



# Advanced Statistical Signal Processing for Next Generation Trajectory Prediction

**Homeyra Khaledian**

**Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)-BarcelonaTECH**

**Advisors:**

**Dr. Xavier Prats, Associate Professor, Department of Physics - Aerospace division (UPC)**

**Dr. Jordi Vilà-Valls, Associate Professor, DEOS/SCAN Research Group- Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace (ISAE-SUPAERO), Toulouse (France)**

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**ENGAGE Thematic Challenge 2 (TC2), Athens**



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# Outline



## I. Introduction

## II. Aircraft Models

## III. Flight Intent

## IV. From KF (single model MMSE estimation) to IMM (mode-based KF)

## V. Perspectives



# Introduction

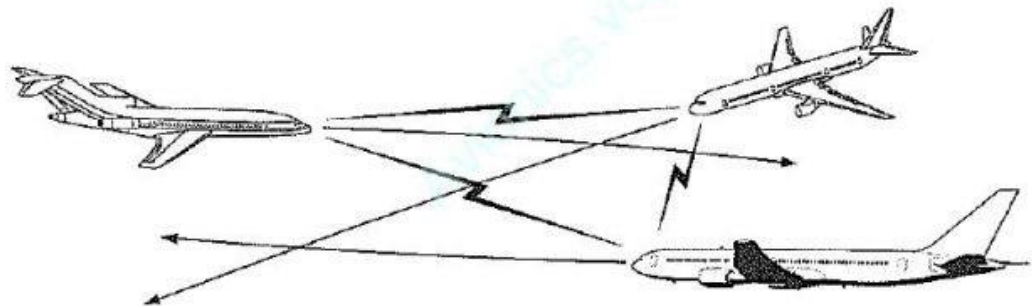
**I. The future Air Traffic Management (ATM) system**

**II. Medium-Term Conflict Detection (MTCD)**

**III. Reduction of False Alarms**

**IV. Enabling Self-Separation**

**V. 4D Trajectories**



**Our Approach: Next Generation Trajectory Prediction via Estimation Theory**

# Trajectory Prediction

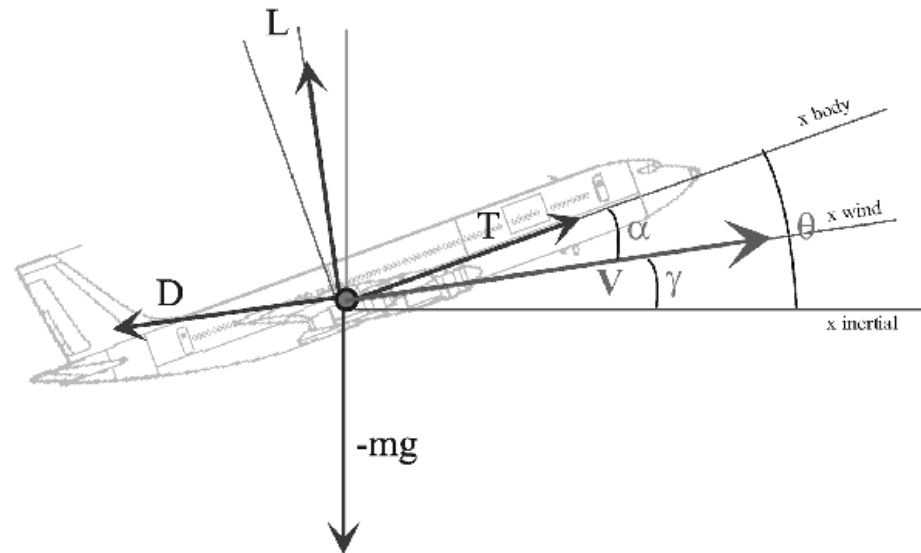
**I. Aircraft Dynamics Model (point-mass model)**

**II. Aircraft Performance Model (BADA4.x)**

**III. Flight Intent**

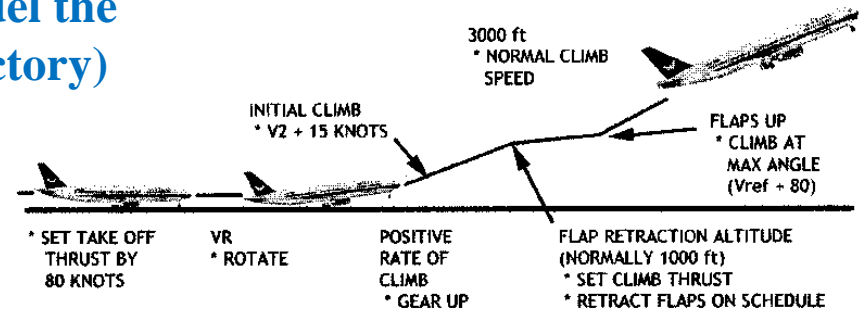
**IV. Initial State**

**V. Estimation Approach**



# Flight Intent

What if the model can change through time?  
A single model cannot accurately model the  
behavior of the system (aircraft trajectory)



## Elevator and Throttle

$$c_i(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{p}) = 0; \quad i \in \{1, 2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{CAS} - 300\text{kt} &= 0 \\ T - T_{idle} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

## *An Example: Fixed Throttle Setting*

$$T - T_{idle} - \pi(T_{max} - T_{idle}) = 0; \pi \in [0, 1]$$

## Controlling the ground flight path angle (FPA)

$$\gamma - \gamma_g = 0$$

## Controlling the Vertical Speed

$$VS = \frac{dh_p}{dt} \Rightarrow VS = \frac{\tau - \Delta\tau}{\tau} \cdot v \cdot \sin(\gamma)$$

## Controlling the Energy Share Factor

$$k = \left(1 + \frac{v}{g} \cdot \frac{dv}{dh}\right)^{-1} \Rightarrow \gamma = \arcsin\left(\frac{T_{idle} - D}{m \cdot g} \cdot k\right)$$

# *TP is an Estimation Problem*

## State Vector

$$\mathbf{x} = [v, h, m, \tau, p]$$

## Measurement Vector

$$\mathbf{y} = [v, h_p, \frac{dh}{dt}, VS, V_{CAS}, M]$$

## Parameters and Input Vectors

$$\mathbf{p} = [\pi, VS, \gamma_g, k] \quad \mathbf{u} = [T, \gamma]$$

FPA-Thrust(idle)

$$\mathbf{p} = [\pi, \gamma_g]$$

## State-space Model Formulation

Fixed Throttle and Controlling FPA

$$\mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_{k-1}, \mathbf{u}_{k-1}, \mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{q}_{k-1}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_k = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{x}_k, \mathbf{u}_k, \mathbf{p}) + \mathbf{r}_k$$

# From KF to IMM[1] (mode-based KF)

$$p_{ij} = P \left\{ M_k^j | M_{k-1}^i \right\} \quad \mu_0^j = P \left\{ M_0^j \right\}$$

## Interaction

$$\bar{c}_j = \sum_{i=1}^N p_{ij} \mu_{k-1}^i; \quad \mu_k^{i|j} = \frac{1}{\bar{c}_j} p_{ij} \mu_{k-1}^i$$

$$\hat{x}_{k-1}^{0j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_k^{i|j} \hat{x}_{k-1}^i$$

$$P_{k-1}^{0j} = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_k^{i|j} P_{k-1}^i \left( \hat{x}_{k-1}^i - \hat{x}_{k-1}^{0j} \right) \left( \hat{x}_{k-1}^i - \hat{x}_{k-1}^{0j} \right)^T$$

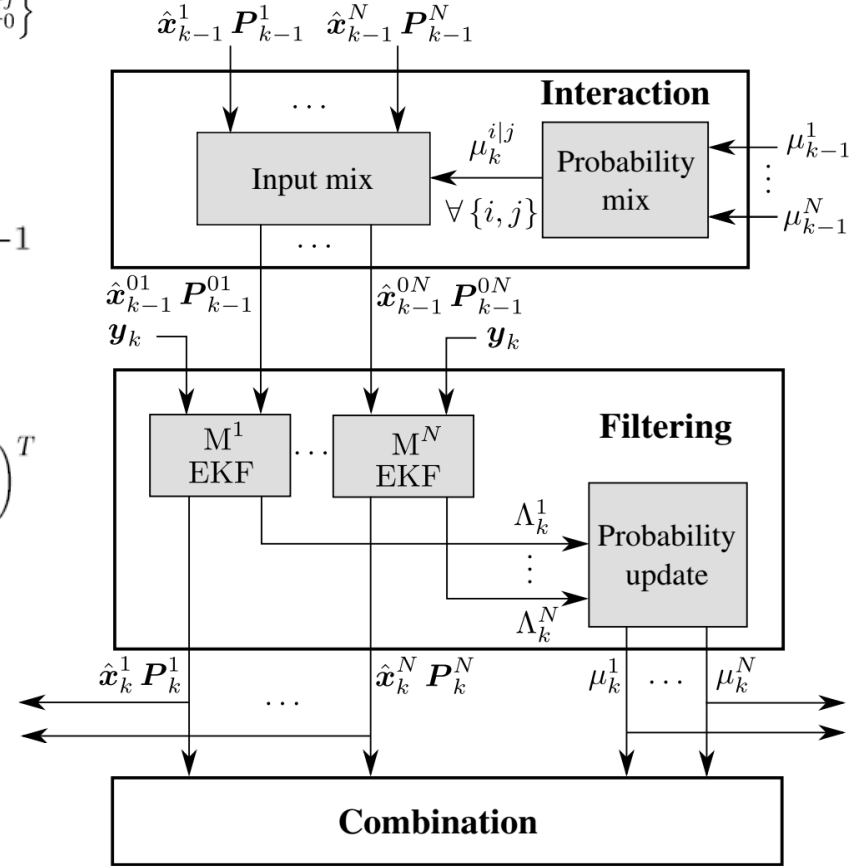
## Filtering

$$\bar{c} = \sum_{i=1}^N \Lambda_k^i \bar{c}_i; \quad \mu_k^i = \frac{1}{\bar{c}} \Lambda_k^i \bar{c}_i$$

## Combination

$$\hat{x}_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_k^i \hat{x}_k^i$$

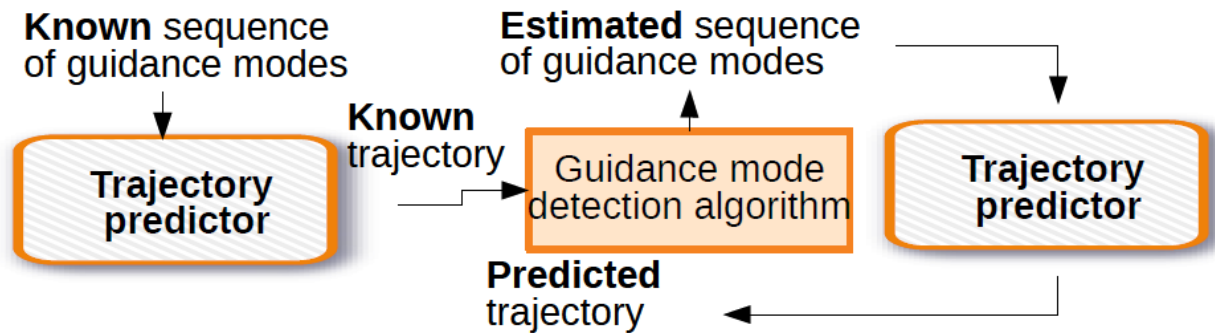
$$P_k = \sum_{i=1}^N \mu_k^i P_k^i \left( \hat{x}_k^i - \hat{x}_k \right) \left( \hat{x}_k^i - \hat{x}_k \right)^T$$



[1] Dalmau, Ramon, Marc Pérez-Batlle, and Xavier Prats. "Real-time Identification of Guidance Modes in Aircraft Descents Using Surveillance Data." *2018 IEEE/AIAA 37th Digital Avionics Systems Conference (DASC)*. IEEE, 2018.



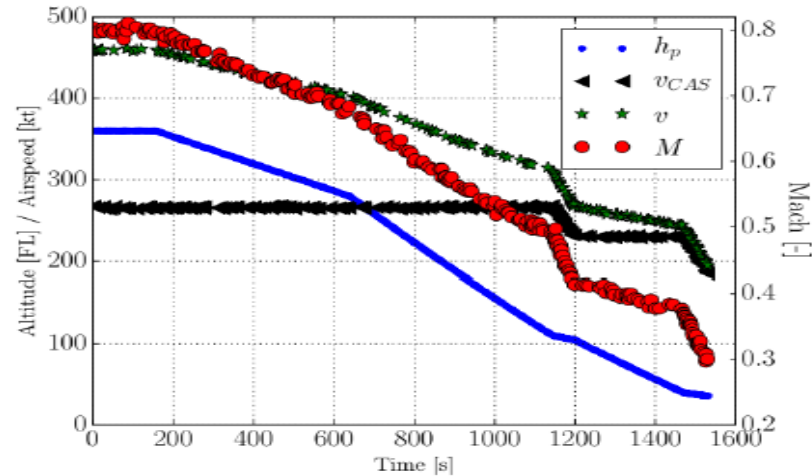
# Identification of Guidance Modes



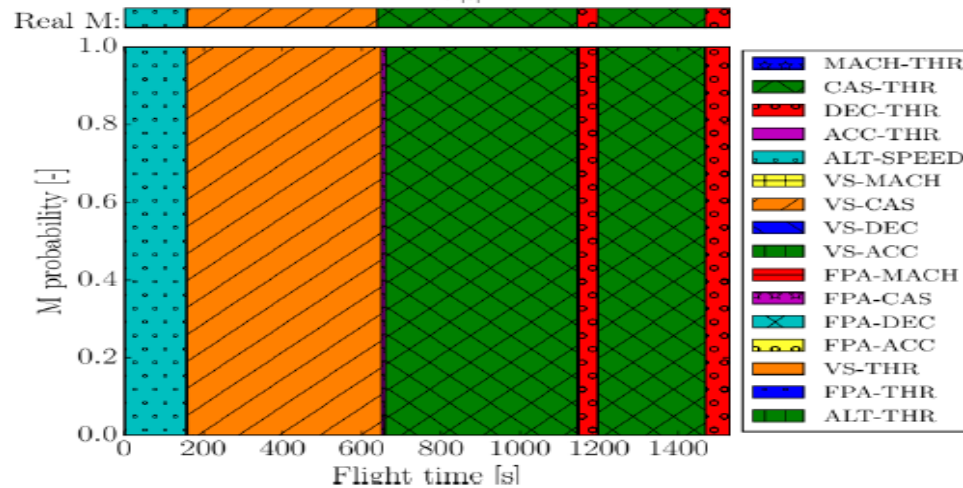
Phase	M		End condition	
	VT1	VT2	VT1	VT2
1	ALT-SPEED		$\Delta s = 20$ NM (distance)	
2	VS-CAS	MACH-THR	$h_p = \text{FL280}$	$v_{CAS} = 300$ kt
3	CAS-THR		$h_p = \text{FL110}$	
4	DEC-THR		$v_{CAS} = 230$ kt	$v_{CAS} = 250$ kt
5	CAS-THR	FPA-CAS	$h_p = 3000$ ft	

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## Identification of Guidance Modes

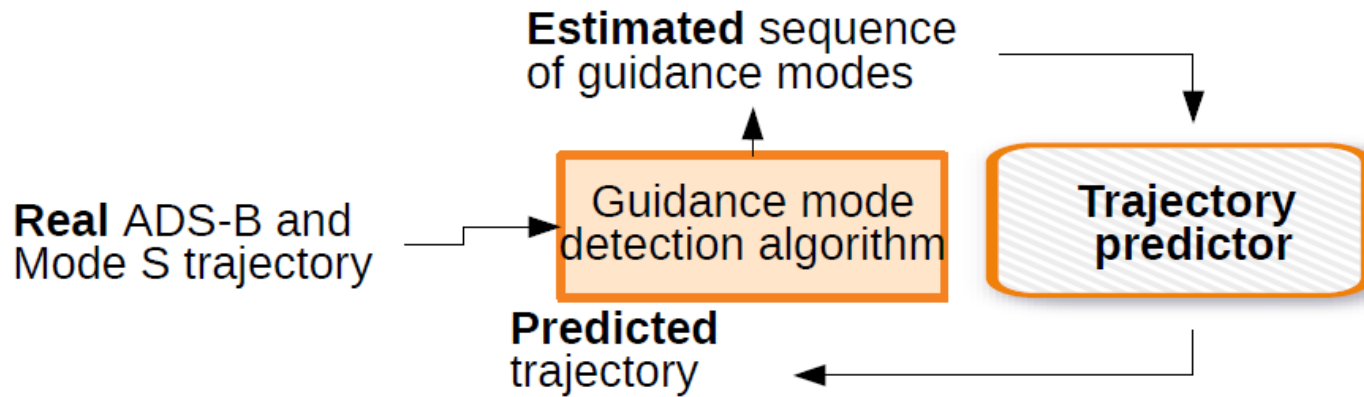


ALT-Speed  
VS-CAS  
CAS-THR  
DEC-THR  
CAS-THR



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# Identification of Guidance Modes

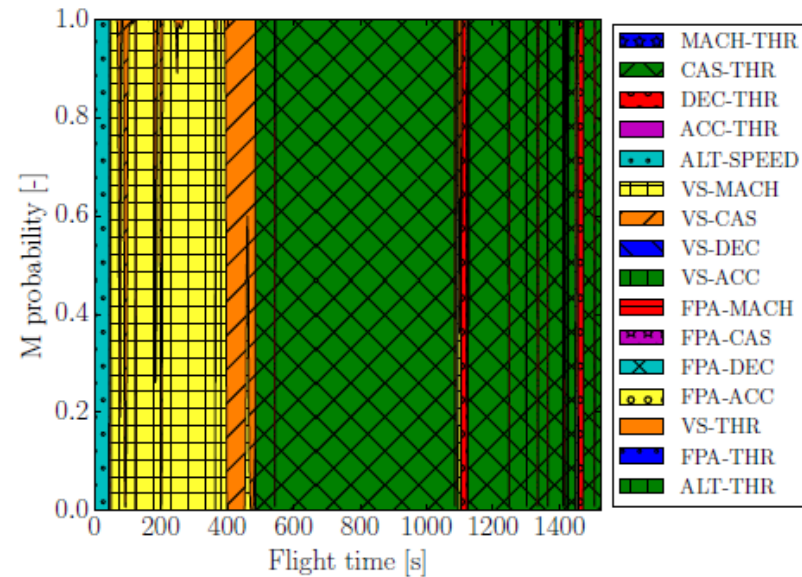
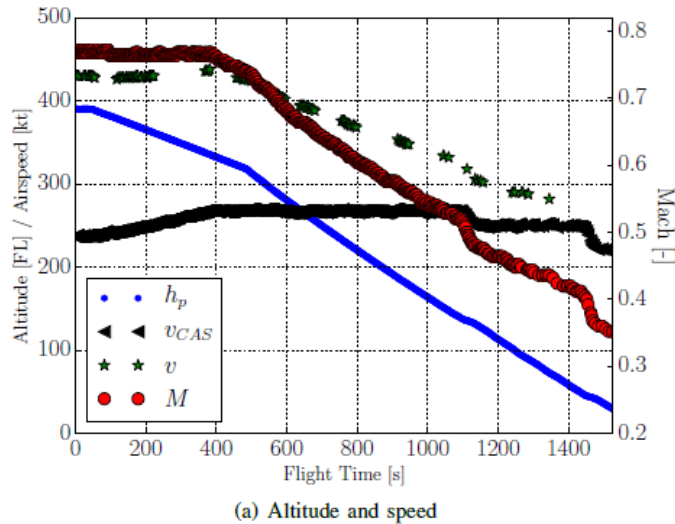


Fig. 6. Model probabilities for the real trajectory

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**Preliminary results using the IMM: good guidance mode estimation [1]**

**To be explored:**

- I. Improve the system and uncertainty models (i.e., 2D to 3D, wind, ...)**
- II. New estimation techniques (alternatives to the IMM)**
- III. Optimal vs Robust vs Adaptive approaches**
- IV. From centralized to cooperative (Self-separation)**
- V. From single to multiple aircraft TP**

**That's only the beginning of this story...**

[1] Dalmau, Ramon, Marc Pérez-Batlle, and Xavier Prats. "Real-time Identification of Guidance Modes in Aircraft Descents Using Surveillance Data." *2018 IEEE/AIAA 37th Digital Avionics Systems Conference (DASC)*. IEEE, 2018.



*Thank you for your attention*

*ENGAGE - TC2 , 2<sup>nd</sup> of December, 2019*  
*Greece - Athens*



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