





Today's Learning Objectives

- Understand UAM and its implications for aviation facilities.
- Recognize the benefits and challenges of integrating UAM within an airport.
- . Use best practices and develop strategies to accommodate electric VTOL aircraft.
- . Identify the main facility requirements that need to be addressed as part of UAM integration.





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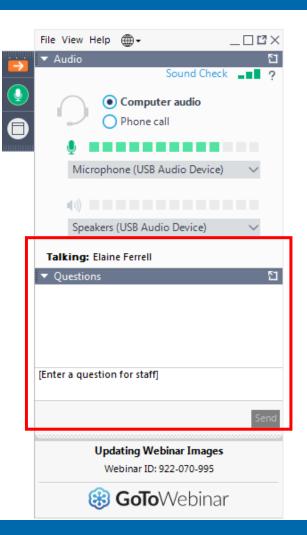


Questions and Answers

Please type your questions into your webinar control panel

We will read your questions out loud, and answer as many as time allows

#TRBwebinar







Today's Speakers



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What is Advanced Air Mobility?

AAM





Use Cases/Missions:

On-demand intra-urban transportation
 VTOL aircraft (1-5 pax or equivalent payload)

RAM



Use Cases/Missions:

On-demand regional transportation
 V/STOL aircraft (5-19+ pax)

Use Cases/Missions:

- Last-mile cargo delivery
 Small UAS (<250 lbs.)
 - Medical supply delivery

 ➤ Small UAS (medical emergency supply)
- Heavier air cargo deliveries
 Larger UAS (>250 lbs.), STOL
- Medevac
 - ➤ Larger UAS, V/STOL & CTOL aircraft

What is Urban Air Mobility?

AAM





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Market Trajectories

UAM is coming...

- > Leading OEMs have built and flown demonstrators and production aircraft.
- > Agreements have been signed with major air carriers to provide first- and last-miles.
- > Pre-orders & other agreements signed for thousands of eVTOLs.

2020-2028
Aircraft Development and Certification

2025-2028 Emergence of AAM Operations

Transition to Automated Flight Mature AAM Ecosystem

A Possible Scenario to UAM

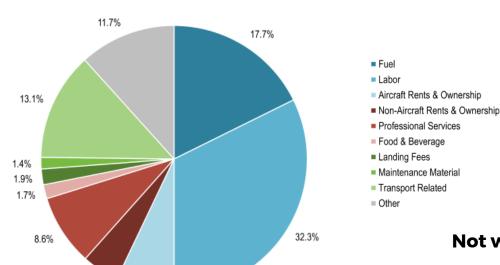
... But UAM is not here yet!

- > **AAM is emerging.** No eVTOL certified today (except EHang in China with "conditional" TC).
- > **UAM does not exist yet** except in primitive forms in some large cities (e.g., NYC, São Paulo).
- Certification pathways are still being defined. No EASA or FAA TC expected before 2025.
- > Over 300 eVTOL projects! Is there a market for so many models? + "Hirschberg rule".

Market Trajectories

UAM is coming... But what does it mean?

- > Early UAM operations = crewed eVTOL flying helicopter routes VFR.
- > Service reliability requires IFR and straight routes to airport (no hovering).
- Delivering aircraft & recruiting pilots by the thousands... Supply vs demand!
- Insurance cost & innovation premium might hinder "TNC-like" fares as well.
- Airports have limited financial creativity due to grant assurances.



7.1%

Source: A4A. 2019

Predicted BLADE Operating Cost
Between JRA and JFK
at eVTOL Introduction
\$500 \$430

Fare Comparison for a Baseline 30-Mile Ride

• Basic ridesharing: \$45

Source: BLADE Investor Pres., Nov. 2023

- UAM with eVTOL: \$110
- Black car (limo) service: \$112.5

Source: McKinsey, 2022

Can we reduce costs further?

Not without enormous shifts in the way we operate aircraft and do business in aviation!

Decision-Making Environment

Speculative

Risk at Inception Higher Risk

- Aspirational goal to accommodate UAM.
- Potential market for UAM in my metro/micropolitan area.
- Potential market served by heliports or VTOL-ready facilities.
- Flight operator interested in flying to my airport.
- Flight operator with VTOLs in their fleet ready to fly to my airport.



Lower Risk

Decision-Making Environment

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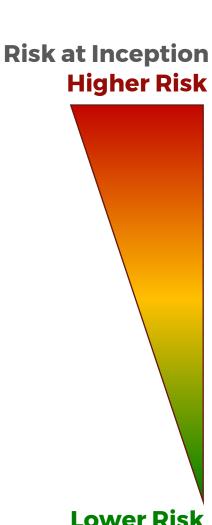


Airport Decision-Making Strategies Available

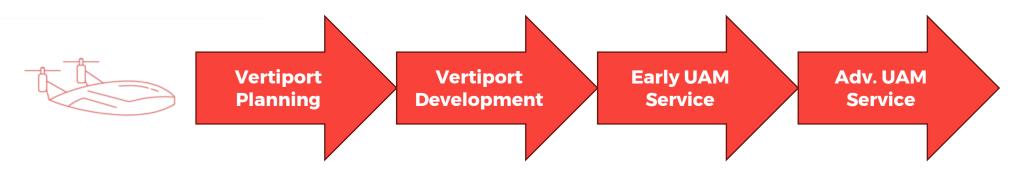
Speculative

Reality

- Gather information and monitor the market.
- Investigate market opportunities.
- Add provisions for vertiport to long-term plans.
- Conduct pilot projects and demonstrations.
- Develop commercial vertiport.



A Roadmap to UAM Services



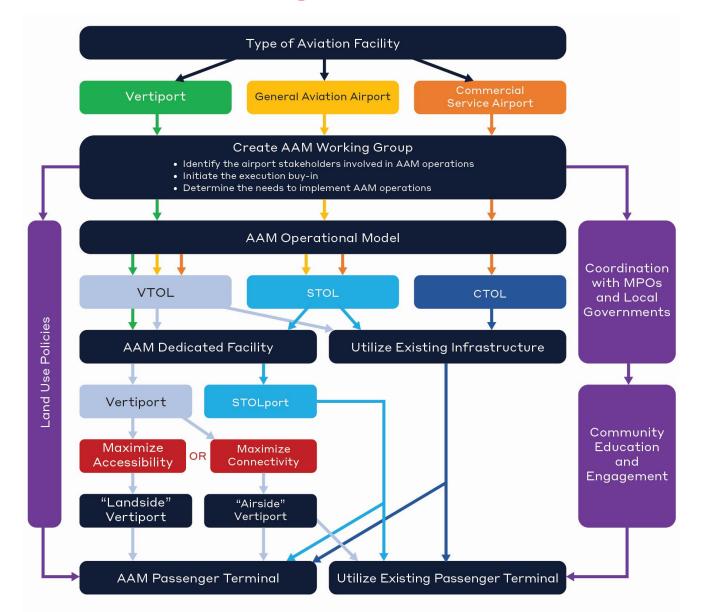
Horizon	Short-Term		Medium-Term	Long-Term
Implementation Stage	UAM strategy development.	Pilot projects and demonstrations.	VTOLs flying helicopter routes & VFR procedures.	VTOLs flying UAM corridors.
Airport Decision Points	Master plan level	Inclusion in CIP	Managing facility	Expanding services
Type of VTOLs	N/A	Prototypes	Crewed VTOL aircraft	Autonomous VTOL aircraft
Current Status	Guidance for UAM planning available	Emerging vertiport design standards	VTOL certification pending	CONOPS only

Engaging Communities

- Community buy-in is crucial for successful UAM integration at airports where environmental & sustainability requirements apply.
- Recent examples (e.g., SMO closure decision, NYC antihelicopter movement, USDOT AAM RFI) highlight the importance of **public acceptance** for such service.
- > There is a need to **educate the general public** about UAM and **demonstrate** sustainability goals will be met.
- Community engagement should be meaningful and involve people locally ("showroom at CES is not CE").
- Reaching public desirability should be the ultimate goal of UAM implementation.



AAM Planning Process



ACRP Research Report 243: Urban Air Mobility: An Airport Perspective

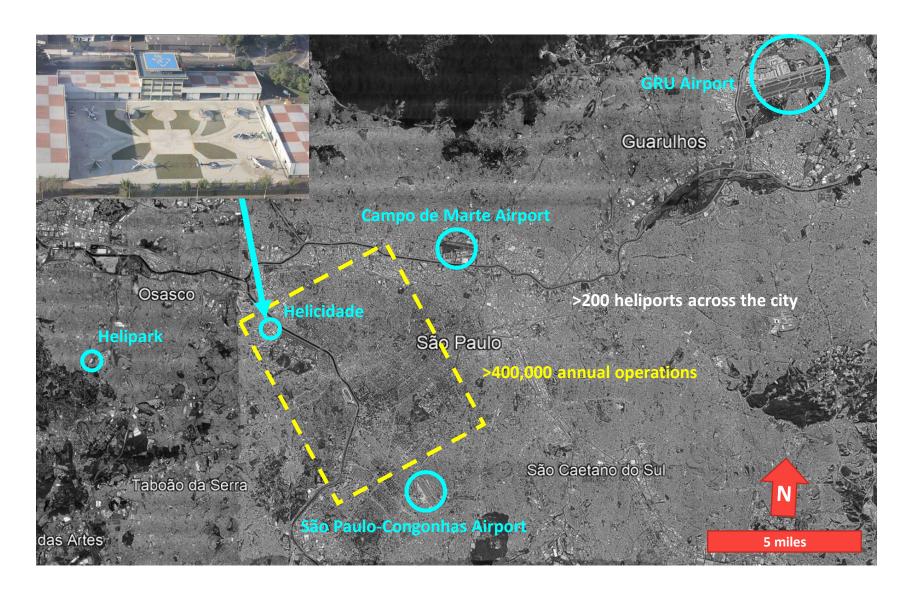


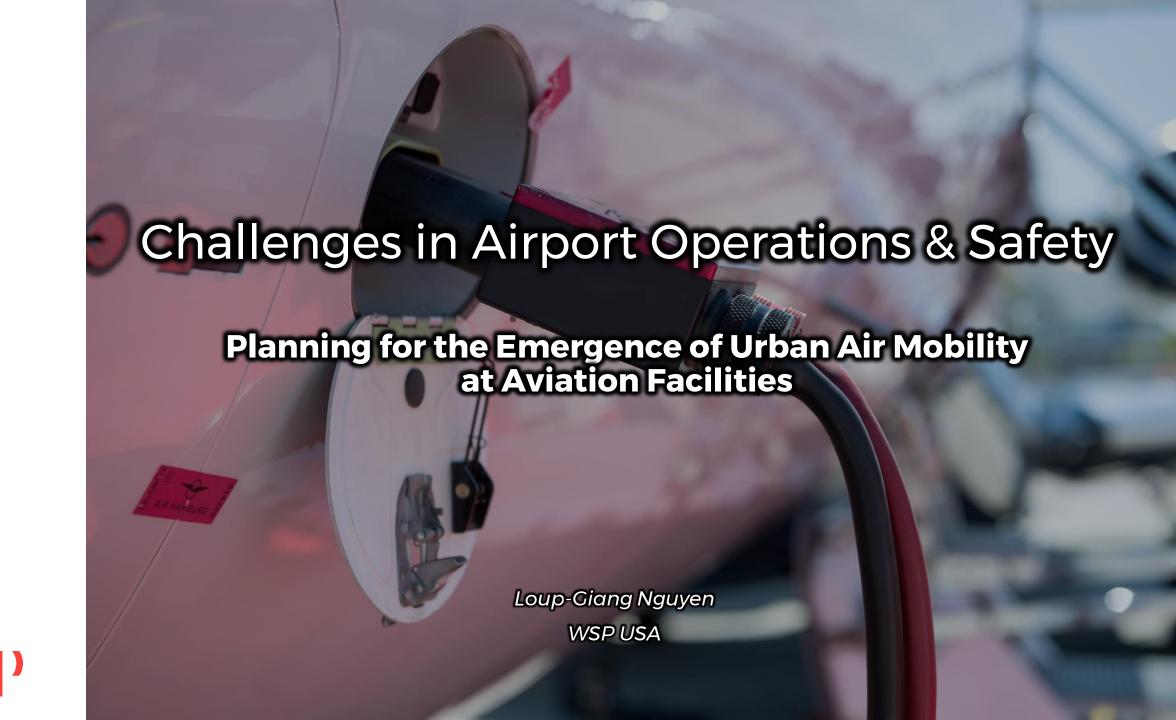
About STOL Aircraft for UAM

- Some AAM aircraft projects explore Short Take Off and Landing (STOL) concepts.
- Many eVTOLs can be flown as V/STOL aircraft.
- > Operating STOLs saves energy compared to VTOLs.
- A runway for small eSTOL aircraft could be as short as 300 ft... It's like a long FATO than a short runway.
- > Strategies for compact STOLports at airports were explored in the 1990s for urban tilt-rotor aircraft.

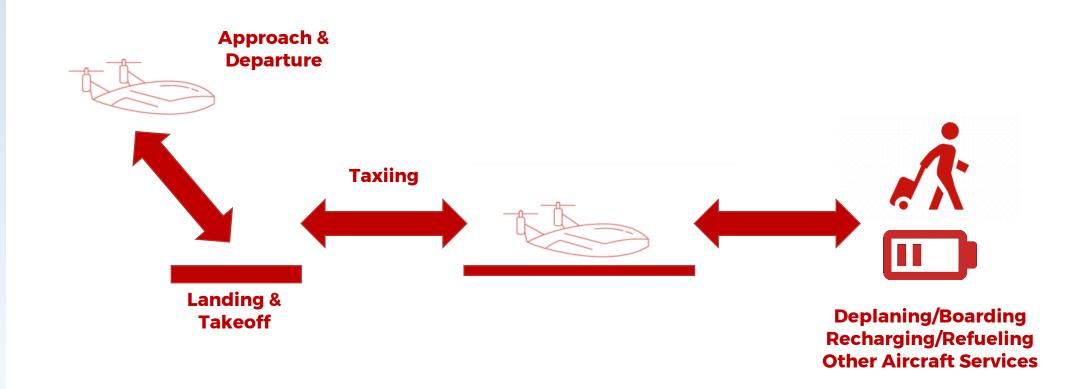


Can We Get There?!





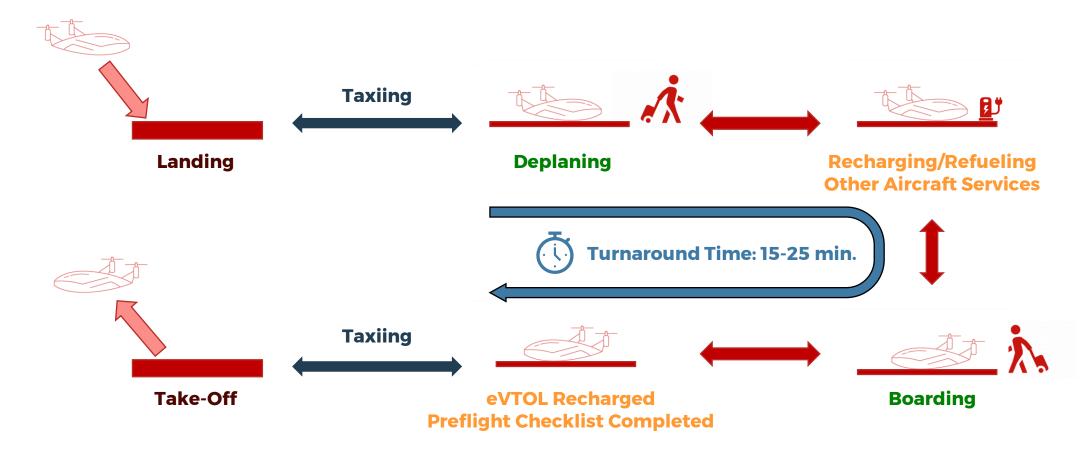
Anatomy of eVTOL Operations



Anatomy of eVTOL Operational Implications



The Turnaround Process



- > Recharging time will depend on the type of charger (slow or fast charger).
- → At airports or large vertiports, autonomous tugs may help eVTOL conserve energy.
- → Cabin cleaning increases turnaround time if conducted between consecutive flights.

Introducing eVTOLs at Airports Safely

Airside Risk Management

- → Inclusion into airport SMS
- → SRA for novel aircraft features
- → Safety audits and inspections

Safety First



- "Landside" vertiport located within public area
- → Downwash/outwash hazards



- Adapted GH procedures & practices
- → Charging/fueling operations
- → H₂ storage & distribution

Typology of Facilities

Growing Complexity & Traffic





1 FATO/TLOF 100 ft. x 100 ft. footprint No ground support/service Low intensity operations



Vertiport

1-2 FATO/TLOF + 2-10 stands 250 ft. x 250 ft. footprint Limited support/services Medium intensity operations



Vertihub

2+ FATO/TLOF w/ 10+ stands 400 ft. x 200 ft. footprint Full support/services High intensity operations



Airport

Runways and FATO/TLOF(s)

Large footprint

Passenger & aircraft services

High intensity w/ diverse fleet

"You've seen one airport... you've seen one airport"

Typology of Operators and Services

	Who provides safety management?	Who provides operational safety?
Vertistop	Flight operators	Pilots
Vertiport/Vertihub	Flight operators Vertiport operator?	Pilots & ground handlers
Vertiport Network	Flight operators Vertiport operator?	Pilots, ground handlers,
	vertiport operator:	vertiport staff
Vertiport at Non- Certified Airport	Flight operators Airport operator?	Pilots, ground handlers, airport staff

Note: Heliports are not required to comply with Part 139 requirements. Also, Part 139 typically does not apply to airports served by air carriers performing unscheduled operations with small aircraft (<31seats) and GA facilities.

Typology of Airside Safety Hazards















VTOL Design



VTOL Accident/Incident

ARFF Ops



Batteries Heat/Smoke



Worker/Passenger Trips



Arcing/Discharge





Hydrogen Transportation



Hydrogen Pit Leak



Hydrogen Storage Leak

Understanding Rotor Downwash

- → eVTOLs' distributed propulsion systems may generate
 unique downwash/outwash patterns differing from
 traditional helicopter rotor wash.
- → Downwash can pose **ramp safety** and **public safety** risks.
- → Few guidance documents available:
 - Helicopter Rotor Downwash Safety Guidebook
 (DGAC France)
 - CAP2576: Understanding the downwash/outwash characteristics of eVTOL aircraft (UK CAA)
- → Both EASA and FAA have funded research.



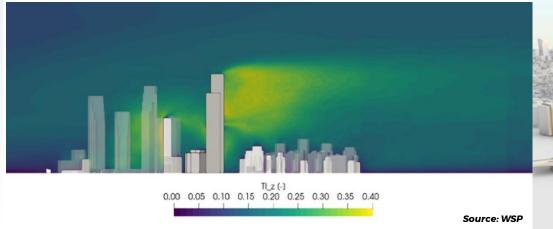


Understanding Wind Effects

- → Elevated vertiports introduce unique challenges due to wind patterns at elevated locations.
- → The wind can significantly impact eVTOL operations, affecting safety and operational efficiency.
- These hazards must be considered when conducting vertiport siting (wind modeling) and when planning flightpaths (microweather forecasting).



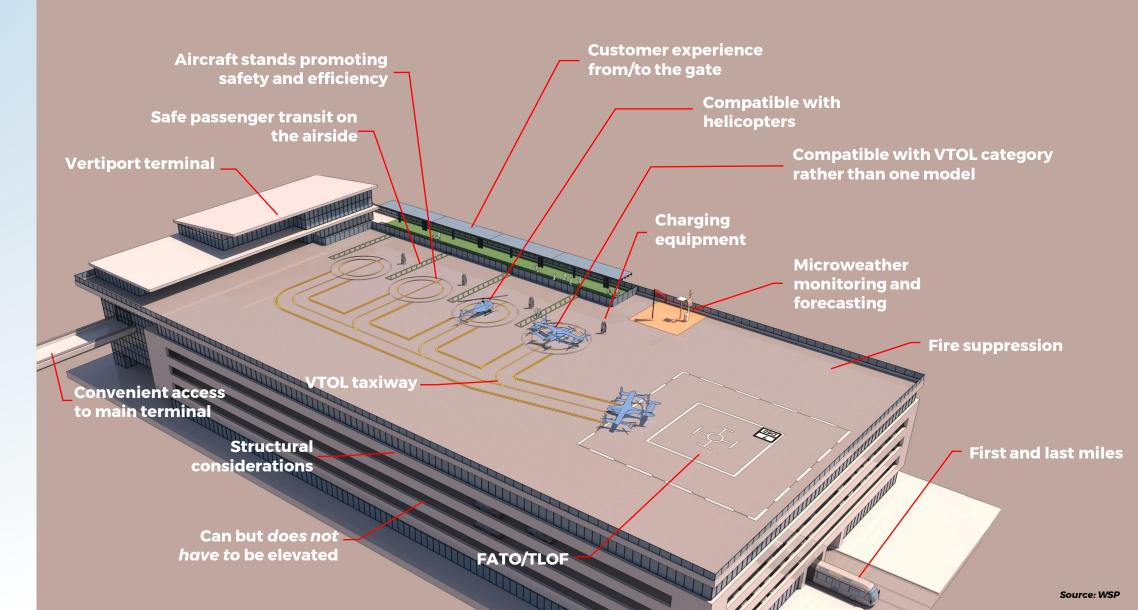
Download the white paper







Anatomy of a Vertiport



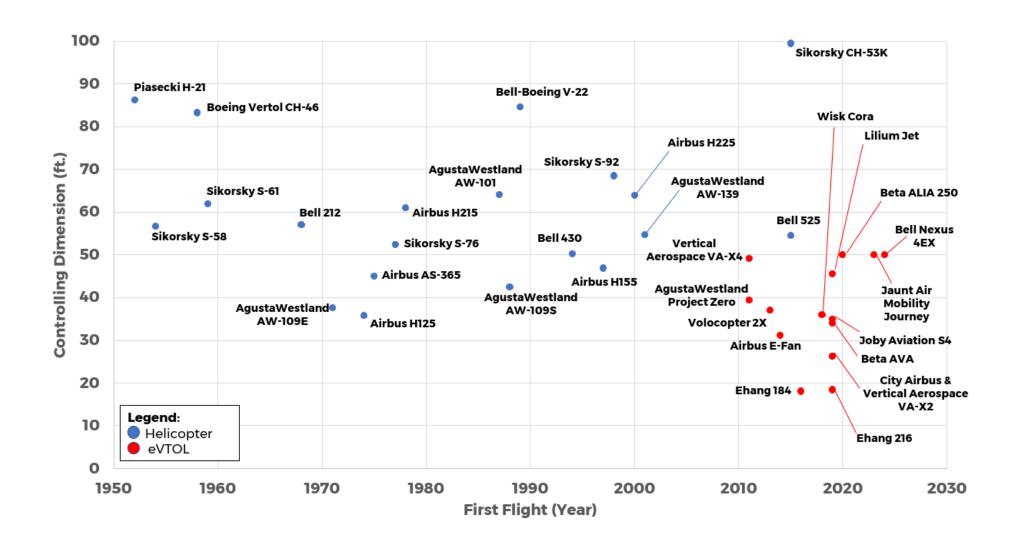
VTOL/Vertiport Compatibility Criteria

- Airfield geometry:
 - FATO, TLOF, safety area, etc.
 - Helicopter routes
 - Type & size of stands
- Performance vs. obstacles & procedures
- Load-bearing & structural considerations
- Ground operations & turnaround time
- Power requirements & hydrogen supply
- Local communities' buy-in (public desirability)
- Other criteria: ARFF, wind conditions, TSRs, FBO/MROs.

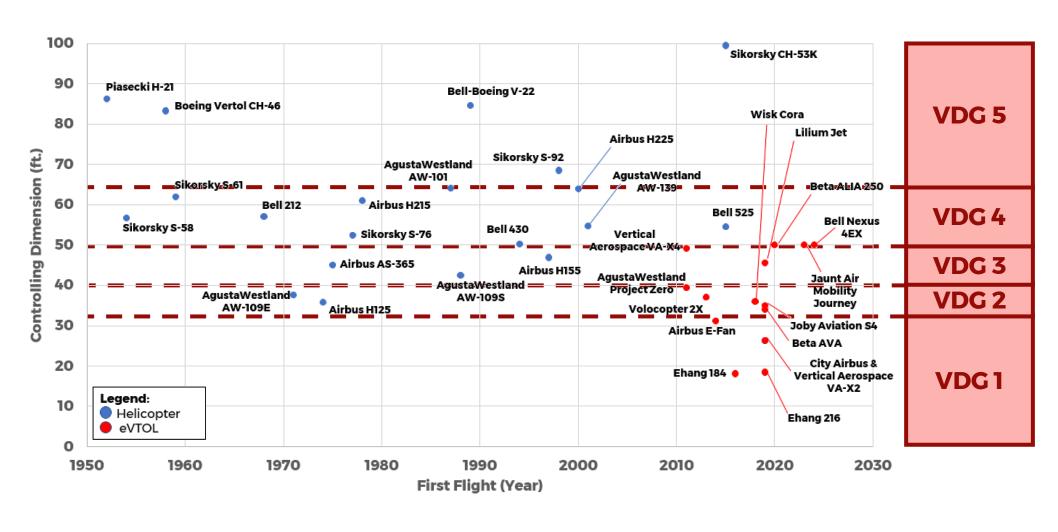


"On the surface achieving compatibility between airports and aircraft seems a relatively simple task. [...] However, the task becomes increasingly difficult as the details of the design are established"

Perspective on Future Fleets

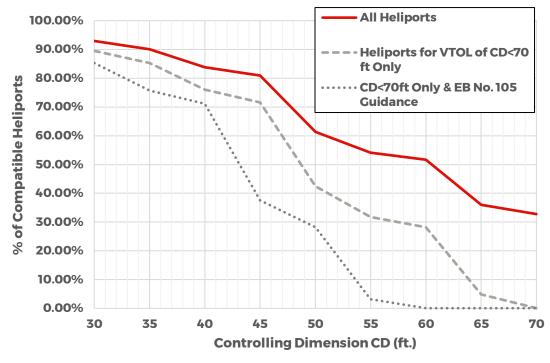


VTOL Design Group for Planning Purpose

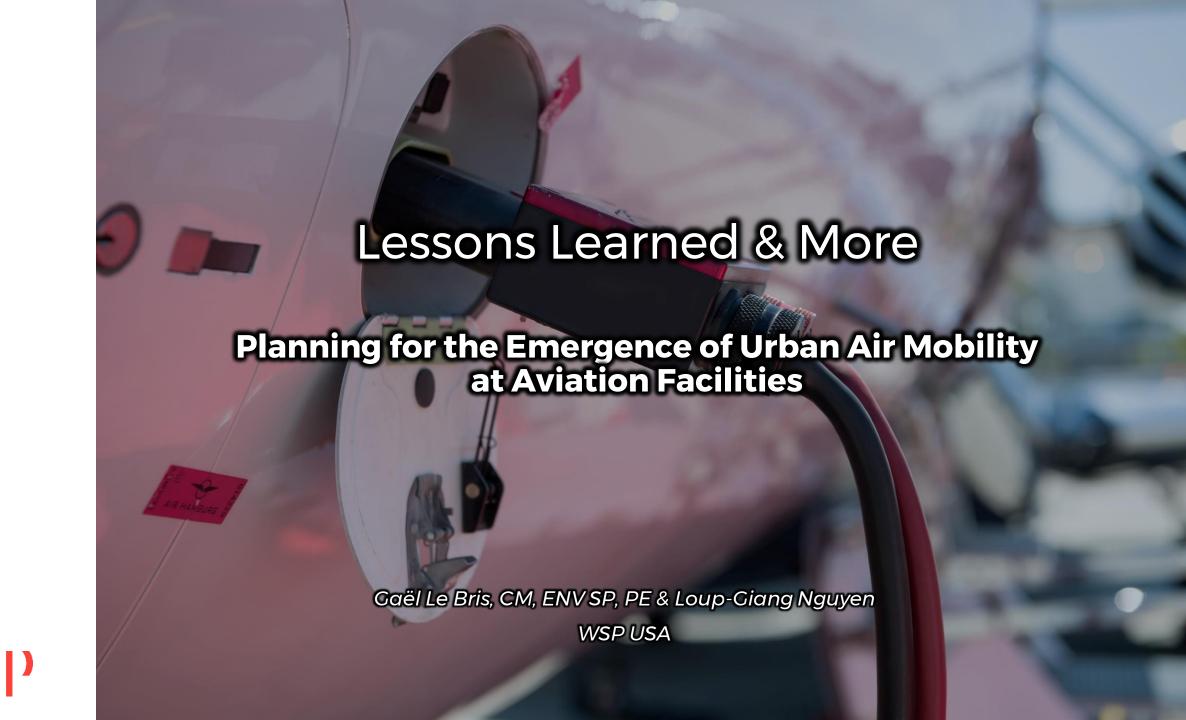


State of the U.S. Heliport Infrastructure

- → To ensure successful implementation, eVTOL aircraft should be designed to operate from existing heliports.
- → About 40% of U.S. heliports* can accommodate VTOLs with a CD=50 ft., and
 85% are compatible with VTOLs of CD≤36 ft.
- Uber Elevate's 2016 technical document highlights the significance of a 50 ft. CD, providing access to a large number of heliports and EHLFs in the Los Angeles area.



*34% of U.S. heliports can accommodate VTOLs with a **CD larger than 70 ft.**, many of which are U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) facilities. These are not accounted on this slide.



Early Lessons Learned & Must-Do

- > Manage expectations. Understand local potential. Admit uncertainty.
- > Develop realistic planning scenarios rather than highly speculative forecasts.
- → Consider groups of aircraft with similar capabilities rather than models/brands.
- > It's never too early to **discuss the future** and prevent/limit obstacles...
- → ... But business decisions should be **demand-driven**.
- > Pilot projects and demonstrations can serve as low-risk early opportunities.
- → Don't create isolated vertiports. Consider the **door-to-door passenger journey**.
- > Yes, eVTOLs have high power requirements to be operationally viable.

To-Do List for the Regulators and the Industry

☐ Risk-based standards on vertiport design enabling performance-based MOS.
☐ Develop compatibility playbook across stakeholders (e.g., ACI World ACG).
☐ Local and national forecasts for AAM traffic.
☐ Incorporate eVTOLs in guidance & tools on capacity/delay, noise & emissions .
☐ Guidance for urban vertiport planning including FLM (see ACRP 10-33).
☐ Guidance for utility planning in the era of the Electrification of Everything.
☐ Guidance to assess and manage eVTOL downwash/outwash .
☐ Strategies to mitigate the impact of electric propulsion on fuel revenues .

Further Reading

ACRP Research Report 236: Preparing Your Airport for Electric Aircraft & Hydrogen Technologies



ACRP Research Report 243: Urban Air Mobility: An Airport Perspective



Further Reading

An Airport & Vertiport/Aircraft
Compatibility Approach of eVTOL
Aircraft Design



Safety Considerations on the Operation of eVTOLs at Airports & Vertiports



Fly safe!



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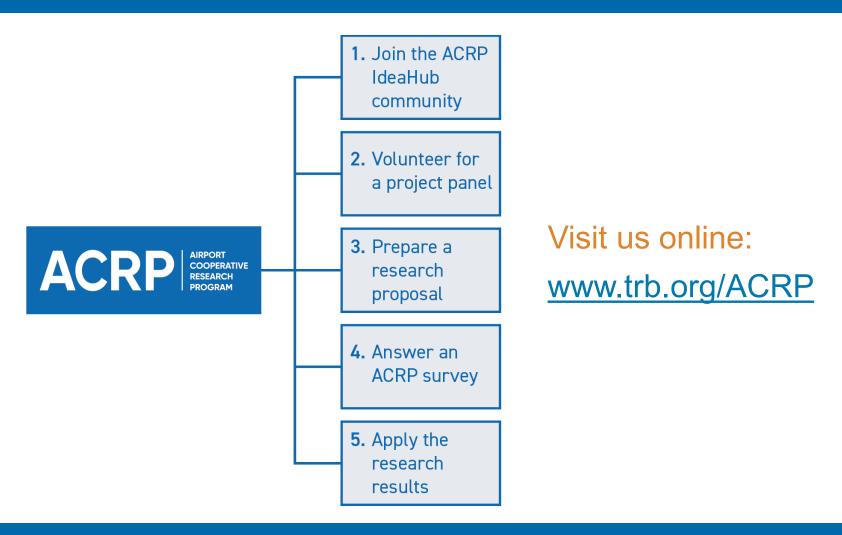
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