

SC-VTOL Bird strike combining the Airframe and lift/thrust system approaches

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Your safety is our mission.

« Live and let die! »

Eugene Gilbert in [Bleriot XI](#)
attacked by eagle
over [Pyrenees](#) in 1911

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird_strike



What is the issue?



Bird strike in the SC.VTOL

SC.VTOL.2250 Design and construction principles

- (f) The aircraft must be designed to ensure that **after a likely bird impact** the capability remains to conduct:
 - (1) a controlled emergency landing (CEL) for Category Basic with a maximum passenger seating configuration of 7 or more; or
 - (2) continued safe flight and landing (CSFL) for Category Enhanced.

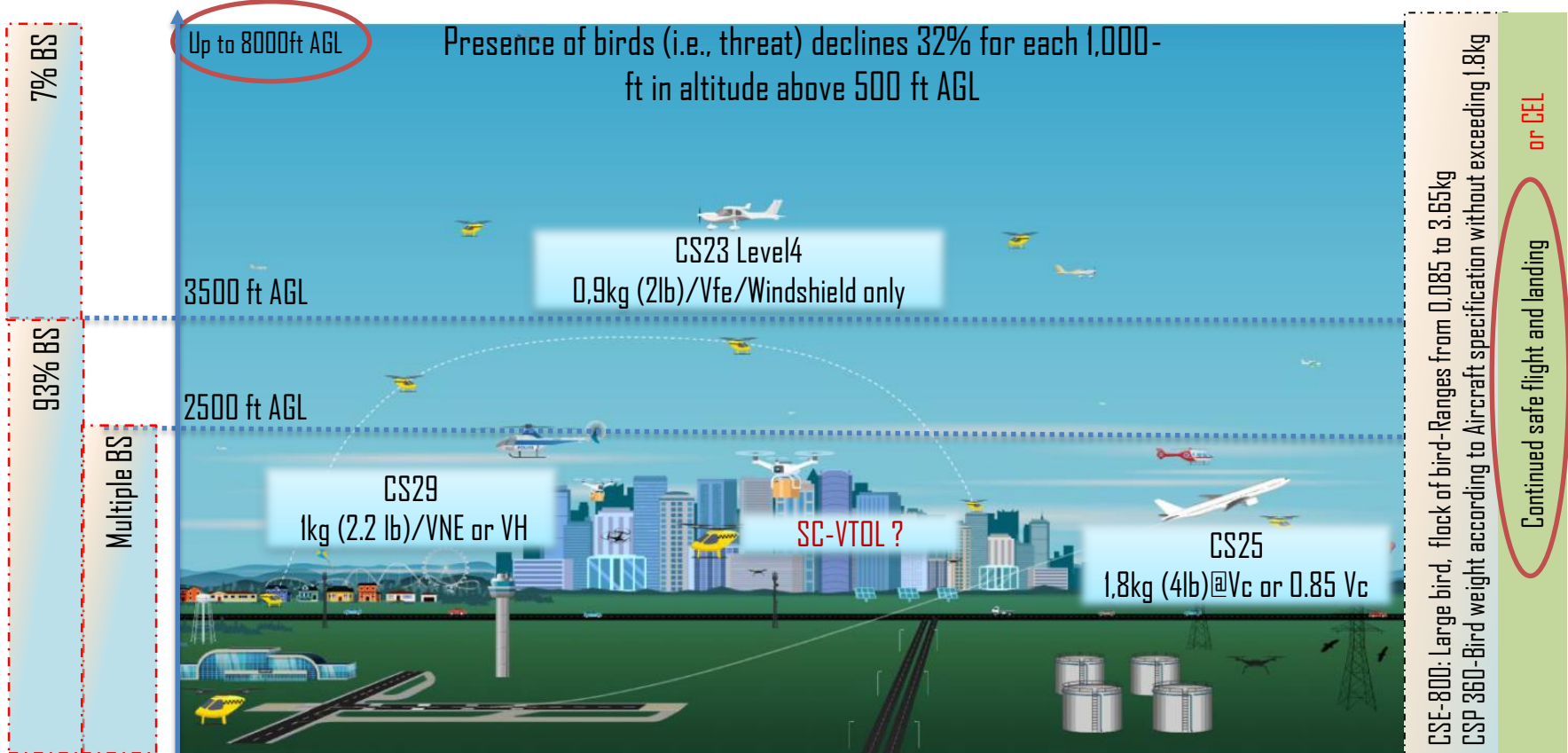
SC.VTOL.2320 Occupant physical environment

- (a) The aircraft must be designed to:
 - (3) protect the occupants against serious injury due to breakage of windshields, windows, and canopies.

SC.VTOL.2400 Lift/thrust system installation

- (b) Each aircraft engine, propeller and auxiliary power unit (APU) must be type certified, or meet accepted specifications.
- (c) The applicant must construct and arrange each lift/thrust system installation to account for:
 - (1) all likely operating conditions, **including foreign object threats**;
 - (3) **likely hazards in operation**, including hazards to ground personnel;(...)

Bird strike and Urban Air mobility



Occupant protection-Reinforced windshield



Source: <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/11/131108-aircraft-bird-strikes-faa-radar-science/>

Bird strike resistant windshield and supported structure

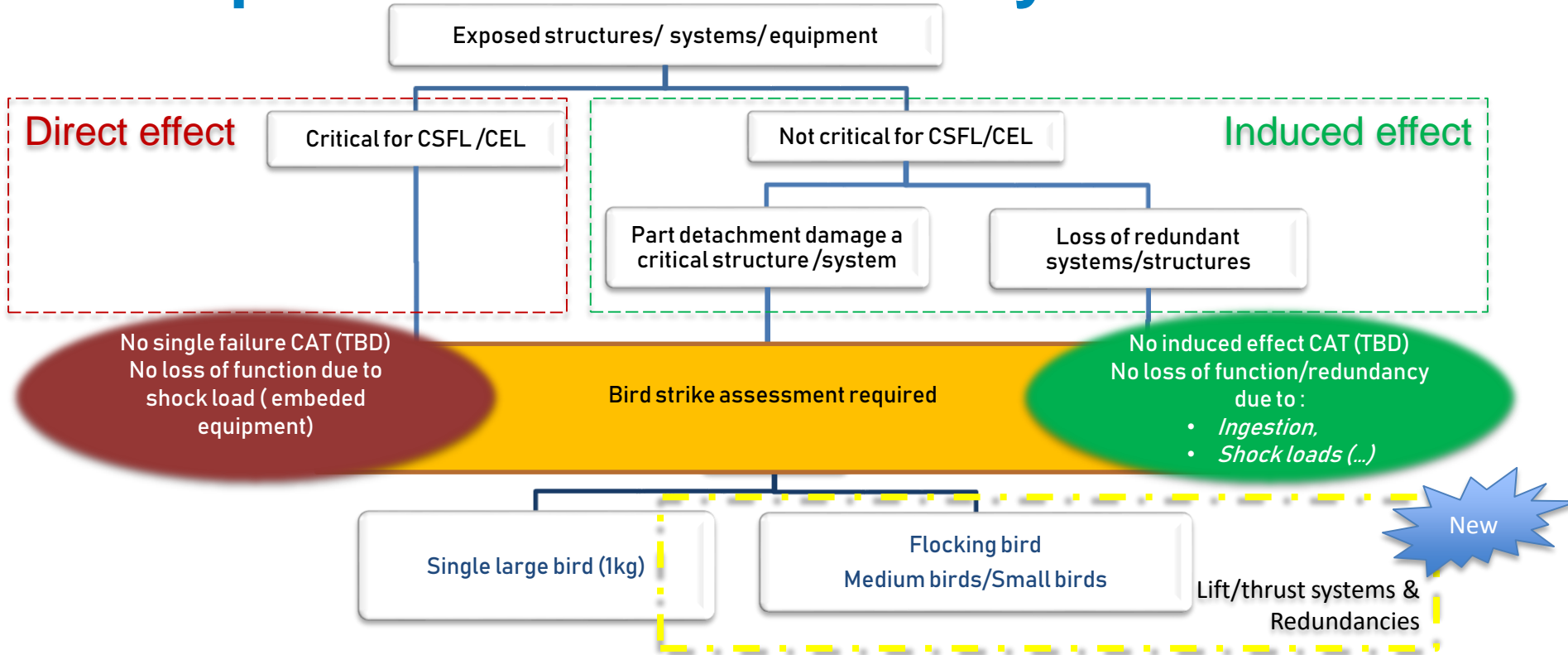
- No windshield penetration after impact with a 1kg (2.2lb) for maximum VTOL speed
- No windshield breakage (**SC.VTOL.2320**)

New

Exemption

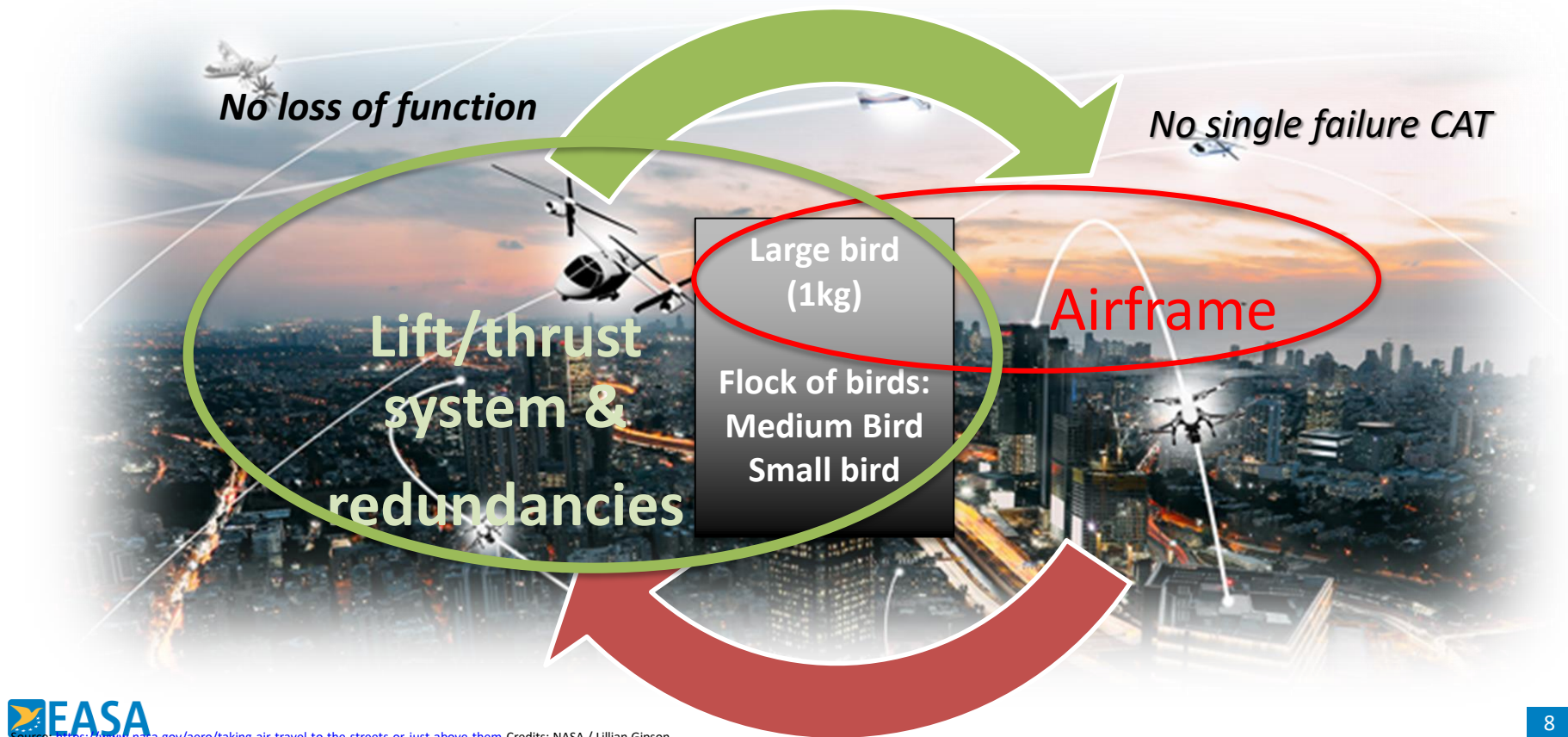
VTOL with maximum speed ≤ 50 kts

VTOL protection -Hazard analysis



Bird strike assessment required at the speed corresponding to the most flight critical configurations
Compliance demonstrated by test or by analysis if correlated by representative tests.

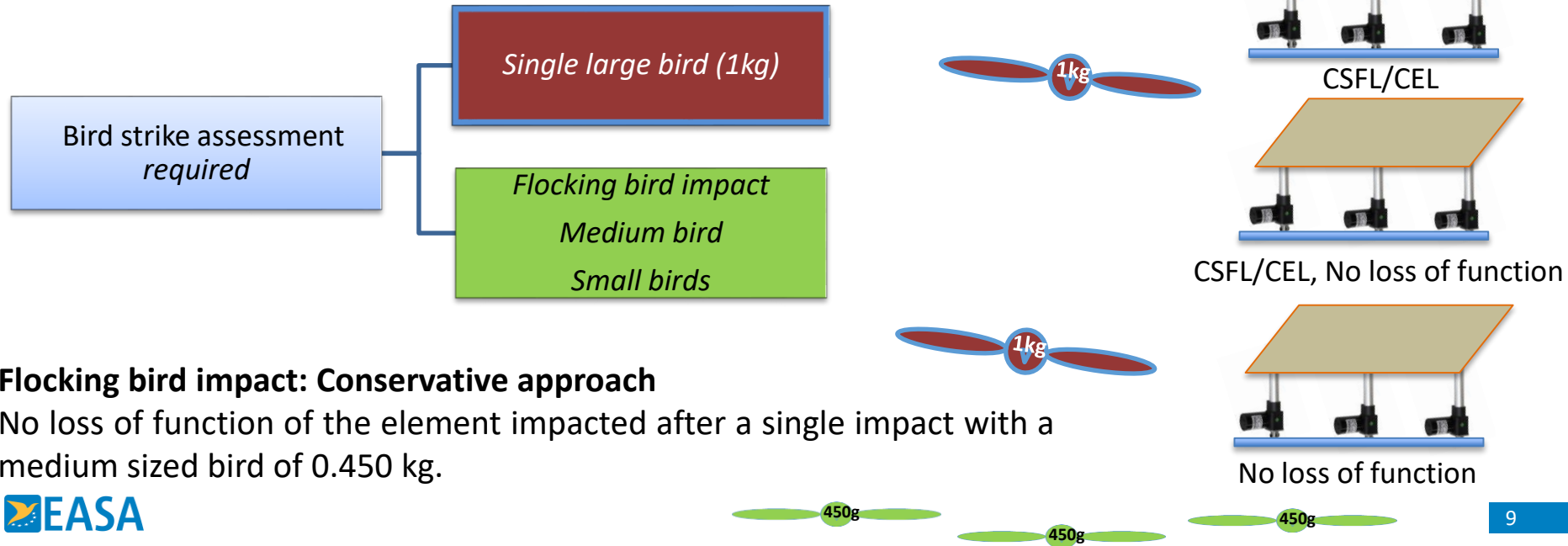
Consistent approach-Bird size



Consistent approach for Lift/thrust systems & redundancies

Objective: To address the ingestion of large, medium and small birds, and also the effect of the impact of such birds upon the lift/thrust system and redundancies

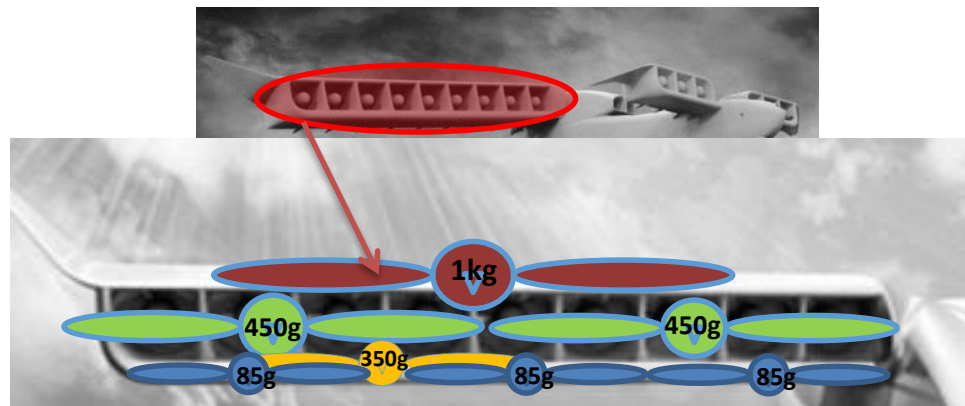
Example: Control surface activated by redundant actuators



Alternative approach

Example: Lift/thrust system

Scenarios evaluating multiple bird impacts distributed across each structure or system can be proposed by the applicant considering medium birds (see table A) and small birds by analogy to CS E-800 approach (Guidance in AMC SC-VTOL.2400 (c) & AMC – EHPS.290*)



CSFL/CEL, No loss of function

Thrust and lift system inlet area (A) m ²	Number of birds x mass of birds kg
A < 0.05	none
0.05 ≤ A < 0.10	1 x 0.35
0.10 ≤ A < 0.20	1 x 0.45
0.20 ≤ A < 0.40	2 x 0.45
0.40 ≤ A < 0.60	2 x 0.70
0.60 ≤ A < 1.00	3 x 0.70
1.00 ≤ A < 1.35	4 x 0.70

CS 27/29

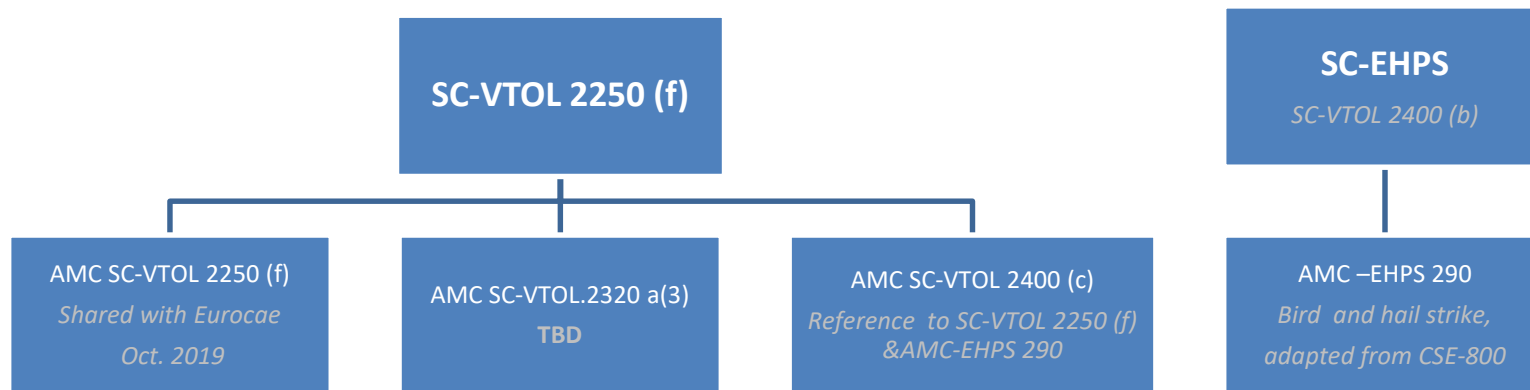
CS23

CS25

Conclusion

The AMC SC.VTOL2250(f) on Bird strike requirement benefit from the experience gathered on manned aircraft certifications and is tailored to address VTOL specificities, including a consistent approach between the Airframe and Lift/thrust systems.

SC and AMC chart





Thank you
Any further question?