

Weather in the Connected Cockpit

What if the Cockpit is on the Ground?

The Weather Story for UAS

Friends and Partners of Aviation Weather

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Outline

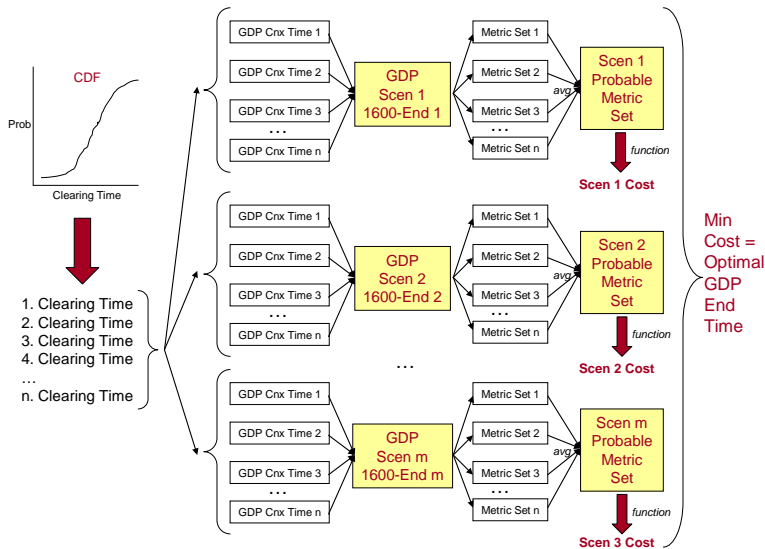
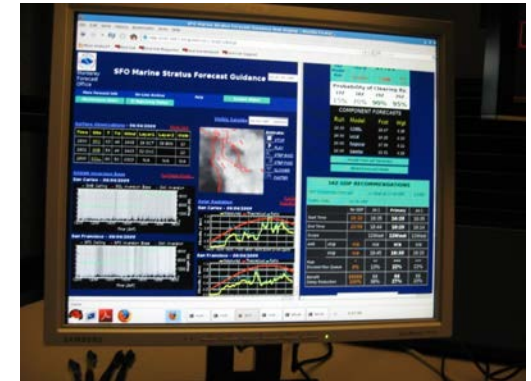
- Mosaic ATM Role in Aviation Weather
- UAS Research Involvement
- Weather Needs of UAS
- High Bandwidth Air-Ground Connection





Weather Integration: GPSM

- GPSM is a decision support tool designed to provide guidance to decision makers in selecting traffic management programs at SFO when low ceilings are expected to reduce airport capacity.
- Provides recommendations based on probabilistic forecast of the clearing of stratus, bridging the gap between the forecast product and the tool used to issue GDPs.



- Provides relative indication of risk and benefit of the recommendations vs. alternative options given the uncertainty in the forecast.
- GPSM is one of the first decision support links between weather forecasts and actual decisions, which can improve the prediction of actions and result in better planning.



Weather Integration: START

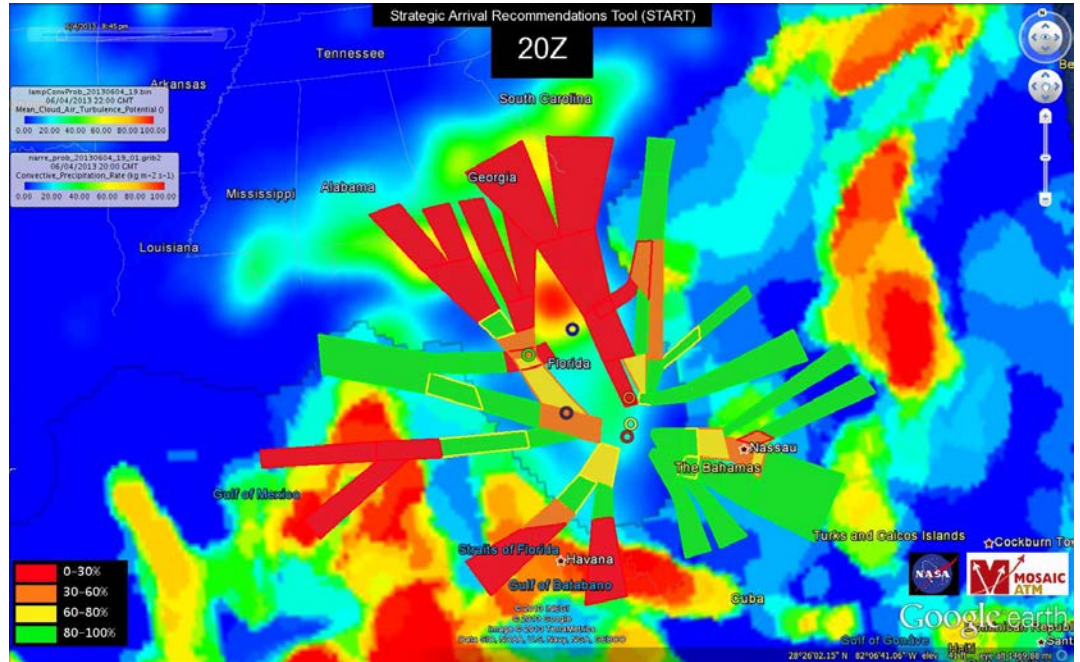


- Purpose:
 - To aid the ZMA TMU in the strategic planning of arriving traffic during convective weather events.

- Motivation:
 - Empower the TMU to proactively manage traffic in anticipation of convective events.
 - Reduce reliance on tactical (reactive) management.
 - Minimize diversions and safety concerns.

- Approach:

- Utilize probabilistic convective weather forecast products to create probabilistic airspace capacity estimates for key ZMA/ZJX routes.
- Use the probabilistic capacity estimates to help drive strategic traffic management decision making.



Mosaic's Role in UAS R&D

Advanced Technologies

- **Safety**

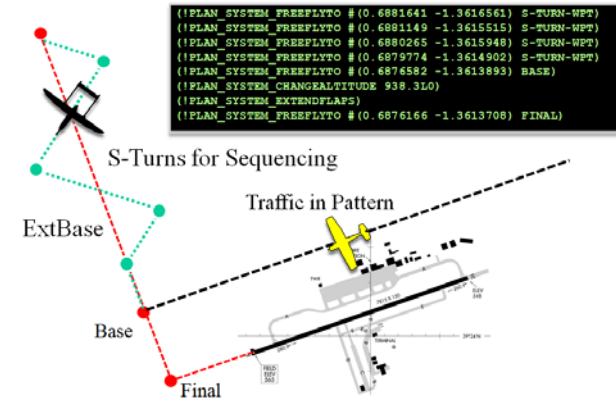
- Flight Risk Analysis - NASA
- Contingency Planning & Management - NASA
- File and Fly Visualization Tools - IR&D
- Non-GPS Navigation in the Terminal Area - Air Force
- Threat Tracking - Navy, Boeing
- 4D Trajectory Prediction - Navy

- **Command & Control**

- Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) of Air Traffic Control (ATC) - Air Force
- Adaptive Task Planning Under Uncertainty - Air Force

- **Capability**

- Optimized Optical Sensing of Complex Terrain - Army
- Biologically-Inspired Navigation - Army
- UAV Ground Segment & Mission Planning Functionality - Air Force / Global Hawk



Rapid Automated Mission Planning System (RAMPS) – Information Integration

RAMPS Considers a Spectrum of Factors in Its Decision-Making

Population Density



Controlled Airspace

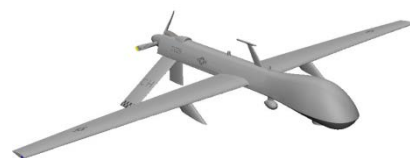
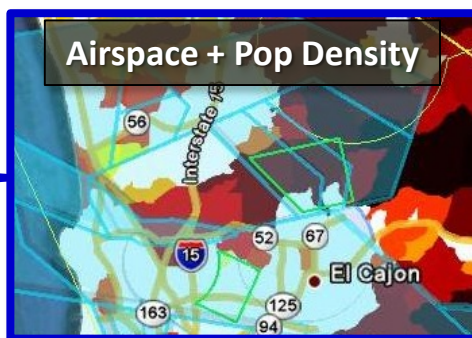


**Safety
Thresholds**

Geospatial / Urban Dev



Airspace + Pop Density

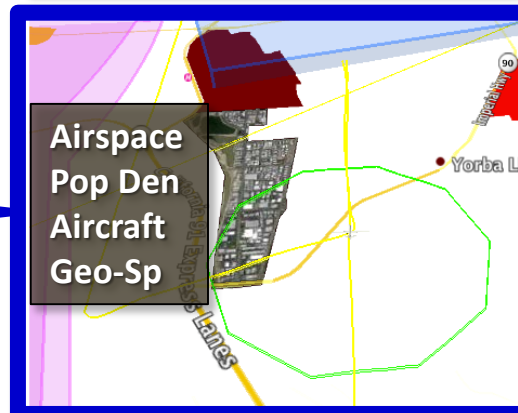


Aircraft Performance Model

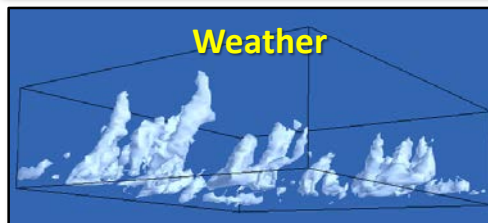
Air Traffic Density



Airspace
Pop Den
Aircraft
Geo-Sp



Weather



Define
Risk

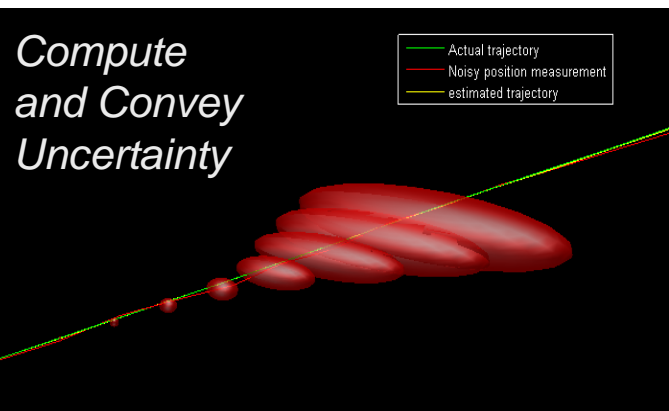
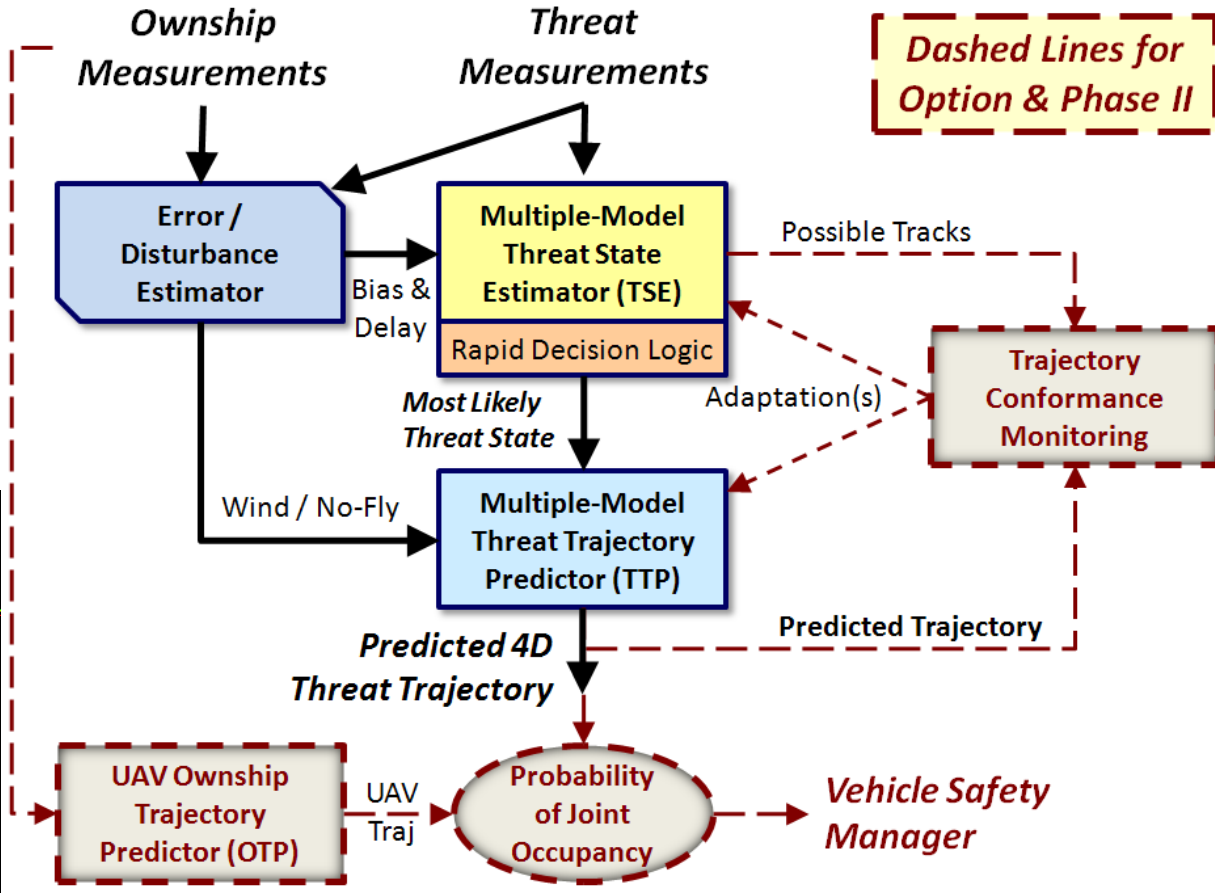
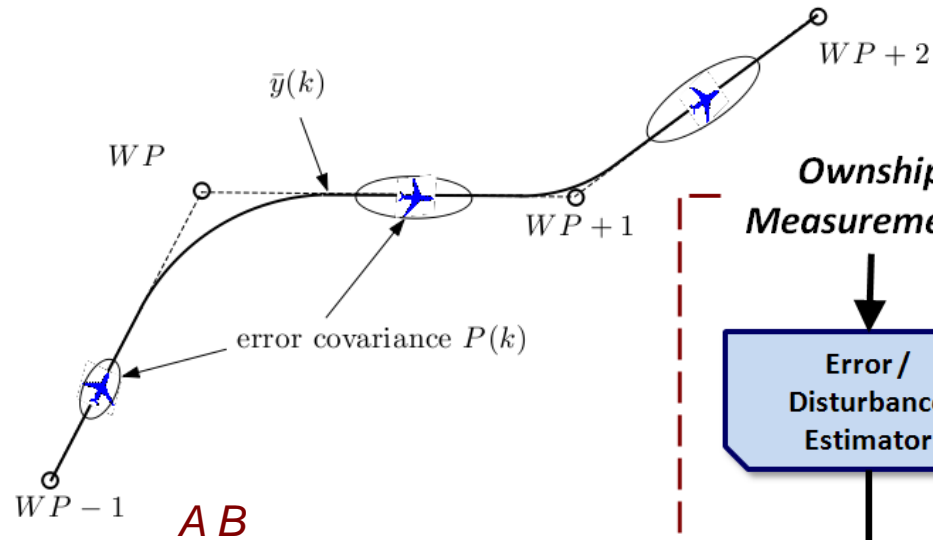
Compute
Risk

Minimize
Risk

Real-Time Tracking & 4D Trajectory Prediction

NAVAIR

Algorithm Architecture



UAS Weather Needs

Small UAS are More Susceptible to Weather Impact:

- Lower Aircraft Speed and Mass
- High Winds and Turbulence and Greater Impact on Speed, Range, and Severity of Disturbance

Weather Data Required by UAS for Flight Planning and Real-Time Control:

- Surface Wind Dir & Speed
- Winds Aloft
- Convection & Turbulence

Minimize Weight by Offloading Sensors and Systems

- Obtain Weather Data via Uplink, Not Additional Sensors
- High-Bandwidth, Low-Latency Data Pipe Needed!



UAS Weather Needs

- UAS Operational Requirements and Procedures Specify Flight Must be ***Within Line of Sight*** of Operator
- Visual Contact with the UA Enables Collision Avoidance
via
- Visual Detection of Threat Aircraft, and
- Maneuvering to Avoid the Threat



But is That All?

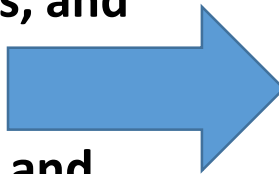


UAS Weather Needs

- UAS Operational Requirements and Procedures Specify Flight Must be ***Within Line of Sight*** of Operator
- Visual Contact with the UA Enables Collision Avoidance

via

- **Visual Detection of Clouds, and**
- **Avoidance of Clouds,**
- **So Other Aircraft Can See and Avoid Ownship**



Cloud Detection and Localization

- Downlink UAS Video Feed
- Image Processing to Find Clouds and Geolocate Them
- High-Bandwidth, Low-Latency Data Pipe Needed!



UAS as Weather Sensors

- Each UA Senses Atmospheric Information
 - Wind via Difference of Motion through Air and Motion over Ground
 - Temperature, Pressure
- UAS Will Predominantly Fly at Low Altitude
 - Low Altitude Weather Will be the Predominant Product
- Most Useful for:
 - Other UAS
 - Surface Wind/Weather Observation and Forecasts

Rapid, Micro-Scale Weather Updates

- High-Bandwidth Air-Ground Datalink to Obtain Frequent Weather Updates from UA
- Fast Weather Model Update Conducted on Ground
- Uplink New Weather Observation and Forecast
- Hypothesis: Dense Airborne Sensor Network Reduces Complexity of Modeling Required

