

EVALUASI KINERJA *LANDING* PESAWAT BOEING 737-300

DENGAN VARIASI KETINGGIAN LANDASAN PACU

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ABSTRAK

Kinerja lapangan udara mencerminkan kemampuan pesawat beroperasi di berbagai kondisi. Meskipun spesifikasi pesawat biasanya tercatat dalam dokumentasi pabrik, informasi kinerja mendarat seringkali terbatas pada kondisi permukaan laut. Ini menjadi tantangan bagi operator dan otoritas bandara seperti PT Angkasa Pura dalam merencanakan pengembangan infrastruktur bandara. Solusinya adalah melakukan analisis kinerja mendarat dengan mempertimbangkan variasi elevasi landasan pacu, memungkinkan penyesuaian yang lebih tepat dan efisien.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan total jarak *landing* pada pesawat Boeing 737-300 di berbagai bandara di Indonesia, seperti Soekarno-Hatta dan Juanda, terkait dengan perbedaan ketinggian landasan pacu. Sebagai contoh, Soekarno-Hatta dengan ketinggian 10 mdpl memiliki total jarak *landing* sebesar 2376,030 m, sedangkan Juanda dengan ketinggian 3 mdpl memiliki total jarak *landing* 2341,528 m. Perbedaan ketinggian ini mempengaruhi performa *landing* pesawat. Ketinggian landasan pacu juga berdampak pada densitas udara, meningkatkan *stalling speed* dan *flare speed*. Akibatnya, ketinggian *flare* meningkat, memperpanjang jarak approach, dan menambah total jarak *landing* pada pesawat Boeing 737-300. Perubahan ketinggian landasan pacu memiliki implikasi signifikan terhadap operasi pesawat di berbagai lokasi.

Kata Kunci: Total jarak *landing*, Ketinggian, landasan pacu

***EVALUATIONS OF BOEING 737-300'S
AIRCRAFT LANDING PERFORMANCE
WITH VARIATIONS IN THE RUNWAY HEIGHT***

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ABSTRACT

Airfield performance reflects the ability of the aircraft to operate in a variety of conditions. Although aircraft specifications are usually recorded in factory documentation, landing performance information is often limited to the sea-level conditions. It is a challenge for airport operators and authorities like PT Angkasa Pura to plan the development of airport infrastructure. The solution is to perform a landing performance analysis considering the variations in the elevation of the runway, allowing for more accurate and efficient adjustment.

The results of the research showed that the total landing distance of the Boeing 737- 300 was caused by the difference in the height of the runway at various airports in Indonesia such as Soekarno-Hatta and Juanda. For example, the 10 mdpl altitude of the aircraft has a total landed distance of 2376,030 m whereas the 3 mdpl altitude of Juanda has an overall landing length of 2341,528 m. This difference in the height affects the landing performance of aircraft. The height of the runway also affects the air density, increasing the stalling speed and flight speed. As a result, the flight height increased, extended the distance of approach, and increased the total landing distance of the Boeing 737-300. Changes in the altitude of the runway have significant implications for the operation of the aircraft at various locations.

Keywords: Total landing distance, altitude, runway

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