



casa

Engineering Research Center for
Collaborative Adaptive Sensing of the Atmosphere

Dealing with Weather Hazards in Urban Environments – CASA’s Innovation Ecosystem in Dallas Fort Worth

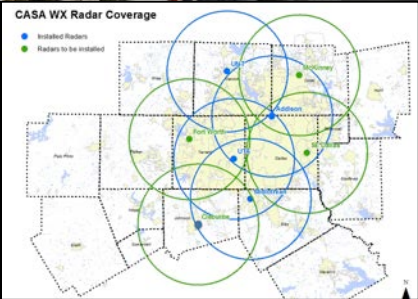
Apoorva Bajaj
NCAR Weather Forum
AUVSI XPONENTIAL
October 5, 2020

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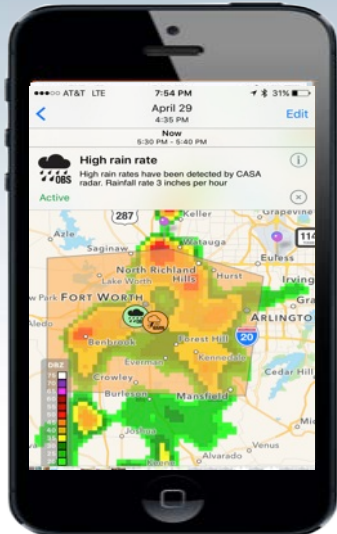
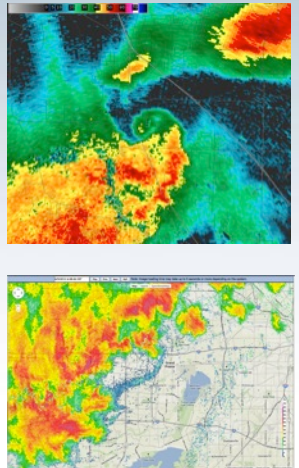


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Network of weather radars and other sensors gather data



Actionable information provided to users through website, social media, existing displays and mobile app

- Funded through local government, industry and research grants
- Product development through focus groups, surveys, case study review
- 'Plug and Play' system for technology innovation



Operational users provide feedback



Companies launch and test new products

CASA Dallas Fort Worth Living Lab for Severe Weather Warning Systems in North Texas



North Texas Urban Aviation Weather Testbed

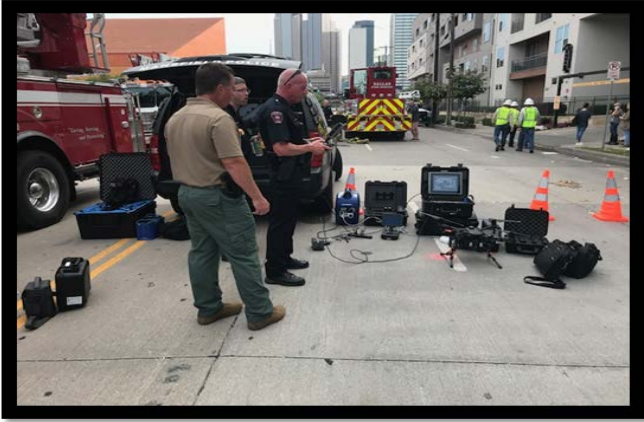


- Working with the **NCTCOG UAS Safety & Integration Task Force** to launch the Urban Aviation Weather Test Bed in the Dallas – Fort Worth Metroplex
- Promote the safe integration of UAS technology into the DFW regional airspace
- Has identified ‘**UAS Weather Detection and Avoidance**’ as a prioritized initiative



Each user segment is unique

Public safety sUAS users (Police, Fire, Emergency Responders)



- Hazardous weather response
- Search and rescue
- Structure and brush fires
- Accident response
- SWAT missions

- Usually trained in severe weather preparedness and response
- Rely on communications from NWS, media
- Rely on severe weather mobile apps and 'general purpose' weather apps; starting to use new special purpose 'drone weather' apps
- Usually have many different vehicles (with varying weather tolerance)
- Will take risks – if they can save lives.

Sophisticated users that want detailed real-time micro-weather information and 2-3 hour forecasts.

Each user segment is unique

Commercial sUAS users (typically small businesses)



- Real estate photography
- Agriculture and construction
- Roof, bridge and track inspections
- Railway/ airport surveillance

- Usually have **no formal training** in weather data interpretation (unless they are former pilots)
- Rely on ‘general purpose’ weather apps; starting to use new special purpose ‘drone weather’ apps (former pilots will use traditional aviation weather sources)
- Will delay missions; want ‘sunny days’ for their missions
- Risk averse - small wind gusts or a drizzle can ruin their operations

Users that want precise micro-weather forecasts (2-3 days) so they can plan their operations.

Each user segment is unique

Future AAM operators (fleet operators, vertiports, distribution centers)



- Package delivery
- Food delivery
- Medical supply delivery
- Aerial ride sharing

Currently

- Receive custom weather decision-making products from private sector to support existing **ground** logistics/ operations
- May have a meteorologist (team) on staff

Going ahead

- New entrants in the **airspace**, limited or no support from ATC
- Multiple vehicles in the air at the same time, large number of operations
- Severely impacted by icing, winds, rain, hail
- Will rely on **automated decision making** for route planning, diversion planning and weather hazard avoidance



Developing new products and getting them in the hands of users

Winds

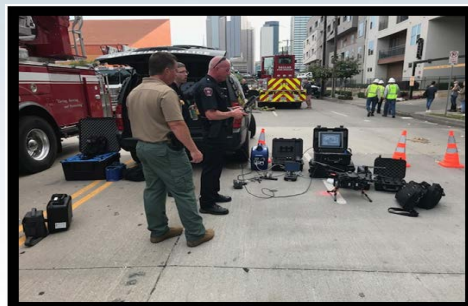
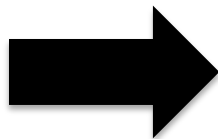
Turbulence

Rain

Hail

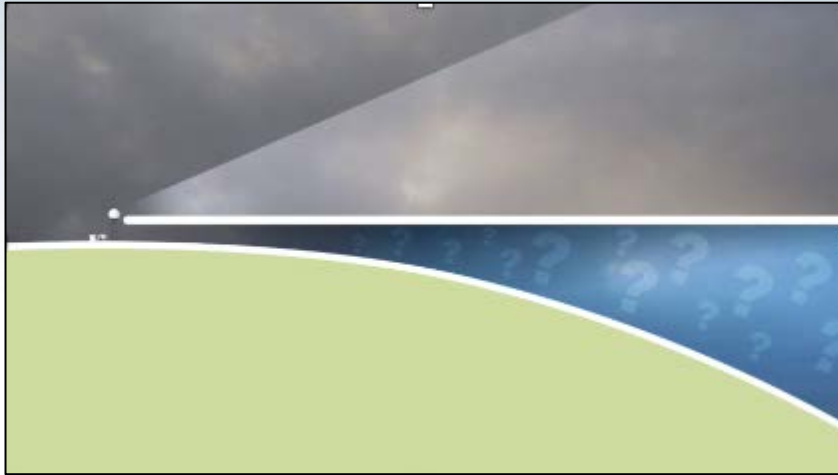
Icing

Products

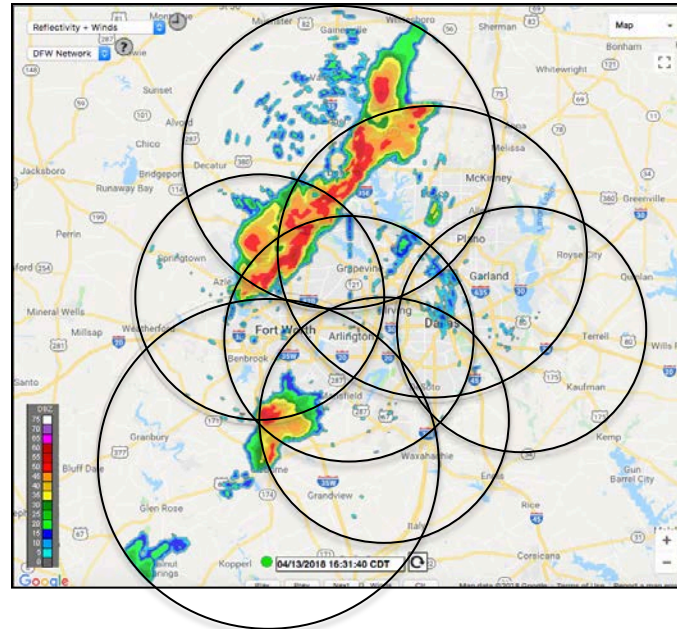


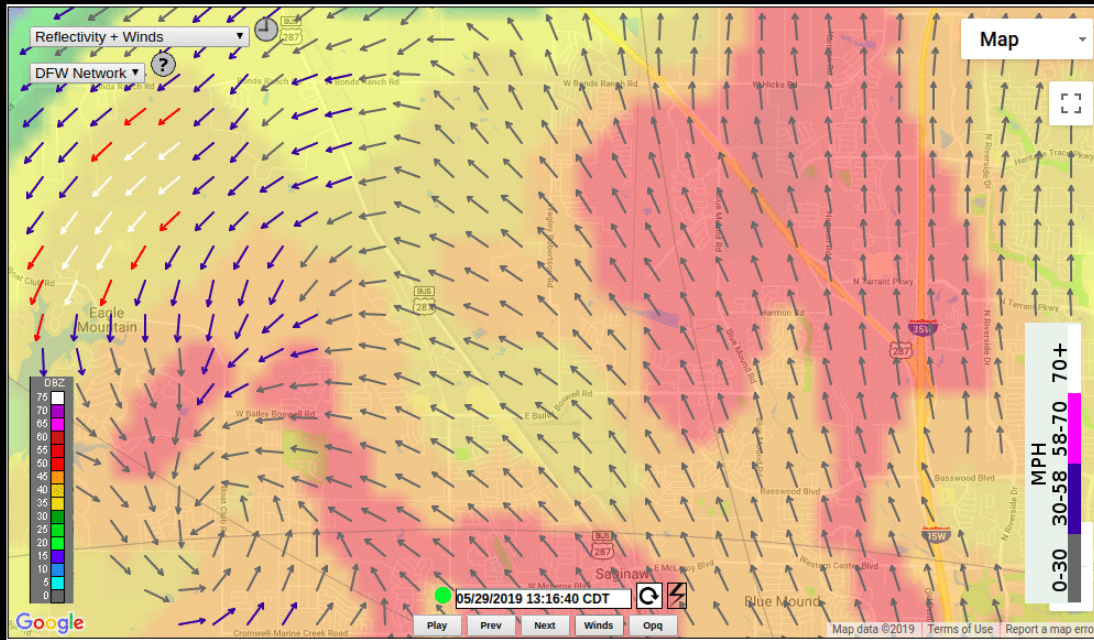
Users

We need to fill the observation gaps



X-band weather radars



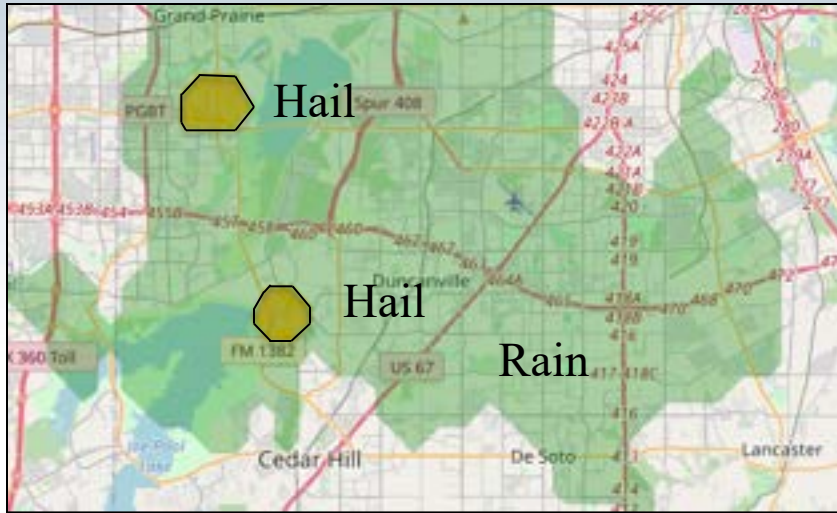


Overlapping radar network used to produce one minute updates on severe winds.

- Secure vehicles at vertiports
- Move vehicles to safety
- Keep passengers and cargo safe



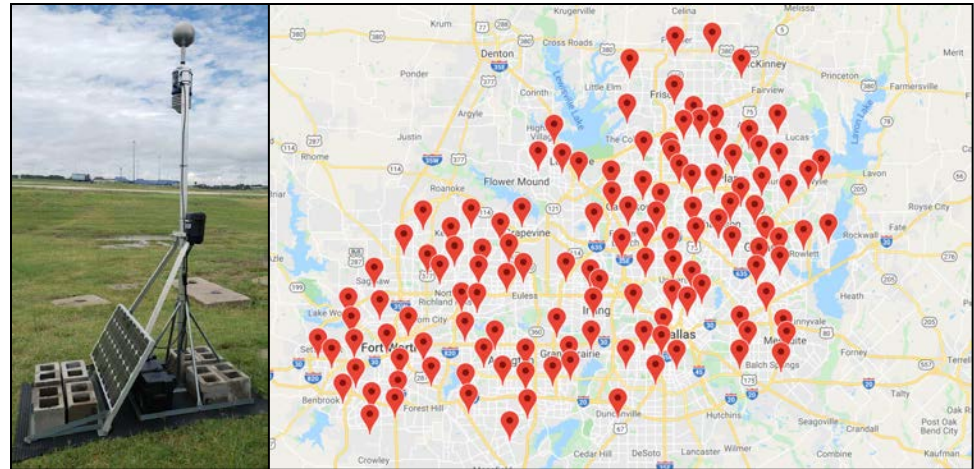
Filling observation gaps



Dual polarization radars provide unprecedented view of hydrometeor type

Ground based hail sensors measure hail size and distribution

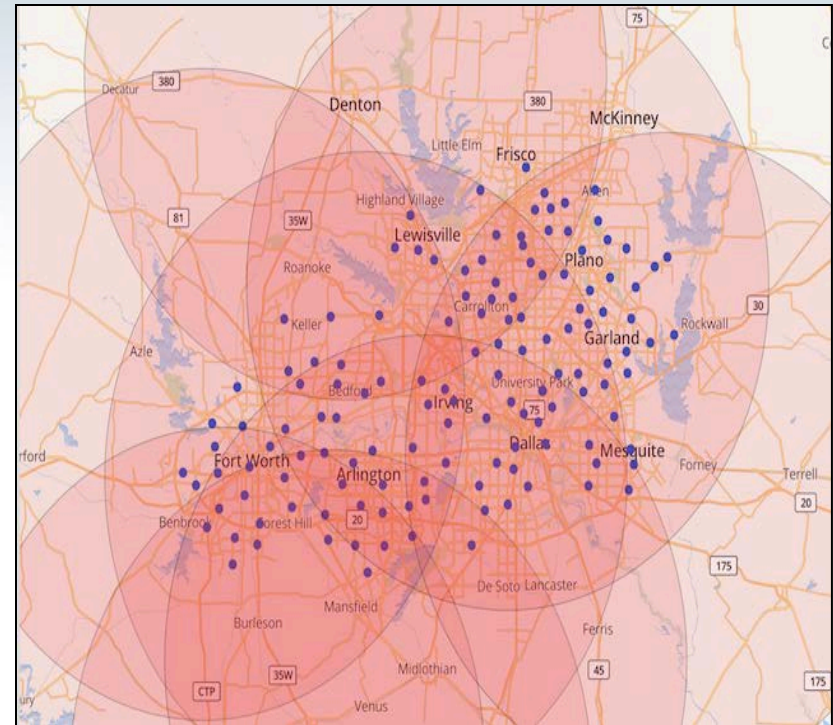
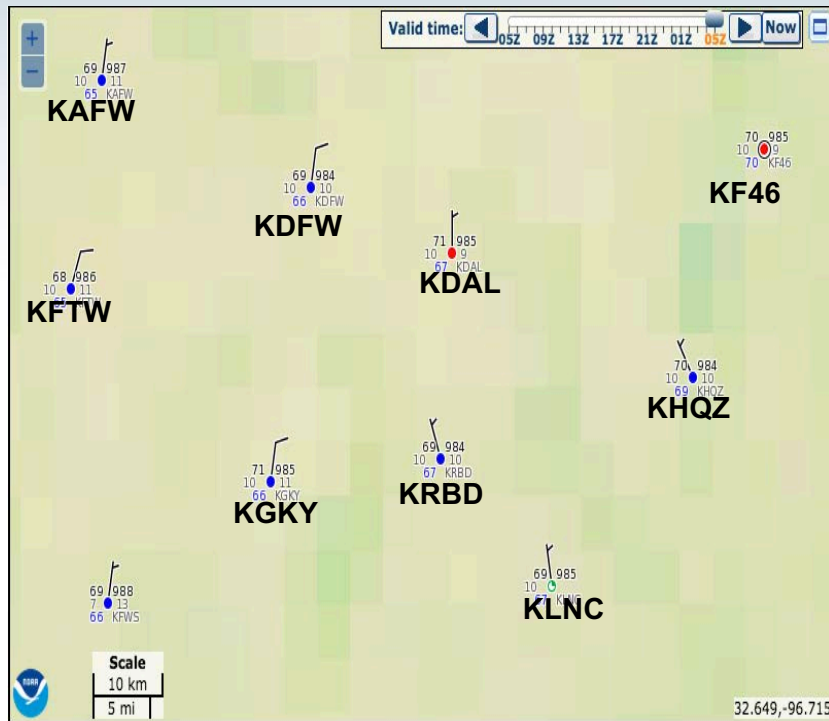
- Secure vehicles at vertiports
- Move vehicles to safety
- Keep passengers and cargo safe



150+ Understory hail sensors in Dallas Fort Worth, including two at DFW International Airport



Filling observation gaps

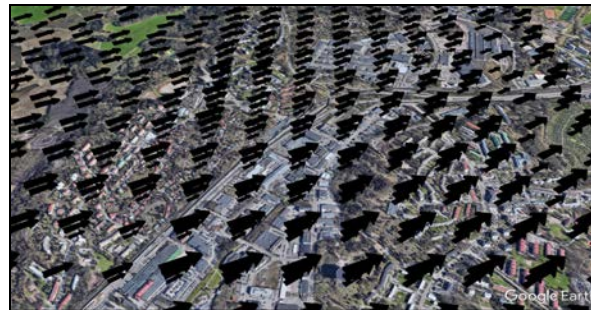
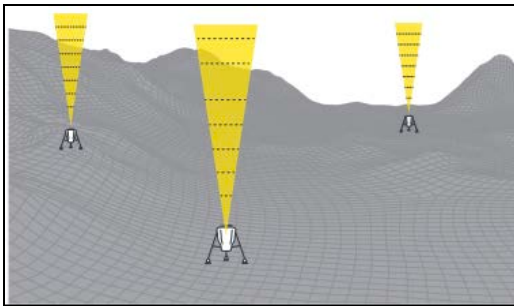
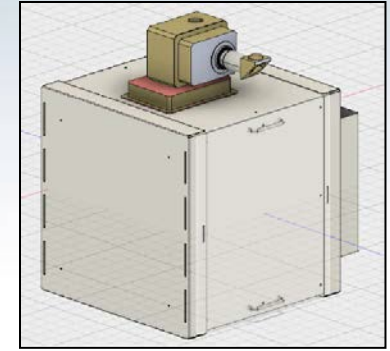


ASOS/ AWOS stations (FAA, NWS)

Surface stations (Earth Networks)

- Report Surface Winds, Temperature, Ceilings (Cloud heights), Visibility
- Nearest ASOS station can be 10-15 miles away
- METARs only available to the operators once an hour
- Only report surface winds

Filling observation gaps



NRG Systems 'Spidar' Direct Detect Lidar

Wind Vertical Profiles
Measurement height range: 20-200 m

Vaisala (Leosphere) 'Windcube' Scanning Wind Doppler Lidar

Wind measurement volume:
12km x 12km x 300m,
Resolution: 200m x 200m x 50 m

MetroWeather Doppler Lidar

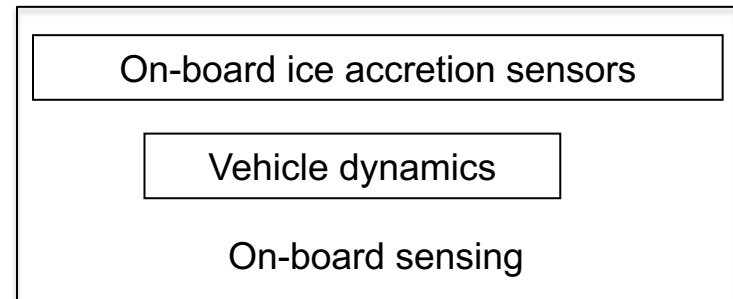
10 m resolution
2-3 hour wind predictions



Filling observation gaps



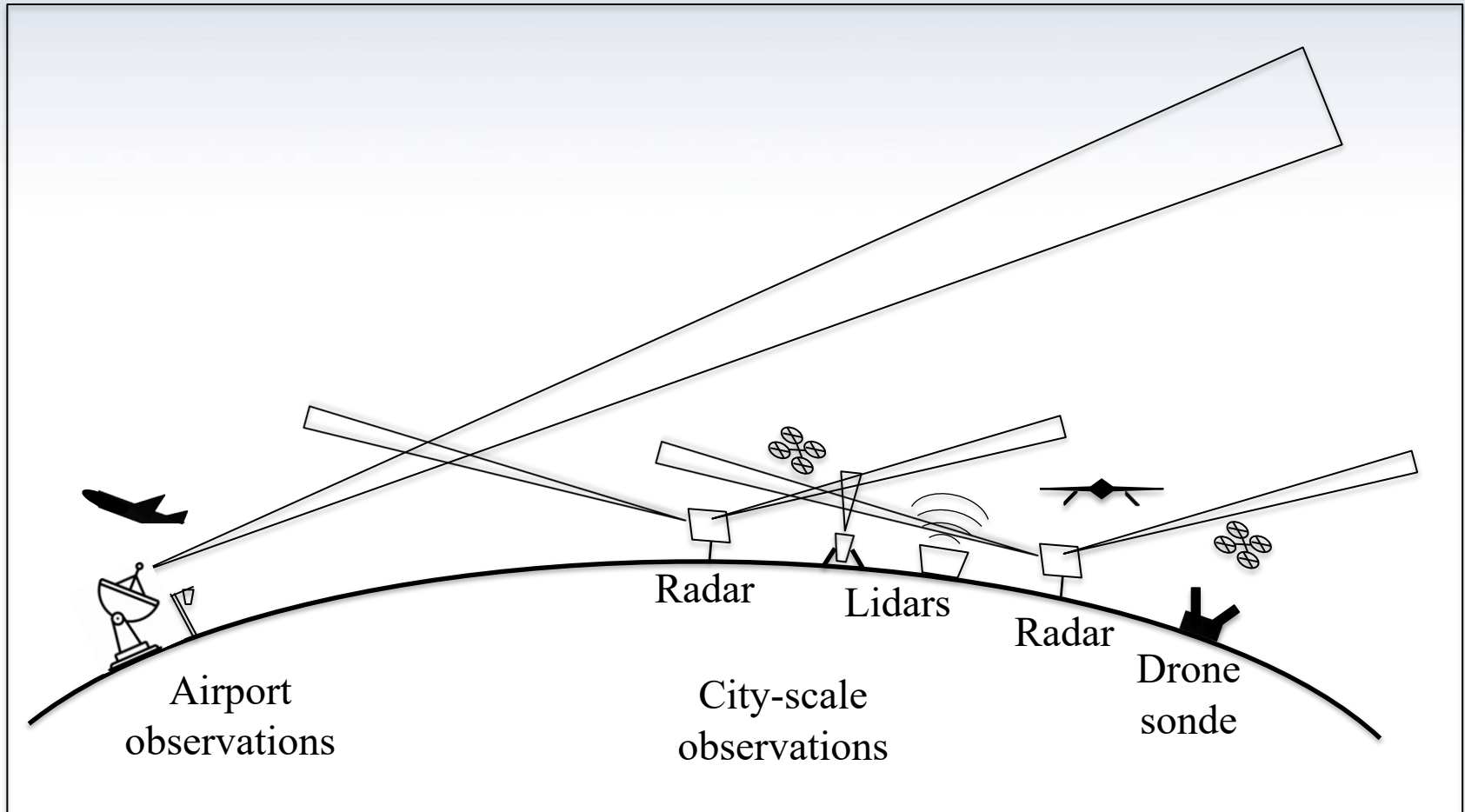
Source: Richard Hann, NUST & UBIQ Aerospace
'Icing on UAVs', NASA AMS Seminar Series, 2020

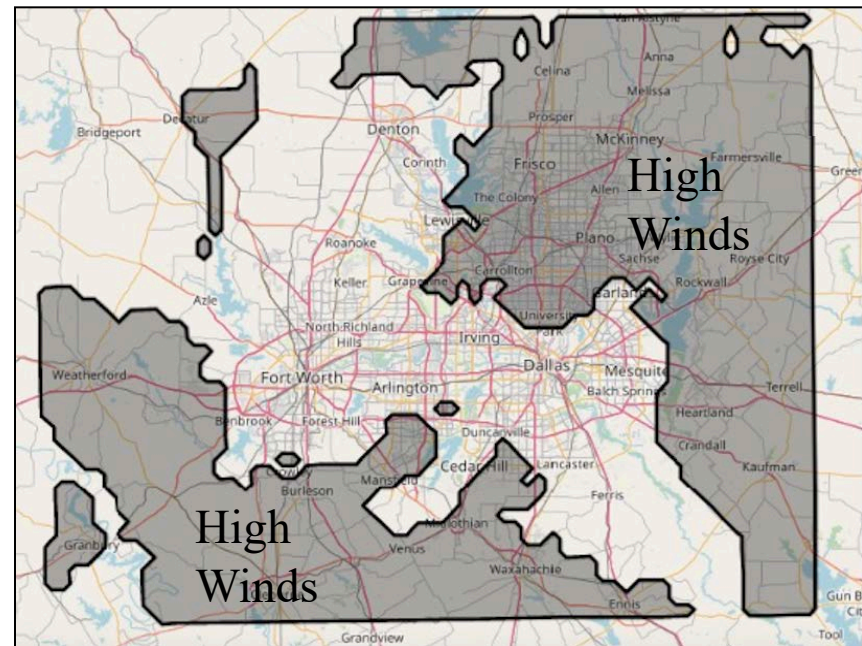
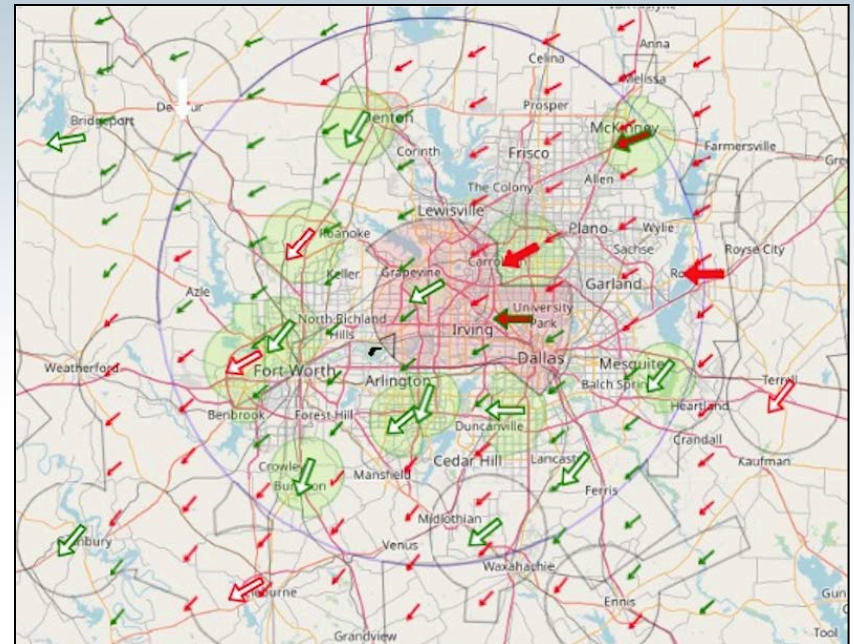
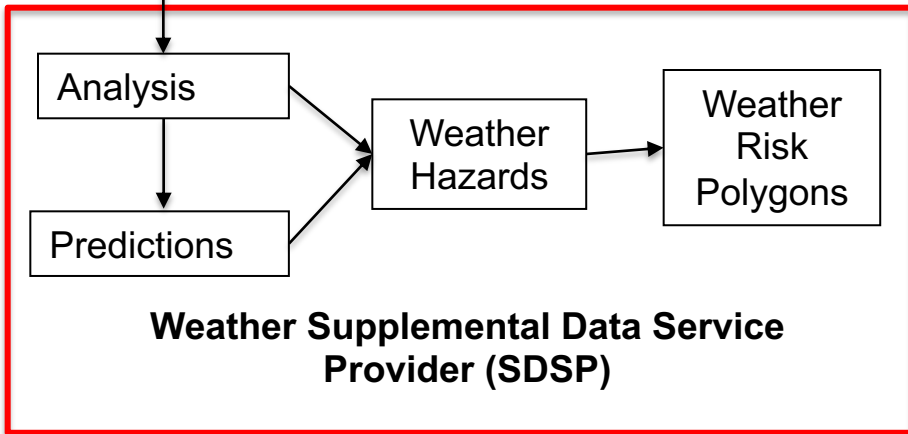
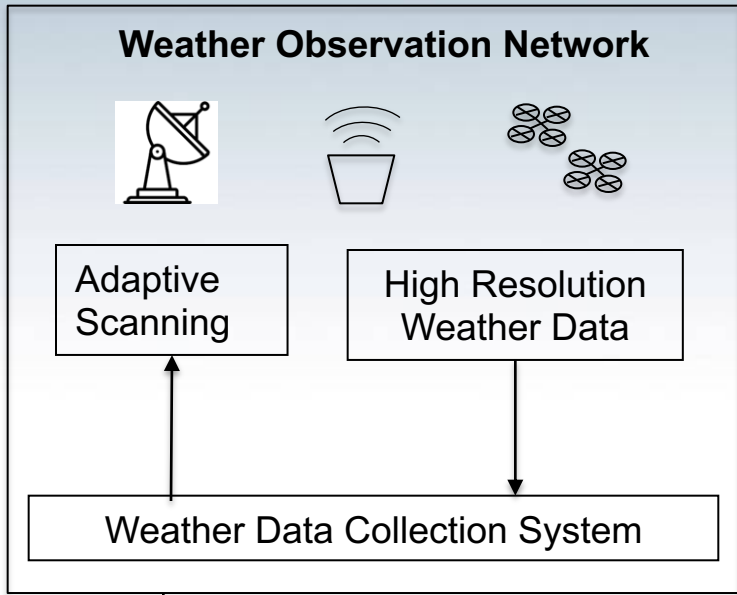


Meteodrone - Automated weather data collection

- Wind profiles
- Forecast icing conditions (temperature, relative humidity, wind speed)

New Integrated Weather Observation Network for Urban Aviation Weather





Weather Observation Network



Adaptive Scanning

High Resolution Weather Data

Weather Data Collection System

UAS Operator



Flight Control Software

Mission Alerts

UAS/ UAM Fleet Operator



Fleet Management Software

Route Guidance

Analysis

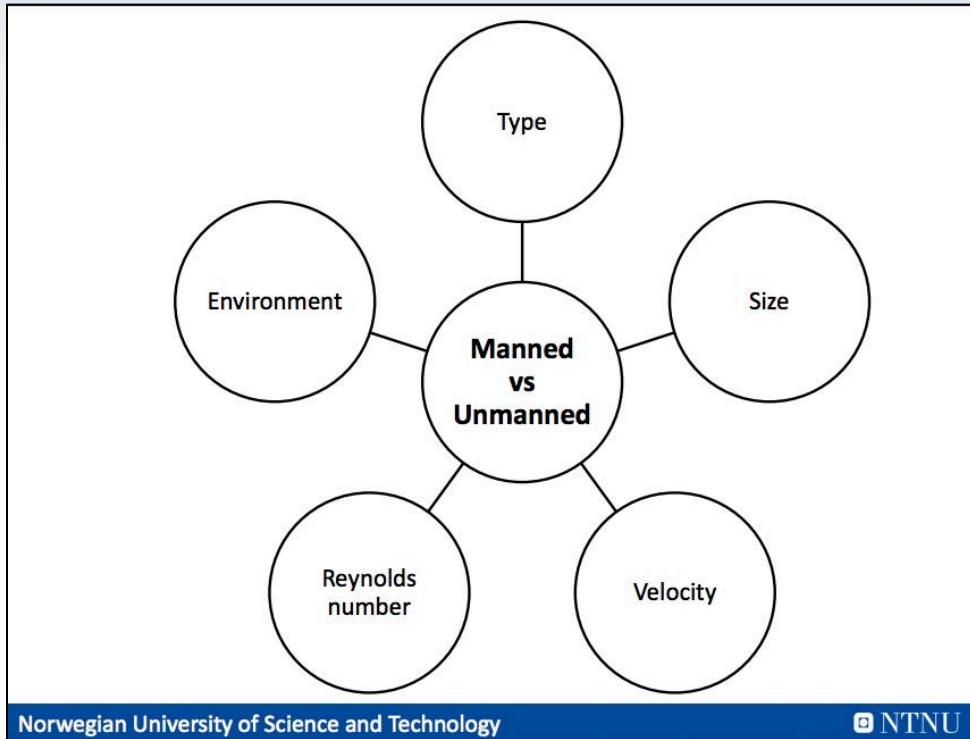
Predictions

Weather Hazards

Weather Risk Polygons

Weather Supplemental Data Service Provider (SDSP)

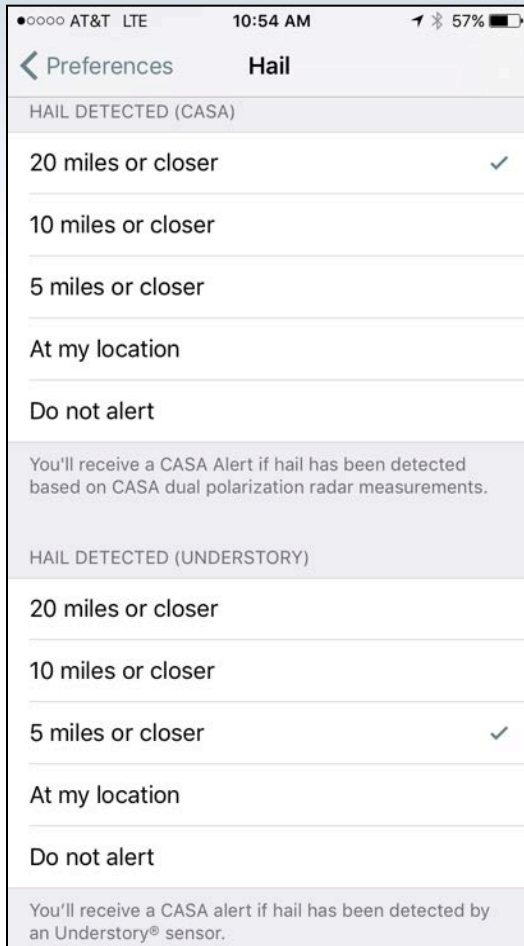
'Smart alerting' – Only alert the impacted drones and missions



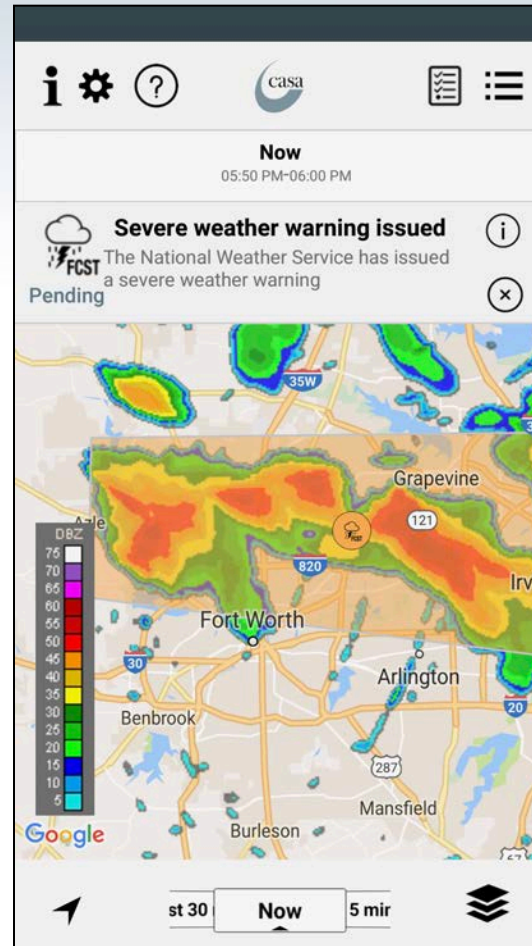
Source: Richard Hann, NUST & UBIQ Aerospace
'Icing on UAVs', NASA AMS Seminar Series, 2020

Example: Icing threat varies based on many criteria

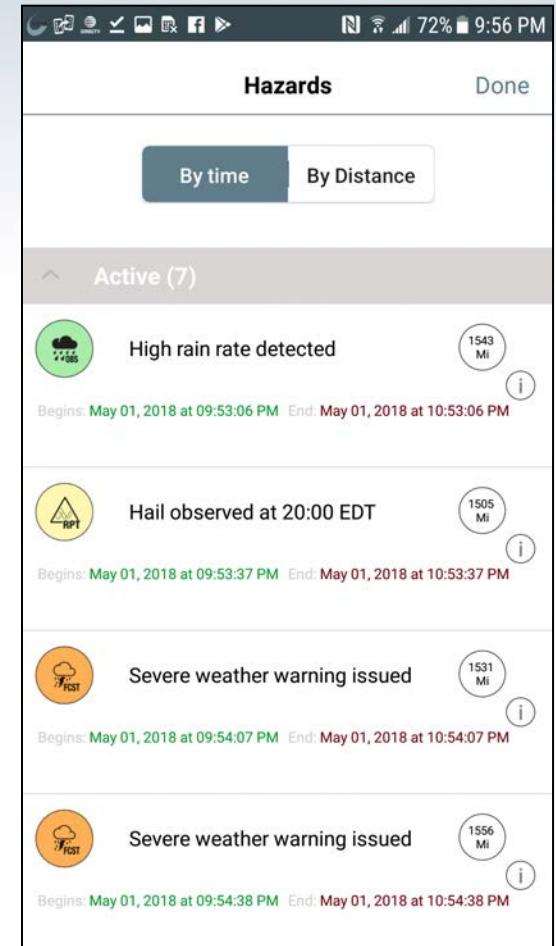
User preferences and risk communication

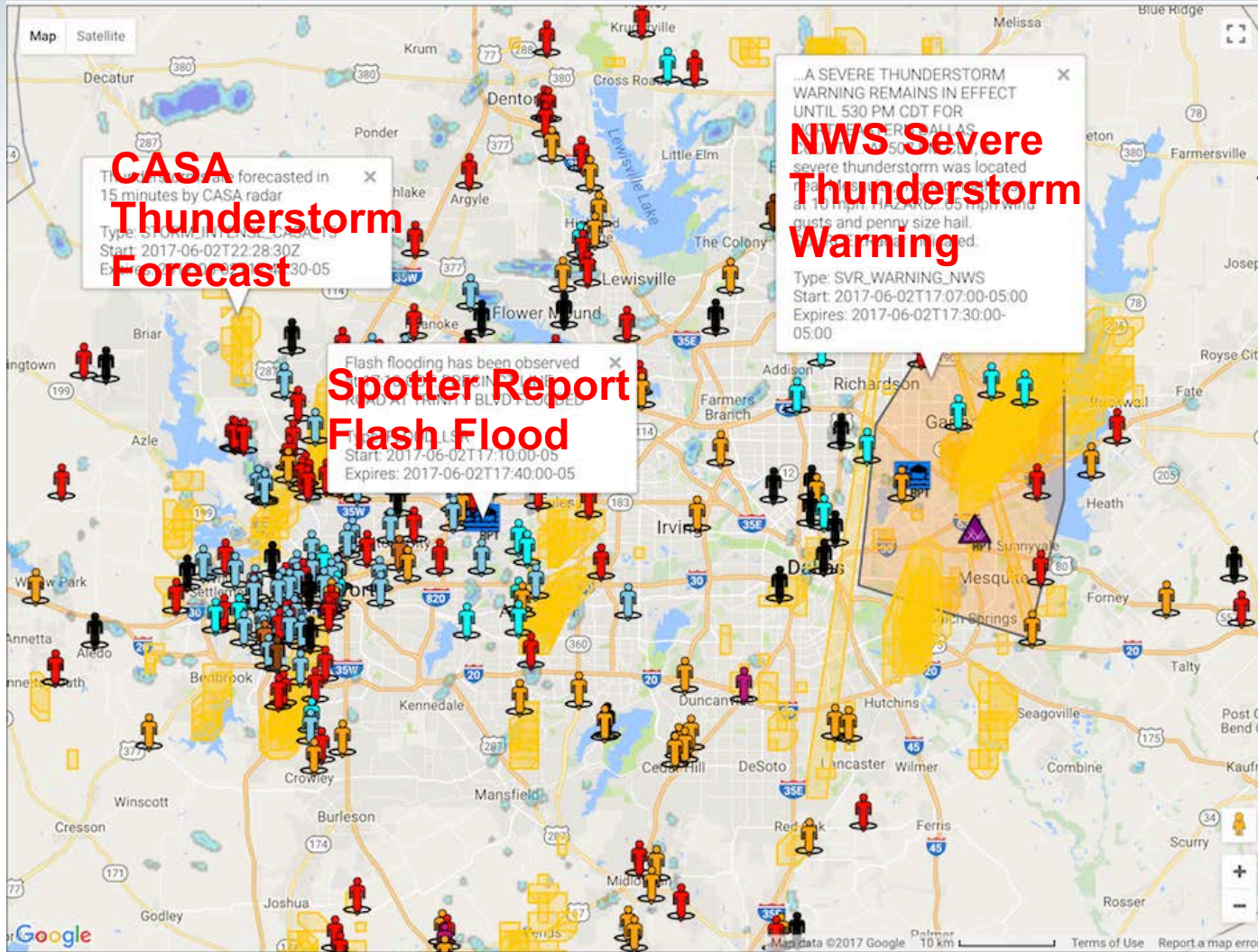


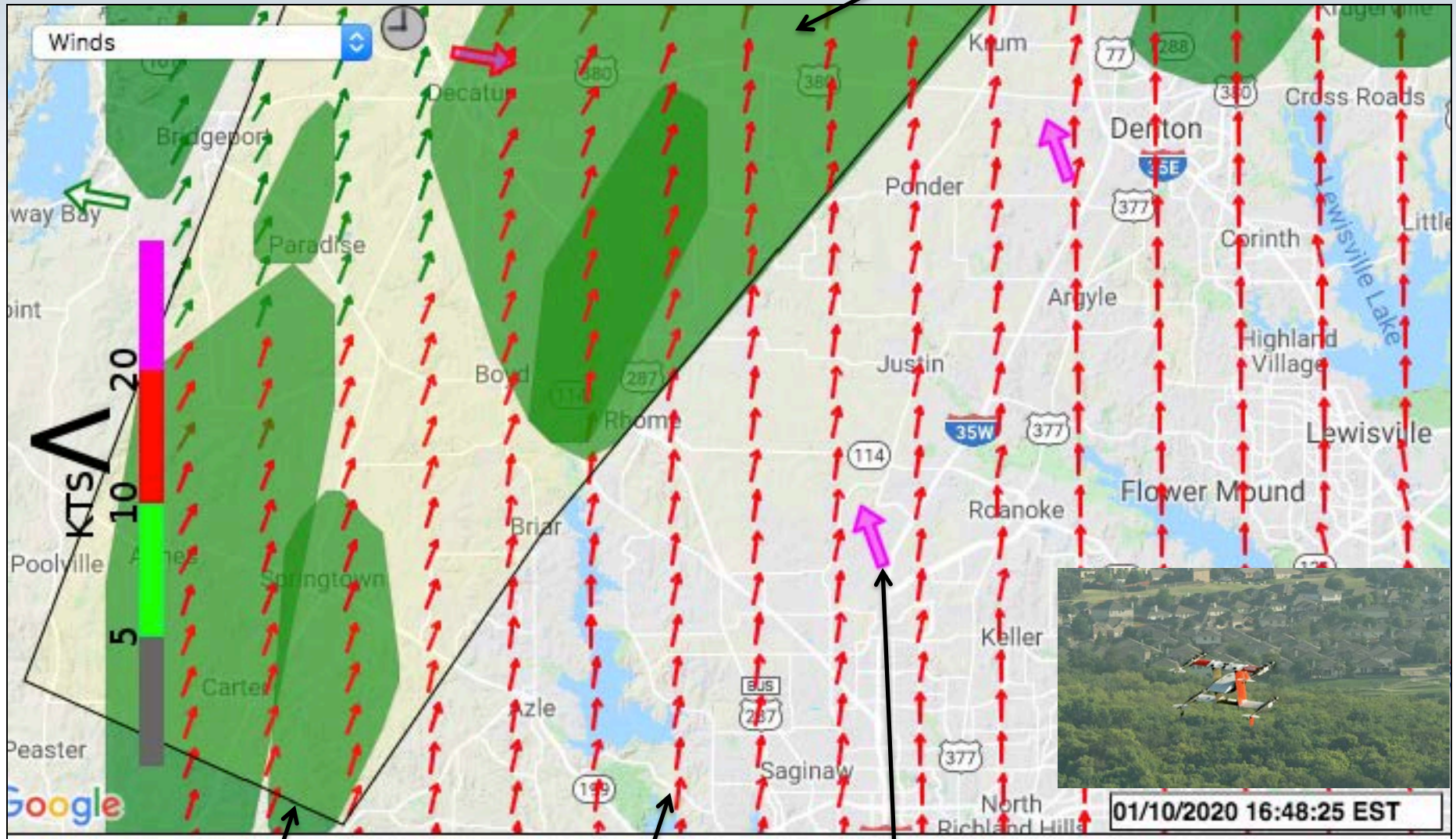
Alerting preferences



Visual Alerts and Notifications





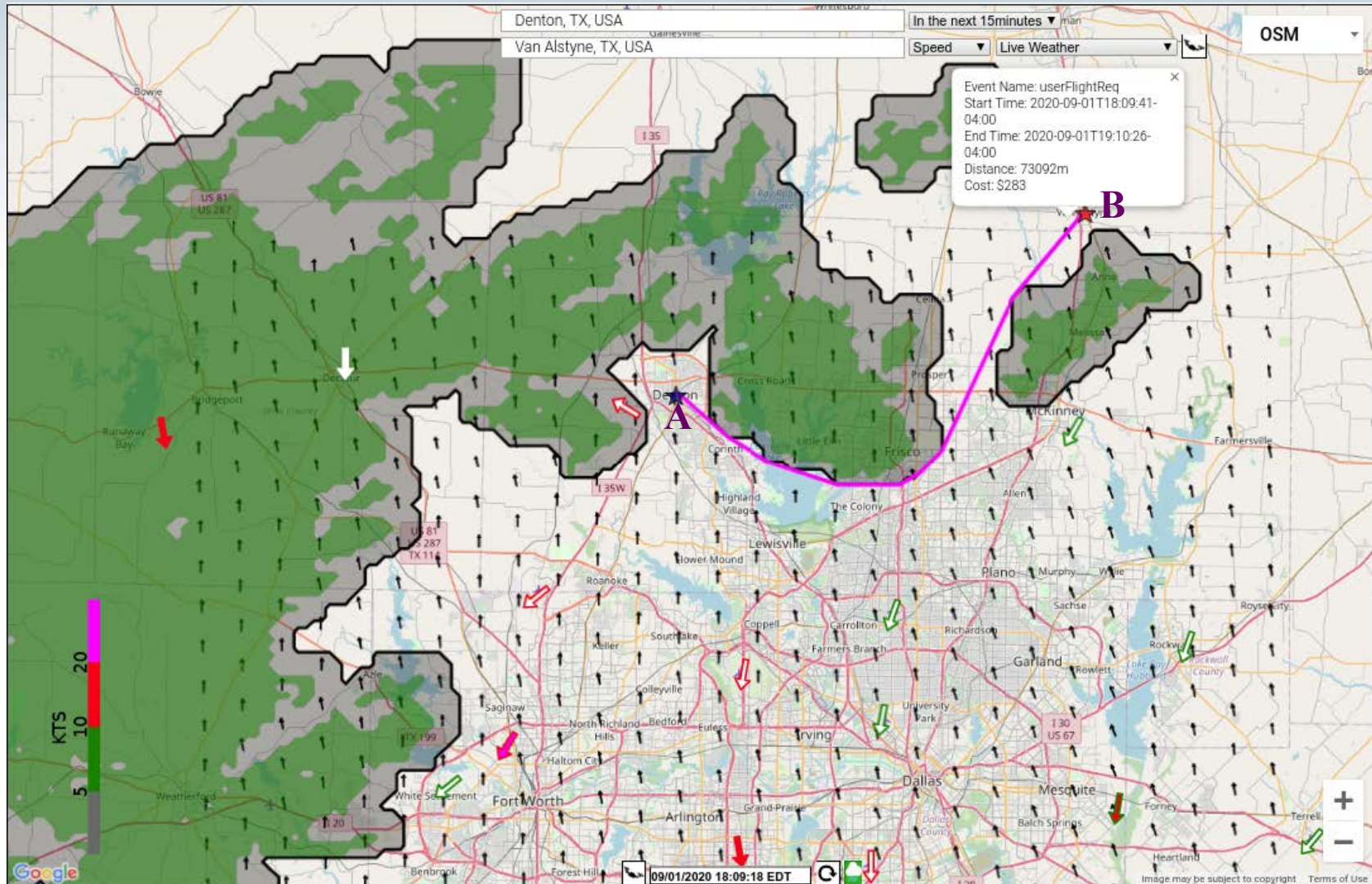


NWS Severe
Thunderstorm
Warning

Gridded Forecast Winds

ASOS Observations

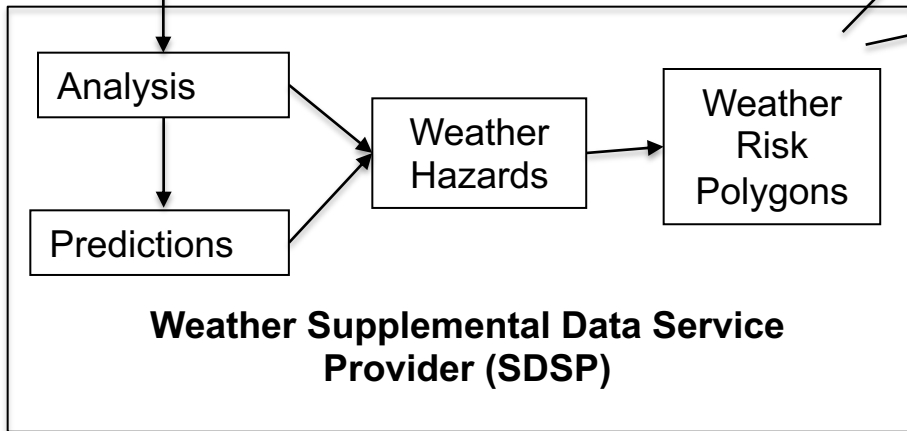
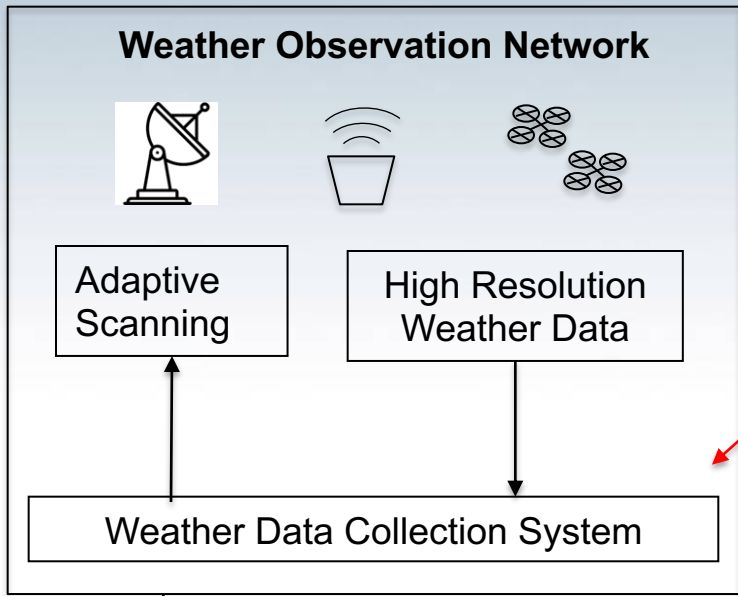
Drone route recommendation



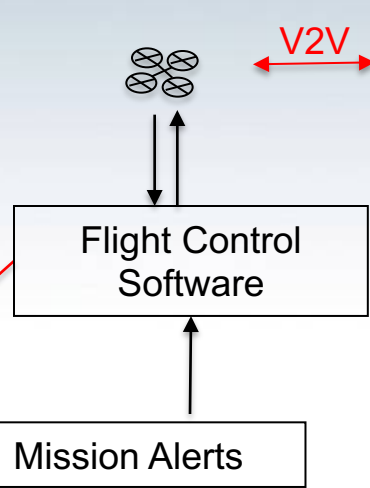
Automated routing based on weather and cost considerations

Results from UMass Interdisciplinary Faculty Research Award, PI: M. Zink

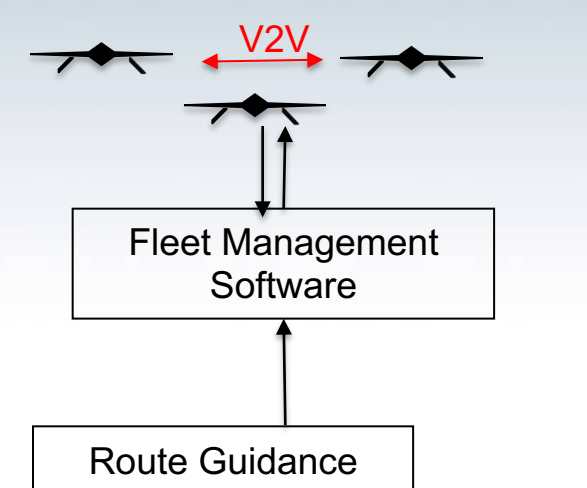




UAS Operator

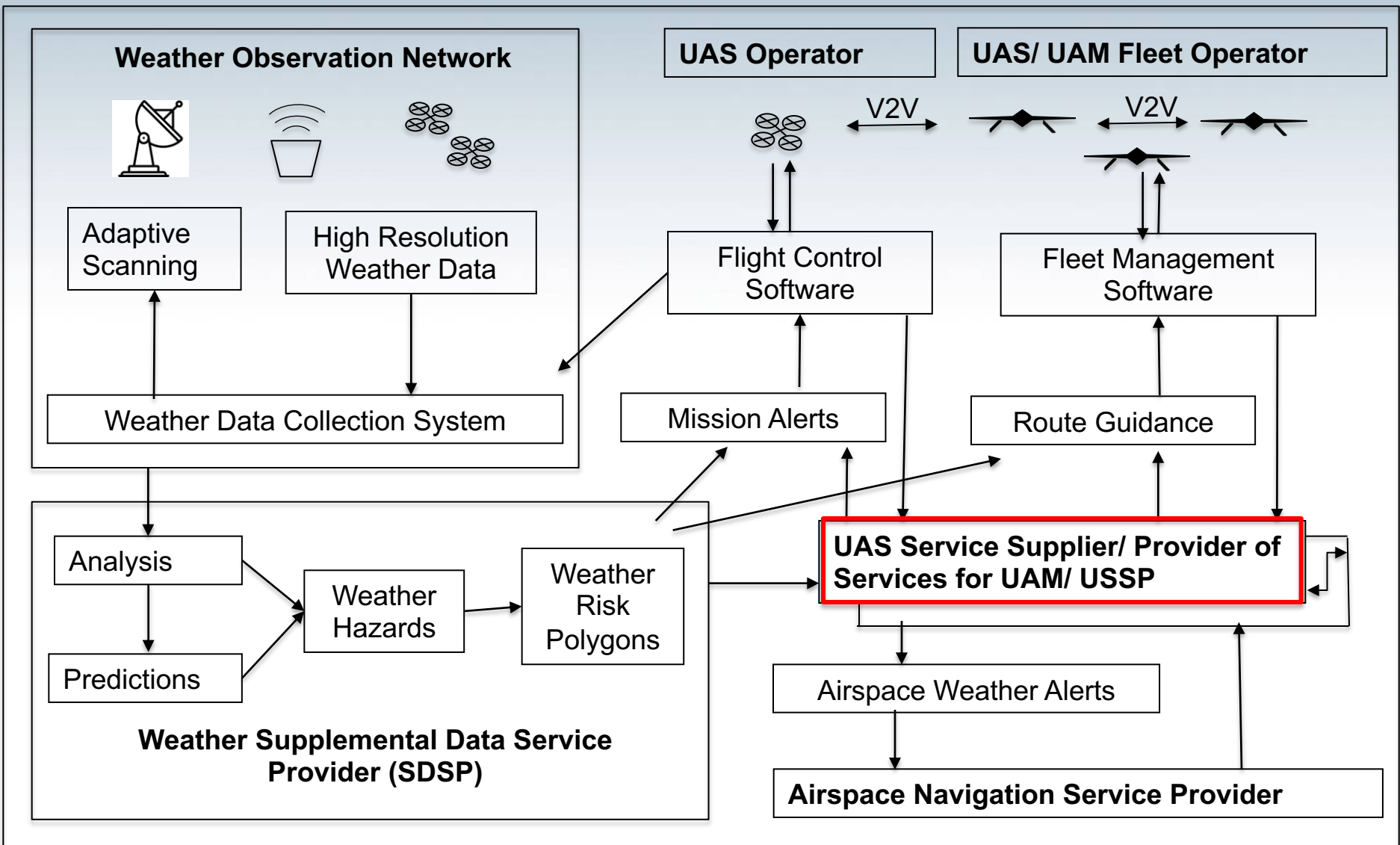


UAS/ UAM Fleet Operator



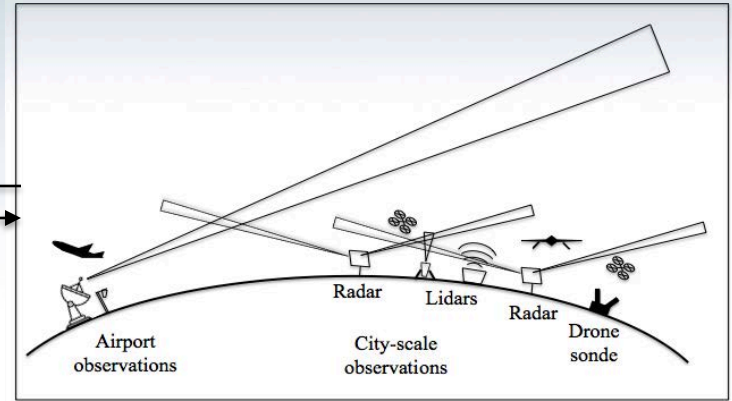
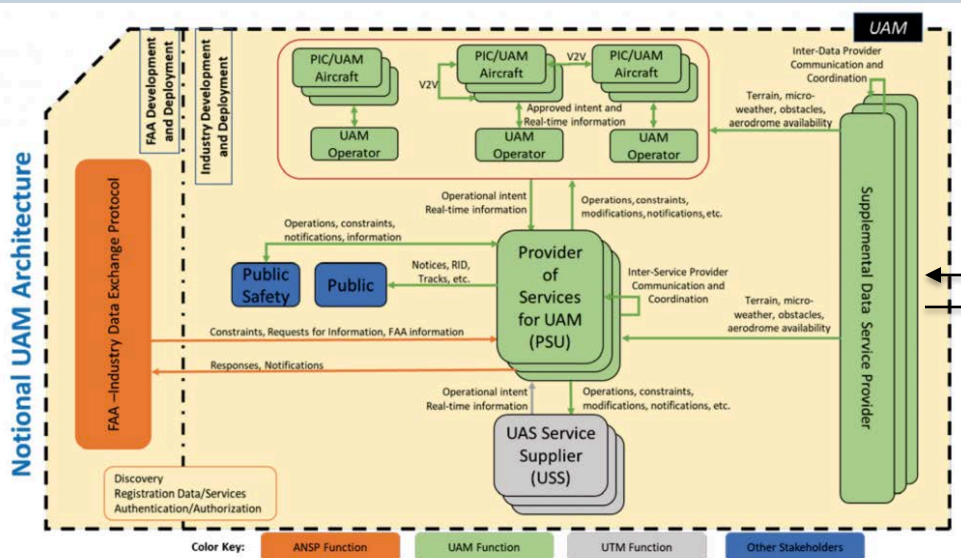
Automated PIREPs (in-flight turbulence, icing, ...) based on vehicle dynamics, on-board sensors.





End-to-end weather observation and avoidance system for UAS and UAM operations





Weather Observation Network

FAA/ NASA Notional UAM Architecture

Role played by an Urban Aviation Weather Living Lab

- Test out new sensors and products with operational users
- Test data collection architectures and communication paths
- Inform standards development (data, interfaces, providers)
- Provide data for vehicle design and performance modeling
- Provide data for airspace simulation models
- Drive aviation weather policy
- Test out public private partnership models





CASA is participating in NASA AAM National Campaign

TAKE-AWAYS

- We need Living Labs to advance the UAS and UAM ecosystem.
- Join us in North Texas – bring your sensors, products and vehicles.
- Establish new Living Labs for different weather regimes and operational scenarios.



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