



# *UAS and Weather: Current Capabilities and Future Trends*

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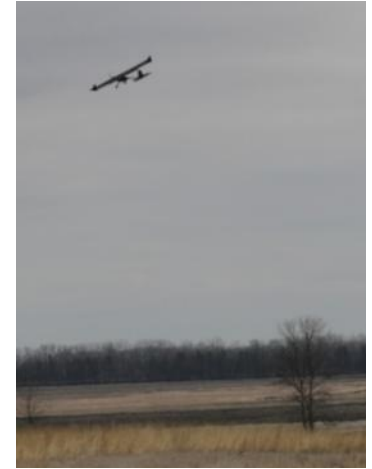
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**Friends and Partners in Aviation Weather (FPAW)  
National Business Aviation Association Fall Conference  
Orlando, FL  
November 3, 2016**

# Current UAS Weather Limitations

- ▶ Commercial operations (Part 107 or Section 333) generally follow § 91.155 VFR cloud clearances
  - 3 mile visibility
  - 500 feet below clouds
  - 2,000 feet horizontally away from clouds
- ▶ Public Aircraft (COA) follows N8900.227
  - Requires VMC
  - If VFR flight plan, follow § 91.155
  - If IFR flight plan, remain clear of clouds
- ▶ Military, operate in weather as aircraft enable
  - Widely varied aircraft sizes and capabilities, and thus large variances in tolerance of wind, temp, precip
  - Some existing/future anti-ice/de-ice capabilities



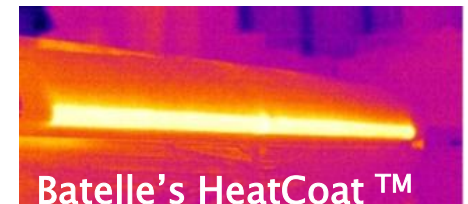
Magpie during UTM testing at UND



MQ-9



Triton



# Future UAS Weather-Capable Needs Will Drive Technology Research and Regulatory Changes

## Envisioned UAS BLOS CONOPS in NAS

- High altitude comms node
- Large UAS transit (military)
- Border surveillance
- Cargo delivery (includes OPVs)
- Remote sensing (agriculture, resources)
- Weather research, in situ measurements
- Linear Infrastructure monitoring
- Search and rescue
- Traffic reporting/Media
- Package delivery, urban canyon
- Videography, inspections

“Next generation RPA must be able to execute missions (both sense and engage) in extreme weather conditions and adverse environments.”

“RPA Vector: Vision and Enabling Concepts 2013–2038”,  
USAF Feb 2014

## Example UAS-Centric RDT&E Initiatives

### NASA

- Detect & Avoid (DAA)
- Command/Control (C2)
- UTM Weather Workshop 7/2016

### FAA

- UAS COE (ASSURE)
- RTCA
- UAS Test Sites
- Tech Center
- NextGen

### Nat'l Science Foundation

- “CLOUD MAP” (OSU)
- “Dear Colleague” UAS Letter, 8/2016

### DoD Initiatives

- SBIR Anti-Ice 2/2016
- Many Other

### Private Sector Initiatives

Weather  
Capable/Enabled  
UAS

+

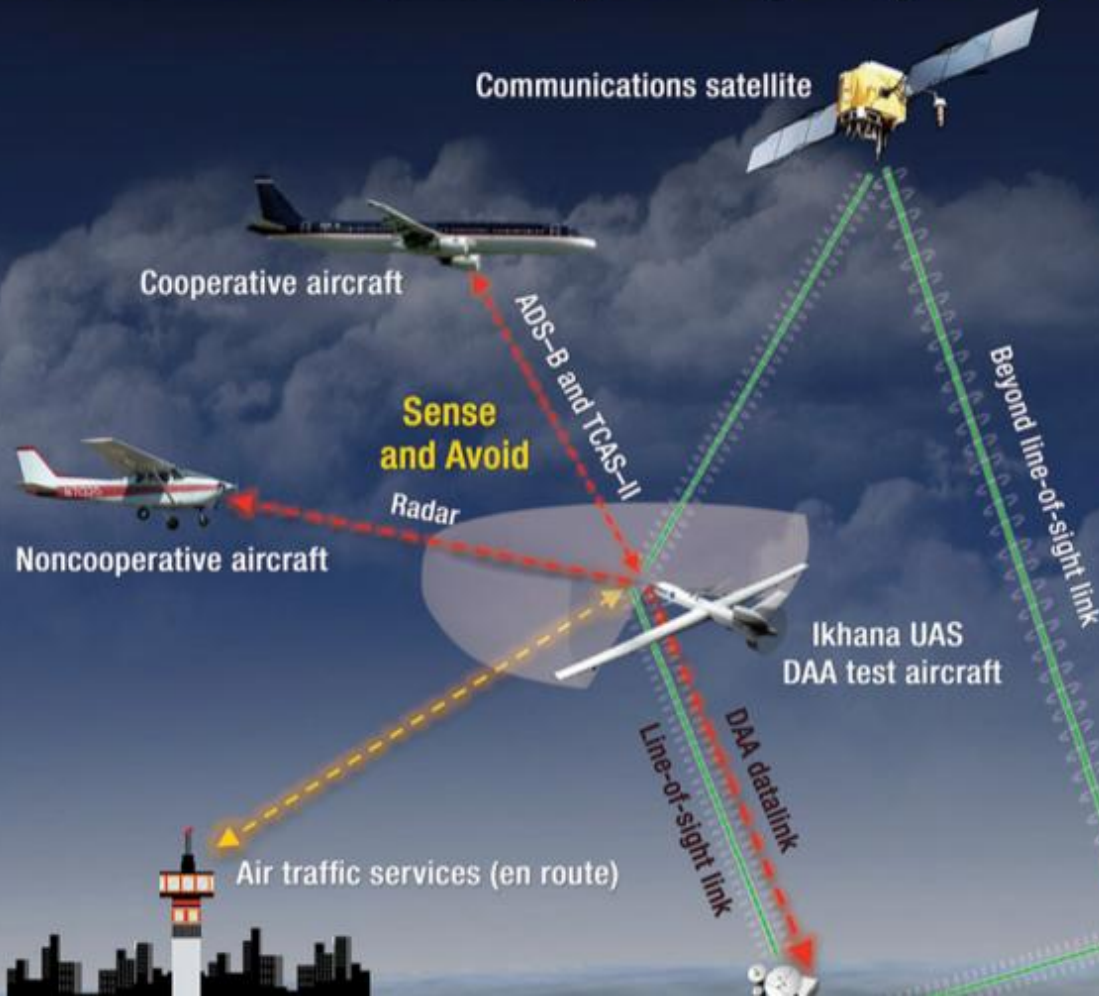
Weather-  
Accommodative  
UAS  
Regulatory  
Environment



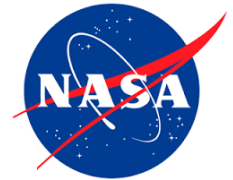
# NASA UAS-NAS Project

Graphic courtesy NASA

## Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Integration National Airspace System (NAS) Project



- ▶ DAA
- ▶ C2



# NASA UAS Traffic Management (UTM)

- ▶ Research platform for low-altitude UAS CONOPS development
- ▶ Enable safe separation/segregation via data-exchanged mission plans and ops updates
- ▶ Integrate with UAS Ground Control Stations (GCS)
- ▶ Industry-Funded
- ▶ Wx Workshop 7/16
  - Wx Impacts
  - User Needs
  - Research Reqts
- ▶ UAS Test Site Participation



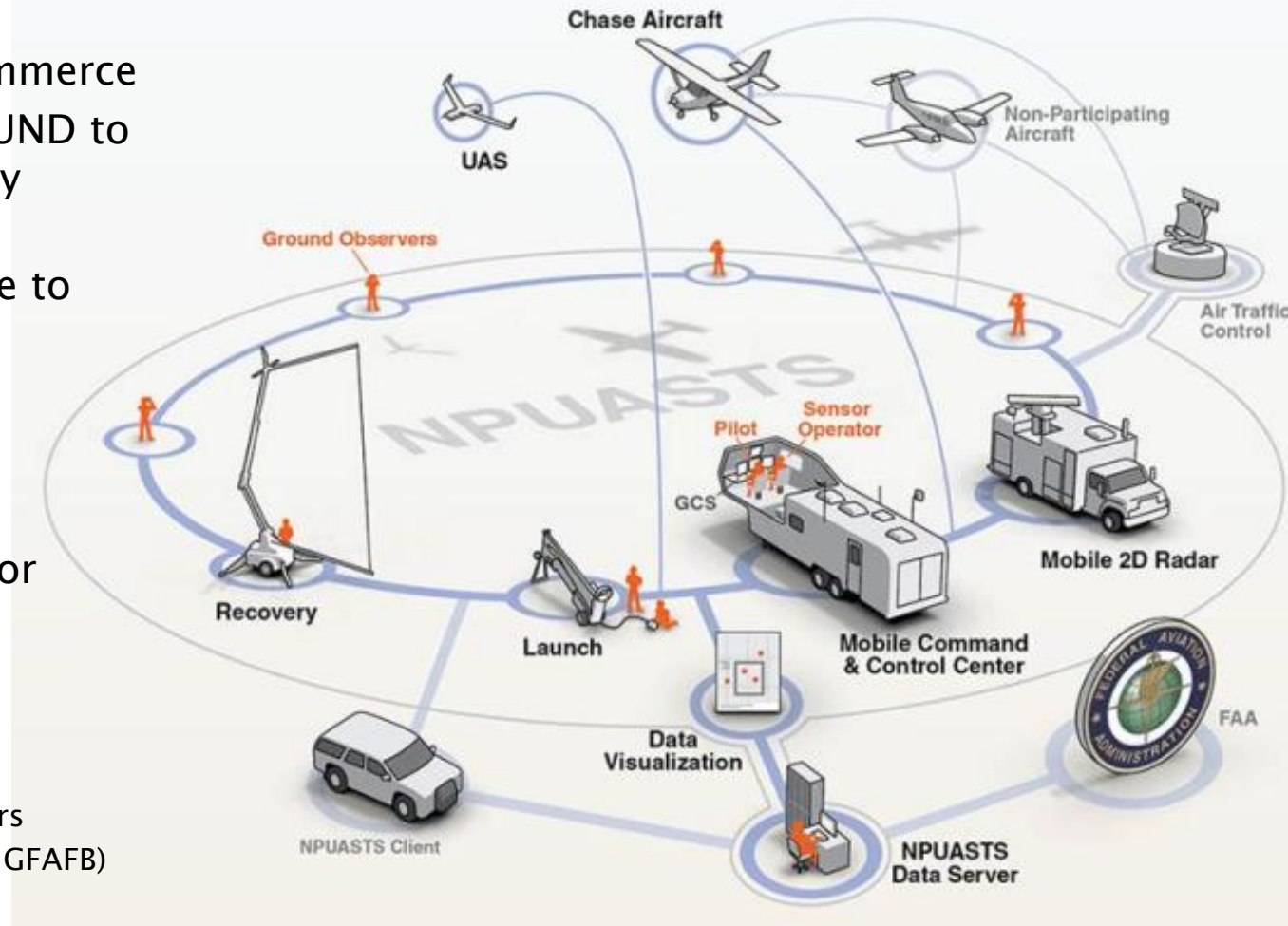
Graphic courtesy NASA





# Northern Plains UAS Test Site (NP UAS TS)

- ▶ One of six FAA-designated national UAS test sites
- ▶ Led by ND Dept of Commerce
- ▶ Operations housed at UND to leverage aviation/safety expertise
- ▶ Extensive infrastructure to safely conduct UAS testing in the NAS
- ▶ NASA testing for UTM, DAA, LVC-DE
- ▶ Private and public sector research/testing
- ▶ Key COA initiatives
  - 1,200 ft AGL statewide
  - Night Ops
  - Daisy Chain visual observers
  - Radar observer (DSR-11 @ GFAFB)
  - IMC conditions



# UAS R&D Focus Areas at UND

- ▶ Leverage Academic Program, Research Assets
- ▶ Training/Ops R&D
  - MALE RPA
  - Human Factors\*
- ▶ Airspace Integration
  - Airborne/Ground-Based DAA\*
  - BVLOS Command/Control
  - UAS Traffic Management
- ▶ Aircraft/Payload Integration
  - Engineering\*
  - Data Analytics
- ▶ UAS Applications, including
  - Atmospheric Sciences
  - Infrastructure Inspection
  - Law Enforcement

\* ASSURE Tasks



> 200 UAS Undergraduates



2D Radar Truck



AFRL "PRINCE" Training R&D



NORTHERN PLAINS  
UAS TEST SITE



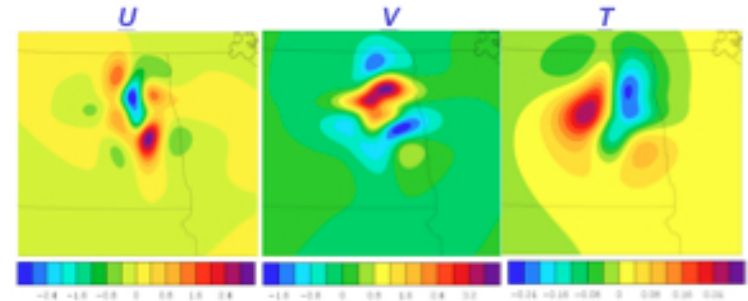
Powerline Inspection R&D



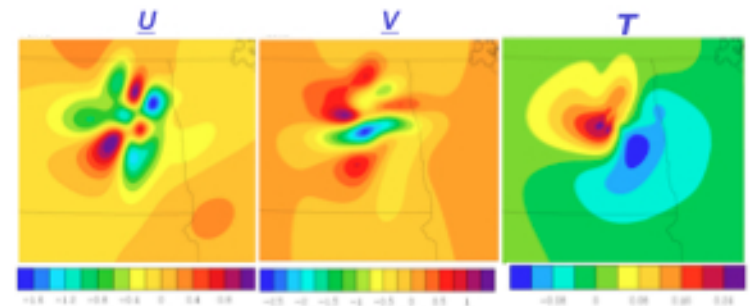
# UAS and Weather – Priority Areas at UND

- ▶ Many research directions possible; need to focus on initial/best value
  - Integration of UAS into the NAS
  - Benefits to UAS community
  - Benefits to aviation-weather community
- ▶ Investigations we are pursuing include:
  - Weather hazards (accuracy, range) for radar DAA systems, both airborne and ground-based
  - Methods for assimilating, into forecast Observation System Simulation Experiment (OSSE), in situ measurements taken by UAS
  - Using UAS to improve conditional awareness of and forecasting for winter weather
  - Fine-scale measurements using UAS to better estimate localized wind fields/gusts
  - Low-level turbulence assessments
  - Boundary layer sampling

Analysis Increments, ~ 950 hPa

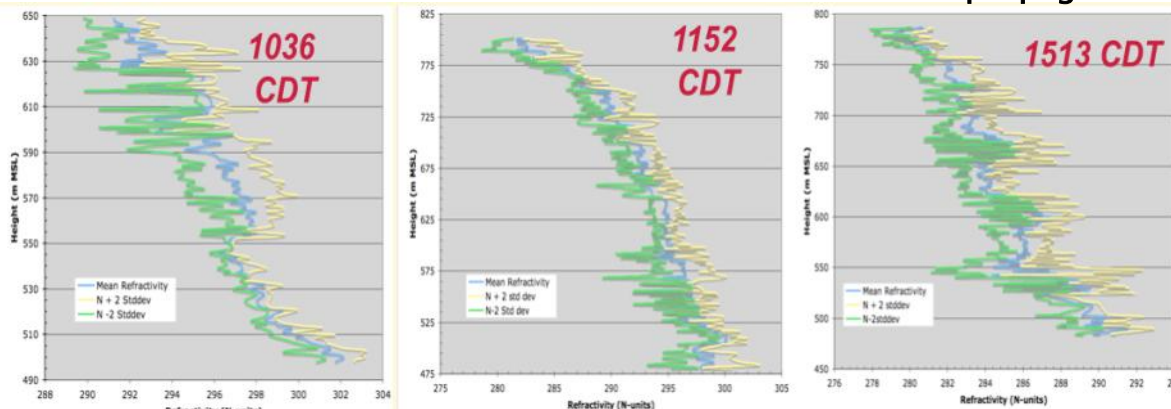


Analysis Increments, ~ 600 hPa



WRF OSSE assimilation of synthetically sampled phase array radar data, tornadic event (8/26/07)

Estimated  $N$  for EM propagation





# Closing Remarks

- ▶ UAS ability to fly in adverse weather is limited by current regulations and by current technology.
- ▶ UAS are a hugely disruptive technological driver; advances in weather-related technology driven by UAS can benefit the entire aviation community
- ▶ Next advances will be in best-value near-term economic returns to the UAS business aviation community.

