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(54) Title: METHOD AND PASSENGER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING FLIGHT INFORMATION DATA

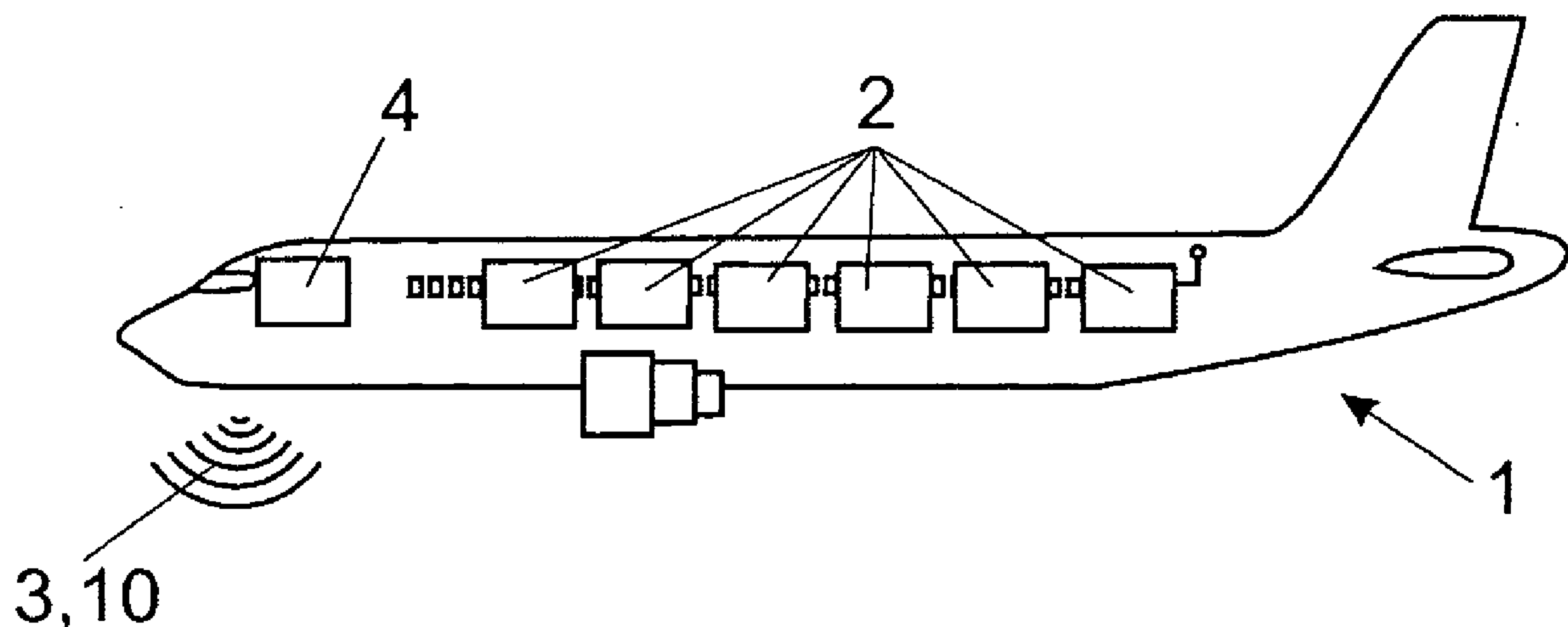
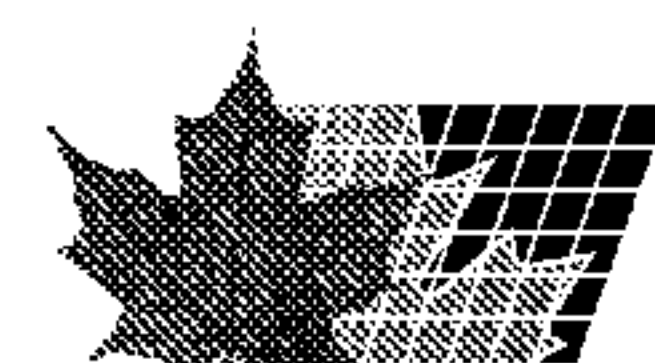


Fig. 1

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Method for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft (1), wherein the flight information data are transmitted from a cockpit system (4) in the aircraft (1) to at least one passenger information system (2) in the same aircraft (1), wherein the flight information data are transmitted as a secondary radar signal (3) and/or monitoring signal (10) and received by the at least one passenger information system (2).



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(54) **Title:** METHOD AND PASSENGER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING FLIGHT INFORMATION DATA

(54) **Bezeichnung** : VERFAHREN UND PASSAGIERINFORMATIONSSYSTEM ZUR BEREITSTELLUNG VON
FLUGINFORMATIONSDATEN

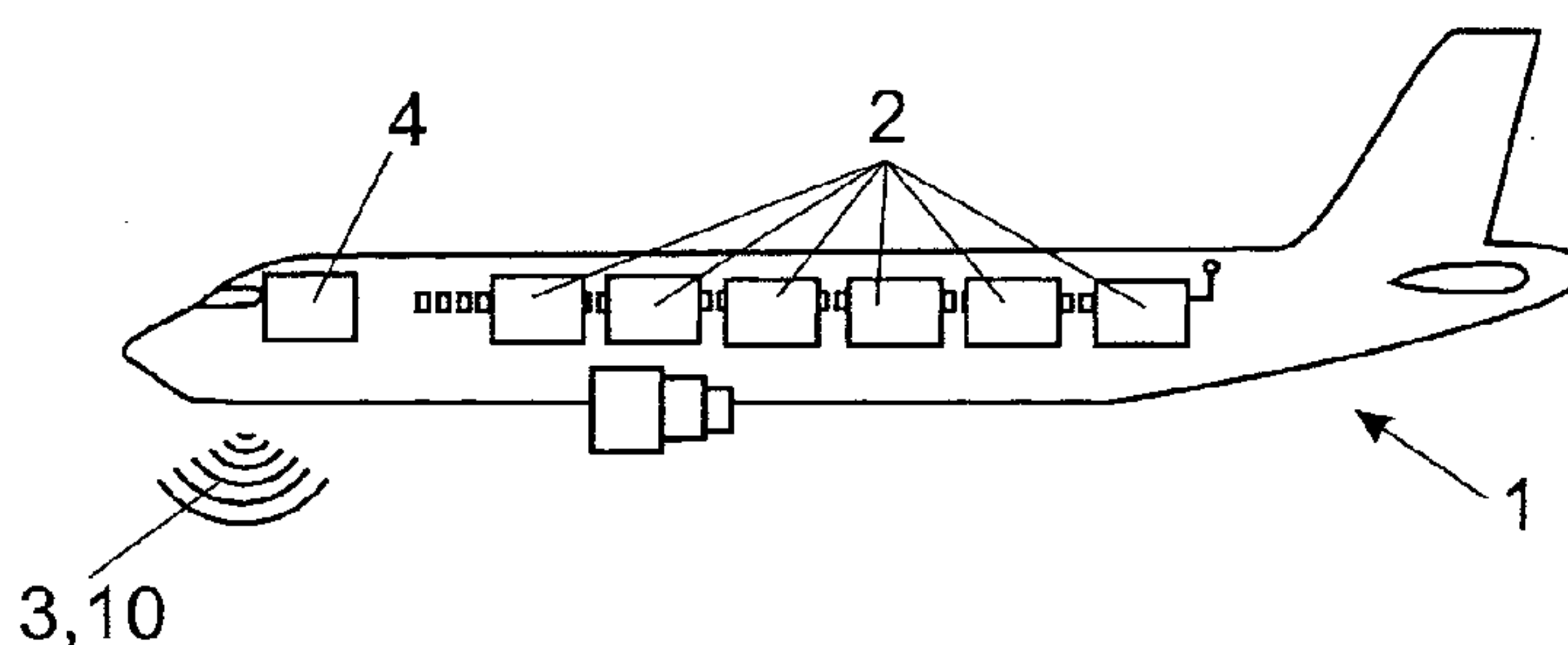


Fig. 1

(57) **Abstract:** Method for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft (1), wherein the flight information data are transmitted from a cockpit system (4) in the aircraft (1) to at least one passenger information system (2) in the same aircraft (1), wherein the flight information data are transmitted as a secondary radar signal (3) and/or monitoring signal (10) and received by the at least one passenger information system (2).

(57) **Zusammenfassung:** Verfahren zur Bereitstellung von Fluginformationsdaten für einen Passagier in einem Flugzeug (1), wobei die Fluginformationsdaten von einem Cockpitsystem (4) des Flugzeugs (1) zu mindestens einem Passagierinformationssystem (2) in demselben Flugzeug (1) übermittelt werden, wobei die Fluginformationsdaten als Sekundärradarsignal (3) und/oder Überwachungssignal (10) ausgesendet und von dem mindestens einen Passagierinformationssystem (2) empfangen werden.



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Method and passenger information system for providing flight
information data

The invention relates to a method for providing flight
5 information data for a passenger in an aircraft having the
features of the preamble of claim 1, and to a corresponding
passenger information system for providing flight information
data having the features of the preamble of claim 9.

10 It is common in aircraft to provide flight information to the
passengers via passenger information systems such as in-flight
information systems or in-flight entertainment systems, for
example. For example, flight altitude, aircraft position, speed,
travel destination, etc. are displayed on a monitor so that the
15 passenger has accurate information on the actual location of the
aircraft and the remaining time to the travel destination, for
example.

This flight information data is transmitted by means of wired
20 interfaces from the cockpit systems to the cabin systems, which
also include the passenger information systems. For this purpose,
standard interfaces such as the data bus standard ARINC-429, for
example, are defined. As an alternative, network connections
such as Ethernet connections, for example, can also be used for
25 this purpose.

In any case, the interfaces and methods for providing flight
information data are to be configured and designed such that
unintentional influence on the cockpit systems by the cabin
30 systems is technically precluded. Use of such a data connection

or a correspondingly connected passenger information system is permitted according to aviation law only with appropriate verification.

- 5 This special mandatory design and verification involve significant technical and administrative effort in development, production and installation of cabin systems.

10 It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a method and a corresponding passenger information system for providing flight information data in which the described problems are reduced.

The invention achieves this object with the features of the
15 independent claims. Thus, for achieving the object, a method for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft is proposed wherein the flight information data is transmitted from a cockpit system of the aircraft to at least one passenger information system in the same aircraft, and wherein the flight
20 information data is transmitted as a secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal, and is received by the at least one passenger information system.

For achieving the object, a corresponding passenger information
25 system for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft is also proposed according to the invention, wherein the passenger information system comprises a receiver module which is configured for receiving a secondary radar signal emitted by the aircraft and/or for receiving a monitoring signal
30 emitted by the aircraft, and which is configured for processing

and outputting the flight information data contained therein. In addition, the flight information data can also be decoded in the process.

- 5 The monitoring signal is preferably an automatic continuously transmitted signal which, for example, can be an air traffic control system for displaying the aircraft movements in the airspace. Via such a monitoring signal, the aircraft continuously transmits flight information that can be received
10 and evaluated by ground stations.

Moreover, aircraft transmit certain flight information as a secondary radar signal. The secondary radar differs from a primary radar in that no passive reflection takes place at the
15 target, but, rather, the secondary radar signal responds to an inquiry with a response signal. Thus, for example, aircraft respond to an inquiry transmitted from the ground with relevant flight information such as flight number or flight altitude via a transponder present in the aircraft. The aircraft to be
20 monitored respond actively to a received radar signal by transmitting a response on the same or on a different frequency. In the system used in civil aviation, the query is normally transmitted on the 1030 MHz frequency, and the response is transmitted on the 1090 MHz frequency.

25 Within the host aircraft, the secondary radar signal and/or the monitoring signal is/are received and evaluated without detours through the passenger information system. Thus, no special wired data connection between the cockpit system and the passenger
30 information system is provided; instead, within the host

aircraft, the flight information data is transmitted by radio via the monitoring signal and/or the secondary radar signal, which is/are transmitted by default, from the cockpit system to the passenger information system and can be evaluated there. The
5 flight information data is transmitted as a secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal, and is also received as a secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal by the at least one passenger information system.

10 Due to this usage of the signals which are transmitted from the aircraft anyway, and the actual purpose of which is not reception in the host transmitting aircraft, the normally provided cable connection can be dispensed with. As a result, the overall aircraft is lighter and the expenditure of effort
15 for installation is low.

Moreover, by using the secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal in the host aircraft, installation and certification under aviation law of the passenger information system can be
20 significantly simplified. In fact, the verification that the cockpit systems are not influenced, which is required for the certification under aviation law, can be provided in a very simple manner. The cockpit systems such as, for example, the flight instruments of the avionics, must not be negatively
25 affected by the passenger information system or the transmission of information to the passenger information system.

If a new data connection from a cockpit system to the cabin is intended, this verification must be provided with considerable
30 effort. In contrast, in the method according to the invention or

the passenger information system according to the invention, a signal is used which is transmitted anyway, and a passive receiver provided in the cabin does not interfere with the cockpit systems.

5

In the method according to the invention or the passenger information system according to the invention, several aspects are advantageous, as explained below.

- 10 The flight information data is preferably transmitted according to the "Mode-Selective" standard, also called Mode S, from the cockpit system to the at least one passenger information system.

The Mode S standard is a standard defined by the International
15 Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). According to Mode S, each aircraft has a transponder with a pre-programmed individual address. In this manner, in the event of a query, only transponders predetermined by their address are addressed, so that an excessive number of undesirable response signals is not
20 generated.

Moreover, Mode S is advantageous for the invention since via Mode S, a comparatively large amount of flight information data can be transmitted from the cockpit system to the passenger
25 information system.

The ADS-B signal continuously emitted by the aircraft is preferably used as the monitoring signal. The ADS-B signal is the so-called "Automatic Dependent Surveillance" signal, also
30 called ADS-broadcast or ADS-B for short.

In the ADS-B method, aircraft autonomously transmit a non-directional signal once every second, for example, which contains flight information data such as, for example, flight
5 number, type of aircraft, speed, flight altitude and planned flight course. This flight information data is transmitted via the ADS-B signal, which is continuously emitted by the aircraft, from the cockpit system to the at least one passenger information system and is subsequently received, decoded,
10 processed and output for the passenger by the passenger information system.

Accordingly, for receiving the flight information data transmitted by the aircraft, the receiver module of the
15 passenger information system preferably has a "Mode-Selective" receiver and/or an ADS-B receiver. Both receivers are preferably implemented in a receiver module.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, further flight
20 information data from the at least one passenger information system and/or an additional data connection is used for processing.

The further flight information data can be stored, for example,
25 in databases of the flight information system or can be retrieved via an Internet connection. In this manner, even flight information data that is not transmitted by default by the secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal can be displayed to the passenger.

30

For example, it is preferred to determine from the at least one passenger information system the place of departure and/or arrival of the aircraft based on the flight number of the aircraft received via the secondary radar signal and/or
5 monitoring signal. This can take place by comparing the flight number to an entry in a database of the flight information system, or can be retrieved via an Internet connection, for example. Thus, for processing the received flight information data, the passenger information system is preferably configured
10 for using additional data from a database of the passenger information system and/or from an additional data connection.

In one embodiment of the invention it is preferred that the at least one passenger information system evaluates and co-
15 processes signals transmitted from the ground by a traffic information service. A system preferred for this purpose is the "Traffic Information Service" (TIS), via which, for example, weather data, information about approaching aircraft and flight clearances are transmitted to the aircraft. This information can
20 also be read and evaluated by the passenger information system in order to present even more comprehensive flight information to the passenger.

In another preferred embodiment of the invention, the at least
25 one passenger information system receives the flight information data from a secondary radar signal and/or an ADS-B signal of a further aircraft, processes this flight information data and outputs it to the passenger. The same as for the aircraft in which the passenger information system according to the

invention is located, other aircraft also transmit their flight information via secondary radar and/or ADS-B.

When these further aircraft are located in the surrounding area
5 of the passenger information system, the latter can also evaluate this data. Furthermore, it is possible that the passenger information system supplements or completely retrieves this data via an additional data connection.

10 In this manner, it can be accurately displayed on a monitor to the passenger where an aircraft is flying, which he/she can simultaneously observe through the window, for example. In principle, the flight information data of further aircraft can be evaluated in exactly the same way as the data of the host
15 aircraft, and can preferably be shown in a map display in the cabin.

The invention is explained hereafter by means of preferred embodiments with reference to the attached figures. In the
20 figures:

Fig. 1 shows a side view of an aircraft having a plurality of passenger information systems; and

25 Fig. 2 shows a schematic view of a passenger information system according to the invention.

Fig. 1 illustrates an aircraft 1 which transmits both a secondary radar signal 3 and a monitoring signal 10.

30

The secondary radar signal 3 is a signal generated in Mode-Selective (Mode S), and the monitoring signal 10 is a signal that is emitted continuously (at regular intervals) using the ADS-B method.

5

The secondary radar signal 3 and the monitoring signal 10 contain flight information data such as, for example, the aircraft identification (tail sign), the flight number, the aircraft position, flight altitude, course, climb or descent rates, and inclination and/or speed of the aircraft. This flight information data is emitted by the aircraft 1 at certain intervals according to corresponding specifications or is transmitted as a response signal.

10

15 A plurality of passenger information systems 2 is provided in the aircraft 1 for the passengers of the aircraft 1. These passenger information systems 2 can be, for example, in-flight entertainment systems and/or in-flight information systems via which flight information data is provided to the passengers.

20

According to the invention, this flight information data is transmitted from a cockpit system 4 to at least one passenger information system 2 via the secondary radar signal and/or monitoring signal 3, 10. No special signal is generated for the passenger information system 2; instead, the passenger information system 2 receives such secondary radar signals and/or monitoring signals 3 which are transmitted by the aircraft 1 anyway. The cockpit system 4 can be a flight instrument of the aircraft avionics, for example.

25

30

For this purpose, at least one passenger information system 2 has a receiver module 5, which is illustrated in greater detail in Fig. 2.

5 Fig. 2 shows a passenger information system 2 which is connected to the receiver module 5 via a data connection 8. This can be, for example, a receiver module 5 which comprises a "Mode-Selective" receiver and/or an ADS-B receiver. Accordingly, the ADS-B receiver is preferably implemented together with the
10 "Mode-Selective" receiver in a receiver module 5.

The receiver module 5 has a high-frequency module 6 and a data preprocessing unit 7. After the secondary radar signal 3 and/or the monitoring signal 10 has/have been received by the high-
15 frequency module 6, it/they is/are decoded and preprocessed in the data preprocessing unit. The secondary radar signal 3 and/or the monitoring signal 10 is/are subsequently transmitted to a processing unit 9 in the passenger information system via the data connection 8, which is preferably implemented as a USB data
20 connection.

The flight information data contained in the secondary radar signal or monitoring signal 3 is evaluated by the data processing unit 9 and preferably supplemented with further
25 flight information data. This further flight information data can be retrieved from an Internet connection, for example. It is also possible and preferred to retrieve the further flight information data from a database provided in the passenger information system 2.

30

In this manner, the travel destination can be determined based on the flight number, for example. For displaying to the passenger, an output device, for example a monitor, is preferably provided on which the flight information data is displayed. A map display is preferably generated on which the host aircraft 1 is displayed and surrounding aircraft 1 are displayed, the flight information data of which can be received, for example, via the ADS-B receiver.

List of reference numerals:

- 1 aircraft
- 2 passenger information system
- 5 3 secondary radar signal
- 4 cockpit system
- 5 receiver module
- 6 high-frequency module
- 7 data preprocessing unit
- 10 8 data connection
- 9 processing unit
- 10 monitoring signal

15

Claims:

1. Method for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft (1), wherein the flight information data is transmitted from a cockpit system (4) of the aircraft (1) to at least one passenger information system (2) in the same aircraft (1), characterized in that the flight information data is transmitted as a secondary radar signal (3) and/or monitoring signal (10) and received by the at least one passenger information system (2).
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the flight information data is transmitted according to the "Mode-Selective" standard from the cockpit system (4) to the at least one passenger information system (2).
3. Method according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterized in that the ADS-B signal, which is continuously emitted by the aircraft (1), is used as the monitoring signal (10).
4. Method according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the flight information data transmitted to the at least one passenger information system (2) is decoded, processed and output by the at least one passenger information system (2).
5. Method according to claim 4, characterized in that further flight information data from the at least one passenger information system (2) and/or an additional data connection is used for the processing.

6. Method according to claim 5, characterized in that the places of departure and arrival of the aircraft (1) are determined from the at least one passenger information system (2) based on the flight number of the aircraft (1) received via the secondary radar signal (3) and/or the monitoring signal (10).
7. Method according to any one of claims 4 to 6, characterized in that the at least one passenger information system (2) evaluates and co-processes signals transmitted from the ground by a traffic information service.
8. Method according to any one of claims 4 to 7, characterized in that the at least one passenger information system (2) receives, processes and outputs the flight information data from a secondary radar signal (3) and/or an ADS-B signal of a further aircraft (1).
9. Passenger information system (2) for providing flight information data for a passenger in an aircraft (1), characterized in that the passenger information system comprises a receiver module (5) which is configured for receiving a secondary radar signal (3) emitted by the aircraft (1) and/or for receiving a monitoring signal (10) emitted by the aircraft (1), and for processing and outputting the flight information data contained therein.

10. Passenger information system (2) according to claim 9, characterized in that the receiver module (5) has a "Mode-Selective" receiver and/or an ADS-B receiver.

5 11. Passenger information system (2) according to claim 9 or claim 10, characterized in that for processing the received flight information data, the passenger information system is configured for using additional data from a database of the passenger information system (2) and/or from an additional
10 data connection.

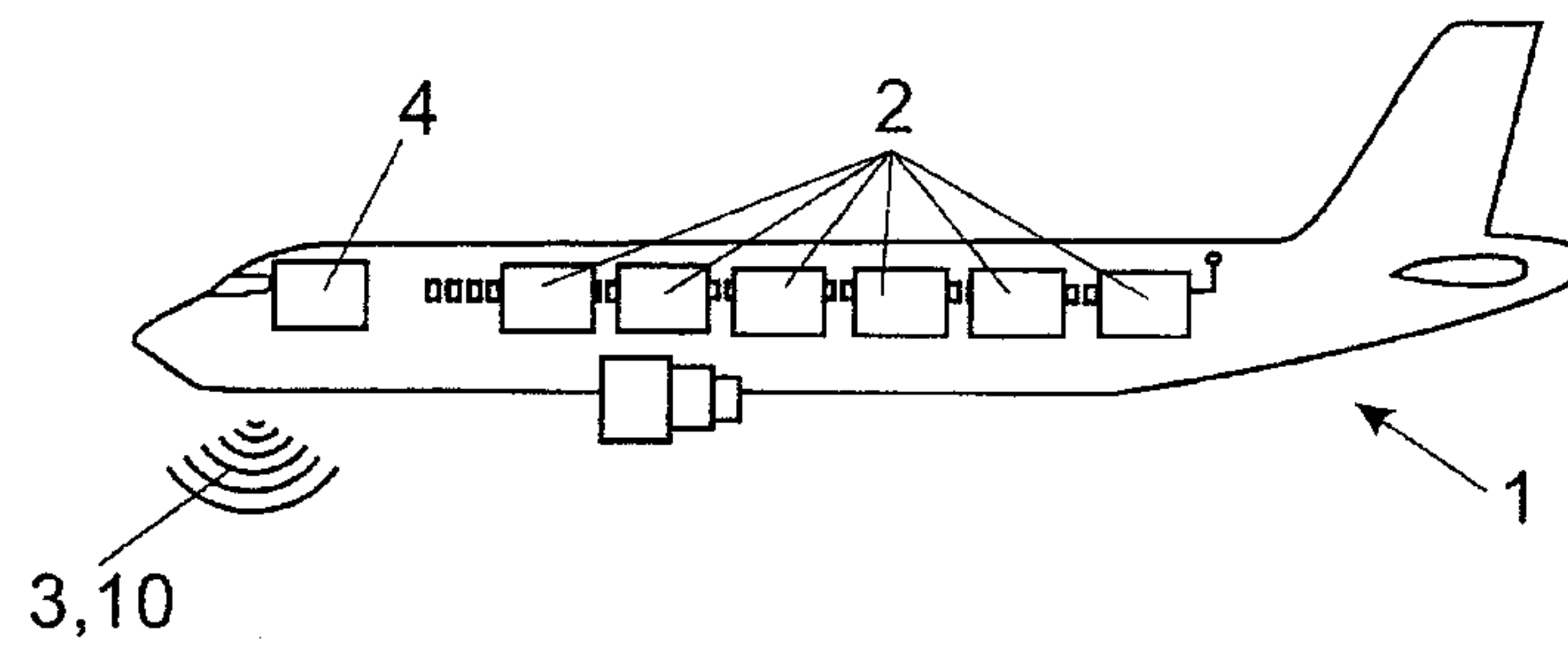


Fig. 1

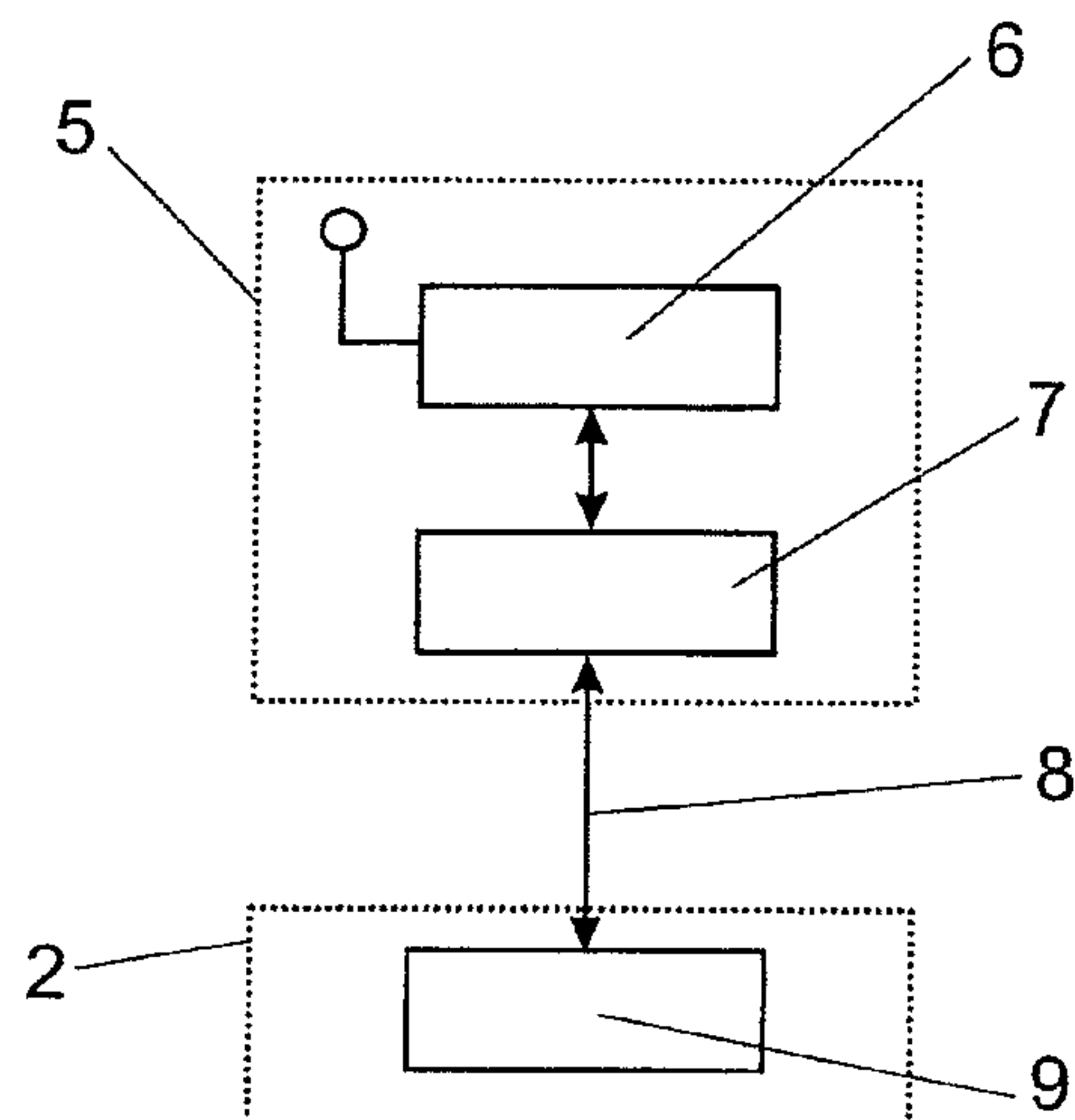


Fig. 2

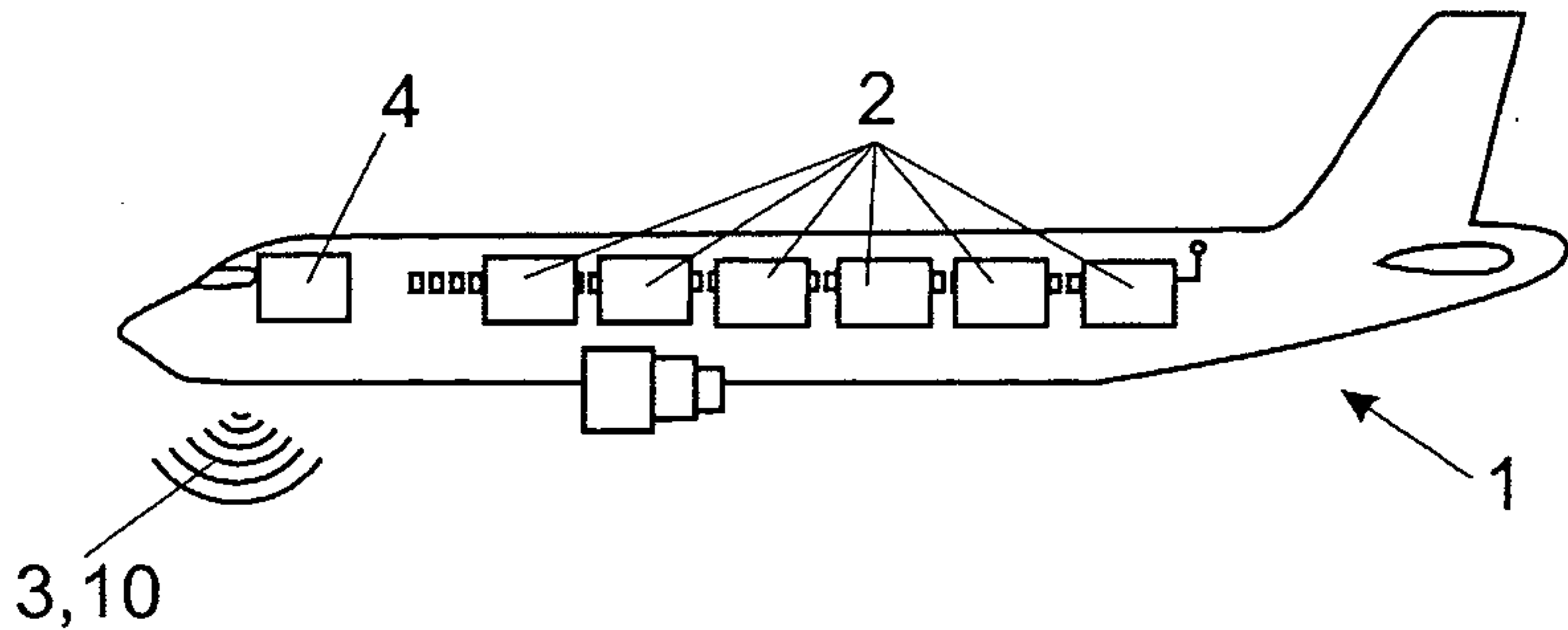


Fig. 1