

**EUROCONTROL STANDARD DOCUMENT
FOR
SURVEILLANCE DATA EXCHANGE**

**Part 14 : Category 020
Multilateration Data**

SUR.ET1.ST05.2000-STD-14-02

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Service Messages

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The following table identifies all management authorities who have successively approved the present issue of this document.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 This document describes the message structure for the transmission of multilateration target reports and service messages.

1.1.2 A complex of MLT (transmitter)/receivers and a central processing system is seen as a mono sensor.

2. REFERENCES

2.1 General

The following Documents and Standards contain provisions which, through references in this text, constitute provisions of this Eurocontrol Document.

At the time of publication of this Eurocontrol Document, the editions indicated for the referenced documents and standards were valid.

Any revision of the referenced ICAO Documents shall be immediately taken into account to revise this Eurocontrol Document.

Revisions of the other referenced documents shall not form part of the provisions of this Eurocontrol Document until they are formally reviewed and incorporated into this Eurocontrol Document.

In the case of a conflict between the requirements of this Eurocontrol Document and the contents of the other referenced documents, this Eurocontrol Document shall take precedence.

2.2 Reference Documents

1. Eurocontrol Standard 000-1-92. Directives for the Uniform Drafting and Presentation of Eurocontrol Standard Documents. 1992.
2. Eurocontrol Standard SUR.ET1.ST05.2000-STD-01-01. All Purpose Structured Eurocontrol Surveillance Information Exchange - ASTERIX. Edition 1.28, Working Draft, December 2001.

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3. DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of this Eurocontrol Document, the following definitions shall apply:

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| 3.1.1 | Catalogue of Data Items: | List of all the possible Data Items of each Data Category describing the Data Items by their reference, structure, size and units (where applicable). |
| 3.1.2 | Data Block: | Unit of information seen by the application as a discrete entity by its contents. A Data Block contains one or more Record(s) containing data of the same category. |
| 3.1.3 | Data Category: | Classification of the data in order to permit inter alia an easy identification. |
| 3.1.4 | Data Field: | Physical implementation for the purpose of communication of a Data Item, it is associated with a unique Field Reference Number and is the smallest unit of transmitted information. |
| 3.1.5 | Data Item: | The smallest unit of information in each Data Category. |
| 3.1.6 | Measured Item: | A piece of information (e.g. the position of a target) derived from the sensor information and transmitted without any smoothing. |
| 3.1.7 | Record: | A collection of transmitted Data Fields of the same category preceded by a Field Specification field, signalling the presence/absence of the various Data Fields |
| 3.1.8 | User Application Profile: | The mechanism for assigning Data Items to Data Fields, and containing all necessary information which needs to be standardised for the successful encoding and decoding of the messages. |

3.2 Acronyms and Abbreviations

For the purposes of this Eurocontrol Document the following shall apply:

°	Degree (angle)
ASTERIX	All Purpose STructured Eurocontrol suRveillance Information EXchange
CAT	Data Category
EATMP	European Air Traffic Management Programme
FL	Flight Level, unit of altitude (expressed in 100's of feet)
FRN	Field Reference Number
FSPEC	Field Specification
FX	Field Extension Indicator
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
kt	knot = NM/hour, unit of speed
LEN	Length Indicator
LSB	Least Significant Bit
NM	Nautical Mile, unit of distance (1852 metres)
PSR	Primary Surveillance Radar
RE	Reserved Expansion Indicator
REP	Field Repetition Indicator
s	second, unit of time
SAC	System Area Code
SIC	System Identification Code
SMR	Surface Movement Radar
SMS	Surface Movement System
SP	Special Purpose Indicator
SPI	Special Position Identification
SSR	Secondary Surveillance Radar
STFRDE	Surveillance Task Force on Radar Data Exchange
SURT	Surveillance Team (EATMP)
UAP	User Application Profile (see Definitions)
UTC	Co-ordinated Universal Time
WGS-84	World Geodetic System 84

4. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

4.1 General

The transmission of monosensor surface movement data shall require the transmission of two types of messages:

- target reports,
- service messages.

4.2 Time Management

4.2.1 Definition

The time stamp shall be consistent with the reported target position.

4.2.2 Requirements for Time Stamping

The timestamping shall comply with ICAO Annex 5.

4.3 Projection Systems and Geographical Co-ordinates

4.3.1 Cartesian Representation

Two different types of co-ordinate reference systems are supported.

4.3.1.1 *Co-ordinates Expressed in the Local 2D Co-ordinate Reference System:*

The exported calculated position is expressed in a 2D Cartesian co-ordinate system, which is a plane tangential to the WGS-84 Ellipsoid at the location of the reference point. For a radar, the origin of the Cartesian co-ordinate system coincides with the radar head position. The Y-axis points to the geographical north at that position. The X-axis is perpendicular to the Y-axis and points to the east. The X, Y co-ordinates are calculated using either the measured height or an assumed target height and apply a suitable projection technique for the final 3D to 2D conversion (e.g. a stereographical projection).

All tracker derived information elements, shall be a consistent set of values, expressed in the same co-ordinate reference system (state vector components and the corresponding elements of the track quality vector).

4.4 Unused Bits in Data Items.

Decoders of ASTERIX data shall never assume and rely on specific settings of spare or unused bits. However in order to improve the readability of binary dumps of ASTERIX records, it is recommended to set all spare bits to zero.

4.5 Definitions and Addressing Concepts

In order to address sources in an unambiguous way, a simple abstract model for concepts like sensors or systems has been designed.

4.5.1 Sensor

In the framework of Category 020 a multilateration sensor is:

- a complex of MLT (transmitter)/receivers and a central processing system

4.5.2 System

In the framework of category 020 a System is a Sensor.

4.5.3 Addressing Concepts: Assigning SAC/SIC Codes

By convention a dedicated and unambiguous SAC/SIC code shall be assigned to every System.

4.6 Target Reports

Target reports include :

- Reports from a multilateration system, containing position in Cartesian co-ordinates and/or WGS-84 representation,

4.7 Service Messages

Three types of service messages have been identified:

- Start of Update Cycle (for a system using a cyclic update mechanism, these messages shall be used to signal the start of a new data renewal cycle),
- Periodic Status Messages (these messages should be used by systems to indicate their status periodically),
- Event-triggered Status Messages (these messages should be used by systems to indicate their status in case of events).

4.8 User Application Profile and Data Blocks

4.8.1 A single User Application Profile (UAP) is defined and shall be used for both target reports and service messages.

4.8.2 Data Blocks shall have the following layout.

CAT = 020	LEN		FSPEC	Items of the first record	FSPEC	Items of the last record
------------------	------------	--	--------------	---------------------------	--------------	--------------------------

where:

- Data Category (CAT) = 020, is a one-octet field indicating that the Data Block contains monoradar surface movement data;
- Length Indicator (LEN) is a two-octet field indicating the total length in octets of the Data Block, including the CAT and LEN fields;
- FSPEC is the Field Specification.

4.9 Composition of Messages

4.9.1 Messages shall be composed of Data Items assembled in the order defined by the Field Reference Number (FRN) in the associated UAP.

4.9.2 When sent, items shall always be transmitted in a Record with the corresponding FSPEC bits set to one.

5. LAYOUT OF MESSAGES

5.1 Standard Data Items

The standardised Data Items, which shall be used for the transmission of Multilateration data are defined in Table 1 and described in the following pages.

Table 1 - Standard Data Items of Category 020

Data Item Ref. No.	Description	Resolution
I020/000	Message Type	N.A.
I020/010	Data Source Identifier	N.A.
I020/020	Target Report Descriptor	N.A.
I020/041	Position in WGS-84	$180^\circ/2^{31}$
I020/042	Position in Cartesian Co-ordinates	1 m
I020/060	Mode-3/A Code in Octal Representation	N.A.
I020/090	Flight Level in Binary Representation	$\frac{1}{4}$ FL
I020/091	Measured Height	6.25 ft
I020/140	Time of Day	1/128 s
I020/161	Track Number	N.A.
I020/170	Track Status	N.A.
I020/202	Calculated Track Velocity in Cartesian Coord.	0.25 m/s
I020/210	Calculated Acceleration	0.25 m/s^2
I020/220	Target Address	N.A.
I020/230	Comms/ACAS Capability and Flight Status	N.A.
I020/245	Target Identification	N.A.
I020/250	Mode S MB Data	N.A.
I020/260	ACAS Resolution Advisory Report	N.A.
I020/300	Vehicle Fleet Identification	N.A.
I020/310	Pre-programmed Message	N.A.
I020/400	Mask of Receivers	N.A.
I020/500	Position Accuracy	0.25
I020/550	System Status	N.A.

5.2 Description of Standard Data Items

5.2.1 Data Item I020/000, Message Type

Definition: This Data Item allows for a more convenient handling of the messages at the receiver side by further defining the type of transaction.

Format: One-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:



bits-8/1

Message Type

Encoding rule :

This data item shall be present in every ASTERIX record.

NOTES

1. In application where transactions of various types are exchanged, the Message Type Data Item facilitates the proper message handling at the receiver side.
2. All Message Type values are reserved for common standard use.
3. The following set of Message Types are standardised for category 010 records:
 - 001 Target Report
 - 002 Start of Update Cycle
 - 003 Periodic Status Message
 - 004 Event-triggered Status Message

The list of items present for the four message types is defined in the following table. M stands for mandatory, O for optional, X for never present.

Table 2 – Items per Message Types

Item	Type	001 Target Report	002 Start of Update Cycle	003 Periodic Status Message	004 Event Status Message
I020/000	Message Type	M	M	M	M
I020/010	Data Source Identifier	M	M	M	M
I020/020	Target Report Descriptor	M	X	X	X
I020/041	Position in WGS-84 Coordinates	O	X	X	X
I020/042	Position in Cartesian Coordinates	O	X	X	X
I020/060	Mode-3/A Code	O	X	X	X
I020/090	Flight Level in Binary Representation	O	X	X	X
I020/091	Measured Height	O	X	X	X
I020/140	Time of Day	M	M	M	M
I020/161	Track Number	O	X	X	X
I020/170	Track Status	O	X	X	X
I020/202	Calculated Track Velocity in Cartesian Coordinates	O	X	X	X
I020/210	Calculated Acceleration	O	X	X	X
I020/220	Target Address	O	X	X	X
I020/230	Comms/ACAS Capability and Flight Status				
I020/245	Target Identification	O	X	X	X
I020/250	Mode S MB Data	O	X	X	X
I020/300	Vehicle Fleet Identification	O	X	X	X
I020/310	Pre-programmed Message	O	X	X	X
I020/400	Mask of Receivers	O	X	X	X
I020/500	Standard Deviation of Position	O	X	X	X
I020/550	System Status	X	O	M	M

5.2.2**Data Item I020/010, Data Source Identifier****Definition:** Identification of the system from which the data are received.**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
SAC								SIC							

bits-16/9 (SAC)

System Area Code

bits-8/1 (SIC)

System Identification Code

5.2.3 Data Item I020/020, Target Report Descriptor

Definition: Type and characteristics of the data as transmitted by a system.

Format: Variable length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet, followed by one-octet extents as necessary.

**Structure
of First Part:**

Octet no. 1

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
TYP	CHN	GBS	CRT	SIM	TST	FX	

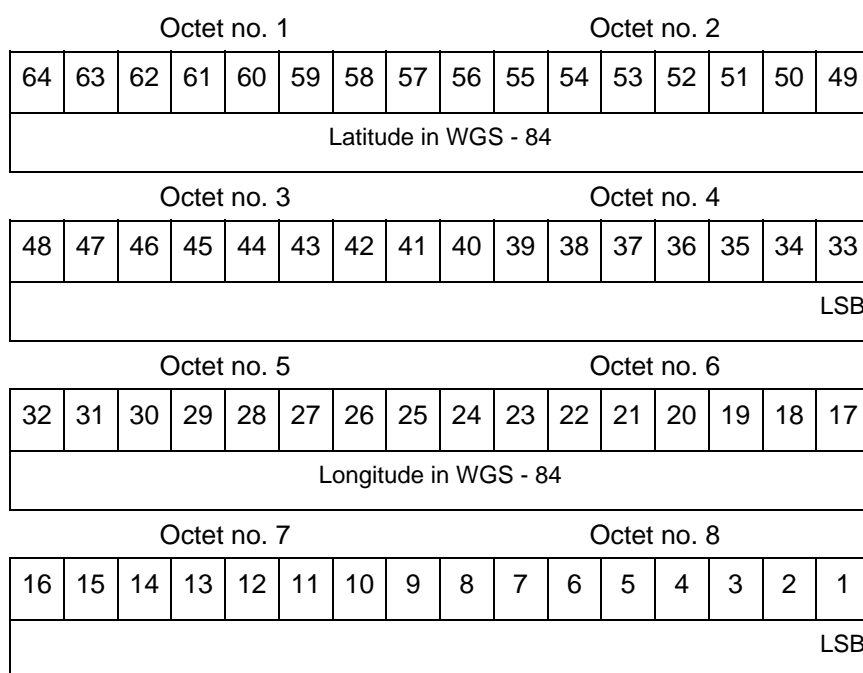
bits-8/7	(TYP)	= 00	SSR multilateration
		= 01	Mode S multilateration
		= 10	HF multilateration
		= 11	Not defined
bit-6	(CHN)	= 0	Chain 1
		= 1	Chain 2
bit-5	(GBS)	= 0	Transponder Ground bit not set
		= 1	Transponder Ground bit set
bit-4	(CRT)	= 0	No Corrupted reply in multilateration
		= 1	Corrupted replies in multilateration
bit-3	(SIM)	= 0	Actual target report
		= 1	Simulated target report
bit-2	(TST)= 0	Default	
		= 1	Test Target
bit-1	(FX)	= 0	End of Data Item
		= 1	Extension into first extent

Structure of First Extent:

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RAB	SPI	TOT		0	0	0	FX

bit-8	(RAB)	= 0	Report from target transponder
		= 1	Report from field monitor (fixed transponder)
bit-7	(SPI)	= 0	Absence of SPI
		= 1	Special Position Identification
bits-6/5	(TOT)	= 00	Undetermined
		= 01	Aircraft
		= 10	Ground vehicle
		= 11	Helicopter
bits-4/2	Spare bits set to zero		
bit-1	(FX)	= 0	End of Data Item
		= 1	Extension into next extent

5.2.4

Data Item I020/041, Position in WGS-84 Co-ordinates**Definition :** Position of a target in WGS-84 Co-ordinates.**Format :** Eight-octet fixed length Data Item**Structure:**

bits-64/33	(Latitude)	In WGS.84 in two's complement. Range -90 <= latitude <= 90 deg.
	(LSB)	= $180/2^{25}$ degrees
bits-32/1	(Longitude)	In WGS.84 in two's complement. Range -180 <= longitude < 180 deg.
	(LSB)	= $180/2^{25}$ degrees

The LSB provides a resolution at least better than 0.6m.

5.2.5 Data Item I020/042, Position in Cartesian Co-ordinates

Definition: Calculated position in Cartesian co-ordinates, in two's complement representation.

Format: Six-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1										Octet no. 2					
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33
X															

Octet no. 3								Octet no. 4							
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
LSB															

Octet no. 5								Octet no. 6							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Y														LSB	

bits 48/25 = X

bit 25 (LSB) = 0.5 m, max range=+/-4194.3km (~2265 NM)

bits 24/1 = Y

bit 1 (LSB) = 0.5 m, max range=+/-4194.3km (~2265 NM)

5.2.6

Data Item I020/060, Mode-3/A Code in Octal Representation**Definition:** Mode-3/A code converted into octal representation.**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
V	G	L	0	A4	A2	A1	B4	B2	B1	C4	C2	C1	D4	D2	D1

bit-16	(V)	= 0	Code validated
		= 1	Code not validated
bit-15	(G)	= 0	Default
		= 1	Garbled code
bit-14	(L)	= 0	Mode-3/A code derived from the reply of the transponder
		= 1	Mode-3/A code not extracted during the last scan
bit-13		Spare bit set to 0	
bits-12/1		Mode-3/A reply in octal representation	

Encoding Rule:

- For Mode S, once a Mode-3/A code is seen, that code shall be sent every scan, provided the radar is receiving replies for that aircraft.
- Bit 14 (L) will be set when the Mode 3/A Code was taken from the Track file

NOTES

1. Bit 15 (G) is set to one when an error correction has been attempted.
2. Bit 16 (V) is normally set to zero, but can exceptionally be set to one to indicate a non-validated Mode-3/A code (e.g. alert condition detected, but new Mode-3/A code not successfully extracted).

5.2.7 Data Item I020/090, Flight Level in Binary Representation

Definition: Flight Level (Mode S Altitude) converted into binary two's complement representation.

Format: Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
V	G	Flight Level													LSB

bit-16 (V) = 0 Code validated
= 1 Code not validated

bit-15 (G) = 0 Default
= 1 Garbled code

bits-14/1 (Flight Level) LSB= 1/4 FL

Encoding Rule:

This data item shall be sent when Mode S altitude code is present and decodable. It represents the flight level of the plot, even if associated with a track.

NOTES

1. When Mode C code / Mode S altitude code is present but not decodable, the "Undecodable Mode C code / Mode S altitude code" Warning/Error should be sent in I020/030.
2. When local tracking is applied and the received Mode S altitude code corresponds to an abnormal value (i.e: the variation with the previous plot is estimated too important by the tracker), the "Mode C code / Mode S altitude code abnormal value compared to the track" Warning/Error should be sent in I020/030.
3. The value shall be within the range described by ICAO Annex 10
4. For Mode S, bit 15 (G) is set to one when an error correction has been attempted.

5.2.8 Data Item I020/091, Measured Height

Definition: Height above local 2D co-ordinate reference system (two's complement) based on direct measurements not related to barometric pressure.

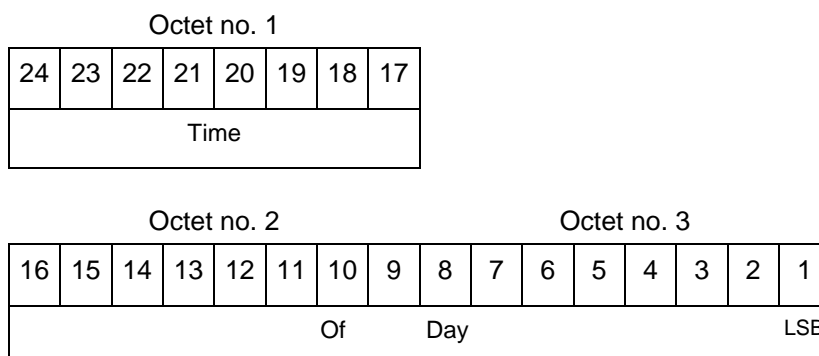
Format: Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

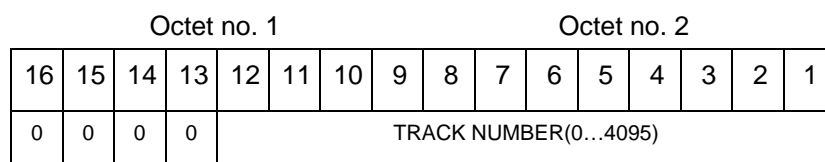
Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Measured Height														LSB	

bits-16/1

Height
LSB= 6.25 ft
Range= +/- 204 800 ft

5.2.9 Data Item I020/140, Time of Day**Definition:** Absolute time stamping expressed as UTC.**Format:** Three-octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**

$$\text{bit-1 (LSB)} = (2^{-7})\text{s} = 1/128 \text{ s}$$

NOTE - The time of day value is reset to zero each day at midnight.**5.2.10 Data Item I020/161, Track Number****Definition:** An integer value representing a unique reference to a track record within a particular track file.**Format:** Two-octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**
 bits-16/13
 bits-12/1

 Spare bits set to zero.
 Track number.

5.2.11 Data Item I020/170, Track Status**Definition:** Status of track.**Format:** Variable length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet, followed by one-octet extents as necessary.**Structure of First Part:**

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
CNF	TRE	CST		MAH	STH	GHO	FX

bit-8	(CNF)	= 0	Confirmed track
		= 1	Track in initiation phase
bit-7	(TRE)	= 0	Default
		= 1	Last report for a track
bits-6/5	(CST)	= 00	No extrapolation
		= 01	
		= 10	Predictable extrapolation in masked area
		= 11	Extrapolation due to unpredictable absence of detection
bit-4	(MAH)	= 0	Default
		= 1	Horizontal manoeuvre
bit-3	(STH)	= 0	Measured position
		= 1	Smoothed position
bit-2	(GHO)	= 0	Default
		= 1	Ghost track
bit-1	(FX)	= 0	End of Data Item
		= 1	Extension into first extent

NOTES

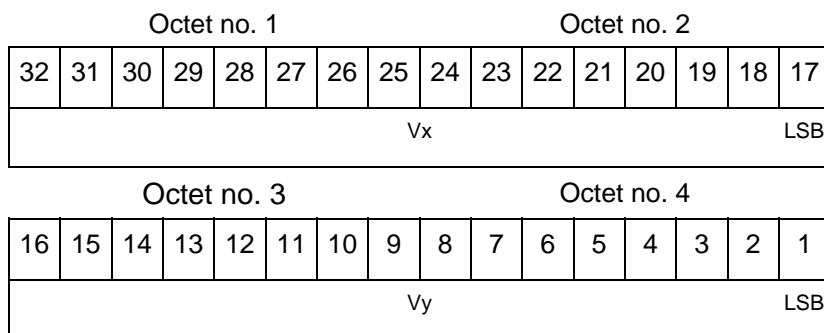
1. Bit-8 (GHO) is used to signal that the track is suspected to have been generated by a fake target.

5.2.12 Data Item I020/202, Calculated Track Velocity in Cartesian Co-ordinates

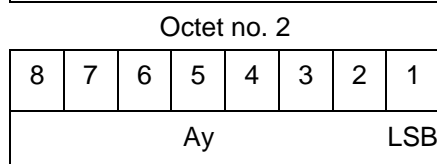
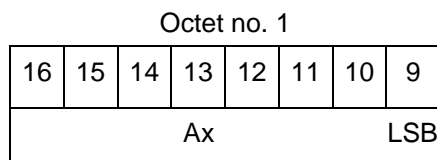
Definition: Calculated track velocity expressed in Cartesian co-ordinates, in two's complement representation.

Format: Four-octet fixed length Data Item .

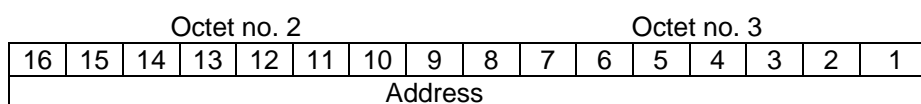
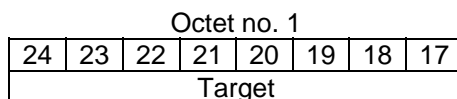
Structure:



bit-17 & 1 (LSB) = 0.25 m/s, Max.range = ± 8192 m/s

5.2.13 Data Item I020/210, Calculated Acceleration**Definition :** Calculated Acceleration of the target, in two's complement form.**Format :** Two-Octet fixed length data item.**Structure:**

bits 9 & 1 (LSB) = 0.25 m/s^2
 Max. range $\pm 31 \text{ m/s}^2$

5.2.14 Data Item I020/220, Target Address**Definition:** Target address (24-bits address) assigned uniquely to each Target.**Format:** Three-octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**

bits-24/1

24-bits Target Address, A23 to A0

5.2.15 Data Item I020/230, Communications/ACAS Capability and Flight Status

Definition: Communications capability of the transponder, capability of the on-board ACAS equipment and flight status.

Format: Two-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
COM			STAT			0	0	MSSC	ARC	AIC	B1A	B1B			

bits-16/14 (COM)

Communications capability of the transponder

= 0 No communications capability (surveillance only)

= 1 Comm. A and Comm. B capability

= 2 Comm. A, Comm. B and Uplink ELM

= 3 Comm. A, Comm. B, Uplink ELM and Downlink ELM

= 4 Level 5 Transponder capability

5 to 7 Not assigned

bits-13/11 (STAT)

Flight Status

= 0 No alert, no SPI, aircraft airborne

= 1 No alert, no SPI, aircraft on ground

= 2 Alert, no SPI, aircraft airborne

= 3 Alert, no SPI, aircraft on ground

= 4 Alert, SPI, aircraft airborne or on ground

= 5 No alert, SPI, aircraft airborne or on ground

6 - 7 Not assigned

bits-10/9 (spare)

spare bits set to zero

bit-8 (MSSC)

Mode-S Specific Service Capability

= 0 No

= 1 Yes

bit-7 (ARC)

Altitude reporting capability

= 0 100 ft resolution

= 1 25 ft resolution

bit-6 (AIC)

Aircraft identification capability

= 0 No

= 1 Yes

bit-5 (B1A)

BDS 1,0 bit 16

bits 4/1 (B1B)

BDS 1,0 bits 37/40

Encoding Rule:

This item shall be present in every ASTERIX record conveying data related to a Mode S target. If the datalink capability has not been extracted yet, bits 16/14 shall be set to zero.

5.2.16 Data Item I020/245, Target Identification

Definition: Target (aircraft or vehicle) identification in 8 characters.

Format: Seven-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1							
56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
STI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Octet no. 2										Octet no. 3					
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33
MSB	Character 1					Character 2					Character 3				

Octet no. 4								Octet no. 5							
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
				Character 4				Character 5							

Octet no. 6										Octet no. 7					
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Character 6				Character 7				Character 8				LSB			

bits-56/55 (STI) = 00 Callsign or registration downlinked from transponder

= 01 Callsign not downlinked from transponder

= 10 Registration not downlinked from transponder

bits-54/49 Spare bits set to zero

bits-48/1 Characters 1-8 (coded on 6 bits each) defining target identification.

NOTE: See ICAO document Annex 10, Volume IV, section 3.1.2.9 for the coding rules.

5.2.17 Data Item I020/250, Mode S MB Data

Definition: Mode S Comm B data as extracted from the aircraft transponder.

Format: Repetitive Data Item starting with a one-octet Field Repetition Indicator (REP) followed by at least one BDS report comprising one seven octet BDS register and one octet BDS code.

Structure:

Octet no. 1							
72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65
REP							
Octet no. 2							
64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57
MSB							
Octet no. 3							
56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
MB							
Octet no. 4							
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
DATA							
Octet no. 5							
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33
Octet no. 6							
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25
Octet no. 7							
24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
Octet no. 8							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
LSB							
Octet no. 9							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
BDS1				BDS2			

bits-72/65	(REP)	Repetition factor
bits-64/9	(MB Data)	56-bit message conveying Mode S Comm B message data
bits-8/5	(BDS1)	Comm B Data Buffer Store 1 Address
bits-4/1	(BDS2)	Comm B Data Buffer Store 2 Address

NOTES

1. For the transmission of BDS20, item 245 is used.

5.2.18 Data Item I020/260, ACAS Resolution Advisory Report

Definition: Currently active Resolution Advisory (RA), if any, generated by the ACAS associated with the transponder transmitting the report and threat identity data.

Format: Seven-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41

Octet no. 3								Octet no. 4							
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25
MB DATA															

Octet no. 5					Octet no. 6										
24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9

Octet 7							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

bits-56/1 (MB Data)

56-bit message conveying Mode S
Comm B message data of BDS
Register 3,0.

Encoding Rule:

This item shall be present when a Resolution Advisory has been generated in the last scan.

NOTES

1. Refer to ICAO Draft SARPs for ACAS for detailed explanations.

5.2.19 Data Item I020/300, Vehicle Fleet Identification**Definition:** Vehicle fleet identification number.**Format:** One octet fixed length Data Item.**Structure:**

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
VFI							

Bits 8-1 (VFI)	= 0	Unknown
	= 1	ATC equipment maintenance
	= 2	Airport maintenance
	= 3	Fire
	= 4	Bird scarer
	= 5	Snow plough
	= 6	Runway sweeper
	= 7	Emergency
	= 8	Police
	= 9	Bus
	= 10	Tug (push/tow)
	= 11	Grass cutter
	= 12	Fuel
	= 13	Baggage
	= 14	Catering
	= 15	Aircraft maintenance
	= 16	Flyco (follow me)

5.2.20 Data Item I020/310, Pre-programmed Message

Definition: Number related to a pre-programmed message that can be transmitted by a vehicle.

Format: One octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
TRB	MSG						

Bit-8 (TRB) = 0 Default
= 1 In Trouble

Bits 7-1 (MSG) = 1 Towing aircraft
= 2 "Follow me" operation
= 3 Runway check
= 4 Emergency operation (fire, medical...)
= 5 Work in progress (maintenance, birds scarer, sweepers...)

5.2.21 Data Item I020/400, Contributing Receivers

Definition: Overview of Receiver Units, which have contributed to the Target Detection

Format: Four octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1										Octet no. 2						
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	

Octet no. 3										Octet no. 4						
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
																LSB

Bits 32/1

Contributing Receiver Units

RU1 = LSB

5.2.22 Data Item I020/500, Position Accuracy**Definition:** Standard Deviation of Position**Format:** Compound Data Item, comprising a primary subfield of one octet, followed by one or two defined subfields.**Structure of Primary Subfield:**

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
GDP	SD	0	0	0	0	0	0

bit-8	(GDP)	Subfield #1: GDOP of Position = 0 Absence of Subfield #1 = 1 Presence of Subfield #1
bit-7	(SD)	Subfield #2: Standard Deviation of Position = 0 Absence of Subfield #2 = 1 Presence of Subfield #2
bits-6/1	(Spare)	Subfields #3/7: Spare = 0 Absence of Subfield = 1 Presence of Subfield

Structure of Subfield # 1:**GDOP of Position**

Octet no. 1								Octet no. 2							
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17
GDP-x								GDP-y							
LSB								LSB							

Octet no. 3								Octet no. 4							
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
GDP-xy															
LSB															

bits-32/25 (GDP-x)	GDOP along x axis LSB= 0.25
bits-24/17 (GDP-y)	GDOP along y axis LSB= 0.25
bits-16/1 (GDP-xy)	GDOP LSB= 0.25 ²

Structure of Subfield # 2:
Standard Deviation of Position

bits-32/25	(σ_x)	Standard Deviation of X component LSB= 0.25 m
bits-24/17	(σ_y)	Standard Deviation of Y component LSB= 0.25 m
bits-16/1	(σ_{xy})	Covariance in two's complement form LSB= 0.25 m ²

5.2.23 Data Item I020/550, System Status

Definition: Information concerning the configuration and status of a System.

Format: One-octet fixed length Data Item.

Structure:

Octet no. 1							
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
NOGO		OVL	TSV	DIV	TTF	0	0

bits-8/7	(NOGO)		Operational Release Status of the System
		= 00	Operational
		= 01	Degraded
		= 10	NOGO
bit-6	(OVL)		Overload indicator
		= 0	No overload
		= 1	Overload
bit-5	(TSV)		Time Source Validity
		= 0	valid
		= 1	invalid
bit-4	(TTF)	= 0	Test Target Operative
		= 1	Test Target Failure
bits-3/1	Spare bits set to zero		

5.3 Standard User Application Profile

5.3.1 The following UAP shown in Table 3 shall be used for the transmission of target reports and service messages :

Table 3 - Standard UAP

FRN	Data Item	Information	Length in Octets
1	I020/010	Data Source Identifier	2
2	I020/000	Message Type	1
3	I020/020	Target Report Descriptor	1+
4	I020/140	Time of Day	3
5	I020/041	Position in WGS-84 Co-ordinates	8
6	I020/042	Position in Cartesian Co-ordinates	6
7	I020/202	Calculated Track Velocity in Cartesian Coord.	4
FX	-	Field Extension Indicator	-
8	I020/161	Track Number	2
9	I020/170	Track Status	1+
10	I020/060	Mode-3/A Code in Octal Representation	2
11	I020/090	Flight Level in Binary Representation	2
12	I020/220	Target Address	3
13	I020/245	Target Identification	7
14	I020/250	Mode S MB Data	1+8n
FX	-	Field Extension Indicator	-
15	I020/091	Measured Height	2
16	I020/210	Calculated Acceleration	2
17	I020/300	Vehicle Fleet Identification	1
18	I020/310	Pre-programmed Message	1
19	I020/500	Position Accuracy	1+4n
20	I020/400	Contributing Receivers	4
21	I020/550	System Status	1
FX	-	Field Extension Indicator	-
22	I020/230	Comms/ACAS Capability and Flight Status	1+
23	I020/260	ACAS Resolution Advisory Report	7
24	Spare		
25	Spare		
26	Spare		
27	SP	Special Purpose Field	
28	RE	Reserved Expansion Field	
FX	-	Field Extension Indicator	-

where:

- the first column indicates the FRN associated to each Data Item used in the UAP;
- the fourth column gives the format and the length of each item. A stand-alone figure indicates the octet count of a fixed-length Data Item, 1+ indicates a variable-length Data Item comprising a first part of one-octet followed by n-octets extents as necessary.