

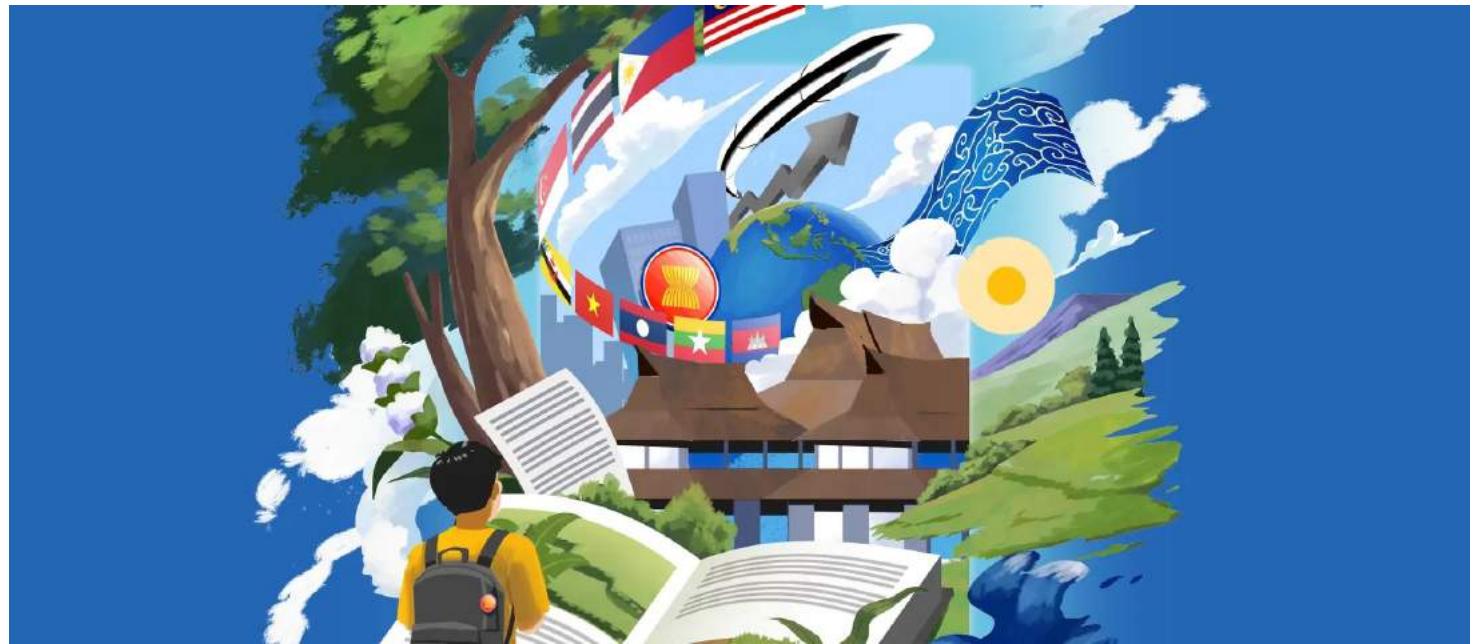


Sustainable aviation methods and tools

An overview perspective

Prof. Joseph Morlier

(AUN) – ITB Summer Camp 2024



Thanks for inviting me !!!



Calculate your plane travel footprint

I want to calculate emissions for a **10** passenger **one-way** flight in **economy class** between **Toulouse-Blagnac** and **Soekarno-Hatta** with **a connection** in **Doha**.

Calculate



<https://curb6.com/calculators/plane>

Let's make a pause on my flight

My round trip Flight « costs » me
1.9tCO2eq

But I'm here for research and
education to promote
Sustainable aviation !



This is not useless

“The Most Intelligent Photo Ever Taken”: The 1927 Solvay Council Conference, Featuring Einstein, Bohr, Curie, Heisenberg, Schrödinger & More <https://www.uselessgroup.org/publications/video/flying-zero-emissions-world>

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F Professor Julian Allwood: Flying in a zero-emissions world Share

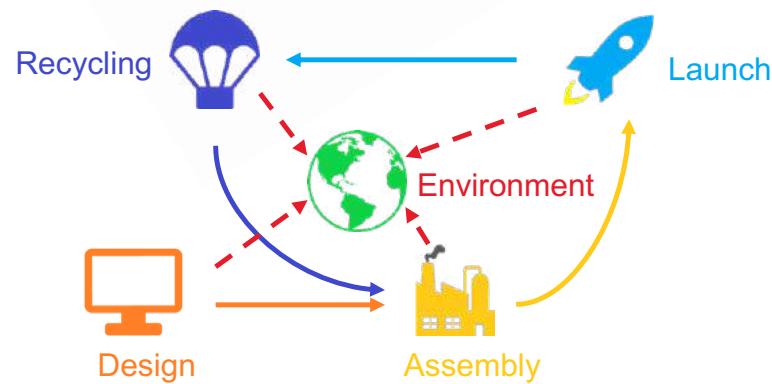
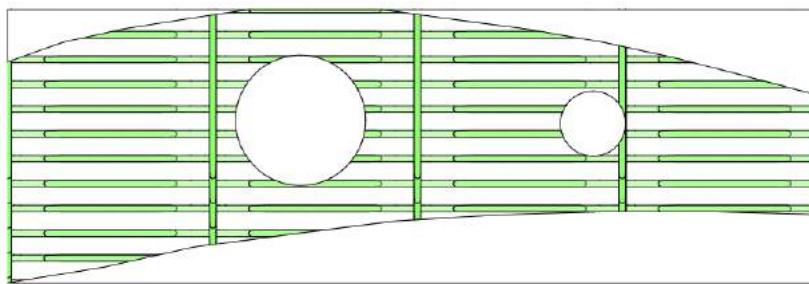
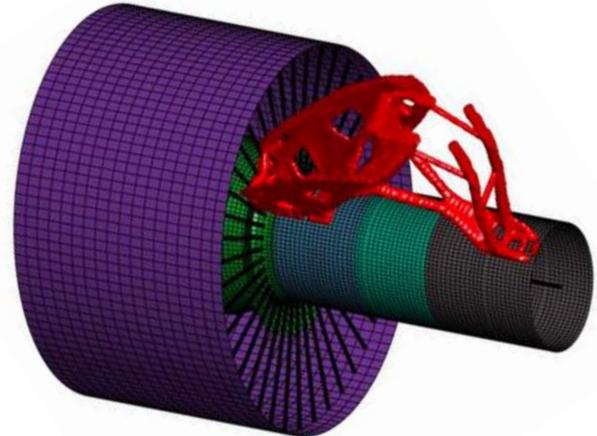
Opinion Climate change
The only way to hit net zero by 2050 is to stop flying
Dreaming of electric planes and planting trees
will not save our planet

I will be more positive !

Watch on YouTube

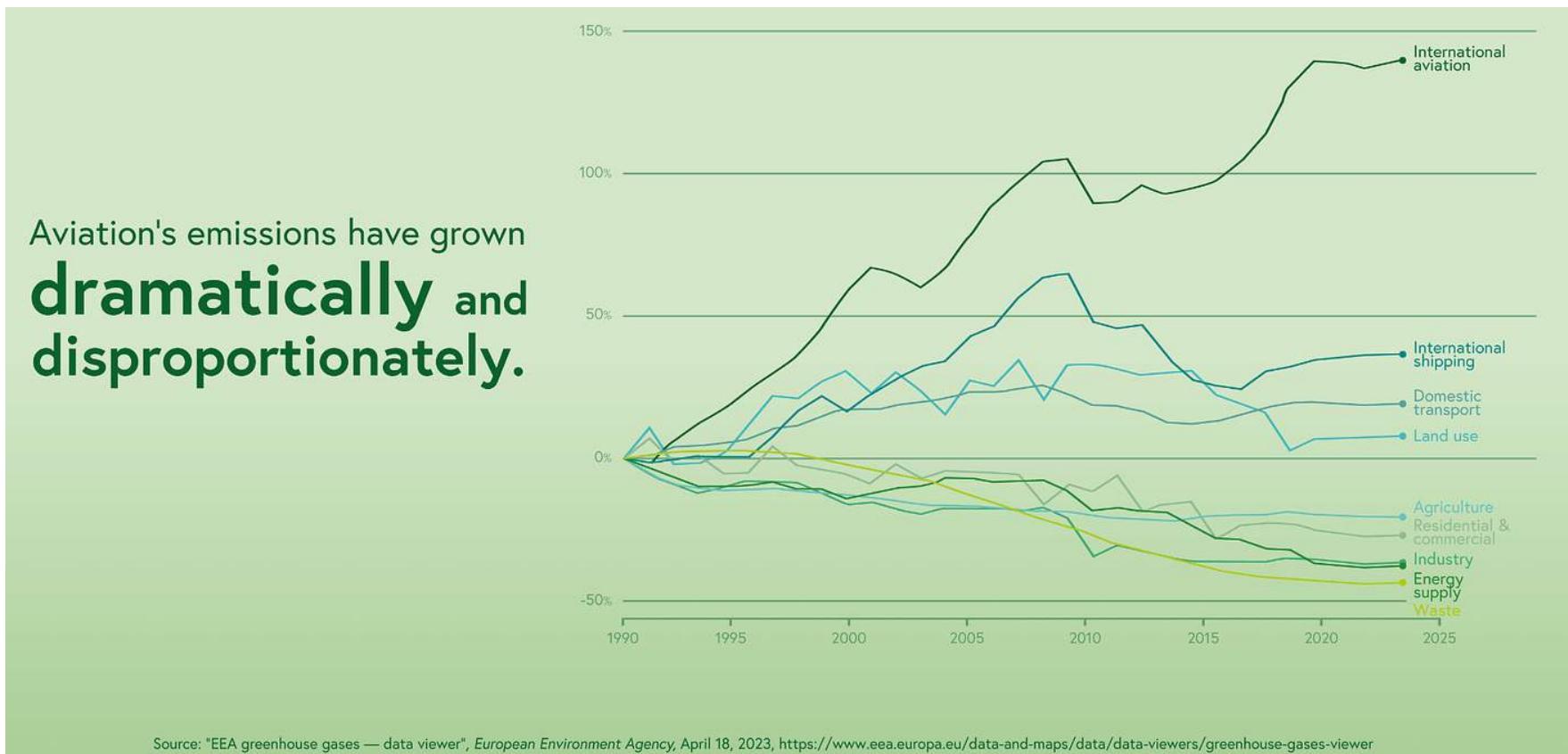
About Me?

- Prof in Structural and Multidisciplinary Optimization



Sustainable aviation?

<https://green.simplifying.com/p/understanding-sustainable-aviation>



Sustainable aviation?

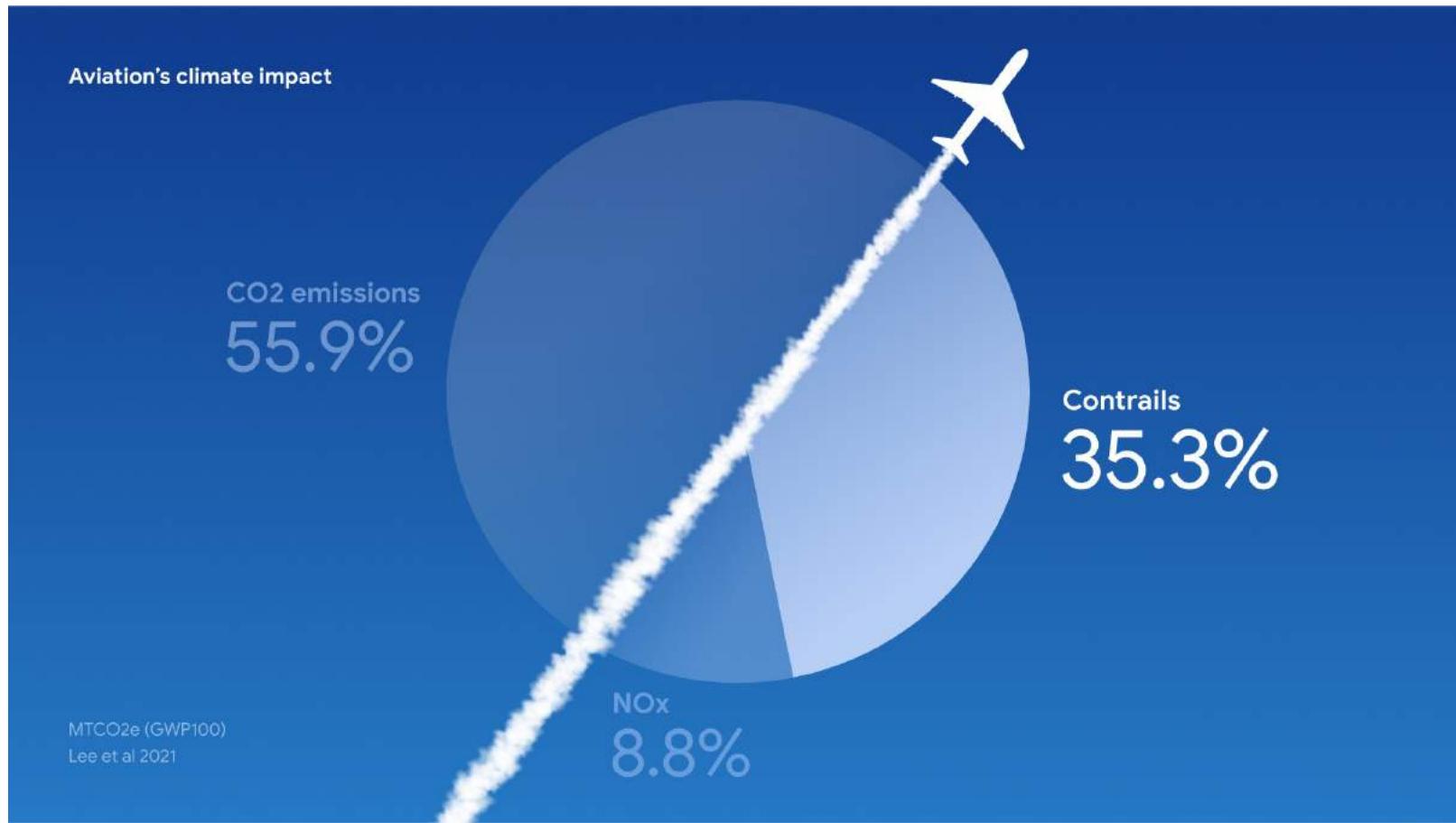


Sustainable aviation?

By flying from **London-New York flight** your **carbon footprint is higher than the annual average for people in 56 countries.²**

²The Guardian - How your flight emits as much CO2 as many people do in a year
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/ng-interactive/2019/jul/19/carbon-calculator-how-taking-one>

Sustainable aviation?



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SA?

Sustainable Aviation (SA) is a multi-disciplinary field that seeks solutions to improve the environmental and societal impacts of air transportation. It aims to reduce aviation's contribution to climate change through **new practices and radical innovation**

<https://aero.engin.umich.edu/research/research-areas/sustainable-aviation/>

Agenda for today

1. Sustainable Aviation (SA) **With one eye open** / **With two eyes open**
2. Design Optimization (DO)
3. Combining SA+DO for my research
4. Conclusions

Agenda for today

1. Sustainable Aviation (SA) **With one eye open** / **With two eyes open**

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Current situation

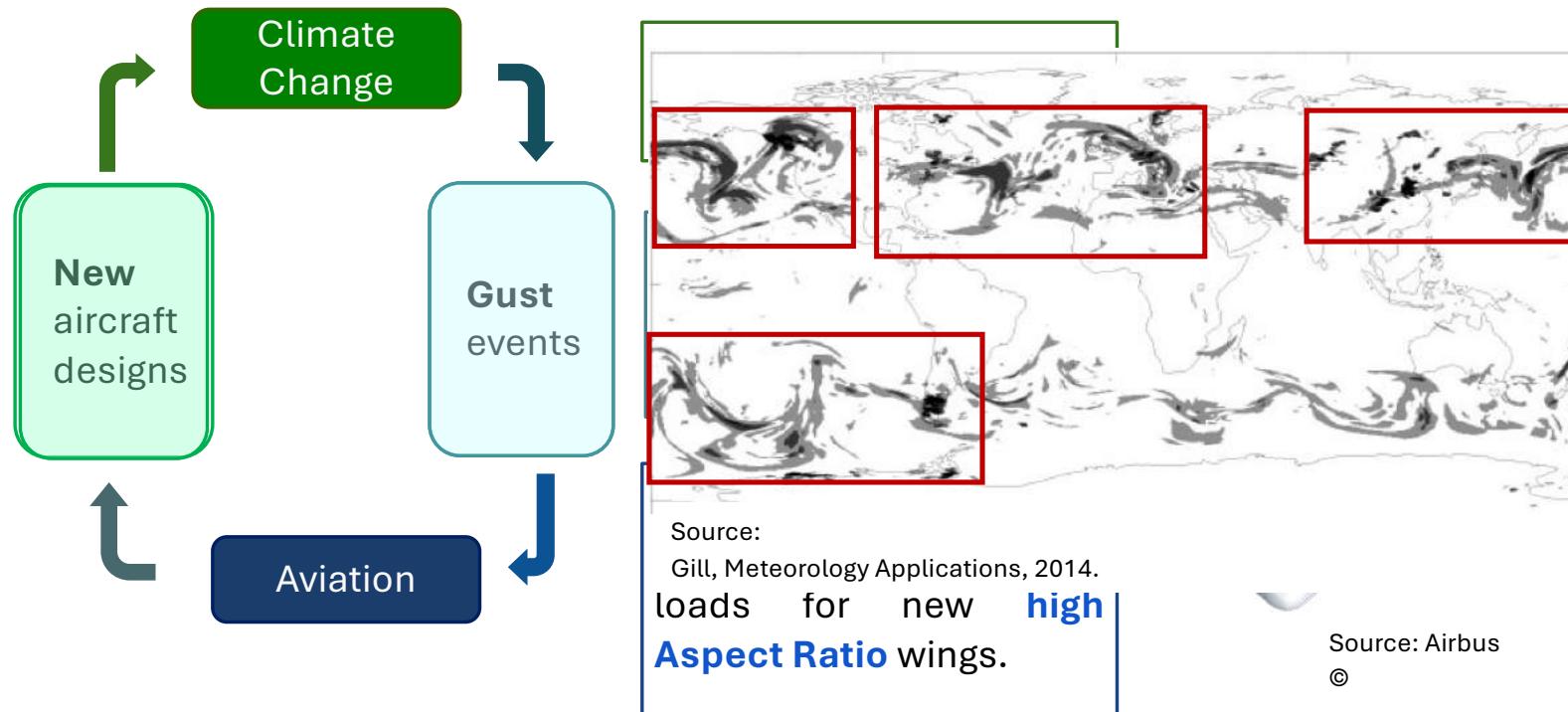
- Fuel consumption per passenger per km is comparable to that of a modern car
- The **large distances** and **massive number of passengers** cause significant climate impact
- Aviation currently accounts for **2.5%** of the global CO₂ emission
- This percentage will rise if we do not act
- Furthermore, **non-CO₂ effects** (NO_x → O₃, contrails) more than double the climate impact



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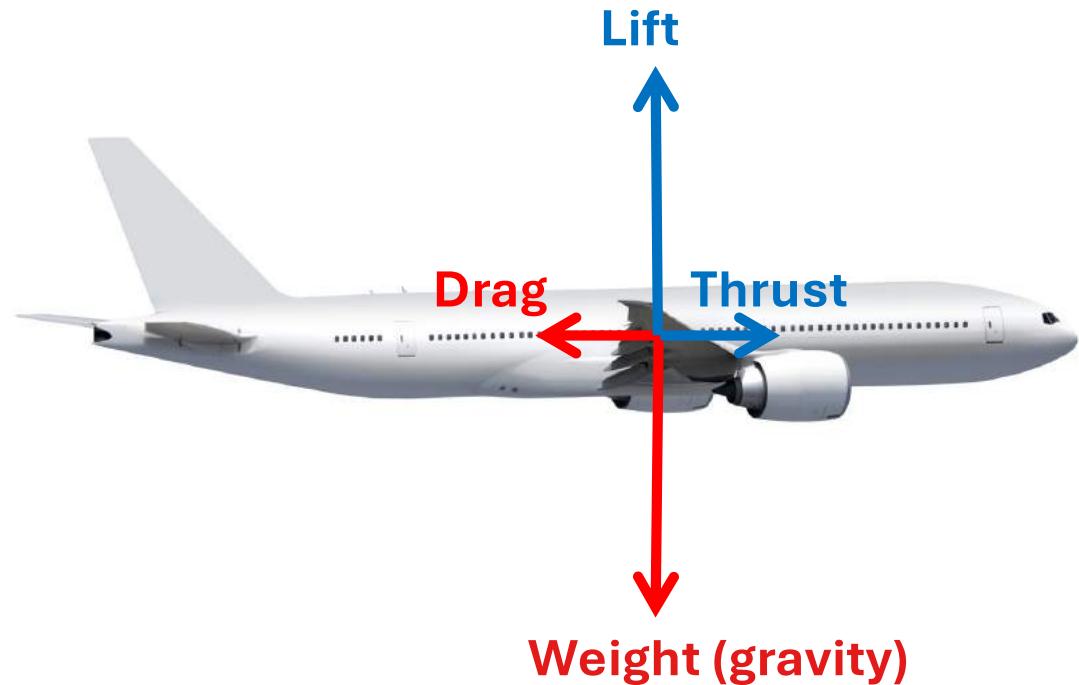
But what are the effect on aviation?

Aviation currently accounts for **2.5%** of the global CO₂ emission



Energy-efficient planes are the key

And weight is a determining factor...



Why?

"The rate of aircraft weight reduction" = "The rate of fuel weight burned"

$$\text{Range} = Vt_f = V \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{L}{D}\right)}_{\text{aircraft designer}} \times \underbrace{I_{sp}}_{\text{propulsion system designer}} \times \underbrace{\ln\left(\frac{W_i}{W_f}\right)}_{\text{structural designer}} .$$

Since the endurance/range is defined by *cruise* conditions, the equilibrium steady flight conditions of $T=D$ and $L=W$

We have to use a holistic approach

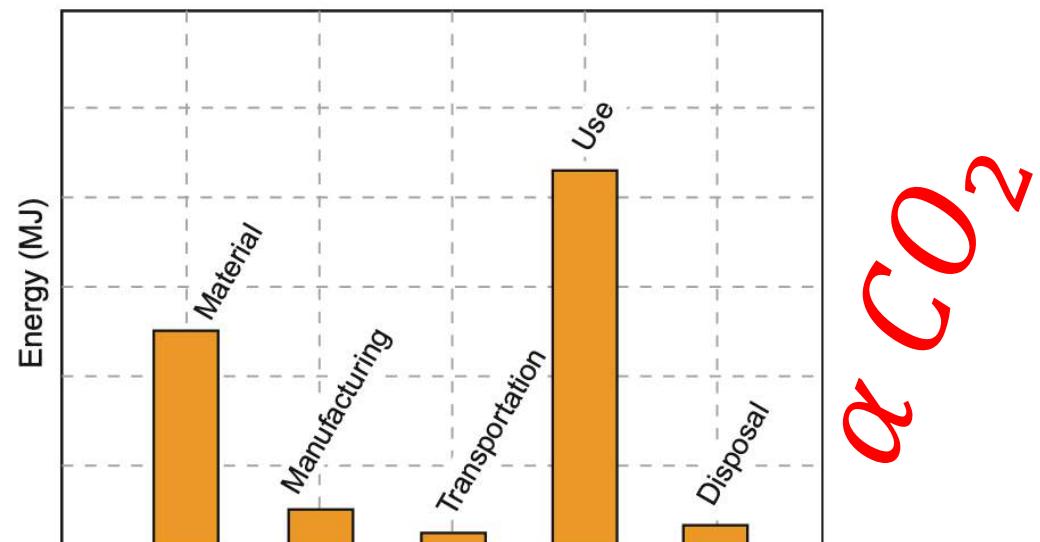
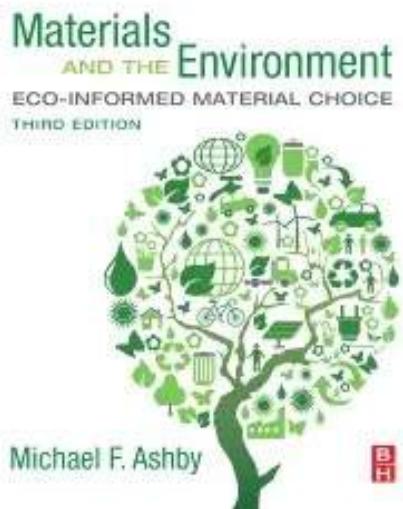
All knobs we may turn are interconnected

Reduce **Emission** by

- Replace fossil **fuels**
- Introduce extremely fuel-efficient **aircraft** (high L/D, **low mass**)
- Using energy efficient and cleaner **propulsion** systems
- Optimizing **cruise altitude/speed** (also for **non-CO₂** effects!)
- **Alternative/intermodality** transport

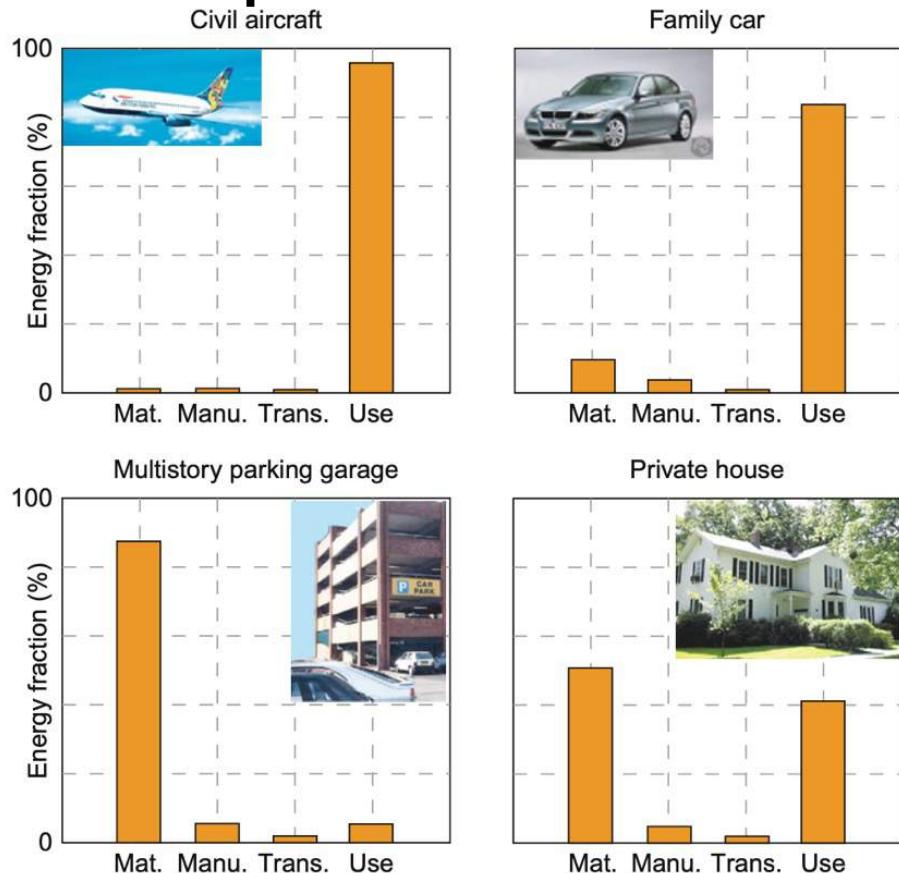


Environnemental Footprint

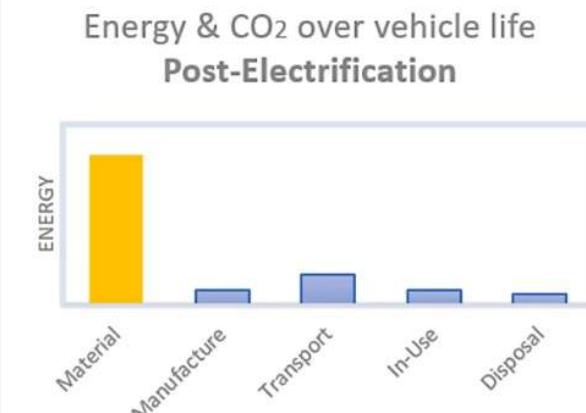
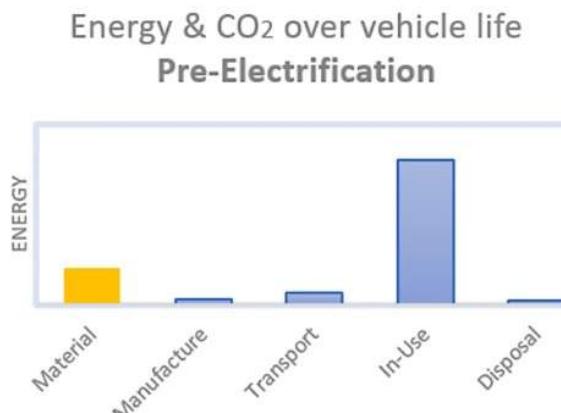
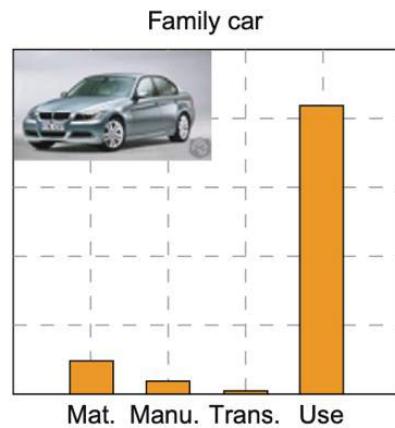
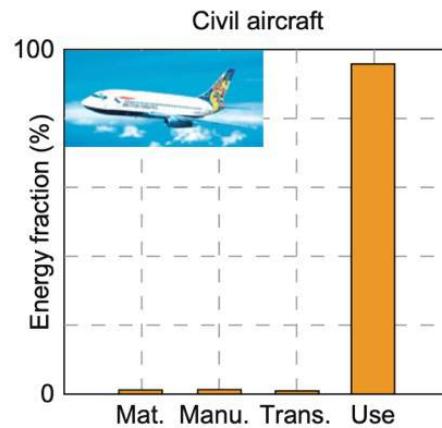


Breakdown of energy into that associated with each life phase

Different products ... different impacts



Electrification example (from automotive)

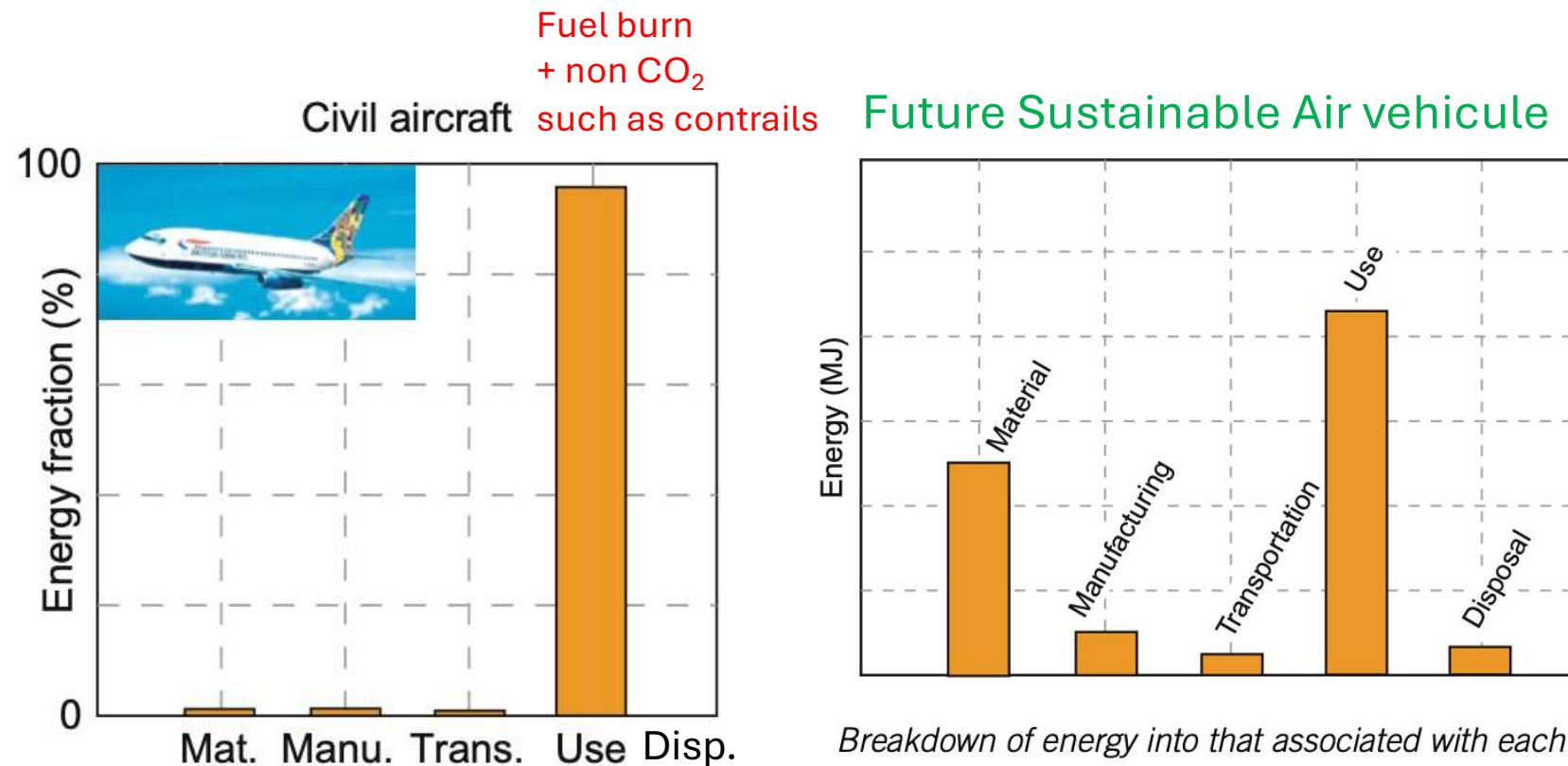


<https://www.ansys.com/blog/the-impact-of-materials-on-sustainability-part-2>

ITB Seminar

22

Energy & CO₂ footprint

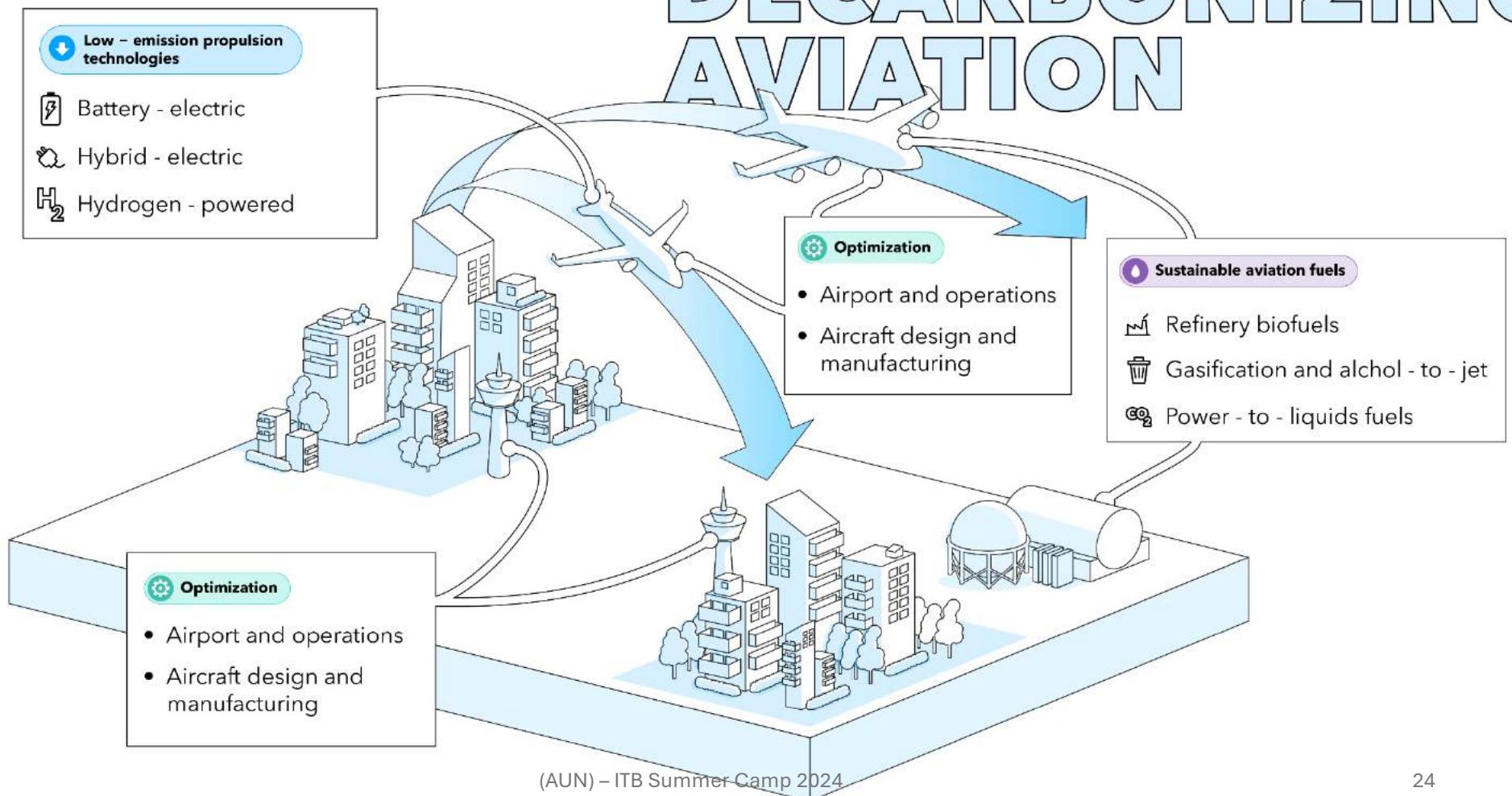


Breakdown of energy into that associated with each life phase

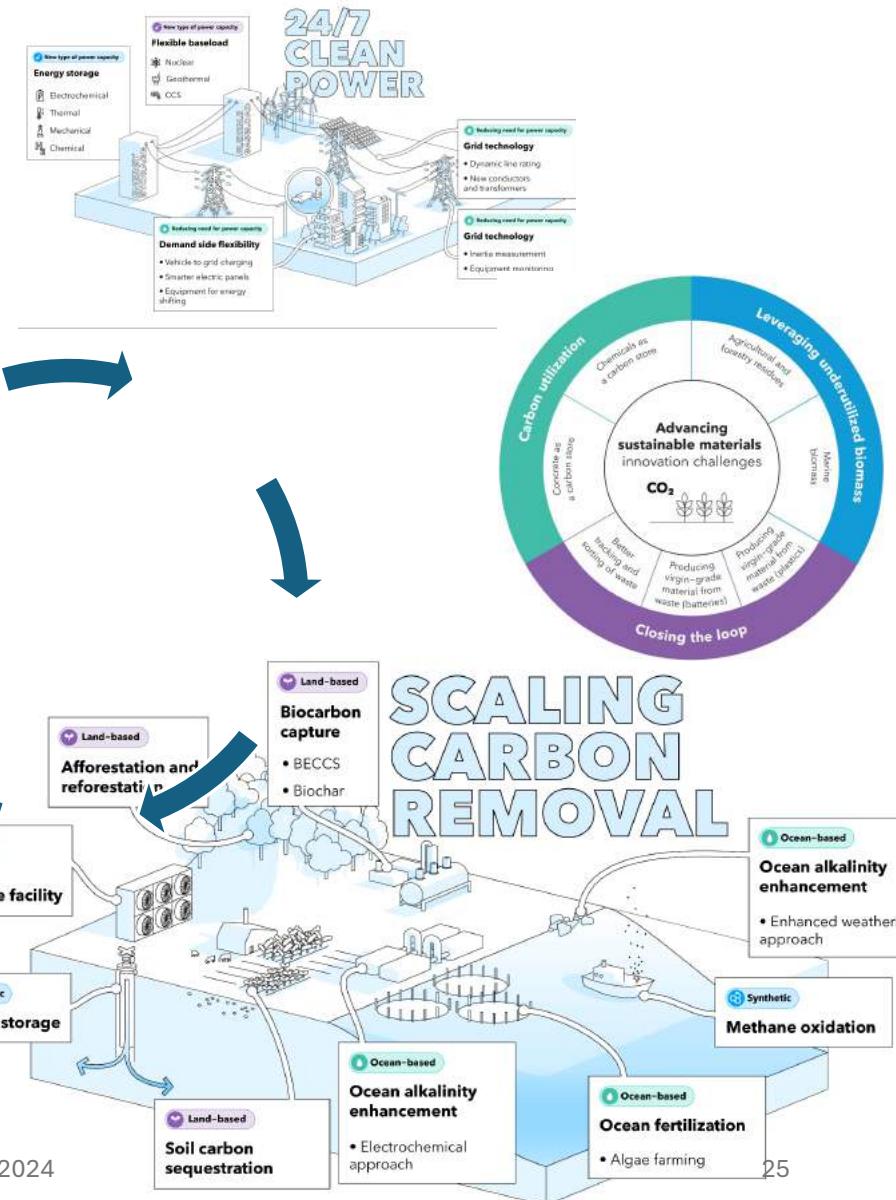
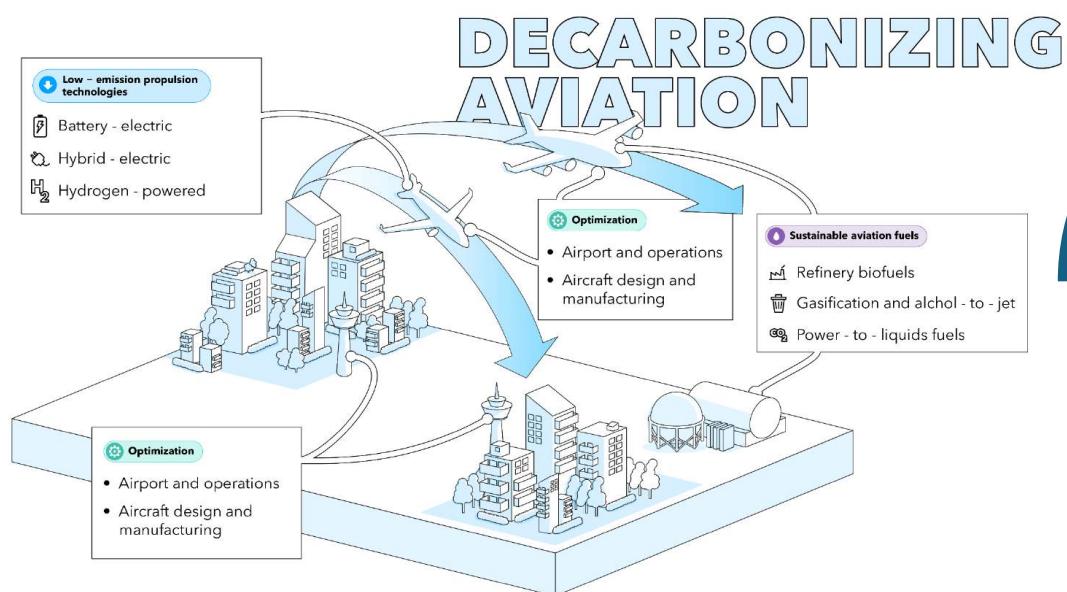
Hydrogen, SAF, Electric/Hybrid Propulsion...

Overview

from BloombergNEF



New Techs interdependency



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An important figure

In 2020, the amount of anthropogenic mass exceeded for the first time the dry weight of all life on Earth

Massive Demand in Energy and Materials



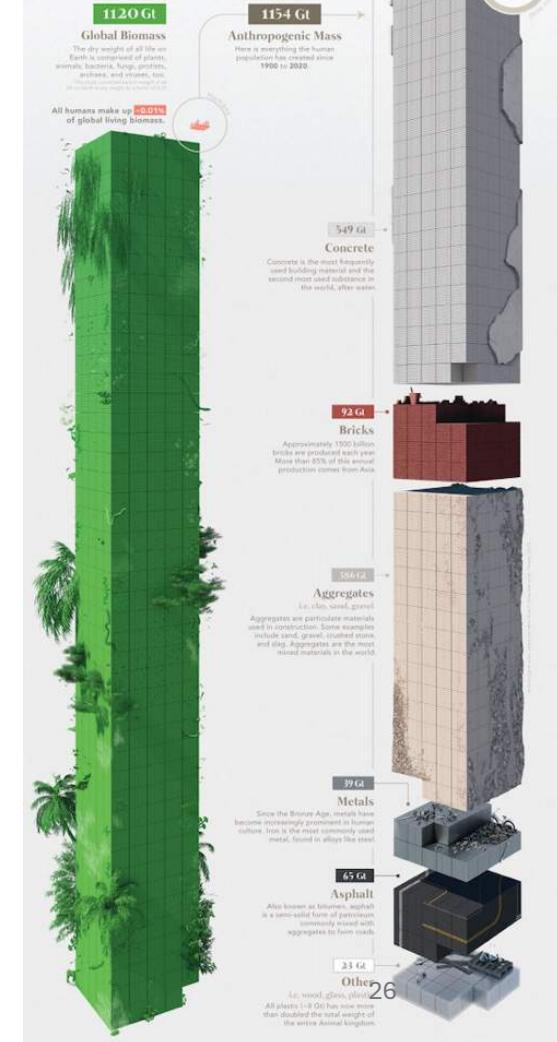
Over the past century Anthropogenic mass has increased rapidly, doubling approximately every 20 years. The collective mass of these materials has gone from 3% of the world's biomass in 1900 to being on par with it today [1]

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Visualizing the Scale of Anthropogenic Mass

In 2020, the amount of anthropogenic mass exceeded the weight of all global living biomass.

As humans continue to dominate Earth, questions surrounding our material output and demand are growing. This breakdown the composition of all human-made materials and the rate of their production.

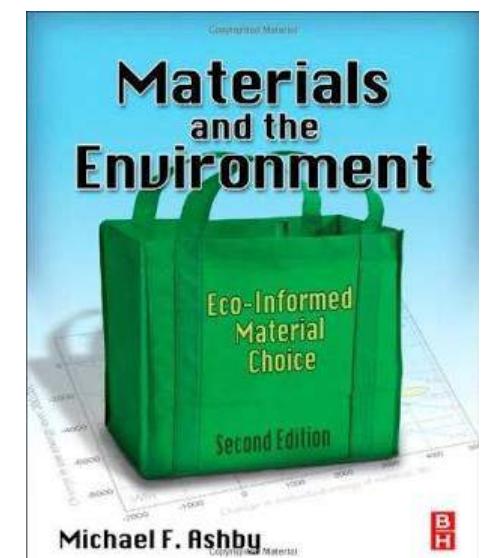
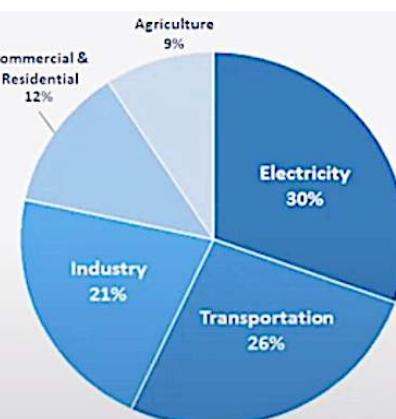
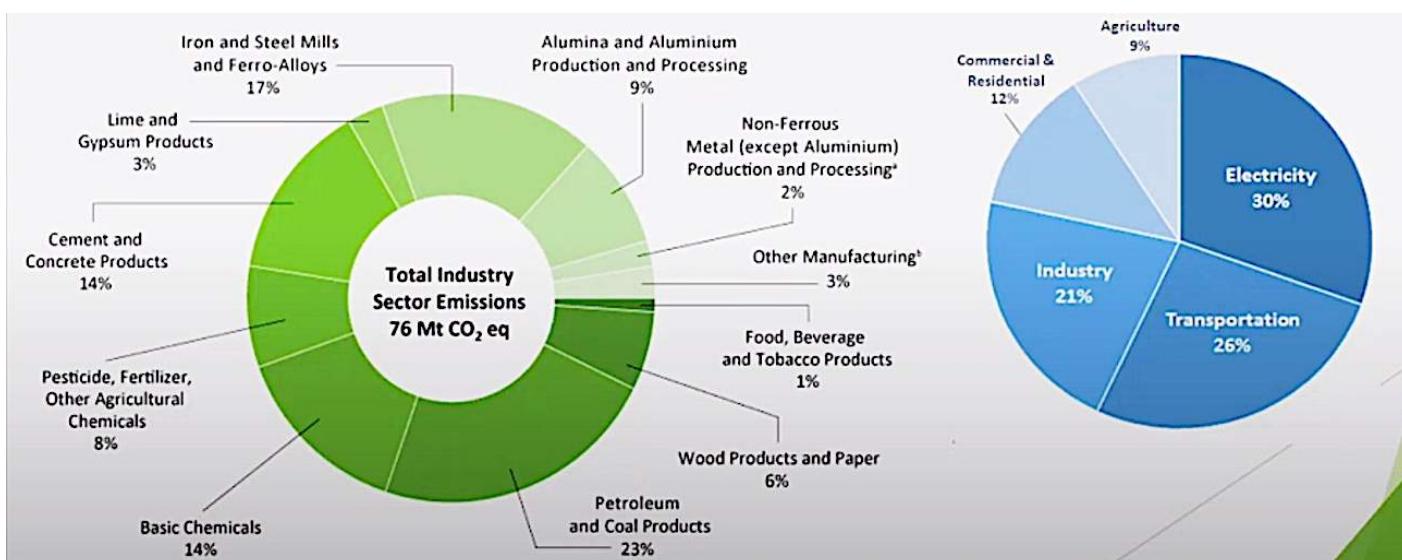


Materials and Energy resources are linked and limited...

#Structural materials used in a massive way → huge environmental impact

#The essential technologies for the transition, in particular green energy, will translate into considerable demand for metals that have become strategic.

#In anticipation of 2050, the total tonnage of concrete, steel, aluminum etc... necessary for the development of these energies will be 2 to 8 times the world production of 2010. !!!



Quiz

- One system is older than the other !
- The elements in an early aircraft engine and a gas turbine of today mapped onto the periodic table.

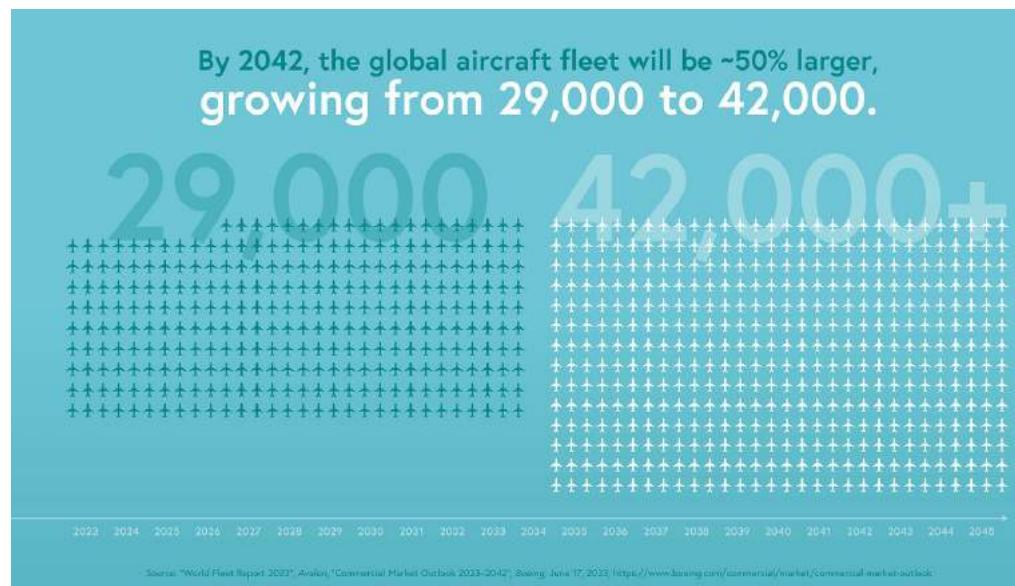
Critical materials are colored red,
other materials used in the product are in darker yellow.

A standard periodic table where certain elements are highlighted. The elements colored red are Be, Y, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Po, At, and Rn. The elements colored yellow are Li, Na, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Sn, Sb, Te, I, Xe, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Ac, Th, Pa, U, Np, Pu, Am, Cm, Bk, Cf, Es, Fm, Md, No, and Lr. A large blue rectangular box covers the central portion of the table, from approximately element 22 to 61.

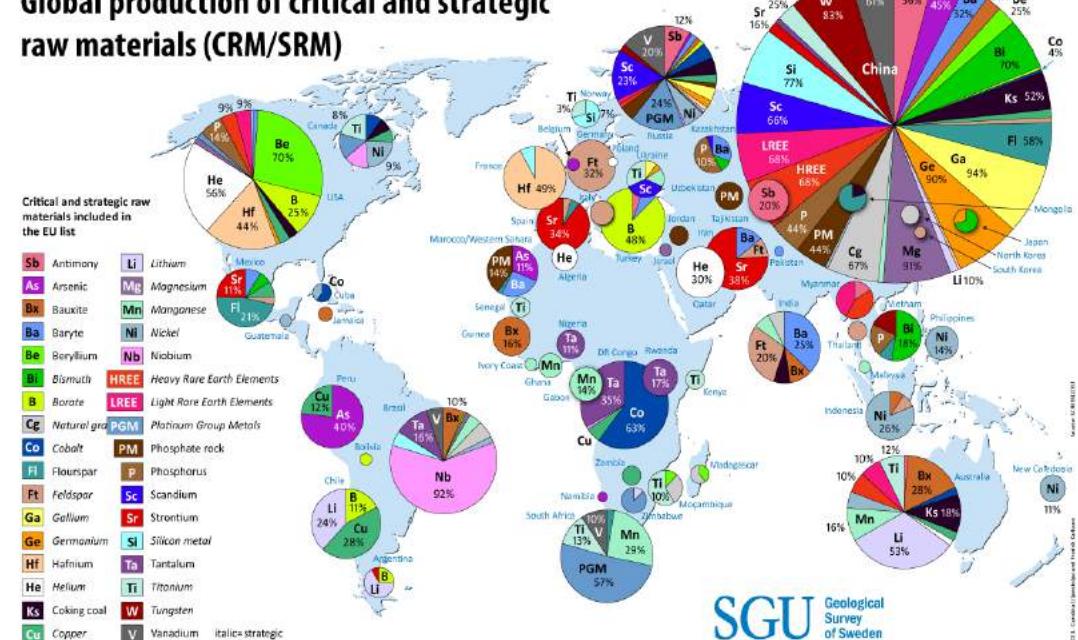
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Sustainable aviation?

Critical materials + geostrategic problem → cost of materials will increase... delay ...



Global production of critical and strategic raw materials (CRM/SRM)



Quiz

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

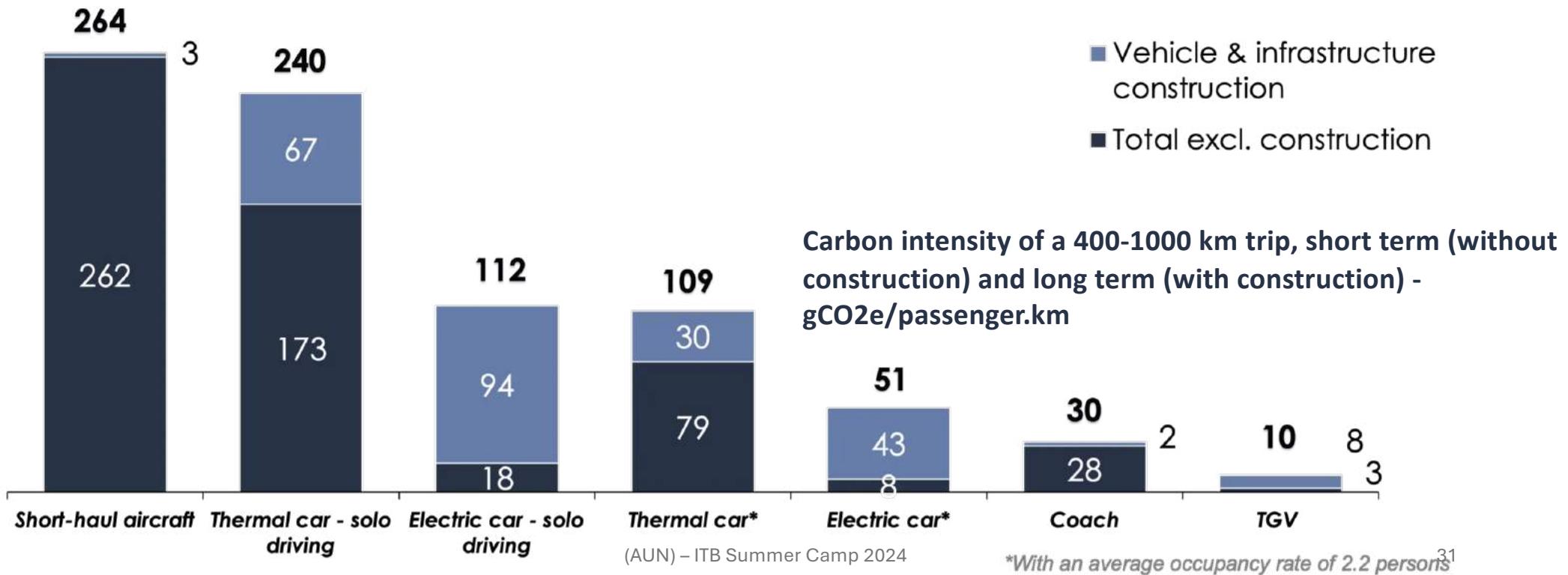
- What are these coloured boxes ?



ReNew the way we travel from A to B

<https://www.carbone4.com/en/analysis-faq-aviation-climate>

Is it better to travel by plane or by car, even alone?



ReNew the way we travel from A to B



Is air transport for the elite only?

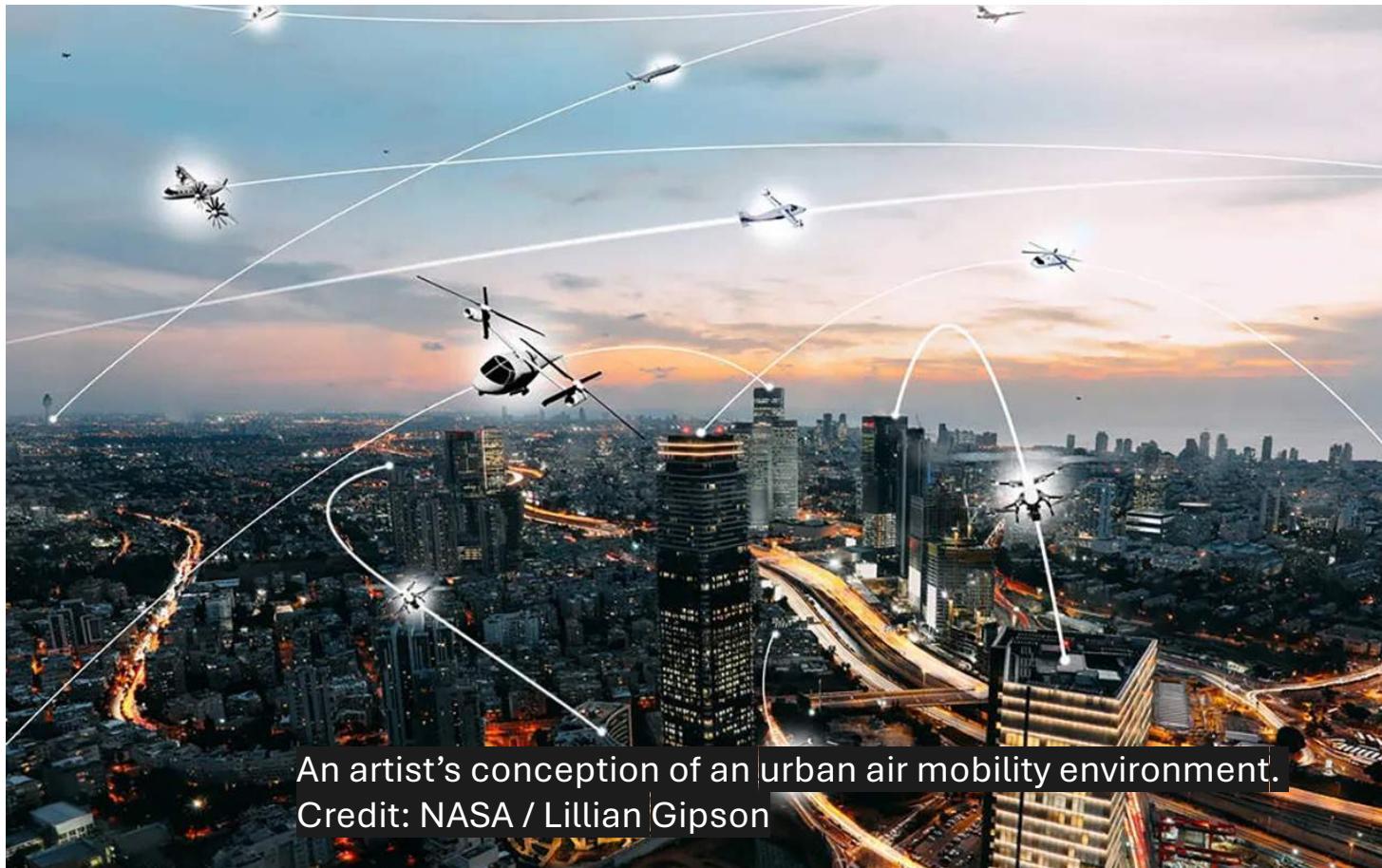
Here are some figures to illustrate:

- less than 1% of the world's population is responsible for more than 50% of commercial aviation emissions.
- 80% of the world's population has never flown

Low cost air company (easyjet, ryanair) ?

They do not permit to decarbonize the industry as they are cheaper than train

ReNew the way we travel from A to B

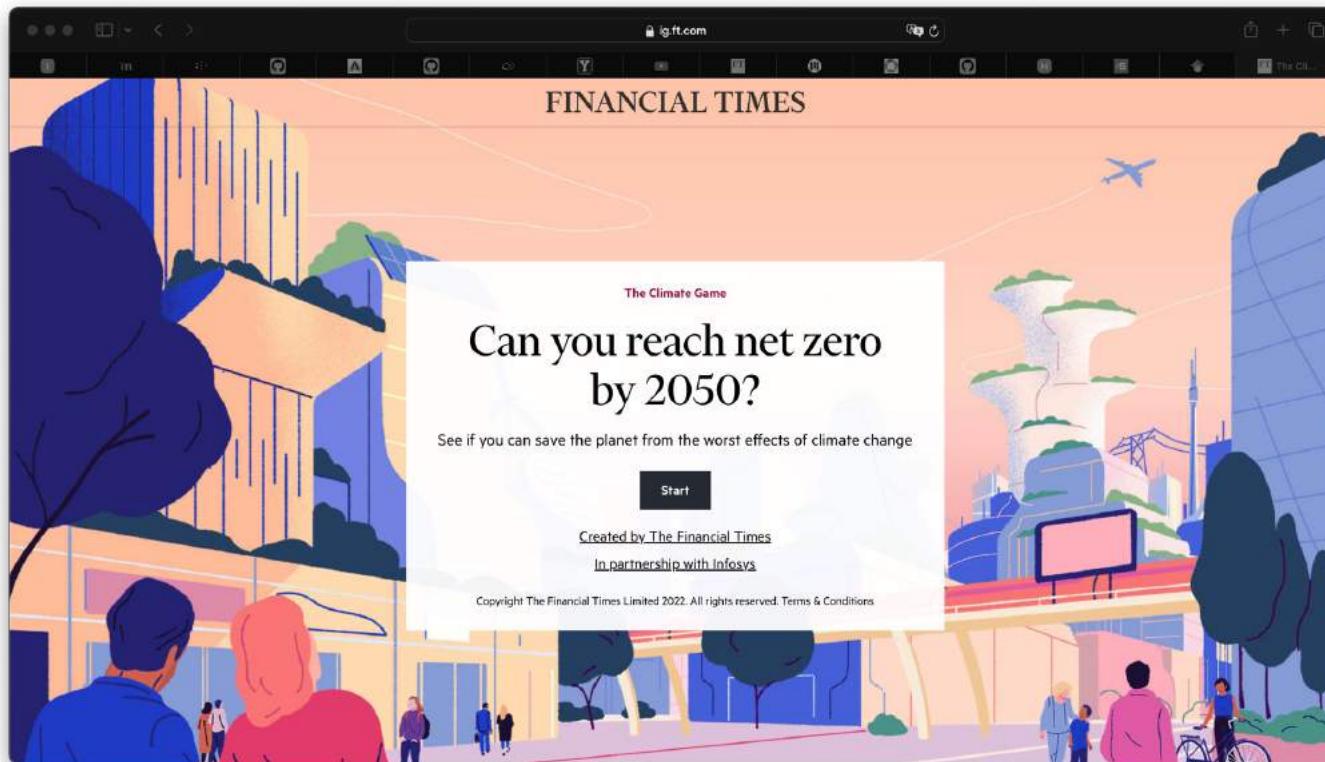


An artist's conception of an urban air mobility environment.
Credit: NASA / Lillian Gipson

UAM R&D

<https://www.aurora.aero/2022/08/08/aurora-supports-university-of-california-san-diego-on-vehicle-design-for-urban-air-mobility/>

<https://ig.ft.com/climate-game/>



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Take Away informations

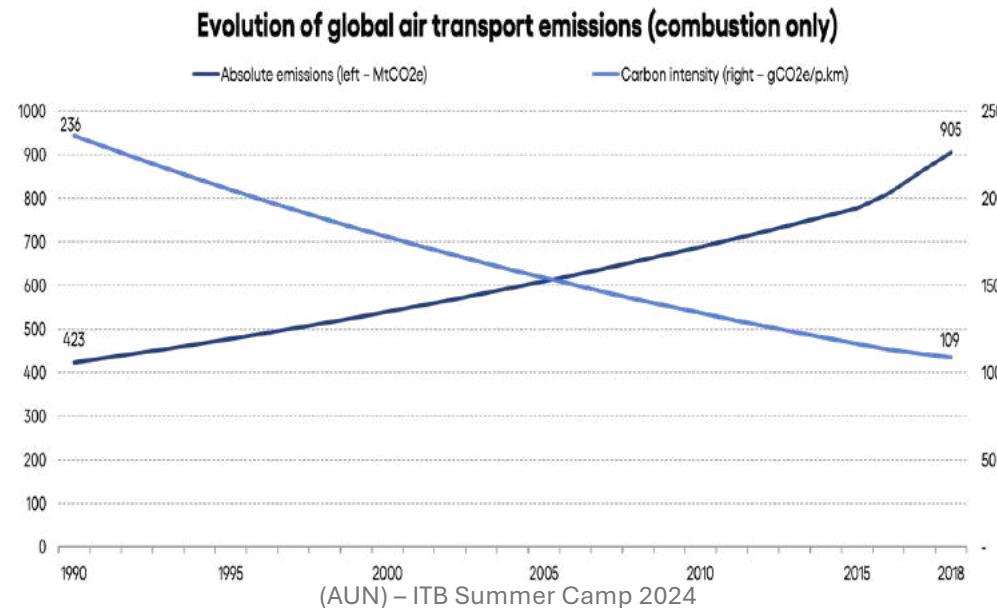
<https://www.carbone4.com/en/analysis-faq-aviation-climate>

Aviation greanER (not green)

This reflects a phenomenon called the "rebound effect": as fuel is saved, flying costs less, and therefore we fly more...

Hasn't aviation already halved its consumption since 1990?

with new generations of aircrafts and operational optimizations, fuel consumption per passenger-kilometer has been divided by **more than 2** between 1990 and 2018 → **carbon intensity as well**. However, carbon intensity (i.e. emissions per passenger.km) must not be confused with emissions! As **air traffic has multiplied by 4.6** over the same period, total emissions have **more than doubled**.



Aviation greanER (not green)

Isn't the impact of aviation on climate change minor?

Commercial aviation represented:

2.6% of greenhouse gases emissions worldwide in 2018

5.1% of anthropic global warming between 2000 and 2018 taking into account non-CO₂ effect.

→ That corresponds to approximately **1 billion tons of CO₂**, equivalent in order of magnitude to the **emissions of Japan (3rd global power and 5th emitting country)**. It is far from being insignificant.

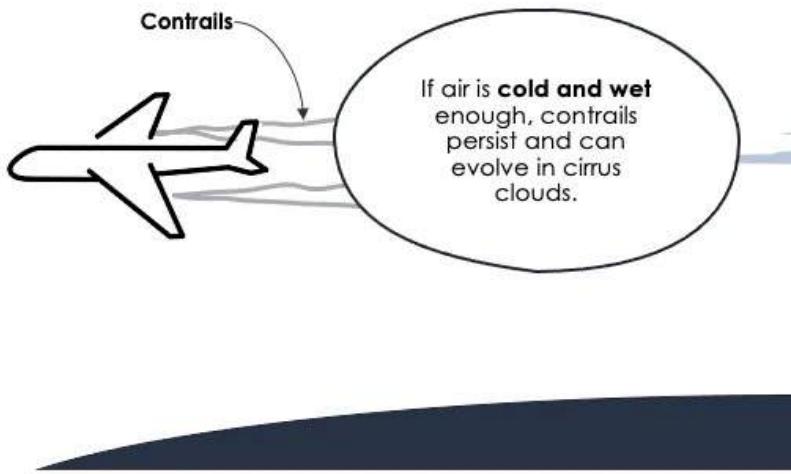


Aviation greanER (not green)

- And contrails ? (Heat trapping)

Latest studies show that their effect is equivalent to double or even triple the radiative impact due to GHG emitted by aircrafts.

beyond GHG emissions from the combustion of fossil fuel, it has an impact through physical and chemical atmospheric processes. The main non-CO₂ impact of aviation is the effect of the contrails (condensation trails) appearing in an aircraft's wake.



Aviation greanER (not green)

It raises the question of the future of some hubs, such as Dubai, fourth global airport in frequentation in 2019...

- Should aviation fear the physical effects of climate change?

Other climate hazards can also disrupt air traffic from running smoothly. The heat wave that **stuck 50 planes** to the ground in Phoenix (Arizona, USA) in 2017 was an illustration of the vulnerability of aviation to heat. No taking off on too short runways or with some types of regional aircrafts (hot air is less dense, reducing lift), and accelerated wearing of the tarmac with time.

WIRED  @WIRED 

Wait. What? Airplanes can't fly because it's too hot?
@rjallain explains bit.ly/2rzQA0D
7:12 PM - 20 Jun 2017



A physicist explains just why all those flights were grounded in Arizona...
Airplanes can't fly because it's too hot? That's crazy. No, not if you understand the science behind it.
wired.com

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Aviation greanER (not green)

Airbus recently announced its plan to develop a H2-powered single-aisle aircraft ...
in 2035 range of 1,500 km, i.e. a regional range,
... **6% of aviation emissions today.**

- Will hydrogen or electric aircrafts decarbonize aviation by 2050?

In the case of hydrogen, this could **reduce the carbon footprint by up to -65% (non-CO2 effects included).** Hydrogen has a better energy density per unit of mass, but not at all per unit of volume: even in its liquid form (**which requires cooling to -253°C!**), it takes three times more space than kerosene, and also has greater safety constraints than the latter. Hydrogen therefore suffers from some of its physical characteristics, which also requires modifying the entire airport ecosystem and infrastructure (hydrogen production, storage, aircraft refueling, etc.).



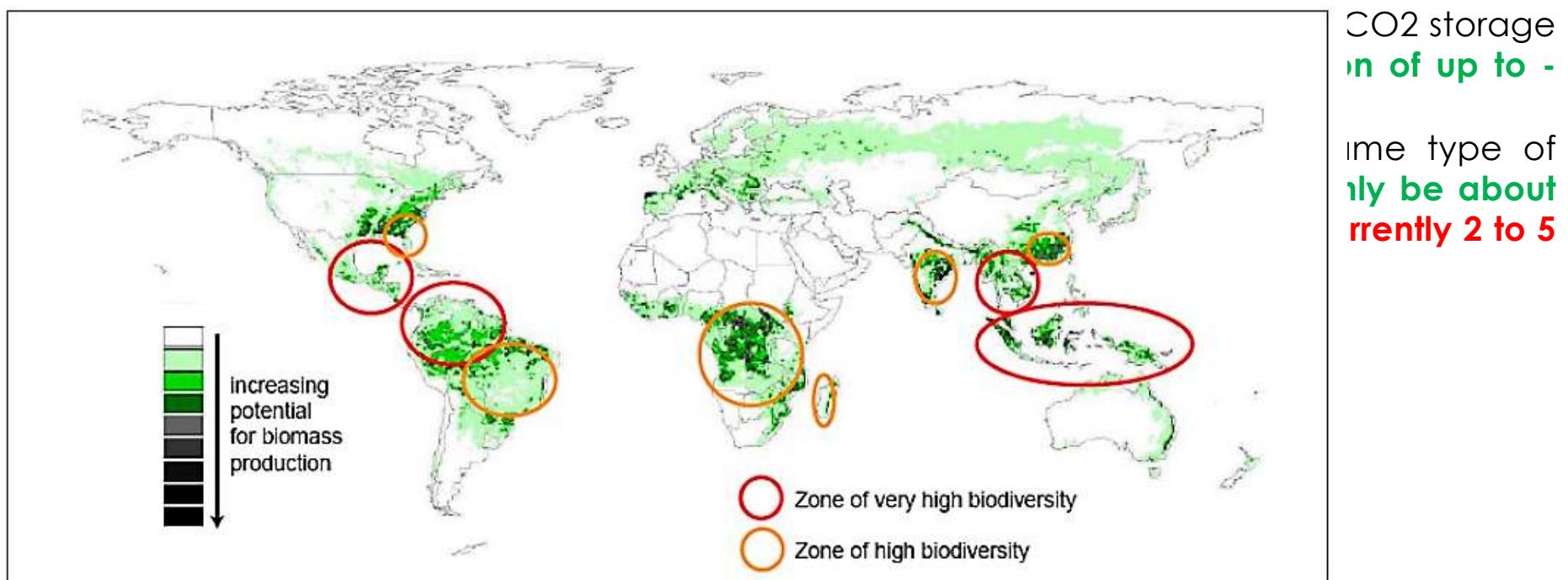
Aviation greanER (not green)

- Sustainable Aviation Fuels (known as "SAF") ?

Regarding GI upstream (pl
70/80% is obt
these new p combustion,
12%, which tr
times more e:

The massive production of intensively cultivated biofuels has environmental consequences (weaken the soil, threaten biodiversity, alter the water cycle etc...) and social risks.

You can buy SAF with your ticket... SAF are storable: a liter of SAF produced in May in Spain can be used in September in France



Source: IIASA, Kraxner 2007, Rokiyanskiy et al. 2006
Data from UNEP IMAPS

*Palm fatty acid distillate

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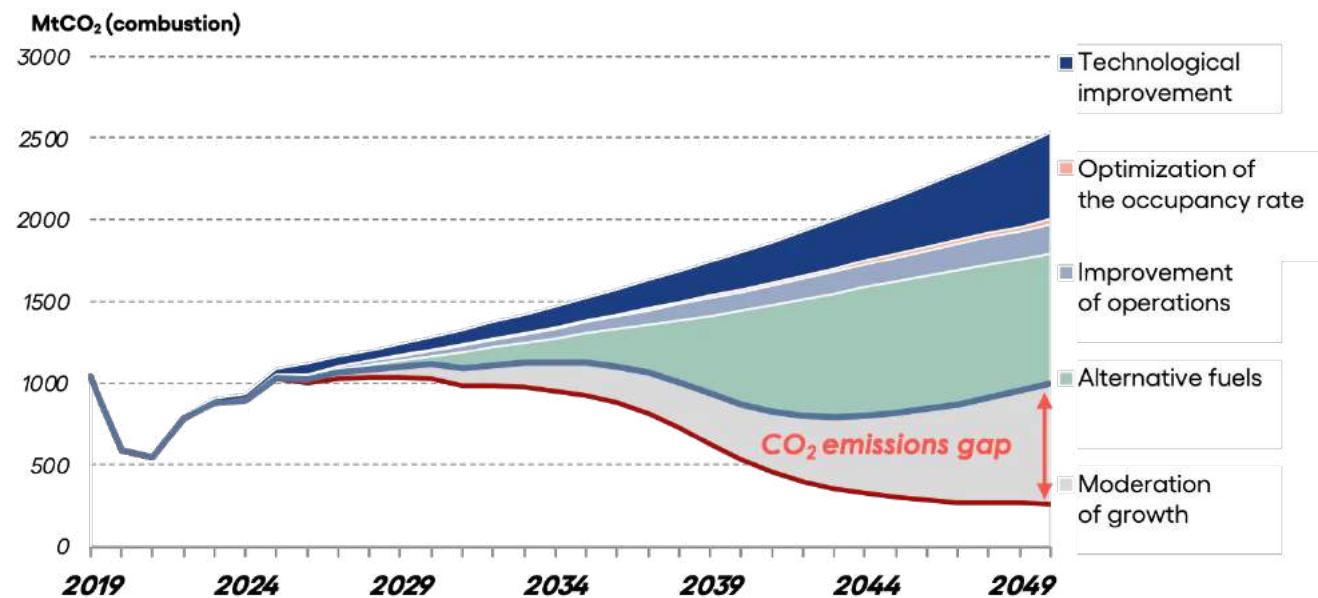
Aviation greanER (not green)

What if we limit traffic,
instead the 3% increase per year?

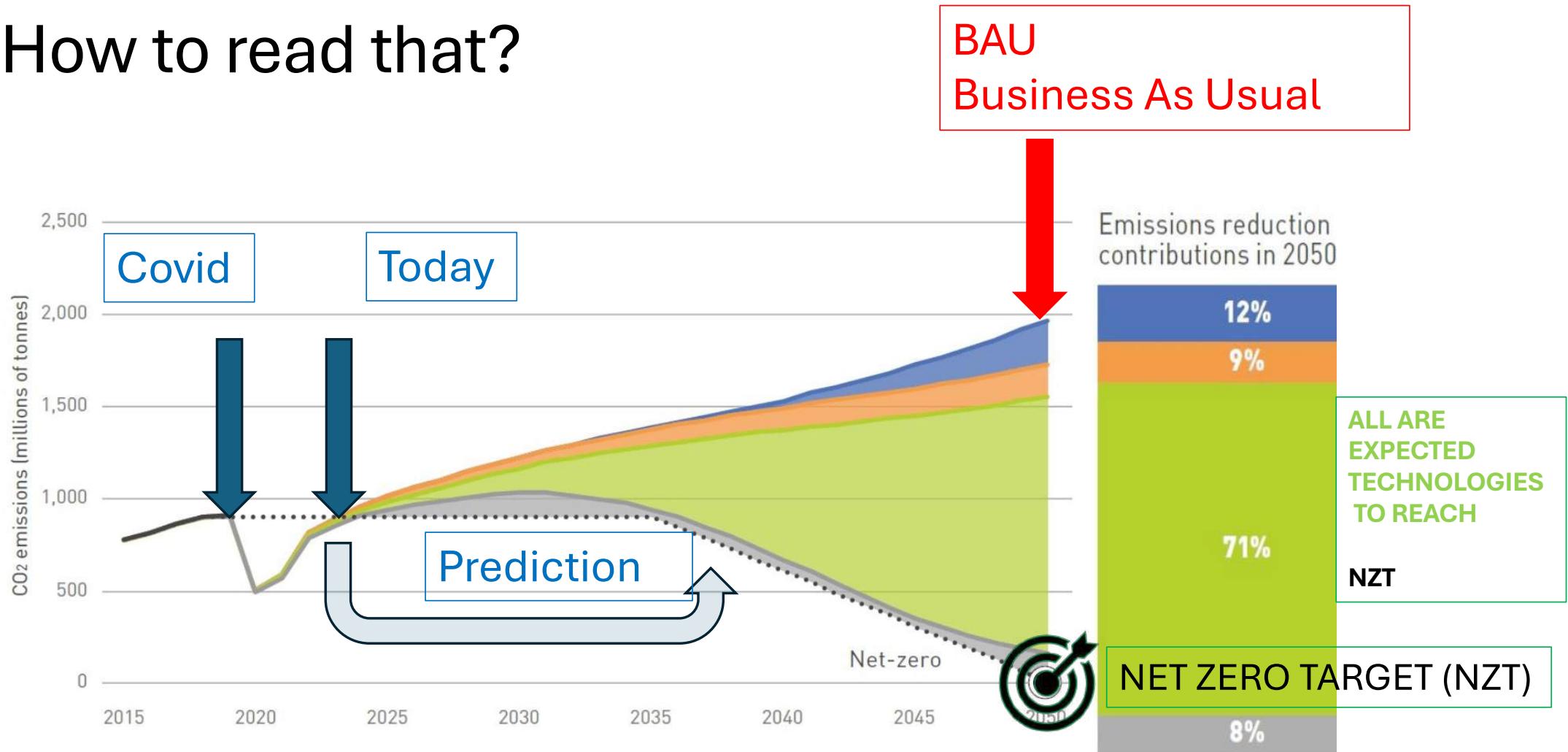
- Can aviation meet its climate targets without reducing growth?

In order to keep global warming below +2°C, the aviation sector has set a target of zero net emissions (with ~135 MtCO₂ of residual emissions, i.e. a reduction of 85%, according to ATAG). This challenge will be all the more ambitious given that it anticipates a growth in passenger traffic ranging from 3.1% to 3.6% per year, i.e. a **multiplication by at least 2.5 by 2050**.

Evolution of CO₂ emissions
(combustion and upstream) of
global air transport (excluding
regional traffic), respecting a
2°C budget defined by ISAE
Supaéro



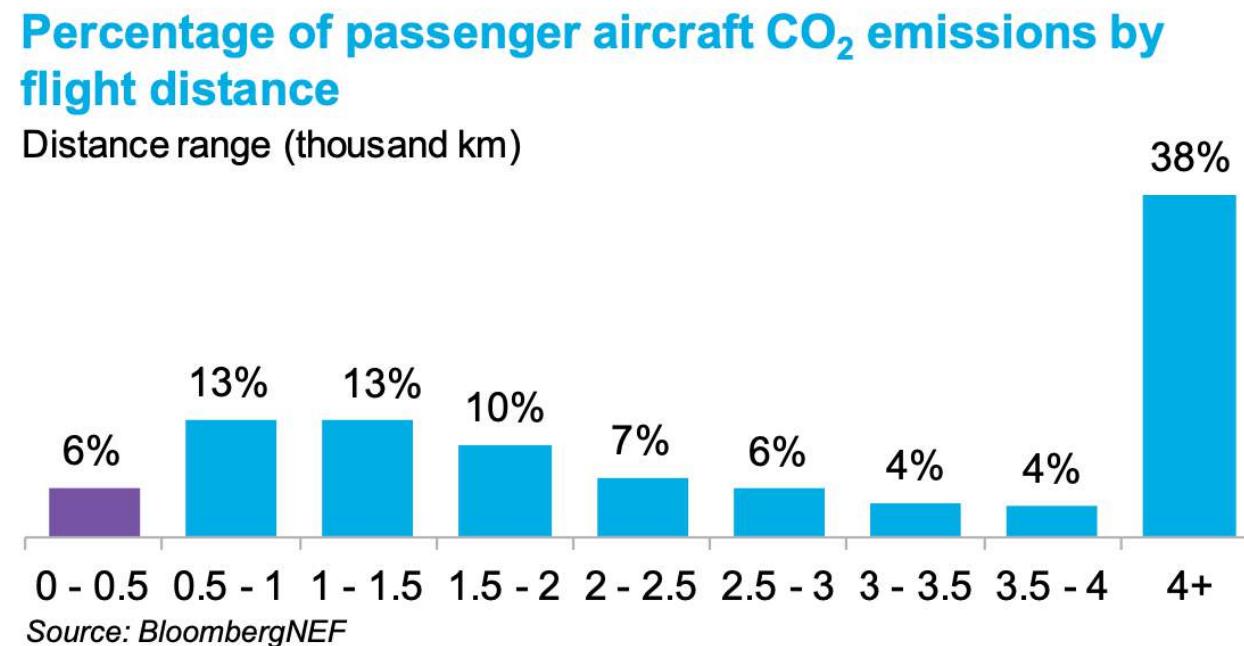
How to read that?



Simple ideas to start !

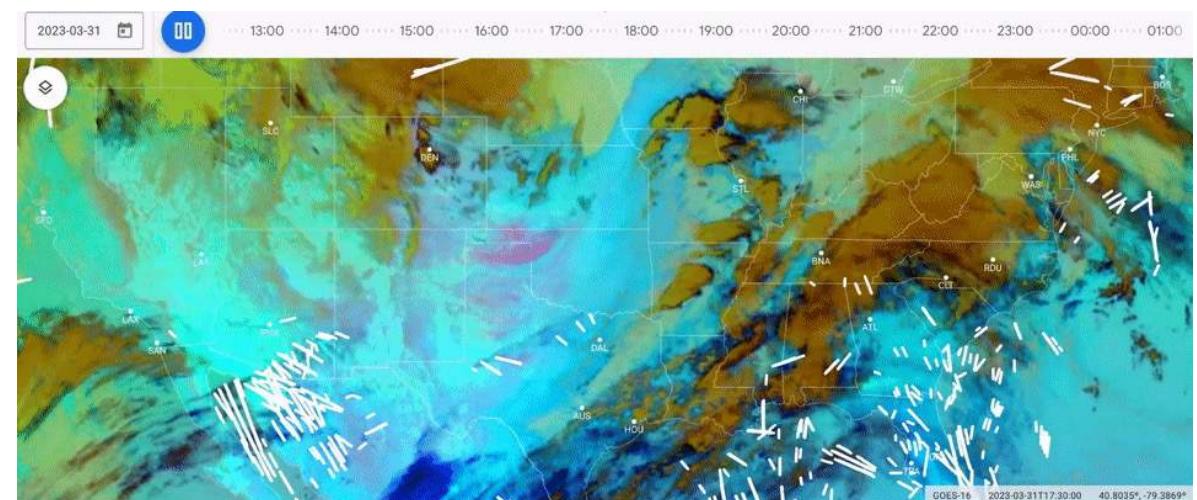
What should we tackle first with new Energy tech?

The best use cases for these technologies currently are short-haul flights (mostly <500km) due to the low volumetric and gravimetric energy densities of battery – and hydrogen – energy storage.



What should we tackle first for contrails?

The 2022 [IPCC report](#) noted that clouds created by contrails account for roughly 35% of aviation's global warming impact, over half the impact of the world's jet fuel.



AI is helping airlines mitigate the climate impact of contrails/

<https://blog.google/technology/ai/ai-airlines-contrails-climate-change/>

<https://py.contrails.org>

flights that attempted to avoid creating contrails burned **2% additional fuel**. Recent studies show that a small percentage of flights need to be adjusted to avoid the majority of contrail warming. **Therefore, the total fuel impact could be as low as 0.3% across an airline's flights.**

What should we tackle first with trajectory?

Use Physics/meteorological parameters for optimizing flight trajectories
(contrails minimization)

<https://github.com/junzis/fastmeteo>

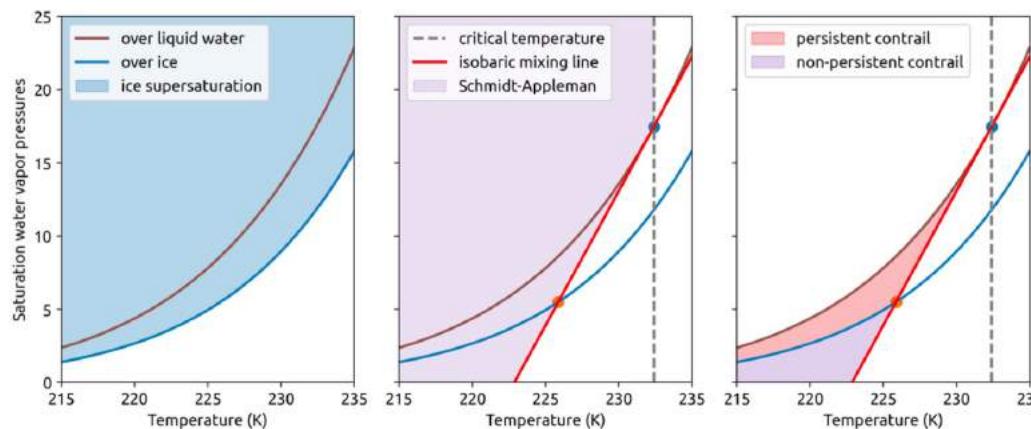


Figure 4. Contrail forming conditions

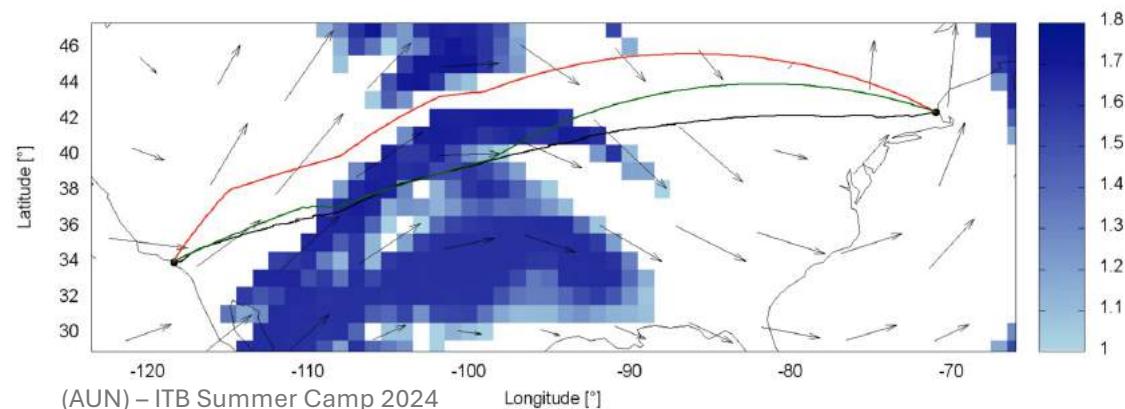


Figure 6. Persistent contrails (in red) determined from the example flight trajectory, based on the Schmidt-Appleman and ice supersaturation criteria.

Sustainability 2019, 11(21), 6082; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11216082>

Lateral routes of optimized trajectories between Los Angeles and Boston with different contrail weightings in an ice-supersaturated atmosphere (blue squares).

Significant differences between three different modes of optimization are shown.



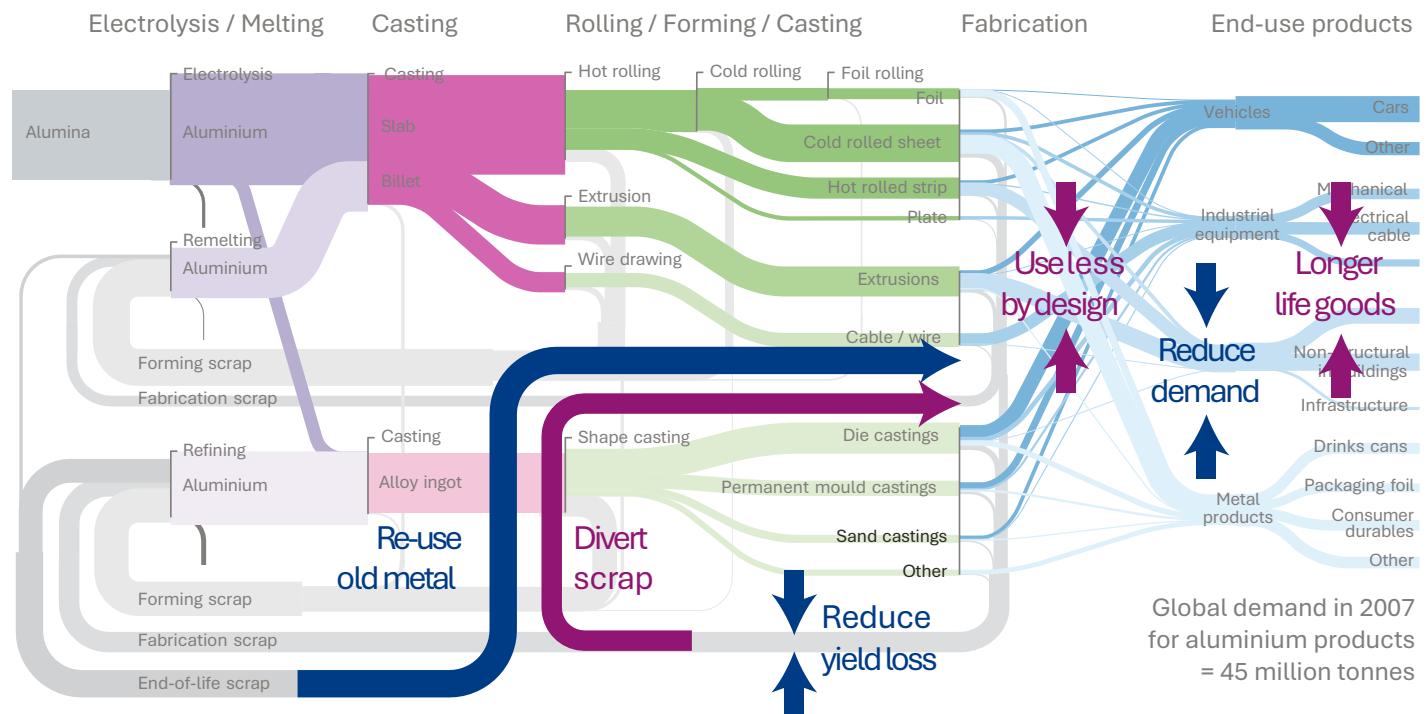
With both eyes open in Aircraft Manufacturing

[HTTPS://TINYURL.COM/CO2AEROSPACE](https://tinyurl.com/co2aerospace)



https://microlearning.groupe-isae.fr/nugget/environmental-impact-of-the-aerospace-manufacturing-sector/view/4530ea46-9f08-4230-8f5f-fd1570ccc69f#nugget_top

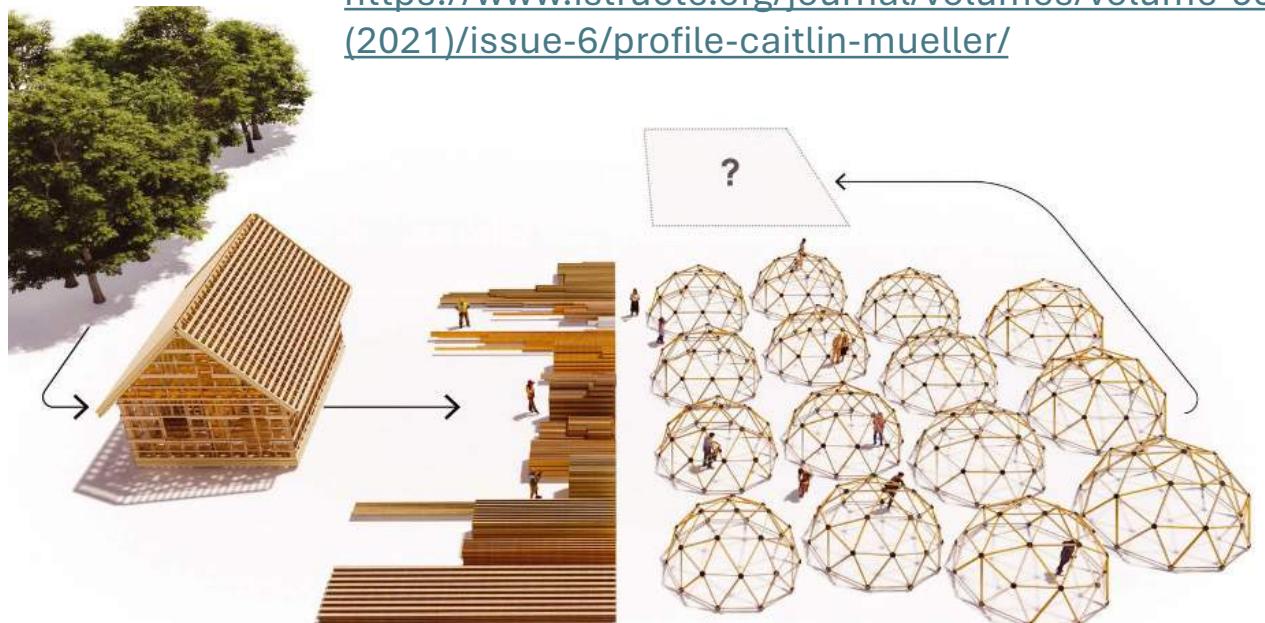
With both eyes open in Product design — what else can we do??



<https://www.uselessgroup.org>

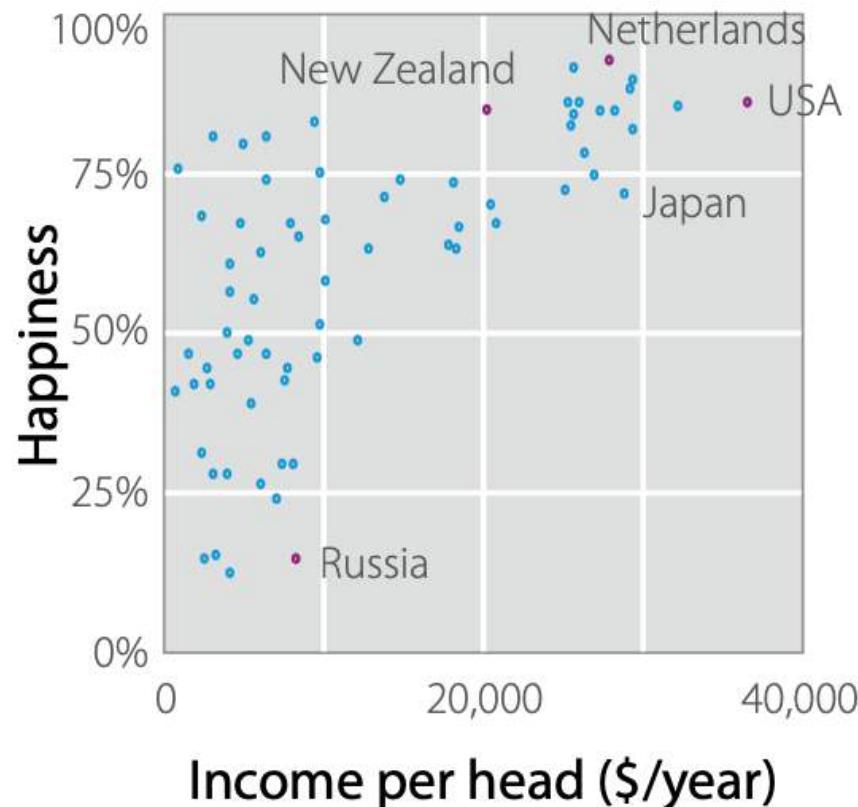
With both eyes open in Product design — what else can we do??

Inspiration from Civil Engineering: developing algorithms to allow designers to reuse material from a structure in new designs : DESIGN FOR ZERO



[https://www.istructe.org/journal/volumes/volume-99-\(2021\)/issue-6/profile-caitlin-mueller/](https://www.istructe.org/journal/volumes/volume-99-(2021)/issue-6/profile-caitlin-mueller/)

With both eyes open in Product design — what else can we do??

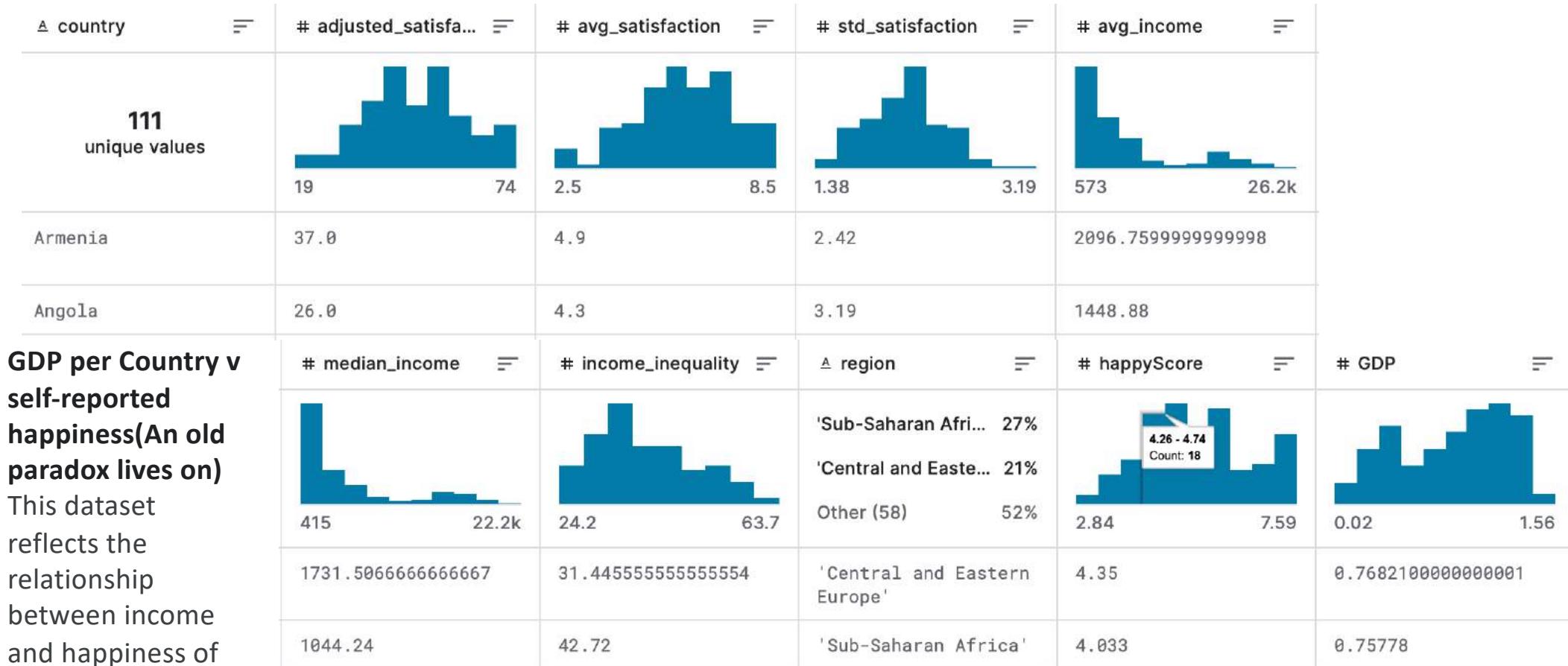


If not material efficiency,
then demand reduction?
→ Consume Less
→ Reuse, Repair, Recycle

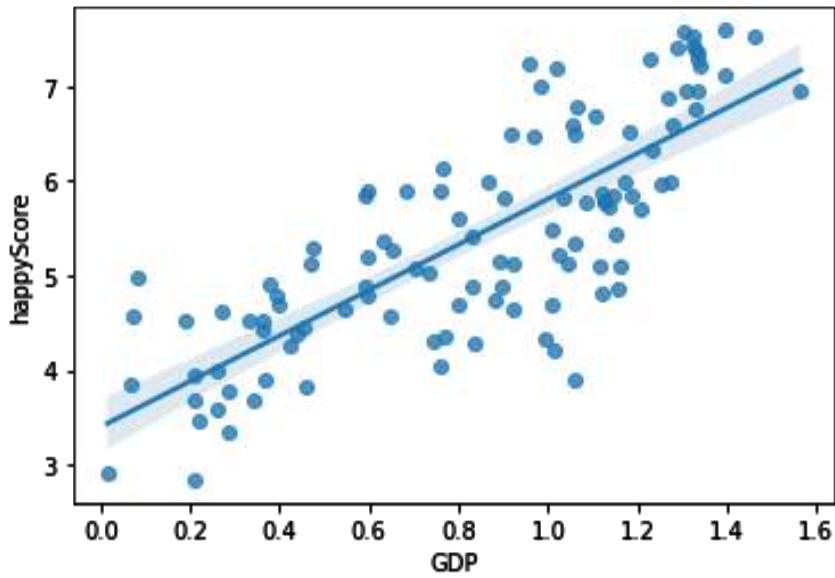
<https://www.uselessgroup.org>

Can data explain this ?

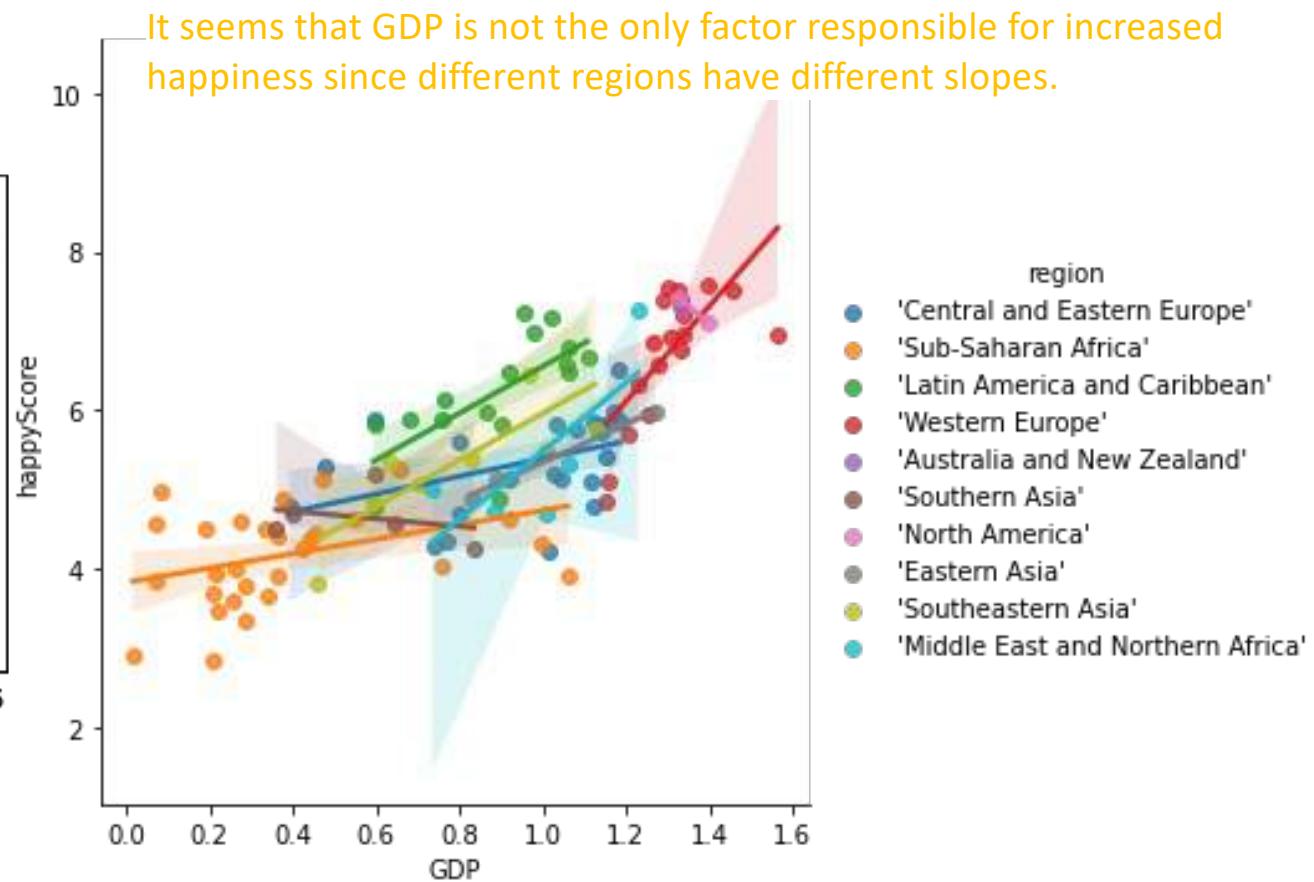
<https://www.kaggle.com/code/mansibhardwaj71/happiness-regional-variations>



Correlation between Happiness and GDP?



there is a positive correlation
between Happiness and GDP



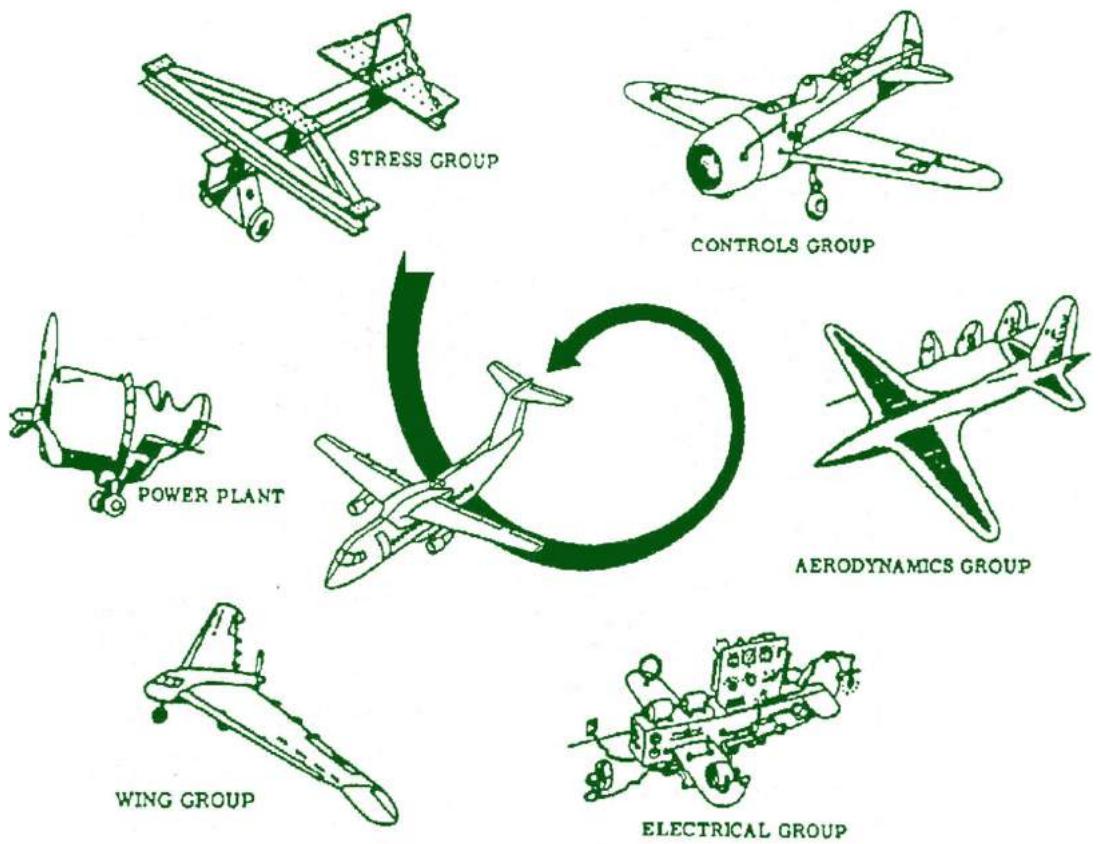
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2. Design Optimization (DO)

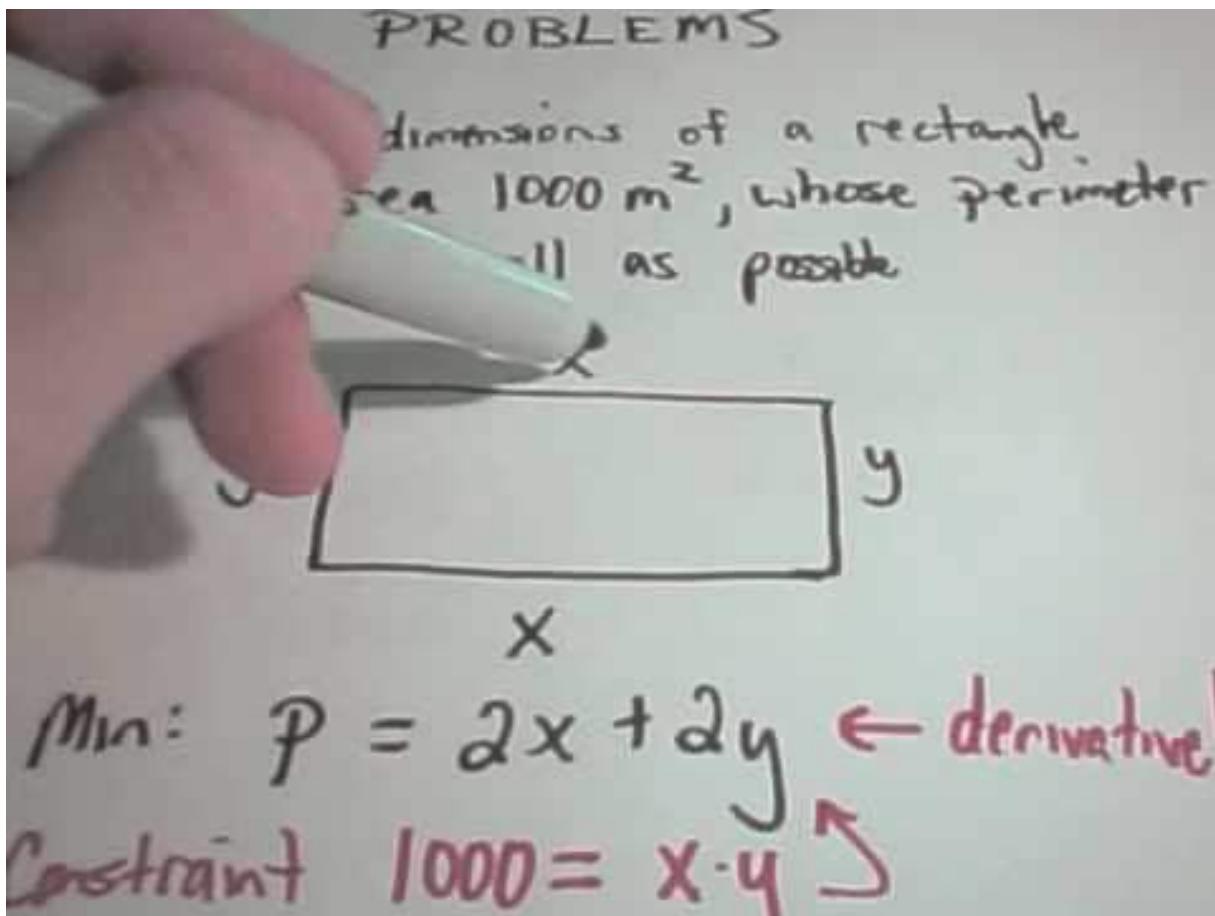
3. Combining SA+DO for my research
4. Conclusions

Methods

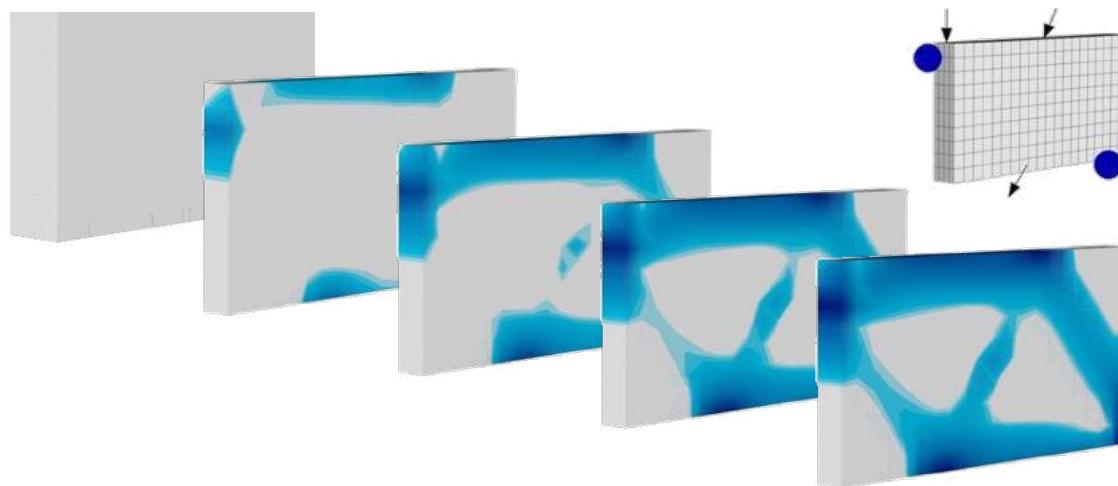


Multidisciplinary Design Optimization (MDO)

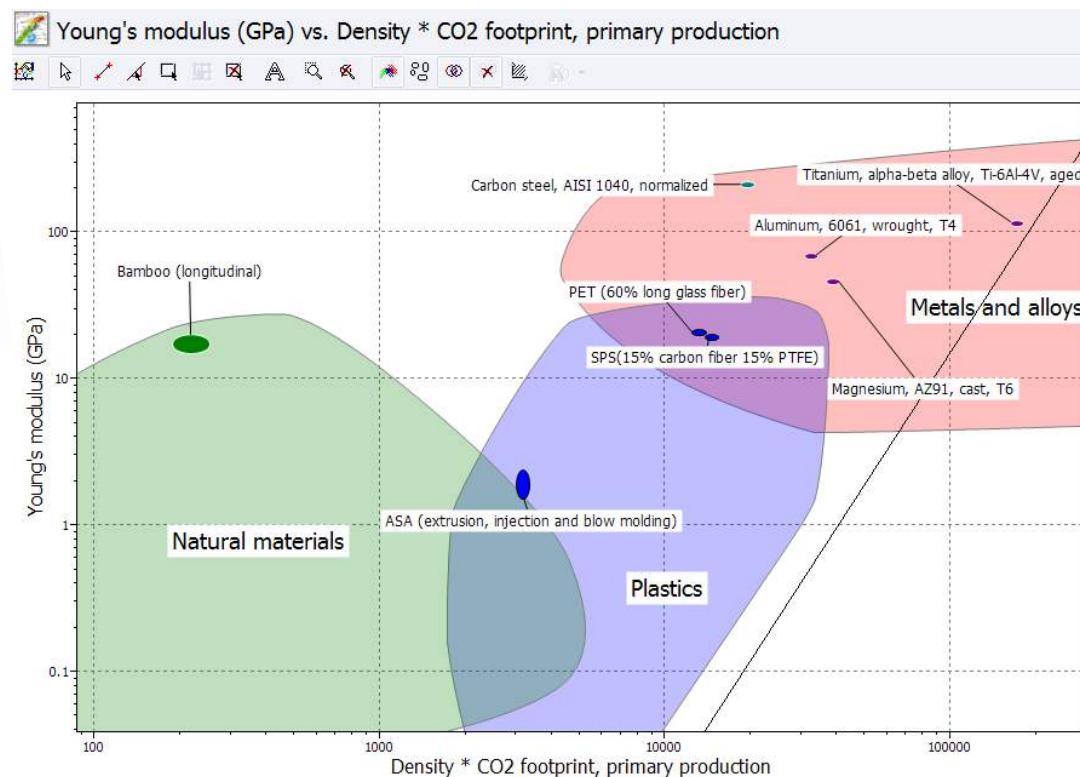
From engineering to maths



design of bicycle frame by optimization



design of bicycle frame by EcoDesign



Tools

Lot of Academic (multidisciplinary) Initiative



Accelerating the path towards carbon-free aviation

Publisher: CoE „Sustainable and Energy Efficient Aviation“ (SE²A) and Aeronautics Research Centre Niedersachsen (NFC)

Editors: Jens Friedrichs, Rolf Radespiel, Henri Werij, Reelof Vos

Authors: Valentin Batteiger^a, Roeland DeBreuker^b, Irene Dedoussi^b, Jan Delfs^c, Friedrich Dinkelacker^d, Ali Elham^e, Santiago J. Garcia^f, Jens Friedrichs^a, Stefan Goertz^d, Volker Grewi^b, Wim Huij^b, Christoph Hermann^b, Frederic Lachaud^d, Axel Mertens^d, Joseph Morlier^d, Ulrike Kreuer^b, Rolf Radespiel^b, Arvind Gangoli Rao^b, Peter Schmitzgruber^b, Uwe Schröder^b, Jörg Seume^b, Mirjam Snellen^b, Andreas Strohmayer^b, Leo Veldhuis^b, Irene Fernandez Villegas^b, Reelof Vos^b, Henri Werij^b, Feijia Yin^b

^a Bauhaus Luftfahrt e. V., Germany
^b TU Delft, Netherlands
^c University Aerospace Center, Germany
^d Leibniz University Hannover, Germany
^e University of Southampton, United Kingdom

^f TU Braunschweig, Germany
^g ISAE-SUPAERO, France
^h University of Applied Sciences of Technology, Germany
ⁱ Universität Greifswald, Germany
^j Universität Stuttgart, Germany

<https://doi.org/10.24355/dbbs.0&4-20220701441-0>

ISA INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE AVIATION

The screenshot shows the homepage of the MIT Laboratory for Aviation and the Environment. It features a large image of an airplane in flight. Three news articles are displayed: one about LAE researchers preventing persistent contrails, another about air pollution from out-of-state emissions, and a third about a new study quantifying air quality. A prominent orange call-to-action box encourages creating a sustainable future for aviation by understanding environmental impacts and assessing technologies or policies.



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The screenshot shows the Michigan Initiative for Sustainable Aviation (MISA) website. It features a large image of a futuristic aircraft. A call-to-action box encourages creating a sustainable future for aviation by reducing the harmful impact of aviation on the environment through new practices and radical innovation. The page also includes sections for "Who We Are" and "What We Do".



Our Mission
Leverage interdisciplinary partnerships to solve environmental challenges in aviation.

Our Vision
Empower the University of Michigan to advance our world leadership in sustainable aviation.

Our research focus addresses:

- High efficiency airframes
- Propulsion technologies
- Sustainability-driven system design and integration
- Energy generation, storage, and management on- and off-ground
- Thermal and power management
- Advanced multi-functional materials and ecomaterials
- Next-generation air traffic management and operational improvements
- Environmental, economical, and societal impacts

M COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
AEROSPACE ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
aerospace.umich.edu 3000 Beal Avenue | Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2140

A Curated list of Academic Initiative

- <https://www.tudelft.nl/en/ae/sustainable-aviation>
- <https://www.cranfield.ac.uk/themes/aerospace/aviation-and-the-environment>
- <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/green-aviation/about-us/>
- <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/brahmal-institute/>
- <https://ae.gatech.edu/sustainable-transportation-energy-systems>
- <https://www.tu-braunschweig.de/en/se2a>
- <https://www.utias.utoronto.ca/centre-for-research-in-sustainable-aviation/>
- <https://uwaterloo.ca/sustainable-aeronautics/>
- <https://isa-toulouse.com>
- <https://aero.engin.umich.edu/research/research-areas/sustainable-aviation/michigan-initiative-for-sustainable-aviation-misa/>
- ...many more

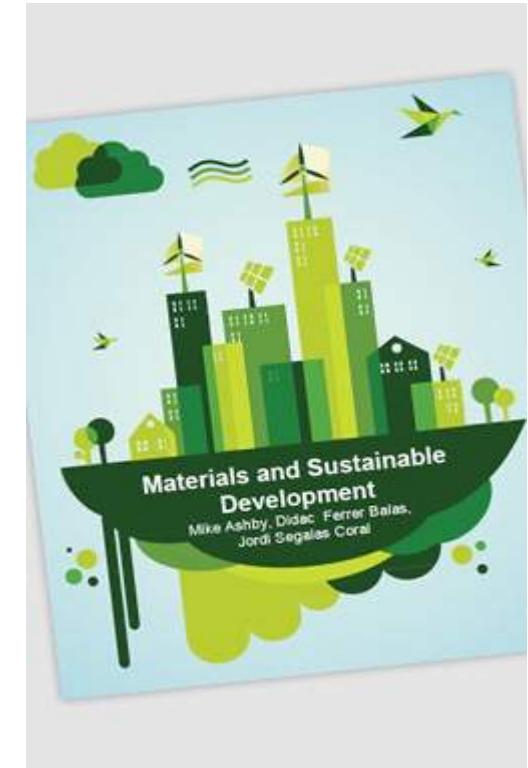
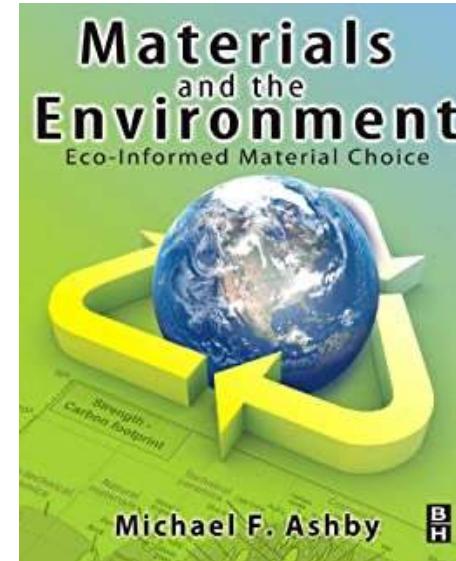
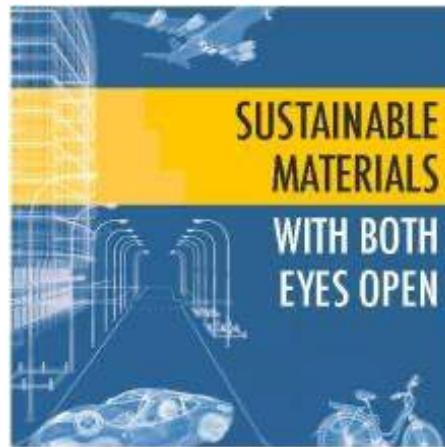
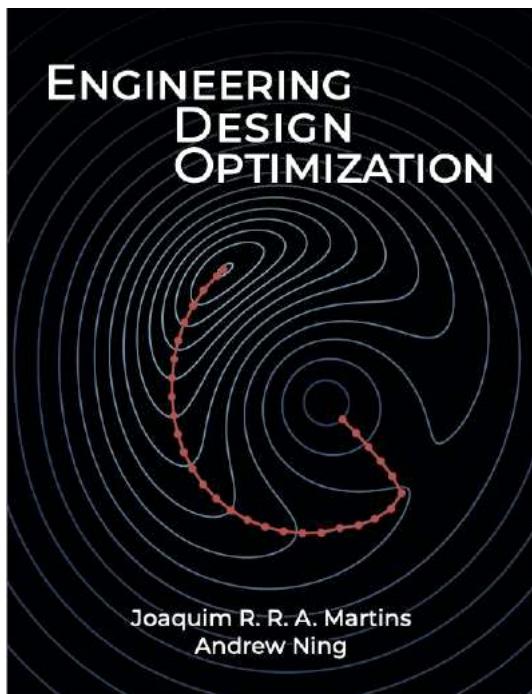
Interdisciplinary centers:

1. Social
2. environmental/sciences
3. economic

AND the interconnections between them – to create meaningful, long-term solutions

Some books

- Cambridge



A Curated list of (mostly) opensource softwares

A good example

Software

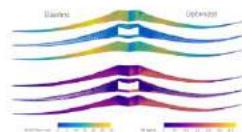
The software packages listed below are all distributed under open source licenses. These are research codes, so they require a strong background in programming and some persistence to get them to work. Unfortunately we are not able to provide support except for collaborators and sponsors. However, we strive to provide as much documentation as we can and continually work towards improving the usability.

Webfoil: This is an online tool for airfoil analysis and optimization. It also includes a vast database of airfoils. [\[Webfoil site\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)



Interface to various optimization packages. pyOptSparse includes OptView, a visualization tool to explore the optimization history. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Documentation\]](#)

pyOptSparse



TACS: A general purpose structural finite-element code with adjoint derivatives that is developed by Prof. Graeme Kennedy. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)

SMT

SMT: The surrogate modeling toolbox ([SMT](#)) is an open-source Python package consisting of libraries of surrogate modeling methods (e.g., radial basis functions, kriging), sampling methods, and benchmarking problems. SMT is designed to make it easy for developers to implement new surrogate models in a well-tested and well-documented platform, and for users to have a library of surrogate modeling methods with which to use and compare methods. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)

<https://mdolab.engin.umich.edu/software>

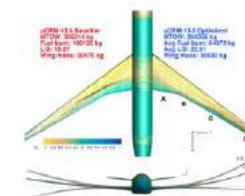
ADflow: (pronounced "A-D-flow") CFD solver that can handle structured multi-block and overset meshes. It includes an adjoint solver for computing derivatives and can be used in the MACH-Aero framework for aerodynamic shape optimization. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Documentation\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)



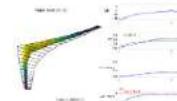
DAFOAM: (pronounced "dahfoam") is a suite of adjoint solvers for OpenFOAM that enable the computation of derivatives for aerodynamic shape optimization. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Documentation\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)



MACH-Aero: A framework for aerodynamic design optimization that couples a CFD solver (e.g. ADflow or OpenFOAM), geometry parametrization (e.g. pyGeo), mesh deformation (e.g., IDWarp), and optimizer interface (pyOptSparse). [\[Code\]](#) [\[Documentation and Tutorials\]](#)



OpenAeroStruct: A lightweight aerostructural optimization code that can optimize a wing design in minutes on a laptop. [\[Code\]](#) [\[Documentation\]](#)



OpenMDAO: A framework for coupling multiple numerical models and performing multidisciplinary analysis and optimization. OpenMDAO is developed by NASA and uses numerical techniques developed in the MDO Lab. [\[OpenMDAO in a nutshell\]](#) [\[OpenMDAO site\]](#) [\[Paper\]](#)



A Curated list of (mostly) opensource softwares

Tools for decarbonizing air transportation:

<https://cascade.boeing.com/>

<https://aeromaps.eu>

<https://github.com/AeroMAPS/AeroMAPS>

<https://www.leadsresearchgroup.com/technology-dashboard>

<https://github.com/contrailcirrus/pycontrails?tab=readme-ov-file>

<https://github.com/sustainableaviation>

<https://github.com/Aircraft-Operations-Lab>

<https://psesh.github.io/aviation.html>

<https://github.com/leadsgroup>

<https://www.leadsresearchgroup.com/software>

<https://github.com/prototypes/open-sustainable-technology>

<https://www.witness4climate.org/optimizing-investments-in-energy-production-technology>

<https://junzis.com/open-source>

Tools for aircraft design

<https://github.com/peterdsharpe/AeroSandbox/tree/master>

https://openmdao.github.io/Aviary/examples/OAS_subsystem.html

<https://github.com/OpenMDAO/Aviary>

<https://github.com/ideas-um/FAST>

<https://github.com/MIT-LAE/TASOPT.jl>

<https://github.com/mdolab/OpenAeroStruct>

<https://github.com/mdolab/openconcept>

<https://github.com/fast-aircraft-design/FAST-OAD>

<https://web.mit.edu/drela/Public/web/>

<https://lsdo.eng.ucsd.edu/software>

<https://github.com/mid2SUPAERO/LCA4MDAO>

<https://github.com/ImperialCollegeLondon/sharp>

<https://www.aircraftflightmechanics.com/NotesIntroduction.html>

<https://github.com/MIT-LAE>

<https://github.com/OpenVSP/OpenVSP>

<https://github.com/suavecode>

<https://github.com/camUrban/PteraSoftware>

<https://github.com/cfsengineering/CEASIOMpy>

<https://github.com/DLR-AE/PanelAero>

<https://github.com/DLR-AE>

<https://github.com/ImperialCollegeLondon/PinhoLab-WingBox>

<https://commonresearchmodel.larc.nasa.gov>

<https://github.com/facebookarchive/FBHALE>

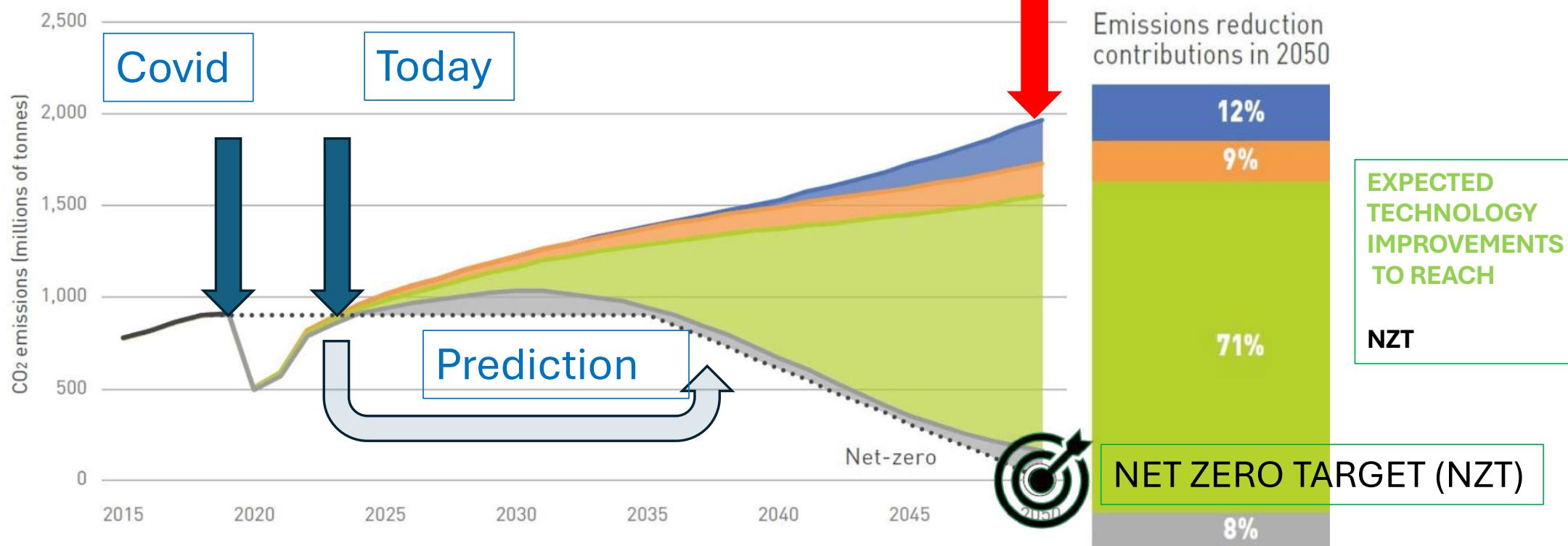
<https://github.com/mid2SUPAERO/ecoHALE>

<https://hkust-octad-lab.github.io/AeroFuse.jl/stable>

Do you remember this ?

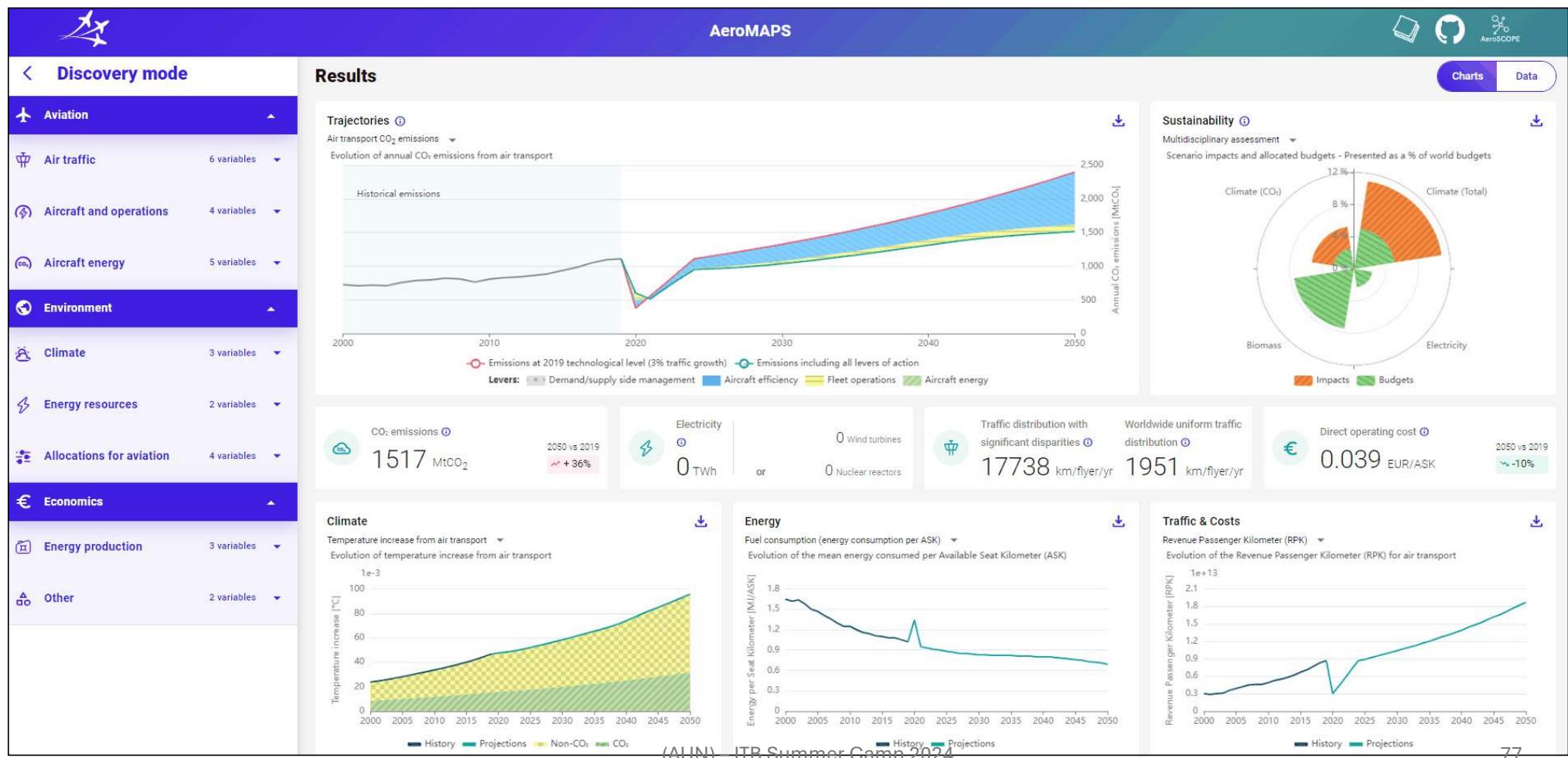
You can play with scenarios

BAU
Business As Usual



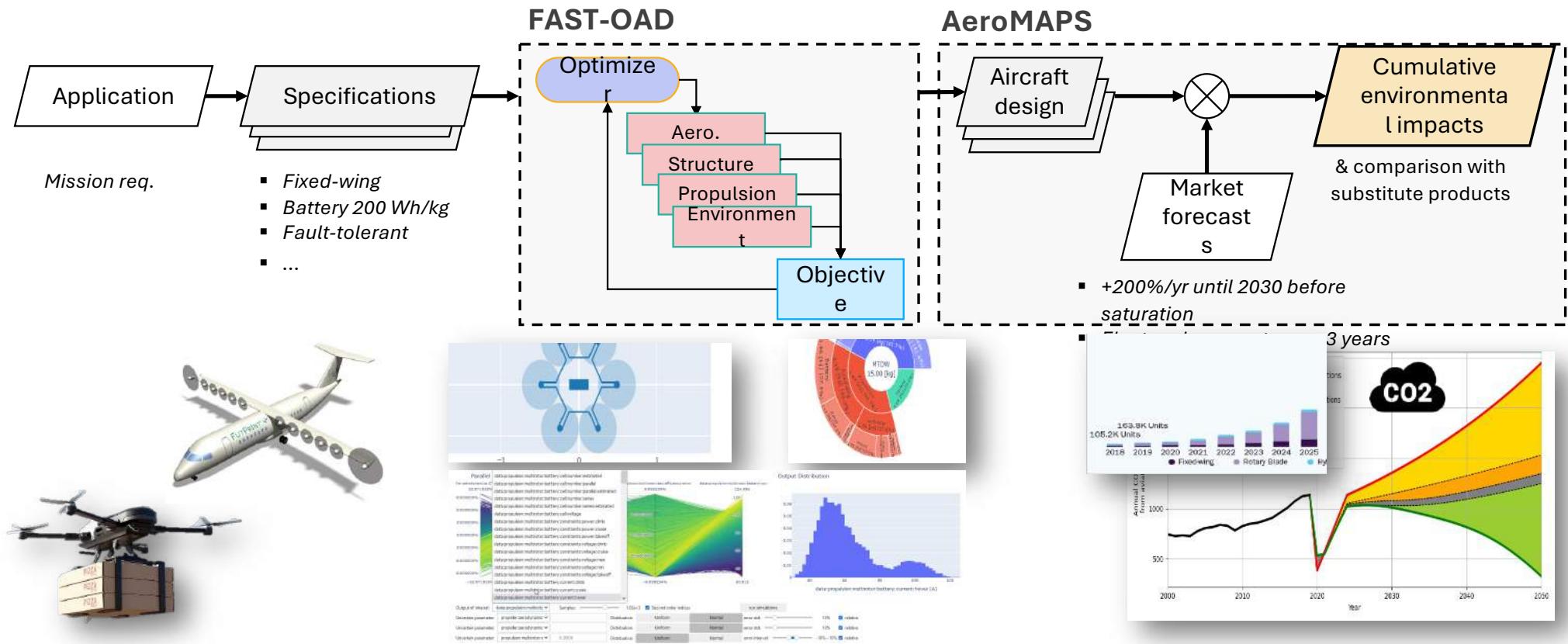
AeroMAPS: an opensource framework for air transport prospective scenarios

<https://github.com/AeroMAPS/AeroMAPS>



FastOAD : An open source framework for rapid Overall Aircraft Design

<https://github.com/fast-aircraft-design/FAST-OAD>



Agenda for today

1. Sustainable Aviation (SA) **With one eye open / With two eyes open**
2. Design Optimization (DO)
- 3. Combining SA+DO for my research**
4. Conclusions

Aircraft Design

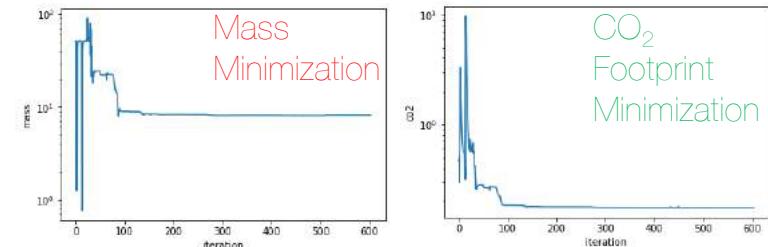
Strong coupling
Between
Disciplines

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Avionics group	1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●
Electrical group	2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●					●	●	●	●
Escape system	3	●	●	●	●	●											
Armament	4	●	●		●												
Landing gear	5	●	●			●	●							●			
Hydraulics group	6					●			●								
Flight control system	7	●	●				●			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Environment and control	8							●									
Power plant group	9	●	●						●	●	●	●	●				
Fatigue group	10			●	●	●	●	●	●								
Aero elastic group	11			●	●	●	●	●	●								
Stress group	12		●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
Materials group	13																
Empennage group	14	●	●														
Wing group	15	●	●		●	●											
Rear fuselage	16	●	●			●	●										
Fuselage group	17	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	(AUN) ITB Summer Camp 2024							

Fluid x control x physics x applied maths

x structures & materials

Topology x Material x Process



$$\text{Range} = Vt_f = V \times \underbrace{\left(\frac{L}{D} \right)}_{\text{aircraft designer}} \times \underbrace{I_{sp}}_{\text{propulsion system designer}} \times \underbrace{\ln \left(\frac{W_i}{W_f} \right)}_{\text{structural designer}}$$

Welcome in space ;)

73rd International Astronautical Congress (IAC) 2022 – Paris, France
Copyright 2022 by Mr. Thomas Bellier. Published by the IAF, with permission and released to the IAF to publish in all forms.

IAC-22,D2,IPB,26,x71719

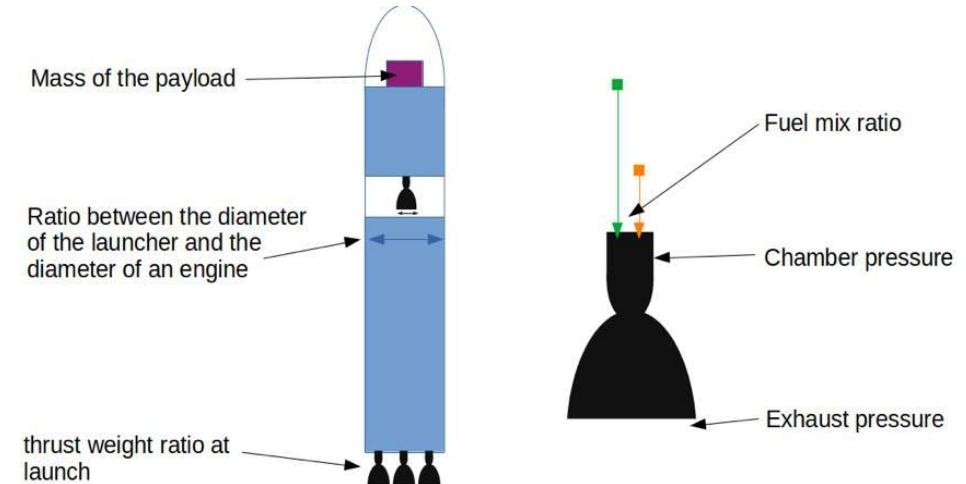
Impact of Life Cycle Assessment Considerations on Launch Vehicle Design

Thomas Bellier^{1, 2, *}, Annafederica Urbano¹, Joseph Morlier¹, Cees Bil², and Adrian Pudsey²

¹ Institut Supérieur de l'Aéronautique et de l'Espace SUPAERO, Université de Toulouse, Toulouse, France

² Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT), Melbourne, Australia

*Corresponding author
Email: thomas.bellier@isae-sup Aero.fr

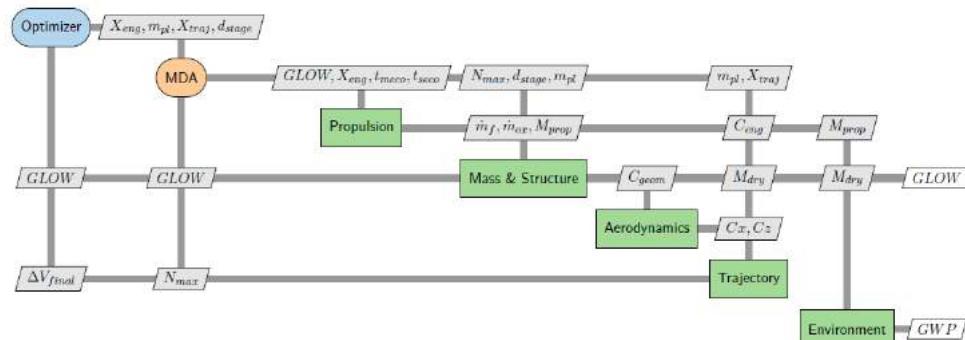


Life Cycle Assessment

Objective function : GLOW

Design variables : $X_{eng}, m_{pl}, X_{traj}, d_{stage}$

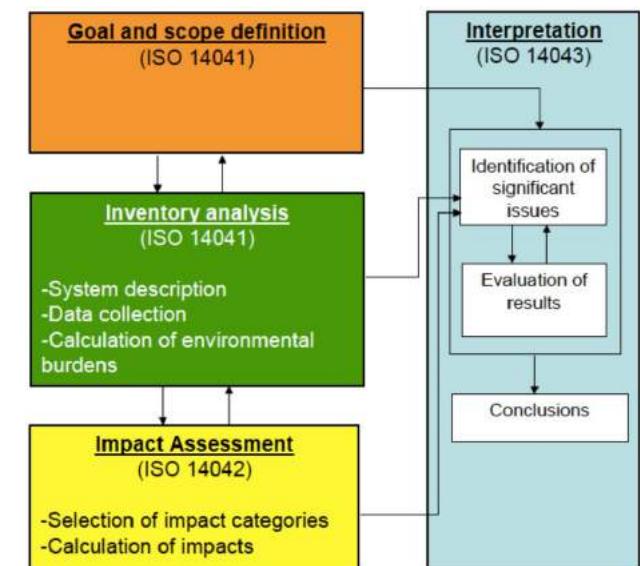
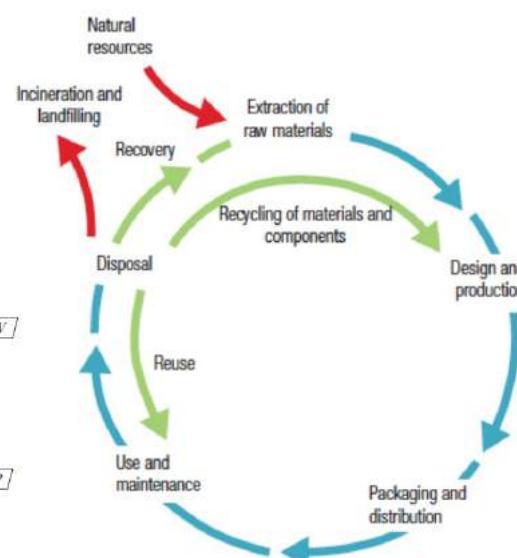
Constraints : $\Delta V_{final} \geq 0$



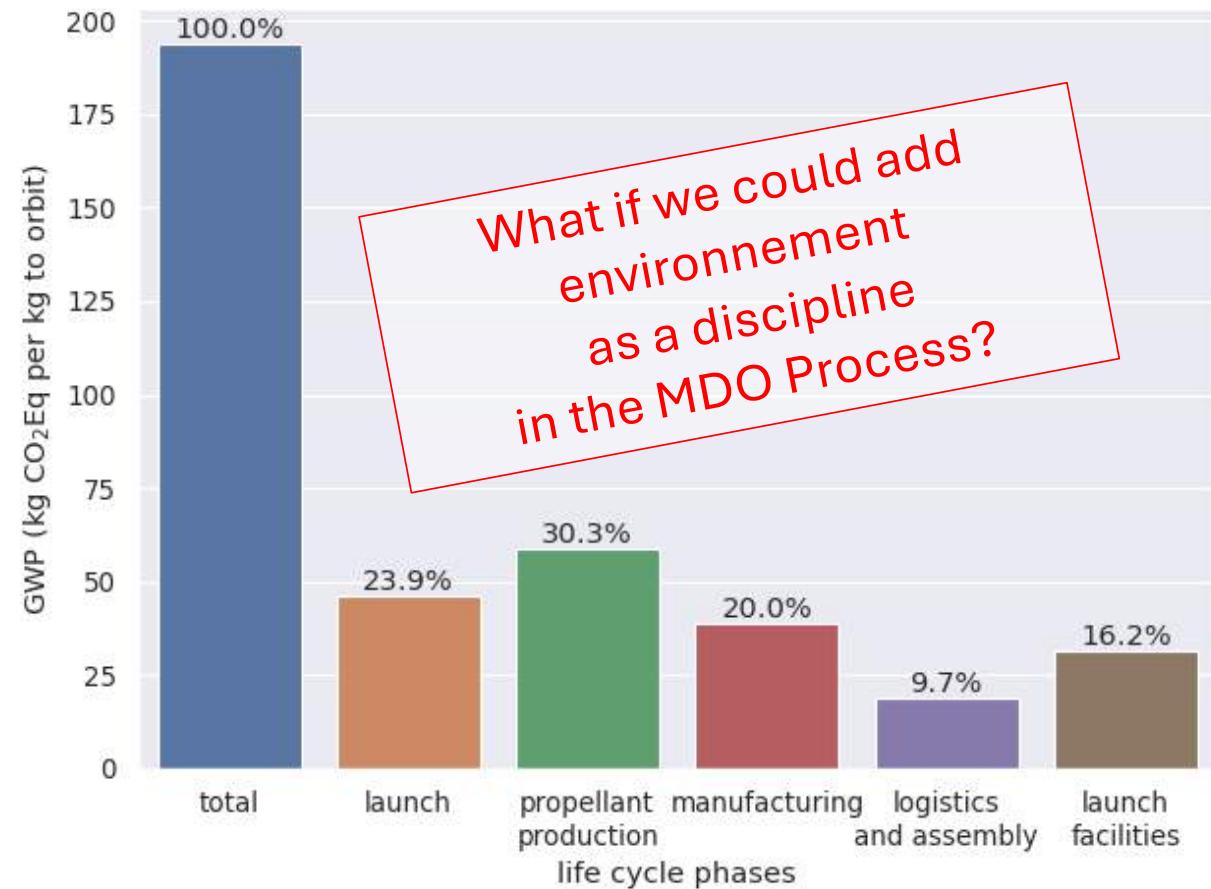
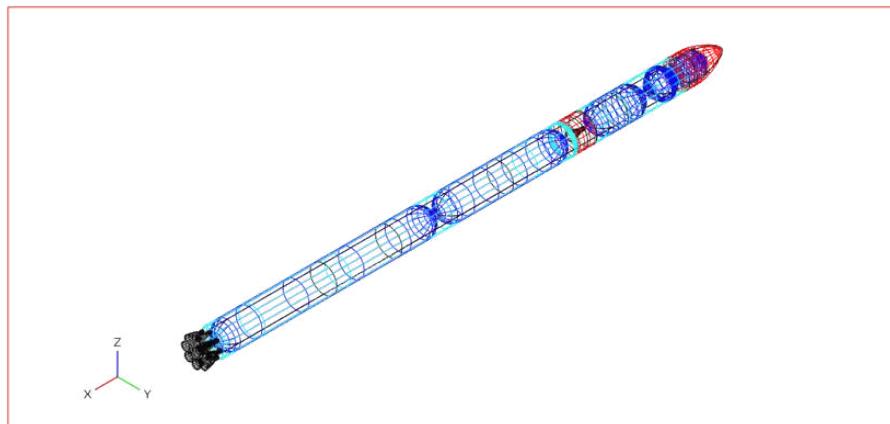
$X^* \rightarrow \text{LCA } (X^*)$

ISO norm:

- Proper goal and scope definition, including functional unit
- Inventory analysis and the database problem
- Selection of impacts, and difference between raw flux, midpoint, and endpoint impacts



X^* and LCA (X^*)



Early LCA results demonstrate that manufacturing take into account 20% of Global Warming Potential (wrt 1% in Aircraft)

Second MDO example ! Same recipe

- LCA4MDAO

<https://github.com/mid2SUPAERO/LCA4MDAO>

- **LCA database ecoinvent (need to pay)**

<https://ecoinvent.org/database>

- Brightway2

<https://github.com/brightway-lca>

- OpenMDAO

<https://github.com/OpenMDAO>



Multi Objective Optimization (MOO)

f1=Minimize (-range) and f2=minimise (GWP), α belong to [0 1]

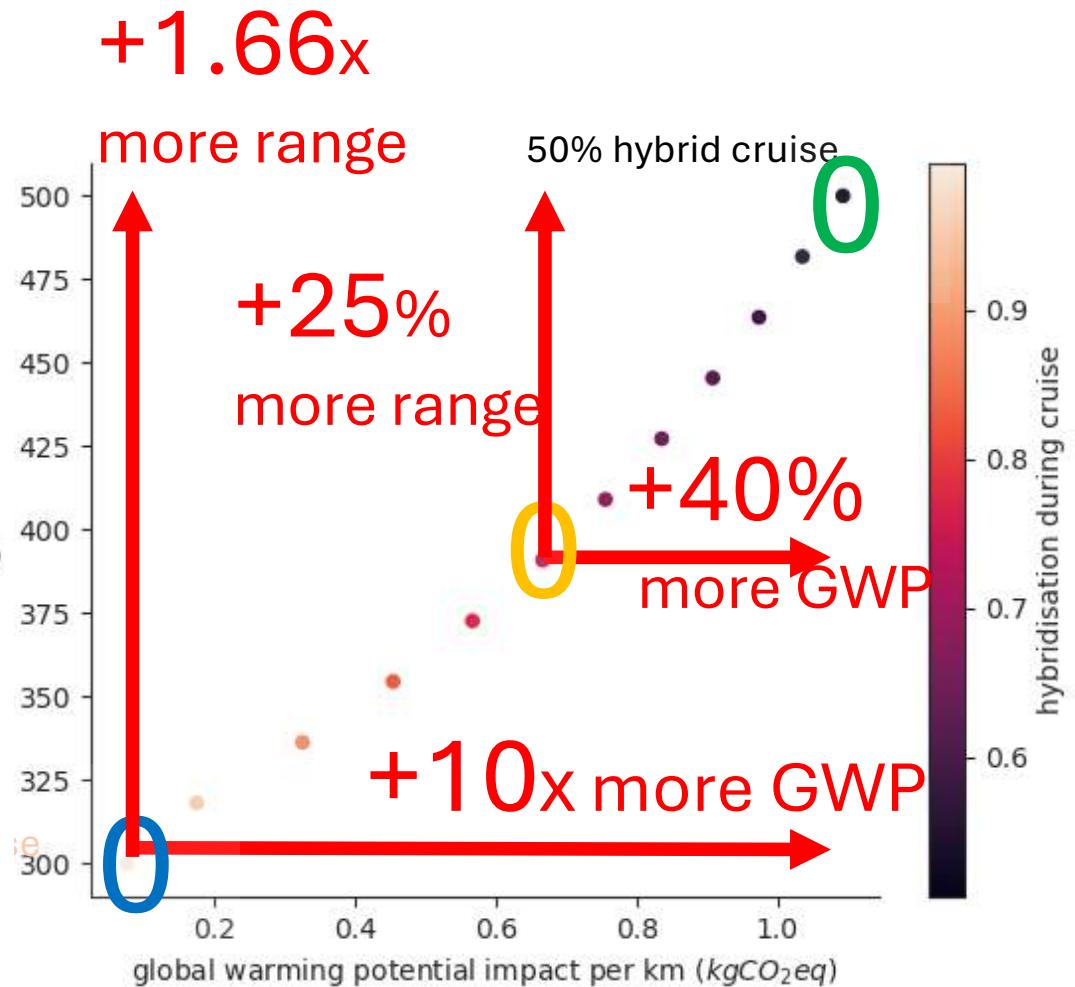
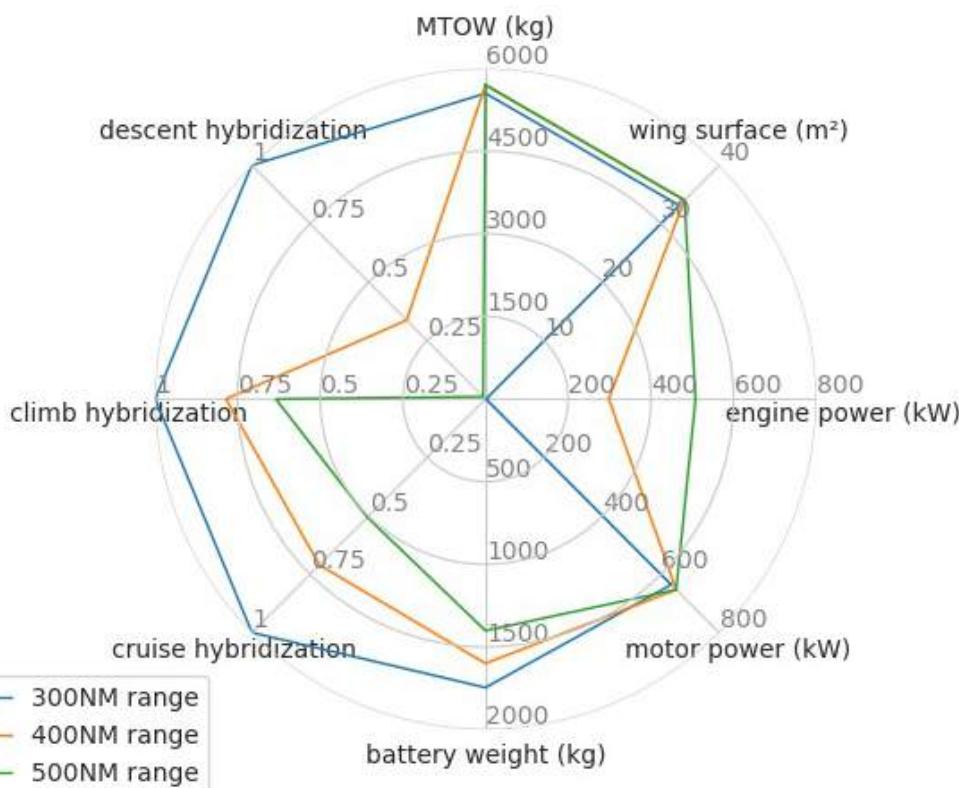
$$f = \alpha * f1 + (1 - \alpha) * f2$$



<https://pymoo.org>



Results MOO



Agenda for today

1. Sustainable Aviation (SA) **With one eye open** / **With two eyes open**
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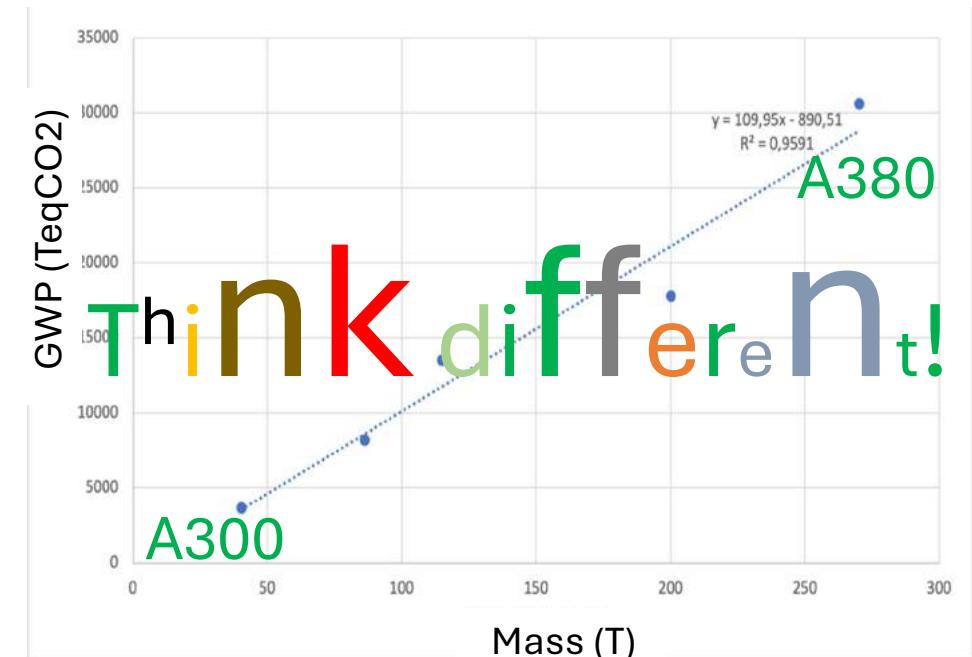
4. Conclusions

Conclusion

In Aircraft Design:

$\min \{\text{mass}\}$ is proportional to $\min \{\text{CO}_2\text{PP}\}$

Manufacturing <1% of total aircraft emissions

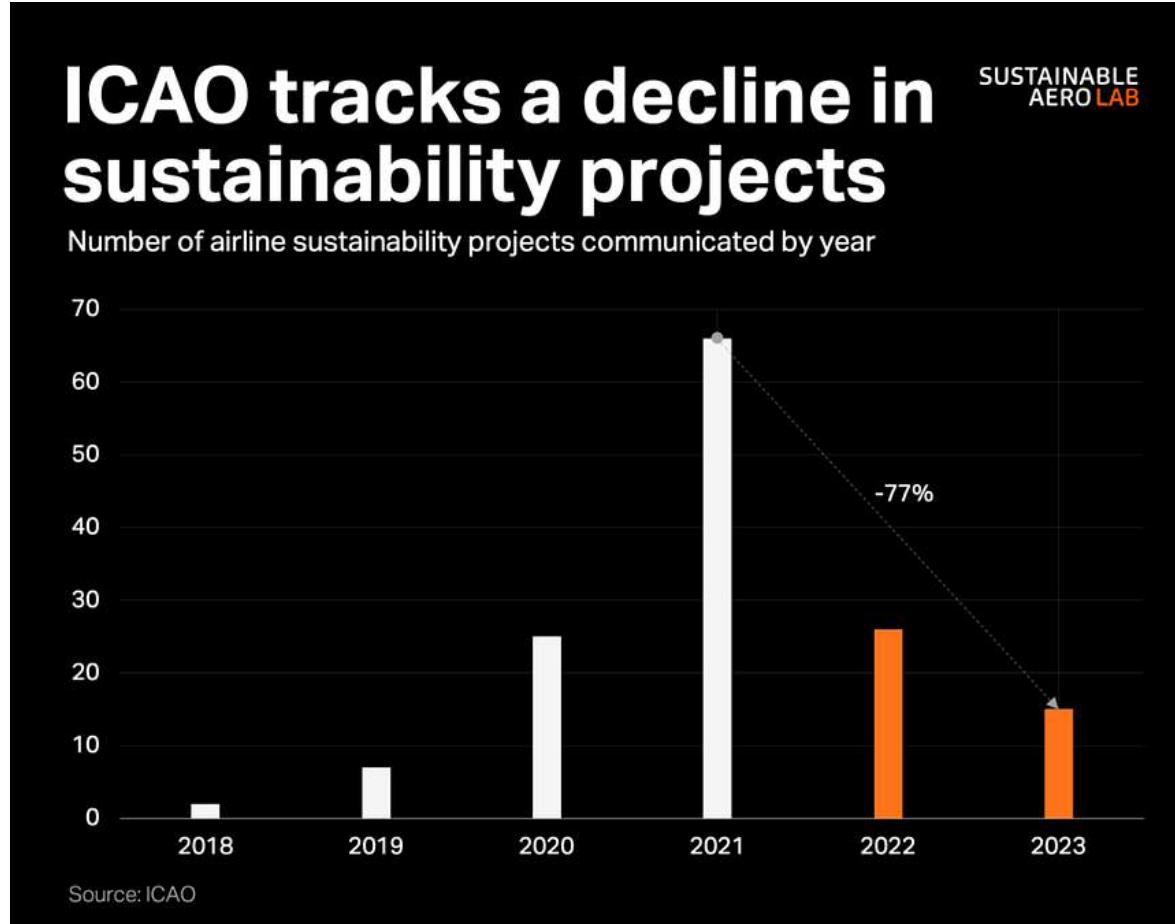


But what about others flying vehicles?

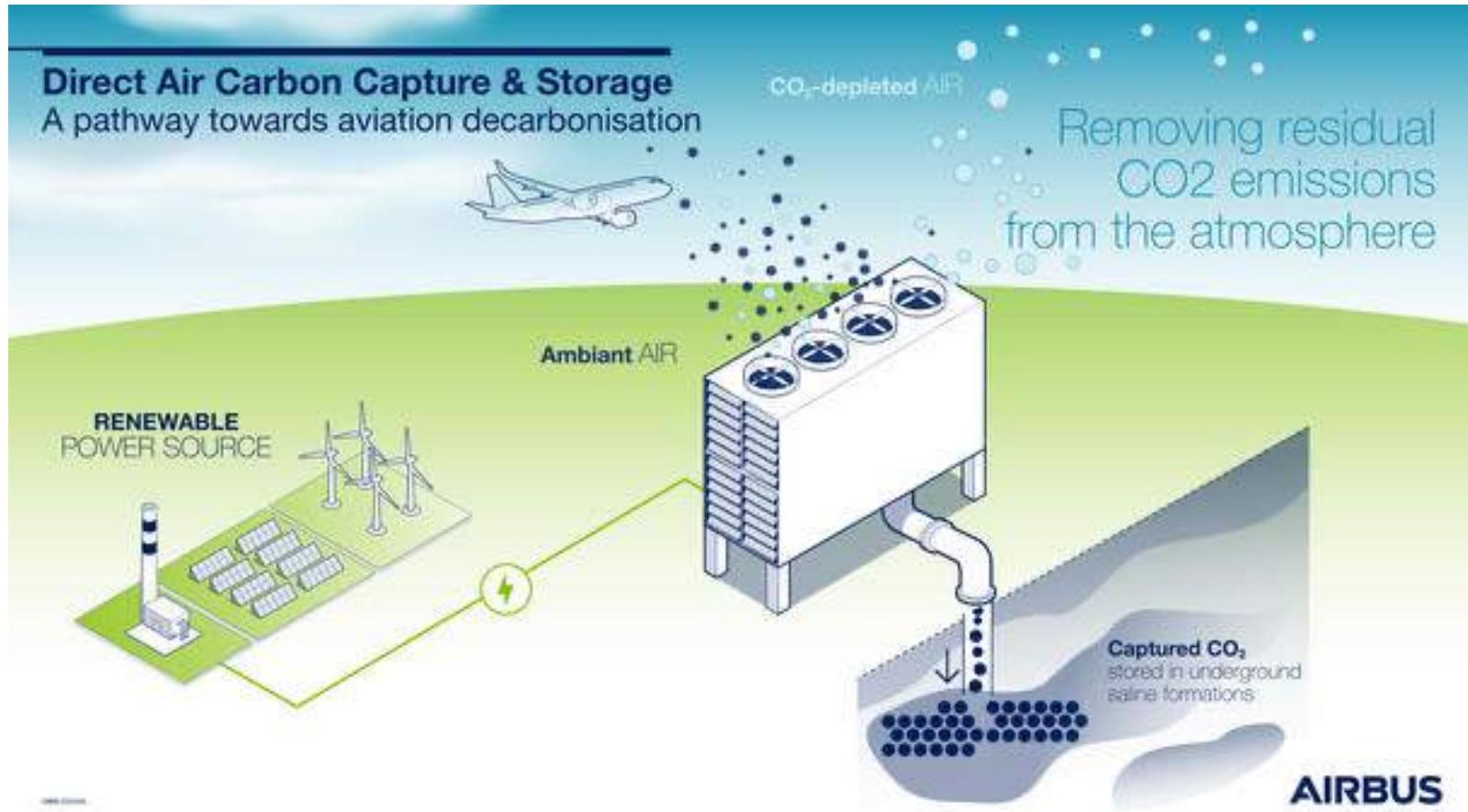
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Some airline projects are sunseting...



Other projects are progressing...



It's up to YOU!!!!!!

<https://drawdown.org/>

Scenario 1

Overall Ranking	Solution	Total CO ₂ -eq (Gt) Reduced/Sequestered (2020–2050)	Net First Cost to implement solution (Billions \$US)	Net Lifetime Cost to operate solution (Billions \$US)	Net Lifetime Profit after implementation and operation (Billions \$US)
1	Reduced Food Waste	87.4	-	-	-
2	Health & Education	85.4	-	-	-
3	Plant-Rich Diets	65.0	-	-	-
4	Refrigerant Management	57.7	-	600	-
5	Tropical Forest Restoration	54.4	-	-	-
6	Onshore Wind Turbines	47.2	800	-3,800	-
7	Alternative Refrigerants	43.5	-	-	-
8	Utility-Scale Solar Photovoltaics	42.3	-200	-12,900	-
9	Improved Clean Cookstoves	31.3	100	1,900	-
10	Distributed Solar Photovoltaics	27.9	400	-7,800	-
11	Silvopasture	26.5	200	2,300	1,700
12	Peatland Protection & Rewetting	26.0	-	-	-
13	Tree Plantations (on Degraded Land)	22.2	16	100	2,100
14	Temperate Forest Restoration	19.4	-	-	-
15	Concentrated Solar Power	18.6	400	800	-
16	Insulation	16.9	700	-21,700	-
17	Managed Grazing	16.4	33	-600	2,100
18	LED Lighting	16.0	-1,700	-4,500	-
19	Perennial Staple Crops	15.4	83	800	1,400
20	Tree Intercropping	15.0	100	600	200
21	Regenerative Annual Cropping	14.5	77	-2,300	100
22	Conservation Agriculture	13.4	91	-2,800	100
23	Abandoned Farmland Restoration	12.4	98	3,200	2,600
24	Electric Cars	11.8	4,400	-15,200	-

NOTE: Where a cost is a negative number, it indicates savings. Where a dash is shown, results are not available.

The rankings shown here are based on projected emissions impact globally. The relative importance of a given solution can differ significantly depending on context and particular ecological, economic, political, or social conditions.

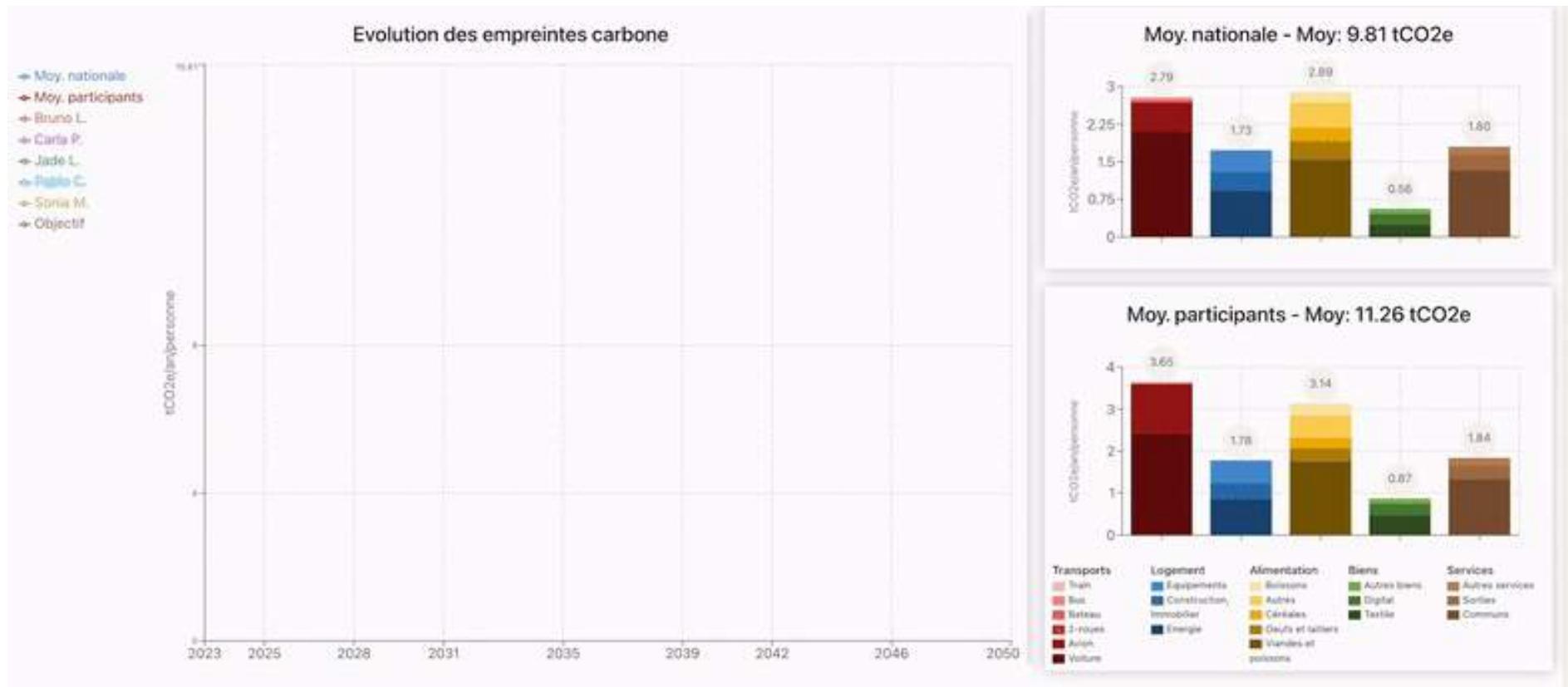
Overall Ranking	Solution	Total CO ₂ -eq (Gt) Reduced/Sequestered (2020–2050)	Net First Cost to implement solution (Billions \$US)	Net Lifetime Cost to operate solution (Billions \$US)	Net Lifetime Profit after implementation and operation (Billions \$US)
25	Multistrata Agroforestry	11.2	54	100	1,700
26	Offshore Wind Turbines	10.4	600	-600	-
27	High-Performance Glass	10.0	9,000	-3,300	-
28	Methane Digesters	9.8	200	2	-
29	Improved Rice Production	9.4	-	-400	200
30	Indigenous Peoples' Forest Tenure	8.6	-	-	-
31	Bamboo Production	8.2	52	500	1,700
32	Alternative Cement	7.9	-63	-	-
33	Hybrid Cars	7.8	3,400	-6,100	-
34	Carpooling	7.7	-	-5,300	-
35	Public Transit	7.5	-	-2,100	-
36	Smart Thermostats	6.9	100	-1,800	-
37	Building Automation Systems	6.4	200	-1,700	-
38	District Heating	6.2	200	-1,500	-
39	Efficient Aviation	6.2	800	-2,400	-
40	Geothermal Power	6.1	80	-800	-
41	Forest Protection	5.5	-	-	-
42	Recycling	5.5	10	-200	-
43	Biogas for Cooking	4.8	23	100	-
44	Efficient Trucks	4.8	400	-3,400	-
45	Efficient Ocean Shipping	4.3	500	-600	-
46	High-Efficiency Heat Pumps	4.1	76	-1,000	-
47	Perennial Biomass Production	3.9	200	1,500	900
48	Solar Hot Water	3.5	700	-200	-
49	Grassland Protection	3.3	-	-	-
50	System of Rice Intensification	2.7	-	-14	500
51	Nuclear Power	2.6	100	-300	-
52	Bicycle Infrastructure	2.5	-2,600	-800	-
53	Biomass Power	2.5	51	-200	-
54	Nutrient Management	2.3	-	-23	-
55	Biochar Production	2.2	100	700	-
56	Landfill Methane Capture	2.1	-4	6	-
57	Composting	2.1	-60	100	99
58	Waste-to-Energy	2.0	100	96	-

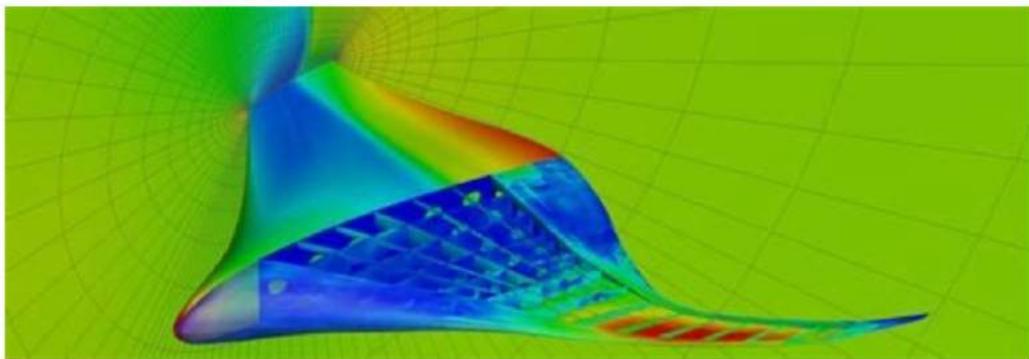
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My Advice: Fly Less ! Travel Better

Try to reach collectively 2t/y per individual

<https://en.2tonnes.org>





joseph.morlier@isae-sup Aero.fr

<http://mdolab.engin.umich.edu>

Optimization [MDO] for connecting people?

Publié le 14 février 2019

[Modifier l'article](#)

[Voir les stats](#)



joseph morlier

Professor in Structural and Multidisciplinary Design Optimization, ... any idea?
2 articles

74

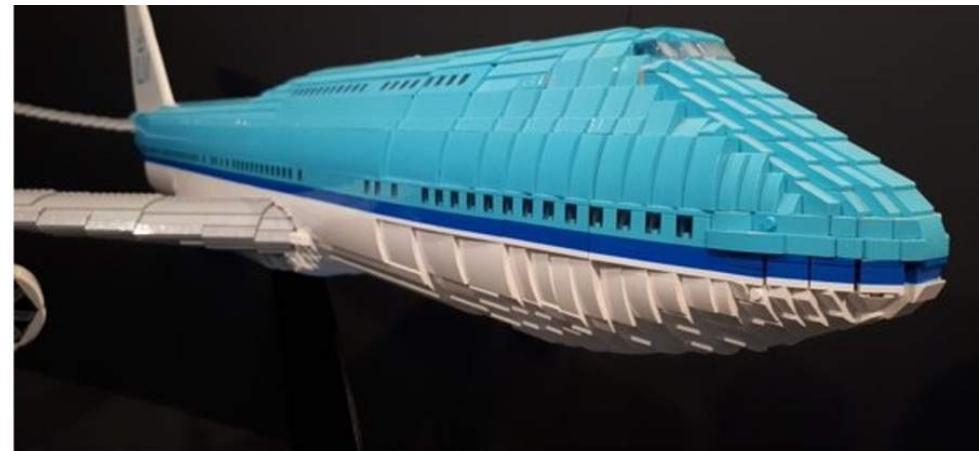
31

3

0

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/opti mization-mdo-connecting-people-joseph-morlier/>

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https://www.tripadvisor.fr/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g187529-d574612-i349532022-Museum_of_Natural_Science_Museo_de_Ciencias_Naturales-Valencia_Province_o.html

Is it possible to build an aircraft wing in LEGO® ?

Publié le 17 février 2020

[Modifier l'article](#)

[Voir les stats](#)



joseph morlier

Professor in Structural and Multidisciplinary Design Optimization, ... any idea?

5 articles

<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/possible-build-aircraft-wing-lego-joseph-morlier/?articleId=6627240732975480832>

102

**Thank you
for your attention**

Thanks ITB

