- The A380, first new aircraft programme of the $21^{\text {st }}$ century, opened a new standard in aviation.
- Airbus would never have been able to reach its current leadership position without this aircraft program. It has made it possible to compete with others competitors by offering a full range of products.
- The A380 programme has been the driver of the transformation of the small Airbus-Industrie into the integrated Airbus Company being now a leader in world aviation.
- The A380 will continue flying, with Airbus support, for decades to come.
- Airbus Services continues to support and to introduce operational improvements for the in-service fleet.
- Airbus is engaged in A380 cabin refurbishing with several of its customers who are re-investing millions Euros in their planes to upgrade their cabin for passenger comfort. (todate Singapore Airlines, Qantas and Emirates)
- The A380 with its unique capacity offers an unbeatable economic value proposition to operators on dense routes (ex. Hajj ops with Malaysian Airlines, ANA on Narita-Honolulu route... ), and especially out of congested airports
- A380 is passengers' favourite aircraft.
- The A380 is the only aircraft to offer more than 500 seats with high profitability


## Orders and Deliveries

- 251 net orders
- Todate, 246 A380s have been delivered to 15 customers
- A380 operators :
- Asiana, British Airways, China Southern, Emirates, Etihad, Korean Air, Hi Fly, Lufthansa, Malaysia Airlines, Qantas, Qatar Airways,
- Singapore Airlines, Thai Airways, ANA.


## In-Service Status

- The A380 is operated on 70+ destinations
- Over 400 airports worldwide are A380 compatible
- Since its entry into service, the A380 has carried over $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ million passengers
- Total cycles: above 800000
- Total flight hours: more than 7300000
- Over $50 \%$ of A380 capacity is from/to/within the Asia-Pacific region, of which around $15 \%$ is on regional flights within Asia (OAG 2017)
- Operational reliability $99+\%$


## Community Benefits

- A380 noise footprint: half the noise of previous generation aircraft
- Lower emissions, significantly below international guidelines :
- NOx 30\% below CAEP/6, 16.4 EPNdB noise margin to ICAO Chapter 4
- $33 \%$ better fuel burn and CO2 emissions compare to previous generation aircraft.
- The A380 is and remains the best solution for growth; especially where airport-capacity is limited and when traffic growth is doubling every 15 years.


## Cabin figures

- A380 the best cabin in the sky
- Unique passenger experience
- Wider cabin for wider seats (up to 19 inches in economy)
- Quietest and smoothest flight
- More personal space
- The total cabin surface area of the A380 is 550 m 2 :
- Main Deck (MD) cabin, the widest of any airliner, is 20 " $(51 \mathrm{~cm})$ wider than the B747 cabin
- Upper Deck (UD) cabin, the first full widebody UD cabin ever, is $71^{\prime \prime}$ ( 180 cm ) wider than the B747 cabin:
- Making magic out of light with larger windows and cabin mood lighting
- 6 air inlets (compared to 4 typically) for quiet, draught free cabin air delivery
- HEPA filters eliminate more than $99.9 \%$ of particles including viruses and bacteria.
- The lowest number of passengers per temperature control zone of any aircraft flying today
- The cabin is split into 15 different temperature control zones, the temperature in each can be varied between 18 and 30 degrees C.
- The A380 allows 545 seats in a standard 4-class configuration with no compromise on comfort.


## IFE and Connectivity

- A single simple and intuitive touch screen interface for cabin crew to control all cabin systems
- 4th generation In-Flight Entertainment (IFE) experience
- Fibre-optic IFE backbone for faster access and streaming.


## Superior performance and airport operations

- Better take-off, landing and climb performance.
- Needs shorter runways to take off and land than competing large aircraft
- has a lower approach speed (the same as the A320)
- range capability ( $8,000 \mathrm{~nm}-15000 \mathrm{~km}$ ) in standard 4 class, 545 seats configuration)
- offers cruise Mach number of M 0.85
- Standard turn-around-time: 90min including boarding time less than 30 mins and disembarking time, less than 15 mins.
- Direct upper deck servicing allows same turn-around-time as existing wide-body aircraft.
- A380 is the largest civil aircraft in history (max seating capacity of 853 ), with a maximum take-off weight of 575 tonnes
- Million of passengers have flown the A380 and more will fly this unique experience over decades to come - Airlines continue to invest in their A380 cabin product to keep the A380 flagship of their fleets.


## Programme main dates

December 2000
6 April 2004
27 April 2006
25 October 2007
June 2020 Last
Mid-2021

A380 launch
First convoy
First A380 flight took place in Toulouse
First A380 entry into commercial service with Singapore Airlines
A380 convoy to Toulouse
A380 end of production

Dimensions

| Overall length | 72.7 m |
| :--- | :--- |
| Height | 24.1 m |
| Fuselage diameter | 7.1 m |
| Maximum cabin width | Main deck: 6.5 m <br> Upper deck: 5.8 m |
| Cabin length | 49.9 m |
| Wingspan (geometric) | 79.8 m |
| Wing area (reference) | 845 m 2 |
| Wing sweep (25\% <br> chord) | 33.5 degrees |
| Wheelbase | 31.9 m |
| Wheel track | 14.3 m |

Operating data

| Maximum takeoff weight | $560 \mathrm{t} / 575 \mathrm{t}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Maximum landing weight | $386 \mathrm{t} / 394 \mathrm{t}$ |
| Maximum zero fuel weight | $361 \mathrm{t} / 369 \mathrm{t}$ |
| Maximum fuel capacity | 320000 litres |
|  |  |
| Engines | Rolls-Royce Trent <br> 900 or |
|  | Engine Alliance |
|  | GP 7200 |
| Engine thrust range (lb slst) | 70000 |
| Typical passenger seating | 545 (4-class) |
| max seating capacity | 853 |
| Range (w/max. passengers) | $8,000 \mathrm{~nm}$ |
|  | $15,000 \mathrm{~km}$ |
| Long Range Cruise | M 0.85 |

## A380 facts

- Since July 2019, Emirates operates the world's shortest scheduled A380 service, flying a distance of 349 kilometres with a total travel time of less than one hour from Dubai to Muscat. - Oman
- Each A380 consists of around 4 million individual components with 2.5 million part numbers produced by 1500 companies from 30 countries around the world.
- 19.000 bolts are inserted inside the fuselage to attach each of the 3 main parts, plus 4.000 to attach both wings.
- The aircraft is certified to a max seating capacity of 853.
- A380 wing area is $845 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. This enables the A380 to land 20 knots i.e. 35 kmh slower than a 747 at its maximum landing weight of 386 tonnes, and contributes to reduce noise around airports.


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- The span of the horizontal stabilizer is 30.4 m , this is just a bit less than the span of an A320 wings ( 34.9 m ).
- The volume of the three decks (including cargo/baggage hold) is $1,570 \mathrm{~m}^{3}$, enough space for 35 million ping-pong balls.
- The two passenger decks of the A380 have a total area of $550 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$, the same as three tennis courts (singles), or $11 / 4$ basketball courts (usable floor area is $50 \%$ higher than in the 747-4).
- 5000 light scenarios on board, using a wide choice of fluorescent and LED technology.
- The aircraft has 220 windows and 16 doors.
- During take-off the wing will flex upwards by over 4 m .
- The wing span is 79.8 m and the wings are swept at an angle of 33.5 degrees.
- The maximum design load on the 6 -wheel body gear is 260 tonnes - equivalent to 200 VW Golfs.
- The weight of the external paint of the A380 (topcoat plus primer) is 531 kg .
- The $280,000 \mathrm{lb}$ of take-off thrust across the wing is the horsepower equivalent of around 2,500 family cars (at 110 hp each).
- The engine's 116 inch $(2,95 \mathrm{~m})$ diameter fan blades suck in over one and a quarter tons of air every second.

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