



Motivation and Objectives

Motivation

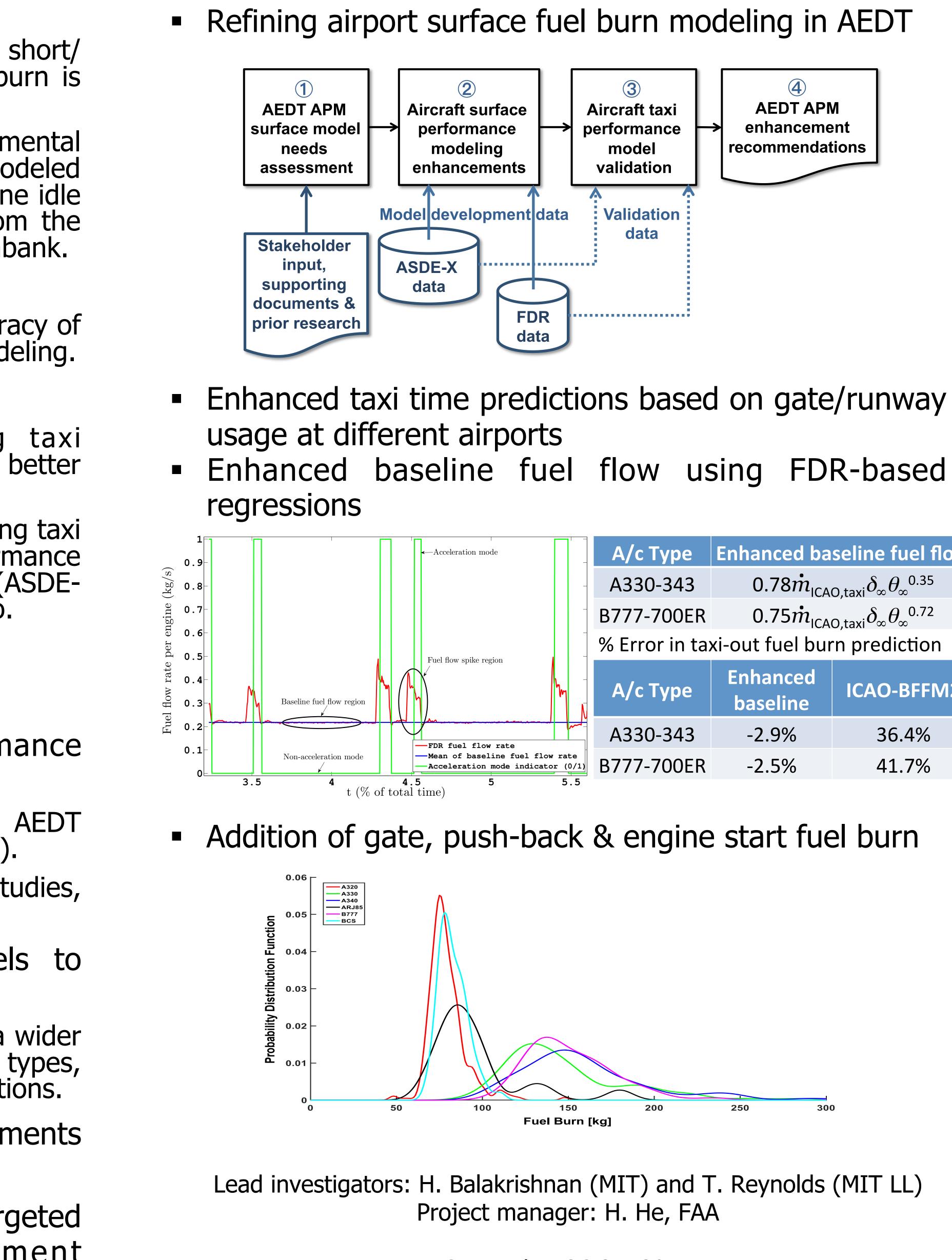
- A significant fraction (5-10% for short/ medium haul A320s) of total fuel burn is expended on the airport surface.
- □ Taxi phase in the Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT) currently modeled using simplified taxi times with engine idle fuel and emissions assumptions from the ICAO Aircraft Engine Emissions Databank.
 - □ Can overestimate taxi fuel.
- □ These assumptions reduce the accuracy of the taxi fuel burn and emissions modeling.
- Objectives
 - Identify needs for improving taxi performance modeling in AEDT to better reflect actual operations.
 - Address identified needs by enhancing taxi models within AEDT's Aircraft Performance Module (APM) leveraging surface (ASDE-X) & Flight Data Recorder (FDR) info.

Methods and Materials

- Assess surface aircraft performance model needs for AEDT.
 - □ Solicit stakeholder input (including AEDT developers and users, FAA AEE, etc.).
 - □ Incorporate findings from related studies, e.g., ACRP 02-27 and 02-45.
- Develop enhanced surface models to address identified needs.
 - Data-driven models that represent a wider range of taxi conditions, aircraft types, airports, airlines, and weather conditions.
- Validate proposed model enhancements using independent data.
- Synthesize findings to develop targeted AEDT surface APM enhancement recommendations.

This work was funded by the US Federal Aviation (FAA) Office of Environment and Energy as a part of ASCENT Project 46 under FAA Award Number: 13-C-AJFE-MIT. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the FAA or other ASCENT Sponsors. Lincoln material is DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release: distribution under Air Force Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0002 and/or FA8702-15-D-0001. Delivered to the U.S. Government rights in this work are defined by DFARS 252.227-7013 or DFARS 252.227-7014 as detailed above. Use of this work other than as specifically authorized by the U.S. Government may violate any copyrights that exist in this work. 2016 Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Project 46 Surface Analysis to Support AEDT Aircraft Performance Module (APM) Development



September 26-27, 2017

Summary

A/c Type	Enhanced ba	seline fuel flow
A330-343	$0.78 \dot{m}_{ m ICAO,taxi} \delta_{ m \infty} heta_{ m \infty}^{0.35}$	
777-700ER	$0.75 \dot{m}_{ m ICAO,taxi} \delta_{ m \infty} heta_{ m \infty}^{0.72}$	
6 Error in taxi-out fuel burn prediction		
A/c Type	Enhanced baseline	ICAO-BFFM2
A330-343	-2.9%	36.4%
		11 70/

Results and Discussion

- types in fleet.
- AEDT to provide:

Conclusions and Next Steps

- modeling by the tool
- Next steps:

 - □ Validation activities.



Initially developing "first-order" enhancements for AEDT:

Taxi time modeling representative of operations at key airports (movement and construction) non-movement areas).

□ Enhanced taxi fuel flow for key aircraft

□ Add fuel burn from gate (APU), push-back and engine start activities.

Currently developing look-up tables for

□ Taxi time distributions covering nonmovement and movement area times for typical gate/runway combinations at selected US airports.

□ Regression-based models of baseline taxi fuel flow for key aircraft types.

Aircraft-category-based additional fuel burn for non-movement area activities.

Project is developing "first order" enhancements for AEDT aircraft surface performance modeling

Enhancements planned to transition into AEDT to improve taxi fuel and emissions

Expand analyses to more airports and aircraft types of interest.

□ Synthesize into key recommendations for future AEDT enhancements.

Collaborate with stakeholders to determine appropriate implementation of surface APM within AEDT.