

# Aviation Weather Research Program (AWRP) Highlights for FPAW

November 19, 2015



### **Presentation Overview**

- AWRP Mission
- Long history of success!
- A sampling of current AWRP research initiatives
- Biggest challenges ahead



### **AWRP Mission**

# Applied research to minimize the impact of weather on the National Airspace System (NAS)

- The NextGen Implementation Plan contains specific initiatives to support NextGen weather Operational Improvements
- Collaborative, complementary initiatives with NWS to transition legacy capabilities to meet NextGen requirements
- Focused initiatives to help mitigate safety and/or efficiency issues associated with well-documented weather problems



#### **AWRP 15+ Year History of Success**

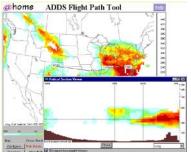
National Convective Wx Forecast, 2001



Rapid Update Cycle (RUC): 40KM, 1998; 20KM, 2002; 13KM, 2005



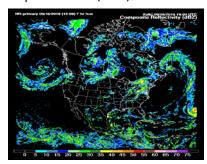
Current Icing Potential (CIP): original implementation, 2002; Forecast Icing Potential (FIP): original implementation, 2004; FIP Severity, 2011; CIP/FIP RAP, 2012; CIP/FIP High Resolution, 2014



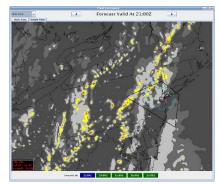
Aviation Digital Data Service (ADDS), 2003



Rapid Refresh (RAP), 2012



CoSPA, 2011



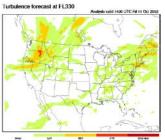
High-Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR), 2014



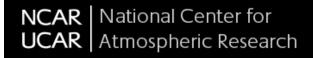
Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS): Initial Operation on ExADDS, 2007; Operational transition to ADDS, 2015



Graphical Turbulence Guidance (GTG): original implementation, 2003; GTG2 (Mid-Levels), 2010; GTG3 (Mountain Wave, Low Levels), 2015



# A shout out to our fantastic partners!







METRON









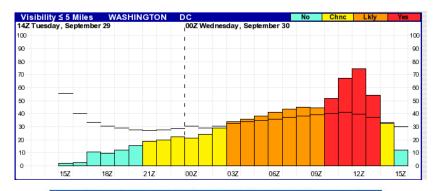
and many more...



# Ceiling and Visibility (C&V)

#### Collaboration with NOAA to:

- Improve C&V analyses in the form of the Real Time Mesoscale Analysis (RTMA)
- Improve Localized Aviation MOS Product (LAMP) forecasts
- Test techniques for forecasters to enhance automated products
- Integrate improvements into the Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS) tool, TAFs, and TRACON Area Forecasts







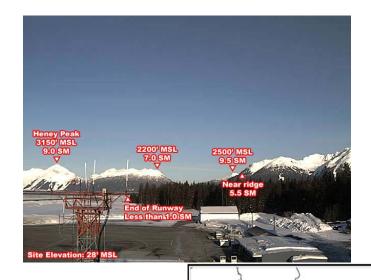
# **Alaska Specific Initiatives**

- Even with sophisticated weather applications in the cockpit,
   NTSB statistics show GA accident rates are not falling.
   Inadvertent VFR to IMC, especially in AK, still a big problem
- AWRP looking at specific applications to address GA accident issues in AK
  - CONUS specific products such as GTG and CIP/FIP will not perform well over AK due to model resolution and available observational data
  - New products will leverage different data sets and better address forecast uncertainty
  - Critical need to improve first guess and analysis fields for many aviation impact variables



# Alaska Specific Initiatives

- Ceiling and Visibility
   Analysis for Alaska (CVA-AK)—collaboration with
   NCAR, MIT/LL and Alaskan
   Aviation Weather Unit
   (NWS) to:
  - Develop automated C&V analysis product combining surface observations and information from satellites and weather cameras
  - Use as input for numerical model initialization
- Icing Product Alaska





# **Numerical Modeling**

- Supporting NOAA GSD efforts to improve model resolution, accuracy, and refresh rates via advancements in model physics, nested grids, and data assimilation on operational models
- Supporting research and evaluation of new modeling capabilities that have a viable path to NCEP operations including ensembles, global resolution improvements, and more...
- Developed and supported operational implementation of 3km High Resolution Rapid Refresh (HRRR) and RAP v2 at NCEP NCO
- Quantifying benefits of current and future model enhancements to the National Airspace System

Aviation specific research efforts funded at nearly \$8 million over the last 5 years



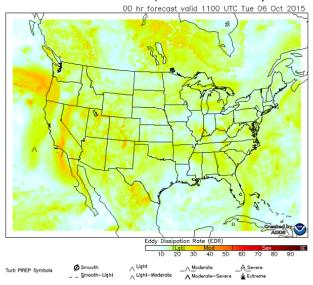
#### **Turbulence**

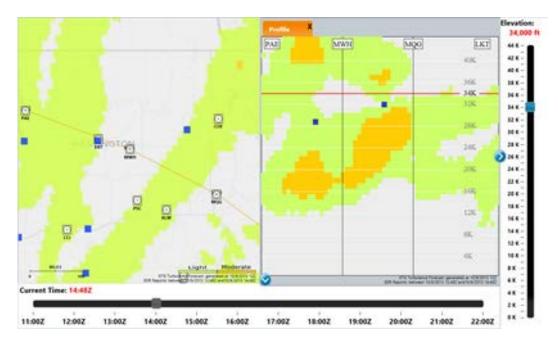
- Graphical Turbulence Guidance (GTG) upgrades include mountain wave turbulence and low level turbulence diagnostics. Operational on aviationweather.gov
- Develop and evaluate additional turbulence forecast capabilities including convectively induced turbulence (CIT), Alaska-specific and Global coverage products
- Research to enhance the operational capability to remotely sense turbulence (i.e., with satellites and radar)
- In collaboration with Delta Air Lines, provided dispatch and flight crew access to turbulence forecasts and EDR data for strategic and tactical decision making



## **Turbulence**

GTG - Max clear air turbulence (1000 ft. MSL to FL500)







### **Convective Storms**

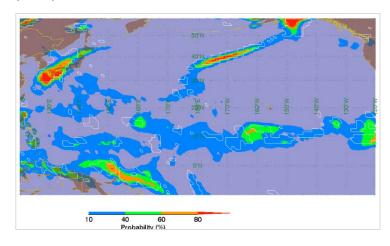
- Global-scale probabilistic convection forecast guidance out to 36 hours to support strategic planning of transoceanic flights in coordination with World Area Forecast Centers (WAFC)
- Increasing skill and continuity of 1–4 hour forecasts of VIL and echo tops by using new blending methods combining numerical weather model and extrapolation forecasts
- Refining techniques to improve the 0–6 hour prediction of convective initiation critical for NAS planning and operations
- Identified potential opportunities and key shortfalls associated with improved lightning threat awareness for airport operations



### **Convective Storms**

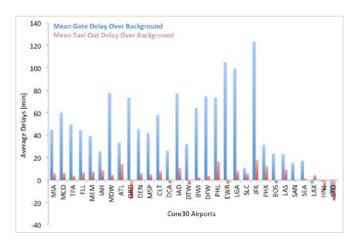
#### **Oceanic**

Probabilistic 24-hour forecast of convection for the Pacific. The white contours are actual areas of precipitation at the valid time.



#### Lightning

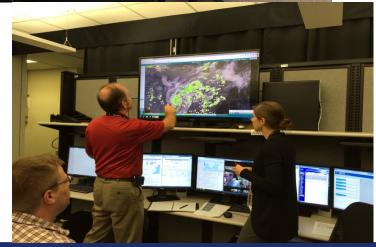
Mean gate departure and taxi out delays due to ramp closures for which average background delays were subtracted.



# **Aviation Weather Demonstration and Evaluation Services (AWDE)**

- Core capability providing aviation weather demonstration and evaluation services
- Supports program managers with data to reduce programmatic risks, aids in the definition and validation of requirements
- Provides a laboratory capability to perform HITLs and other technical evaluations, often in collaboration with Aviation Weather Center Testbed
- Provides access to SMEs in Human Factors, Engineering, Meteorology, Computer Science and Aviation Users







# **Challenges**

- Uncertainty—Complex challenges need to be better clarified regarding not only uncertainty attributes of weather products but also the ability of NAS decision makers to apply uncertainty information.
- UAS, Commercial space travel, and future capabilities— How good do forecasts of the future have to be? How good is good enough?
- Role of Human forecaster versus need for automation— Improvements to automation changing the role of the human forecaster for aviation (Decision support expertise?)
- Integration—translated weather information into decisions and decision support tools



# Thanks for your support!

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