



Contrails prediction and routes optimization by machine learning and operational research

ENAC LAB - OPTIM TEAM

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Context

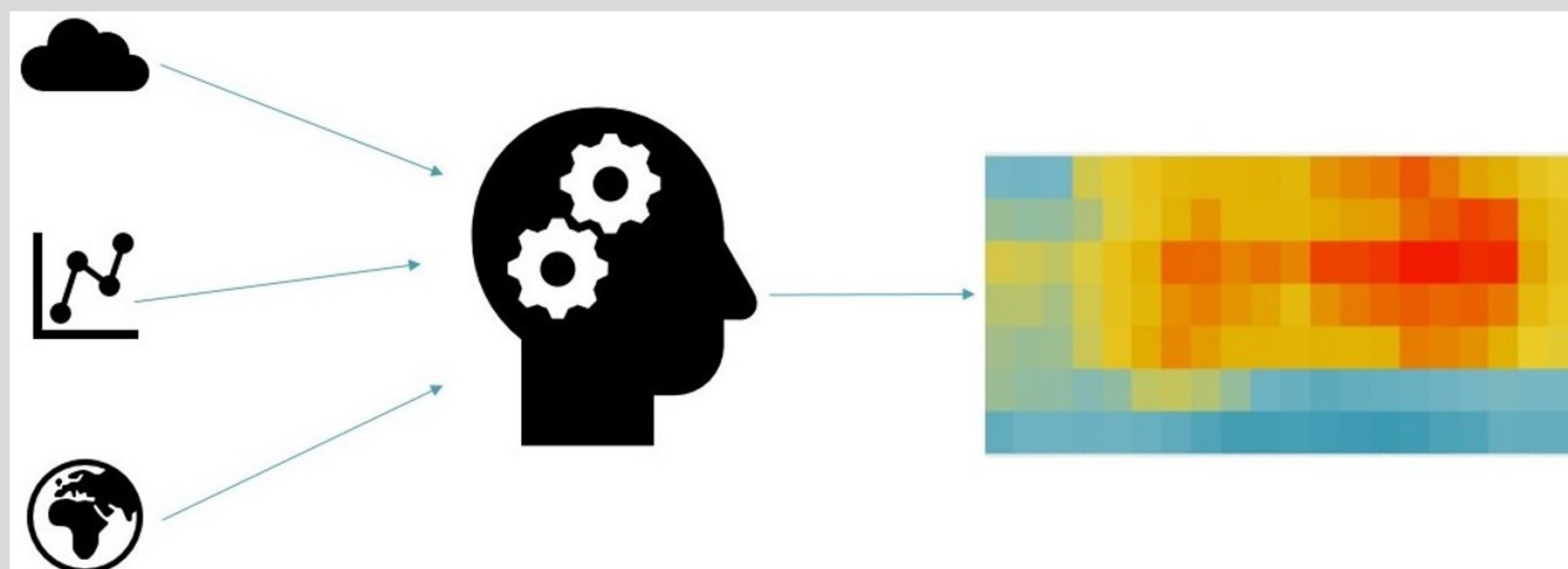
- Contrails are formed at altitude at the back of the aircraft by condensation of water vapors from the engines [1,2].
- They may disappear or persist for several hours [3]. They can form cirrus clouds which contribute to the greenhouse effect, by preventing the Earth from cooling down at night [4,5,6].
- Interest in the environmental impact of factors other than CO₂ is growing, as shown by an EASA report on non-CO₂ effects [7].

Objectives

- Develop methodologies for predicting contrail formation.
- Develop tools for traffic flow planning in order to minimize the environmental impact of contrails, the emission of CO₂ and other pollutants resulting from the combustion of kerosene (NO_x, etc...) on a French scale.
- Develop tools for planning traffic flows with the same objective on a European scale.

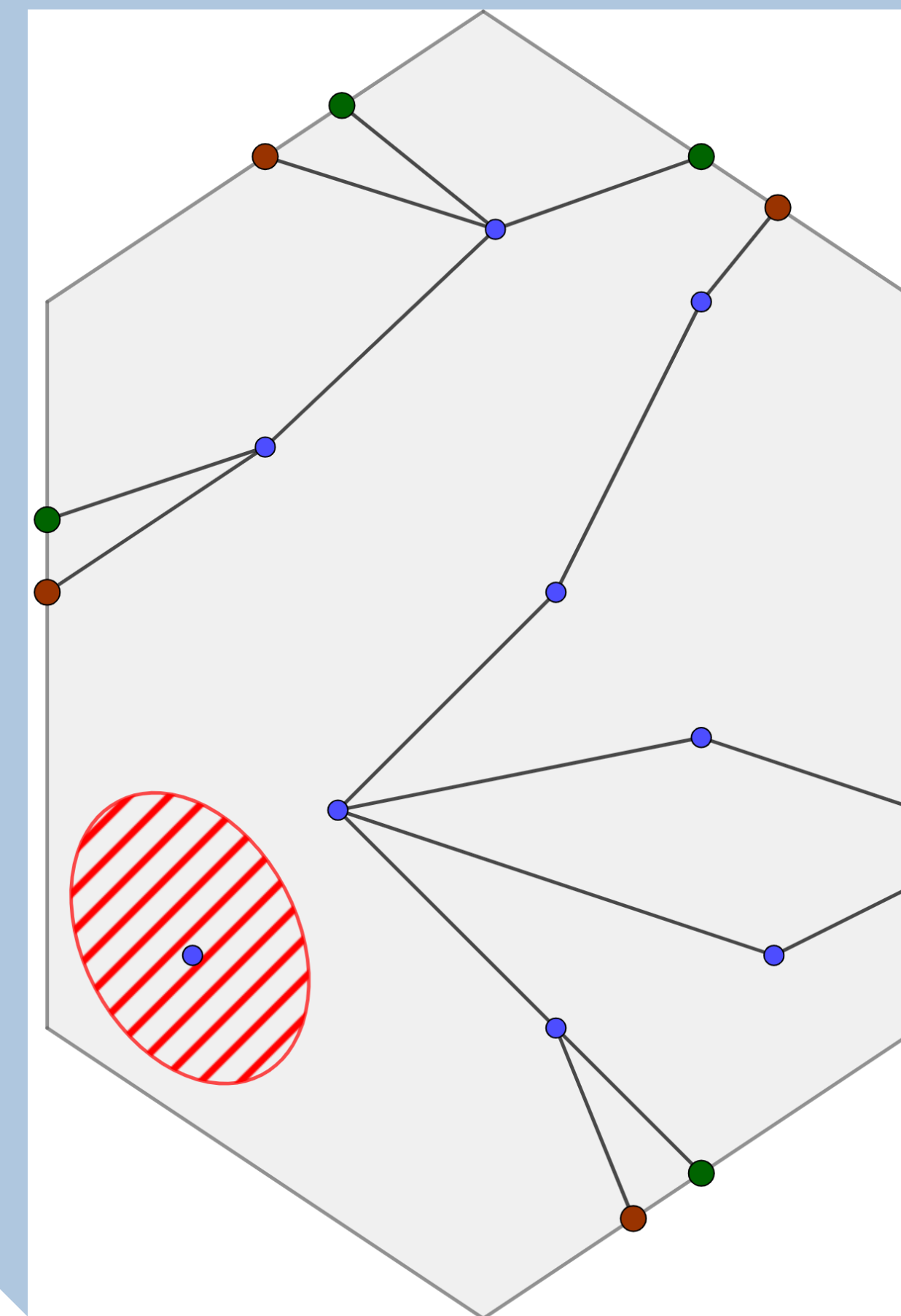
Contrails prediction

Objective : build a meta model of a complex (and time consuming) meteorological model



Flows optimization

- Free route airspace context
- Dynamic programming approach



Multi objective optimization :

- CO₂, contrails, NO_x...
- Congestion

Operational constraints:

- Equity
- Delays

References

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- [4] S. Marquart, M. Ponater, F. Mager, and R. Sausen, "Future development of contrail cover, optical depth, and radiative forcing: Impacts of increasing air traffic and climate change," Journal of Climate, vol. 16, no. 17, pp. 2890–2904, 2003.
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- [6] W. Ghedhaifi, A. Bienner, R. Megherbi, E. Montreuil, E. Terrenoire, X. Vancassel, and A. Loseille, "Influence of atmospheric conditions on contrail formation: 3D simulation versus Schmidt-Appleman criterion," in ISABE 2019, 2019.
- [7] Updated analysis of the non-CO₂ climate impacts of aviation and potential policy measures pursuant to the EU Emissions Trading System Directive Article 30, EASA report, September 2020