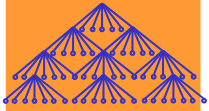


Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA Operations

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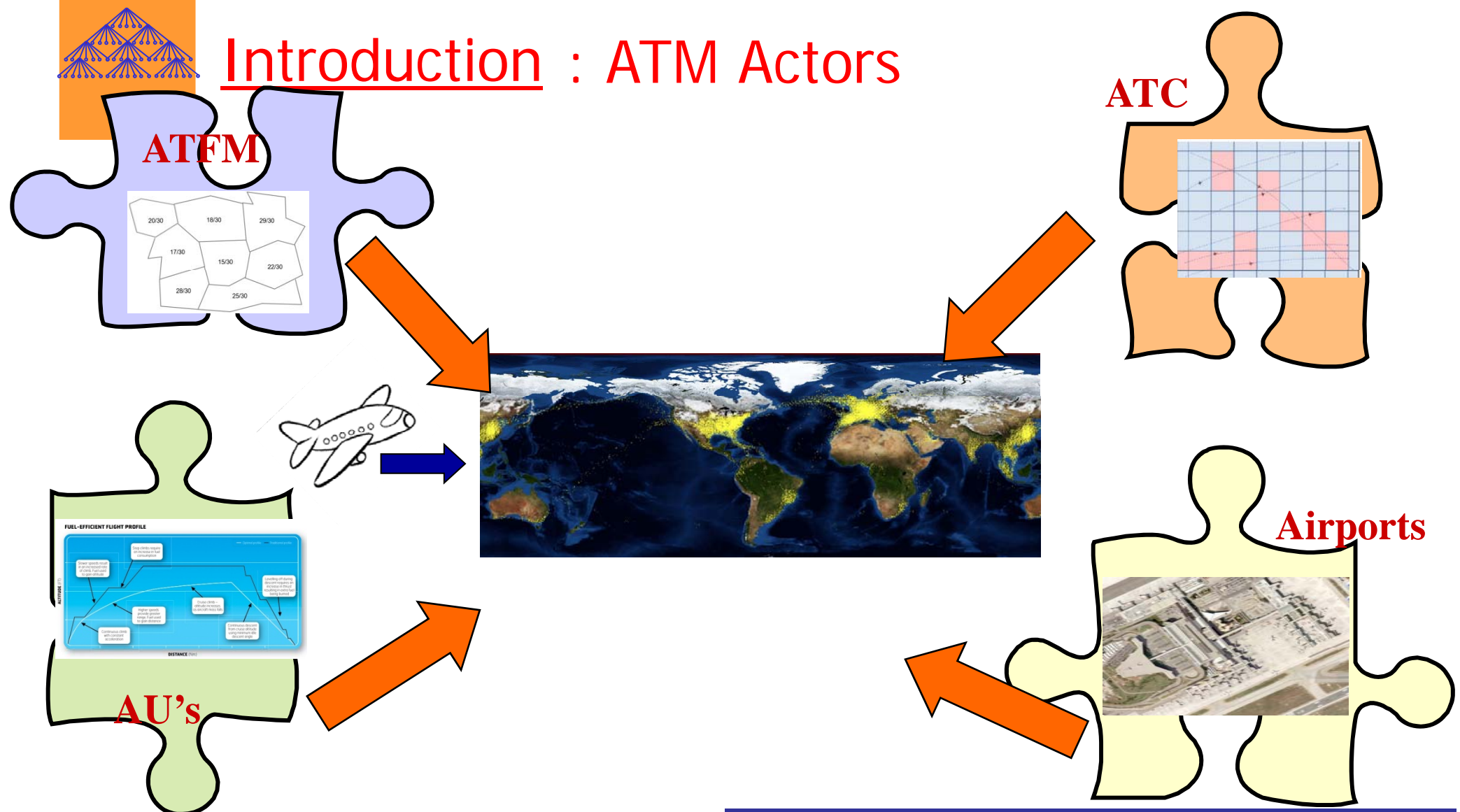


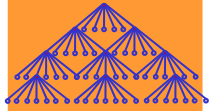
Outline

- Introduction to the ATM Systems
- SESAR
- Decision Support Systems
- Managing System Complexity using Causal Formalism
- Case Studies: Boeing, AENA, Indra, EuroControl, AirEuropa, ...
- Conclusions

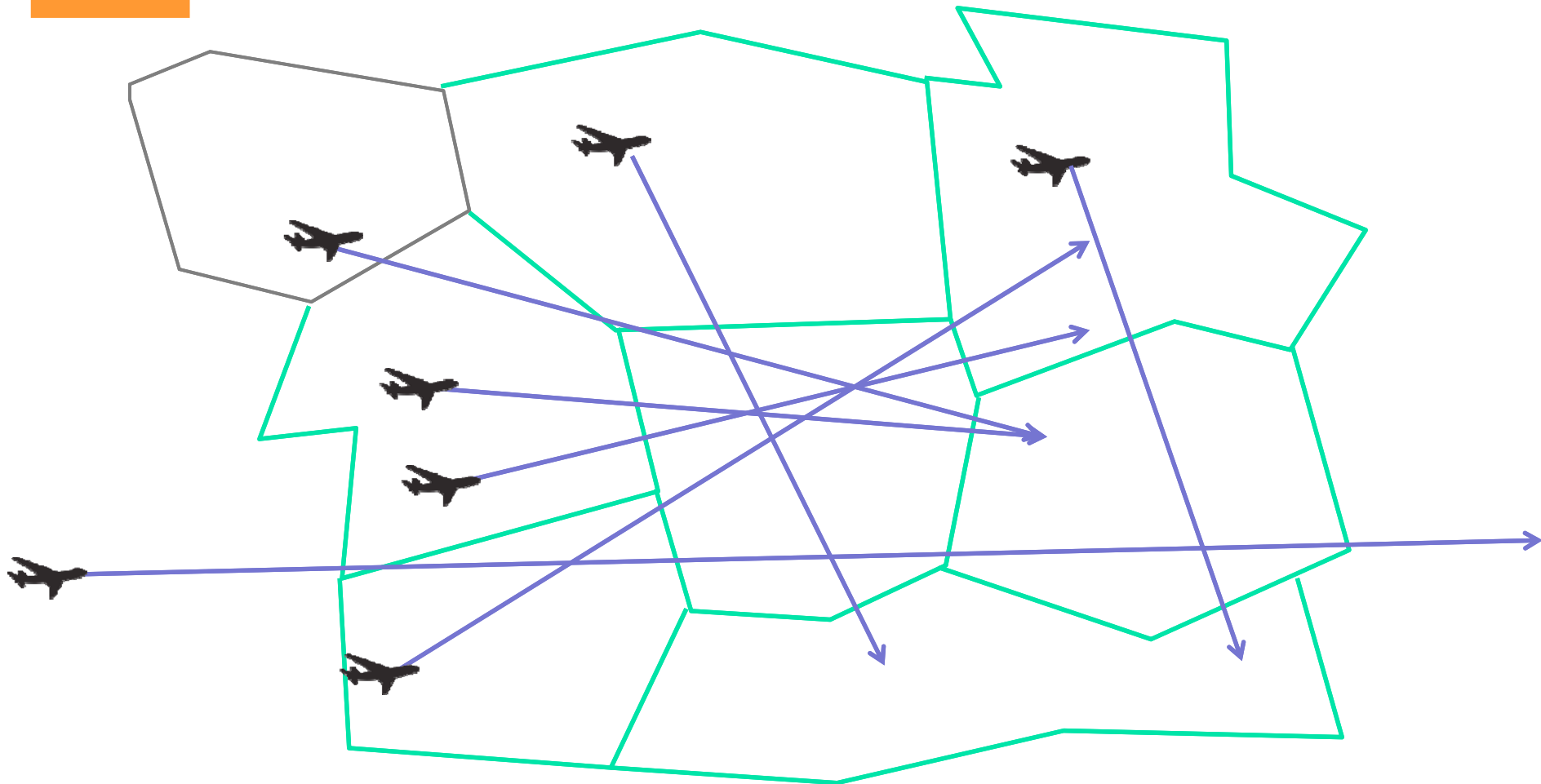


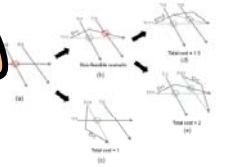
Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations



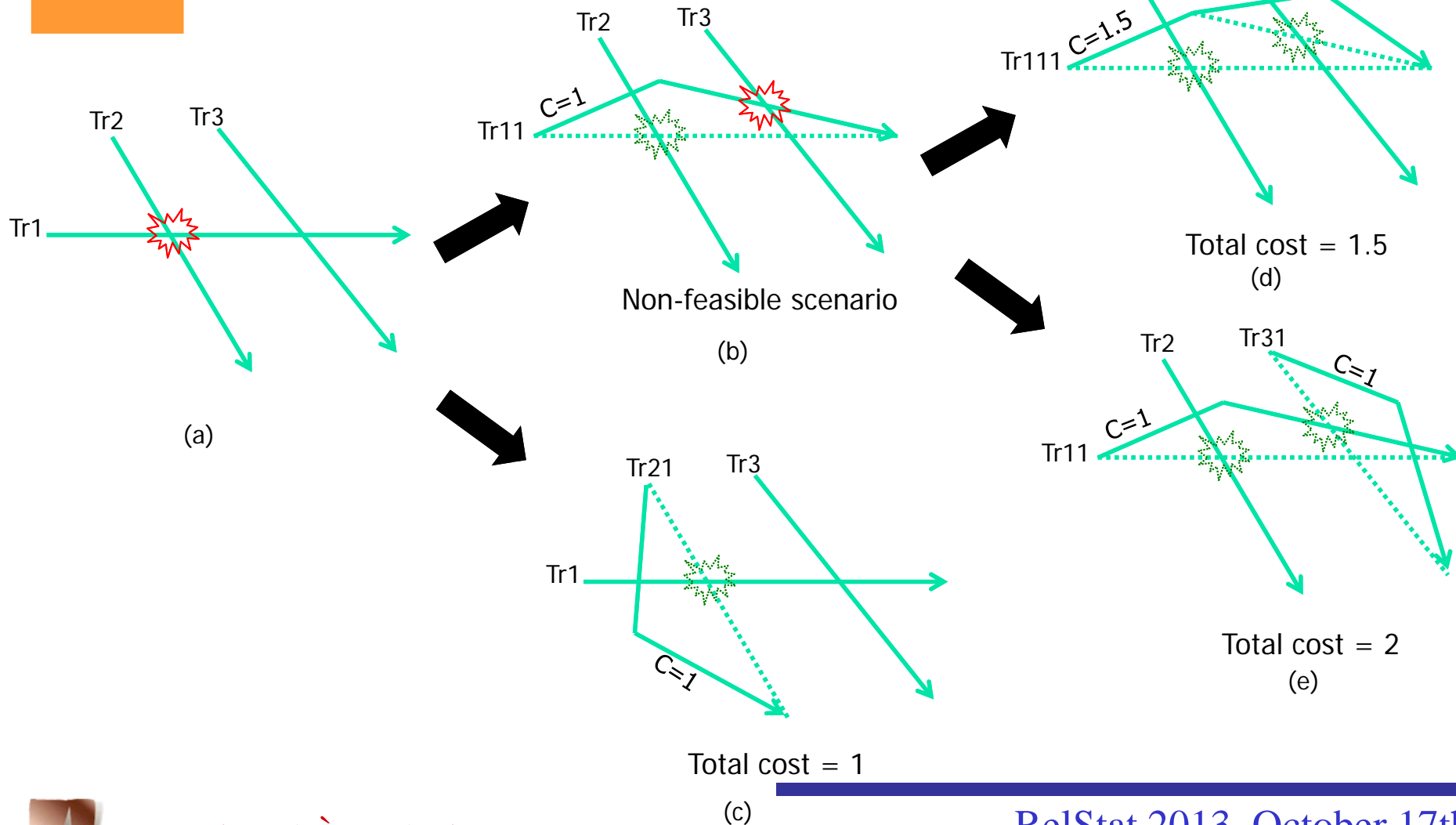


ATFM Emergent Dynamics



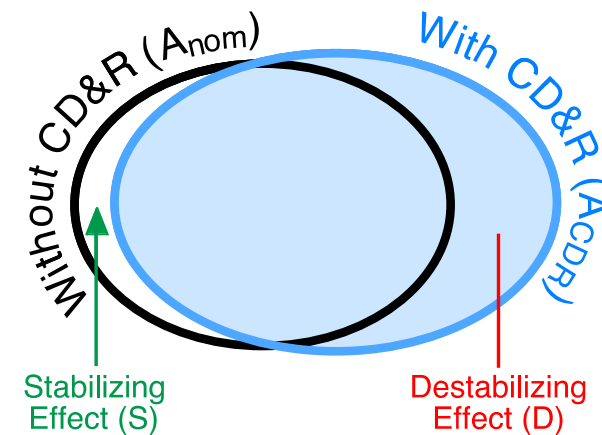
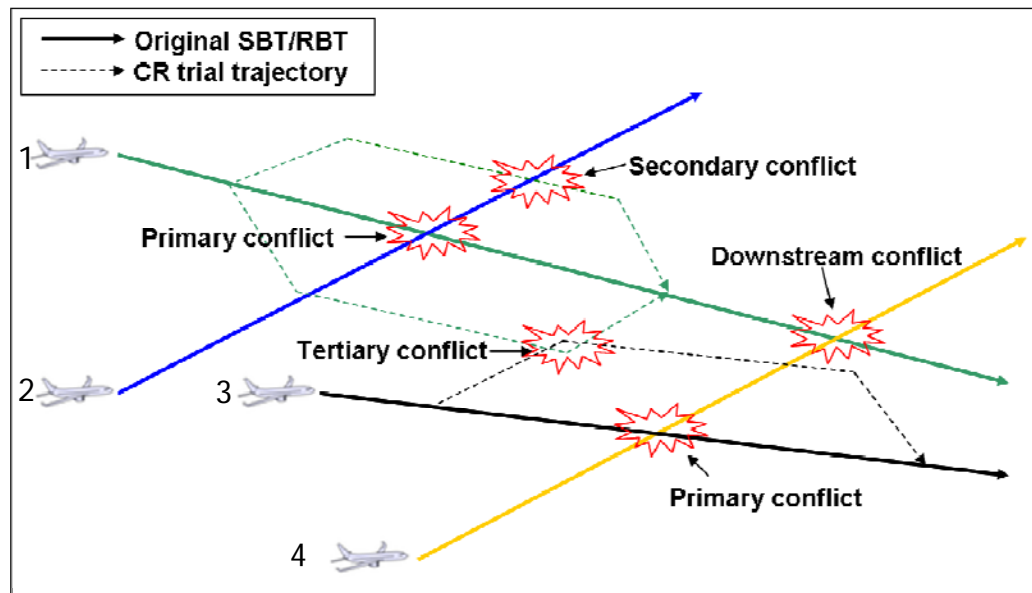


ATC Emergent Dynamics





ATC Emergent Dynamics



* Billimoria (NASA) performed several experiments that confirms the importance of taking into account the Domino effects of the CR trial trajectories

Domino effects



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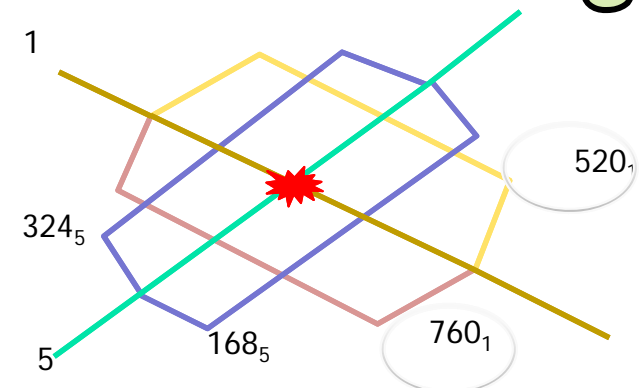
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AIRCRAFT	TRIAL TRAJECTORIES										
1	1 ₁	760 ₁	520 ₁	231 ₁	452 ₁	964 ₁	741 ₁	392 ₁	175 ₁	712 ₁	672 ₁
2	2 ₂	784 ₂	027 ₂	146 ₂							
3	3 ₃	2045 ₃									
4	4 ₄	562 ₄	543 ₄	876 ₄	436 ₄	644 ₄					
5	5 ₅	324 ₅	168 ₅								
⋮	⋮	658	588	108	649	455	876	855	244	333	
⋮	⋮	765	257	848	478						
⋮	⋮	536									
⋮	⋮	651	342								
⋮	⋮	056	780	454	852	923					
⋮	⋮	246									
⋮	⋮	538	099	654							
⋮	⋮	976	576	374	456	984	194				
⋮	⋮	123	830	012	681	354	951	787			
N-1	N-1 _{N-1}	766 _{N-1}	511 _{N-1}								
N	N _N	856 _N	555 _N	786 _N	487 _N	018 _N					

mp

CONFLICTS	
idt1	idt2
1 ₁	5 ₅

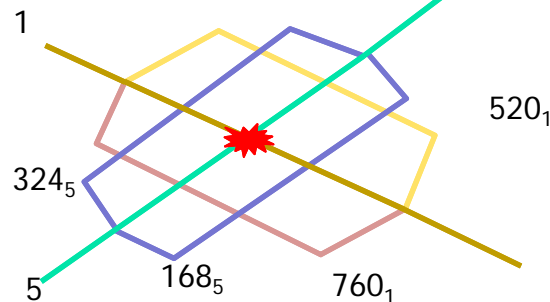
ions



New Pareto-efficient solution:

[760₁, 2₂, 3₃, 4₄, 5₅ ..., N-1_{N-1}, N_N]

CONFLICTS	
idt1	idt2
1 ₁	5 ₅



New Pareto-efficient solution:

[1₁, 2₂, 3₃, 4₄, 324₅ ..., N-1_{N-1}, N_N]

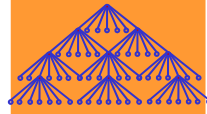
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⋮	⋮	056	780	454	852	923					
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⋮	⋮	538	099	654							
⋮	⋮	976	576	374	456	984	194				
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N-1	N-1 _{N-1}	766 _{N-1}	511 _{N-1}								
N	N _N	856 _N	555 _N	786 _N	487 _N	018 _N					

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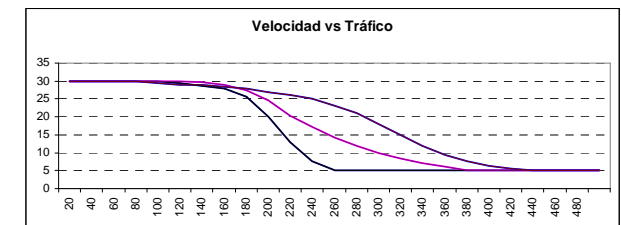
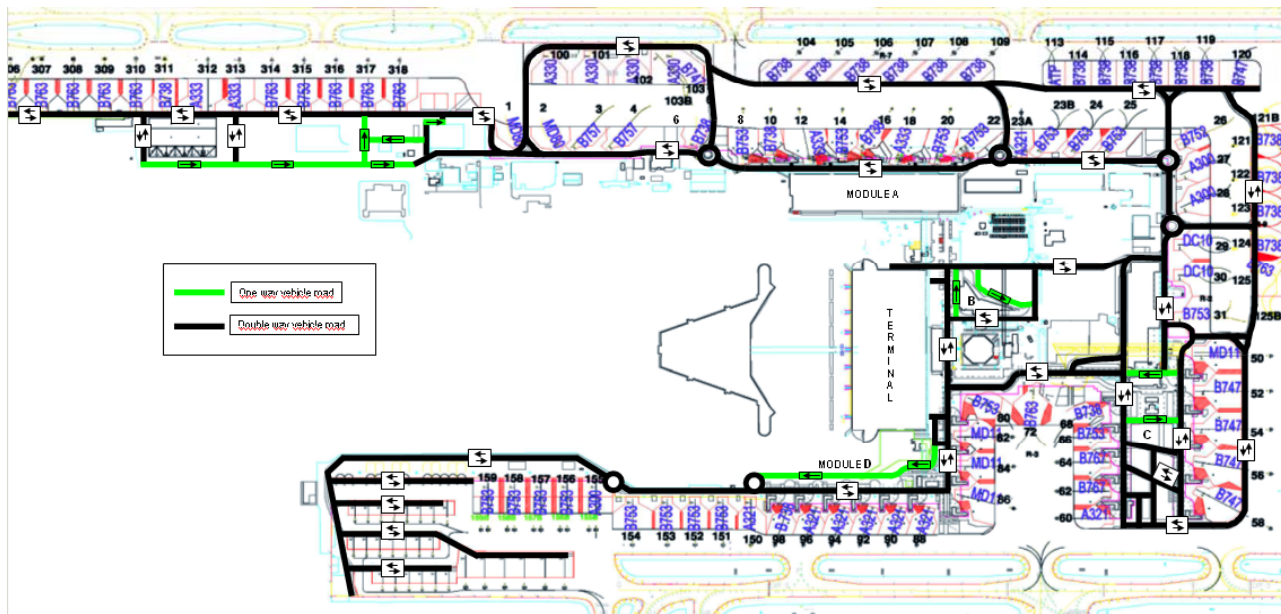


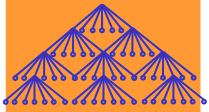
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Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations



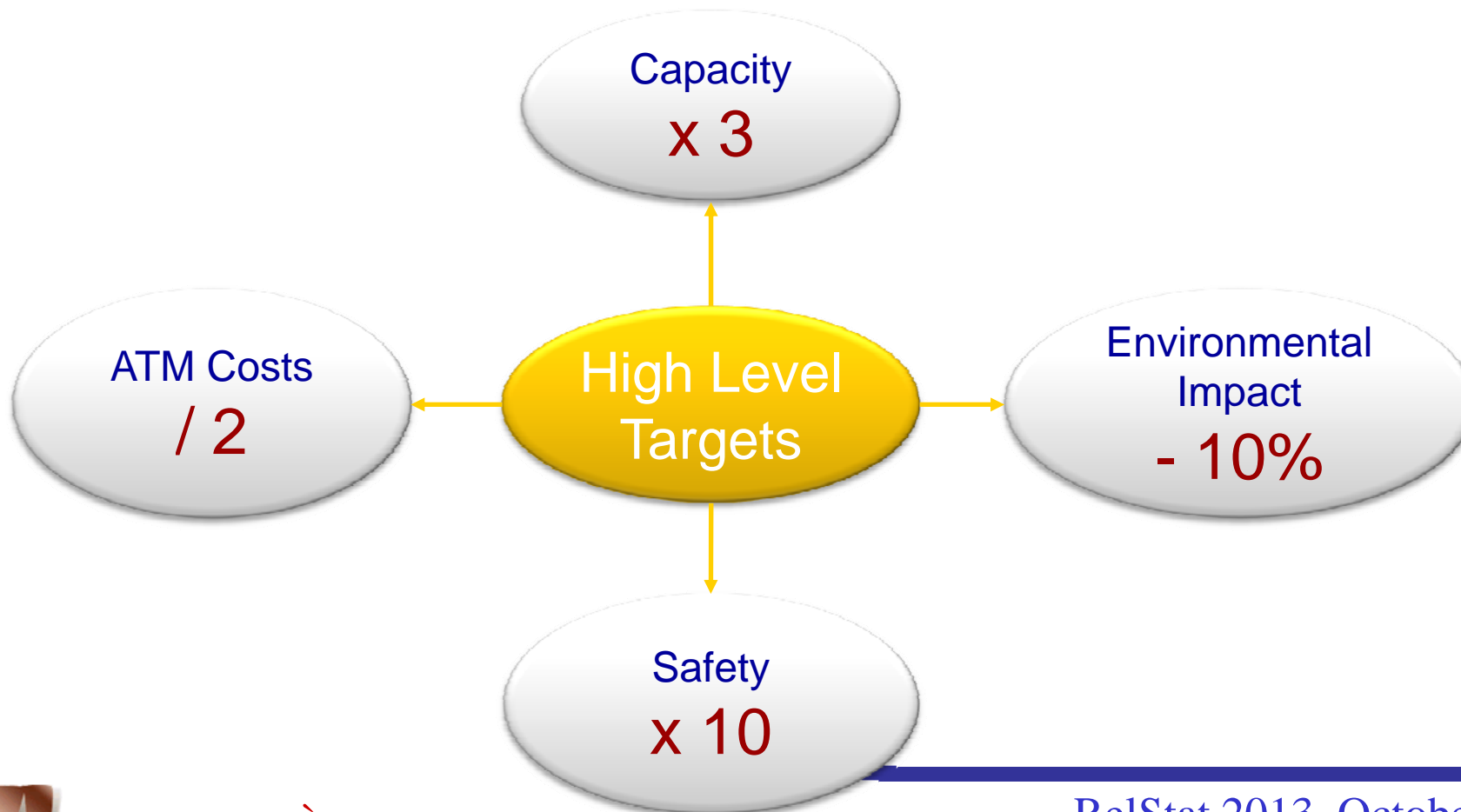
Airport Emergent Dynamics





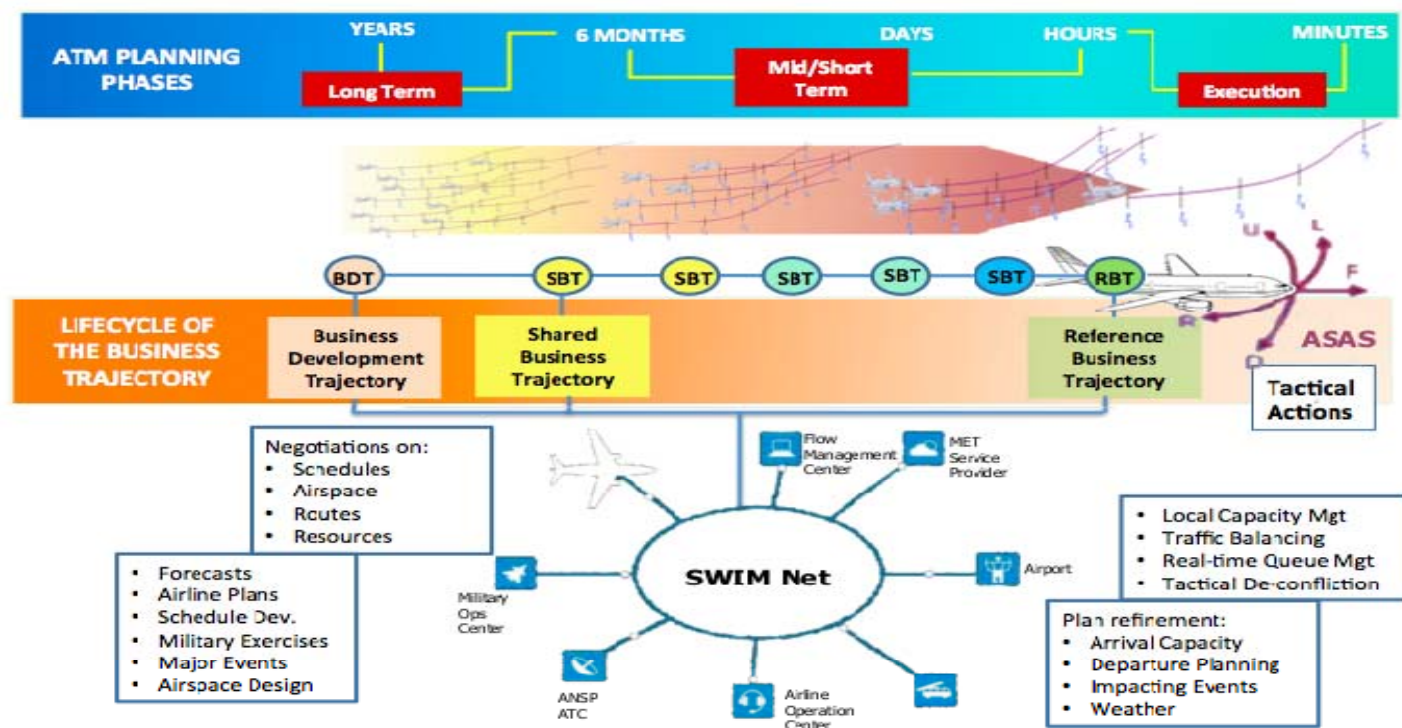
SESAR: Single European Sky ATM R&D

4 Main Objectives: European Commission



Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations

SESAR: Single European Sky ATM R&D

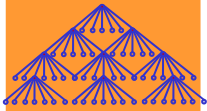


SWIM and **information sharing** are key enablers for the **CDM planning** in target ATM



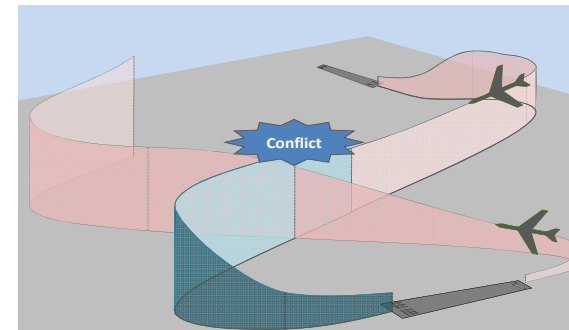
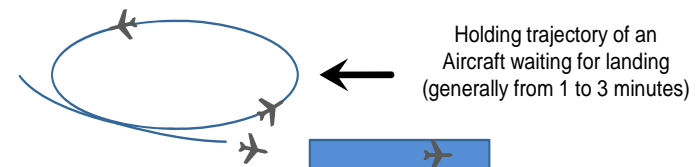
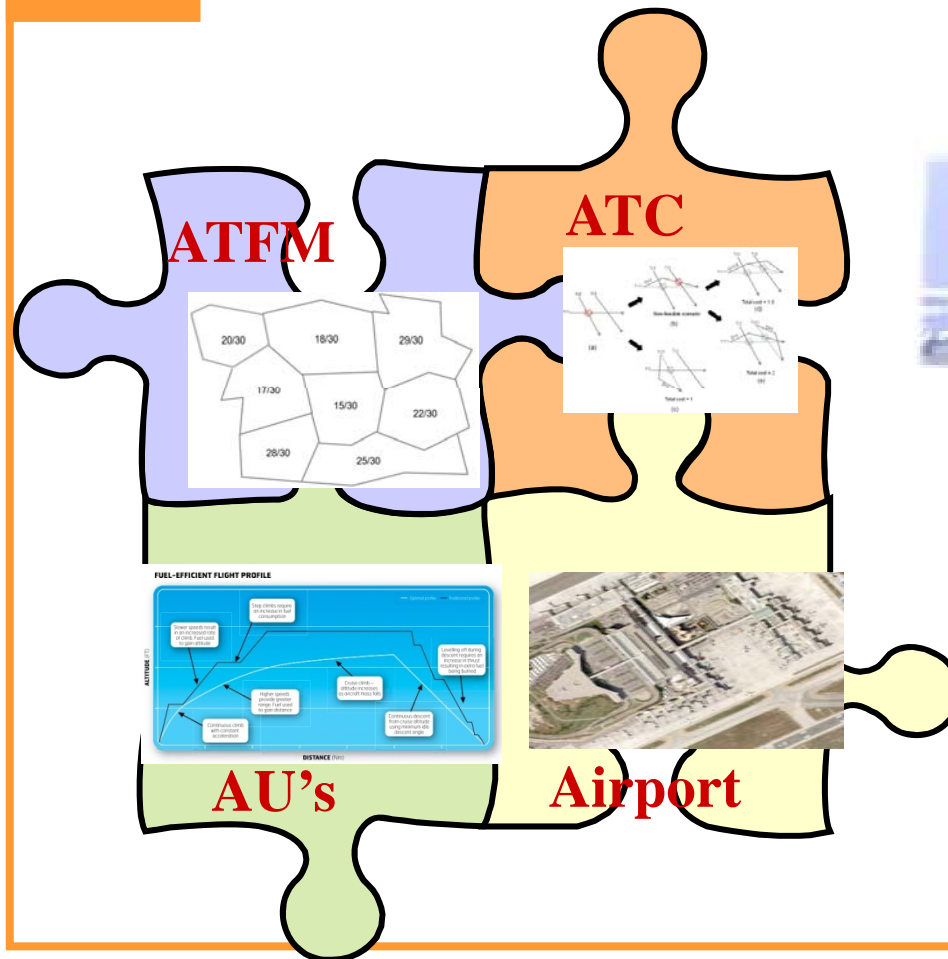
Dr. Miquel Àngel Piera

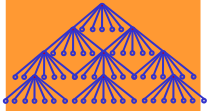
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CDM: Collaborative Decision Making

Coexistence of economic, technological, logistic and human behaviour aspects





CDM: Collaborative Decision Making

Events are propagated through the system, and can lead to poor KPI's due to idleness and over saturation in key critical resources.

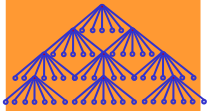


Why ATM is considered Complex?

Complexity becomes apparent to humans each time we are asked to take a decision in a context that it is not possible to predict all the consequences of a certain action.

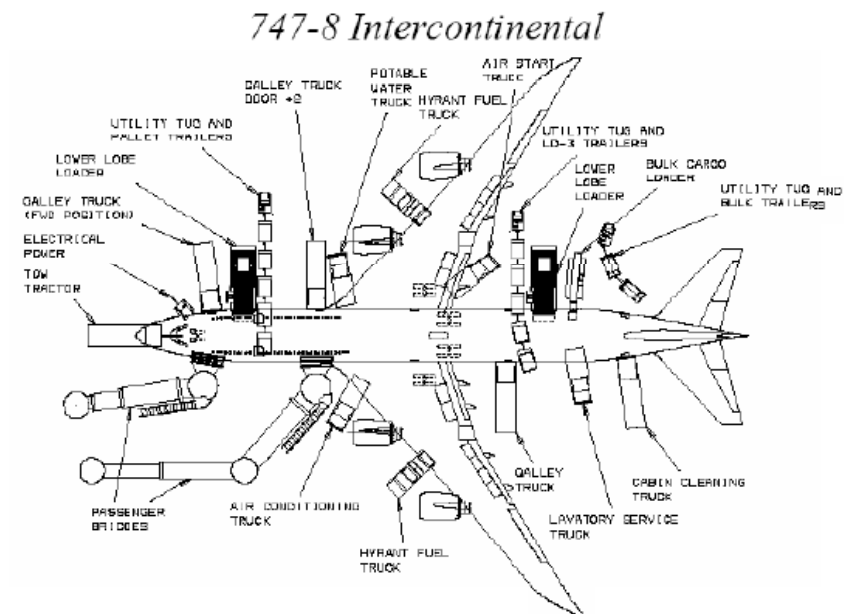
Cause – effect relationship should be properly formalized and analyzed to improve logistic systems performance.

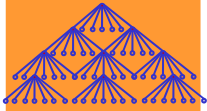




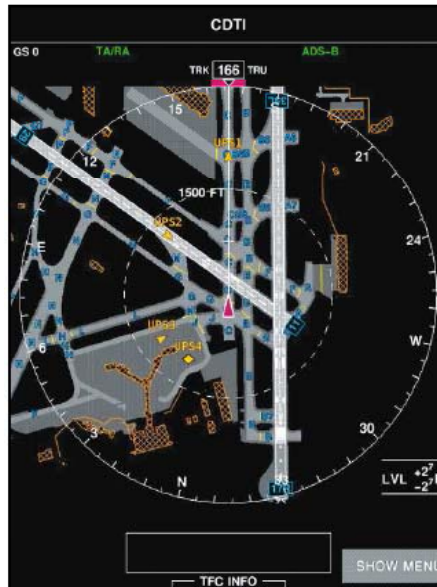
CDM: Collaborative Decision Making

The Rule of Seven Rs: Logistics is ensuring the availability of the ***right product***, in the ***right quantity*** and ***right condition***, at the ***right place***, at the ***right time***, for the ***right customer***, at the ***right cost***.





Decision Support Systems



- **Optimisation**
 - Poor model
 - Optimal (real?)
- **Simulation**
 - Good model
 - Poor results



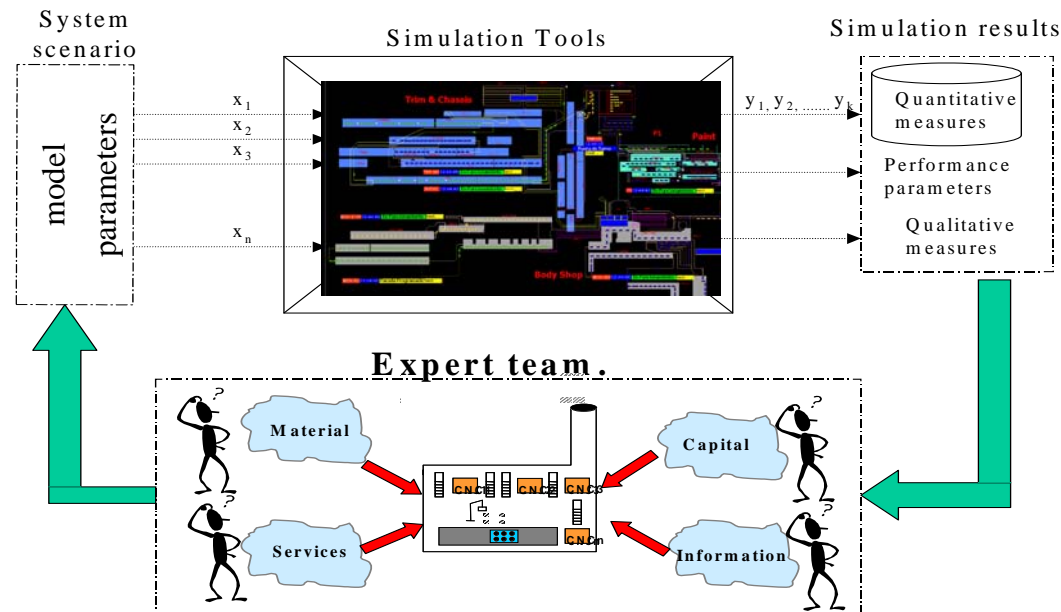
Scheduling
policy



Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations

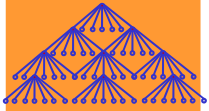
How to tackle Flexibility?

Simulation Approach



Simulation limitation arises out of an inability to evaluate more than a fraction of the immense range of options available

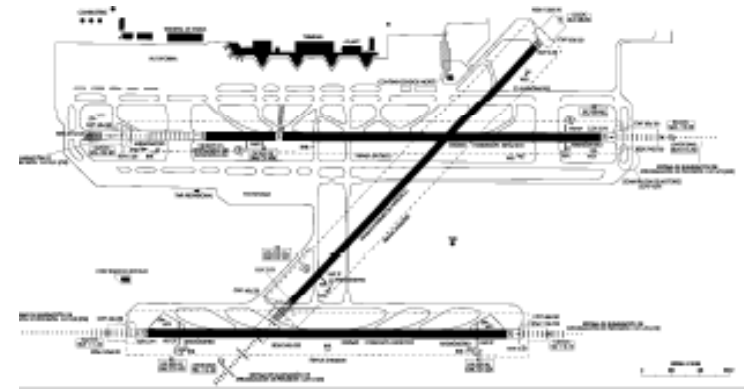




Managing System Complexity

How to tackle complexity?

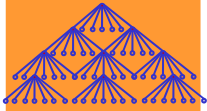
- Keep it simpler and add complexity later
- Reduce the scope of the model
- Reduce the level of detail using hierarchy



It is enough a fiability around the 99.9%?

- More than 4 accidents per day in the main airports
- 20.000 objects lost per day in a mail service
- 5.000 wrong surgical operations per week



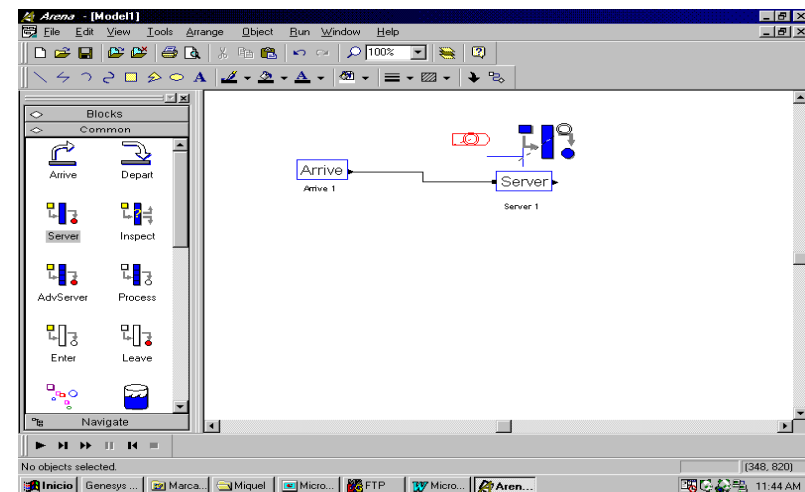


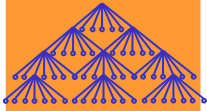
Managing System Complexity

Workflow Modeling Methods

When a process is understood to be a specific ordering of work activities, with a beginning, an end, and clearly identified inputs and outputs, then models can be easily formalized by mapping elements in the real world into modeling components.

Present simulation languages provide the modeler with powerful tools that greatly facilitate building models.





Petri Net Formalism

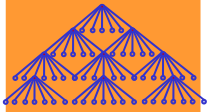
Modeling Goal:

Specify the sequence of activities that a certain event can activate/propagate/freeze.

Methodology:

- Describe modularly each subsystem
- Describe the **set of logical relationships that determine the interaction between subsystem components.**
- Set up the whole simulation model by coupling shared elements together with their interactions.



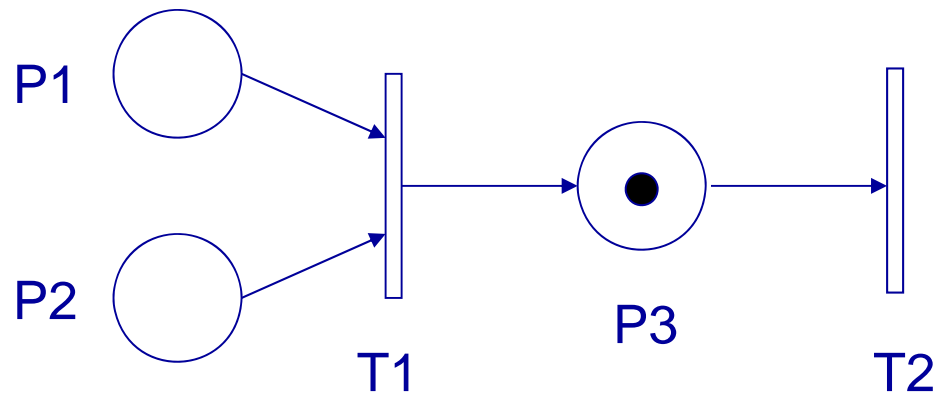


Petri Net Formalism

Petri Net Formalism

Petri net definition: $PN = (P, T, I, O, Mo)$

- $P = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$, a set of *places*,
- $T = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n\}$, a set of *transitions*;
- $I : (P \times T) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, directs *arcs* from places to transitions;
- $O : (P \times T) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, directs *arcs* from transitions to places;
- $Mo = \{\#P_1, \#P_2, \dots, \#P_n\}$, an initial marking.

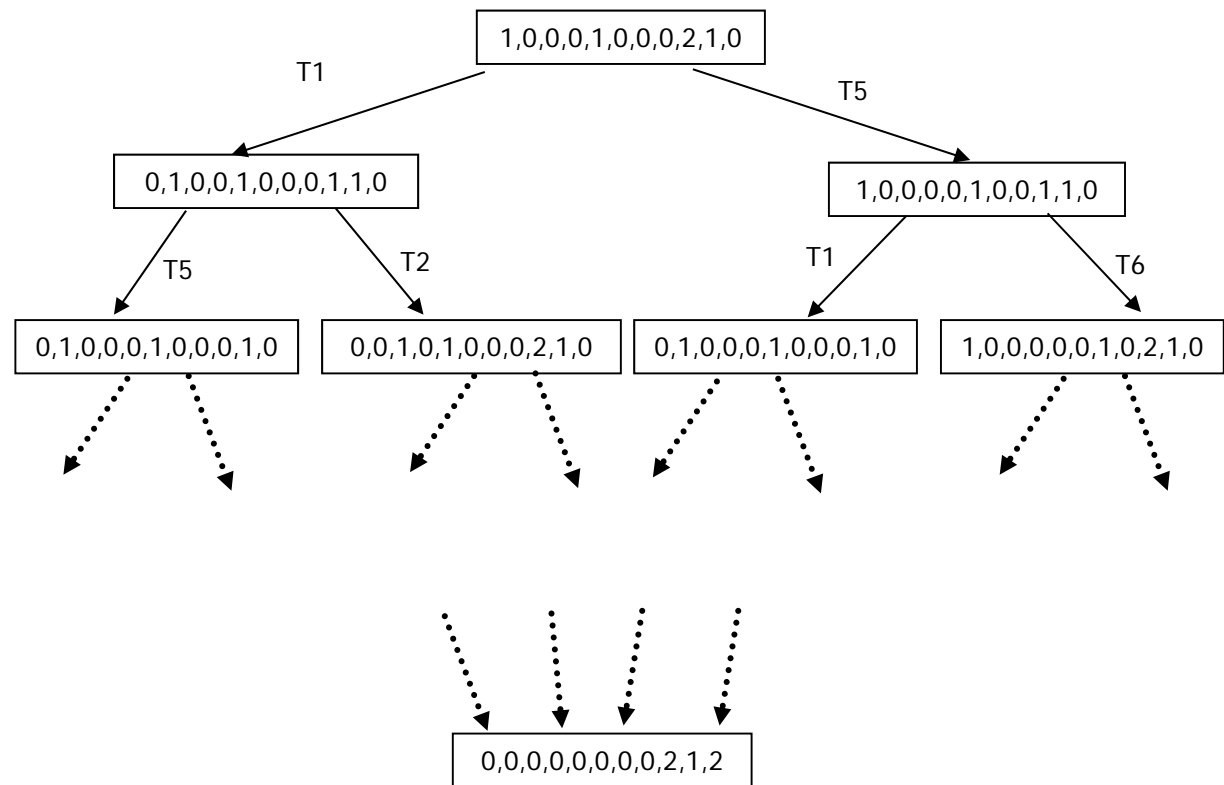
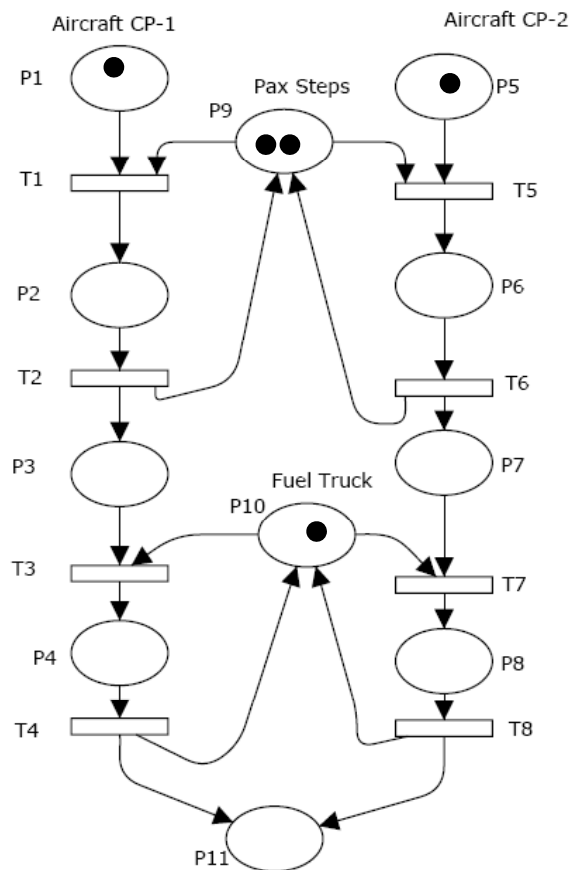


$Mo = [0, 0, 1]$

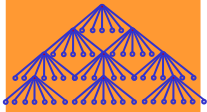
Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations

Petri Net Formalism: The Reacheability Tree

Petri Net Formalism

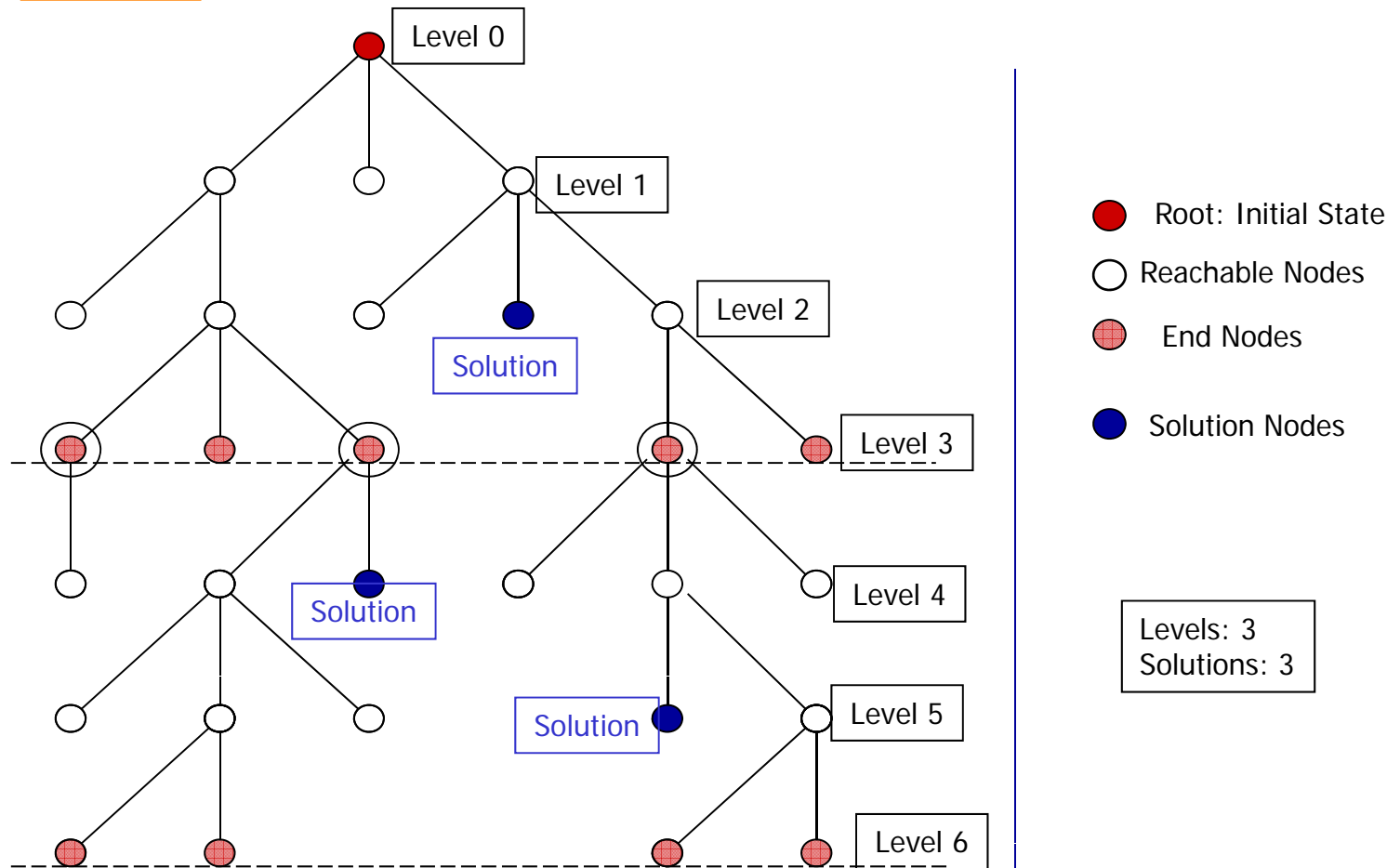


Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations



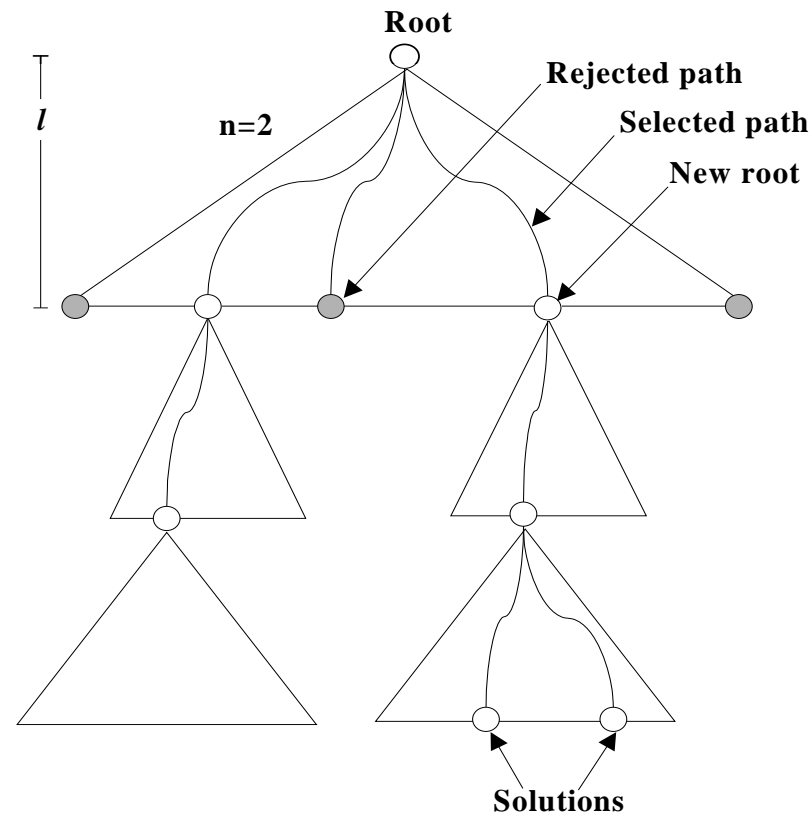
Petri Net Formalism: The Reacheability Tree

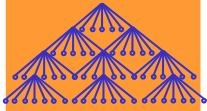
Petri Net Formalism



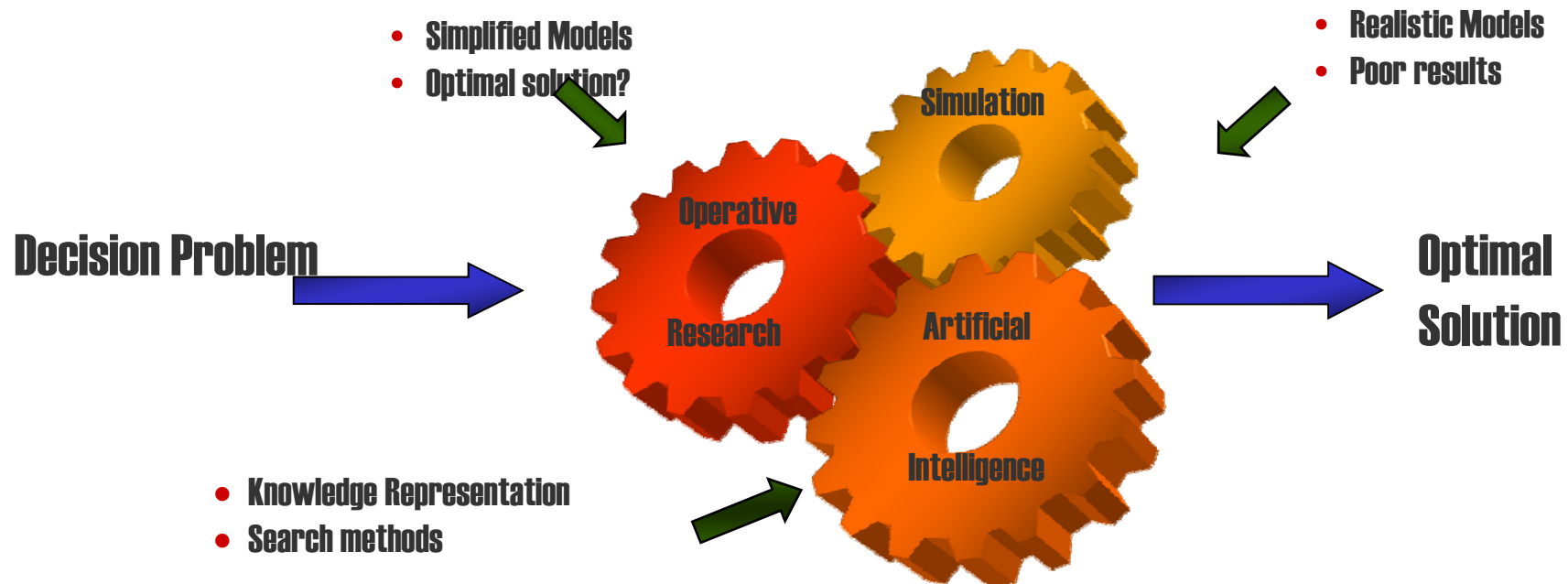
Petri Net Formalism

A tool to determine the optimal plan





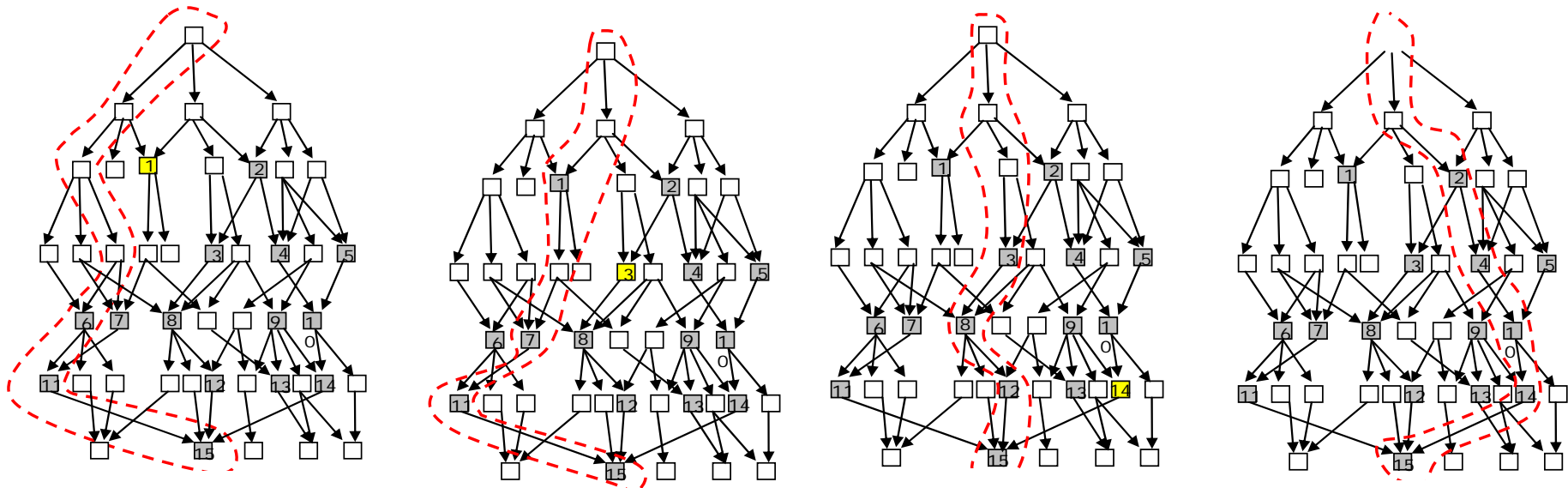
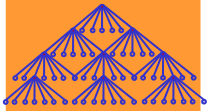
Managing System Complexity



Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations

New Heuristics

Futher Research



□



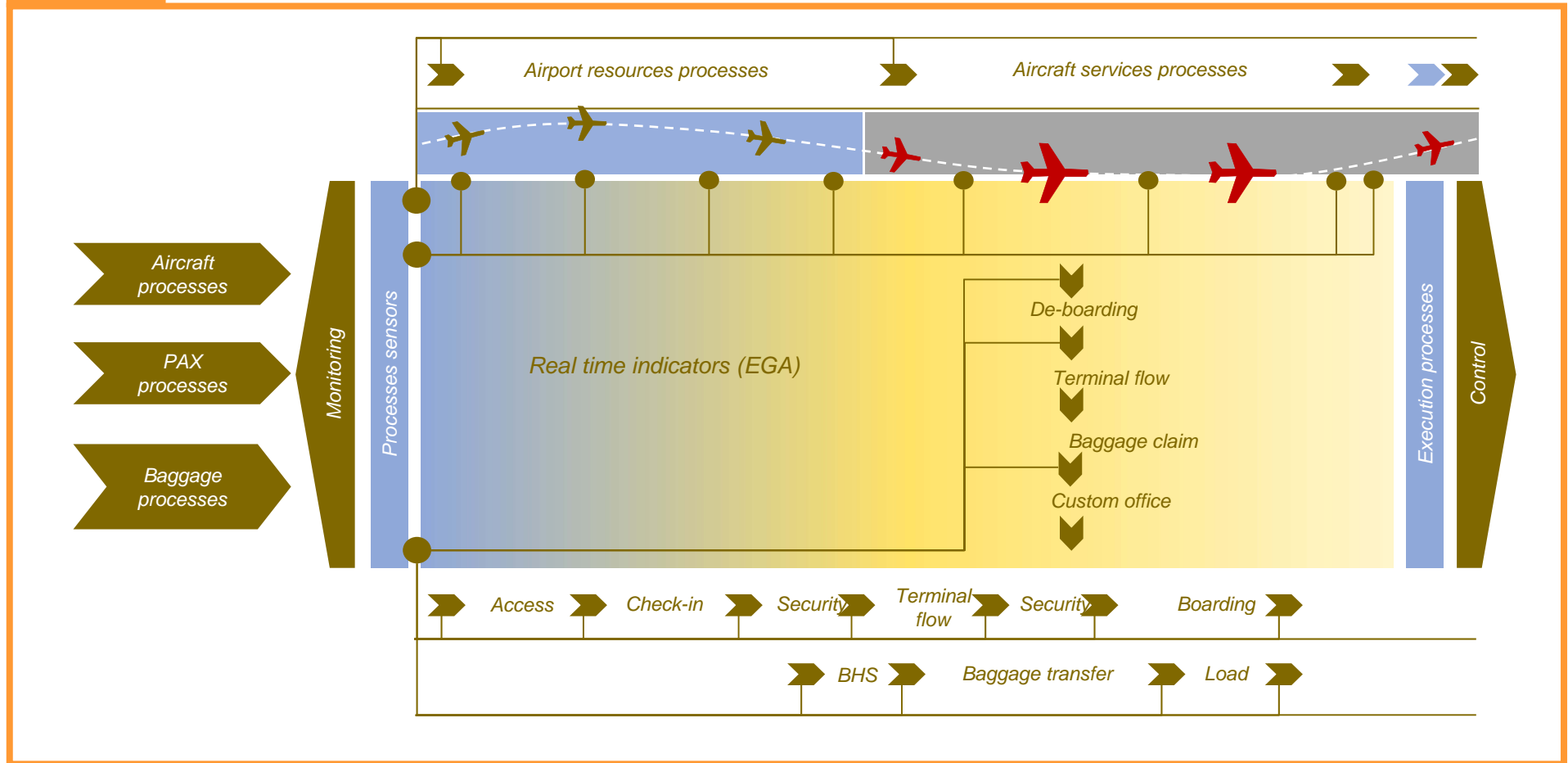
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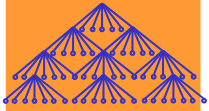
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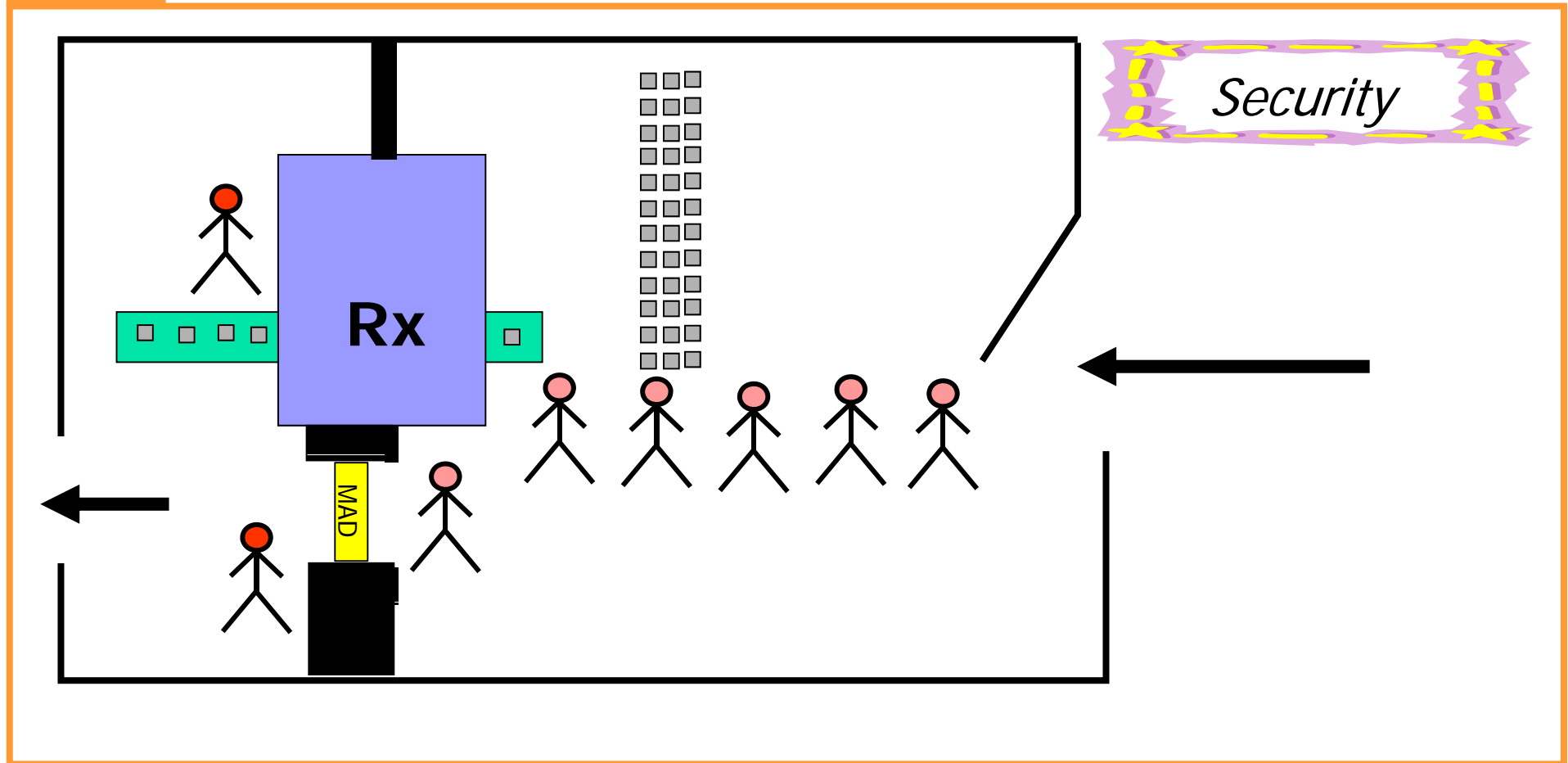
Colours

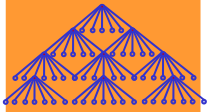
Coloured Petri Net Formalism





Practical Applications using Petri Net Formalism

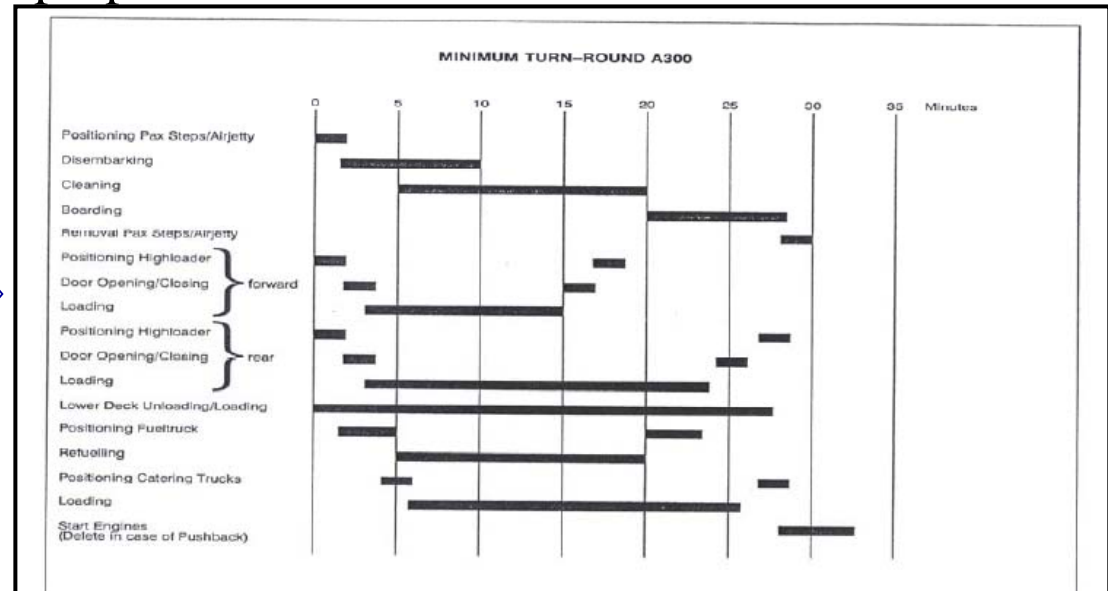




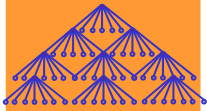
Practical Applications using Petri Net Formalism

Petri Nets modeling features

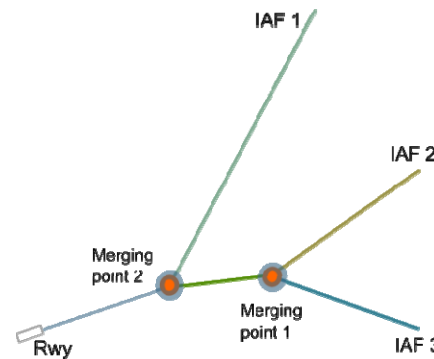
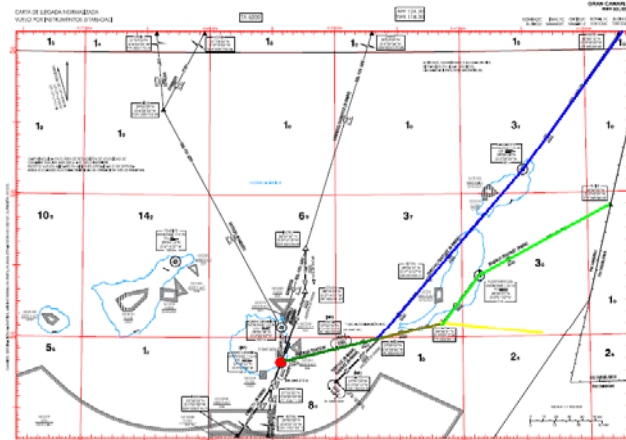
- Allow description of a system at different abstraction levels.
- Easy use due to graphics visualization.
- Allow checking for undesirable properties such as deadlock.



Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations



Practical Applications using Petri Net Formalism

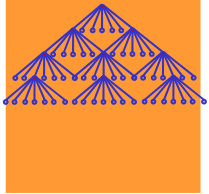


```
ACT RTE  LEGS  1/4
243° 0.7NM
TERTO .790/FL300
254° 92NM
WPT55 .790/FL300
195° 92NM
CANIS 300/FL212
262° 18NM
ENETA 300/FL136
260° 12NM
LPC-12 215/ 5000A
RNP/ACTUAL-----
2.00/0.02NM RTE DATA>
DRAG REQ AFTER ENETA
```

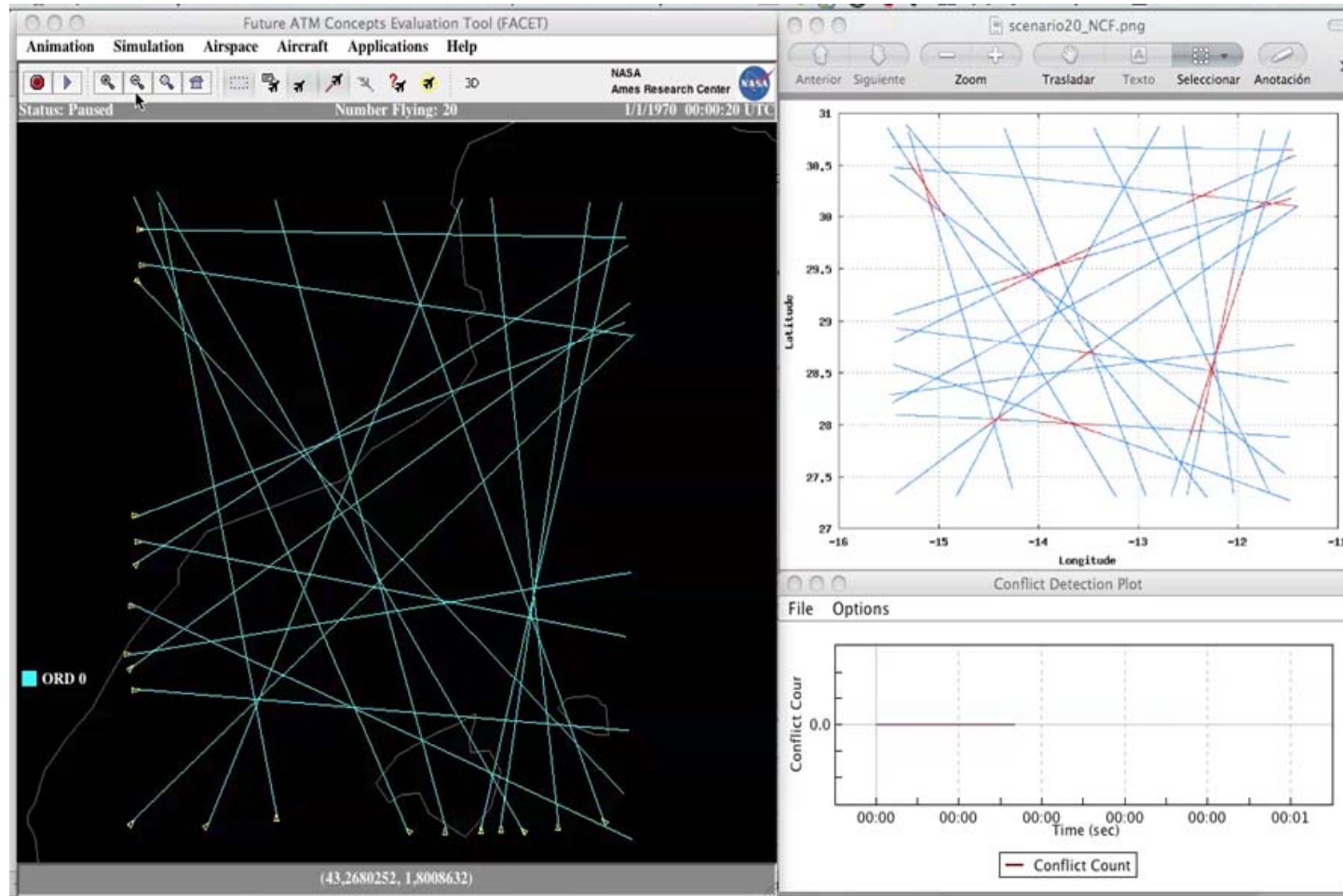
Waypoint	Latitude		Longitude		F	Distance (NM)	I AS (Kts)	T AS (Kts)	Altitude (HHMM)	Relative time (min)
RUSIK	28°	54.4'	-12°	9.0'	300	0	300	466	1621	0
WPT66	27°	57.9'	-13°	25.4'	300	64	300	466	1629	8
CANIS	28°	00.0'	-14°	38.9'	214	64	300	409	1638	17
ENETA	27°	55.0'	-14°	59.6'	136	19	300	364	1641	20



Optimization through Simulation: How to improve TMA operations



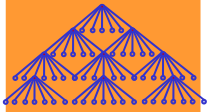
Practical Applications using Petri Net Formalism



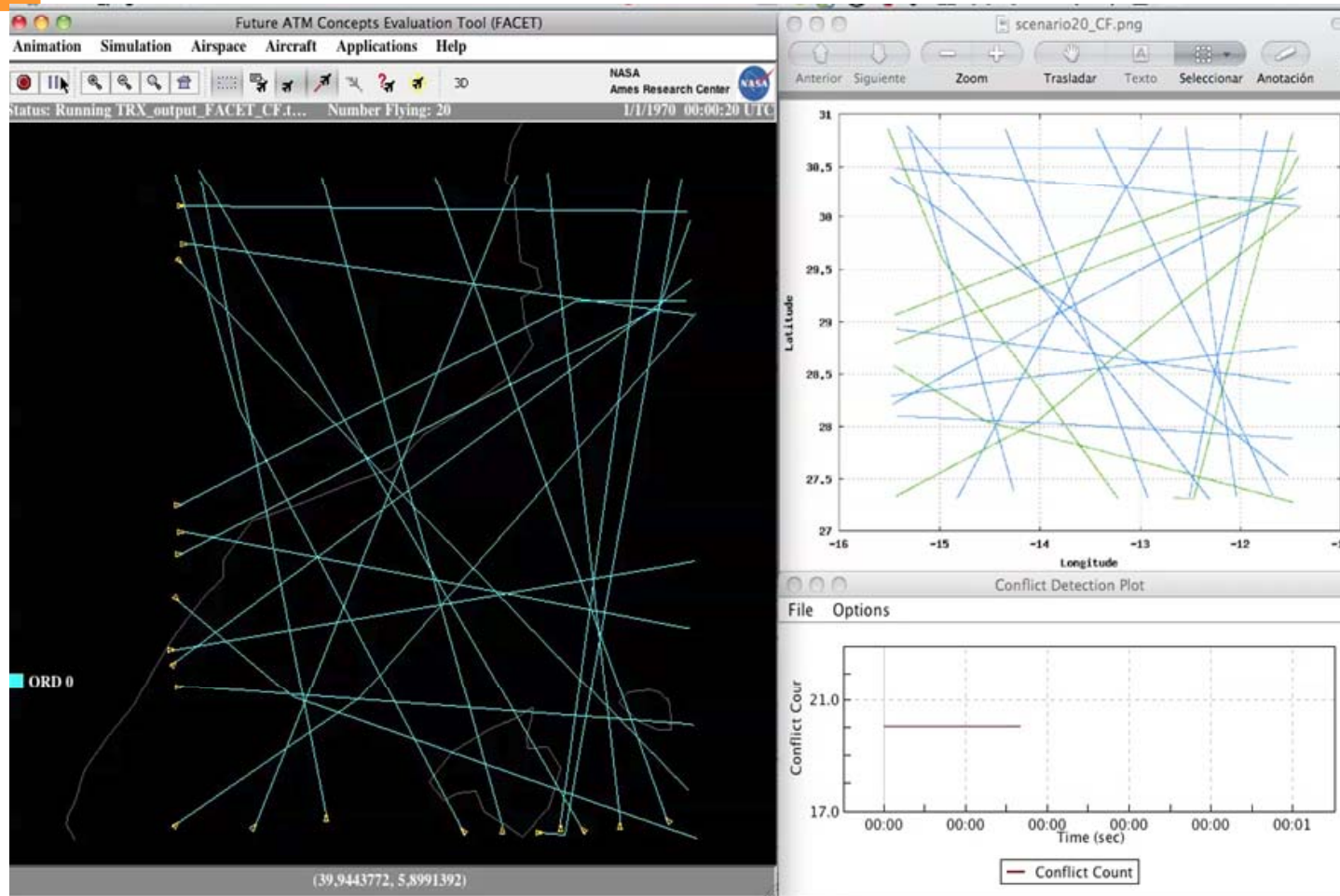
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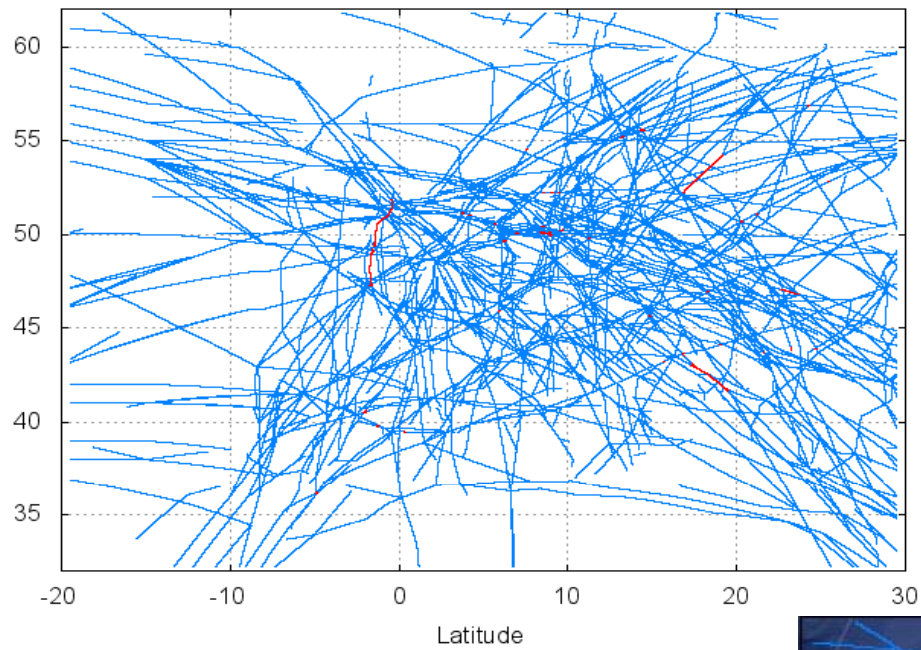
Practical Applications using Petri Net Formalism



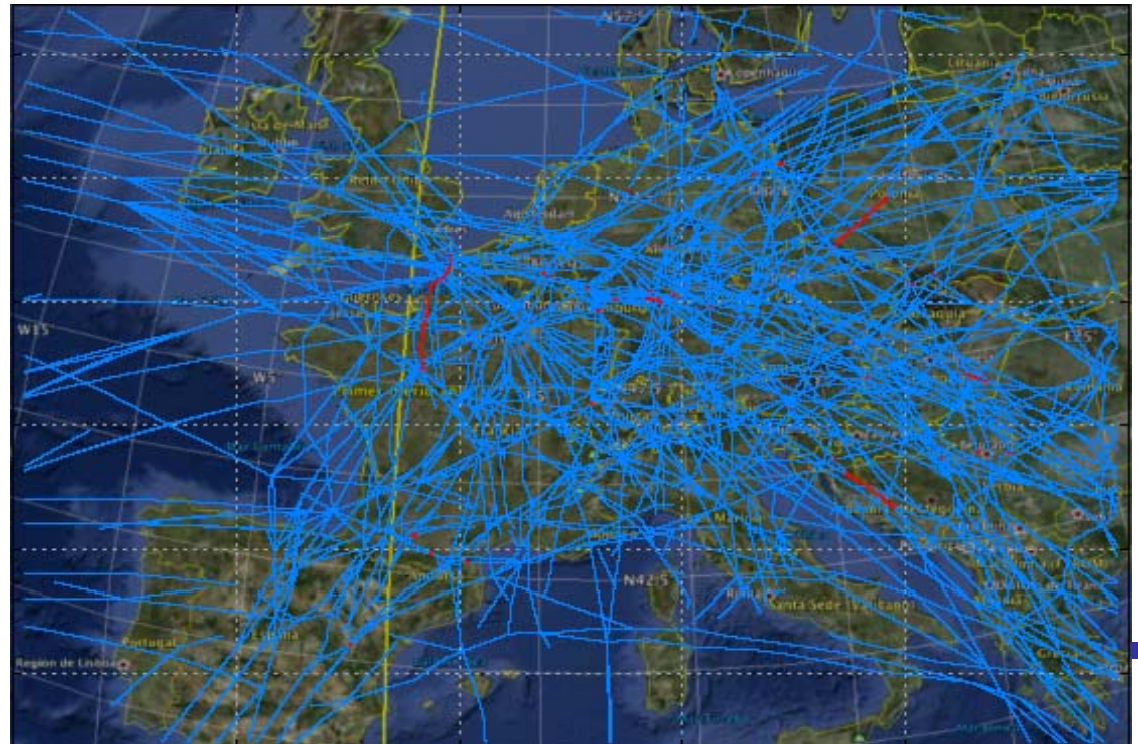
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How to improve TMA operations



1200 trajectories over Europe



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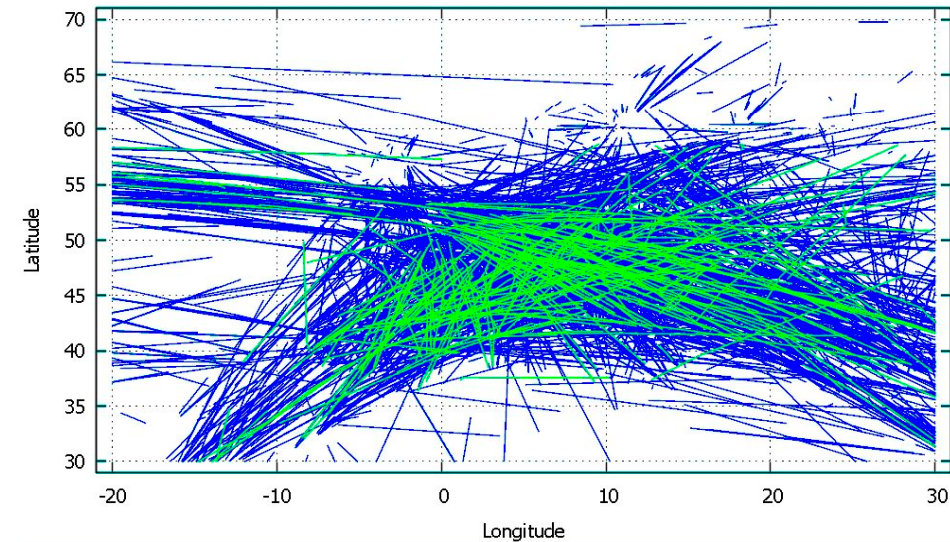
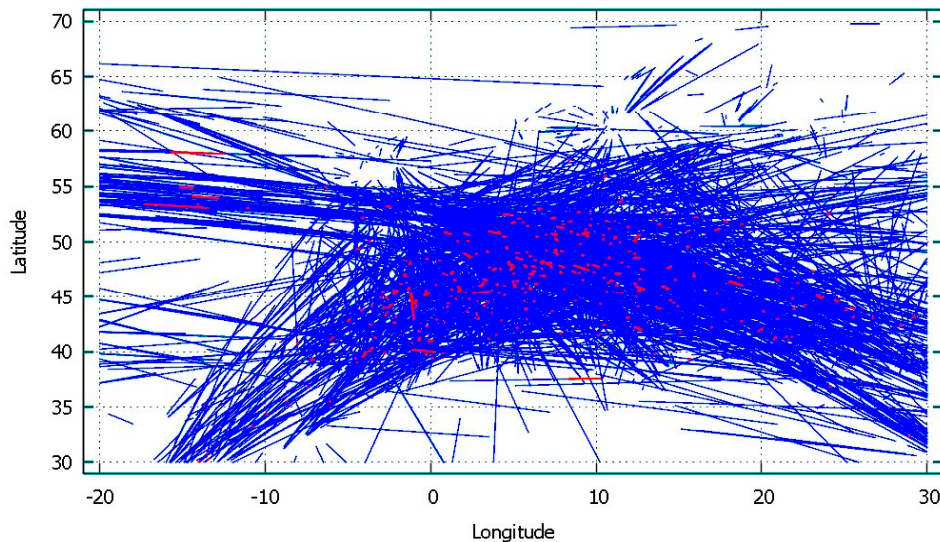


Results with 7NM and 10NM in CR (5NM in CD):

	7NM	10NM
Nominal trajectories	4010	4010
Resolution trials generated	752	723
Total trajectories after RTG	4762	4733
Nominal conflicts	211	211
2on and 3rd order conflicts	743	629
Total conflicts after RTG	954	842
HAC manoeuvres in solution	190	180
FL Changes in solution	3	6
Total modified trajectories	193	186

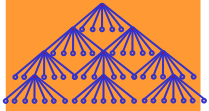
CD&R runtime:

Module	Runtime
CD	8 sec.
RTG+CD	41 sec.
Clustering	9 sec.
ICS	20 sec.
Total	78 sec.



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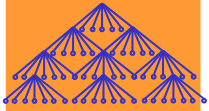
Conclusions

The use of a formalism to specify all the events that affect the system performance has been introduced as an indispensable task to be made previously to optimize a cost function.

PN are a very suitable formalism to model and visualize patterns of behaviour comprising: concurrency, synchronization and resource sharing

The proposed approach allows the integration of OR (optimization algorithms), Heuristics (search methods), and Simulation (evaluation methods) methods which are essential to deal with quasi-optimal solutions in complex problems.





Conclusions

System Complexity should not be seen as a property inherent to the system, instead it should be seen as a lack of a methodology and tools that would allow the engineer to specify and formalize the knowledge we got about a system.

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