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New methods of surveillance



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Thales has developed a passive surveillance radar that relies on signals transmitted by commercial FM radio stations to track aircraft.

The revolutionary new technology offers a low-cost surveillance capability to a range of more than 200 km.

The **Homeland Alerter 100 (HA100)** will perform trials under the European Commission 6th Framework Programme as part of the SINBAD project (Safety Improved with a New concept by Better Awareness on airport approach Domain). In this project, the **HA 100** is part of a network of sensors that will be deployed to test the ability of the **Multi Static Primary Surveillance Radar (MSPSR)** technology to provide non-cooperative aircraft tracking data. Like a passive radar, a **MSPSR** uses a sparse network of omni-directional transmitters and omni-directional receivers. It establishes a 3D nondependent air situation display, and tracks non-cooperative targets such as Ultra Light Aircraft. Regarding non-cooperative independent surveillance, **MSPSR** is potentially a cheaper mean, compared to conventional radar, for providing continuous coverage of the airspace detecting non-cooperative targets. It is capable of detecting targets at low speed and very low altitude.

Its performance complies with the requirements for approach and terminal maneuvering areas and offers several improvements over conventional primary radar. It provides 3D detection in position and velocity, higher renewal rate every 1.5 seconds instead of 4-5 seconds, target classification, wake vortex detection and monitoring, and wind farm filtering.

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