

# Overview of Community Response Test Campaign with NASA's X-59 Aircraft

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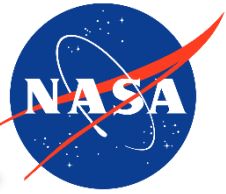
**UC Davis Aircraft Noise and Emissions Symposium**

Davis, CA

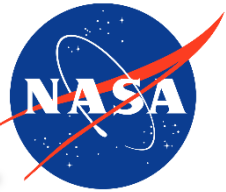
May 3, 2023

# Sonic Boom Moves With The Aircraft

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# Speed Limit Or Noise Limit?

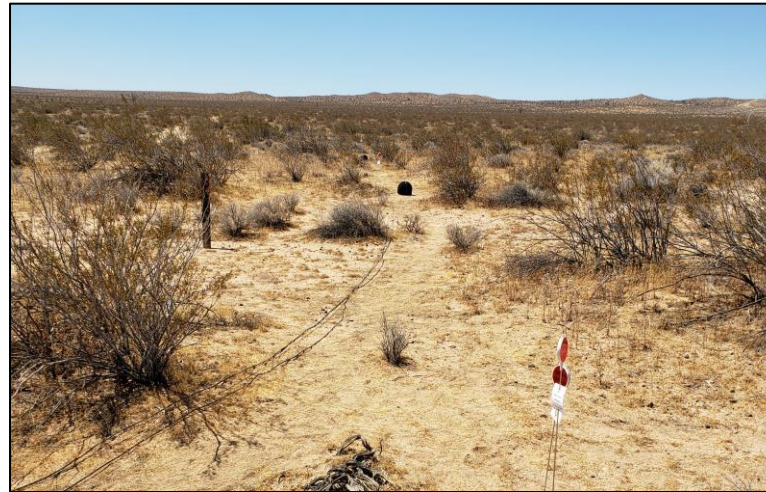
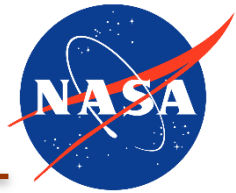


## 14 C.F.R. § 91.817 Civil Aircraft Sonic Boom

- (a)** No person may operate a civil aircraft in the United States at a true flight Mach number greater than 1...
- (b)** In addition, no person may operate a civil aircraft for which the maximum operating limit  $M_{M0}$  exceeds a Mach number of 1, to or from an airport in the United States...

**The Quesst mission will collect data to inform regulation of civil supersonic flight over land.**

# The Quesst Mission



## Phase 1—X-59 Aircraft Development

- Detailed design
- Fabrication, integration, ground test
- Checkout flights
- Subsonic envelope expansion
- Supersonic envelope expansion

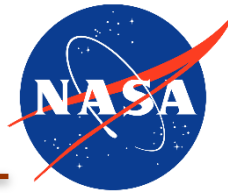
## Phase 2—Acoustic Validation

- In-flight and ground measurements
- Validation of X-59 signature and prediction tools
- Development of acoustic prediction tools for Phase 3

## Phase 3—Community Response

- Multiple campaigns across U.S.
- Community response surveys
- Ground measurements in communities
- Data analysis
- **Database delivery for regulators**

# National and International Regulatory Entities



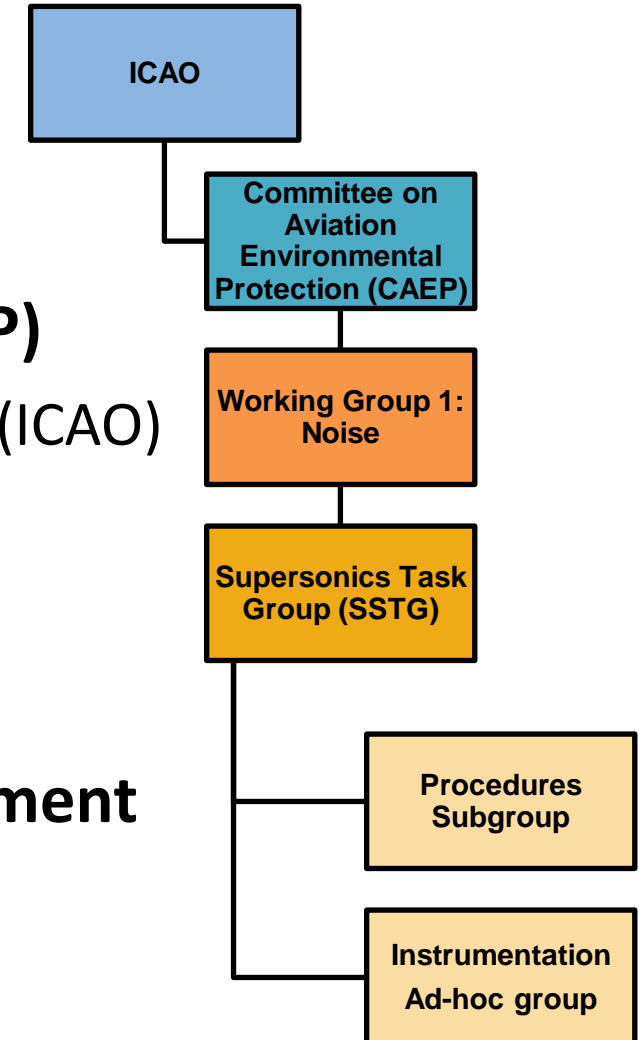
## ➤ Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

- FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018—Pub. L. 115-254 § 181

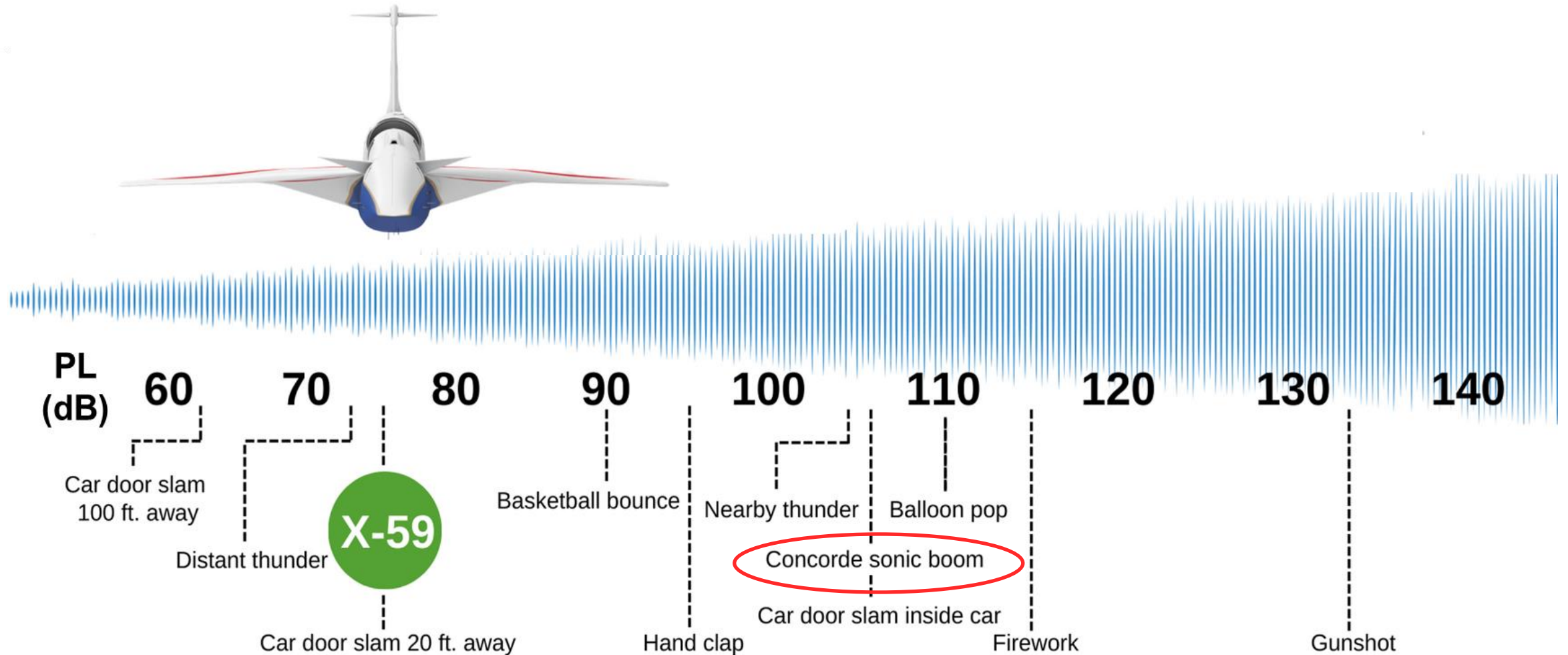
## ➤ Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP)

- Committee within International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- FAA is United States representative to CAEP
- NASA serves as technical advisor to FAA

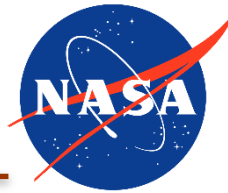
## ➤ NASA community test data support standards development



# How Quiet Could Future Quiet Supersonic Transports Be?



# Community Testing Research Questions and Products



## ➤ Produce dose-response models

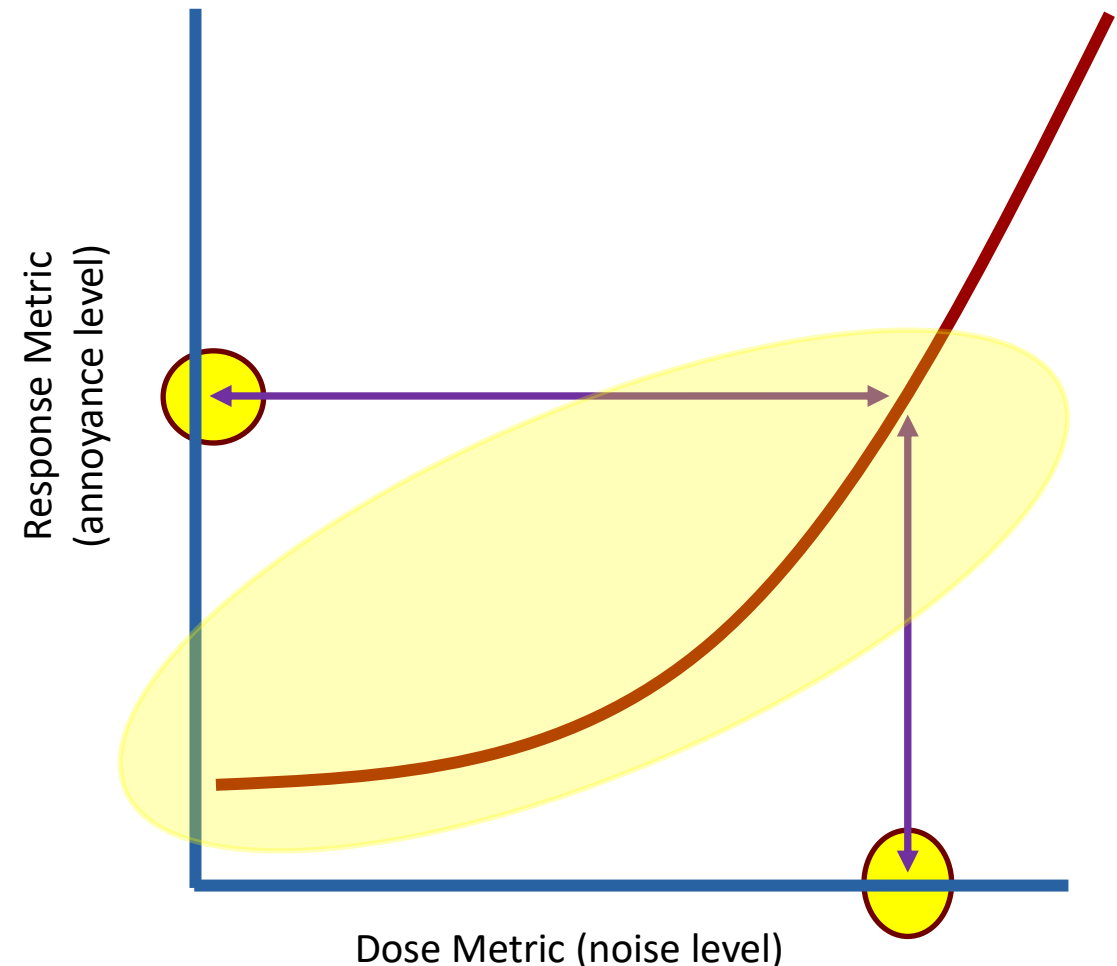
- Single flyover events
- Cumulative dose

## ➤ Assess effects on annoyance

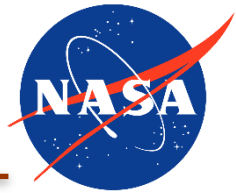
- Rattle, vibration, startle
- Listening environment, time of day

## ➤ Outside of mission scope

- Sleep disturbance
- Takeoff/landing noise, emissions



# Airfield and Community Test Site Selection



## ➤ Four to six planned tests in 2025-2027

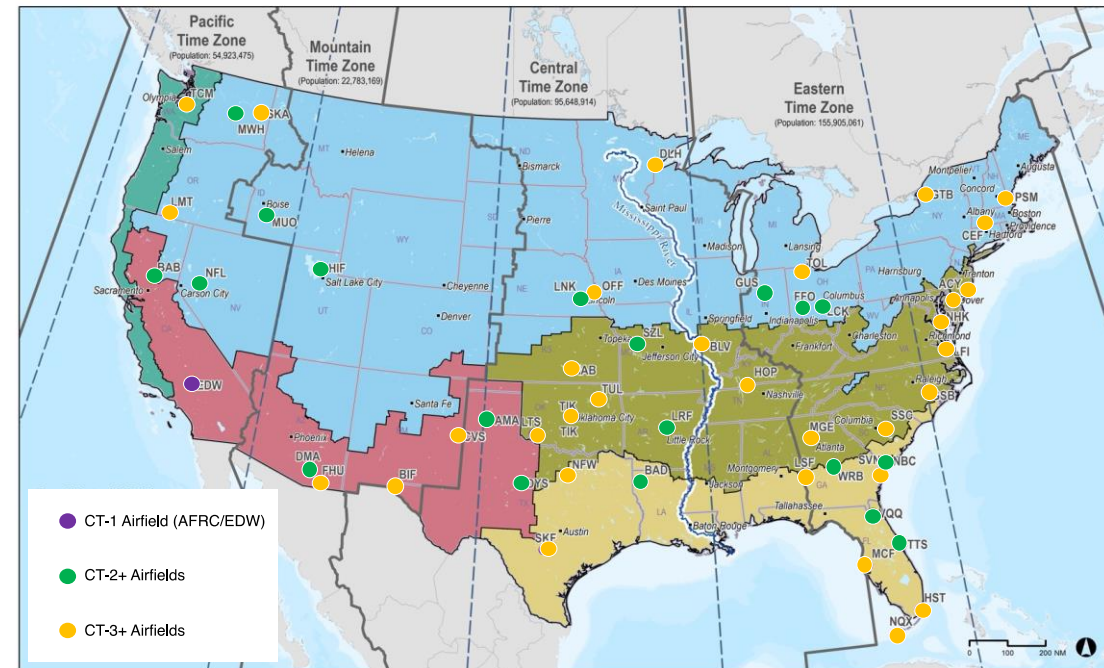
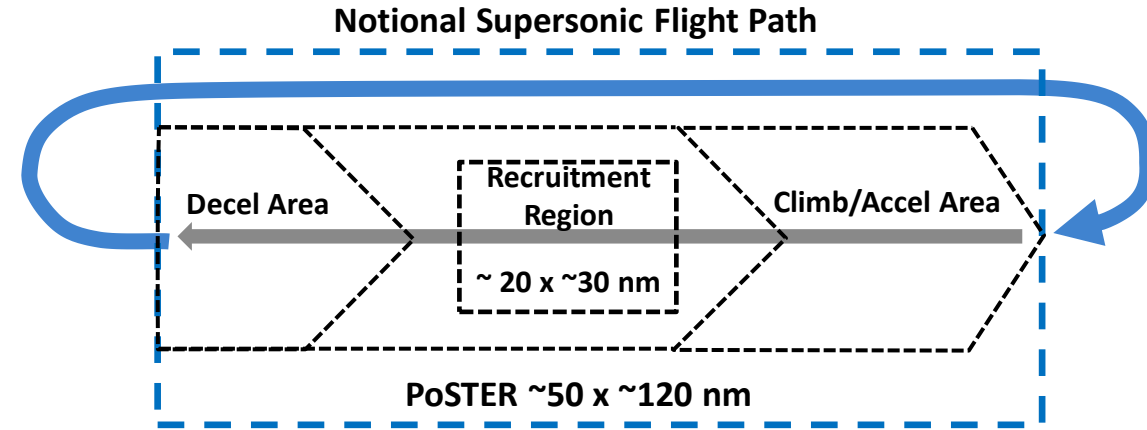
- Conduct first test from NASA Armstrong
- Future airfields to be determined

## ➤ Technical, aircraft-related constraints

- Runway, airfield infrastructure
- Emergency, alternate landing sites

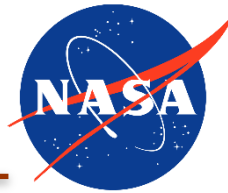
## ➤ Ensuring representativeness

- Regional variation (Doebler et al. 2022b)
- Demographic diversity

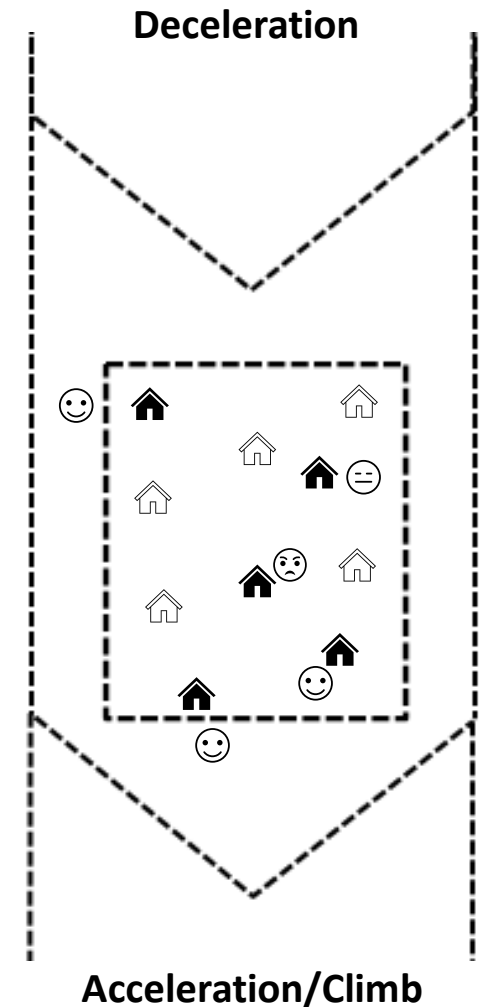




# Collecting Responses With Longitudinal Surveys

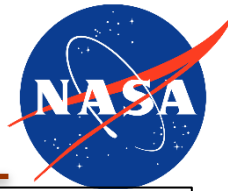


- **Deploy repeated single-event, daily summary surveys**
  - Near-real-time need for ~100 passes during one month
  - Survey modes: internet, custom smart phone apps
- **Population: all residents in recruitment region**
- **Sample: panel of ~1,000 residents in community**
  - Take every  $n^{\text{th}}$  household on sorted list
  - Within-household sampling

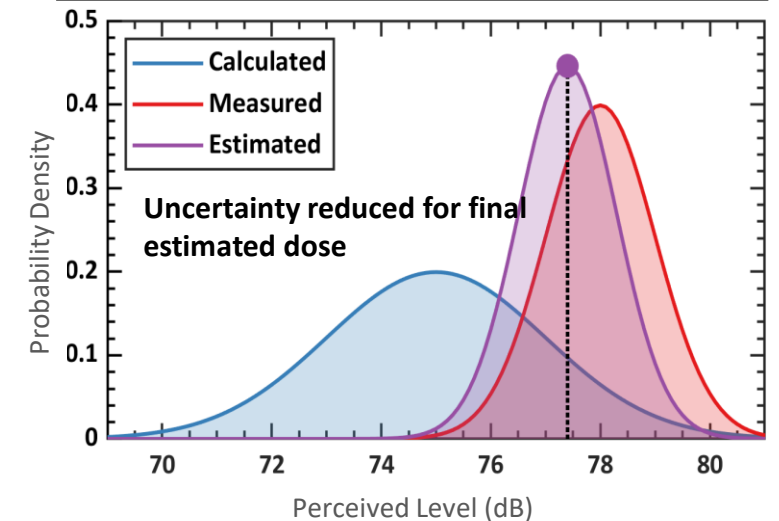
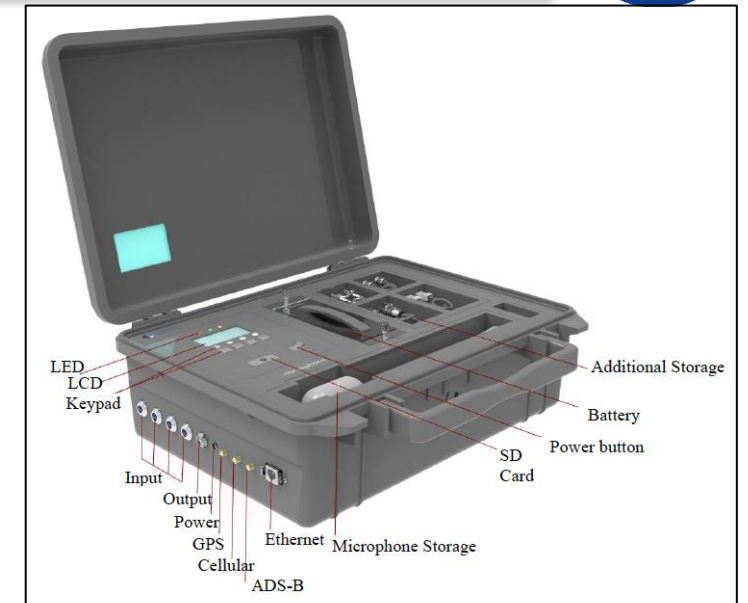


(Notional Figure)

# Noise Exposure Design, Estimation, and Analysis

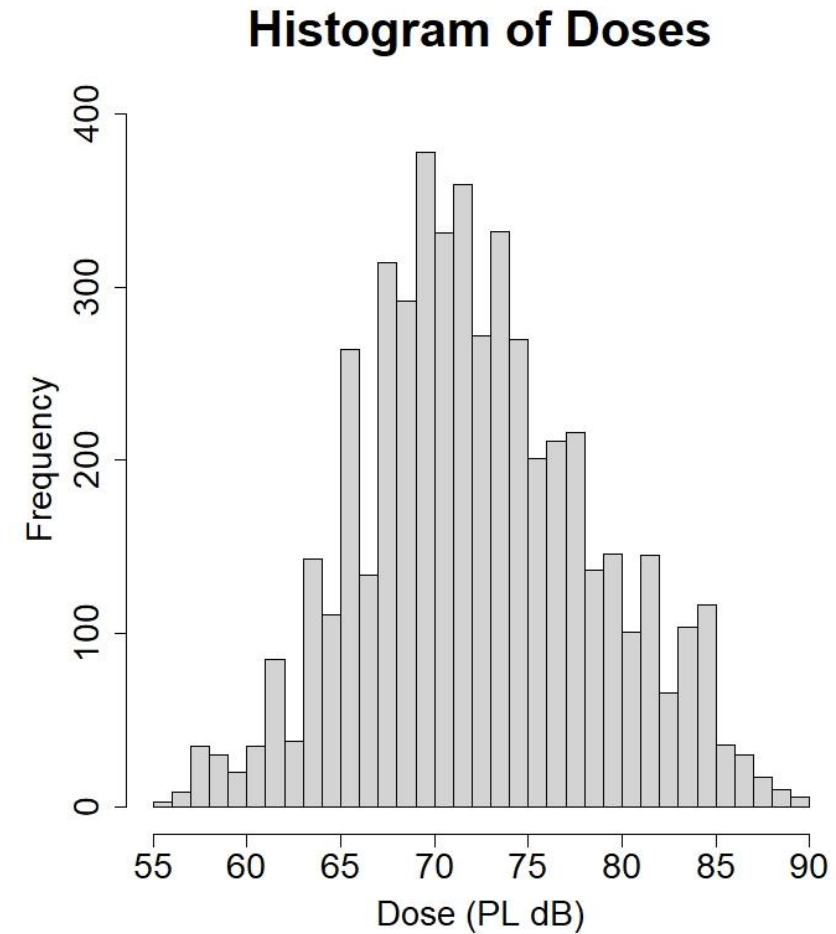
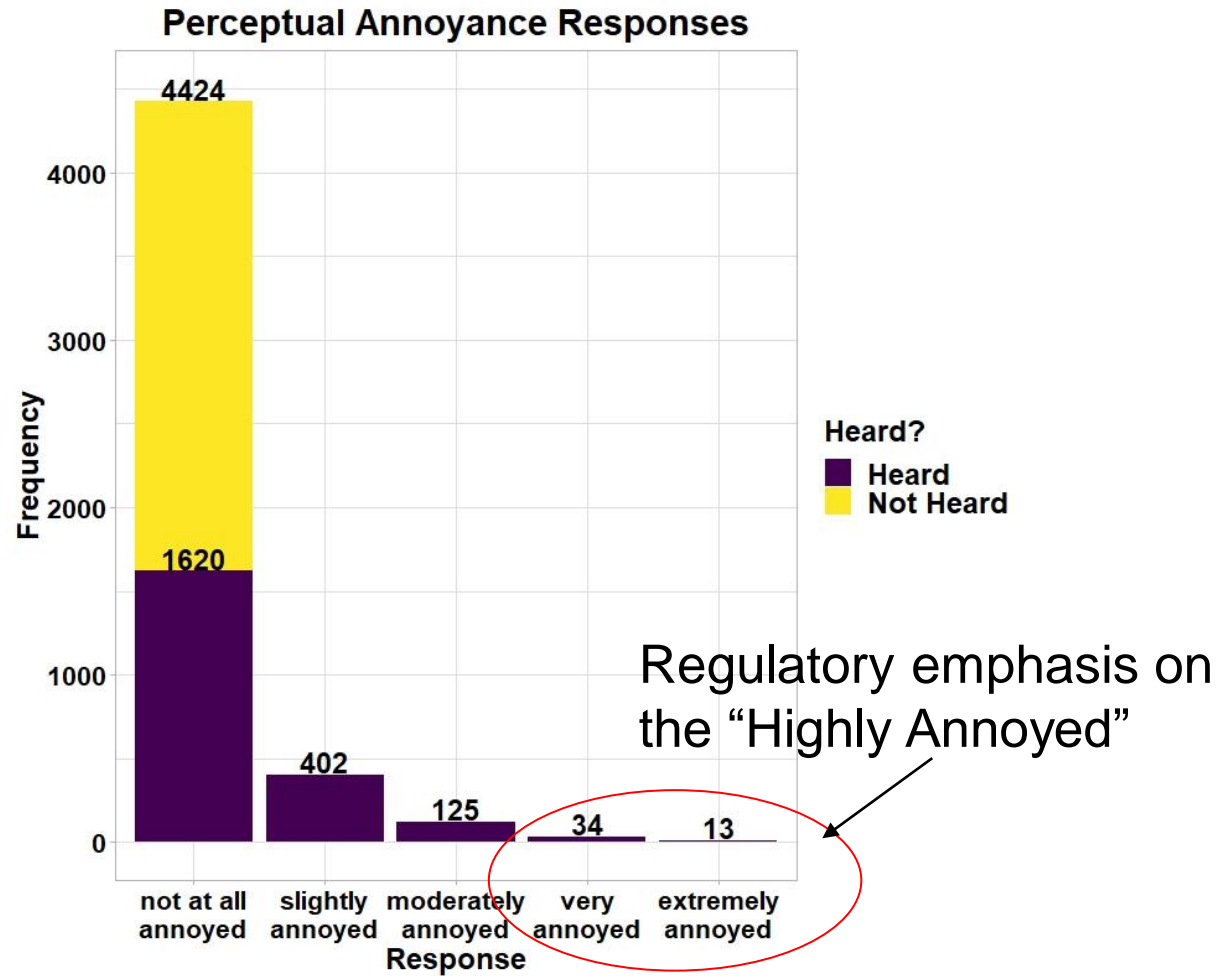
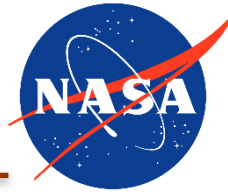


- Estimation, refinement of attainable noise levels
- Noise exposure scheduling tool developed
- Meteorological data needs identified
- Progress of Ground Recording System (GRS)
- Components of dose estimation and uncertainty



Source: Lympany et al. (2022b)

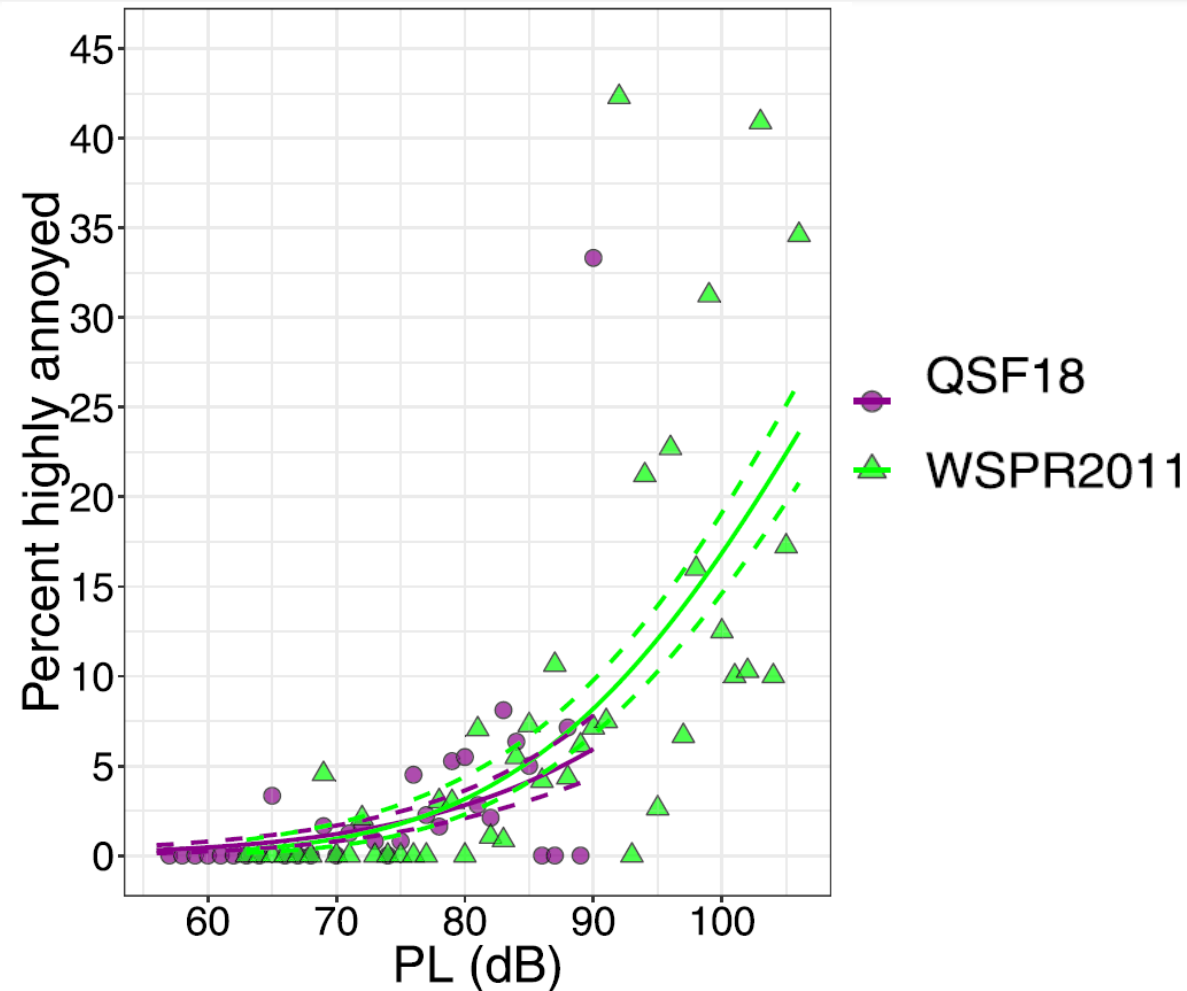
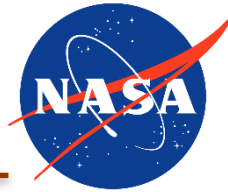
# What Might We See in Collected Data?



## ➤ Quiet Supersonic Flights 2018 Study (QSF18) in Galveston, TX

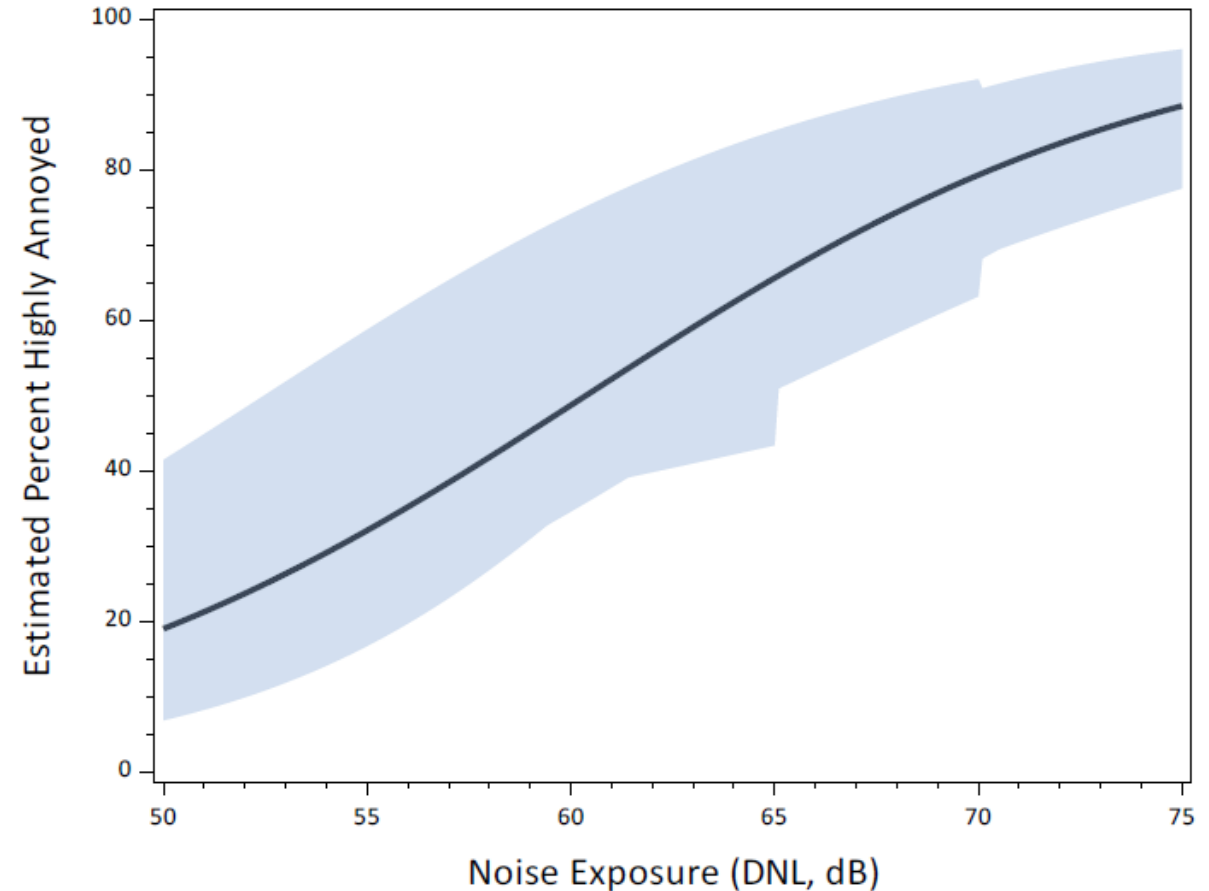
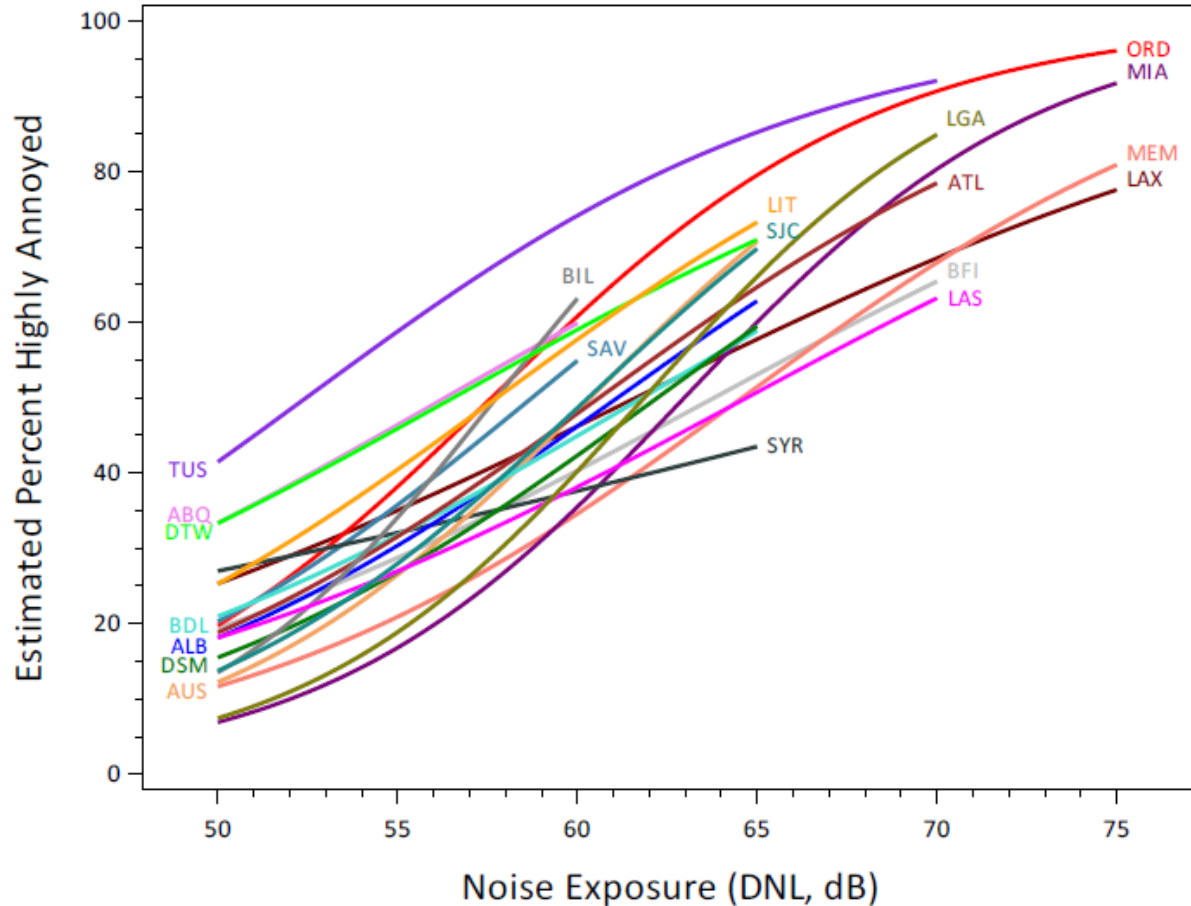
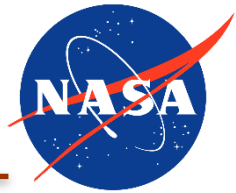
- Page et al. (2020a,b), Lee et al. (2020)

# Dose Response Curves From Past NASA Studies



- **Waveforms and Sonic Boom Perception and Response 2011 at Edwards AFB**
  - Page et al. (2014); comparison with QSF18 dose response curves in Lee et al. (2020)

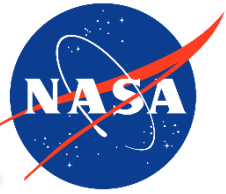
# Toward National Dose Response Curves



- **Analysis of the Neighborhood Environmental Survey (Miller et al. 2021)**
  - Note cumulative, A-weighted Day Night Level metric

# Conclusions

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- **Quesst mission culminates in community test campaigns**
- **Anticipate first flight of the X-59 later this calendar year**
- **Beginning in 2025, community testing will contribute data for regulation**
- **If the speed limit restricting civil supersonic flights over land is replaced with a noise limit, what should that limit be?**

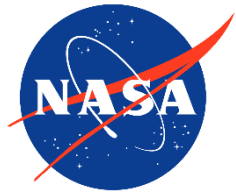
**Thank You!**

**QUEST**

<https://www.nasa.gov/quesst>

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# Supplement: NASA is Building the X-59 Research Aircraft



- Flights will confirm that a full-scale supersonic aircraft can produce just a gentle sonic “thump”
- Key data will be gathered on public perception of quiet supersonic flights in several cities across the nation

Length

99.7 feet long

Width

29.5 feet wingspan

Cruise Speed

Mach 1.4

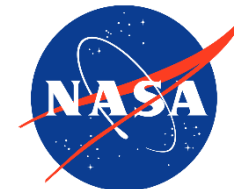
Cruise Altitude

55,000 feet



# Supplement: X-59 Design Features

*Quiet design approaches adapted for a unique flight demonstrator*



**X-plane approach that meets key requirements in a cost-effective design**

External and forward vision systems for forward visibility

T-38 aft canopy and ejection seat minimizes qualification cost and schedule

Long nose to shape forward shock

Fixed canard for nose-up trim at low-boom design point

Large, unitized skins reduce parts count and manufacturing cost

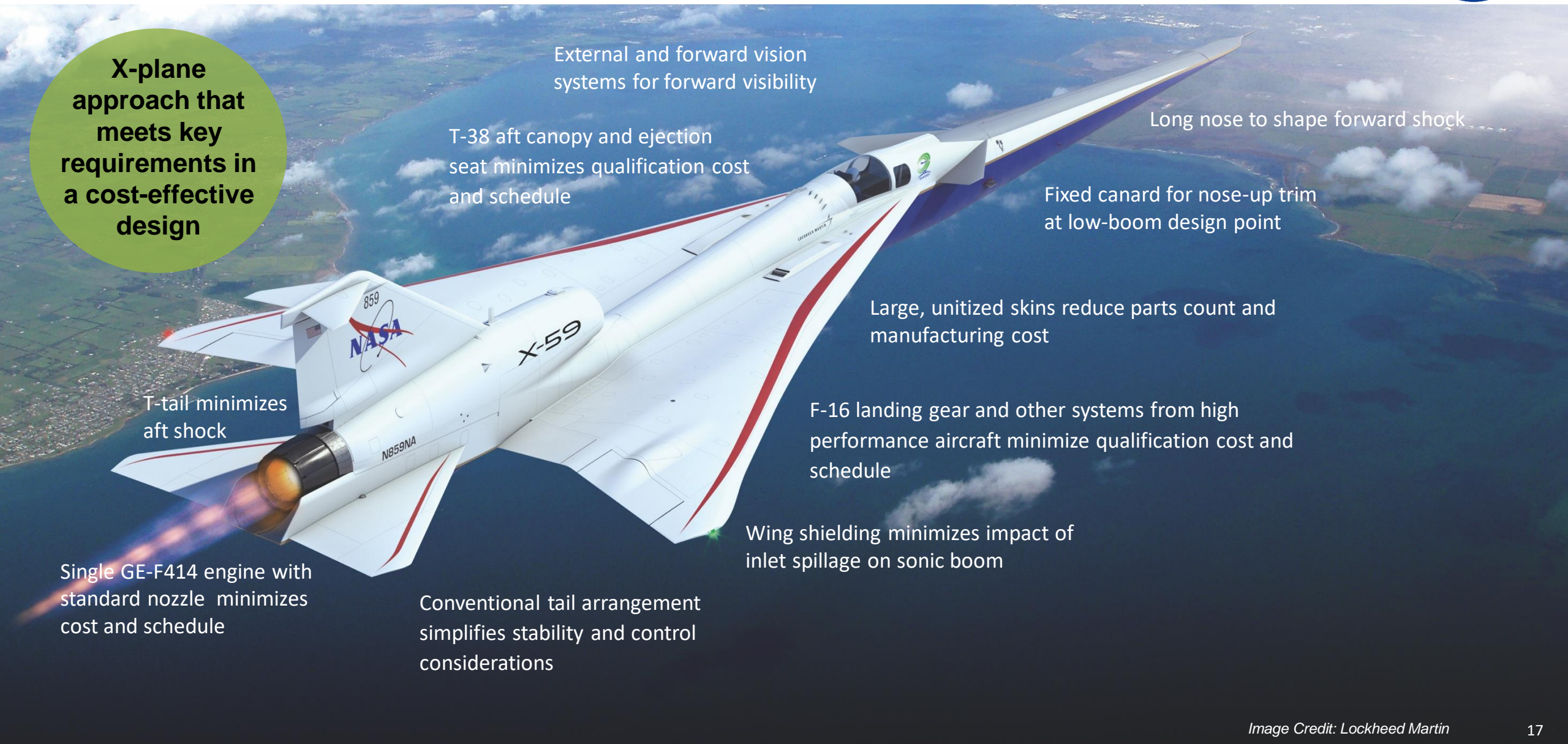
F-16 landing gear and other systems from high performance aircraft minimize qualification cost and schedule

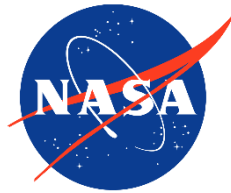
Wing shielding minimizes impact of inlet spillage on sonic boom

T-tail minimizes aft shock

Single GE-F414 engine with standard nozzle minimizes cost and schedule

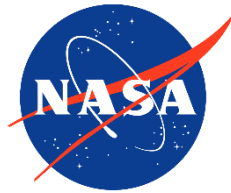
Conventional tail arrangement simplifies stability and control considerations





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