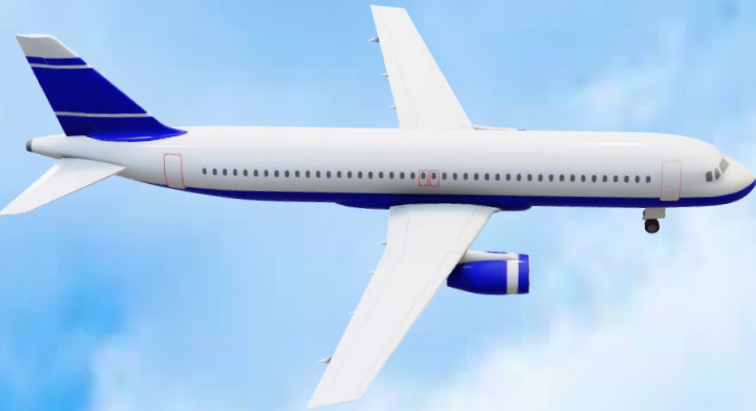


Aircraft conflict resolution



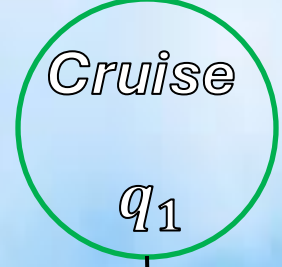
Introduction

Our problem concerns resolving air conflicts, with the objective of avoiding collisions between aircrafts while keeping them out of danger zones. To address this problem, a hybrid control system combining discrete and continuous control elements was implemented.



Control input
event

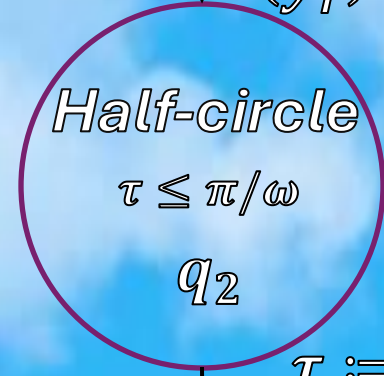
$$Init = \{q_1 \times (x_r^2 + y_r^2 \geq 25)\}$$



$$\sigma = 1$$

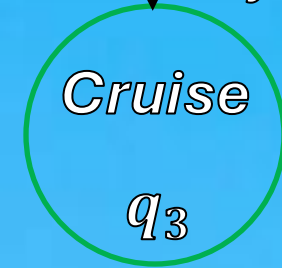
$$\tau := 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_r \\ y_r \end{pmatrix} := R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} x_r \\ y_r \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\tau := \pi/\omega$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_r \\ y_r \end{pmatrix} := R\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \begin{pmatrix} x_r \\ y_r \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_r(t) &= -v + v \cdot \cos[\phi_r(0)] \\ \dot{y}_r(t) &= v \cdot \sin[\phi_r(0)] \\ \dot{\phi}_r(t) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

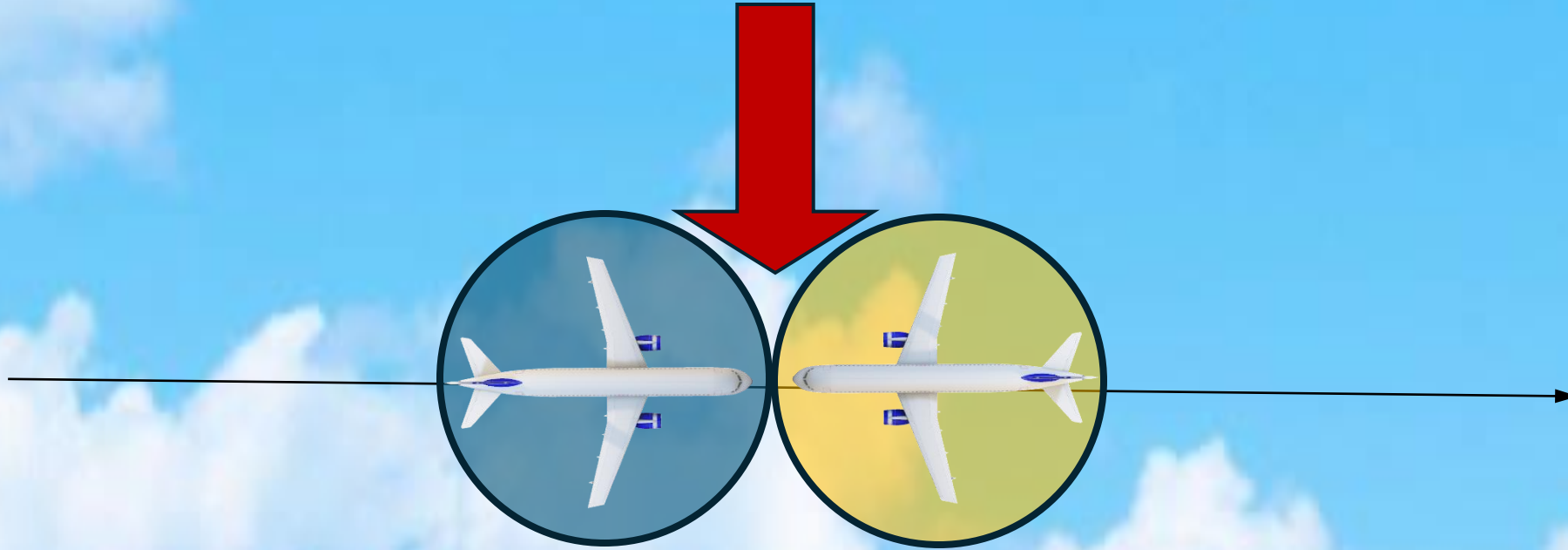
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_r(t) &= -v + v \cdot \cos[\phi_r(0)] + \omega y_r(t) \\ \dot{y}_r(t) &= v \cdot \sin[\phi_r(0)] - \omega x_r(t) \\ \dot{\phi}_r(t) &= 0 \\ \dot{t}(t) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$

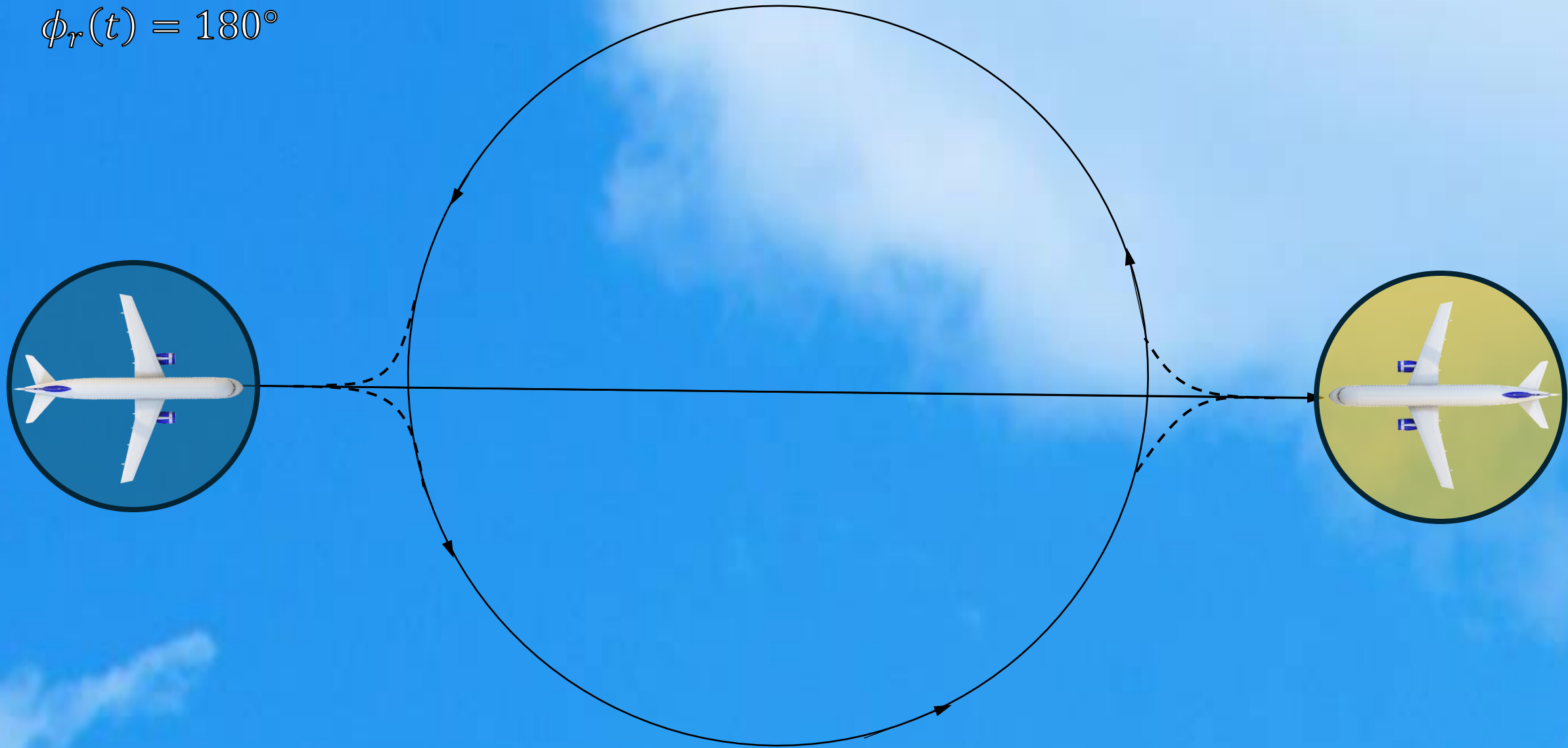


$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$

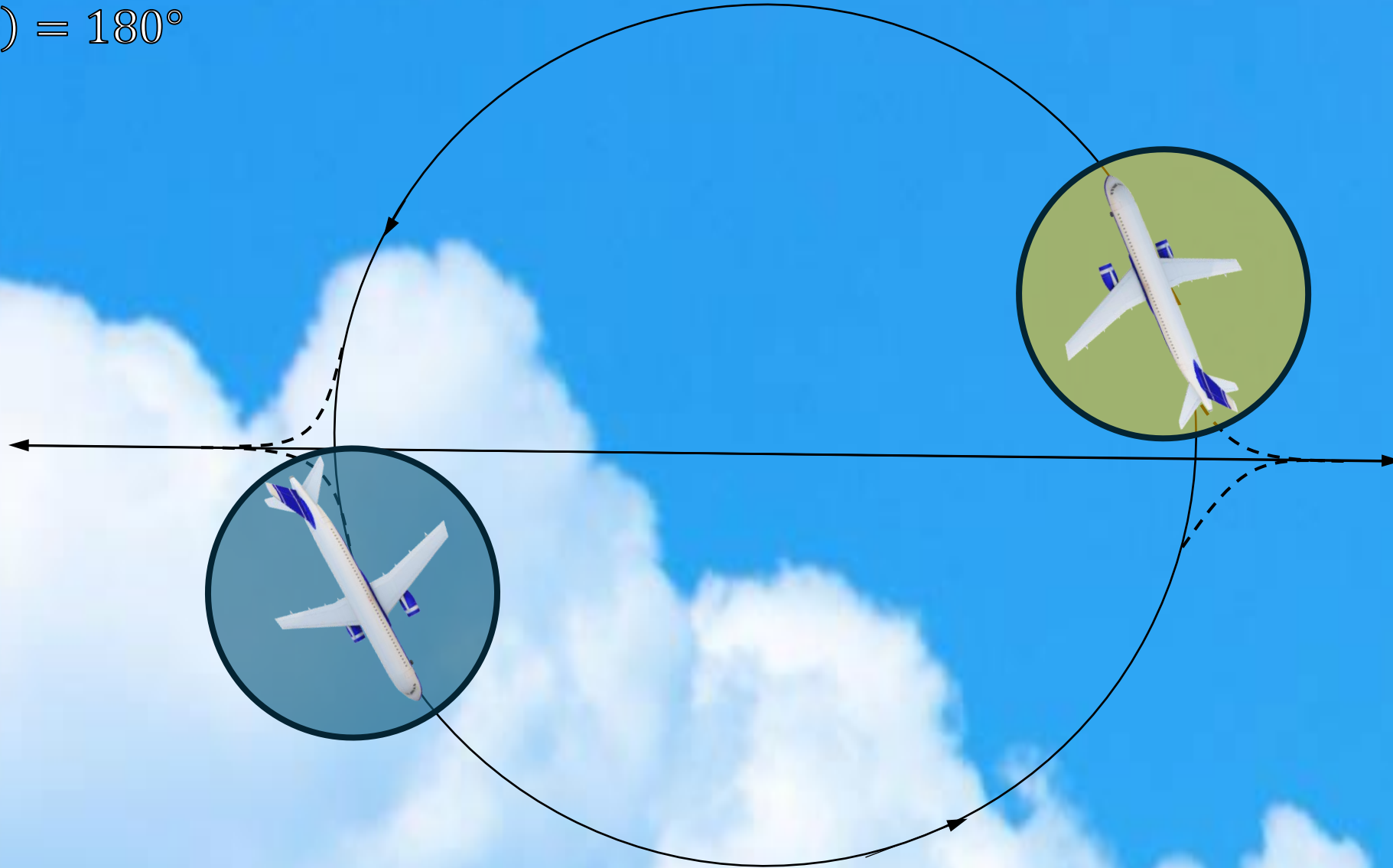
Conflict Zone



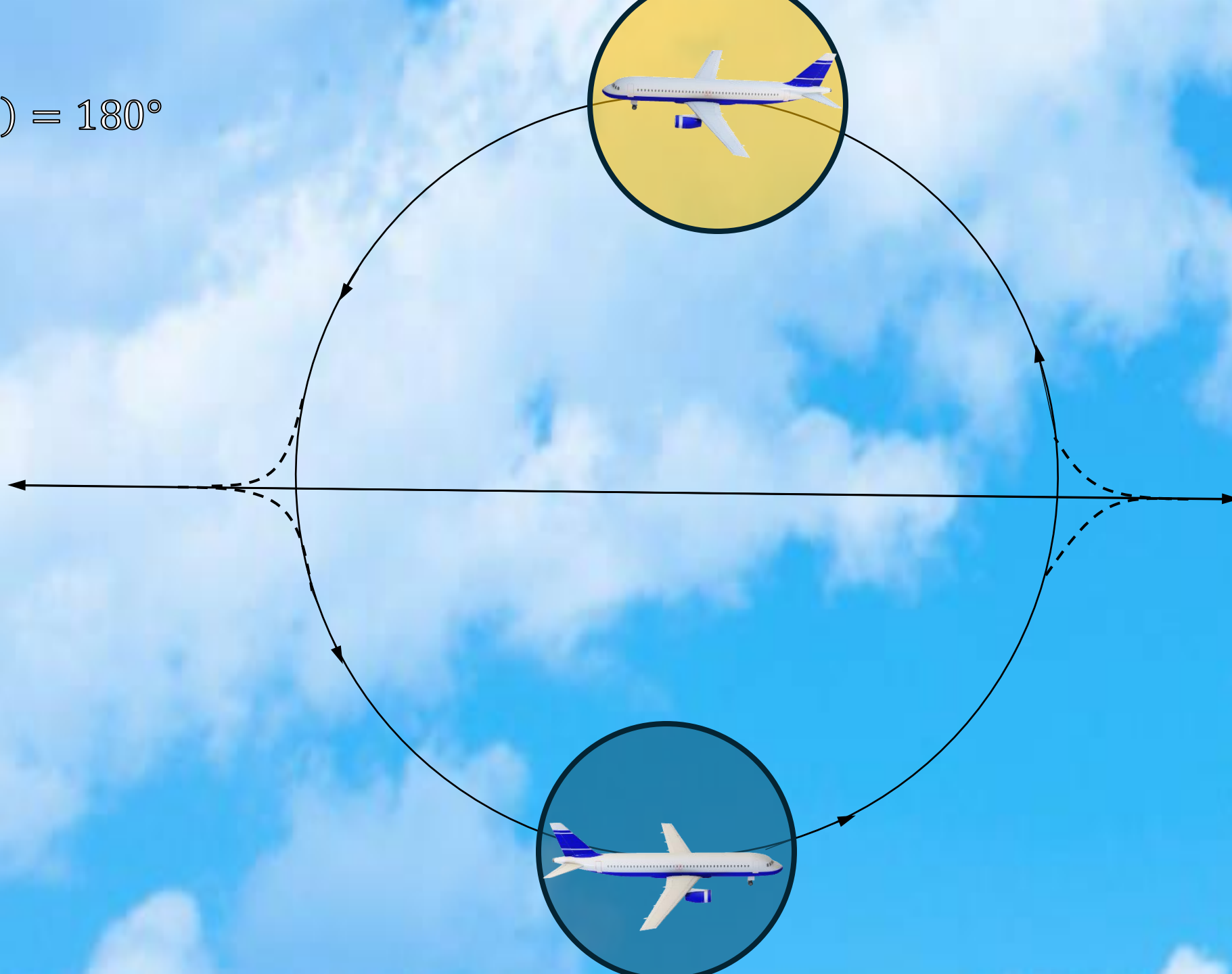
$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$



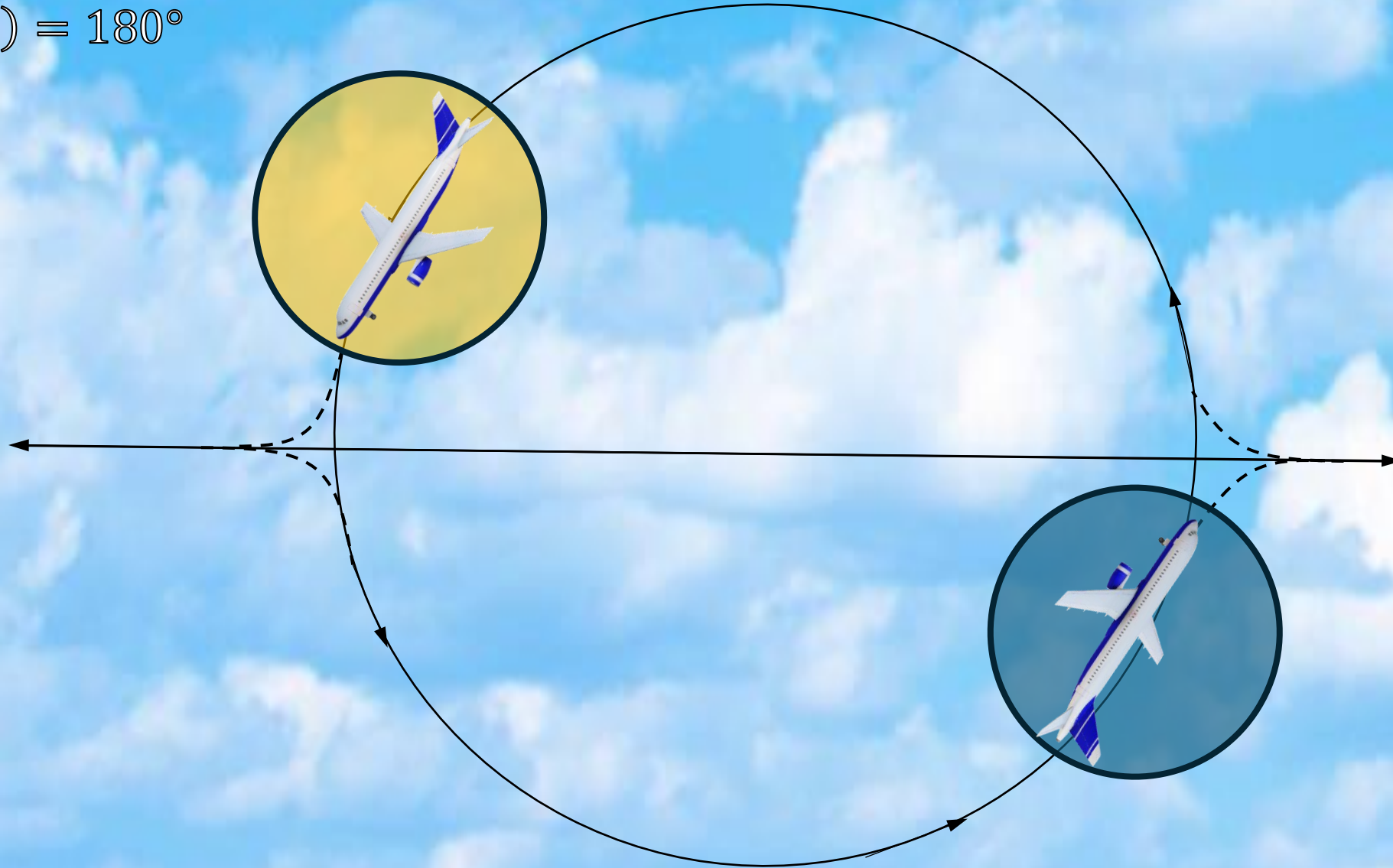
$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$



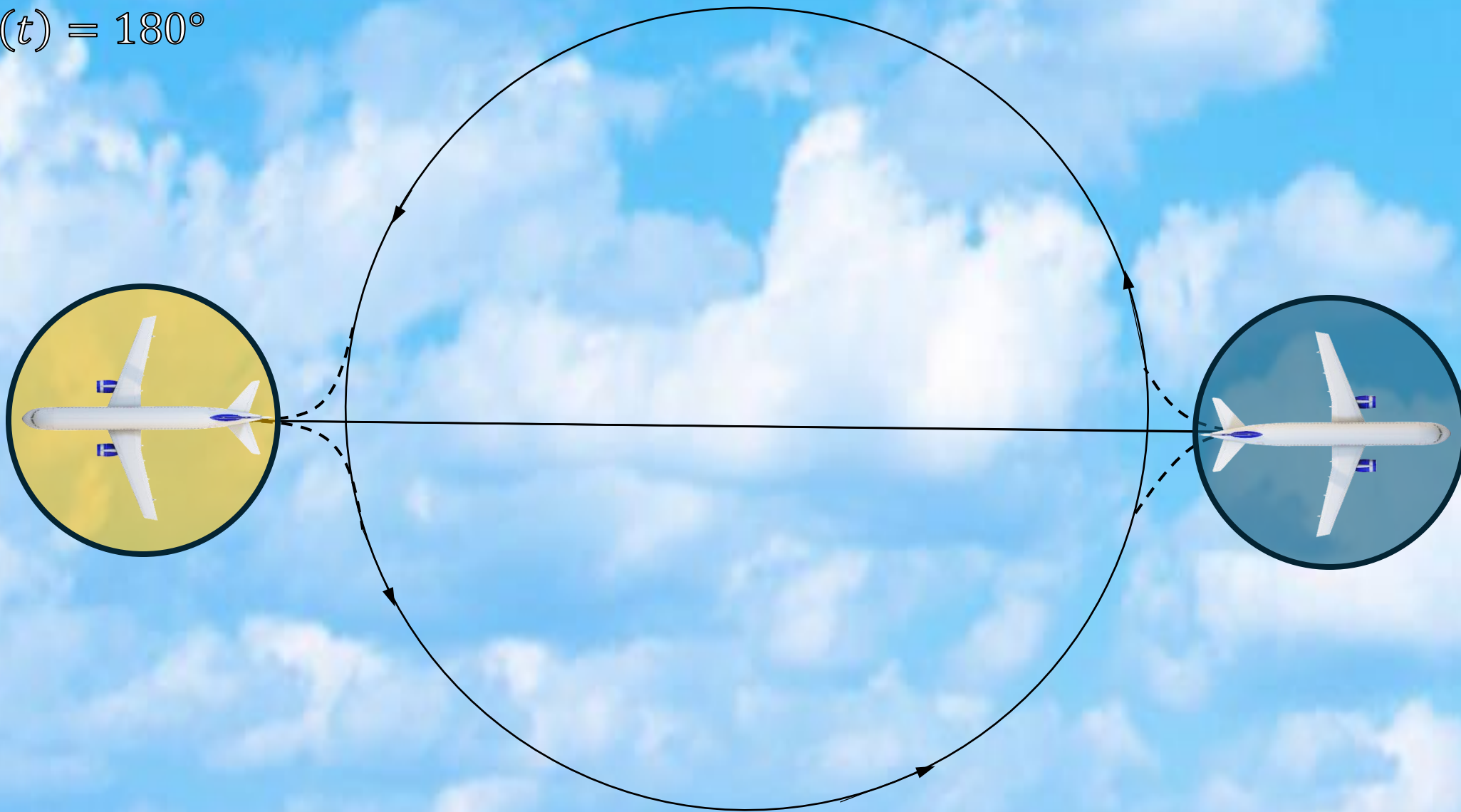
$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$

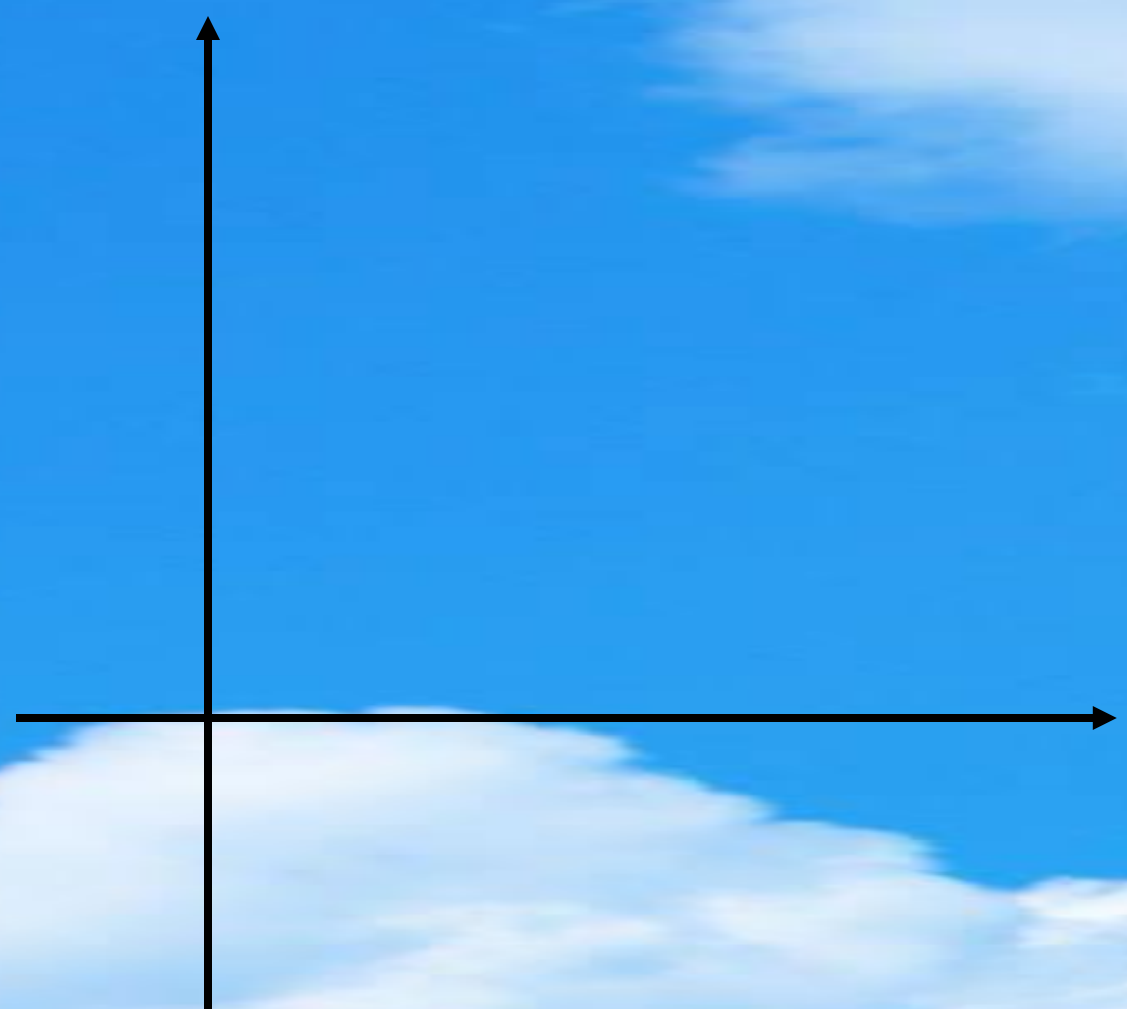
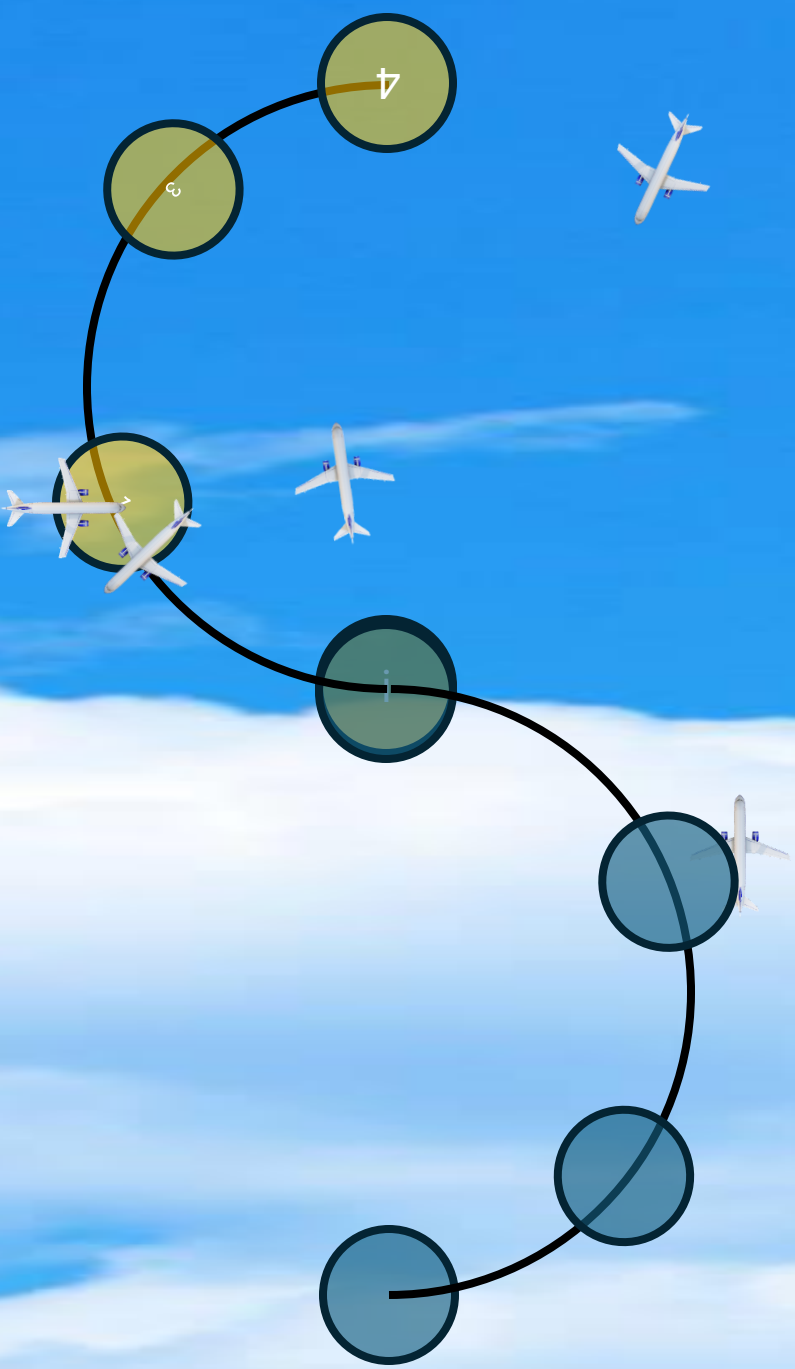
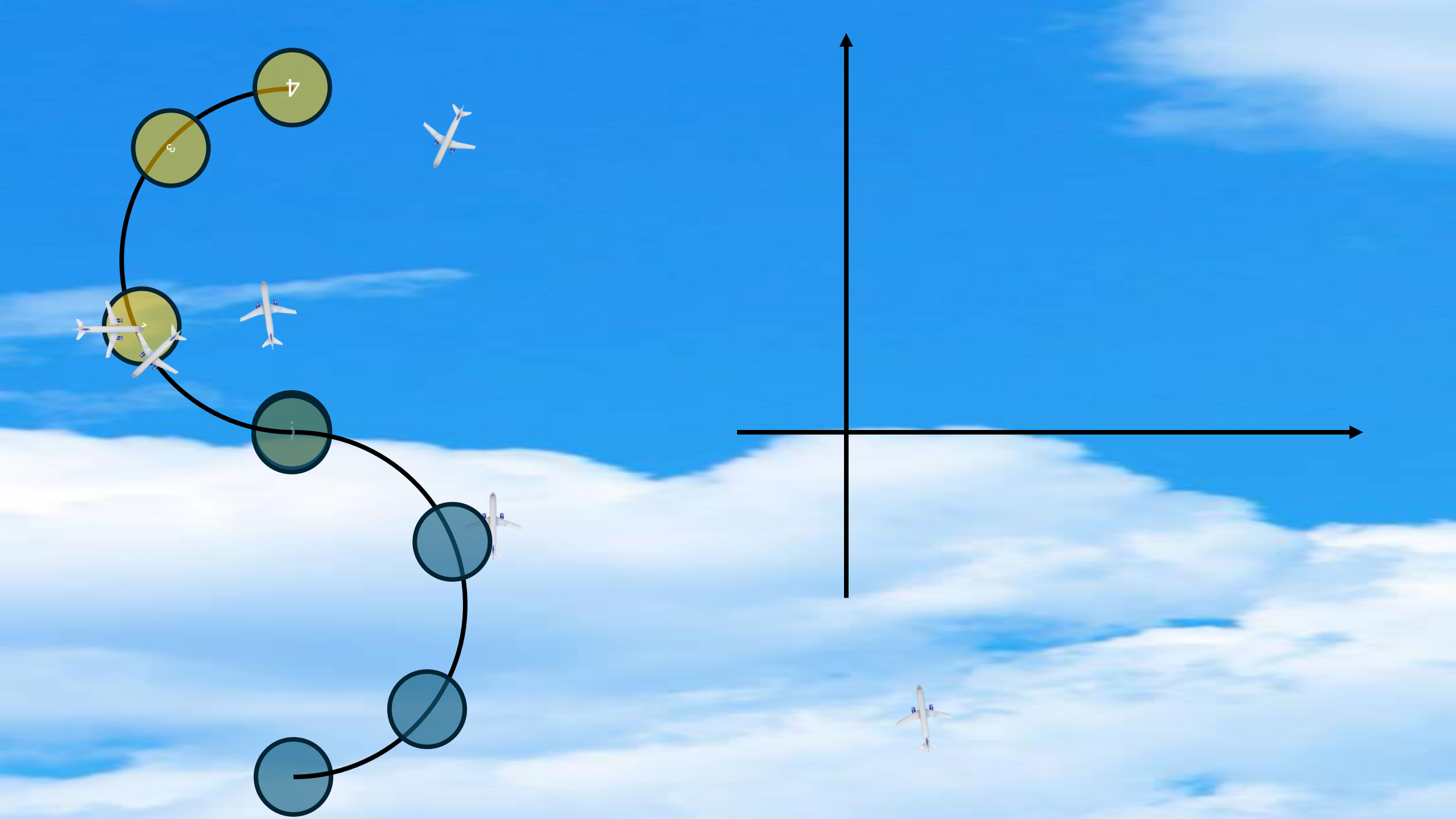


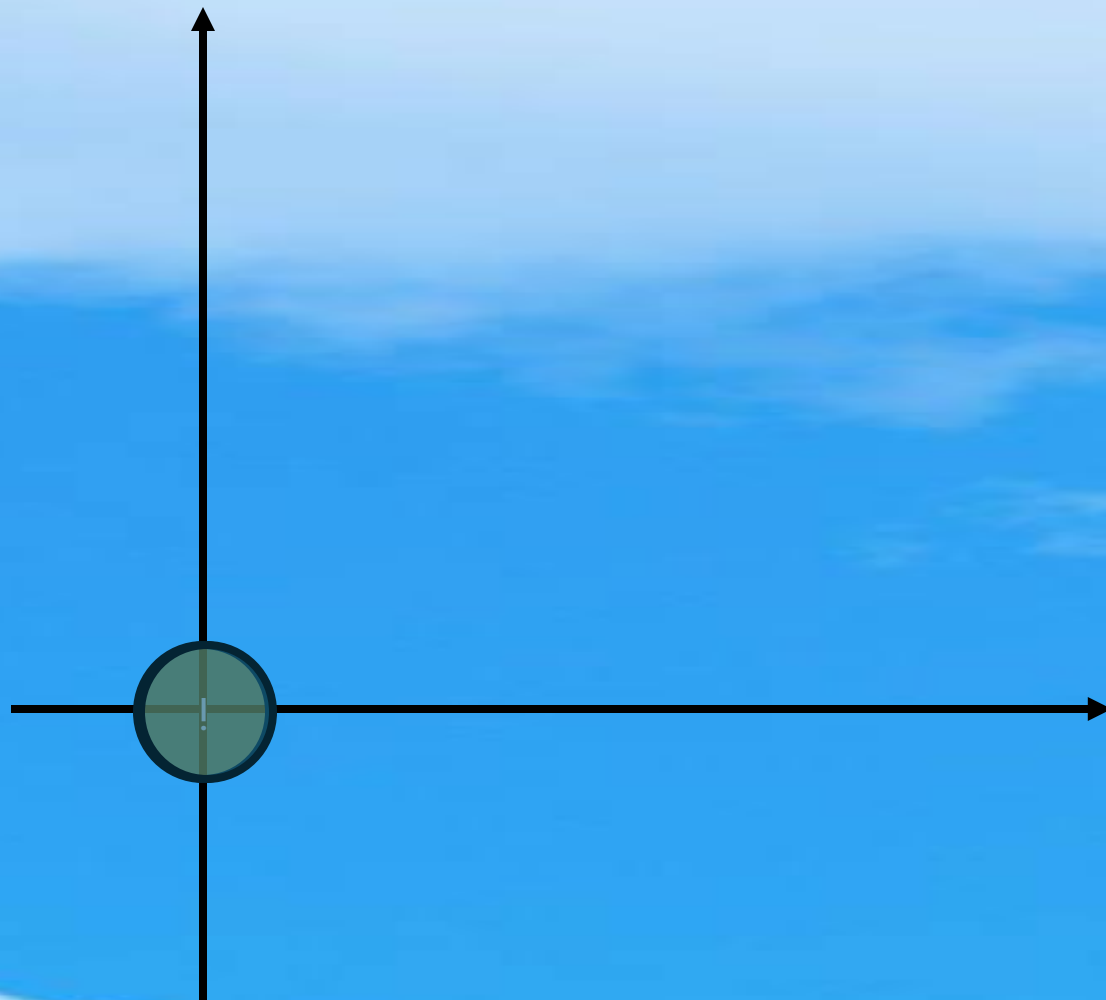
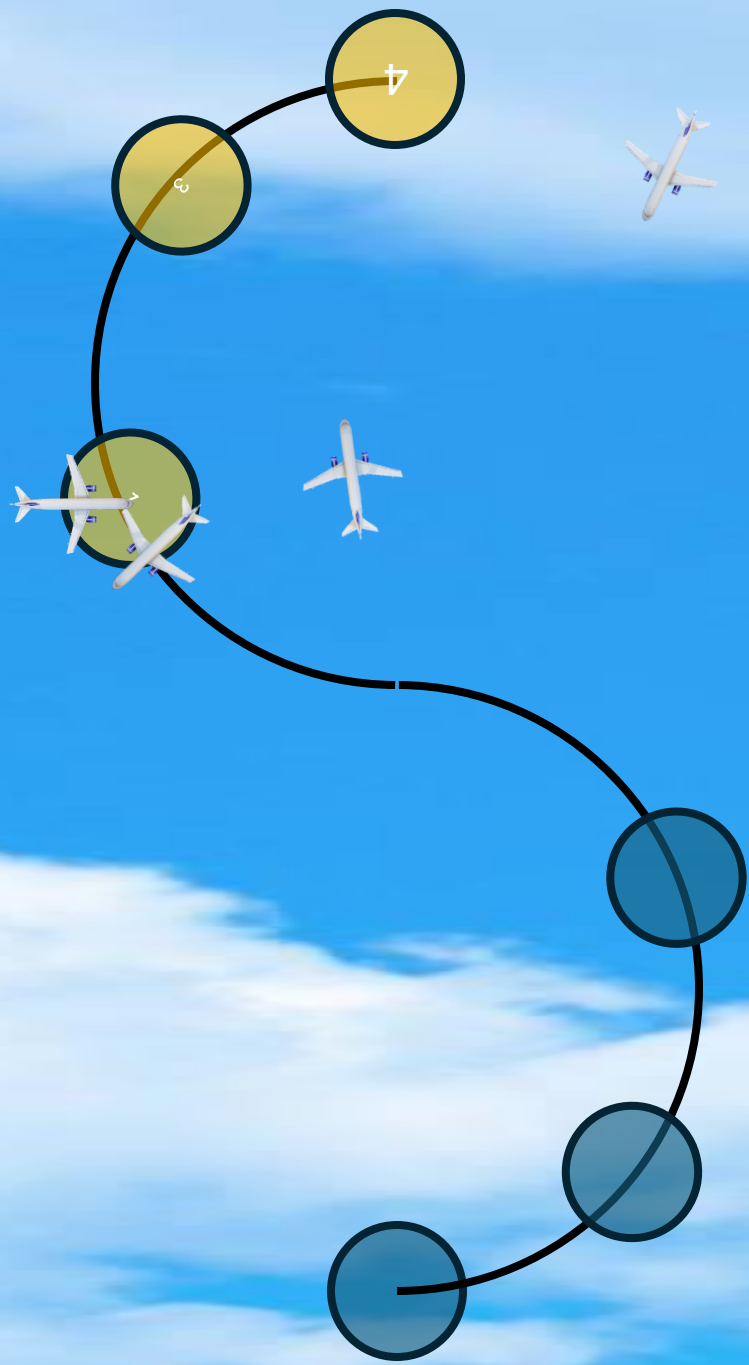
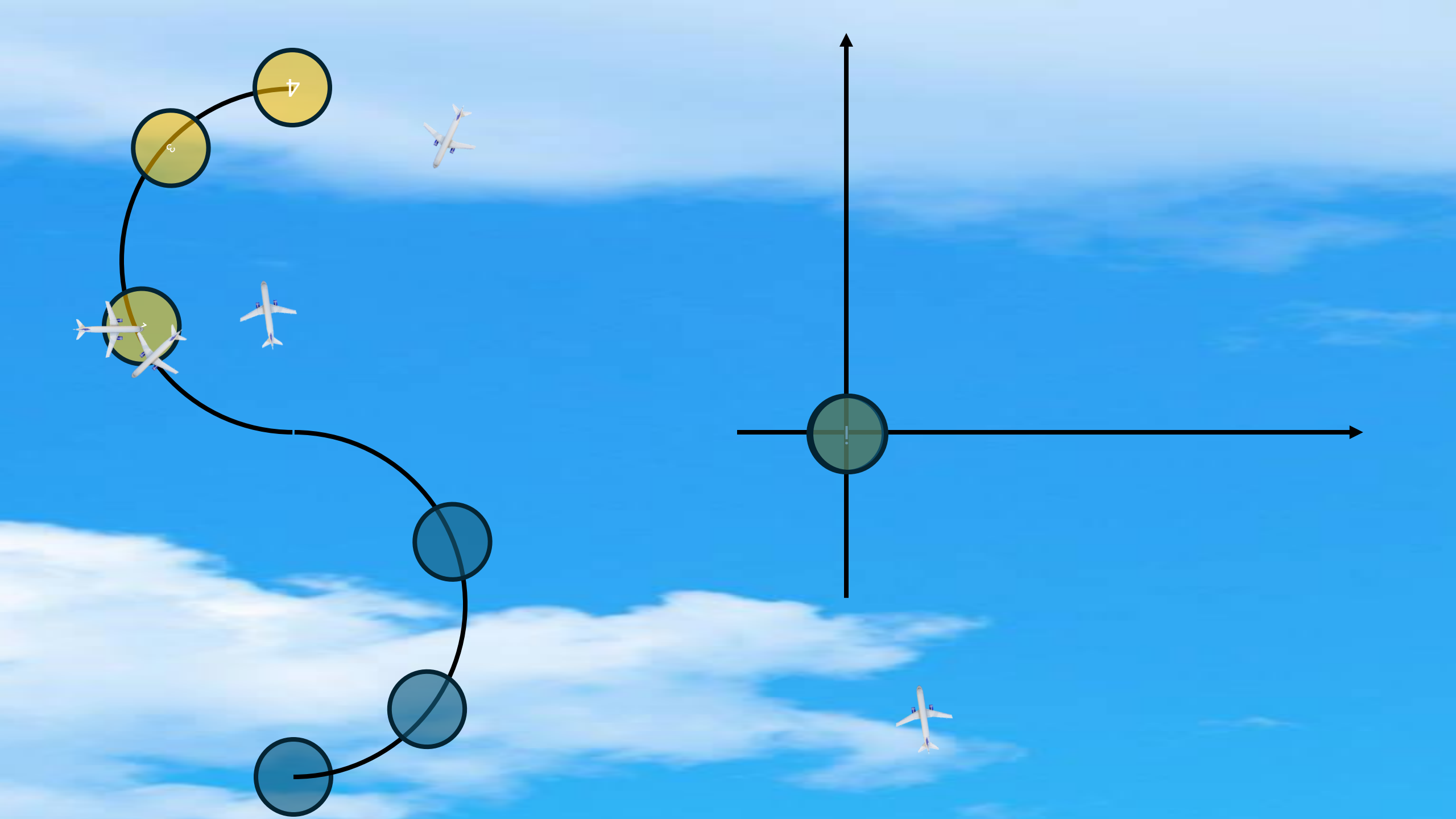
$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$

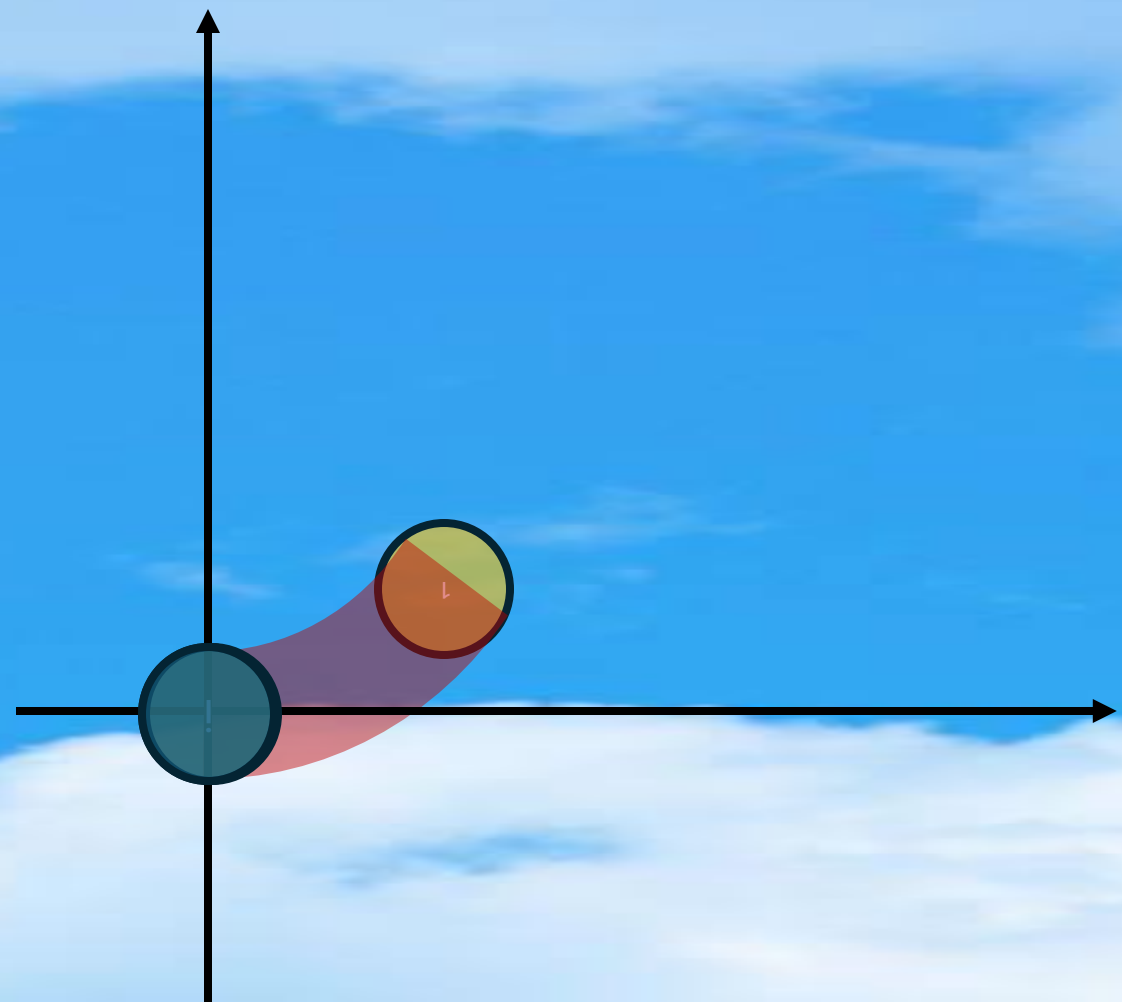


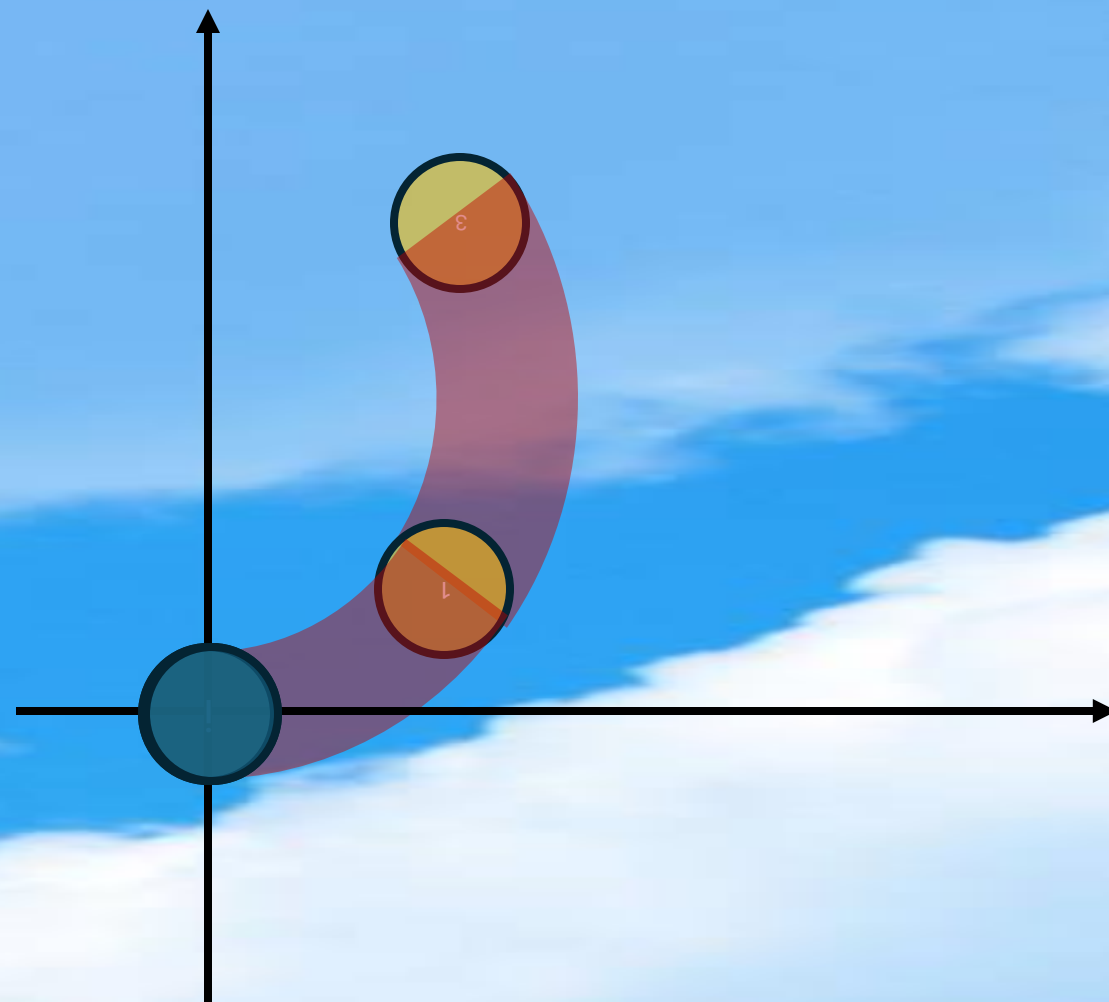
$$\phi_r(t) = 180^\circ$$

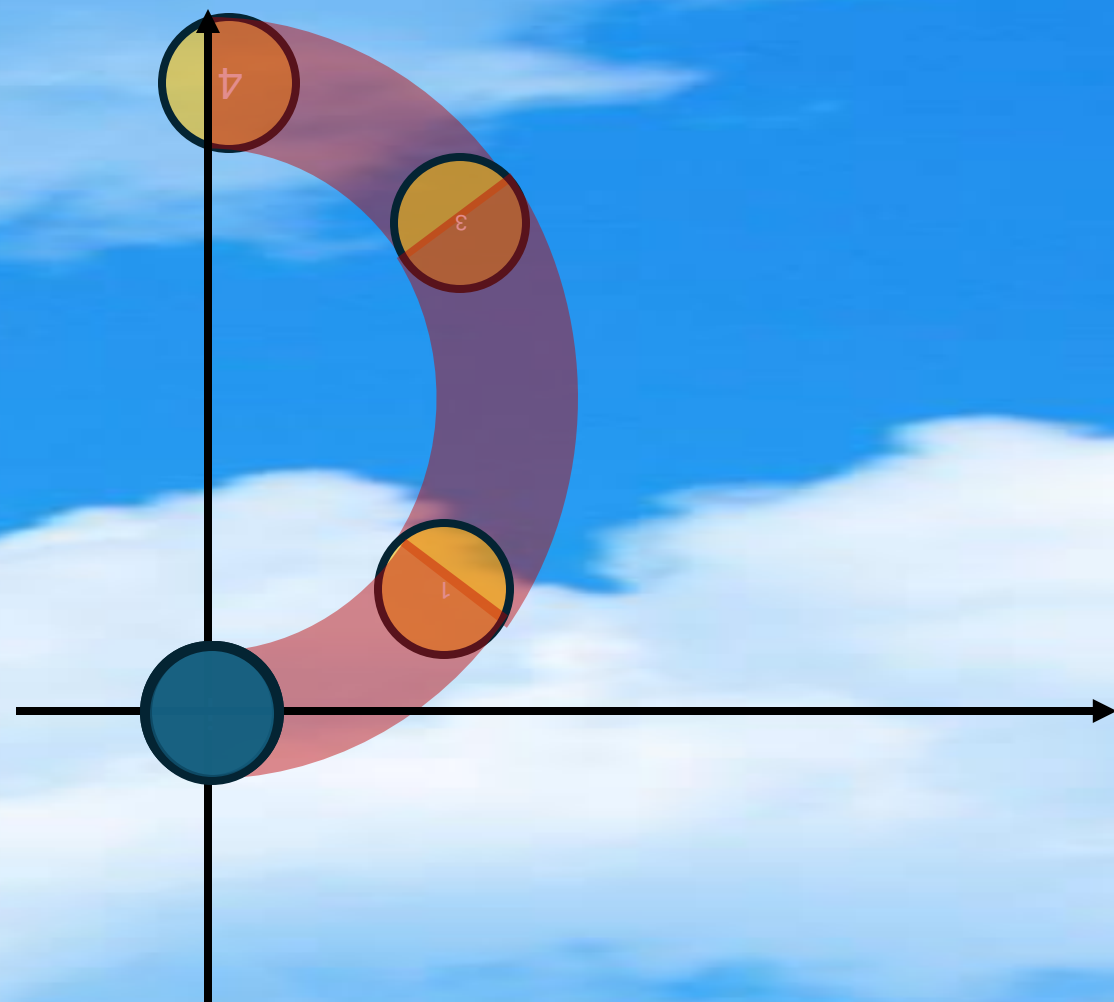


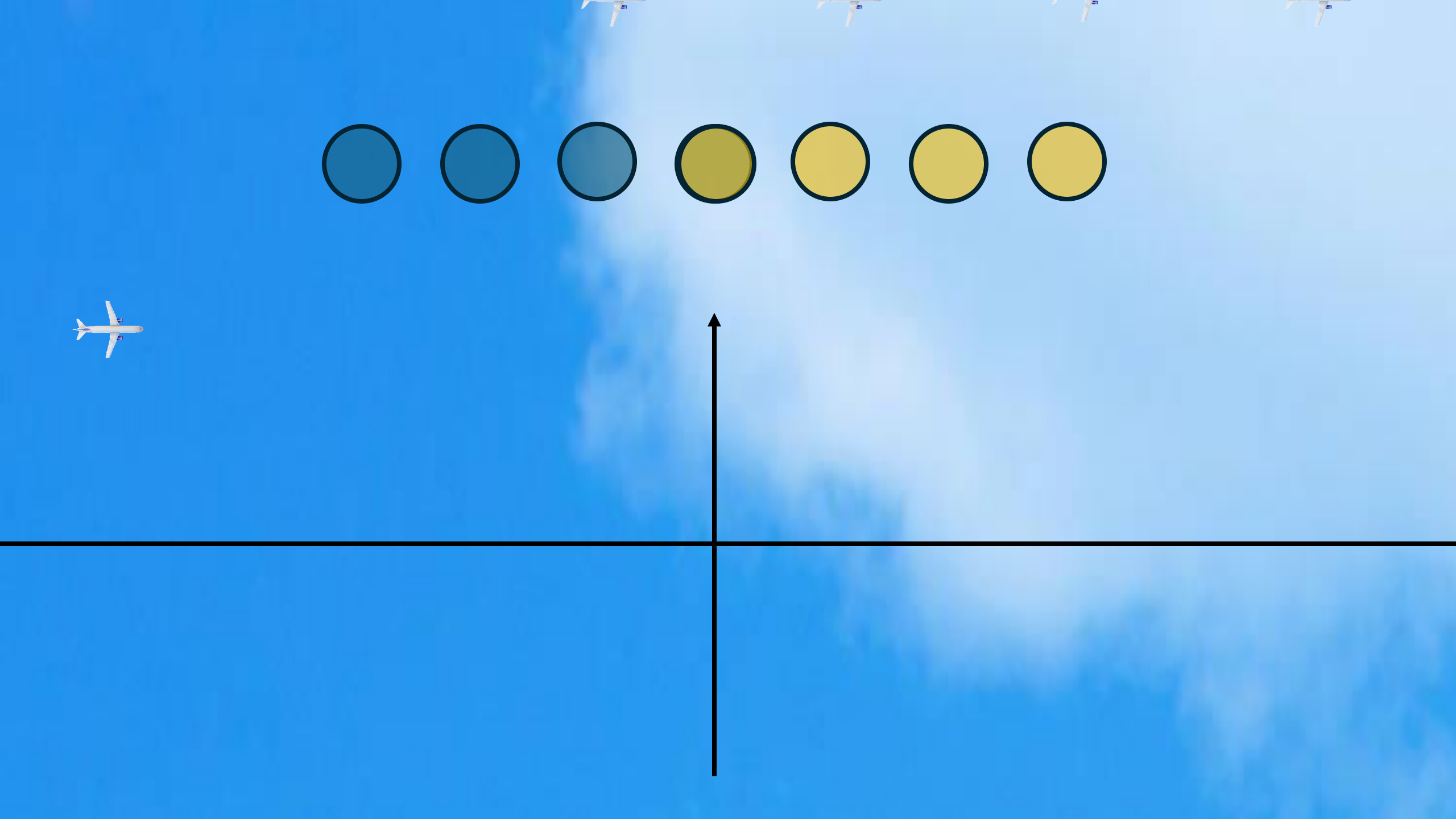


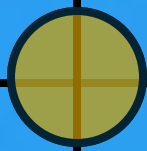
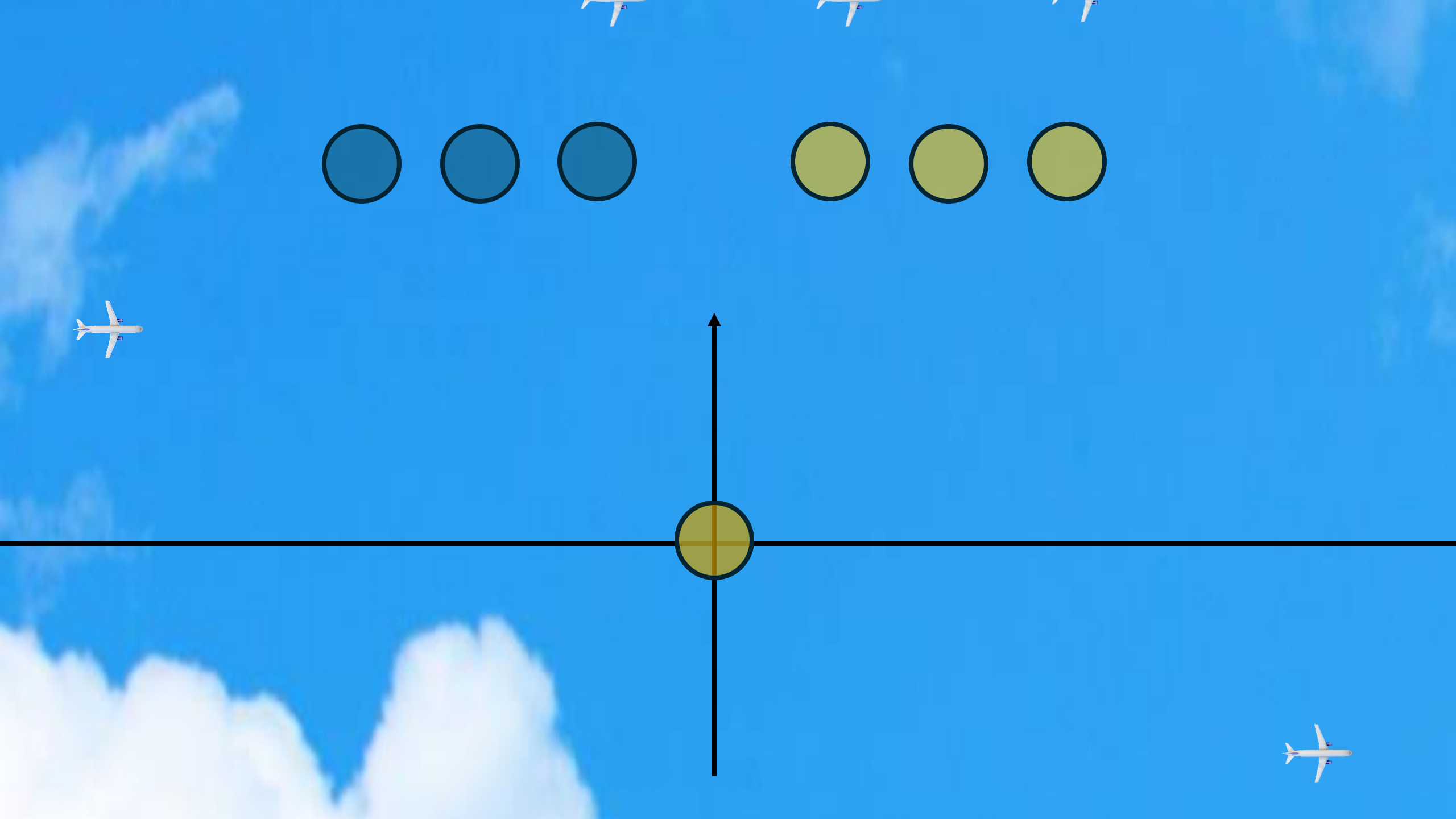


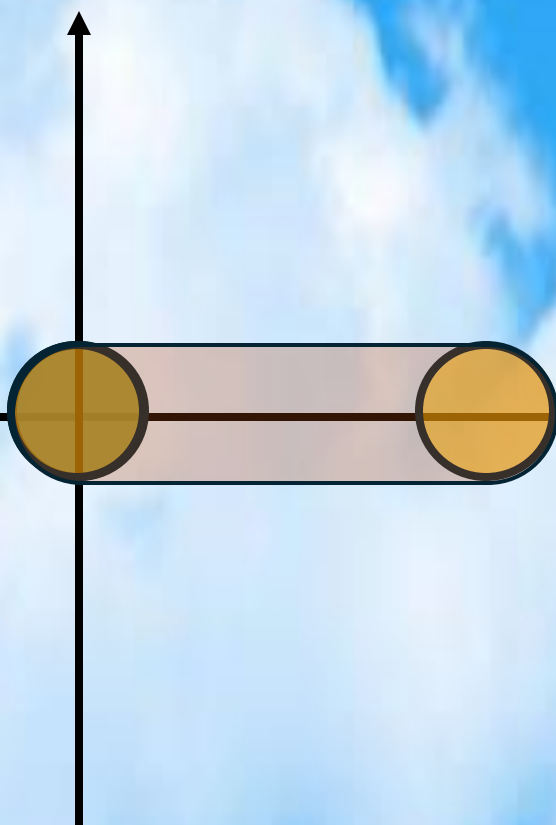
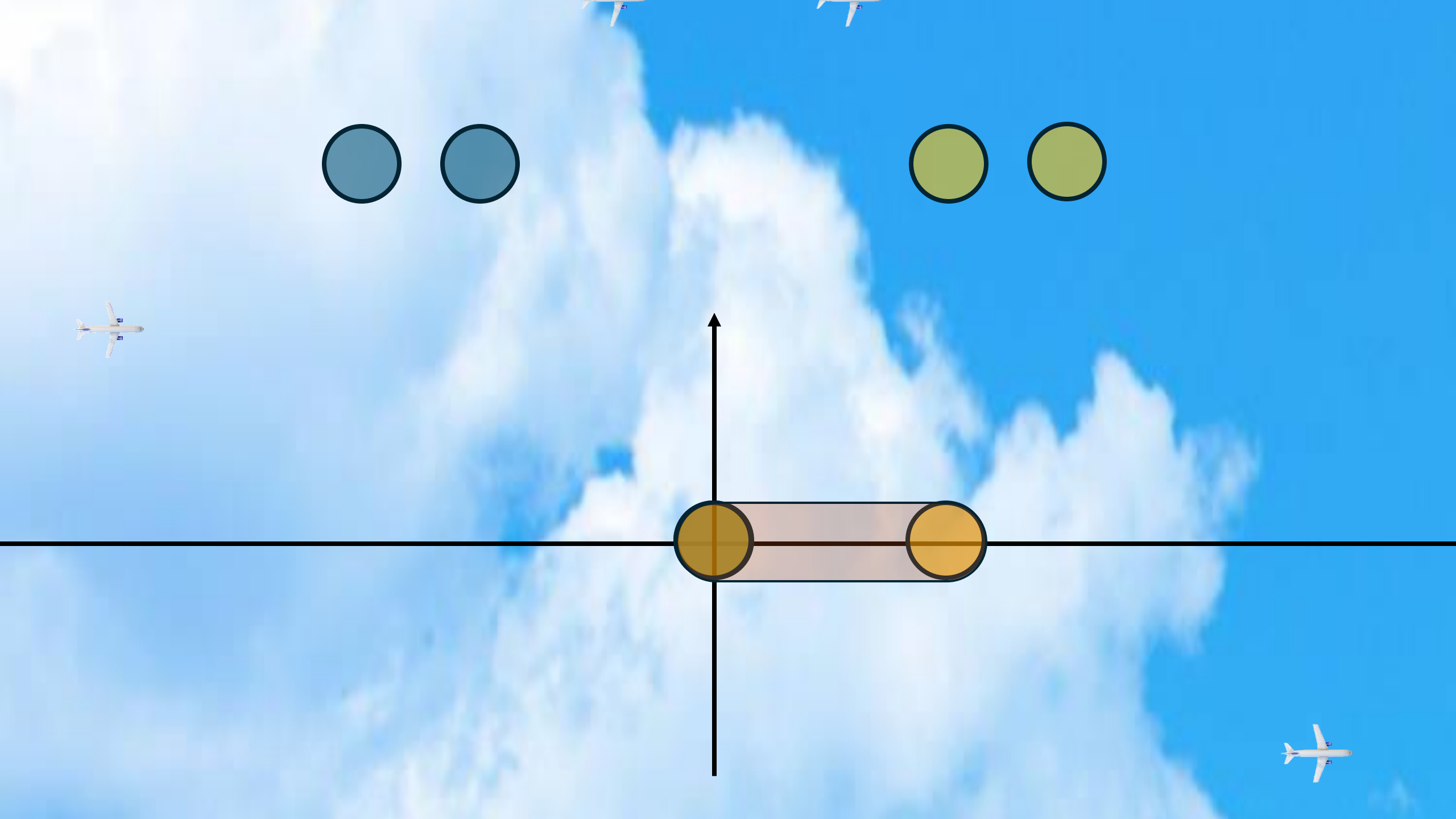


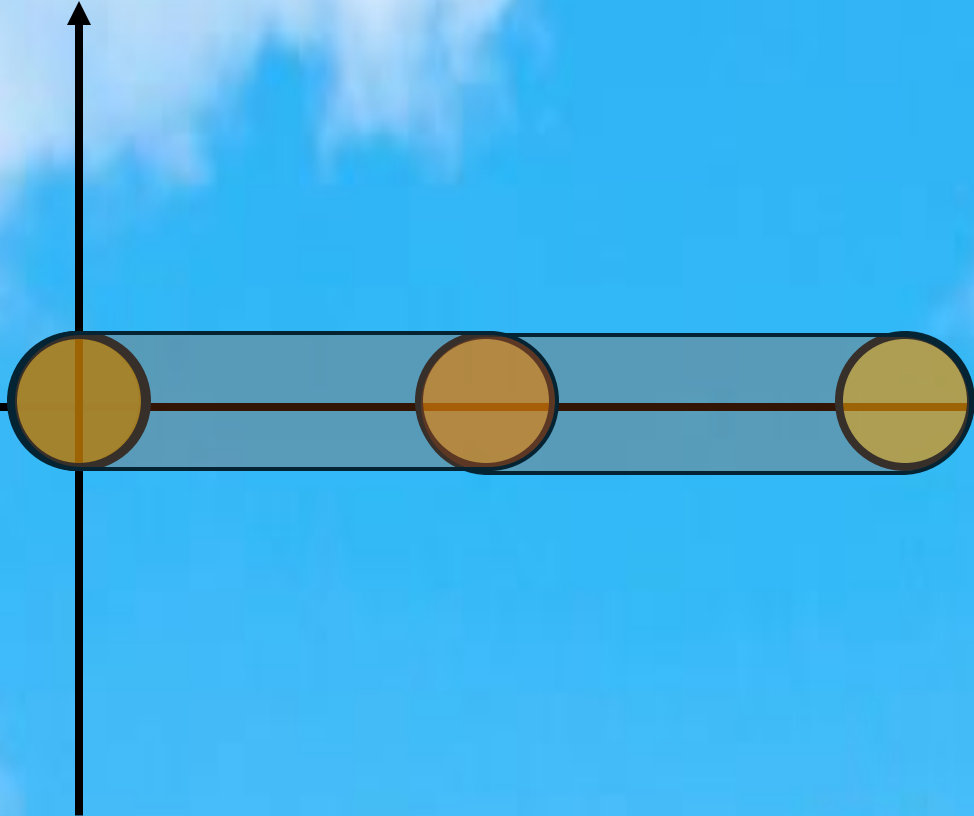
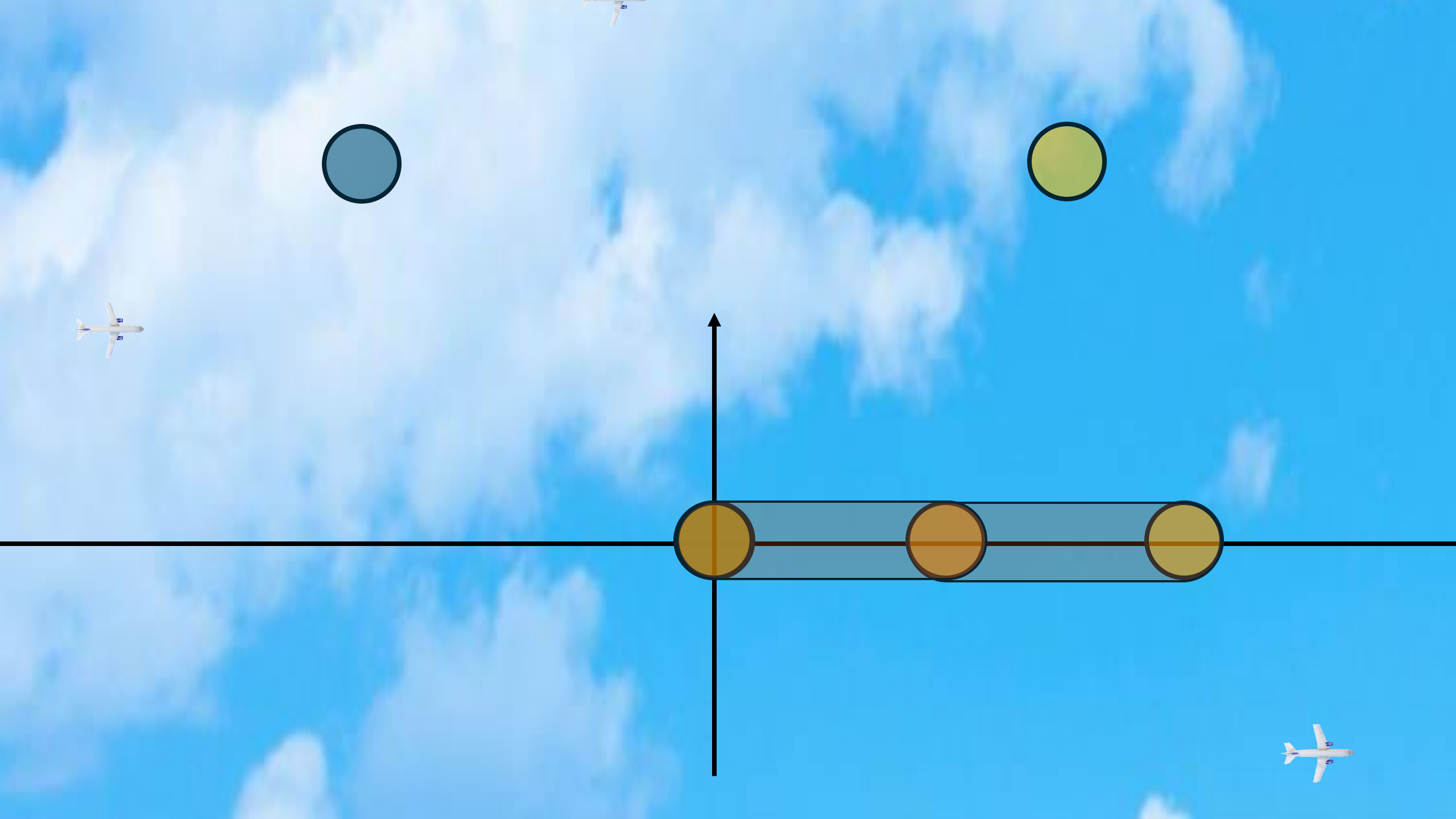


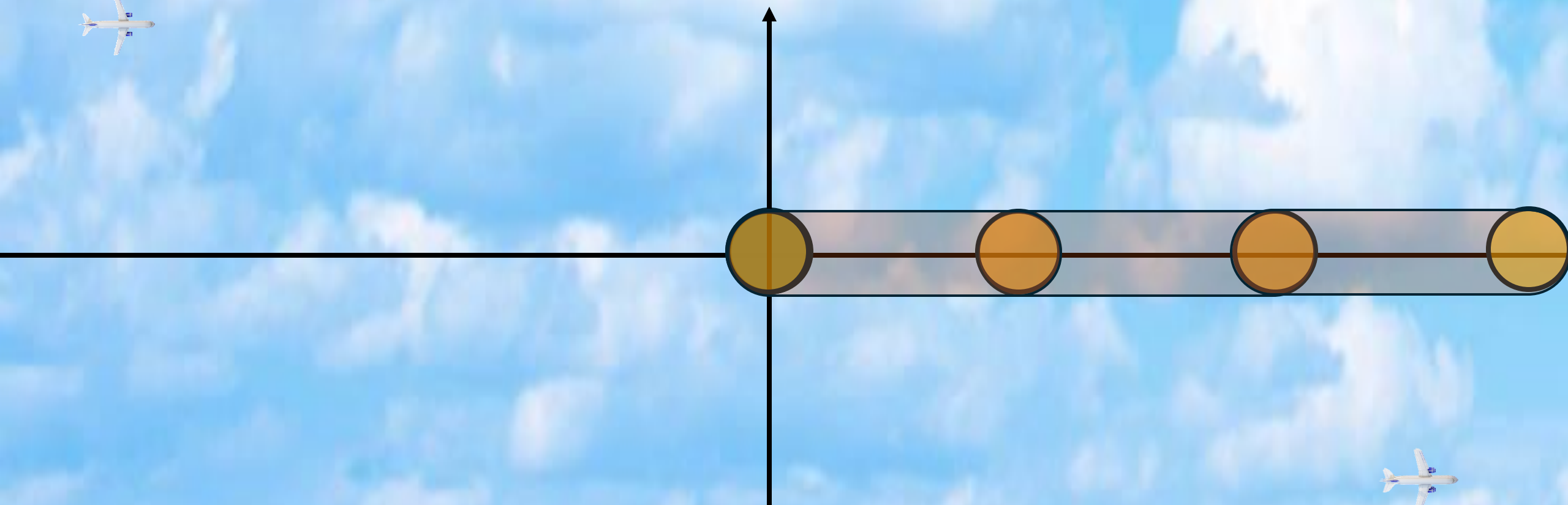
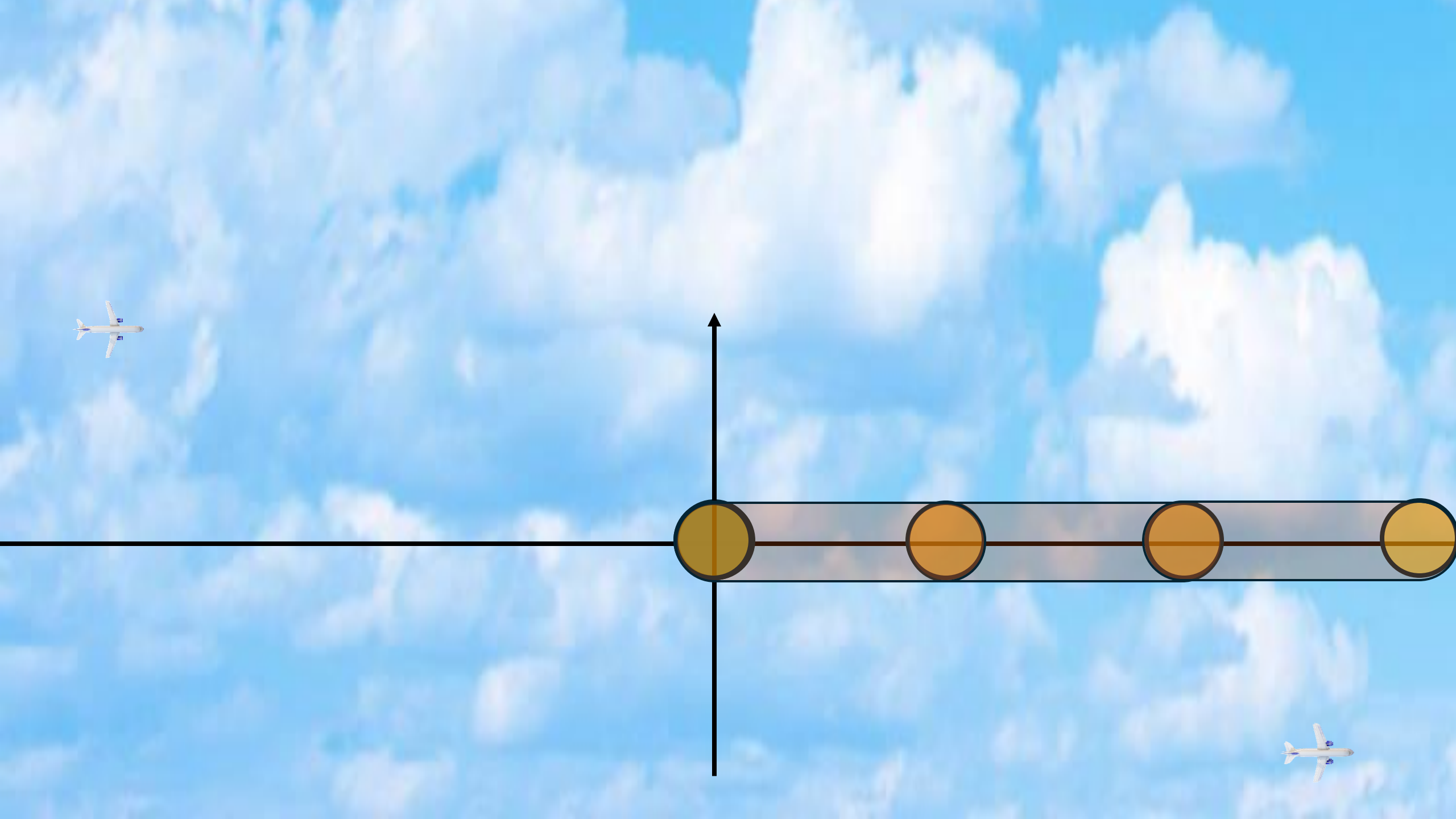










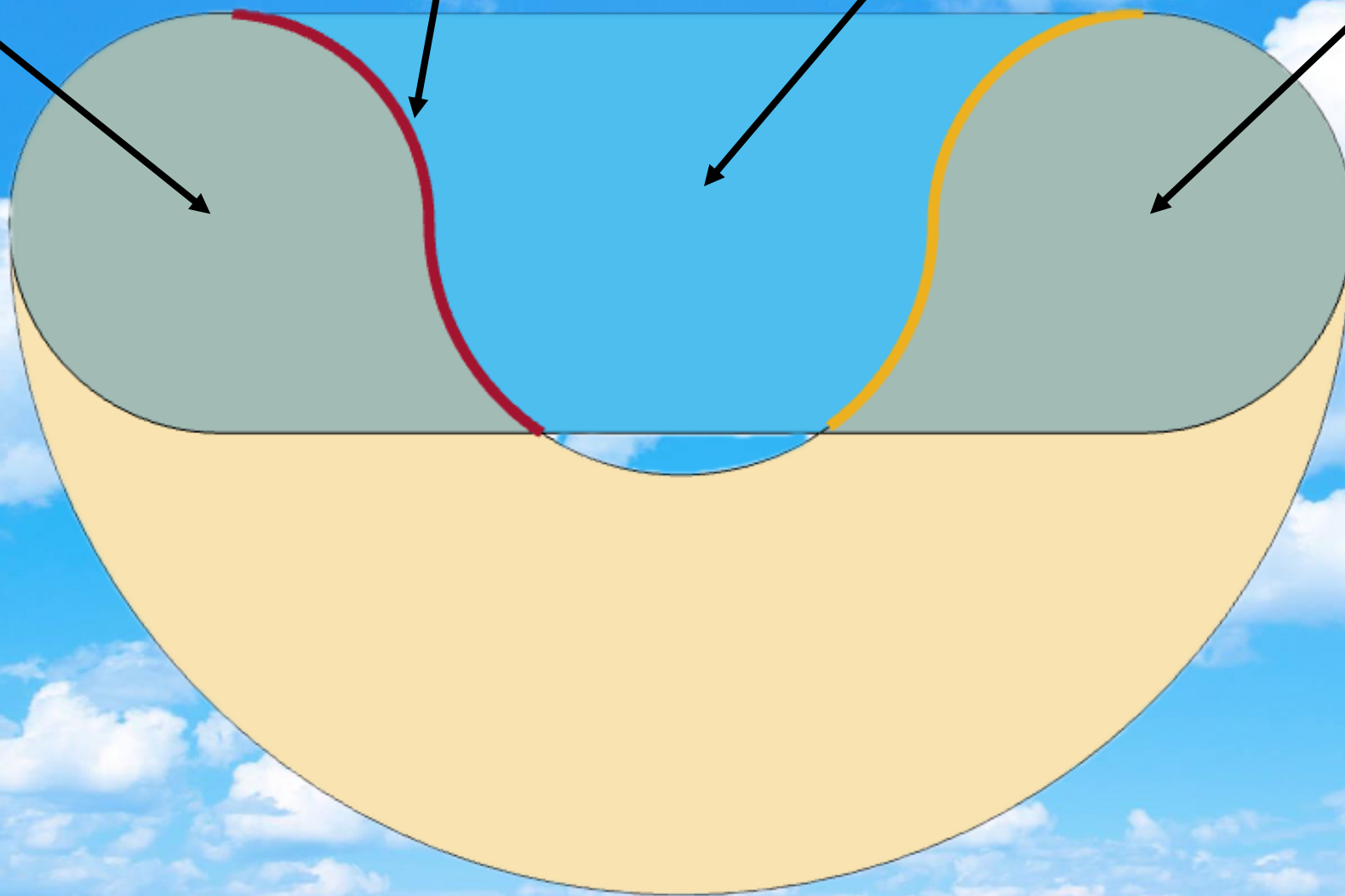


Unsafe zone

σ forced zone

*Safe
Manouver
Zone*

Unsafe zone



t_{min} calculation

t_{min} :

Consider a
collision at
 $t = 0$ in q_1



Backward
integration until
we exit the
unsafe zone



$x(t_{min})$ $y(t_{min})$

Considering the constraint

$$x^2(t) + y^2(t) \geq r^2 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$t_{min} = -\frac{r}{v} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2(1 - \cos(\phi_r))}}$$

R_{min} calculation

Radius
Relation:

Consider a
collision at
 $t = 0$ in q_1

Backward
integration until
we exit the unsafe
zone \Rightarrow

$$\begin{matrix} x(t_0) \\ y(t_0) \end{matrix}$$

Forward
integration
in q_2 to
avoid the
collision

Considering the constraint

$$x^2(t) + y^2(t) \geq r^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$(4R - vt_0)^2 \geq \frac{r^2}{2(1 - \cos(\phi_r))}$$

Case I: Last Second Manouever

Maximum time for collision avoidance:

$$t_{max} = 8.75 \text{ s}$$

Miniumum curvature radius:

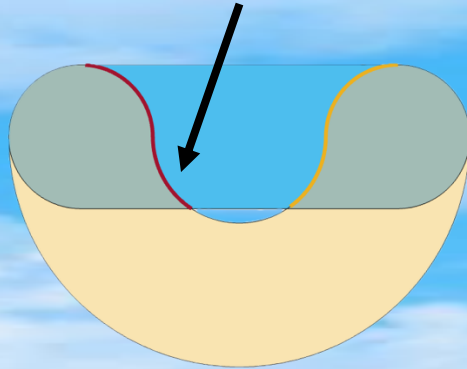
$$R_{min} = 2.5 \text{ miles}$$

Case:

$$t = t_{max}$$

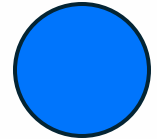
$$R = 5 \text{ miles}$$

σ forced

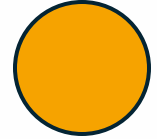


Distance: 34.8 miles

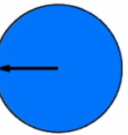
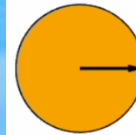
time: 0.05 s



Aircraft 1



Aircraft 2



Case II: Early Manouever

Maximum time for collision avoidance:

$$t_{max} = 8.75 \text{ s}$$

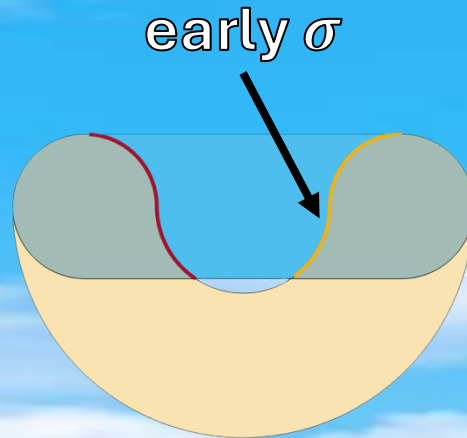
Miniumum curvature radius:

$$R_{min} = 2.5 \text{ miles}$$

Case:

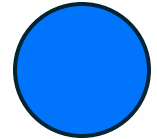
$$t = t_{min} = 6.25 \text{ s}$$

$$R = 5 \text{ miles}$$

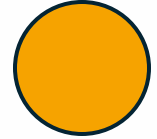


Distance: 34.76 miles

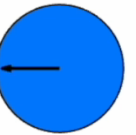
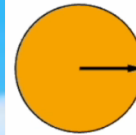
time: 0.06 s



Aircraft 1



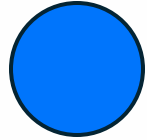
Aircraft 2



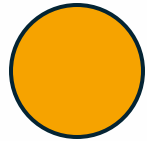
Case III: Extreme Manouever

Distance: 34.6 miles

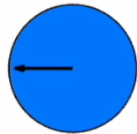
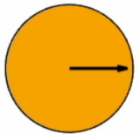
time: 0.1 s



Aircraft 1



Aircraft 2



Maximum time for collision avoidance:

$$t_{max} = 8.75 \text{ s}$$

Minimum curvature radius:

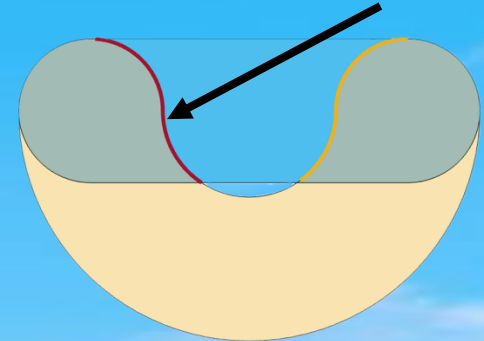
$$R_{min} = 2.5 \text{ miles}$$

Case:

$$t = t_{max}$$

$$R = R_{min}$$

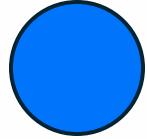
σ forced with minimum curvature radius



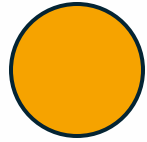
Case IV: Aircraft crash

Distance: 34.6 miles

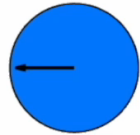
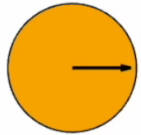
time: 0.1 s



Aircraft 1



Aircraft 2



Maximum time for collision avoidance:

$$t_{max} = 8.75 \text{ s}$$

Minimum curvature radius:

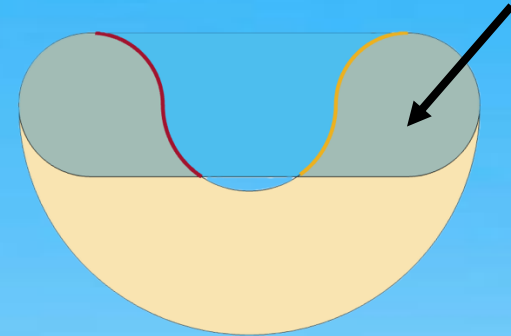
$$R_{min} = 2.5 \text{ miles}$$

Case:

$$t = 5 \text{ s}$$

$$R = 5 \text{ miles}$$

σ given
too soon





THANKS

Carlo La Sala - Valerio Lubrano - Matteo Scuderi