

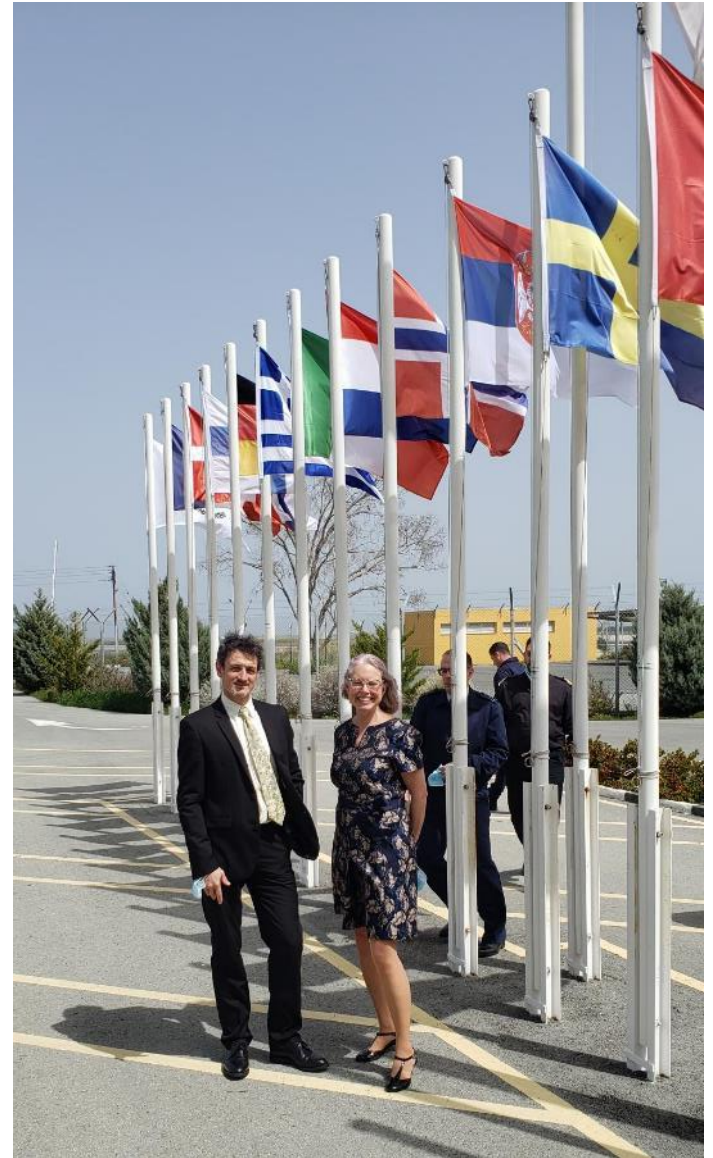


GADSS AND ELT(DT)s

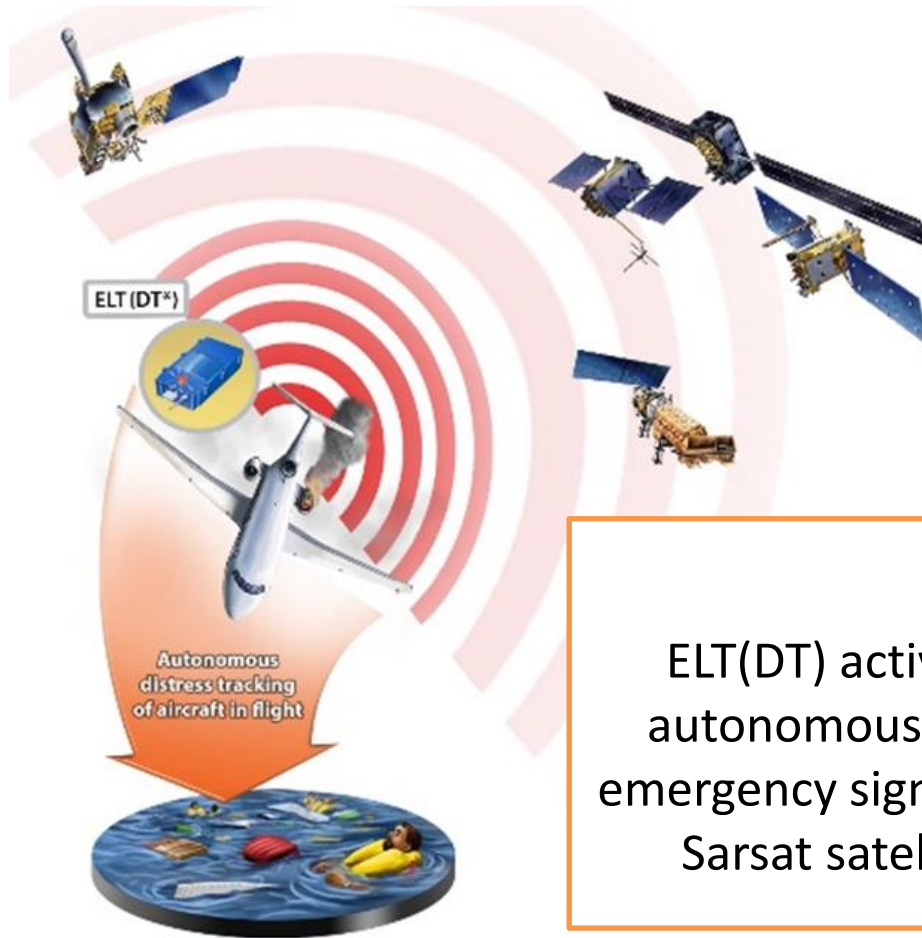
Cheryl Bertoia
Arnaud Sindou

Cospas-Sarsat Secretariat

Eighth Meeting of the
ICAO Asia/Pacific SAR Working Group
(APSAR/WG/9 (Bangkok, 7-10 May 2024))



ELT(DT) for Distress Tracking



Scenario #1:
ELT(DT) activates independently upon autonomous detection in-flight aircraft emergency signaling the distress to Cospas-Sarsat satellites (MEOSAR* system).

ELT(DT) Design

- ICAO: ADT is performance based and non-technology specific



Airbus, Boeing, Bombardier, and Embraer (OEMs) have selected the ELT(DT) to satisfy:

- ICAO Annex 6 - GADSS recommendations
- European operational requirements (see ED-237).

ELT(DT) Design

- Linked to aircraft avionics for autonomous activation
- Start transmitting after 5 sec max after activation (ELT = ~ 50 sec)
- Higher transmission rate than regular ELT:
 - Every 5 sec between T= 0 to T=2 min
 - Every 10 sec between T = 2 min to T = 5 min
 - Every 28.5 sec after T = 5 min
- Powered by aircraft; if disconnected, battery for > 370 minutes,
- Cancellation function (when activation criteria are no longer valid)
- Coded with ICAO 24-bit address and Operator 3LD
- Provide GNSS position and altitude
- Do not provide 121.5 MHz in flight
- Not supposed to survive a crash



ELT(DT) Design



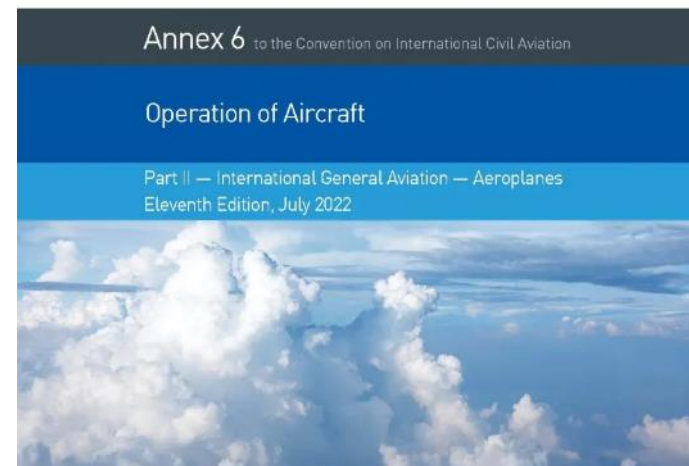
- ELT(DT) designed to withstand a crash impact
 - ELT(DT) before a crash
 - Transmission mode after “crash” detection
 - Every 5 sec between T = Crash and T = 30 min
 - Every 120 sec after T= 30 min
 - Total operating time (in-flight +after crash) >24h
 - Keep same HEX ID
- ELT(DT) combined with automatic ELT
 - ELT(DT) before a crash (>370 min)
 - ELT(Auto)* after a crash (>24h)
 - * 3LD once every 2 bursts for 5 minutes
 - * Cancellation message capability
 - * Keep same ELT(DT) Hex ID

ELT(DT) Readiness

- Required ADT equipage date postponed to **1 Jan 2025**
 - applicable to all aircraft over 27,000 kg first issued with a Certificate of Airworthiness from **1 January 2024**.
 - Several major airframers indicated ELT(DT) onboard as early as **March 2023**
- => **FGB ELT(DT)** was declared at **FOC** by C/S on **1 Jan. 2023**
- => **SGB ELT(DT)** was **1 Jan 2024**



International Standards
and Recommended Practices



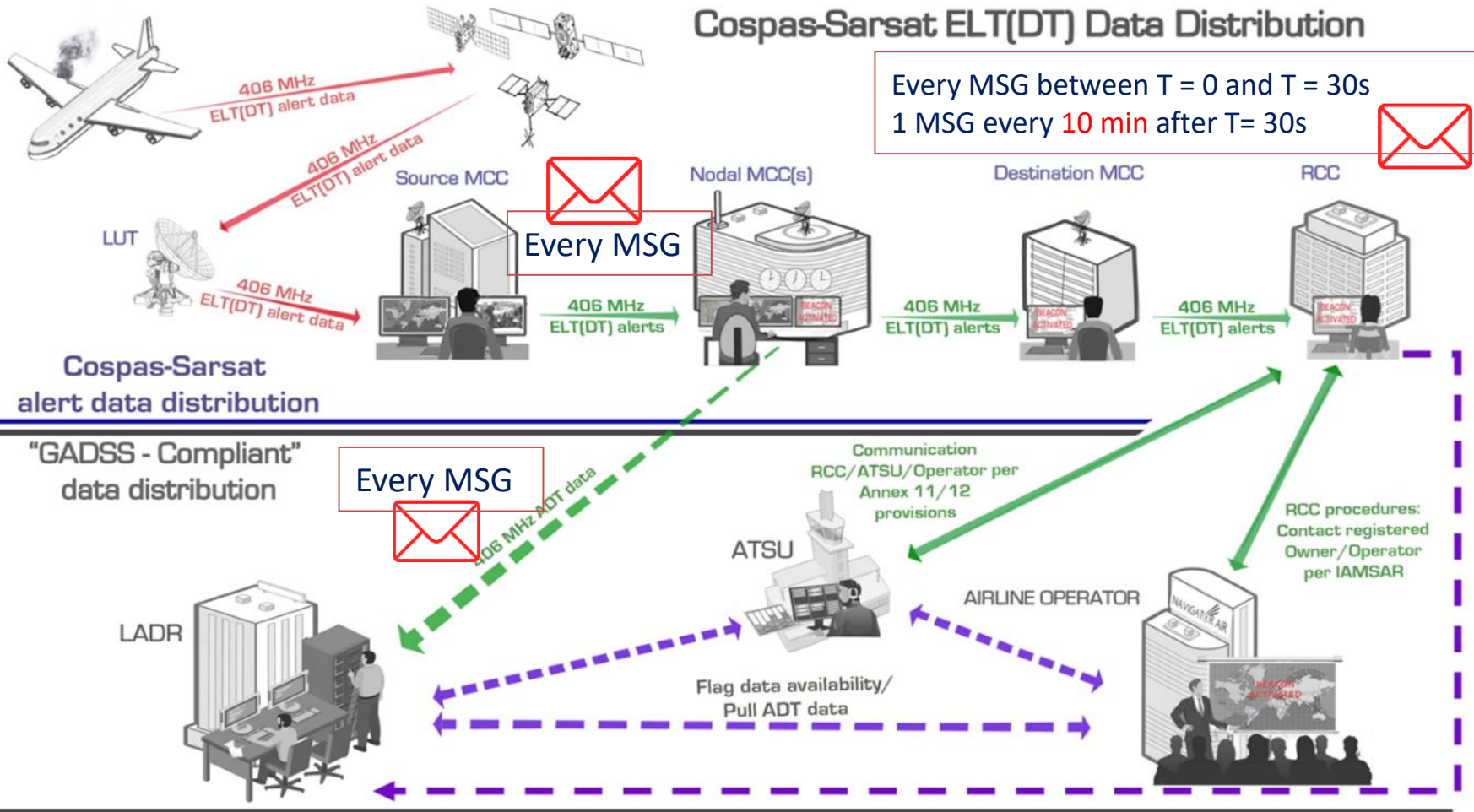
This edition supersedes, on 3 November 2022, all previous editions of Part II of Annex 6.
For information regarding the applicability of the Standards and Recommended Practices, see the Foreword.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

ELT(DT) Data Distribution

Cospas-Sarsat ELT(DT) Data Distribution

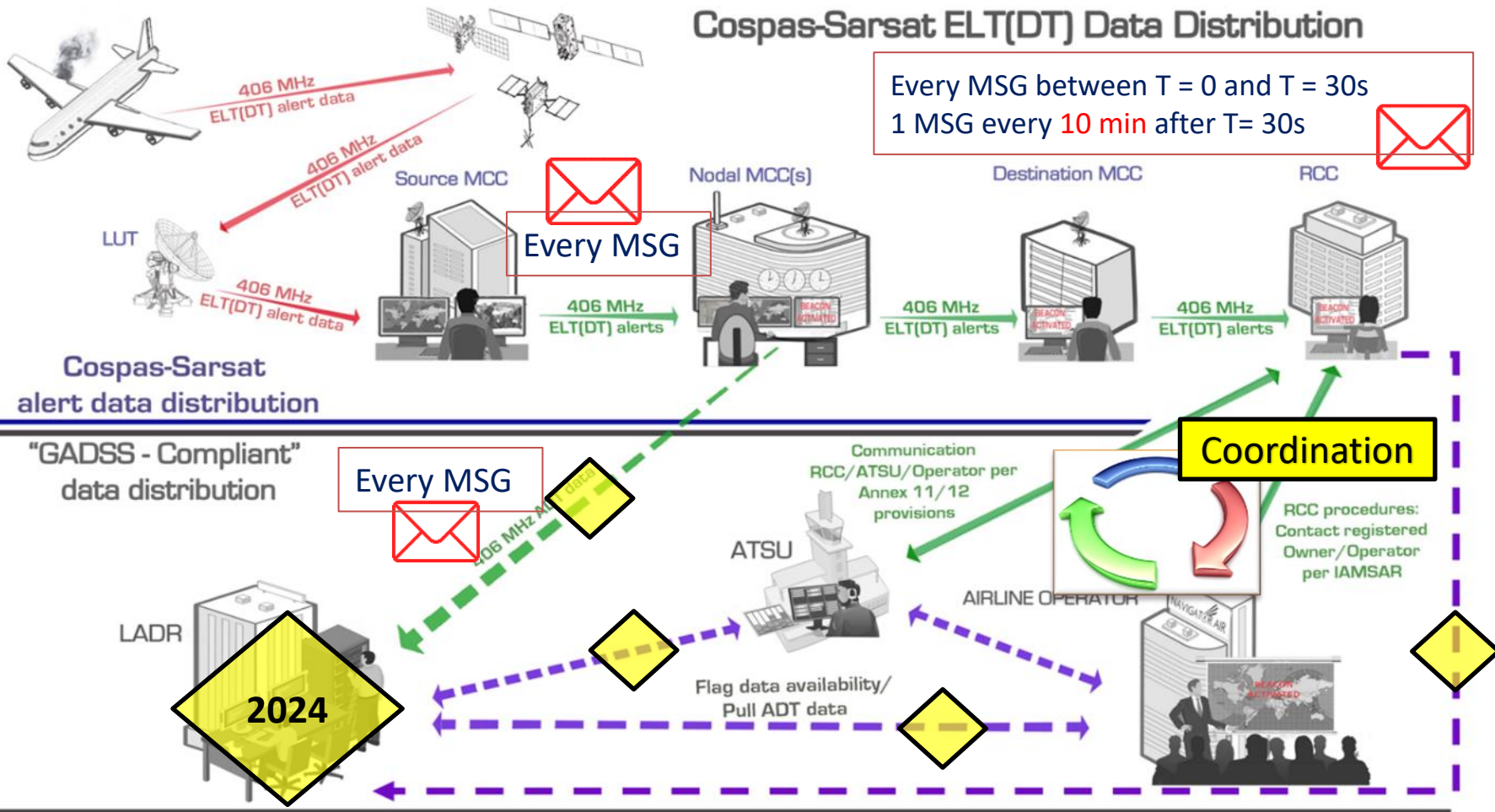
Every MSG between $T = 0$ and $T = 30s$
1 MSG every 10 min after $T = 30s$



ELT(DT) Data Distribution

Cospas-Sarsat ELT(DT) Data Distribution

Every MSG between $T = 0$ and $T = 30s$
1 MSG every 10 min after $T = 30s$



Guidance to ATS and RCC

1. SIT 185 message also reports the detection of a signal from ELT(DT); Paragraph 1 will contain “**DISTRESS TRACKING**”, and Paragraph 3 will clearly identify the source of the message as an “**ELT DISTRESS TRACKING**”
2. Study the basic event information provided in the ELT (DT) SIT 185:
 - Paragraph 3 provides “**flag**” **State of the aircraft** decoded from the **ICAO 24-bit address**, and the **aircraft operator 3LD** from the rotating field.
 - Paragraph 4 provides the **aircraft position (GNSS)**.
- ~~[3. **Login to ICAO’s LADR** to access all available information for this distress event, including the aircraft’s **last known position (LKP)**. [LADR not ready]~~
3. contact the appropriate **ATSU(s)** (and possibly the airline operator) per ICAO Annexes 11 and 12 to determine more information about the possible distress event, *contact information for both ATS unit and operator should be available within the new Ops Control Directory [when ready]* and/or listed in the RCC documentation and plans.

Guidance to ATS and RCC

4. If necessary, request that the sending MCC send more of the data stored at the MCC level for the beacon event, to allow tracking of the flight using all (or more) of the information transmitted by the ELT(DT).

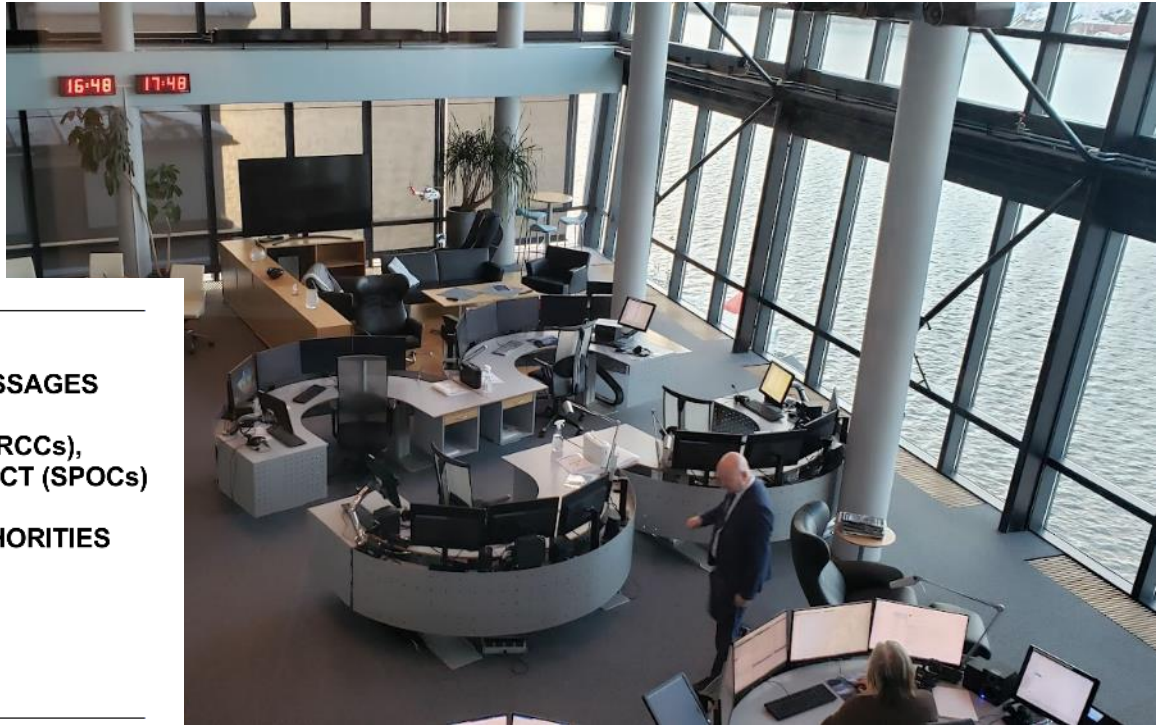
~~6. Monitor the LKP available in the LADR to assist in determining whether the aircraft is a **fixed or moving target**, in coordination with the appropriate ATSU and neighboring RCCs, as appropriate. [LADR not ready]~~

5. **Contact your supporting MCC** for any necessary clarifications about the content or the distribution of a SIT 185 message.

6. **Prepare for a SAR operation**, while monitoring incoming alerts for a possible cancellation message (SIT 185 **cancellation message**, Paragraph 1 will contain “**DISTRESS TRACKING COSPAS-SARSAT USER CANCELLATION ALERT**”).

7. Launch SAR activities per national procedures (and IAMSAR manual guidance)...

Cospas-Sarsat RCC Handbook



**HANDBOOK ON DISTRESS ALERT MESSAGES
FOR
RESCUE COORDINATION CENTRES (RCCs),
SEARCH AND RESCUE POINTS OF CONTACT (SPOCs)
AND
IMO SHIP SECURITY COMPETENT AUTHORITIES**

C/S G.007
Issue 3
March 2022

Further guidance for RCCs are available in the Cospas-Sarsat RCC Handbook available on the Cospas-Sarsat/Pro website [<here>](#)

TIME FOR QUESTIONS
