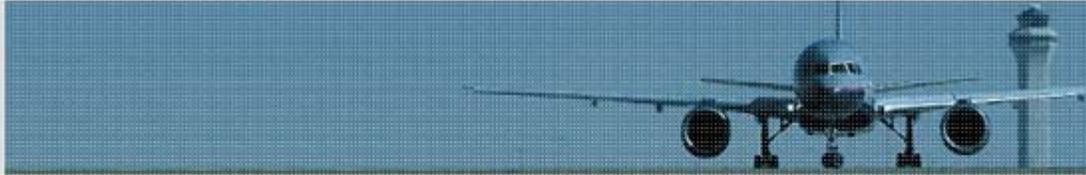


RANNOCH
CORPORATION



RANNOCH
CORPORATION

System Wide ADS-B Back Up and Validation

Rannoch Corporation

May 2006

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL



Multilateration
ADS-B & TIS-B
A-SMGCS
Vehicle Tracking
Precision Runway Monitor
Reduced Vertical Separation
Collision Avoidance

AIRPORT MANAGEMENT



AirScene
Noise & Emissions
Revenue Management
Gate Management
Airport Operations

MILITARY & HOMELAND SECURITY



Passive Surveillance
Range Management
Aircraft Identification
Mobile Solutions

✿ Primary and Secondary Radar

- Secondary often limited to airport areas

✿ High cost to deploy and maintain

✿ Performance Limitations

- Accuracy, availability
- Line of sight limited
- Update rate (5 to 12 seconds)

✿ Inadequate coverage in some areas

- Reduces airport throughput and capacity
- Significant commercial impact



✿ Mode A/C transponders

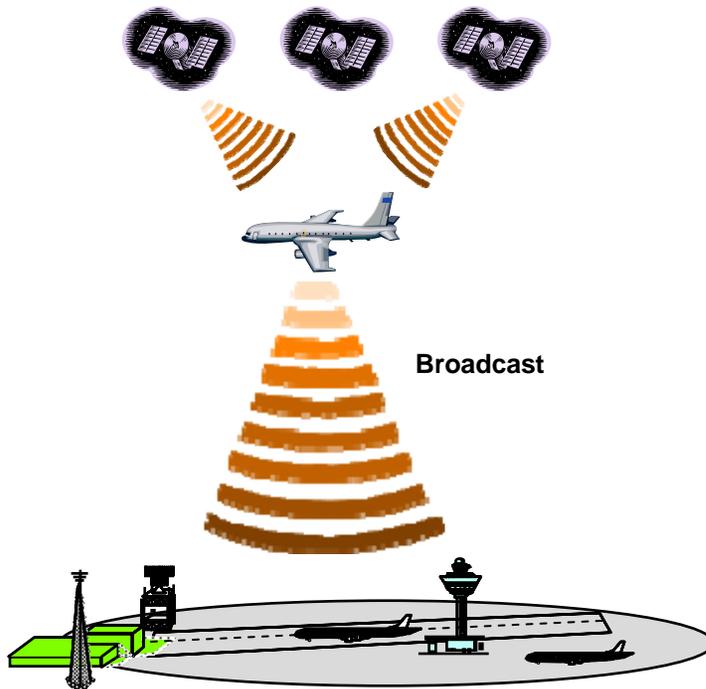
- General Aviation
- Transmits Mode A beacon code for identification
- Transmits Mode C altitude
- Transmissions on 1090 MHz

✿ Mode S transponders

- Commercial and business aviation
- Transmits unique 24 bit ICAO that is unique to the aircraft
- Replies to discreet or addressed interrogations from TCAS and SSR
- Transmissions on 1090 MHz

✿ Supports surveillance

- Replies to TCAS interrogations to support airborne surveillance
- Replies to Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR) interrogations to support ground based surveillance



- ✿ **Low cost receivers**
 - Affordable coverage & redundancy
 - Up to 250 nm range
- ✿ **High accuracy independent of distance**
- ✿ **High Update rate**
- ✿ **Provides Identity of the aircraft**
- ✿ **Supports Cockpit Display of Traffic Information**
- ✿ **Cooperative**

✿ 1090 MHz ADS-B

- Commercial aircraft
- Leading technology for Europe and Australia

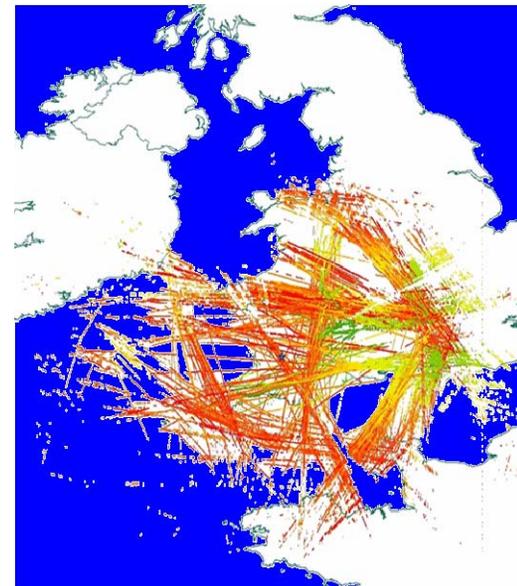
✿ UAT ADS-B

- General Aviation
- Largest implementation in Alaska

- ✿ **5% of US-based Mode S aircraft with ADS-B**
- ✿ **Rannoch trials with UK NATS late 2004**
 - **30% of Mode-S aircraft with ADS-B**

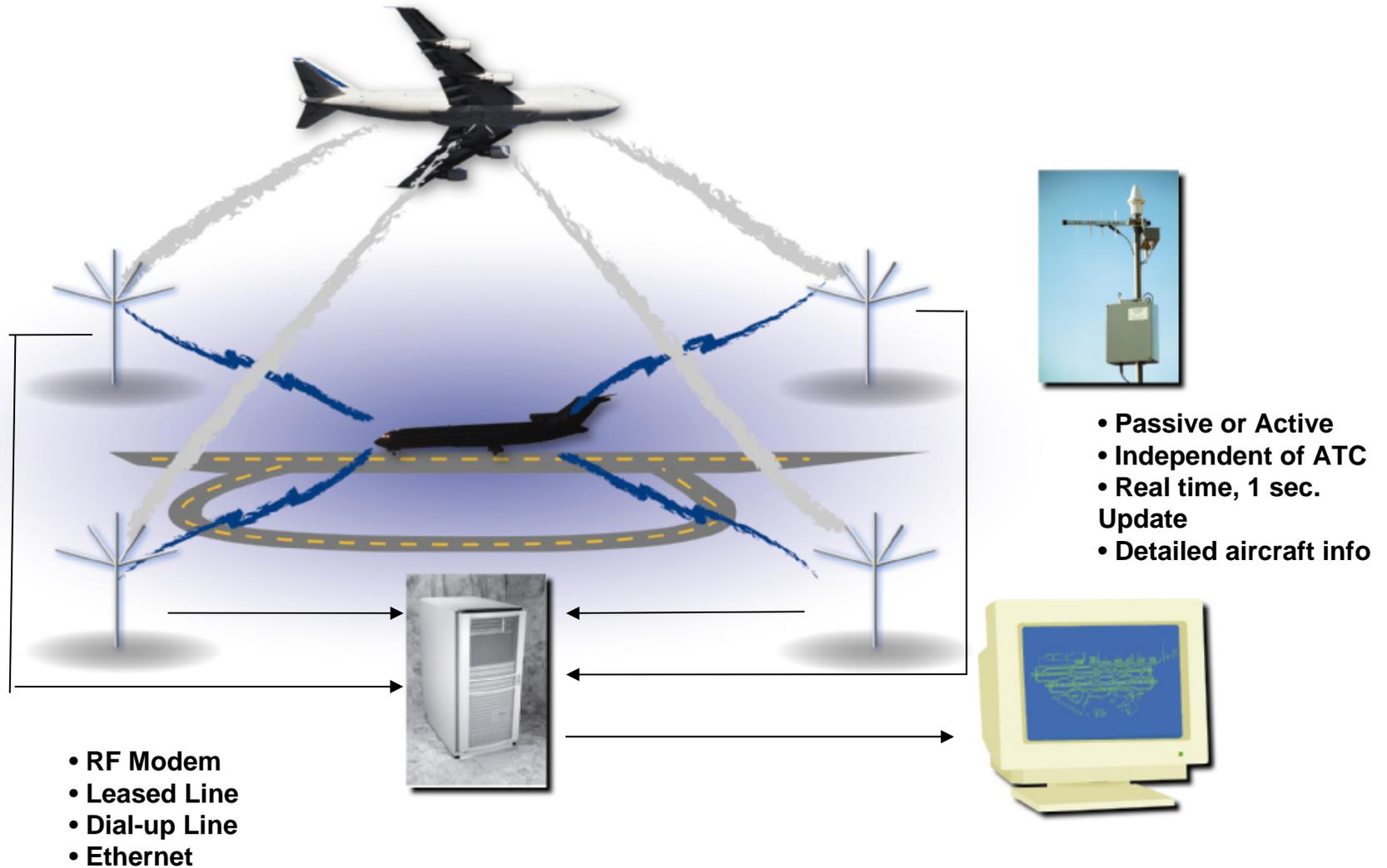
December 2004 (2603 Mode-S Aircraft)

	Aircraft	% ADS-B	% Mode-S
Aircraft ID & Type	682	89.9%	26.2%
Airborne Position	357	47.0%	13.7%
Airborne Velocity	613	80.8%	23.5%
Any ADS-B	759	100%	29.2%



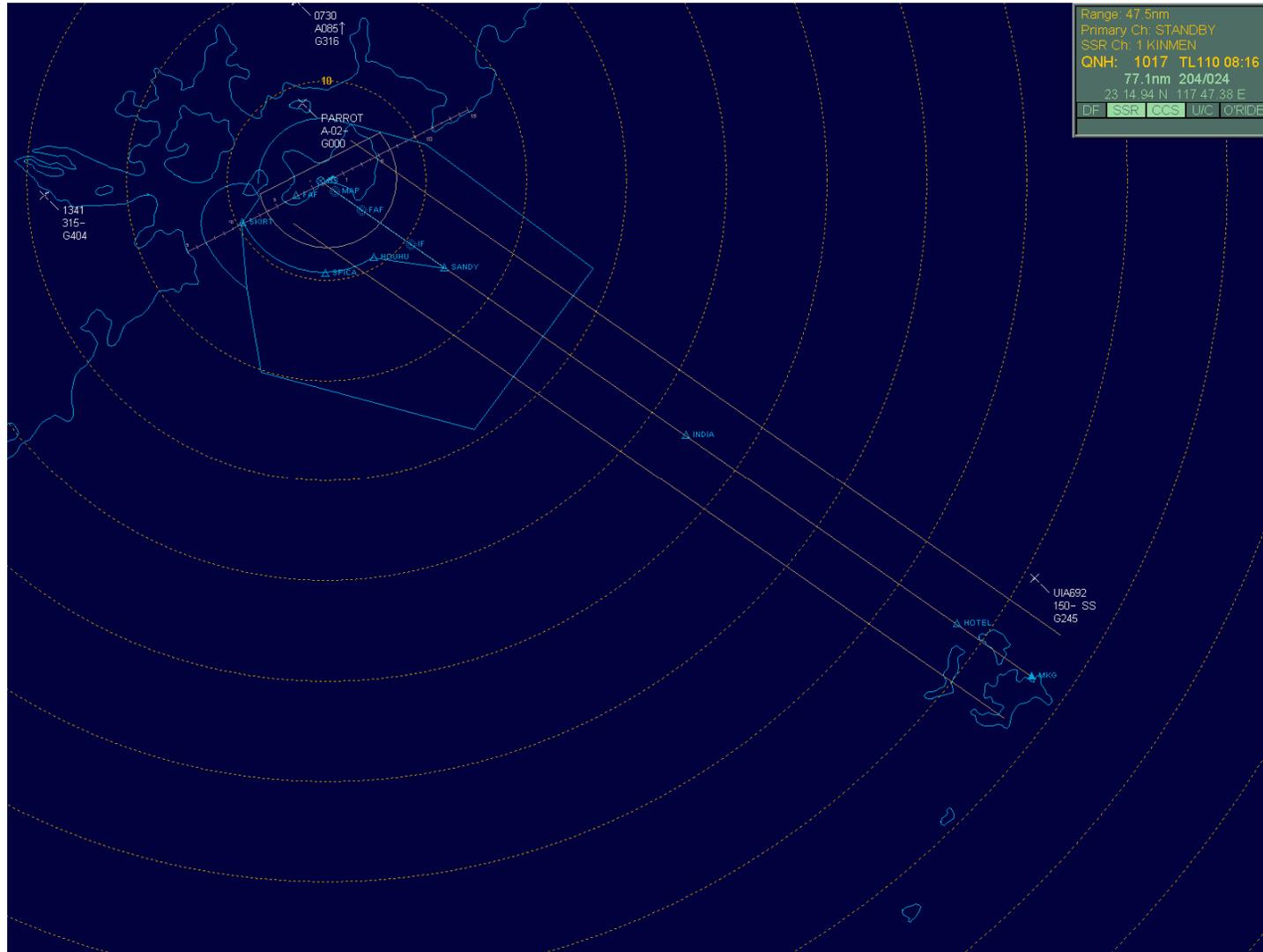
1. Source: Mitre @ RTCA Spring Forum – May 2005

- ✿ **Uses Time Difference Of Arrival (TDOA) to triangulate or multilaterate aircraft position**
 - Determines position from Mode S and Mode A/C transponder transmissions
- ✿ **Supports update rates of once per second**
- ✿ **More accurate than primary and secondary radar**
 - Accuracy less than 5 meters (RMS)
- ✿ **Sensors are networked to support the most demanding coverage requirements**
- ✿ **Supports 1090 MHz ADS-B**



- ✿ **Active WAM-ADS-B**
 - 8 receivers, 2 interrogators
 - 160 Nm
- ✿ **ATC of KinMen- Pengu route**
 - 2 ATC display consoles
- ✿ **En-route, approach, ground**
 - Approach (fog)
 - Surface
- ✿ **Rapid deployment**
 - 6 months to operational







ADS-B Backup Example

✿ **Based on ATCBI-6 specification (FAA-E-2923)**

✿ **Specified accuracy**

- **Range Accuracy [para. 3.1.3.1]**
 - Range Bias: ± 30 ft
 - Range Jitter Standard Deviation (SD): 25 ft
- **Azimuth Accuracy [para. 3.1.3.2]**
 - Bias: ± 0.033 deg
 - Jitter SD: 0.066 deg

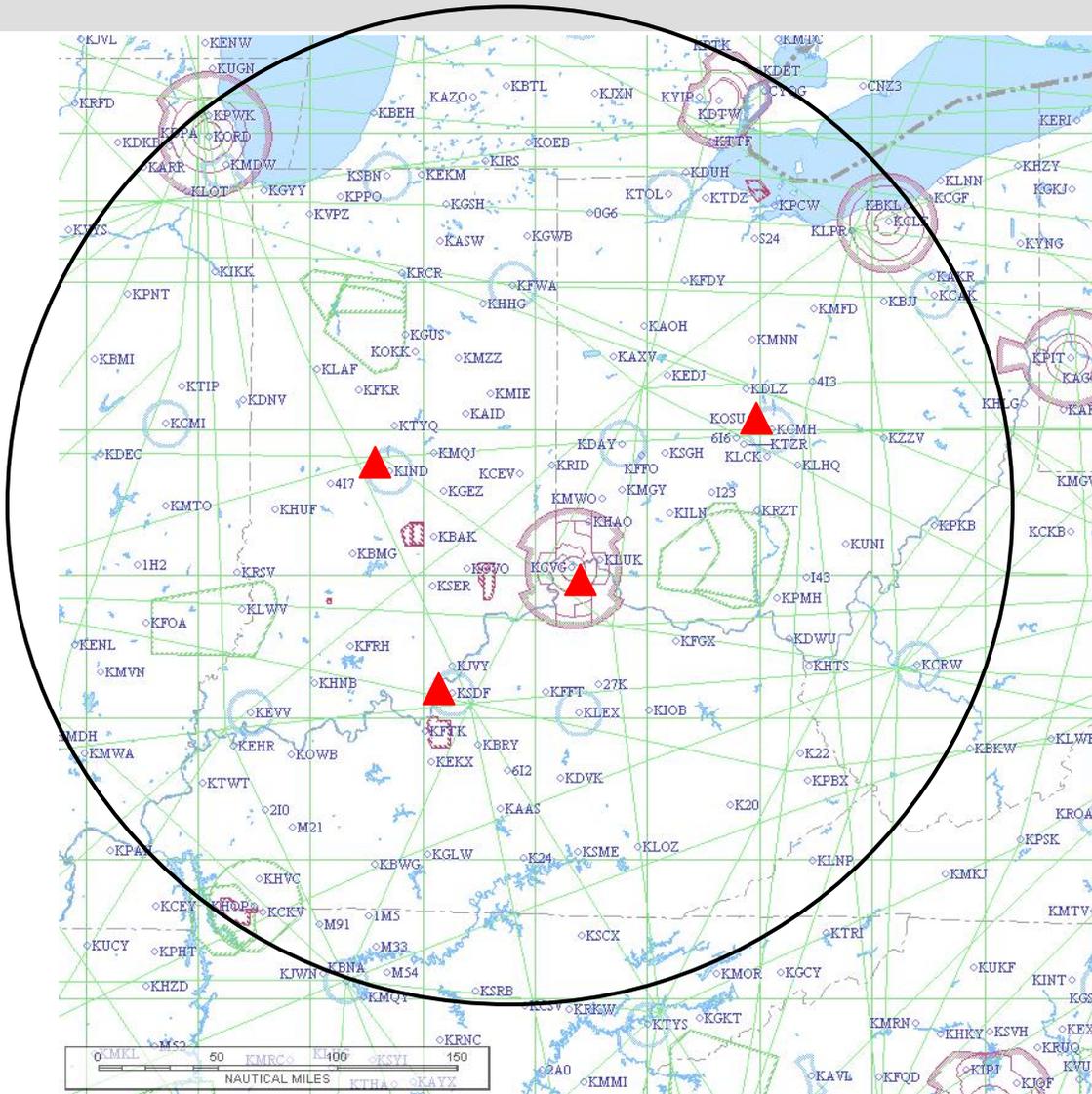
✿ **Angular accuracy translation to linear**

- **Linear (rms) = Bias + 2 (Jitter SD)**

Range (NM)	Accuracy (rms-meters)	Region
60	320	Terminal Area
125	667	
250	1333	Enroute ATCBI-6 limit

- ✱ **AirScene Wide Area MLAT installations (terminal coverage):**
 - Cincinnati
 - Indianapolis
 - Louisville
 - Columbus
- ✱ **Example Regional Coverage achieved by combining the four systems in a network**
- ✱ **Very high availability achieved due to multiple redundancy in sensors**
 - Each MLAT has 5 sensors
 - Total sensor count for regional network is 20
- ✱ **Achieves approximately 125,000 square miles coverage for enroute ($\geq 18,000$ ft)**

MLAT Enroute Coverage

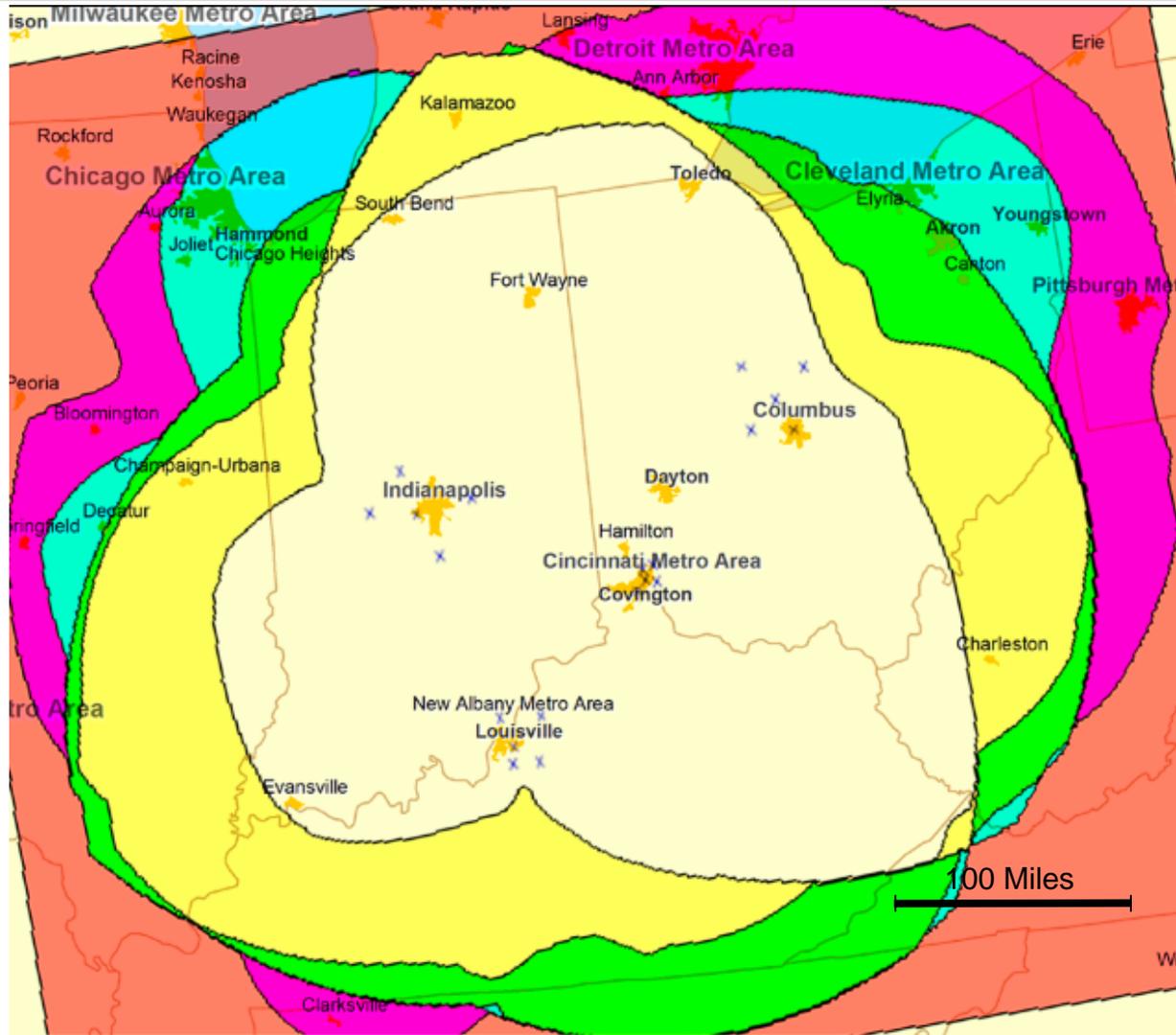


MLAT enroute coverage
($\geq 18,000$ ft)

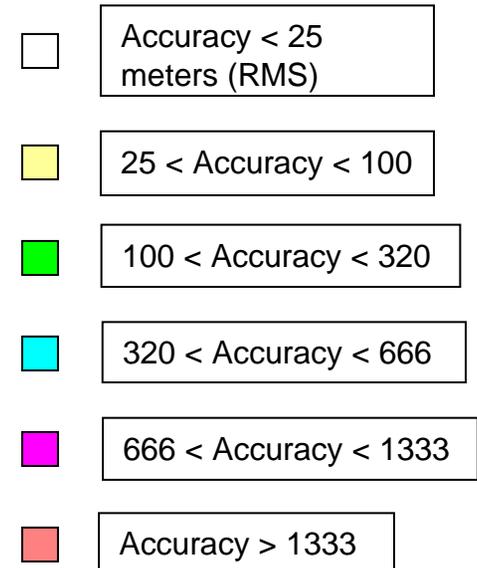
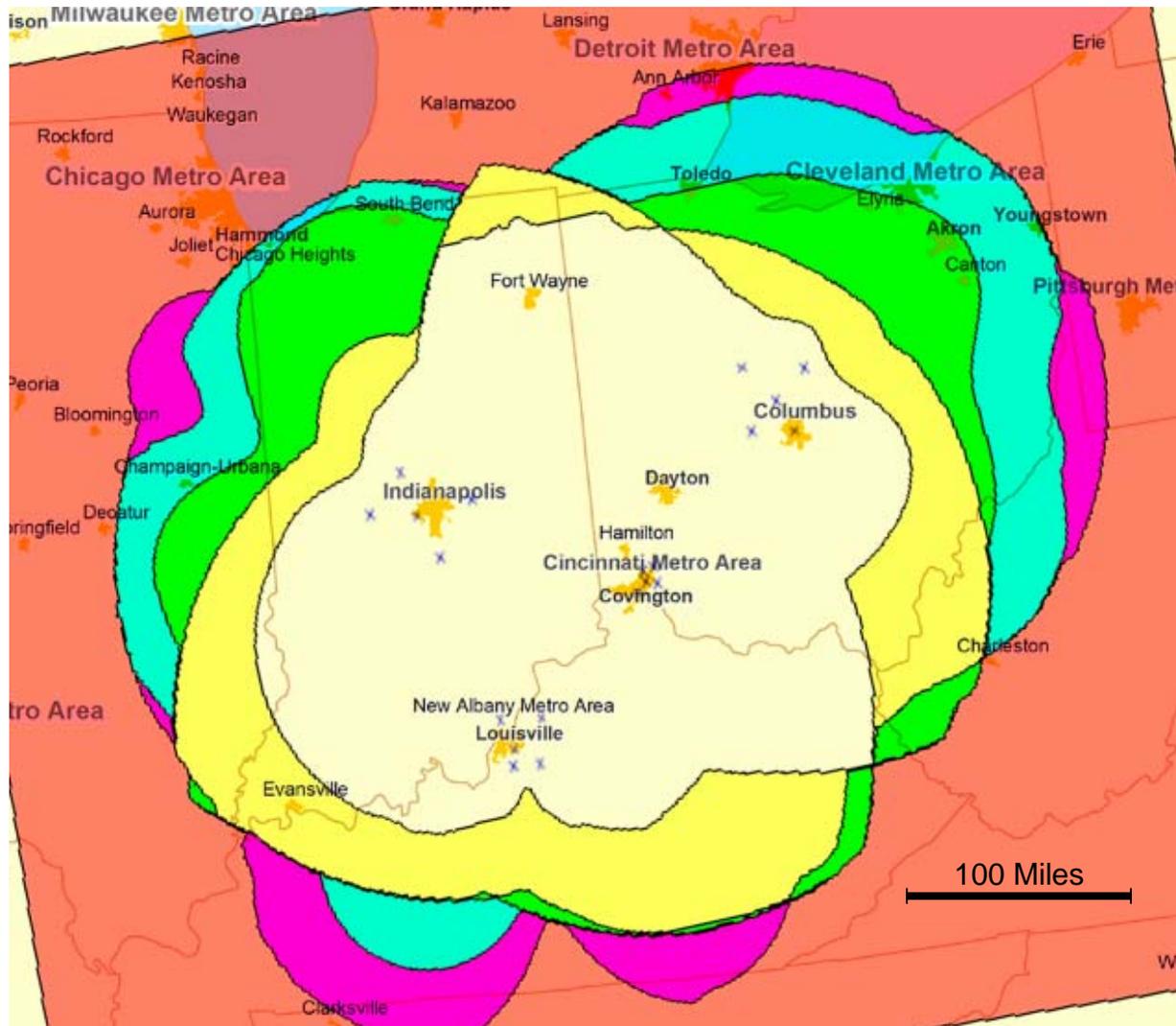
Approximately
125,000 sq mi

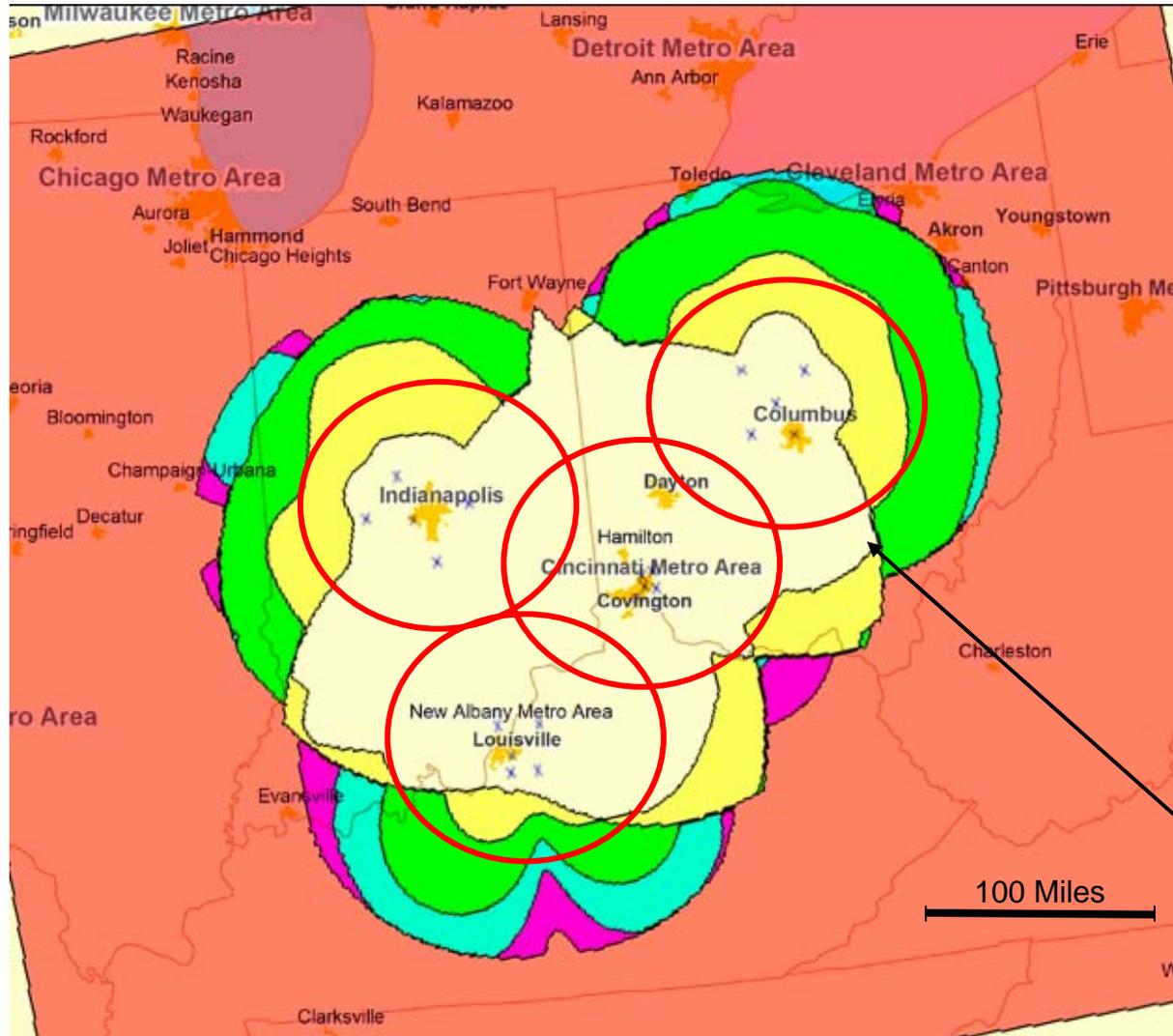
Chart indicates
Jet Routes

▲ AirScene
MLAT sites



- Accuracy < 25 meters (RMS)
- 25 < Accuracy < 100
- 100 < Accuracy < 320
- 320 < Accuracy < 666
- 666 < Accuracy < 1333
- Accuracy > 1333

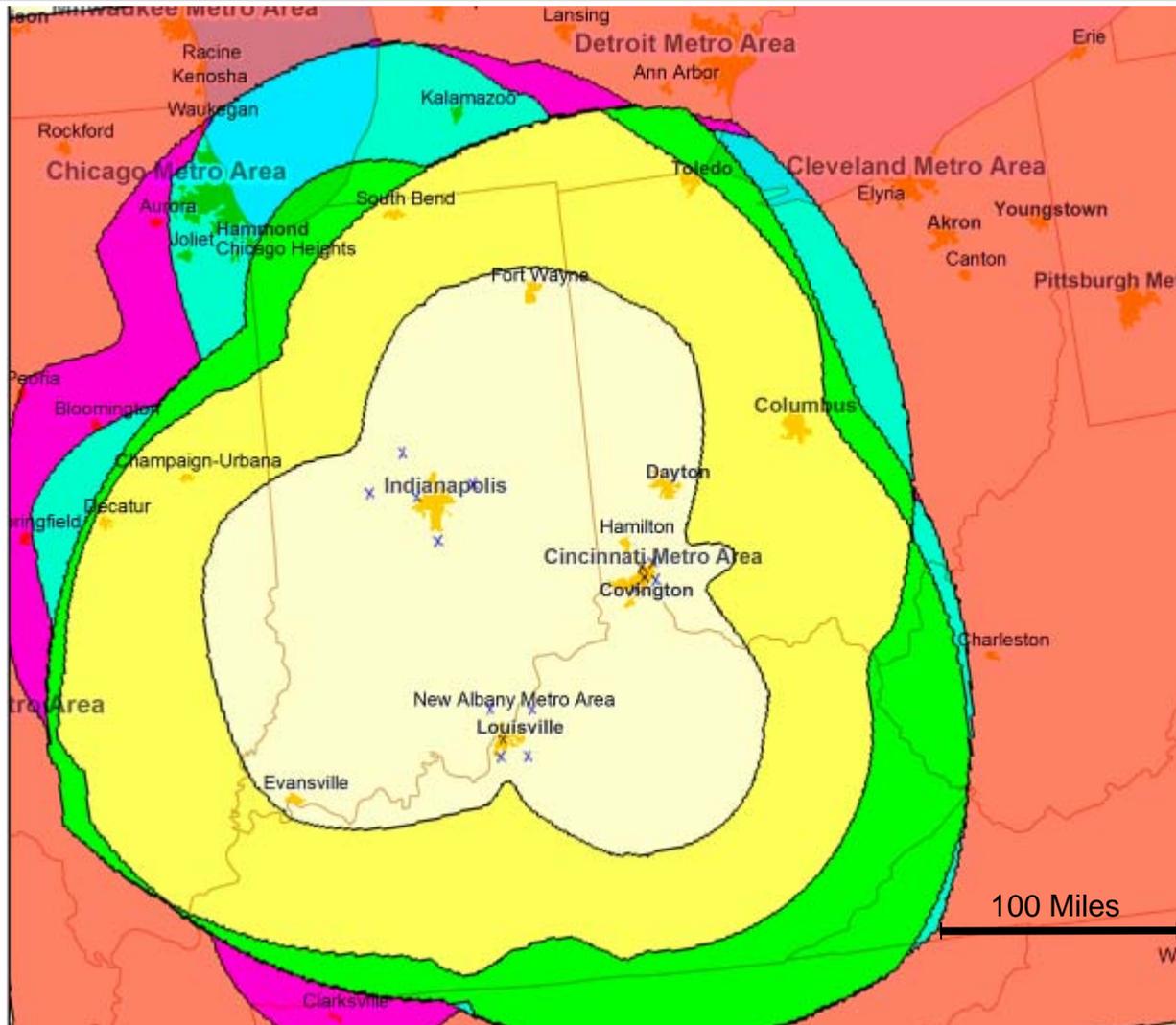




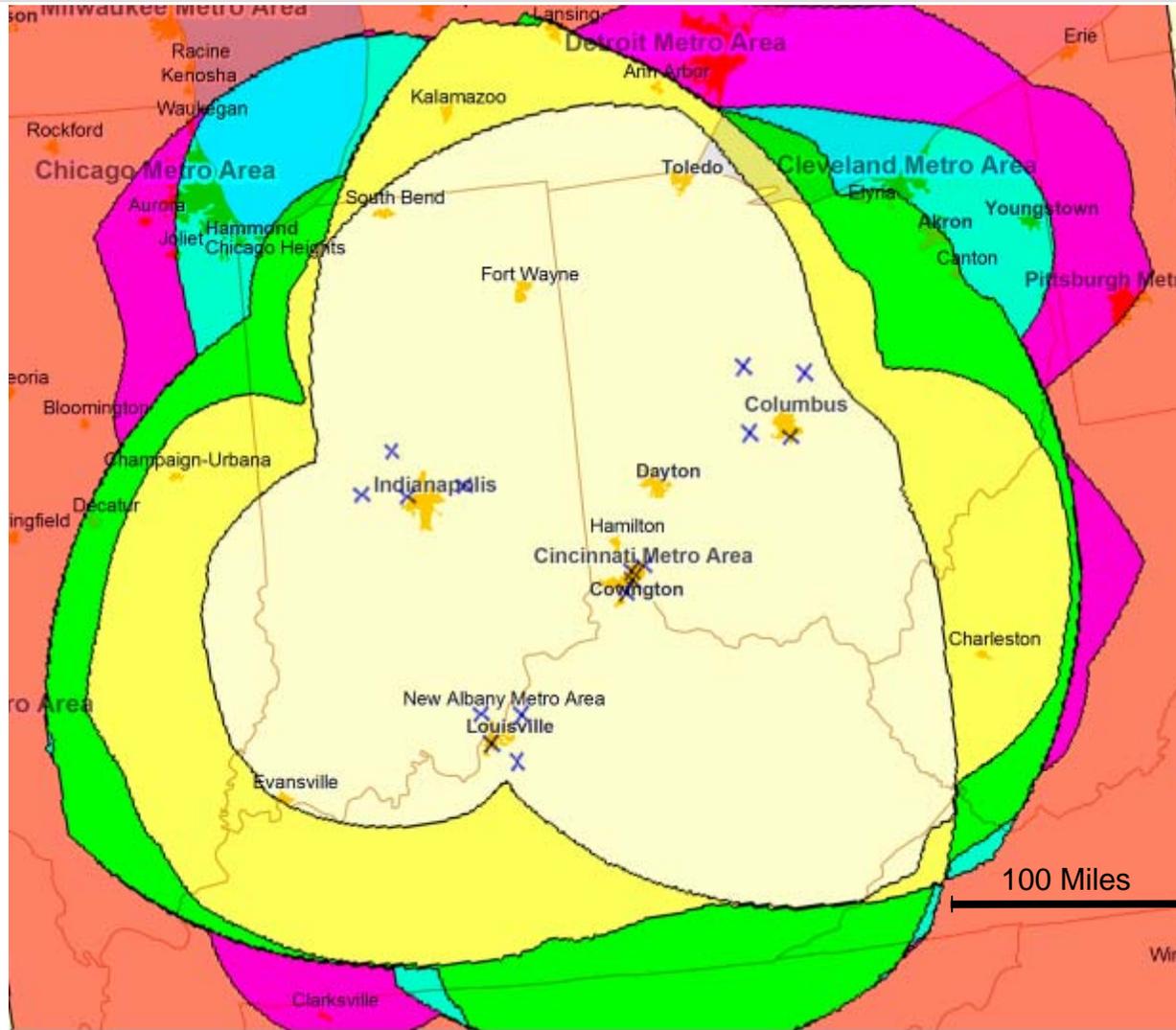
Terminal accuracy
required = 320 m

- Accuracy < 25 meters (RMS)
- 25 < Accuracy < 100
- 100 < Accuracy < 320
- 320 < Accuracy < 666
- 666 < Accuracy < 1333
- Accuracy > 1333

Terminal coverage
required = 60 NM



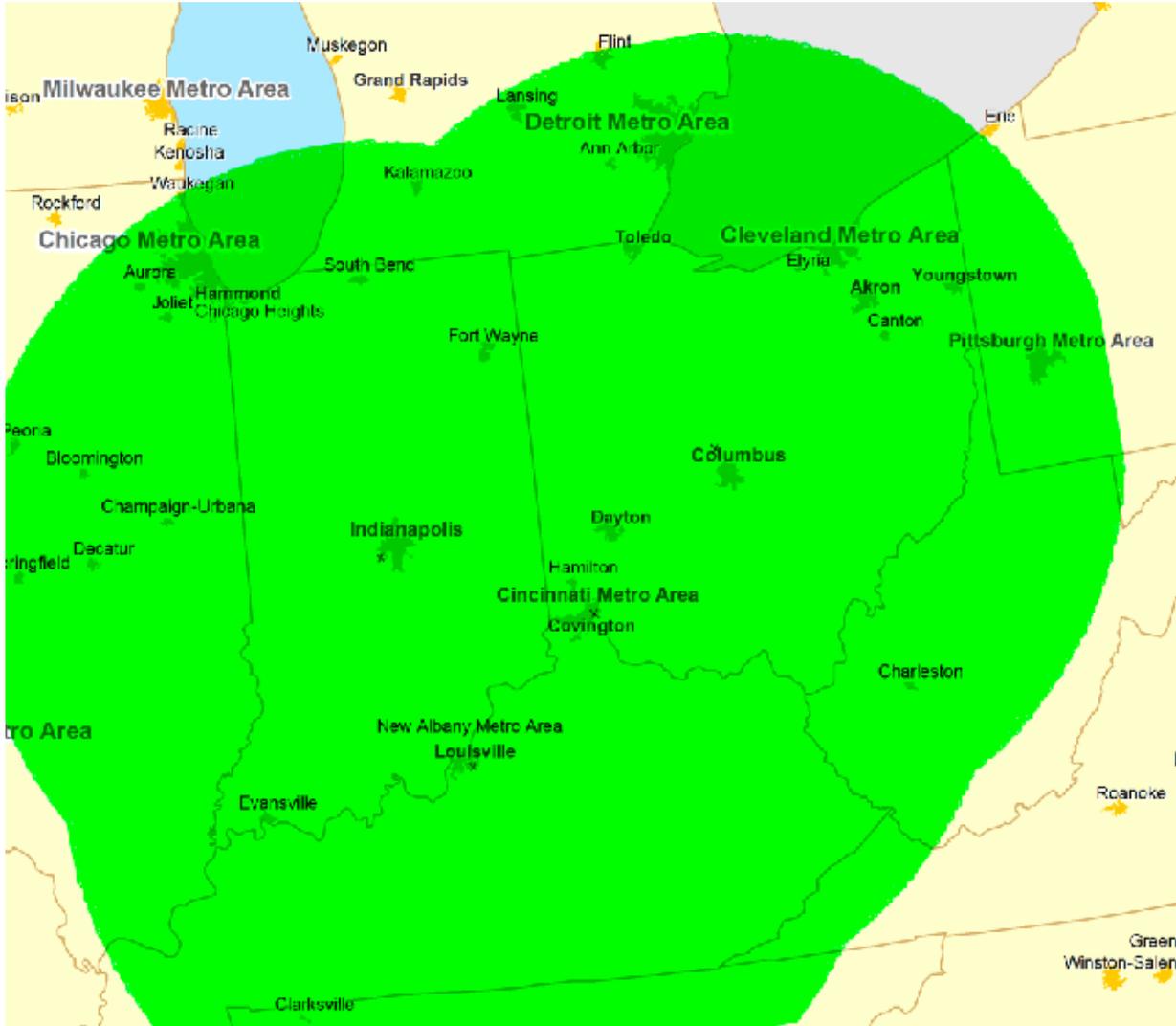
- Accuracy < 25 meters (RMS)
- 25 < Accuracy < 100
- 100 < Accuracy < 320
- 320 < Accuracy < 666
- 666 < Accuracy < 1333
- Accuracy > 1333



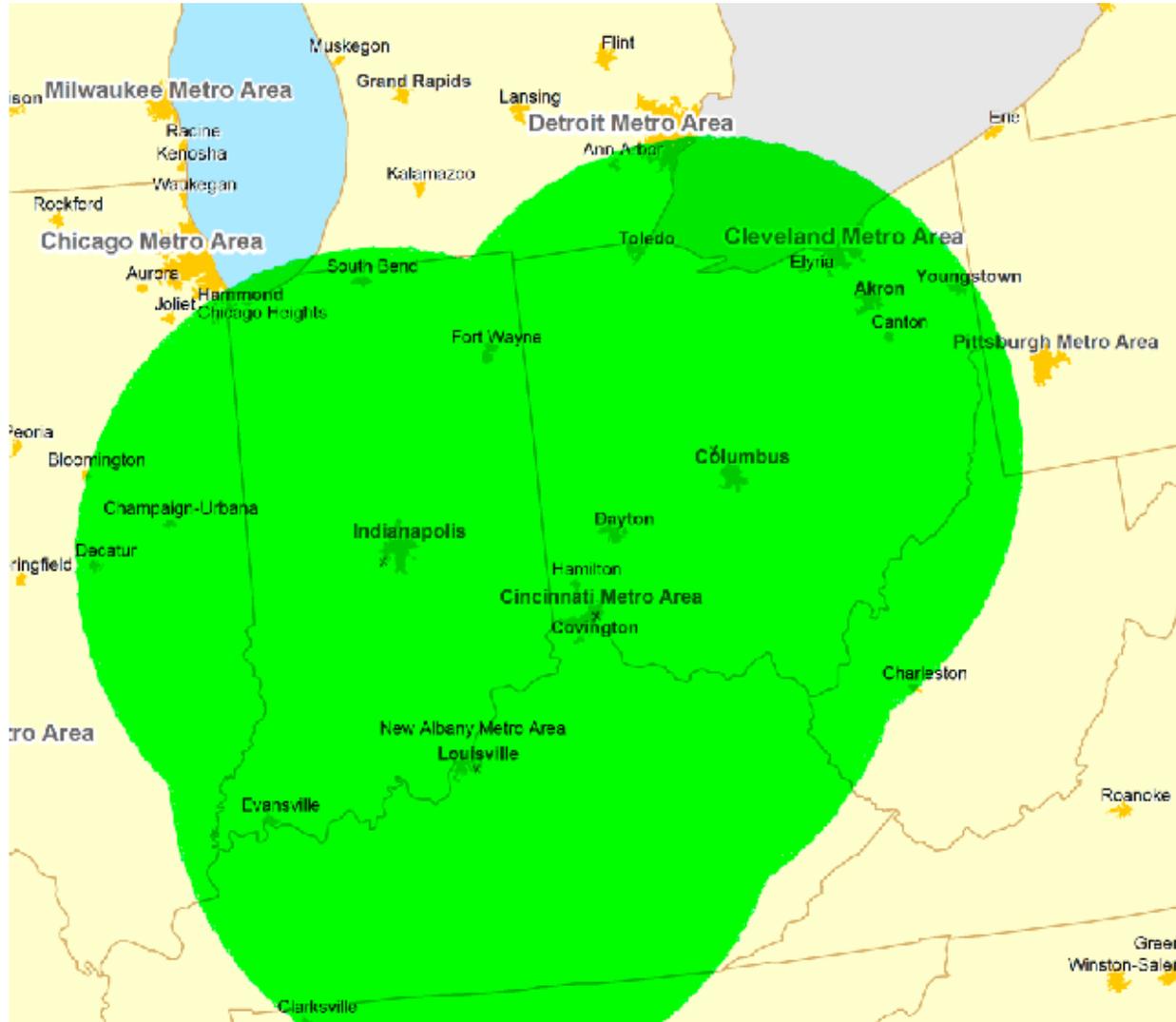
One sensor failed at each airport

No impact on availability

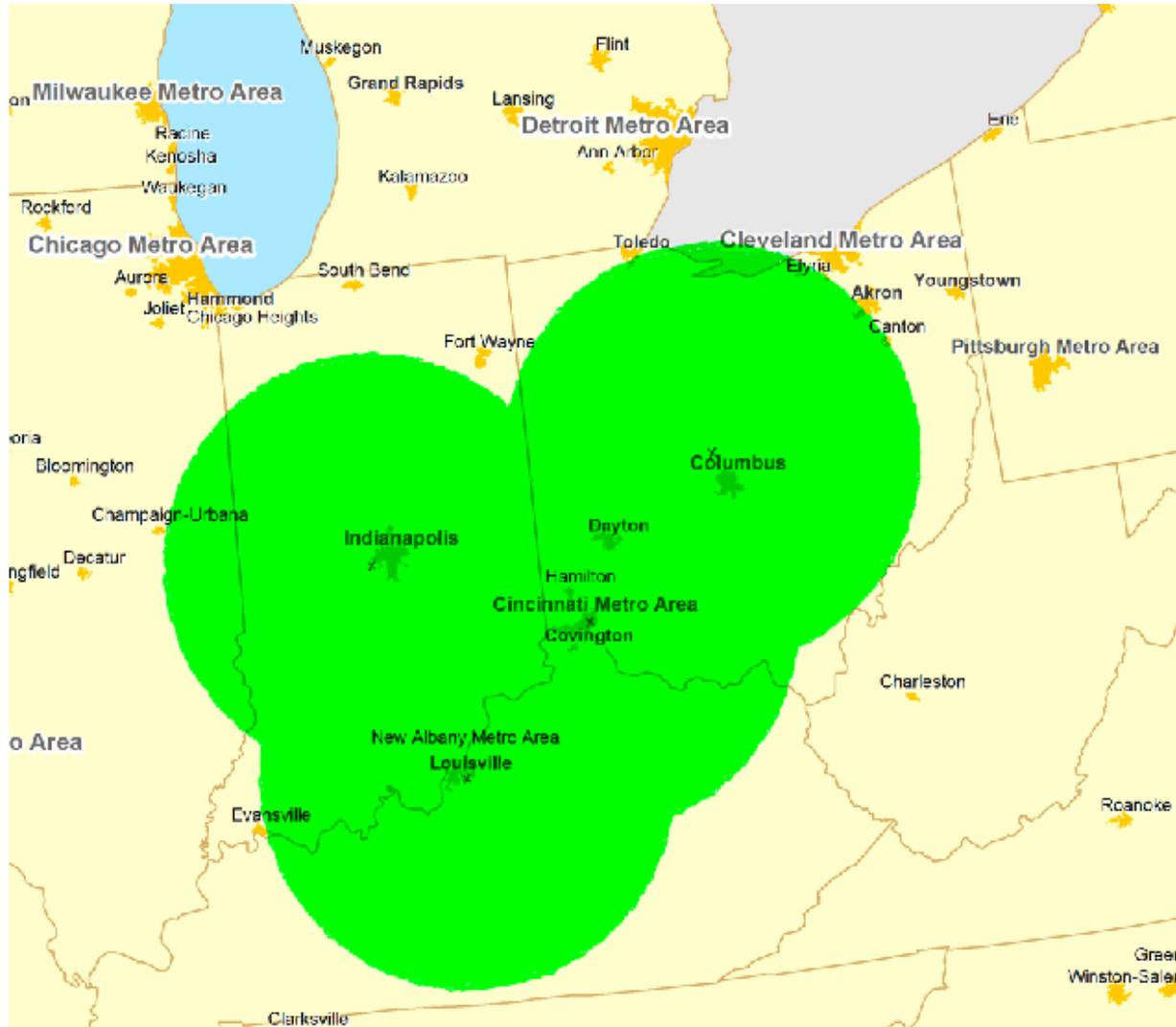
- Accuracy < 25 meters (RMS)
- 25 < Accuracy < 100
- 100 < Accuracy < 320
- 320 < Accuracy < 666
- 666 < Accuracy < 1333
- Accuracy > 1333



Single ADS-B receiver at each MLAT airport



Single ADS-B receiver at each MLAT airport



Single ADS-B Receiver at each MLAT airport

- ✿ **High participation levels of ADS-B equipage will take several years**
- ✿ **Multilateration/ADS-B are currently being implemented as an alternative to Secondary Surveillance Radar**
 - Link these systems are capable of providing high availability enroute surveillance
- ✿ **ADS-B ground receivers can be used to support multilateration**
 - Multilateration can serve as a backup to ADS-B
 - Multilateration can be used to independently verify ADS-B
- ✿ **Significant multilateration/ADS-B infrastructure is already in place in the US and Europe**