Design Standards for New Aircraft





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Outline

New Aircraft – Biggest Impact next 20 years Aircraft Characteristics Impacts Aircraft Pavement Loading Impacts Airside Geometry Impacts Aircraft Apron Servicing Impacts Ongoing Research > Applied Geometry and Pavement Principles



ICAO Annex 14 vs. TP 312

Aerodrome Reference Code					
Code element 1			Code element 2		
Code number	Aeroplane reference field length	Code letter	Wing span	Outer main gear wheel span@	
1	Less than 800 m	A	Up to but not including 15 m	Up to but not including 4.5 m	
2	800 m up to but not including 1200 m	В	15 m up to but not including 24 m	4.5 m up to but not including 6 m	
3	1200 m up to but not including 1800 m	С	24 m up to but not including 36 m	6 m up to but not including 9 m	
4	1800 m and over	D	36 m up to but not including 52 m	9 m up to but not including 14 m	
		Е	52 m up to but not including 65 m	9 m up to but not including 14 m	
		F	65 m up to but not including 80 m	14 m up to but not including 16 m	

ⓐ distance between the outside edges of the main gear wheel



How far we have come:





Wright Flyer – 1903

- 3 built
- MTOW 430 kg (950 lbs)
- Tire Pressure N/A
- One Pilot
- No Pax
- No Cargo
- Design "Box" 12.5m x 6.5m (A)

Airbus A380-800 - 2007

- 33 built (234 ordered (Aug/10))
- MTOW 561,000 kg (1.23 MM lbs)
- Tire Pressure (218 psi)
- Two Pilots
- 525 to 850 Pax (3 class or 1)
- 6,200 cu. ft.
- Design "Box" 80m x 72m (F)

New or Planned Aircraft to Consider

Boeing B787 (2 models) - (2011) Airbus A350 (3 models) - (2013) ➢ Boeing B747-8 - (2011) Bombardier CS100/300 - (2013) > Airbus A320 New/Upgrade - 2018? Boeing B737 New/Upgrade - 2018? Boeing B777 New/Upgrade - 2016? Airbus A380 (2 models) – (2007)

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Aircraft Characteristics and Impacts



New Aircraft Tracks and Composite Pavements – Why Old "Keys" Deteriorate



Aircraft Turning and Taxiway Fillets



Taxiway Fillet Widening Retrofits







Dealing with Code F Runways – Not in Canada Eh!

Engineering Brief #65 Runway Pavement Strength Requirements for Temporary Accomodation of the Airbus A380





A380 – Twy Code F Shoulders



Aircraft Pavement Loadings Effects



Reminder – Takeoff vs. Landing Loads



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Growth in Aircraft Loading



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Aircraft Wheel Loads





B-777-300ER (1995)

Max. ALR = 12.8

MTOW 353,000 kg (777,000 lbs) – Tire Pres. 221 psi



B777-200LR/300ER Gear





B777-200LR/300ER Gear Load













6 x 60,000 lbs GVW = one B777-200LR/300ER Gear



Test Vehicle Validation





National Airport Pavement Test Facility (NAPTF) Atlantic City, New Jersey, USA

Airbus Load Test, Toulouse, France



Aircraft Tire Pressure Trends-More Rutting on Horizon?

A340-500/600, B747-400ER, A380-800F, B777-300ER B787, A350, B747-8 – all exceed current "X" upper limit of 1.50 MPa (217 psi)

Tire Pressure Category	Current ICAO Limits Psi (MPa)	Proposed New ICAO Limits Psi (MPa)	Major
w	Unlimited	Unlimited	Runways Worldwide
X	217 (1.50)	240 (1.65)	and 40% "W"
Y	145 (1.0)	181 (1.25)	
Z	72 (.50)	72 (.50)	Hatch Mo MacDona

Aircraft Apron and GSE Impacts



Multiple Aircraft Ramp System (MARS)

- IATA recommended aircraft stand configuration suited to mixes of Code E/C or Code F/C aircraft.
- Gaining usage at many new airports and airport upgrades and fits in with future Code E and C aircraft planned by major manufacturers



MARS Apron Applied to YYC IFP



MARS – "More Aircraft Restricted Space" What about GSE Areas?





Generic MARS Gate Layout



Planning for Deicing Facilities



Ongoing Research



Airport Support - Firefighting



NAPTF - FAA





NAPTF – Research (18 months/section)





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Applied Geometry and Pavement Principles





