

# AAE1001 Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics in Aerospace and Aviation Engineering

## Week 9 (Project Tasks)

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# Necessary Information

- Course Repository (project download) link:
- [https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/PolyU\\_AAE1001\\_Github\\_Project](https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/PolyU_AAE1001_Github_Project)

- TA Information & Contact:

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Group 9-10: Mr Yidi CHEN - [yi-di.chen@connect.polyu.hk](mailto:yi-di.chen@connect.polyu.hk)

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# Project Compulsory Tasks

# Project Tasks for Flight Path Planning

1. Find an appropriate aircraft model that achieve the minimum cost for the challenge assigned to your group.
2. Design a new cost area that can reduce the cost of the route.
3. Design a new aircraft model within the constrains to achieve minimum cost for your group challenge.
4. Additional Tasks (see different slide)

The assessment of path planning part is based on the completion and the performance of 1, 2, 3 **(compulsory)** and 4 **(additional)**, according to your: **codes**, **answers on your report**, and **presentation**

# Task 1

Find an appropriate aircraft model that achieve minimum cost for each scenario for the challenge assigned to your group.



# Aircraft Models

Many types of aircrafts nowadays  
(Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier and more)

Each aircraft has different properties  
-Capacity (Passenger and cargo) / **COST!**

- Costs of operating an aircraft might include:
  - Crew cost**
  - Fuel cost**
  - Other operational costs**
  - To keep it simple, costs can be approximated by:

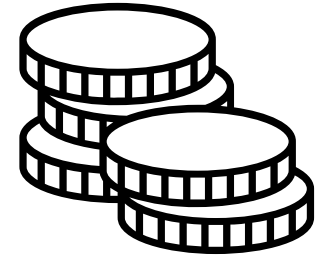
$$C = C_F \cdot \Delta F \cdot T_{best} + C_T \cdot T_{best} + C_c$$

$C_F$ =cost of fuel per kg     $C_T$ =time related cost per minute of flight     $C_c$ =fixed cost independent of time  
 $\Delta F$ =trip fuel     $\Delta T$ =trip time



# Task 1

Three scenarios with different requirements



Find the shortest route from the departure point to the arrival point, then determine the aircraft type for each scenario to achieve minimum cost while satisfying passenger needs

3 main factors affecting the total cost in this project:

- **Shortest distance**
- **Cost intensive area**
- **Aircraft fuel and time costs from different model**

Check out the example to understand this task better!

# Task 1

## Restrictions and rules:

- Only consider cruise time
- All aircrafts take 1 minute between nearby nodes ( $\sqrt{2}$  minute on diagonal movement)
- Each group must use their own obstacle set
- 30% and 15% additional flight time for **cost intensive area for Time** and **Fuel** (e.g., 1min -> 1.3min)
- **You must calculate the travelling time for the fastest path by using and modifying the program**
- Only consider one type (from provided three) of aircraft in each scenario
- Time cost stays the same regardless of any vacancy in an aircraft
- Trip cost can be calculated manually, or **automatically in program (bonus)**

## Cost Specification

|   | A321neo | A330-900neo | A350-900 |
|---|---------|-------------|----------|
| Fuel Consumption rate (kg/min)  | 54      | 84          | 90       |
| Passenger Capacity  | 200     | 300         | 350      |
| Time cost (Low) (\$/min)  | 10      | 15          | 20       |
| Time cost (Medium) (\$/min)   | 15      | 21          | 27       |
| Time cost (High) (\$/min)   | 20      | 27          | 34       |
| Fixed Cost ( $C_c$ ) (\$)   | 1800    | 2000        | 2500     |
| Source: <a href="https://www.airlines-inform.com/">https://www.airlines-inform.com/</a> |         |             |          |

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# Task 1 - Example to Accomplish this Task

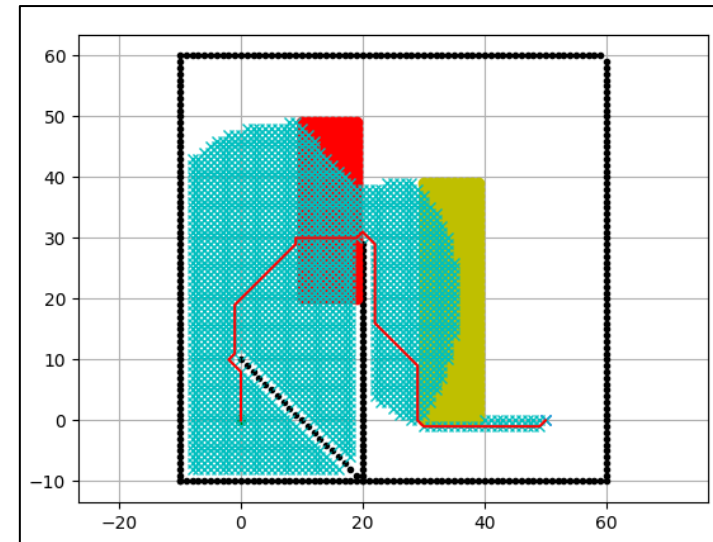
Scenario:

1. 2000 passengers travel from start to destination this week
2. 10 flights maximum for one week
3. Time cost = low, Fuel cost = 0.8 \$/kg

## First step: Find the shortest path for your obstacle set

1. Set up your obstacles and cost intensive areas using the path planning programme
2. Modify the program so it will calculate the time travelled, hence finds the fastest path (**remember to modify cost intensive areas!**)

*\*In this example, the shortest path is planned to be 100 minutes. Considering the cost intensive areas, the fastest path is **120 minutes***



What the working program should look like

# Task 1 - Example to Accomplish this Task

## Second step: Consider the cost factors

1. Count number of flights for aircraft models

Maximum 10 flights for 2000 passengers:

*ten A321 flights, seven A330 flights or six A350 flights*

2. Calculate trip cost from available numbers:

**A321:**  $(0.8\$/\text{kg} \times 54 \text{ kg/min} \times 120\text{min} + 10 \text{ \$/min} \times 120 \text{ min} + 1800) \times 10 \text{ flights} = \text{\$81840}$

**A330:**  $(0.8\$/\text{kg} \times 84 \text{ kg/min} \times 120\text{min} + 15 \text{ \$/min} \times 120 \text{ min} + 2000) \times 7 \text{ flights} = \text{\$83048}$

**A350:**  $(0.8\$/\text{kg} \times 90 \text{ kg/min} \times 120\text{min} + 20 \text{ \$/min} \times 120 \text{ min} + 2500) \times 6 \text{ flights} = \text{\$81240}$

*(can be done inside programme, bonus)*

3. As the total cost of operating **A350** is the **lowest**, the answer for this example is **6 flights of A350!**

Cost Specification

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# Task 1 - Scenarios

## Scenario 1

1. 3300 Passengers need to travel within this week from the start to the destination
2. 13 flights maximum for one week
3. Time cost = medium and Fuel cost = 0.85 \$/kg

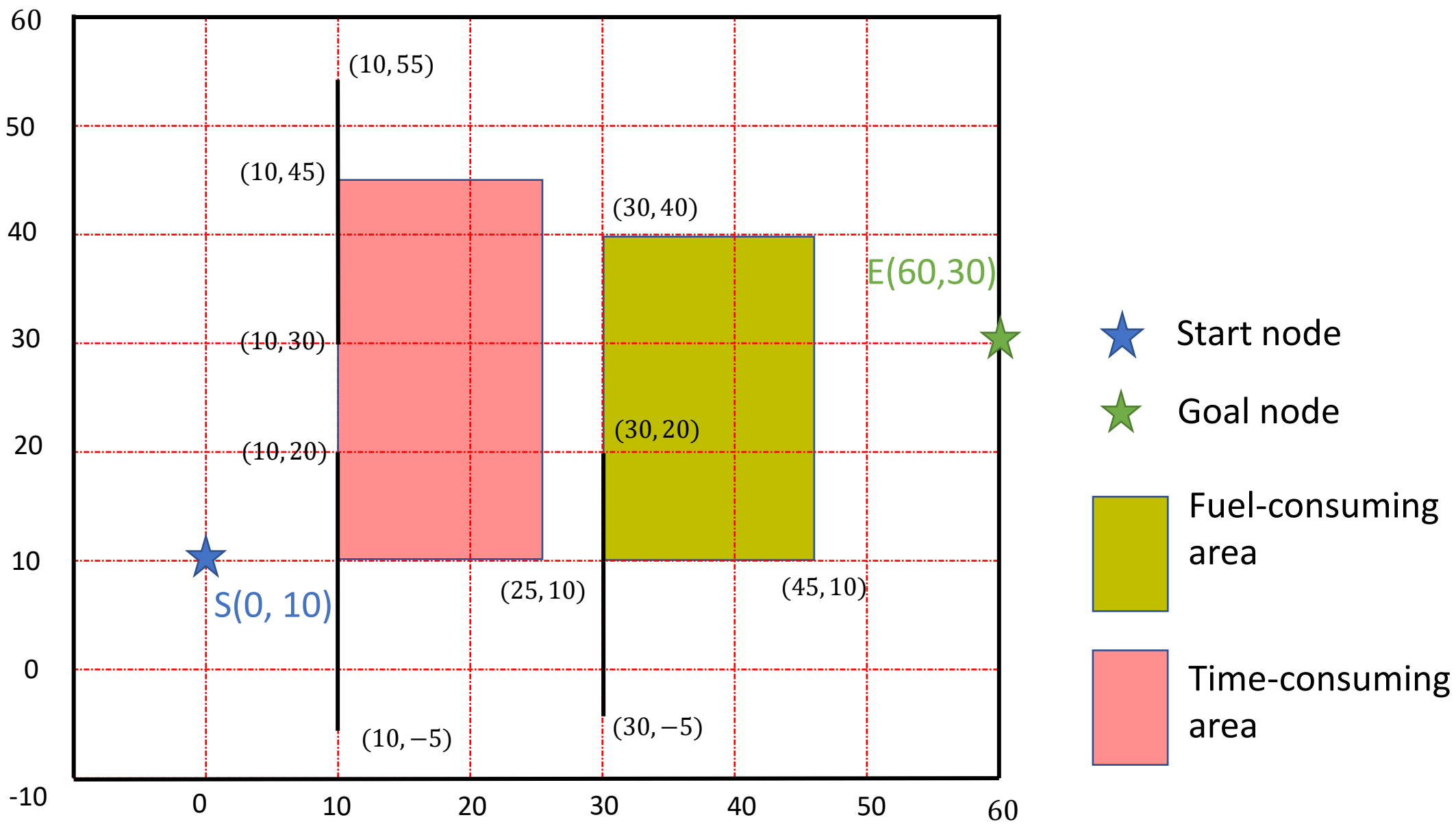
## Scenario 2

1. 1500 Passengers need to travel within this month from the start to the destination
2. 7 flights maximum for one week
3. Time cost = high and Fuel cost = 0.96 \$/kg

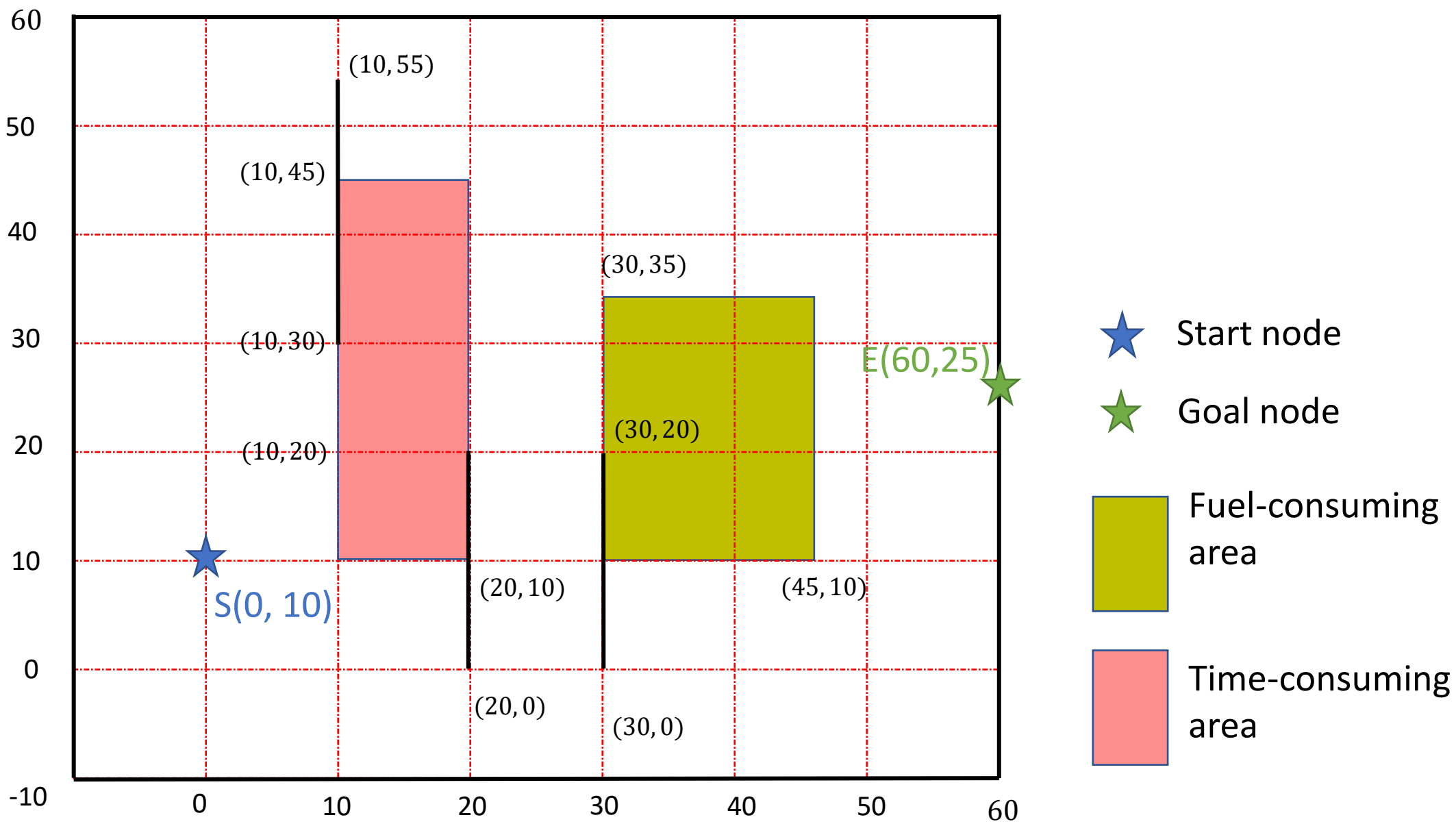
## Scenario 3

1. 2250 Passengers need to travel within this week from the start to the destination
2. 25 flights maximum for one week
3. Time cost = low and Fuel cost = 0.78 \$/kg

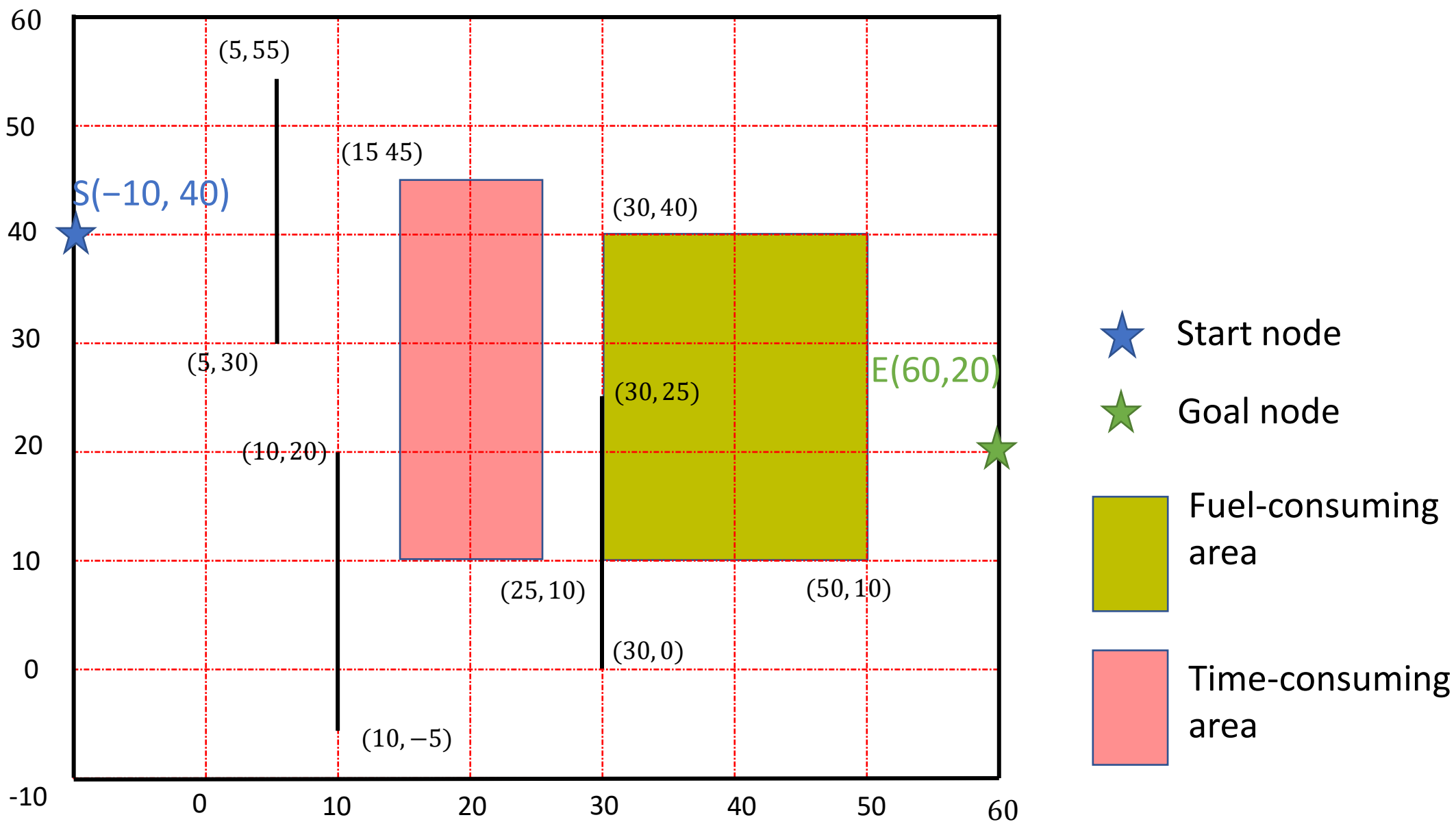
# Group 1



# Group 2

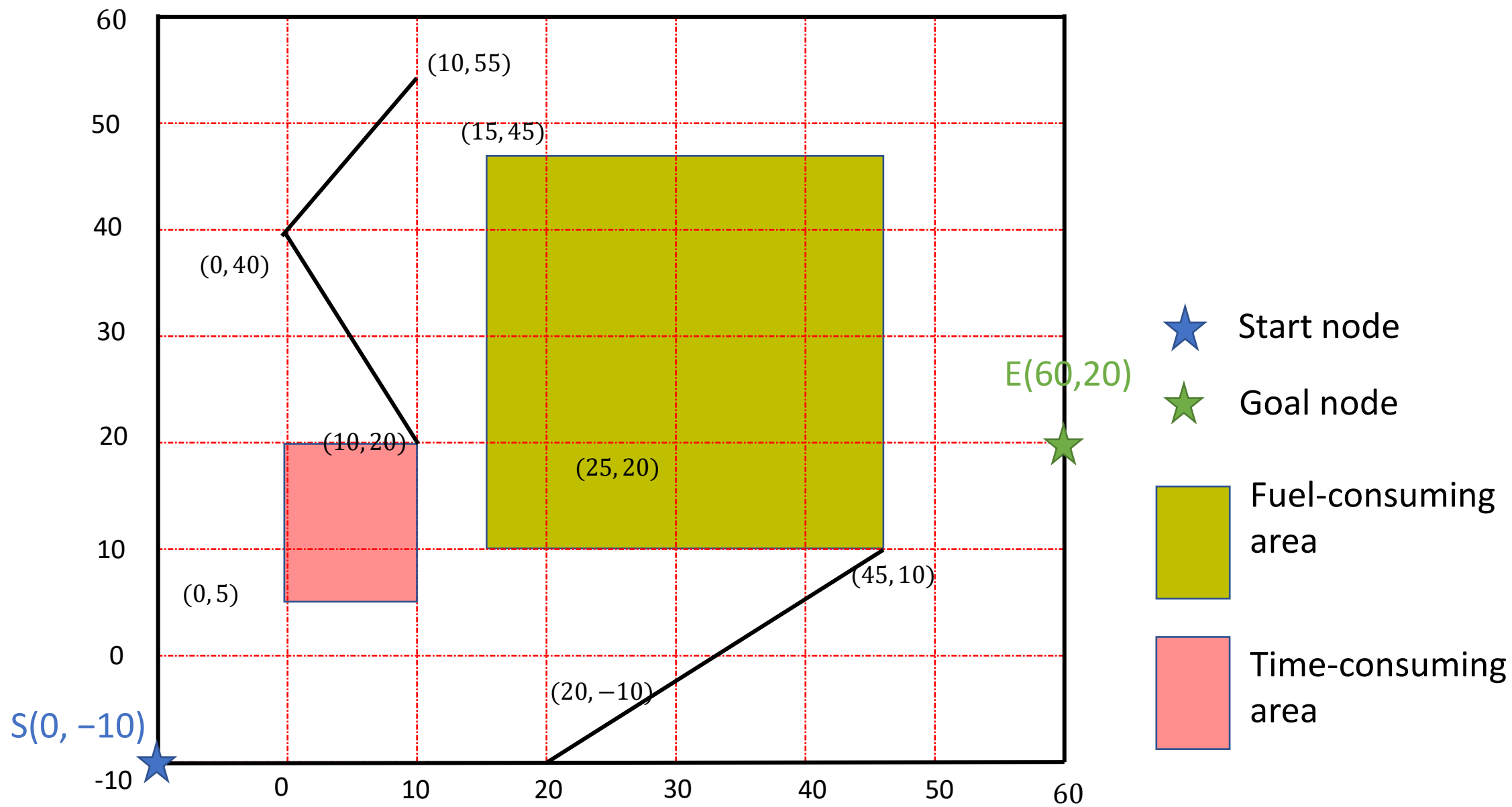


# Group 3

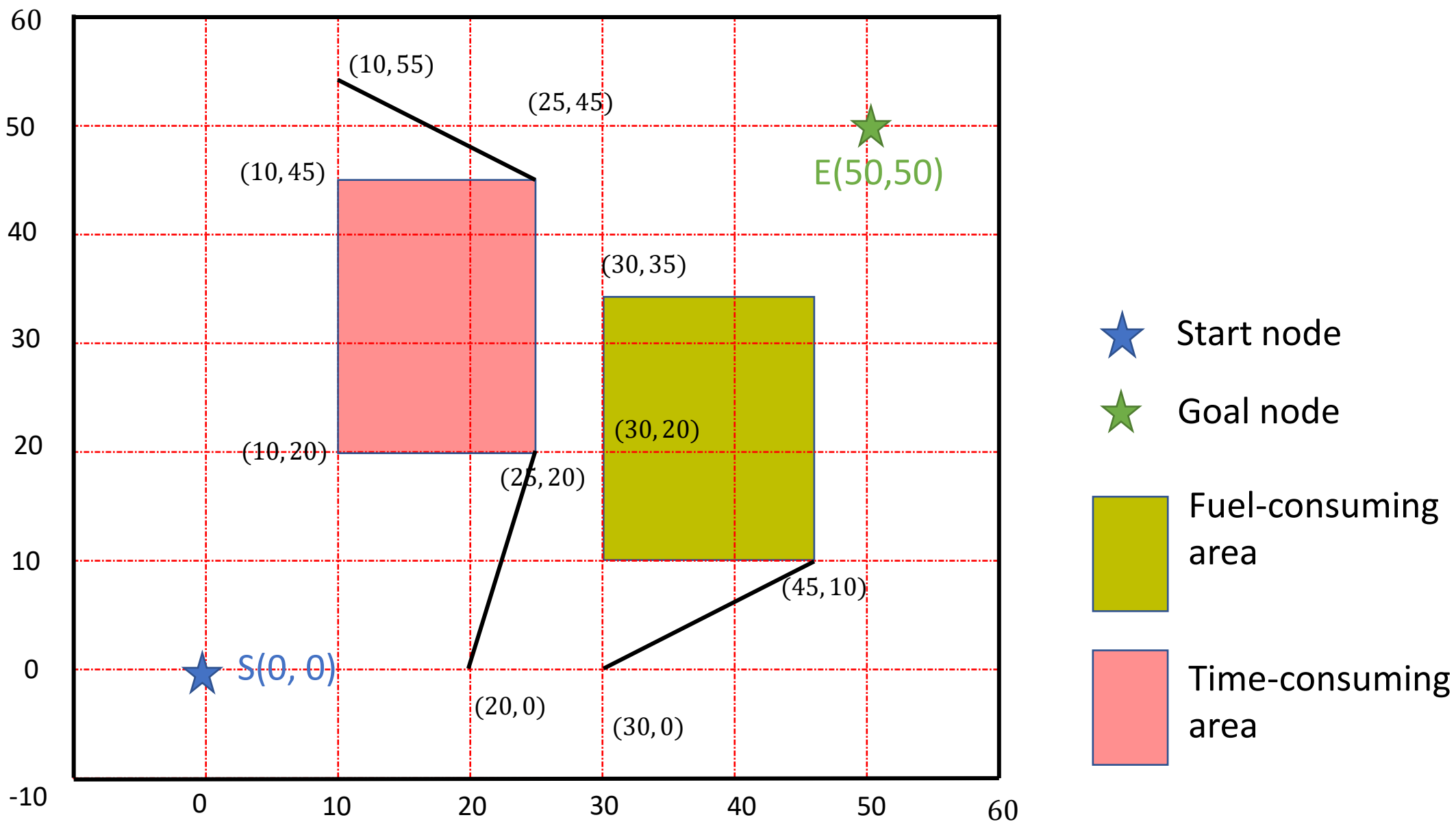




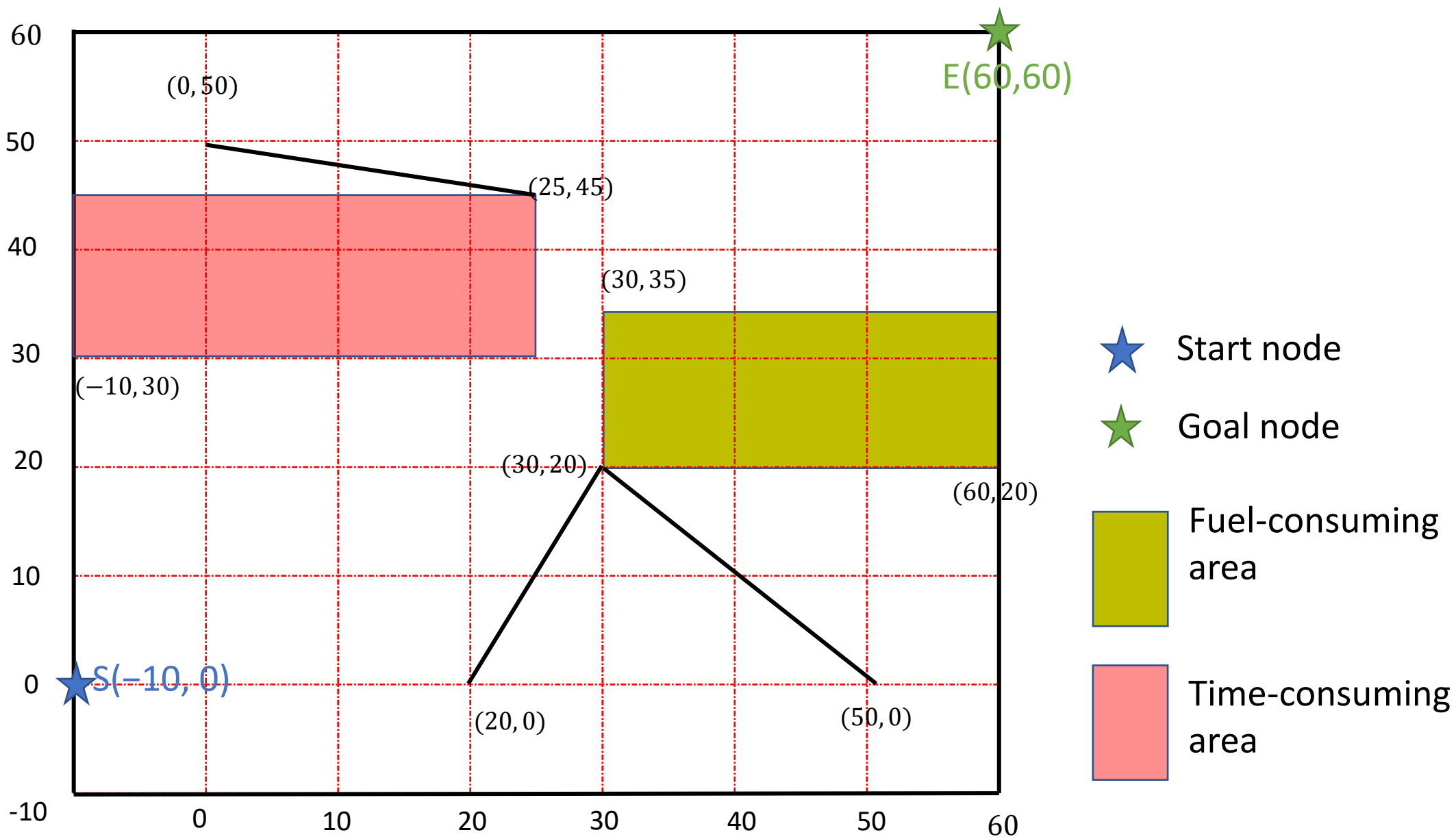
# Group 4



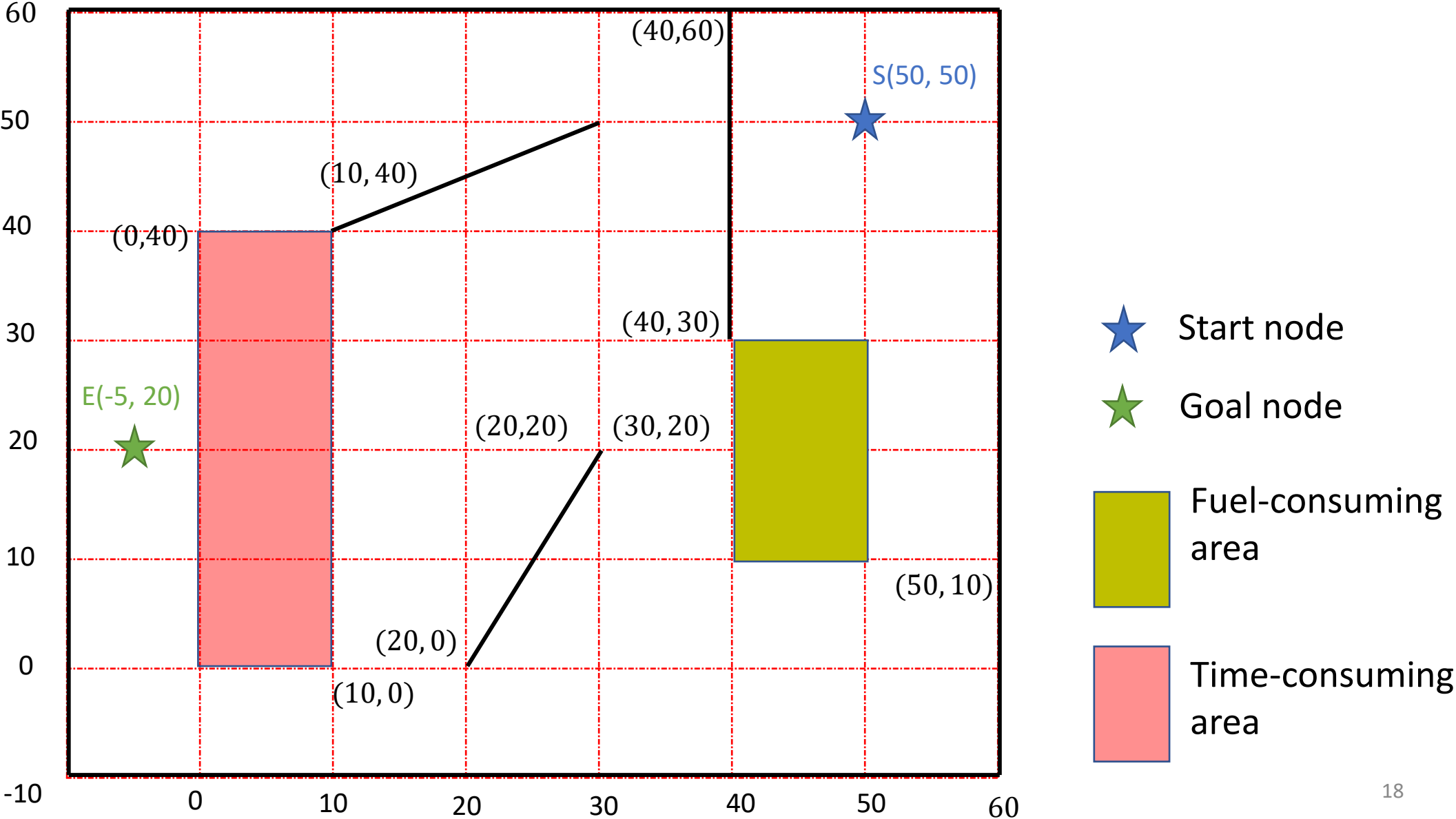
# Group 5



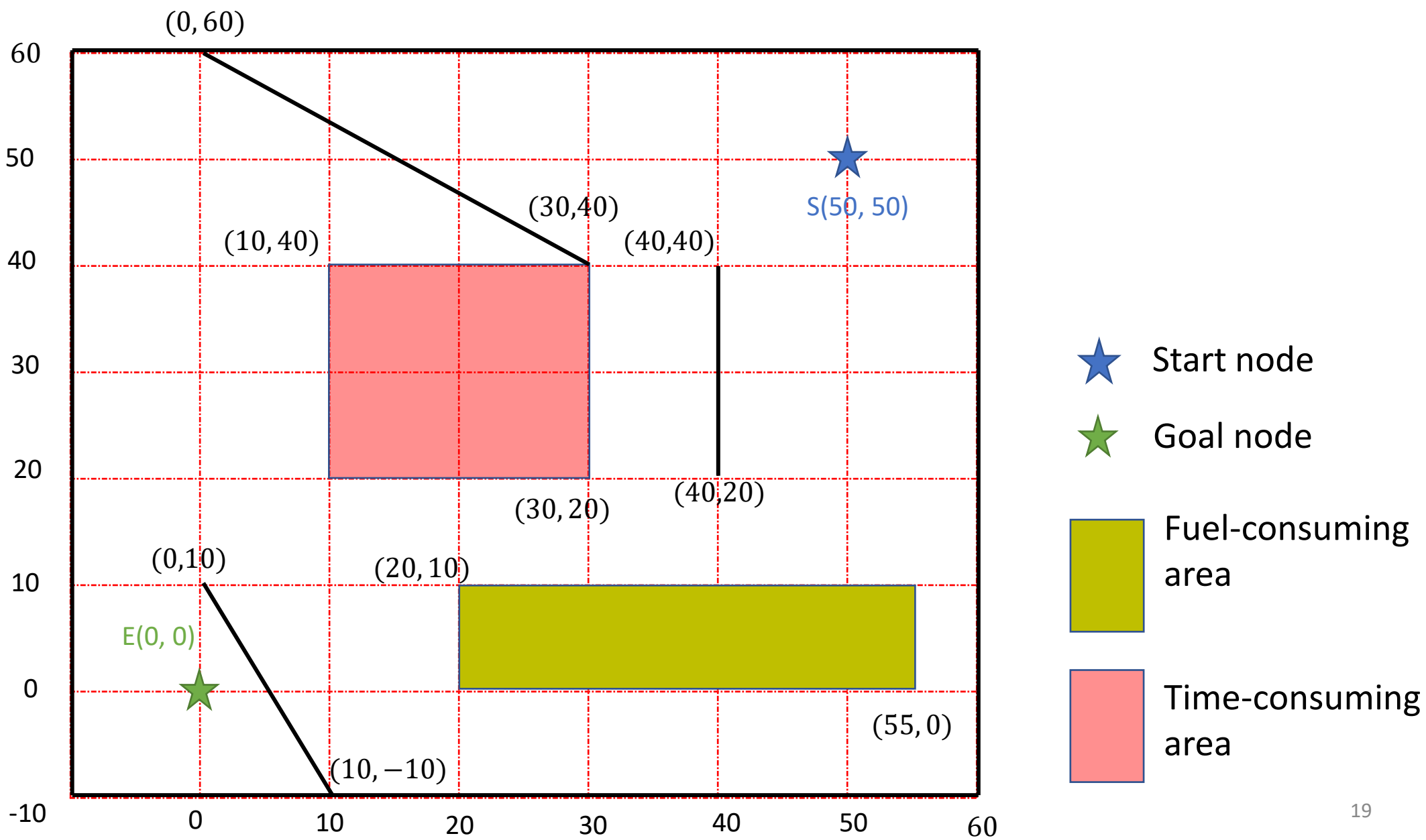
# Group 6



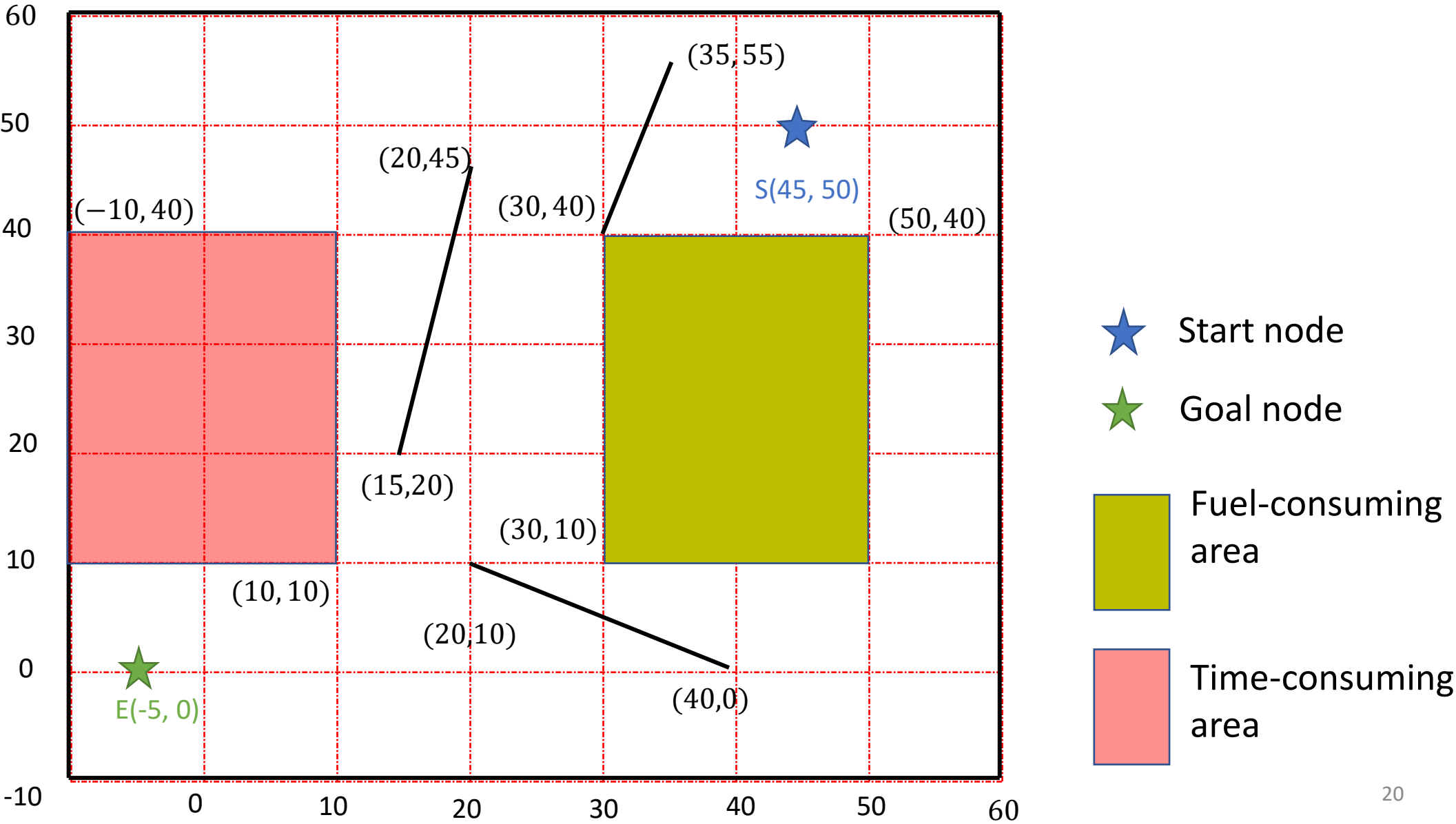
# Group 7



# Group 8

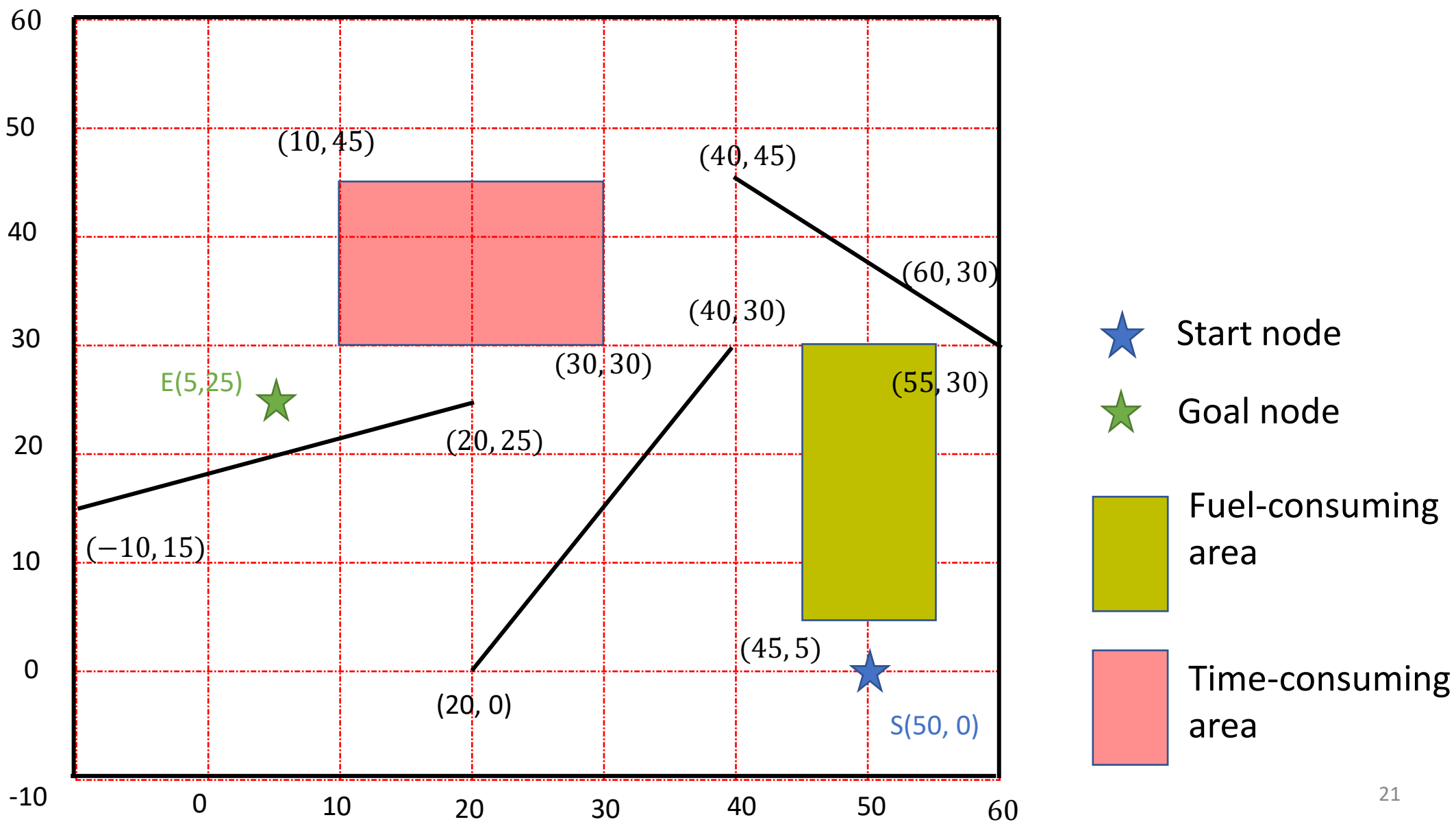


Group 9

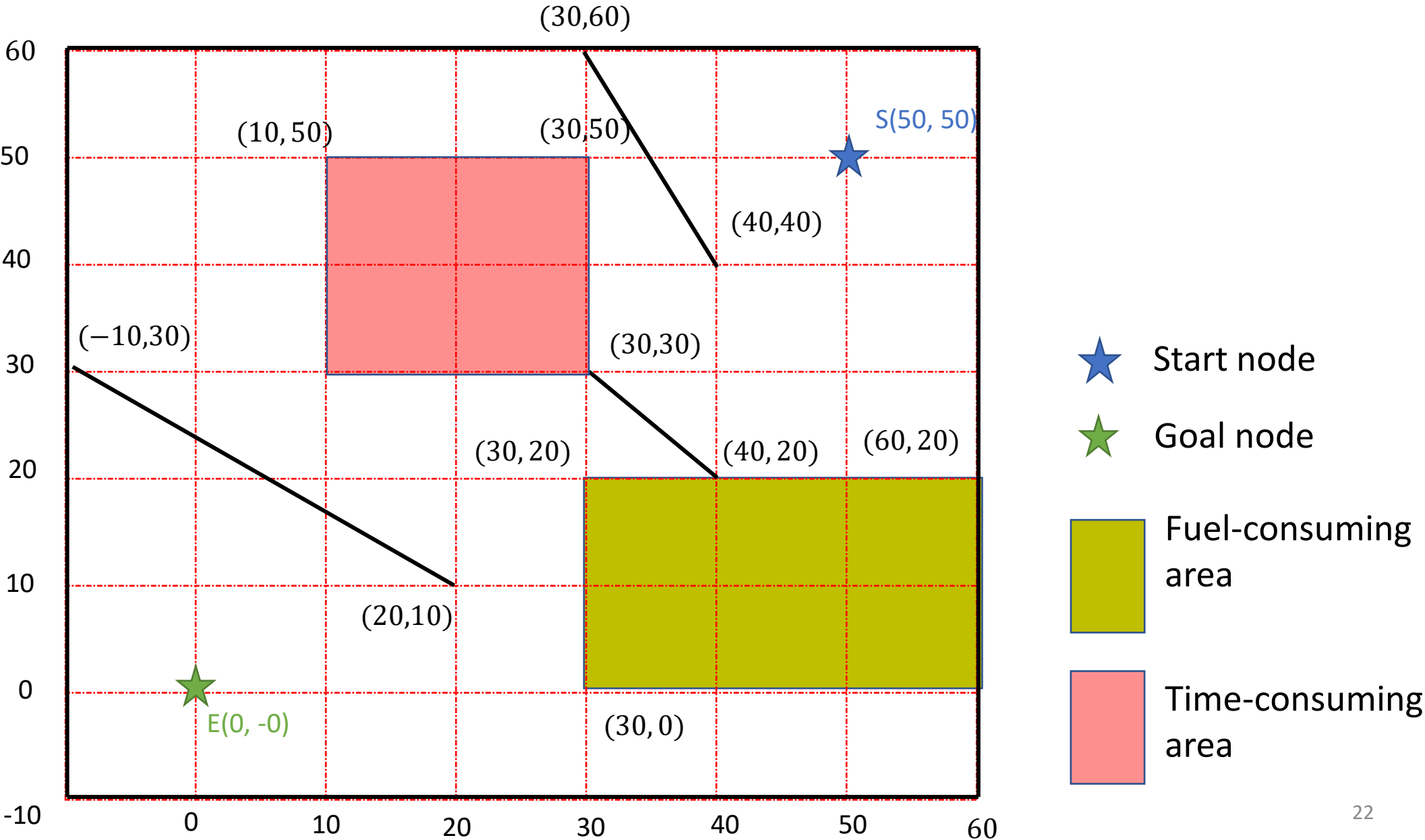




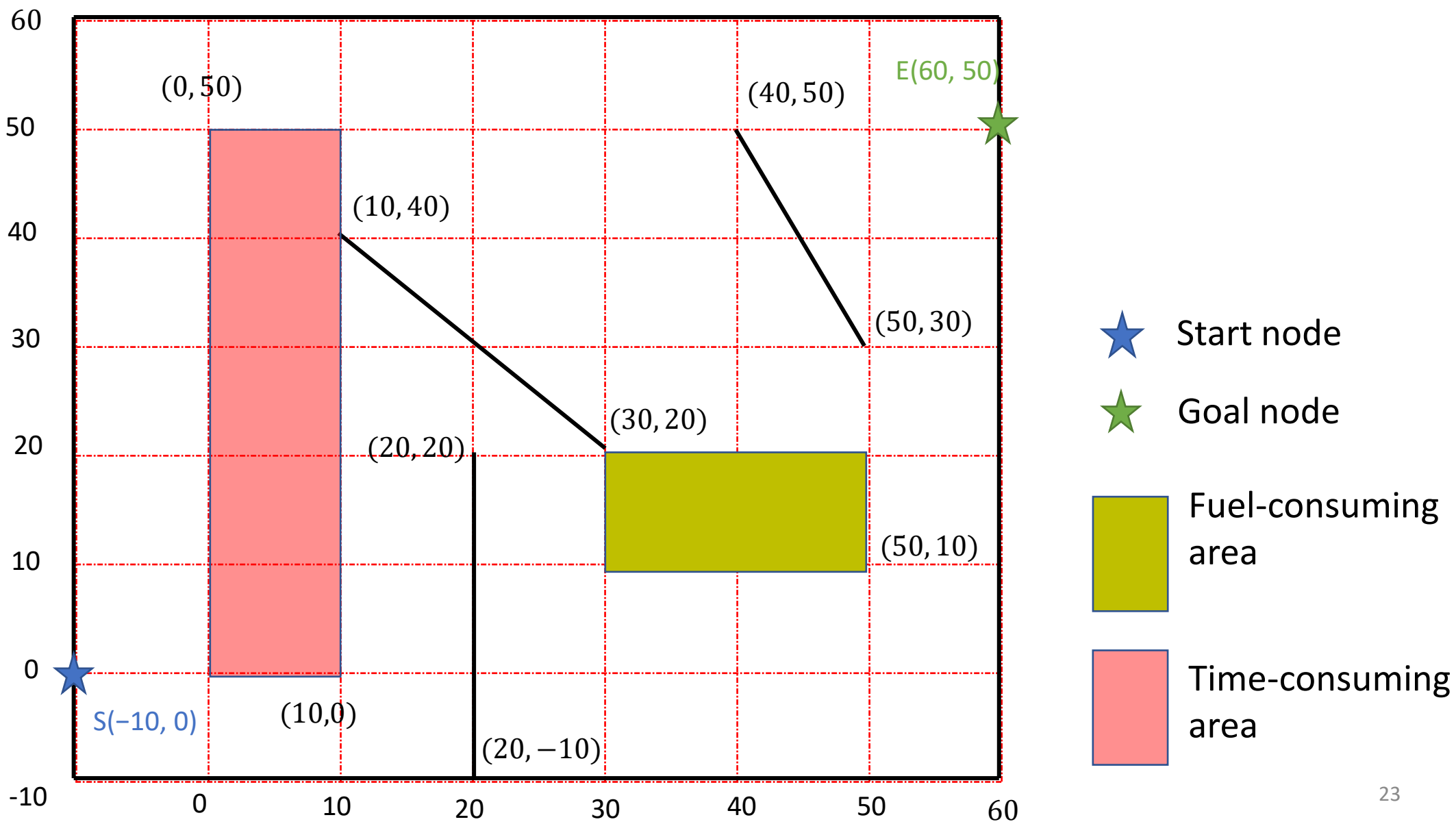
# Group 10



# Group 11



# Group 12

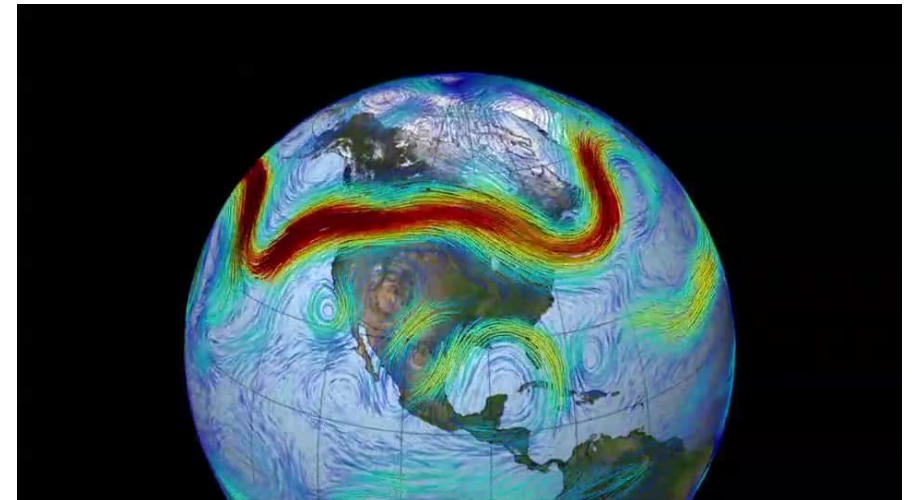


# Task 2

Design a new cost area that can reduce the cost of the route.

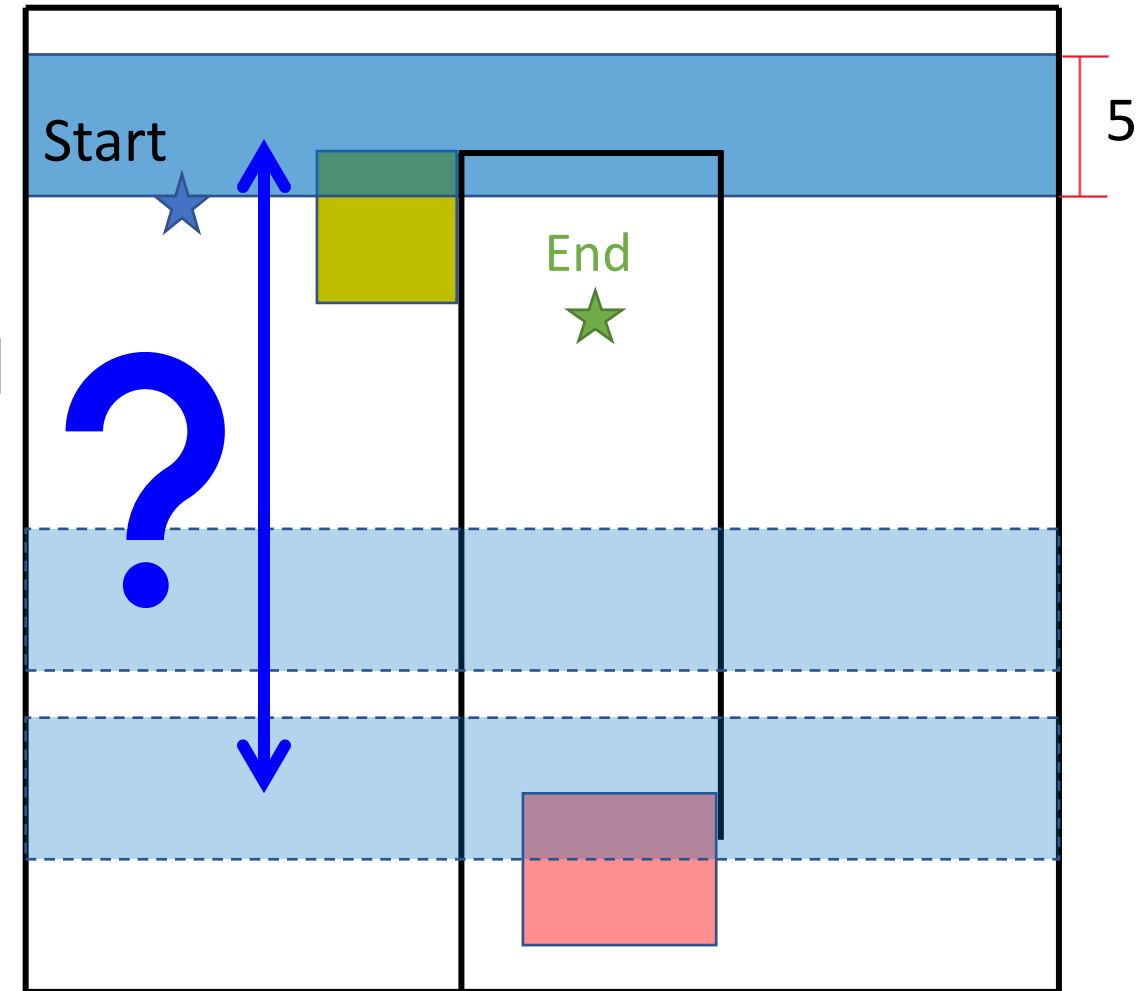
# Task 2

- There are certain areas where aircrafts could consume relatively less fuel (Jet stream)
- On the other hand, there are cost intensive areas (like the ones you create in task 1)
- Recreate a jet stream that could benefit your flight route the most



# Task 2 - Jet stream example (you decide the location)

- Use Scenario 1 of task 1 as the background
- Find the best place to set your minus-cost-area (jet stream) in your group challenge.
- Cost along the jet stream is reduced by 5% [1]
- The area of the jet stream must span across the map laterally and span 5-unit length vertically (e.g., blue area)
- Again, using the program to do the calculation would grant you more bonus marks!





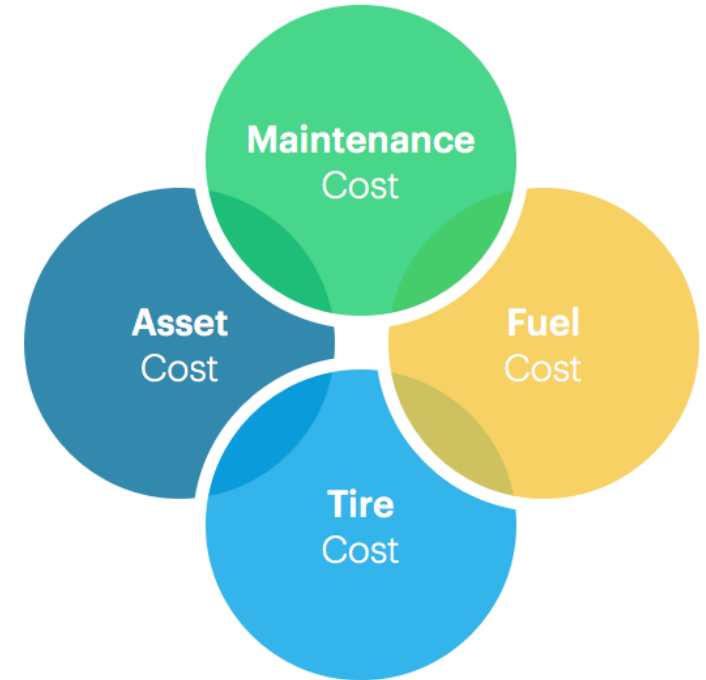
# Task 3

Design a new Aircraft Model that achieve minimum cost for the challenge assigned to your group.

(Path planning programme not necessary in this task)

# Designing an Aircraft

- In real life, aircrafts are designed based on industry needs:
- A380 for large global transport hubs
- Design a new aircraft by finding out its parameters based on the restrictions



# Task 3

## Rules and Restrictions:

- Design a new aircraft to best fit **Scenario 1 in task 1**
- Only consider cruise time of the flight
- Also design the passenger capacity of the aircraft, **for each 50 passenger (min 100 to max 450) increase time cost by 2 \$/min (Base  $C_T = 12$  \$/min)**
- The base design is a twin-engine aircraft, if capacity  $\geq 300$ , you must switch to a 4-engine aircraft
- $C_c = 2000$  for twin-engine aircrafts, 2500 for 4-engine aircrafts
- Each engine consumes fuel at **20kg/min**
- Follow the trip cost equation and materials on the next slides to design your aircraft:

## Task 3 requires:

- A name for your aircraft
- Passenger capacity
- Engine count
- Detailed calculation of all operating costs (Follow the equation)
- Bonus: Carefully study the rules and restrictions, try and explain the reason / evidence behind them (Open ended)

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# Fuel Cost

## Fuel Price Analysis [2]

The jet fuel price ended last week up 5.7% at \$111.7/bbl:

| 4 February 2022         | Share in<br>World Index | cts/gal | \$/bbl<br>(barrels) | \$/mt  | Index Value<br>2000<br>= 100 | vs. 1 week<br>ago | vs. 1<br>month ago | vs.1 yr<br>ago |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>Jet Fuel Price</b>   | 100%                    | 266.02  | 111.73              | 882.30 | 305.42                       | 5.7%              | 14.7%              | 73.7%          |
| Asia & Oceania          | 22%                     | 251.62  | 105.68              | 834.89 | 301.96                       | 3.5%              | 14.8%              | 67.2%          |
| Europe & CIS            | 28%                     | 266.20  | 111.80              | 882.13 | 301.23                       | 4.8%              | 14.2%              | 75.2%          |
| Middle East & Africa    | 7%                      | 254.67  | 106.96              | 844.55 | 319.42                       | 4.0%              | 15.4%              | 71.5%          |
| North America           | 39%                     | 275.14  | 115.56              | 912.90 | 307.21                       | 7.7%              | 14.7%              | 76.4%          |
| Latin & Central America | 4%                      | 274.91  | 115.46              | 912.17 | 319.85                       | 7.2%              | 16.3%              | 75.5%          |

[2] <https://www.iata.org/en/publications/economics/fuel-monitor/>

# Have fun with your tasks 😊