

Airport is one of the most important factors in the air transportation system, where air transportation is a crucial part of the economy in Indonesia, particularly in West Kalimantan. Supadio Airport is the largest airport and serves as one of the main economic gateways in West Kalimantan. The runway is a vital component of an airport in serving flight operations. Designing a runway that can support aircraft traffic becomes crucial for the airport's operational efficiency in serving flights.

In the analysis of runway design, secondary data from PT. Angkasa Pura II, which contains aircraft movement traffic data, is required. The methods used in the analysis of runway design are the empirical FAA method and FAARFIELD method.

From the analysis of the empirical FAA method, a total thickness of 187 cm is obtained, with a surface course thickness of 17 cm, base course thickness of 43 cm, and subbase thickness of 127 cm. Meanwhile, the FAARFIELD method yields a total thickness of 178.4 cm, with a surface course thickness of 17 cm, binder course thickness of 15 cm, base course thickness of 15 cm, and subbase course thickness of 131.4 cm.

Keywords: Airport, runway, flexible pavement, empirical FAA method, FAARFIELD.