

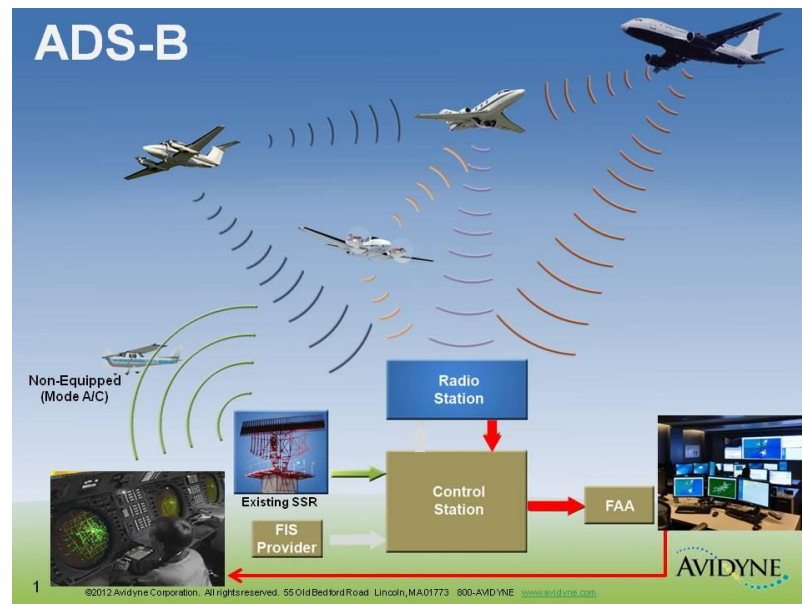


ADS-B Overview



Choosing a Traffic System

- **Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B)**
 - ADS-B is an essential part of the planned NextGen airspace upgrade
 - Designed to create better aircraft visibility at a lower overall cost
 - “ADS-B Out” sends aircraft position via digital datalink along with groundspeed, altitude, and intent (aircraft is turning, climbing, or descending, etc).
 - ADS-B Out mandated for 2020 in Class A, B, C and some E airspace
- **Automatic**
 - Messages are sent out periodically without interrogation (unlike transponder)
- **Dependent**
 - Position and velocity derived from the Global Positioning System (GPS)
- **Surveillance-**
 - Primary purpose is for ATC to know where aircraft are
- **Broadcast**
 - Messages are broadcast to everyone not just sent to specific receivers



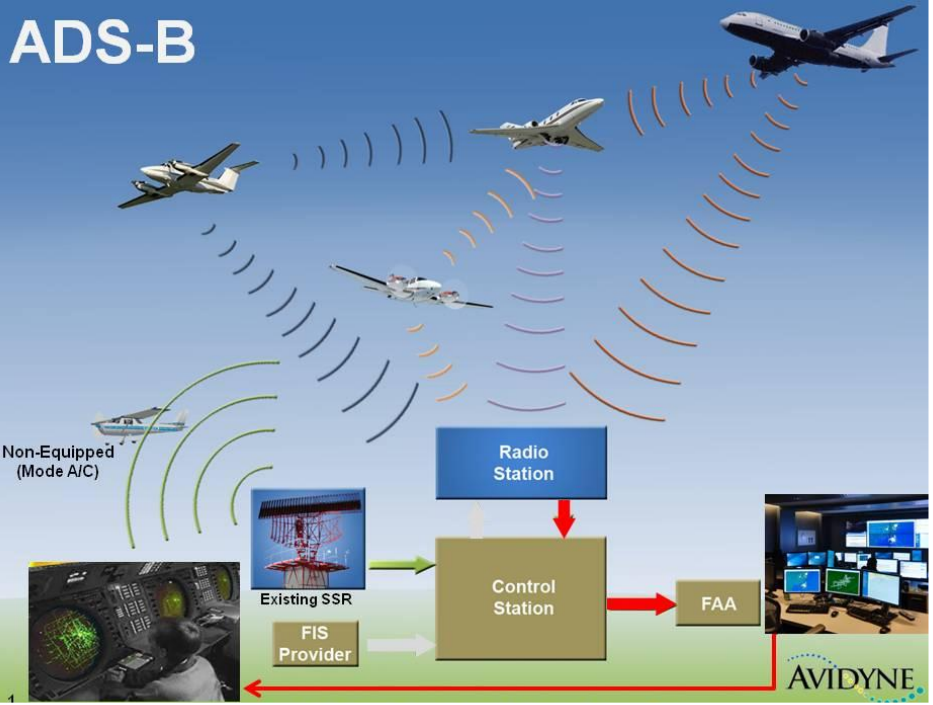
Choosing a Traffic System

ADS-B Acronyms You Should Know

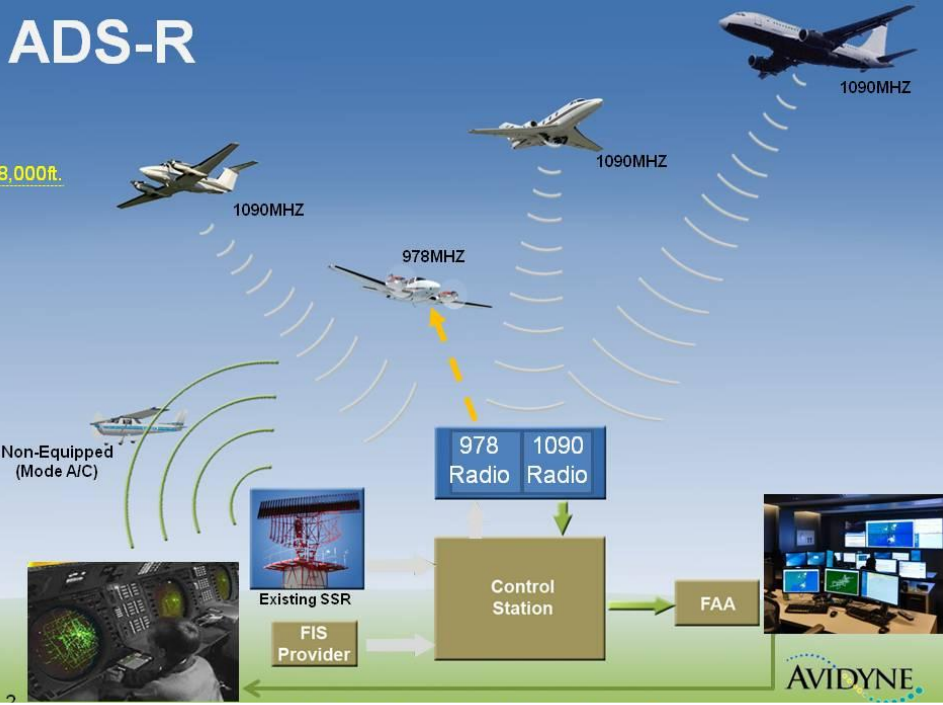
- ADS-B (“A, D, S, B”)
 - Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast
- ADS-R (“A, D, S, R”)
 - Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Rebroadcast
- TIS-B (“Tizz B”)
 - Traffic Information Service – Advisory Broadcast (Not Mode-S TIS)
- FIS-B (“Fizz B”)
 - Flight Information Service – Broadcast (Free Weather)
- CDTI (“C, D, T, I”)
 - Cockpit Display of Traffic Information (MFD)
- 1090ES (“Ten-Ninety Eee Ess”)
 - Extended Squitter Mode S Transponder (1090MHz ADS-B Datalink)
- UAT (“U.A.T.”)
 - Universal Access Transceiver (978MHz ADS-B datalink)



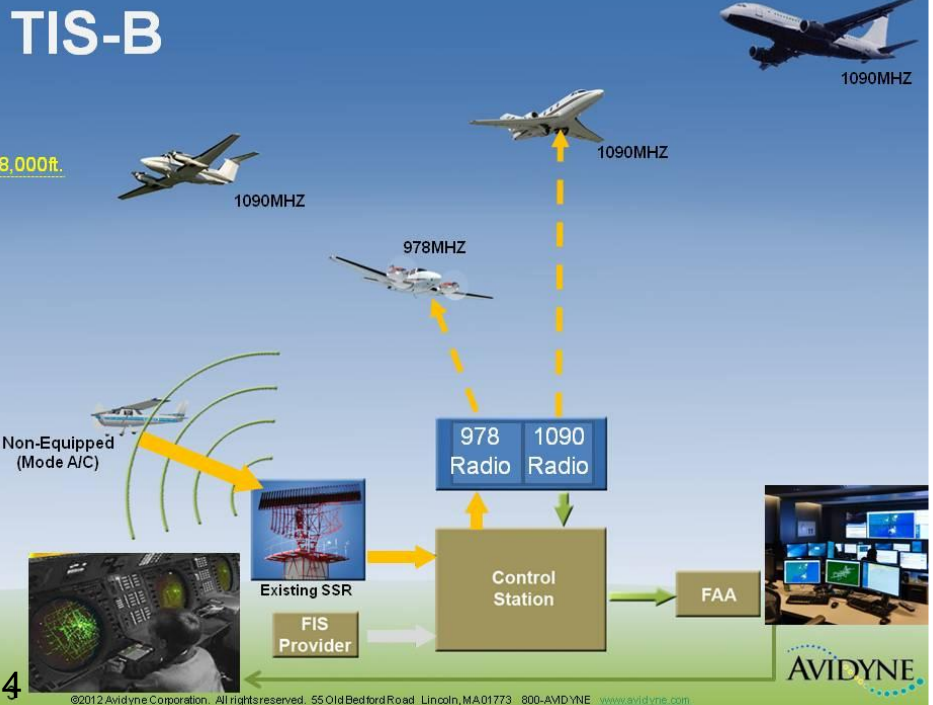
ADS-B



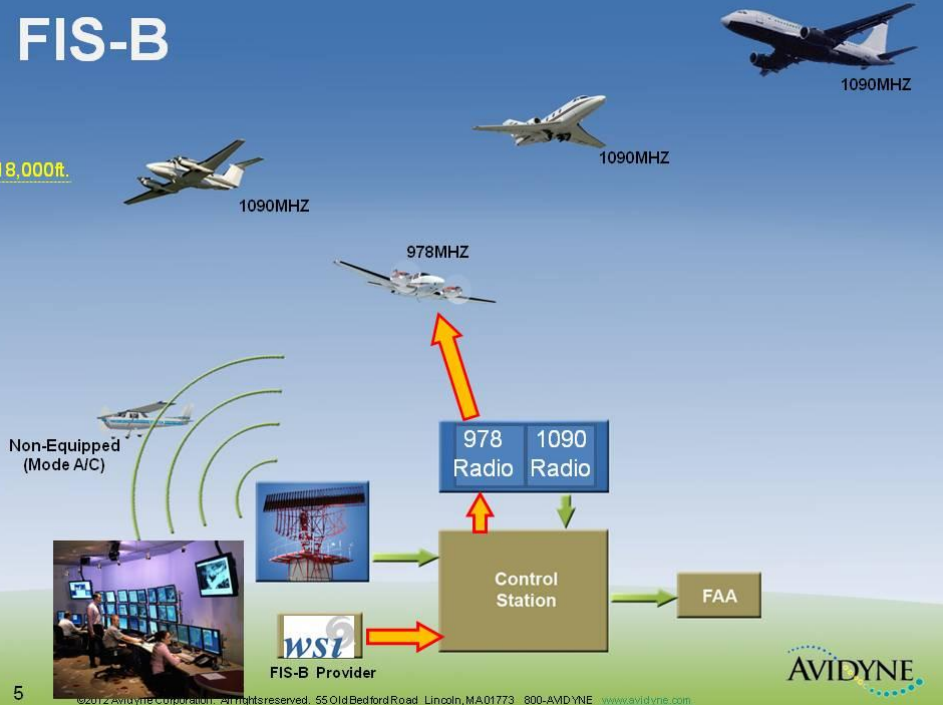
ADS-R



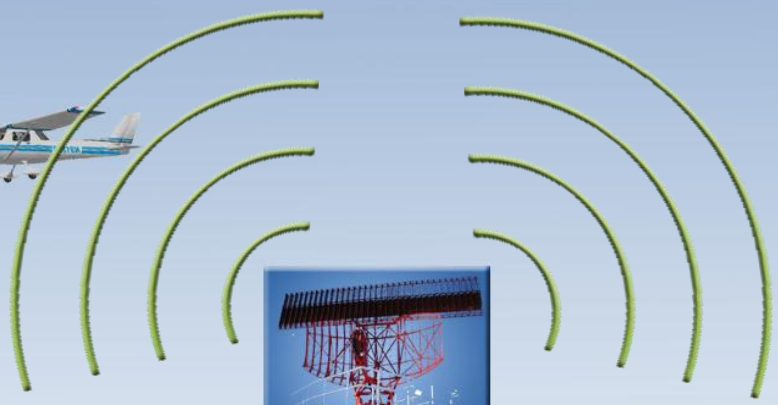
TIS-B



FIS-B



Current Ground-Based Surveillance Radar interrogates aircraft Transponders to provide aircraft identification and position information to ATC.



Existing SSR

Ground Radars Transmit on 1030MHz



Current Ground-Based Surveillance Radar interrogates aircraft Transponders to provide aircraft identification and position information to ATC



**Airborne Transponders
Receive the 1030MHz
interrogations & Reply
(Transmit) on 1090MHz**



Existing SSR

**Ground Radars
Transmit on 1030MHz
& Receive on 1090MHz**



TCAS & TAS systems allow aircraft to interrogate the transponders of nearby aircraft for on-board Traffic Awareness & Collision Avoidance



Just like Ground Radar, Airborne TCAS & TAS systems interrogate (Transmit) on 1030MHz & receive Transponder replies on 1090MHz.



Existing SSR

**Ground Radars
Transmit on 1030MHz
& Receive on 1090MHz**



Traffic Information Service (TIS) is a transmission of all traffic from a Terminal Radar Site out to those aircraft with a TIS-capable Mode S Transponder. TIS is being phased out.



Existing SSR

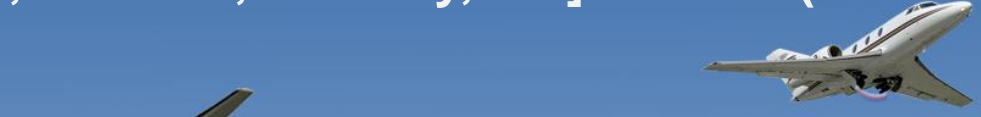
Ground Radars
Transmit on 1030MHz
& Receive on 1090MHz



The legacy TIS Traffic signal is transmitted on 1030MHz. TIS is already being phased out in many areas in lieu of ADS-B.



With ADS-B, each aircraft automatically transmits its unique aircraft I.D. and position information [Lat/Lon, Altitude, Velocity, etc] to ATC (ADS-B OUT)



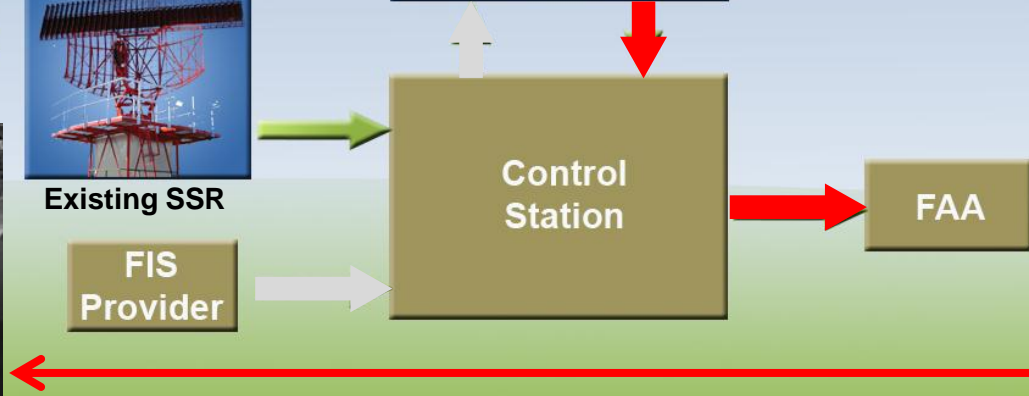
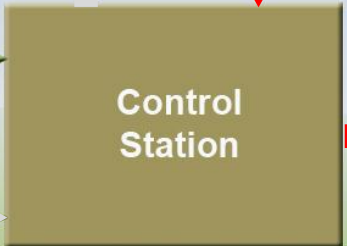
Non-ADS-B aircraft are identified using existing Secondary Surveillance Radar. (i.e. Transponder is still required)

ADS-B Out allows ATC to identify and separate all participating aircraft with greater precision. ADS-B does not require interrogation signal from ground station.

Non-Equipped (Mode A/C)



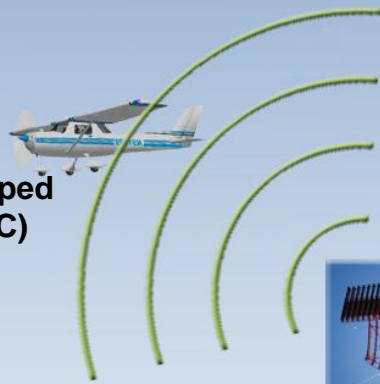
Existing SSR



Aircraft with ADS-B IN can receive the ADS-B OUT signals of nearby aircraft



Non-Equipped
(Mode A/C)



Existing SSR

FIS
Provider

Radio
Station

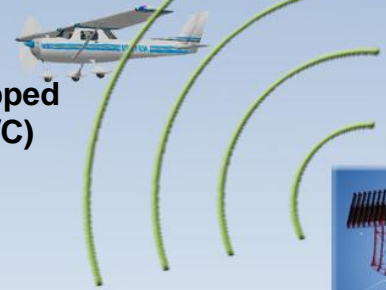
Control
Station

FAA



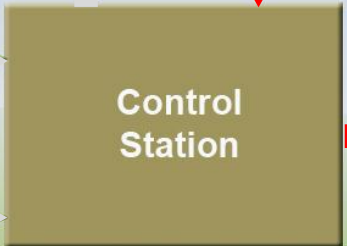
AVIDYNE

However, in the U.S., the ADS-B OUT mandate can be met using 1090MHz Extended Squitter at all altitudes, or via 978MHz Universal Access Transceiver (UAT) below 18,000ft.



Non-Equipped (Mode A/C)

18,000ft.



Existing SSR

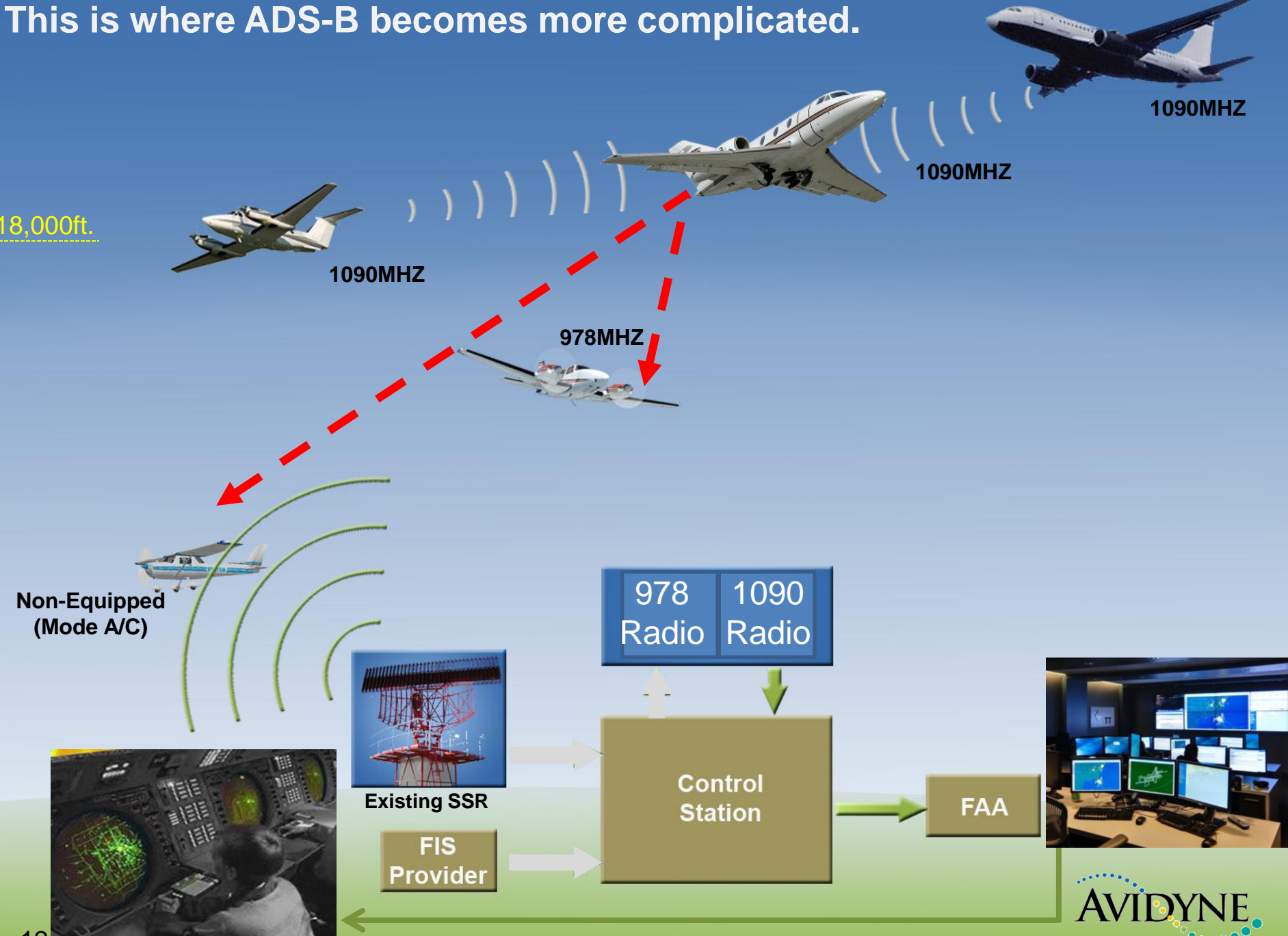
FIS Provider

FAA



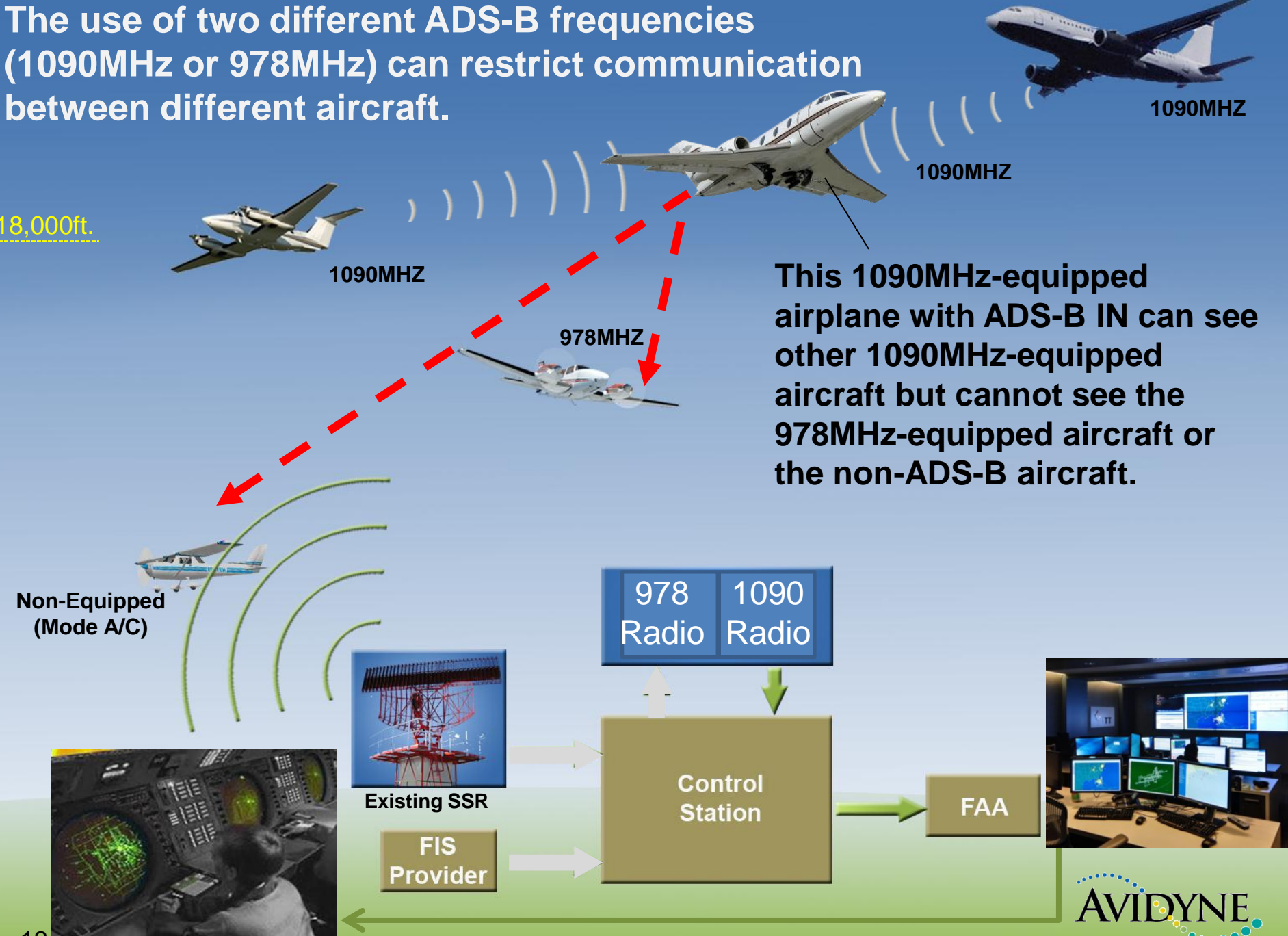
This is where ADS-B becomes more complicated.

18,000ft.



The use of two different ADS-B frequencies (1090MHz or 978MHz) can restrict communication between different aircraft.

18,000ft.

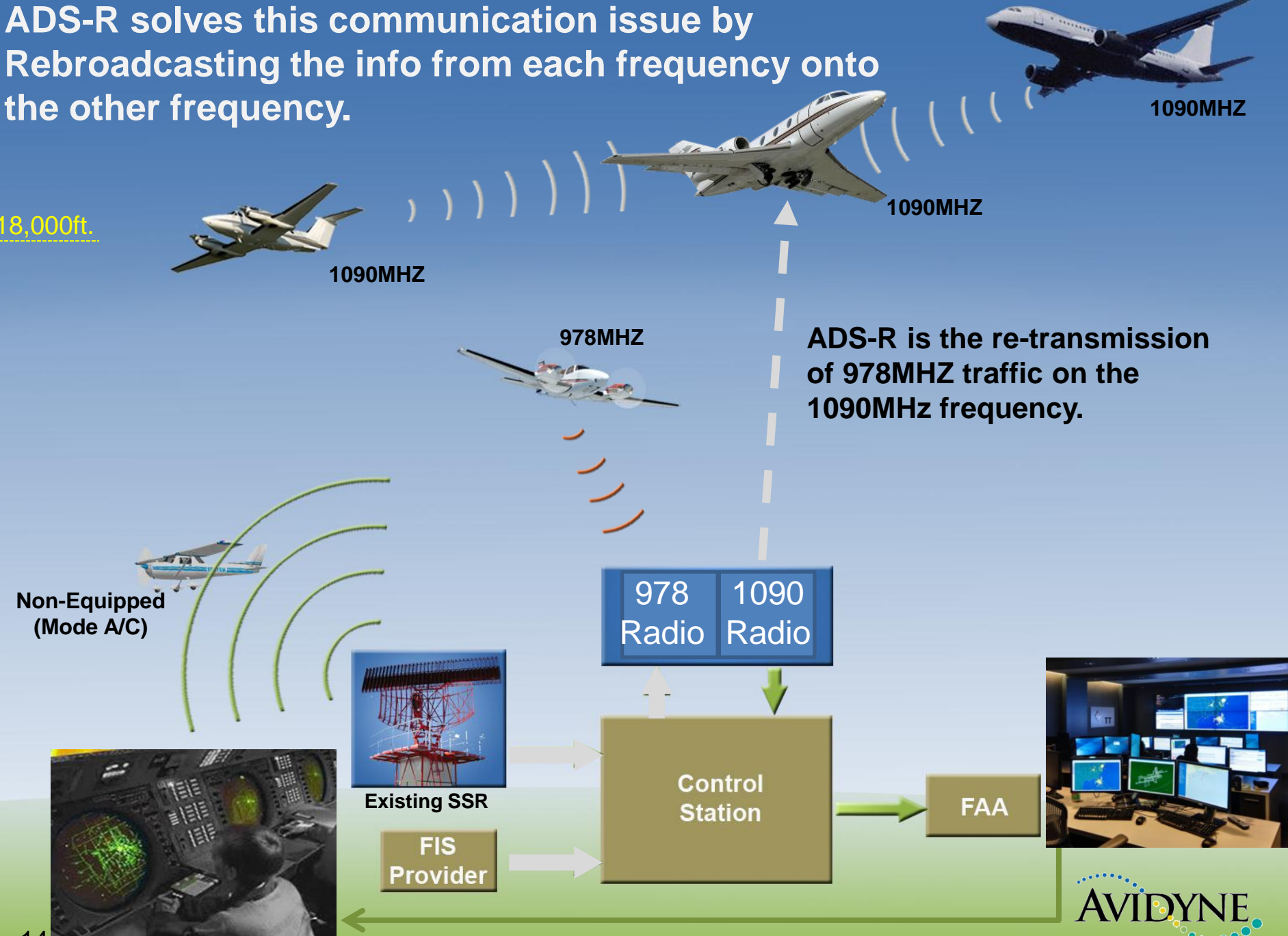


This 1090MHz-equipped airplane with ADS-B IN can see other 1090MHz-equipped aircraft but cannot see the 978MHz-equipped aircraft or the non-ADS-B aircraft.



ADS-R solves this communication issue by Rebroadcasting the info from each frequency onto the other frequency.

18,000ft.



ADS-R is the re-transmission
of 978MHz traffic on the
1090MHz frequency.



**ADS-R solves this communication issue by
Rebroadcasting the traffic info from each frequency
onto the other frequency.**



1090MHz



1090MHz



978MHz



18,000ft.

Non-Equipped
(Mode A/C)



**ADS-R also
rebroadcasts all the
1090MHz traffic
over the 978MHz
frequency.**



Existing SSR

FIS
Provider

Control
Station

FAA



TIS-B solves the problem of displaying non-ADS-B equipped aircraft by broadcasting non-participating traffic to ADS-B equipped aircraft over both frequencies.



1090MHZ

18,000ft.



1090MHZ

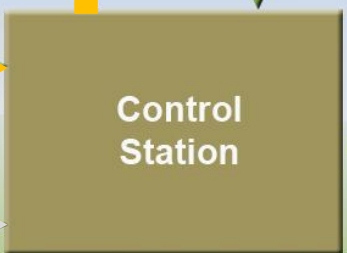
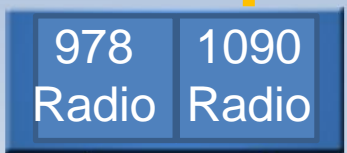


978MHZ

Non-ADS-B traffic data is sent via 1090MHZ and 978MHZ to TIS-B receivers.

TIS-B is different than the old TIS (which was on 1030MHZ.)

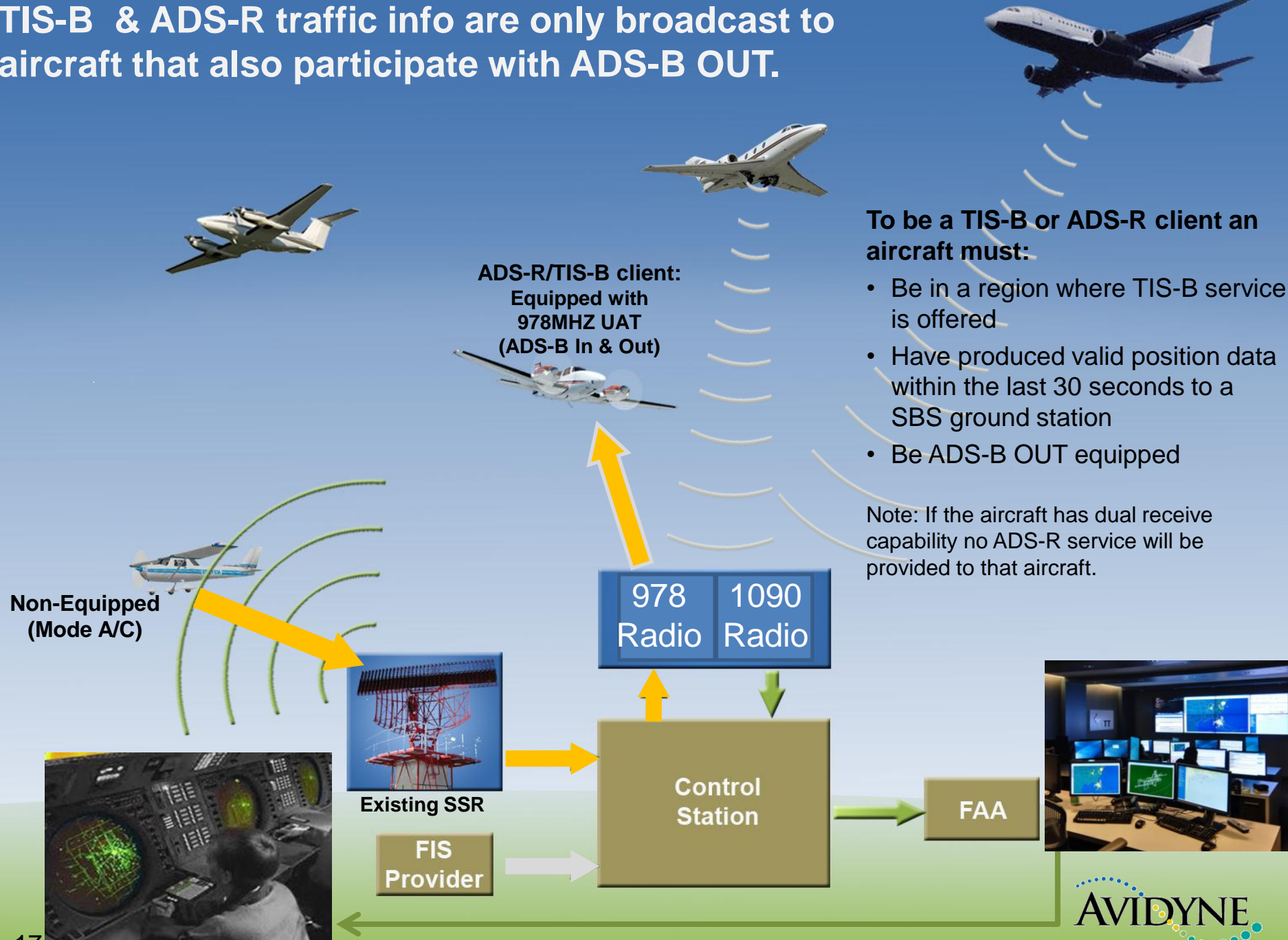
Non-Equipped (Mode A/C)



Existing SSR



TIS-B & ADS-R traffic info are only broadcast to aircraft that also participate with ADS-B OUT.



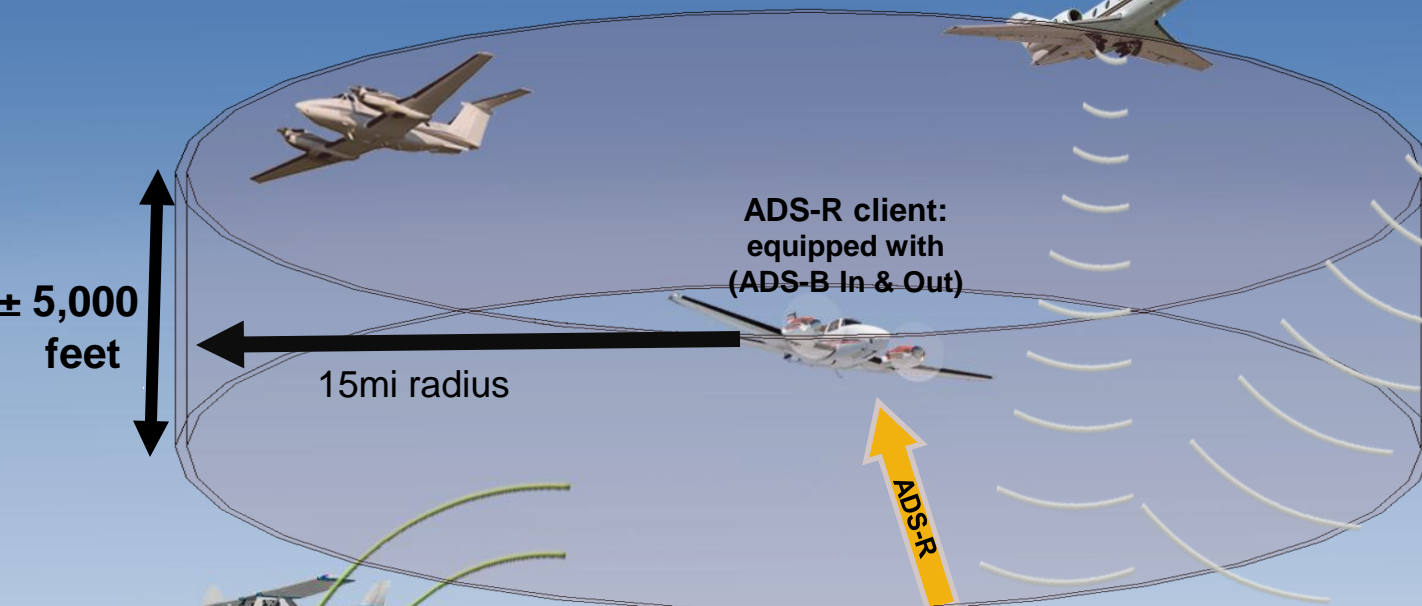
To be a TIS-B or ADS-R client an aircraft must:

- Be in a region where TIS-B service is offered
- Have produced valid position data within the last 30 seconds to a SBS ground station
- Be ADS-B OUT equipped

Note: If the aircraft has dual receive capability no ADS-R service will be provided to that aircraft.



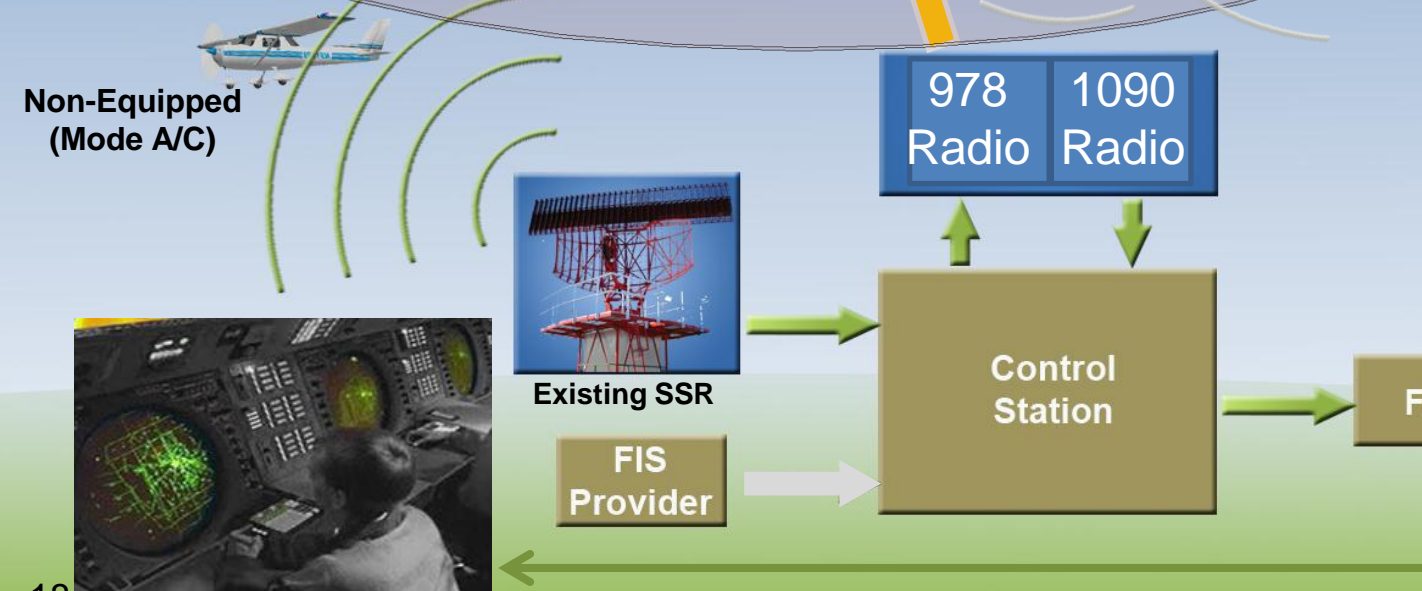
ADS-R sends information on 'other-frequency' ADS-B aircraft within a 15 NM radius and ±5,000 ft of client aircraft (hockey puck).



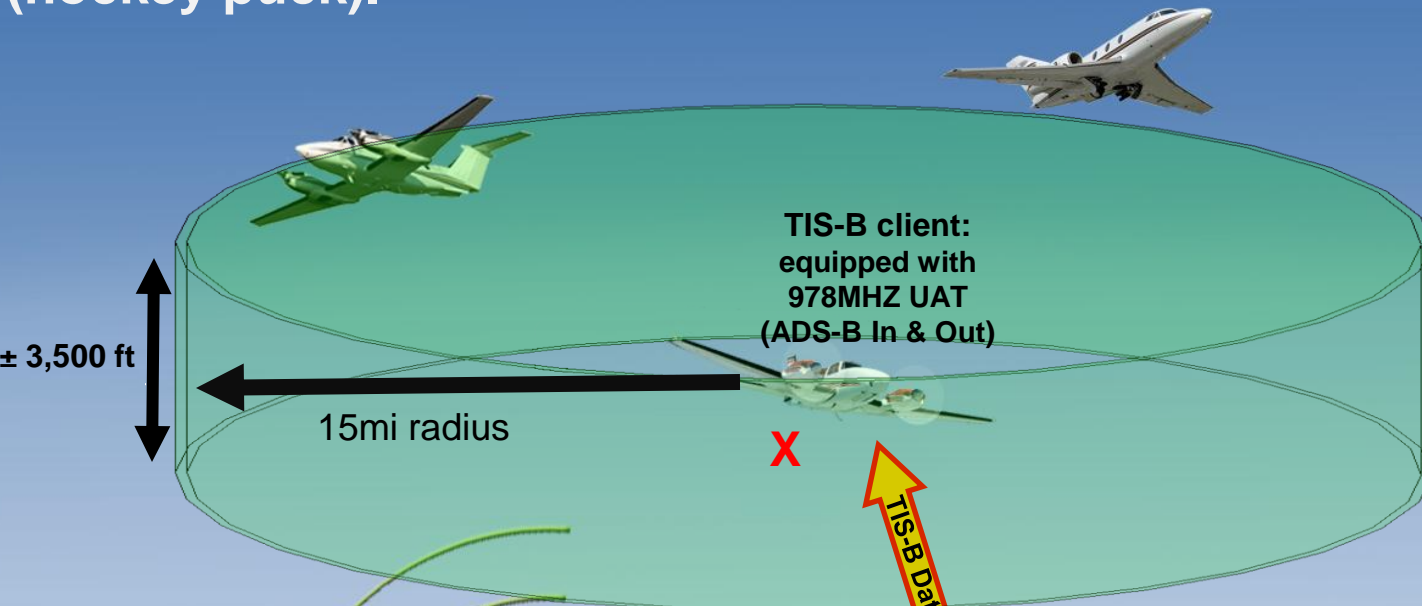
To be a ADS-R client an aircraft must:

- Be in a region where ADS-R service is offered
- Have produced valid position data within the last 30 seconds to a SBS ground station
- Be ADS-B OUT equipped
- **Only receiving ADS-B In on one link (978 OR 1090)**

Note: If the aircraft has dual receive capability no ADS-R service will be provided to that aircraft.



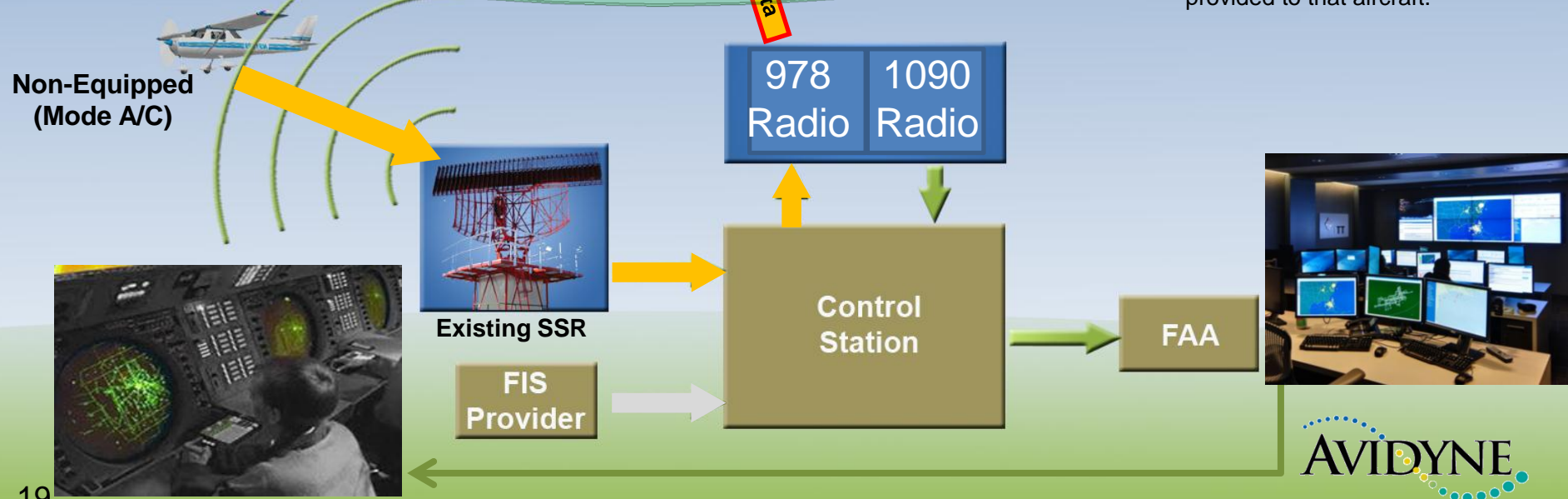
TIS-B sends information on all non-ADS-B aircraft within a 15 NM radius and ±3,500 ft of client aircraft (hockey puck).



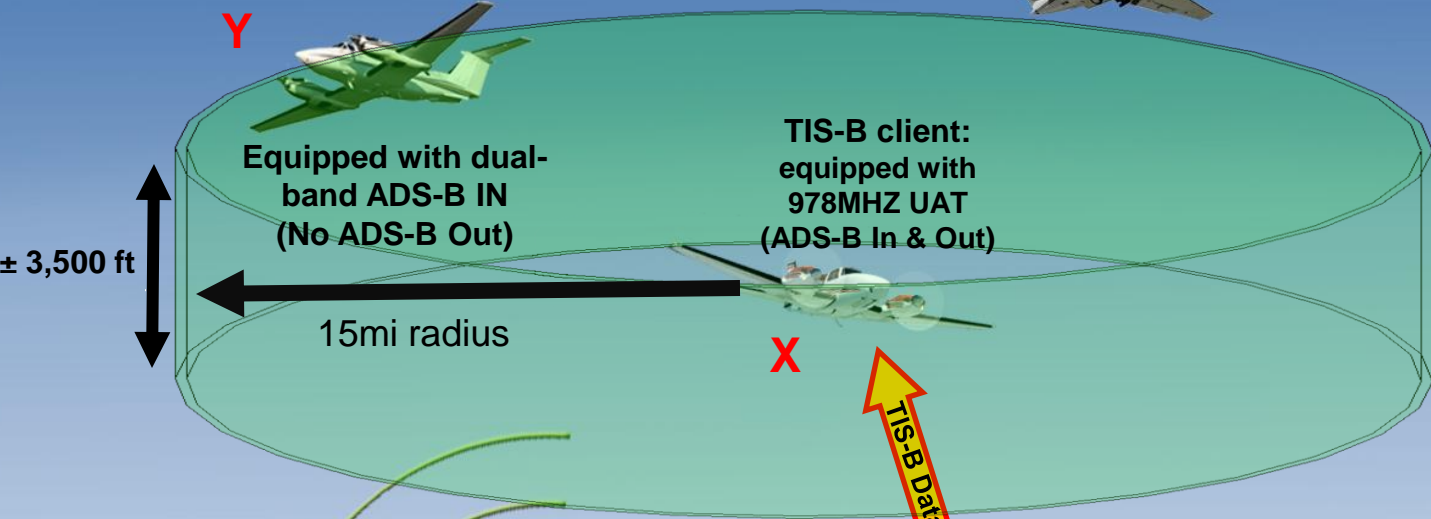
To be a TIS-B client an aircraft must:

- Be in a region where TIS-B service is offered
- Have produced valid position data within the last 30 seconds to a SBS ground station
- Be ADS-B OUT equipped
- ADS-B In on only **one** link

Note: If the aircraft has dual receive capability no ADS-R service will be provided to that aircraft.



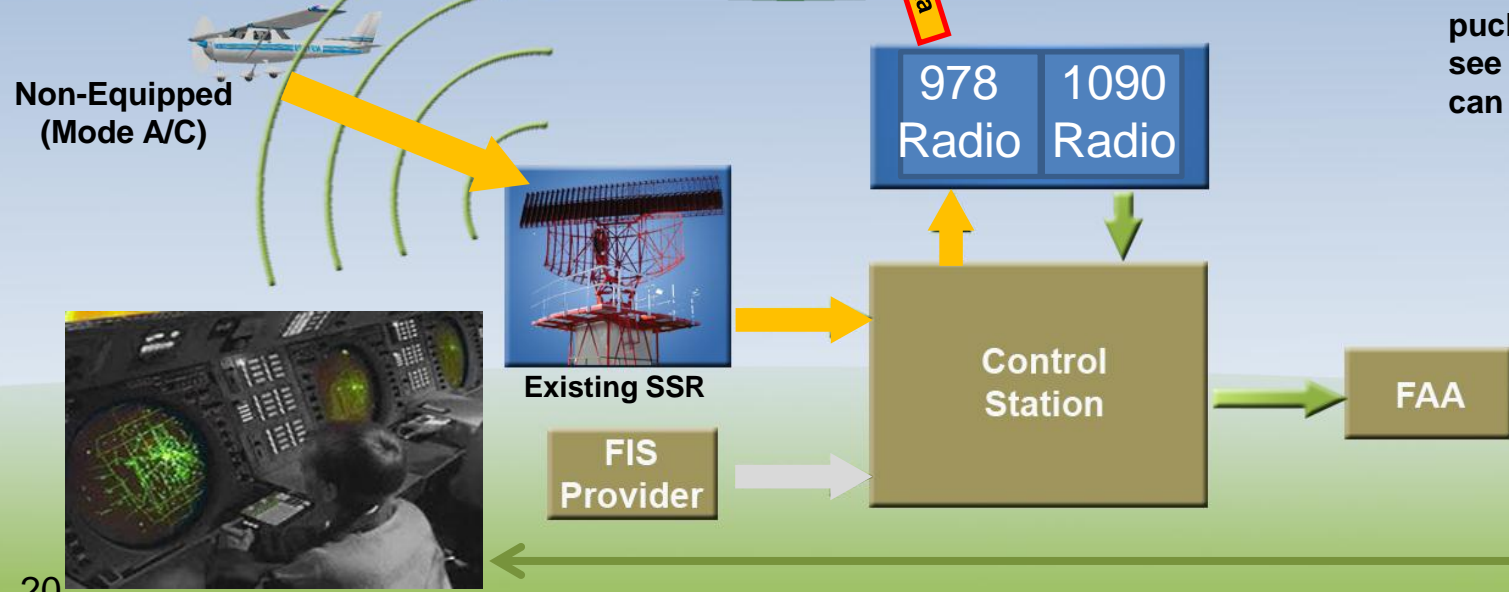
“Piggybacking” - When an aircraft with only ADS-B IN (Y) is within range of a client aircraft (X) and eavesdrops on the information specific to the client aircraft “hockey puck”.



In this example, Aircraft Y has a dual band (1090MHz & 978MHz) receive-only (i.e. Stratus or GDL39) and no ADS-B out.

Aircraft Y can receive TIS-B (non-ADS-B) traffic info only when within Aircraft X's “hockey puck”.

When outside this hockey puck, aircraft Y will only see air-to-air traffic, which can be fairly limited.

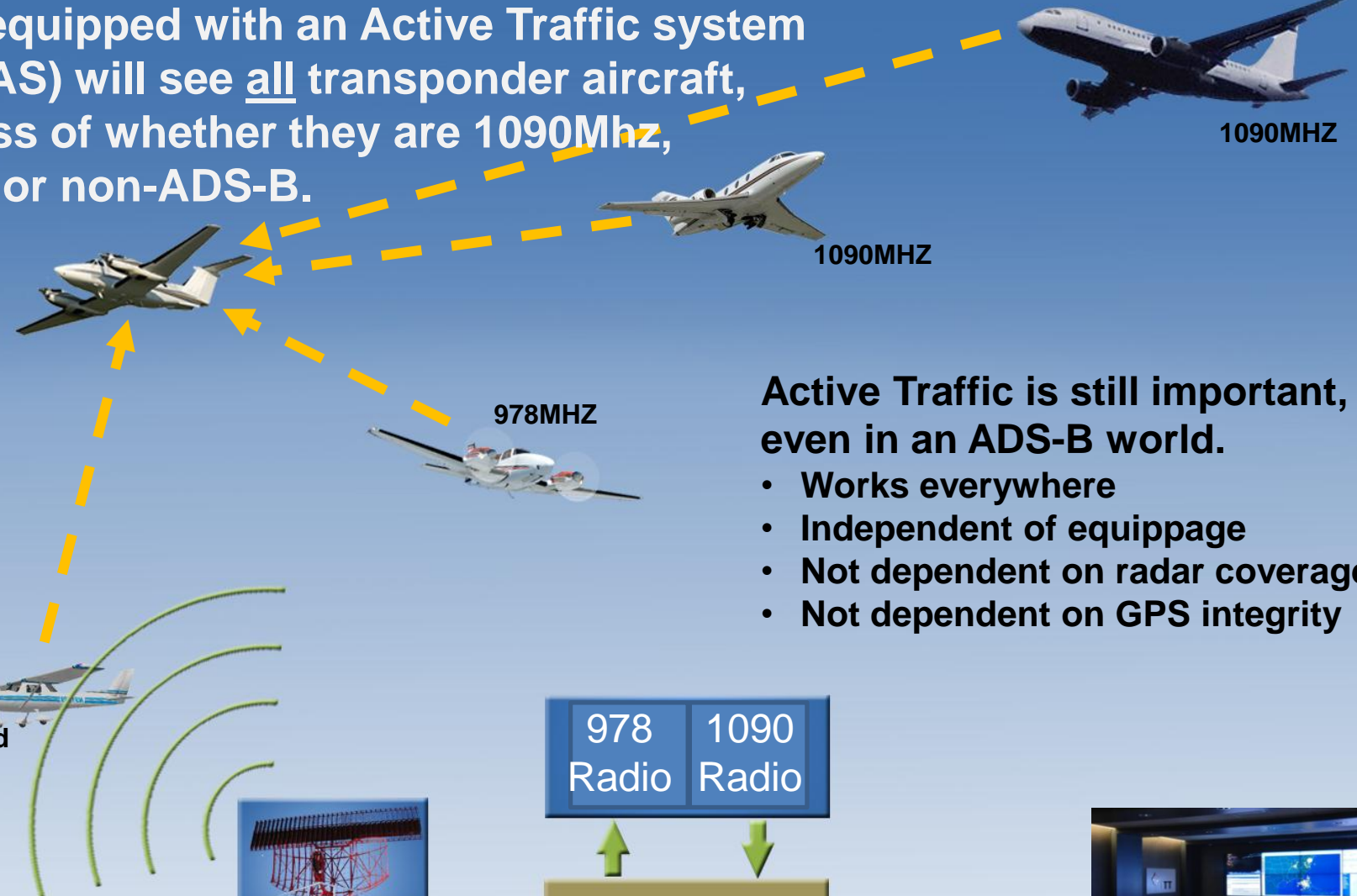


Aircraft equipped with an Active Traffic system (TAS/TCAS) will see all transponder aircraft, regardless of whether they are 1090Mhz, 978MHz, or non-ADS-B.

18,000ft.

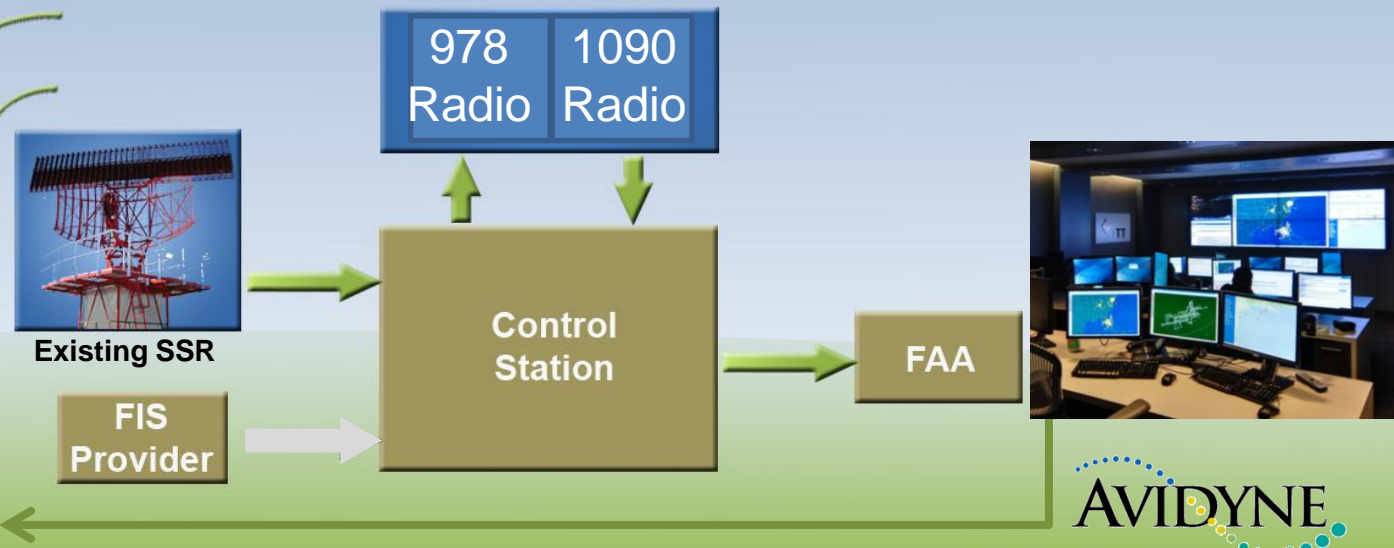


Non-Equipped (Mode A/C)



Active Traffic is still important, even in an ADS-B world.

- Works everywhere
- Independent of equippage
- Not dependent on radar coverage
- Not dependent on GPS integrity



FIS-B provides "Free Weather" to 978MHz UAT-equipped aircraft.



1090MHZ



1090MHZ

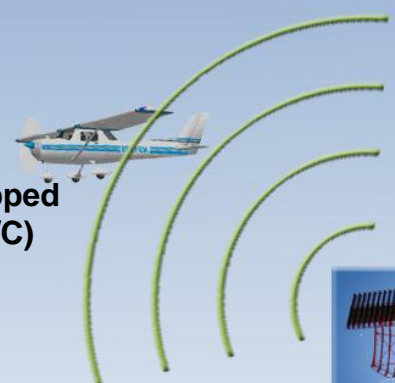


1090MHZ

18,000ft.



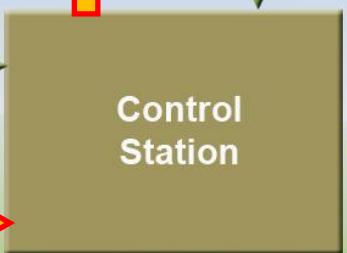
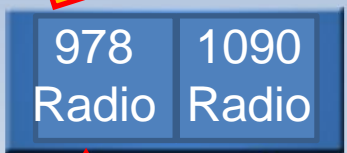
978MHZ



Non-Equipped (Mode A/C)



FIS-B Provider



FIS-B is not available via the 1090MHz channel.

FIS-B is a ground based service, which may have line of site limitations not found with current satellite-based systems..

FIS-B Wx products have range and resolution restrictions not found with current satellite-based systems.



Do I have to equip with ADS-B?



Canada

1090 MHz ADS-B Out

Mandated as of Jan 15, 2009,
over Hudson Bay region between
FL350 and FL400.

Europe

1090 MHz ADS-B Out

Mandated 1090ES ADS-B Out with a Diversity
Mode-S transponder for aircraft >12,500lbs or max
cruise >250kts TAS by Jan 8, 2015 for new aircraft
and Dec 7, 2017 for retrofits.

United States

978 MHz or

1090 MHz ADS-B Out

Mandate January 1, 2020

Australia

1090 MHz ADS-B Out

Mandate above FL290 after
December 12, 2013

No Mandate for ADS-B IN

Choosing a Traffic System

ADS-B Summary

- U.S. Mandate for ADS-B ‘OUT’ is 2020 (Affects GA Aircraft)
 - 1090MHZ ES required Above FL180
 - 978MHZ UAT or 1090MHZ ES required below FL180
- All international mandates are for 1090MHz only
- Currently No Mandates for ADS-B ‘IN’
 - 978MHZ Req’d for FREE Weather services
 - Provides longer-range traffic advisory with greater precision
 - Has limitations during mixed-equipment period
 - Has limitations due to altitude and line of sight.
- All Avidyne TAS600-Series systems are fully upgradeable for ADS-B ‘IN’
- Active-surveillance TAS is viable even in ADS-B world.
- Expect additional ADS-B Announcements will be forthcoming.

