



# Management of uncertainties for the computation of resilient trips

LASTIG Workshop on Uncertainty and Risk  
September 12th, 2025

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# Outline

- Computation of resilient trips for waste collection after a flood (SIGOPT project)
- Computation of resilient hiking routes in a mountain area (IntForOut Project)

# Computation of resilient trips for waste collection after a flood



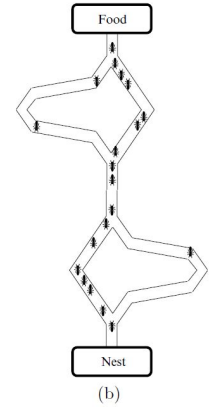
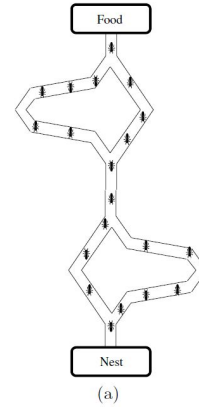
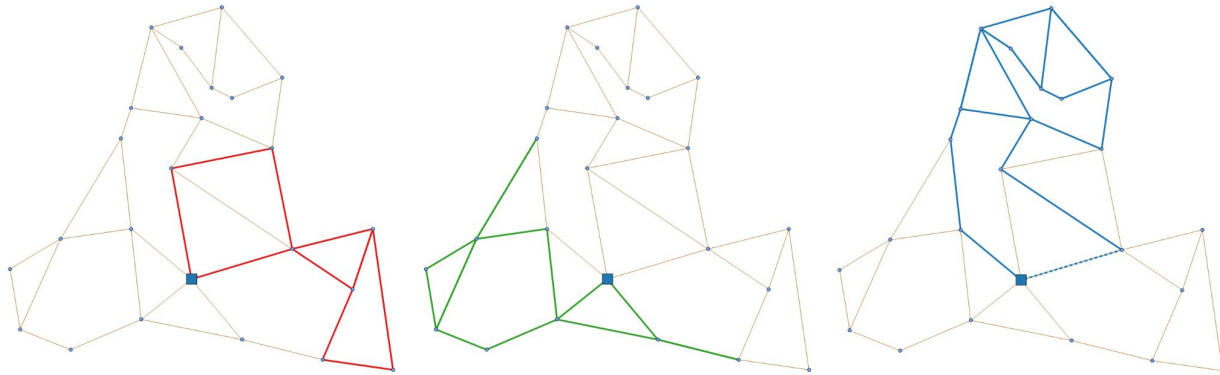
Sous la co-tutelle de :  
UNIVERSITÉ GUSTAVE EIFFEL  
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- SIGOPT project (LASTIG, Lab'Urba)
- Goals
  - Estimate household waste quantities after a flood
  - Compute efficient waste collection trips
  - Manage high levels of uncertainties
    - Waste quantities
    - Road availability
- Provide GIS tools for local deciders

# Vehicle routing problem

- A routing problem that models the main operational constraints
- Capacitated Arc Routing (CARP)
  - Arcs are served by a fleet of vehicles with bounded capacity
- Solutions computed with an ant-colony algorithm



# Management of the uncertainties

- Uncertain variables : waste quantities on the edges ( $q_E$ ), and road practicability for each edge ( $pr_E$ )
- Uncertainties treated with a filtration-like model :
  - Long before the flood : no specific information
  - Before and at the beginning of the flood : global average water level and first observations of waste quantities
  - During the waste collection : precise knowledge of quantities and road availability

# A simple model for uncertainty management

- Waste quantities :

$$q_E = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i(E) \xi_i$$

- Road availability :

$$pr_E = H(h_{min}(E) - h + r_E)$$

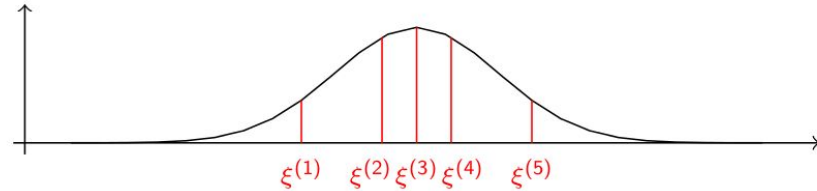
where  $H$  is the Heaviside function,  $h$  an average of water height, and  $r_E$  an uncertain quantity specific to edge  $E$  :

$$r_E = \sum_{k=n+1}^m \beta_k(E) \xi_k$$

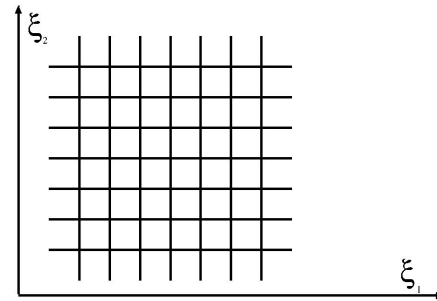
- A first model with few free parameters

# Computation of solutions with uncertain parameters

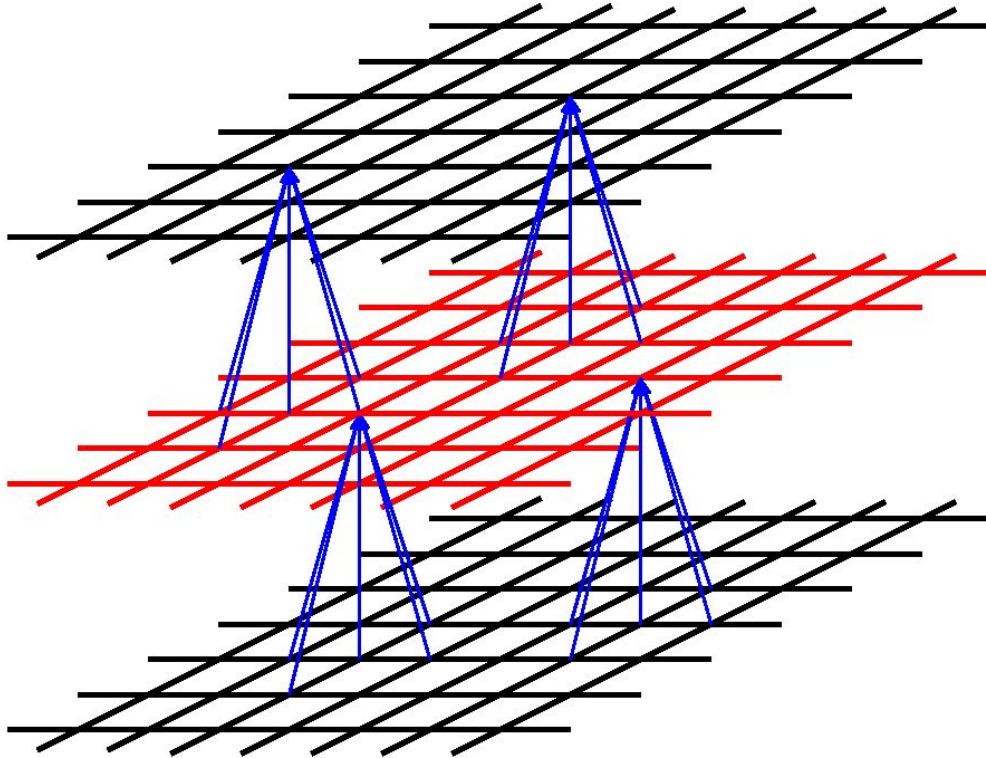
- Regular discretization of the random parameters



- Constitution of a grid in the space of random parameters
- Computation of a solution on each point of the grid



# Simultaneous computation of solutions with information transfers



At the  $(n+1)$ th iteration on a node, information (here phermone quantities) from neighbouring nodes at iteration  $n$  are used

A principle adaptable to many optimization methods (simulated annealing, genetic algorithms)



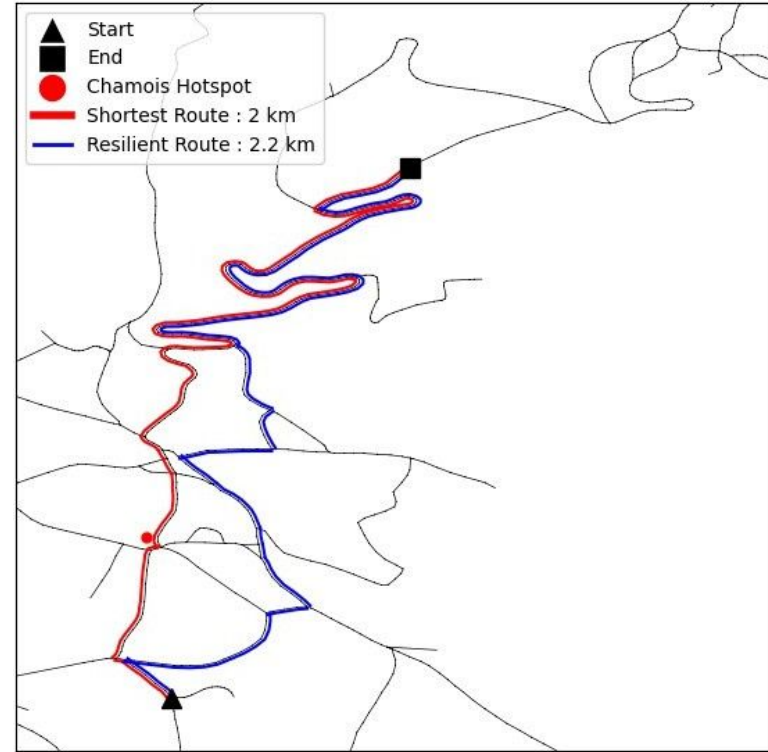
# Computation of resilient trips for mountain hikers

- IntForOut Project (LASTIG, LIFAT, LECA, CREA Mont-Blanc)
- Goals
  - Measuring and understanding human pressure on mountain ecosystems
  - Developing solutions to alleviate this pressure, e.g. by proposing alternative hiking routes
  - Within an open data ecosystem



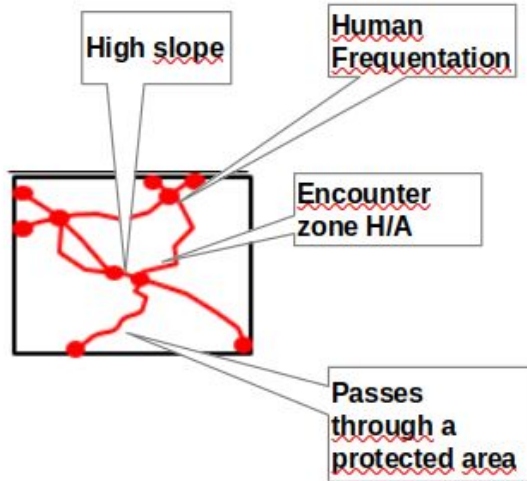
# A definition of resilient routes

We define **resilient routes** as routes that reduce the impact and tourism mass effect whilst proposing tailored routes (e.g. bypass a portion of the route in May-June to avoid a nesting area, simulate an alternative trail itinerary with rich landscapes that could offload a famous route with high impact on the ecosystem)- IntForOut



Example of a resilient route avoiding a chamois encounter hotspot

# A semantically enriched network to compute resilient trips

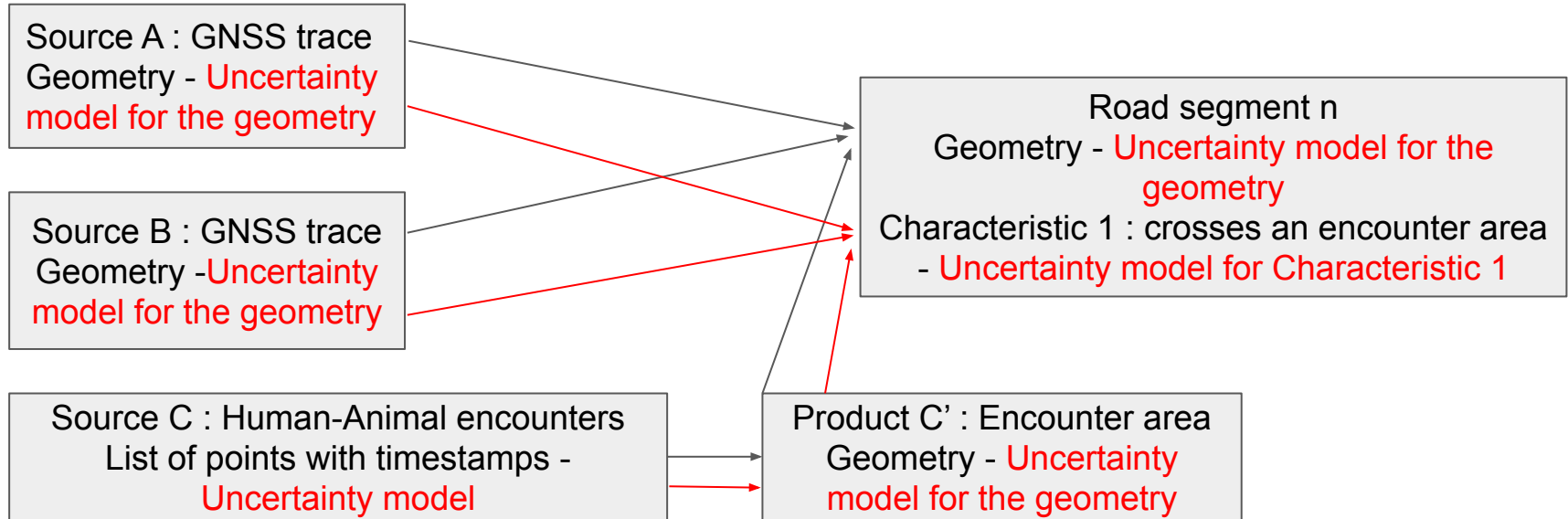


- An enriched network computed from human activities GNSS traces
- For each road segment :
  - Geometry
  - Characteristics (e.g. slope, human frequentation figures, crosses an encounter zone...)
- Enables the computation of resilient routes with similar characteristics for hikers

# Management of uncertainties

- Sources of uncertainties:
  - GNSS traces (geometry and representativity)
  - Spatial extension of characteristic areas (encounter zone, forest, area with a view on a given landmark)
  - Numerical uncertainties on quantitative characteristics (frequentation figures, slope)
- Uncertainty models : probabilistic, others?
- Propagation of uncertainties
  - From sources to the enriched network
  - From the enriched network to the computed resilient routes
- Methods for the propagation of uncertainties
  - Monte-Carlo simulation
  - Polynomial chaos-like solutions

# Propagation of uncertainties (1/2)



# Propagation of uncertainties (1/2)

