# ADS-B SYSTEM FOR TRACKING OF LAUNCH VEHICLES

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## Payload Concept for Rockets

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# **Motivation**



## **Need for Coordination and Cooperation**

- Commercialization and increase of space flight activities
- Complex and highly frequented European airspace with multiple actors
- Impact of space operations on air and maritime traffic
  - Hazard Areas
  - SpaceX 2018: additional 34,841 NM and 4,645 min [1]
- FAA requests restrictions on launches, i.e. only night launches [2]

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<sup>[1]</sup> **Air Line Pilots Association.** *ALPA White Paper: Addressing the Challenges to Aviation from Evolving Space Transportation.* Washington: Air Line Pilots Association, 2018. p. 10.

# **Project Idea**



#### **ADS-B** for enhanced situational awareness

- Seamless integration of air, space, and maritime traffic
- Increased stakeholder situational awareness
- Safe and efficient operations for all actors





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# **Possible Application: Maritime orbital and sub-orbital Launches**





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# **ADS-B Technology**

- ADS-B mandatory for most aircraft:
  - Additional situation awareness aircraft and ATC
  - Additional Situation Awareness means of tracking
- ADS-B transceiver: Signal out only
- ADS-B signals received on ground, by other aircraft and in space
- ADS-B Mode-S transponder: ADS-B signal out & tracking by ATC secondary radar.
- Secondary radar receives additional transponder signal

# **ADS-B Technology on a Rocket**

- Transceiver: Transmitting GPS Position, heading and barometric height
- Seamless integration into Air Traffic Control
- Additional means for specific radar tracking

| Messages                 | тс          | Ground (still)                             | Ground (moving)      | Airborne    |
|--------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------|-------------|
| Aircraft identification  | 1-4         | 0.1 Hz                                     | 0.2 Hz               | 0.2 Hz      |
| Surface position         | 5-8         | 0.2 Hz                                     | 2 Hz                 | -           |
| Airborne position        | 9-18, 20-22 | -  | -                    | 2 Hz        |
| Airborne velocity        | 19          | -  | -                    | 2 Hz        |
| Aircraft status          | 28          | 0.2 Hz (no TCAS RA and Squawk Code change) |                      |             |
|                          |             | 1.25 Hz (change in TCAS RA or Squawk Code) |                      |             |
| Target states and status | 29          | -  | -                    | 0.8 Hz      |
| Operational status       | 31          | 0.2 Hz                                     | 0.4 Hz (no NIC/NAC/  | SIL change) |
|                          |             |  | 1.25 Hz (change in N | IC/NAC/SIL) |





Fig. 2: Traditional Flight Safety System Elements.



## **Demonstration Mission on suborbital/ sounding rockets proposed**

## **Objectives:**

- Feasibility demonstration for seamless rocket launch integration into airspace, ATM-STM integration, enhanced integrated airborne surveillance
- Responsive Tactical Launch: More safe, fast and reliable operations and integration into airspace
- Obtain experience f
  ür future Microlauncher orbital missions with GPS/ADS-B use



#### **Technical contraints**

- Sample rate 2 Hz (vs. FAA launch certification requirements of 10 Hz)
- Using ADS-B only transceiver or ADS-B Mode-S transponder:
- Mass/volume limitations, form factor, in/out antennas:
- Design of special in/out antennas @ spinning rocket:
- Interfaces to rocket or to rocket GPS receiver:
- Power supply: Interface to rocket power. Remote activation
- Rocket shock/vibration profile (GMRS G-Acceleration, Randomized Serration Profile)

# **Demonstration / Feasibility on a Rocket Mission (3)**

## **Open technical questions**

- GPS receiver performance at hight acceleration (150 g)
- GPS Jamming/Spoofing expected in launch area? www.gpsjam.org/





# **CoCoM & ITAR-Restrictions combined issue:**

- CoCoM restrictions on velocity and height data 1 000 kts, 1 850 km/h, 513 m/s; 18 km, 60 000 ft
- Update from Manufacturers:
  - ITAR: MAX Speed 600 m/s; MAX Altitude 18Km
  - COCOM: MAX Speed 515 m/s; MIN Altitude -1.5Km; MAX Altitude 100Km
- It will stop delivering a position fix when either:
  - Both ITAR limits are exceeded
  - One COCOM rule is exceeded
- ADS-B standard altitude limit for coding at 126 000 ft



- Selection and procurement of appropriate transceiver/transponder on board.
- Flight qualification/testing
- Interfacing the telemetry data of the launcher with the device
- Delivery/installation of receivers for integration into a VPN-secured receiver network for the North Sea (drilling platform, ship etc.)
- Data recording and analysis of the experimental launch
- ADS-B as means for Recovery Tracking TBD

# Future Integration to the Interface with Eurocontrol NM



#### Eurocontrol

# **DLR Real-Time Mission Monitoring**

Integration of **launch and re-entry operation within European airspace** on a network level

**Space Launch Real Time Monitoring Module** and working station for the European ATM Network Manager at Eurocontrol

- →Improve NM situational awareness
- →Improve safety, enhance airspace utilization and improve contingency management for commercial space operations



## Prototype



Low cost integration set-up for integration into a sounding rocket tip.



# **ADS-B Integration in Mobile Launch Control Center**

- Demonstration Case: Mobile Launch Control Center for Offshore Spaceport @ OHB Digital Connect in Bremen
- ADS-B receiver system succesfully integrated as part of the Mobile Launch Control Center
- Operation of ADS-B transceiver has been successfully ground tested
- Planned: Use of DLR ADS-B transceiver on-board launch vehicle during offshore launch







## **Summary/Outlook**



- ADS-B is an interesting technology for integration of space vehicle launches seamlessly into the airspace
- Existing transponders for aviation/RPAS-domain maybe used
- CoCom ITAR limits be investigated and solved
- Hight Altitude Coding in ADS-B to be defined
- ADS-B also as means for Recovery Tracking to be investigated.
- Future jamming and spamming to be considered
- Preparation for future German/European Off-Shore Spaceport
  - Delivery/installation of receivers for integration into a VPN-secured receiver network on off-shore platforms
  - Integration in Mission Control Center