

Civil Aviation Datalinks

Future Communication Infrastructure / LDACS Presentation to TCF 2022

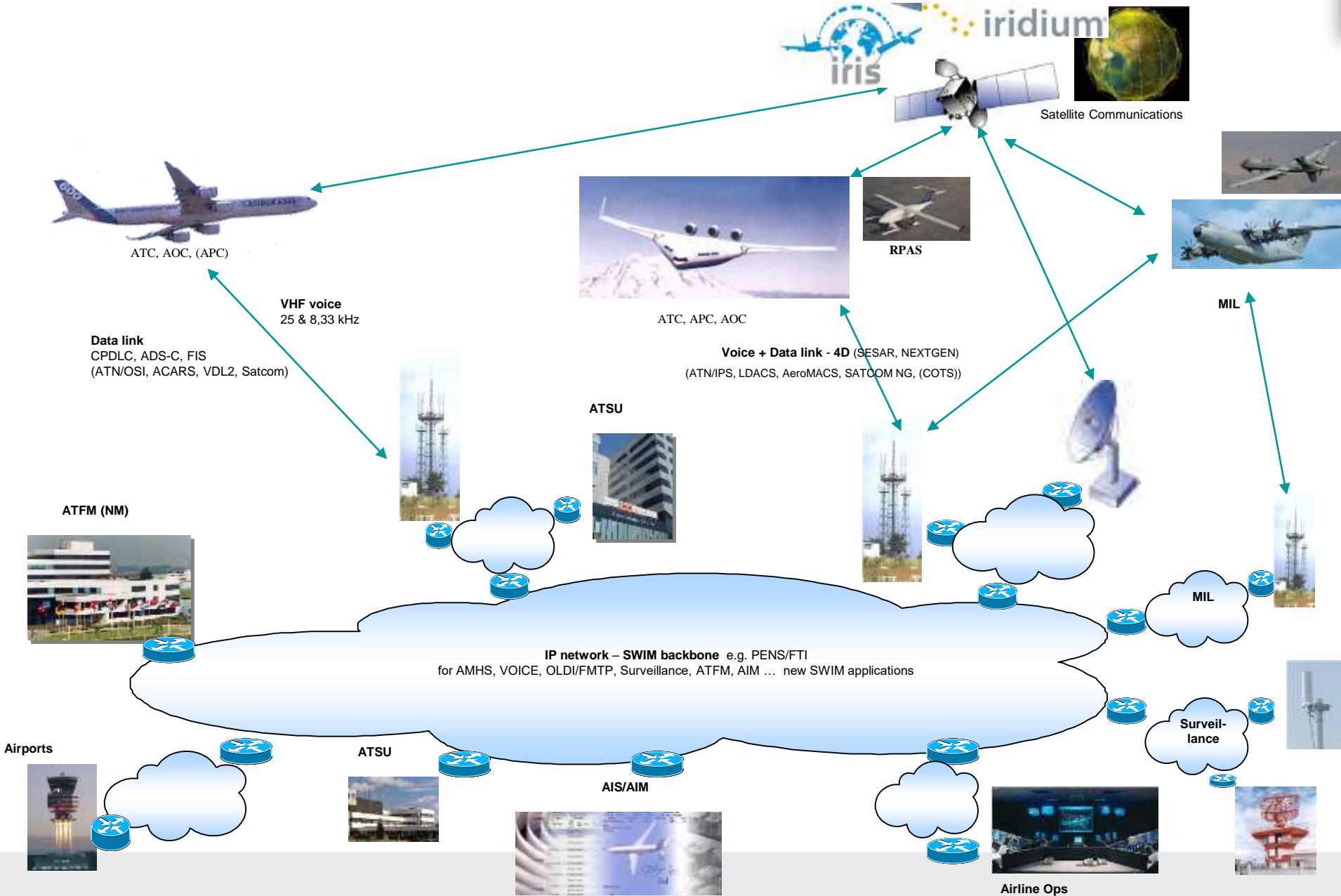
Bart VAN DEN EINDEN
Civil-Military CNS Unit
EUROCONTROL CMC

Outline:



- **Future COM infrastructure**
- **R&D Integrated CNS**
- **LDACS**
- **Compatibility Measurements**
 - DME/TACAN
 - JTIDS/MIDS

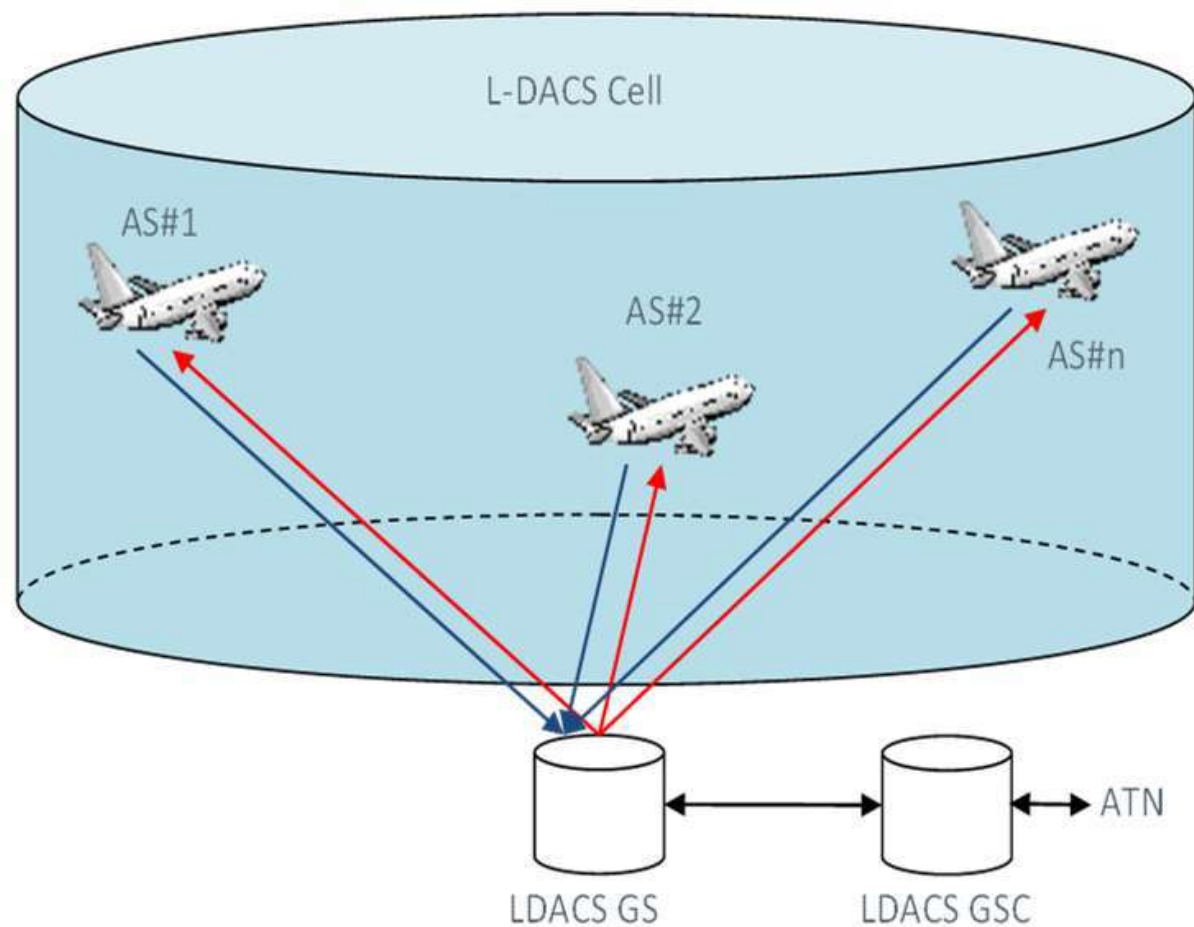
Future Communications Infrastructure





LDACS / L-BAND DIGITAL AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

- Broadband & secure terrestrial communications system
- Originally developed under EUROCONTROL contract and being refined within SESAR 2020
- Exclusively designed for aviation use in protected aeronautical L-band with AM(R)S allocation
- SESAR's ATM Master Plan
- ICAO's Global Air Navigation Plan
- ICAO standardization (Communications Panel)

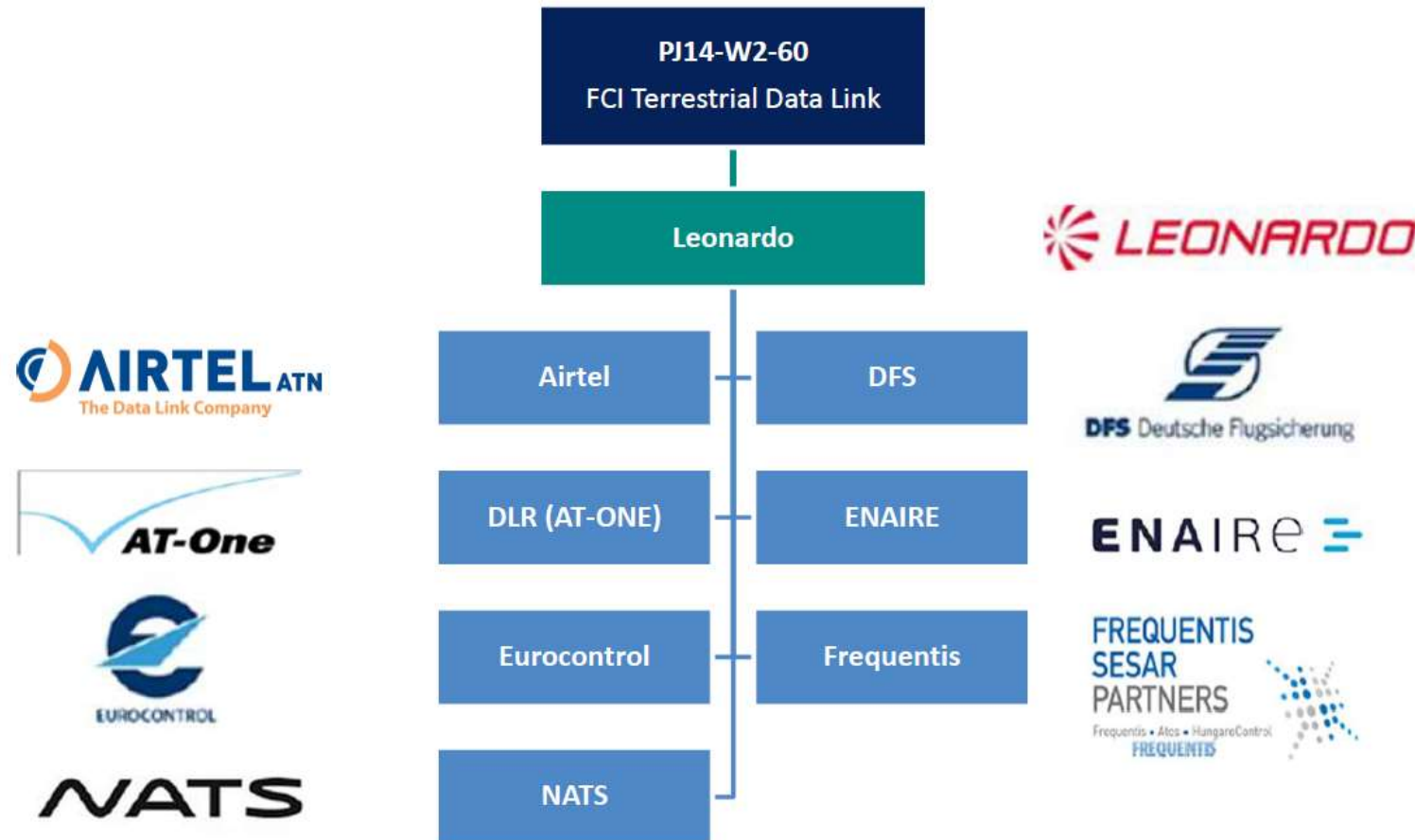


FCI Terrestrial Data Link (Solution 60) LDACS

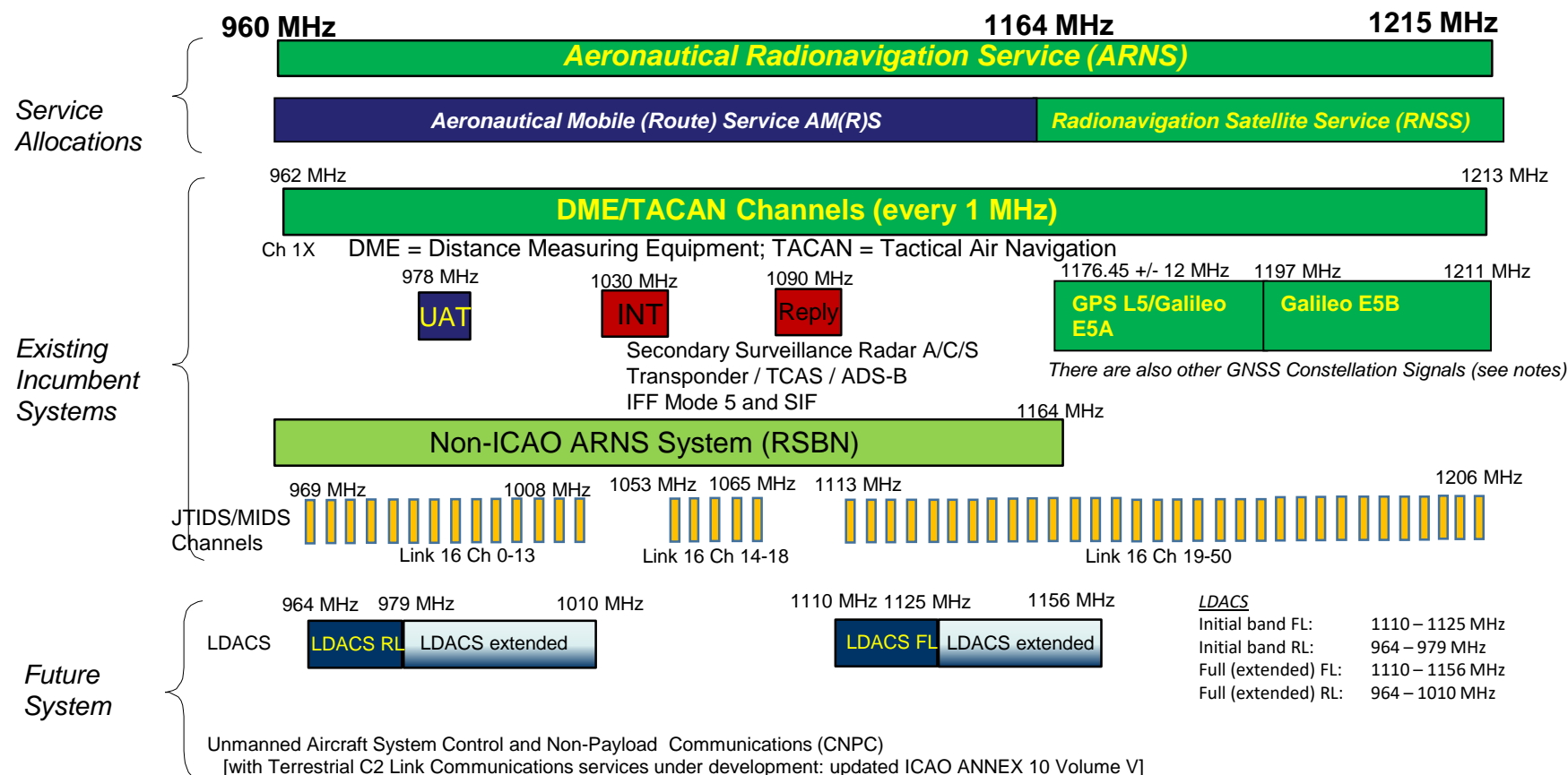


Partners:

- Leonardo, Airtel, DFS, DLR, ENAIRE, EUROCONTROL, Frequentis, NATS



L-Band, the aeronautical hot-spot



Incumbent Systems:

- **TACAN / DME Interrogators and Beacons**
- **M/M TACAN: Maritime Mobile TACAN**
- **A/A TACAN: Air to Air TACAN**
- **SSR / Mode S / IFF Interrogators and Transponders**
- **TCAS**
- **1090 Extended Squitter ADS-B OUT**
- **Universal Access Transceiver**
- **Link 16 JTIDS/MIDS**

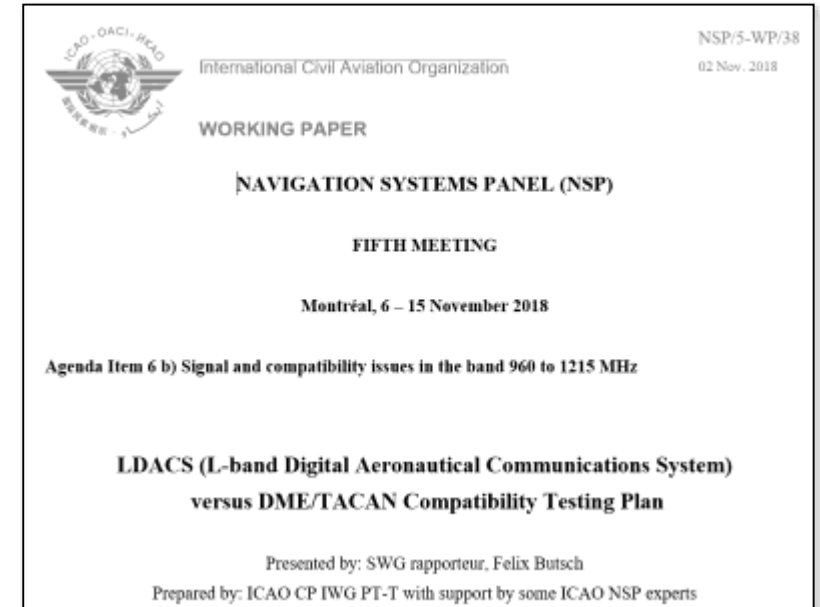
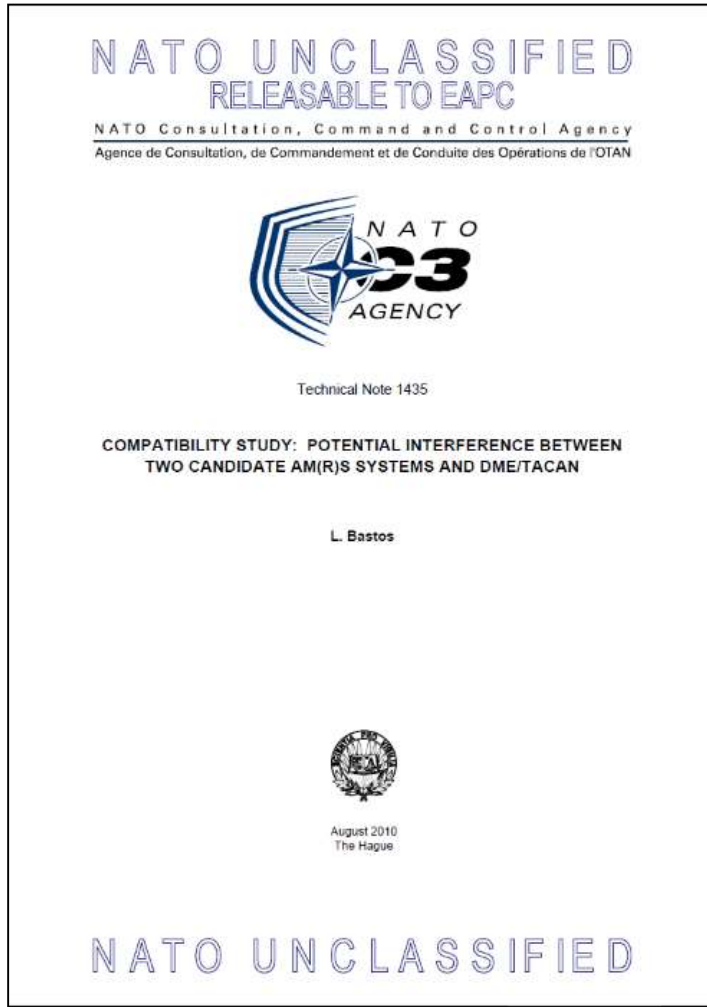
Proposed New AM(R)S Systems:

- **L-Band Digital Aeronautical Communication System (LDACS)**
- **Unmanned Aircraft System Control and Non-Payload Communications (CNPC)**

Adjacent Band

- **GSM/UMTS**
- **GPS L2**
- **Primary Radar**

LDACS – DME/TACAN Compatibility Assessment/Testing



Defines the testing approach & testing plan to be used for the testing of the electromagnetic compatibility of LDACS with DME and TACAN

Findings serve as a means to discuss and agree on the acceptable impact of LDACS on the Parameter Under Test (interference criterion, aka pass-fail criterion) with ICAO NSP.

LDACS – DME/TACAN Compatibility Assessment/Testing (2)



Project EU-2019-004, Deliverable D4

Final Test Report

Compatibility testing of LDACS with
DME/TACAN in the SESAR2020
solution PJ.14-02-01

Customer: EUROCONTROL

Prepared by: DFS Aviation Services GmbH
Version: 1.0
Status: Final Version
Date: 2020-03-16

Compatibility test campaign was based on Test-Plan agreed by ICAO NSP and ICAO PT-T November 2018

Test-plan* covered compatibility testing LDACS vs DME/TACAN

Study concluded, the results of this compatibility test campaign were not conclusive:

- non-performing DME equipment EUT
- overly conservative DME/TACAN EPE
- “overload” JTIDS/MIDS TSDF

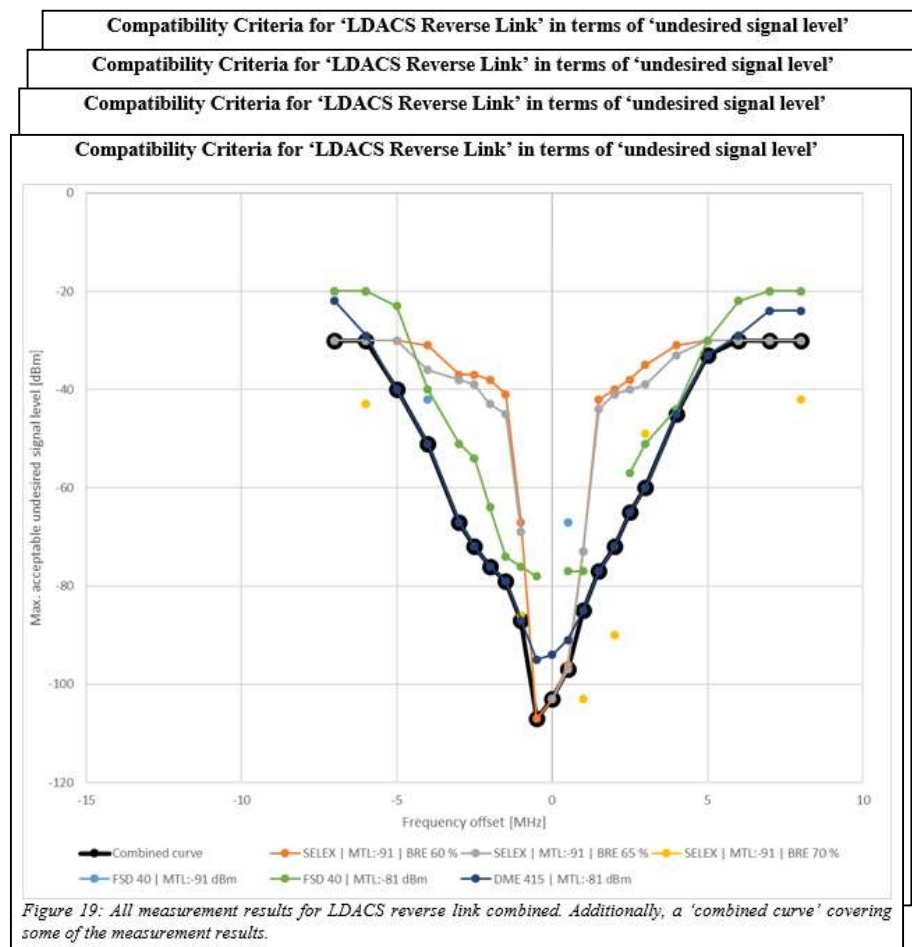


Figure 19: All measurement results for LDACS reverse link combined. Additionally, a 'combined curve' covering some of the measurement results.

“family of curves” (i.e. measurements results with various DME equipment types and various parameters e.g. LDACS Duty cycles, DME squitter rates etc.

-> Into a common “Compatibility mask” to be applied for the derivation of frequency separation rules.

LDACS – DME/TACAN Compatibility Assessment/Testing (3)



SUMMARY

This paper provides the latest draft of a revised 'LDACS/DME compatibility plan' to be used for further compatibility testing. The latest changes to this document come from four teleconferences of the SWG dedicated to this paper since JWG's 8 in November 2021 (13th December 2021, 9th February, 2nd March and 11th May 2022). The discussions of these teleconferences are summarized at the top of this paper.

The paper is provided to allow a discussion of this material by a wider audience e.g., in a joint session of the SWG and the CNTWG.

Although a considerable progress was achieved, due to the number of open issues, it is unrealistic to expect that this paper can be finally agreed at the current JWG's 9 meeting.

Action for the NSP members:

- provide feedback to the presented draft of the revised testing plan.
- commit your participation to necessary further work resolve the open issues.

ICAO PT-T and NSP agreed to update the Test Plan with focus on developing more reasonable, less conservative test procedures. Especially the background interference shall be refined accordingly.

Revision of the Test Plan started mid-2020 and is still ongoing.
>15 coordination meetings between ICAO PT-T and NSP Spectrum Working Group have been held to progress the test plan.

Besides relaxation of the background interference, the whole test plan is re-discussed.

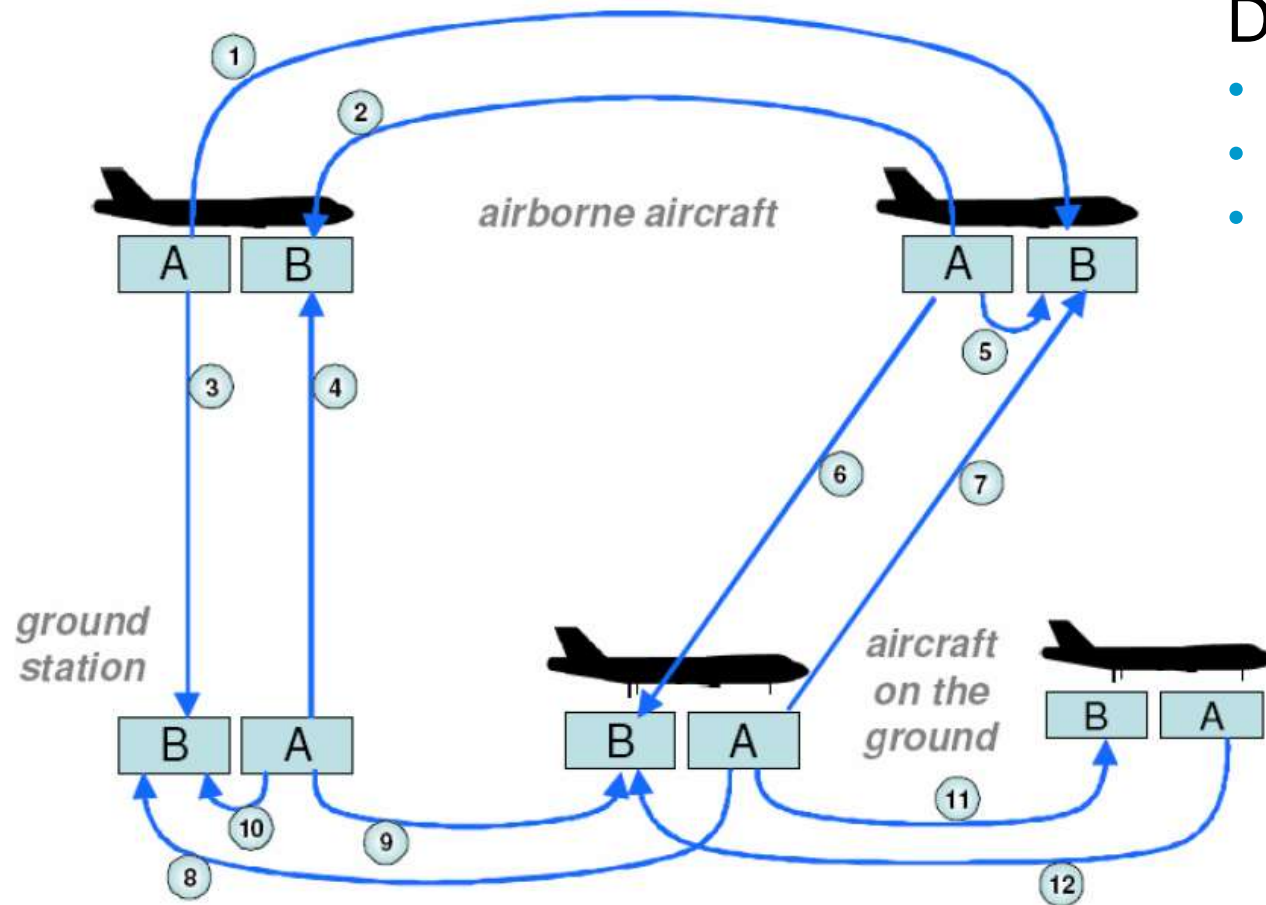
EUROCONTROL took Action Item to define an EUR DME/TACAN EPE, rationale as used for deriving the Italian DME/TACAN EPE. Information collection with our stakeholders.

LDACS – JTIDS/MIDS Spectrum Supportability

- Testing will take place as 2 discrete activities:
 - Activity 1 – LDACS Tx to JTIDS/MIDS Compatibility Testing
 - Activity 2 – JTIDS/MIDS to LDACS Rx Compatibility Testing
- A 3-stage approach will be used for both Activities:
 - Stage 1 is to establish the baseline performance of the system under test without any extraneous signals present
 - Stage 2 is to characterise its performance in the presence of signals from the interfering system (be that LDACS or JTIDS/MIDS)
 - Stage 3 will see the addition of a representative background load (Extraneous Pulse Environment)
- The purpose of this approach is to understand how well the system actually performs on its own, determine the impact / compatibility of the interfering system, and then make sure the results still hold true in a representative real-world test.



LDACS – JTIDS/MIDS Spectrum Supportability (2)



A = Interferer
B = Victim

Defined Scenarios

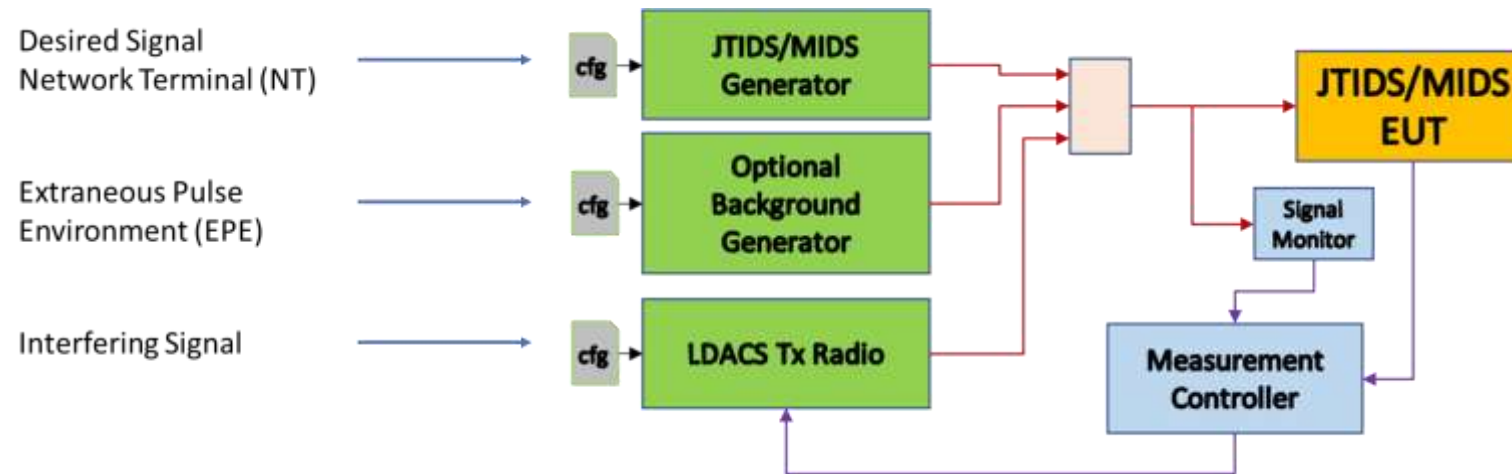
- 12 Scenarios defined
- 11 considered
- 1 not addressed (co-located systems)

Scenario 5 - based on rationale that MIL Transport Type State aircraft will not be mandated to equip to mirror the current EC implementing rule on Datalink Services.

LDACS – JTIDS/MIDS Spectrum Supportability (3)

Activity 1 – LDACS Tx to JTIDS/MIDS Compatibility Testing

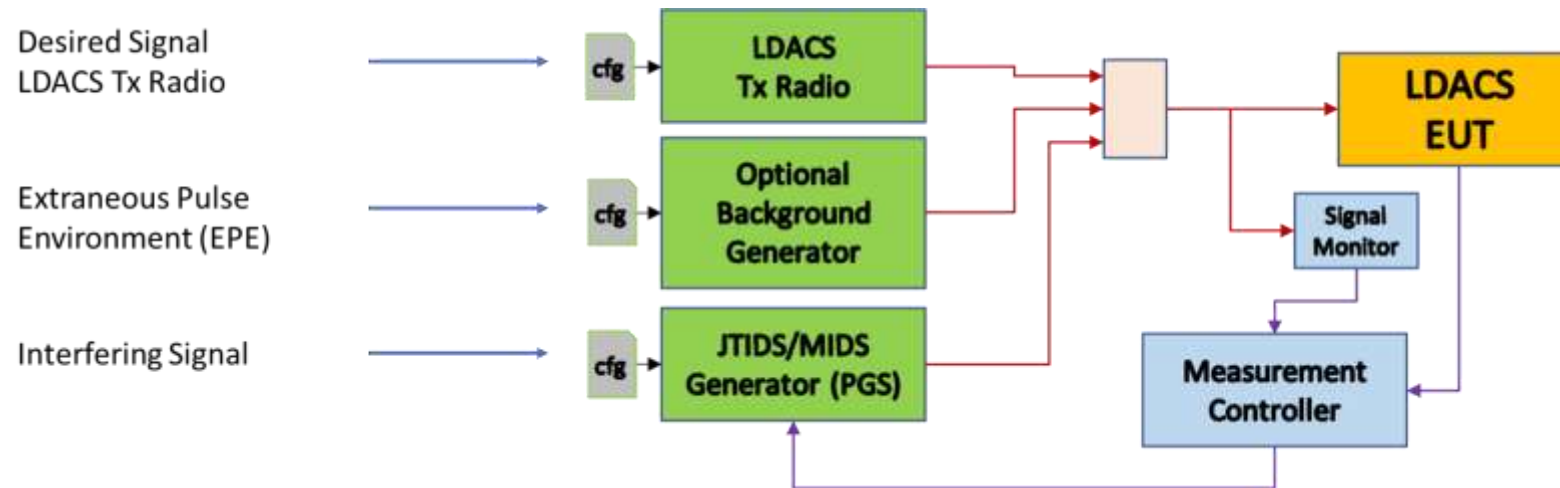
- It was found that in real world conditions, taking representative antenna gains into account, a FL LDACS ground transmitter with 100% duty cycle would have to be within 150m of a JTIDS/MIDS receiver before there is any effect on the EMR.
- On the RL, at all 4 duty cycles, and it was found that considerably more power is required to cause an effect.
- In order for a RL LDACS airborne transmitter to have an effect on JTIDS/MIDS it would need to be within 25m
- For both FL and RL there was no significant change in the EMR as the frequency was changed.
- The application of an EPE had no impact on the performance of the EUT, with or without the presence of LDACS signals



LDACS – JTIDS/MIDS Spectrum Supportability (4)

Activity 2 – JTIDS/MIDS to LDACS Rx Compatibility Testing

- Activity 2 will establish the effect of JTIDS/MIDS interference signals on LDACS performance.
- Three independent parameters of the JTIDS/MIDS interference shall be varied to characterise the response of an LDACS receiver, these are:
 - The power level of JTIDS/MIDS pulses
 - The frequency offset of JTIDS/MIDS pulses
 - The JTIDS/MIDS pulse rate
- The JTIDS/MIDS signals will be produced by a Pulse Generation System
- The LDACS Receiver to be used will be capable of demodulating and decoding LDACS signals that will be produced by a LDACS Transmitter (compliant with the ICAO draft SARPS)



Q&A

Take Aways:

- LDACS as candidate technology
- LDACS compatibility assessments ongoing
- LDACS standardization ongoing

(replay) past webinars on LDACS:

- 1) A general introduction to LDACS (<https://www.sesarju.eu/node/3809>) (<https://youtu.be/NlyTkL6yZIs>)
- 2) Technical details and capabilities of LDACS for Communications & integrated CNS (<https://www.sesarju.eu/node/3832>) (<https://youtu.be/95gT7nn0QmM>)
- 3) Deployment options and transition scenarios (<https://www.sesarju.eu/node/3852>) (https://youtu.be/Jyy_9IJH1es)

