

**Modern surveillance system.
Punctual and space distributed system**

ADS-B and MLAT modern view & evolution

VNIIRA-OVD & NPP CRTS - leadership in modern surveillance technologies in Russia:

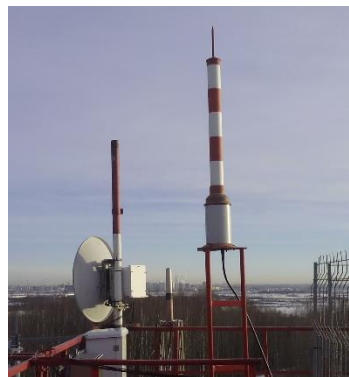
- ✓ First ADS-B 1090 ES GS “Onyx” (2007)
- ✓ First Mode-S MSSR “Aurora-S” (2011) and “Aurora-2” (2013)
- ✓ First WAM “Mera” (2014)
- ✓ First ADS-B vehicle transponder “Gnome” (2015)
- ✓ First ED-129/DO-260B compliant ADS-B GS “Sota-X1”/“Sota-X4” (2015)



ADS-B GS “Onyx”
2007



MSSR “Aurora-2”
2013



WAM “Mera”
2014



ADS-B vehicle
transponder “Gnome”
2015



ADS-B GS “Sota-X1”
2015



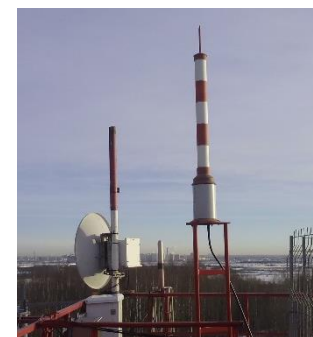
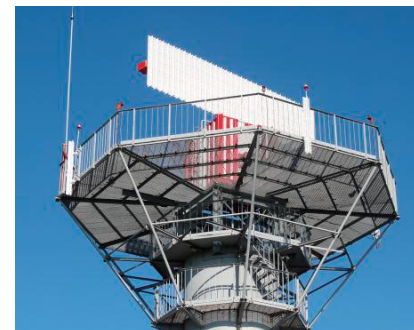
ADS-B GS “Sota-X4”
2015

Wide experience in secondary surveillance and ADS-B systems:

- ✓ MSSR “MVRL-SVK” (44 pcs)
- ✓ MSSR “Aurora” (~30 pcs)
- ✓ ADS-B GS “NS-1”, “NS-1A”, ... (~45 pcs)
- ✓ MSSR “Aurora-S”/”Aurora-2” (~5 pcs in installation)
- ✓ WAM/MLAT “Mera” (2 pcs)



- Mode S MSSR “Aurora-2” (2013)
 - ✓ RBS, Mode-S (EHS), UVD (Russian), ADS-B 1090 ES
 - ✓ Range up to 465 km, rotation period from 4 sec
 - ✓ 3' azimuth/15 m range precision
- ADS-B GS “Sota-X1”/”Sota-X4” (2015)
 - ✓ Full ED-129/DO-260B compliance
 - ✓ Outdoor (Sota-X1) installation, 20W consumption
- ADS-B Vehicle Transponder “Gnome” (2015)
 - ✓ DO-260B compliance
- ADS-B Server (2015)
 - ✓ Up to 64 ADS-B sources, data mixing
 - ✓ ASTERIX 021/023/064/247, almost all versions
- WAM “Mera” (2014), MLAT/WAM “Almanac” (2015)
 - ✓ RBS, Mode-S (EHS), ADS-B 1090 ES
 - ✓ Passive and active (own interrogators) operation
 - ✓ Synchronization GPS, GLONASS, transponder-based



- ✓ Single-channel and multichannel (sector antenna)
- ✓ Compact size, outdoor installation
 - Outdoor 4-channel ground station planned on 2016
- ✓ Full ED-129 and DO-260B compliance
- ✓ Multilateration support:
 - Decoding RBS and Mode-S replies
 - Precise time counter (OCXO)
 - Timestamps LTC and UTC
 - GPS/GLONASS synchronization, support operation without GNSS
 - Data source for several MLAT servers
- ✓ Remote control & management
- ✓ Choice of antennas



ADS-B ground station
“Sota-X1” (2015)



Radial A5-ADSB
5 dB, 0.5 m



AR5-1090
5 dB, 1 m



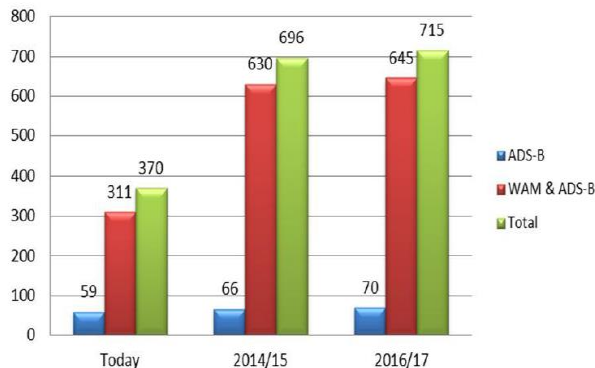
AS12-1060
12 dB, 1.6 m

AS13-1060
13 dB, 2 m

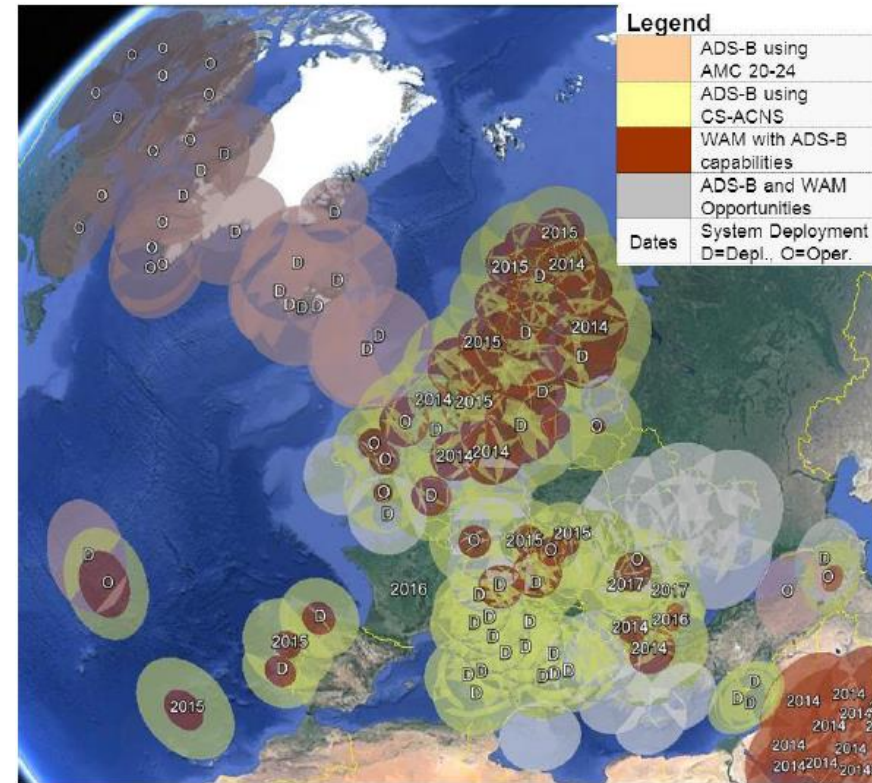


024
8 dB, 3 m

- Implementation of ADS-B and WAM in Europe coordinated by CASCADE program
- EU No 1207/2011, after 2015/2017:
 - All aircrafts IFR: ELS
 - Aircrafts from 5700 kg or 250 knots: EHS and ADS-B 1090 ES
- Preferred way is combination WAM/ADS-B
 - More 370 WAM/ADS-B sensors as of 2014
 - Expected about 700 in 2017

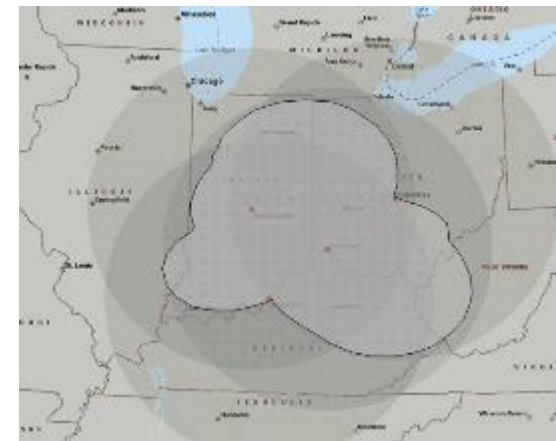
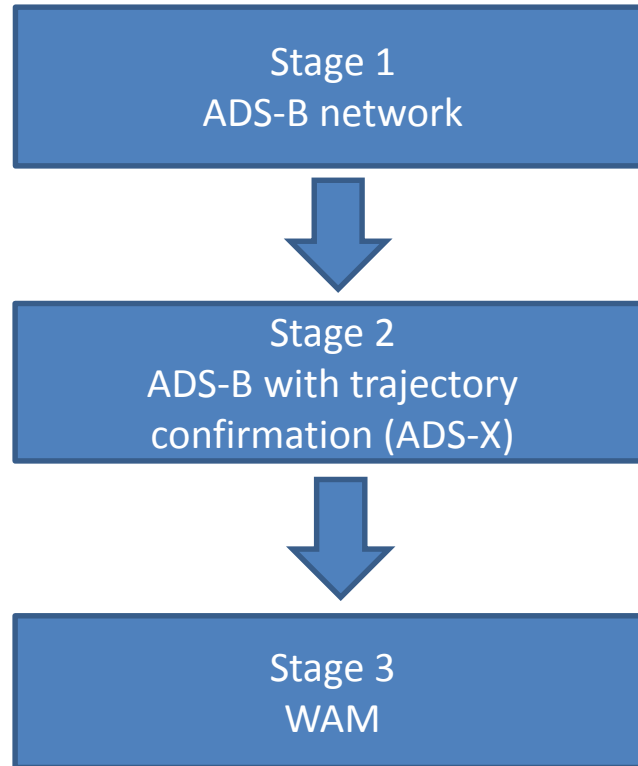
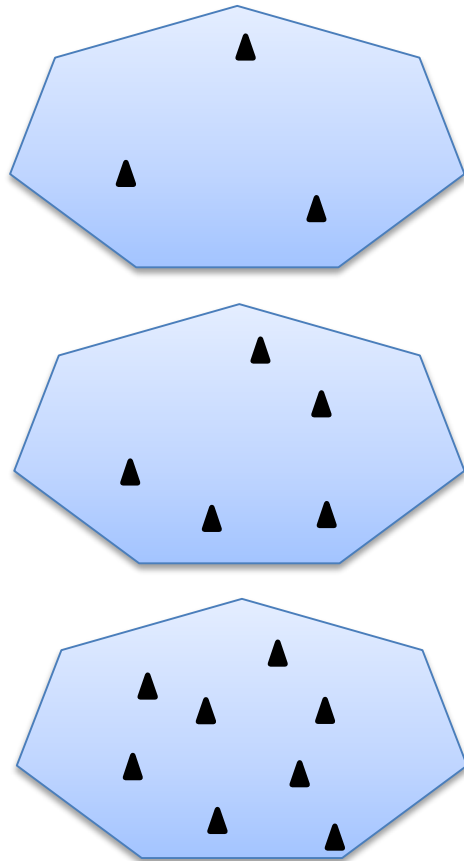


Note: Only deployed or firmly committed are included



- Main ADS-B development direction is combination of WAM and ADS-B
- Deployment of new WAM/ADS-B systems allows to decrease 1090 MHz line workload

If ADS-B sensors are MLAT-capable, ADS-B network may be smoothly transformed into ADS-X and WAM system by adding new sensors.



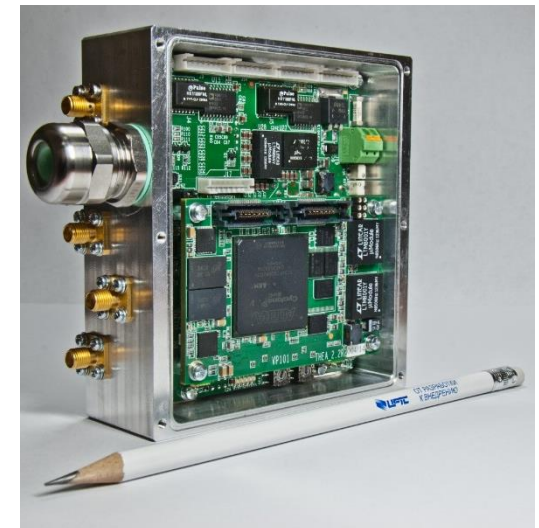
- No clear understanding for ADS-X technical specifications
- But it provides definite advantages for ATC

- ✓ Further reduction of:
 - Size
 - Power consumption
- ✓ Outdoor installations in any climate (from Arctic to tropical)
- ✓ Autonomous power supply ability
- ✓ Embedding to different radar systems



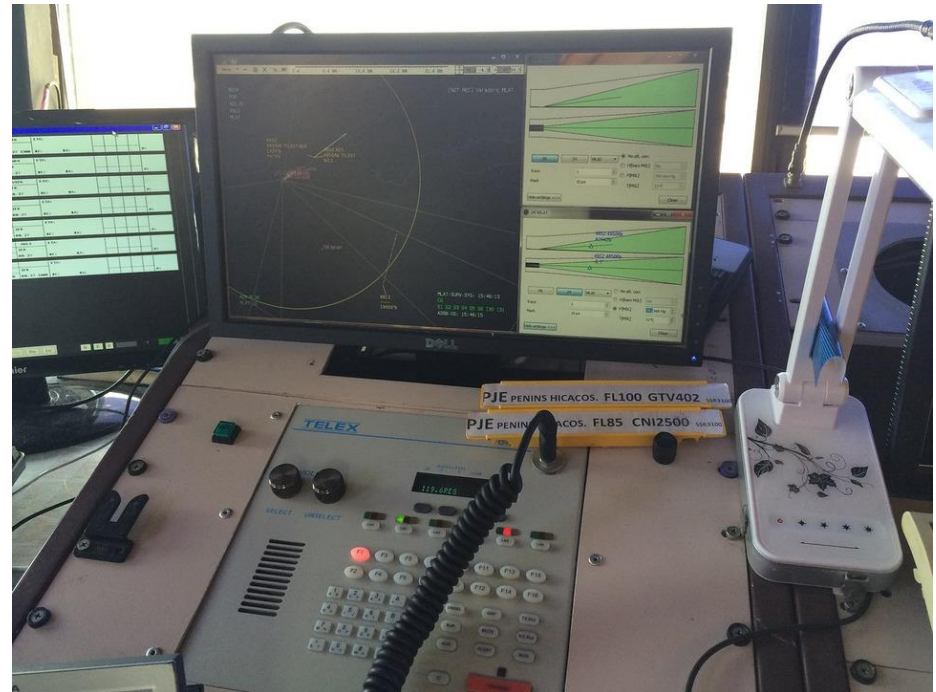
ADS-B receiver “Amber-2” (2016):

- ✓ Compact:
 - Size 115x126x49 mm, weight 2 kg
 - Power consumption 15 W
- ✓ Protected:
 - Dust- and waterproof IP68 stainless enclosure
 - Temperature from -50 °C to +50 °C
- ✓ Functional:
 - 2 independent channels (1-3 GHz tunable)
 - Operate as ADS-B ground station (ED-129, DO-260B) and/or MLAT sensor
 - GPS/GLONASS synchronization



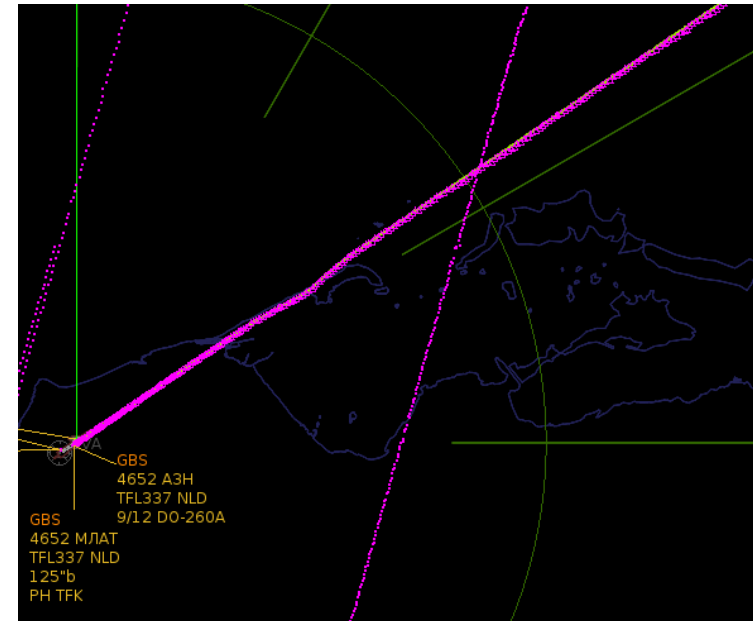
ADS-B receiver
“Amber-2” (2016)

- ✓ Dependent and independent synchronization
 - ✓ GPS and GLONASS in any combination
 - ✓ Transponder-based synchronization
 - ✓ Mix methods in a single system
- ✓ Sensors and interrogators sharing between systems
- ✓ Remote control & management
- ✓ Multifunction systems (*next slide*)



WAM/MLAT “Mera” (2014)/”Almanac” (2015)

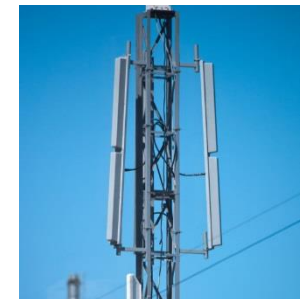
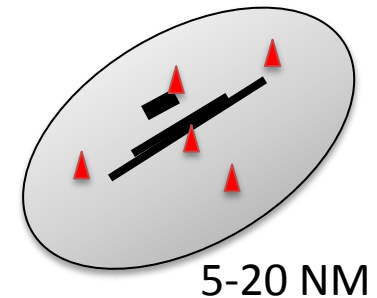
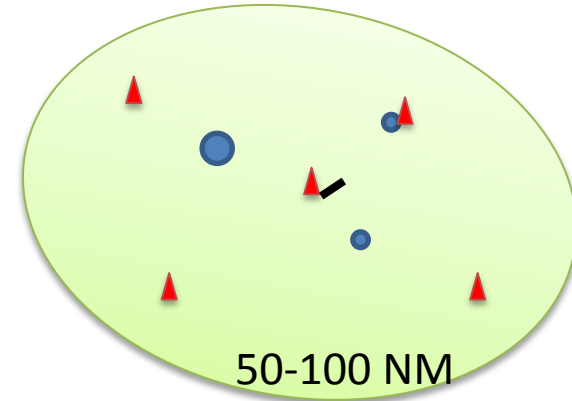
- Multifunction MLAT – emerging MLAT technology
 - ✓ Offered today by leading MLAT producers
- Different functions on the single system: WAM, Surface MLAT, ADS-B, HMU
- Key benefits:
 - ✓ Much cheaper than separate systems
 - ✓ New ATC applications in approach zone:
 - ✓ Precision approach monitoring (PAM)
 - ✓ Parallel runway approach
 - ✓ Reduced spacing on take-off
- Most effective use-cases:
 - Airport Surface+TMA MLAT with high precision in approach zone
 - HMU on the normal WAM



WAM/MLAT “Mera” (2014)/”Almanac” (2015)

- New way for surveillance: implement different functions on a single system instead of separate systems
- Adding new functions result in improvement of other functions

- Wide-based MLAT (sensors distributed $> \sim 100$ NM)
 - ✓ Active or passive surveillance, high precision
 - ✓ GNSS only synchronization
 - ✓ Requires high-band data communication channels
- Short-based MLAT (all sensors in ~ 10 NM area)
 - ✓ Only active surveillance in far zone, precision degrades with distance (as for radar)
 - + ✓ GNSS or independent synchronization
 - + ✓ Local data channels (directed Wi-Fi, radio relay)
 - ✓ Range is usually limited by interrogation potential
- Short-based “Mera”: range up to 100/115 NM
- “Almanac-2” (planned for 2016): up to 200 NM
 - ✓ Full replacement for airdrome MSSR
 - ✓ All MLAT advantages: cheap, simple service, ...
 - ✓ Novel applications: seashore, regions with no infrastructure (desert, far north)



- ✓ Make vehicles visible for surface guidance and control
 - ✓ Using ADS-B and/or MLAT
- ✓ Make vehicles visible for pilots
- ✓ Automate vehicles movement management

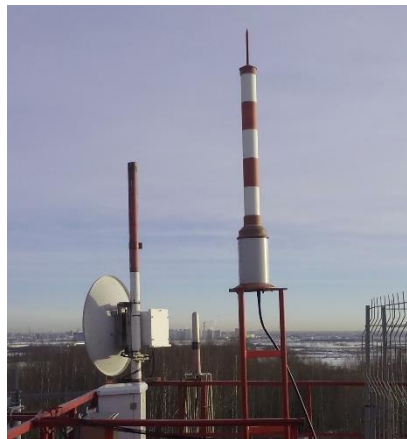
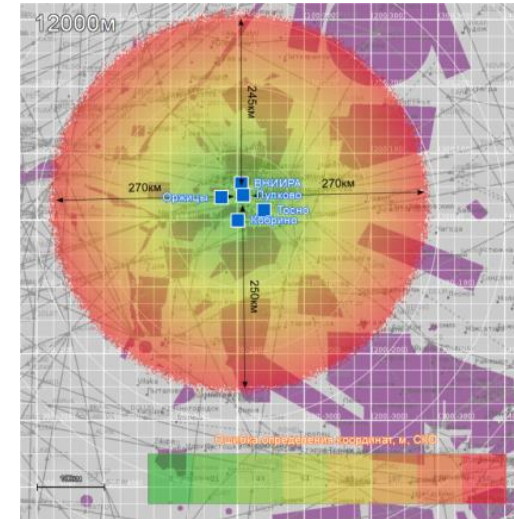
ADS-B 1090 ES vehicle transponder “Gnome” (2015)

- ✓ DO-260B compliant, transmit DF18
- ✓ Power consumption 1.5 W, transmitting power 18 W
- ✓ Temperature from -50°C to $+65^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ✓ GLONASS/GPS



Saint-Petersburg (Russia) WAM

- TMA WAM at Pulkovo airport, Saint-Petersburg, Russia
- First fragment deployed in 2014
 - 5 Rx and 1 Tx stations (30 NM base)
 - GPS, Glonass synchronization
- Operational area up to 120 NM range
 - ADS-B receive up to 250 NM
- Almost constant precision ~50 m (STD)
- Operational trial planned on 2016

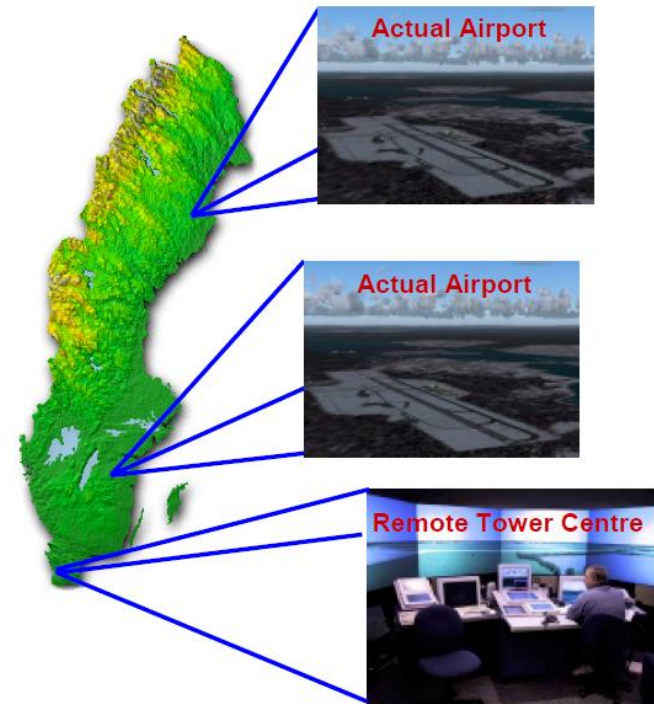


Varadero (Cuba) WAM+MLAT

- TMA WAM + Surface MLAT at Juan Gomez airport, Varadero, Cuba
- Deployed in 2014
 - 6 Rx and 2 Tx (4 NM base, 1 station at 12 NM)
- Operational area: surface & TMA zone up to 40 NM
 - ADS-B receive up to 200 NM
- Precision depends on range, average 100 m
- On operational trial since 2014

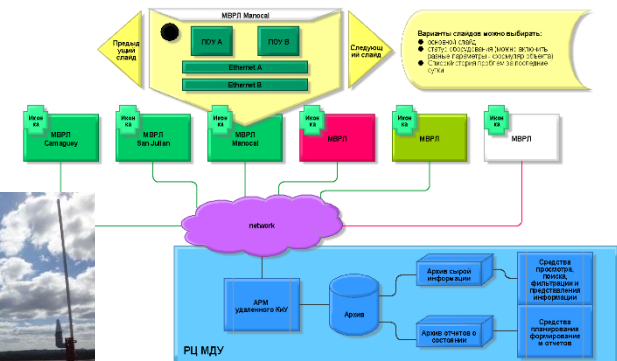


- Remote control and management
 - ✓ Supported for all VNIIRA/CRTS surveillance systems: MSSR, ADS-B, MLAT
 - ✓ Remote control & monitoring, management & configuration, software & firmware update
 - ✓ Connection to external CMS (*next slide*)
- MLAT is particularly suitable for remote operation:
 - ✓ Simple hardware, no routine service
 - ✓ High degree of reliability due to separate hardware units, installed with redundancy
 - ✓ Redundancy +2 or +3 stations preferred
 - ✓ Repairs may be performed by schedule, no interrupt of service
- MLAT well suits for remote ATC:
 - Easy remote operation
 - Built-in surface surveillance



- VNIIRA/CRTS “Superterminal” (2011) – solution for regional monitoring, archiving and management center
 - Simultaneous access to multiple MSSR, ADS-B and MLAT systems
 - Simple and extended monitoring
 - Management and configuration
 - Flight situation display
 - Hardware status archives
 - Configurable periodical reports

- Deployed in the control center, Havana, Cuba (2011)
 - 6 MSSR
 - 1 WAM/MLAT
 - In operational use



- ✓ Combined ADS-B+MLAT sensors is the most effective way of ADS-B development today
 - ✓ Provides for smooth transition from independent to dependent surveillance
- ✓ Modern MLAT systems are:
 - ✓ Multifunction
 - ✓ Sensor/interrogator sharable
 - ✓ Flexible configuration
- ✓ Remote control and management
 - ✓ MLAT systems are well suitable for remote operation
 - ✓ Surface&TMA MLAT is a good solution for remote ATC

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