

Launch Weather Decision Support System

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Launch Weather Decision Support System (LWDSS)

- Delivers continuous high-accuracy vector wind (~1 ms⁻¹), temperature (<2 °C), humidity (<2 gm⁻³) and pressure (<0.9 hpa) soundings (rms) up to 20-km height.</p>
- Also provides liquid water path, cloud base temperature and cloud base height.
- Beta operations starting in 2019 at the Cape Canaveral Launch Complex under NASA contract.



Maximum Dynamic Stress on a Launch Vehicle (Max Q)

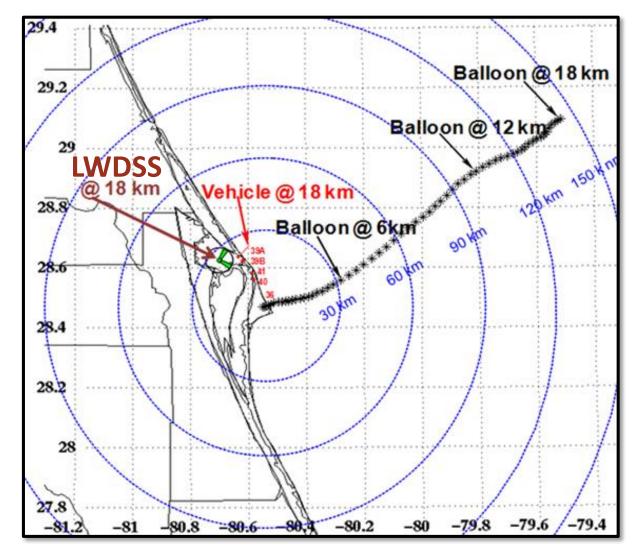
- Determined by wind vectors and air density at 10 to 18-km height.
- Wind vector profiles up to 20-km height are provided by a Stratospheric Radar Wind Profiler.
- Microwave air density profiling to 20-km height demonstrated at Cape Canaveral in 2018. Beta operations are planned to start in April 2019.



One-Dimensional Variational Analysis (1DVAR)

- Thermodynamic soundings from model forecast combined with microwave profiler data (MP-1DVAR).
- A SkyCast® Wind and Thermodynamic Profiler combines MP and Radar Wind Profiler (RWP) soundings.





LWDSS provides high-accuracy thermodynamic and wind profiles close to the vehicle launch path.

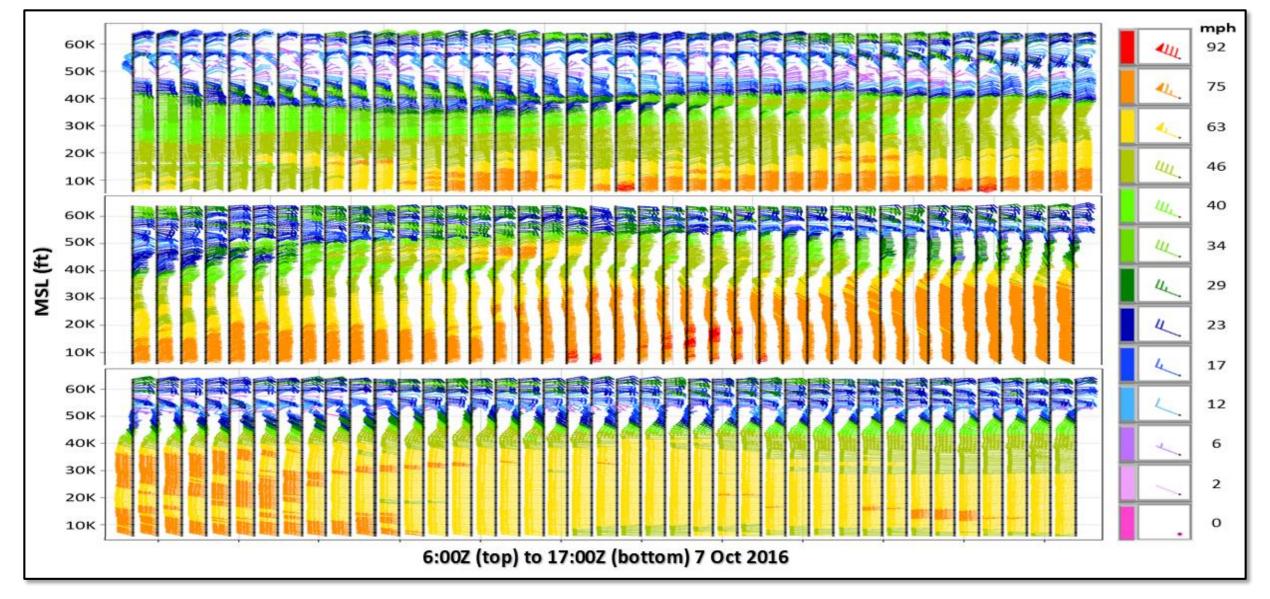
Winds and Thermodynamics

- Balloons: variable sampling interval and up to 100-km away from the launch path at Max Q height.
- LWDSS: continuous observations close to the launch path for improved launch safety and efficiency.





NASA Stratospheric Wind Profiler observes winds up to 20-km height at the Eastern Test Range.

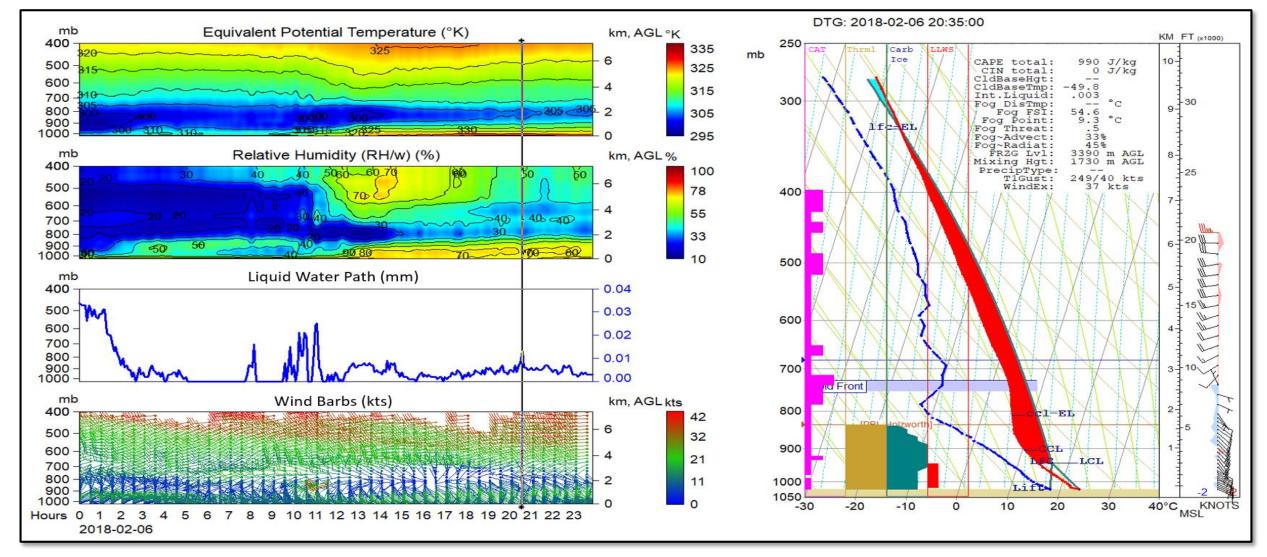


Stratospheric Wind Profiler observations at Cape Canaveral during hurricane passage.

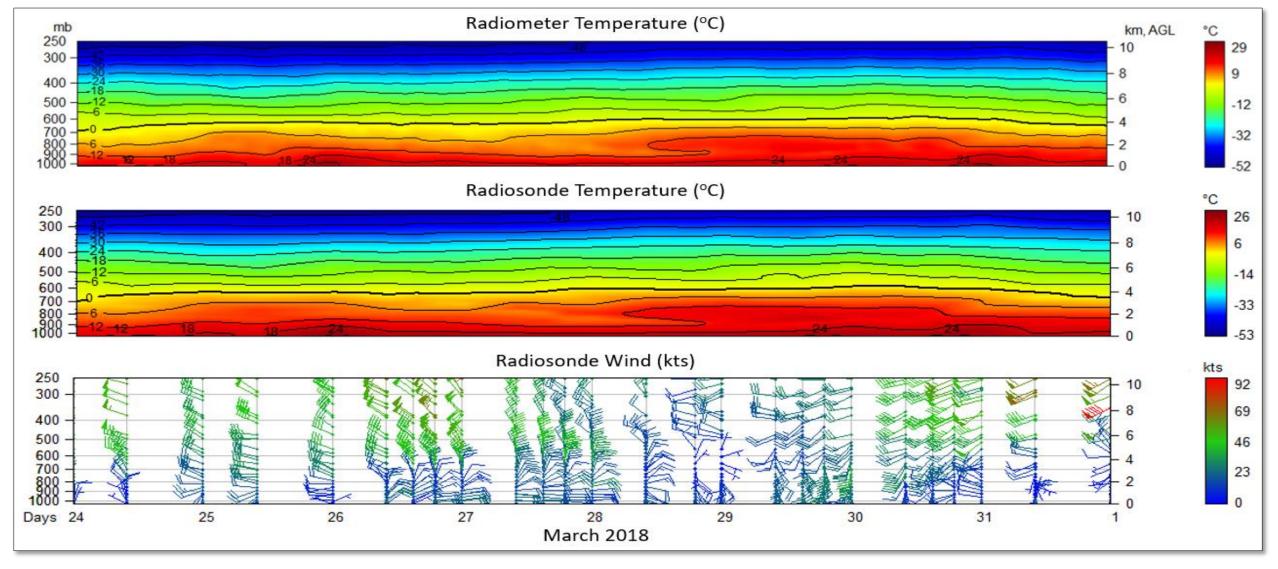




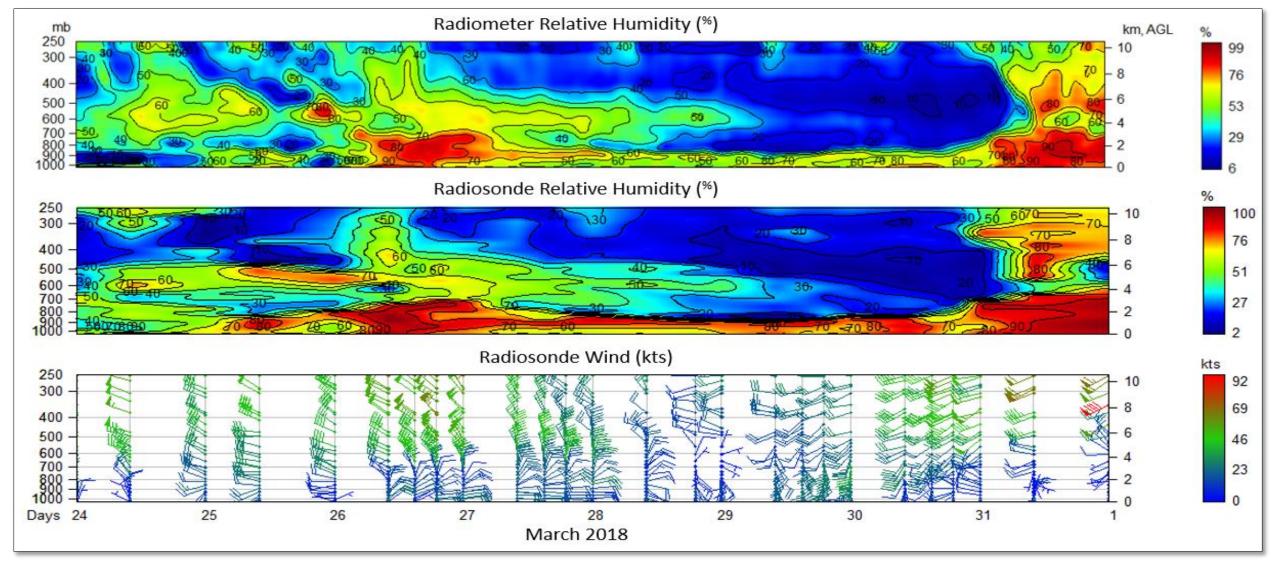
SkyCast® wind (left) and thermodynamic (right) profilers at the Eastern Test Range (ETR).



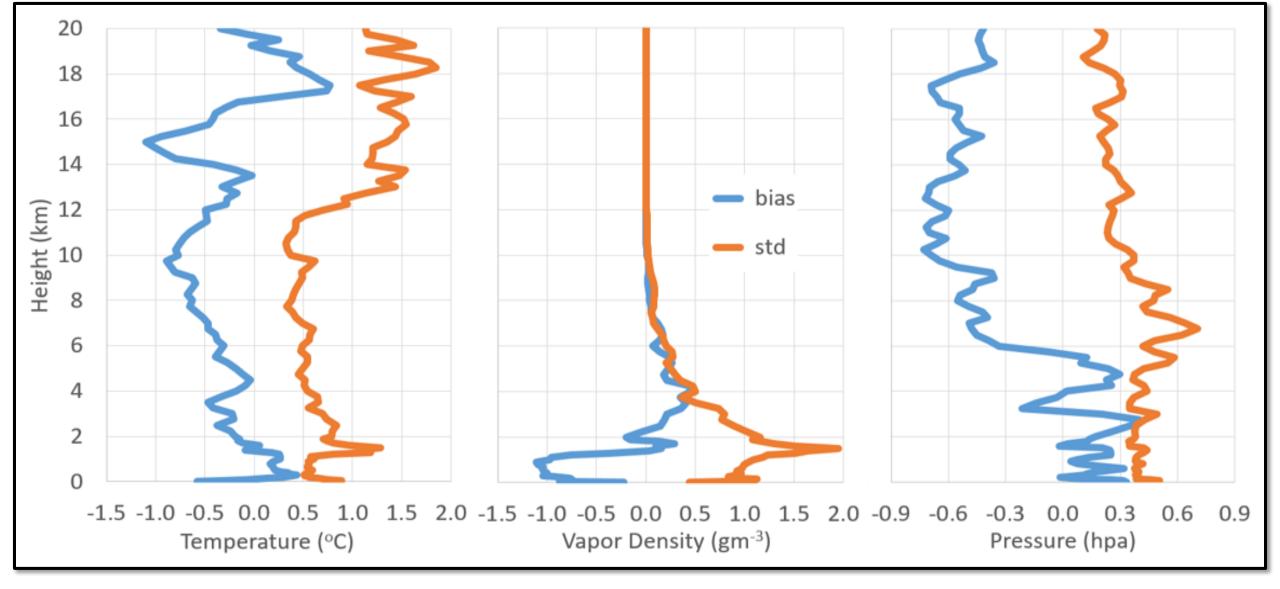
Falcon Rocket launch time (vertical black line) and **SkyCast®** temperature, humidity and wind profiles and liquid water path time series at the ETR. Moist frontal passage is evident at mid-day.



Good agreement is seen, considering aliasing, between 8-day MP-1DVAR (top) and radiosonde (middle, 26 soundings) temperature profiles; radiosonde winds and launch times (bottom).

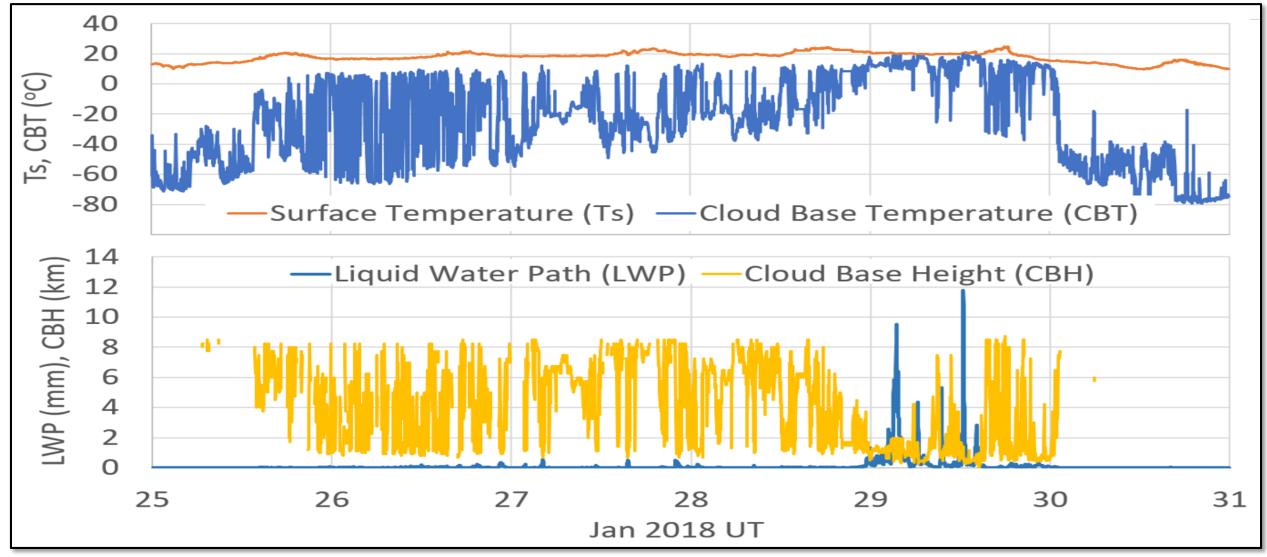


Good agreement is seen, considering aliasing, between 8-day MP-1DVAR (top) and radiosonde (middle, 26 soundings) humidity profiles; radiosonde winds and launch times (bottom).



Radiosonde minus MP-1DVAR profile statistics at ETR 25-31 Mar 2018.



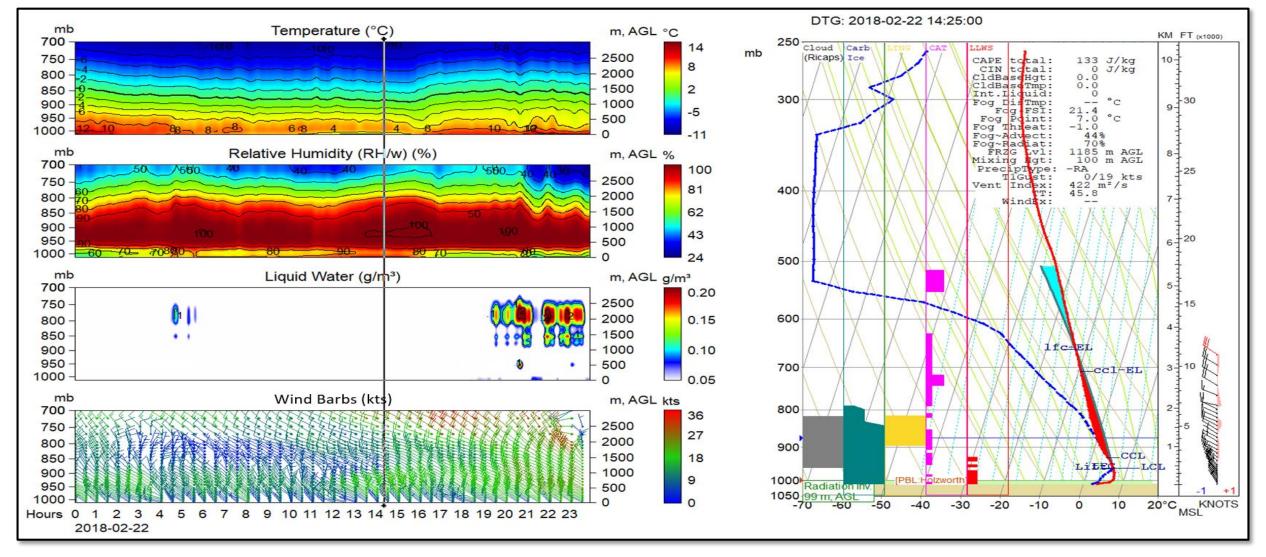


MP cloud base temperature, liquid water path and cloud base height at ETR -- valuable Launch Commit Criteria parameters.





SkyCast® wind (right) and thermodynamic (left) profiler at the Western Test Range (WTR).



Falcon Rocket launch time (vertical black line) and **SkyCast®** profiles at the WTR. Launch risk increased later in the day due to higher winds and the presence of cloud liquid.



Aviation Weather Advisories

The National Weather
Service uses MP-1DVAR
observations to fill the gap
between 12-hr radiosonde
soundings and improve
Aviation Weather
Advisories to Federal
Aviation Administration Air
Traffic Control.



Memorandum For:

NOAA Grant Evaluation Committee

From:

Nezette Rydell, Meteorologist in Charge

National Weather Service Forecast Office, Boulder, C

National Weather Service Denver Center Weather Service Unit (CWSU) and Weather Forecast Office Boulder, CO (WFO) meteorologists have used continuous thermodynamic sounding information when it has been available via http://weatherview.radiometrics.com to improve aviation advisories and forecasts to the FAA over the last several years. This information has been helpful in forecasting near-term weather for Denver International Airport (DIA) and surrounding areas, particularly in regard to convection, inversions, and with freezing drizzle, snow, and icing.

















LWDSS and SkyCast® wind and thermodynamic surveillance for safe and efficient airport, launch facility and drone operations.