

# DEVELOPMENT OF AN AERONAUTICAL TELEMETRY RECEIVER BASED ON SOFTWARE DEFINED RADIO

AUTHORS:

NIVIO GUILLAN, LAUTARO  
WILLIG, MAURICIO

DIRECTORS:

URIZ, ALEJANDRO  
ETCHEVERRY, JUAN ALBERTO

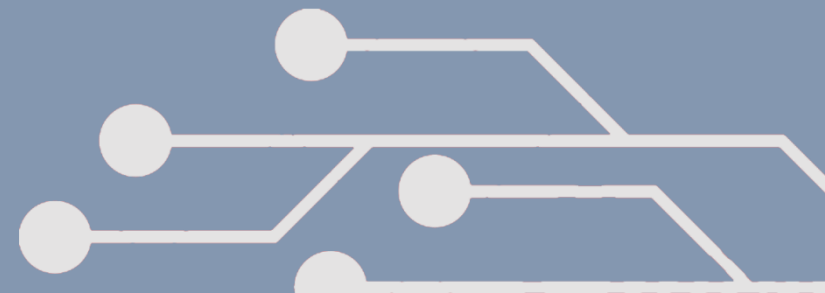


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FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA

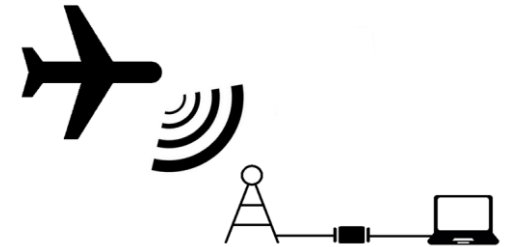
LAC 2022

# INTRODUCTION



### What is an aeronautical telemetry receiver?

- Device that allows the reception of physical magnitudes emitted by an aircraft::
  - Altitude
  - Speed
  - Position
- Information received in different communication protocols.
  - Protocols: Set of rules and regulations to transmit and receive information.



### What is SDR?

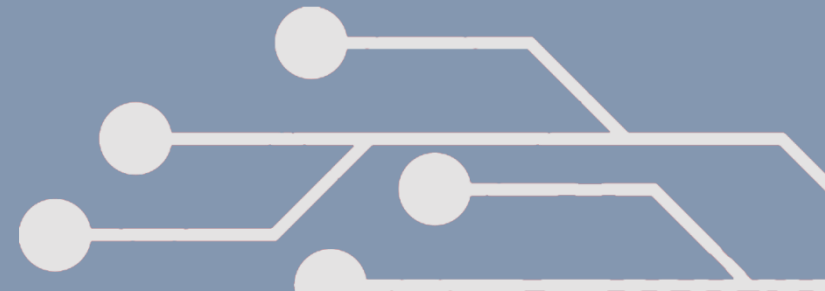
- Radio communication equipment that allows components typically implemented in hardware to be made by software.

## Project proposal

- Purpose: Design and develop an aeronautical telemetry receiver
- Technique: Implementation through Software Defined Radio
- Protocols: ADS-B and ACARS
- Work items: Integrated circuits and laboratory instruments

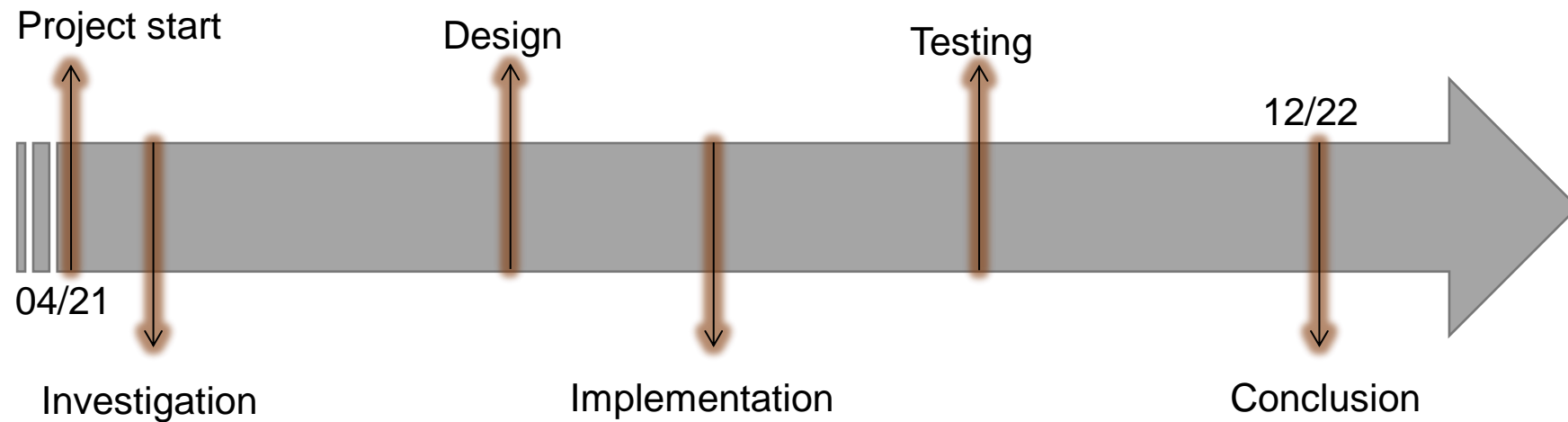


# PRELIMINARY DRAFT



## Timeline

- Gantt
- Binnacle
- Final project seminar

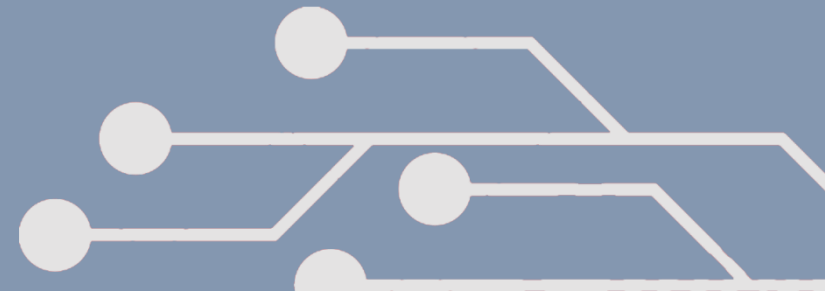


## Specification of requirements

- **RF01:** Receive RF signal sent by different aircraft.
- **RF02:** Identify, decode and analyze messages in ADS-B
- **RF03:** Identify, decode and analyze messages in ACARS

- **RR01:** Signal to Noise Ratio greater than 15 dB
- **RR02:** Reception range greater than 100km

# PROTOCOLS

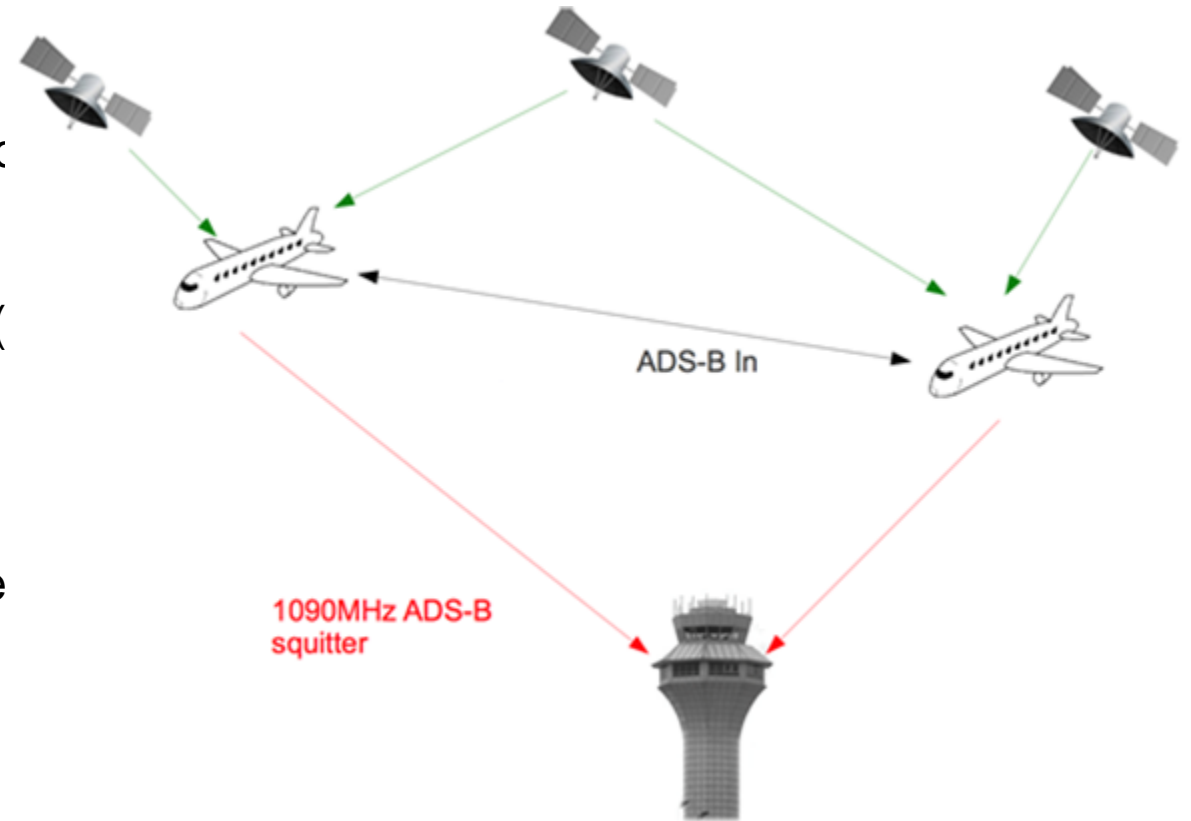




# ADS-B

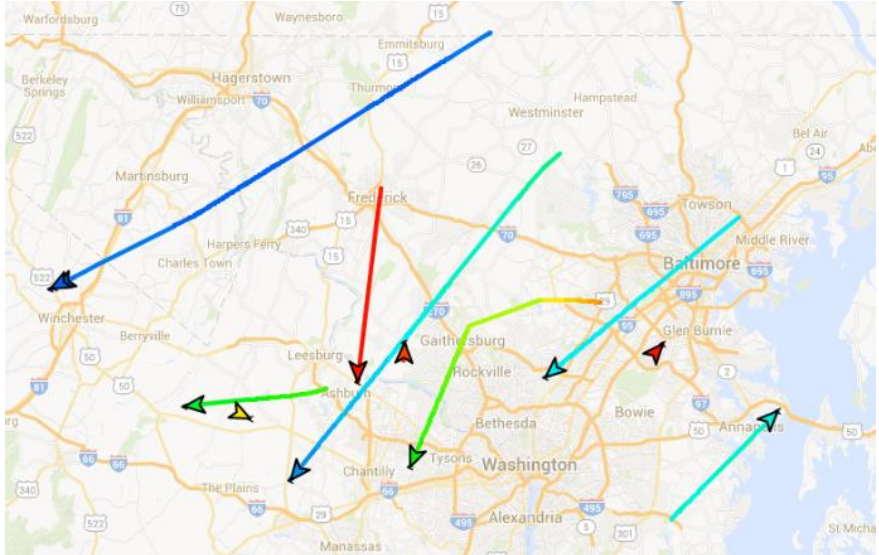
## Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast

- By its acronyms:
  - Automatic: transmits information without pilot or controller intervention
  - Dependent: extracts data from the GPS system (location and height)
  - Surveillance: allows monitoring aircraft position
  - Broadcast: it is freely issued to all users with adequate equipment
- Air-to-ground or air-to-air type message



- address
- position
- speed
- altitude
- flight number
- aircraft identification

Parameter	Value
Reception frequency	1090 MHz
Bandwidth	≈2 MHz
Modulation	PPM
Data transmission rate	1 Mbit/s



# ACARS

## ACARS

- Air data communication infrastructure between an aircraft and a ground station
- Used as a radio surveillance and communication system used by commercial airlines
- Enables:
  - automatic control of the state of the aircraft
  - sent telemetry to the maintenance center
  - routing of operational and logistic communications

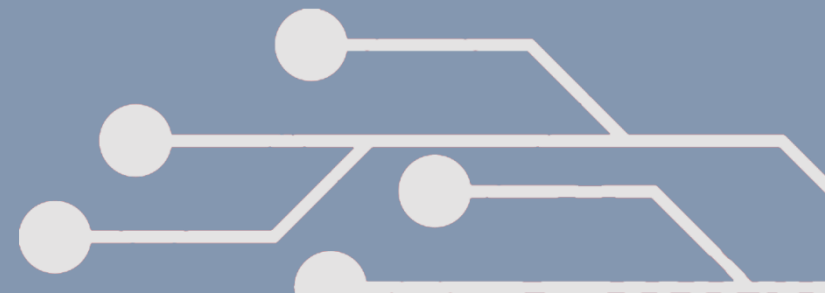


## Technical characteristics

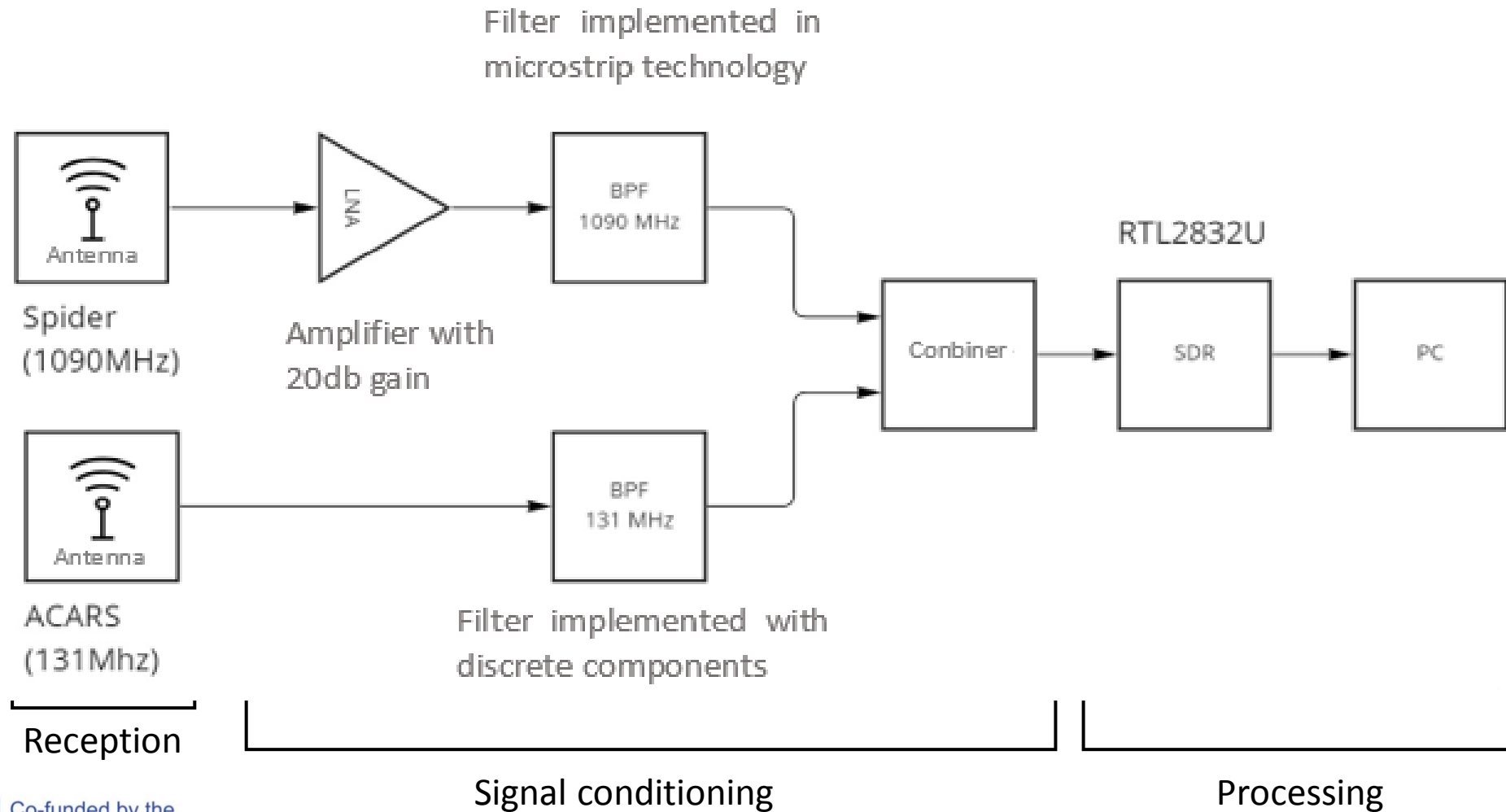
- Two types of message:
  - “Uplink”: from the base station on the ground to the aircraft
  - “Donwlink”: from the aircraft to the base station on the ground
- Two types of uses:
  - “ATC”: communicate the aircraft and the control tower (eg: takeoff request)
  - "AOC": communicate aircraft and control center (eg: maintenance bases)

Parameter	Value
Reception frequency	131,725 MHz (in Argentina)
Bandwidth	≈ 5 kHz
Modulation	MSK-AM
Data transmission rate	2400 bit/s

PROJECT

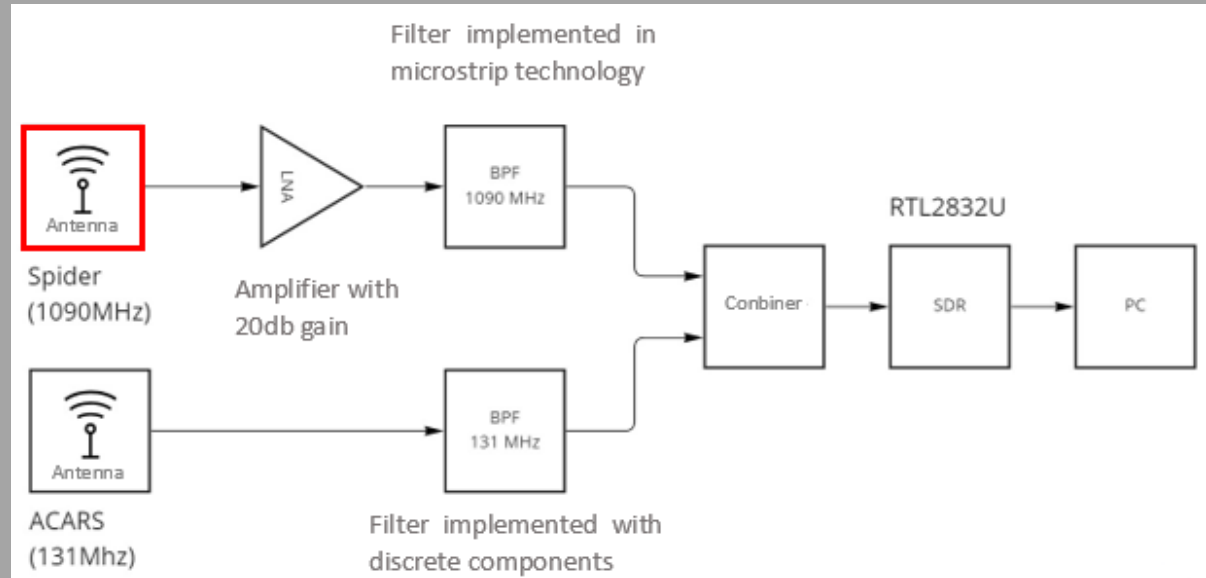


## Solution design





# ADS-B antenna



## Design of an antenna tuned to 1090 MHz

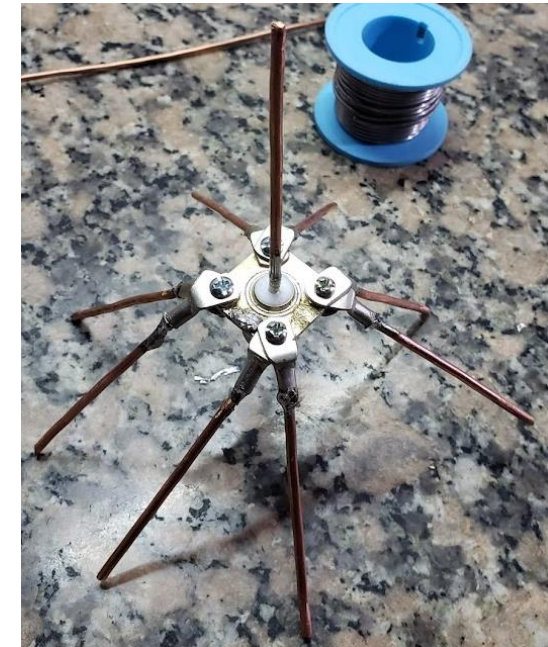
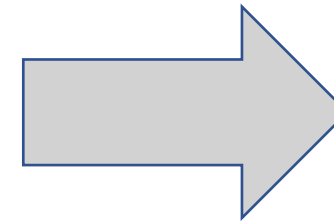
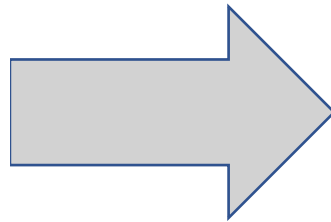
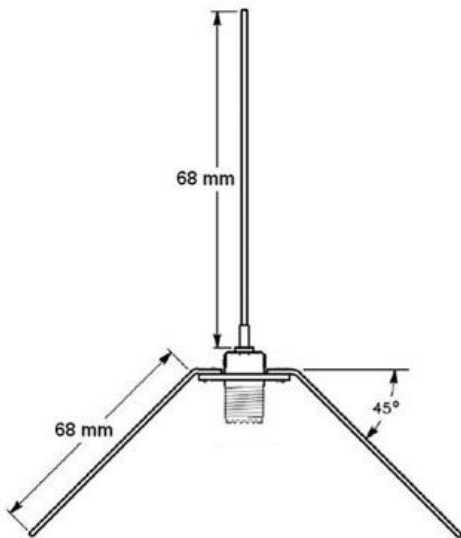
- **Proposal:** second design of an omnidirectional " $\lambda/4$ " antenna with 8 elements and 1 center conductor
- SO-239 connector and central conductor of 50 Ohm RG8 coaxial cable.

$$\text{Wavelength} = \frac{\text{Speed of light}}{\text{Frequency}}$$

$$\text{Wavelength} = \frac{299792000\text{m/s}}{109000000\text{Hz}}$$

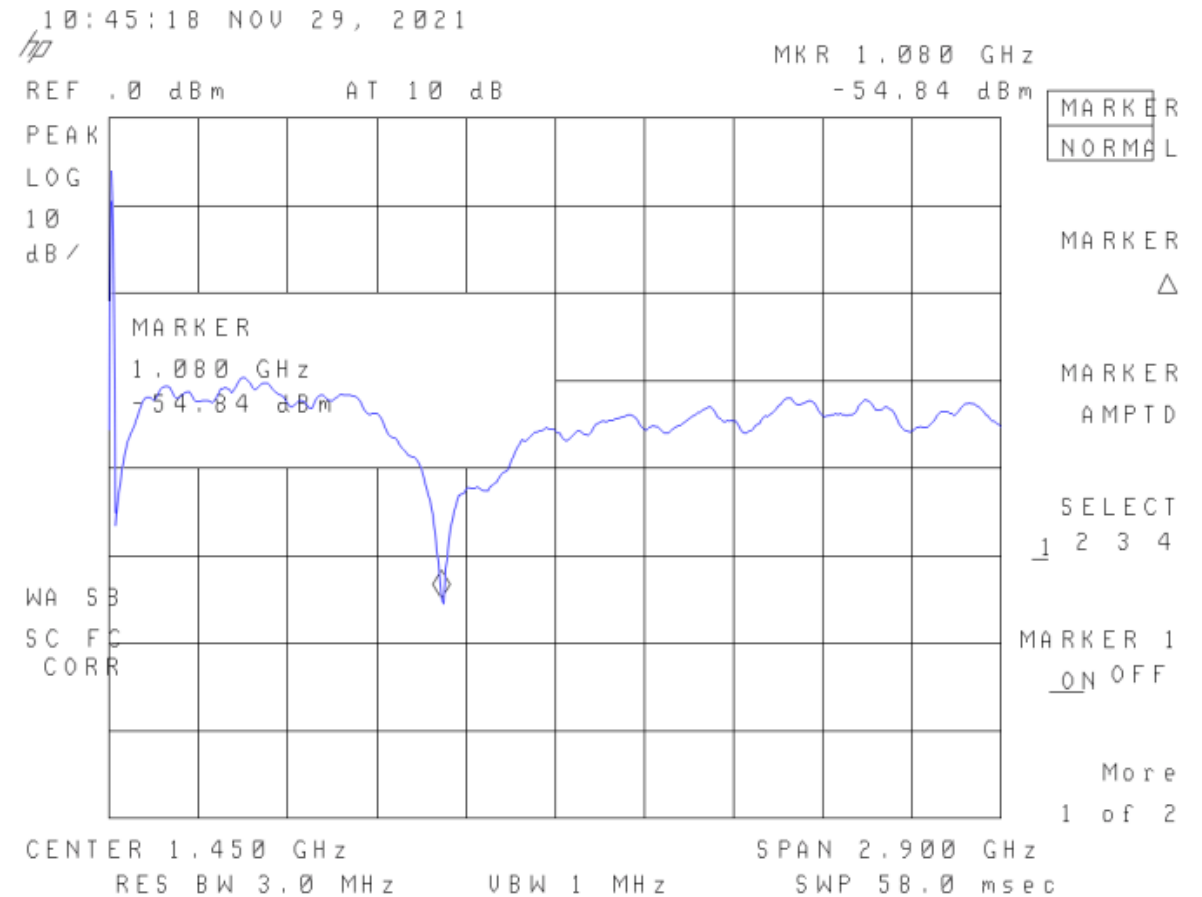
$$\text{Wavelength} = 0,275\text{m} = 275 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Quarter wavelength} = \frac{275\text{mm}}{4} = 68,75\text{mm}$$



## omnidireccional $\lambda/4$ antenna calibration

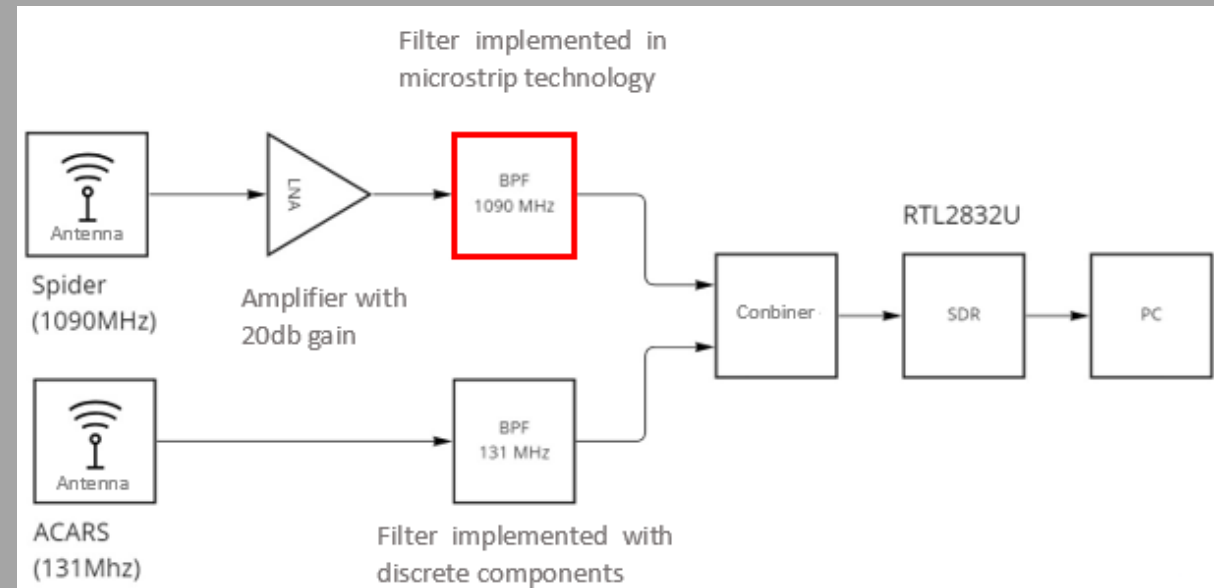
- **Objective:** center the tuning frequency at 1090 MHz.
- The angle and length of the conductive elements have been modified.



HP 8594E Spectrum Analyzer Capture with HP 778D

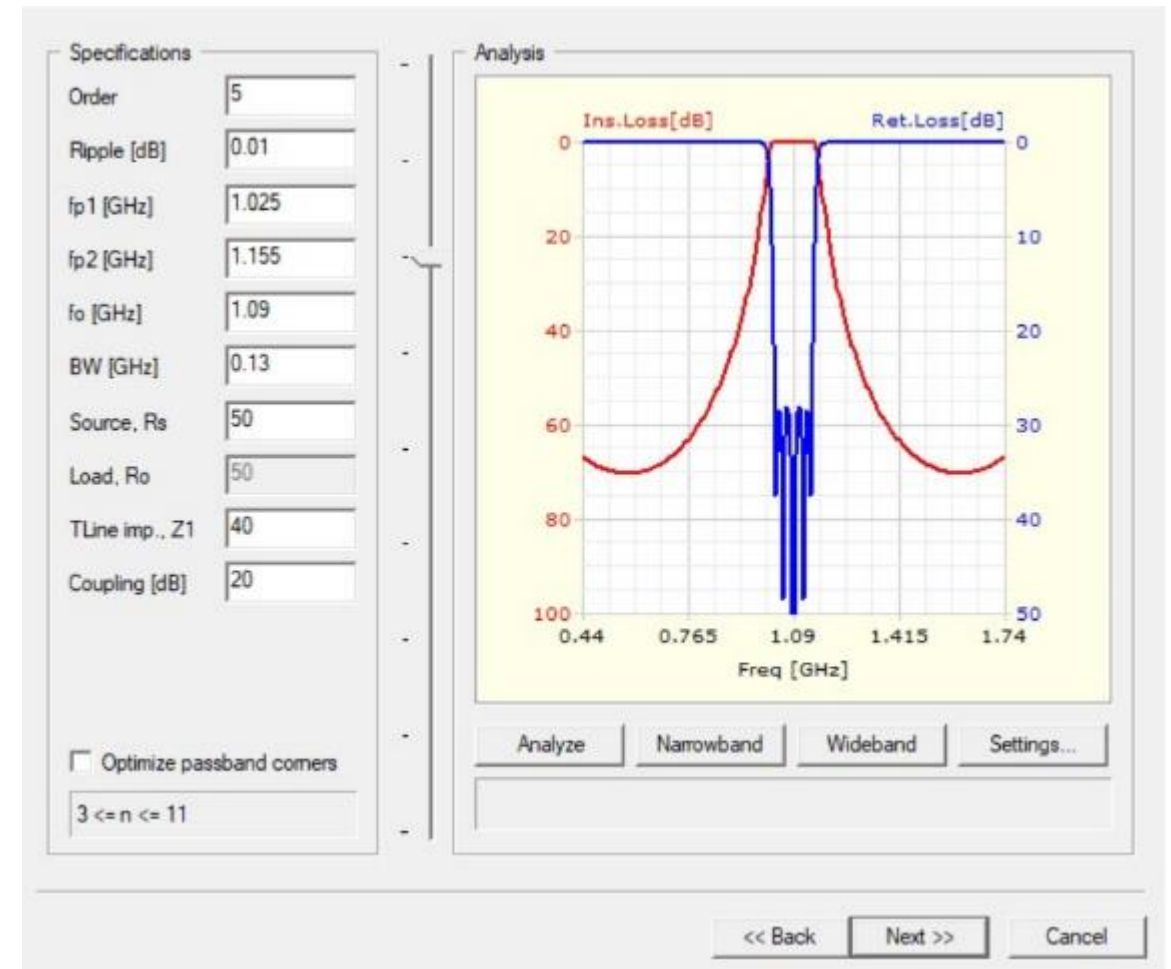
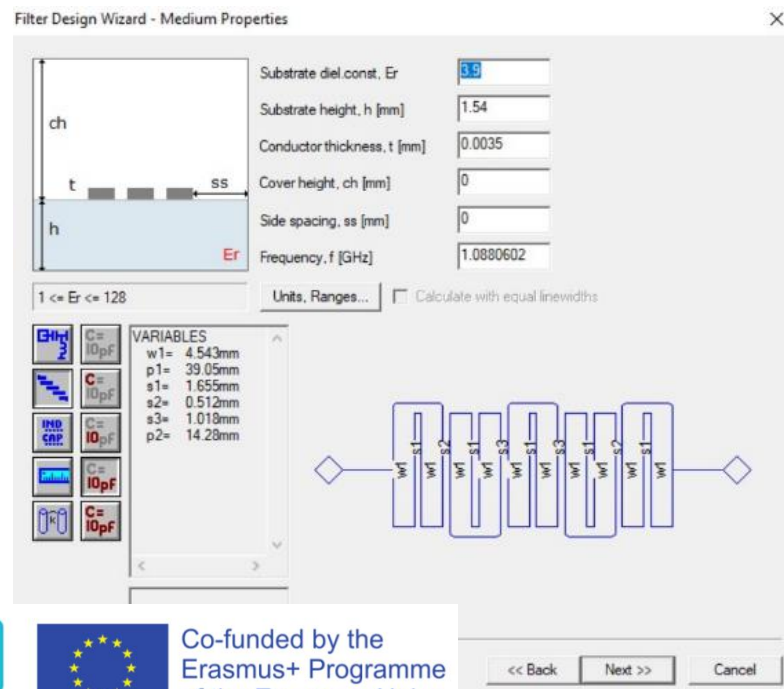
Bidirectional Coupler

# ADSB filter



## 1090 MHz filter

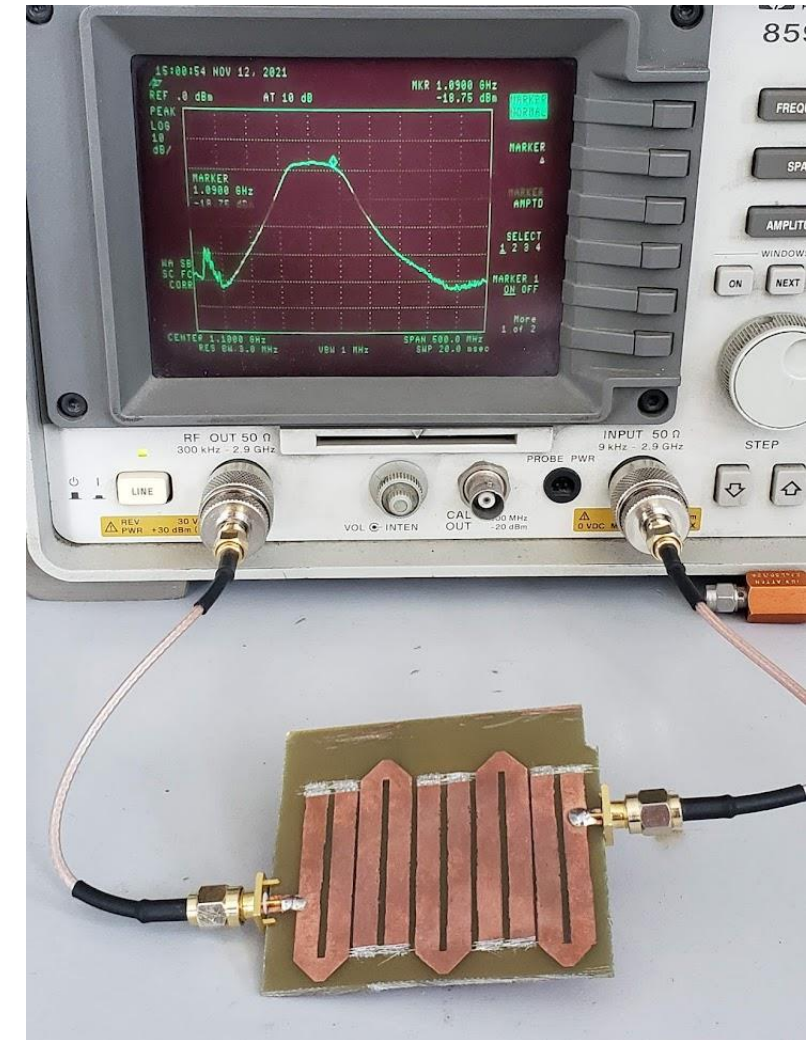
- **Objective:** to limit the ADS-B signal in band through the design and construction of a filter.
- **Solution:** Hairpin microstrip filter design of order 5.





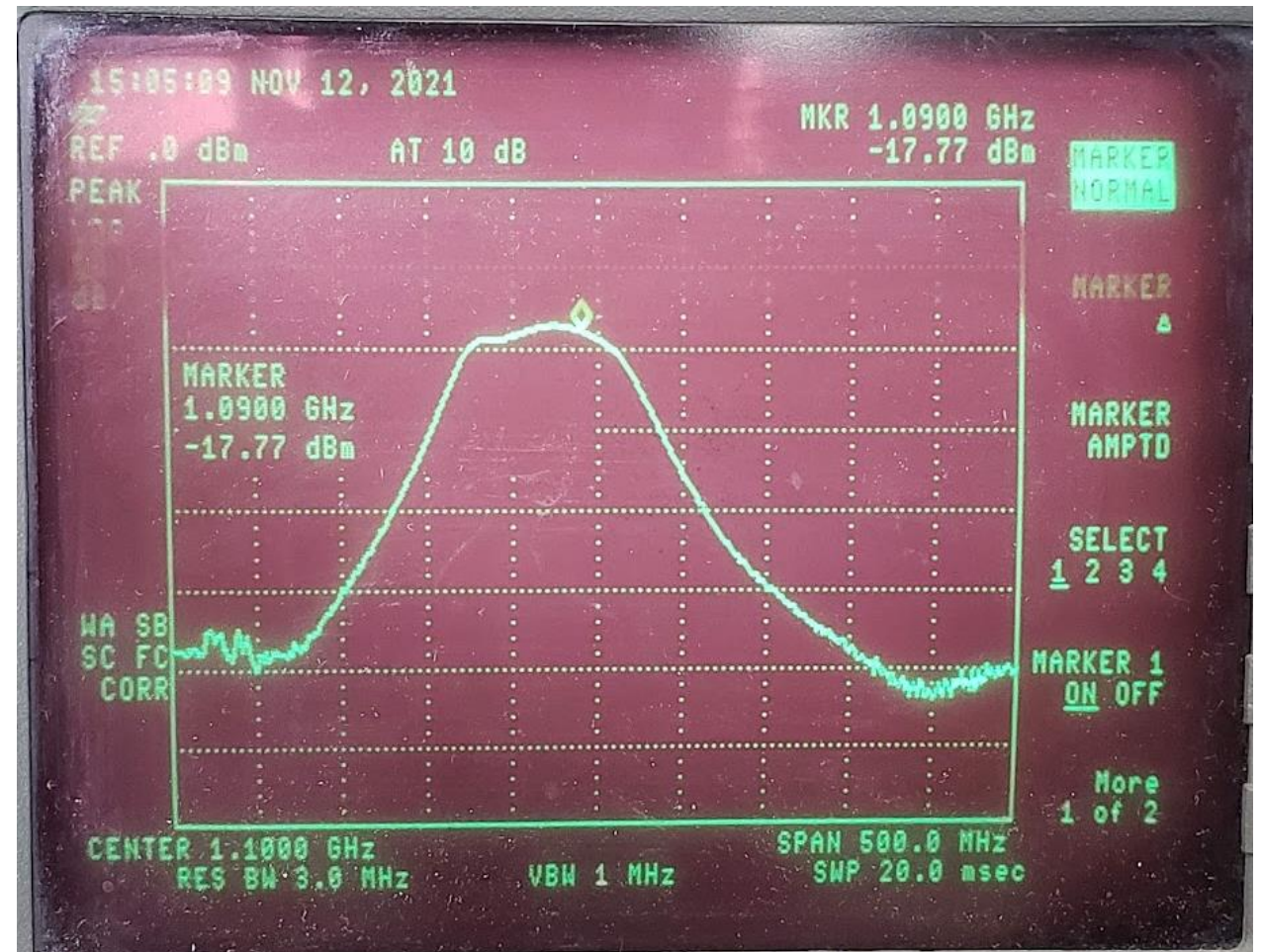
## Microstrip filter

- Layout obtained after defining the parameters
- Filter construction and adjustment

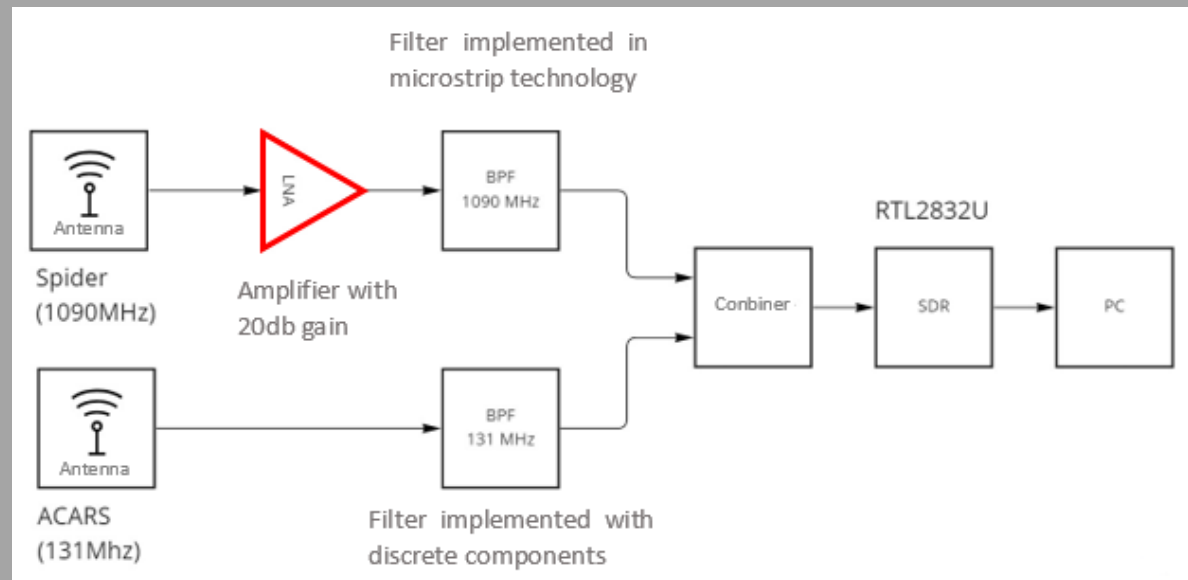


## Microstrip filter

- Filter response after calibration.
- Passband attenuation, need to amplify the signal previously.



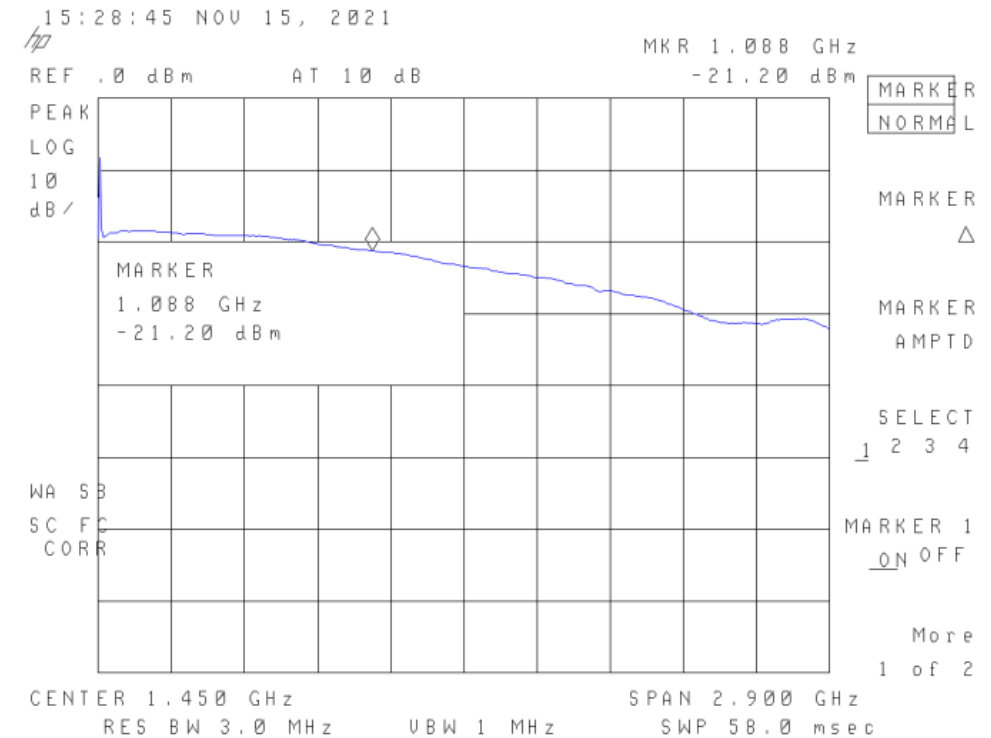
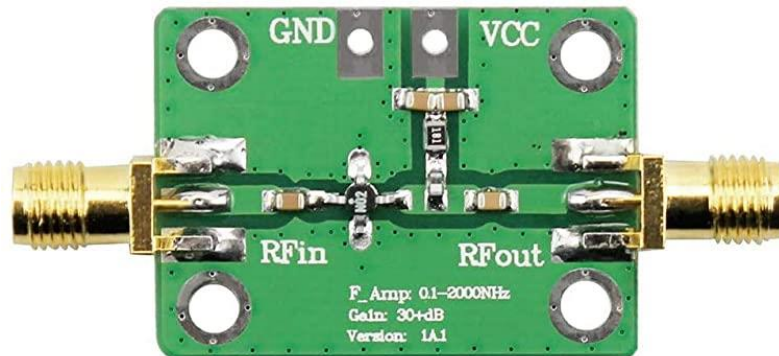
# LNA





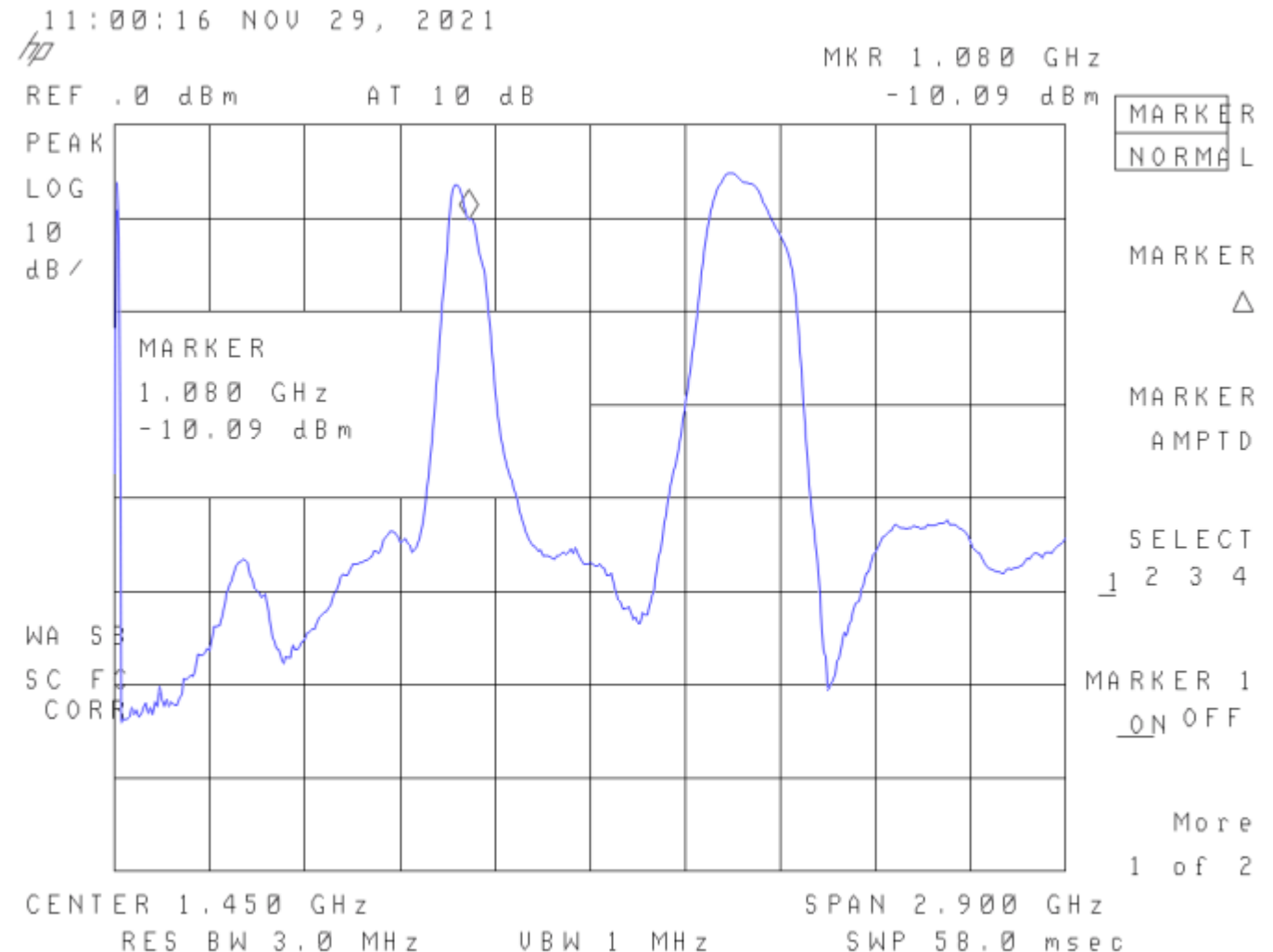
## LNA: Low Noise Amplifier

- 18,8 dB of gain at 1090 MHz
- Low noise figure
- 9 V supply



## LNA + Microstrip filter

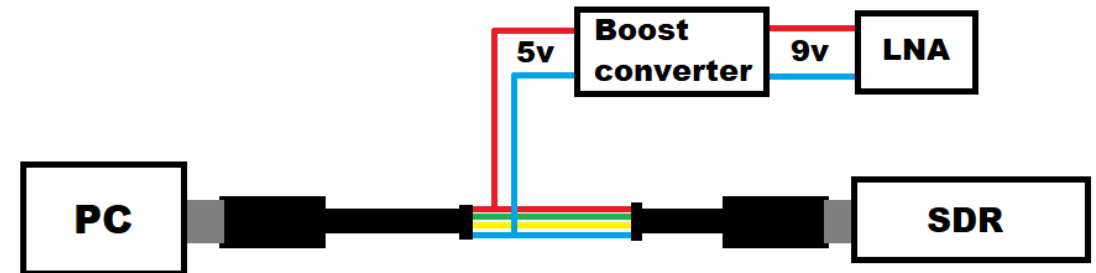
- Response after the inclusion of the pre-amplifier to the filtering stage
- Appearance of multiples of the fundamental frequency



## LNA: Low Noise Amplifier

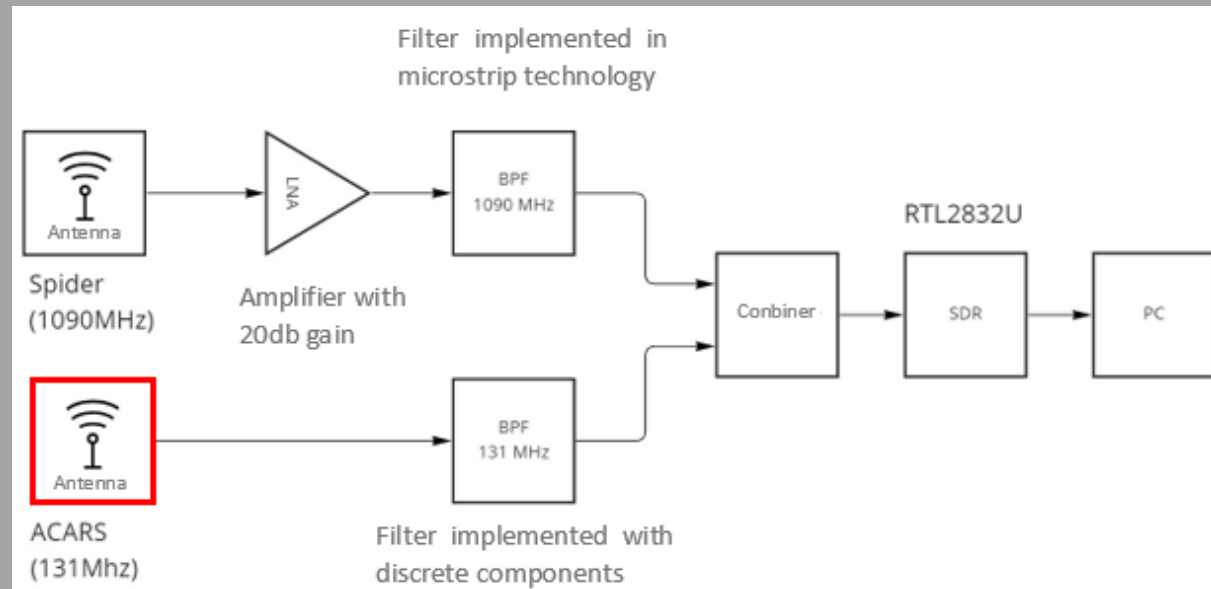


- Copper shielding to prevent electromagnetic radiation from the amplifier from spreading through the rest of the system



- Power supply through a boost converter by derivation of the USB cable

# ACARS antenna





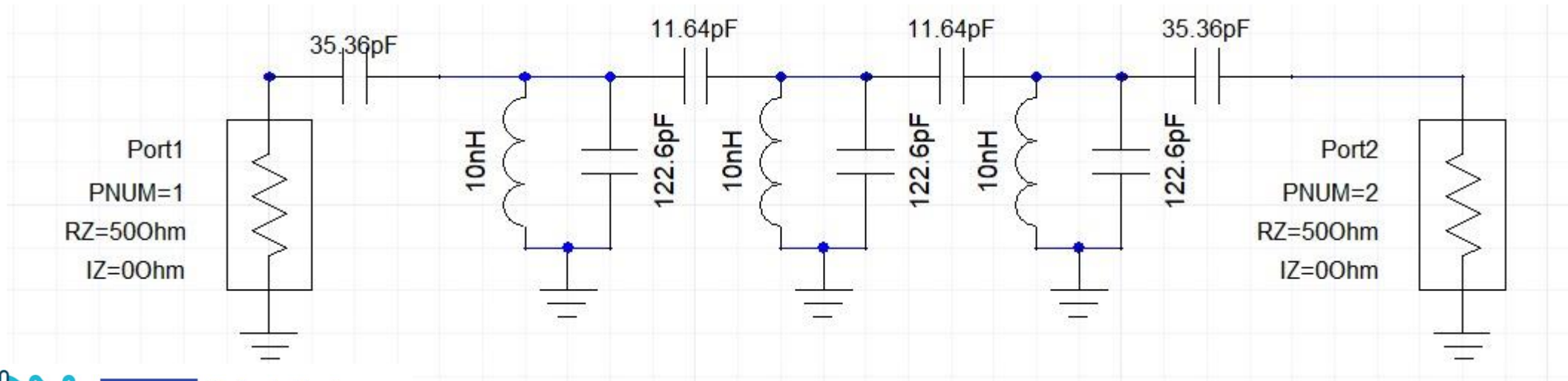
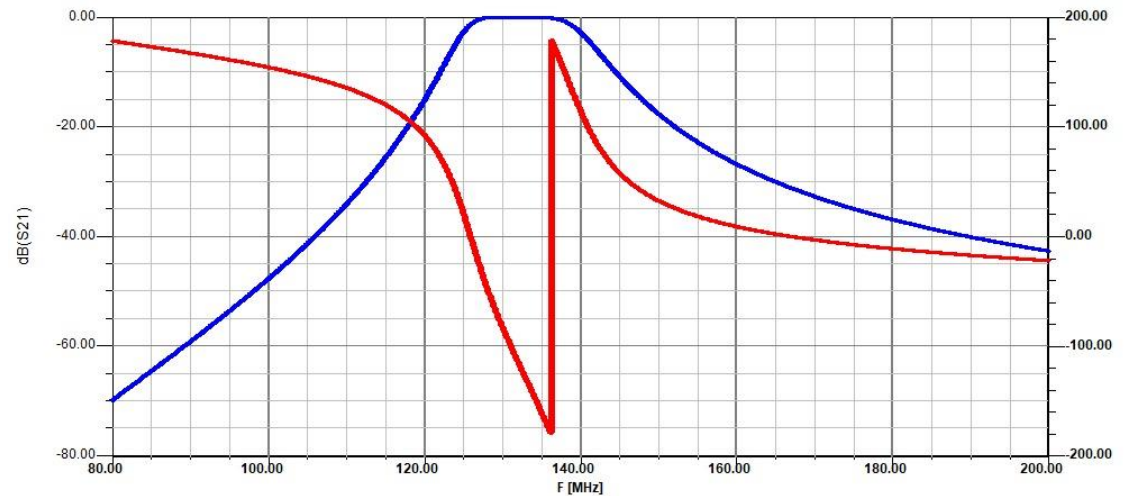
## Nagoya NA-771 commercial antenna



Parameter	Value
Frequency range	136-174 MHz / 400 – 520 MHz
Gain	2,15 dBi @ 144MHz
Impedance	50 Ohms
Length	38,15mm

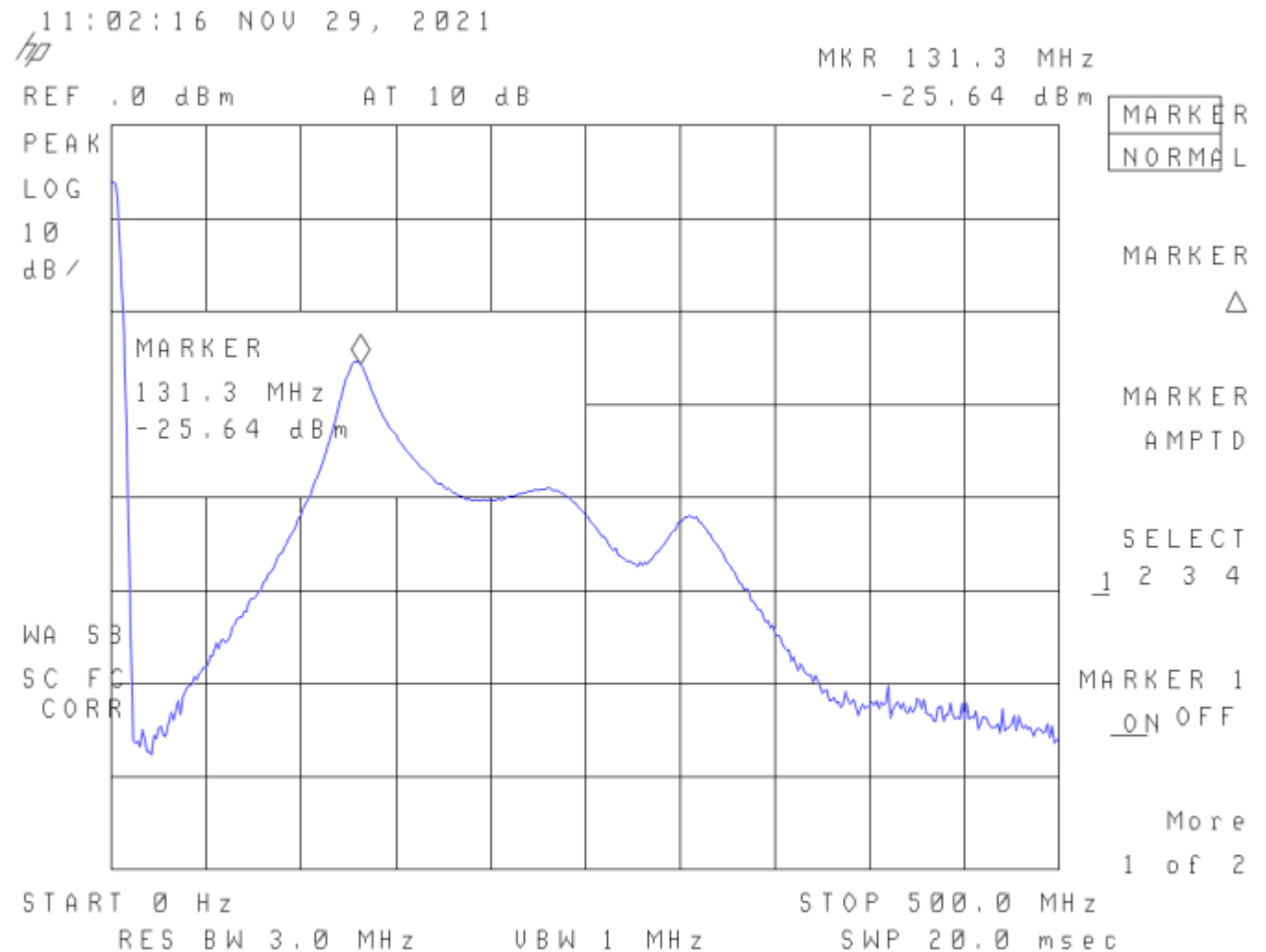
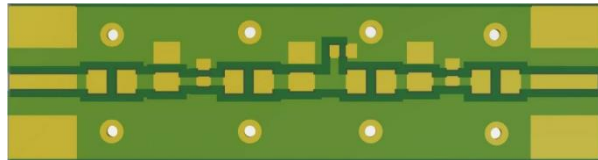
## 131 MHz LC filter

- LC filter with SMD components
- Focused on attenuating FM station frequencies (88 to 108 MHz)

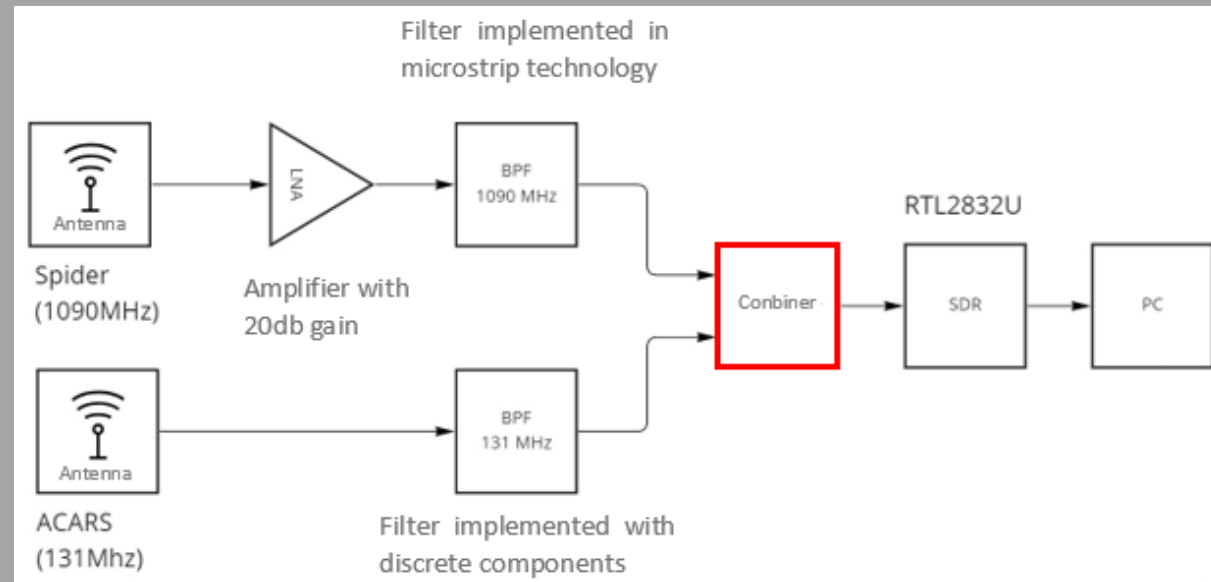


## 131 MHz LC filter

- Passband attenuation close to 5 dB (attenuator set to 20 dB)
- At 108 MHz (FM upper freq.) 20 dB rejection at more than 60 dB at 88 MHz (AM lower freq.)

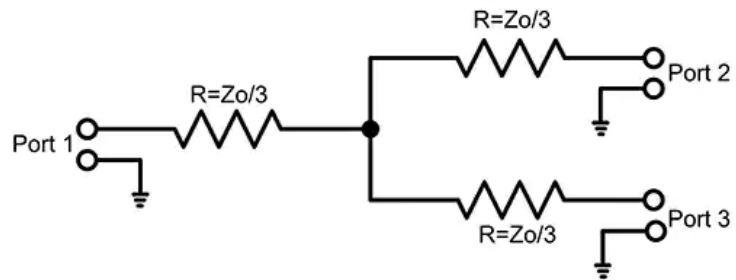


# Combiner

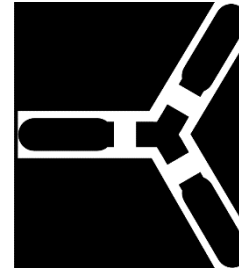




## 50 Ohms resistive combiner

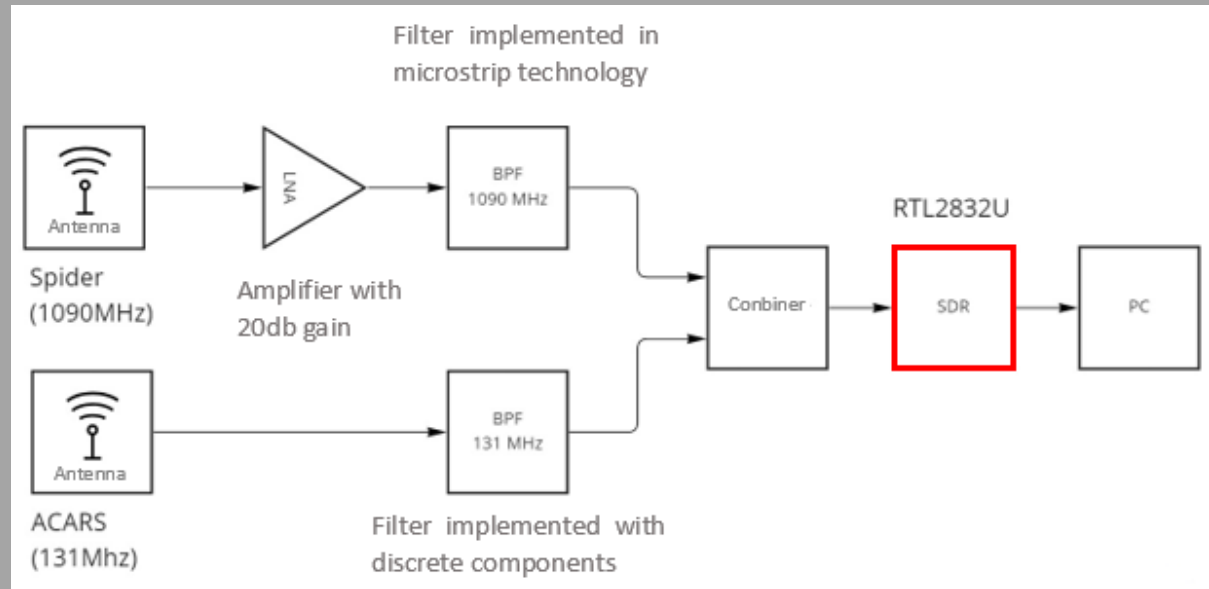


○  $R = Z_0/3 = 16,66 \text{ Ohms}$



○  $120^\circ$  between channels

# SDR

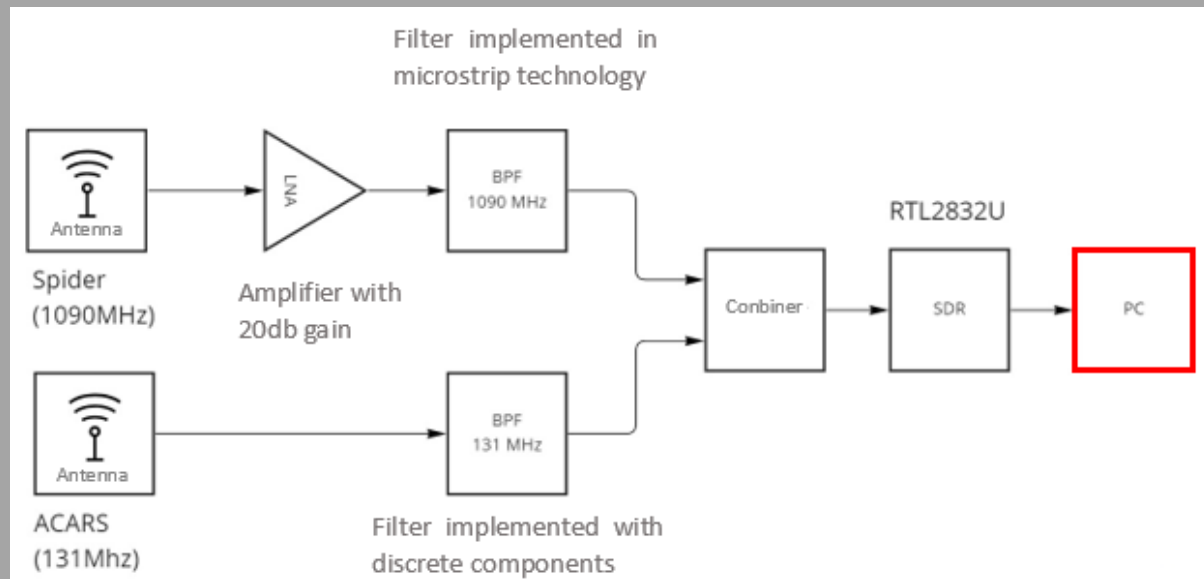




- Wide software compatibility
- Optimal choice for the application
- Economic

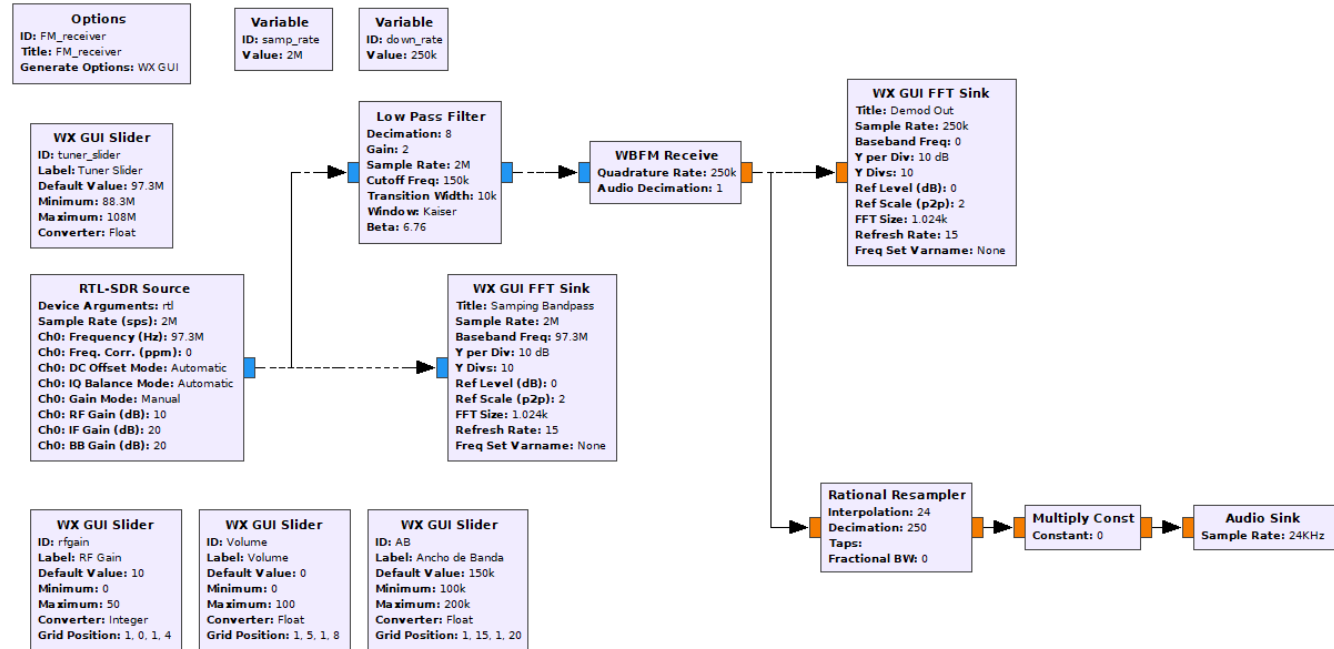
Parameter	Value
Maximum sample rate	<2,56 MS/s
ADC	8 bits
Frequency range	24 MHz – 1766 MHz
Input impedance	50 Ohms
Typical current consumption	270 – 280 mA

PC

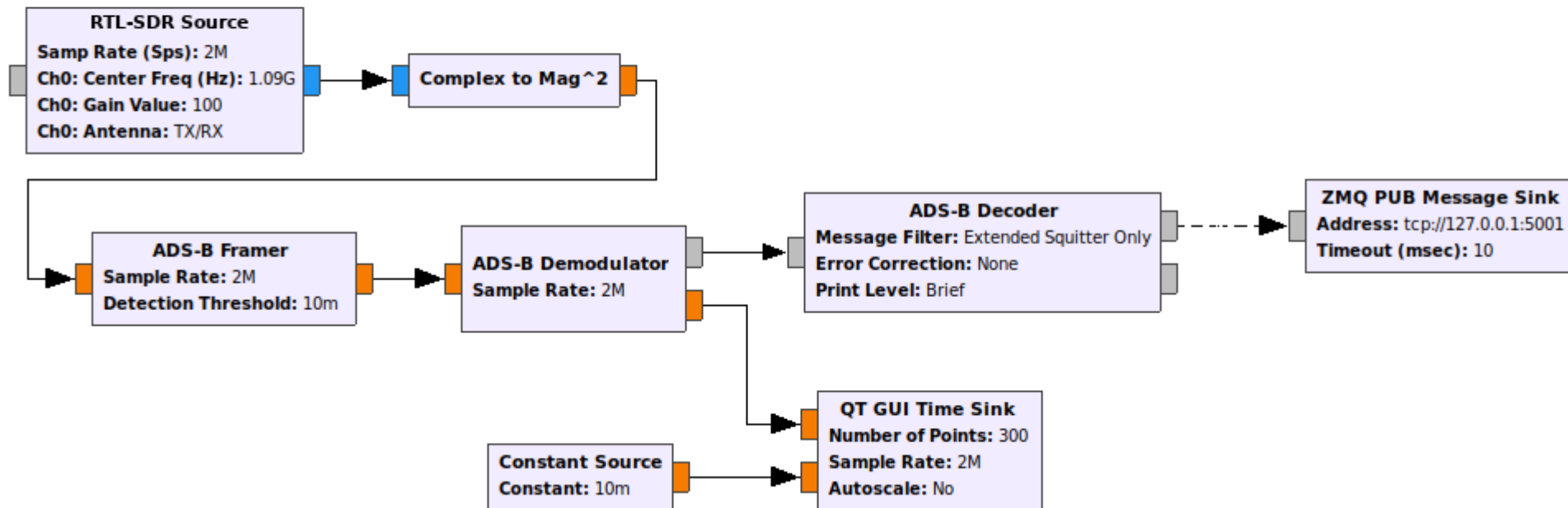
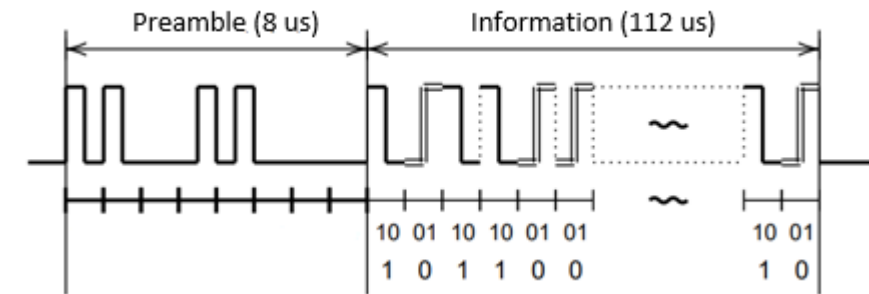
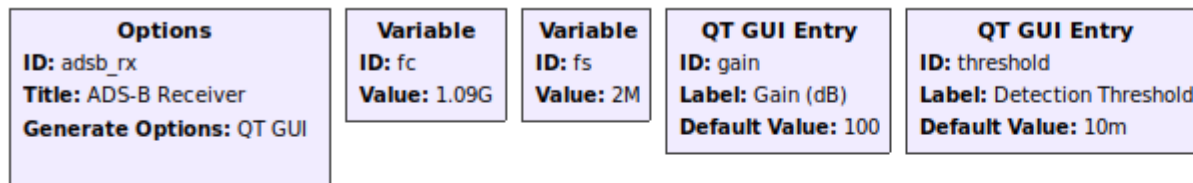


## GNU Radio

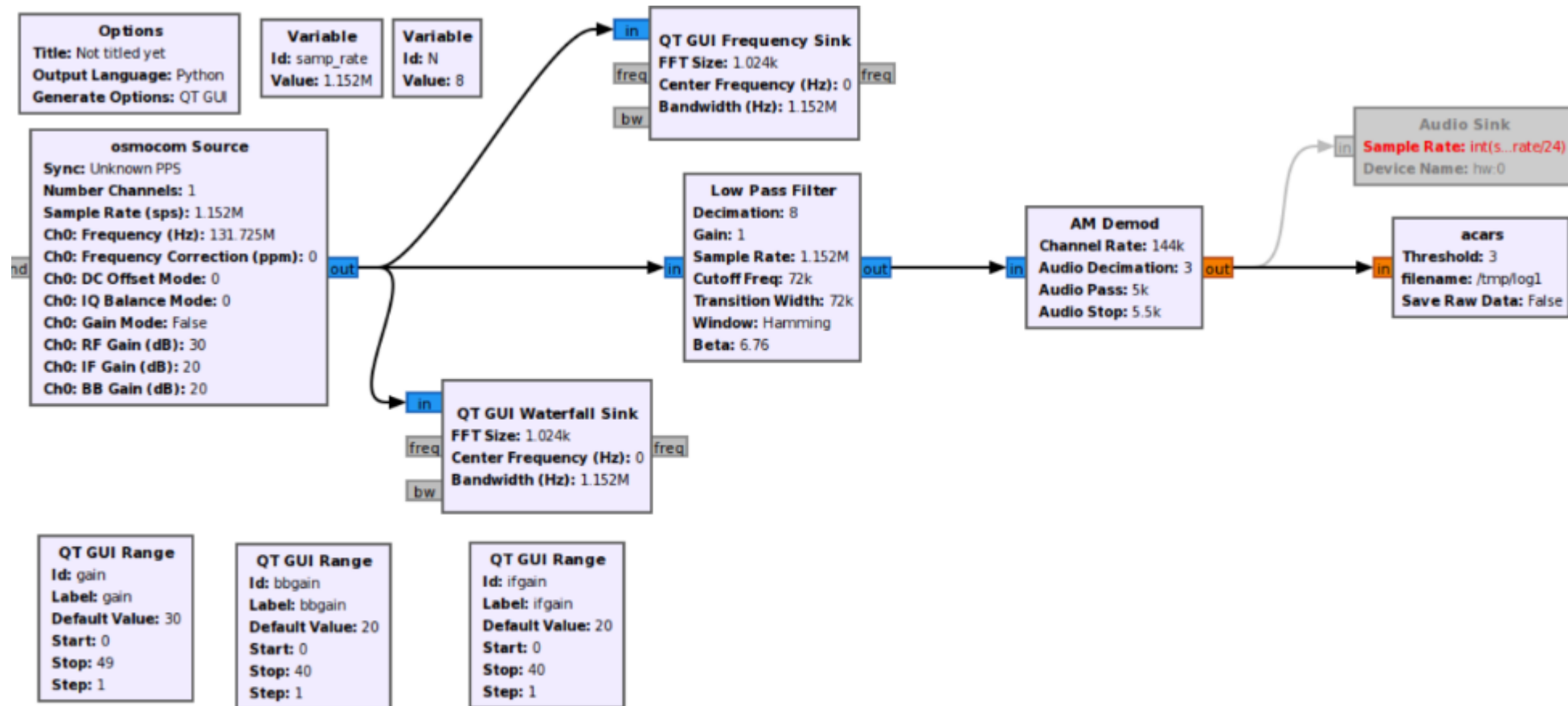
- Visual programming environment using blocks
- Provides processing for software-defined radio implementation
- Low cost SDR devices or simulation



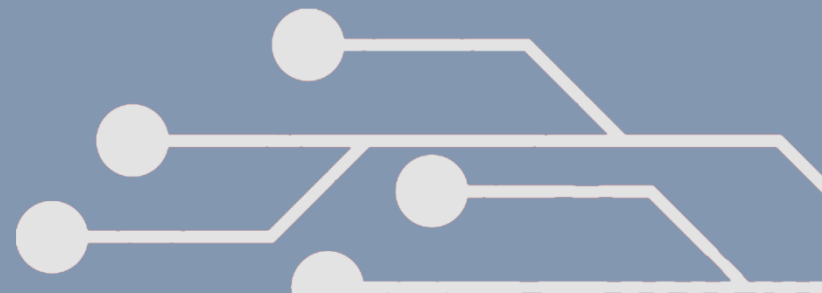
## Processing in GNU Radio ADS-B



# Processing in GNU Radio ACARS

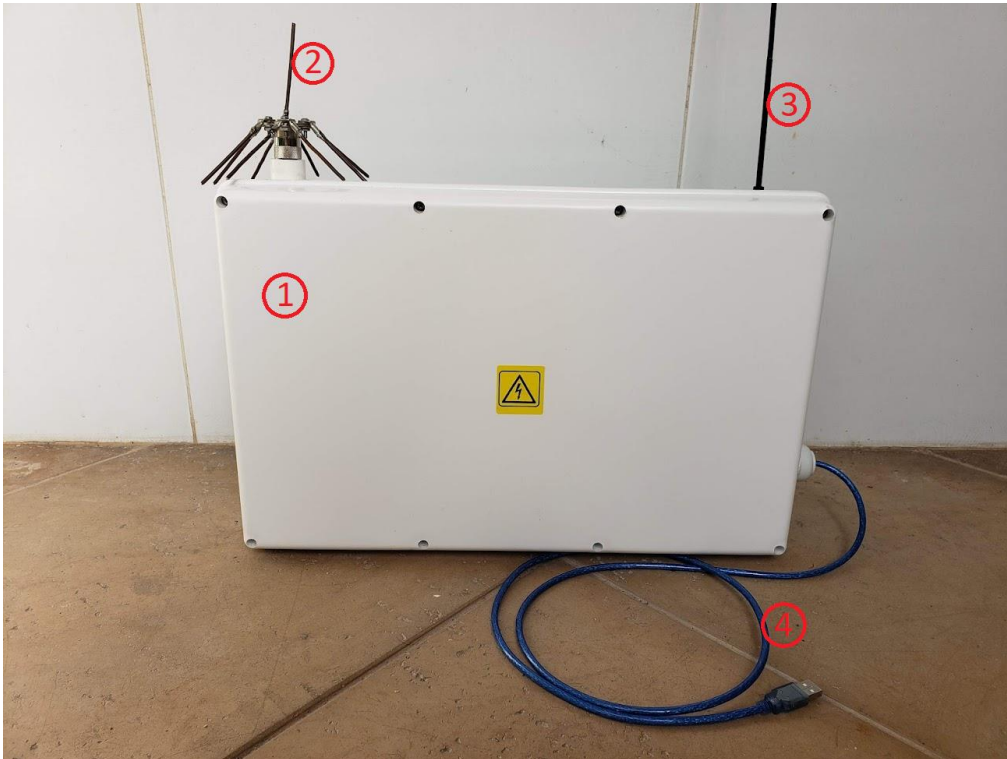


# RESULTS

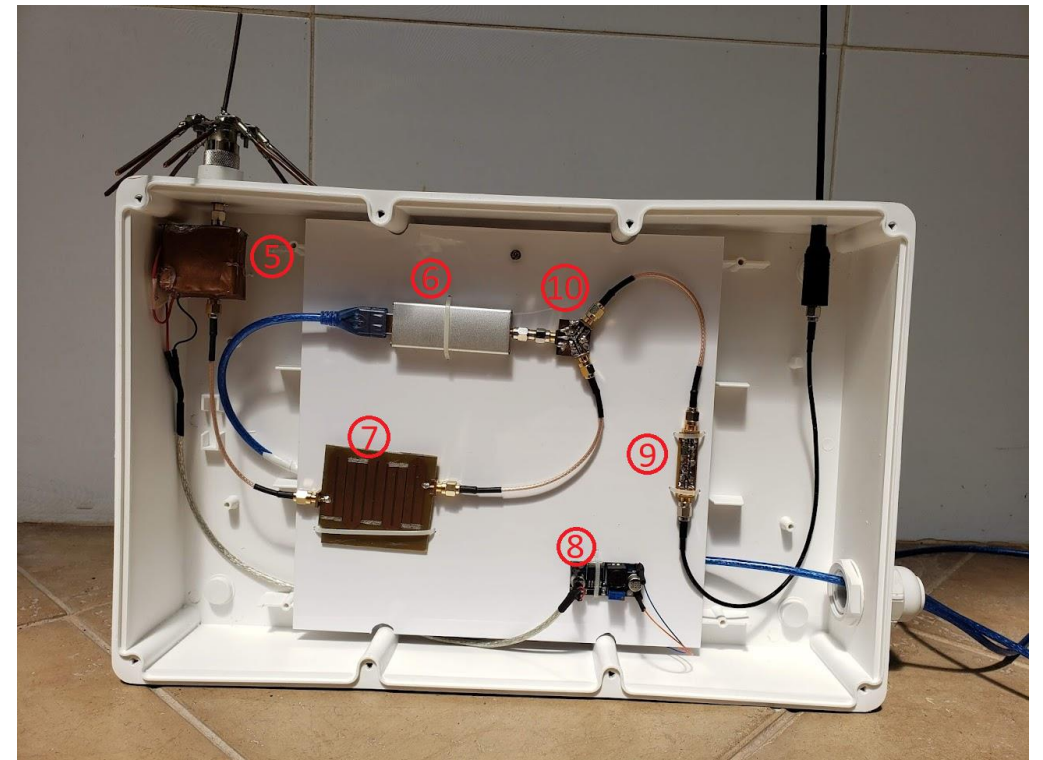




## Final prototype



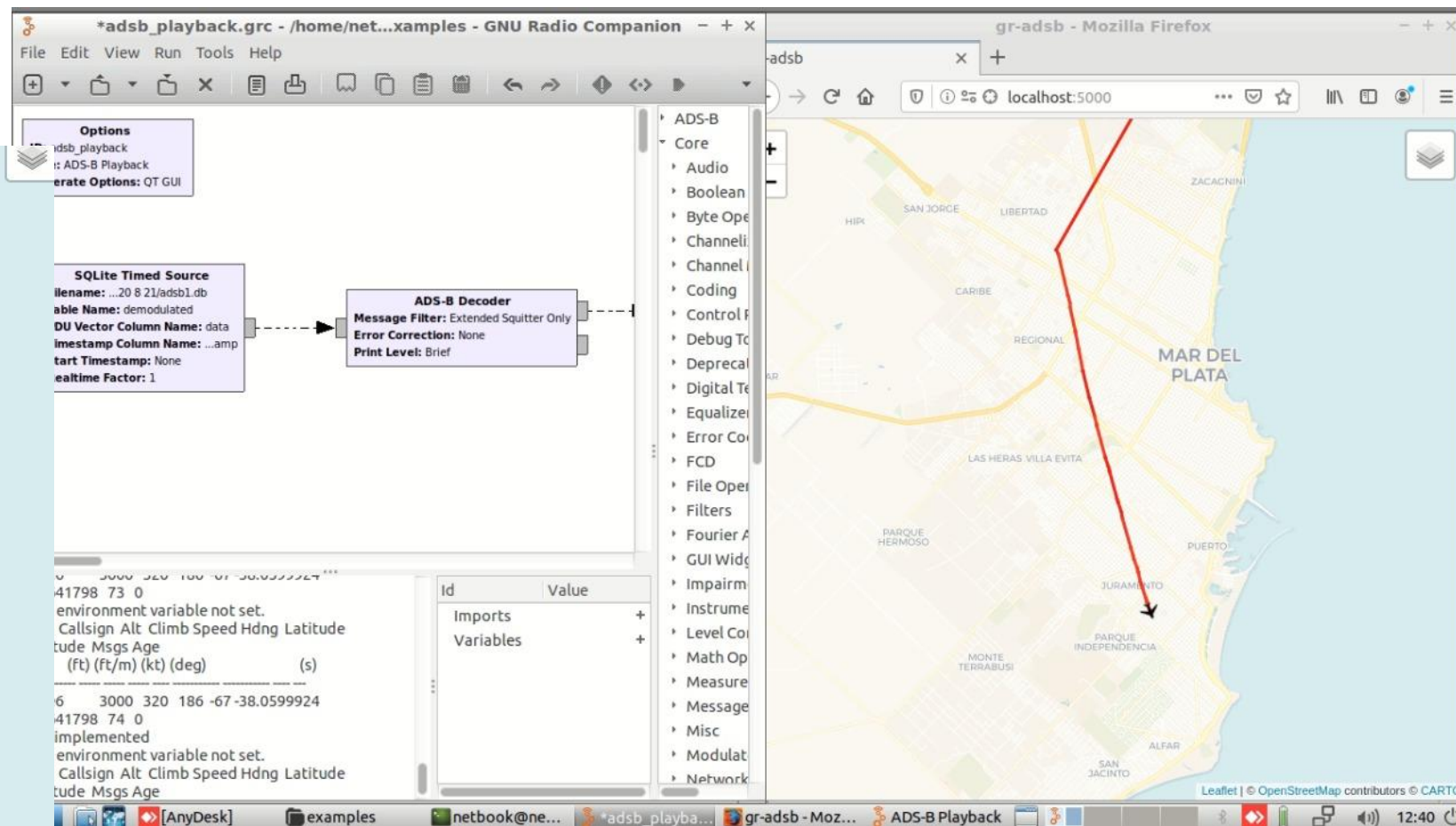
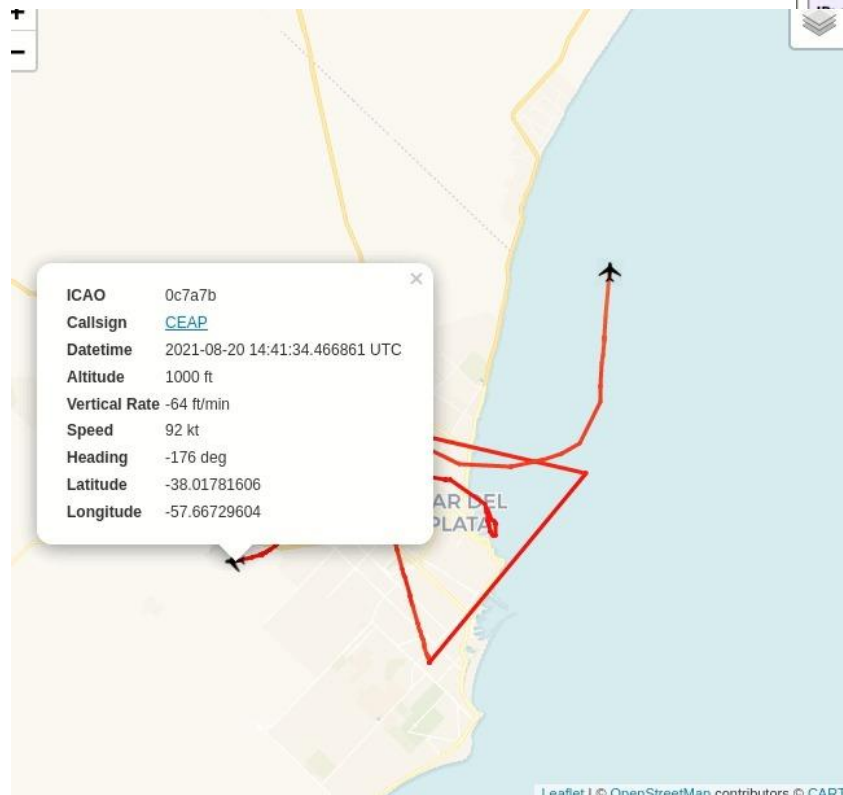
- 1. Waterproof box
- 2. ADS-B Antenna
- 3. ACARS Antenna
- 4. USB 2.0 cable



- 5. LNA
- 6. SDR RTL
- 7. ADS-B filter
- 8. Boost Converter
- 9. ACARS filter
- 10. Combiner

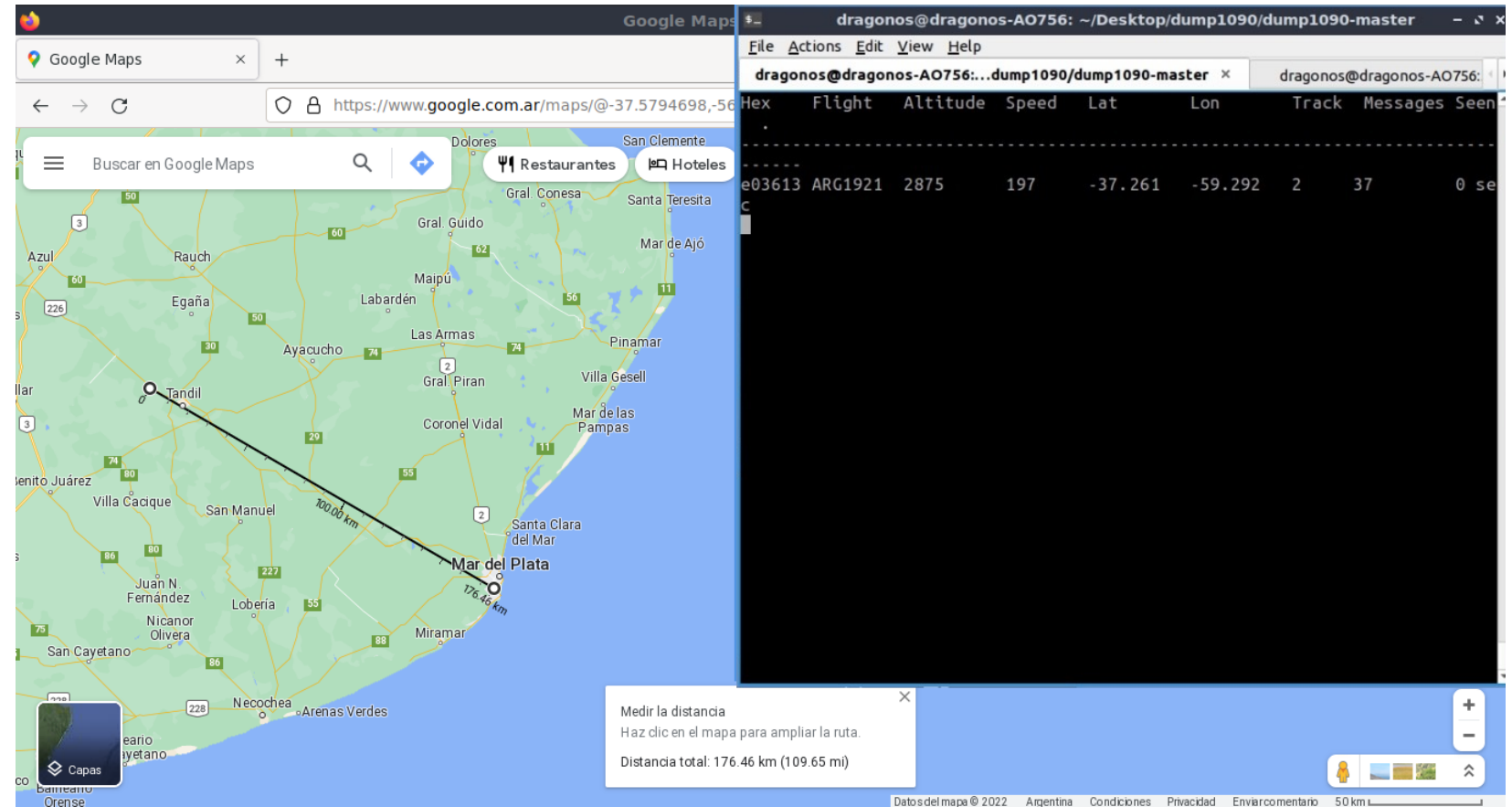
## ADS-B

### GNU Radio + Web Server



## ADS-B

- AR1921 (FTE-AEP)
- Coordinates: S 37,261 W 59,292
- Reception range: 176 Km



## ACARS

- ICAO: LV-CHS
- AR1604 (AEP-MDQ)
- Identification against control tower

```
netbook@netbook-AO756: ~/acarsdec-master
File Edit Tabs Help
No: M68A
Reassembly: skipped
#2 too many parity errors
#2 parity error(s): 3
#2 crc error
#2 errors fixed

[#2 (F:131.725 L:-32 E:3) 24/09/2021 23:22:31.632 -----
Mode : 2 Label : 00 Id : 4 Nak
Aircraft reg: LV-CHS Flight id: AR1604
No: M69A
Reassembly: skipped
#2 parity error(s): 1
#2 crc error
#2 errors fixed

[#2 (F:131.725 L:-31 E:1) 24/09/2021 23:22:49.815 -----
Mode : 2 Label : 00 Id : 4 Nak
Aircraft reg: LV-CHS Flight id: AR1604
No: M69A
Reassembly: skipped

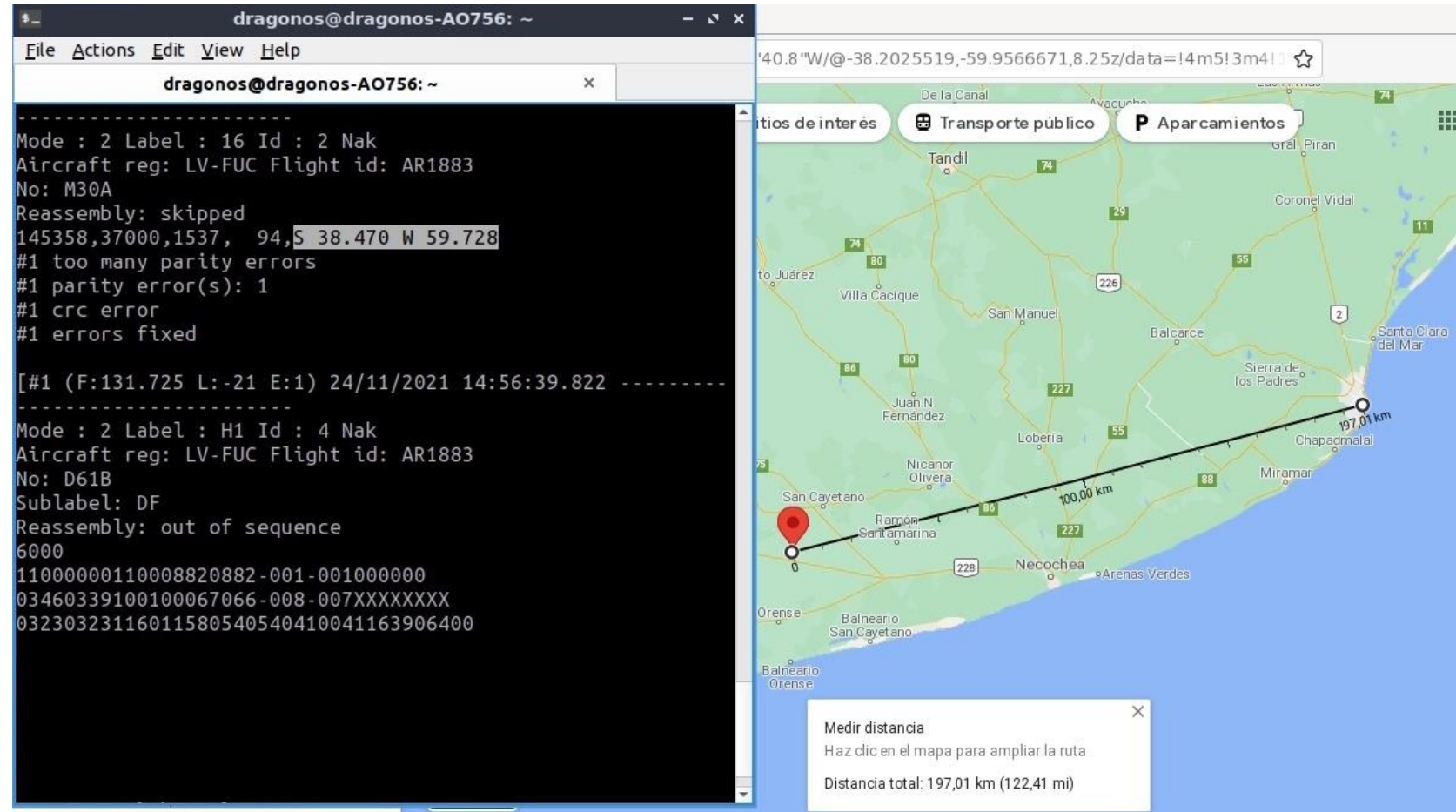
[#2 (F:131.725 L:-30 E:0) 24/09/2021 23:23:08.086 -----
Mode : 2 Label : 00 Id : 5 Nak
Aircraft reg: LV-CHS Flight id: AR1604
No: M70A
Reassembly: skipped

[#2 (F:131.725 L:-28 E:0) 24/09/2021 23:23:19.960 -----
Mode : 2 Label : 00 Id : 5 Nak
Aircraft reg: LV-CHS Flight id: AR1604
No: M70A
Reassembly: skipped
SSS
```

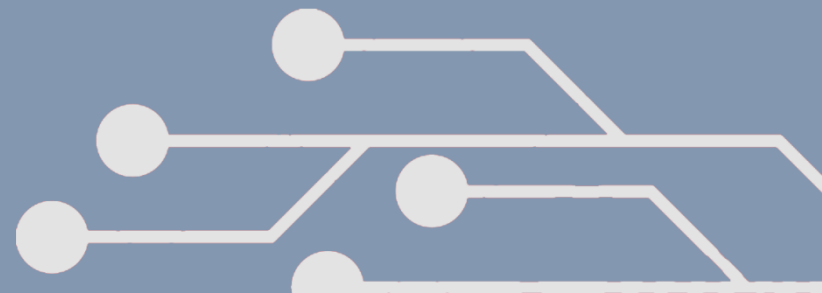


## ACARS

- ICAO: LV-FUC – AR1883 (AEP-USH)
- Height: 37.000 feet
- Coordinates: S 38,740 W 59,728
- Reception range: 197 Km



# CONCLUSIONS



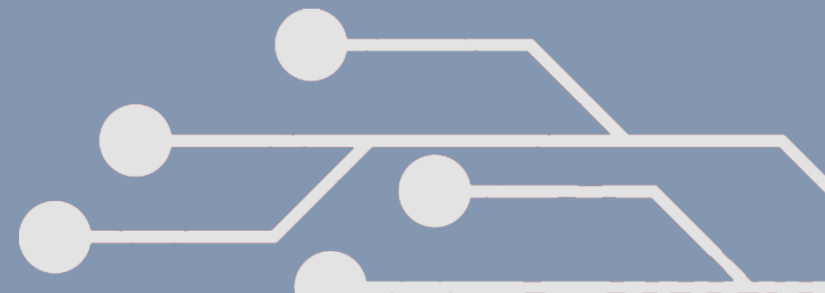
## Device

- Requeriments met
- ADSB antenna manufacturing
- Filter design
- SDR

## Project

- Project management
- Professional development
- Challenges

# QUESTIONS?





END

