Weather and the Self-Brief: What Do Pilots Know?

Bill Gough ZMP CWSU Farmington, MN FPAW – October 2018

Evolution of Flight Service

1971 - 1988 5000 specialists

1988 - 2005 2500 specialists

2005 - 2017 700 specialists 365 61

5



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Why some won't miss DUATS...or Flight Service...

- More weather data
- More weather forecast products
- Wider variety of displays





Headlines...



WEATHER A SHAKY SUBJECT FOR PILOTS IN SURVEY

April 18, 2018

By AOPA ePublishing staff

Pilots in a university survey were "stumped" by almost half the weather questions posed, a research team found, noting that the weather-knowledge deficit might not stop an applicant from passing an FAA knowledge test.



With increasing reliance on pilot self-briefing – is the standard for weather "knowledge" adequate?





So...what do pilots know?

- GA vs. Commercial Jet
 - More resources (in theory) available to Part 121
 - Weather information and assistance via flight dispatch/operational control
 - Plus opportunity for initial pilot training and annual recurrent training modules to include weather and updates
 - Is it enough?
 - Is training consistent among carriers?



So...what do pilots know?

- Focus on the GA Pilot:
 - Most vulnerable to weatherrelated accidents
 - Two parts needed to understand what pilots "know":
 - Status of pilot weather training and continuing education
 - The self-brief how much are pilots getting the complete picture prior to takeoff and during flight
 - In relation to the weather training and awareness, is there an impact on incidents/accidents? What did the pilot know or not know?



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Figure 12-2 Obtain a Thorough Weather Briefing



- Using available technology, are today's pilots giving themselves the complete weather picture prior to take-off? How do we know?
- Should there be a mandatory digital "weather checklist" for every self-brief?
 - Guidance: Appendices 6 & 7 VFR/IFR checklist from FAA GA Pilot's Guide to Weather Planning & Self-Brief
 - Mandatory: Department of Defense DE Form 175-1 ("Dash One")



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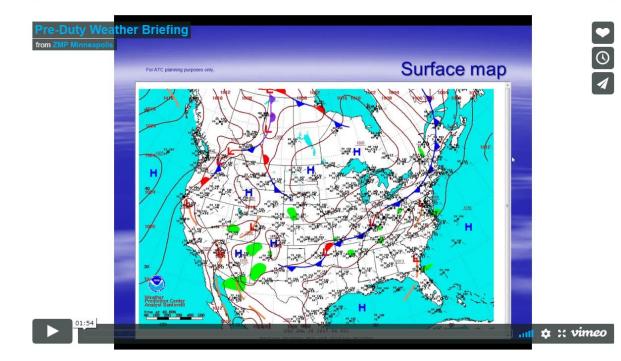
Preflight Guide v.

Appendix 7 Weather Analysis Checklist – IFR Flight

	Ceiling and Visibility							Aircraft Performance						Turbulence					
		 Is the forecast ceiling for my estimated time of arrival high enough to make the approach? 						 Given temperature, altitude, density altitude, and aircraft loading, what is the expected aircraft performance? 						 Are the wind conditions at the departure and destination airports within the gust and crosswind capabilities of both the pilot and aircraft? 					
		 What visibility can I expect for each phase of flight (departure, enroute, destination)? 						Takeoff distance Time & distance to climb Cruise performance Landing distance						✓ What is the maneuvering speed (V _µ) for this aircraft at the expected weight?					
	Will I have enough visibility to legally make an instrument approach at the destination?						ie	 Are these performance values sufficient for the runways to be used and the terrain to be crossed on this flight? 						(Remember that V _A is lower if you are flying at less than maximum gross weight.)					
	Do current or forecast ceiling and visibility conditions require me to select and file an alternate? (1-2-3 rule.)						?	(Remember that it is always good practice to add a 50% to 100% safety margin to the "book numbers" you derive from the charts in the aircrafts approved flight manual (AFM).						 Thunderstorms. Does the forecast include convective activity at any point along my proposed route? 					
	GOOD weather alternative?							 Will weight restrictions allow me to carry more than the normal fuel meaning? 											
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PRE-DUTY CONTROLLER WEATHER BRIEFING

The Pre-Duty Controller Weather Briefing is designed to increase controller situational awareness. It is produced by the Center Weather Service Unit three times daily. After hours or during changing weather this briefing may not represent the latest information. This product does not replace pilot pre-flight briefings.



Pre-Duty Weather Briefing – FAA mandated ARTCC controller weather briefing (from www.weather.gov/ZMP)



NATIONAL WEATHER SER OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINIST

• NTSB study - 41% of the weather related accidents the pilot did not obtain or receive an adequate weather briefing





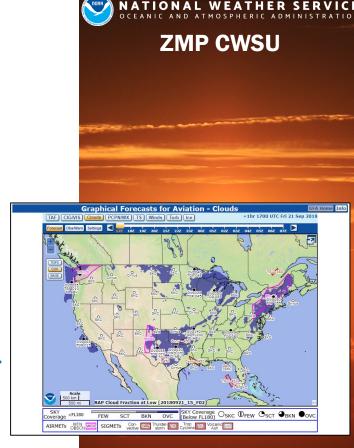
Slide/info: Courtesy Paul Suffern/NTSB

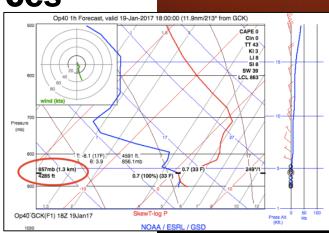


Pilot Weather Education

- There are lots of products and ways to look at aviation weather, but how are pilots understanding what they see?
- Without flight service are they looking at the proper sources of information and interpreting products correctly?

Skew-T diagram?





Pilot Weather Education

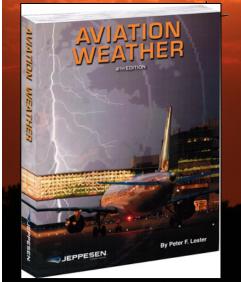
From a FAA VNR study ("VFR not recommend" benefits) involving Alaska pilots:

- Only 3 out of 20 pilots had some formal wx interpretation training via classroom
- 12 out of 20 pilots had no wx interpretation training

Info: Courtesy Paul Suffern/NTSB



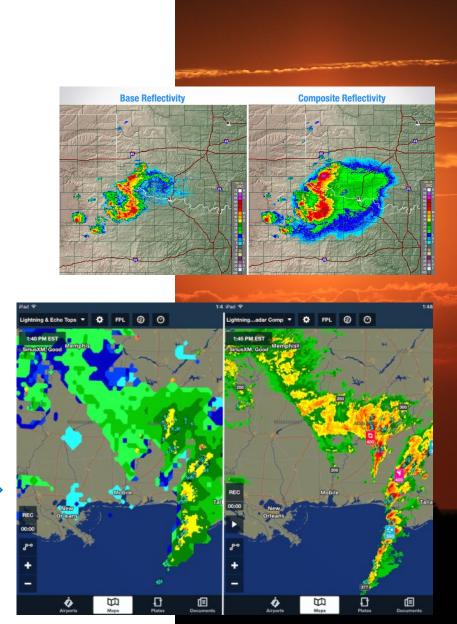
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Product Consistency

Are all airmen looking at the same weather product?

- Are there inconsistencies between current available digital graphics and presentations that could lead to errors in judgment?
- Ex: You are looking at "radar"
 - what does that mean?
 - Base Reflectivity?
 - Composite?
 - Echo Tops?
 - Time?



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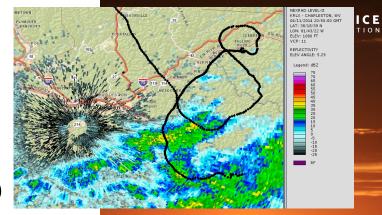
Controller Coordination

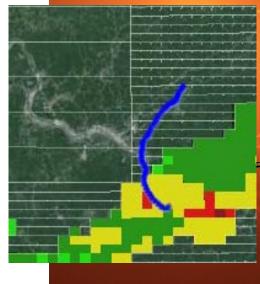
- How does the weather data and guidance available to a controller compare to that of pilots in the cockpit?
- How do discrepancies affect safety and efficiency of the NAS?
- Two parts to this:
 - How displays of current weather information differ
 - Types of products/displays available to today's pilot vs. the controller

Imagery: Courtesy Paul Suffern/NTSB

Controller

Cockpit







NEXRAD

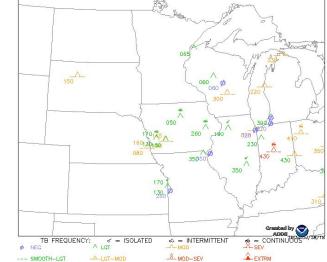


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Flight Viewer



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AWC PIREPs

