

ATC Scalability as a Constraint for Urban Air Mobility Operations

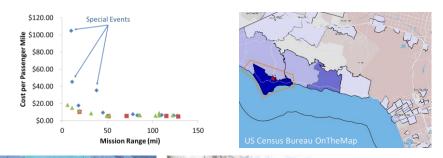
Parker Vascik
Challenges of Urban Air Mobility Airspace Panel
AHS Transformative Vertical Flight Workshop
1/19/2018





Case Study Approach to Identify Constraints in UAM System Operations (LAX, BOS, DFW)

1. Identified Promising Markets

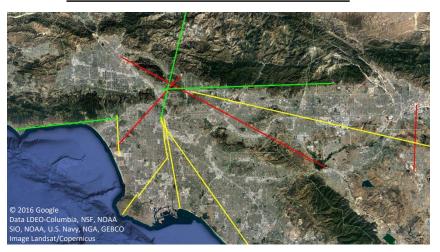




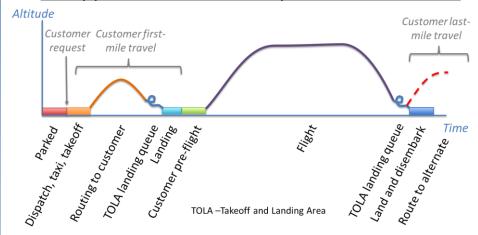


- Current helicopter charter services
- US census and commuting data
- Housing market data

2. Defined Reference Missions

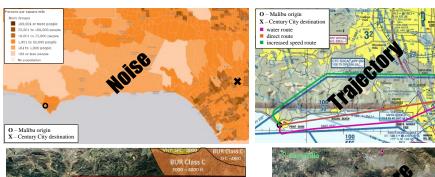


3. Applied Notional ConOps* to Each Mission



stConOps assessed conventional technologies as well as electric propulsion and pilot automation

4. Identified Operational Challenges in Missions



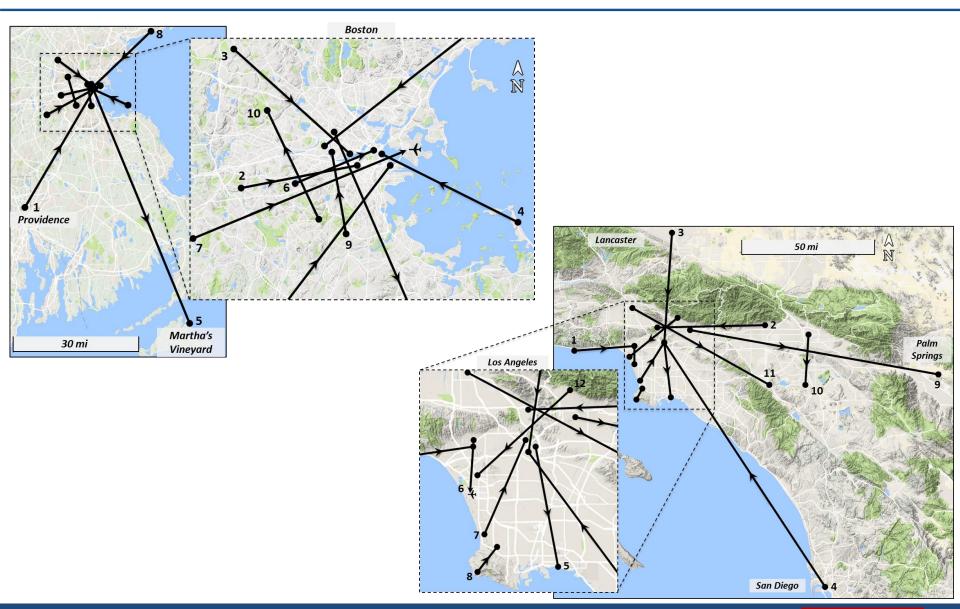








Boston and Los Angeles Reference Missions



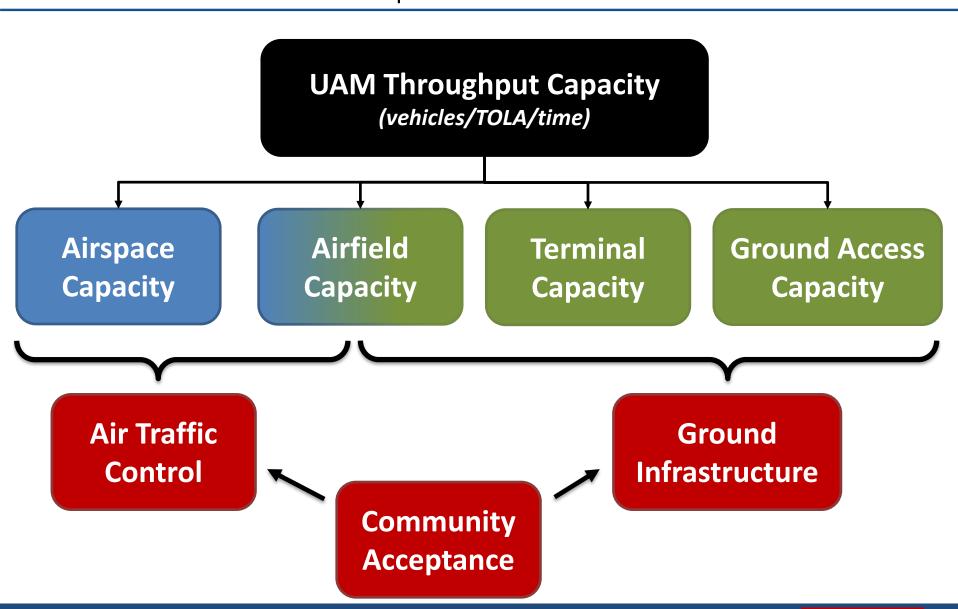


Focus on Constraints with Highest System Risk (Probability and Impact)

Constraints				
1	Aircraft Noise and Community Acceptance			
2	Availability of Takeoff and Landing Areas (TOLAs)			
3	Scalability of Air Traffic Control (ATC)			
4	Safety and Certification of Electric Aircraft Operations			
5	Logistics of Network Operations (deadhead, charging, etc.)			
6	Pilot Availability			
7	All-Weather Operation			



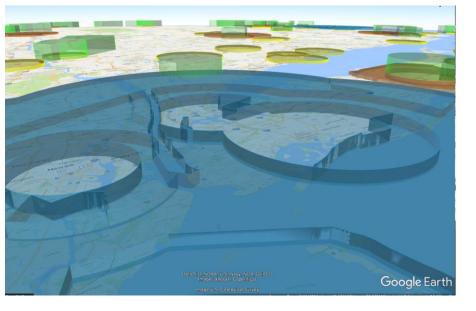
High Level Interactions and Influence of UAM Operational Constraints





Key Mechanisms Impacting Airspace Sector Capacity

Airspace and Route Design



Separation Standards

Aircraft Involved	Lateral Separation Req.	Vertical Separation Req.	Longitudinal Separation Req.
IFR to IFR All classes	Y 3 NM	1000 ft	→ up to 8 NM
IFR to VFR Class: B,C	Radar Target Resolution	↑ 500 ft	up to 8 NM
IFR to Obstruction	3 NM	1000 ft	-
IFR to Edge of Adjacent Airspace	Non-radar Controlled	-	-

Controller and Pilot Workload

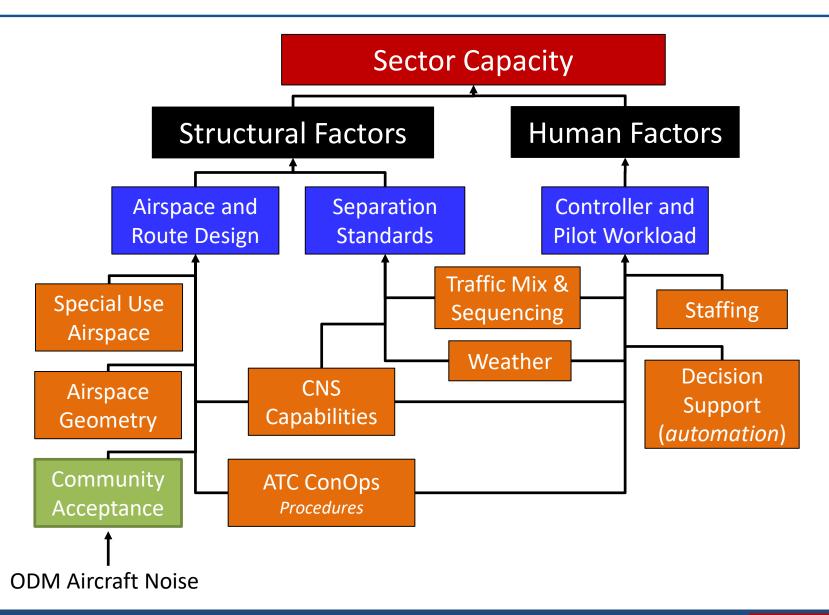








ATC Scalability Influence Diagram







Thank You

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