

TURN YOUR PHONE INTO A WEATHER SENSOR

Flipping the Observation Paradigm on its Head



FLIGHTPROFILER COMPANY INTRODUCTION

Background:

Aviation tech (mostly CS-based & meteorological)

VOSB, Founded 2006

We use our own technology

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More info at:

- flightprofiler.com
- lowaltitudeweathernetwork.com



Fellow FPAW'r

Matt Johnson

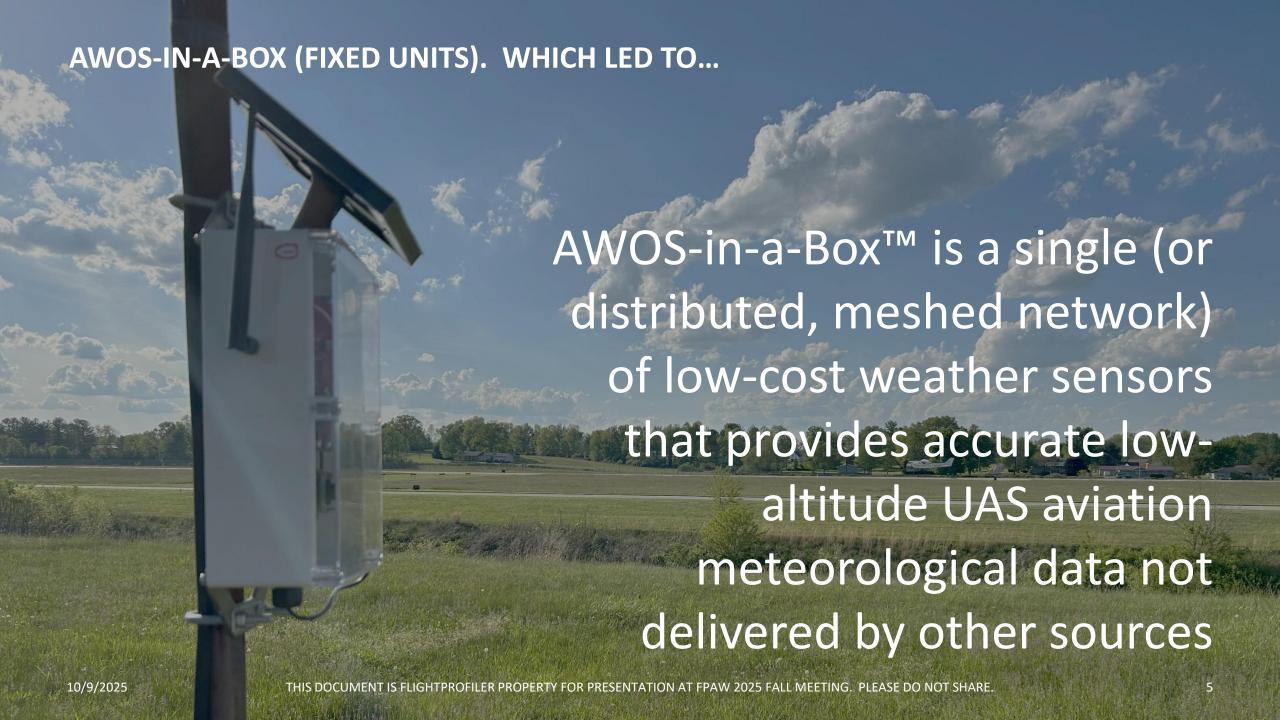
WHY ARE WE HERE?



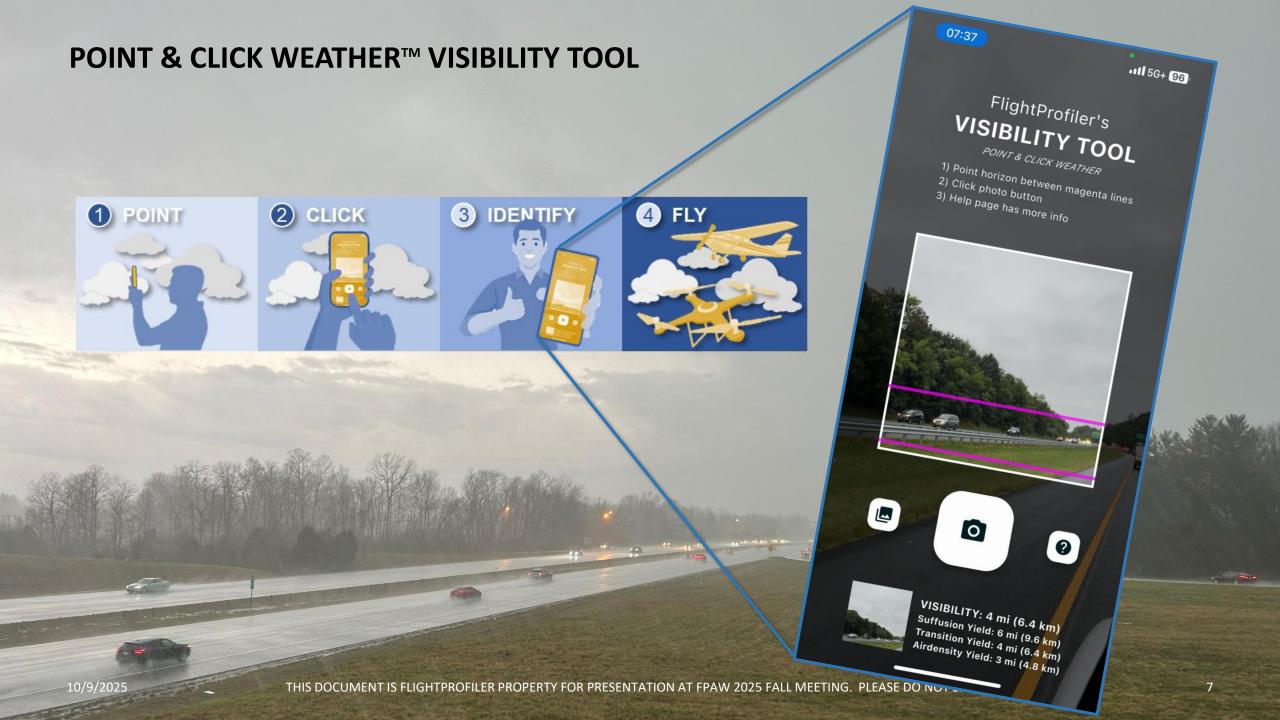
- #1) Launch 'Point & Click Weather' Visibility Tool
- #2) Obtain critical input & expert feedback
- #3) Seek out collaboration

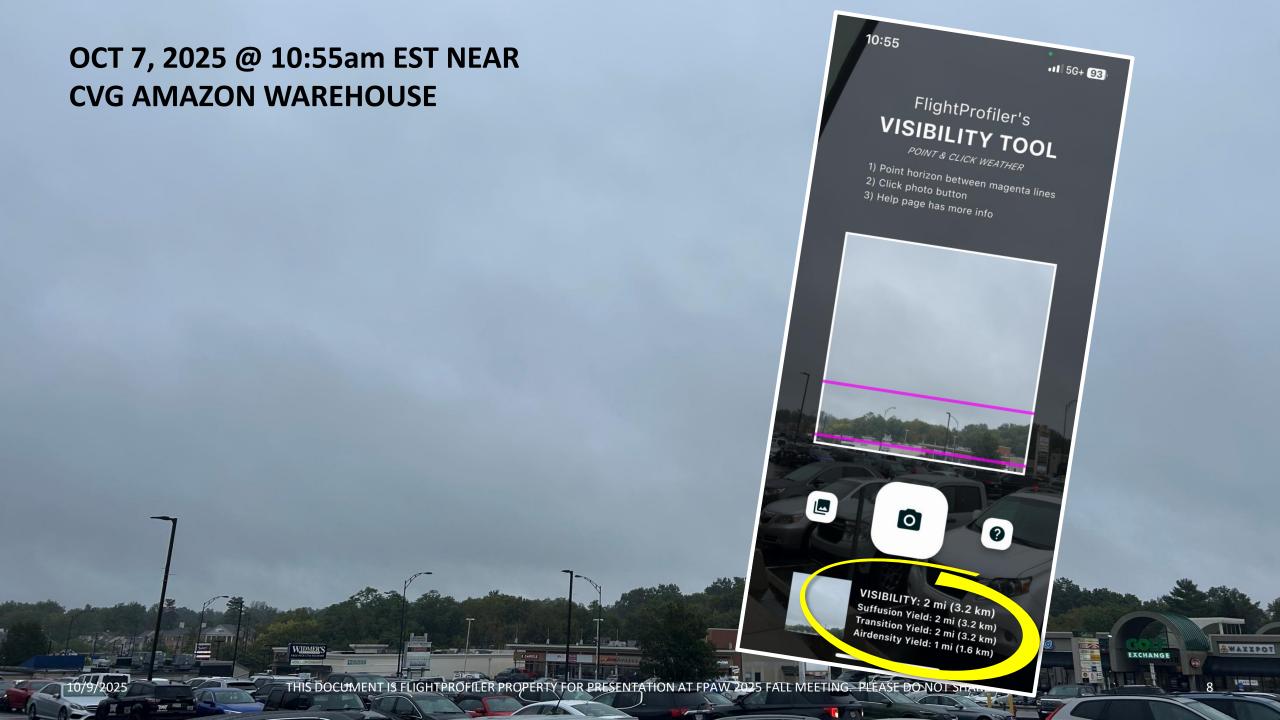














FPAW QUIZ #1: WHAT IS THE ONLY REGULATORILY REQUIRED WEATHER* DATA NEEDED FOR EVERY VFR & UAS FLIGHT? (* distance to clouds is a measurement)

CLOUD TYPE LIGHTNING **HUMIDITY TORNADOS RADIATION VISIBILITY** WIND **ICING STORMS** PRECIPITATION TEMPERATURE AIR DENSITY 10/9/2025 THIS DOCUMENT IS FLIGHTPROFILER PROPERTY FOR PRESENTATION AT FPAW 2025 FALL MEETING. PLEASE DO NOT SHARE. 10

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10/9/2025

14 CFR 91.155 (VFR WEATHER MINIMUMS) and 107.51 (C) (MINIMUM FLIGHT VISIBILITY FOR A REMOTE PILOT IN COMMAND AND THE PERSON MANIPULATING THE FLIGHT CONTROLS OF THE SMALL UAS)

PART 91—GENERAL OPERATING AND FLIGHT RULES

91.155 Basic VFR weather minimums.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and § 91.157, no person may operate an aircraft under VFR when the flight visibility is less, or at a distance from clouds that is less, than that prescribed for the corresponding altitude and class of airspace in the following table:

Airspace	Flight Visibility	Distance from Clouds
Class A	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Class B	3 statute miles	Clear of Clouds
Class C	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horsusatal
Class D	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet bocizontal
Class E		Market Company
Less than 10,000 feet MSL	3 statute miles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 foot horountal
At in above 10,000 feet NISZ.	5 statute moles	1 000 feet below 1,000 feet above 1 statute mile booksoutal
Class G 1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL abinude).		
For aircraft other than belicopters:	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF	A. 100 S.
Day, except as provided in \$91.155(b)	E statute male	Clear of clouds
Night, except as provided in §91.150(b)	3 statute rolles	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet horizontal
For helicopters:		
Day	% statute mile	Clear of clouds
Night, except as provided in §91.155(b)	I statute mile	Clear of clouds
More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSI.		Checomore Strike III
Day	1 statute mile	500 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet bocizoatal
Night	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below 1,000 feet above 2,000 feet borinestal
More than I,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSI.	5 statute miles	1,000 feet below 1,000 feet above 1 statute mile honzostal

PART 107—SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

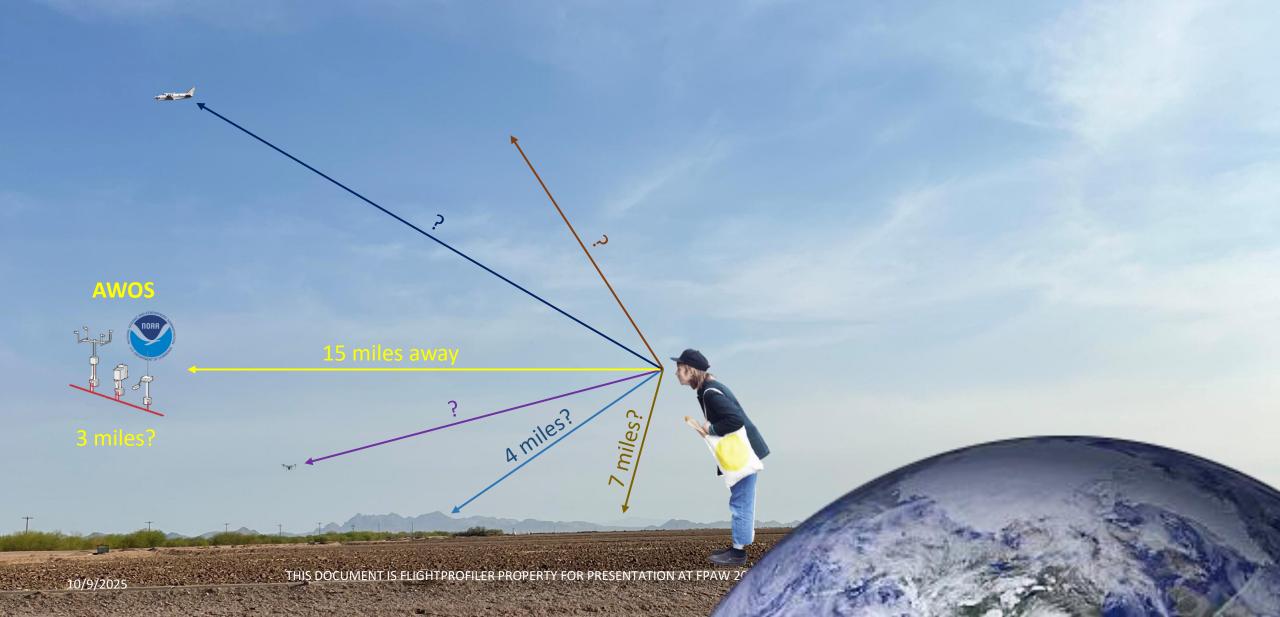
107.51 Operating limitations for small unmanned aircraft.

A remote pilot in command and the person manipulating the flight controls of the small unmanned aircraft system must comply with all of the following operating limitations when operating a small unmanned aircraft system:

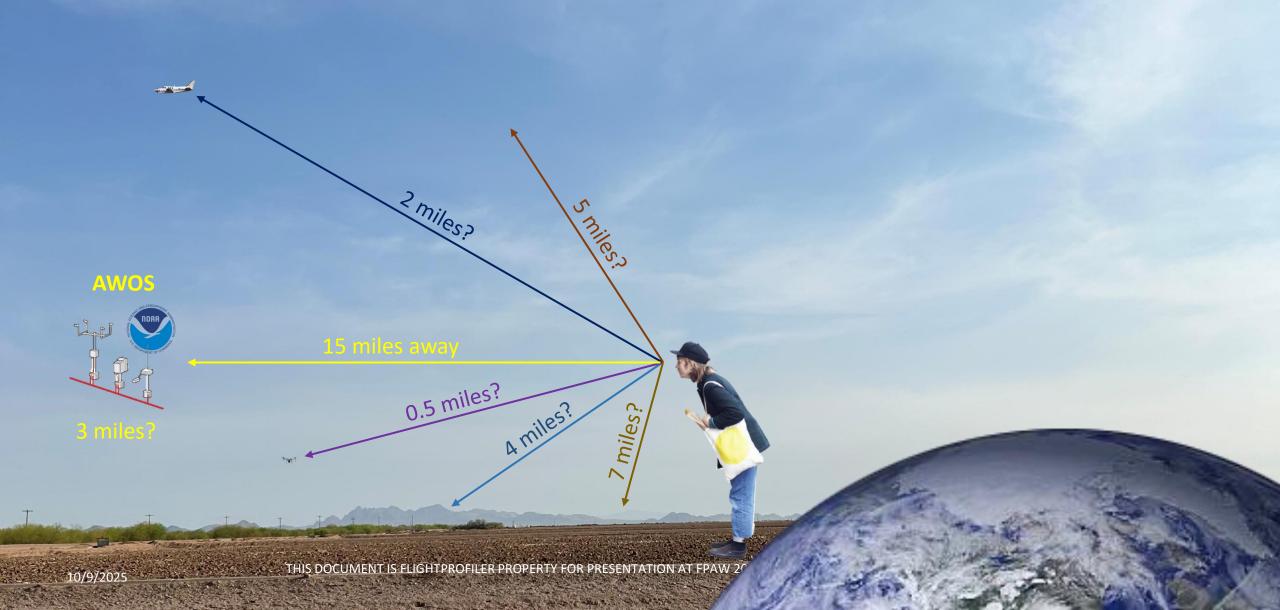
(c) The minimum flight visibility, as observed from the location of the control station must be no less than 3 statute miles. For purposes of this section, flight visibility means the average slant distance from the control station at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night.

FPAW QUIZ #2: WHAT IS THE VISIBILITY? AWOS 3 miles THIS DOCUMENT IS FLIGHTPROFILER PROPERTY FOR PRESENTATION AT FPAW 20 10/9/2025

FPAW QUIZ #2: WHAT IS THE VISIBILITY AFTER SOME GEO-LOCATION?



FPAW QUIZ #2: WHAT IS THE VISIBILITY AFTER MORE RESEARCH?

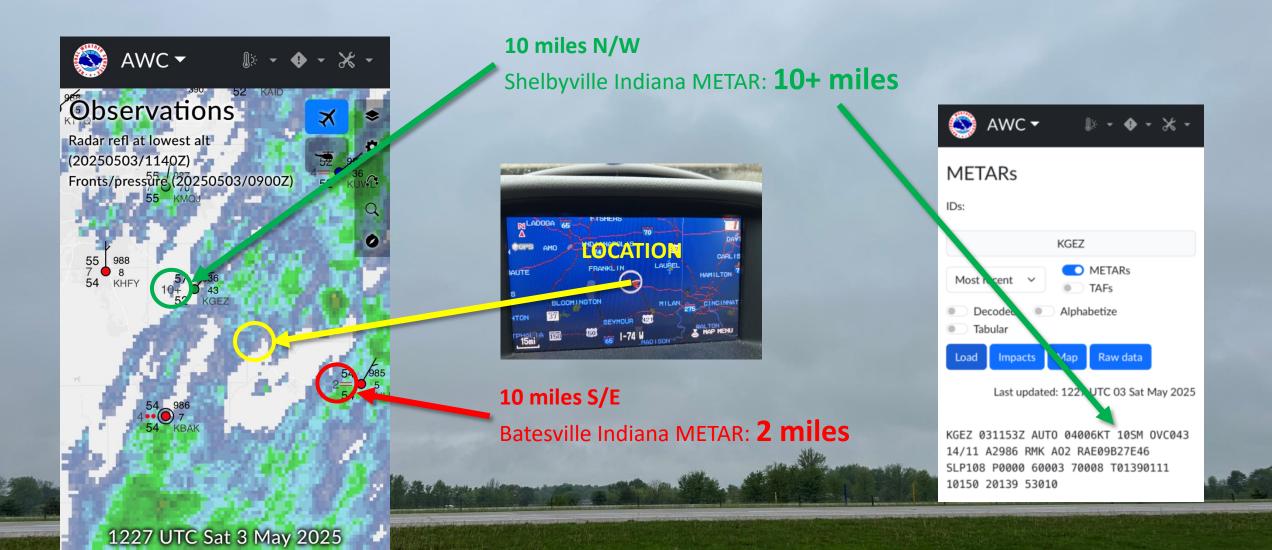


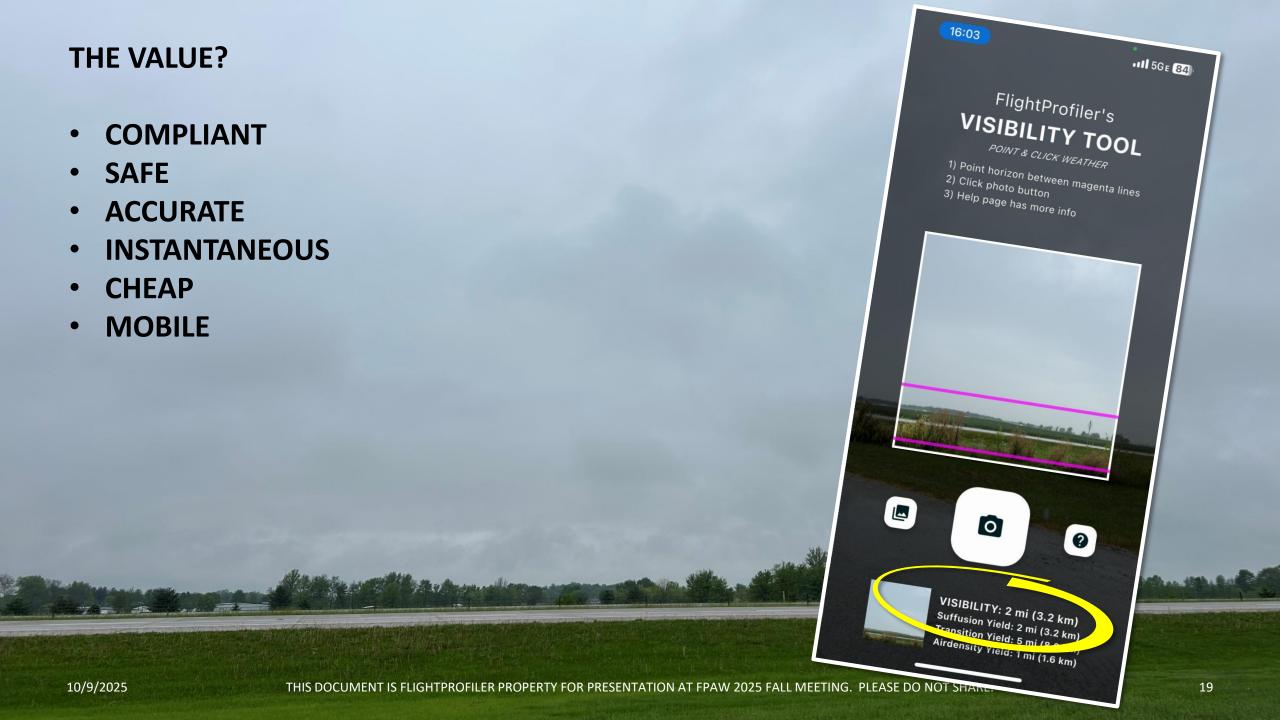


WHAT LOCATION TO USE?

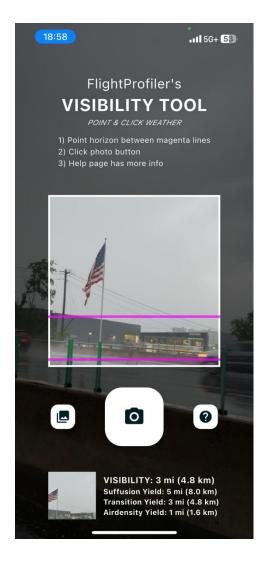


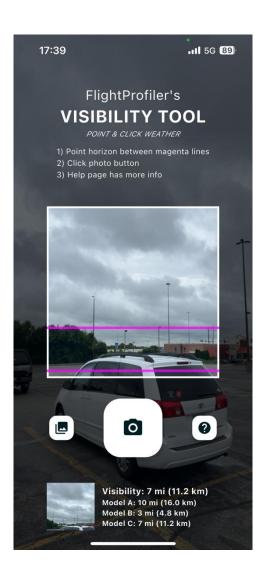
WHICH METAR TO USE?

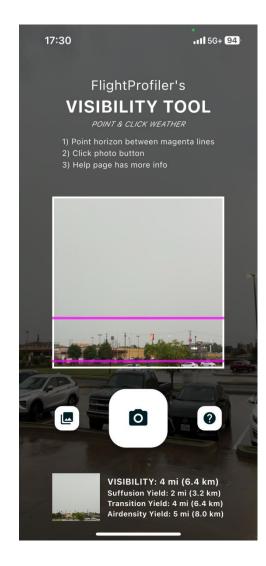




URBAN LOCATION EXAMPLES

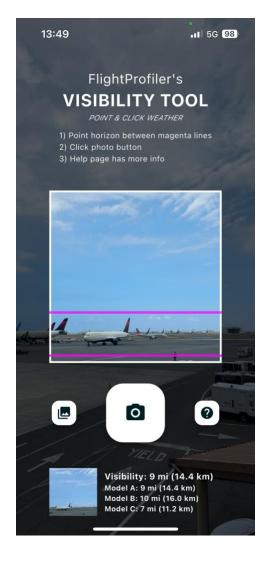


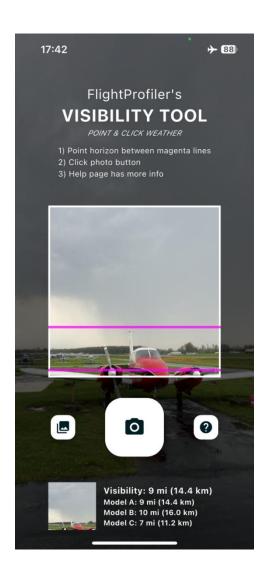


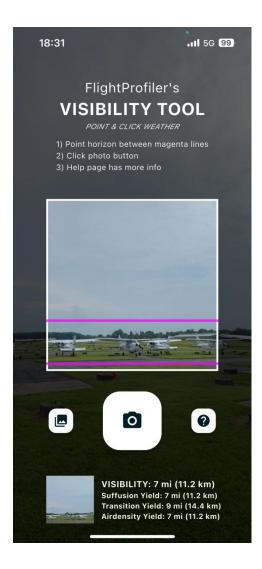


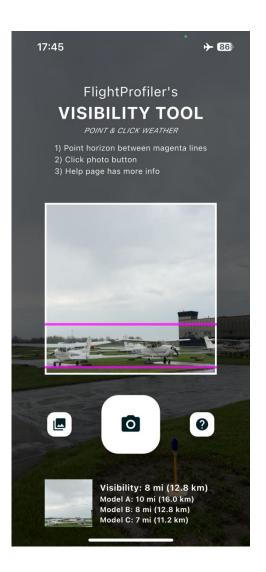


AIRFIELD LOCATION EXAMPLES

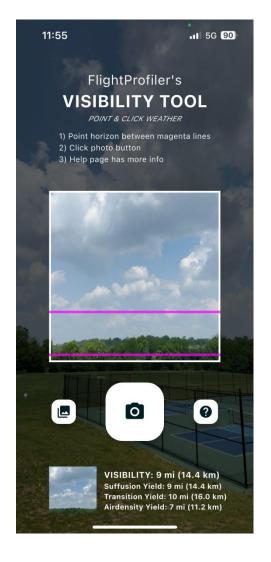


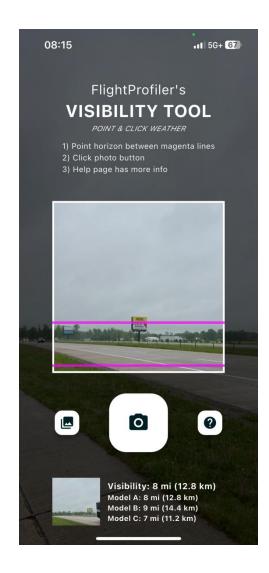


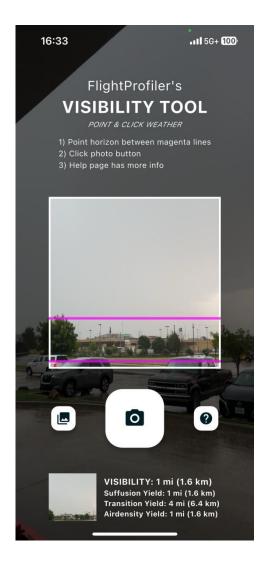


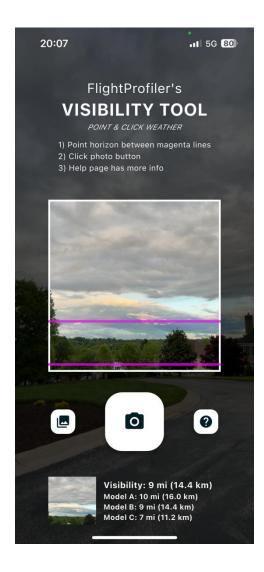


RURAL LOCATION EXAMPLES

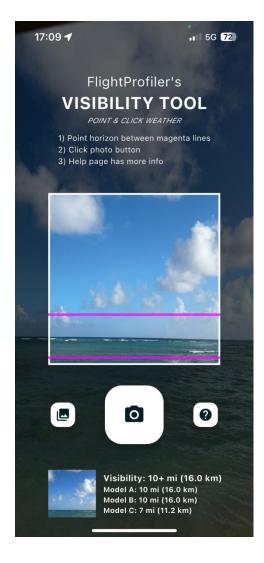


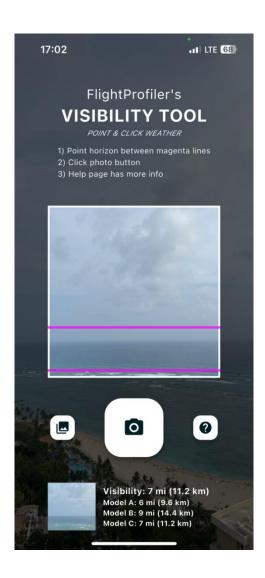


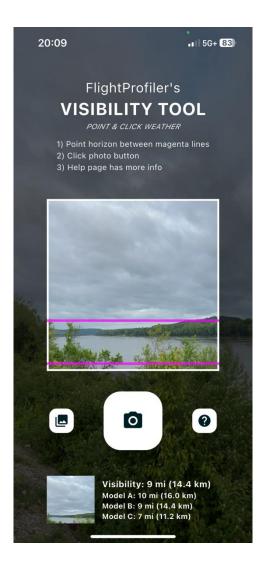




MARITIME LOCATION EXAMPLES

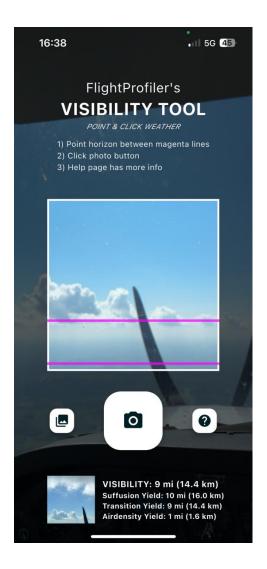


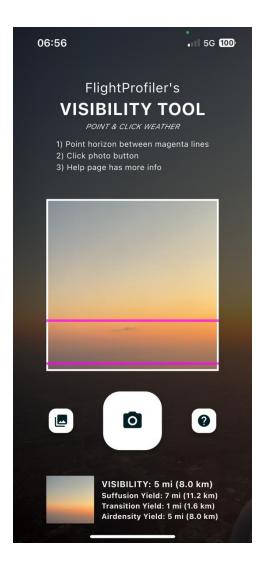




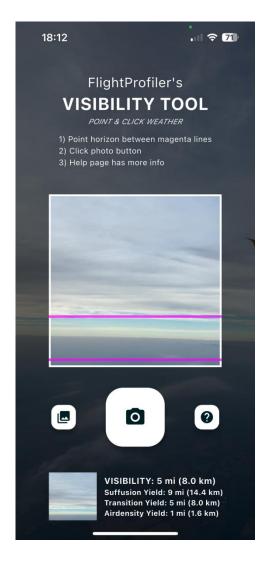


IN-FLIGHT LOCATION EXAMPLES (TO BE INCLUDED ON UAS FOR BVLOS)











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LOWALTITUDEWEATHERNETWORK.COM



WE ARE INVOLVED IN THE INDUSTRY DISCUSSIONS INVOLVING MEASUREMENT

 Accurate: refers to how close the weather measurement is to its true "real world" value

NORTH STAR FOR US

- <u>Precise</u>: refers to the reproducibility of measurements (how close repeated measurements are to each other)
- Representative: refers to being within reasonable and expected bounds for a given environmental setting, etc.
- <u>Certified</u>: officially recognized as meeting certain standards
- <u>Correlated</u>: connected, mutual or related measurements
- Others...

WHAT'S NEXT?

- Scientific study publishing in process
- "Visibility Tool™" Continuous Improvement
- New "Point & Click™" Technologies on the way
- Feedback welcome
- We seek partnership to move this software to all optical sensors: fixed (ground), mobile (ground), mobile (flight)