



# **Simulation Driver and Radar Recorder (SDRR)**

## **User Reference Guide**

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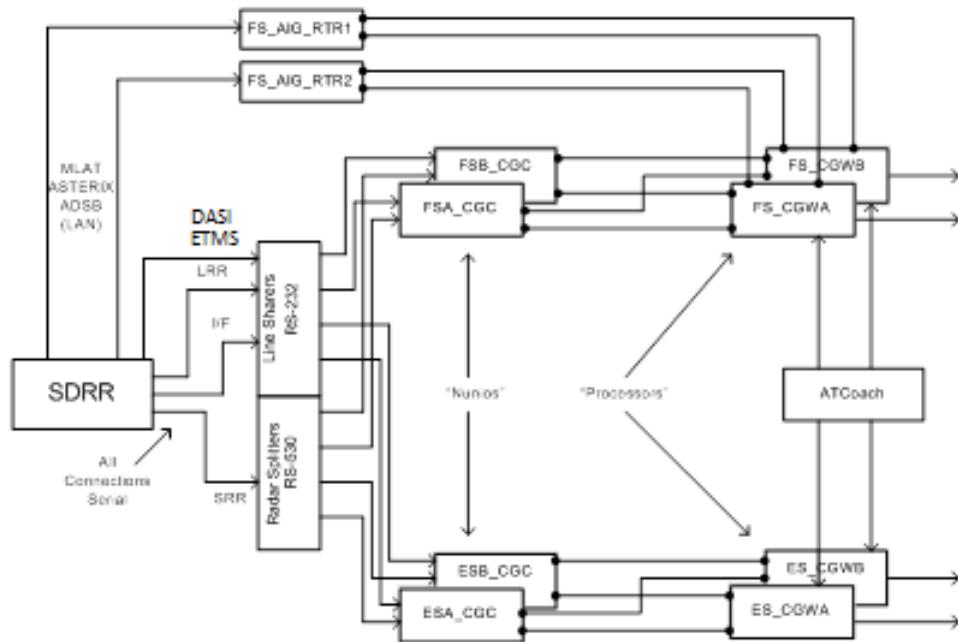


## 1. SDRR Overview

The Simulation Driver and Radar Recorder (SDRR) is a versatile tool that can be configured to provide injection of local, interfacility, and surveillance messages to a variety of National Air Space (NAS) Air Traffic Control (ATC) systems; connect and relay data between physical systems; and record incoming surveillance data. SDRR can also be configured to emulate and respond to messages from En Route, Terminal, and other flight and surveillance data systems. SDRR can be used to replay recorded surveillance files, inject custom static simulation scenarios, or for dynamic simulation. The SDRR Graphical User Interface (GUI) provides displays of the status and exchanged message for physically connected and simulated systems.

SDRR was designed by JVN Communications Inc. to provide flight and surveillance data communications to En Route, Terminal, and other ATC systems. Flight data support includes NAS messages through Simulation Services (SSRV) keystroke injection into the En Route Automation Modernization (ERAM) system, interfacility messages into the Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System (STARS), as well as Common Message Set (CMS) message into the En Route Data Distribution System (EDDS). The surveillance data types that SDRR can provide include Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) Model-8 (ASR-8), ASR-9, ASR-9/Mode Select Beacon System (Mode S), ASR-11, Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR), Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Broadcast (ADS-B), Multilateration (MLAT), Wide Area Multilateration (WAM), Digital Altimeter Setting Indication (DASI) System, All Purpose Structured Eurocontrol Radar Information Exchange (ASTERIX), and Enhanced Traffic Management System (ETMS).

In order to inject interfacility and radar data, dedicated SDRR processors are connected directly to En Route External Communications Gateway (ECG) and STARS. In the En Route installation, interfacility and surveillance cards in the SDRR's slave processors are directly connected to the ECG modem splitters. For an SDRR in the STARS Interfacility and Radar Simulation (SIRS) installation, interfacility and surveillance cards in the SDRR's slave processors are directly connected to the STARS Line Shares and Radar Splitters. Additional SDRR processor installations can also access these physical devices via network connections and SDRR Connector relay configuration files.



**Figure 1. STARS Interfacility and Radar Simulator (SIRS) SDRR Installation**

## 2. Getting Started

The processor with SDRR installed is configured to boot up to a user login screen. Users can enter a username and password, then click the login button or press **Enter** on the keyboard.

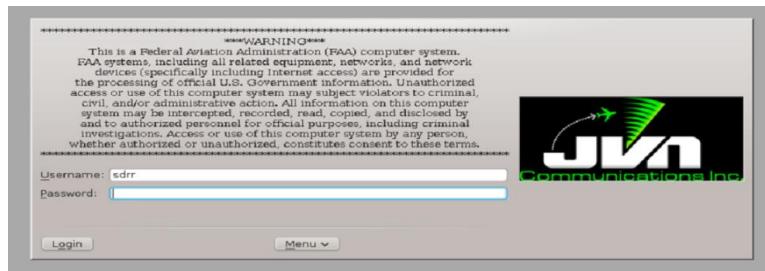


Figure 2. SDRR Processor Login

**NOTE:** The 'root' user does not have access to the SDRR commands and utilities. If root access is needed while logged in, the user should either log out and log in again as 'root' or open a terminal window, type **su** and enter the 'root' user password.

After a short loading period the KDE desktop will appear.



Figure 3. SDRR Processor Desktop

## 3. System Configuration

### 3.1. Environment Variables

SDRR uses several environment variables that set the locations of configuration files, scenarios, recordings, and log files.

**Table 1. Environment Variables**

Variable Name	Description	Default Location
SDRR_CONFIG_PATH	Location of SDRR configuration files.	/usr/local/cfg
SDRR_SCENARIO_PATH	Location of SDRR scenario files.	/usr/local/scenarios
RECORD_PATH	Location of recording files.	/usr/local/recordings
SDRR_LOG_PATH	Location of SDRR system log files.	/usr/local/log

### 3.2. Starting SDRR

SDRR can be started either by left clicking on the SDRR icon in the system task bar on the lower right side of the display (see figure below) or by typing **sdrr** at the command line in a terminal window:

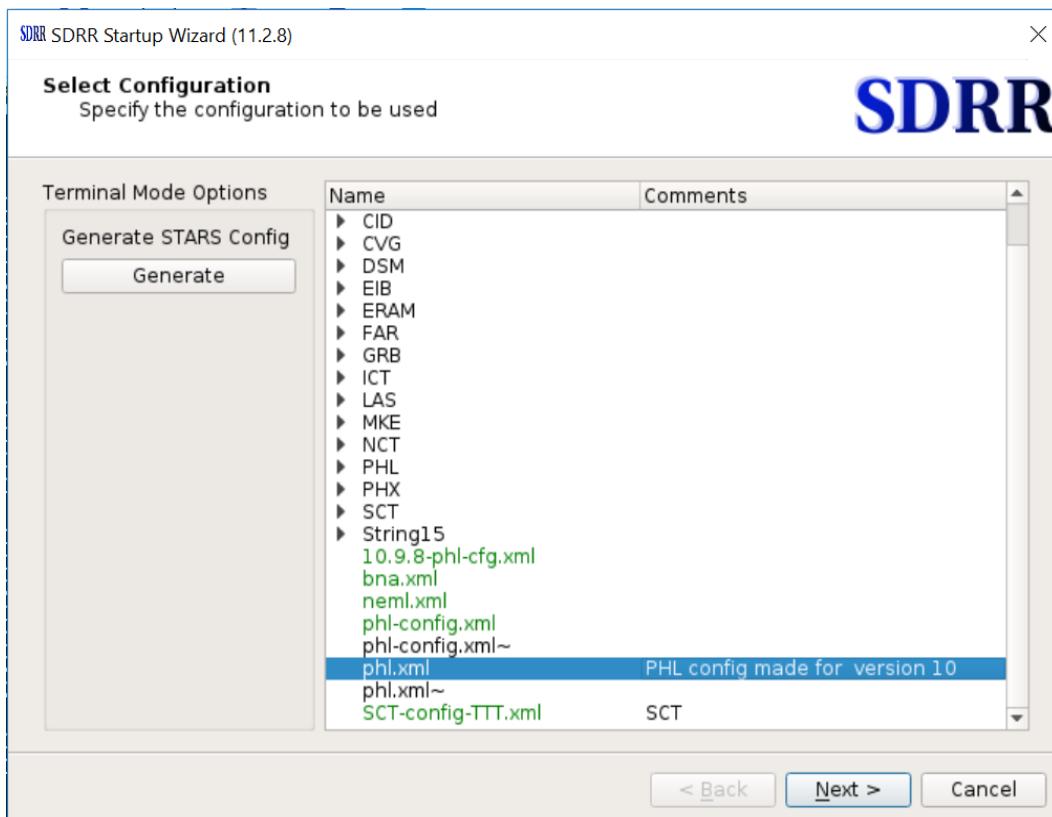
```
> sdrr
```



**Figure 4. SDRR Icon**

### 3.2.1. SDRR Startup Wizard

Once SDRR is launched, the Select Configuration window appears. This window shows expandable directories in black and selectable configuration files in green. For configuration files to appear selectable green, they need to end in '.xml'. Users may need to expand the Name bar to the right to see the entire filename. The Comments are displayed from the comments section of the configuration file. Users can add or change these comments. Configuration files are located in the directory specified by the environment variable \${SDRR\_CONFIG\_PATH}. Once a configuration file is selected, the Next button becomes available.



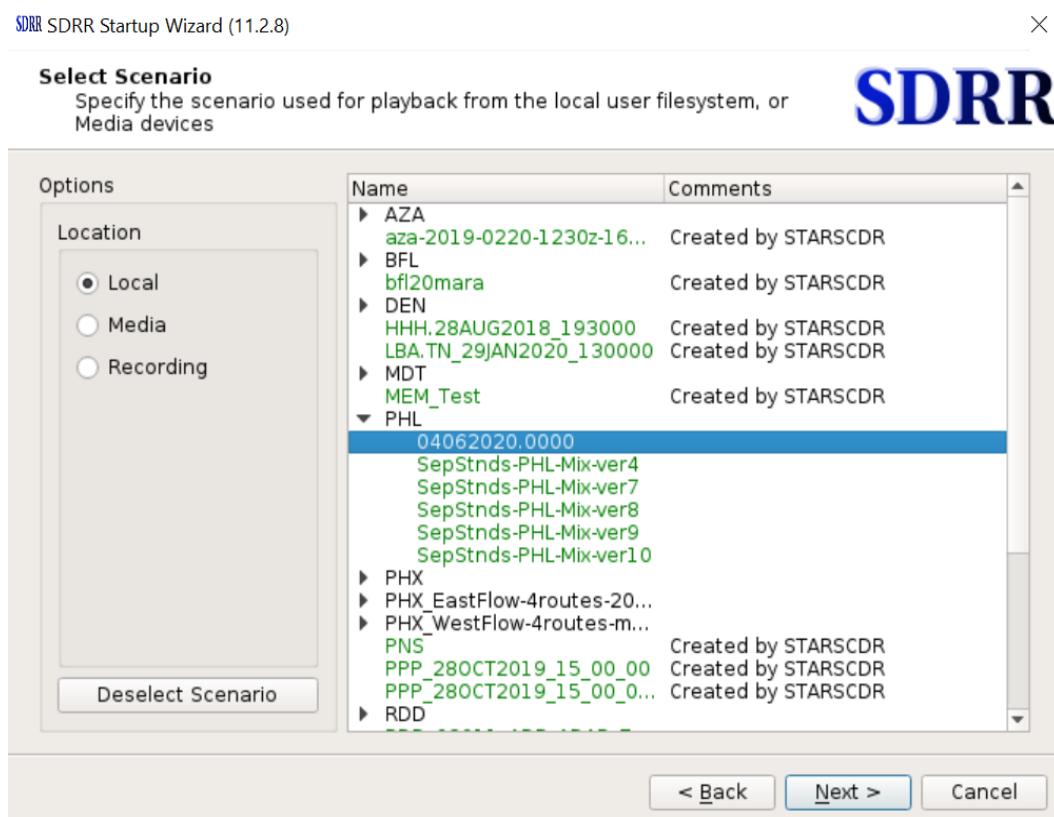
**Figure 5. Select Configuration Window**

After a configuration file is selected and the Next button is pressed, the Select Scenario window appears displaying directories in black and scenarios in green. The Location button on the left side allows users to select a scenario from the Local machine, Media (CD/USB/Tape), or Recording. On the Local machine, scenarios are located in the directory specified by the environment variable

`${SDRR_SCENARIO_PATH}`. The Recording option is for playback of recorded scenarios from the directory specified by the environment variable  `${RECORD_PATH}`.

Selecting a scenario is optional. The Skip Scenario button can be pressed when the window is first displayed and before any files or directories are selected. After pressing the Skip Scenario button, the Next button becomes available and allows users to continue without specifying a scenario. Running SDRR without selecting a scenario can be used to test a configuration file or Interfacility connections.

The example below illustrates the PHL directory expanded and the 04062020.0000 scenario selected.



**Figure 6. Select Scenario Window**

After the Next button is pressed in the Select Scenario window, the Select Options window appears. If a scenario was selected in the previous window, the options will be populated from the scenario file (`sdrr.xml`) found in the scenario directory. This file can be modified to predefine some of the options.

**SDRR** SDRR Startup Wizard (11.2.8)

**Select Options**

Specify the options to be used with your scenario. Defaults to scenario options when selected, else application options will be used.

**SDRR**

<b>Times</b> Start Time: 0/00:00:00 System Setup Delay: 0/00:00:00 Tgt Intramsg Delay: 0/00:00:00	<b>External Date</b> 04/13/2020 <input type="checkbox"/> Include Date in Internal Starttime
<b>Controls</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Start on GI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Autoset Starttime <b>DASI Override</b> <input type="text"/> <b>Early FP Injection Lead Time</b> 00:30:00 Auto TA: 12	
<b>Record Select Indicators</b> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RSI             <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0             <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1             <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2             <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3         </div> <b>Reconfigure LRR (From 3chan to 1chan)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> qie	
<b>Log File</b> Log File: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse"/>	
<a href="#">&lt; Back</a> <a href="#">Finish</a> <a href="#">Cancel</a>	

**Figure 7. Select Options Window**
**Times**

**Start Time** – Starting point of the scenario. The pre-populated time is read from the scenario file, sdrr.xml.

**System Setup Delay** – The amount of time to delay scenario injections after the start button is pressed.

**Tgt Intramsg Delay** – The amount of time between consecutive messages for the same target. This option is used to ensure that flight messages for a flight are not injected out of order.

**External Date**

Scenario date. The pre-populated date is the current system date and cannot be modified.

---

**Include Date in internal Starttime** – When this box is checked, the date is included in the SDRR internal start time.

### **Controls**

**Start on GI** – Start upon receiving GI message from ERAM. ERAM sends GI messages to attached devices when it transitions to an operational state. When this option is selected, SDRR will start running upon receipt of this message.

**Autoset Starttime** – SDRR will determine start time based on first radar message (time stamp from the .srv files). This option is usually used for playback of live radar recordings.

**DASI Override** – Sets the default DASI value.

**Early FP Injection Lead Time** – The default amount of time prior to a target start time to inject the flight plan message. For targets starting within the window of “Scenario Start Time” to “Early FP Injection Lead Time”, the flight plans will be immediately injected upon pressing Start.

**Auto TA** – The default time for SDRR to send a TA message after receiving a TI.

### **Record Select Indicators**

Only targets and messages tagged with the selected RSIs will be injected.

### **Reconfigure LRR (From 3chan to 1chan)**

SDRR will search the configuration file for any long range radars that are set for three channels. Checking the box of the long range radar will change it to a single channel radar.

### **Log File**

Location of the SDRR log file. The log file can be renamed to a scenario related name for easier tracking.

Once all the desired options are specified and the Finish button is pressed, the SDRR GUI is launched with the selected configuration and, optionally, a scenario loaded.

### 3.2.2. Command Line Startup

To bypass the Startup Wizard, SDRR can be started from the command line of a terminal window with a configuration file, scenario, and other optional parameters specified. To launch SDRR, enter:

```
> sdrr cfgFile.xml -s sdrrScenFile.xml [options]
```

To launch a version of SDRR that is not the default version, enter:

```
> /usr/local/jvn.x.x.x/bin/sdrr cfgFile.xml -s sdrrScenFile.xml [options]
```

### 3.2.3. Dynamic Simulation

For dynamic simulation, SDRR must be started from the command line in order to set the parameters for message exchange with the DYSIM executable, simDriver. The simDriver executable must also be started with the corresponding parameters. To launch SDRR, enter:

```
> sdrr cfgFile.xml --start --noscenario --cmdDev=tcps://<address>:<port#>?serverMode=1  
--tgtDev=tcps://<address>:<port#>?serverMode=1
```

Note that there may be a need to multiplex the cmdDev and tgtDev definitions to a second device. For example, one SDRR instance may be connected to two instances of simDriver:

```
> sdrr cfgFile.xml --start --noscenario  
--cmdDev=(tcps://<address1>:<port1>?serverMode=1+tcps://<address2>:<port2>?serverMode=1)  
--tgtDev=(tcps://<address1>:<port3>?serverMode=1+tcps://<address2>:<port4>?serverMode=1)
```

Or the output could also be multiplexed to a file:

```
> sdrr cfgFile.xml --start --noscenario  
--cmdDev=(tcps://<address1>:<port1>?serverMode=1+/tmp/commands.jvn)  
--tgtDev=(tcps://<address1>:<port3>?serverMode=1+/tmp/targets.jvn)
```

Also note that the cmdDev option is allowed multiple times on the command line:

```
> sdrr cfgFile.xml --start --noscenario  
--cmdDev=tcps://<address1>:<port1>?serverMode=1  
--cmdDev=tcps://<address2>:<port2>?serverMode=1  
--tgtDev=tcps://<address1>:<port3>?serverMode=1
```

### 3.2.4. Command Line Options

For a list of the command line options and parameters available, the **sdrr** command can be entered with the **help** parameter:

```
> sdrr --help
```

```

sdrr@elite2-master:~$ sdrr --help
Usage: sdrr [options] [cfgfile ...] [-s scenefile/recordingDir ...] [--scriptDefinitions=file ...]
cfgfile is in SDRR_CONFIG_PATH (unless it starts with a '.')
scenefile is in SDRR_SCENARIO_PATH (unless it starts with a '.')
scriptDefinitions are in SDRR_SCENARIO_PATH (unless it starts with a '.')
Common options:
  --noscenario
  --start
  --norappi
  --externalNadinIp="ip"
  --externalNadinPort="port"
  --version
  --help

Dysim options:
  --cmdDev=device  (allowed multiple times)
  --tgtDev=device
  --precipDev=device

Miscellaneous options:
  --connectionFile="sdrrconnector.xml"
  --earlyFPMargin="hh:mm:ss"
  --sysSetupDelay="hh:mm:ss"
  --tgtInterMsgDelay="hh:mm:ss"

  --internalStartTime="hh:mm:ss"
  --externalStartTime="hh:mm:ss"
  --externalStartDate="MM/dd/yyyy"
  --runLength="hh:mm:ss"

  --proxy=server/port  (for avid use)
  --gistart[="text"]
  --autota secs
  --tile-windows
  --about-text <text>
  --sskbautostart
  --opengl
  --quiet  (ignore msgparse errors)
  --title="title"
  --live="injectorName"  (may be specified multiple times. For arts, use qualified "host:arts" name)
  --autoStartSendDevice="dev"  may be specified multiple times
  --autoStartListenDevice="dev"
  --speedTestClockDevice="dev"
  --ignoreSSIM  do not auto start when SSIM is received
  --reuseAddress  (enables TCP reuse address for fast restarts)
  --logfile LOGFILE
  --dasiValue <DASI value>
  --cpdlcResponseDelay=hh:mm:ss

  --nofullscreen
  --minimized

Test Options:
  --isolatedCPU="cpunumber"
  --no-hgid
  --nopsync
  --ecgpControlDev=server/dev      (disables ecgpoutd. specify dev used on ecgpoutd cmdline)
  --psyncControlDev=dev            (disables psyncd. specify dev used on psyncd cmdline)
  --genStaticMsgs                  (this is normally autodetected based on presence of tgtDev)
  --disableTgtAging
  --preview

```

**Figure 8. SDRR Command Line Options**

**Table 2. Program Parameters**

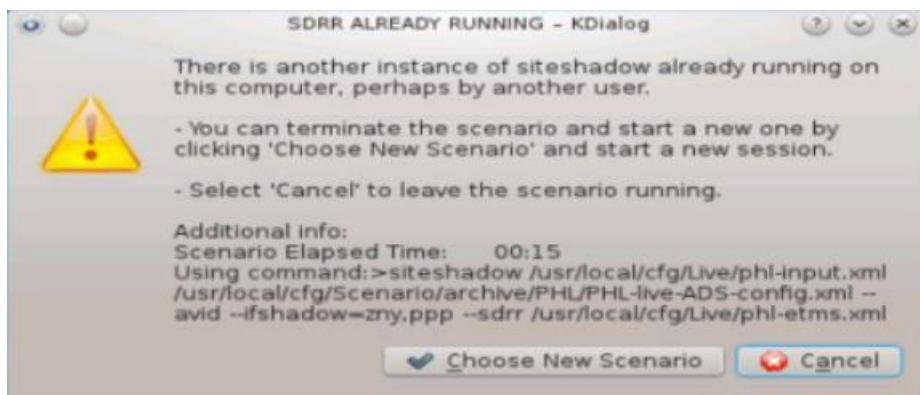
Parameter	Description
cfgFile.xml	At least one XML configuration file is required to start SDRR. A relative path from \${SDRR_CONFIG_PATH} is assumed, unless an explicit path is given. Multiple files may be specified. See section 8 for further details.
--cmdDev=tcp://<address>:<port#>?serverMode=1	Directs SDRR to listen for simulated flight data messages from DYSIM over a TCP connection on the named address and port. The DYSIM executable, simDriver, must be started with the corresponding parameter. This parameter may be specified multiple times.
--tgtDev=tcp://<address>:<port#>?serverMode=1	Directs SDRR to listen for simulated target position data from DYSIM over a TCP connection on the named address & port. The DYSIM executable, simDriver, must be started with the corresponding parameter.
--precipDev=tcp://<address>:<port#>?serverMode=1	Directs SDRR to listen for simulated precipitation data from DYSIM over a TCP connection on the named address & port. The DYSIM executable, simDriver, must be started with the corresponding parameter.
--start	Directs SDRR to begin running immediately upon launch.
--connectionFile=sdrrconnector.xml	File that defines a relay between facility interfaces in different physical test beds or lab strings.
-s sdrrScenFile.xml	Start SDRR with an exported scenario. A relative path from \${SDRR_SCENARIO_PATH} is

Parameter	Description
	assumed, unless an explicit path is given.
-n or --noscenario	Start SDRR without specifying a scenario. Injections can come from a non-scenario source, such as DYSIM.
--norappi	Directs SDRR to not display a RAPPI tab.
--nofullscreen	Not full screen mode.
--version	Displays SDRR version.
--help	Displays application parameters.

## 4. Error Status

When starting SDRR, there may be possible errors that occur while the configuration or the scenario is loading. Dialog boxes will be displayed to indicate the cause of the errors. Below are some possible errors that may pop up while loading SDRR.

The following error will be displayed when there is a process already running and using the same instance on the SDRR machine.



**Figure 9. SDRR Already Running Error**

The following error is displayed when a physical device is unavailable. Ensure that each physical device is assigned to a single source in the configuration file and that no other instances of SDRR are connected to the device.



**Figure 10. Device Busy Error**

## 5. Scenario Playback

### 5.1. Simulation Modes

SDRR can be configured in multiple ways depending on which systems will be physically connected and which systems will be simulated by SDRR. This is defined in one or more configuration files. The configuration must include either a simulated ERAM or an ERAM interface. In the case of a simulated ERAM, SDRR is configured to act as an En Route center. SDRR typically emulates an ERAM system generating messages and responses to interfacing systems accordingly; however, in Terminal environment testing, SDRR can be configured as a legacy Host system. This can provide a simpler En Route center simulation when connections to other external systems are not required.

#### 5.1.1. Direct Mode

When SDRR is configured to simulate all En Route and Terminal systems, the configuration is referred to as direct mode. In addition to the standard interfacility and surveillance data, SDRR can generate other data formats. For En Route data, SDRR generates and responds to CMS messages, emulating the interface that would be provided by ERAM to an EDDS. For Terminal data, SDRR generates and responds to AIG messages, emulating the interface provided by STARS. This simulation mode can be used to test systems such as TBFM when an ERAM test bed and STARS string are not available.

#### 5.1.2. Mixed Mode

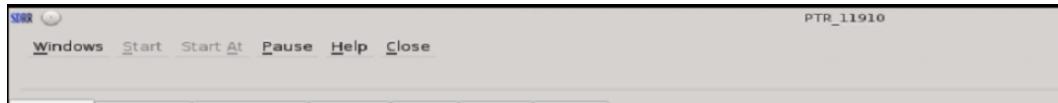
In mixed mode, SDRR is configured to emulate En Route systems while driving one or more Terminal systems. For the En Route data, SDRR generates CMS messages for injections into an EDDS, emulating the feed that would be provided by ERAM. For terminal data, SDRR sends IFDT messages and radar data to a STARS system through a directly connected SDRR processor, also known as SIRS.

#### 5.1.3. Indirect Mode

In indirect mode, SDRR is configured to drive En Route and Terminal systems. For the En Route data, SDRR uses SSRV command injection, interfacility messages, and surveillance data to drive an ERAM system. The interfacility and radar data are sent through an ECG to an ERAM test bed or with an ECG emulation to an ERAM virtual lab or ERAM-in-a-Box (EIB). For terminal data, SDRR sends surveillance data to a STARS system while the IFDT messages are sent to STARS by the ERAM system.

## 5.2. Graphical User Interface

Once launched successfully, the main SDRR Graphical User Interface (GUI) appears. The GUI is made up of a main menu bar, date and time clock, and display tabs.



**Figure 11. SDRR Menu Bar**

The menu bar includes the following options:

### ***Windows***

When multiple windows are present on a particular display tab, those windows can be arranged using the options Cascade or Tile.

### ***Start***

Start the scenario execution immediately.

### ***Start At***

Start the scenario execution at the specified time.

### ***Pause***

Pause the scenario execution. The Start option becomes available.

### ***Help***

The Help menu provides an option to select **About**. The **About** option displays the “About SDR” dialog which shows the version of SDRR, and the date and time that the SDRR executable was created.

### ***Close***

Stop the scenario execution and close the SDRR GUI.

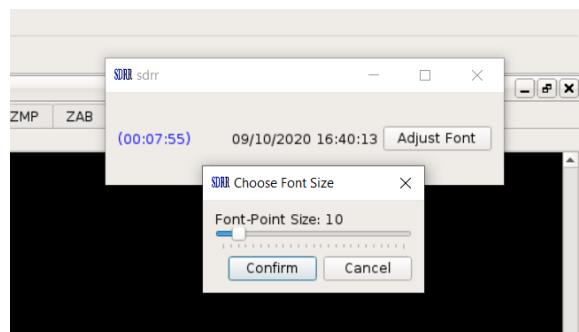


**Figure 12. About SDRR**

When SDRR is running, a scenario runtime clock (displayed in blue and in parentheses) and the current date and external system time are displayed in the upper right corner. Note that this runtime clock is not synced to the start of the scenario running in the DYSIM executable, if running in dynamic mode. A small window button near the system time display allows the clock to pop out into a separate window with an option for adjusting the font size.



**Figure 13. Runtime Clock**



**Figure 14. Adjust Font Clock Option**

The display tabs include a Status tab, and various other tabs determined by the SDRR configuration file. Right clicking in the message log areas of each display tab launches a pop-up dialog with the following options:

### ***Copy***

Place any selected text into the copy buffer.

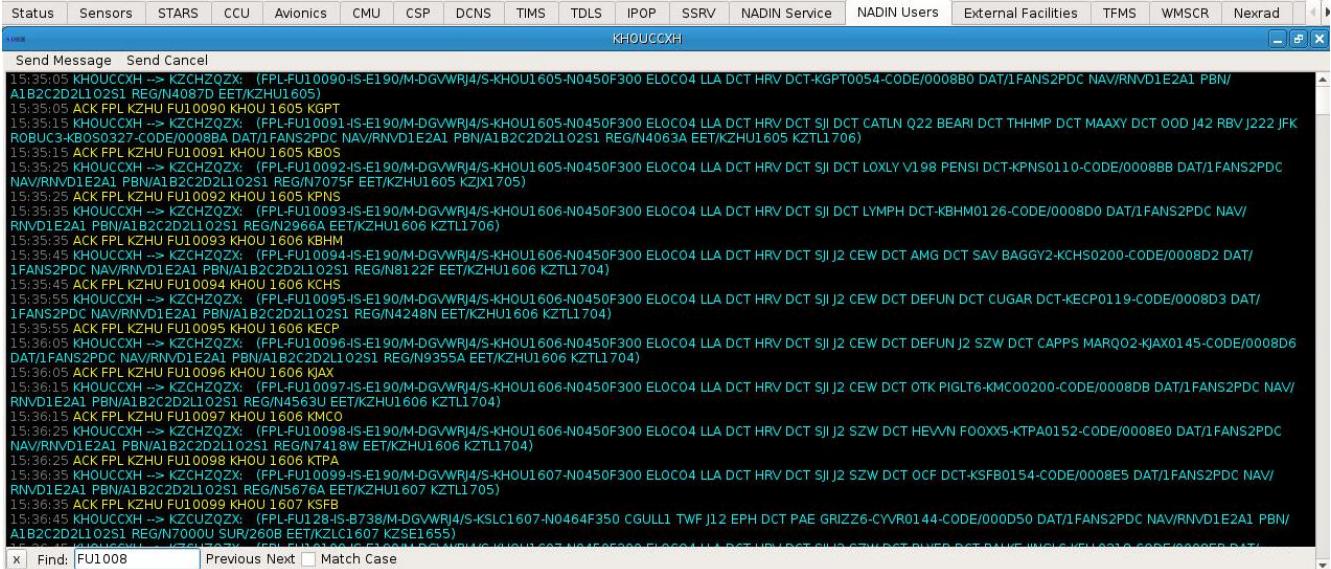
### ***Select All***

Select all the text in the current display tab message log area.

### ***Find***

Open a search bar at the bottom of the current display tab message log area.

In addition to accessing the Find function as described above, it can also be initiated by pressing the Ctrl and F keys while in a message log area of any tab. The figure below shows the search bar.



**Figure 15. Find Function Search Bar**

### 5.2.1. Status Tab

Upon startup, the SDRR GUI displays the Status Tab. The left side of the status tab shows Device Status. This is a direct reflection of the contents within the SDRR configuration file(s). The device or facility types are labeled in white. The physical or simulated devices are displayed in green. The prefix “pipe” indicates an internal simulated device. In the figure below, the Radar and SVOL list the defined surveillance sources, STARS and ZNY list the defined interfacility sources, and DASI and ETMS list additional non-surveillance sources. The device to which each source is assigned is listed to its right.

To further illustrate, the ZNY:AAA source under the STARS heading is shown with a pipe device. The same device is listed for the AAA source under the ZNY heading. This indicates that ZNY ARTCC and AAA STARS are configured to communicate via an SDRR simulated device. In the case of PPP, the live site, the configured device is a physical interface card, /dev/if0. This physical device connects a simulated En Route center, ZNY, to a live STARS string configured as PPP. A terminal controller at PPP could initiate a handoff of a flight through ZNY to AAA and AAA could send an accept (DA) or a reject (DR) response back to PPP. When SDRR is started, the link turns green as soon as a clock signal is detected. If the device is red, it is an indication of a down link.

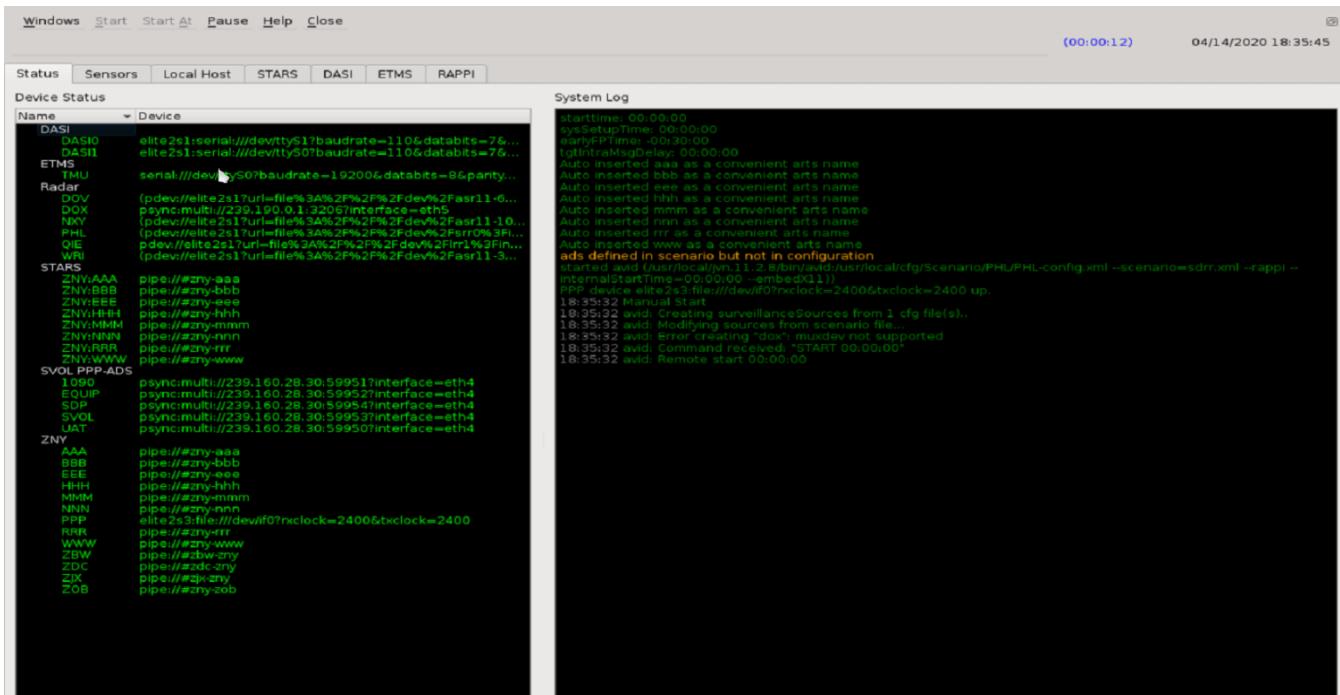
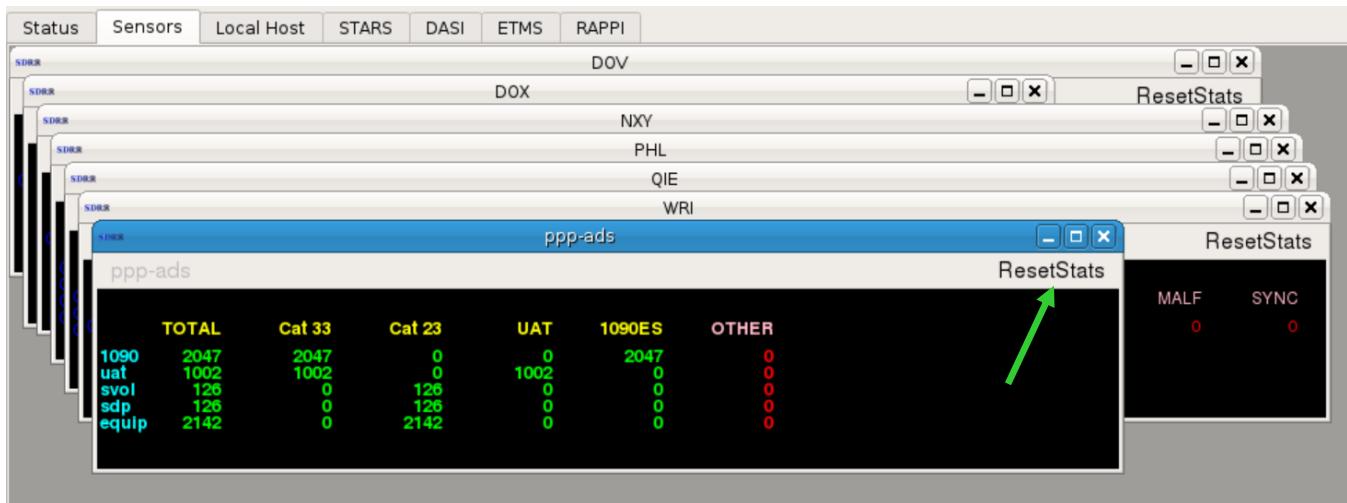


Figure 16. SDRR Status Tab

The right side of the status tab shows the System Log. The log displays error and warning messages about the scenario. Green messages indicate success; yellow and red messages indicate a problem. Not all problems will affect the success of the scenario but should be noted and may need to be investigated. These messages are also written to the SDRR log file. The log file of each run can be found in the directory specified by the environment variable \${SDRR\_LOG\_PATH} and will include a timestamp in the filename.

### 5.2.2. Sensors Tab

The Sensors tab is displayed when SDRR is configured with any surveillance devices. This tab displays a window for each radar and service volume defined in the configuration file. The window for each surveillance device shows details for radar channels, counts, message types, and errors. The **ResetStats** button is available to reset the channel counts to zero. This does not affect the output data.



**Figure 17. Sensors Tab**

The figure below shows the window for radar QIE. The column on the left, in blue, lists the channels that are adapted for this radar device. The top row, in yellow, lists the message types. The numbers displayed in green are message counts for each of the feeds with good data. The three columns at the far right displayed in red indicate errors in the data.



**Figure 18. Surveillance Device Window**

### 5.2.3. Local Host Tab

The Local Host tab is displayed if SDRR is configured for En Route simulation for Terminal testing where an ERAM connection is not required. This tab provides the user with all of the messages that are exchanged between a simulated legacy HOST and its neighbors. Within the Local Host tab, a window is

displayed for each HOST facility included in the SDRR configuration file. Each HOST window displays tabs for the configured terminal facilities and adjacent En Route centers.

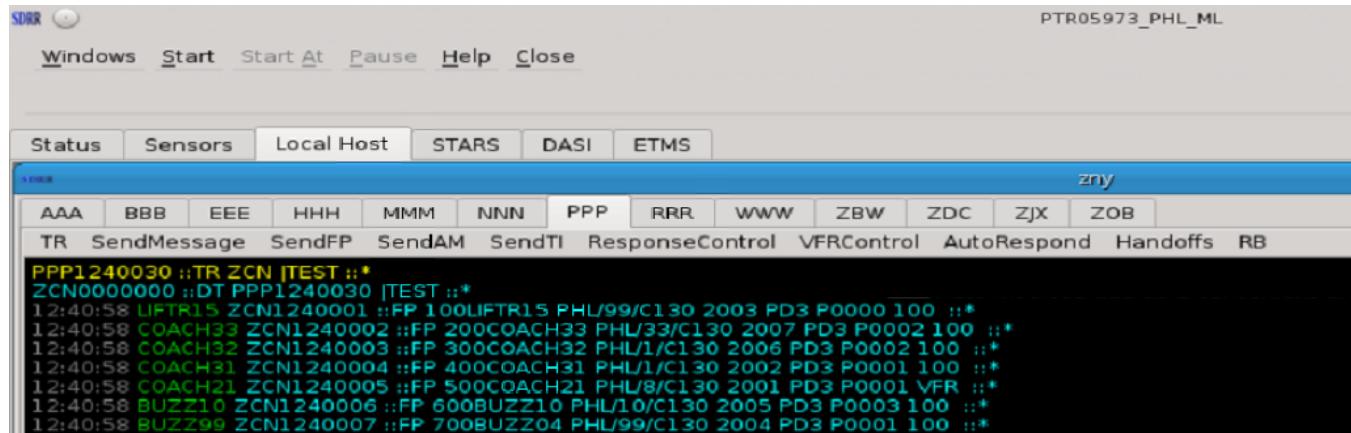


Figure 19. Local Host Tab

In the figure below, ZNY is configured as the Local Host facility. The terminal facilities within ZNY airspace and the adjacent En Route facilities are configured to communicate with ZNY. This is defined in the SDRR configuration file based on ERAM and STARS adaptation.

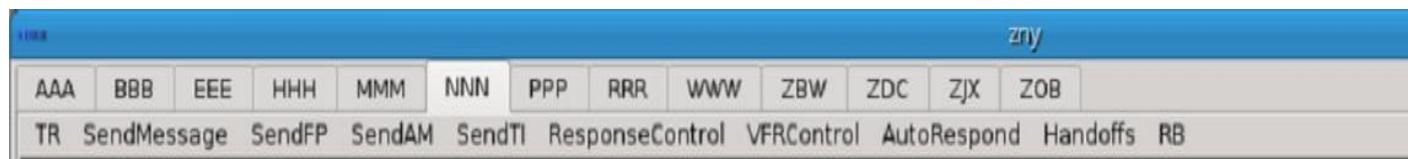


Figure 20. Facility Tabs

In each facility tab, the following buttons are available: **TR**, **SendMessage**, **SendFP**, **SendAM**, **SendTI**, **ResonseControl**, **VFRControl**, **AutoRespond**, **Handoffs**, and **RB**. These buttons give users the ability to send any interfacility messages as well as the ability to control how the simulated facilities respond. These messages are sent in real time. This provides many advantages during testing.

A summary of the Message and Response Control functions is below.

**Table 3. Summary of Message and Response Control Functions**

Button Label	Action	Message	Application
TR	Sends Test Message	TR	Per facility
SendMessage	Sends Custom IFDT Message	FP/AM/DR/TA/ANY	Per facility
SendFP	Sends Custom FP	FP	Per ACID
SendAM	Sends Custom AM	AM	Per ACID
SendTI	Sends Custom TI	TI	Per ACID
ResponseControl	Controls Message Response	DA/DR/DX/None	Per ACID
VFRControl	Controls VFR Request Response	BCN/Fix/STARS Dest	Per ACID
AutoRespond	Controls Auto Response	TR	Per facility
Handoffs	Controls Auto Handoff	Enable	Per facility
RB (Restore Base)	Resends All Prior Flight Plans	FP	Per facility

### 5.2.3.1. Error Messages

Messages in red text indicate a message processing error. In the figure below, flight plan messages sent from ZNY to PPP were rejected by STARS. This could indicate an adaptation mismatch between the simulation and the live STARS, duplicate flights in the STARS database, etc. When the STARS system is populated with surveillance targets without the accompanying flight plans, PPP sends an RF (request flight plan) message to ZNY. Since the flight plans were rejected, SDRR does not have the mapping of aircraft identification to the requested beacon code and the RF message is rejected.

AAA	BBB	EEE	HHH	MMM	NNN	PPP	RRR	WWW	ZBW	ZDC	ZJX	ZOB	zny
TR	SendMessage	SendFP	SendAM	SendTI	ResponseControl	VFRControl	AutoRespond	Handoffs	RB				
<pre> PPP1240030 ::TR ZCN  TEST ::* ZCN0000000 ::DT PPP1240030  TEST ::* 12:40:58 LIFTR15 ZCN1240001 ::FP 100LIFTR15 PHL/99/C130 2003 PD3 P0000 100 ::* 12:40:58 COACH33 ZCN1240002 ::FP 200COACH33 PHL/33/C130 2007 PD3 P0002 100 ::* 12:40:58 COACH32 ZCN1240003 ::FP 300COACH32 PHL/1/C130 2006 PD3 P0002 100 ::* 12:40:58 COACH31 ZCN1240004 ::FP 400COACH31 PHL/1/C130 2002 PD3 P0001 100 ::* 12:40:58 COACH21 ZCN1240005 ::FP 500COACH21 PHL/8/C130 2001 PD3 P0001 VFR ::* 12:40:58 BUZZ10 ZCN1240006 ::FP 600BUZZ10 PHL/10/C130 2005 PD3 P0003 100 ::* 12:40:58 BUZZ99 ZCN1240007 ::FP 700BUZZ04 PHL/99/C130 2004 PD3 P0001 100 ::* 12:40:59 LIFTR15 PPP1240031 ::DR ZCN1240001 ::* 12:40:59 Transmission of LIFTR15 FP failed 12:40:59 COACH33 PPP1240032 ::DR ZCN1240002 ::* 12:40:59 Transmission of COACH33 FP failed 12:40:59 COACH32 PPP1240033 ::DR ZCN1240003 ::* 12:40:59 Transmission of COACH32 FP failed 12:41:00 COACH31 PPP1240034 ::DR ZCN1240004 ::* 12:41:00 Transmission of COACH31 FP failed 12:41:00 COACH21 PPP1241035 ::DR ZCN1240005 ::* 12:41:00 Transmission of COACH21 FP failed 12:41:00 BUZZ10 PPP1241036 ::DR ZCN1240006 ::* 12:41:00 Transmission of BUZZ10 FP failed 12:41:00 BUZZ04 PPP1241037 ::DR ZCN1240007 ::* 12:41:00 Transmission of BUZZ04 FP failed 12:41:20 PPP1241038 ::TR ZCN  TEST ::* 12:41:20 ZCN1241008 ::DT PPP1241038  TEST ::* 12:41:50 PPP1241039 ::TR ZCN  TEST ::* 12:41:50 ZCN1241009 ::DT PPP1241039  TEST ::* 12:42:02 PPP1242040 ::RF 2001 PPP ::* 12:42:02 zny RF error: no FP found for ECID 500 12:42:02 COACH21 ZCN1242010 ::DR PPP1242040 ::* 12:42:02 PPP1242041 ::TR ZCN  TEST ::* </pre>													

**Figure 21. Error Messages**

### 5.2.3.2. Test Message

The TR button can be pressed to send a test message from the Local Host. In the figure below, the TR messages in blue text are outgoing from ZNY and the DT responses in yellow text are incoming from NNN. Receiving DT responses indicates that the interface between the facilities is configured correctly.

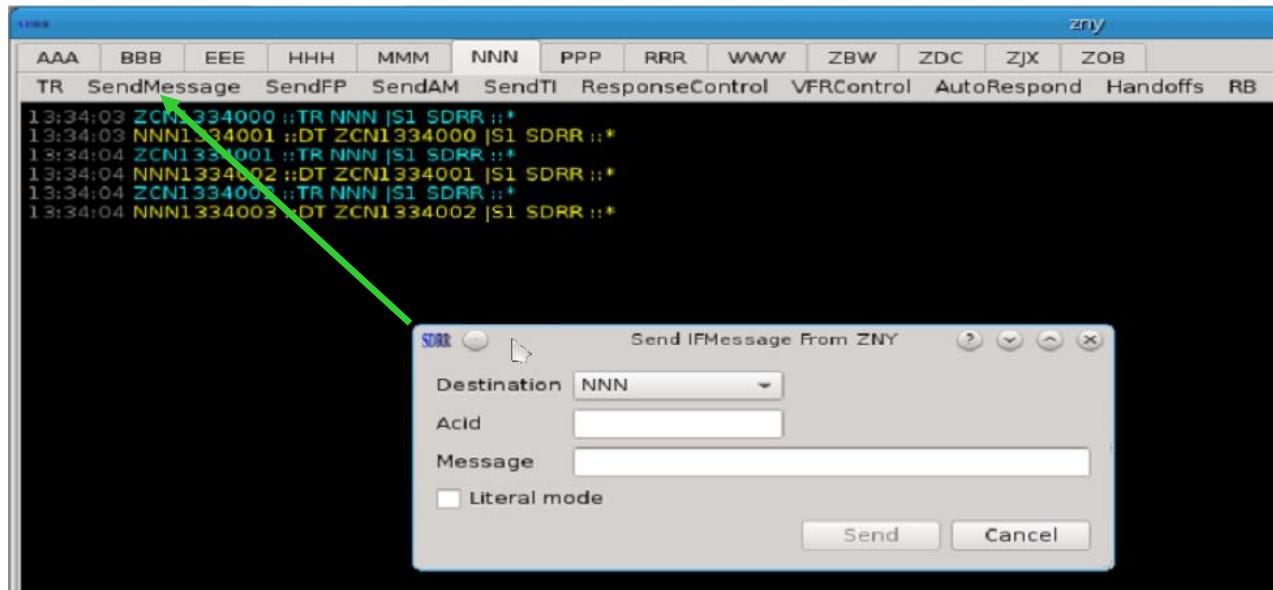
AAA	BBB	EEE	HHH	MMM	NNN	PPP	RRR	WWW	ZBW	ZDC	ZJX	ZOB	zny
TR	SendMessage	SendFP	SendAM	SendTI	ResponseControl	VFRControl	AutoRespond	Handoffs	RB				
<pre> 13:34:03 ZCN1334000 ::TR NNN  S1 SDRR ::* 13:34:03 NNN1334001 ::DT ZCN1334000  S1 SDRR ::* 13:34:04 ZCN1334001 ::TR NNN  S1 SDRR ::* 13:34:04 NNN1334002 ::DT ZCN1334001  S1 SDRR ::* 13:34:04 ZCN1334002 ::TR NNN  S1 SDRR ::* 13:34:04 NNN1334003 ::DT ZCN1334002  S1 SDRR ::* </pre>													

**Figure 22. TR Message**

### 5.2.3.3. Send Message

The Send Message button allows the user to inject messages while the scenario is running. This provides the ability to create different situations without modification of the scenario. From a facility

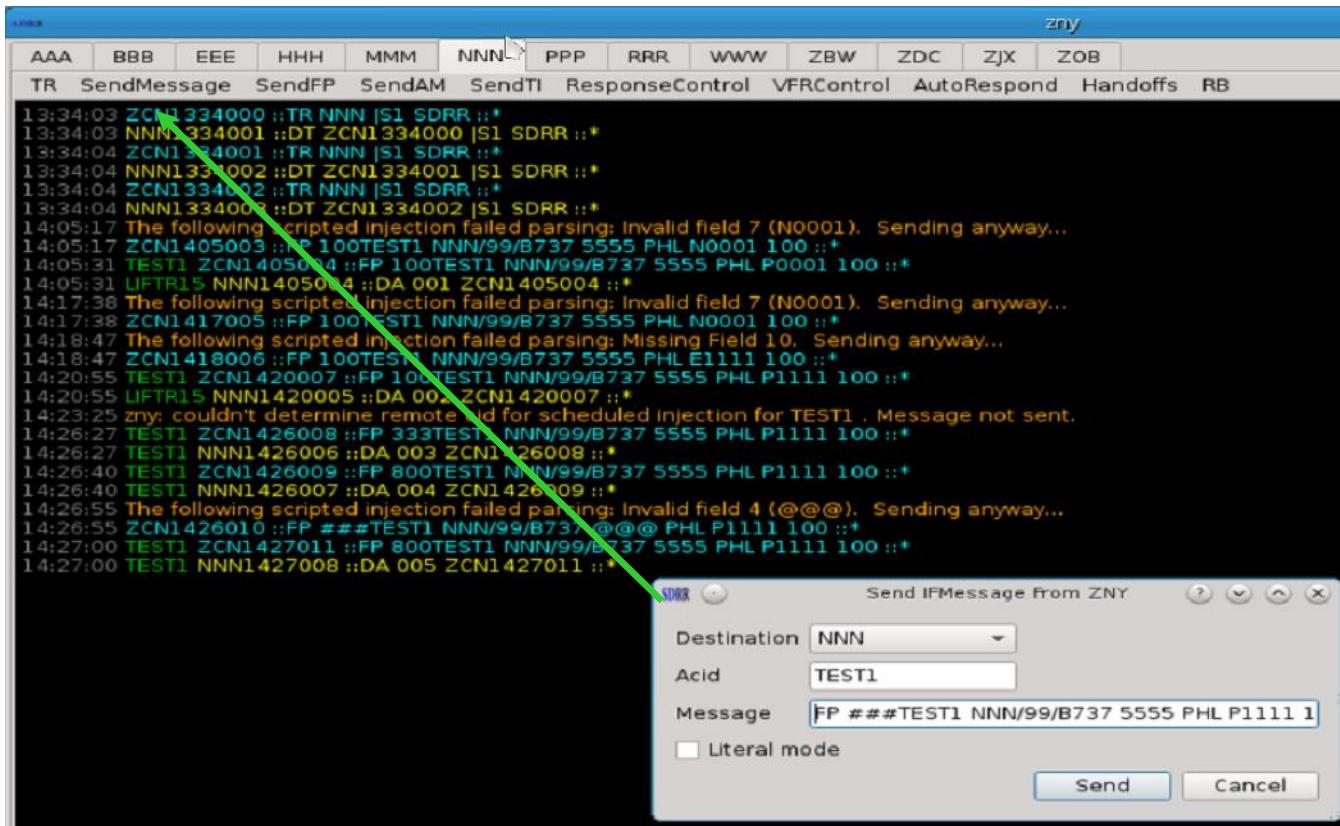
tab within the Local Host tab, users can click the **SendMessage** button. The Send IF Message dialog is displayed with the destination pre-populated with the name of the facility of the current tab.



**Figure 23. Send Interfacility Message**

In the figure below, the **SendMessage** button is pressed in the NNN tab. The destination is set to NNN, indicating that the message is to be sent from the Local Host ZNY to NNN. Next, the aircraft identification of a scenario target needs to be entered for any flight related messages. Finally the desired message text can be entered and the Send button pressed.

In this example, a flight plan message is being sent from ZNY to NNN. After providing the aircraft ID, a flight message can be entered including substitution tokens. SDRR recognizes ### as a substitution token for the En Route computer ID (ECID) and will automatically assign a unique value. The @@@@ is a substitution token for the terminal computer ID (TCID), which SDRR will also automatically assign for simulated terminal facilities. For a live STARS facility, the actual TCID will be inserted in the message upon injection. The user may also enter values for the ECID and TCID.



**Figure 24. Send Message**

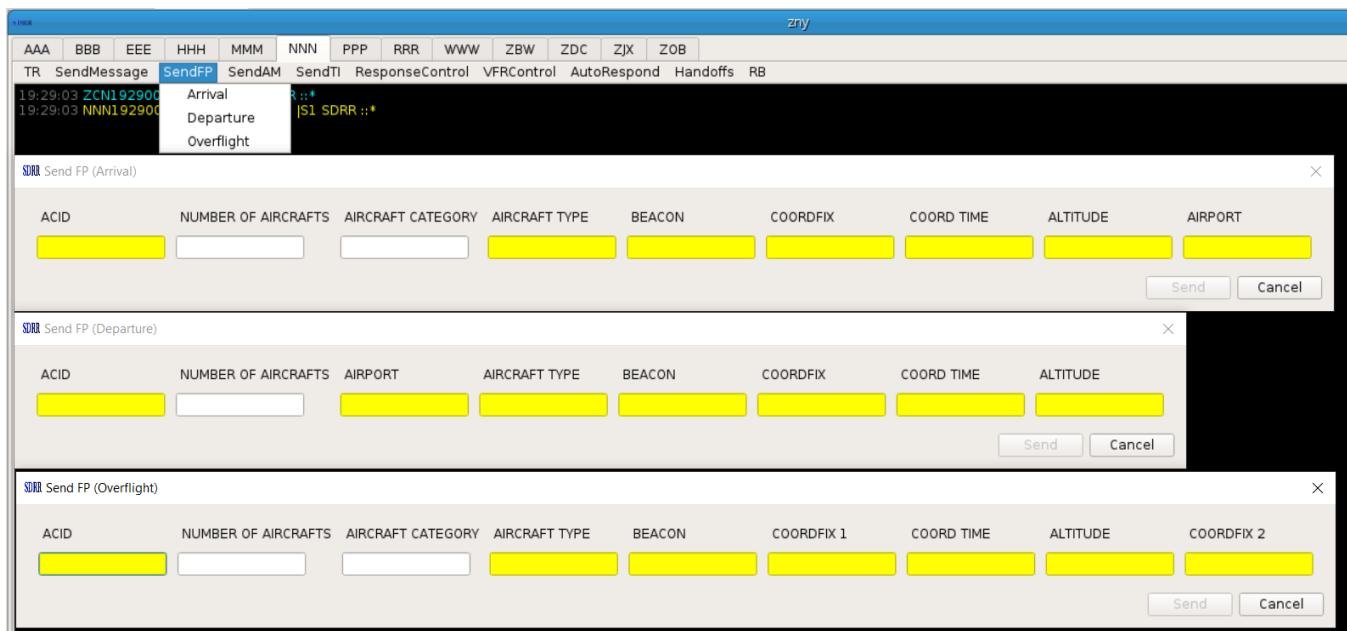
SDRR also recognizes \$ at the beginning and end of the coordination time as an offset of the current time. For example, an arrival time of A\$0010\$ is processed as current system time plus ten minutes.

**NOTE:** The \$ coordination time substitution should only be used when the scenario start time is set to 00:00:00. For scenarios with start times other than 00:00:00, the exact coordination time (e.g., A1900) should be entered without the \$ substitution.

The Literal mode check box allows symbols to be sent without any substitution. This may be helpful for sending custom error conditions and invalid characters.

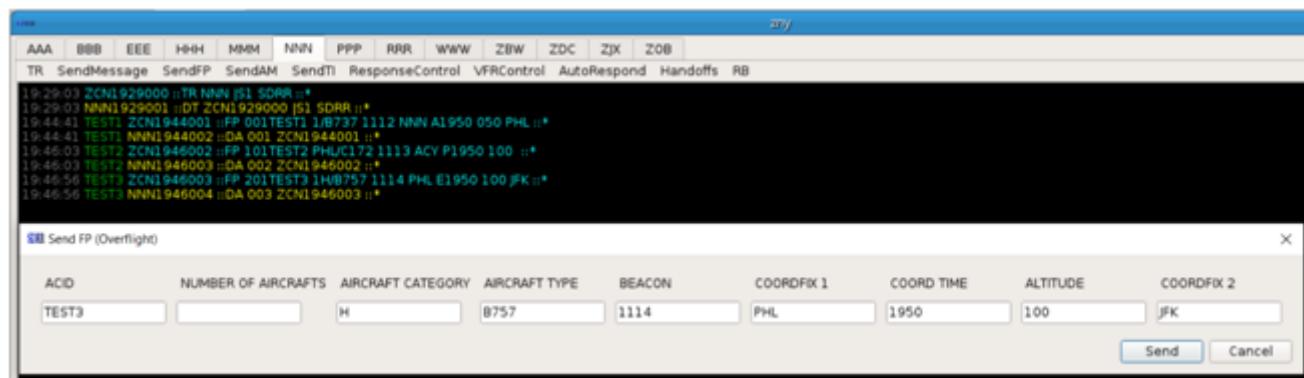
#### 5.2.3.4. Send Flight Plan

To create a new flight while running a scenario, users can input a terminal flight plan by clicking on the **SendFP** button. This button has a drop down menu allowing the user to select the type of flight plan to send – arrival, departure, or overflight. The figure below shows a dialog box for each flight plan type.



**Figure 25. Send Flight Plan Types**

The yellow textboxes are required fields. Once the fields are populated, the Send button becomes available. When the Send button is pressed, the flight plan is injected and added to the message log.



**Figure 26. Send Flight Plan Example**

### 5.2.3.5. Send Amendment

Flight plan amendments can be injected by clicking on the **SendAM** button. When the button is pressed a dialog box is displayed listing the flight plan fields that may be amended. Once the new values are entered in the flight plan fields to be amended and the Send button is pressed, an amendment message is injected and added to the message log. In the figure below, the beacon code in field four is amended from 5555 to 1111 for flight TEST1.

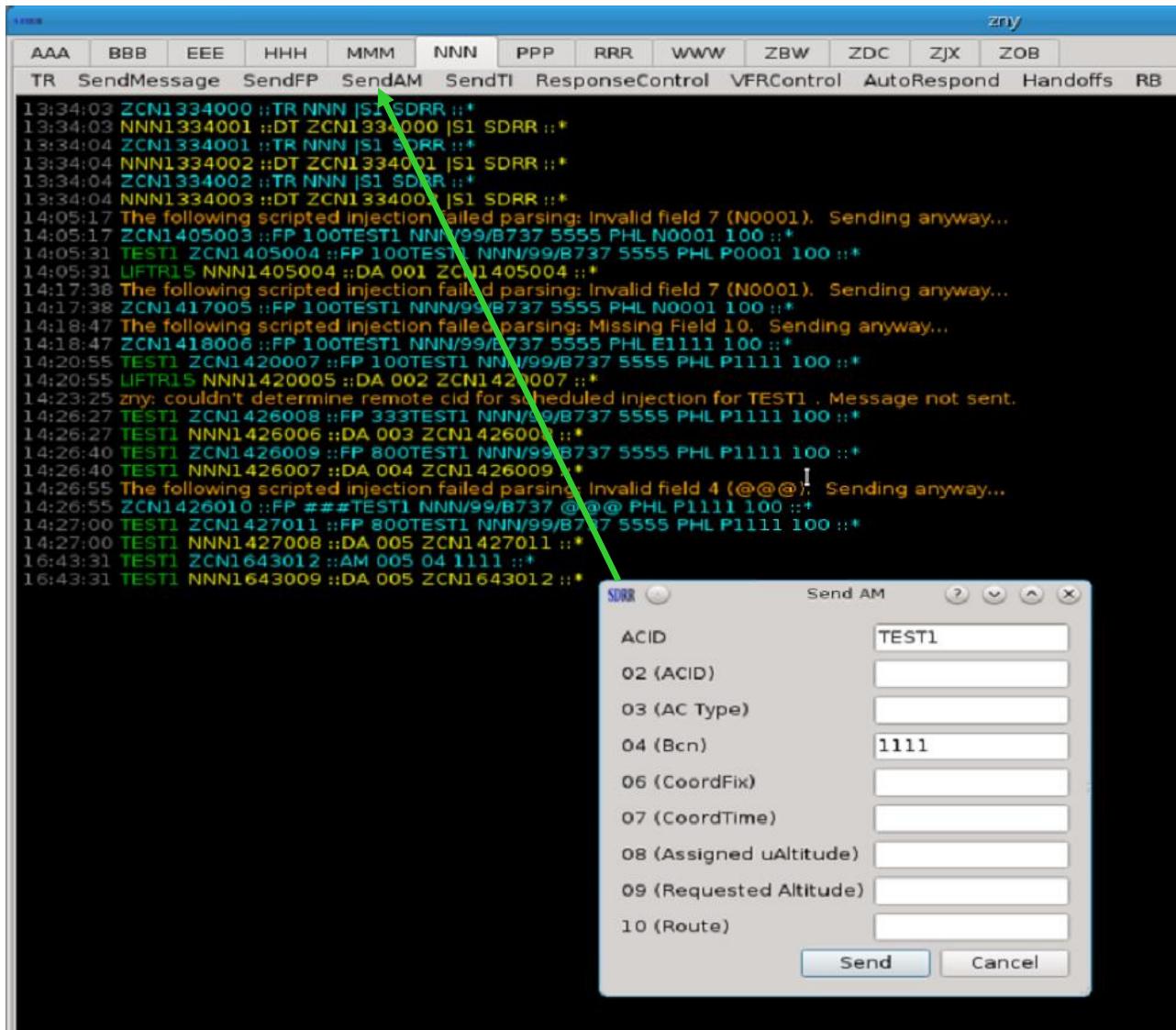


Figure 27. Send Amendment

### 5.2.3.6. Initiate Transfer of Control

To initiate a transfer of control for a flight, a TI message can be manually injected. When the **SendTI** button is pressed, a dialog is displayed with an ACID textbox. In the textbox, once the aircraft identification is entered the Send button becomes available. When the Send button is pressed, the TI message is injected and added to the messages log. The figure below shows a TI message for flight TEST1 sent from ZNY to NNN.

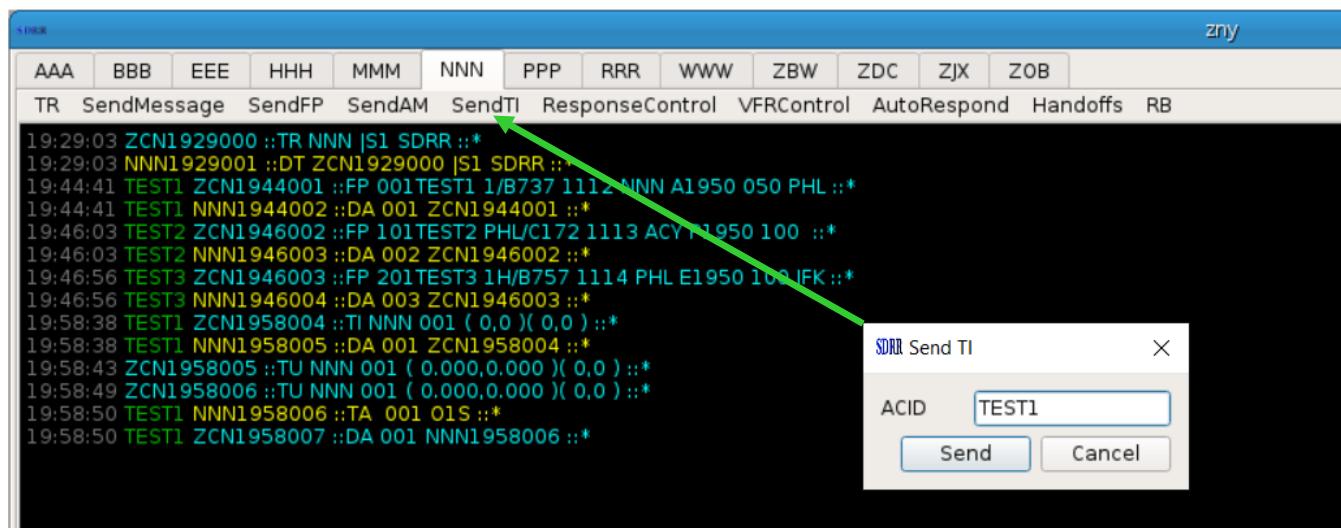
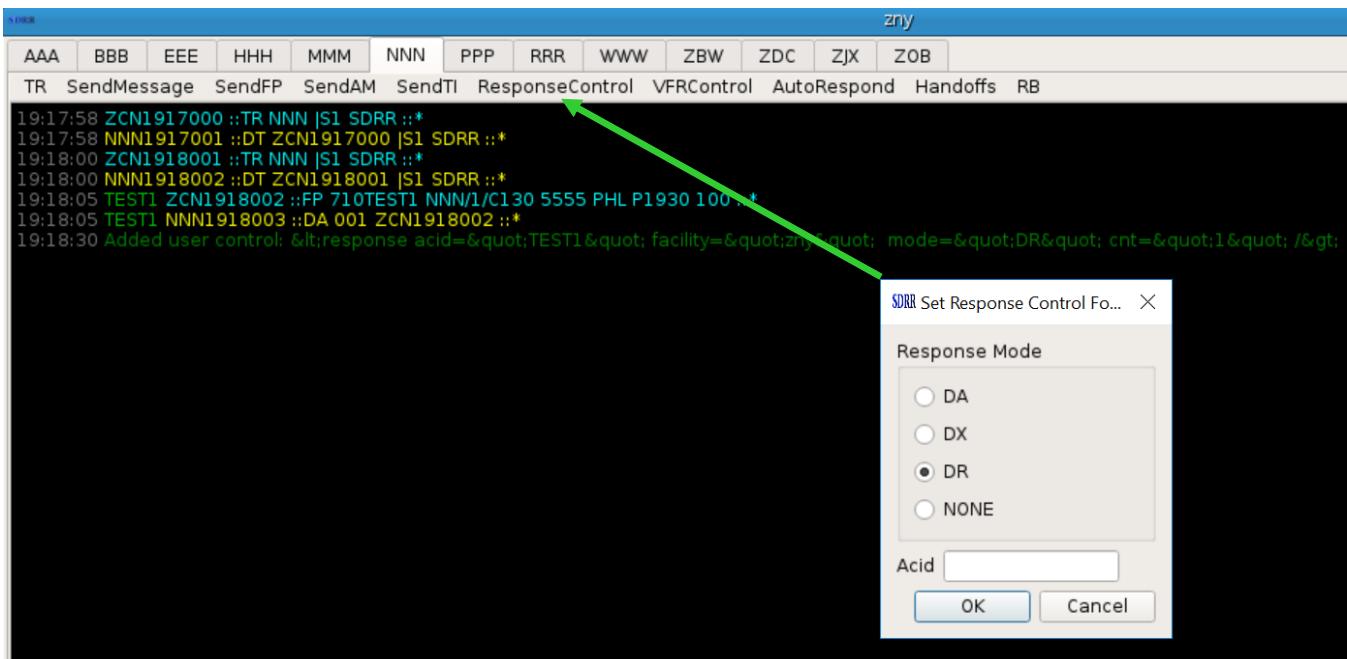


Figure 28. Send Transfer Initiate

### 5.2.3.7. Response Control

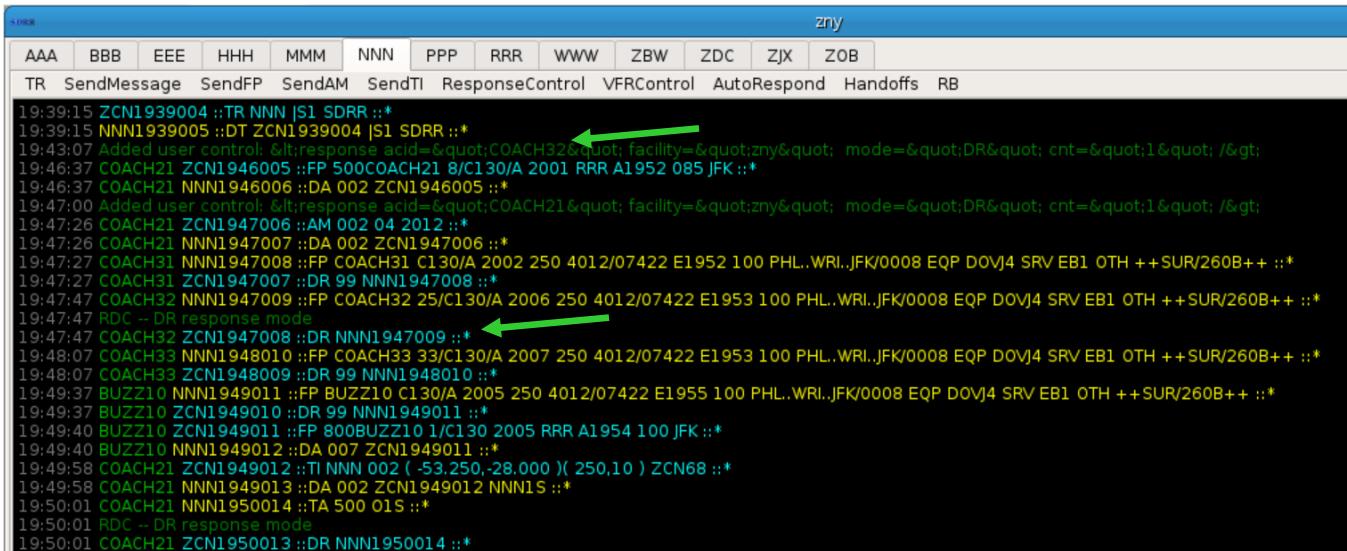
By default, SDRR sends acceptance responses from all simulated facilities. However, users can control how an individual facility responds to interfacility messages. The **ResponseControl** button allows the user to override how the selected facility (in the current tab) will respond to messages for an individual flight. The local Host facility can be set to respond with DA, DX, DR, or NONE for a specific aircraft. Changes in response control are indicated in the message log by green status messages.

**NOTE:** The response override will only affect the next response. After the selected response is sent one time, the responses will return to normal, default processing.



**Figure 29. Response Control**

In the figure below, ZNY is set to respond with a DR to the next message from NNN for flight COACH32.



**Figure 30. DR from ZNY for Flight COACH32**

#### 5.2.4. STARS Tab

The STARS Tab is displayed if SDRR is configured to simulate one or more Terminal facilities and shows messages sent to and received from the host En Route facility. A window is displayed for each STARS facility included in the SDRR configuration file. Each STARS facility window includes the following buttons: **TR, AutoRespond, ARTS2ARTS FP, ResponseOverride, Send Msg, Send TI.**

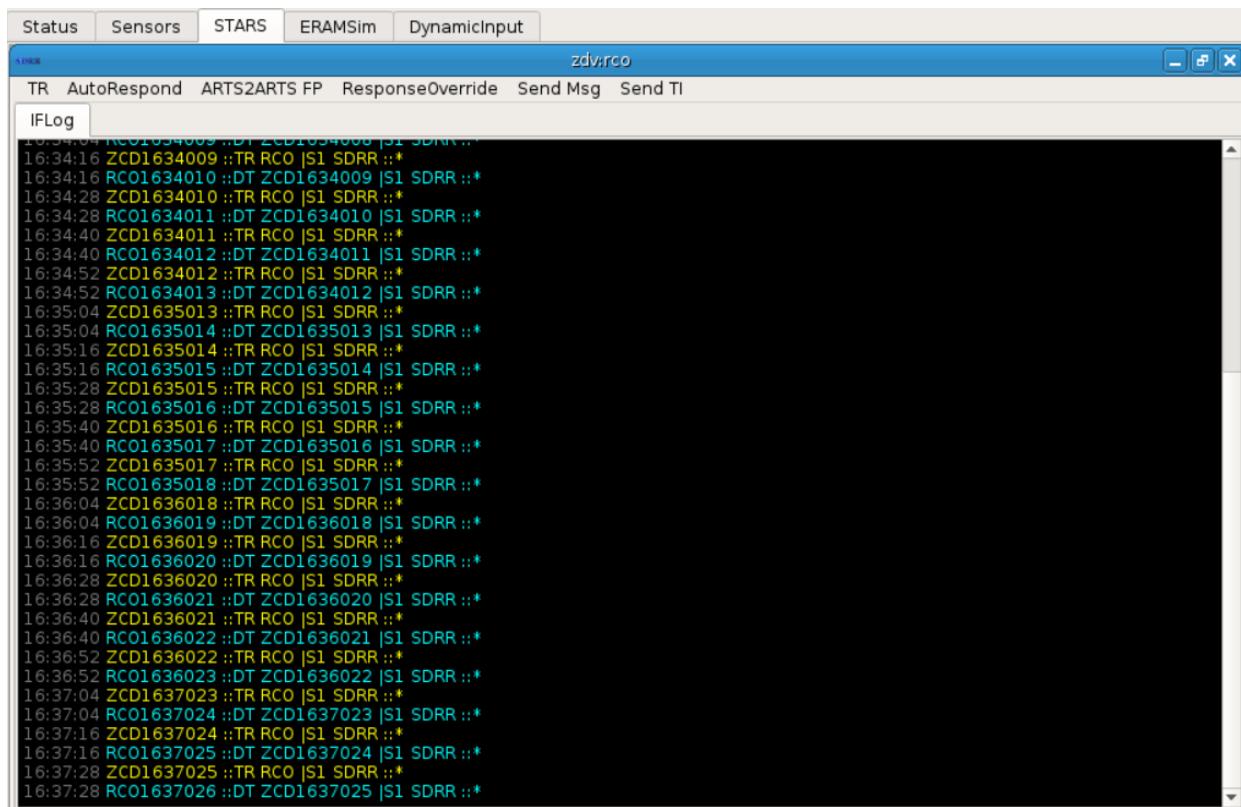
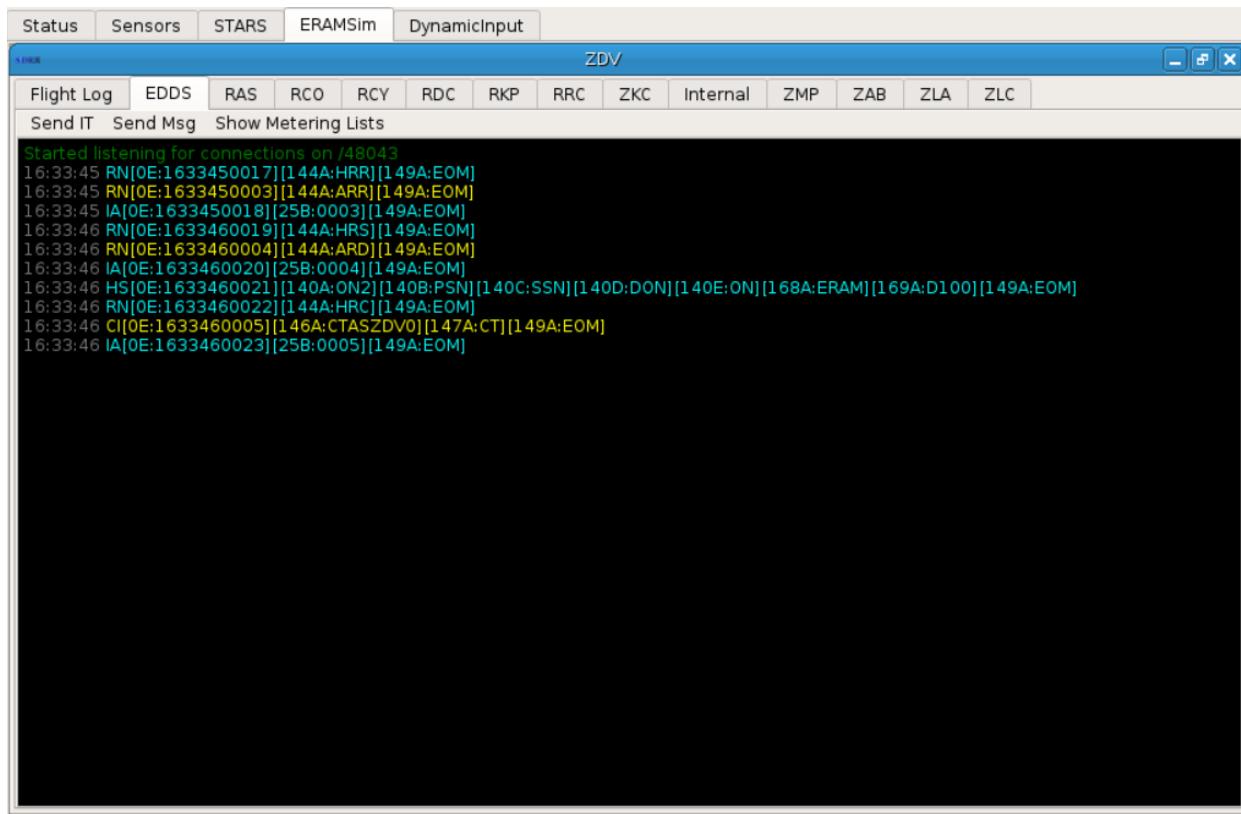


Figure 31. STARS Tab

### 5.2.5. ERAMSim Tab

The ERAMSim tab is displayed if SDRR is configured to simulate an ERAM and shows messages sent to and received from a connected EDDS and all adapted adjacent En Route and Terminal facilities. A window is displayed for each ERAM facility that has an eramsim stanza in the SDRR configuration file.



**Figure 32. ERAMSim Tab**

The EDDS Tab of each simulated ERAM facility window has the following buttons:

#### ***Send IT***

Clicking on this button causes an IT message to be sent to EDDS.

#### ***Send Msg***

This button launches a dialog box where any freeform CMS message can be entered and sent to EDDS.

### Show Metering Lists

This button displays the Meter Entry Viewer including meter fixes, aircraft IDs, meter times, delays and speed advisories sent by TBFM. Note that this Viewer is not updated dynamically; it must be closed and re-opened to view the most current entries.

### 5.2.6. ETMS Tab

The ETMS tab is displayed if an ETMS data source is defined in the SDRR configuration file. This allows SDRR to provide an ETMS link to a live Terminal string via a DB9 serial port. Like the interfacility data, SDRR sends blue TR / DT messages and receives yellow TR / DT messages from the Terminal.

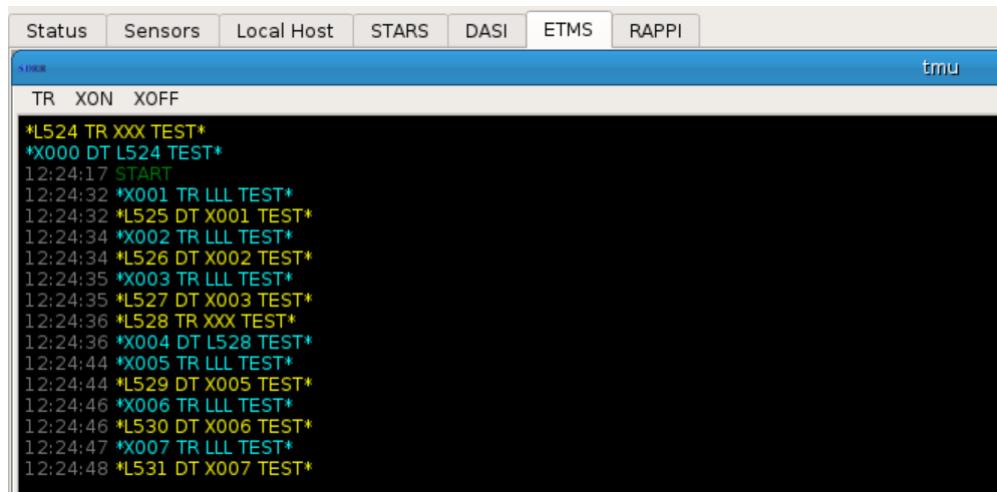
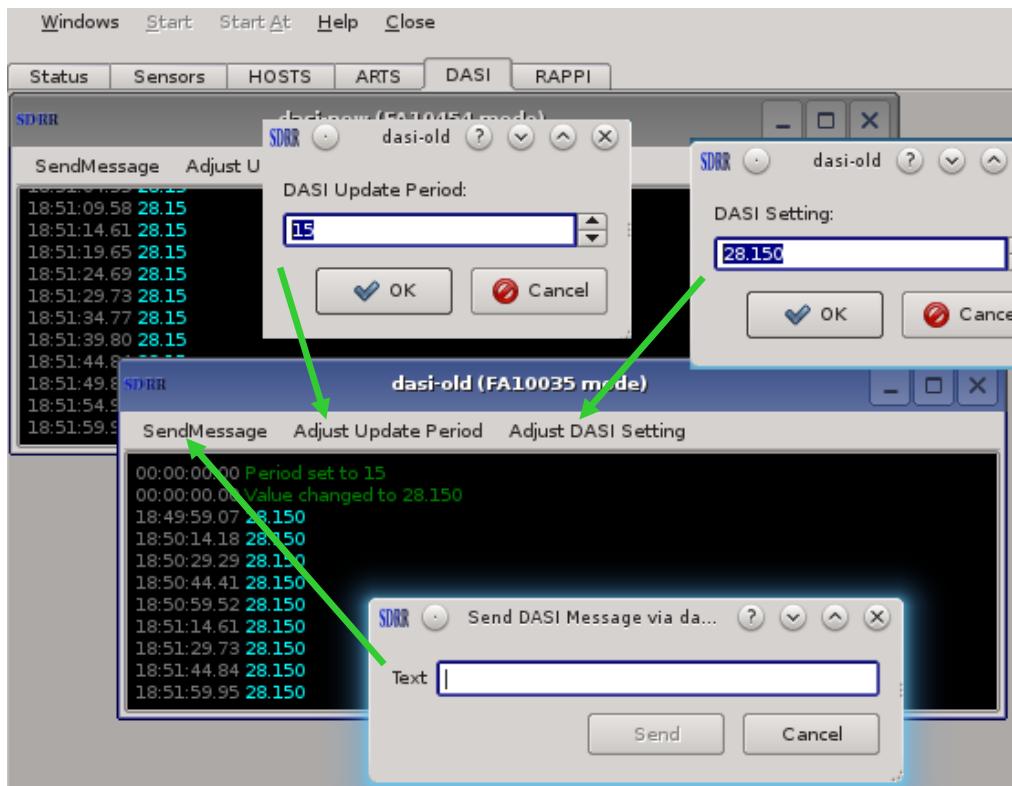


Figure 33. ETMS Tab

### 5.2.7. DASI Tab

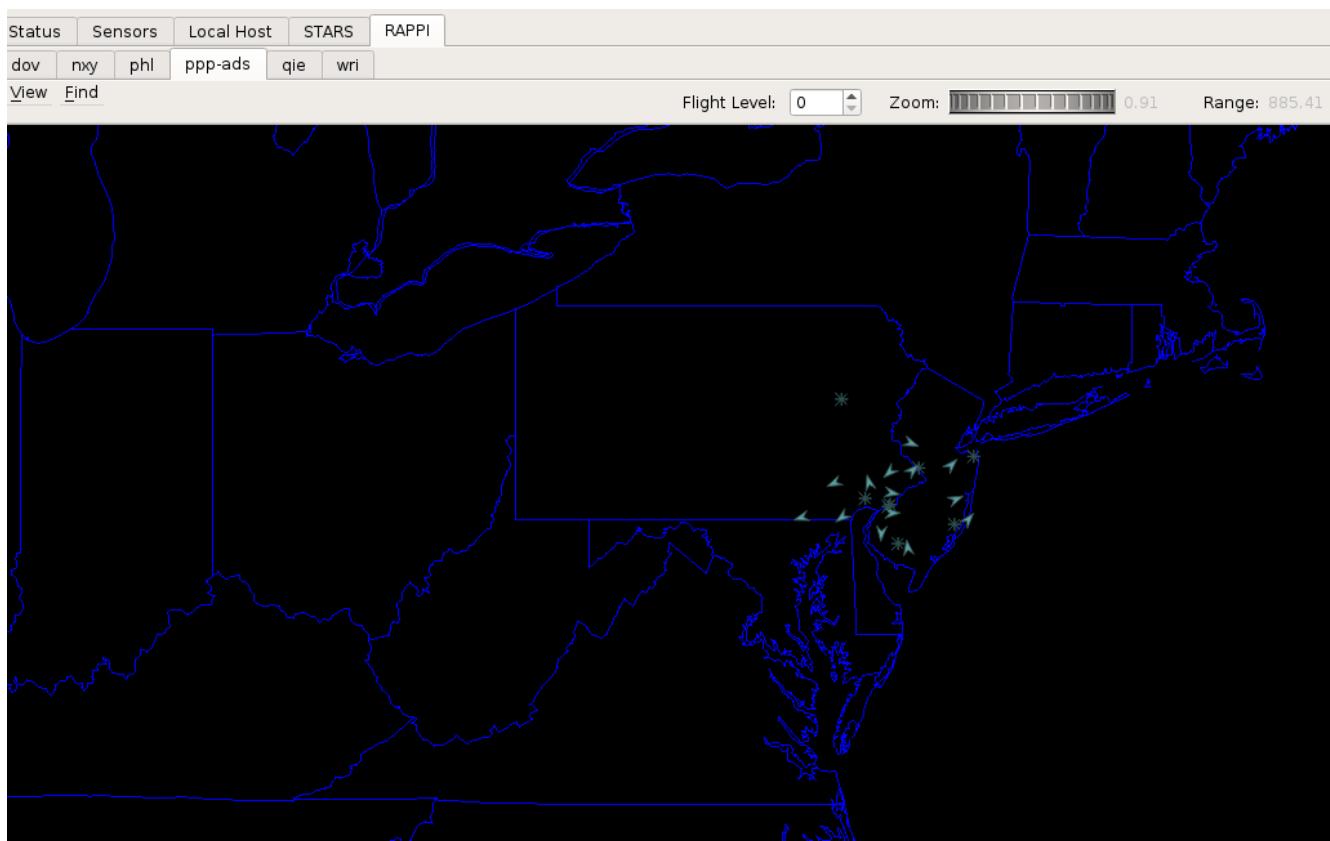
The DASI tab is displayed if a DASI device is defined in the SDRR configuration file. Within the DASI tab, a window is displayed for each configured device. Buttons are available in each window to change DASI settings such as the update period and DASI value and to send generic messages. The SDRR configuration file contains the default values in DASI setting. Changes to the DASI values can also be a part of the SDRR scenario, from CDR extraction or recording, and can be injected into the terminal system to recreate recorded data.



**Figure 34. DASI Tab**

### 5.2.8. RAPPI Tab

The RAPPI tab is displayed if the SDRR configuration file includes surveillance devices. Within the RAPPI tab, an individual tab will be available for each radar and service volume found in the configuration file. These tabs give a visual representation of the targets that are sent from each surveillance source.



**Figure 35. RAPPI Tab**

The tab for each surveillance source includes a map display and a menu/tool bar which includes:

#### ***View***

The View menu is used to select maps for display and to set options for radar sources.

#### ***Find***

The Find menu is used to search for a specific target by beacon code or ICAO address. Enter the

three letter radar name followed by the beacon code or ICAO address and click on “OK”. If the track exists, a dialog box will appear with real-time track information.

#### ***Flight Level***

The Flight Level tool allows an altitude to be set either by typing the value into the box or by clicking the up and down arrows. Changing the altitude also changes the surveillance coverage area.

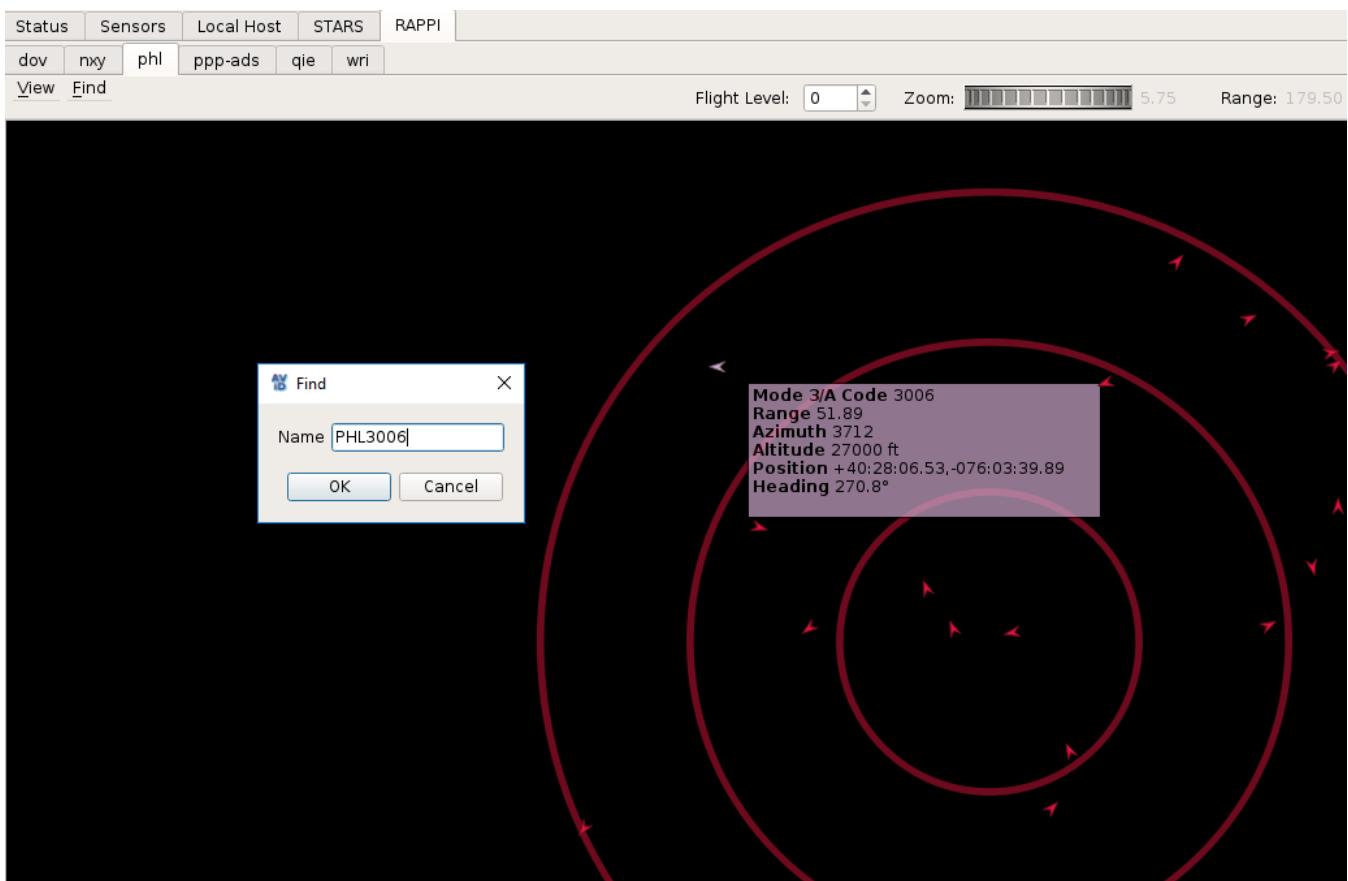
#### ***Zoom***

The Zoom tool allows the range of the display to be adjusted using a wheel selector.

#### ***Range***

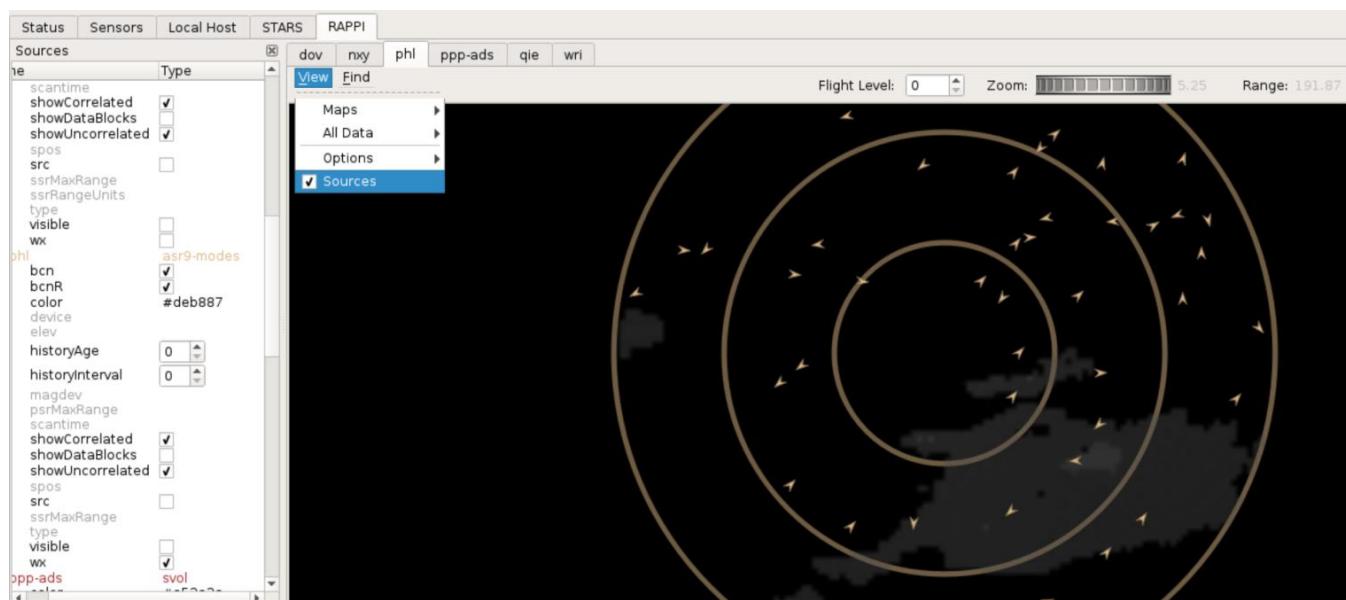
The Range tool displays the horizontal size (in nmi) of the airspace showing in the map display.

The figure below shows the Find dialog along with the search results for a target with beacon code 3006 in the PHL radar. The search results consist of a target information box containing radar details. This target information box can also be displayed by right clicking on a track in the RAPPI map display. Once the information box is displayed, right clicking the track again toggles the box off.



**Figure 36. Target Details**

Clicking on the **View** button and selecting the **Sources** option displays the radars found in the SDRR configuration file. For each radar source, options are available to control the data that are displayed. Text that is grayed out indicates options that are listed for information only and cannot be modified. The options in black text allow users to modify the presentation of the data from the radar. Checking an option enables the display of the data; un-checking disables the display. In the figure below, the weather (wx) option for radar PHL is checked and weather data are added to the RAPPI map display. The correct radar tab must be selected to see the effect of the change.

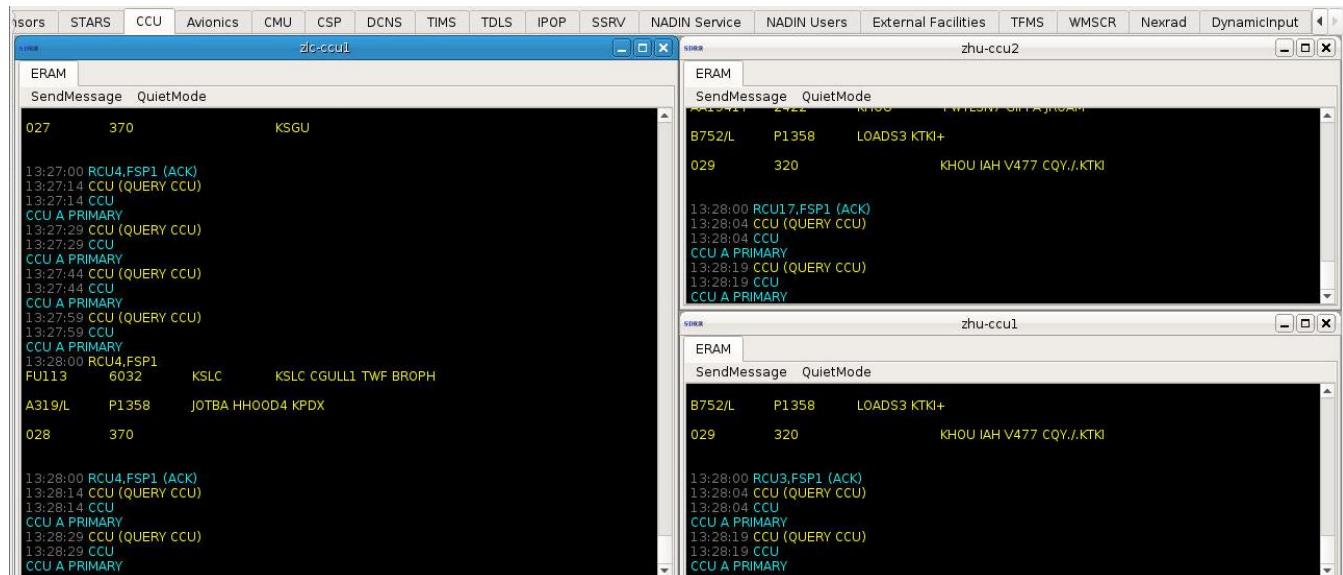


**Figure 37. Sources Option**

The RAPPI tab is a function of the Airspace Visualization Display (AViD) software and can be used for radar recording, displaying and analyzing data. For more information on AViD, please refer to the AViD user manual.

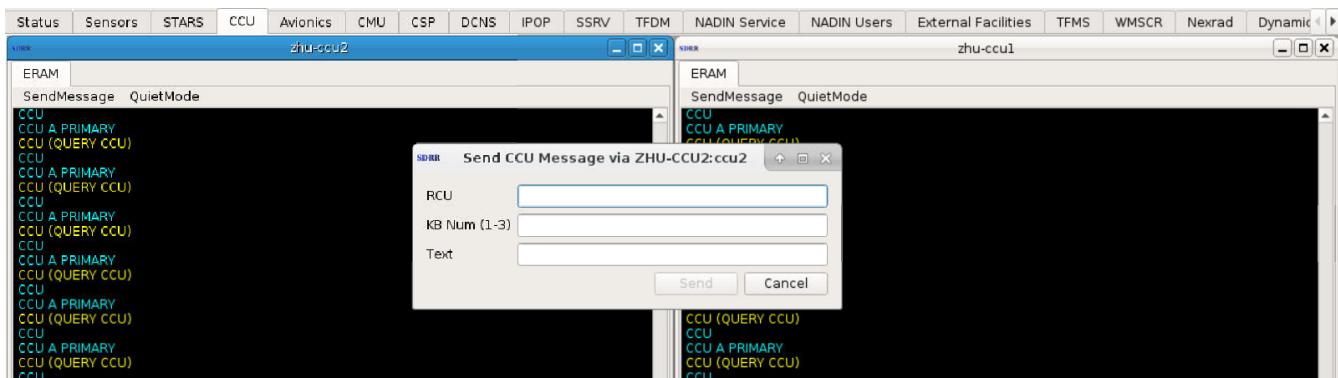
### 5.2.9. CCU Tab

The CCU tab is displayed if the SDRR configuration file includes CCU devices. A window is displayed for each configured CCU and shows a log of all messages exchanged with that device. Each window also includes menu buttons **SendMessage** and **QuietMode**.



**Figure 38. CCU Tab**

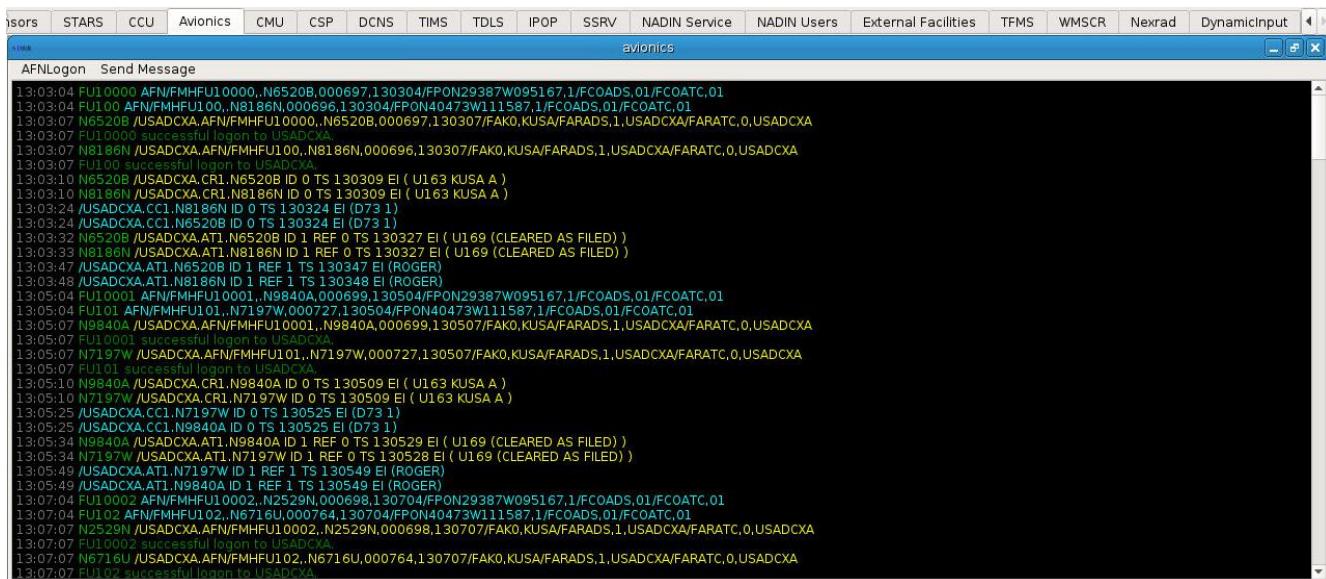
When the **SendMessage** button is clicked, a dialog is opened allowing users to enter a specific device and message to send. The **QuietMode** button disables display of health check messages.



**Figure 39. Send CCU Message**

## 5.2.10. Avionics Tab

The Avionics tab displays logon messages for a flight. Green text indicates a successful logon, while red text indicates that the logon has failed.



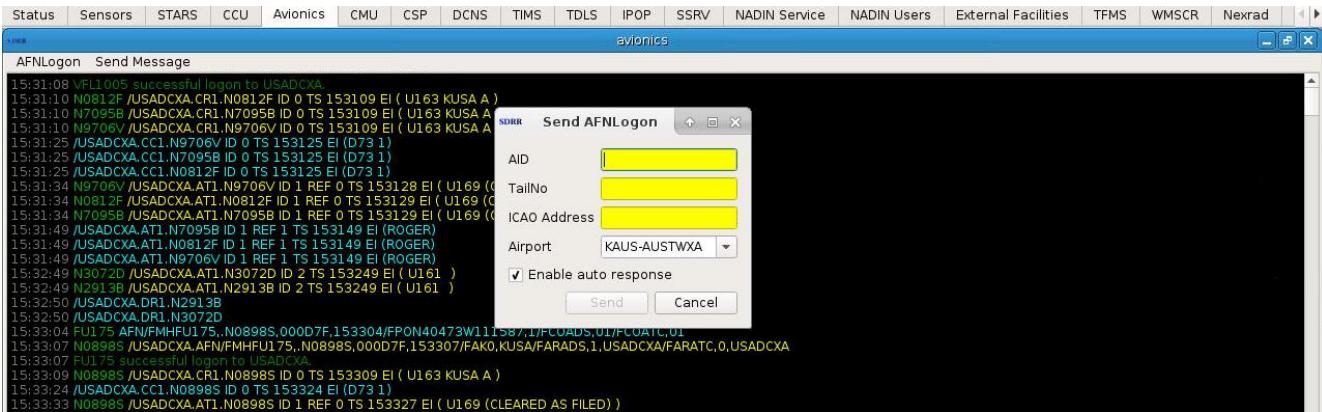
A screenshot of a software interface titled "avionics". The window contains a list of logon messages. The messages are color-coded: green for successful logons and red for failed logons. Some messages include flight identifiers (e.g., N6520B, N8186N) and time stamps (e.g., 13:03:04, 13:03:07). The logons are primarily successful, with one notable failure (red text) at the end of the list.

```

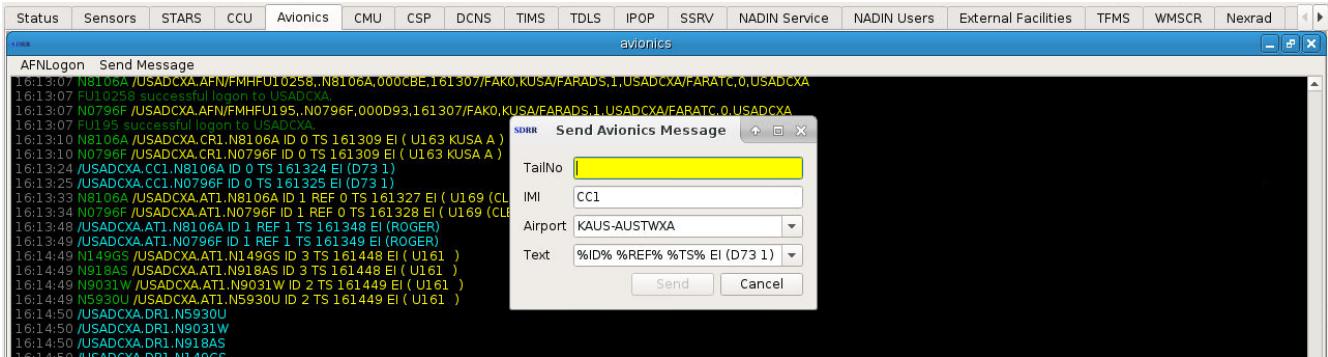
Logons STARS CCU Avionics CMU CSP DCNS TIMS TDLS IPOP SSRV NADIN Service NADIN Users External Facilities TFMS WMSCR Nexrad DynamicInput < >
Avionics
  AFNLogon Send Message
13:03:04 FU10000 AFN/FMHFU0000..N6520B 000697,130304/FPON29387W095167,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:03:04 FU10000 AFN/FMHFU100..N8186N,000696,130304/FPON40473W11587,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:03:07 N6520B /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU1000..N6520B,000697,130307/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:03:07 FU10000 successful logon to USADCXA
13:03:07 N8186N /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU100..N8186N,000696,130307/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:03:07 FU10000 successful logon to USADCXA
13:03:10 N6520B /USADCXA.CRI.N6520B ID 0 TS 130309 EI ( U163 KUSA A )
13:03:10 N8186N /USADCXA.CRI.N8186N ID 0 TS 130309 EI ( U163 KUSA A )
13:03:24 /USADCXA.CCI.N8186N ID 0 TS 130324 EI (D73 1)
13:03:24 /USADCXA.CCI.N6520B ID 0 TS 130324 EI (D73 1)
13:03:32 N6520B /USADCXA.ATI.N6520B ID 1 REF 0 TS 130327 EI ( U169 (CLEARED AS FILED) )
13:03:33 N8186N /USADCXA.ATI.N8186N ID 1 REF 0 TS 130327 EI ( U169 (CLEARED AS FILED) )
13:03:47 /USADCXA.ATI.N6520B ID 1 REF 1 TS 130347 EI (ROGER)
13:03:48 /USADCXA.ATI.N8186N ID 1 REF 1 TS 130348 EI (ROGER)
13:05:04 FU10001 AFN/FMHFU10001..N9840A,000699,130504/FPON29387W095167,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:05:04 FU1001 AFN/FMHFU101..N7197W,000727,130504/FPON40473W11587,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:05:07 N9840A /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU1001..N9840A,000699,130507/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:05:07 N7197W /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU101..N7197W,000727,130507/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:05:07 FU1001 successful logon to USADCXA
13:05:10 N9840A /USADCXA.CRI.N9840A ID 0 TS 130509 EI ( U163 KUSA A )
13:05:10 N7197W /USADCXA.CRI.N7197W ID 0 TS 130509 EI ( U163 KUSA A )
13:05:25 /USADCXA.CCI.N7197W ID 0 TS 130525 EI (D73 1)
13:05:25 /USADCXA.CCI.N9840A ID 0 TS 130525 EI (D73 1)
13:05:34 N9840A /USADCXA.ATI.N9840A ID 1 REF 0 TS 130529 EI ( U169 (CLEARED AS FILED) )
13:05:34 N7197W /USADCXA.ATI.N7197W ID 1 REF 0 TS 130528 EI ( U169 (CLEARED AS FILED) )
13:05:49 /USADCXA.ATI.N7197W ID 1 REF 1 TS 130549 EI (ROGER)
13:05:49 /USADCXA.ATI.N9840A ID 1 REF 1 TS 130549 EI (ROGER)
13:07:04 FU10002 AFN/FMHFU10002..N2529N,000698,130704/FPON29387W095167,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:07:04 FU1002 AFN/FMHFU102..N6716U,000764,130704/FPON40473W11587,1/FCOADS_01/FCOATC_01
13:07:07 N2529N /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU10002..N2529N,000698,130707/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:07:07 N6716U /USADCXA.AFN/FMHFU102..N6716U,000764,130707/FAKO,KUSA/FARADS,1.USADCXA/FARATC,0.USADCXA
13:07:07 FU1002 successful logon to USADCXA
  
```

Figure 40. Avionics Tab

The Avionics tab includes buttons for **AFNLogon** and **SendMessage**. The **AFNLogon** button allows users to manually send an AFN logon if the flight is not scripted to log on automatically. The **SendMessage** button allows users to manually send any CPDLC downlink message.



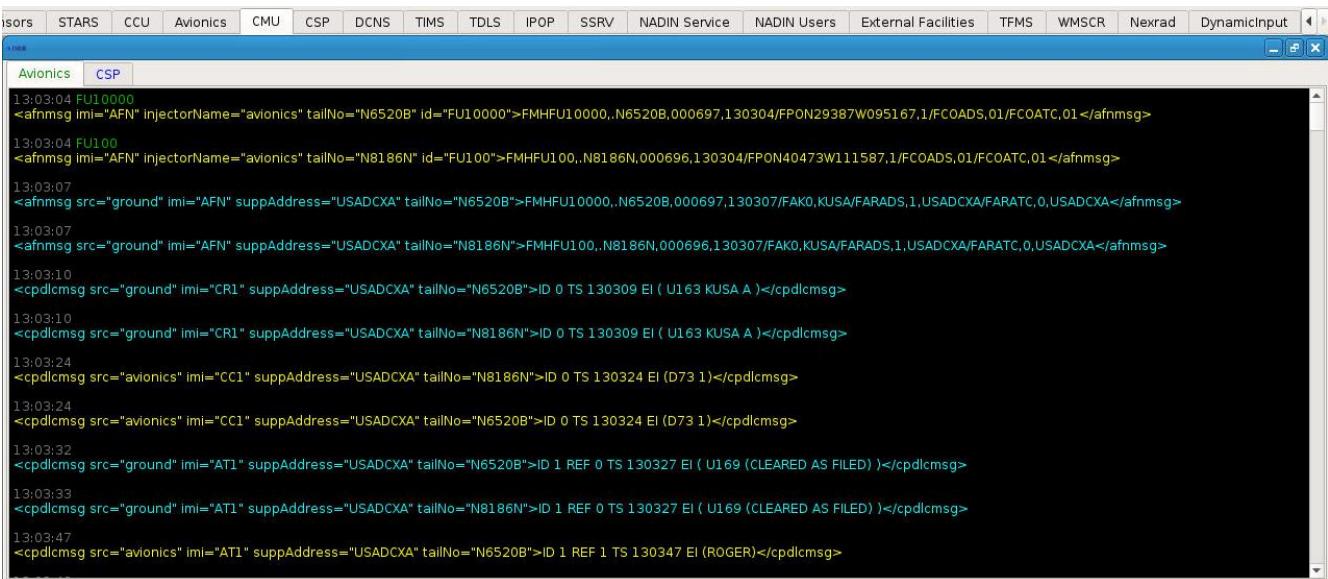
**Figure 41. Send AFN Logon**



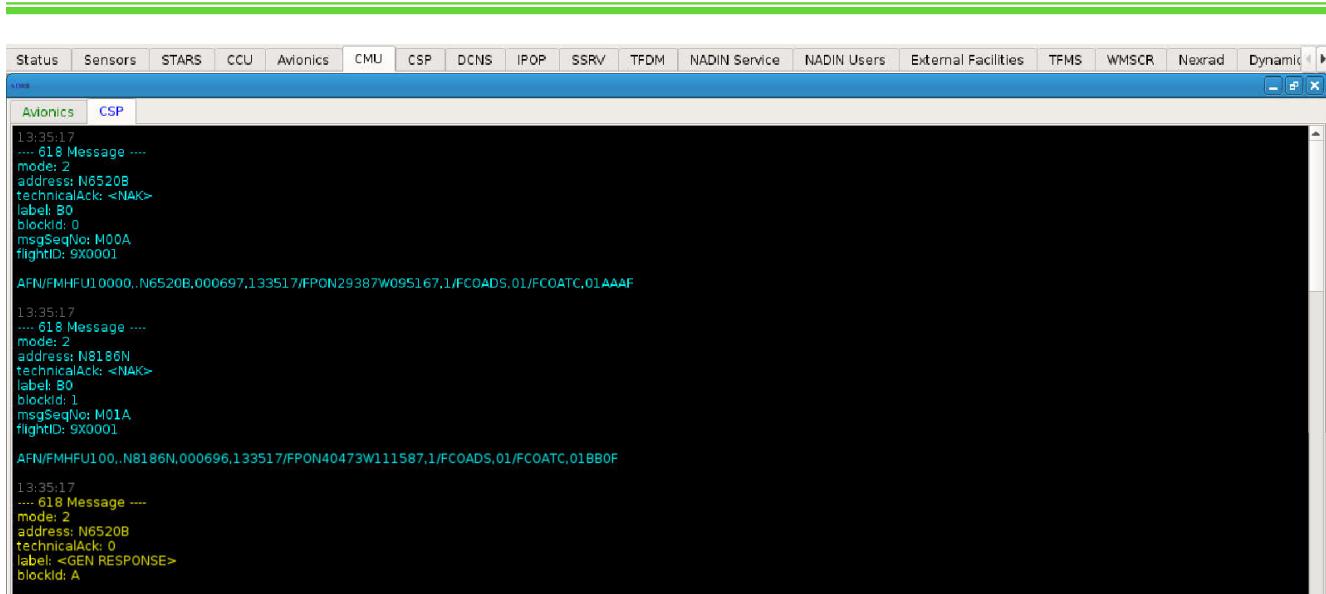
**Figure 42. Send Avionics Message**

### 5.2.11. CMU Tab

The CMU tab includes sub tabs for Avionics and CSP. The Avionics tab displays messages that include AFN messages and CPDLC messages. The CSP tab displays CSP messages.



**Figure 43. CMU Tab - Avionics**



The screenshot shows a software interface with a toolbar at the top containing various tabs: Status, Sensors, STARS, CCU, Avionics, CMU, CSP, DCNS, IPOP, SSRV, TDFM, NADIN Service, NADIN Users, External Facilities, TFMS, WMSCR, Nexrad, Dynamic, and a back/forward navigation bar. The 'CSP' tab is currently selected. Below the tabs is a scrollable text area displaying a log of messages:

```

13:35:17 ... 618 Message ....
mode: 2
address: N6520B
technicalAck: <NAK>
label: B0
blockId: 0
msgSeqNo: M00A
flightID: 9X0001
AFN/FMHFU10000,N6520B,000697,133517/FPON29387W095167.1/FCOADS.01/FCOATC.01AAAF

13:35:17 ... 618 Message ....
mode: 2
address: N8186N
technicalAck: <NAK>
label: B0
blockId: 1
msgSeqNo: M01A
flightID: 9X0001
AFN/FMHFU100,N8186N,000696,133517/FPON40473W111587.1/FCOADS.01/FCOATC.01BB0F

13:35:17 ... 618 Message ....
mode: 2
address: N6520B
technicalAck: 0
label: <GEN RESPONSE>
blockId: A

```

**Figure 44. CMU Tab - CSP**

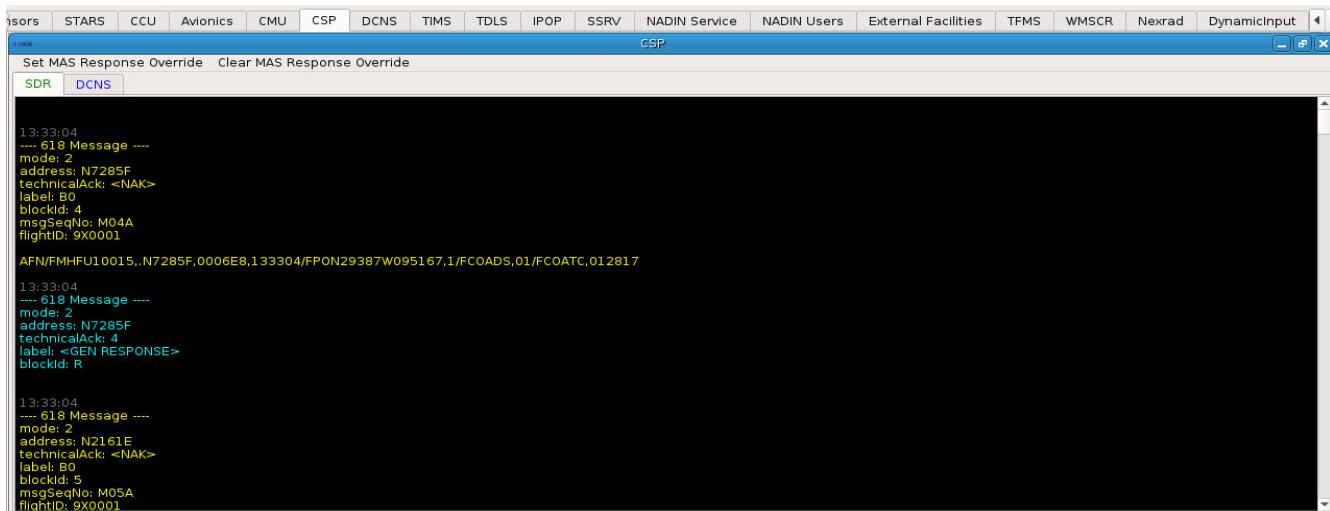
### 5.2.12. CSP Tab

The CSP tab displays SDR messages and DCNS messages. The user has the ability to send MAS Response Override messages. These messages will override the message assurance (MAS) responses sent for received uplinks. These messages can include the following error codes:

INVALID AIRCRAFT NUMBER	211
VDL LINK DISCONNECTED	236
NO ACK	311
AIRCRAFT IN VOICE	312
ARCRFT PRINTER BUSY	322
NK RJCT - AIRCRAFT NAK	331
QX RJCT	333

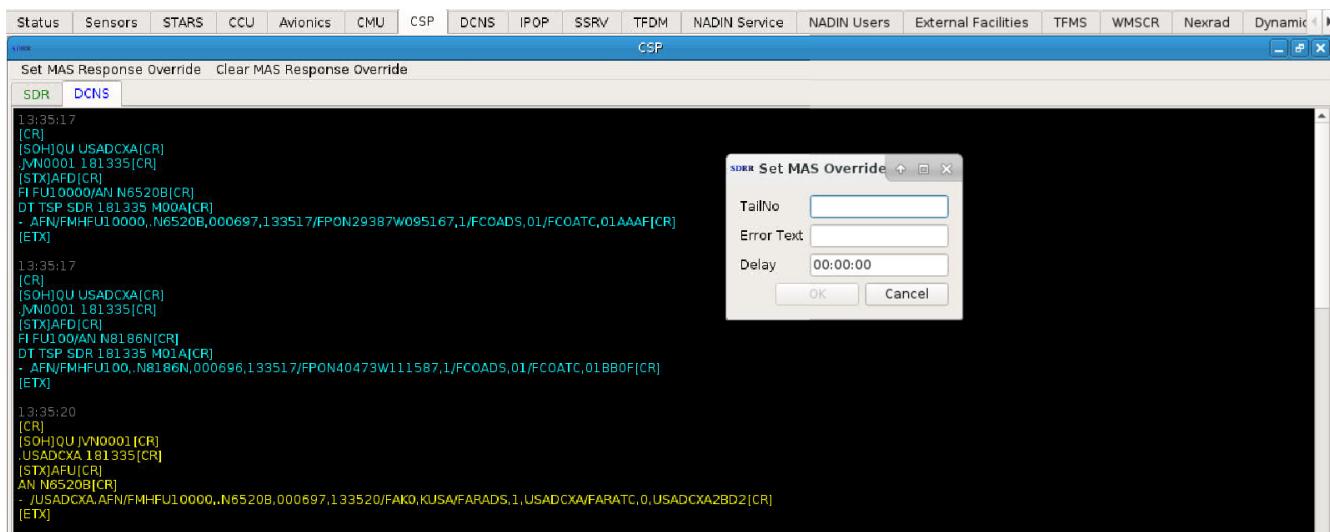
**Figure 45. CSP Error Codes**

To stop the MAS response overrides, click the **Clear MAS Response Override** button.



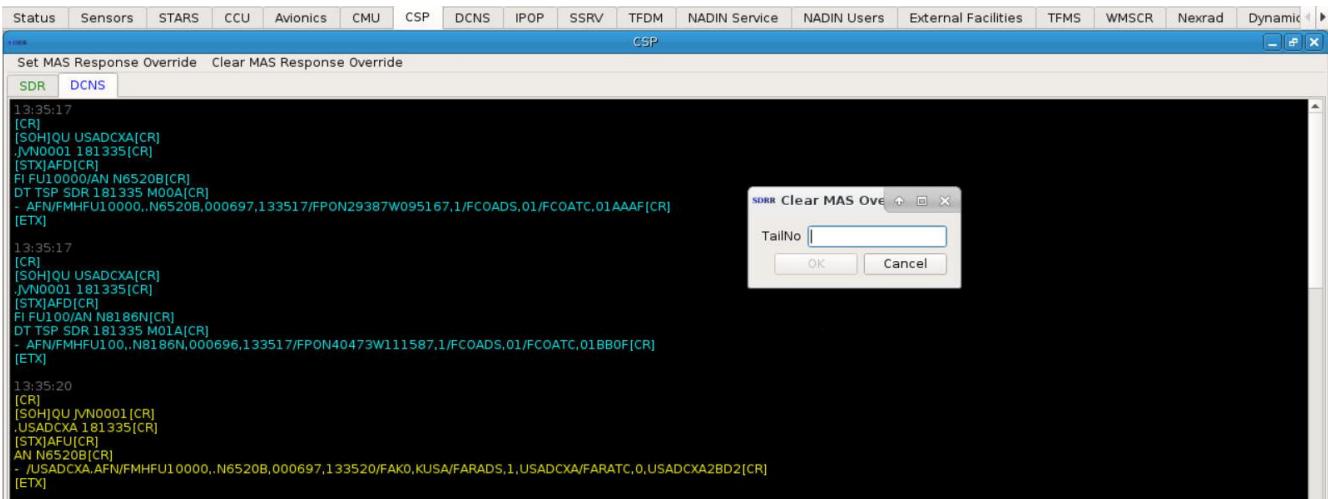
The screenshot shows the CSP tab of the SDR interface. The log window displays three 618 messages. The first message is from AFN/FMHFU10015, N7285F, 0006E8, 133304/FPON29387W095167.1/FCOADS, 01/FCOATC, 012817. The second message is from AFN/FMHFU10000, N6520B, 000697, 133517/FPON29387W095167.1/FCOADS, 01/FCOATC, 01AAAF. The third message is from AFN/FMHFU100, N8186N, 000696, 133517/FPON40473W111587, 1/FCOADS, 01/FCOATC, 01BB0F. All messages show mode: 2, address: N7285F, technicalAck: <NAK>, label: B0, blockId: 3, msgSeqNo: M04A, and flightID: 9X0001.

**Figure 46. CSP Tab - SDR**



The screenshot shows the CSP tab of the DCNS interface. The log window displays several 618 messages. A 'Set MAS Override' dialog box is open in the foreground. It has fields for TailNo (empty), Error Text (empty), and Delay (00:00:00). Buttons for OK and Cancel are at the bottom. The messages in the log window are identical to those in Figure 46.

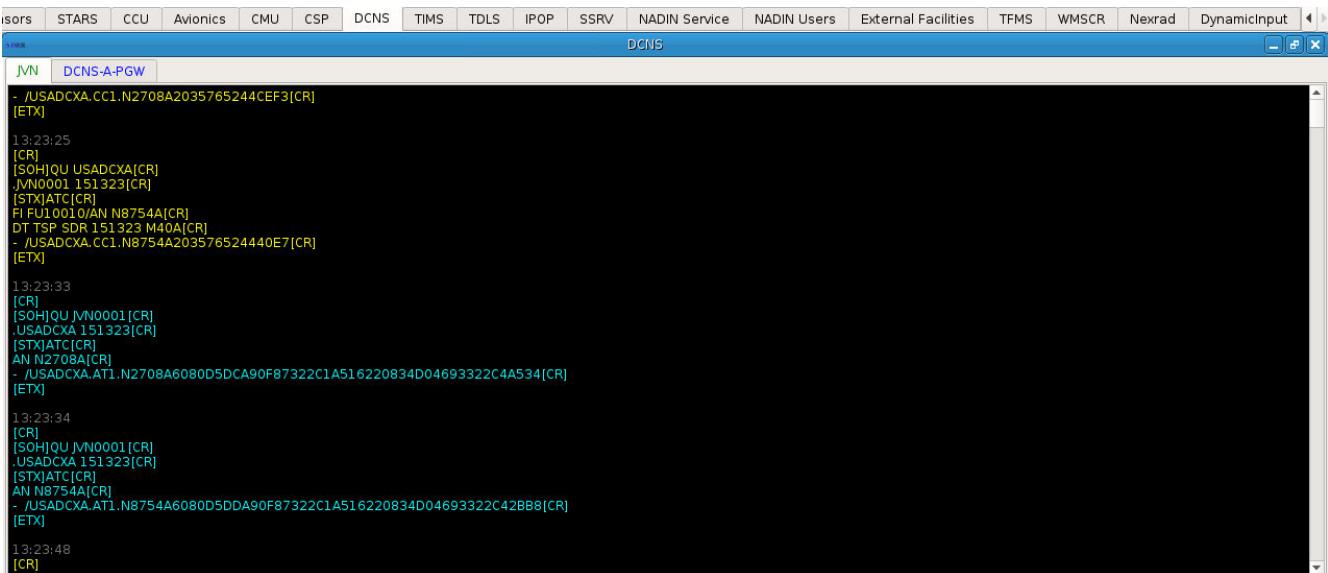
**Figure 47. CSP Tab - DCNS with MAS Override Dialog**



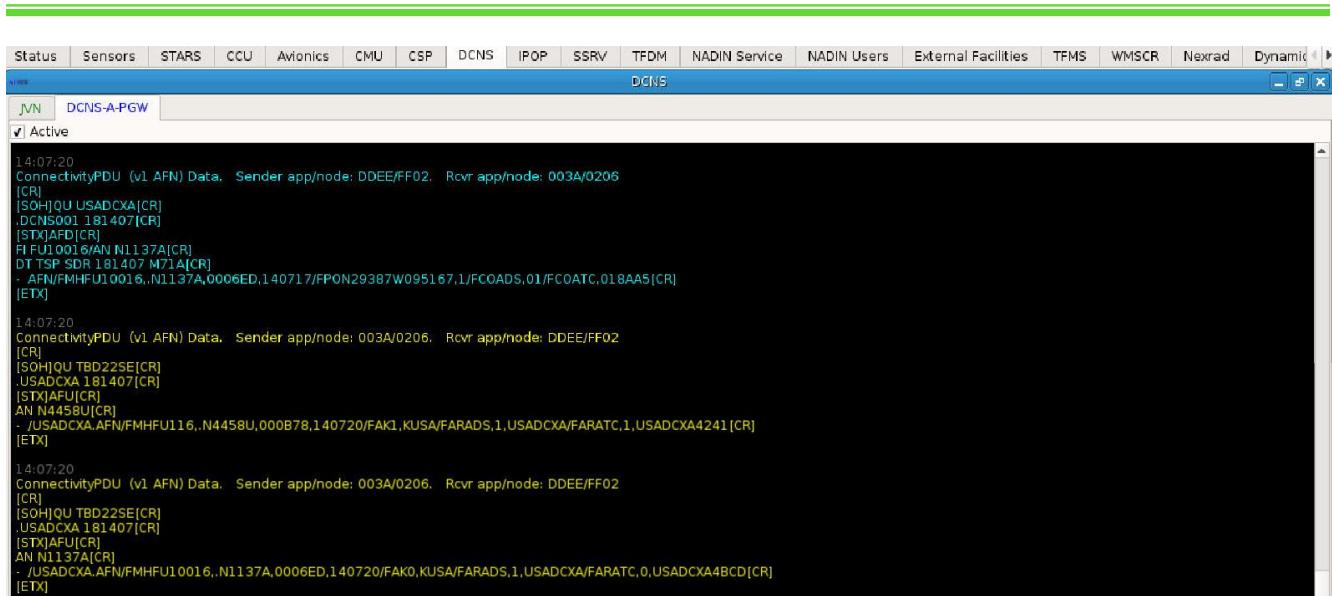
**Figure 48. CSP Tab - DCNS with Clear MAS Override Dialog**

### 5.2.13. DCNS Tab

The DCNS tab displays DCNS messages. Cyan color is the messages that SDRR sends and yellow is the response from ERAM.



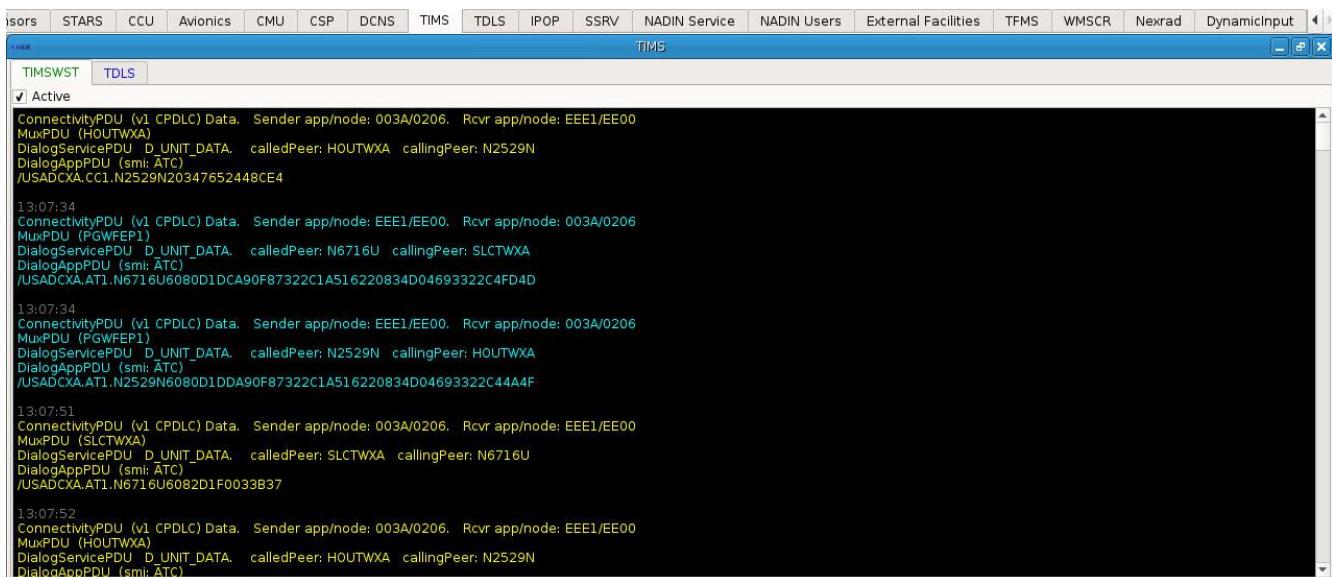
**Figure 49. DCNS Tab - JVN**



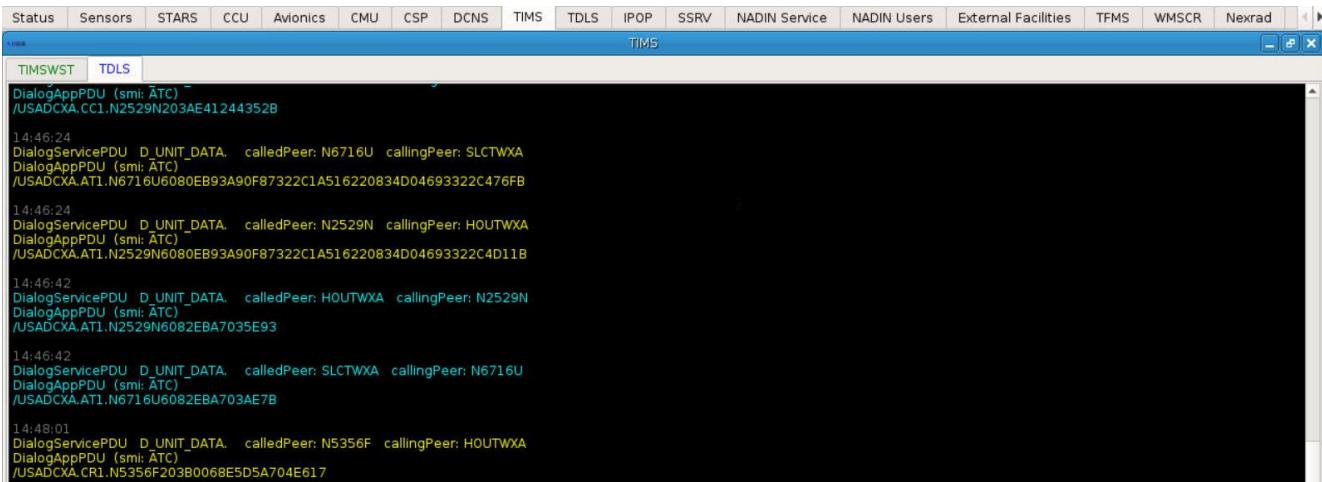
**Figure 50. DCNS Tab - DCNS-A-PGW**

## 5.2.14. TIMS Tab

The TIMS tab displays information about the active TIMS: WST or EST. This tab also shows information about TDLS. This tab is for simulated TIMS/TDLS.



**Figure 51. TIMS Tab - TIMSWST**



```

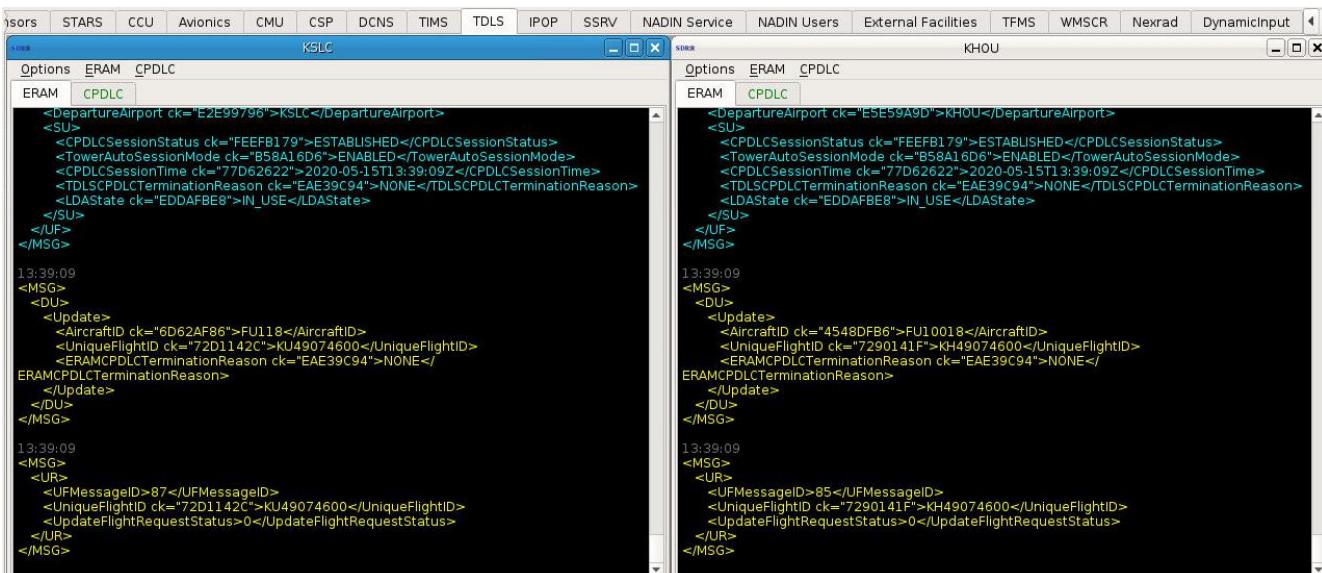
Status Sensors STARS CCU Avionics CMU CSP DCNS TIMS TDLS IPOP SSRV NADIN Service NADIN Users External Facilities TFMS WMSCR Nexrad <>
TMSWST TDLS
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC) -
/USADCXA.CC1.N2529N203AE41244352B
14:46:24
DialogServicePDU D_UNIT_DATA calledPeer: N6716U callingPeer: SLCTWXA
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC)
/USADCXA.AT1.N6716U6080EB93A90F87322C1A516220834D04693322C476FB
14:46:24
DialogServicePDU D_UNIT_DATA calledPeer: N2529N callingPeer: HOUTWXA
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC)
/USADCXA.AT1.N2529N6080EB93A90F87322C1A516220834D04693322C4D11B
14:46:42
DialogServicePDU D_UNIT_DATA calledPeer: HOUTWXA callingPeer: N2529N
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC)
/USADCXA.AT1.N2529N6082EBA7035E93
14:46:42
DialogServicePDU D_UNIT_DATA calledPeer: SLCTWXA callingPeer: N6716U
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC)
/USADCXA.AT1.N6716U6082EBA703AE7B
14:48:01
DialogServicePDU D_UNIT_DATA calledPeer: N5356F callingPeer: HOUTWXA
DialogAppPDU (smi: ATC)
/USADCXA.CR1.N5356F203B0068E5D5A704E617

```

Figure 52. TIMS Tab - TDLS

## 5.2.15. TDLS Tab

The TDLS tab displays a separate window for each simulated TDLS included in the configuration file. Each window includes an ERAM tab and a CPDLC tab. The ERAM tab displays a message log for messages exchanged between ERAM and the simulated TDLS. The CPDLC tab displays a message log for messages exchanged between CPDLC and the simulated TDLS.



**KSLC**

Options	ERAM	CPDLC
ERAM		
<DepartureAirport ck="E2E99796">KSLC</DepartureAirport>		
<SU>		
<CPDLCSessionStatus ck="FEEFB179">ESTABLISHED</CPDLCSessionStatus>		
<TowerAutoSessionMode ck="B58A16D6">ENABLED</TowerAutoSessionMode>		
<CPDLCSessionTime ck="77D62622">2020-05-15T13:39:09Z</CPDLCSessionTime>		
<TDLSCPDLCTerminationReason ck="EAE39C94">NONE</TDLSCPDLCTerminationReason>		
<LDAS State ck="EDDAFBEB">IN_USE</LDAS State>		
</SU>		
</UF>		
</MSG>		
13:39:09		
<MSG>		
<DU>		
<Update>		
<AircraftID ck="6D62AF86">FU118</AircraftID>		
<UniqueFlightID ck="72D1142C">KU49074600</UniqueFlightID>		
<ERAMCPDLCTerminationReason ck="EAE39C94">NONE</ERAMCPDLCTerminationReason>		
</Update>		
</DU>		
</MSG>		
13:39:09		
<MSG>		
<UR>		
<UFMessageID>87</UFMessageID>		
<UniqueFlightID ck="72D1142C">KU49074600</UniqueFlightID>		
<UpdateFlightRequestStatus>0</UpdateFlightRequestStatus>		
</UR>		
</MSG>		

**KHOU**

Options	ERAM	CPDLC
ERAM		
<DepartureAirport ck="E5E59A9D">KHOU</DepartureAirport>		
<SU>		
<CPDLCSessionStatus ck="FEEFB179">ESTABLISHED</CPDLCSessionStatus>		
<TowerAutoSessionMode ck="B58A16D6">ENABLED</TowerAutoSessionMode>		
<CPDLCSessionTime ck="77D62622">2020-05-15T13:39:09Z</CPDLCSessionTime>		
<TDLSCPDLCTerminationReason ck="EAE39C94">NONE</TDLSCPDLCTerminationReason>		
<LDAS State ck="EDDAFBEB">IN_USE</LDAS State>		
</SU>		
</UF>		
</MSG>		
13:39:09		
<MSG>		
<DU>		
<Update>		
<AircraftID ck="4548DFB6">FU10018</AircraftID>		
<UniqueFlightID ck="7290141F">KH49074600</UniqueFlightID>		
<ERAMCPDLCTerminationReason ck="EAE39C94">NONE</ERAMCPDLCTerminationReason>		
</Update>		
</DU>		
</MSG>		
13:39:09		
<MSG>		
<UR>		
<UFMessageID>85</UFMessageID>		
<UniqueFlightID ck="7290141F">KH49074600</UniqueFlightID>		
<UpdateFlightRequestStatus>0</UpdateFlightRequestStatus>		
</UR>		
</MSG>		

Figure 53. TDLS Tab - ERAM

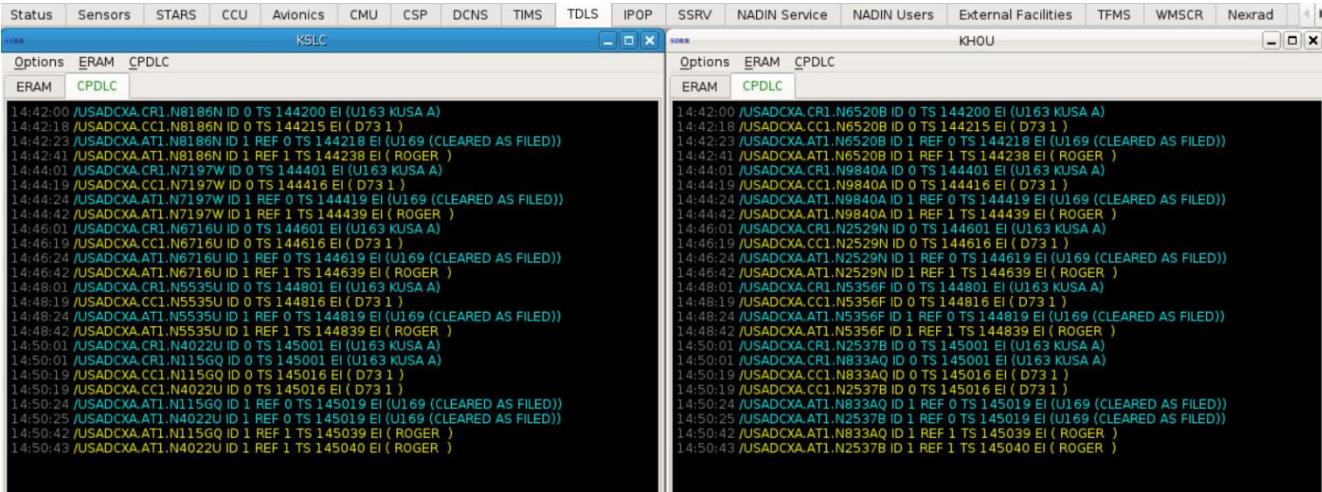


Figure 54. TDLS Tab - CPDLC

Each TDLS window also includes a menu bar with the following items: **Options**, **ERAM**, and **CPDLC**. The **Options** menu item allows users to select the Autoresponse Mode option. When the Autoresponse Mode option is checked, the simulated TDLS automatically processes and responds to CPDLC messages.



Figure 55. Autoresponse Mode Option

The **ERAM** menu item lists the following selections: **Request Reconstitution**, **Send Logon Request**, **Send Session Update**, **Send Clearance Delivered**, and **Disconnect**. Selecting **Request Reconstitution** reconstitutes the TEDC connection. The **Send Logon Request** selection sends a UF-LR message for the tower to log on. The **Send Session Update** selection sends a CC1 message to establish the connection. The **Send Clearance Delivered** selection sends the tower clearance. When the **Disconnect** option is checked, the simulated TDLS disconnects from ERAM.

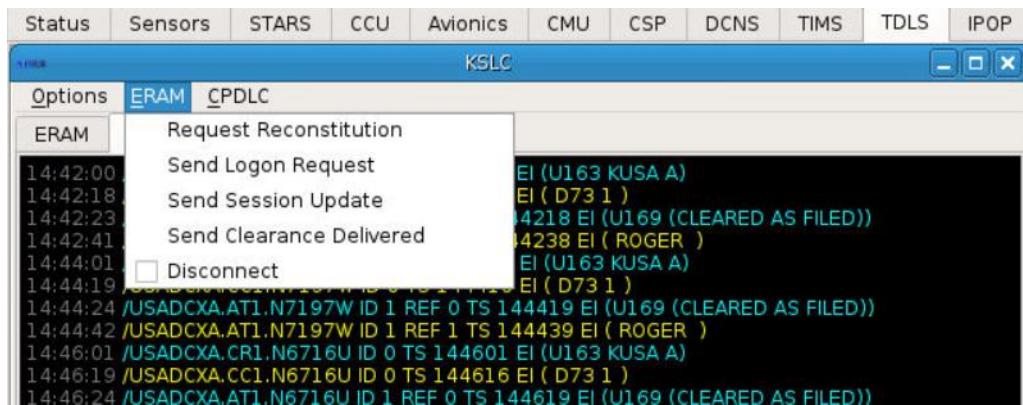


Figure 56. ERAM Session Selections

The CPDLC menu item lists the following selections: **Connection Request**, **Disconnect**, **CAF**, and **Generic Message**. Selecting the **Connection Request** sends the CR1 messages and waits for CC1 reply. Selecting **Disconnect** sends a DR1 message that makes the flight disconnect the CPDLC session. The **CAF** selection is a Cleared as Filed clearance. Selecting **Generic Message** allows the user to send any AT1 message.

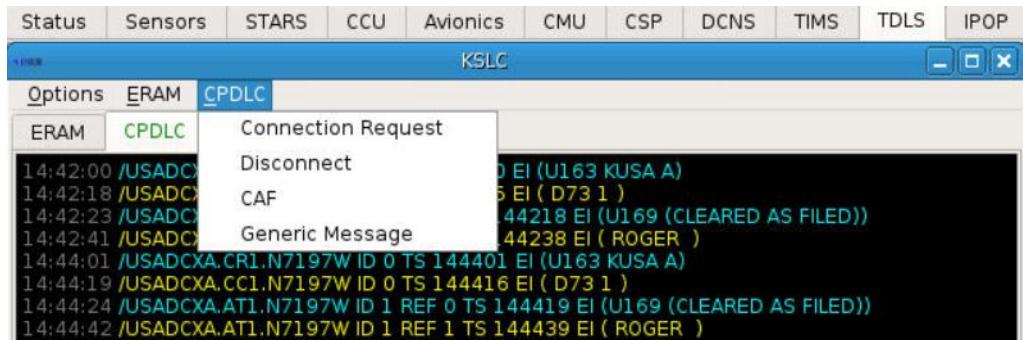


Figure 57. CPDLC Session Messages

### 5.2.16. IPOP Tab

The IPOP tab shows the logs for the CMS messages for each local facility. There is an option to send CMS messages and to turn quiet mode on. Quiet mode stops displaying the IPOP heartbeat messages.

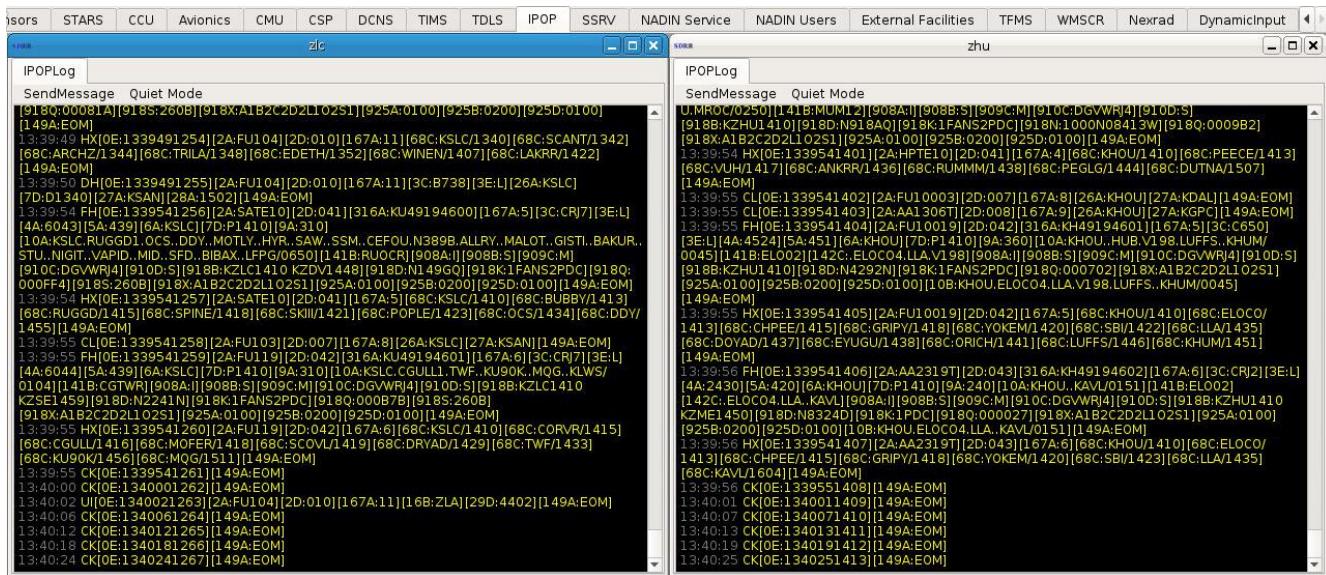


Figure 58. IPOLog Tab

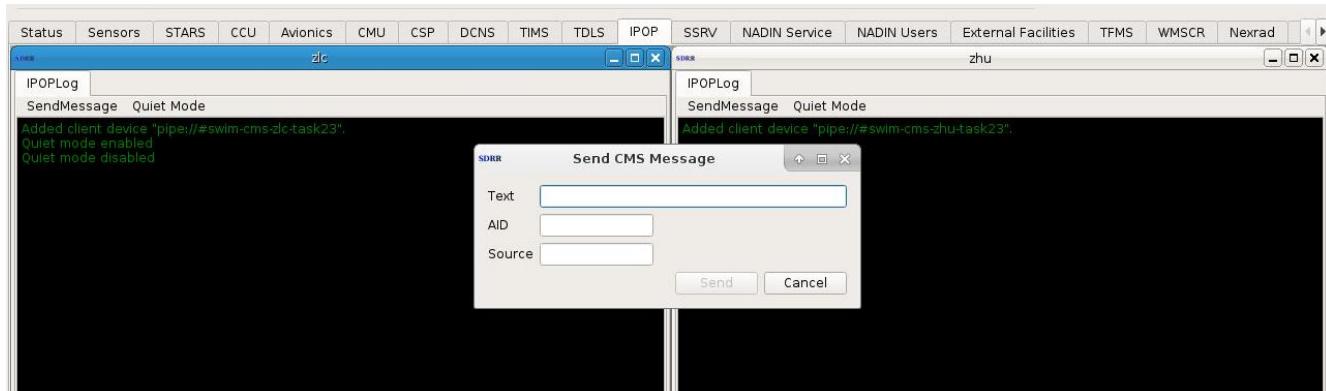


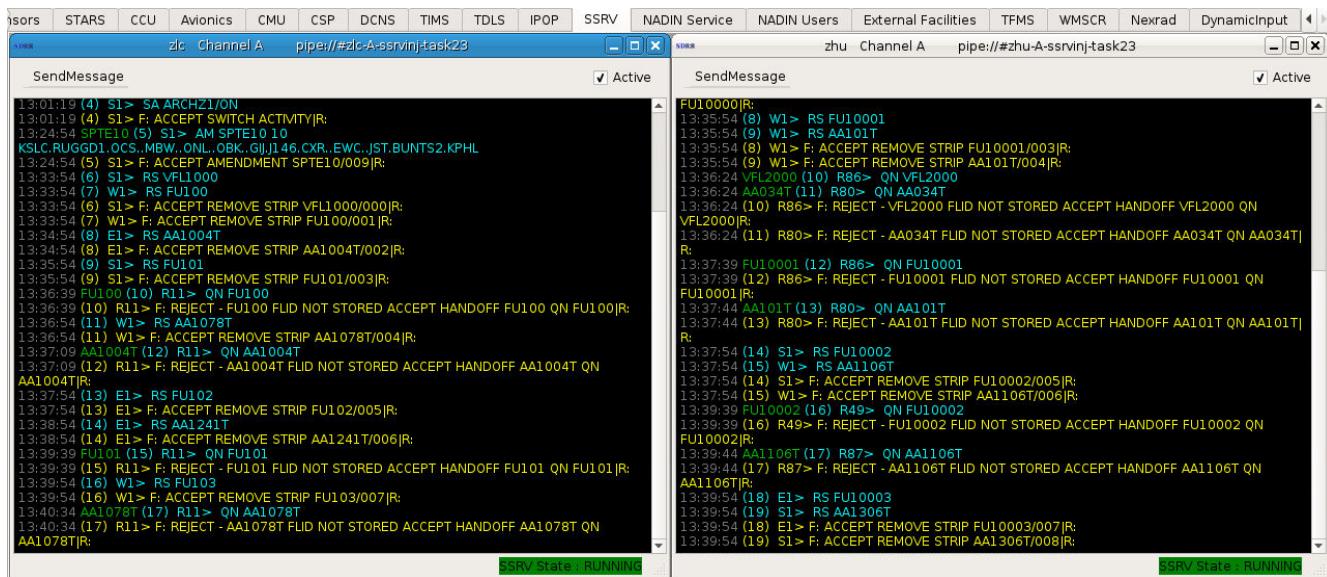
Figure 59. Send CMS Message

### 5.2.17. SDRV Tab

The SSRV tab displays the PSIM and SSIM status messages and ERAM console messages. On the lower right-hand corner of each En Route facility channel, there is an indicator to show the PSIM/SSIM status. Once the PSIM/SSIM status is green, the scenario can be started.

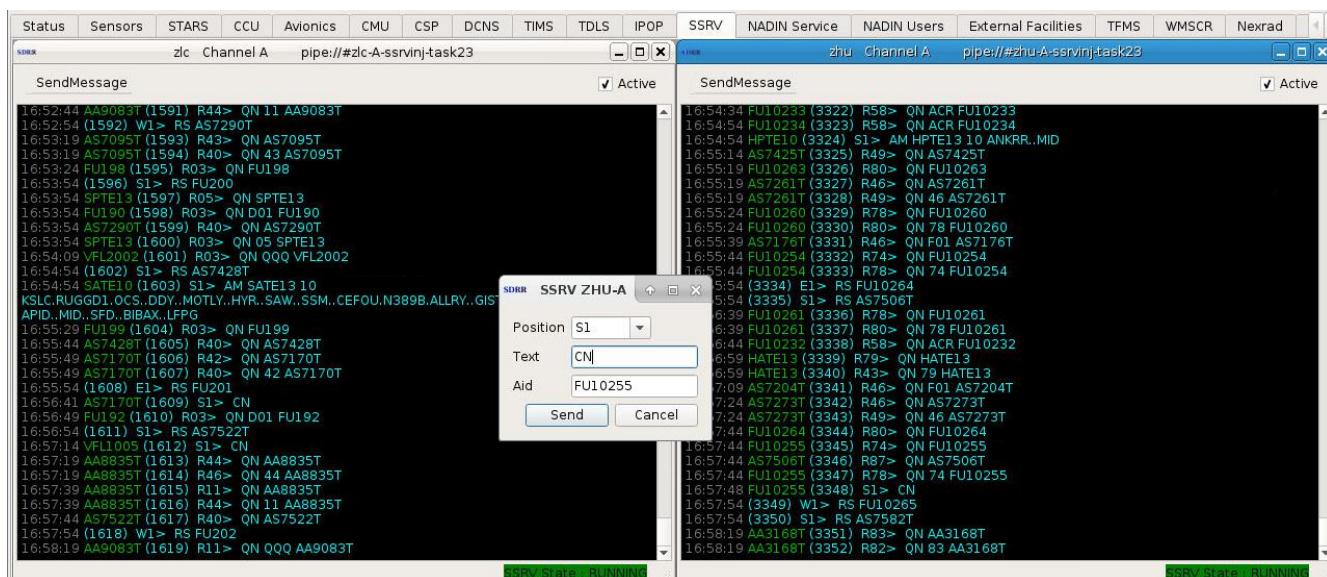
- Red indicates that the scenario needs a PSIM
- Yellow indicates that the PSIM was successful
- Green indicates the channel is ready for scenario to be started

Channel A/B displays can be checked to be the active channel and the flight information is sent through the active channel(s). Cyan messages are messages injected via the scenario, whereas yellow is the response SDRR receives from ERAM in regards to those messages.



**Figure 60. SSRV Tab**

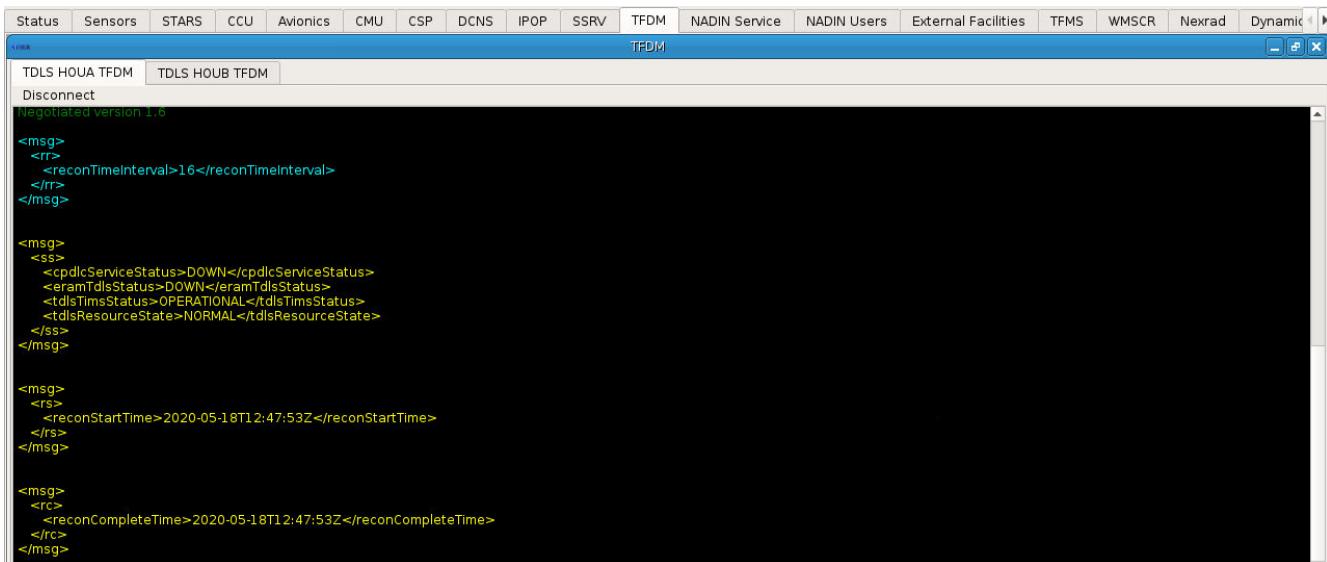
If a message needs to be manually sent, it can be sent through the **SendMessage** button on the SSRV tab. The channel display will indicate if the message was accepted or rejected.



**Figure 61. Send ERAM Message**

### 5.2.18. TFDM Tab – TDLS Connection

The TFDM tab shows all the messages TFDM receives from TDLS.



```

Status Sensors STARS CCU Avionics CMU CSP DCNS IPOP SSRV TFDM NADIN Service NADIN Users External Facilities TFMS WMSCR Nexrad Dynamic
TDLS HOUB TFDM TFDM
Disconnect
Negotiated version 1.6
<msg>
  <rr>
    <reconTimeInterval>16</reconTimeInterval>
  </rr>
</msg>

<msg>
  <ss>
    <cpdIcServiceStatus>DOWN</cpdIcServiceStatus>
    <eramTdlSStatus>DOWN</eramTdlSStatus>
    <tdlSTimeStatus>OPERATIONAL</tdlSTimeStatus>
    <tdlSResourceState>NORMAL</tdlSResourceState>
  </ss>
</msg>

<msg>
  <rs>
    <reconStartTime>2020-05-18T12:47:53Z</reconStartTime>
  </rs>
</msg>

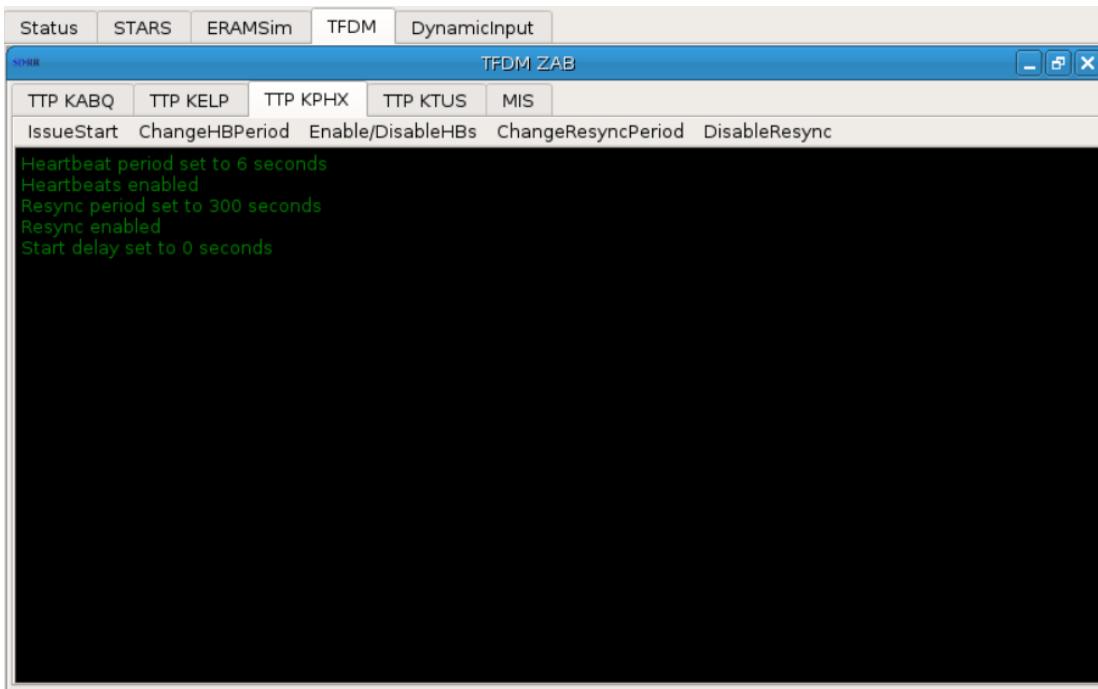
<msg>
  <rc>
    <reconCompleteTime>2020-05-18T12:47:53Z</reconCompleteTime>
  </rc>
</msg>

```

Figure 62. TFDM Tab - TDLS

### 5.2.19. TFDM Tab – TBFM Connection

TFDM can also be configured with TBFM connections for MIS, RTCS, and TTP. If configured, one MIS tab is displayed per TBFM/ARTCC. If configured, an RTCS tab is displayed for each RTCS airport included in the SDRR configuration. If configured, a TTP tab is displayed for each TTP airport included in the SDRR configuration.



**Figure 63. TFDM Tab - TBFM**

Each RTCS tab has the following buttons:

#### ***IssueReconRequest***

Clicking on this button causes a solicited reconstitution request message to be sent.

#### ***ChangeHBPeriod***

This button launches a dialog box where the heartbeat period can be changed. The heartbeat period is specified in seconds and controls the amount of time between heartbeat messages.

#### ***DisableHBs***

This button launches a dialog box where the heartbeat can be suspended for the specified number of counts or permanently disabled.

#### ***DisableReceiptAcks***

This button launches a dialog box where the ReceiptAcks value can be enabled or disabled. When disabled, the RTCS Airport will not reply with a receipt acknowledgement message.

#### ***DelayReceiptAcks***

This button launches a dialog box where the AckDelay value can be changed. The AckDelay value

---

sets the number of seconds the RTCS Airport will wait before replying with a receipt acknowledgement message.

#### ***MaxRetries***

This button launches a dialog box where the Maximum Retries value can be changed. The Maximum Retries value sets the number of times the RTCS Airport will resend a message for which an acknowledgement message was not received.

#### ***RetransmitTimeout***

This button launches a dialog box where the Retransmit Timeout value can be changed. The Retransmit Timeout value sets the number of seconds the RTCS Airport will wait before resending a message for which an acknowledgement message was not received.

#### ***UnsolicitedReconWaitTime***

This button launches a dialog box where the unsolicited recon wait time can be changed. The recon wait time is specified in seconds. After receiving a heartbeat message with a new or changed service start time, the RTCS Airport will wait the indicated amount of time for an unsolicited reconstitution message. If a reconstitution message is not received in the specified time, the RTCS Airport will send a reconstitution request.

#### ***Show Flights***

This button displays the RTCS Flight Viewer table with all of the flights received in rtcsFlt messages that are applicable to the RTCS Airport. Right clicking on an aircraft ID in the table displays options to schedule, cancel, and acknowledge a release time request. Selecting the schedule option opens a dialog where a runway and an external release time can be entered. Selecting the cancel option causes a release request message with a schedule activity of CANCEL to be sent. Selecting the acknowledge option causes a release request message with a schedule activity of ACK to be sent. Note that this Viewer is not updated dynamically; it must be closed and re-opened to view the most current entries.

Each TTP window has the following buttons:

#### ***IssueStart***

Clicking on this button causes the startup sequence of messages (System Start, Periodic Start, and Periodic End) to be sent.

#### ***ChangeHBPeriod***

This button launches a dialog box where the heartbeat period can be changed. The heartbeat period is specified in seconds and controls the amount of time between heartbeat messages.

#### ***DisableHBs***

This button launches a dialog box where the heartbeat can be suspended for the specified number of counts or permanently disabled.

#### ***ChangeResyncPeriod***

This button launches a dialog box where the resync period can be changed. The resync period is specified in minutes and controls the amount of time between publications of the startup sequence of messages (System Start, Periodic Start, and Periodic End).

#### ***DisableResync***

This button launches a dialog box where the resync publications of the startup sequence of messages (System Start, Periodic Start, and Periodic End) can be suspended for the specified number of counts or permanently disabled.

### **5.2.20. NADIN Service Tab**

The NADIN Service tab sends the FPLs to target destinations. These destinations can be added through the Create User button.

13:39:54 KHOUUCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-AA2319T-IS-CR)2/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1410-N0420F240 DCT-KAVL0151-CODE/000027 DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N8324D EET/KZHU1410 KZME1450)

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZHU HPTE10 KHOU 1410 ZZZZ

13:39:54 KZCUUQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZLC SATE10 KSLC 1410 ZZZZ

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZHU HPTE10 KHOU 1410 ZZZZ

13:39:54 KZCUUQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZLC SATE10 KSLC 1410 ZZZZ

13:39:54 KZCUUQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZHU FU119 KSLC 1410 KLWS

13:39:54 KZCUUQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZLC FU119 KSLC 1410 KLWS

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZHU FU10019 KHOU 1410 KHUM

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZHU FU10019 KHOU 1410 KHUM

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZHU AA2319T KHOU 1410 KAVL

13:39:54 KZCHZQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZHU AA2319T KHOU 1410 KAVL

13:40:09 KZCUUQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:09 KSLCYTAA --> KZCUUQZX: )SST

13:40:09 KZCHZQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:09 KSLCYTAA --> KZCHZQZX: )SST

13:40:24 KZCUUQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:24 KZCHZQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:24 KSLCYTAA --> KZCHZQZX: )SST

13:40:39 KZCUUQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:39 KZCHZQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:39 KSLCYTAA --> KZCHZQZX: )SST

13:40:54 KHOUUCXH --> KZCUUQZX: (FPL-AA2450T-IS-A320/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KSLC1411-N0465F360 DCT FFU DCT BLH DCT-KNYL0117-CODE/000028 DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N838W SUR/2608 EET/KZLC1411 KZLA441)

13:40:54 KZCUUQZX --> KEFDAFVX: ACK FPL KZLC AA2450T KSLC 1411 KNYL

13:40:54 KZCHZQZX --> KHOUUCXH: ACK FPL KZLC AA2450T KSLC 1411 KNYL

13:40:54 KZCHZQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:40:54 KSLCYTAA --> KZCHZQZX: )SST

13:41:09 KZCUUQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:41:09 KSLCYTAA --> KZCUUQZX: )SST

13:41:09 KZCHZQZX --> KSLCYTAA: )SST

13:41:09 KSLCYTAA --> KZCHZQZX: )SST

Figure 64. NADIN Service Tab

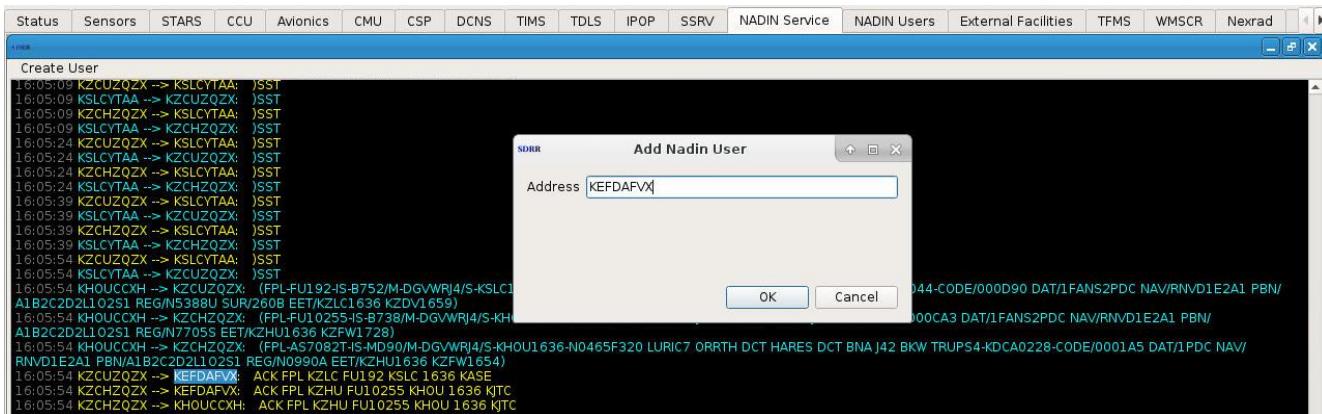


Figure 65. Add NADIN User Dialog

## 5.2.21. NADIN Users Tab

NADIN Users tab shows the FPLs receiving an ACK. If the FPL does not receive an ACK, the user can try to send a message to manually attempt to ACK the FPL. The send NADIN message allows the user to input a destination address of the NADIN client the user is sending the message to. The text is the actual message being sent. Send Cancel sends a NADIN CNL message to cancel a flight.

Status Sensors STARS CCU Avionics CMU CSP DCNS TMS TDLS IPOP SSRV NADIN Service NADIN Users External Facilities TFMS WMSCR Nexrad

Send Message Send Cancel KEFDAFVX

```

14:13:54 ACK FPL KZHU FU10119 KHOU1444 KMCO
14:13:54 ACK FPL KZHU AA3153T KHOU1444 KGPC
14:14:54 ACK FPL KZLC AA3168T KSLC1445 KIAH
14:15:54 ACK FPL KZLC FU137 KSLC1446 KMFR
14:15:54 ACK FPL KZHU FU10120 KHOU1446 KTPA
14:15:54 ACK FPL KZHU AA3196T KHOU1446 KHRL
14:16:54 ACK FPL KZLC AA3249T KSLC1447 KJFK
14:17:54 ACK FPL KZLC FU138 KSLC1448 KSMF
14:17:54 ACK FPL KZHU FU10121 KHOU1448 KAPF
14:17:54 ACK FPL KZHU AA3308T KHOU1448 KIAH
14:18:54 ACK FPL KZLC AA3355T KSLC1449 KCLE
14:19:54 ACK FPL KZHU FU10122 KHOU1450 KFLL
14:19:54 ACK FPL KZLC FU139 KSLC1450 KJSC
14:19:54 ACK FPL KZHU AA3419T KHOU1450 KWIS
14:20:54 ACK FPL KZLC AA3439T KSLC1451 KIAH
14:21:54 ACK FPL KZLC FU140 KSLC1452 KJUN

```

Send Message Send Cancel KHOUCCXH

```

1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/N2844) EET/KZHU1632 KZFW1724)
16:01:54 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-A56936T-S-B752/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1632-N0480F320 LURIC7 LURIC DCT ELD H0BPK3-KMEM0101-CODE/0001BF DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N5090N EET/KZHU1632 KZFW1650)
16:01:54 ACK FPL KZHU VFL2006 KHOU1632 KSLC
16:01:54 ACK FPL KZLC FU190 KSLC1632 KICT
16:01:54 ACK FPL KZHU FU10293 KHOU1632 KSMX
16:01:54 ACK FPL KZHU AS6936T KHOU1632 KMEM
16:02:54 KHOUCCXH --> KZCUZQZX: (FPL-A57020T-S-B737/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KSLC1633-N0449F380 DEZRT1 BAM DCT MYBAD MYBAD2-KRN00058-CODE/0001A2 DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N7859F SUR/2608 EET/KZLC1633 KZSE1714)
16:02:54 ACK FPL KZLC A57020T KSLC1633 KRNO
16:03:54 KHOUCCXH --> KZCUZQZX: (FPL-FU191-IS-CRJ2/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KSLC1634-N0384F240 RUGGD1 EKR DCT PUB DCT LBL DCT OKM DCT LIT DCT IGB DCT MGM DCT OTK PIGLT6-KMCO0438-CODE/
0000DF DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/N9356 SUR/2608 EET/KZLC1634 KZDV1701)
16:03:54 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-FU12054-IS-B738/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1634-N0450F330 RETYR5 JCT DCT ELP DCT DRRVR PINNG1-KPHX0208-CODE/000C98 DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1
PBN/A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N4666S EET/KZHU1634 KZFW1726)
16:03:54 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-A57025T-S-BD90/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1634-N0465F320 LURIC7 ORRTH DCT HARES DCT BNA J42 BKW RAVNN6-KBW10235-CODE/0001A3 DAT/1PDC NAV/
PBN/D1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/N2700L EET/KZHU1634 KZEW1652)

```

Figure 66. NADIN Users Tab

Status Sensors STARS CCU Avionics CMU CSP DCNS IPOP SSRV TFDM NADIN Service NADIN Users External Facilities TFMS WMSCR Nexrad Dynamic

KHOUCCXH

Send Message Send Cancel

14:10:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCUZQZX: (FPL-FU118-IS-CRJ7/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KSLC1440-N0439F310 CGULL1 TWF DCT KPUW0106-CODE/000B7A DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/
N7482A SUR/2608 EET/KZLC1440 KZSE1528)
14:10:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-FU10018-IS-C650/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1440-N0451F360 DCT HUB J37 SJI J2 SZW J20 ORL DCT-KMC00158-CODE/000E68 DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N7938 EET/KZHU1440 KZL1540)
14:10:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-AA2179T-S-C650/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1440-N0460F360 DCT KAUS0022-CODE/000025 DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/N6610S EET/
KZHU1440)
14:10:06 ACK FPL KZHU FU10018 KHOU1440 KMCO
14:10:06 ACK FPL KZHU AA2179T KHOU1440 KAUS
14:11:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCUZQZX: (FPL-AA2269T-S-CRJ9/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1441-N0461F360 DCT HUB J37 SJI J2 SZW J20 ORL DCT-KMC00158-CODE/000E68 DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N1520F SUR/2608 EET/KZLC1441 KZSE1529)
14:12:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-SATE10-IS-CRJ7/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1442-N0462F360 DCT HUB J198 LUUFFS DCT-KHUM0045-CODE/000702 DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N4292N EET/KZHU1442)
14:12:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-FU100194-S-C650/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1442-N0451F360 DCT HUB J198 LUUFFS DCT-KHUM0045-CODE/000702 DAT/1FANS2PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/
A1B2C2D2L102S1 REG/N4292N EET/KZHU1442)
14:12:06 KHOUCCXH --> KZCHZQZX: (FPL-AA2319T-S-CRJ2/M-DGVWRJ4/S-KHOU1442-N0420F240 DCT-KAVL0151-CODE/000027 DAT/1PDC NAV/RNVD1E2A1 PBN/AIB2C2D2L102S1 REG/N8324D EET/
KZHU1442 KZME1522)
14:12:06 ACK FPL KZHU HPTE10 KHOU1442 ZZZZ

Dest Address:   
 Text:

Send Cancel

Figure 67. Send NADIN Message

### 5.2.22. External Facilities Tab

The External Facilities tab displays all the facilities involved with the users chosen NAP/Local Site(s). For Host, the user will be able to send IFMessages from the external site to the NAP/local sites. For NonUS, the user will be able to send ICAO messages and MOD/CHG from the external site to the NAP/local sites.

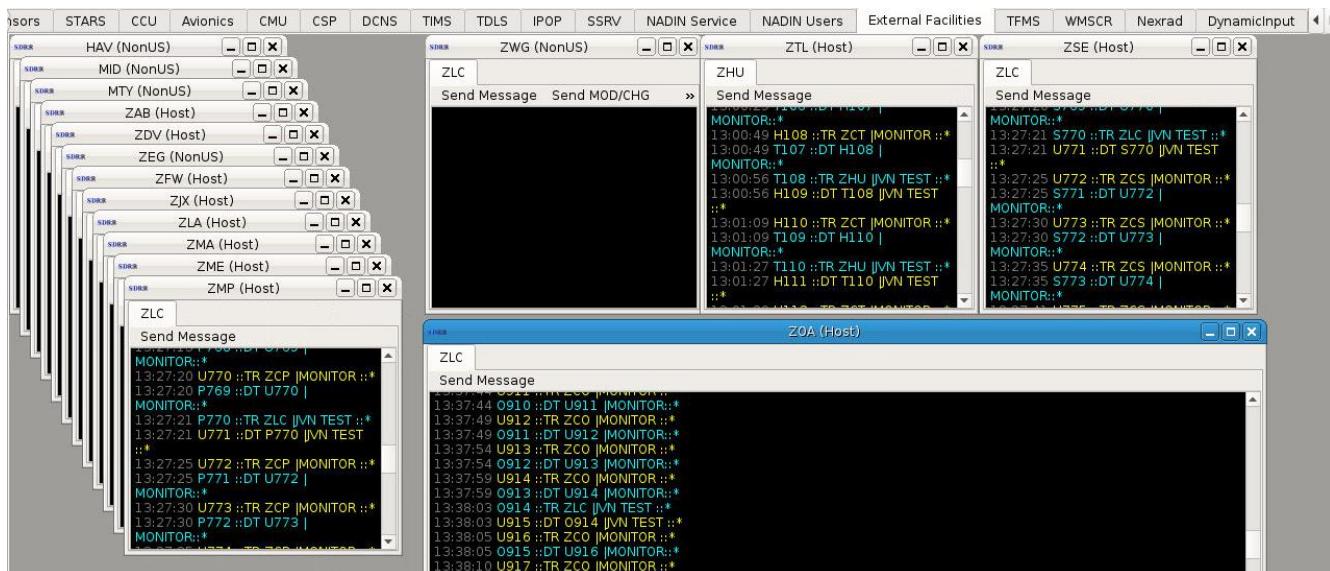
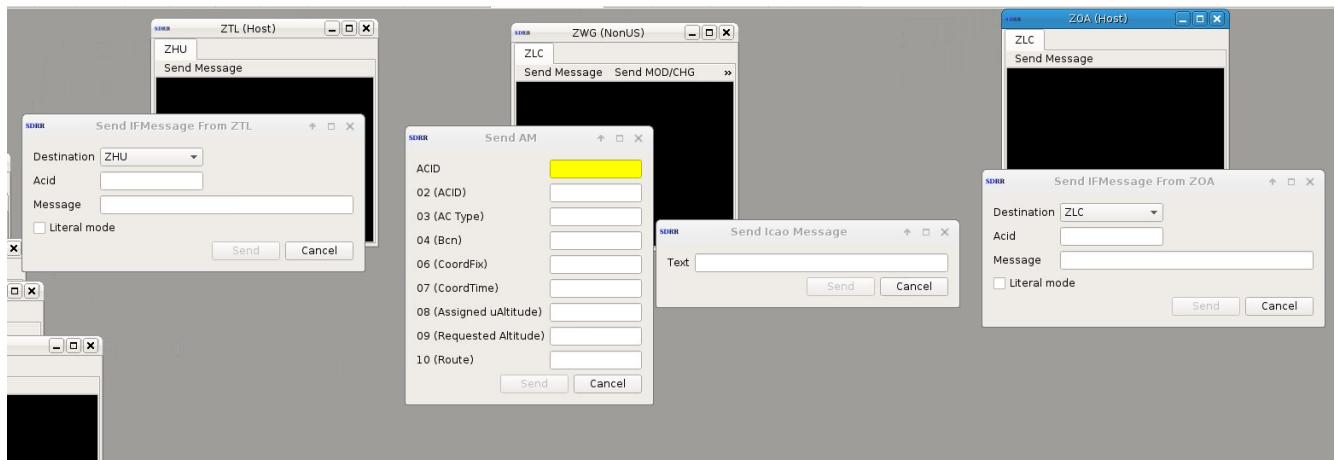


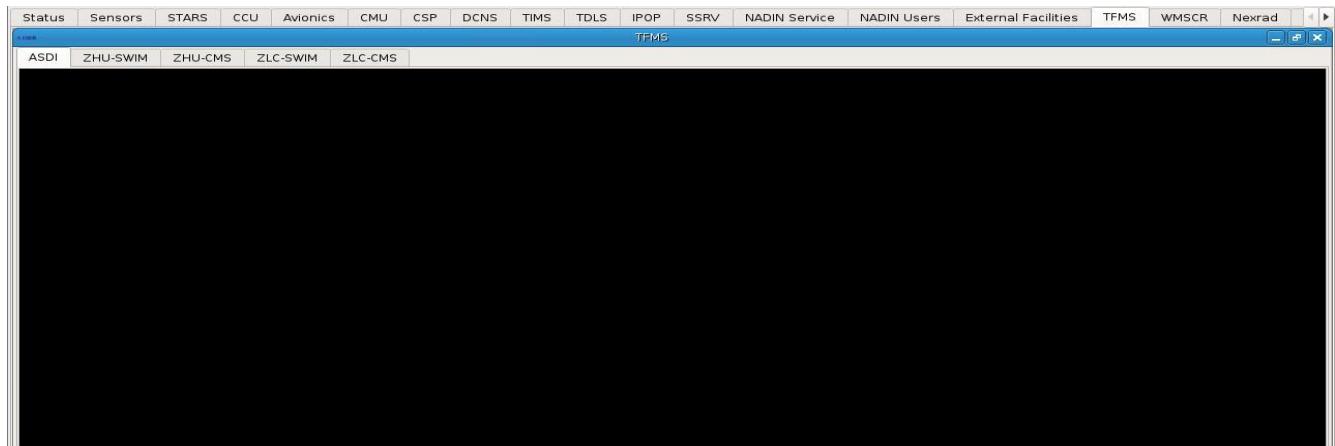
Figure 68. External Facilities



**Figure 69. Send Message Dialogs**

### 5.2.23. TFMS Tab

The TFMS tab displays ASDI, SWIM, and CMS messages.



**Figure 70. TFMS Tab - ASDI**

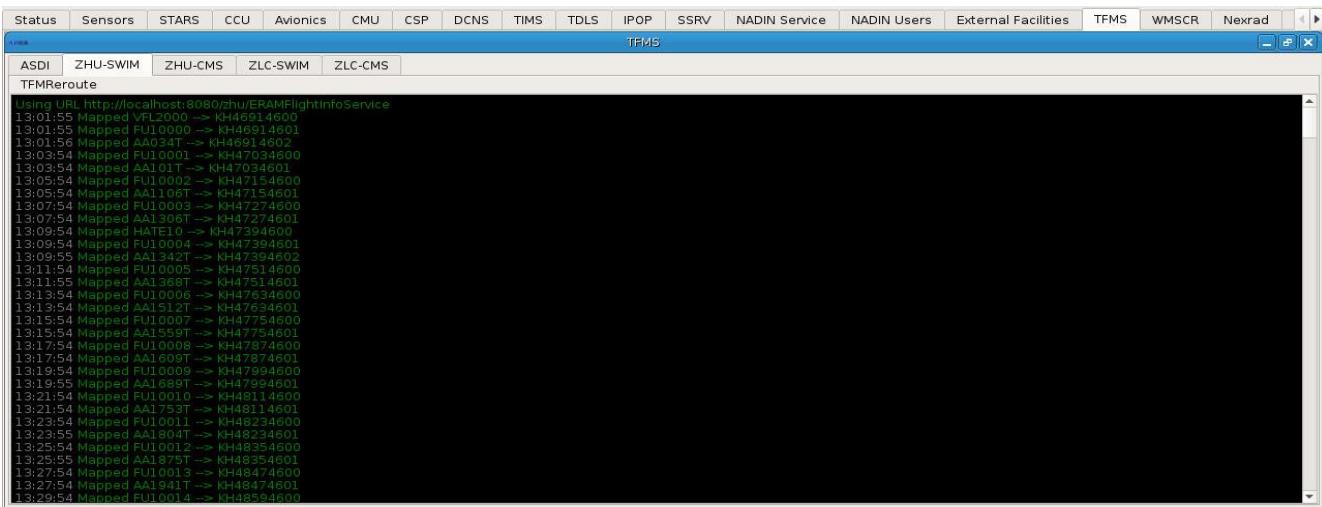


Figure 71. TFMS Tab - SWIM

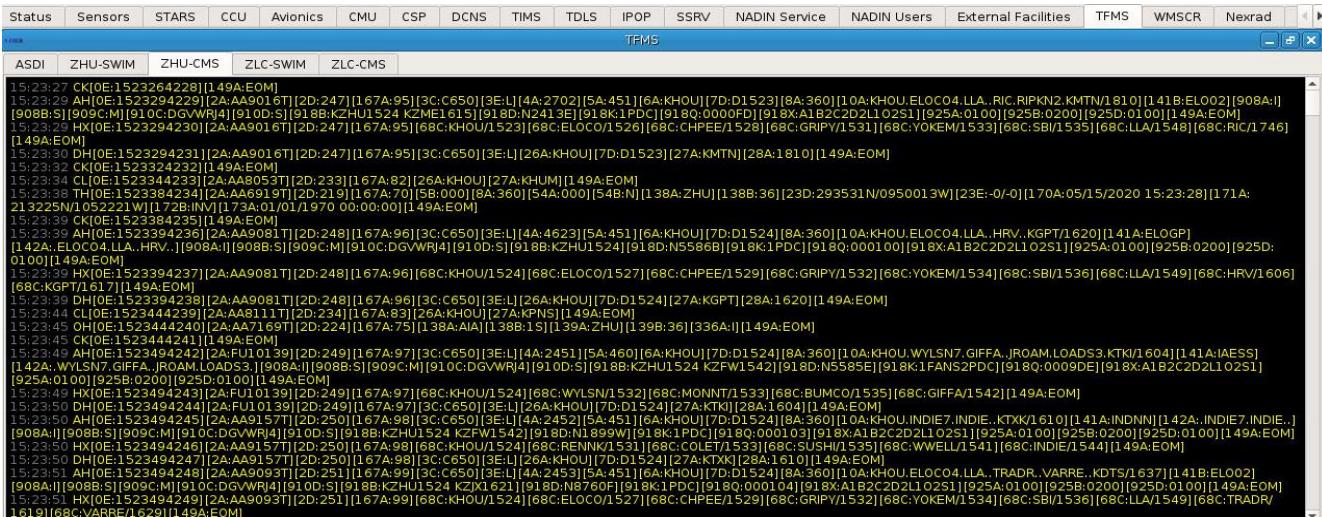
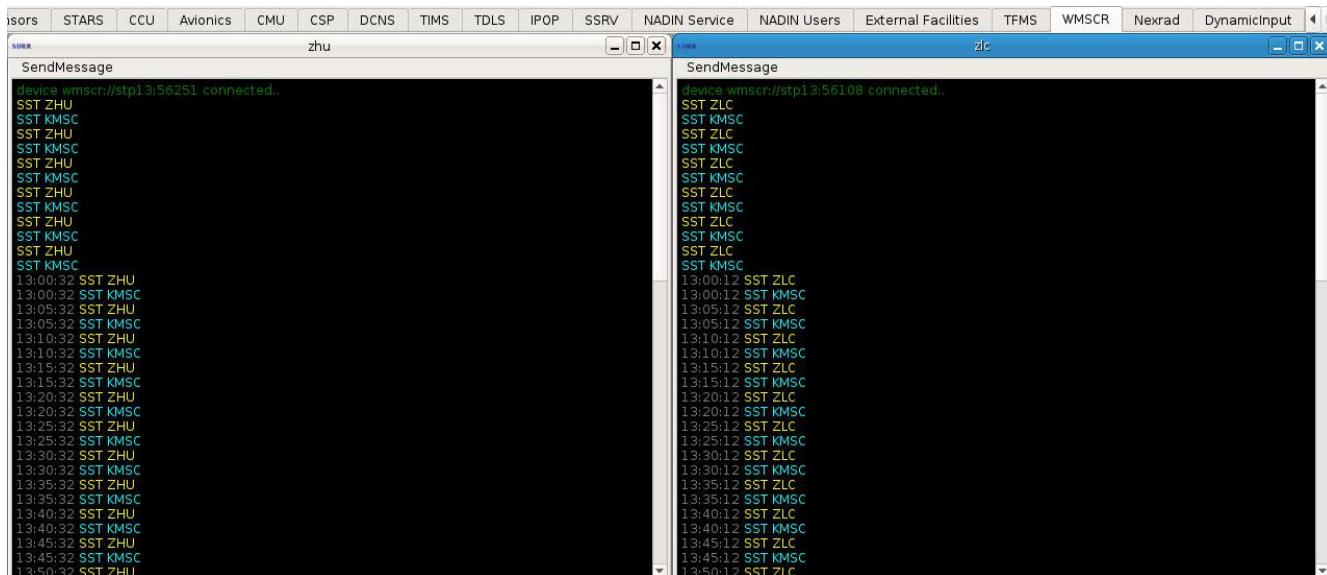


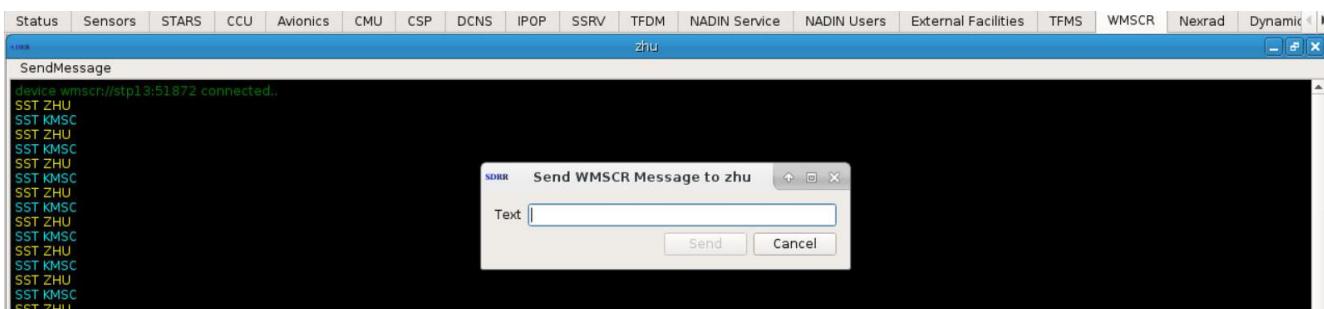
Figure 72. TFMS Tab - CMS

### 5.2.24. WMSCR Tab

The WMSCR tab allows viewing and sending WMSCR messages in the SDRR interface.



**Figure 73. WMSCR Tab**



**Figure 74. Send WMSCR Message**

### 5.2.25. Nexrad Tab

The Nexrad tab allows the ability see precipitation data on the SDRR interface.

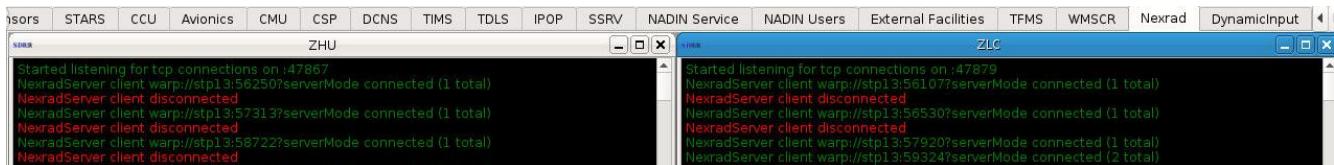


Figure 75. NEXRAD Tab

### 5.2.26. Dynamic Input Tab

The Dynamic Input tab displays Dynamic Precip Status, and Dynamic Message Status. Both of these windows display port statistics: whether the connection is active, down and the packet count.

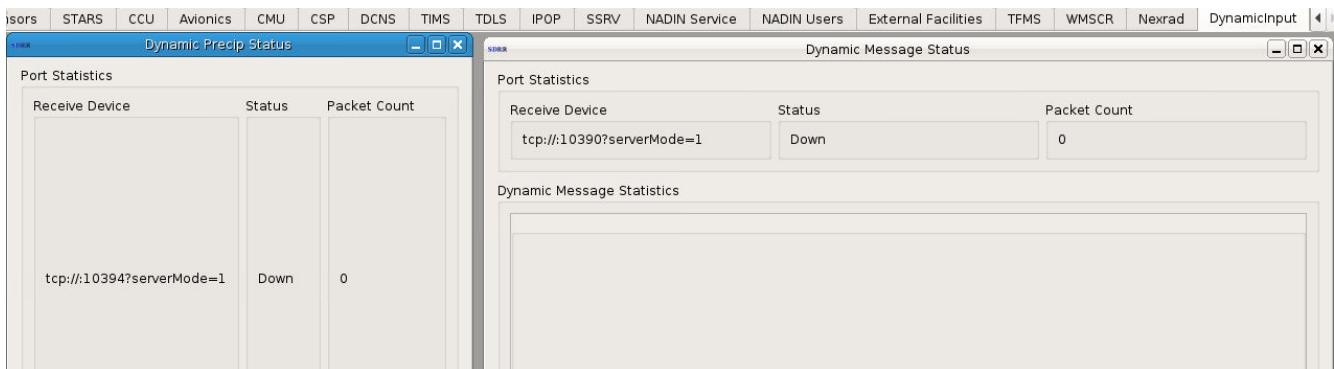


Figure 76. Dynamic Input Tab

## 6. Log Files

SDRR log files provide a record of the status of each run and the messages exchanged with the live and simulated systems. This file contains details from the run including the configuration file(s), scenario, start time, any special feature that was enabled, and all the message transactions that took place with timestamps. The figure below is a screenshot of an SDRR log file. By default, the log file is located in the directory specified by the environment variable `SDRR_LOG_PATH`. The log files include a timestamp in the file name so they are not overwritten.

## Figure 77. SDRR Log File

## 7. Surveillance Simulation, Recording, and Playback

SDRR has the capability to simulate surveillance data from several types of sources.

### 7.1. Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Broadcast (ADS-B)

SDRR has the capability to simulate ADS-B data when adapted in the configuration file. The ‘svol’ XML tag supports the generation of multiple streams of ADS-B data. Each stream represents the data on a different UDP port. The example SDRR configuration file (cfg.xml) below assumes a route has been configured on the processor. If a route has not been defined, an ethX device is added before the multicast address; e.g., “multi:eth3:239.1.1.1/59950”.

**Example cfg.xml file:**

```
<simconfig>
  <svol name="ppp-ads" sac="0xab" sic="0x0d" svType="1">
    <stream name="uat" device="multi:224.1.1.100/59950" />
    <stream name="1090" device="multi:224.1.1.100/59951" />
    <stream name="equip" device="multi:224.1.1.100/59952" />
    <stream name="svol" device="multi:224.1.1.100/59953" />
    <stream name="sdp" device="multi:224.1.1.100/59954" />
  </svol>
</simconfig>
```

This configuration can be used for both playback and recording, allowing ADS-B data to be recorded simultaneously with radar data without using separate programs such as wireshark, ethereal, or tcpdump. This recording can also be played back on the same individual streams. Wireshark recordings can be played back on individual streams also by running the pcap2jvn utility once for each stream specifying the UDP port and a unique file name. A scenario file can then be created with the converted stream files. The scenario file (sdrr.xml) below shows an example of ADS-B data exported from a scenario or created from recordings with each stream in a separate .ast file.

---

**Example sdrr.xml file:**

```
<sim>
  <svol name="ppp-ads">
    <stream file="ppp-ads-uat.ast" name="uat"/>
    <stream file="ppp-ads-1090.ast" name="1090"/>
    <stream file="ppp-ads-equip.ast" name="equip"/>
    <stream file="ppp-ads-svol.ast" name="svol"/>
    <stream file="ppp-ads-sdp.ast" name="sdp"/>
  </svol>
</sim>
```

## 7.2. Wide Area Multilateration (WAM)

SDRR has the capability to simulate and record WAM data when adapted in the config.xml file. The ‘wam’ XML tag supports the playback of multiple streams and each stream represents the data on a different UDP port. See below for cfg.xml and sdrr.xml examples: The example below assumes a route has been configured on the processor, if not defined, an ethX device is added prior to the multicast address; e.g., “mulit:eth3:239.1.1.1/59970”.

### Example cfg.xml file:

```
<simconfig>
  <wam name="wamsvg" period="3" radius="60" sac="0xbb" sic="0x02" spos="+39:51:33.00,-075:16:00.30">
    <stream name="modeS" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59970"/>
    <stream name="1090" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59971"/>
    <stream name="uat" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59972"/>
    <stream name="atcrbs" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59973"/>
    <stream name="svol" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59974"/>
    <stream name="sdp" device="multi:224.1.1.1/59975"/>
    <radio_station name="WM1" lid="7"/>
  </wam>
</simconfig>
```

### Example sdrr.xml file:

```
<sim>
  <wam name="wamsvg">
    <stream name="modeS" file="srv/wm1-modeS.ast"/>
    <stream name="1090" file="srv/wm1-1090.ast"/>
    <stream name="uat" file="srv/wm1-uat.ast"/>
    <stream name="atcrbs" file="srv/wm1-atcrbs.ast"/>
    <stream name="wam" file="srv/wm1-wam.ast"/>
    <stream name="sdp" file="srv/wm1-sdp.ast"/>
  </wam>
</sim>
```

## 8. SDRR Configuration Files

The SDRR configuration file is an XML file which defines the facilities and sensors to be simulated or physically connected.

### 8.1. Configuration File Format

#### ***localhost***

Defines a NAS En Route facility. This facility has one interfacility device per I/O thread.

*Attributes:*

##### ***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

##### ***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

##### ***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

##### ***autoTA***

Enables the automatic TA response for this facility. Defines the number of seconds to wait before sending an automatic TA response to TI message (default is 0).

##### ***autoTR***

Enables periodic transmission of TR message, defines the interval in seconds (default is 0).

#### *Threads:*

##### ***hostio***

Defines an interface to a NAS host.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “dest” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

***device***

Device or file name.

***txclock***

The baud rate of the transmit side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the transmit clock from the DCE (default is 2400).

***rxclock***

The baud rate of the receive side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the receive clock from the DCE (default is 0).

***tangent***

Lat/Long Point Of Tangency.

***org***

X/Y value used for dynamic interfacility messaging.

***magdev***

Magnetic deviation, in degrees.

***starsio***

Defines an interface to a Terminal facility.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “dest” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

***device***

Device or file name.

***txclock***

The baud rate of the transmit side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the transmit clock from the DCE (default is 2400).

***rxclock***

The baud rate of the receive side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the receive clock from the DCE (default is 0).

***tangent***

Lat/Long Point Of Tangency.

***org***

X/Y value used for dynamic interfacility messaging.

***magdev***

Magnetic deviation, in degrees.

***eramsim***

Defines a simulated ERAM facility.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility.

*Threads:*

***eddsServer***

Defines the connection between the simulated ERAM and an external EDDS.

*Attributes:*

***listenAddress***

Defines the local address on which SDRR will listen for the EDDS connects. The EDDS must be configured with the same address.

***port***

Defines the port number for the EDDS connection. The EDDS must be configured with the same port number.

***clientDevice***

Defines the address and port which SDRR will use for CMS data feedback.

***stars***

Defines a terminal STARS facility within the boundaries of the simulated ERAM center.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility.

***device***

Physical device or file name.

***txclock***

The baud rate of the transmit side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the transmit clock from the DCE (default is 2400).

***rxclock***

The baud rate of the receive side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the receive clock from the DCE (default is 0).

***tangent***

Lat/Long Point Of Tangency.

***magdev***

Magnetic deviation, in degrees.

***stars***

Defines a terminal STARS facility. This facility has one interfacility device associated with it, with one or more I/O threads to handle communications to other facilities which are all routed through the single interfacility device.

*Attributes:*

***device***

Physical device or file name.

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

***autoTA***

Enables the automatic TA response for this facility. Defines the number of seconds to wait before sending an automatic TA response to TI message (default is 0).

***autoTR***

Enables periodic transmission of TR message, defines the interval in seconds (default is 0).

*Threads:*

***hostio***

Defines an interface to a NAS host.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “dest” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

### ***txclock***

The baud rate of the transmit side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the transmit clock from the DCE (default is 2400).

### ***rxclock***

The baud rate of the receive side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the receive clock from the DCE (default is 0).

### ***tangent***

Lat/Long Point Of Tangency.

### ***org***

X/Y value used for dynamic interfacility messaging.

### ***magdev***

Magnetic deviation, in degrees.

### ***artsio***

Defines an interface to a Terminal facility.

*Attributes:*

#### ***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “dest” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

#### ***facName***

Defines the 3-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, it defaults to the first 3 characters of “name”.

#### ***facID***

Defines the 1-letter identifier to be used on the wire to identify this site. If not defined, defaults to the 3<sup>rd</sup> character of “facName”.

### ***txclock***

The baud rate of the transmit side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the transmit clock from the DCE (default is 2400).

### ***rxclock***

The baud rate of the receive side of the assigned device. 0 means accept the receive clock from the DCE (default is 0).

---

***tangent***

Lat/Long Point Of Tangency.

***org***

X/Y value used for dynamic interfacility messaging.

***magdev***

Magnetic deviation, in degrees.

***radar***

Defines a radar sensor.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***type***

Radar type (defaults to LRR).

***device***

Device or file name.

***chans***

Number of channels (default is 0, which means auto-determine based on type).

***magdev***

Magnetic deviation of the radar, in degrees.

***parrots***

Defines the beacon code(s) squawked by parrot targets.

***scantime***

Amount of time the radar takes to complete one sweep, in seconds.

***elev***

Elevation of the radar, in feet above MSL.



---

*pos*

Lat/long position of the radar.

***svol***

Defines a service volume for ADS-B.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***pos***

Lat/long position.

*Threads:*

***stream***

Defines the type(s) of message supported.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format). It must be one of: UAT, 1090, Equip, SVol, or SDP.

***device***

Device or file name.

***wam***

Defines a service volume for WAM.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***pos***

Lat/long position.

*Threads:*

***stream***

Defines the type(s) of message supported.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format). It must be one of: UAT, 1090, Equip, SVol, or SDP.

***device***

Device or file name.

***mlat***

Defines an MLAT Stream.

*Attributes:*

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***ttl***

Defines the time to live.

***etms***

Defines an ETMS facility.

*Attributes:*

***starsid***

Defines a three-letter ID for use by a STARS facility.

***name***

Used as the title of the display window for this facility, and is matched with the “src” field in the scenario file format for messages (see Scenario File Format).

***device***

Device or file name.

***rate***

Baud rate.

## 8.2. Example Configuration Files

### 8.2.1. ERAM Simulation in Direct Mode

To simulate ERAM, SDRR must be configured with an eramsim source and an eddserver definition with connection information for an EDDS server. To connect to an EDDS server, the SDRR configuration file needs to have the “listenAddress” set to the network interface address of the processor running SDRR. On the EDDS server, the configuration file \${HDDS\_SSP}/hid\_address.adp should have the same host/port pair configured.

```
<root>
  <sources localhost="zla">
    <eramsim name="zla">
      <eddserver port="%{ZLA_EDDS_PORT}" listenAddress="${SDRR_HOSTNAME}"/>
      <clientDevice>pipe:zla-cms-%{USER}</clientDevice>
      <stars name="ttt" device="tcp:${SDRR_HOSTNAME}/%{AIG1_SCT_PORT}"
        tangent="+33:47:30.41,-118:00:08.06" magdev="14.0"/>
    </eramsim>
  </sources>
</root>
```

### 8.2.2. ERAM Simulation in Mixed Mode

Except for the stars definition, the eramsim stanza should be configured the same way as for the Direct Mode simulation. To drive a live STARS system, the site should be added to the SDRR configuration file inside the eramsim stanza. The site should have the facility name as it is adapted in ERAM adaptation and the device should be configured for a physical IFDT card connected to the STARS system. For example, the physical card that connects to the STARS system is installed in an SDRR SIRS processor, such as sirs16:/dev/if0. Note that this interface may be configured differently for each STARS system.

```
<root>
  <sources localhost="zdc">
    <eramsim name="zdc">
      <eddserver port="%{ZDC_EDDS_PORT}" listenAddress="${SDRR_HOSTNAME}"/>
      <clientDevice>pipe:zdc-cms-%{USER}</clientDevice>
      <stars name="acy" device="sirs16:/dev/if0" tangent="+39:27:10.00,-074:35:31.00"
        magdev="-12.0" rxclock="2400" txclock="2400"/>
    </eramsim>
  </sources>
</root>
```

```
</sources>
</root>
```

### 8.2.3. ERAM in a Box Interface

The configuration format is slightly different for ERAM in a Box (EIB), such as those running in the Virtual Test Lab (VTL), than it is for an ERAM Test Bed connected to an En Route Communications Gateway (ECG). Note that the examples below are only a sample of the most commonly used types of interfaces and devices; there are many more types and optional attributes that could be configured depending on the specific test need.

The local terminal facilities, CCUs, SSRV injection positions, and hgi interfaces (ECG emulation devices) are defined in the SDRR non-surveillance configuration file for each en route facility:

```
<root>
  <sources localhost="zdv">
    <stars name="ras" device="hgi://%{SDRR_ZDV}?eram=ZDV&device=RAS" facName="ras"
autoTR="0">
      <hostio name="zdv" facName="zcd" magdev="9.00" tangent="+39:13:54.00,-106:52:59.00"/>
      <aig>
        <clientDevice>xmlstream://%{SIMDRIVER_IP}:{%{SIMDRIVER_AIG_PORT}}</clientDevice>
      </aig>
    </stars>
  ...
  <stars name="rdc" device="hgi://%{SDRR_ZDV}?eram=ZDV&device=RDC" facName="rdc"
autoTR="0">
    <hostio name="zdv" facName="zcd" magdev="8.00" tangent="+39:51:17.00,-104:43:06.00"/>
    <starsio name="rco" magdev="9.00" tangent="+38:48:02.00,-104:40:42.00"/>
    <starsio name="rcy" magdev="9.00" tangent="+41:07:59.00,-104:52:01.00"/>
    <aig>
      <clientDevice>xmlstream://%{SIMDRIVER_IP}:{%{SIMDRIVER_AIG_PORT}}</clientDevice>
    </aig>
  </stars>
  ...
  <ccu facility="zdv" id="1" indevice="hgi://%{SDRR_ZDV}?eram=ZDV&device=CCU10"
outdevice="hgi://%{SDRR_ZDV}?eram=ZDV&device=CCU1I"/>
  <!--ssrvManager note: ZDV ssrv (k3.eab on mmp) is listening on port 48023.-->
  <ssrvinj facility="zdv" device="pipe:zdv-A-ssrvinj-user" active="1" channel="A"
exercise="15" maxMsgsPerSec="-1">
    <positions>
      <position>D03</position>
  ...

```

```

<position>E9</position>
</positions>
</ssrvnj>
</sources>
<hgi name="ZDV" clientInterface="%{SDRR_ZDV}" hgiInterface="%{ZDV_ERAM_INTERFACE}">
  <ccu name="CCU1I" id="1" lda="0x100" writeOnly="1"/>
  <ccu name="CCU1O" id="1" lda="0x101" readOnly="1"/>
  <interfacility name="RAS" lda="0x102"/>
  <interfacility name="RCO" lda="0x103"/>
  <interfacility name="RCY" lda="0x104"/>
  <interfacility name="RDC" lda="0x105"/>
  <interfacility name="RKP" lda="0x106"/>
  <interfacility name="RRC" lda="0x107"/>
  <interfacility name="ZAB" lda="0x108"/>
  <interfacility name="ZKC" lda="0x109"/>
  <interfacility name="ZLA" lda="0x10a"/>
  <interfacility name="ZLC" lda="0x10b"/>
  <interfacility name="ZMP" lda="0x10c"/>
</hgi>
</root>
```

#### 8.2.4. ERAM Test Bed Interface

For the ERAM Test Bed, the local terminal facilities, CCUs, and SSRV injection positions are defined in the SDRR non-surveillance configuration file for each En Route facility:

```

<root>
  <sources localhost="zdv">
    <stars name="ras" device="(ecgif://pipa?device=RAS+
      ecgif://pipb?device=RAS)" facName="ras" autoTR="0">
      <hostio name="zdv" facName="zcd" magdev="9.00" tangent="+39:13:54.00,
        -106:52:59.00"/>
    </stars>
  ...
    <stars name="rdc" device="(ecgif://pipa?device=RDC+
      ecgif://pipb?device=RDC)" facName="rdc" autoTR="0">
      <hostio name="zdv" facName="zcd" magdev="8.00" tangent="+39:51:17.00,
        -104:43:06.00"/>
      <starsio name="rcy" magdev="9.00" tangent="+41:07:59.00,
        -104:52:01.00"/>
  </sources>
```

```

<starsio name="rco" magdev="9.00" tangent="+38:48:02.00,
-104:40:42.00"/>
</stars>
...
<ccu facility="zdv" id="1"
indevice="(ecggpo://pipa?device=CCU10+ecggpo://pipb?device=CCU10)"
outdevice="(ecggpi://pipa?device=CCU1I+ecggpi://pipb?device=CCU1I)"/>
<ssrvnj facility="zdv" device="mhp:24000/localhost" active="1" channel="A"
exercise="13" maxMsgsPerSec="-1">
<positions>
<position>D03</position>
<position>R03</position>
...
<position>E9</position>
</positions>
</ssrvnj>
</sources>
</root>
```

### 8.2.5. National Configuration for EIB

For the EIB, all of the neighboring EnRoute facilities, ATOP, non-US, NADIN, TFMS, and WMSCR interfaces are defined in one SDRR national file for the entire configuration:

```

<root>
<sources>
<externalFacility name="zoa" isHost="1" srcATS="kzoa">
<eramInterface name="zla" destATS="kzla">
<interfacility device="hgi://%{SDRR_ZLA}?eram=ZLA&amp;device=ZOA" org="-468.56, -339.00" tangent="+34:58:41.00,-116:07:07.00"/>
</eramInterface>
<eramInterface name="zlc" destATS="kzlc">
<interfacility device="hgi://%{SDRR_ZLC}?eram=ZLC&amp;device=ZOA" org="-491.42, -478.81" tangent="+42:25:31.00,-110:41:21.00"/>
</eramInterface>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zyz" srcATS="czyz">
<eramInterface name="zmp" destATS="kzmp">
<!--<direct device="nam://%{NMR_IP}:12016"/>-->
<nadin device="nadin://%{NMR_IP}:12017" destAddress="KZCPZQZX"
srcAddress="CZYZZTON"/>
```

```

</eramInterface>
</externalFacility>
...
<nadinService>
  <eramServer listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}" port="20047"/>
  <externalServer listenAddress="%{SDRR_NATIONAL}">
    <interface caatsAddress="CZYZZTON" eramAddress="KZCPZQZX">12017</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="MMTYZRZX"
eramAddress="KZCAZQZX">%{MTY_TO_ZAB_NADIN_PORT}</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="CZEGZGGG" eramAddress="KZCUZQZX">12024</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="CZWGZPEG" eramAddress="KZCUZQZX">12022</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="CZWGZPPP" eramAddress="KZCPZQZX">12014</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="MMZTZRZX"
eramAddress="KZCLZQZX">%{MZT_TO_ZLA_NADIN_PORT}</interface>
    <interface caatsAddress="MMZTZRZX"
eramAddress="KZCAZQZX">%{MZT_TO_ZAB_NADIN_PORT}</interface>
  </externalServer>
</nadinService>
<tfms>
  <asdiServer listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}" port="9092"/>
  <eramInterface name="zdv">
    <esas url="http://localhost:8080/zdv/ERAMFlightInfoService"/>
    <cmsInput device="pipe:swim-cms-zdv-user"/>
  </eramInterface>
...
</tfms>
<wmscr listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}">
  <eramServer name="zdv" port="50055"/>
  <eramServer name="zla" port="50061"/>
  <eramServer name="zkc" port="50060"/>
  <eramServer name="zab" port="50050"/>
  <eramServer name="zlc" port="50062"/>
  <eramServer name="zmp" port="50065"/>
</wmscr>
</sources>
</root>

```

### 8.2.6. National Configuration for ERAM Test Bed

For the ERAM Test Bed, all of the neighboring En Route facilities, ATOP, non-US, NADIN, TFMS, and WMSCR interfaces are defined in the SDRR national file for each en route facility:

```

<root>
  <sources>
    <externalFacility name="zmp" isHost="1" srcATS="kzmp">
      <eramInterface name="zdv" destATS="kzdv">
        <interfacility device="(ecgif://pipa?device=ZMP+
ecgif://pipb?device=ZMP)" org="-381.94,-476.82" tangent="+41:11:51.00,-106:27:55.00"/>
      </eramInterface>
    </externalFacility>
    <externalFacility name="zab" isHost="1" srcATS="kzab">
      <eramInterface name="zdv" destATS="kzdv">
        <interfacility device="(ecgif://pipa?device=ZAB+
ecgif://pipb?device=ZAB)" org="-381.94,-476.82" tangent="+41:11:51.00,-106:27:55.00"/>
      </eramInterface>
    </externalFacility>
  ...
  <nadinService>
    <eramServer listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}" port="20047"/>
    <externalServer listenAddress="%{SDRR_NATIONAL}"/>
  </nadinService>
  <tfms>
    <asdiServer listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}" port="9092"/>
    <eramInterface name="zdv">
      <esas url="http://localhost:8080/zdv/ERAMFlightInfoService"/>
      <cmsInput device="pipe:swim-cms-zdv-sdrr"/>
    </eramInterface>
  </tfms>
  <wmscr listenAddress="%{NATIONAL_INTERFACE}">
    <eramServer name="zdv" port="50055"/>
  </wmscr>
  </sources>
</root>

```

### 8.2.7. STARS Simulation in Direct Mode

To simulate STARS and inject AIG messages directly into TBFM, each STARS site should be added to the SDRR configuration file inside the eramsim stanza and also as a stars stanza. The sites should have the facility name as it is adapted in ERAM, and the TBFM name. The multicast addresses and ports defined in the TBFM customization should be added as tsas datasets inside the stars stanzas. These data sets define the devices that will be the interfaces for the various categories of AIG message.

```
<stars name="ttt" device="tcp:${SDRR_HOSTNAME}/#${AIG1_SCT_PORT}" facName="ttt"
rxclock="0" txclock="0" autoTR="0">
  <hostio name="zla" facName="zcl" tangent="+33:47:30.41, -118:00:08.06" magdev="14.0"/>
  <aig pot="+33:58:50.00, -116:59:27.00" potOffset="1154.65, 1706.24">
    <dataset id="7" outDev="(multi://#${AIG_MULTICAST_ADDRESS}:#${AIG1_SCT_PORT})"/>
    <dataset id="8" outDev="(multi://#${AIG_MULTICAST_ADDRESS}:#${AIG1_SCT_PORT})"/>
    <dataset id="9" outDev="(multi://#${AIG_MULTICAST_ADDRESS}:#${AIG1_SCT_PORT})"
inDev="(multi://#${AIG_MULTICAST_ADDRESS}:#${AIG2_SCT_PORT})"/>
    <dataSet id="10" inDev="(multi://#${AIG_MULTICAST_ADDRESS}:#${AIG2_SCT_PORT})"/>
  </aig>
</stars>
```

## 8.2.8. TFMS Emulation

SDRR can emulate the Traffic Flow Management System (TFMS) and generate Aircraft Situation Display to Industry (ASDI) data.

```
<externalFacility name="zeg">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zeg-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zwg">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zwg-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zqm">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zqm-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zqx">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zqx-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zul">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zul-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zvr">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zvr-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<externalFacility name="zyz">
  <tfmsInterface device="pipe:zyz-tfms-user"/>
</externalFacility>
<tfms>
  <asdiServer listenAddress="#${NATIONAL_INTERFACE}" port="#${TFMS_PORT}"/>
  <externalInterface name="zeg" device="pipe:zeg-tfms-user"/>
```

```

<externalInterface name="zwg" device="pipe:zwg-tfms-user"/>
<externalInterface name="zqm" device="pipe:zqm-tfms-user"/>
<externalInterface name="zqx" device="pipe:zqx-tfms-user"/>
<externalInterface name="zul" device="pipe:zul-tfms-user"/>
<externalInterface name="zvr" device="pipe:zvr-tfms-user"/>
<externalInterface name="zyz" device="pipe:zyz-tfms-user"/>
</tfms>

```

### 8.2.9. Terminal Radar

SDRR will need configuration files for the Terminal radar sites and static messages to generate radar data. The radar sites should be configured with physical radar interface cards connected to the STARS system. For example, the physical cards that connect to the STARS system are often installed in an SDRR SIRS slave processor, such as sirs16s1:/dev/srr0. Note that this could be configured differently for each STARS system. The radar configuration files should be specified on the SDRR command line.

Terminal sensors file including status message definitions:

```

<radar name="acy" device="sirs16s1:/dev/srr0" type="asr9-modes" elev="165.00"
psrMaxRange="60" scantime="4.69" spos="+39:27:09.80,
-074:35:31.10" ssrMaxRange="60">
  <brtqc acps="2102" alt="-1000" bcn="7770" range="59.1"/>
  <srtqc acps="10" range="55.1" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="977" mode3a="1274" modec="730" range="50"/>
  <permanentEcho acps="879" modec="0" range="1.6" runlength="24"/>
</radar>
...
<svol name="acy-ads" sac="0xac" sic="0x1e" svType="1">
  <stream name="uat" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.161.7.30/59950+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.161.7.30/59950)"/>
  <stream name="1090" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.161.7.30/59951+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.161.7.30/59951)"/>
  <stream name="equip" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.161.7.30/59952+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.161.7.30/59952)"/>
  <stream name="svol" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.161.7.30/59953+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.161.7.30/59953)"/>
  <stream name="sdp" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.161.7.30/59954+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.161.7.30/59954)"/>
  <radio_station name="TTNGS" lid="3000" maxRange="60.00" spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16">

```

```

<receiver id="0xd0260"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="10.0"  spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16"  uat="0"/>
  <receiver id="0xd0261"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="10.0"  spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16"  uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xd0262"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="10.0"  spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16"  uat="0"/>
      <receiver id="0xd0263"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="10.0"  spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16"  uat="0"/>
        <receiver id="0x90260"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="5.0"  spos="+40:16:40.11,
-074:49:10.16"  uat="1"/>
      </radio_station>
...
</svol>
```

### 8.2.10. En Route Radar for EIB

For the EIB, En Route and Terminal radar sites and static messages are defined in the SDRR surveillance configuration file for each En Route facility:

```

<sources>
  <radar name="cdc-eram"  device="ecgp://zdvserver?artcc=ZDV&radar=CDC"  type="arsr2"
elev="10786.21"  genStaticMsgs="0"  psrMaxRange="225"  scantime="12.00"
spos="+37:35:35.48,-112:51:49.20"  ssrMaxRange="225">
    <brtqc acps="2080"  alt="-12"  bcn="0000"  range="1"/>
    <srtqc acps="32"  range="1"  runlength="64"/>
    <parrot acps="887"  mode3a="1274"  modec="10"  range="111.5"/>
    <parrot acps="3149"  mode3a="1275"  modec="4087"  range="97.125"/>
  </radar>
  <radar name="dbl-eram"  device="ecgp://zdvserver?artcc=ZDV&radar=DBL"
type="atcbi6"  elev="11786.68"  genStaticMsgs="0"  psrMaxRange="225"  scantime="12.12"
spos="+39:26:39.41,-106:54:10.21"  ssrMaxRange="225">
    <brtqc acps="2080"  alt="839"  bcn="7777"  range="1"/>
    <srtqc acps="32"  range="1"  runlength="64"/>
    <parrot acps="1442"  mode3a="1274"  modec="990"  range="37"/>
    <parrot acps="1907"  mode3a="1275"  modec="800"  range="17.875"/>
  </radar>
...
  <radar name="cos-term"  device="sirs16s1:/dev/asr11-5"  type="asr11"  elev="6280.00"
genStaticMsgs="0"  magdev="9.00"  psrMaxRange="60"  psrRangeUnits="64.00"  scantime="4.84"
spos="+38:48:02.10,-104:40:42.50"  ssrMaxRange="60"  ssrRangeUnits="64.00">
    <brtqc acps="2104"  alt="0"  bcn="7777"  range="59.1"/>
```

```

<srtqc acps="175" range="56" runlength="24"/>
<parrot acps="3473" mode3a="1274" modec="600" range="46.2"/>
</radar>
<radar name="dbl-term" device="sirs16s1:/dev/lrr8" type="lrr" elev="11779.00"
psrMaxRange="1" scantime="12.00" spos="+39:26:39.40,
-106:54:10.20" ssrMaxRange="250">
  <brtqc acps="2080" alt="839" bcn="7777" range="1"/>
  <srtqc acps="32" range="1" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="1442" mode3a="1274" modec="990" range="36.9"/>
  <parrot acps="1907" mode3a="1275" modec="800" range="17.9"/>
</radar>
<radar name="den-term" device="sirs16s1:/dev/srr0" type="asr9-modes" elev="5441.00"
magdev="8.00" psrMaxRange="60" scantime="4.62" spos="+39:51:16.80,-104:43:05.90"
ssrMaxRange="60">
  <brtqc acps="2102" alt="-10" bcn="7770" range="59.1"/>
  <srtqc acps="1036" range="45" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="1679" mode3a="0305" modec="-2" range="27.7"/>
  <parrot acps="3496" mode3a="0306" modec="-2" range="11.6"/>
</radar>
...
<svol name="zdvasv" genStaticMsgs="0" sac="0xc1" sic="0x11" svType="0">
  <stream name="uat" device="multi://239.161.17.32:48040"/>
  <stream name="1090" device="multi://239.161.17.32:48041"/>
  <stream name="equip" device="multi://239.161.17.32:48042"/>
  <stream name="svol" device="multi://239.161.17.32:48043"/>
  <stream name="sdp" device="multi://239.161.17.32:48044"/>
  <radio_station name="RSXXZDV" lid="4170" maxRange="150.00" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45">
    <receiver id="0xdf7e0" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e1" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e2" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e3" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0x9f7e0" icao="0xfaafaa" period="5.0" spos="+44:49:08.71,-
110:33:28.45" uat="1"/>
  </radio_station>
...
  </svol>
  <svol name="rdc-ads" genStaticMsgs="0" sac="0xc2" sic="0x19" svType="1">
    <stream name="uat" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59950+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59950)"/>

```

```

<stream name="1090" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59951+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59951)"/>
<stream name="equip" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59952+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59952)"/>
<stream name="svol" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59953+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59953)"/>
<stream name="sdp" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59954+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59954)"/>
<radio_station name="38A" disabled="0" lid="2500" maxRange="60.00"
spos="+37:54:42.87,-103:59:04.28">
  <receiver id="0xd0650" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87,-
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
  <receiver id="0xd0651" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87,-
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
  <receiver id="0xd0652" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87,-
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
  <receiver id="0xd0653" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87,-
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
  <receiver id="0x90650" icao="0xfaafaa" period="5.0" spos="+37:54:42.87,-
103:59:04.28" uat="1"/>
</radio_station>
...
</svol>
<nexradServer name="zdv" nexradOrigin="+33:00:00.00,-114:00:00.00"
port="%{ZDV_NEXRAD_SERVER_PORT}" tangent="+41:11:51.00,-106:27:55.00"/>
</sources>
<ecgp name="zdvserver" device="multi://239.255.1.50:48020">
  <artcc name="ZDV">
    <radar name="CDC" id="2" ecgpType="1"/>
    <radar name="DBL" id="12" ecgpType="1"/>
...
</artcc>
</ecgp>
```

### 8.2.11. En Route Radar for ERAM Test Bed

For the ERAM Test Bed, En Route and terminal radar sites and static messages are defined in the SDRR surveillance configuration file for each En Rroute facility:

```
<root>
  <sources>
```

```

<radar name="cdc-eram" device="(ecgrdr://pipa?device=CDC-1&device=CDC-2
&device=CDC-3+ecgrdr://pipb?device=CDC-1&device=CDC-2&
device=CDC-3)" type="arsr2" elev="10786.21" psrMaxRange="225" scantime="12.00"
spos="+37:35:35.48,-112:51:49.20" ssrMaxRange="225">
  <brtqc acps="2080" alt="-12" bcn="0000" range="1"/>
  <srtqc acps="32" range="1" runlength="64"/>
  <parrot acps="887" mode3a="1274" modec="10" range="111.5"/>
  <parrot acps="3149" mode3a="1275" modec="4087" range="97.125"/>
</radar>
<radar name="dbl-eram" device="(ecgrdr://pipa?device=DBL-1&device=DBL-2
&device=DBL-3+ecgrdr://pipb?device=DBL-1&device=DBL-2&
device=DBL-3)" type="atcbi6" elev="11786.68" psrMaxRange="225" scantime="12.12"
spos="+39:26:39.41,-106:54:10.21" ssrMaxRange="225">
  <brtqc acps="2080" alt="839" bcn="7777" range="1"/>
  <srtqc acps="32" range="1" runlength="64"/>
  <parrot acps="1442" mode3a="1274" modec="990" range="37"/>
  <parrot acps="1907" mode3a="1275" modec="800" range="17.875"/>
</radar>
...
<radar name="cos-term" device="sirs16s1:/dev/asr11-5" type="asr11" elev="6280.00"
magdev="9.00" psrMaxRange="60" psrRangeUnits="64.00" scantime="4.84"
spos="+38:48:02.10,-104:40:42.50" ssrMaxRange="60" ssrRangeUnits="64.00">
  <brtqc acps="2104" alt="0" bcn="7777" range="59.1"/>
  <srtqc acps="175" range="56" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="3473" mode3a="1274" modec="600" range="46.2"/>
</radar>
<radar name="dbl-term" device="sirs16s1:/dev/lrr8" type="lrr" elev="11779.00"
psrMaxRange="1" scantime="12.00" spos="+39:26:39.40,
-106:54:10.20" ssrMaxRange="250">
  <brtqc acps="2080" alt="839" bcn="7777" range="1"/>
  <srtqc acps="32" range="1" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="1442" mode3a="1274" modec="990" range="36.9"/>
  <parrot acps="1907" mode3a="1275" modec="800" range="17.9"/>
</radar>
<radar name="den-term" device="sirs16s1:/dev/srr0" type="asr9-modes" elev="5441.00"
magdev="8.00" psrMaxRange="60" scantime="4.62" spos="+39:51:16.80,-104:43:05.90"
ssrMaxRange="60">
  <brtqc acps="2102" alt="-10" bcn="7770" range="59.1"/>
  <srtqc acps="1036" range="45" runlength="24"/>
  <parrot acps="1679" mode3a="0305" modec="-2" range="27.7"/>
  <parrot acps="3496" mode3a="0306" modec="-2" range="11.6"/>
</radar>
...

```

```

<svol name="zdvasv" pos="+44:49:08.71, -110:33:28.45" sac="0xc1" sic="0x11"
svType="0">
  <stream name="uat" device="multi://239.161.17.32:59950"/>
  <stream name="1090" device="multi://239.161.17.32:59951"/>
  <stream name="equip" device="multi://239.161.17.32:59952"/>
  <stream name="svol" device="multi://239.161.17.32:59953"/>
  <stream name="sdp" device="multi://239.161.17.32:59954"/>
  <radio_station name="RSXXZDV" lid="4170" maxRange="150.00" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45">
    <receiver id="0xdf7e0" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e1" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e2" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xdf7e3" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0x9f7e0" icao="0xfaafaa" period="5.0" spos="+44:49:08.71, -
110:33:28.45" uat="1"/>
  </radio_station>
...
</svol>
<svol name="rdc-ads" sac="0xc2" sic="0x19" svType="1">
  <stream name="uat" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59950+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59950)"/>
  <stream name="1090" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59951+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59951)"/>
  <stream name="equip" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59952+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59952)"/>
  <stream name="svol" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59953+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59953)"/>
  <stream name="sdp" device="(sirs16:multi:eth2:239.162.25.32/59954+
sirs16:multi:eth3:239.162.25.32/59954)"/>
  <radio_station name="38A" lid="2500" maxRange="60.00" spos="+37:54:42.87, -
103:59:04.28">
    <receiver id="0xd0650" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87, -
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xd0651" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87, -
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xd0652" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87, -
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
    <receiver id="0xd0653" icao="0xfaafaa" period="10.0" spos="+37:54:42.87, -
103:59:04.28" uat="0"/>
  </radio_station>

```

```

<receiver id="0x90650"  icao="0xfaafaa"  period="5.0"  spos="+37:54:42.87, -103:59:04.28"  uat="1"/>
</radio_station>
...
</svol>
<nexradServer name="zdv"  nexradOrigin="+33:00:00.00, -114:00:00.00" port="%{ZDV_NEXRAD_SERVER_PORT}"  tangent="+41:11:51.00, -106:27:55.00"/>
</sources>
</root>
```

### 8.2.12. Connections File for EIB

For the EIB, a connections file is used to allow SDRR to relay the IFDT messages from ERAM to the STARS system:

```

<connections>
  <connection>
    <interfacility device="hgi://%{SDRR_ZDV}?eram=ZDV&device=RDC"  txclock="2400" rxclock="2400"/>
    <interfacility device="sirs16:/dev/if0"  txclock="2400"  rxclock="2400"/>
  </connection>
</connections>
```

### 8.2.13. Connections File for ERAM Test Bed

For the ERAM Test Bed, a connections file is used to allow SDRR to relay the IFDT messages from ERAM to the STARS system:

```

<connections>
  <connection>
    <interfacility device="(ecgif:pipa/RDC+ecgif:pipb/RDC)"  txclock="0"  rxclock="0" />
    <interfacility device="sirs16:/dev/if0"  txclock="2400"  rxclock="2400" />
  </connection>
</connections>
```

## 8.2.14. TFDM Emulation

SDRR can simulate other data sent to TBFM in all simulation modes. This includes Terminal Flight Data Manager (TFDM) Release Time Coordination Service (RTCS) and Terminal Publication (TTP) and Metering Information Service (MIS) via System-Wide Information Management (SWIM) NAS Enterprise Messaging System (NEMS). Note that the “tfdm” configuration attribute “cmsInput” must match the “clientDevice” value in the “eramsim” stanza.

### 8.2.14.1. RTCS

```
<tfdm artcc="ZLA" cmsInput="pipe:zla-cms-%{USER}">
  <rtcs name="klax"
    publishDevice="solace://tbfmssolacedev01.tbfm.leidos.com:55003?queueName=
    RTCSPublish_08&amp;compressed&amp;userName=solace&amp;passwd=solace1&amp;
    vpn=TBFM_SW_IS_DEPLOYMENT"
    requestDevice="solace://tbfmssolacedev01.tbfm.leidos.com:55003?queueName=
    RTCSSRequest_08&amp;compressed&amp;userName=solace&amp;passwd=solace1&amp;
    vpn=TBFM_SW_IS_DEPLOYMENT"
      retransmitTimeout="5"                                <!-- specified in seconds -->
      maxRetries="5"
      delayReceiptAck="1"                               <!-- specified in seconds -->
      unsolicitedReconWaitTime="10"                     <!-- specified in seconds -->
      disableReceiptAck="1"
      hbPeriod="6"                                     <!-- specified in seconds -->
      disableHBs="0"
      userName="TFDM"
      version="2.0.0"
      dpt="KLAX"/>
</tfdm>
```

### 8.2.14.2. TTP

```
<tfdm artcc="ZLA" cmsInput="pipe:zla-cms-%{USER}">
  <ttp name="klax"
    device="solace://tbfmssolacedev01.tbfm.leidos.com:55003?queueName=TPP_08&amp;
    compressed&amp;userName=solace&amp;passwd=solace1&amp;
    vpn=TBFM_SW_IS_DEPLOYMENT"
      hbPeriod="5"                                    <!-- specified in seconds -->
```

```
disableHBs="0"
resyncPeriod="00:15:00"
disableResync="0"
startDelay="00:01:00"
version="2.0.1"
</tfdm>
```

### 8.2.14.3. MIS

```
<tfdm artcc="ZLA" cmsInput="pipe:zla-cms-%{USER}">
  <mis device="solace://tbfmssolacedev01.tbfm.leidos.com:55003?queueName=MIS_08
&amp; compressed&ampampuser_name=solace&ampamppassword=solace1&ampampvpn=TBFM_SW_IS_DEPLOYMENT"/>
</tfdm>
```

## 9. Exported SDRR Scenario

Exported scenarios are custom user created scenario that have been scripted in the Graphic Simulation Generation Tool (GSGT) and exported for SDRR injection.

### 9.1. Scenario File

The primary component of an exported scenario is called the scenario file and is typically named sdrr.xml. This file defines parameters for the scenario and all of the other components of the scenario to be read by SDRR.

#### 9.1.1. Scenario File Format

##### ***sim***

Defines options for running SDRR.

##### *Required Attributes:*

##### ***name***

Name of the scenario.

##### *Optional Attributes:*

##### ***starttime***

Specifies scenario start time.

##### ***earlyFPMargin***

Specifies the time flight plans are going to be injected.

##### ***sysSetupDelay***

Specifies the time when system commands will be injected. Specifies the time when system commands will be injected.

##### ***tgtIntraMsgDelay***

Specifies the time when messages between HOST to HOST will be injected.

##### ***rsiList***

Specifies a list of RSI-tagged messages to be injected.

##### ***logfile***

Specifies the location of the SDRR log file.

### ***comments***

Freeform scenario comments.

### ***radar***

Defines radar file inputs.

*Required Attributes:*

#### ***name***

Name of the radar.

#### ***srv***

Specifies the location of the binary radar file.

### ***svol***

Defines ADSB file inputs.

*Required Attributes:*

#### ***name***

Name of the radio station.

#### ***ast***

Specifies the location of the binary ads file.

### ***wam***

Defines radar file inputs.

*Required Attributes:*

#### ***name***

Name of the wam radio station.

#### ***ast***

Specifies the location of the binary wam file.

---

### **msgs**

Defines message file inputs.

*Required Attributes:*

**file**

Specifies the location of the msgs file.

*Optional Attributes:*

**facility**

Specifies the facility used in the msgs file.

### **tracks**

Defines an SDRR track file. The track file is normally generated by GSGT and is used by SDRR in generating TU messages. If no file is specified, SDRR will extrapolate the position information from the TI message.

*Required Attributes:*

**file**

Specifies the location of the tracks file.

### **tgtctl**

Defines customized responses to specified messages.

*Required Attributes:*

**file**

Specifies the location of the tgtctl file.

### 9.1.2. Example Scenario File

```

<sim earlyFPMargin="00:05:00" name="example" starttime="00:00:00" sysSetupDelay="00:00:05"
tgtIntraMsgDelay="00:00:00">
  <radar file="terminalSrv/dov.srv" name="dov"/>
  <radar file="terminalSrv/dox.ast" name="dox"/>
  <radar file="terminalSrv/nxy.srv" name="nxy"/>
  <radar file="terminalSrv/phl.srv" name="phl"/>
  <radar file="terminalSrv/qie.srv" name="qie"/>
  <radar file="terminalSrv/wri.srv" name="wri"/>
  <mlat file="terminalSrv/mlt.ast" name="mlt"/>
  <svol name="ppp-ads">
    <stream file="terminalADSB/ppp-ads-uat.ast" name="uat"/>
    <stream file="terminalADSB/ppp-ads-1090.ast" name="1090"/>
    <stream file="terminalADSB/ppp-ads-equip.ast" name="equip"/>
    <stream file="terminalADSB/ppp-ads-svol.ast" name="svol"/>
    <stream file="terminalADSB/ppp-ads-sdp.ast" name="sdp"/>
  </svol>
  <wam name="wamsvg">
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-modeS.ast" name="modeS"/>
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-1090.ast" name="1090"/>
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-uat.ast" name="uat"/>
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-atcrbs.ast" name="atcrbs"/>
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-svol.ast" name="svol"/>
    <stream file="wam/wamsvg-sdp.ast" name="sdp"/>
  </wam>
  <tracks file="tracks.xml"/>
  <msgs file="nonRadar/msgs.xml"/>
  <scriptDefinitions file="nonRadar/scriptDefinitions.xml"/>
</sim>

```

## 9.2. Messages File

The messages file is an XML file which defines the messages to be injected during the scenario playback.

### 9.2.1. Messages File Format

#### ***ifmsg***

Defines an interfacility message.

*Required Attributes:*

##### ***src***

Specifies the source facility of the message.

##### ***dest***

Specifies the destination facility of the message.

##### ***time***

Specifies the injection time of the message.

*Optional Attributes:*

##### ***acid***

Specifies the target aircraft ID for the message. Any target-specific substitutions will be based on the acid. Messages with an acid will be retried up to 5 times.

#### ***literalMode***

When enabled, message text will be injected exactly as it appears (no token substitution).

#### ***doField23***

When set on a TI message, field23 will be auto-generated based on data in the tracks file.

*Value:*

##### ***text***

Specifies the text of the message (varies according to message type).

#### ***fdiomsg***

Defines a FDIO message.

*Required Attributes:*

**src**

Specifies the source facility of the message.

**dest**

Specifies the destination facility of the message.

**time**

Specifies the injection time of the message.

*Optional Attributes:***acid**

Specifies the target acid for the message. Any target-specific substitutions will be based on the acid. Messages with an acid will be retried up to 5 times.

**literalMode**

When enabled, message text will be injected exactly as it appears (no token substitution).

*Value:***text**

Specifies the text of the message (varies according to message type).

In all flight data message types, SDRR performs substitution of special tokens.

*Special token substitutions in message text processed by SDRR:***@@@**

Remote CID.

**###**

Local CID.

**\$hhmm\$**

Time substitution relative to scenario start time.

**%hhmm%**

Time substitution relative to current simulation time.

### 9.2.2. Example Messages File

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1" ?>
<cmds>
  <ssrvmsg device="D74" id="PARA4" injectorName="zny" time="-00:29:59">FP PARA4 B737 1104
120 4043/07511 E%0030% 100 4043/07511..3948/07512 SRV S</ssrvmsg>
    <fdiomsg ccu="1" device="DUMO(ANK1)" host="zny" id="PARA5" kbnum="1" rcu="23" time="-
00:29:59">FP PARA5 B737 1105 100 4026/07430 E%0030% 100 4026/07430..3951/07516 SRV
S</fdiomsg>
    <ifmsg dest="ppp" id="MERGE9" src="zny" time="-00:06:02" waitTilDeparture="1">FP
%LCID%MERGE9 1/B733 1211 DQ0 A%0020% 100 395</ifmsg>
    <ifmsg dest="aaa" id="TRAIL6" src="zny" time="-00:05:55" waitTilDeparture="1">FP
%LCID%TRAIL6 1/F16 1306 PTW A%0020% 080 405</ifmsg>
    <ssrvmsg device="R68" id="BOWTIE" injectorName="zny" time="00:00:00">QT /OK
%ATC,LAT0.6978,LNG-1.2991% 1.481210ID%</ssrvmsg>
    <ifmsg dest="zny" id="MERGE2" src="zny:nnn" time="00:00:25">TI N68 @@@ ( -25.750,-26.125
)( -140,-113 ) NNN1S</ifmsg>
    <ssrvmsg device="R92" id="PARA3" injectorName="zny" time="00:00:31">QN PARA3</ssrvmsg>
    <ifmsg dest="ppp" id="TRAIL9" src="zny:mmm" time="00:08:58">TA PPP @@@</ifmsg>
</cmds>

```

## 9.3. Response Control File

The response control file is an xml file which customizes SDRR behavior in response to real-time simulated events.

### 9.3.1. Response Control File Format

#### ***response***

Defines a custom message response.

##### *Required Attributes:*

#### ***facility***

Specifies the facility that will be affected by the response control statement.

#### ***acid***

Specifies the target acid for the statement.

#### ***mode***

Specifies the message response for SDRR to take. One of the following must be specified:  
“NO\_REPLY”, “DX”, “DR”, “LRM”, or “LAM”.

##### *Optional Attributes:*

#### ***time***

Specifies the start time of the statement. Default is 0.

#### ***msgtype***

Specifies the message type for which this response control is to be used. Examples are “FP”,  
“TI”, etc. Default is all message types.

#### ***cnt***

Specifies the number of times this response control will be active. Specify -1 for “forever”.  
Zero is invalid. Default is 1.

#### ***rejcode***

Specifies an optional code to be included in the DR message generated by SDRR. (Only used  
when **mode**=“DR”).

### ***taCtl***

Defines a customized TA response time.

*Required Attributes:*

#### ***facility***

Specifies the facility that will be affected by the response control statement.

#### ***acid***

Specifies the target acid for the statement.

*Optional Attributes:*

#### ***delta***

Specifies the time in seconds for an auto-TA response. Zero means immediate. -1 means never.

Default is 0 (immediate).

### ***relayCtl***

Defines custom relay (HNH) behavior when a TI is received with an "00" in field 16.

*Required Attributes:*

#### ***facility***

Specifies the facility that will be affected by the response control statement.

#### ***acid***

Specifies the target acid for the statement.

*Optional Attributes (At least 1 of the following must be specified):*

#### ***destFac***

Specifies the facility to relay this message to.

#### ***initialController***

The controller to be specified in field 71 of the DA to the TI (SDRR defaults to "22").

#### ***finalController***

Used for field 48 of the TA (SDRR defaults to "22").

***vfrCtl***

Customizes the FP sent in response to a received VFR FP.

*Required Attributes:*

***facility***

Specifies the facility that will be affected by the response control statement.

***acid***

Specifies the target acid for the statement.

*Optional Attributes (At least 1 of the following must be specified):*

***coordFix***

Specifies field 6 of the return FP. (SDRR defaults to using the last fix of field 10 in the VFR FP).

***bcn***

Specifies field 4 of the return FP. (SDRR will auto-assign by default).

### 9.3.2. Example Response Control File

```
<tcrs>
  <!-- one DX to FP -->
  <response facility="zdc" acid="DPT01" msgType="FP" mode="DX" />

  <! - NO response to all msgs forever -->
  <response facility="zdc" time="00:02:19.00" acid="DPT01" mode="NO_REPLY" cnt="-1" />

  <!-- auto-TA after 5 seconds -->
  <taCtl facility="zdc" time="00:10:00.00" acid="TEST01" delta="5" />

  <!-- do an immediate TA -->
  <taCtl facility="zdc" time="00:10:00.00" acid="TEST02" delta="0" />

  <! - relay a flight to ZOB -->
  <relayCtl facility="zdc" acid="HNH01" destFac="zob" />

</tcrs>
```

---

## Appendix A. Acronyms

ACID	Aircraft Identification
ADS-B	Automatic Dependent Surveillance – Broadcast
ARSR	Air Route Surveillance Radar
ARTCC	Air Route Traffic Control Center
ARTS	Automated Radar Terminal System
ASR	Airport Surveillance Radar
ASR-9	Airport Surveillance Radar Model-9
ASTERIX	All Purpose Structured Eurocontrol Radar Information Exchange
ATC	Air Traffic Control
AViD	Airspace Visualization Display
BRTQC	Beacon Real Time Quality Control
CAS	Commercially Available Software
CD	Common Digitizer
CDR	Continuous Data Recording
CMS	Common Message Set
DASI	Digital Altimeter Setting Indication System
DASR	Digital Airport Surveillance Radar
DYSIM	Dynamic Simulation
ECG	External Communications Gateway
ECGP	External Communications Gateway Protocol
EDDS	En Route Data Distribution System
ERAM	En Route Automation Modernization
ETMS	Enhanced Traffic Management System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FDIO	Flight Data Input/Output

---

GSGT	Graphic Simulation Generation Tool
GUI	Graphical User Interface
IFDT	Interfacility Flight Data Transfer
Mode 3/A	Identification Reporting Mode of Secondary Radar
Mode C	Altitude Reporting Mode of Secondary Radar
Mode S	Mode Select Beacon System
MLAT	Multilateration
NAS	National Air Space
RAPPI	Random Access Plan Position Indicator
RSI	Record Select Indicator
RTQC	Real Time Quality Control
SAC	System Area Code
SDRR	Simulation Driver Radar Recorder
SIC	System Identity Code
SIRS	STARS Interfacility and Radar Simulator
SSRV	Simulation Services
STARS	Standard Terminal Automation Replacement System
SWIM	System-Wide Information Management
TARP	Time-based Archive Recording Player
TBFM	Time Based Flow Management
TSIM	TBFM Simulation
TRACON	Terminal Radar Approach Control
WAM	Wide Area Multilateration
WJHTC	William J. Hughes Technical Center