



Long Range Communication

Iridium Next and HF Remote

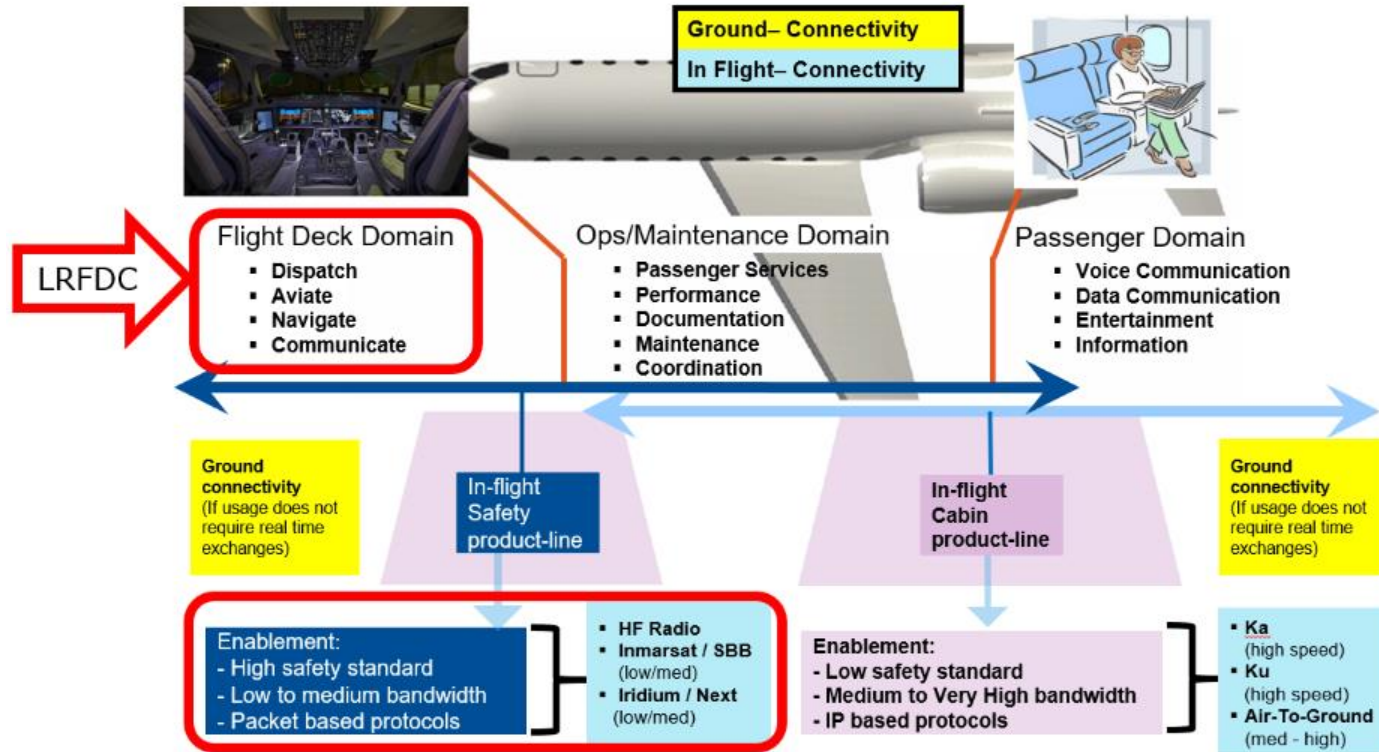
Global Aircraft Tracking - Link Diverse Approach
June, 2018



Agenda

- Long range flight deck comm (LRFDC)
- Technology vulnerabilities
- Legacy HF
- New HF Remote (HFR) system
- HFR development roadmap

Aircraft Domains and Use Cases...



...and Technology Choices

- VHF
 - Limited to line-of-sight
 - Good enough voice and data quality
 - Less expensive DoC
- HF
 - Long range, broadcast
 - Poor voice quality
 - Less expensive DoC
 - Maintenance actions difficult
- SATCOM
 - Long range, point to point only
 - Good voice quality
 - Extended data bandwidth
 - More expensive DoC



...Each with Market Inhibitors and Drivers

- Emerging/Growing Datalink Requirements
 - Increased ATC services
 - Aircraft tracking
- Link Diversity
 - Does dual SATCOM present a single point of failure?
 - Will dual SATCOM gain approval to meet LRC required communication performance?
 - Connectivity that is secure and private
 - More data, more often
 - Anonymity – bizav and government/military
 - Autonomy – regional, national, strategic
- Ground Infrastructure
 - There are areas of the world where infrastructure constraints drive interesting technology choices



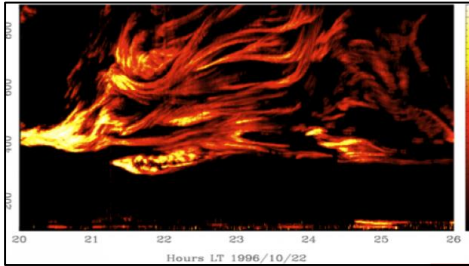
...and Longer-Term Considerations

- Continuous connectivity
 - Coverage anywhere in the world, all the time
- Voice and data capability
 - Both needed; only one mandated outside China
 - Bandwidth to support growing data requirements
- Mandate compliance
 - Aircraft tracking
 - HF Voice
- Cyber security
 - For ATC
 - For Principal
 - For connected aircraft ecosystem
- Proliferation of new systems driven by national autonomy goals

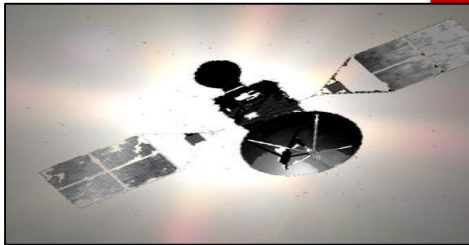


Single comm technology magnifies vulnerabilities...

L Band SATCOM



Scintillation

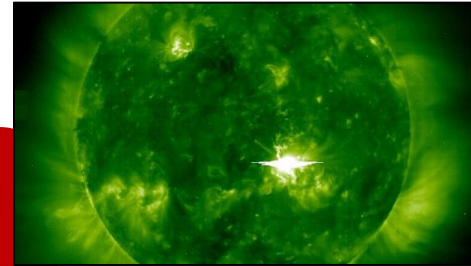


Satellite Outages



Security

HF Terrestrial Comm



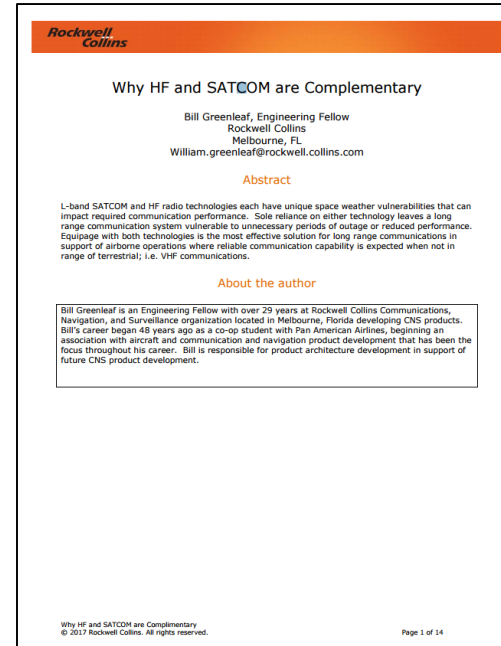
Solar Flares



Radiation Storms

White Paper – Why HF and SATCOM are Complementary

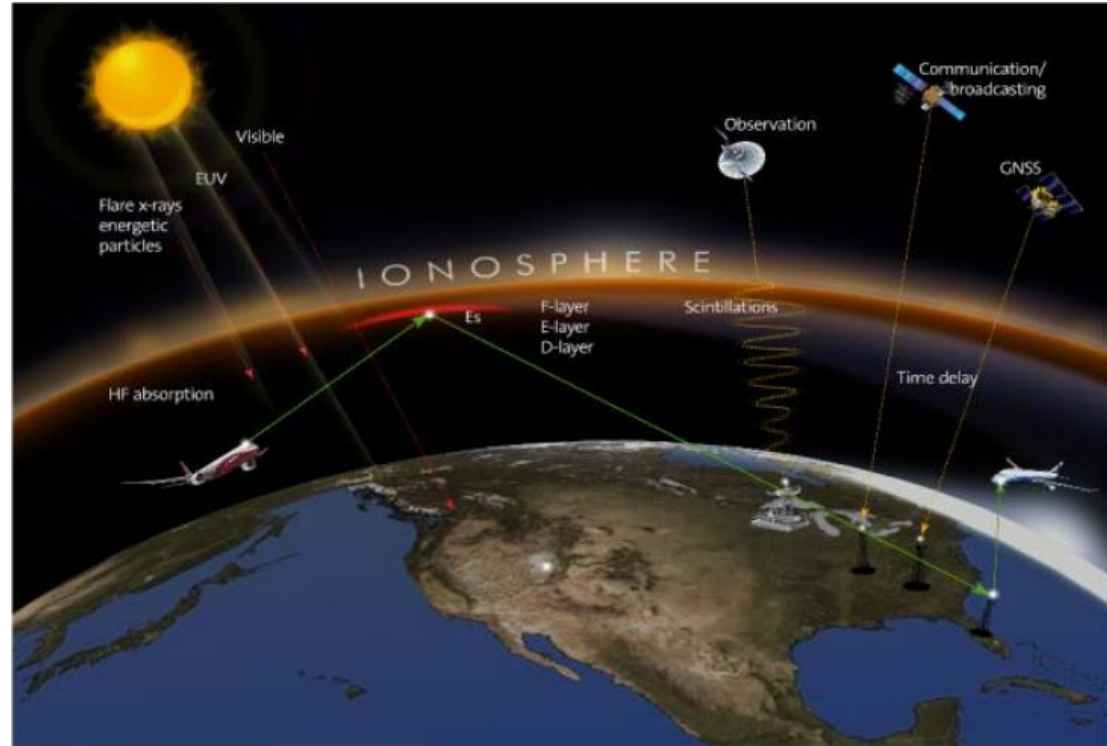
- Voice and Data Needed Everywhere
- Electromagnetic Propagation
 - Impact to HF
 - Impact to SATCOM
- Space Weather and Solar Events
- Information from NOAA
 - Radio Blackout
 - Geomagnetic Storm Impact
 - Solar Storm Effects



<https://insights.rockwellcollins.com/2018/02/06/why-hf-and-satcom-are-complementary/>

Atmospheric Propagation Effects

- HF - LoS and BLoS Propagation
 - Minimally Effected by Ionosphere
 - More Effected in Troposphere by Space Weather
- L-Band – LoS Propagation
 - Effected by Space Weather in both Ionosphere and Troposphere



White Paper Summary

- Solar Weather results in various magnetic, radiation, and propagation effects that impact electronic systems
- HF and L-Band SATCOM are impacted by different changes in Ionosphere
 - HF – Effected by D-Layer absorption and F-Layer reflection
 - L-Band – Effected by F-Layer scintillation
- Current operational data shows that L-band SATCOM has been available when HF has difficulties and HF has been available when L-band SATCOM has difficulties

...Link Diversity mitigates technology vulnerabilities

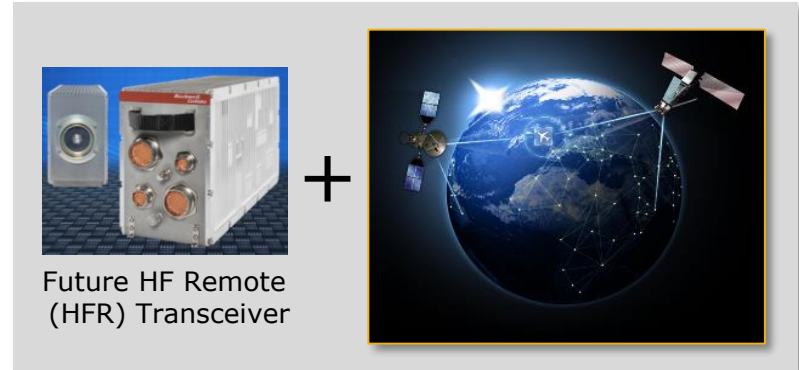
Coverage / Capability / Bandwidth / Cost Analysis: Critical Gaps

	HF	Iridium	Inmarsat
Global Coverage	Yes	Yes	Polar Limitations
Voice and Data Capability	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bandwidth	May Not Support IPS*	Currently Limited	Yes
Acquisition Cost			
Service Cost			

Link Diversity Analysis: Critical Gaps

	HF	Iridium	Inmarsat
HF	No	Yes	Yes
Iridium	Yes	No	No Spectral Diversity
Inmarsat	Yes	No Spectral Diversity	No

*Internet Protocol



Conclusion: SATCOM – only equipment is inadequate

Legacy HF

...about that HF performance...



Say
again,
over!



HF systems have not substantially improved in many decades

Current HF deficits

- Voice quality – market expects SATCOM clarity that analog HF does not deliver
- Datalink
 - Availability: slow, unreliable, disconnects
 - Data rate: not sufficient to support ATC/AOC needs
- Size – bulky, multiple LRUs, excessive cabling, production impact
- Weight – problem for long range aircraft performance
- Pilot workload - cumbersome



New Generation HF

- Remote mounted integrated transceiver
 - 4 MCU, mounted at coupler location
- XCVR location near antenna minimizes RF loss and impact of heavy coax cables
 - Transmit output power can be lower – integrated unit does not have to make up for coax losses
 - Units can be smaller and lighter using modern design standards
- Voice communication transition to data packets similar to our current IP telephones
- Advanced SDR features enable simultaneous voice and data

Current HF System
(Providing Dual HF Capability)



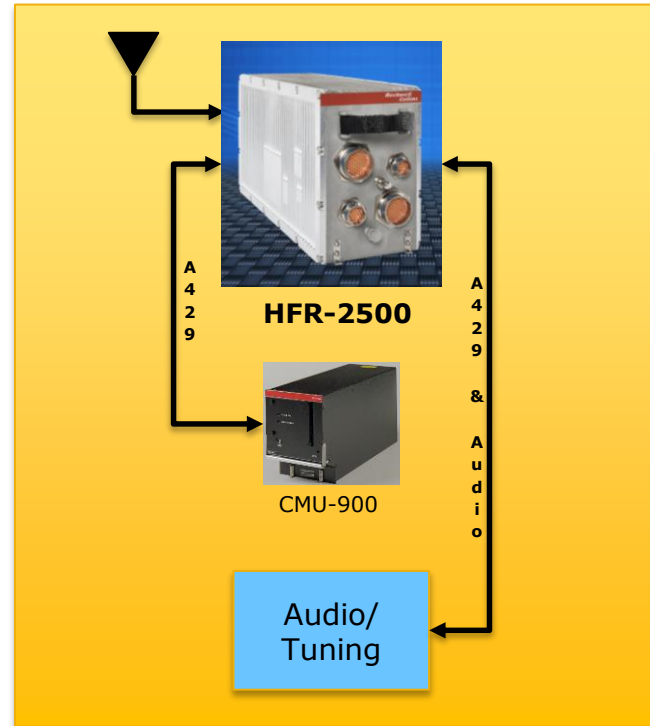
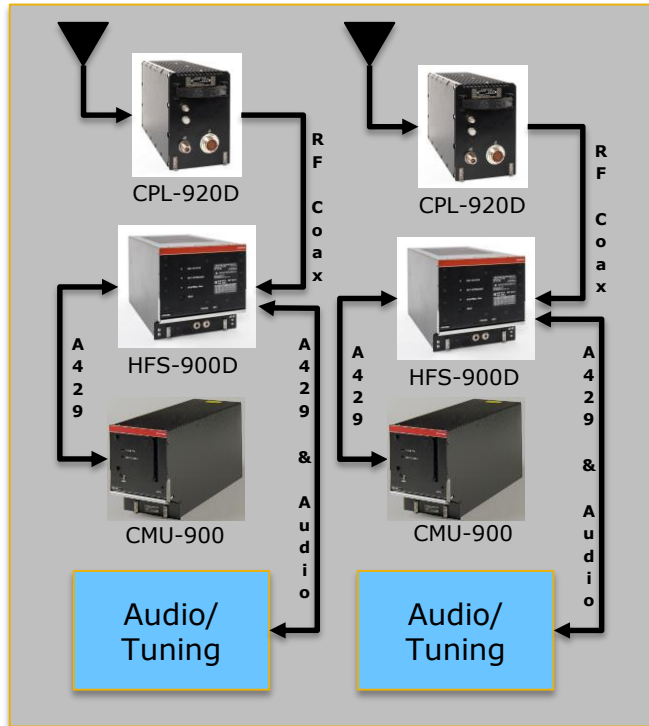
Future HFR
(Providing Dual HF Capability)



Key Benefits

- Significant weight reduction (>90 lbs)
- Significant Volume reduction (>80%)
- Eased installation - eliminates Fiber Optic interface, simplifies cable runs

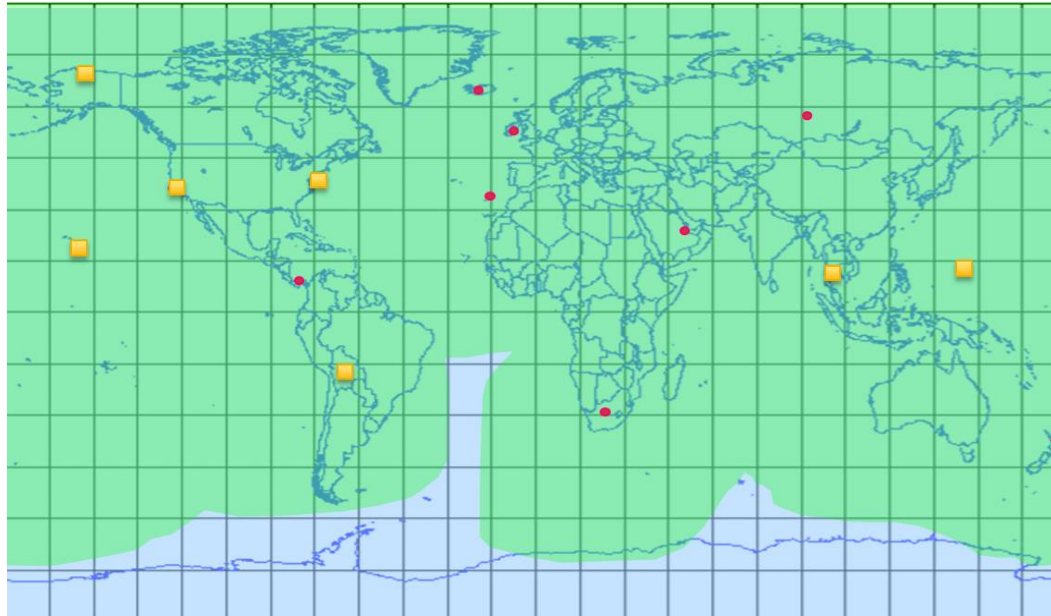
HF System Block Diagram Comparison



Ground stations already in place worldwide

HF Ground Stations

- Alaska
- Bahrain
- Bolivia
- California
- Canary Islands
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Iceland
- Ireland
- New York
- New Zealand
- Panama
- Russia
- South Africa
- Thailand



- Legend**
- HFDL station
 - Voice/HFDL station

Areas of Primary coverage

Areas of Secondary coverage

- 16 ground stations collocated at existing sites
 - Transmitters
 - RX & TX antennas
 - Shelters
 - GS computers
 - Routers
- Updated software protocol
 - Integrated voice/data
 - Enables worldwide voice
 - Supports RCP-240 (FANS)

HFR Summary

- Modernization of HF communications
 - Quality (voice clarity, link availability)
 - Multifunctional/multi channel
 - Higher data rate (100+ kpbs)
 - SWaP reductions
- LRC link diversity
 - HF and SATCOM complementary for best solution (coverage & reliability)
 - Value for your fleet
 - ✓ Link diversity for aircraft dispatch ability
 - ✓ Reduced operating cost
 - ✓ Optional advanced features increase mission capability
 - ✓ Reduced size, weight and power requirements
 - ✓ Ease of installation – operation - maintenance



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