



COMMUNICATION IN AVIATION

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

➤ To ascertain the knowledge on Aviation Communication

➤ To appreciate a situation with better knowledge of technical limitations

➤ To take strategic decisions on employment of airpower as a mean to reach the End State

<u>SEQUENCE</u>

- Definition
- Importance
- History
- > Types of Aviation Communication
- Components of Aviation Communication
- Operating Frequencies
- Cockpit Voice Recorders

DEFINITION

Aviation communication is the means by which aircraft crews connect with other aircraft and people on the ground to relay information





IMPORTANCE

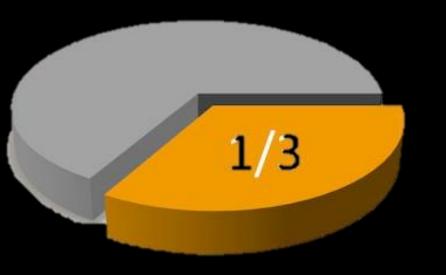
Aviation communication is a crucial component used for the successful functionality of aircraft movement both on ground and in air





IMPORTANCE

One third of all aviation accidents are a result of some form of communication failure







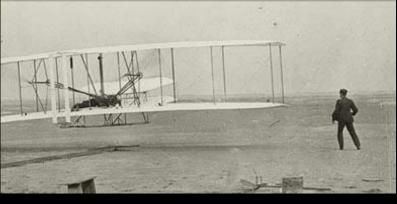


IMPORTANCE

Increased communication reduces the risk of accidents



> Wright Brothers' invented aircraft in 1903







➤ Ground crews initially used coloured paddles, signal flares, hand signs, and other visual aids to communicate with incoming and

outgoing aircraft





➤ Only had one way communication (Ground to air)





➤ Morse cords are being used during the first decade of the twentieth century

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Aa
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Jj
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Ss
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Bb
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Kk
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Tt
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Cc
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Ll
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Uu
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Dd
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Mm
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Vv
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Ee
Nn
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Ww
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Ff
Oo
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Xx
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Gg
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Pp
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Yy

Hh
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Qq
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Zz

I i
Rr
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Rr
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In June 1915, the world's first air-to-ground voice transmission took place at Brooklands, England which was led by two way communication in July 1915







During the WW2 requirement of developing aircraft radio communication and navigation systems were arise to cater the air operations conduct by both Axis and Allied parties





> As a result VHF and HF aviation communication

equipment were developed



R 1155 TX/Rx used by RAF



TR1143 in Spitfire used by RAF



TYPES OF AVIATION COMM'N

- Ground to Air Communication
- ➤ Air to Ground Communication
- > Inter Communication



COMPONENTS

> Transducers are devices which converts energy from one form to another

Basic radio communication systems requires two audio transducers

- Microphone to convert audio signal to electrical signal to be transmitted from the transmitter
- Speakers to covert electrical signal from the receiver back in to audio signal

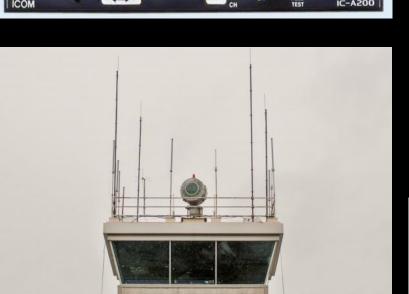
G - A COMPONENTS

- PTT (Push To Talk) Switch
- Speaker Microphone
- Radio Transceiver
- Antennae

G-A COMPONENTS

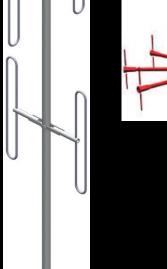














A - G COMPONENTS

- > PTT (Push To Talk) Switch
- Microphone
- Audio Distribution Box / Audio Amplifier
- Radio Transceiver
- Antennae

A - G COMPONENTS













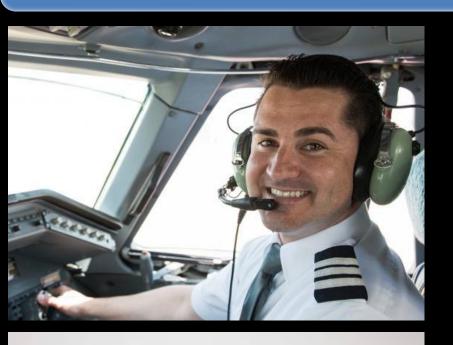




INTERCOM COMPONENTS

- Microphone
- Audio Distribution Box / Audio Amplifier
- Head Seat

INTERCOM COMPONENTS

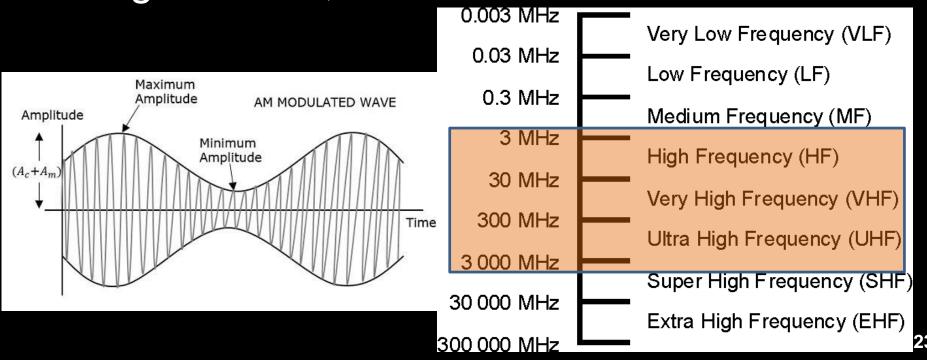






- Use Radio signals with Amplitude Modulation
- Aviation communication use Radio Signal in

the rage of – HF, VHF and UHF



HF

- ➤ High Frequency (3–30 MHz)
- Basic band for long-range communications
- Disadvantages: All kinds of electrical interference caused by ionosphere disturbances provides the typical radio noise

HF







VHF

Very High Frequency (30–300 MHz)

➤ 117MHz to 137MHz are used for ATC communications

> The range is about 180 nautical miles

VHF

118-121.4 MHz	Air Traffic Control
121.5 MHz	Emergency (ELT)
121.6 – 121.9 MHz	Airport Ground control
123.1 MHz	Search And Rescue
123.675-128.8 MHz	Air Traffic Control
128.825-132.0 MHz	En Route
132.05-135.975 MHz	Air Traffic Control

VHF



Park Air 5000 VHF AM



Park Air 1250 VHF AM



Park Air T6TR VHF AM

VHF



KTR 908 VHF AM



KFS 598 A Control Unit



VHF Antenna



Orlan 85CT

UHF

- ➤ Ultra High Frequency (300MHz—3GHz)
- Restricted mainly for military aviation use





COCKPIT VOICE RECORDER (CVR)



COCKPIT VOICE RECORDER (CVR)

Electronic recording device placed in an aircraft for the purpose of facilitating the investigation of aviation accidents and incidents

Generally known as "Black Box"

➤ Can withstand an impact of 3400 g and temperatures of over 1,000 °C (1,830 °F)

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