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- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **342/26 R**; 342/26 A; 342/26 B;
342/26 C; 342/26 D

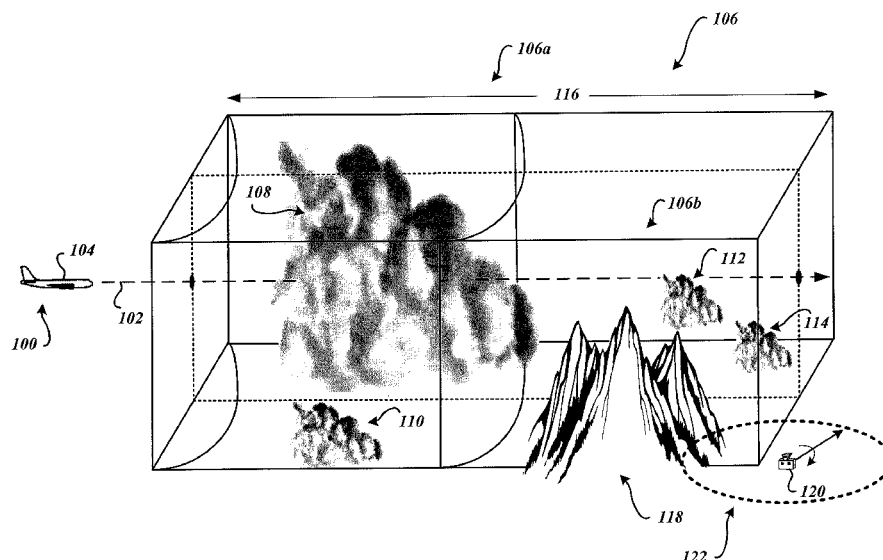
(57) **ABSTRACT**

- (58) **Field of Classification Search** 342/26 R,
342/26 A, 26 B, 26 C, 26 D
See application file for complete search history.

Systems and methods distinguish weather radar returns from terrain radar returns. An exemplary embodiment receives a radar return from a weather radar system on board an installation vehicle, receives ground-based weather radar information, compares a location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system with a corresponding location in the received ground-based, and determines that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system is a weather radar return when a location in the received ground-based weather radar information indicates a presence of weather at the location of the radar return.

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20 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



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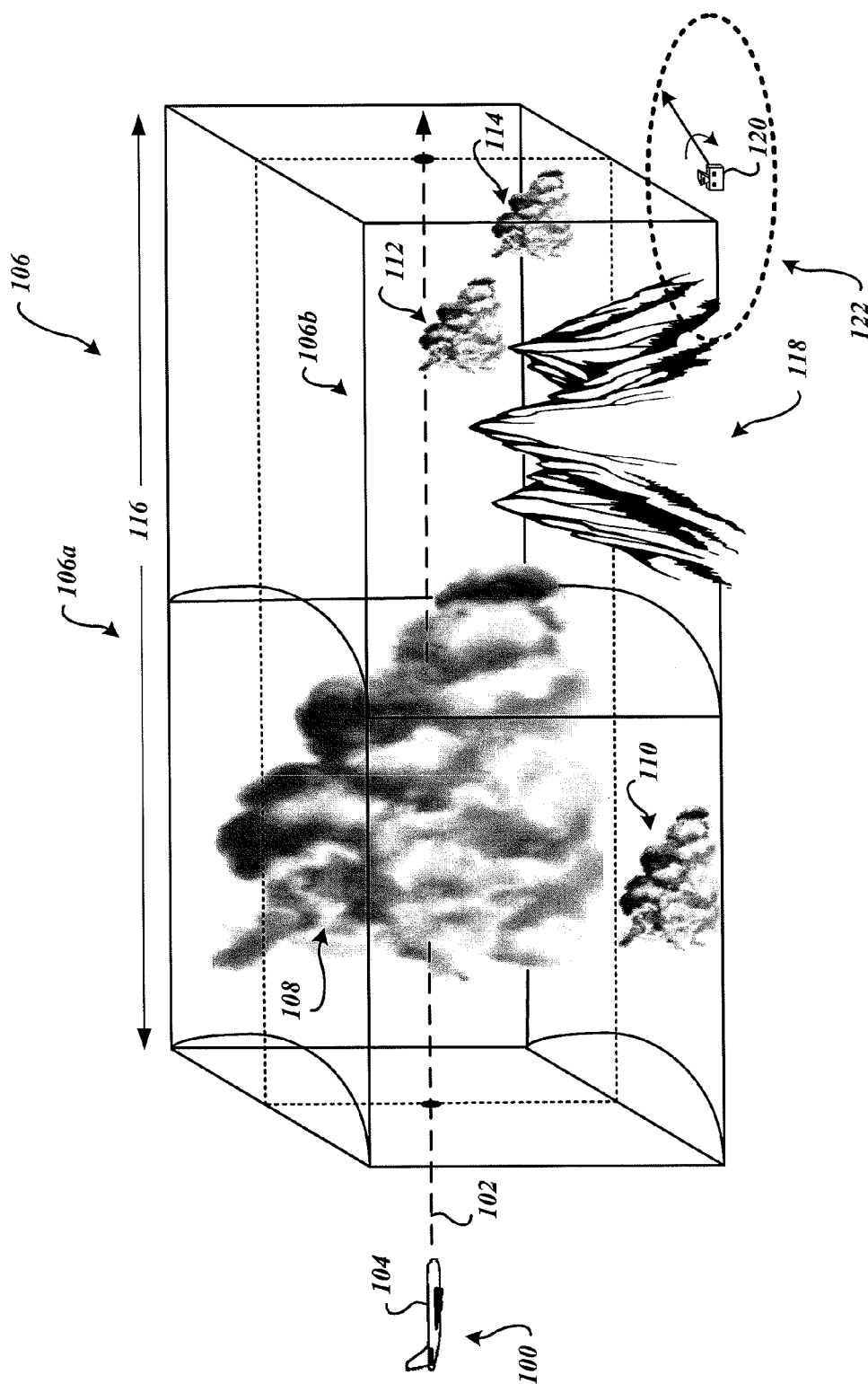


FIG. 1

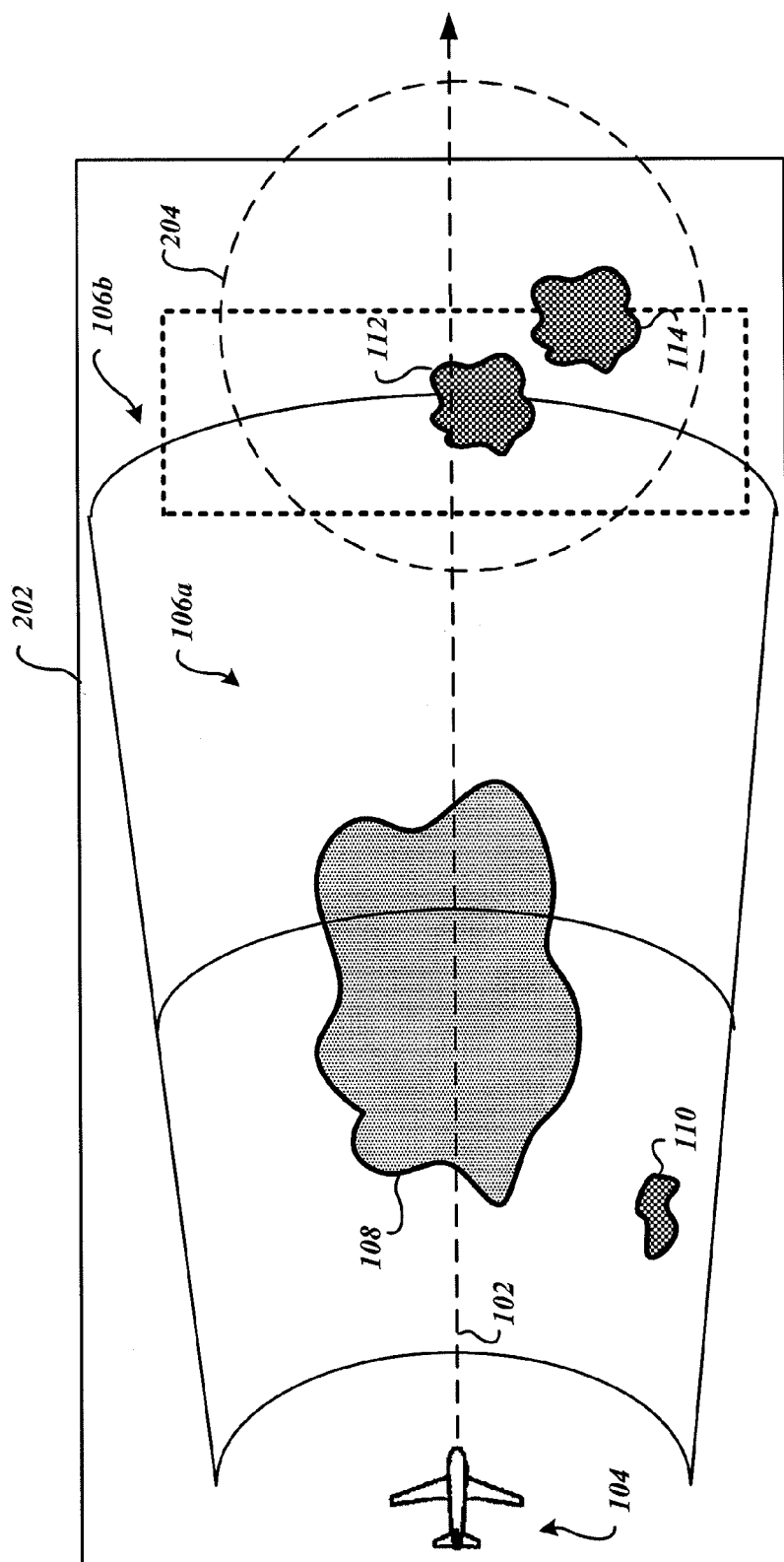


FIG. 2

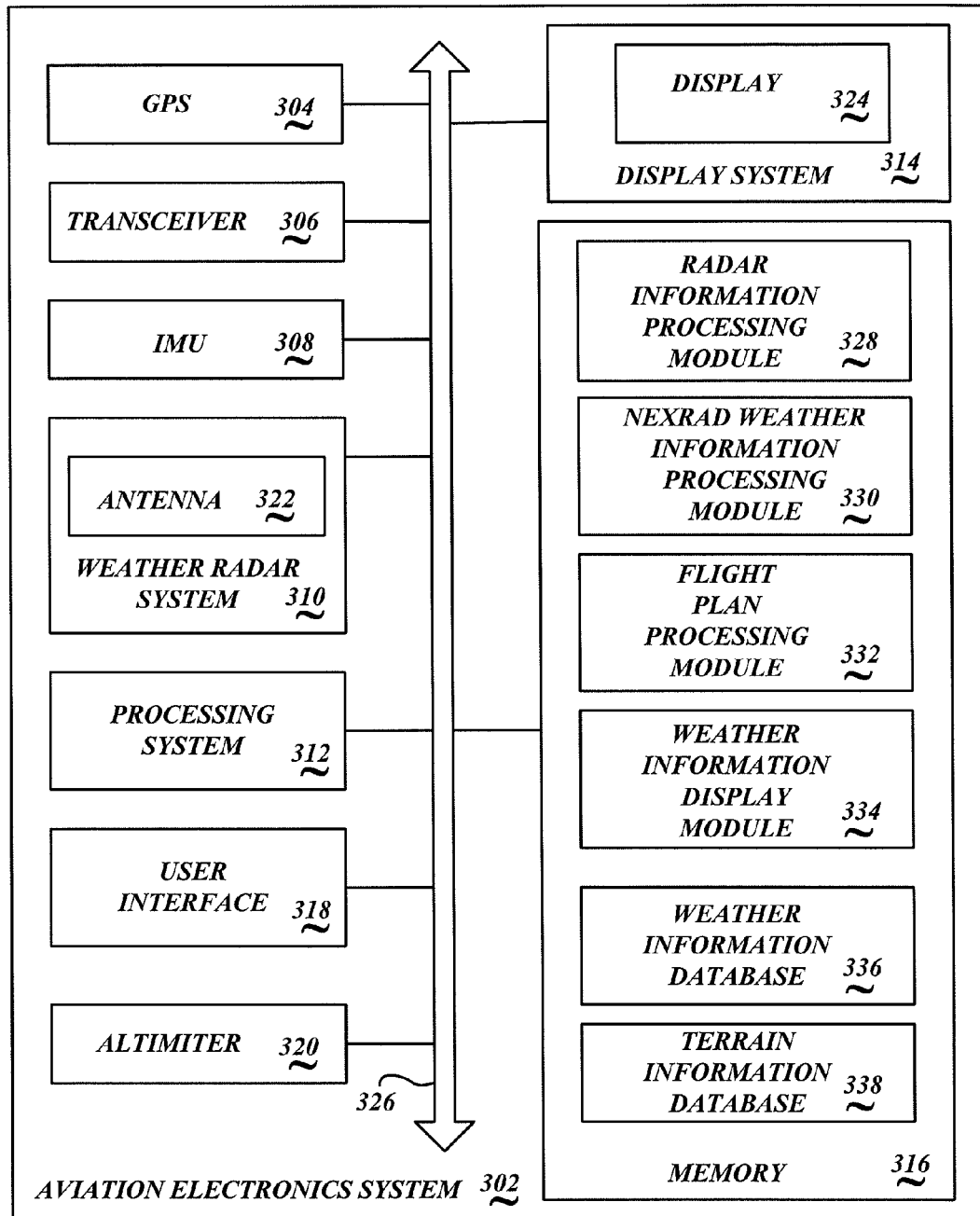
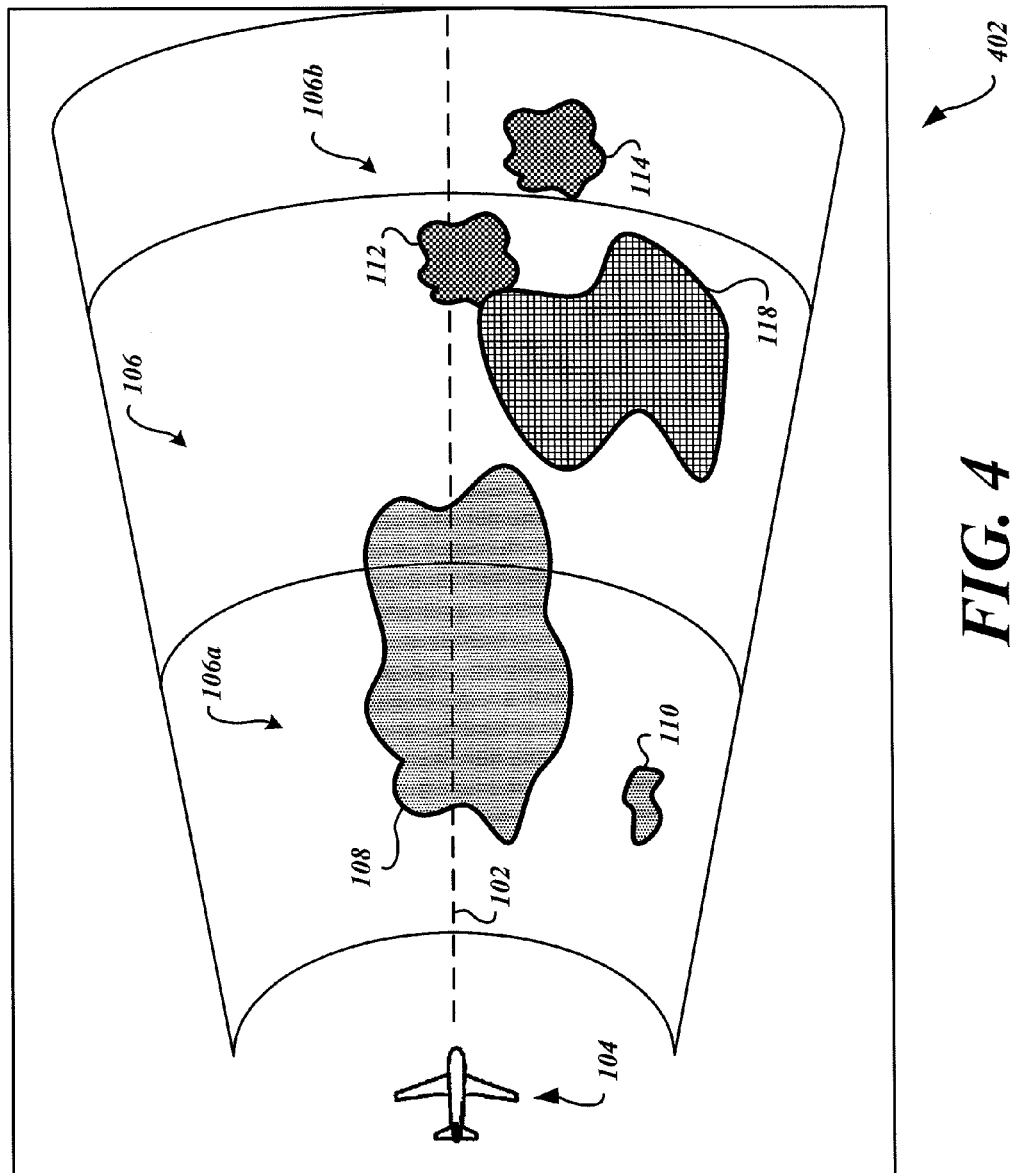


FIG. 3

100



SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR USING NEXRAD INFORMATION TO VERIFY WEATHER RADAR INFORMATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Weather radars, such as found on aircraft or marine vessels, display hazardous weather information based upon analyzed radar returns. Radar return information corresponding to detected hazardous weather information is presented to the crew of the aircraft or marine vessel on a display, typically using a plan view showing a geographic area over which the aircraft or vessel is traversing.

However, weather radars have a limited effective range. At the farther extents of the range of the weather radar, the weather radar system has difficulty distinguishing between weather radar returns and terrain radar returns. This difficulty relates to weather and terrain being close to each. Thus, an emitted radar signal may be incident on both weather and terrain. Accordingly, the weather radar system may receive return signals from both the weather and the terrain.

For example, an aircraft at cruising altitude over Kansas may have an effective radar range of about 300 nautical miles based upon the curvature of the earth and the signal strength of the returned radar signal. This effective range of the onboard radar may be referred to as the radar horizon. However, at the far extent of this range, the onboard radar may have difficulties distinguishing between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns, such as radar returns caused by mountains. Here, the vertical coverage range of an emitted radar signal is relatively large at the radar horizon. Accordingly, the weather radar system may receive return signals from both the weather and the terrain.

In some situations, the radar range can be limited, or blocked, by terrain. For example, the effective range of the weather radar will be significantly reduced when mountain ranges block the emitted radar signals. As another example, if a marine vessel is sailing around a point or peninsula with mountains, the marine vessel's weather radar would not be able to detect weather on the far side of the point or peninsula. Here, the onboard radar system cannot see "over" the mountains. Further, it may be difficult for the weather radar system to distinguish between radar returns from the mountain peaks and weather radar returns caused by weather that is on, or just behind, the mountain peaks. In such situations, the weather radar system may receive return signals from both the weather and the terrain.

In yet other situations, the radar range can be limited by a low altitude of the aircraft. When an aircraft is taking off or landing, the low altitude of the aircraft will result in a limited radar range since the earth horizon is relatively close to the aircraft (as compared to the far range of the earth horizon when the aircraft is at cruising altitude). Thus, it may be difficult to identify radar returns caused by weather which lies along the relatively close-range earth horizon. Accordingly, the weather radar system may receive return signals from both the weather and the terrain. Further, lower elevation weather is not detectable since it lies below the earth horizon during takeoff or landing.

Accordingly, the weather radar may not be able to reliably differentiate between weather radar returns and terrain radar returns along the radar horizon of the weather radar. Accordingly, it is desirable to improve the ability to differentiate between weather radar returns and terrain radar returns along the radar horizon of an aircraft's or marine vessel's weather radar so that the crew of the aircraft or vessel have more time to respond to adverse weather conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An onboard weather radar systems and methods in an installation vehicle that distinguishes weather radar returns from terrain radar returns are disclosed. An exemplary embodiment has an onboard weather radar antenna that detects a radar return from weather and from terrain, an onboard transceiver that receives ground-based weather radar information, and an onboard processing system coupled to the onboard weather radar antenna and the onboard transceiver. The onboard processing system compares a location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system with a corresponding location in the received ground-based weather radar information, and determines that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system is a weather radar return when a location in the received ground-based weather radar information indicates a presence of weather at the location of the radar return.

In accordance with further aspects, an exemplary embodiment receives a radar return from a weather radar system on board an installation vehicle, receives ground-based weather radar information, compares a location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system with a corresponding location in the received ground-based weather radar information, and determines that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system is a weather radar return when a location in the received ground-based weather radar information indicates a presence of weather at the location of the radar return.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred and alternative embodiments are described in detail below with reference to the following drawings:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a planned flight path of an installation aircraft through a region of space having a plurality of storm cells, some of which are along the radar horizon or are beyond the effective range of the installation aircraft's onboard weather radar;

FIG. 2 is a conceptual weather radar display of the effective range of the aircraft's onboard weather radar and a ground-based weather radar display for the area that is along the radar horizon or is beyond the effective range of the aircraft's weather radar;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of the ground-based weather radar information communication system implemented in an aviation electronics system of the installation aircraft; and

FIG. 4 is a display image presenting a weather radar display of the planned flight path through the plurality of storm cells based upon the installation aircraft's onboard weather radar system and information received from the ground-based weather radar system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

One or more ground-based weather radar systems communicate radar information to an installation vehicle, such as an aircraft or marine vessel, equipped with an embodiment of the airborne weather radar information system 100. The received ground-based weather radar information is processed and used to differentiate radar returns caused by weather (also referred to herein as weather radar returns) and radar returns caused by terrain (also referred to herein as terrain radar returns or ground radar returns). In some situations, the ground-based weather radar information may be included

with the display of weather detected by the installation vehicle's onboard weather radar. The term "weather" generally refers to any type of weather radar detectable weather phenomena, such as, but not limited to, storm cells, turbulence regions, lightning, precipitation, hail, snow, wind shear, icing conditions, and the like that the installation vehicle may encounter.

An example of ground-based weather radar information in the United States is the NEXRAD (next generation radar) weather information collected by a plurality of ground-based weather radar stations forming the NEXRAD network. Other examples of sources of ground-based weather radar information include single ground radar sites, or networks of coordinated ground-based radar sites, such as, but not limited to, the PANTHERE system in France.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a planned flight path **102** of an installation aircraft **104** through a region of space **106** having a plurality of storm cells **108**, **110**, **112**, **114**, some of which are along the radar horizon or are beyond the effective range of the installation aircraft's onboard weather radar. In FIG. 1, the illustrated region of space **106a** is within the effective detection range **116** of the weather radar of the installation aircraft **104**. Weather radar returns from the region of space **106a** can be distinguished from radar returns caused by terrain. Here, the illustrated storm cells **108**, **110** are within the effective detection range **116** of the onboard weather radar of the installation aircraft **104**. Thus, radar returns from the storm cell **108**, **110** are clearly distinguishable from other radar returns.

However, at the outer extents of the weather radar of the installation aircraft **104**, an ambiguity region **106b** exists where weather radar returns are difficult to distinguish from terrain radar returns. Further, the mountain range **118** simply blocks out and prevents detection of weather that is behind the mountain range **118**. Thus, weather radar returns from the storm cell **112**, which is near the peaks of the mountain range **118**, may be difficult to distinguish from the terrain radar returns caused by the mountain range **118** because the storm cell **112** lies along the radar horizon of the onboard weather radar of the installation aircraft **104**. Further, the storm cell **114** lies beyond the effective detection range **116** of the installation aircraft's onboard weather radar since it is completely blocked by the mountain range **118**. Accordingly, the installation aircraft **104** cannot detect the storm cell **114**.

A ground-based weather radar station **120** is located relatively near the storm cells **112**, **114**. The ground-based weather radar station **120** can reliably detect weather in a region generally defined by a radius **122** about the ground-based weather radar station **120**. Thus, the storm cells **112**, **114** are detectable by the ground-based weather radar system.

FIG. 2 is a conceptual weather radar display **202** of the effective range of the aircraft's onboard weather radar and a ground-based weather radar display **204** of the effective range of the ground-based weather radar system at the ground-based weather radar station **120**. The weather radar displays **202**, **204** are plan views of detected weather within the range of the weather radars of the aircraft **104** and ground-based weather radar station **120**, respectively. Similar to FIG. 1, reference numerals of the icons of FIG. 2 correspond to the reference numerals of FIG. 1.

The images of the weather radar displays **202**, **204** may be based upon two-dimensional (2-D) databases which are filled with radar return information (using bins, for example, based on range and bearing values with respect to the current location of the aircraft **104**). In other embodiments, the presented weather radar displays **202**, **204** may be based upon three-dimensional (3-D) databases which are filled with radar

return information (using 3-D bins or voxels, for example, based on range, azimuth, and bearing values with respect to the current location of the aircraft **104**). An exemplary embodiment of a 3-D weather radar system is implemented in accordance with the commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,667, 710, filed on Feb. 19, 2002, to Cornell et al., which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

The iconic images corresponding to the storm cells **108**, **110**, **112**, and **114** that are displayed on the weather radar displays **202**, **204** comprise picture information generally described as colored regions that define size and relative position of detected weather. Color, intensities, and/or fill patterns indicate various attributes of the weather, such as severity levels and/or weather type.

Embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** receive ground-based weather information from the ground-based weather radar station **120**. The ground-based weather radar information is communicated to the installation aircraft **104** using a suitable communication channel. The ground-based weather radar information may be communicated directly to the installation aircraft **104**, or may be relayed to the installation aircraft **104** via other ground stations and/or remote aircraft (not shown).

The current location of the ground-based weather radar station **120**, and/or the location of detected weather (latitude, longitude, and/or elevation), is included with the communicated ground-based weather radar information. The ground-based weather radar information may be provided in a 2-D format or a 3-D format. Some embodiments include the time that the ground-based weather radar information was collected.

In this example, weather radar returns (from the storm cell **112**) and terrain radar returns (from the mountain range **118**) are received by the onboard weather radar. Embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** processes the received ground-based weather radar information to identify the presence (location and extent) of weather detected by the ground-based weather radar station **120**. In the simplified illustrative example of FIG. 1, the received ground-based weather radar information is processed and the presence of the storm cell **112** is identified from the ground-based weather radar information. A comparison, correlation, or the like is made between the location of weather radar returns and the ground-based weather radar information (which indicates location and extent of the storm cell **112**). Accordingly, the presence of the storm cell **112** is verified by the ground-based weather radar information. Therefore, the airborne weather radar information system **100** is able to distinguish weather radar returns (from the storm cell **112**) from terrain radar returns (from the mountain range **118**) in the ambiguity region **106b**. Based upon the verification provided by the ground-based radar system, the installation aircraft **104** generates a radar display that indicates the storm cell **112** to its crew.

Further, since information corresponding to the location and elevation of the mountain range **118** is retrievable from a database, and the elevation of the aircraft **104** is known, the airborne weather radar information system **100** determines that the onboard weather radar of the installation aircraft **104** cannot see beyond the mountain range **118**. That is, blocked regions for which weather radar returns cannot be received are identified. Since the location and extent of the storm cell **114** is identified in the received NEXRAD information, the airborne weather radar information system **100** adds the information pertaining to the storm cell **114** into its weather database, and is therefore able to generate a radar display that indicates the storm cell **114** to its crew.

In some embodiments, regions beyond the range of the onboard weather radar of the installation aircraft **104**, and/or regions that are blocked by terrain, are supplemented with weather information identified in the received ground-based weather radar information. The airborne weather radar information system **100** adds the information pertaining to such long range (undetectable) weather into its weather database, and is therefore able to generate a radar display that indicates the long range weather and/or blocked weather to its crew

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of the airborne weather radar information system **100** implemented in an aviation electronics system **302** of the installation aircraft **104**. The aviation electronics system **302** includes a global positioning system (GPS) **304**, a transceiver **306**, an inertial measurement unit (IMU) **308**, a weather radar system **310**, a processing system **312**, a display system **314**, a memory **316**, a crew interface **318**, and an altimeter **320**. The weather radar system **310** includes an antenna **322** that is operable to emit radar signals and receive radar returns. The display system **314** includes a display **324**. It is appreciated that the aviation electronics system **302** may not include all of the above component, and/or may include other components and/or systems that are not illustrated or described herein.

The above-described components, in an exemplary embodiment, are communicatively coupled together via communication bus **326**. In alternative embodiments of the aviation electronics system **302**, the above-described components may be communicatively coupled to each other in a different manner. For example, one or more of the above-described components may be directly coupled to the processing system **312**, or may be coupled to the processing system **312** via intermediary components (not shown).

The weather radar system **310** may be any suitable radar system, such as, but not limited to, a weather radar that is operable to detect weather that is located relatively far away from the installation aircraft **104**. The antenna **322** is operable to emit radar pulses and to receive weather radar returns (from weather, such as the storm cells **108**, **110**, **112**, **114**) and terrain radar returns (from terrain, such as the mountain range **118**). A radar return is reflected energy from weather or an object upon which the emitted radar pulse is incident on. The antenna **322** is swept in a back-and-forth motion, in an up and down direction, and/or in other directions of interest, such that the radar system **310** is able to detect weather, and more particularly turbulence, in an area of interest about the aircraft **104**. Embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** may be implemented in other types and/or applications of radar, such as marine radar.

The GPS **304** determines the current location of the installation aircraft **104**. The altimeter **320** determines altitude of the aircraft. The altimeter **320** may determine altitude based on air pressure and/or radio signals received from sources having precise known elevations, such as an airport. The IMU **308** may also be used to determine the current location and/or altitude, or supplement determination of the current location and/or altitude, of the installation aircraft **104**.

The user interface **318** receives input from the crew of the installation aircraft **104**. Accordingly, the crew may optionally elect to view only radar information detected by the weather radar system **310**, may elect to view the ground-based weather radar information, or to view a combination of both.

Transceiver **306** is a communication device that is operable to receive the NEXRAD weather information from one or more ground-based weather radar stations **120**. Any suitable transceiver system or device may be used.

An exemplary embodiment of the airborne weather radar information system **100** comprises a plurality of cooperatively acting modules. The modules are identified as a radar information processing module **328**, a ground-based weather radar information processing module **330**, a flight plan processing module **332**, and a weather information display module **334**. Modules **328**, **330**, **332**, **334**, reside in the memory **316**, and are retrieved and executed by the processing system **312**. In other embodiments, the modules **328**, **330**, **332**, **334**, may be implemented together as a common module, may be integrated into other modules, or reside in other memories (not shown).

In an exemplary embodiment, a weather information database **336** and a terrain information database **338** are stored in memory **316**. In some embodiments, the weather information database **336** includes 3-D weather information. In other embodiments, the weather information database **336** includes 2-D weather information. The terrain information database **338** includes location information and elevation information of terrain over which the installation aircraft **104** is traversing. Alternatively, the weather information database **336** and/or the terrain information database **338** may be implemented with other databases, may be implemented in various formats, such as a buffer or the like, and/or may be implemented in another memory.

The radar information processing module **328** processes radar returns detected by the antenna **322** of the radar system **310** into weather information. Weather radar returns may be associated with various types of weather. The radar information processing module **328** may determine the type of detected weather, and their associated attributes such as location, vertical extent, and/or severity. The determined weather information is saved into the corresponding bins (2-D) or voxels **304** (3-D) in the weather information database **336**.

The weather information display module **334** accesses the weather information stored in the weather information database **336** and constructs a displayable image corresponding to a graphical presentation of the local weather information. The displayable image of the weather information is communicated to the display system **314** and is presented on the display **324** as the weather radar display **202** (FIG. 2). The displayable image, in some embodiments, is in the form of bit map data.

As noted above, the onboard weather radar system **310** may have difficulties distinguishing between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns for some of the radar returns detected by its antenna **322**. When at cruising altitude, the radar horizon may be a relatively long distance from the installation aircraft **104** such that the curvature of the earth and the output signal strength of the emitted radar signal may make it difficult to distinguish between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns. When taking off or landing, or when in proximity to mountain ranges, the onboard weather radar system **310** may have difficulties distinguishing between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns. In some situations, mountain ranges may simply block the emitted radar signals.

Embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** receive ground-based weather radar information. In regions where the onboard weather radar system **310** may have difficulties distinguishing between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns, the presence (or absence) of weather identified in the ground-based weather radar information is used to help distinguish between valid weather radar returns and terrain radar returns. An exemplary embodiment compares a radar return from the weather radar system **310** with a plurality of ground-based weather radar returns in

the received ground-based weather radar information. Then, the airborne weather radar information system **100** determines that the radar return is from weather when a location of the radar return corresponds to a location of one of the plurality of returns of the ground-based weather radar information.

The ground-based weather radar information processing module **330** processes received ground-based weather radar information to determine the location and extent of weather detected by the ground-based weather radar station **120** (FIG. 1). The location and extent of the weather detected by the ground-based weather radar station **120** is determined with respect to the current location of the installation aircraft **104**. The processed ground-based weather radar information may be saved into the corresponding bins (2-D) or voxels (3-D) in the weather information database **336**, and/or saved into another suitable memory or buffer.

When the location of radar returns received by the onboard weather radar system **310** correspond with, match, or otherwise agree with, the location of identified weather of the received ground-based weather radar information, embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** determine whether the radar returns are valid weather radar returns. If the radar returns received by the onboard weather radar system **310** do not correspond with, do not match, or otherwise disagree with detected weather identified in the received ground-based weather radar information, embodiments of the airborne weather radar information system **100** conclude that the radar returns are terrain radar returns.

When the ground-based weather radar information processing module **330** determines that the radar returns are valid weather radar returns, the radar intensity information (or other information) from the valid weather radar return is stored into the weather information database **336** and identified as a valid weather radar return. When the weather information display module **334** accesses the weather information stored in the weather information database **336** and generates a displayable radar image, verified weather radar returns can be included in the radar image that is displayed on the display **324**. On the other hand, radar returns identified as terrain radar returns may be omitted.

In some embodiments, radar returns can be verified as valid terrain radar returns based on the terrain information retrieved from the terrain information database **338**. Radar returns may be determined to be terrain radar returns (based upon the comparison with the received ground-based weather radar information) by comparing the location of the radar returns with the location and/or elevation information of terrain that resides in the terrain information database **338**. These valid terrain radar returns may also be stored in the weather information database **336**. The valid terrain radar returns are indicated in a different manner from valid weather radar returns in the displayed radar image. Accordingly, the crew of the installation aircraft **104** appreciates which areas of the displayed radar image correspond to valid weather radar returns and which areas correspond to valid terrain radar returns.

Alternative embodiments may compare radar return information detected by the weather radar system **310** with the weather information identified in the received ground-based weather radar information at other times during the process of detecting weather and generating images for display on the display **324**. For example, the stored radar returns from the weather radar system **310** may be retrieved from the weather information database **336**, and then compared with the weather information identified in the received ground-based weather radar information. The image information may then be generated for display for verified weather returns.

In another embodiment, image information that is generated from the stored radar returns from the weather radar system **310** may be retrieved from the weather information database **336**. Image information may be generated from the weather information identified in the received ground-based weather radar information. Then, the generated image information may be compared to verify valid weather returns.

The optional flight plan processing module **332** processes flight plan information. Flight plans may be predefined and/or entered by the crew. A predefined flight plan typically comprises a plurality of planned flight path segments based upon a series of waypoints. The flight plan information includes geographic location information that defines location of waypoints and/or the flight path segments, and/or planned altitude information. Accordingly, the flight plan may be used to determine regions of space where it is difficult to distinguish weather radar returns from terrain radar returns, or that is beyond the detection range of the weather radar system **310**. The determined regions of space associated with the flight plan are then used to filter, or otherwise select, the ground-based weather radar information that lies along the planned flight path.

FIG. 4 is a display image presenting a weather radar display **402** of the planned flight path **102** through the plurality of storm cells **108**, **110**, **112**, **114** based upon the installation aircraft's onboard weather radar system **310** and the ground-based weather radar information. Similar to FIG. 1, reference numerals of the icons of FIG. 4 correspond to the reference numerals of FIG. 1.

The weather radar display **402** in the installation aircraft **104** includes a display of the storm cells **108**, **110** detected by its onboard weather radar system **310** (FIG. 3). In the ambiguity region **106b** (which may be optionally shown on the display), the storm cell **112** detected by the weather radar system **310** is verified by the comparison with the NEXRAD weather information. An icon **112** corresponding to the storm cell **112** is generated and displayed on the radar display **402**. The icon **112** corresponding to the storm cell **112** may be based upon the verified weather radar return information, upon information in the received ground-based weather radar information, or a combination of both sources of information.

Further, since the storm cell **114** is blocked by the mountain range **118**, the ground-based weather radar information can be used to generate and display an icon **114** on the radar display **402** corresponding to the storm cell **114**. Accordingly, the crew of the installation aircraft **104** is aware of the existence of the storm cell **114**. In some embodiments, a line type, a line color, a fill color, and/or a fill pattern, may be used to differentiate displayed icons that are based upon weather radar returns detected by the weather radar system **310** and weather radar returns detected by the ground-based weather radar station **120**.

In some embodiments, an icon **118** corresponding to the mountain range **118** is generated and displayed on the radar display **402**. Accordingly, the crew of the installation aircraft **104** is aware of the relative position of the storm cells **112**, **114** to the location and/or elevation of the mountain range **118**.

In some embodiments, radar information from the weather radar system **310** and information from the weather radar returns detected by the ground-based weather radar station **120** may be combined. In an exemplary embodiment, the reflectivity information from the on board weather radar system **310** (OB reflectivity) is blended with the reflectivity information in the received ground-based weather radar information (GB Reflectivity), such that a blended reflectivity (BF) is determined in accordance with Equation 1. The

blended reflectivity information is then used to generate the weather that is displayed on the radar display 402.

$$BR = \beta * (OB \text{ Reflectivity}) + (1 - \beta) * (GB \text{ Reflectivity}) \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

Depending upon the embodiment, the blending of reflectivity information may be based on 3-D or 2-D data. Blending of the reflectivity information may be applied to any type of reflectivity information, such as, but not limited to, precipitation, turbulence, icing, and other detectable weather.

The blending factor β corresponds to the selected amount or degree of blending of the onboard reflectivity and ground-based weather radar reflectivity values. Any blending factor β may be used, and the blending factor β may be adjustable. In one application, the blending factor β is adjusted as a function of range out from the installation aircraft 104, or may be based upon the resolution of the reflectivity information received from the weather radar system 310. For example, the value of β would be closer to 1.0 if the resolution of the onboard reflectivity data is significantly higher than the resolution of the ground-based weather radar reflectivity data, or if the reflectivity data was closer to the installation aircraft 104. Thus, onboard reflectivity data returned from weather with higher resolution, and/or that is relatively close to the installation aircraft 104, would be more heavily weighted than the corresponding ground-based weather radar reflectivity data.

Other criteria may be used to define the blending factor β . The relative signal-to-noise ratio of the on board reflectivity data versus the ground-based weather radar reflectivity data may be used to determine the blending factor β . The percentage of the on board reflectivity data blocked by terrain may be used to determine the blending factor β (the less that the on board reflectivity data is blocked, the closer β is to 1). The relative attenuation of the transmitted pulse of the on board reflectivity data versus the ground-based weather radar reflectivity data attenuation due to intervening weather may be used to determine the blending factor β . Time may be used to determine the blending factor β (so as to ensure no sharp temporal jumps from an "all GB result" to an "all OB result").

The blending factor β may be determined for data points individually based on one or more of the above-described factors. For example, reflectivity data at different elevations and/or at different ranges out from the installation aircraft 104 may have different blending factors β . Further, the blending factor β may scaled in accordance with a selected function, such as, but not limited to, different elevations and/or at different ranges out from the installation aircraft 104.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, as noted above, many changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention is not limited by the disclosure of the preferred embodiment. Instead, the invention should be determined entirely by reference to the claims that follow.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method that compares onboard weather radar returns and ground-based weather radar information, the method comprising:

- receiving a radar return from a weather radar system on board an installation vehicle;
- receiving the ground-based weather radar information;
- comparing a location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system with a corresponding location in the received ground-based weather radar information; and
- determining that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system is a weather radar return when a

location in the received ground-based weather radar information indicates a presence of weather at the location of the radar return.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- generating a radar image showing the weather radar return; and

- displaying the radar image on a display.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein generating the radar image showing the weather radar return comprises:

- generating an icon corresponding to the weather return based upon the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system in response to a correlation between the location of the weather radar return and the ground-based weather radar information.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein generating the radar image showing the weather radar return comprises:

- generating an icon corresponding to the weather radar return based upon the received ground-based weather radar information.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- determining that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system is a terrain radar return when the received ground-based weather radar information indicates an absence of weather at the location of the radar return.

6. The method of claim 5, further comprising:

- generating a radar image showing the terrain radar return; and

- displaying the radar image on a display.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the ground-based weather radar information includes location information of weather detected at a ground-based weather radar station, and wherein the location of the weather detected by the ground-based weather radar station is compared with a location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- determining a region of space blocked by terrain, wherein the onboard weather radar system cannot detect weather in the region of space blocked by the terrain;

- identifying weather in the region of space blocked by terrain based upon the received ground-based weather radar information;

- generating an icon corresponding to the weather in the region of space blocked by terrain based upon the received ground-based weather radar information; and
- displaying the icon on a display.

9. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- determining a region of space beyond a radar horizon of the onboard weather radar system, wherein the onboard weather radar system cannot detect weather in the region of space beyond the radar horizon;

- identifying weather in the region of space beyond the radar horizon based upon the received ground-based weather radar information;

- generating an icon corresponding to the weather in the region of space beyond the radar horizon based upon the received ground-based weather radar information; and
- displaying the icon on a display.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein comparing the location of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar system with the corresponding location in the received ground-based weather radar information comprises:

- comparing radar return intensity information received from the onboard weather radar system with a corresponding weather radar return intensity information in the ground-based weather radar information.

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11. The method of claim 10, further comprising:
storing the radar return intensity information received from
the onboard weather radar system as weather informa-
tion in a weather information database when the radar
return intensity information received from the onboard
weather radar system corresponds to the weather radar
return intensity information in the received ground-
based weather radar information.
12. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
generating blended radar information based upon the radar
information received from the onboard weather radar
system and the ground-based weather radar information,
wherein the blended radar information is based upon a
blending factor β ; and
generating a radar image based upon the blended radar
information.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein comparing the location
of the radar return received from the onboard weather radar
system with the corresponding location in the received
ground-based weather radar information comprises:
generating a first icon based upon radar return intensity
information received from the onboard weather radar
system;
generating a second icon based upon the received ground-
based weather radar information; and
comparing the first icon with the second icon.
14. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
displaying the first icon on a display when the first icon
corresponds to the second icon.
15. An onboard weather radar system in an installation
vehicle, comprising:
an onboard weather radar antenna that detects a radar
return from weather and from terrain;
an onboard transceiver that receives ground-based weather
radar information;
an onboard processing system coupled to the onboard
weather radar antenna and the onboard transceiver,
wherein the onboard processing system compares a
location of the radar return received from the onboard
weather radar system with a corresponding location in
the received ground-based weather radar information,
and determines that the radar return received from the
onboard weather radar system is a weather radar return
when a location in the received ground-based weather
radar information indicates a presence of weather at the
location of the radar return.
16. The onboard weather radar system of claim 15, further
comprising:
a memory with a weather information database, wherein
intensity information for the radar return and the loca-
tion information for the radar return is stored into the
weather information database, and wherein the intensity
information and the location information for the radar

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- return is retrieved from the weather information data-
base for the comparison with the ground-based weather
radar information.
17. The onboard weather radar system of claim 15, further
comprising:
a memory with a weather information database, wherein
intensity information for the radar return and the loca-
tion information for the radar return is stored into the
weather information database in response to determin-
ing that the radar return is from weather.
18. The onboard weather radar system of claim 15, further
comprising:
a memory with a terrain information database storing ter-
rain location information and terrain elevation informa-
tion for terrain;
a global positioning system (GPS) configured to determine
a current location of the installation vehicle; and
a weather radar display that displays a radar image gener-
ated by the processor system,
wherein the processor system compares the terrain location
information with the current location of the installation
vehicle and an effective detection range of the onboard
weather radar antenna,
wherein the processor system, based upon the effective
detection range of the onboard weather radar antenna,
and based upon the terrain location information and the
terrain elevation information, identifies a blocked region
of space that cannot be detected by the onboard weather
radar antenna, and
wherein ground-based radar return information from one
of the plurality of ground-based weather radar returns
located in the blocked region is included in the radar
image.
19. An onboard weather radar system in an installation
vehicle, comprising:
means for receiving a radar return from a weather radar
antenna on board the installation vehicle;
means for receiving ground-based weather radar informa-
tion; and
means for comparing a location of the radar return received
from the onboard weather radar system with a corre-
sponding location in the received ground-based weather
radar information, and for determining that the radar
return received from the onboard weather radar system
is a weather radar return when a location in the received
ground-based weather radar information indicates a
presence of weather at the location of the radar return.
20. The onboard weather radar system of claim 19, wherein
the means for comparing and determining further determines
that the radar return received from the onboard weather radar
system is a terrain radar return when the location of the radar
return fails to correspond to the presence of weather in the
received ground-based weather radar information.

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