



ADS-B and WFP Operators

Safety Advantages Security Concerns

Thomas Anthony
Director
U.S.C. Aviation Safety and Security Program

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California



ADS-B

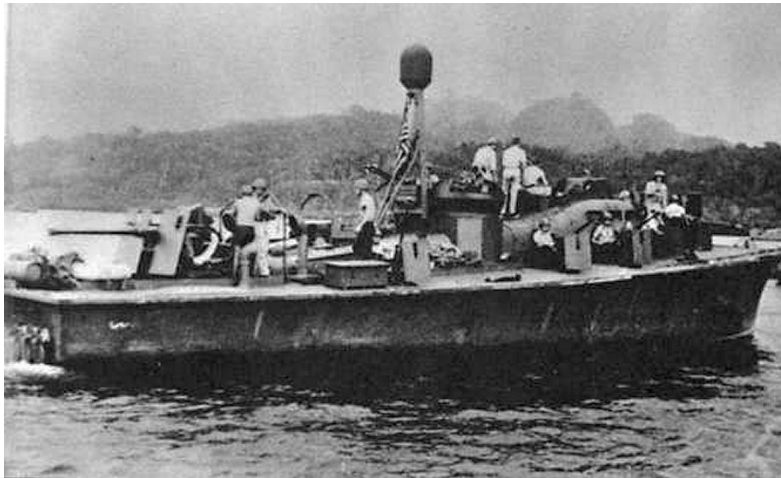
- How can ADS-B be useful for Humanitarian Air Operation? Are there security concerns?
- Evolution of ADS-B
- Begin with RADAR

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

RADAR

Radio Direction and Range



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

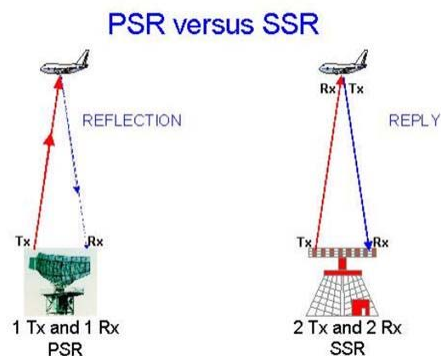
University of Southern California

IFF



- Identification Friend or Foe
- Predecessor to transponder
- Simple response signal when interrogated
- No response meant Foe
- Security innovation
- Led to safety feature
- Mode A identify individual aircraft

Primary Radar Secondary Surveillance Radar



How SSR Works?

The diagram illustrates the SSR system. A ground station on the left transmits a '1030 MHz interrogation' signal to an aircraft's 'TRANSPONDER' on the right. The aircraft responds with a '1090 MHz reply' signal. A 'LINK' is shown between the two. Below the radar, a block diagram shows the signal flow: 'GROUND STATION INTERROGATOR RECEIVER PLOT EXTRACTOR' sends data to 'DATA PROCESSING AND DISPLAY R.H.P.', which then sends 'TRACK lines' to the 'ATC CENTER'. A USC logo is in the top right corner.

- The ground secondary radar transmits 1030MHz signal.
- The aircraft radar receives on 1030MHz and transmits back on 1090MHz.
- The transponder reply is more powerful than the reflected radar signal allowing for far greater range. (250nm).

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

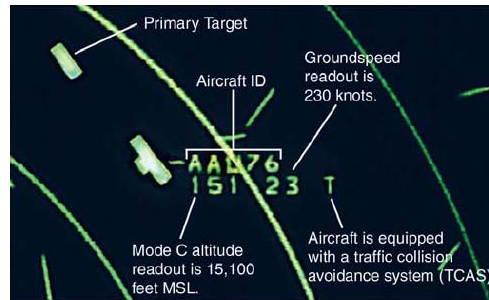
Transponder Mode A, Mode C

- Military IFF became civil transponders
- Mode A transponder squawk codes allow discrete aircraft identification
- Requires pilot to dial in the assigned transponder code
- Mode C – Aircraft altitude from altimeter

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

Radar ATC Information Displayed



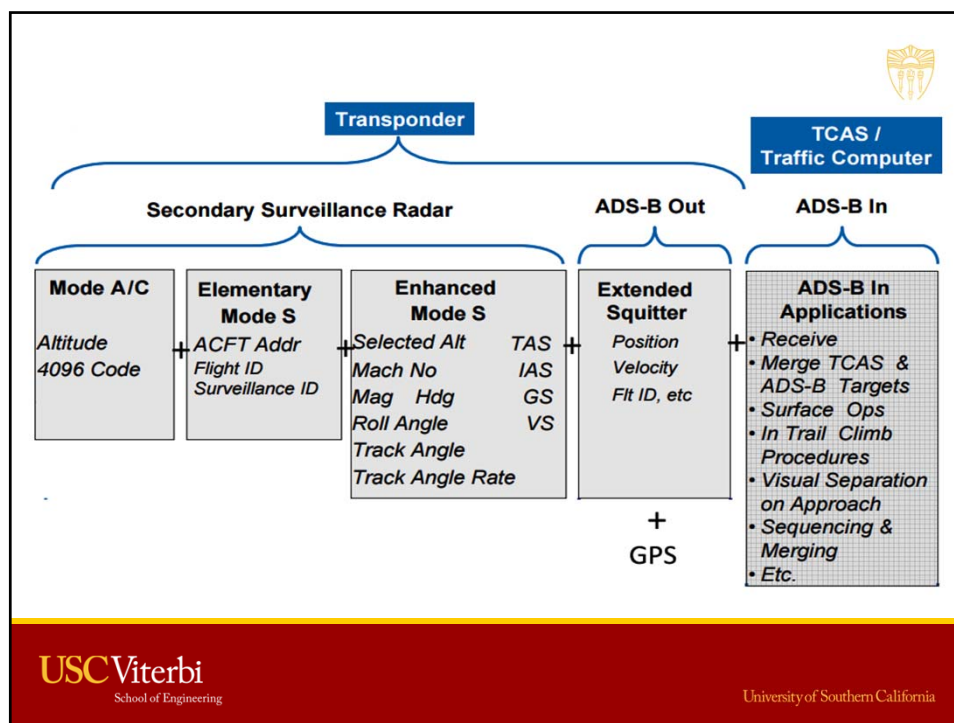
Transponder Mode A, Mode C



Mode S Transponder



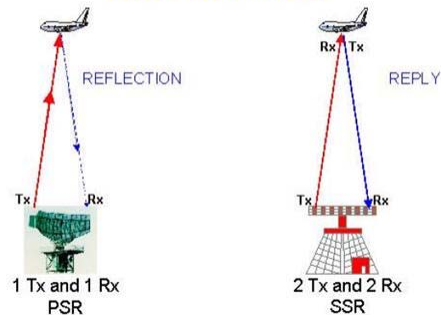
- Mode S can **select** a single transponder code to interrogate
- Avoids over-interrogation in busy terminal areas
- Enables airborne collision avoidance systems TCAS
- Message is addressed to 24 bit ICAO hex code permanently assigned to the aircraft
- **Upon interrogation transmits to ATC SSR, other aircraft with TCAS, and ADS-B**



Air Traffic Control Radar Ground-based



PSR versus SSR



TCAS



- Traffic Collision Avoidance System
- Aircraft to aircraft system
- Next step to a non-ground based system
- Ground-based implies a large, expensive infrastructure

HOW TCAS WORKS

- TCAS operates similar as Secondary Surveillance Radar (SSR), but in air to air role.

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

Transponder

Secondary Surveillance Radar

Mode A/C	Elementary Mode S	Enhanced Mode S
Altitude 4096 Code	ACFT Addr Flight ID Surveillance ID	Selected Alt Mach No Mag Hdg Roll Angle Track Angle Track Angle Rate

ADS-B Out

Extended Squitter
Position Velocity Flt ID, etc

+ GPS

TCAS / Traffic Computer

ADS-B In

ADS-B In Applications
- Receive - Merge TCAS & ADS-B Targets - Surface Ops - In Trail Climb Procedures - Visual Separation on Approach - Sequencing & Merging - Etc.

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

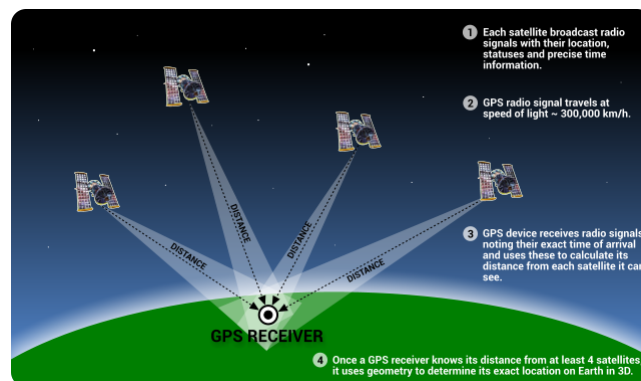
University of Southern California

Evolution to ADS-B



- The next step toward ADS-B is GPS

GPS – Global Positioning Satellite System



GPS



- It is the GPS satellite system that makes ADS-B navigation possible
- It is a space based system that communicates directly with the aircraft
- The information from GPS signal is transmitted out via ADS-B to ATC and other aircraft

Automatic Dependent Surveillance- Broadcast ADS-B

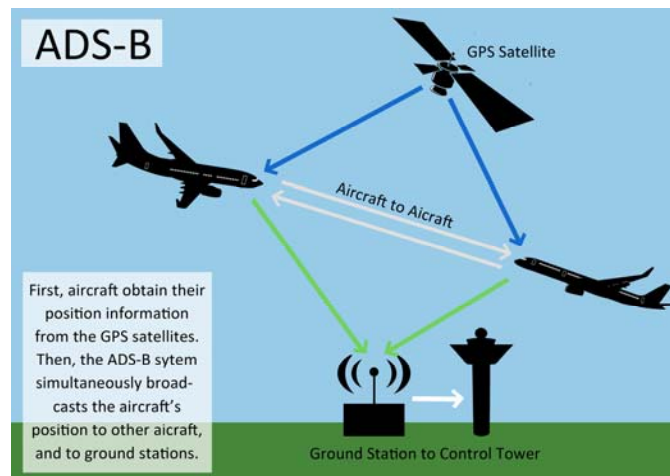


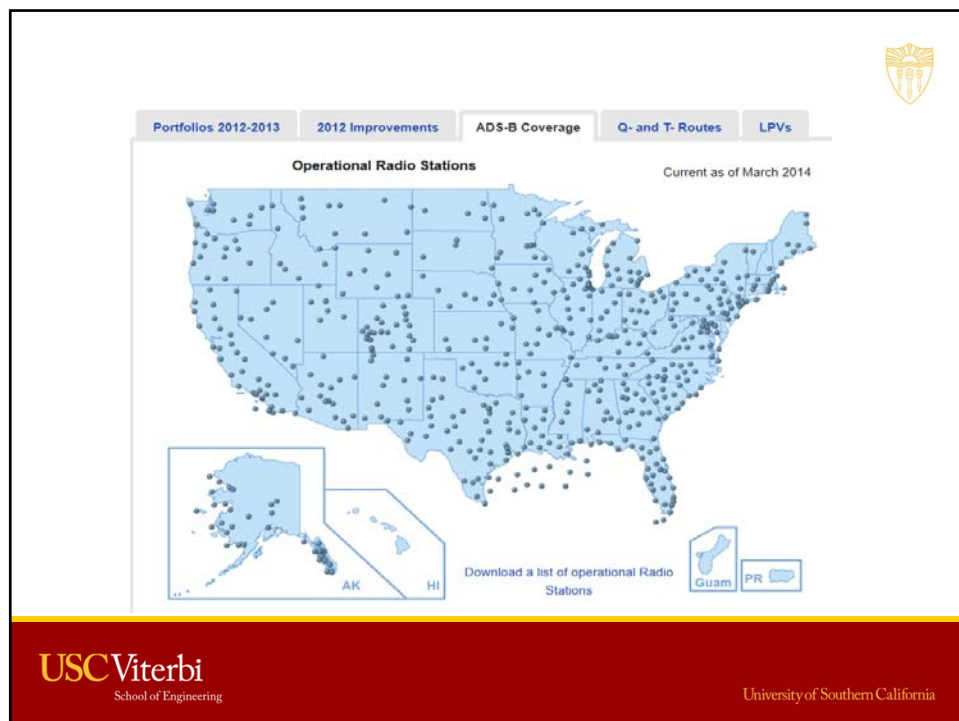
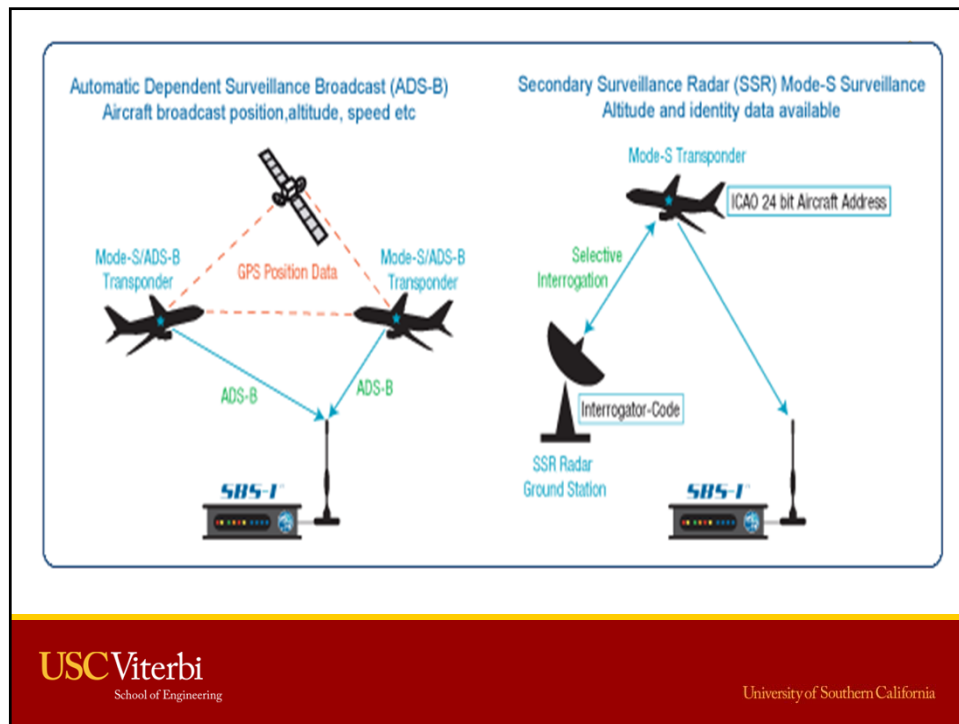
- **Airplane automatically transmits** accurate position, its velocity (both vertically and horizontally), its altitude, heading and other information to controllers and other ADS-B equipped aircraft.
- It is **dependent upon** the broadcast of information from the **aircraft** not transponder interrogation from ATC
- Aircraft equipped with **ADS-B Out broadcast** the information 1x per second.

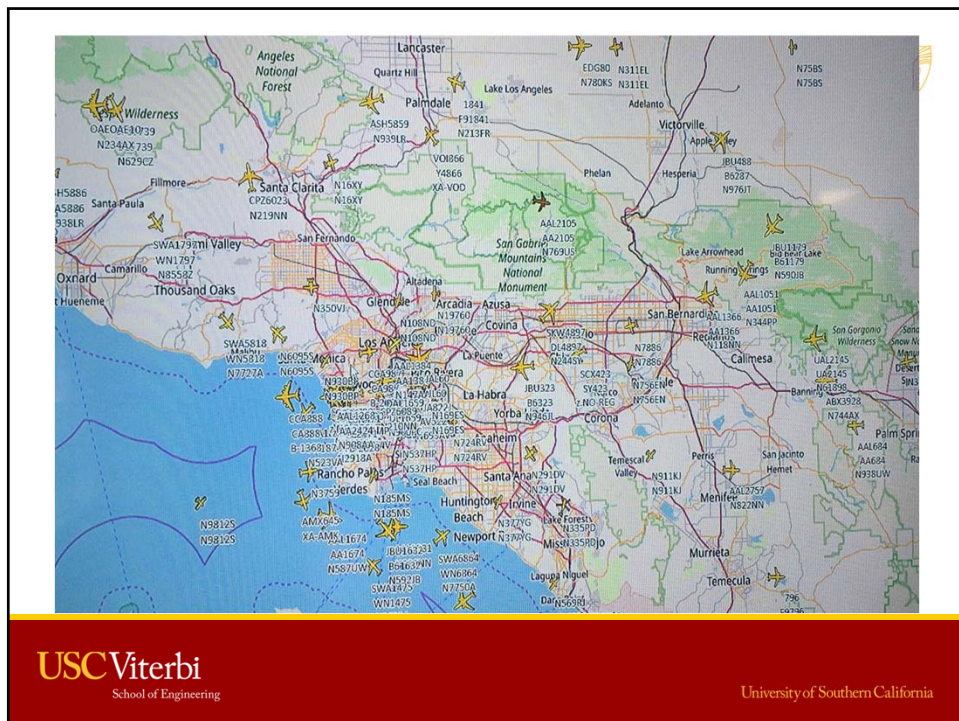
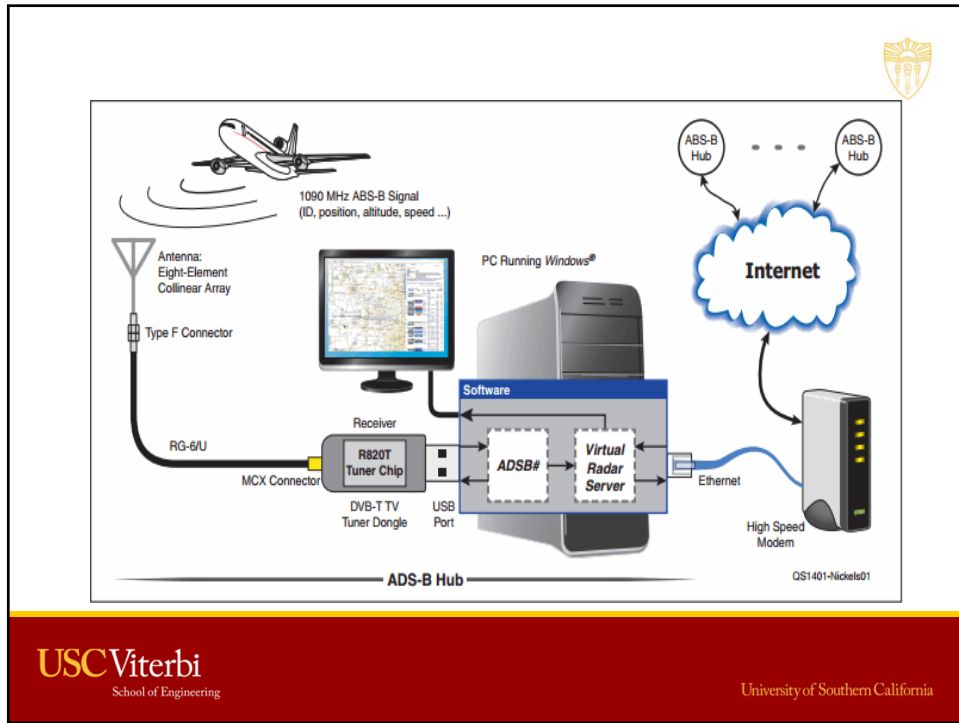
ADS-B

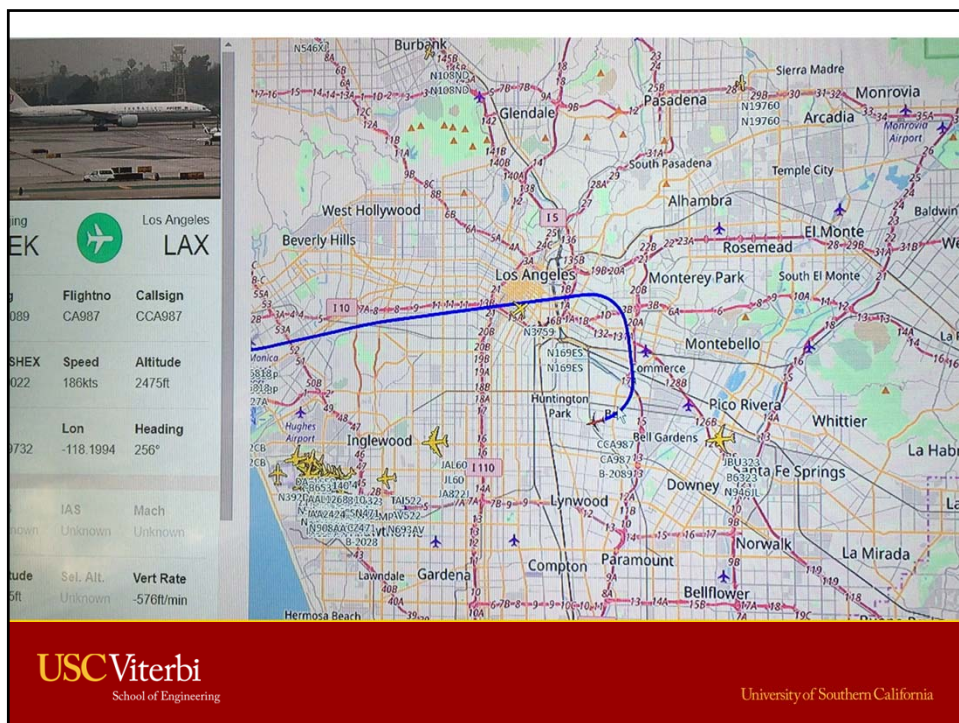
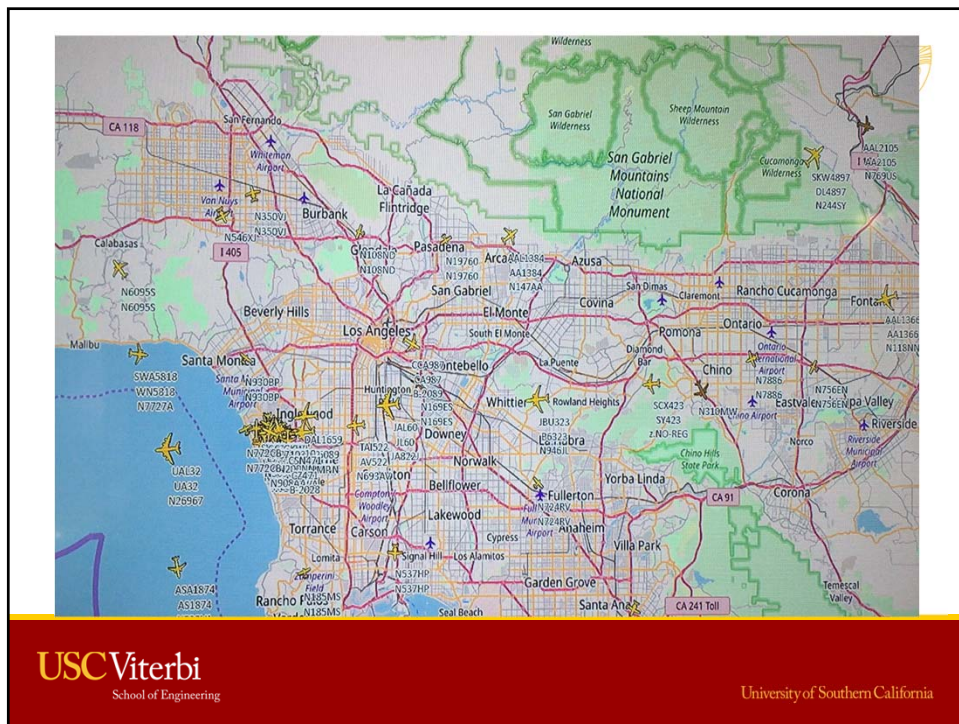


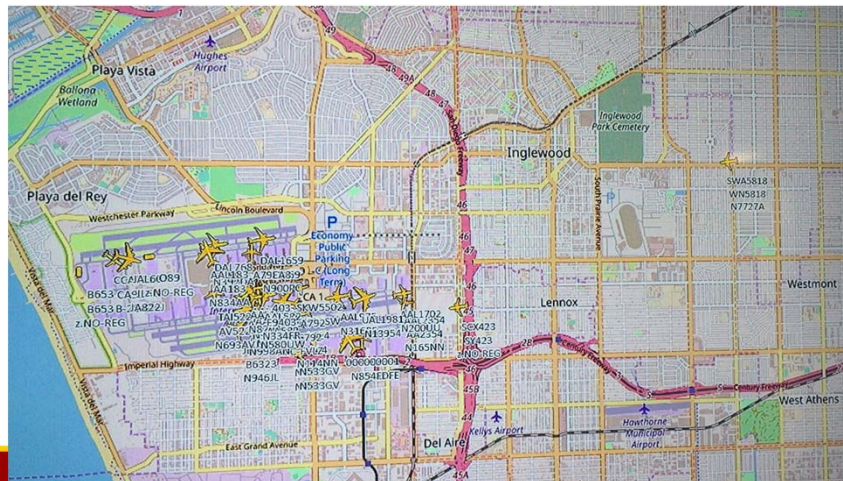
- Advantages:
 - Does not require an extensive ground based infrastructure of radar transmitters and receivers that must connect with each other
 - Is not limited by line of sight issues between radar antenna and the target





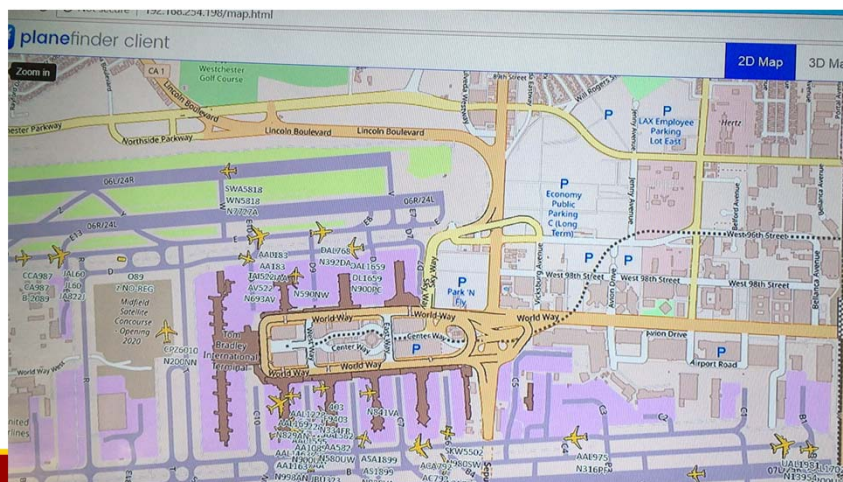






USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

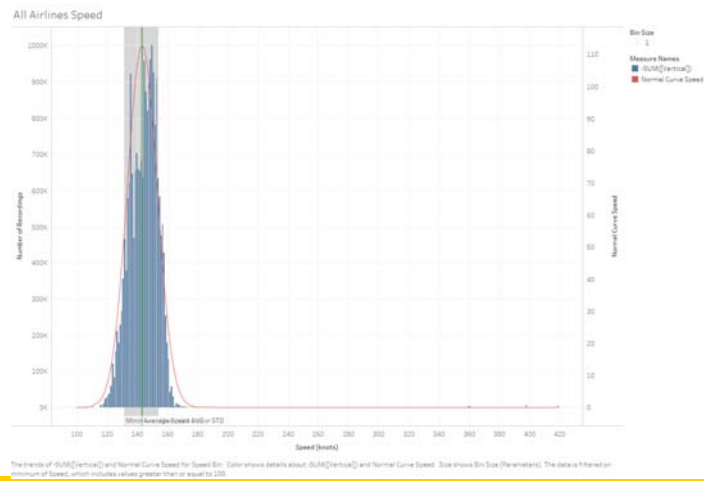
University of Southern California



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

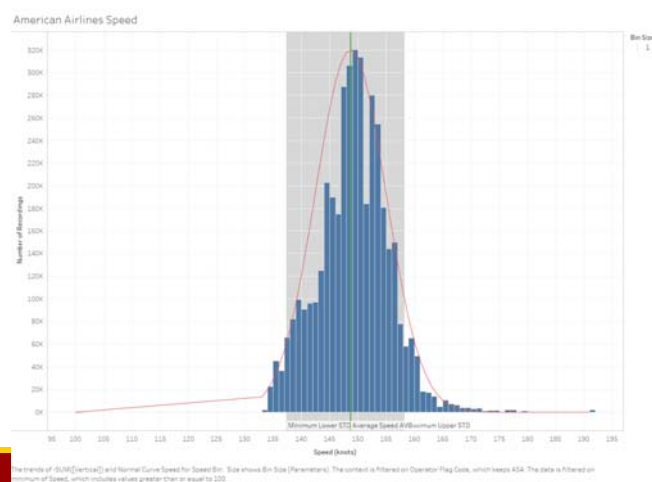
Five days of ADS-B Data B737 only LAX



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

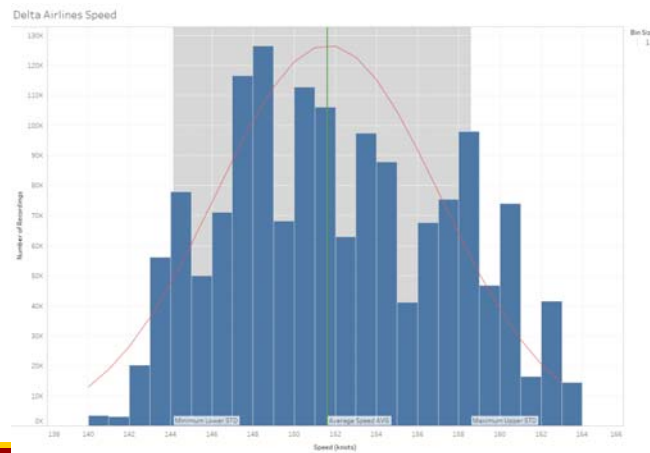
American Airlines



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

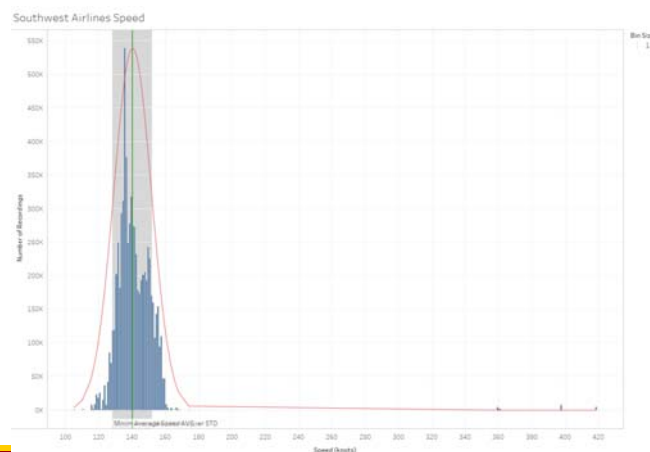
Delta Airlines



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

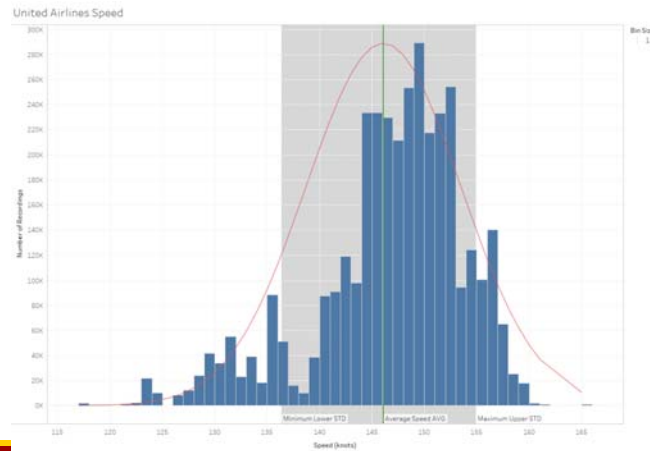
Southwest Airlines



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

United Airlines

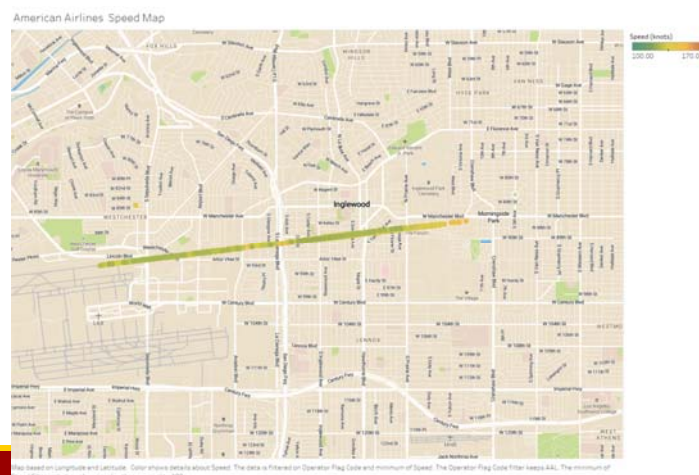


The trends of SUM([vertical]) and Normal Curve Speed for Speed (Bin Size shows Bin Size (Parameters). The context is Filtered on Operator Flag Code, which keeps UA. The data is Filtered on Minimum Speed, which includes values greater than or equal to 125.

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

American Airlines

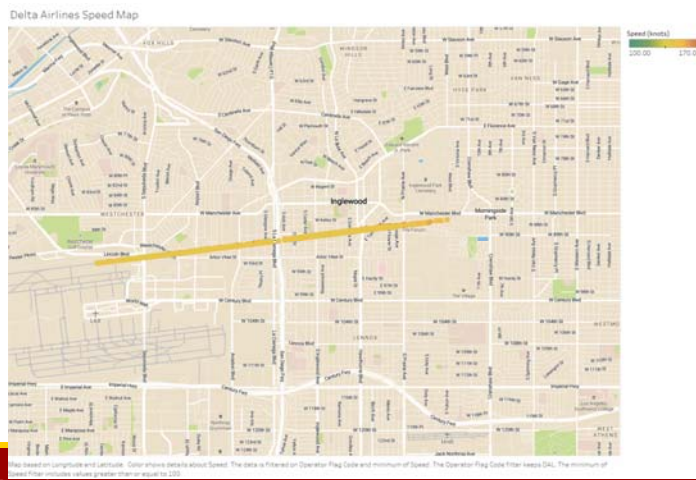


The Speed is calculated as the difference between the maximum and minimum of Speed. The context is Filtered on Operator Flag Code and minimum of Speed. The Operator Flag Code Prior keeps AA. The minimum of Speed includes values greater than or equal to 125.

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

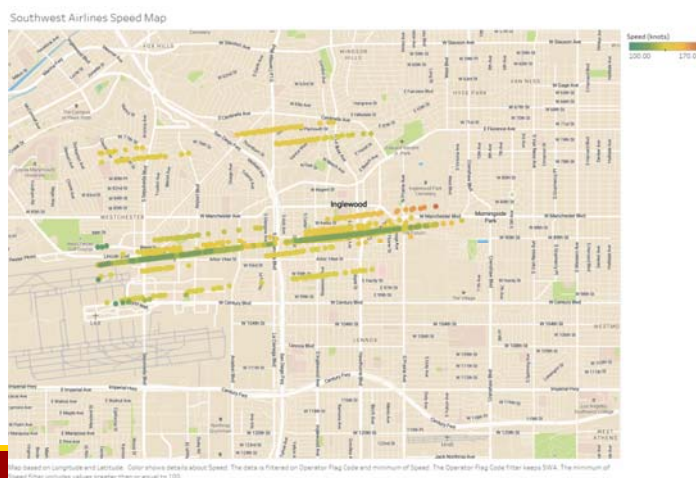
Delta Airlines



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

Southwest Airlines



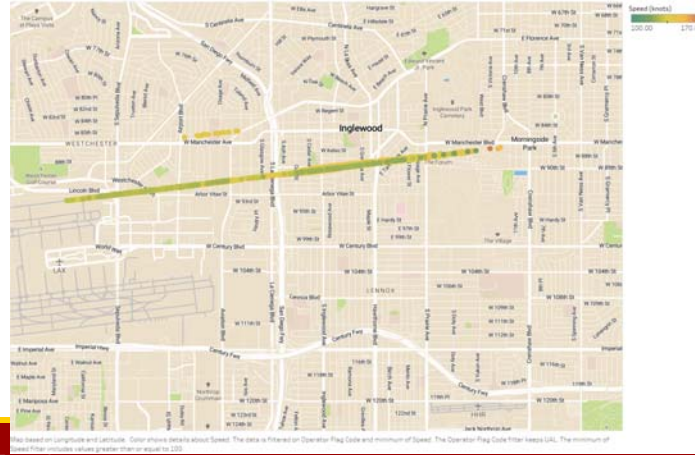
USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

United Airlines



United Airlines 737 Speed Map



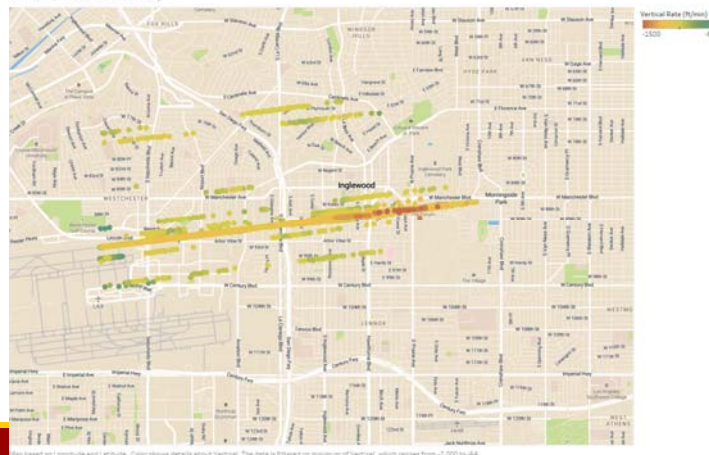
USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

All Airlines Vertical Rate



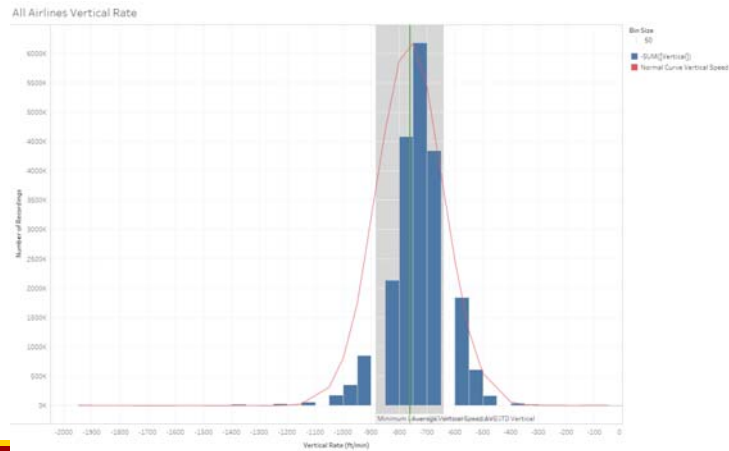
All Airlines Vertical Rate Map



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

All Airlines Vertical Rate



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

1090MHz ADS-B Antenna - 66cm / 26in

by FlightAware
★★★★★ 105 customer reviews | 29 answered questions
Amazon's Choice for "ads-b"

Price: **\$39.95** ✓prime

Get \$70 off instantly: Pay \$0.00 upon approval for the Amazon Prime Rewards Visa Card.

- Indoor/Outdoor (waterproof) 1090 MHz antenna
- 5.5 dBi gain
- N Type Termination
- 2.5 cm to 4 cm diameter mounting bracket included
- FlightAware-compatible

New (1) from **\$39.95** ✓prime

[Report incorrect product information.](#)



Love it?
Add it to your registry.

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California




FlightAware Pro Stick Plus ADS-B USB Receiver Built-in Filter
 by FlightAware
 ★★★★★ 1 customer review
 #1 New Release in Radio Scanners

Price: **\$19.75** ✓ Prime | FREE One-Day

Pay **\$49.75** \$0.00 after using available Discover Cashback Bonus®.

- Builds on the popular Pro Stick by adding a built-in 1090 MHz bandpass filter
- Increases range 10-20% over a Pro Stick in environments where filtering is beneficial
- Over 40% less expensive than buying a Pro Stick v1.1 and an external filter

New (1) from \$19.75 ✓ Prime
☐ Report incorrect product information.

Love it?
 Add it to your registry.

USC Viterbi
 School of Engineering

University of Southern California



Equipment needed to collect and record ADS-B data:

- Antenna tuned for 1090 mHz, purchased or homemade
- Coaxial cable to recording computer
- Software Defined Radio USB stick
- Decoding software; options include (all free)
 - Modesdec2
 - Dump1090
 - ADSB Spy
 - RTL 1090
 - Plane Plotter
 - Many more
 - All free, most open source (open source = anyone can inspect how software works = can't hide malicious code)
- Lines of data created by decoding software
 - Hexadecimal Data
 - Comma Separated Data
- Data can then be saved into database; options include
 - SQL (Structured Query Language, pronounced sequel)
 - Text Files
 - Comma Separated Variable (CSV) files
 - Any other database format
- Collection range depends on line-of-sight and sensitivity of receiver
 - USC can reach cruise-altitude aircraft 250 miles away
 - Multiple receivers can be connected via internet to expand range
 - All data is timestamped – networking delays do not corrupt data
- The following organizations will provide professional-grade ADS-B receivers if you have a good location that they want more coverage in (non-exhaustive list)
 - Planefinder (ours)
 - FlightAware
 - Flightrader24 (used by Andrew Walton at Liberty University)
- Harder to find software that will automatically record data into local database
 - Will require at least a basic understanding of programming
 - But ADS-B is popular with amateur radio and programming communities
 - Would likely accept opportunity to put their hobby towards official aviation use
 - But of course ask USC Aviation Safety and Security any questions you may have

USC Viterbi
 School of Engineering

University of Southern California

The Final Take-Aways



- Investment of \$500
- Ground-based system
- Observe ADS-B equipped aircraft
- Range line of sight
- Initiate an initial flight data system

- Anyone with \$500 and computer capability can see the information as well.

For Advice



- daniel.scalese@usc.edu
- aviation@usc.edu
- thomasa@usc.edu

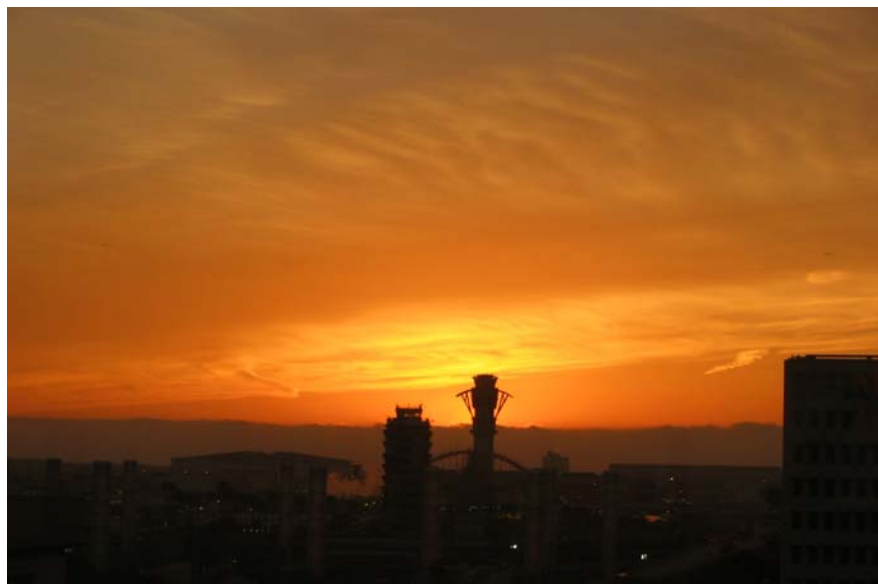
- Daniel can be reached at 310-342-1345
- Website: <https://aviationsafety.usc.edu>



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

Thank You from USC

University of Southern California



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

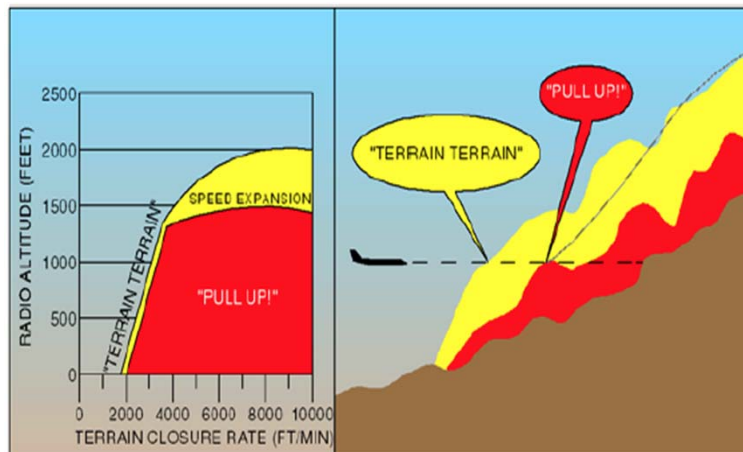
University of Southern California

GPWS - EGPWS



- Aircraft based
- Not an ATC system
- Aircraft to aircraft

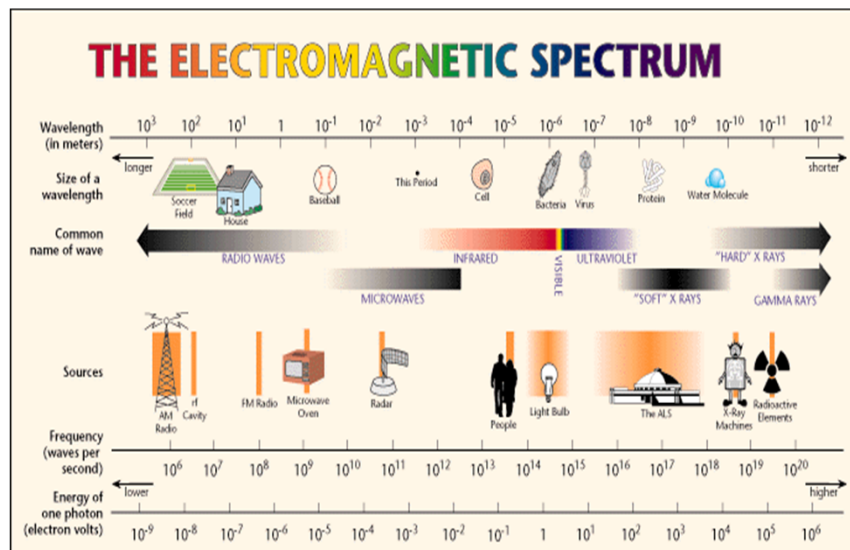
GPWS – EGPWS Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System



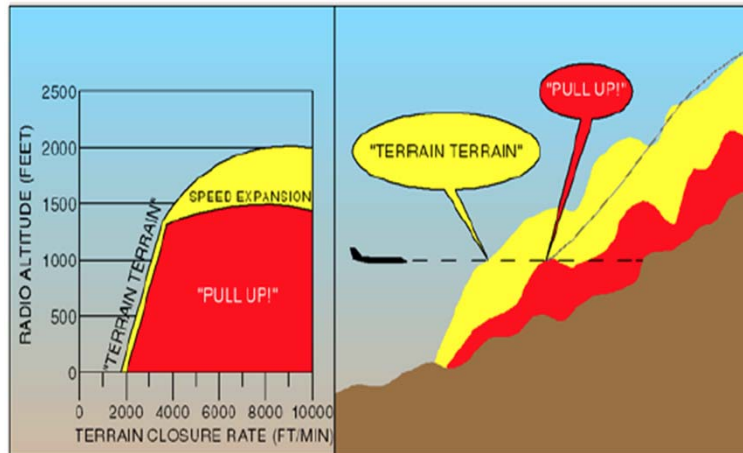
GPWS - EGPWS



- GPWS works on radar altimeter information; it looks down.
- EGPWS compares radar altimeter data with GPS location and terrain elevation data base. Via the software it looks forward as well as down.
- 4300 MHz civil radar altimeter frequency



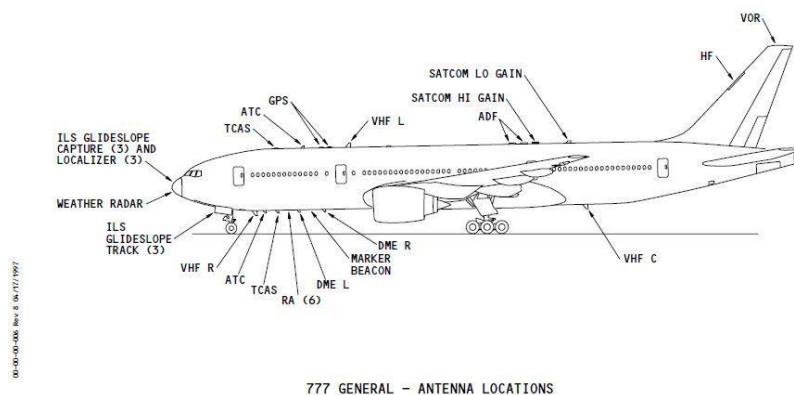
GPWS – EGPWS Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System



USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California

B777 Antenna Locations



777 GENERAL - ANTENNA LOCATIONS

USC Viterbi
School of Engineering

University of Southern California