

Software Radio (R) Evolution and Its Application to Aeronautical Mobile Communications

Minh Nguyen May 19-22, 2003

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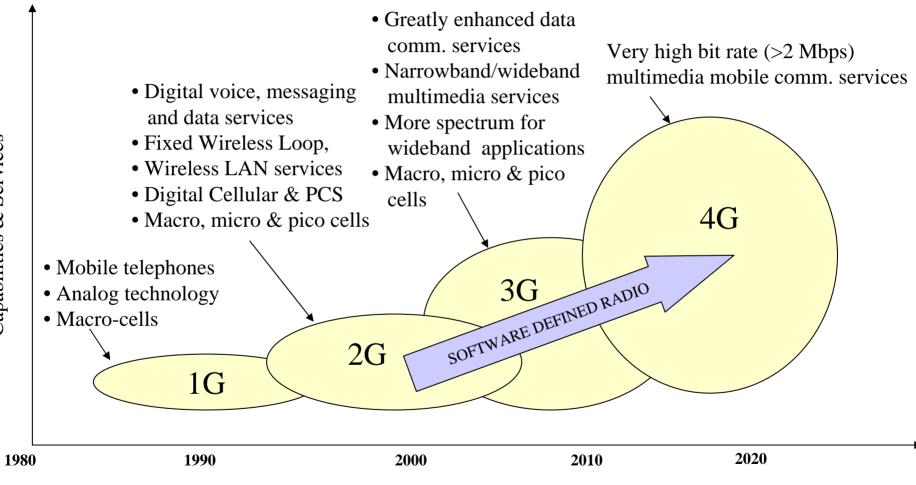
Topics

- Background
- Software Radio Definition
- Software Radio Evolution: A Worldwide Migration toward Software Radio Technology
- Software Radio for Aeronautical A/G Communications
- Summary





Global Commercial Telecommunications Industry is Migrating to Software Radio Technology

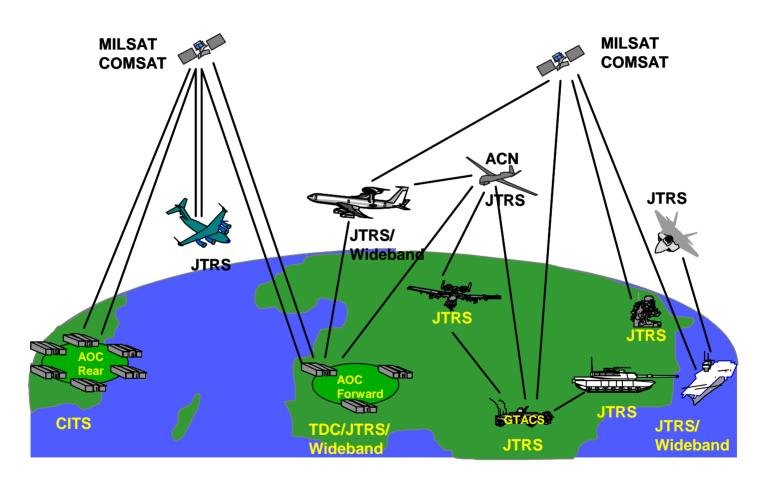




Source: SDR Forum, "Perspective and Views on Regulatory Aspects of Software Defined Radio" Working Paper, January 2002.

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The U.S. Government is Migrating to Software Radio Technology







What is Software Radio?

- The FCC and Software Defined Radio (SDR) Forum are working together to formulate an official definition
 - Various definitions of SDR exist today (e.g. NTIA/ITS, SDR Forum)
- "Software Defined Radio is a radio that is flexible (programmable) to accommodate various physical layer formats and protocols"
 - Joe Mitola (MITRE) coined this working definition in 1991
 - Implied from the definition, SDR is a multiband multimode radio with dynamic capability defined through software covering all layers of the OSI protocols stack

NTIA: National Telecommunications and Information Administration

ITS: Institute for Telecommunication Sciences



SDR Evolution in the United States

- SDR concept started in the late 1970s with the introduction of multimode radios operating in VHF band
- U.S. Air Force Avionics Laboratory initiated the Integrated Communication, Navigation, Identification and Avionics (ICNIA) program in the late 1970s
 - Developed an architecture to support multifunctional, multiband airborne radios in the 30 MHz -1600 MHz band
 - Successful flight test and final report delivery in 1992
 - ICNIA radio was the first programmable radio
- In the late 1980s, the Air Force Research Laboratory initiated the Tactical Anti-Jam Programmable Signal processor (TAJPSP)
 - Developed a processor capable of simultaneous waveform operations using modular approach
 - TAJPSP later evolved into the SPEAKeasy program





SDR Evolution in the United States

- SPEAKeasy was a joint U.S. Government program to develop the architecture and technology to meet future military requirements for multimedia networking operations
 - The first significant military investment to integrate various existing radio families into one family
 - COTS-based architecture
 - Demonstrated multiband, multimode radio capabilities in 1998
 - SPEAKeasy evolved into the Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)
- JTRS Joint Program Office was established in 1999
 - Envisioned to be the next generation tactical radio for future advanced military operations
 - Mission is to "acquire a family of affordable, high-capacity tactical radios to provide interoperable LOS/BLOS C4I capabilities to the war fighters"
 - The SDR Forum provides expertise in software radio technology for the JTRS program
 - The Object Management Group is working toward building an international commercial standard on the Software Communications Architecture (SCA)





SDR Evolution in Europe

- R&D in Advanced Communications in Europe (RACE) and Advanced Communications Technology and Services (ACTS) programs
 - ACTS projects, FIRST and FRAMES, used software radios to investigate next-generation air-interfaces
- RACE and ACTS focus on incorporating 3G and potentially 4G standards into its Global System for **Mobile (GSM) Communications network**
 - Pave the way for more capable and more powerful products and flexible services
 - Key research areas include receiver architecture, baseband DSP architecture, enabling technologies



FIRST: Flexible Integrated Radio System and Technology FRAMES: Future Radio Wideband Multiple Access System



SDR Evolution in ASIA

- In 1999, Japanese Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers (IEICE) software radio group was formed
 - Held technical conferences, workshops, panel discussions and symposia, in conjunction with SDR Forum Radio
- In 2000, Korea Electromagnetic Engineering Society (KEES) sponsored a workshop to monitor software radio activities in Korea, Japan and Taiwan
- IEICE and KEES mission:
 - Promote R&D in SDR
 - Allow protocol, software, hardware to be easily integrated for future radio system
 - Foster cross-organization and collaboration among academia, industries and governments
 - Organize symposia and workshops on SDR





SDR for A/G Communications:

Why should the aviation community be interested in SDR technology?

- SDR can provide potential benefits for aviation community
 - Accommodate multiple air-interface standards
 - Facilitate transition by bridging legacy and future technologies
 - Allow multiple services incentives for equipage
 - Implement "future-proof" concept capable for insertions of future technologies and allow easy upgrades
 - Implement open-architecture to allow multiple vendors to supply or participate, offer declining prices
 - Reduce product development time
 - Enable other advanced commercial technologies to be adapted to offer user's services and benefits



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Future Outlook

- Software Defined Radio is a promising technology and has gained worldwide interest and support from commercial industries and government agencies
- Is the Software Communication Architecture (SCA) as used in JTRS applicable for commercial aviation?
 - 25 kHz AM, 8.33 kHz AM, VDL have been included in the JTRS waveform library
- Questions remain to be addressed for using software radio for aviation
 - Cost
 - Certification



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