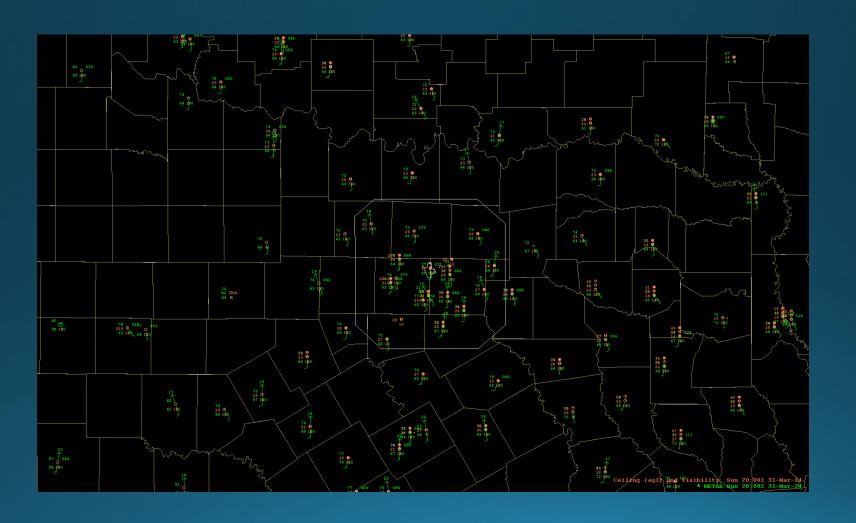
Gap Analysis of Surface and Boundary Layer Data for the UAS and AAM Markets

James Ott Tom Amis Turbulent Aerospace FPAWSpring 2024





AWIPS



Observations are sparse



Surface Observations

Online Websites

- MADIS (Meteorological Assimilation Data Ingest System)
 https://madisdata.ncep.noaa.gov/MadisSurface/
- MesoWest

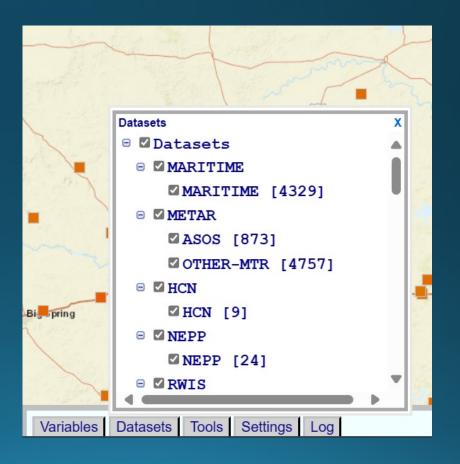
 www.mesowest.Utah.edu



MADIS

Networks

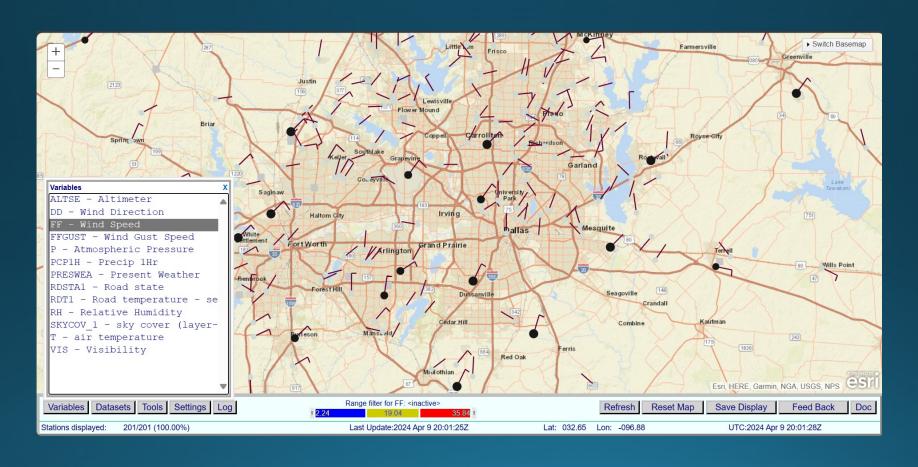
- METARS
- Maritime
- State DOTs
- Mesonets
- MesoWest
- ARPSWXNET
- Etc....





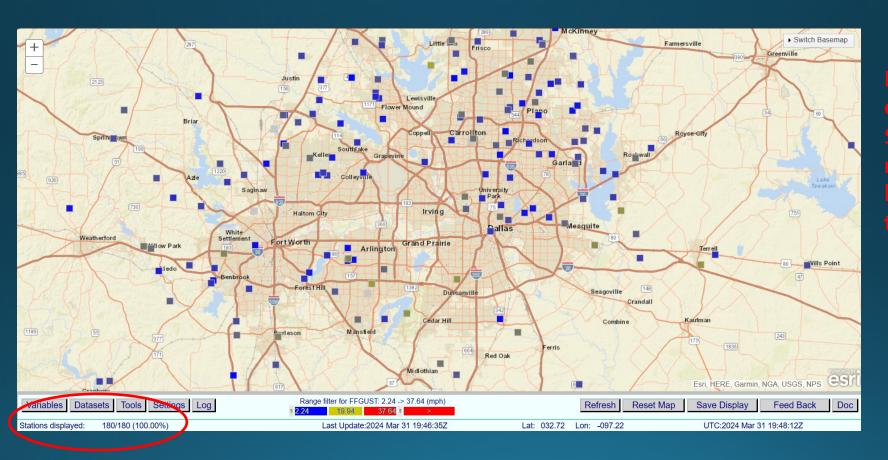
MADIS

Variables



MADIS

Wind Gust Speed



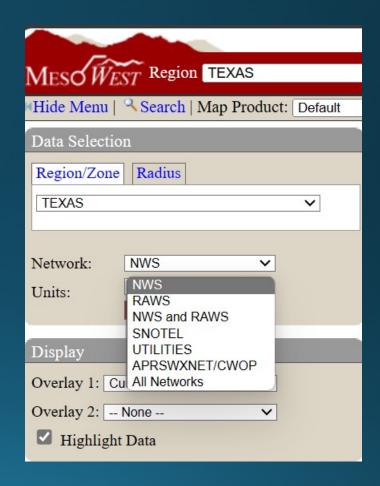
High density
of observations
Some areas
represented
better
than others



MesoWest

Networks

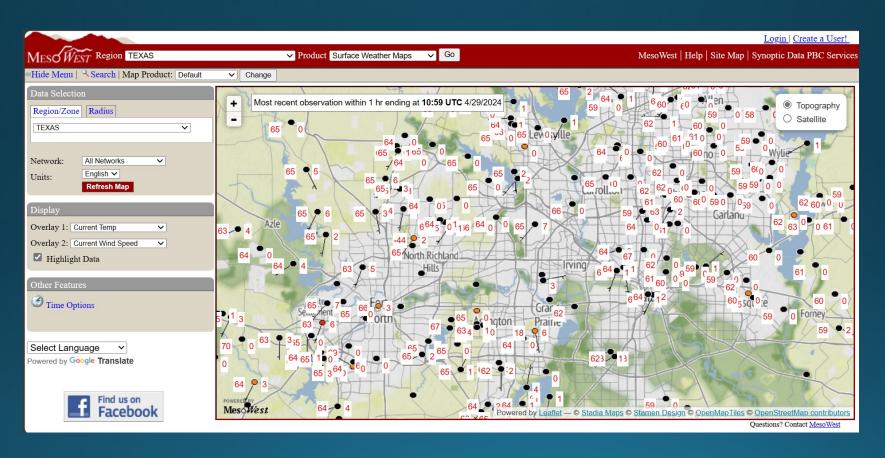
- NWS and FAA (METARS)
- RAWS
- SNOTEL
- Utilities
- ARPSWXNet





MesoWest

Temperature and Wind Speed



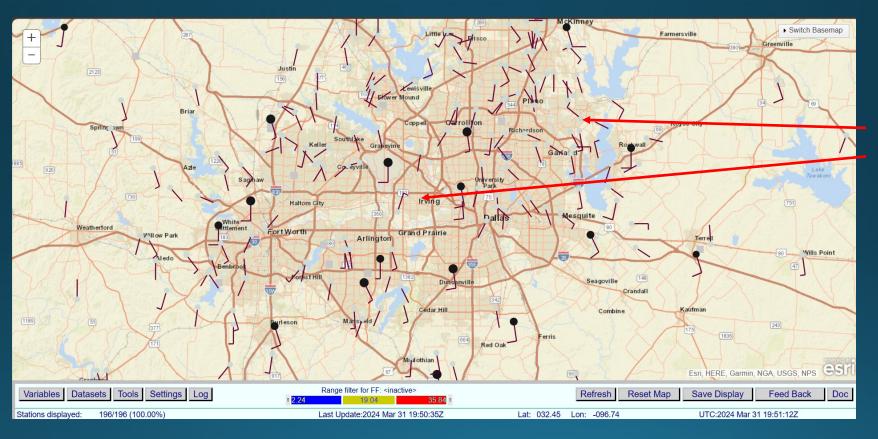


Quality of Data

- Exposure
- Power
- Instrument Calibration (Qc checked on MADIS)



MADIS Wind Speed



Unusual wind direction



HRRR Products

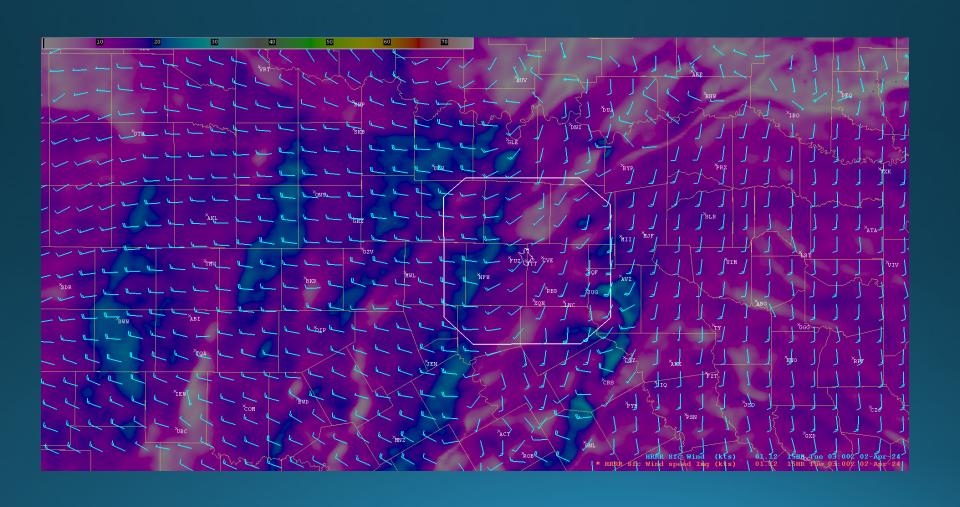
- 10m Wind
- Max 1om Wind (past hour)
- 10m Wind Gust Potential
- Aviation Flight Rules
- Suite of precipitation and winter precipitation products

Is 3km resolution adequate?



AWIPS

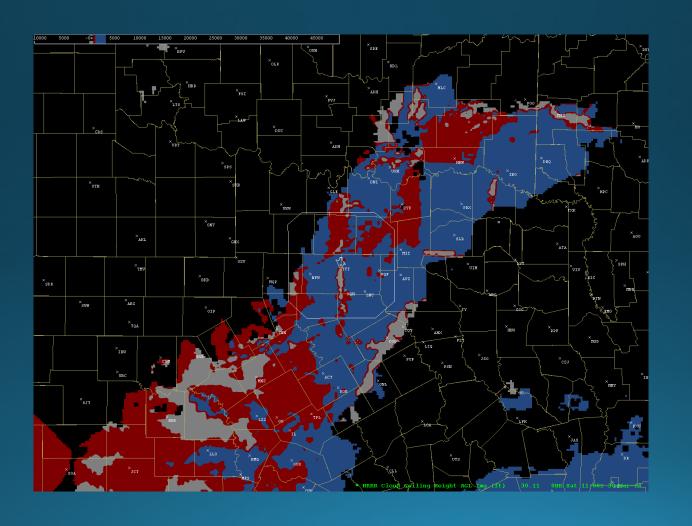
HRRR Surface Wind Forecast





AWIPS

HRRR Aviation Flight Rules







MADIS and MesoWest

Advantages

- Several networks; large datasets
- Dense areas of surface observations, mostly in larger cities (150-250+)

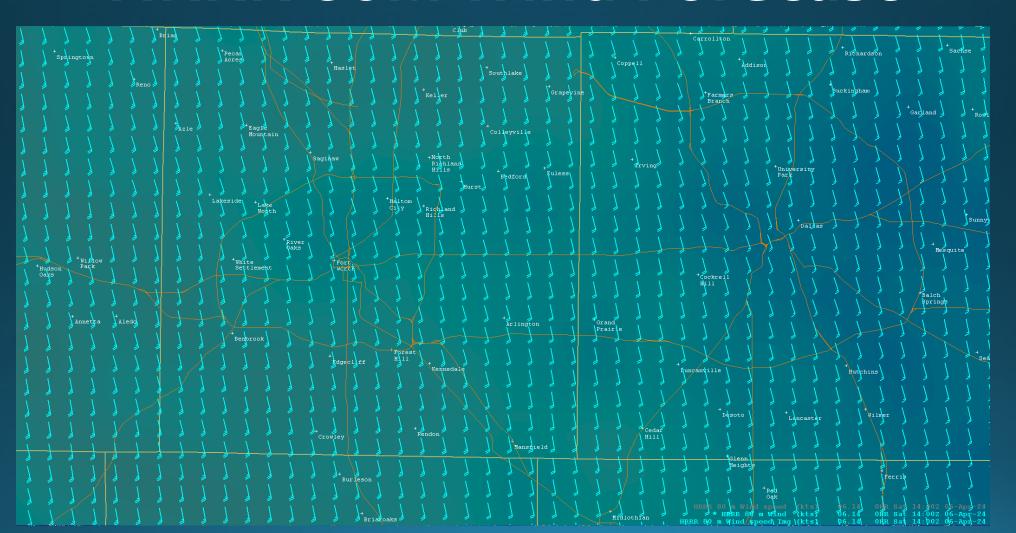
Disadvantages

- Some information may be questionable
- Plot only 1 or 2 elements at a time



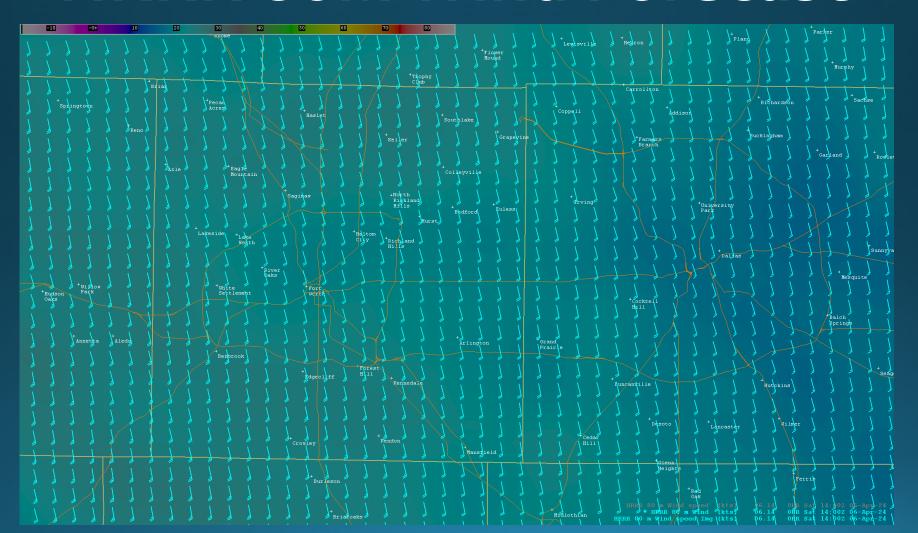
AWIPS Current Systems Capability Low Altitude Operations

AWIPS HRRR 80M Wind Forecast



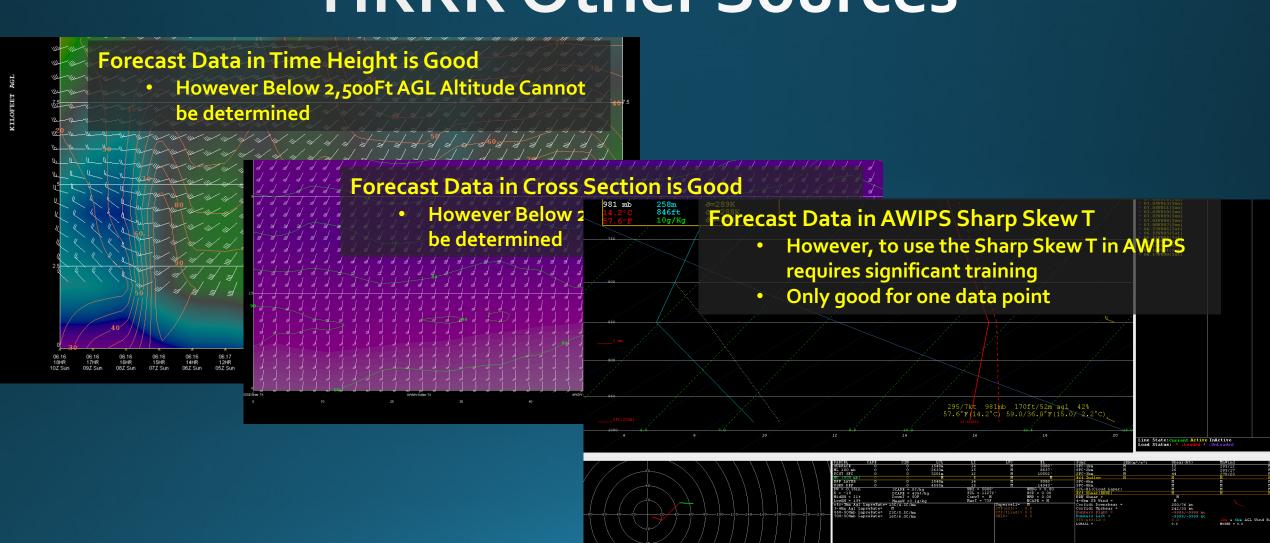


AWIPS HRRR 8oM Wind Forecast





AWIPSHRRR Other Sources



AWIPS Icing Forecast

