



Project managers: Rangasayi Halthore and László Windhoffer, FAA; Georgia Tech (Lead University): Dimitri Mavris (PI), Jimmy Tai (Co-PI); Purdue: Daniel DeLaurentis, William Crossley (PIs) October 9, 2018

- Purdue efforts in two areas for current phase of project to make fleet-level  $CO_2$  predictions:
  - Characterizing supersonic routes
  - Including supersonic aircraft into allocation

## **Fleet-Level Environmental Evaluation Tool - FLEET**

- Uses a system dynamics-inspired simulation to evolve airline fleet, passenger demand, environmental impact over time
- At core is an allocation problem to simulate a profit-seeking airline
- -1,940 routes connect a subset of World-Wide LMI Network of 257 major airports
- Includes US domestic routes and int'l routes with direct flight originating or ending at US airport
- FLEET represents aircraft by class (number of seats) and by technology age

### **Placeholder supersonic aircraft characteristics**

	EIS 2025		EIS 2035		EIS 2045	
	Supersonic	Subsonic LTA <sup>†</sup>	Supersonic	Subsonic LTA <sup>†</sup>	Supersonic	Subsonic LTA <sup>†</sup>
Seat capacity	69	216	69	244	69	244
Fuel burn (per pax-nmi)	0.4225	0.1346	0.4212	0.1188	0.2312	0.0652

<sup>+</sup>LTA – Subsonic Large Twin-Aisle Aircraft motivates placeholder, because of similar range

- Placeholder model for initial studies; will replace with refined vehicle
- model when available
- -Assumes no boom reduction technology, supersonic overwater only
- Block time for supersonic aircraft dependent on percentage of flight
- overwater and overland, with cruise speed of M = 2.2 overwater and M = 0.95 overland
- -Aircraft operation cost modeling
  - Crew cost dependent on block time
  - Maintenance hours set as 1.5 times that of a subsonic large twin-aisle aircraft in FLEET
  - Aircraft acquisition cost, indirect operating cost, and insurance set same as that of a subsonic large twin-aisle aircraft in FLEET
- In allocation, 80% load factor limits placeholder aircraft to 55 passengers

# **Identifying potential supersonic routes and demand**

- Demand filter
  - -5% of daily demand > 50 passengers
  - –Uses Bureau of Transportation statistics reported demand in 2016
  - Assumes this 5% of demand are business or above travelers
  - 5% assumption correlates with data for domestic flights –All domestic flights, 4.3% of reported tickets business or above class
  - Domestic flights between 2350 and 4500 nmi, 6.89% business or above class
  - These are the only potential supersonic passengers
- Overwater filter
  - –Uses deviation from Great Circle route, quick time estimate
  - -Current supersonic eligible route set considers routes with more than 75% flight segment overwater
- FLEET route network is based on 2005 BTS reported operations – Filters identified 26 routes that have potential for supersonic flights
  - -Routing includes accommodation for overwater at M = 2.2, subsonic overland at M = 0.95

- other (subsonic) demand
- subsonic aircraft
- market demand





This work was funded by the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Office of Environment and Energy as a part of ASCENT Project 43. 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.