

Urban Air Mobility Vehicle Architecture Trends ICAS EMERGING TECHNOLOGY FORUM 2023 FUTURE AIR MOBILITY – BARRIERS AND ENABLERS –

NASA Revolutionary Vertical Lift Technology Project Presented by: Chris Silva



Aeromechanics Branch - NASA Ames Research Center

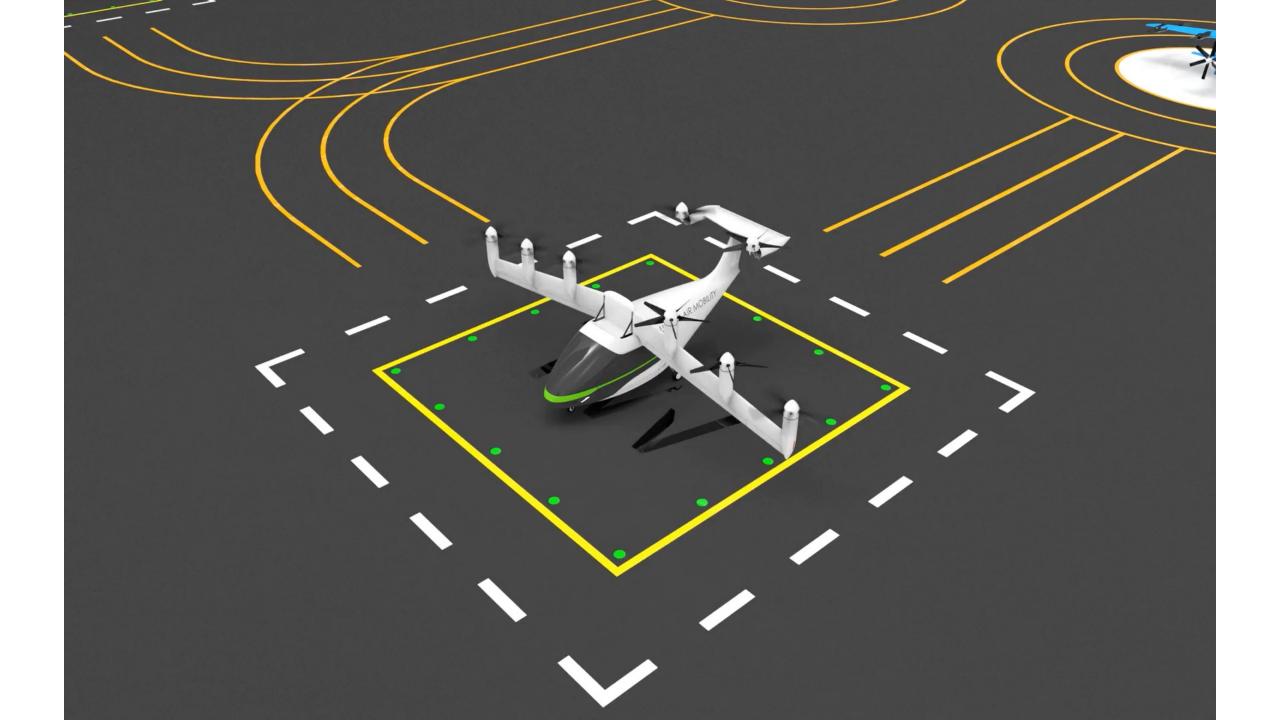


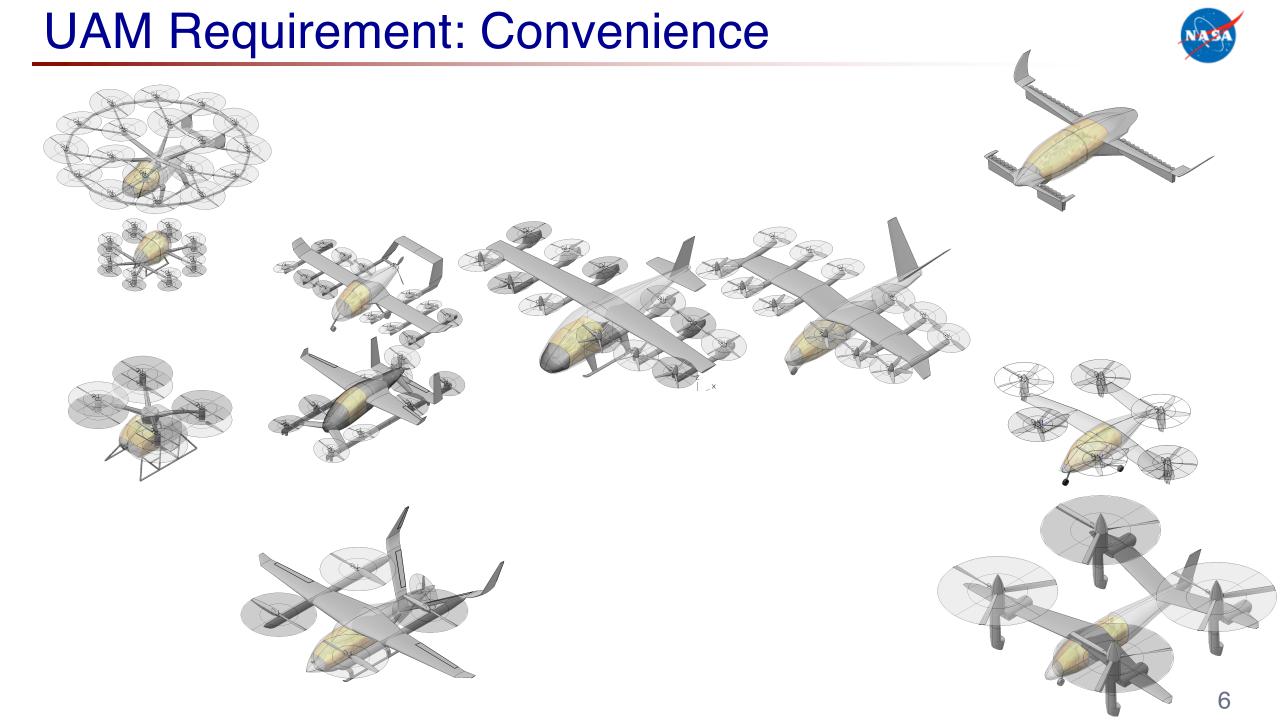
What is different? Why haven't we been doing this with helicopters?



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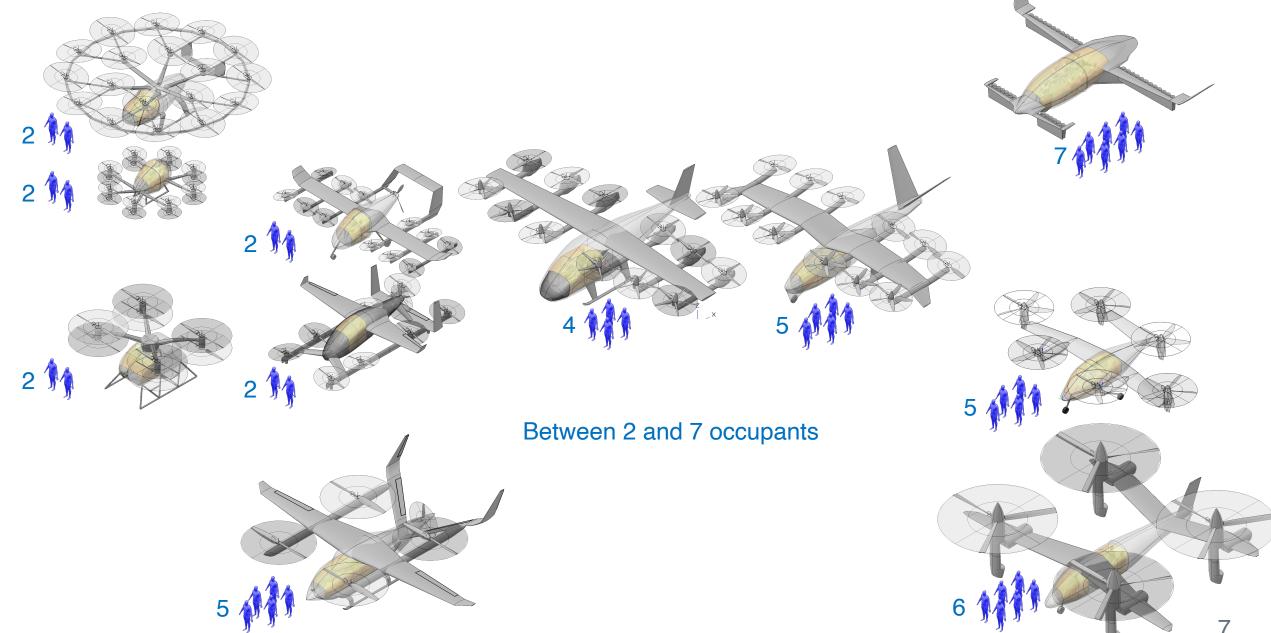
- U.S.A. had large-scale commuter helicopter service 40-60 years ago, and Canada has it today
- Helicopters have been too loud, too expensive, and too dangerous for everyday travel
- Alternative (electric) propulsion may drastically cut energy cost and reduce emissions
- Ridesharing taxi service may solve the first/last mile travel inconvenience
- Autonomy may drastically reduce flight crew cost
- Quiet rotorcraft technology now exists
- We have better predictive tools





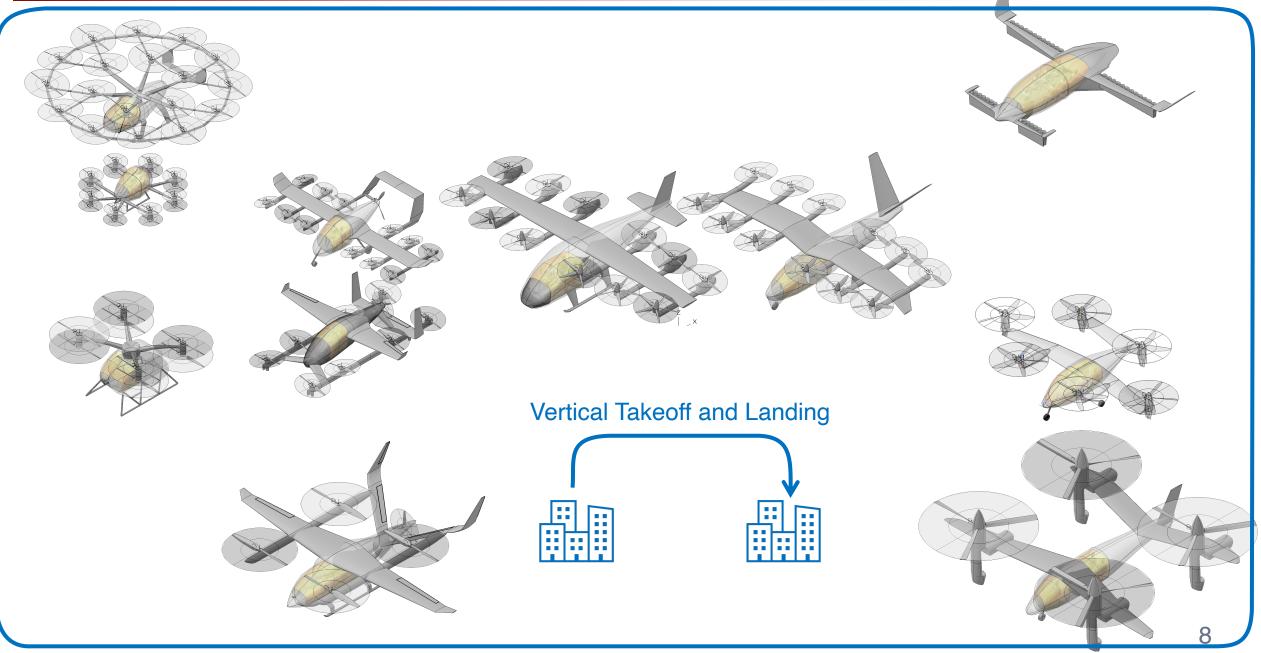
UAM Requirement: Convenience



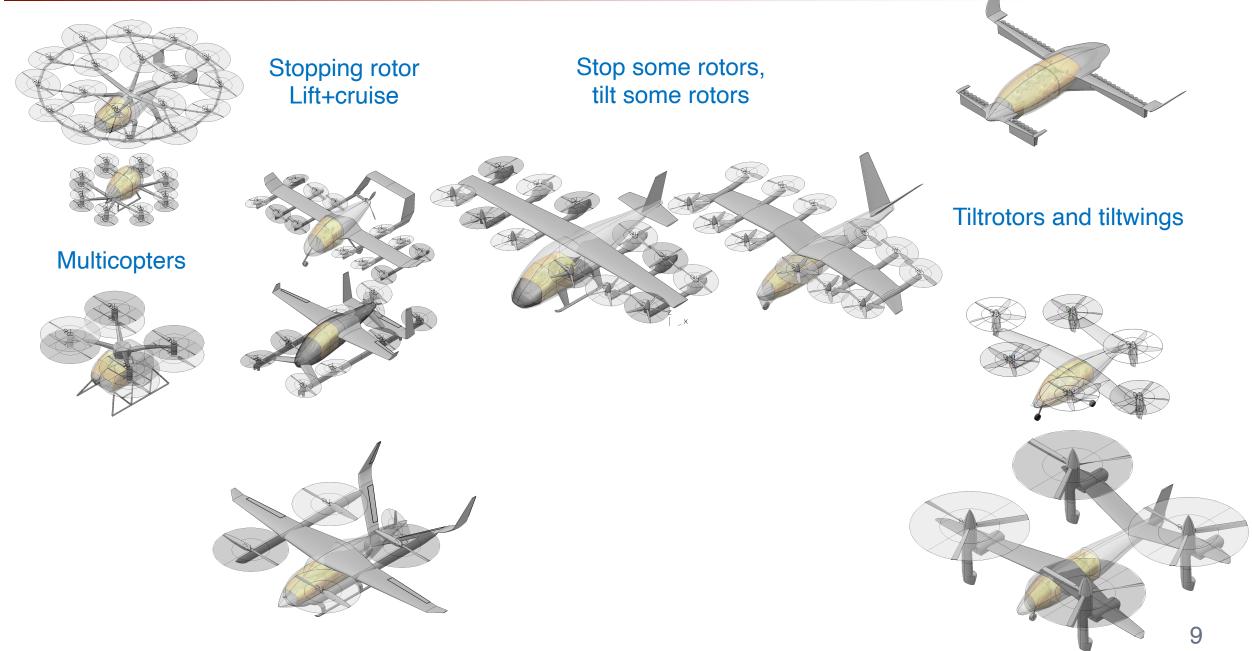


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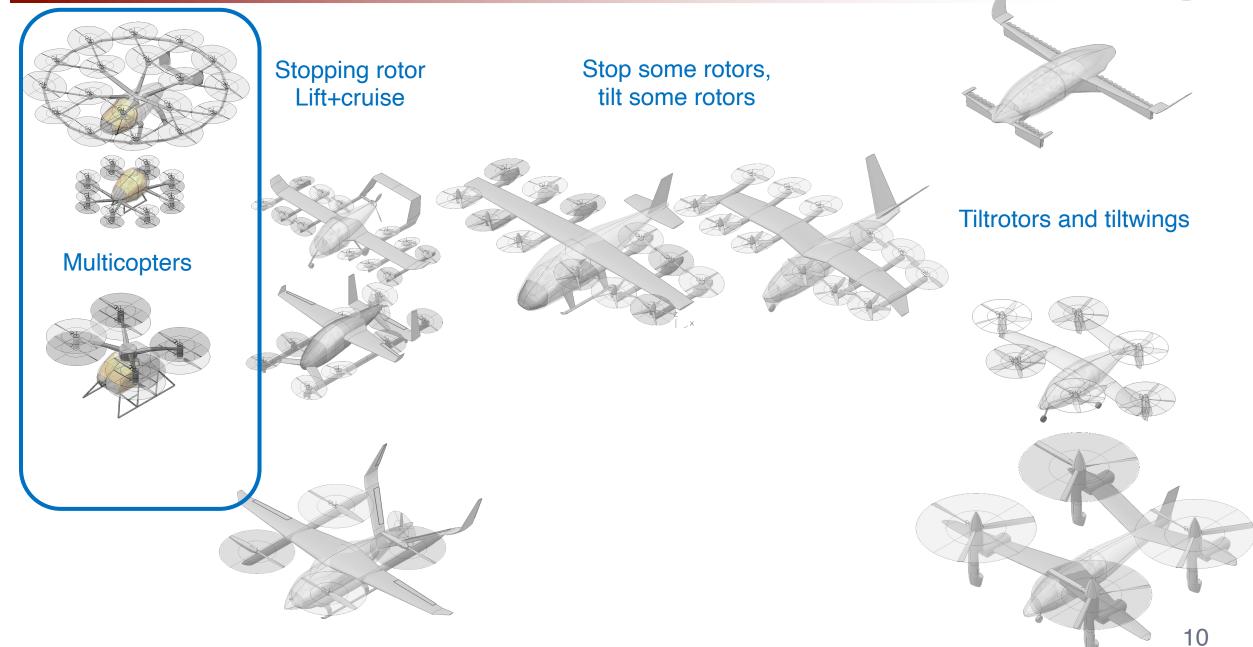




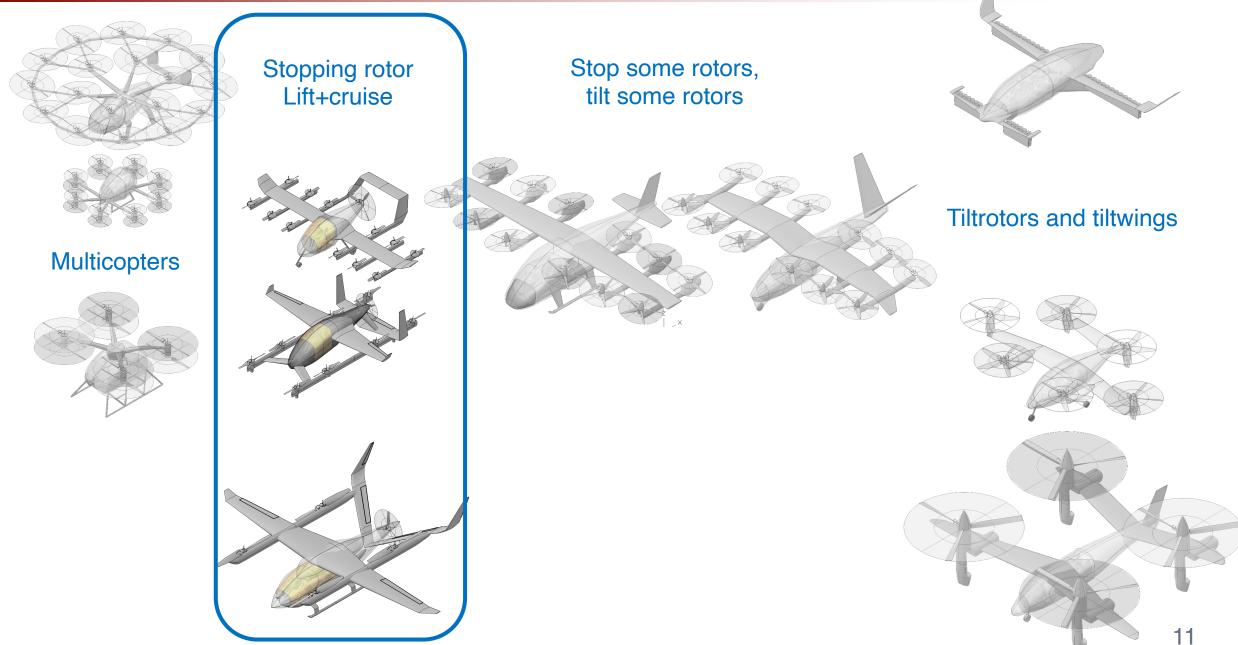




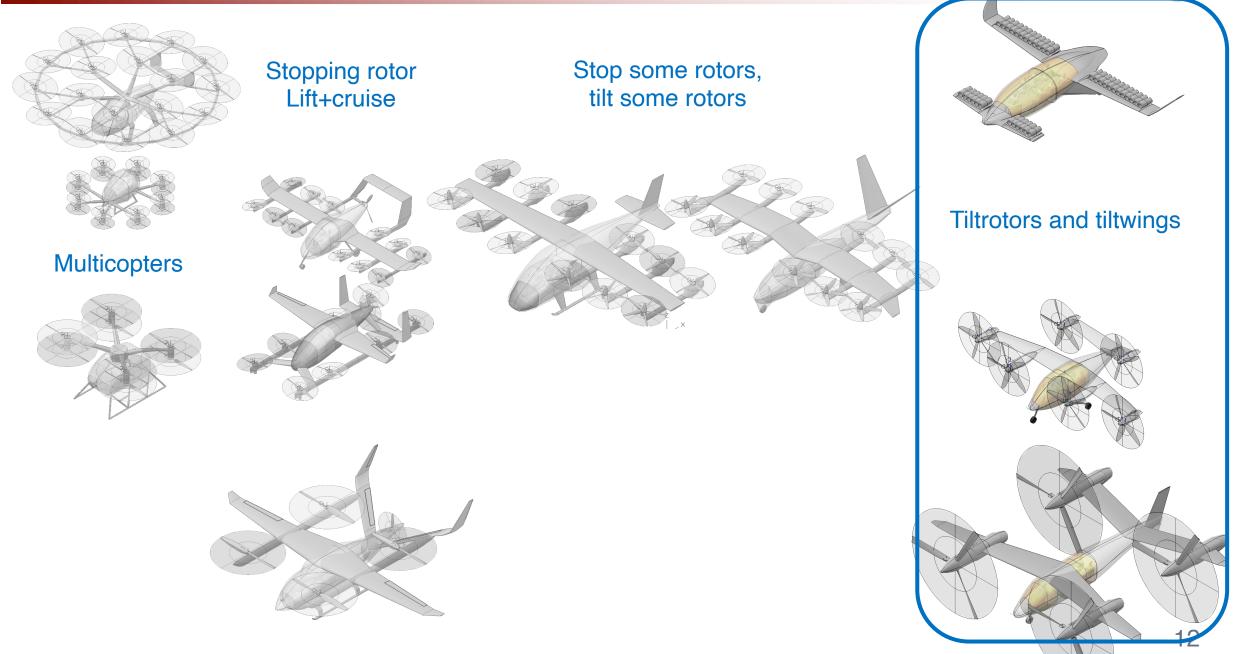




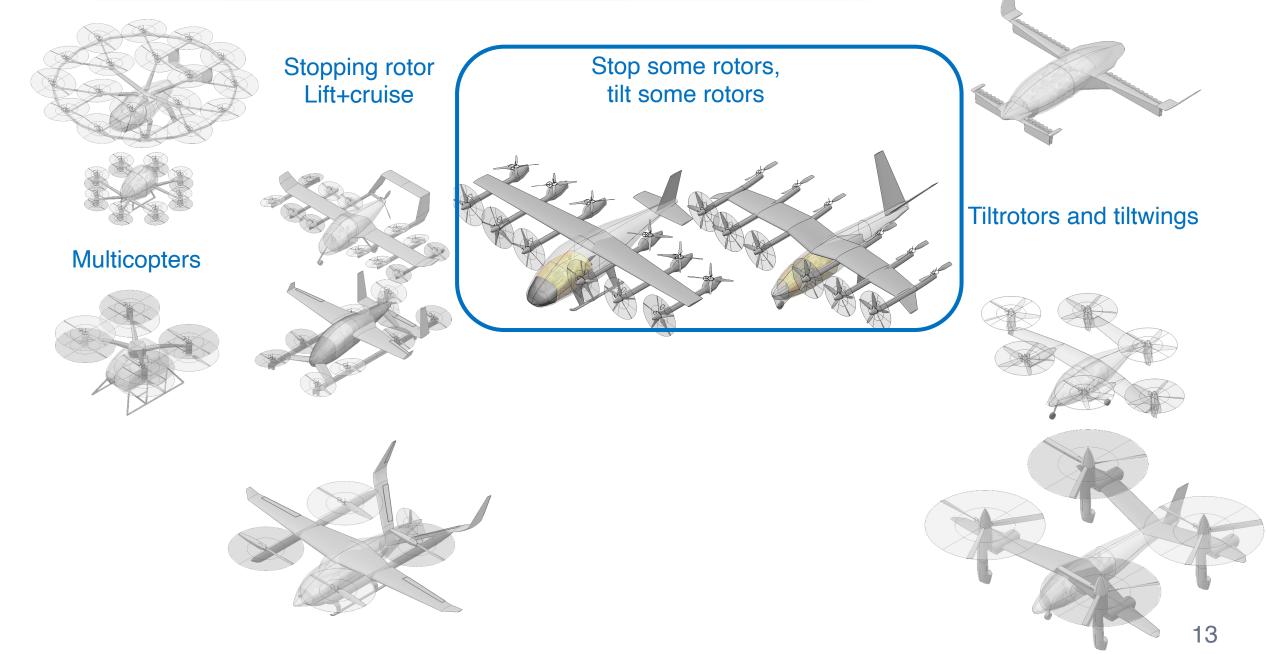


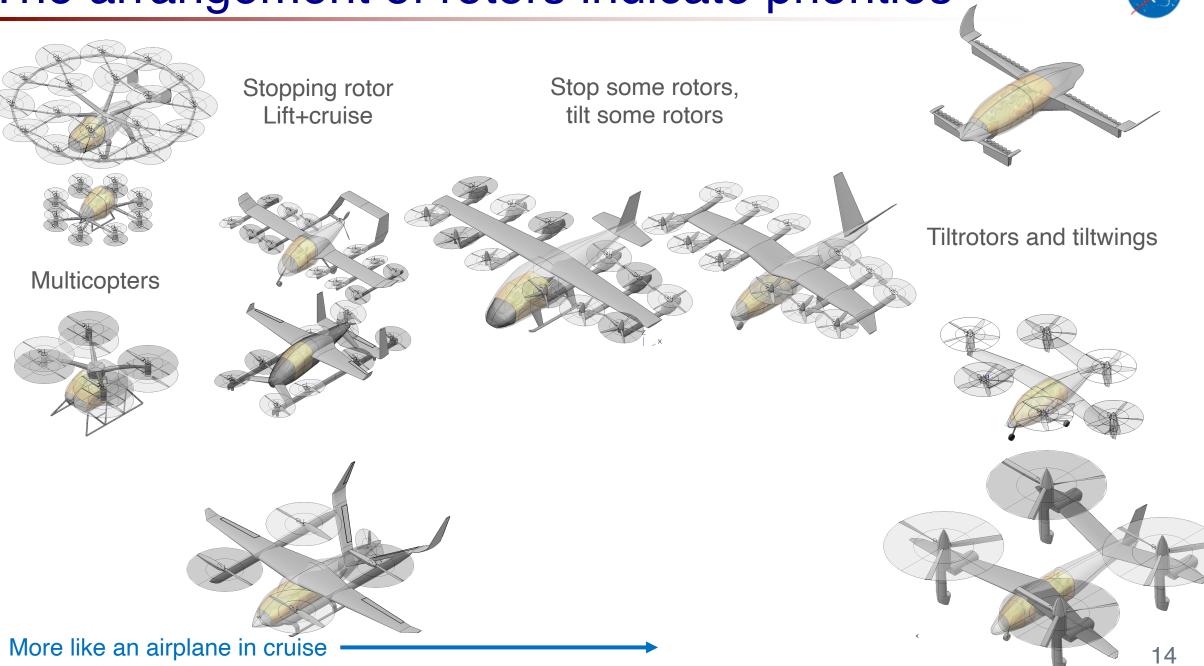








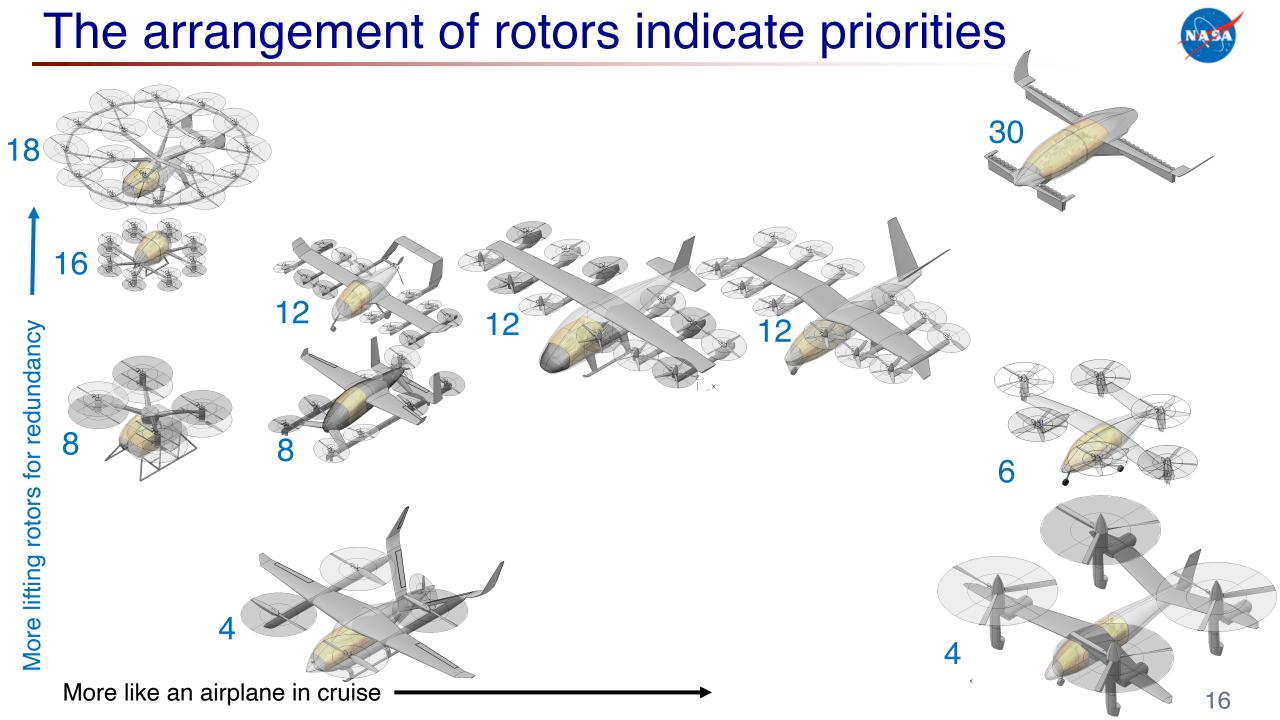


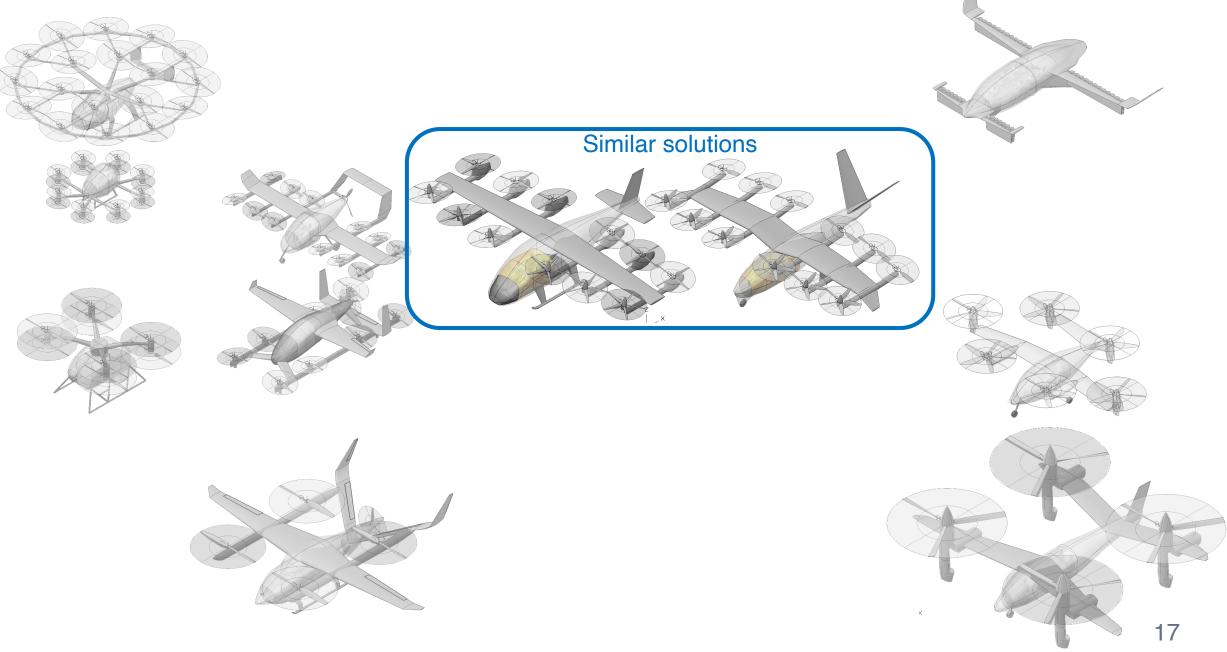


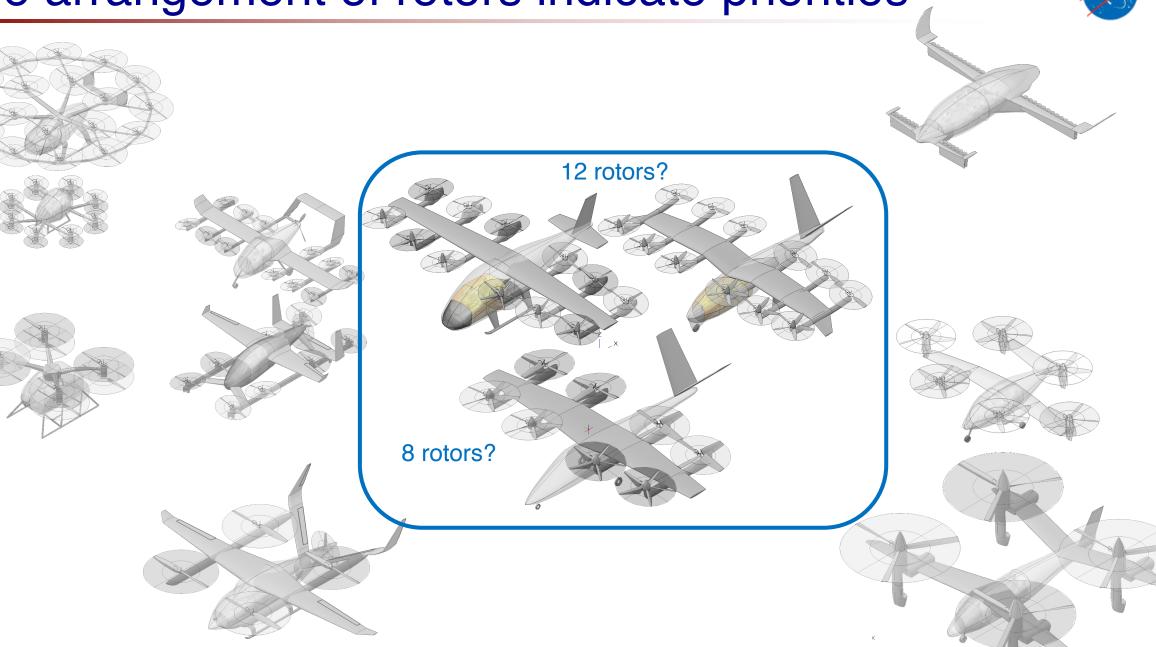
Stopping rotor Lift+cruise Stop some rotors, tilt some rotors Tiltrotors and tiltwings 15

More like an airplane in cruise

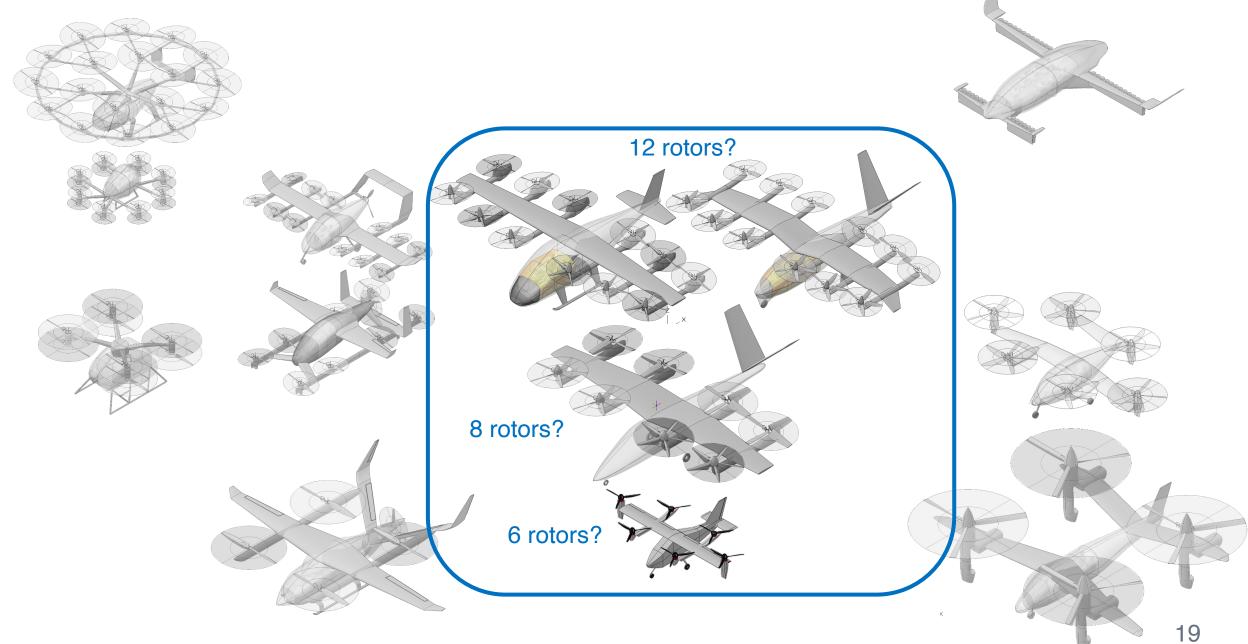
Multicopters







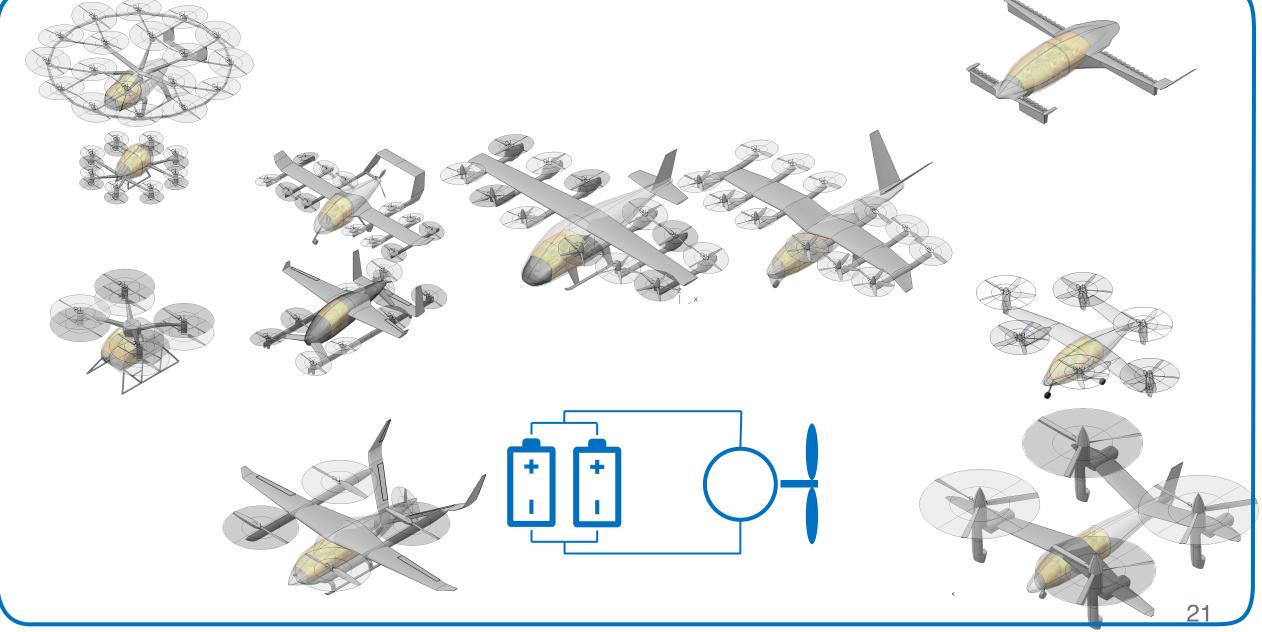






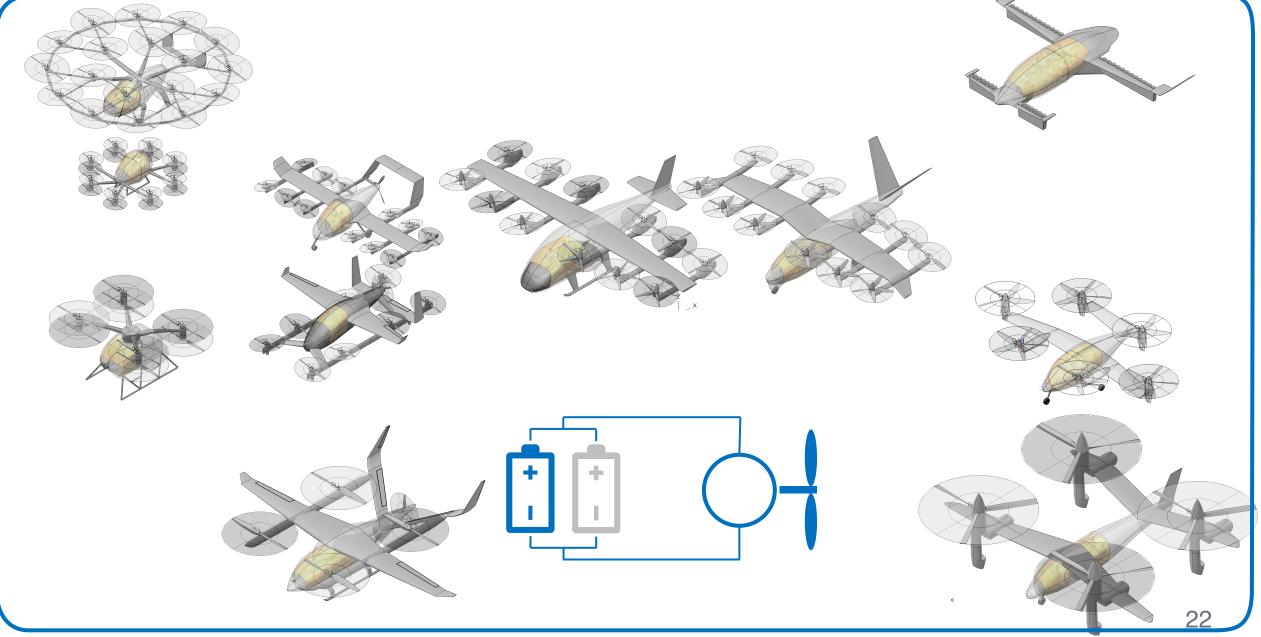






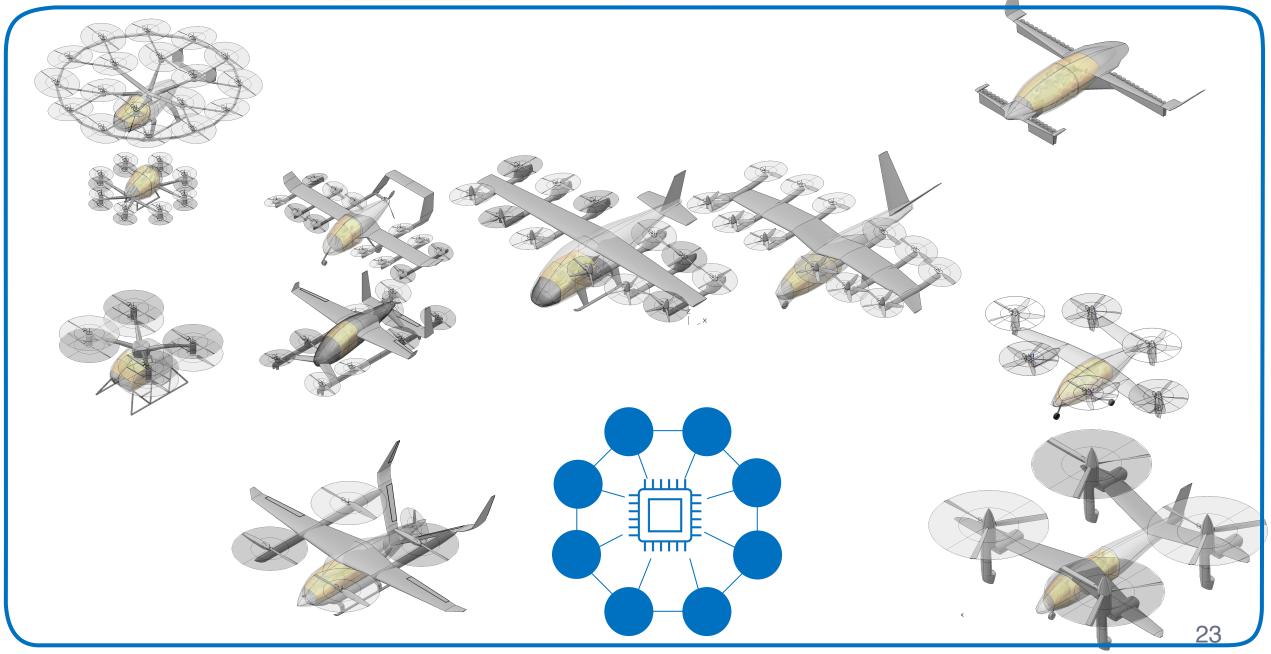






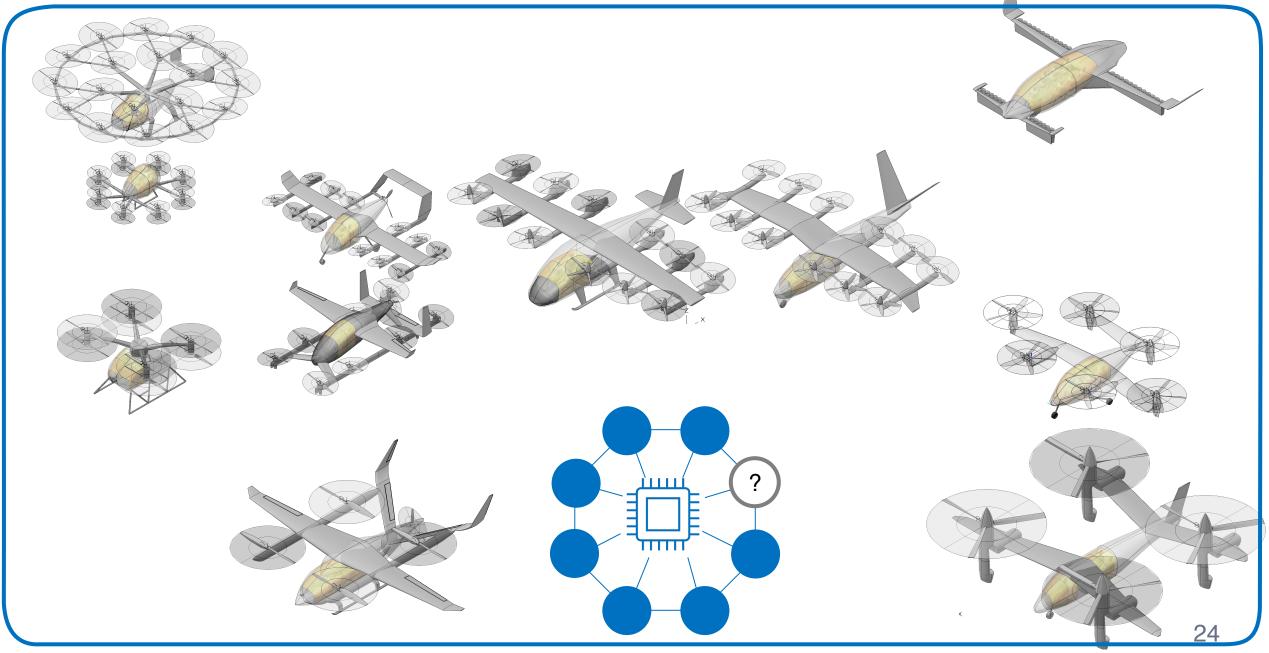






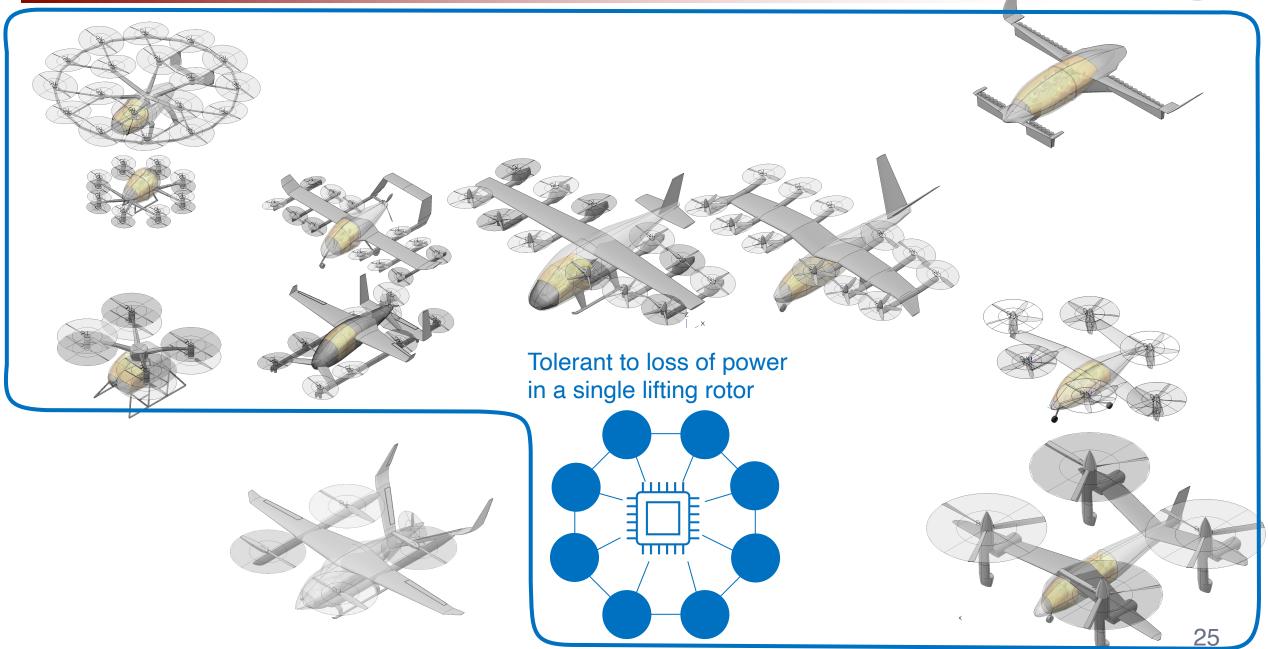






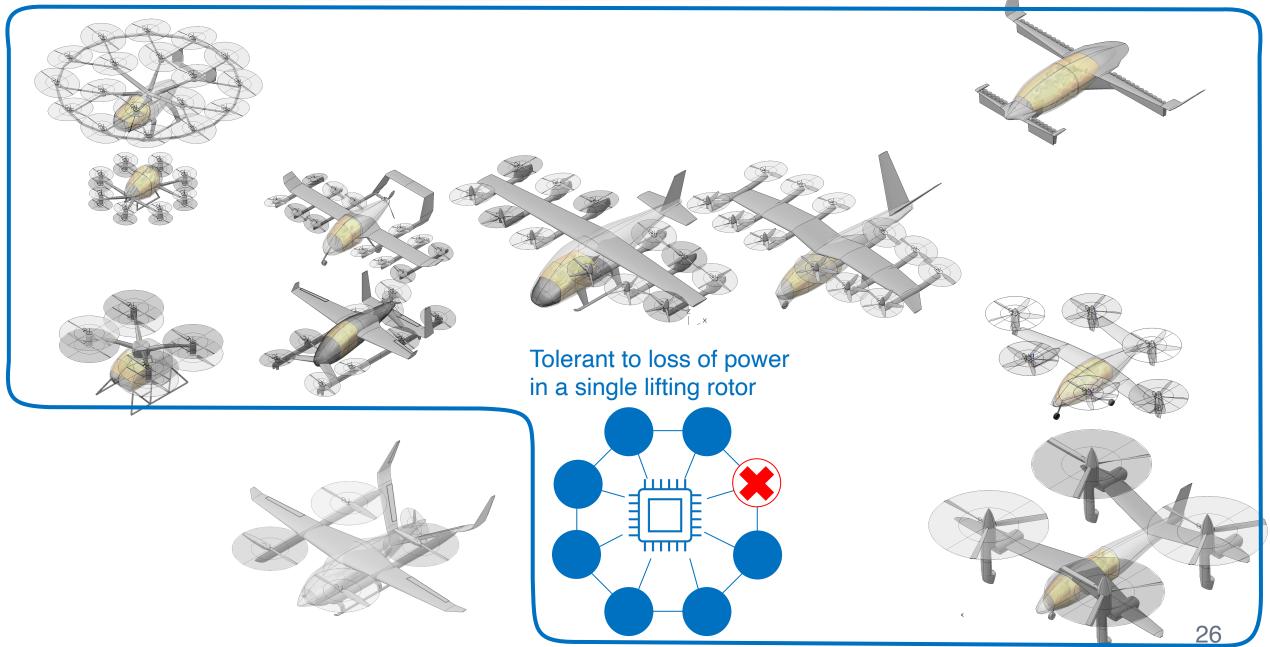
UAM Requirement: More safe

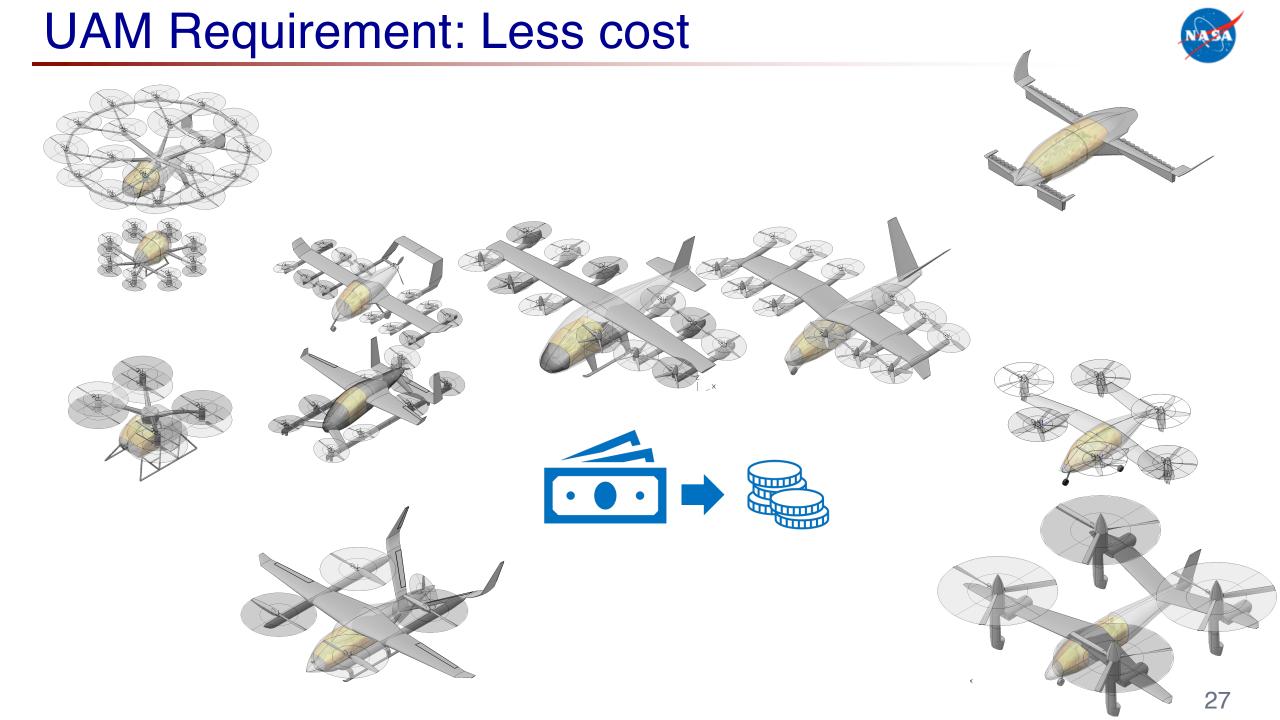


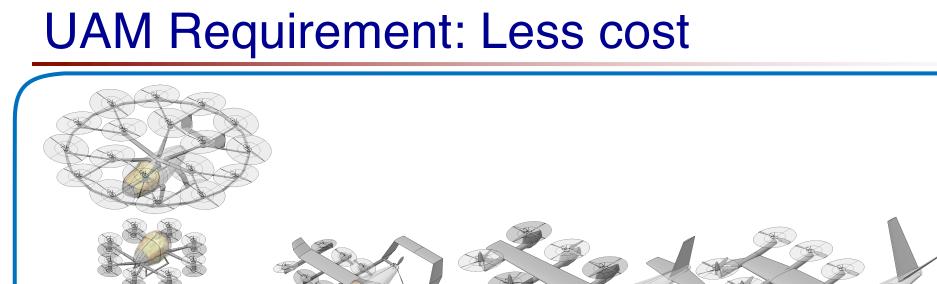


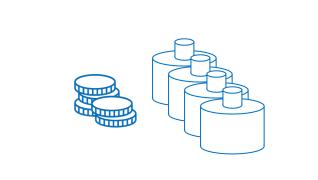
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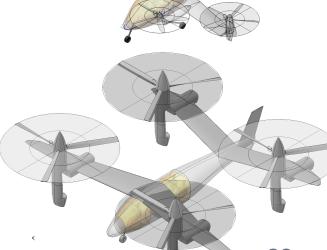


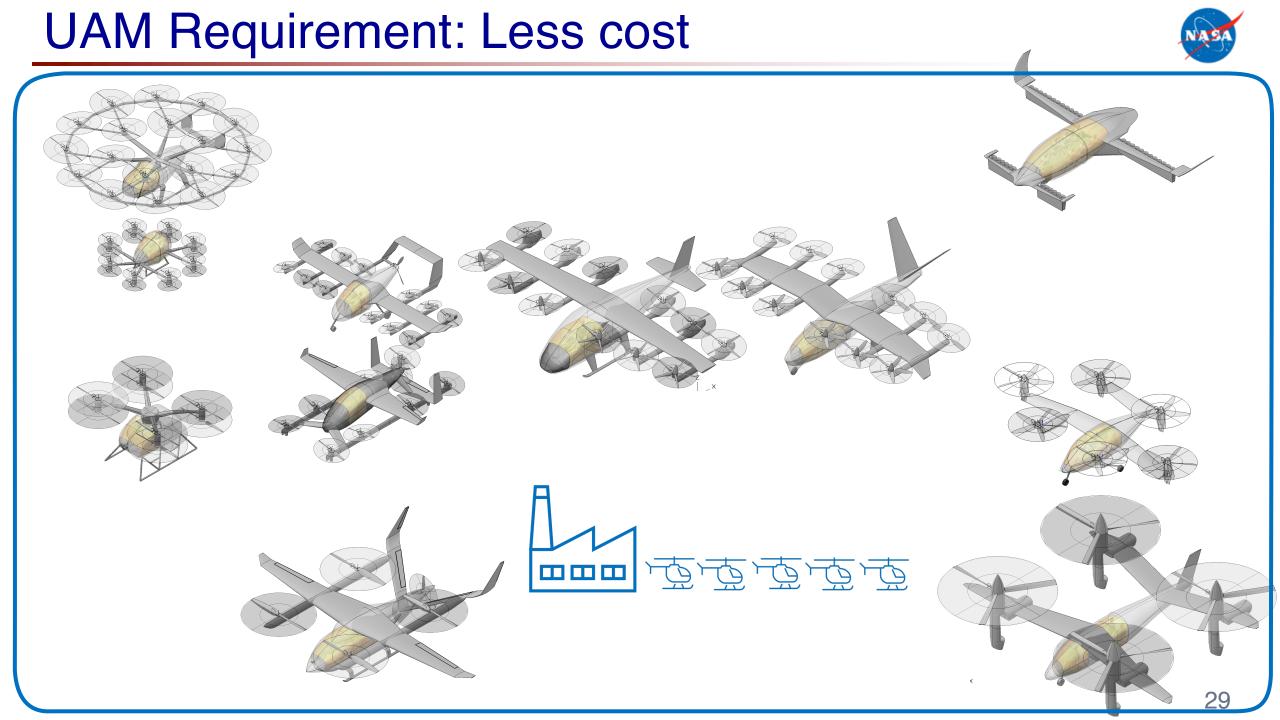


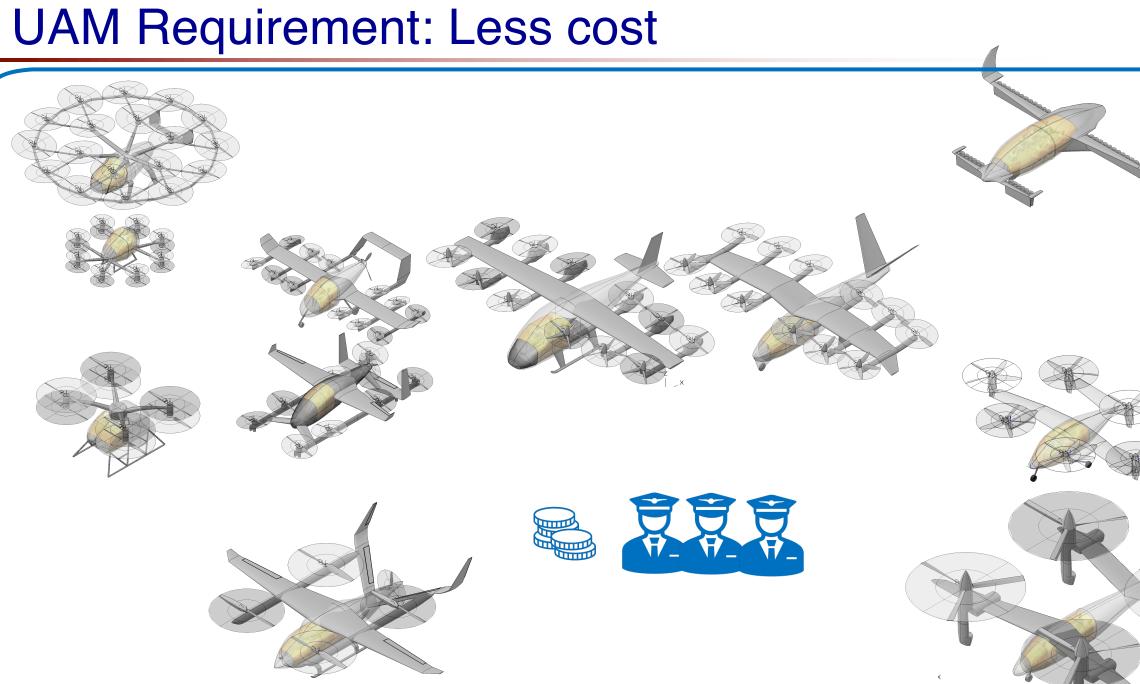


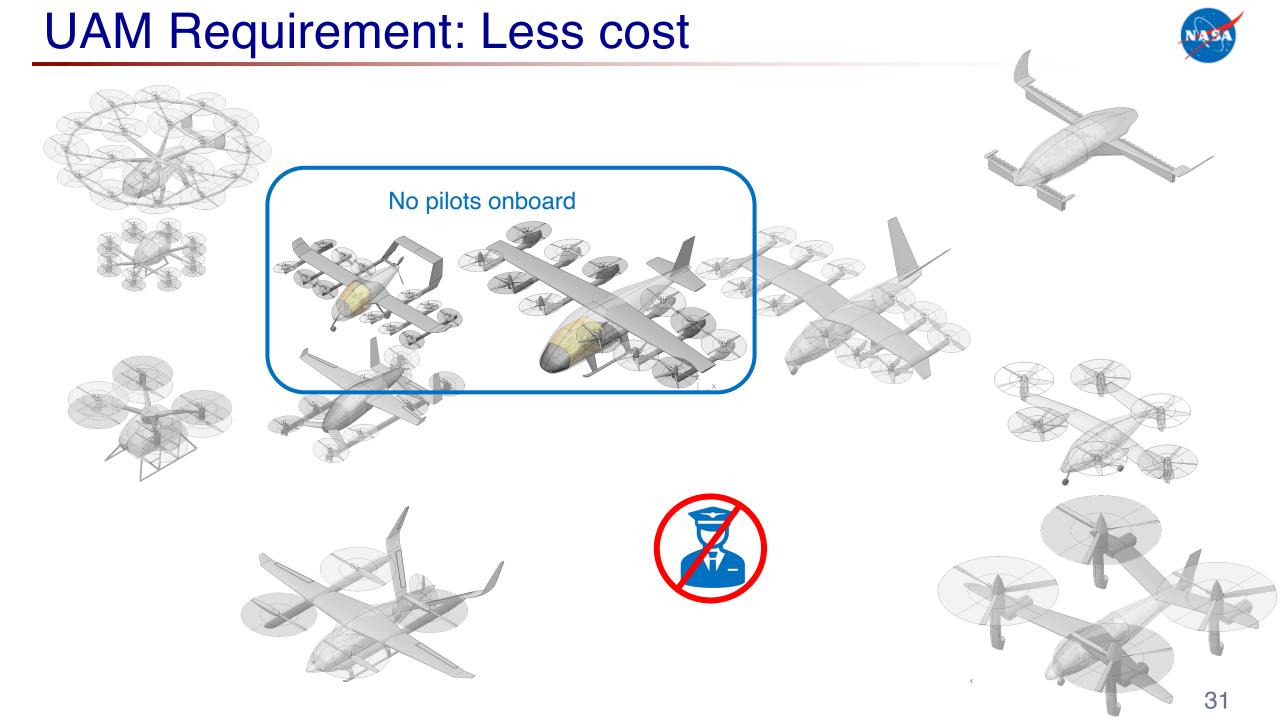






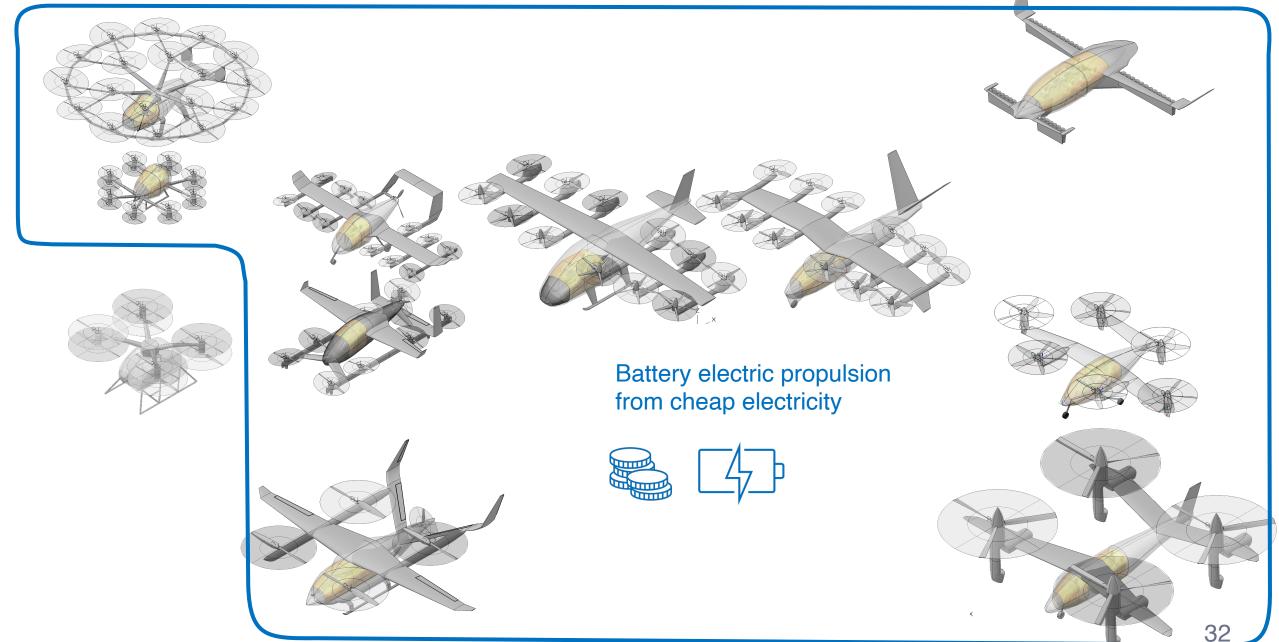


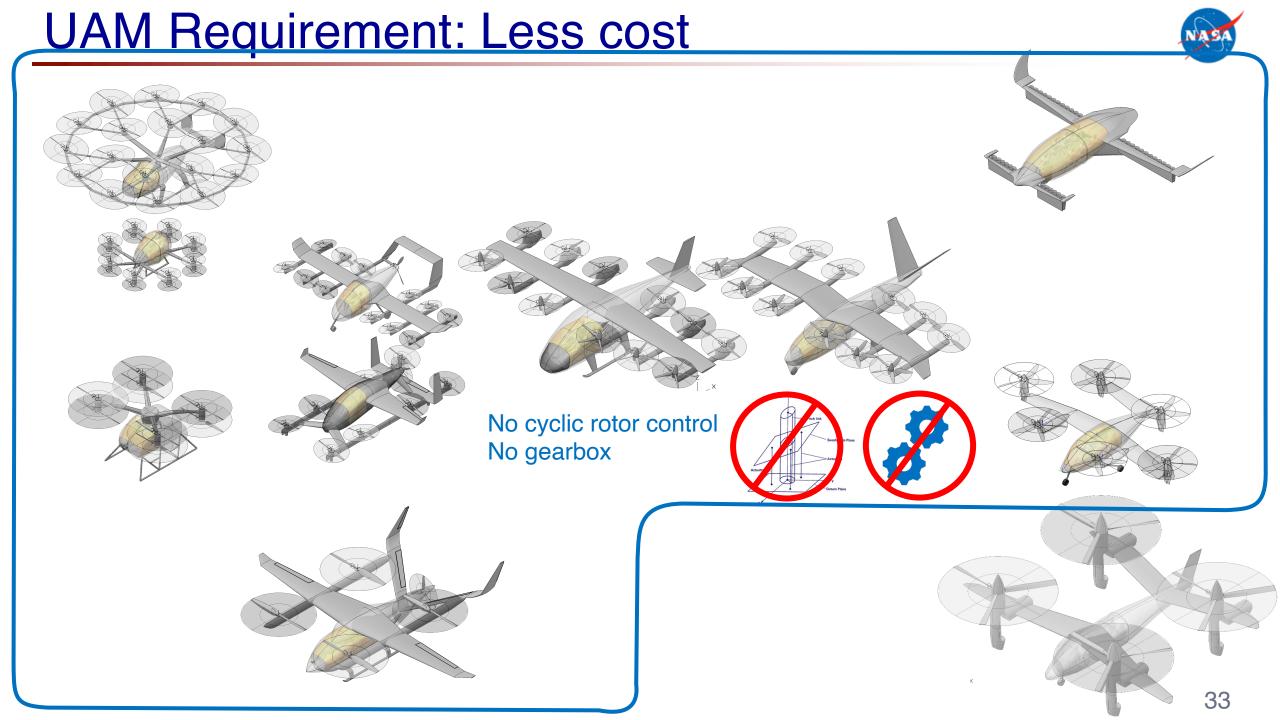




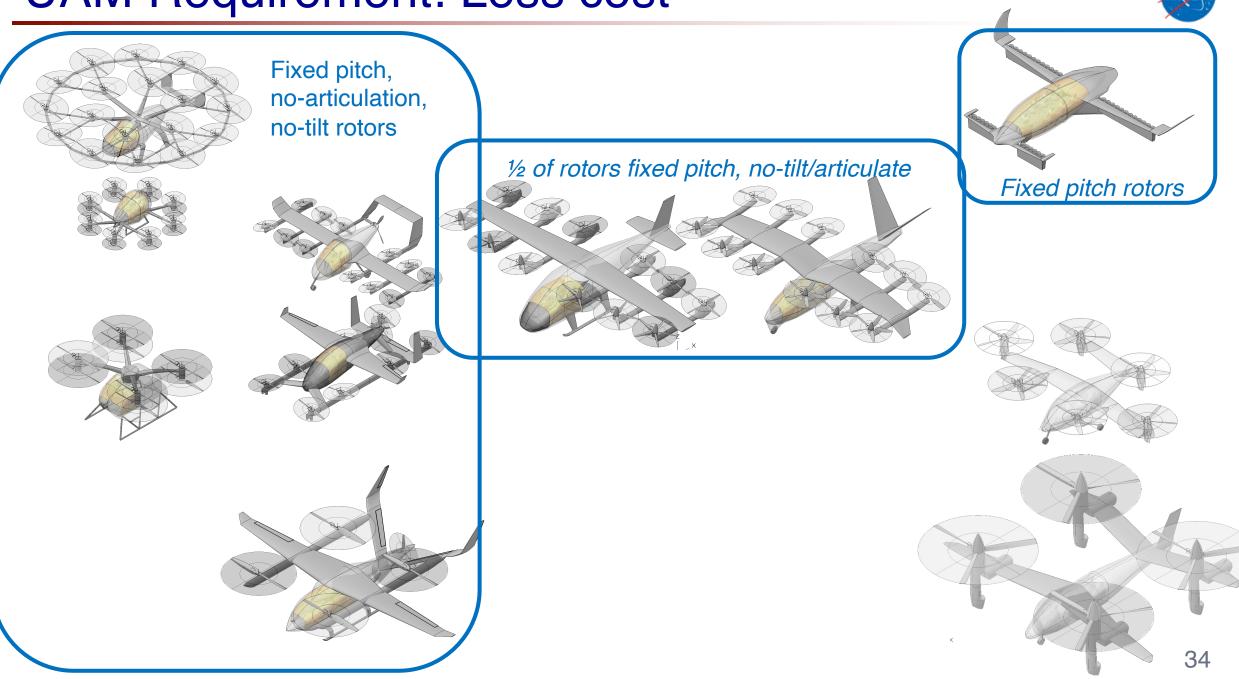
UAM Requirement: Less cost

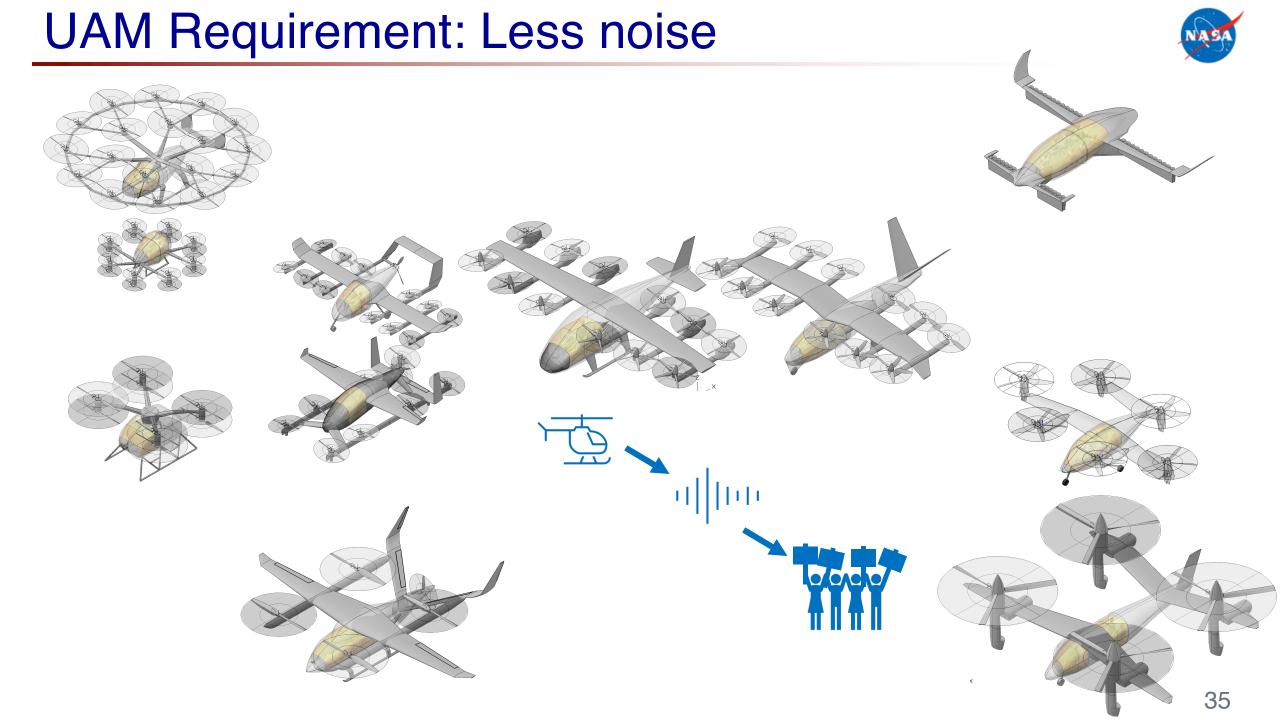


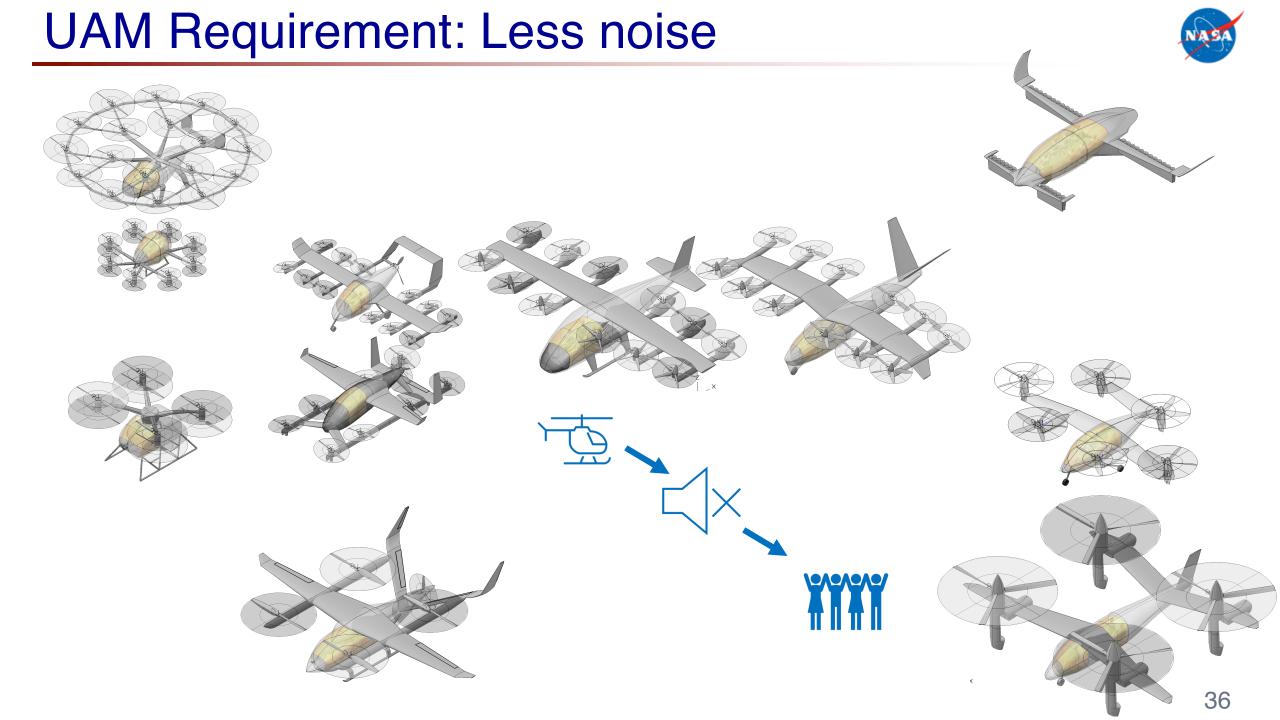


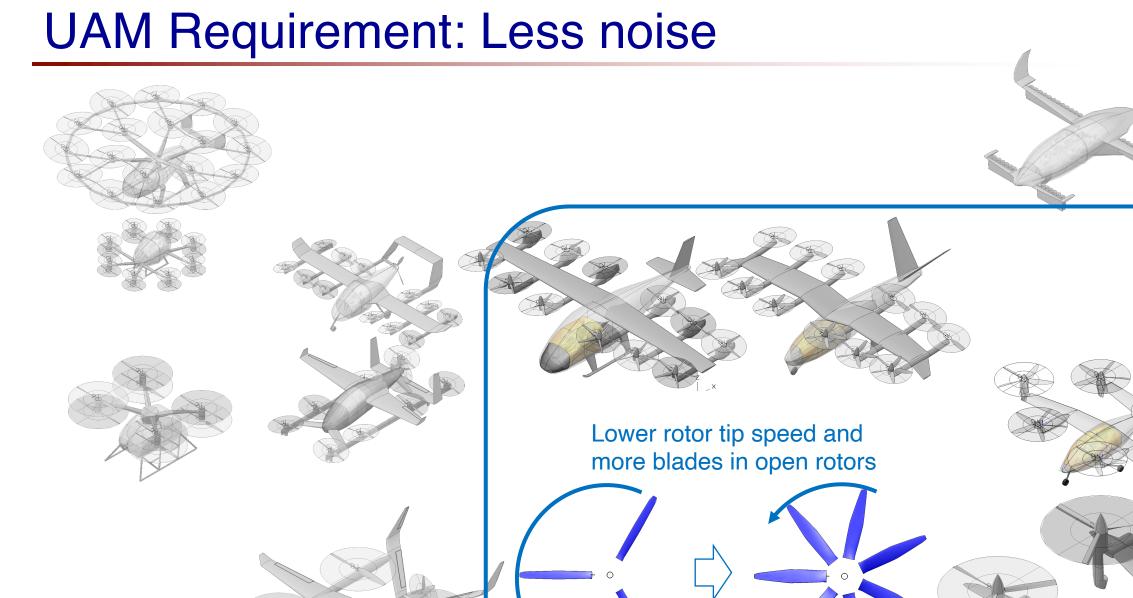


UAM Requirement: Less cost

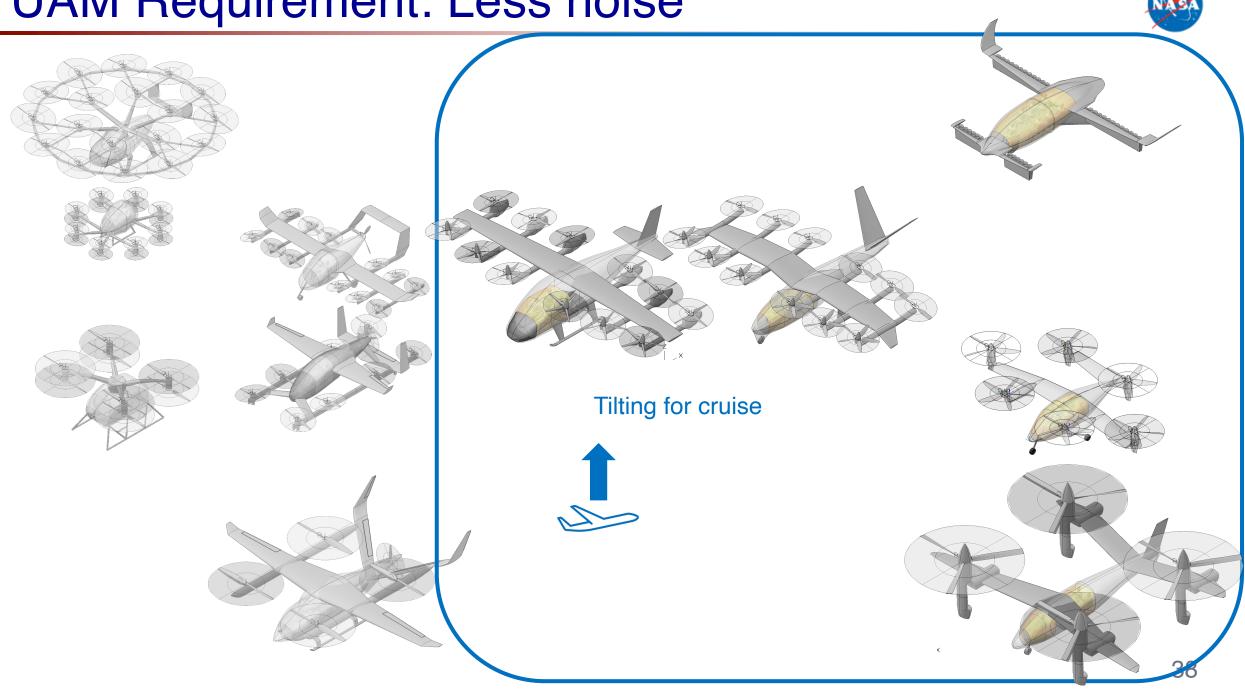




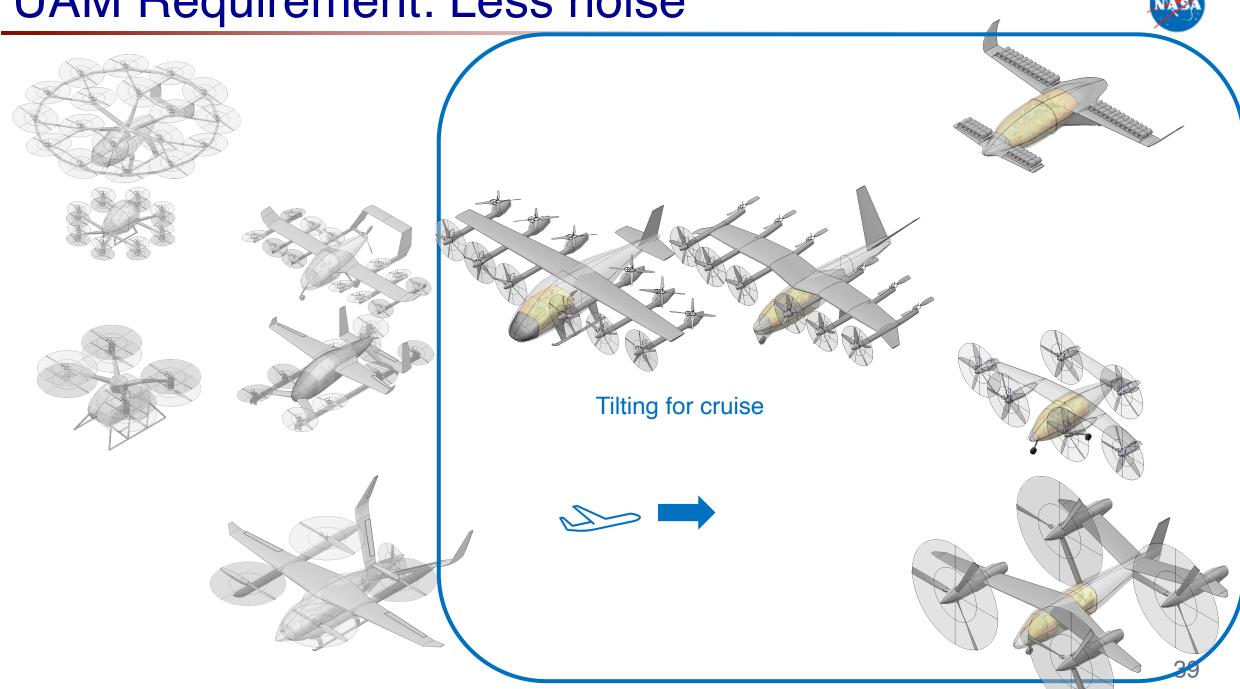


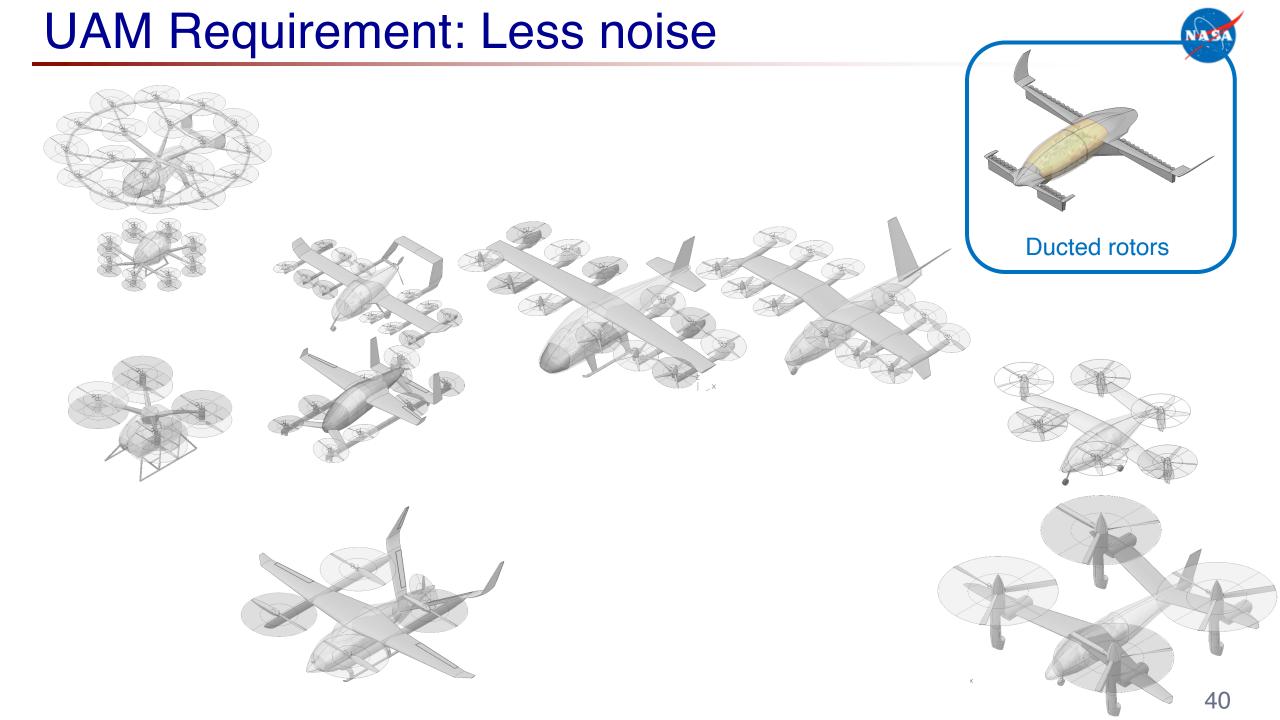


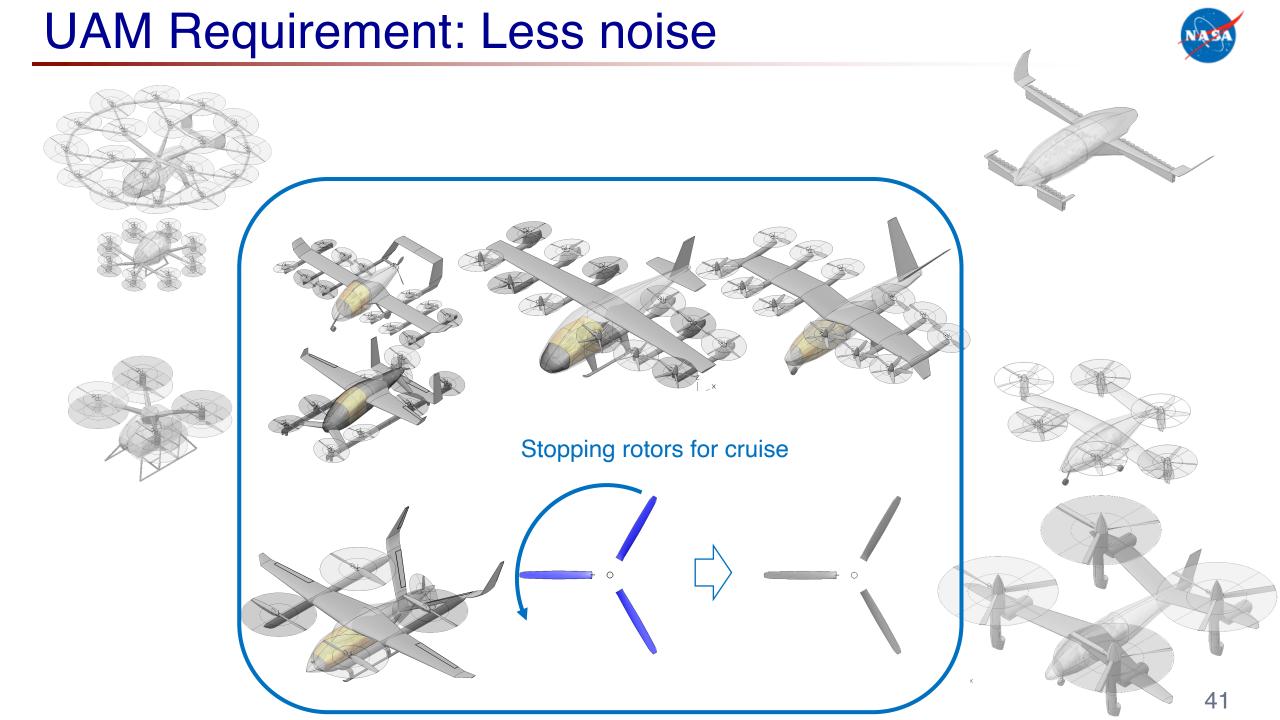
UAM Requirement: Less noise

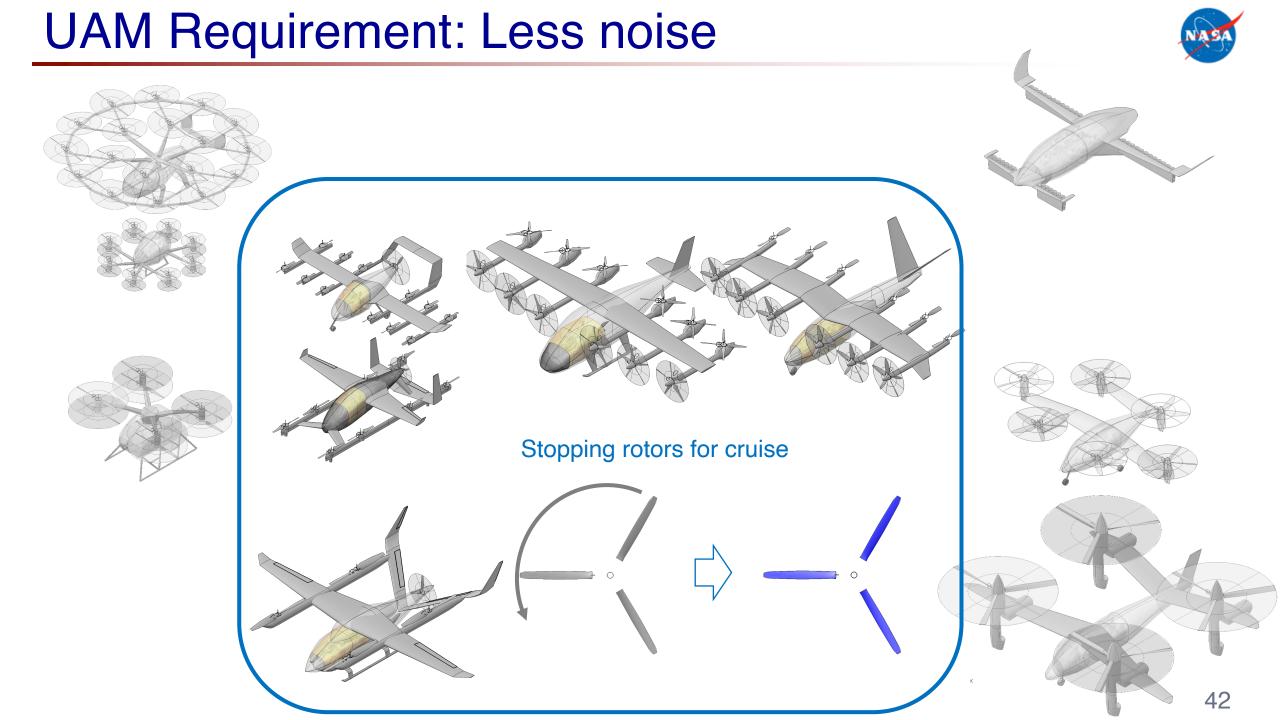


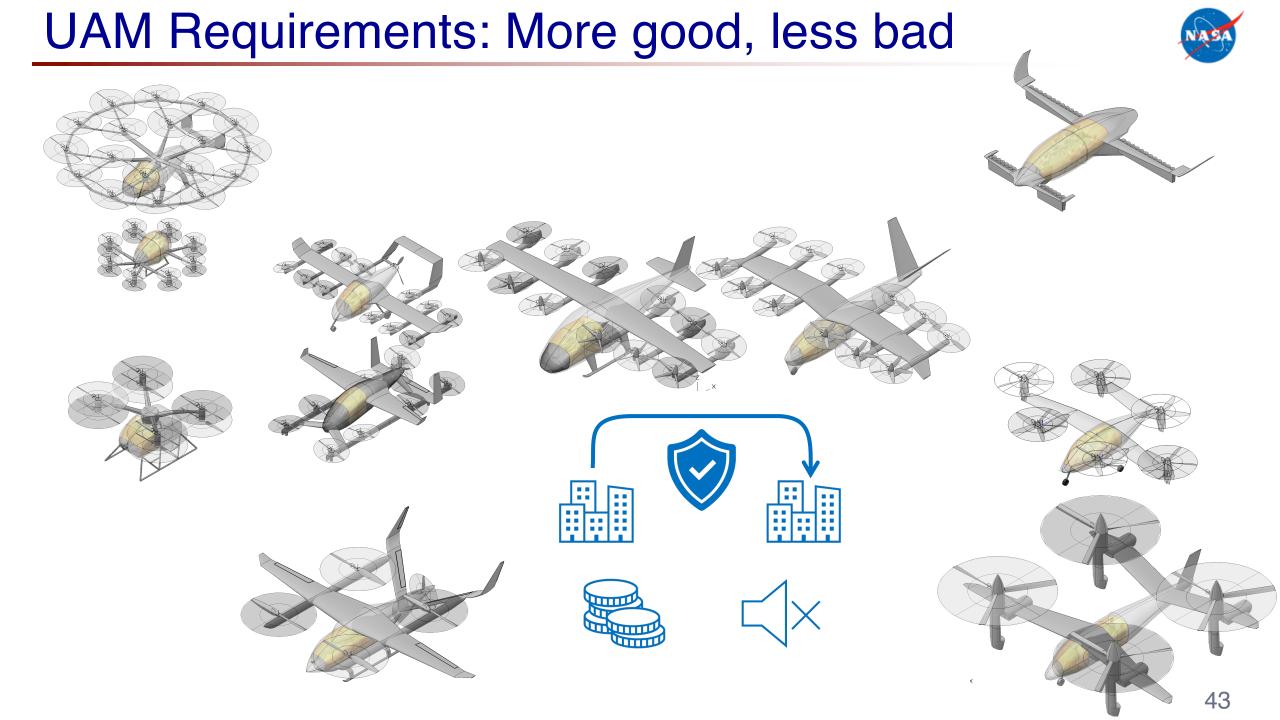
UAM Requirement: Less noise





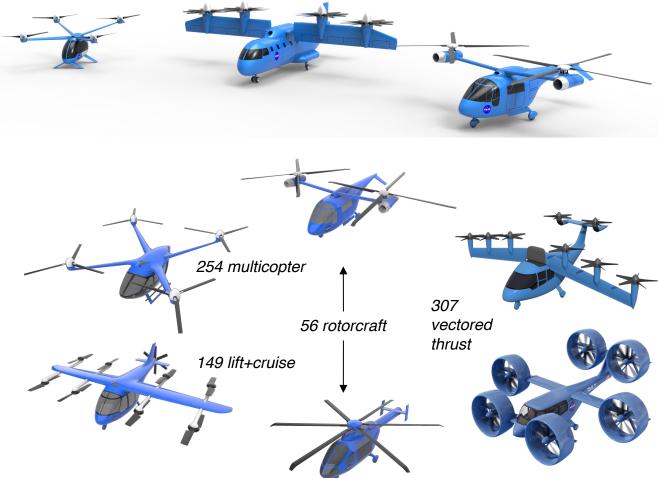






Why we designed the NASA reference vehicles

- Vehicle model inputs and outputs publicly available •
 - Discussions can be quantitative
 - Demonstration cases for training
 - Features representative of vehicles
 - Missions and design conditions —
 - Margins and reliability requirements
- Focus and guide government research •
 - Enable contracted work to be published
 - Assess technology payoff
 - Guide tool development
 - Scope validation tests
- No plan or desire to build the vehicles •





NASA Reference Vehicles quantify relative merits of solutions



More convenient

Vertical takeoff and landing Flights of 50 - 100 km Many operations per hour High speed



Cheap electric energy Cheap electric motors Cheap pilots or no pilots Simple rotors No gearboxes No swashplates Automotive-scale production



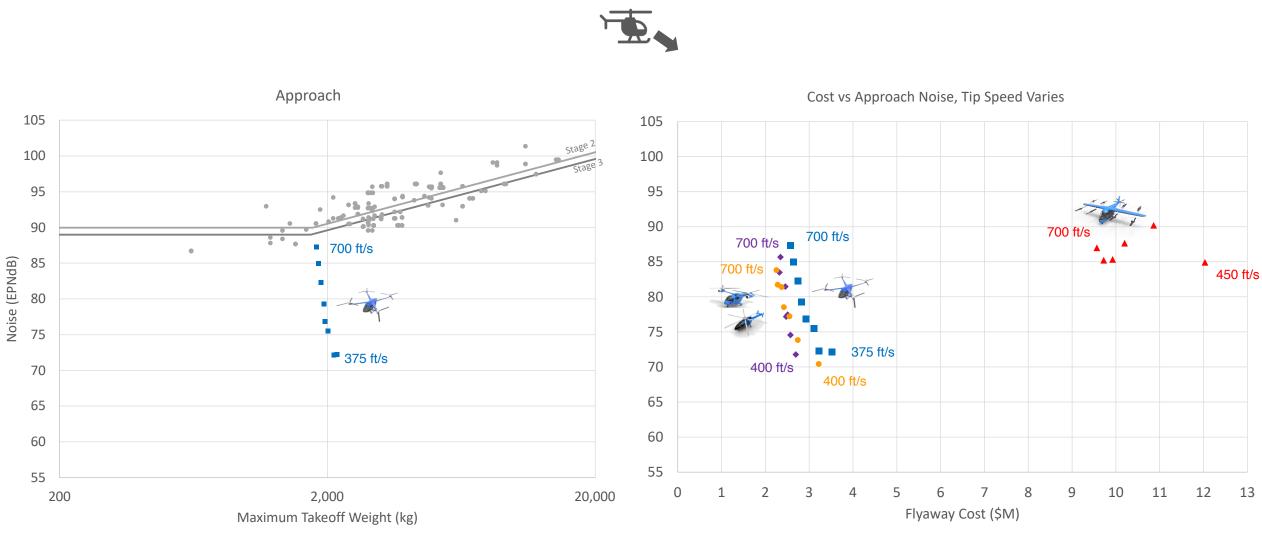
More safe

Many rotors for redundancy Electrical redundancy Electrical isolation Robust fly-by-wire Autorotation Mechanical redundancy Energy margins

Less noise

Slower rotor tip speeds Tilting rotors Stopping rotors More blades Tip shapes Higher-harmonic rotor control

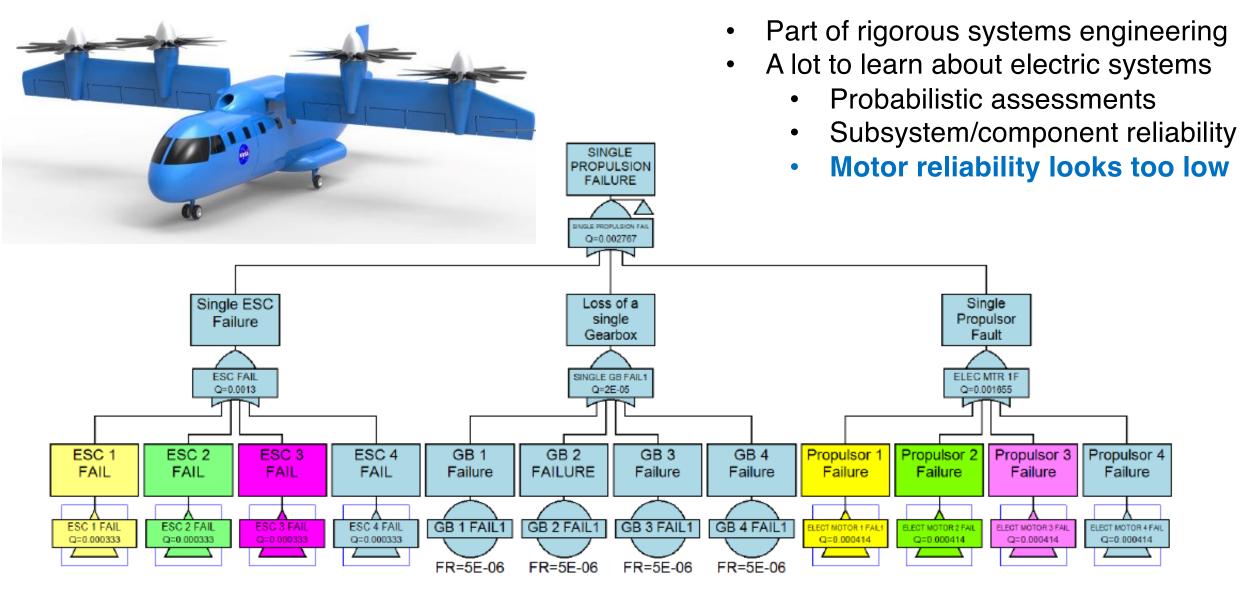
Quantifying the cost of reducing noise via tip speed reduction



◆ SbS Approach ■ Quad approach ▲ Lift+Cruise Approach ● QSMR Approach







Ref: NASA/CR-2019-220217

NASA Research Areas for UAM eVTOL Vehicles

bandwidth, control design)

cost (purchase, maintenance, DOC)



PERFORMANCE **ROTOR-ROTOR INTERACTIONS PROPULSION EFFICIENCY** aircraft optimization performance, noise, handling qualities, aircraft light, efficient, high-speed electric motors rotor shape optimization arrangement power electronics and thermal management hub and support drag minimization vibration and load alleviation efficient powertrains airframe drag minimization high power, lightweight battery NOISE AND ANNOYANCE light, efficient small turboshaft engine low tip speed rotor shape optimization SAFETY and Tiltduct flight operations for low noise **AIRWORTHINESS** aircraft arrangement/ interactions component reliability and life cycle cumulative noise impacts from fleet ops crashworthiness: airframe, Quadrotor metrics and requirements occupant, battery Tiltwing human response to noise bird strike . active noise control electric motor reliability assessment Lift+Cruise cabin noise propulsion system failures electric motor noise FMECA (failure mode, effects, and STRUCTURE AND criticality analysis) high voltage operational safety AEROELASTICITY Side-by-side high voltage protection devices crashworthiness durability and damage tolerance **OPERATIONAL ROTOR-WING** structurally efficient wing and **AIRCRAFT DESIGN EFFECTIVENESS** INTERACTIONS rotor support weight, vibration Ops in moderate to severe weather conversion/transition rotor/airframe stability passenger acceptance/ ride quality handling qualities interactional aerodynamics high-cycle fatigue active control disturbance rejection (control flow control

Red = primary NASA research area Blue = secondary NASA research area 48



