Airport Management

Unit 3: The Airport Passenger's Terminal

Objective

- 1. compare the differences of terminal concepts, the pros and cons;
- 2. explain the components of passenger terminal;
- 3. analyze the passenger handling systems;
- 4. describe the types of aircraft parking and able to describe the ground access to and from local airport in the city.

Passenger terminal; the history backgroun d and functions

- In early 1920s, the fist terminal was introduced for airmail operations (load and unload mail), fuel aircraft, and maintenance.
- Late 1920s: The Commercial Terminal
 - Air service
 - Basic Facilities
 - Ticketing (issue boarding pass)
 - Aircraft boarding
 - Cargo
 - office

Passenger terminal; the history background and functions

 The terminal concept in early age called 'centralized facilities. It refers to a simple-unit terminal where all passengers processing facilities are in one building. (passenger processing facilities, airport administrative offices, air traffic control facilities were located in the same building).



Movie Theatre 49 %

Sleeping Cabinet 36 %

Library 32%

Outdoor Garden 31%

Dressing room changing 30 %



Passenger terminal; the history background and functions

Combine-unit Terminal

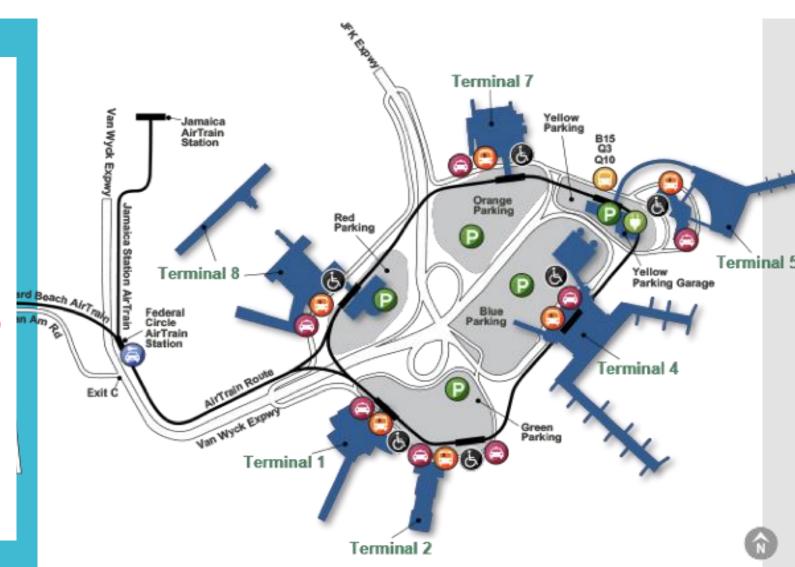
- When more airlines share the building
- Larger than simple-unit
 Terminal
- Separate passenger and baggage processing facilities

Passenger terminal; the history backgroun d and functions

Multiple-unit Terminal

- In big city, the terminal expanding into a new building
- Each building got own facilities

Multipleunit Terminal @ JFK



Passenger terminal; the history backgroun d and functions

- Decentralized' terminal concept
 - The expansion of single terminals design resulted longer walking distances between gates.

How to minimize passenger walking distance

- break the total passenger terminal operation into several unit terminals by different roles such as by split international-domestic, by airline unit terminal, by airline alliances, or by longhaul and short-haul.
- transferring the handling operations to the gates themselves, for example; ticketing, passenger and bags check-in, seat allocation which previously were centralized at the departure hall areas.

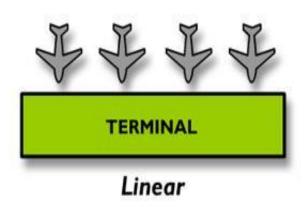
Passenger terminal; the history backgroun d and functions

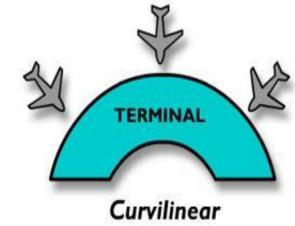
Decentralized' terminal concept

 decentralized concept might not convenient for interline passengers, international and domestic passengers. Due to the difficulty in changing terminal. The airport which applied decentralized concept as example is Paris Charles de Gaulle.

The terminal's functions

- 1. The processing of passengers and baggage, including ticketing, check-in, bag drop and retrieve, governmental check, and security arrangement.
- 2. Provision for requirement of a change of movement type, providing facilities to accept departing passengers from various mode of transportation, various point within the airport
- 3. Facilitating a change of mode is the basic function of terminal requirement.





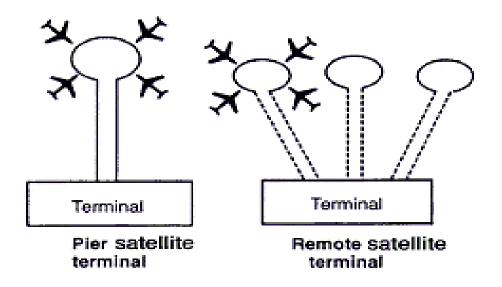
The goal of this concept was to keep the short distances between vehicles curb, and aircraft parking with unit terminal. Linear concept also provides check-in counters for each individual airlines, and

loading bridges were

deployed at aircraft gates

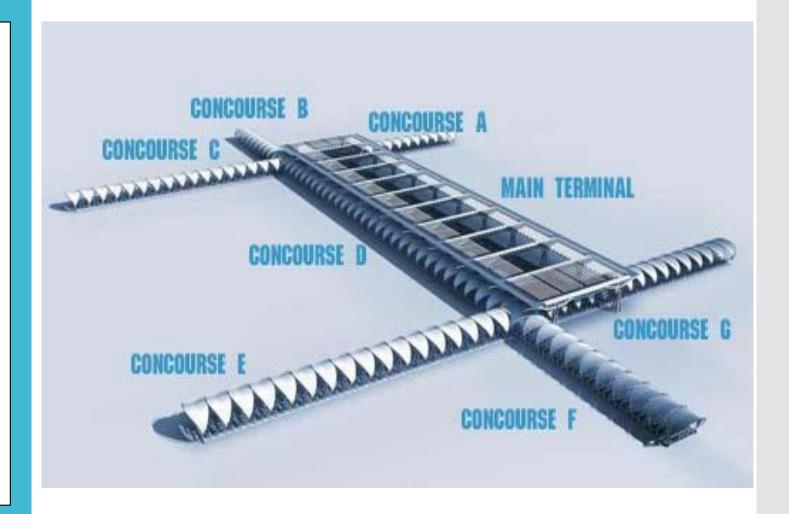
allow more aircraft to park nose-in to the terminal and maintain short walking distances from airport entrance to the aircraft gate. separated two level structures; one is for enplaning passengers and the other for deplaning passengers.

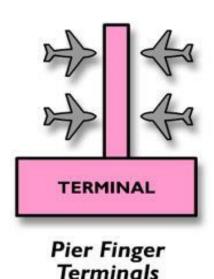




- Pier satellite and remote satellite concept is quite the same as pier finger.
- It forms as concourses extended from main buildings. The aircraft will be parked at the end of concourses around
- around atrium or satellite area.
- Sufficient space for aircraft taxi operations between main terminal and satellite

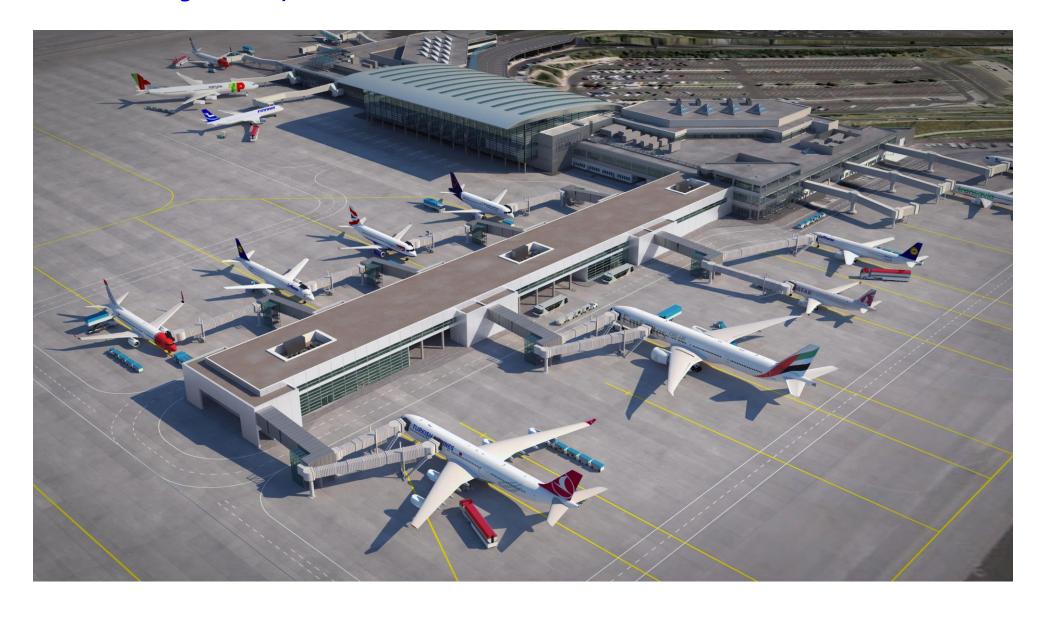


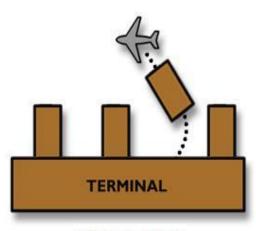




- Gate concourses were added to Simple-unit Terminal
- The extension concourses known as pier or finger
- This concept provides opportunity to maximize the number of aircraft parking spaces with less infrastructure.

(Pier or Finger Concept)



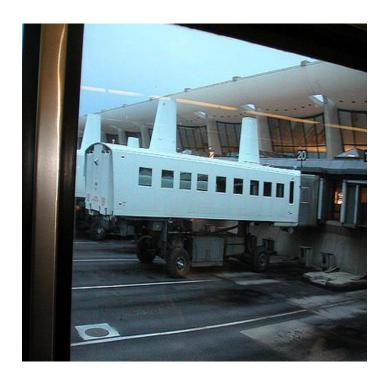


Transporter

- Transporter concept sometimes known as the remote aircraft parking concept (the aircraft park away from terminal).
- Traveling between aircraft and terminal buildings, passengers would board transporters known as mobile lounges.



Transporter







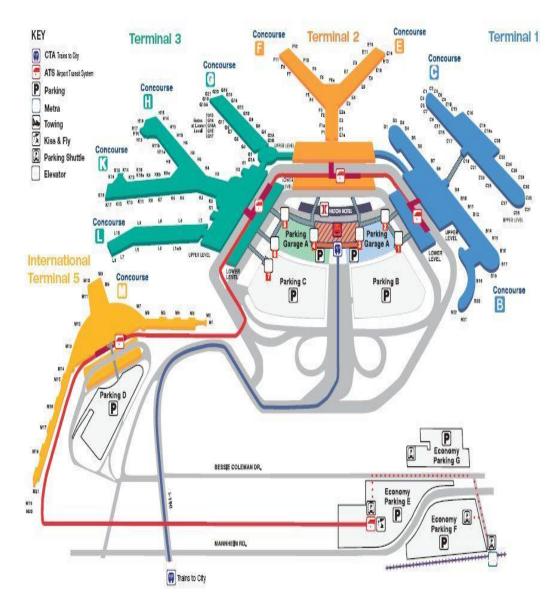
Transporter concept





Hybrid geometries concept

- After new aircraft technology and airline deregulation
- Expand terminal and accommodate the airline hub up to 100 or more aircraft at a time



 Porterage (Carrying luggage from porters) Flight and General Info Baggage Trolleys Left-luggage tourist) Directional signs Seating facilities Internet service Insurance 	Aeronautical Services	Non-aeronautical Services
changing room 8. Restrooms 9. Hairdressers 10. Hotel Reservation 11. Advertising 12. Business-centre facilities 13. Services for people with 14. restricted mobility and 15. Instraction 16. Bank and exchange 17. Instraction 18. Bank and exchange 19. Hotel Reservation 11. Advertising 12. Business-centre facilities	luggage from porters) 2. Flight and General Info 3. Baggage Trolleys 4. Left-luggage 5. Directional signs 6. Seating facilities 7. Toilets, nurseries, and changing room 8. Restrooms 9. Post office and telephone areas 10. Services for people with restricted mobility and	 Restaurants, café Duty free Other shops (Book, tourist) Car rental Internet service Insurance Bank and exchange Hairdressers Hotel Reservation Advertising

Aeronautical Services













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Aeronautical Services













Non-aeronautical Services











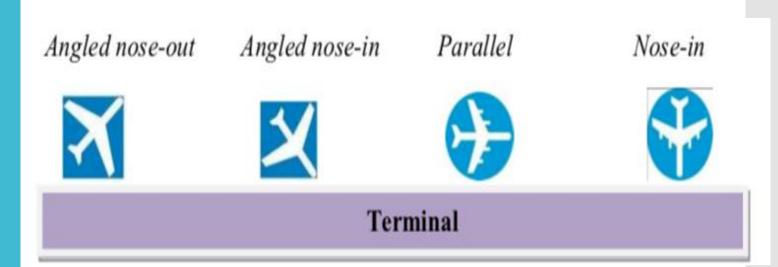


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The aircraft parking types



The aircraft parking types

The aircraft parking type can be categorized into 5 types as follow;

- Nose-in is the position that most aircraft at commercial service airports park.
- Angled nose-in is bringing aircraft close to the terminal building and maintain enough space so that aircraft may exit the parking by its own power.
- Angled nose-out is bringing aircraft slightly farther from the terminal than nose-in and angled nose-in. The reason is to prevent jet blast might cause terminal damage.
- Parallel is require largest amount of space. It employs only smaller general aviation aircraft with large parking area near the terminal. It might also apply to cargo aircraft in order to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo.
- Remote parking will be employed when there is limited parking space near terminal. This type of parking is suitable for aircraft overnight or longer duration. The area comprises of a series of rows of parking spaces, and sized to accommodate various size of aircraft.



Discussion Activity

• Students create and discuss the future of airport terminal in next 10-20 years ahead, how would the airport in the future lookalike?, what should the facilities design be?