

# SESAR Innovation Days

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JOINT UNDERTAKING

MODELLING AND EXPLAINABILITY

Session chair: George Vouros

University of Piraeus

5-8 December 2022, Budapest



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# SESAR Innovation Days



“Transparency & Explainability in higher levels of automation in the ATM domain”

**María Florencia Lema Esposto**

R&D Aeronautical Engineer | CRIDA

5-8 December 2022, Budapest



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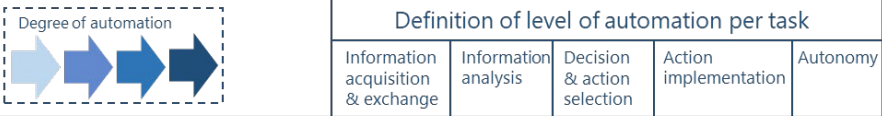
*Transparency & Explainability in higher levels of automation in the ATM domain*

*Maria Florencia Lema Esposto*





# Transparency & Explainability in higher levels of automation in the ATM domain



Higher automation

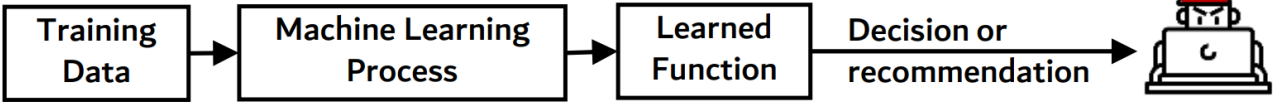
		Definition of level of automation per task					
		Information acquisition & exchange	Information analysis	Decision & action selection	Action implementation	Autonomy	
Action can only be initiated by human	<b>LEVEL 1</b> <b>DECISION SUPPORT</b> Automation supports human in information acquisition and exchange, information analysis and <b>action selection for some tasks/functions</b>	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	<i>Today's commonly spread operational concept</i>
	<b>LEVEL 2</b> <b>TASK EXECUTION SUPPORT</b> Automation supports human in information acquisition, exchange and analysis, <b>action selection and implementation for some tasks/functions</b> . Actions are always initiated by Human. Adaptable/adaptative automation supports optimal socio-technical system performance.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	<i>System support Human Decision and implementation</i>
	<b>LEVEL 3</b> <b>CONDITIONAL AUTOMATION</b> Automation supports human in information acquisition, exchange and analysis, <b>action selection and action implementation for most tasks/functions</b> . Automation can initiate actions for some tasks. Adaptable/adaptative automation supports optimal socio-technical system performance.	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	<i>System decision and implementation Human monitor</i>



# Transparency

# Explainability

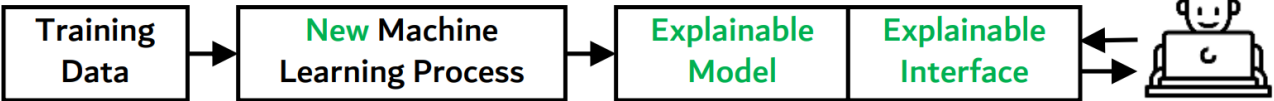
Today



Why did you do that?  
 Why not something else?  
 When do you succeed?

When do you fail?  
 When can I trust you?  
 How do I correct an error?

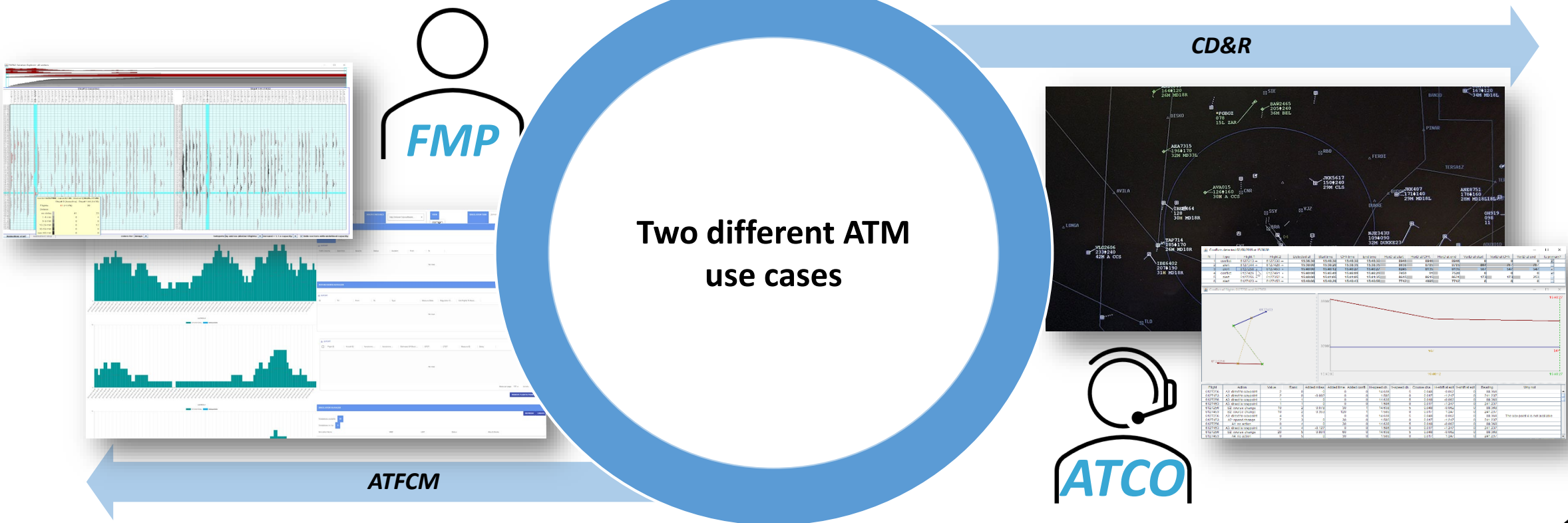
XAI



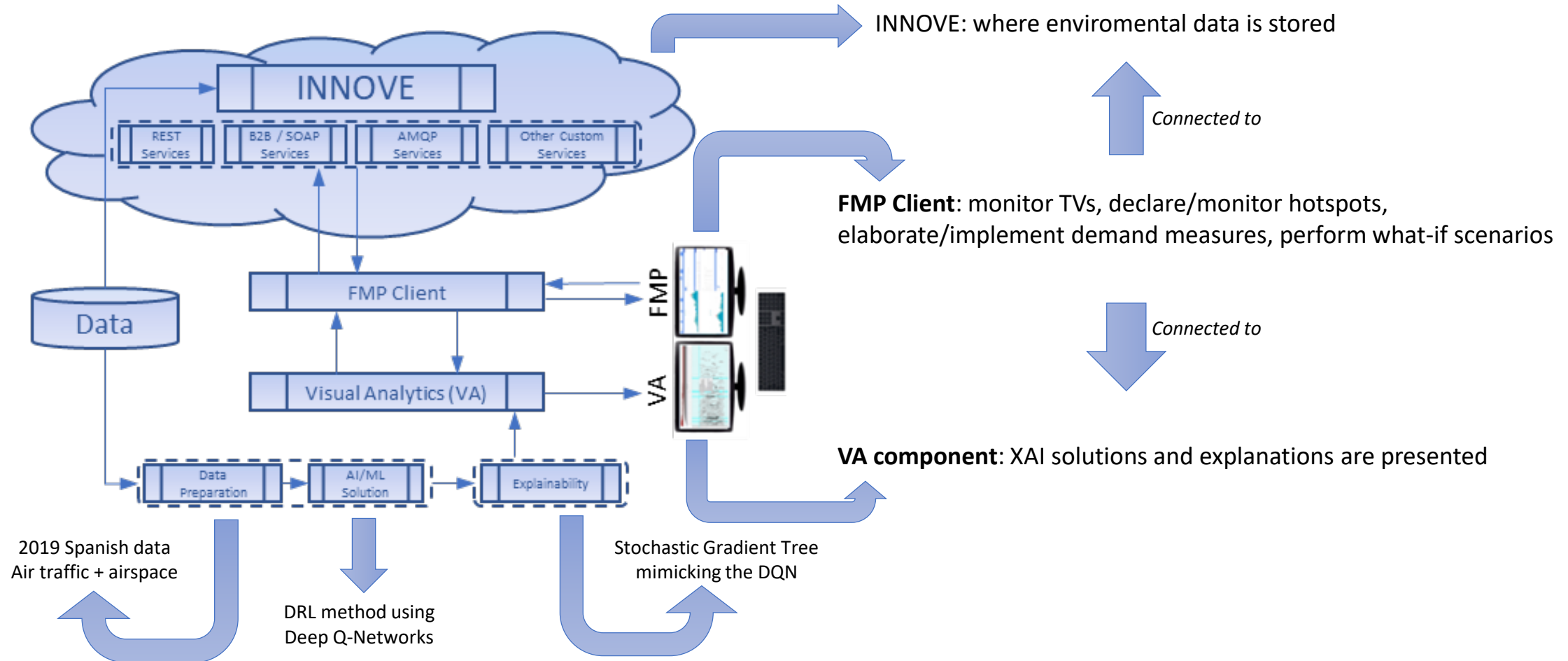
I understand why  
 I understand why not  
 I know when you succeed

I know when you fail  
 I know when to trust you  
 I know why you erred





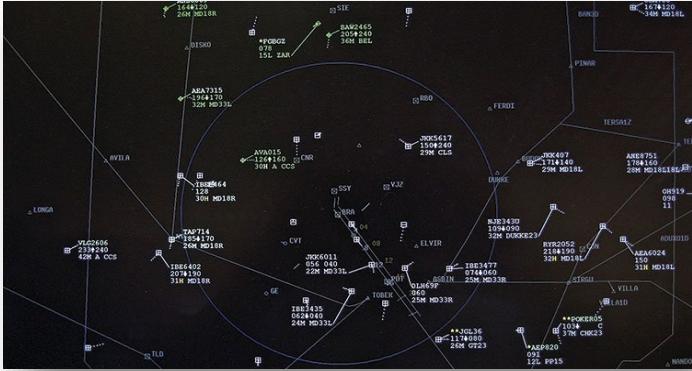
# ATFCM



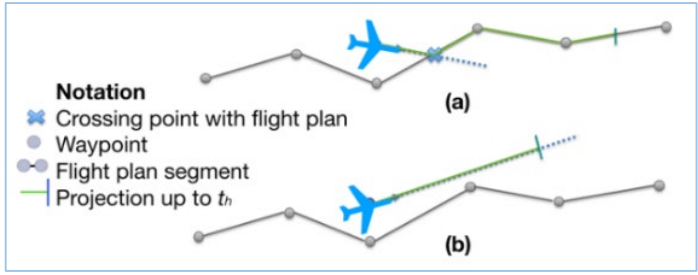


Transparency & Explainability in higher levels of automation in the ATM domain

CD&R

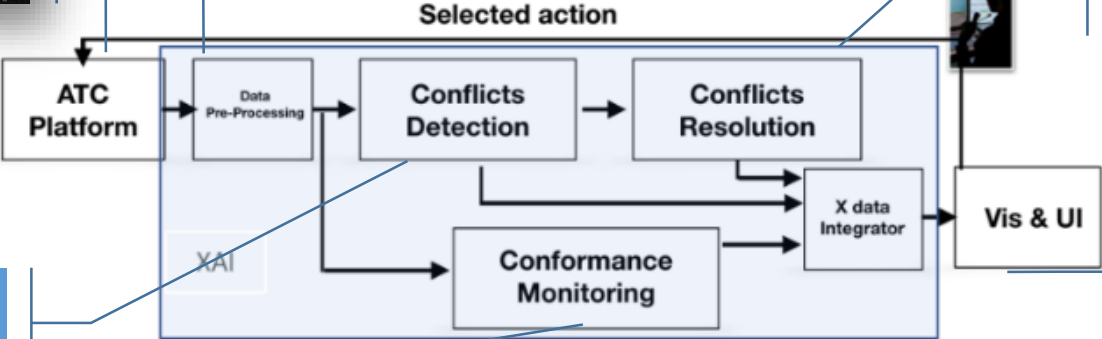


SACTA platform (radar display, traffic simulator)



Trajectory propagation

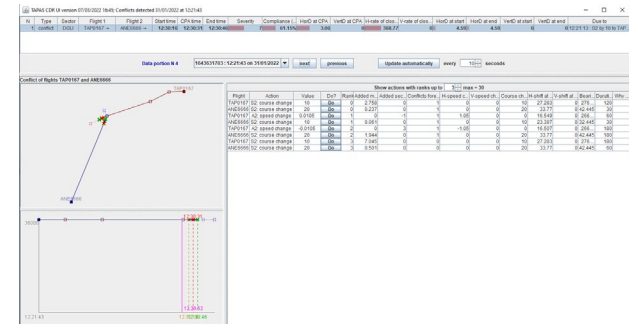
Change of altitude [ $\pm 1$  FL]  
 Course change [ $\pm 20, \pm 10, 0$ ]  
 Speed change [ $\pm 7$  knots]  
 Direct to a waypoint of the FPL



Separation infringements of less than 5NM/1000 ft 10 minutes ahead

Trained with Spanish operational data (ATCO events, radar tracks, FPLs)

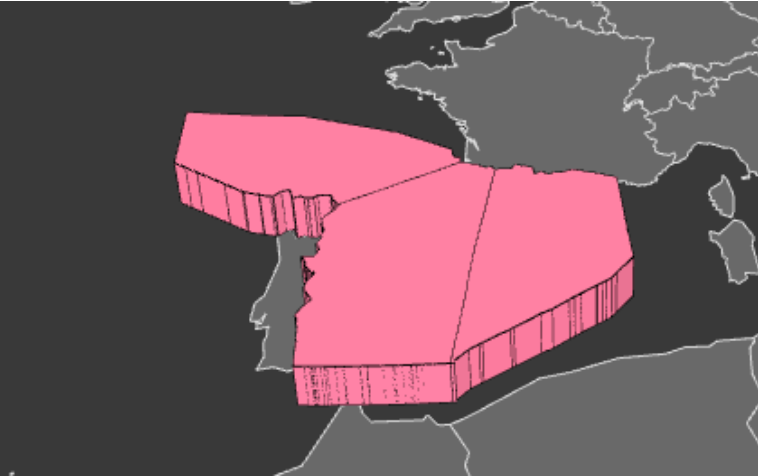
Desired trajectory vs Actual trajectory (oversees if an aircraft follows the resolution actions as prescribed by the AI/ML module)



Conflicts and resolutions actions proposed by AI



**ATFCM**



3-day trials with FMP experts from the Spanish ANSP (ENAIRES)

**CD&R**

Two en-route sectors of Madrid ACC:

- Domingo upper (LECMDGU)
- Toledo upper (LECMTLU)

3-day trials with operational ATCOs and ATC instructors



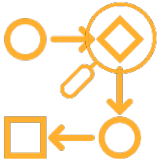
**Conclusions**



Trust prevails over explanations during real time operations



Time horizon dictates level of explainability



Traceability is key for transparency



Accuracy comes before any means of transparency



Complexity is a challenge to understanding





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# SESAR Innovation Days



“Explainable Metamodels for ATM Performance Assessment”

## Tatjana Bolic

Senior Research Fellow/ATM | **University of Westminster**

5-8 December 2022, Budapest



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# Explainable Metamodels for ATM Performance Assessment

Tatjana Bolić, University of Westminster  
SESAR Innovation Days  
7 December 2022  
Budapest, Hungary

# Problem

- Air traffic systems are hard to model
- Simulation approaches are a common modelling solution
- Such tools offer little room for understandability, transparency and interpretability (black-box)
- Simulation models can become computationally expensive



# Aims

- **Enhance explainability of simulation models and simulation-based studies**
- **Improve exploration of simulation models, reducing computational costs**





# Solution

**Combination of two techniques:**

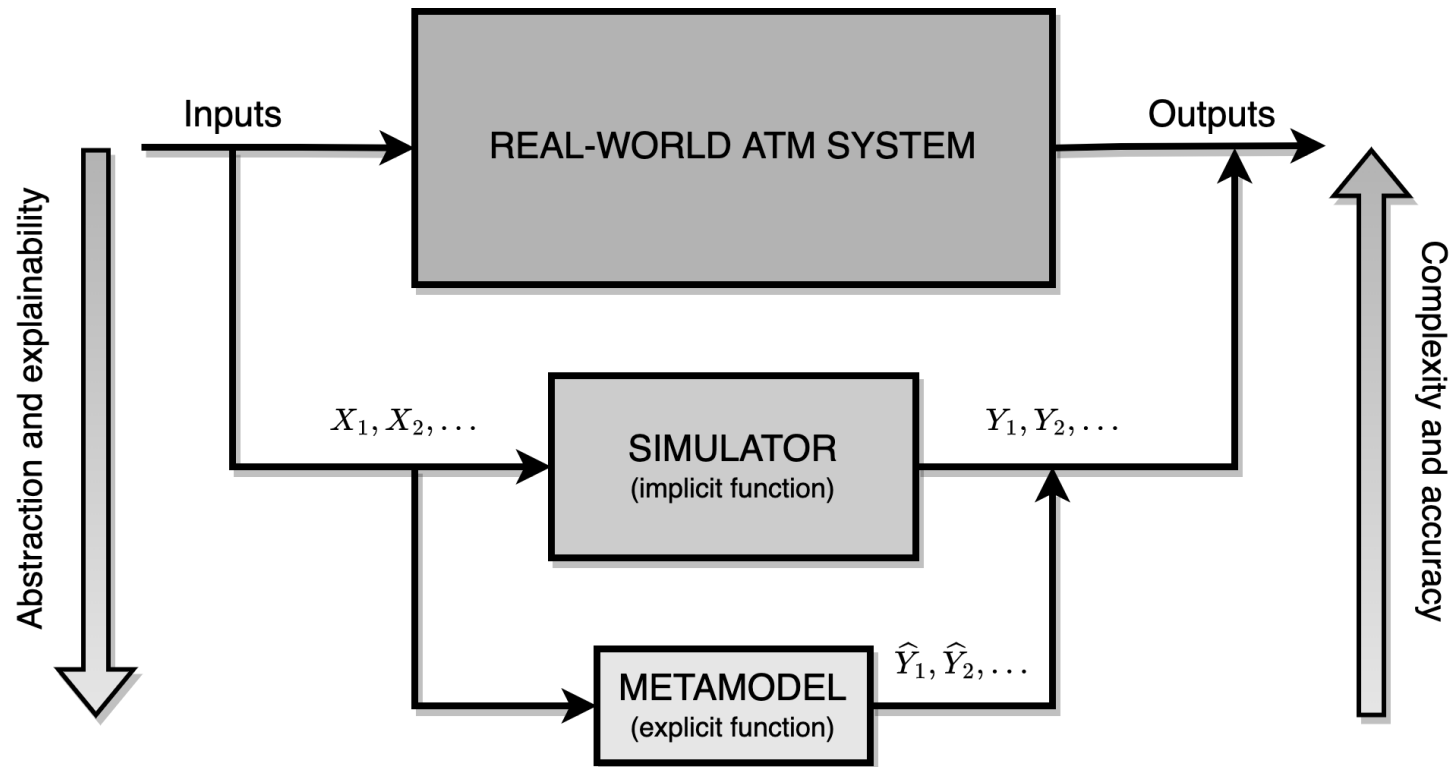
**A. Simulation metamodeling**

**B. SHAP values analysis**



# A. Simulation Metamodelling

- Explicit approximation of simulation models

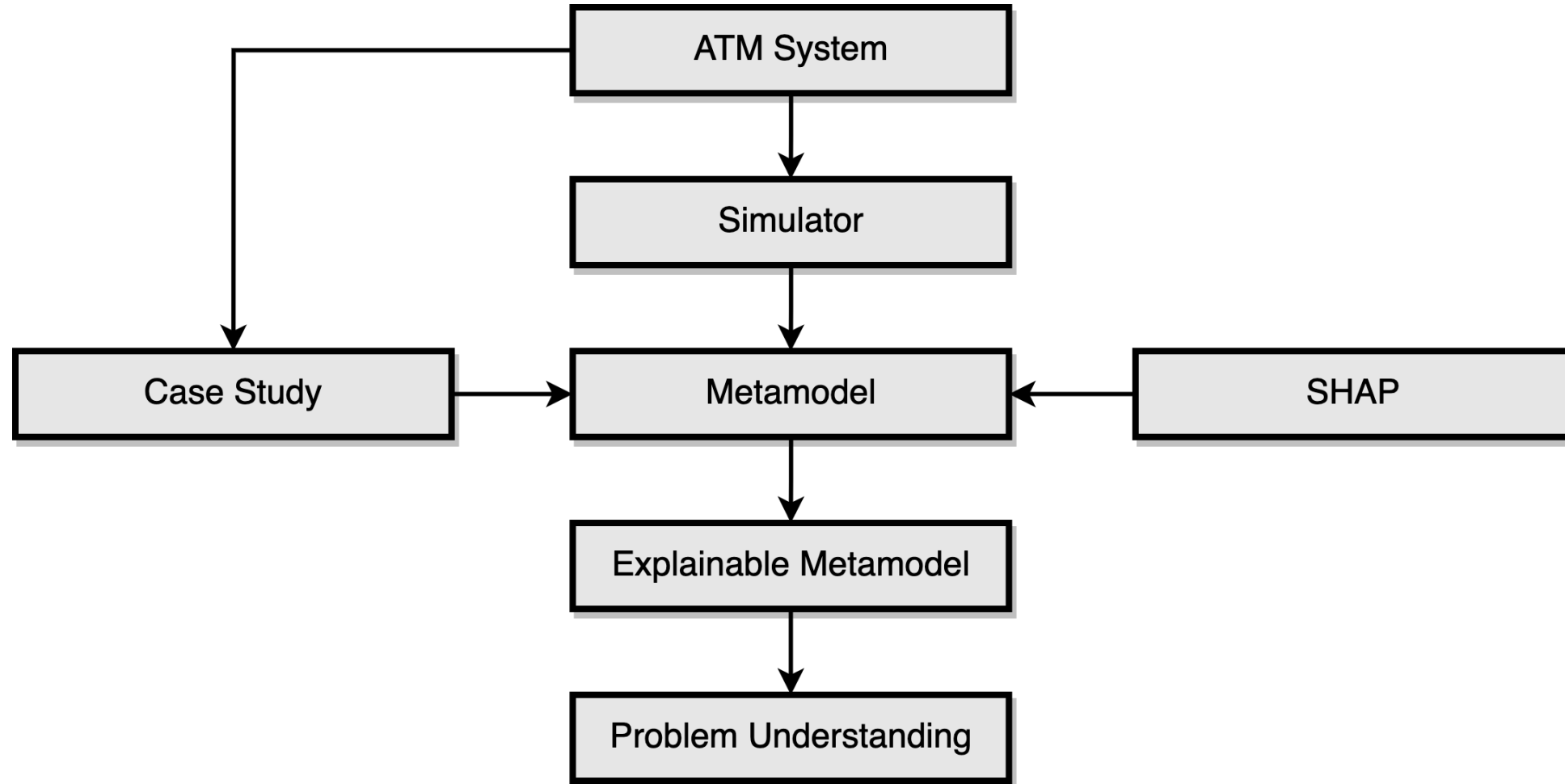


## B. SHAP values

- **SHapley Additive exPlanations**
- **Traditionally used to address lack of explainability of ML/AI models**
- **Systematic framework for quantifying the individual contribution or impact that each input variable has on the output(s)**
- **Enhances the understanding of the associated interactions and, ultimately, the overall explainability of a given arbitrary model**



# Proposed Methodology



# Experimental Setup

- **ATM simulation model: Mercury**
- **Daily operations at Charles De Gaulle airport**
- **Historical data from 12 September 2014: flights, origin-destination, routes, aircraft types, estimated cruise wind, distributions on climb and descent profiles, etc.**



# Case studies and variables of interest

## A. UDPP (passenger arrival delay as KPI)

## B. E-AMAN (planned absorbed delay as KPI)

TABLE I. VARIABLES USED IN THE CASE STUDIES.

Variable	Description	Theoretical range	Practical range	Default
Fuel price	Price of one kg of fuel.	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, 5]$	1
Hotspot solver	Type of solver in the hotspot.	[GlobalOpt, NNBound, UDPP, ISTOP]	NA	ISTOP
Planning horizon	Distance horizon where the EAMA tries to optimize the arrival, in NM.	$(100, \infty)$	$[100, 1000]$	300
Cruise uncertainty	Deviation in the aircraft speed during cruise.	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, 10]$	1
Turn-around time scale	Scaler of mean of the distribution of turn-around times.	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, 10]$	1
Minimum connecting time scale	Scaler of mean of the distribution of passenger minimum connecting times.	$[0, \infty)$	$[0, 10]$	1
Claim rate	Proportion of passengers claiming compensation.	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$	0.14



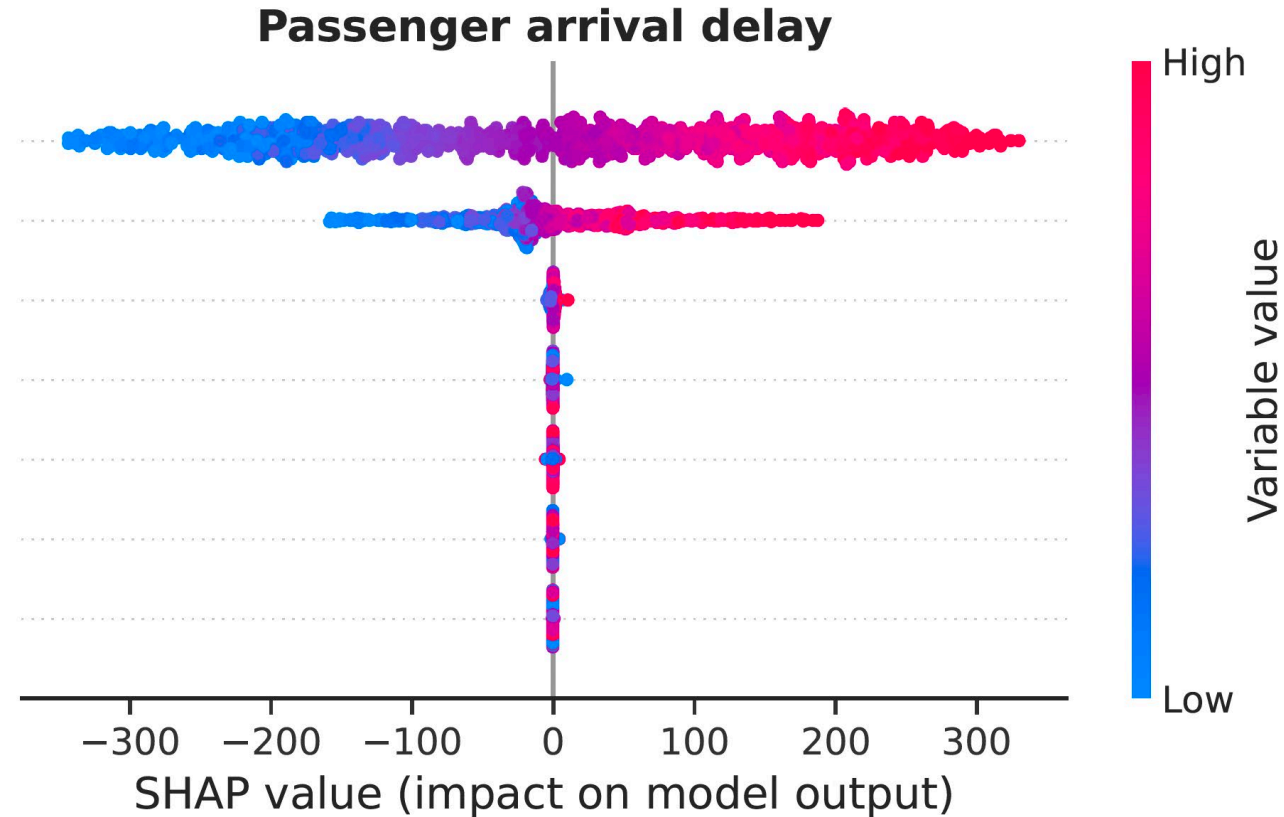
# Optimizing the metamodel

- **XGBoost (Extreme Gradient Boosting) as metamodel**
- **50k simulation points set for training**
- **10k simulation points for testing**
- **Hyperparameter tuning with grid search**



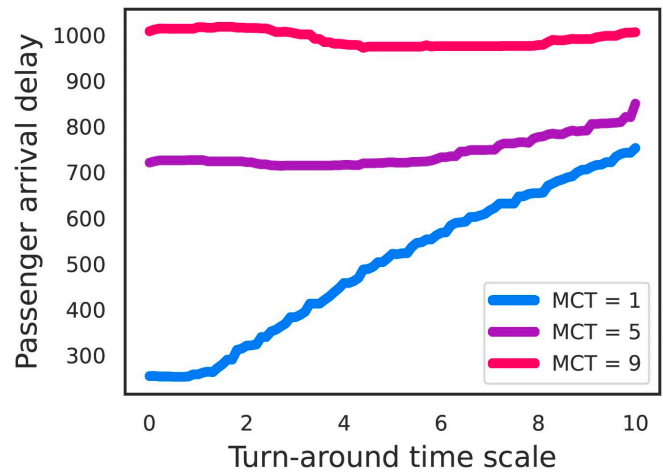
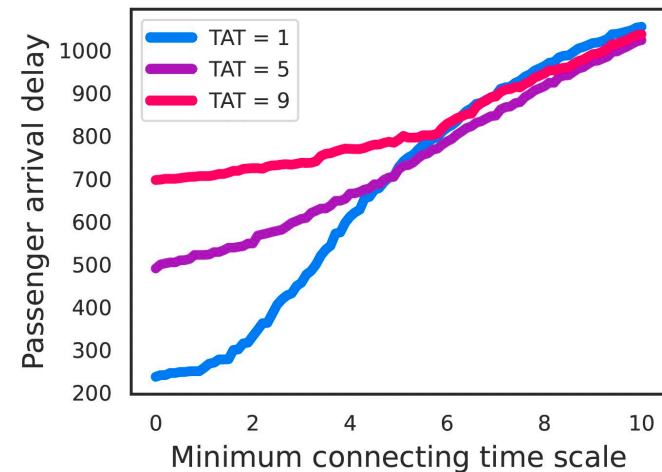
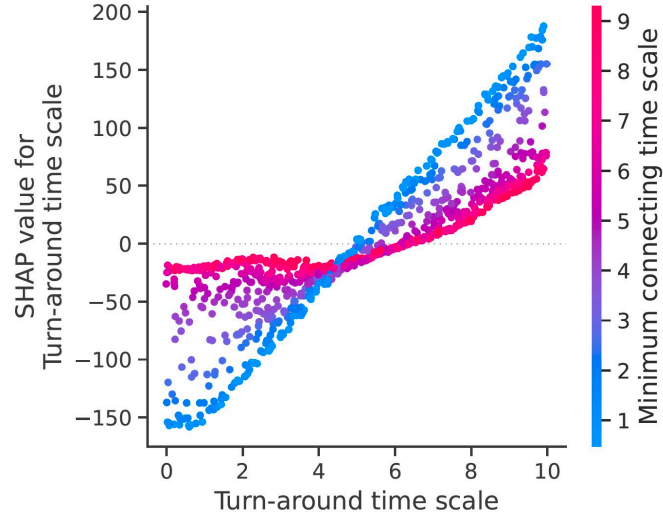
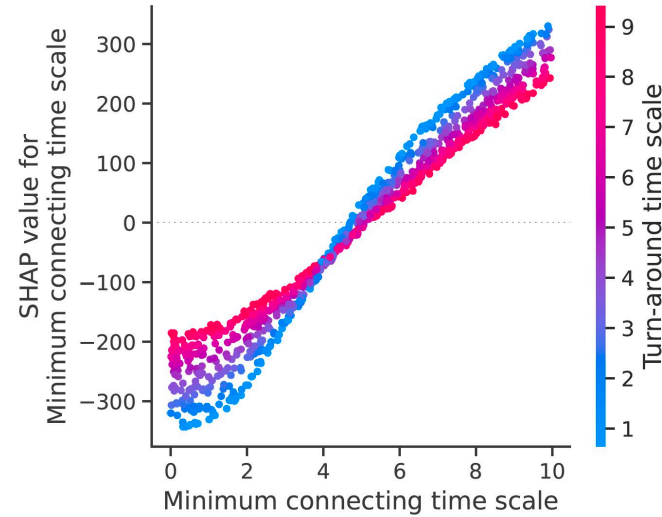
# A. UDPP Case study

- Min. connecting time scale
- Turn-around time scale
- Fuel price
- Planning horizon
- Claim rate
- Cruise uncertainty
- Hotspot solver

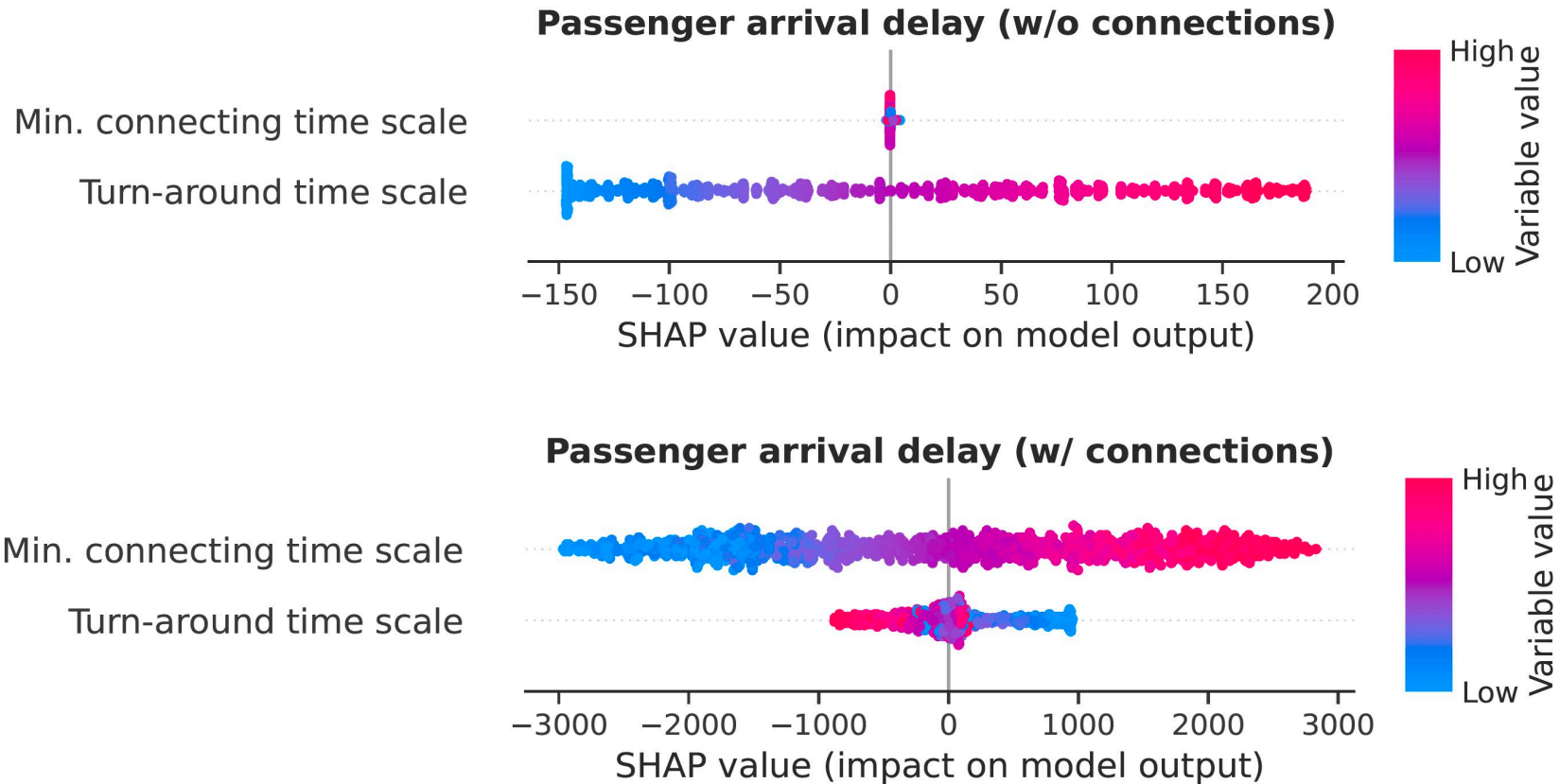




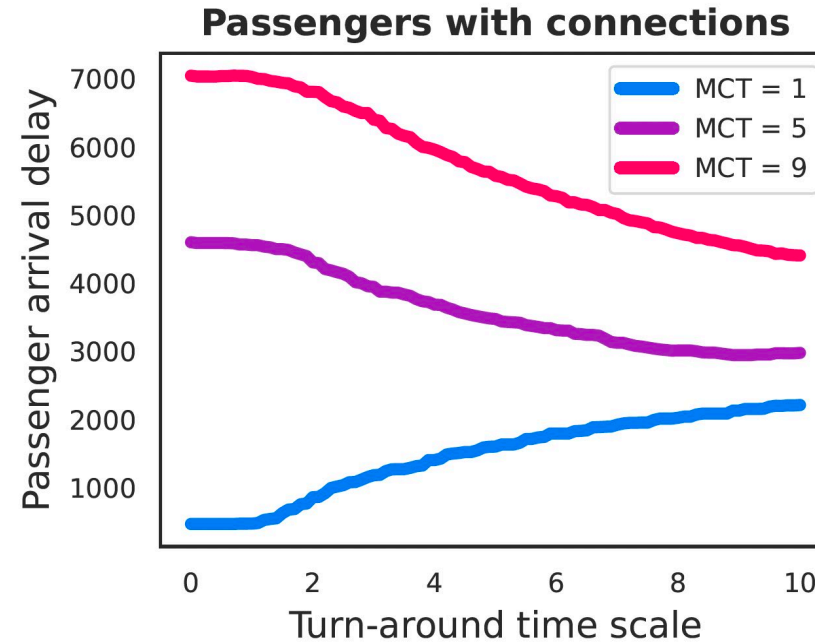
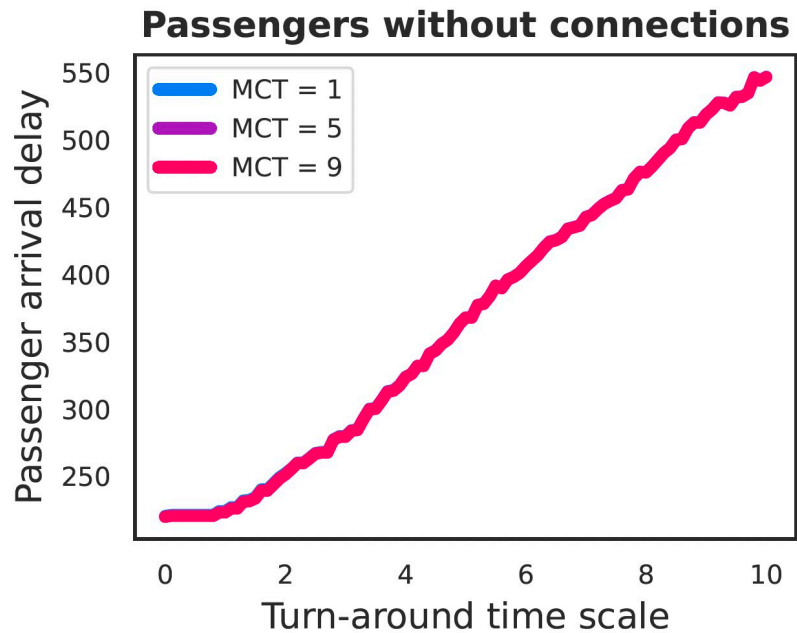
# A. UDPP Case study



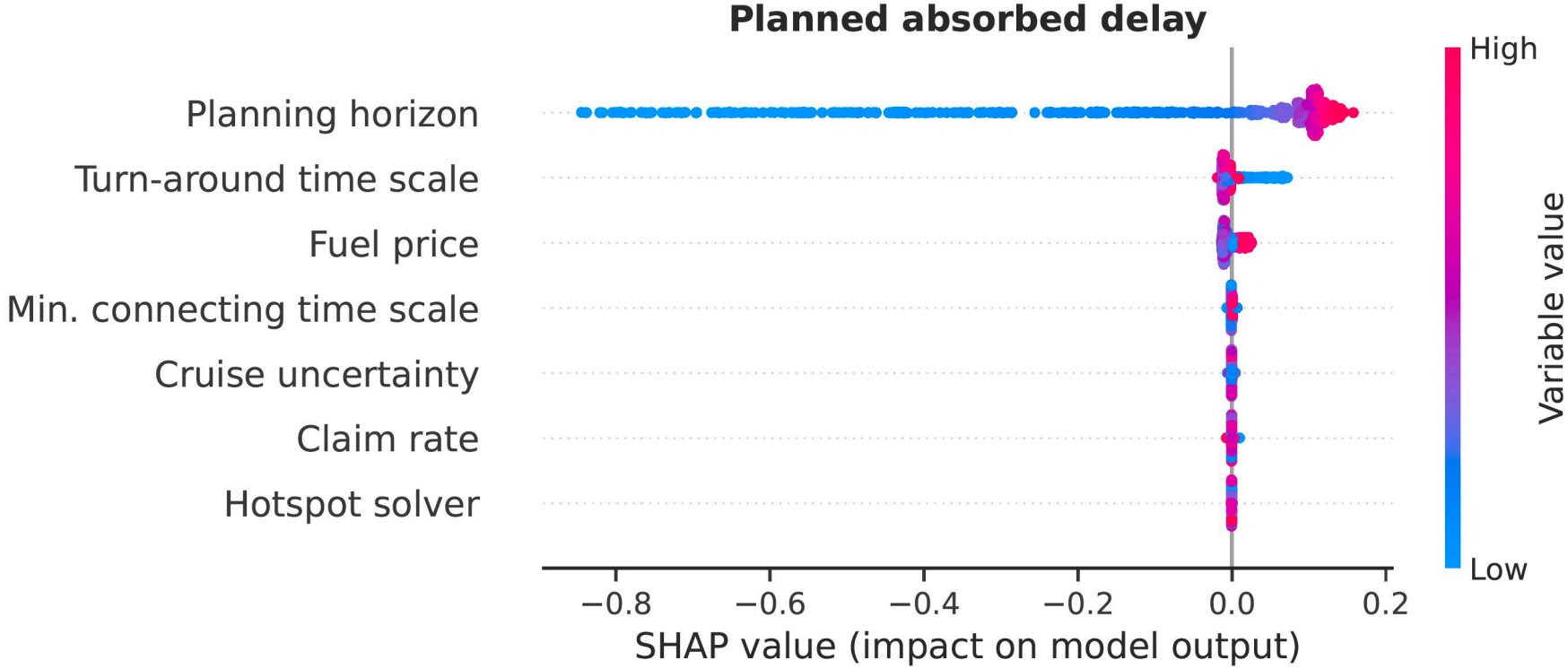
# A. UDPP Case study



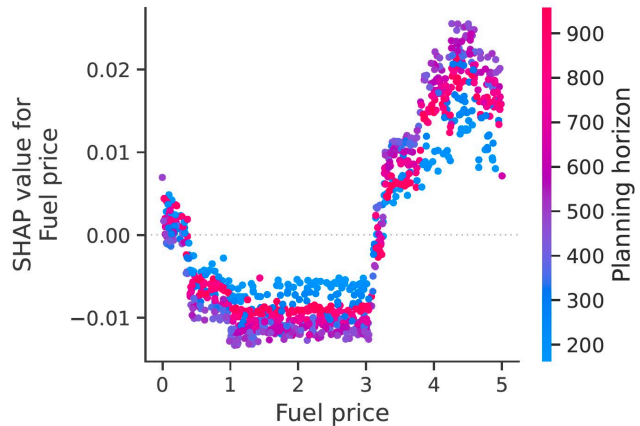
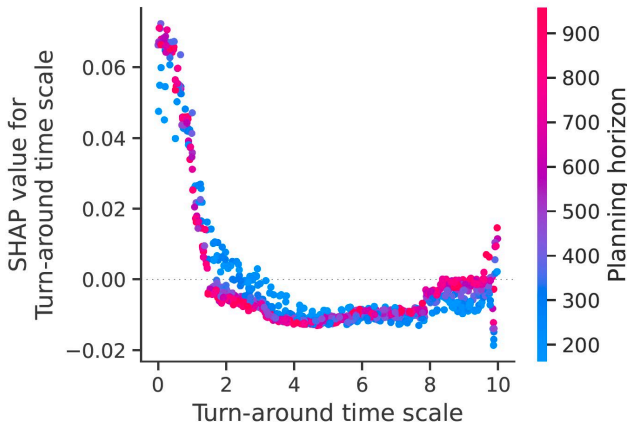
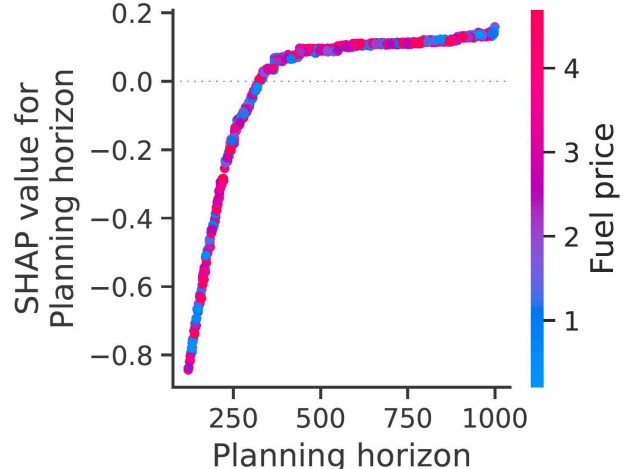
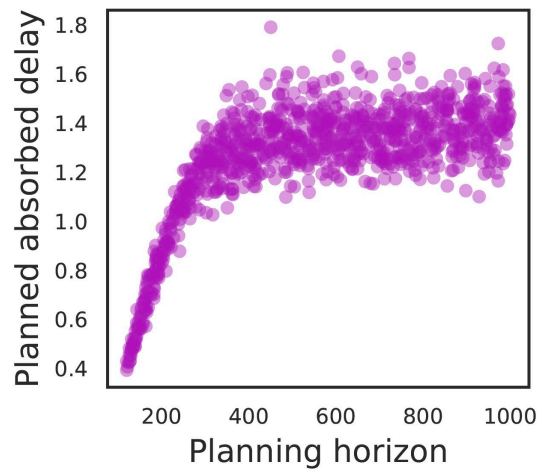
# A. UDPP Case study



# B. E-AMAN Case Study



# B. E-AMAN Case Study



# Conclusion and Future Work

- **Unified framework integrating SHAP values with simulation metamodels to create explainable metamodels**
- **Making simulation results more explainable, facilitating interpretation**
- **To be used as a complement to traditional simulation-based studies**
- **Enhancement of scenario-based and what-if analyses**
- **Plan to extend the current methodology to encompass active learning**



# Acknowledgments

- **NOSTROMO (Next-generation Open-Source Tools for ATM PeRfOrmance Modelling and Optimisation)** project, framed in the scope of the SESAR 2020 Exploratory Research topic SESAR-ER4-26-2019, 'ATM Validation for a Digitalised ATM,' with focus on the 'Macro-modelling applied to Air Traffic Management' area and funded by SESAR Joint Undertaking through the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 892517.



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# SESAR Innovation Days

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“Active Learning Metamodelling for R-NEST”

Raquel Sánchez

R&D Data Scientist | Nommon

5-8 December 2022, Budapest



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# Active Learning Metamodelling for R-NEST

R. Sánchez-Cauce, C. Riis, F. Antunes, D. Mocholí,  
O. G. Cantú Ros, F. Câmara Pereira, R. Herranz, C. Lima Azevedo



# The problem



Microsimulation models are usually the only feasible and reliable way to assess the performance impact of new ATM concepts and solutions



When embedded with enough detail, computational cost is often a barrier for a comprehensive assessment of ATM solutions

- Simulations are necessarily restricted to a limited number of scenarios, often insufficient to obtain conclusive results
- There is an interest in picking only the most informative instances



An integrated approach combining **active learning** and **simulation metamodelling** to translate a complex simulation model into a metamodel



# Active learning metamodeling



**Simulation metamodel:** simplified version that emulates the behavior of the original model, reducing the (expensive) simulation process

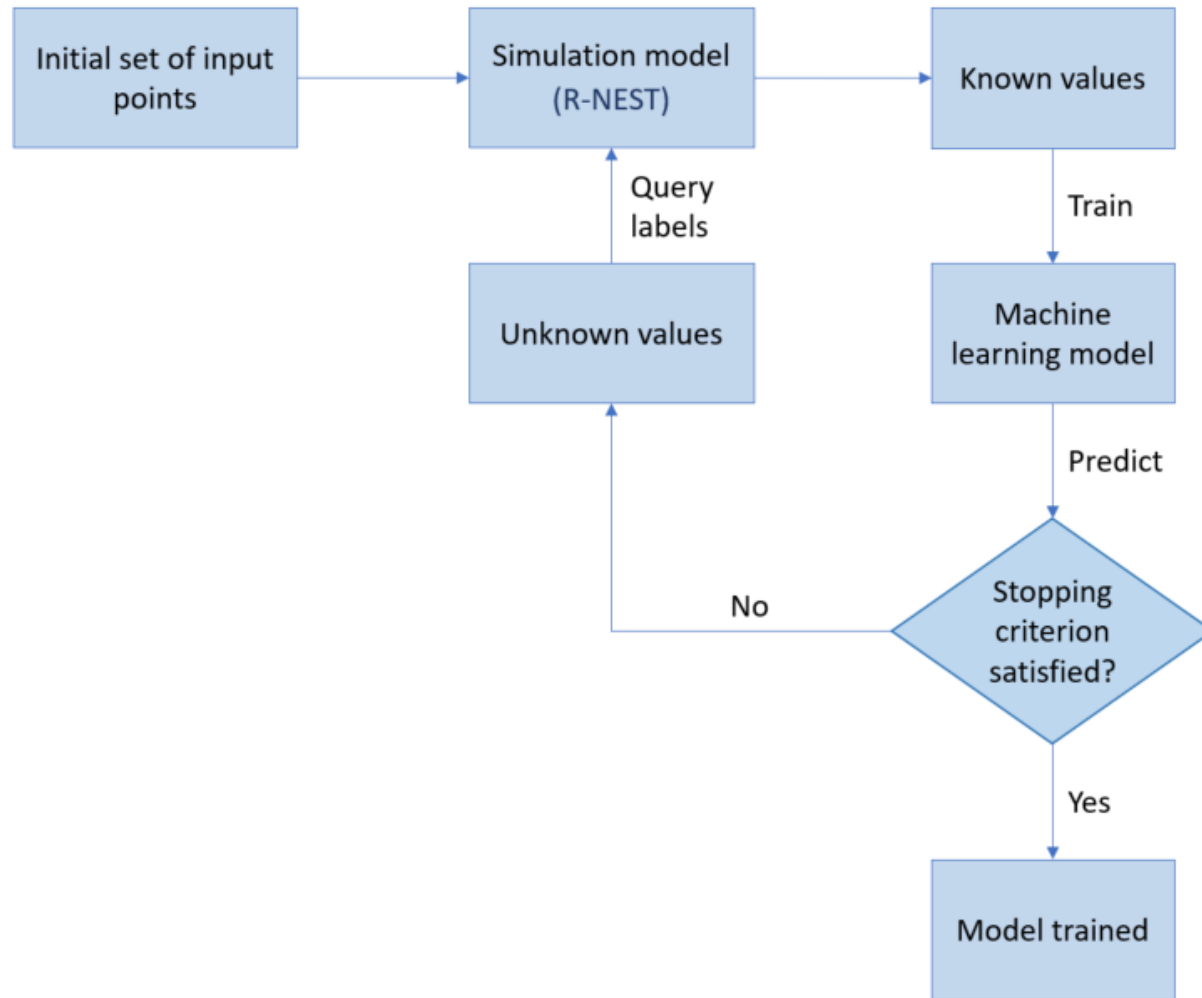


Training a metamodel usually requires running the simulation model many times. This task is quite inefficient in many cases



**Active learning** makes it possible to reduce the number of required model runs by **selecting the most informative** points

# Active learning process

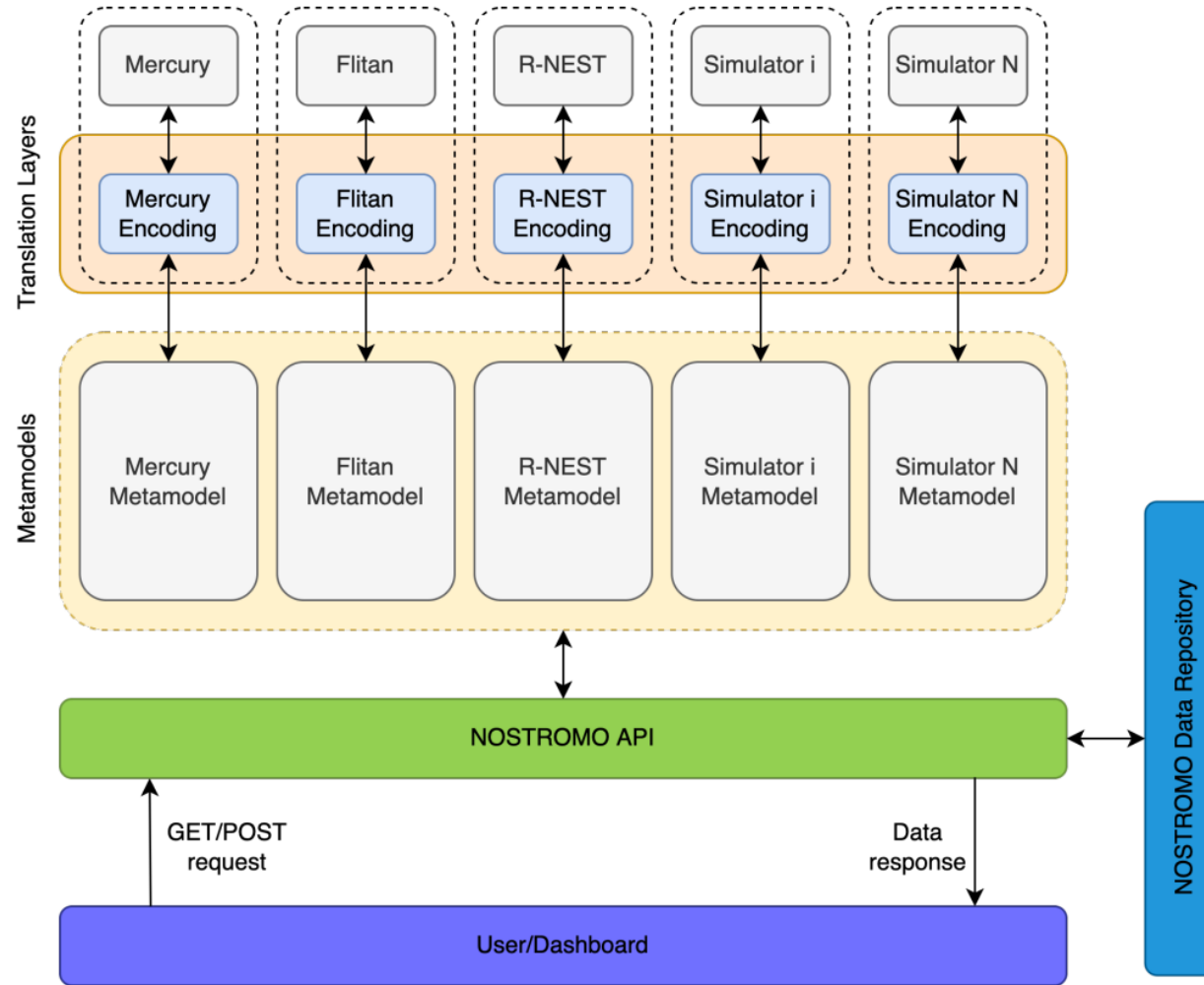


# Implementation

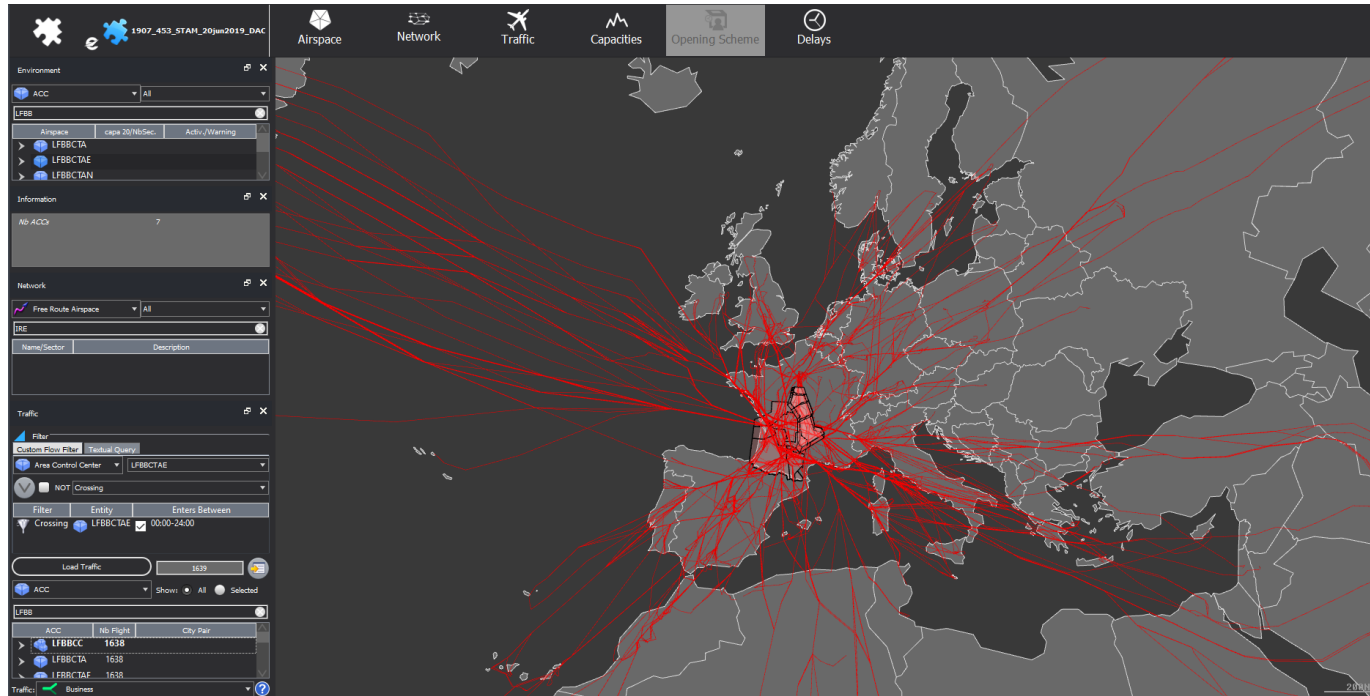
- Metamodels for the **R-NEST** simulation tool
- Tested with the **Demand and Capacity Balancing (DCB)** SESAR solution:
  - Dynamic Airspace Configuration (DAC) + Short Term ATM Measures (STAM)
  - **DAC**: increase the granularity and flexibility in the airspace configurations that can be used by ANSPs
  - **STAM** measures: smooth ATCo workload by reducing traffic complexity and peaks through the short-term application of minor ground delays and horizontal and vertical re-routings
- Two use cases:
  - One-day R-NEST metamodel
  - AIRAC cycle R-NEST metamodel



# NOSTROMO metamodeling framework



# R-NEST



- EUROCONTROL research simulation tool
- Performance assessment of advanced ATM concepts
- Dynamic simulation of network operations and prediction of different types of delays

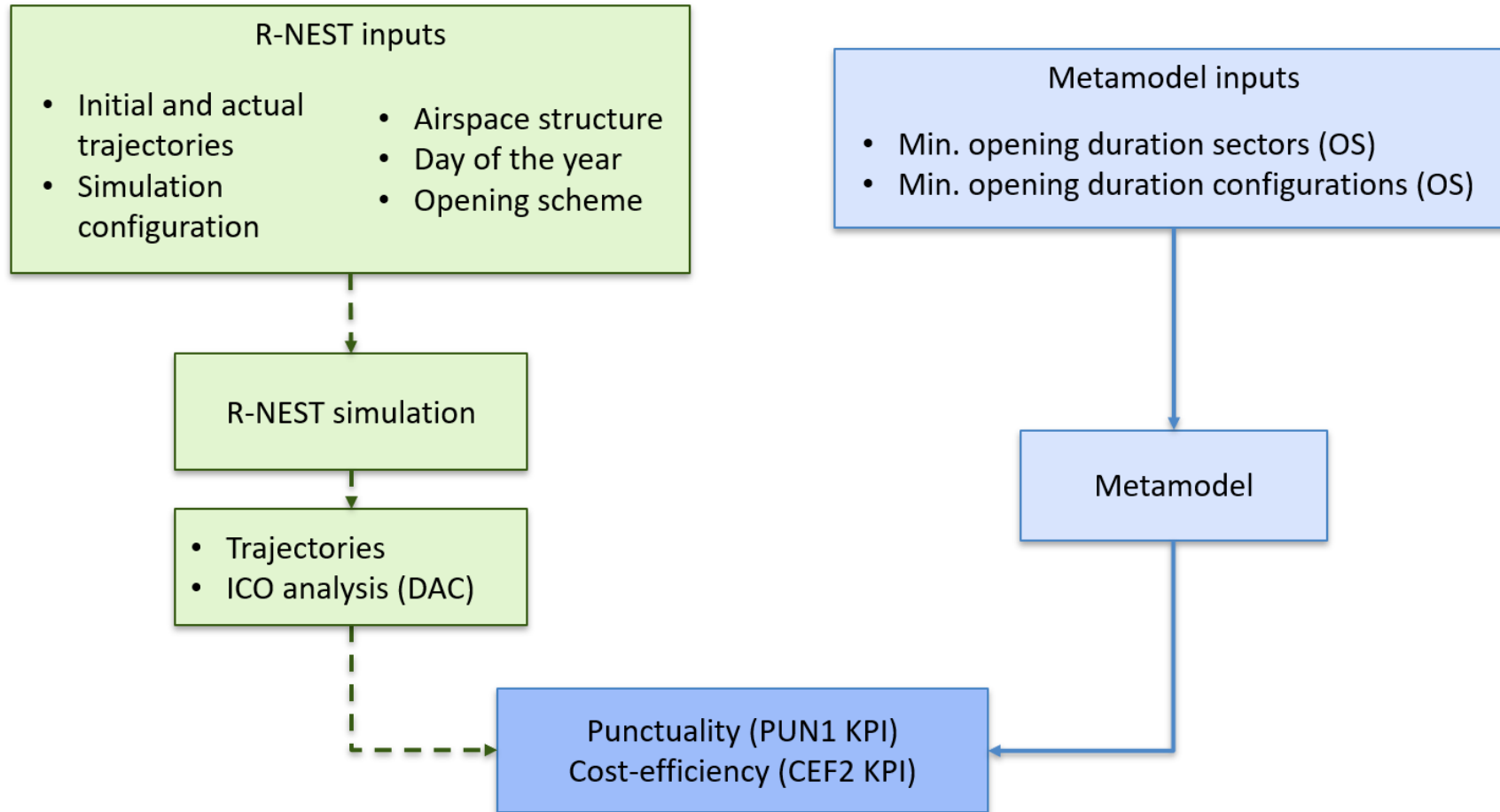


# One-day R-NEST metamodel

- Inputs:
  - minimum opening duration of the configurations for the opening scheme (OS)
  - minimum opening duration of the sectors for the OS
- Outputs:
  - Network punctuality: average departure delay per flight (**PUN1 KPI**)
  - Cost-efficiency: number of flights per ATCO-Hour on duty (**CEF2 KPI**)

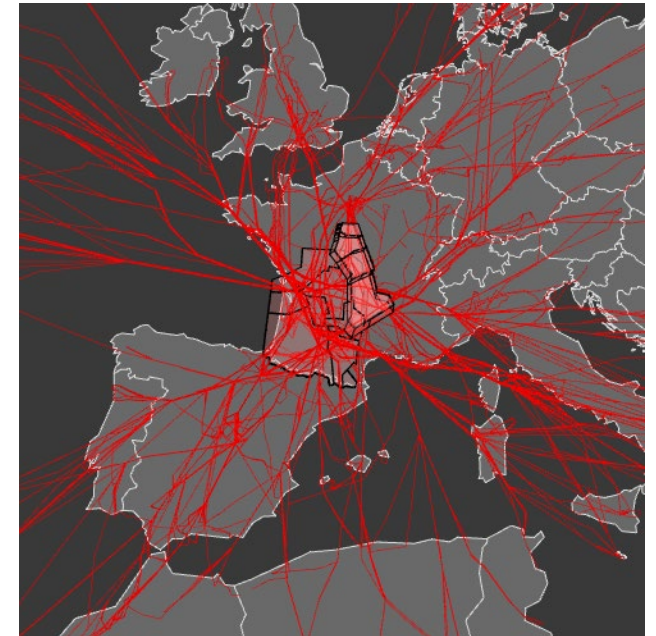


# Day R-NEST metamodel



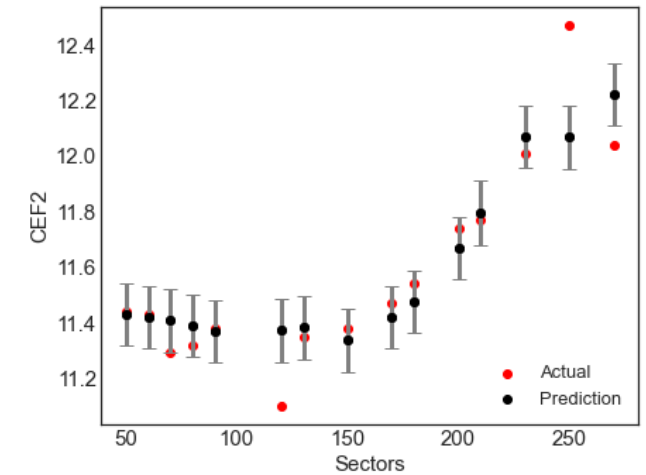
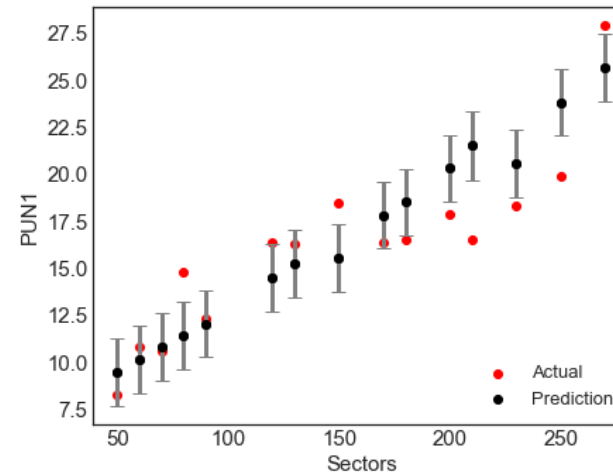
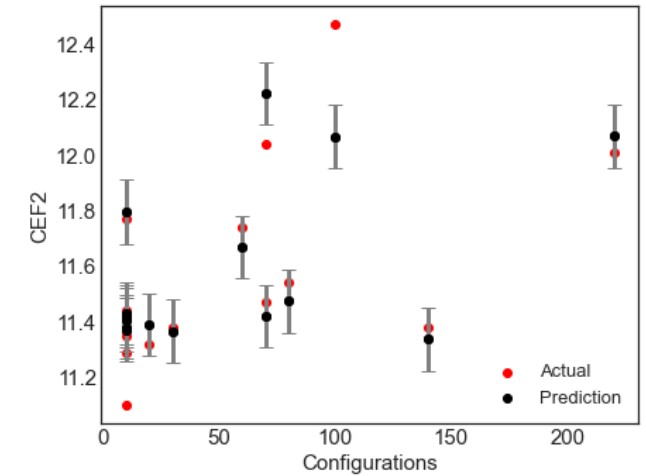
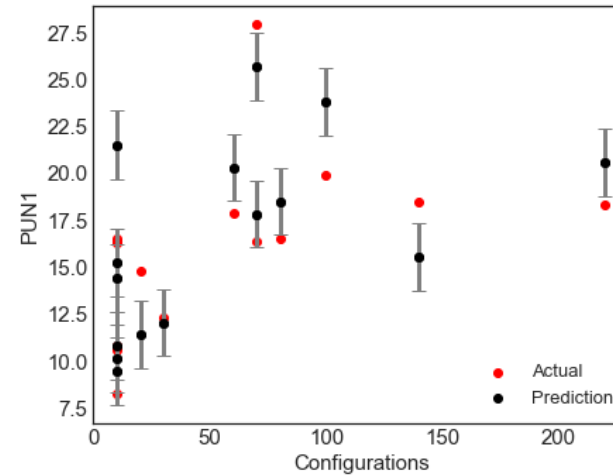
# Metamodel implementation

- The metamodel is defined for the **5th July 2019**
- The lower and east cluster of **Bordeaux ACC** is selected
- DCB implementation:
  1. DAC: Define the OS (configurations and sectors):
    - i. Configurations (minutes): [10, 300] in 10-steps
    - ii. Sectors (minutes): [10, 300] in 10-steps  
(restriction sectors  $\geq$  configurations)
  2. STAM: Once the OS is defined, perform the STAM simulation



# Results – One-day R-NEST metamodel

45 points were used to train this metamodel (9.66%)



	PUN1	CEF2
RMSE	2.45	0.14
MAPE	0.125	0.008



# AIRAC-cycle R-NEST metamodel

- Extend the R-NEST metamodel to the whole 7th AIRAC
- Using AIRAC representative days\* and the metamodelling methodology:
  - Identify the different traffic patterns in a region
  - For each pattern observed, select a set of representative days
  - Train the metamodel with the set of representative days

\*using the methodology developed in:

Sánchez-Cauce, R., Mocholí, D., Cantú Ros, O. G., Herranz, R., Rodríguez, R., Tello, F., & Fabio, A. (2022). Identification of Traffic Patterns and Selection of Representative Traffic Samples for the Assessment of ATM Performance Problems. In 12th SESAR Innovation Days (SIDs)



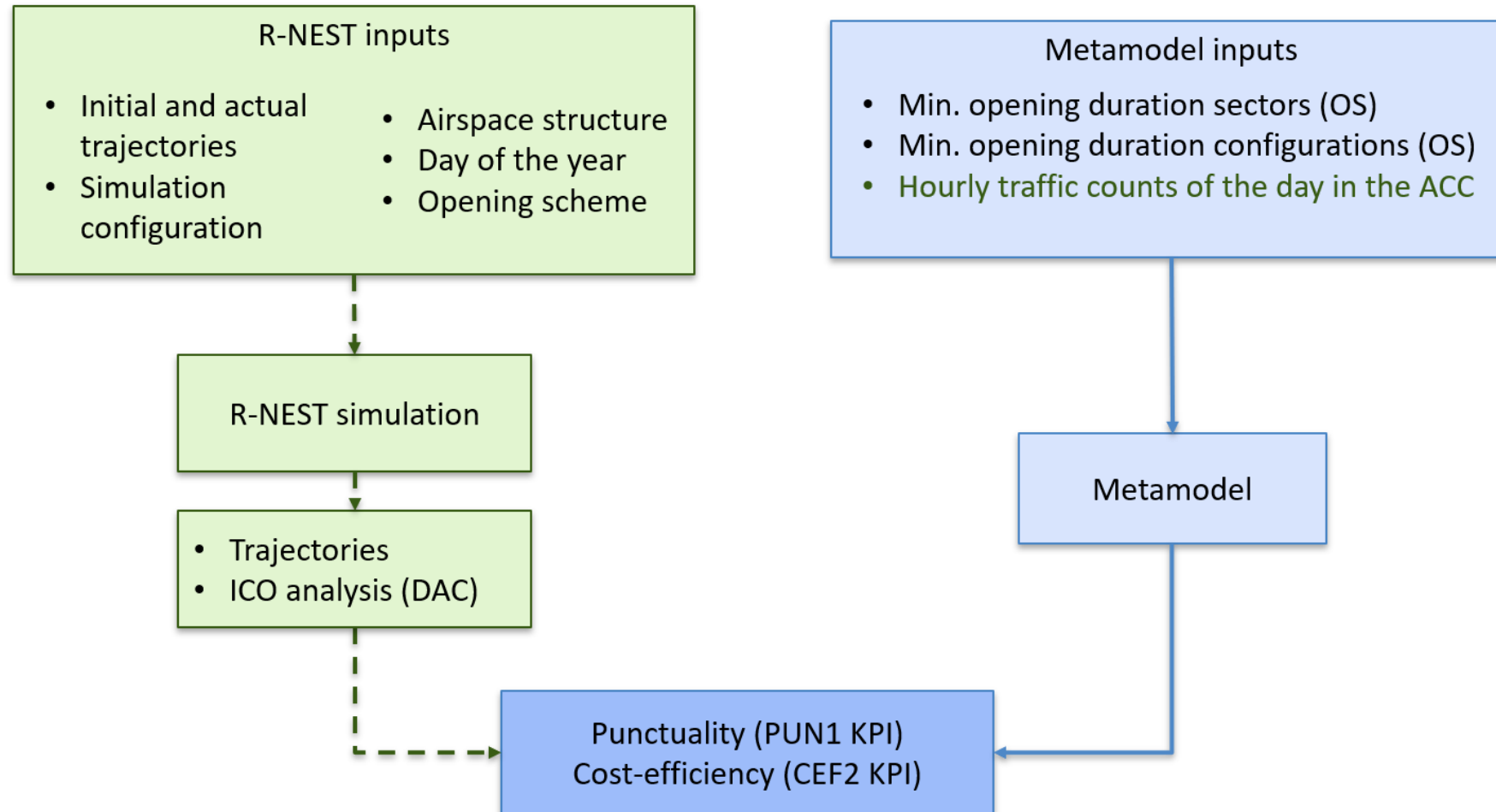
# Extended R-NEST metamodel

	10/07/2019	30/06/2019	29/06/2019	15/07/2019	20/06/2019	02/07/2019
Temporal period	Summer days	Winter days (Jan., Feb, Mar.)	Summer weekends	Winter working days	No temporal pattern	Summer working days
Efficiency	Medium values	The lowest values	Low values	Medium values	The highest values	Very high values
Predictability	Low values	The lowest values	Low values	The highest values	High values	Very high values
Regulations	Large delays due to non-ANS	No delays due to MET & non-ANS	Large delays due to ANS	No MET regulations		Very large delays due to ANS & MET

- Train the metamodel for the representative days of the Bordeaux ACC
- Add the hourly traffic counts of the day in the Bordeaux ACC as inputs of the metamodel



# Extended R-NEST metamodel concept

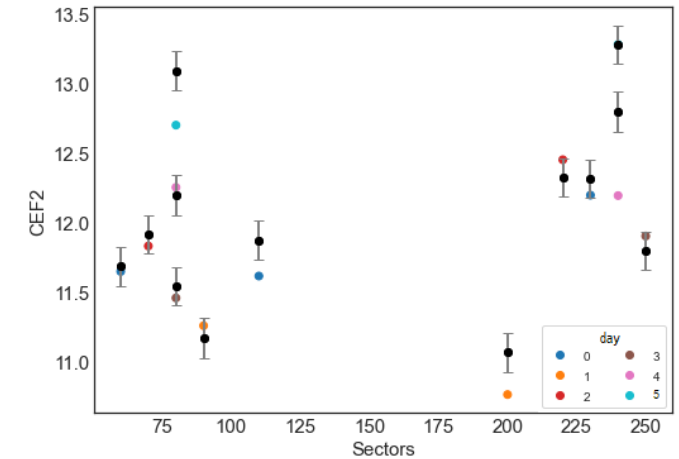
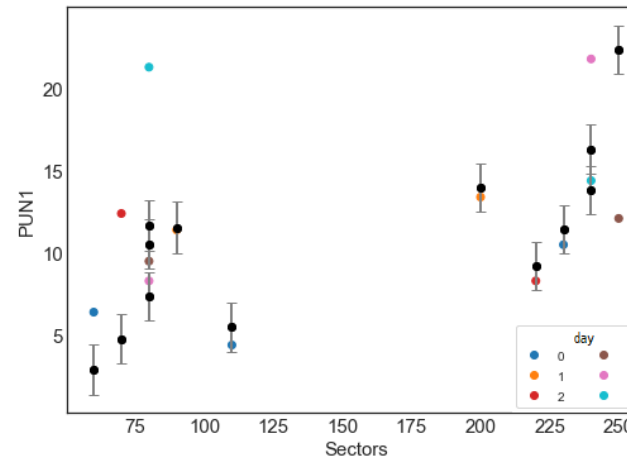
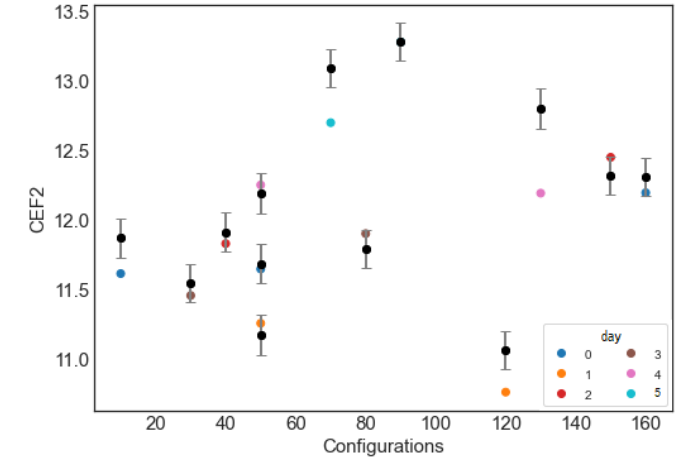
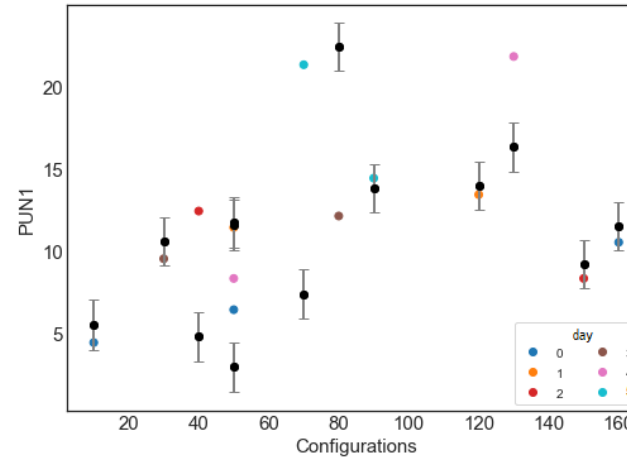


# Results – AIRAC R-NEST metamodel

**65 points** were used to train this metamodel (**2.36%**)

Predictive performance assessment on the validation set with the representative days:

	PUN1	CEF2
RMSE	5.66	0.24
MAPE	0.306	0.015

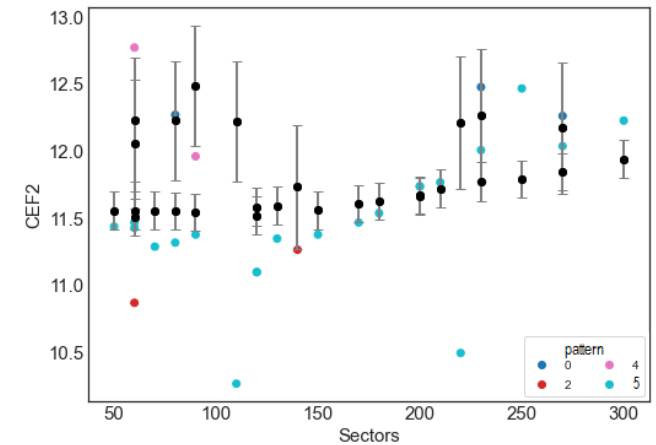
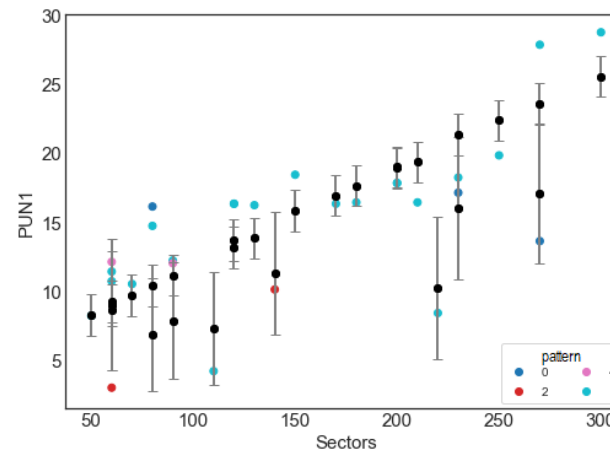
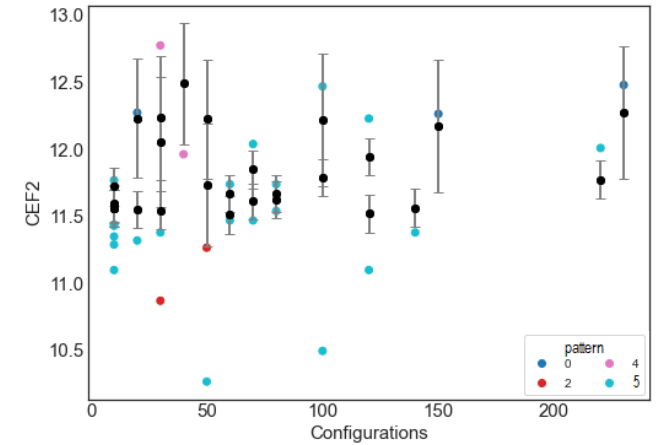
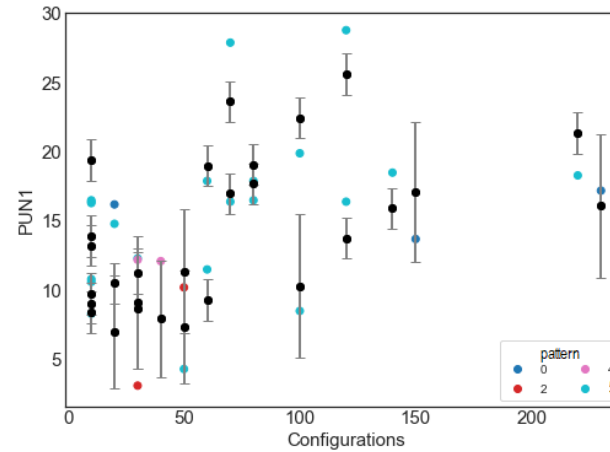




# Results – AIRAC R-NEST metamodel

Predictive performance assessment on the validation set with other days of the AIRAC cycle:

	PUN1	CEF2
RMSE	3.23	0.61
MAPE	0.247	0.035



# Conclusions

- The **one-day R-NEST** metamodel has **good predictive performance**
- The **AIRAC cycle R-NEST** metamodel reaches **good predictive results for the CEF2** variable in the validation set with the representative days. For the PUN1 variable, the results are worse
- The results of the AIRAC cycle R-NEST metamodel for the validation set with different days are worse
  - The metamodel **has not enough information to accurately generalize**
- The results obtained show the **potential of the proposed methodology**



# Future work

- To improve the performance of the AIRAC cycle R-NEST metamodel and further demonstrate the presented metamodeling approach:
  - enlarge the training set with more points
  - take more representative days (the days of the AIRAC with the lowest silhouette score per cluster)
- Extend the metamodel for the whole year
- Explore the applications of active learning metamodeling: e.g., optimal scenario discovery



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## COMFORT BREAK

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