



Mass-Scale Regional Sky Transit

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Mass-Scale Regional Sky Transit



A Potential Autonomous Electric 2-seat Sky Taxi

“If you want to understand something,
examine its *extremes*.”

— Lyle S. Powell Jr. M.D.

Extreme what?

Extreme autonomy (with 'airline safety')

Extreme efficiency

Extreme capacity

Extreme ubiquity

Extreme cost savings

Extreme CO2 reductions

Extreme noise reduction

Extreme fire suppression

Extreme autonomy: clockwise from left:
Driverless pinpoint landings at 245 fps on a
carrier deck pitching in 10-foot seas. Driverless
copter on Mars. Driverless air-to-air refueling.
Driverless formation flight.

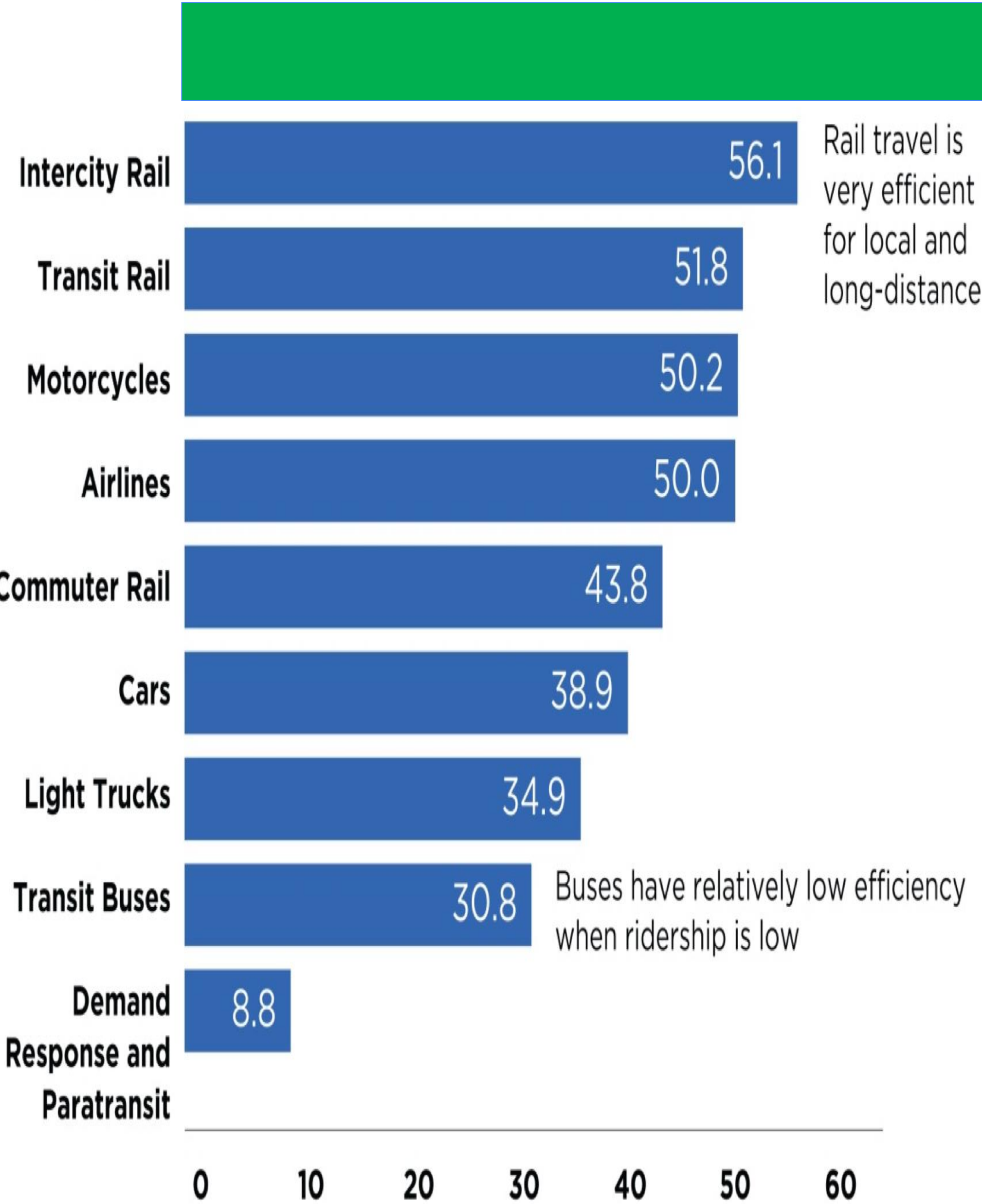


Extreme efficiency:

The 2011 NASA Green Flight Challenge (GFC)



Average Fuel Economy of Passenger Travel



Rail travel is very efficient for local and long-distance

Buses have relatively low efficiency when ridership is low

Passenger Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline Equivalent

Extreme capacity: fast turnaround times need fast boarding



Extreme capacity: no TSA delays
Must have walk-up service & take-off in just 30 seconds.

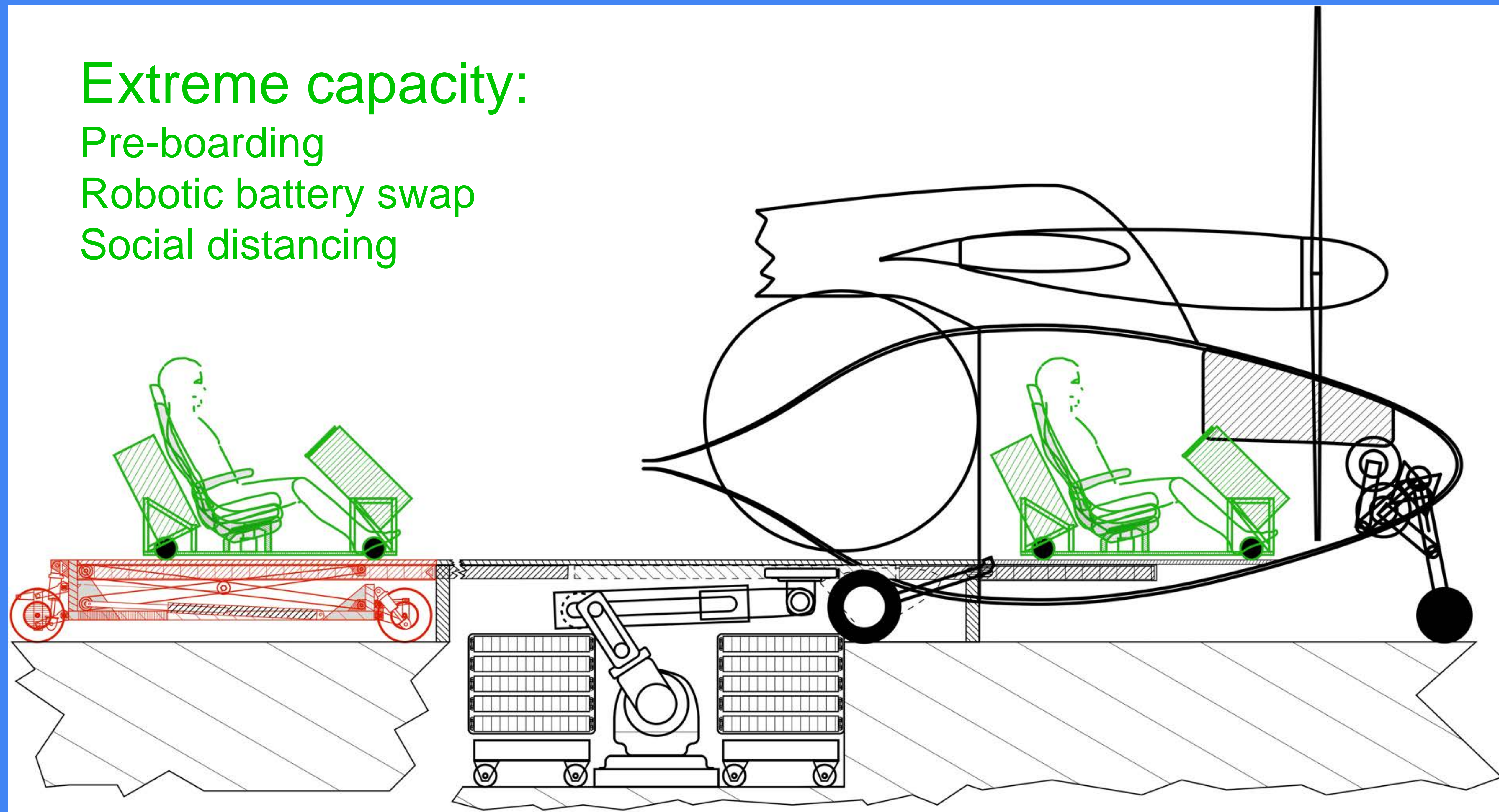


Extreme capacity:

Pre-boarding

Robotic battery swap

Social distancing



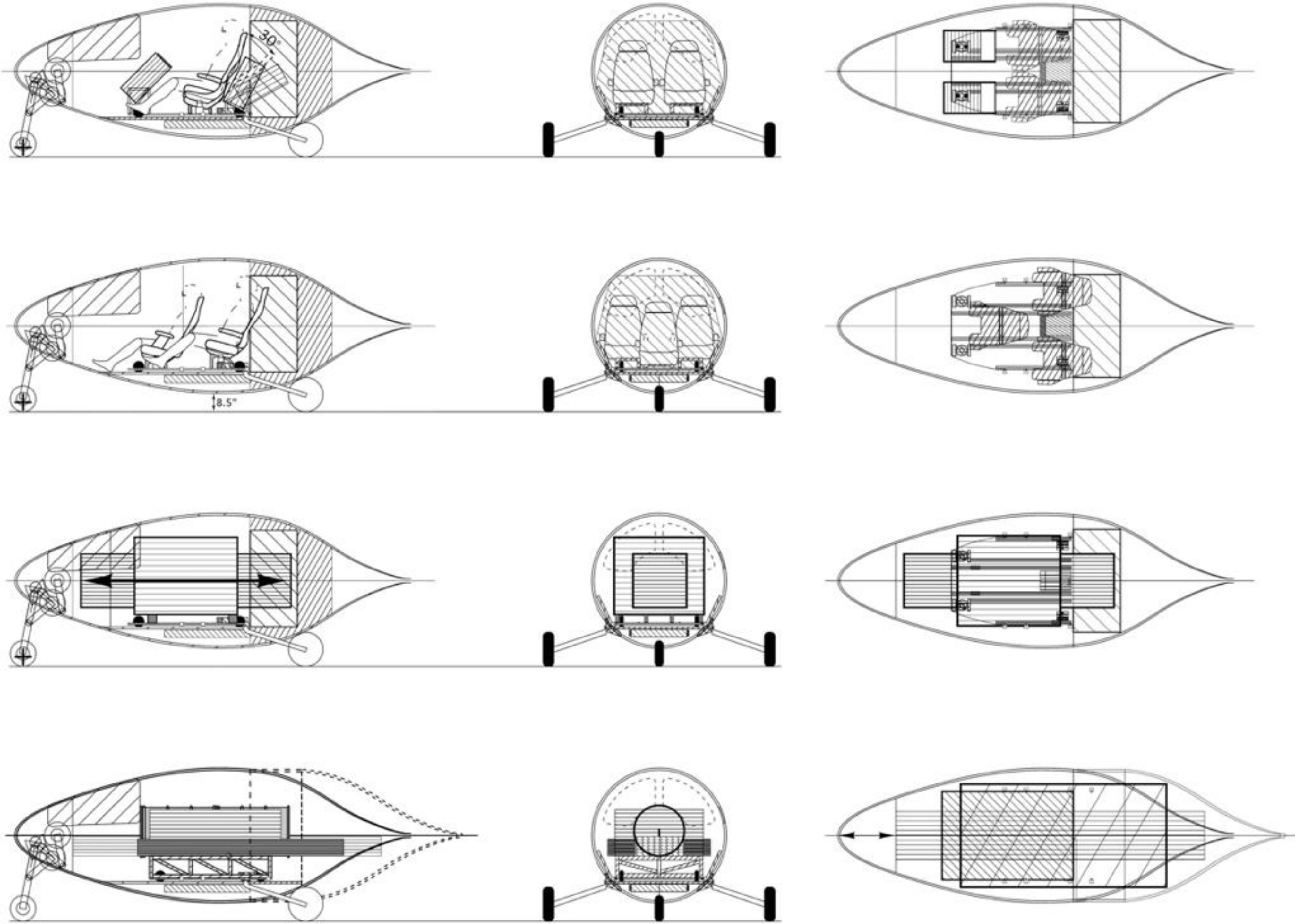
Extreme
Capacity:

Payload
versatility:

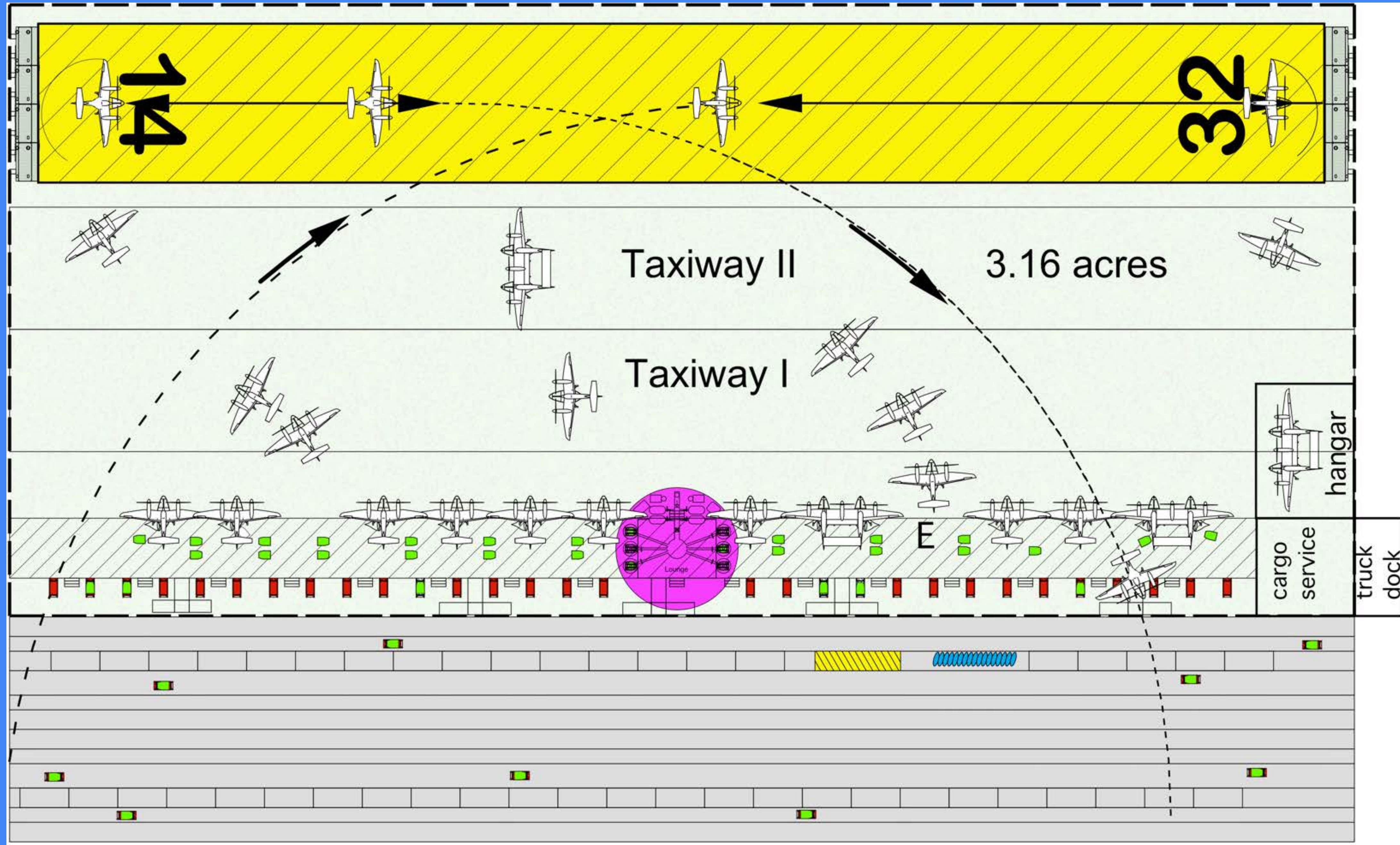
Passengers

Cargo

Building
materials

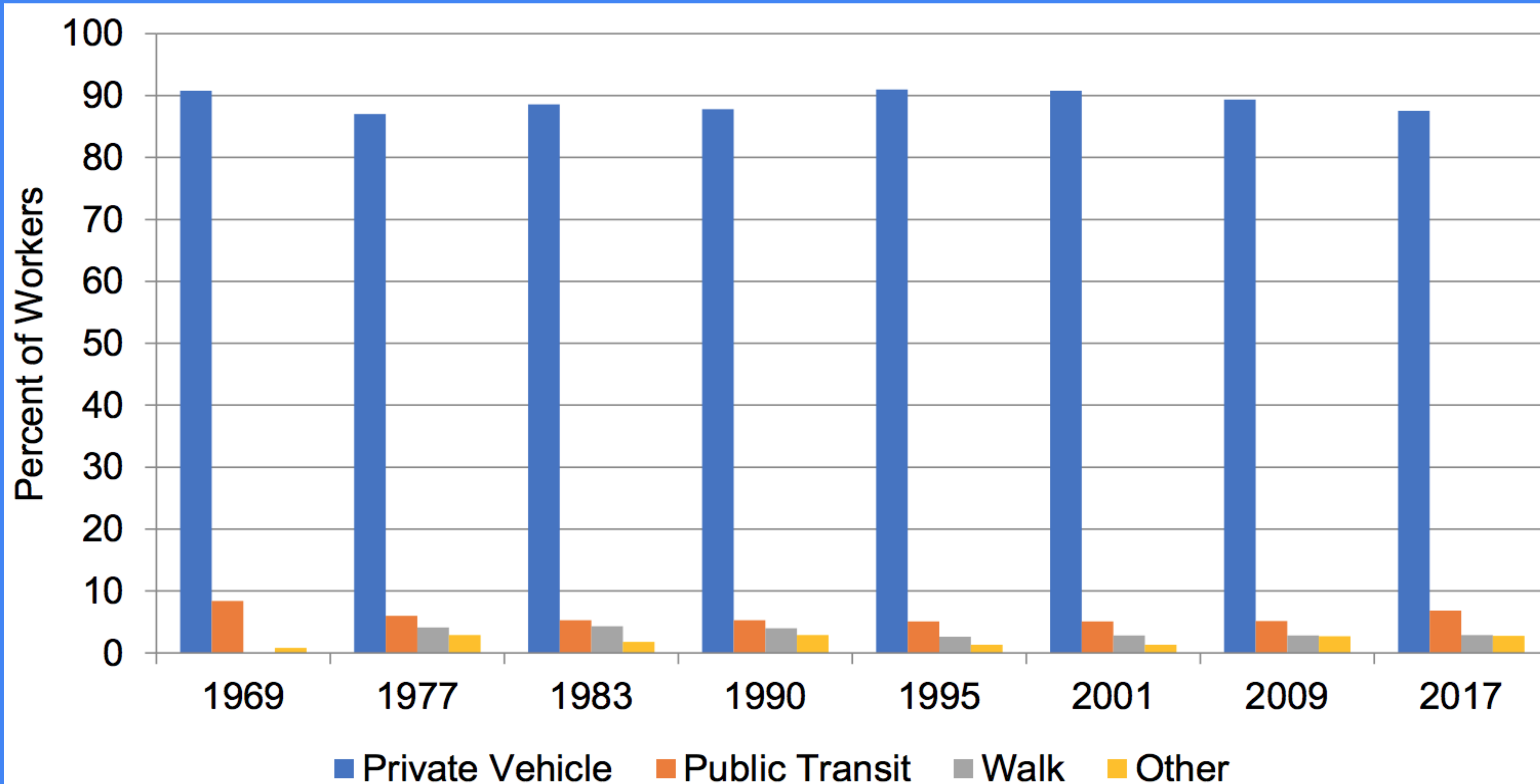


Extreme capacity: 2-6 seat ESTOL electric sky taxis

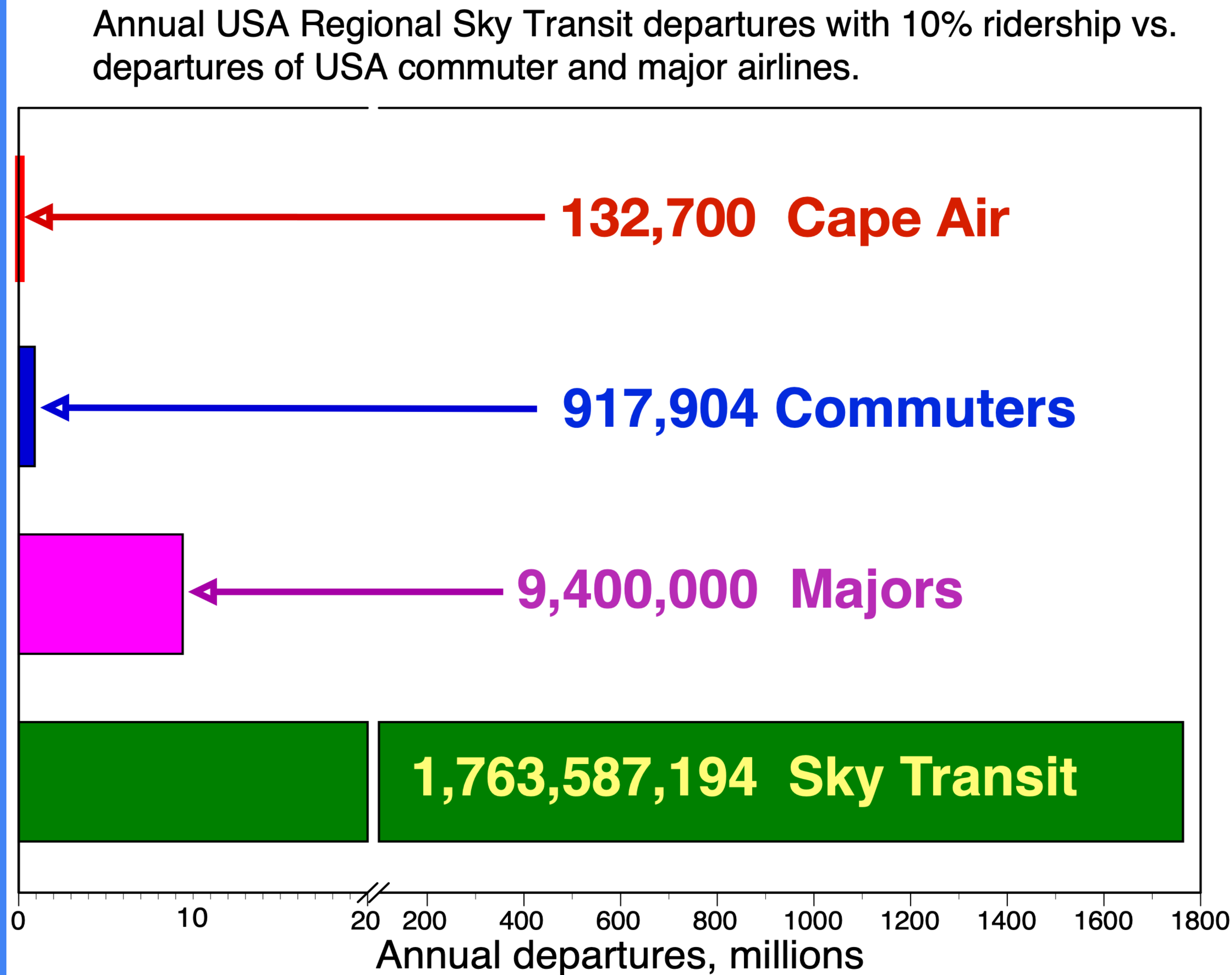


Extreme capacity:

Over 5 decades, public surface transit ridership averages just 6.9% of inter-county commuters.

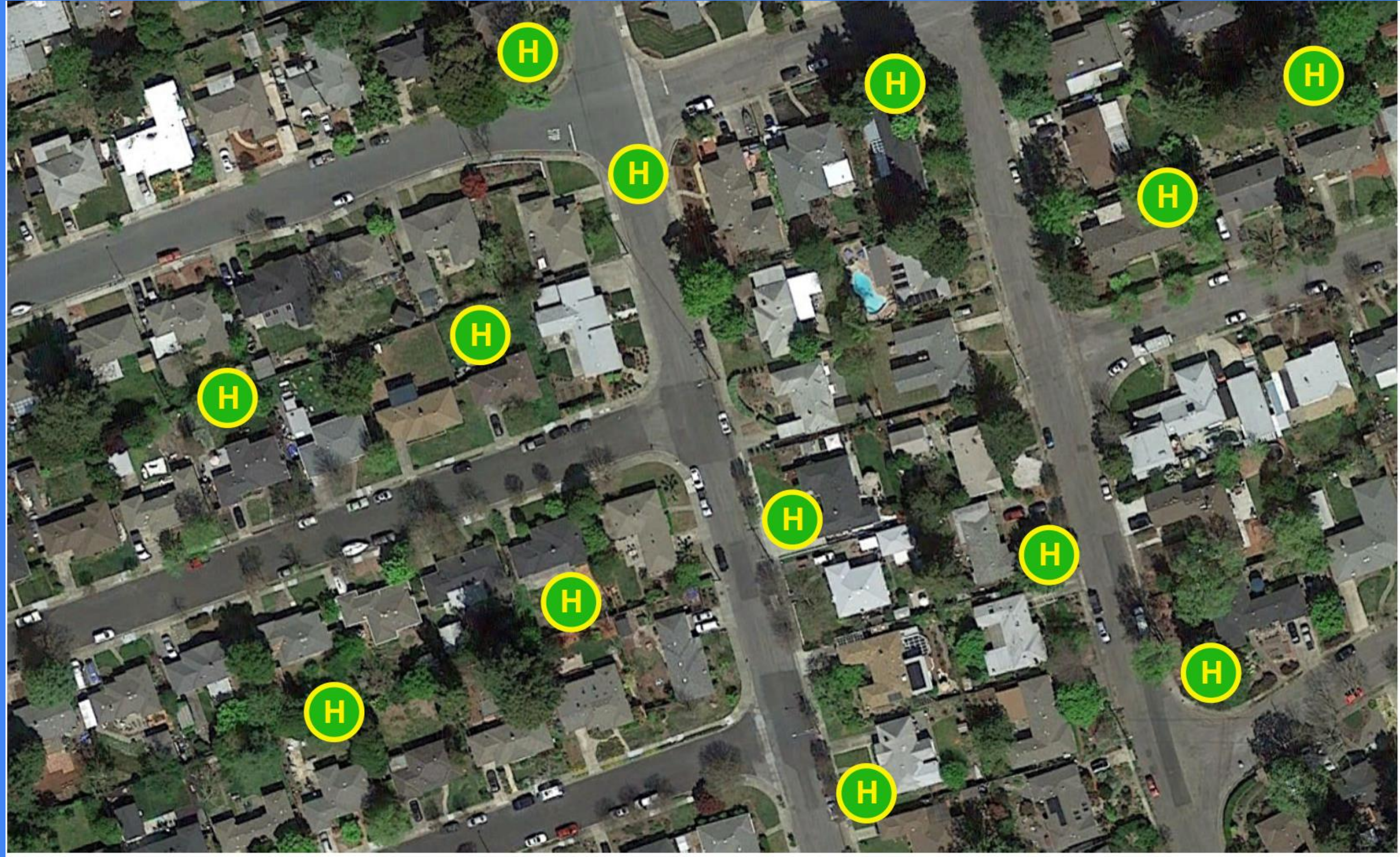


Extreme capacity:



Source: US DOT FAA and BTS, 2012 airline data

Extreme ubiquity:



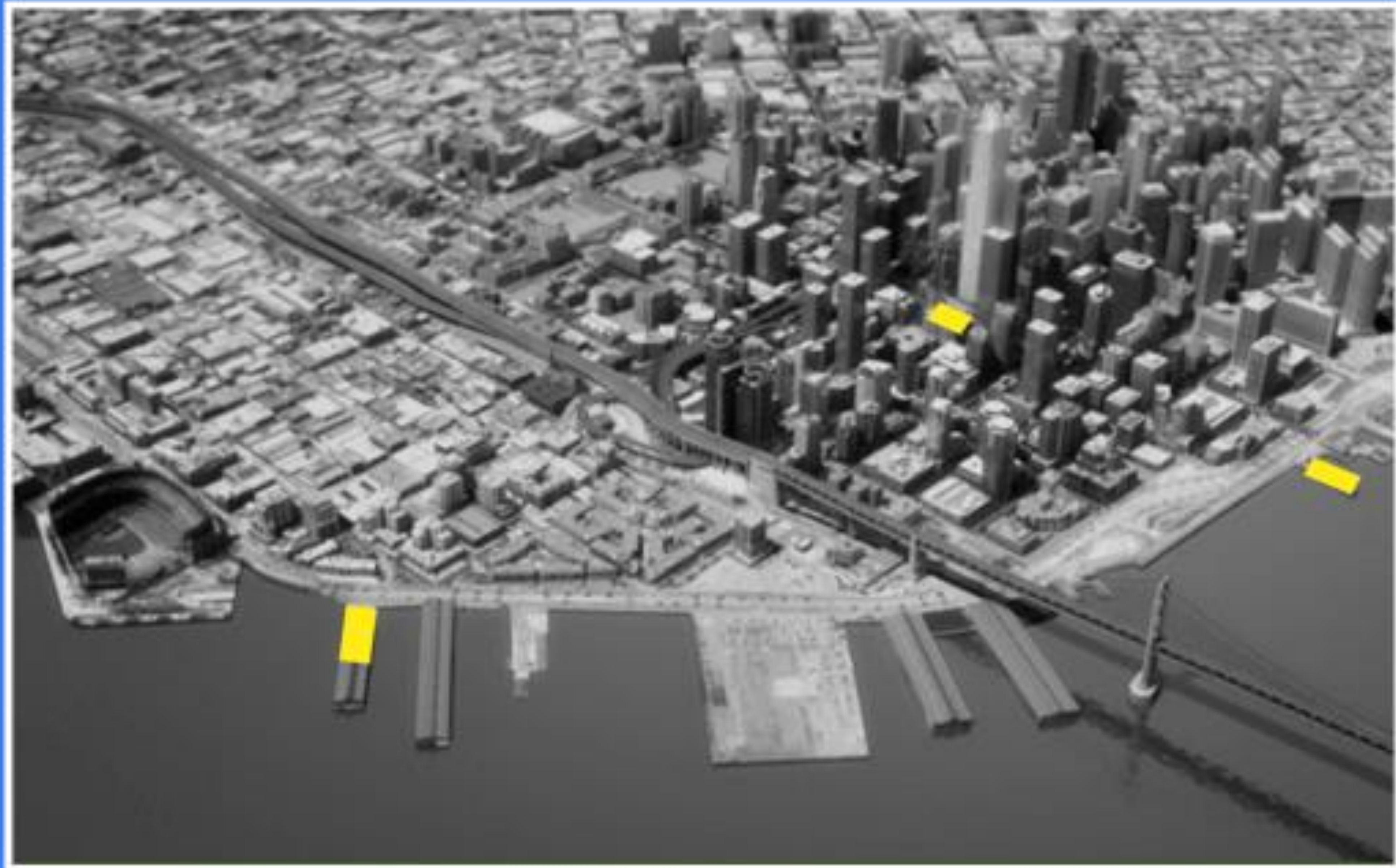
Extreme ubiquity:

4 airparks give a
6-minute GTT for
a region with 8
High Schools

Note: with no
need to use
freeways



Extreme ubiquity: UAM in downtown San Francisco



Extreme ubiquity:

2 Pocket airparks atop SFO terminal: 1000+ pax/hr, 3 hours saved per trip



Extreme cost savings:

Annual costs of surface gridlock

5.5 M hours of lost productivity

2.9 B gallons of wasted fossil fuel

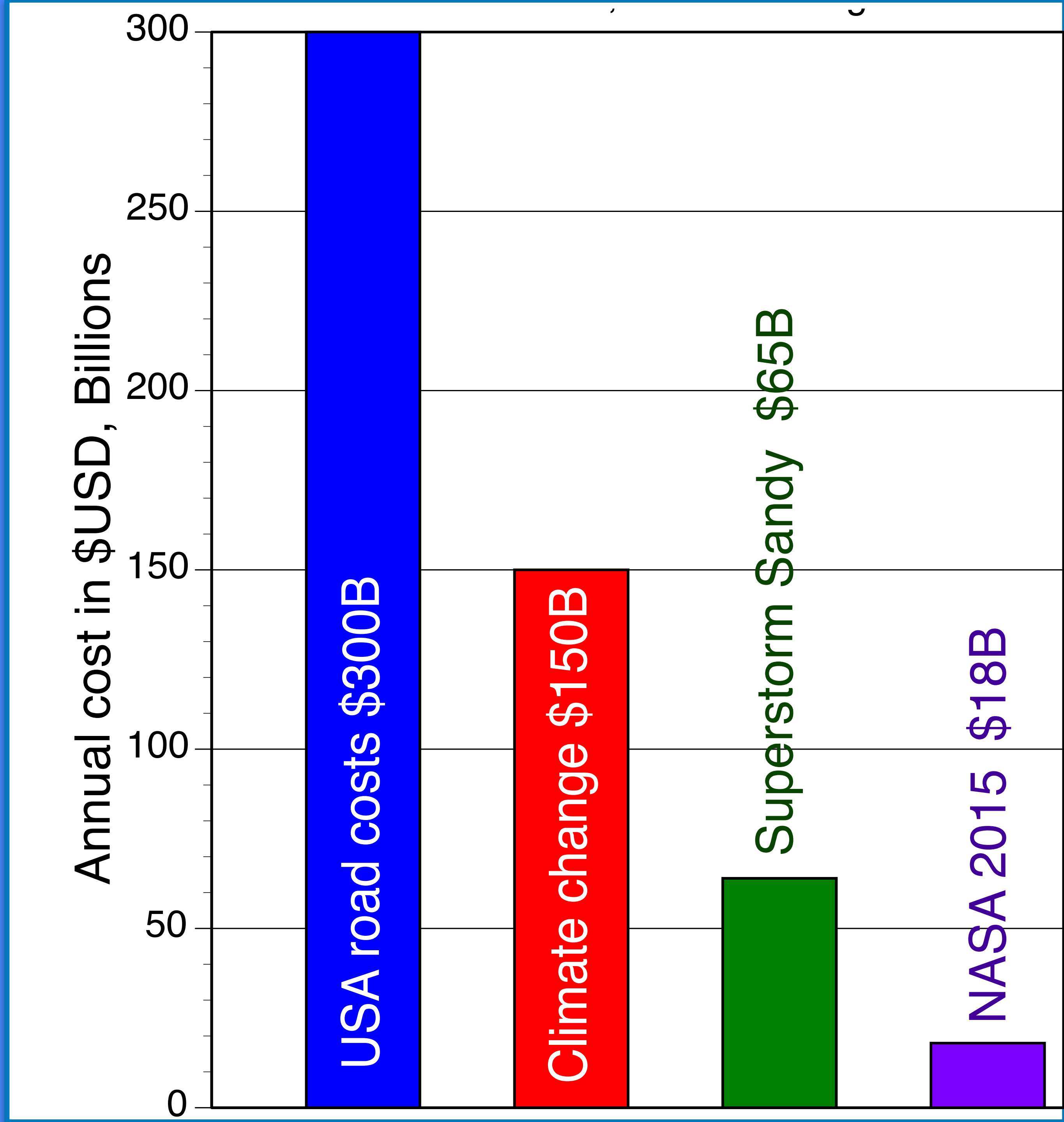
\$121 B in wasted fuel

-----source AIAA/NASA

<mailto:http://livestream.com/AIAAvideo/Aviation2014>

Extreme cost savings:

Comparative costs in transportation and climate change. A remedy that could substantially cut those costs is urgently needed.



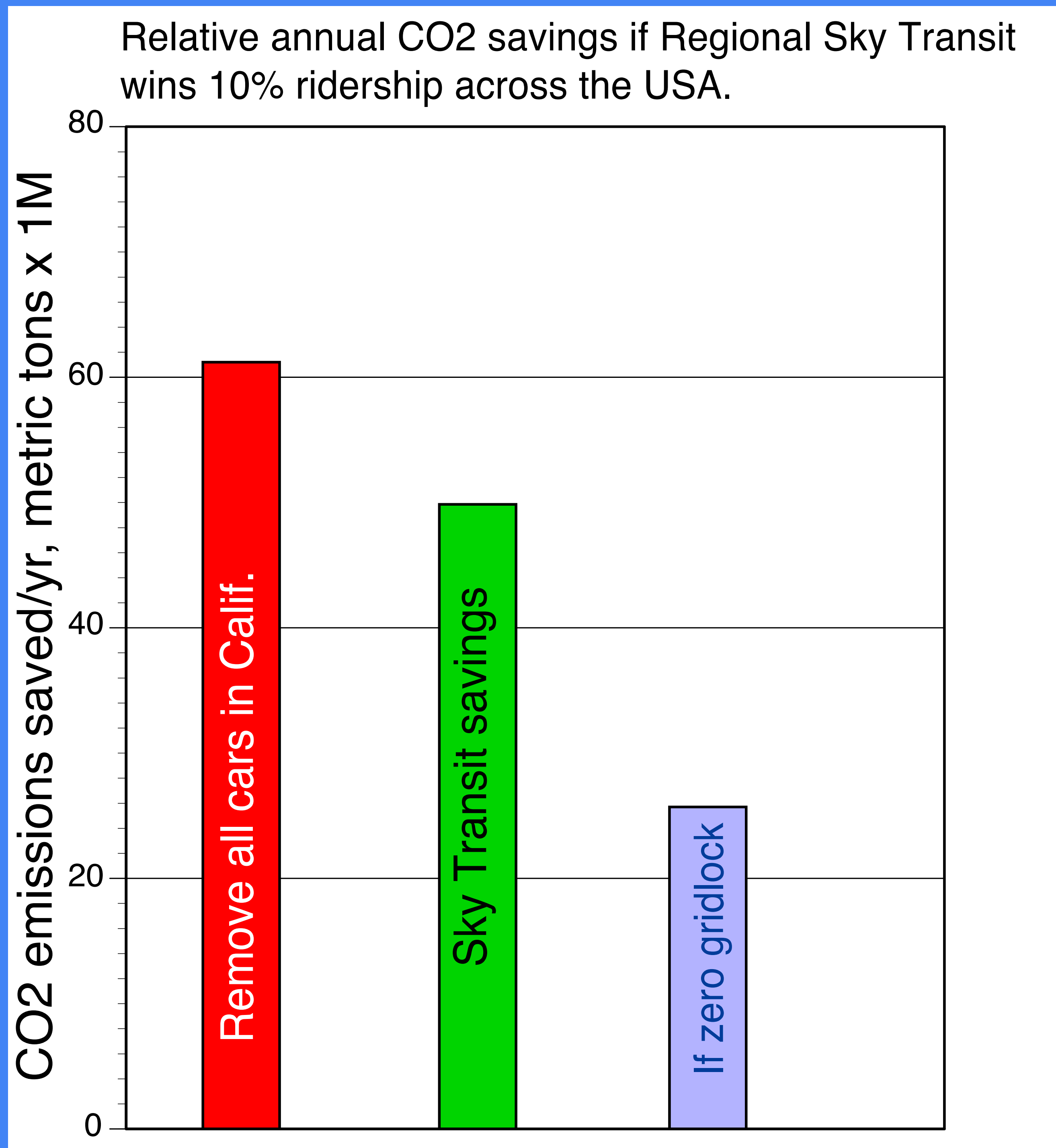
Extreme cost savings

Mass-scale demands mass production to cut unit cost and provide affordability



Extreme CO2 reductions:

10% ridership would bring meaningful cuts in CO2 emissions, but ridership will depend upon ubiquity, safety and cost



Extreme quiet:

The biggest challenge for mass-scale Sky Transit

Extreme quiet: METRICS PRIMER

DNL = “day-night level” has 10 dBA added from 10PM to 7AM

Leq = the equivalent sound level in dBA averaged over a finite time

44 DNL = 44 Ldn = 37.6 Leq, 1 hour measured in dBA

Leq, 5s is the equivalent sound averaged over 5 seconds

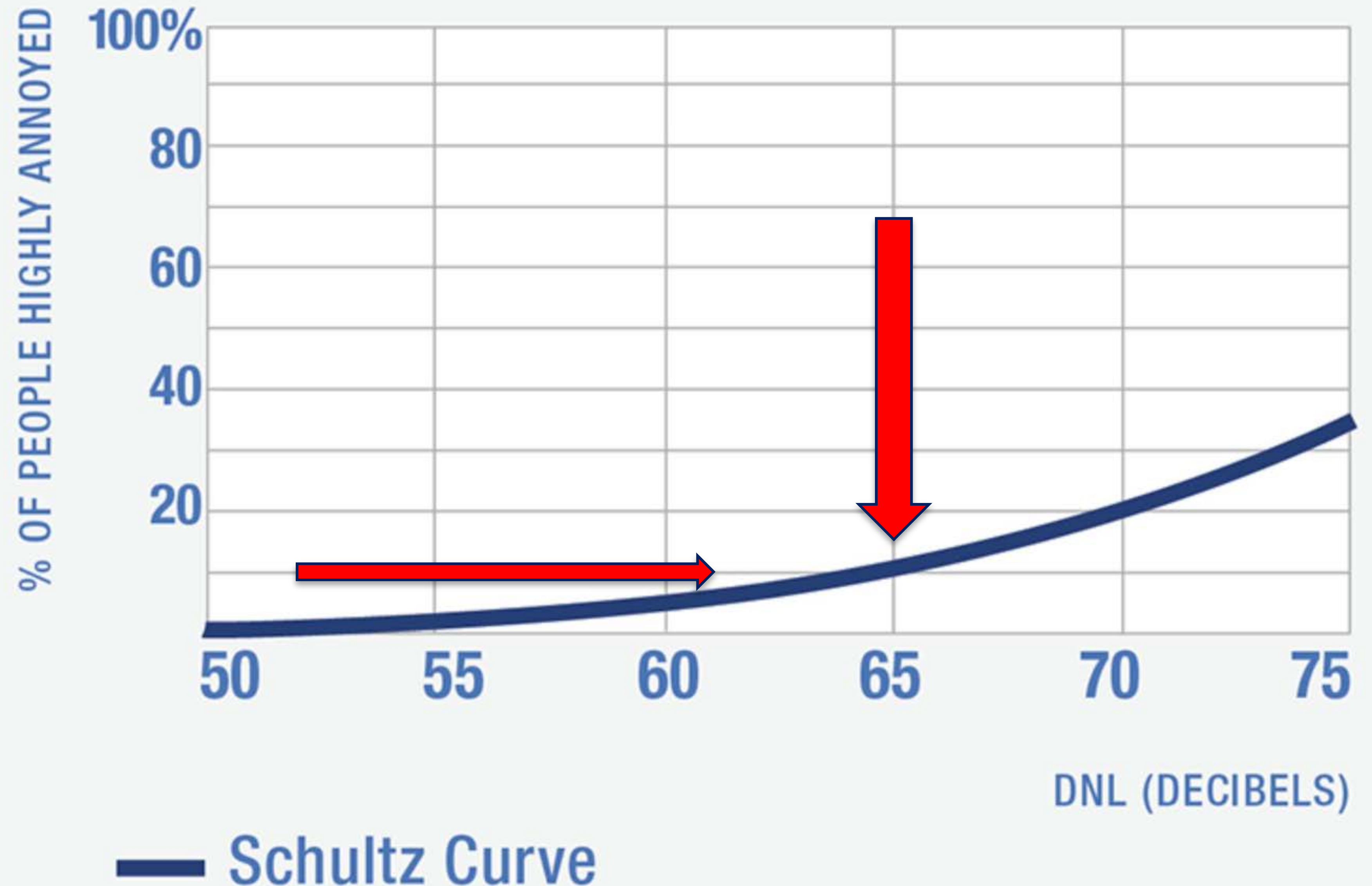
dBA levels must specify at what distance they are measured

dBA levels drop about 6 dBA for every doubling of distance

Extreme quiet:

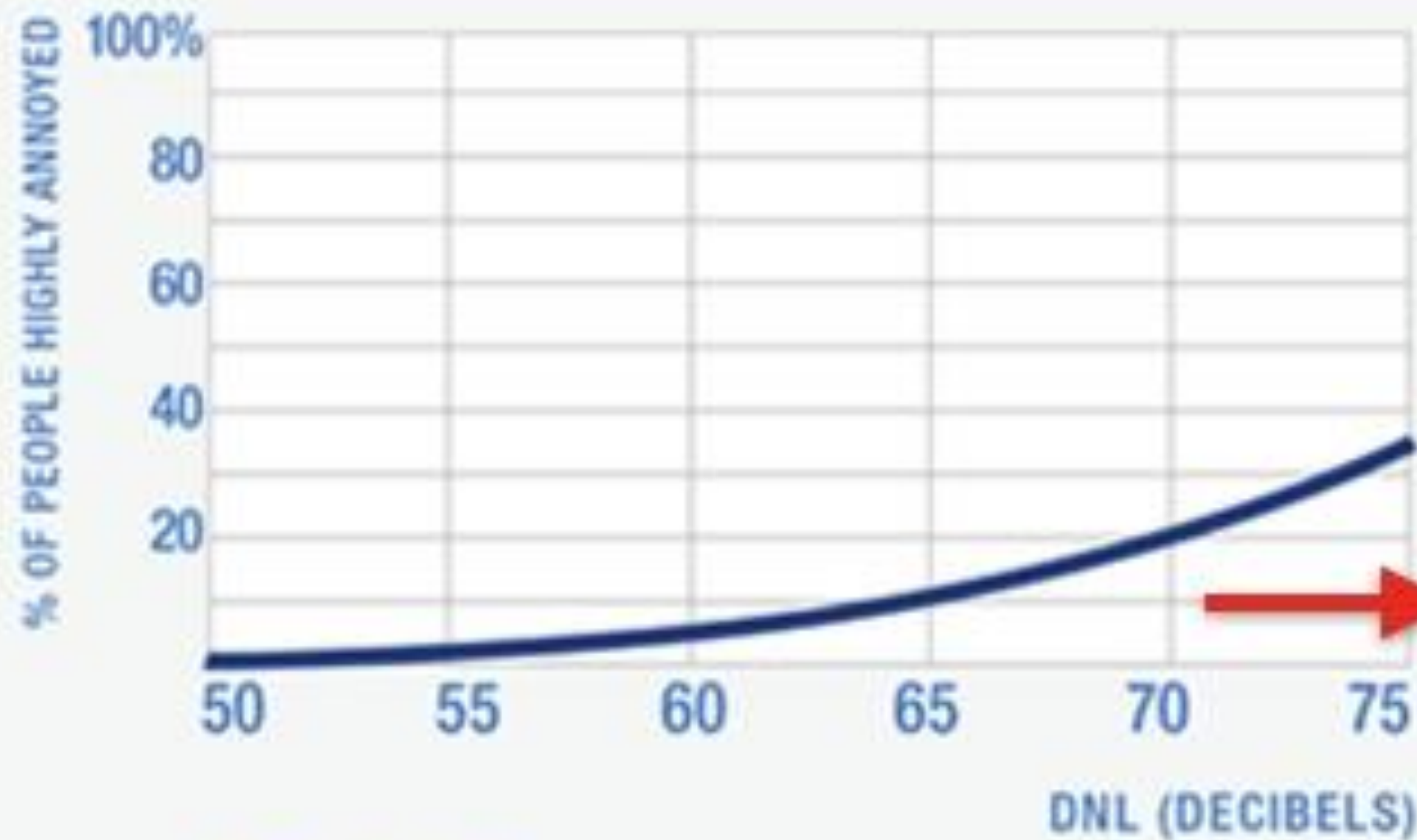
FAA adopted 65 dBA DNL as the noise limit for residential land use compatibility.

https://www.faa.gov/regulations_policies/policy_guidance/noise/history-current



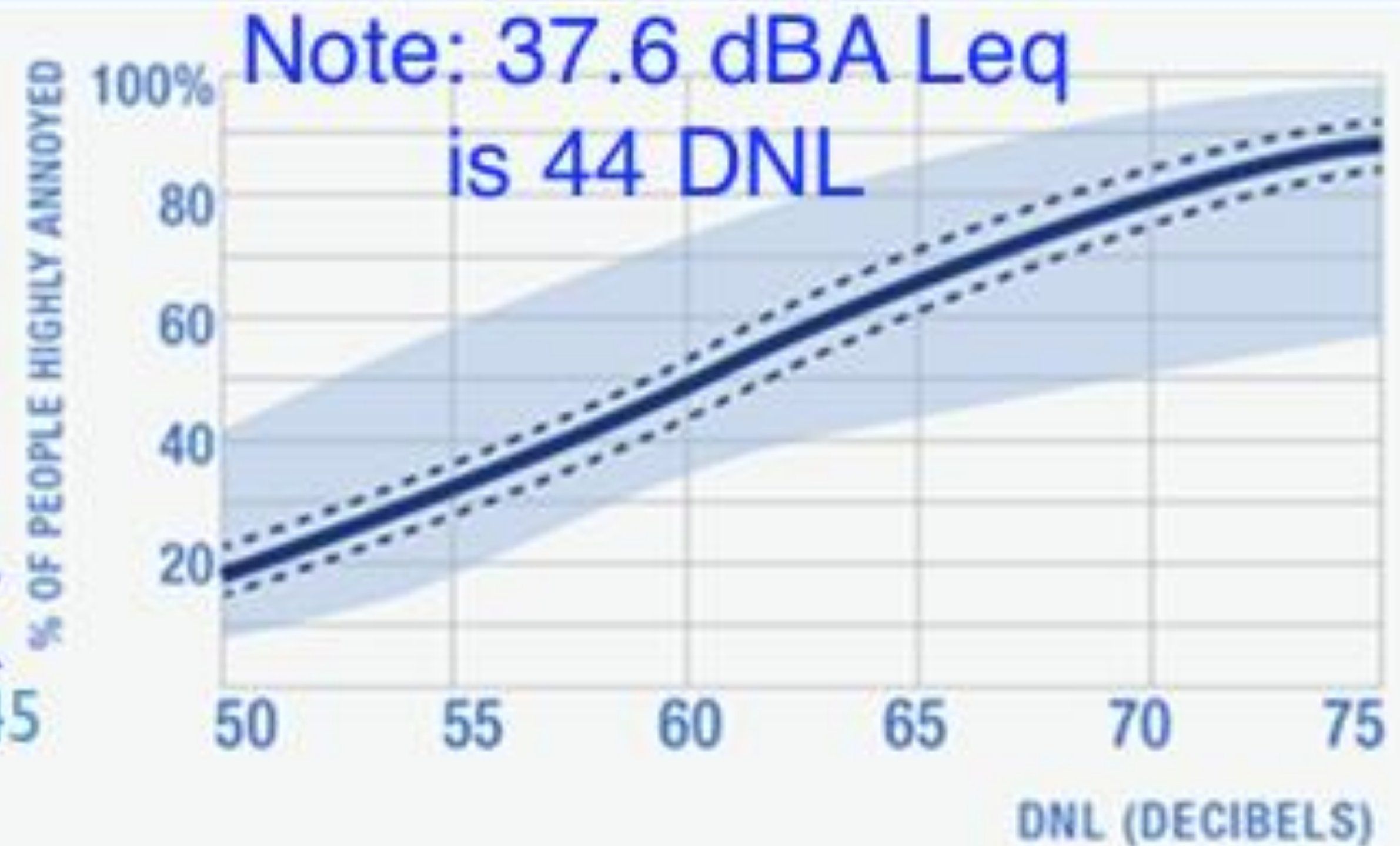
Extreme quiet: FAA's new National Curve demands more

SCHULTZ CURVE



— Schultz Curve

NATIONAL CURVE



— National Curve
--- National Curve 95% Confidence Limits
■ Range of Available Airports Curves

Extreme quiet:

Night noise:

Annoyance
worsens over
3-fold with
frequent night
flights

24 dBA Leq
indoors at night

Annoyance due to aircraft recorded after noisy nights

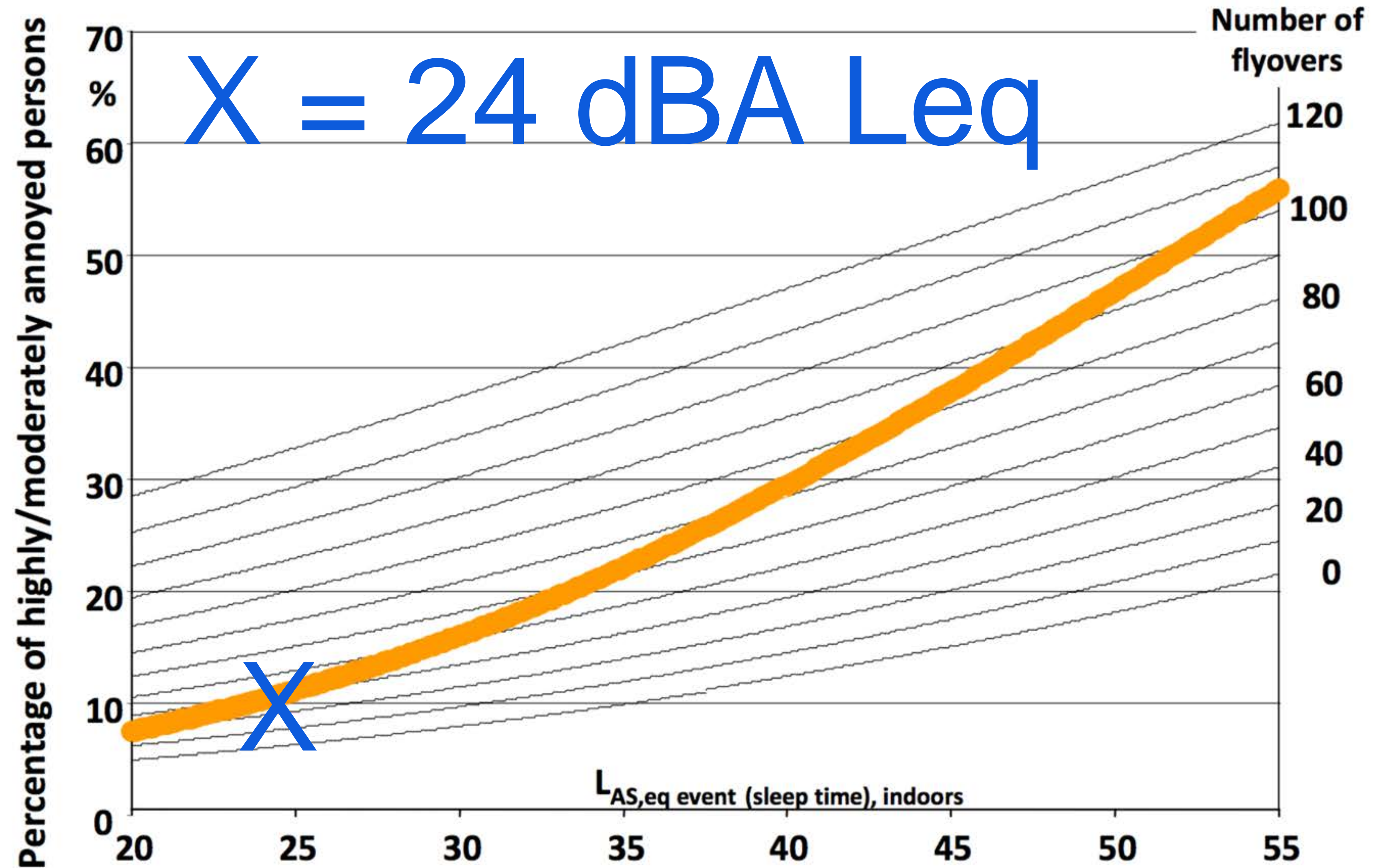


Figure 5: Annoyance related to the equivalent noise level.

Extreme quiet:

The 10% who are highly annoyed
will demand that airparks be closed



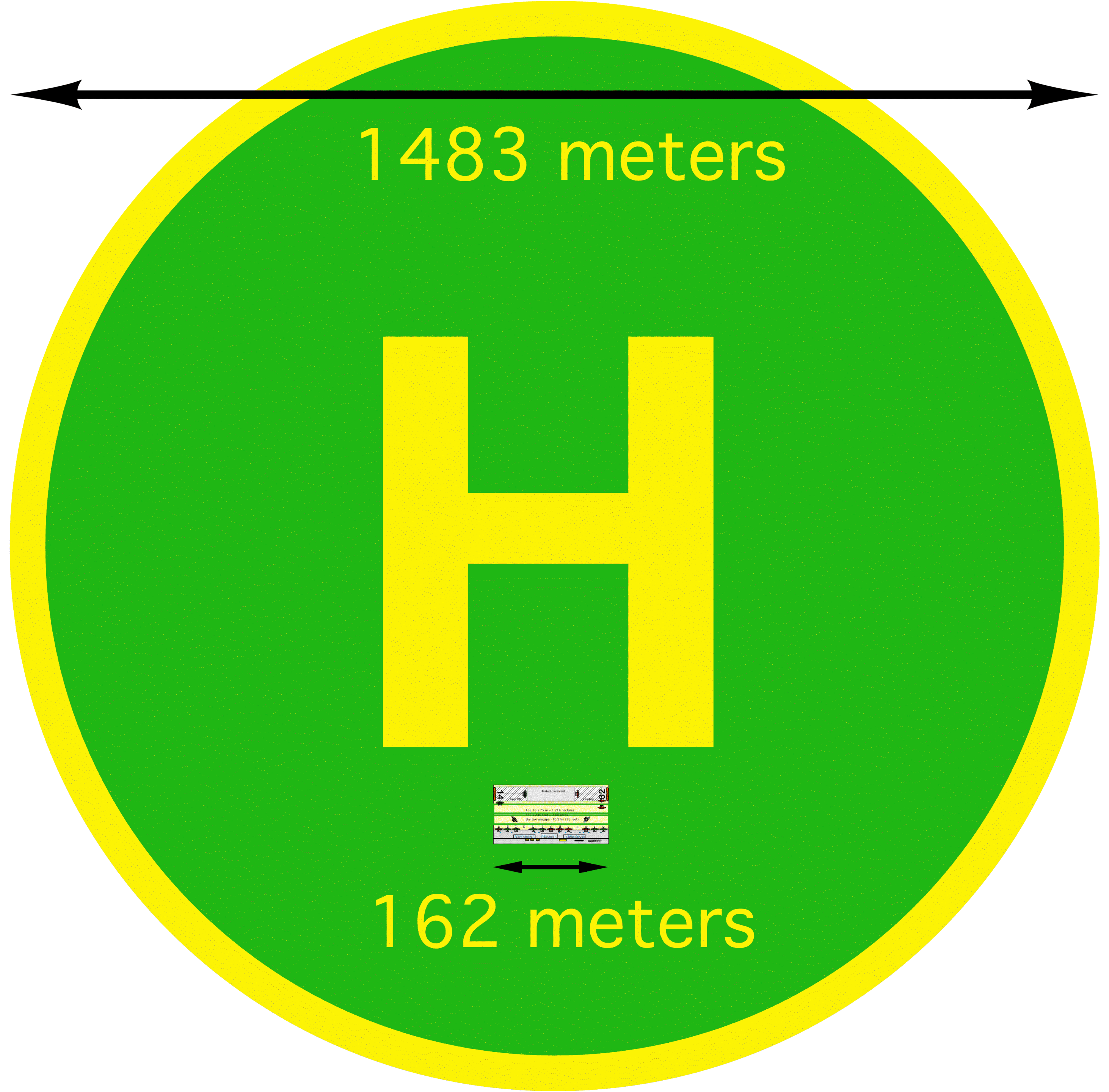
Extreme quiet: How are we doing so far?

Aircraft	dBA, Leq	@ distance, m	dBA @ 40m, Leq	37.6 dBA Leq @ distance, m	airpark size, hectares
Joby eVTOL	55	100	62.96	741	220
Lilium eVTOL	60	100	67.96	1318	695
Heavyside	65	305	82.64	7150	20448
Volocopter	65	75	70.46	1758	1236
Future eVTOL	30	100	37.96	42	0.7
Quiet ESTOL	29	40	29.00	15	0.09

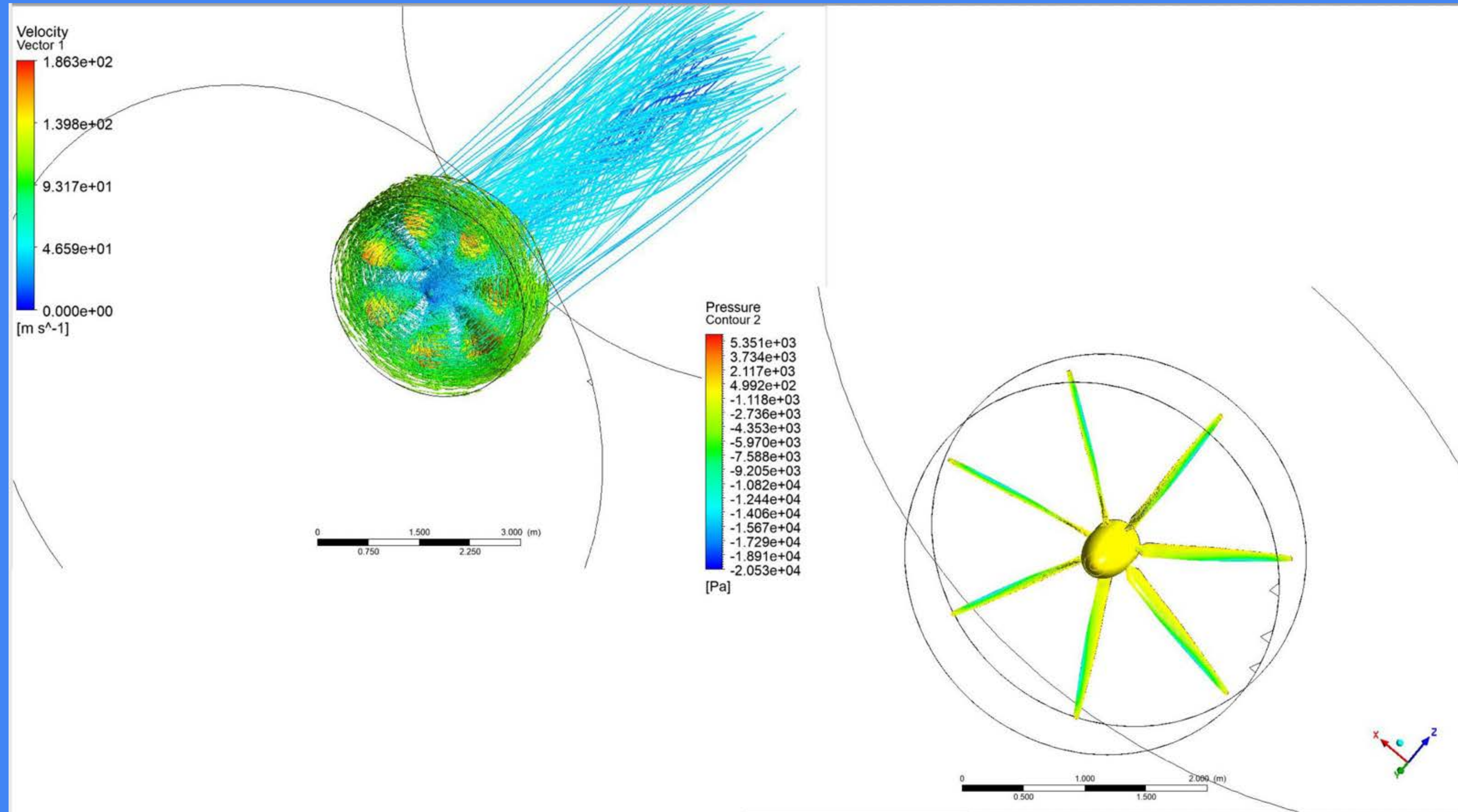
Extreme Quiet:

Land parcel size
comparison with
equivalent noise:

Noise will be the
crucial enabler of
Regional Sky
Transit

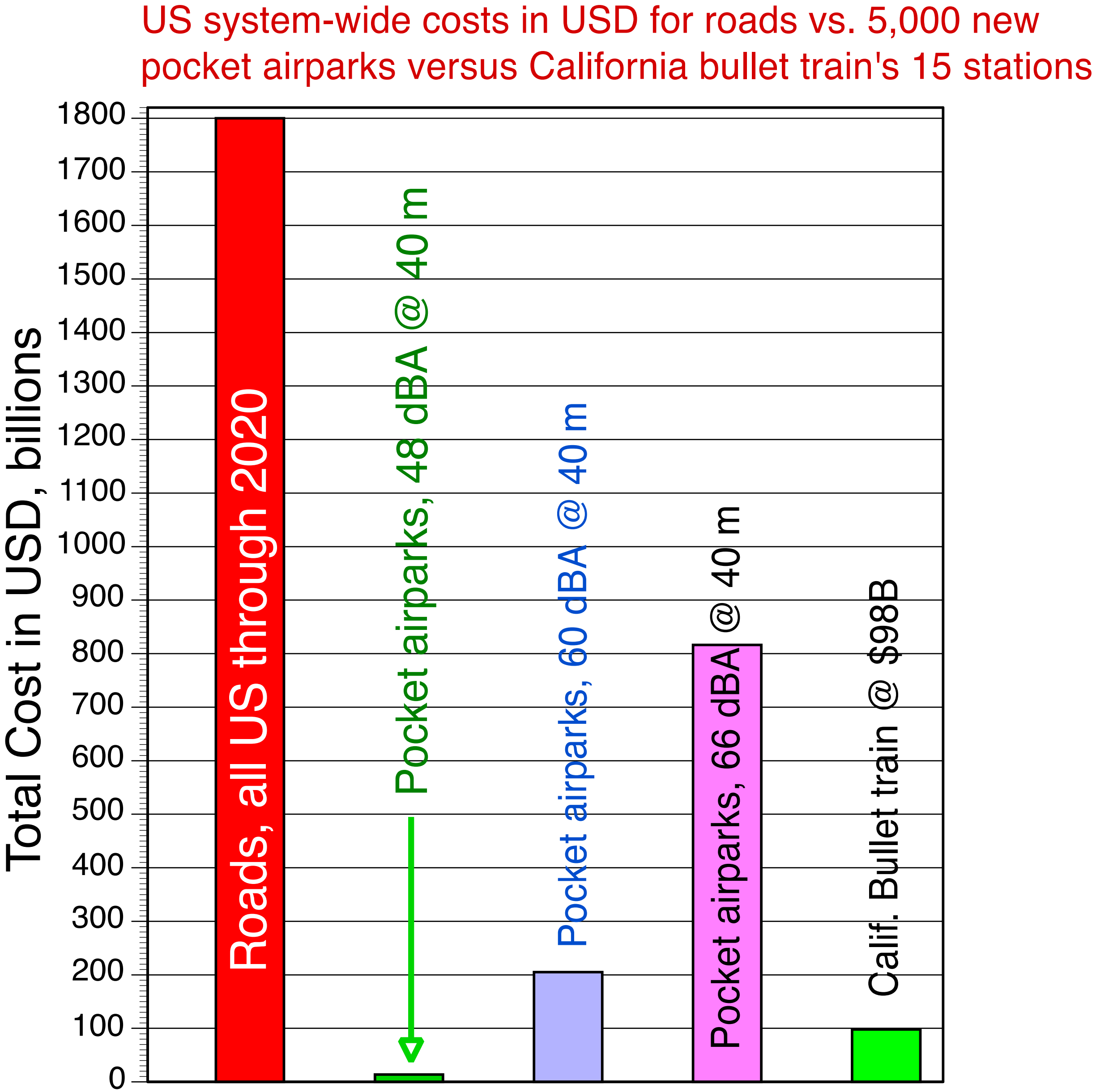


Extreme quiet: 600 lb thrust @ 26 dBA Leq @ 40 m



Extreme quiet:

The nationwide cost of 5,000 airparks for Sky Taxis will depend upon the aircraft noise level because noise determines airpark size.



Airpark cost includes \$500K/acre, \$30/ft fencing, \$7/sq ft paving, 2000 sq ft passenger lounge at \$67/sq ft.

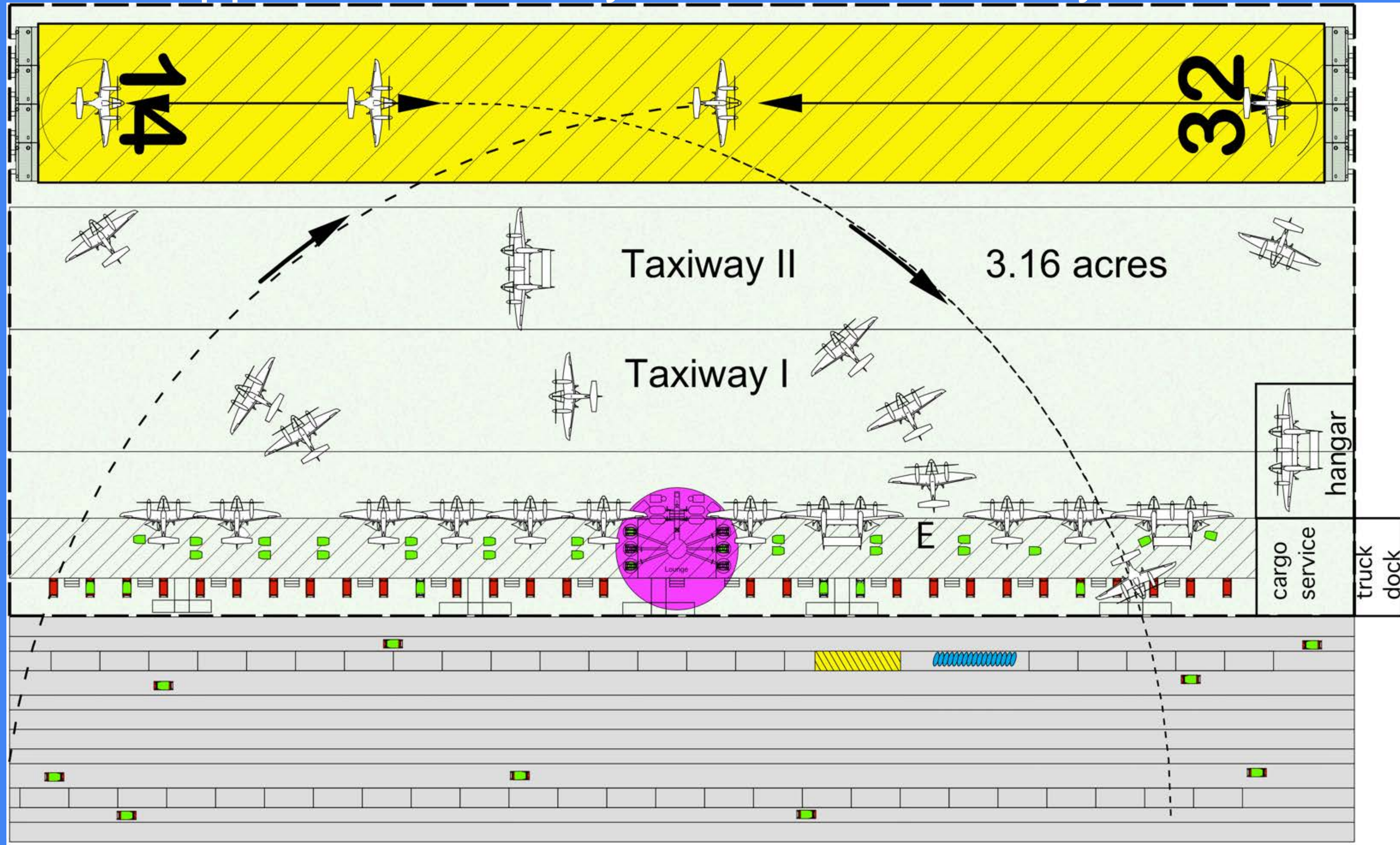
Source: US DOT and Am. Soc. Civil Engineers.
File: Sky.Transit.Noise.Acreage.xlsx

Extreme fire suppression:

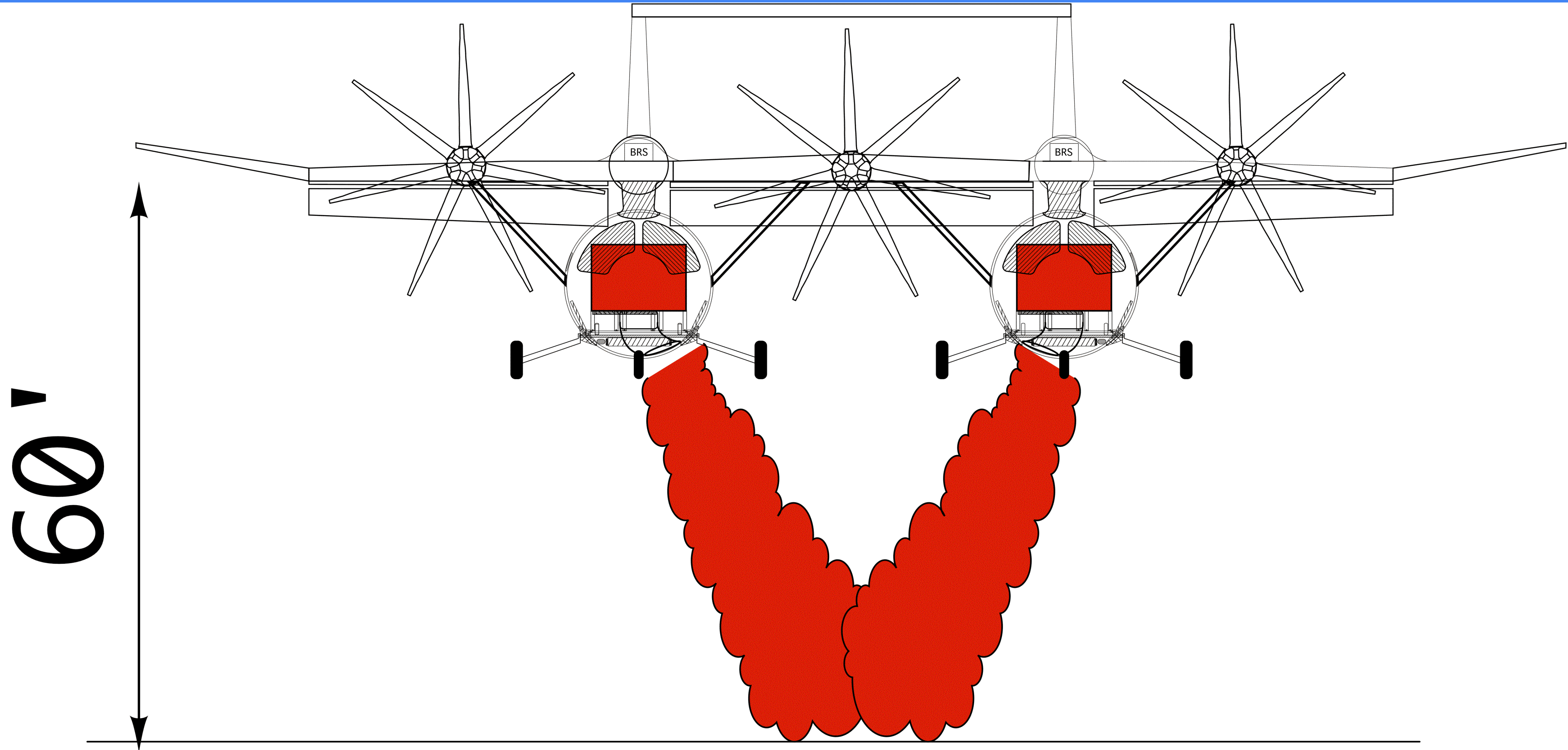
Cal-Fire's Air Attack chiefs say fire suppression by air is handicapped by not enough pilots, aircraft that each cost \$24M, and inability to fly in smoke and darkness.



Extreme fire suppression: Is Sky Transit the remedy?



BONUS: Extreme fire suppression: 20X more gallons/hour,
100X less cost, driverless swarms of re-purposed Sky Taxis
get on-scene 3X faster, in darkness and in smoke

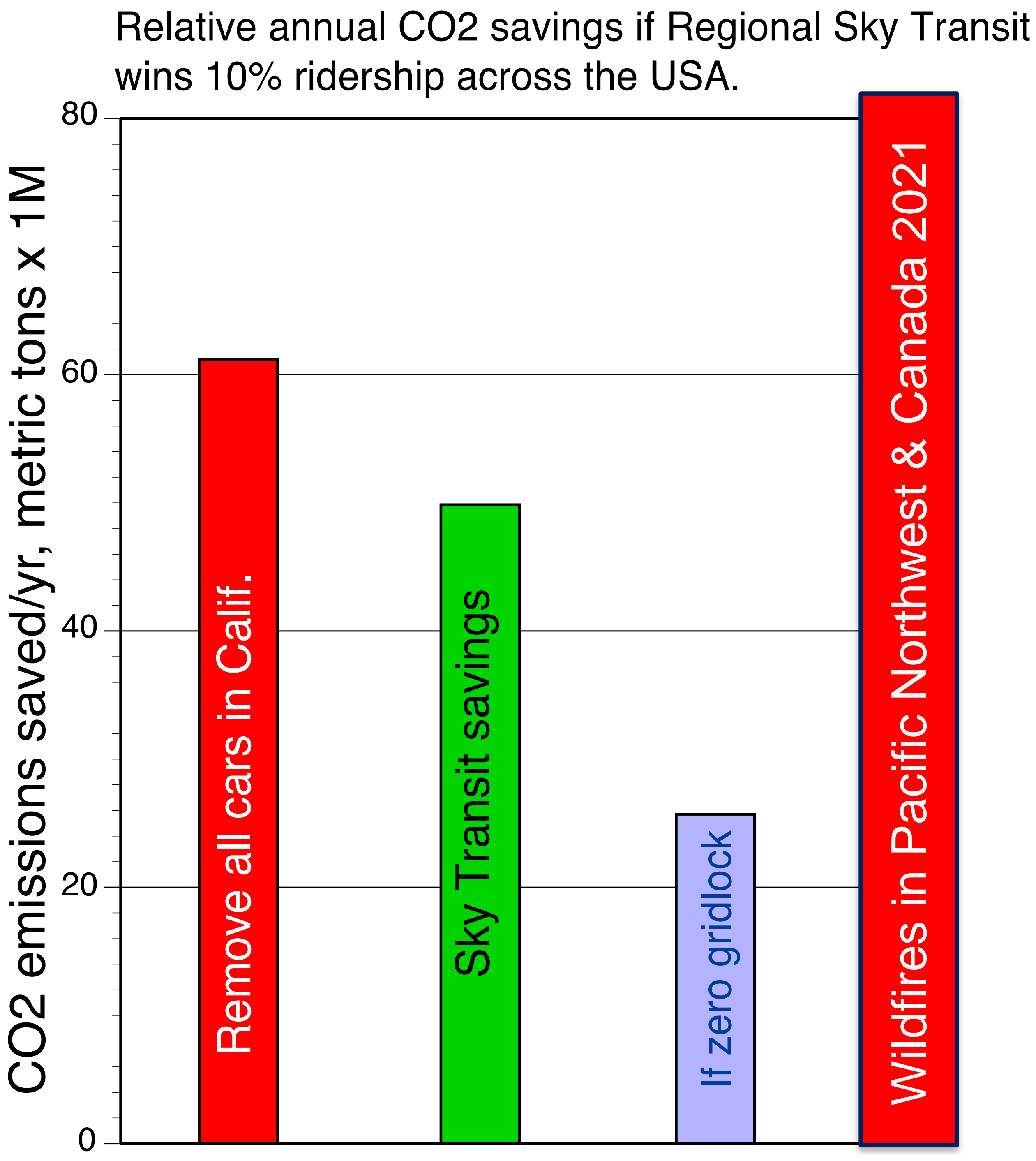


Extreme CO2 reductions:

Wildfire emissions?

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/12/siberia-america-wildfires-emissions-records-2021/>

Wildfires in Canada, California and the U.S. Pacific Northwest emitted around 83 million tonnes of CO2.



The End

A presentation regarding the advancements, current standing and future implementation of electric aircraft, with particular emphasis on the prospects and benefits of mass-scale use of ultra-quiet autonomous electric flight. A concept of operations, impacts on potential aggregate emissions reductions of both pollutants and noise, land use planning, mission requirements, compliant vehicle types, as well as secondary benefits to surface transportation and infrastructure, **the presentation will include the system's potential benefits for dramatically reducing the smoke and damage from wildfires.**

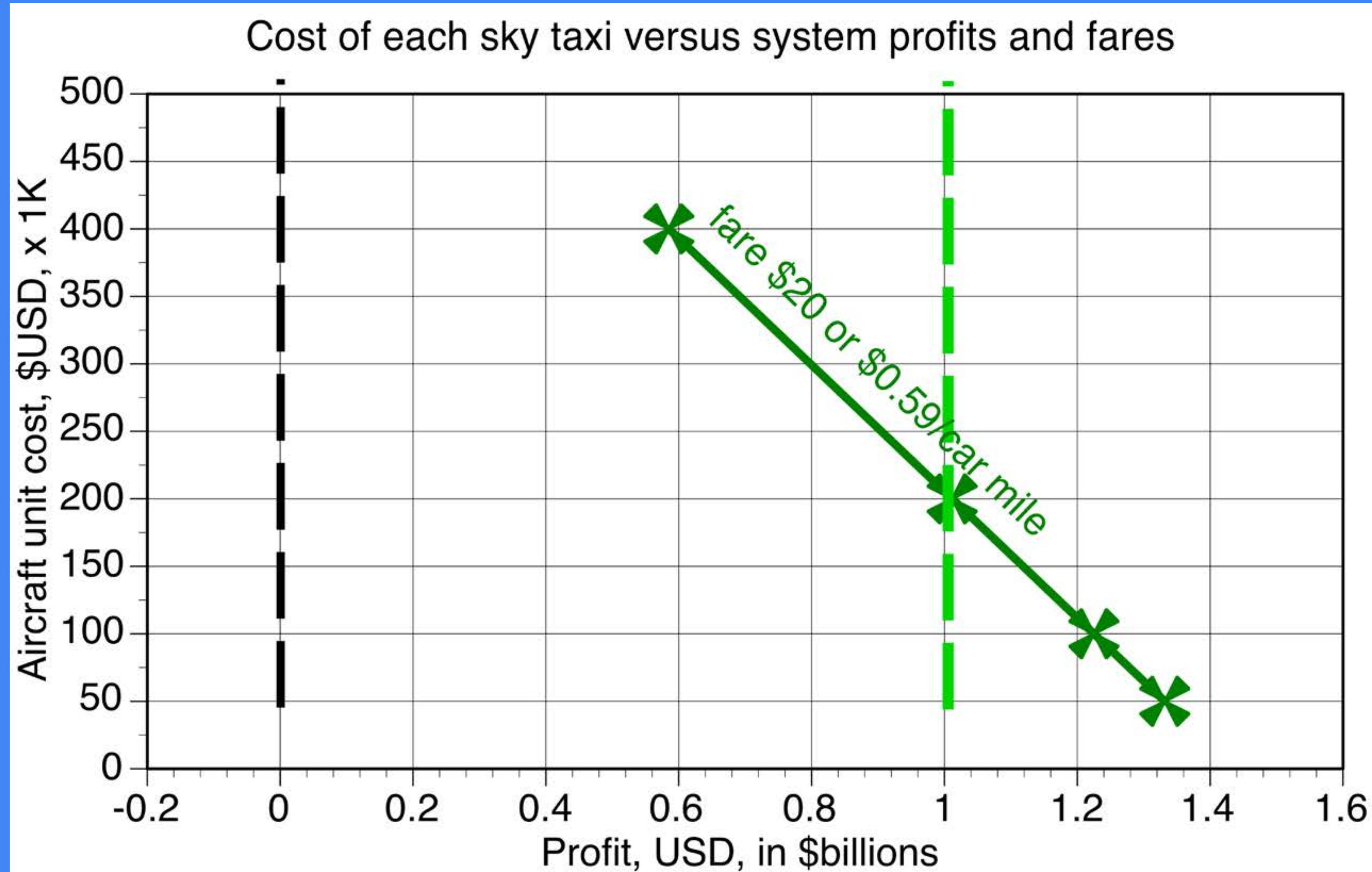
Spare slides

Why should we care ??

63% of all human-caused carbon emissions have occurred in the last 25 years

<http://www.climateaccountability.org/pdf/MRR%208.3%207Nov13.pdf>

Extreme cost savings: mass production is key



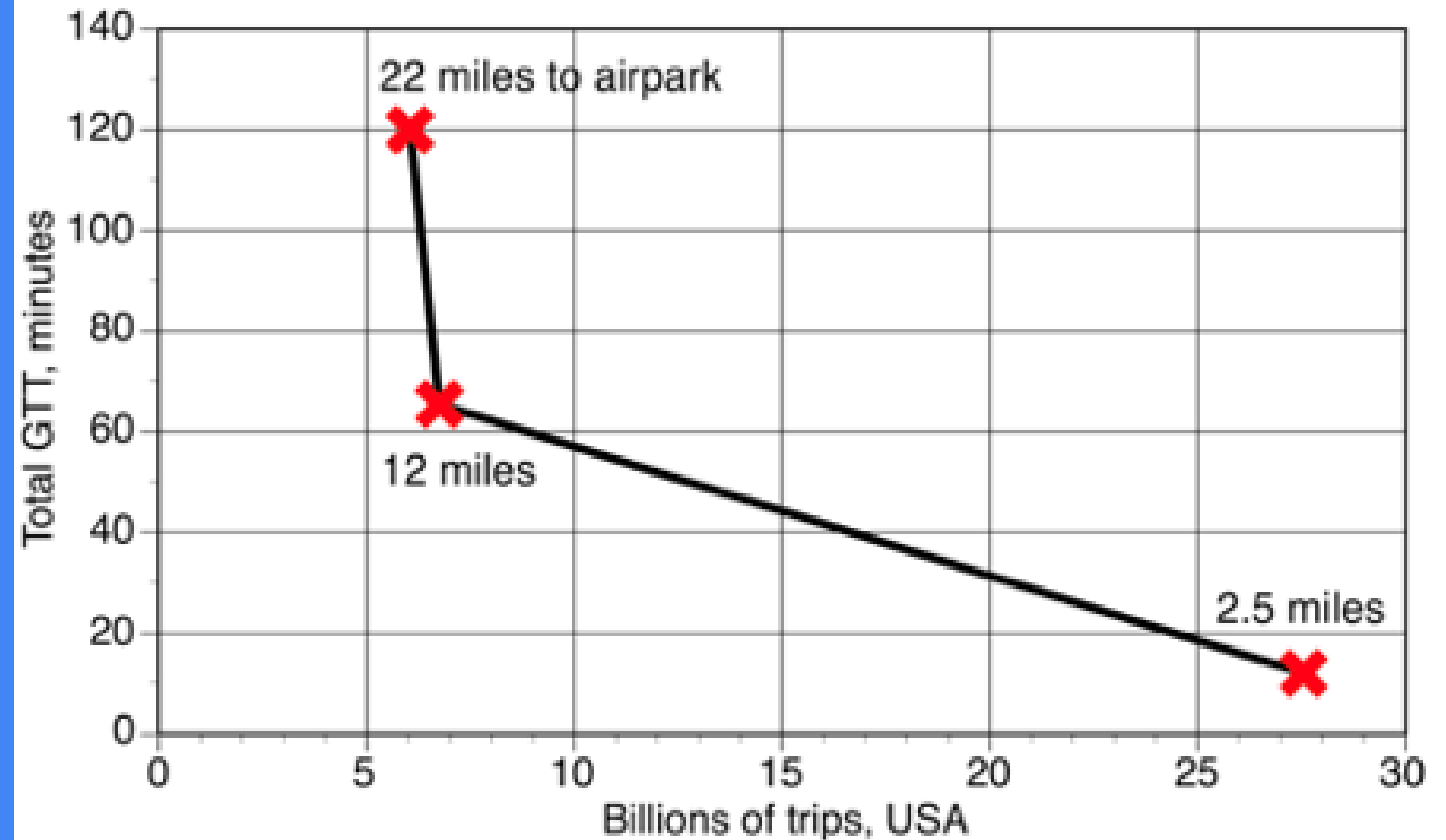
Base case metrics: 22 mph cars, TAT = 2 minutes, GTT is total in and out
50 km average air trip distance, \$200,000 sky taxi, \$20 shared fare, L/D = 12,
MTC data for SF Bay Area, includes climb and 10% distance penalty to cars.

NOTE: 10% ridership used for all cases

UCB.graphs.profits.2019.xlsx

Airpark proximity and GTT are crucial to the number of trips on which 30 minutes can be saved

Ground travel time (GTT) in minutes, versus total number of trips in USA if must save 30 minutes per trip. Establishes a slope of reduction in trips per GTT.



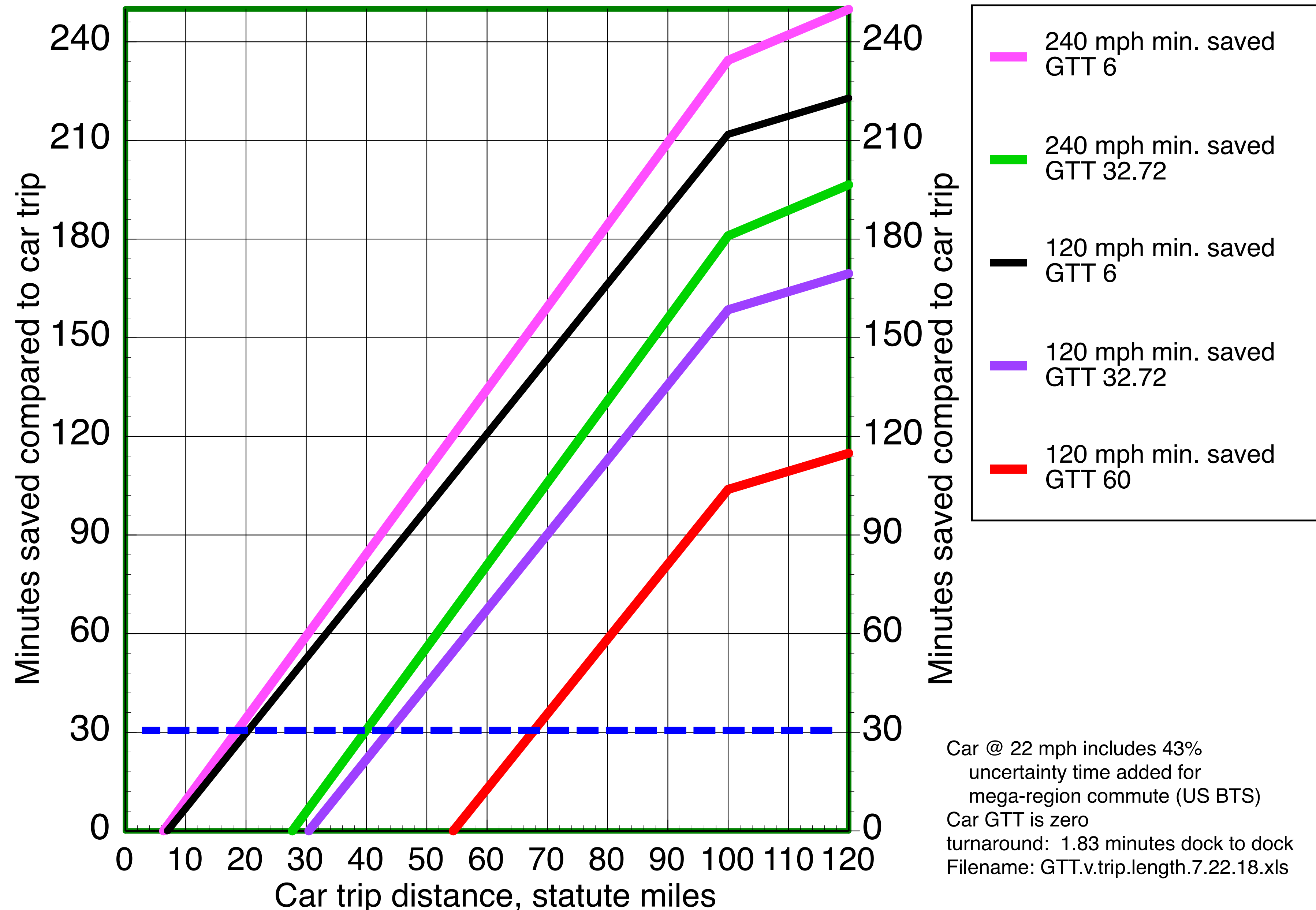
For 22 mph cars and 120 mph Sky Taxis, with 2 minute turnaround time. GTT = 6 minutes to airparks 2.5 miles distant. GTT = 32.72 minutes to airparks 12 miles distant. GTT = 60 minutes to airparks 22 miles distant.

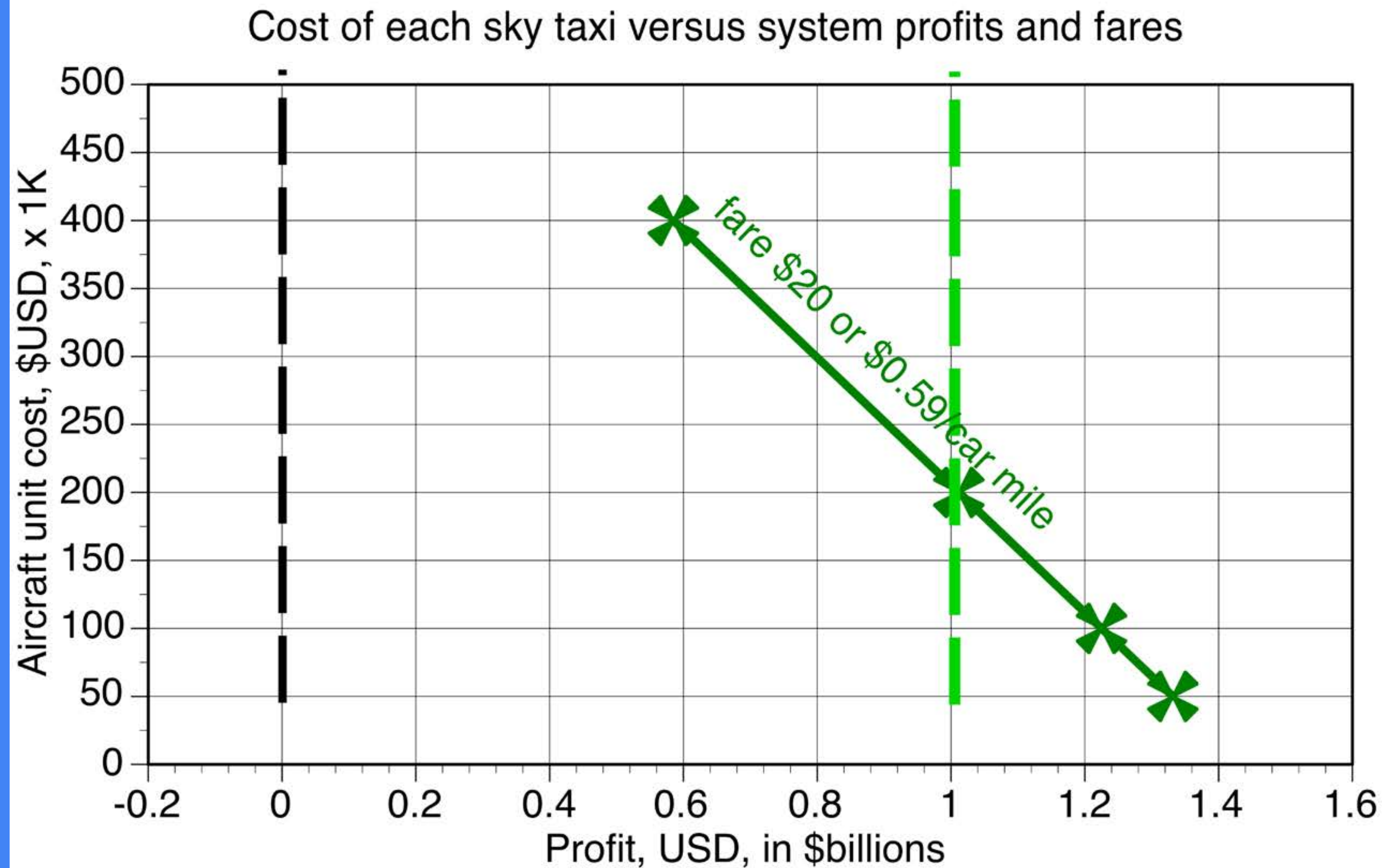
Includes climb and 10% distance penalty to cars. 2009 NHTS data.

filename: UCB.Graphs.Brien.trip.length.v.trips.xlsx

Extreme GTT

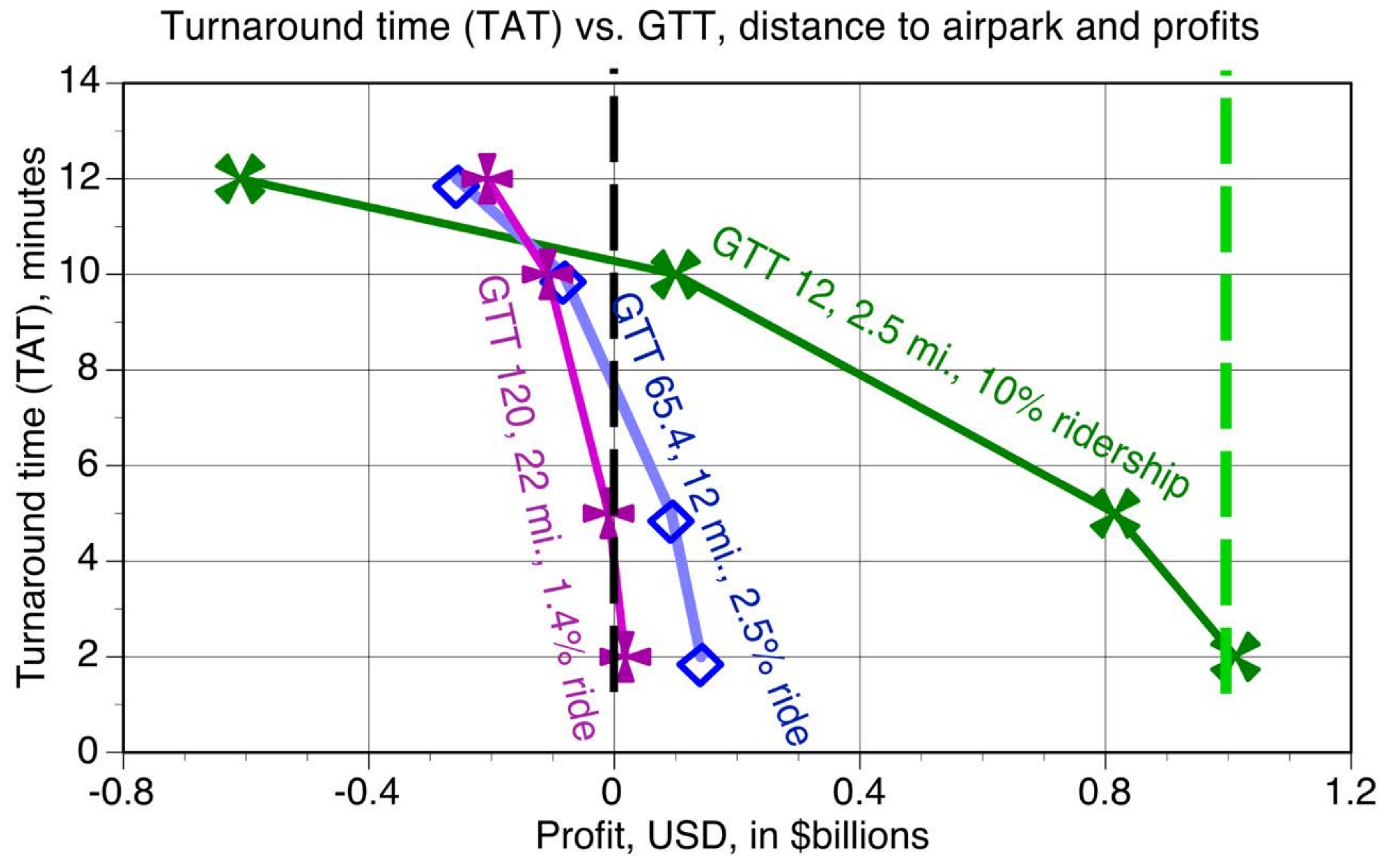
Regional Sky Transit: Ground travel time (GTT) effect on time saved
Distance to airpark: 1.8, 12 and 22 miles give GTTs of 6, 32.72 and 60 minutes





Base case metrics: 22 mph cars, TAT = 2 minutes, GTT is total in and out
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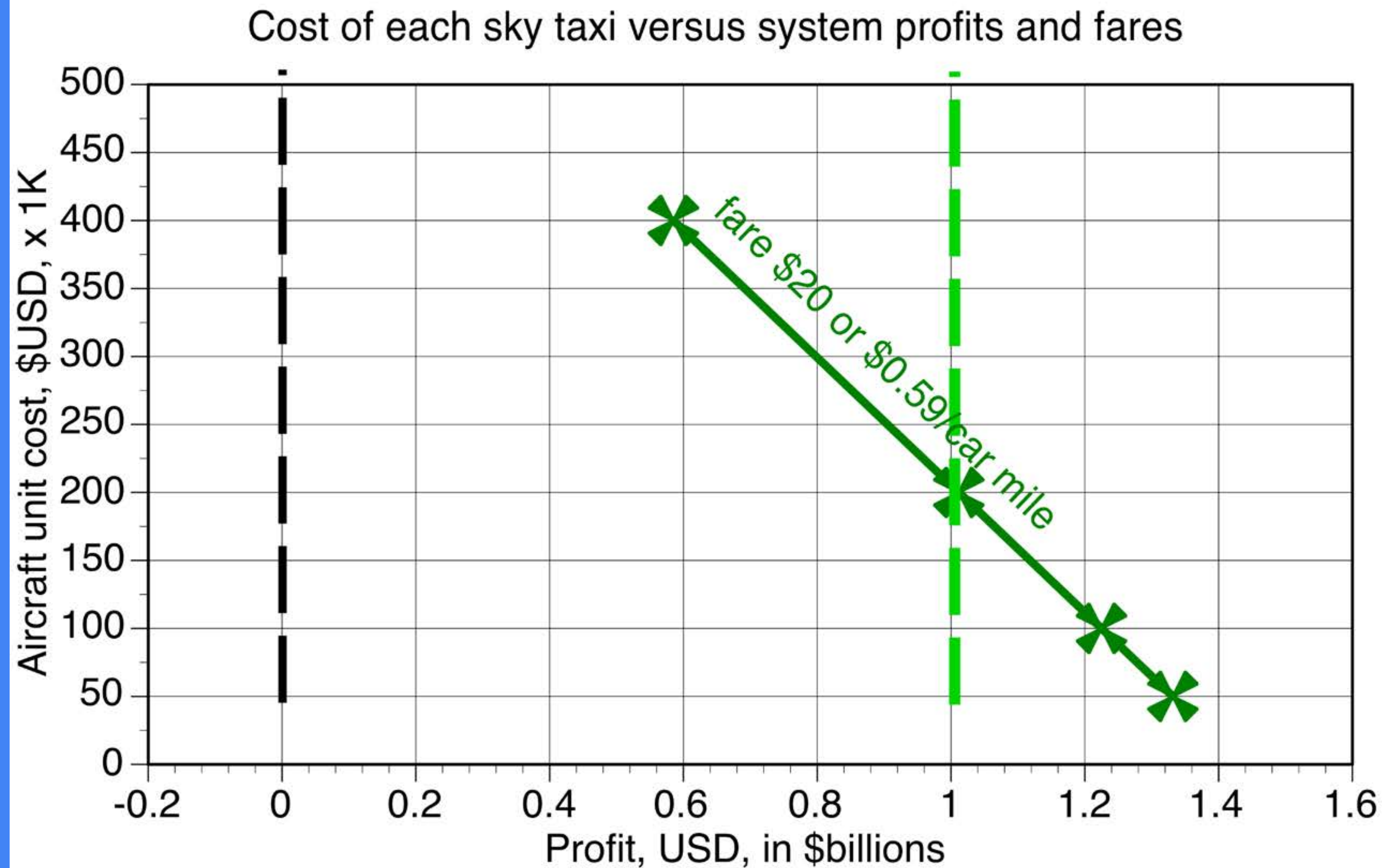
UCB.graphs.profits.2019.xlsx



Base case metrics: 22 mph cars, GTT is total in and out, 50 km average air trip distance, \$200,000 sky taxi, \$20 shared fare, L/D = 12, MTC data for SF Bay Area, includes climb and 10% distance penalty to cars.

NOTE: includes decreased number of trips with longer GTT.

UCB.graphs.profits.2019.xlsx



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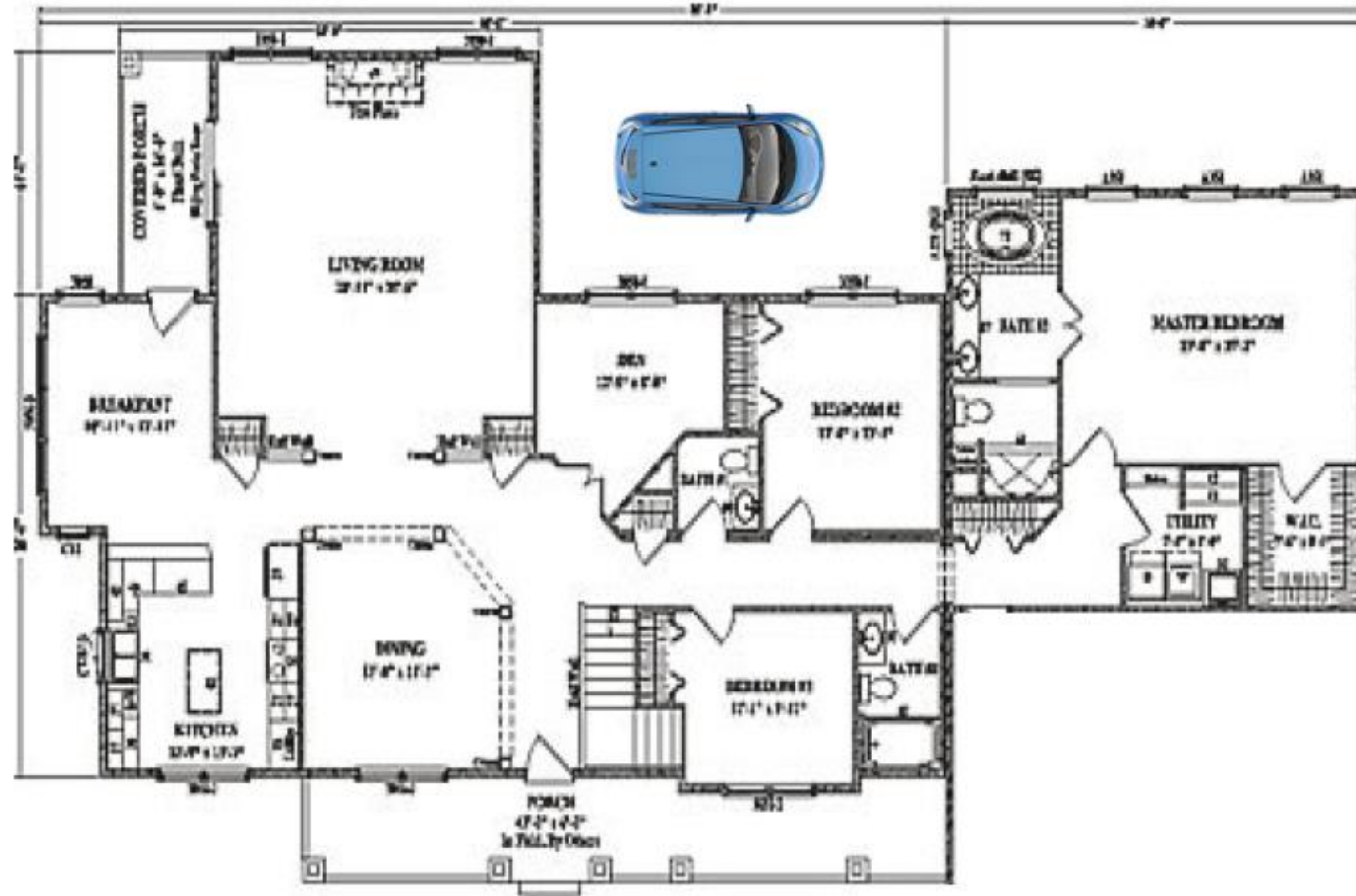
UCB.graphs.profits.2019.xlsx



Compare BART with SF Sky Transit

Category	BART	Sky Transit
Ave. speed, incl waits	21 mph	100 mph
Headway	20 minutes	1 minute
Cost of tracks	\$1B / mile	\$0 / mile
Fares as % of overhead	68%	200% est.
Destinations	44 stations	354 airparks
Capacity, seated/hr 5 cars per train	900/hr 60 pass./car	720/hr/airpark in 2-seat Taxis

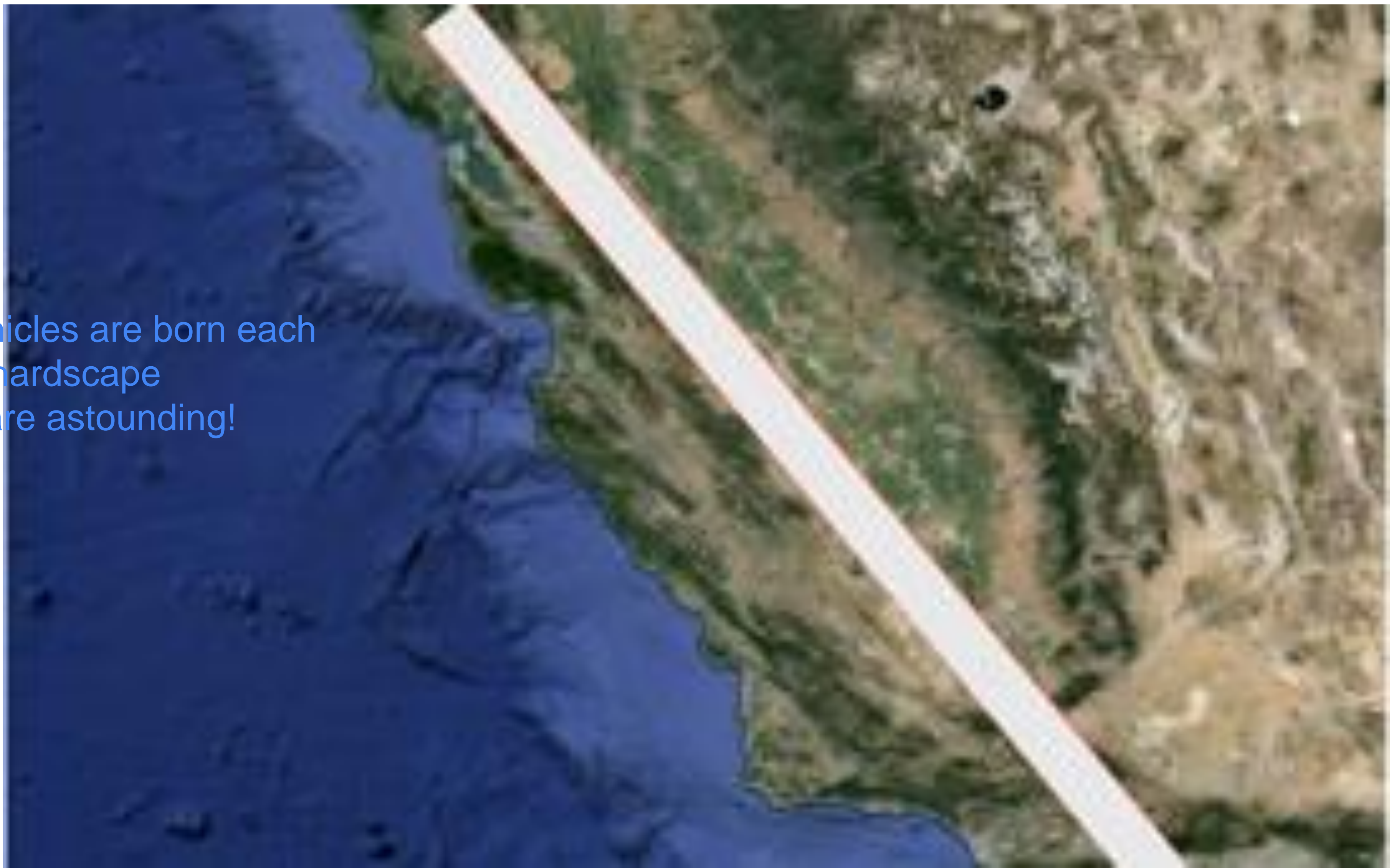
PAVEMENT demand: US Averages 2700 sq ft of pavement for every car
– Todd Litman, Planetizen 11/21/14



Must we pave precious earth ??

When 87M vehicles are born each year, the new hardscape requirements are astounding!

20 x 423 mi.





Obama White House OSTP lauds GFC: John Holdren



Implementation of Federal Prize Authority: Progress Report

A Report from the
Office of Science and Technology Policy

In Response to the Requirements of the
America COMPETES Reauthorization Act of 2010

March 2012



At NASA HQ, NASA Administrator Charles Bolden recognizes Brien Seeley for the Green Flight Challenge



2011 Green Flight Challenge in Santa Rosa

