



# FLEET MANAGEMENT

Proposed by <https://www.appsintellect.org/>

16th September 2024

User Manual Version 6.0

Demo tool -> [appsintellect.org \(airlineservices.eu.pythonanywhere.com\)](https://appsintellect.org/airlineservices.eu.pythonanywhere.com)

# GOALS

\* Firefox is recommended

Using one unique web based / database tool, accessible from any browser \*, Airlines can:

- Configure their fleet, aircraft types, number of seats, hourly operational costs, crew costs, turn around times
- Plan graphically their routes / flight legs using a 3 Dimensions map,
- Exploit results from a 4 Dimensions trajectory such as trip duration, distance flown, fuel consumptions, etc.
- Choose the best aircraft – flight leg combination
  - to minimize Costs such Fuel , Crew, etc.
  - to minimize Costs per Available Seat Miles,
  - to maximize Seat Miles
- Choose the Reduced Climb Power Coefficient to maximize fuel savings
- Support flight leg planning through fuel capacity estimation

Benefits of a full-fledged interactive 3D Globe with street maps hence runways & terrain elevation data

# BROWSER RECOMMENDATION

AVOID BROWSER ERROR RAISED WHEN TRYING TO ACCESS [OPEN STREET MAP](#) TILES

**Context** : [open street map](#) is one of the “tile” providers to support displaying geo referenced map over the globe

**Problem manifestation** : no underlying map appears when the open globus map is displayed

**Verification** : you are using one the following browser : edge, chrome, others but not using firefox

**Confirmation:** open the browser web tools and select the console tool

Access to fetch at '<https://c.tile.openstreetmap.org/6/10/23.png>' from origin '<https://airlineservices.eu.pythonanywhere.com>' has been blocked by CORS policy:

No 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is present on the requested resource.

If an opaque response serves your needs, set the request's mode to 'no-cors' to fetch the resource with CORS disabled.  
<https://c.tile.openstreetmap.org/6/10/23.png>:l

Failed to load resource: net::ERR\_FAILED

**To ensure displaying globe with underlying street map , recommendation is to use FireFox**

# HISTORY OF CHANGES (I/2)

Date	What	Where
25th June 2023	On an airport right click contextual menu show both departing and arriving flight legs	Airport contextual right-click menu
1st July 2023	Display default reference mass in Profile compute menu (instead of Max Takeoff mass)	In Flight Profile menu
8th July 2023	Cleaning of Open Globus layers	Additional window to allow for clearing an existing flight leg ray layer (experimental feature)
16th July 2023	Departure Runway overshoot aborts the computation	Computation of departure ground run leg
22nd July 2023	Add browser recommendation to use FireFox	In the pdf presentation file (to download)
30th July 2023	Reduced Climb Power Percentage	Input added in Profile computation menu
6th July 2023	Latitude and longitude shown on the map as degrees & minutes (instead of decimal degrees)	See earth coordinates area in the bottom right of the map
10 <sup>th</sup> August 2023	Reduce size of KML file, record only every 10 <sup>th</sup> point in the trajectory	In the Flight Profile menu when launching KML computation
15 <sup>th</sup> August 2023	In the Profile menu, add checkboxes to select the Best Runway	In the Flight Profile Menu
10 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	In the EXCEL State Vector, second column contains either characteristic point or flight phase	In the EXCEL state vector output (vertical profile)
30 <sup>th</sup> September 2023	Query the US aviation weather site to retrieve the airport meteo station METAR	Main menu on the upper right
3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2023	Progressive deployment of Sortable tables	Click on a table header to sort the table according to the clicked column
11 <sup>th</sup> November 2023	Descent Glide Slope Ramp starts at 10 Nautical Miles (instead of 5 NM)	Vertical profile
14 <sup>th</sup> November 2023	Apply Speed Restriction below 10.000 feet Mean Sea Level	Vertical profile

# HISTORY OF CHANGES (2/2)

Date	What	Where
24 <sup>th</sup> December 2023	Add Fuel Efficiency computations (airline/airlineFuelEfficiency/xxxWings)	Only available as a URL query
3rd January 2024	Add Fuel Efficiency in a submenu Fuel beside Fuel Planner	Main menu
23 <sup>rd</sup> January 2024	Costs are computed for each integer value of the Reduced Climb Power coefficient in a range from 0 to 15	Offline costs computation
24 <sup>th</sup> January 2024	Add slides on the vertical profile defined by stall speeds	This file
25 <sup>th</sup> January 2024	Add a features slide	This file
6 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	In the Flight Profile menu, add checkbox to fly direct route, add “direct” column in flight leg costs	Flight profile menu with direct route checkbox
7 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Rewrite the features page	In this slideware
23 <sup>rd</sup> August 204	Add a button to download an EXCEL with Wind Temperature data	Main menu
16 <sup>th</sup> September 2024	EXCEL vertical profile with nearest NOAA weather station	Flight Profile EXCEL vertical profile with weather station

# FEATURES

# FEATURES

## Configuration of

- airport's locations, waypoints, runways, SID, STAR independently of any airline
- aircraft performance with stall speeds for each aircraft configuration, mass, fuel capacity, flight envelope
- airline data with aircrafts seats, hourly operational costs, airline routes

## 4D Trajectory computations

- based upon aircraft takeoff mass and performance database
- generating both vertical and longitudinal trajectories displayed on an interactive 3D map
- producing a Google Earth KML file
- producing a state vector EXCEL file with thrust, lift, drag values, including speeds and altitude
- Resulting in flight leg durations, fuel consumption, to further estimate the operational costs

## Optimizations allowing to

- to select the best aircraft type and flight leg pair to minimize costs including costs per Available Seat Miles
- to select the best aircraft type and flight leg pair to maximize Seat Miles in the daily rotations
- Compute optimal Reduced Climb Power Coefficient to maximize fuel savings

## Miscellaneous features

- Use a fuel planner to identify optimal fuel capacity to fly the leg with one hour Fuel Reserve constraint
- Monitor ground run length to detect runway overshoot
- Monitor fuel exhaustion
- Query airport METAR data to estimate the influence of wind on the ground run (both departure and arrival)

# CONFIGURATION

Configuration data is made available in EXCEL data files and loaded into the SQL database

# TOOL MAIN CONFIGURATION

3 different airlines have been configured with different parameters – for demonstration purpose

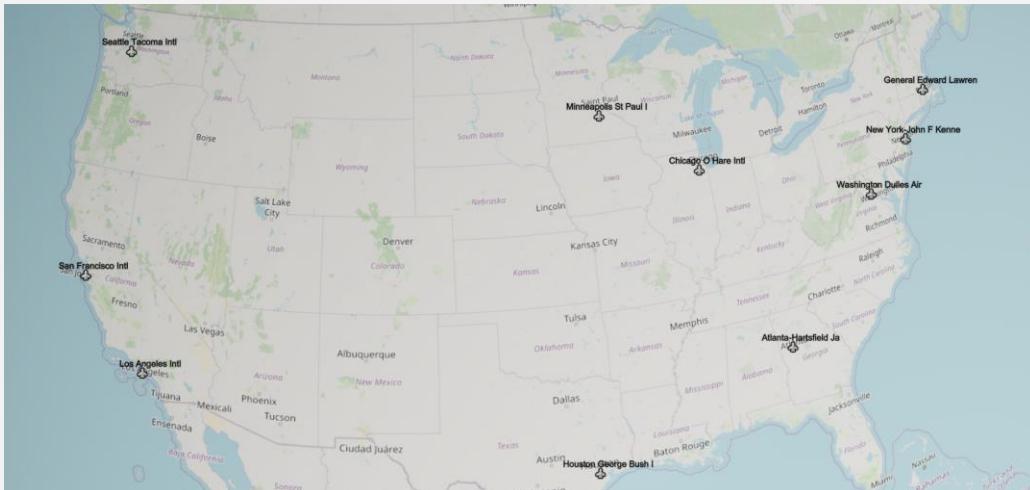
Airline Configuration data is stored in a SQL database

AmericanWings

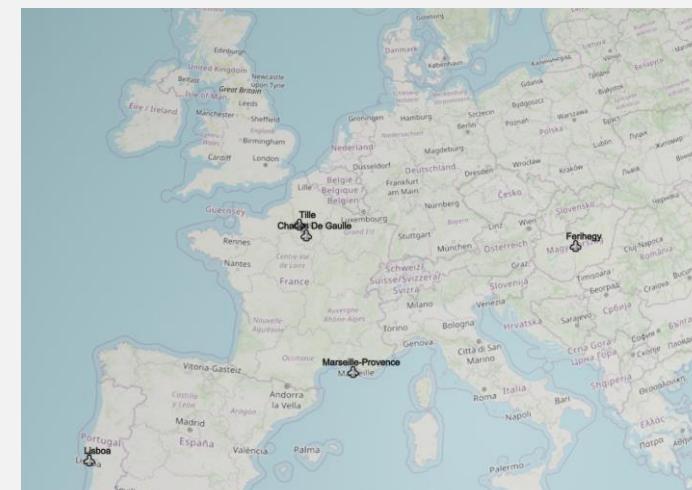
AmericanWings  
EuropeanWings  
IndianWings

Each airline has its own map initial limits

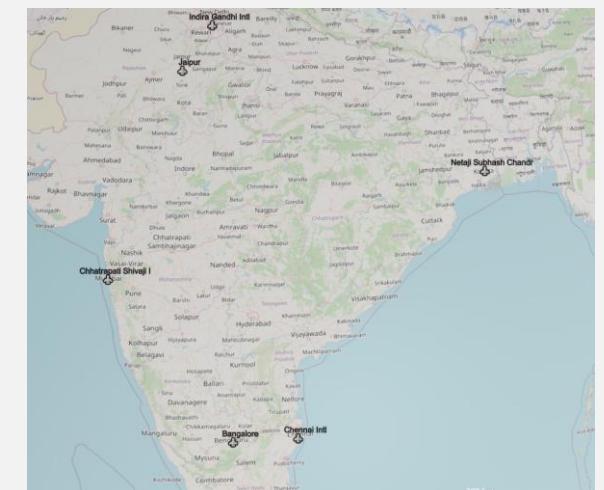
AmericanWings



EuropeanWings



IndianWings



Future: changing the airline will zoom again to see all the airports of the selected airline

# (ONLINE) HELP & CONFIGURATION

Click to get this presentation in pdf format

Click here to move → Main navigation bar → click to download a User Manual → 

Right end of main menu bar

## Configuration Informations

### Configuration

This help is displayed each time the user clicks on the exclamation mark  available in the upper right corner of the navigation bar.

- ▶ Fleet Configuration
- ▶ Airports & Routes Configuration
- ▶ WayPoints Configuration
- ▶ Costs
- ▶ Airports & Runways Configuration
- ▶ Aircraft Configuration
- ▶ Optimizations



help

## Help Informations

### Help

This help is displayed each time the user clicks on the question mark  available in the upper right corner of the navigation bar.

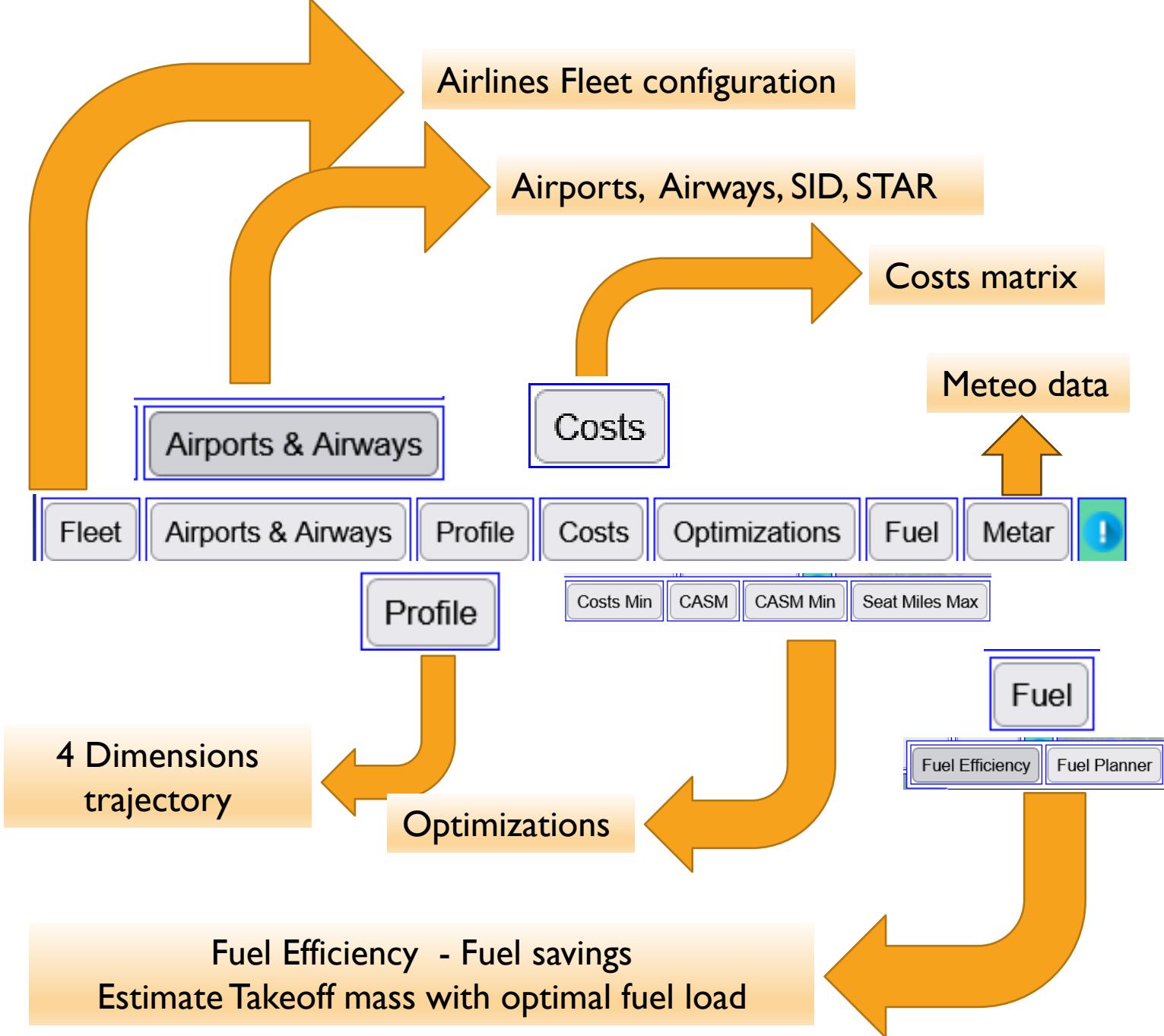
#### ▼Goals

This highly configurable tool allows to build a fleet of aircrafts with departure and arrival airports and their routes. For each flight leg, the tool computes a detailed 4 dimensions lateral and vertical profile. For each leg, it is possible to select a departure and an arrival runway. It is possible also to select a takeoff mass and a cruise level.

For each aircraft, configuration includes hourly operational costs, crew costs. Fuel costs are based upon aircraft mass losses as computed at the end of each simulation. The flight profile provides duration, distance flown and with mass loss, it is allowing to compute overall costs. Current optimizations are focused upon minimizing costs or Cost per Available Seat Mile. Optimizations allow the selection of the best aircraft for each flight leg in order to minimize for instance Costs per Available Seat Miles.

Note: Due to the size of some results table, usability of this tool is optimal on a desktop, laptop computer or a tablet.

# MAIN MENU BAR



# AIRLINE FLEET CONFIGURATION

Aircraft  
ICAO  
code

Aircraft ICAO code is used to access aircraft performance data

Values are loaded into a database

Values are specific to each airline

Click here to move -> Airline Fleet Configuration

Click to hide

Airline	Aircraft ICAO Code	Aircraft Full Name	Number Of Aircrafts	Number Of Seats	Flying Costs Per Hour (US\$)	Crew Costs Per Hour (US\$)	Minimum Take Off Mass (Kg)	Reference Mass (Kg)	Maximum Take Off Mass (Kg)	Aircraft Turn Around Time (Min)
AmericanWings	A320	Airbus A320	5	157	2840	1657	39000	64000	77000	25
AmericanWings	A332	Airbus A330-200	5	234	3300	1857	120600	190000	230000	35
AmericanWings	B738	Boeing 737-800	5	160	3010	1557	41150	65300	78300	25

Not yet used

Used to compute CASM

CASM : Cost per Available Seat Miles

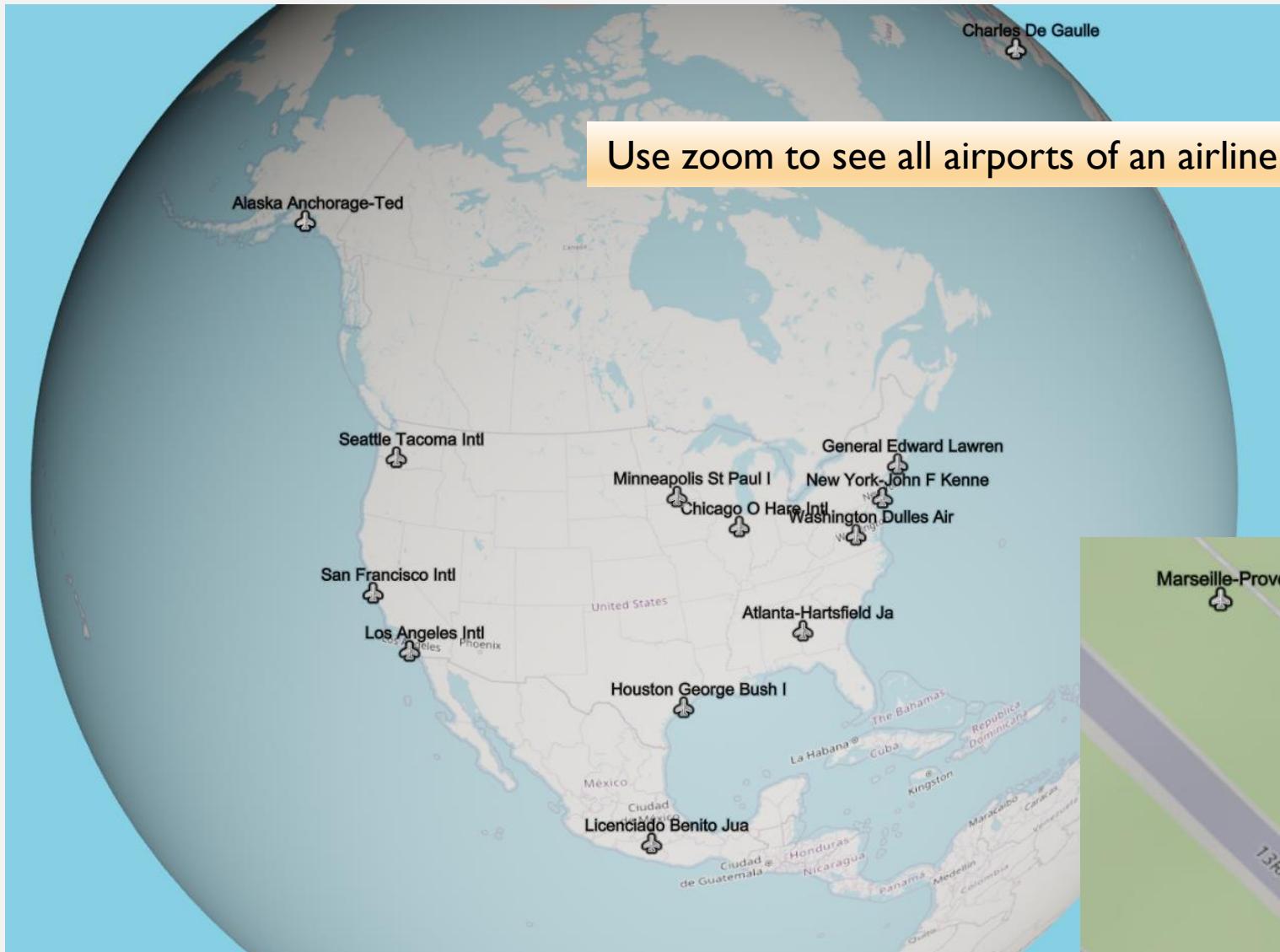
Used to compute costs

Used to compute profiles

Used to compute airport turn around times -> used to compute Seat Miles

Since version 4.0 -> table has clickable headers allowing to sort according to the content of one table column

# AIRLINE AIRPORTS – MAIN VIEWPORT CONFIGURATION



Street map appears only when « sufficient » zoom is set & street map tile is available

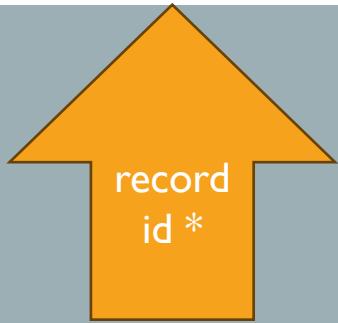


# AIRLINES ROUTES

Defines the departure and arrival airports for each airline flight leg / route

## Example of database extract for Routes

	<b>id</b> [PK] integer	<b>DepartureAirport</b> character varying	<b>DepartureAirportICAOCode</b> character varying	<b>ArrivalAirport</b> character varying	<b>ArrivalAirportICAOCode</b> character varying	<b>airline_id</b> integer
1	23	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	KATL	Los Angeles Intl	KLAX	4
2	24	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	KJFK	Seattle Tacoma Intl	KSEA	4
3	25	Aeropuerto México Ciudad Intl	MMMX	Seattle Tacoma Intl	KSEA	4
4	26	General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl	KBOS	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	KATL	4
5	27	Houston George Bush Intl	KIAH	Chicago O'Hare Intl	KORD	4
6	28	Washington Dulles Airport Intl	KIAD	San Francisco Intl	KSFO	4



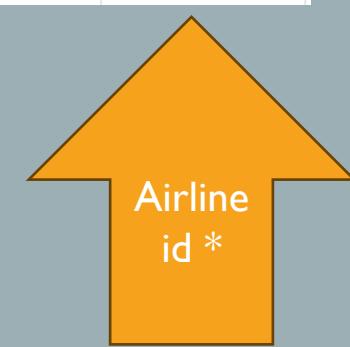
\* Primary key



\* Foreign key



\* Foreign key



\* Foreign key

# HOW TO ACCESS A ROUTE FROM THE MAIN MENU

Since version 4.0 -> table has clickable headers allowing to sort according to the content of one table column

Click here to move Airline Routes Configuration

Click to hide

Airline	Departure Airport	ICAO	SID	Best Rwy	Destination Airport	ICAO	STAR	Best Rwy	Action
AmericanWings	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	KATL		27R	Los Angeles Intl	KLAX		07L	Show

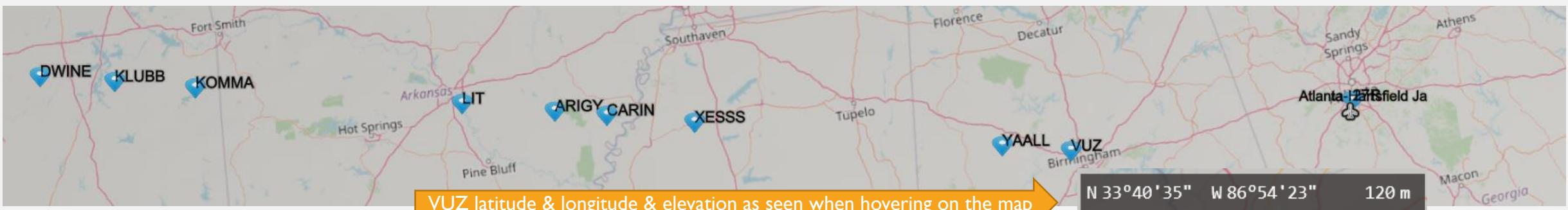
Best runway also displayed on the map



SQL Database table view

	WayPointName [PK] character varying	Type character varying	Latitude double precision	Longitude double precision	Continent character varying
343	VLN	WayPoint	50.66/005555555555	-104.889/111111111111	North America
344	VORIN	WayPoint	41.548002777777775	-89.336375	North America
345	VUZ	WayPoint	33.67013055555555	-86.89983611111111	North America

Click to show / hide the way points on the map



VUZ latitude & longitude & elevation as seen when hovering on the map

N 33°40'35"

120 m

W 86°54'23"

# SID STAR -> CLICK TO SEE AIRPORT PROCEDURES

Since version 4.0 -> table has clickable headers allowing to sort according to the content of one table column

Click here to move Airline Routes Configuration

Click to hide

Airline	Departure Airport	ICAO	SID ▾	Best Rwy	Destination Airport	ICAO	STAR	Best Rwy	Action
AmericanWings	Los Angeles Intl	KLAX	KLAX/24R/SLI	07L	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	KATL	KATL/26L/MEM	27R	Show

SID

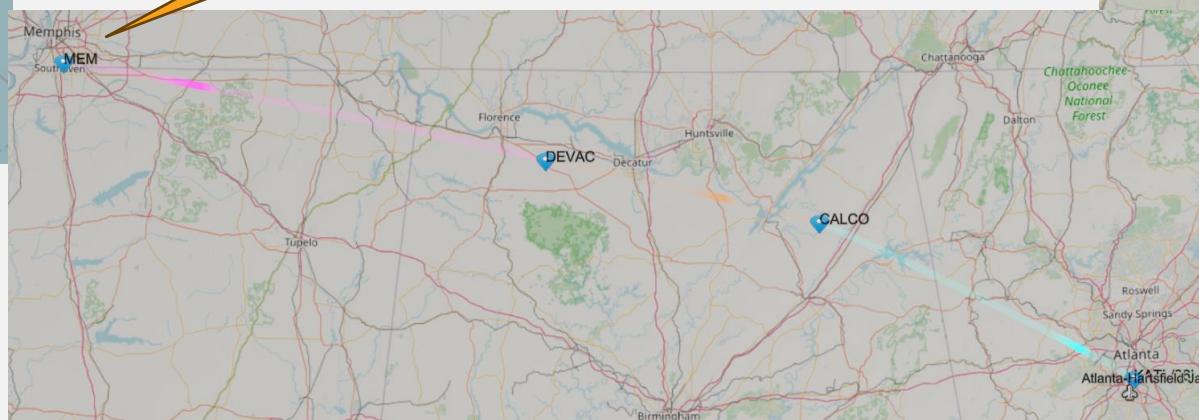
Click to see the SID on the map

STAR

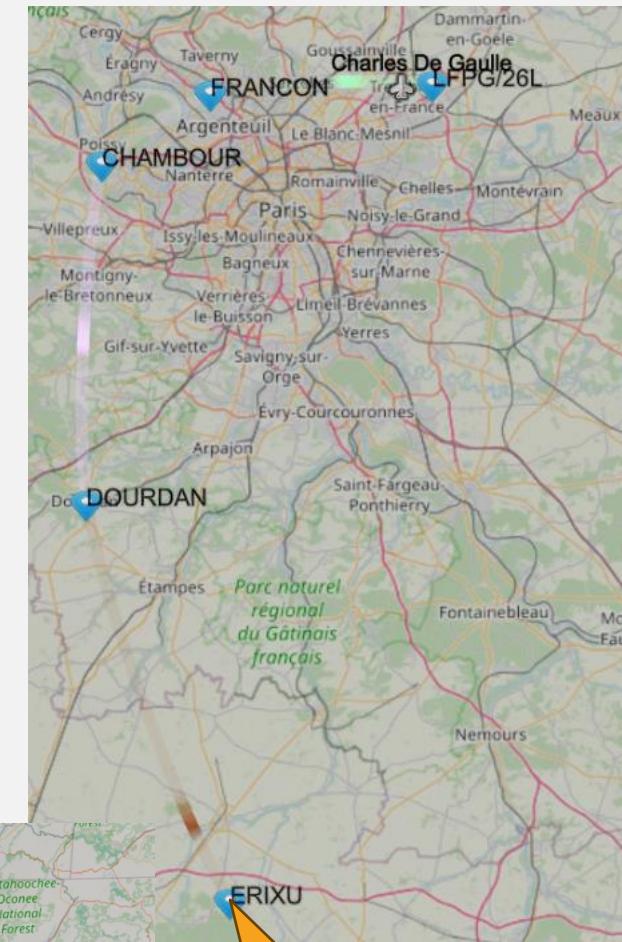
Click to see the STAR on the map



SID starting from KLAX  
24R and joining SLI first  
waypoint of the flight leg



STAR starting from MEM  
last waypoint of the flight  
leg and joining KATL 26L

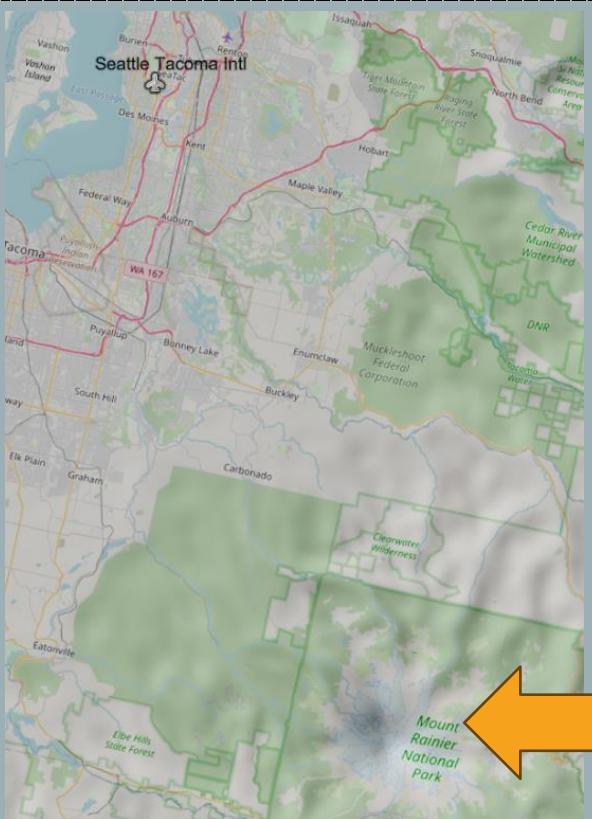


STAR starting from LFPG  
26L and joining ERIXU first  
waypoint of the flight leg

# SID & STAR PURPOSE

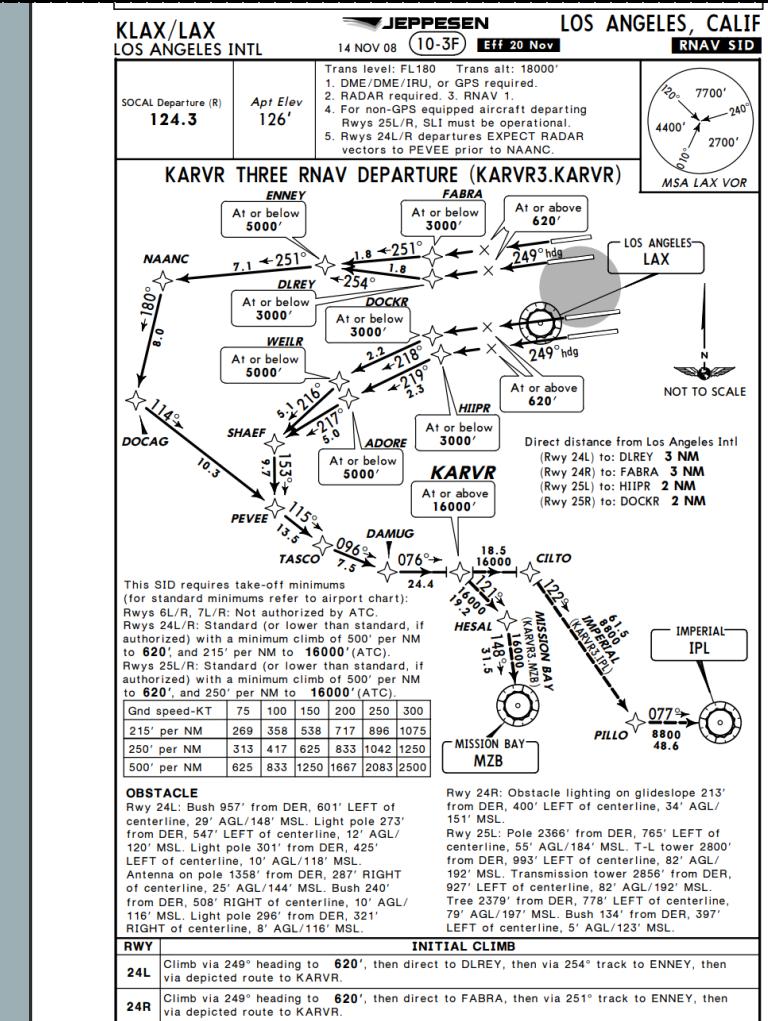
**Purpose** : avoid obstacle or noise or air pollution over crowded city suburbs, during climb & approach phase,

**Example** : taking off from Los Angeles with sea head wind, the aircraft is following a SID that is climbing with reduced speed hence reduced noise pollution over the sea before turning back to the land to join the flight leg first way point

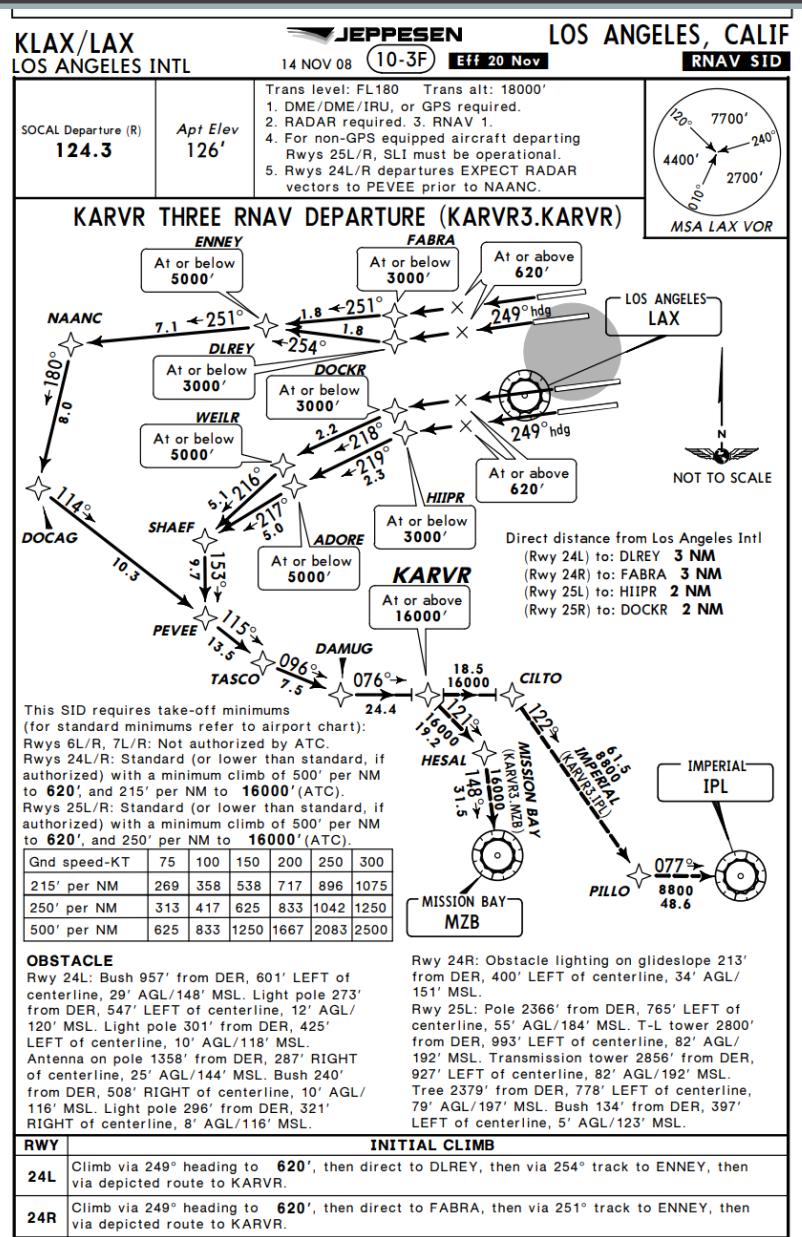


Altitude above Ground

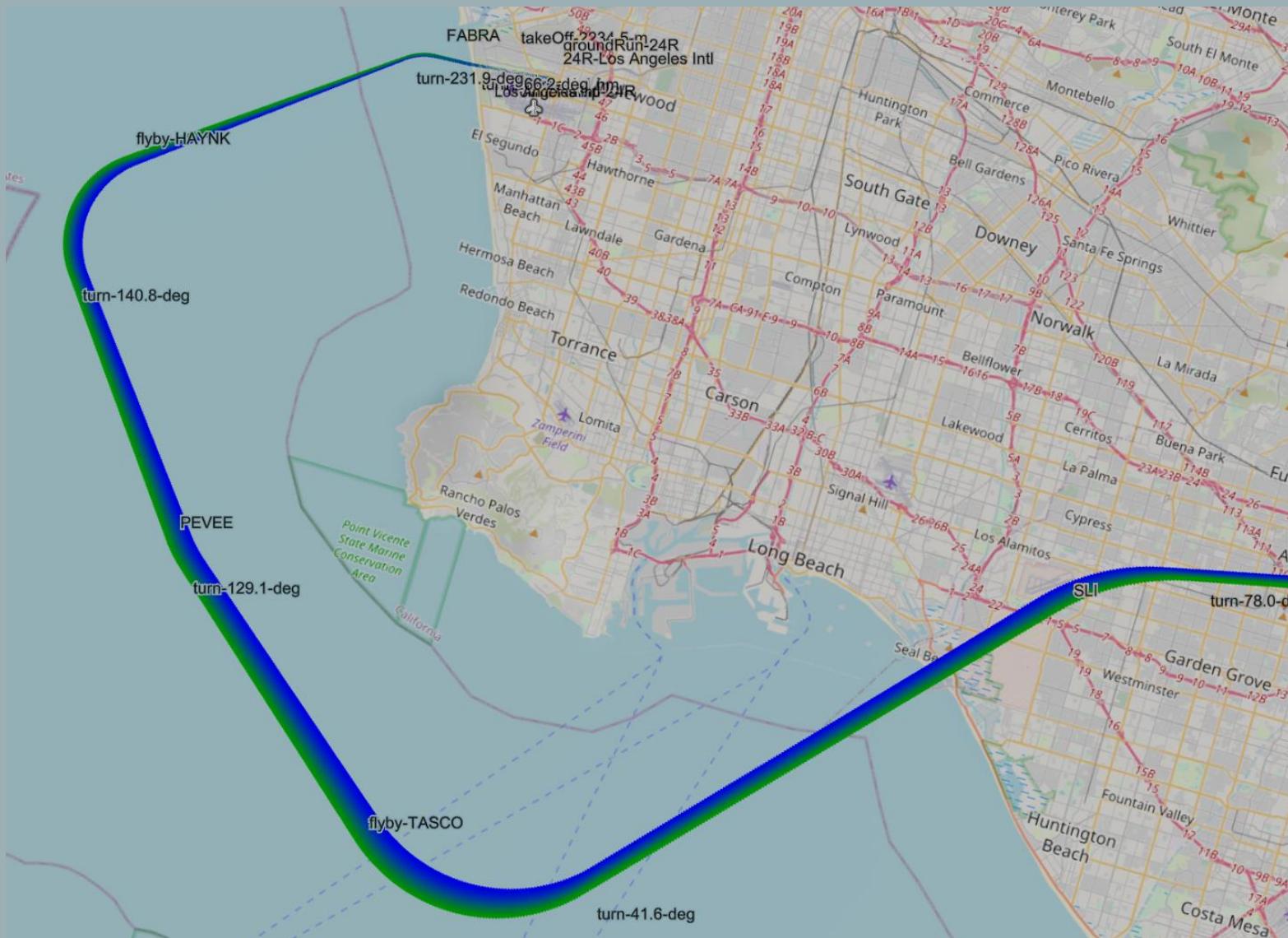
**Example** : Departure from Los Angeles -> climb over the sea to avoid noise and pollution before flying over residential area



# STANDARD INSTRUMENT DEPARTURE (SID) EXAMPLE : LOS ANGELES KLAX/24R TO SLI



Warning : outdated Jeppesen departure chart for demonstration purpose only



# SID & STAR

SID waypoints are inserted in the fix list as soon as :

- 1) Departure airport is matching SID airport
- 2) Departure runway is matching SID runway
- 3) First fix of the route is matching last waypoint of the SID

STAR waypoints are inserted in the fix list as soon as :

- 1) Arrival airport is matching STAR airport
- 2) Arrival runway is matching STAR runway
- 3) Last fix of the route is matching first waypoint of the STAR



# SID & STAR DATA

SID & STAR are generic, not related to any airline route

SID STAR id is a primary key

	<b>id</b> [PK] integer	<b>isSID</b> boolean	<b>DepartureArrivalAirport_id</b> character varying	<b>DepartureArrivalRunWay_id</b> integer	<b>FirstLastRouteWayPoint_id</b> character varying
1	19	true	KLAX	1168	SLI
2	20	false	KATL	1122	MEM

airport id is a foreign key

runway id is a foreign key

Waypoint id is a foreign key

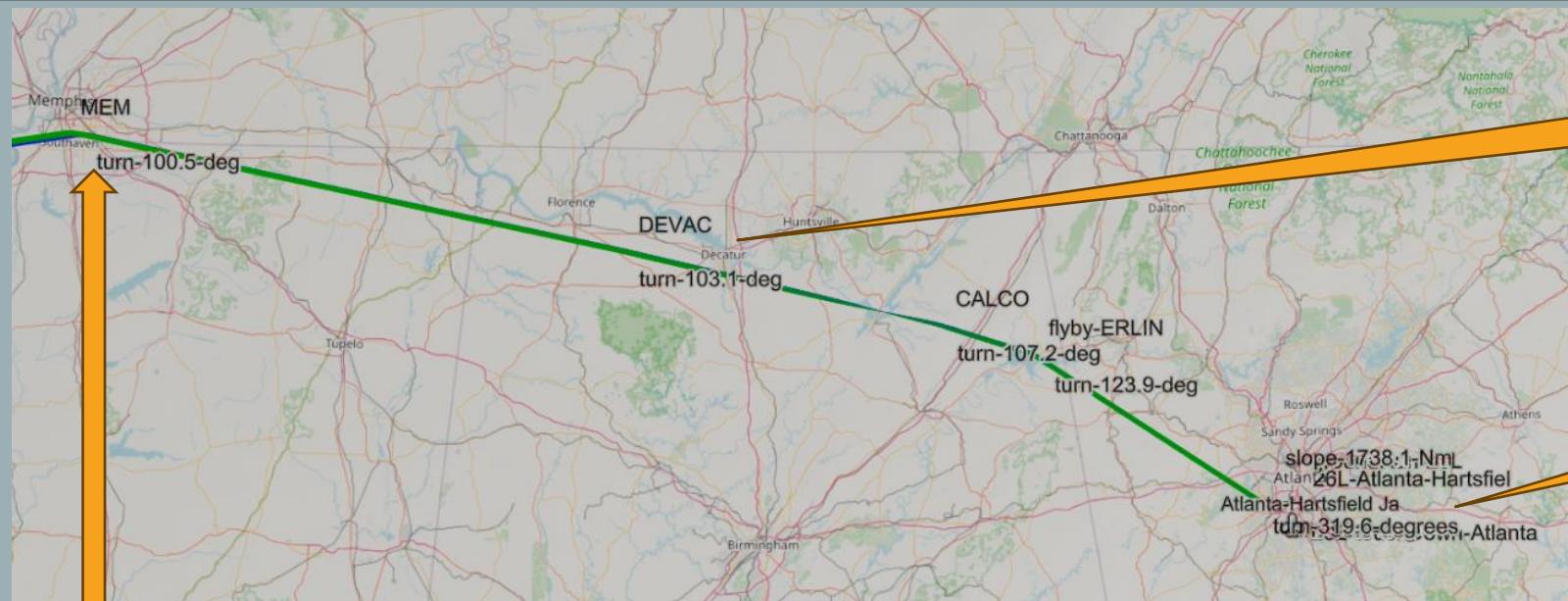
SID & STAR waypoints are inserted automatically in the fix list when the adequate runway is selected



Route id is a foreign key

	<b>id</b> [PK] integer	<b>Order</b> integer	<b>WayPointName</b> character varying	<b>LatitudeDegrees</b> double precision	<b>LongitudeDegrees</b> double precision	<b>Route_id</b> integer
1	25	0	KLAX/24R	33.95209884643555	-118.4020004272461	19
2	26	1	FABRA	33.94638888888888	-118.46708333333333	19
3	27	2	ENNEY	33.94461111111111	-118.5078888888889	19
4	28	3	NAANC	33.93166666666665	-118.6438888888889	19
5	29	4	HAYNK	33.84075000000001	-118.63791666666668	19
6	30	5	PEVEE	33.69722222222216	-118.52083333333333	19
7	31	6	TASCO	33.55361111111111	-118.31277777777777	19
8	32	7	SLI	33.78329722222224	-118.05475555555556	19
9	33	1	MEM	35.01511666666664	-89.98320833333332	20
10	34	2	DEVAC	34.61830555555556	-87.43516666666667	20
11	35	3	CALCO	34.34525277777777	-86.01936666666667	20
12	36	4	HERKO	33.069075000000005	-86.84538055555555	20
13	37	5	KATL/26L	33.64680099487305	-84.40550231933594	20

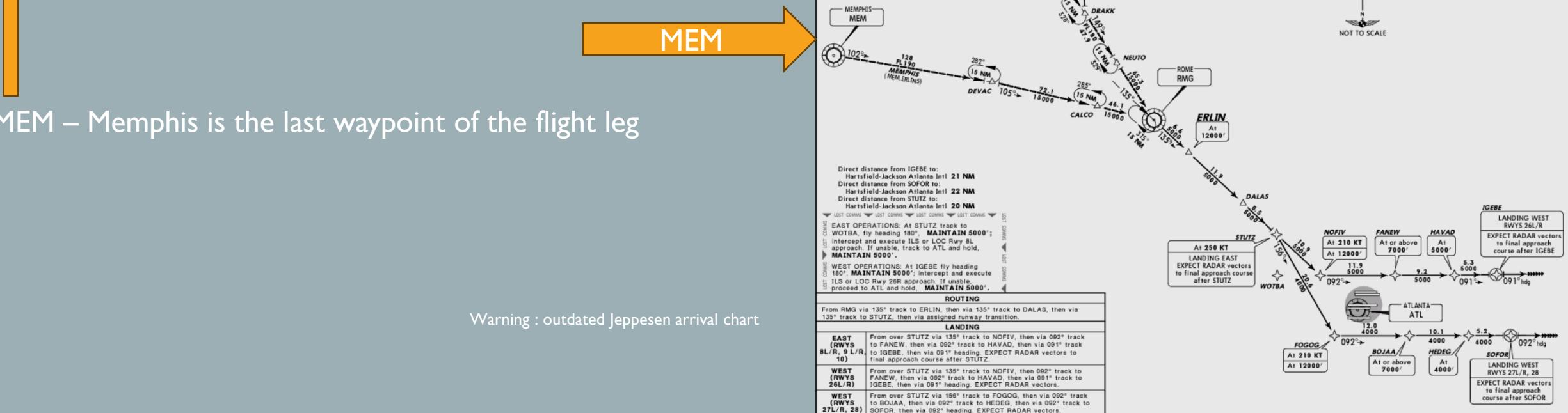
# STANDARD TERMINAL ARRIVAL (STAR MEMPHIS -> ATLANTA KATL/26L)



STAR waypoint

Arrival runway = 26L  
~ 270 degrees true heading

MEM – Memphis is the last waypoint of the flight leg



# STAR - ALIGNMENT ON THE ARRIVAL RUNWAY



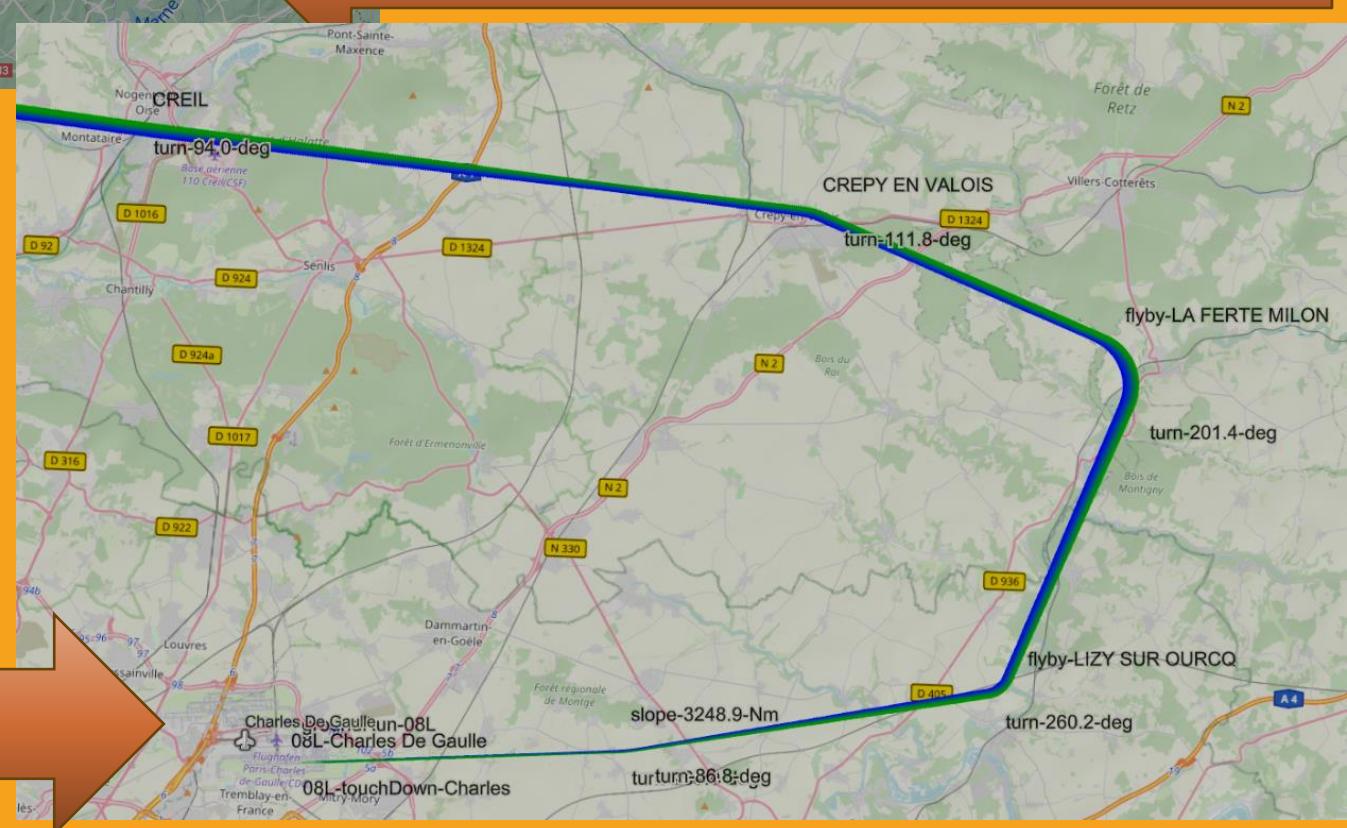
Flight radar screen copy

Runways are selected in accordance with head winds ->  
aircraft must land with head wind , nose pointing to the wind

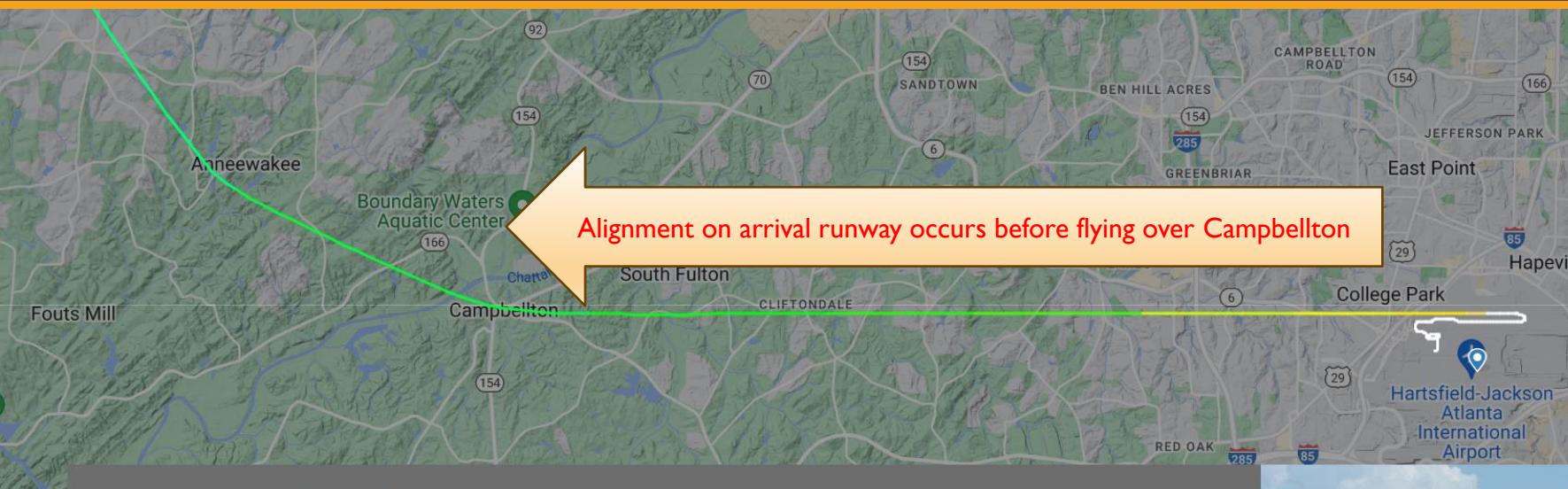
A330 – KJFK – LFPG -> 08L

Alignment on the arrival runway at 10Nm  
from runway touch-down

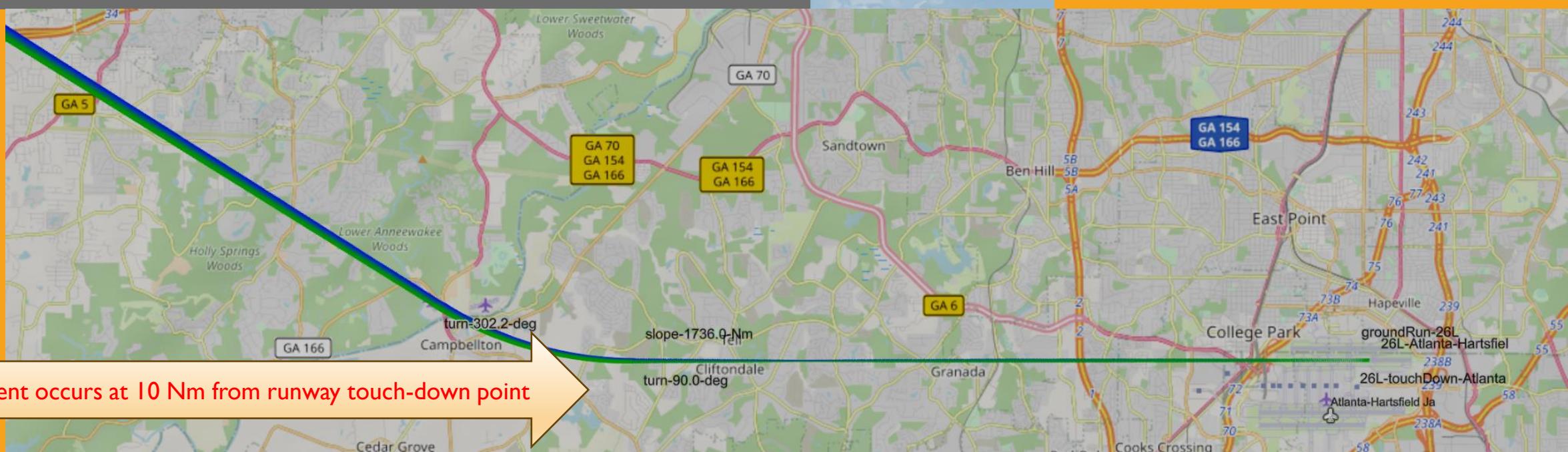
Comparison of alignment on the arrival runway



# STAR - ALIGNMENT ON THE ARRIVAL RUNWAY



Playback of flight DL395 / DAL395



# ALIGNMENT ON ARRIVAL RUNWAY ATLANTA 26L



10 Nm from  
runway touch-  
down point

# STAR – PURPOSE IS ALSO OBSTACLE AVOIDANCE

Mexico MMX to Seattle  
Arrival using runway Seattle KSEA/16L  
180 degrees True Heading

Google Earth view using the KML generated file

Without a STAR, aircraft would « crash » into the mountain

Latitude : 46°59'20.68"N

Longitude : 121°35'9.98"O

Aircraft altitude above Mean Sea Level (meters)

Altitude : 3950m Absolue

Sol ————— Espace

Étendre jusqu'au sol

Utiliser la hauteur au niveau du curseur

The Google Elevation API provides elevation in meters relative to the local mean sea level (LMSL)

Obstacle is Mount RAINER

46°50'49.98"N 121°45'52.63"O élév. 4294 m

Little Tahoma Peak

Point Success

Mount Rainier National Park

Liberty Cap

# HOW TO ACCESS A ROUTE FROM THE MAP (USING A CONTEXTUAL RIGHT CLICK ON AN AIRPORT)



Right click on an airport  
to see routes starting / ending at this airport

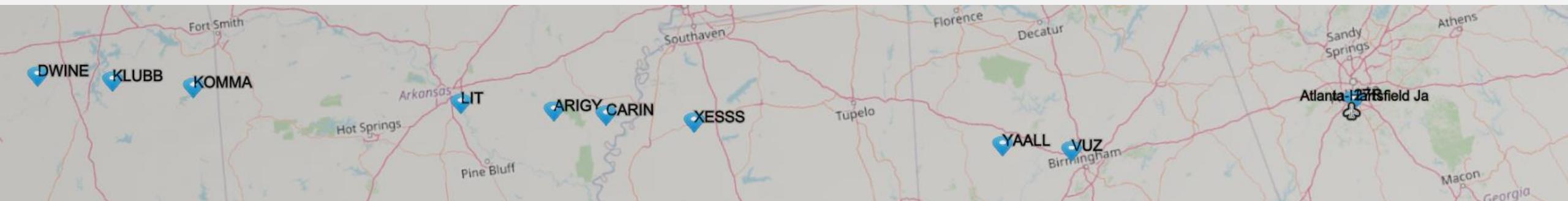
Hover over the airport until mouse pointer changes to "hand", then right click to access a contextual menu

Airline	direction	action	Departure Airport	ICAO	Arrival Airport	ICAO
AmericanWings	⬅	show / hide route	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	KJFK	Seattle Tacoma Intl	KSEA
AmericanWings	➡	show / hide route	Seattle Tacoma Intl	KSEA	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	KJFK
AmericanWings	⬅	show / hide route	Aeropuerto México Ciudad Intl	MMMX	Seattle Tacoma Intl	KSEA

Note: a route is mono directional

Note: the table disappears as soon as the mouse position leaves the table area

Click on the link to see / hide the location of the waypoints on the map



# AIRPORTS CONFIGURATION DATA

Example of database content for Airports

\* PK = Primary key



	AirportICAOcode [PK] character varying	AirportName character varying	Latitude double precision	Longitude double precision	FieldElevationAboveSeaLevelMeters double precision	Continent character varying
1	KATL	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl	33.636719	-84.428067	312.7248	United States
2	KBOS	General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl	42.364347	-71.005181	5.7912	United States
3	KIAD	Washington Dulles Airport Intl	38.944533	-77.455811	95.4024	United States
4	KIAH	Houston George Bush Intl	29.984433	-95.341442	29.5656	United States
5	KJFK	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	40.639751	-73.778925	3.9624	United States
6	KLAX	Los Angeles Intl	33.942536	-118.408075	38.4048	United States
7	KMSP	Minneapolis St Paul Intl	44.881956	-93.221767	256.33680000000004	United States
8	KORD	Chicago O'Hare Intl	41.978603	-87.904842	203.6064	United States
9	KSEA	Seattle Tacoma Intl	47.449	-122.309306	131.9784	United States
10	KSFO	San Francisco Intl	37.618972	-122.374889	3.9624	United States



Name displayed on the map

Each airport is defined by a unique 4 letters ICAO code

# RUNWAY'S CONFIGURATION DATA

Example of database content for KATL – Atlanta runways

degrees

True heading is the angle computed from the magnetic north to the orientation of the runway

	<b>id</b> [PK] integer	<b>Name</b> character varying	<b>LengthFeet</b> double precision	<b>TrueHeadingDegrees</b> double precision	<b>LatitudeDegrees</b> double precision	<b>LongitudeDegrees</b> double precision	<b>Airport_id</b> character varying
1	1	08L	9000	90	33.64950180053711	-84.43900299072266	KATL
2	2	26R	9000	270	33.64950180053711	-84.40950012207031	KATL
3	3	08R	10000	90	33.64680099487305	-84.43840026855469	KATL
4	4	26L	10000	270	33.64680099487305	-84.40550231933594	KATL
5	5	09L	11890	90	33.634700775146484	-84.447998046875	KATL
6	6	27R	11890	270	33.634700775146484	-84.40889739990234	KATL
7	7	09R	9001	90	33.63180160522461	-84.447998046875	KATL
8	8	27L	9001	270	33.63180160522461	-84.41840362548828	KATL
9	9	10	9000	90	33.62030029296875	-84.4478988647461	KATL
10	10	28	9000	270	33.62030029296875	-84.41829681396484	KATL



For one airport, number of Runways contributes to compute the airport turn around time specific part

Future : number of runways per airport will be used to compute Block Hour from trip duration

# WAYPOINTS CONFIGURATION DATA

Example of database content for waypoints (one unique data table for all airlines)

Waypoints configuration are common for all airlines routes

	WayPointName [PK] character varying	Type character varying	Latitude double precision	Longitude double precision	Continent character varying
1	47N050W	WayPoint	47.5	-50	Europe
2	49N040W	WayPoint	49.5	-40	Europe
3	51N030W	WayPoint	51.5	-30	Europe
4	52N020W	WayPoint	52.5	-20	Europe
5	ABQ	WayPoint	35.04379444444444	-106.8163111111112	North America
6	ABR	WayPoint	45.41735277777778	-98.36871944444444	North America
7	ADUKE	WayPoint	31.882430555555555	-94.21646666666666	North America
8	AGROM	WayPoint	22.529163888888885	84.83330555555555	India
9	AHEIM	WayPoint	33.82031388888889	-117.91197222222222	North America
10	ALBED	WayPoint	18.11721944444444	78.6566638888889	India
11	ALEPO	WayPoint	42.343608333333336	-1.963333333333334	Europe
12	AMDID	WayPoint	48.09721944444445	12.396944444444443	Europe
13	ANDAV	WayPoint	17.471666666666664	78.81361111111111	India

Warning: waypoint name (as a primary key) must be unique for all routes / all flight legs

# 4 DIMENSIONS TRAJECTORY COMPUTATION

Dimensions are

- 1) Latitude (degrees)
- 2) Longitude (degrees)
- 3) altitude above mean sea level MSL (meters)
- 4) a relative time stamp (seconds) for each previous 3D point with the reference defined when the aircraft release breaks release and put full throttle on the departure runway
  - I) Hence timestamp defines an ordered sequence of 3D positions

# PHASES OF FLIGHT EXTRACT FROM EUROCONTROL SKY LIBRARY

Choice is made to start phases when aircraft is on the runway, and pilot receives clearance to take off from Air Traffic controllers

First phase called « ground run » starts when engine power is applied and until aircraft achieves rotation speed -> aircraft nose rises above the runway

Second phase called « take off » when aircraft leaves the ground run until it reaches an altitude of 35 feet above the runway (obstacle clearance) or until landing gear is retracted (whatever comes first)

Third phase called « climb ramp » where aircraft climbs along a 6-8 degrees ramp until its distance from runway is greater than 5 nautical miles or Standard Instrument Departure comes into play

Next phase called « SID » follows Standard Instrument Departure waypoints until first flight leg waypoint is reached  
... loop through great circles followed by turn legs

After last leg waypoint, follow a STAR if defined, to align with the arrival runway heading.

At 10 Nautical miles from arrival runway, aircraft route aligns with the arrival runway heading and resume the descending glide slope until touch-down

Ground run until speed reaches taxi-speed and aircraft is ready to leave the runway

# VERTICAL PROFILE DEFINED BY STALL SPEEDS

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **take-off** configuration - flown 1464.19 meters - distance flown 0.79 Nm

Aircraft alt= 312.72 meters alt= 1026.00 feet

Aircraft TAS= 70.03 m/s - TAS= 136.13 knots - CAS= 69.06 m/s - CAS= 134.24 knots - Mach= 0.21

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **initial-climb** configuration - flown 1967.50 meters - distance flown 1.06 Nm

Aircraft alt= 360.94 meters alt= 1184.17 feet

Aircraft TAS= 72.80 m/s - TAS= 141.51 knots - CAS= 71.63 m/s - CAS= 139.24 knots - Mach= 0.21

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **climb** configuration - flown 27625.98 meters - distance flown 14.92 Nm

Aircraft alt= 3037.70 meters alt= 9966.21 feet

Aircraft TAS= 128.61 m/s - TAS= 250.00 knots - CAS= 111.31 m/s - CAS= 216.36 knots - Mach= 0.39

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **cruise** configuration - flown 506001.78 meters - distance flown 273.22 Nm

Aircraft alt= 11787.13 meters alt= 38671.68 feet

Aircraft TAS= 242.08 m/s - TAS= 470.57 knots - CAS= 132.18 m/s - CAS= 256.93 knots - Mach= 0.82

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **descent** configuration - flown 2924335.32 meters - distance flown 1579.01 Nm

Aircraft alt= 11787.32 meters alt= 38672.30 feet

Aircraft TAS= 242.12 m/s - TAS= 470.65 knots - CAS= 132.20 m/s - CAS= 256.98 knots - Mach= 0.82

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **approach** configuration - flown 3106177.20 meters - distance flown 1677.20 Nm

Aircraft alt= 1957.88 meters alt= 6423.48 feet

Aircraft TAS= 56.20 m/s - TAS= 109.23 knots - CAS= 51.08 m/s - CAS= 99.29 knots - Mach= 0.17

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **landing** configuration - flown 3113195.96 meters - distance flown 1680.99 Nm

Aircraft alt= 1581.87 meters alt= 5189.88 feet

Aircraft TAS= 51.98 m/s - TAS= 101.03 knots - CAS= 48.18 m/s - CAS= 93.66 knots - Mach= 0.16

Aircraft =====

Aircraft entering **arrival-ground-run** configuration - flown 3142744.21 meters - distance flown 1696.95 Nm

Aircraft alt= 38.80 meters alt= 127.31 feet

Aircraft TAS= 41.15 m/s - TAS= 79.98 knots - CAS= 41.08 m/s - CAS= 79.85 knots - Mach= 0.12

Aircraft =====

Aircraft - taxi speed reached => end of simulation

Stall Speed - rotate

Stall Speed – retract landing gear

Stall Speed - flaps

Stall Speed - clean

Stall Speed – idle thrust

Stall Speed - flaps

Stall Speed – landing gear out

taxi Speed

# REDUCED CLIMB POWER COEFFICIENT

Experimental feature

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320	Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 15		
min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 64000 max -> 77000	Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000		
KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl	KLAX		
Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading	Arrival RunWay -> 06L -> 83 degrees True Heading		
<input type="button" value="Compute Flight Profile"/>	<input type="button" value="Compute Costs"/>	<input type="button" value="Download Vertical Profile"/>	<input type="button" value="Download KML"/>

click

Reduced Climb Power coefficient expressed as a percentage

Reduced Climb Power coefficient

Reduced climb power

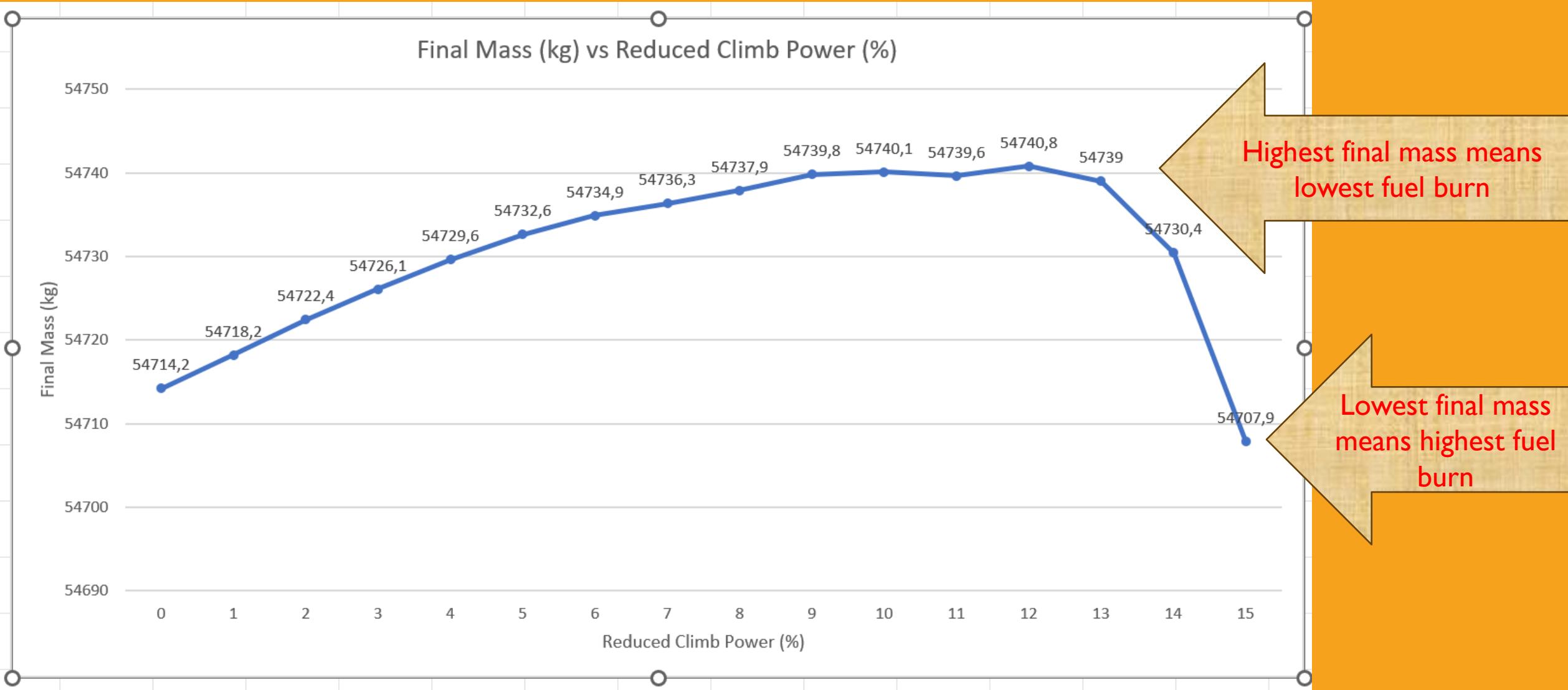
Click here to move -> Flight Leg Costs Computation

Airline	Aircraft	Seats	Adep	RunWay	Ades	RunWay	Is Aborted	TakeOff Mass Kg	Cruise Level Ft	Climb Power %	Final Mass Kg	Lost Mass Kg	Fuel Costs US\$	Flight Duration Hours	Flying Costs US\$	Crew Costs US\$	Costs US\$ ▲
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	15	54707.9	9292.1	9966	4.0675	11552	6740	7
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	14	54730.4	9269.6	9942	4.0959	11632	6787	11
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	13	54739	9261	9932	4.1078	11666	6807	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	12	54740.8	9259.2	9931	4.1095	11671	6811	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	11	54739.6	9260.4	9932	4.1128	11680	6814	7
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	10	54740.1	9259.9	9931	4.1161	11690	6816	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	9	54739.8	9260.2	9932	4.1186	11697	6817	7
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	8	54737.9	9262.1	9934	4.122	11706	6818	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	7	54736.3	9263.7	9935	4.1253	11716	6819	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	6	54734.9	9265.1	9937	4.1281	11724	6820	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	5	54732.6	9267.4	9939	4.1311	11732	6821	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	4	54729.6	9270.4	9943	4.1339	11740	6822	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	3	54726.1	9273.9	9946	4.1375	11751	6823	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	2	54722.4	9277.6	9950	4.1409	11760	6824	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	1	54718.2	9281.8	9955	4.1439	11769	6825	6
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	0	54714.2	9285.8	9959	4.1473	11778	6826	6

Impact analysis of  
Reduced Climb Power  
coefficient from 0% (full  
power) to 15% of reduced  
climb power

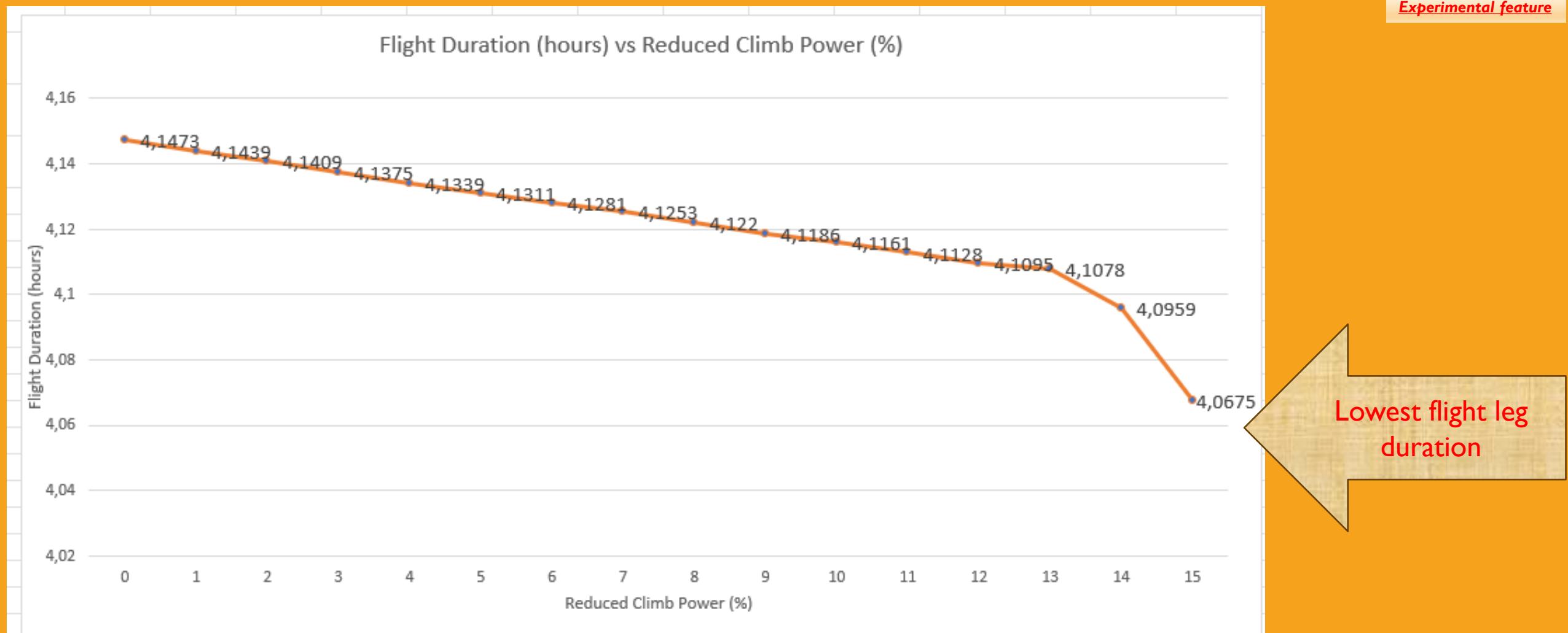
# REDUCED CLIMB POWER COEFFICIENT -> CONSEQUENCES ON FUEL BURN

Experimental feature



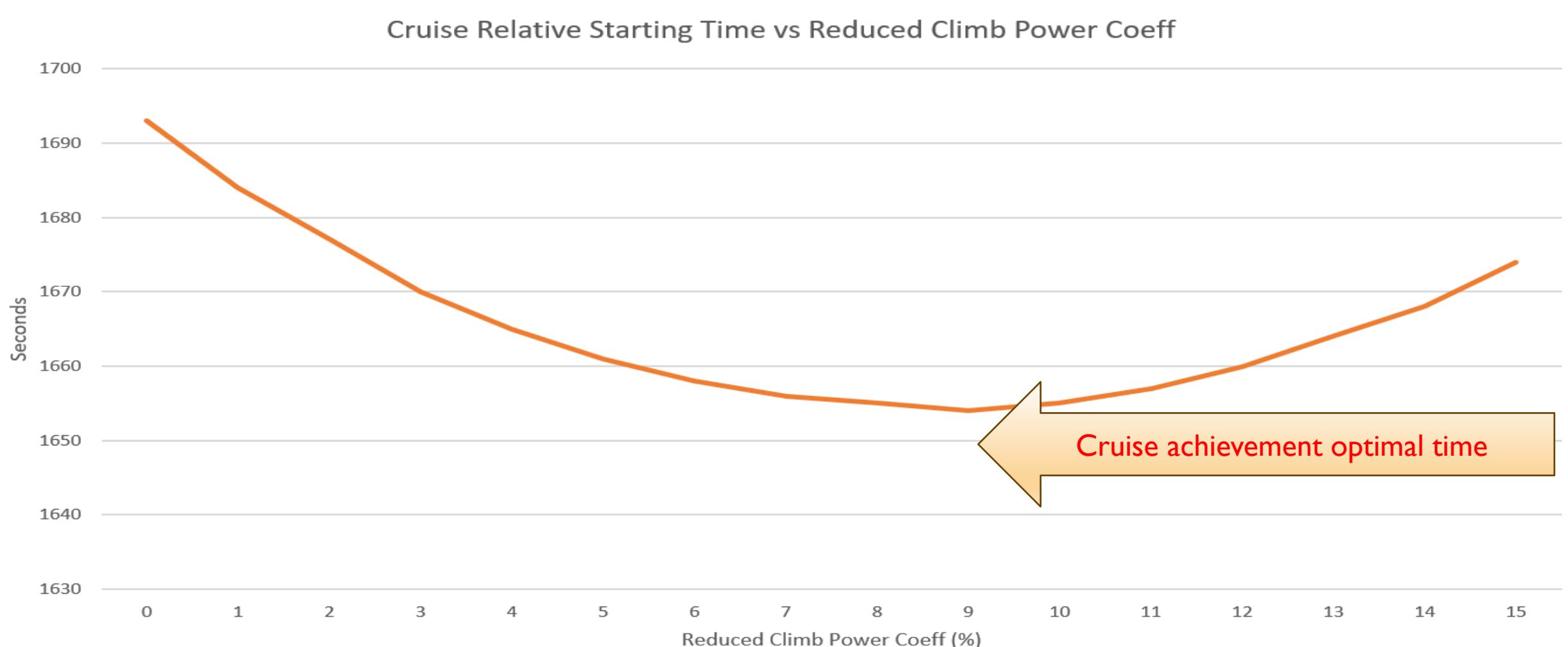
# REDUCED CLIMB POWER COEFFICIENT -> CONSEQUENCES ON FLIGHT LEG DURATION

Experimental feature



# REDUCED CLIMB POWER COEFFICIENT CONSEQUENCES ON START OF CRUISE (TOP OF CLIMB)

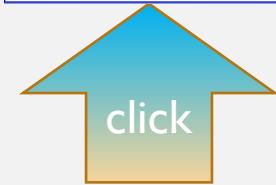
Y axis represents the relative time from applying full thrust on the departure runway until reaching Cruise conditions



# 4 DIMENSIONS TRAJECTORY (CORE FEATURE)

Click here to move > Flight Profile Computation

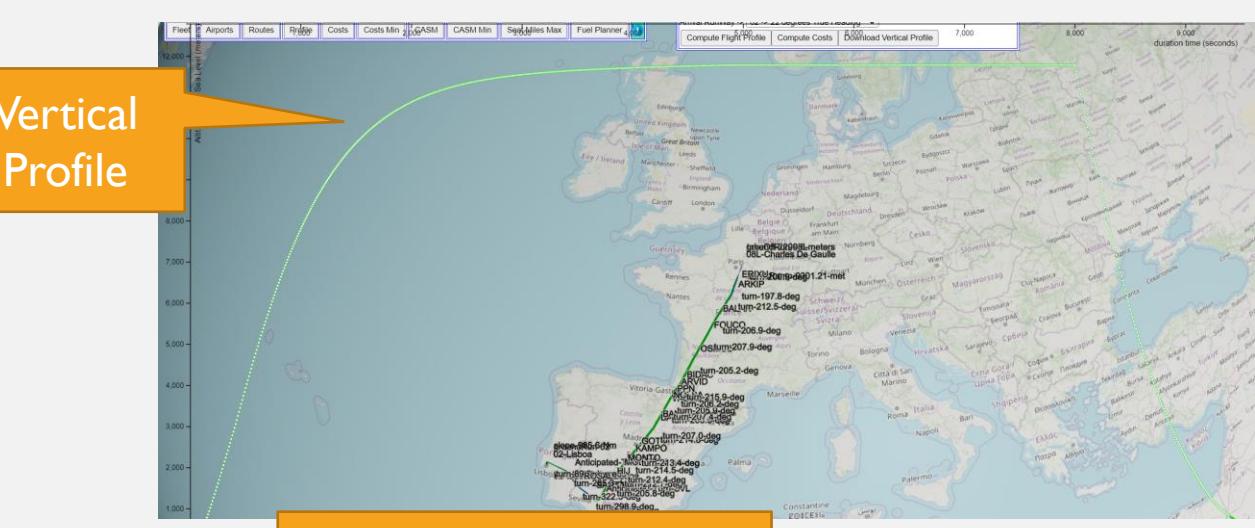
Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320	Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 0
min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 64000 max -> 77000	Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000
KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl	KLAX
Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading	Arrival RunWay -> 06L -> 83 degrees True Heading
Compute Flight Profile	Compute Costs
Download Vertical Profile	Download KML



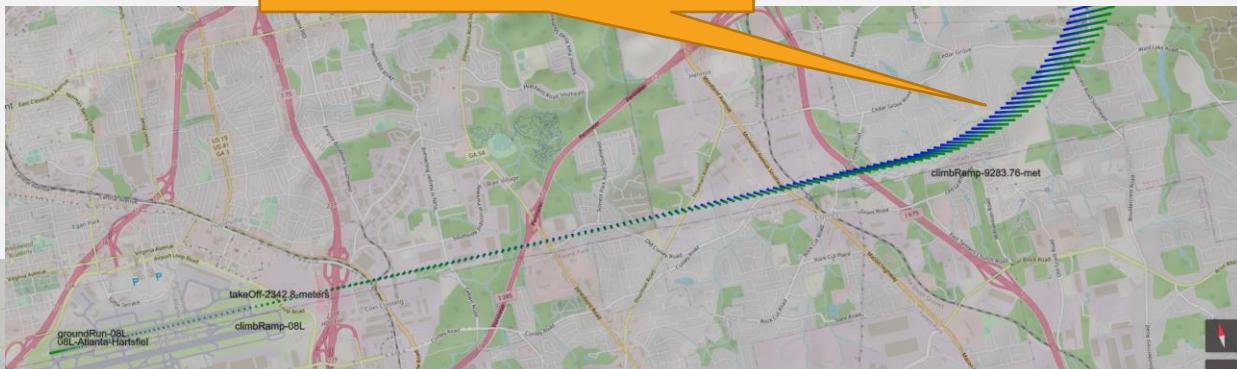
Time Reference

	elapsed-time-seconds	altitude-MSL-meters	altitude-MSL-feet
	57	125,9735776	413,2991396
	58	132,4804677	434,6472044
	59	139,0022023	456,0439714
	60	145,5387129	477,4892162
	61	152,0899309	498,9827137
	62	158,6557876	520,5242384
	63	165,2362141	542,1135641
	64	171,8311411	563,7504639
	65	178,2942447	584,954872
	66	184,7753603	606,2183745
	67	191,2744371	627,540805
	68	197,791424	648,9219957
	69	204,3262696	670,3617778

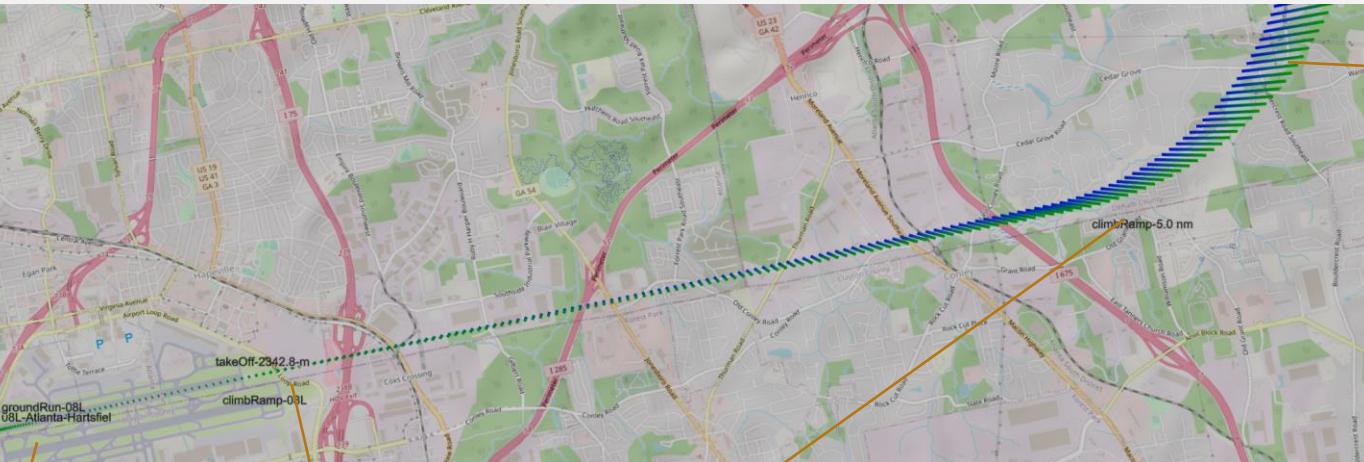
Lateral Route



Ground Track



# 4 DIMENSIONS TRAJECTORY (CORE FEATURE)



Ground run

Takeoff

Approx 8 degrees Climb Ramp on an approx. distance of 5 nautics



Great circle

turn radius dependent of true speed and bank angle

Great circle

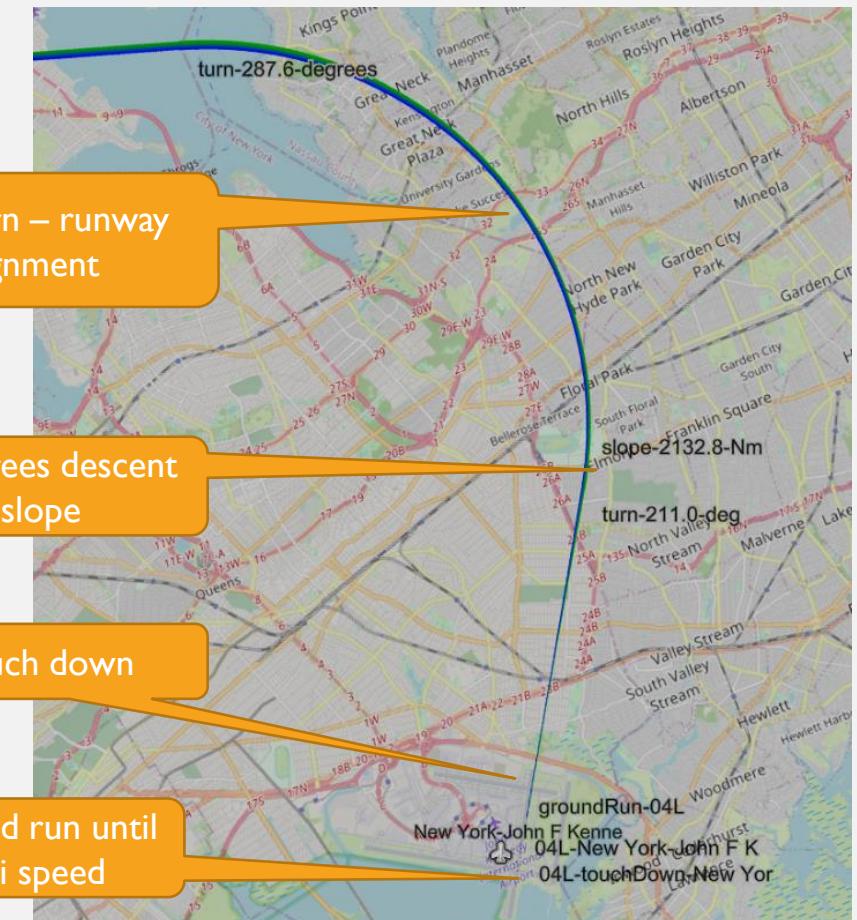
First turn – radius dependent upon speed

Last turn – runway alignment

3 degrees descent slope

Touch down

Ground run until taxi speed



# 4 DIMENSIONS TRAJECTORY (GROUND RUN)



Airbus A330-200 - Take-off Mass = 190 tons

Mexico – Mean Sea Level = 2230 meters

Ground Run = 2661,8 meters

Take-off Speed CAS = 117 knots

Take-off True Air Speed = 81.21 m/s

Explanation: Air density is lower at Mexico airport = 2230 meters MSL -> true speed must be higher before take-off  
Note : only ISA temperature is used

Airbus A330-200 - TakeOff Mass = 190 tons

JF Kennedy – Mean Sea Level = 4 meters

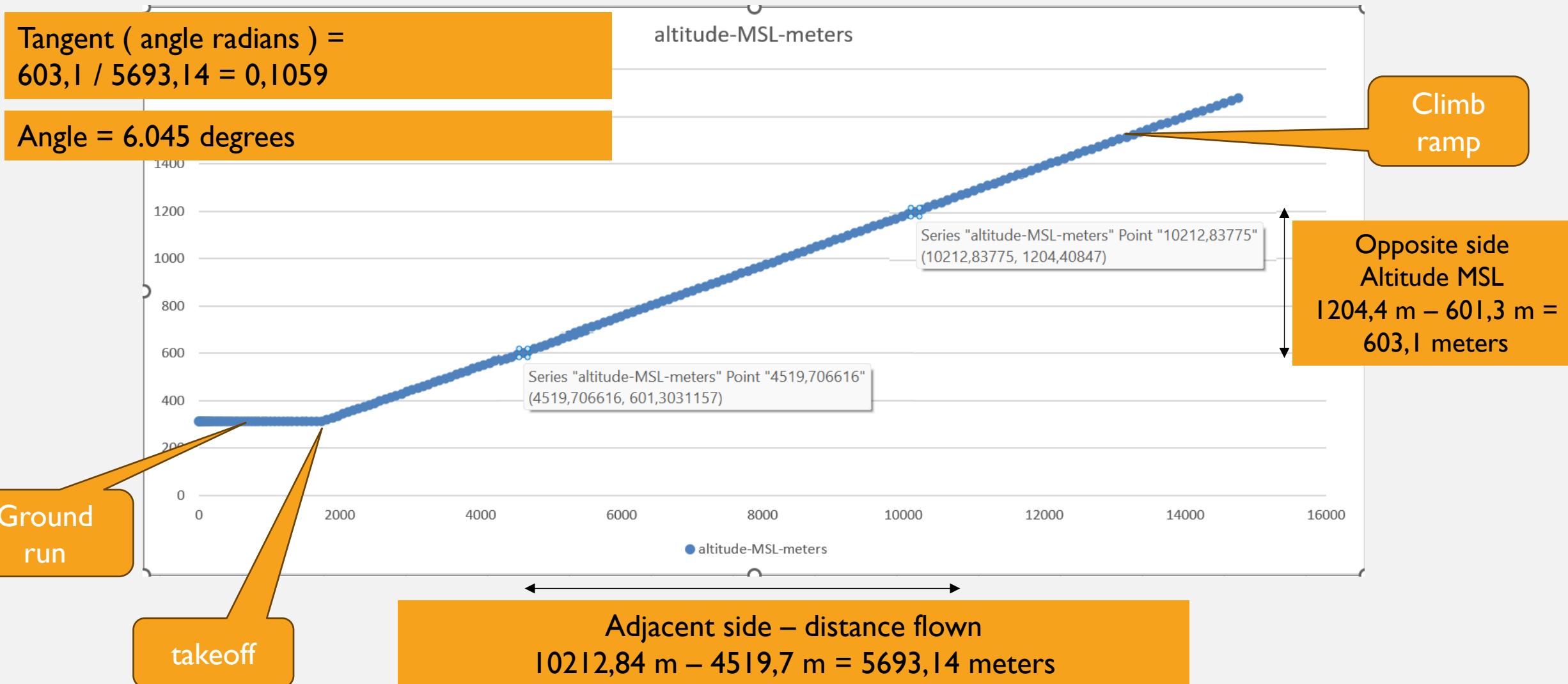
Ground Run = 1779,3 meters

Take-off Speed CAS = 117 knots

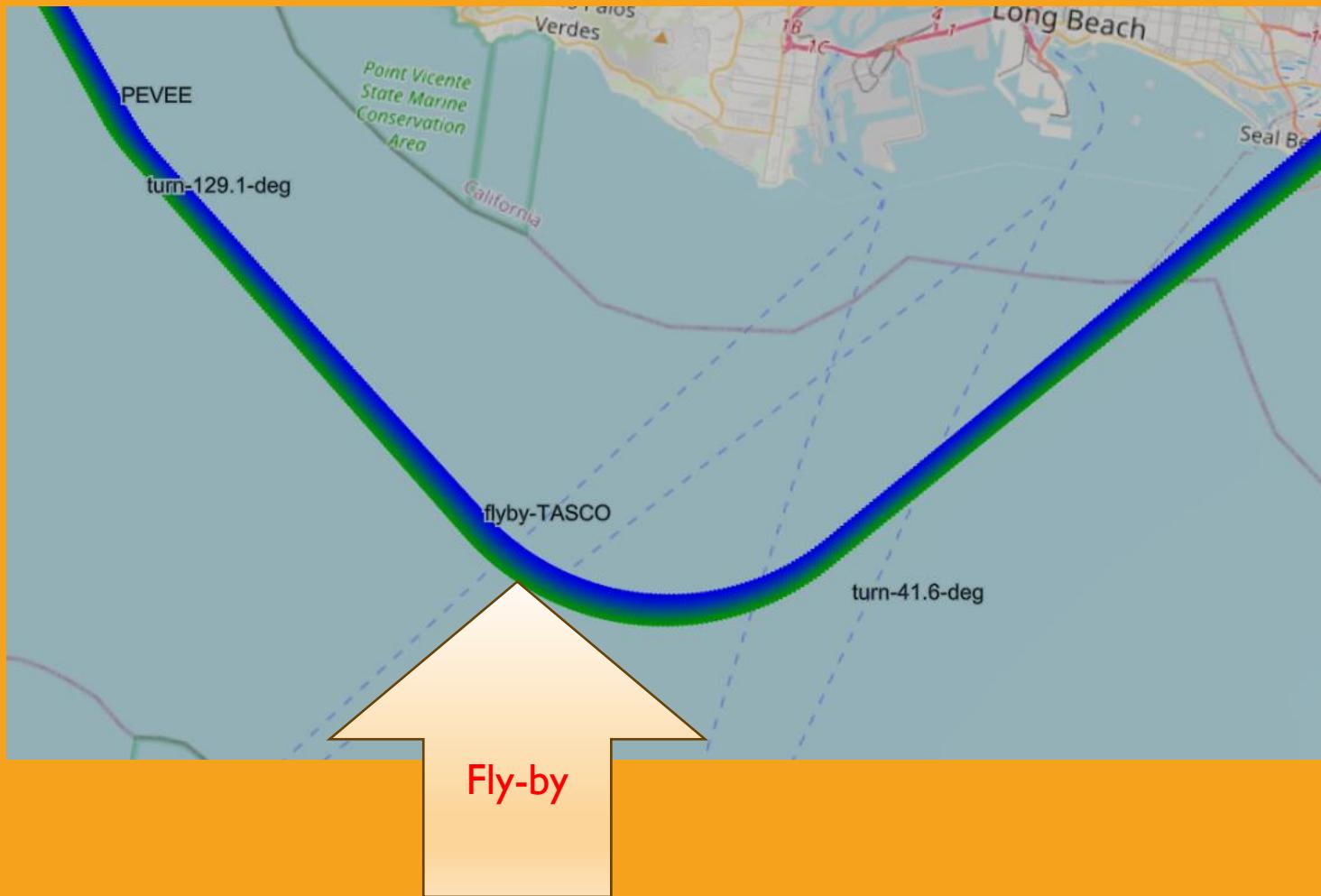
Take-off True Air Speed = 72,67 m/s



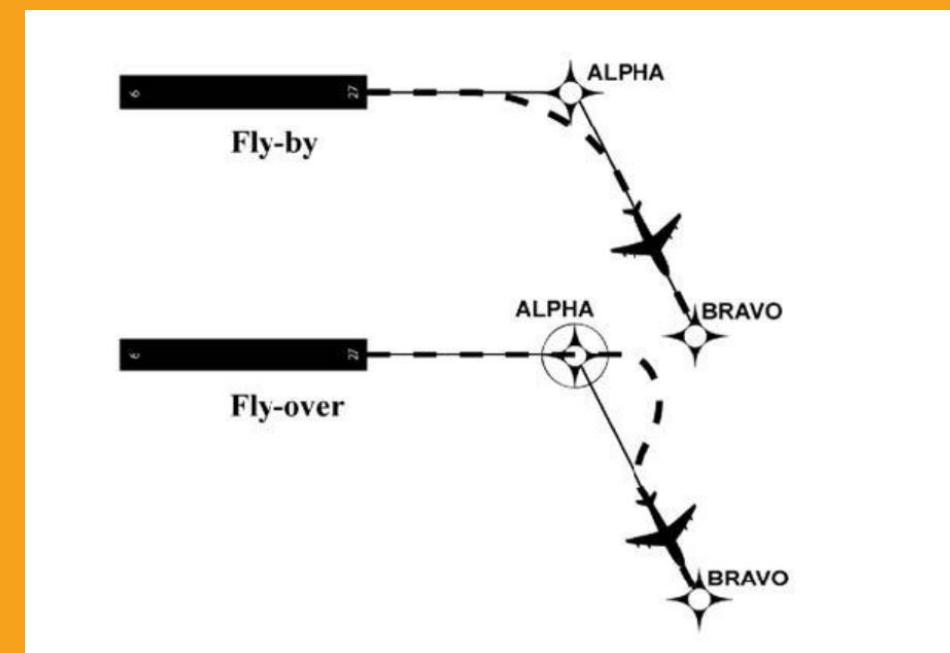
# CLIMB RAMP (~6..8 DEGREES – 5 NAUTICAL MILES LENGTH)



# TURN LEG



**Fly-by waypoints.** Fly-by waypoints are used when an aircraft should begin a turn to the next course prior to reaching the waypoint separating the two route segments. This is known as turn anticipation.



# TURN LEG

Turn leg radius is a function of True Air Speed (TAS) and bank angle.

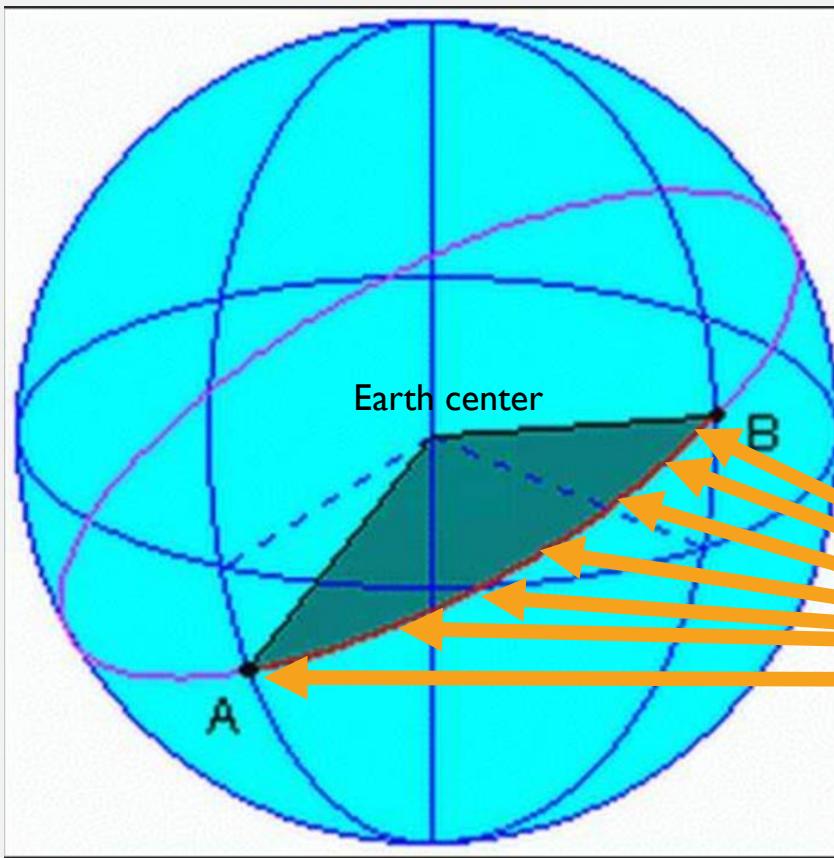
[Aerospaceweb.org | Ask Us - Bank Angle and G's](https://www.aerospaceweb.org/ask-us/bank-angle-and-gs/)

TAS [knots]	Radius in Nautical Miles for a bank angle of 15 degrees	Radius in Nautical Miles for a bank angle of 25 degrees
150	1.2	0.7
180	1.8	1.0
210	2.4	1.4
250	3.4	2.0
300	4.9	2.8
480	12.5	7.2

# GREAT CIRCLE (DEFINITION)

Also called [orthodromic](#) route

Shortest path between two points on the globe



The great circle (or orthodromic route) between A and B is defined as the set of points at the surface of the globe intersecting a « geometric plan » passing through

- Earth center
- A starting point of the route
- B ending point of the route

Additional condition : the set of points are defining the shortest path (from A to B)

Great circle route points along the surface of the globe

Use Haversine formulae to compute the shortest distance between A and B

# DOWNLOAD VERTICAL PROFILE (EXCEL FORMAT)

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320

Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 15

Click to hide

min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 64000 max -> 77000

Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000

KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl

KLAX

-> Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading

-> Arrival RunWay -> 06L -> 83 degrees True Heading

Compute Flight Profile    Compute Costs    Download Vertical Profile    Download KML

Future: max fuel load as a constraint

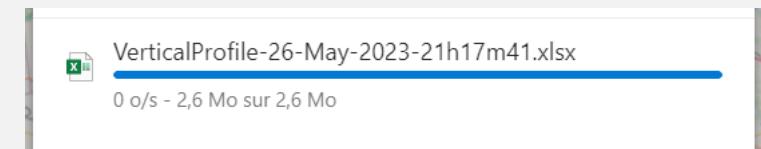
Inputs in gray input cells are checked against acceptable ranges

Check-box to select best runway

Check-box to select best runway

click

Results available in an EXCEL file to download



a full trajectory computation is launched to obtain the results

elapsed-time-seconds	characteristic-point	altitude-MSL-meters	altitude-MSL-feet	true-air-speed-meters-second	true-air-speed-knots	calibrated-air-speed-knots	mach	rate-of-climb-descent-feet-minute	distance-flown-nautical-miles	distance-to-fly-nautical-miles	aircraft-mass-kilograms	flight-path-angle-degrees	thrust-newtons	drag-newtons	lift-newtons	load-factor-g	end of simulation
	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta 0Intl/08L	312,7248	1026	0,1	0,19438445	0,19164697	0,00029492	0	0	0	64000	0	0	0	0	0	0False
	departure-1ground-run	312,7248	1026	1,91472755	3,72193261	3,6695179	0,00564683	0	0,00103387	1694,94489	63998,5361	0	138091,435	0,02909332	0,0732903	1,1452E-06	False
	departure-2ground-run	312,7248	1026	3,72935291	7,24928211	7,14719563	0,01099843	0	0,00304756	1694,94385	63997,0663	0	138091,435	10,6661381	26,8695538	0,00041986	False
	departure-3ground-run	312,7248	1026	5,54360327	10,7759027	10,6241599	0,01634894	0	0,00604087	1694,94184	63995,5904	0	138091,435	40,4631969	101,932681	0,00159281	False

State vector

# DOWNLOAD KML FILE

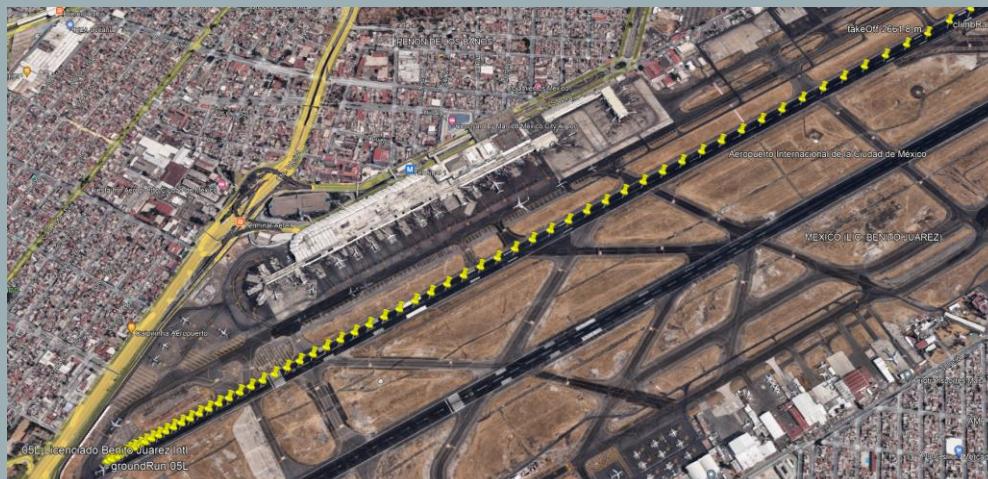
KML : Keyhole Markup Language

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

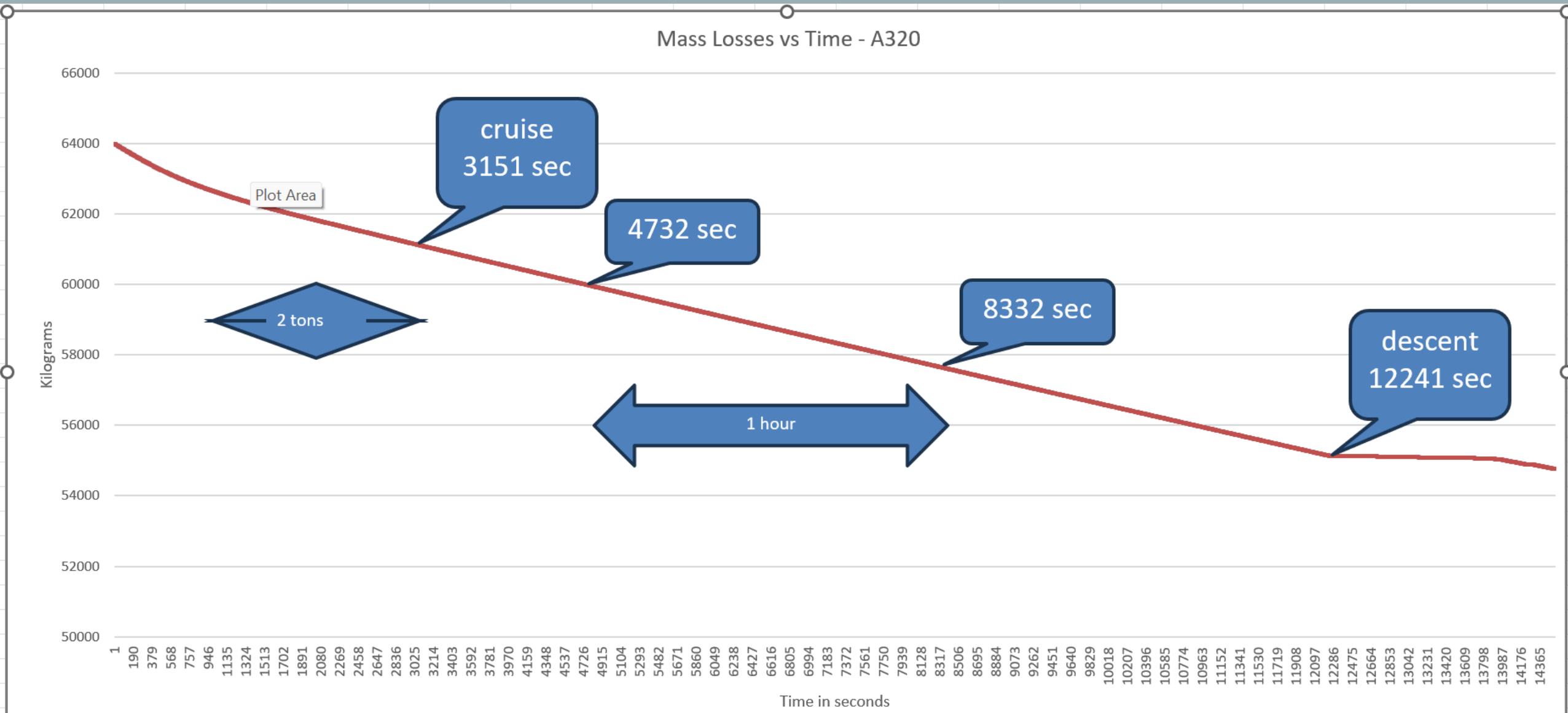
Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320	Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 15
min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 64000 max -> 77000	Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000
KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl -> KLAX	
<input type="checkbox"/> -> Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading	<input type="checkbox"/> -> Arrival RunWay -> 06L -> 83 degrees True Heading
Compute Flight Profile	Compute Costs
Download Vertical Profile      Download KML	

If Google Earth is installed on the PC  
downloading will open Google Earth

**Hint:** Vertical profile on the web OpenGlobus map overlay is shown with x-axis being the time while in Google Earth x-axis shows the ground distance



# MASS LOSSES – FUEL CONSUMPTION



# DIRECT ROUTE

# DIRECT ROUTE

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320	Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 15
min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 64000 max -> 77000	Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000
MMMX Route Selector -> Aeropuerto México Ciudad Intl -> Seattle Tacoma Intl KSEA Fly Direct Route ->	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -> Departure RunWay -> 05L	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -> Arrival RunWay -> 16L
Compute Flight Profile	Compute Costs
Download Vertical Profile Download KML	

Click to hide

Direct route checkbox

Direct Route -> consequences on costs

Click here to move -> Flight Leg Costs Computation

Airline	Aircraft	Seats	Adep	RunWay	Ades	RunWay	Is Aborted	Direct	TakeOff Mass Kg	Cruise Level Ft	Climb Power %	Final Mass Kg	Lost Mass Kg	Fuel Costs US\$	Flight Duration Hours	Flying Costs US\$	Crew Costs US\$	Total Costs US\$
AmericanWings	A320	157	MMMX	05L	KSEA	16L	false	false	64000	39000	15	52577.8	11422.2	12250	5.0215	14261	8321	34832
AmericanWings	A320	157	MMMX	05L	KSEA	16L	false	true	64000	39000	15	53019.4	10980.6	11777	4.8452	13760	8028	33566



# COSTS & OPTIMIZATIONS

# COMPUTE COSTS FOR ONE LEG

Select the aircraft

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Boeing 737-800

Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 15

min -> 41150 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 65300 max -> 78300

Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 41000 max -> 41000

KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl

-> Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading

-> Arrival RunWay -> 06L -> 83 degrees True Heading

Compute Flight Profile    Compute Costs    Download Vertical Profile    Download KML

Inputs are checked against acceptable ranges

Take Off Mass and Flight Level can be modified

Use checkboxes to select the best runways

Best Runway checkbox

click

Best Runway checkbox

Get the results

Click here to move -> Flight Leg Costs Computation

Click to hide

Airline	Aircraft	Seats	Adep	RunWay	Ades	RunWay	Is Aborted	TakeOff Mass Kg	Cruise Level Ft	Climb Power %	Final Mass Kg	Lost Mass Kg	Fuel Costs US\$	Flight Duration Hours	Flying Costs US\$	Crew Costs US\$	Total Costs US\$
AmericanWings	A320	157	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	64000	39000	15	54707.9	9292.1	9966	4.0675	11552	6740	28257
AmericanWings	B738	160	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	65300	41000	15	55644.9	9655.1	10355	3.9669	11940	6176	28472
AmericanWings	A332	234	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	false	190000	41000	15	168790.7	21209.3	22747	3.9535	13047	7342	43135

Costs are computed for one aircraft type, one leg, selected runways, a take-off mass and a flight level

In order to obtain these results a full trajectory computation is launched

Fuel Costs US dollars = mass loss kg \* kerosene kg to US gallons \* US gallon to US dollars

# MINIMIZATIONS (COSTS)

All Optimizations are based upon computing costs computed offline

Costs are computed once for all defined routes and results are stored in the database

*For each aircraft type, each flight leg a trajectory is computed, and a cost matrix is created and stored in the database*

Costs minimizations compute the minimal SUM of costs for all the defined flight legs

Assumption : have an adequate fleet to assign one aircraft type to only one flight leg

airline	Solver Status	aircraft	departureAirport	adepRunway	arrivalAirport	adesRunway	totalCostsUSdollars
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	PANC	07L	KATL	26R	47673,87
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	KJFK	13R	LPFG	27L	50639,98
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	KSFO	01R	KIAD	30	34578,88
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	KSEA	16L	KJFK	31L	34848,51
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	KATL	26R	PANC	07L	47763,19
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	KATL	08L	KBOS	27	24421,15
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	KMSP	12R	KATL	26R	24450,89
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	KIAH	08L	KORD	22L	23984,36
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	KBOS	27	KATL	08L	24860,18
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	KORD	22L	KIAH	08L	24507,91
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	29041,6
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	KLAX	07L	KATL	27R	29218,63
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	MMMX	05L	KSEA	16L	35732,77
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	KIAD	30	KSFO	10L	35450,86
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	KJFK	31L	KSEA	34R	35833,25

Leg = oriented pair of departure and arrival airports

Only one aircraft type  
assigned to one leg

Computation are using the PULP optimization library -> [pulp — PuLP 2.7.0 documentation \(coin-or.github.io\)](https://coin-or.github.io/pulp/)

Objective function - Minimize Sum of Costs - 503006 US\$

sum

# MINIMIZATIONS (COSTS PER AVAILABLE SEAT MILES)

All Optimizations are based upon computing costs beforehand

For each aircraft type, each flight leg a trajectory is computed, and a cost matrix is created

CASM minimizations compute the minimal SUM of CASM for all the defined flight legs

Assumption : have an adequate fleet to assign one aircraft type to only one flight leg -> future usage of fleet configuration related to number of instance of one aircraft type

Only one aircraft type assigned to one leg

Click here to move - Costs per Available Seat Miles									
Airline	Solver Status	Aircraft	Assigned	Departure	Arrival	Seats	Distance (Nm)	Costs US\$	CASM US\$
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	yes	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	Paris Charles-De-Gaulle France Intl	234	3210.82	75991.56	0.1011
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	yes	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	Alaska Anchorage-Ted Stevens Intl	234	3007.37	71692.8	0.1019
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	yes	Alaska Anchorage-Ted Stevens Intl	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	234	2996.22	71604.96	0.1021
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	yes	Aeropuerto México Ciudad Intl	Seattle Tacoma Intl	234	2136.58	52906.84	0.1058
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	yes	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	Seattle Tacoma Intl	160	2128.2	35635.68	0.1047
AmericanWings	Optimal	A332	yes	Seattle Tacoma Intl	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	234	2127.48	52633.73	0.1057
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	yes	Washington Dulles Airport Intl	San Francisco Intl	160	2114.24	35308.09	0.1044
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	yes	San Francisco Intl	Washington Dulles Airport Intl	160	2112.12	35118.14	0.1039
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	yes	Los Angeles Intl	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	160	1708.46	29098.75	0.1065
AmericanWings	Optimal	B738	yes	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	Los Angeles Intl	160	1695.84	28922.58	0.1066
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	yes	General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	157	832.42	15630.02	0.1196
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	yes	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl	157	829.09	15503.03	0.1191
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	yes	Minneapolis	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl	157	818.16	15423.51	0.1201
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	yes	Chicago O'Hare Intl	Houston George Bush Intl	157	815.21	15439.79	0.1206
AmericanWings	Optimal	A320	yes	Houston George Bush Intl	Chicago O'Hare Intl	157	814.38	15190.44	0.1188



Click to hide

Table sorting



Min of sum

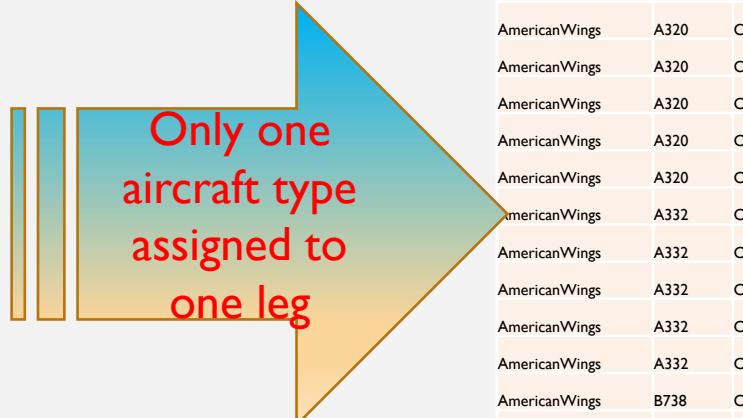
# MAXIMIZATIONS (SEAT MILES)

All Optimizations are based upon computing costs beforehand

*For each aircraft type, each flight leg a trajectory is computed and a cost matrix is created*

Seat Miles maximizations compute the Maximal SUM of Seat Miles for all the defined flight legs

Assumption : have an adequate fleet in order to assign one aircraft type to only one flight leg



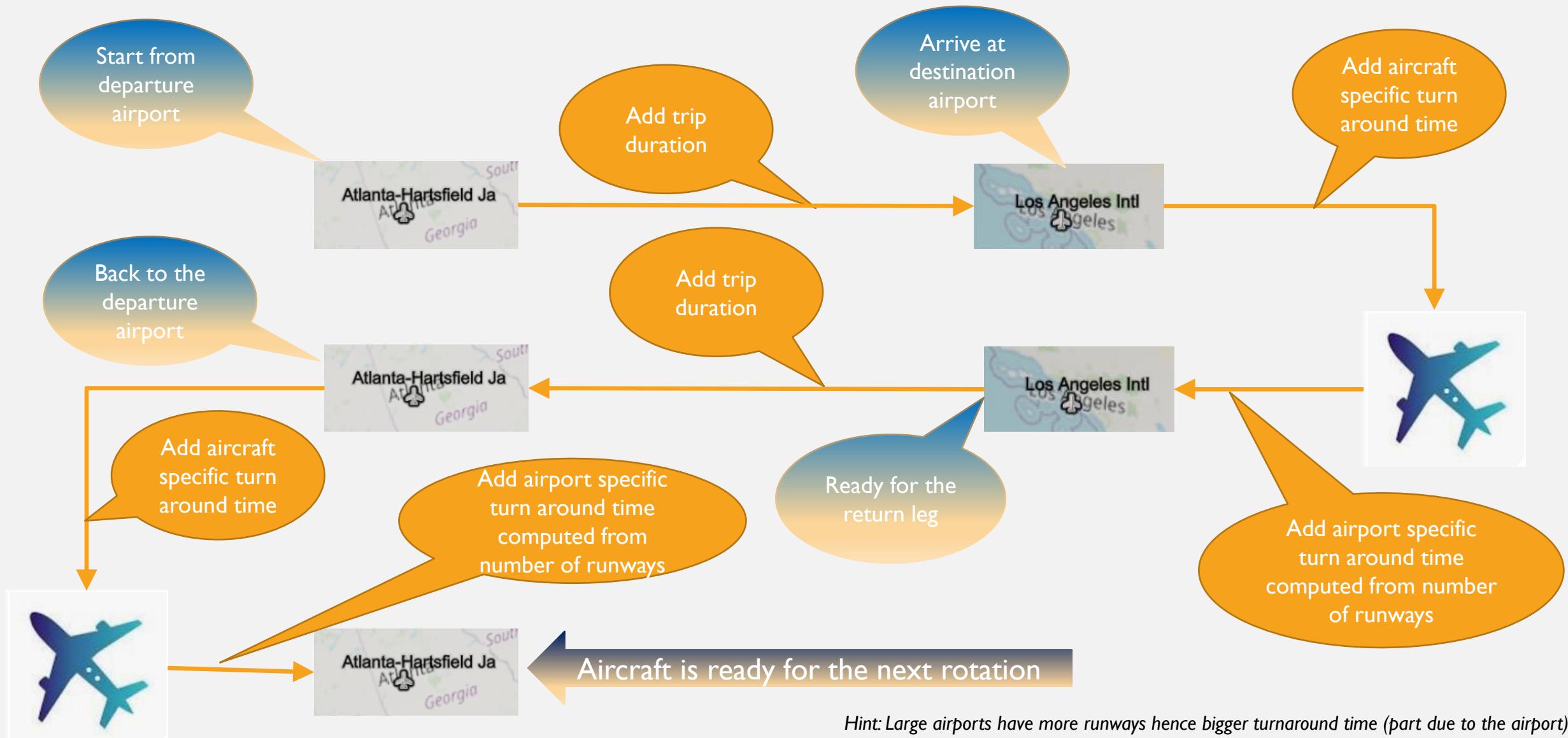
Airline	Aircraft	Solver Status	Assigned	Departure	Arrival	nb Seats	Aircraft Turn Around Times Seconds	Leg Duration Seconds	Leg Distance (miles)	Nb Rotations in 20 hours	Seat Miles Flown 20 hours (miles)
AmericanWings	A320	Optimal	yes	KATL	KMSP	157	1500	8288,8	854,8156123	3	805236,3068
AmericanWings	A320	Optimal	yes	KMSP	KATL	157	1500	7396,1	819,9907771	3	772431,312
AmericanWings	A320	Optimal	yes	KATL	KBOS	157	1500	7502,7	829,1098923	3	781021,5186
AmericanWings	A320	Optimal	yes	KIAH	KORD	157	1500	7213	814,4242528	3	767187,6462
AmericanWings	A320	Optimal	yes	KORD	KIAH	157	1500	7362,8	815,2396302	3	767955,7316
AmericanWings	A332	Optimal	yes	PANC	KATL	234	2100	21963,6	2996,40901	1	1402319,417
AmericanWings	A332	Optimal	yes	KJFK	LFGP	234	2100	23340,9	3214,073888	1	1504186,579
AmericanWings	A332	Optimal	yes	KATL	PANC	234	2100	22621,5	3007,623939	1	1407568,004
AmericanWings	A332	Optimal	yes	KATL	KLAX	234	2100	13452,4	1695,882484	2	1587346,005
AmericanWings	A332	Optimal	yes	KLAX	KATL	234	2100	13208,8	1707,433335	2	1598157,602
AmericanWings	B738	Optimal	yes	KJFK	KSEA	160	1500	15892,4	2128,22742	2	1362065,549
AmericanWings	B738	Optimal	yes	KBOS	KATL	160	1500	7096,5	832,4002601	3	799104,2497
AmericanWings	B738	Optimal	yes	KSEA	KJFK	160	1500	15893,3	2127,289211	2	1361465,095
AmericanWings	B738	Optimal	yes	KIAD	KSFO	160	1500	15819,8	2114,261328	2	1353127,25
AmericanWings	B738	Optimal	yes	KSFO	KIAD	160	1500	15688,3	2112,111338	2	1351751,256
											17620923,52

Hint: compute number of rotations in a day, based upon trip duration, plus turnaround time

Max sum  
Objective function - max Sum Seat Miles 17620923,52

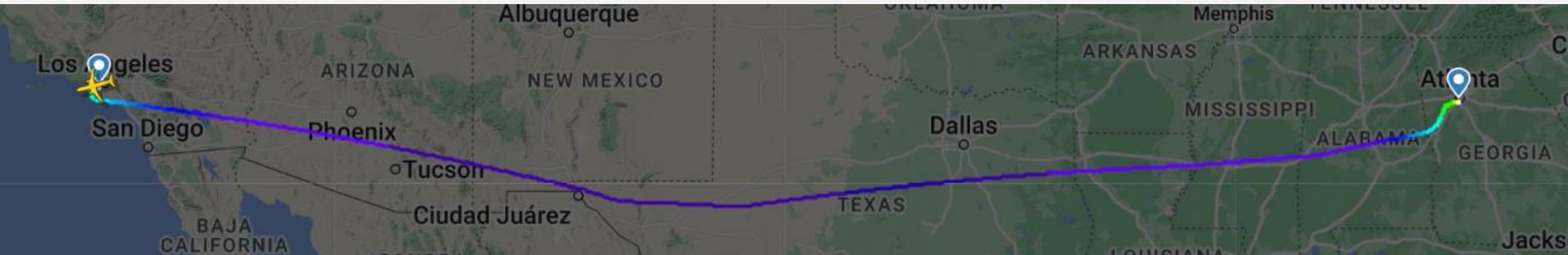
# MAXIMIZATIONS (SEAT MILES)

How to compute a rotation – example for a KATL -> KLAX leg

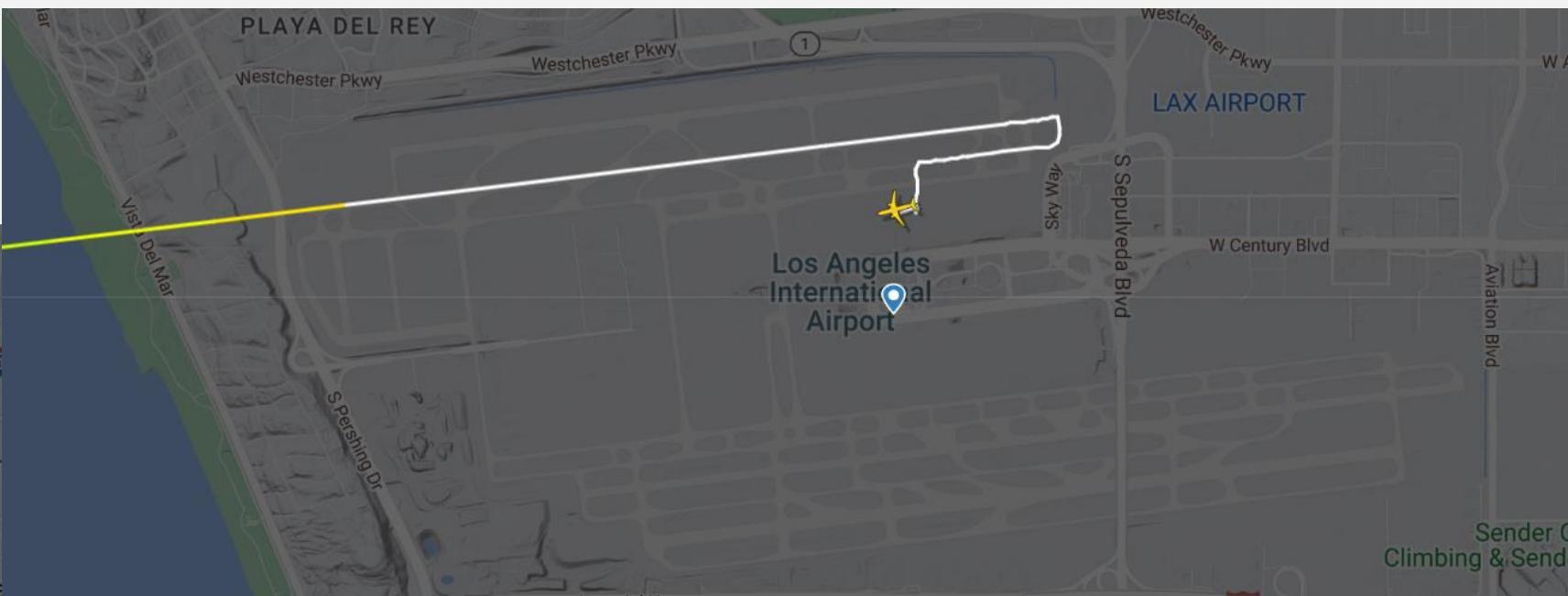
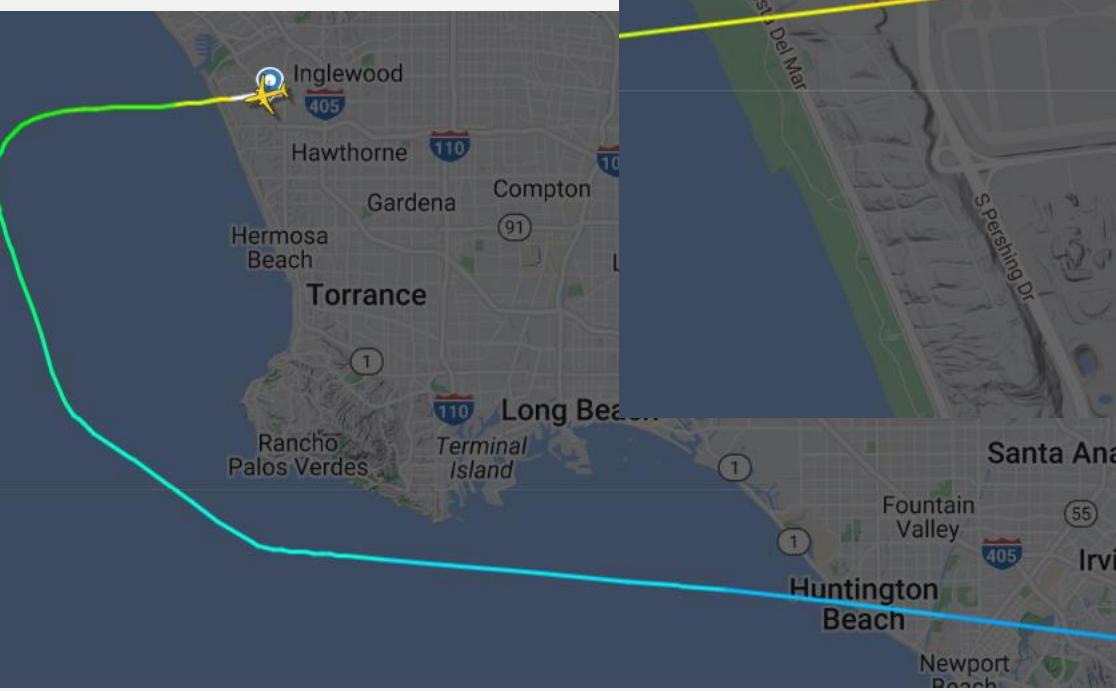


COMPARISON  
TRAJECTORY PREDICTION  
VERSUS  
ADS-B RECORDINGS

# COMPARISON KLAX-KATL (FLIGHT RADAR)



Departure runway 24L



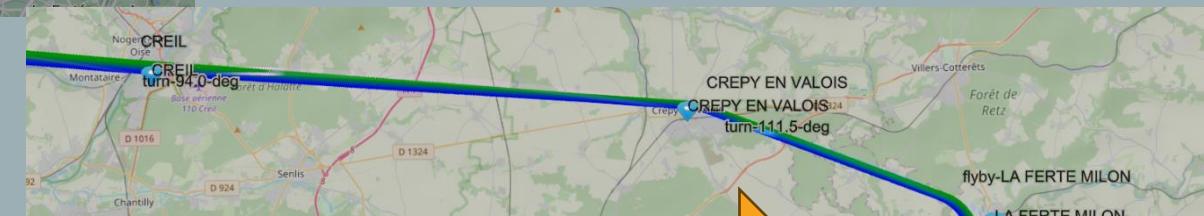
# COMPARISON KJFK -> LFPG/08L



Flight radar

Smoothing turns for improved passenger comfort

Turn leg with smooth turn radius



Proposal: experiment Bézier curves instead of simple circle radius

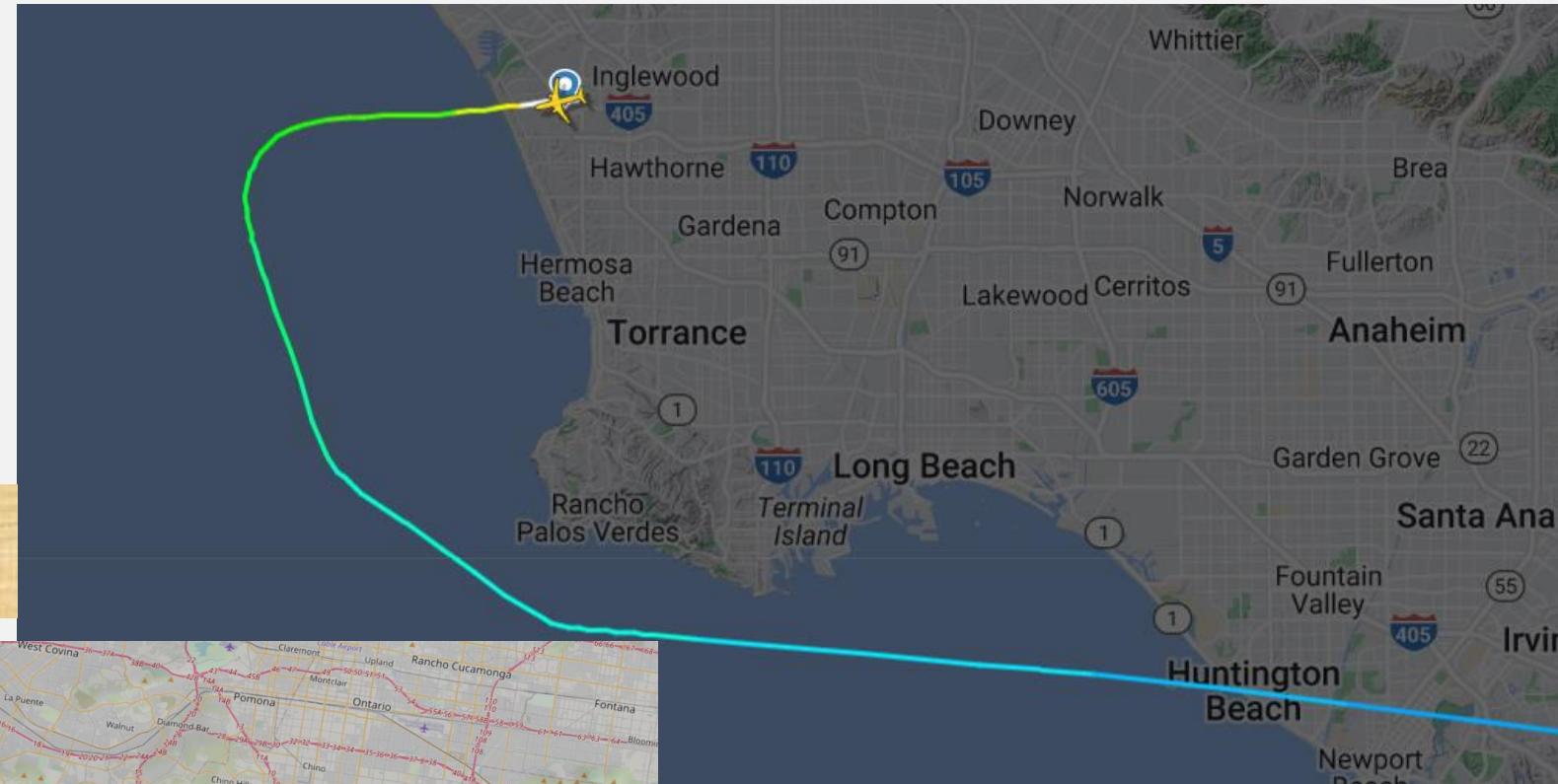


Proposal: align to the arrival runway at more than 10 NM

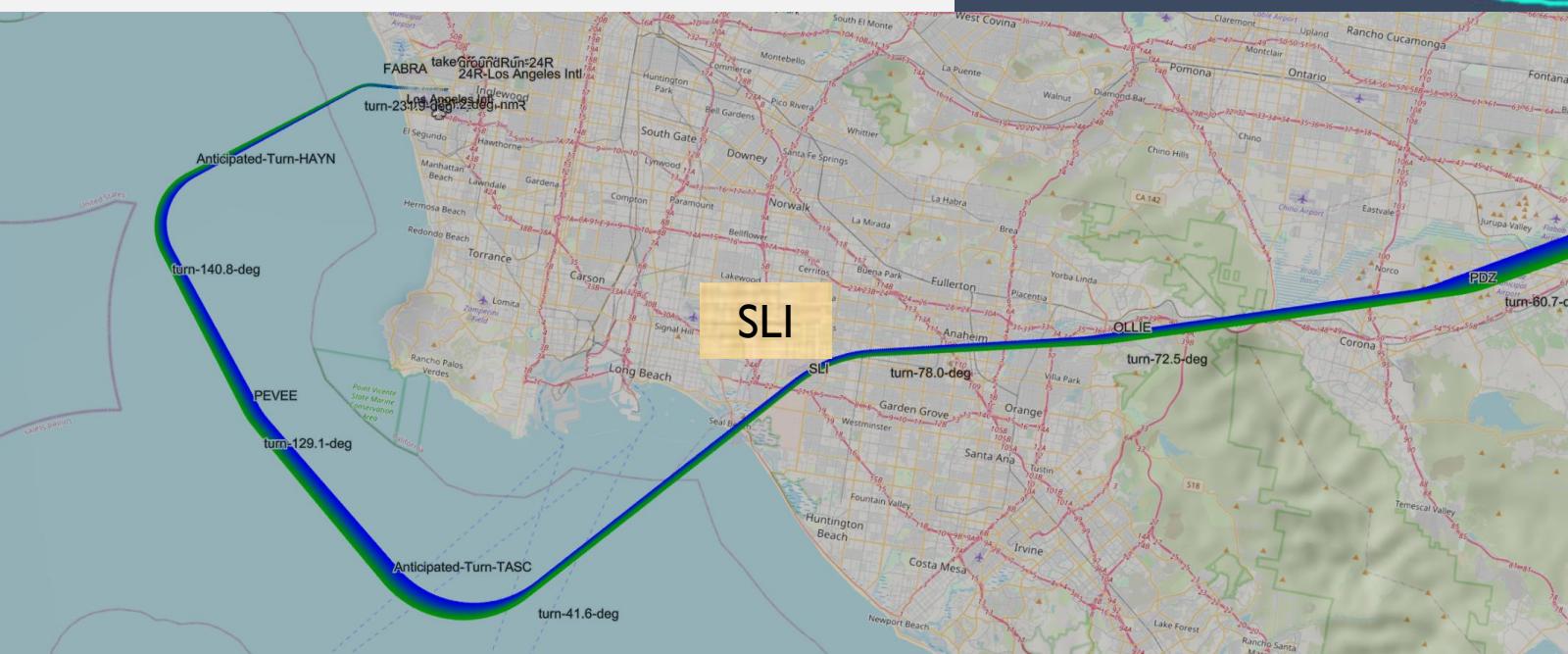
# COMPARISON DEPARTURE KLAX-KATL (FLIGHT RADAR)

DL395

KLAX/24L -> SID -> southern route over Huntington Beach

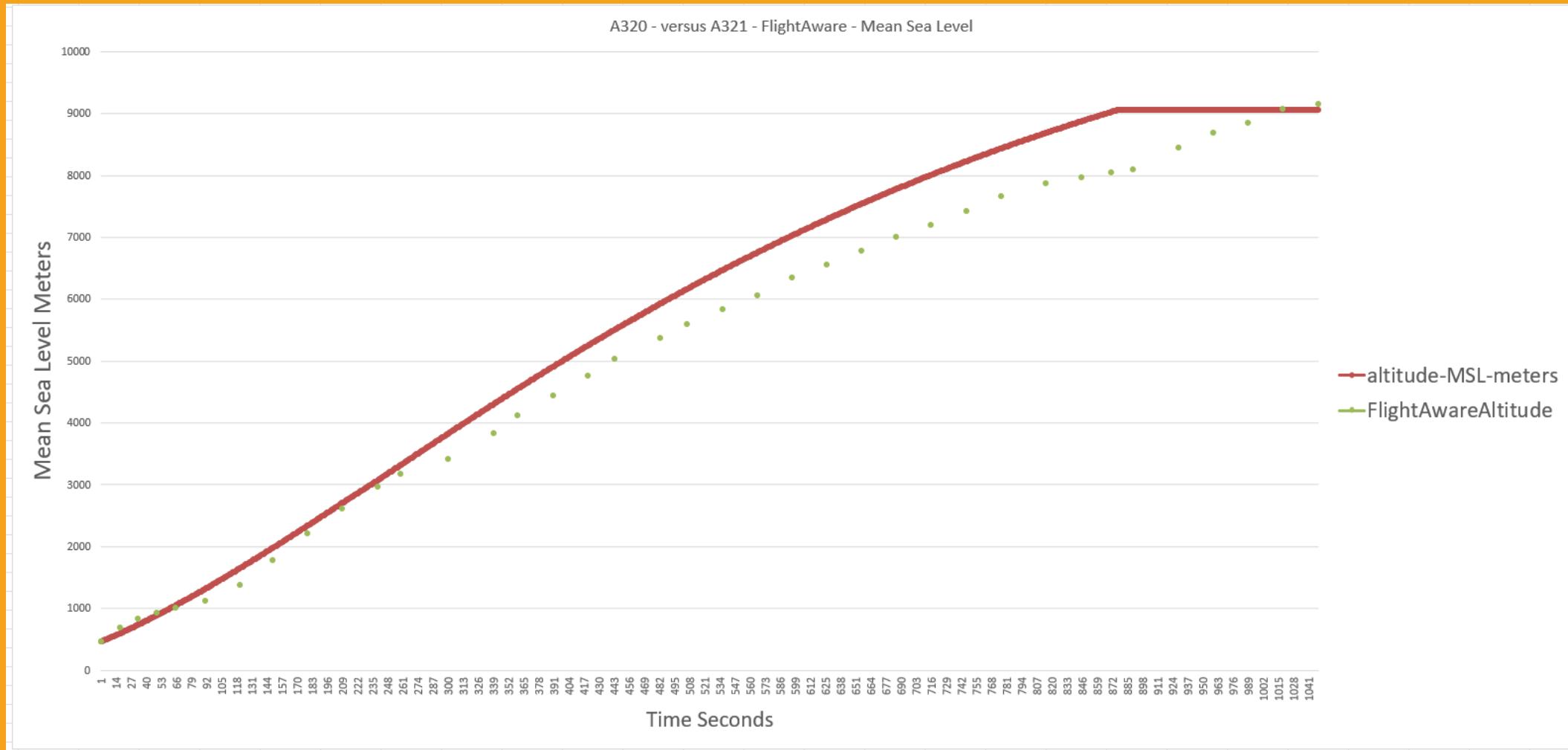


KLAX/24R -> SID -> SLI -> northern route towards MEMPHIS -> ATLANTA



# VERTICAL PROFILE DURING CLIMB

A320 climb compared to A321 recorded in Flight Aware.



# ABORTED COMPUTATIONS

# NO MORE FUEL -> ABORTED COMPUTATION

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320

Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 0

min -> 39000 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 57000 max -> 77000

Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 39000 max -> 39000

KJFK Route Selector -> New York Kennedy Intl -> Paris Charles-De-Gaulle France Intl LFPG

Departure RunWay -> 04L -> 3 degrees True Heading

Arrival RunWay -> 08L -> 85 degrees True Heading

Compute Flight Profile

Download Vertical Profile      Download KML

18,000 duration time (seconds)

17013 sec - 10101.4 m

Insufficient takeoff mass hence insufficient fuel

Vertical profile doesn't show the descent phase

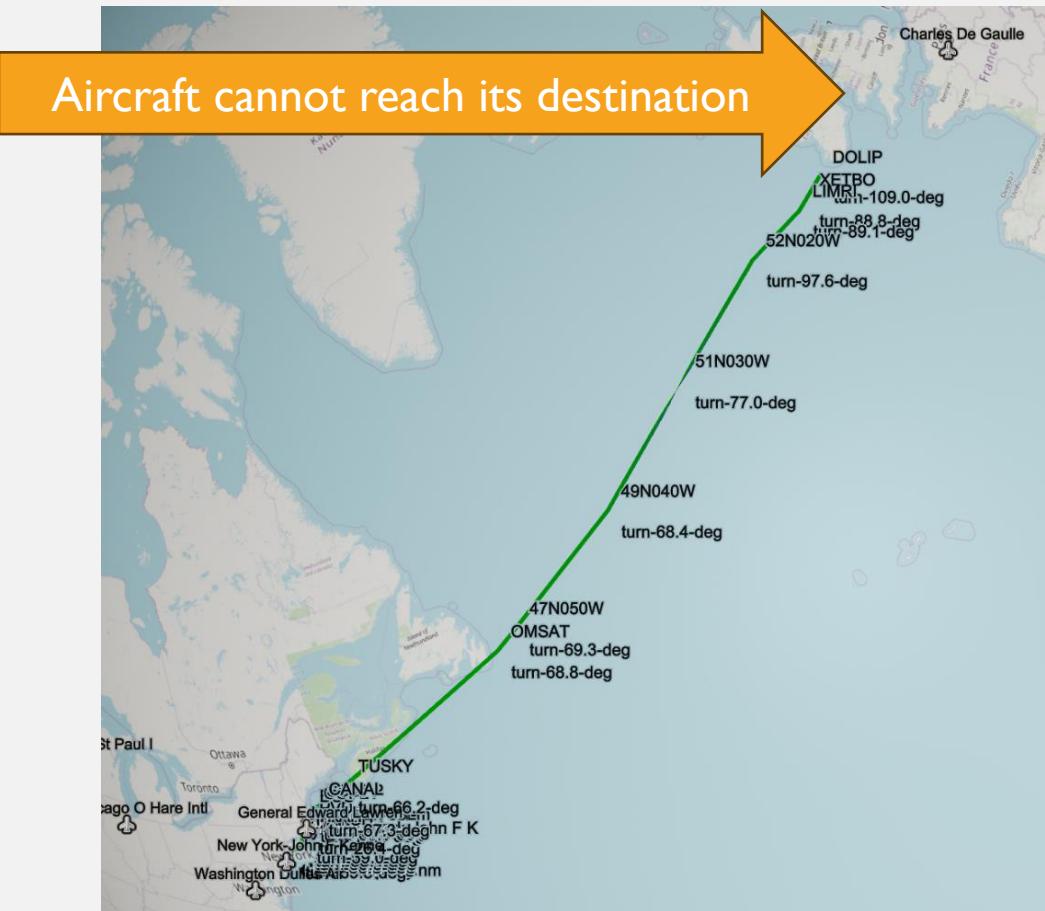
Status -> Flight is aborted = True

Click here to move -> Flight Leg Costs Computation

Airline	Aircraft	Seats	Adep	RunWay	Ades	RunWay	Is Aborted	Initial Mass Kg	Final Mass Kg	Lost Mass Kg	Fuel Costs US\$	Flight Duration Hours	Flying Costs US\$	Crew Costs US\$	Total Costs US\$
AmericanWings	A320	157	KJFK	13L	LFPG	26R	true	57000	38999.3	18000.7	19306	5.0228	14265	8323	41893

S 9.29553° W 60.68879°

Data @ OpenStreetMap cont



**Future enhancement:** define configuration data for aircraft available operational fuel liters

# RUNWAY OVERSHOOT -> ABORTED COMPUTATION

**Takeoff mass**

Click here to move -> Flight Profile

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A330-200

min -> 120600 TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 230000 max -> 230000 Requested Flight Level (feet) -> 41000 max -> 41000

KATL Route Selector -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl

KLAX

Departure RunWay -> 08L -> 90 degrees True Heading

A330-200

Compute Flight Profile Compute Costs Download Vertical Profile Download KML

Results for compute profile

click click

Departure Runway -> length = 2743 meters

Status -> Flight is aborted = True

Hint: aircraft does not leave the ground -> it overshoots the runway  
All vertical profile points have the same altitude corresponding to the airport altitude

Results for compute costs

66 sec - 312.7 m

Click here to move -> Flight Leg Costs Computation

Airline	Aircraft	Seats	Adep	RunWay	Ades	RunWay	Is Aborted	Initial Mass Kg	Final Mass Kg	Lost Mass Kg	Fuel Costs US\$	Flight Duration Hours	Flying Costs US\$	Crew Costs US\$	Total Costs US\$
AmericanWings	A332	234	KATL	08L	KLAX	06L	true	230000	229727.2	272.8	293	0.0192	63	36	391

# FUEL EFFICIENCY & FUEL PLANNER

# FUEL EFFICIENCY

# LITERS PER LEG LENGTH PER SEAT

Generates an EXCEL file with one EXCEL sheet per aircraft and per flight leg

ReadMe

FuelEfficiency-A320-KATL-KLAX

FuelEfficiency-A320-KJFK-KSEA

FuelEfficiency-A320-MMMX-KSEA

FuelEfficiency-A320-KBOS-KATL

FuelEfficiency-A320-KIAH-KORD

FuelEfficiency-A ...

In one sheet, for one aircraft and one flight leg, 15 trajectories are computed with a Reduced Climb Power Coefficient varying from 0 to 15. If the table is sorted according to Mass Loss or Fuel Efficiency (min to max), then the best Reduced Climb Power Coeff is identified

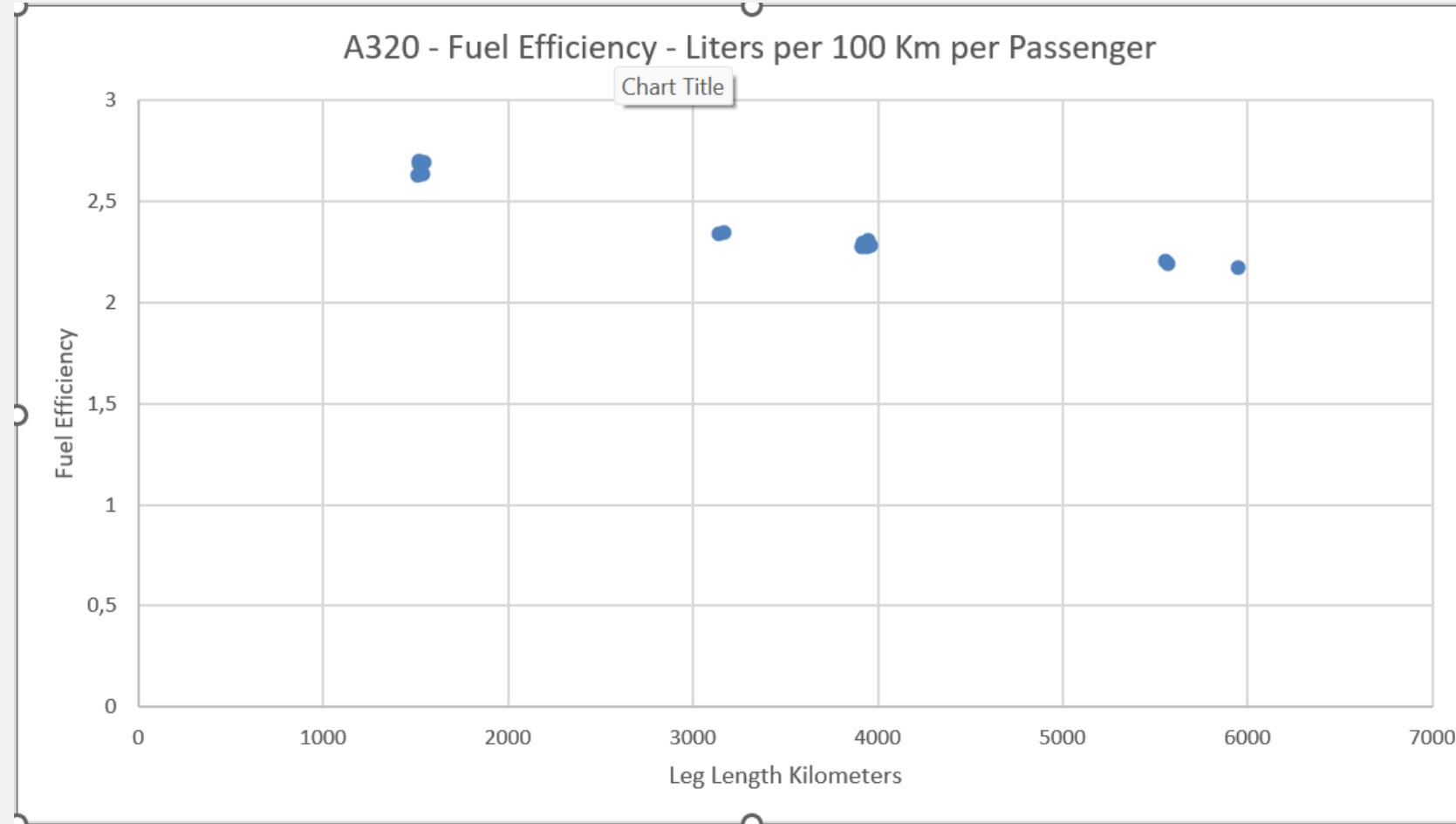
airline	aircraft	nb Seats	Departure Airport	Departure Runway	Arrival Airport	Arrival Runway	isAborted	Reduced Climb Power Coeff	takeOff Mass Kg	final Mass Kg	mass Loss Kg	Kerosene Liter	Leg Length Km	Fuel Efficiency - Liters per 100 Km per Seat
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	9	64000	54687,48125	9312,5188	11496,937	3140,933698	2,331437191
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	11	64000	54686,90698	9313,093	11497,646	3140,929983	2,331583719
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	10	64000	54686,82249	9313,1775	11497,75	3140,934278	2,331601683
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	8	64000	54686,40663	9313,5934	11498,263	3140,927031	2,331711176
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	12	64000	54686,22735	9313,7727	11498,485	3140,927724	2,331755547
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	7	64000	54684,77531	9315,2247	11500,277	3140,926247	2,332120169
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	13	64000	54684,67394	9315,3261	11500,403	3140,935158	2,332138931
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	6	64000	54683,26095	9316,7391	11502,147	3140,923126	2,332501616
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	14	64000	54682,69637	9317,3036	11502,844	3140,928708	2,332638815
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	15	64000	54680,93409	9319,0659	11505,02	3140,926713	2,333081494
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	5	64000	54680,39879	9319,6012	11505,681	3140,921475	2,3332194
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	4	64000	54676,95414	9323,0459	11509,933	3140,920833	2,334082266
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	3	64000	54674,05616	9325,9438	11513,511	3140,916811	2,334810784
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	2	64000	54670,38097	9329,619	11518,048	3140,916881	2,335730838
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	1	64000	54665,87255	9334,1274	11523,614	3140,913016	2,336862427
AmericanWings	Airbus A320	157	KATL	27R	KLAX	07L	False	0	64000	54660,68742	9339,3126	11530,016	3140,912021	2,3381613

# FUEL EFFICIENCY

Follow for instance this link

<https://airlineservices.eu.pythonanywhere.com/airline/airlineFuelEfficiency/AmericanWings>

Liters of Kerosene needed to fly distance as multiple of 100 Kilometers per seat



Computation -> (( Kerosene Liters / leg length kilometers) / seats ) \* 100.

# FUEL PLANNER (TAKEOFF MASS ESTIMATION)

Click here to move -> Fuel Planner

Aircraft -> Airbus A320 ICAO -> A320

Route -> Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Intl -> Los Angeles Intl AdeP -> KATL AdeS -> KLAX Great Circle Miles -> 1689.68

Min Mass (Kg) -> 39000 Max Payload (Kg) -> 21500 Max Mass (Kg) -> 77000

TakeOff Mass (Kg) -> 64000 Leg Duration (sec) -> 14759.7 Leg Length (miles) -> 1695.9 Trip Fuel (kg) -> 9223.9 One Hour Reserve Fuel (kg) -> 2249.8

Optimal TakeOff Mass ==> Min Mass + 80% of PayLoad + Trip Fuel + Reserve Fuel (kg) -> 67673.7

**Use Trip Fuel**      **Add Reserve Fuel**

**Compute Optimal TakeOff Mass** → **Min Mass + 80% of Max Payload + Trip Fuel + Reserve Fuel**

METAR – METEO DATA ON AIRPORTS

METAR -> SEE WEBSITE -> [AVIATIONWEATHER.GOV](http://AVIATIONWEATHER.GOV)



Since version 4.0 -> table has clickable headers allowing to sort according to the content of one table column

Click here to move - Metar

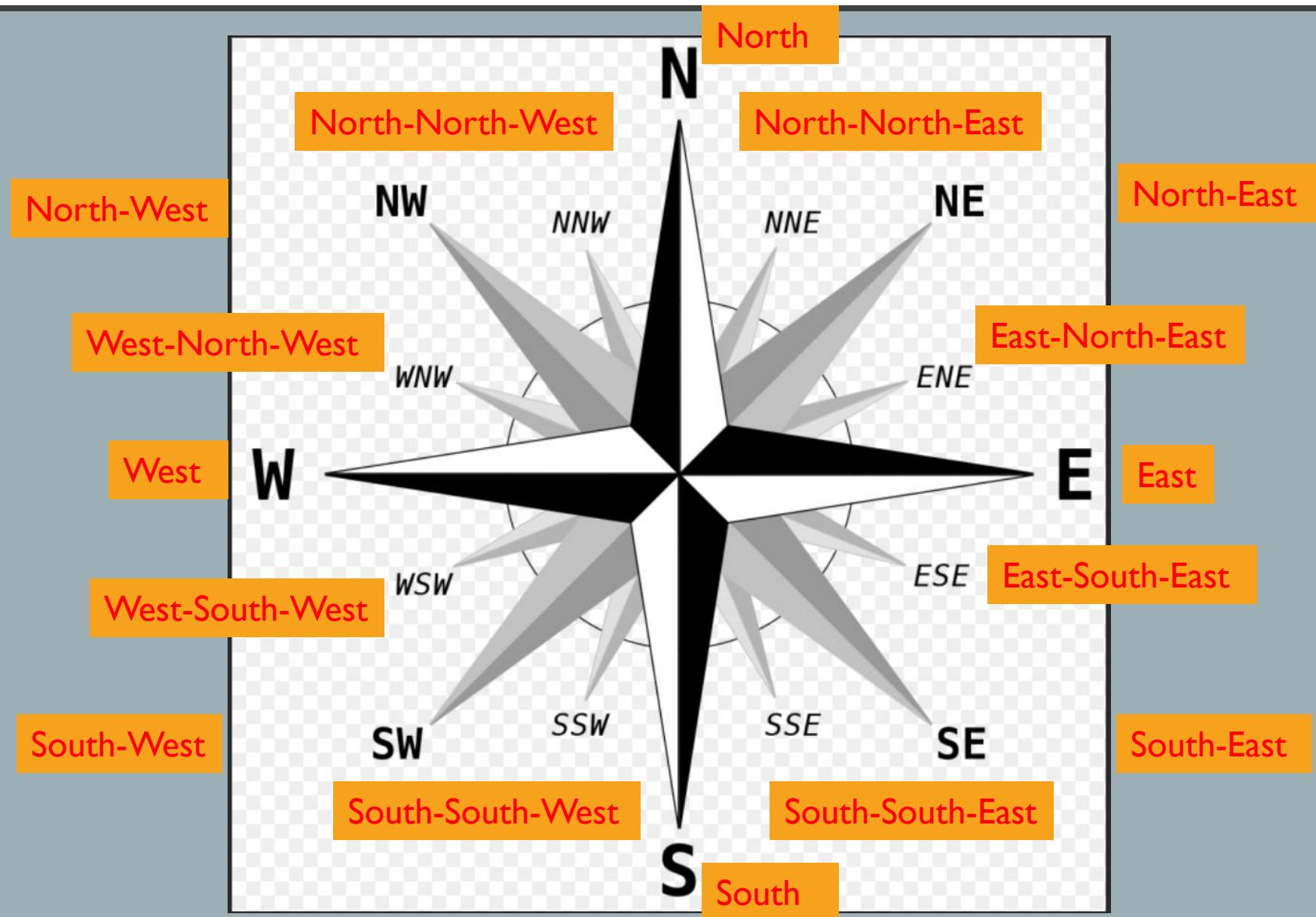
Click to hide

ICAO	Airport Name	Date Time UTC	Metar Type	Temperature Celsius ▾	Dew Point Celsius	Wind Speed Kt	Wind Direction Compass	Wind Direction Degrees	Wind Gust Kt	Sea Level Pressure Hpa
KSFO	San Francisco Intl	2023-10-07T09:56:00Z	METAR	20.6	10.6	0	N	0		1011.9
LFPG	Charles De Gaulle	2023-10-07T10:00:00Z	METAR	20.0	12.0	5	SW	220		
KIAH	Houston George Bush Intl	2023-10-07T09:53:00Z	METAR	20.0	15.6	3	N	350		1020.1
KJFK	New York-John F Kennedy Intl	2023-10-07T09:51:00Z	METAR	18.9	18.3	7	E	80		1008.4
KLAX	Los Angeles Intl	2023-10-07T09:53:00Z	METAR	18.9	16.7	0	N	0		1010.5
KIAD	Washington Dulles Airport Intl	2023-10-07T09:52:00Z	METAR	18.3	16.1	5	N	10		1008.9
KBOS	General Edward Lawrence Logan Intl	2023-10-07T09:54:00Z	METAR	17.8	17.2	8	E	80		1011.7
MMMX	Licenciado Benito Juarez Intl	2023-10-07T09:45:00Z	METAR	17.0	11.0	4	N	10		
KATL	Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl	2023-10-07T09:52:00Z	METAR	15.6	12.8	9	NW	320		1014.7
KSEA	Seattle Tacoma Intl	2023-10-07T09:53:00Z	METAR	12.2	10.0	5	N	360		1015.6
KORD	Chicago O'Hare Intl	2023-10-07T09:51:00Z	METAR	8.3	4.4	8	WNW	290		1018.7
KMSP	Minneapolis St Paul Intl	2023-10-07T09:53:00Z	METAR	6.7	2.8	7	W	280		1024.1
PANC	Alaska Anchorage-Ted Stevens Anchorage Intl	2023-10-07T10:00:00Z	SPECI	6.1	5.0	3	N	360		

Departure & Arrival Airports

Wind direction Compass  
See next slide

# CARDINALS – COMPASS DIRECTION OF INCOMING WINDS



# APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

# APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACE

*Benefits of API : tool may be queried programmatically & inserted in an eco-system of a more larger tool set*



Click on Help Button

In the last help section, see examples of URL to retrieve a JSON answer in the browser

## ▼API - Application Programming Interface

It is possible to query programmatically the service and retrieve a result in Json format.

Use the following URL : [Fleet Definition](#) to retrieve the fleet definition.

Use the following URL : [Routes Definition](#) to retrieve the routes.

Use the following URL : [Costs](#) to retrieve the costs.

Use the following URL : [WayPoints](#) to retrieve the wayPoints.

Use the following URL : [Airports](#) to retrieve the airports of the airline.

Use the following URL : [Runway overshoot](#) to retrieve the ground run length.

Links to be clicked

**DEPARTURE RUNWAY OVERSHOOT**

# DEPARTURE RUNWAY OVERSHOOT (PROGRAMMATIC FEATURE)

Feature to be used programmatically -> Enter the URL below in the browser

Modify arguments such as aircraft, airport, departure runway, takeoff mass

Aircraft Takeoff mass unit = tons

Aircraft Takeoff mass = 230 tons

Paste the following URL in the browser

<https://airlineservices.eu.pythonanywhere.com/trajectory/computeRunwayOvershoot/A332/KATL/08L/230>

Aircraft ICAO = A332

Departure ICAO = KATL

Departure runway = KATL/08L

Receive an answer in JSON format

```
{  
  "aircraft": "A332-AIRBUS-A330-200",  
  "aircraftReferenceMassKg": "190000.0",  
  "aircraftInitialMassKg": "230000.0",  
  "airport": "Airport: Airport: KATL - Atlanta-Hartsfield Jackson Atlanta Intl - lat= 33.64 degrees - long= -84.43 degrees - field elevation= 312.72 meters",  
  "runway": "RunWay: runway= 08L - airport ICAO code= KATL - length= 9000.00 feet - true heading= 90.00 degrees - latitude= 33.65 degrees - longitude= -84.44 degrees",  
  "runwayLengthMeters": "2743.2",  
  "TakeOffStallSpeedCasKnots": "128.73",  
  "groundRunLengthMeters": "2915.39"  
}
```

Runway length from configuration data = 2743 meters



?

Runway length from computation of departure ground run = 2915 meters

Ground run computed runway length **is greater** than configured runway length -> Choose another departure runway or reduce the aircraft takeoff mass

# COMPUTATIONS PERFORMANCE

# PERFORMANCES – ON PREMISE (CPU TIME NEEDED TO COMPUTE ONE FLIGHT LEG)

Processor = i3th Gen Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-1360P 2.20 GHz  
RAM = 32,0 Go (31,7 Go usable)

Only 4D trajectory computations

Aircraft	Initial mass	Cruise Mach / Ceiling (feet)	Flight leg	Distance flown (nautical miles)	4D Computation duration	Real time flight duration
A320	67000 kg	0,82 / 39000	Madrid LEMD/36R -> Berlin EDDB/25L	1070 NM	0,86 sec	9664 sec 2 hours 41 minutes
A320	67000 kg	0,82 / 39000	Los Angeles KLAX/24R -> Atlanta KATL/27R	1755 NM	1.0 sec /	15804 sec 4 hours 23 minutes
A320	67000 kg	0,82 / 39000	Mexico MMMX/05L -> Seattle KSEA/16C	2161 NM	2.83 sec	18276 sec / 5 hours 4 minutes

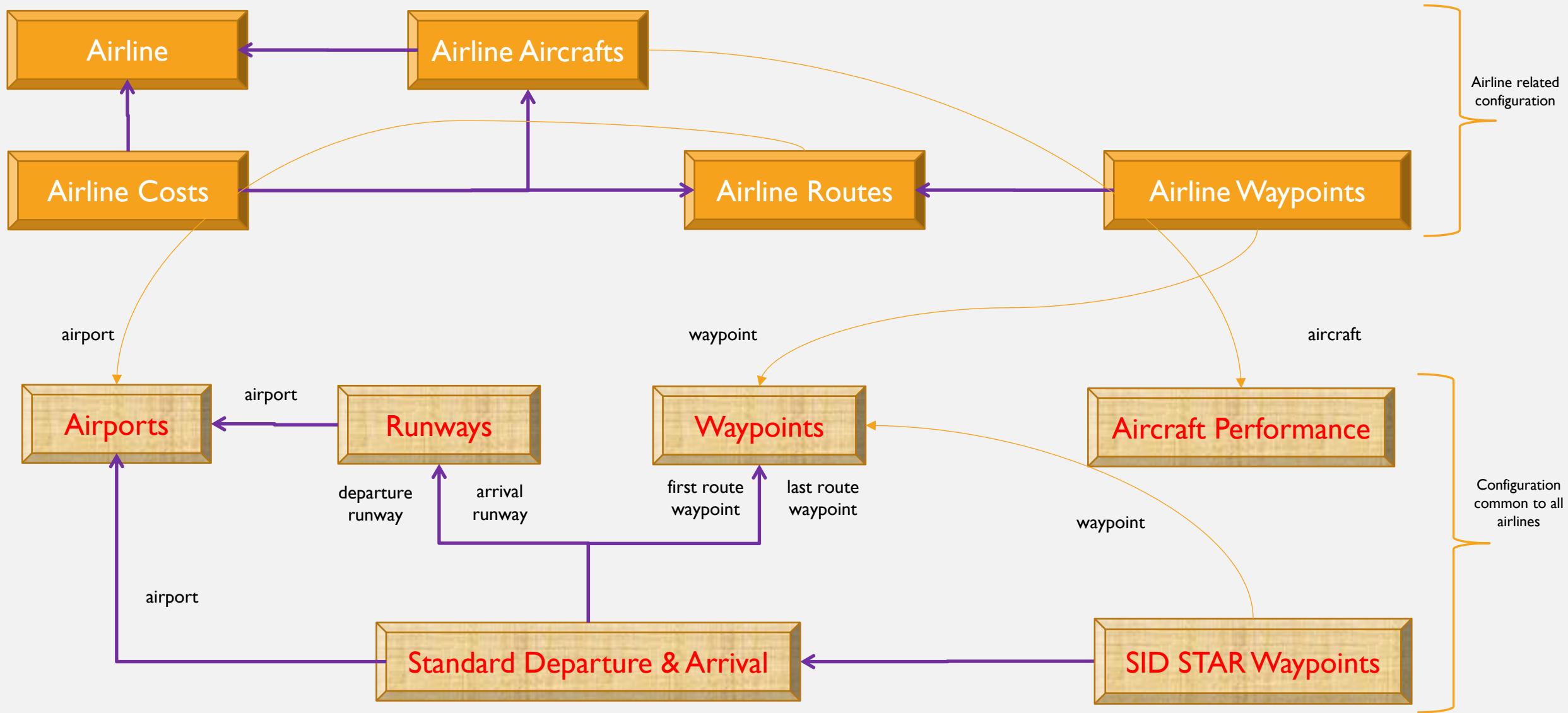
On one leg, performances computation is mostly dependent upon number of waypoints in the fix list

Performances are reduced when code is deployed on PythonAnyWhere

# DESIGN

Basic design relies upon the python Django Framework

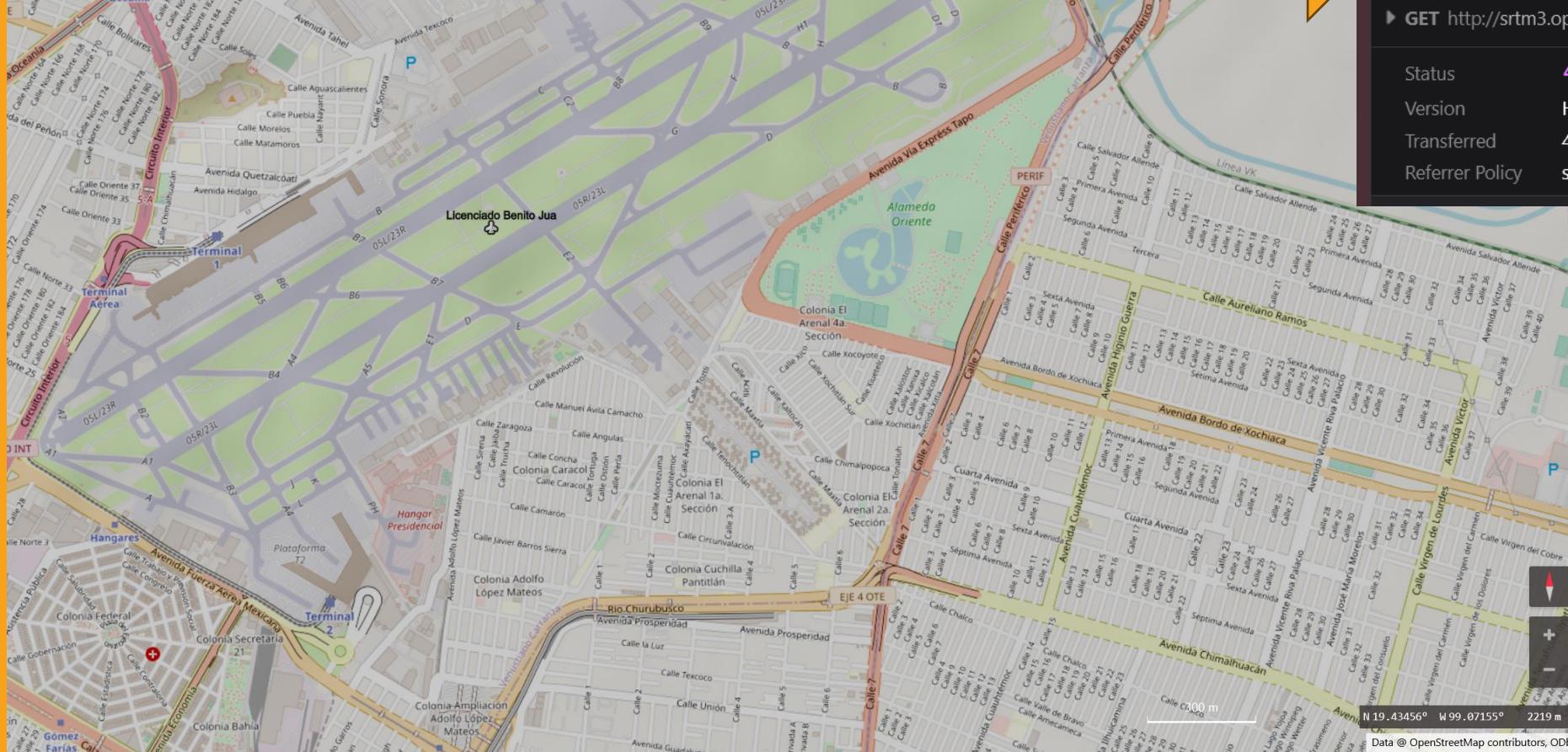
# DATABASE SCHEMA



# OPENGLOBUS JAVASCRIPT MAP LIBRARY

Featuring : KML format, rays, events, ruler, etc.

Case where there is no data for terrain in the coordinates z=7, y=56, x=30, where z is the zoom level, and x, y - Mercator grid coordinates



XHR GET <http://srtm3.openglobus.org/7/56/30.ddm>

Headers Cookies Request Response Timings Stack Trace

Filter Headers

▶ GET http://srtm3.openglobus.org/7/56/30.ddm

Status 404 Not Found [?](#)  
Version HTTP/1.1  
Transferred 408 B (178 B size)  
Referrer Policy same-origin

Zoom using mouse wheel

control map orientation

Zoom in & out

Ground altitude above Mean Sea Level

Earth model - Wgs84 – Map projection - Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system

Tile provider

# FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS (BACKLOG CONTENT)

- Capacity in the vertical profile to meet speed restrictions (below 10,000 feet above ground) when arriving on a certain airport with applicable noise reduction restriction
- Capacity to compute an optimized vertical profile with a time / duration minimization constraint, leading to climb with max thrust , reach top of climb as soon as possible, reach operational Cruise Mach achieve a minimal flight duration (optimizing the crew costs or ensuring arrival on time).
- Align airport names -> in the route selector, departure airport is “Aeropuerto Mexico Cuidad” and on the map it is named “Licenciado Benito Juarez”
- Define precisely the amount of available fuel -> case where “no more fuel” event occurs
- Compute “Block Hour” : currently only trip duration is computed (from departure ground run to arrival ground run)
- Number of runways per airport will be used to compute “Block Hour” (time from doors closure to departure runway) from trip duration

# KNOWN ISSUE

Cette page ne répond pas

 appintellect.org

Attendre

Quitter la page

**Title :** Removal of open globus ray layers leads temporarily to “frozen” browser when second flight profile follows same departure & same destination airport

- **Condition :** Open profile menu and select a flight leg between 2 airports.

Compute Flight Profile

Click here to move -> Flight Profile Computation

Select the aircraft -> Airbus A320	Enter Reduced Climb Power % -> 0
min -> 39000	TakeOff Mass (kg) -> 57000 max -> 77000
KJFK	Route Selector -> New York-John F Kennedy Intl -> Paris Charles-De-Gaulle France Intl
Departure RunWay -> 04L -> 31 degrees True Heading	Arrival RunWay -> 08L -> 85 degrees True Heading
Compute Flight Profile	Compute Costs
Download Vertical Profile	Download KML

Click to hide

- **Action :** launch the computation of the profile ->

- **Results :**

- the vertical profile is displayed on top of the map
- a ray layer cleaner window is displayed

Click here to move -> layer cleaner

Airline	Departure	Destination	Layer	Action
AmericanWings	KIAH	KORD	Rays-AmericanWings-KIAH-KORD	Delete

- **Action :** click to close the vertical profile and zoom on the map to the selected departure airport / selected departure runway

- **Action :** without changing the airports, select a different departure runway

- **Action :** click to launch the computation of the profile again

- **Results :** the “FireFox” browser gets stuck / frozen temporarily while trying to delete the previous Open Globus ray layer

- Alternative action (to obtain the frozen browser):

- In the Layer Cleaner menu, click on the Delete action button of the displayed route that you wish to suppress
- Consequence is identical -> Browser freezes temporarily (a couple of minutes)

Click here to move -> layer cleaner

Airline	Departure	Destination	Layer	Action
AmericanWings	KIAH	KORD	Rays-AmericanWings-KIAH-KORD	Delete

# ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition	Link
CAS	Calibrated Air Speed	The indicated airspeed corrected for instrument and position error.
CASM	Costs per Available Seat Miles	
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	<a href="http://Home (icao.int)">Home (icao.int)</a>
ISA	International Standard Atmosphere	<a href="http://International Standard Atmosphere – Wikipedia">International Standard Atmosphere – Wikipedia</a>
KML	Keyhole Markup Language	<a href="http://Keyhole Markup Language — Wikipédia (wikipedia.org)">Keyhole Markup Language — Wikipédia (wikipedia.org)</a>
MSL	Mean Sea Level	
SID	Standard Instrument Departure	<a href="http://SIDs and STARs   SKYbrary Aviation Safety">SIDs and STARs   SKYbrary Aviation Safety</a>
STAR	Standard Terminal Arrival Route	<a href="http://SIDs and STARs   SKYbrary Aviation Safety">SIDs and STARs   SKYbrary Aviation Safety</a>
TAS	True Air Speed	The speed of the aircraft relative to the air mass through which it is flying.



FLEET MANAGEMENT  
THANK YOU

For any question, please follow this link  
<https://www.appsintellect.org/contact-card>