



3D airspace sectoring by evolutionary computation : real-world applications

Daniel Delahaye, Stéphane Puechmorel

► To cite this version:

Daniel Delahaye, Stéphane Puechmorel. 3D airspace sectoring by evolutionary computation : real-world applications. GECCO 2006, Genetic Evolutionary Computation Conference, Jul 2006, Seattle, United States. pp 1637-1644, 10.1145/1143997.1144267 . hal-01004146

HAL Id: hal-01004146

<https://enac.hal.science/hal-01004146>

Submitted on 11 Jul 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

3D Airspace Sectoring by Evolutionary Computation

Real-World Applications

Daniel Delahaye
Applied Math Laboratory
Air Navigation Research Center
7 Avenue Edouard Belin
31055 Toulouse, FRANCE
delahaye@recherche.enac.fr

Stéphane Puechmorel
Applied Math Laboratory
French Civil Aviation School
7 Avenue Edouard Belin
31055 Toulouse, FRANCE
puechmor@recherche.enac.fr

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a new method for 3D cutting of geometrical space with application to airspace sectoring. This problem comes from the air traffic management but the proposed method may be applied to many other areas. This problem consists in finding a cutting of a 3D volume into sectors in order to balance the weights of sectors and which minimizes the flow cut on sector boundaries. A mathematical modeling of this problem has been proposed for which state space, objective functions and constraints are defined. The complexity of such problem being NP-Hard, stochastic optimization have been used to address it. An Evolutionary Algorithm has been implemented for which chromosome coding and operators have been developed. Realistic problem instances have been tested on this algorithm for which the solutions produced fulfill our objective.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

J.6 [Computer-aided engineering]: [design]

General Terms

Design

Keywords

airspace design, genetic algorithms, airspace sector, 3D

1. INTRODUCTION

Air traffic controllers monitor the traffic and check that aircraft follow their planned trajectories. When two or more aircraft are converging to the same point, the controllers have to change the heading, the speed or the altitude of some aircraft in order to ensure a minimum distance between all aircraft. Everyday about 8000 aircraft are flying in the French airspace and such amount of traffic generates a huge

control workload which cannot be managed by a single controller (as any human being, a controller has working limits and may usually be able to manage a maximum of 15 aircraft with 3 conflicts points); the airspace is then partitioned into sectors each of them being assigned to a controller team. When airspace is partitioned into sectors, several rules have to be applied in order to insure the safety and an effective traffic flow. The workload in sectors has to be balanced in order to ensure that controllers have roughly the same amount of work to do in all sectors. When an aircraft crosses a sector boundary, controllers in charge of those neighboring sectors have to exchange information with pilot and between each other in order to insure a safe transfer of the flight between sectors. This transfer is called a coordination of an aircraft between sectors. The way airspace is partitioned may induce different amount of coordination and a good sectoring has to minimize this number of coordination because it cost efforts to the controllers and to the pilots too. Those objective have to be optimized by taking into account several operational constraints. The first constraint ensures that sectors are convex in the airway link directions (An airway is materialized by a list of linear links). By this mean, a pilot will not encounter the same controller twice during his flight. This constraint will then prevent superfluous coordinations ; this means that an aircraft crossing a sector will encounter 2 and only 2 sector boundaries (*route convexity constraint*). The second constraint will ensure that conflict point will be located at a minimum distance from the sector boundaries. Aircraft have to follow airways and conflict between aircraft may appear only at airways crossing. A sector boundary has to be at least at a given distance from each airways crossing (*safety constraint*). When a controller has to solve a conflict, he needs a minimum amount of time to develop a solution. Each controller managing individually his sector, if a sector boundary is too close to a crossing point, he is not able to solve any conflicts because he has not enough time between the coordination step (with the previous sector where the aircraft comes from) and the time the aircraft reaches the crossing point. The minimum delay time is fixed at 7 minutes and can be converted into a distance once the aircraft speed is known. The third constraint will ensure that aircraft stay enough time in sectors for controllers to be able to manage them (*min stay time constraint*). As a matter of fact, if an aircraft stays a few seconds in a sector, the controller will not be able to manage such aircraft; then it brings only superfluous coordination and the controller is not able to produce any services for this kind of aircraft. We

express this constraint by a minimum distance between two boundaries cutting the same airway. Finally, a fourth constraint will limit the possible shape of synthesized sectors (*geometrical constraint*). Controllers work on a two dimensional radar screen with aircraft tag giving the altitude of traffic. This HMI limitation may induce uncertainty on the sector which contains the plane. As a matter of fact, if the sector border are not perpendicular to the ground in the third dimensions, controller may have problem to know if an aircraft is still in a neighbor sector or already in its own sector. This problem is shown in the figure 1. This figure

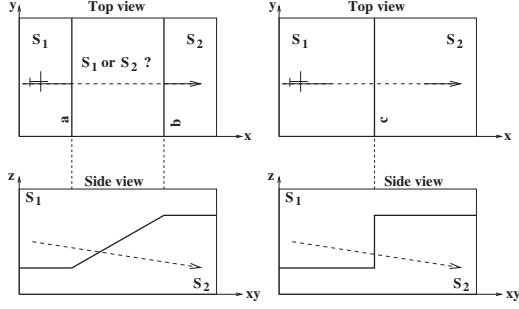


Figure 1: Vertical border constraint. The second situation (right side) is easier to manage from the controller point of view than in the first one (left part) because of the shape of the border in the side view.

shows an aircraft crossing two sectors S_1 and S_2 . The upper left, shows the radar top view of sectors S_1 and S_2 . The dash line represents the trajectory of an aircraft going from S_1 into S_2 . The bottom left shows the side view of S_1 and S_2 with the aircraft descending from S_1 into S_2 . As it is shown on this figure, the sector border is not perpendicular to the ground (xy). The controllers having only the top-view of sector, they have difficulties to identify the point of coordination when the aircraft is exiting S_1 and entering S_2 . On the left of line “a” the aircraft is in sector S_1 , on the right of line “b” the aircraft is in sector S_2 but between “a” and “b” it is difficult to know when the aircraft will change of sector mainly if it is descending or climbing. The way to solve this problem is to ensure that sector boundaries are perpendicular to the ground in the third dimension as it is shown in the right part of figure 1. The bottom right shows the new structure of the vertical border which is now perpendicular to the ground. The upper right shows the sectors top view with the “c” line materializing the sector transition. When the aircraft crosses this line, the controllers are sure that it is changing of sector even in case of some uncertainty in the altitude.

Furthermore, the shape of sectors in the horizontal dimension has to be polygonal ensuring linear borders which are necessary for controllers to be effective. Then, sectors are cylinders with polygonal section.

Based on the problem objective and constraints definition one can summarized the framework of this study : **one considers a traffic distribution in the airspace which generates a control workload density. The problem consists of partitioning this airspace into K sectors, in order to minimize both objectives : (1) work-**

load balancing between sectors and (2) the number of coordinations (flow cut by the sector boundaries). This optimization process has to meet four constraints : (1) route link convexity constraint; (2) safety constraint; (3) minimum stay time constraint; (4) vertical border constraint.

This problem can be viewed as a 3D geometrical cutting problem with typical constraints and the method presented in this paper may be applied to others cutting problem in 3D space. The next part gives a summary of the previous related works. The third part proposes a mathematical modeling and identifies the associated complexity of this 3D cutting problem. A fourth part gives a brief overview of the Evolutionary Algorithms which has been used to address such problem. The fifth part gives some details about the chromosome coding and the associated operators dedicated to this problem. Finally, the last part presents results on realistic instances of this problem.

2. PREVIOUS RELATED WORKS

The problem of cutting optimization can be summarized the following way. **Having a limited domain in R^n one has to cut this domain into K sectors in order to optimize an objective function. This optimization process has to take into account several problem dependent constraints.**

This problem may find many application in the industry mainly for the stock cutting optimization for which a factory produces material which has to be cut into different pieces ordered by the clients. The objective consists in minimizing the waste after the cutting. This problem has been studied in one, two or three dimensions and may be extended to higher dimensionality [12, 4, 3, 11]. The associated complexity increases with the dimension of the space which has to be cut. For stock cutting problems, the shape and the size of the synthesis sectors are fixed and controlled by the demand. From the mathematical point of view, this kind of cutting problem can be view as an packing problem [8, 9, 10] which is a typical NP_Hard assignment problem. Those techniques can not be applied to our problem because the size and the shape of our sectors are not known in advance. Our objective is also different as we are not looking at minimizing the waste but we try to find a full partition of the airspace (no part of the airspace is left out of sectors) in order to balance the weight of the synthesis pieces with a minimum cutting section (coordination minimization). Depending of the dimension of the object that has to be partitioned into sectors, the associated complexity may strongly change.

For the 1D space, the object that has to be cut is materialized by a line with a linear weight density ($\rho(x)$) (no punctual weights is considered). The total weight of the object is $M = \int_0^L \rho(x)dx$ (where L is the total length of the object). For this simple case, a trivial solution is given by a dichotomy search which first fix X_1 then fix X_2 and so on till X_K (where K is the total number of sectors). When punctual weights are introduced in the problem (see figure 2), one are not sure to reach an exact solution. The weight of an individual segment k limited by x_{inf}^k and x_{sup}^k is given by :

$$m_k = \int_{x_{inf}^k}^{x_{sup}^k} \rho(x)dx + \sum_{n | (x_n) \in [x_{inf}^k, x_{sup}^k]} w_n \quad (1)$$

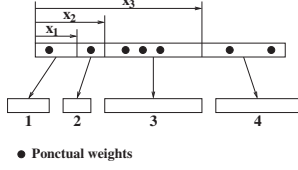


Figure 2: 1D case. This strip is partitioned into 4 balanced sub-strips.

where x_n is the position of the n^{th} punctual weight and w_n the associated weight ($w_n < \frac{M}{K}$). We build the following criterion :

$$J = \sum_{k=1}^{k=K} \left(m_k - \frac{M}{K} \right)^2 \quad (2)$$

and use a classical gradient method to find the minimum of J . When the coordination minimization is consider the criterion J is modified the following way :

$$J = \sum_{k=1}^{k=K} \left(m_k - \frac{M}{K} \right)^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{k=K} (\rho(x_{inf}^k) + \rho(x_{sup}^k)) \quad (3)$$

where the second part represents the cutting section minimization. The coordination being a workload for the controller, it means that when the boundary is built, the associated sectors have to be updated with this new weights. This is taken into account in the m_k definition :

$$m_k = \int_{x_{inf}^k}^{x_{sup}^k} \rho(x) dx + \sum_{n | (x_n) \in [x_{inf}^k, x_{sup}^k]} w_n + \beta(\rho(x_{inf}^k) + \rho(x_{sup}^k)) \quad (4)$$

where β is a weight factor. The way to solve such problem is the same as in the case where the is no punctual weight.

The two dimensions case is much more difficult to solve because of the size of the state space. When the cutting direction is fixed a priori the problem is the same as the 1D case for which the linear weight density is the projection of the surface density $\rho(x, y)$ on the cutting direction. Depending of this direction, one can find several solutions to the problem. When two cutting directions are possible (the sectors are then rectangles), there is no way to translate this problem into one dimension and the associated complexity increases drastically. Having polygonal shape of sectors, the number of cutting direction may be much higher than two and the associated complexity increases accordingly. This problem has been studied in [6, 5] for which the sectors are synthesized by the mean of Voronoi diagram and optimized by genetic algorithms. In this approach, points called class centers are randomly spread in the 2D plan that has to be partitioned and the associated Voronoi diagram is built producing a random sectoring of the plane (see figure 3). The Voronoi diagrams produce convex sectors ensuring that any line crossing the sector will encounter two and only two borders. Having this property, such sectoring will always met the route convexity constraint. The other constraint are taken into account by relaxation of the objective function. A discrete model of this approach has been proposed in [7]. The approach consists in using a mosaic of elementary cells (this may be the result of a Voronoi diagram synthesis) and in building the associated Delaunay triangulation

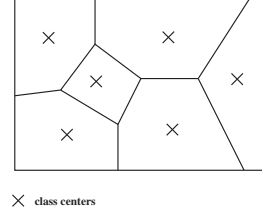


Figure 3: Random sectoring by Voronoi diagram.

(see figure 4) in order to create a connected planar graph. This principle makes the constraint management easier. As

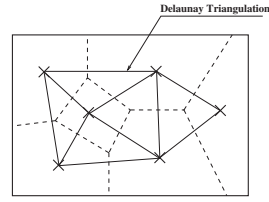


Figure 4: Delaunay triangulation. The dash line represents the associated Voronoi diagram

a matter of fact, when a mosaic cell is too small or has a conflict point too close to one of its boundaries, it is merge with one of its neighbors in order to create a bigger cell which met the constraint. After such a cell checking, all the cells met the constraint and the method consists in merging cells by the mean of connected component optimization in the Delaunay graph [7]. This optimization is based on an evolutionary process. This discrete method enable the management of bigger airspace and is faster to reach the optimum.

The two previous models may be straightly extended in the third dimension. For the first one, it is only necessary to used 3D position for the class centers. This modification will induce the synthesis on 3D polyhedral sectors. For the second one, one has only to consider Voronoi cells in three dimensions and build the associated Delaunay triangulation inducing a graph with vertex in a 3D space. In both cases, such 3D straight extension will result in sectors which will not met the geometrical constraint. These previous works have been mainly done in the 2D case and may not be extended straightly in the third dimension. The next section introduced the problem modeling which has been used in this new 3D approach.

3. PROBLEM MODELING

The current approach is based on an initial cutting of the airspace into elementary cells. This initial sectoring may by done by the mean of a 2D Voronoi diagram for which the class center are the plane projection of the 3D crossing point between air flows. Based on this initial Voronoi diagram a merging process remove the cells with too close class centers and the too small ones. After this merging step, one has a 2D mosaic on the projection of the 3D airspace (see figure 5). A set of altitude layers is then considered and each mosaic cell is then extended in the third dimension by

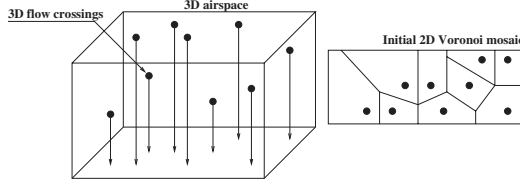


Figure 5: Initial Voronoi mosaic. The right side of this figure shows the voronoi diagram of the 2D projection of the 3D cells

duplication of the 2D cell in each layer (see figure 6). For

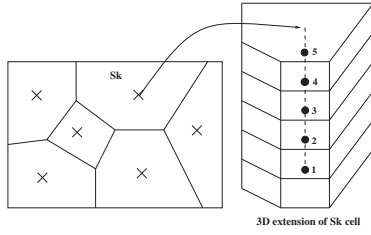


Figure 6: 3D extension

each cell and for each layer, the associated workload is summarized by a weight located at the position of the cell class center with height given by the average altitude of the given layer. Those weights are symbolized by black circles on the figure 6). A Delaunay triangulation of this initial mosaic is built in order to create a graph for which the link value represents the flow going from one cell into one of its neighboring cells. This initial Delaunay triangulation is extended to each altitude layer. This information will be used in the flow cut minimization process.

Based on this initial mosaic, the following sector building process has been used in our application. First a set of *sector centers* is defined : $\mathcal{S}$. Those sector centers are points with coordinates in the 2D mosaic plane. The number of sector centers is K which is the number of sectors that has to be synthesized ($|\mathcal{S}| = K$). Then, K layer intervals are defined in a way that ensure that each altitude layer is assigned to an interval or more. Such association is called a covering. For instance, if 5 layers are considered $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ a possible covering of this 5 layers with 3 intervals is given by : $I_1 = [1, 4]$; $I_2 = [3, 5]$; $I_3 = [2, 4]$. As it can be noticed in this example all layers are assigned to one or more intervals. A cell association process to the sector centers is then applied. This process consists in taking each cell and finding the closest sector center for which the layer interval contains the cell layer. Based on the covering property of intervals, we are sure that, after this association process, all the cells are associated to one and only one sector center.

In order to build a mathematical model, the following notation have to be introduced. We call $\mathcal{C}$ the set of elementary cells from the initial mosaic. A cell c_i is characterized by its position $p_{c_i} = (x_{c_i}, y_{c_i}, l_{c_i})$ where l_{c_i} is the layer number of the cell and by its weight w_{c_i} . The cardinality of this set is given by the number of 2D Voronoi cells N_v , times the number of layers N_L , so $|\mathcal{C}| = N_v \cdot N_L$. We introduce K subsets s_k each of them representing a potential sector (K is

the number of sectors). A sectoring being a partition of the initial cell set, we have the following properties :

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^{i=K} s_i = \mathcal{C} \quad s_i \cap s_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j \quad (5)$$

The Delaunay triangulation is represented by a graph $\mathcal{A}$ for which the link symbolize the neighborhood relation between cells; this means that a link is built when two cells are neighbor. Each link a_{ij} is weighted by the amount of flow f_{ij} transiting from cell i into cell j .

Based on those notations, one can formalize the objectives of this problem. The first objective f_1 consists in balancing the weights of sectors. The weight w_k of sector k is given by :

$$m_k = \sum_{c_i \in s_k} w_{c_i} \quad (6)$$

The total amount of workload is given by :

$$M = \sum_{k=1}^{k=K} m_k \quad (7)$$

Sector weights are balanced when $m_k = \frac{M}{K}$. So the first criterion f_1 is modeled by :

$$f_1 = \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{|m_k - \frac{M}{K}|}{\frac{M}{K}} \quad (8)$$

This criterion may vary from 0, when sectors are full balanced, to $(K - 1)$ when all the cells are into one sector and all the others sectors are empty. The denominator $\frac{M}{K}$ induces f_1 to be independent of the total weight. The second objective aims at minimizing the flow cut. Based on the Delaunay graph $\mathcal{A}$ this second objective may be modeled the following way :

$$f_2 = \frac{1}{F} \sum_{\substack{i, j | c_i \in s_k \\ c_j \notin s_k}} f_{ij} \quad (9)$$

where $F = \sum_i \sum_j f_{ij}$. Those two objective are gathered together into a single objective f by the mean of a weighted sum : $f = \alpha \cdot f_1 + (1 - \alpha) \cdot f_2$.

There is not relaxation of constraints in this objective because they are already taken into account by the construction method of sectors. As a matter of fact, the initial Voronoi mosaic ensure that elementary cells met the min stay constraint and the safety constraint. The aggregation of cells to their nearest sector centers ensures that the route convexity constraint is met by sectors. Finally, the use of a covering of layers by intervals ensure that the synthesized sector will have cylinder shapes with polygonal section. Having now a mathematical model of this problem, let have a look to the associated complexity.

The problem to be solved can be divided into two separate parts corresponding to the two different goals:

1. Equilibrium of the different sector weights;
2. Minimization of the coordination workload.

The second criterion is typically a discrete graph partitioning problem with topological constraints and is then NP-hard [2]. The first criterion is a classical classification problem with a connectivity constraint.

One must find an optimal grouping among $S_K^{n_c}$ possibilities; where $S_K^{n_c}$ is the second Stirling number :

$$S_K^{n_c} = \frac{1}{n_c!} \sum_{i=0}^{n_c-1} (-1)^i \left(\frac{n_c!}{i!(n_c-i)!} \right) (n_c-i)^K$$

where n_c is the number of cells and K the number of sectors. This problem is NP-hard and stochastic optimization is a good candidate to address it.

Moreover, this kind of problem may have several optimal solutions (or near optimal) due to the different possible symmetries in the topological space and one must be able to find all of them because they have to be refined by experts (it is impossible to know at this step which one is really the best). This last point makes us reject classical simulated re-annealing [1] optimization which updates only one state variable. On the other hand, Evolutionary Algorithms (EAs) maintains and improves a population of numerous state variables according to their fitness and will be able to find several optimal (or near-optimal) solutions. EAs appear to be relevant to solve this sectoring problem.

4. EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHMS

Evolutionary algorithms use techniques inspired by evolutionary biology such as inheritance, mutation, natural selection, and recombination (or crossover) to find approximate solutions to optimization problems. An individual, or solution to the problem to be solved, is represented by a list of parameters, called chromosome or genome. Initially several such individuals are randomly generated to form the first initial population (POP(k) on figure 7). Then each indi-

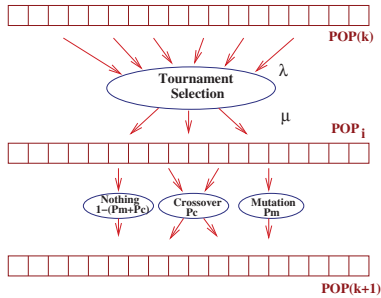


Figure 7: Genetic Algorithm with Tournament Selection. The first step consists in the selection of the best individuals from population $POP(k)$. Afterward, recombination operators are applied in order to produce the $POP(k+1)$ population.

vidual is evaluated, and a value of fitness is returned by a fitness function. This initial population undergo a selection process which identify the most adapted individual. The one which has been used in our experiments is a deterministic (λ, μ) -tournament selection. This selection begins by randomly selecting λ individuals from the current population ($POP(k)$) and keep the μ bests ($(\lambda > \mu)$). This two steps are repeated until a new intermediate population (POP_i) is completed. Following selection, one of the three following operators is applied : *nothing*, *crossover*, and *mutation*. The associated probability of application are respectively $(1 - p_c - p_m)$, p_c and p_m . Crossover results in two new

child chromosomes, which are added to the next generation population. The chromosomes of the parents are mixed during crossover. Mutation is a genetic operator used to maintain genetic diversity from one generation of a population of chromosomes to the next. The purpose of mutation in EAs is to allow the algorithm to avoid local minima by preventing the population of chromosomes from becoming too similar to each other, thus slowing or even stopping evolution. These processes ultimately result in the next generation population of chromosomes (POP(k+1) on figure 7) that is different from the initial generation. This generational process is repeated until a termination condition has been reached. The next section presents the application of EA to our problem.

5. APPLICATION TO AIRSPACE

Based on the previous problem modeling, a data coding has to be developed in order to make run EA on this problem. The state space may be summarized by a set of points in a 2D space with an altitude layer interval. The initial chromosome of our EA has the following structure :

x_1	x_2	...	x_i	...	x_K
y_1	y_2	...	y_i	...	y_K
$L(M_1)$	$L(M_2)$	...	$L(M_i)$	...	$L(M_{K-1})$
$Ext_{1_{inf}}$	$Ext_{2_{inf}}$	...	$Ext_{i_{inf}}$	...	$Ext_{K-1_{inf}}$
$Ext_{1_{sup}}$	$Ext_{2_{sup}}$	...	$Ext_{i_{sup}}$	...	$Ext_{K-1_{sup}}$

Each column of this table represents a gene of the chromosome. A gene numbered i consists in position coordinates (x_i, y_i) , a layer marker level $L(M_i)$ and two marker extension limits $Ext_{i_{inf}}$ and $Ext_{i_{sup}}$. The sector center enable the building of the sectoring for a given layer by the mean of an aggregation process of the Voronoi cell centers to their nearest sector centers (see figure 8). The markers are used

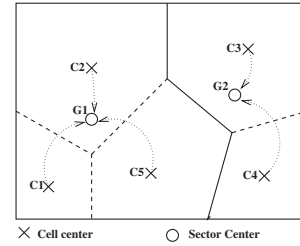


Figure 8: Aggregation process example. The Voronoi cells are aggregated to their nearest sector centers

to easily build a covering of the altitude levels by several intervals. Consider that K intervals have to be built then $K-1$ marker have to be generated on the layer domain (on figure 9, four intervals are built with three markers). The makers $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_K$ are ordered according to their layer number : $L(M_1) \geq L(M_2) \geq \dots \geq L(M_K)$. The first interval is built by using minimum layer number (0) and $L(M_1) + Ext_{1_{sup}}$. The second interval begins at $L(M_1) - Ext_{1_{inf}}$ and ends at $L(M_2) + Ext_{2_{sup}}$. More generally the interval numbered i ($i = 2..(K-1)$) has the fol-

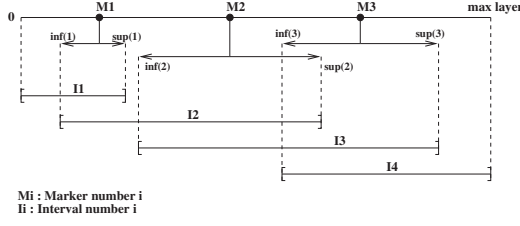


Figure 9: Layer interval building process by the mean of layer markers.

lowing structure :

$$I_i = [L(M_{i-1}) - Ext_{i-1_{inf}}, (L(M_i) + Ext_{i_{sup}})] \quad (10)$$

The final interval labeled K , is given by

$$[L(M_{K-1}) - Ext_{K-1_{inf}}, max_layer_number] \quad (11)$$

The chromosome is initialized by randomly drawing 2D points in the underlying surface (ground) and makers in the altitude layer domain (those markers are then ordered in the increasing layer number). This process is then repeated for all individuals in the population. An example of chromosome coding is given on figure 10 This coding process has

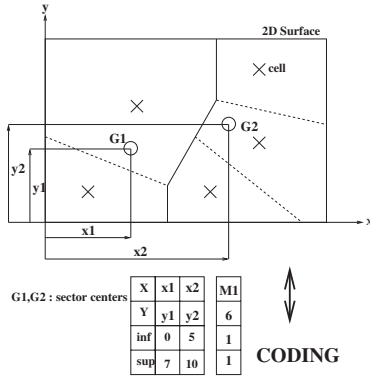


Figure 10: Example of chromosome coding. This example presents a mosaic with 5 initial Voronoi cells (dash lines) for which 2 sectors are built. The number of layers considered is 10 and the first sector addresses the layer 0 to 7 and the second one addresses the layers 5 to 10. This has been produced by the marker M_1 located at the layer 6 with $Ext_{1_{inf}} = 1$ and $Ext_{1_{sup}} = 1$. The figure shows one of the 3 common layers of the two sectors (5,6,7). The sector centers are represented by symbol G_1 and G_2 . For the layers 0 to 4 only the first sector addresses those layers meaning that all the associated cells belong to this sector. On the same way cells of the layers 8 to 10 are associated to the second sector.

been completed by operators.

Those operators are used to increase the diversity of the population. The crossover operator begins by randomly drawing two parents in the population of individuals after selection. The crossover operates in two steps. The first step consists in changing the position on one sector center in

each parent (see figure 11). First, two genes are randomly selected in each parent. The associated sector centers are then connected by a straight line. Sector centers are randomly moved on this line in order to create two children sector centers. The second step of the crossover operator

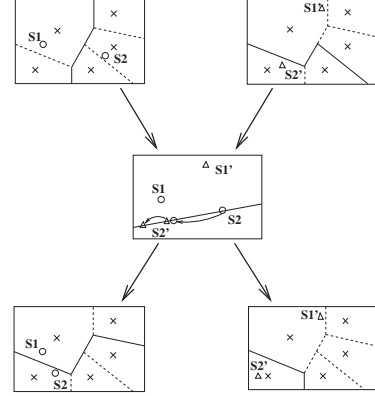


Figure 11: Crossover operator: one sector center is selected in each chromosome (one circle and one triangle). Afterward, those sector centers are connected by a straight line and are randomly moved on this line to create two new sectors (triangles).

exchanges markers between parents (see figure 12). The markers of the children come from both parents.

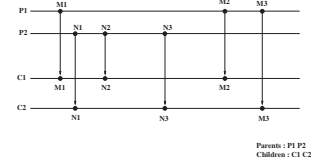


Figure 12: Marker exchange between parents. The parents are labeled P_1 and P_2 , the children C_1 and C_2 . First the marker of both parent are gathered together and ordered according to their layer level. Then, the first child C_1 takes one marker over two in the ordered list, and the child C_2 takes the remaining ones.

The second operator used for our EA is the mutation. This operator may be decomposed into two classes :

1. strong mutation. This first operator takes an individual and randomly initializes the position of the sector centers or the makers. The choice between those two options is random.
2. medium mutation. First, the more unbalanced genes are identified. This identification, is used to put some bias in the drawing of the gene which will undergo the mutation. The extension of the selected marker are then changed by taking into account the sign on the unbalanced weight of their genes. If the sector weight is under the balanced weight, the vertical extension of the associated interval will be increased and it will be decreased if it is over the balanced weight.

Those mutations are randomly selected. The fitness used

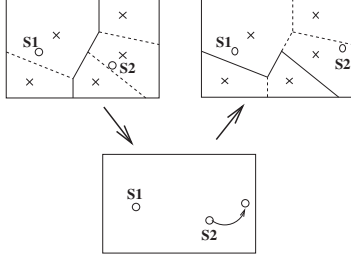


Figure 13: Mutation operator: to mutate a chromosome, one sector center is randomly selected and is moved by adding noises to its geographical coordinates

by our EA has been built by mixing both objective the following way :

$$fitness(I) = \alpha \frac{1}{0.01 + f_1(I)} + \beta \frac{1}{0.01 + f_2(I)}$$

where I is an individual and $\alpha = 0.8$ and $\beta = 0.2$. This fitness has to be maximized and reach its maximum when $f_1 = f_2 = 0 \Rightarrow fitness = 100$.

Having presented the structure of our Evolutionary Algorithm, the next section shows some results on large instance of the problem.

6. RESULTS

The parameters of the algorithm have been adjusted in order to reach a good performances for realistic instance of the problem (instances with several hundred cells in the initial mosaic).

Number of generations	500
Population size	500
Proba of Crossover	0.4
Proba of Mutation	0.2
Elitism	yes
(λ, μ)	(5,2)

In order to validate the method, one has to produce problems for which exact solutions are known. To reach this goal, one has to create symmetries in the problem which are easy to investigate from the human being perception point of view but which have the same complexity from the computer point of view.

The first test considers 500 cells which have been randomly thrown on a 10×10 square (see figure 14). Each cell has been extended in the third dimension on 10 layers. For the first layer, random weights has been attached to each cell and duplicated on all layers. This mean that the total weight on each layer is the same, meaning that a trivial balanced solution may be reached by cutting the overall cube into horizontal layers. On the first layer random flows have been introduced between any cells and its neighbor. This distribution of flows has been also duplicated in the third dimension. The following tests have been run on an Intel P4 (1.4Ghz) computer. The figure 15 shows the evolution of the fitness with generations. The exact solution is reach for the generation 30 for which the fitness reach the value



Figure 14: Initial distribution of 500 cells in a 10×10 square with 3D extension

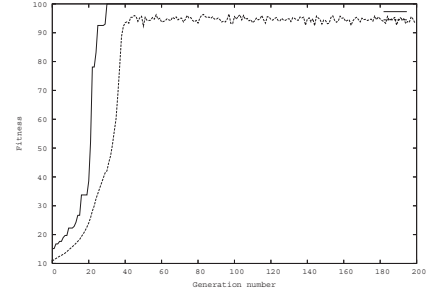


Figure 15: Fitness evolution with generations (500 cells). The solid line represents the fitness of the best individual among the population and the dash line shows the associated average fitness.

100. The figure 16 gives the associated evolution of both objective for the best individual. As it can be seen on the figure both objective reach the value zero meaning that the sectors are full balanced without flow cut. A larger instance

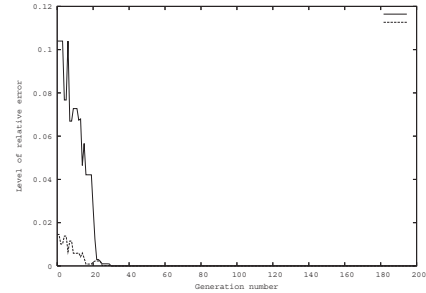


Figure 16: Criteria evolution with generations (500 cells). The solid line represents the relative balancing criterion (f_1) and the dash line gives the associated remaining flow cut (f_2).

of this problem with 1000 cells has been tested by our algorithm. For this test, no symmetries have been introduced and random values have been used for all cell weights and for all flows between cells. The solutions produced by the algorithm are very good as it can noticed on figure 17 and 18. In this case the fitness may not be able to reach 100 because for any partition there is remaining flow cut. The remaining relative unbalanced weight is $\simeq 0.45\%$ and the associated relative flow cut is $\simeq 0.13\%$. Those tests have been tried on

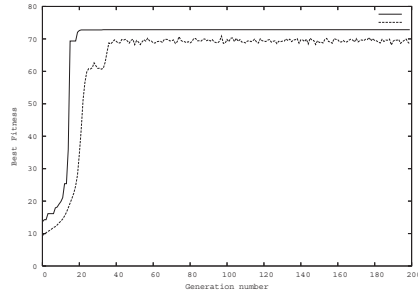


Figure 17: Fitness evolution with generations (1000 cells)

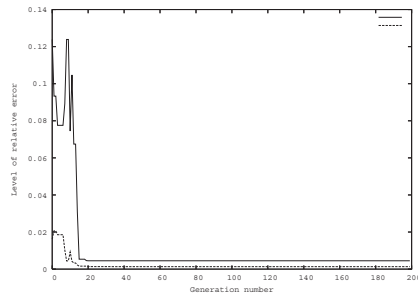


Figure 18: Criteria evolution with generations (1000 cells)

several runs and produced the same kind of results. An HMI has been developed for this application in order to investigate the physical shapes of sectors by air traffic management experts (the figure14 has been produced by the mean of this interface).

7. CONCLUSION

This paper has presented a new airspace cutting method which synthesizes balanced sectors with minimum flow cut. This problem is known to be NP_Hard and stochastic optimization approach has been developed in order to address real instance of airspace cutting. A mathematical model has been developed for which two objective functions has been defined in order to quantify the sector balance and the flow cut objective. The 3D cylinder sector shapes ensure that the constraint are satisfied. A coding process and recombination operators have been dedicated to this problem in order to make run a classical evolutionary algorithm scheme. This algorithm has been tested on realistic instance of the problem for which symmetries has been introduced in order to identify exact solutions. The results show that our EA find the exact solution. A second test with 1000 cells has been tried for which no symmetry has been included. The algorithm find very good solution with the same convergence rate as in the symmetrical case showing the robustness of such method.

8. REFERENCES

- [1] E. Aarts and J. Korst. *Simulated annealing and Boltzmann machines*. Wiley and sons, 1989. ISBN: 0-471-92146-7.
- [2] C. Cheng. The optimal partitioning of networks. *Networks*, 22:297–315, 1992.
- [3] Y. Cui. A cutting stock problem and its solution in the manufacturing industry of large electric generators. *Computera and Operartion Research*, 32(7):1709–1721, 2005.
- [4] Y. Cui. Generating optimal multi-segment cutting patterns for circular blanks in the manufacturing of electric motors. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 169(1):30–40, 2006.
- [5] D. Delahaye. *Spatial Evolutionary Modelling (chapter 7)*. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2001.
- [6] D. Delahaye, J. A. JM., M. Schoenauer, and J. Farges. Genetic algorithms partitioning airspace. In *Proceeding of the Tenth IEEE Conference on Artificial Intelligence Application*. IEEE, 1994.
- [7] D. Delahaye, M. Schoenauer, and J. Alliot. Airspace sectoring by stochastic optimization. In *Proceeding of the IEEE International Conference on Evolutionary computation ICEC98*. IEEE, 1998.
- [8] H. Dyckhoff. A typology of cutting and packing problems. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 44:45–159, 1990.
- [9] E. Falkenauer. A hybrid grouping genetic algorithm for bin packing. *Journal of Heuristics*, 2(1):5–30, 1996.
- [10] T. Kampke. Simulated annealing: Use of a new tool in bin packing. *Annals of Operations Research*, 16:327–332, 1988.
- [11] K. K. Lai and W. M. Chan. An evolutionary algorithm for the rectangular cutting stock problem. *International Journal of Industrial Engineering*, 4:130–139, 1997.
- [12] J. Puchinger, G. R. Raidl, and G. Koller. Solving a real-world glass cutting problem. In J. Gottlieb and G. Raidl, editors, *Proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Combinatorial Optimization*, volume 3004 of *ASI Series*, pages 269–288. EvoCOP, 2004.