

# EXD11-TR

## Highly integrated 150W ADS-B transceiver

### 1. Brief introduction

EXD11-TR is a highly integrated and small-size ADS-B transceiver specially used in the field of unmanned aerial vehicles and small manned aircraft. It has the advantages of small size, light weight, high integration (integrated ADS-B out, ADS-B int, GNSS module, high-precision barometric pressure sensor, etc.), and low power consumption, especially suitable for UAVs, airships and other occasions with strict requirements for volume and weight.



EXD11-TR is fully compliant with the DO-260B standard, with a variety of communication interfaces and supports wide power input, which can meet the power supply needs of almost all types of drones on the market without the need for additional power adaptation circuits. It integrates military-grade J30J data interface and standard GH1.25-4p communication interface, compatible with RS422 and UART TTL communication protocols, can be directly connected to various flight control computers (Pixhawk 4), does not need to modify the original aircraft, and is very convenient to use.

### Features

- Compliant with DO-260B
- RF output power 52dBm (150W).
- ADS-B receive sensitivity -90dBm
- Integrated GNSS module, support SBAS
- Integrated ADS-B out, ADS-B in and barometric sensor
- RS422 and USART TTL communication interfaces, baud rate 9600-921600

### Fields of application

- UAV ADS-B out
- Unmanned airships, floating platforms,, small navigable aircraft

## 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| parameter                          | value          | unit |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Supply voltage range $V_{in}$      | -0.5-36        | V    |
| All other pin input voltage ranges | -0.5- $V_{in}$ | V    |
| Operating temperature              | -30 to +85     | °C   |
| Storage temperature                | -40 to +125    | °C   |

## 3. Basic parameters

Table 2 Basic operating parameters

| parameter                           | least  | typical | utmost | unit     |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------|--------|----------|
| Supply voltage                      | 8  | 12      | 35     | V        |
| Operating current                   |  | 120     | 200    | mA       |
| Antenna impedance                   |  | 50      |        | $\Omega$ |
| Operating frequency                 |  | 1090    |        | MHz      |
| RF transmit power                   | 52dbm (150W)   |         |        |          |
| Transmit Range                      | About 150km  |         |        |          |
| ADS-B receiver sensitivity          | -90dBm   |         |        |          |
| GNSS sensitivity                    | -160   |         |        | dBm      |
| Average power consumption           | Approx. 2W   |         |        |          |
| GNSS performance                    | Multi-mode positioning, support SBAS,<br>horizontal accuracy < 2.5 meters  |         |        |          |
| Barometric pressure sensor          | High-precision barometric pressure sensor with<br>an accuracy of 10cm  |         |        |          |
| Antenna interface                   | ADS-B: SMA 1090MHz, GNSS: SMA  |         |        |          |
| Main power interface                | XT30PW-M20   |         |        |          |
| Communication and power interface 1 | J30J interface, RS422 level, baud rate range<br>9600-921600  |         |        |          |
| Communication and power interface 2 | GH1.25-4P standard interface, serial port 3.3V<br>TTL level, data format UART, n,8,1, baud rate<br>range 9600-921600 |         |        |          |
| Signal type                         | 1090ES Intermittent Oscillation Signal (DF17,<br>DF18)   |         |        |          |

1. Typical operating currents are measured at 12V operating voltage.
2. Note that the maximum range is also affected by the type of ADS-B transmitting antenna and the location where the antenna is mounted.

#### 4. Interface description and pin definition

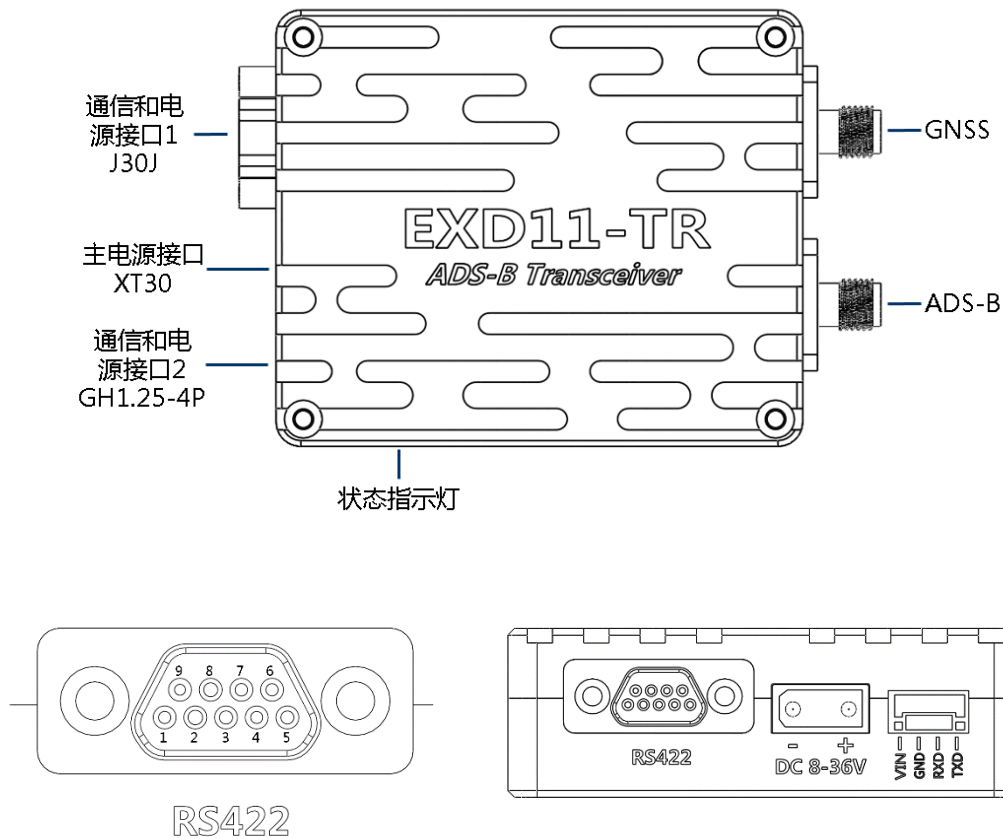


Figure 1 Interface description of the EXD11-TR transceiver

Table 3 Pin definitions

| Pin number | name | type                                | illustrate                                    |
|------------|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1          | GND  | Main power interface                | Power Ground                                  |
| 2          | VCC  |                                     | Main power input, external 8-36V power supply |
| 1          | VIN  | Communication and power interface 2 | Power input, external 5-36V power supply      |
| 2          | GND  |                                     | Power Ground                                  |
| 3          | RXD  |                                     | UART data interface pin, 3.3V level           |
| 4          | TXD  |                                     | UART data transmit pin, 3.3V level            |

|     |     |   |   |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 1   | TX+ | Communication<br>and power<br>interface 1 | Data output positive                          |
| 2   | TX- |   | Data output negative                          |
| 3   | RX+ |   | Data input positive                           |
| 4   | RX- |   | Data input negative                           |
| 5   | NC  |   | no electrical connection                      |
| 6,7 | GND |   | Power Ground                                  |
| 8,9 | VCC |   | Main power input, external 8-36V power supply |

note

1. Before connecting the main power supply of the transmitter, make sure to connect the ADS-B antenna first.
2. The device can work normally whether connect one of the three power ports or connect all three power ports.
3. The GNSS antenna needs to choose an active antenna, and the antenna surface should be facing the sky

Table 4 LED status description

| LED          | state             | illustrate  |
|--------------|-------------------|---|
| red light    | flashing          | Flashing 1 time in 1 second, the transmitter works normally   |
|              | Solid on          | If the self-test fails or fails, try restarting the device manually   |
|              | Long extinguished | The power supply is not connected or the transmitter is faulty  |
| Orange light | Flash mob         | ADS-B out is working and broadcasting data  |
|              | Solid on          | The frequency phase-locked loop is locked, but no data is broadcast outward                                 |
| green light  | flashing          | The 1pps signal of the GNSS module, flashing once in 1 second means that the GNSS positioning is successful |

## 5. Detailed Introduction

The EXD11-TR transceiver is installed on the drone/aircraft, which can broadcast the aircraft's information includes altitude, latitude, longitude, heading, ground speed, uprate through 1090ES, and can receive ADS-B signals sent from other aircraft to achieve autonomous obstacle avoidance. The device is mainly composed of a frequency

source (including a modulator), a RF power amplifier and a controller. The frequency source generates the required carrier frequency, and the modulator modulates the baseband signal on the carrier according to the requirements, and then amplifies the power of the signal through the amplifier, and finally outputs it through the antenna. The control circuit is mainly connected with the host computer/flight controller, and is used to set parameters such as flight number and address number.

The ADS-B transceiver can receive the navigation information from the flight control computer including latitude and longitude, speed, altitude and other information through RS422 or UART TTL interface, if the device does not receive the navigation information sent from the port within 5 seconds, the device will use the integrated GNSS module and the barometric sensor to calculate the corresponding information, and then divide it into a plurality of 56-bit data according to various types, and insert the ME field of DF17/DF18 format to assemble into a plurality. The 1090ES datalink transmits different types of ADS-B messages, which are then modulated on the RF carrier, and transmitted in the form of ADS-B 1090ES via an omnidirectional transmitting antenna.

The ADS-B transceiver needs to be configured for the first time of use. After powering on, the transmitter can broadcast ADS-B information to the outside in real time; After receiving the DF17/DF18 packet broadcast by the transceiver, the ground station demodulates the standard message format and sends it to the ground display and control terminal through the network, which can display the flight number, ICAO address, flight altitude, speed and heading of the aircraft. The transceiver can enable the receiving or transmitting function independently, if the receiving function is not required, only the power cable needs to be connected, and the data interface is not required.

## **6. Communication protocols**

EXD11-TR can communicate with the computer or flight controller through communication and power interface 1 (J30J interface, RS422 protocol) or communication and power interface 2 (GH1.25-4P interface, UART TTL 3.3V level) to set the transmitter's ICAO, callsign and other parameters and receive data from ADS-B in.

### **6.1. Configure the command communication protocol**

All configuration commands start with "VS", and the parameters in the command are separated by "," (note that the parameters in the flight parameters are hexadecimal,

no need to use them, spaced). If it is a query command, you do not need to fill in the parameters.

Table 5 Configuration commands

| Command description                             | command   | illustrate  |
|---|---|---|
| Get Version                                     | VS00, #   | Returns the firmware version and firmware time after receiving it.  |
| Get device parameters                           | VS01, #   | Return the current parameters of the device are returned.   |
| Set the device parameters                       | VS11,AABBCC,TEST<br>1234,00,1,18, #                               | The data format is VS11, ICAO address (6 characters), flight number (less than 8 characters), working mode (2 characters), aircraft type (1 character), packet type (17 or 18), #   |
| Set the current flight parameters of the device | 56 53 23 44 98 FE 0B<br>D0 61 77 3D 58 1B 4F<br>06 82 FF 9D 08 FE | See Table 6 for hexadecimal data and communication protocols. <b>If the device does not receive the flight parameters sent by the serial port for 5 seconds, the device will use the internal GNSS module and the barometric sensor to calculate the flight parameters of the transmitter independently</b> |

There are a total of 8 working modes: 11 represents ADS-B in and out, raw ADS-B packet; 12 represents ADS-B in and out, airplane plaintext; 13 represents ADS-B in and out, MavLink packet; 10 represents the ADS-B out only, 01 represents ADS-B in only, raw ADS-B packet; 02 represents ADS-B in only, aircraft plaintext; 03 represents ADS-B in only, MavLink packet; and 00 represents standby. There are a total of 5 aircraft types to choose from: 1 for untyped, 2 for unmanned aerial vehicles, 3 for gliders, 4 for hang gliders, parafoils, 5 for ultralight, and 6 for ultralight Light (less than 7000kg), 7 for Parachutist, skydriver, 8 for Space or transatmospheric vehicle.

The EXD11-TR has a built-in GNSS module and a barometric sensor, and if the transmitter does not receive the flight parameters sent by the flight computer within 5 seconds, the transmitter will use the internal GNSS module and the barometric sensor to calculate the flight parameters of the transmitter independently. The flight parameters can be sent to the transmitter through communication interface 1 or communication interface 2, and the data communication protocol is shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Flight parameter communication data protocol

|     | 类型       | 长度 | 说明                |
|-----|----------|----|-------------------|
| 帧头  | 无        | 3  | 固定 0X56 0X53 0X23 |
| 纬度  | int32_t  | 4  | 输入的数值乘 $10^7$     |
| 经度  | int32_t  | 4  | 输入的数值乘 $10^7$     |
| 高度  | uint16_t | 2  | 输入的数值             |
| 航向角 | uint16_t | 2  | 输入的数值乘10          |
| 升降率 | int16_t  | 2  | 输入的数值乘10          |
| 速度  | uint16_t | 2  | 输入的数值乘10          |
| 校验码 | 无        | 1  | 除了帧头所有字节取异或       |

Note that all data is low in front and high in the back. For example, the current flight parameters latitude 20.12345, longitude 103.1234, altitude 7000 (unit meters), heading 161.5 (unit degrees), uprate -12.3 (unit m/s), ground speed 220.5 (unit m/s), then the flight parameters sent by the flight computer to the transmitter are:

56 53 23 44 98 FE 0B D0 61 77 3D 58 1B 4F 06 82 FF 9D 08 FE

The CRC function is

```
unsigned char CRC8 (unsigned char *buffer, unsigned int len)
{
    unsigned char crc = 0;
    unsigned int j;
    for (j =0; j < len; j++)
    {
        crc ^= buffer[j];
    }
    return crc;
}
```

## 6.2. ADS-B in data communication protocol

The EXD11-TR integrates a high-sensitivity receiver chip with a typical sensitivity of  $<-90\text{dBm}$ , which can receive aircraft signals from a range of 200km. There are three ADS-B in data output formats, and the data is output in real time through communication and power interface 1 and communication and power interface 2. The data format can be configured through the serial port. The three data output formats are detailed below.

- **Raw ADS-B packet (DF17/DF18).**

In this working mode, the EXD11-TR outputs DF17/DF18 ADS-B text data in real time through the serial port, and each ASCII frame starts with \*, to; + < CR><LF >

ends.

For example:

```
*8D780BC5581B86C4842957C96C3F;
*8D780BC599886F9B10C406E69A89;
*8D89630AEA469858011C0864254E;
*8D780BC5230D8078CF8C204F503E;
*8D780BC5581BD30422CB6A10347F;
```

### ● Aircraft plaintext

In this working mode, the EXD11-TR the device outputs aircraft plaintext information immediately if the latitude and longitude of the aircraft are updated. The data format of the data is as follows, each ASCII frame starts with \$ and ends with #+<CR><LF>. The parameters are separated by a "," sign. where the altitude is the barometric altitude, the unit of speed is km/h, the unit of climb rate is m/s, and the check code is \$ (excluding \$) to the last "," between which all data is taken as hexadecimal values. The data format is as follow:

\$, ICAO, Cllsign, latitude, longitude, alt, speed, heading, uprate, squawk, Checksum, #

For example:

```
$7811AD,CSZ9457,022.4753,113.7895,8930,474,230,10.72,2433,4E#
$4BA94E,THY24__,022.5175,113.5534,44927,958,118,-0.32,5740,16#
$78136B,CSZ9937,022.6667,113.9978,3299,578,349,-0.65,4225,22#
$780254,,022.6010,113.8319,3474,312,154,11.05,0000,08#
$78136B,CSZ9937,022.6673,113.9977,3299,578,349,-0.65,4225,28#
```

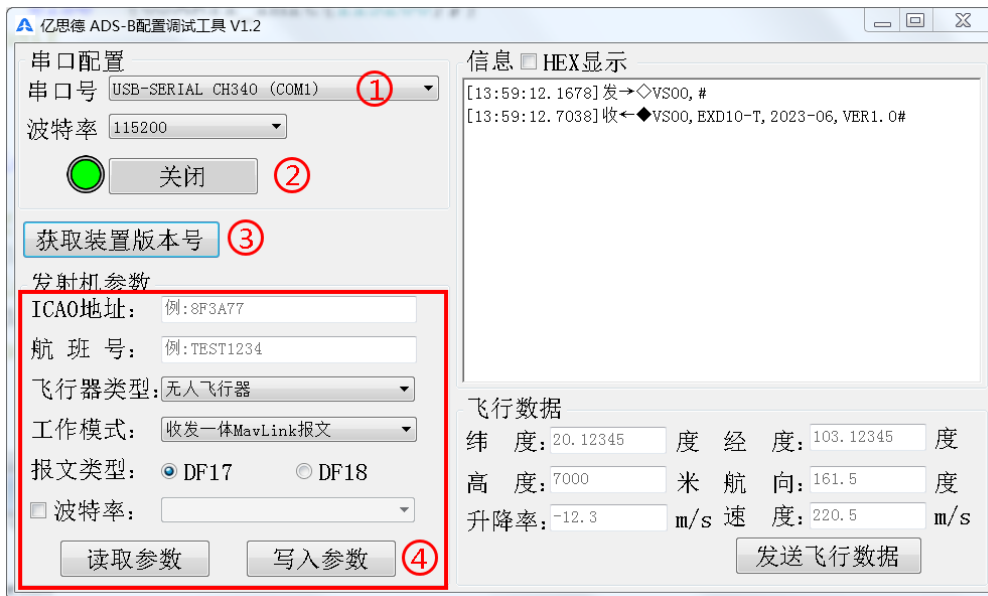
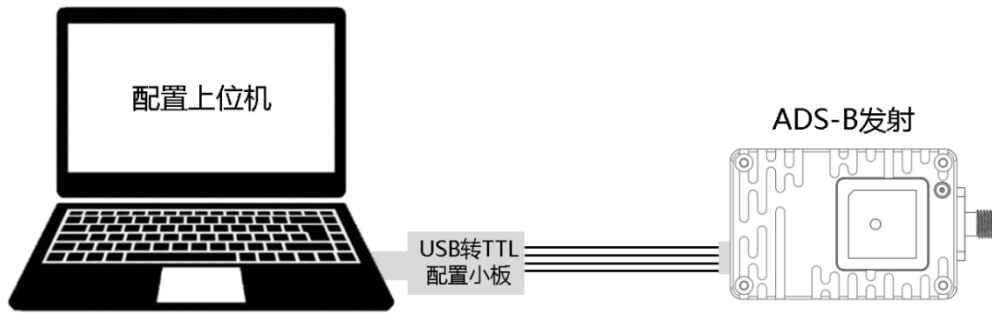
### ● Packets in MavLink2 format

In this working mode, the device outputs aircraft data in Mavlink2 protocol format through the serial port, once per second: in the following format:

```
FD 26 00 00 56 01 90 F6 00 00 2D 07 78 00 ED F2 67 0D 9F 72 A6 43 40 5D 80
00 58 4D 3E 5E 00 00 03 00 00 00 01 4F 4B 41 32 39 33 31 00 00 0A 01 7B 84 FD
26 00 00 57 01 90 F6 00 00 B6 0D 78 00 30 24 65 0D 51 19 9F 43 90 E5 A7 00 87
4C 5C 5C 00 00 0F 00 00 00 01 43 45 53 36 33 33 31 00 00 0A 01 EF 39 FD 26 00
00 58 01 90 F6 00 00 37 04 78 00 4B 6C 5D 0D 09 48 CE 43 EC 34 2A 00 3F 5B EC
3A D3 04 03 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0A 02 FD 25
```

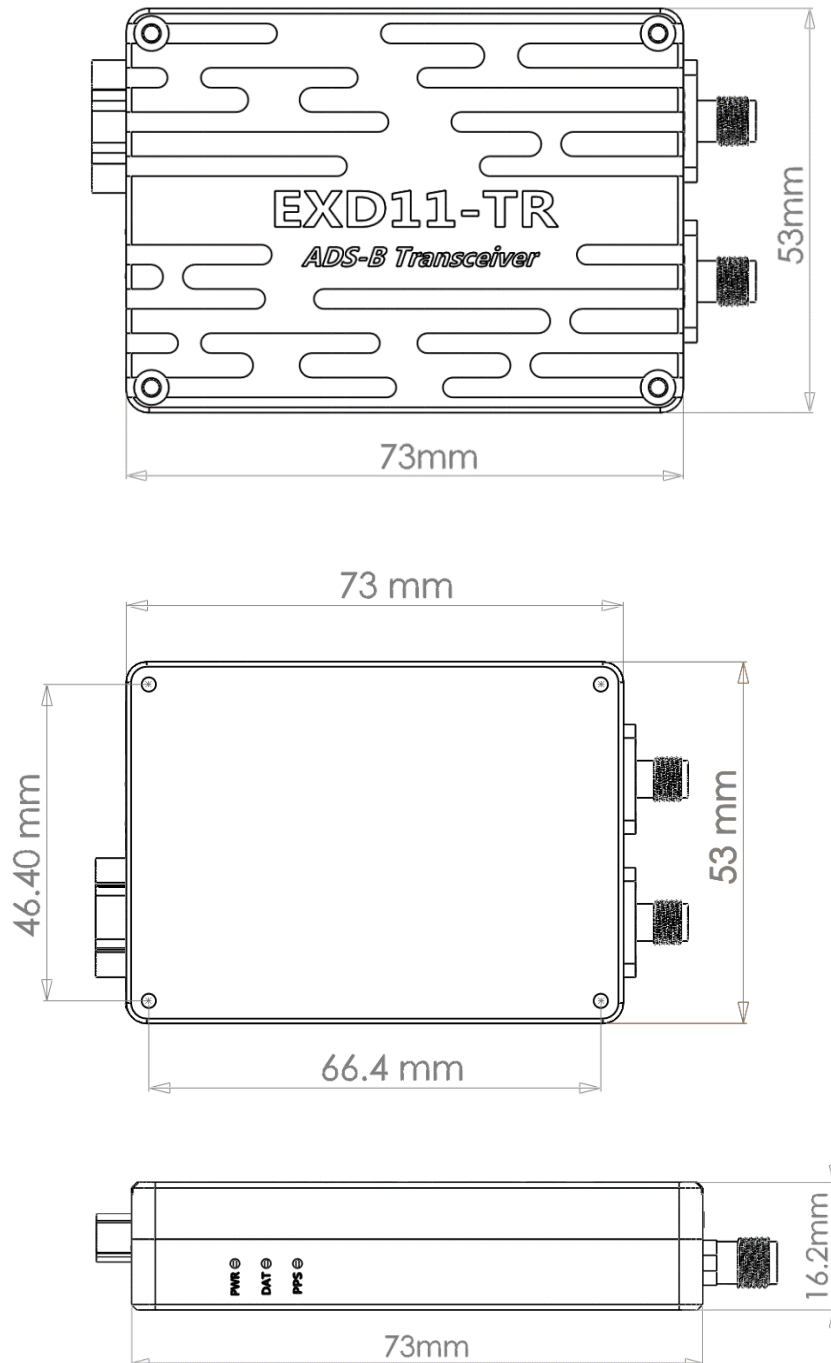
## 7. Configure Tool

Use the USB to TTL configuration board provided by our company to connect the computer and the transmitter, double-click the [ADS-B Configure Tool.exe](#) to open the configuration host computer software, as shown in the following figure



1. Select the correct baud rate and baud rate, the transmitter default baud rate is 115200.
2. Click to open the serial port.
3. Click to get the device version number, if the right information window has the return device version information, it proves that the host computer and the transmitter have successfully communicated, otherwise check whether the serial slogan and baud rate are correct, and whether the connection is good.
4. Fill in the correct ICAO number and flight number, select the aircraft type, transmitter working mode, and packet type, and then click Write Parameters, if VS11 is returned in the information window on the right, OK# indicates that the parameters are written successfully. Note that the ICAO number must consist of 6 characters, and the legal characters are 0-9, A-F, such as 8D3A45. The flight number is generally composed of 3 English characters and 4 digits, such as CSN1234, the flight number cannot exceed 8 digits.

## 8. Mechanical dimensions



EXD11-TR (50W-150W) mechanical size

All dimensions in the above picture are in mm.

## Update history

| Time       | version | Modify the record  |
|------------|---------|--|
| 2023-07-11 | V1.0    | Initial release  |
| 2023-11-27 | V1.1    | Added 50-150W mechanical size description                          |
| 2024-2-7   | V1.2    | Added the description of the communication interface data protocol |

## Cooperative consulting

Our team is skilled in software and hardware development and support tailor made for special application. If you need to customize products, please contact our sales.

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