Landing Performance Analysis

Date Time	Landing Type	Dist to Full Stop (Meters)			IAS (Knots)			RW	Winds	Flaps	Weight (Kilos)	OAT (C)	RW Elev (Meters)	Dens Alt (Meters)	Altimeter (MBAR)	Notes
		50'	Flare	Gnd Roll	50'	Flare	Gnd Roll									
9/14/23 15:49	Normal	545	401	238	70	71	59	24	360° at 2 Knots	20	476	17	244	263	1,023	*(1)*
9/14/23 15:55	Normal	576	417	236	71	64	53	06	200° at 2 Knots	20		16	244	253	1,023	*(2)*
9/14/23 16:01	Normal	553	401	246	70	69	61	24	240° at 2 Knots	20		16	244	249	1,023	*(1)*
9/14/23 16:06	Normal	560	412	271	71	66	54	06	270° at 2 Knots	20		16	244	250	1,023	*(2)*
9/14/23 16:12	Normal	479	362	171	67	66	49	24	300° at 1 Knots	30		16	244	249	1,023	*(1)*
9/14/23 16:17	Normal	448	339	167	66	62	51	06	170° at 1 Knots	30		16	244	247	1,023	*(2)*
9/14/23 16:23	Normal	442	327	172	64	63	49	24	300° at 3 Knots	30		16	244	245	1,023	*(1)*
9/14/23 16:29	Normal	478	353	203	68	65	52	06	120° at 3 Knots	30		16	244	249	1,023	*(2)*
9/14/23 16:34	Normal	439	322	151	66	64	47	24	100° at 3 Knots	30		16	244	249	1,023	*(1)*
9/14/23 16:40	Normal	454	343	152	64	62	46	06	100° at 3 Knots	30		17	244	255	1,023	*(2)*
Average		497	368	201	68	65	52				476	16	244	251	1,023.00	
Minimum		439	322	151	64	62	46				476	16	244	245	1,023.00	
Maximum		576	417	271	71	71	61				476	17	244	263	1,023.00	
Standard Deviation		51.857	34.785	41.592	2.5710	2.7857	4.6357				0.0000	0.1318	0.0000	4.8260	0.0000	*(3)*

Notes

The distance to a full stop from 50 feet AGL (and it's associated IAS) is very accurate.
The distance to a full stop from the flare point (and it's associated IAS) is also very accurate.
The distance to a full stop from the start of the ground roll (and it's associated IAS) is not as accurate as the two previous data points. This is due to the fact that there is no definitive change in any of the recorded data that positively marks the start of the ground roll.

(1) Airport: Paderborn-Haxterberg Airfield; runway: 24

(2) Airport: Paderborn-Haxterberg Airfield; runway: 06

(3) From Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_deviation): In statistics, the standard deviation is a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be close to the mean (also called the expected value) of the set, while a high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a wider range of values.