

National Training Aircraft Symposium (NTAS)

2017 - Training Pilots of the Future: Techniques & Technology

Aug 16th, 8:15 AM - 9:45 AM

#### Effects of Graphical Weather Information versus Textual Weather Information on Situation Awareness in Meteorology

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Melendez, Stefan M.S.A.; Dattel, Andrew Ph.D.; Herbster, Christopher Ph.D.; Schaum, Debbie M.A.; and Babin, Andrey, "Effects of Graphical Weather Information versus Textual Weather Information on Situation Awareness in Meteorology" (2017). *National Training Aircraft Symposium (NTAS)*. 33. https://commons.erau.edu/ntas/2017/presentations/33

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### EFFECTS OF GRAPHICAL WEATHER INFORMATION VERSUS TEXTUAL WEATHER INFORMATION ON SITUATION AWARENESS IN METEOROLOGY

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# Introduction

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#### Before a flight, pilots gather weather information

- Self-briefing and/or professional weather briefer (Casner, Murphy, Neville, & Neville, 2012)
- Aviationweather.gov provides weather products in graphical and text form
  - Pilots need to interpret symbols and abbreviations
  - Would one type be better than the other?
- Kharb, Samanta, Jindal, and Singh (2013) found that people prefer visual to verbal learning
  - Could this have an effect on the way we look at weather information?

# Review of Relevant Literature

# Situation Awareness

### Definition

- Factors for SA:
  - Weather conditions
  - ► Traffic
  - Flight conditions
  - Locations for potential emergency landings
  - Navigation aids, etc.
- This study focused on the meteorological aspect of SA, or, Situation Awareness in Meteorology (SAM)

# Importance of conducting research on SAM

- Continued VFR (Visual Flight Rules) flight into IMC (instrument meteorological conditions) is one leading causes of fatal accidents in the general aviation industry.
  - This accounted for 27% of fatalities in general aviation accidents. (AOPA, 1996)
- Weather-related mishaps have the highest fatality rate of any kind (AOPA, 2009)
- The NTSB mentioned "Identifying and Communicating Hazardous Weather" in their 2014 Most Wanted List.

### Previous Research

- A study showed that VFR flight into IMC conditions primarily involved inexperienced pilots. (Detwiler, Holcomb, Boquet, Wiegmann, & Shappell, 2005)
- The way people learn varies from person to person.
  - VARK Model (Fleming & Mills, 1992)
  - Study showed that 61% of medical students had multimodal preferences (Kharb, Samanta, Jindal, & Singh, 2013).

### Previous Research cont.

Endsley (1995) found that 88% of major airline accidents involved problems with lack of SA.

Some pilots brief themselves on weather rather than contacting a professional weather briefer. (Casner, Murphy, Neville, & Neville, 2012).

# Methodology

# GWI and TWI



T 26 966 ALTM VIS-0.5 17 CIG Wx 19 KRFD-Id DP Wind G

©Calm \\_\_\_₀15kt \\_\_\_₀60kt \\_\_\_₀25G30kt

KRUT 150256Z 15010G25KT 6SM -SN OVC030 M03/M06 A2968 KLEB 080235Z 36000G15KT 9SM OVC023 M04/M08 A2978 KGFL 080253Z 00000KT 5SM -FZRA BKN014 01/M01 A2964 KALB 080251Z 16005KT 10SM OVC018 01/M01 A2965 KRME 080253Z 12015KT 10SM -RA BKN021 02/01 A2950 KSYR 080254Z 15010G20KT 10SM -RA OVC075 08/06 A2938 KBGM 080253Z 16005KT 2 1/2SM OVC003 03/03 A2949 KPOU 080253Z 27005KT 1 3/4SM OVC008 00/M01 A2968 KBDL 080251Z 01008KT 10SM BKN006 00/M01 A2976 KMPV 080251Z 20010KT 2 1/2SM -SN OVC023 M07/M09 A2 KBTV 080254Z 18010G20KT 10SM -FZRA OVC035 M01/M03

Flt Cat: 🔵 MVFR 🛑 IFR 🔍 LIFR

# Participants

### 20 Participants

- SONA Systems recruitment
- E-mails (ETA messages)
- Posted flyers

# Materials

- ► TWI and GWI
- CERTS Lab
- Advanced flight simulator running FSX
- Modified version of SPAM to assess participants' SAM
- Headset with Audacity
- Questionnaires and Forms

<b>Textual Weather Information</b>	Graphical Weather		
	Information		
METARS	Graphical METARS		
TAFS	TAFS		
AIRMETS/SIGMETS	AIRMETS/SIGMETS		
Winds/Temps Aloft Forecast	Wind Streamlines / Temps		
Area Forecast	Flight Category Chart		

# Control

No.	Flight 1	Flight 2	No.	Flight 1	Flight 2
1	KSYR - KBUF T	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	11	KRUT - KRME T	KSYR - KBUF <mark>G</mark>
2	KSYR - KBUF T	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	12	KRUT - KRME T	KSYR - KBUF <mark>G</mark>
3	KSYR - KBUF T	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	13	KRUT - KRME T	KSYR - KBUF <mark>G</mark>
4	KSYR - KBUF T	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	14	KRUT - KRME T	KSYR - KBUF G
5	KSYR - KBUF T	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	15	KRUT - KRME T	KSYR - KBUF <mark>G</mark>
6	KSYR - KBUF G	KRUT - KRME T	16	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	KSYR - KBUF T
7	KSYR - KBUF G	KRUT - KRME T	17	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	KSYR - KBUF T
8	KSYR - KBUF G	KRUT - KRME T	18	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	KSYR - KBUF T
9	KSYR - KBUF G	KRUT - KRME T	19	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	KSYR - KBUF T
10	KSYR - KBUF G	KRUT - KRME T	20	KRUT - KRME <mark>G</mark>	KSYR - KBUF T

### Procedure

### Sign consent form

- Demographics questionnaire
- VARK questionnaire
- Practice flight
- Review weather information for flight 1 (20 minutes)
- Simulate flight 1 and answer SAM questions (20 minutes)
- Review weather information for flight 2
- Simulate flight 2 and answer SAM questions
- Debrief

# Treatment of Data

#### Scoring

- Notes from flight plan to determine go/no-go decisions and hazard encounters
- Each correct answer for a SAM question was one point. A higher score meant higher SAM.
- Data imported to SPSS
- Analyses (SPSS)
  - Chi-square
  - T-tests
  - Correlations



### TWI Versus GWI on SAM

#### Accuracy of SAM questions

- GWI group answered significantly more SAM questions correctly than those in the TWI group.
- T-test was significant, t(19) = -2.33, p = 0.03, Cohen's d = 0.52

# Correlations

#### Correlations

	GWI Score	Verbal Score	TWI Score
Visual Score	0.34	0.24	-0.46*
GWI Score		0.47*	54*
Verbal Score			-0.15
*Correlation is significant (two-tailed)			

# Discussion, Conclusions, and Recommendations

### Discussion

Go/No-Go decisions and hazard encounters

- SAM question scores
- Learning styles and SAM scores correlations
  - Using two VARK measures versus all four
  - What each VARK score represents
  - VARK Visual and TWI Score (negative)
  - VARK Verbal and GWI Score (positive)
  - TWI and GWI Score (negative)
  - Final thoughts on correlations

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Results showed GWI to be better than TWI for SAM

Performance in flight planning

#### Future direction

- Further research for TWI vs GWI
- Get all important information visually?
- R&D for new products
- Test new products
- Vision for final product



## Acknowledgements

Dr. Alan Stolzer

- Dr. Haydee Cuevas
- Amber Davis
- Nicola O'Toole

