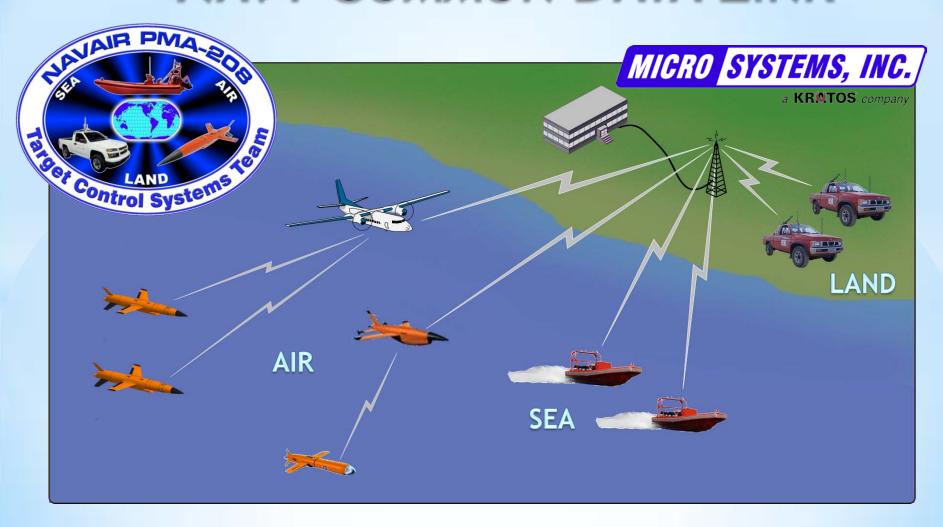
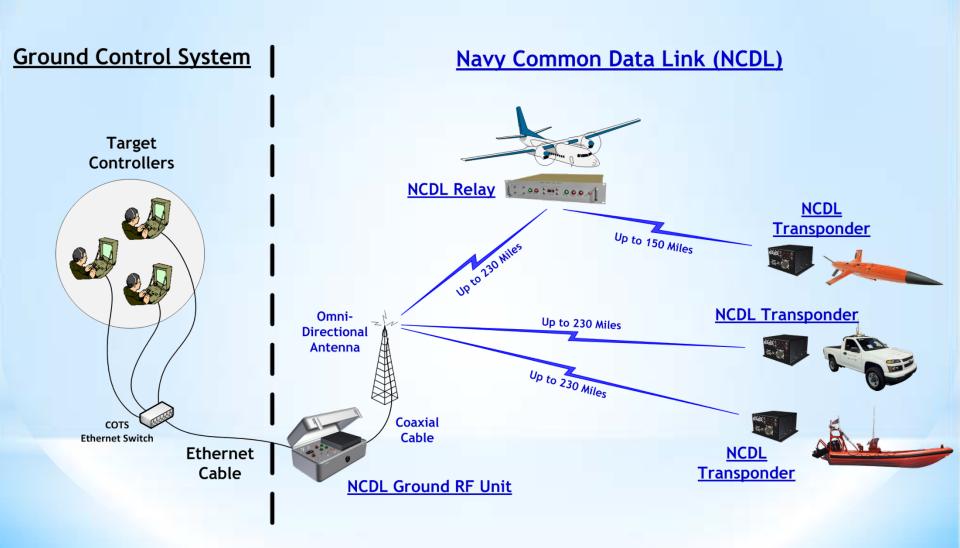
THE NAVY COMMON DATA LINK



50th Annual NDIA Targets Symposium October 3rd, 2012

Mick Owens Micro Systems, Inc.

The NCDL In Operation ...





Program Summary

- The NCDL is an upgrade to a previously fielded design for the System for Naval Control (SNTC)
 - The NCDL is at Technology Readiness Level 6
- Equipment qualification tests will begin in October 2013
 - Environmental Tests per MIL-STD-810F (temp, altitude, etc.)
 - EMI Tests per MIL-STD-461G
- All NCDL engineering drawings and manufacturing data are controlled by the Navy







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Data Link

Transponder

Ground RF Unit





Test Set

- These 5 Design Specifications define the NCDL
- Over 200 pages of detailed performance requirements

NCDL Transponder



- 25 watts of transmit power, -96 dBm receive sensitivity
- 28 VDC or 12 VDC operation (MIL-STD-704F)
- Frequency, Address, and LOC Timeout set by users



NCDL Ground RF Unit



- 25 watts of transmit power, -96 dBm receive sensitivity
- Internal GPS provides precision datalink timing
- Power: 100 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz



NCDL Relay



- 50 watts of transmit power, -99 dBm receive sensitivity
- Uses 28 VDC MIL-STD-704F aircraft power
- Frequency & Address set by users prior to mission
- Internal GPS provides Relay position to Ground Control System



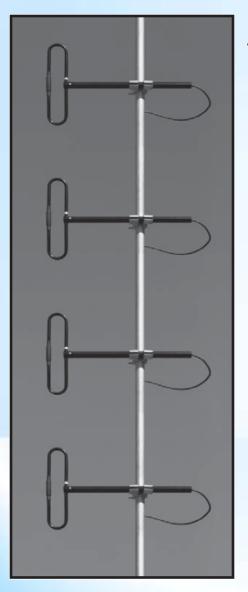
NCDL Test Set



- Tests NCDL Relays and Transponders
- Supports factory level ATP testing and Go/No Go testing
- Laptop software runs on Windows 7[®] operating system
- Complies with Navy's Information Assurance (IA) requirements



Low Cost Omnidirectional Antennas



Tower Mounted GRFU Antenna

Target Antenna



Relay Antenna





- Enhanced system performance
 - Transfers 16 times more data than the legacy SNTC datalink
- Fewer equipment requirements
 - Controls up to 8 aerial targets per GRFU or Relay
 - Cuts equipment requirements by a factor of 4
- Primary User Status in UHF Band
 - Users of this band are military only
 - Simplifies frequency coordination at each test range
 - DD Form 1494 Stage 1 approved by NTIA
- Transponders can operate with or without GPS
 - TSPI provided by MEMS INS on Navy's new SSAT target
 - Other targets fitted with low cost OEM GPS receivers



- Eight frequency channels are available
 - Support for very complex mission profiles
 - Example: 4 GRFUs can control up to 32 aerial targets or up to 64 land targets simultaneously
 - Separate operations can be performed in the same local area
- Extensive Recording Capabilities
 - Removable SD cards
 - Transponders, GRFUs, and Relays record every RF message that is transmitted or received
 - Transponders record all Serial Bus messages that are transmitted or received from the target autopilot
 - All recorded messages are time stamped with 1 millisecond accuracy



- Reduced susceptibility to interference and multipathing
 - Operating frequencies can be changed during a mission to counteract the effects of interference and multipathing
- Improved datalink reliability
 - Forward Error Correction (FEC) detects data errors and corrects them in real time
 - 24-Bit Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) ensures no remaining data errors will get to the target
- Increased Flexibility
 - Uplink and downlink message content is defined by the target requirements, not the datalink (i.e., open architecture)
 - User-defined message data and user-defined message lengths
 - Uplink and downlink messages can be up to 255 bytes long



- Transponders provide multiple serial buses to interface with current and future targets
 - CAN, RS-232, RS-485 and ITCS
- Transponders have built-in capability to operate in dualtransponder systems
 - "CTS Enable" signal input provided
- Transponders can become Relays at any time during a mission (Target Relay Mode)
- Transponders, Relays and GRFUs all report the RF Signal Strength of each message they receive





The Navy Common Data Link "Any Target, Anywhere"

