

The Mode S Beacon Radar System

Air traffic controllers rely on primary and secondary radars to locate and identify aircraft. Secondary, or beacon, radars require aircraft to carry devices called transponders that enhance surveillance echoes and provide data links. Airports currently use a secondary-radar system known as the Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS). However, ATCRBS has limitations in dense-traffic conditions, and the system's air-to-ground data link is limited. In response to these shortcomings, Lincoln Laboratory has developed the Mode Select Beacon System (referred to as Mode S), a next-generation system that extensive laboratory and field testing has validated. In addition to significant surveillance improvements, Mode S provides the general-purpose ground-air-ground data link necessary to support the future automation of air traffic control (ATC). The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is currently installing the system with initial operation scheduled for 1991.

Airports around the world currently use a type of secondary radar known in the United States as the Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS) [1]. Because this radar system was developed more than 30 years ago, it is beginning to strain under today's increased levels of air traffic. To replace ATCRBS, Lincoln Laboratory has developed the Mode Select Beacon System (referred to as Mode S) [2], which is scheduled for initial operation at U.S. airports in 1991.

Mode S (a combined beacon radar and ground-air-ground data-link system) is designed for the dense traffic environments expected in the future. To support the automation of air traffic control (ATC), Mode S boasts two attributes: accurate surveillance even in dense traffic conditions, and reliable ground-air-ground communications capability.

Because Mode S is capable of common-channel interoperability with ATCRBS, the former can be installed over an extended transition period during which Mode-S systems will eventually replace ATCRBS ones. In fact, a major design requirement in developing Mode S was to ensure that the system could be implemented in an evolutionary manner. By the time Mode-S deployment begins in 1991, about 200,000 aircraft and 500 ground-based radars will be using

ATCRBS. Mode S is designed to operate in this ATCRBS environment in a way that would permit a gradual transition to all-Mode-S operation.

Providing a high degree of compatibility between Mode S and ATCRBS has achieved the capability for such a transition. Mode S uses the same interrogation and reply frequencies as ATCRBS, and the signal formats have been chosen to permit substantial commonality in hardware. Such compatibility will permit a smooth, economic transition in which Mode-S radars will provide surveillance of ATCRBS-equipped aircraft and Mode-S transponders will reply to ATCRBS radars.

This article begins with a description of ATCRBS, followed by a discourse on the system's limitations in regions of high traffic and sensor densities. Next, details of Mode S are presented with an emphasis on the improvements provided by the monopulse direction-finding techniques and the specific features provided by Mode-S surveillance and the Mode-S integral data link. A description follows of the field measurements that were made to validate the Mode-S design. Finally, this article comments on the current status of Mode-S implementation in the United States.

Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System

Figure 1 schematically illustrates the operation of the current ATCRBS. The ATCRBS antenna, which is typically mounted above the primary-radar antenna, has a fan-beam pattern with a horizontal beam width of 2° to 3° . The scan rate is 4.8 s for a sensor used at an airport terminal, and 10 s to 12 s elsewhere. Civil ATCRBS transponders accept two types of interrogations. Mode A has an $8\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ P_1 -to- P_3 spacing and elicits a $20.3\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ reply that contains one of 4,096 pilot-entered identity codes. Mode C has a $21\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ P_1 -to- P_3 spacing and elicits a similar reply that contains the aircraft's barometric altitude referenced to standard atmospheric conditions. The purpose of the P_2 pulse is described in the following section.

ATCRBS Transmit Sidelobe Suppression

At short ranges, an antenna's signal strength may be high enough that transponders are interrogated via leakage through the antenna sidelobes. For control of this phenomenon, aircraft in the antenna-sidelobe regions are prevented from replying by a technique known as transmit sidelobe suppression (SLS), illustrated in Fig. 2. In transmit SLS, the P_2 pulse of the interrogation is transmitted from an omnidirectional antenna at a slightly higher power level than the interrogator power produced by the antenna sidelobes. Transponders are designed to reply only if the received P_1 pulse is greater than the received P_2 pulse. Note that this condition is not satisfied in the antenna-sidelobe regions.

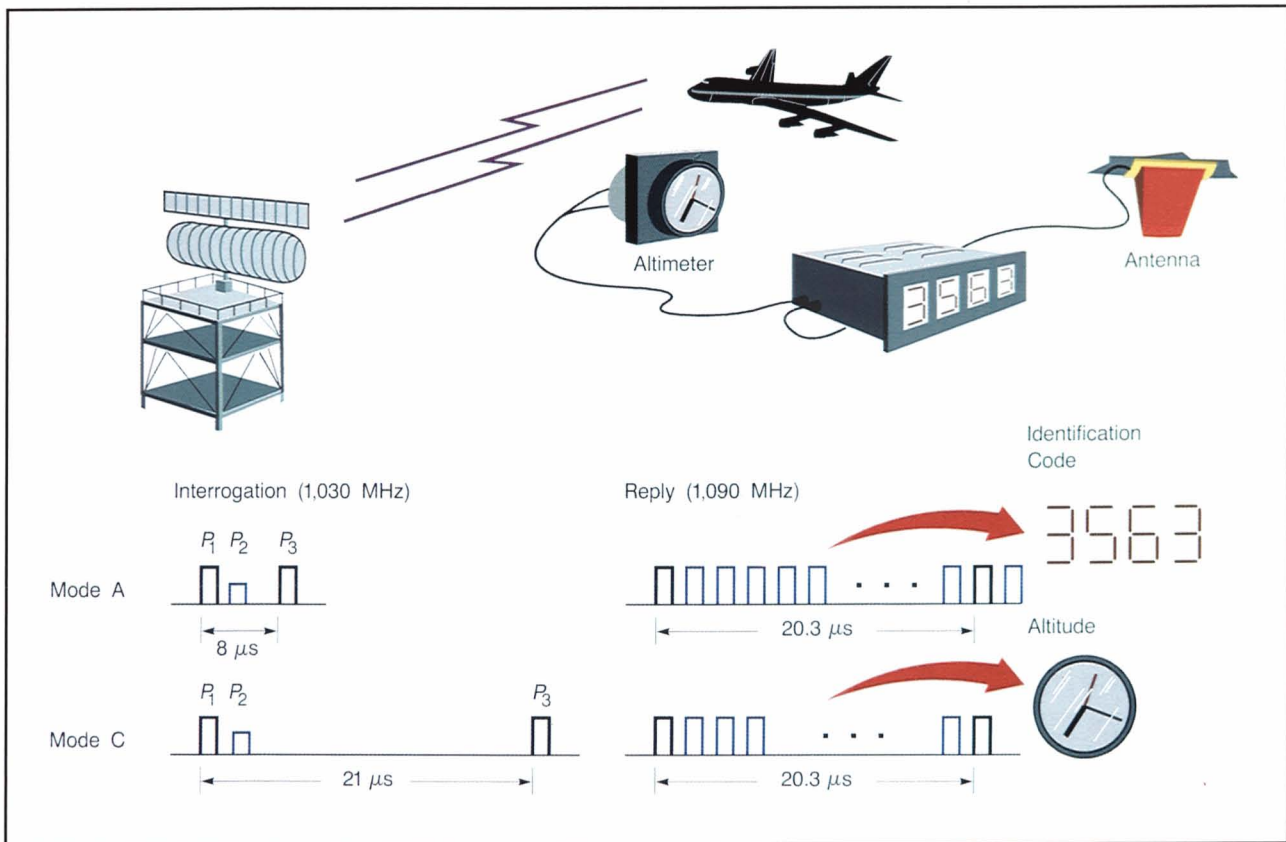


Fig. 1—Air Traffic Control Radar Beacon System (ATCRBS).

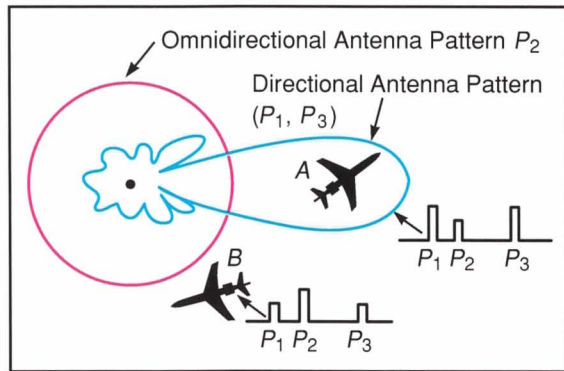


Fig. 2—Sidelobe-suppression (SLS) operation.

ATCRBS Limitations

The current ATCRBS satisfies operational requirements in most airspace. The system, however, has the following limitations in regions of high traffic and sensor densities.

- (1) *Synchronous garbling* (described later).
- (2) *Azimuth inaccuracy* (described later).
- (3) *Fruit*. Replies received from interrogations by neighboring sensors are called fruit. These unwanted replies are not synchronized with the local sensor's interrogations, and are thus received at random times. The presence of fruit can interfere with the reception of a wanted reply. As a result, high fruit rates can produce a detectable decrease in performance. The use of high pulse-repetition frequencies (PRF) for sliding-window detection contributes to this problem. (Sliding-window detection will be discussed in a following section.)
- (4) *Overinterrogation*. In a region containing many sensors, a transponder will receive a high rate of interrogations and SLSs. Consequently, the transponder may be unable to reply when it receives an interrogation from the local sensor. As is the case with fruit, the use of high PRFs aggravates overinterrogation.
- (5) *Aircraft identification*. In many regions of the world, the limit of 4,096 different Mode-A codes is insufficient.

Synchronous Garbling of ATCRBS Replies

Synchronous garbling occurs when two ATCRBS aircraft (shown as A and B in Fig. 3) are within about 3° in azimuth from an ATCRBS radar and when their slant ranges (i.e., their line-of-sight distances from the sensor) differ by less than 1.64 nautical miles (nmi). Under such conditions, the transmitted interrogation elicits replies from both transponders, and the replies overlap at the receiver. The overlap can lead to missing or incorrectly decoded replies, which results in a loss of information on the controller's display. The loss persists until the aircraft change their relative positions. Thus the reply overlap can last for many scans, hence the name synchronous garble. Note that the altitudes of the two aircraft do not have to be close for garbling to occur.

Azimuth Inaccuracy

Current ATCRBS sensors in the United States use sliding-window detection (Fig. 4), a technique that determines the azimuth of an aircraft by marking the center of the aircraft's run length. (A run length is a series of transponder replies that are observed as the antenna beam of a sensor scans past an aircraft.) A leading-edge detector determines the beginning of a run length by detecting the presence of a minimum of m replies from n reply opportunities. (Following an interrogation, the detector

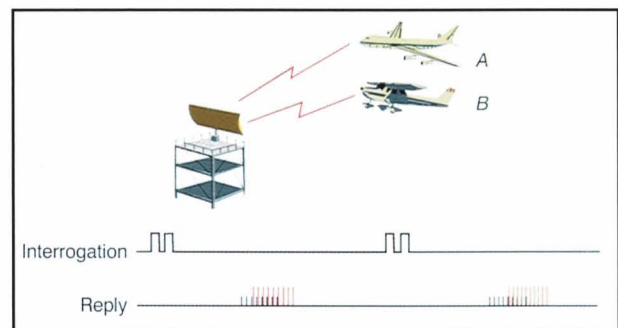


Fig. 3—Synchronous garbling of ATCRBS replies.

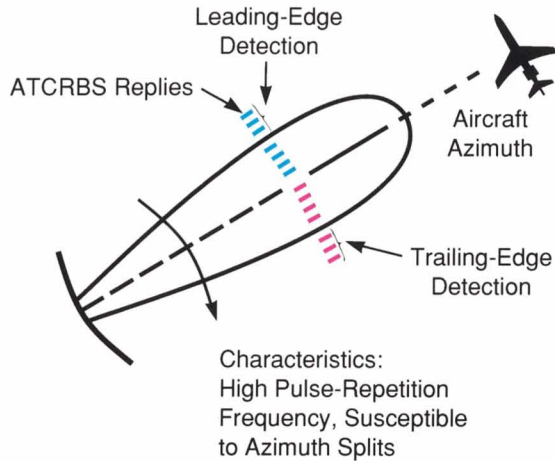


Fig. 4—Sliding-window beam splitter.

waits a certain time, called the listening interval, for a reply to be issued.) A similar algorithm is used for trailing-edge detection. Once the leading and trailing edges have been determined, the aircraft azimuth is calculated as the center of the run length with an offset to account for the bias that the edge detectors introduce.

To ensure accuracy, a sliding-window detector requires a relatively small interval between successive replies. Typically, a PRF of approximately 400 interrogations/s is used, which produces the 15 or more replies required for sliding-window beam splitting. A disadvantage of such a high PRF, however, is that it can interfere with the operation of neighboring sensors.

Another disadvantage of a sliding-window beam splitter is a susceptibility to azimuth splits, which occur when interference (e.g., from fruit) or blockage from a physical obstruction, such as a building, causes a loss of data in the center of the reply run length. The loss results in the false declaration of a trailing edge followed by a leading edge, which leads to the erroneous declaration that there are two aircraft instead of one. To make matters worse, neither of the two target reports contains the correct azimuth of the one aircraft.

The Monopulse Technique

To address the many limitations of ATCRBS,

Mode-S sensors use the monopulse method [3] in which only one reply is required to determine an aircraft's azimuth. Monopulse azimuth determination requires an antenna with two types of beam patterns (Fig. 5):

- (1) *Sum beam* (labeled Σ in Fig. 5[a].) A sum beam is equivalent to the single main beam of a nonmonopulse antenna.
- (2) *Difference beam* (labeled Δ in Fig. 5[a].) A difference beam is composed of two lobes with a null at the antenna boresight.

A reply received from a target that is an angle θ off boresight produces different signal amplitudes from the receivers associated with the sum and difference beams. The monopulse processor uses these amplitudes to calculate a return signal that is a function of Δ/Σ , i.e., the ratio of the signal amplitudes in the difference and sum channels. The Δ/Σ value is then used to obtain θ from a graph of Δ/Σ versus θ (Fig. 5[b]). (The graph was derived with calibration of the sensor against a fixed transponder located near the sensor.)

Thus the use of monopulse makes it possible to estimate the azimuth for *each* reply. This capability prevents azimuth splits.

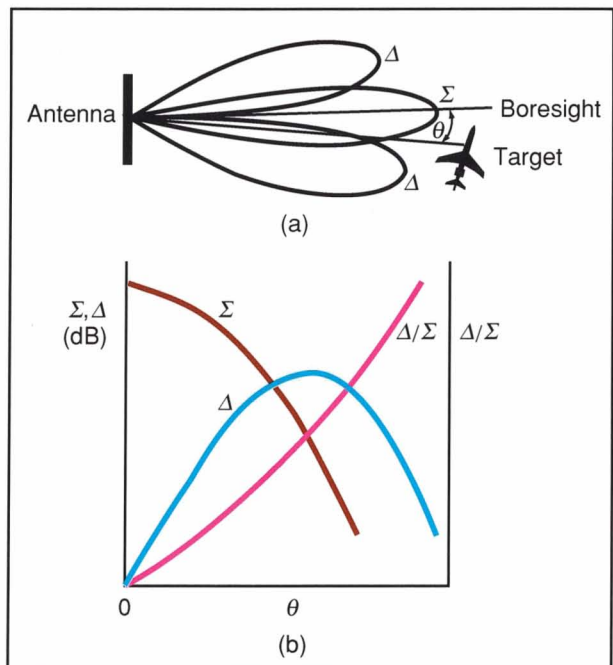


Fig. 5—Monopulse technique. (a) Sum and difference receive patterns. (b) Monopulse characteristics.

ATCRBS Monopulse Azimuth Determination

Monopulse makes surveillance of ATCRBS aircraft at very low interrogation rates possible. In theory, monopulse surveillance can be performed with as little as one Mode-A and one Mode-C reply opportunity per scan. In practice, however, additional replies are needed to ensure correct Mode-A and Mode-C code reception and to suppress false alarms. The Mode-S sensor interrogates at a rate sufficient to elicit two replies for each ATCRBS mode within the ATCRBS antenna's 3-dB beamwidth of 2.4°. This capability leads to a PRF of approximately 100 pulses/s, which is about one-quarter of the current interrogation rate of ATCRBS.

Monopulse Degarbling of ATCRBS Replies

A second benefit of monopulse is that it

enables the degarbling of ATCRBS replies [4]. Figure 6 shows two aircraft (labeled A and B) that are simultaneously in the main beam of and near the same slant range from a radar. The received signal data show an interleaved mix of code pulses from the two aircraft. Referencing the monopulse data enables the pulses to be identified easily.

In the example of Fig. 6, the pulses do not overlap; hence they could have been sorted into the correct replies if the pulse-timing data were used. However, in instances of pulse overlap that cannot be resolved by timing alone, monopulse degarbling can sort the pulses.

Mode-S Surveillance

The principal features of Mode-S surveillance [5] are as follows.

Selective addressing. Mode-S signal formats enable the selective interrogation of individual Mode-S transponders. More than 16 million

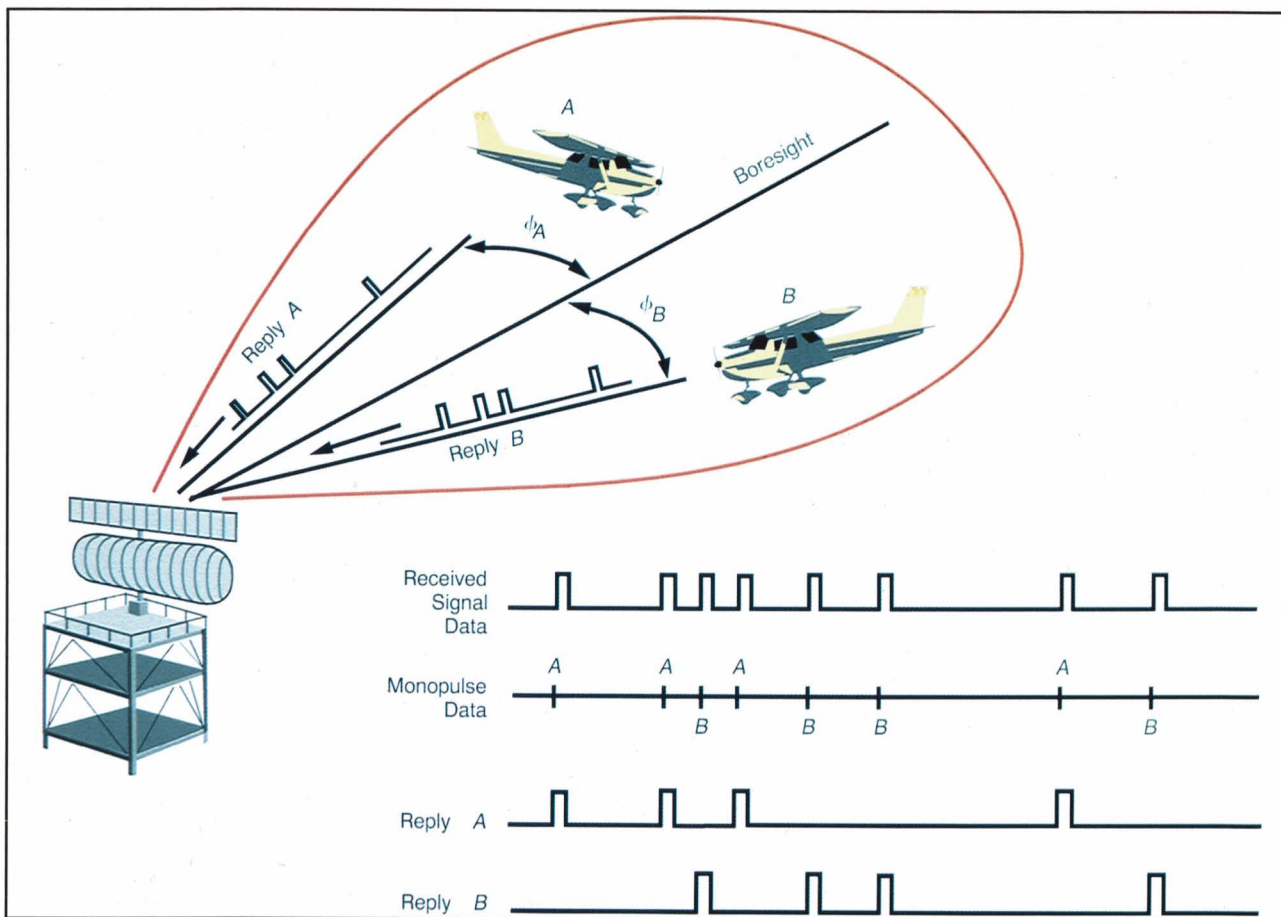


Fig. 6—Monopulse degarbling of ATCRBS replies.

addresses are available, enough for each aircraft in the world to have its own unique address.

Adaptive reinterrogation. Selective addressing enables the reinterrogation of an aircraft when necessary. The reinterrogation can be performed without involving all of the other aircraft in the beam. This feature allows scheduling of a subsequent interrogation of an aircraft when the expected reply is not received. Reinterrogation can significantly improve the probability of detecting an aircraft in a marginal signal condition due, for example, to any shielding of the aircraft's antenna as the vehicle banks during a turn.

Monopulse beam splitting. The development of monopulse was critical to Mode S. Selective addressing makes a sliding-window detector impractical because of the lack of channel time necessary to conduct a selective interrogation of each aircraft 15 or more times.

Single surveillance interrogation and reply per antenna scan. The use of monopulse, coupled with a more capable data format that provides altitude and the Mode-S address in a single reply, makes routine surveillance with one transaction (i.e., one interrogation and reply) per scan possible.

All-call acquisition. An all-call interrogation elicits replies from all Mode-S aircraft that are not being selectively interrogated. By periodically transmitting all-call interrogations, Mode-S sensors can obtain the addresses of unknown aircraft.

Lockout. Once a Mode-S aircraft is acquired via an all-call interrogation, the vehicle is instructed to ignore (i.e., to lock out) subsequent all-call interrogations. This lockout option reduces the probability of synchronously garbled all-call replies.

Error detection and correction. The Mode-S data formats enable an extremely high degree of error detection. The system boasts a rate of less than one undetected error in 10^8 messages [6]. In addition to detection, error correction is provided on the downlink [7].

Basic Mode-S Surveillance Interrogation and Reply Formats

Figure 7 shows the basic Mode-S surveillance

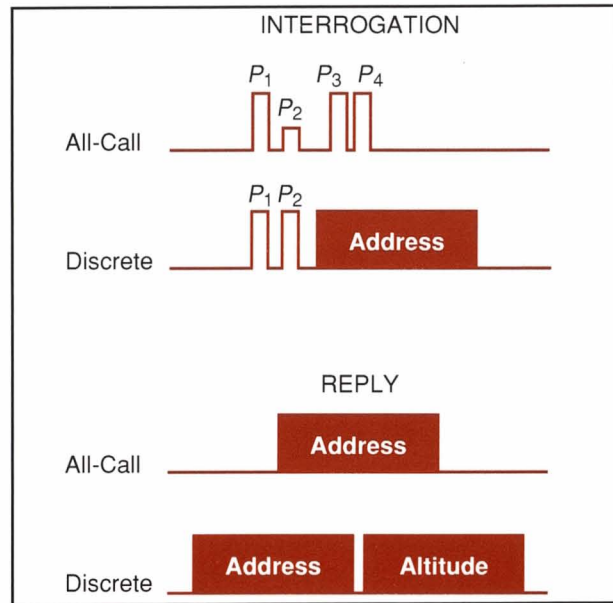


Fig. 7—Basic Mode-S surveillance formats.

formats [8, 9], which include the following.

All-call interrogation. This format contains the same P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 pulses that ATCRBS uses. The additional pulse P_4 labels this format as originating from a Mode-S sensor. When an ATCRBS transponder receives a Mode-S all-call interrogation, the transponder cannot detect the P_4 pulse. It therefore responds with the appropriate Mode-A or Mode-C reply, depending on the spacing of the P_1 and P_3 pulses. On the other hand, a Mode-S transponder will detect the P_4 pulse and, if it is not in a lockout state, respond with an all-call reply. Thus one interrogation can satisfy both ATCRBS and Mode-S all-call requirements. Because of this feature, the Mode-S all-call interrogation format is also referred to as the Mode A/C/S all-call. Note that a Mode-S transponder will never generate an ATCRBS reply to a Mode-S sensor's Mode-A/C/S all-call interrogation. This detail is important since it ensures that a Mode-S aircraft will never be reported as both a Mode-S and an ATCRBS vehicle.

All-call reply. The reply of a Mode-S transponder to a Mode-S all-call interrogation is composed largely of the aircraft's Mode-S address, which is used in subsequent selective interrogations of the vehicle.

Discrete interrogation. This format contains

the Mode-S address of the aircraft for which the interrogation is intended, surveillance information, and communication-control information.

Discrete reply. The basic surveillance reply to a discrete interrogation contains the aircraft's altitude code and Mode-S address.

Mode-S Elimination of Synchronous Garble

Selective addressing completely eliminates the problem of synchronous garble. As before, the two aircraft in Fig. 8 are at the same azimuth and slant range. The sensor has knowledge of the azimuth and range of each aircraft from the previous scan, and schedules an interrogation to one of the aircraft (A in Fig. 8). The sensor then schedules an interrogation of the second aircraft such that both the interrogation and reply for aircraft B will occur at times that do not interfere with the reception of the reply from aircraft A. The scheduling technique can be extended to cover three or more aircraft.

Synchronous garble can also be handled in the all-call acquisition mode. The technique, known as *stochastic acquisition*, uses a special all-call interrogation that instructs the different aircraft to reply with a predetermined probability of less than one. The resulting random loss of replies ensures that a reply from exactly one of the aircraft contributing to the garble will be received after a few interrogations. After acqui-

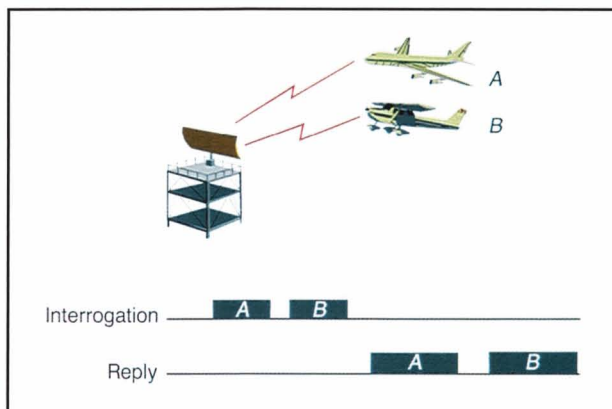


Fig. 8—Mode-S elimination of synchronous garble.

sition, an aircraft is locked out to further all-call interrogations. The process is repeated (and the probability may be increased) until all aircraft in the garbling region are acquired. Take the simplest case. If two aircraft are contributing to a garbled condition, both vehicles could be instructed to reply with a probability of 0.5. If both vehicles reply again or if neither of them does, the aircraft are reinterrogated until only one reply is received. The aircraft that replies is then discretely interrogated and subsequently locked out so that the other vehicle can then be easily acquired.

ATCRBS-to-Mode-S Compatibility

Compatibility between ATCRBS and Mode S is achieved through the following.

- (1) Mode-S transponders will respond to ATCRBS interrogations. However, a conventional ATCRBS sensor will detect a Mode-S-equipped aircraft as an ATCRBS aircraft.
- (2) ATCRBS-equipped aircraft will reply to Mode-S sensors.
- (3) Mode S operates on the same 1,030-MHz uplink and 1,090-MHz downlink that are used by ATCRBS. The use of the same frequencies greatly simplifies the construction of Mode-S sensors and transponders because the same transmitters and receivers will be able to handle both ATCRBS and Mode-S transmissions.
- (4) Mode-S waveforms were designed to prevent mutual interference with ATCRBS signals. This provision is described in greater detail in a following section.

ATCRBS Mode-S Time-Sharing

Through time-sharing, a Mode-S sensor can provide surveillance of both ATCRBS and Mode-S aircraft. Figure 9 shows the time line, drawn approximately to scale, of a typical Mode-S sensor. During the time of one beam dwell, the Mode-S sensor provides four Mode-A/C/S all-call periods. (A beam dwell is the

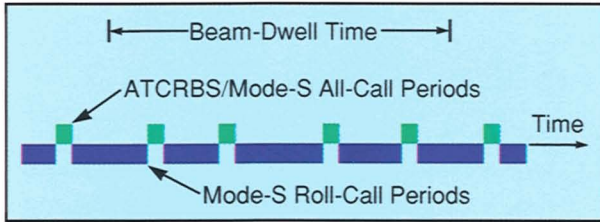


Fig. 9—ATCRBS–Mode-S time sharing.

typical time, approximately 30 ms for a terminal sensor, that a beam is actually on an aircraft.) This scheduling provides the interrogation and listening intervals required by the mandatory two Mode-A and two Mode-C replies. All-call acquisition is also performed during this time.

Selective Mode-S interrogations are scheduled during the Mode-S roll-call periods. Note that the use of monopulse for ATCRBS enables the sensor to devote most of the time line to Mode S.

Mode-S All-Call Interrogation

Figure 10 shows the all-call interrogation waveform that Mode S normally uses. As stated earlier, the waveform is composed of the same P_1 and P_3 pulses used for ATCRBS interrogations. The P_4 pulse identifies the interrogation as originating from a Mode-S sensor.

If the P_4 pulse is $1.6 \mu\text{s}$ long, the interrogation

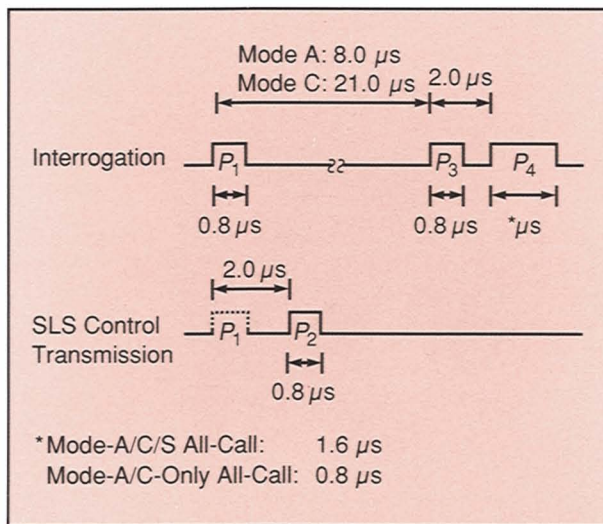


Fig. 10—Mode-S all-call interrogation waveform.

is a Mode-A/C/S all-call format, which elicits Mode-A/C replies from ATCRBS transponders and Mode-S all-call replies from unlocked Mode-S transponders. If the P_4 pulse is $0.8 \mu\text{s}$ long, the interrogation is a Mode-A/C all-call format, which elicits Mode-A/C replies from ATCRBS transponders and no reply from Mode-S transponders. Mode-S sensors use this waveform in connection with special Mode-S-only all-call interrogations. The Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) also uses the waveform for surveillance of ATCRBS aircraft. TCAS acquires Mode-S aircraft passively by listening for all-call replies (known as squitters), which are spontaneously generated approximately once per second by all Mode-S transponders.

The P_2 pulse is used for SLS of the Mode-A/C and Mode-A/C/S all-call interrogations in the manner described earlier for ATCRBS interrogations.

Mode-S Addressed Interrogation

A Mode-S addressed interrogation (Fig. 11) begins with a two-pulse preamble followed by a data block. The data block is encoded with differential phase-shift keying (DPSK) at a rate of 4 Mb/s. A logical 1 is encoded as a 180° phase shift and a logical 0 as the absence of a phase shift. DPSK was selected because of its resistance to interference [10]. All data blocks begin with a sync phase reversal that establishes the timing for the remaining phase-reversal positions. The data block is either $16.25 \mu\text{s}$ or $30.25 \mu\text{s}$ long, and provides for either 56 bits or 112 bits of data, respectively.

The two-pulse preamble is an important element in the reduction of mutual interference with ATCRBS. It is important that ATCRBS transponders *not* respond to Mode-S interrogations. If they did, such responses would produce ATCRBS replies that would interfere with the reception of Mode-S replies. Moreover, the ATCRBS replies would be synchronized with the Mode-S reply and would therefore lead directly to synchronous garble. Tests with many ATCRBS transponders indicated that there is no practical waveform that is invisible to all

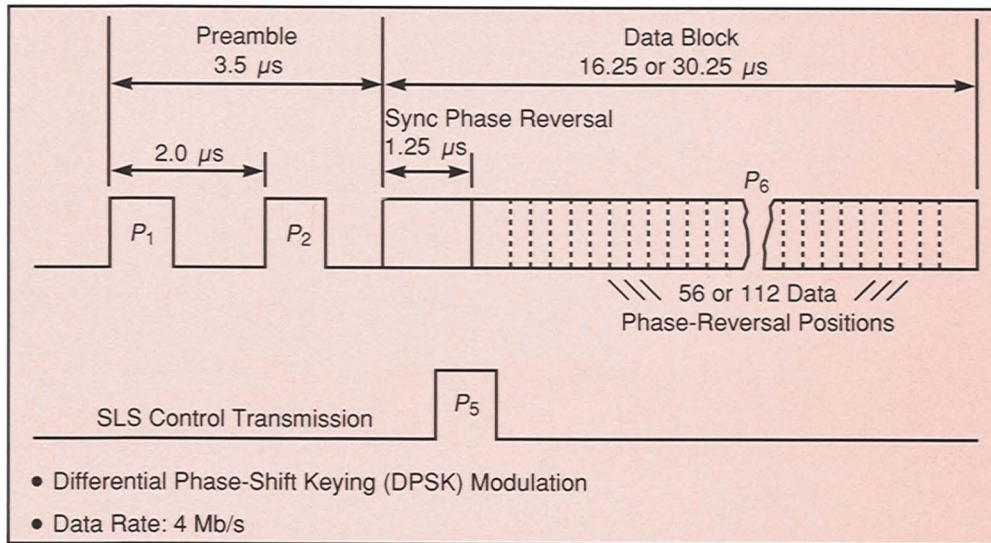


Fig. 11—Mode-S interrogation waveform.

ATCRBS transponders. Consequently, the approach that was adopted was to precede the Mode-S data block with a preamble consisting of a P_1 and P_2 pulse of equal amplitude. When received by an ATCRBS transponder, these pulses put the transponder into a period of suppression for $35 \mu\text{s}$. The data block is sent during this interval and is therefore undetectable by the ATCRBS transponder. Note that the length of the suppression interval dictated the maximum length of the Mode-S data block.

SLS is not required with a selectively addressed Mode-S interrogation, since the interrogation is transmitted while the addressed aircraft is in the main beam of the antenna. Also, other Mode-S aircraft in the antenna sidelobe regions that receive the interrogation will not reply, since the interrogation does not contain their Mode-S address.

On the other hand, the Mode-S-only all-call format requires SLS. The P_2 pulse cannot be used for SLS because it is used in the Mode-S preamble to prevent ATCRBS replies to Mode-S interrogations. Thus SLS for Mode S is provided by an additional pulse, which is shown as P_5 in Fig. 11. This pulse is transmitted in an omnipattern at the time of the sync phase reversal. The presence of P_5 obliterates the sync phase reversal for aircraft in the sidelobes, an action that makes decoding the interrogation impossible.

Note that the Mode-S transponder does not require any SLS circuitry because the suppression occurs through controlled interference of the sync phase reversal. However, since P_5 must be transmitted at the same time as the data block, a second transmitter (of a much lower duty cycle than the main transmitter) is needed in the Mode-S sensor.

Mode-S Reply

A Mode-S reply (Fig. 12) begins with a four-pulse preamble followed by a data block. The data block is encoded with pulse-position modulation (PPM) at a rate of 1 Mb/s—the highest rate compatible with a low-cost implementation for the Mode-S transponder. In PPM, a logical 1 is encoded as the presence of a $0.5\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ pulse in the first half of the $1\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ data interval of Fig. 12. A logical 0 is encoded as the presence of a $0.5\text{-}\mu\text{s}$ pulse in the second half of the interval. The data block is either $56 \mu\text{s}$ or $112 \mu\text{s}$ long, thus providing either 56 data bits or twice that amount.

PPM was chosen because it provides bit-interference detection. PPM detects interference of a data-bit position by comparing the received energy in both halves of the data chip interval. The absence of interference results in received energy in only one half of the interval. Thus

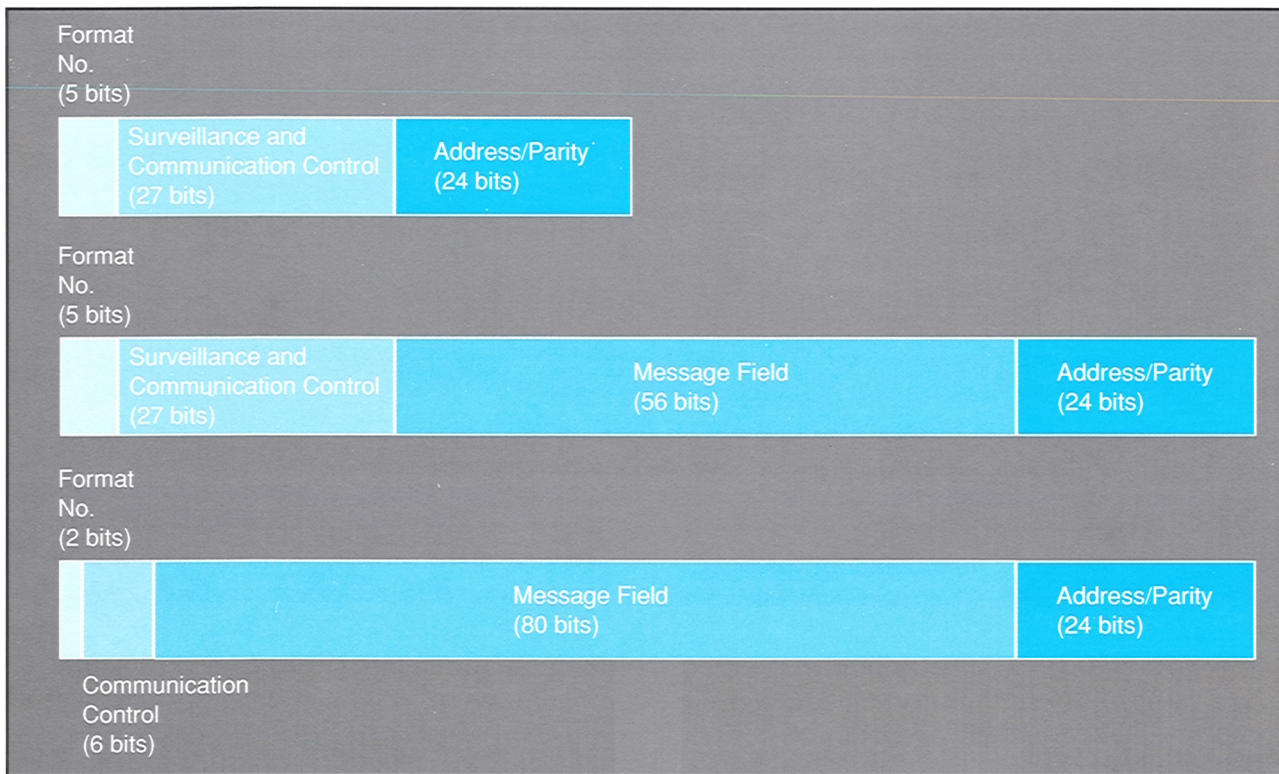


Fig. 13—Mode-S data formats. (a) Surveillance interrogation and reply. (b) Surveillance and communication interrogation and reply. (c) Communication interrogation and reply.

bits or 112 bits long) and overlays the parity field on the address field to form the address and parity field.

The transponder, when it receives an interrogation, performs a complementary decoding process. If the message has been received error free, the transponder will recover and process the intended Mode-S address from the address and parity field. On the other hand, one or more errors anywhere in the message will change the decoded Mode-S address. In this case, the transponder will not accept the message, since it appears to be meant for another transponder.

Surveillance formats (Fig. 13[a]) contain surveillance and communication-control information. On the downlink, the formats also convey Mode-C altitude or Mode-A identity codes.

Surveillance and communication formats (Fig. 13[b]) contain all of the fields of a surveillance format with an additional 56-bit message field, which permits simultaneous data-link and surveillance activities. The design of

the Mode-S data link allows the connection of up to four of the 56-bit message fields into a single message entity.

The communications formats (Fig. 13[c]) handle longer data-link messages. The use of communications formats provides greater link efficiency in two ways. First, since the message field is longer, fewer interrogations or replies are required for a given message. Second, the message transfers use the Extended Length Message (ELM) protocol. ELM permits a single reply to acknowledge up to 16 communication interrogations, which conserves channel time. A similar approach is used for downlink ELMs. The sixteen 80-bit message fields provide a message length of 1,280 bits; the design of the Mode-S data link allows the connection of up to 32 of these messages.

Mode-S Data-Link Characteristics

The Mode-S data link offers characteristics

that are well suited to the needs of air traffic services. For instance, the association of the Mode-S data link with the surveillance function offers a number of operational benefits. Communication with an aircraft can be established based solely on surveillance detection. Thus a message can be sent to an otherwise unidentified aircraft. This capability is important for safety services; e.g., warnings can be sent to an unidentified aircraft that is flying too low or that is heading into controlled airspace. Since the same address is used for both surveillance and communication, the possibility of sending a message to the wrong aircraft because of an error in cross-referencing the surveillance and communication identities is eliminated. A further operational benefit is that communications coverage is assured whenever surveillance coverage exists.

Because of the inherent characteristics of Mode-S sensors, the Mode-S link discourages both accidental and intentional jamming. With a Mode-S radar, coverage is restricted to the sensor's line of sight. This restriction limits not only the airspace in which the sensor can cover traffic, but also the area in which an interfering source can affect the sensor. A narrow antenna beam further limits the active area. Thus a single interfering source, if it is outside the sidelobe region of the sensor, will prevent operation in only a single antenna beamwidth. In the worst case, in which the interfering source is within the sidelobe region (i.e., within a distance of about five miles from the sensor), the source could prevent operation of that sensor in all directions. However, the interfering source would have little effect on the operation of all other Mode-S sensors. Thus the distributed nature of Mode S makes it tolerant of interference.

Mode-S Experimental Facility

The Mode-S design was first validated at the Mode-S Experimental Facility (MODSEF), located at Lincoln Laboratory (Fig. 14). Initially used for link measurements and monopulse development, MODSEF was later upgraded to a fully functional Mode-S sensor. Validation at

MODSEF, however, is not sufficient verification of Mode S because the site does not experience high traffic density, fruit, or ground reflections known as multipath.

Transportable Measurements Facility

The Transportable Measurements Facility (TMF) [12] was constructed for observation of the Mode-S sensor operation at FAA sites known to provide environmental difficulties. TMF (Fig. 15) includes its own antennas, tower, and equipment van that contains a transmitter, receiver, and digitizing and recording equipment. The antennas shown in the figure are an Airport Surveillance Radar-7 antenna with a monopulse beacon feed and a monopulse-capable antenna on loan from the United Kingdom. In operation, TMF transmits and then digitizes the received video pulses, which are recorded for subsequent playback and analysis at Lincoln Laboratory.

At most sites, the TMF was operated as close as possible to the existing FAA sensor in order to experience similar environmental conditions. Figure 15 shows TMF at Washington's National Airport; the operational ASR is in the background. In two cases, new off-airport sites were selected to determine their



Fig. 14—The Mode-S Experimental Facility (MODSEF).



Fig. 15—The Transportable Measurements Facility (TMF) at Washington's National Airport.

effect on sensor performance.

TMF's initial operation and testing took place at Lincoln Laboratory and Boston's Logan International Airport. The system was then transported to Philadelphia and Washington to experience the traffic and interference levels of the northeast corridor. Las Vegas, a location well known for its significant ground-bounce multipath problem, was the next site. Final TMF measurements were made at Los Angeles, which suffers from the highest airport traffic and interference levels in the United States.

Comparison of Automated Radar Terminal System with TMF

At each of the above sites, TMF data was recorded simultaneously with data from the existing FAA sensor. The data enable a direct comparison between the monopulse processing of TMF and the current Automated Radar Terminal System (ARTS) processing.

Figure 16 shows an example of this comparison for data collected in Philadelphia for an area of 80 nmi by 80 nmi [13]. Figure 16(a) shows ARTS data; Fig. 16(b) shows TMF data. Each point represents an unsmoothed position report measured once each antenna scan. The reduced measurement errors of the TMF data are readily apparent.

Surveillance Performance Comparison

Table 1 gives a quantitative comparison of the average performance of ARTS versus TMF for all of the TMF sites. The table confirms the greatly improved qualitative performance seen in Fig. 16.

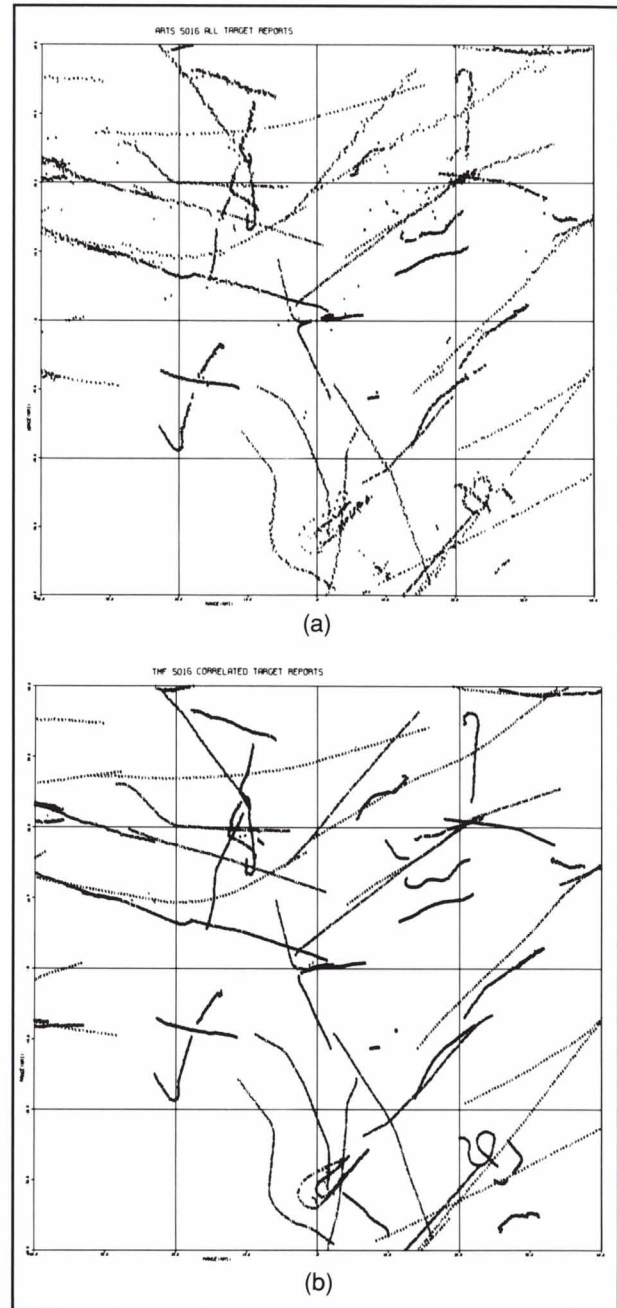


Fig. 16—Comparison of Automated Radar Terminal Systems (ARTS) versus TMF. (a) ARTS (80 nmi x 80 nmi). (b) TMF monopulse (80 nmi x 80 nmi).

Table 1. Surveillance Performance Comparison

	<i>Arts</i>		<i>TMF Monopulse</i>	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Crossing</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Crossing</i>
Blip/Scan	94.6%	86.9%	98.0%	96.6%
Azimuth Error (1 σ)	0.16°		0.04°	
Range Error (1 σ)	124 ft		24 ft	

In the table, the blip/scan ratio is the probability that the system will generate a target report for a specific aircraft on a given scan. When all aircraft are considered, the blip/scan ratio is 94.6% for ARTS and 98.0% for TMF. The most significant difference in blip/scan performance is revealed when only *crossing* tracks are considered. Crossing tracks are cases in which aircraft are close enough to present a possible synchronous garbling problem. For this subset of aircraft, the blip/scan ratio for ARTS dropped to 86.9%, while the performance of TMF remained at 96.6%. This result clearly indicates the benefit of monopulse processing in resolving garbled replies.

Monopulse processing was also responsible for the TMF's substantially smaller measured-azimuth error of $1\sigma = 0.04^\circ$. Furthermore, the $1\text{-}\sigma$ range error for TMF was more than five times less because of an improvement in measuring the time of arrival of replies.

Engineering-Model Sensors

A major step in validating the Mode-S design occurred in 1975 when the FAA awarded Texas Instruments a contract for the development of three engineering-model sensors. In 1977, Texas Instruments delivered the three sensors to the FAA Technical Center for extensive field evaluation. Figure 17 is a drawing of one of those sensors.

Aircraft Reply and Interference Environment Simulator (ARIES)

The engineering-model sensors were built to demonstrate a sensor with the capacity to handle a maximum of 400 aircraft in 360° , and a peak of 50 aircraft in a sector of 11.5° . Capacity tests of these sensors could not be accomplished with real ATCRBS aircraft because an aircraft density of such magnitude did not exist, even in the highest densities of Los Angeles. Furthermore, only a small number of Mode-S transponders were available.



Fig. 17—Mode-S engineering-model sensor.



Fig. 18—ARIES with the Mode-S engineering-model sensor.

Consequently, capacity testing of the engineering-model sensors was accomplished with a traffic simulator known as the Aircraft Reply and Interference Environment Simulator (ARIES) [14–16]. ARIES (Fig. 18) is interfaced at the analog level with the front end of a sensor and thus exercises the entire sensor, not just the computer subsystem. In operation, ARIES listens to interrogations from the engineering model, and then inserts signals into the front end at the time that the transponder reply would have been received from the real aircraft. ARIES also correctly simulates the monopulse signals according to the off-boresight angle of the simulated aircraft. This monopulse simulation is accurate enough to permit operation with a mix of simulated and real aircraft.

ARIES Capacity Testing

A principal objective of developing the engineering-model sensor was to verify that Mode-S-sensor algorithms could achieve the required surveillance and communication capacity for Mode-S operation. A traffic model that represented a future worst-case scenario for the Los Angeles Basin enabled capacity testing of ARIES.

Figure 19 shows a typical display of traffic

that the engineering-model sensor processed during capacity testing. In the figure, a square indicates a Mode-S aircraft, and a circle an ATRCBS aircraft. The total traffic load is over 300 aircraft, most of which are contained in a 90°, 60-nmi sector.

Implementation

The FAA is procuring 137 dual-channel Mode-S sensors from a joint venture comprised of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Unisys Corp. The first operational implementation at a site is scheduled for 1991. To outfit all of its beacon-radar sites with Mode S, the FAA is currently considering an additional purchase of 259 Mode-S sensors.

The sensors are designed to provide a total communication data rate of 92.5 kb/s for a target load of 700 aircraft. Thus the initial system of 137 sensors will have a total capacity of more than 12 Mb/s. The characteristics of the sensor determine maximum data-link transfer to a specific aircraft. The production version of the Mode-S sensor, which has a rotating narrow-beam antenna, can deliver up to 360 b/s on the uplink and 313 b/s on the downlink for a total equivalent simplex rate of 673 b/s. A next-generation sensor equipped with an electronically scanned antenna could transfer data to aircraft at a rate as high as 5 kb/s.

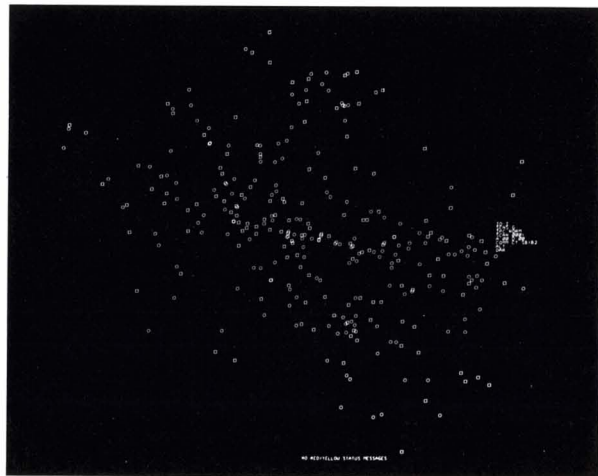


Fig. 19—ARIES traffic plot.

Summary

Mode S, an evolutionary improvement of the current ATCRBS, provides enhanced surveillance performance through monopulse, discrete addressing, and error protection. In addition, Mode S includes an integral data link with unique benefits to ATC because of the link's association with the surveillance function and its resistance to interference.

Extensive field measurements and the development of an engineering-model sensor have

validated the Mode-S techniques. The FAA is currently implementing Mode S for operational use in the United States.

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