

Federal Aviation Administration

Human Factors Issues of Unmanned Aerial Systems Operations

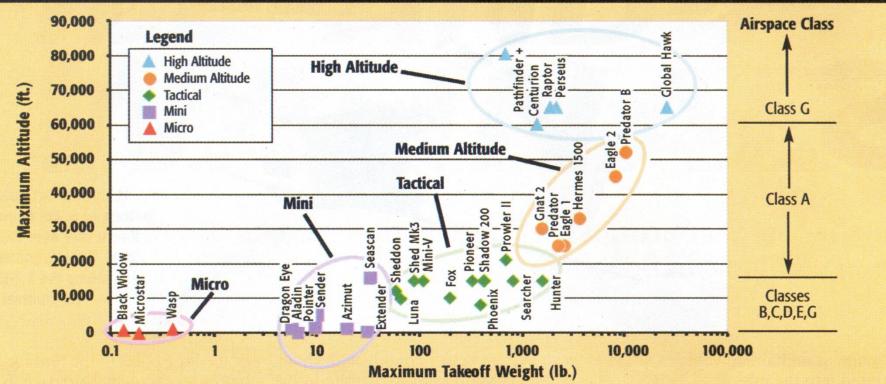
Congreso Internacional de Medicina Aeroespacial Melchor J. Antuñano, M.D., M.S. President, International Academy of Aviation & Space Medicine April 2019





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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

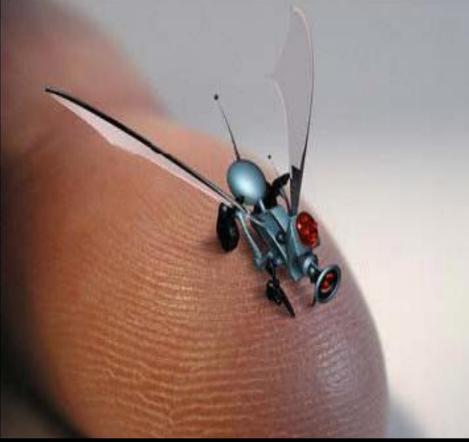




Model Aircraft for Hobbyist Activities



















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





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

<u>CIVIL UAS</u>: 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





















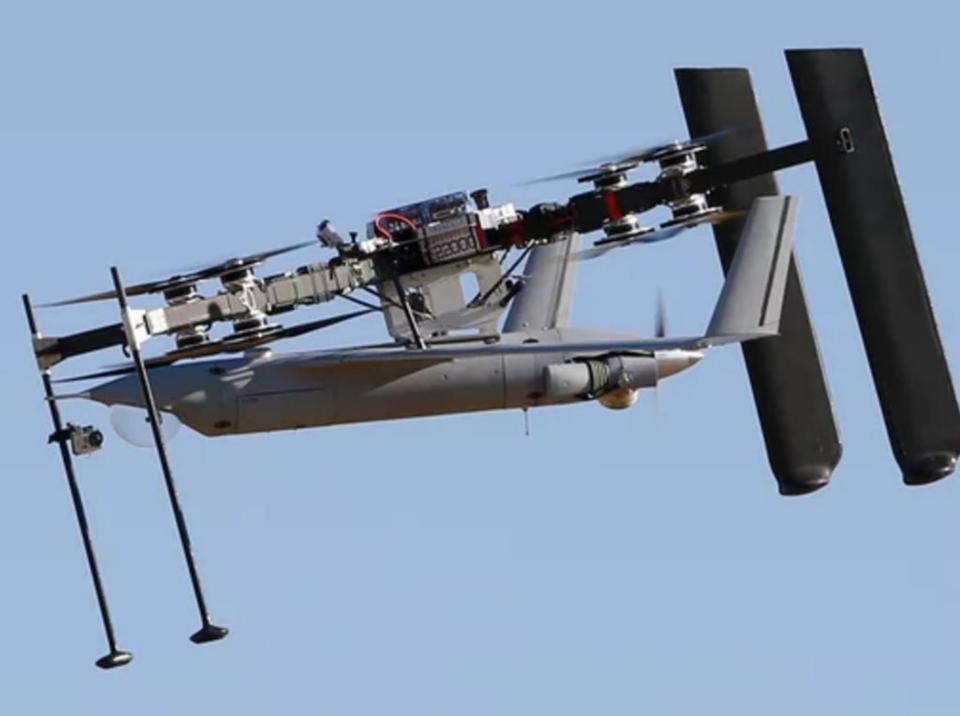


Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba Group Holding Ltd began actual deliveries-by-UAV

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]



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

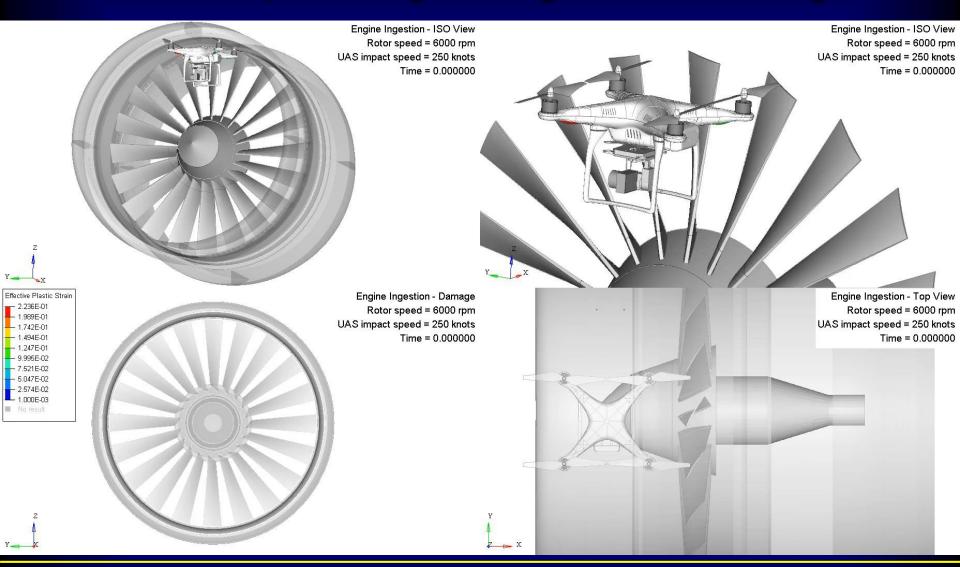
Alliance for System Safety of UAS through Research Excellence (ASSURE)

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

UAS Air-to-Air Collision Severity Evaluation Final Report

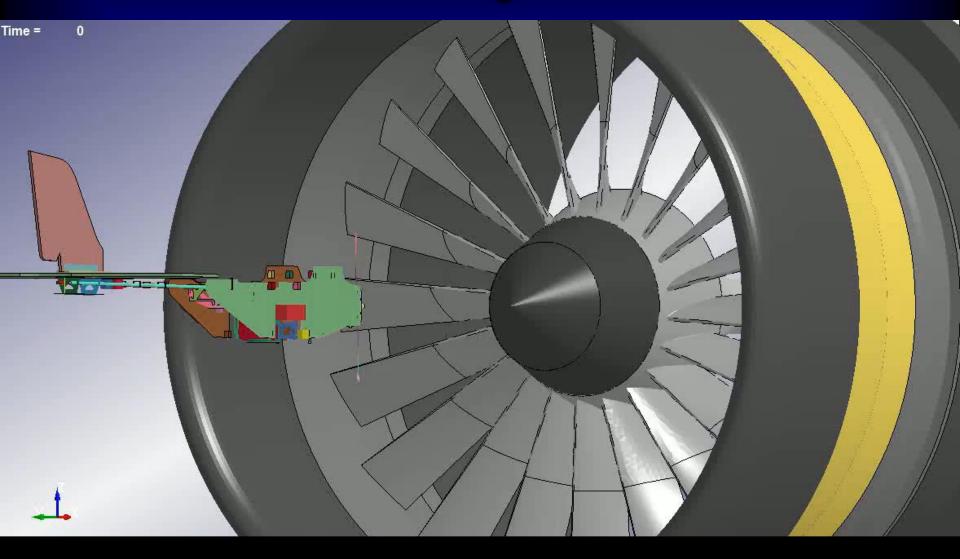
- They evaluated the potential impacts of a 2.7-lb. quadcopter and 4 lb. quadcopter; and a 4-lb. and 8-lb. fixed wing drone on a singleaisle commercial transport jet and a business jet
- They examined impacts to the wing leading edge, the windshield, and the vertical and horizontal stabilizers
- The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

Quadcopter Engine Ingestion Damage

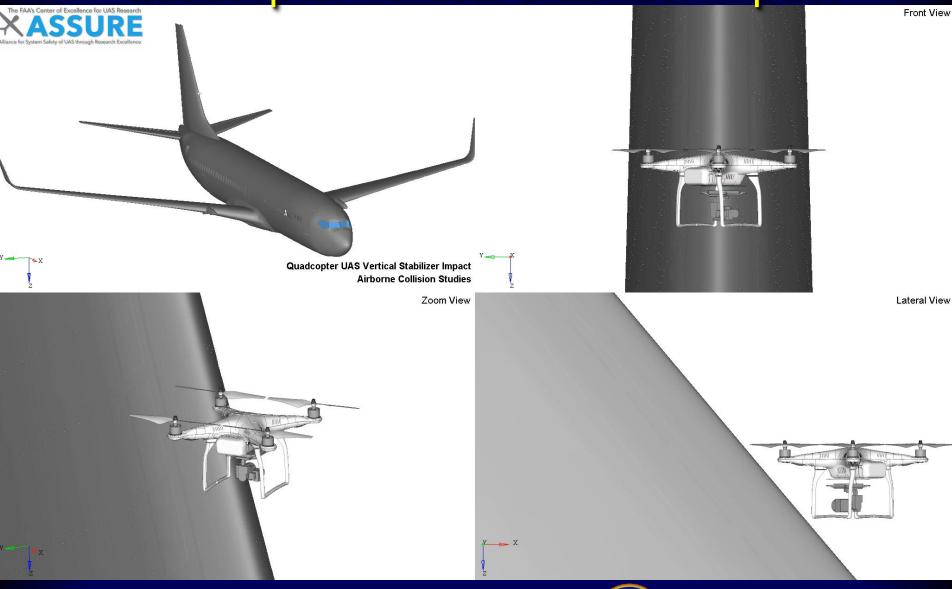




Fixed Wing Takeoff

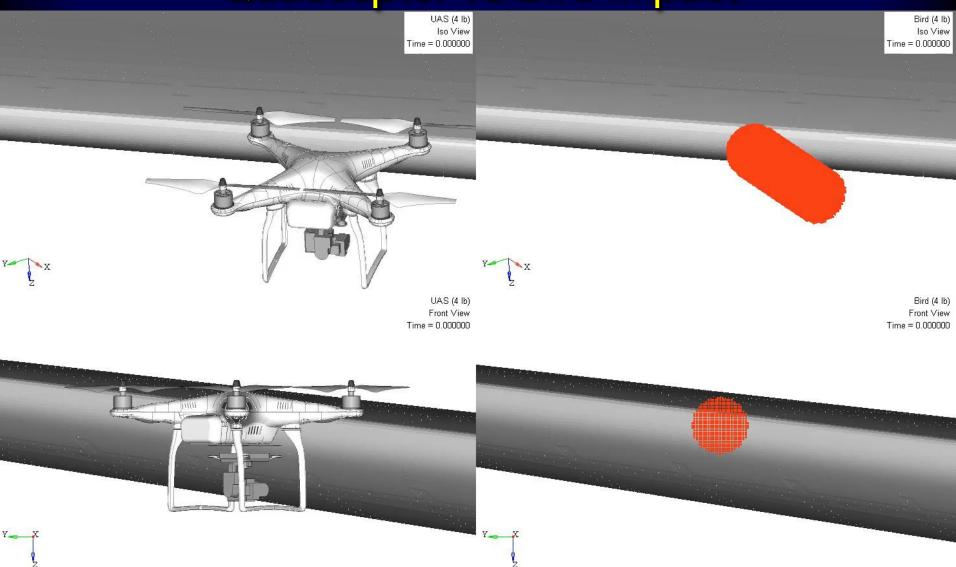


Quadcopter Vertical Stabilizer Impact





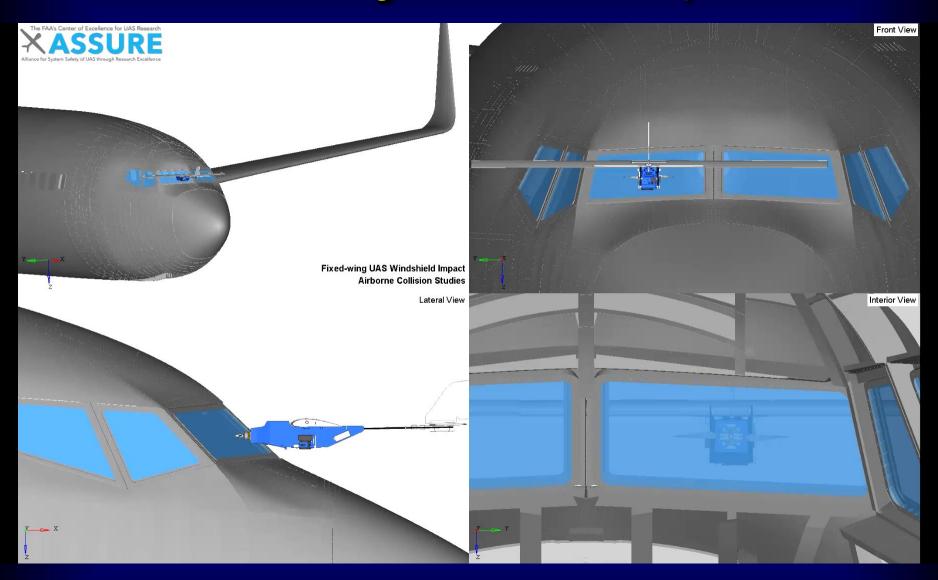
Quadcopter vs Bird Impact





Federal Aviation Administration

Fixed-Wing Windshield Impact











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













Shoulder-mounted SkyWall launcher takes aim at illegal drones











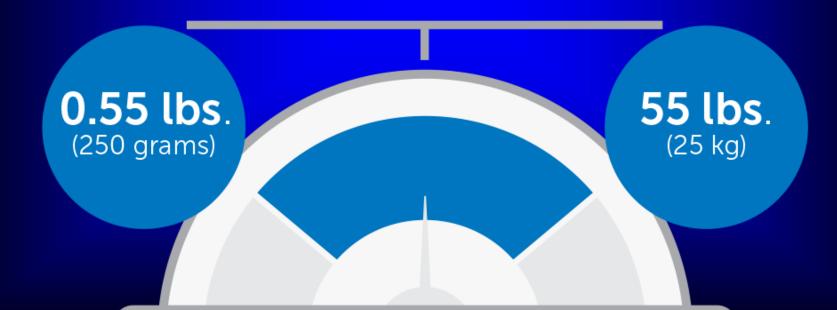




B4UFLY Smartphone App

Do I need to Register My Drone?

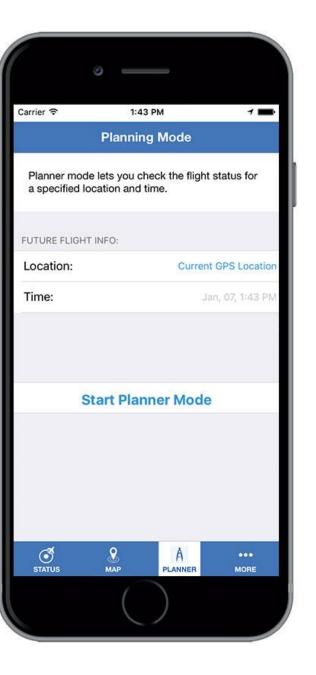
Yes if it weighs between **0.55 lbs** (250 grams) and up to **55 lbs** (25 kg) including payload such as on-board cameras



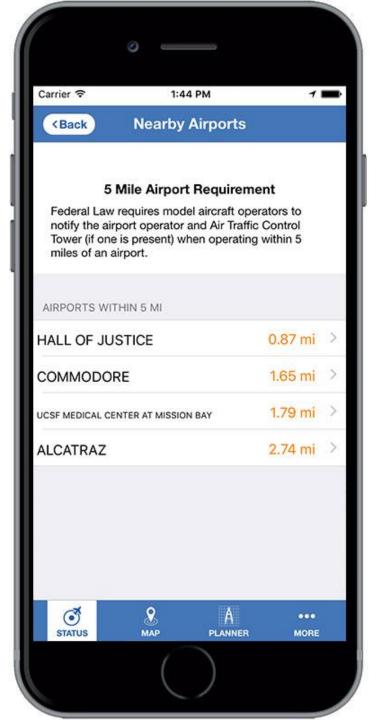
B4UFLY is an easy-to-use smartphone app that helps unmanned aircraft operators determine whether there are any restrictions or requirements in effect at the location where they want to fly

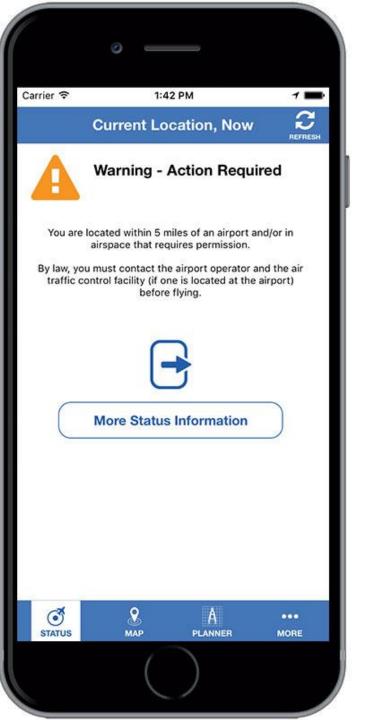
- A clear "status" indicator that immediately informs the operator about the current or planned location. For example, it shows flying in the Special Flight Rules Area around Washington, D.C. is prohibited
- Information on the parameters that drive the status indicator
- A "Planner Mode" for future flights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



















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 A
uns on B
enginesThe JB-9
depending

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



Hoversurf 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





VOLOCOPTER

Volocopter VC200

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