Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS) Tool @ www.AviationWeather.gov

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- Meets the needs of low-altitude emergency first responders
- Overlay multiple fields of interest: ceiling, visibility, flight category, winds, relative humidity, temperature, icing, satellite, radar, AIRMETs and SIGMETs, METARs, TAFs, and PIREPs
- All 3-D data are interpolated to AGL altitudes and can be sliced horizontally on 1000 ft. intervals up to 5000 ft. (all data can be animated); Data is time synchronized to go back/forward 6 hours
- High-resolution base-maps from ESRI (colored relief & satellite); more detail is revealed when zooming in
- Preferred views can be saved for quick recall later and automatically update with current data



HEMS Tool Implementation

Current State:

- "Frozen" since late July 2015
- May tweak user interface to mimic the Java application
- Plan to fix several issues with the tool employing functionality residing on our new Experimental Graphical Forecasts for Aviation webpage
- Some of these changes already available for the HEMS Tool at: <u>http://new.aviationweather.gov/hemst</u>
 - added 500' increments to the level selector
 - will work on the back end processes to add more graphics to the display
 - added map legend to view the legend in full screen mode

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HEMS Tool: Adding Data

- METAR network too sparse:
 - Pilots need more surface observations
 - Investigating ways to incorporate Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System (MADIS) data
 - Density of network and reliability of observations present challenge
- OpenLayers advantages:
 - Easily allows addition of data from external sources
 - Can roll out new functionality more quickly than with Java
 - Add "non-standard" forms of geo-spatial data

• FAA/NWS C&V enhancement project:

- Will improve Real-Time Mesoscale Analysis (RTMA)
- Better Ceiling & Visibility analysis and ultimately improved forecasts

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CVA Plot:

- Analysis generally not well-received, but is produced every 5 minutes
- Relies mostly on simplistic objective interpolation of METAR data; doesn't do well in mountainous areas
- Can miss relatively large areas of IFR
- Goal is to ultimately use RTMA or AWC-developed algorithm for C&V analysis



Ceiling and Visibility Analysis

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LAMP vs RTMA:

- LAMP does not capture all scenarios – it handles fog, but not always lower cigs/vsbys due to precipitation
- LAMP is interpolated from GFS MOS data points – so it's easier to miss lower cigs/vsbys
- LAMP also has about 30 minutes of latency, is somewhat coarse and degraded



RTMA Analysis

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• LAMP vs RTMA:

- RTMA has latency issues as well: in the past was about 90 minutes, now down to 50 minutes
- Ultimately RTMA will be completed every 15 minutes
- At least another 9 months until RTMA development will have reached a point for consistent use in HEMS
- <u>Until RTMA is ready, will first</u> <u>use LAMP since its analysis is</u> <u>deemed to be more accurate</u> <u>than CVA</u>



RTMA Analysis

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- Increase back-end processing time
- Re-write of how data is processed
- Implement some of the cosmetic changes repeatedly requested by users
- Need feedback from users
 - Send comments directly to <u>Mike.Bettwy@noaa.gov</u> or <u>Dan.Vietor@noaa.gov</u>
 - Or use "Feedback" link on webpage



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