

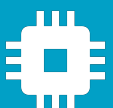


Subsystems for the
UAS integration into
the airspace

Receiver AERO Pro



Data sheet & User manual



Introduction

Aero Pro belongs to the class of the smallest ADS-B receivers on the market and has been developed for civil and commercial Unmanned Aircraft Systems. It is especially dedicated to UAS controllers supporting the **MAVLink protocol**. **Aero Pro** operates on 1090MHz and allows tracking air traffic (equipped with ADS-B technology) in the vicinity of 100 km from UAS.

For more information please contact: support@aerobits.pl.

Main features

- Real-time aircraft tracking on 1090MHz
- Designed to meet MOPS DO-260B
- Implemented MAVLink, CSV, GDL90, ASTERIX protocols
- USB port with simple firmware update capability
- High sensitive front-end with range up to 100km (300km with external 1dBi antenna)
- Programming via AT commands
- Patented FPGA-In-The-Loop technology with the capability of receiving thousands of frames per second
- Small power consumption and ultra-low weight design
- Simple plug&play integration with MAVLink devices
- Dedicated software available
- Simple plug&play integration

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1 Technical parameters

1.1 Basic technical information

Parameter	Description	Typ.	Unit
Frequency	ADS-B	1090	MHz
Sensitivity	ADS-B	-85	dBm
Max. input	ADS-B	+10	dBm
ESD protection	RF part only		-
MAVLink (baud)		115200	bps
AERO (baud)	AT commands	115200	bps
Main connector	SM06B-GHS-TB(LF)(SN)		-
Antenna connector	RF-IPX125-1G-AU		-
Temperature range	Operating temperature	-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Optimal storage temperature	-5 to +40	°C
Dimension		32.0 x 16.7 x 7.5	mm
Weight (with antenna)		4	grams

Table 1: General technical parameters.

1.2 Electrical specification

1.2.1 Basic electrical parameters

Parameter	Value
Input voltage	5 V
Current consumption	85 mA

Table 2: General electrical parameters.

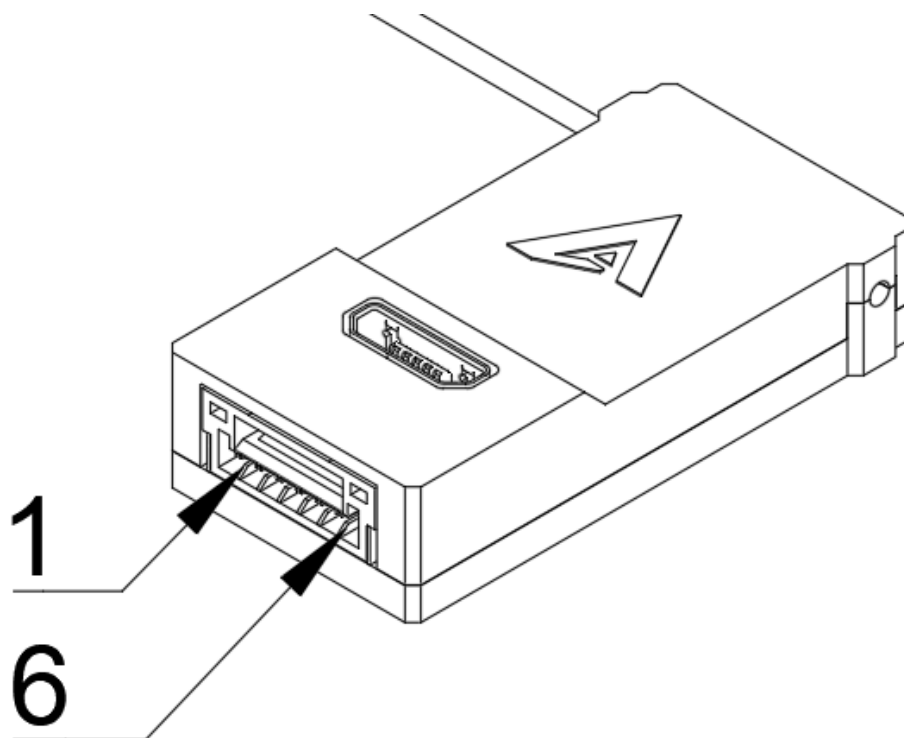


Figure 1: Appendant drawing of Receiver AERO Pro .

1.2.2 PIN definition

PIN	Color	Name	Function
1	-	+5 V	Power supply
2	-	RX	MAVLink, AERO RXD
3	-	TX	MAVLink, AERO TXD
4	-	NC	Not connected
5	-	NC	Not connected
6	-	GND	Ground

Table 3: Pin definition.

1.2.3 LED indicators

LED	Color	Function
POWER	White	Power supply indicator
ADS-B	White	Frame detection / receive indicator

Table 4: LED indicators.

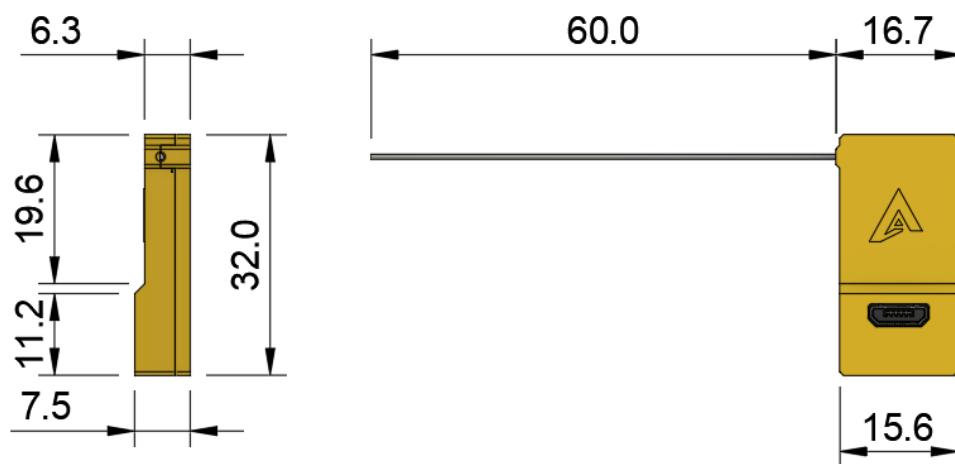
1.3 Mechanical specification

1.3.1 Mechanical parameters

Parameter	Value
Dimensions	32.0 x 16.7 x 7.5mm
Weight	4 g

Table 5: Mechanical parameters of Receiver AERO Pro

1.3.2 Dimensions



All dimension in [mm] with tolerance $\pm 0.5\text{mm}$

Figure 2: Dimensions of Receiver AERO Pro

1.3.3 Connectors

Connector	Type	Example
Main	Installed on board	SM06B-GHS-TB(LF)(SN)
	Mating connector	GHR-06V-S
	Pins	SSHL-002T-P0.2
Alternative	Installed on board	MOLEX, 47346-1001
	Mating connector	Common micro USB B connector
	Antenna	RF-IPX125-1G-AU
Antenna	Installed on board	GSM-IPX or GSM-IPX/SMA-1G-150
	Mating connector	

Table 6: Connectors

2 Principle of operation

During work module goes through multiple states. In each state operation of the module is different. Each state and each transition is described in paragraphs below.

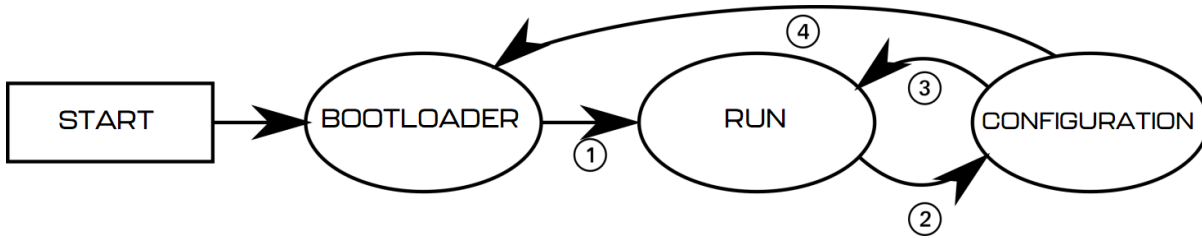


Figure 3: State machine of Receiver AERO Pro

2.1 States of operation

2.1.1 BOOTLOADER state

This is an initial state of Receiver AERO Pro after restart. Firmware update is possible here. Typically module transits automatically to RUN state. It is possible to lock module in this state (prevent transition to RUN state) using one of BOOTLOADER triggers. UART baud is constant and is set to 115200bps. After powering up module, it stays in this state for up to 3 seconds. If no BOOTLOADER trigger is present, module will transit to RUN state. Firmware upgrade is possible using Micro ADS-B App software. For automated firmware upgrading scenarios, aerobits_updater software is available. To acquire this program please contact: support@aerobits.pl.

2.1.2 RUN state

In this state module is working and receiving the data from aircrafts. It uses selected protocol to transmit received and decoded data to the host system. In this state of operation module settings are loaded from non-volatile internal memory, including main UART interface's baud.

2.1.3 CONFIGURATION state

In this mode change of stored settings is possible. Operation of the module is stopped and baud is set to fixed 115200bps. Change of settings is done by using AT-commands. Changes to settings are stored in non-volatile memory on exiting this state. Additional set of commands is also available in this state, allowing to e.g. reboot module into BOOTLOADER state, check serial number and firmware version. It is possible to lock module in this state (similarly to BOOTLOADER) using suitable command.

2.2 Transitions between states

For each of state transitions, different conditions must be met, which are described below. Generally, the only stable state is RUN. Module always tends to transit into this state. Moving to other states requires host to take some action.

2.2.1 BOOTLOADER to RUN transition

BOOTLOADER state is semi-stable: the module requires additional action to stay in BOOTLOADER state. The transition to RUN state will occur automatically after short period of time if no action will be taken. To prevent transition from BOOTLOADER state, one of following actions must be processed:

- Send `AT+LOCK=1` command while device is in BOOTLOADER state (always after power on for up to 3s)
- Send `AT+REBOOT_BOOTLOADER` command in CONFIGURATION state. This will move to BOOTLOADER state and will lock module in this state.

If none of above conditions are met, the module will try to transit into RUN state. Firstly it will check firmware integrity. When firmware integrity is confirmed, module will transit into RUN state, if not, it will stay in BOOTLOADER state.

To transit into RUN state:

- If module is locked, send `AT+LOCK=0` command

When module enters RUN mode it will send `AT+RUN_START` command.

2.2.2 RUN to CONFIGURATION transition

To transit from RUN into CONFIGURATION state, host should do one of the following:

- Send `AT+CONFIG=1` (using current baud).

When module leaves RUN state it sends `AT+RUN_END` message, then `AT+CONFIG_START` message on entering CONFIGURATION state. The former is sent using baud from settings, the latter always uses 115200bps baud.

2.2.3 CONFIGURATION to RUN transition

To transit from CONFIGURATION into RUN state, host should do one of the following:

- Send `AT+CONFIG=0` command.

When module leaves CONFIGURATION state it sends `AT+CONFIG_END` message, then `AT+RUN_START` message on entering RUN state. The former is always sent using 115200bps baud, the latter uses baud from settings.

2.2.4 CONFIGURATION to BOOTLOADER transition

To transit from CONFIGURATION into BOOTLOADER state, host should do one of the following:

- Send `AT+REBOOT_BOOTLOADER` command.
- Send `AT+REBOOT` and when module enters BOOTLOADER state, prevent transition to RUN state.

When entering the bootloader state, the module sends `AT+BOOTLOADER_START`.

3 UART configuration

Communication between module and host device is done using UART interface.

The UART interface uses settings as described in table 7.

UART Settings				
Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
Baud	115200	921600	3000000	bps
Stop Bits Number	-	1	-	-
Flow Control	-	None	-	-
Parity Bit	-	None	-	-

Table 7: UART settings.

4 Settings

In RUN state, operation of the module is determined based on stored settings. Settings can be changed in CONFIGURATION state using AT-commands. Settings can be written and read.

NOTE: New values of settings are saved in non-volatile memory when transitioning from CONFIGURATION to RUN state.

Settings are restored from non-volatile memory during transition from BOOT do RUN state. If settings become corrupted due to memory fault, power loss during save, or any other kind of failure, the settings restoration will fail, loading default values and displaying the AT+ERROR (Settings missing, loaded default) message as a result. This behavior will occur for each device boot until new settings are written by the user.

4.1 Write settings

After writing a new valid value to a setting, an AT+OK response is always sent.

```
AT+SETTING=VALUE  
For example AT+PROTOCOL=1  
Response: AT+OK
```

4.2 Read settings

```
AT+SETTING?  
For example: AT+PROTOCOL?  
Response: AT+PROTOCOL=1
```

4.3 Settings description

```
AT+SETTING=?  
For example: AT+PROTOCOL=?  
Response:
```

```
Setting: PROTOCOL  
Description: Selected protocol (0: NONE, 2: CSV, 3: MAVLINK)  
Type: Integer decimal  
Range (min.): 0  
Range (max.): 5  
Is preserved: 1  
Is restart needed: 0
```

4.4 Errors

Errors are reported using following structure:

```
AT+ERROR (DESCRIPTION)  
DESCRIPTION is optional and contains information about error.
```

4.5 Command endings

Every command must be ended with one of the following character sequences: “\n”, “\r” or “\r\n”. Commands without suitable ending will be ignored.

4.6 Uppercase and lowercase

All characters (except preceding AT+) used in command can be both uppercase and lowercase, so following commands are equal:

AT+PROTOCOL?

AT+pRoToCoL?

NOTE: This statement is true in configuration state, not in bootloader state. in bootloader state all letters must be uppercase.

4.7 Available settings

Setting	Min	Max	Def	Comment
BAUDRATE	0	2	0	Baudrate in RUN state 0 - 115200bps 1 - 921600bps 2 - 3000000bps
PROTOCOL	0	8	2	Selected protocol. Not all values are valid for all devices. 0 - None 1 - RAW HEX 2 - CSV (AERO) 3 - MAVLink 4 - ASTERIX 5 - GDL90 7 - BEAST 8 - JSON
SUBPROTOCOL	0	0	0	Reserved for future use
AERO_JSON_BITMASK	0	3F	3B	Determine, what data will be sent over Json protocol. Value is the sum in hexadecimal of required data according to value below. 0x01 - ADSB 0x02 - FLARM 0x04 - RAW 0x08 - STATUS 0x10 - GNSS 0x20 - SENSOR e.g ADSB, FLARM, STATUS, GNSS, SENSOR 0x01 + 0x02 + 0x08 + 0x10 + 0x20 = 0x3B e.g ADSB, FLARM 0x01 + 0x02 = 0x03

Table 8: Settings

4.8 Example

As an example, to switch Receiver AERO Pro module to CSV protocol, one should send following commands. "<<" indicates command sent to module, ">>" is a response.

```
<< AT+CONFIG=1\r\n
>> AT+OK\r\n
<< AT+PROTOCOL=2\r\n
>> AT+OK\r\n
>> AT+OK\r\n
<< AT+CONFIG=0\r\n
```


5 Commands

Apart from settings, module supports set of additional commands. Format of this commands are similar to those used for settings, but they do not affect operation of module in RUN state.

5.1 Commands in BOOTLOADER and CONFIGURATION state

5.1.1 AT+LOCK

AT+LOCK=1 - Set lock to enforce staying in BOOTLOADER or CONFIGURATION state

AT+LOCK=0 - Remove lock

AT+LOCK? - Check if lock is set

5.1.2 AT+BOOT

AT+BOOT? - Check if module is in BOOTLOADER state

Response:

AT+BOOT=0 - module in CONFIGURATION state

AT+BOOT=1 - module in BOOTLOADER state

5.2 Commands in CONFIGURATION state

5.2.1 AT+CONFIG

AT+CONFIG=0 - Transition to RUN state.

AT+CONFIG? - Check if module is in CONFIGURATION state.

Response:

AT+CONFIG=0 - module in RUN state

AT+CONFIG=1 - module in CONFIGURATION state (baudrate 115200)

AT+CONFIG=2 - module in CONFIGURATION state (baudrate as set)

5.2.2 AT+SETTINGS?

AT+SETTINGS? - List all settings. Example output:

AT+PROTOCOL=2

AT+SUBPROTOCOL=0

AT+BAUDRATE=0

5.2.3 AT+HELP

AT+HELP - Show all settings and commands with descriptions. Example output:

SETTINGS:

AT+PROTOCOL=2 [Selected protocol (0: NONE, 2: CSV, 3: MAVLINK)]

AT+SUBPROTOCOL=0 [Subprotocol of selected protocol]

COMMANDS:

AT+HELP [Show this help]

AT+TEST [Responds "AT+OK"]

AT+SETTINGS_DEFAULT [Load default settings]

AT+REBOOT [Reboot system]

5.2.4 AT+SETTINGS_DEFAULT

AT+SETTINGS_DEFAULT - Set all settings to their default value.

5.2.5 AT+SERIAL_NUMBER

AT+SERIAL_NUMBER? - Read serial number of module.

Response:

```
AT+SERIAL_NUMBER=07-0001337
```

5.2.6 AT+FIRMWARE_VERSION

AT+FIRMWARE_VERSION? - Read firmware version of module.

Response:

```
AT+FIRMWARE_VERSION=10101017(May 11 2018)
```

5.2.7 AT+REBOOT

AT+REBOOT - Restart module.

5.2.8 AT+REBOOT_BOOTLOADER

AT+REBOOT_BOOTLOADER - Restart module to BOOTLOADER state.

NOTE: This command also sets lock.

5.3 Commands in RUN state

AT+CONFIG=1 - transition to CONFIGURATION state (baudrate 115200).

AT+CONFIG=2 - transition to CONFIGURATION state (baudrate as set).

NOTE: This command also sets lock.

6 Protocols

6.1 CSV protocol (AERO)

CSV protocol is simple text protocol, that allows fast integration and analysis of tracked aircrafts. CSV messages start with '#' character and ends with "\r\n" characters. There are following types of messages:

1. ADS-B Aircraft message,
2. Statistics message.

NOTE: In future versions, additional comma-separated fields may be introduced to any CSV protocol message, just before CRC field, which is guaranteed to be at the end of message. All prior fields are guaranteed to remain in same order.

6.1.1 CRC

Each CSV message includes CRC value for consistency check. CRC value is calculated using standard CRC16 algorithm and its value is based on every character in frame starting from '#' to last comma ',' (excluding last comma). After calculation, value is appended to frame using hexadecimal coding. Example function for calculating CRC is shown below.

```
uint16_t crc16(const uint8_t* data_p, uint32_t length){
    uint8_t x;
    uint16_t crc = 0xFFFF;
    while (length--){
        x = crc>>8 ^ *data_p++;
        x ^= x>>4;
        crc = (crc<<8) ^ ((uint16_t)(x<<12)) ^ ((uint16_t)(x<<5)) ^ ((uint16_t)x);
    }
    return swap16(crc);
}
```

6.1.2 ADS-B Aircraft message

This message describes state vector of aircraft determined from ADS-B messages and is sent once per second. The message format is as follows:

```
#A:ICAO,FLAGS,CALL,SQ,LAT,LON,ALT_BARO,TRACK,
VELH,VELV,SIGS,SIGQ,FPS,NICNAC,ALT_GEO,ECAT,CRC\r\n
```

#A	Aircraft message start indicator	Example value
ICAO	ICAO number of aircraft (3 bytes)	3C65AC
FLAGS	Flags bitfield, see table 10	1
CALL	Callsign of aircraft	N61ZP
SQ	SQUAWK of aircraft	7232
LAT	Latitude, in degrees	57.57634
LON	Longitude, in degrees	17.59554
ALT_BARO	Barometric altitude, in feet	5000
TRACK	Track of aircraft, in degrees [0,360)	35
VELH	Horizontal velocity of aircraft, in knots	464
VELV	Vertical velocity of aircraft, in ft/min	-1344
SIGS	Signal strength, in dBm	-92
SIGQ	Signal quality, in dB	2
FPS	Number of raw MODE-S frames received from aircraft during last second	5
NICNAC	NIC/NAC bitfield, see table 11 (v2.6.0+)	31B
ALT_GEO	Geometric altitude, in feet (v2.6.0+)	5000
ECAT	Emitter category, see table 12 (v2.7.0+)	14
CRC	CRC16 (described in CRC section)	2D3E

Table 9: Descriptions of ADS-B message fields.

Value	Flag name	Description
0x0001	PLANE_ON_THE_GROUND	The aircraft is on the ground
0x0002	PLANE_IS_MILITARY	The aircraft is military object
0x0100	PLANE_UPDATE_ALTITUDE_BARO	During last second, barometric altitude of this aircraft was updated
0x0200	PLANE_UPDATE_POSITION	During last second, position (LAT & LON) of this aircraft was updated
0x0400	PLANE_UPDATE_TRACK	During last second, track of this aircraft was updated
0x0800	PLANE_UPDATE_VELO_H	During last second, horizontal velocity of this aircraft was updated
0x1000	PLANE_UPDATE_VELO_V	During last second, vertical velocity of this aircraft was updated
0x2000	PLANE_UPDATE_ALTITUDE_GEO	During last second, geometric altitude of this aircraft was updated

Table 10: ADS-B message Flags description.

The NIC/NAC bitfield is transmitted in big endian hexadecimal format without leading zeros. Table 11 describes its bitfield layout. The meaning of NIC/NAC indicators is exactly the same as described in ED-102A.

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved				NAC _p				NAC _v			NIC _{baro}	NIC			

Table 11: Structure of NIC/NAC bitfield in CSV protocol.

Below is a list of emitter category values returned in ECAT field.

ECAT value	Description
0	Unknown.
1	Light (below 15500 lbs.).
2	Small (15500 - 75000 lbs.).
3	Large (75000 - 300000 lbs.).
4	High-Vortex Large (aircraft such as B-757).
5	Heavy (above 300000 lbs.).
6	High performance (above 5g acceleration and above 400 knots).
7	Rotorcraft.
8	Reserved.
9	Glider, Sailplane.
10	Lighter-Than-Air.
11	Parachutist, Skydiver.
12	Ultralight, hang-glider, paraglider.
13	Reserved.
14	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.
15	Space, Trans-atmospheric Vehicle.
16	Reserved.
17	Surface Vehicle - Emergency Vehicle.
18	Surface Vehicle - Service Vehicle.
19	Point Obstacle (includes Tethered Ballons).
20	Cluster obstacle.
21	Line obstacle.

Table 12: ADS-B emitter category values in CSV protocol.

If data of any field of frame is not available, then it is transmitted as empty. For example:

```
#A:4D240E,3F00,,7273,53.47939,14.55892,28550,23,510,1408,-71,5,9,938,28850,,A9FE\r\n
#A:4D240E,3F00,,7273,53.52026,14.58906,29075,23,506,1600,,,,,,C1EC\r\n
```

NOTE: SIGS and SIGQ fields are updated based on raw MODE-S frames. They are calculated from frames received in last second. If there were no receiver frames (FPS=0), those fields will not be updated.

NOTE: SIGS is measured based on analog RF signal. This signal has DC offset of about 700mV.

6.1.3 Statistics message

This message contains some useful statistics about operation of module. Format of that frame is shown below:

```
#S:CPU,RES,RES,FPSS,RES,RES,CRC
```

#S	Statistics message start indicator	Example
CPU	CPU load in %	12.1
RES	Reserved for future use	-
RES	Reserved for future use	-
FPSS	Number of MODE-S frames received in last second	3
RES	Reserved for future use	-
RES	Reserved for future use	-
CRC	CRC16 (described in CRC section)	2D3E

Table 13: Statistics message fields.

6.2 MAVLink protocol

Receiver AERO Pro can be switched to use MAVLink protocol. This can be achieved by altering PROTOCOL setting. When MAVLink protocol is used, module is sending list of aircrafts every second. MAVLink messages have standardized format, which is well described on official protocol webpage (mavlink.io/en/messages).

6.2.1 ADS-B Aircraft message

Aircrafts are encoded using ADSB_VEHICLE message (mavlink.io/en/messages/common.html#ADSB_VEHICLE). MAVLink message contains several data fields which are described below.

Field Name	Type	Description
ICAO_address	uint32_t	ICAO address
lat	int32_t	Latitude, expressed as degrees * 1E7
lon	int32_t	Longitude, expressed as degrees * 1E7
altitude	int32_t	Barometric/Geometric Altitude (ASL), in millimeters
heading	uint16_t	Course over ground in centidegrees
hor_velocity	uint16_t	The horizontal velocity in centimeters/second
ver_velocity	uint16_t	The vertical velocity in centimeters/second, positive is up
flags	uint16_t	Flags to indicate various statuses including valid data fields
squawk	uint16_t	Squawk code
altitude_type	uint8_t	Type from ADSB_ALTITUDE_TYPE enum
callsign	char[9]	The callsign, 8 chars + NULL
emitter_type	uint8_t	Type from ADSB_EMITTER_TYPE enum
tslc	uint8_t	Time since last communication in seconds

Table 14: MAVLink ADSB_VEHICLE message description

The ADS-B vehicle may transmit barometric, as well as geometric altitude. The SUBPROTOCOL setting allows for toggling altitude transmit priority:

- When set to 0, altitude field will be filled with geometric altitude first. If not available, barometric altitude will be used.
- When set to 1, barometric altitude will be preferred.

6.3 ASTERIX protocol

Receiver AERO Pro can be switched to use ASTERIX binary protocol. This can be achieved by altering PROTOCOL setting. When ASTERIX protocol is used, module is sending list of aircrafts every second. Aircrafts are encoded using I021 ver. 2.1 message. Also, once per second the device sends a heartbeat message using I023 ver. 1.2 format in Ground Station Status variant.

For further reference of parsing ASTERIX frames, please see relevant official documentation:

- I021 messages: [CAT021 - EUROCONTROL Specification for Surveillance Data Exchange Part 12: Category 21](#)
- I023 messages: [CAT023 - EUROCONTROL Specification for Surveillance Data Exchange Part 16: Category 23](#)

6.4 GDL90 protocol

Receiver AERO Pro can be configured to use GDL90 binary protocol. This can be achieved by altering PROTOCOL setting. When GDL90 protocol is used, module is sending list of aircrafts every second. Aircrafts are encoded using Traffic Report (#20) message. Also, once per second device sends Heartbeat (#0), Ownship Report (#10) and Ownship Geometric Altitude (#11) messages.

For further reference of parsing GDL90 frames see relevant documentation: [GDL90 Data Interface Specification](#).

The ADS-B vehicle may transmit barometric, as well as geometric altitude. The SUBPROTOCOL setting allows for toggling Traffic Report altitude transmit priority:

- When set to 0, altitude field will be filled with geometric altitude first. If not available, barometric altitude will be used.
- When set to 1, barometric altitude will be preferred.

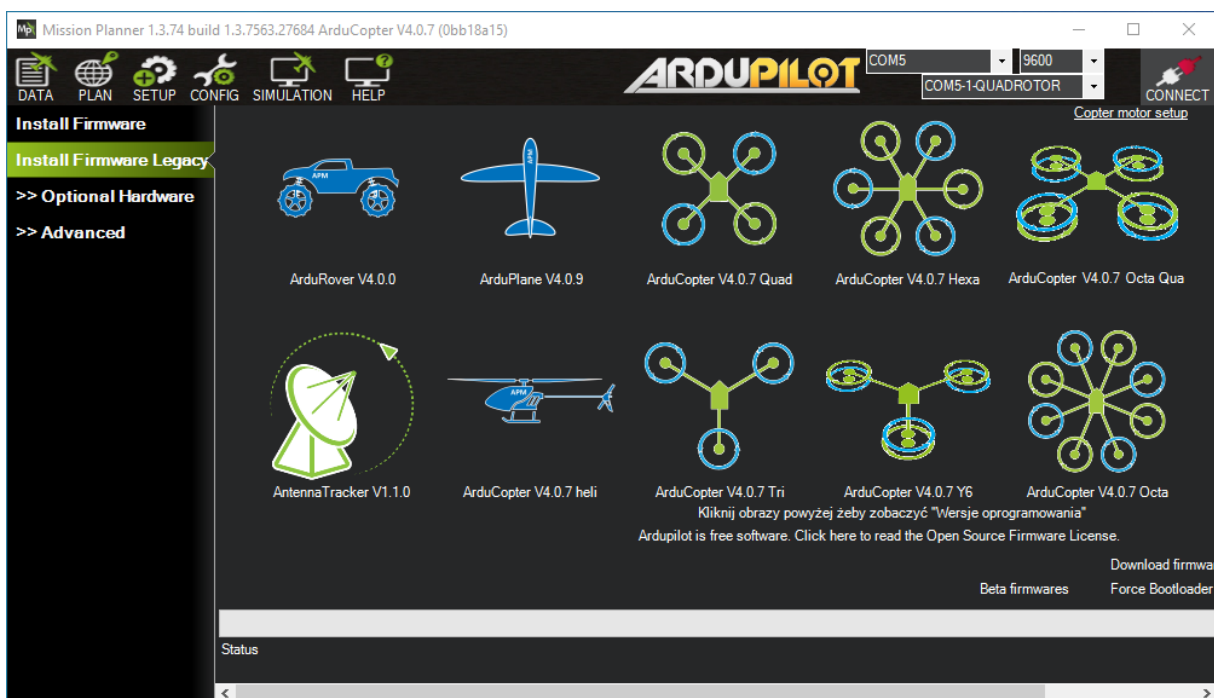
7 Quick start



NOTE: Not all Mission Planner versions display ADS-B signals correctly. Make sure that your version of Mission Planer and Pixhawk is up to date.

7.1 Pixhawk update

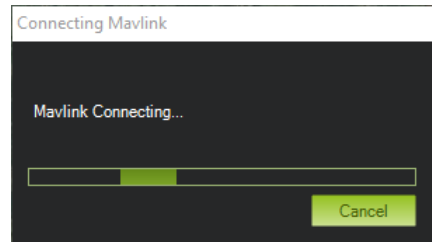
When installing via Mission Planner, disconnect by clicking the button, then select the appropriate firmware for your device in Install Firmware Legacy tab and follow the instructions. During installation by another method - compatible release is the newest version of **ArduPilot Flight Stack**.



7.2 Mission Planner

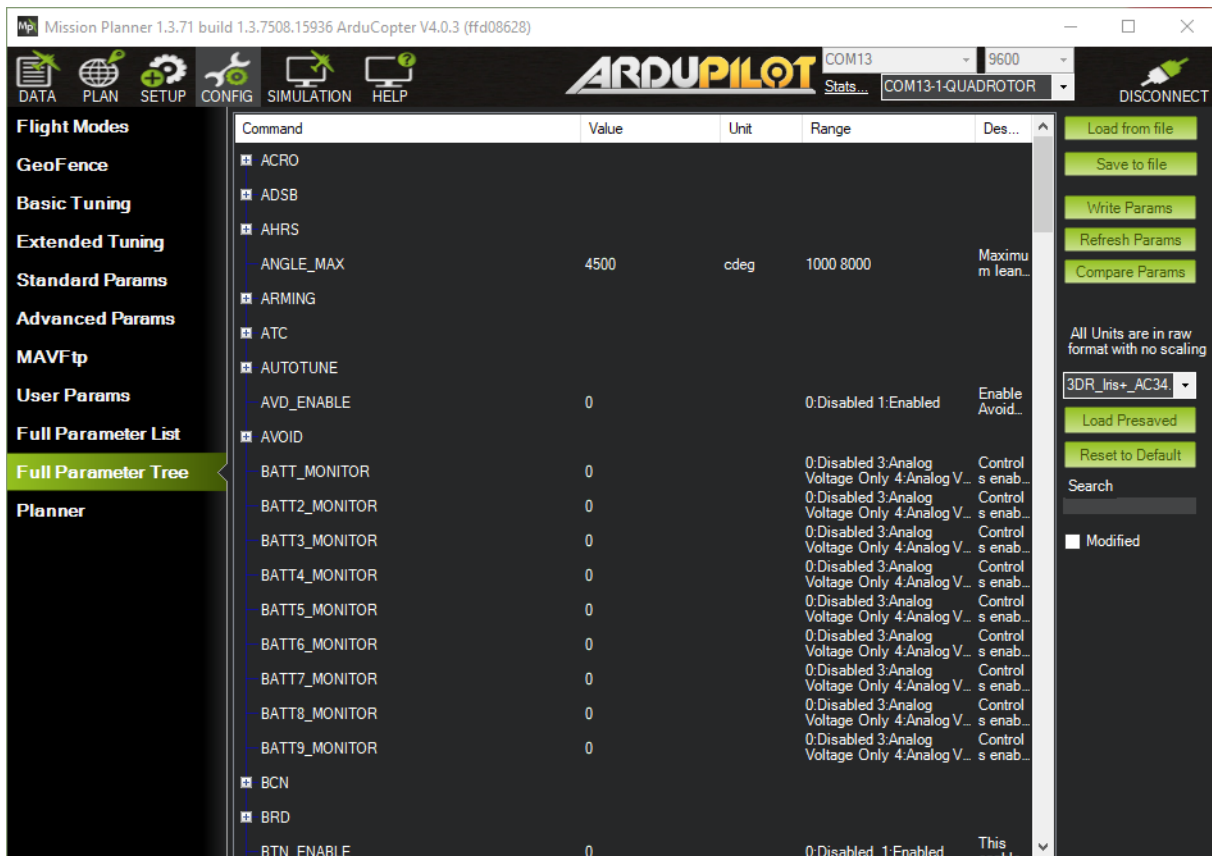
Five steps to integrate **Aero** with Pixhawk4:

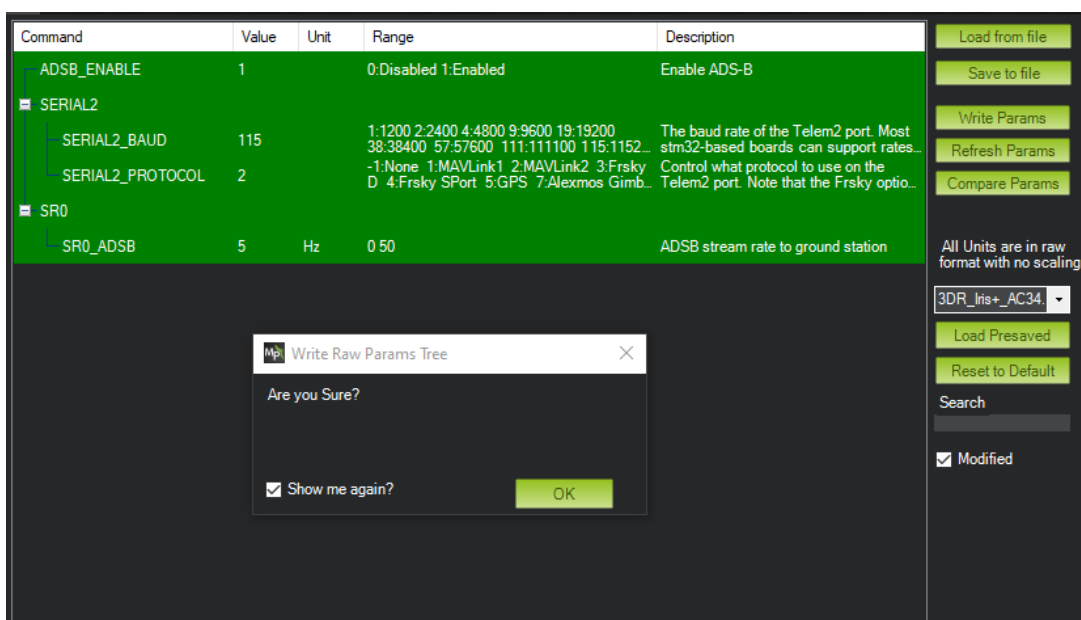
1. With the power turned off, connect Aero to Pixhawk4 using a standard telemetry cable. The following settings apply to the installation on the TELEM2 port.
2. Connect the USB cable between Pixhawk4 and your PC and run Mission Planner.
3. Connect to Pixhawk4 by clicking "Connect", then go to the "CONFIG" tab.



4. In the menu, go to "Full Parameter Tree" and set the following parameters:

a.	ADSB	ADSB_ENABLE	1
b.	SERIAL2	SERIAL2_BAUD	115
		SERIAL2_PROTOCOL	2
c.	SR0	SR0_ADSB	range 1 to 50 Hz





NOTE: Remember to send the changed settings to the controller by clicking "Write params".

5. Restart your Pixhawk and go to the main view. If there is air traffic in your area, you should see it on the map.

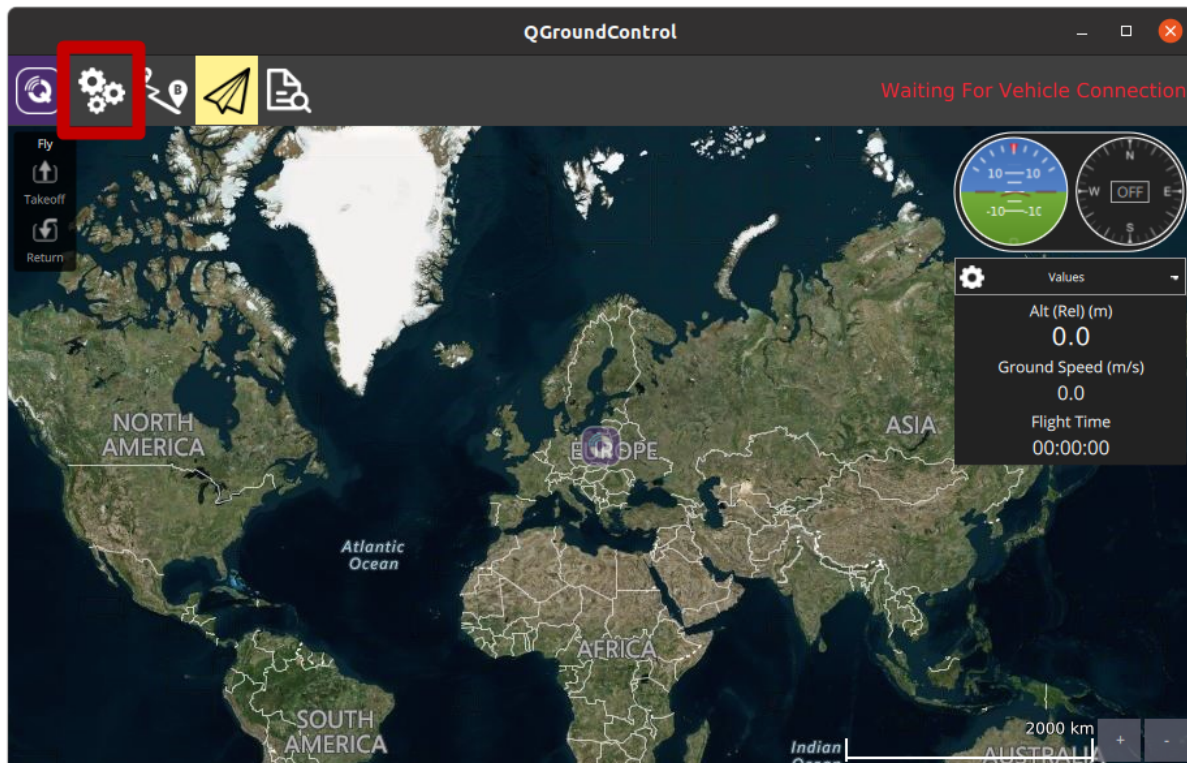


For more information visit: [ardupilot ADS-B documentation](#).

7.3 QGroundControl

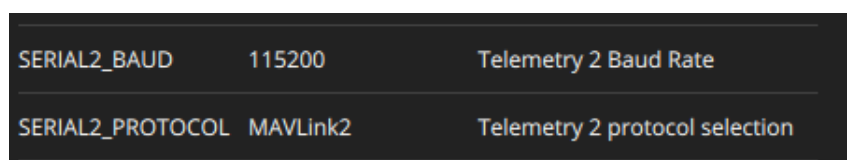
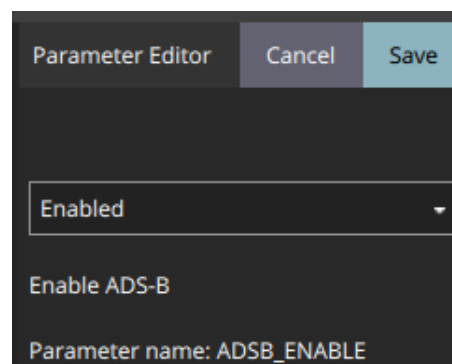
Mission Planer is a program designed for the Windows platform. QGroundControl is an alternative to Mission Planer with similar functionality. First steps are the same for both environments.

After connection device to Pixhawk4, the program should detect it.



Set the parameters the same as in Mission Planer:

- | | | | |
|----|---------|------------------|------------------|
| a. | ADSB | ADSB_ENABLED | |
| b. | SERIAL2 | SERIAL2_BAUD | 115200 |
| | | SERIAL2_PROTOCOL | MAVLink2 |
| c. | SR0 | SR0_ADSB | range 1 to 50 Hz |



To make sure that the device receives the ADS-B signal correctly, you can check the MAVLink Inspector tab. Pa-

rameters like ADSB_VEHICLE and HEARTBEAT should be greater than 0 and count of received frames should have increasing tendency.

Analyze

Log Download

GeoTag Images

MAVLink Console

MAVLink Inspector

Inspect real time MAVLink messages.

Message	Frequency
1 ADSB_VEHICLE	2.0Hz
1 AHRS	3.0Hz
1 AHRS2	10.0Hz
1 AHRS3	10.0Hz
1 ATTITUDE	10.0Hz
1 EKF_STATUS_REPORT	3.0Hz
1 GLOBAL_POSITION_INT	3.0Hz
1 GPS_RAW_INT	2.0Hz
1 HEARTBEAT	2.0Hz
1 HWSTATUS	3.0Hz

Message: ADSB_VEHICLE (246) 2.0Hz

Component: 1

Count: 16

Name	Value
ICAO_address	4761010
lat	533962112
lon	146289232
altitude_type	0
altitude	-68580
heading	0
hor_velocity	0
ver_velocity	0
callsign	0
emitter_type	0
tslc	0
flags	31
squawk	0

For more information visit: [QGroundControl documentation](#).

8 General information

8.1 Module installation

There is a high concentration of various electronic systems on a small area at UAS. Try to keep as much separation between **AERO Pro** and other devices, especially radio ones.

Despite the high robustness of **AERO Pro** to jamming, try to install the antenna away from other on-board systems.

8.2 Antenna

Aero Pro is supplied with an installed antenna. It allows you to save weight, but requires installation of the module in the sky view. If you want to integrate the module into the UAS interior, you can use an adapter such as U.FL -> SMA and install an external antenna. With a correct selection of the antenna you can get a much larger range.

8.3 MAVLink vs. AERO protocol

AERO Pro is based on OEM TT-SC1b module. The default is in MAVLink protocol mode, which is a binary protocol. If you want to use the module to work with another system, it is possible to switch the protocol to AERO, which has the ASCII representation. Details of the module programming can be found on the website.

Please read carefully

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