

CEE 5614 Analysis of Air Transportation Flight Planning

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- Procedure whereby airlines or individuals and ATC entities enter into a tentative agreement on what route will be flown.
- Several considerations are of paramount importance

Weather conditions (wind, visibility, etc.)

Aircraft weight and balance (to comply with c.g. envelope)

Traffic density over congested fixes and airports

Restricted ATC sections (SUA)

Fuel reserves

Aircraft performance and NAV capabilities (Minimum equipment lists over NATS)



Differences in Flight Planning and Schedule Planning (Airline Prespective)

- While schedule planning looks at a 6-8 month horizon, flight planning is concerned with daily aircraft operations (a tactical planning activity)
- Flight planning is carried out by professionals at every airline or corporate department
- Private aircraft operators carry out their own planning using either manual computations or software like the one being demonstrated in class (Jeppessen Flight Star)





- Enroute savings can save the airline Direct Operating Costs
- 2-3% Fuel consumption reductions are possble with wise planning (1995 United Airlines study on possible savings over the Pacific Ocean using SATNAV systems)
- Pilots like to have information before a flight to avoid surprises (weather being the most important reason)
- Free flight operations will increase the need for real-time flight plans





The following flight plan illustrates an FAA approved form

Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration

FLIGHT PLAN

CML ARCRAFT PLOTS: FAR Part 91 requires you file an IFR flight plan to operate under instrument flight rules in eontrolled airspace. Pailure to file could result in a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation (Section 901 Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended). Filing of a VFR flight plan is recommended as a good operating practice. See also Part 99 for requirements concerning DNFR flight plans.

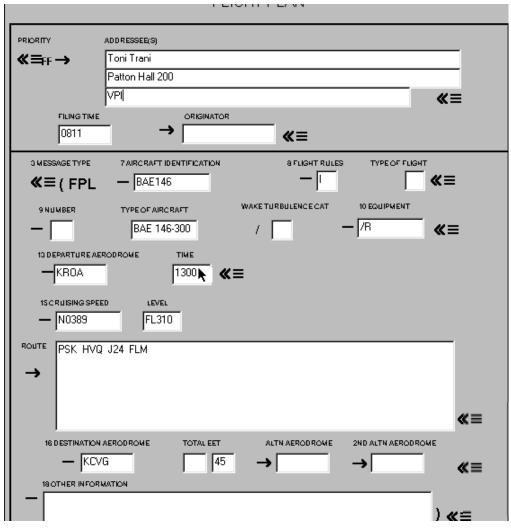
1. TYPE	2. ARCRAFTIDENT	 AC TYPE/BQUIP 	4. TRUE ARREPEED	6, DEPARTURE POINT	6. DEPART	URE TIME	7. CRUISING ALT		
IFR	N1234FS	DC-8-61/P	403	KROA	1400	ACTUAL	22000		

8. ROUTE OF RUGHT

OAKLE J24 FLM

9. DESTINATION		10. BST.	TIME BN	ROUTE	11. REMARKS				
KCYG		HOURS	1	м итек 48					
15, FUBLION BOARD 1		1s. ALTERNAT	E	14. PL0	T'S NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER & ARCRAFT HOME BASE	15, NUM ABOARD			
HOURS	MINUTES			Toni	Γrani				
04	19	Patto			n Hall 200,	2			
16, COLOR OF ARCRAFT									
tan/blue				CLOSE YFR FLIGHT PLAN WITH FSS ON ARRI					
FAA Form 72 s	r-1								

ICAO Sample Form







Several computer software packages exist to automate the flight plan process

- Jeppesen Flite Star
- Jeppesen Jet Planner Pro
- Web-based flight plan services
- Garmin FltPlan (fltplan.com)
- Skyvector (skyvector.com)
- Many others



Typical Procedures in Flight Planning Software

Inputs

- Select aircraft
- Select origin-destination pair (quick flight plan option)
- Select type of route (great circle, point to point, high altitude airways, etc.)
- Enter weight and balance information

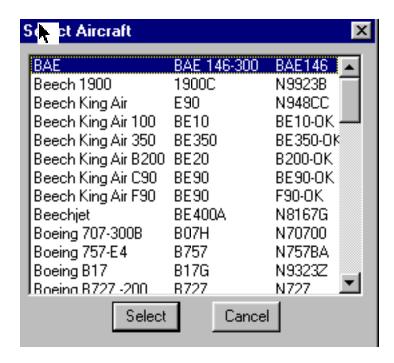
Outputs:

• Travel time, fuel consumed, trip report, trip profile and a hard copy (or electronic form) of the flight plan

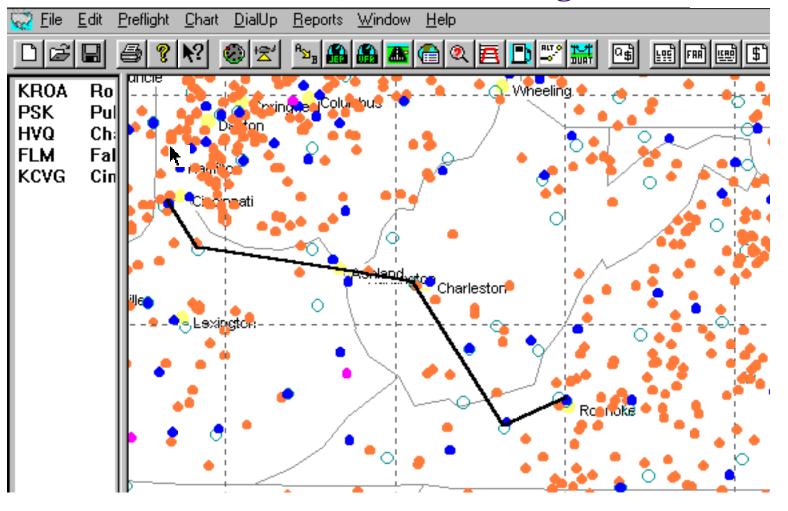


Sample Flite Star Pro Screens (Aircraft Selection Screen)

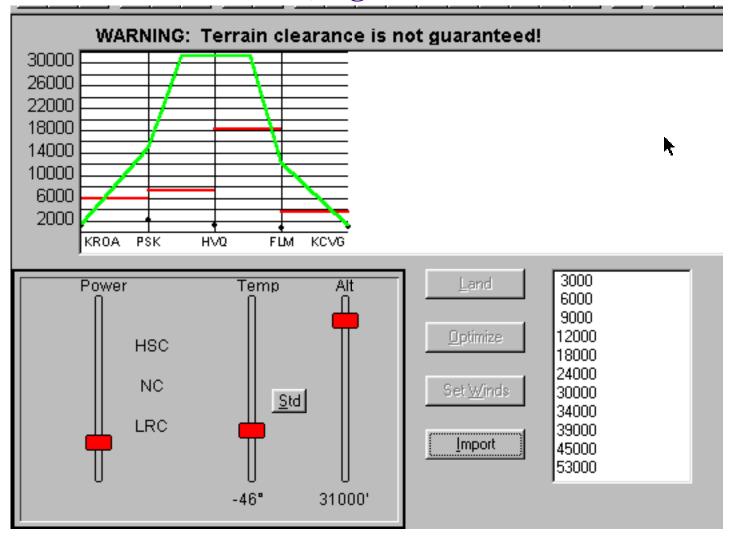
This screen shows various aircraft available to Flite Star database



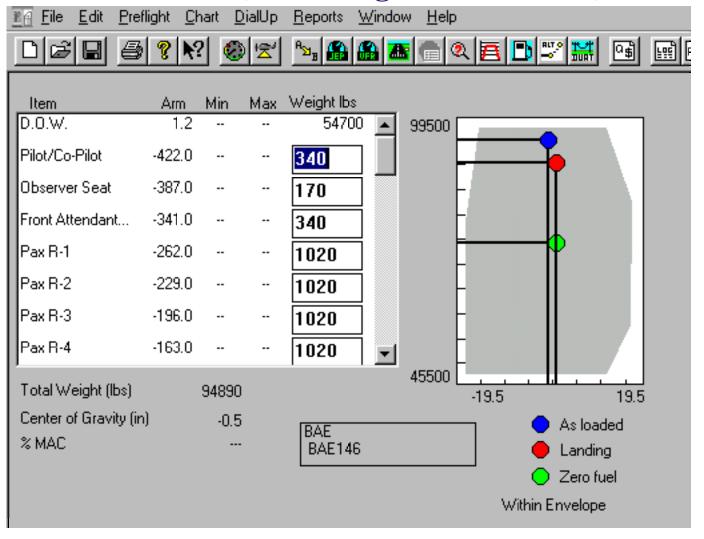
Sample Screens of Jeppessen Flite Star Professional (ROA-CVG Flight)



Flite Star Screen (Flight Plan Profile)



Flite Star Screen (Acft. Weight and Balance)



Flite Star Screen (Reporter)

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MSA 7100	333		389	-46° C	149.6	17590.	.6 00:22 .3		
HVQ 117.40 <u>■</u> Charleston						•			
J24	282	31000	389	L&V	66.3	789.	1 00:10.2		LRC
MEA 18000	282		389	-46° C	83.3	16801.	.5 00:32.5		
Descend	282	31000	433		54.4	518.	5 00:07.5		
	282	12156	433		28.9	16283.	.0 00:40 ^{.0}		
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Descend	330	897	385		0.0	16018.	.9 00:44.5		
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Ramp weight (lbs) 94890							Total distar	nce	278.4
Takeoff weight (lbs) 94450 Takeoff CG (in) -0.4			Landi	ing weigh	nt (lbs) 9	30268	Total time		0:45
			Landi	ing CG (ii	n)	1.3	Total fuel (I	lbs)	4621
Takeoff % MAC				ing % MA	•		•	•	



Example - Flight Plan Using Garmin FLTPlanTM (https://www.fltplan.com/)

- Assume we want to fly from KBCB (Blacksburg, VA) to New York Teterboro (KTEB) airport
- We will fly the Hokie Bird (a Cessna Citation Excel XL)
- The following screens show the typical information supplied to the flight plan



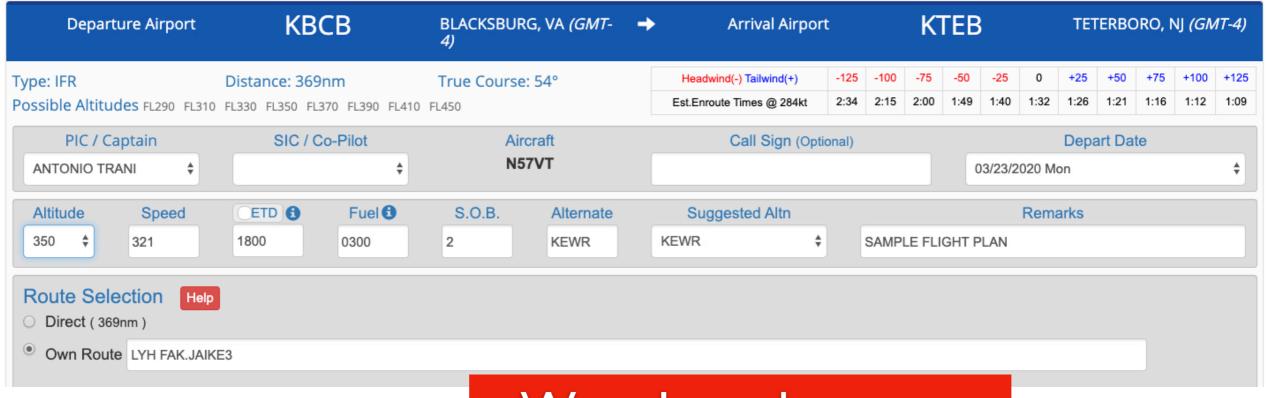
Cessna Citation Excel XL



Sample Flight Plan Information



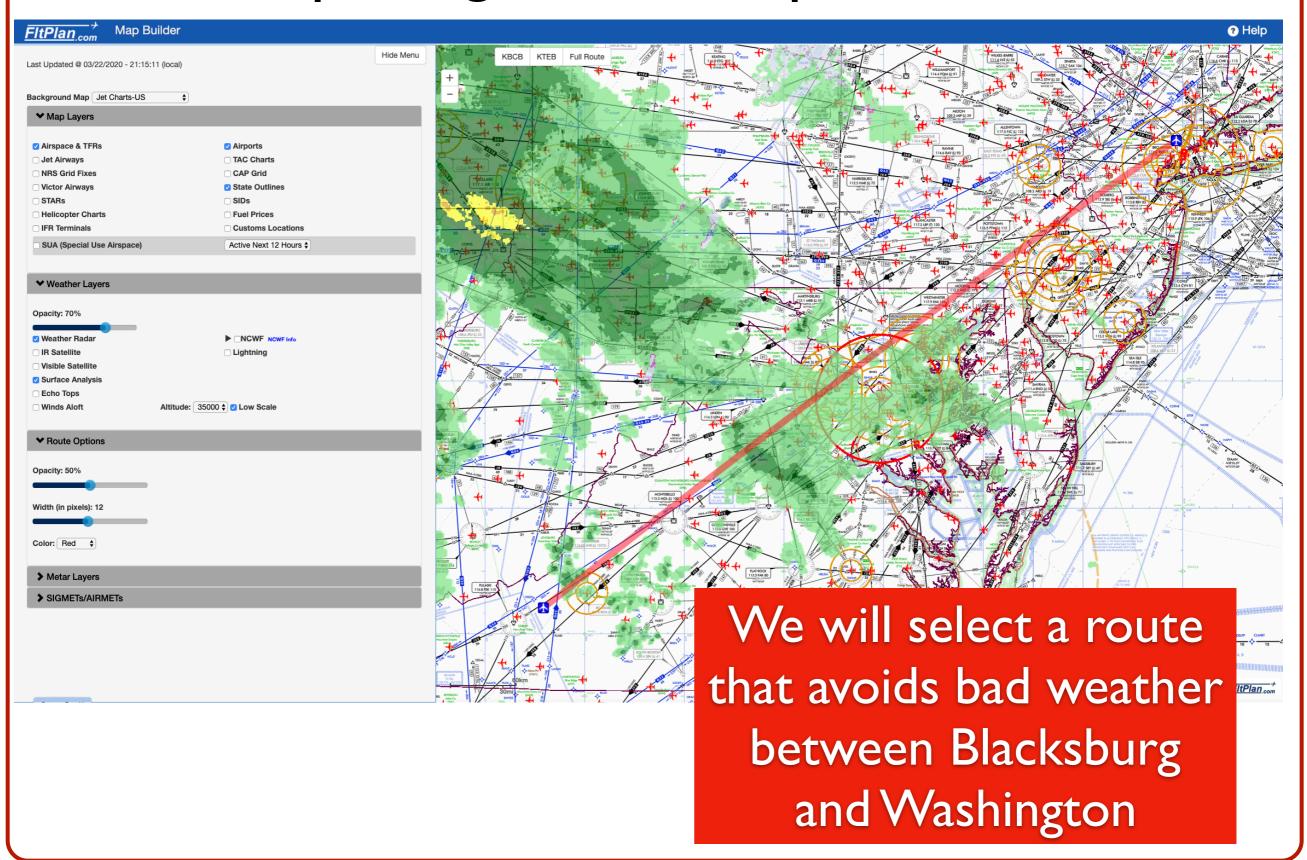
Note: Route is LYH FAK and JAIKE3 We plan to fly at FL 350 (35,000 feet)



We selected a route that avoids bad weather between Blacksburg and Washington



Sample Flight Plan: Map Builder





Flight Plan Information

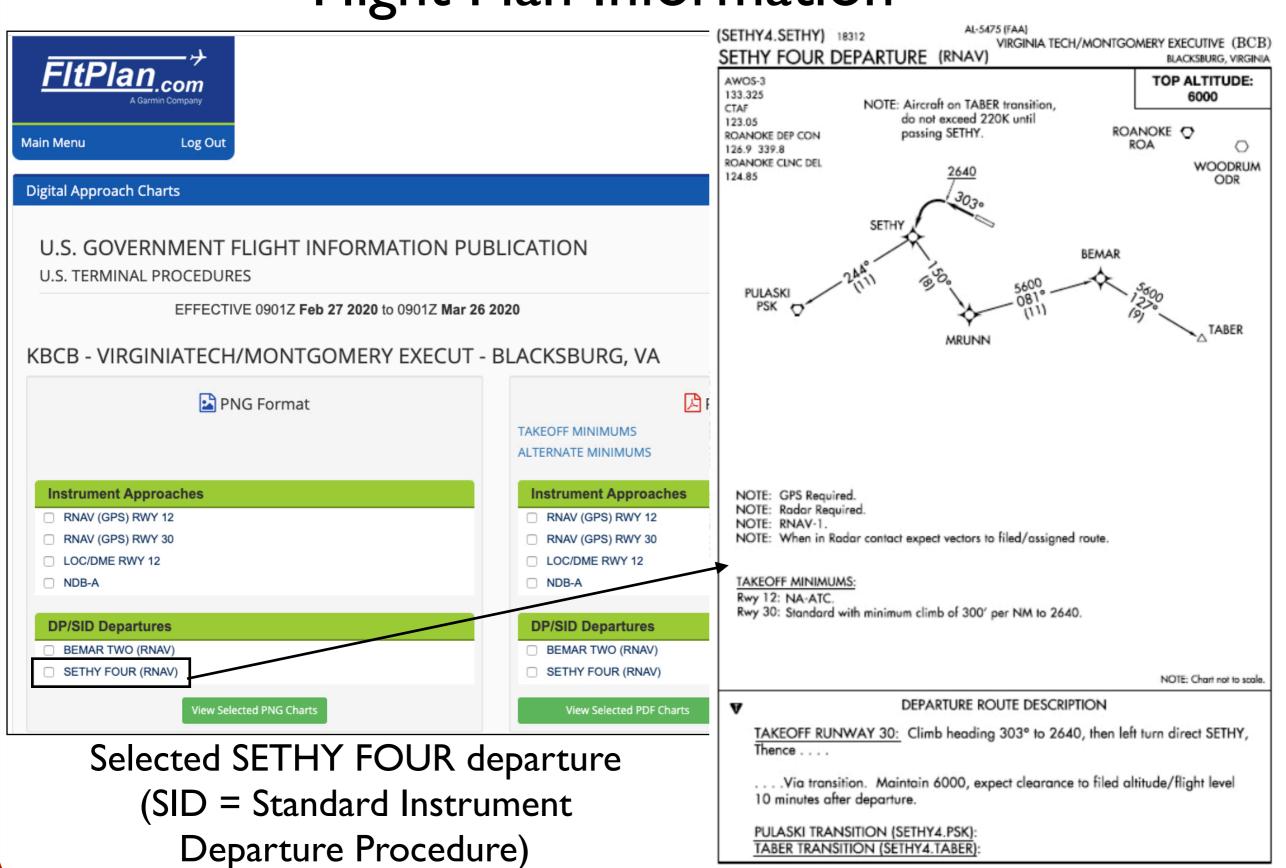
Bad weather

We selected a route that avoids bad weather between Blacksburg and Washington



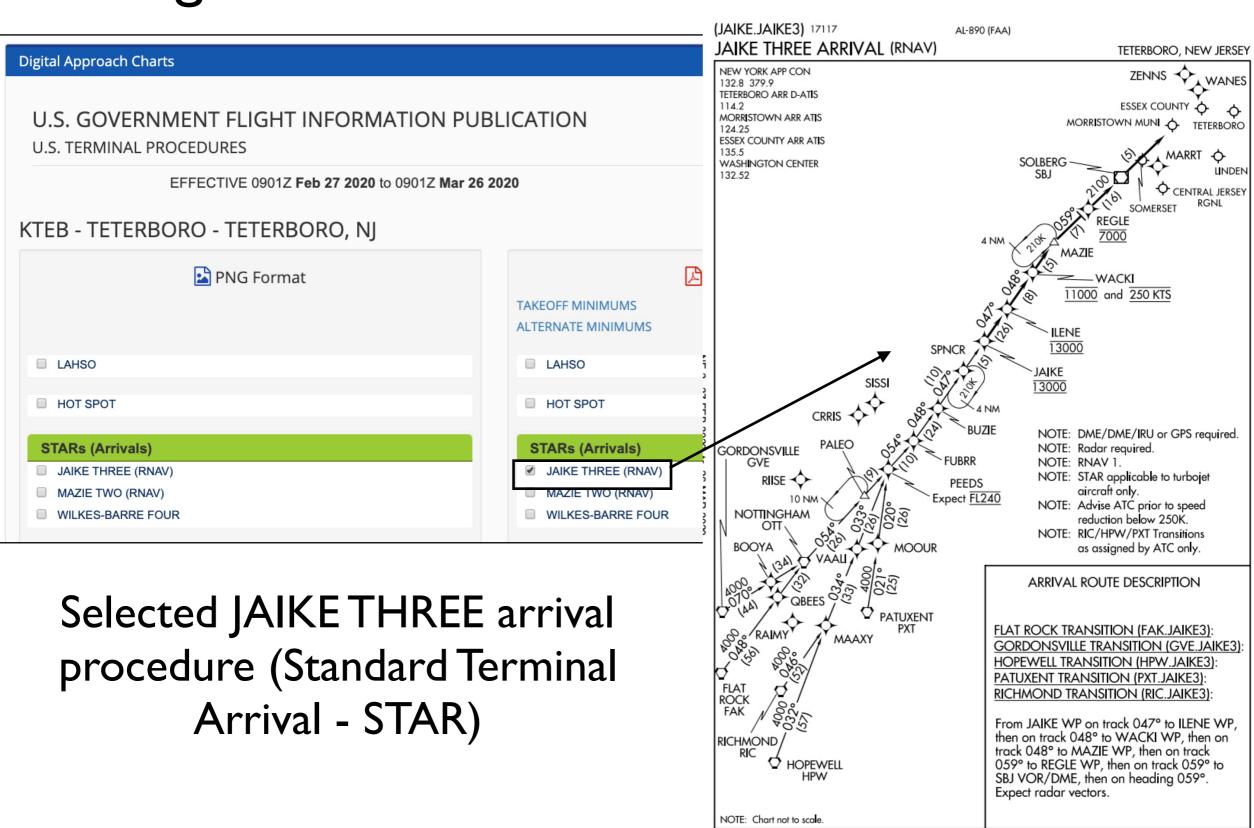


Flight Plan Information





Flight Plan: Arrival Route Information



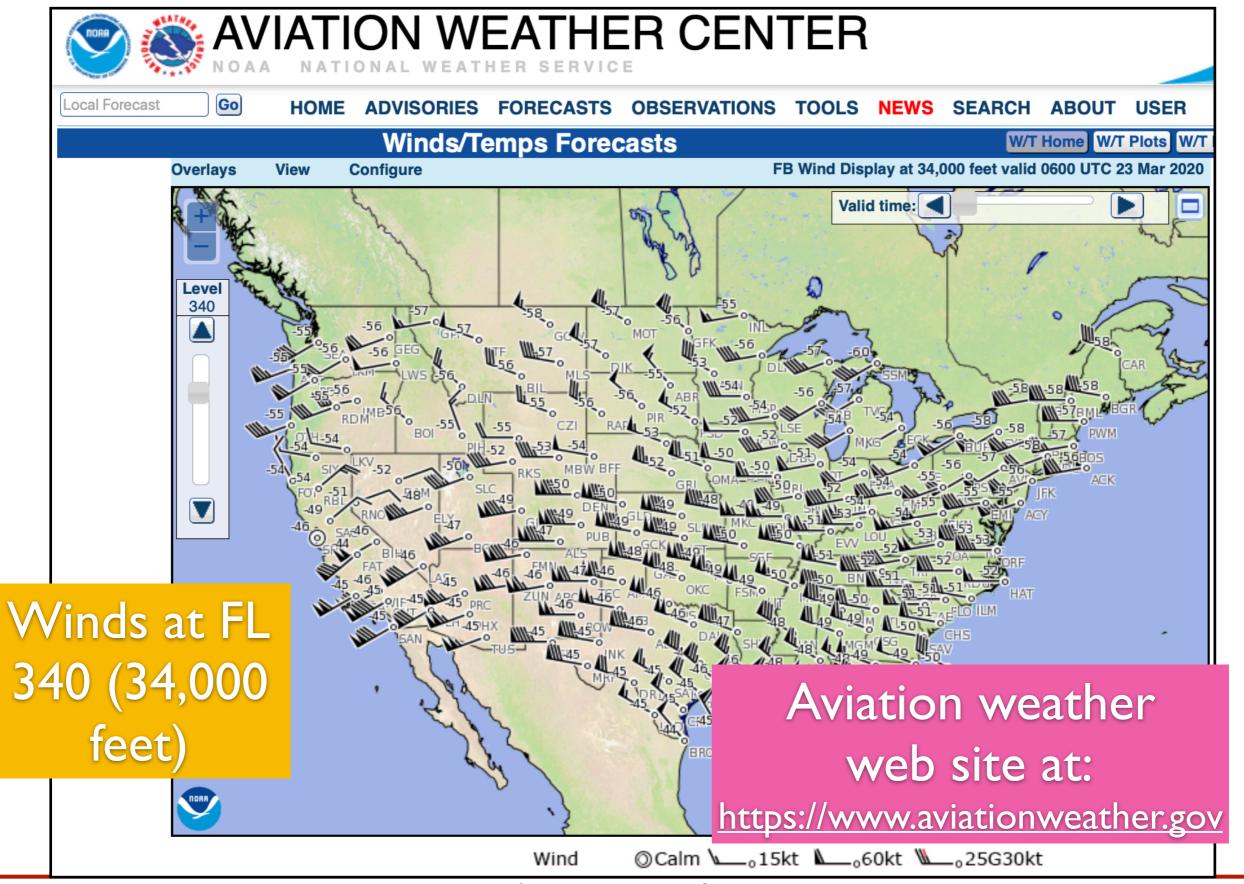
JAIKE THREE ARRIVAL (RNAV)

(JAIKE.JAIKE3) 13JAN11

TETERBORO, NEW JERSEY

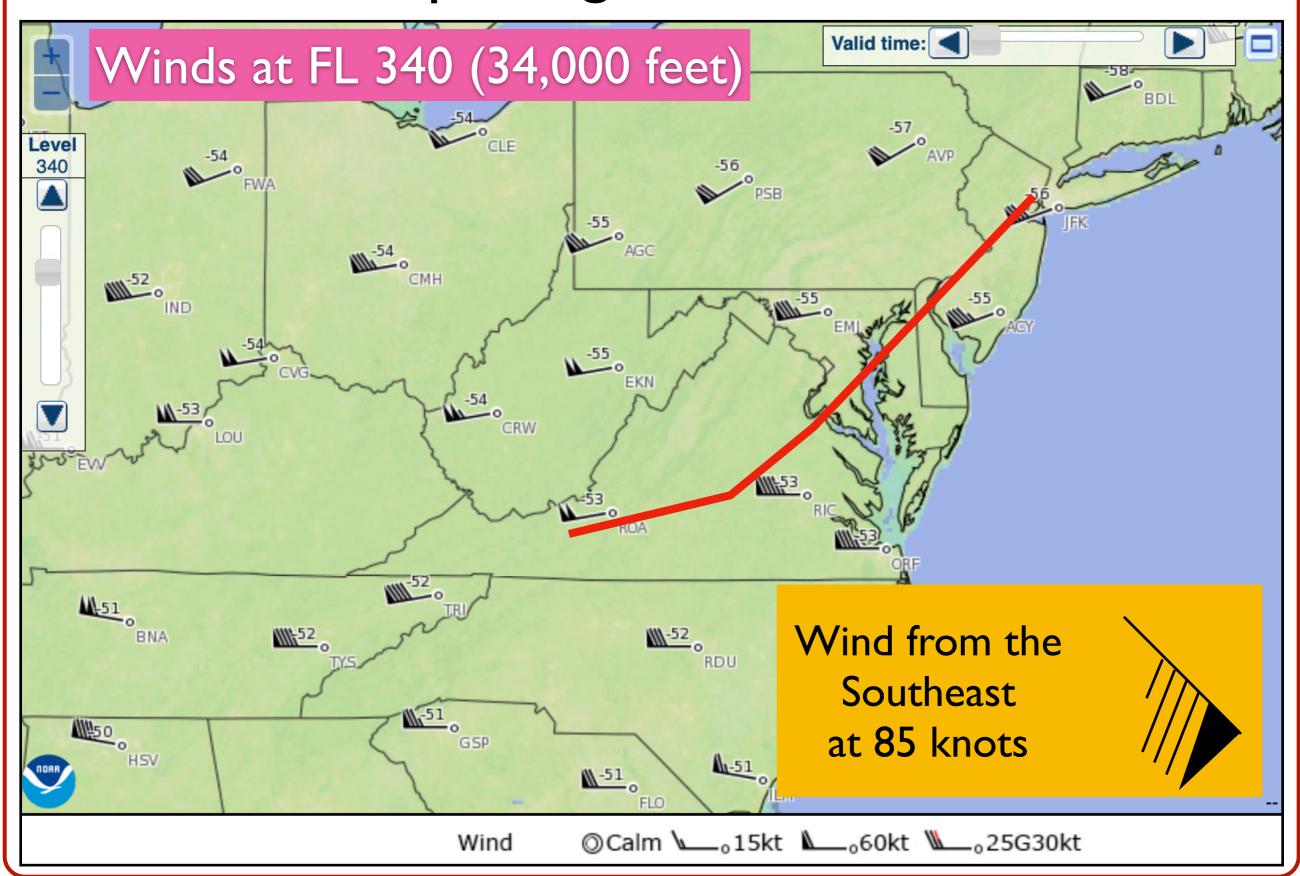


Weather Information - Winds Aloft



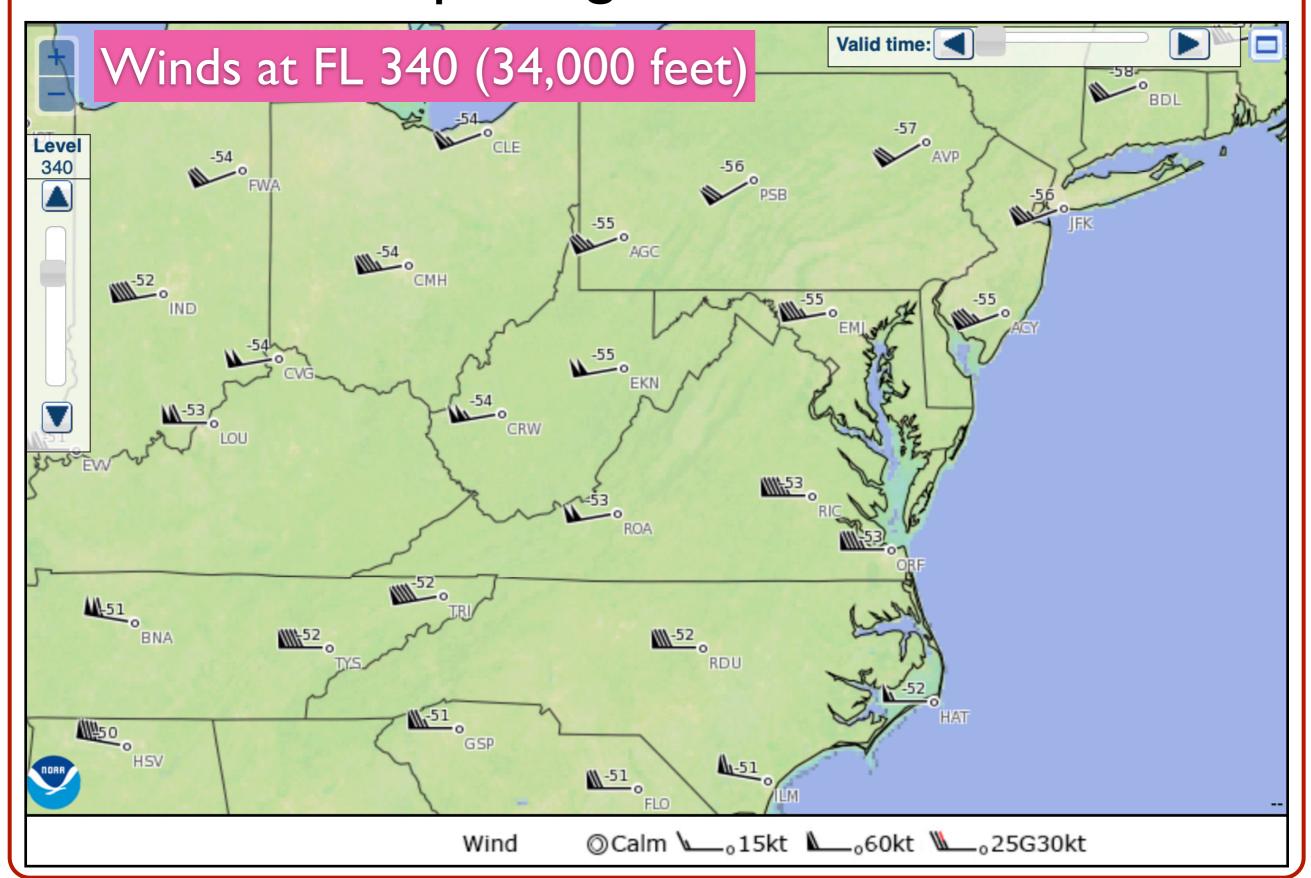


Interpreting Wind Data



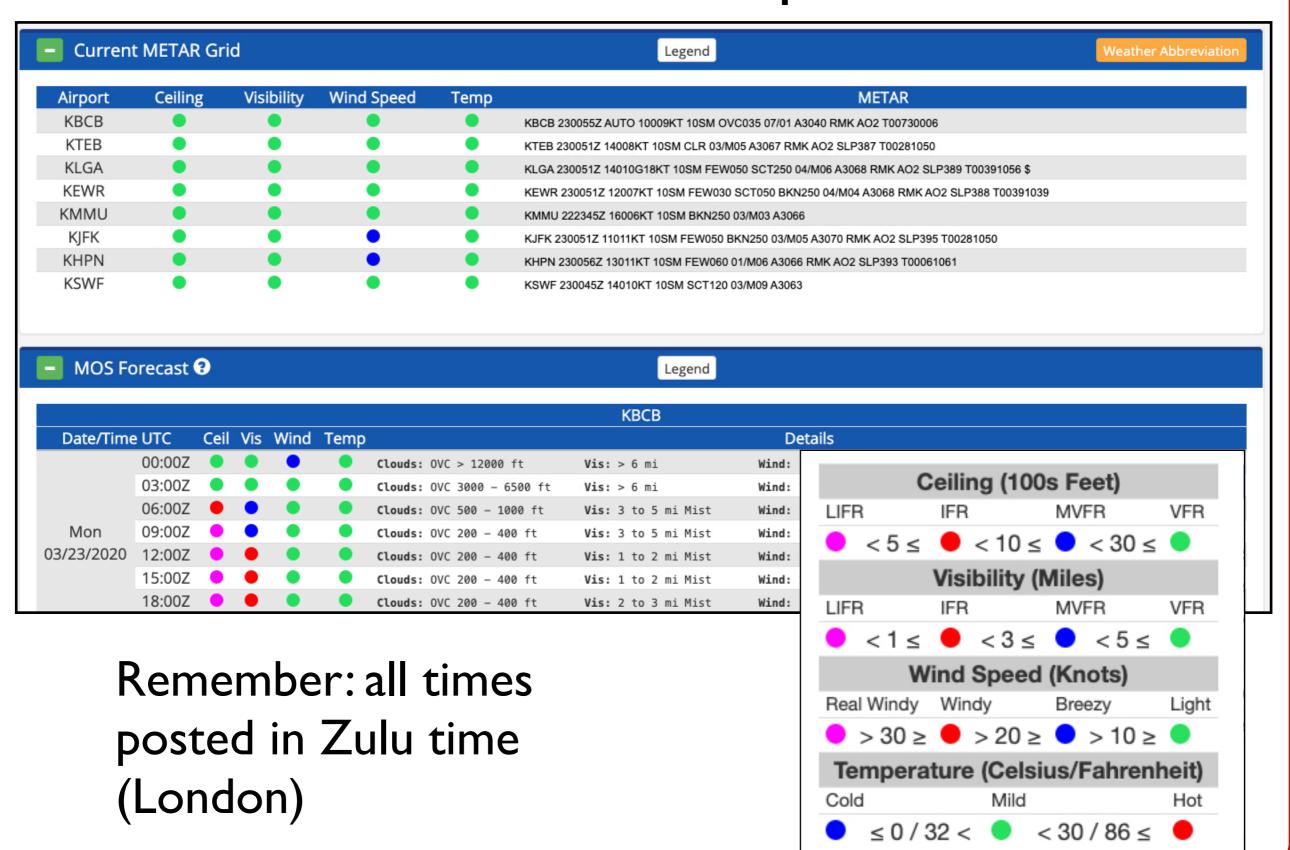


Interpreting Wind Data



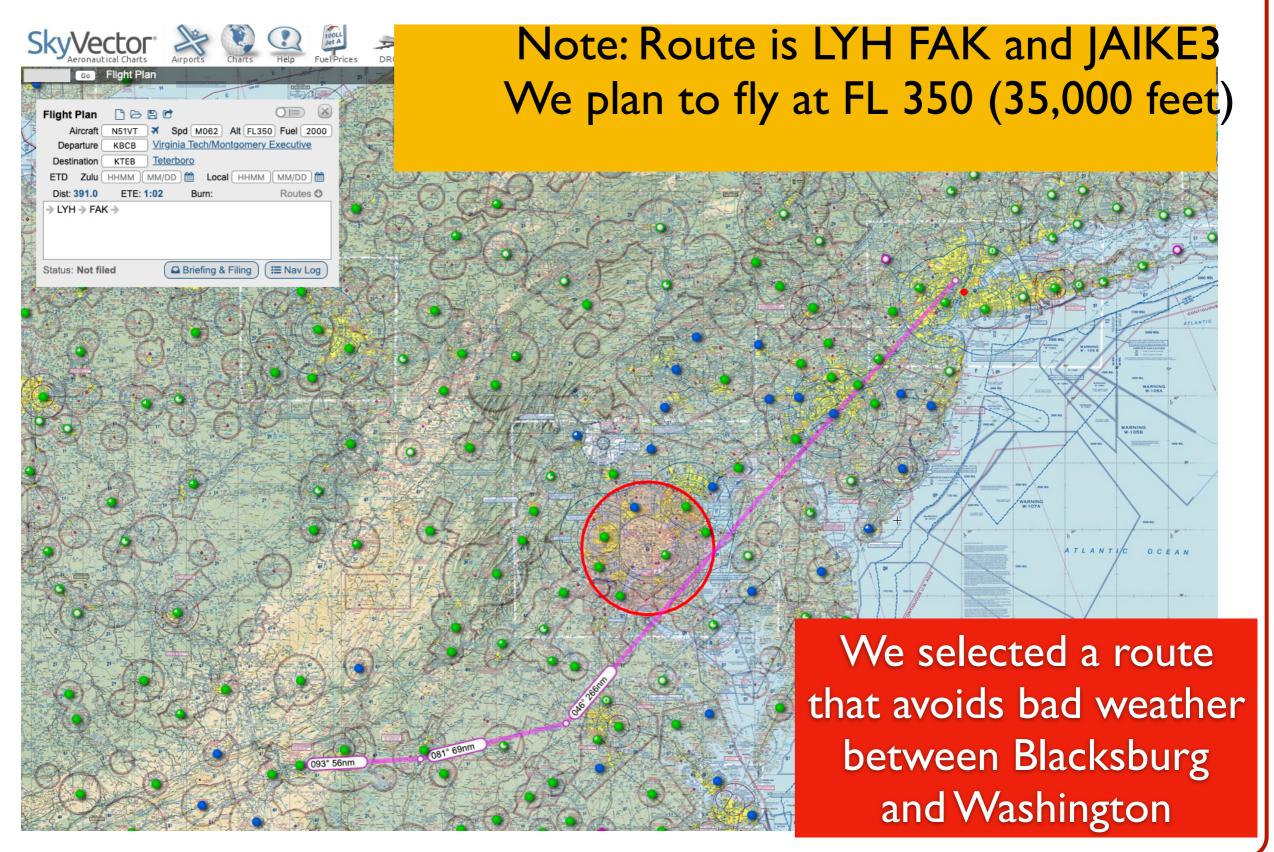


Weather Information - Airport METAR





Sample Flight Plan Using Skyvector





Sample Flight Plan Using Skyvector

Note: Route is LYH FAK and JAIKE3 We plan to fly at FL 350 (35,000 feet)

Waypoint	Route Altitude	wDir wSpd Temp (dev)	TAS	Track WCA	TH Var	МН	GS	Dist	ETE ETO	ATE ATO	Fuel EFR	Fuel AFR
	Ð	120° 10 6°C (-5°)	238	87° +1°	88° +6°	94°	230	56.2	11 11		0.0 2000	
	Ð	262° 61 -26°C (+4°)	331	76° -1°	75° +5°	80°	392	58.5	8.4 19		0.0 2000	
	-Ð+ 35000	255° 80 -55°C (-1°)	356	77° +0°	77° +5°	82°	437	10.8	1.5		0.0 2000	
	-Ð+ 35000	253° 81 -55°C (-1°)	356	40° -7°	33° +6°	39°	421	167.7	24 44		0.0 2000	
N 39'38.47' W 075'29.40'	Đ.	248° 87 -56°C (-2°)	356	42° -6°	35° +6°	41°	431	97.8	18 1h02		0.0 2000	
N 40"51.01" W 074"03.65"												

Note:

TOC = Top of climb point

TOD = Top off descent point