

Relaxing the VTOL requirement results in major performance and cost improvements

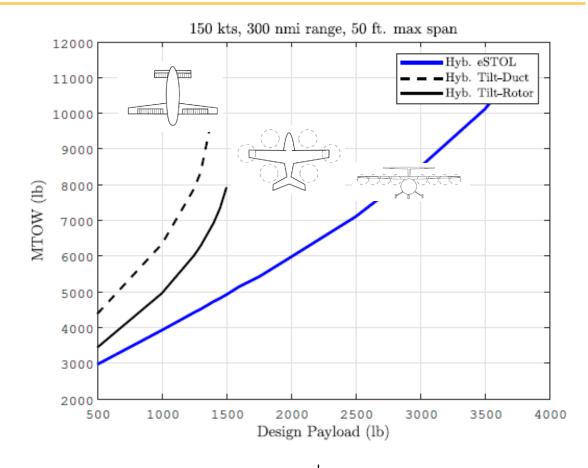


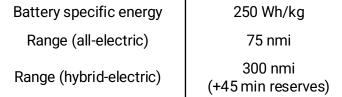
Results from a recent MIT paper entitled, "A Performance Comparison of eSTOL and eVTOL Aircraft" published by the American Institute of Aeronautics & Astronautics

Constant 6000 lb GTOW

	Tilt-Duct eVTOL	Tilt-Rotor eVTOL	eST0L
All-electric			
Payload (lb)	668	784	1527
Payload Multiplier	1.0	1.2	2.3
Hybrid-electric			
Payload (lb)	767	1116	1970
Payload Multiplier	1.0	1.5	2.6

An eSTOL aircraft leverages a few hundred feet of runway (vs VTOL) to achieve nearly 3x more payload capacity; hybridization brings over 10x more range (vs all-electric)





Electric propulsion makes STOL aircraft practical

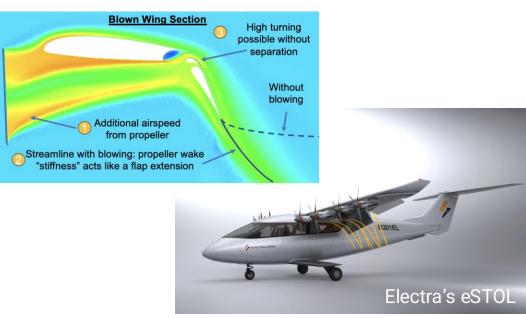


Designs of the past established that a fixed wing aircraft can operate from spaces only a few "vehicle lengths" in distance



- Taking off short is easy;
 landing short accurately is much harder
- Traditional engines not ideal for blown lift designs

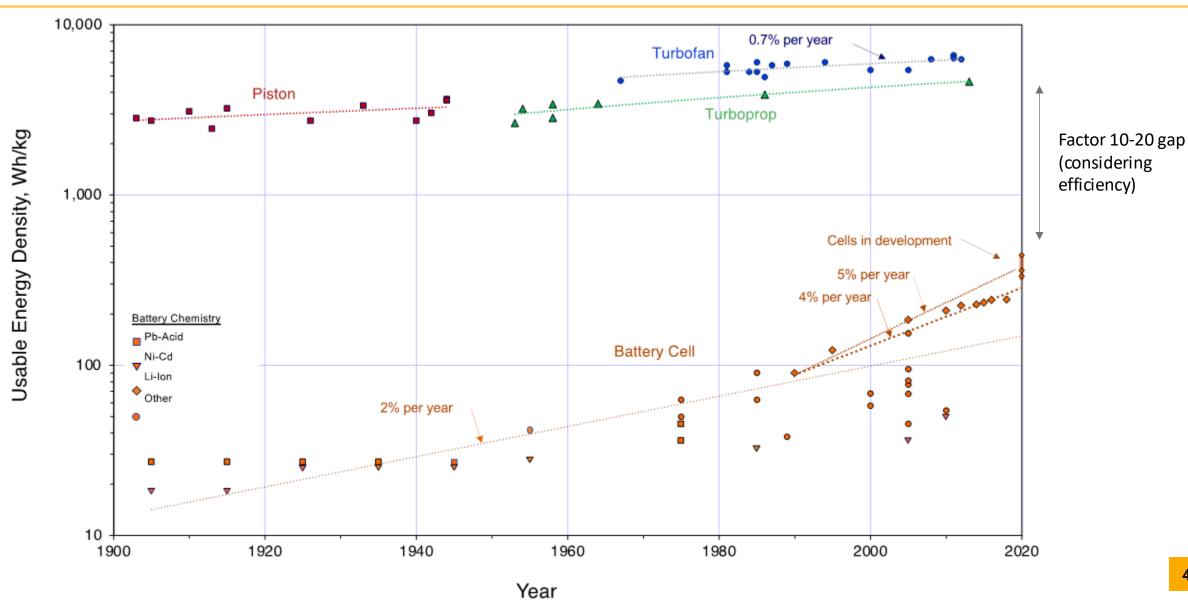
Distributed Electric Propulsion addresses the historical challenges to practical STOL aircraft



- Can optimally blow the wing across the entire span with electric propulsors → increases lift coefficient by 3x
- Fly-by-wire and differential thrust for slow-speed flight control authority
- Land within 300 x 100 ft spaces

Why hybrid-electric?



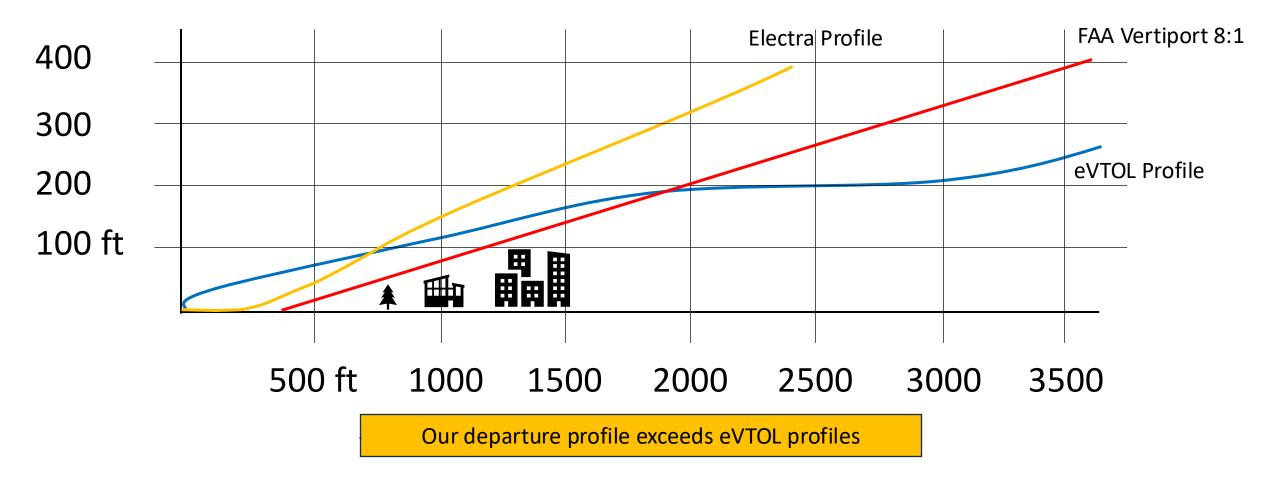






DoT AAM RFI – eVTOL departure profile comparison





FAA Vertiport Design: https://www.faa.gov/sites/faa.gov/files/eb-105-vertiports.pdf

eVTOL Profile: https://ntrs.nasa.gov/citations/20220006729

