

CNS/SG/2-WP/15
ADS-B Planning and Implementation
Aspects
**Use of 1090 MHz Extended Squitter for
ADS-B**

By
ICAO Secretariat

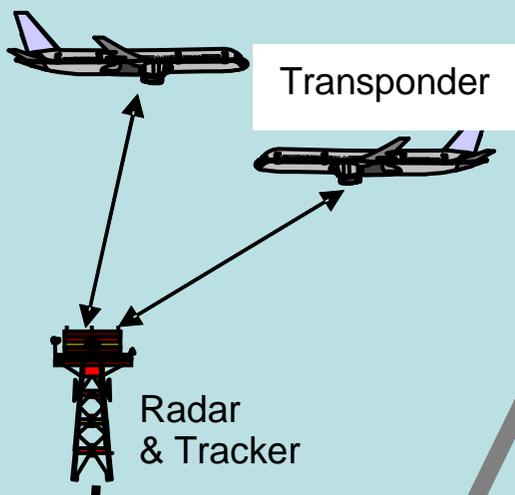
Definition:

ADS-B: A means by which aircraft, aerodrome vehicles and other objects can automatically transmit and/or receive data such as identification, position and additional data, as appropriate, in a broadcast mode.

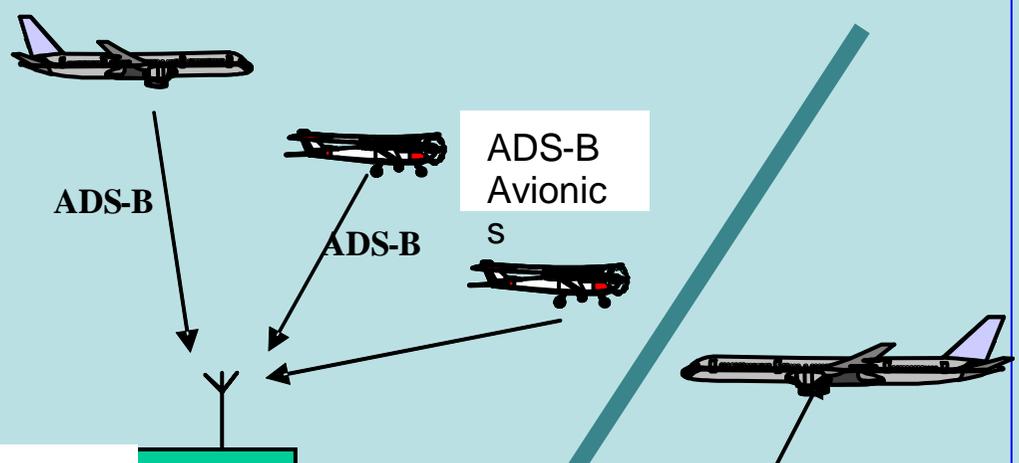
The digital radio that support ADS-B and standardized by ICAO are:

- * 1090 MHz extended squitter (ES)
- * VDL Mode 4
- * UAT

Radar Surveillance



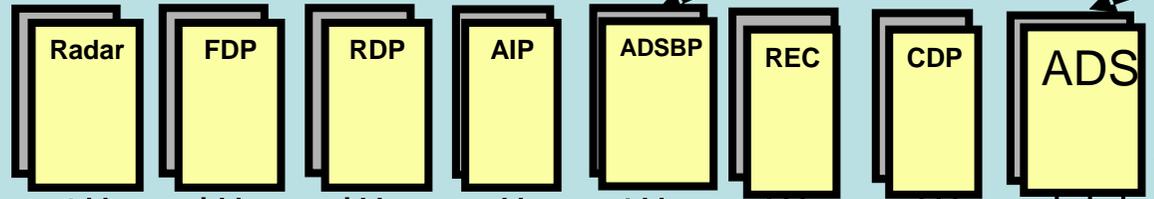
ADS-B Surveillance



ADS-B Ground Station

ADS-B Rx

ADS-C Surveillance



ATSC Displays

Automation System

ADS-B Messages



Airborne or surface position report

Aircraft identification-Category

Velocity - Heading

Emergency/Priority

An event-driven information

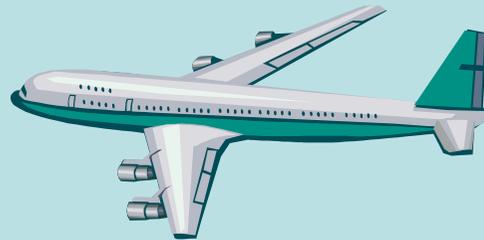
ACAS RA Broadcast

Operational status

1090 MHz Extended Squitter

- * Recognized as the most common element in early implementations of ADS-B (11th Air Navigation Conference, Rec.7/1)
- * Standardized by ICAO (Annex 10, Volumes III and IV supplemented by a new manual)
- * Certified airborne equipment and ground stations (for air-to-ground ADS-B) commercially available

1090 ES transmitters



A/C in flight

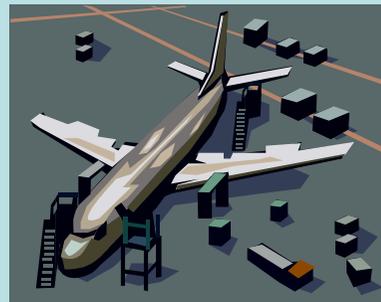
ES rate is slightly randomized and varies from 2/s (for position/velocity) 0.2/s (for identification)



Obstacle



TIS-B
Station



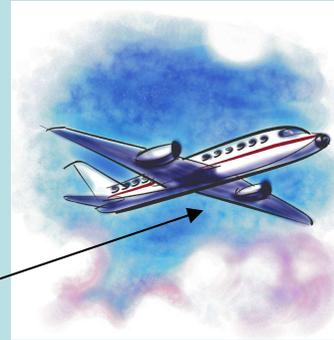
A/C on ground



Surface vehicle

Traffic Information Service - Broadcast (TIS-B)

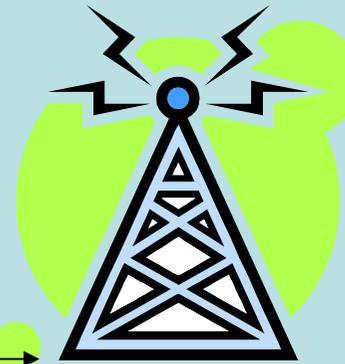
Aircraft has to be equipped with ES receiver/display to use the service



Radar

ADS-B

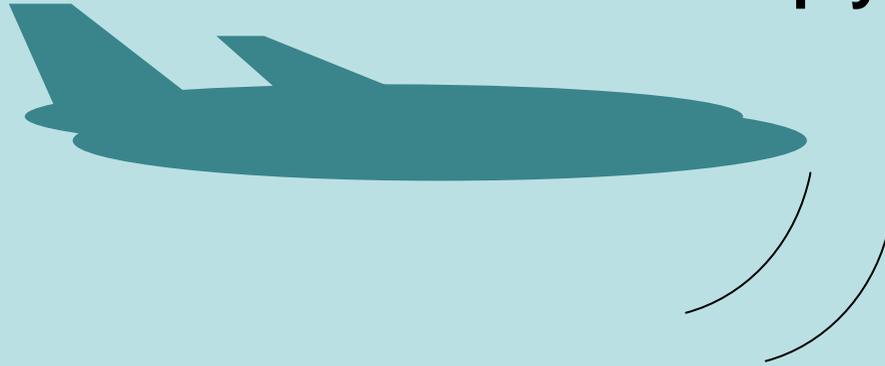
Other A/C Data



Broadcast of
A/C Positions by
ES

1090 ES Signal In Space

Same as for Mode S reply to ground interrogation



Preamble (8 μ S)

Data block (112 μ S)



Bit 1: 1 μ S

Bit 3

Bit 112

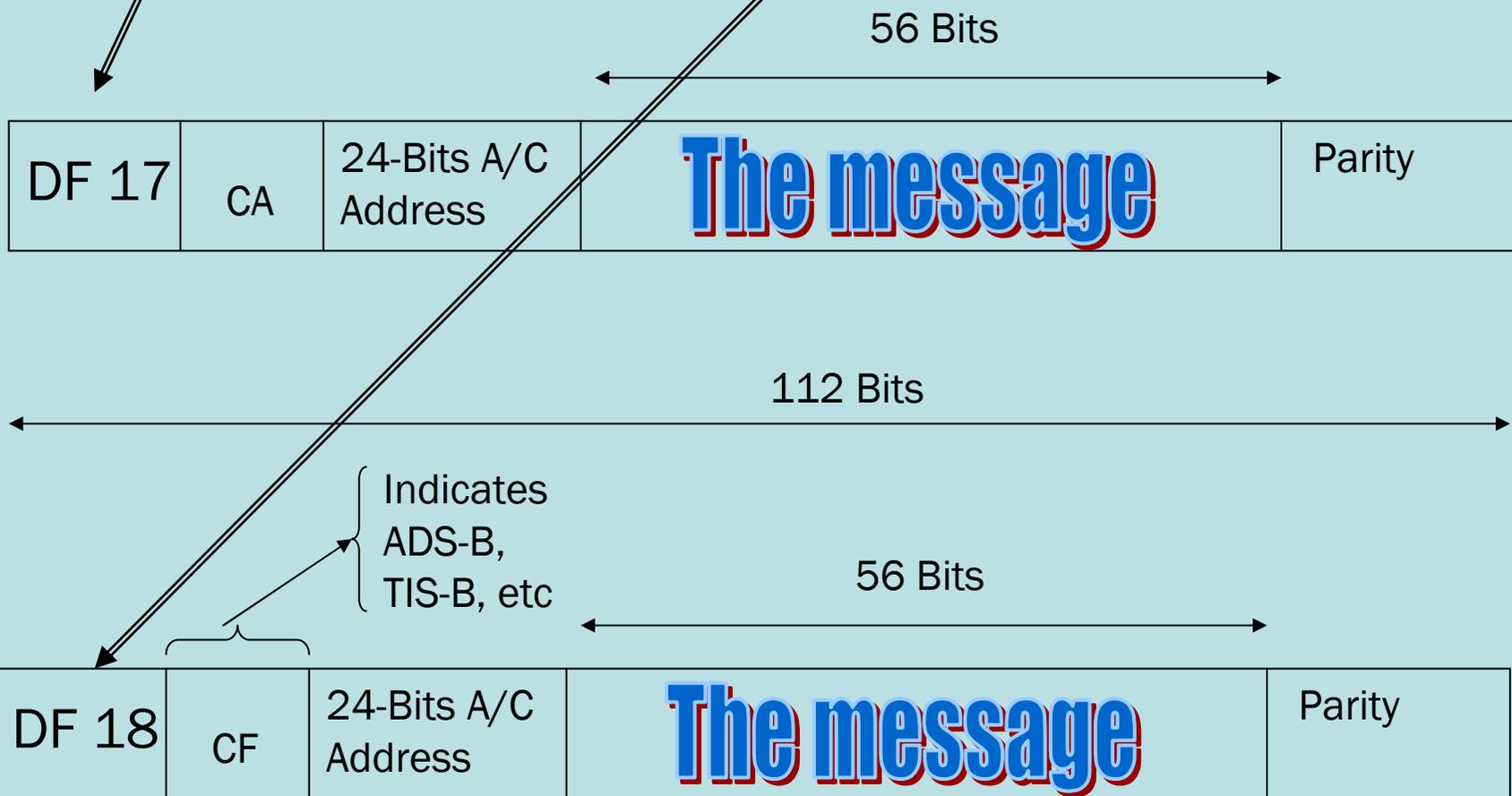
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0

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1090 MHz Carrier

ES signal can be emitted from Mode S transponders or non-transponder (NT) devices (airborne or else)



ES Versions

Version 0: In Annex 10 since 2002

Version 1: Being processed

Version number only affects the message contents

The two versions are interoperable (as per SARPs)

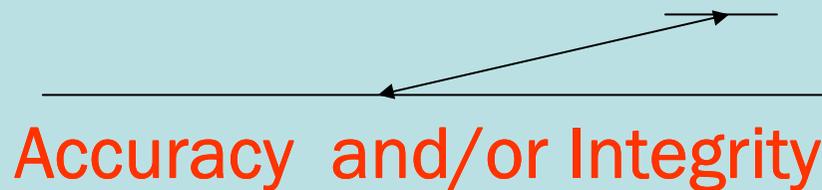
Version 1 has more elaborate indication of accuracy and integrity.

Both versions to be in a new manual.

More on Integrity, Accuracy, etc

The aircraft should indicate in its ADS-B messages how much trust can be placed on its reported **position** and **velocity**.

Version 0: Navigation Uncertainty (NUC)



NUC_P (for position): From 0 to 9

NUC_R: (for velocity): From 0 to 4

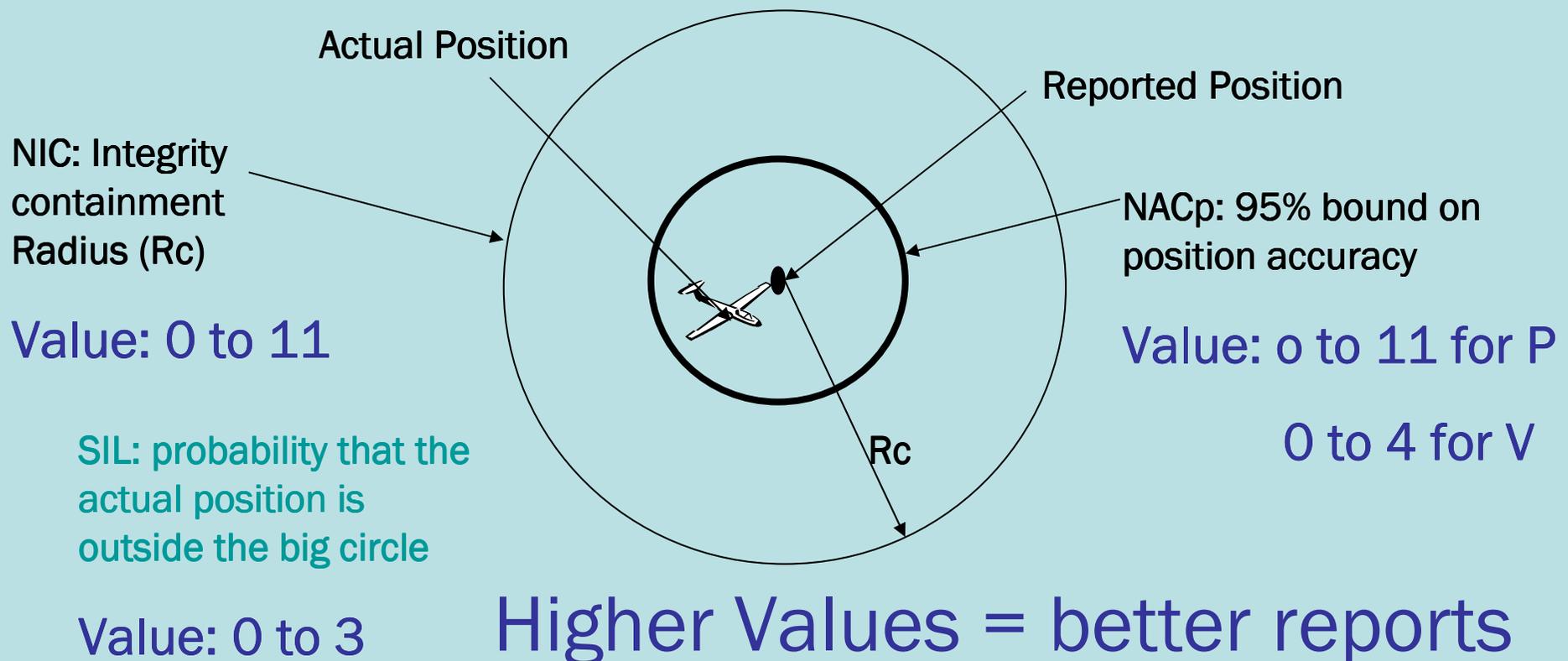
Higher NUC = Higher report quality

More on Integrity, Accuracy, etc

Version 1: Navigation Accuracy Category (NAC)

Navigation Integrity Category (NIC)

Surveillance Integrity Level (SIL)



More on Integrity, Accuracy, etc

56 Bits

Bits 1 to 5

TYPE Code: specifies what type of ES message is being transmitted. It also shows **NUC** (in Version 0) or **NIC** (in Version 1)

Bits 11-13 in airborne velocity ES show **NUCr** or **NACv**

Bits 45-48 in A/C Operational Status ES shows **NACp**

Bits 51-52 in A/C Operational Status ES show **SIL**

Is ADS-B as good as SSR?

Early studies suggest that minimum requirements for ADS-B to enable 5 NM separation (like for SSR) should be:

$NAC \geq 7$ (i.e. accuracy of 0.1 NM or better)

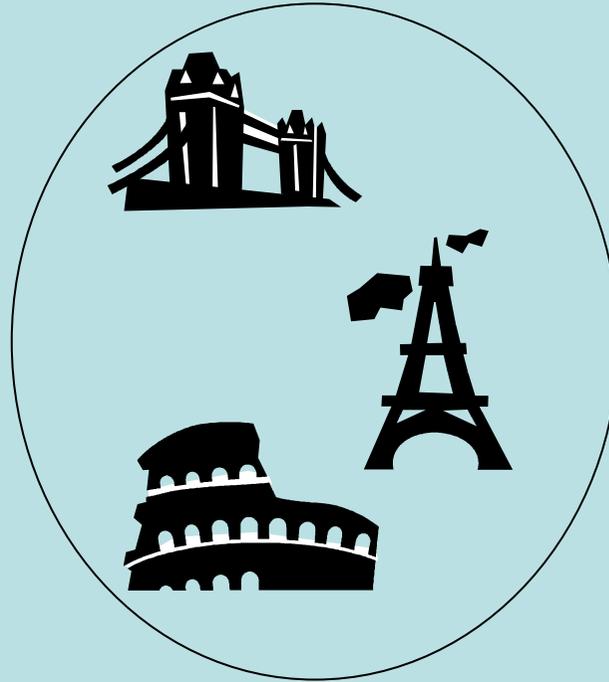
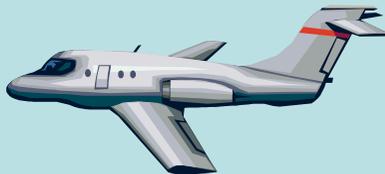
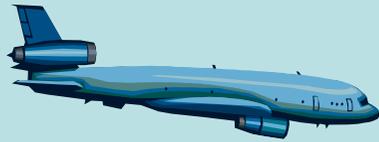
NIC (or NUC) ≥ 5 (i.e. $R_c=0.5$ NM)

$SIL \geq 2$ (i.e. Prob. of exceeding $R_c \leq 10^{-5}$)

Latency ≤ 4 Seconds

Update rate \geq once every 12 Seconds:

Aircraft equipage



As part of Elementary and Enhanced Surveillance mandates, most aircraft flying in/to Europe are already ES-capable. Other Mode S transponders can easily be upgraded

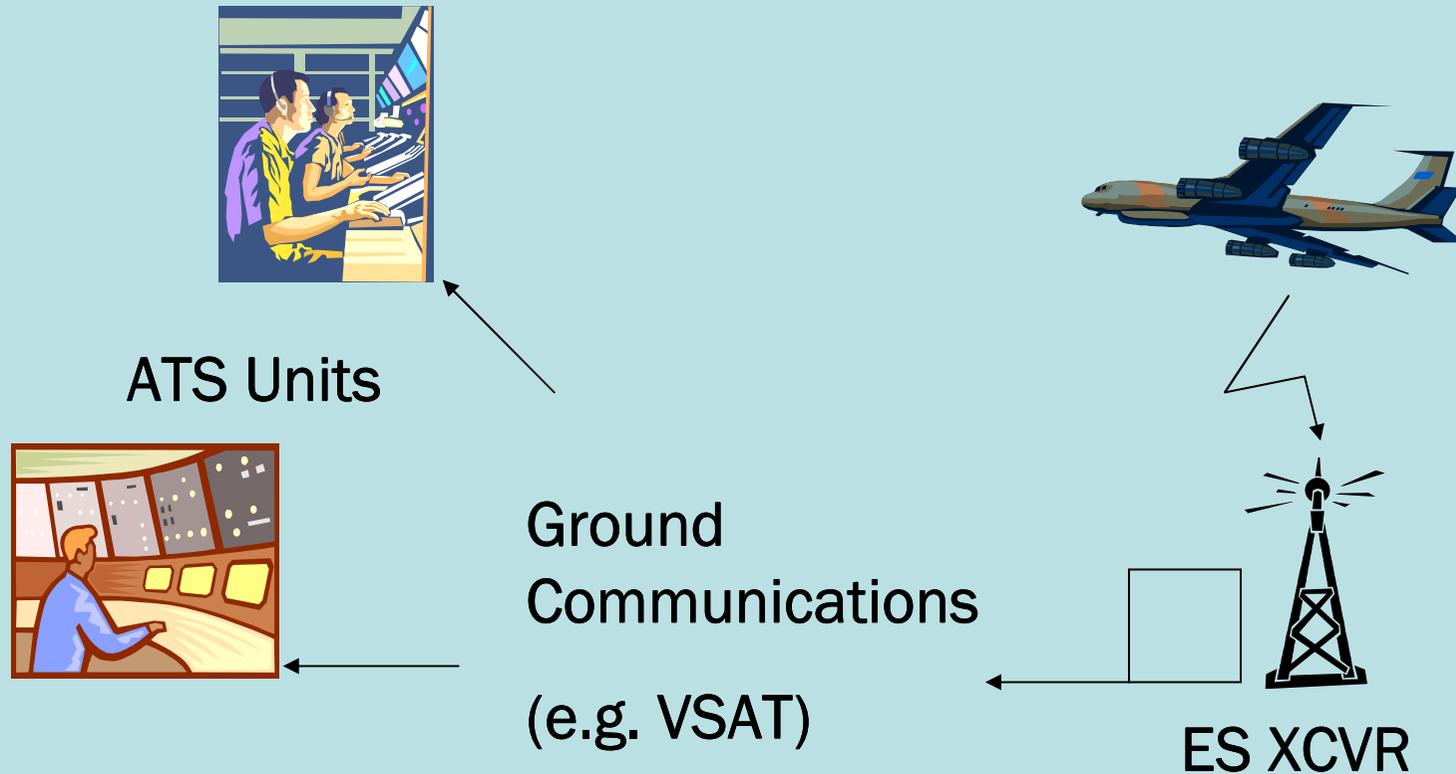
ADS-B avionics Example (Australia)

Non-TCAS Equipped Aircraft



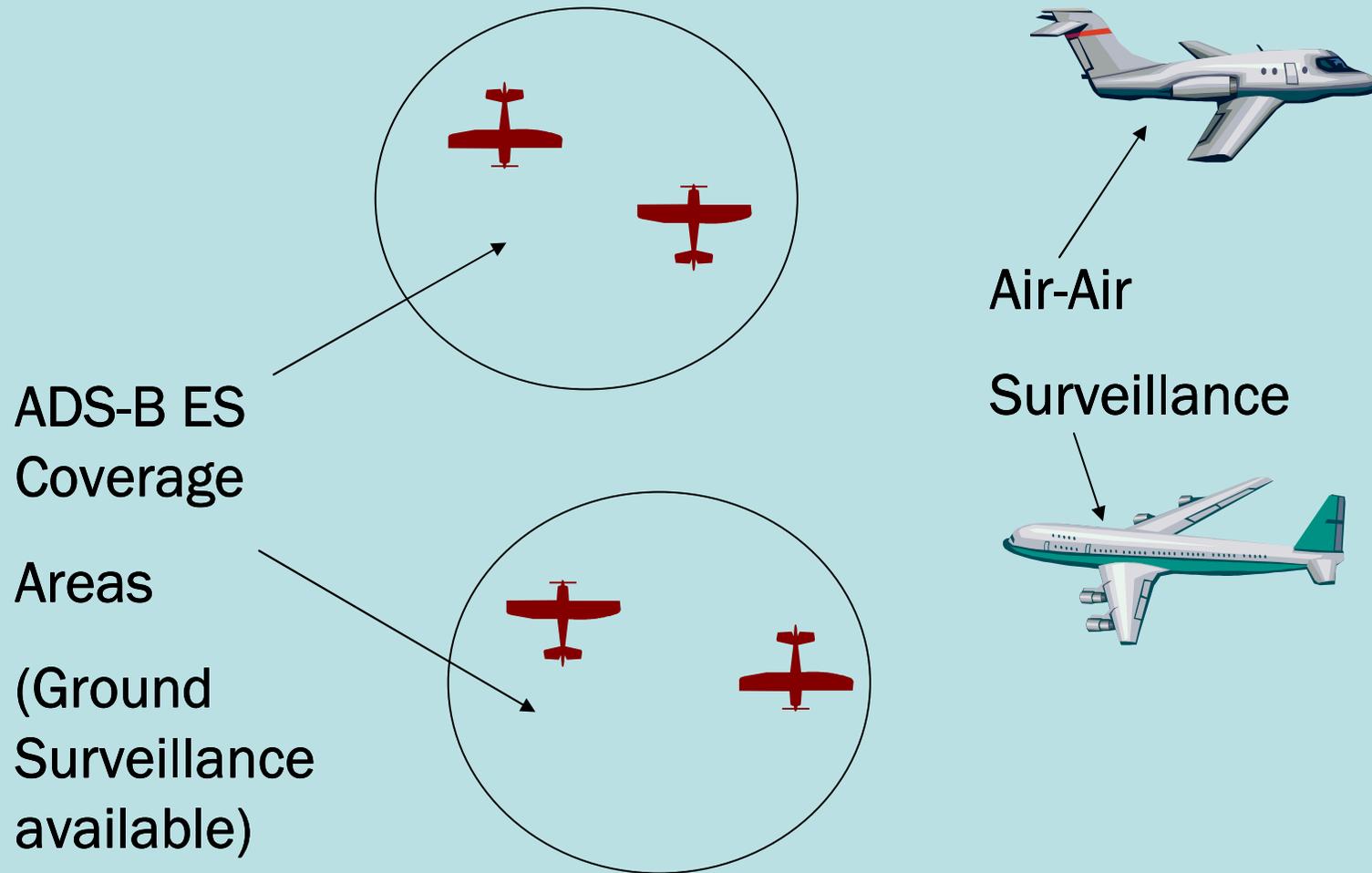
Source: www.airservices.gov.au

What about the ground infrastructure?



A proper ground infrastructure is required to ensure timely delivery of ADS-B messages to ATS units. The system should provide proper availability, integrity, transit time and so on in order for the data to be operationally useful.

Equipage of A/C with “ADS-B Out and In” improves situational awareness in the flight deck.



Related Documents

Annex 10, volume IV (Broad SARPs on ES)

Doc NNNN – Technical Provisions for Mode S Services and Extended Squitter

(In production – draft version available on the SCRSP website www.icao.int/anb/panels/scrsp)

RTCA DO 242A – MASPS for ADS-B

RTCA DO 260 – MOPS (ES Version 0)

RTCA DO 260 A – MOPS (ES Version 1)

What is in the pipeline from ICAO?

- * General ADS-B Performance requirements
- * SARPs for ES ground stations
- * Provisions for merging and sharing of surveillance data (including ADS-B)
- * A roadmap for the evolution of A-G and A-A surveillance
- * A report on other emerging surveillance techniques (e.g. multilateration)
- * A report on 1030/1090 RF Pollution problem

Action by the CNS Sub-group

- **To note ADS-B environment requirements**
- **To include the development service level criteria for ATN services such as ADS-B in its work programme (based on ICAO work and experience gained in some Regions, including AFI Region).**