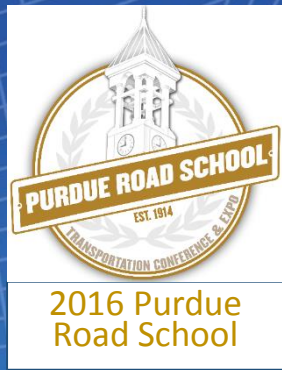


# Estimating Operations and Airport-Specific Landing & Take-off Cycles at GA Airports



Mary E. Johnson, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor

Chenyu Huang  
Ph.D. student

PURDUE UNIVERSITY



*School of*

AVIATION AND  
TRANSPORTATION  
TECHNOLOGY

# Facts



- The 117 public-use airports, seaplane bases and heliports in Indiana contribute over \$14 billion in annual economic output.
- As of May 29, 2015, FAA policy requires the use of the new integrated model for noise, fuel burn and emissions and air quality impact analysis (AEDT 2b).
- AEDT 2b needs airport-specific information: layout, based aircraft, operations counts and LTO cycle information.
- GA airports and other non-towered airports may have limited resources to develop estimates of operations counts and LTO cycle.



# Purpose

- Discuss methods for airports to use to develop more accurate estimates for use in models of exhaust and noise emissions
- The Aviation Emissions Design Tool (AEDT) uses airport information, operations counts and LTO cycle durations in its models. AEDT is the exhaust and noise emissions modeling software for FAA projects.



# Overview

- Review *operations* estimation and sample counting methods for non-towered airports
- Discuss a method for estimating airport-specific *LTO cycles*

*Both of these inputs are needed to estimate emissions!*





# Evaluating Methods for Counting Aircraft Operations at Non-Towered Airports – ACRP Report 129 (2015)

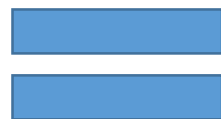
by Dr. Maria J. Muia & Dr. Mary E. Johnson

- Developed estimates of annual operations based on easy to measure factors such as number of based aircraft and the ratio of instrument flight plans.
- Studied mechanisms (camera and acoustic) to get sample counts.
- Compared four different statistical methods to extrapolate sample counts to annual counts.

What are the number of total operations for this airport?



**OPBA**



**Instrument flight plans /  
Total Operations**

Others factors such as region, population, and number of flight schools were considered



# Operations counting methods for non-towered airports

Based on the study objectives and data -

- There were *no practical and consistent OPBAs* found or modeled at small, towered airports nationally or by climate region, even when considering the number of flight schools based at the airport.
- Therefore, the research team cannot recommend an OPBA or OPBA equation for estimating annual operations at non-towered airports.



# Operations counting methods for non-towered airports

Based on the study objectives and data -

- ***No practical and consistent IFPTOs found*** in the dataset of small towered airports nationally or by climate region.
- ***Cannot recommend an IFPTO*** for estimating annual operations at non-towered airports.
- Recommendation: take sample of actual operations and extrapolating into annual operations from the sample



# Previous Work Review

**Table 3A-9: Summary of the Percent Difference Between Estimates Using Monthly/Seasonal Factors and OPSNET Annual Operations**

% Difference from OPSNET Annual Operations	1 Week each Season	2 Weeks each Season	1 Month Spring, Summer, or Fall	1 Month Winter
Average of real values	4%	2%	9%	2%
Average of absolute values	9%	8%	12%	13%
Highest	13%	13%	13%	53%
Lowest	-32%	-26%	-25%	-20%
Range	45%	39%	38%	73%

ACRP Report 129, 2015.

The ***two weeks in each season*** scenario has a combination of statistics reported that indicate preference over the others.

# Estimating Methods Rely on Sample Counts of Operations

- Methods studied in ACRP Report 129.
  - Automated acoustical counter
  - Sound-level meter
  - Security/trail cameras
  - Video image detection with a transponder receiver
- These methods require post-processing of the counts to get an accurate count.
- Selection of the technology depends on air field layout, fleet mix, budget and other factors.





# Overview

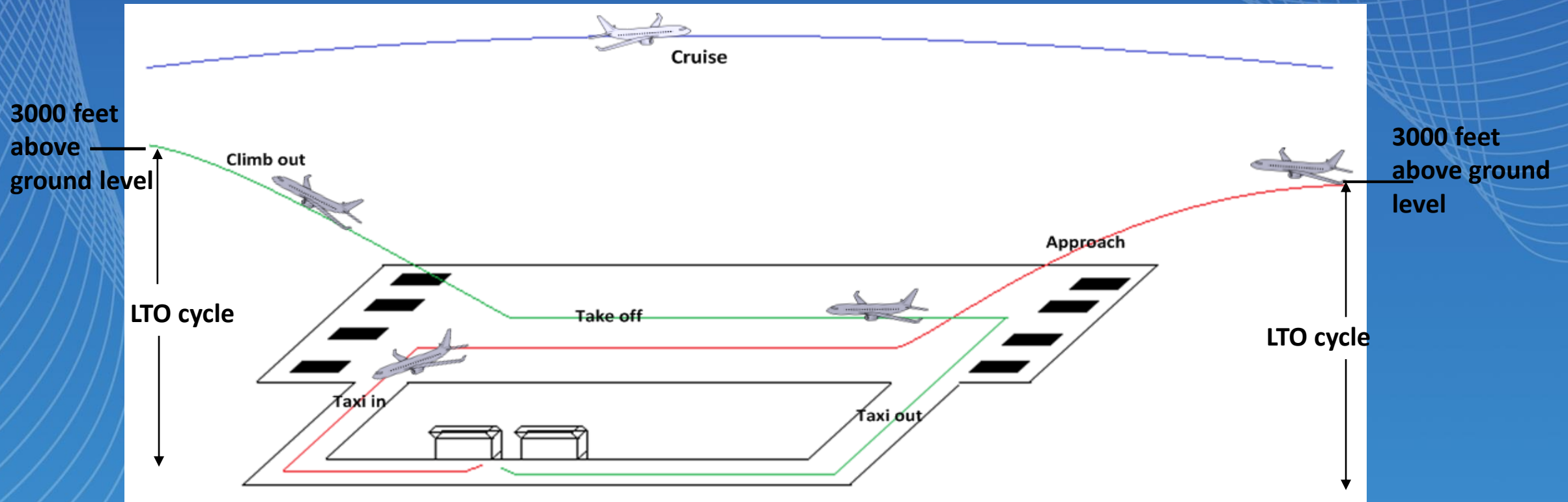
- Review *operations* estimation and sample counting methods for non-towered airports
- Discuss a method for estimating airport-specific *LTO cycles*

***Both of these inputs are needed to estimate emissions!***



# Landing and Take-off Cycles at GA Airports

## What is an LTO?



Each LTO = Taxi out + Take-off + Climb-out + Approach + Taxi in  
One operation is either a take-off or a landing.  
AEDT uses the LTO and cruise in emissions estimates.



# Landing and Take-off Cycles at GA Airports

## Why is LTO important?

Add a runway?

Runway expansion?

*Needed to develop emissions estimates for airports*

*Used to allocate resources and projects to airports*

To tower or not to tower?

Is my exhaust too loud?

Taxiway expansion?

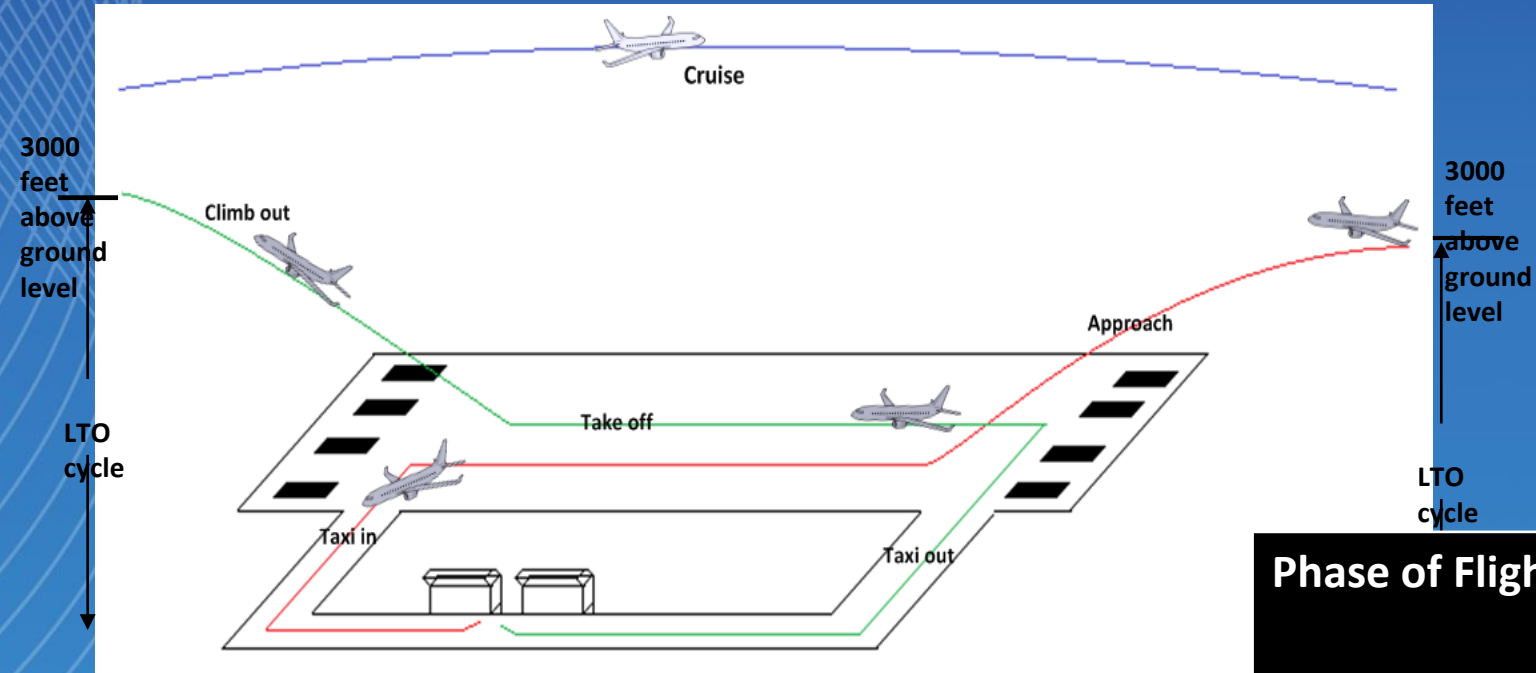


Upgrade terminal or hangars?

Landing and take-off procedure ok?

# Landing and Take-off Cycles at GA Airports

Is LTO for GA airports the same as for commercial airports?



## ICAO reference LTO cycle

Phase of Flight	Thrust Setting (% of maximum sea level static power)	Duration (min)
Take off	100%	0.7
Climb out	85%	2.2
Approach	30%	4.0
Taxi/Idle	7%	26.0

Is this LTO accurate?

What is the LTO cycle for your airport?





# Landing and Take-off Cycles at GA Airports

Developed and tested a software program to do automated analysis of FDM data from GA piston-engine aircraft at one Indiana airport identified

- Duration of each phase of flight (DUR)
- Average fuel flow rate in each phase of flight (FFR)

**Found Statistically Significant Results**

***NEXT:* Expand the number of airports and aircraft types in the study to develop a general model**



# Questions?

