

WE LOOK AFTER THE EARTH BEAT

**Sept, 2018**

**A potential new Aeronautical Mobile Satellite Route Service system in the 5 GHz band for the RPAS C2 link**

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**ThalesAlenia**  
A Thales / Finmeccanica Company *Space*



RPA

## Command and Control (C2) link

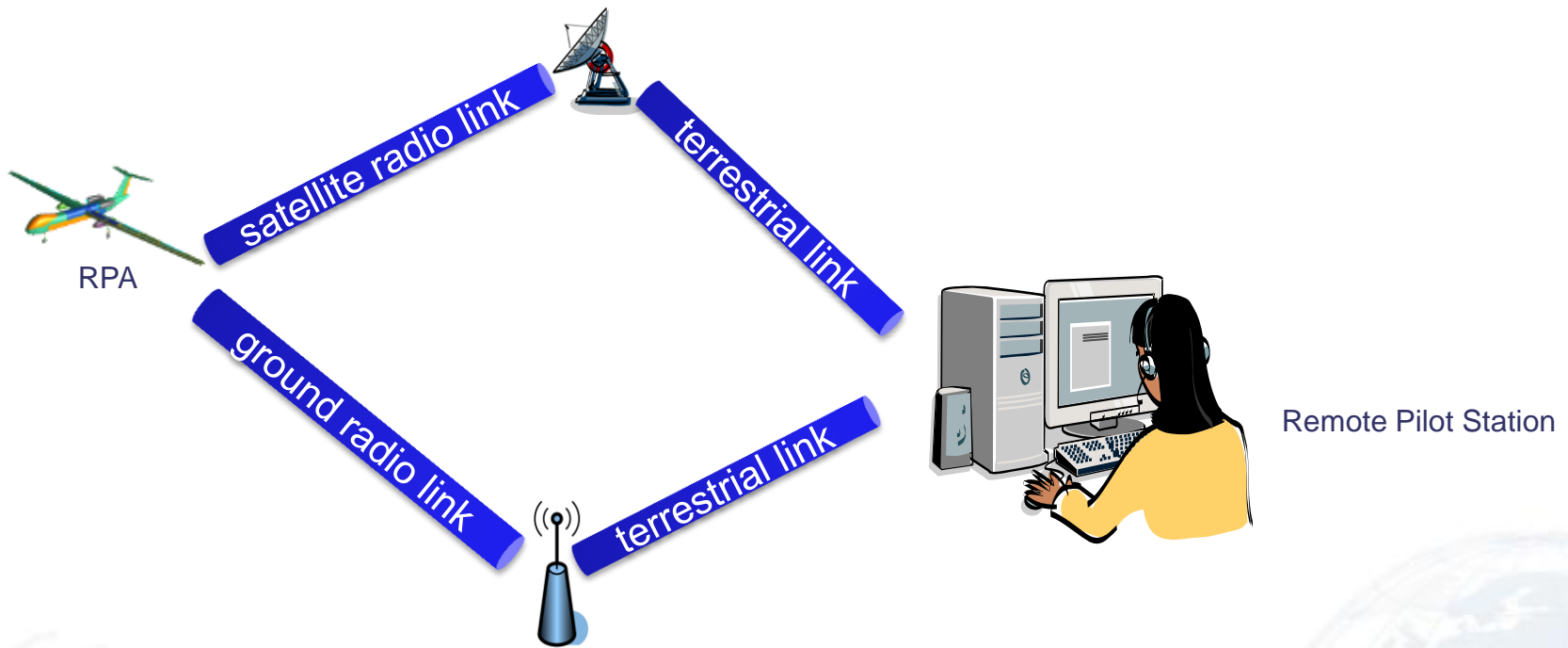
- Telecontrol & Telemetry, i.e. Command & Control data
- Air Traffic Control (ATC) voice & data
- Situational awareness data, including optional Video



Remote Pilot Station

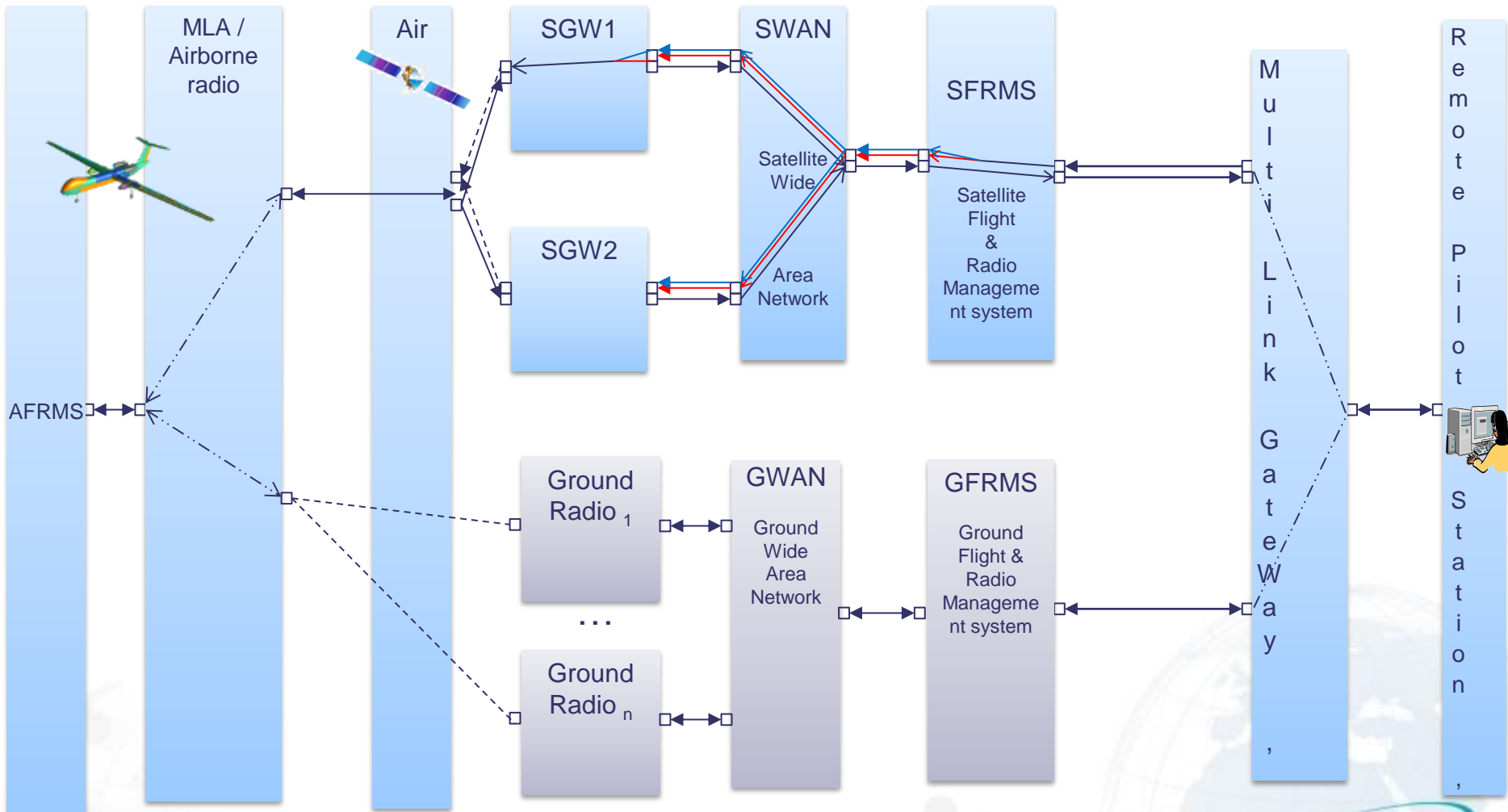
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# Command and Control (C2) link – Hybrid System view



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# Communication chain (user traffic)

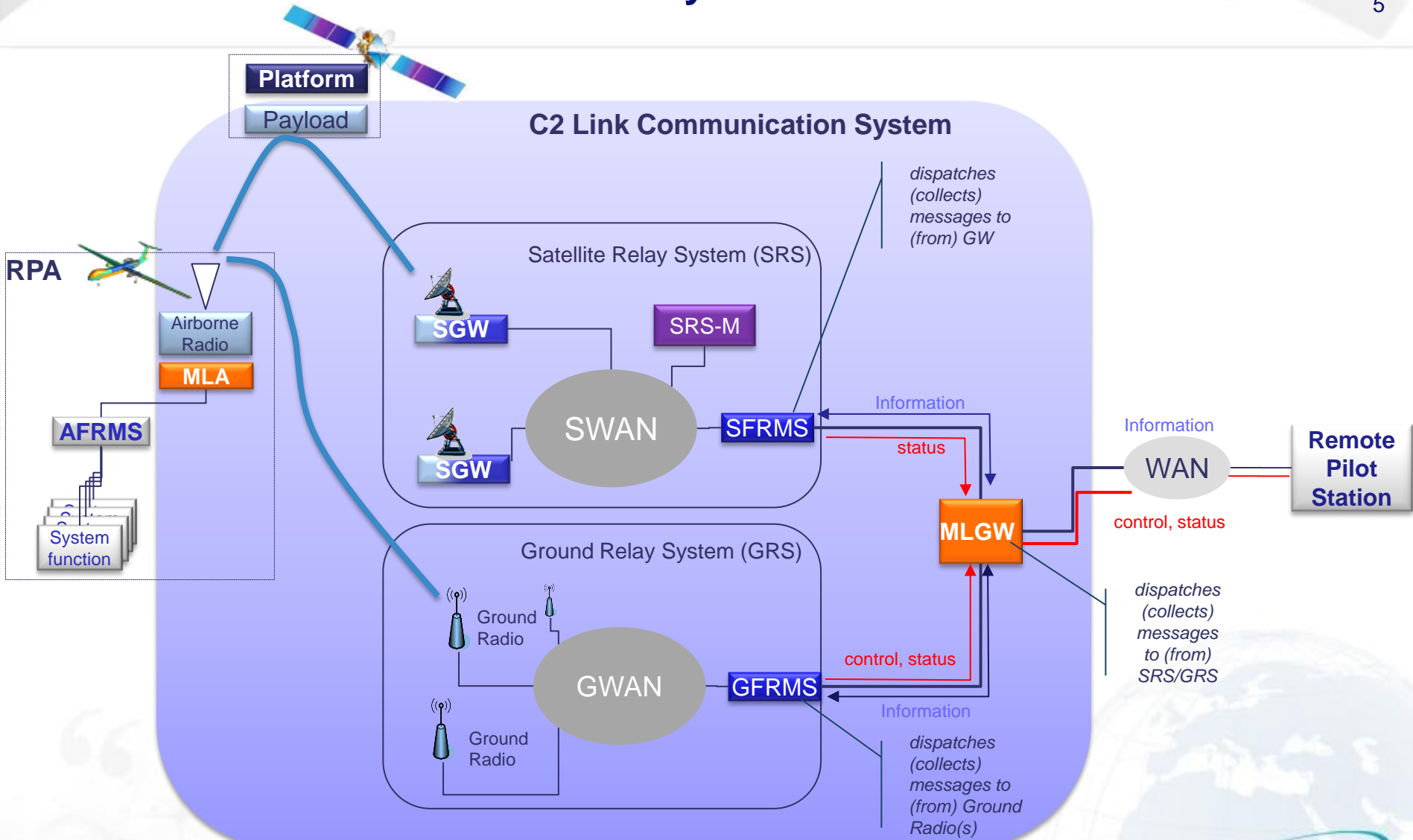


AFRMS Aircraft Flight & Radio Management system  
 GFRMS Ground Flight & Radio Management system  
 SFRMS Satellite Flight & Radio Management system  
 MLA Multi-Link Adaptor  
 SGW Satellite GateWay  
 SWAN Satellite Wide Area Network

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# The 5GHz Solution – Detailed System View



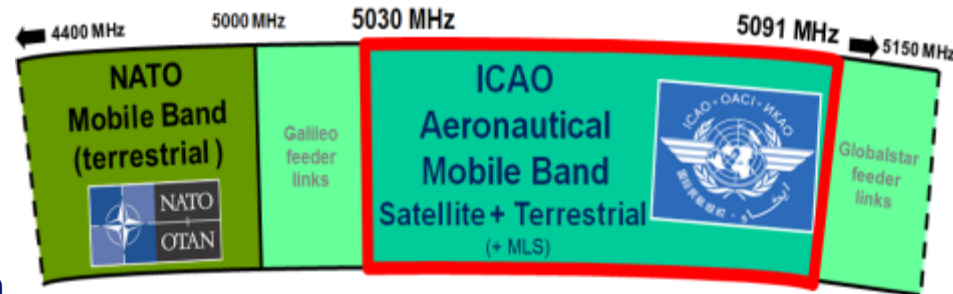
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# The 5GHz Solution – Spectrum: 5030-5091 MHz

- **61 MHz exclusively allocated worldwide to civil aviation services**
  - **Terrestrial & Satellite Communication**
  - Compatibility with existing system is ensured (see FSMP WG/3 WP10)



- Low rain attenuation → all-weather operation with low cost and low SWaP (Size Weight and Power) airborne terminal
- **Terrestrial C2 link systems are likely to use this allocation**
  - MOPS exists (DO-362)
- **C-Band SATCOM MOPS** being prepared at EUROCAE WG-105

**A global and unified C2 link capability offering through a single equipment an universal access to all civil airspace classes worldwide**

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## See FSMP-WG03-WP10

“Spectrum Sharing in C band for terrestrial and satcom C2 link for RPAS”

### CONCLUSION

Sharing of the band can be achieved with limited operational impact

## See FSMP-WG04-WP09

“Considerations for establishment of channel plans for the AMS(R)S and AM(R)S allocations in the 5030-5091 MHz frequency band for use by satellite and terrestrial systems supporting UAS C2 Links”

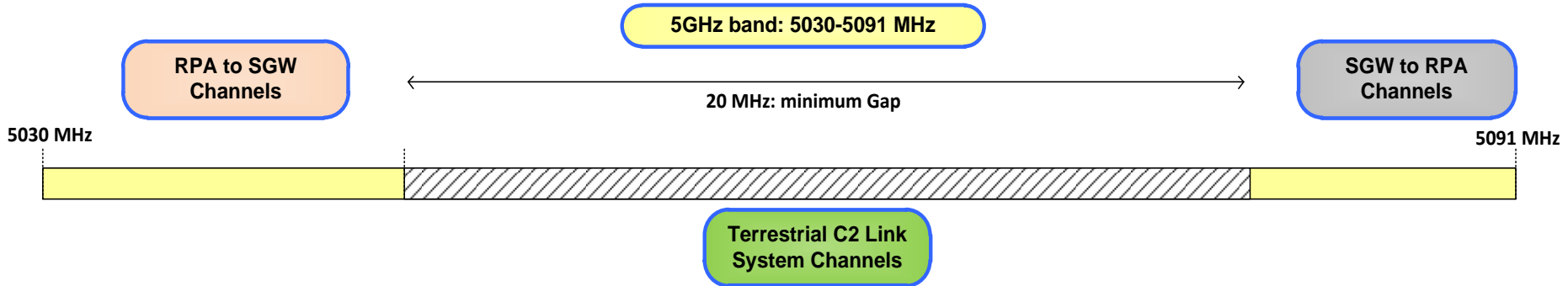
### CONCLUSION

It is possible to define a carrier assignment strategy in the band that will limit coordination requirements to a minimum

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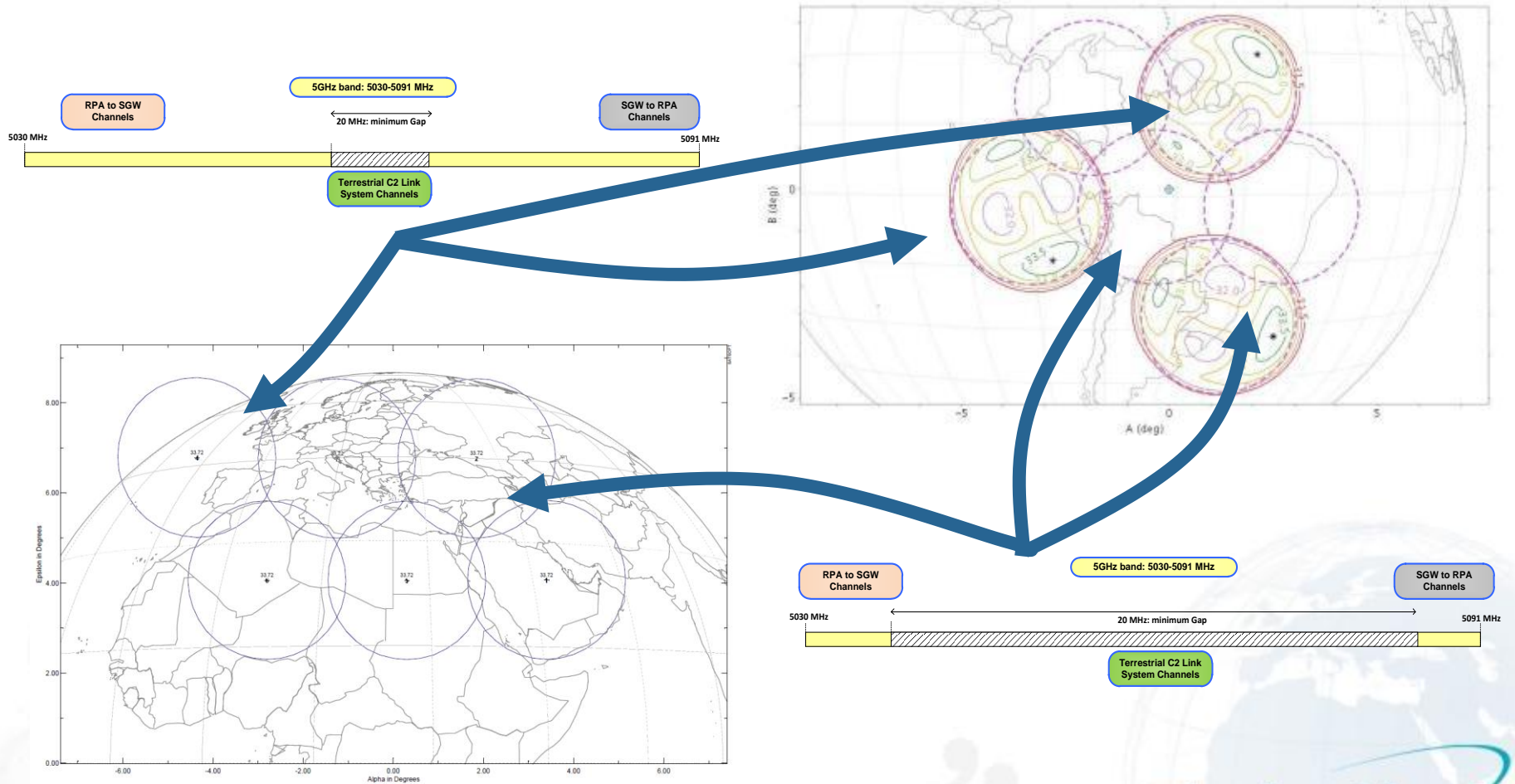
## Satellite System Channels

- 300 kHz to 1 MHz channels with flexibility between SGW to RPA
- 40 kHz to 100 kHz channels with flexibility between RPA to SGW



- A sharing that **can be flexible** depending on the geographical region

➤ A sharing that can be flexible depending on the geographical region



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# The 5GHz Solution – Ongoing activities

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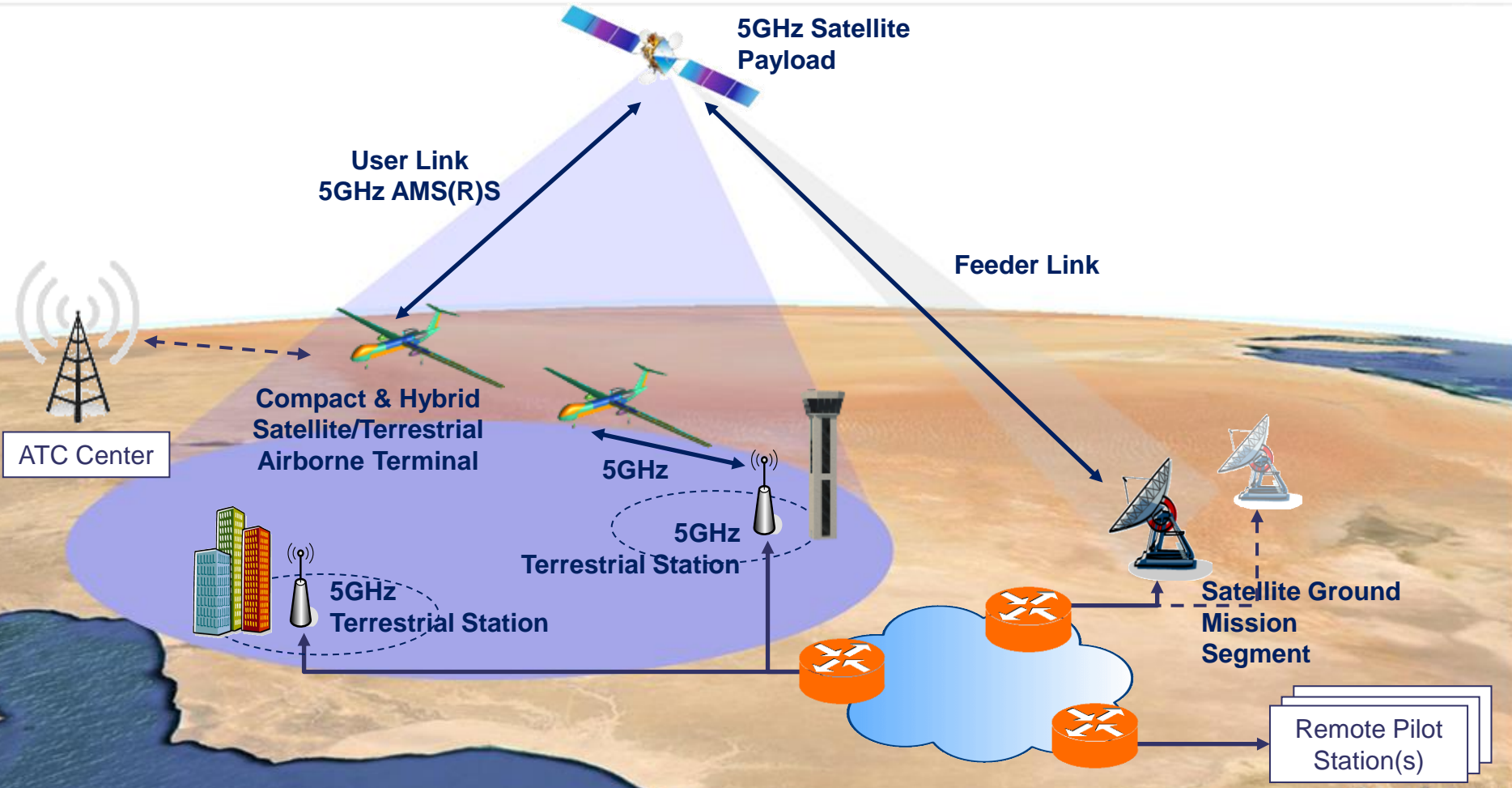
- ✈ **EUROCAE WG-105 (ex WG-73) will continue work on C2 in Control Command, Communications & Security (C3S) Focus Team**
- ✈ **SATCOM data-link**
  - MOPS expected in March 2019
- ✈ 5GHz Band is also considered by **RTCA SC-228** but focusing mainly on terrestrial activities (DO-362 update)

MASPS: Minimal Aeroautical Service Performance Specifications

MOPS: Minimal Operational Service Performance Specifications

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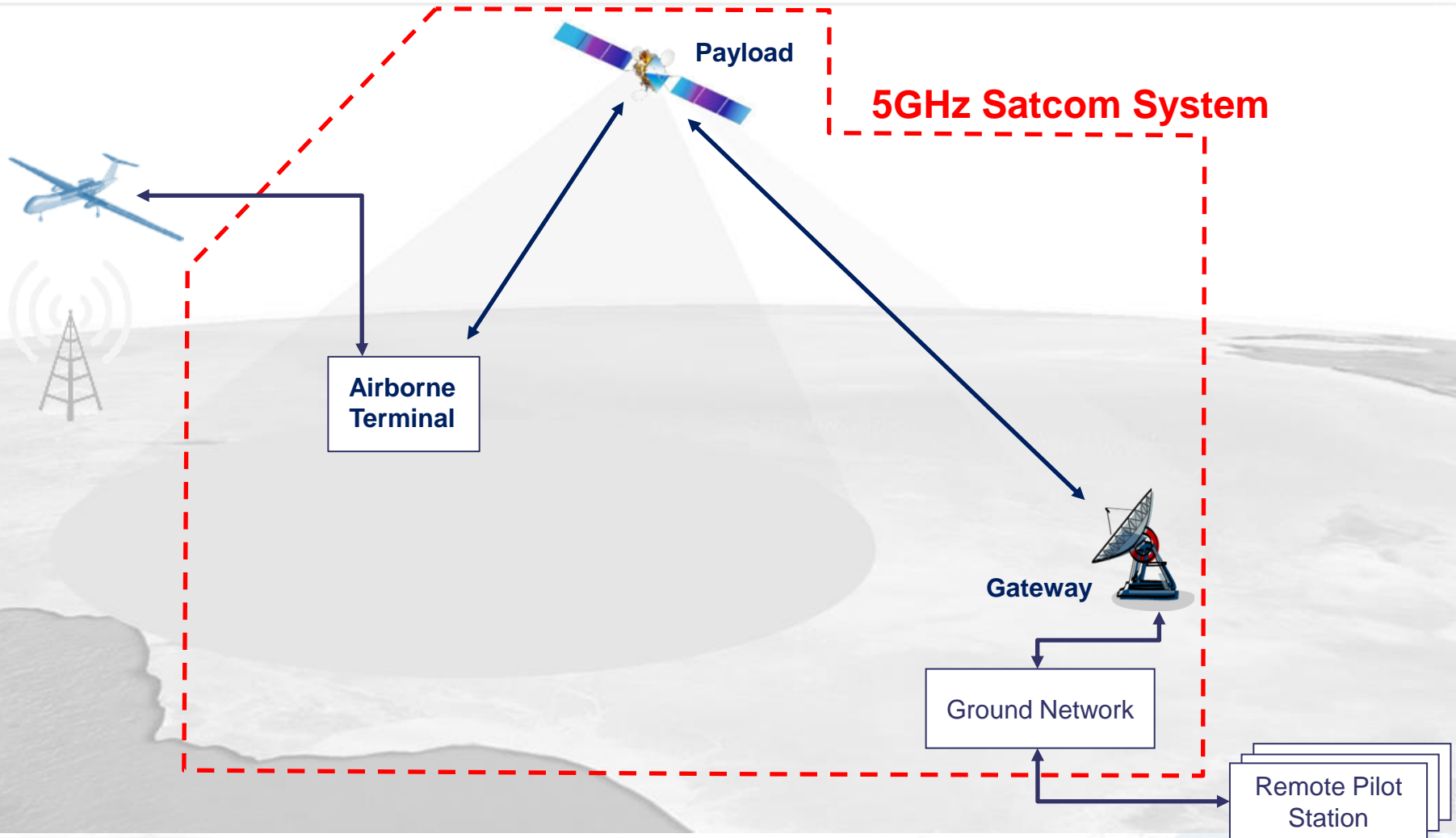
# The 5GHz Solution – Overall Architecture



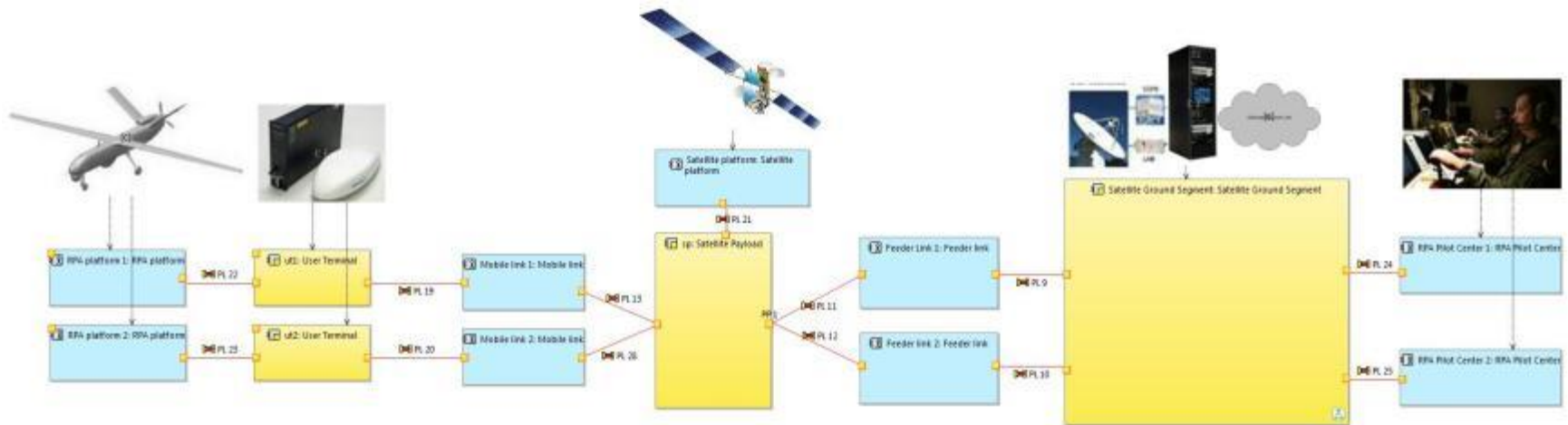
**Hybrid satellite/terrestrial system**  
**Large coverage area ensuring very high safety performance where needed**

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# The 5GHz Solution – Perimeter



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## C2 Link Ground Segment:

- provides connectivity to the RPA (Remote Piloted Aircraft) pilot centers

## C2 Link Satellite Payload:

- hosted payload onboard a satellite platform

## C2 Link User Terminal:

- onboard the RPA, provides C2 link Connectivity to the RPA Platform

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## Communication protocol tailored to the need

### Forward Link – from SGW to RPA:

- TDMA (time division multiple access), i.e. several RPA are multiplexed over a single carrier
- Continuous Transmissions using CPM Modulation
- High efficiency waveform delivering  $10^{-3}$  PER (Packet Error Rate)

### Return Link – from RPA to SGW:

- FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access), i.e. each RPA uses its own carrier
- Burst Transmissions using CPM Modulation
- High efficiency waveform delivering  $10^{-3}$  PER

## Redundancy mechanisms between multiple sites – Availability > 99.99%



A simple and robust ground segment

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- **Simple:** no diplexer, no antenna pointing mechanism
- **Low Size, Weight and Power** compatible with light drones
- **Small antenna footprint,** limited accommodation constraint
- **Hybrid Satellite/Terrestrial terminal**
- **Dual use :** Civil (5030-5091MHz) & Military (4.4-4.9GHz)



Example of existing aero C-band antenna (ANTCOM)  
5cm (W) x 13cm (L) x 8cm (H)  
150g

**Hybrid terrestrial/satellite airborne terminal + dual use opportunity**  
➔ **Satellite connectivity without any additional hardware**

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Category	Specifications
<b>Interfaces</b>	IP with Remote Pilot Centers IP with Communication Management Unit onboard RPA
<b>Functional</b>	Transmit IP datagrams Indicate the quality of the link Support Remote Pilot Center handovers Implement QoS differentiation
<b>Security</b>	Strong Authentication during logon phase Source Authentication & Non-Repudiation of control plane exchanges
<b>Performances</b>	<b>Coverage:</b> regional, extensible to global coverage <b>Capacity:</b> from ~ 100 RPAs simultaneously, to up to 10 000 <b>Latency</b> (99.9% over 1 month): C2: 0.5s, ATC voice: 0.4s, ATC data: 3s, SA: 0.7s <b>Availability:</b> >99.99%

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# The 5GHz Solution – System Specifications – Overview (2/2)

Parameter	FWD	RTN
Duplexing	Frequency Division Duplex	
<b>Physical Layer</b>		
Channel Bandwidth	300kHz to 1MHz	40kHz to 100 kHz
Modulation	Continuous Phase Modulation (CPM)	Continuous Phase Modulation (CPM)
Offered bitrate	From 150 to 500 Kbps	Up to 35 Kbps
<b>Link Layer</b>		
Access Mechanism	TDMA–terminal listens to 1 shared carrier (Dynamic Timeslot Allocation)	FDMA–1 dedicated RTN carrier per user
<b>Network Layer</b>		
Protocol	IP	IP
<b>Control plane</b>		
Authentication	Strong Authentication during logon phase Source Authentication & Non-Repudiation of control plane exchanges	
Handover	Carrier & Beam handover	

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## Prior Knowledge:

- Security Credentials
- Initial RX frequency



## Roles for logon:

- Broadcasts SysInfo
- Assigns channels to RPA
- Authenticates Users

## RPAS logs on to the system (establishes communication)

- ✈ Listens to SGW transmissions on initial frequency
- ✈ Discovers the “logon” transmit frequency to use
- ✈ Initiates the logon process on this frequency (random access is used here)
- ✈ Receives a dedicated carrier frequency allocation for TX, optionally, is also given a different frequency for RX

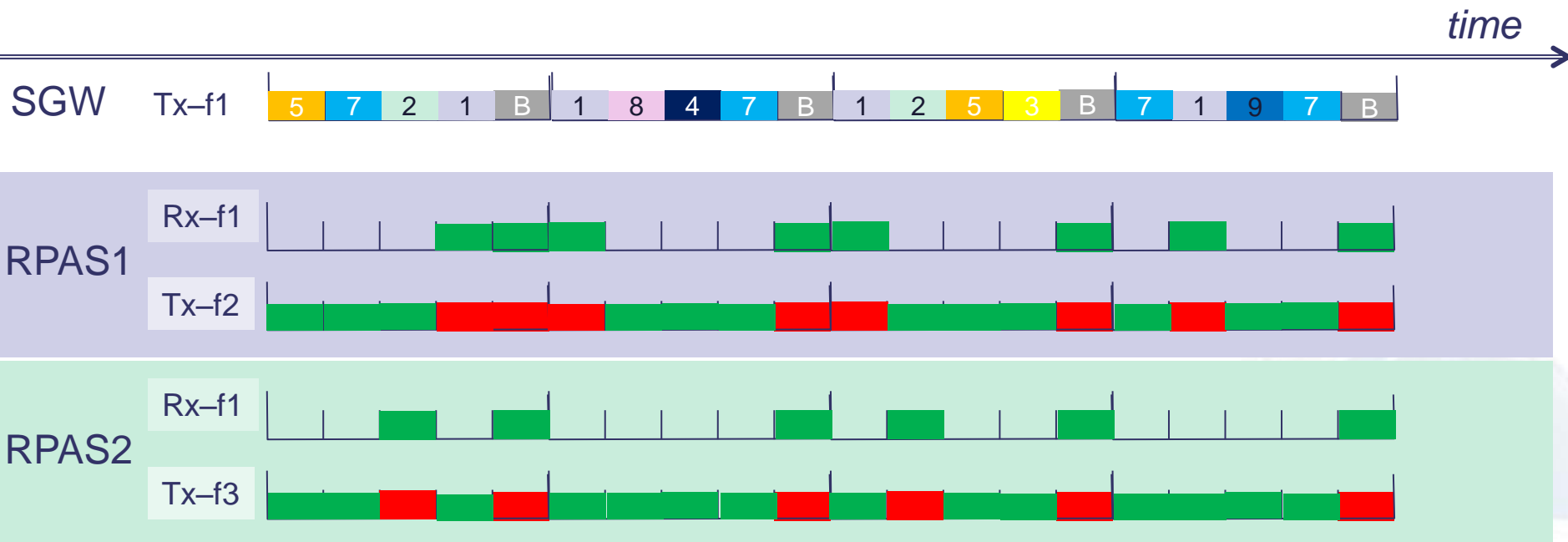
## Security Considerations

- ✈ UT (User Terminal) authenticates the SGW as legit (strong auth)
- ✈ SGW authenticates the UT as legit (strong auth)
- ✈ All subsequent exchanges are signed:
  - Ensuring source authentication
  - Allowing for non-repudiation

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## Multiplexing & Access Scheme

- Airborne Terminal:** half duplex mode (no diplexer), i.e. sequential Tx/Rx, with a RF filter over the complete band
- Satellite payload:** full duplex mode
- Satellite Gateway:** full duplex



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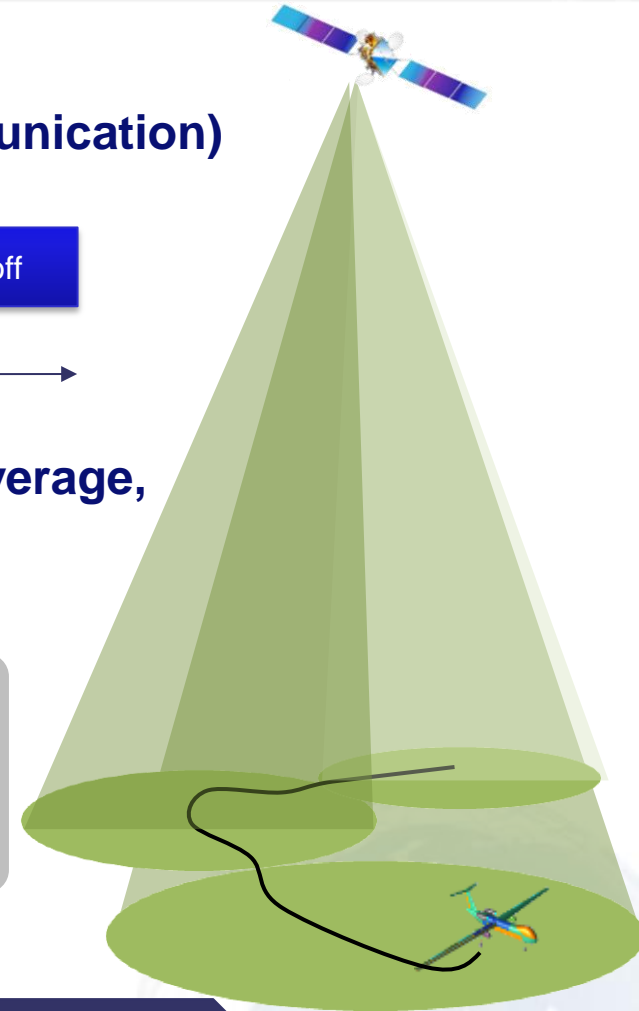
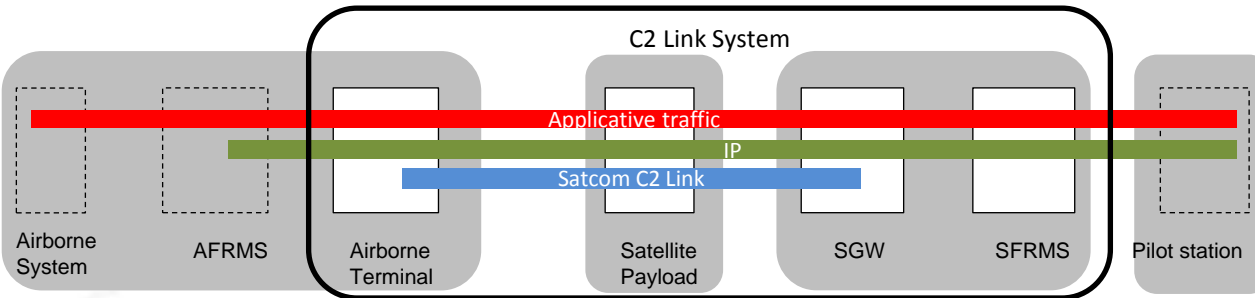
# The 5GHz Solution – Typical Session

➤ **RPAS logs on to the system (establishes communication)**



Example RPAS session

➤ **Seamlessly, as the RPAS progresses on the coverage, handover(s) take place to ensure continuity**

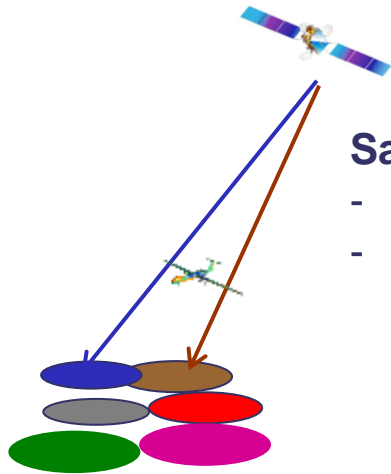


**Always available end-to-end connection between RPA and RPS**

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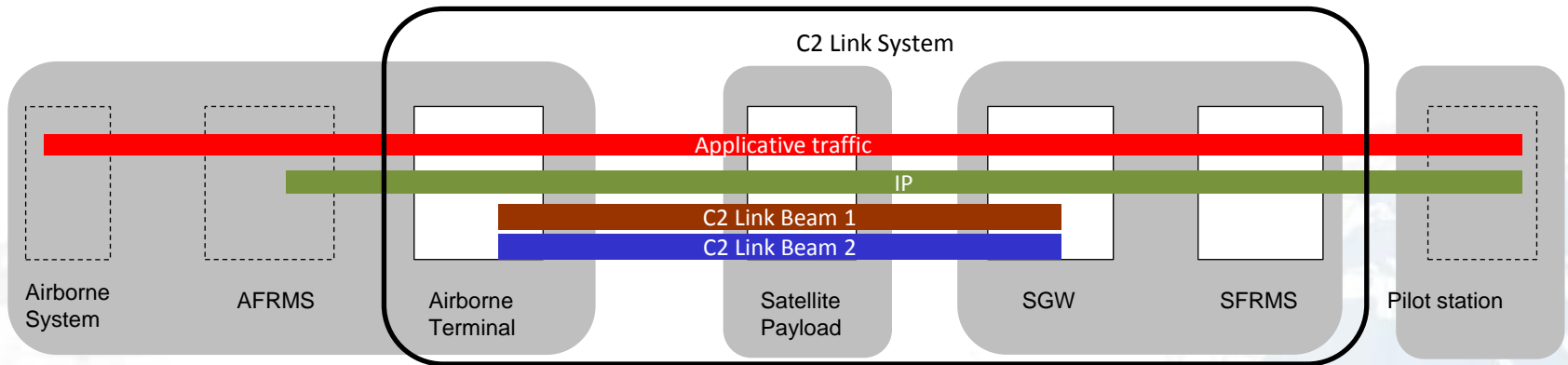
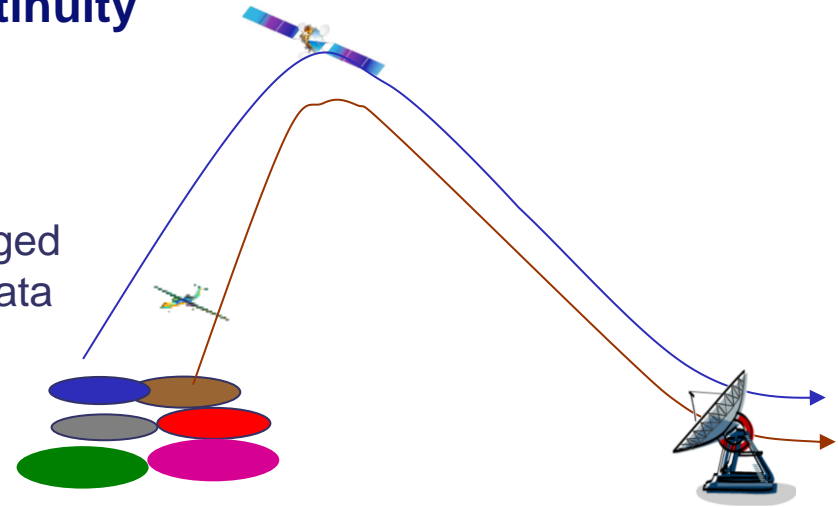
# The 5GHz Solution – Typical Session

- Seamlessly, as the RPAS progresses on the coverage, handover(s) takes place to ensure continuity



### Satellite Beam Handover

- RX and TX carriers are changed
- Transparent for end-to-end data

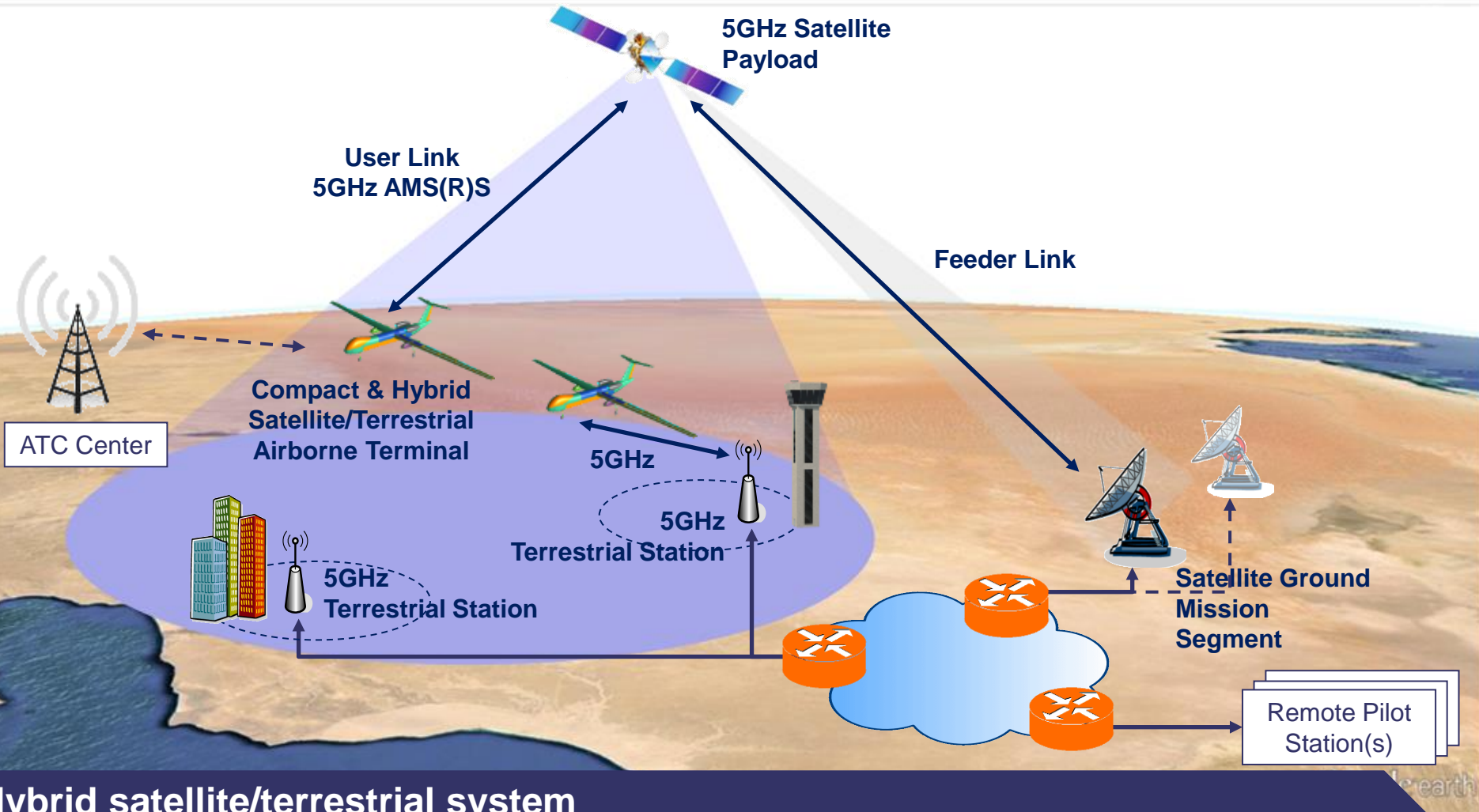


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- **Exclusive and global allocation to civil aviation services: AMS(R)S**
- **Unique standards applicable worldwide**
  - ➔ RTCA DO-362 (and upcoming update) for the Terrestrial Component
  - ➔ EUROCAE upcoming ED-XX for Satellite Component
- **System capacity compatible with mid/long term needs**
- **Hybrid terrestrial/satellite airborne terminal**
  - ➔ Satellite connectivity without any additional hardware
  - ➔ Possible integration in a **dual use terminal** (Civil 5GHz + NATO 4.4-4.9 GHz)
    - ➔ single equipment for military and civil airspace
- **Small antenna footprint and no accommodation constraint**
  - ➔ compatibility with light drones (<150 kg)
- **Simple system delivering high level safety performances**

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# The 5GHz Solution – Overall Architecture



**Hybrid satellite/terrestrial system**  
**Large coverage area ensuring very high safety performance where needed**

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# Spectrum available for C2 links development today

24

## Two potential solutions for satellite C2

- *Ku/Ka-band* solution (mainly military concept) – FSS allocation
- *C-band* solution in the (5030-5091MHz) with AMS(R)S allocation



## Our understanding of the current status is the following

- ***C-band has been allocated for UAS C2 link (satcom & terrestrial)***
  - Footnote 5.367 of the ITU Radio Regulations since at least the early 90s (satcom)
  - MOPS for its terrestrial use is ready: DO-362
  - SATCOM was moved to table in the framework of WRC-12 Agenda Item 1.3
  - MOPS for its satcom use is being prepared by EUROCAE
- ***WRC-15 opened the door to Ku/Ka band FSS – work still needed both at ICAO and ITU to determine usability***



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# A market likely to be segmented

Ku/Ka-bands require heavy and complex airborne equipment

- a large antenna (40-120 cm) to achieve required operation gain
  - an agile antenna to manage the satcom beam pointing (mechanically or electronically) esp. during maneuvers
  - a strong power source to mitigate rain attenuation on the satcom-UAS link
- ⇒ derived from proven military technology on heavy UAVs
- ⇒ but *costly and not fit for small, low-altitude flight*
- (25 - 500 kg, < 10 000 ft)



C-band could enable simple and small size terminals

- smaller sized antenna (~ 10 cm)
  - lower rain margin requirement, better link budget at all altitudes
  - enables the use of a single equipment for terrestrial and satcom link
- ⇒ *compatible with 25-500kg UAS*



The market will be segmented between those UAS which large size is compatible with Ku/Ka terminals and the smaller ones that will rely on simpler, lighter C-band terminals.

- **There are two solutions for the UAS C2 satcom link :**
  - C-band
  - FSS in Ku/Ka-band
- **These two solutions are *not in competition* as they will most likely address different classes of airspace users.**
- **C-band will be hardly avoidable for smaller UAS and at low altitudes**
- **Significant level of European public investment in this domain**
- **Industrials such as TAS, and satellite operators expressed interest in a 5GHz SatCom solution for C2**

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