```
clc;close all;clear
format long g
%% Constants
% Only change this section for different configuration
Conventional airfoil = 0; % 0 for supercritical airfoil
Advanced technology = 0; % Adjust weight after weight loop: 1 for composite
material, 2 for aluminum/lithium structure
Debug = 0;
Swept angle = 0;
AR = 3;
AR max = 20;
AR step size = 1;
% C L loop constants
Velocity approach = 135; % knot
Mach cruise = 0.80;
Range = 3500; % Nmi
max_percent_fuel_at_landing = 45/100; % max % fuel at landing, 75% for sample
calculation
% TOFL constants
Number of engine = 2;
Takeoff field length = 6900;
% Weight constants
K w = 1.01; % 1.03 for fuselage engine
Eta = 1.5*2.5; % Ultimate load factor
Constant Weight fuselage = 1; % 1.1 if 3-class international 1 if not
Taper ratio = 0.35;
K f = 11.5; % constant for PAX > 135
PAX = 210; % slang for passenger
N seats abreast = 6;
```

```
N aisles = 2; % standard
K ts = 0.17; % 0.17 for wing engine, 0.25 for fuselage engine
Weight cargo = 8000; % lb
N flight crew = 2;
N cabin attendants = 6;
% Drag calculation constants
Fuselage_length = 179; % from tip to tail [ft]
Fuselage_diameter = 20;
% Climb cosntants
Initial cruise altitude = 35000; % [ft]
% Thrust check at top climb constant
JT8D = 0; % 1 for JT8D engine and 0 for JT9D engine
%% Loops
fprintf("Swept angle = %.4f degree.\n", Swept angle)
AR number of steps = (AR max - AR) / AR step size;
AR list = [];
DOC list = [];
for i = 1:AR number of steps
   Adjustment Weight to Thrust ratio = 0;
   fail = 1;
   while fail == 1
       fail = 0;
       % Initalize loop variable
       Ajustment Factor Fuel = 0.02;
       Range_all_out_guess = 0;
       Range all out = 1E10;
       Range iteration limit = 5000;
       % if AR > 13
             Range iteration limit = 5000;
```

```
% end
       Range iteration = 0;
       while (abs(Range all out-Range all out guess) > 100) && Range iteration
< Range iteration limit
           % abs(Range all out-Range all out guess)
           Range iteration = Range iteration + 1;
           if Debug == 1
               fprintf("Debug. Currently in Range loop.\n")
           end
           %% C L loop
           % Initalize loop variable
           C L = 0.58;
           C L final = 0.1;
           C L iteration limit = 5000;
           C L iteration = 0;
           % While loop boundary and iteration taken from Psuedo Code.m
           while (abs(C L final-C L) > .005) && (C L iteration <
C L iteration limit)
               C L iteration = C L iteration + 1;
               if Conventional airfoil == 1
                   Delta Mach div = -0.348*C L + 0.191;
               elseif Conventional airfoil == 0
                   Delta Mach div = -0.179 + 1.07*C L + -1.84*C L^2 +
0.873*C L^3;
               else
                   fprintf("Airfoil must be either conventional or
supercritical.")
               end
               % 3. Calculate Divergent Mach number
```

```
% 4. Use Figure 1a to find t/c
               if Conventional airfoil == 1
                    t c 0 = -0.634*Mach div + 0.572;
                   t c 10 = -0.616*Mach div + 0.563;
                   t c 15 = -0.593*Mach div + 0.551;
                   t c 20 = -0.565*Mach div + 0.537;
                   t_c_{25} = -0.533*Mach_div + 0.519;
                   t c 30 = -0.504*Mach div + 0.505;
                   t c 35 = -0.468*Mach div + 0.486;
                   t c 40 = -0.428*Mach div + 0.464;
                   if (Swept angle >= 0) && (Swept angle <= 10)</pre>
                        tc = ((Swept angle - 0) / (10 - 0)) * (tc 10 - tc 0)
+ t c 0;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 10) && (Swept angle < 15)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 10) / (15 - 10)) * (t c 15 -
t c 10) + t_c_10;
                    elseif (Swept angle >= 15) && (Swept angle < 20)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 15) / (20 - 15)) * (t c 20 -
t c 15) + t c 15;
                    elseif (Swept angle >= 20) && (Swept angle < 25)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 20) / (25 - 20)) * (t c 25 -
t_c_20) + t_c_20;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 25) && (Swept angle < 30)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 25) / (30 - 25)) * (t c 30 -
t c 25) + t c 25;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 30) && (Swept angle < 35)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 30) / (35 - 30)) * (t c 35 -
t c 30) + t c 30;
```

Mach div = (Mach cruise + 0.004) - Delta Mach div;

```
elseif (Swept angle >= 35) && (Swept angle <= 40)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 35) / (40 - 35)) * (t c 40 -
t c 35) + t c 35;
                   end
               elseif Conventional airfoil == 0
                   t c 0 = 3.49 + -8.26*Mach div + 4.98*Mach div^2;
                   t c 5 = 3.36 + -7.87*Mach div + 4.71*Mach div^2;
                   t c 10 = 3.17 + -7.32*Mach_div + 4.32*Mach_div^2;
                   t c 15 = 3.08 + -6.97*Mach div + 4.04*Mach div^2;
                   t c 20 = 2.86 + -6.29*Mach div + 3.55*Mach div^2;
                   t c 25 = 3.07 + -6.64*Mach div + 3.68*Mach div^2;
                   t c 30 = 3.47 + -7.34*Mach div + 3.96*Mach div^2;
                   t c 35 = 5.35 + -11.3*Mach div + 6.11*Mach div^2;
                   t c 40 = 11.8 + -24.9*Mach div + 13.3*Mach div^2;
                   if (Swept angle >= 0) && (Swept angle <= 5)</pre>
                        tc = ((Swept angle - 0) / (5 - 0)) * (tc 5 - tc 0) +
t_c_0;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 5) && (Swept angle < 10)</pre>
                        tc = ((Swept angle - 5) / (10 - 5)) * (tc 10 - tc 5)
+ t c 5;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 10) && (Swept angle < 15)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 10) / (15 - 10)) * (t c 15 -
t_c_10) + t_c_10;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 15) && (Swept angle < 20)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 15) / (20 - 15)) * (t c 20 -
t c 15) + t c 15;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 20) && (Swept angle < 25)</pre>
                        t c = ((Swept angle - 20) / (25 - 20)) * (t c 25 -
t c 20) + t c 20;
```

```
elseif (Swept angle >= 25) && (Swept angle < 30)</pre>
                       t c = ((Swept angle - 25) / (30 - 25)) * (t c 30 -
t c 25) + t c 25;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 30) && (Swept angle < 35)</pre>
                       t c = ((Swept angle - 30) / (35 - 30)) * (t c 35 -
t c 30) + t c 30;
                   elseif (Swept angle >= 35) && (Swept angle <= 40)</pre>
                       t c = ((Swept angle - 35) / (40 - 35)) * (t c 40 -
t c 35) + t c 35;
                   end
               else
                   fprintf("Conventional airfoil has to be either 1 or 0.\n")
               end
               % 5. Constant: cos^2 t/c AR. Use constant and Fig 3 to find
CL max
               temp = cosd(Swept angle)^2 * t c^2 * AR;
               C L max landing = 2.19 + 11.1*temp + -23.2*temp^2;
               C L max takeoff = 1.18 + 12.9*temp + -30.8*temp^2;
               % 6. Calculate wing loading at landing
               sigma = 0.953; % some kind of ratio related to altitude
               WL landing =
(Velocity approach/1.3)^2*(sigma*C L max landing/296);
               % 7. Crusing velocity and All out range
               Velocity cruise = Mach cruise * 576.4; % [kts] sqrt(gamma R T) =
576.4
               Range all out = Range + 200 + 0.75*Velocity cruise;
               % 8. Use Figure 4 (Engine JT8D) to find fuel weight to take off
weight ratio
```

```
Weight fuel takeoff JT8D = 0.0209 + 1.04E-04*Range all out +
-5.51E-09*Range all out^2 + Ajustment_Factor_Fuel;
               % 9. Engine type is JT9D, not JT8D
               if JT8D == 0 % Engine is JT9D
                   SFC JT9D = 0.61;
                   SFC JT8D = 0.78;
                   Weight fuel takeoff = Weight fuel takeoff JT8D *
(SFC_JT9D/SFC_JT8D) + 0.0257;
               elseif JT8D == 1
                   Weight fuel takeoff = Weight fuel takeoff JT8D;
               else
                   fprintf("JT8D must be either 0 or 1.")
               end
               % 10. Take off wing loading
               WL takeoff = WL landing / (1 - max percent fuel at landing *
Weight fuel takeoff);
               % 11. Initial crusing wing loading
               WL initial crusing = 0.965 * WL takeoff;
               % 12. Calculate lift coefficient for initial crusing
               C L initial crusing = WL initial crusing / (1481 * 0.2360 *
Mach cruise^2);
               C L final = C L initial crusing;
               % Conditional Statement to determine whether guess is high or
low
               if C L final>C L
                   C L = C L + 0.01;
               else
                   C L = C L - 0.01;
               end
```

```
if Debug == 1
               fprintf('Debug. End C L loop...\n');
           end
           %% TOFL
           % Weight to Thurst ratio at 0.7 lift off velocity. Figure 5
           if Number of engine == 2
               temp = 28.3*Takeoff field length*10^(-3) + -9.09;
           elseif Number of engine == 3
               temp = 31.5*Takeoff field length*10^(-3) - 7.45;
           elseif Number of engine == 4
               temp = 32.5*Takeoff field length*10^(-3) + 1.41;
           else
               fprintf("Number of engine must be 2-4.")
           end
           Weight Thrust 0 7 Velocity liftoff = temp * sigma * C L max takeoff
/ WL takeoff;
           % 0.7 of Mach number at lift off
          Velocity liftoff = 1.2 * sqrt((296*WL_takeoff) /
(sigma*C L max takeoff));
           Mach liftoff = Velocity liftoff / (661*sqrt(sigma));
          Mach liftoff 0 7 = 0.7 * Mach liftoff;
           % Weight to Thrust ratio
           Thrust JT9D sea level static = 45500; % Sea Level Static Thrust
           Thrust at 0 7 Mach liftoff = -24567*Mach liftoff 0 7 + 42600; % JT9D
           Weight Thrust = Weight Thrust 0 7 Velocity liftoff *
Thrust at 0 7 Mach liftoff / Thrust JT9D sea level static +
Adjustment Weight to Thrust ratio;
           %% Weight
```

end

```
% Weight Wing = Weight Wing * Weight takeoff^1.195
          Weight wing = 0.00945 * AR^0.8 * (1 + Taper ratio)^0.25 * K w *
Eta^0.5 / ((tc + 0.03)^0.4 * cosd(Swept angle) * WL takeoff^0.695);
          % Weight Fuselage = Weight fuselage * Weight takeoff^0.235
           1 = (3.76*PAX / N seats abreast + 33.2) * Constant Weight fuselage;
          d = (1.75 * N seats abreast + 1.58 * N aisles + 1) *
Constant Weight fuselage;
          Weight fuselage = 0.6727 * K f * 1^0.6 * d^0.72 * Eta^0.3;
           % Weight landing gear = 0.04 * Weight takeoff
          Weight landing gear = 0.04;
           % Weight nacelle + Weight pylon = Weight nacelle pylon *
Weight takeoff
          Weight nacelle pylon = 0.0555 / Weight Thrust;
           % Weight tail surface = 0.1967 * Weight wing
          Weight tail surface = (K ts + 0.08/Number of engine);
           % Weight tail surface + wing = Weight tail surface wing *
Weight takeoff^1.195
          Weight tail surface wing = (Weight tail surface + 1) * Weight wing;
           % Weight power plant = Weight power plant * Weight takeoff
          Weight power plant = 1/(3.58*Weight Thrust);
           % Weight fuel = Weight fuel * Weight takeoff
          Weight fuel = 1.0275 * Weight fuel takeoff;
           % Weight payload = Weight payload [lb]
          Weight payload = 215*PAX + Weight cargo;
           % Weight fixed equipment = Weight fixed equipment +
0.035*Weight takeoff
          Weight fixed equipment = 132 * PAX + 300 * Number of engine + 260 *
N flight crew + 170* N cabin attendants;
           % Construct Weight polynomial. a*x^1.195 + b*x^0.235 + c*x + d = 0
```

```
a = Weight tail surface wing;
          b = Weight fuselage;
           c = Weight landing gear + Weight nacelle pylon + Weight power plant
+ Weight fuel + 0.035 - 1;
          d = Weight payload + Weight fixed equipment;
           % Initalize loop variable
           Weight takeoff = 545000;
          max iterations = 5e5;
           iteration = 0;
           while abs(a*Weight takeoff^1.195 + b*Weight takeoff^0.235 +
c*Weight takeoff + d) > 100 && iteration < max iterations
               % Conditional Statement to determine whether guess is high or
low
               if (a*Weight takeoff^1.195 + b*Weight takeoff^0.235 +
c*Weight takeoff + d) > 0
                   Weight takeoff = Weight takeoff + 1000;
               else
                   Weight takeoff = Weight takeoff - 1000;
               end
               iteration = iteration + 1;
           end
           if Debug == 1
               fprintf('Debug. End Weight loop...\n\n');
           end
           % Weight calculation for advanced technology
           if Advanced technology == 1
               Weight takeoff = Weight takeoff -
Weight tail surface wing*Weight takeoff^1.195*0.3 -
```

```
Weight fuselage*Weight takeoff^0.235*0.15 - (Weight fixed equipment +
0.035*Weight takeoff)*0.1 - Weight nacelle pylon * Weight takeoff * 0.2;
           elseif Advanced technology == 2
               Weight takeoff = Weight takeoff -
Weight tail surface wing*Weight takeoff^1.195*0.06 -
Weight fuselage*Weight takeoff^0.235*0.06;
           end
           % Reference area
           S ref = Weight takeoff / WL takeoff;
           % Span
           Span = sqrt(AR * S_ref);
           % Mean aerodynamic cord
          MAC = S ref / Span;
           % Thrust
           Thrust = Weight takeoff / Weight Thrust;
           Thrust per engine = Thrust / Number of engine;
           %% Drag calculation
           % Mach = 5 for this section
           % Reynold over Lenglth
           Velocity at 0 5 Mach = 0.5 * 576.4 * 1.688; % convert [kts] to
[ft/s]
          Reynolds over Length = 2.852E6 * 0.5; % [1/ft]
           % Copy and paste from drag project Triet code in MAE 158
           % ---- Wing Parasite Drag ----
           Reynolds wing = Reynolds over Length * MAC;
                                                                      응
Reynolds number (wing)
          C f wing = 0.0798 * Reynolds wing^-0.195; % Skin friction
coefficient (wing)
```

```
Z = ((2 - 0.5^2) * cosd(Swept angle)) / sqrt(1 - 0.5^2 *
cosd(Swept angle)^2);
          K wing = 1 + Z * t c + 100 * t c^4; % Form factor
          S wet wing = 2*(S \text{ ref} - 20*30)*1.02; % Wetted area from
model (ft^2)
          f_wing = K_wing * C_f_wing * S_wet_wing; % Equivalent profile drag
area
          % ---- Fuselage Parasite Drag ----
          Reynolds f = Reynolds over Length * Fuselage length;
% Reynolds number (fuselage)
          C f f = 0.0798 * Reynolds f^(-0.195); % Skin friction
coefficient (fuselage)
          Lf Df = Fuselage length / Fuselage diameter;
                                                                         응
Length-to-diameter ratio
          K f = 2.29 - 0.353 * Lf Df + 0.038 * Lf Df^2 - 1.48E-03 * Lf Df^3; %
Form factor (fuselage)
          S wet f = 0.9*pi*Fuselage diameter*Fuselage length;
          drag area
          % ---- Other Parasite Drag ----
          f tail surface = 0.38*f wing;
          S wet nacelle = 2.1*sqrt(Thrust per engine) *Number of engine;
          f nacelle = 1.25* C f wing *S wet nacelle;
          f pylon = 0.2*f nacelle;
          % ---- Total Parasite Drag ----
          f total = 1.06*(f wing + f fuselage + f tail surface + f nacelle +
f pylon);
          C D parasite = f total / S ref;
          Oswald Efficiency = 1/(1.035 + 0.38 * C D parasite * pi * AR);
```

```
Oswald Efficiency = vpa(Oswald Efficiency); % format
           %% Climb
           % Calculate climb velocity
           Weight climb = 0.9825*Weight takeoff;
           Density ratio at 20 35th cruise height = 0.5702;
           Velocity L D max = (12.9/(f total*Oswald Efficiency)^0.25) *
sqrt(Weight climb / (Density ratio at 20 35th cruise height * Span));
           Velocity_climb = 1.3 * Velocity_L_D_max;
           Mach climb = Velocity climb/576.4;
           % Calculate Thrust required
           Drag compressibility = 0; % no compressibility drag in climbing
           Drag parasite = Density ratio at 20 35th cruise height * f total *
Velocity climb^2 / 296;
           Drag induced =
(94.1/(Density ratio at 20 35th cruise height*Oswald Efficiency)) *
(Weight climb / Span)^2 * (1/Velocity climb^2);
           Thrust required climb = Drag parasite + Drag induced +
Drag compressibility;
           % Thrust available per engine
           Thrust available at 20k = 15400;
           Specific fuel consumption at 20k = 0.65; % constant varied with
altitude and engine type
           Thrust available = ( Thrust per engine /
Thrust JT9D sea level static ) * Thrust available at 20k;
           Rate of climb = 101 * (Number of engine * Thrust available -
Thrust required climb) * Velocity climb / Weight climb;
           Time climb = ( Initial cruise altitude / Rate of climb ) / 60; %
[minutes]
           Range climb = Velocity_climb * Time_climb; % [nmi]
```

```
Weight fuel climb = Number of engine * Thrust available *
Specific fuel consumption at 20k * Time_climb;
           %% Range
           % Lift coefficient
           Weight 0 = Weight takeoff - Weight fuel climb;
           Weight 1 = (1-Weight fuel takeoff) *Weight takeoff;
           C L average cruise = ((Weight 0 + Weight 1) / (2*S ref)) / (1481 *
0.2360 * Mach cruise^2);
           % Drag coefficient
           C D induced = C L average cruise*C L average cruise/
(pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
           Delta C D compressibility = 0.001;
           C D total = C D parasite + C D induced + Delta C D compressibility;
           % Lift over Drag
           Lift Drag = C L average cruise/C D total;
           % Thurst
           Thrust required range = 0.5*(Weight 0 + Weight 1) / Lift Drag;
           Thrust required JT9D = (Thrust required range * (
Thrust JT9D sea level static / Thrust per engine ))/ Number of engine ;
           % Engine graph at 35k
           Specific fuel consumption at 35k = 0.392*Mach cruise + 0.30856;
           % Range [nmi]
           Range cruise = (Velocity cruise/Specific fuel consumption at 35k) *
Lift Drag * log(Weight 0 / Weight 1);
           Range all out guess = Range climb + Range cruise;
           if Range all out guess < Range_all_out</pre>
               Ajustment Factor Fuel = Ajustment Factor Fuel + 0.01;
           else
               Ajustment Factor Fuel = Ajustment Factor Fuel - 0.01;
```

```
end
       end
       if Debug == 1
           fprintf("Debug. Range.\n")
       end
       %% Thrust Check at top of climb
       C L initial crusing thrust check =
(Weight 0/S ref)/(1481*0.2360*Mach cruise^2);
       C D induced thrust check = C L initial crusing thrust check^2/
(pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
       C D parasite thrust check = f total/S ref;
       C D total thrust check = C D parasite thrust check +
C D induced thrust check + Delta C D compressibility;
       Lift Drag thrust check =
C L initial crusing thrust check/C D total thrust check;
       Thrust required thrust check = (Weight O/Lift Drag thrust check) /
Number of engine;
       % Now scale down the above value to that of JT9D:
       Thrust required JT9D thrust check = Thrust required thrust check * (
Thrust JT9D sea level static / Thrust per engine );
       if JT8D == 1
           Thrust available at 35k = 1381*Mach cruise + 2675;
       else
           Thrust available at 35k = 3570*Mach cruise + 7380;
       end
       if Thrust required JT9D thrust check > Thrust available at 35k
           if Debug == 1
               fprintf('NOT ENOUGH THRUST TOP OF CLIMB\n')
           end
```

```
fail = 1;
       end
       % Climb gradients
       %% 1st Segment
       C L takeoff segment 1 = C L \max takeoff / 1.2^2;
       % C L takeoff and Figure 6 to get Delta C D parasite
       temp = C L takeoff segment 1 / C L max takeoff;
       Delta C D parasite segment 1 = 0.0327 + -0.0707 \text{ temp} + 0.0893 \text{ temp}^2 +
-0.151*temp^3 + 0.163*temp^4;
       Delta C D gear = 0.0145;
       C D induced segment 1 = C L takeoff segment 1^2 /
(pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
       C D total segment 1 = C D parasite + Delta C D parasite segment 1 +
Delta C D gear + C D induced segment 1;
       Lift Drag segment 1 = C L takeoff segment 1 / C D total segment 1;
       Thrust required segment 1 = Weight takeoff/Lift Drag segment 1;
       % Maximum Limit Operating (MLO) dry takeoff thrust
       Thrust MLO dry takeoff segment 1 = 45479 + -48077*Mach liftoff +
38144*Mach liftoff^2;
       Thrust available segment 1 = (Thrust per engine /
Thrust_JT9D_sea_level_static) * Thrust MLO dry takeoff segment 1;
       Gradient 1 = ((((Number of engine - 1)*(Thrust available segment 1)) -
Thrust required segment 1) / Weight takeoff) * 100;
       %% 2nd Segment
       % No Delta C D gear in C D total segment 2
       C D total segment 2 = C D parasite + Delta C D parasite segment 1 +
C D induced segment 1;
       Lift Drag segment 2 = C L takeoff segment 1 / C D total segment 2;
       Thrust required segment 2 = Weight takeoff / Lift Drag segment 2;
```

```
Gradient 2 = (((Number of engine - 1) * (Thrust available segment 1)) -
Thrust required segment 2) / Weight takeoff) * 100;
                 %% 3rd Segment
                 C L max clean = 0.191 + 13.1*t c + -39.5*t c^2;
                 Velocity segment 3 = 1.2 * (sqrt((296 * WL takeoff) / (0.9204 *
C L max clean))); % KTS
                 Mach segment 3 = Velocity segment 3 / 659;
                 C L segment 3 = C L \max clean / (1.2^2);
                 C D total segment 3 = C D parasite + C L segment 3^2 /
(pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
                 Lift Drag segment 3 = C L segment 3 / C D total segment 3;
                 Thrust required segment 3 = Weight takeoff / (Lift Drag segment 3);
                 Thrust JT9D Max Climb Condition = 37594 + -36139*Mach segment 3 +
18246*Mach segment 3^2;
                 Thrust available segment 3 = (Thrust per engine / Thrust per eng
Thrust JT9D sea level static) * Thrust JT9D Max Climb Condition;
                 Gradient 3 = (((Number of engine - 1) * Thrust available segment 3) -
Thrust required segment 3) / Weight takeoff) * 100;
                 %% Approach
                 C L approach = C L max takeoff / 1.3^2;
                 temp = C L approach / C L max takeoff;
                 Delta C D parasite approach = 0.0327 + -0.0707*temp + 0.0893*temp^2 +
-0.151*temp^3 + 0.163*temp^4;
                 C D total approach = C D parasite + Delta C D parasite approach +
C L approach^2 / (pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
                 Lift Drag approach = C L approach / C D total approach;
                 Weight landing approach = WL landing * S ref;
                 Thrust required approach = Weight landing approach / Lift Drag approach;
```

```
Velocity approach segment = sqrt((296 * WL landing) / (0.953 *
C L approach)); % KTS
       Mach approach = Velocity approach segment / 667;
       Thrust JT9D Mach approach Max Climb Condition = -21428* (Mach approach) ^3
+ 43382* (Mach approach) ^2 - 43523* (Mach approach) + 37935;
       Thrust available approach = (Thrust per engine /
Thrust JT9D sea level static) * Thrust JT9D Mach approach Max Climb Condition;
       Gradient approach = ((Number of engine - 1)*Thrust available approach -
Thrust required approach) *100/Weight landing approach;
       %% Landing
       C L landing = C L max landing / 1.3^2;
       temp = C L landing / C L max landing;
       Delta C D parasite landing = 0.0411 + -0.0684*temp + 8.83E-03*temp^2 +
0.0784*temp^3;
       C D total approach = C D parasite + Delta C D parasite landing +
Delta C D gear + C L landing^2 / (pi*AR*Oswald Efficiency);
       Lift Drag landing = C L landing / C D total approach;
       Thrust required landing = Weight landing approach / Lift Drag landing;
       Velocity landing = Velocity approach;
       Mach landing = Velocity landing/667;
       Thrust JT9D Mach landing dry = 45479 + -48077*Mach landing +
38144*Mach landing^2;
       Thrust available landing = (Thrust per engine /
Thrust JT9D sea level static) * Thrust JT9D Mach landing dry;
       Gradient landing = (Number of engine*Thrust available landing -
Thrust_required_landing) * 100 / Weight landing approach;
       %% Gradient check
       if Number of engine == 2
           if (Gradient 1 < 0)</pre>
```

```
if Debug == 1
        fprintf('Gradient 1 fail.\n')
    end
    fail = 1;
end
if (Gradient 2 < 2.4)
    if Debug == 1
        fprintf('Gradient 2 fail.\n')
    end
    fail = 1;
end
if (Gradient_3 < 1.2)</pre>
    if Debug == 1
        fprintf('Gradient 3 fail.\n')
    end
    fail = 1;
end
if (Gradient_approach < 2.1)</pre>
    if Debug == 1
        fprintf('Gradient approach fail.\n')
    end
    fail = 1;
end
if (Gradient_landing < 3.2)</pre>
    if Debug == 1
        fprintf('Gradient landing fail.\n')
    end
    fail = 1;
end
```

```
elseif Number of engine == 3
    if (Gradient_1 < 0.3)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
            fprintf('Gradient 1 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_2 < 2.7)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
             fprintf('Gradient 2 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_3 < 1.5)
        if Debug == 1
            fprintf('Gradient 3 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient approach < 2.49)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
             fprintf('Gradient approach fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_landing < 3.2)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
            fprintf('Gradient landing fail.\n')
        end
```

```
fail = 1;
    end
elseif Number_of_engine == 4
    if (Gradient_1 < 0.5)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
            fprintf('Gradient 1 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient 2 < 3.0)
        if Debug == 1
             fprintf('Gradient 2 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_3 < 1.7)
        if Debug == 1
            fprintf('Gradient 3 fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_approach < 2.7)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
             fprintf('Gradient approach fail.\n')
        end
        fail = 1;
    end
    if (Gradient_landing < 3.2)</pre>
        if Debug == 1
```

```
fprintf('Gradient landing fail.\n')
               end
               fail = 1;
           end
       else
           fprintf("Check number of engine. Only 2-4 engines are allowed.\n")
       end
       if fail == 1
           % fprintf("Debug.Fail after Gradient Check.\n")
           Adjustment Weight to Thrust ratio =
Adjustment Weight to Thrust ratio + 0.01;
       end
   end
   %% Direct Operating Cost (DOC)
   % Block velocity:
  Distance block = 1.15 * Range;
  Time ground maneuvering = 0.25; % Hour
  Time_descent = 0 ;
   Time additional miscellaneous = 0.1;
   Time cruise = (Distance block + 0.02*Distance block + 20 -
(Range_climb*1.15) - 0 ) / (1.15 * Velocity_cruise);
  Velocity block = Distance block / (Time ground maneuvering + Time climb +
Time_descent + Time_cruise + Time_additional_miscellaneous);
   % Block time
   Time block = Time ground maneuvering + Time climb + Time descent +
Time cruise + Time additional miscellaneous;
   % Block fuel
   Fuel climb = Weight fuel climb;
```

```
Fuel cruise = Thrust required range * Specific fuel consumption at 35k *
Time cruise;
   Fuel additional miscellaneous = Thrust required range *
Specific fuel consumption at 35k * Time additional miscellaneous;
   Fuel block = Fuel climb + Fuel cruise + Fuel additional miscellaneous;
  % Flying operation cost
  % a. Flight Crew
  Payload_in_tons = Weight_payload / 2000; % tons
  Velocity cruise in mph = 1.15 * Velocity cruise;
  Cost over block hour = 17.849 * (Velocity cruise in mph *
(Weight takeoff/10^5) )^0.3 + 40.83;
  Cost light crew per ton mile = Cost over block hour / (Velocity block *
Payload in tons);
  % b. Fuel and Oil
  Cost fuel per pound = 0.4 * (1 / 6.4);
  Cost Oil per pound = 2.15;
  Cost_fuel_and_oil_per_ton_mile = (1.02 * Fuel_block * Cost_fuel_per_pound +
Number of engine * Cost Oil per pound * Time block * 0.135) / (Distance block *
Payload in tons);
  % C. Hull Insurance
  Weight airframe = Weight takeoff - Weight fuel * Weight takeoff -
Weight payload - Weight power plant * Weight takeoff;
  Cost airframe = 2.4*10^6 + 87.5 * Weight_airframe;
  Cost per engine = 590000 + (16 * Thrust per engine);
  Cost total aircraft = Cost airframe + Number of engine * Cost per engine;
  Insurance Rate = 1/100;
  Utilization rate in flight hours per year = 630 + 4000 / (1 + 1 / 1)
(Time block + 0.5));
```

```
Cost Hull insurance per ton mile = (Insurance Rate * Cost total aircraft) /
(Utilization rate in flight hours per year * Velocity block * Payload in tons);
  % Direct maintenance
  % a. Airframe labor
  Coefficient flight hour airframe labor = (4.9169 * log10(Weight airframe /
1000)) - 6.425;
  Coefficient_flight_cycle_labor = 0.21256 * (log10(Weight_airframe /
1000))^3.7375;
   Time maintenance flight = Time block - Time ground maneuvering;
  Labor rate per hour = 8.6;
  Cost airframe labor per ton mile = ((Coefficient flight hour airframe labor
* Time maintenance flight + Coefficient flight cycle labor) / (Velocity block *
Time_block * Payload_in_tons)) * Labor_rate_per_hour;
   % b. Airframe material
  Coefficient flight hour airframe material = 1.5994 * Cost airframe / 10^6 +
3.4263;
  Coefficient flight cycle airframe material = 1.9220 * Cost airframe / 10^6 +
2.2504;
  Cost airframe material per ton mile =
(Coefficient flight hour airframe material \star Time maintenance flight +
Coefficient flight cycle airframe material) / (Velocity block * Time block *
Payload in tons);
  % c. Engine labor
  Coefficient flight hour engine labor = (Number of engine *
(Thrust per engine / 1000)) / ((0.82715 * (Thrust per engine / 1000)) +
13.639);
  Coefficient flight cycle engine labor = 0.2 * Number of engine;
```

```
Cost engine labor per ton mile = (((Coefficient flight hour engine labor *
Time maintenance flight) + Coefficient flight cycle engine labor) *
Labor rate per hour) / (Velocity block * Time block * Payload in tons);
       % d. Engine material
      Coefficient flight hour engine material = ((28.2353 * Cost per engine / Cost per e
10<sup>6</sup>) - 6.5176) * Number of engine;
       Coefficient flight cycle engine material = ((3.6698 * Cost per engine /
10^6) + 1.3685) * Number_of_engine;
       Cost engine material per ton mile = (Coefficient flight hour engine material
* Time maintenance flight + Coefficient flight cycle engine material) /
(Velocity block * Time block * Payload in tons);
      % e. Total maintenance
      Cost total maintenance = (Cost airframe labor per ton mile +
Cost airframe material per ton mile + Cost engine labor per ton mile +
Cost engine material per ton mile) *2;
       % Depreciation
      Cost total maintenance depreciation = ( Cost total aircraft + (0.06 *
(Cost total aircraft - (Number of engine * Cost per engine))) + (0.3 *
Number of engine * Cost per engine) ) / ( Velocity block * Payload in tons * 14
* Utilization rate_in_flight_hours_per_year );
      % Total Direct Operating Cost (DOC)
      Direct operating cost per ton mile = Cost light crew per ton mile +
Cost fuel and oil per ton mile + Cost Hull insurance per ton mile +
Cost total maintenance + Cost total maintenance depreciation;
       Direct_operating_cost_per_passenger_mile =
Direct operating cost per ton mile * Payload in tons / PAX;
      DOC = Direct operating cost per ton mile;
      DOC list(end+1) = DOC;
      AR = AR + AR step size;
```

```
AR_list(end+1) = AR;
fprintf("AR = %.4f\n", AR)
fprintf("DOC = %.4f\n", DOC)
end
figure;
plot(AR_list, DOC_list, '-o', 'LineWidth', 2, 'MarkerSize', 8);
grid on;
xlabel('Aspect Ratio (AR)');
ylabel('Direct Operating Cost (DOC)');
title('Effect of Aspect Ratio on Direct Operating Cost');
legend('DOC vs AR');
```