



Non-Radar Surveillance ADS-B/MLAT/WAM Products

HOLGER NEUFELDT



■ New Methods for Air traffic Surveillance

➤ Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)

- Transfer of onboard data by an Aircraft

➤ Multilateration

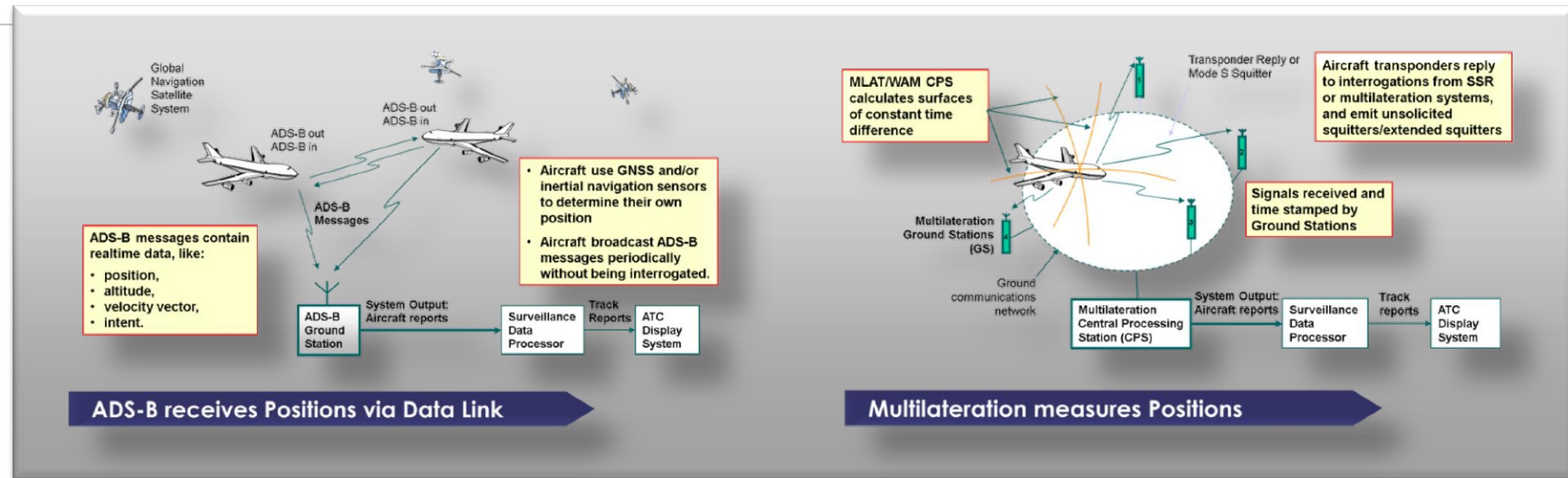
- Hyperbolic/differential Multilateration – Time Difference of Arrival (TDOA)
- Elliptical/multi ranging Multilateration – Time Sum of Arrival (TSOA)

■ Thales Product: MAGS System

Multilateration and **ADS-B** **G**round **S**urveillance System

OPEN

MAGS Product Line – Multilateration and ADS-B Ground Surveillance



- Based on 1030/1090 MHz SSR ATCRBS and Mode S signals (and UAT)
- Using Multilateration and Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B) technology

**MAGS – a product family of
co-operative non-radar secondary surveillance sensors**

Thales Product Line Non-Radar Surveillance

Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)

- Standalone ADS-B
- Centralized ADS-B
- Active ADS-B
- ADS-B Server

ED129B



Key ADS-B

Operational References:

- FAA Next Gen SBS
- Airservices Australia
- French DTI
- German DFS
- AirNav Indonesia
- Airways New Zealand

Multilateration Systems

- Wide Area Multilateration (WAM) Systems
- Precision Approach Monitoring (PAM) Systems
- Airport Multilateration Systems (MLAT)

ED142



DFS Radio Field Monitor
Ground Station

Key Multilateration

Operational References:

- UK MoD Marshall Program
- German DFS
- French DTI
- Estonian EATNS#
- South African ATNS

Monitoring Systems

- 1030/1090 MHz Spectrum Monitoring Equipment
- TCAS Monitoring Equipment and ACAS Server

ED117A

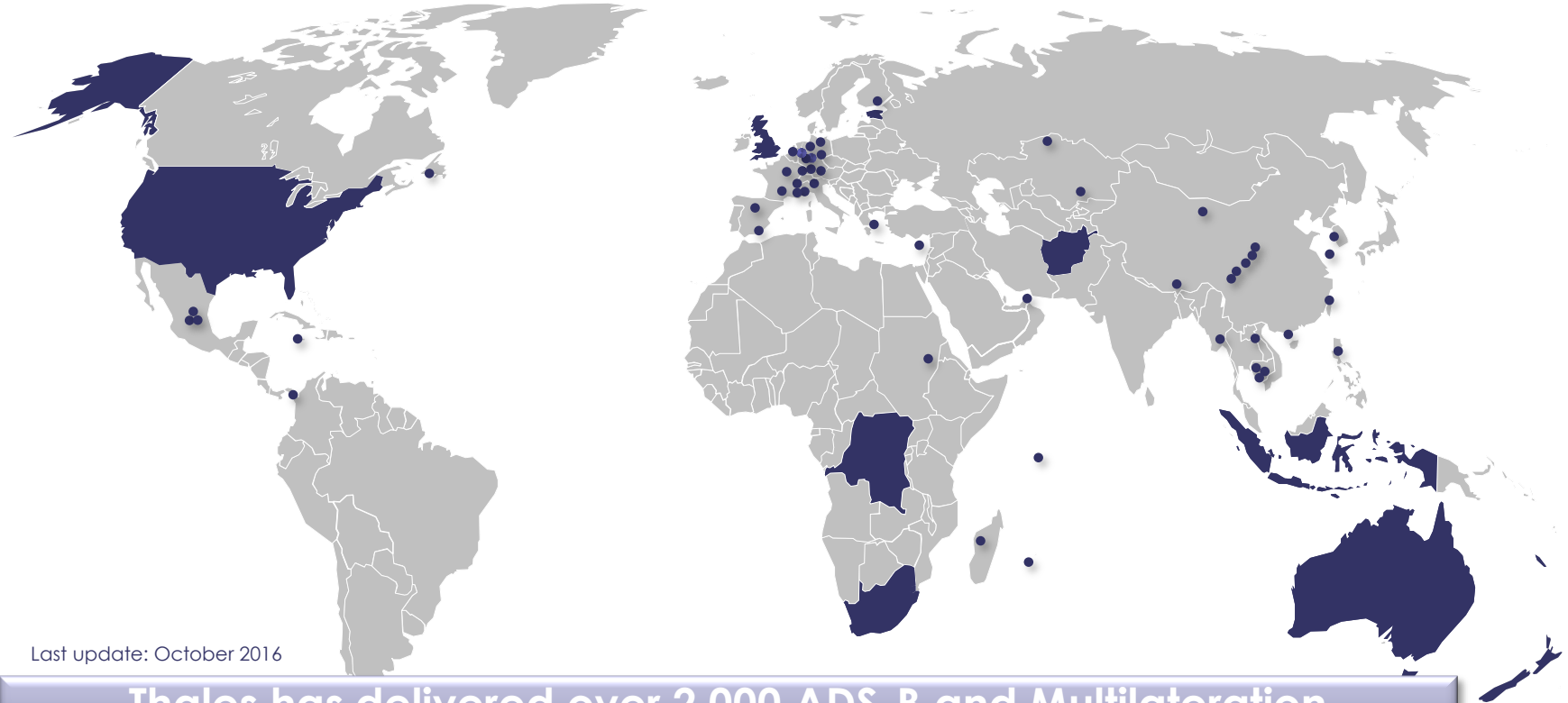


Key Monitoring References:

- DFS Radio Field Monitor – countrywide system
- US NASA, MIT Lincoln Lab

OPEN

Thales Worldwide Non-Radar Surveillance References



Last update: October 2016

Thales has delivered over 2,000 ADS-B and Multilateration Ground Stations around the World

OPEN



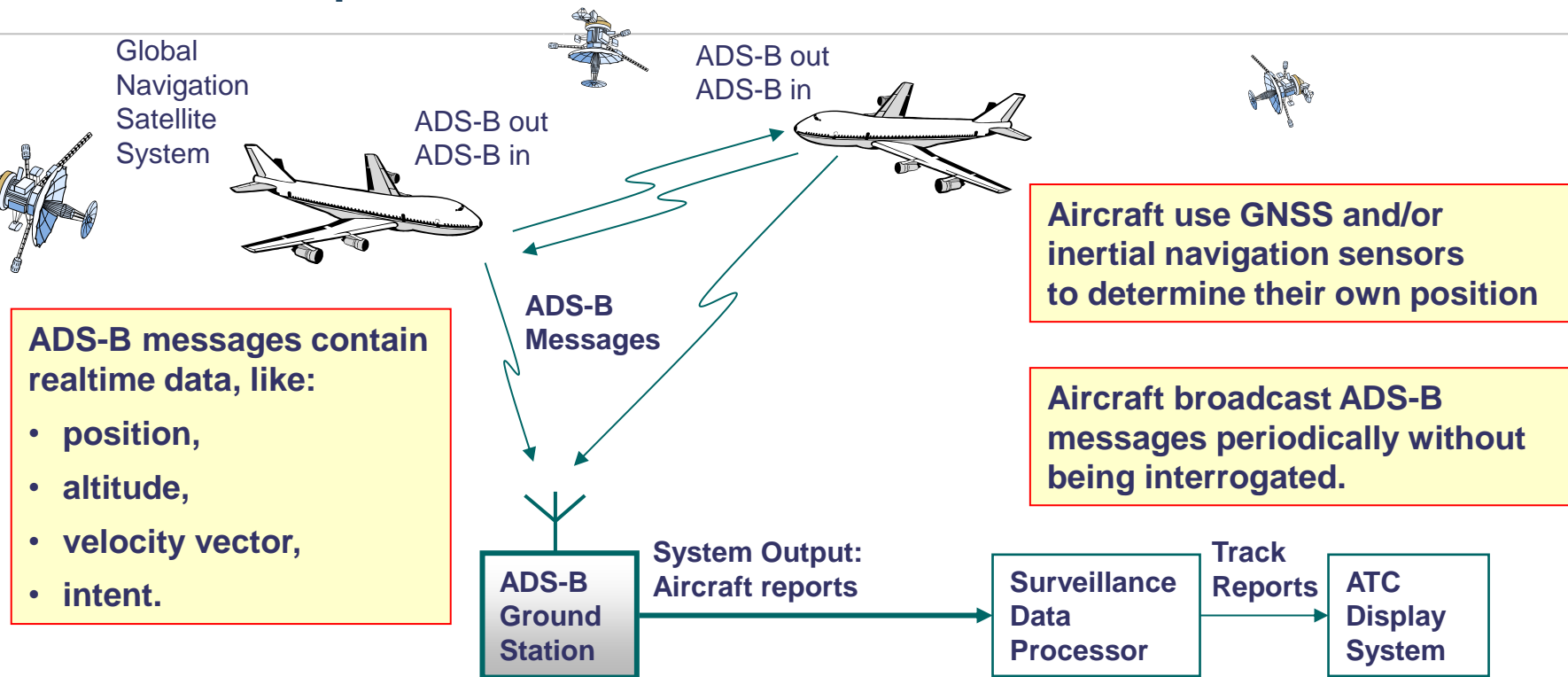
Thales ADS-B

ADS-B STANDALONE
ADS-B CENTRALIZED
ACTIVE ADS-B
ADS-B SERVER

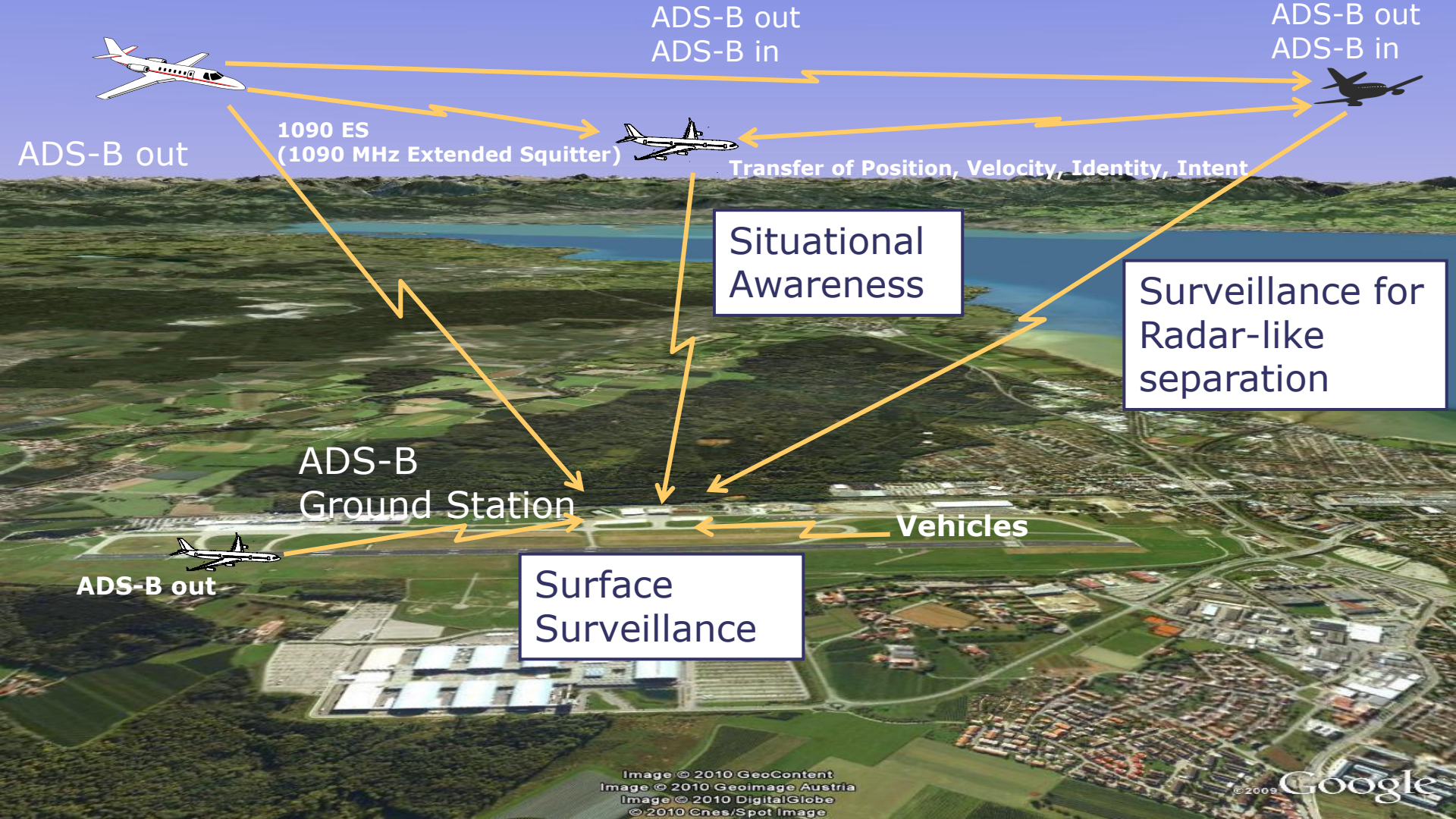


Automatic Dependant Surveillance Broadcast ADS-B

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales. All rights reserved.



ADS-B acquires Positions via Data Link



■ (Short) Squitter extended by 56 Bit data, hence „extended“ Squitter (1090 ES)

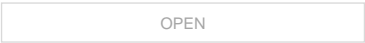
■ Required surveillance data split into different messages:

- Airborne Position Squitter: 2/s („odd“ and „even“)
- Airborne Velocity Squitter: 2/s
- Surface Position Squitter: 2/s („odd“ and „even“) ,
1/5s when stationary
- Identification” Squitter: 1/5s (1/15s when stationary)

■ Further Squitter types:

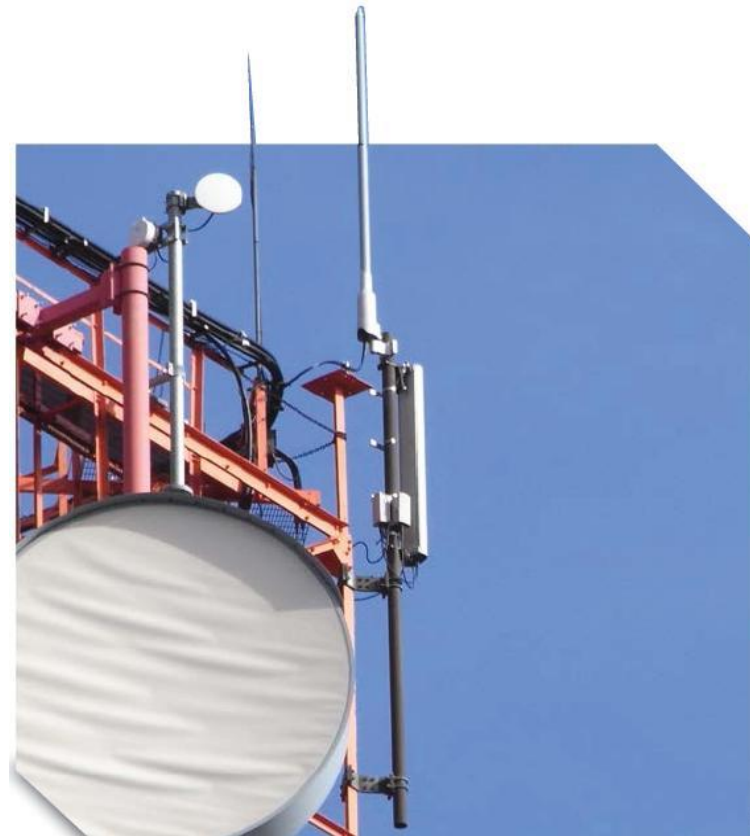
- Target State and Status Squitter,
- Aircraft Operational Status Squitter, und
- Emergency and Priority Squitter

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2014 All rights reserved.



ADS-B Advantages

- Accuracy like GPS
(quality independent of range)
- High update rate
(2 positions/s, 2 velocity/s)
- Intent available
(level-off altitude, next waypoint, etc.)
- Better surveillance in fringe areas of radar coverage
- Precise report of aircraft position
- Improving the airspace use, particularly in congested areas
- Low ground equipment cost and infrastructure requirements
- Low lifecycle cost



OPEN

THALES

International Standards

➤ ICAO Annex 10 – Signals in Space

➤ DO260B / ED102A – MOPS for Avionics

- data contents
- encoding rules
- Guidelines for algorithms/methods

MOPS Versions

DO260/ED102 – Version 0

DO260A – Version 1

DO260B/ED102A – Version 2

➤ ED129B – Specifications for ADS-B Ground Systems

➤ ED 126, 161, 163 – Safety & Performance requirements for

- Non Radar Airspace (ED126 – ADS-B NRA)
- Radar Airspace (ED161 – ADS-B RAD)
- Airports (ED163 – ADS-B APT)

OPEN

THALES

Typical Thales ADS-B equipment



AX680

- High Performance Receiver
- AL4/ED109A compliant Software
- Fully DO260B compliant
- Autonomous ADS-B Processing
- Asterix Cat21 Output
- WAM / MLAT Processing

Single/dual channel/link ground station (indoor version)



**FAA SBS
Radio**



OPEN

Thales MAGS ADS-B System

Based on AX680 ADS-B Ground Station



Without central component – „ADS-B Standalone“

- Airservices Australia – Upper Airspace Program
- DGAC Indonesia – Nationwide ADS-B Deployment Program
- FAA – Surveillance Broadcast Services Program

With central component – „ADS-B Centralised“

- Hong Kong Civil Aviation Department – ADS-B Program
- DFS Germany – PAM FRA, WAM and ADS-B Program
- DTI France – Lyon and Nice Airports, Multilateration and ADS-B Program

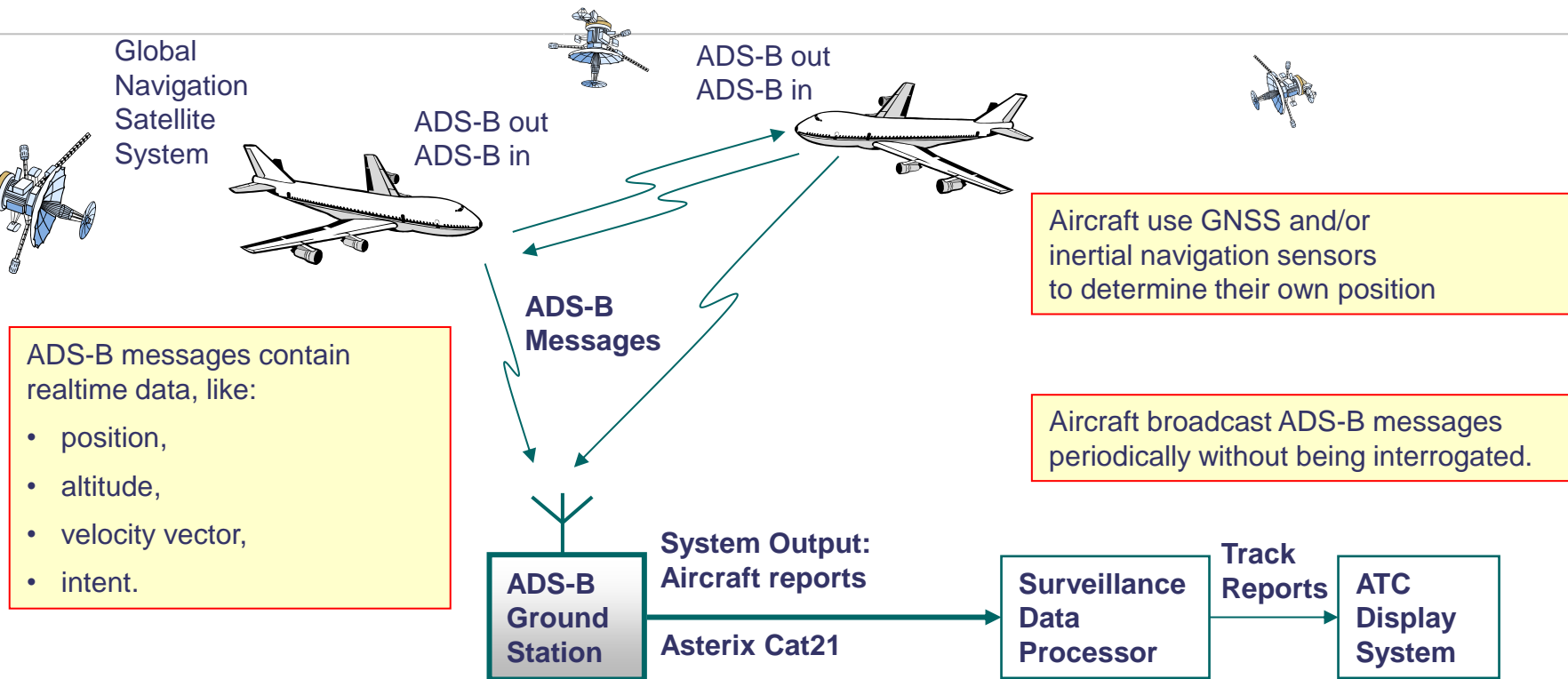


OPEN

THALES

ADS-B Standalone

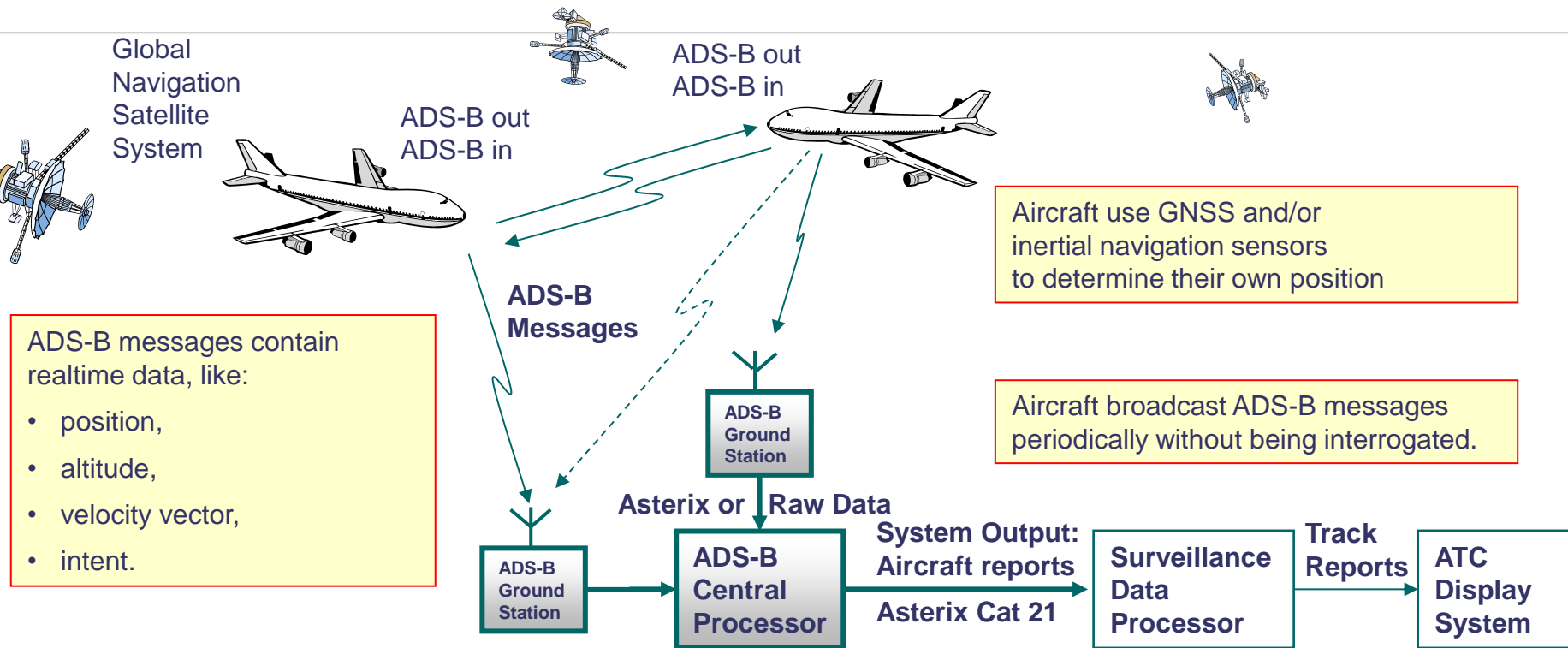
This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales. All rights reserved.



ADS-B Ground Station provides Asterix Target Reports

ADS-B Centralized

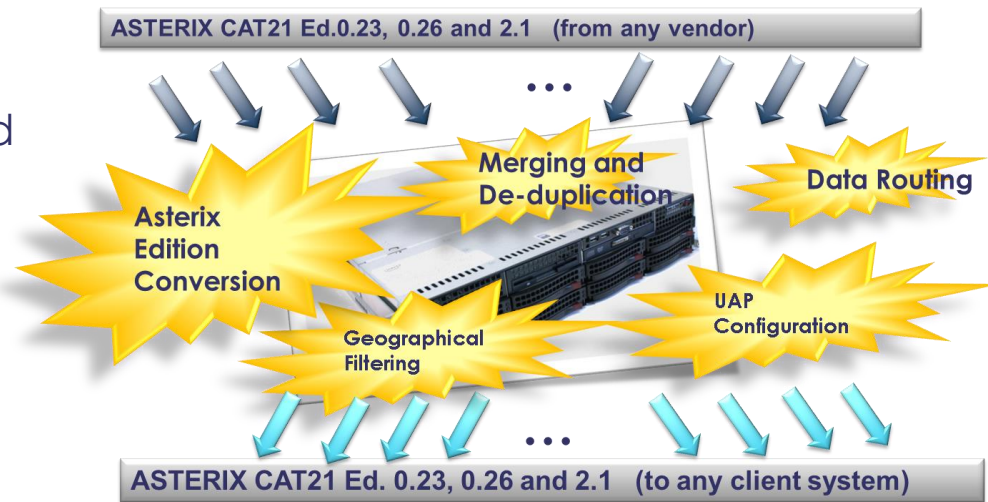
This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales. All rights reserved.



ADS-B Ground Station provides Raw Data or Asterix Target Reports
ADS-B Central Processor provides Asterix Target Reports

ADS-B Server

- Allows controlled data sharing with adjacent sectors and/or states
- Able to integrate third party ground stations from any vendor
- Converts Asterix versions
- Routes data streams to multiple destinations
- Provides geographical filtering
- Provides ADS-B security screening



ADS-B Server for well-controlled Data Sharing

Special Case: Active ADS-B

Issue

- ADS-B is fundamentally a passive receive-only mechanism
- ADS-B aircraft identification is done via the flight plan number
- Target correlation is based on the 24 Bit address.
- Some ATM system installations however can still use only SSR Mode A code to correlate tracks to flight plan data.
- Older ADS-B MOPS Version Avionics does not deliver Mode A code

Mitigation

- Use of passively received replies of ADS-B aircraft to radar interrogations - if within Mode S radar coverage
- Additional transmitter, able to interrogate aircraft for their Mode A code – if outside radar coverage

OPEN



ADS-B Security

AN OVERVIEW



What Type of Security?

- ✓ 1. Physical Security (fences, locks, guards,...)
- ✓ 2. Networks and Software driven Elements (addressed by Cybersecurity)
- ? 3. RF Security

■ Simple protocol and signal structure, vulnerability discussed openly

- e.g. presentations at DEFCON, BlackHat and others also featured on YouTube*

■ Software-Defined Radio (SDR) Technology available at low cost

- RX, but also TX available
- Software and Documentation from the internet

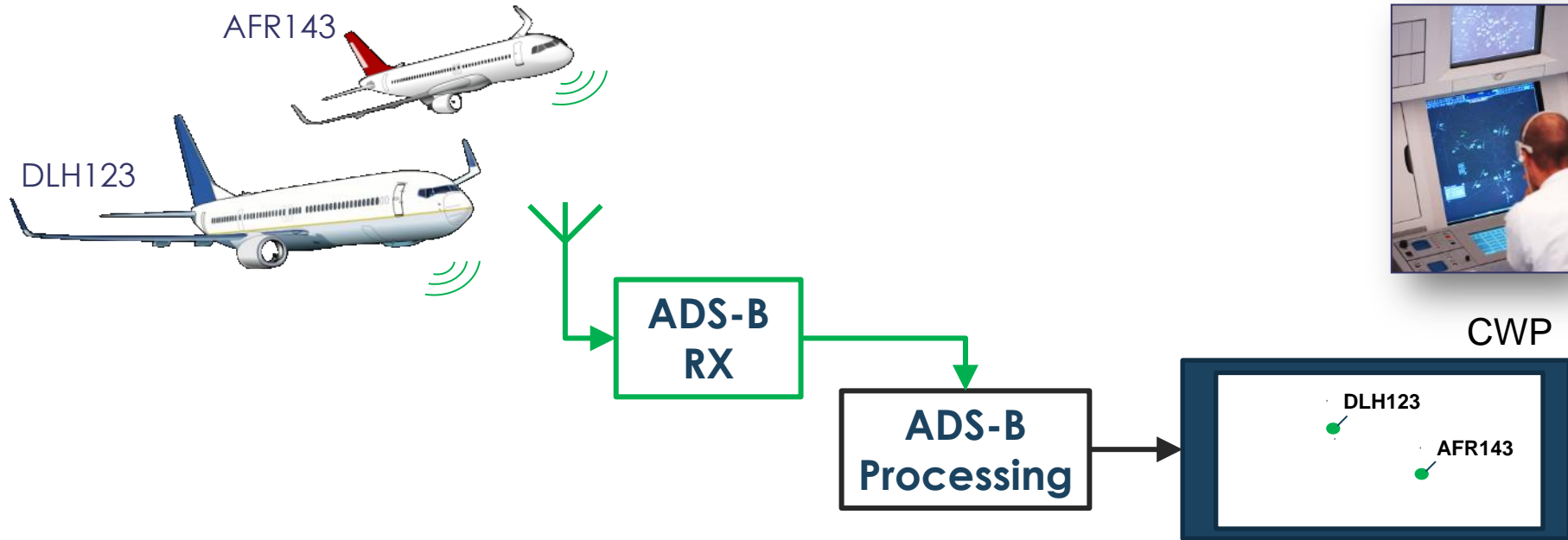
■ RF hacking is not anymore a challenge for experts and specialists

* Examples:

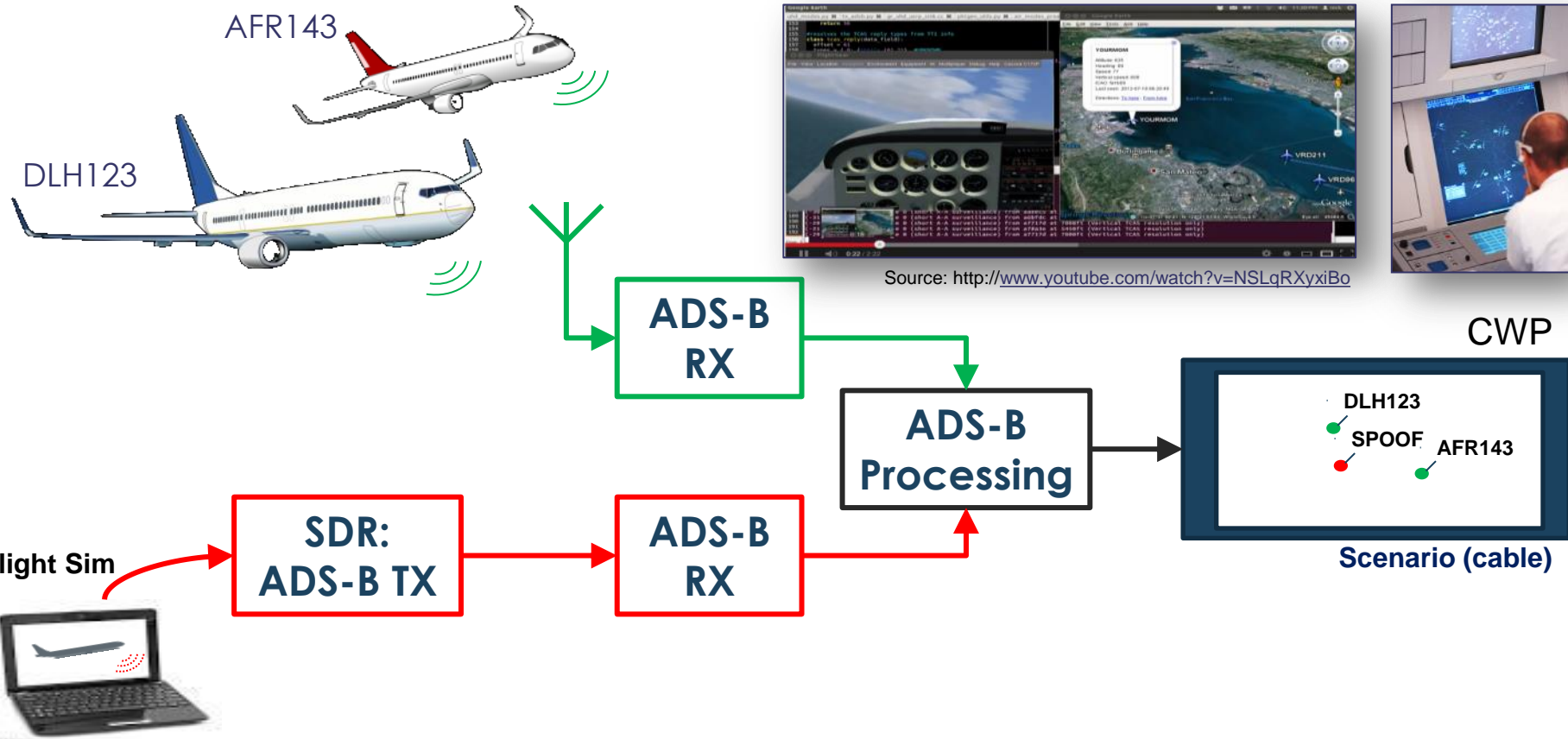
- B. Haines, "Hacker + Airplanes = No good can come out of this", DEFCON20,
- A. Costin, A. Francillon, "Ghost is in the Air (Traffic)" Black Hat USA 2012
- B. Seeker, "Hacking the wireless world with SDR – 2.0" Black Hat Europe 2014



ADS-B

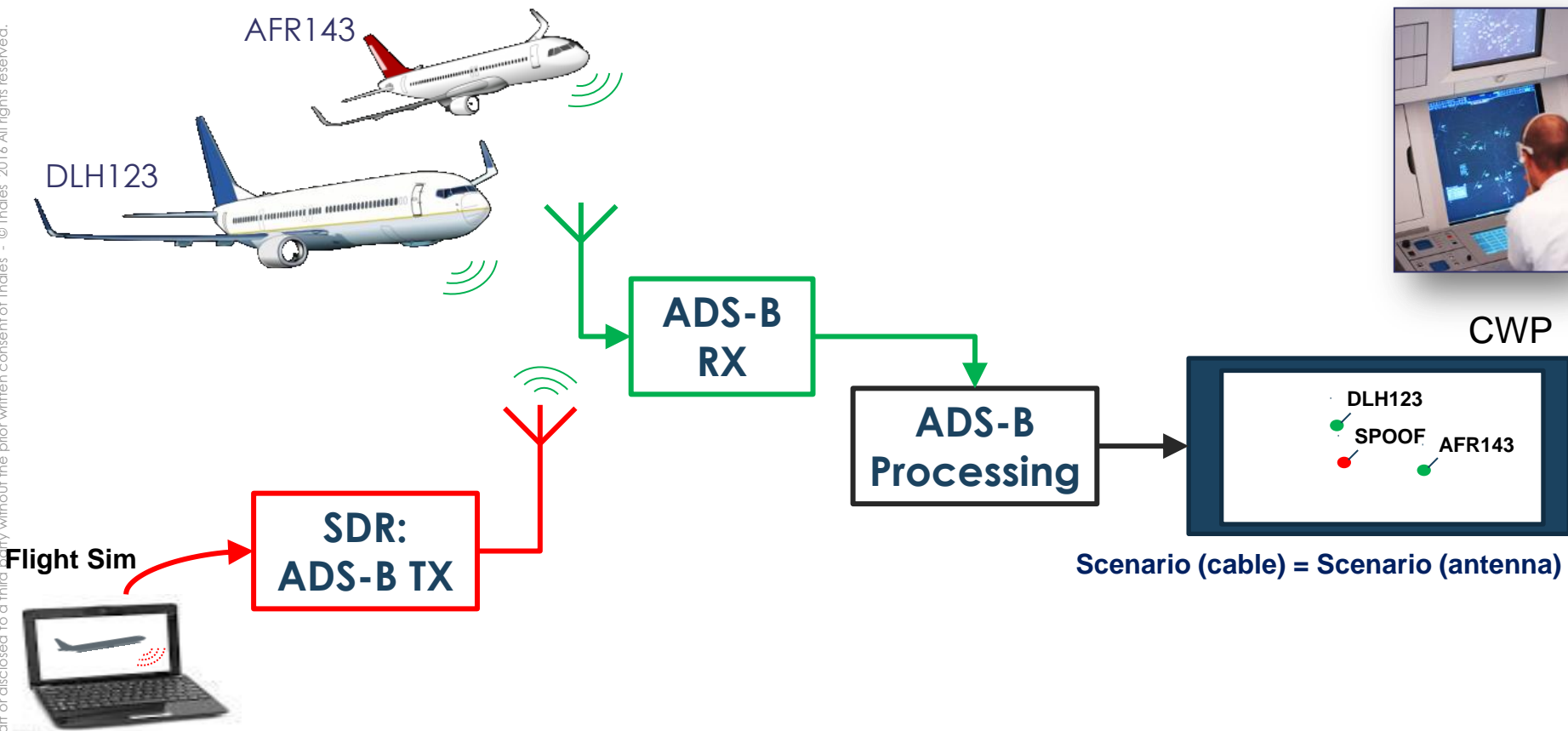


ADS-B Spoofing Demonstration



ADS-B Spoofing

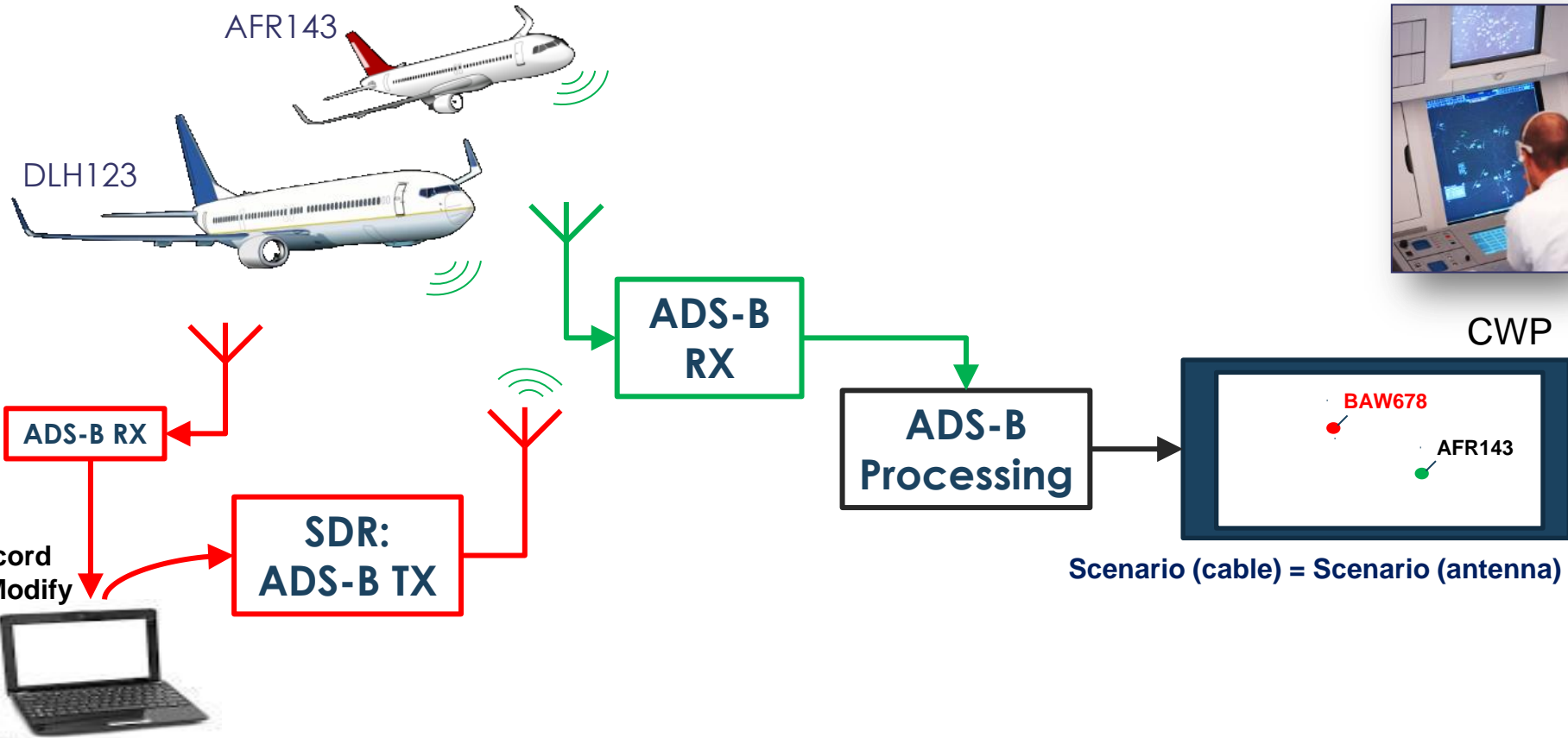
This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.



OPEN

ADS-B Meaconing – Change of Identity

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.





What can we do? (as Sensor Manufacturers)

ON ADS-B SENSOR LEVEL
ON CENTRAL PROCESSING LEVEL

- DETECT THREAT
- REDUCE OR PREVENT IMPACT ON ATM SYSTEM
- ALERT AUTHORITIES



Sensor level – ADS-B / WAM Ground Station

Local view, raw data details available

Target specific behavior

- Anyone not behaving like a regular aircraft?

Additional measurements

- Consistency between measured and transferred data

Spectrum characterization – not target specific

- Anything unusual happening?
- Number of targets, messages, message types...

How to treat “normal” anomalies / malfunctions?



Thales AX680

Integrated Receiver and
Signal Processing Board

Digital, Software Defined Radio

High Sensitivity -91 dBm

Mode A/C/S

ADS-B Decoding DO260B

AL4/ED109A (SWAL3/ED153)



Spoofing Detection
Lab Demonstration at DFS

THALES

OPEN

Central Level – ADS-B Server / WAM Central Processor

■ Group view, comparing data from several ground stations

- difficult to attack multiple sites in a consistent way
 - Spectrum characterization – not target specific
 - Target behavior
 - Additional measurements
 - Able to identifying observations as anomalies



■ Multilateration position calculation

- No need for high precision for this purpose
- Checking if movement and position consistent with ADS-B
- Even single TDOA (single hyperbolic line of position) is sufficient

Thales ADS-B Server
Security Screening for Thales and
3rd party ADS-B systems
Asterix Edition conversion
Geographical Filtering
Multiple Output Streams
Data Routing
AL4/ED109A (SWAL3/ED153)

OPEN

Tracker Level – Multisensor Tracker / ATM System Level

- **Global view – various sensor inputs, flight plans, background data**
- **Filtering, observing, characterizing targets**
- **Comparing ADS-B data to other sensor feeds – diversity is key!**
- **Eliminate false positives via flight plans and other sensors**
 - SWIM across sector borders
- **If threat detected - alert supervisor ! (or anyone else to alert?)**
 - To do what? → operational Level

OPEN

Results of R&D Project with DFS and Eurocontrol

■ Ground Station prototype proven to detect various threats

- Spoofing
- Modification
- Jamming
- Detects also anomalies – great for conformance monitoring!

■ False Alarm Rate not yet where it should be – continue within SESAR2020

■ Central Processing System

- ADS-B Server: Additional layer to ADS-B Threat Detection
- WAM configuration rejects threats – difficult to spoof

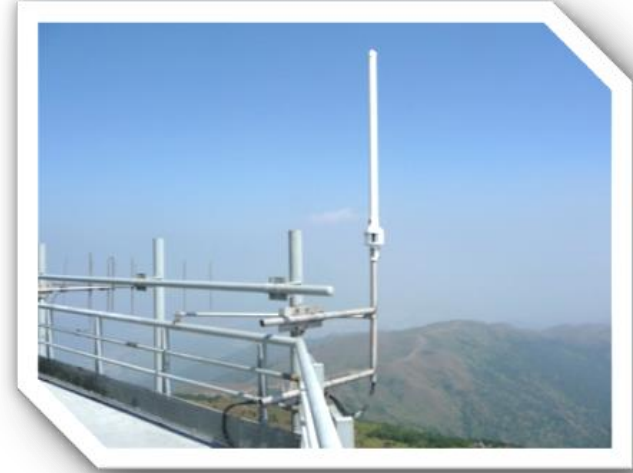
■ Decision to industrialize and integrate first set of functionalities into product

OPEN

THALES

Thales ADS-B Solution

- Easy to implement, best performance, low risk
- Extremely reliable and robust solution
- 1 - Maintenance free
- Excellent record on low failure rates from the field
- Extremely low lifecycle cost
- Compliant to all international standards – type approved and certified by German Regulator
- Safe and secure implementation
 - on ADS-B level
 - on Network Level – Thales CyberSecurity
- Centralized or standalone architecture – tailored to customer needs
- Growth potential towards full WAM, Airport MLAT, and SBS System



ADS-B Hongkong

OPEN



ADS-B Example Installations



Radar Surveillance Coverage

FL300 Radar

Procedural ATC in non-Radar Airspace

Many VHF outlets available, i.e. buildings,
power, maintenance, links to ATC

ADS-B SITES

AS
AYE
BGO
BRM
CAG
DGN
ESP
JAK
KA
LEO
LRE
MA
MTI
MXL
NUB
NWN
ODD
TNK
WBR
WRA

LEGEND

ADS-B COVERAGE
RADAR COVERAGE

SCALE



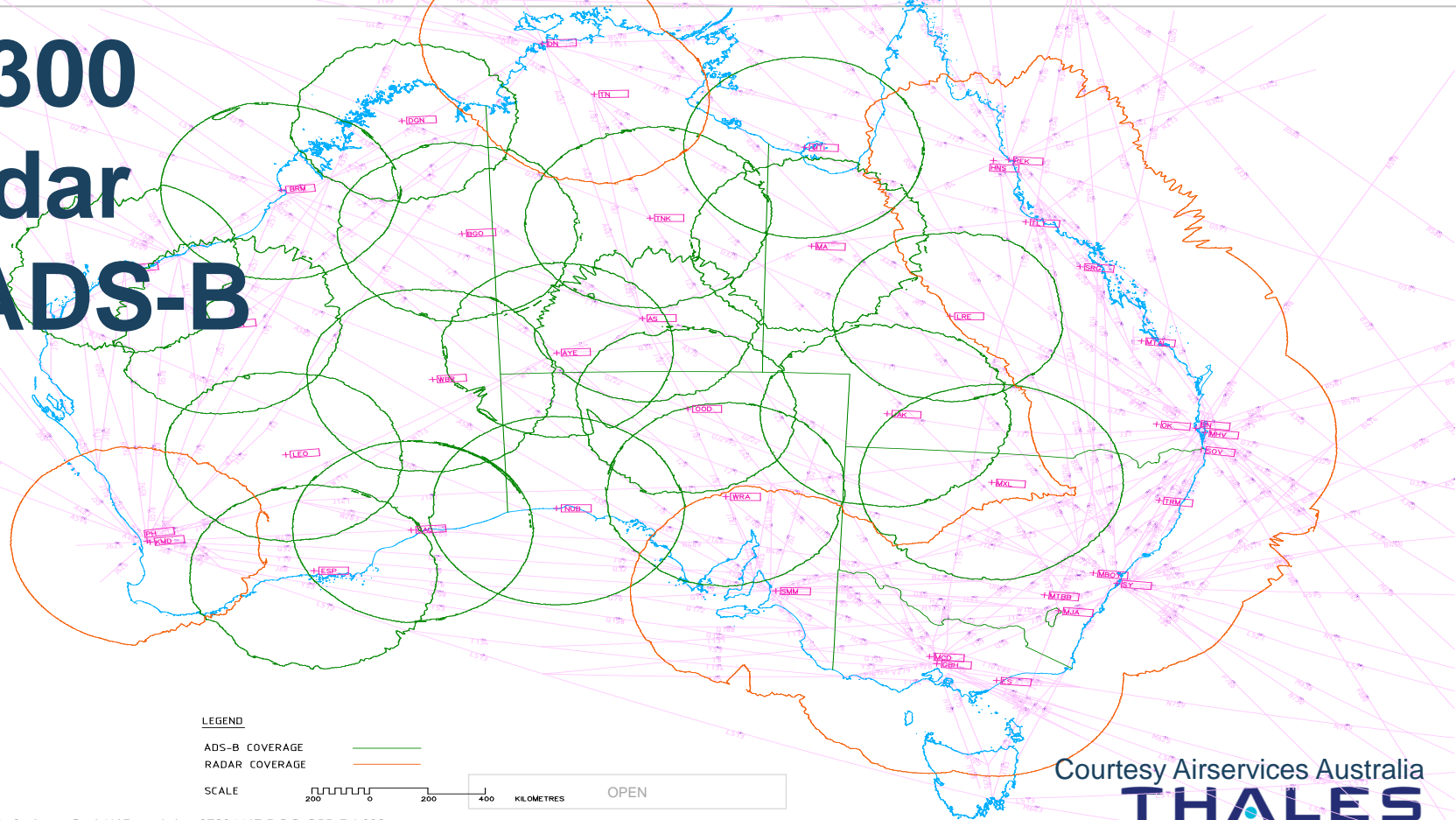
OPEN

Courtesy Airservices Australia
THALES

HN March 2017

Thales Electronic Systems GmbH/ Template : 87204467-DOC-GRP-EN-002

FL300 Radar & ADS-B



Courtesy Airservices Australia

ADS-B Australia: Installation at Woomera

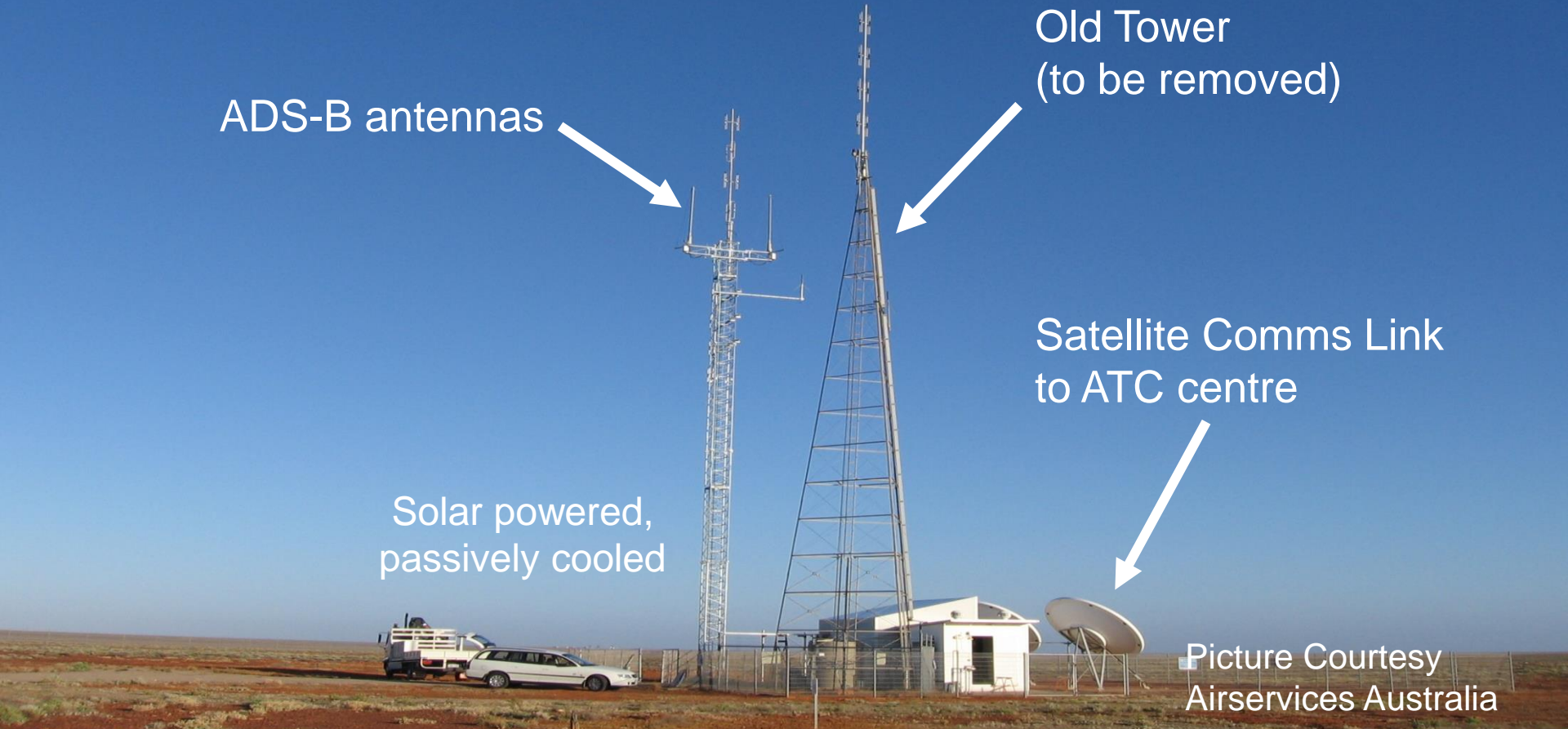
ADS-B antennas

Old Tower
(to be removed)

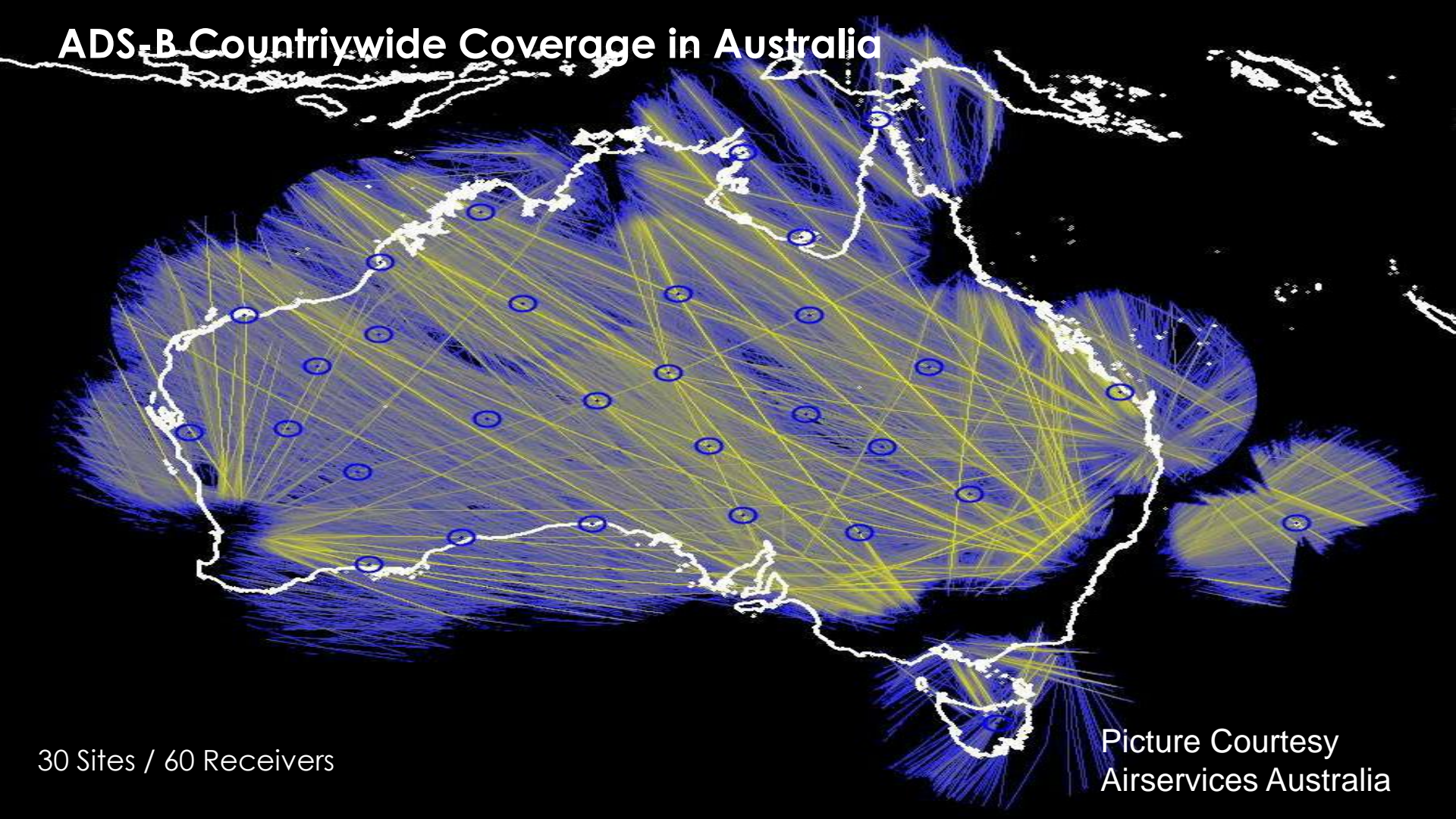
Satellite Comms Link
to ATC centre

Solar powered,
passively cooled

Picture Courtesy
Airservices Australia



ADS-B Countrywide Coverage in Australia



30 Sites / 60 Receivers

Picture Courtesy
Airservices Australia

The countrywide ADS-B System in Indonesia

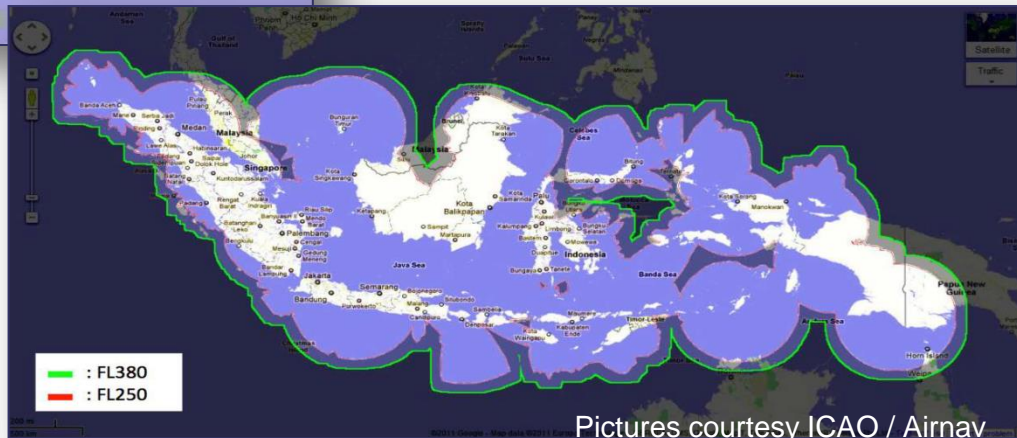


ADS-B Networks

Indonesia is a pioneer of countrywide ADS-B!

30 dual redundant ADS-B sites
+ 1 Test Site

ADS-B Coverage



Pictures courtesy ICAO / AINAV

ADS-B Countrywide New Zealand

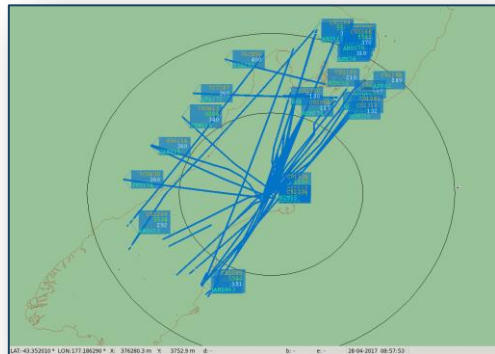


Figure 165 – Airways Lab coverage at 24500 ft ASL

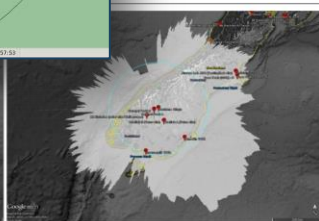


Figure 166 – Cardrona coverage at 24500 ft ASL

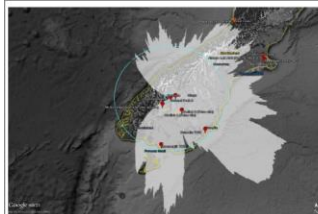


Figure 167 – Coronet Peak A coverage at 24500 ft ASL

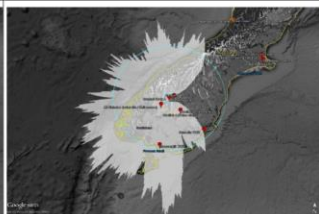
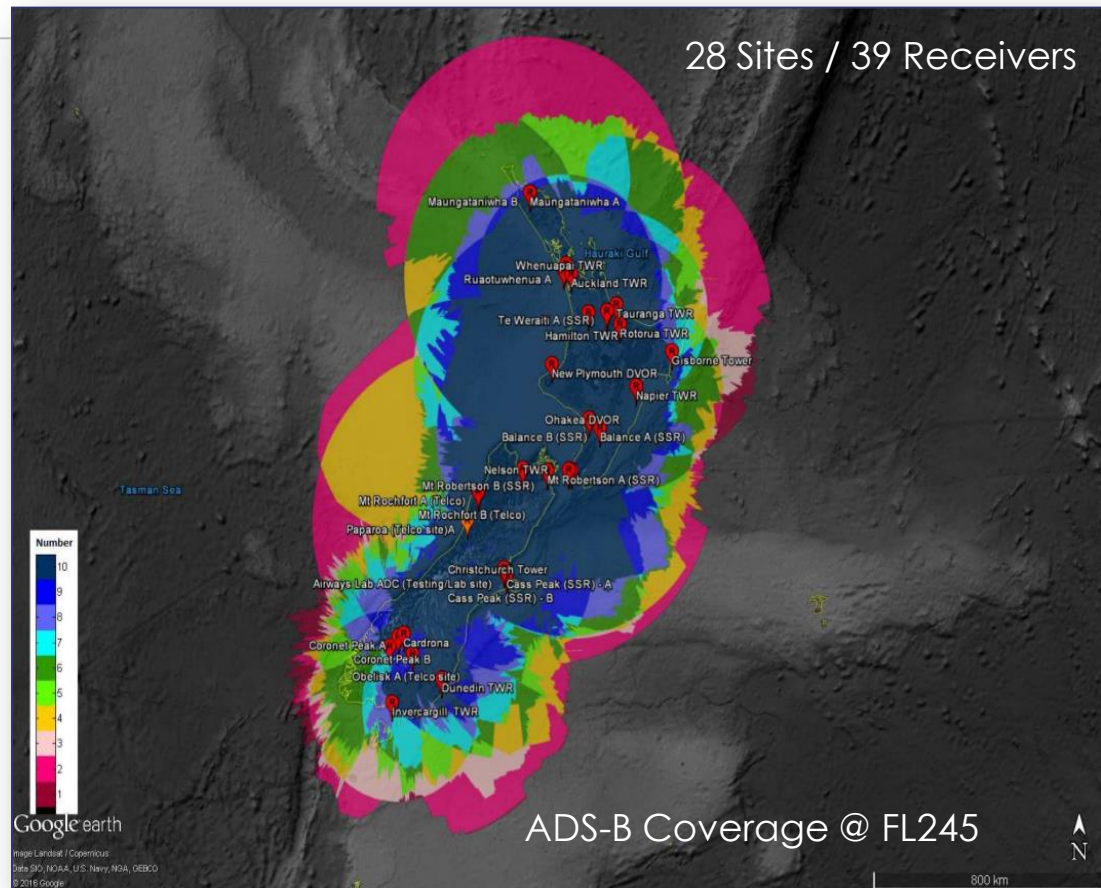


Figure 168 – Coronet Peak B coverage at 24500 ft ASL

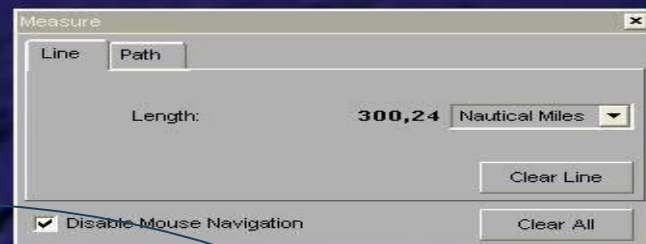


ADS-B Coverage @ FL245

OPEN

THALES

France: ADS-B Outre-Mer
(La Réunion, N. Calédonie, ...)
(operational, complete)



Tromelin Island

Mauritius

Reunion

ADS-B La Réunion – DTI Test Flight:
Range of one ADS-B ground station: 300NM



© 2007 Europa Technologies
Image NASA
Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

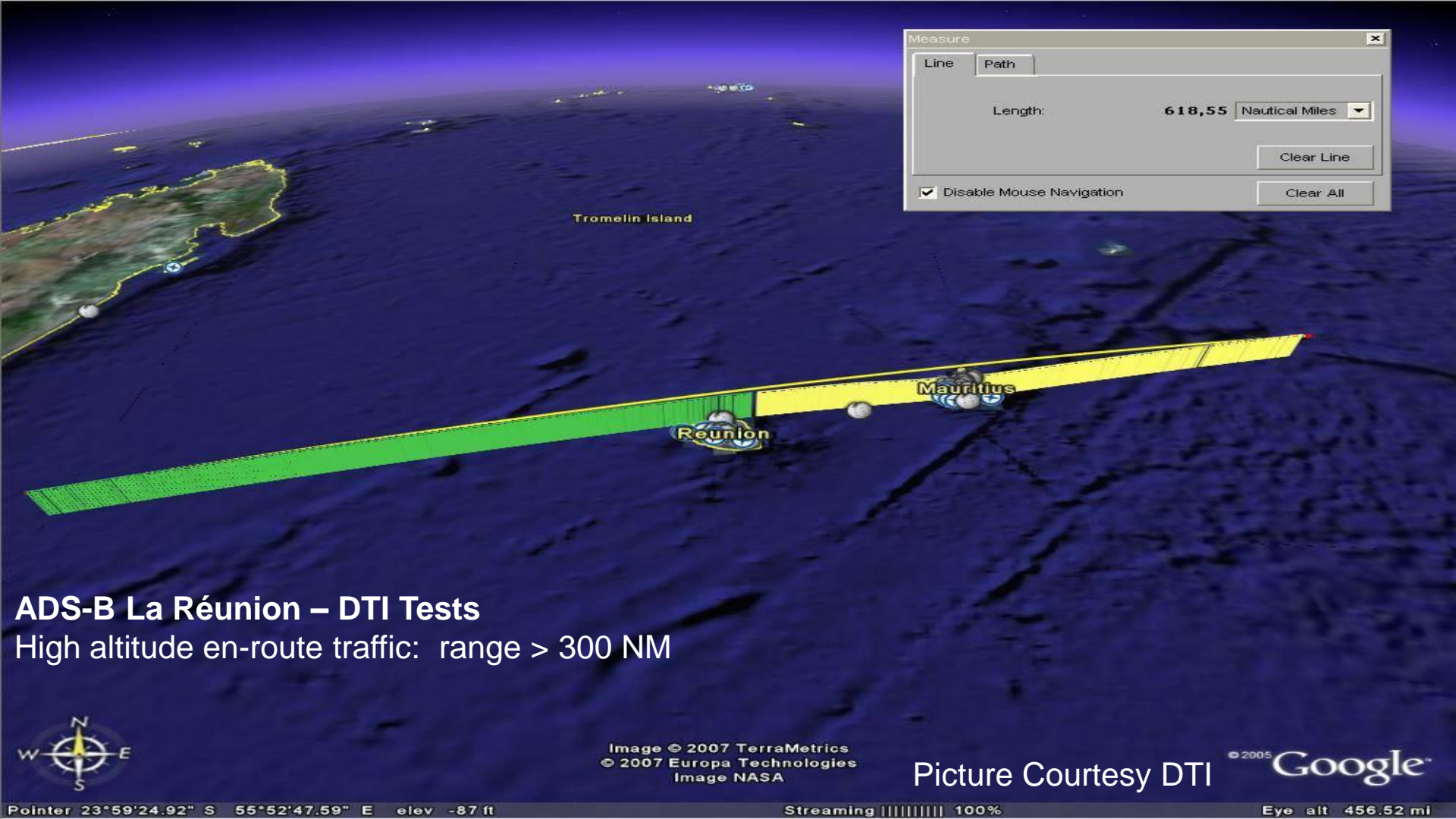
Picture Courtesy DTI

© 2005 Google™

Pointer 18°36'48.68" S 54°25'06.76" E elev -70 ft

Streaming 100%

Eye alt 681.88 mi



Measure

Line Path

Length: 618.55 Nautical Miles

Clear Line

☒ Disable Mouse Navigation

Clear All

ADS-B La Réunion – DTI Tests

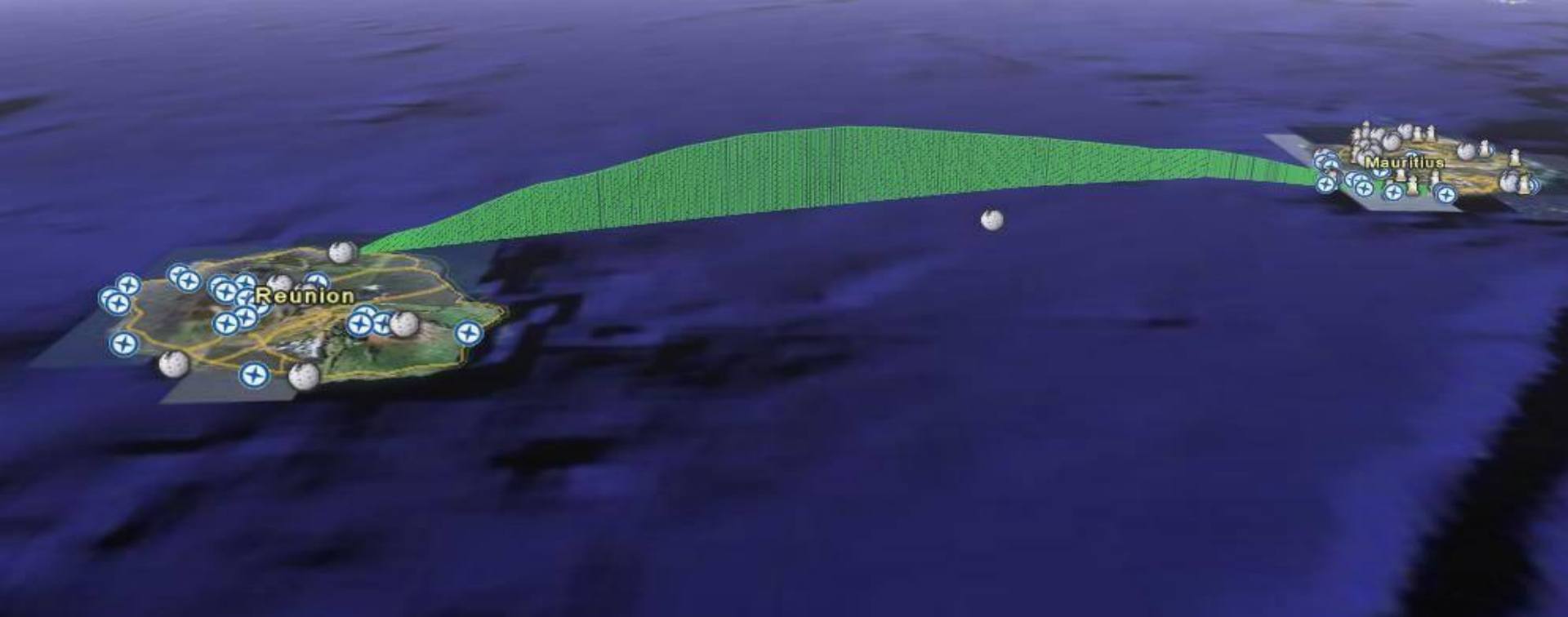
High altitude en-route traffic: range > 300 NM



Image © 2007 TerraMetrics
© 2007 Europa Technologies
Image NASA

Picture Courtesy DTI

© 2005 Google



ADS-B La Réunion – DTI Tests:
Island commuter traffic visible down to ground



© 2007 Europa Technologies
Image © 2007 TerraMetrics

© 2005 Google

Picture Courtesy DTI

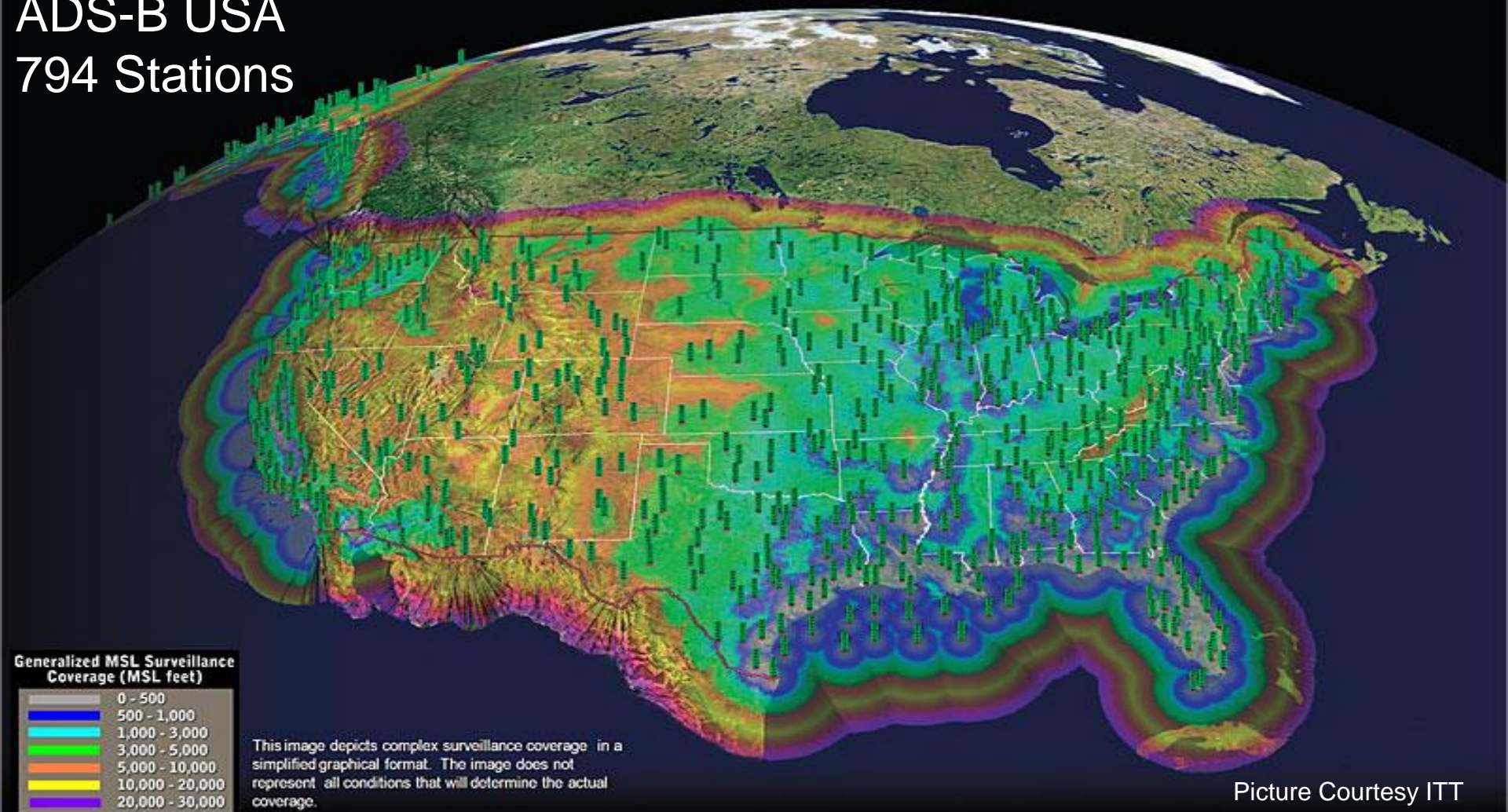


NextGen/SBSS USA

SUBCONTRACT TO ITT EXELIS, NOW HARRIS

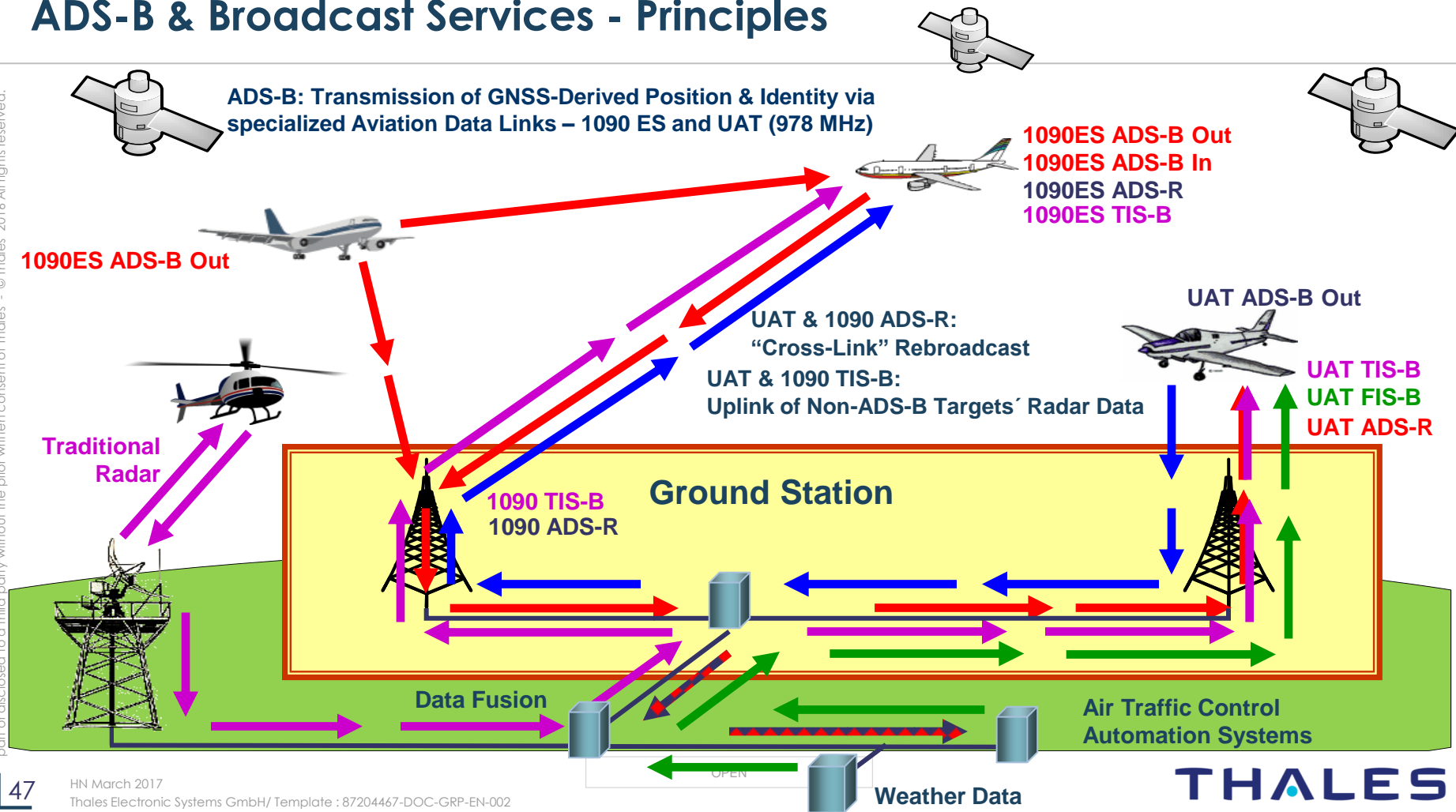


ADS-B USA 794 Stations



ADS-B & Broadcast Services - Principles

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.



Surveillance Broadcast Ground Station - SBGS

- Used in FAA SBS program
- Based on proven AX680 HW components
- 19", 8 HU form factor
- Includes multiple receivers, dual transmitters
- Redundant configuration

RX-Services 1030, 1090 and UAT

- Up to 6 channel ADS-B on 1090 ES
- Single channel UAT (978 MHz)
- Optional 1030 MHz receiver for TX blanking

TX-Services 1090 and UAT

- ADS-R crosslink
- TIS-B
- FIS-B

All services locally processed



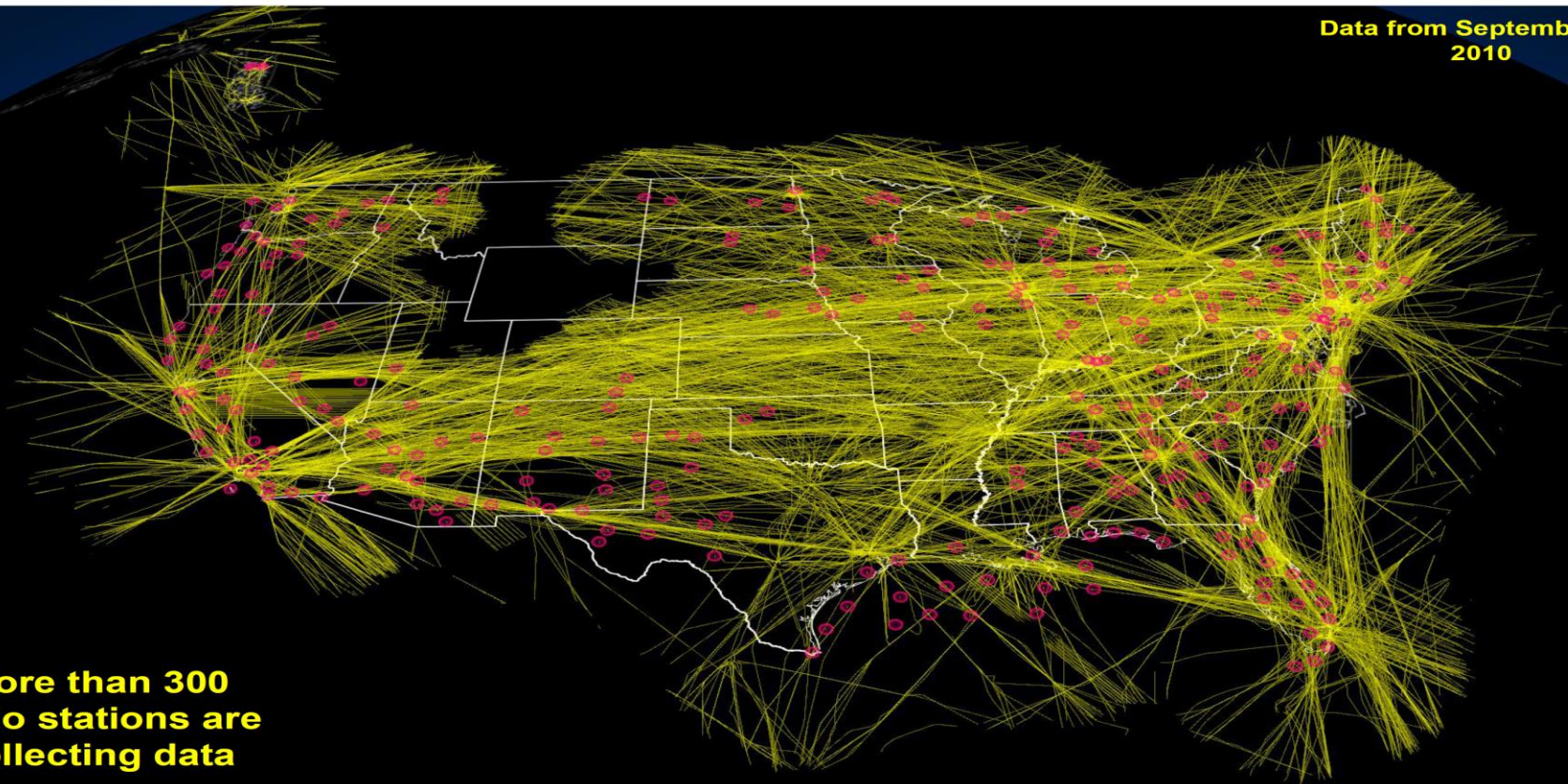
FAA SBGS in redundant configuration

THALES

OPEN

Coverage from Radio Stations

Data from September 23,
2010



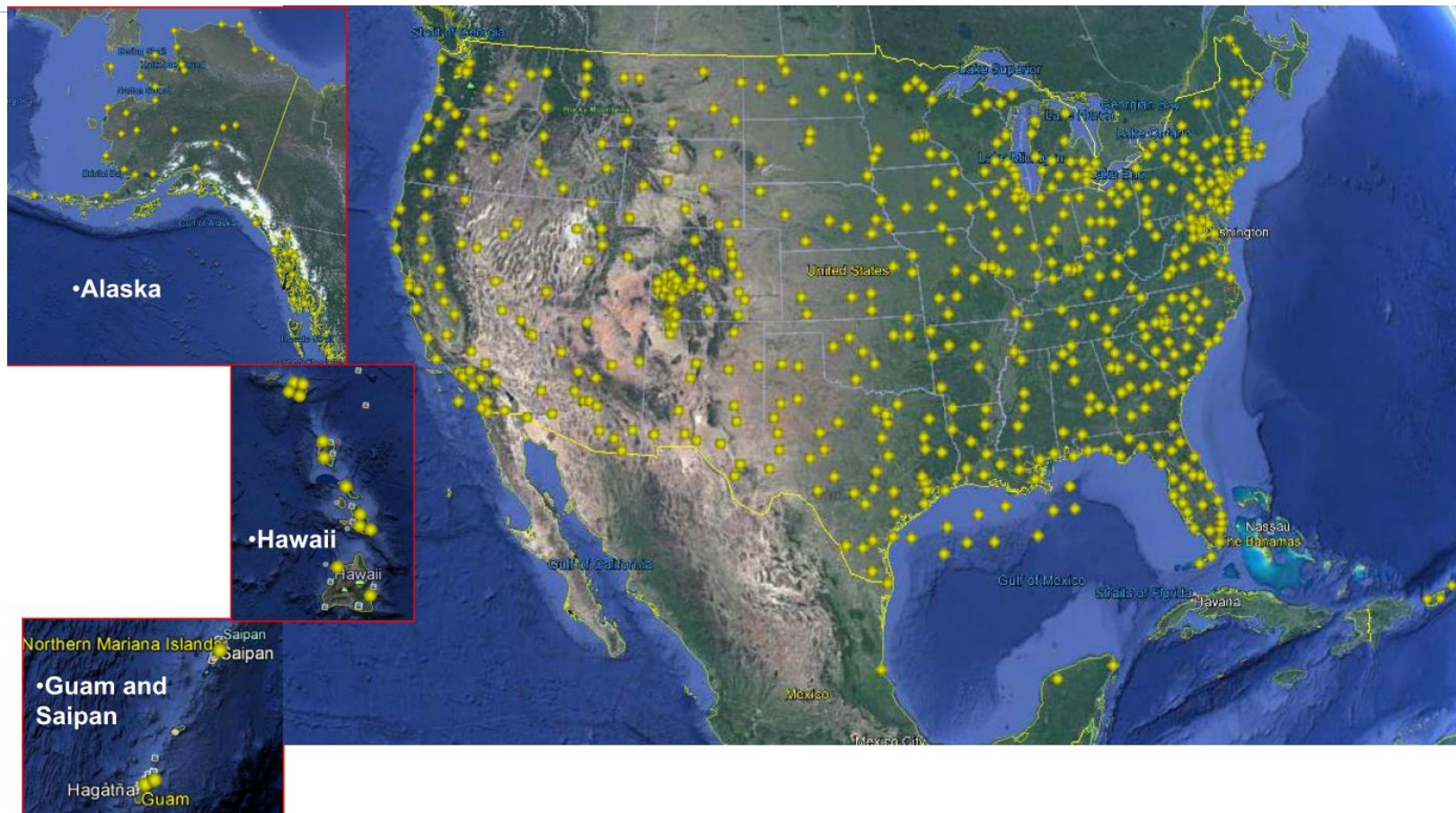
**More than 300
radio stations are
collecting data**

Surveillance and Broadcast Services
September, 2011



Federal Aviation
Administration

Status FAA SBS Program 06/2017



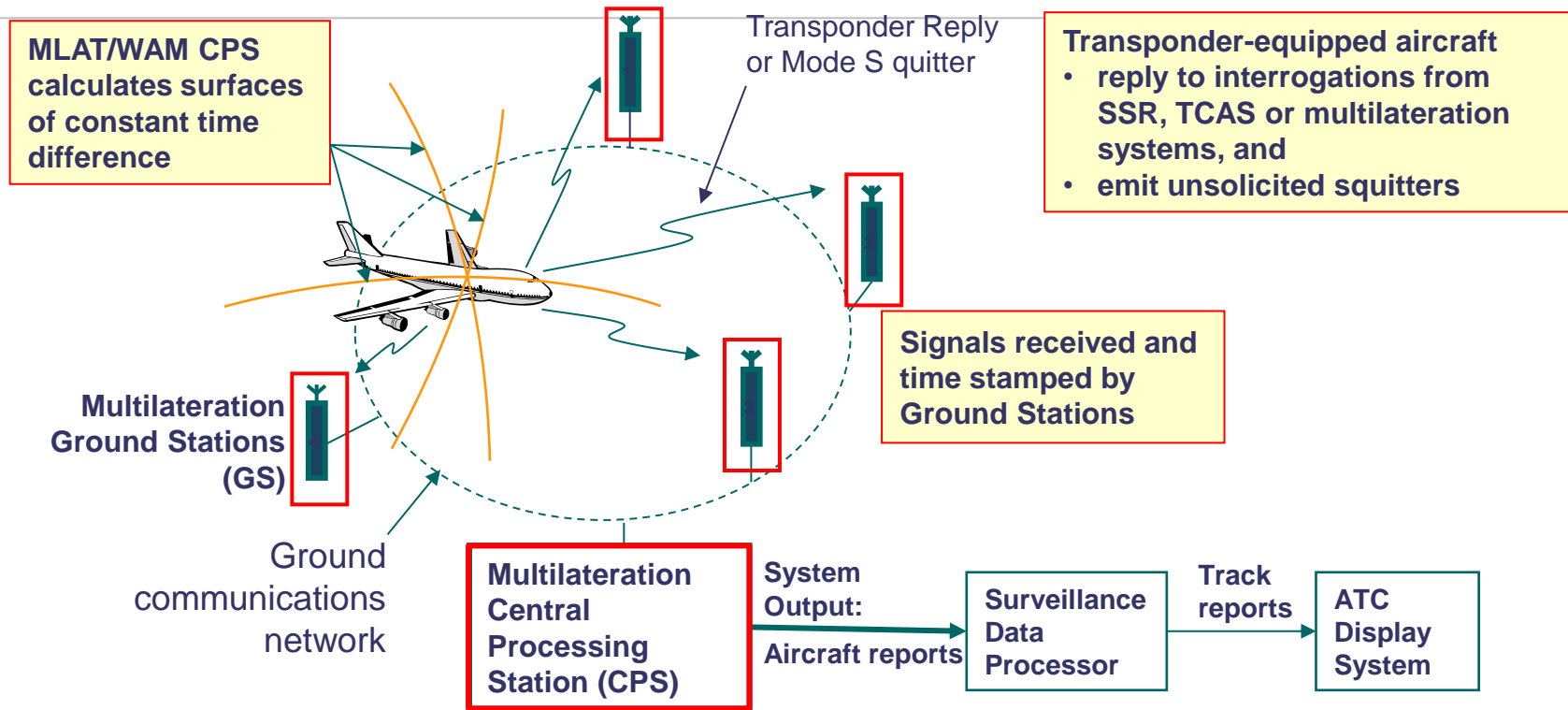


Multilateration Systems

AIRPORT SURFACE MULTILATERATION (MLAT)
PRECISION APPROACH MONITORING (PAM)
WIDE AREA MULTILATERATION (WAM)

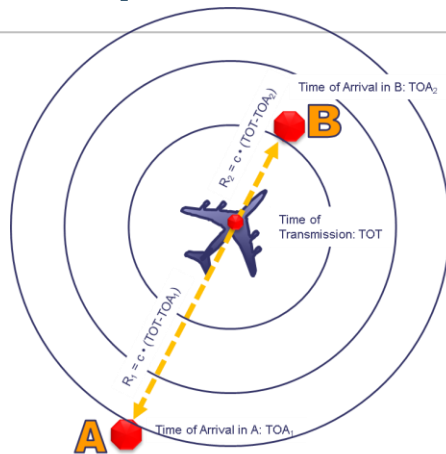


Fundamental Principle of Multilateration



Multilateration measures Positions

Recapitulation : Multilateration Principle (TDOA)



A and B are a pair of ground stations receiving both a signal from an aircraft.

The range between aircraft and ground station is

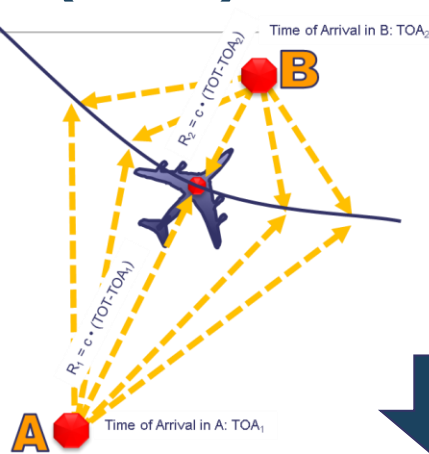
$$R = c \cdot (TOA - TOT)$$

The time difference $TOA_1 - TOA_2$ thus corresponds to the range difference

$$R_2 - R_1 = c \cdot (TOA_2 - TOA_1)$$

as the Time of Transmission TOT cancels in the difference.

(c = wave propagation speed)



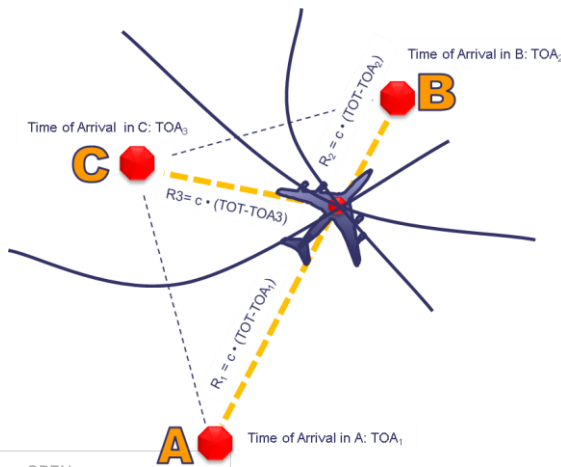
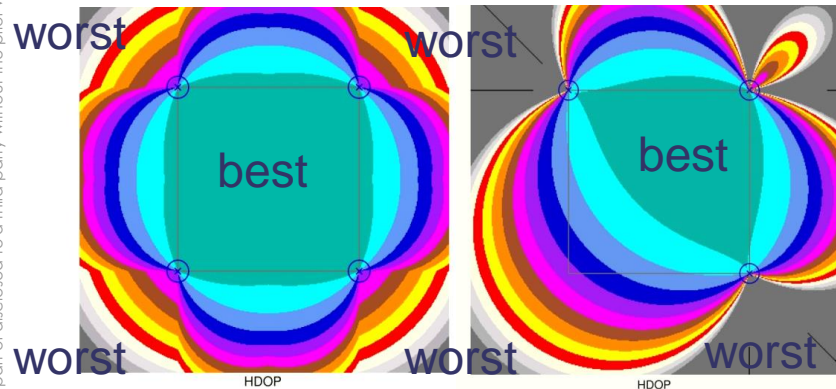
At a given time, the aircraft is located somewhere on the line whose points have a constant range difference to the ground stations:

$$R_2 - R_1 = c \cdot (TOA_2 - TOA_1)$$

This line is a hyperbola with the ground stations representing the focal points.



Typical Accuracy Distribution from Theory



A third ground station in C gives two more differences

$$R_2 - R_1 = c \cdot (TOA_2 - TOA_1)$$

$$R_2 - R_3 = c \cdot (TOA_2 - TOA_3)$$

$$R_1 - R_3 = c \cdot (TOA_1 - TOA_3)$$

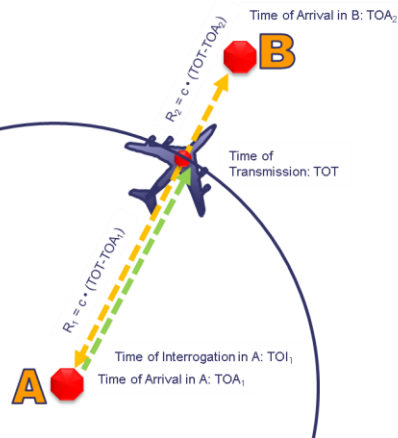
and thus two more hyperbolas follow.

The aircraft can be located at the intersection of the hyperbolas

OPEN

THALES

Recapitulation : Multilateration Principle (TSOA)



Ground station A is interrogating at TOI_1 an aircraft eliciting a response at TOT that is received by ground stations A and B.

The range between aircraft and ground station is

$$R = c \cdot (TOA - TOT)$$

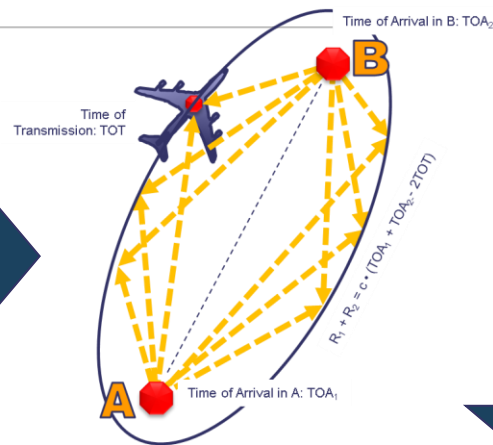
with the unknown TOT , i.e.

$$TOT = TOI_1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (TOA_1 - TOI_1)$$

So that

$$R_1 = c \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (TOA_1 - TOI_1)$$

(c = wave propagation speed)



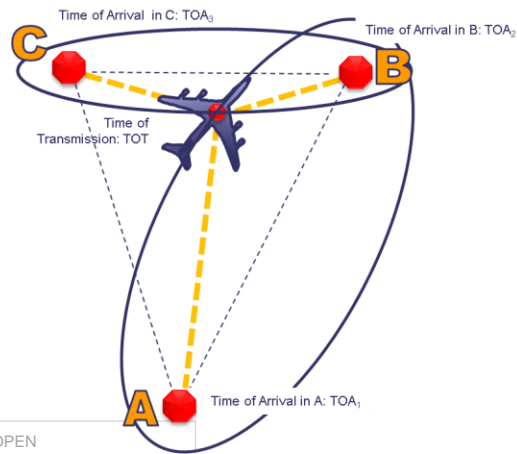
At a given time, the aircraft is located somewhere on the line whose points have a constant range sum to the ground stations:

$$R_1 + R_2 = c \cdot (TOA_1 + TOA_2 - 2TOT)$$

or

$$R_1 + R_2 = c \cdot [\frac{1}{2} \cdot (TOA_1 + TOA_2) - TOI_1]$$

This line is an ellipsis with the ground stations representing the focal points.



A third ground station in C gives another range sum:

$$R_1 + R_2 = c \cdot (TOA_1 + TOA_2 - 2TOT)$$

$$R_2 + R_3 = c \cdot (TOA_2 + TOA_3 - 2TOT)$$

and thus another ellipsis follows.

The aircraft can be located at the intersection of the ellipses.

Typical Accuracy Distribution from Theory

TDOA



TSOA



OPEN

THALES

Advantages:

- Excellent Performance – depends heavily on system geometry
- High update rate – every received signal used to locate target
- Mode S communication possible (downlink of aircraft parameters)
- Same ground stations as for ADS-B – intrinsic ADS-B capability
- Inherent Integrity/Security Features
- Low ground equipment cost – Low lifecycle cost

Requirements:

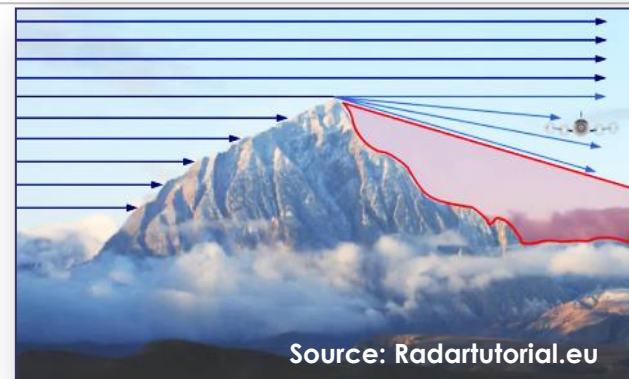
- Multiple sites required,
- No of sites strongly depend on vertical coverage limit and terrain
 - Avoid over-specification that may lead to excessive complexity

■ Quasioptical Propagation @1090 MHz

- Not much diffraction (good)
- Obstruction
- Multipath

■ Nutzung des Kanals durch andere Systeme

- SSR, ACAS/TCAS, IFF, ADS-B
- Hohe Funkfeldbelastung – Einschränkung der Empfangswahrscheinlichkeit
- Unkoordinierter Kanalzugriff („Aloha“)



Effects and Anomalies



OPEN

THALES

Main Reasons for good or bad Performance

■ Centralized Sensors (Radar, ADS-B, ...):

- Equipment characteristics
- Algorithms applied
- Chosen antenna pattern

■ Distributed Sensors (WAM, PAM, MLAT, ...):

- Equipment characteristics (Ground Stations)
- Algorithms applied (Central Processing Station, CPS)
- Chosen antenna patterns
- Synchronisation Methods
- Number and constellation of ground station sites
 - Minimum: 3 Stations for 2D, 4 Stations for 3D Position

OPEN

Comparison ADS-B vs Multilateration

Criterion	ADS-B	Multilateration
Ground Equipment	Single Ground Station for coverage	Multiple Ground Stations for coverage
Position Source	Dependent Surveillance: Onboard Navigation Position via Datalink, usually based on GPS	Independent Surveillance: Own Measurement of Position
Operational Principle	Passive	Passive/Active (e.g. Baro Altitude)
Equipage	Needs ADS-B – capable Mode S transponder	Needs Mode S or Mode A/C transponder, also supports ADS-B
Coverage	As defined by ground station antenna and terrain	Tailored by ground station deployment
Ground Communication Network is needed to each Ground Station		

OPEN

THALES

Operational Ground Station Equipment Characteristics (1/2)

Reception:

- High Sensitivity – long detection range
- Superb de-garbling – good performance even in high density airspace

Transmission:

- Dual Channel 1030 and 1090 MHz
- Power Controlled up to 1000W
- Multirole Transmitter: interrogation, system synchronization backup, test target

OPEN

THALES

Operational Ground Station Equipment Characteristics (2/2)

Ground Station Interfacing:

- Low bandwidth requirements
- Dual raw data, dual independent Asterix Cat 21 output per channel

Ground Station Maintenance

- Maintenance-free equipment
- Full remote access via network
- Remote diagnostics via BITE, internal oscilloscope and spectrum analyzer
- Dual SW, FW, OS, Configuration partitions for easy upload during operation
- Failsafe remote update

OPEN

THALES

Ground Stations Configurations

- Single or dual Sector
- Local redundant or spacially redundant
- Receive-only (GSR) or Receive-Transmit (GST)

Subrack



Indoor Cabinets



Outdoor Cabinet



OPEN

Operational System Characteristics

■ System Synchronization for TOA Time Stamping

- Distributed Timing (independent time stamping to UTC in each ground station)
- Dual independent synchronization capability – not depending on GPS alone

■ System Interfacing:

- Asterix Cat 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 247 – and also Cat 34, 48 (radar-like) in pseudo rotation
- Multiple independent output streams configurable



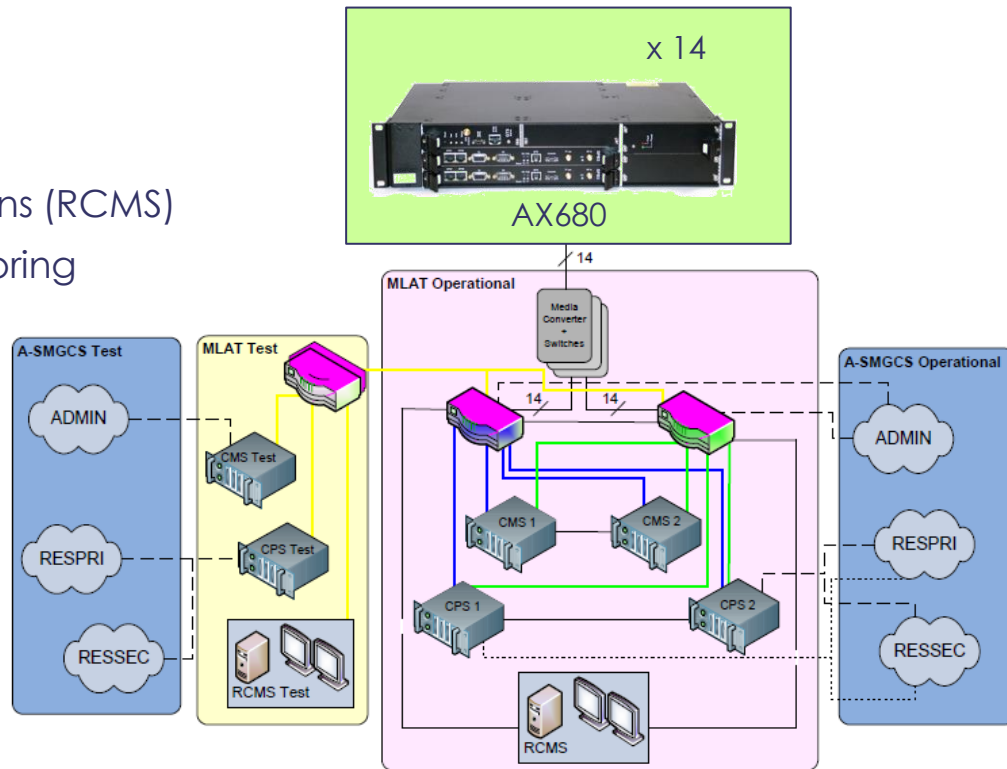
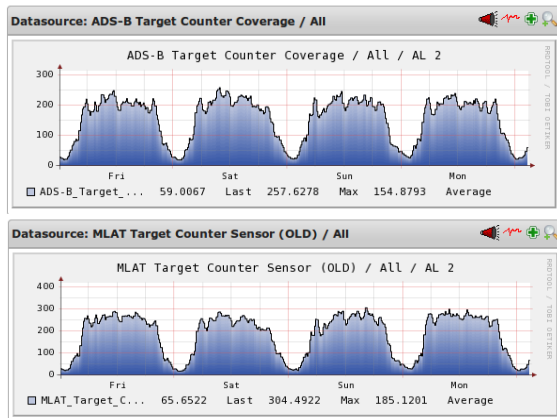
OPEN

Redundant Central Site Architecture

Centralised Control and Monitoring System

Central Processing System

- Fully redundant Master-Slave Setup
- Any number of remote control positions (RCMS)
- Real time system performance monitoring
- Full data logging and replay



OPEN

How to build a good WAM System

■ Excellent Equipment Performance ✓

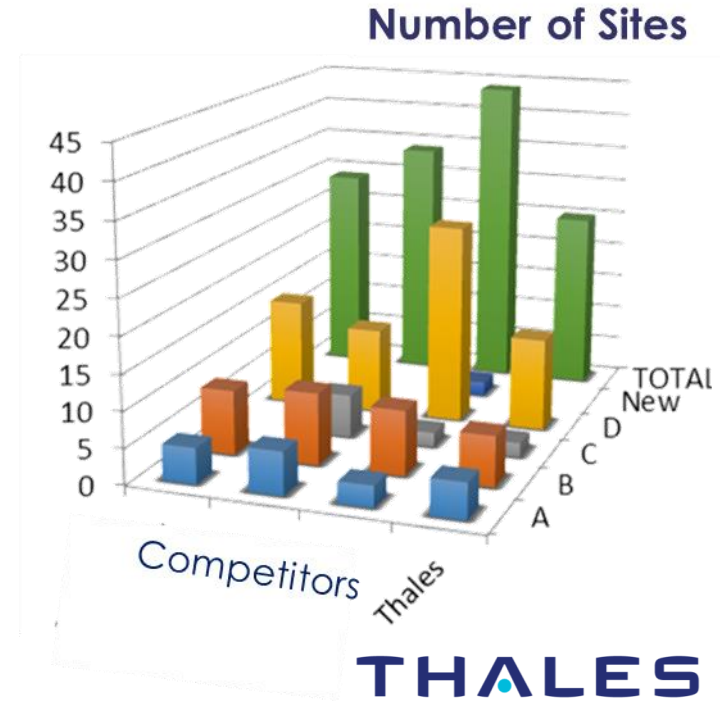
■ Versatile Algorithms tuned as needed ✓

- Accuracy, output rate
- Probability of Detection, interrogations
- Coverage Volume

■ Good Site Selection Process ✓

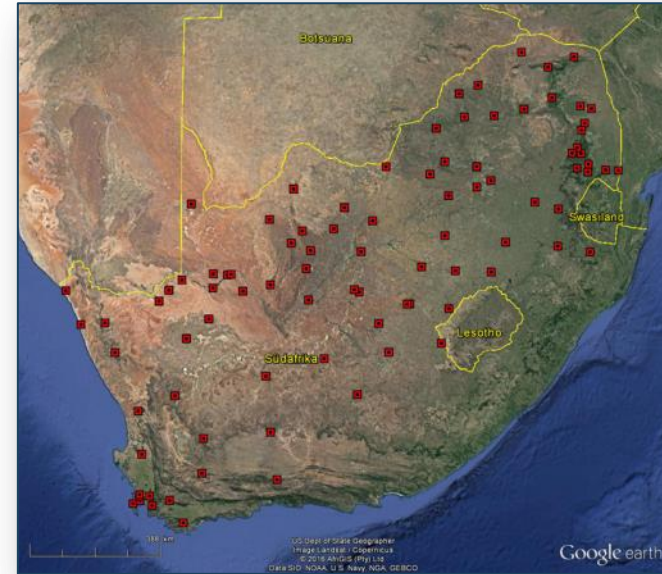
- Performance
- Coverage
- Operating Cost (number of sites to maintain)

■ System has to be managed centrally ✓



Managing Large Systems

- **Multilateration Systems are fully remote operated / remote controlled**
- **Maintenance-free**
- **Larger, more complex systems can be built**
- **Availability becomes an issue – main reasons :**
 - communication network issues,
 - power loss
- **System Resilience is required**

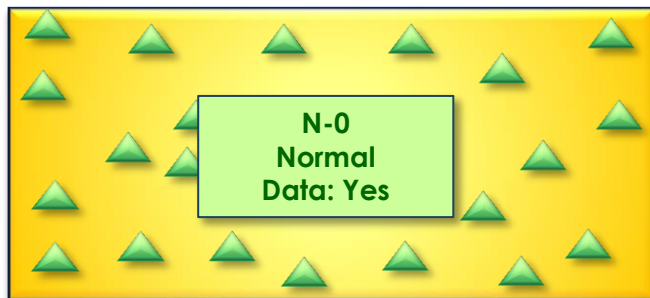


South Africa:
Operational WAM Implementation
(approx. 100 Ground Stations)

OPEN

Multilateration System Resilience (1/2)

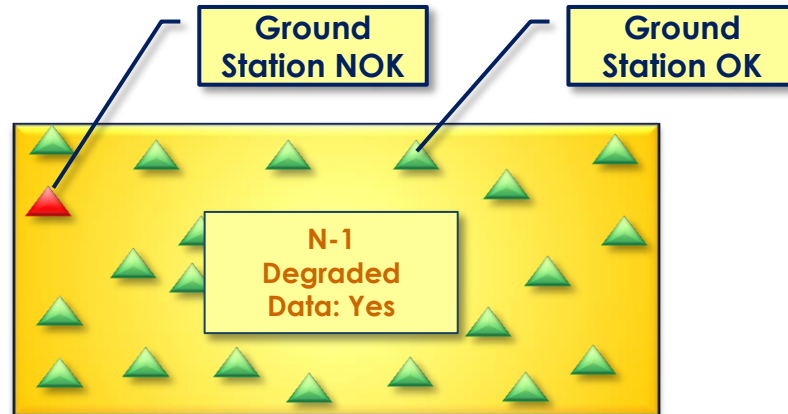
Classical N-1 System Concept



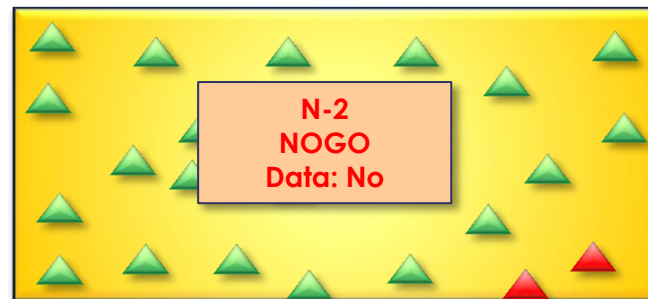
System State: **Normal**



System State: **NOGO**



System State: **Degraded**

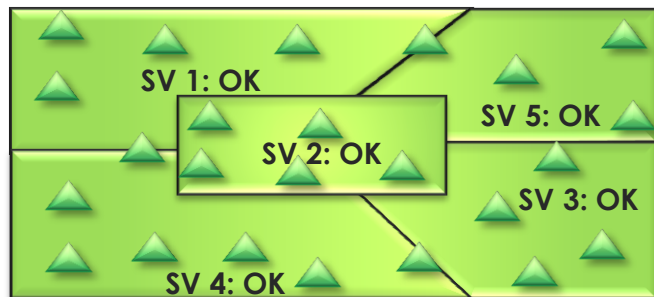


System State: **NOGO**

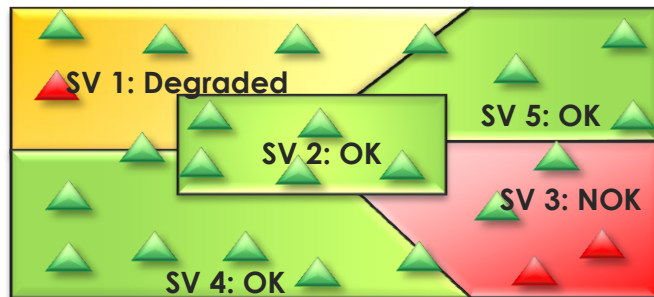
OPEN

Multilateration System Resilience (2/2)

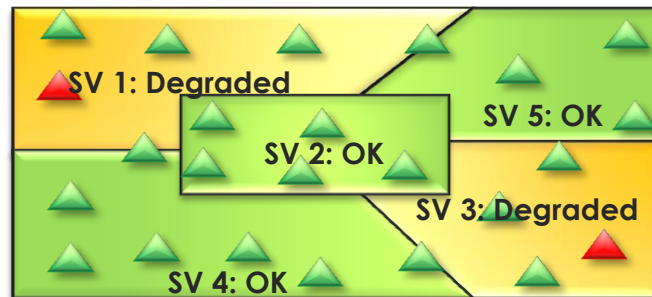
■ Solution for improved Availability – Virtual WAM



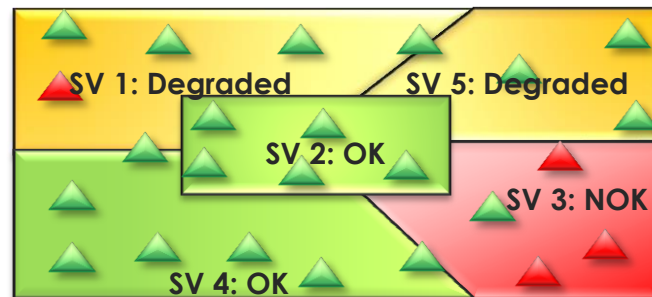
System State: **Normal**



System State: **Degraded**



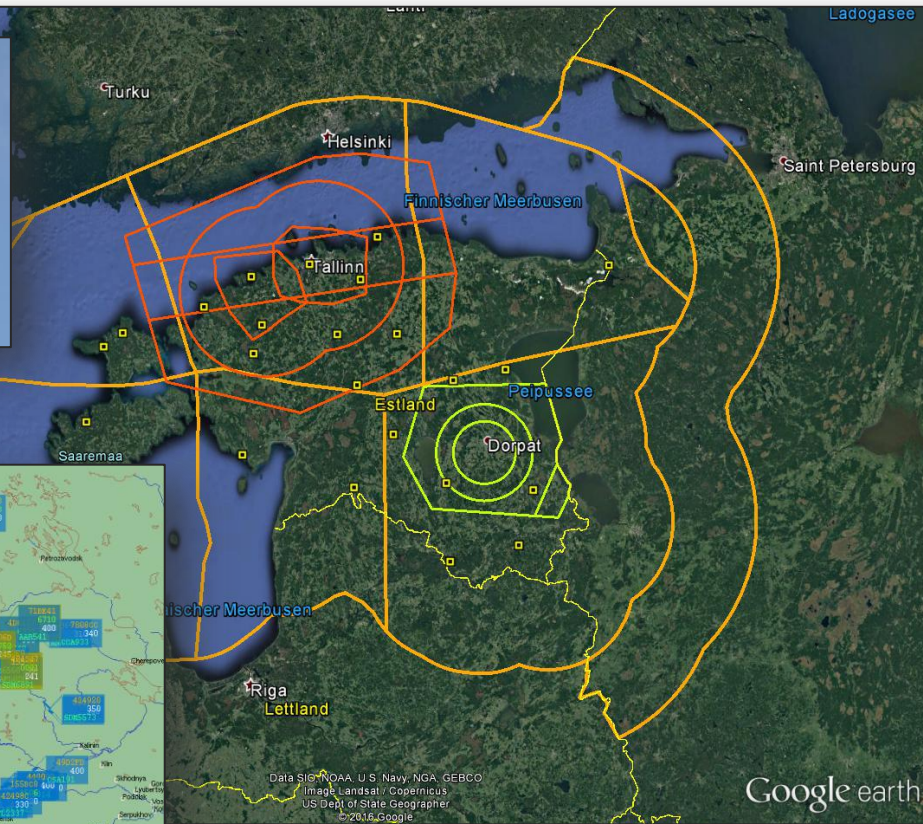
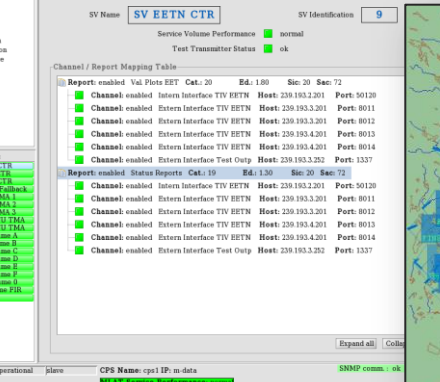
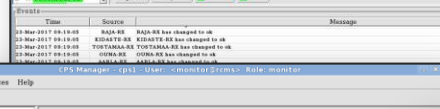
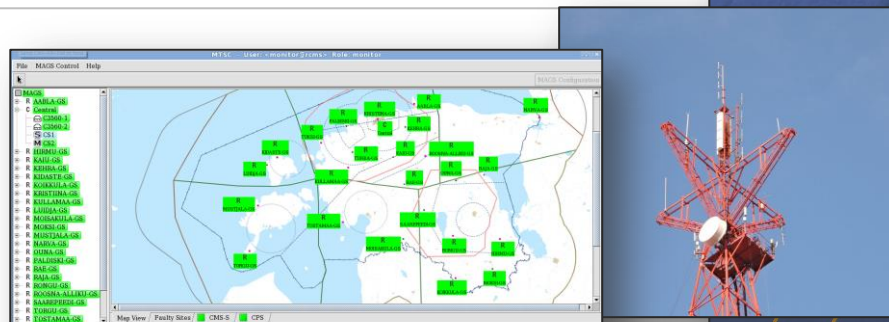
System State: **Degraded**



System State: **Degraded**

WAM Estonia with Virtual WAM Service Volumes

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, in any way, in whole or in part or of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.



Coverage and Service Volumes (24 Ground Stations)

Remote Control Screens

Virtual WAM also for Airport MLAT?

■ Separate Areas can be identified

- Runways systems
- Aprons
- Approach areas

■ Even Airport MLAT can benefit from virtual WAM principle

OPEN

- WAM, TMA, Airport surface, as well as, airport Precision Approach Monitoring
- Great flexibility and scalability to tailor performances to customer needs
- Highly efficient and safe
(high accuracy, high refresh rate, dual synchronisation, AL4/ED109)
- In operational use e.g. by DFS (sole means of separation in Frankfurt approach) and French DGAC (MLAT Lyon, Nice) in complex operational environments
- Simultaneous Multilateration and ADS-B surveillance
(includes full ADS-B processing)
- Multiple outputs (including virtual-radar cat 48) to ease interface to ATM system
- MAGS performance exceeds ED129, ED117 & ED142 requirements

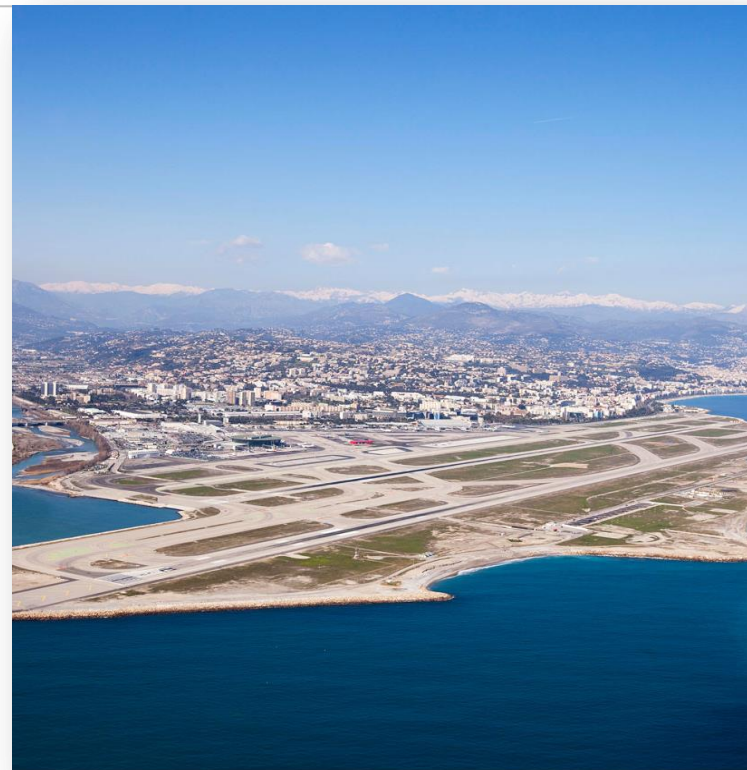


WAM, PAM, MLAT Example Implementations



NICE – Aéroport Côte d'Azur, France

- France's 3rd largest airport
- Approx. 160,000 movements/year
- Approx. 11 million passengers/year
- Serving both domestic and international destinations
- Significant share on general aviation and helicopter traffic serving Monaco, Cannes, and the entire Côte d'Azur
- DTI contract awarded to Thales to supply MAGS airport multilateration system (plus a WAM option)

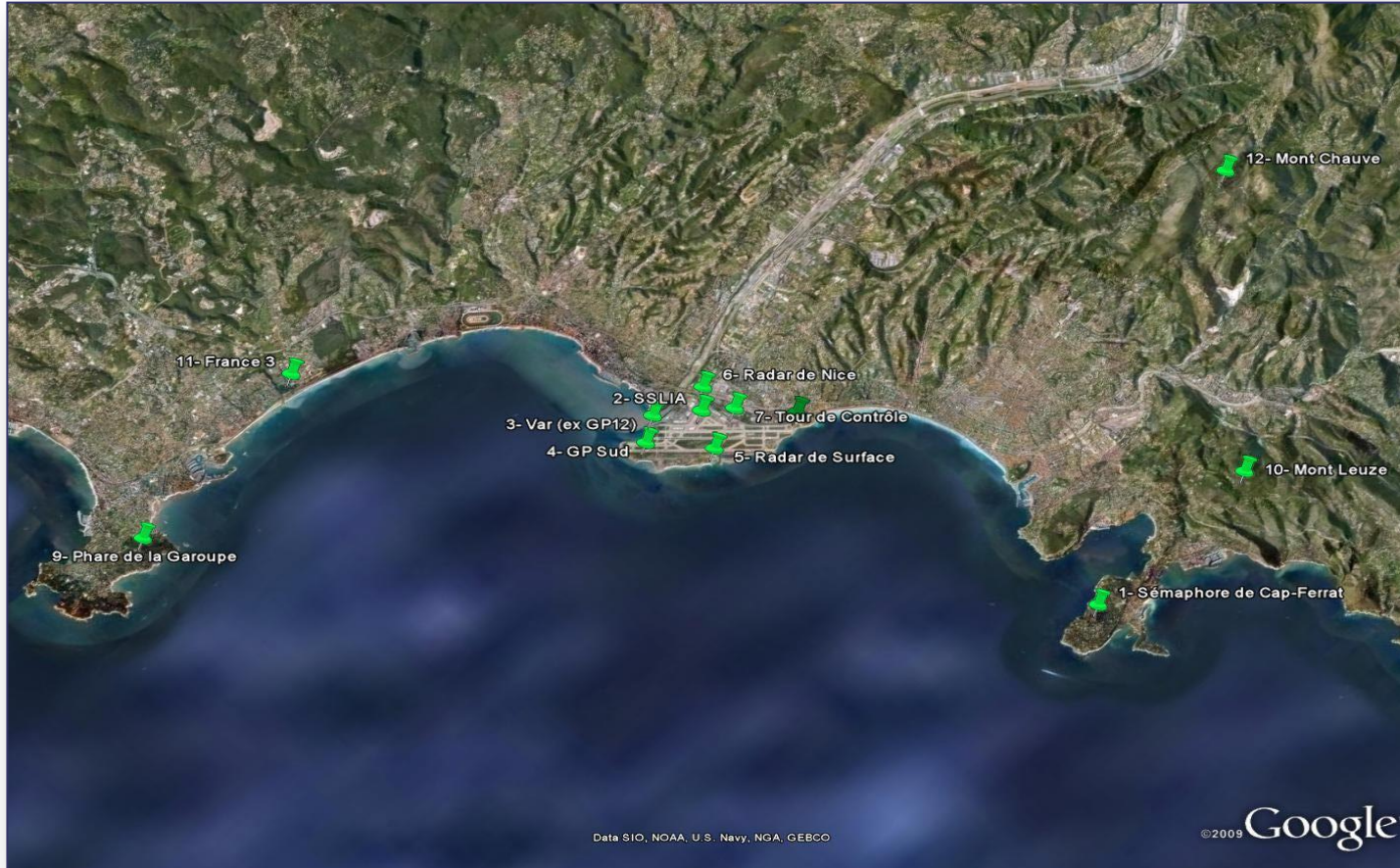


MAGS – Multilateration and ADS-B Ground Surveillance System

Ground Station Sites on Airport



Ground Station Sites outside Airport



Some Sites on the NICE MLAT System

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.



OPEN



WAM Afghanistan

COUNTRYWIDE AND MAZAR-E-SHARIF TMA



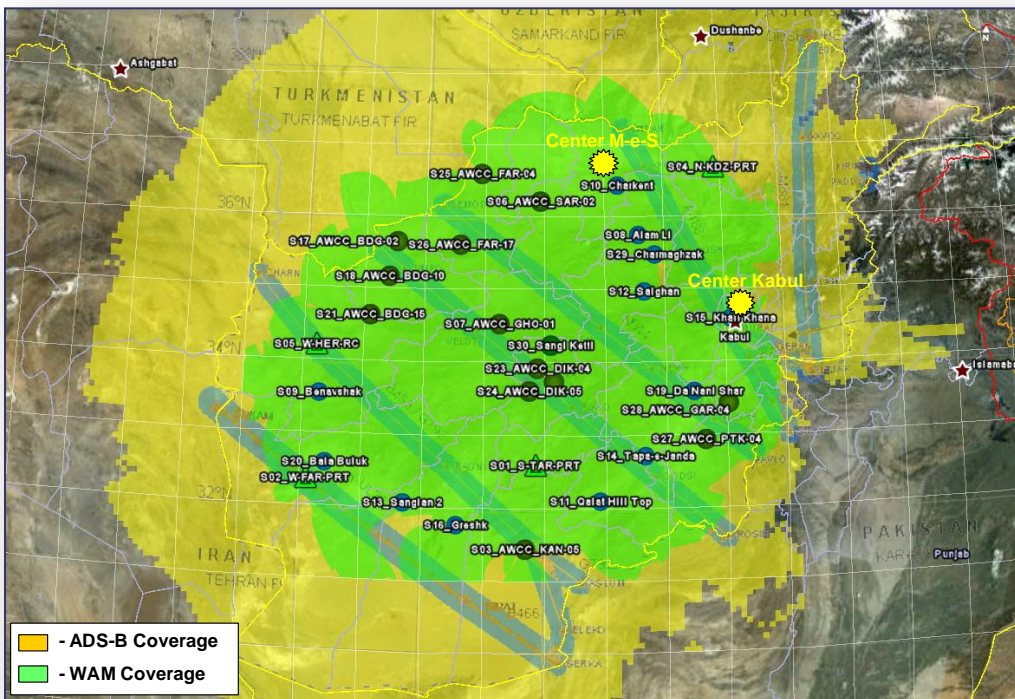
Country-wide WAM Implementations

Afghanistan country-wide WAM

- System operational
- WAM + ADS-B 1090 ES
- Operation via VSAT
- Difficult Environment



Fortified Ground Station Site



ADS-B and WAM Coverage in Afghanistan

OPEN

Local Constraints



- ◆ extreme climatic conditions
- ◆ earth quake area
- ◆ not much infrastructure
- ◆ no safe transport routes
- ◆ extreme security risk outside ISAF camps

OPEN

THALES



PAM FRA

PRECISION APPROACH MONITOR FRANKFURT



PAM FRA Project

Customer

- DFS
- Main Drivers:
 - High update rate in final approach
 - High accuracy



DFS Sites ●

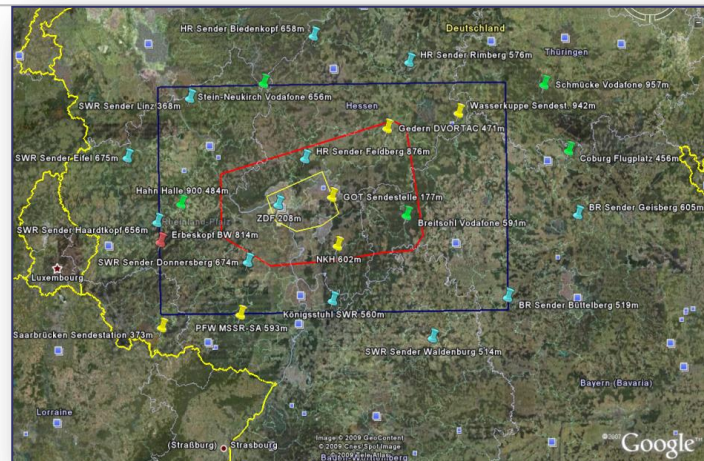
Public-sector Sites ●

Military Sites ●

Privately-owned Sites ●

Main Task

- Provide Multilateration Surveillance within 128 x 80 NM coverage region around Frankfurt International Airport
- Focus on closely parallel approaches
- Primary means of Surveillance in approach sectors



PAM FRA required Performance (1/2)

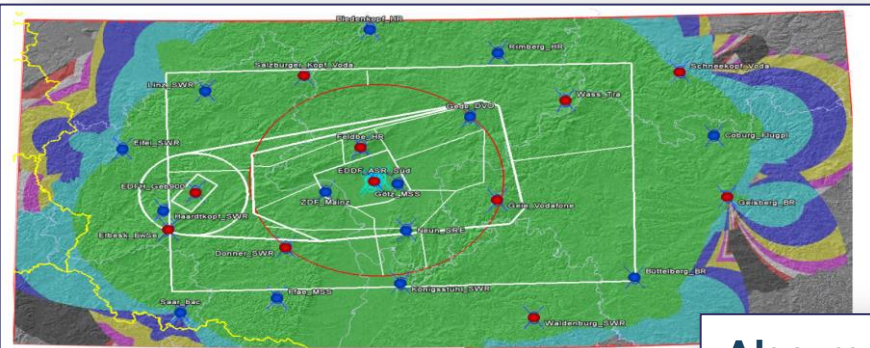
Main Parameters

- Output Probability of Detection: $PD \geq 97\%$
- Up to 500 targets Mode A/C & S in coverage at any one time (plus > 500 targets outside to be detected to discard)
- Reporting interval: 1 second (Radar: 4.8s, 10s...)
- Direct plot output (no coasting, extrapolation or smoothing)
- Horizontal Position Accuracy: $HPA \leq 50\text{m RMS}$ (ED142: 150 m)
- Probability of Code Detection:
 $PCD \geq 97\%$ (Mode A), $\geq 96\%$ (Mode C)
- Altitude Timeout 1s
- Dual synchronisation required (GPS and RF Time Beacon)
- N-1 redundancy

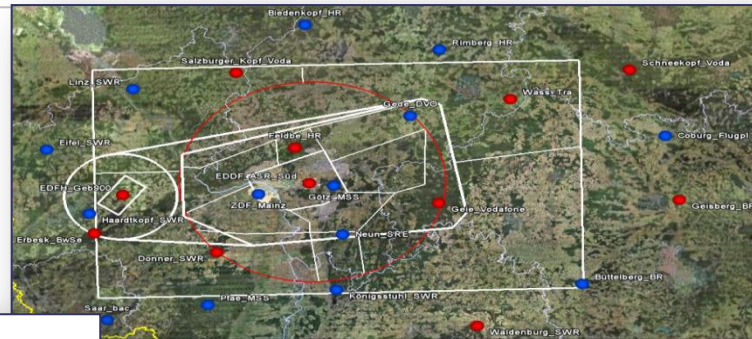


OPEN

Siting Model



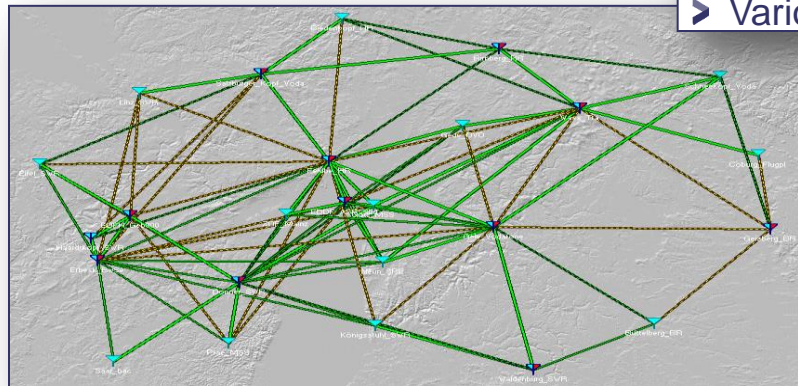
Position Performance Model



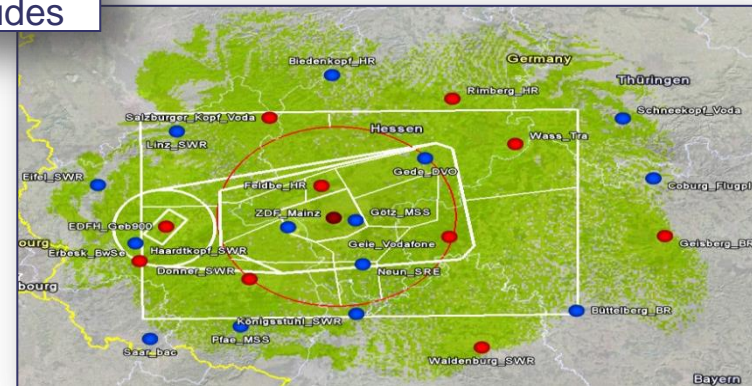
Selected Sites

Also modelled:

- all N-1 cases
- all performances
- Various target altitudes



RF Sync Performance Model

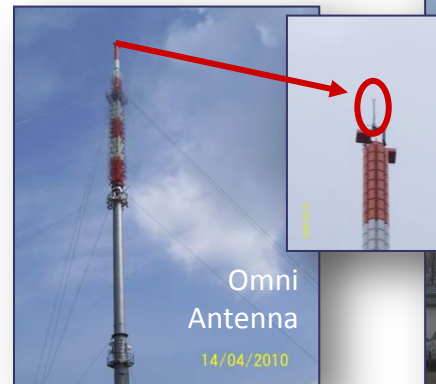


Interrogation Performance Model

OPEN

Siting Concept

- DFS concluded a comprehensive initial site survey presenting a selection of more than 80 sites for tenderers to choose from
- Thales identified 34 sites (12 of these for airport GND alone) and their respective role
 - Main driver: low level visibility, rather than power budget
 - Re-use existing sites as far as practical
 - Requires system adaptability: antenna types, EMC, communication, packaging, lightning protection, etc.
 - Confirmed findings in final site survey



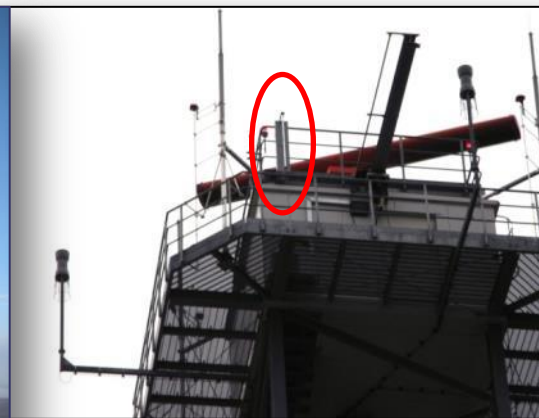
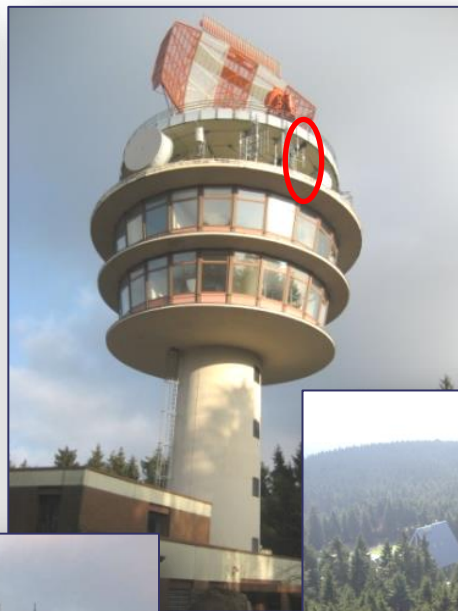
OPEN

THALES

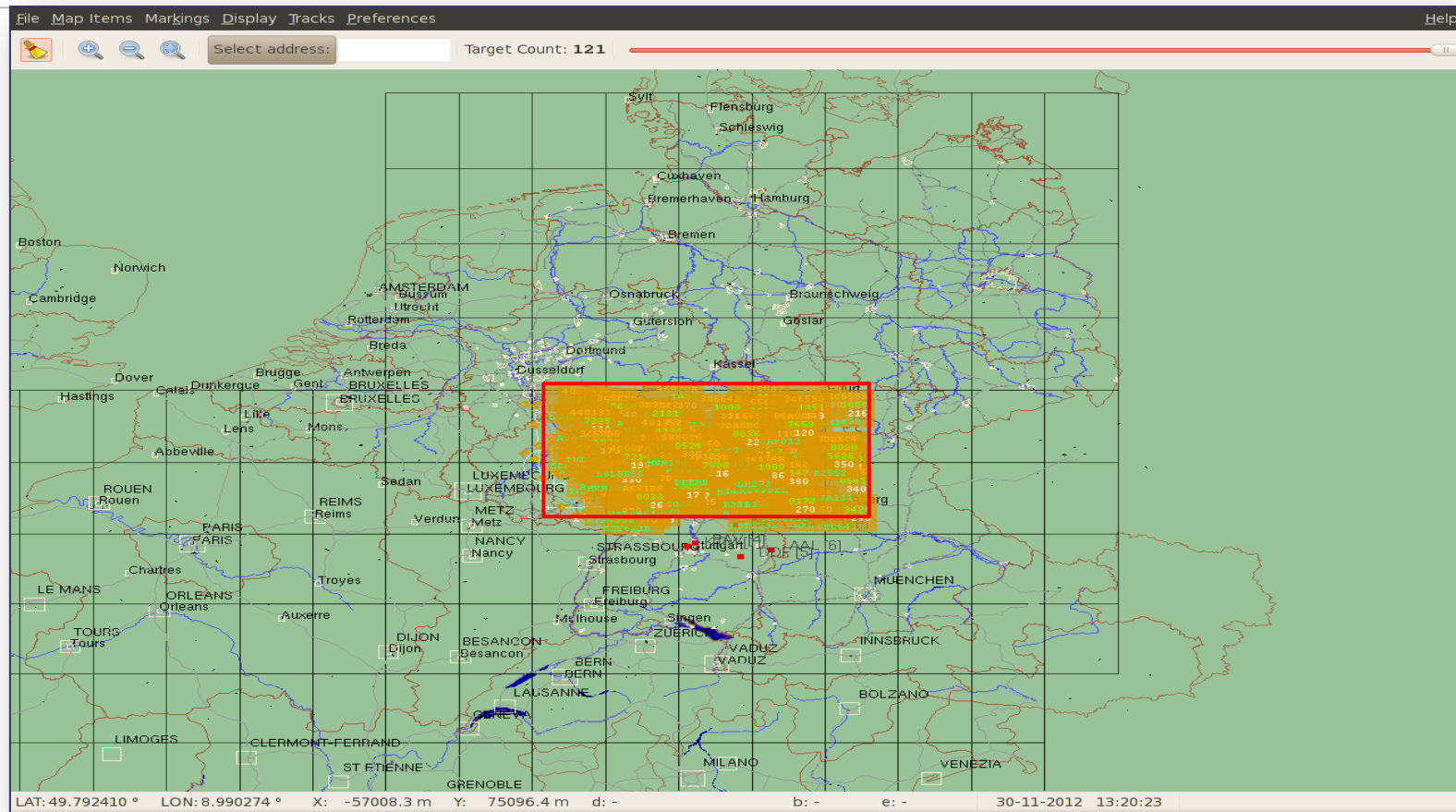
Typical PAM FRA Ground Station Sites

whole or in
parts reserved.

This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, put
part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent

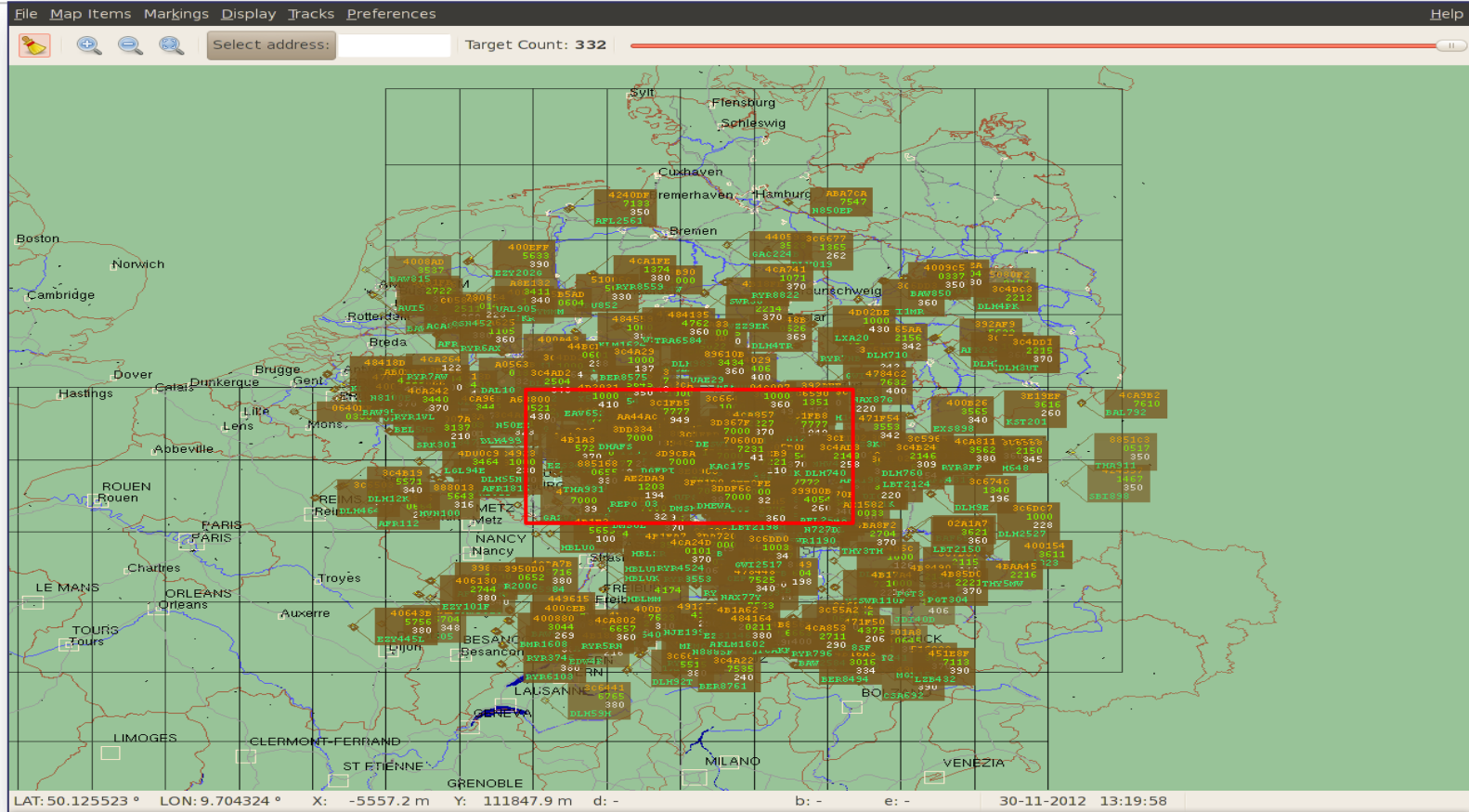


Operational WAM Coverage



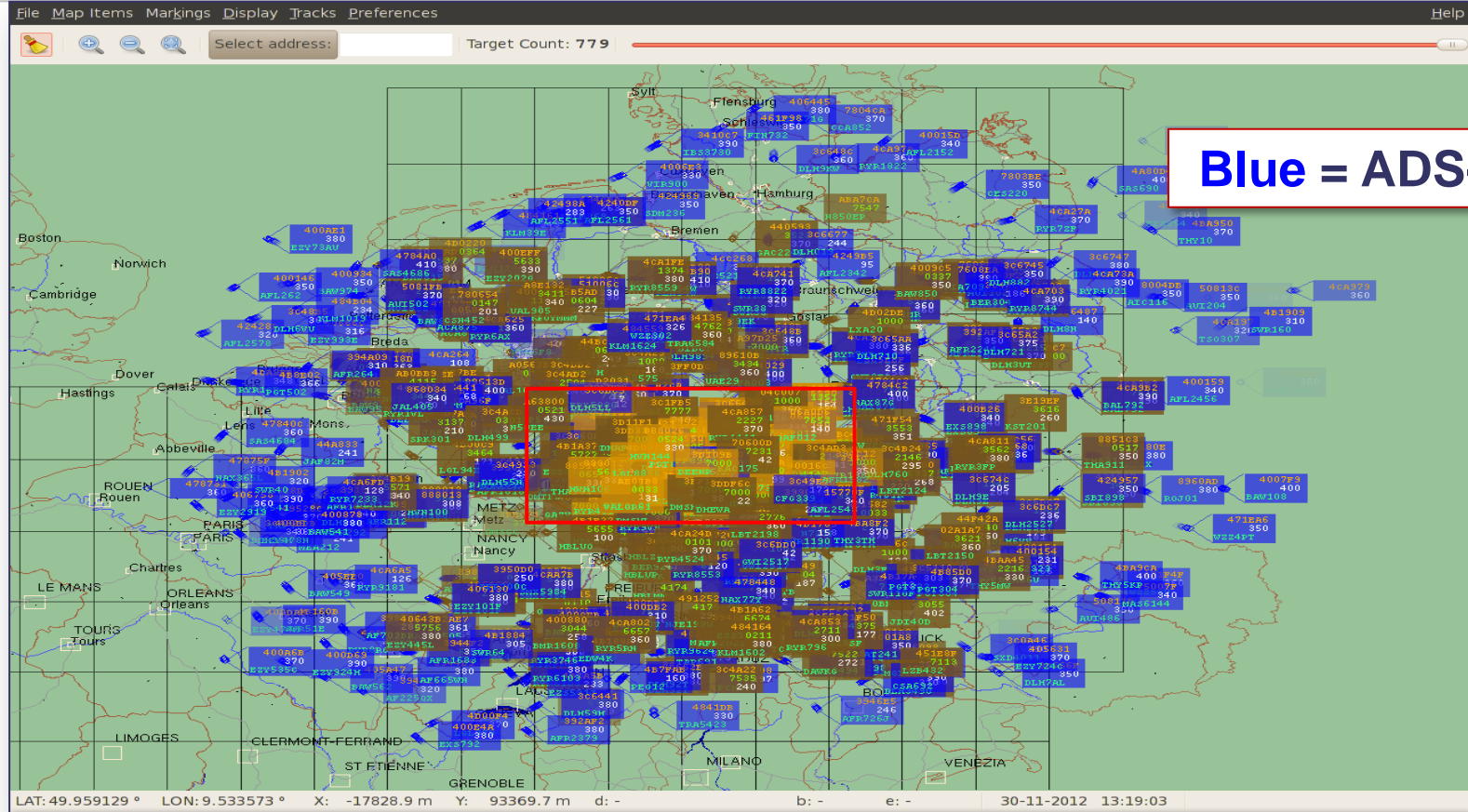
This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.

Physical WAM Coverage



This document may not be reproduced, modified, adapted, published, translated, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.

WAM and ADS-B Coverage

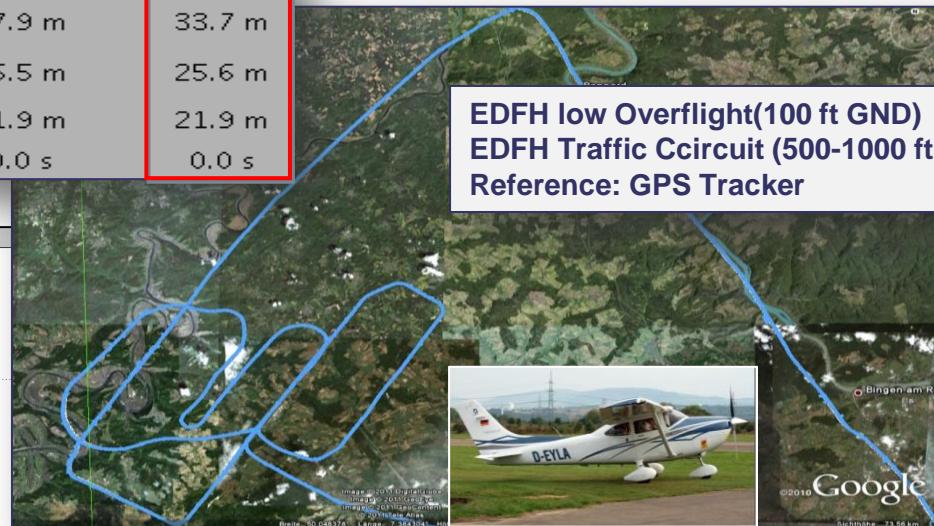
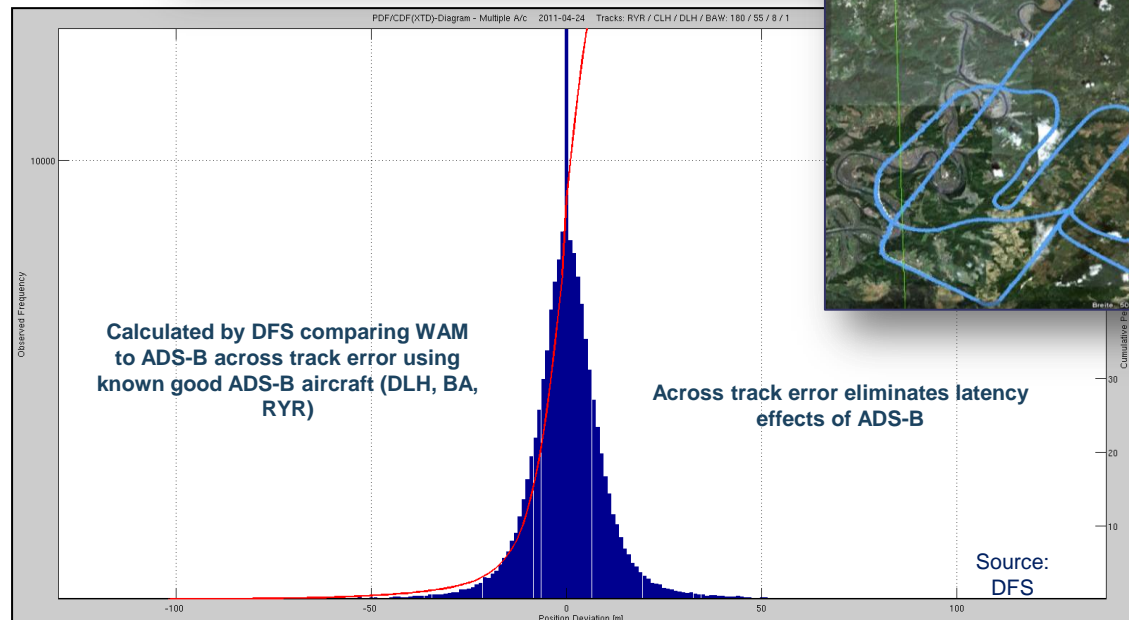


This document may not be reproduced, modified, published, in any way, in whole or in part or disclosed to a third party without the prior written consent of Thales - © Thales 2016 All rights reserved.

Accuracy PAM FRA

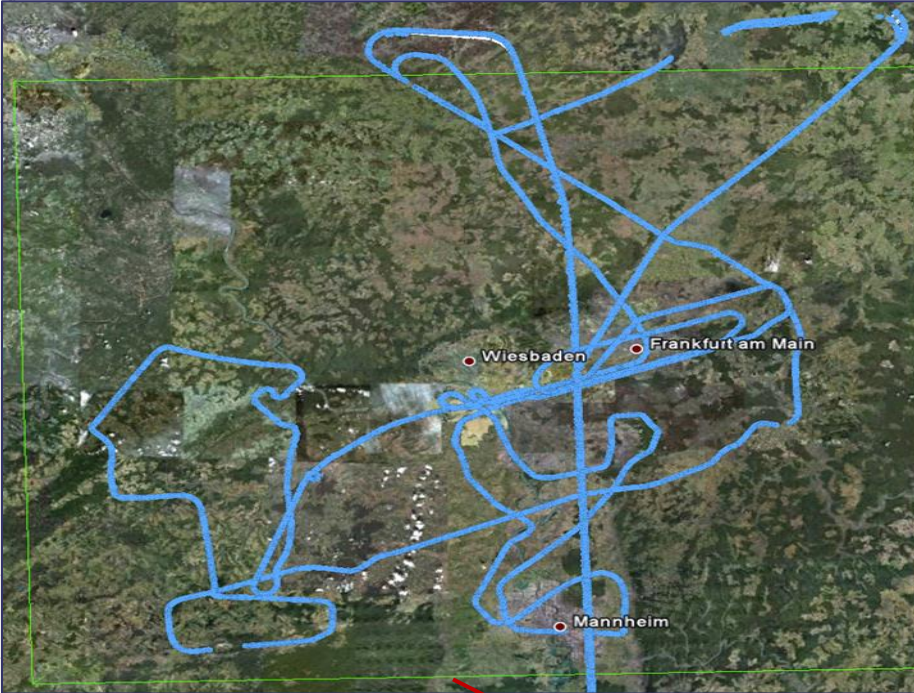
	Mean:	SD:	RMS:
Total Deviation:	18.9 m	27.9 m	33.7 m
Across Track Deviation:	2.5 m	25.5 m	25.6 m
Along Track Deviation:	-0.4 m	21.9 m	21.9 m
Latency:	0.0 s	0.0 s	0.0 s

**EDFH low Overflight(100 ft GND)
EDFH Traffic Ccircuit (500-1000 ft GND)
Reference: GPS Tracker**

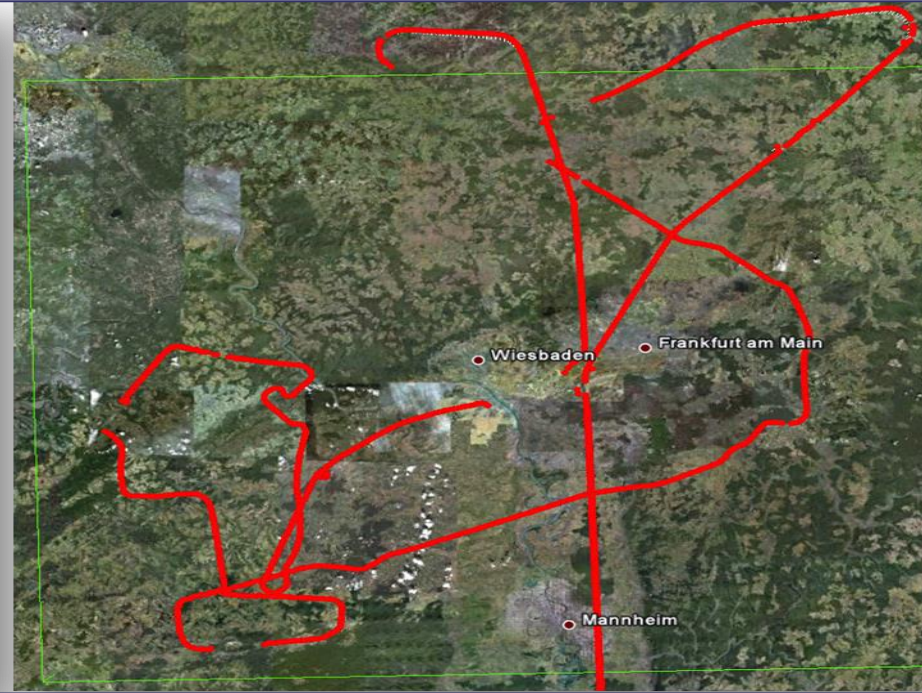


Comparison of Low Altitude Coverage

PAM FRA



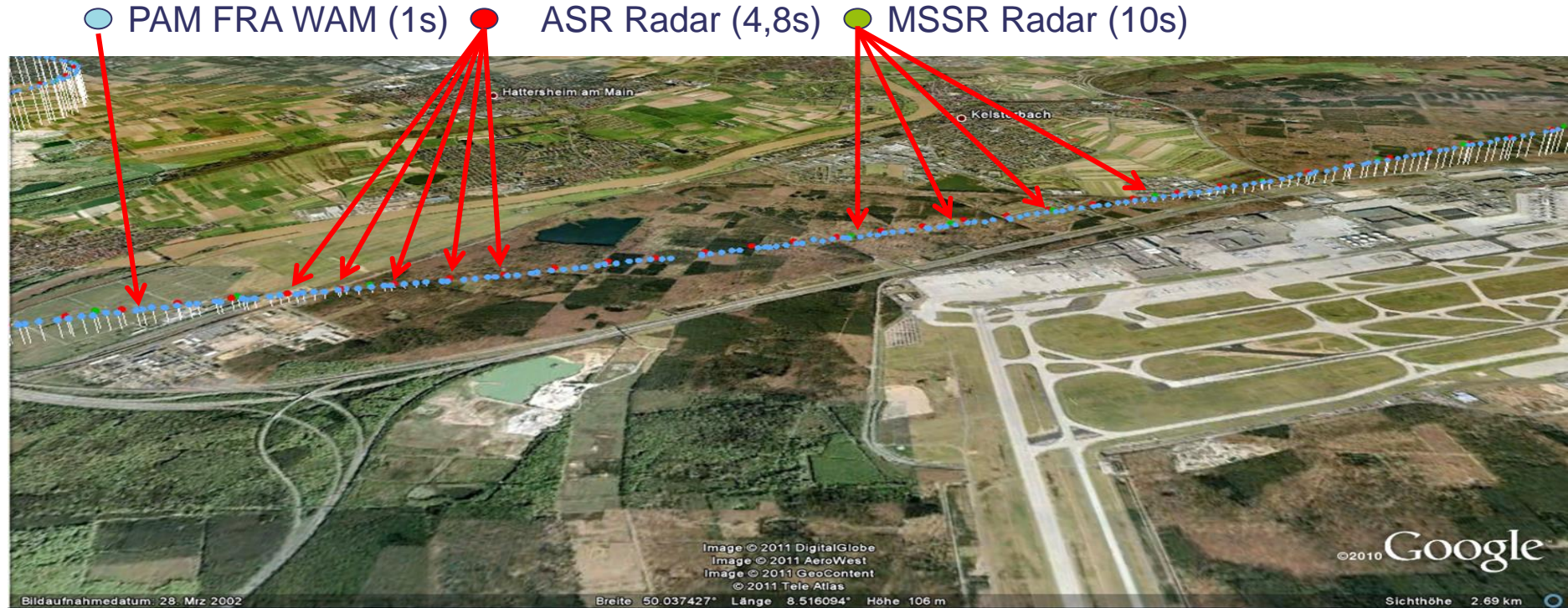
MSSR Radar



PAMFRA
Coverage boundary

Source: DFS

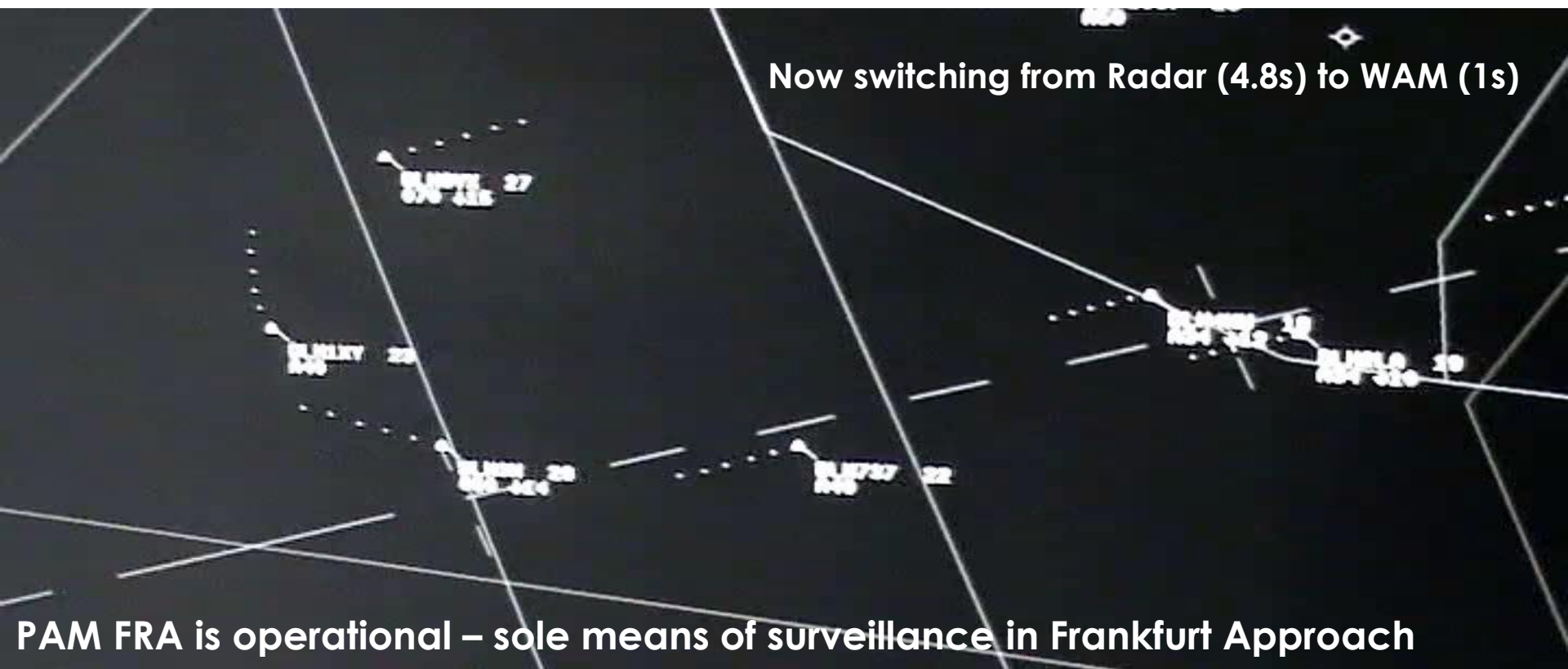
Comparison of Update Rates PAMFRA – ASR – MSSR



(Testflight: New Runway North – Frankfurt Airport)

Source: DFS

Screen Capture Movie: Comparison of Update Rate at ATC Display



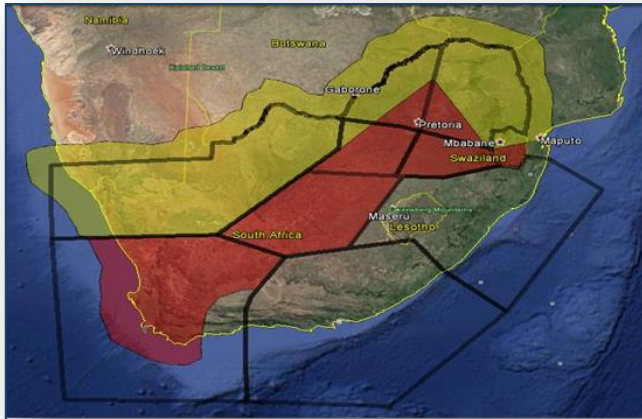
Quelle: DFS

THALES

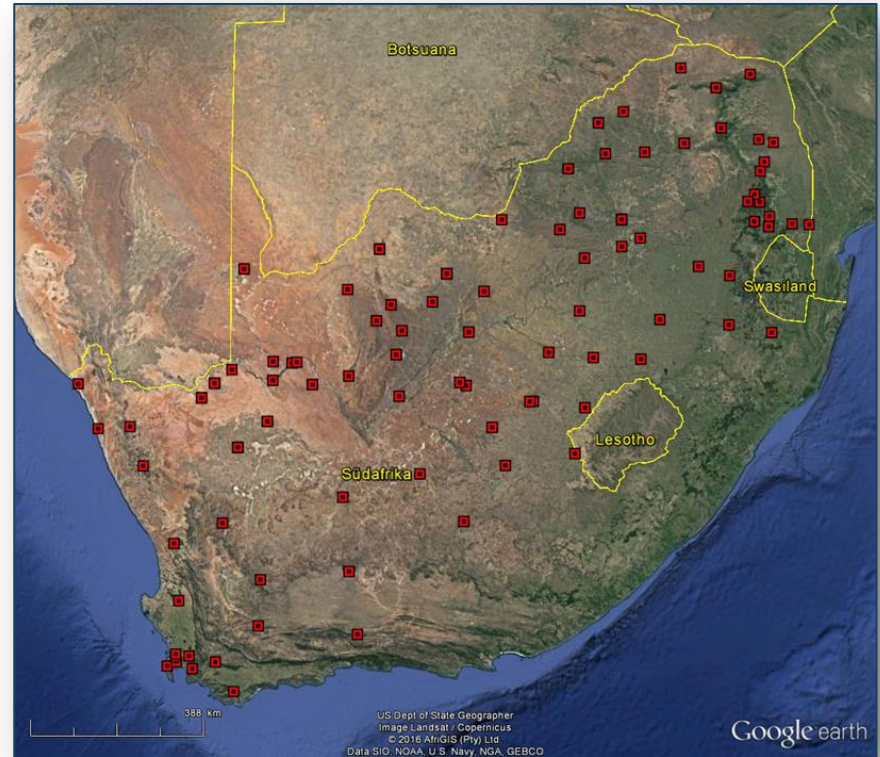
OPEN

World's largest WAM system

- ~100 Ground stations
- Dual Central Processing
- Implemented in two phases



Coverage Area Phase 1 (yellow) and 2 (red))



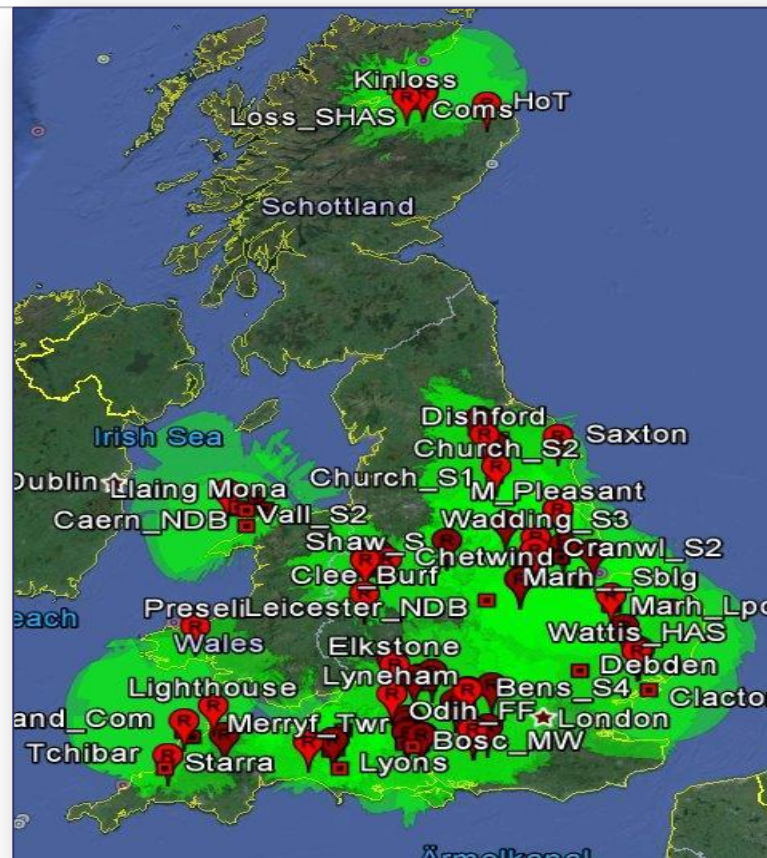
Operational WAM-Implementation

WAM in Marshall project

9 WAM Clusters consisting of

- 112 Ground stations
- 9 Central Processing Locations
- Remote Control and Monitoring
- Engineering Services (Design, FAT, Commissioning), Installation Support and Training
- WAM Project Management

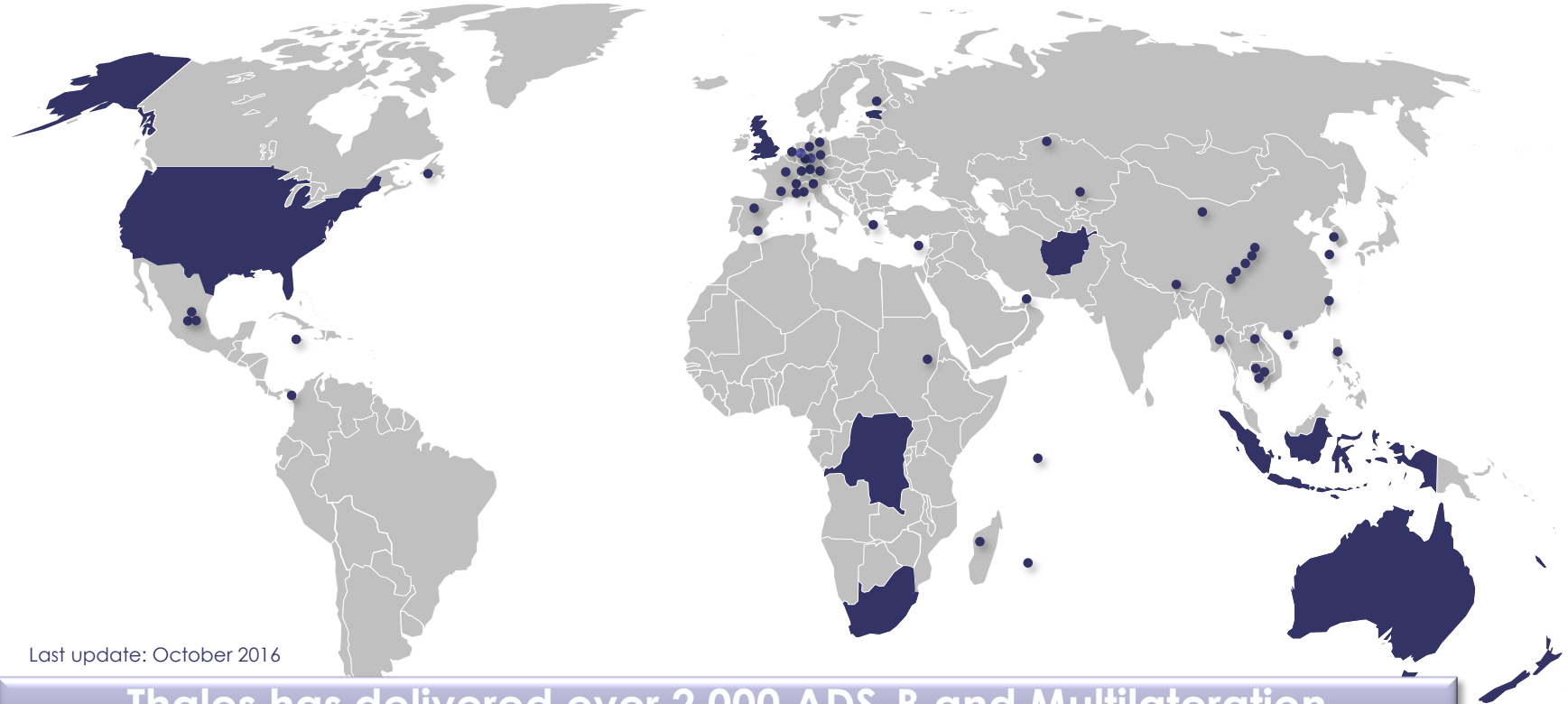
Subcontract to AQUILA, a Joint venture of Thales and NATS



OPEN

THALES

Thales Worldwide Non-Radar Surveillance References



Last update: October 2016

Thales has delivered over 2,000 ADS-B and Multilateration Ground Stations around the World

OPEN



Thank you very much! Happy to answer Questions

Holger Neufeldt
Product Manager,
ADS – B and MLAT Systems
Phone: + 49 7156 353 28 230
Email: holger.neufeldt@thalesgroup.com

