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## Aircraft Runway Length Estimation Formulas

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## List of 25 Aircraft Runway Length Estimation Formulas

## Aircraft Runway Length Estimation ©

1) Desired Take off Weight $\sqrt{\square}$
$f \times D=P Y L+O E W+F W$
Open Calculator
ex $36.1 t=25 t+10 t+1.1 t$
2) Fuel Weight to be Carried given Desired Takeoff Weight
$f x$ FW $=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{PYL}-\mathrm{OEW}$
Open Calculator
ex $1.1 t=36.1 t-25 t-10 t$
3) Lift Coefficient for Lifting Force Provided by Wing Body of Vehicle
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}=\frac{\mathrm{L}_{\text {Aircraft }}}{0.5 \cdot \rho \cdot\left(\mathrm{~V}^{2}\right) \cdot \mathrm{S}}$
Open Calculator
ex $0.001073=\frac{1072.39 \mathrm{kN}}{0.5 \cdot 1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot\left((268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2}\right) \cdot 23 \mathrm{~m}^{2}}$
4) Lifting Force given Friction Force due to Rolling Resistance $\longleftarrow$

$$
\mathrm{L}_{\text {Aircraft }}=\left(\left(\left(\mathrm{M}_{\text {Aircraft }} \cdot[\mathrm{g}] \cdot \cos (\Phi)\right)-\left(\frac{\mathrm{F}_{\text {Friction }}}{\mu_{\mathrm{r}}}\right)\right)\right)
$$

ex $1588.789 \mathrm{kN}=\left(\left((50000 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot[\mathrm{~g}] \cdot \cos (5))-\left(\frac{4125 \mathrm{kN}}{0.03}\right)\right)\right)$
5) Lifting Force Provided by Wing Body of Vehicle
$f \times L_{\text {Aircraft }}=0.5 \cdot \rho \cdot \mathrm{~V}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{~S} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}$
Open Calculator
ex $999.431 \mathrm{kN}=0.5 \cdot 1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot(268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2} \cdot 23 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 0.001$
6) Operating Empty Weight when Desired Take-off Weight is considered $\boxed{\square}$
$f_{x} \mathrm{OEW}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{PYL}-\mathrm{FW}$
ex $10 \mathrm{t}=36.1 \mathrm{t}-25 \mathrm{t}-1.1 \mathrm{t}$
7) Payload carried when desired take-off weight is considered
$f_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{PYL}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{OEW}-\mathrm{FW}$
ex $25 \mathrm{t}=36.1 \mathrm{t}-10 \mathrm{t}-1.1 \mathrm{t}$
8) Speed of Sound (Mach number)
$\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{x}}^{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{c}=\frac{\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TAS}}}{\mathrm{M}_{\text {True }}}$
Open Calculator
ex $47.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}=\frac{190 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}}{4}$
9) True Aircraft Speed (Mach number) $\sqrt{ }$
$f \mathrm{x} \quad \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{TAS}}=\mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{M}_{\text {True }}$
Open Calculator
ex $190 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}=47.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h} \cdot 4$
10) True Mach number when true aircraft speed
$f \times M_{\text {True }}=\frac{V_{\text {TAS }}}{c}$
Open Calculator
ex $4=\frac{190 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}}{47.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}}$
11) Vehicle Speed for Lifting Force Provided by Wing Body of Vehicle
$\boldsymbol{f}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{V}=\sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{L}_{\text {Aircraft }}}{0.5 \cdot \rho \cdot \mathrm{~S} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}}\right)}$
$\mathrm{ex} 277.6098 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}=\sqrt{\left(\frac{1072.39 \mathrm{kN}}{0.5 \cdot 1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot 23 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 0.001}\right)}$

## Aerodrome Reference Temperature ©

12) Aerodrome Reference Temperature
$f \mathrm{ART}=\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}+\left(\frac{\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{m}}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}}{3}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $34.82667 \mathrm{~K}=49.5 \mathrm{~K}+\left(\frac{5.48 \mathrm{~K}-49.5 \mathrm{~K}}{3}\right)$
13) Monthly Mean of Average Daily Temperature for given ART
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}=\left(\frac{(3 \cdot \mathrm{ART})-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{m}}}{2}\right)$
Open Calculator
ex $50 \mathrm{~K}=\left(\frac{(3 \cdot 35.16 \mathrm{~K})-5.48 \mathrm{~K}}{2}\right)$
14) Monthly mean of maximum daily temperature for hottest month of year U
$f \mathrm{f} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{m}}=3 \cdot\left(\mathrm{ART}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}}$
ex $6.48 \mathrm{~K}=3 \cdot(35.16 \mathrm{~K}-49.5 \mathrm{~K})+49.5 \mathrm{~K}$

## Aircraft Gross Wing

15) Aircraft Gross Wing Area for Lifting Force Provided by Wing Body of Vehicle
$\mathrm{fx} \mathrm{S}=\frac{\mathrm{L}_{\text {Aircraft }}}{0.5 \cdot \rho \cdot \mathrm{~V}^{2} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $24.67901 \mathrm{~m}^{2}=\frac{1072.39 \mathrm{kN}}{0.5 \cdot 1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot(268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2} \cdot 0.001}$
16) Aircraft Gross Wing Area given Vehicle Speed under Steady Flight Conditions
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{S}}^{\mathrm{S}=2 \cdot \mathrm{M}_{\text {Aircraft }} \cdot \frac{[\mathrm{g}]}{\rho \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{l}} \cdot \mathrm{V}^{2}}}$
Open Calculator
ex $11284.07 \mathrm{~m}^{2}=2 \cdot 50000 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \frac{[\mathrm{~g}]}{1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot 0.001 \cdot(268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2}}$
17) Aircraft Gross Wing Area given Vehicle Stalling Speed
$f \mathrm{f}=2 \cdot \mathrm{M}_{\text {Aircraft }} \cdot \frac{[\mathrm{g}]}{\mathrm{V}^{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}, \max }}$
Open Calculator
ex $12.82281 \mathrm{~m}^{2}=2 \cdot 50000 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \frac{[\mathrm{~g}]}{(268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2} \cdot 1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot 0.88}$

目
18) Maximum Attainable Lift Coefficient given Vehicle Stalling Speed


Open Calculator
ex $0.490612=2 \cdot 50000 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot \frac{[\mathrm{~g}]}{1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot 23 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot(268 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h})^{2}}$
19) Vehicle Stalling Speed given Maximum Attainable Lift Coefficient
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{V}=\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \mathrm{M}_{\text {Aircraft }} \cdot[\mathrm{g}]}{\rho \cdot \mathrm{S} \cdot \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}, \max }}}$
Open Calculator
ex $200.1071 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}=\sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 50000 \mathrm{~kg} \cdot[\mathrm{~g}]}{1.21 \mathrm{~kg} / \mathrm{m}^{3} \cdot 23 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \cdot 0.88}}$

## Runway Takeoff Length ©®®

20) Aerodrome Reference Temperature given Corrected Take off Length
fx $\mathrm{ART}=\left(\frac{\text { TOR }_{\text {Corrected }}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}}{\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot 0.01}\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}$
ex $35.15857 \mathrm{~K}=\left(\frac{4038 \mathrm{~m}-3360 \mathrm{~m}}{3360 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 0.01}\right)+14.98 \mathrm{~K}$
21) Runway Elevation given Runway Take off Length Corrected for Elevation
fe $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{e}}=\left(\frac{\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}-\mathrm{TOR}}{\mathrm{TOR} \cdot 0.07}\right) \cdot 300$
ex $10.22844 \mathrm{~m}=\left(\frac{3360 \mathrm{~m}-3352 \mathrm{~m}}{3352 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 0.07}\right) \cdot 300$
22) Runway Slope about Take-off Length Corrected for Elevation, Temperature and Slope
$\mathrm{fx}_{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{S}_{\text {Slope }}=\frac{\mathrm{TOR}_{\mathrm{C}}-\mathrm{TOR}_{\text {Corrected }}}{\mathrm{TOR}}$
ex $0.009906=\frac{4042 \mathrm{~m}-4038 \mathrm{~m}}{4038 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 0.1}$
23) Runway Take off Length Corrected for Elevation
$f \mathrm{x} \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}=\left(\mathrm{TOR} \cdot 0.07 \cdot\left(\frac{\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{e}}}{300}\right)\right)+\mathrm{TOR}$
Open Calculator
ex $3361.386 \mathrm{~m}=\left(3352 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 0.07 \cdot\left(\frac{12 \mathrm{~m}}{300}\right)\right)+3352 \mathrm{~m}$
24) Runway Take off Length Corrected for Elevation, Temperature and Slope

# $\mathrm{TOR}_{\mathrm{C}}=\left(\mathrm{TOR}_{\text {Corrected }} \cdot \mathrm{S}_{\text {Slope }} \cdot 0.1\right)+\mathrm{TOR}_{\text {Corrected }}$ 

ex $4042.038 \mathrm{~m}=(4038 \mathrm{~m} \cdot 0.01 \cdot 0.1)+4038 \mathrm{~m}$
25) Runway Takeoff Length Corrected for Elevation and Temperature
$\mathrm{TOR}_{\text {Corrected }}=\left(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}} \cdot\left(\mathrm{ART}-\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}\right) \cdot 0.01\right)+\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{c}}$
ex $4038.048 \mathrm{~m}=(3360 \mathrm{~m} \cdot(35.16 \mathrm{~K}-14.98 \mathrm{~K}) \cdot 0.01)+3360 \mathrm{~m}$

## Variables Used

- ART Aerodrome Reference Temperature (Kelvin)
- C Speed of Sound (Kilometer per Hour)
- Cl $_{\boldsymbol{I}}$ Lift Coefficient
- CL,max Maximum Lift Coefficient
- D Desired Takeoff Weight of Aircraft (Tonne)
- $F_{\text {Friction }}$ Force of Friction (Kilonewton)
- FW Fuel Weight to be carried (Tonne)
- LAircraft Lifting Force of Aircraft (Kilonewton)
- $\mathbf{M}_{\text {Aircraft }}$ Mass Aircraft (Kilogram)
- $M_{\text {True }}$ True Mach Number
- OEW Operating Empty Weight (Tonne)
- PYL Payload Carried (Tonne)
- $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{e}}$ Runway Elevation (Meter)
- S Aircraft Gross Wing Area (Square Meter)
- SSlope Runway Slope
- $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{a}}$ Monthly Mean of Average Daily Temperature (Kelvin)
- $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{c}}$ Runway Take off Length Corrected (Meter)
- $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{m}}$ Monthly Mean of Monthly Daily Temperature (Kelvin)
- $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{s}}$ Standard Temperature (Kelvin)
- TOR Takeoff Run (Meter)
- TOR $_{\text {C }}$ Corrected Runway Takeoff Length (Meter)
- TOR $_{\text {Corrected }}$ Corrected Takeoff Run (Meter)
- V Vehicle Speed (Kilometer per Hour)
- $\mathbf{V}_{\text {TAS }}$ True Aircraft Speed (Kilometer per Hour)
- $\mu_{r}$ Coefficient of Rolling Friction
- $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ Density Altitude for flying (Kilogram per Cubic Meter)
- Ф Angle between Runway and Horizontal Plane


## Constants, Functions, Measurements used

- Constant: [g], 9.80665 Meter/Second ${ }^{2}$

Gravitational acceleration on Earth

- Function: cos, cos(Angle)

Trigonometric cosine function

- Function: sqrt, sqrt(Number)

Square root function

- Measurement: Length in Meter (m)

Length Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Weight in Tonne (t), Kilogram (kg)

Weight Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Temperature in Kelvin (K)

Temperature Unit Conversion $\mathcal{L}$

- Measurement: Area in Square Meter ( $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ )

Area Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Speed in Kilometer per Hour (km/h)

Speed Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Force in Kilonewton (kN)

Force Unit Conversion

- Measurement: Density in Kilogram per Cubic Meter (kg/m³) Density Unit Conversion


## Check other formula lists

- Aircraft Runway Length Estimation Formulas
- Airport Distribution Models Formulas
- Airport Forecast Methods Formulas
- Engine-Out Takeoff Case under Estimation of Runway Length Formulas


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