



Runway Exit Design Tool (version 3.0.0): Quick User Guide







Acknowledgments

- Project supported by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- FAA Project Technical Monitors: Kent Duffy and Lauren Vitagliano
- Project of the National Center of Excellence for Aviation Operations Research (NEXTOR 2)
- Special thanks to:
- Tom Tessitore (FAA)
- Chicago Department of Aviation (Ginger Evans)
- Charlotte-Douglas International Airport (Jack Christine)
- Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (Jennifer Dermody)





Runway Exit Design Model Installation Instructions







Installation Instructions (1)

- Step 1: Download the Runway Exit Design setup file from: https://atsl-software-downloads.s3.amazonaws.com/ redim/V3.0.0/redim.exe
- Step 2: Run the program setup



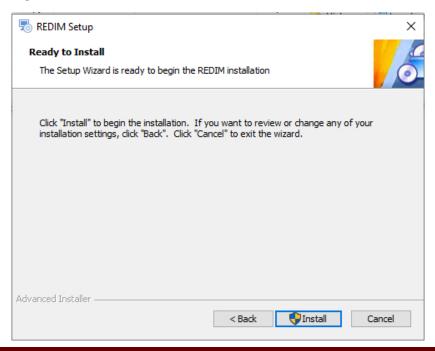


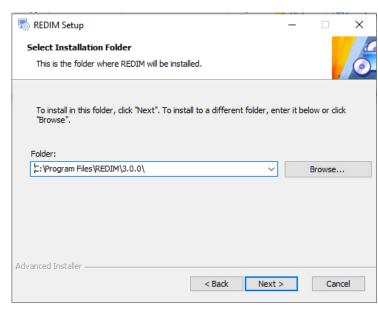


Installation Instructions (2)

Step 3: Select installation folder:

Step 4: Proceed with the installation





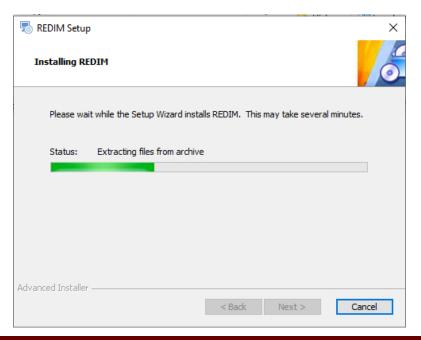


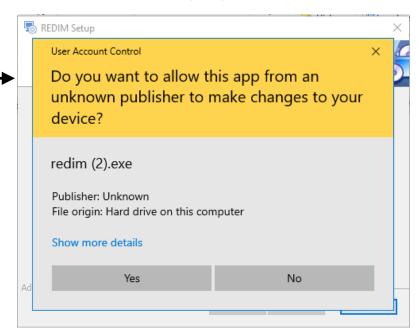


Installation Instructions (3)

Warning message -

Installation bar









Completing the REDIM Setup

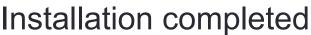
Click the "Finish" button to exit the Setup Wizard.

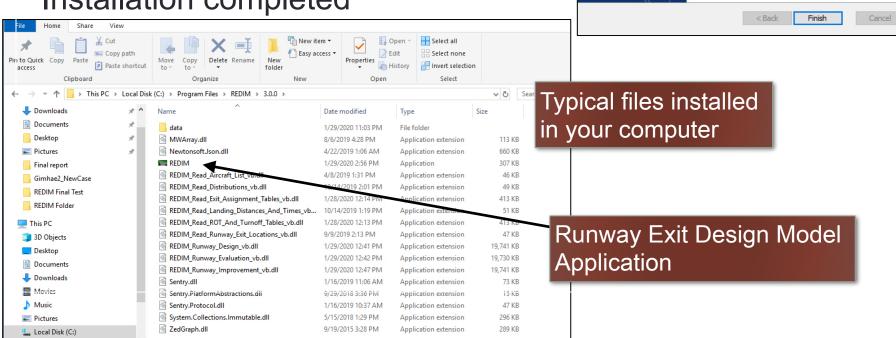
Wizard

Installation Instructions (4)

REDIM Setup

Completing installation message









Using the Runway Exit Design Model

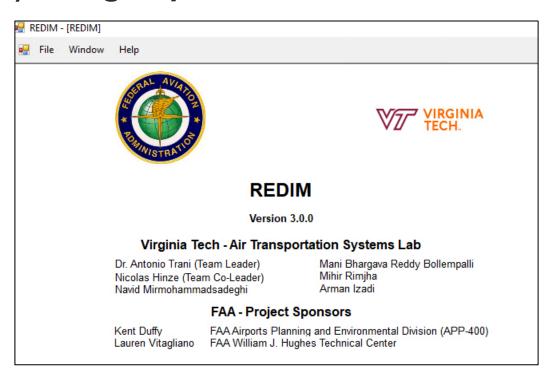






General Information About the Model

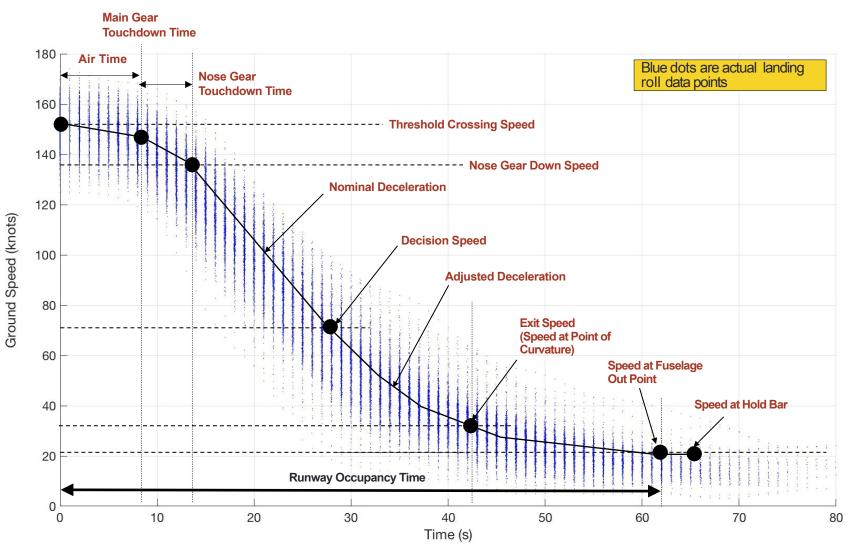
- Exit Design Model has three analysis modules:
 - a) Evaluation of an existing runway
 - b) Improvements to an existing runway
 - c) Design optimal locations for a new runway







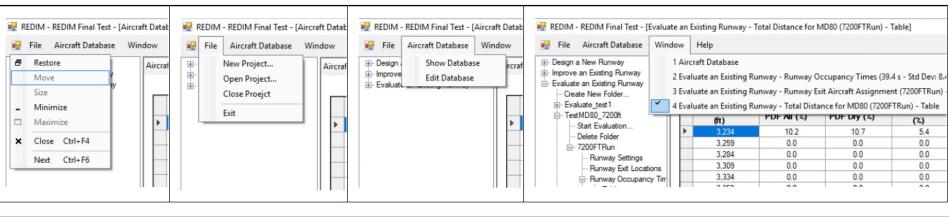
Runway Exit Model Landing Roll Profile Phases Modeled

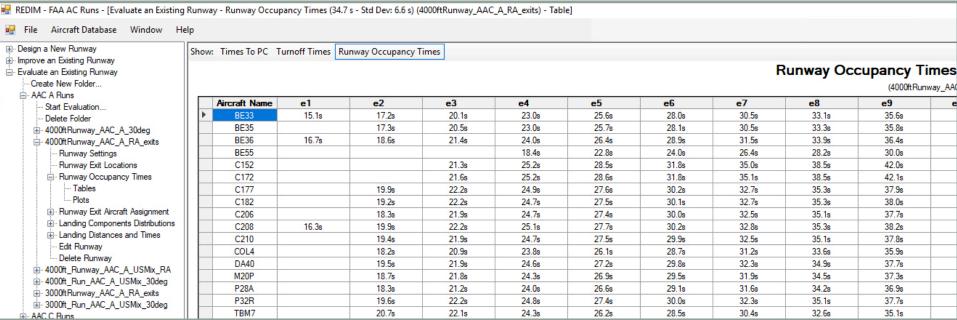






REDIM 3 Menu Structure



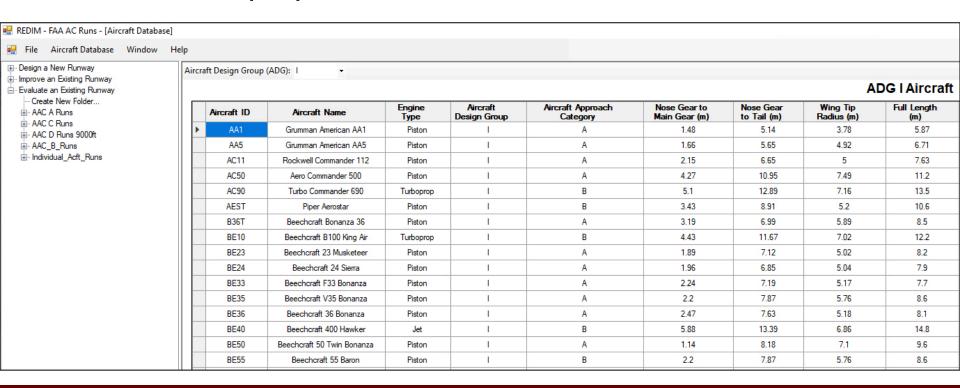






REDIM 3 Aircraft Database

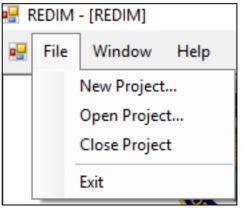
- The model contains data for 298 aircraft
 - 134 turbofan aircraft
 - 105 piston aircraft
 - 59 turboprop aircraft



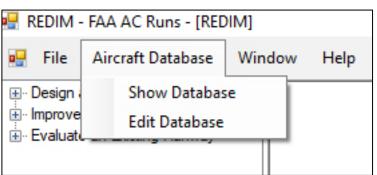




Pull-down Menus in the Runway Exit Design Model



Creates new projects
Opens existing projects
Closes a project



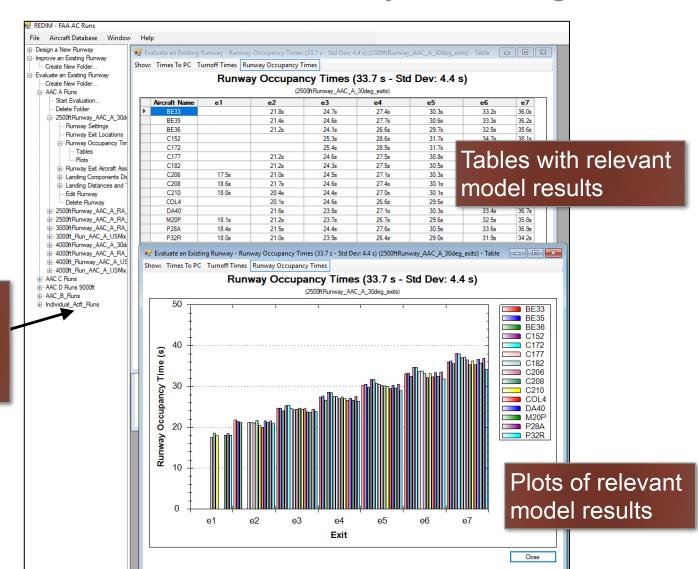
Shows the aircraft database of the model Allows adding or editing aircraft into the database







Interface and Panels in the Runway Exit Design Model

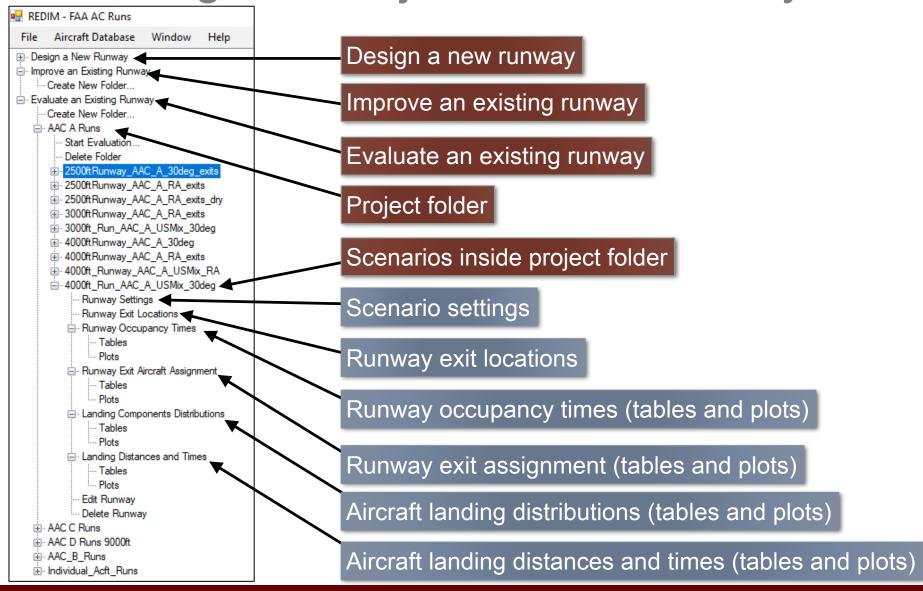


Navigation and project panel with information and results





Navigation/Project Panel Hierarchy







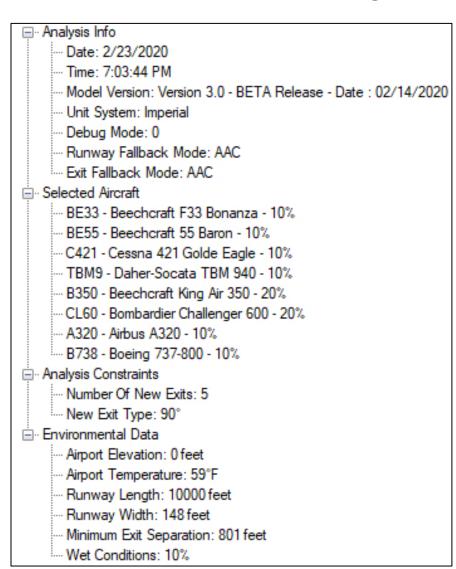
Runway Optimization Case Study





Summary of Optimization Case Study

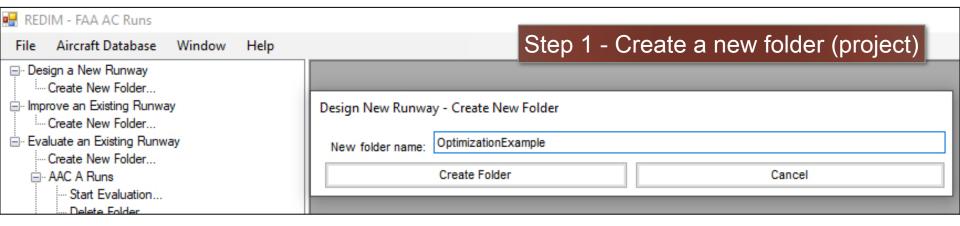
- Design a new runway with 5 optimally located right angle exits
- Eight aircraft in fleet mix
- Sea level ISA conditions
- 10% wet and 90% dry pavement conditions
- 800 feet minimum distance between runway exits







Optimization Case Study



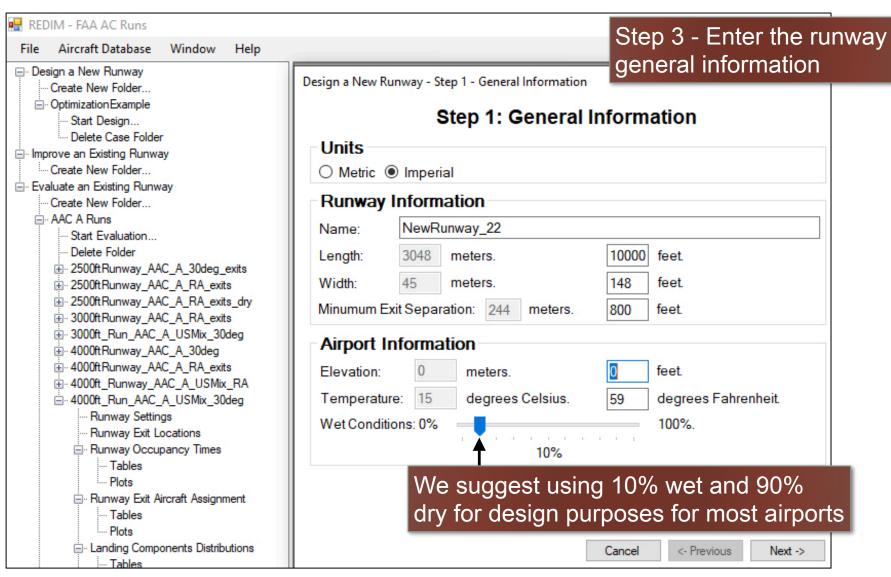


Step 2 - Define the runway parameters in the newly created runway scenario (OptimizationExample)





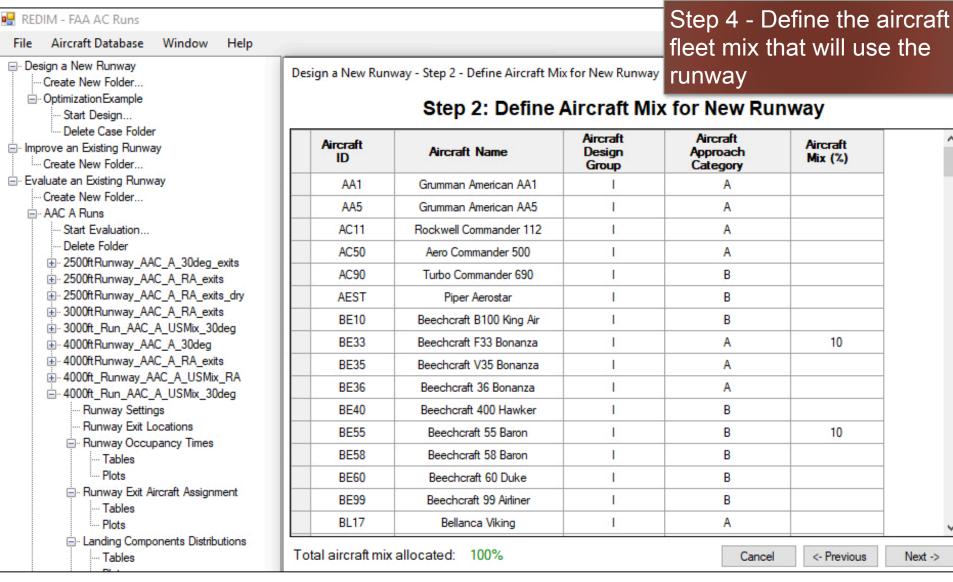
Optimization Case Study (2)







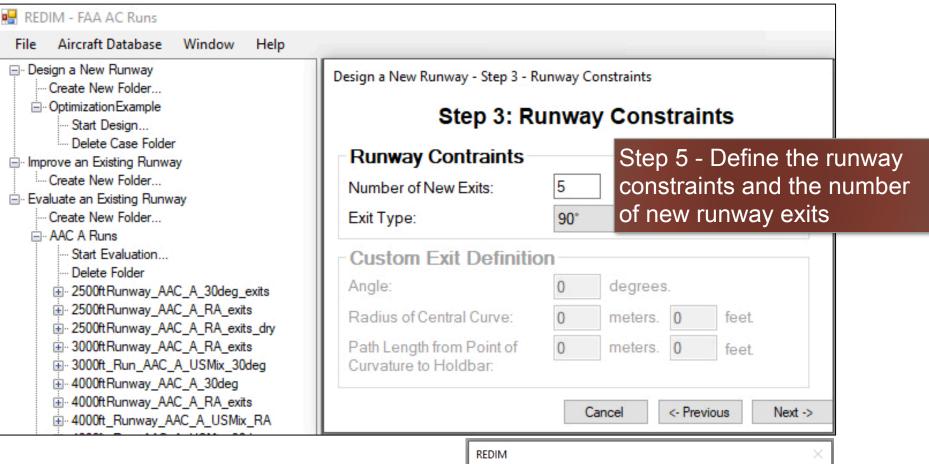
Optimization Case Study (3)







Optimization Case Study (4)







Optimization Case Study (5): Review the Results

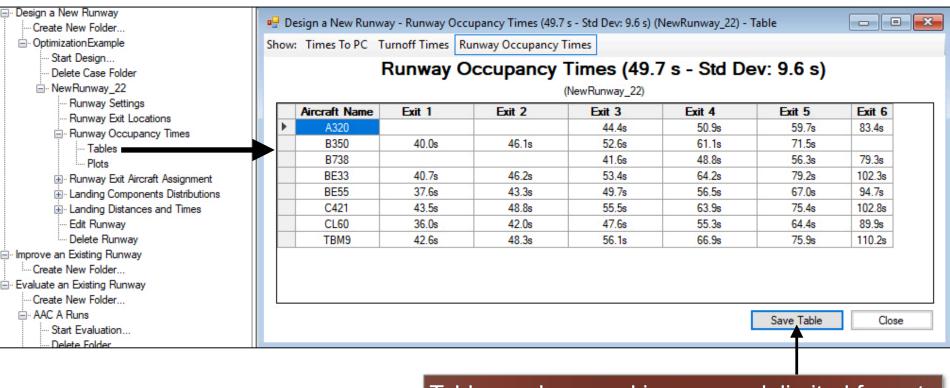
 □ Design a New Runway □ Create New Folder □ OptimizationExample □ Start Design 					
··· Delete Case Folder		Exit	Exit Status	Exit Type	Location (ft)
	▶	Exit 1	Open	90°	3,773
Runway Settings		Exit 2	Open	90°	4,593
Runway Exit Locations		Exit 3	Open	90°	5,413
⊕ Runway Occupancy Times		Exit 4	Open	90°	6,398
⊕ Runway Exit Aircraft Assignment		Exit 5	Open	90°	7,546
		Exit 6	Open	90°	10,000
 ∴ Landing Distances and Times ∴ Edit Runway ∴ Delete Runway 					·

- Model suggested runway exit locations
- Runway exit locations are the distance from the runway threshold to the point of curvature of the runway exit





Optimization Case Study (6): Runway Occupancy Times Table

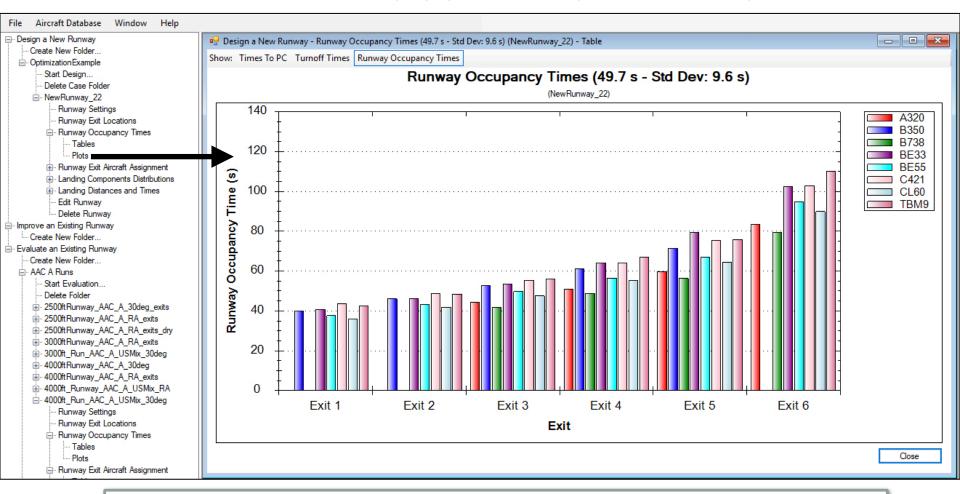


- Table can be saved in comma delimited format
- Runway occupancy times predicted by the model in tabular form
- ROT time starts when the aircraft crosses the threshold and ends at the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Optimization Case Study (7): Runway Occupancy Time Plot



- Runway occupancy times predicted by the model in graphical form
- ROT time is to the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Optimization Case Study (8): Runway Exit Assignment Table

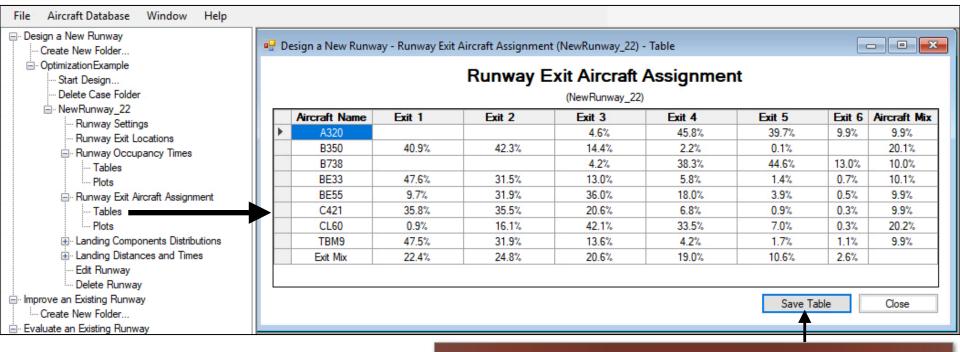


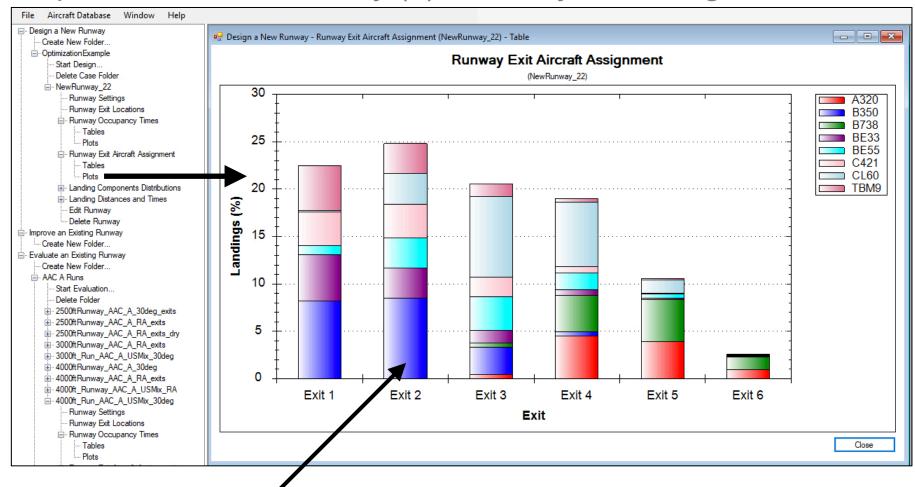
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- Runway assignments are reported in percent of the individual aircraft using each exit
- The aircraft mix simulated (in percent) is shown in the last column of the table
- The runway exit mix using each exit is shown in the last row of the table (in percent)





Optimization Case Study (9): Runway Exit Assignment Plot

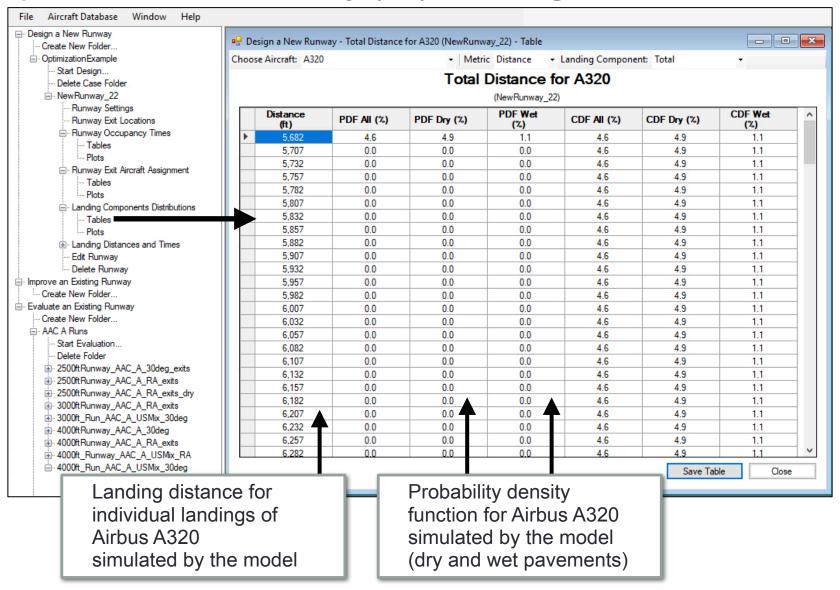


Runway assignments are reported in stacked column format





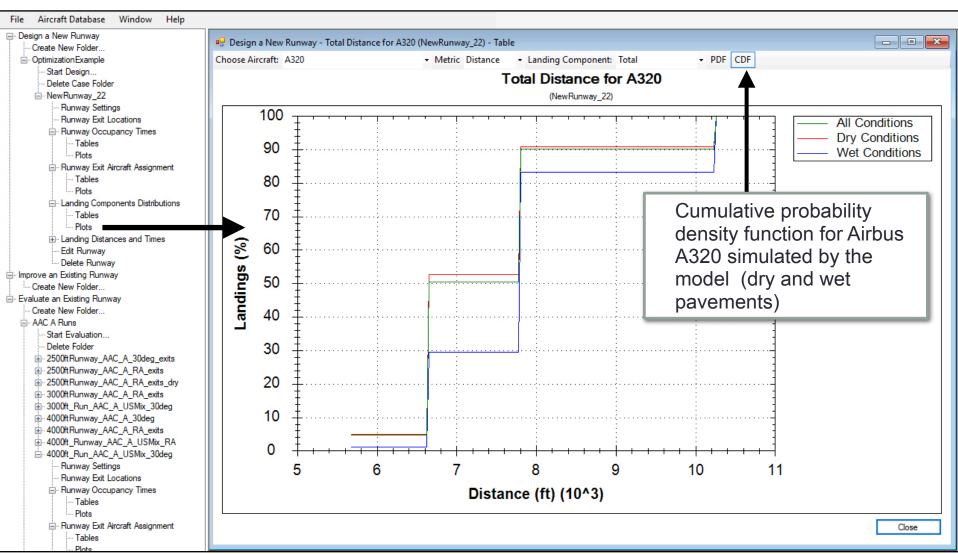
Optimization Case Study (10): Landing Distribution Tables







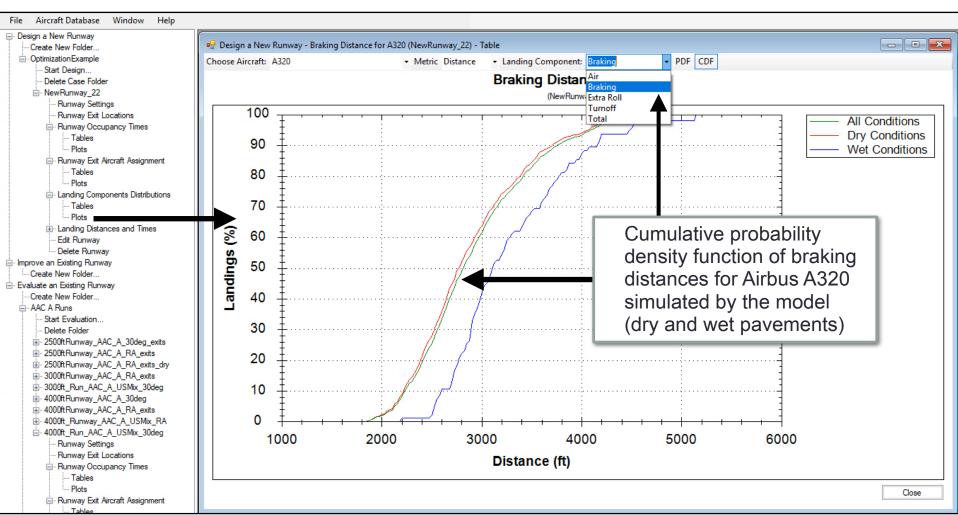
Optimization Case Study (11): Landing Distribution Plots







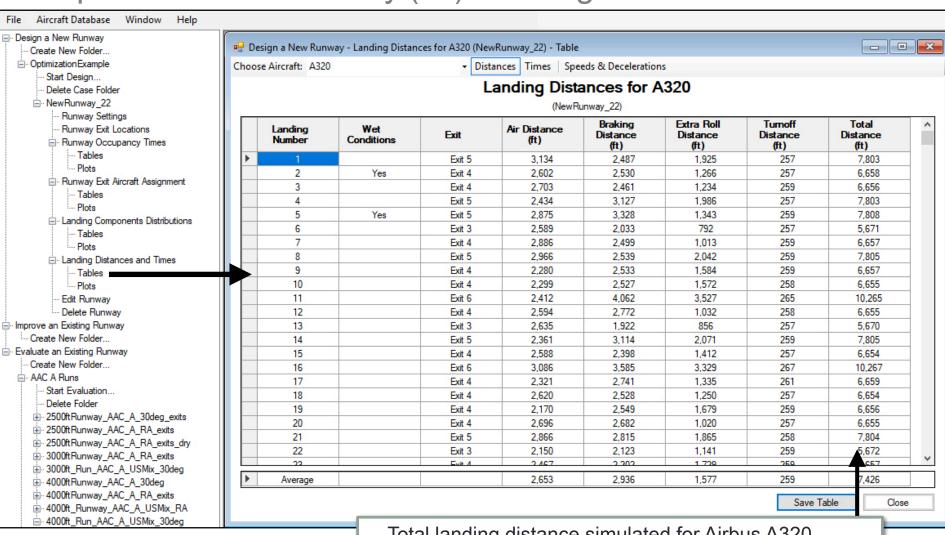
Optimization Case Study (12): Landing Distribution Plots







Optimization Case Study (13): Landing Distances and Times

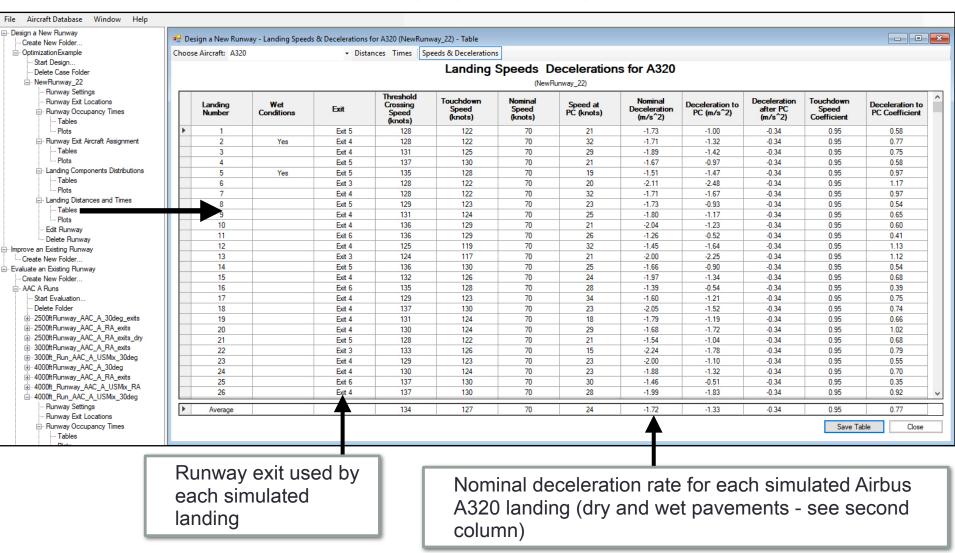


Total landing distance simulated for Airbus A320 (dry and wet pavements - see second column)





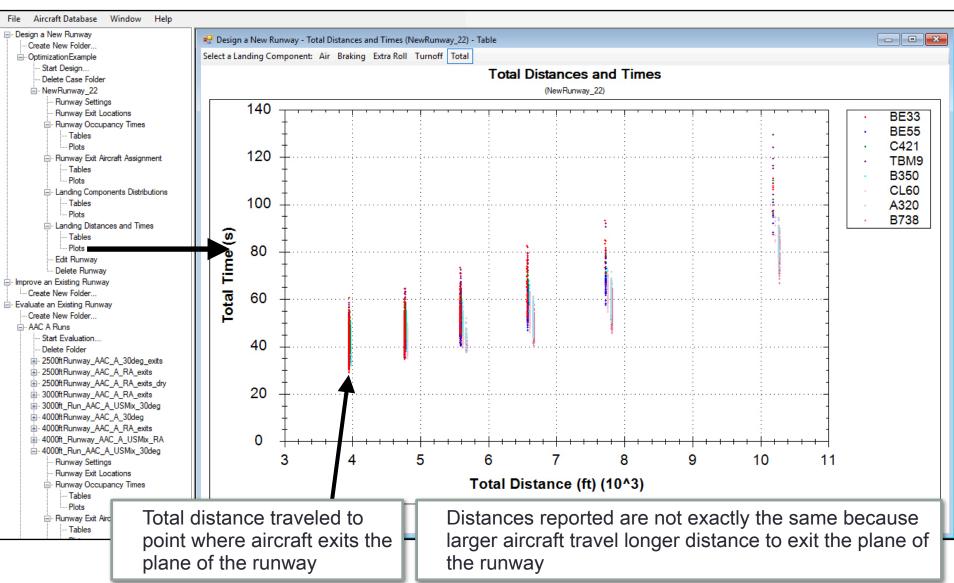
Optimization Case Study (14): Landing Distances and Times







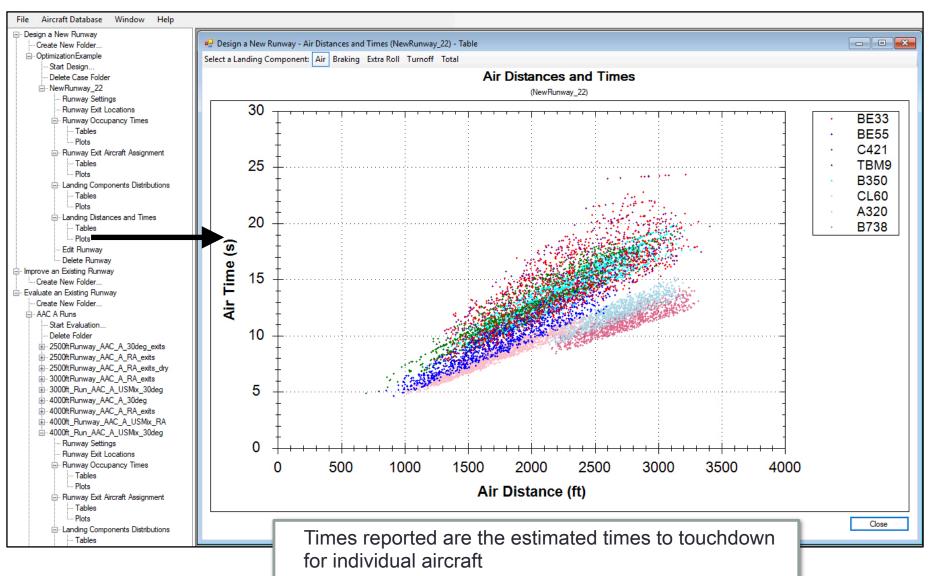
Optimization Case Study (15): Landing Distances and Times (Plots)







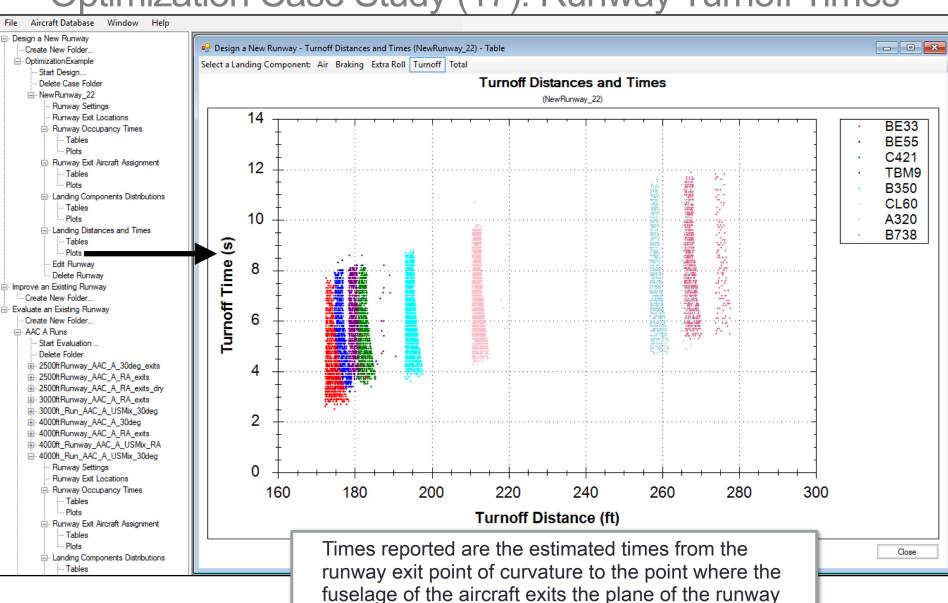
Optimization Case Study (16): Time to Touchdown (Air Times)







Optimization Case Study (17): Runway Turnoff Times







Runway Improvement Case Study





Summary of Improvement Case Study

- Improve an existing 9,000 ft. runway by adding 2 optimally located acute angle exits (30 deg., 1500 ft radius)
- Five existing runway exits (all 90 deg., right angle exits)
- Sea level ISA conditions
- 10% wet and 90% dry pavement conditions
- 800 feet minimum distance between runway exits

Runway Exit Name	Location of Point of Curvature (ft)	Runway Exit Type
E1	2500	90 deg.
E2	4500	90 deg.
E 3	6000	90 deg.
E4	7500	90 deg.
E 5	9000	90 deg.





Summary of Improvement Case Study

- Improve an existing runway by adding 2 optimally located acute angle exits (30 deg., 1500 ft radius)
- Eleven aircraft in fleet mix
- Sea level ISA conditions
- 10% wet and 90% dry pavement conditions
- 800 feet minimum distance between runway exits

```
⊕ Analysis Info
BE33 - Beechcraft E33 Bonanza - 5%
      BE55 - Beechcraft 55 Baron - 5%
      C525 - Cessna 525 Citation Jet - 10%

    SR22 - Circus SR-22 - 10%

      BE30 - Beechcraft B300 King Air - 5%
    --- CL60 - Bombardier Challenger 600 - 5%
    --- F145 - Embraer 145 - 10%

    A320 - Airbus A320 - 20%

    B738 - Boeing 737-800 - 20%

      B744 - Boeing 747-400 - 5%
    .... B773 - Boeing 777-300 - 5%
.... Number Of New Exits: 2
    New Exit Type: 30° (with 1,500 ft circular arc)
    New Exit Locations: Between E2 & E4
Airport Elevation: 0 feet

    Airport Temperature: 59°F

    Runway Length: 8999 feet

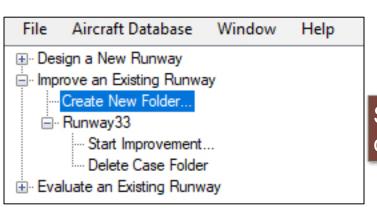
    — Runway Width: 148 feet
     -- Minimum Exit Separation: 801 feet
    .... Wet Conditions: 10%
Existing Exits
```





Improvement Case Study



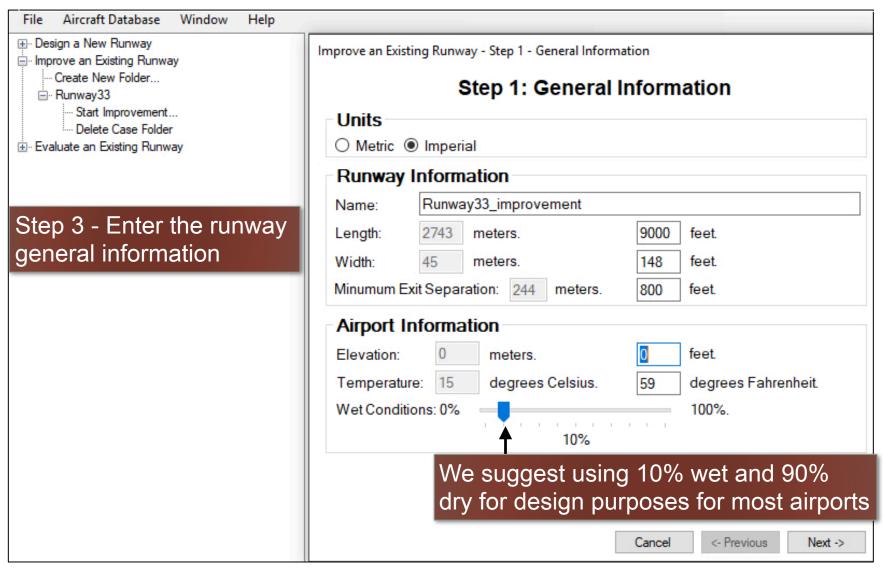


Step 2 - Define the runway parameters in the newly created runway scenario





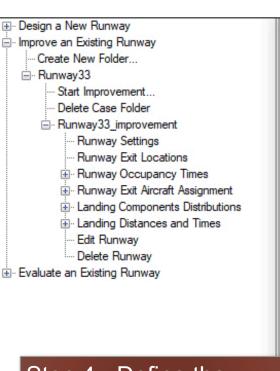
Improvement Case Study (2)







Improvement Case Study (3)



Improve an Existing Runway - Step 2 - Define Aircraft Mix for New Runway

Step 2: Define Aircraft Mix for New Runway

Aircraft ID	Aircraft Name	Aircraft Design Group	Aircraft Approach Category	Aircraft Mix (%)
AT72	Aeropatiale ATR-72-200	III	В	
AT73	Aeropatiale ATR-72-300	III	В	
AT75	Aeropatiale ATR-72-500	III	В	
AT76	Aeropatiale ATR-72-600	III	В	
B712	Boeing 717-200	III	С	
B722	Boeing 727-200	III	С	
B733	Boeing 737-300	III	С	100
B734	Boeing 737-400	III	С	X.
B735	Boeing 737-500	III	С	
B736	Boeing 737-600	III	С	
B737	Boeing 737-700	III	С	1.70
B738	Boeing 737-800	III	D	20
B739	Boeing 737-900	III	D	
CRJ9	Bombardier CRJ 900	III	С	
DC91	Douglas DC-9-10	III	С	
DC93	Douglas DC-9-30	III	С	

Step 4 - Define the aircraft fleet mix that will use the runway

Total aircraft mix allocated: 100%

Cancel

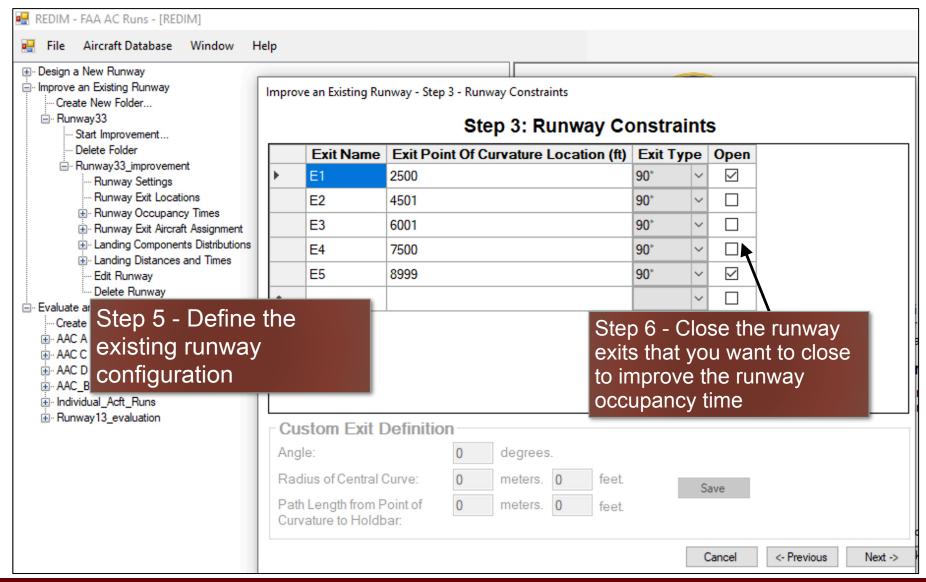
<- Previous

Next ->





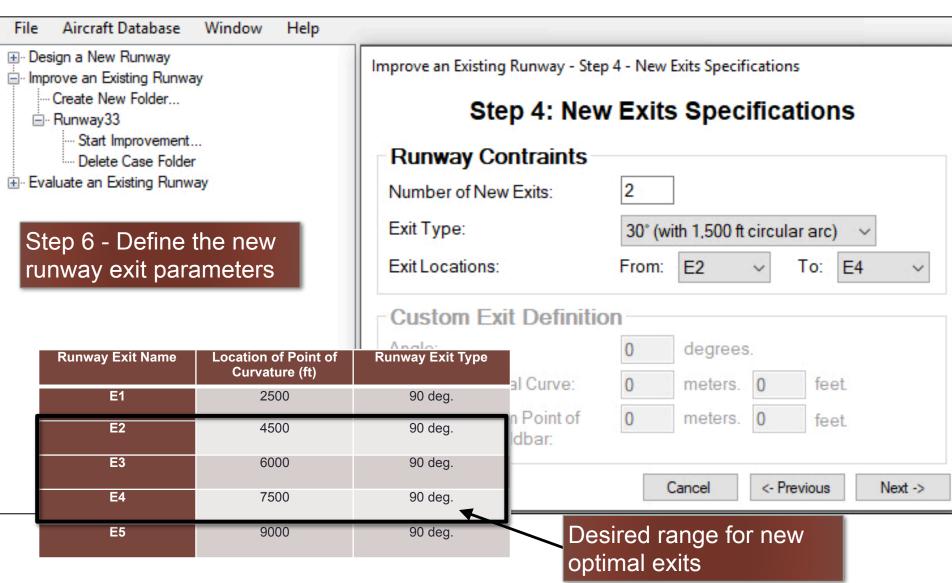
Improvement Case Study (4)







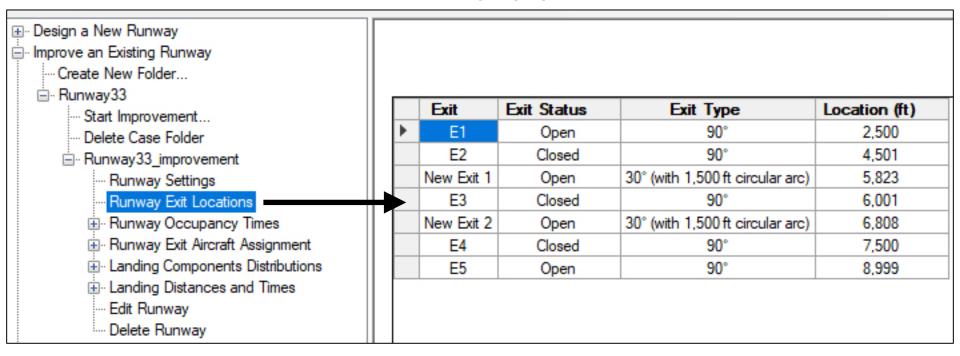
Improvement Case Study (5)







Improvement Case Study (6): Review the Results

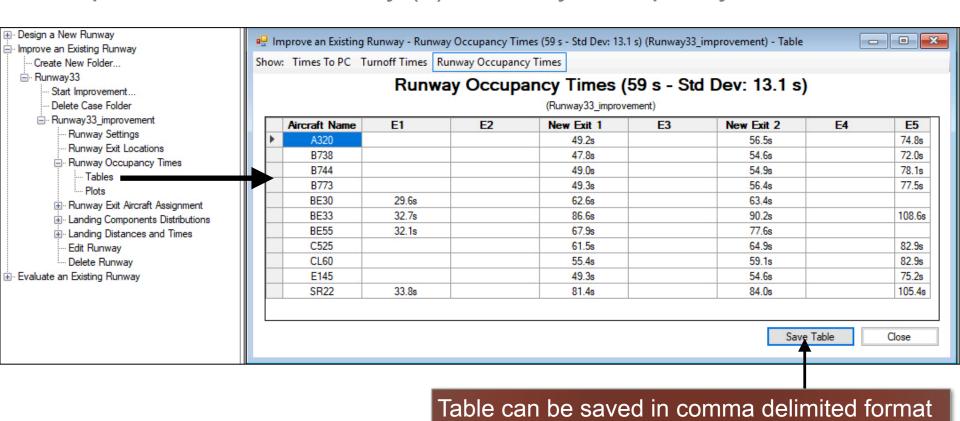


- Model suggested locations for two new acute angle runway exits are 5,823 ft. and 6,808 ft.
- Runway exit locations are the distance from the runway threshold to the point of curvature of the runway exit





Improvement Case Study (7): Runway Occupancy Times Table

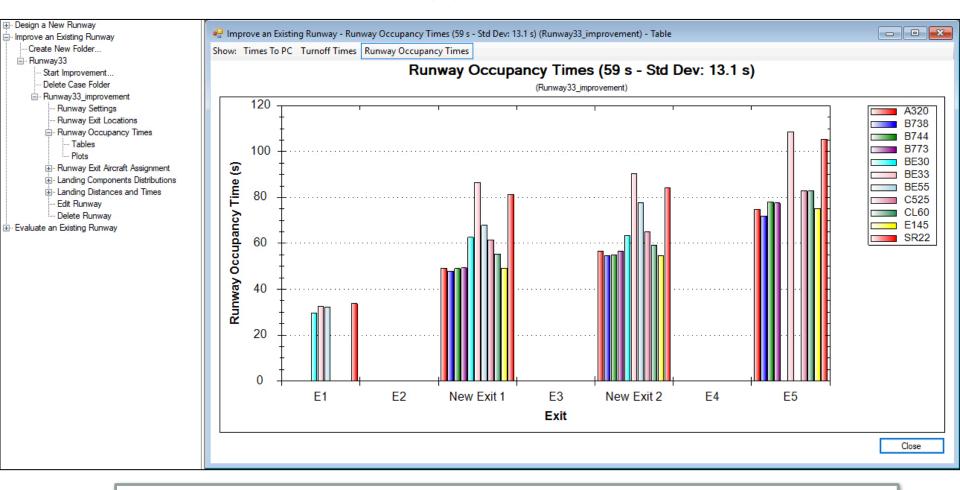


- Runway occupancy times predicted by the model in tabular form
- ROT time starts when the aircraft crosses the threshold and ends at the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Improvement Case Study (8): Runway Occupancy Time Plot



- Runway occupancy times predicted by the model in graphical form
- ROT time starts when the aircraft crosses the threshold and ends at the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Improvement Case Study (9): Runway Exit Assignment Table

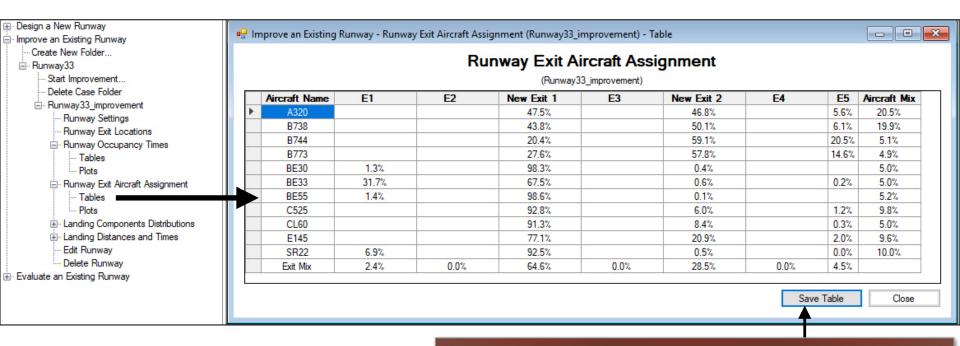


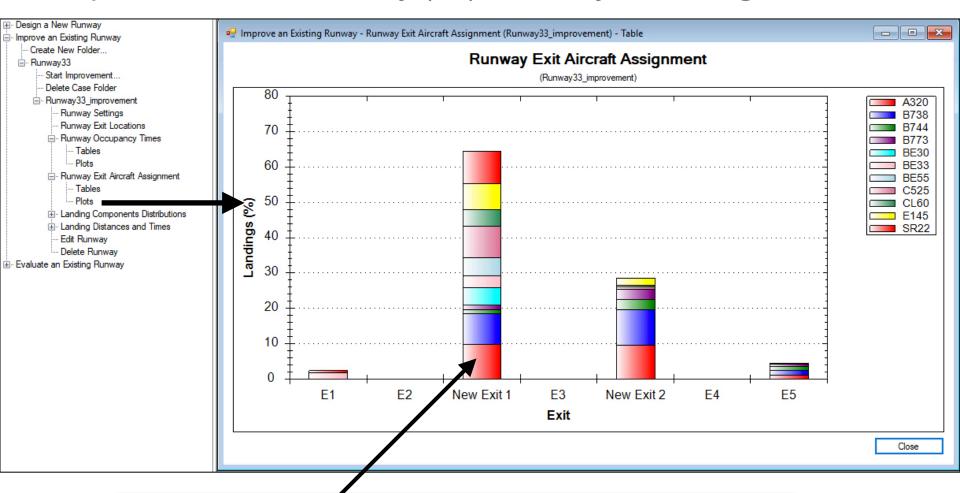
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- Runway assignments are reported in percent of the individual aircraft using each exit
- The aircraft mix simulated (in percent) is shown in the last column of the table
- The runway exit mix using each exit is shown in the last row of the table (in percent)





Improvement Case Study (10): Runway Exit Assignment Plot

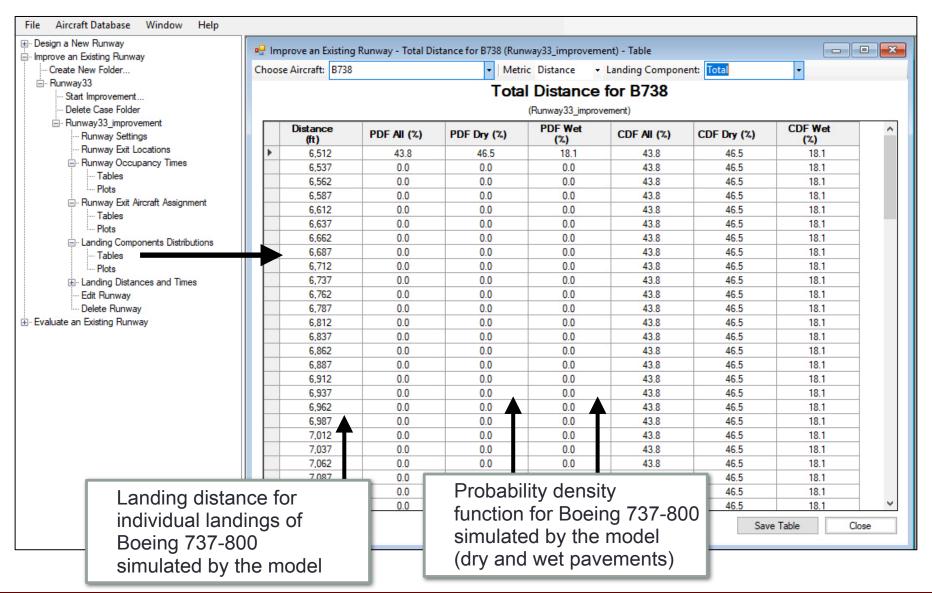


Runway assignments are reported in stacked column format





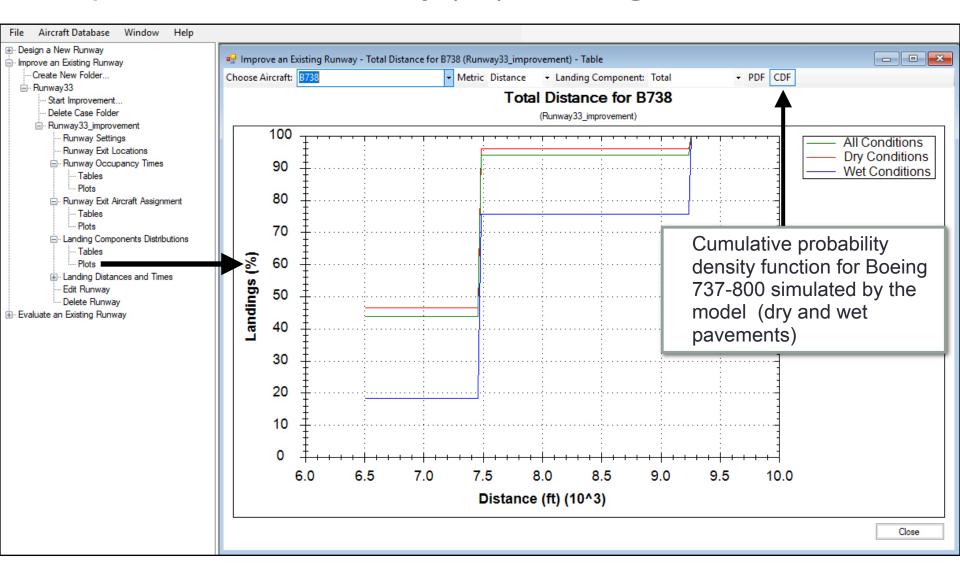
Improvement Case Study (11): Landing Distribution Tables







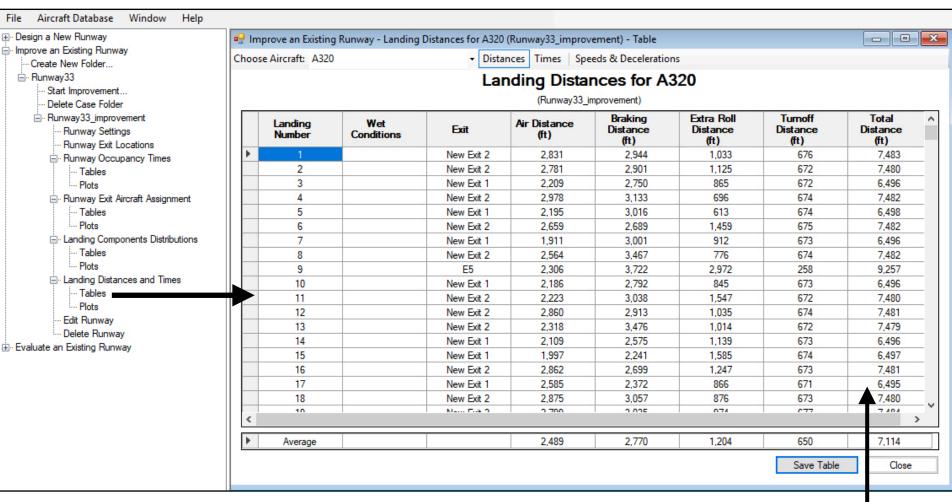
Improvement Case Study (12): Landing Distribution Plots







Improvement Case Study (13): Landing Distances and Times

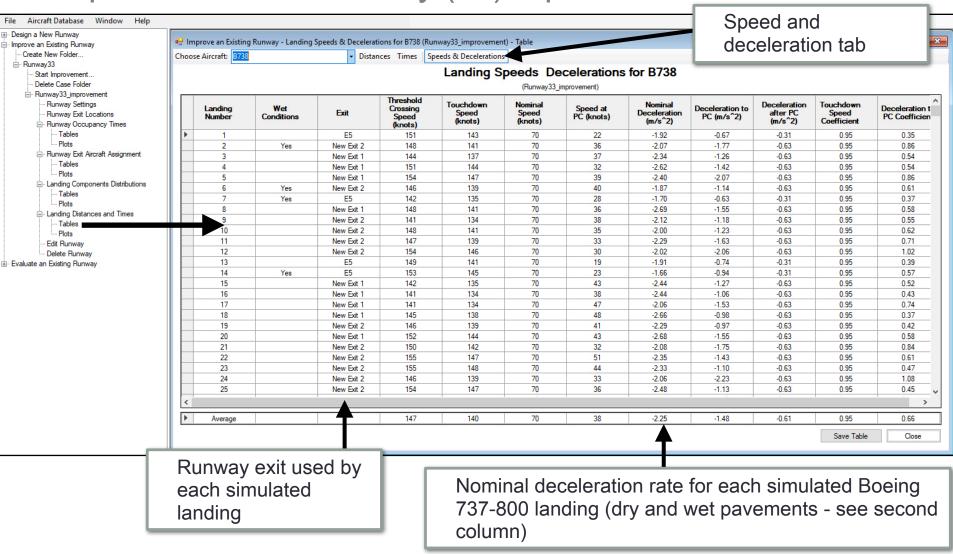


Total landing distance simulated for Boeing 737-800 (dry and wet pavements - see second column)





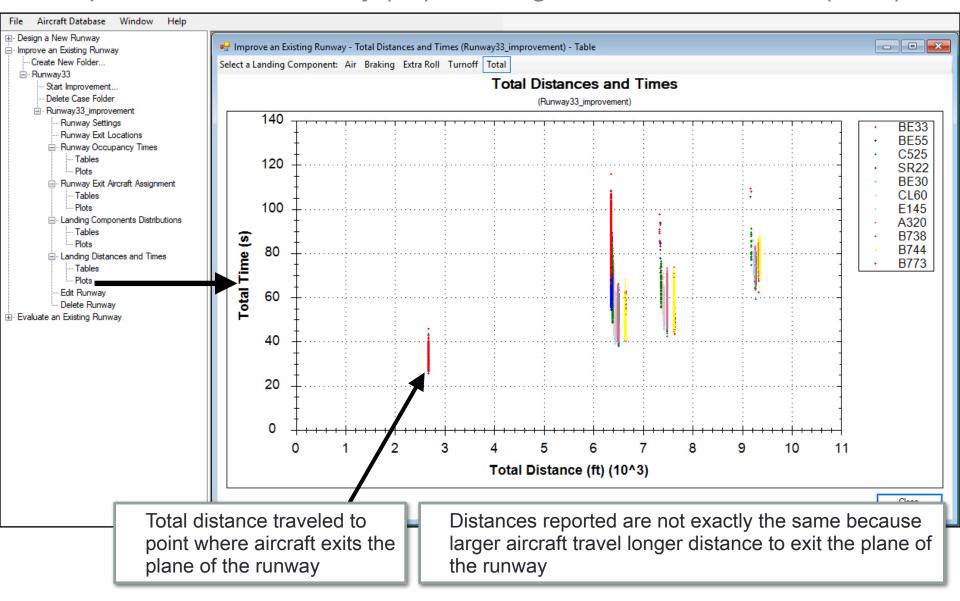
Improvement Case Study (14): Speeds and Deceleration







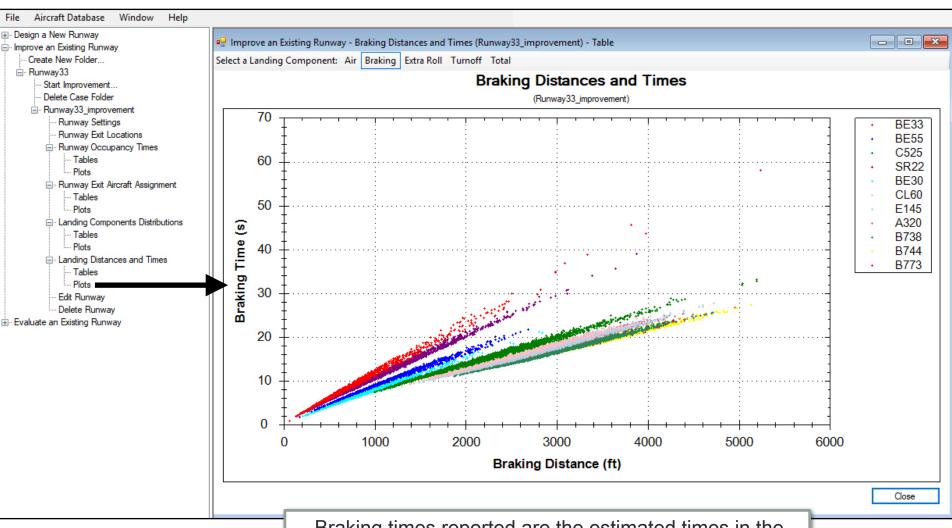
Improvement Case Study (15): Landing Distances and Times (Plots)







Improvement Case Study (16): Landing Braking Times

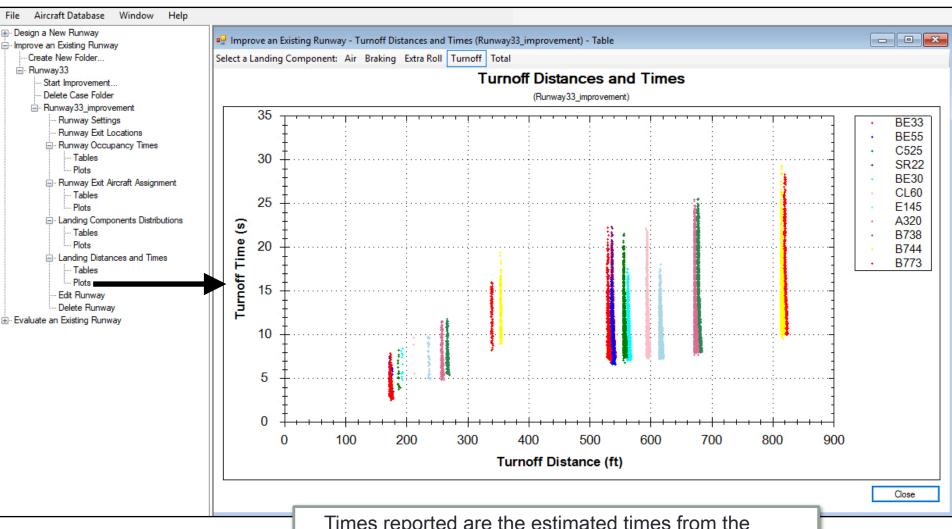


Braking times reported are the estimated times in the braking phase of the landing





Improvement Case Study (17): Runway Turnoff Times



Times reported are the estimated times from the runway exit point of curvature to the point where the fuselage of the aircraft exits the plane of the runway





Runway Evaluation Case Study





Summary of Evaluation Case Study

- Evaluate an existing 9,000 ft. runway with mixed runway exits as shown in the table
- Five existing runway exits
- Sea level ISA conditions
- 10% wet and 90% dry pavement conditions

Runway Exit Name	Location of Point of Curvature (ft)	Runway Exit Type
E1	2500	90 deg.
E2	5300	30 deg., 1500 ft radius
E3	6500	30 deg., 1500 ft radius
E4	7800	90 deg.
E5	9000	90 deg.





Summary of Evaluation Case Study

- Evaluation an existing runway with 5 runway exits
- Eleven aircraft in fleet mix
- Sea level ISA conditions
- 10% wet and 90% dry pavement conditions

```
⊕ Analysis Info

BE33 - Beechgraft E33 Bonanza - 5%
      BE55 - Beechcraft 55 Baron - 5%
      C525 - Cessna 525 Citation Jet - 10%

    SR22 - Cirrus SR-22 - 10%

    BE30 - Beechcraft B300 King Air - 5%

    --- CL60 - Bombardier Challenger 600 - 5%
    --- F145 - Embraer 145 - 10%
      A320 - Airbus A320 - 20%

    B738 - Boeing 737-800 - 20%

      B744 - Boeing 747-400 - 5%
    .... B773 - Boeing 777-300 - 5%
.... Number Of New Exits: 2
    -- New Exit Type: 30° (with 1,500 ft circular arc)
    .... New Exit Locations: Between E2 & E4
Airport Elevation: 0 feet
     -- Airport Temperature: 59°F

    Runway Length: 8999 feet

    — Runway Width: 148 feet
    Minimum Exit Separation: 801 feet
    .... Wet Conditions: 10%
Existing Exits
```



Aircraft Database

⊕ Design a New Runway

AAC A Runs

AAC C Runs

Evaluate an Existing Runway

Create New Folder...



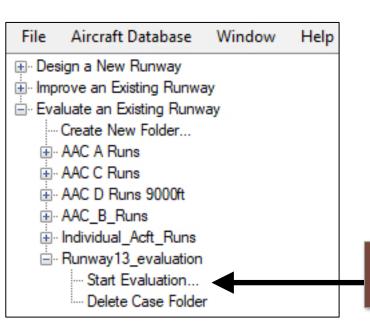
Evaluation Case Study

Create Folder

New folder name:

Step 1 - Create a new folder (project) Design New Runway - Create New Folder Runway13 evaluation

Cancel



Window

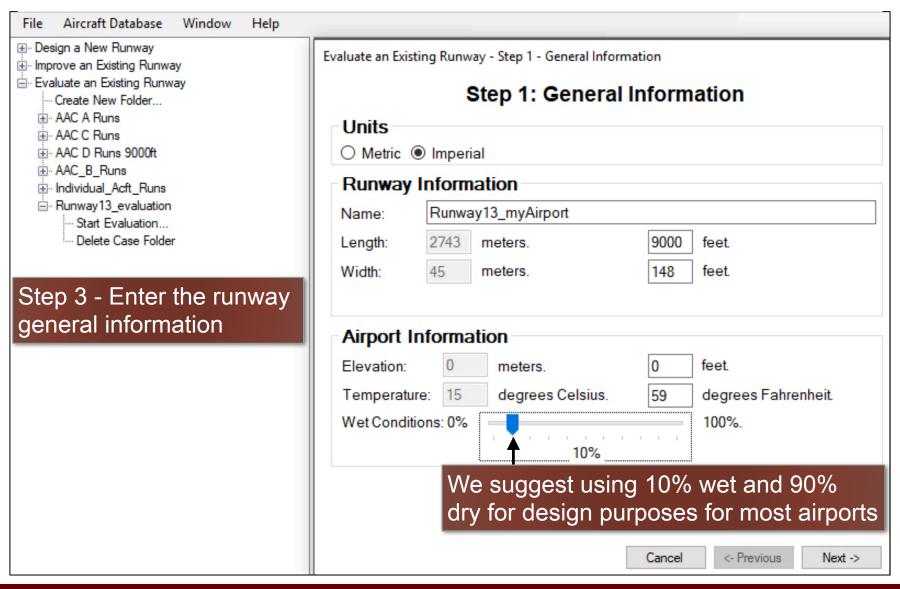
Help

Step 2 - Define the runway parameters in the newly created runway scenario





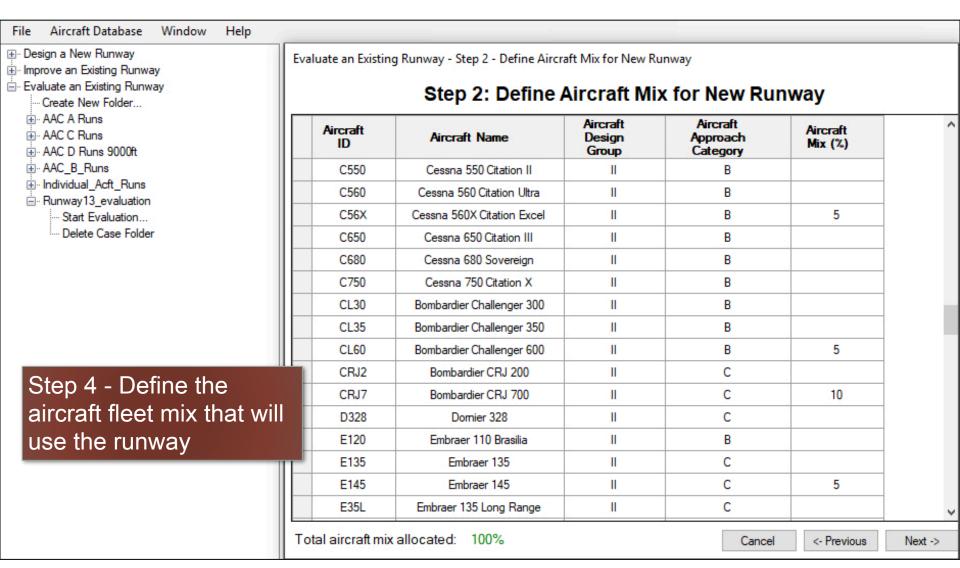
Evaluation Case Study (2)







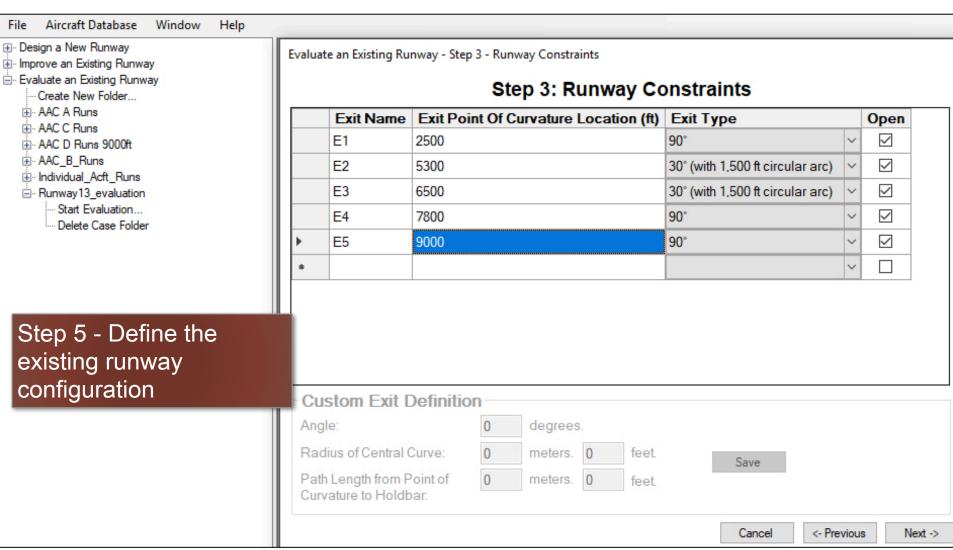
Evaluation Case Study (3)







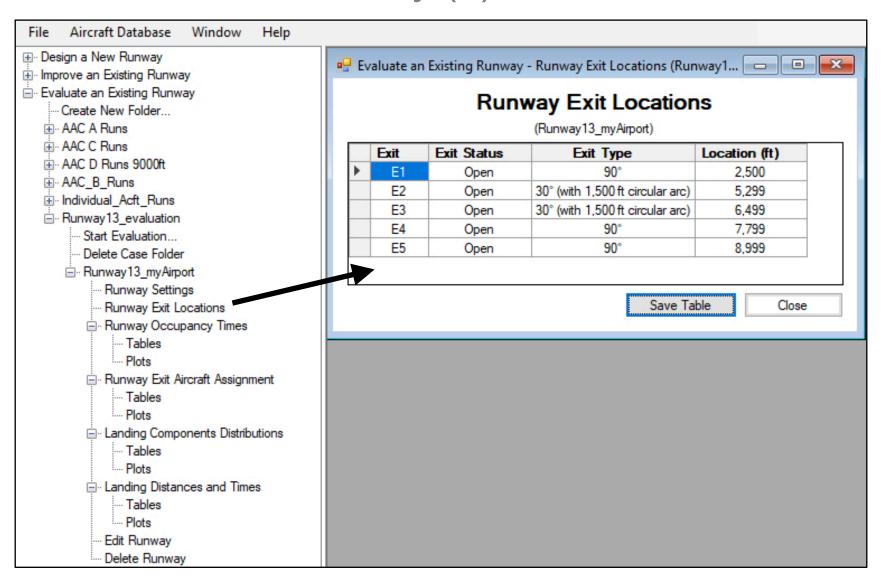
Evaluation Case Study (4)







Evaluation Case Study (5): Review the Results







Evaluation Case Study (6): Runway Occupancy Times Table

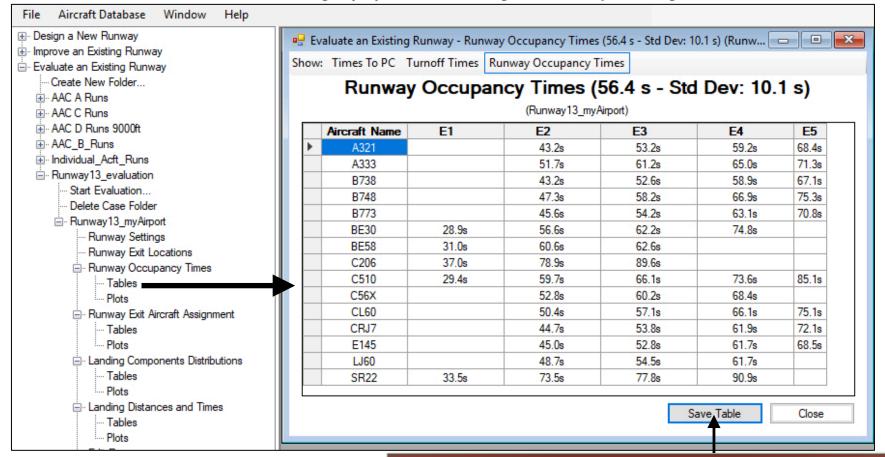


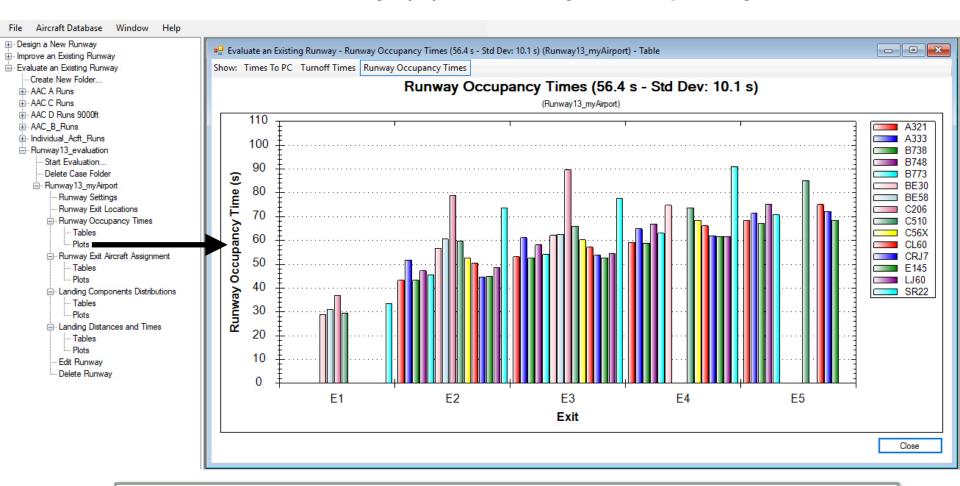
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- ROT time starts when the aircraft crosses the threshold and ends at the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Evaluation Case Study (7): Runway Occupancy Time Plot

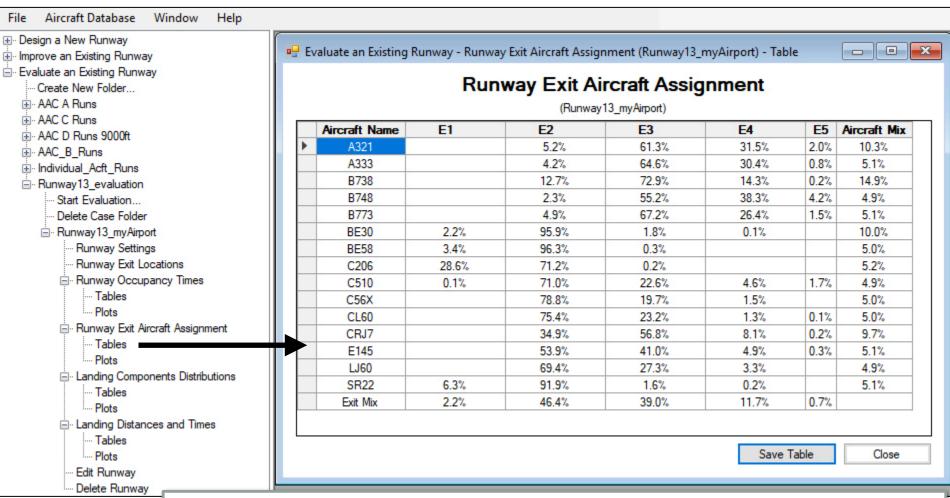


- Runway occupancy times predicted by the model in graphical form
- ROT time starts when the aircraft crosses the threshold and ends at the point where the aircraft fuselage is out of the runway plane.





Evaluation Case Study (8): Runway Exit Assignment Table

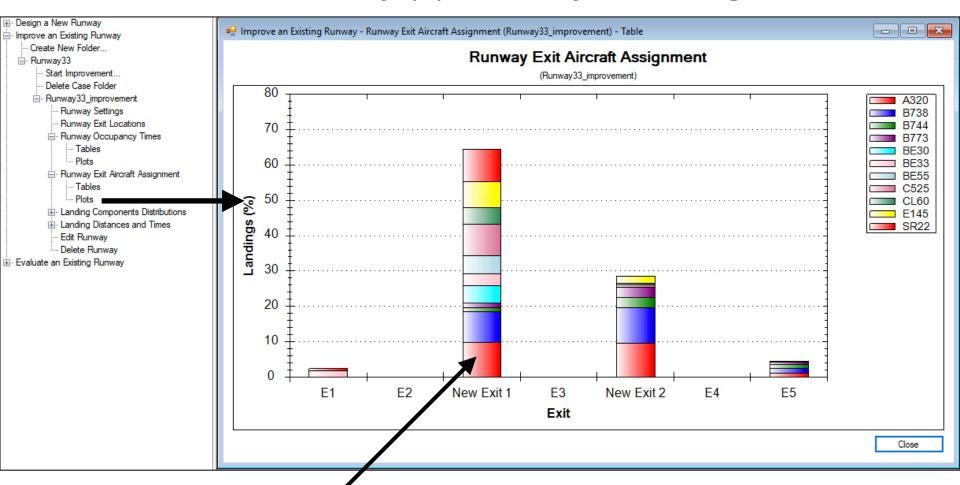


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Evaluation Case Study (9): Runway Exit Assignment Plot

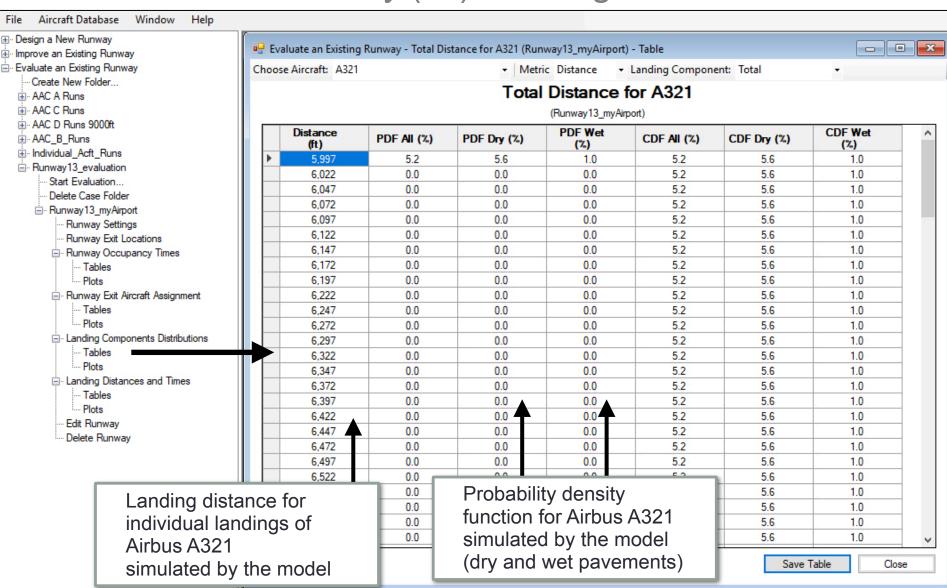


Runway assignments are reported in stacked column format





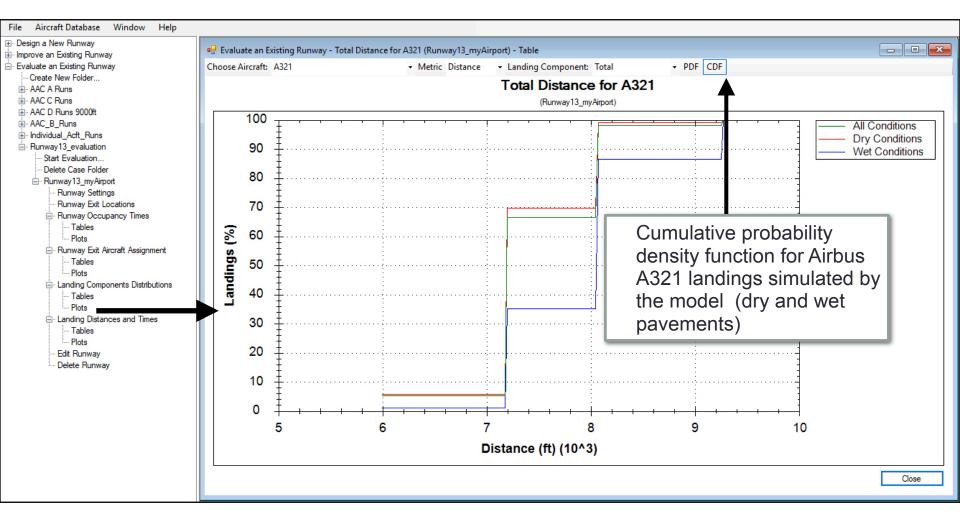
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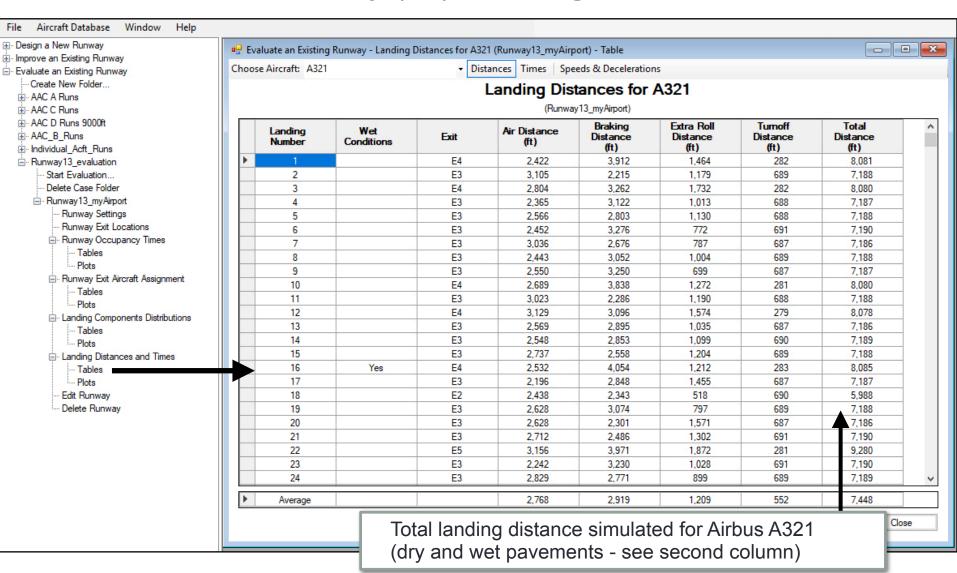
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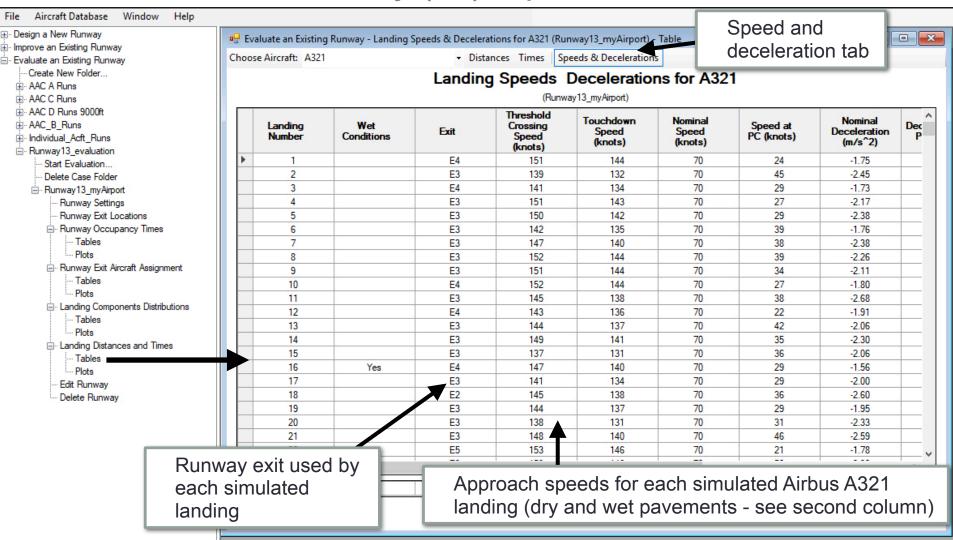
Evaluation Case Study (12): Landing Distances and Times







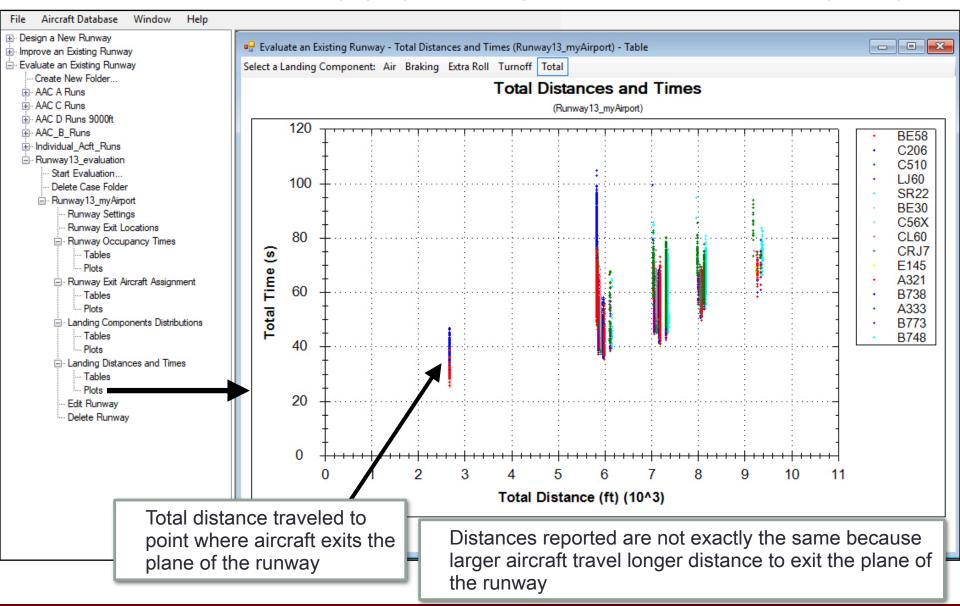
Evaluation Case Study (13): Speeds and Deceleration







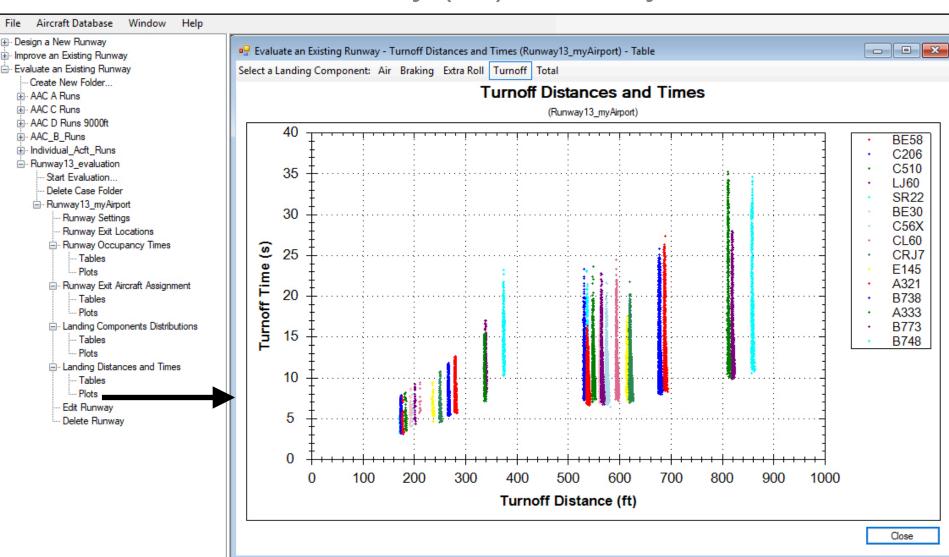
Evaluation Case Study (14): Landing Distances and Times (Plots)







Evaluation Case Study (15): Runway Turnoff Times







Known Issues with Small Aircraft

- Small General Aviation (GA) aircraft behavior improvements are on-going at Virginia Tech
 - We plan to release version 3.1 in May addressing small single engine aircraft behavior
- If you need to simulate single-engine piston or turboprop powered aircraft for your airport project we suggest using the following aircraft:
 - Beechcraft Bonanza (BE36) piston
 - Cessna Caravan (C208) turboprop
 - Socata-Daher TBM 800 (TBM8) turboprop