19930/04/3

Session IV. Airborne Doppler Radar / Industry N 9 3 - 19602

Airborne Doppler Radar Research at Rockwell International Roy Robertson, Rockwell International

NASA / FAA

FOURTH COMBINED AIRBORNE WINDSHEAR

REVIEW MEETING

APRIL 14-16, 1992

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL COLLINS AIR TRANSPORT DIVISION

ROY E. ROBERTSON





Rockwell International Collins Commercial Avionics

TOPICS

COLLINS 1991 WINDSHEAR FLIGHT PROGRAM

SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS



FLIGHT PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

DETERMINE FEASIBILITY OF RADAR WINDSHEAR DETECTION

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

3-WAY DATA CORRELATION:

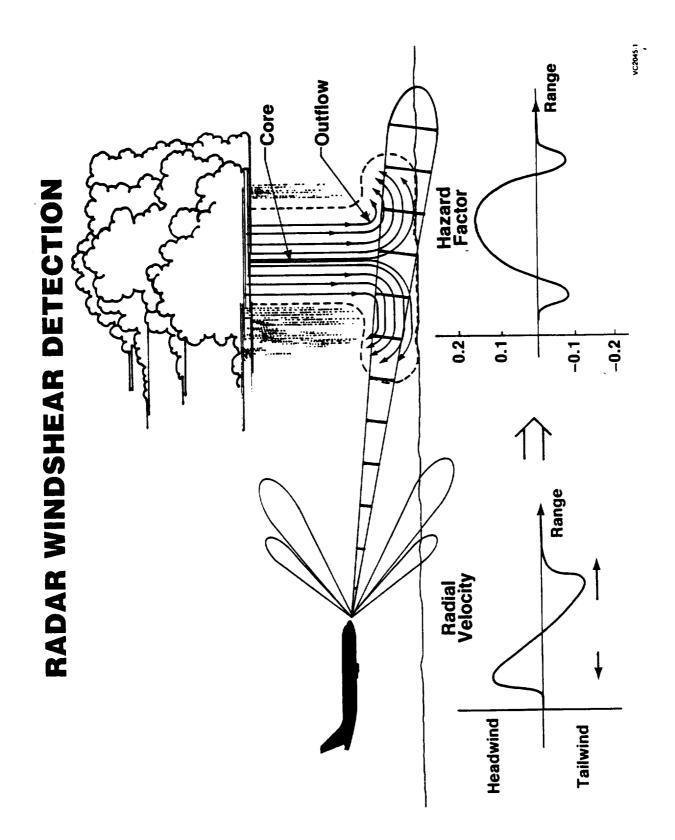
AIRBORNE RADAR

GROUND RADAR (TDWR) AIRCRAFT DATA

DETERMINE WINDSHEAR PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS







Rockwell International Collins Commercial Avionics

FLIGHT PROGRAM **PREPARATION**

GROUND SUPPORT

SITE SELECTION GROUND RADAR FLIGHT COORDINATION

AIRCRAFT

EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE

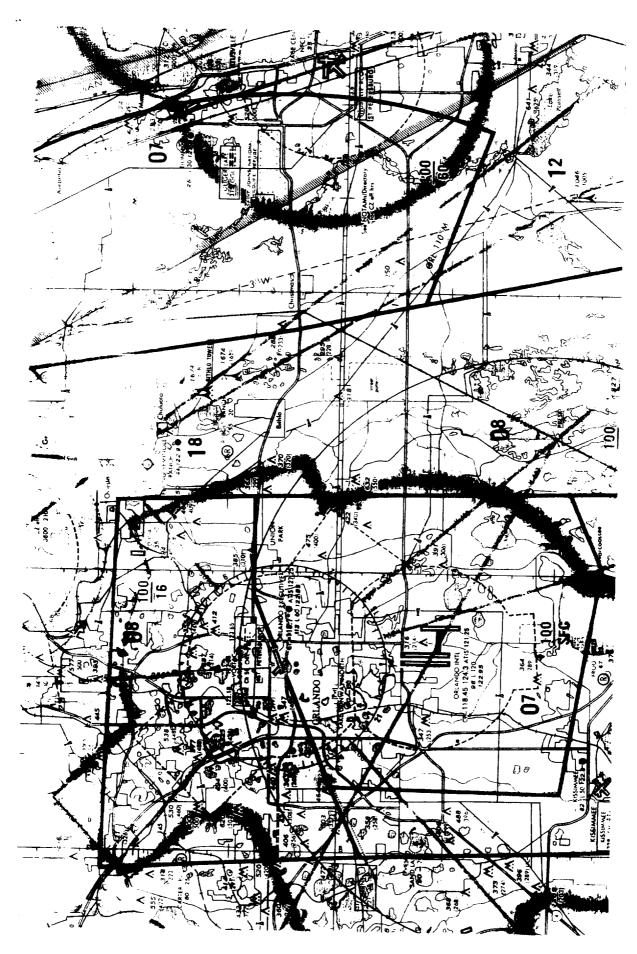
OPERATION

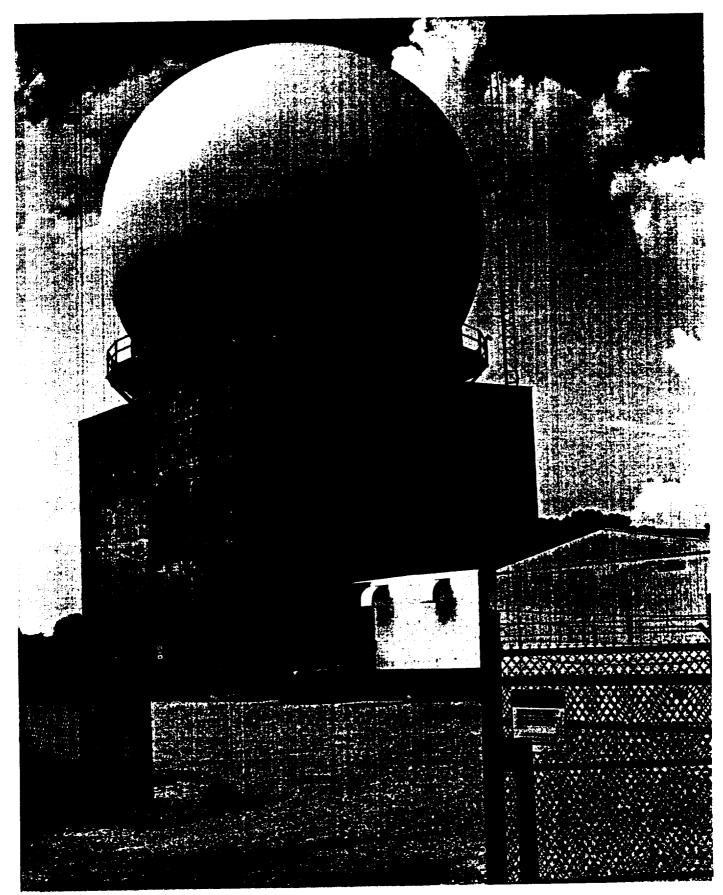
PROCEDURES

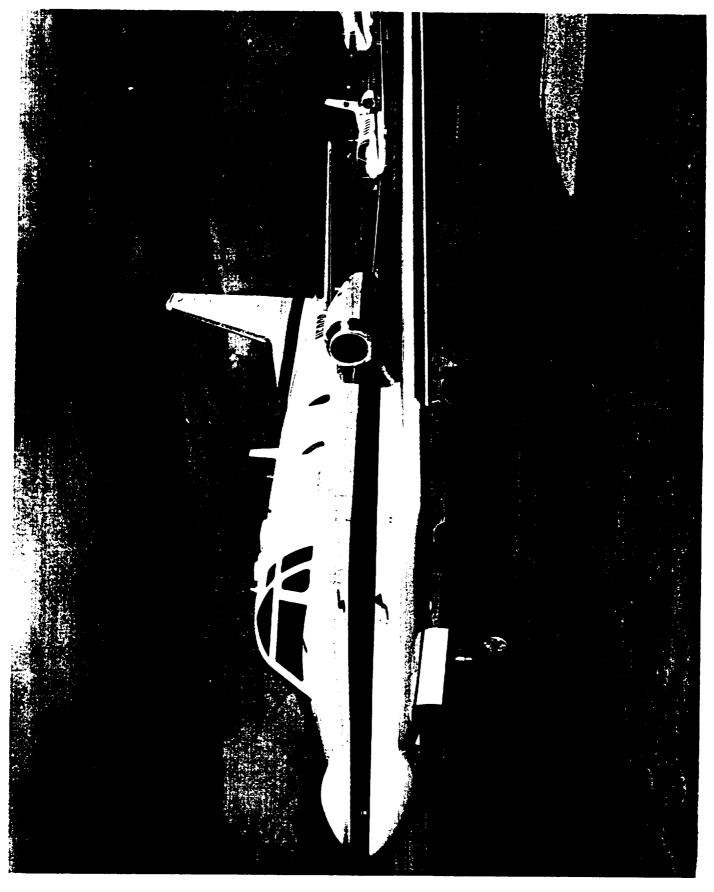
TRAINING SAFETY CRITERIA











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AIRCRAFT READINESS

INSTRUMENTATION AND RECORDING

WINDSHEAR RADAR

POSITION (GPS)

RADIO ALTITUDE ATTITUDE ACCELERATION

AIR DATA

NAVIGATION DATA

TIME CODE

COCKPIT VIDEO CAMERA

AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS

ANGLE OF ATTACK INDICATOR

STALL WARNING SYSTEM, STICK SHAKER

CONTINUOUS IGNITERS

TCAS

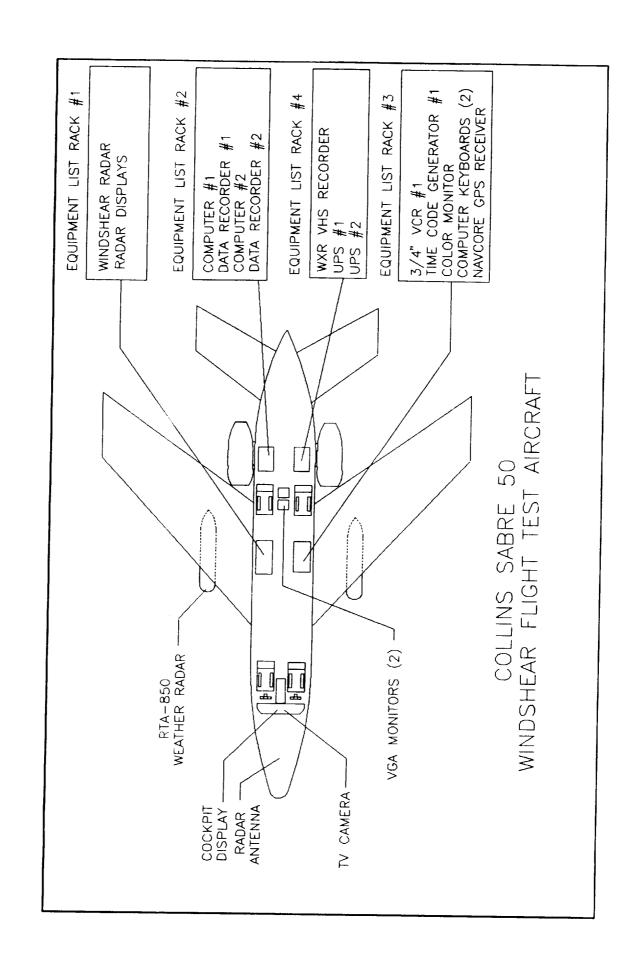
LARGER ENGINES

PERFORMANCE TESTS

CLIMB, ACCELERATION (F=APPROX 0.19)







Rockwell International Collins Commercial Avionics

FLIGHT OPERATIONS

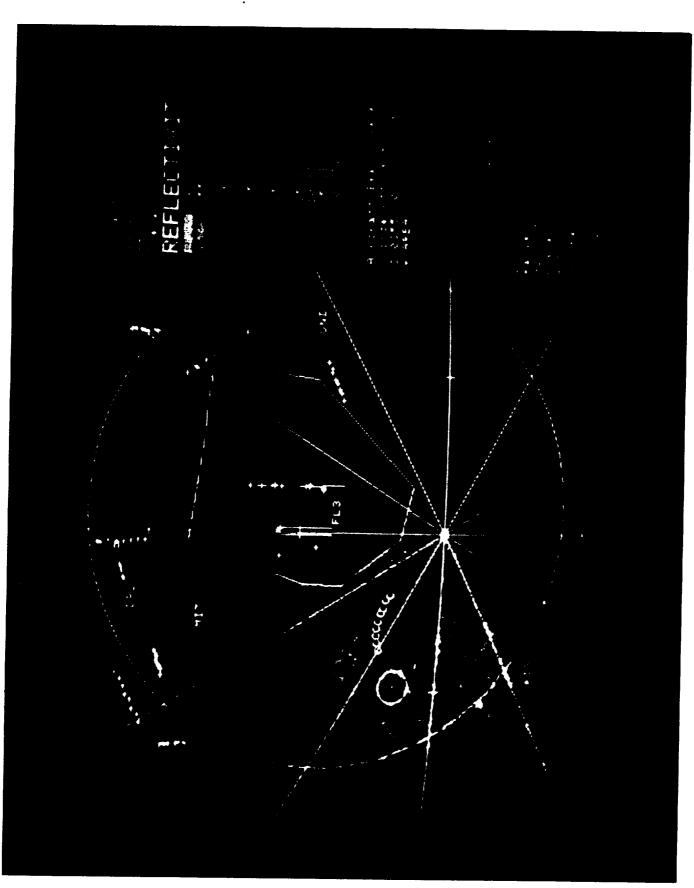
GROUNDSIDE

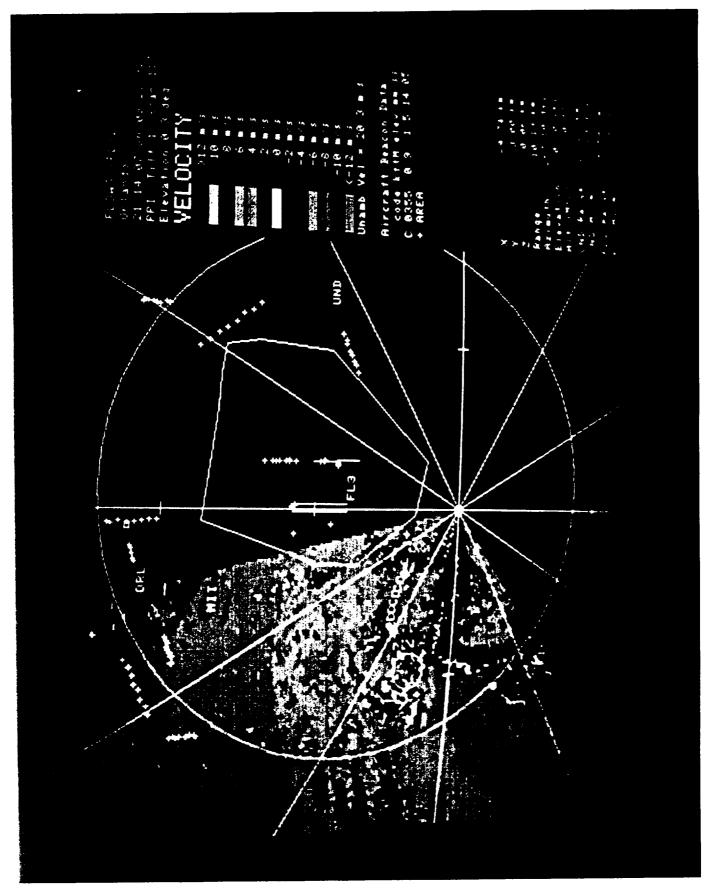
- WEATHER MONITORING AIRCRAFT LAUNCH DECISION
 - LOCATE MICROBURST FORMATION
- HAZARD ASSESSMENT
- RADIO EVENT COORDINATES TO AIRCRAFT
- CONTINUOUS FLIGHT MONITORING
- DATA LOGGING/RECORDING

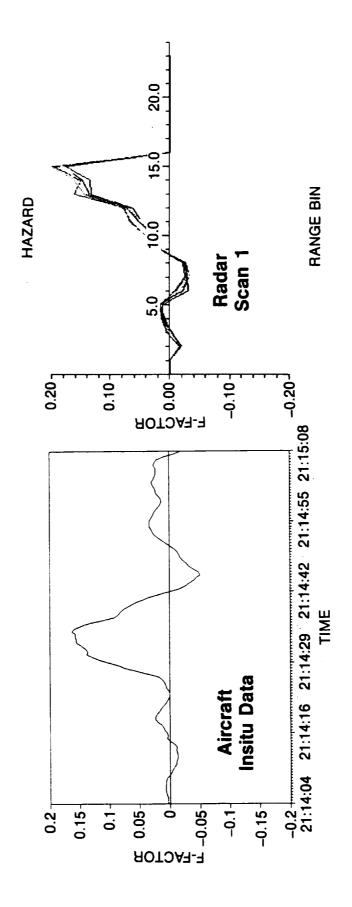
AIRCRAFT

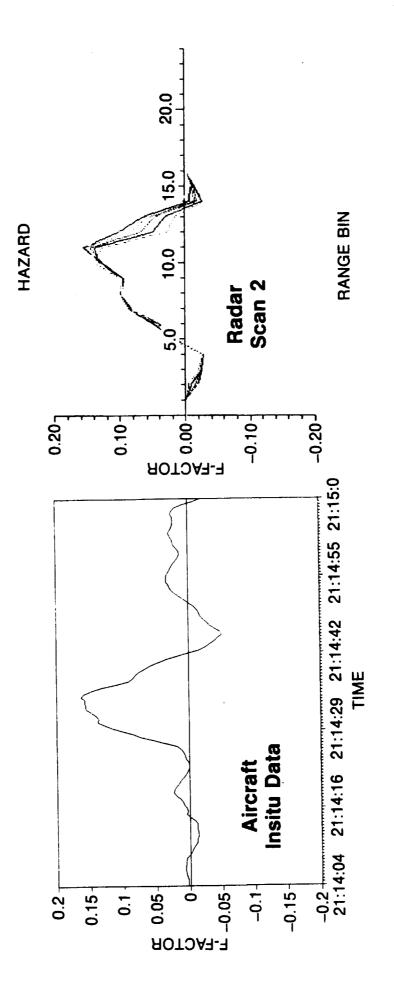
- GROUND WEATHER RADAR COMMUNICATIONS
- NAVIGATION SETUP
- ATC COORDINATION
- HAZARD ASSESSMENT OBSTACLE CLEARANCE
 - DATA RECORDING
- RADAR OPERATION
- PENETRATION FLIGHTS

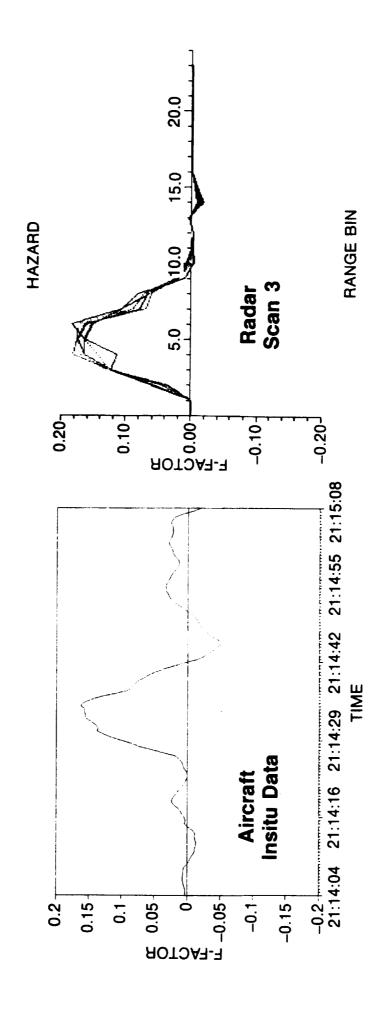


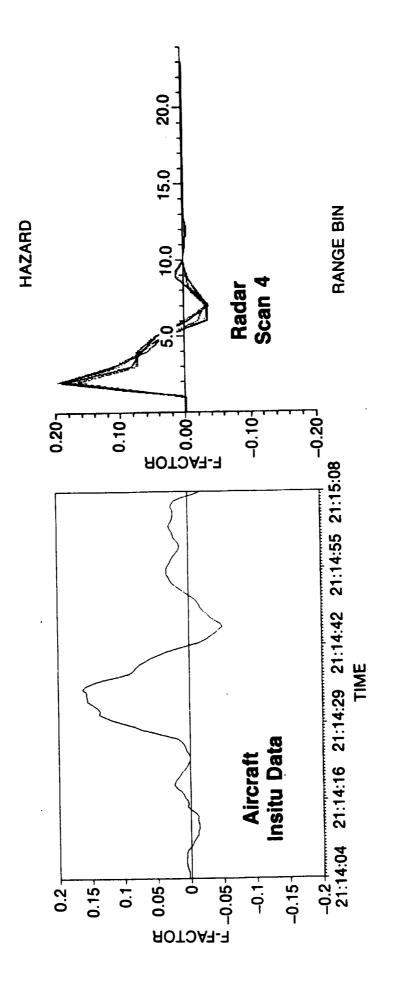


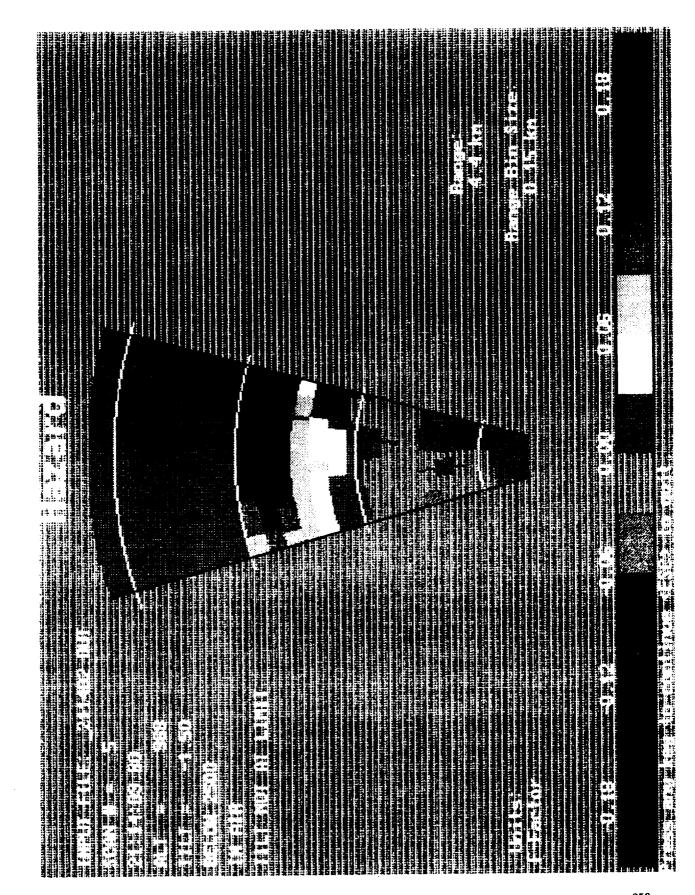




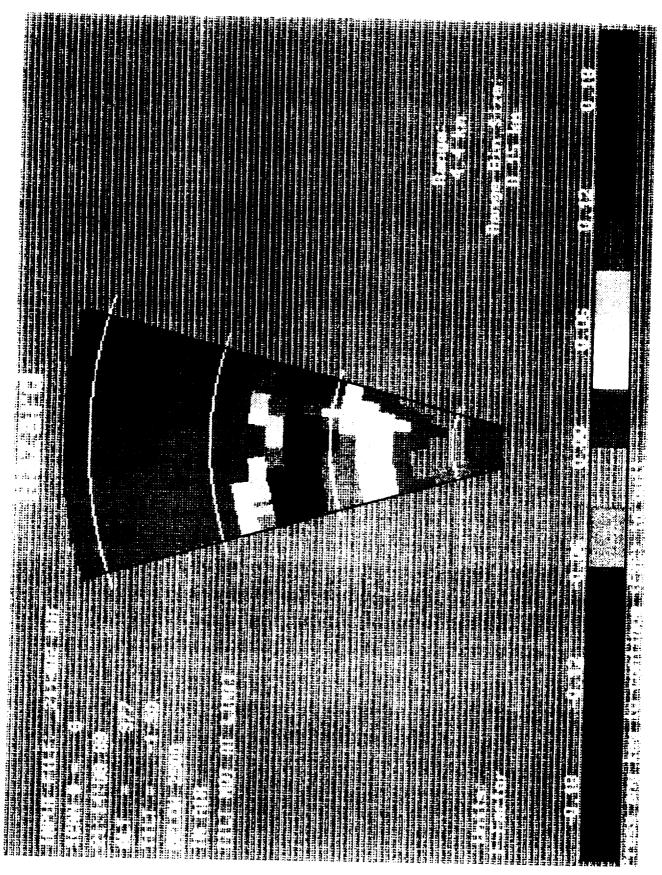


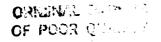


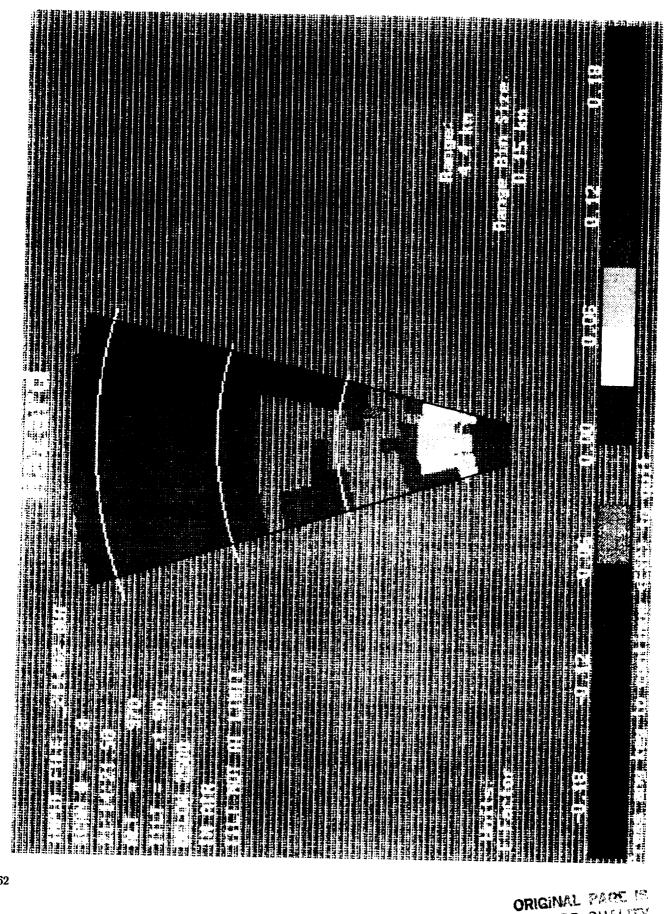












FLIGHT PROGRAM

CONCLUSIONS:

- **EXCELLENT CORRELATION**
- AIRBORNE RADAR AIRCRAFT INSITU
- GROUND RADAR (TDWR)
- RADAR WINDSHEAR DETECTION IS FEASIBLE
- NEED FLIGHT DATA ON DRY EVENTS



SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS

WARNING STRATEGY

- TWO LEVELS OF ALERTING
- CAUTION <5 NAUTICAL MILES ±25° COVERAGE
 - WARNING <1.5 NAUTICAL MILES
- PRIMARY CREW ALERT
- AURAL ALERT "CAUTION" OR "WARNING" INDICATOR
- WINDSHEAR DISPLAY SECONDARY
- HAZARD ASSESSMENT / ESCAPE MANEUVER
 - **AUTOMATIC OR MANUAL**
- SYMBOLIC OVERLAY ON WEATHER

CAUTION - TIME TO ASSESS HAZARD; AVOIDANCE **WARNING - GO AROUND**





WINDSHEAR RADAR

DISPLAY CONSIDERATIONS:

HAZARD FACTOR DISPLAY

MAY OR MAY NOT BE ASSOCIATED WITH REFLECTIVITY CORE DIFFICULT TO CORRELATE WITH VIEW AHEAD

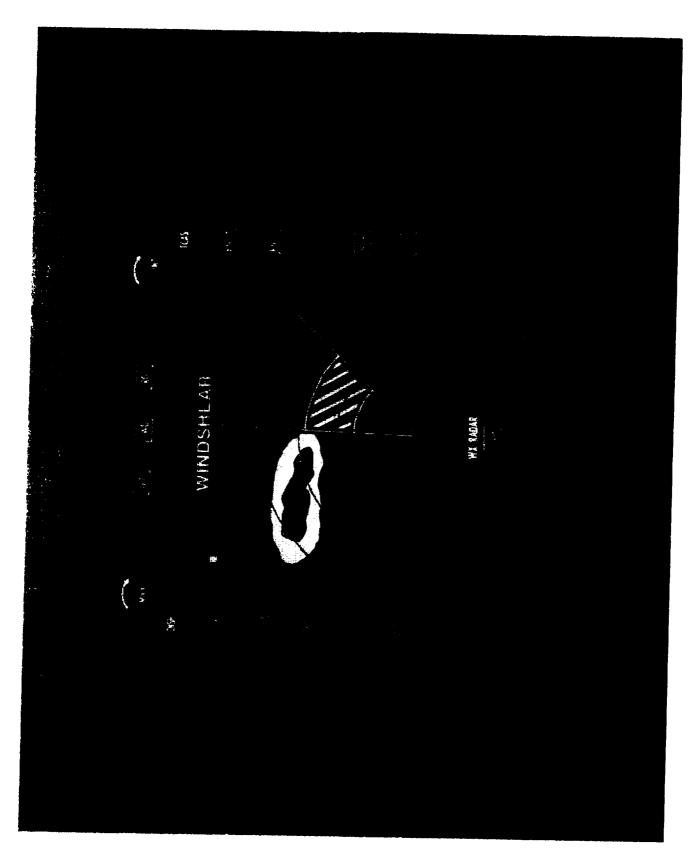
SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION

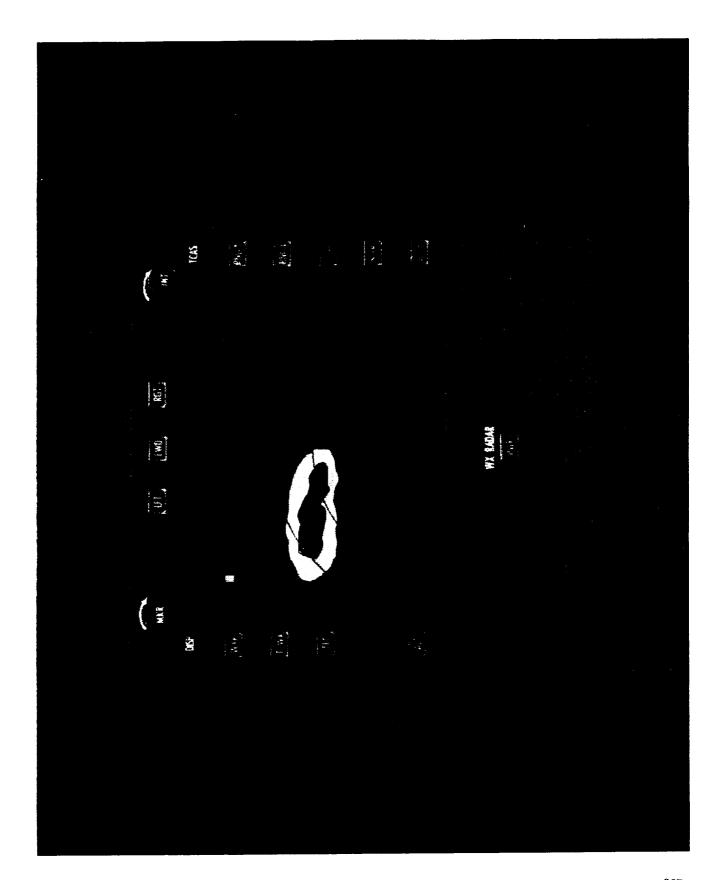
OVERLAY ON WEATHER OR HAZARD DISPLAY

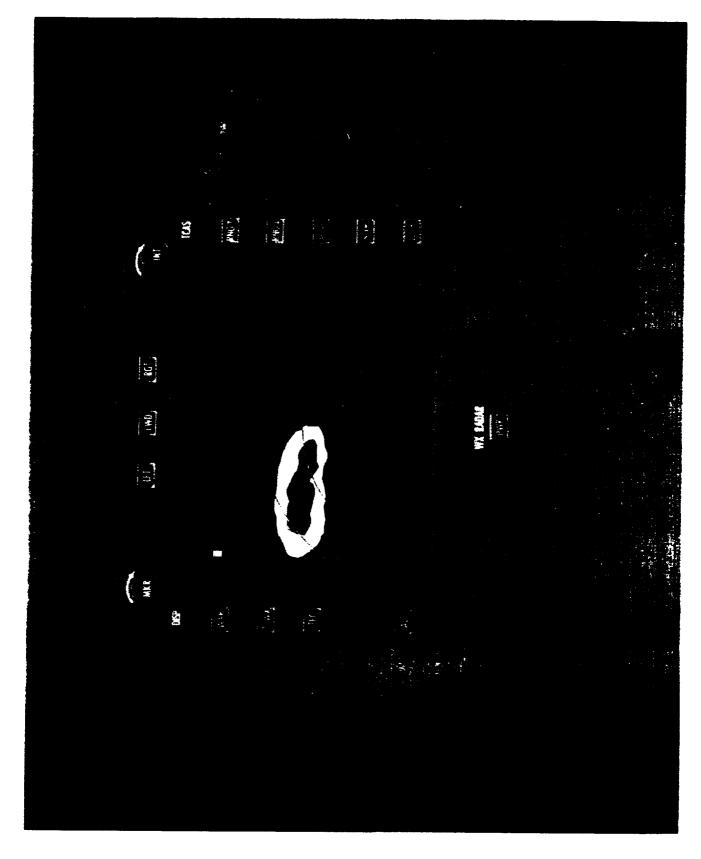
CONCLUSION: WINDSHEAR SYMBOLIC OVERLAY ON WEATHER DISPLAY GIVES MOST COMPLETE PICTURE OF WEATHER SITUATION

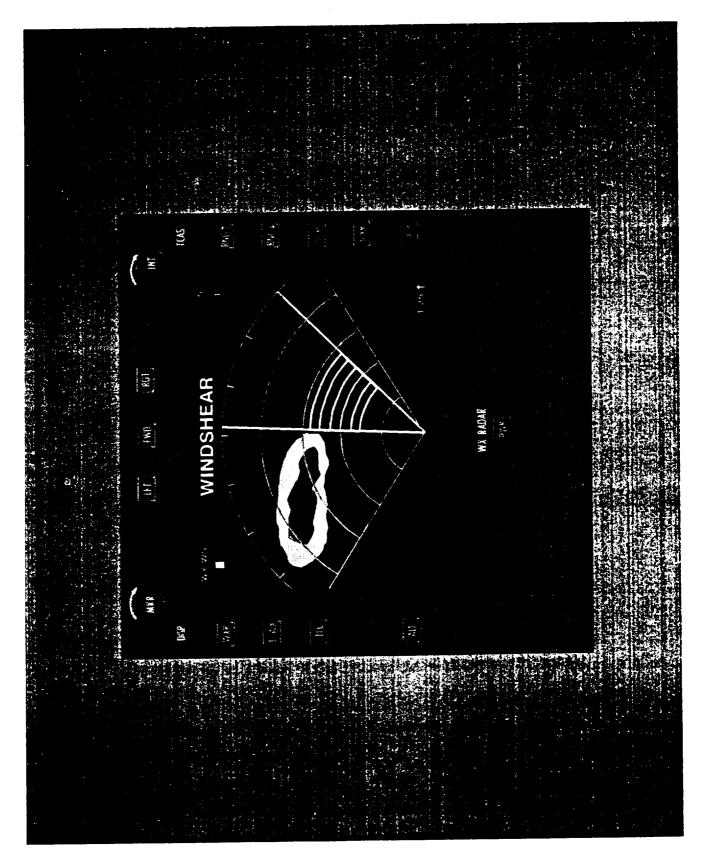


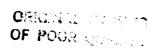


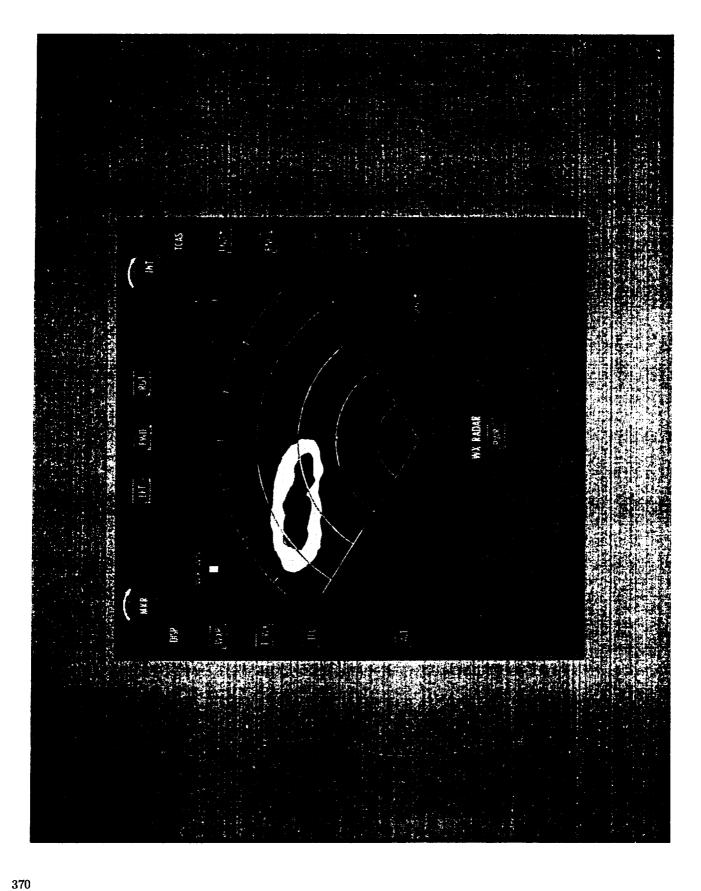














Airborne Doppler Radar Research at Rockwell International Questions and Answers

Q: Roland Bowles (NASA Langley) - How did you estimate the downdraft, or did you estimate it in your total hazard calculation? Secondly: you post processed the airplane data through the In Situ algorithm; what did you think about the veracity of the algorithm?

Roy Robertson (Rockwell) - I will answer the second question first. Yes, we did post process the data. We collected the aircraft data from a different set of sources than what is on the B737. We had to piece together some of the In Situ inputs. The air data came from one source and the accelerometer data came from a different source, so we had to do a little work getting the filtering constant of the input data to agree. We also had some effort getting the angle of attack input calibrated. The algorithm seemed to have a fairly high sensitivity to angle of attack. Once we got those initial things worked out, we felt that the algorithm was doing very well. For downdraft estimation we used the first cut estimate that Dave Hinton had provided to the Lincoln Labs guys that had the altitude of the radar beam as a input parameter to the hazard factor calculation.

Q: Branimir Dulic (Transport Canada) - What is the price range and when will the system be in full operation, and the weight?

A: Roy Robertson (Rockwell International) - Price range? I am in engineering not marketing, so I would be stepping into some really deep problems if I said anything about that. Availability, we expect the system to be operational and finished with certification in 1993, and weight is roughly 30 pounds for the RT and something less than that for the antenna.