



**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Unmanned Aerial Systems & Airspace Safety: *Sharing A Crowded Airspace Into The Future*

Presented at: ICASM – Bangkok, Thailand

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Director, Civil Aerospace Medical Institute

Date: 2018





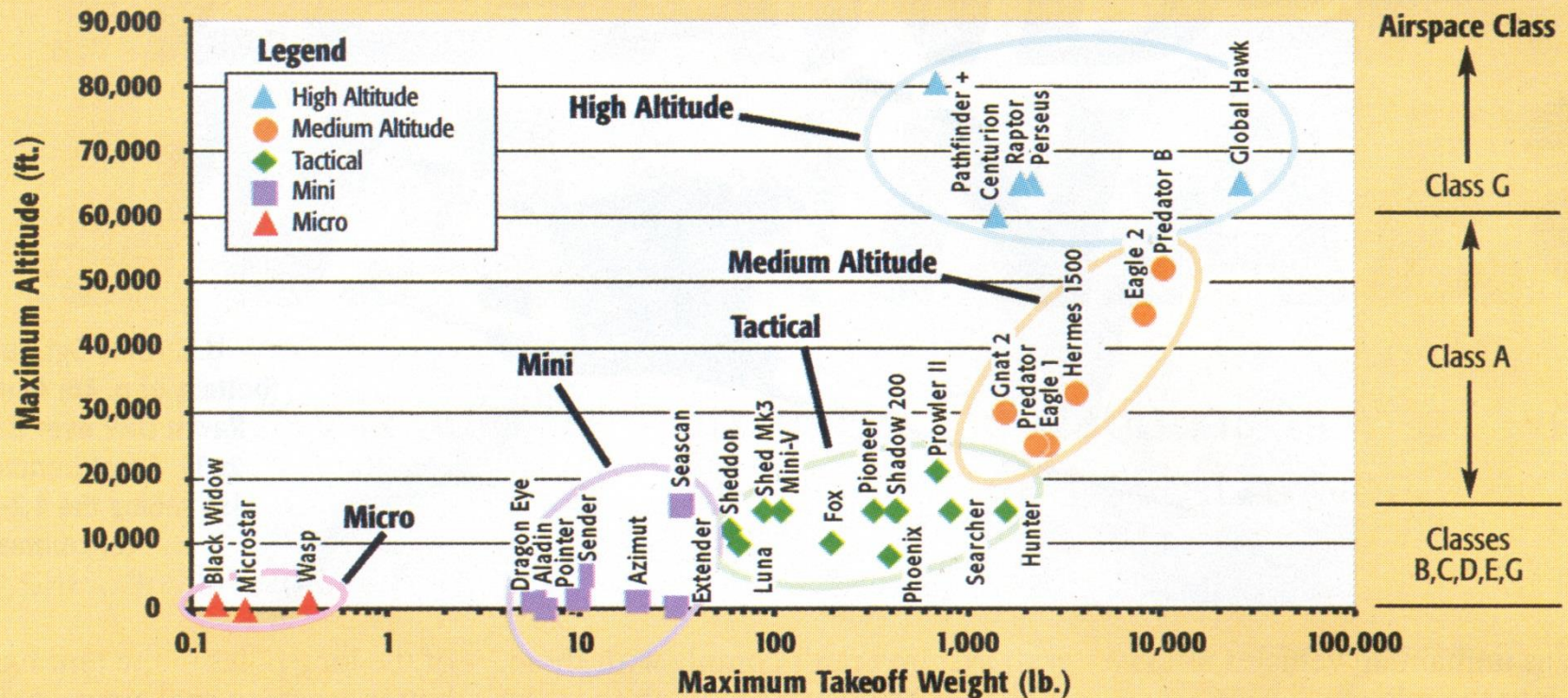
Unmanned Aerial

Vehicles/Systems





MAXIMUM ALTITUDE OF UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS BY CATEGORY



Source: Roland E. Weibel, MIT Aero/Astro Ph.D. candidate, International Center for Air Transportation

UAS by the Numbers as of 09/26/2018

- 431,296 – Total downloads of the B4UFLY app
- 955,893 – Online hobby registrations under the FAA's Small UAS registration system
- 252,821 – Online commercial registrations
- 1,215,318 – Total UAS registrations



UAV/UAS vs Model Aircraft

FAA Advisory Circular 91-57 limits recreational use of airspace by model aircraft to below 400 feet AGL and away from airports and air traffic



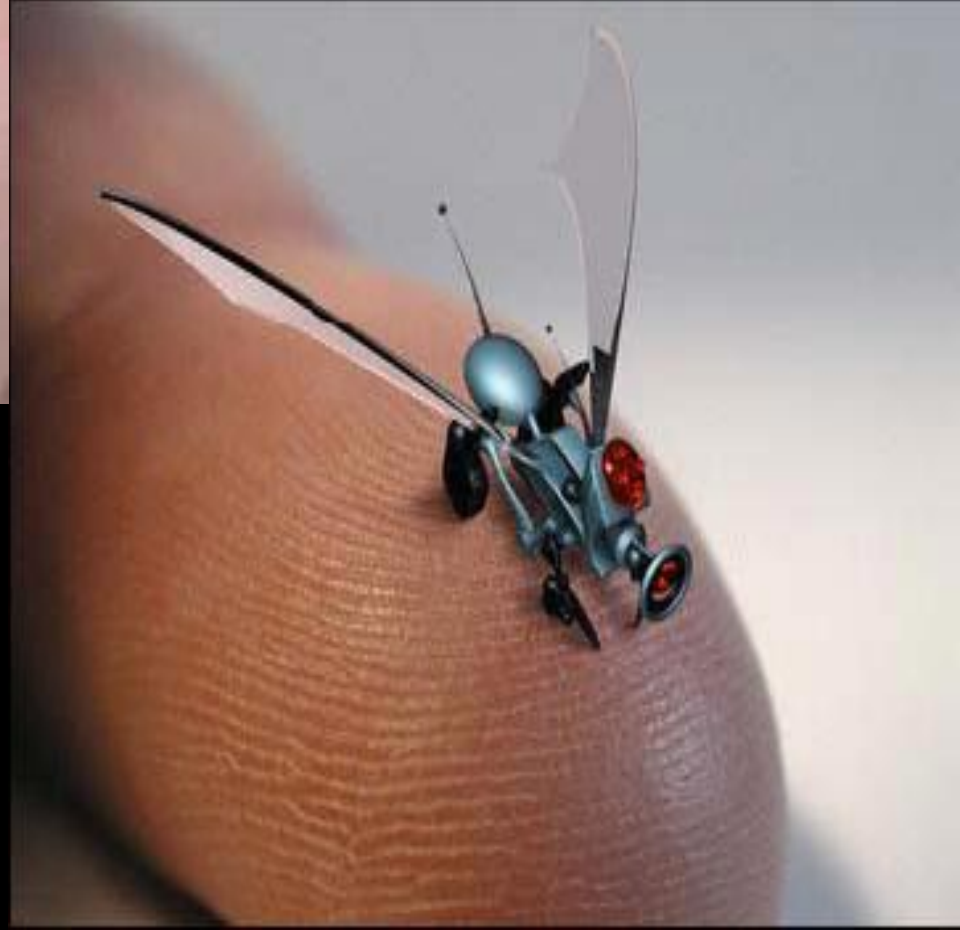
AC 91-97 only applies to aircraft modelers, and excludes individuals or companies flying model aircraft for business purposes





Model Aircraft for Hobbyist Activities







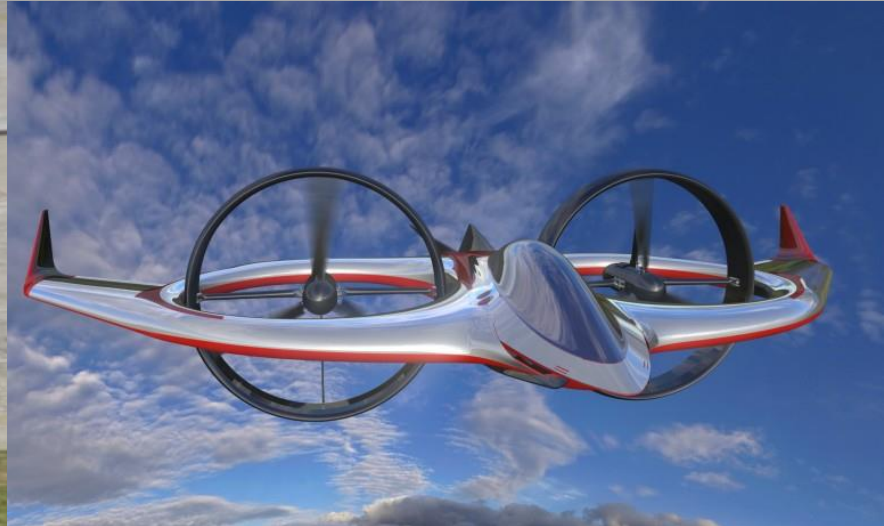








FAA Aviation Safety Inspector Marcello Mirabelli with the Bell TR918. Vehicles like this are now called unmanned aircraft systems (UASs). The Bell TR918 was developed for commercial use and certified by FAA.



Greased Lightning or GL-10



A team at NASA's Langley Research Center is developing a concept of a battery-powered plane that has 10 engines and can take off like a helicopter and fly efficiently like an aircraft

Phantom Eye



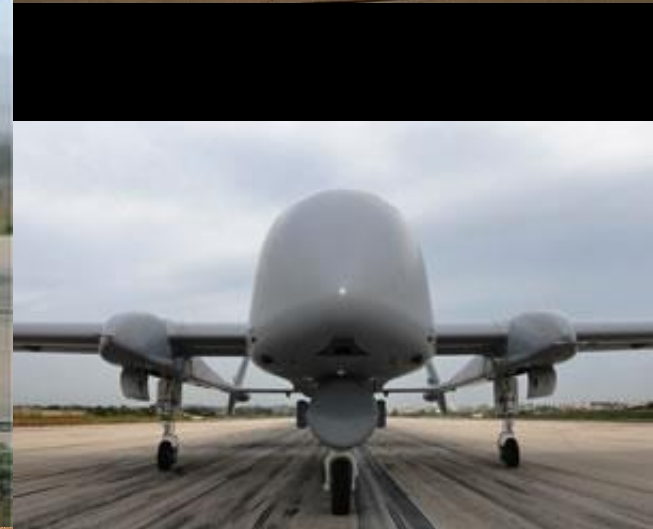
Global Hawk





Heron 1





42 AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY/JUNE 18, 2007

The Eitan is 79 feet long, has a wingspan of 86 feet — about the size of a Boeing 737 airliner

There are hundreds of different UAS from over 440 manufacturers

UAS industries exist currently in 86 countries

7 countries have used armed UAS in combat and 19 countries have or are acquiring armed UAS

It is estimated that approximately 1.5 million UAS have been sold over the last 3 years

Real estate photography
Volcano monitoring
TV and news
Gas burn-off stack inspection
Fire scene inspection
Coastal zone studies
Meteorological research
Anti-piracy operations
Industrial terrain mapping
Climate monitoring
Algae proliferation detection
Coastal mapping
Forestry research
Wildlife census
Security and surveillance
Geophysical survey
Police applications
Archaeological site mapping
Forest fire detection and support
Perimeter surveillance

Perimeter surveillance
Agricultural surveillance
Border surveillance
Railway track bed inspection
Salt water infiltration detection
Marine mammal monitoring
Nuclear accident surveillance
Movies/Advertising/Events
Aerial terrain mapping
Photography/Video
Power line/Cable inspection
Agricultural operations support
Glacier and ice cap mapping
Tidal zone mapping
Traffic accident analysis
Monument Inspection
Disaster site monitoring
Disaster site operations
Tsunami, tidal surge mapping
Invasive species identification

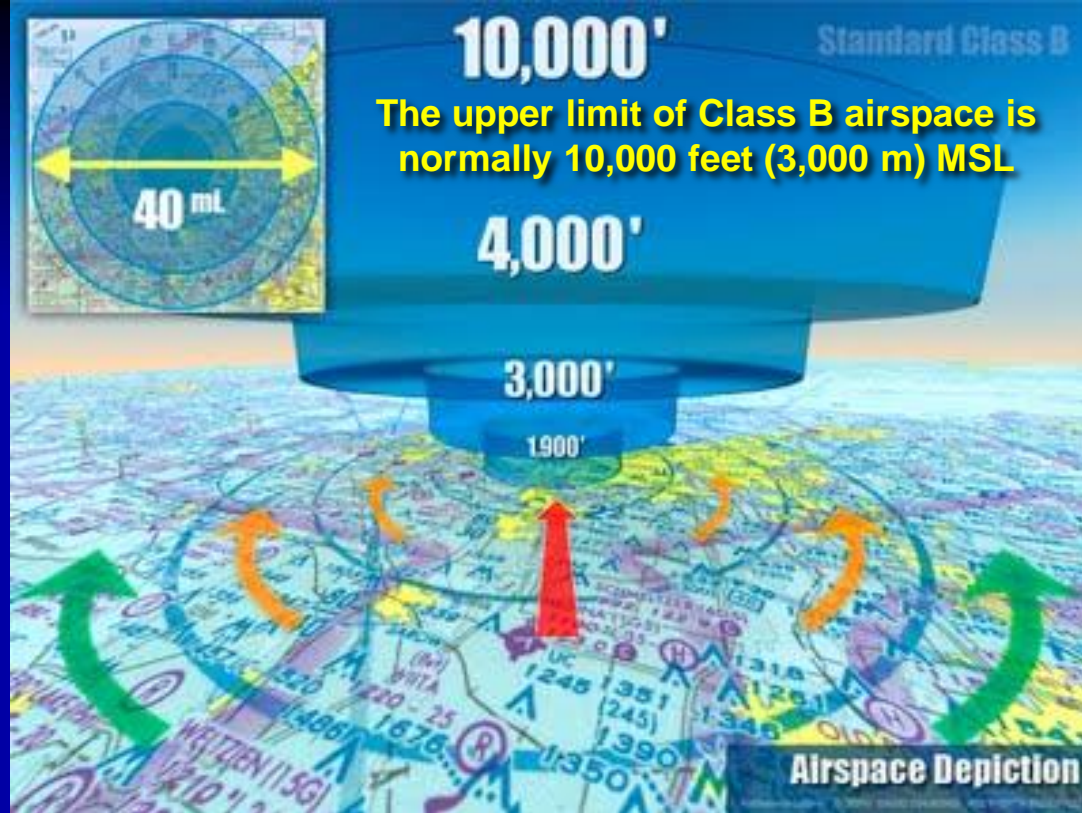


Civil UAS vs Public Use UAS

CIVIL UAS: The FAA issues an *Experimental Airworthiness Certificate* (EAC) for private sector (Civil) UAS to do research and development, training and flight demonstrations

PUBLIC USE UAS: The FAA issues *Certificate of a Waiver or Authorization* (COA) for public aircraft used for law enforcement, firefighting, border patrol, disaster relief, search and rescue, military training, and other government operational missions

Routine operation of UAS over densely-populated areas is prohibited



UAS operations are currently not authorized in Class B airspace, which exists over major urban areas and contains the highest density of manned aircraft in the National Airspace System



FAA Experimental Airworthiness Certificates for Civil UAS Operations







Today, UAS perform border and port surveillance by the DHS, help with scientific research and environmental monitoring by NASA and NOAA, support public safety by law enforcement agencies, help state universities conduct research, and support various other missions for public (government) entities



UAS Research & Testing Sites

After a comprehensive 10-month selection process involving 25 proposals from 24 states, on December 30, 2013, the FAA selected the following six UAS research and test site operators across the country:

- *University of Alaska*
- *State of Nevada*
- *New York's Griffiss International Airport*
- *North Dakota Department of Commerce*
- *Texas A&M University in Corpus Christi*
- *Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University*







© Oceanic Preservation Society

FAA UAS Regulations



Federal Aviation
Administration









Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba Group Holding Ltd began actual deliveries-by-UAV

The three-day, three-city test of the system began in Beijing, with deliveries being made from a single merchant operating through Alibaba's Amazon-like Taobao Marketplace website



UAV used by EasyJet for fuselage inspections



[Music]



Safety Issues



Hazards Posed by UAS to Aviation Safety

- *Physical contact between UAS (fixed wing and rotary wing) and piloted aircraft*
- *Physical contact between UAS and humans*



Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence (ASSURE)

- *Mississippi State University*
- *Montana State University*
- *Ohio State University*
- *Wichita State University*



UAS Air-to-Air Collision Severity Evaluation Final Report

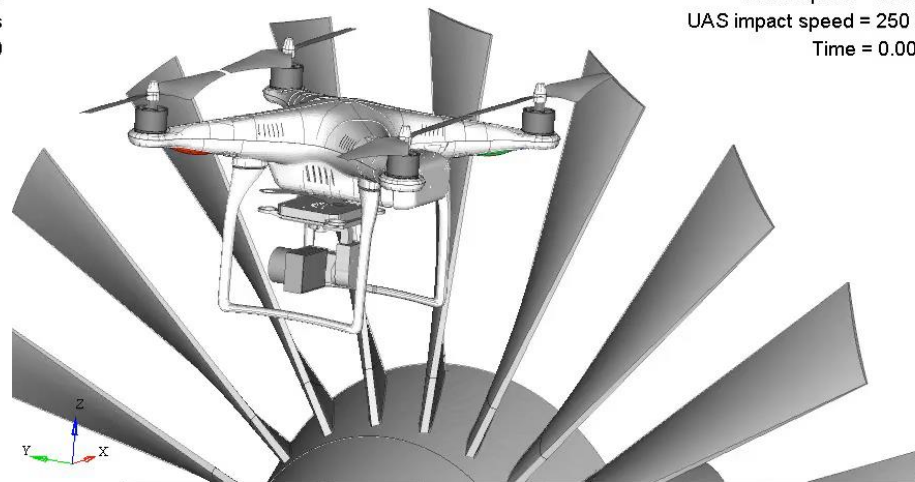
- *They evaluated the potential impacts of a 2.7-lb. quadcopter and 4 lb. quadcopter; and a 4-lb. and 8-lb. fixed wing drone on a single-aisle commercial transport jet and a business jet*
- *They examined impacts to the wing leading edge, the windshield, and the vertical and horizontal stabilizers*
- *The windshields generally sustained the least damage and the horizontal stabilizers suffered the most serious damage*



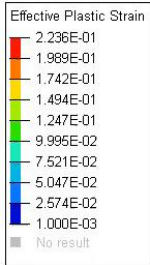
Quadcopter Engine Ingestion Damage



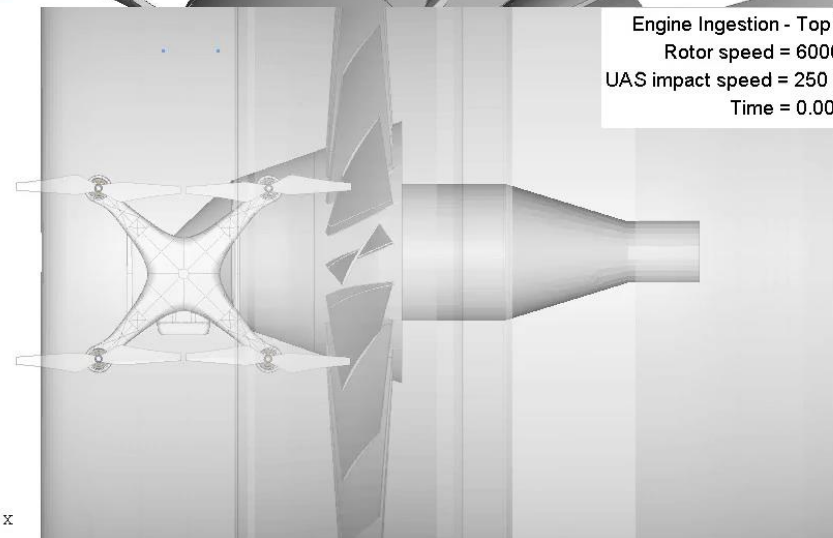
Engine Ingestion - ISO View
Rotor speed = 6000 rpm
UAS impact speed = 250 knots
Time = 0.000000



Engine Ingestion - ISO View
Rotor speed = 6000 rpm
UAS impact speed = 250 knots
Time = 0.000000



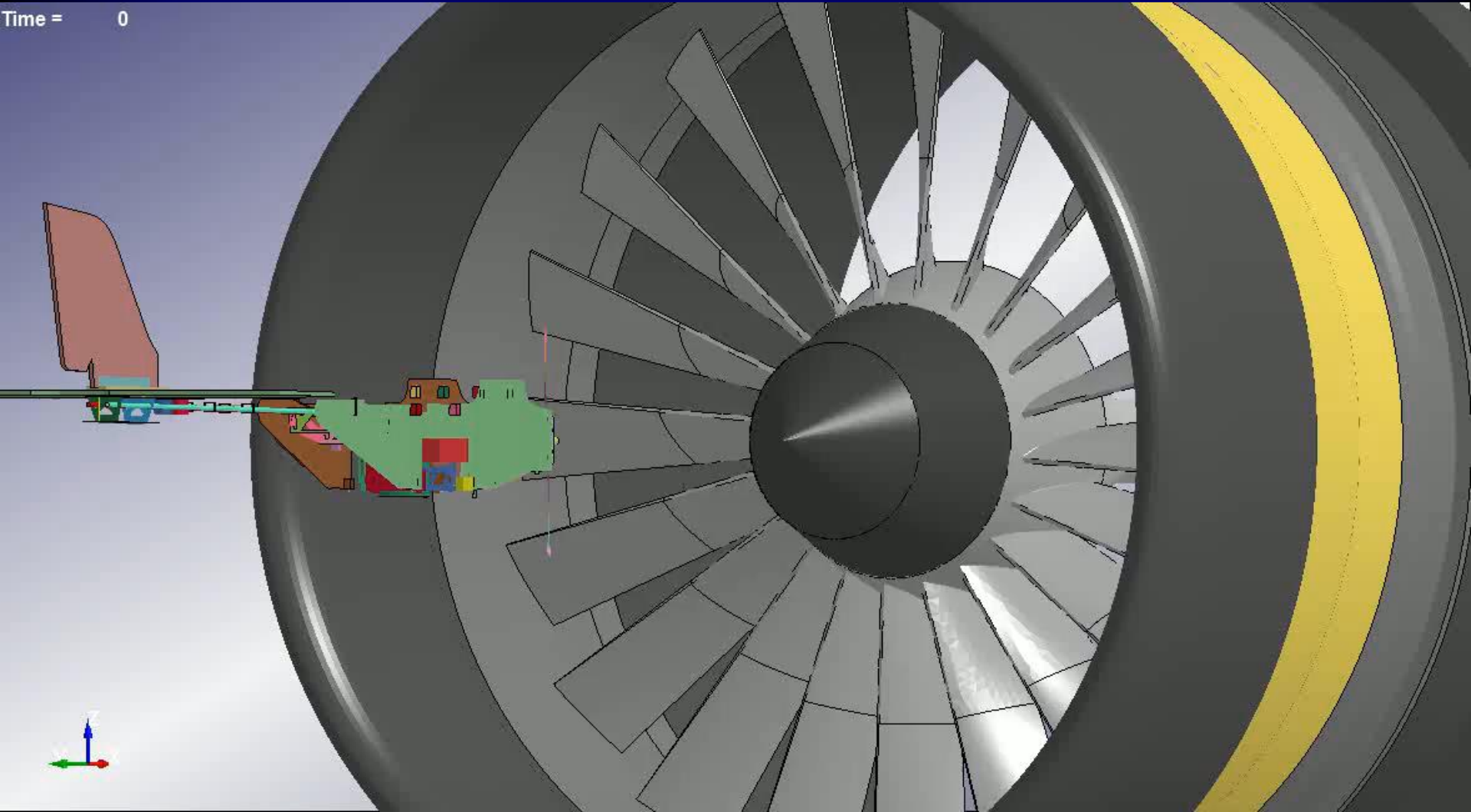
Engine Ingestion - Damage
Rotor speed = 6000 rpm
UAS impact speed = 250 knots
Time = 0.000000



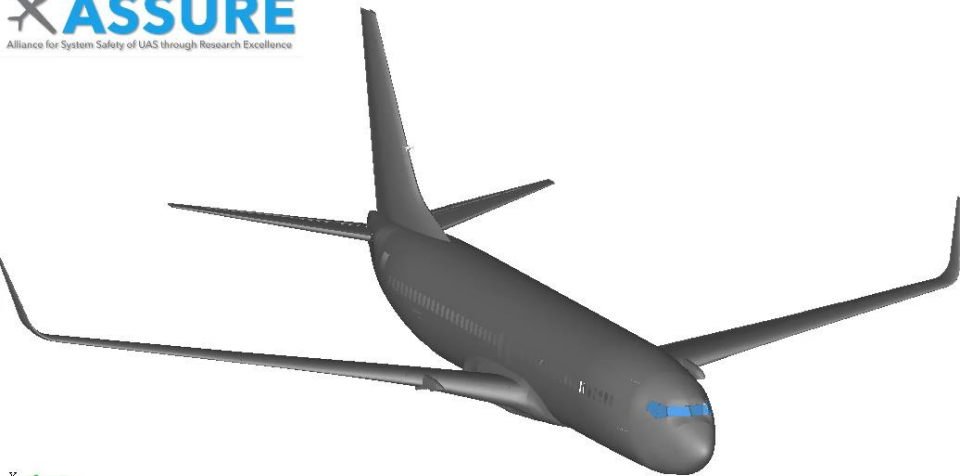
Engine Ingestion - Top View
Rotor speed = 6000 rpm
UAS impact speed = 250 knots
Time = 0.000000



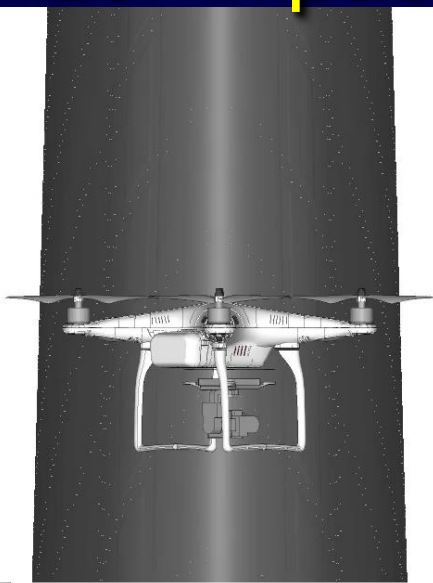
Fixed Wing Takeoff



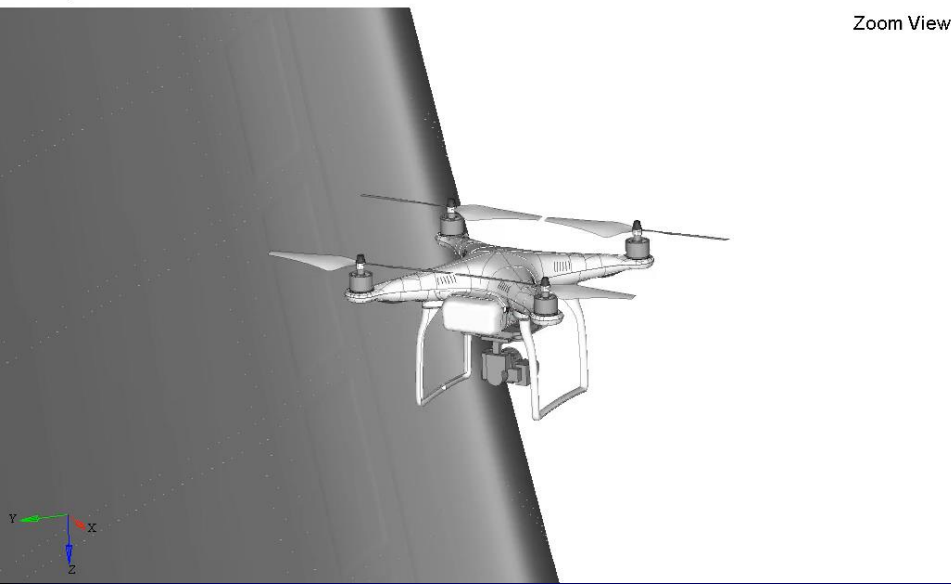
Quadcopter Vertical Stabilizer Impact



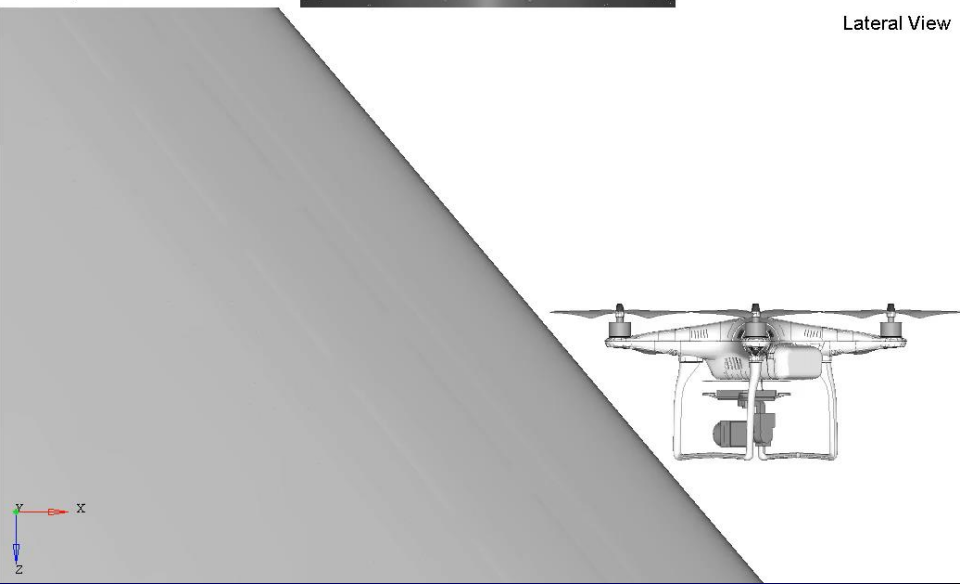
Quadcopter UAS Vertical Stabilizer Impact
Airborne Collision Studies



Front View



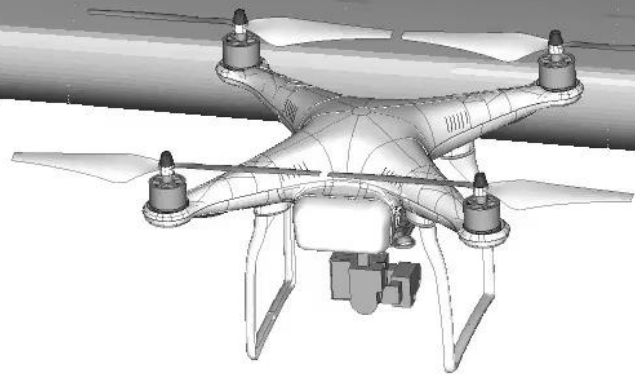
Zoom View



Lateral View

Quadcopter vs Bird Impact

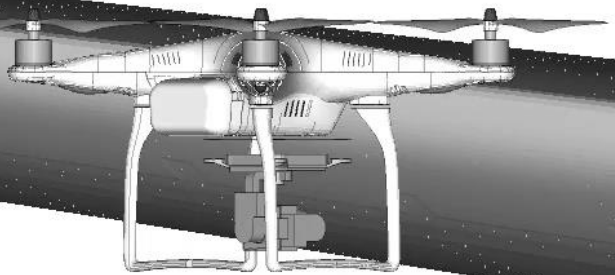
UAS (4 lb)
Iso View
Time = 0.000000



Bird (4 lb)
Iso View
Time = 0.000000



UAS (4 lb)
Front View
Time = 0.000000

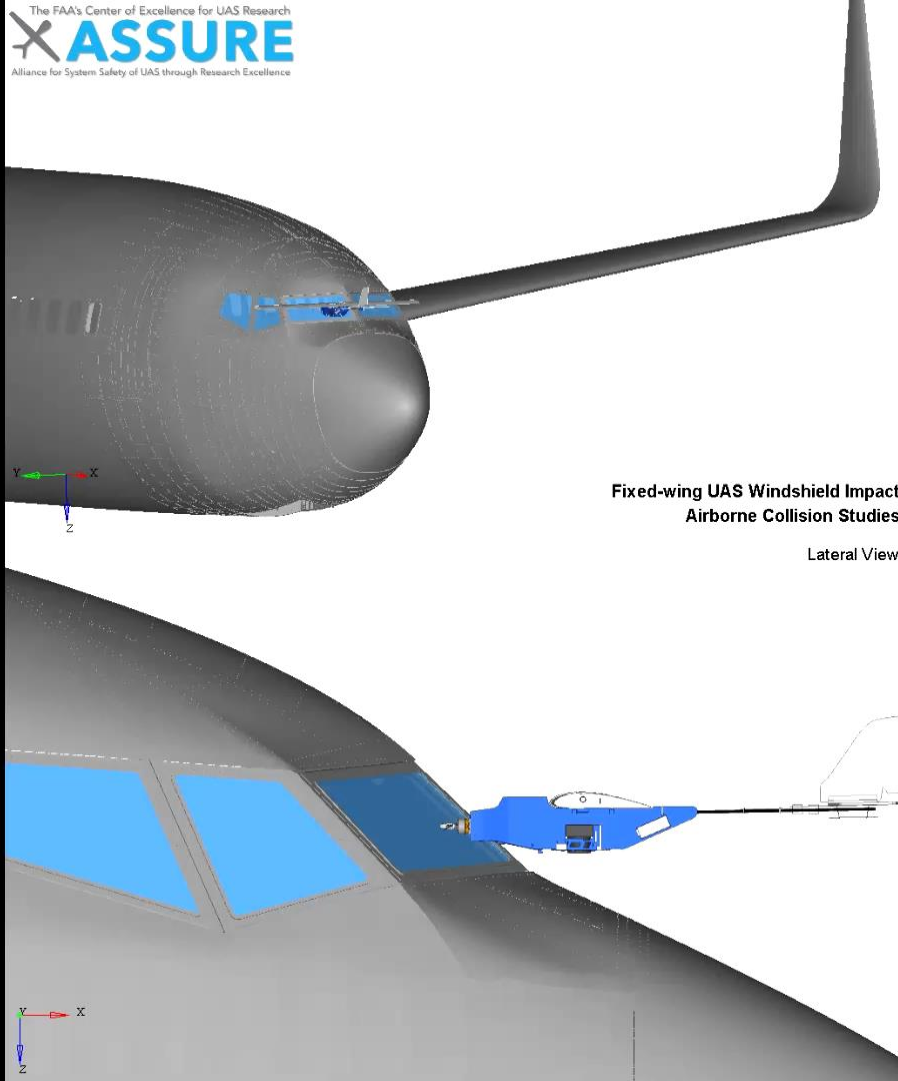


Bird (4 lb)
Front View
Time = 0.000000



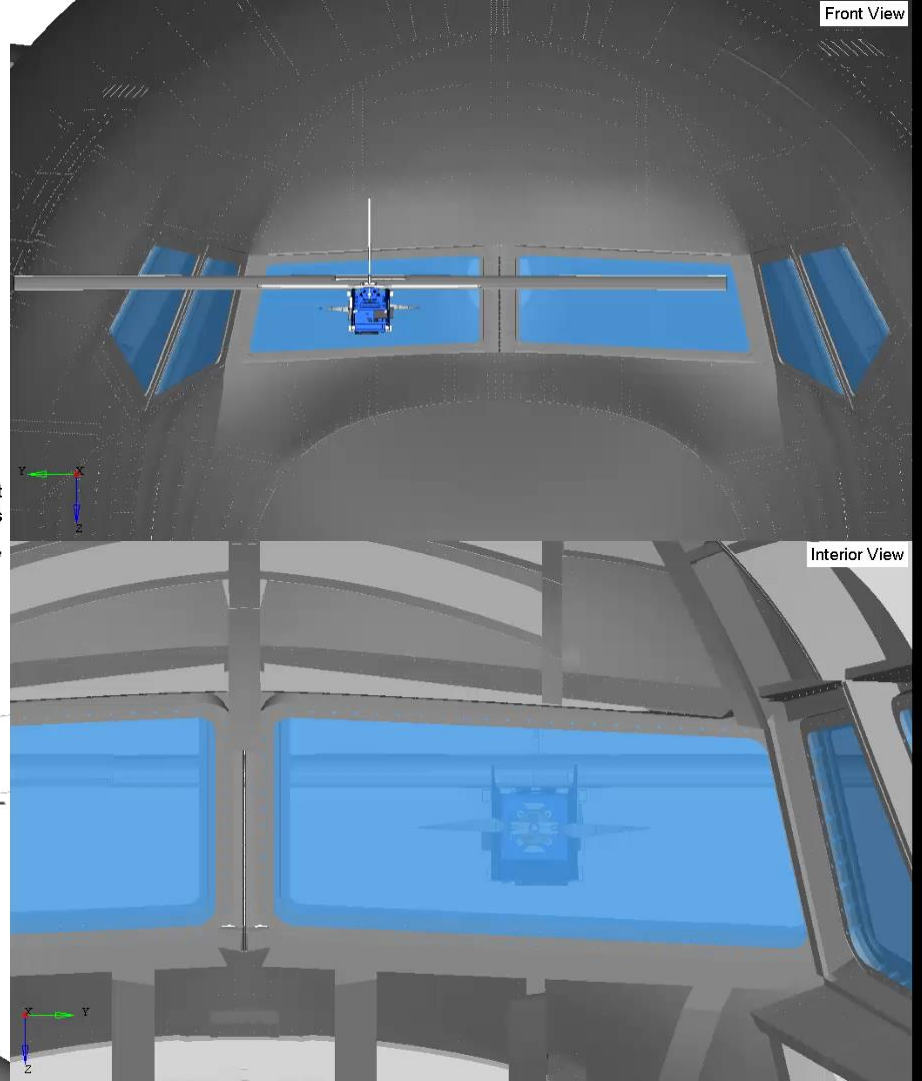
Fixed-Wing Windshield Impact

The FAA's Center of Excellence for UAS Research
ASSURE
Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence



Fixed-wing UAS Windshield Impact
Airborne Collision Studies

Lateral View



Front View

Interior View









Quadcopters with exposed propellers can hurt people and they also regularly get damaged in crashes

Polyhelo created the Nano Tornado that instead of open props it utilizes four ducted fans

Part 107.9 - Accident Reporting Requirements

No later than 10 days after an operation that meets the criteria of either paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, a remote pilot in command must report to the Federal Aviation Administration in a manner acceptable to the Administrator, any operation of the small unmanned aircraft involving **at least**:

- a. Serious injury to any person or any loss of consciousness; or*
- b. Damage to any property, other than the small unmanned aircraft, unless one of the following conditions is satisfied:*
 - 1. The cost of repair (including materials and labor) does not exceed \$500; or*
 - 2. The fair market value of the property does not exceed \$500 in the event of total loss*

If a UAS Crashes who is Responsible for Damages?

A few months ago a UAV crashed into spectators at a Virginia bull run - There were three to four minor injuries caused by the falling UAV - The operator claimed his UAV's battery died in midair

During a regional triathlon in Australia a local UAV operator was hired to take aerial photographs of their event - One of the event's triathletes received head injuries from a collision with the UAV - The athlete, organizers, and the cinematographer are arguing over who is responsible for the injuries

This is uncharted legal territory, but experts' consensus is, at the very least, the pilot will have a lot of explaining to do. Recreational UAV manufacturers usually urge buyers to purchase separate UAV insurance



Researchers at the University of Minnesota are developing a mind-controlled quad-copter using a skullcap fitted with a Brain Computer Interface (BCI)



Researchers from Portugal's Brainflight project successfully demonstrated a drone flight piloted by human thought



Current CAMI Research Objective:

Collect data to support the regulatory and guidance materials that set the minimum requirements for approving:

- 1) *Ground control stations*
- 2) *Training and certification of UAS pilots/operators and other crew members*
- 3) *Ground observers*

Security Issues











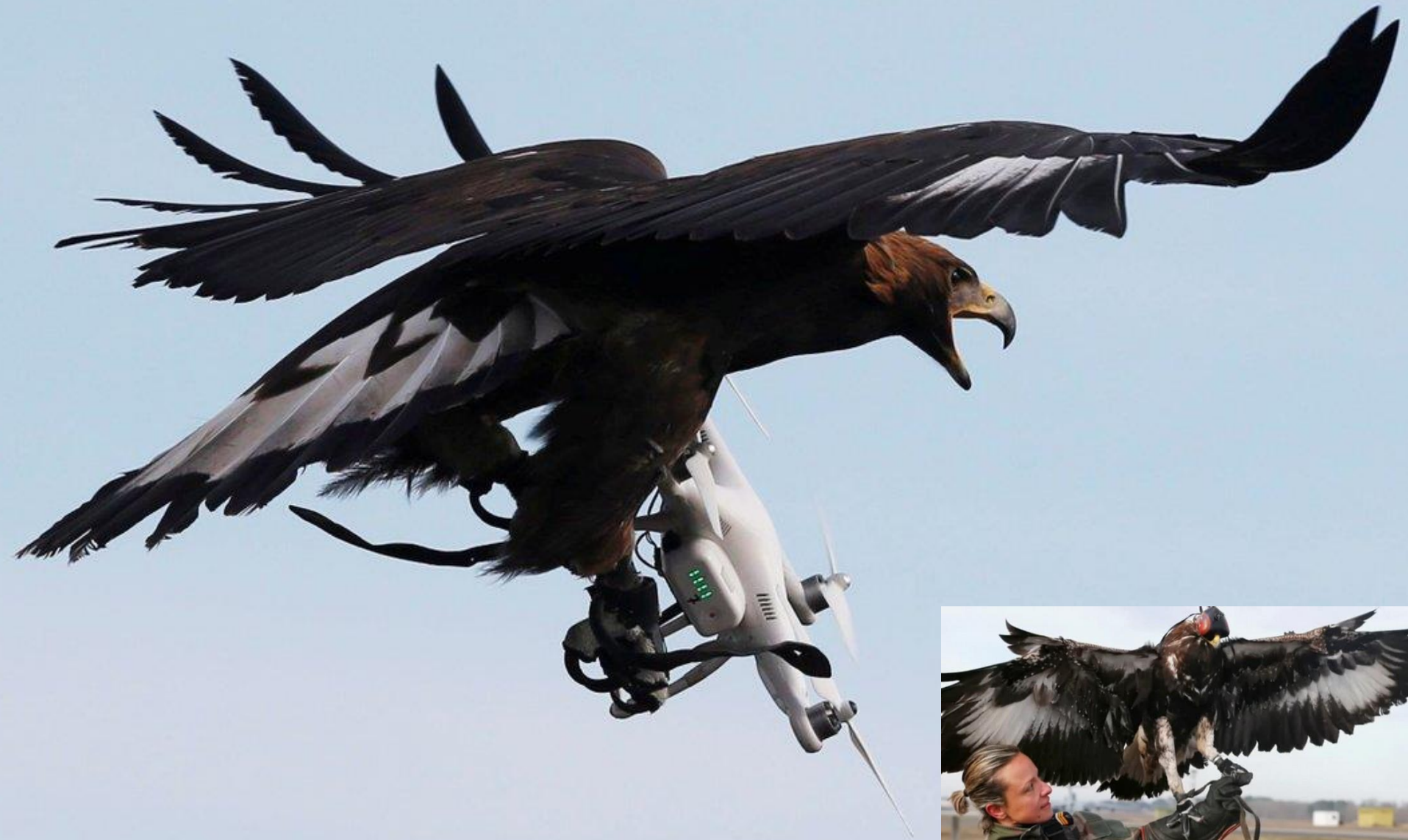
Shoulder-mounted SkyWall launcher takes aim at illegal drones





BRNESHIELD









Thai RPA Regulation

RPA to be registered

- RPA with camera installed must be registered with no exceptions.
- RPA over 2 KGs must be registered with no exceptions.



RPA over 25 KGs

- must receive permission from the Minister of Transport



To fly RPA legally

DO NOT fly close to manned aircraft



DO NOT fly close to any person, vehicle, construction or buildings at distance less than 30 M. horizontally

DO NOT fly in restricted area, official or state facilities and hospital without authorization



DO NOT fly within 9 KM (5 nautical miles) from airport or temporary airfield unless it is authorized



DO NOT fly higher than 90 M.



Control and take off must always be visible during the flight and **DO NOT** control UAV by using camera on aeronautics or other device

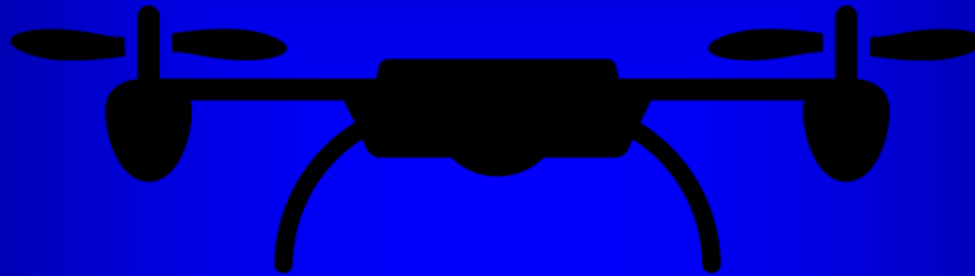


Any act of violation is subjected to up to 1 year imprisonment or fined up to 40,000 THB or both

B4UFLY Smartphone App

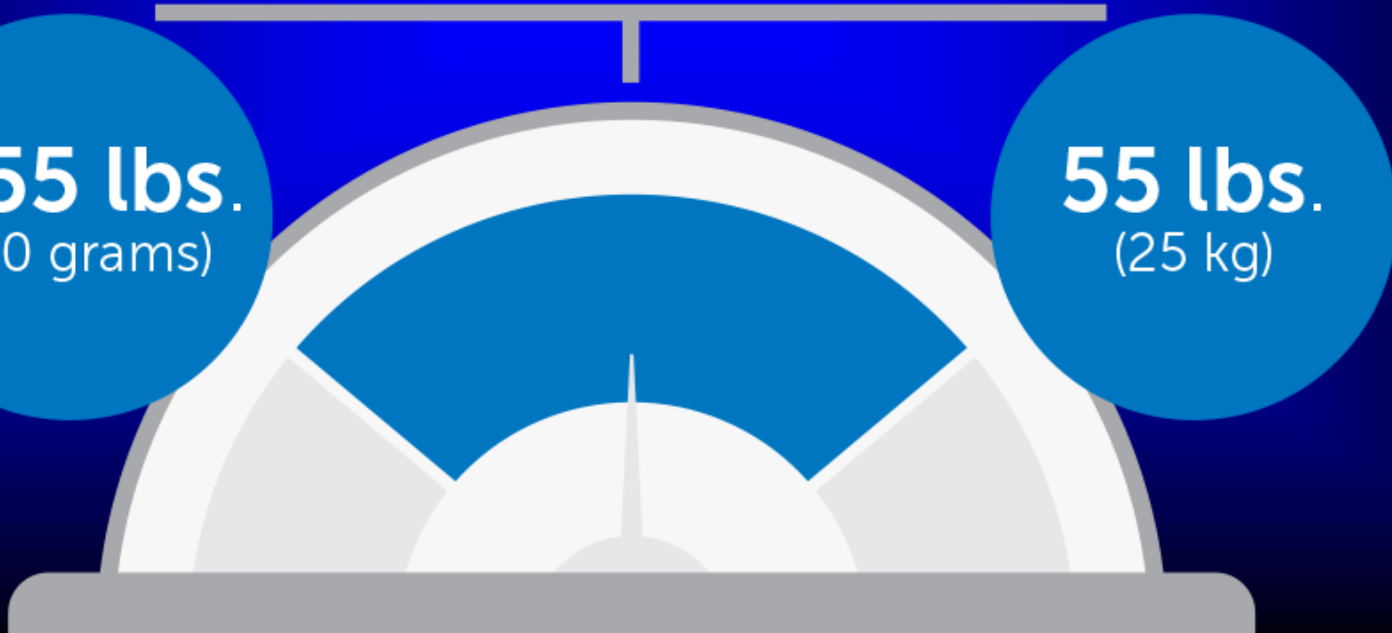
Do I need to Register My Drone?

Yes if it weighs between **0.55 lbs** (250 grams) and up to **55 lbs** (25 kg) including payload such as on-board cameras



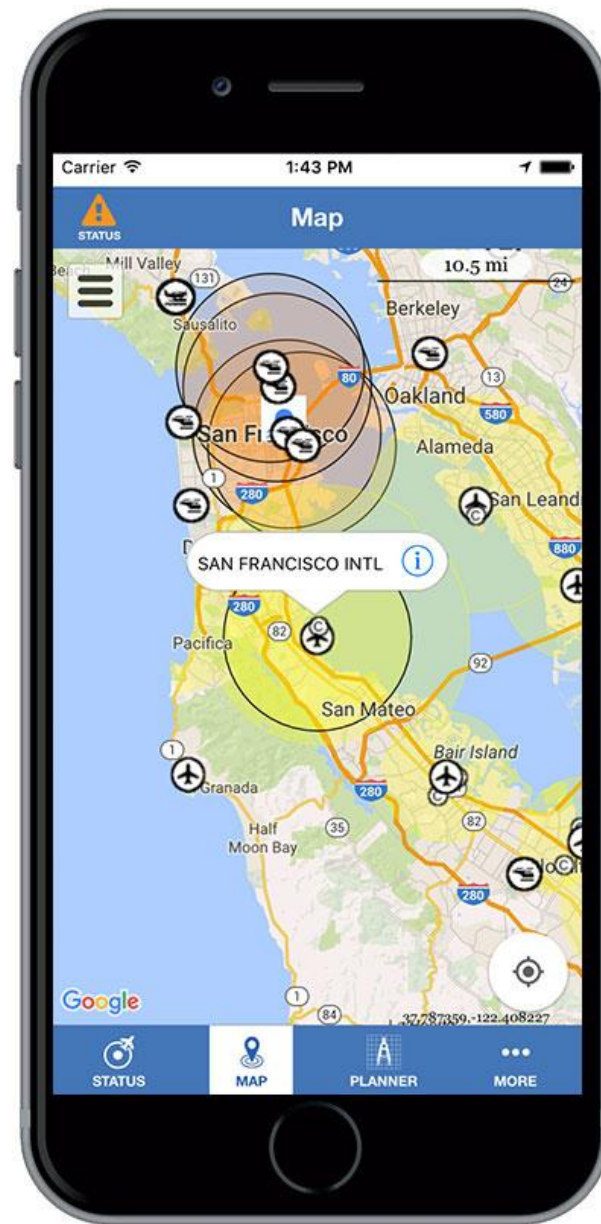
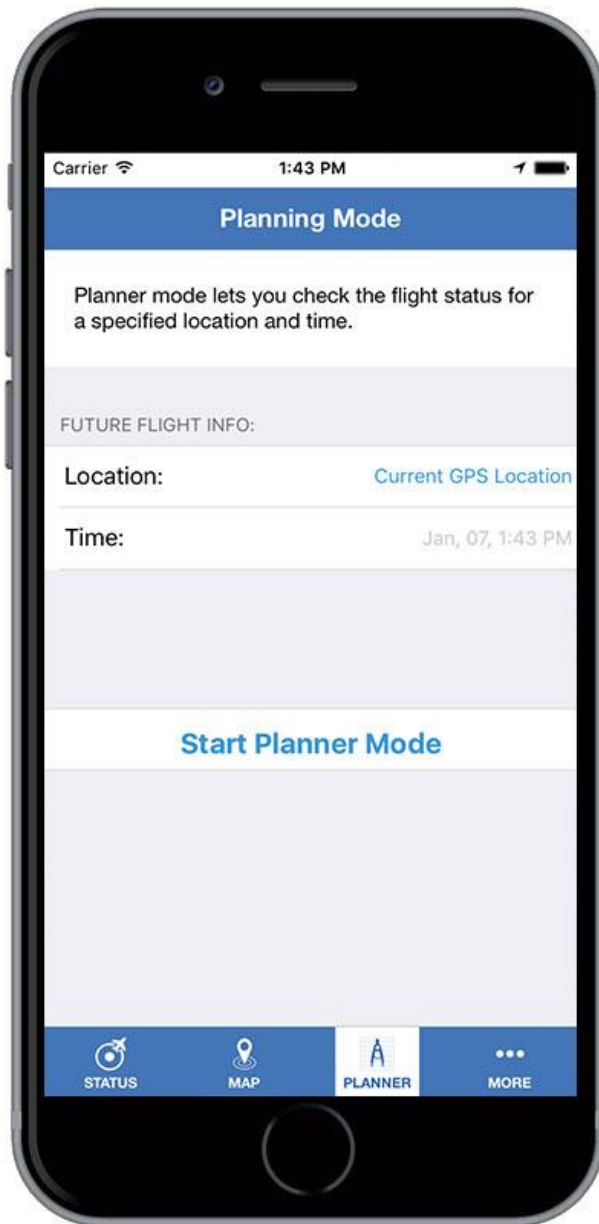
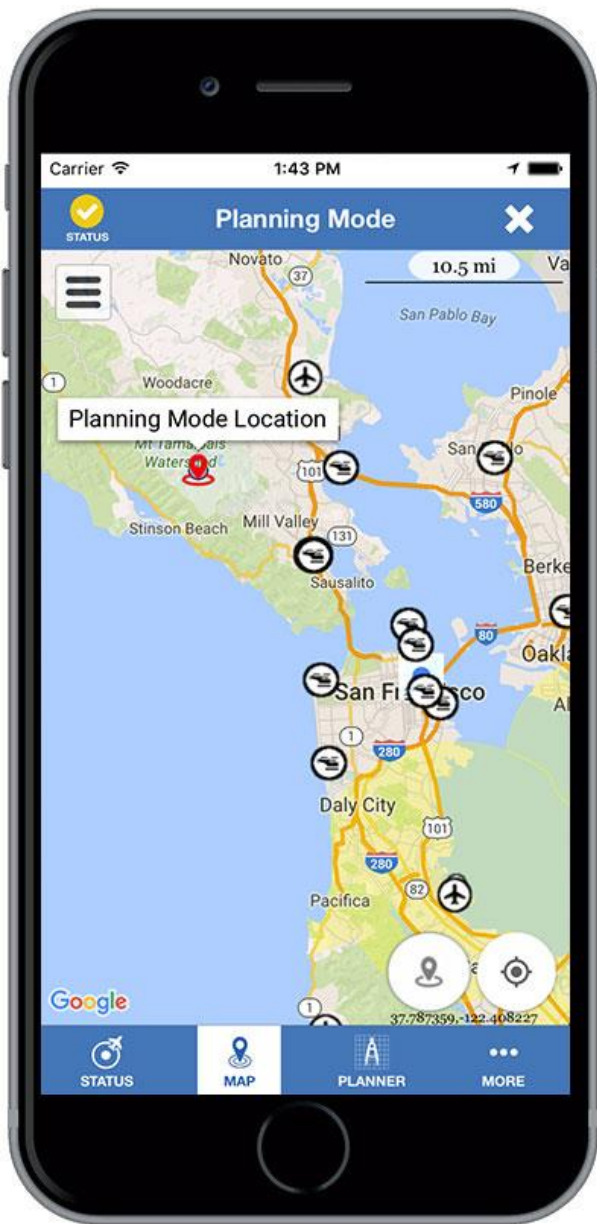
0.55 lbs.
(250 grams)

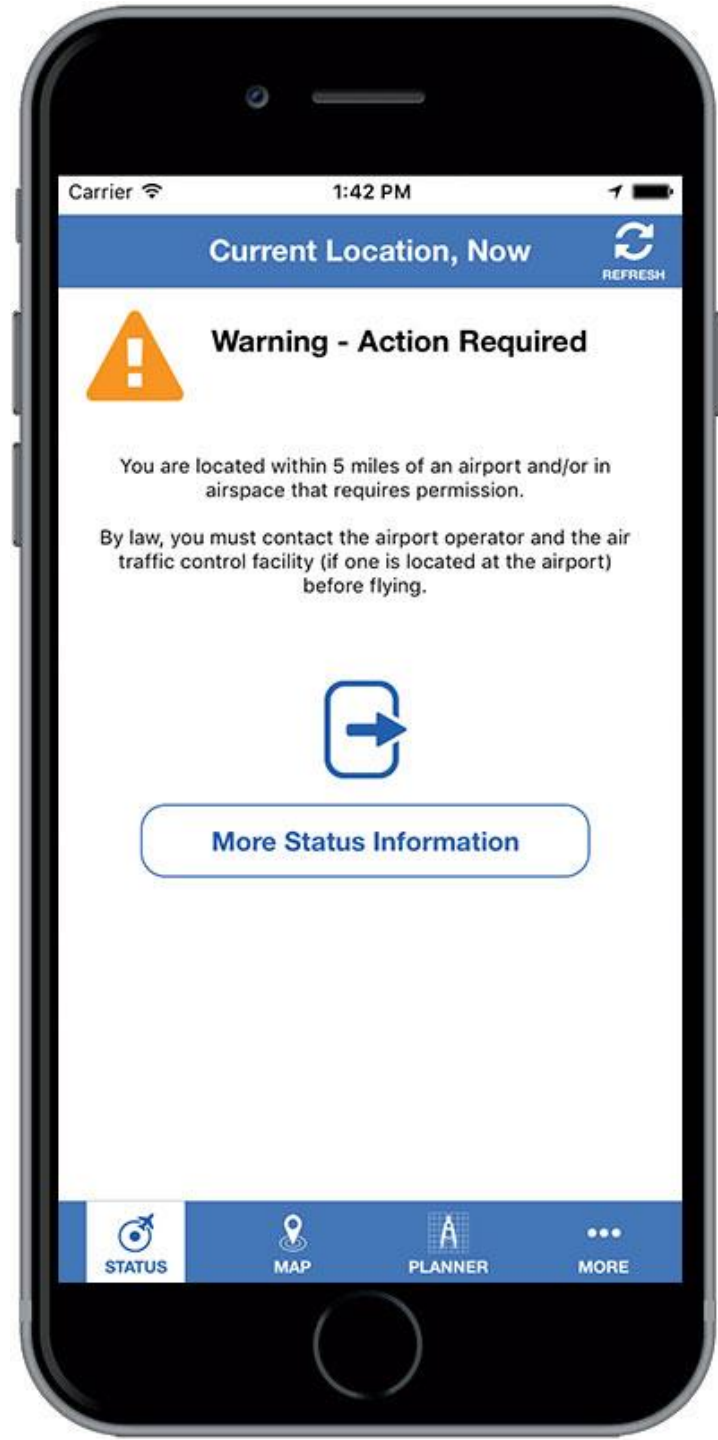
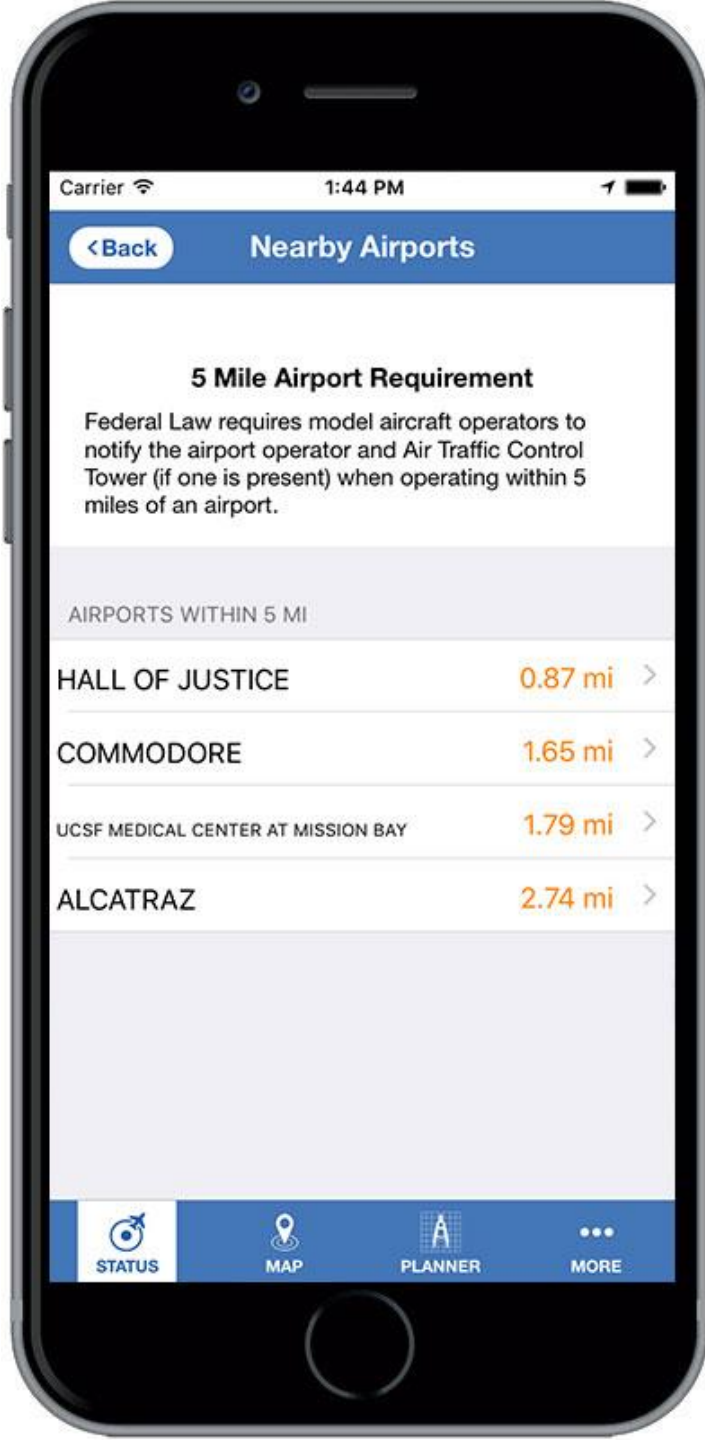
55 lbs.
(25 kg)



B4UFLY is an easy-to-use smartphone app that helps unmanned aircraft operators determine whether there are any restrictions or requirements in effect at the location where they want to fly

- *A clear "status" indicator that immediately informs the operator about the current or planned location. For example, it shows flying in the Special Flight Rules Area around Washington, D.C. is prohibited*
- *Information on the parameters that drive the status indicator*
- *A "Planner Mode" for future flights in different locations*
- *Informative, interactive maps with filtering options*
- *Links to other FAA UAS resources and regulatory information*





Know Before You Fly

DO:
FLY YOUR
UNMANNED
AIRCRAFT
BELOW
400 FEET



DO:
FLY WITH
LOCAL
CLUBS



DO:
INSPECT
YOUR
AIRCRAFT
BEFORE
YOU FLY



DO:
TAKE A
LESSON
BEFORE
YOU FLY

DON'T:
FLY YOUR
UNMANNED
AIRCRAFT
BEYOND
LINE OF
SIGHT



DON'T:
FLY NEAR
AIRPORTS
OR ANY
MANNED
AIRCRAFT



DON'T:
FLY NEAR
PEOPLE
or
STADIUMS



DON'T:
BE CARELESS
or
RECKLESS.
YOU COULD
BE FINED
IF YOU
ENDANGER
PEOPLE
OR OTHER
AIRCRAFT



DON'T:
FLY ANYTHING
THAT WEIGHS
MORE THAN
55 LBS.

DON'T:
FLY FOR
PAYMENT
or
COMMERCIAL
PURPOSES
UNLESS
SPECIFICALLY
AUTHORIZED
BY THE FAA

www.faa.gov/uas • www.knowbeforeyoufly.org



**SMALL UAV
COALITION**
A Partnership for
Safety & Innovation



**Federal Aviation
Administration**

I **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** XI

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION • FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

IV NAME

ERICH JOHN FREYMAN

V ADDRESS

[REDACTED]
GAINESVILLE FL 32606-8059

VI NATIONALITY USA

SEX HEIGHT WEIGHT HAIR EYES

IVa D.O.B. [REDACTED]

M 69 220 BLOND BLUE

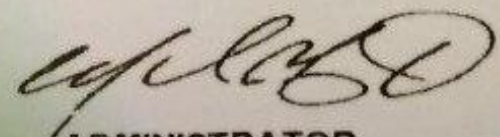
IX HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE PROPERLY QUALIFIED TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF

II **REMOTE PILOT**

III CERTIFICATE NUMBER [REDACTED]

X DATE OF ISSUE 1 SEP 2016

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ADMINISTRATOR



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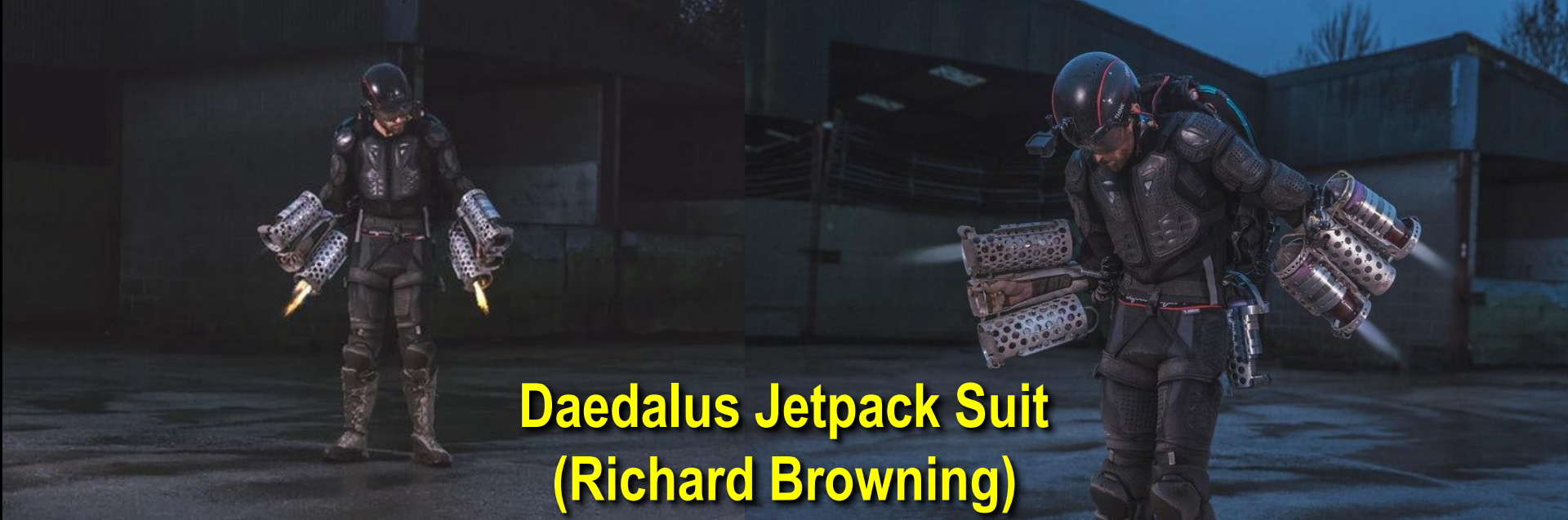
***Personal Flying
Machines***



Zapata
Flying
Board

Zapata Ezfly is a small platform with a series of jet thrusters, with two handgrips that come up from the base and steering is done with bodyweight





**Daedalus Jetpack Suit
(Richard Browning)**

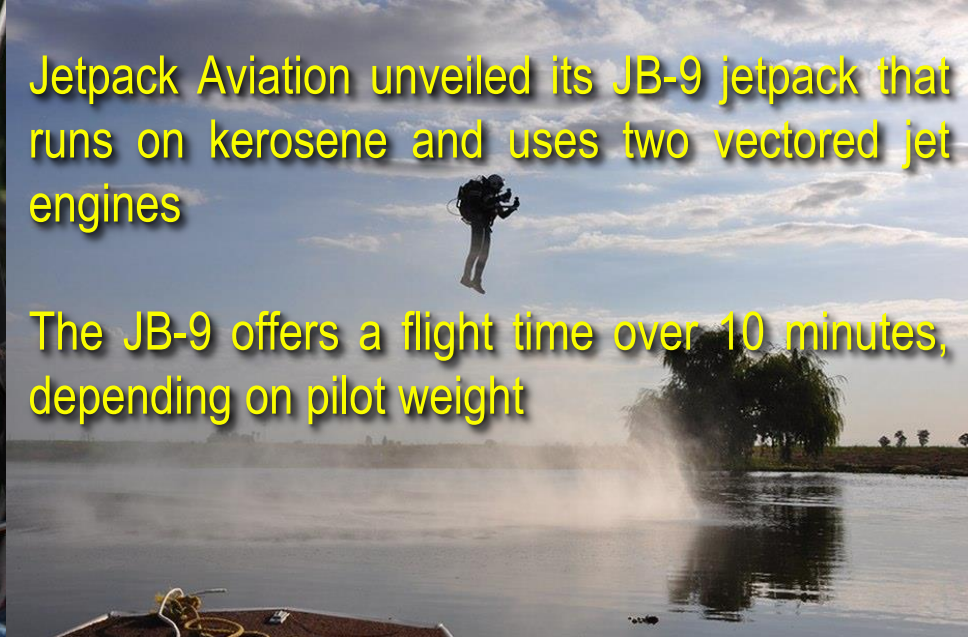






Jetpack Aviation unveiled its JB-9 jetpack that runs on kerosene and uses two vectored jet engines

The JB-9 offers a flight time over 10 minutes, depending on pilot weight



The JB-10 is some 7 percent more powerful than the JB-9

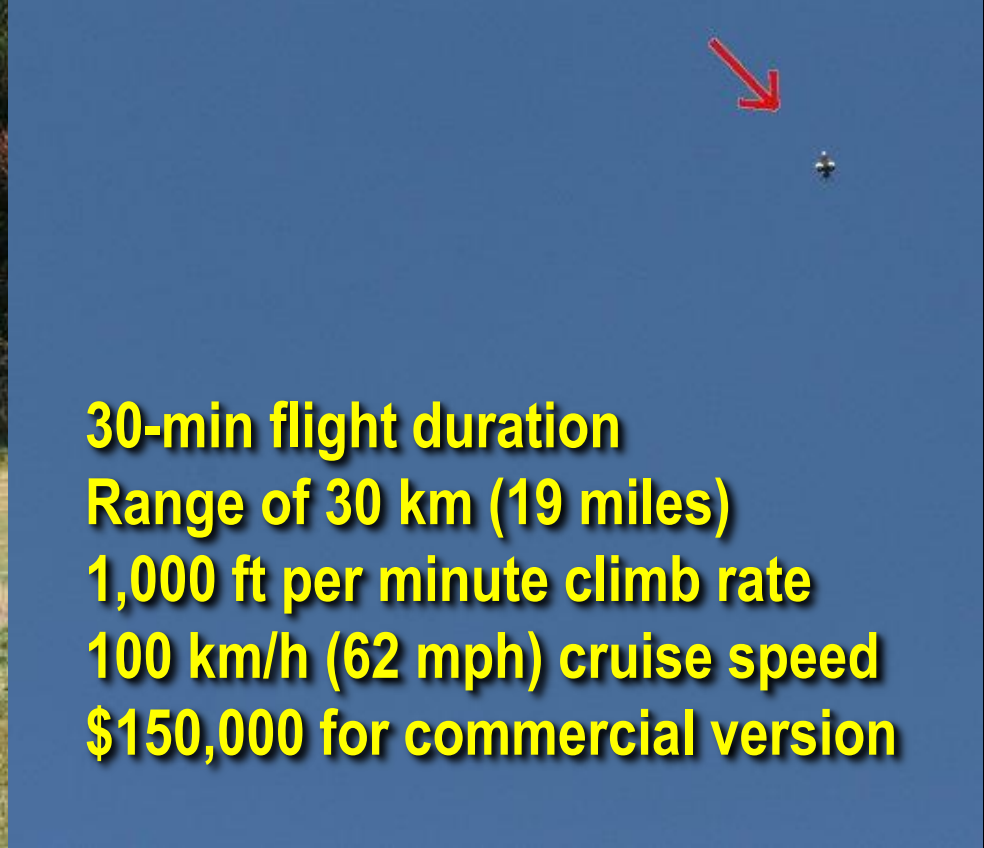


The JB-11 takes safety to the next level, as well as speed and power. Using three smaller turbojet engines per side instead of just one, JB-11 can hit speeds over 150 mph (240 km/h)



Martin Jet Pack





30-min flight duration
Range of 30 km (19 miles)
1,000 ft per minute climb rate
100 km/h (62 mph) cruise speed
\$150,000 for commercial version



Hover surf Scorpion Hoverbike (Russia)







Workhorse first unveiled its Surefly flying car at the Paris Air Show in June 2017, and has now sent it into the air with a person inside for the first time





Airbus Vahana is a full-scale version of the electric, autonomous VTOL aircraft that completed its first ever test flight earlier in February



Lilium Aviation completed its first unmanned test flights of a two-seater version of its electric VTOL jet in early 2017 and is working on a five-seat production version and is targeting 2019 for its first manned flights



Ehang 184 for the first time carrying out test flights with people onboard





