



Decision-making in flight with different
convective weather information sources:
Preliminary Results
from
the Langley CoWS Experiment
(COnvective Weather Sources)

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Presented at the NASA Weather Accident Prevention Workshop— 2001 – Chamberlain & Latorella



Outline

- CoWS Experimental Apparatus Development
 - Ground Station
 - B200 Aircraft
 - Airborne System
- CoWS Experiment
 - Experimental Conditions & Objectives
 - Procedures
 - Preliminary Results
 - Conclusions
 - The Future of CoWS



Experimental Apparatus

Approach

Use CRA-developed, removable tethered-display AWIN system in B200

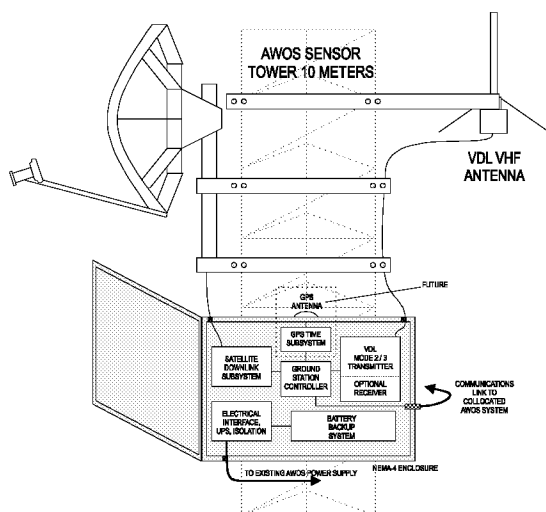
Apparatus

- Honeywell CRA AWIN ground stations
- Langley B200 Super King Air
- Honeywell CRA tethered AWIN system



Ground Infrastructure

NAVRADIO VDL - 2 / 3 GROUNDSTATION
TYPICAL INSTALLATION



Typical Honeywell CRA

AWIN Ground Station

- Satcom antenna & receiver
- Processor & power supply
- VDL transmitter & antenna

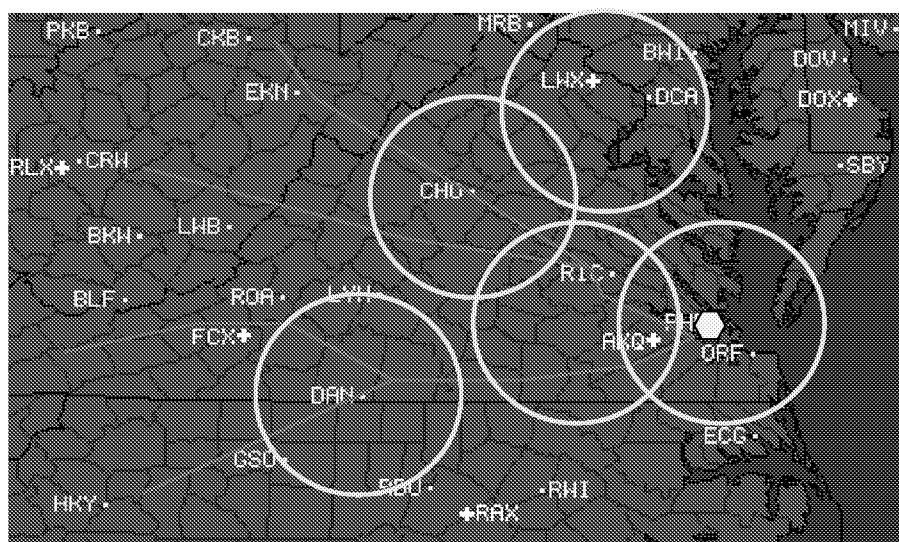
Ruggedized, Compact, Self-Contained

AWIN Receiver/Processor at RTI/Hampton can record Wx



Test Range

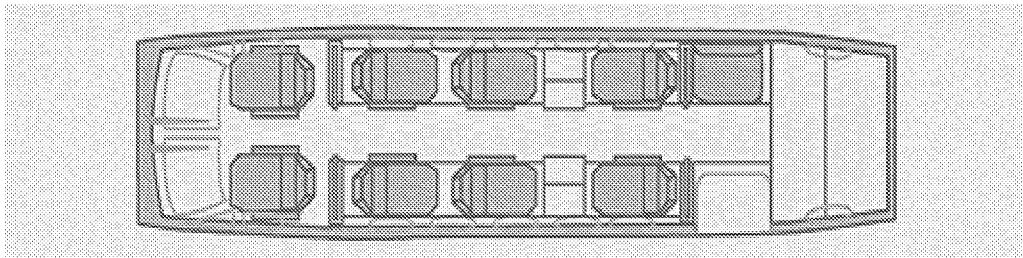
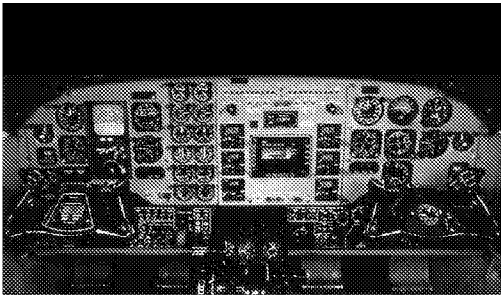
- Five ground stations, 40nm radius
- Four destinations & flight paths



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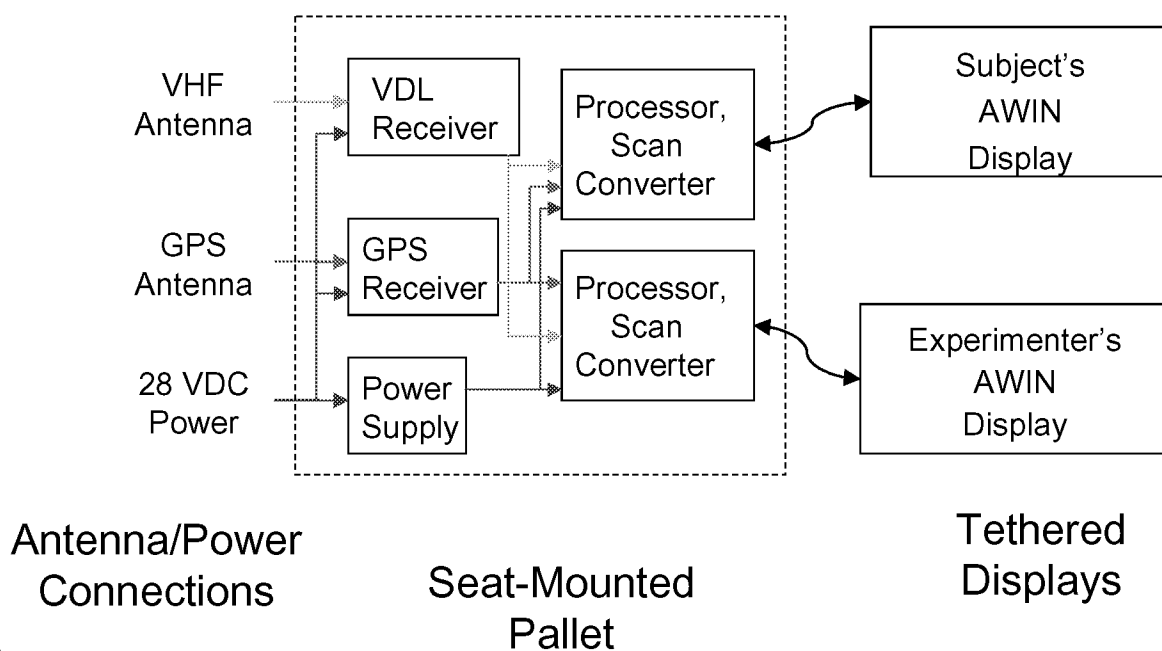
B200 Super King Air



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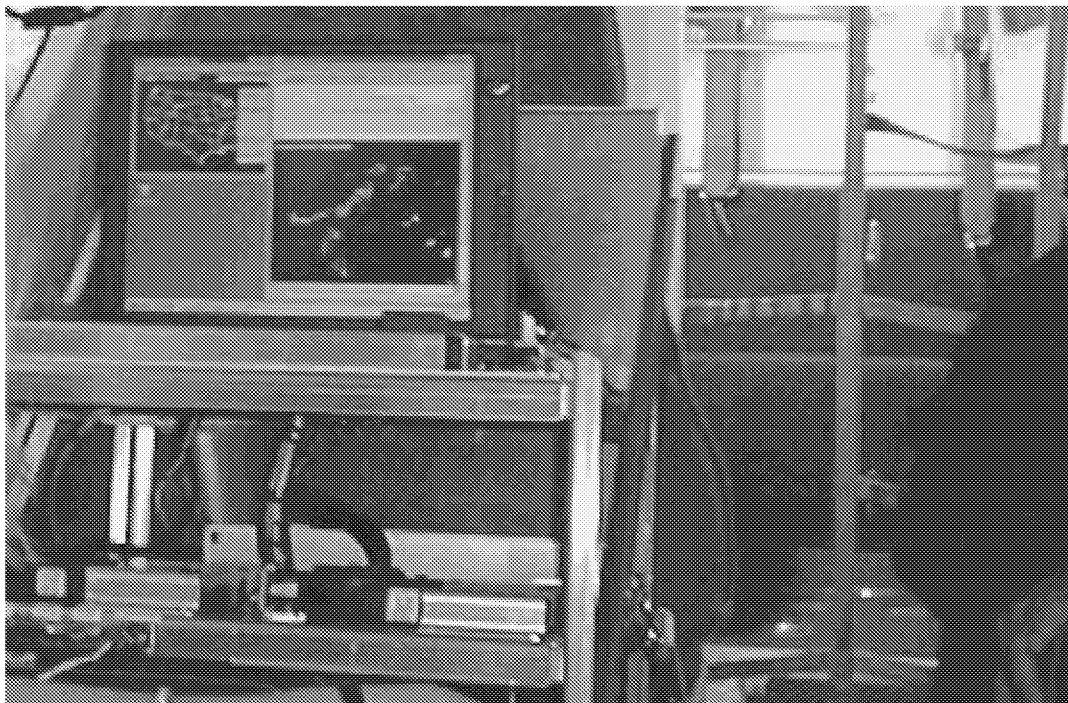


AWIN Architecture





Equipment Pallet in the B200



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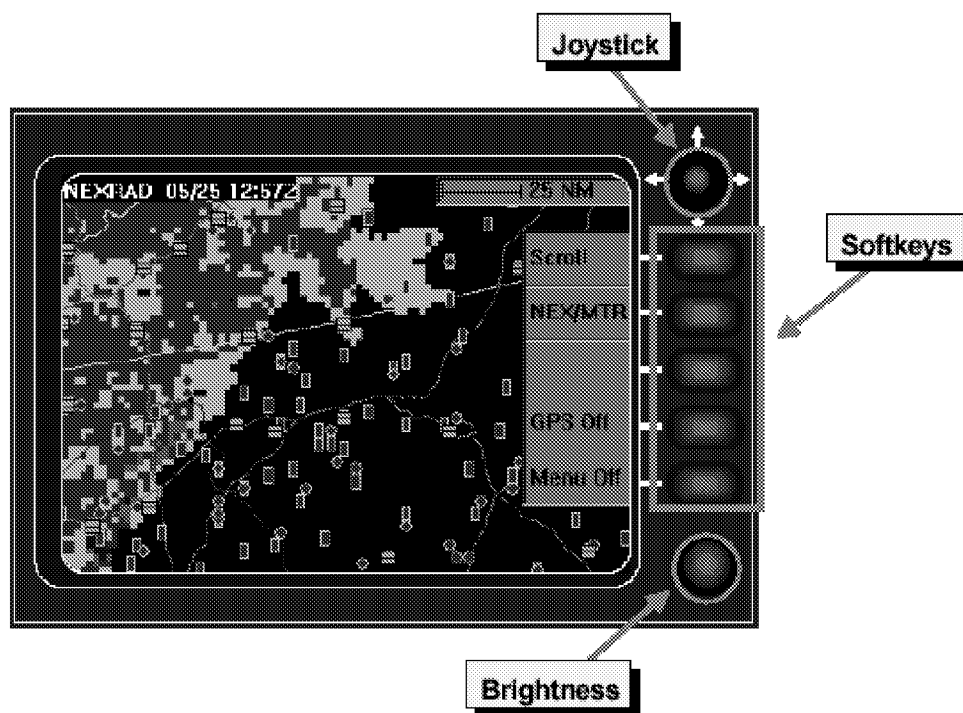
AWIN Display in B200



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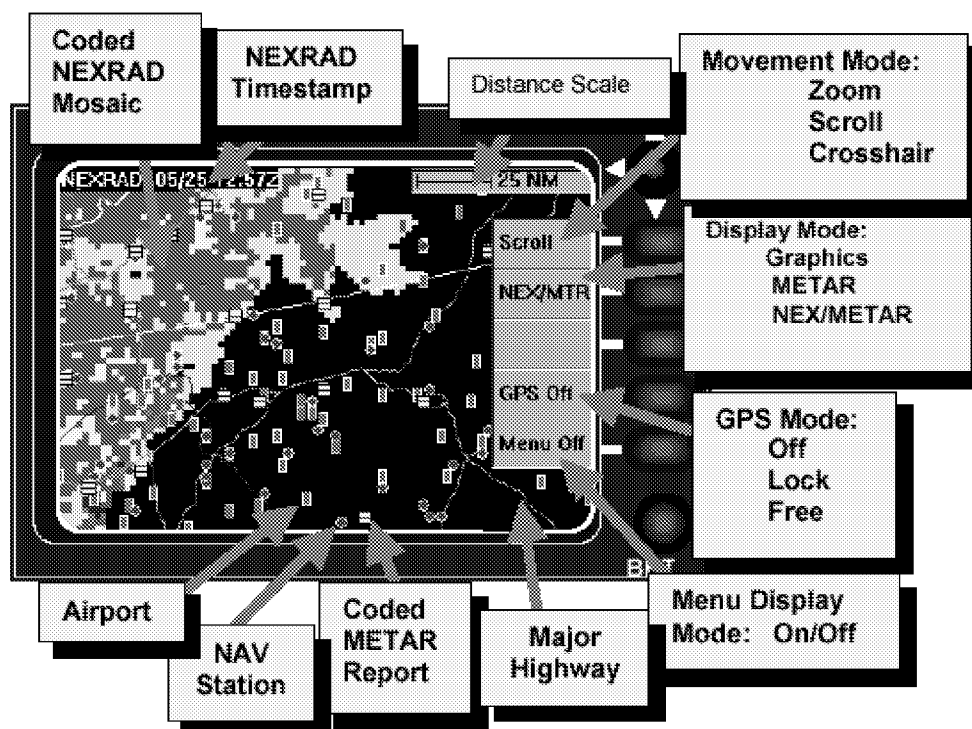
AWIN Input Devices



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AWIN Display Elements



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CoWS Experiment

- Motivation
- Objectives
- Participants
- Experimental Design
- Experimental Protocol
- Preliminary Results
- Conclusions

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Experimental Motivation

- General aviation accident statistics
- The hazards of convective weather
- Aviation Weather INformation (AWIN) systems



Experimental Objectives

How do GA pilots use
different weather information sources
when approaching convective weather situations?

- Sources
 - Conventional aural (ATC, HIWAS, Flight watch),
 - Out-the-window visual scene + aural
 - AWIN display + aural
- Effects
 - Confidence, Workload, Information Sufficiency
 - *Situation awareness, decision quality, individual differences*



Participants

- 8 Check-out, 12 Experimental, 6 reported here
- Subject Requirements
 - local GA pilots
 - instrument rating
 - 50-1000 cross-country or 250 - 1000 total flight-hours
 - Has not worked for a scheduled air-carrier in prior year
 - Has not participated in the RTI FISDL simulation study
- Subjects clustered by cross-country hours
 - low (135), medium (379), high (738) ($p < .0001$)
 - 4 teams of 3 subjects (one of each level)



Inflight Experimental Conditions

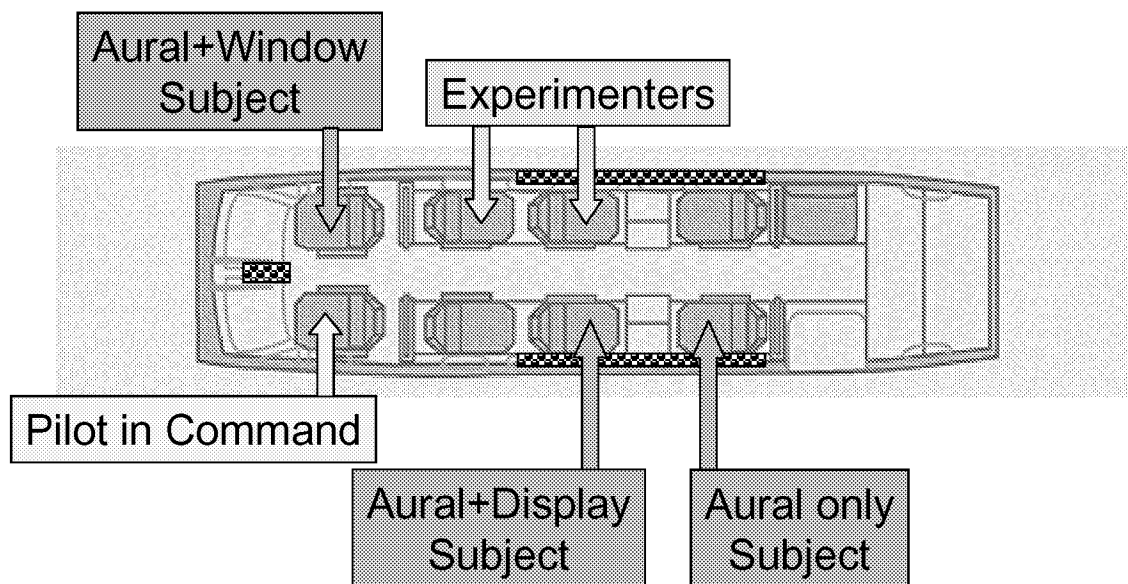
- For each flight

	“IMC”	VMC
Without AWIN	Aural Cues	Aural + Window
With AWIN	Aural + Display	Aural + Display + Window

- For each subject (cue set condition)
 - 6 “proximity” observations of confidence
 - 1 observation of workload & information sufficiency
- Three flights per team

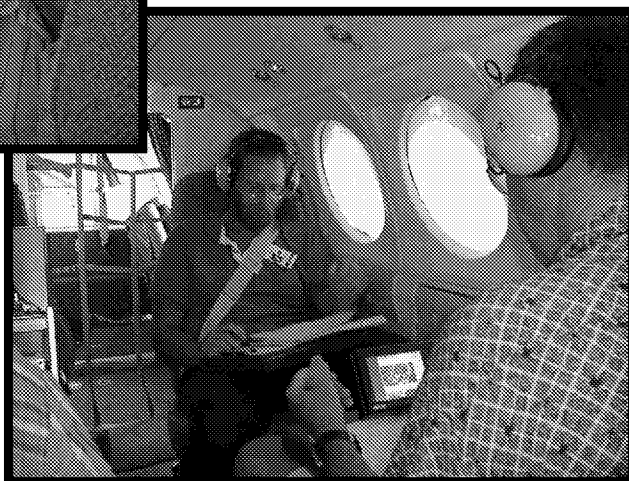


Experimental Conditions in B200



 = Opaque covers for side windows & onboard radar

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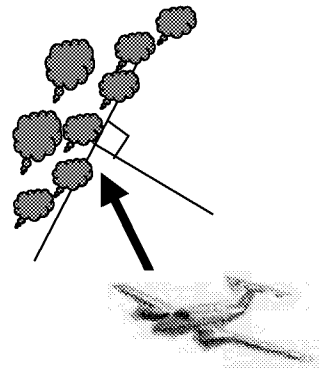


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Scenarios

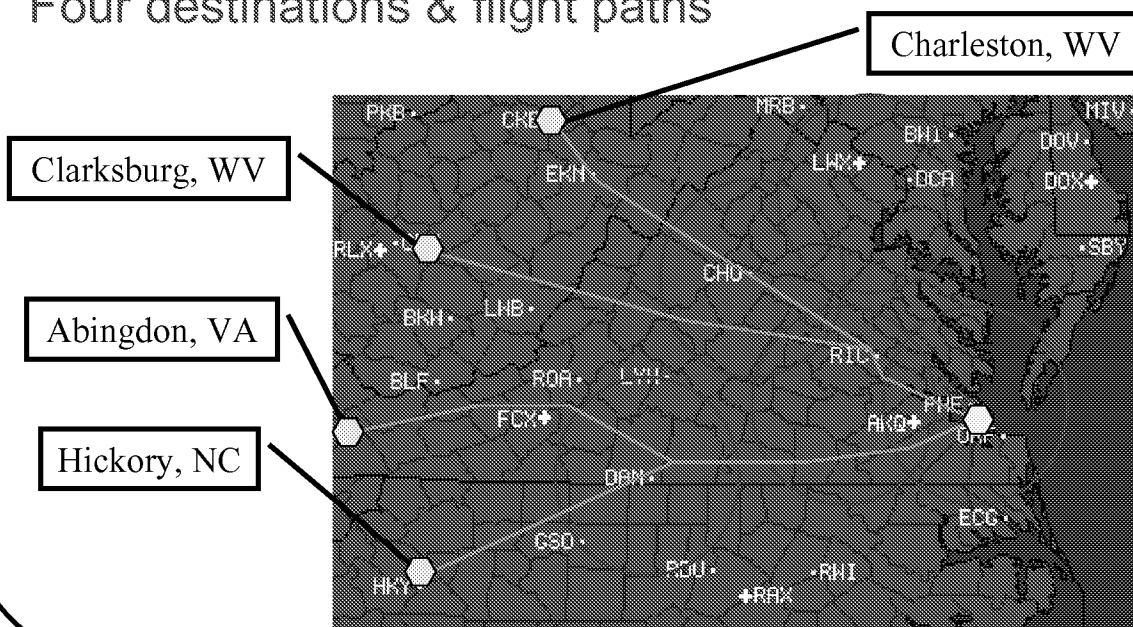
- Mission Motivations
 - wedding, graduation, job interview
- Flight Scenario
 - Flying IFR, but in VMC
 - NASA to destination, 1.5-2 hours
 - Convective fronts, moderate⁺ intensity
 - Approach front ~45°
- Aircraft Performance ~ small single-engine
 - Cruising Altitude = 14000', above haze layer
 - Cruising Speed ~ 170kts true airspeed
 - not radar-equipped, no deicing equipment
 - not pressurized, but does have Oxygen





Scenario Flight Paths

- Test range: 5 ground stations, 40nm radius
- Four destinations & flight paths

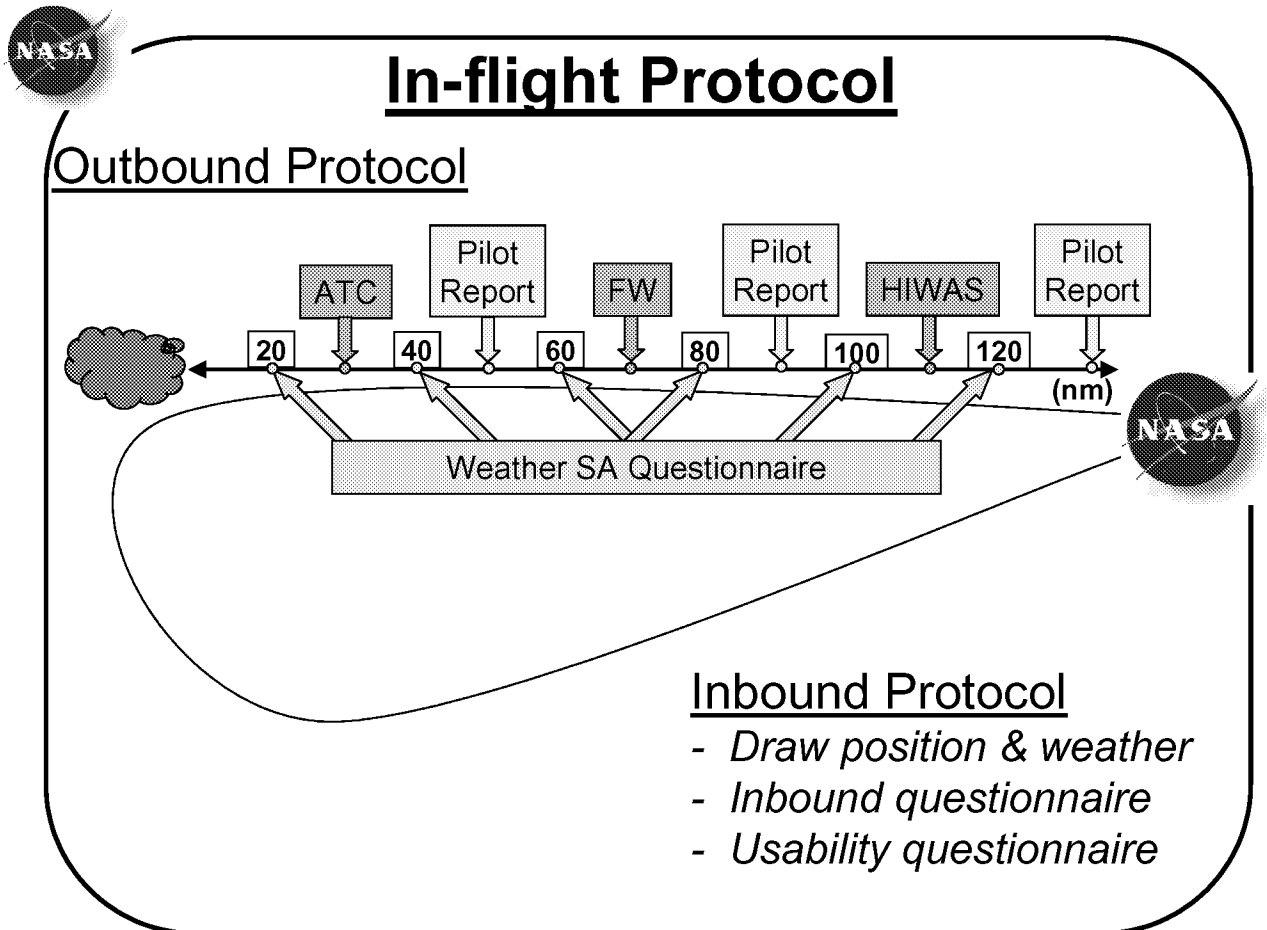


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Experimental Protocol

- Preflight
 - Introduction to CoWS, assignment to conditions
 - Mission, route, and regional information briefing
 - Weather briefing
 - » *DUATS text & graphics,*
 - » *Audiotaped FSS briefing, twice*
 - » *Review*
 - » *Preflight SA questionnaire*
 - Intervening tasks
 - » *AWIN training, personality, risk, weather knowledge test*
- Flight
 - Outbound phase
 - Inbound phase
- Debriefing



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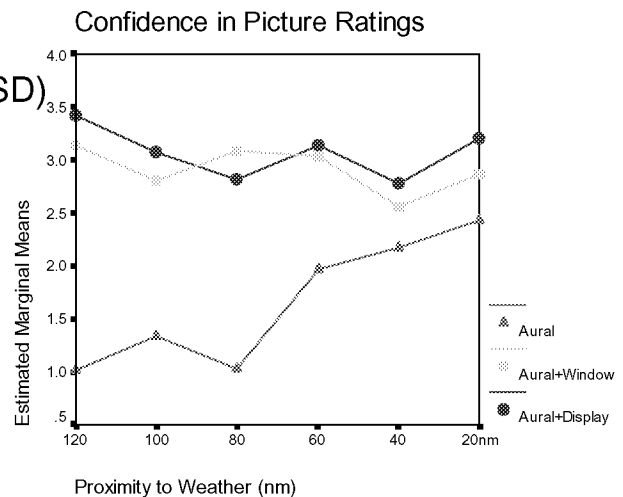


Preliminary Results - Confidence

- Summary of ANOVA
 - Cue set ~ Highly significant ($p < .0001$)
 - Proximity to weather ~ Not significant ($p = .691$)
 - Cue set X Proximity ~ Not significant ($p = .275$)

- Pair-wise comparisons (LSD)

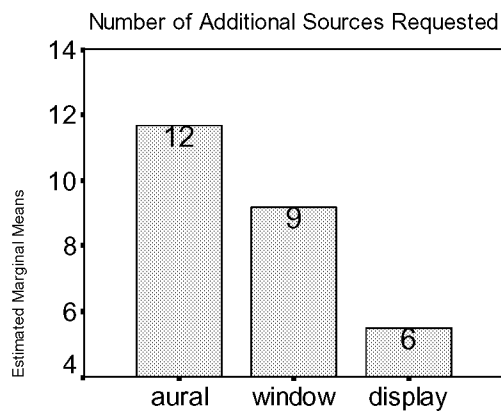
- Aural v. Window ($p < .0001$)
- Aural v. Display ($p < .0001$)
- Window v. Display ($p = .491$)





Preliminary Results - Information Sufficiency

- Summary of ANOVA
 - Cue set ~ Significant ($p < .061$)
- Pair-wise comparisons (LSD)
 - Aural v. Display ($p = .009$)
 - Window v. Display ($p = .094$)
 - Aural v. Window ($p = .242$)

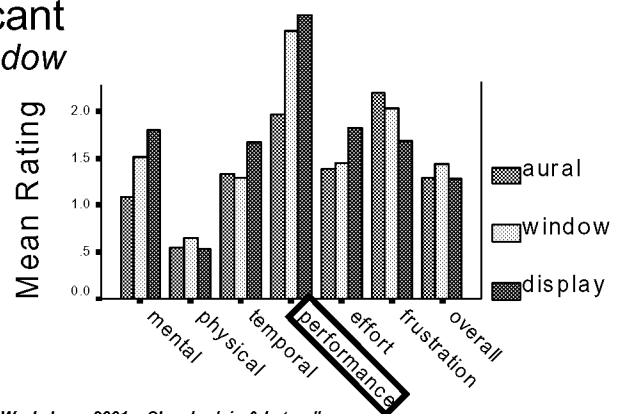


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Preliminary Results - Workload

- Summary of ANOVA
 - Performance Rating
 - » Cue set ~ Significant ($p < .091$)
 - » Subjects ~ Significant ($p < .03$)
 - Physical Rating
 - » Subjects ~ Significant ($p < .02$)
- Pair-wise cue set comparisons (LSD)
 - Performance ~ not significant
 - » Trend: Aural < Display, Window
- Subjects did report that workload was similar to that when actually flying.



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Conclusions

- Reliance on AWIN in IMC and close to hazards
 - As confident as visuals - possibly over-confident
 - Less likely to seek information from ground sources
 - Perceived performance similar to window condition
 - *Data is at least 6 minutes old, was as old as 30 minutes*
- Implications: design, training, & use guidelines
 - » **RTCA FIS-B Minimum Aviation System Performance Standards.**
 - » Document: DO-267
 - » note added to indicate need for age v. timestamp
 - » ***Need more salient indication or alerting***



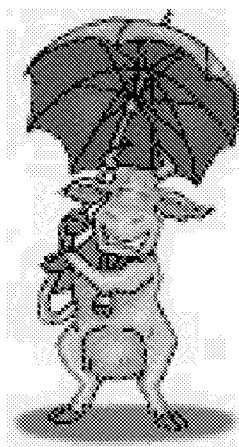
The Future of CoWS

- Other Experimental Results
 - Full data set - Effects of cues on inflight SA & decisions
 - » *proximity to convective frontal weather*
 - Effects of individual characteristics
 - » *personality, risk tolerance, weather knowledge*
 - Effects of weather graphics on preflight SA
- Usability Assessment of an available AWIN system
- Canned cues for subsequent comparative analysis
 - Onboard weather radar, AWIN radar mosaic,
 - Pilot observations, ground sources (ATC, FW, FSS),
 - HIWAS, video of external view.



CoWS

Convective Weather Sources



Questions?