



[54] GPS BASED SEARCH AND RESCUE TRANSCEIVER

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[73] Assignee: **Motorola, Inc.**, Schamburg, Ill.

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

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A survival radio of the type useable in search and rescue operations and carried by the party to be rescued is described. The survival radio includes a GPS receiver, a transceiver and a microcontroller. The microcontroller responds to interrogation messages containing a predetermined identification code for the survival radio to cause a transceiver to transmit a geographic location of the survival radio as derived from GPS signals.

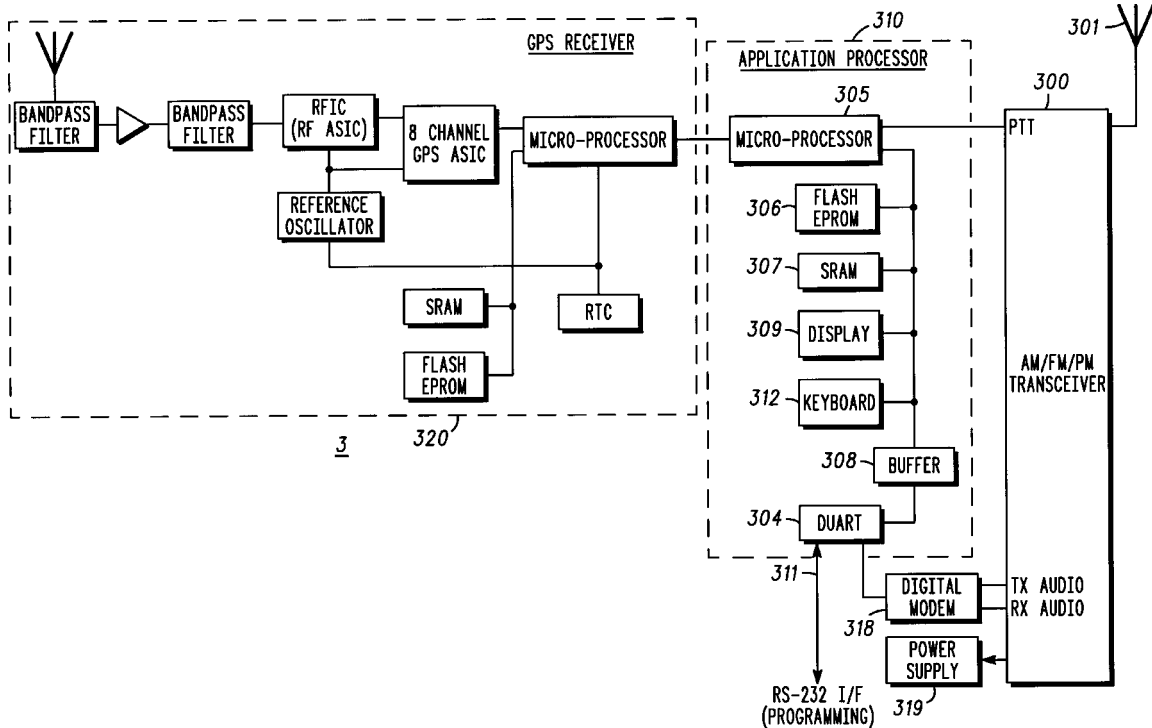
[58] Field of Search 342/357.09; 701/213

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19 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



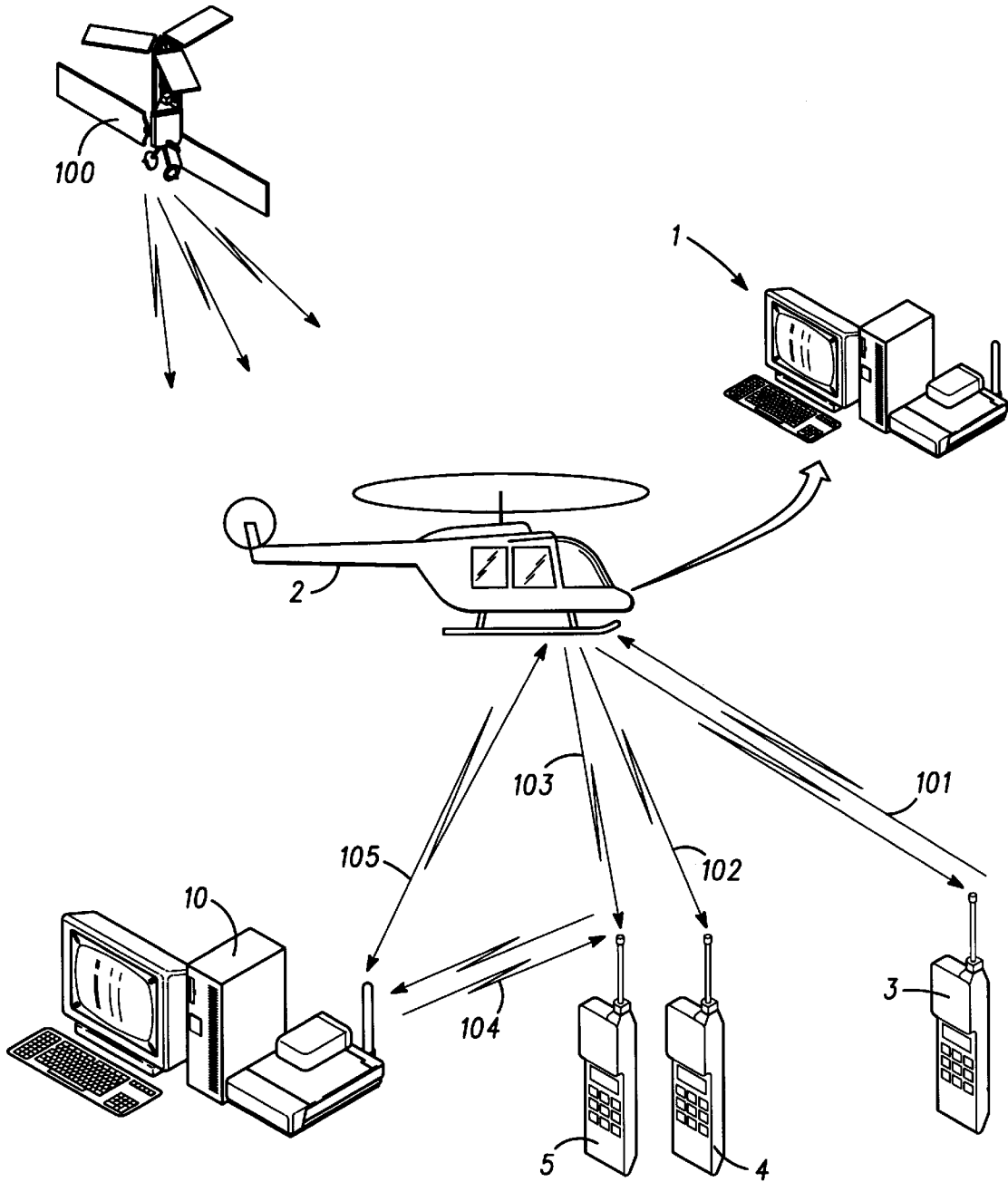


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

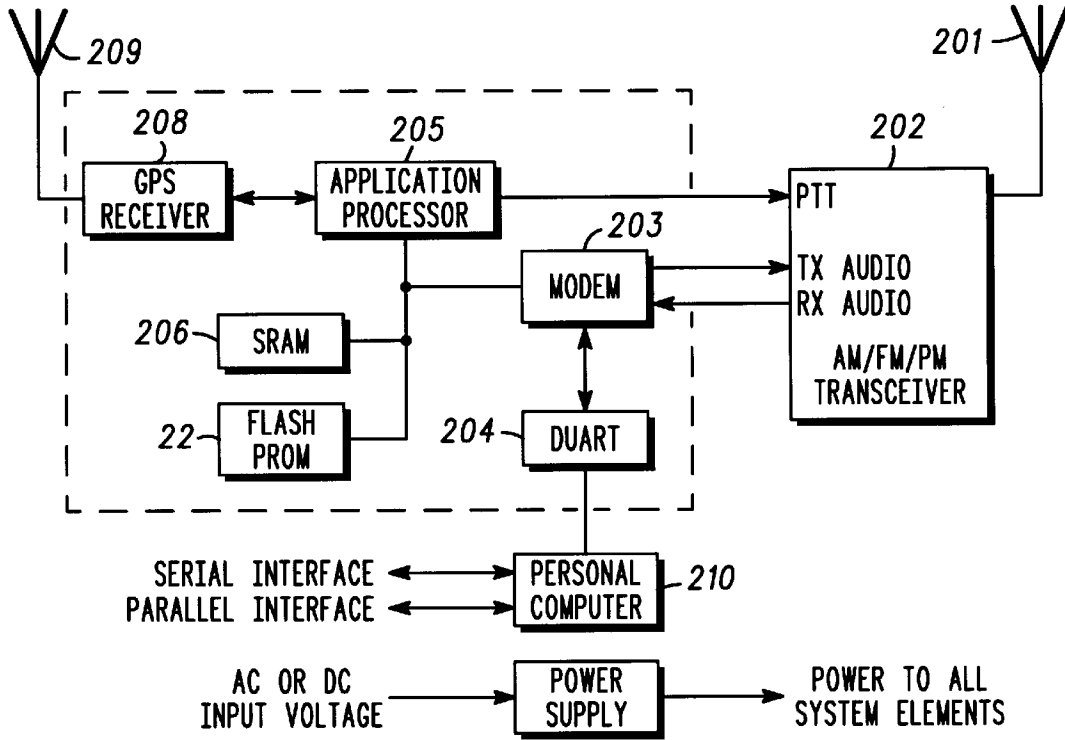
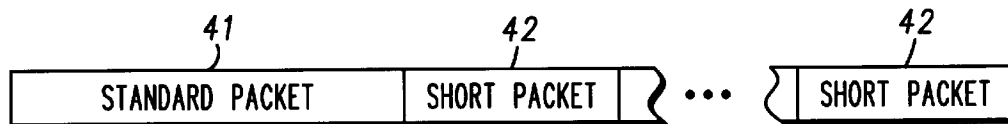


FIG. 4



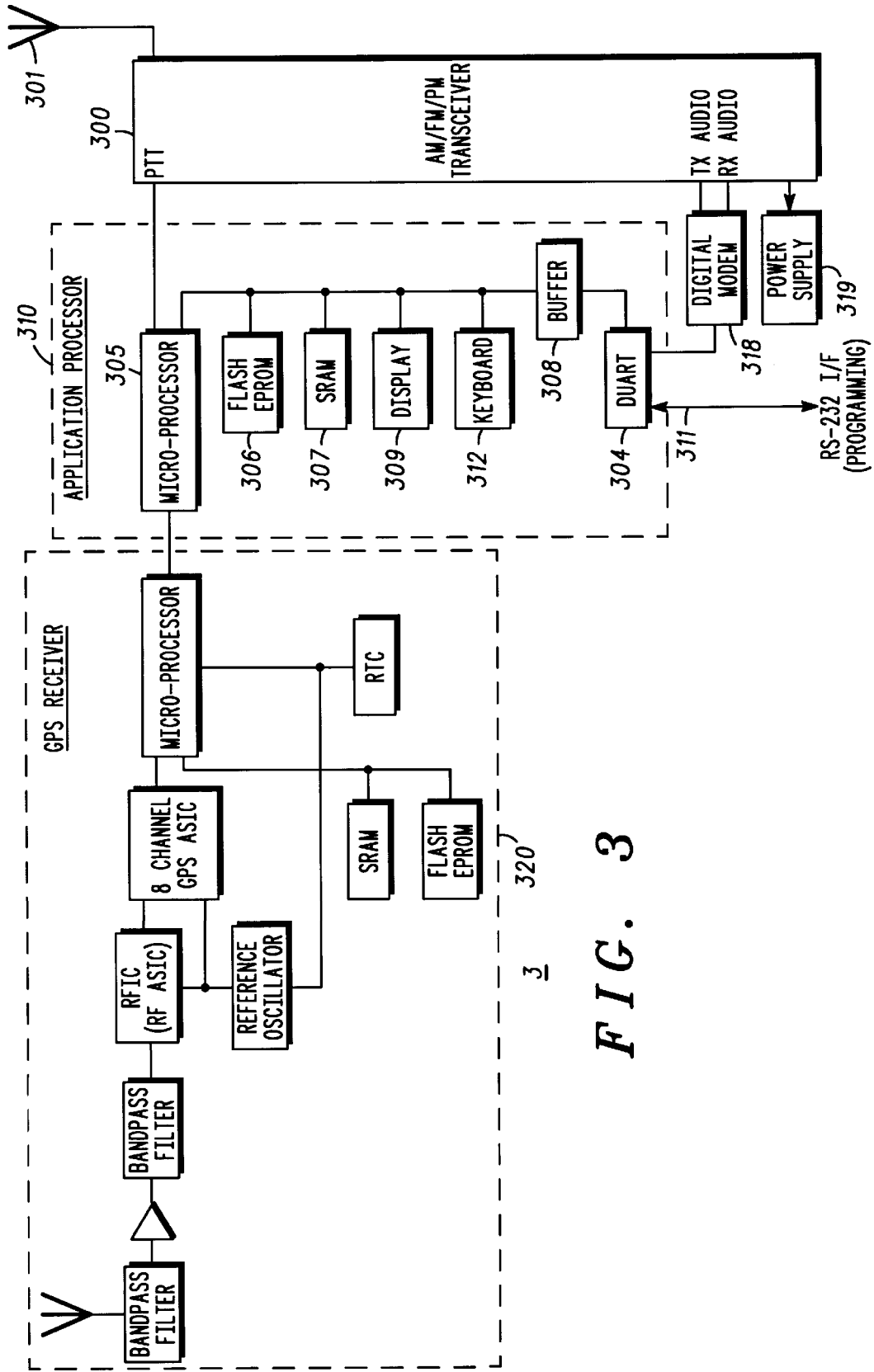


FIG. 3

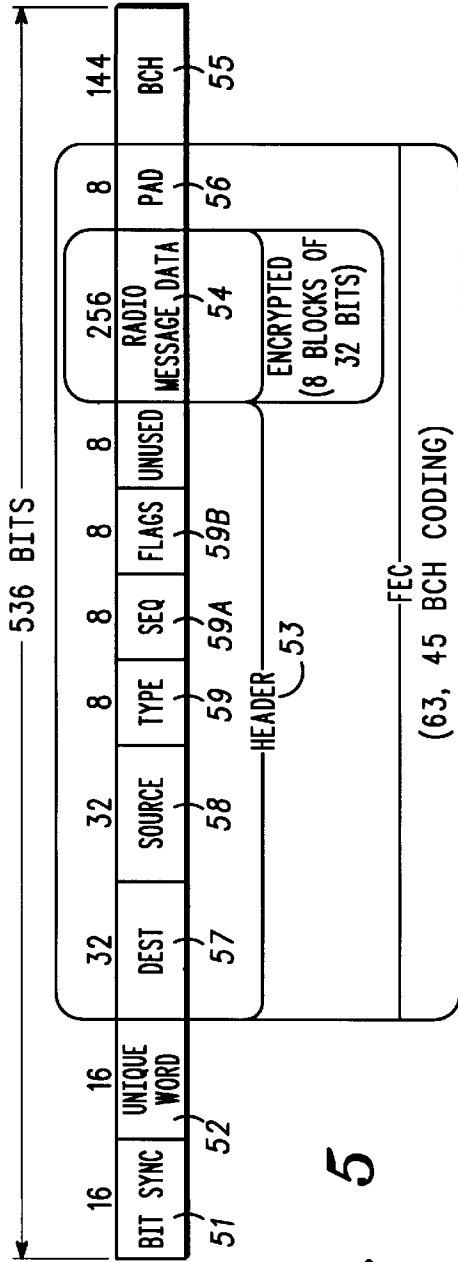


FIG. 5

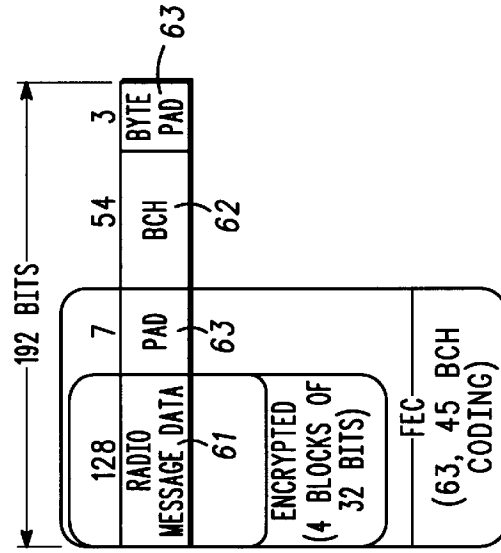
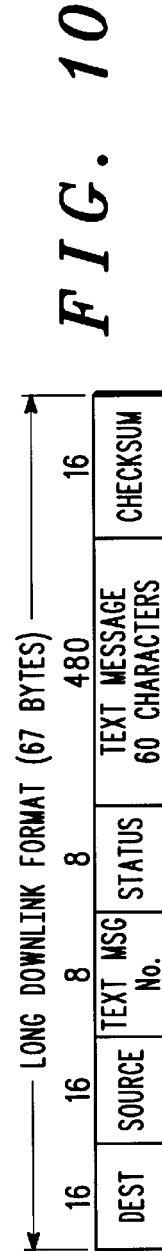
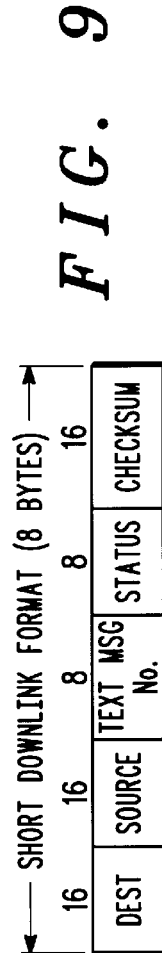
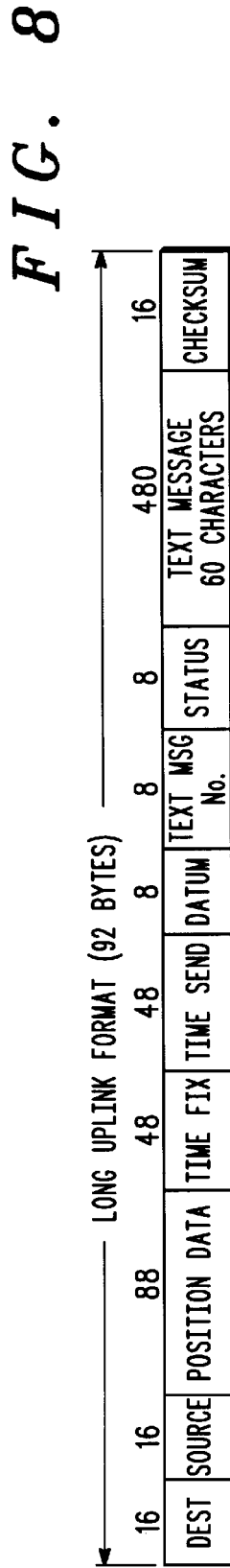
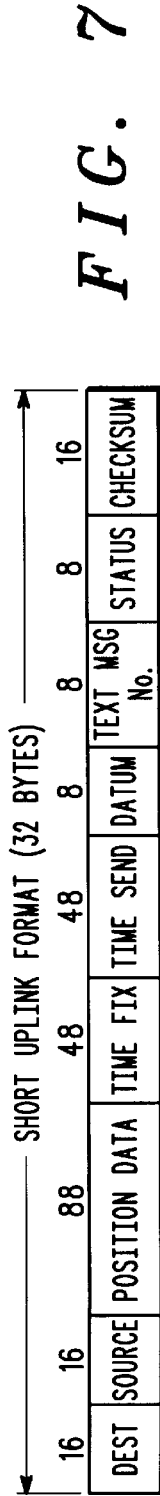


FIG. 6



GPS BASED SEARCH AND RESCUE TRANSCIVER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention pertains to radios, in general, and to search and rescue radios, in particular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

When a search and rescue operation is required, as for a downed airplane or helicopter pilot for example, search and rescue radio (SAR) system interrogators are typically employed. Such search and rescue radio systems include a small portable radio which is in the possession of the downed pilot. Such systems may further include an interrogation unit which is typically carried in the rescue aircraft (helicopter or plane).

Important information required by the search and rescue aircraft includes correct identity of the survival radio. Identification is important to avoid, for example, decoy signals or traps by hostile forces. Other important information is the location of the radio and associated downed pilot.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is particularly useful for determining position. Survival radios have been known to have GPS receivers capable of self determination of position.

Search and rescue interrogation units typically include a GPS receiver, portable computer and a separate transceiver. Communication between interrogation units and survival radios is linked to Line of Sight (LOS) communication links. However, in many cases, it would be desirable to extend the LOS communication link to communication links that could extend over the horizon (OTH).

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be better understood from a reading of the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the drawing in which like reference designators are used to designate like elements and in which:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a SAR system in accordance with the principles of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of an interrogation unit in accordance with the principles of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a SAR radio unit in accordance with the principles of the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates the data format utilized in the system of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 illustrates in detail a data format for first packet messages transmitted from the SAR radio of FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 illustrates a data format for second packet messages transmitted from the SAR radio of FIG. 3;

FIGS. 7 through 10 illustrate message formats.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A search and rescue (SAR) system in accordance with the principles of the invention is depicted on FIG. 1. An airborne interrogation unit 1 is operated aboard the helicopter 2 by one of the occupants of the helicopter 2. The interrogation unit 1 transmits signals to interrogate any survival radio with GPS capability such as the PRC-112 type survival radios 3, 4 and 5. The helicopter 2 based interrogation unit 1 is a substantially Line of Sight (LOS) radio system and communicates to the SAR survival radios in the LOS paths 101, 102, 103.

Each survival radio 3, 4 and 5 has a unique identification number which the interrogation unit 1 is programmed to interrogate. Each survival radio 3, 4, 5 can act as a transponder supplying ranging and identification information in response to interrogation signals. Each can also perform as an emergency beacon by transmitting an emergency swept tone beacon signal. Each can also provide substantially Line of Sight (LOS) voice communication.

Survival radios 3, 4 and 5 are typically in the possession of a downed pilot or other aircraft personnel. When searching for a downed pilot, the interrogation unit 1 is triggered and an interrogation message is generated. The interrogation unit 1 is connected to the helicopter avionics transceiver. The interrogation unit may include an integral transceiver unit of conventional design rather than using the helicopter transceiver. The helicopter transceiver radio transmits interrogation messages to the survival radio 3 and receives a response message from the survival radio 3. When the interrogation unit 1 receives a response signal from survival radio 3, the response will be a message including a survival radio identification number, GPS position information of the survival radio 3 and status information. From this information the interrogation unit 1 can quickly determine the range and bearing of the survival radio 3 from the helicopter 2 once the aircraft's position is known.

The interrogation unit 1 plugs into the helicopter 2 intercom/radio system which is not shown but may be any conventional radio system. Interrogation unit 1 includes a processor which may be in a personal computer coupled to a radio via a modem. The interrogation unit 1 is capable of transmitting and receiving GPS radio messages including location and messaging information of the survival radio 3, 4, 5 being sought by the search.

As described above, the interrogation unit 1 communicates with the survival radios 3, 4 and 5 with embedded GPS capability. GPS capability means the ability to self determine position through the use of the GPS constellation of satellites 1000.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) may be used to determine the position of a GPS receiver on or near the surface of the earth from signals received from a constellation of satellites. The orbits of the GPS satellites are arranged in multiple planes in order that signals can be received from at least four satellites at any position on earth. More typically, signals are received from six or eight satellites at most places on the earth's surface.

Orbits of GPS satellites are determined with accuracy from fixed ground stations and are relayed to the spacecraft. The latitude, longitude and altitude or any point close to the surface of the earth can be calculated from the times of propagation of the electromagnetic signals from four or more of the satellites. A measured range, referred to as a "pseudorange", is determined between the GPS receiver and the satellites based upon these propagation times. The measured range is referred to as pseudorange because there is typically a time offset between timing clocks on the satellites and a clock within the GPS receiver. To determine a three dimensional position, at least four satellite signals are needed to solve for the four unknowns represented by the time offset and the three dimensional position.

The nature of the signals transmitted from the GPS satellites is well known from the literature. Each GPS satellite transmits two spread spectrum, L-band carrier signals, referred to as L1 and L2 signals. Two signals are needed if it is desired to eliminate any error that arises due to refraction of the transmitted signals by the ionosphere.

The L1 signal from each GPS satellite is Binary Phase Shift Keyed (BPSK) modulated by two pseudorandom codes in phase quadrature. A pseudorandom code sequence is a series of numbers that are random in the sense that knowledge of which numbers have been already received does not provide assistance in predicting the next received number. Using a binary pseudorandom code to modulate the phase of a carrier signal produces a suppressed carrier spread spectrum signal. The L2 signal from each satellite is BPSK modulated by only one of the pseudorandom codes. Use of the pseudorandom codes allows use of a plurality of GPS satellite signals for determining a receiver's position and for providing navigation information. A signal transmitted by a particular GPS satellite is selected by generating and matching, or correlating, the pseudorandom code for that particular satellite. Some of the pseudorandom codes are known and are generated or stored in GPS receivers. Other pseudorandom codes are not publicly known.

A first known pseudorandom code for each GPS satellite is referred to as a "clear acquisition" or C/A code. The C/A code is intended to facilitate rapid satellite signal acquisition and is a relatively short, coarse grained code. The C/A code for any GPS satellite has a relatively short length before it repeats. A second known pseudorandom code for each GPS satellite is referred to as a "precision" or P-code. The P-code is a relatively long, fine grained code. The P-code for any GPS satellite has a relatively long length before it repeats.

In GPS receivers, signals corresponding to the known P-code and C/A-code may be generated in the same manner as in the satellites. The L1 and L2 signals from a given satellite are demodulated by aligning the phases, i.e., adjusting the timing of the locally generated codes with those received from the satellites. To achieve phase alignment, the locally generated code replicas are correlated with the received satellite signals until the resultant output signal reaches a peak. Because the time at which each particular bit of the pseudorandom sequence is transmitted from the satellite is defined, the time of receipt of a particular bit can be used as a measure of the range to the satellite. Because the C/A and P-codes are unique to each GPS satellite, a specific satellite may be identified based on the results of the correlations between the received GPS signals and the locally generated C/A and P-code replicas. Methods for generating the C/A code and P-code are set forth in various publicly available publications.

The C/A code component of the L1 signal is provided for commercial use. Various techniques have been developed to replicate the C/A code in GPS receivers. As a consequence of the repetition of the C/A-code approximately once every millisecond, correlation at the GPS receiver may be performed in the absence of precise knowledge of the time of transmission of each C/A code bit. Acquisition of the P-code is generally acquired by first locking on to the C/A-code. Once the C/A-code has been acquired, the C/A-code modulated carrier component of the L1 signal carrier alone may allow for satisfactory measurements. However, when high resolution measurements are desired to be made quickly, the L2 carrier signal must also be used. The unknown atmospheric delay of the L1 and L2 carriers may be eliminated when both of the L1 and L2 carriers are used.

The GPS signals are intended to be recovered by correlating each incoming signal with a locally generated replica of each code, both the P-code and the C/A-code. The result of such correlation is that the data on the GPS signals is reconstructed when the spreading signal is the pseudorange code sequence like the P-code or the C/A-code. The locally generated code is adjusted in timing to provide an optimum

correlation with the incoming signal. The correlation output is then a single narrowband peak centered at the carrier frequency. The data recovered by correlation provides the best available signal-to-noise ratio.

For various reasons, it is not desirable to utilize the P-code capability in survival radios or in the airborne interrogation units. These apparatus, described herein, utilize the C/A code portion of the GPS signal.

Absolute GPS position accuracy is improved in a system in accordance with the invention utilizing the C/A code by the use of GPS differential correction or pseudo range data sent to the survival radios **3**, **4** and **5** from a ground based interrogation unit **10**. The correction data is based upon an accurate surveyed location of the ground based interrogation unit **10**. For SAR applications, the accuracy of the relative position between an interrogation unit disposed in a SAR rescue vehicle and the survival radio unit **3**, **4** or **5** is equivalent to that afforded by differential correction data without the need of a surveyed fixed ground based interrogator. This relative positional accuracy effect is due to the error introduced by selective availability being uniform over a given geographic area.

The range of the system is extended to an over the horizon (OTH) system between the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** and the ground based interrogation unit **10** by utilizing the interrogation unit **1** aboard the helicopter **2** to relay data between the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** and the ground based interrogation unit **10**. A polling protocol is utilized having a unique identification code for each communication element. Burst data transmission protocol with bit interleaving, forward error correction and encryption in order to maximize the communication range of the SAR system and to minimize unauthorized reception and utilization of the transmitted information.

In the system of the illustrative embodiment, an identified number field is included in each message transmitted from a survival radio. That field can provide for up to 65,535 survival radio units such as units **3**, **4** and **5** on one frequency. This results from the use of 65,536 unique identification numbers being allowable in the identification number field. One of the identification numbers is reserved for the interrogation unit **1**. Information is passed to and from the survival radios **3**, **4** and **5** to the ground based unit **10** through either a direct LOS UHF radio link **104**, or through an OTH UHF radio link comprising LOS link **105** and LOS link **101** by relaying through interrogation unit **1** aboard the airborne platform **2**. The SAR interrogation unit **1** can operate autonomous of the ground based interrogation unit **10** and can directly initiate LOS interrogations of the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5**. This later mode of operation is useful during the terminal portion of a SAR operation. Transmission and reception of position and messaging data between the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** and the interrogation unit **1** is facilitated by the use of a digital modem utilizing any one of a number of modulation formats such as multilevel FSK, SK, BPSK, MSK or GSK.

Turning now to FIG. 2, a block diagram of the interrogation unit **1** is shown. The interrogation unit **1** includes a transceiver **202** which may be the aircraft transceiver or may be a transceiver dedicated for use with the interrogation unit **1**. The transceiver **202** utilizes an antenna **201** to transmit and receive over a LOS communication link. The transceiver **202** as well as antenna **201** may be of conventional design. Any known modulation types and data rates may be used.

To maximize communication range and minimize the probability of reception by undesirable or unauthorized

entities, data for transmission and data received by the transceiver **202** is processed by Digital Encryption Standard (DES) encryption, BCH forward error correction encoding, bit interleaving, UART formatting and parity checksum bits. Software to accomplish these tasks is partitioned between an application processor **205** and a personal computer **210**. The application processor **205** executes a program instruction set and interfaces to the external interfaces such as the transceiver **202** PTT (push to talk) control, Modem circuit **203**, RS-232 DUART **204** (Digital Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter) and to a GPS receiver **208**. The processor **205** may be implemented with a MC68331 Motorola microprocessor or with other commercially available processors.

SRAM **206** stores temporary data during operation of the interrogation unit **1**. Data stored includes such data as identification codes of the PRC-112 survival radio **3**, **4** and **5** and set up configurations for the interrogation unit **1**.

Flash PROM **22** stores the executable programs of the interrogation unit **1**. PROM **22** can be reloaded with new operation instructions if necessary by using the DUART **204**. DUART **204** supports an RS-232 interface port. DUART **204** is connected to the application processor **205** and converts parallel data from applications processor **205** to serial data to meet the RS-232 standard. The RS-232 interface is used so that the personal computer **210** can operate as the human interface to the system and to permit programming and upgrading the executable software in the application processor **205** and the parameters stored in the flash prom **22**.

Modem **203** creates MSK tones from the digital data stream in the TX Audio input to the transceiver **202** from the personal computer **210** and also converts received MSK tones on RX Audio output from the transceiver **202** to digital data to be sent to the personal computer **210**. The MSK modem **203** is buffered and level controlled via audio circuitry which provides the interface to the transceiver **202**.

Personal computer **210** provides the user interface to the SAR rescue operator. The personal computer **210** includes a display (not shown) which may be used to display parameters such as identification number, encryption key status, an outgoing message and data received from a PRC-112 survival radio such as identification number, position, time and any message. The personal computer **210** is also used via its keyboard (not shown) to input data for display. The keyboard may provide menu selections of various functions.

The interrogation unit **1** also contains a GPS receiver **208** to provide a source of differential correction data. The GPS receiver **208** also allows the relative range between interrogator **1** and the survival radio unit **3**, **4** or **5** to be calculated. The personal computer **210** is used by the operator to select a message to be sent, to initiate an interrogation. Personal computer **210** includes a display device to present information to the operator of the SAR interrogator unit such as the location of the survival radio unit **3**, **4** or **5**, messages sent and distance to the survival radio unit **3**, **4** or **5** and to set up system parameters such as unit identification numbers, encryption keys, whether the system is operating in a relay mode and other parameters. The GPS receiver **208** of the interrogation unit **1** may be of conventional design.

Turning now to FIG. **3**, a survival radio unit **3** is shown in block diagram. The survival radio unit **3** as noted above can function in several modes. In the primary operational mode, the radio unit **3** will function as a transponder, detecting a transmitted ID code from the interrogation unit **1**. If the transmitted ID code is identical to the code

programmed into the radio memory (Survivor ID Code), survival radio **3** responds by keying a transmitter and transmitting MSK modulated position and message information. The survival radio **3** may also operate in an emergency beacon mode. In this mode, the survival radio **3** transceiver **300** transmits an emergency swept tone beacon signed compatible with conventional UHF/VHF Automatic Direction Finding (ADF) equipment. In a third mode, the survival radio unit **3** may function as a conventional two-way radio by providing for voice transmission over LOS paths. The different modes of operation are selectable by operator on the keypad **312**.

The survival radio unit **3** includes a transceiver **300** coupled to an antenna **301**. The transceiver **300** and antenna **301** may be of conventional design. The transceiver **300** includes a PTT control input as well as a transmit audio input, TX Audio, and a receive audio output, RX Output. An application processor **310** is coupled to the transceiver **300**. The application processor **310** includes a microprocessor **305** which may, for example, be a Motorola MC68331 microprocessor in conjunction with a flash EEPROM **306** and a SRAM **307** both of which are commercially available products. The application processor **310** executes a program instruction set and interfaces to a keypad **312**, display **309**, the PTT control, TX Audio and RX Audio connections to the transceiver **300**, the GPS receiver **320** and to a programming port **311**.

Display **309** may be a LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) device and displays various information such as GPS information, outgoing message information and data received.

Keypad **312** is a part of the user/radio interface and is a multi-button keypad which provides input data as mentioned above for control of the radio **3**.

SRAM **307** stores temporary data during operation of the radio **3**. Data stored includes such data as GPS data, data received from an interrogator **1** and various menu selections.

Flash EPROM **306** stores executable programs of the radio **3** as well as the identification code of the radio **3**. EPROM **306** can be reloaded with new programming data by using the DUART **304** and the programming port **311**.

Buffer **308** is provided as a buffer between the DUART **304** and the microprocessor **305**. Buffer **308** is of conventional design and may be incorporated into the DUART **304**.

DUART **304** provides for a RS-232 interface at port **311**. The DUART is connected to the microprocessor **305** via the buffer **308** and converts parallel data for microprocessor **305** into serial data for the RS-232 standard. The RS-232 interface is used primarily for programming and upgrading the executable software in the radio **3**.

Digital modem **318**, which performs digital signaling using the radio's analog voice channel, creates the MSK tones from the digital data stream from the microprocessor **305** to apply to the TX Audio input of the transceiver **300** and also converts the received MSK tones at the RX Audio output of the transceiver **300** to the digital signals for use by the microprocessor **305**.

Power supply **319** supplies the particular voltages required for operation of each of the various units included in the radio **3**. The power supply **319** includes a battery which is not shown.

The radio **3** further includes a GPS receiver **320**. The GPS receiver is of a conventional design and provides the location information of the radio **3** and GPS based time. With location information from the GPS receiver **320**, the micro-

processor **305** can provide position and time information on the display **309** as well as responding to an interrogation request to transmit the positional information to the interrogation unit **1**.

In operation, and with reference to FIGS. **1**, **2** and **3** when searching for a downed pilot, the interrogation unit **1** formats a survival radio message through personal computer **210** and sends the message through modem **203** to the transceiver **202** via the TX Audio input to the transceiver **202**. Interrogation is typically made for a specific survival radio, for example, survival radio **3** by selection of an appropriate identification number.

When the interrogation unit **1** receives a response from survival radio **3**, a message including an identification number and position of the survival radio **3**, the interrogator **1** can quickly determine the range and bearing of the survival radio **3** once the position of the helicopter **2** is known. The downed pilot may then be recovered or his position may be passed on to another recovery craft or team.

To assure integrity of the messages sent by interrogation unit **1** to radio **3** and from radio **3** to interrogation unit **1**, two methods for data integrity are employed, i.e., bit interleaving and forward error correction.

Bit interleaving is used to distribute errors that are introduced due to bursts of noise interference that exist for durations of more than one bit.

Forward error correction is used to detect and correct random errors. Numerous classes of random error correcting codes exist, but a preferred one which is extensive and powerful is the Bose, Chaudhuri and Hocquenghem or BCH class code. This code adds additional bits to a block of data bits and permits both detection and correction of bit errors.

When a survival radio **3** receives a message from an interrogation unit **1**, the application processor **310** checks for an ID match and then proceeds. If the ID code matches, the application processor **310** will respond to the message. If the message includes a position request, the application processor **310** obtains the latest position of the survival radio **3** from the GPS receiver **320**, formats and encodes the data in the same manner as described above and provides the information to the transceiver **300** which transmits the information to the interrogation unit **1** over the LOS link **101**. If the ID code does not match, the survival radio unit **3** will not respond.

When an identification code match occurs, if a message was also transmitted by the interrogator, the microprocessor **305** will decode and verify the message and the message will be displayed on the LCD display **309**.

The survival radio unit **3** can also initiate a transmission to the interrogator **1**, such as to send a text message. The user can select a stored message or input a free format text message of up to **60** alphanumeric characters with the keypad **312** and display **309** on the survival radio **3**, **4** or **5**.

The keypad **312** is used to access a menu shown on the display. The user can scroll through the available messages which are displayed in text. When the user sees the message that he desires to send, he selects it and the survival radio unit **3** sends the selected message. The keypad **312** and display **309** are used to enter alphanumeric pre-formatted messages as well.

One key of keypad **312** is a send key. The user of radio **3** initiates a transmission by pressing the send key and if the user has enabled the transceiver **300**, the transceiver **300** will transmit the message. If the transceiver **300** has not been powered up, the unit microprocessor **305** causes the display

309 to display an appropriate reminder message. If the transceiver **300** has been powered up the message will be transmitted to the interrogator **1** via the LOS path.

The range of the system may be extended to Over The Horizon (OTH) by use of the airborne interrogation platform **2** to "relay" data between the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** and the ground based interrogation unit **10**. In this arrangement, the airborne platform **2** has LOS paths **101**, **102**, **103** to the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** and a LOS path **105** to the ground based interrogation unit **10**. The ground based unit **10** does not have a LOS path to any of the survival radio units **3**, **4** or **5**.

In the OTH mode of operation, the ground based interrogation unit **10** initiates interrogation of a SAR radio unit **3**. The interrogation unit **1** located on the helicopter or airborne unit **2** detects the radio transmission from the ground based unit **10**, decodes it and waits a predetermined period of time for the SAR radio unit **3** to respond. If the survival radio unit **3** does not respond within the predetermined time period, the airborne interrogation unit **1** re-transmits the interrogation received from the ground based equipment **10**. The SRAM **206** of the airborne interrogation unit **1** stores the data from the interrogation transmission by the ground based unit **10** and re-transmits the interrogation. Because the SAR radio unit **3** is within LOS of the interrogation unit **1**, it receives the interrogation transmission and responds accordingly. The airborne unit **1** detects the reply from the SAR unit **3** and re-transmits the reply to the ground based interrogator **10** thereby extending the effective range of the system as far as the ground based interrogator **10** is concerned.

The relay or OTH mode provides a significant advantage for search and rescue. The airborne platform **2** having an interrogation unit **1** operating in the relay mode may be an unmanned airborne vehicle such as a drone. This allows the interrogation unit **10** to be located in an area controlled by friendly forces. The relay unit **1** can be carried on an unmanned vehicle **2** going into the unfriendly area and searching. The time that the unmanned vehicle **2** is exposed to unfriendly forces may, in general, be quite large.

With the use of GPS in both the interrogator **10** and the survival radio unit **3** a high degree of accuracy is obtained in determining a relative distance between the two units. Either commercial GPS or the military GPS may be used and both provide a high degree of accuracy of less than 5 meters deviation from the actual distance. This results from the fact that the absolute position of the survival radio unit **3**, **4** or **5** is not of as much significance as is the relative locations of the SAR unit and the interrogation unit **10**. Because the units are in close proximity, within a couple hundred miles of each other, they have the same error in absolute position. Even though the absolute position could be off by as much as several hundred meters, the relative position between the two units is precise, because they both have the same errors, resulting from their being in the same geographical area. Using the same satellite constellation, the system will have a relative accuracy equivalent to that of a precise position system GPS like a differential GPS or p-code GPS based system. In addition, differential correction factors may be transmitted to the interrogation unit **1** and to the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** from the interrogation unit **10** in the data stream in the event that precise absolute position is required.

Each survival radio unit **3**, **4** and **5** has **255** "canned" messages. In addition, each survival radio unit **3**, **4** and **5** includes the capability to send a free format 40-character

alphanumeric test message entered via the keyboard on the radio. The message composed and sent can be in any language and the operator of the unit **2**, does not have to vocalize a message and risk being heard.

The messaging structure is set up to keep transmission time to a minimum because to reduce the likelihood that a downed pilot could be located by direction finding on his transmitted signal. One objective is to keep air time of any reply to a minimum.

The messaging protocol utilized includes what are called "short packets". For longer messaging structures like the canned messages, more packets are added to the message.

Burst data transmission is utilized in all transmissions to and from the survival radio units **3**, **4** and **5** rather than a continuous data stream, to reduce the chance of reception by unauthorized or undesirable elements. To extend the range of this system, interleaving and forward error correction corrects for errors in the burst transmission.

The data format for interrogation unit and survival radio unit response messages is shown in FIGS. **4**, **5** and **6**. Four message formats are utilized in a system in accordance with the invention. The four types of radio messages are Short Uplink, Long Uplink, Short Downlink and Long Downlink. As shown in FIG. **4**, all messages are transmitted in packets and all share a common header which is sent in a standard packet **41**. The remainder of the message comprises short packets **42**.

The standard packet is shown in FIG. **5** and is 536 bits in length. The format includes 16 bits as the Bit Synch **51**, 16 bits for a Unique Word **52**, 56 bits as a header **53**, 256 bits of encrypted "Radio Message Data" **54** and the remaining 152 bits are used for forward error correction (FEC) BCH code **55** and pad bits **56**. The standard packet header data "Bit Synch" **51** comprises 16 bits representing alternating 0's and 1's.

The "Unique Word" packet **52** which is two bytes or 16 bits represents a unique word to identify the start of a message. The "Dest" block **57** comprises 32 bits (only 16 bits used) representing the user ID destination that is to receive the data. The "Source" block **58** comprises 32 bits (only 16 bits used) representing the user ID source that sent the data. The "Type" block **59** comprises 8 bits used to identify one of four radio message protocols as follows:

Description	Bit Representation	Value
Short uplink	0011 0011	51
Long uplink	0011 0100	52
Short downlink	0011 0101	53
Long downlink	0011 0110	54

The "Seq" block **59a** comprises 8 bits representing the number of short packets following the standard packet. "Flags" block **59b** comprises an 8 bit field used to identify 3 options: Encryption, Relay, and Delay Response (2 bits unused).

Description	Bit Representation
Encrypted Data	XXXX XXX1
Relay	XXXX XX1X
Delay Response	XX11 11XX

Short packets as shown in FIG. **6** are 192 bits in length and provide 128 bits for the radio message data **61**. The remaining 64 bits are used for FEC BCH data **62** and pad bits

63. As seen in FIG. **6**, part of the standard packet uses FEC. Only the radio message data **61** is encrypted. The entire short packet uses FEC.

Turning now to FIG. **7**, the "Short Uplink" format is shown. An example of this message is a "send" with a canned message. This message reports the destination ID and source ID, position data, time fix, send time, datum, message number, purge flag, and delay response. The message comprises 32 bytes arranged as shown.

FIG. **8** illustrates message ID for a "Long Uplink." An example of this message is a "send" with a free-formatted text message. This message reports the destination ID and source ID, position data, time fix, send time, datum, message number, purge flag, delay response, and free-formatted text message.

FIG. **9** illustrates a message ID for a "Short Downlink." An example of this message is a "ping" with a canned message. This message reports the destination ID and source ID, message number, purge flag, and delay response. The text message number identifies a "canned message" being sent.

FIG. **10** illustrates a message ID for a "Long Downlink." An example of this message is a "ping" with a free-formatted text message. This message reports the destination ID and source ID, message number, purge flag, delay response, and free-formatted message.

Transmission and reception of data is accomplished using minimum phase shift keying, (MPSK), format at nominal baud rate of 1200 or 2400. This baud rate allows the data to be transmitted over a radio with a bandwidth that is compatible with an existing half-duplex voice channel. While the present implementation uses AM modulation, the technique is equally applicable to FM or PM modulation techniques.

A TDMA/CDMA message structure protocol configuration is implemented to assure that "collisions" do not occur due to high messaging traffic. This traffic density is increased by such functions as relay operation in which one or more intermediate fixed or moving sites are involved and text/canned messaging is used.

Message performance/reliability is enhanced by use of several techniques. A cumulative checksum is performed on the raw data used in each message. The raw data is encrypted using DES type 3 encryption Techniques. The data may be further enhanced by the use of a Forward Error Correcting, FEC, code such as the Bose-Chadhuri-Hocquenghem, BCH, code which has the capability of not only detecting bit errors but also correcting multiple bit errors, for example, a 45/63 code length will correct up to three errors. Bit interleaving is used which distributes the bits in a byte across the entire message and makes the data much less susceptible to bursts of bit errors which may occur due to a periodic bursts of interference.

Although the invention has been described in terms of a preferred embodiment, it will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. What is claimed is:

1. A survival radio, comprising:

a GPS module for receiving GPS signals and for generating GPS location information;

a microcontroller comprising a microprocessor, first memory containing program information for operation of said microprocessor and a first predetermined identification code for specifically identifying said survival radio and second memory containing data for operation of said survival radio said data including said GPS location information; and

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- a transceiver for providing Line of Sight (LOS) communications; and whereby said microcontroller is programmed such that upon receipt by said transceiver of an interrogation message including said first predetermined identification code, said microcontroller obtains said GPS location information and generates an encoded data message in a predetermined format and a predetermined length which is supplied to said transceiver and said transceiver operates to transmit said encoded message, wherein said transceiver transmits and receives message data in an audio band utilizing minimum phase shift-keying.
- 2. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, further including a keypad for providing input data to said microcontroller to operate said survival radio in a first predetermined mode wherein said transceiver transmits an emergency swept tone beacon signal.
- 3. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, further including a keypad for providing input data to said microcontroller to operate said survival radio such that said transceiver operates as a two way voice transmission transceiver.
- 4. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, further including a keypad and a display for providing input data to said microcontroller to determine data to be displayed on said display.
- 5. A survival radio in accordance with claim 4, wherein: said display displays GPS and message data obtained from said GPS receiver.
- 6. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, further including a display and wherein said microcontroller operates to determine if an interrogation message contains information to be displayed and further operates to decode said interrogation message and cause said message to be displayed on said display.
- 7. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, wherein: said message data is stored in said second memory.
- 8. A survival radio in accordance with claim 7, comprising: a port connectable to a programming source for loading programs into said first memory.
- 9. A survival radio in accordance with claim 8, wherein: said memory comprises a flash memory.
- 10. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, comprising: a memory including predetermined messages, said microcontroller being operable to select said predetermined messages, and for displaying a selected message and for causing said message to be transmitted by said transceiver.

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- 11. A survival radio in accordance with claim 10, wherein: said microcontroller appends to said selected message said predetermined identification code.
- 12. A survival radio in accordance with claim 11, wherein: said microcontroller encodes said selected message prior to transmission by said transceiver.
- 13. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, wherein: said microcontroller includes programs to provide bit interleaving and forward error correction for said interrogation messages.
- 14. A survival radio in accordance with claim 1, wherein: said keypad is operable to enter a message for receipt by said microcontroller and subsequent transmission by said transceiver.
- 15. A method for operating a survival radio of a search and rescue system, the survival radio including a GPS module for receiving GPS signals and for generating GPS location information, the survival radio also including a transceiver for providing Line of Sight (LOS) communications, the method comprising the steps of:
 - storing a first predetermined identification code for specifically identifying the survival radio;
 - storing a GPS location of the survival radio based upon the GPS signals received by the GPS module;
 - receiving an interrogation message;
 - generating and transmitting an encoded data message in a predetermined format and a predetermined length when said interrogation message includes said first predetermined identification code, wherein said encoded data message is transmitted in an audio band utilizing minimum phase shift-keying.
- 16. The method of claim 15 further including the step of transmitting an emergency swept tone beacon signal.
- 17. The method of claim 15 further including the step of displaying GPS data obtained from the GPS module.
- 18. The method of claim 15 wherein said step of generating and transmitting an encoded data message includes the step of selecting said encoded data message from predetermined messages.
- 19. The method of claim 15 further including the steps of: decoding said interrogation message; and displaying said decoded interrogation message.

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