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Institute for Aviation
and the Environment 

Modelling the Future Environmental Impact of Aviation

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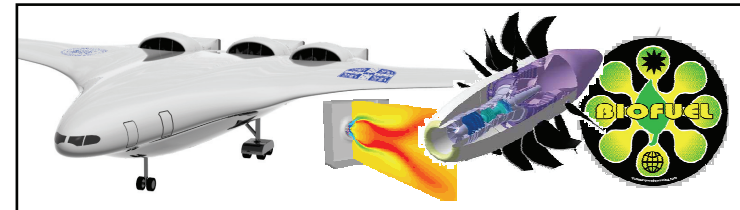
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- Introduction to Aviation Integrated Modelling (AIM) project
- Overview of AIM capabilities
- Sample OR problem: Modelling airline response to constraints

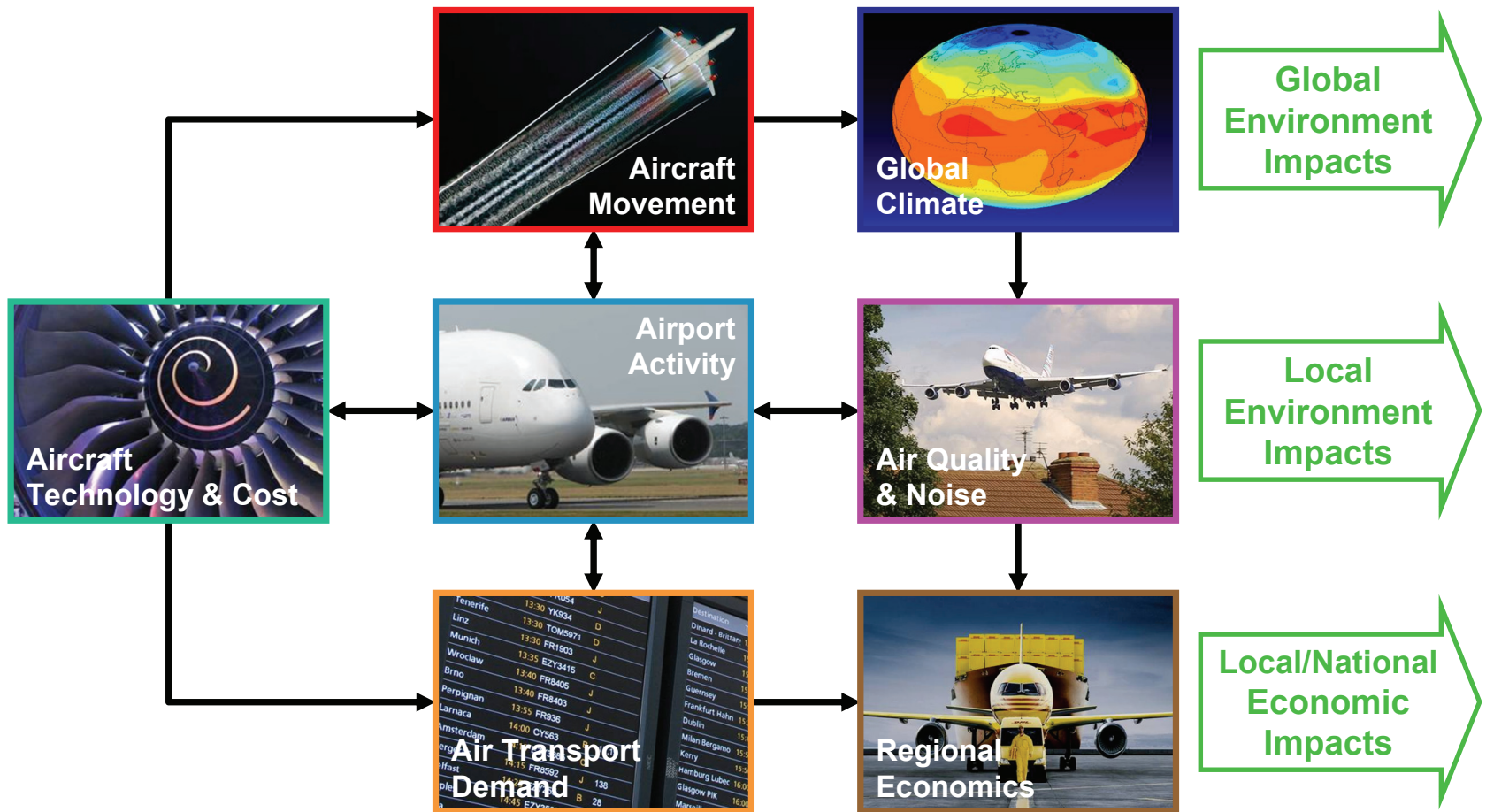
- Steady growth of worldwide scheduled passenger air travel:
 - ❑ Average growth rate 1960 – 2005: over **8%** per year
 - ❑ Airbus and Boeing forecast to 2026: **5%** per year
 - ❑ Conservative estimates to 2050: **30-110%** x 2005 levels
 - ❑ More aggressive estimates to 2050: **10x** 2005 levels
- Aviation's contribution to anthropogenic CO₂ small, but increasing
 - ❑ Aviation contributes ~**3%** of anthropogenic CO₂
 - ❑ Non-CO₂ effects potentially significant in aviation



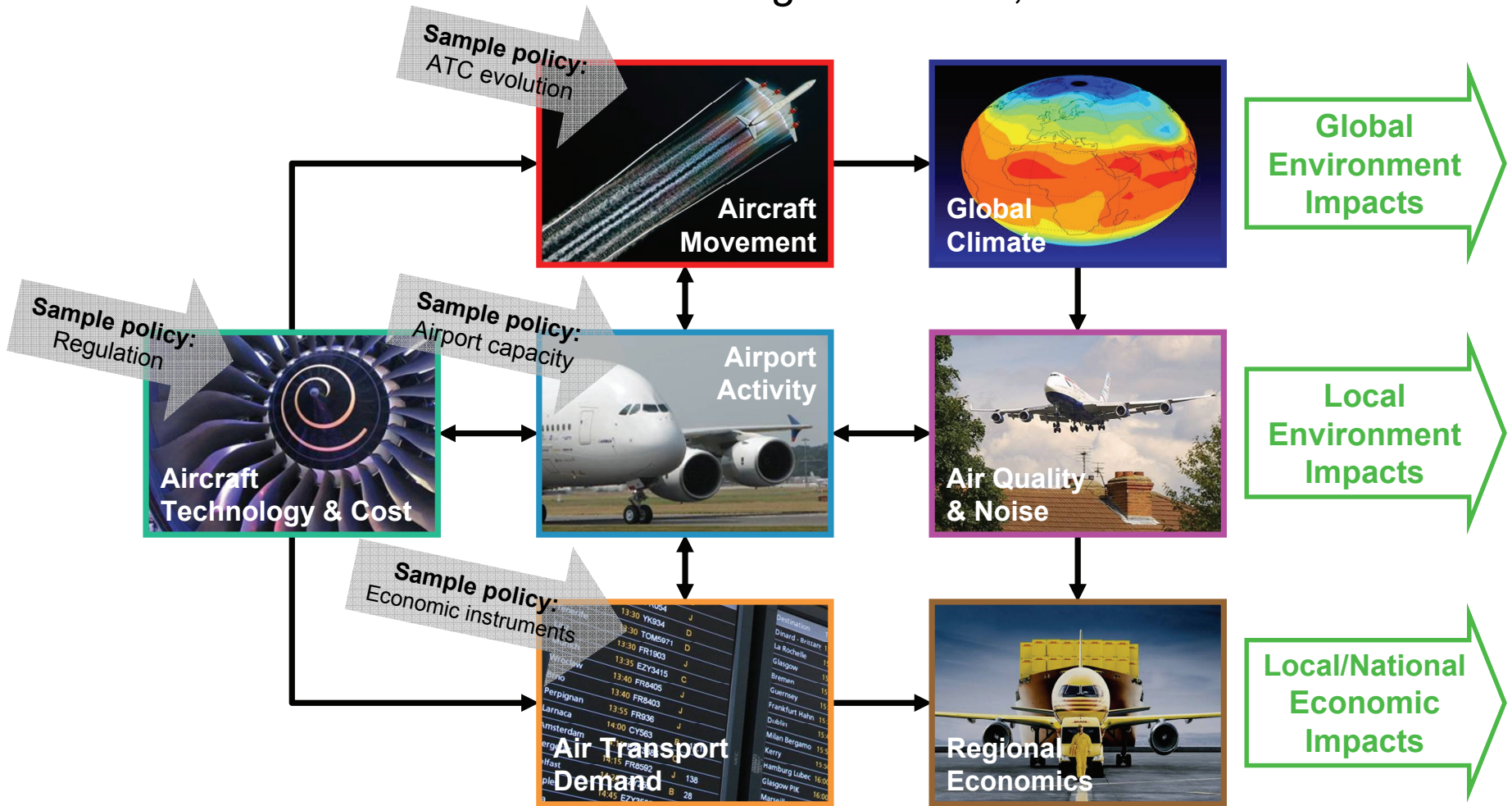
- Air transport system is large, complex and multi-disciplinary involving numerous stakeholders with different agendas
- Range of future trends
 - Developing regions (India, China,...)
 - Developing sectors (VLJ, SSBJ,...)
 - Developing technologies
- Increasing (and range of) environmental pressures
- Need for tools to analyse trade-offs & assist policymakers



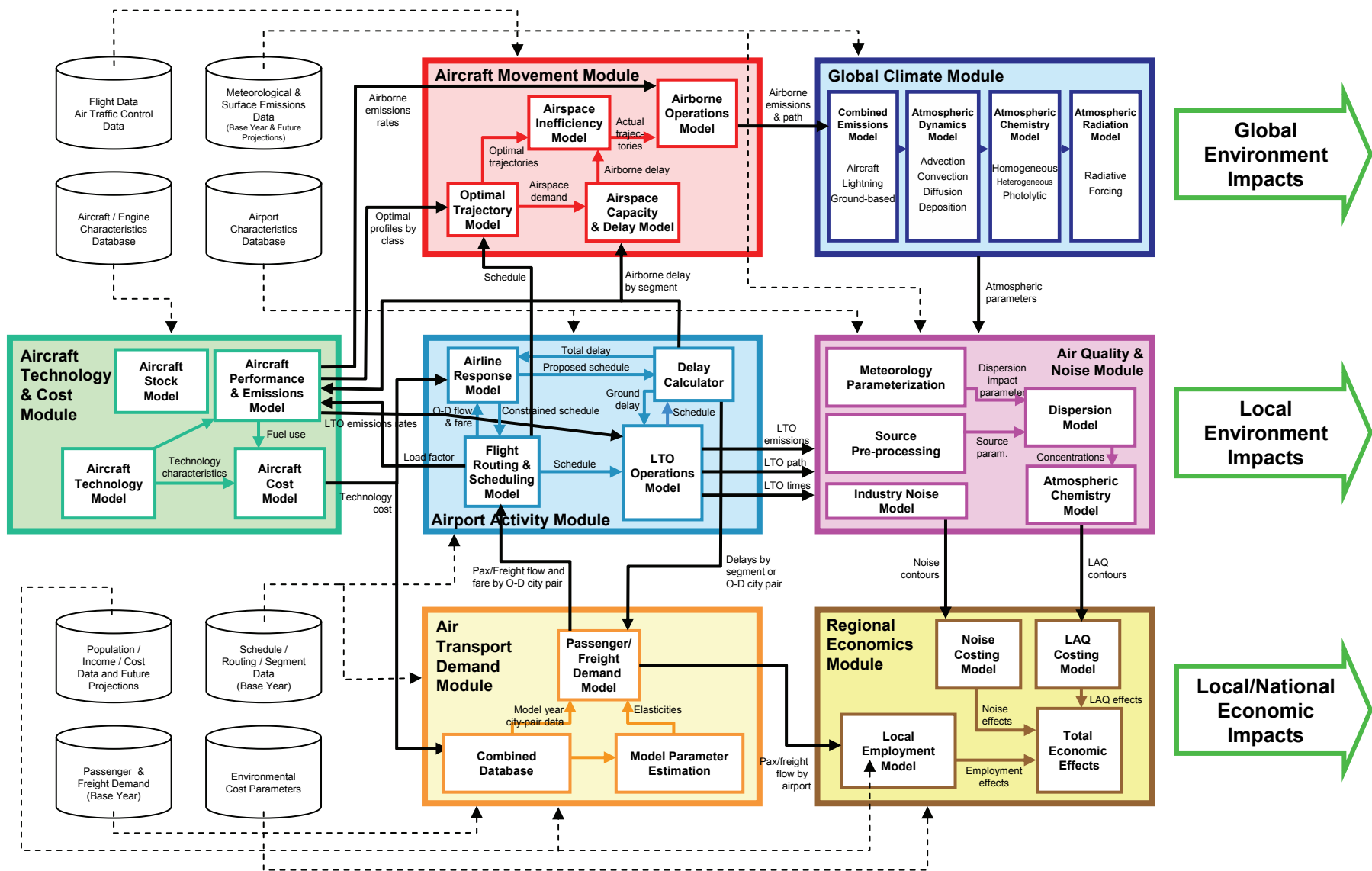
- Goal:** Develop policy assessment tool for aviation, environment & economic interactions at local & global levels, now and into the future



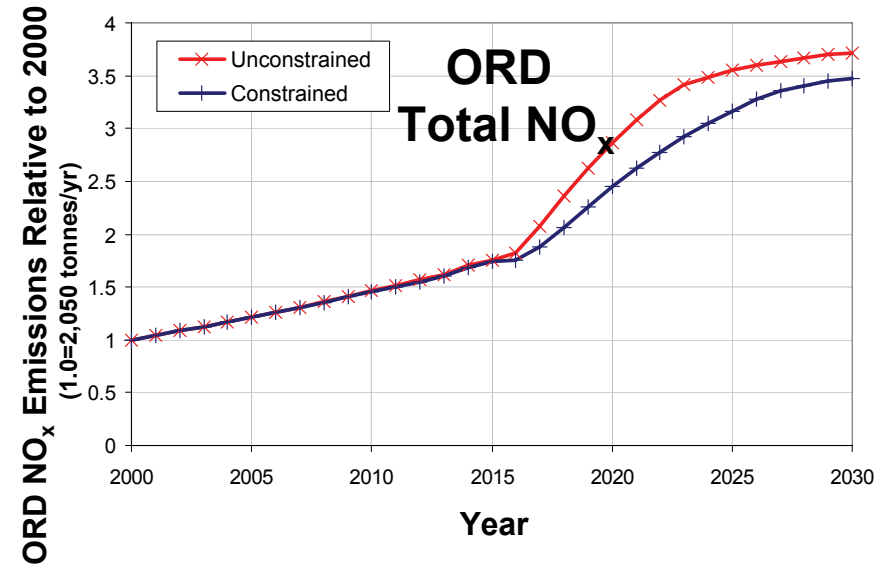
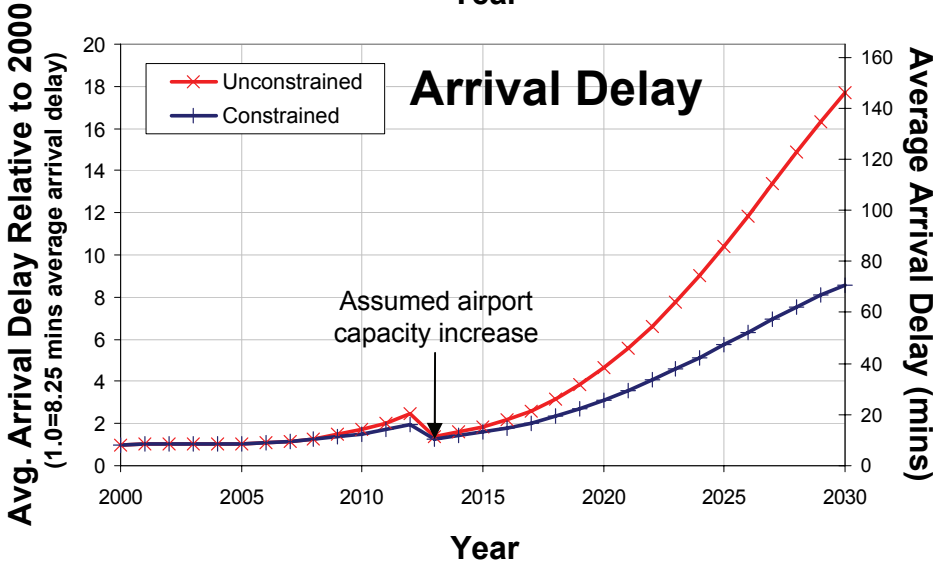
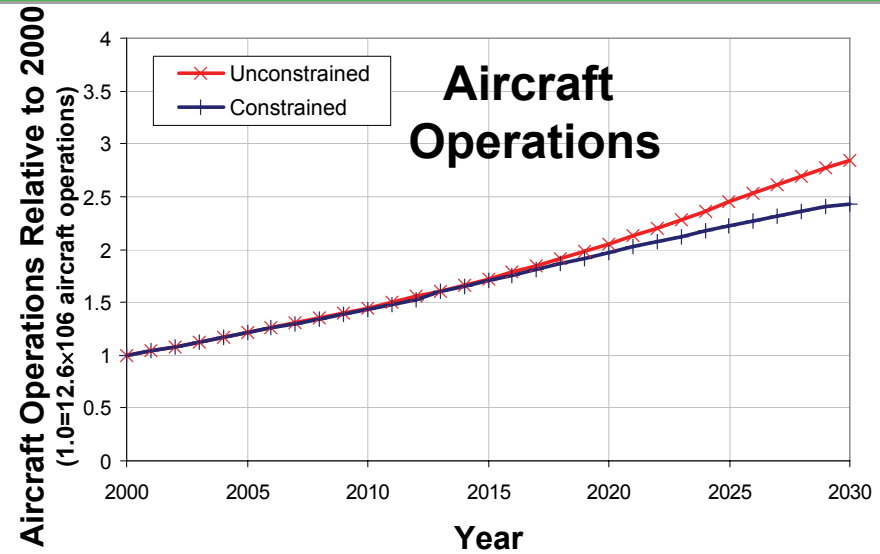
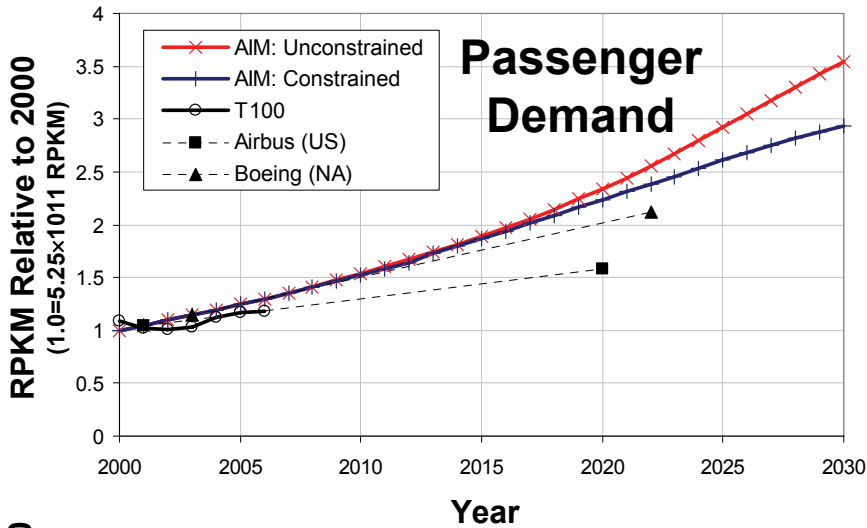
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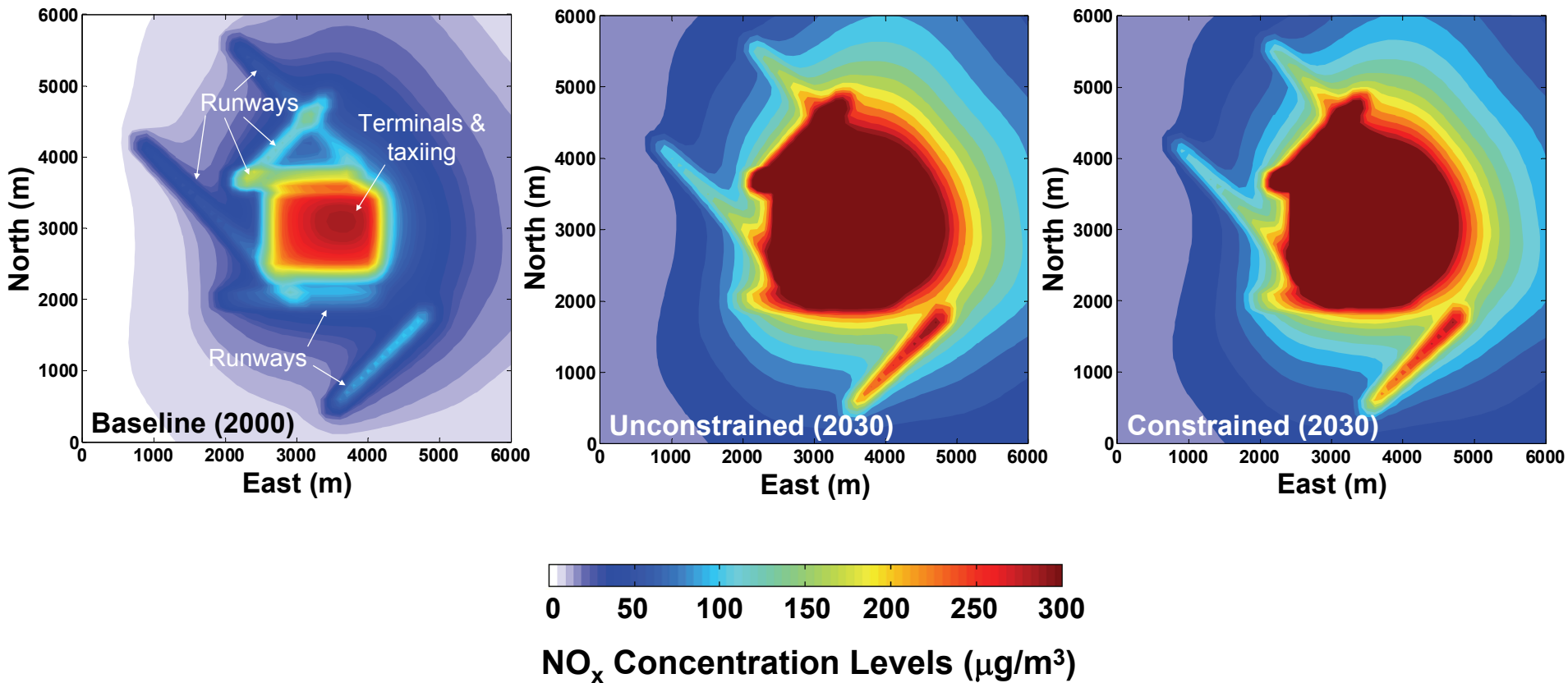


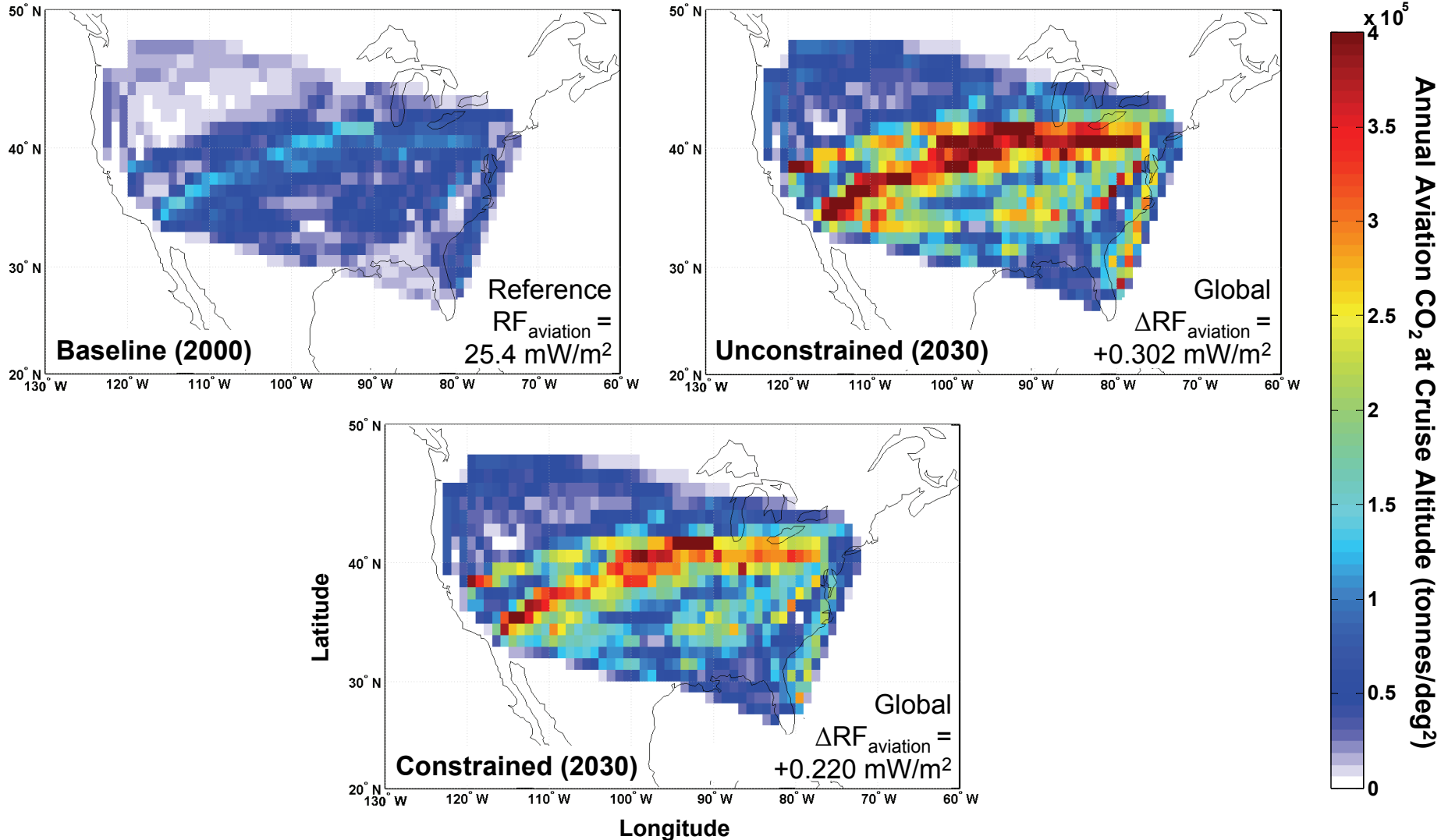
Detailed Architecture



- Introduction to Aviation Integrated Modelling (AIM) project
- Overview of AIM capabilities
- Sample OR problem: Modelling airline response to constraints





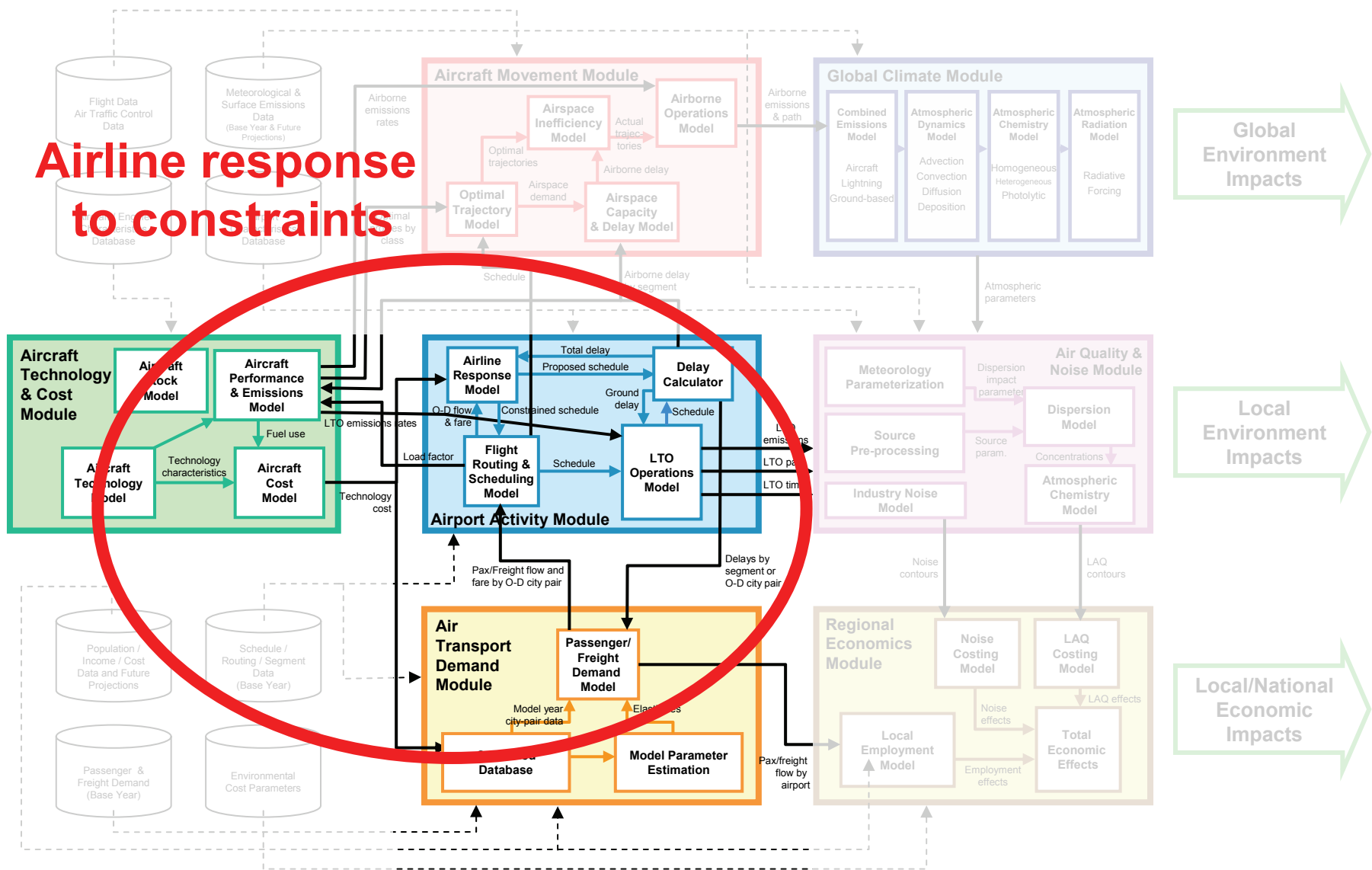


- Introduction to Aviation Integrated Modelling (AIM) project
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- **Sample OR problem: Modelling airline response to constraints**
 - Constraints may include: airport capacity, regulatory constraints (e.g. Noise limits), imposed costs (e.g. ETS)

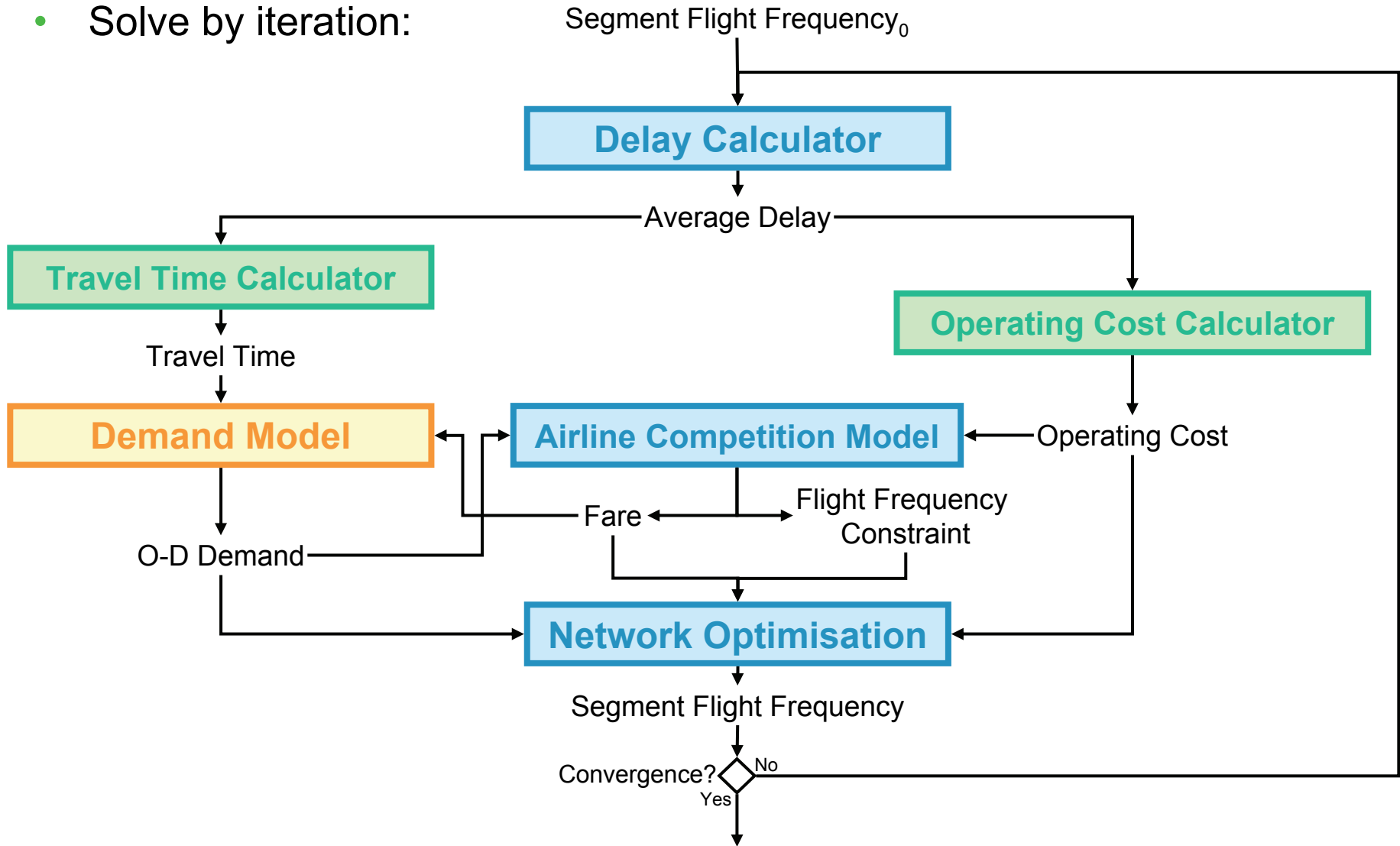
- **Approach:** Maximize airline system profit while endogenously modeling impact of constraints (airport capacity)

$$\max \left(\sum_{i,j} \sum_{p \in I_{i,j}} \overline{Fare}_{i,j} \cdot Pax_{i,j}^p - \sum_{m,n,k} Cost_{f_{m,n,k}} \cdot Fltfreq_{m,n,k} - \sum_{i,j} \sum_{p \in P_{i,j}} Cost_{p_{i,j}} \cdot Pax_{i,j}^p \right)$$

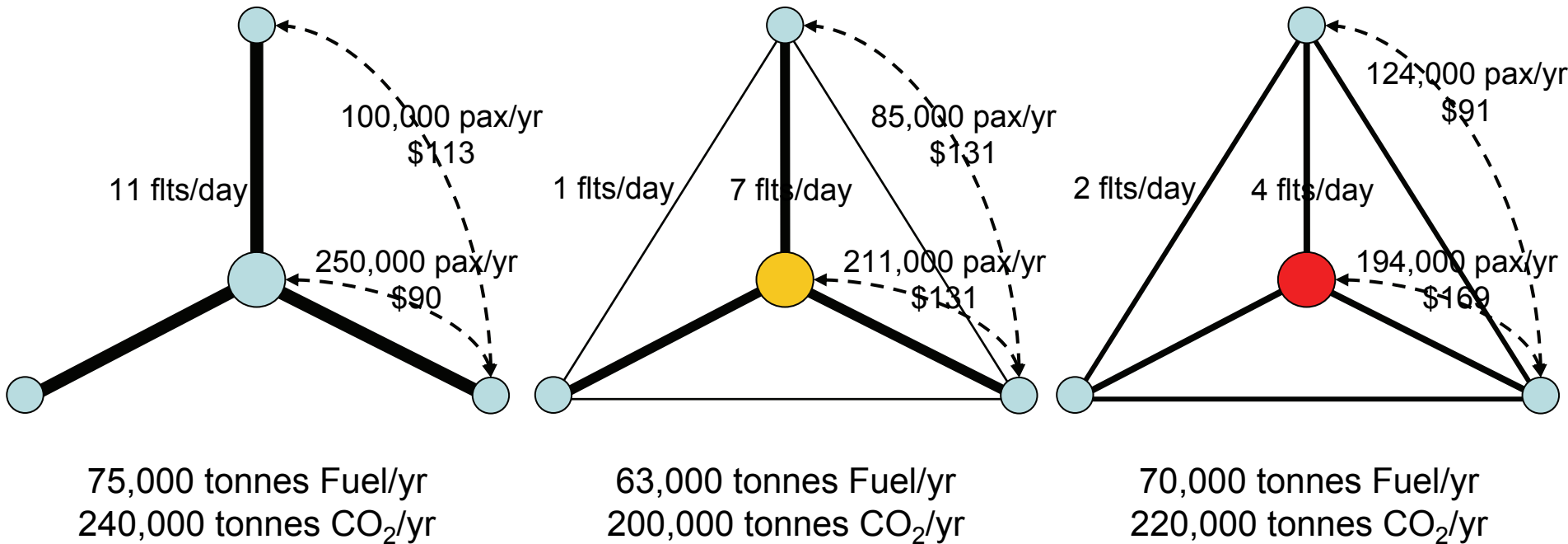
- Passenger demand (Pax) a function (among others) of delay (travel time) and fare ($Fare$) – modelled by a Demand Model
- Operating cost ($Cost_f$ & $Cost_p$) a function (among others) of delay – modeled by an Operating Cost Calculator
- Delay a function (among others) of airport capacity and flight frequency ($FltFreq$) – modeled by a Delay Calculator
- Fare ($Fare$) and flight frequency ($FltFreq$) constrained by competition – modeled by an Airline Competition Model

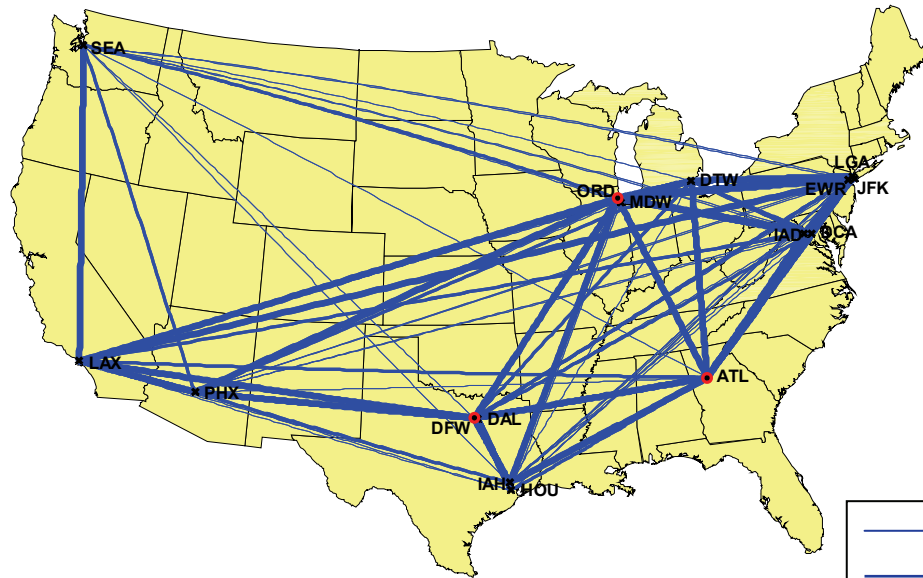


- Solve by iteration:

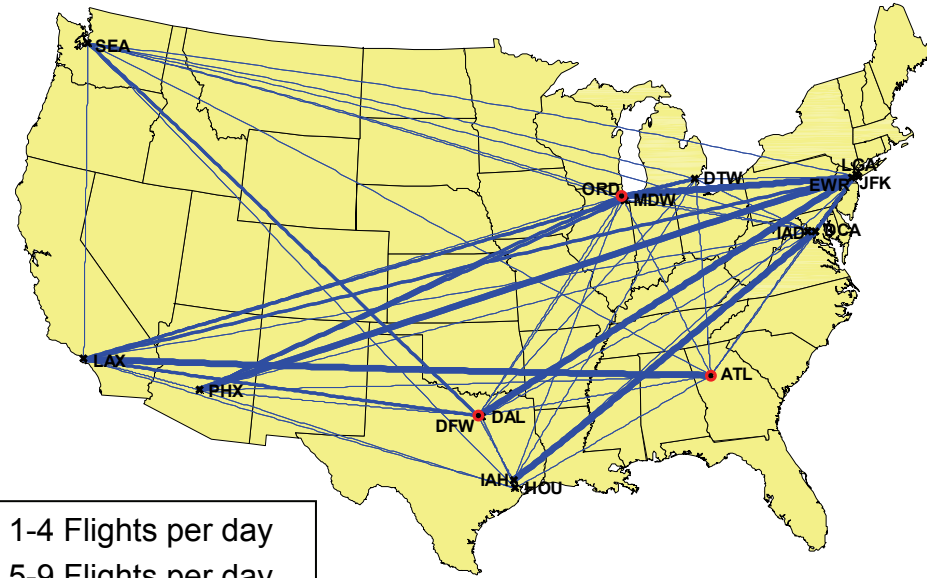
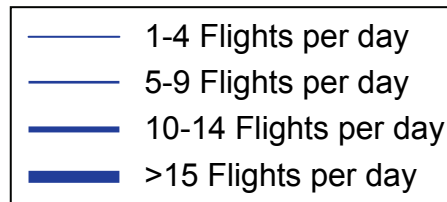


- Sample results for effects of delay on a simple hub and spoke network with **varying hub capacity constraints**





Actual Data
2005



Model Results
2005

	Avg. % deviation by O-D market/segment
Flight Frequency	36% low
Fare	12% low
O-D pax demand	6% high

- AIM project developing a policy assessment tool for aviation, environment and economic effects
- Capabilities of AIM approach presented
- Breadth and depth of model presented
- Further enhancements planned
 - Improve modelling of airline response to constraints
- Further geographical expansion planned



- Funding bodies:

EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council



**NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT
RESEARCH COUNCIL**

Omega

- AIM website: www.AIMproject.aero

