# Airborne surveillance of sea surface activities -what technology is needed for improved effectiveness?

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## Introduction



First generation developed >30 years ago

MSS 6000 launched 2006

**MSS 7000** 







## **Airborne mission system**

#### End user

Coast guard, law enforcement, border patrol

#### Maritime

Surveillance system

Integration of sensors, GIS SW & communication suite

Effective mission

Typical 2-12h flight, 1000-5000ft, 150-250kts







## **Mission types**

Search & Rescue



**Green Border Control** 

**EEZ / Fishery Control** 

**Environmental Protection** 











- Environmental Protection/ Oil pollution
- Green & Blue border control
- Law enforcement
- Boat traffic control (smuggling)

- Search & Rescue
- EEZ Protection/ Fishery control
- Ship traffic management
- Ice patrol







## **Multi-mission systems**



Multiple tasks during one mission

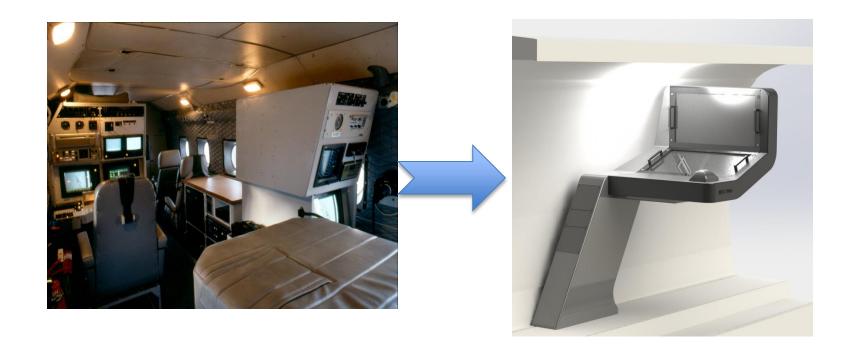
Requires

- broad sensor suite which can be configured/used in different ways depending on the mission type
- tight integration of sensors & modular design
- scaling of information depending on current mission or workload
- filters to handle large amount for data and to present the correct data to the operator





#### **Multi-mission systems - Tight integration**

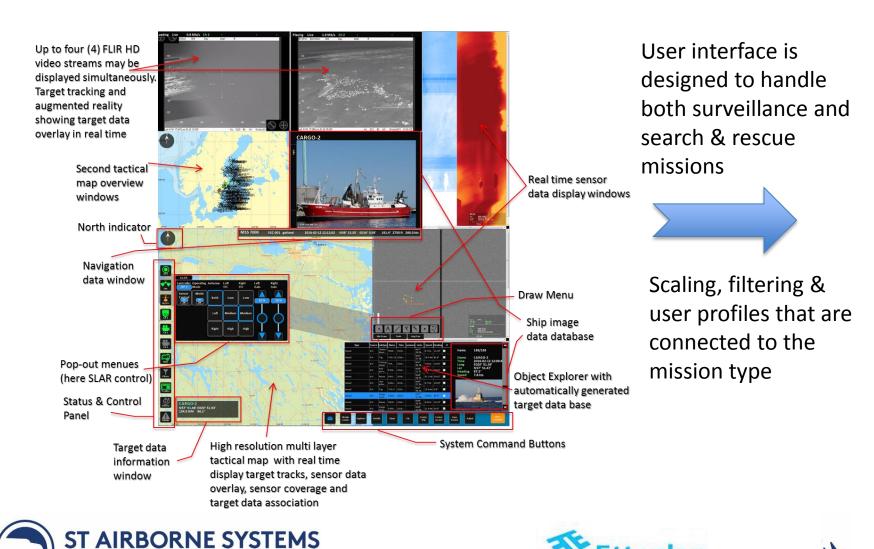








#### Multi-mission systems -New operators interface



Experts in maritime surveillance

#### **Multi-mission systems -Broad sensor suite**

IR/UV-

scanner





**SLAR** 



**AESA 360º** Search Radar



EO/IR







**Radios** 











Laser fluoroscensor



Sox, Nox sniffer







#### Sensors –environmental protection









SLAR – Side Looking Airborne Radar

Long range detection for oil spills and targets

IR/UV scanner— IR & UV & VIS

Thermal mapping

Mapping of relative oil slick thickness

RGB imaging of water and land surfaces

Laserfluorosensor –Day & night classification discrimination between oil and water classification of oil/pollution (type)

Airborne sniffer

 measurement of sulfur content in vessel plume measure of SO<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, NOx







#### Sensors –visual reconnaissance & target identification











Search radar – Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA)

Detection & tracking of moving targets

Target classification with ISAR

Spot SAR ground mapping and Strip SAR Imaging

EO/IR – Electro optical/ Infrared Imaging
Target identification
Target tracking
Laser ranging

Cameras –Handheld video and still cameras

Close up, high resolution images

Target identification and evidence collection

AIS transponder – Automatic Identification System Vessel/target identification

Direction Finder
Scanning of Search & Rescue frequencies
COSPAS/SARSAT (beacon)



#### **Communication units –through satellite & radios**



Satellite Link – Inmarsat connection World wide coverage Voice, data Streaming video



Marine VHF – Communication with vessels on sea surface

Airborne VHF – Communication with other aircraft

HF – Long range communication, both voice and data

Tactical radio – For restricted communication



AIS transponder – Sending position and aircraft data on VHF for identification







## New communication requirements – for national

and international cooperation



Example:



National Authorities i.e.









International partners i.e.

Third countries













#### **Communication suite**

- More complex communication situation
- Many different authorities are requiring information both in flight and postflight
- Both national and international

- Broad and flexible communication suite
- Possibility to adjust the level of reporting depending on the receiver
- Data, voice & chat functionality (high speed)
- Both restricted communication standards and open standards

Requires







### Conclusion

An increasing demand for up to date information, from a wider range of end users, requires improved capability in the maritime surveillance systems:

- Multi-mission systems multi mission requires a broad sensor suite which can be configured/used in different ways depending on the mission type
- 2. Broad communication suite many different authorities involved in missions, require broad and flexible communication suite with the possibility to adjust the level of reporting depending to the receiver











