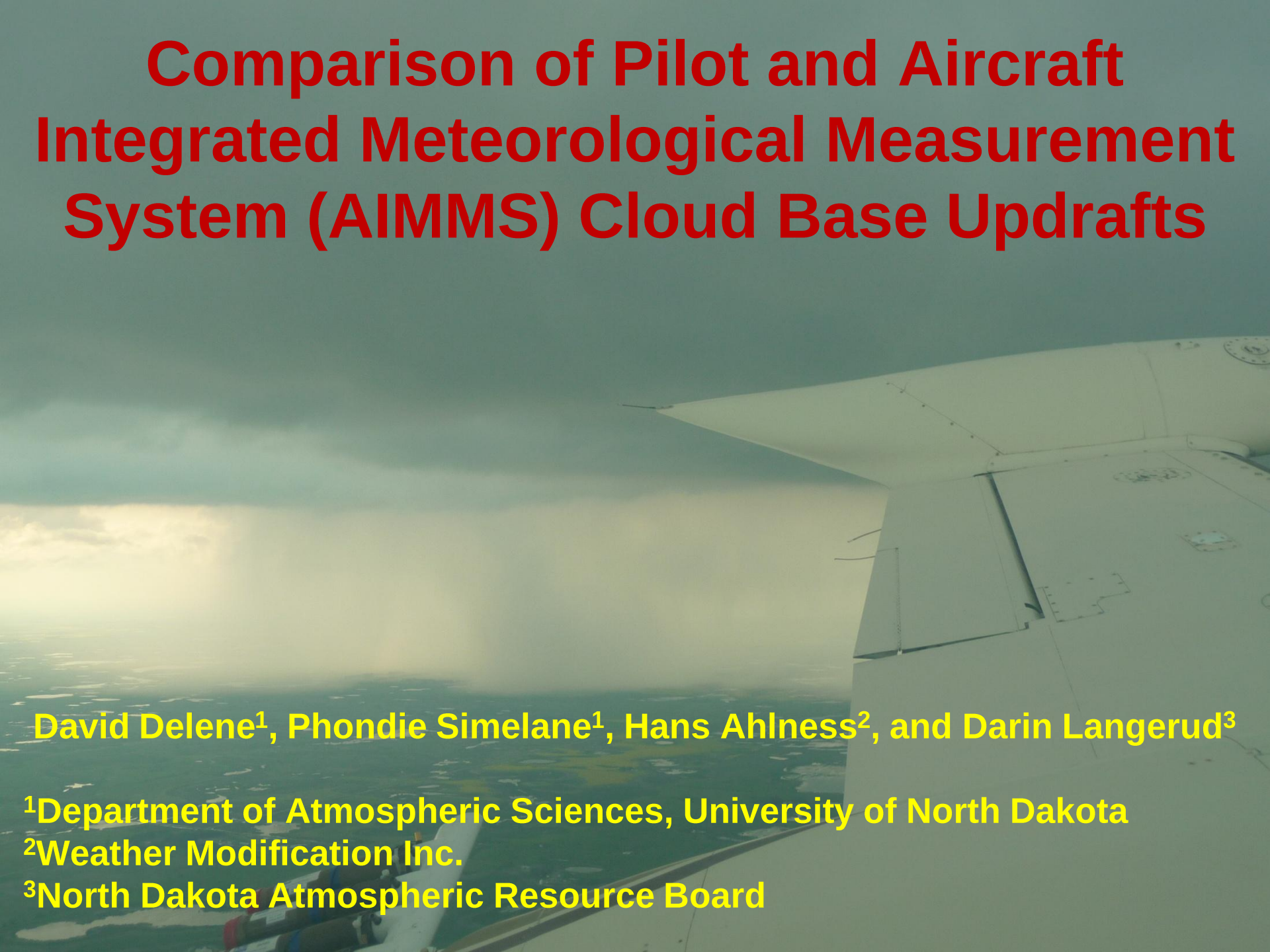


Comparison of Pilot and Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System (AIMMS) Cloud Base Updrafts

A photograph showing the underside of an aircraft wing as it flies over a thick layer of white clouds. The sky above the clouds is a pale, hazy blue, while the clouds themselves are bright white. A strong light source, likely the sun, is visible on the left side of the frame, creating a bright glow and casting long, soft shadows across the cloud layer. The aircraft's wing structure, including various panels and rivets, is clearly visible in the foreground on the right side.

David Delene¹, Phondie Simelane¹, Hans Ahlness², and Darin Langerud³

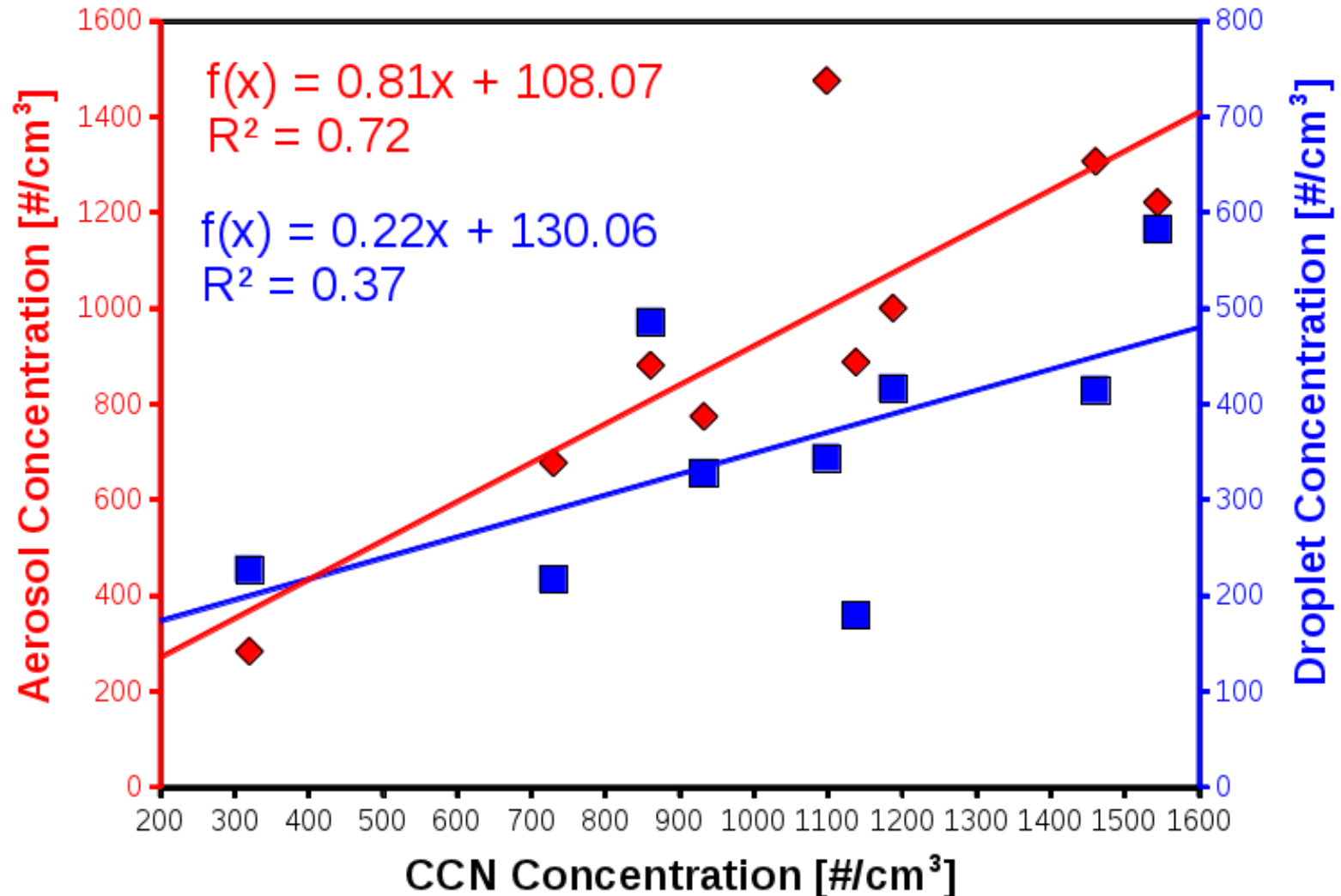
¹Department of Atmospheric Sciences, University of North Dakota

²Weather Modification Inc.

³North Dakota Atmospheric Resource Board

Significance of Updrafts

Updrafts of 0.5 m s^{-1} produce maximum supersaturations of approximately 0.3 %, while 2.0 m s^{-1} updrafts produce maximum supersaturations of approximately 0.6 %.



Measurements of Updrafts

Pilot Estimates



View from the right seat of the Cessna 340 (ND98585) on July 2, 2012.

Gust Probe Instruments



Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System (AIMMS) under the left wing on the Cessna 340 (ND98585) used during the 2012 POLCAST4 field project.

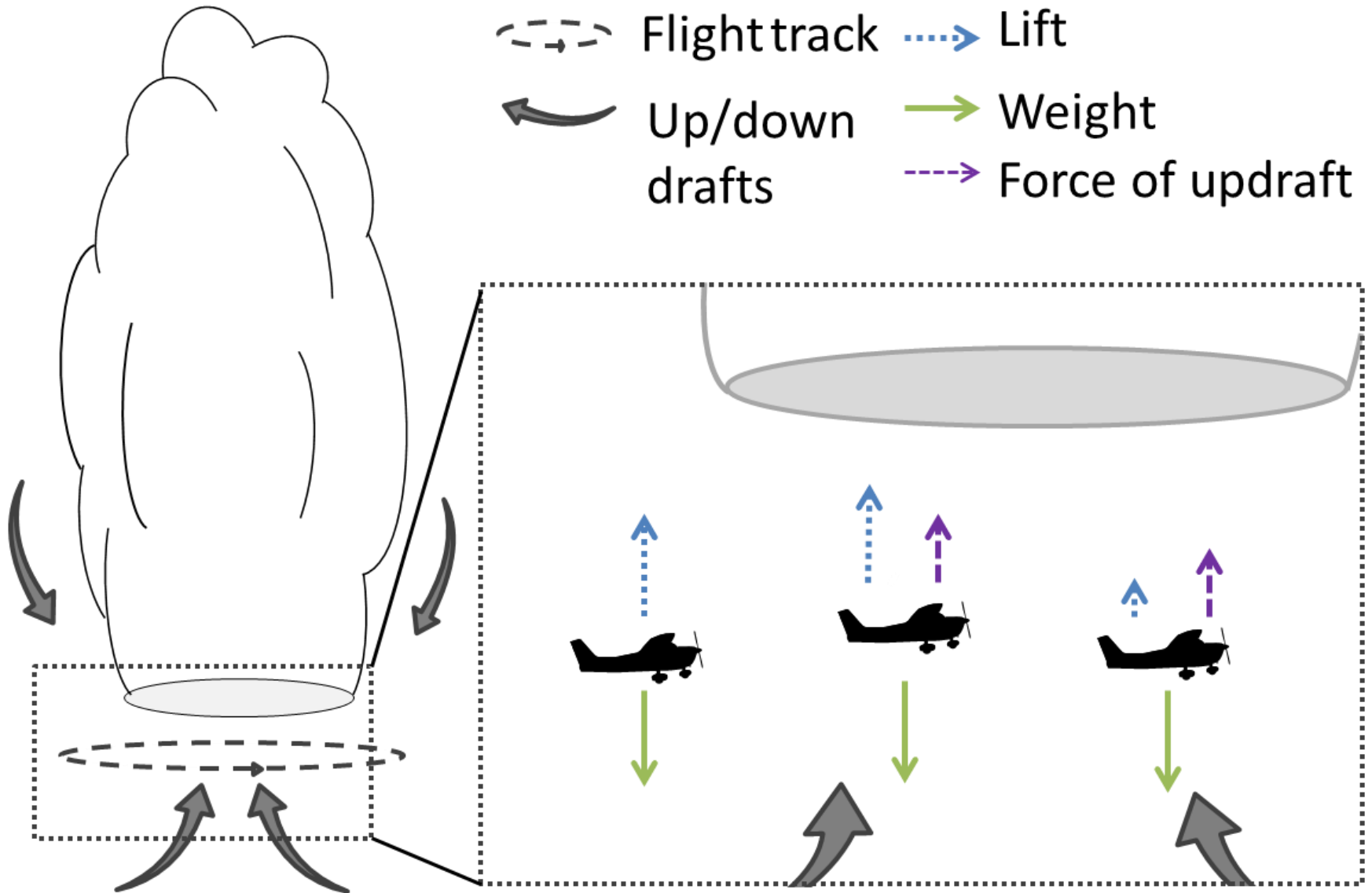
Objective

Evaluate the accuracy of vertical wind estimates made by a pilot while flying under a developing cumulus cloud.

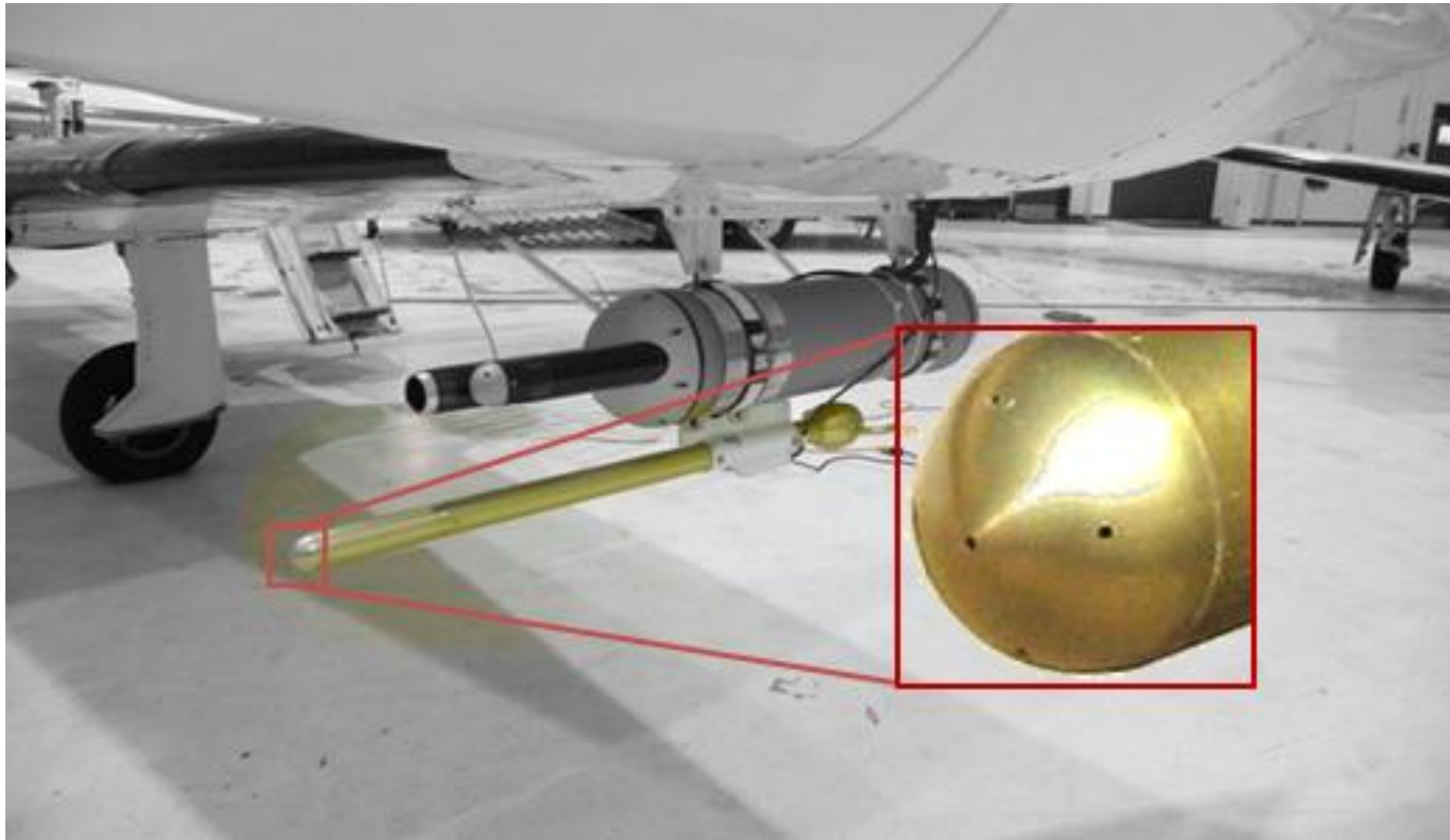


The evaluation is done by comparing pilot estimates to Aircraft Integrated Measurement System (AIMMS) measurements.

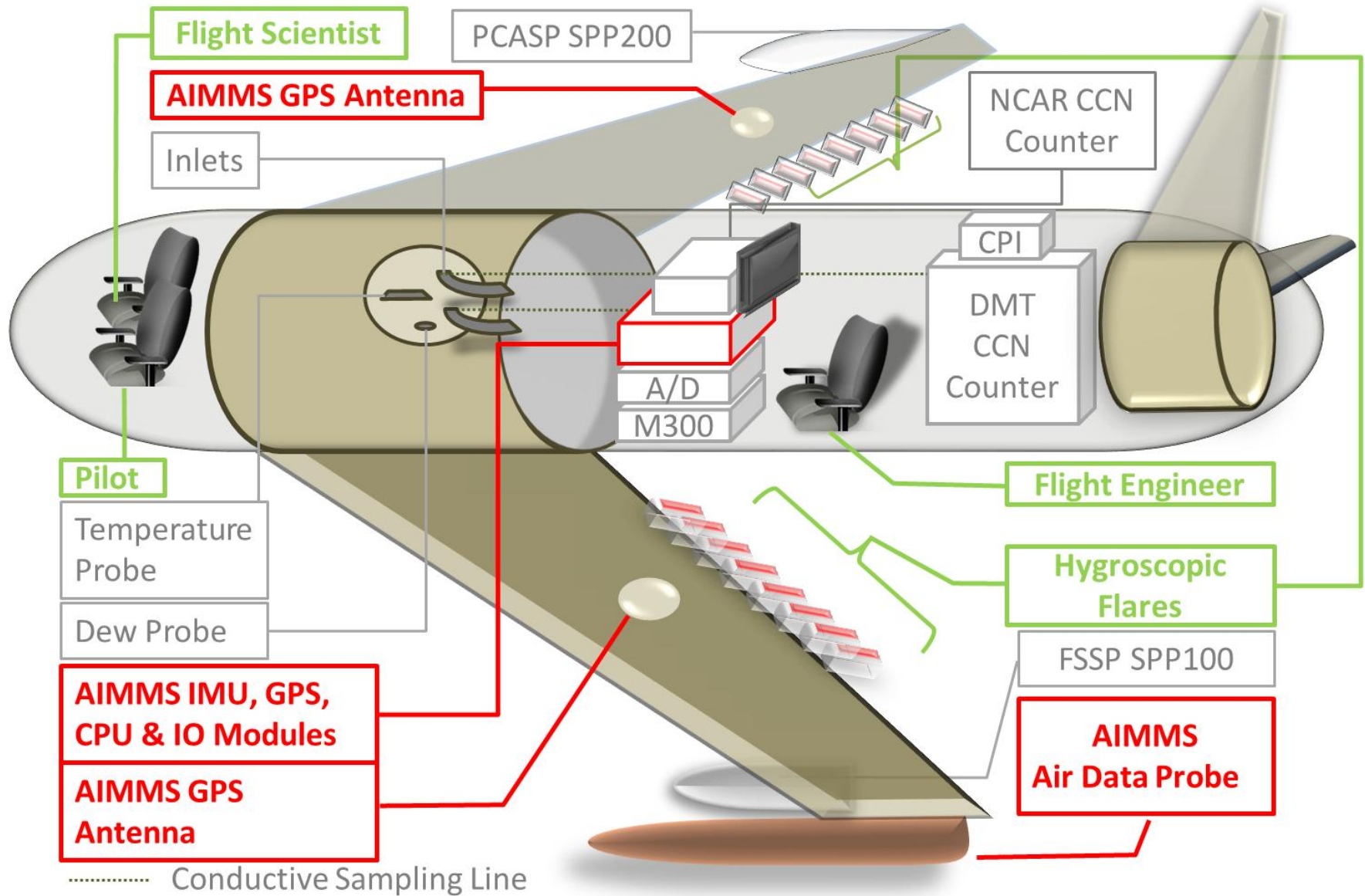
Level Flight Beneath Cloud Base



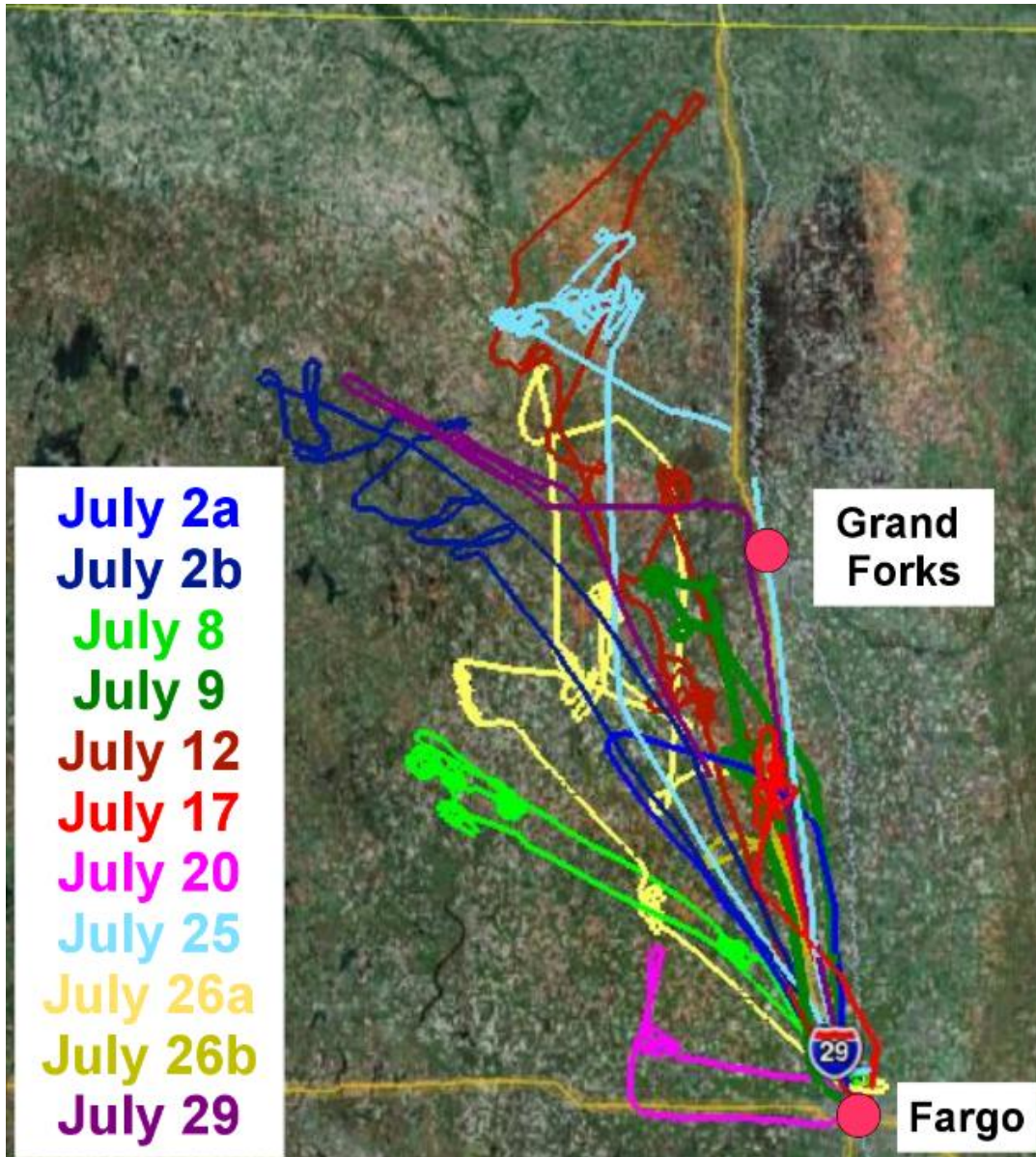
Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System



2012 Aircraft Instrument Configuration



POLCAST FIELD PROJECT FLIGHTS



6 of the 17 cases included the AIMMS gust probe.

Calibration Flight

July 20, 2012

Seeding Flights

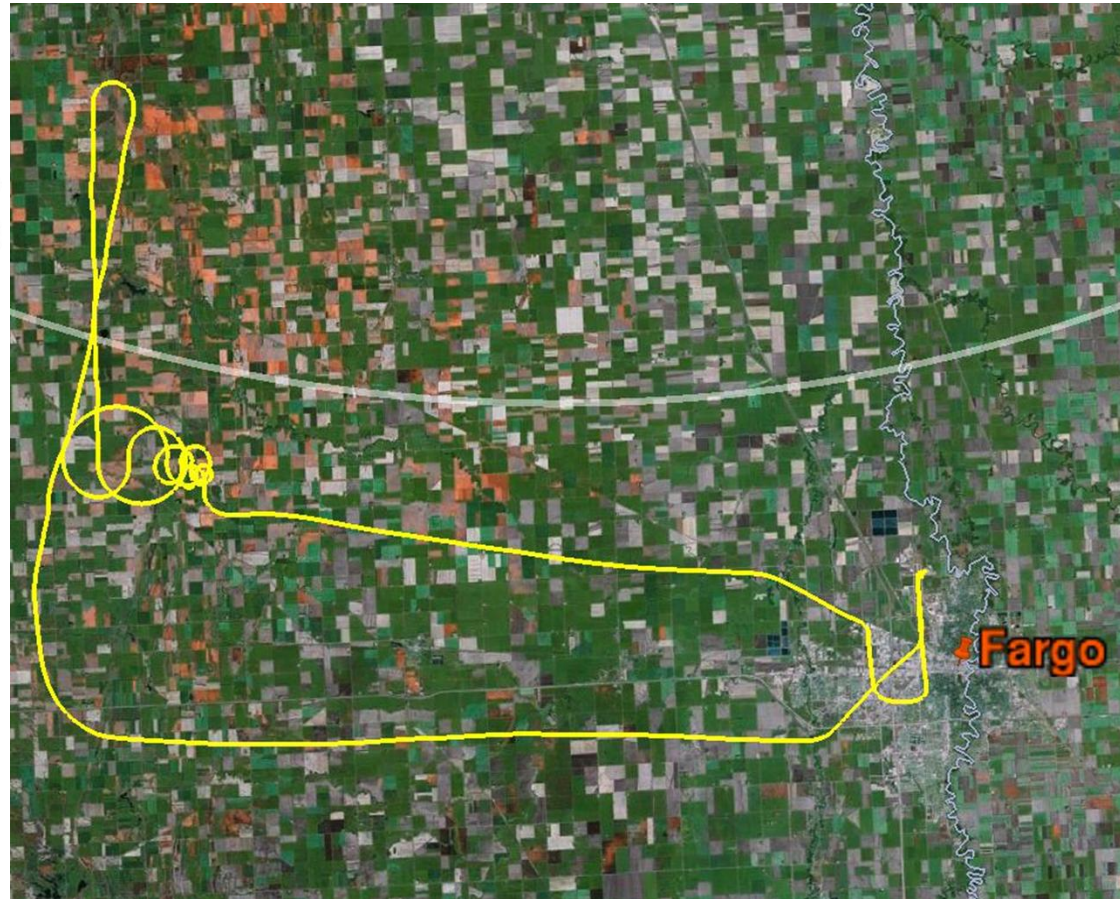
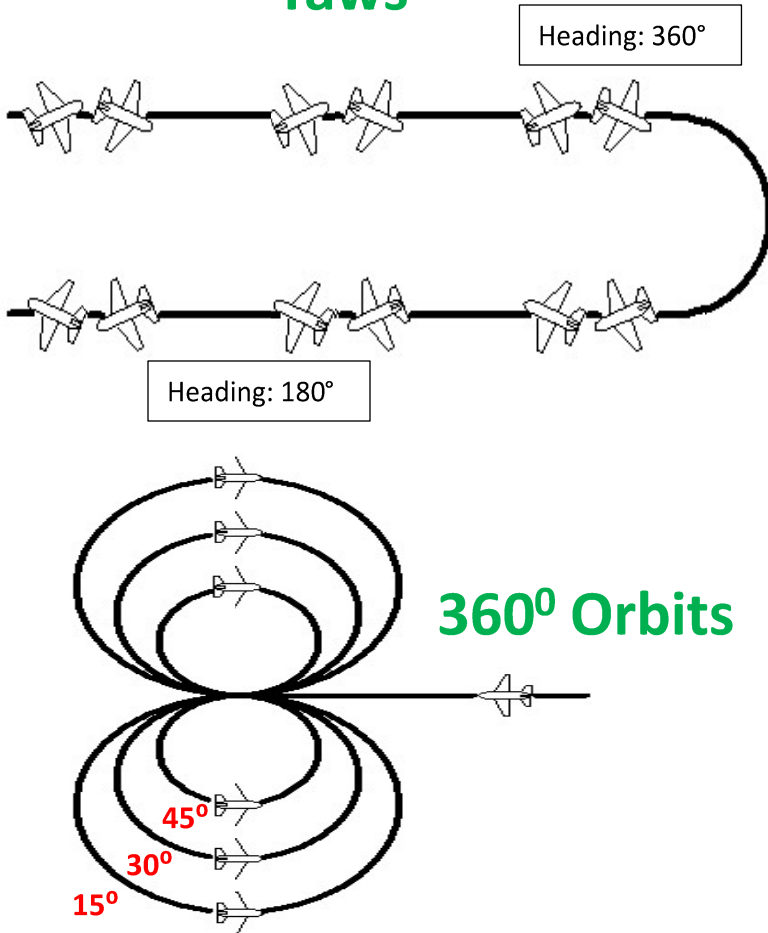
July 26 & 27, 2012

Validation Flight

July 29, 2012

July 20, 2012: Calibration Flight

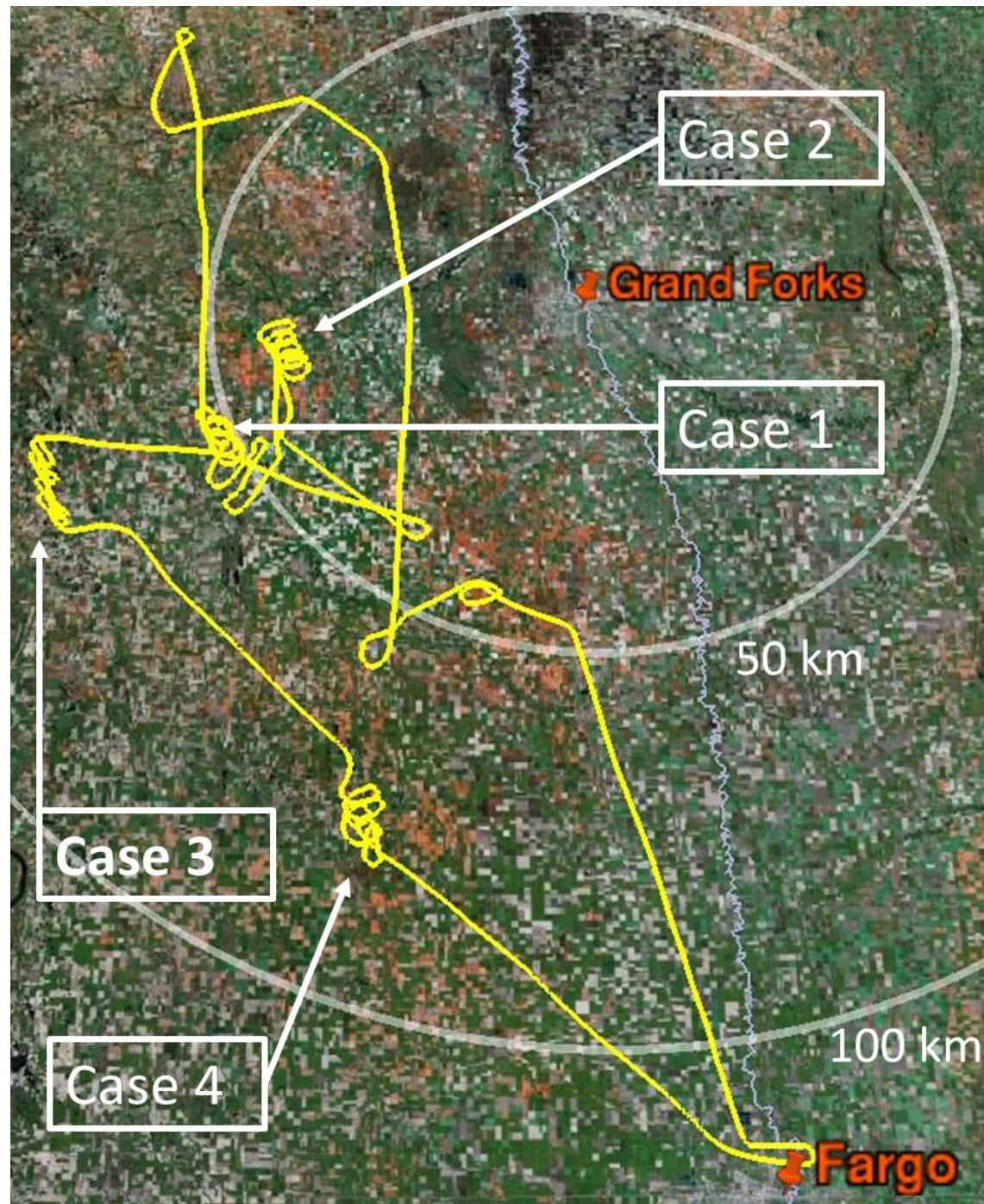
Yaws



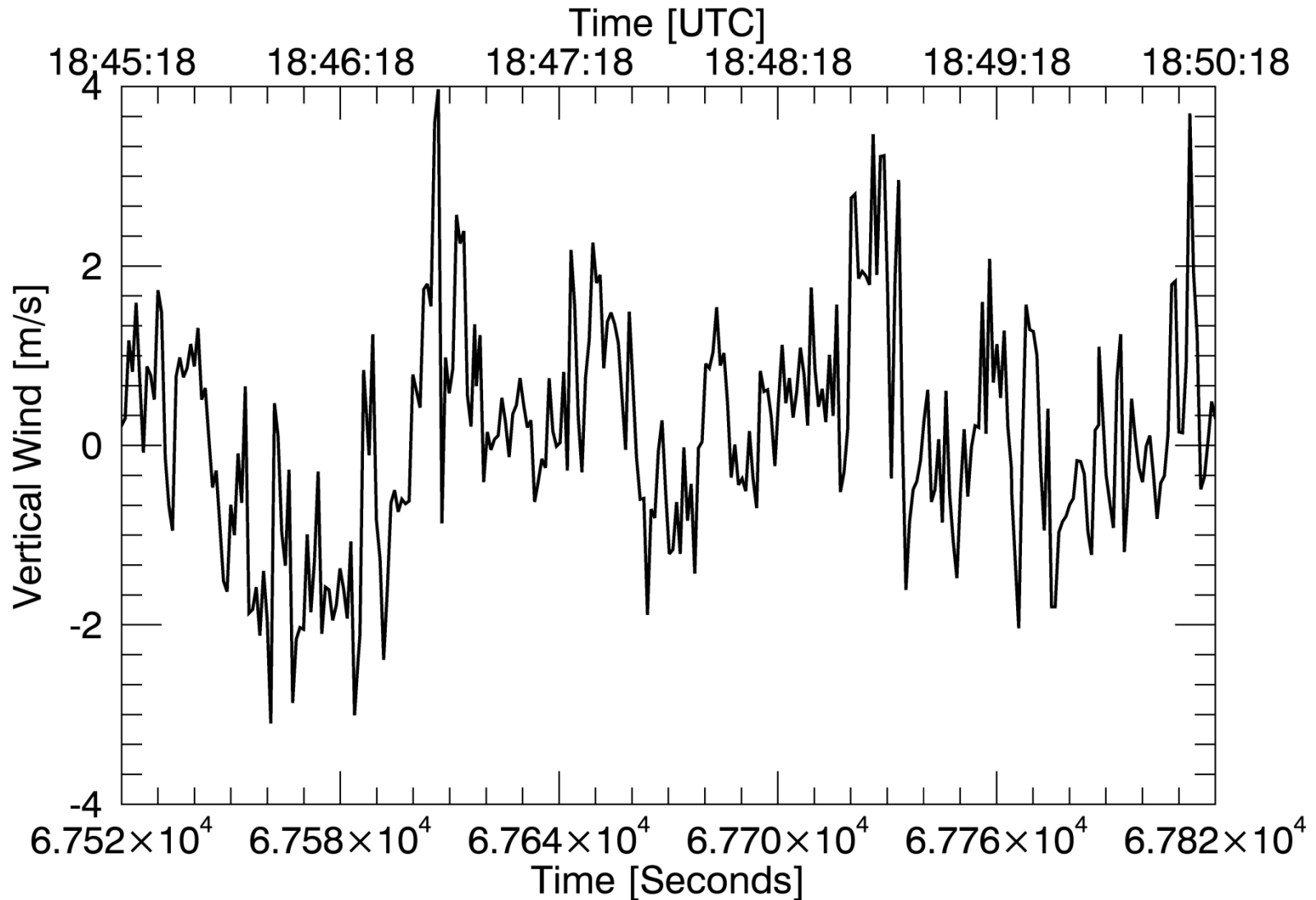
July 26, 2012

Flight track of the first flight conducted on 26 July 2012. The spirals are when samples were made at cloud base, while the long straight legs are transects between possible targets.

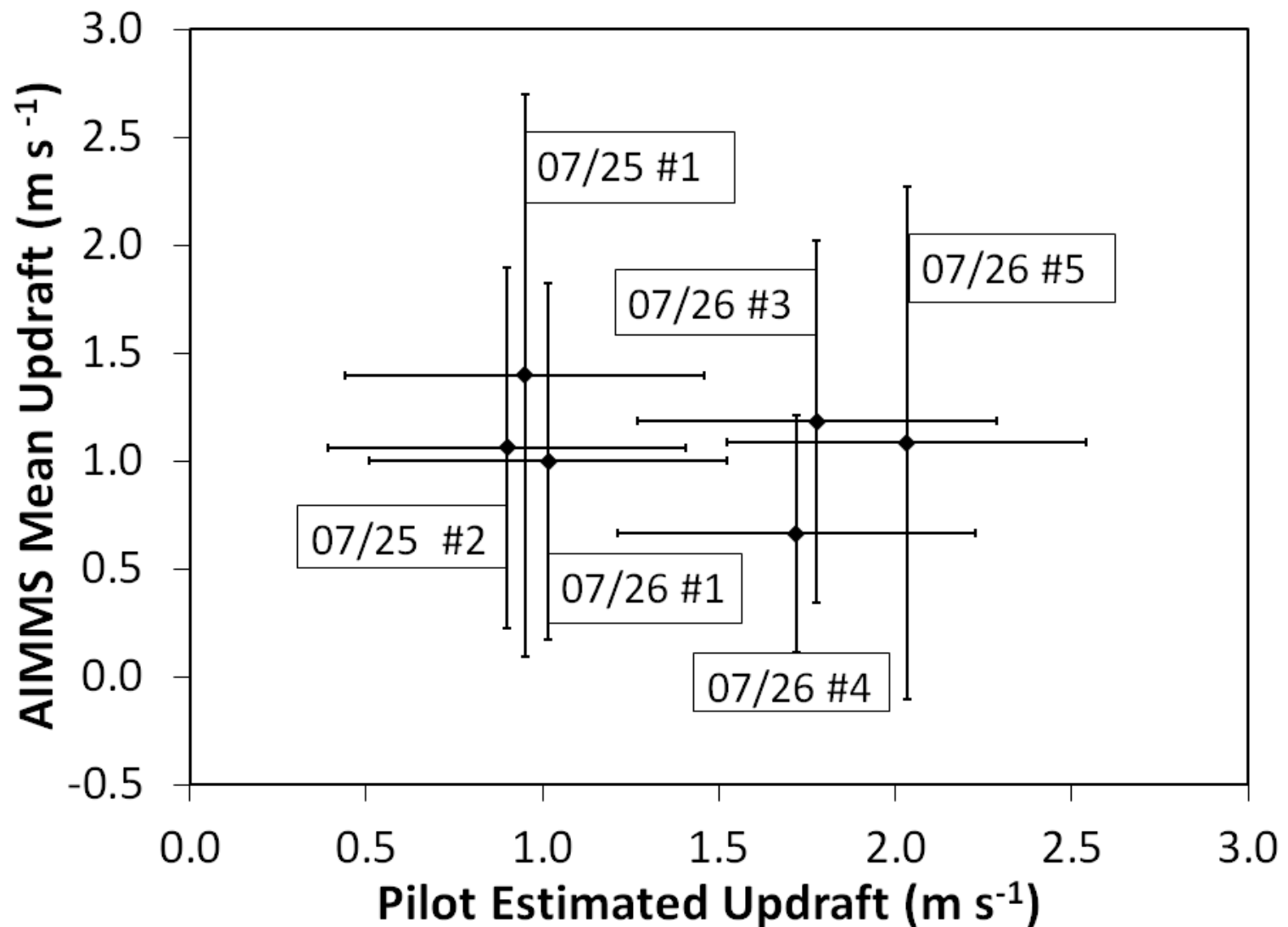
On days with a favorable chance of convection, an aircraft is launched from Fargo to locate targets within 100 km of University of North Dakota's C-band polarimetric radar.



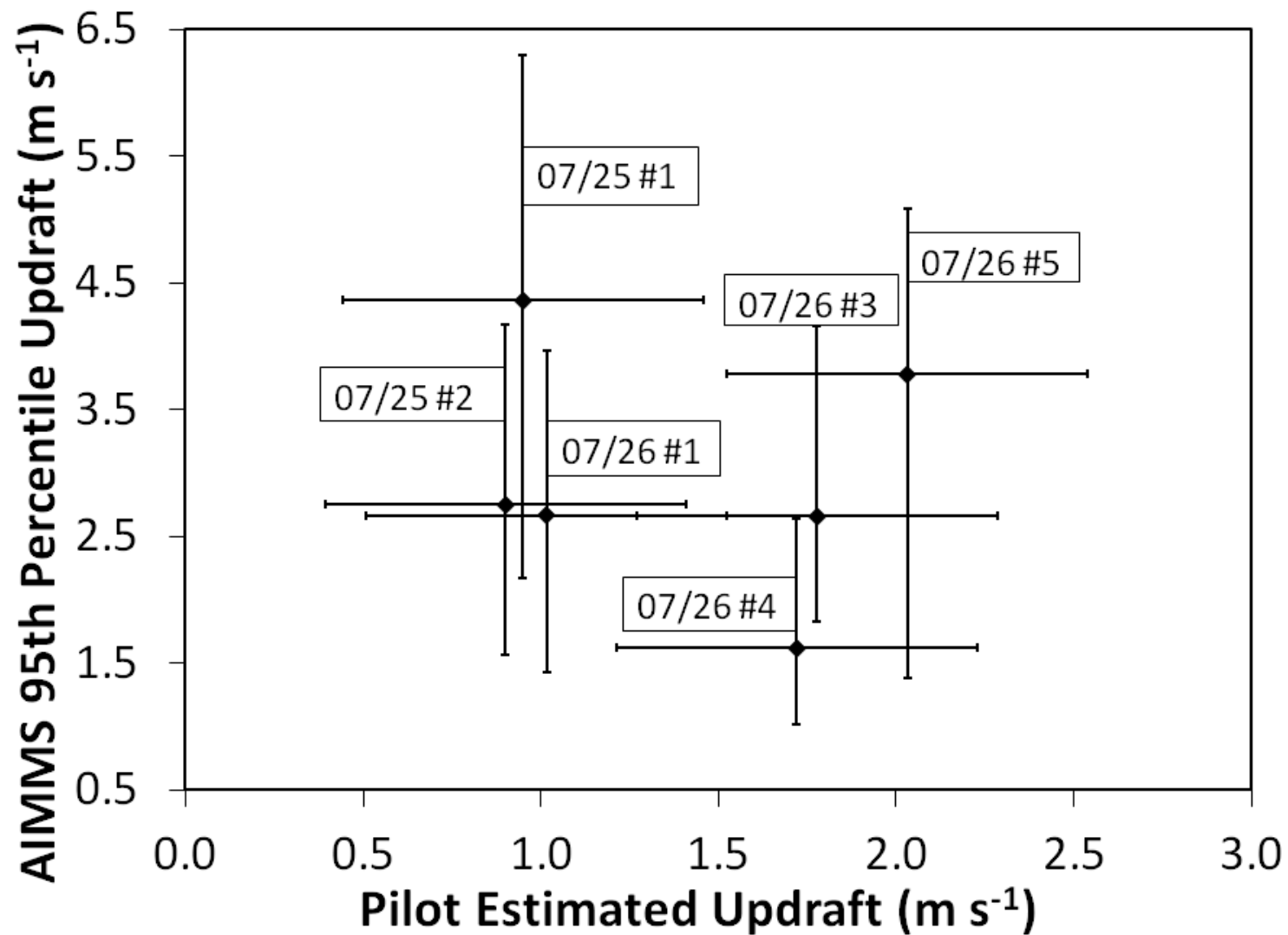
July 26, 2012: Case 1



Vertical wind velocity measured by the Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System (AIMMS) during the first flight on 26 July 2012 flight over five minutes.



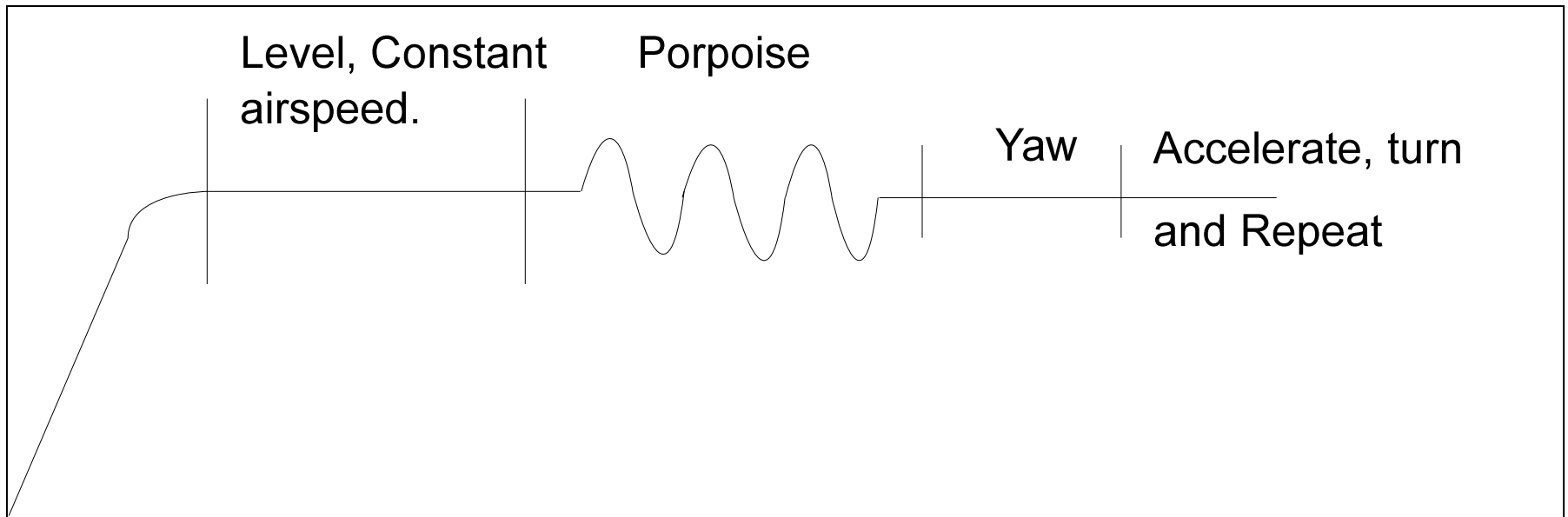
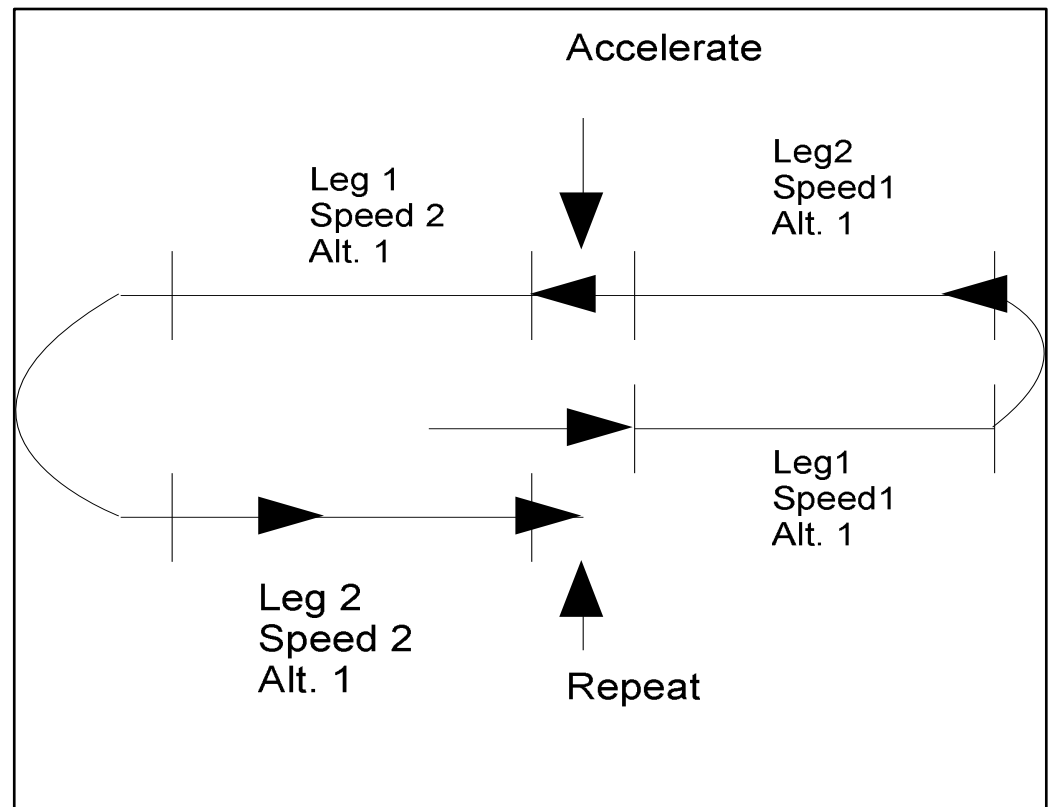
Pilot estimated maximum updrafts versus the mean Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System (AIMMS) updraft (only positive vertical winds). Horizontal bars denote the ± 0.50 m s⁻¹ uncertainty in the pilot estimate. Vertical bars indicate one standard deviation for the 1.0 Hz AIMMS measurements.



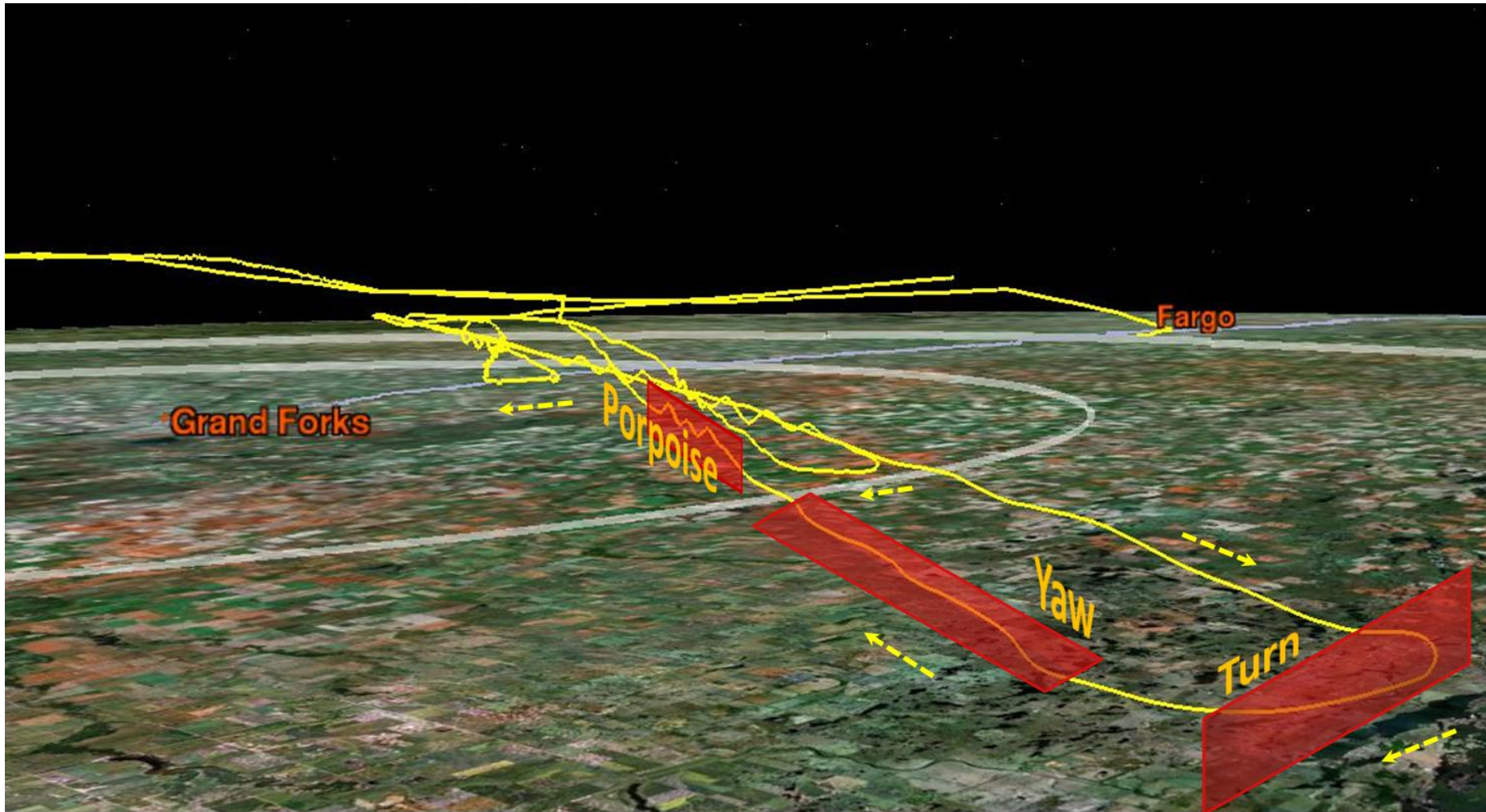
Pilot estimated updraft versus the 95th percentile Aircraft Integrated Meteorological Measurement System (AIMMS) updraft. Horizontal bars denote the $\pm 0.50 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ uncertainty in the pilot estimate. The top of the vertical bars denote the maximum value, while the bottom is the 75th percentile of 1.0 Hz AIMMS measurements.

July 29, 2012 Validation Flight

Repeat maneuvers on right for
three air speeds: minimum,
midrange, and maximum.

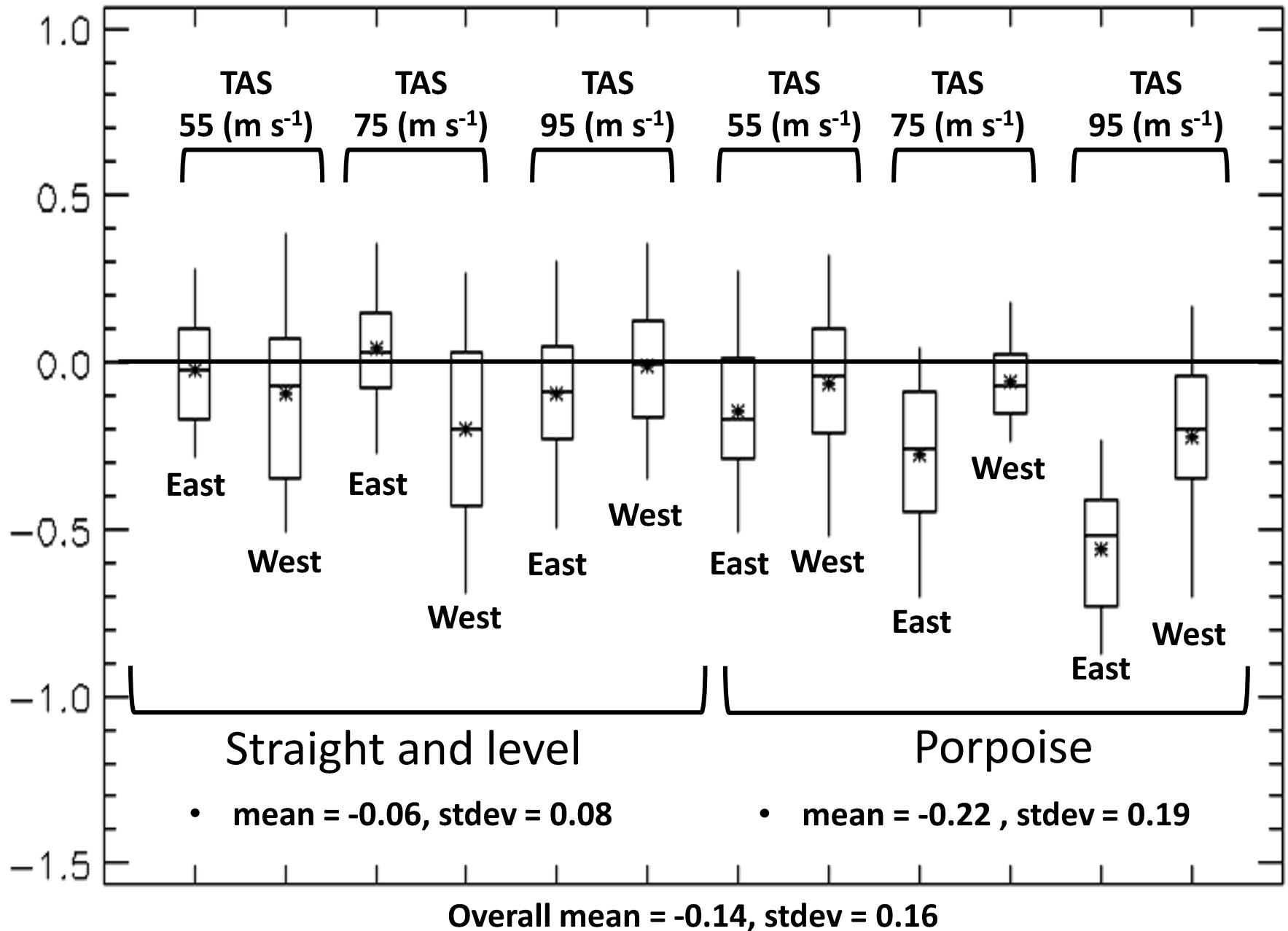


July 29, 2012 Validation Flight

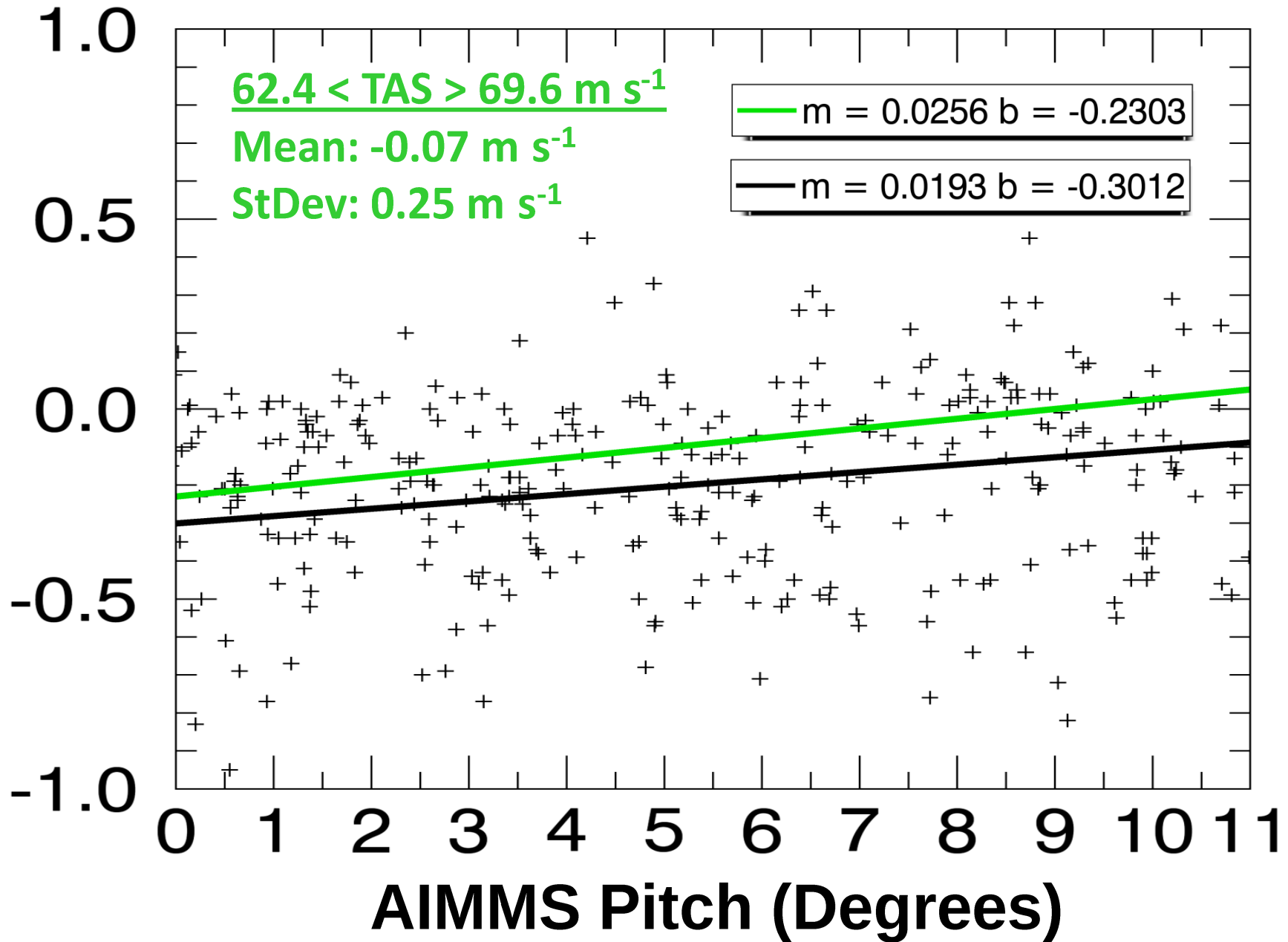


Flight track of the first flight conducted on 29 July 2012. AIMMS validation maneuvers were conducted after checking out some clouds near Grand Forks.

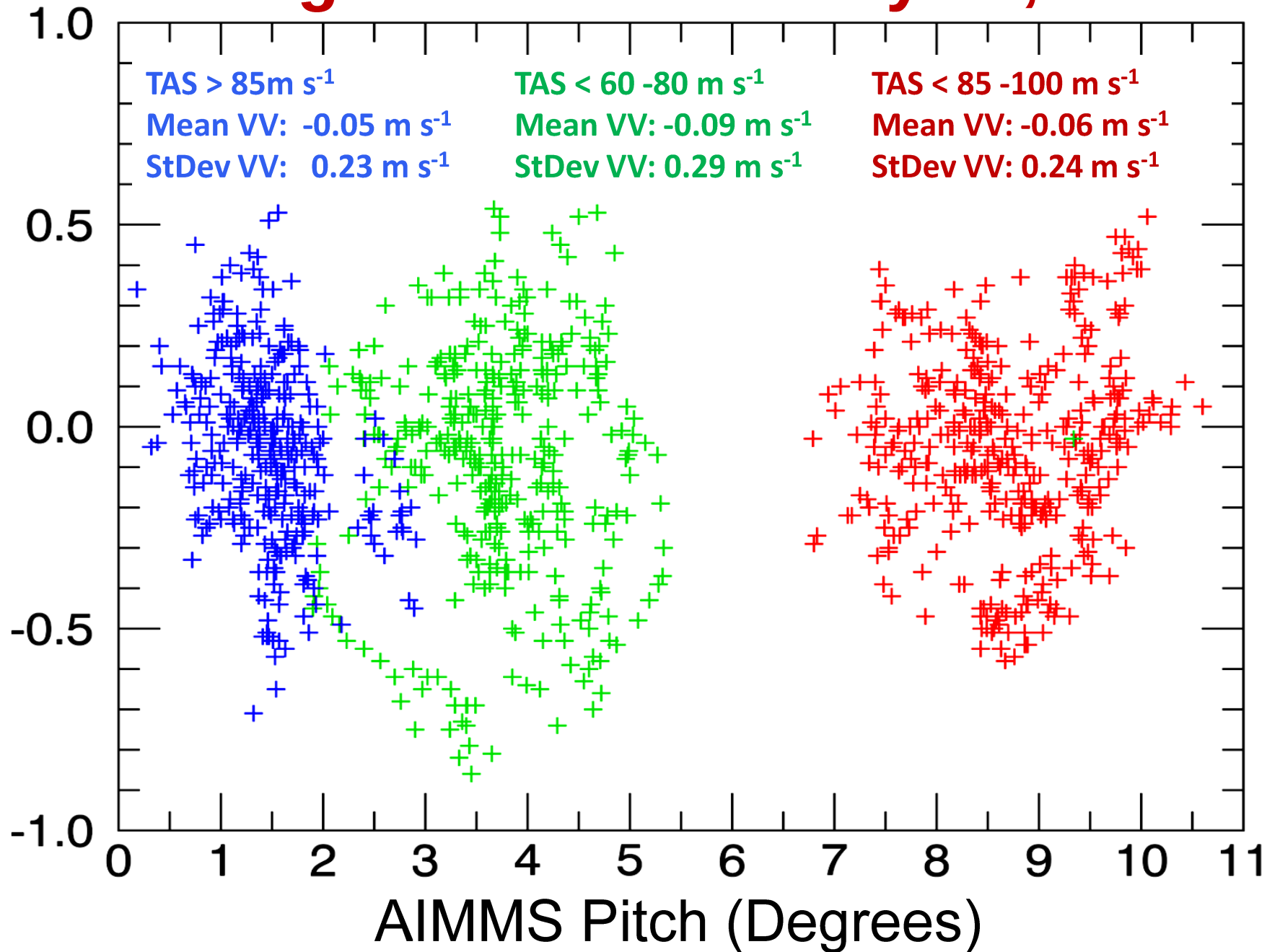
NORTH DAKOTA, JULY 29, 2012



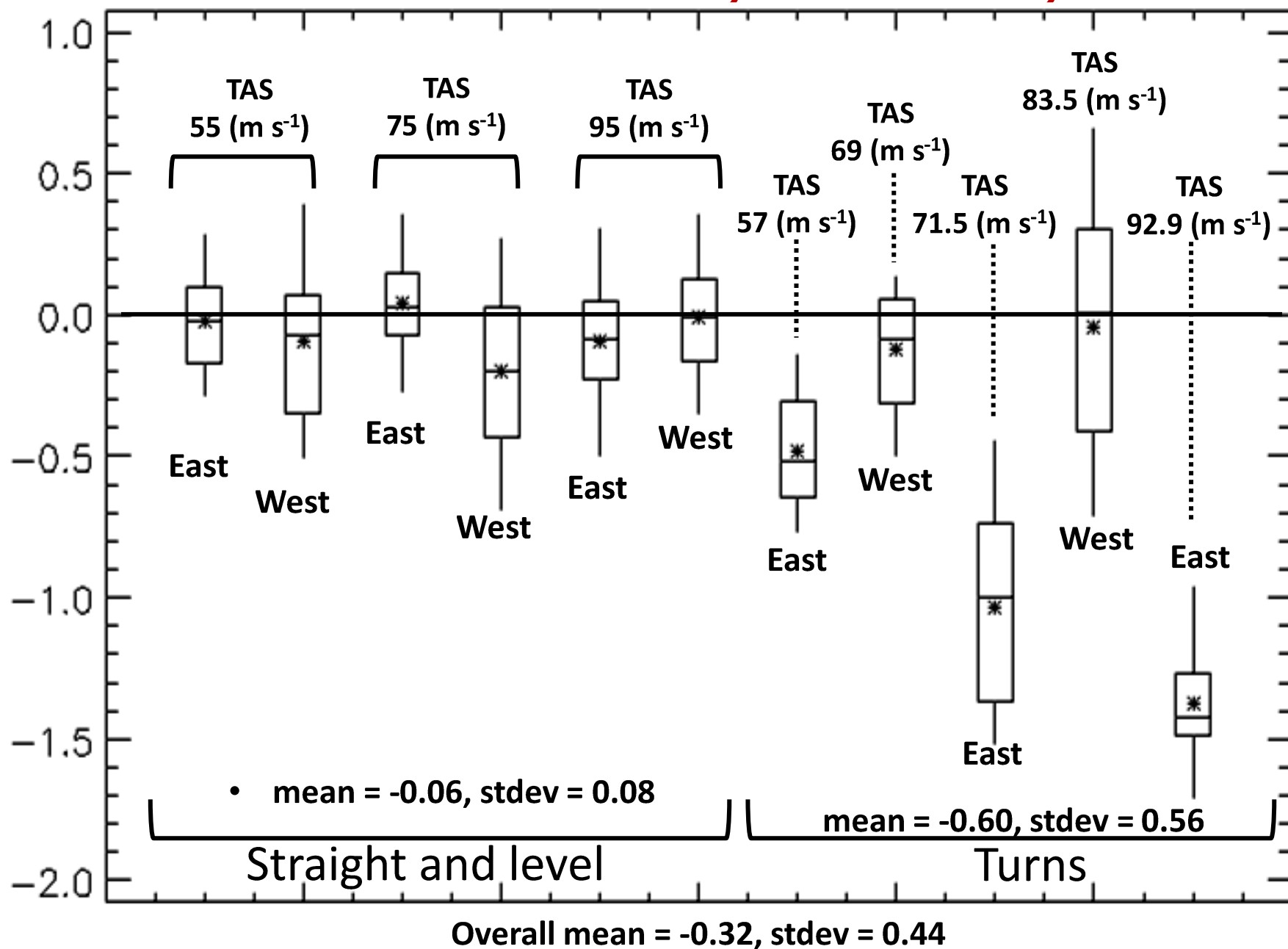
Porpoise: July 29, 2012



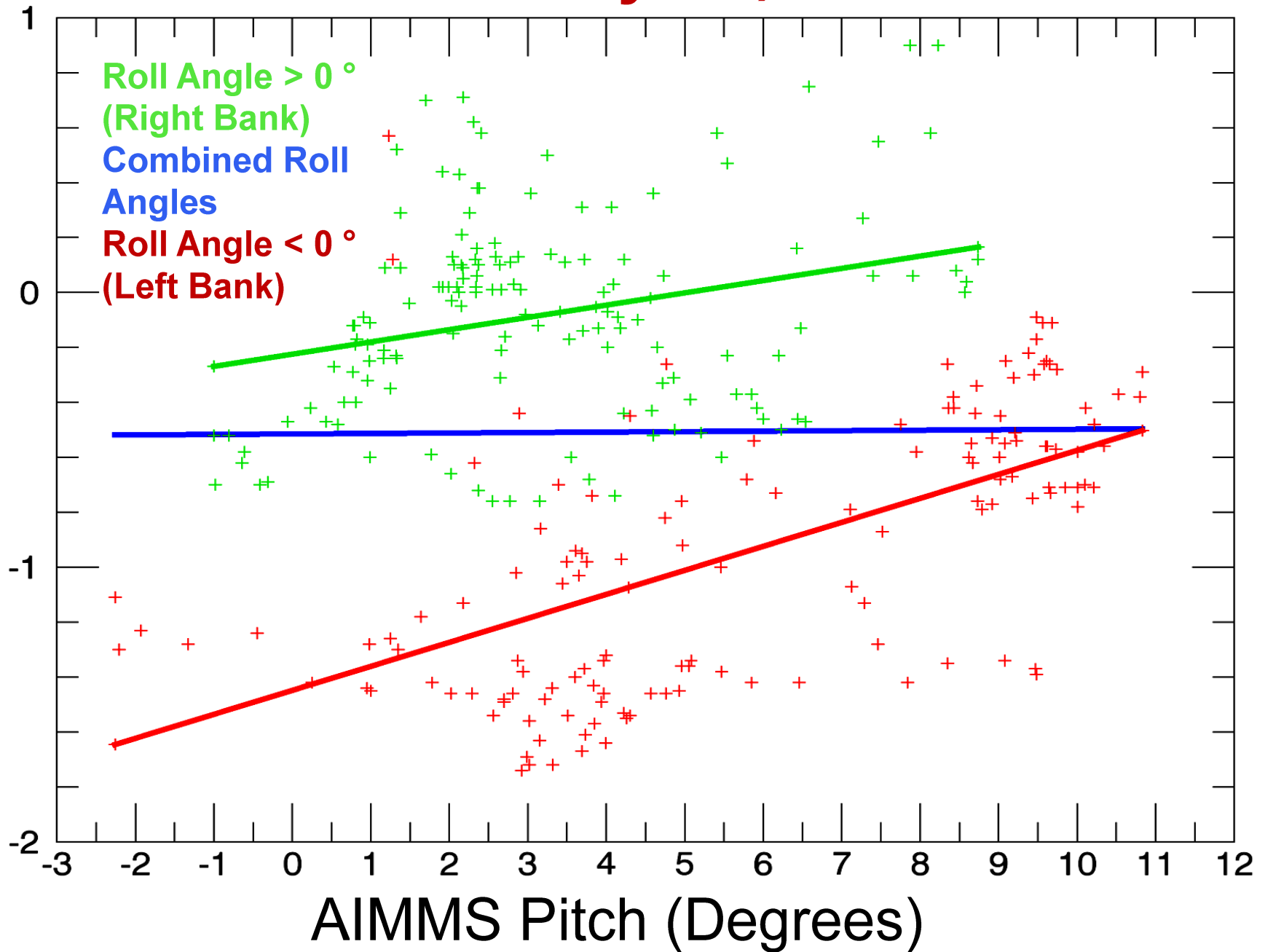
Straight and Level: July 29, 2012



NORTH DAKOTA, JULY 29, 2012



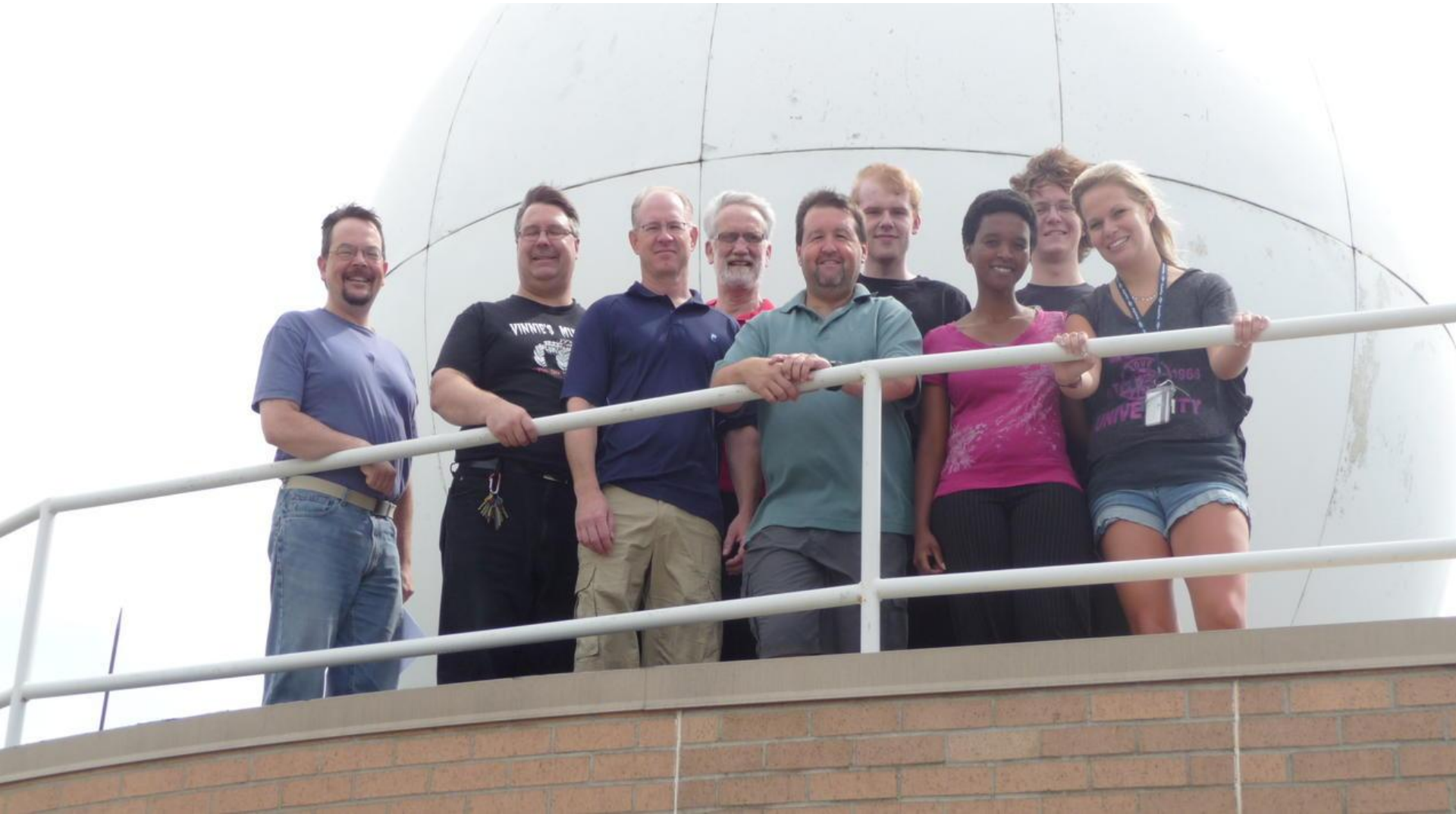
Turns: July 29, 2012



Conclusion

- Three cases show pilot estimates agreeing with the mean updraft AIMMS velocities; however, the pilot estimates are high for the remaining three cases.
- For five cases, the pilot estimates are below the 95th percentile range of AIMMS measurements.
- The POLCAST-2012 cases demonstrates the difficulty for pilots to discern the difference between a 1.0 m s^{-1} (200 ft min^{-1}) and a 2.0 m s^{-1} (400 ft min^{-1}) updraft.
- Validation flight confirms that AIMMS was well calibrated during the POLCAST-2012 field project.

QUESTIONS



Time (UTC), July 29 2012

