C&V Drone Fog Study – FOGMAP

Drone = Uncrewed Aircraft System (UAS)

Frequent *in situ* Observations above Ground for Modeling and Advanced Prediction of fog 13 July 2022

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W6551

Photo courtesy Naashom Marx, CVG Airport Manager

Team

Project Lead: James Pinto

(NCAR/RAL – Deputy Director of Aviation Applications Program)

NCAR collaborators:

- Mei Xu (WRF modeling / DA)
- Kate Fossell (Data Assimilation)
- Junkyung Kay (DA/modeling)
- Jeff Hancock (Software Engineer)

University of Kentucky Collaborators

- Sean Bailey (UAS lead)
- Suzanne Smith (Oversight/coordinator)
- Ryan Nolin (pilot, lead engineer)
- Christina Vezzi (pilot, logistical support)
- Students (spotters, other support, CVG impact study)

Wilmington WFO

Seth Binau, Science and Operations Officer

Aviation Desk Forecasters

CVG Airport

- Naashom Marx, CVG Director of Strategic Innovation
- Casey Kinosz, CVG Director of Operations
- Brian Barnott, Senior Manager CVG Airport Ops







Motivation

- Visibility and ceiling constraints leading cause of aviation accidents*
- Predictive skill of current C&V falls short of TFM requirements (e.g., 70% POD of IFR)
- Off airport ops and emerging modes of aerial transportation require more accurate prediction of C&V hazards at scales relevant to the operations.

Weather-sensing UAS are an emerging observing system capability (Pinto et al. 2021)

- Can provide high spatio-temporal resolution (fill data gaps)
- Portable/flexible/targeted in time/space
- Environmentally friendly
- Economical
- Promise of UAS DA in other studies (e.g., Jensen et al 2021, 2022 – TS,low-level winds; Leuenberger 2020 – fog/TS)

*https://www.flyingmag.com/nall-report-october-2021/





Project Overview

<u>**Goal**</u> is to evaluate the benefit of Uncrewed Aircraft System (UAS/drone) observations in improving prediction (onset, severity, duration) of locally-forced fog conditions.



- Cyan = low clouds and fog
- Darker colors = high clouds



Airport Impacts: Frost and Localized fog NAS Impacts : Ground Stops for arrivals

Background

- Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport (Covington, CVG)
- 6th busiest cargo airport in the U.S.
- Hub for Amazon Air, DHL Express
- Located just south of the Ohio River (0.8 km wide)



IFR conditions occur most often at CVG in winter between 7am-noon EST.

Overview of Field Deployment



IOP Summary Table

IOP	Start Date (UTC)	Start-End Time (UTC)	Profiling Sites	Flights	Notes
1	03-02-2022	0300-1100	Airport/Villa	24	Issue with S1000 required avging
2	06-24-2022	0300-1045	Airport/ <u>Devou</u>	26	S1000 sonic issue after F1, RH issues on both S1000 and Hover1

Fixed Site Observations



Scenes from IOPs



IOP #1 (2 March 2022)

TAF issued at 12 UTC on 1 March 2022:

733 FTUS41 KILN 011123 TAFCVG TAF KCVG 011123Z 0112/0218 21007KT P6SM 0VC120 FM011700 22010G18KT P6SM SCT250 FM012200 23010KT P6SM FEW250 FM020500 32003KT P6SM SKC FM021000 02003KT 5SM BR FEW250 FM021300 01003KT P6SM FEW250=

GOES-East Nighttime Microphysics RGB product



https://star.nesdis.noaa.gov/

IOP #1: Surface Observations



IOP #1: Sounding at Wilmington, OH (ILN)





Large gap in sounding locations – really none along the Ohio River in particular. Cloud top ~15000 ft Boundary layer started very dry.

IOP#1 Profile Intercomparisons



Cooling is less rapid at CVG than ILN, but shallow inversion is evident in UAS data. Similar evolution of RH at both locations.

1-sec sounding data from http://www.weather.uwyo.edu/upperair/bufrraob.shtml

IOP#1: Hover1 Gridded Profiles

CVG Airport Profiling Site: 2 March 2022



IOP#1: Predicted Moisture Variability



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IOP#1: Hover1 Gridded Profiles

CVG Airport Profiling Site: 2 March 2022



Next Steps

Near-Term Plans (Aug '22 – Mar '23):

- Finalize EnKF system configuration /sensitivity assessments
- Finish conducting IOPs (at least 3 more)
- Perform OSE studies

Longer term (2023-2025):

- Observing System Simulation Experiments
- Evaluate potential value of targeted UAS observations at other key airports with C&V forecast challenges
- Help coordinate WMO UAS Demonstration campaign – potential new operational observing system.

See: https://community.wmo.int/uas-demonstration

Challenge:

 Determining observation error covariances and sensitivity of results thereto U-wind Analysis Increment IOP-1: 1 Mar 2022: valid 2200 UTC



Realtime Short-term Prediction of UAS Hazards



observations alone