

Aircraft Collision Avoidance Controller

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CS6376: Hybrid and Embedded Systems Instructor: Professor Abhishek Dubey

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Introduction



The **traffic collision avoidance system (TCAS)** has been a vital safety feature in large transport aircraft since the 1990s.



It has **proven** highly **effective** in preventing midair collisions.



However, as we look to the **future** of air traffic control and management, **challenges** arise.



High-density airspace and the integration of **unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)** pose new complexities.



Related Work



The **Aircraft Collision Avoidance System X (ACAS X)** introduces a partially observed Markov decision process for future collision avoidance.



ACAS X focuses on reducing collision risk and false alarms, primarily issuing **vertical avoidance** actions due to computation and storage constraints.



Traditional radar-based systems face limitations in coverage, restricting implementation to close encounter scenarios and increasing pilot workload.



ACAS Xp, a future version, relies solely on **autonomous dependent surveillance-broadcast (ADS-B)** for broader application in general aviation aircraft.



Autonomous Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)



ADS-B is a **vital component of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration's**NextGen air transportation system.



It broadcasts state and trajectory intent information from navigation satellites to other aircraft and ground stations.



ADS-B's **broader surveillance coverage** compared to radar facilitates early conflict detection and resolution.

Challenges arise in <u>adapting the current TCAS for ADS-B data</u>, leading researchers to explore new approaches.



Holdsworth et al. suggest collision avoidance planning with ADS-B and dynamic programming.



Kochenderfer et al. propose using a partially observable Markov decision process to validate ADS-B reports in the collision avoidance system.

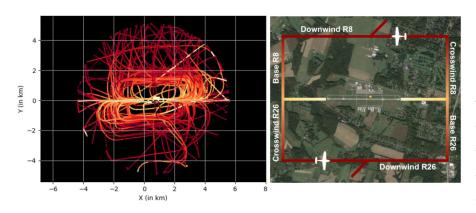


Lin et al. present a sampling-based path planning method using ADS-B to avoid collisions with commercial aircraft.



Dataset







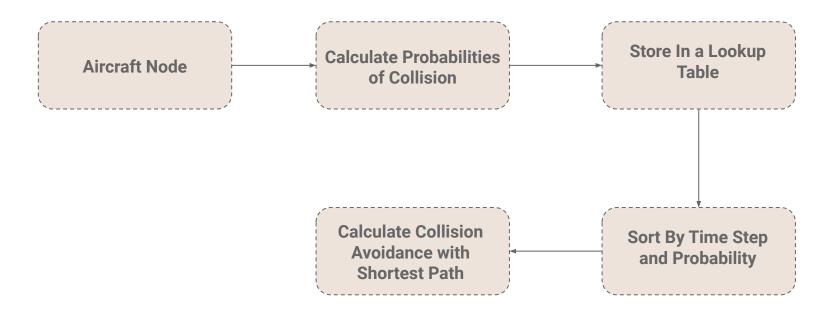
Example of data collected by ADS-B Receiver

| Frame # | Aircraft ID | x (km) | y (km) | z (km) | wind _x (m/s) | wind _y (m/s) |
|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 10620674 | 1.3407 | 0.0026 | 0.3353 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1 | 10620674 | 1.3135 | 0.0021 | 0.3353 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | 10620674 | 1.2863 | 0.0017 | 0.3353 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| : | : | : | : | 1 | i i | i. |
| 405 | 10620674 | -3.8946 | 1.5872 | 0.9751 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Carnegie Mellon University
The Robotics Institute

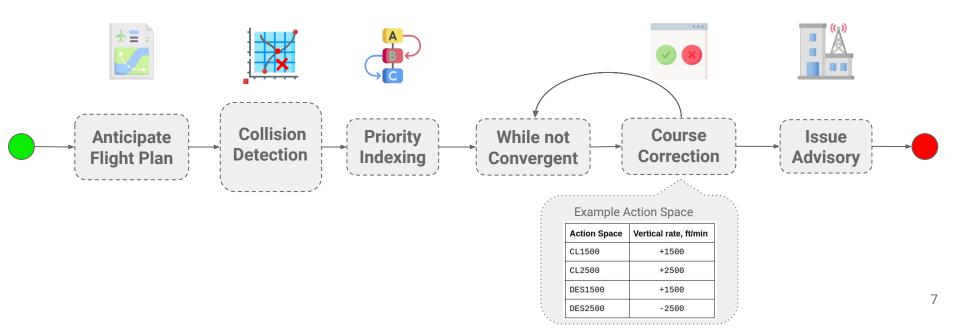


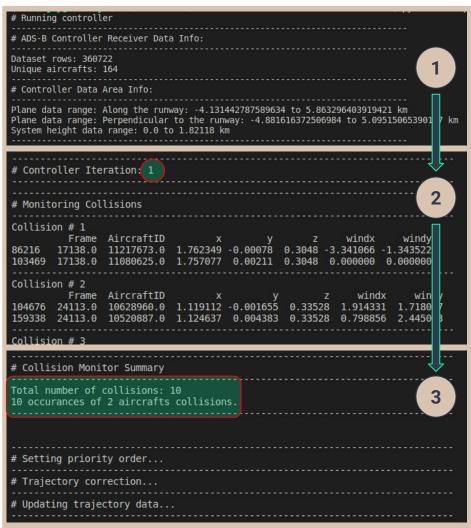
Collision Detection





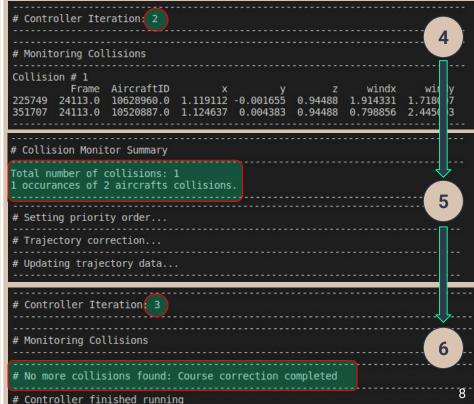
Algorithm Flowchart





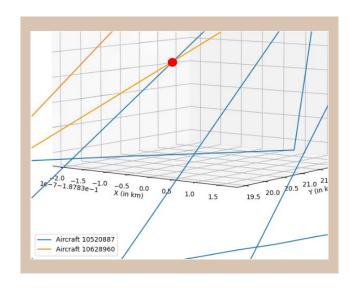


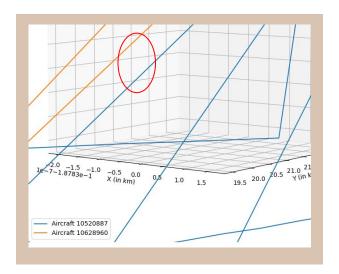
Output Walkthrough



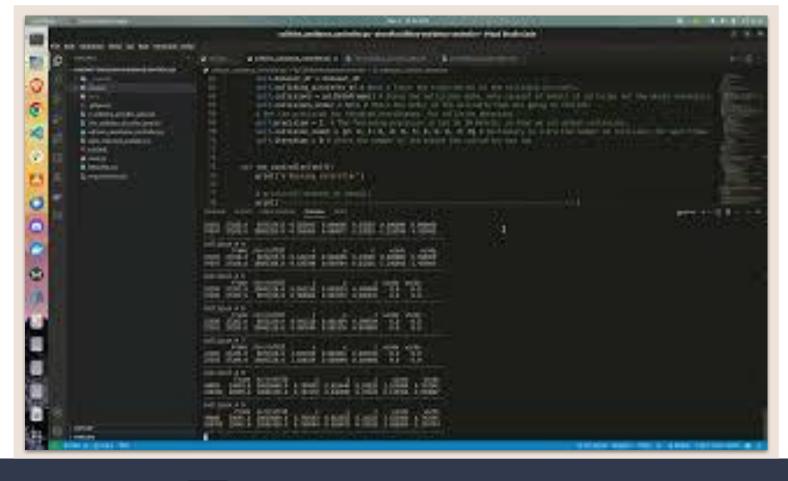


Visualization













Thank You