



# Technical Standard Order

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**Subject: TSO-C147, TRAFFIC ADVISORY SYSTEM (TAS) AIRBORNE EQUIPMENT**

## 1. APPLICABILITY

**(a) Minimum Performance Standards.** This technical standard order (TSO) prescribes the minimum performance standards that active traffic advisory system (TAS) airborne equipment must meet in order to be identified with the applicable TSO marking. Any active traffic advisory system (TAS) airborne equipment that is to be so identified and that is manufactured on or after the date of this TSO must meet the standards set forth in RTCA Document No. RTCA/DO-197A, "Minimum Operational Performance Standards for An Active Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System I (ACTIVE TCAS 1)," Section Two (2) September 12, 1994, with the exceptions listed in appendix 1 of this document.

### **(b) Equipment Classes.**

(1) Class A. Equipment incorporating a horizontal situation display that indicates the presence and relative location of intruder aircraft, and an aural alert informing the crew of a Traffic Advisory (TA).

(2) Class B. Equipment incorporating an aural alert and a visual annunciation informing the crew of a TA.

**(c) Environmental Standard.** The equipment shall be subject to the test conditions as specified in RTCA/DO-160D, "Environmental Conditions and Test Procedures for Airborne Equipment", dated July 29, 1997.

**(d) Software Standard.** If the article includes a digital computer, the software must be developed in accordance with RTCA DO-178B, "Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Certification," dated December 1, 1992.

**2. MARKING.** In accordance with the markings specified in 14 CFR Section 21.607(d), the following requirements apply to all separate components of equipment that are manufactured under this TSO:

(a) At least one major component must be permanently and legibly marked with all information listed in section 21.607(d).

(b) Each separate component of equipment that is manufactured under this TSO (antenna, receiver, transmitter, etc.) must be permanently and legibly marked with at least the name of the manufacturer, the manufacturer's part number, and the TSO number.

(c) The software level(s) in accordance with RTCA/DO-178B.

Note: If multiple software levels are marked, then the installation instructions must clearly identify the software level for each function.

(d) The equipment class.

### 3. DATA REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **Data to be provided with the application.** In accordance with 14 CFR section 21.605(a)(2), the manufacturer must furnish the Manager, Aircraft Certification Office (ACO), Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), having purview of the manufacturer's facilities, one copy each of the following technical data to support FAA design and production approval:

(1) Operating instructions.

(2) Equipment Limitations.

(3) Installation procedures and limitations, including at least a note with the following statement:

“The conditions and tests required for TSO approval of this article are minimum performance standards. It is the responsibility of those installing this article either on or within a specific type or class of aircraft to determine that the aircraft installation conditions are within the TSO standards. The article may be installed only if the installation is performed in accordance with Part 43 or the applicable airworthiness requirements.”

(4) Schematic drawings as applicable to the installation procedures.

(5) Wiring drawings as applicable to the installation procedures.

(6) Equipment Specifications.

(7) List of the components (by part number) that make up the equipment system complying with the standards prescribed in this TSO.

(8) An environmental qualification form as described in RTCA/DO-160D for each component of the system.

(9) Instructions for periodic maintenance and calibration which are necessary for continued airworthiness once the equipment is installed.

(10) Manufacturer's TSO qualification test report.

(11) Nameplate drawing.

(12) If the equipment design includes a digital computer, Plan for Software Aspects of Certification (PSAC), Software Configuration Index, and Software Accomplishment Summary.

NOTE: The FAA recommends that the PSAC be submitted early in the software development process. Early submittal will allow timely resolution of issues such as partitioning and determination of software levels.

**(b) Data that must be furnished upon request.** In addition to the data that is to be furnished directly to the FAA, each manufacturer must have available for review by the manager of the ACO having purview of the manufacturer's facilities, the following technical data:

(1) A drawing list enumerating all of the drawings and processes that are necessary to define the article's design.

(2) The functional test specification to be used to test each production article to ensure compliance with this TSO.

(3) Equipment calibration procedures.

(4) Corrective maintenance procedures (within 12 months after TSO authorization).

(5) Schematic drawings.

(6) Wiring diagrams.

(7) The results of the environmental qualification tests conducted in accordance with RTCA/DO-160D.

(8) If the equipment design includes a digital computer, the appropriate documentation as defined in RTCA/DO-178B, including all data supporting the applicable objectives found in Annex A of RTCA/DO-178B, Process Objectives and Outputs by Software Levels.

**(c) Data to be furnished with manufactured units.**

(1) One copy of the data and information specified in paragraphs 3.(a) (1) through (9) of this TSO must accompany each article manufactured under this TSO.

(2) If the appliance accomplishes any additional functions beyond that described in paragraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of this TSO, then a copy of the data and information specified in paragraphs 3(a)(10) through (12) must accompany each article manufactured under this TSO.

**4. AVAILABILITY OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS.**

(a) Copies of RTCA Documents Nos. DO-197A, DO-160D, and DO-178B may be purchased from RTCA, Inc., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 1020, Washington, DC 20036-4001.

(b) Federal Aviation Regulation Part 21, Subpart O, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325. Advisory Circular 20-110 (current revision), "Index of Aviation Technical Standard Orders," may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Subsequent Distribution Office, Ardmore East Business Center, 3341 Q 75th Avenue, Landover, MD 20785.

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**APPENDIX 1. Changes to RTCA/DO-197A, “Minimum Operational Performance Standards for an Active Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System I (Active TCAS I)” applicable to Traffic Advisory System (TAS) airborne equipment.**

**1.0 Changes Applicable to Both Class A and Class B Equipment.**

**1.1 Receiver Characteristics.**

**1.1.1 In-band Acceptance.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.2.1 of RTCA DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

Given a valid transponder reply signal in the absence of interference or overloads, the minimum trigger level (MTL) is defined as the input power level that results in a 90% ratio of decoded to received replies.

The MTL over the frequency range of 1,087 to 1,093 MHz shall be no greater than -70 dBm.

**1.1.2 In-band Acceptance.** In paragraph 2.4.2.2.1 of RTCA DO-197A, eliminate the following:

under Intruder Aircraft eliminate the last line: “Scenario C and D  $\geq$  -78 dBm.

under Test Description Success:, eliminate the last sentence: For scenarios C and D, the ratio of correctly decoded intruder replies to total input replies shall not exceed 10%.

**1.2 Transmission Frequency.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.3.1 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

“The transmission frequency of Mode C interrogations shall be  $1,030 \pm 0.2$  MHz.”

**1.3 Transmitter RF Output Power.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.3.2 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

When transmitting at full (unattenuated) output power, the peak RF output power delivered to a quarter wave stub antenna shall be within the following limits:

Maximum RF Power: 54 dBm (250W)

Minimum RF Power: 50 dBm (100W)

In the event that antenna gain differs from that of a quarter wave stub antenna (3 dBi), the power limits shall be adjusted accordingly. These limits are based upon range and interference limiting requirements.

**Note:** When transmitting at full (unattenuated) power, the RF power radiated at the pattern peak shall be within the following limits:

**Maximum EIRP: 57 dBm (500W)**

**Minimum EIRP: 53 dBm (200W)**

*It is assumed that the peak gain of a typical quarter wave stub antenna is 3 dBi.  
EIRP = Effective Isotropic Radiated Power.*

**Note:** As an alternative to the above, an active TAS may chose to operate as a low power system at a fixed rate power product limit of 42 Watts per second, in which case the peak RF output power delivered to a quarter wave stub antenna shall not exceed 46 dBm (40W).

**1.4 Transmitter Pulse Characteristics.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.3.5 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

ATCRBS interrogations from active TAS shall employ the Mode C format illustrated in Figure 2-1.

The rise and decay times may be less than shown in the following table, provided the sideband radiation does not exceed the spectral limits tabulated in this standard. The amplitude of P3 shall be within 0.5 dB of the amplitude of P1.

ACTIVE TAS MODE PULSE SHAPES  
(All values in Microseconds)

Pulse Designator	Pulse Duration	Duration Tolerance	Rise Time		Decay Time	
			Min	Max	Min	Max
P1, P3	0.8	$\pm 0.075$	0.05	0.1	0.05	0.2

The pulse spacing tolerances shall be as follows:  
P1 to P3:  $21 \pm 0.10$  microseconds

**1.5 Mode S Broadcast Reception.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.4.2 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

The Active TAS shall have the capability to receive 1,030 MHz Mode S broadcast signals for the purpose of obtaining a count of TCAS interrogators in its vicinity. Mode S reception may reside in an associated Mode S transponder, or may be integral to the Active TAS equipment, in which case those functions necessary to receive and process Mode S broadcast signals for a TCAS count shall be implemented and tested in accordance with RTCA/DO-181A.

**Note:** As an alternative to the above, an active TAS may chose to operate at a fixed rate power product limit of 42W/sec, in which case the requirement to obtain a count of TCAS interrogators for the purpose of interference limiting is eliminated.

**1.6 Interference Limiting.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.6 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

To assure that all interference effects from Active TAS equipment are kept to a low level, Active TAS equipment shall control its interrogation rate or power or both to conform to the following limits.

These limits are given in terms of

RR = the Mode A/C reply rate of own transponder

NT = the number of airborne TCAS interrogators detected via Mode S broadcast receptions with a receiver threshold of -74 dBm.

The Minimum Active TCAS shall have the capability to monitor RR and NT and to use this information in interference limiting. Once each scan period, NT shall be updated as the number of distinct TCAS addresses received within the previous 20 second period.

The limits are as follows:

NT	K Upper Limit for $\sum_{k=1} P(k)$	
	If RR < 240	If RR > 240
	0	250
1	250	113
2	250	108
3	250	103
4	250	98
5	250	94
6	250	89
7	250	84
8	250	79
9	250	74
10	245	70
11	228	65
12	210	60
13	193	55
14	175	50
15	158	45
16	144	41
17	126	36
18	109	31
19	91	26
20	74	21
21	60	17
≥22	42	12

$P(k)$  = power (watts) of the kth interrogation each second. This is the total radiated power (after all losses in cabling and antenna). If the set of powers is not the same in each 1 second period, then  $\sum P(k)$  represents the average value.

K = total number of interrogations in a 1 second period.

**Note 1:** *RR = the Mode A/C interrogation reception rate of own transponder may be used instead of RR = the Mode A/C reply rate of own transponder.*

**Note 2:** *As an alternative to the above, an active TAS may chose to operate as a low power system at a fixed rate power product limit of 42W/sec, in which case the requirement to further interference limit based on RR or IR is eliminated.*

In lieu of paragraph 2.4.2.5 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following:

This test verifies that Active TAS is able to monitor its own transponder reply rate and to derive a count of TCAS aircraft by listening to TCAS broadcast interrogations and, based on these values, adjust its transmit power-rate product to conform to the Active TAS interference limits.

Inputs:Active TAS Aircraft

Altitude = 8000 ft.  
Altitude Rate = 0 FPM

Intruder Aircraft 1-22

Equipage = Active TCAS II  
Range = Not Applicable  
Relative Speed = Not Applicable  
Altitude = Not Applicable  
Altitude Rate = Not Applicable  
TCAS Broadcast Interrogation Power = -50 dBm

ATCRBS Interrogation

Frequency = 1030 MHz  
Type = ATCRBS Mode C  
Power = -50 dBm  
Rate  
Scenario A = 230 per second  
Scenario B = 250 per second

Conditions:

Active TAS initialized and operating at T = 0 seconds. Each of the 22 intruders is assigned a discrete address and transmits only TCAS broadcast interrogations and only at the following times and rates:

Intruders 1-10 every 10 sec starting at T = 30 sec.  
Intruders 11-15 every 20 sec starting at T = 70 sec.  
Intruders 16-22 every 20 sec starting at T = 130 sec.

The timing of the TCAS broadcast interrogations and the ATCRBS interrogations are controlled to prevent overlap of each other.

Scenario Description

The test involves use of an ATCRBS transponder which supplies reply rate information to Active TAS. The transponder is interrogated in Mode C at a 230 per second rate in Scenario A and at a 250 per second rate in Scenario B. During each scenario, the value of Total Radiated Power per second from Active TAS is measured by summing the transmitter output powers of each Active TAS interrogation over a scan period, determining the average per second value and accounting for cable and antenna losses.

Success: The Total Radiated Power per second shall not exceed the following values:

Scenario A

250 watts/sec measured at T = 20 sec  
245 watts/sec measured at T = 60 sec  
158 watts/sec measured at T = 120 sec  
42 watts/sec measured at T = 180 sec

Scenario B

118 watts/sec measured at T = 20 sec  
70 watts/sec measured at T = 60 sec  
45 watts/sec measured at T = 120 sec  
12 watts/sec measured at T = 180 sec

*Note: For fixed rate power systems, total radiated power is constant and shall not exceed 42 watts/sec.*

- 1.7 Active TAS Antenna System.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.10 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

The equipment shall transmit interrogations and receive replies from at least one directional antenna mounted on the top or bottom of the aircraft.

- 1.8 Pilot Advisory Functions.** In lieu of paragraph 2.1.5 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirement:

The interface between Active TAS and the pilot shall be based on the FAA Advisory Circular entitled "Airworthiness Approval of Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance Systems (Active TCAS I)". It shall however be acceptable for the TAS system to use shape as the only discriminate for traffic threat levels. This will allow the use of a monochrome display representation of the TCAS symbology. It shall also be acceptable to provide a blinking TA symbol to allow further discrimination of the traffic alert symbol.

- 2.0 Changes Applicable Only to Class A Equipment.**

- 2.1 Pilot Advisory Functions, Active TCAS I Pilot Interface and Aural Alert.** In lieu of paragraphs 2.1.5, 2.2.12 and 2.2.15 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirements:

**1.** A traffic display shall be provided to indicate the presence and location of intruder aircraft. The traffic display may be combined with other aircraft displays. The traffic display shall provide the crew with the intruder's range, bearing, and, for altitude reporting intruders, relative altitude and vertical trend.

2. Two levels of intruder aircraft shall be displayed; those causing a TA, and other traffic. Other traffic is defined as any traffic within the selected display range and not a TA.

**Note: The use of TCAS threat levels as defined in DO-197A is an acceptable alternative to the requirements defined in this section.**

3. As a minimum, the traffic display shall depict the following information to aid in the visual acquisition of traffic and assist in determining the relative importance of each aircraft shown:

**Note: TCAS I symbology as defined in the FAA Advisory Circular entitled “Airworthiness Approval of Traffic and Collision Avoidance Systems (Active TCAS I)” is an acceptable alternative to the symbology requirements defined in this section. In addition, the use of TCAS symbology with a monochrome display is also an acceptable means of depicting traffic information.**

- a. Symbolic differentiation among traffic of different relative importance. TA, other traffic (see i, j, k, l, & m below).
- b. Bearing
- c. Relative altitude (for altitude reporting aircraft only)
  - (1) Above or below own aircraft (+ and - signs)
  - (2) Numerical value
- d. Vertical trend of intruder aircraft (for altitude reporting aircraft only).
- e. Range. The selected range shall be depicted.
- f. The display must be easily readable under all normal cockpit conditions and all expected ambient light conditions from total darkness to bright reflected sunlight.
- g. The display shall contain a symbol to represent own aircraft. The symbol shall be different from those used to indicate TA and other traffic. The display shall be oriented such that own aircraft heading is always up (12 o'clock).
- h. A ring shall be placed at a range of 2 NM from own aircraft symbol when a display range of 10 NM or less is selected. The ring shall have discrete markings at each of the twelve clock positions. The markings shall be of a size and shape that does not clutter the display.
- i. Symbol fill shall be used to discriminate traffic by threat levels

j. The symbol for a TA is a filled rectangle, and, when appropriate, a data field and vertical trend arrow as described in m. & n. below.

k. The symbol for other traffic shall be an open rectangle, and, when appropriate, a data field and vertical trend arrow as described in m. below.

l. Overlapping traffic symbols should be displayed with the appropriate information overlapped. The highest priority traffic symbol should appear on top of other traffic symbols. Priority order is; 1) TA traffic in order of increasing tau, i.e., the time to closest approach and the time to coalitude, 2) other traffic in order of increasing range.

m. A data field shall indicate the relative altitude, if available, of the intruder aircraft and shall consist of two digits indicating the altitude difference in hundreds of feet. For an intruder above own aircraft, the data field shall be preceded by a "+" character. For an intruder below own aircraft, the data field shall be preceded by a "-" character. For coalitude intruders, the data field shall contain the digits "00", with no preceding "+" or "-" character. The data field shall be wholly contained within the boundaries of the rectangular traffic symbol. For TA traffic, (filled symbol), the data characters shall be depicted in a color that contrasts with the filled symbol color. For other traffic, the data field shall be the same color as the symbol. The height of the relative altitude data characters shall be no less than 0.15 inches.

n. A vertical arrow should be placed to the immediate right of the traffic symbol if the vertical speed of the intruder is equal to or greater than 500 fpm, with the arrow pointing up for climbing traffic and down for descending traffic. The color of the arrow shall be the same as the symbol.

o. Neither a data field nor a vertical arrow shall be associated with a symbol for traffic which is not reporting altitude.

p. The display shall be capable of depicting a minimum of three intruder aircraft simultaneously. As a minimum, the display shall be capable of displaying aircraft that are within 5 NM of own aircraft.

q. The display may provide for multiple crew-selectable display ranges.

r. When the range of the intruder causing a traffic advisory to be displayed is greater than the maximum range of the display, this shall be indicated by placing no less than one quarter of the traffic advisory symbol at the edge of the display at the proper bearing. The data field and vertical trend arrow shall be shown in their normal positions relative to the traffic symbol.

s. The size of the traffic symbol shall be no less than 0.2" High.

4. “No bearing” advisories shall be presented for an intruder generating a TA when the intruder’s relative bearing cannot be derived. The “no bearing” advisory shall be an alphanumeric display shown in tabular form. The display shall be in the form of “TA 3.6 -05”, which translates to a TA at 3.6 nautical miles, 500 feet below. “No bearing” TA’s against non-altitude reporting intruders shall include the range only, e.g. “TA 2.2”, which translates to a non-altitude reporting, no bearing TA at 2.2 nautical miles. The advisory shall be centered on the display below the own aircraft symbol. The display shall include provisions to display at least two “no bearing” TA’s.

5. **Aural Alerts.** Each TAS aural alert shall be announced in a high-fidelity, distinguishable voice.

a. The aural alert message “Traffic-Traffic”, spoken once, shall be used to inform the crew of a TA.

b. All TAS aural alerts should be inhibited using the following order of precedence;

(1) Below  $400 \pm 100$  feet AGL when TAS is installed on an aircraft equipped with a radio altimeter.

(2) For aircraft without a radio altimeter, the aural annunciations shall be inhibited when the landing gear is extended.

*Note: When the TAS is installed on a fixed gear aircraft without a radio altimeter, the aural annunciations will never be inhibited.*

2.2 **Traffic Advisory Criteria.** Replace the second section in paragraph 2.2.14 of RTCA/DO-197A, with the following text:

The TAS equipment shall provide two levels of advisories: Other Traffic (OT), and Traffic Advisories (TA). TAs are issued based on either tau, i.e., the time to closest approach and the time to coalitude, or proximity to an intruder aircraft. The range tau is defined as the range divided by range rate and the vertical tau is defined as the relative altitude divided by the altitude rate.

2.3 **Display Overload.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.17 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirements:

If the number of targets exceeds the display capability, excess targets shall be deleted in the following order:

a. Other traffic beginning with the intruder at the greatest range.

b. TAs beginning with the intruder having the largest tau. Once a TA has been generated against an intruder, it cannot be removed as a TA until the TA criteria are no longer satisfied even though it may be dropped from the display.

*Note: This exception does not apply when TCAS I symbology and threat levels are used.*

### **3.0 Changes Applicable Only to Class B Equipment.**

**3.1 Pilot Advisory Functions, Active TCAS I Pilot Interface, and Aural Alert.** In lieu of paragraph 2.1.5, 2.2.12, and 2.2.15 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirements:

1. A visual "Traffic" annunciation, shall be provided for the duration of the TA.

2. **Aural Alerts.** For aircraft without a radio altimeter, the aural annunciations shall be inhibited when the landing gear is extended.

*Note: When the TAS is installed on a fixed gear aircraft with a radio altimeter, the aural annunciation will never be inhibited.*

a. Aural alert messages shall be annunciated in threat priority sequence, greatest threat first.

(1) Initial aural traffic advisories shall be spontaneous and unsolicited. The unsolicited annunciations shall be as follows: "Traffic-<X>O'Clock", spoken once, (where <X> is the clock position of the intruder, such as 1 o'clock, etc.). If surveillance bearing information is not available on the intruder, "Traffic, No Bearing", shall be annunciated.

(2) The current relative bearing to intruder aircraft shall be annunciated as a traffic advisory update upon crew command. Additional information such as relative altitude, range of intruder, and vertical trend (i.e. climbing, descending) may also be annunciated.

(3) The acceptability of these aural annunciations must be reviewed during flight test. The following factors, at a minimum, must be evaluated for acceptability: quantity of unsolicited annunciations, duration of annunciations, annunciation clarity, and volume. This evaluation shall occur under normal cockpit workload conditions during departure, cruise, and approach and landing phases of flight and should include evaluation of suitability in a normal air traffic control voice communication environment.

(4) Control means shall be provided to request a traffic advisory update, mute a current aural advisory, and cancel/restore aural advisories (turning the equipment

off is an acceptable means of providing the cancel aural advisories function). The default condition of the equipment at power on shall be aural advisories active.

b. All TAS aural alerts should be inhibited using the following order of precedence;

(1) Below 400 ±100 feet AGL when TAS is installed on an aircraft equipped with a radio altimeter.

(2) For aircraft without a radio altimeter, the aural annunciations will never be inhibited in flight but may be inhibited on the ground when the aircraft is equipped with a weight-on-wheels system.

**3.2 Traffic Advisory Criteria.** Replace the first and second sections in paragraph 2.2.14 of RTCA/DO-197A, with the following text:

The Active TAS equipment shall provide two levels of advisories: Other Traffic (OT), and Traffic Advisories (TA). Other traffic is defined as any traffic within the selected display range and not a TA. TAs are issued based on either tau, i.e., the time to closest approach and the time to coalitude, or proximity to an intruder aircraft. The range tau is defined as the range divided by range rate and the vertical tau is defined as the relative altitude divided by the altitude rate.

**3.3 Display of intruders on the ground.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.16 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirements:

The Active TAS equipment shall provide logic to inhibit TAs of altitude reporting intruders which are on the ground. This logic shall be used when the TAS-equipped aircraft is below 1,700 feet AGL. The 1,700 foot threshold shall include hysteresis of + 50 feet.

*Note: This represents a requirement for a capability within the Active TAS avionics. When Active TAS is installed on an aircraft which does not have a radio altimeter, there is not a requirement for this logic to function.*

**3.4 Display overload.** In lieu of paragraph 2.2.17 of RTCA/DO-197A, substitute the following requirements:

If the number of intruders exceeds aural memory storage capacity, excess intruders shall be deleted in the following order:

a. Other traffic beginning with the intruder at the greatest range.

b. TAs beginning with the intruder having the largest tau. Once a TA has been generated against an intruder, it cannot be removed as a TA until the TA criteria is no longer satisfied even though it has been dropped from the list of aural warnings.