Figure 3.13a, and $cl_x^{-} = -0.53 \text{ at } t = 457 \text{ s}$, Figure 3.13b). Using the fuzzy approach positive conflicts cease to exist at 292 s and return at 651 s with a peak at t = 712 s reaching a maximum of 0.14, while positive conflicts continue until 816 s in Figure 3.13b. After 816 s, the fuzzy approach provides very low positive conflicts (around zero), which suggests the need for smooth control actions.

3.3.2. Aircraft on the Same Airway - Case Study II

Figure 3.14 - Second case study - aircraft, flight levels and initial conditions: distances, speeds and conflict levels.



Figure 3.14 presents the second case study in which 5 aircraft are at the same flight level and travelling in the same direction. The initial speeds and conflict levels are also presented in Figure 3.14.

Just as in the previous Section, Figure 3.15-17 presents the dynamic behavior of the conflict levels, distances and aircraft speeds, respectively, using both control approaches, namely setting the acceleration of each aircraft through the fuzzy model (Figure 3.6) and setting the acceleration of each aircraft through the solely controller's decision-making process (target speed). In both cases the speeds of the aircraft A_4 and A_5 remain constant over time given that they are initially at the upper limit speed and the distance between them is 20 NM. In this case, the results show the consistency of the fuzzy control approach.

Considering that the initial distance between A_3 and A_4 is 22 NM, the initial relative speed between them is negative and $v_{x,max}^{A_3} > v_{x,max}^{A_4}$, the speed of the A_3 aircraft should be reduced (Figure 3.17a and c). This prevents the A_3 aircraft from remaining at its upper limit speed ($v_{x,max}^{A_3} = 470$ kt) and, in turn, has a direct effect on the preceding aircraft A_1 and A_2 , which shows coupling or interaction between the dynamics of conflict between different pairs of aircraft. The air traffic controller chose to reduce the speeds of the A_2 and A_3 aircraft (Figure 3.17c), causing an immediate reduction in the conflict level between A_3 and A_4 at 289 s. However, this action also led to an increase in the conflict level between A_1 and A_2 (293 s) (Figure 3.15b), requiring a slowdown in A_1 aircraft. Because the distance and the conflict level between A_3 and A_4 aircraft remained at around 20 NM (Figure 3.16b) and -0.02 (at 327 s) (Figure 3.15b), respectively, the controller decided to keep their speed. At time 675 s the air traffic controller chose to decrease the speed of A_2 (Figure 3.17c) in order to decrease its conflict with A_3 , increasing, in turn, its conflict with A_2 . After a short period of time a new speed adjustment was applied to the A_2 aircraft and lower levels of conflict were maintained the rest of the time.





Regarding the fuzzy control approach, because the initial relative speed between A_1 and A_2 aircraft is positive, there is a tendency to reduce the initial level of conflict between these aircraft, which, in turn, did not cause an initial change in the speed of A_1 aircraft (Figure 3.17a). As A_3 and A_4 aircraft get closer (Figure 3.16a) and the conflict between them increases (Figure 3.15a), the fuzzy control comes into action with cascading effects involving the deceleration of A_2 and A_3 (Figure 3.17a) and an increase in the conflict level between A_1 and A_2 . Over the period during which high levels of conflict between A_3 and A_4 are verified (181 to 475 s), many small changes in the levels of conflict between A_1 and A_2 and A_3 are also verified due to the continuous monitoring of all aircraft by the fuzzy model. All the conflict levels were stabilized in a safe range from the instant 570 s onwards. The fuzzy approach was able to soften the effects of the interactions between the pairs (A_3 , A_4) and (A_1 , A_2), preventing high levels of conflict in this last case when compared with the control based on solely the controller's decision-making (Figure 3.15a and b).

The total area associated with the maximum positive conflict level using the fuzzy approach was smaller ($cl_x^{+area} = 62.4$) (Figure 3.18a) than the same area obtained by the other approach ($cl_x^{+area} = 100.1$) (Figure 3.18b). The area associated with the minimum negative conflict

level using the fuzzy approach $(cl_x^{-area} = 52.1)$ was also much smaller than the corresponding area obtained by the control based on the controller's decision-making process $(cl_x^{-area} = 389.3)$ (Figure 3.18b). The dynamic behavior of the minimum negative conflict obtained by the fuzzy approach also shows an optimized use of the airspace.

In general, the fuzzy approach did not lead to very different actions from those performed by standard control. However, the fuzzy approach was able to perform the continuous monitoring of conflicts in the airspace, enabling the smooth approximation of the aircraft in order to prevent a sharp increase in positive conflicts. Even considering that the proposed approach (Figure 3.6) does not comprise an overall control strategy, the fuzzy approach was able to cope with the coupling between the pairs of aircraft on the same airway with better performance. On the other hand, the actions taken by the decision-making of the air traffic controller suffered an inherent delay due to the difficulty of instantaneously analysing the whole set of aircraft in route.



Figure 3.16 - Fuzzy model versus air traffic controller - case II: distance from succeeding aircraft (NM)



Figure 3.17 - Fuzzy model versus air traffic controller - case II: speed (kt)

Figure 3.18 - Positive and negative areas of conflict levels - case II.



Figure 3.19a presents the distributions of the values associated with the maximum positive conflict level obtained from the fuzzy model and from controller decision-making (Figure 3.18). Figure 3.19b presents the distributions of the values associated with the minimum negative

conflict level also obtained from these two approaches. The application of the two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in both cases, at the 5% significance level, showed that the null hypothesis should be rejected, i.e., the results obtained by the fuzzy model and by the controller decision-making are not statistically equivalent.





CAPÍTULO IV

Capítulo 4 : Uma Abordagem Híbrida para Detectar e Resolver Conflitos em Rotas de Tráfego Aéreo¹

Contextualização na Tese

Neste capítulo é apresentada a modelagem e a validação do modelo híbrido proposto. Os dois modelos *fuzzy* apresentados no Capítulo 3 fazem parte do modelo híbrido que compreende a detecção dos conflitos, o ajuste da velocidade horizontal das aeronaves e a troca de nível de voo. Os dois modelos *fuzzy* do Capítulo 3 irão atuar em paralelo com ações de troca de níveis de voo. A abordagem de quantificação dos níveis de conflito é empregada no algoritmo recursivo de agrupamento (ARC, *Aircraft Recursive Clustering* – Agrupamento Recursivo de Aeronaves) e no AG, ambos utilizados para a definição das ações de troca de nível de voo.

Este capítulo está estruturado da seguinte forma. A Seção 4.1 apresenta o ambiente em que o modelo proposto irá trabalhar, sua integração com o modelo proposto por (LOVATO et al., 2018), o método usado para o reconhecimento dinâmico de agrupamentos de aeronaves e as restrições consideradas no processo de tomada de decisão visando a identificação das melhores ações de troca de nível de voo. A Seção 4.2 apresenta os estudos de caso com resultados e discussões.

Resumo

Este artigo apresenta um modelo híbrido para detecção e resolução de conflitos no tráfego aéreo em rota que envolve ações de mudança de nível de voo e ajustes na aceleração longitudinal das aeronaves. A estratégia compreende um técnica integrada que usa um modelo *fuzzy* para quantificar o nível de conflito longitudinal entre duas aeronaves na mesma rota. Adicionalmente, ações ótimas de mudança de nível de voo são calculadas por meio de uma análise global e dinâmica que envolve o reconhecimento de grupos de aeronaves em conflito e busca do melhor cenário por meio de um algoritmo genético que minimiza a soma dos conflitos positivos. Os resultados mostram que a técnica proposta é capaz de detectar e remover conflitos longitudinais antecipadamente, fornecendo uma potencial ferramenta para apoiar a tomada de decisão, melhorar a segurança e otimizar o uso do espaço aéreo.

Palavras-chave

Controle de tráfego aéreo, lógica *fuzzy*, algoritmo genético, otimização, algoritmo de agrupamento, suporte a tomada de decisão.

¹ Este capítulo é parte do seguinte artigo publicado como resultado desta Tese:

LOVATO, A.V., FONTES, C.H., EMBIRUÇU, M., KALID, R. A hybrid approach for detecting and resolving conflicts in air traffic routes. IEEE Access, v. 7, p. 169865–169887, nov. 2019. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2954976.

CHAPTER IV

Chapter 4 : A Hybrid Approach for Detecting and Resolving Conflicts in Air Traffic Routes¹

Insertion in the Scope of the Thesis Work

This chapter presents the modeling and validation of the proposed hybrid model. The two fuzzy models presented in Chapter 3 are part of the hybrid model which comprises the detection of conflicts, the adjustment of the horizontal speed of the aircraft and the change of flight level. The two, Chapter 3 fuzzy models will act in parallel with flight level change actions. The conflict level quantification approach is employed in the recursive clustering algorithm (ARC, Aircraft Recursive Clustering) and in the AG, both used to define the flight level change actions.

This chapter is structured as follows. Section 4.1 presents the environment in which the proposed model will work, its integration with the model proposed by (LOVATO et al., 2018), the method used for the dynamic recognition of aircraft clusters and the constraints considered in the decision making process, aiming to identify the best flight level change actions. Section 4.2 presents the case studies with results and discussions.

Abstract

This paper presents a hybrid model for the detection and resolution of conflicts in air traffic routes involving flight level change actions and adjustment of the longitudinal acceleration of aircraft. The strategy comprises an integrated approach that uses a fuzzy model to quantify the level of longitudinal conflict between two aircraft on the same airway. In addition, optimum flight level change actions between aircraft are calculated through a global and dynamic analysis involving the recognition of clusters of aircraft in conflict and the search for the best scenario by means of a genetic algorithm that minimizes the sum of positive conflicts. The results show that the proposed approach is able to detect and remove longitudinal conflicts in advance, providing a potential tool to support decision-making, improve safety and optimize the use of airspace.

Key-Words

Air traffic control, fuzzy logic, genetic algorithm, optimization, clustering algorithm, support decision-making.

¹ This chapter is part of the following paper published as a result of this Thesis:

LOVATO, A.V., FONTES, C.H., EMBIRUÇU, M., KALID, R. A hybrid approach for detecting and resolving conflicts in air traffic routes. IEEE Access, v. 7, p. 169865–169887, nov. 2019. DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2954976.

4.1. The Proposed Model

This work proposes a hybrid model to detect and solve longitudinal conflicts in en-route air traffic based on the control/monitoring strategy presented in Figure 2.5b. It is assumed that each airway has only one flow direction, and control is accomplished by adjusting the horizontal speed and changing the flight level of the aircraft. The considered airspace range is limited to flight levels FL 250 and FL 410 (Figure 2.5a) (ICAO, 2016; MINISTÉRIO DA DEFESA - COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, 2017). No turbulence effects will be considered in the decision-making process, and all the aircraft analyzed are considered to be in cruise mode.

The different flight phases and tasks carried out by air traffic controllers, the division of airspace, and the various control centers and airports, in addition to the simultaneous use of all these resources by aircraft, contribute to the complexity of air traffic control. Air traffic control involves multiple controls and various degrees of granularity (AGOGINO and TUMER, 2012). A larger problem can be broken down into subproblems (WOOLDRIDGE, 2009) hierarchically until it reaches the granularity that will allow it to be solved in order to achieve a common overall objective, namely, airspace safety. The dynamics of the environment (Figure 2.5) and the tasks performed for the detection and resolution of longitudinal conflicts (Equation 2.3) form the basis of the hybrid model.

Figure 4.1 shows a set of aircraft occupying different flight levels in an airway. The smaller ellipses (green and red) represent spheres of influence that the aircraft exert from the perspective of longitudinal conflicts (Equations 2.3 and 2.8). As soon as an aircraft approaches the conflict situation (red ellipses), action defined by the air traffic controller must be taken, either by adjusting the horizontal speed and/or by performing a flight level change.

To define a new level of flight for a given aircraft A_i , the air traffic controller must be aware of certain features, such as the ability of A_i to reach a certain level of flight, in addition to analyzing aircraft that are occupying adjacent flight levels and which may be affected by the decision-making process. The blue spheres comprise clusters of aircraft that potentially influence one another during the decision-making process. The level of complexity of the task of the air traffic controller therefore increases directly with the number of aircraft in each cluster. On the other hand, the dissimilarity between aircraft belonging to particular clusters and aircraft not belonging to them will ensure that flight level changes defined for a particular cluster will have no effect on the safety of an aircraft outside the cluster.



Figure 4.1. The hybrid model for conflict detection and resolution

The hybrid model comprises the following processes:

- a) The identification of conflicts and the adjustment of the speed within the same airway will be performed through the fuzzy inference system (FIS) proposed by LOVATO et al. (2018) (Chapter 3), which, in turn, will be operated in parallel with the identification of clusters and flight level exchange actions.
- b) Periodically, the set of all aircraft with positive conflict levels (red ellipses Figure 4.1) detected by the model proposed by (LOVATO et al., 2018) will be stored in a vector (V_{conf}) . These aircraft will form a set that will be the starting point for the identification of clusters (blue ellipses Figure 4.1).
- c) For each aircraft (A_i) belonging to V_{conf} , a recursive clustering algorithm will identify the similarity and dissimilarity of this aircraft with other aircraft (precedent and subsequent aircraft at the same or adjacent flight levels), also predicting possible influences of one aircraft on the others due to a change in flight level. In the process of cluster recognition, nonconflicting aircraft (green ellipses) may belong to a cluster as long as they can influence the flight level change process of the other aircraft in conflict (aircraft A_1 , Figure 4.1). Other aircraft (A_2) may be outside any identified cluster, and more than one cluster may be identified at the same time (blue ellipses, Figure 4.1).
- d) For each identified cluster, flight level change actions will be defined through an optimization problem involving a set of hard and soft constraints whose objective is to minimize the sum of the positive levels of conflicts within each grouping. This optimization problem is solved using a heuristic method, the GA.
- e) After the definition of the flight level change actions by the optimization problem, the clusters are eliminated, and the aircraft perform the flight level change actions. There will be cases where an optimal solution for a given cluster is not obtained. In this case, the cluster is undone, and a new cluster is defined using the aircraft that still have levels of positive conflicts.

In general, the time t + 1 is equivalent to $(t + \Delta t) s$, where Δt is the sampling period. Initially, we shall consider that the actions performed will follow a standard sampling period of 1 s $(\Delta t = 1 s)$.

4.1.1. Conflict Resolution Through Flight Level Exchange

Each aircraft (A_i) has a set of other aircraft that exert an influence on or can be affected by the decision making associated with flight level change in A_i to eliminate the longitudinal conflict. When the control is performed only using the horizontal speed adjustment of A_i (Section 3.2), the preceding and subsequent aircraft (A_{i-1}, A_{i+1}) have an influence on A_i .

Since the hybrid approach establishes that the flight level change is considered together with the horizontal speed, the set of preceding and subsequent aircraft located at the same flight level (FL^{A_i}) in the first two levels immediately above $(FL^{A_i} + 10, FL^{A_i} + 20)$ or in the first two levels immediately below $(FL^{A_i} - 10, FL^{A_i} - 20)$, define the set $(Adj_{A_i} - Equation 4.1)$ of adjacent aircraft to A_i (Figure 4.2).

During the flight, the set Adj_{A_i} is continuously updated over time by monitoring the position and speed of each aircraft.

The conflict level $(cl_x^{A_i,A_j})$ between A_i and A_j for any adjacent aircraft is used in the decisionmaking process related to the flight level change. The level of conflict $cl_x^{A_i,A_j}$ for each aircraft $A_j \in Adj_{A_i}$ is obtained as follows:

$$Adj_{A_{i}} = \begin{cases} \{A_{i-1}^{0}, A_{i+1}^{0}\} \in FL^{A_{i}} \\ \{A_{i-1}^{+10}, A_{i+1}^{+10}\} \in FL^{A_{i}} + 10 \\ \{A_{i-1}^{+20}, A_{i+1}^{+20}\} \in FL^{A_{i}} + 20 \\ \{A_{i-1}^{-10}, A_{i+1}^{-10}\} \in FL^{A_{i}} - 10 \\ \{A_{i-1}^{-20}, A_{i+1}^{-20}\} \in FL^{A_{i}} - 20 \end{cases}$$

$$(4.1)$$



Figure 4.2. Adjacent aircraft and their flight levels

- For adjacent aircraft at the same flight level as $A_i(FL^{A_i} = FL^{A_j})$, the level of conflict $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$ between A_i and A_{i+1} is obtained according to Section 3.1 (FIS) and the level of conflict between A_i and $A_{i-1}(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}})$ is obtained according to Figure 3.5.
- For adjacent aircraft that are not at their flight level $(FL^{A_i} \neq FL^{A_j})$, a simulated vertical projection of A_i for its first two adjacent flight levels is performed, both upper $(FL^{A_i} + 10 \text{ and } FL^{A_i} + 20)$ and lower $(FL^{A_i} 10 \text{ and } FL^{A_i} 20)$ (Figure 4.3). Then, the same procedure as for adjacent aircraft that are at the same flight level $(FL^{A_i} = FL^{A_j})$ is applied based on the simulated vertical positioning of aircraft A_i .

Figure 4.3. Simulated vertical projection of A_i to the adjacent level



4.1.1.1. Definition of Aircraft Clusters

Given a set of aircraft $A_1, A_2, ..., A_n$, if one aircraft A_i is in conflict with another aircraft $(A_{i-1} \text{ or } A_{i+1})$ at the same flight level $(FL^{A_i} = FL^{A_j})$, then

$$\max\left(cl_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i-1}}(t),cl_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(t)\right) > 0.0$$
(4.2)

and $A_i \in V_{conf}$. For each aircraft $A_i \in V_{conf}$ (i = 1, ..., n(t)), clusters of other aircraft whose conflict levels may be influenced by actions that involve the flight level change of aircraft A_i will be defined. The optimization problem will define the action for each aircraft A_i belonging to a given cluster, indicating whether to maintain its flight level (FL^{A_i}) or go up $(FL^{A_i} + 10)$ or down $(FL^{A_i} - 10)$ to the next upper or lower flight level, respectively.

In addition, the clusters identified in the previous instant (t - 1) are the initial condition for the recognition of new clusters at the current time (t):

$$G_{t-1} = \left\{ C_{t-1}^1, C_{t-1}^2, \dots, C_{t-1}^{nC_{t-1}} \right\}$$
(4.3)

where nC_{t-1} is the number of clusters C_{t-1}^r $(r = 1, ..., nC_{t-1})$ recognized at t - 1.

The similarity analysis for cluster formation considers the adjacent aircraft (Adj_{A_i}) related to each aircraft $A_i \in V_{conf}$, their respective conflict levels in relation to A_i and the possibility that $A_i (pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j})$ has to reach the flight level where its adjacent aircraft is allocated:

$$pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = \begin{cases} 1, if \ FL_{max}^{A_i} \ge FL^{A_j}(t) \ and \ FL^{A_i}(t+1) = \ FL^{A_j}(t+1) \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$(4.4)$$

For $A_j \in Adj_{A_i}$, $FL_{max}^{A_i}$ is the maximum flight level that can be achieved by the aircraft A_i and $FL^{A_j}(t)$ is the current flight level of the adjacent aircraft A_j .

Algorithm 4.1 presents the pseudocode for the detection of aircraft clusters (aircraft_cluster_detection - ACD). ACD will verify all $A_i \in V_{conf}$ (line 3) in order to recognize clusters based on the similarity between each aircraft and its adjacent aircraft. The similarity between A_i and any adjacent aircraft A_j at time instant t is established according to the following conditions:

- a) there is a positive conflict level between the aircraft $\left(cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0\right)$
- b) there is the possibility that A_i will reach the flight level where its adjacent aircraft is allocated $\left(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 1\right)$
- c) A_i and A_j do not belong to any cluster $(\{A_i, A_j\} \notin G_{t-1})$ and are not performing a flight level rise or fall procedure $(v_y^{A_i} = 0 \text{ and } v_y^{A_j} = 0)$ resulting from actions defined in the previous instant (t-1).

Algorithm 4.1	- Algorithm for ACD
	11601102

1:	function aircraft_cluster_detection (V_{conf}, G_{t-1}) return G_{t-1}
2:	$G_t = \{\emptyset\}$
3:	for each $A_i \in V_{conf}$
4:	if $(A_i otin G_t)$ and $(A_i otin G_{t-1})$ and $\left(v_y^{A_i}=0 ight)$
5:	$C_t^k = \{A_i\}$
6:	$G_t = G_t \cup \{ aircraft_recursive_clustering(G_t, C_t^k, G_{t-1}, A_i) \}$
7:	end if
8:	end for
9:	for each $\mathcal{C}_t^x \in \mathcal{G}_t$
10:	$G_{t-1} = G_{t-1} \cup C_t^{\chi}$
11:	end for
12:	return G _{t-1}

 $G_t = \{C_t^1, C_t^2, \dots, C_t^{nC_t}\}$ is the set of clusters C_t^x $(x = 1, \dots, nC_t)$ defined by the aircraft recursive clustering (ARC –Algorithm 4.2) at the current time t, nC_t is the total number of clusters formed from ARC, and C_t^k represents the *k*-th cluster in formation by ARC. For each ARC execution from ACD (line 6 – Algorithm 4.1), C_t^k is initially formed only by aircraft A_i (line 5), since there is at least one adjacent aircraft $A_j \in Adj_{A_i}$ at the same flight level as A_i ($FL^{A_j} = FL^{A_i}$) that satisfies Equation 4.2. New aircraft are interactively incorporated into C_t^k by ARC.

ARC (line 6) is executed from ACD (Algorithm 4.1) if three conditions are satisfied (line 4), namely:

- 1) A_i does not belong to any cluster already set for the current time t $(A_i \notin G_t)$. A_i will belong to G_t $(A_i \in G_t)$ if, during the formation of a cluster C_t^k , there is similarity among aircraft $A_i \in V_{conf}$.
- 2) A_i does not belong to any cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$.
- 3) A_i is not performing the flight level change from some action defined in t 1 ($v_y^{A_i} = 0$) (line 4).

Finally, each recognized cluster $(C_t^x \in G_t)$ will be stored in G_{t-1} (lines 9 - 11).

ARC (Algorithm 4.2) analyzes the similarity and dissimilarity of A_i to each of its adjacent aircraft belonging to Adj_{A_i} (line 2). Eight conditions analyzed during the possible formation of a cluster (lines 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9) could lead to three situations, namely, the inclusion of the analyzed aircraft (A_j) in the formation cluster (line 7), the joining of the cluster in formation with other clusters already formed in previous iterations (line 10) or the nullification of the cluster in formation (line 15). From the second to the fifth condition (lines 4 and 5), the similarity between aircraft is verified, observing whether the conflict level is positive between A_i and A_j ($cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0$).

The third condition (line 4) analyzes the possibility of A_i reaching the level occupied by the adjacent aircraft (FL^{A_j}) $(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j}, \text{Equation 4.4})$. The fourth condition (line 5) analyzes whether or not A_j belongs to any cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$ defined from the previous time -1 $(A_j \notin G_{t-1})$. The fifth condition (line 5) analyzes whether or not A_j is performing a flight level change from some action defined at -1 $(v_y^{A_j} = 0)$. If A_i and A_j meet these four conditions,

they will be able to participate in the same formation cluster. When A_j does not meet A_i in the second and third conditions, any flight level change actions performed by these aircraft at t + 1 do not affect their conflict levels; thus, the next aircraft $A_j \in Adj_{A_i}$ is analyzed (line 2).

Algorithm 4.2 - Algorithm for ARC 1: function aircraft recursive clustering $(G_t, C_t^k, G_{t-1}, A_i)$ return (C_t^k) for each $A_j \in Adj_{A_i}$ do 2: if $(C_t^k \neq \emptyset)$ 3: if $(cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0)$ and $(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 1)$ /*similarity conditions*/ 4: if $(A_j \notin G_{t-1})$ and $(v_y^{A_j} = 0) / *$ similarity conditions*/ 5: if $(A_j \notin G_t)$ and $(A_j \notin C_t^k)$ 6: $C_t^k = C_t^k \cup A_i$ 7: $C_t^k = \text{aircraft}_{recursive}_{clustering} (G_t, C_t^k, G_{t-1}, A_j)$ 8: 9: else if $(A_i \in G_t)$
$$\begin{split} \tilde{C_t^k} &= C_t^k \cup C_t^x \\ G_t &= G_t - C_t^x \\ \text{end if} \end{split}$$
10: 11: 12: end if 13: 14: else 15: return ({Ø}) 16: end if end if 17: 18: else 19: return (\mathcal{C}_t^k) 20: end if 21: end for 22: return (\mathcal{C}_t^k)

When A_j does not meet the fourth or fifth condition (line 5), A_j either already belongs to a cluster defined in t - 1 ($A_j \in G_{t-1}$) and is waiting for a flight level change action or is performing a flight level rise or fall action ($v_y^{A_j} \neq 0$) defined in t - 1; under these conditions, the cluster C_t^k is not formed. Subsequently, ARC returns $C_t^k = \emptyset$ (line 15), making it impossible to carry out new similarity analyses and, consequently, new recursive calls. In this case, a new cluster can be defined from the next aircraft ($A_i \in V_{conf}$) (Algorithm 4.1– line 3).

The sixth condition $(A_j \notin G_t, \text{ line 6})$ consists of determining whether or not A_j belongs to any cluster $C_t^x \in G_t$ defined in previous iterations of ACD (Algorithm 4.1, line 6) at the current time t.

If $A_j \in G_t$ (eighth condition, line 9, Algorithm 4.2), the cluster (C_t^x) to which the aircraft A_j belongs is incorporated into the current cluster in formation (C_t^k) (line 10) and C_t^x is removed from the list of clusters belonging to G_t (line 11). This procedure ensures that clusters formed from the current time t that have common aircraft may form a single cluster.

The seventh condition $(A_j \notin C_t^k, \text{ line 6})$ analyzes whether or not A_j belongs to the current cluster in formation (C_t^k) , which would not justify the implementation of the ARC from A_j (Algorithm 4.2, line 8) since, if $A_j \in C_t^k$, an analysis of its adjacent aircraft has already been performed in ARC iterations. Due to the recursive character of ARC iterations, aircraft already

included in the cluster in formation (C_t^k) may be retested. This prevents the number of iterations from going to infinity.

Therefore, the aircraft A_i will be assigned to the cluster C_t^k (line 7) if and only if:

$$(C_t^k \neq \emptyset)$$
 and $(cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0)$ and $(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 1)$ and $(A_j \notin G_{t-1})$ and $(v_y^{A_j} = 0)$ and $(A_j \notin G_t)$ and $(A_j \notin C_t^k)$

The junction between the formation cluster (C_t^k) and the cluster (C_t^x) (line 10), defined in previous iterations by the recursive algorithm at the current time t, will be performed if and only if:

$$(C_t^k \neq \emptyset)$$
 and $(cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0)$ and $(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 1)$ and $(A_{j,} \notin G_{t-1})$ and $(v_y^{A_j} = 0)$ and $(A_j \in G_t)$

The cancellation of the cluster in formation (C_t^k) , line 15, will occur if and only if:

$$(C_t^k \neq \emptyset)$$
 and $(cl_x^{A_i,A_j} > 0.0)$ and $(pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 1)$ and $((A_j \in G_{t-1}) \text{ or } (v_y^{A_j} \neq 0))$

4.1.1.2. Definition of Actions Involving Flight Level Change

For each cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$, the optimization problem specifies the actions involving flight level change that will be applied jointly for each aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ at time t+1 $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1), i=1 \dots, nC_{t-1}^r\right) (nC_{t-1}^r)$ is the number of aircraft belonging to the *rth* cluster). At time t, the clusters C_t^x are identified by means of the ACD and ARC algorithms (Algorithm 4.1 and Algorithm 4.2) and are added to G_{t-1} (Algorithm 4.1 – line 10). The resulting actions may lead A_i to remain at the current level $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1)=0\right)$ or to be instructed to move to the next upper $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1)=+1\right)$ or lower $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1)=-1\right)$ level.

The set of actions to be applied at t + 1 should provide the best scenario (Ce_r^*) evaluated by the model within the search space. At a given time, the search space is made up of the scenarios Ce_r^l , $l = 1, ..., nCe_r(t)$, where *l* corresponds to the *l*-th scenario determined by the model. Each scenario Ce_r^l is a vector that stores a possible flight level change action for each aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$. The maximum number of scenarios produced from the combinations of these actions (maintain, raise or lower a flight level) among all $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ defines the size of the search space:

$$nCe_r(t) = 3^{nC_{t-1}^r} \tag{4.5}$$

Note that $nCe_r(t)$ increases exponentially with the number of controlled aircraft (nC_{t-1}^r) . This suggests the use of a heuristic method (such as a GA) capable of finding the optimal solution in a large variable space that increases significantly with the number of aircraft involved in each cluster.

The optimal solution (Ce_r^*) at a given time is obtained through the following optimization problem:

$$Ce_r^* = \min\left(Q_r^1(t+1), Q_r^2(t+1), \dots, Q_r^{nCe_r(t)}(t+1)\right)$$
(4.6)

where

$$Q_r^l(t+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{nC_{t-1}^r} c l_x^{A_i, A_{i+1}}(t+1) \ l = 1, \dots, nCe_r(t)$$
(4.7)

and $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t+1) > 0.0$

 $Q_r^l(t+1)$ is the sum of all positive conflict levels $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t+1) > 0, i = 1, ..., nC_{t-1}^r)$ obtained from the positions defined for each new scenario Ce_r^l $(l = 1, ..., nCe_r(t))$, considering the aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$.

The optimal solution is the one that provides the lowest global positive conflict level $Q_r^l(t + 1)$.

After defining and sending the actions to each A_i , the cluster C_{t-1}^r is eliminated from the process. The aircraft belonging to the cluster C_{t-1}^r initiates the flight level change procedure, which consists of applying a vertical speed ($v_y^{A_i} = \mp 1000$ ft/min) until the desired level is reached. Then, the aircraft is released to join new clusters to be defined by ACD and ARC (Algorithm 4.1 and Algorithm 4.2).

4.1.1.3. Objective Function Extended with Penalties

For each cluster C_{t-1}^r , the optimization method (GA) will produce different scenarios with actions that simulate aircraft flight level change. In this Section, constraints that evaluate each scenario Ce_r^l produced by the GA and that will influence the choice of the optimal solution (Ce_r^*) will be defined. Some actions related to a certain scenario Ce_r^l may violate aircraft altitude constraints, lead to increased conflict levels, or involve flight level changes that affect aircraft safety. For these types of actions, constraints will be defined. Hard constraints make the respective scenario unfeasible, while other constraints (soft constraints) can penalize the scenario, reducing the choices among the scenarios defined by the GA.

_	Altitude constraints										
	Aircraft	FI^{A_i}	EI^{A_i}	$Ac^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1)$							
	(A_i)	¹ ^L min	T ^{-L} max	M_{A_i} ($l+1$)							
	A_1	250	360	{-1,0,1}							
	A_2	250	270	{-1,0}							
	A_3	250	290	{-1,0,1}							
	A_4	250	360	{-1,0,1}							
	A_5	250	380	{-1,0,1}							

Table 4.1

As shown in Equation 4.4, $FL_{max}^{A_i}$ is the maximum flight level that can be reached by the aircraft A_i ; it varies according to the features of each aircraft. Within the airspace analyzed in this study, flight levels range from FL 250 to FL 410, and the vertical separation of aircraft is 1000 ft (ICAO, 2016, DECEA, 2019). Within the analyzed airspace, each aircraft has a solution search space comprising the interval $[FL_{min}^{A_i}, FL_{max}^{A_i}]$.

For example, Table 4.1 shows the altitude constraints of the aircraft present in Figure 4.5 and the corresponding actions $Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1)$ that can be attributed to a given aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$, performed from the current flight level of $A_i(FL^{A_i}(t))$. Aircraft A_2 has $FL_{min}^{A_2} = 250$ and $FL_{max}^{A_2} = 270$, and the actions for this aircraft are limited to keeping it at the current flight level $\left(Ac_{A_2}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = 0\right)$ or moving it to a lower flight level $\left(Ac_{A_2}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = -1\right)$. Therefore, the following constraints should be considered:

$$Ac_{A_{i}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) = +1 \text{ if } FL^{A_{i}}(t+1) \le FL_{\max}^{A_{i}}$$
(4.8)

$$Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = -1 \text{ if } FL^{A_i}(t+1) \ge FL_{\min}^{A_i}$$
(4.9)

The combination of actions for each $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ will yield new scenarios (Ce_r^l) . The best scenario chosen by the optimization model (Ce_r^*) (Equation 4.6), which will be applied at t + 1considers the conflict level between each A_i and its adjacent aircraft (Adj_{A_i} - Figure 4.4). The positive conflict level between A_i and its new succeeding aircraft A_{i+1} for time t+1 $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t+1) > 0.0, i = 1, ..., nC_{t-1}^r)$ will have an effect on the global positive conflict level (objective function (Equation 4.6)). For example, suppose that the conflict level between A_1 and its succeeding aircraft A_3 (Figure 4.4) at the same flight level ($FL^{A_1} = FL^{A_3} = 280$) is equal to 0.3 $(cl_x^{A_1,A_3}(t) = 0.3)$. During the search for the optimal scenario, if the GA defines the actions $Ac_{A_1}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = -1$ and $Ac_{A_9}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = 0$ for the aircraft A_1 and A_9 , respectively, the new succeeding aircraft to A_1 , previously A_3 , will now be aircraft A_9 . In this case, the conflict level between A_1 and A_9 will be equal to 0.7 $(cl_x^{A_1,A_9}(t+1)=0.7)$ and as $cl_x^{A_1,A_9}(t+1) > cl_x^{A_1,A_3}(t)$, this will make the proposed scenario (Ce_r^l) unfeasible, representing a hard constraint in this case.

In order to obtain the conflict levels between A_i and the new preceding (A_{i-1}) and succeeding (A_{i+1}) aircraft, a simulated vertical projection is performed for each scenario Ce_r^l proposed for time $t + 1\left(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t+1)\right)$ (Figure 4.3), enabling the prediction of aircraft positioning for the new scenarios.



Equations 4.8 and 4.9 represent hard constraints within the analyzed problem. Similarly, a scenario will also not be feasible for application in t + 1 if:

$$Q_r^l(t+1) \ge Q_r(t) \tag{4.10}$$

where $Q_r(t)$ is the global positive conflict level regarding the initial scenario $(Ce_r^0(t))$. The initial scenario $(Ce_r^0(t))$ is the real situation at time t of all aircraft belonging to the cluster C_{t-1}^r and their respective flight levels. Each new scenario Ce_r^l is derived from $Ce_r^0(t)$.

Based on Figure 4.4, Table 4.2 presents the possible actions involving A_i and its adjacent aircraft, which may result in a change or maintenance of its flight levels. For this analysis, the adjacent aircraft Adj_{A_i} are divided into three clusters, namely, preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the same flight level as A_i ($A_{i\pm 1}^0 \in FL^{A_i}$), preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the first level immediately above and below A_i ($A_{i\pm 1}^{\pm 10} \in FL^{A_i} \mp 10$) and preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the second level immediately above and below A_i ($A_{i\pm 1}^{\pm 10} \in FL^{A_i} \mp 10$) and preceding and succeeding aircraft present at the second level immediately above and below A_i ($A_{i\pm 1}^{\pm 20} \in FL^{A_i} \mp 20$). The actions of A_i are only those related to its adjacent aircraft present in the cluster C_{t-1}^r . Only adjacent aircraft that are similar to A_i will participate in the cluster to which A_i belongs.

Figure 4.5. Aircraft with altitude constraints



For those adjacent aircraft that are at the same flight level $(A_{i \pm 1}^0 \in FL^{A_i})$ and perform the same action as the aircraft A_i in t+1 (blue cells, Table 4.2), the following can be verified:

$$\left(Ac_{A_{i+1}^{0}}^{c_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) = Ac_{A_{i}}^{c_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1)\right)$$
(4.11)

The conflict level between these aircraft will be changed only as a result of actions involving horizontal speed adjustment as described in Section 3.2, since these aircraft will remain at the same flight level. Although this type of flight level change does not lead to a rapid decrease in the conflict level between these aircraft, it may interfere with the assessment of the scenario $Ce_r^l (Q_r^l(t+1))$, releasing flight levels so that other aircraft can be reallocated and their conflict

levels reduced. On the other hand, if

$$\left(Ac_{A_{i\pm1}^{0}}^{c_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \neq Ac_{A_{i}}^{c_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1)\right)$$
(4.12)

then A_i and $A_{i \pm 1}^0$ will occupy different flight levels in t + 1 (Figure 4.6), preceding or succeeding $A_i \left(A_{i \pm 1}^0(t) \neq A_{i \pm 1}^0(t+1) \right)$. It is necessary to decrease the conflict level between A_i and $A_{i \pm 1}^0(t+1)$ so that the selected scenario to be applied at t + 1 (Ce_r^*) satisfies Equation 4.12, i.e.:

$$cl_{\chi}^{A_{i},A_{i\mp1}}(t+1) < cl_{\chi}^{A_{i},A_{i\mp1}}(t)$$
(4.13)

	Action mapping between A_i and its adjacent arctait												
	Adjacent aircraft (Adj_{A_i})												
	Same	flight	Superio	or and inj	ferior fir.	st flight	Superior and inferior second						
	level			lev	flight levels								
	FL	A_i	FL^{A_i}	+ 10	FL^{A_i}	- 10	FL^{A_i}	+ 20	$FL^{A_{i}} - 20$				
A_i	A_{i-1}^{0}	A_{i+1}^{0}	A_{i-1}^{+10}	A_{i+1}^{+10}	A_{i-1}^{-10} A_{i+1}^{-10}		A_{i-1}^{+20}	A_{i+1}^{+20}	A_{i-1}^{-20}	A_{i+1}^{-20}			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1			
0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			

Table 4.2 Action mapping between A_i and its adjacent aircraft

Figure 4.6. Adjacent aircraft belonging to the same flight level performing different actions



Otherwise, the scenario will be unfeasible. Equation 4.13 causes A_i to minimize the global positive conflict level, according to Equation 4.6, and at the same time, it prevents its conflict level from rising. Equations 4.12 and 4.13 are hard constraints. The white cells in the column defined by FL^{A_i} (Table 4.2) present the combinations of actions between A_i and $A_{i\mp 1}^0$ leading to the behavior defined in Equation 4.12.

The orange cells shown in Table 4.2 represent actions performed by $A_{i \neq 1}^{\pm 10}$ that, in combination with the actions of A_i , lead both to occupy the same flight level in t + 1. This behavior is defined by:

$$\begin{cases} If \ Ac_{A_{i\mp1}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \neq Ac_{A_{i}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \\ and \ A_{i\mp1}^{\mp10}(t) = A_{i\mp1}^{0}(t+1) \end{cases}$$
(4.14)

 A_i will have a new preceding or succeeding aircraft in $t + 1\left(A_{i \neq 1}^0(t+1)\right)$ that is a preceding or succeeding aircraft present at the next upper or lower level at time $t\left(A_{i \neq 1}^{\neq 10}(t)\right)$.

Equation 4.14 also includes a hard constraint and will be violated if Equation 4.13 is not satisfied.

The conflict level with the aircraft preceding and succeeding A_i that are at the same flight level $(A_{i \neq 1}^{0}(t))$ influences the definition of its horizontal speed $[v_x^{A_i}(t+1)]$ (Equation 3.2). When a change in the flight level of these aircraft occurs $(A_{i+1}^0(t+1) \neq A_{i+1}^0(t))$, the horizontal speed of A_i will be defined based on these new aircraft (preceding and succeeding). When A_i initiates a flight level change action, its horizontal speed $[v_x^{A_i}(t+1)]$ is adjusted based on the conflict level of these new aircraft $(A_{i+1}^0(t+1))$. For example, in Figure 4.7, aircraft A_3 and A_4 are performing ascending and descending procedures, respectively, to the levels immediately adjacent to where they were at time t, after the new scenario Ce_r^* for t+1 is defined The defined horizontal speed of A_3 (Equation 3.2) had as a reference, among other variables, the conflict level with A_2 and A_6 , the preceding and succeeding aircraft at time t. The same is true for A_4 , which had A_1 and A_5 as its preceding and succeeding aircraft at time t. From the actions presented in Figure 4.7, during the flight level change between A_3 and A_4 , their new preceding and succeeding aircraft, indicated by the red arrows, are those allocated at the flight levels designated for A_3 and A_4 (FL^{A₃}(t + 1) = 270; FL^{A₄}(t + 1) = 260, respectively). The speeds of A_3 and A_4 will be adjusted by Equation 3.2 to adapt to the new preceding and succeeding aircraft, with no control of the conflict level between them during flight level change, putting the aircraft at risk.





The red cells (Table 4.2) represent combinations of actions between A_i and $A_{i\pm 1}^{\pm 10}$ indicating this type of situation during flight level change (Figure 4.7); such actions can be executed because:

$$\begin{cases} If \ Ac_{A_{i^{\pm 1}}^{c_{t^{-1}}}(t+1) \neq Ac_{A_{i}}^{c_{t^{-1}}}(t+1) & and \\ FL^{A_{i}}(t+1) = FL^{A_{j}}(t) & and \\ FL^{A_{j}}(t+1) = FL^{A_{i}}(t) & and \\ cl_{x}^{A_{i}A_{j}}(t) \leq 0.0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4.15)$$

 A_j is an adjacent aircraft belonging to Adj_{A_i} , and the conflict level between A_i and its adjacent aircraft must be negative or null for a change of flight level to occur. Equation 4.15 is a hard constraint, and Figure 4.7 shows an example that violates this constraint.



Figure 4.8. Flight level change between non-adjacent aircraft

The expected behavior involving the flight level change between aircraft, defined by Equation 4.15, extends to any aircraft $A_k^{\pm 10} \in C_{t-1}^r$ (Figure 4.8) for which

$$\begin{cases} If \ Ac_{A_{k}^{+10}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \neq Ac_{A_{i}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) & and \\ FL^{A_{i}}(t+1) = FL^{A_{k}}(t) & and \\ FL^{A_{k}}(t+1) = FL^{A_{i}}(t) & and \\ cl_{x}^{A_{i}A_{k}}(t) \leq 0.0 \end{cases}$$

$$(4.16)$$

Thus, (Equation 4.16) extends the flight level change behavior described in Equation 4.15 to all aircraft belonging to C_{t-1}^r that are at the flight level immediately above or below $A_i(A_k^{\pm 10})$ and have a positive conflict level ($cl_x^{A_i A_k}(t) > 0.0$) with A_i (Figure 4.8). Equation 4.16 is a hard constraint. Figure 4.8 shows an example that violates this constraint.

For aircraft adjacent to A_i located at the second flight level immediately above or below $(A_{i \neq 1}^{+20})$, some combined actions (gray cells – Table 4.2) may cause them to occupy the same flight level at t + 1 and become aircraft preceding or succeeding A_i $(A_{i \neq 1}^{\pm 20}(t) = A_{i \neq 1}^0(t + 1))$. This situation is equivalent to:

$$\begin{cases} If Ac_{A_{i}^{\mp 20}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \neq Ac_{A_{i}}^{C_{t-1}^{r}}(t+1) \\ and A_{i\mp 1}^{\mp 20}(t) = A_{i\mp 1}^{0}(t+1) \end{cases}$$

$$(4.17)$$

 A_i will have as its new preceding or succeeding aircraft at $t + 1 \left(A_{i \neq 1}^0(t+1)\right)$ a preceding or succeeding aircraft present at the second immediately upper or lower level at time $t \left(A_{i \neq 1}^{\pm 20}(t)\right)$. Equation 4.17 also comprises a hard constraint and will be violated if Equation 4.13 is not satisfied.

It is expected that in the optimal scenario (Ce_r^*) selected by the model (Equation 4.6), flight level changes of aircraft that do not have positive conflict levels at time *t* will be avoided. This prevents conflict-free aircraft from making frequent changes to their flight levels, that is:

$$\begin{cases} If \ Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) = Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t) \\ and \ \left(max\left(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}; cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}}\right) \le 0.0\right) \end{cases}$$
(4.18)

Equation 4.18 defines a soft constraint that penalizes the choice of the scenario at t + 1 among the other feasible ones $(Ce_r^l, l = 1, ..., nCe_r)$ in which

$$Q_r^l(t+1) < Q_r(t)$$
(4.19)

This is contrary to what Equation 4.10 establishes, which makes the scenario Ce_r^l unfeasible.

Given all the constraints presented (hard and soft), the optimization problem initially defined by Equation 4.6 can be expanded through the inclusion of penalties that allow the incorporation of hard and soft constraints:

$$Ce_r^* = \min\left(Q_r^1(t+1), Q_r^2(t+1), \dots, Q_r^{nCe_r(t)}(t+1)\right)$$
(4.20)

where

$$Q_r^l(t+1) = \sum_{i=1}^{nC_{t-1}^r} c l_x^{A_i, A_{i+1}}(t+1) + \rho 1_r^l + \rho 2_r^l \quad l = 1, \dots, nCe_r(t+1)$$
(4.21)

and $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t+1) > 0.0$ where

 $\rho 1_r^l$ and $\rho 2_r^l$ represent the penalties attributed to the l-th scenario (Ce_r^l) associated with the cluster C_{t-1}^r .

If any of the hard constraints (Equations 4.8, 4.9, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16 or 4.17) are violated, the penalty $\rho 1_r^l$ is determined by:

$$\rho 1_r^l = N + Q_r(t) \tag{4.22}$$

making the proposed 1-th scenario unfeasible (Equation 4.10, i.e., $Q_r^l(t+1) \ge Q_r(t)$). Here, N denotes the number of aircraft that have violated any of the constraints set for the penalty $\rho 1_r^l$. The higher the value of N, the more unfeasible the scenario. This establishes a classification ranking among the unfeasible scenarios, which, in turn, can produce feasible scenarios in the next iteration through the operations (combination and mutation) that constitute the search algorithm of the optimal scenario Ce_r^* .

Throughout the search process for the scenario that will be applied in +1 (Ce_r^*), the hard constraint represented by Equation 4.12 can be excluded from the penalty $\rho 1_r^l$, representing a relaxed version of the present problem. This relaxation can be applied when the constraint defined by Equation 4.12 makes it impossible to find new feasible scenarios to be applied in t + 1. For example, in Figure 4.9, all aircraft presented have positive conflict levels, $FL_{max}^{A_3}$ = $FL_{max}^{A_4} = FL_{max}^{A_5} = 280$ and A_1 and A_2 cannot simultaneously descend to level FL 260 to release level FL 270 so that at least one of the aircraft A_3 , A_4 or A_5 can descend. In this case, A_1 and A_2 would be violating Equation 4.12 (non-relaxed problem). If A_1 descends to level FL 260 and A_2 remains at level FL 270, they would not be violating (Equation 4.12). However, due to other constraints such as Equation 4.13, which requires $cl_x^{A_i,A_i\mp_1}(t+1) < cl_x^{A_i,A_i\mp_1}(t)$, it would be impracticable for A_4 or A_5 to descend to level FL 270; thus they would be obliged to continue at level FL 280, thereby continuing to violate (Equation 4.12). Thus, any flight level change action that produces a new scenario from the initial scenario (Figure 4.9) will become unfeasible as it will violate Equation 4.12. Therefore, the preceding and succeeding aircraft should be allowed to move to the same flight level at t + 1, simultaneously liberating their flight levels so that other aircraft can be reallocated (Equation 4.11). In this case, the constraint represented by Equation 4.12 should be ignored.





As conflicts are eliminated, a greater number of nonconflicting aircraft may be included in the cluster. The penalty $\rho 2_r^l$ will be applied when the soft constraint defined in Equation 4.18 is violated; the application of this penalty prevents actions that lead to a high number of flight level changes in aircraft that are already free of conflict:

$$\rho 2_r^l = M \cdot \frac{Q_r(t)}{nC_{t-1}^r} \tag{4.23}$$

where *M* is the number of aircraft A_i that are free of conflict $(max(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}; cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}}) \le 0.0)$ and that will perform actions $Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) \in \{1; -1\}$ that will lead to a flight level change.

Note that $\rho 2_r^l$ will always be lower than $Q_r(t)$ because within a cluster, there will be at least one aircraft that is in conflict and that will not be taken into account in the calculation of $\rho 2_r^l$. Although $\rho 2_r^l$ is always lower than $Q_r(t)$, adding it to the global positive conflict level (Equation 4.21) may cause (Equation 4.10) to be satisfied, making the Ce_r^l scenario impracticable. Thus, an initial scenario with many conflict-free aircraft could lead to many unfeasible scenarios, and it is necessary that $\rho 2_r^l$ be part of the relaxed problem. Unlike $\rho 2_r^l$, whenever $\rho 1_r^l$ is infringed, the scenario Ce_r^l will be unfeasible. When both hard and soft constraints are not violated, $\rho 1_r^l$ and $\rho 2_r^l$ will be set to null, satisfying Equation 4.19. In such cases, the lower the value of $Q_r^l(t+1)$, the higher the quality (fitness) of the scenario to be applied at time t + 1 will be.

4.1.1.4. Definition of Ce_r^l Scenarios and Search for the Optimal Ce_r^* Scenario

The optimization problem defined in Equation 4.20 is heuristically solved in each cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$ through the GA (Figure 4.10), which is used as a search method to define the scenario Ce_r^* to be applied at a future moment in time (t + 1). Figure 4.10 shows the operation scheme of the GA applied in each C_{t-1}^r . Initially, (Figure 4.10a), the GA obtains information from each aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ on positioning, speed, conflict levels and altitude limits to be used for the calculation of the objective function (Equation 4.20). The initial scenario $(Ce_r^0 - \text{Figure 4.11a})$ is evaluated by $Q_r(t)$ and serves as a reference for evaluating the evolution of the GA. Once speed control, as presented in Section 3.2, acts in parallel with the GA, the global positive conflict level $(Q_r(t))$ of the initial scenario (Ce_r^0) is updated at each GA iteration until the stop condition is satisfied (Figure 4.10d). In the same way, all scenarios Ce_r^l , with actions that are applied at t + 1 will have their global positive conflict levels $(Q_r^l(t + 1))$ updated at each GA iteration the optimal scenario Ce_r^r (Figure 4.11b) is not defined, there will be no vertical movements involving the flight level change of any $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$.

4.1.1.4.1. Generation of the Initial Population

The GA population consists of a set of chromosomes, and each chromosome represents a scenario Ce_r^l , $l = 1, ..., nPop_r(t)$, where $nPop_r(t)$ is the size of the population defined for the GA (Equation 4.24), referring to the r-th cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$. Each chromosome consists of genes that represent the actions $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1), i = 1 ..., nC_{t-1}^r\right)$ that each aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ will perform at time t + 1. Figure 4.11 shows the scenario Ce_r^* defined by the GA to be applied at t + 1 (Figure 4.11b).

Population size directly affects GA performance. If the size of the population is very small, there will be no room for sufficient genetic variety within the population, making the GA unable to find good solutions. The algorithm will become slow and will approach an exhaustive search (GOLDBERG, 1989). According to Equation 4.5, the size of the search space defined by $nCe_r(t)$ exponentially increases with the number of aircraft belonging to C_{t-1}^r . The search space represents all the possible scenarios that aircraft may assume at t + 1 (feasible and unfeasible). After some tests, it is found that more than five aircraft $(nC_{t-1}^r > 5)$ generate an exhaustive search condition for the algorithm, making the heuristic solution of the problem unfeasible. The maximum number of 244 individuals was established for the population of GA. This limit was adopted considering that at each iteration all conflicts in each new scenario (chromosome) must be evaluated, which makes the algorithm slow as the number of aircraft, but with a predefined upper limit:

$$nPop_{r}(t) = \begin{cases} 3^{nC_{t-1}^{r}} + 1, & \text{if } nC_{t-1}^{r} \le 5\\ 244, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
(4.24)



Figure 4.10 - Operation scheme of GA applied in C_{t-1}^r

Figure 4.11. Actions performed from the scenario Ce_r^*



Unlike $nCe_r(t)$, $nPop_r(t)$ restricts the size of the search space, preventing the process of finding the optimal scenario (Ce_r^*) from becoming an exhaustive search. GA crossovers always occur with two chromosomes, so the positive integer +1 is added to Equation 4.24, so that $nPop_r(t)$ is even if $nC_{t-1}^r \leq 5$.

In the initial population of chromosomes (scenarios $Ce_r^l, l = 1, ..., nPop_r(t)$), each gene (or action) is randomly defined (Figure 4.10b). Therefore, there is no preselection of the genes that will be defined for each chromosome, and a single population may contain only feasible scenarios, only unfeasible scenarios, or both.

4.1.1.4.2. Fitness calculation and selection strategy

The fitness calculation associated with each chromosome $(Q_r^l(t + 1))$, Figure 4.10c) comprises the evaluation (Equation 4.21) of each scenario Ce_r^l that is part of the GA population. Due the horizontal speed control is performed in parallel with the flight level change process, conflict levels may vary while GA is executed, thus, with each GA iteration, the conflict levels are updated.

The fitness-proportional selection strategy (Figure 4.10e) (roulette wheel selection, RWS) is used to choose potentially useful solutions for recombination (GOLDBERG, 1989). As it is a minimization problem, inverse proportionality is used; that is, the smaller the individual fitness is, the greater its chance of being chosen. The process used to determine the probability that the "1-th" individual (scenario) is selected is:

$$Prob(l) = \frac{\frac{1}{Q_r^l(t+1)+\varepsilon}}{\sum_{i=1}^{nPop_r(t)} \frac{1}{Q_r^i(t+1)+\varepsilon}}$$
(4.25)

To avoid division by zero in Equation 4.25, a small positive value ($\varepsilon = 10^{-5}$) is added to each global conflict value associated with a given scenario ($Q_r^l(t+1), l = 1, ..., nPop_r$).

Even in populations with unfeasible scenarios $(Q_r^l(t+1) \ge Q_r(t), Eq. 16)$, the individuals that represent them can be selected for crossover. This is because even less fit individuals may have genetic features that are favorable to the creation of a better qualified individual (GOLDBERG, 1989).

4.1.1.4.3. Crossover and Mutation

After selecting the parents through RWS, the crossover process (Figure 4.10f) of a point is executed. For every two parents selected, a cut-off point that constitutes a position between two genes of a chromosome is randomly defined. Each individual of size nC_{t-1}^r contains $nC_{t-1}^r - 1$ cut-off points. In turn, the mutation operator acts on each gene present in each new offspring chromosome with a 1% mutation rate. Each gene is assigned a random value between 0 and 1, and if this value is lower than 0.01, the gene in question will have its value changed. The gene coding represents the actions $\left(Ac_{A_i}^{C_{t-1}^r}(t+1) \in \{-1; 0; 1\}\right)$ to be performed by the respective aircraft. The new value of the gene will be randomly chosen from the other two actions that do

not correspond to its current value. For example, if the value of the gene is equal to -1, the new value after the mutation will be randomly set to 0 or 1.

The mutation operator is necessary for the introduction and maintenance of the genetic diversity of the population by arbitrarily altering one or more components of the chosen structure, thereby providing a means for introducing new elements into the population. Therefore, the mutation ensures that the probability of reaching any point in the search space will never be zero, in addition to circumventing the local minimum problem (GOLDBERG, 1989).

4.1.1.4.4. Stopping Criterion

The stopping criterion is responsible for interrupting the repetition loop of the evolutionary process. The most common criterion comprises a maximum number of generations or the obtaining of a satisfactory solution that meets a defined condition for the optimization problem (GOLDBERG, 1989).

Each population pop_r^m will have its best chromosome $Ce_r^{l}{}^{(m)}$ identified by the lowest value $\left(Q_r^{l}{}^{(m)}(t+1)\right)$ of $Q_r^{l}(t+1)$ (Equation 4.21) (*m* represents the *m*-th population or iteration of the search process). Every $Ce_r^{l}{}^{(m)}$ will be compared to Ce_r^- , which refers to the best chromosome (scenario) among all the *m*-th populations generated by the algorithm whose fitness is $Q_r^-(t+1)$.

If

$$\left(Q_r^{l^{(m)}}(t+1) < Q_r^{-}(t+1)\right) \text{ and } \left(Ce_r^{l^{(m)}} \neq Ce_r^{-}\right),$$
(4.26)

the best chromosome generated will be updated to $Ce_r^{l}{}^{(m)}$. During the search process, there may be a worsening of the scenarios $Ce_r^{l}{}^{(m)}$ identified for the populations generated after the population whose best chromosome is Ce_r^- , so that Equation 4.26 is not satisfied. Even if Equation 4.26 is not satisfied in the next GA iterations, the best scenario (Ce_r^-) will be stored and can be applied if, and only if, its global positive conflict level is in accordance with Equation 4.19 (Figure 4.10g), thus indicating a reduction in relation to the initial scenario $Ce_r^0 (Q_r(t))$. In this case, Ce_r^- will become Ce_r^* and will be applied at t + 1. For the first population generated by the GA, $Ce_r^- = Ce_r^{l(m)}$ is considered.

The GA stop (Figure 4.10d) will occur if at least one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- 1) The minimum point $(Q_r^l(t+1) = 0.0)$ is obtained, indicating that the global positive conflict level will be zero with the application of the scenario Ce_r^* at t + 1.
- 2) The initial scenario (Ce_r^0) , initially with $Q_r(t) > 0$, reaches a global level of positive conflicts equal to zero $(Q_r(t) = 0)$ over the search process. This may occur when the positive conflict levels of all $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ are eliminated $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \le 0.0)$ through actions defined by speed control (Section 3.2), which operate simultaneously with the search carried out by the GA.
- 3) Scenario Ce_r^- is without changes in five consecutive populations (iterations) without the condition set by Equation 4.26) being true.

If any of these three conditions is satisfied, the algorithm will determine whether Equation 4.19 is satisfied (Figure 4.10g). If it is, Ce_r^- will become Ce_r^* , and its actions will be transmitted to each $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ (Figure 4.10h). Otherwise, the scenario Ce_r^- will not be applied since the GA did not converge to a feasible solution. Finally, the cluster formed by all $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ will be discarded, and the aircraft will be released to be part of new clusters (Figure 4.10i), independent of the solution obtained by the GA.

The relaxed problem (elimination of the penalty $\rho 2_r^l$ and removal of Equation 4.12 from penalty $\rho 1_r^l$) will be activated for a given cluster C_{t-1}^r when it contains an aircraft $A_i \in C_{t-1}^r$ that has participated in any cluster $C_{t-1}^r \in G_{t-1}$ controlled by the GA at the immediately previous instant (t-1). At this previous instant, the third stop condition was verified, resulting in GA failure in the search for the scenario Ce_r^* . The relaxed form of the problem does not put aircraft at risk and prevents certain actions from rendering the generated scenarios unfeasible.





4.1.2. Sampling Periods and Cluster Life Cycle

The life cycle of a given cluster is equivalent to its period of operation throughout the iterations. The life cycle of a cluster is initiated with its creation by ACD (Algorithm 4.1 - line 10) and finishes when the cluster is discarded (Figure 4.10i) when any stop criterion (Section 4.1.1.4.4) is satisfied.

In Figure 4.12a and b, the red bars represent the life cycles of clusters C_{t-1}^1 and C_{t-1}^2 , respectively. A GA cycle (Figure 4.10) comprises the total search period for the optimal scenario Ce_r^* . In turn, each cycle consists of iterations, and each iteration is represented by $It_{t^*}^r$, where t^* is the time at which airspace data are obtained so that up-to-date information on aircraft belonging to the cluster C_{t-1}^r will be used in the calculation of $Q_r^l(t+1)$ and $Q_r(t)$. Let n_{lt}^r denote the total number of iterations performed during a cluster life cycle C_{t-1}^r . Depending on the complexity of the optimization problem handled by the GA (Figure 4.10), factors such as the number of aircraft in a given cluster C_{t-1}^r and computational capacity may influence the processing time of each iteration $It_{t^*}^r$ and, consequently, the life cycle of each cluster C_{t-1}^r . Therefore, the life cycle of a cluster is not uniform. The life cycle of cluster C_{t-1}^2 (Figure 4.12b).

In Figure 4.12a, the time of each iteration $(It_{t^*}^1)$ of cluster C_{t-1}^1 is lower than the time of the iteration $(It_{t^*}^2)$ of cluster C_{t-1}^2 (Figure 4.12b) because a greater number of aircraft are controlled by this second cluster. In turn, the period of each iteration determines the period of sampling or capture of airspace data by each cluster C_{t-1}^r (Figure 4.12). Each cluster C_{t-1}^r ($r = 1, ..., nC_{t-1}^r$) will have a variable sampling period that will be a multiple of the standard sampling period:

$$\Delta t_{t^*}^r = n_{t^*} \cdot \Delta t + 1 \tag{4.27}$$

where $\Delta t_{t^*}^r$ is the sampling period of cluster C_{t-1}^r from instant t^* and n_{t^*} is a positive integer denoting the number of standard sampling periods ($\Delta t = 1 s$) completed from instant t^* . For each cluster C_{t-1}^r , the next action (immediately after t^*) is defined for time ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) s.

4.2. Case Studies and the Simulation Procedure

This Section presents three case studies to evaluate the proposed strategy. The first two cases present the recognition process of the clusters. The third test case presents the elimination process of longitudinal conflicts through actions that involve a change in horizontal speed and flight level. The simulator was developed in JAVA and works as a training platform, allowing the air traffic controller to set the target speed and flight level in real time from a conflict level estimate. The simulation tests were performed using a single basic machine (AMD FXTM - 8350 Eight – core processor (2.81 GHz) and 8 GB RAM).

4.2.1. Case Studies and Clustering Recognition

Two case studies are presented, illustrating the recognition of clusters $C_t^x \in G_t$ performed by ACD and ARC (Algorithm 4.1 and Algorithm 4.2) from each $A_i \in V_{conf}$. Each of these clusters will be added to the set G_{t-1} , and then the flight level change actions will be defined by the GA (Figure 4.10). In the first case study (Figure 4.13), 29 aircraft were used, labeled as A_i , i = 1, ..., 29 with the cluster to which they belong noted in brackets. The value zero indicates that the aircraft is not allocated to any cluster (A_{14} and A_{15}). It is assumed that the model receives information at regular intervals ($\Delta t = 1 s$) from all aircraft present in the airspace (whether or not in conflict). Of the 29 aircraft, six are not in conflict (blue aircraft); the others have a positive conflict level (red aircraft), with either the preceding or the succeeding aircraft (Equation 4.2). The simulation took 180 seconds.

The first case study presents four clusters defined by ACD and ARC, which gave rise to the clusters C_0^r (r = 1, ..., 4).

The purpose of the first case study is to demonstrate that nonconflicting aircraft (Equation 4.2) may, in some situations, be included in clusters. In cluster 1 (C_0^1) (aircraft A_1 to A_9), the aircraft A_8 and A_9 are not conflicting. Because aircraft A_1 to A_7 , allocated at level *FL* 330, may occupy the next upper level (*FL* 340) at instant ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) *s*, where A_8 is allocated, there is similarity between these aircraft (A_1 to A_9) according to the conditions set in lines 4 and 5 of ARC (Algorithm 4.2). Aircraft A_9 may also be in conflict if A_8 is directed to level *FL* 350. This implies that there is similarity between A_8 and A_9 , making A_9 part of this first cluster (C_0^1).

In cluster C_0^2 , the aircraft A_{10} to A_{13} have their maximum flight level set to *FL* 330 $(FL_{max}^{A_{10}} = FL_{max}^{A_{11}} = FL_{max}^{A_{12}} = FL_{max}^{A_{13}} = 330)$, and therefore, actions defined by the GA will not instruct these aircraft to move to the next upper level (*FL* 340). Aircraft A_{14} (*FL* 340) and

 A_{15} (*FL* 350), present at the two immediate upper levels, are not in conflict and will not be adversely affected, nor will they contribute to a decrease in the conflict levels between aircraft A_{10} and A_{13} ; therefore, they are not part of the cluster C_0^2 .

The cluster C_0^3 is a variant of the cluster C_0^2 , having an additional aircraft at the level *FL* 350 (A_{22}), which creates a positive conflict level between aircraft A_{21} and A_{22} . Aircraft A_{16} to A_{19} have their maximum flight level set to *FL* 330 ($FL_{max}^{A_{16}} = FL_{max}^{A_{17}} = FL_{max}^{A_{18}} = FL_{max}^{A_{19}} = 330$); thus, any flight level change action defined by the GA at ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) s will not lead any of these aircraft to assume the level *FL* 340 in which A_{20} is allocated. On the other hand, A_{20} can move to level *FL* 330, where aircraft A_{16} to A_{19} are allocated, leaving the level *FL* 340 free to be occupied by A_{21} or A_{22} . These actions would force the aircraft at level *FL* 330 down to level *FL* 320. Thus, there is similarity between aircraft A_{16} and A_{22} , and they must belong to the same cluster (C_0^3).

The cluster C_0^4 derives from cluster C_0^3 . Aircraft A_{23} to A_{26} have their maximum flight level defined as *FL* 410 ($FL_{max}^{A_{23}} = FL_{max}^{A_{24}} = FL_{max}^{A_{25}} = FL_{max}^{A_{26}} = 410$) and may therefore assume the level *FL* 340, where aircraft A_{27} is allocated, at ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) *s*. Actions defined for aircraft A_{28} and A_{29} may lead them to move to level *FL* 340 at ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) *s*; therefore, all aircraft (A_{23} to A_{29}) are part of the same cluster (C_0^4).

Figure 4.14 presents the second case study, which is a variant of the first (Figure 4.13); aircraft A_8 , A_{14} , A_{20} and A_{27} were taken from the simulation. The second case study illustrates the similarity analysis between aircraft that are separated by a flight level (*FL* 340).



Figure 4.13. Case study I – Clustering

Aircraft A_9 , which in the first case study (Figure 4.13) is allocated in cluster C_0^1 , does not belong to any clusters in this new situation (Figure 4.14). Aircraft A_9 is not in conflict (Equation 4.2), and any flight level change set to the instant $(t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r) s$ involving aircraft A_1 to A_7 will not influence the conflict level of A_9 ($pos_{FL}^{A_i,A_j} = 0$, Equation 11). Aircraft A_{15} also does not belong to any cluster since the maximum flight level of aircraft A_{10} to A_{13} continues to be level FL 330, making it impossible to reach the flight level of A_{15} in the next instant.

Aircraft A_{16} to A_{22} , which participated in a single cluster in the first case study (Figure 4.13, C_0^3), were divided into two clusters in the second case study (Figure 4.14), namely, cluster C_0^3 , consisting of aircraft A_{16} to A_{19} , and cluster C_0^4 , made up of aircraft A_{21} and A_{22} . Without the presence of A_{20} , any action performed at $(t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r) s$ by A_{21} or A_{22} may lead them to level *FL* 340, to which aircraft A_{16} to A_{19} will not be allocated because the maximum flight level set for them is *FL* 330.



Aircraft A_{23} to A_{29} continue in the same cluster (C_0^5) in the second case study, even with the absence of aircraft A_{27} . Aircraft A_{23} to A_{26} and aircraft A_{28} and A_{29} may, at ($t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r$) s, compete for the same flight level (FL 340), because aircraft A_{16} to A_{19} and A_{23} to A_{26} have a maximum level of FL 410.

4.2.2. Case Studies and Results for Conflict Detection and Resolution

In this Section, a case study that involves two simulations is presented. The goal is the detection and resolution of longitudinal air traffic conflicts in a hybrid way, that is, by adjusting the horizontal speed and changing the flight level. In the first simulation, the actions are defined by the proposed hybrid model, and in the second simulation, the actions are defined by the air traffic controller. This comparison evaluates the performance and efficiency of the hybrid model in relation to what is currently practiced according to air traffic control rules. The total simulation time in this case study is 900 seconds. Table 4.3 shows the information regarding the 28 aircraft considered in this case study with their respective speed limits $(v_{x,min}^{A_i} \text{ and } v_{x,max}^{A_i})$ and altitude limits $(FL_{min}^{A_i} \text{ and } FL_{max}^{A_i})$, as well as the horizontal speed $[v_x^{A_i}(0)]$, distance $(d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0))$ and conflict level $(cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0))$ between A_i and A_{i+1} in the initial instant. The initial flight levels of each aircraft (initial scenario) are shown in Figure 4.15a (t = 0 s).

Figure 4.15b shows the clusters C_2^1 and C_2^2 , defined by ACD and ARC at 2 s. The aircraft A_{28} was not included in the clusters recognized at t = 2 s from the initial scenario (t = 0 s), because it did not meet the similarity conditions with other aircraft, as defined in lines 4 and 5 of Algorithm 4.2.Figure 4.16 shows the total positive conflict level throughout the simulations. For each time,

$$Q_G^+(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c l_x^{A_i, A_{i+1}}(t) \ \forall \ c l_x^{A_i, A_{i+1}}(t) > 0.00$$
(4.28)

which represents the sum of all positive conflict levels of all *n* aircraft. At the initial instant (t = 0 s), both simulations (hybrid model and air traffic controller) present $Q_G^+(0) = 11.59$.

Figure 4.17 shows the evaluation of the initial scenario (Ce_r^0) and the evaluation of the best scenario (Ce_r^-) obtained among all the populations produced by the GA associated with each cluster, in addition to the total positive conflict level (Equation 4.28) throughout the simulation. The aircraft belonging to the cluster C_2^2 had their flight level change actions defined at instant 7 s (Figure 4.17a), while aircraft belonging to the cluster C_2^1 had their actions defined at 11 s (Figure 4.17b).

At t = 2 s (Figure 4.17a), the initial scenario Ce_2^0 associated with the aircraft belonging to the cluster C_2^2 has a global positive conflict level $Q_2(2) = 4.70$, and the best scenario Ce_2^- obtained by the GA until t = 2 s caused a global conflict level of $Q_2^-(3) = 7.83$. This is unfeasible as it does not meet the condition $Q_r^l((t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r)) < Q_r(t^*)$ (Equation 4.19). Over 4 seconds of the C_2^2 life cycle, 18 populations were generated by the GA, and at t = 6, it was found that during five consecutive populations, there was no improvement in the evolutionary process; the condition established by Equation 4.26 $\left(\left(Q_r^{l(m)}((t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r))\right) < Q_r^-((t^* + \Delta t_{t^*}^r))\right)$ and $\left(Ce_r^{l(m)} \neq Ce_r^-\right)\right)$ was not satisifed. At the end of the C_2^2 life cycle, the evaluation of the best scenario was $Q_2^-(7) = 1.00$, making Ce_2^- the scenario Ce_2^* to be applied at t = 7 s. The assessment of all the scenarios defined in the GA is updated as the aircraft move. The evaluation of Ce_2^0 , which was $Q_2(2) = 4.70$ at t = 2 s, decreased to $Q_2(6) = 4.62$ at t = 6 s due to the performance of horizontal speed control (Section 3.2) (defined for each aircraft A_i). The objective here is to decrease the longitudinal conflict simultaneously with the actions defined by the GA, the total positive conflict level (Equation 4.28) decreased from $Q_G^+(0) = 11.59$ at t = 0 s to $Q_G^+(11) = 7.52$ (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17a).

The GA took 8 seconds to define the actions of the aircraft belonging to cluster C_2^1 (Figure 4.17b). At t = 3 s, the initial scenario Ce_1^0 of the aircraft in cluster C_2^1 had its global positive conflict level equal to 6.63 ($Q_1(3) = 6.63$) and the best scenario Ce_1^- obtained by the GA until t = 3 had $Q_1^-(4) = 14.58$, which is not a feasible scenario to be applied in the next instant (Equation 4.19). Over the C_2^1 life cycle, 34 populations were generated, and at instant 11 s, it was verified that during five consecutive populations generated by the GA, there was no improvement in the evolutionary process. At the end of the C_2^1 life cycle, the evaluation of the best scenario (Ce_1^-) obtained by the GA, $Q_1^-(12) = 3.07$ was compared with the evaluation of the initial scenario (Ce_1^-), $Q_1(11) = 6.56$ (Figure 4.10g) (Equation 4.19), making Ce_1^- the scenario Ce_1^* to be applied at t = 12 s. Again, the action of the initial scenario Ce_1^0 from $Q_1(3) = 6.63$ to $Q_1(11) = 6.56$. After the application of flight level changes defined by the GA, the global positive conflict level (Equation 4.28) decreased to $Q_G^+(18) = 3.81$ (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17b).

Table 4.3

Third case study - aircraft, speed and altitude limits, and initial speeds, distances and conflict levels (t=0)

	Aircraft limits]			Aircraft limits								
Aircraft	$v_{x,min}^{A_i}$	$v_{x,max}^{A_i}$	$FL_{min}^{A_i}$	$FL_{max}^{A_i}$	$v_x^{A_i}(0)$	$d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$	$cl_{x}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(0)$	Aircraft	$v_{x,min}^{A_i}$	$v_{x,max}^{A_i}$	$FL_{min}^{A_i}$	$FL_{max}^{A_i}$	$v_x^{A_i}(0)$	$d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$	$cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$
1	390	490	250	330	450	22	0.00	15	390	470	250	410	450	15	0.78
2	390	490	250	330	430	7	0.50	16	390	470	250	410	430	-	-
3	390	490	250	330	450	10	0.64	17	390	490	250	410	490	7	0.64
4	390	490	250	330	450	7	0.50	18	390	490	250	410	490	10	0.18
5	390	490	250	330	460	15	0.50	19	390	490	250	410	485	7	0.79
6	390	490	250	410	460	10	0.38	20	390	490	250	410	470	15	0.18
7	390	490	250	410	470	-	-	21	390	490	250	410	490	9	0.77
8	390	490	250	410	465	7	0.64	22	390	490	250	410	480	16	0.38
9	390	490	250	410	465	15	0.50	23	390	490	250	410	490	-	-
10	390	490	250	410	470	10	0.64	24	390	490	250	410	460	7	0.50
11	390	490	250	410	470	18	0.37	25	390	490	250	410	470	7	0.78
12	390	490	250	410	480	8	0.78	26	390	490	250	410	460	7	0.64
13	390	490	250	410	470	15	0.50	27	390	490	250	410	460		-
14	390	490	250	410	470	-	-	28	390	490	250	410	450		-

After the definition of flight level changes for each aircraft belonging to a cluster C_{t-1}^r , the flight level change process is initiated, taking approximately 60 seconds as the aircraft are at a vertical distance of ∓ 1000 ft from the designated level and the vertical speed of each aircraft is ∓ 1000 ft/min. At 72 s, after all aircraft have reached their designated flight level, they will be able to join a new cluster.

After aircraft belonging to the clusters C_2^1 and C_2^2 performed the flight level changes, the ACD and ARC recognized a new cluster C_{72}^1 at t = 72 s (Figure 4.15b) with 27 aircraft, with 6 in conflict (Equation 4.2). With this number of aircraft, the optimization problem (Equation 4.6) comprises a search space with 7,625,597,484,987 possible combinations (Equation 4.5), which justifies the need for a heuristic method (GA) to obtain the optimal scenario (Ce_r^*). The initial scenario Ce_1^0 of the cluster C_{72}^1 has its global positive conflict level defined as $Q_1(73) = 1.79$, and the best scenario Ce_1^- until this instant had $Q_1^-(74) = 15.09$, which is unfeasible to be applied at t = 74 s (Equation 4.19) (Figure 4.17c). At t = 77 s, it was found that during five consecutive populations generated by the GA, there was no improvement in the evolutionary process. The best scenario (Ce_1^-) provided a global conflict level $Q_1^-(78) = 14.86$, worse than the level $Q_1(77) = 1.81$ of the initial scenario Ce_1^0 , which did not allow the application of $Ce_1^$ at t = 78 s. In this case, the aircraft are released again to join a new cluster.

At t = 80 s, another cluster C_{80}^1 is recognized (Figure 4.17d) with the same aircraft set of the cluster identified at t = 72 s (Figure 4.15b, cluster C_{72}^1). Unlike the previously formed clusters, the GA will cope with the relaxed problem, eliminating the penalty $\rho 2_r^l$ and changing the penalty $\rho 1_r^l$ (neglecting the hard constraint represented by Equation 4.12). This is due to fact that C_{80}^1 has at least one aircraft A_i that participated in the cluster C_{72}^1 defined at t = 72 s, in which the GA failed to search for the optimal scenario Ce_r^* . Despite the application of the relaxed problem in the objective function (Equation 4.20), the GA did not converge to a feasible scenario to be applied at t = 90 s; therefore, the aircraft are available again to join a new cluster.

At t = 92 s, the clustering C_{92}^1 is recognized by ACD and ARC (Figure 4.17e), and at t = 123 s, the global conflict level of the best scenario (Ce_1^-) is $Q_1^-(124) = 0.29$, lower than the assessment $Q_1(77) = 1.81$ of the initial scenario Ce_1^0 , which is feasible to be applied at t = 124 s. During the C_{92}^1 life cycle, 75 populations were generated. Over the interval from 18 to 123 s, there is only the action of the horizontal speed control and a decrease in the global positive conflict level from $Q_G^+(18) = 3.81$ to $Q_G^+(123) = 1.73$, which shows the efficiency of the control throughout the simulation.

At t = 135 s, (Figure 4.16 and Figure 4.17e), all positive conflicts were eliminated and $Q_G^+(135) = 0.00$. Figure 4.15c shows the scenario obtained at t = 135 s after the flight level changes were applied for each $A_i \in C_{92}^1$. Aircraft A_6 and A_7 did not remain at the same flight level, and the conflict between them was eliminated through the actions of the horizontal speed control.

On the other hand, the total positive conflict level arising from actions simulated by the air traffic controller reached zero at t = 840 s (Figure 4.16). The controller analyzes each aircraft for its speed limitations, flight levels and adjacent aircraft and defines actions individually. Thus, the greater the volume of aircraft controlled simultaneously by the air traffic controller is, the greater the difficulty of eliminating conflicts in a global way. The hybrid model performed better than the actions performed by the air traffic controller, ensuring a safer and more orderly flow of air traffic in a better time frame. Advance cancellation of conflicts using flight level changes also enables aircraft to maintain their designated speed en route, avoiding delays.



Figure 4.15. Third case study – cluster definition and conflict resolution.

Figure 4.16 presents the results of the proposed model, comparing them with actions defined by the air traffic controller using horizontal speed adjustment and flight level change. Though generated by simulation, the case studies are consistent with reality because the performance of the proposed model is evaluated based on decisions made by the air traffic controller. The number of concurrently controlled aircraft (28 aircraft) in this case study (Figure 4.16) is greater than the maximum number of aircraft controlled by a single traffic controller in a single airspace sector (around 20 aircraft) (TODOROV; PETROV, 2017), which represents another potential gain obtained by the proposed approach.





Figure 4.17. Evaluation of the initial scenario, evaluation of the best scenarios obtained by the GA and total positive conflict level



CAPÍTULO V

Capítulo 5 : Conclusões e Trabalhos Futuros

Nesta tese foi proposto um modelo híbrido (Seção 1.2) para a detecção e resolução de conflitos longitudinais em rotas aéreas com ações voltadas ao ajuste da velocidade horizontal e mudança de níveis de voo (altitude) das aeronaves. O processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos foi baseado nas regras e procedimentos definidos pela OACI e DECEA.

Para validar e testar o modelo proposto, foi implementado um simulador em linguagem de programação JAVA. Um hardware com configuração básica (AMD FXTM - 8350 Eigth, 2.81 GHz e 8 GB RAM) foi utilizado para executar o simulador e testar os estudos de caso propostos.

Inicialmente foram desenvolvidos dois modelos *fuzzy* dispostos em série, o primeiro responsável em fornecer uma métrica para quantificar o nível de conflito entre duas aeronaves (Seção 3.1), o segundo faz uso dos níveis de conflitos obtidos pelo primeiro modelo, acrescido de outras variáveis de entrada para definir a aceleração a ser aplicada em cada aeronave ao longo do tempo em que a aeronave se encontra no voo em rota (Seção 3.2). Estes dois modelos foram validados e os resultados de seus desempenhos foram analisados (Seção 3.3 e Apêndice C). Em seguida foram utilizados no modelo híbrido global que é capaz de reconhecer grupos de aeronaves em conflito e definir ações de troca de nível de voo.

Os resultados destes dos dois modelos *fuzzy* em série, quando comparados às ações simuladas do controlador de tráfego aéreo, se apresentaram promissores no processo de detecção e resolução dos conflitos com ações voltadas ao ajuste da velocidade horizontal das aeronaves, conforme apresentado na Seção 3.3 e Apêndice C. Os quatro estudos de caso, consistentes com a realidade do tráfego aéreo, são apresentados e discutidos para avaliar a estratégia proposta e compará-la com a abordagem padrão. No primeiro estudo de caso são apresentados 5 níveis de voo, cada um com duas aeronaves, possibilitando maior liberdade de aceleração e desaceleração de cada aeronave. Nos demais estudos de caso, cinco aeronaves encontram-se no mesmo nível de voo, o que torna o problema mais restritivo quanto a disponibilidade de opções viáveis para a resolução de conflitos longitudinais sem alterar o nível de voo.

Os resultados mostram que a abordagem *fuzzy* se comporta de maneira consistente com a realidade do tráfego aéreo e é capaz de ter um bom desempenho sem comprometer a segurança nem violar as regras existentes. O controle *fuzzy* apresenta vantagens e melhorias em comparação com a abordagem padrão, com base em decisões tomadas exclusivamente pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo. O potencial da estratégia de controle proposta é demonstrado pela redução ou eliminação mais rápida de conflitos, execução de ações contínuas e antecipatórias, permitindo um ajuste mais suave e eficiente da velocidade da aeronave e o monitoramento simultâneo de mais de uma aeronave na rota, com melhorias no controle geral e na otimização do espaço aéreo, quando comparada às ações simuladas do controlador de tráfego aéreo.

No mesmo simulador foi implementado e testado o modelo híbrido, onde foi possível integrar e utilizar a métrica que quantifica o nível de conflito entre duas aeronaves ao processo de identificação dos grupos, formados a partir das aeronaves em conflitos (Seção 4.1.1.1), e ao processo de otimização para a tomada de decisão, que define as ações de troca de nível de voo entre as aeronaves presentes em cada grupo identificado (Seção 4.1.1.2). Um problema de otimização foi proposto com base em um conjunto de restrições fortes e fracas para minimizar
a soma de todos os níveis de conflitos positivos em cada grupo identificado. Para a identificação dos grupos, foi proposto um algoritmo recursivo (ARC) e para a otimização das ações de troca de nível de voo, o problema foi modelado e solucionado por meio de um AG (Seção 4.1.1). Em paralelo a todo este processo, o segundo modelo *fuzzy* apresentado no Capítulo 3, trabalha na eliminação dos conflitos com ações voltadas ao ajuste da velocidade horizontal das aeronaves.

Três estudos de casos são apresentados para discutir e avaliar o modelo híbrido (Seção 4.2). Os dois primeiros validam o processo de detecção de conflitos e definição dos clusters, identificando as aeronaves que poderão sofrer alterações em seus níveis de voo. O terceiro estudo de caso apresenta a dinâmica do voo em rota de um conjunto de aeronaves, desde a identificação de conflitos até a sua eliminação.

À medida que o número de aeronaves controladas aumenta, o número de combinações de ações que definem o espaço de pesquisa para a solução ideal aumenta exponencialmente. A escolha de um método de otimização heurística permitiu a busca de soluções ótimas e viáveis em uma região de pesquisa maior, o que também explica os bons resultados obtidos pelo AG.

As ações definidas pelo modelo híbrido foram comparadas às ações simuladas do controlador de tráfego aéreo. Conclui-se que o modelo híbrido apresenta uma ferramenta potencial para apoiar no processo de tomada de decisão, por fornecer uma maneira sistemática de quantificar e resolver conflitos entre aeronaves e, ao mesmo tempo, considerar suas características e restrições.

As ações simuladas do controlador de tráfego aéreo, foram executas por um único controlador de tráfego aéreo, seguindo normas e procedimentos definidos pela OACI e DECEA. Ações de outros controladores de tráfego aéreo podem resultar em um tempo maior ou menor no processo de tomada de decisão, de qualquer forma, fica evidente que o modelo híbrido, utilizando uma abordagem automática no processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos, trouxe ganho frente as reduções abruptas dos níveis de conflitos detectados.

Em geral, as abordagens relacionadas à resolução de conflitos entre aeronaves disponíveis na literatura são baseadas na dinâmica de voo e visam a previsão do aumento na densidade do tráfego aéreo e sugerem manobras e modificações em rotas de voo. Muitas destas abordagens envolvem mudanças de nível de voo e controle de velocidade voltados aos conflitos provenientes da quebra de espaçamento lateral, ocorridos por exemplo, no cruzamento de aerovias. As abordagens encontradas na literatura não contemplam objetivos específicos voltados a detecção e resolução de conflitos em tempo real no voo em rota de aerovias com direção única.

O uso do modelo híbrido apresentou importantes vantagens e melhorias quando comparado às ações do controlador de tráfego aéreo (Figura 4.16). O modelo híbrido possibilita uma análise global dos cenários nos quais as aeronaves estão inseridas, além de permitir que ações simultâneas na eliminação dos conflitos sejam executadas. Por outro lado, o controlador de tráfego aéreo possui uma visão limitada frente aos vários conflitos que podem ocorrer entre uma ou mais aeronaves, além de definir ações individualizadas, o que leva a um tempo maior no processo de detecção e resolução de conflitos.

O modelo híbrido não exclui a participação do controlador de tráfego aéreo no processo de tomada de decisão, desta forma, pode ser utilizado para sistematizar ações de supervisão e controle, além de oferecer um importante suporte no processo de detecção e resolução dos conflitos no espaço aéreo.

5.1. Trabalhos Futuros

A complexidade inerente ao controle do tráfego aéreo em rota, constatada através das diferentes configurações possíveis que envolve aeronaves, aerovias, sentidos de voo, cruzamento entre aerovias, entre outros, sugere por si só que uma das extensões deste trabalho seja a expansão do modelo híbrido proposto com novos desafios, tais como:

- a) Configurações do espaço aéreo: aerovias de mão dupla, cruzamento de aerovias;
- b) Novas alternativas de manipulação das aeronaves: mudanças de nível de voo para a inserção ou saída de aeronaves em rota, inclusão de mais variáveis tais como autonomia de voo, esteira de turbulência, informações meteorológicas, considerações de atraso proveniente de ações corretivas, além de ações laterais para a eliminação dos conflitos modificando a rota das aeronaves;

Além dos desafios adicionais citados, o problema de otimização proposto no Capítulo 4, utilizado para a redução global do nível de conflitos, pode ser estendido através da inclusão de restrições (suaves ou severas) adicionais que envolvam aspectos econômicos como consumo de combustível, desempenho econômico do voo, o que também teria impacto importante no contexto ambiental se considerarmos a produção de gases de efeito estufa.

Diferentes parâmetros voltados ao processo de otimização executado pelo algoritmo genético, como tamanho da população, critérios de parada, taxas de mutação e cruzamento podem ser analisados, além da aplicação de outros métodos heurísticos de otimização, como enxame de partículas, colônia de formigas, *simulated annealing*, dentre outros. Novos métodos de detecção e resolução de conflitos podem ser agregados a abordagem híbrida, com a finalidade de proporcionar maior agilidade no processo de tomada de decisão e controle de falhas.

Outra vertente de trabalho incluiria a avaliação do impacto das incertezas de medição nas variáveis consideradas (velocidade, distância, aceleração) sobre o desempenho do modelo híbrido ou mesmo sobre as ações corretivas geradas pelo mesmo.

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Appendix A – FIS Rules for Conflict Resolution

The fuzzy model for the resolution of longitudinal conflicts comprises 171 fuzzy rules and it is premised on the elimination of conflicts associated with a generic aircraft (A_i) in relation to the surrounding aircraft (A_{i-1}, A_{i+1}) which are on the same flight level and direction. Whenever possible, the control aims to achieve the maximum speed for a given aircraft $(v_{x,max}^{A_i})$, keeping it at a distance of 20 NM from the preceding and succeeding aircraft. As described in Section 3.2, the fuzzy model has four input variables (antecedents):

a) Conflict level with the succeeding aircraft $[cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(t) = con \ suc];$

b) Conflict level with the preceding aircraft $[cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}}(t) = con_prec];$

c) Modified lower relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,inf}(t) = l_speed];$

d) Modified upper relative speed $[v_x^{A_i,sup}(t) = u_speed].$

The rules are classified into 44 groups or classes according to the kind of conflict situation analysed. The first group comprises two rules (Table A.1) to prevent the aircraft speed from exceeding its lower and upper limits.

Table A.1 - First group rules to prevent the aircraft speed exceeds its lower and upper limits Rule 1 : if I_speed is SMALL then acelleration is I1 ; Rule 2 : if u_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ; Group 1

The rules described in groups 2 to 4 (Table A.2) cover the situations in which the conflict level with the succeeding and preceding aircraft (*con_suc* and *con_prec*) are similar. The rules of group 2 comprise the conflict levels *VERYHIGH*, *MEDIUMHIGH*, *HIGH*, *NULL* and *SMALL* and the A_i aircraft should keep its acceleration $[a_{xn}^{A_i}(t)]$ around zero (*AZ*) and wait for actions from the surrounding aircraft. Groups 3 and 4 comprise conflict levels with surrounding aircraft *MEDIUMSMALL* or *VERYSMALL*, allowing acceleration to achieve a modified upper relative speed close to zero $[v_x^{A_i,sup}(t) \cong 0.0]$. The other rules of groups 3 and 4 enable an increase in the acceleration conditioned to decrease the speed in relation to its upper limit $(v_{x,max}^{A_i})$.

The rules of groups 5 to 23 (Table A.3) are related to the situations in which the conflict level with the succeeding aircraft is greater than the conflict level with the preceding one. In these cases a slowdown is expected to reduce the conflict level with the succeeding aircraft. The deceleration may be close to zero to avoid an increase in the conflict level with the preceding aircraft. The remaining rules in groups 5 to 19 set degrees of deceleration ranging from *D1* to *D4* (Figure 3.7c). The higher the level of conflict with the succeeding aircraft (and lower with the preceding aircraft. Group 20 comprises null conflict level with the succeeding aircraft (*con_suc* is *NULL*) and negative conflict with the preceding aircraft (*con_prec* is *SMALL*, *MEDIUMSMALL* or *VERYSMALL*). In this case there is no need for an immediate slowdown and the acceleration is

set close to zero (AZ) because $v_x^{A_i,sup} \leq 0$. Rules 79, 83 and 87 (groups 21-23) could provide a positive acceleration, considering that the conflict with the succeeding aircraft is small (*con_suc* is *SMALL* or *MEDIUMSMALL*). However, in these rules the acceleration is set close to zero because $v_x^{A_i,sup} \approx 0$ (*u_speed* is *WANTED*). In the other rules of these same groups $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$ is small and $v_x^{A_i,sup} \leq 0.0$, enabling the application of a positive acceleration.

Table A.2 - Rules of groups 2, 3 and 4 - situations in which the conflict level with the succeeding and preceding aircraft are similar

						5						
Rule 3	: if con_suc is	VERYHIGH	and con_prec is	VERYHIGH	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	
Rule 4	: if con_suc is	MEDIUMHIGH	and con_prec is	MEDIUMHIGI	H and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	б С
Rule 5	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and con_prec is	HIGH	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	oup
Rule 6	: if con_suc is	NULL	and con_prec is	NULL	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	2
Rule 7	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_prec is	SMALL	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	
Rule 8	: if con_suc is	MEDIUMSMALL	and con_prec is	MEDIUMSMALL	and u_speed i	s WANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	ΑZ	;	0
Rule 9	: if con_suc is	MEDIUMSMALL	and con_prec is	MEDIUMSMALL	and u_speed i	s NEXTWAN	TED and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	iroi
Rule 10	: if con_suc is	MEDIUMSMALL	and con_prec is	MEDIUMSMALL	and u_speed i	s SMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	13	;	ъ
Rule 11	: if con_suc is	MEDIUMSMALL	and con_prec is	MEDIUMSMALL	and u_speed i	s VERYSMAL	L and L_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	14	;	
Rule 12	: if con_suc is	VERYSMALL a	nd con_prec is	/ERYSMALL a	nd u_speed is	WANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	~
Rule 13	: if con_suc is	VERYSMALL a	nd con_prec is	/ERYSMALL a	nd u_speed is	NEXTWANTE	D and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	12	;	aro
Rule 14	: if con_suc is	VERYSMALL a	nd con_prec is	/ERYSMALL a	nd u_speed is	SMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	13	;	² dr
Rule 15	: if con_suc is	VERYSMALL a	nd con_prec is	/ERYSMALL a	nd u_speed is	VERYSMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	14	;	-

Groups 24 to 44 (Table A.4) are related to the situations in which the conflict level with the preceding aircraft is greater than the conflict level with the succeeding one. Unlike groups 5-23, acceleration is expected in order to reduce the conflict level with the preceding aircraft. Groups 24 to 38 set an increase in the acceleration, considering that the lower the level of conflict with the succeeding aircraft (and the greater with the preceding aircraft) and the lower the modified upper relative speed, the greater the acceleration of aircraft A_i . Group 35 comprises null conflict level with the preceding aircraft (*con_prec* is *NULL*) and small negative conflict with the succeeding one. In this case the acceleration is set close to zero (*AZ*) because $v_x^{A_i,sup} \leq 0$. Groups 39 to 44 are related to low accelerations (*II*) (even when $v_x^{A_i,sup} \leq 0$) because of the conflicts $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \geq 0$ and $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i-1}} > 0.0$, providing a more cautious approach with the succeeding aircraft and decreasing the conflict level with the preceding aircraft.

	ancrant is greater than with the preceding one
Rule 16	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ;
Rule 17	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 💆
Rule 18	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D2 ; 😇
Rule 19	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D2 ;
Rule 20	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ; ဂ
Rule 21	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 💆
Rule 22	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ; 💆
Rule 23	if con suc is VERYHIGH and con precise HIGH and uspeed is not HIGH and I speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D1;
Rule 24	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ;
Rule 25	if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; ခ်ိ
Rule 26	: if con-suc is VERYHIGH and con-precis NULL and u speed is not HIGH and I speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ; 🗄
Rule 27	; if consuctive VERYHIGH and conspect is NULL and uspeed is not HIGH and I speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D1 ;
Rule 28	: if con_suc is VERYHIGH and con_precis SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ;
Rule 29	if con suc is VERYHIGH and con precis SMALL and u speed is not HIGH and speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 :
Rule 30	if con sucis VERYHIGH and con precis SMALL and u speed is not HIGH and speed is HIGH then acelleration is D2
Rulo 21	16 conclusion VERTHIGH and concrete SMALL and upped in the final data proved in Molecular the nacellation is D2 , ∞
Nule 51	ton_sacis vertified and con_precis sivilate and u_speed shot filled and u_speed s vertified the definition of the de
Rule 32	: if con suc is VERYHIGH and con precis MEDIUMSMALL and u speed is not HIGH and I speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is A7
Rule 33	if consucis VERVIIGH and construction MEDIUMSMALL and usseed is not HIGH and I seed is NEXTMINIMAL then acceleration is D1 - 2
Rule 34	if on sucisive VERVHIGH and on precisi MEDIUMSMAIL and uspeed is not HIGH and speed is HIGH then are literation is D 2 · 9
Rule 35	if on sucis VERVHIGH and on precis MEDIUMSMAIL and uspeed is not HIGH and speed is VERVHIGH then are literation is D.3.
Marc 55	
Rule 36	if consuris VERVHIGH and constrain VERVSMALL and uspeed is not HIGH and I speed is MINIMAL then acalleration is A7
Rulo 27	if conjective VERTING and conjective VERTING and uppedies not high and speeds NERTING the acceleration is A2, o
Dule 20	if on parts VERTINGL and on precisive VERTINAL and upped is not information and precisive VERTING when a selection is VERTING.
Rule 38	in conjectis vertrinon and conjectis vertrisvalut and ujspeed is not high and speed is might
Rule 39	: If con_suc is veryfrigh and con_prec is verysviall and u_speed is not high and i_speed is veryfrigh then aceileration is D4 ;
Rule 10	if consumis MEDILIMHICH and constrain HIGH and use and is not HIGH and is seed is MINIMAL then are lighter than a collection is A7
Rulo 41	if can such MEDIVINICIAL and can provide find and appeed is need in and appeed is NEXTMINIAN that accelerations is 1 .
Nule 41	for such MEDOWING and on press find and speed shot find and speed
Rule 42	in con_sucis MicDioMillion and con_precis High and u_speed is not High and u_speed is high and u_speed us high and u_speed is
Rule 43	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D1;
Rule 44	if con_sucis MEDIUMHIGH and con_precis NULL and u_speed is not HigH and i_speed is MINIMAL then acceleration is A2; o
Rule 45	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ;
Rule 46	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and l_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ;
Rule 47	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and l_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D1 ;
	-
Rule 48	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ; ត្ម
Rule 49	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 🚊
Rule 50	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and l_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ;
Rule 51	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D2 ;
Rule 52	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ; o
Rule 53	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 🙎
Rule 54	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D2 ; 👸
Rule 55	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D2 ;
Rule 56	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is VERYSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ; ႐
Rule 57	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is VERYSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 💈
Rule 58	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is VERYSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D3 ; 👸
Rule 59	: if con_suc is MEDIUMHIGH and con_prec is VERYSMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D4 ;
Rule 60	: if con_suc is HIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ ; ற
Rule 61	: if con_suc is HIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and I_speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 ; 💈
Rule 62	: if con_suc is HIGH and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is not HIGH and l_speed is HIGH then acelleration is D1 ; $ec{D}$
Rule 63	:if con_suc is HIGH and con_precis NULL and u speed is not HIGH and I speed is VERYHIGH then acelleration is D1 : on
Rule 64	:if con_suc is HIGH and con_precis SMALL and u_speed is not HIGH and I speed is MINIMAL then acelleration is AZ :
Rule 65	; if con suc is HIGH and con precis SMALL and u speed is not HIGH and I speed is NEXTMINIMAL then acelleration is D1 · 0
Rule 66	if consucts HIGH and constructs SMAIL and uspeed is not HIGH and is speed is HIGH than acceleration is D2 , 5
Rula 67	$\tau_{\rm eff}$ is the second state of the second state and the spectra and the spectra from the second state of the second state
Nule 0/	conjudera interna and conjuneera anvecte and digpeed is not international speed is very finding then detered to be a
Rule 68	if con sucis HIGH and con precis MEDIUMSMALL and u speed is not HIGH and I speed is MINIMAL then aceleration is A7
Rule 60	if consure High and conspress medicinate and an appendix not High and predicts minimum distribution and instantiate the second statement of the second
Rule 70	if conclusion and conclusion in a solution and a special state indication in a special state in the solution in the solution is the solution in the solution in the solution is the solution in the solutin the solution in th
Rule 70	$\frac{1}{2}$ if conclusive High and conclusive provide MDI was made and a special short and many special single $\frac{1}{2}$ short solution in the special short solution is the special short solution in the special short solution is the special short solution in the special short solution is the special short solution in the special short solution is the special short solution in the special short solution is the special short
Nule /1	. It con_suchs through and con_precise interprovisionment and u_speed is not information system of their acenteration is D3 ;
Rule 72	if consuris HIGH and con precis VERVSMALL and uspendis not HIGH and speed is MINIMAL then acalleration is A7
Rule 72	if on such Hild and on procise Ventance and speculation find and specula Minimak under definition and speculation in the speculation of the specul
Dulo 74	if on twick HICH, and on precise Vehicity and uspects and installing and ispects to Kentyling and the definition of the second s
Aule 74	in conjectos moni and conjectos verisiovate and o specielismo mich and s
Dulo 75	

Table A.3 - Rules of groups 5 to 23 - situations in which the conflict level with the succeeding aircraft is greater than with the preceding one

Rule 76	: if con_suc is	NULL	and con_pr	ecis SMA	LL	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	Gro
Rule 77	: if con_suc is	NULL	and con_pr	ecis MED	IUMSMALL	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	quo
Rule 78	: if con_suc is	NULL	and con_pr	ecis VER	YSMALL	and u_speed	is not HIGH	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	20
Rule 79	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis MEDIU	JMSMALL a	and u_speed is	WANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	G
Rule 80	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis MEDIU	JMSMALL a	and u_speed is	NEXTWANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	rou
Rule 81	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis MEDIU	JMSMALL a	and u_speed is	SMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	p 2
Rule 82	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis MEDIU	JMSMALL a	and u_speed is	VERYSMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	1
Rule 83	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis VERYS	MALL a	and u_speed is	WANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	G
Rule 84	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis VERYS	MALL a	and u_speed is	NEXTWANTED	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	rou
Rule 85	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis VERYS	MALL a	and u_speed is	SMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	p 2
Rule 86	: if con_suc is	SMALL	and con_pre	cis VERYS	MALL a	and u_speed is	VERYSMALL	and I_speed is not	SMALL	then acelleration is	11	;	2
Rule 87	: if con_suc is	MEDIUM	SMALL and	con_prec is	VERYSMAL	L and u_speed	is WANTED	and I_speed is n	ot SMALL	then acelleration is	AZ	;	۵
Rule 88	: if con_suc is	MEDIUM	SMALL and	con_prec is	VERYSMAL	L and u_speed	is NEXTWANT	TED and I_speed is n	ot SMALL	then acelleration is	12	;	rou
Rule 89	: if con_suc is	MEDIUM	SMALL and	con_prec is	VERYSMAL	L and u_speed	is SMALL	and I_speed is n	ot SMALL	. then acelleration is	12	;	p 2
Rule 90	: if con_suc is	MEDIUM	SMALL and	con_prec is	VERYSMAL	L and u_speed	is VERYSMAL	L and I_speed is n	ot SMALL	 then acelleration is 	12	;	ω

Table A.4 - Rules of groups 24 to 44 - situations in which the conflict level with the preceding aircraft is greater than with the succeeding one

Rule 91			
D	IT CON_SUCIS VERYSMALL and CON_precis MEDIUMSMALL and U_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then aceiteration is	AZ	; ត្
Rule 92	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	11	; u
Rule 93	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	; 2
Rule 94	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMSMALL and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	14	; *
Rule 95	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is SMALL and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is a	AZ	; 6
Rule 96	: if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precis SMALL and u speed is NEXTWANTED and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	11	; lõ
Rule 97	if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precise SMALL and us speed is SMALL and is speed is not SMALL, then acelleration is i	13	- Þ
Rule 98	if con suc is VERVSMALL and con precis SMALL and us speed is VERVSMALL and used is not SMALL then acelleration is i	14	, 25
Hare be		<u> </u>	,
Dul- 00	Second State and an analysis will be and a second in WANTED and a second s	. 7	
Rule 99	. In con-suchs vertisivate and con-precisi vote and u-speed is wavreb and i-speed is not swate then acenteration is a		, ចុ
Rule 100	IT CON_SUCTS VERYSMALL and CON_PRECTS NULL and U_SPEEd IS NEXTWANTED and I_SPEEd IS NOT SMALL then acelleration is	11	; pup
Rule 101	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	; 26
Rule 102	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_precis NULL and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	14	; 0,
Rule 103	if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precis HIGH and u speed is WANTED and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ	
Rule 104	if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precise HIGH and uspeed is NEXTWANTED and speed is not SMALL then acelleration is l	12	ī
Rulo 105	if consult is VERVSMALL and constrain the HIGH and uspeed is SMALL and uspeed is not SMALL then acceleration is 1	13	, h
Dula 100	if can survive and complete is finder and aspect is WERVANU and aspect is not swale the acceleration is in	13	27
Rule 106	IT CON_SUCTS VERYSWALL and CON_PRECTS HIGH and U_SPEEd IS VERYSWALL and I_SPEEd IS NOT SWALL then acelleration is	14	;
Rule 107	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ	; ្
Rule 108	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	12	; ĝ
Rule 109	: if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precis MEDIUMHIGH and u speed is SMALL and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	; 5
Rule 110	: if con suc is VERYSMALL and con precis MEDIUMHIGH and u speed is VERYSMALL and speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	14	: 00
			/
Rula 111	if con sucis VERYSMALL and con practic VERYHIGH and uspendic WANTED and spendic pat SMALL then realisering is	Δ7	
Dula 442	in on-sole ventioned and completely ventilient and dispetents warned and speed is not swatch then detered and completely ventilient	12	Gr
Rule 112	: If con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_precis VERYHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and i_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	12	; up
Rule 113	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	14	; 2
Rule 114	: if con_suc is VERYSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	14	;
Rule 115	: if con suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con precis SMALL and u speed is WANTED and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ	; 0
Rule 116	if con suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con precis SMALL and u speed is NEXTWANTED and i speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	11	ro
Rulo 117	if consucis MEDILINGMALL and con precis SMALL and uspeed is SMALL and uspeed is not SMALL then acceleration is	13	. 듕
Dul- 110	if on such and on such and on such and used is VCNAL and speed is VCNAL and speed is the the acceleration is	13	30
Rule 116		15	j.
Rule 119	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ	;
Rule 120	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is NULL and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	11	; P
Rule 121	: if con suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con precis NULL and u speed is SMALL and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	; 0
Rule 122	if con suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con precis NULL and u speed is VERYSMALL and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	- ²²
			,
Rule 123	if consucts MEDILINSMALL and constrain HIGH and uspeed is WANTED and Ispeed is not SMALL then availaration is	۸7	
Rule 123	. If Congress is MEDIOWSWALL and Congress is NOT and speed is WATED and speed is not swall then acelleration is	12	, Gro
Rule 124	in con_sucis vieblowswikil and con_precis High and uspeed is NEX wANTED and ispeed is not swall then acceleration is	12	; pup
Rule 125	: If con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	;
Rule 126	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is HIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	13	; "
Rule 127	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ	; 6
Rule 127 Rule 128	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u speed is NEXTWANTED and I speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ I2	Grou
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is meDIUMALL then acelleratis con_suc is	AZ 12 13	Group
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is very is con_small speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is NEDIUMSMALL and con_precis MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is very is con_small speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_small speed is not_SMALL and l_speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_small speed is not_SMALL and l_speed is very is con_small speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_small speed is not_SMALL speed is very is con_small speed is not_SMALL then acelleration is : if con_small speed is not_SMALL sp	AZ 12 13	Group 33
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130	:if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ 12 13 13	Group 33
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and was prec is WANTED and was prec is was prec is	AZ 12 13 13 AZ	Group 33
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130 Rule 131	:if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and l_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ 12 13 13 AZ	Group 33 Gro
Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130 Rule 131 Rule 132 Rule 132	:if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is NETWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is :if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is	AZ 12 13 13 AZ 12	Group 33 Group
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Rule 127 Rule 128 Rule 129 Rule 130 Rule 131 Rule 132 Rule 133 Rule 134	: if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is MEDIUMHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is WANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is NEXTWANTED and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is SMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and u_speed is VERYSMALL and I_speed is not SMALL then acelleration is : if con_suc is MEDIUMSMALL and con_prec is VERYHIGH and	AZ 12 13 13 AZ 12 13 14	Group 33 Group 34
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Rule 153	: If con_suc is	NULL	and co	n_prec is	IVIED	IUMHIGF	i an	a u_speed i	IS I	NEXTWANTED	Ja	na i_speed is not	SIVIALL	then ace	lieration is	11	;	gu
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Rule 155	: if con_suc is	NULL	and co	n_prec is	MED	IUMHIGH	l an	d u_speed i	is ۱	VERYSMALL	а	nd I_speed is not	SMALL	then ace	lleration is	11	;	0
Rule 156	: if con_suc is	NULL	and co	on_preci	s VER	YHIGH	and u	_speed is	W	ANTED	an	d I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	AZ	;	Q
Rule 157	: if con_suc is	NULL	and co	on_preci	s VER	YHIGH	and u	_speed is	N	XTWANTED	an	d I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	no
Rule 158	: if con_suc is	NULL	and co	on_preci	s VER	YHIGH	and u		S٨	/IALL	an	d I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	p4
Rule 159	: if con_suc is	NULL	and co	on_preci	s VER	YHIGH	and u		VE	RYSMALL	an	d l_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	4
Rule 160	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and con	_prec is	MEDI	UMHIGH	and	u_speed is	s V	VANTED	ar	nd I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	AZ	;	G
Rule 161	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and cor	_prec is	MEDI	UMHIGH	and	u_speed is	5 N	IEXTWANTED	ar	nd I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	D0
Rule 162	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and con	_precis	MEDI	UMHIGH	and	u_speed is	s S	MALL	ar	nd I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	p4
Rule 163	: if con suc is	HIGH	and con	precis	MEDI	UMHIGH	and	u speed is	s V	ERYSMALL	ar	nd I speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	Ň
												— •						
Rule 164	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and co	n_prec is	VERY	'HIGH	and u	_speed is	W	ANTED	an	d I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	AZ	;	G
Rule 165	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and co	n_prec is	VERY	'HIGH	and u	_speed is	NE	XTWANTED	an	d l_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	DO.
Rule 166	: if con_suc is	HIGH	and co	n_prec is	VERY	'HIGH	and u	_speed is	S٨	/ALL	and	d I_speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	īp 4
Rule 167	: if con suc is	HIGH	and co	n precis	VERY	'HIGH	and u	speed is	VE	RYSMALL	and	d I speed is not	SMALL	then acel	leration is	11	;	ώ
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Rule 168	: if con_suc is	MEDIUN	1HIGH a	nd con_p	rec is	VERYHIG	Нa	nd u_spee	d is	WANTED		and I_speed is no	t SMALL	then ace	lleration is	AZ	;	0
Rule 169	: if con suc is	MEDIUN	1HIGH a	nd con p	recis	VERYHIG	Нa	ind u speer	d is	NEXTWANTE	ED	and I speed is no	t SMALL	then ace	lleration is	11	;	õ
Rule 170	: if con_suc is	MEDIUN	1HIGH a	nd con p	recis	VERYHIG	нa	nd u speer	d is	SMALL		and L speed is no	t SMALL	then ace	lleration is	11		dr
Rule 171	if con suc is	MEDIUM	1HIGH a	nd con n	recis	VERYHIG	H a	ndu speer	a is	VERYSMALL		and L speed is no	t SMALL	then ace	lleration is	11	ć.	44
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Apêndice B – Interface Gráfica do Simulador de Tráfego Aéreo

A Figura B. 1 apresenta a *interface* gráfica de simulação dos voos, num estudo de caso com 28 aeronaves, juntamente com a *interface* de controle de uma aeronave (A_{14}) . Neste exemplo, uma ação de troca de nível é executada pela aeronave A_{14} que estava alocada no nível de voo FL 320 e foi designada pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo para o nível FL 310. Da mesma forma é possível ajustar a velocidade horizontal da aeronave por meio da *interface* de controle da aeronave. Todas as aeronaves em vermelho indicam a existência de conflito longitudinal e as aeronaves em azul estão livres de conflito longitudinal. A existência ou ausência de conflito está em conformidade com o modelo *fuzzy* proposto no Capítulo 3 e baseia-se nos limites definidos pelos órgãos de controle de tráfego aéreo.

FL370_		
FL360_	A28 (0)	
FL350_	445 440	
FL340_	(0) (0)	
FL330_	A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)	
FL320_	A8 A9 A10 A11 A12 A13 (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)	Velocidade máxima: 490.0 Velocidade mínima: 390.0
FL310_	A14 (0) •	Nível máximo: 410
FL300_		Velocidade 310 Nível
FL290_	A17 A18 A19A20 A21 A22 A23 (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)	
FL280_	A24 A25 A26 A27 (0) (0) (0) (0)	
FL270_		
FL260_		
FL250_		
		A21

Figura B. 1 - Ação de troca de nível executada pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo



Para que a *interface* de controle da aeronave seja apresentada, é necessário posicionar o cursor do mouse sobre o rótulo da aeronave e em seguida clicar no botão esquerdo do mesmo. É possível que várias *interfaces* de controle sejam apresentadas durante a simulação, uma para cada uma das *n* aeronaves simuladas. Em seguida o controlador define qual o nível de voo que deseja alocar a aeronave e/ou a velocidade horizontal que a mesma deverá atingir, clicando sobre o botão de controle correspondente. No exemplo da Figura B. 1, o botão de controle Nível foi acionado após ser definido o novo nível de voo que a aeronave A_{14} deverá assumir (FL 310), antes de ser posicionada no FL 320.

Para auxiliar o controlador de tráfego aéreo no processo de tomada de decisão, uma vez que o cursor do mouse é posicionado sobre o rótulo de uma aeronave, algumas informações sobre a mesma são exibidas logo abaixo dos níveis de voo (Figura B. 1). Vale ressaltar que estas informações não foram inseridas junto ao rótulo da aeronave para evitar a sobreposição visual das informações. Na Figura B. 2a as informações apresentadas para a aeronave A_{22} são:

- **480,0 kt / 490,0 kt max / 390,0 kt min**, que representam respectivamente a velocidade atual da aeronave A₂₂, e suas velocidades máxima e mínima que poderão ser atingidas no voo em rota.
- FL 290 / FLmax 410, que representam respectivamente o nível de voo atual e o nível de voo máximo onde a aeronave poderá ser alocada.
- () -1,00 / -1,00 (), que representam o nível de conflito de A₂₂ com suas aeronaves precedente e subsequente, respectivamente, no nível de voo imediatamente superior (FL 300). Como não há nenhuma destas aeronaves no nível FL 300, os parênteses, que deveriam possuir a identificação destas aeronaves, ficam vazios e o respectivo nível de conflito é definido como -1.00.
- (A21) 0,77 / 0,38 (A23) representam o nível de conflito de A_{22} com suas aeronaves precedente e subsequente, respectivamente, no nível em que A_{22} está alocada.
- (A26) 0,50 / 0,78 (A27) representam o nível de conflito de A_{22} com suas aeronaves precedente e subsequente, respectivamente, no nível imediatamente inferior (FL 280).
- Distância de A23 = 16,1 NM é a distância de A₂₂ até A₂₃ em milhas náuticas (NM Equação 3.4)
- **Dif. Vel.** = 10,0 kt é a velocidade relativa entre A_{22} e A_{23} (Equação 3.5).



A22 480.0 Kt / 490.0 ktmax /390.0 ktmin FL 290 / FLmax 410 ()-1.00 () (A21) 0.77 / 0.38 (A23) Distância de A23 = 16.1 NM Dif. Vel. = 10.0 Kt (a) (A22) 0.78 / 0.53 (A23) (A22) 0.78 / -0.53 (A23) (A22) 0.78 / -0.53 (A23) (A22) 0.78 / -0.50 () ()-1.00 / -1.00 () (b)

Uma vez que não há uma aeronave subsequente no mesmo nível de voo da aeronave analisada pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo, as duas últimas informações (distância e velocidade relativa) não são exibidas (Figura B. 2b, aeronave A_{27}). Todas estas informações permitem ao controlador de tráfego aéreo analisar novos cenários com base nos níveis de conflitos atualizados em tempo real, e limitações da aeronave (velocidade e altitude), a fim de tomar decisões que irão levar ao ajuste da velocidade horizontal ou troca de nível de voo da aeronave.

Para simular o modelo híbrido, estas funcionalidades disponibilizadas para o controlador de tráfego aéreo foram desabilitadas e o modelo trabalhou de forma autônoma na detecção e resolução dos conflitos.

O simulador desenvolvido possibilitou o teste de diversas situações e a validação do modelo proposto em comparação com o procedimento padrão executado pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo em conformidade com as regras e restrições em vigor.

Apêndice C - Estudos de Caso Adicionais - Modelo Fuzzy em Série

Neste apêndice são apresentados dois estudos de caso com o objetivo de complementar os estudos de caso apresentados na seção 3.3. Os dois problemas envolvem aeronaves em conflito no mesmo nível de voo, além de variações nas velocidades mínimas e máximas que cada aeronave pode atingir durante o voo em rota ($v_{x,min}^{A_i}$ e $v_{x,max}^{A_i}$, respectivamente).

C.1. Estudo de Caso III

O estudo de caso da Figura C. 1 é uma extensão do estudo de caso II apresentado na Seção 3.3.2 (Figura 3.14). Para o estudo de caso III foram mantidos os valores referentes a $v_x^{A_i}$ (0), $v_{x,min}^{A_i}$ e $v_{x,max}^{A_i}$, porém com $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) = 10,0$ NM entre todas as aeronaves, produzindo um nível de conflito positivo ($cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0) > 0,00$), com exceção de A_5 , pois A_5 não possui uma aeronave sucessora (A_{i+1}).

Figura C. 1 – Terceiro estudo de caso – aeronaves, nível de voo e condições iniciais: distâncias, velocidades e níveis de conflito

FL 270 —	A1 10 NM	A_2		13 10 N	$ \stackrel{A_4}{\longrightarrow} 10 \text{ N} $	
			kt			
	Aircraft	$v_x^{A_i}(0)$	$v_{x,min}^{A_i}$	$v_{x,max}^{A_i}$	$cl_{\chi}^{A_{i},A_{i+1}}(0)$	
	A_1	450	410	470	0,03	
	<i>A</i> ₂	470	410	470	0,64	
	A_3	470	410	470	0,78	
	A_4	450	390	450	0,64	
	A_5	450	390	450	0,00	

O comportamento dinâmico dos níveis de conflito, distâncias e velocidades são apresentados respectivamente nas Figuras C.2 a C.4, utilizando o modelo *fuzzy* e ações simuladas do controlador de tráfego aéreo na eliminação dos conflitos. Embora $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$ seja igual entre as aeronaves, o nível de conflito $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$ é diferente, visto que também é influenciado pela velocidade relativa $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0))$ entre A_i e A_{i+1} (Figura 3.2).

O tempo total de simulação foi de 4.400 segundos abrangendo a eliminação dos conflitos e a estabilização ao longo do tempo das variáveis analisadas (Figuras C2 a C4).

Na abordagem *fuzzy*, os ajustes na velocidade horizontal ocorrem imediatamente após o primeiro conflito ser identificado (t = 1 s - Figura C. 4a), enquanto na abordagem do controlador de tráfego aéreo, a mudança na velocidade da primeira aeronave ocorre em t = 40 s (aeronave A_1 - Figura C. 4b). Este comportamento por parte do controlador de tráfego aéreo atrasa a diminuição inicial dos níveis de conflito, quando comparado a abordagem *fuzzy* (Figura C. 2) o que pode ser observado na área gerada pelos conflitos positivos máximos no intervalo de t = 0 s a t = 500 s (Figura C. 5, Equação 3.10).

Em seguida, ambas abordagens, *fuzzy* e controlador de tráfego aéreo, buscam estabilizar a velocidade relativa das aeronaves em torno de 10 kt $(v_x^{A_1} \cong 410 \text{ kt}, v_x^{A_2} \cong 420 \text{ kt}, v_x^{A_3} \cong 430 \text{ kt}, v_x^{A_4} \cong 440 \text{ kt}, v_x^{A_5} \cong 450 \text{ kt})$ (Figura C. 4). Este comportamento ocorre devido a $v_{x,min}^{A_1} = 410 \text{ kt}$ e $v_{x,max}^{A_5} = 450$, e faz com que as aeronaves se distanciem ao longo do tempo e consequentemente diminuam os níveis de conflito. Os níveis de conflito foram estabilizados em $cl_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} \cong 0.37$ no intervalo aproximado de t = 500 s a t = 2.500 s, quando os níveis de conflito começaram a reduzir.

Embora os níveis de conflito comecem a reduzir primeiramente na abordagem do controlador de tráfego aéreo (t \cong 2.500 s, aeronaves A_1 para A_2 , Figura C. 2), quando é analisada a área gerada pelos conflitos positivos máximos (Figura C. 5), os conflitos positivos são eliminados pelo modelo *fuzzy* em t = 3075 s, enquanto o controlador de tráfego aéreo elimina os conflitos em t = 3446 s.

Figura C. 2 - Modelo *fuzzy* versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso III: nível de conflito



A área total associada aos conflitos positivos máximos, obtida pela abordagem *fuzzy* foi de $(cl_x^{+area} = 1182,50)$ (Figura C. 5a), menor do que a área corresponde obtida com a abordagem do controlador de tráfego aéreo $(cl_x^{+area} = 1414,90)$ (Figura C. 5b). As áreas associadas aos conflitos negativos mínimos (Equação 3.11) para a abordagem *fuzzy* $(cl_x^{-area} = -338,71)$ (Figura C. 5a) e para a abordagem do controlador de tráfego aéreo $(cl_x^{-area} = -765,59)$ (Figura C. 5b), demonstram que a abordagem *fuzzy* busca uma melhor otimização do espaço aéreo, com um distanciamento entre as aeronaves em torno de 20 NM e suas velocidades estabilizadas em torno de 450 kt ao final da simulação (Figura C. 3 e Figura C. 4, respectivamente).

Figura C. 3 - Modelo *fuzzy* versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso III: distância da aeronave sucessora (NM)



Figura C. 4 - Modelo *fuzzy* versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso III: velocidade (kt)





Figura C. 5 - Áreas positivas e negativas dos níveis de conflito - caso III

C.2. Estudo de Caso IV

Para o estudo de caso IV (Figura C. 6), as velocidades iniciais e as distâncias entre as aeronaves (10 NM) foram mantidas em relação ao estudo de caso III, porém $v_{x,min}^{A_i} = 390$ kt para todas as aeronaves e $v_{x,max}^{A_4} = v_{x,max}^{A_5} = 490$ kt, o que possibilita uma maior velocidade relativa $(v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$ entre as aeronaves em relação ao estudo de caso III. Os níveis de conflito, influenciados por $d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$ e $v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}(0)$ foram mantidos. O tempo total de simulação foi de 2160 segundos.

Figura C. 6 - Quarto estudo de caso - aeronaves, nível de voo e condições iniciais: distâncias, velocidades e níveis de conflito



A possibilidade de uma maior velocidade relativa entre as aeronaves resultou em um menor tempo para a eliminação total dos conflitos (Figura C. 6 e Figura C. 10) em relação ao estudo de caso anterior, correspondendo a 360 s para o controlador de tráfego aéreo e 452 s para o modelo *fuzzy*. Porém, a partir de 236 s os níveis de conflitos máximos obtidos pelo modelo

fuzzy são muito baixos $(cl_x^{A_4,A_5}(236) \cong 0,01)$. Estes níveis de conflitos baixos, em torno de zero (Figura 3.1a), podem surgir no modelo *fuzzy* durante a estabilização de $v_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}} e d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}}$, visto que o modelo busca eliminar os níveis de conflitos, otimizar o espaço aéreo utilizado e possibilitar que a aeronaves atinjam sua velocidade máxima no voo em rota $(v_x^{A_i})$.

A otimização do espaço aéreo pode ser observada na área produzida pelos conflitos negativos mínimos (Figura C. 10). Enquanto o controlador obteve uma área $cl_x^{-area} = -937,80$, o modelo *fuzzy* obteve uma área $cl_x^{-area} = -258,53$. O modelo *fuzzy* produz conflitos negativos mínimos, próximos a zero no intervalo aproximado de t $\cong 300$ s e t $\cong 1.400$ s. A área produzida pelos conflitos negativos mínimos (cl_x^{-area}) tende a aumentar para ambas abordagens no final da simulação visto que $v_{x,max}^{A_4}$ e $v_{x,max}^{A_5}$ são maiores que $v_{x,max}^{A_3}$ (Figura C. 6), o que produzirá um espaçamento longitudinal entre as aeronaves maior do que o mínimo permitido (20 NM).

A área produzida pelos conflitos positivos máximos na abordagem *fuzzy* ($cl_x^{+area} = 94,29$), foi menor que a abordagem do controlador de tráfego aéreo ($cl_x^{+area} = 203,81$), influenciada pela demora no processo de tomada de decisão por parte do controlador de tráfego aéreo, quando comparado ao modelo *fuzzy*. Na Figura C. 9 verifica-se que nos instantes iniciais da simulação o modelo *fuzzy* ajusta a velocidade de todas as aeronaves ao mesmo tempo, enquanto que o primeiro ajuste inicial de velocidade por parte do controlador de tráfego aéreo ocorre em t = 27 s, na aeronave A_5 e o último ajuste inicial de velocidade ocorreu em t = 155 s, na aeronave A_3 . Isto causa um maior tempo de conflito entre as aeronaves.

Novos ajustes de velocidade são definidos pelo controlador de tráfego aéreo para otimizar o espaço aéreo a partir de t = 898 s (Figura C. 9b), devido aos níveis de conflitos começarem a diminuir (Figura C. 7b). Como o modelo *fuzzy* busca desde o início da simulação um equilíbrio entre eliminar os conflitos e otimizar o espaço aéreo, estes ajustes de velocidade ocorrem somente nos instantes iniciais e finais da simulação (Figura C. 9a).

Nos instantes finais da simulação, o distanciamento obtido entre as aeronaves $(d_x^{A_i,A_{i+1}})$ foi em torno de 20 NM para o modelo *fuzzy*, diferente do controlador de tráfego aéreo, que obteve valores superiores a 20 NM (Figura C. 8).



Figura C. 7 - Modelo *fuzzy* versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso IV: nível de conflito

Figura C. 8 - Modelo fuzzy versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso IV: distância da aeronave sucessora (NM)





Figura C. 9 - Modelo fuzzy versus controlador de tráfego aéreo - estudo de caso IV: velocidade (kt)

Figura C. 10 - Áreas positivas e negativas dos níveis de conflito - caso IV

