#### WE LOOK AFTER THE EARTH BEAT

Sept 12, 2017	A potential new Aeronautical Mobile Satellite Route Service system in the 5 GHz band for the RPAS C2 link	
	ICAO WRC19 Workshop, Paris, France	
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## **Command and Control (C2) link**



#### Command and Control (C2) link

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





2

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



## **Communication chain (user traffic)**



4

## The 5GHz Solution – Detailed System View



5

## 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 (where the 960-1164 MHz spectrum is already congested, e.g. in Europe) – 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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links

5091 MHz 🛶 5150 MHz

5030 MHz

**ICAO** 

Aeronautical

Mobile Band

(+ MLS)

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Satellite + Terrestri

5000 MHz

Galileo

feeder

links

4400 MHz

NATO

Mobile Band

(terrestrial)

NATO

OTAN

7

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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 and RPA
- 40 kHz to 100 kHz channels with flexibility between RPA and SGW



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

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8

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



## **The 5GHz Solution – Ongoing activities**

EUROCAE WG-105 (ex WG-73) will continue work on C2 in Control Command, Communications & Security (C3S) Focus Team

#### >> Spectrum management

- MASPS on spectrum management under elaboration
- **SATCOM** data-link
  - MOPS expected in 2018

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 SpecificationshalesAlenia

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## **The 5GHz Solution – Overall Architecture**



11

## **The 5GHz Solution – Perimeter**



## The 5GHz Solution – System Physical Architecture



#### >> 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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## The 5GHz Solution – C2 Link Ground Segment

#### Communication protocol tailored to the need

#### Forward Link – from SGW to RPA:

- TDMA, i.e. several RPA are multiplexed over a single carrier
- Continuous Transmissions using CPM Modulation
- High efficiency waveform delivering 10^-3 PER
- Return Link from RPA to SGW:
  - FDMA, 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%



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## A simple and robust ground segment



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## The 5GHz Solution – C2 Link Airborne User Terminal

- **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) 150a

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

Category	Specifications	
Interfaces	IP with Remote Pilot Centers IP with Communication Management Unit onboard RPA	
Functional	Transmit IP datagrams Indicate the quality of the link Support Remote Pilot Center handovers Implement QoS differentiation	
Security	Strong Authentication during logon phase Source Authentication & Non-Repudiation of control plane exchanges	
Performances	Coverage: regional, extensible to global coverage Capacity: from ~ 100 RPAs simultaneously, to up to 10 000 Latency (99.9% over 1 month): C2: 0.5s, ATC voice: 0.4s, ATC data: 3s, SA: 0.7s Availability: >99.99%	
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## The 5GHz Solution – System Specifications – Overview (2/2)

Parameter	FWD	RTN		
Duplexing	Frequency Division Duplex			
Physical Layer				
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		
Link Layer				
Access Mechanism	TDMA–terminal listens to 1 shared carrier (Dynamic Timeslot Allocation)	FDMA–1 dedicated RTN carrier per user		
Network Layer				
Protocol	IP	IP		
Control plane				
Authentication	Strong Authentication during logon phase Source Authentication & Non-Repudiation of control plane exchanges			
Handover	Carrier & Beam handover			



17

## **The 5GHz Solution – Typical Session**



#### **Prior Knowledge:**

- Security Credentials
- Initial RX frequency

# 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



#### Roles for logon:

- Broadcasts SysInfo
- Assigns channels to RPA
- Authenticates Users

#### **Security Considerations**

- UT 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



#### 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



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



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 C2 Link System Applicative traffic C2 Link Beam C2 Link Beam 2 Airborne AFRMS SGW SFRMS Airborne Satellite Pilot station System Terminal Payload

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## The 5GHz Solution – Key Advantages

- 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
- → 5GHz is currently in some places the only option for the terrestrial link (e.g. in Europe)
- → 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)</p>

### Simple system delivering high level safety performances



## **The 5GHz Solution – Overall Architecture**

