

情報通信審議会情報通信技術分科会

航空・海上無線通信委員会報告(案)

電気通信技術審議会諮問第 50 号

「海上無線通信設備の技術的条件」のうち

「救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件」

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I 検討事項

航空・海上無線通信委員会（以下「委員会」という。）は、電気通信技術審議会諮問第50号「海上無線通信設備の技術的条件」（平成2年4月23日諮問）のうち「救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件」の検討を行った。

II 委員会及び作業班の構成

委員会の構成は、別紙1のとおりである。

なお、検討の促進を図るために、委員会の下に救命用携帯無線機作業班（以下「作業班」という。）を設けて検討を行った。

作業班の構成は、別紙2のとおりである。

III 検討経過

1 委員会での検討

(1) 第11回委員会（平成26年5月30日）

救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件について、今後の検討の進め方について確認し、検討の促進を図るため作業班を設置した。

また、今後の調査検討に資するため、関係者の意見陳述の機会を設けることとし、6月16日から7月8日まで意見陳述を行う者を募集したが申し出はなかった。

(2) 第12回委員会（平成26年10月22日）

作業班において検討が終了した旨の報告を受け、その検討結果を確認し、委員会報告案を取りまとめた。

また、委員会報告案について、パブリックコメントを実施し、広く意見を募集することとした。

(3) 第〇回委員会（平成26年〇月〇日）

パブリックコメントの結果を踏まえ、委員会報告を取りまとめた。

2 作業班での検討

(1) 第1回作業班（平成26年6月19日）

救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件について検討を行った。

(2) 第2回作業班（平成26年9月25日）

救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件について検討を行い、委員会報告（案）を取りまとめた。

IV 検討概要

第1章 救命用携帯無線機の概要

1.1 検討の背景

コスパス・サーサット衛星を利用した捜索救助システム（以下「コスパス・サーサットシステム」という。）は、船舶や航空機等が遭難した場合に同衛星を介して捜索救助機関に通報するシステムであり、政府間機関「コスパス・サーサット」（本部：モントリオール）によって運用されている国際的な捜索救助衛星システムである。

コスパス・サーサットシステムには、船舶が遭難した場合に使用する衛星非常用位置指示無線標識（EPIRB：Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon）（以下「EPIRB」という。）や航空機が遭難した場合に使用する航空機用救命無線機（ELT：Emergency Locator Transmitter）（以下「ELT」という。）、個人が使用する救命用携帯無線機（PLB：Personal Locator Beacon）（以下「PLB」という。）がある。

近年、EPIRB 及び ELT と比較して小型、軽量、安価な PLB の国内導入のニーズが、特に、プレジャーボートの利用者において高まっていることから、PLB の実用化に向けて、必要な技術的条件について検討を開始するものである。

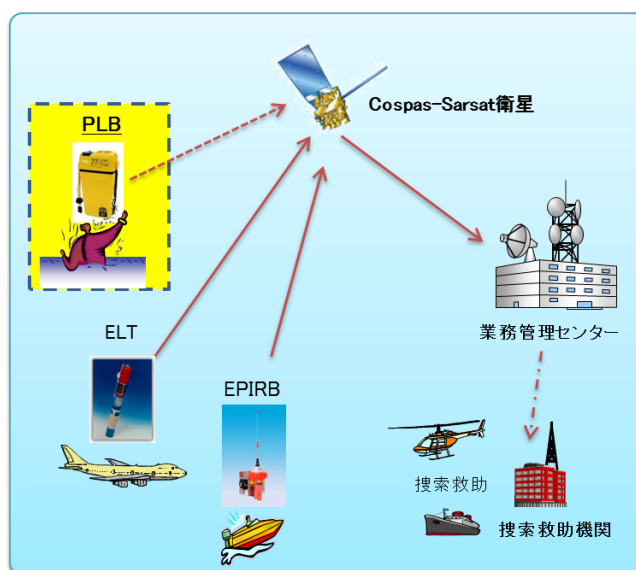


図 1.1 Cospas-Sarsat 衛星を利用した捜索救助システムのイメージ

1.2 諸外国での導入状況

Cospas-Sarsat 衛星の運用主体である「コスパス・サーサット」によれば、Cospas-Sarsat 衛星を利用した非常用ビーコンの運用台数は、2013 年現在、全世界で約 131 万台であり、その内訳は EPIRB が約 61 万台、ELT が約 23 万台、PLB が約 47 万台となっている。

また、コスパス・サーサットに加盟している 95 か国のうち、PLB 運用（制度化）している国はコスパス・サーサット加盟国の約 40%にあたる約 38 か国あり、そのうち主な国は、米国、オーストラリア、英国、ドイツ、ニュージーランド、カナダ、フランスである（英国とフランスは、PLB の運用を航空及び海上に限定している。）。

これら諸外国の状況を見ると、PLB の導入・普及が相当進んでいるものと考えられ、我が国でも導入に向けた検討を進めることが望ましい。

第2章 救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件の検討

2.1 救命用携帯無線機の定義

救命用携帯無線機は、「衛星非常用位置指示無線標識のうち、船舶又は航空機以外に施設されるものとするもの」と定義する。

2.2 Cospas-Sarsat における要求条件

Cospas-Sarsat 衛星の運用主体である「コスパス・サーサット」では、衛星が地上からの信号を正確に受信できるよう、各種基準を定め、我が国の EPIRB、ELT をはじめ、諸外国においてもこれら基準に準拠して技術的条件が定められている。

よって、救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件の検討にあたっては、Cospas-Sarsat T.001 (406MHz ビーコンの技術要件)、同 T.007 (406MHz ビーコン型式承認基準) を要求条件として満たす必要がある。

2.3 その他の要求条件

コスパス・サーサットでの要求基準以外の技術的条件については、各国の主管庁が独自に定めることができ、以下のとおりとすることが望ましい。

ア 現在の搜索救助は、人工衛星が 406MHz の電波を受信し、おおまかな位置を特定し、後に搜索救助機関の航空機が 121.5MHz のホーミング信号で具体的な位置を特定する方法で行っており、その有用性は認められることから、救命用携帯無線機は、人工衛星向けの信号と航空機向けホーミング信号が同時に発射できるものであることが望ましい。

イ GPS 等の無線測位衛星からの信号を受信できる機能（以下「GPS 機能」という。）は、ユーザーの選択肢を広げるために、搭載は任意とする。ただし、現在では、GPS 受信機は安価に入手できる背景を考慮すれば、GPS 機能の搭載は進むと考えられる。

ウ 救命用携帯無線機は一旦作動させると、搜索救助機関は搜索救助活動を開始することとなるため、不注意による電波発射がなされないように十分な措置を講じる必要がある。また、2ステップ以上の操作を行わなければ電波が発射されないような構造や、電波が発射されたことが容易にわかるような措置も必要である。

エ 救命用携帯無線機を我が国の領域内で運用するにあたっては、まずは海上利用に限定し、その後の状況により、利用地域の拡大について検討がなされるものであること。

オ 簡易な免許手続により免許が取得できるよう適合表示無線設備とするための条件等を定めることが適当である。

第3章 救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件

救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件について検討した結果、以下のとおりとすることが適当である。

3.1 一般的条件

3.1.1 周波数

ア 人工衛星向け

406MHz から 406.1MHz であること。

イ 航空機向け

121.5MHz であること。

なお、人工衛星向けの信号と航空機がホーミングするための信号を同時に送信することができること。

3.1.2 空中線電力

ア 人工衛星向け

5W であること。

イ 航空機向け

50mW であること。

なお、この値は尖頭実効輻射電力（送信機から空中線に供給される尖頭電力と与えられた方向における空中線の相対利得との積の値をいう。）であること。

3.1.3 空中線電力の許容偏差

ア 人工衛星向け

(±)2dB 以内であること。

イ 航空機向け

(±)3dB 以内であること。

3.1.4 電波の方式

ア 人工衛星向け

G1B 電波であること。

イ 航空機向け

A3X 電波であること。

3.1.5 筐体等

ア 小型かつ軽量であって、一人で容易に持ち運びができること。

イ 水密であること。

ウ 筐体に黄色又はだいたい色の彩色が施されていること。

エ 海水、油及び太陽光線の影響をできるだけ受けない措置が施されていること。

と。

- オ 筐体に製造者名、型式名、製造番号、識別信号及び電池の有効期限が明確に判別できるように表示されていること。
- カ 正常に動作することを容易に試験できる機能を有すること。
- キ 通常起こり得る温度若しくは湿度の変化、振動又は衝撃があった場合において、支障なく動作するものであること。
- ク 取扱いについて特別の知識又は技能を有しない者にも容易に操作できるものであること。
- ケ 人工衛星からの電波を受信して無線測位を行う機能を有しているものにおいては、当該受信空中線の位置が明確に判別できるように表示されているものであること。

3.1.6 誤発射を防止するための措置

- ア 手動により動作を開始し、及び停止するものであること。
- イ 不注意による動作を防ぐ措置が施されていること。
- ウ 電波が発射されていることを表示する機能を有すること。
- エ 筐体の見やすい箇所に取扱方法その他注意事項を簡明にかつ、水で消えないように表示してあること。
- オ 容易に開けられない構造であること。
- カ 電波を発射するための専用の装置は、独立した 2 以上の操作により作動するものであり、装置を起動させたことが容易にわかる構造であること。

3.2 無線設備の技術的条件

3.2.1 送信装置の条件

ア 人工衛星向け

- (ア) 周波数の許容偏差
5kHz 以内であること。
- (イ) 占有周波数帯幅の許容値
20kHz 以下であること。
- (ウ) 送信周波数安定度
100 ミリ秒間に、10 億分の 2 を超えて変動しないこと。
また、15 分間の周波数変動における直線回帰の 1 分あたりの傾斜の値は 10 億分の 1 以下であり、かつ、当該周波数変動を求めるにあたって引かれた直線回帰直線からのばらつきは 10 億分の 3 以下であること。
- (エ) 送信立ち上がり時間
送信開始後、送信出力が空中線電力の 10%を超え 90%に達するまでに要する時間が 5 ミリ秒以下であること。
- (オ) 変調波形の立ち上がり及び立ち下がり時間
50 マイクロ秒以上 250 マイクロ秒以下であること。
- (カ) 符号形式

バイフェーズL符号であること。

- (キ) 伝送速度
毎秒 400 ビットであり、許容偏差は 1%以内であること。
- (ク) 送信繰り返し周期
50 秒であり、許容偏差は、5%以内であること。
- (ケ) 送信時間
440 ミリ秒（許容偏差は± 1 %以内であること。）又は 520 ミリ秒（許容偏差は± 1 %以内であること。）であること。
- (コ) 送信開始及び停止
最初の送信は 47.5 秒以降に行うこと。なお、偶発的に電波の発射が継続的に行われるときは、その時間が 45 秒になる前にその発射を停止できる機能を有すること。
- (サ) 送信信号
 - A 送信信号の構成は、コスパス・サーサットの仕様に適合する特性であること。
 - B 自己診断モードで送信する信号の送信時間にあつては、最大 440 ミリ秒または 520 ミリ秒（許容偏差はそれぞれ 1%以内とする。）であり、かつ、送信回数は 1 回であること。
 - C 誤り検定符号は BCH 符号とし、その生成多項式は、次のとおりであること。
$$G1(X) = 1 + X^3 + X^7$$
$$G3(X) = G1(X) \cdot (1 + X + X^2 + X^3 + X^7)$$
$$G5(X) = G3(X) \cdot (1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 + X^7)$$
$$= 1 + X + X^5 + X^6 + X^7 + X^8 + X^{11} + X^{12} + X^{14} + X^{15} + X^{17} + X^{18} + X^{21}$$

イ 航空機向け

- (ア) 周波数の許容偏差
50 × 10⁻⁶以内であること。
- (イ) 変調周波数
300Hz から 1600Hz までの間の任意の 700Hz 以上の範囲を毎秒 2 ないし 4 回の割合で高い方向又は低い方向に変化するものであること。
- (ウ) 変調度
85%以上であること。
- (エ) 変調衝撃係数
0.33 以上 0.55 以下であること。
- (オ) ホーミング信号の送信条件
連続で送信されるものであること。ただし、人工衛星向けの信号の送信により、ホーミング信号の送信が中断される場合は 2 秒間を超えないこと。また、ホーミング信号を再送信する場合の搬送波の周波数偏移は (±)30Hz 以内であること。

3.2.2 空中線系

ア 人工衛星向け

(ア) 垂直面における利得

仰角 5 度から 60 度までの 90%以上の角度の範囲において、絶対利得が -3dB 以上 4dB 以下であること。

(イ) 水平面における利得及び指向特性

全方向において、利得変動が 3dB 以下の無指向性であること。

(ウ) 偏波面

右旋円偏波又は直線偏波であること。

(エ) 保護機能

空中線端子を短絡又は開放しても故障しないこと。

イ 航空機向け

(ア) 水平面における指向特性

全方向において無指向性であること。

(イ) 偏波面

垂直偏波であること。

3.2.3 電源

ア 電源の種類

一次電池を備えるものであり、かつ、その電池の有効期限を明示してあること。

イ 電池の容量

当該送信設備を連続して 24 時間以上動作させることができるものであること。

ウ 電池の動作

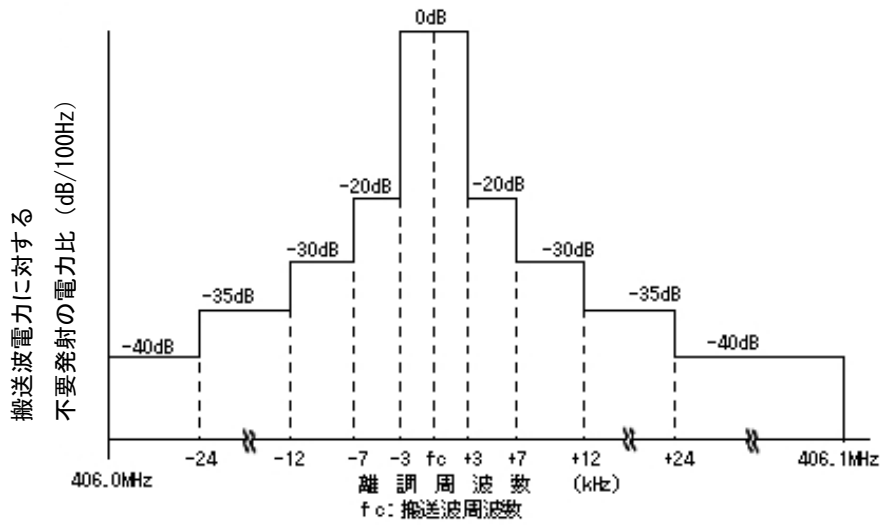
電池を装置してから 1 年が経過した後においても、上記イの条件を満たすものであること。

3.2.4 帯域外領域及びスプリアス領域における不要発射の強度

ア 人工衛星向け

(ア) 帯域外領域における不要発射の強度

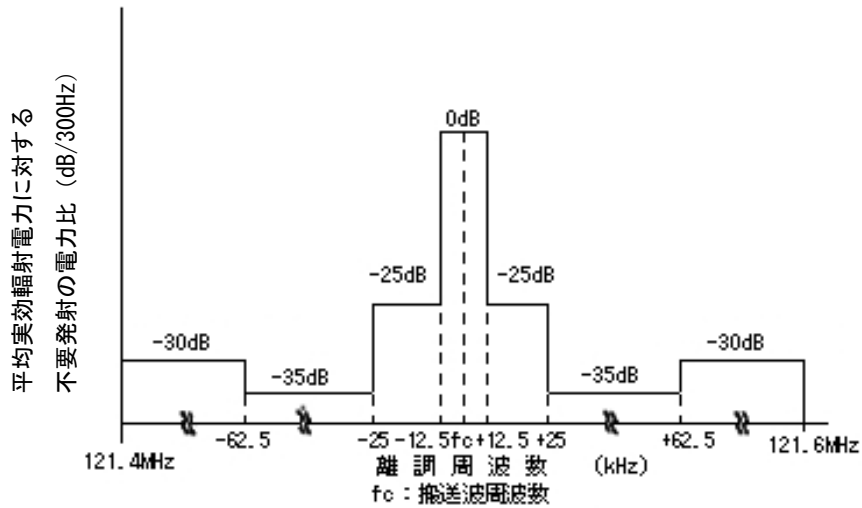
帯域外領域における不要発射の強度は、任意の 100Hz 当たりの値として、下表の条件に適合すること。



(イ) スプリアス領域における不要発射の強度
規定しない。

イ 航空機向け

(ア) 帯域外領域における不要発射の強度
帯域外領域における不要発射の強度は、任意の 300Hz 当たりの値として、下表の条件に適合すること。



(イ) スプリアス領域における不要発射の強度
規定しない。

3.3 測定法

救命用携帯無線の測定にあたっては、国内で適応されている測定法に準ずることが適当であるが、今後国際的な動向等を踏まえて対応することが望ましい。

なお、測定は、アンテナ端子での測定を標準とするが、アンテナ端子がない場合は、一時的に測定用端子を設けて測定することができる。

ア 人工衛星向け

(ア) 周波数の偏差

変調はテストモードの設定で、無変調波を送出してこれを周波数計で測定する。ただし、無変調にできない場合は、フレーム構造を含む変調された連続波として測定することができる。この場合、データ伝送用に規定されるフレーム内領域について通常用いられる変調とし、波形解析器等を用いて測定する。なお、無変調部分を用いて測定する場合は、スペクトルアナライザのマーカカウンタ機能を用いることができるほか、周波数計で無変調部分を 18 回以上測定する方法を用いることができる。

(イ) 占有周波数帯幅

通常用いられる変調をかけることとし、スペクトルアナライザのトリガ機能等を用い無変調部分を除いて、得られるスペクトル分布の全電力を、スペクトルアナライザ等を用いて測定し、スペクトル分布の上限及び下限部分におけるそれぞれの電力和が、全電力の 0.5%となる周波数帯幅を測定すること。

なお、スペクトルアナライザのトリガ機能を用いることが困難な場合は、スペクトル分布から無変調部分を除いて測定すること。

(ウ) スプリアス発射又は不要発射の強度

帯域外領域における不要発射の強度

通常用いられる変調としスペクトルアナライザを用いて測定するものとする。なお、スペクトルアナライザの分解能帯域幅は、技術的条件で定められた参照帯域幅に設定すること。

(エ) 空中線電力の偏差

通常用いられる変調とし、高周波電力計で平均電力を測定する。なお、連続波を送信できない場合にあっては、バースト時間およびバースト周期を一定の値に固定し、高周波電力計で測定した値にバースト時間率の逆数を乗じてバースト内平均電力を求める。ここで、バースト時間率は（電波を発射している時間／バースト周期）とする。また、バースト周期を一定の値に固定できない場合には、高周波電力計で尖頭電力を測定した値を平均電力とすることができる他、rms 検波機能を有するスペクトルアナライザを用いることもできる。

- (オ) 送信繰り返し周期
通常の送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信繰り返し周期を測定する。なお、時間分解能が不足する場合は広帯域検波器とオシロスコープ等を用いることができる。
- (カ) 送信時間
通常 of 送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信時間を測定する。なお、時間分解能が不足する場合は広帯域検波器とオシロスコープ等を用いることができる。
- (キ) 送信立ち上がり時間
スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信出力を ON として送信状態とし、送信立ち上がり波形を表示した後、波形立ち上がりの 10%点と 90%点にマーカを合わせて送信立ち上がり時間を測定する。

イ 航空機向け

- (ア) 周波数の偏差
無変調波を送出してこれを周波数計で測定する。ただし、無変調にできない場合は、スペクトルアナライザで、搬送波周波数にマーカを合わせマーカの周波数カウント機能等を用いて測定することができる。
- (イ) スプリアス発射又は不要発射の強度
帯域外領域における不要発射の強度
通常用いられる変調の設定で、スペクトルアナライザを用いて測定するものとする。なお、スペクトルアナライザの分解能帯域幅は、技術的条件で定められた参照帯域幅に設定すること。
- (ウ) 空中線電力の偏差
規定の変調信号により変調をかける。アンテナ給電点において尖頭電力を測定できる高周波電力計で尖頭電力を測定する。この測定値に空中線の相対利得を乗じて（dB の場合は加算）尖頭実効輻射電力を求める。
- (エ) 変調周波数（変調周波数掃引）
通常 of 送信状態とし、モジュレーションドメインアナライザ等によって変調周波数の最高周波数と、最低周波数を求める。
また、スペクトログラム表示が可能なスペクトルアナライザを用いて

も良い。

(オ) 変調度

通常を送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザ又はモジュレーションアナライザ等の周波数変換機能を用いて IF 周波数とし、IF 周波数においてオシロスコープを用いて、変調度を測定する。

なお、RF 周波数を直接測定可能なオシロスコープを用いる場合は、直接測定することができる。

また、変調解析機能を有したスペクトルアナライザを用いても良い。

(カ) 変調衝撃係数

通常を送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザ又はモジュレーションアナライザ等の周波数変換機能を用いて IF 周波数とし、IF 周波数においてオシロスコープを用いて、矩形の変調波の ON 時間 / 変調周波数 1 周期の比として変調衝撃係数を求める。

なお、RF 周波数を直接測定可能なオシロスコープを用いる場合は、直接測定することができる。

V 検討結果

航空・海上無線通信委員会は、電気通信技術審議会諮問第 50 号「海上無線通信設備の技術的条件」のうち「救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件」について、別添のとおり一部答申（案）をとりまとめた。

情報通信技術分科会
航空・海上無線通信委員会 構成員一覧

(平成 26 年 9 月 25 日現在 敬称略・五十音順)

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情報通信技術分科会 航空・海上無線通信委員会

救命用携帯無線機作業班 構成員一覧

(平成26年9月25日現在 敬称略・五十音順)

氏名	主要現職
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〃 萩中 広樹	海上保安庁 総務部 情報通信課
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〃 矢野 京次	(一社) 全国漁業無線協会 専務理事

別添

電気通信技術審議会諮問第 50 号

「海上無線通信設備の技術的条件」のうち
「救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件」に対する一部答申

諮問第 50 号「海上無線通信設備の技術的条件」のうち「救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件」に対する一部答申（案）

救命用携帯無線機の技術的条件については、次のとおりとすることが適当である。

1.1 一般的条件

1.1.1 周波数

ア 人工衛星向け

406MHz から 406.1MHz であること。

イ 航空機向け

121.5MHz であること。

なお、人工衛星向けの信号と航空機がホーミングするための信号を同時に送信することができること。

1.1.2 空中線電力

ア 人工衛星向け

5W であること。

イ 航空機向け

50mW であること。

なお、この値は尖頭実効輻射電力（送信機から空中線に供給される尖頭電力と与えられた方向における空中線の相対利得との積の値をいう。）であること。

1.1.3 空中線電力の許容偏差

ア 人工衛星向け

(±)2dB 以内であること。

イ 航空機向け

(±)3dB 以内であること。

1.1.4 電波の方式

ア 人工衛星向け

G1B 電波であること。

イ 航空機向け

A3X 電波であること。

1.1.5 筐体等

ア 小型かつ軽量であって、一人で容易に持ち運びができること。

イ 水密であること。

ウ 筐体に黄色又はだいたい色の彩色が施されていること。

- エ 海水、油及び太陽光線の影響をできるだけ受けない措置が施されていること。
- オ 筐体に製造者名、型式名、製造番号、識別信号及び電池の有効期限が明確に判別できるように表示されていること。
- カ 正常に動作することを容易に試験できる機能を有すること。
- キ 通常起こり得る温度若しくは湿度の変化、振動又は衝撃があった場合において、支障なく動作するものであること。
- ク 取扱いについて特別の知識又は技能を有しない者にも容易に操作できるものであること。
- ケ 人工衛星からの電波を受信して無線測位を行う機能を有しているものにあつては、当該受信空中線の位置が明確に判別できるよう表示されているものであること。

1.1.6 誤発射を防止するための措置

- ア 手動により動作を開始し、及び停止するものであること。
- イ 不注意による動作を防ぐ措置が施されていること。
- ウ 電波が発射されていることを表示する機能を有すること。
- エ 筐体の見やすい箇所に取扱方法その他注意事項を簡明にかつ、水で消えないように表示してあること。
- オ 容易に開けられない構造であること。
- カ 電波を発射するための専用の装置は、独立した 2 以上の操作により作動するものであり、装置を起動させたことが容易にわかる構造であること。

1.2 無線設備の技術的条件

1.2.1 送信装置の条件

ア 人工衛星向け

- (ア) 周波数の許容偏差
5kHz 以内であること。
- (イ) 占有周波数帯幅の許容値
20kHz 以下であること。
- (ウ) 送信周波数安定度
100 ミリ秒間に、10 億分の 2 を超えて変動しないこと。
また、15 分間の周波数変動における直線回帰の 1 分あたりの傾斜の値は 10 億分の 1 以下であり、かつ、当該周波数変動を求めるにあたって引かれた直線回帰直線からのばらつきは 10 億分の 3 以下であること。
- (エ) 送信立ち上がり時間
送信開始後、送信出力が空中線電力の 10%を超え 90%に達するまでに要する時間が 5 ミリ秒以下であること。
- (オ) 変調波形の立ち上がり及び立ち下がり時間
50 マイクロ秒以上 250 マイクロ秒以下であること。

- (カ) 符号形式
バイフェーズL符号であること。
- (キ) 伝送速度
毎秒 400 ビットであり、許容偏差は 1%以内であること。
- (ク) 送信繰り返し周期
50 秒であり、許容偏差は、5%以内であること。
- (ケ) 送信時間
440 ミリ秒（許容偏差は± 1 %以内であること。）又は 520 ミリ秒（許容偏差は± 1 %以内であること。）であること。
- (コ) 送信開始及び停止
最初の送信は 47.5 秒以降に行うこと。なお、偶発的に電波の発射が継続的に行われるときは、その時間が 45 秒になる前にその発射を停止できる機能を有すること。
- (サ) 送信信号
 - A 送信信号の構成は、コスパス・サーサットの仕様に適合する特性であること。
 - B 自己診断モードで送信する信号の送信時間にあつては、最大 440 ミリ秒または 520 ミリ秒（許容偏差はそれぞれ 1%以内とする。）であり、かつ、送信回数は 1 回であること。
 - C 誤り検定符号は BCH 符号とし、その生成多項式は、次のとおりであること。

$$G1(X) = 1 + X^3 + X^7$$

$$G3(X) = G1(X) \cdot (1 + X + X^2 + X^3 + X^7)$$

$$G5(X) = G3(X) \cdot (1 + X^2 + X^3 + X^4 + X^7)$$

$$= 1 + X + X^5 + X^6 + X^7 + X^8 + X^{11} + X^{12} + X^{14} + X^{15} + X^{17} + X^{18} + X^{21}$$

イ 航空機向け

- (ア) 周波数の許容偏差
50 × 10⁻⁶以内であること。
- (イ) 変調周波数
300Hz から 1600Hz までの間の任意の 700Hz 以上の範囲を毎秒 2 ないし 4 回の割合で高い方向又は低い方向に変化するものであること。
- (ウ) 変調度
85%以上であること。
- (エ) 変調衝撃係数
0.33 以上 0.55 以下であること。
- (オ) ホーミング信号の送信条件
連続で送信されるものであること。ただし、人工衛星向けの信号の送信により、ホーミング信号の送信が中断される場合は 2 秒間を超えないこと。また、ホーミング信号を再送信する場合の搬送波の周波数偏移は (±)30Hz 以内であること。

1.2.2 空中線系

ア 人工衛星向け

- (ア) 垂直面における利得
仰角 5 度から 60 度までの 90%以上の角度の範囲において、絶対利得が -3dB 以上 4dB 以下であること。
- (イ) 水平面における利得及び指向特性
全方向において、利得変動が 3dB 以下の無指向性であること。
- (ウ) 偏波面
右旋円偏波又は直線偏波であること。
- (エ) 保護機能
空中線端子を短絡又は開放しても故障しないこと。

イ 航空機向け

- (ア) 水平面における指向特性
全方向において無指向性であること。
- (イ) 偏波面
垂直偏波であること。

1.2.3 電源

ア 電源の種類

一次電池を備えるものであり、かつ、その電池の有効期限を明示してあること。

イ 電池の容量

当該送信設備を連続して 24 時間以上動作させることができるものであること。

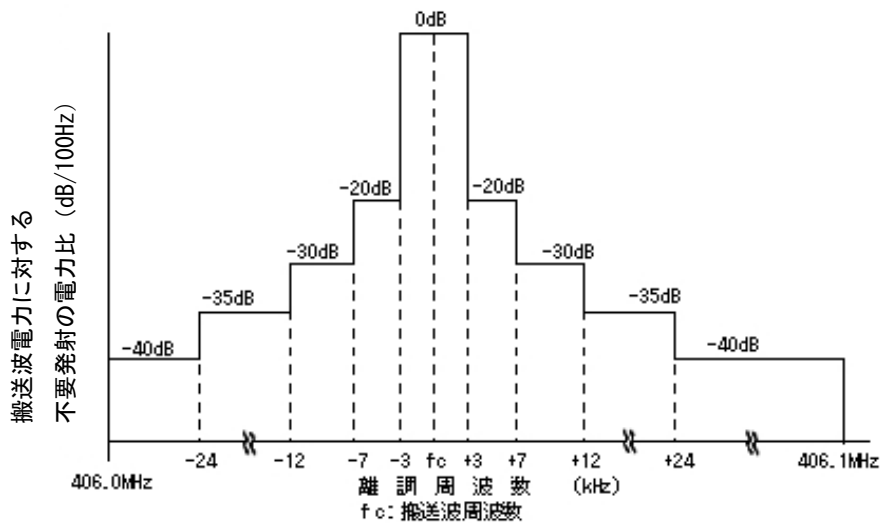
ウ 電池の動作

電池を装置してから 1 年が経過した後においても、上記イの条件を満たすものであること。

1.2.4 帯域外領域及びスプリアス領域における不要発射の強度

ア 人工衛星向け

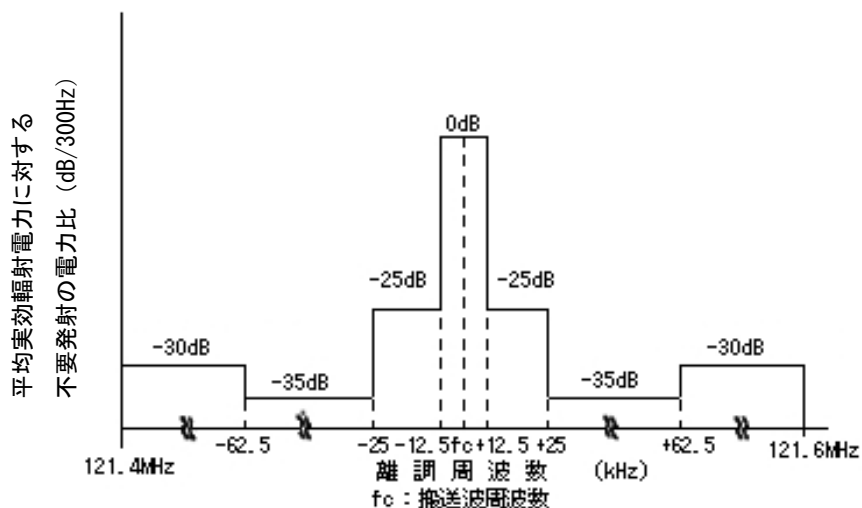
- (ア) 帯域外領域における不要発射の強度
帯域外領域における不要発射の強度は、任意の 100Hz 当たりの値として、下表の条件に適合すること。



(イ) スプリアス領域における不要発射の強度
規定しない。

イ 航空機向け

(ア) 帯域外領域における不要発射の強度
帯域外領域における不要発射の強度は、任意の 300Hz 当たりの値として、下表の条件に適合すること。



(イ) スプリアス領域における不要発射の強度
規定しない。

1.3 測定法

救命用携帯無線の測定にあたっては、国内で適応されている測定法に準ずることが適当であるが、今後国際的な動向等を踏まえて対応することが望ましい。

なお、測定は、アンテナ端子での測定を標準とするが、アンテナ端子がない場合は、一時的に測定用端子を設けて測定することができる。

ア 人工衛星向け

(ア) 周波数の偏差

変調はテストモードの設定で、無変調波を送出してこれを周波数計で測定する。ただし、無変調にできない場合は、フレーム構造を含む変調された連続波として測定することができる。この場合、データ伝送用に規定されるフレーム内領域について通常用いられる変調とし、波形解析器等を用いて測定する。なお、無変調部分を用いて測定する場合は、スペクトルアナライザのマーカカウンタ機能を用いることができるほか、周波数計で無変調部分を 18 回以上測定する方法を用いることができる。

(イ) 占有周波数帯幅

通常用いられる変調をかけることとし、スペクトルアナライザのトリガ機能等を用い無変調部分を除いて、得られるスペクトル分布の全電力を、スペクトルアナライザ等を用いて測定し、スペクトル分布の上限及び下限部分におけるそれぞれの電力和が、全電力の 0.5%となる周波数帯幅を測定すること。

なお、スペクトルアナライザのトリガ機能を用いることが困難な場合は、スペクトル分布から無変調部分を除いて測定すること。

(ウ) スプリアス発射又は不要発射の強度

帯域外領域における不要発射の強度

通常用いられる変調としスペクトルアナライザを用いて測定するものとする。なお、スペクトルアナライザの分解能帯域幅は、技術的条件で定められた参照帯域幅に設定すること。

(エ) 空中線電力の偏差

通常用いられる変調とし、高周波電力計で平均電力を測定する。なお、連続波を送信できない場合にあっては、バースト時間およびバースト周期を一定の値に固定し、高周波電力計で測定した値にバースト時間率の逆数を乗じてバースト内平均電力を求める。ここで、バースト時間率は（電波を発射している時間／バースト周期）とする。また、バースト周期を一定の値に固定できない場合には、高周波電力計で尖頭電力を測定した値を平均電力とすることができる他、rms 検波機能を有するスペクトルアナライザを用いることもできる。

(オ) 送信繰り返し周期

通常の送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信繰り返し周期を測定する。なお、時間分解能が不足する場合は広帯域検波器とオシロスコープ等を用いることができる。

(カ) 送信時間

通常の送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信時間を測定する。なお、時間分解能が不足する場合は広帯域検波器とオシロスコープ等を用いることができる。

(キ) 送信立ち上がり時間

スペクトルアナライザの中心周波数を試験周波数に設定し掃引周波数幅を 0Hz（ゼロスパン）として、送信出力を ON とし送信状態とし、送信立ち上がり波形を表示した後、波形立ち上がりの 10%点と 90%点にマーカを合わせて送信立ち上がり時間を測定する。

イ 航空機向け

(ア) 周波数の偏差

無変調波を送出してこれを周波数計で測定する。ただし、無変調にできない場合は、スペクトルアナライザで、搬送波周波数にマーカを合わせマーカの周波数カウント機能等を用いて測定することができる。

(イ) スプリアス発射又は不要発射の強度

帯域外領域における不要発射の強度

通常用いられる変調の設定で、スペクトルアナライザを用いて測定するものとする。なお、スペクトルアナライザの分解能帯域幅は、技術的条件で定められた参照帯域幅に設定すること。

(ウ) 空中線電力の偏差

規定の変調信号により変調をかける。アンテナ給電点において尖頭電力を測定できる高周波電力計で尖頭電力を測定する。この測定値に空中線の相対利得を乗じて（dB の場合は加算）尖頭実効輻射電力を求める。

(エ) 変調周波数（変調周波数掃引）

通常の送信状態とし、モジュレーションドメインアナライザ等によって変調周波数の最高周波数と、最低周波数を求める。

また、スペクトログラム表示が可能なスペクトルアナライザを用いて

も良い。

(オ) 変調度

通常を送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザ又はモジュレーションアナライザ等の周波数変換機能を用いて IF 周波数とし、IF 周波数においてオシロスコープを用いて、変調度を測定する。

なお、RF 周波数を直接測定可能なオシロスコープを用いる場合は、直接測定することができる。

また、変調解析機能を有したスペクトルアナライザを用いても良い。

(カ) 変調衝撃係数

通常を送信状態とし、スペクトルアナライザ又はモジュレーションアナライザ等の周波数変換機能を用いて IF 周波数とし、IF 周波数においてオシロスコープを用いて、矩形の変調波の ON 時間 / 変調周波数 1 周期の比として変調衝撃係数を求める。

なお、RF 周波数を直接測定可能なオシロスコープを用いる場合は、直接測定することができる。

参 考 資 料

- 参考資料 1 電波防護指針への適合状況
- 参考資料 2 COSPAS-SARSAT T. 001

電波防護指針への適合状況

救命用携帯無線機の使用においては、利用者自身が送信機を手にする又は衣類、救命胴衣等に装着するため、局所ばく露に相当することも考えられる。

このような状況における電波防護指針については、電気通信技術審議会答申諮問第 89 号「電波利用における人体防護の在り方」（平成 9 年 4 月）に基づき、以下のとおり検討を行った。

ア 121.5MHz の周波数の電波を使用するもの

電気通信技術審議会答申諮問第 89 号「電波利用における人体防護の在り方」（平成 9 年 4 月）の「(参考) 電波防護指針を満たすと考えられる携帯型の無線局」では、次のように述べられている。

<p>電気通信技術審議会答申 諮問第89 号 「電波利用における人体防護の在り方」（平成9 年4 月）より抜粋</p> <p>(参考) 電波防護指針を満たすと考えられる携帯型の無線局</p> <p>一般環境(条件G)においては、空中線電力が平均電力で20mW 以下の無線局については、仮に無線局の全出力が身体のごく一部に吸収される場合でも、局所SAR の電波防護指針を満たしており、評価の必要性はないものと考えられる。</p> <p>また、<u>管理環境(条件P)においては、空中線電力が100mW 以下の無線局については、評価の必要性がないものと考えられる。</u></p> <p>(根拠)</p> <p>2W/kg(条件G)の指針値を10g 当たりの電力で考えると20mW、<u>10W/kg(条件P)の指針値を10g 当たりの電力で考えると100mW。</u></p>

救命用携帯無線機は、その利用形態から人体が電磁界にさらされている状況が認識され、電波の放射源を特定できるとともに、これに応じた適切な管理が行える条件下で使用されるものであることから、管理環境(条件 P)下での使用であるとみなすことができる。

121.5MHz の周波数の電波を使用するものの空中線電力は 50mW 以下であり、上記の条件に合致するため、影響がないものと考えられる。

イ 406MHz 帯の周波数の電波を使用するもの

電気通信技術審議会答申諮問第 89 号「電波利用における人体防護の在り方」

(平成9年4月)では、管理環境(条件P)における電磁界強度の指針値を下表のとおり示している。

表1 管理環境(条件P)における電磁界強度の指針値
(平均時間6分間)

周波数	電界強度の実効値[V/m]	磁界強度の実効値[A/m]	電力束密度[mW/cm ²]
30MHzを超え300MHz以下	61.4	0.163	1
300MHzを超え1.5GHz以下	$3.54\sqrt{f}$ (61.4-137)	$\sqrt{f}/106$ (0.163-0.365)	$f/300$ (1-5)
(406MHzの場合の指針値)	(71.3)	(0.19)	(1.35)

※ fは周波数[MHz]

これに対し、406MHz帯の周波数の電波を使用する人工衛星向けの電磁界強度を検討したところ、下表のとおりとなった。

表2 電磁界強度の算出結果
(周波数:406MHz 空中線電力:5W 平均時間:6分間)

空中線利得G[dBi]	空中線と人体との距離[m]	電界強度の実効値[V/m]	磁界強度の実効値[A/m]	電力束密度[mW/cm ²]
+4.0	0.1	194.07	0.515	9.99
	0.28	69.19	0.18	1.27
-3.0	0.1	86.62	0.23	1.99
	0.13	66.7	0.18	1.18
-10.0	0.06	64.69	0.17	1.11

備考: 空中線利得Gのうち、4dBiと-3dBiについては、Cospas-Sarsatにおける空中線利得の要求値。-10dBiはこれら空中線の最悪条件下(例:海面上での電波発射時等)での推定値。

これによれば、救命用携帯無線機の理想的な設置状態において4dBiの空中線に5Wを給電する場合においては、人体から28cm離して利用すれば指針値は満足すること、また、実際の使用環境下における空中線利得は、-3dBi程度かそれ以下となることが推定され、その場合は、人体から6cm~13cm離して利用すれば規定値は満足することから406MHz帯の周波数の電波を使用するものから発せられる電磁波が人体へ与える影響は問題ないと考えられる。

なお、電波法施行規則第21条の3に規定する電波の強度に対する安全施設については、同条第2項によって、移動する無線局は除外されているため、いづれにしても問題はない。

**SPECIFICATION FOR
COSPAS-SARSAT
406 MHz DISTRESS BEACONS**

C/S T.001
Issue 3 – Revision 14
October 2013



SPECIFICATION FOR COSPAS-SARSAT 406 MHz DISTRESS BEACONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to define the minimum requirements to be used for the development and manufacture of 406 MHz Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs), Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacons (EPIRBs), and Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs). In this document, the term ELT indicates an aviation distress beacon, an EPIRB a maritime distress beacon, and a PLB a distress beacon for personal use.

Specifications that are critical to the Cospas-Sarsat System are defined in detail; specifications which could be developed by the national authorities are identified in more general terms.

1.2 Scope

This document contains the minimum requirements that apply to Cospas-Sarsat 406 MHz distress beacons. It is divided into the following sections:

- a) Section 2 gives the system requirements applicable to all types of beacons. When met, these requirements will enable the beacons to provide the intended service in terms of location probability and accuracy and will not disturb the system operation.
- b) Section 3 deals with the beacon message content. Basic message structure is defined. Assignment and meaning of the available data bits are defined in Annex A to this specification.
- c) Section 4 defines a set of environmental and operational requirements. These requirements are not intended to be exhaustive and may be complemented by more detailed national or international standards (e.g. RTCA standards for ELTs). However, they represent the minimum environmental and operational performance requirements for a 406 MHz beacon to be compatible with the Cospas-Sarsat System.
- d) Annex A defines the beacon coding.
- e) Annex B provides samples of error correcting code calculations.
- f) Annex C provides a list of acronyms used in this document.

- END OF SECTION 1 -

2. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Beacon Functional Elements

This section defines the requirements for the two following functional elements of a 406 MHz distress beacon:

- a) digital message generator; and
- b) modulator and 406 MHz transmitter.

2.2 Digital Message Generator

The digital message generator will key the modulator and transmitter so that the message defined in section 3 is transmitted.

2.2.1 Repetition Period

The repetition period shall not be so stable that any two transmitters appear to be synchronized closer than a few seconds over a 5-minute period. The intent is that no two beacons will have all of their bursts coincident. The period shall be randomised around a mean value of 50 seconds, so that time intervals between transmission are randomly distributed on the interval 47.5 to 52.5 seconds.

2.2.2 Total Transmission Time

The total transmission time, measured at the 90 percent power points, shall be 440 ms ± 1 percent for the short message and 520 ms ± 1 percent for the long message.

2.2.3 Unmodulated Carrier

The initial 160 ms ± 1 percent of the transmitted signal shall consist of an unmodulated carrier at the transmitter frequency measured between the 90 percent power point and the beginning of the modulation.

2.2.4 Digital Message

a. Short Message

The final 280 ms ± 1 percent of the transmitted signal shall contain a 112-bit message at a bit rate of 400 bps ± 1 percent;

b. Long Message

The final 360 ms \pm 1 percent of the transmitted signal shall contain a 144-bit message at a bit rate of 400 bps \pm 1 percent.

2.2.4.1 Bit Synchronization

A bit-synchronization pattern consisting of "1"s shall occupy the first 15-bit positions.

2.2.4.2 Frame Synchronization

A frame synchronization pattern consisting of 9 bits shall occupy bit positions 16 through 24. The frame synchronization pattern in normal operation shall be 000101111. However, if the beacon radiates a modulated signal in the self-test mode, the frame synchronization pattern shall be 011010000 (i.e. the last 8 bits are complemented).

2.2.4.3 Format Flag

Bit 25 is a format (F) flag bit used to indicate the length of the message to follow. Value "0" indicates a short message; value "1" indicates a long message.

2.2.4.4 Message Content

The content of the remaining 87 bits (short message - see Figure 2.1) or 119 bits (long message - see Figure 2.2) is defined in section 3.

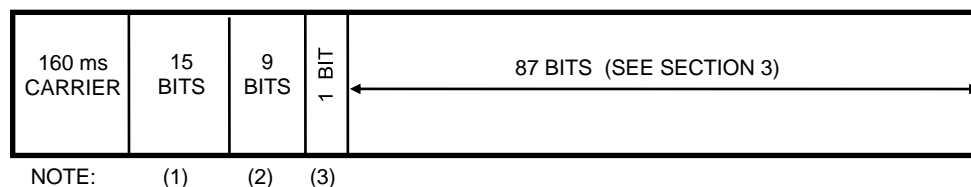


Figure 2.1: Short Message Format

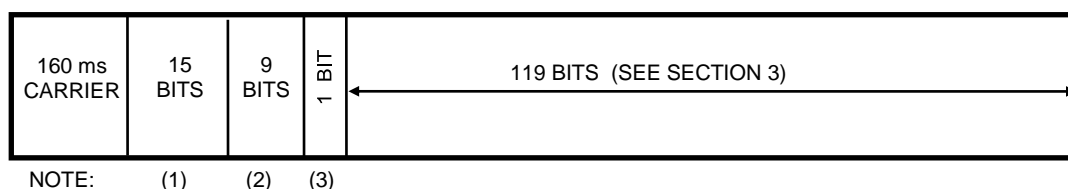


Figure 2.2: Long Message Format

- Notes:
- (1) Bit Synchronization : 15 "1" bits
 - (2) Frame Synchronization : 000101111 (except as in section 4.5.4)
 - (3) "0" bit indicates short-message format
"1" bit indicates long-message format

2.3 Modulator and 406 MHz Transmitter

2.3.1 Transmitted Frequency*

To ensure adequate System capacity and an efficient use of the available frequency spectrum in the band 406.0 - 406.1 MHz allocated by the ITU for the operation of low-power satellite emergency position-indicating radiobeacons, a number of channels have been defined in the allocated band and will be assigned by Cospas-Sarsat from time to time, as necessary to satisfy capacity requirements.

The frequency channels in the band 406.0 - 406.1 MHz are defined by the centre frequency of the channels, as assigned by Cospas-Sarsat.

Except as provided below for beacons type approved by Cospas-Sarsat for operation at 406.025 MHz and 406.028 MHz, the beacon carrier frequency shall be set in accordance with the Cospas-Sarsat 406 MHz Channel Assignment Table, as provided in document C/S T.012 “Cospas-Sarsat 406 MHz Frequency Management Plan”, at the designated centre frequency of the appropriate channel ± 1 kHz, and shall not vary more than ± 5 kHz from that channel centre frequency in 5 years.

The carrier frequency of beacons operating in the 406.025 MHz channel in accordance with the Cospas-Sarsat 406 MHz Channel Assignment Table shall be set at 406.025 MHz ± 2 kHz. The carrier frequency shall not vary more than ± 5 kHz from 406.025 MHz in 5 years.

The carrier frequency of beacons operating in the 406.028 MHz channel in accordance with the Cospas-Sarsat 406 MHz Channel Assignment Table shall be set at 406.028 ± 1 kHz. The carrier frequency shall not vary more than +2 kHz /-5 kHz from 406.028 MHz in 5 years.

The transmitted frequency short-term variations shall not exceed 2 parts in 10^9 in 100 ms.

The transmitted frequency medium-term stability shall be defined by the mean slope of the frequency versus time over a 15-minute period and by the residual frequency variation about the mean slope. The mean slope shall not exceed 1 part in 10^9 per minute, except as noted below. The residual frequency variation shall not exceed 3 parts in 10^9 .

After allowing 15-minutes for beacon warm-up, the medium-term frequency stability requirements shall be met for all defined environmental conditions, except for the temperature gradient and the thermal shock as defined in sections 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 respectively.

* This section of the beacon specification does not apply to Cospas-Sarsat System beacons (i.e. orbitography or calibration beacons). The transmitted frequency requirements for orbitography beacons are detailed in document C/S T.006.

The mean slope of the medium-term frequency stability measurements shall not exceed 2 parts in 10^9 per minute, and the residual frequency variation shall not exceed 3 parts in 10^9 :

- during the variable temperature conditions of the temperature gradient ($\pm 5^\circ$ C/h slope) defined in section 4.2.2 and for the 15 minute periods immediately after the temperature had stabilised at the maximum or minimum values; and
- during the thermal shock defined in section 4.2.3.

It is recommended that distress transmissions commence as soon as possible after activation, but in accordance with section 4.5.6.

The mean slope and the residual frequency variation shall be measured as follows: Data shall be obtained by making 18 sequential frequency measurements, one every repetition period (50 sec ± 5 percent, see section 2.2.1) over an approximate 15 minute interval; each measurement shall be a 100-ms frequency average performed during the modulated part of the message.

The mean slope is defined as that of the least-squares straight-line fit to the 18 data points. Residual frequency variation is defined as the root mean square (RMS) error of the points relative to the least-squares estimate.

2.3.2 Transmitter Power Output

The transmitter power output shall be within the limits of 5 W ± 2 dB (35 to 39 dBm) measured into a 50-Ohm load. This power output shall be maintained during 24-hour operation at any temperature throughout the specified operating temperature range. Power output rise time shall be less than 5 ms measured between the 10% and 90% power points. The power output is assumed to rise linearly from zero and therefore must be zero prior to about 0.6 ms before the beginning of the rise time measurement; if it is not zero, the maximum acceptable level is -10 dBm.

2.3.3 Antenna Characteristics

The following antenna characteristics are defined for all azimuth angles and for elevation angles greater than 5° and less than 60° :

- Pattern : hemispherical
- Polarization : circular (RHCP) or linear
- Gain : between -3 dBi and 4 dBi over 90% of the above region
- Antenna VSWR : not greater than 1.5:1

The antenna characteristics should be measured in a configuration as close as possible to its operational condition.

2.3.4 Spurious Emissions

The in-band spurious emissions shall not exceed the levels specified by the signal mask in Figure 2.3, when measured in a 100 Hz resolution bandwidth.

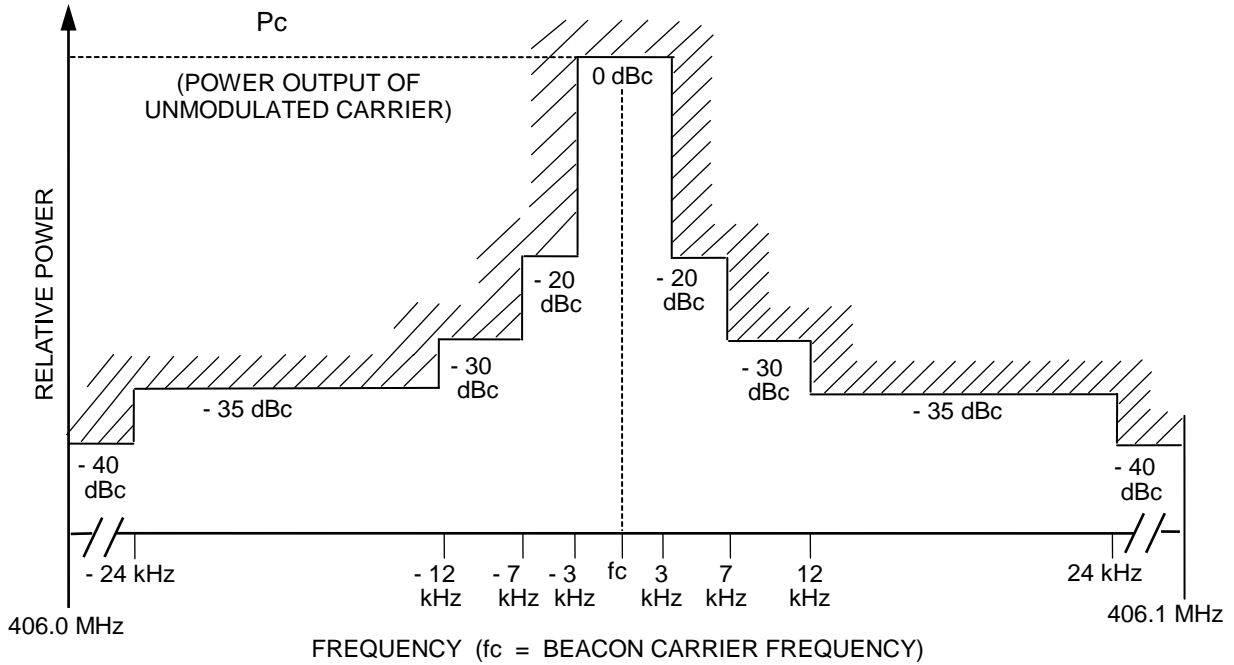


Figure 2.3: Spurious Emission Mask for 406.0 to 406.1 MHz Band

2.3.5 Data Encoding

The data shall be encoded biphas L, as shown in Figure 2.4.

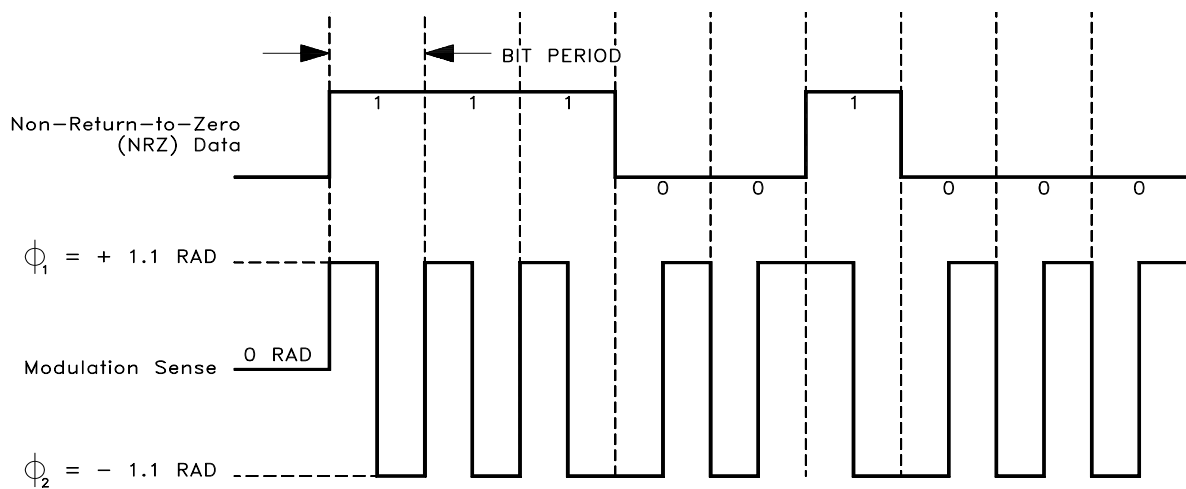


Figure 2.4: Data Encoding and Modulation Sense

2.3.6 Modulation

The carrier shall be phase modulated positive and negative 1.1 ± 0.1 radians peak, referenced to an unmodulated carrier. Positive phase shift refers to a phase advance relative to nominal phase. Modulation sense shall be as shown in Figure 2.4.

The rise (τ_R) and fall (τ_F) times of the modulated waveform, as shown in Figure 2.5, shall be $150 \pm 100 \mu\text{s}$.

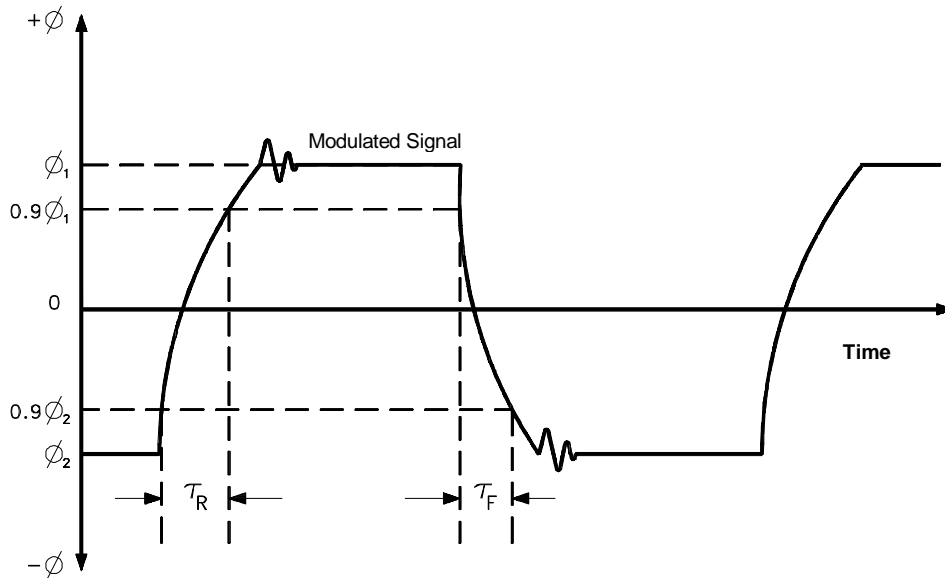


Figure 2.5*: Definition of Modulation Rise and Fall Times

Modulation symmetry (see Figure 2.6) shall be such that: $\frac{|\tau_1 - \tau_2|}{\tau_1 + \tau_2} \leq 0.05$

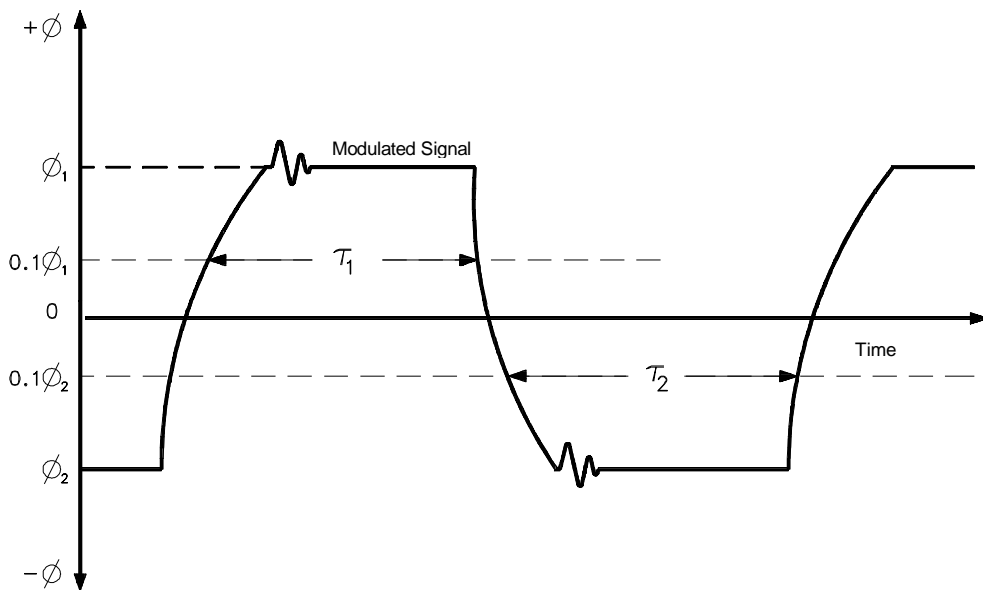


Figure 2.6*: Definition of Modulation Symmetry

* Figure not to scale.

2.3.7 Voltage Standing-Wave Ratio

The modulator and 406 MHz transmitter shall be able to meet all requirements, except for those in paragraph 2.3.2 (transmitter power output), at any VSWR between 1:1 and 3:1, and shall not be damaged by any load from open circuit to short circuit.

2.3.8 Maximum Continuous Transmission

The distress beacon shall be designed to limit any inadvertent continuous 406 MHz transmission to a maximum of 45 seconds.

- END OF SECTION 2 -

3. DIGITAL MESSAGE STRUCTURE

3.1 Basic Structure

The digital message which is transmitted by the 406 MHz beacon consists of:

- a) 112 bits for the short message; and
- b) 144 bits for the long message.

These bits are divided into five groups:

- (1) The first 24 bits transmitted, positions 1 through 24, are system bits; they are defined in section 2 and are used for bit and frame synchronization.
- (2) The following 61 bits, positions 25 through 85, are data bits. This bit group is referred to as the first protected data field (PDF-1). The first data bit (position 25) indicates if the message is short or long: "0" = short message, "1" = long message.
- (3) The following 21 bits, positions 86 through 106, are a Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem or BCH (82,61) error-correcting code. This bit group is referred to as the first BCH error-correcting field (BCH-1). This code is a shortened form of a BCH (127,106) triple error-correcting code, as described in Annex B. This code can detect and correct up to three bit errors in the 82 bits of (PDF-1 + BCH-1). The combination of PDF-1 and BCH-1 is referred to as the first protected field.
- (4) The following group consists of data bits, the number and definition of these bits depends on the message format, as follows:
 - a) Short message: the last 6 bits of the message in positions 107 through 112, these data bits are not protected. This bit group is referred to as the non-protected data field;
 - b) Long message: the following 26 bits of the message in positions 107 through 132. This bit group is referred to as the second protected data field (PDF-2).
- (5) The last 12 bits of the long message, positions 133 through 144, are a Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem or BCH (38,26) error-correcting code. This bit group is referred to as the second BCH error-correcting field (BCH-2). This code is a shortened form of a BCH (63,51) double error-correcting code, as described in Annex B. This code can detect and correct up to 2 bit errors in the 38 bits of (PDF-2 + BCH-2). The combination of PDF-2 and BCH-2 is referred to as the second protected field.

3.2 Beacon Coding

Beacon coding methods are defined in Annex A to this specification. Specific operational requirements for beacon coding, such as the self-test mode and the encoding of position data, are defined in section 4 of this specification.

Beacon message protocols that support encoded location information (e.g. User-Location, Standard Location and National Location) shall only be used in beacons that are designed to accept encoded location information from a navigation system.

The 15 hexadecimal characters that uniquely identify each 406 MHz beacon are called the beacon identification or beacon 15 Hex ID. This beacon identification comprises bits 26 to 85 of PDF-1. For location protocols, the position data bits in PDF-1 are set to the default values specified in Annex A. It is recommended that the beacon 15 Hex ID be permanently marked on the exterior of the beacon.

- END OF SECTION 3 -

4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 General

As explained in section 1.2, the environmental and operational requirements defined in this section are not intended to be exhaustive. They are minimum requirements, which may be complemented by national or international standards.

4.2 Thermal Environment

4.2.1 Operating Temperature Range

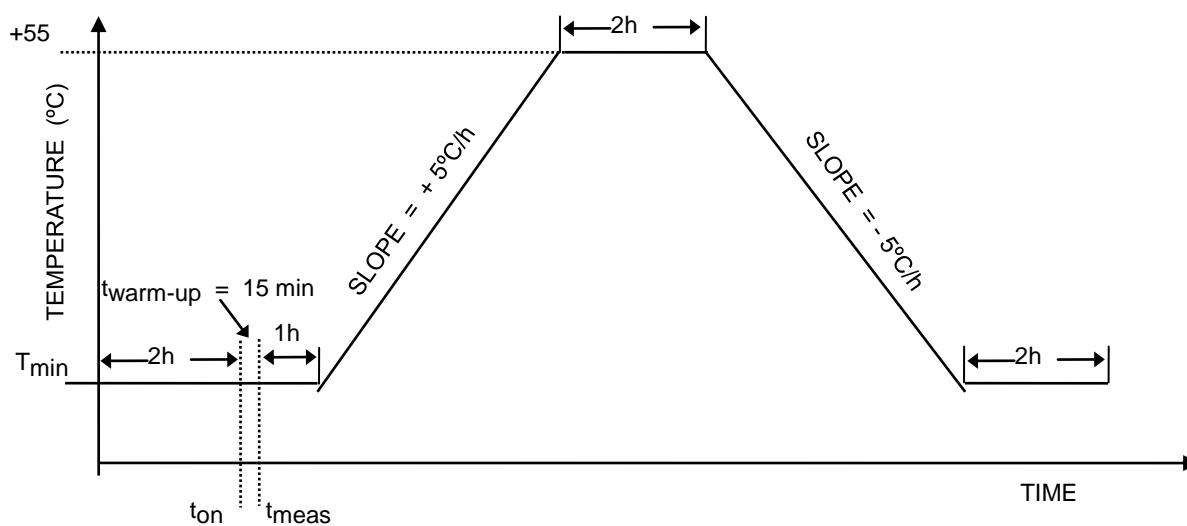
Two standard classes of operating temperature range are defined, inside which the system requirements of section 2 shall be met:

Class 1:	-40°C to +55°C
Class 2:	-20°C to +55°C

The operating temperature range shall be permanently marked on the beacon.

4.2.2 Temperature Gradient

All system requirements of section 2, including the frequency requirements defined in section 2.3.1, shall be met when the fully packaged beacon is subjected to the temperature gradient shown in Figure 4.1.



NOTES: T_{min} = -40°C (Class 1 beacon)
 T_{min} = -20°C (Class 2 beacon)
 t_{on} = beacon turn-on time after 2 hour "cold soak"
 t_{meas} = start time of frequency stability measurement ($t_{on} + 15$ min)

Figure 4.1: Temperature Gradient

4.2.3 Thermal Shock

All system requirements of section 2 shall be met, including the mean slope of the medium-term frequency stability measurements which shall not exceed 2.0 parts in 10^9 per minute, for measurements beginning 15 minutes after simultaneously activating the beacon and applying a thermal shock of 30°C within the specified operating temperature range of the beacon. Subsequently, system requirements shall continue to be met for a minimum period of two (2) hours.

4.3 Mechanical Environment

Beacons shall be submitted to vibration and shock tests consistent with their intended use.

Internationally-recognized standards such as RTCA/DO-183 for ELTs could be used by the national authorities.

4.4 Other Environmental Requirements

Other environmental requirements such as humidity tests, altitude tests, over/under pressure tests, waterproofness tests, sand and dust tests, fluids susceptibility tests, etc., may be defined by national authorities, preferably using internationally-recognized standards.

4.5 Operational Requirements

4.5.1 Duration of Continuous Operation

The minimum duration of continuous operation shall be at least 24 hours* at any temperature throughout the specified operating temperature range. This characteristic shall be permanently marked on the beacon.

4.5.2 Other Operational Requirements

Other operational requirements such as installation and maintenance methods, remote monitoring, activation methods on planes or boats, etc. may be defined by national authorities.

4.5.3 Auxiliary Radio-Locating Device

The distress beacon may incorporate an auxiliary radio-locating device at another frequency (121.5 MHz, 9 GHz SART, etc.) which is compatible with existing radio-locating equipment.

* For installations meeting IMO GMDSS requirements, a minimum operating lifetime of 48 hours at any temperature throughout the specified operating temperature range is necessary.

Any such auxiliary radio-locating device must satisfy all the national performance standards applicable to radio-locating devices at the selected auxiliary frequency.

4.5.4 Beacon Self-Test Mode

All beacons shall include a self-test mode of operation.

In the self-test mode beacons shall transmit a digital message encoded in accordance with Annex A to this specification. The content of the self-test message shall always provide the beacon 15 Hex ID, except for location protocol beacons when transmitting a GNSS self-test message encoded with location data.

In the self-test mode the signal must have a frame synchronization pattern of 011010000. This bit pattern complements the last 8 bits of the normal frame synchronization pattern so that this test burst will not be processed by the satellite equipment.

The complete self-test transmission must be limited to one burst only. The maximum duration of the self-test mode transmission should be 440 ms (+1%) for a short message and 520 ms (+1%) for a long message. If a 440 ms transmission is used for beacons encoded with the long format messages, it is recommended that the message be truncated without changing the format flag bit.

The self-test mode shall be activated by a separate switch position

The self-test function shall perform an internal check and provide distinct indication that:

- a) the self-test mode has been initiated;
- b) RF power is being emitted at 406 MHz and at 121.5 MHz, if applicable;
- c) the internal check has passed successfully, or has failed; and
- d) the beacon battery may not have sufficient energy to support beacon operation for the declared operating lifetime.⁽¹⁾

The beacon shall be designed to ensure an automatic termination of the self-test mode immediately after completion of the self-test cycle and indication of the self-test results.

For location protocol beacons the content of the encoded position data field of the self-test message shall be the default values specified in Annex A. Additionally, location protocol beacons may optionally provide for the transmission of a GNSS self-test message encoded with location data.

⁽¹⁾ Only mandatory to new beacon models submitted for type approval testing after 1 November 2015.

Location protocol beacons which provide for the transmission of an encoded position in a GNSS self-test message shall:

- a) activate the GNSS self-test mode via a distinct operation from the normal self-test mode, but the GNSS self-test mode may be activated via the same self-test switch(es) or operation provided that it shall require a separate, deliberate action by the user that would limit the likelihood of inadvertent activation, and shall not result in more than a single self-test burst;
- b) provide for that in the case of internal GNSS receivers powered by the primary⁽¹⁾ beacon battery the number of GNSS self-tests shall be limited by the beacon design to prevent inadvertent battery depletion;
- c) provide a distinct indication to register successful completion or failure of the GNSS self-test;
- d) provide, for beacons with internal navigation devices:
 - a separate distinct indication that the limited number of GNSS self-test attempts has been attained, which shall be immediately indicated to the user once the GNSS Self-test has been initiated,
 - once the GNSS Self-test limit has been reached, further GNSS Self-test activations shall not result in any RF-transmissions or further GNSS receiver power drain;
- e) ensure that the duration of the GNSS self test is limited to a maximum time duration set by the manufacturer, noting that:
 - in the case where the beacon fails to encode the location into the 406 MHz message within this time limit the GNSS self-test shall cease, the beacon shall indicate a GNSS self-test failure and may transmit a single self-test burst with default location data,
 - in the case where the beacon encodes the location into the 406 MHz message within this time limit the GNSS self-test shall cease at that time (before the time limit is reached), indicate a GNSS self-test pass and may transmit a single self-test burst containing the valid location data; and
- f) include instructions for the GNSS self-test in the Beacon Instruction Manual which shall include a clear warning on the use and limitations of this function, noting that instructions for the GNSS self-test shall not be included on the beacon itself.

⁽¹⁾ The primary battery is the battery which is powering the 406 MHz function.

4.5.5 Encoded Position Data*

4.5.5.1 General

Beacon position data, obtained from a navigation device internal or external to the beacon, may be encoded in the beacon message. Position data can be encoded in either the PDF-2 part of the message, or in both PDF-1 and PDF-2 parts of the message.

Three levels of position resolution can be encoded in the beacon message:

- position data with resolution of 4 seconds in PDF-2, given as an offset of the position data provided in PDF-1 with a resolution of either 15 minutes or 2 minutes;
- position data with resolution of 4 minutes in PDF-2, together with any of the user protocol identification methods used in PDF-1; and
- position data in the short message with a resolution of either 15 minutes or 2 minutes, together with a subset of the beacon identification methods (i.e. with shortened identification data).

Operation or failure of an internal or external navigation device providing position data to the beacon shall not degrade beacon performance.

4.5.5.2 Message Content and Timing

Position data shall be encoded into the beacon message according to one of the methods specified in Annex A. The identification data and encoded position data are protected by a BCH error-correcting code. A 21-bit BCH code protects the data of the first protected field (PDF-1 and BCH-1) and a 12-bit BCH code protects the data of the second protected field (PDF-2 and BCH-2). The BCH codes shall always match the message content. The beacon shall recompute these codes each time the message content is changed.

The beacon shall commence transmissions upon activation even if no valid position data are available. Until valid data is available, the content of the encoded position data field of the message shall be the default values specified in Annex A. The first input of position data into the beacon message shall occur as soon as valid data is available. If the beacon has the capability to provide updated position data, subsequent transmissions of the updated position shall not occur more frequently than every 5 minutes.

If, after providing valid data, the navigation input fails or is not available, the beacon message shall retain the last valid position for 4 hours (± 5 min) after the last valid position data input. After 4 hours the encoded position shall be set to the default values specified in Annex A.

* ELTs carried to satisfy the requirements of ICAO Annex 6, Parts I, II and III shall operate in accordance with ICAO Annex 10.

When the beacon radiates a 406 MHz signal in the self-test mode, the content of the encoded position of the self-test message shall be set to the default values specified in Annex A, except for location protocol beacons when transmitting an optional GNSS self-test when the beacon shall radiate a single self-test message with encoded position.

4.5.5.3 Internal Navigation Device Performance

An internal navigation device shall be capable of global operation and shall conform to an applicable international standard. An internal navigation device shall incorporate self-check features to ensure that erroneous position data is not encoded into the beacon message. The self-check features shall prevent position data from being encoded into the beacon message unless minimum performance criteria are met. These criteria could include the proper internal functioning of the device, the presence of a sufficient number of navigation signals, sufficient quality of the signals, and sufficiently low geometric dilution of precision.

The distance between the position provided by the navigation device, at the time of the position update, and the true beacon position shall not exceed 500 m for beacons transmitting the Standard or National location protocols, or 5.25 km for beacons transmitting the User-Location protocol. The encoded position data shall be provided in the WGS 84 or GTRF geodetic reference systems.

The internal navigation device shall provide valid data within 10 minutes after its activation.

Internal navigation device cold start shall be forced at every beacon activation. Cold start refers to the absence of time dependent or position dependent data in memory, which might affect the acquisition of the GNSS position.

4.5.5.4 External Navigation Device Input

It is recommended that beacons, which are designed to accept data from an external navigation device, be compatible with an applicable international standard, such as the IEC Standard on Digital Interfaces (IEC Publication 61162).

Features should be provided to ensure that erroneous position data is not encoded into the beacon message.

For a beacon designed to operate with an external navigation device, if appropriate navigation data input is present, the beacon shall produce a digital message with the properly encoded position data and BCH code(s) within 1 minute after its activation.

If a beacon is designed to accept position data from an external navigation device prior to beacon activation, navigation data input should be provided at intervals not longer than:

- 20 minutes for EPIRBs and PLBs; or
- 1 minute for ELTs.

4.5.6 Beacon Activation

The beacon should be designed to prevent inadvertent activation.

After activation, the beacon shall not transmit a 406 MHz distress message until at least one repetition period (as defined in section 2.2.1) has elapsed.

– END OF SECTION 4 –

**ANNEXES
TO THE SPECIFICATION FOR
COSPAS-SARSAT
406 MHz DISTRESS BEACONS**

ANNEX A**BEACON CODING****A1 GENERAL****A1.1 Summary**

This annex defines the 406 MHz beacon digital message coding. The digital message is divided into various bit fields as follows:

Short Message Format (see Figure A1)

<u>Bit Field Name</u>	<u>Bit Field Location</u>
1. Bit synchronization	bit 1 through bit 15
2. Frame synchronization	bit 16 through bit 24
3. First protected data field (PDF-1)	bit 25 through bit 85
4. First BCH error correcting field (BCH-1)	bit 86 through bit 106
5. Non-protected data field	bit 107 through bit 112

Long Message Format (see Figure A2)

<u>Bit Field Name</u>	<u>Bit Field Location</u>
1. Bit synchronization	bit 1 through bit 15
2. Frame synchronization	bit 16 through bit 24
3. First protected data field (PDF-1)	bit 25 through bit 85
4. First BCH error correcting field (BCH-1)	bit 86 through bit 106
5. Second protected data field (PDF-2)	bit 107 through bit 132
6. Second BCH error correcting field (BCH-2)	bit 133 through bit 144

The bit synchronization and frame synchronization fields are defined in sections 2.2.4.1 and 2.2.4.2, respectively.

The first protected data field (PDF-1) and the non-protected data field of the short message are defined in section 3.1 and section A2 of this Annex, and shown in Figures A1, A3 and A4.

The first protected data field (PDF-1) and the second protected data field (PDF-2) of the long message are defined in section 3.1 and section A3 of this Annex, and shown in Figures A2, A5, A6, A7, A8 and A9.

The BCH error correcting fields BCH-1 and BCH-2 fields are defined in section 3.1 and the corresponding 21 bit BCH error-correcting code and 12 bit BCH error-correcting code are described at Annex B.

A1.2 Message Format Flag, Protocol Flag, and Country Code

The bit allocations for the message format flag, protocol flag and country code are identical in all beacon protocols. They are assigned in PDF-1 of the short and the long messages as follows:

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (F)
26	protocol flag (P)
27-36	country code

A1.2.1 Format Flag

The format flag (bit 25) shows whether the message is short or long using the following code:

F=0	short format
F=1	long format

A1.2.2 Protocol Flag

The protocol flag (bit 26) indicates which type of protocol is used to define the structure of encoded data, according to the following code:

P=0	standard location protocols or national location protocol
P=1	user protocols or user-location protocols.

The various protocols are identified by a specific protocol code, as described in section A1.3.

A1.2.3 Country Code

Bits 27-36 designate a three-digit decimal country code number expressed in binary notation. Country codes are based on the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Maritime Identification Digit (MID) country code available on the ITU website (www.itu.int/cgi-bin/htsh/glad/cga_mids.sh). National administrations allocated more than one MID code may opt to use only one of these codes. However, when the 6 trailing digits of a MMSI are used to form the unique beacon identification, the country code shall always correspond to the first 3 digits of the MMSI code.

For all types of protocols, except the test protocols, the country code designates the country of beacon registration, where additional information can be obtained from a data base.

A1.3 Protocol Codes

Each coding protocol is identified by a unique protocol code defined as follows:

- 3-bit code in bits 37 to 39 for user and user-location protocols;
- 4-bit code in bits 37 to 40 for standard location and national location protocols.

Table A1 shows the combinations of the format flag and the protocol flag which identify each category of coding protocols. The protocol codes assignments are summarized in Table A2.

Table A1: Format Flag and Protocol Flag Combinations

Format Flag (bit 25) → Protocol Flag (bit 26) ↓	0 (short)	1 (long)
0 (protocol code: bits 37-40)	Not Used	Standard Location Protocols National Location Protocol RLS Location Protocols
1 (protocol code: bits 37-39)	User Protocols	User Protocols User-Location Protocols

Figure A1: Data Fields of the Short Message Format

	Bit Synchronization	Frame Synchronization	First Protected Data Field (PDF-1)				BCH-1	Non-Protected Data Field
Unmodulated Carrier (160 ms)	Bit Synchronization Pattern	Frame Synchronization Pattern	Format Flag	Protocol Flag	Country Code	Identification or Identification plus Position	21-Bit BCH Code	Emergency Code/ National Use or Supplement. Data
Bit No.	1-15	16-24	25	26	27-36	37-85	86-106	107-112
	15 bits	9 bits	1 bit	1 bit	10 bits	49 bits	21 bits	6 bits

Figure A2: Data Fields of the Long Message Format

	Bit Synchronization	Frame Synchronization	First Protected Data Field (PDF-1)				BCH-1	Second Protected Data Field (PDF-2)	BCH-2
Unmodulated Carrier (160 ms)	Bit Synchronization Pattern	Frame Synchronization Pattern	Format Flag	Protocol Flag	Country Code	Identification or Identification plus Position	21-Bit BCH Code	Supplementary and Position or National Use Data	12-Bit BCH Code
Bit No.	1-15	16-24	25	26	27-36	37-85	86-106	107-132	133-144
	15 bits	9 bits	1 bit	1 bit	10 bits	49 bits	21 bits	26 bits	12 bits

Table A2: Protocol Codes Assignments

<u>A2-A: User and User-Location Protocols</u>		(F=0, P=1) short message
		(F=1, P=1) long message
		Protocol Codes
		(Bits 37 - 39)
1.	EPIRB - Maritime User Protocol: (MMSI, 6 digits)	010
	(radio call sign, 6 characters)	010
2.	EPIRB - Radio Call Sign User Protocol	110
3.	ELT - Aviation User Protocol (aircraft registration markings)	001
4.	Serial User Protocol:	011
	bits 40, 41, 42 used to identify beacon type:	
	000 ELTs with serial identification number;	
	001 ELTs with aircraft operator designator & serial number;	
	010 float free EPIRBs with serial identification number;	
	100 non float free EPIRBs with serial identification number;	
	110 PLBs with serial identification number;	
	011 ELTs with aircraft 24-bit address;	
	101 & 111 spares.	
	bit 43 = 0: serial identification number is assigned nationally; or	
	bit 43 = 1: identification data include the C/S type approval certificate number.	
5.	Test User Protocol	111
6.	Orbitography Protocol	000
7.	National User Protocol *	100
8.	Spare	101
 <u>A2-B: Standard Location and National Location Protocols</u>		(F=1, P=0) long message
		Protocol Codes
		(Bits 37 - 40)
<u>Standard Location Protocols</u>		
1.	EPIRB - MMSI/Location Protocol	0010
2.	ELT - 24-bit Address/Location Protocol	0011
3.	Serial Location Protocols	
	a) ELT - serial	0100
	b) ELT - aircraft operator designator	0101
	c) EPIRB-serial	0110
	d) PLB-serial	0111
4.	Ship Security	1100
5.	<u>National Location Protocol</u>	
	a) ELT	1000
	b) EPIRB	1010
	c) PLB	1011
6.	<u>Test location Protocols</u>	
	a) Standard Test Location Protocol	1110
	b) National Test Location Protocol	1111
7.	RLS Location Protocol	1101
8.	Reserved (orbitography)	0000, 0001
9.	Spare	1001

* The National User Protocol has certain bits which are nationally defined, as described in section A2.8.

A2 USER PROTOCOLS

This section defines the user protocol message formats which can be used to encode the beacon identification and other data in the message transmitted by a 406 MHz distress beacon.

A2.1 Structure of User Protocols

The user protocols have the following structure:

<u>bits</u>	<u>usage</u>
25	format flag (short message=0, long message =1)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	protocol code
40-83	identification data
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 37-39 in the protocol code field designate one of the user protocol codes as listed in Table A2-A, and indicate how the remaining bits of identification data are encoded/decoded.

Bits 40-83 are used to encode the identification data of the beacon and, together with the protocol flag, the country code, the protocol code, and bits 84-85, shall form a unique identification for each beacon, i.e. the beacon 15 Hex ID. They will be discussed separately for each user protocol.

Bits 84-85 are used to indicate for all user protocols excluding the orbitography protocol, the type of auxiliary radio-locating device(s) forming part of the particular beacon. The assignment of bits is as follows:

<u>bits 84-85</u>	<u>auxiliary radio-locating device type</u>
00	no auxiliary radio-locating device
01	121.5 MHz
10	maritime 9 GHz Search and Rescue Radar Transponder (SART)
11	other auxiliary radio-locating device(s)

If other auxiliary radio-locating device(s) is (are) used in addition to 121.5 MHz, the code for 121.5 MHz (i.e. 01) should be used.

The bit assignments for user protocols, in PDF-1 of the 406 MHz beacon digital message, are summarized in Figure A3.

Figure A3: Bit Assignment for the First Protected Data Field (PDF-1) of User Protocols

1. MARITIME USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40	81	82	83	84	85					
.....	0	1	Country Code			0	1	0	MMSI or Radio Call Sign (42 bits)				0	0	R	L	
2. RADIO CALL SIGN USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40	81	82	83	84	85					
.....	0	1	Country Code			1	1	0	Radio Call Sign (42 bits)				0	0	R	L	
3. SERIAL USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40	42	43	44	73	74	83	84	85		
.....	0	1	Country Code			0	1	1	T	T	T	C	Serial Number and other Data		C/S Cert. No or National Use	R	L
4. AVIATION USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40	81	82	83	84	85					
.....	0	1	Country Code			0	0	1	Aircraft Registration Marking (42 bits)				EN ¹	R	L		
5. NATIONAL USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40							85			
.....	F	1	Country Code			1	0	0	National Use (46 bits)								
6. TEST USER PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40							85			
.....	F	1	Country Code			1	1	1	Test Beacon Data (46 bits)								
7. ORBITOGRAPHY PROTOCOL																	
Bits	25	26	27	36	37	39	40							85			
.....	F	1	Country Code			0	0	0	Orbitography Data (46 bits)								

Notes: RL = Auxiliary radio-locating device (see section A2.1)

TTT = 000 - ELT with serial number 010 - float free EPIRB with serial number
 011 - ELT with 24-bit aircraft address 100 - non float free EPIRB with serial number
 001 - ELT with aircraft operator 110 - personal locator beacon (PLB) with serial number
 designator and serial number

C = C/S Type Approval Certificate Flag:
 "1" = C/S Type Approval Certificate number encoded in bits 74 to 83
 "0" = other national use

F = Format Flag ("0" = short message, "1" = long message)

EN = Specific ELT number on designated aircraft (see section A2.4)¹

¹ Effective as of 1 November 2011.

Table A3: Modified-Baudot Code

Letter	Code		Letter	Code		Figure	Code	
	MSB	LSB		MSB	LSB		MSB	LSB
A	111000		N	100110		()*	100100	
B	110011		O	100011		(-)**	011000	
C	101110		P	101101		/	010111	
D	110010		Q	111101		0	001101	
E	110000		R	101010		1	011101	
F	110110		S	110100		2	011001	
G	101011		T	100001		3	010000	
H	100101		U	111100		4	001010	
I	101100		V	101111		5	000001	
J	111010		W	111001		6	010101	
K	111110		X	110111		7	011100	
L	101001		Y	110101		8	001100	
M	100111		Z	110001		9	000011	

MSB: most significant bit

LSB: least significant bit

* Space

** Hyphen

Note: The modified-Baudot code is used to encode alphanumeric characters in EPIRB messages containing MMSI or radio call sign identification, and in ELTs containing the aircraft registration marking or the 3-letter aircraft operator designator.

A2.2 Maritime User Protocol

The maritime user protocol has the following structure:

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (=0)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=010)
40-75	radio call sign or trailing 6 digits of MMSI
76-81	specific beacon number
82-83	spare (=00)
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 40-75 designate the radio call sign or the last 6 digits of the 9 digit maritime mobile service identity (MMSI) using the modified-Baudot code shown in Table A3.

This code enables 6 characters to be encoded using 36 bits ($6 \times 6 = 36$). This data will be right justified with a modified-Baudot space (100100) being used where no character exists. If all characters are digits, the entry is interpreted as the trailing 6 digits of the MMSI.

Bits 76 to 81 are used to identify specific beacons on the same vessel (the first or only float free beacon shall be coded with a modified-Baudot zero (001101); additional beacons shall be numbered consecutively using modified-Baudot characters 1 to 9 and A to Z).

The maritime user and the radio call sign user protocols may be used for beacons that require coding with a radio call sign. The maritime user protocol may be used for radio call signs of 6 or fewer characters. Radio call signs of 7 characters must be encoded using the radio call sign user protocol.

A2.3 Radio Call Sign User Protocol

The radio call sign user protocol is intended to accommodate a vessel's radio call sign of up to seven characters, where letters may be used only in the first four characters, thereby complying with the ITU practice on formation of radio call signs.

The radio call sign user protocol has the following structure:

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (=0)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=110)
40-75	radio call sign
• 40-63	first 4 characters (modified-Baudot)
• 64-75	last 3 characters (binary-coded decimal)
76-81	specific beacon number
82-83	spare (=00)
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 40 to 75 contain the radio call sign of up to 7 characters. Radio call signs of fewer than 7 characters should be left justified in the radio call sign field (bits 40-75) and padded with "space" (1010) characters in the binary-coded decimal field (bits 64-75).

Bits 76 to 81 are used to identify specific beacons on the same vessel (the first or only float free beacon shall be coded with a modified-Baudot zero (001101); additional beacons shall be numbered consecutively using modified-Baudot characters 1 to 9 and A to Z).

A2.4 Aviation User Protocol

The aviation user protocol has the following structure:

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (=0)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=001)
40-81	aircraft registration marking
82-83	specific ELT number ¹
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 40-81 designate the aircraft registration marking which is encoded using the modified-Baudot code shown in Table A3. This code enables 7 characters to be encoded using 42 bits (6x7=42). This data will be right justified with a modified-Baudot space (100100) being used where no character exists.

Bits 82-83 are used to create a unique ELT identification when several ELTs coded with the Aviation User protocol are installed on the same aircraft. "00" indicates the first ELT on the aircraft coded with this protocol and "01", "10" and "11" identify additional ELTs, all coded with the Aviation User protocol. ¹

A2.5 Serial User Protocol

The serial user protocol is intended to permit the manufacture of beacons whose 15 Hex ID will be identified in a data base giving specifics about the unit. The following types of serial identification data can be encoded in the beacon:

- serial number
- 24-bit aircraft address number
- aircraft operator designator and a serial number.

Bits 40-42 indicate the beacon type with serial identification data encoded, as follows:

000	indicates an aviation ELT serial number is encoded in bits 44-63
010	indicates a maritime float free EPIRB serial number is encoded in bits 44-63
100	indicates a maritime non float free EPIRB serial number is encoded in bits 44-63
110	indicates a personal locator beacon (PLB) serial number is encoded in bits 44-63
011	indicates the aircraft 24-bit address is encoded in bits 44-67 and specific ELT number in bits 68-73 if several ELTs, encoded with the same 24 bit address, are carried in the same aircraft
001	indicates an aircraft operator designator and a serial number are encoded in bits 44-61 and 62-73, respectively.

Bit 43 is a flag bit to indicate that the Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number is encoded.

¹ Effective as of 1 November 2011.

If bit 43 is set to 1:

- bits 64-73 should either be set to all 0s or allocated for national use and control (and will be made public when assigned by the responsible administration) or used as defined for coding the aircraft 24-bit address or aircraft operator designator;
- bits 74-83 should be encoded with the Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number which is assigned by the Cospas-Sarsat Secretariat for each beacon model approved according to the type approval procedure of document C/S T.007. The certificate number is to be encoded in binary notation with the least significant bit on the right.

If bit 43 is set to 0:

- bits 64-83 are for national use and control (and will be made public when assigned by the responsible administration) or used as defined for coding the aircraft 24-bit address or aircraft operator designator.

Details of each type of serial identification data are given hereunder.

A2.5.1 Serial Number

The serial user protocol using a serial number encoded in the beacon message has the following structure:

Bits	25	26	27	36	37	40	44	63	64	73	74	83	85										
			Country																				
	0	1	Code		0	1	1	T	T	T	C	Serial Number		All "0" or		C/S cert. No.		Nat. Use		or Nat. Use		R	L

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (= 0)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=011)
40-42	beacon type (=000, 010, 100 or 110)
43	flag bit for Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number
44-63	serial number
64-73	all 0s or national use
74-83	C/S type approval certificate number or national use
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 44-63 designate a serial identification code number ranging from 0 to 1,048,575 (i.e. $2^{20}-1$) expressed in binary notation, with the least significant bit on the right.

This serial number encoded in the beacon message is not necessarily the same as the production serial number of the beacon.

A2.5.2 Aircraft 24-bit Address

The serial user protocol using the aircraft 24-bit address has the following structure:

Bits	25	26	27	36	37	40	44	67	68	73	74	83	85
	0	1		0	1	0	1					R	L
	Country Code			user protocol code (=011)			Aircraft 24-bit Address	Additional ELT No.s		C/S Cert.No. or Nat. Use			

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (= 0)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=011)
40-42	beacon type (=011)
43	flag bit for Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number
44-67	aircraft 24-bit address
68-73	specific ELT number, if several ELTs encoded with the same 24-bit address are carried in the same aircraft
74-83	C/S type approval certificate number or national use
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 44-67 are a 24-bit binary number assigned to the aircraft. Bits 68-73 contain the 6-bit specific ELT number, in binary notation with the least significant bit on the right, which is an order number of the ELT in the aircraft or default to "0" when only one ELT is carried; the purpose of this specific number is to produce different 15 Hex numbers containing the same 24-bit address.

A2.5.3 Aircraft Operator Designator and Serial Number

The serial user protocol using the aircraft operator designator and serial number has the following structure:

Bits	25	26	27	36	37	40	44	61	62	73	74	83	85
	0	1		0	1	0	0					R	L
	Country Code			user protocol code (=011)			Operator 3-letter Designator	Serial Number		C/S Cert. No. or Nat. Use			

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (=0)
27-36	country code
37-39	user protocol code (=011)
40-42	beacon type (=001)
43	flag bit for Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number
44-61	aircraft operator designator
62-73	serial number assigned by operator
74-83	C/S type approval certificate number or national use
84-85	auxiliary radio-locating device type(s)

Bits 44-61 are a 3-letter aircraft operator designator from the list* of "Designators for Aircraft Operating Agencies, Aeronautical Authorities and Services" published by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The 3 letters are encoded using the modified-Baudot code of Table A3.

Bits 62 to 73 are a serial number (in the range of 1 up to 4095) as designated by the aircraft operator, encoded in binary notation, with the least significant bit on the right.

A2.6 Test User Protocol

The test user protocol will be used for demonstrations, type approval, national tests, training exercises, etc.. Mission Control Centres (MCCs) will not forward messages coded with this protocol unless requested by the authority conducting the test.

The test user protocol has the following structure:

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (short message = 0, long message = 1)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	test user protocol code (=111)
40-85	national use

2.7 Orbitography Protocol

The orbitography protocol is for use by special system calibration transmitters and is intended for use only by operators of the Local User Terminals. Therefore, it is not further described in this document.

* The list of designators, comprising about 3000 operating agencies, authorities or services world-wide, is published by ICAO in document 8585, and can be purchased from ICAO in printed and electronic form.

A2.8 National User Protocol

The national user protocol is a special coding format having certain data fields, indicated as "national use", which are defined and controlled by the national administration of the particular country which is coded into the country code field.

The national user protocol may be either a short or a long message, as indicated by the format flag (bit 25). The correct BCH code(s) must be encoded in bits 86-106, and in bits 133-144 if a long message is transmitted.

The national user protocol has the following structure:

Bits	25	26	27	36	37	40	85	86	106	107	132	133	144
	F	1	Code	1	0	0							
	Country			National Use			BCH Code			National Use			BCH Code
	(46 bits)			(21 bits)			(26 bits)			(12 bits)			

<u>Bits</u>	<u>Usage</u>
25	format flag (short message =0, long message =1)
26	protocol flag (=1)
27-36	country code
37-39	national user protocol code (=100)
40-85	national use
86-106	21-bit BCH code
107-112	national use
113-132	national use (if long message)
133-144	12-bit BCH code (if long message)

Once the beacon has been activated, the content of the message in bits 1 to 106 must remain fixed, but bits 107 onwards are permitted to be changed periodically, provided the correct 12-bit BCH code is also recomputed and that such changes do not occur more frequently than once every 20 minutes.

It should be noted that distress alert messages encoded with the national user protocol can be passed within the Cospas-Sarsat System only as hexadecimal data, and the content of the message can only be interpreted by the appropriate national administration.

A2.9 Non-Protected Data Field

The non-protected data field consists of bits 107 to 112, which can be encoded with emergency code / national use data as described below. However, when neither the emergency code nor the national use data have been implemented, nor such data entered, the following default coding should be used for bits 107 to 112:

000000: for beacons that can be activated only manually, i.e.
bit 108 = 0 (see below)

010000: for beacons that can be activated both manually and automatically, i.e. bit 108 =
1 (see below).

Bit 107 is a flag bit that should be automatically set to (=1) if emergency code data has been entered in bits 109 to 112, as defined below.

Bit 108 indicates the method of activation (the switching mechanism) that has been built into the beacon:

bit 108 set to (=0) indicates that a switch must be manually set to “on” after the time of the distress to activate the beacon;

bit 108 set to (=1) indicates that the beacon can be activated either manually or automatically.

A float-free beacon shall have bit 108 set to 1.

A2.9.1 Maritime Emergency code

The emergency code is an optional feature that may be incorporated in a beacon to permit the user to enter data in the emergency code field (bits 109-112) after beacon activation of any maritime protocol (i.e. maritime user protocol, maritime serial user protocols, and radio call sign user protocol). If data is entered in bits 109 to 112 after activation, then bit 107 should be automatically set to (=1) and bits 109 to 112 should be set to an appropriate maritime emergency code shown in Table A4. If a beacon is pre-programmed, bits 109 to 112 should be coded as "unspecified distress" (i.e. 0000).

A2.9.2 Non-Maritime Emergency code

The emergency code is an optional feature that may be incorporated in a beacon to permit the user to enter data in the emergency code field (bits 109-112) of any non-maritime protocol (i.e. aviation user protocol, serial user aviation and personal protocols, or other spare protocols). If data is entered in bits 109 to 112, then bit 107 should be automatically set to (=1) and bits 109 to 112 should be set to an appropriate non-maritime emergency code shown in Table A5.

Table A4: Maritime Emergency Codes in Accordance with the Modified ⁽¹⁾ IMO Nature of Distress Indication

IMO Indication ⁽²⁾	Binary Code	Usage
1	0001	Fire/explosion
2	0010	Flooding
3	0011	Collision
4	0100	Grounding
5	0101	Listing, in danger of capsizing
6	0110	Sinking
7	0111	Disabled and adrift
8	0000	Unspecified distress ⁽³⁾
9	1000	Abandoning ship
	1001 to 1111	Spare (could be used in future for assistance desired or other information to facilitate the rescue if necessary)

- ⁽¹⁾ Modification applies only to code "1111", which is used as a "spare" instead of as the "test" code.
⁽²⁾ IMO indication is an emergency code number, it is different from the binary encoded number.
⁽³⁾ If no emergency code data has been entered, bit 107 remains set to (=0).

Table A5: Non-Maritime Emergency Codes

Bits	Usage ⁽¹⁾
109	No fire (=0); fire (=1)
110	No medical help (=0); medical help required (=1)
111	Not disabled (=0); disabled (=1)
112	Spare (=0)

- ⁽¹⁾ If no emergency code data has been entered, bit 107 remains set to (=0).

A2.9.3 National Use

When bit 107 is set to (=0), codes (0001) through (1111) for bits 109 to 112 may be used for national use and should be set in accordance with the protocol of an appropriate national authority.

Figure A4: Summary of User Protocols Coding Options

b 25:	Message format flag:	0 = short message, 1 = long message			
b 26:	Protocol flag:	1 = User protocols			
b 27 - b 36:	Country code number:	3 digits, as listed in Appendix 43 of the ITU Radio Regulations			
b 37 - b 39:	User protocol code:	000 = Orbitography 001 = Aviation 010 = Maritime 011 = Serial	110 = Radio call sign 111 = Test 100 = National 101 = Spare		
b 37 - b 39:	010 = Maritime user	110 = Radio call sign user	011 = Serial user	001 = Aviation user	100 = National User
b 40 - b 75:	Trailing 6 digits of MMSI or radio call sign (modified-Baudot)	b 40 - b 63: First four characters (modified-Baudot)	b 40 - 42: Beacon type 000 = Aviation 001 = Aircraft Operator 011 = Aircraft Address 010 = Maritime (float free) 100 = Maritime (non float free) 110 = Personal	b 40 - b 81: Aircraft Registration Marking (modified - Baudot)	b 40 - 85: National use
		b 64 - b 75: Last three characters (binary coded decimal)	b 43: C/S Certificate flag b 44 - b 73: Serial No. and other data		
b 76 - b 81:	Specific beacon (modified-Baudot)	b 76 - b 81: Specific beacon (modified-Baudot)	b 74 - b 83: C/S Cert. No. or National use		
b 82 - b 83:	00 = Spare	b 82 - b 83: 00 = Spare		b 82 - b 83: Specific ELT number ¹	
b 84 - 85:	Auxiliary radio-locating device type(s):	00 = No Auxiliary radio-locating device 01 = 121.5 MHz 10 = Maritime locating: 9 GHz SART 11 = Other auxiliary radio-locating device(s)			
b 86 - b 106:	BCH code:	21-bit error-correcting code for bits 25 to 85			
b 107:	Emergency code use of b 109 - b 112:	0 = National use, undefined (default = 0) 1 = Emergency code flag			b 107 - 112: National use
b 108:	Activation type:	0 = Manual activation only 1 = Automatic and manual activation			
b 109 - b 112:	Nature of distress:	Maritime emergency codes (see Table A.4) (default = 0000) Non-maritime emergency codes (see Table A5) (default = 0000)			

¹ Effective as of 1 November 2011.

A3 LOCATION PROTOCOLS

This section defines the protocols which can be used with the 406 MHz beacon message formats for encoding beacon position data, as well as the beacon identification data, in the digital message transmitted by a 406 MHz distress beacon.

A3.1 Summary

Four types of location protocols are defined for use with the long message[†], as shown in Figure A5.

User-Location Protocols. These location protocols are for use with the long message format. The beacon identification data is provided in PDF-1 by one of the user protocols defined in section A2 (see Figure A3). Position data is provided as latitude and longitude, to 4-minute resolution, encoded into PDF-2.

Standard Location Protocols. These location protocols are for use with the long message format. The beacon identification data is provided in a standardized format in 24 bits of PDF-1. Position data to 15-minute resolution is also given in PDF-1, with position offsets to 4-second resolution in PDF-2.

National Location Protocol. This location protocol is for use with the long message format. The beacon identification data is provided in a nationally-defined format in 18 bits of PDF-1. Position data, to 2-minute resolution, is given in PDF-1, with position offsets to 4-second resolution in PDF-2.

Return Link Service (RLS) Location Protocol[‡]. This location protocol is for use with the long message format. The beacon identification data is provided in 18 bits of PDF-1 where the first two bits define the beacon type and the remaining 16 bits are nationally defined. Position data, to 2-minute resolution, is given in PDF-1, with position offsets to 4-second resolution in PDF-2.

A3.2 Default Values in Position Data

The following default values shall be used in all encoded position data fields of the location protocols, when no valid data is available:

- a) all bits in degrees fields set to "1", with N/S, E/W flags set to "0";
- b) all bits in the minutes fields set to "0", with Δ signs set to "1"; and
- c) all bits in the seconds fields set to "1" (the value "1111" = 60 sec is out of range).

[†] Cospas-Sarsat no longer permits the use of short format location protocols. Information on these protocols is available in C/S T.001, Issue 3- Revision 7.

[‡] These protocols will be effective as of 1 November 2015.

This pattern shall also be transmitted if the beacon radiates a 406 MHz message in the self-test mode. Additionally, if a location protocol beacon includes an optional GNSS self-test and this fails to provide a valid location to encode into the transmitted self-test message, then the beacon may radiate a single self-test message with the above default data. However if a location protocol beacon with optional GNSS self-test obtains a location, then the beacon may radiate a single self-test message with encoded position.

Figure A5: Outline of Location Protocols

U s e r - L o c a t i o n P r o t o c o l s									
bit 26	bits 27-39	bits 40-83		bits 84-85	bits 86-106	bit 107	bits 108-132		bits 133-144
1	Identification Data (44 bits)		Radio-locating Device	21-Bit BCH code	Posit. Data Source	Position Data to 4 min Resolution (25 bits)		12-Bit BCH code

S t a n d a r d L o c a t i o n P r o t o c o l s							
bit 26	bits 27-40	bits 41-64	bits 65-85	bits 86-106	bits 107-112	bits 113-132	bits 133-144
0	Identification Data (24 bits)	Position Data to 15 min Resolution (21 bits)	21-Bit BCH code	Supplementary Data	Position Data to 4 sec Resolution (20 bits)	12-Bit BCH code

N a t i o n a l L o c a t i o n P r o t o c o l								
bit 26	bits 27-40	bits 41-58	bits 59-85	bits 86-106	bits 107-112	bits 113-126	bits 127-132	bits 133-144
0	Identification Data (18 bits)	Position Data to 2 min Resolution (27 bits)	21-Bit BCH code	Supplementary Data	Position Data to 4 sec Resolution (14 bits)	National Use	12-Bit BCH code

R L S L o c a t i o n P r o t o c o l									
bit 26	bits 27-40	Bits 41-42	bits 43-58	bits 59-85	bits 86-106	bits 107-112	bits 113-126	bits 127-132	bits 133-144
0	Beacon Type (2 bits)	Identification Data (16 bits)	Position Data to 2 min Resolution (27 bits)	21-Bit BCH code	Supplementary Data	Position Data to 4 sec Resolution (14 bits)	RLS Use	12-Bit BCH code

A3.3 Definition of Location Protocols

The general structure of location protocols is illustrated in Figure A6.

A3.3.1 Position Data ⁽¹⁾

All position information is encoded as degrees, minutes and seconds of latitude or longitude, or as fractions of these units. Latitude and longitude data are rounded off (i.e. not truncated) to the available resolution. All rounding shall follow normal rounding conventions, for example with a resolution of 4, 0.000 to 1.999 shall be rounded down to 0 and 2.000 to 3.999 shall be rounded up to 4. In each location field the Most Significant Bit (MSB) is the lowest numbered bit in the message which is not a N/S, E/W or Δ sign flag bit.

For User Location Protocols, the position encoded in PDF-2 shall be as close as possible to the actual position.

For Standard Location, National Location, and RLS Location Protocols the position is encoded as follows. The coarse position encoded in PDF-1 is selected to be as close as possible to the actual position. The actual position is then rounded following the above rules to the nearest 4 second. The offset to be encoded in PDF-2 is then calculated by subtracting the coarse position encoded in PDF-1 from the rounded position, ensuring that the sign of the offset is included in PDF-2 ⁽²⁾. If there is no offset in either latitude or longitude (or both) in PDF-2 (i.e. the offset minutes and seconds are all zeroes) then the appropriate offset data flag shall be set to its default value (i.e. 1).

When a position is encoded in PDF-1, the higher resolution information given in PDF-2 is an offset (Δ latitude and Δ longitude) relative to position provided in PDF-1.

The latitude and longitude values contained in PDF-1 are positive numbers regardless of their directions. The offset is applied by adding or subtracting the offset value in accordance with the offset sign in PDF-2. For example:

100° E. longitude+ 30' offset =100° 30'E. longitude
 100° W.longitude+ 30' offset =100° 30'W. longitude (not 99° 30' W. longitude)
 100° W.longitude- 30' offset = 99° 30'W. longitude (not 100° 30' W. longitude).

⁽¹⁾ Beacons submitted for type approval testing prior to 1 November 2010 may at manufacturers choice use the location protocol coding system defined in A3.3.1 or the previous system as defined in section A3.3.1 of document C/S T.001, Issue 3 - Revision 8. Manufacturers who choose to use the location encoding system defined in A3.3.1 may use the answer sheets in C/S T.007, Issue 3 - Revision 9. Manufacturers who submit for type approval testing after 1 November 2010 must use the answer sheets in C/S T.007, Issue 3 - Revision 10.

⁽²⁾ Note that the encoded location in PDF-1 will be closest to the actual, but in some cases may not be the closest location to the rounded location.

A3.3.2 Supplementary Data

The following supplementary data are provided in location protocols, in addition to the required identification data and available position data.

A3.3.2.1 Source of Position Data

This information is encoded in bit 107 for the user-location protocol or bit 111 for the standard and national location protocols with the following interpretation:

- "0" = the encoded position data is provided by an external navigation device
- "1" = the encoded position data is provided by an internal navigation device

A3.3.2.2 Auxiliary Radio Locating Device (homing transmitter) Code

The "121.5 MHz homing" data is encoded in bit 112 for the standard and national location protocols (short and long versions) where:

- "1" = indicates a 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating device
- "0" = indicates other or no auxiliary radio locating devices;

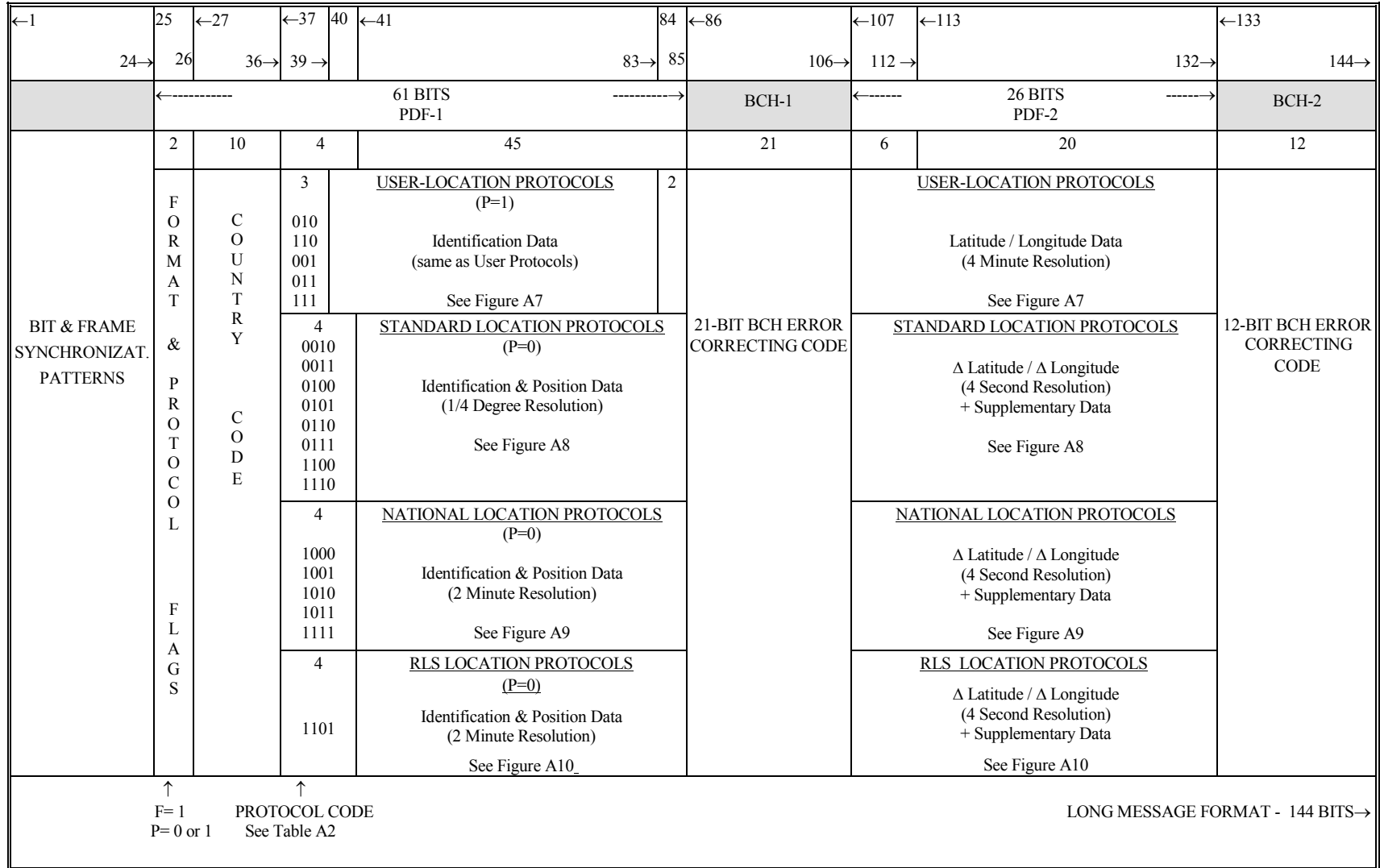
and in bits 84-85 for the user-location protocols as follows:

- "00" = no auxiliary radio locating device
- "01" = 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating device
- "10" = maritime locating: 9 GHz Search and Rescue Radar Transponder (SART)
- "11" = other auxiliary radio-locating device(s).

A3.3.3 Test Location Protocols

The test protocol for all coding methods (i.e. "user" and "location" protocols) is encoded by setting bits 37-39 (protocol code) to "111". In addition, bit 40 is used to distinguish between the test format of the standard location protocols (bit 40 = "0") and national location protocols (bit 40 = "1").

Figure A6: General Format of Long Message for Location Protocols



A3.3.4 User-Location Protocols (See Figure A7)

A3.3.4.1 These protocols (identified by F=1, P=1) provide for encoding latitude / longitude data with resolution to 4 minutes in PDF-2. Beacon identification data shall be encoded in PDF-1 using any of the user protocols defined in section 2, except the orbitography protocol and the national user protocol which are specific to a particular application or a particular country.

A3.3.4.2 The protocol codes (bits 37 to 39) are defined in Table A2-A for user and user-location protocols.

A3.3.4.3 The 26 bits available in PDF-2 are defined as follows:

a) bit 107: encoded position data source

"0" = the encoded position data is provided by an external navigation device

"1" = the encoded position data is provided by an internal navigation device;

b) bits 108 to 119: latitude data (12 bits) with 4 minute resolution, including:

- bit 108: N/S flag (N=0, S=1)
- bits 109 to 115: degrees (0 to 90) in 1 degree increments
- bits 116 to 119: minutes (0 to 56) in 4 minute increments
(default value of bits 108 to 119 = 0 1111111 0000); and

c) bits 120 to 132: longitude data (13 bits) with 4 minute resolution including:

- bit 120: E/W flag (E=0, W=1)
- bits 121 to 128: degrees (0 to 180) in 1 degree increments
- bits 129 to 132: minutes (0 to 56) in 4 minute increments
(default value of bits 120 to 132 = 0 11111111 0000).

Figure A7: User-Location Protocols

←1	25	←27	←37	←40	85→	←86	←107	←113	←133			
24→	26	36→	39→	83→	106→	112→	132→	144→				
61 BITS PDF-1					BCH-1	26 BITS PDF-2			BCH-2			
BIT & FRAME SYNCHRONIZ. PATTERNS	2	10	3	44	2	21	1	12	13	12		
	F O R M A T & P R O T O C O L F L A G S	C O U N T R Y C O D E (P C)	P R O T O C O L C O D E (P C)	IDENTIFICATION DATA	21-BIT BCH ERROR CORRECTING CODE	POSITION DATA (ALL USER-LOCATION PROTOCOLS)				12-BIT BCH ERROR CORRECTING CODE		
				MARITIME USER PROTOCOL (MMSI OR RADIO CALL SIGN) (PC=010)		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE				
				RADIO CALL SIGN USER PROTOCOL (PC=110)		1	7	4	1		8	4
				AIRCRAFT NATIONALITY AND REGISTRATION MARKINGS (PC=001)		N / S	DEG 0 - 90 (1 deg.)	MIN 0 - 56 (4min)	E / W		DEG 0 - 180 (1 deg.)	MIN 0 - 56 (4min)
SERIAL USER PROTOCOL (ELTs, PLBs, EPIRBs) (PC=011)	↑ 107 = Encoded Position Data source: 1= Internal, 0 = external											
↑ F=1 P=1		↑ See Table A2		↑ See Figure A3 for details of identification data		↑ 84,85 = Homing						

A3.3.5 Standard Location Protocols (see Figure A8)

A3.3.5.1 The standard location protocols, identified by the flags F=1, P=0 and the protocol codes no. 1 to 4 of Table A2-B, have the following structure:

- a) PDF-1:
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| bits 37 to 40: | 4-bit protocol code as defined in Table A2-B |
| bits 41 to 64: | 24 bits of identification data |
| bits 65 to 85: | 21 bits of encoded position data to 15 minute resolution; |
- b) PDF-2:
- | | |
|------------------|--|
| bits 107 to 112: | 4 fixed bits and 2 bits of supplementary data |
| bits 113 to 132 | 20-bit position offset (Δ latitude, Δ longitude), to 4 second resolution. |

A3.3.5.2 The 24 bits of identification data (bits 41 to 64) can be used to encode:

- a) (PC=0010) the last six digits of MMSI in binary form in bits 41 to 60 (20 bits), plus a 4-bit specific beacon number (0 to 15) in bits 61 to 64, to distinguish between several EPIRBs on the same ship;
- b) (PC=0011) a 24-bit aircraft address (only one ELT per aircraft can be identified using this protocol); or
- c) (PC=01xx, see Note 1) a 24-bit unique serial identification including:
- (i) the 10-bit Cospas-Sarsat type approval certificate number of the beacon (1 to 1,023) in bits 41 to 50, and a 14 bit serial number (1 to 16,383) in bits 51 to 64; or
 - (ii) a 15-bit aircraft operator designator (see Notes 1 & 2) in bits 41 to 55, and a 9-bit serial number (1 to 511) assigned by the operator in bits 56 to 64.
- d) (PC=1100) the last six digits of MMSI in binary form in bits 41 to 60 (20 bits), plus four spare fixed bits, 61 to 64, set to "0000".

A3.3.5.3 The 21 bits of position data in PDF-1 are encoded as follows:

- a) bits 65 to 74: latitude data (10 bits) providing 15 minute resolution, including:
- bit 65: N/S flag (N=0, S=1)
 - bits 66 to 74: degrees (0 to 90) in 1/4 degree increments (default value of bits 65 to 74 = 0 111111111); and

- Notes: 1. The last two bits of the protocol code (bits 39-40) are used as follows (see also Table A2):
- | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----|--------------|
| 00 | ELT-serial | 10 | EPIRB-serial |
| 01 | ELT-aircraft operator designator | 11 | PLB-serial |
2. The aircraft operator designator (3 letters) can be encoded in 15 bits using a shortened form of the modified-Baudot code (i.e.: all letters in the modified-Baudot code are coded in 6 bits, with the first bit = "1". This first bit can, therefore, be deleted to form a 5-bit code).

- b) bits 75 to 85: longitude data (11 bits) providing 15 minute resolution, including:
 - bit 75: E/W flag (E=0, W=1)
 - bits 76 to 85: degrees (0 to 180) in 1/4 degree increments
(default value of bits 75 to 85 = 0 1111111111).

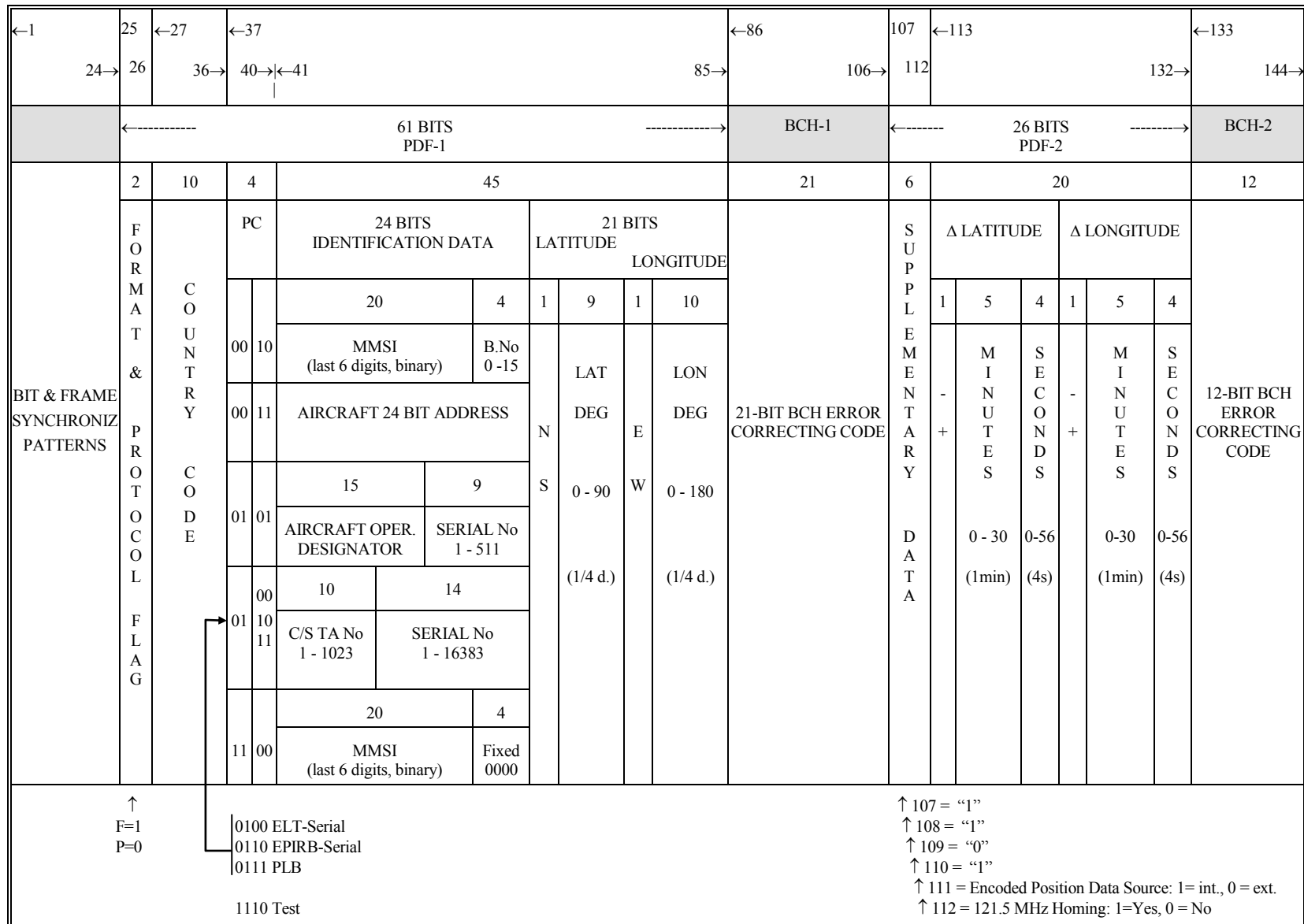
A3.3.5.4 The 26 bits available in PDF-2 are defined as follows:

- a) bits 107 to 109: ="110" (fixed);
- b) bit 110: ="1" (fixed);
- c) bit 111: encoded position data source

 "0" = the encoded position data is provided by an external navigation device
 "1" = the encoded position data is provided by an internal navigation device;
- d) bit 112: 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating device included in beacon (1 = yes, 0 = no); 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating devices are not authorised for beacons coded with the ship security format (i.e. when bits 37 – 40 = 1100);
- e) bits 113 to 122: Δ latitude with 4 second resolution:
 - bit 113: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bits 114 to 118: Minutes (0 to 30) in 1 minute increments *
 - bits 119 to 122: Seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments
(default value of bits 113 to 122 = 1 00000 1111); and
- f) bits 123 to 132: Δ longitude with 4 second resolution:
 - bit 123: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bits 124 to 128: Minutes (0 to 30) in 1 minute increments *
 - bits 129 to 132: Seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments
(default value of bits 123 to 132 = 1 00000 1111).

A3.3.5.5 The test protocol using the above format is encoded by setting bits 37-39 to "111" and bit 40 to "0".

* A3.3.5 defines the coding scheme for all Standard Location Protocols, some newer beacons where the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close as possible to the actual position will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 7 minutes 30 seconds, in which case bits 114, 115, 124 and 125 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0". **Figure A8: Standard Location Protocols**



NOTE: A3.3.5 defines the coding scheme for all Standard Location Protocols, some newer beacons where the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close as possible to the actual position will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 7 minutes 30 seconds, in which case bits 114, 115, 124 and 125 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0".

A3.3.6 National Location Protocol (see Figure A9)

A3.3.6.1 The national location protocol, identified by the flags F=1, P=0 and the protocol codes in series no. 4 of Table A2-B, has the following structure:

- a) PDF-1:
- bits 37 to 40: 4-bit protocol code as defined in Table A2-B,
 - bits 41 to 58: 18-bit identification data consisting of a serial number assigned by the appropriate national authority,
 - bits 59 to 85: 27 bits of position data to 2 minute resolution;
- b) PDF-2:
- bits 107 to 112: 3 fixed bits set to "110", 1-bit additional data flag, describing the use of bits 113 to 132, and 2 bits of supplementary data,
 - bits 113 to 126: 14-bit position offset (Δ latitude, Δ longitude) to 4 second resolution, or alternate national use, and
 - bits 127 to 132: 6 bits reserved for national use (additional beacon type identification or other).

A3.3.6.2 The 27 bits of position data in PDF-1 are encoded as follows:

- a) bits 59 to 71: latitude data (13 bits) with 2 minute resolution:
- bit 59: N/S flag (N=0, S=1)
 - bits 60 to 66: degrees (0 to 90) in 1 degree increments
 - bits 67 to 71: minutes (0 to 58) in 2 minute increments
(default value of bits 59 to 71 = 0 1111111 00000); and
- b) bits 72 to 85: longitude data (14 bits) with 2 minute resolution:
- bit 72: E/W flag (E=0, W=1)
 - bits 73 to 80: degrees (0 to 180) in 1 degree increments
 - bits 81 to 85: minutes (0 to 58) in 2 minute increments
(default value of bits 72 to 85 = 0 11111111 00000).

A3.3.6.3 The 38 bits available in PDF-2 are defined as follows:

- a) bit 107 to 109: ="110" (fixed);
- b) bit 110: additional data flag (1 = Δ position data as described below in bits 113 to 132; 0 = other to be defined nationally);

- c) bits 111: encoded position data source
- "0" = the encoded position data is provided by an external navigation device
"1" = the encoded position data is provided by an internal navigation device;
- d) bit 112: 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating device included in beacon
(1 = yes, 0 = no);
- e) bits 113 to 119: if bit 110 = 1, Δ latitude with 4 second resolution:
- bit 113: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bits 114 to 115: minutes (0 to 3) in 1 minute increments *
 - bits 116 to 119: seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments
(default value of bits 113 to 119 = 1 00 1111);
- bits 113 to 119: if bit 110 = 0, national use;
- f) bits 120 to 126: if bit 110 = 1, Δ longitude with 4 second resolution:
- bit 120: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bits 121 to 122: minutes (0 to 3) in 1 minute increments *
 - bits 123 to 126: seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments
(default value of bits 120 to 126 = 1 00 1111);
- bits 120 to 126: if bit 110 = 0, national use; and*
- g) bits 127 to 132: Additional beacon identification (national use)
(default value of bits 127 to 132 = 000000).

A3.3.6.4 The test protocol using the above format is encoded by setting bits 37-39 to "111" and bit 40 to "1".

* A3.3.6 defines the coding scheme for all National Location Protocols, some newer beacons where the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close as possible to the actual position will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 1 minute, in which case bits 114 and 121 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0".

Figure A9: National Location Protocol

←1	25	←27	←37	←86	107	←113	←133											
24→	26	36→	40→ ←41	85→	106→	112	132→	144→										
61 BITS PDF-1				BCH-1	26 BITS PDF-2			BCH-2										
BIT & FRAME SYNCHRONIZ. PATTERNS	2	10	4	45				21	6	7	7	6	12					
	FORMAT & COUNTRY CODE FLAG	COUNTRY CODE	PROTOCOL CODE	18 BITS IDENTIFICATION	27 BITS						21-BIT BCH ERROR CORRECTING CODE	Δ LATITUDE			Δ LONGITUDE			12-BIT BCH ERROR CORRECTING CODE
				18	1	7	5	1	8	5		1	2	4	1	2	4	
	S	0 - 90	0 - 58		0 - 180	0 - 58		0 - 3	0 - 56		0 - 3	0 - 56						
		(1 deg)	(2 m)		(1 deg)	(2m)		(1m)	(4 s.)		(1m)	(4 s.)						
↑	↑							↑ 107 = "1"										
F=1	See							↑ 108 = "1"										
P=0	Table A2							↑ 109 = "0"										
	1000 ELT							↑ 110 = Additional Data Flag: 1 = Δ Position, 0 = Nat. Assignment										
	1010 EPIRB							↑ 111 = Encoded Position Data Source: 1 = Internal, 0 = external										
	1011 PLB							↑ 112 = 121.5 MHz Homing: 1 = Yes, 0 = No										
	1111 Test																	

NOTE: A3.3.6 defines the coding scheme for all National Location Protocols, some newer beacons where the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close as possible to the actual position will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 1 minute, in which case bits 114 and 121 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0".

A3.3.7 RLS Location Protocol (see Figure A10)

A3.3.7.1 The RLS location protocol, identified by the flags F=1, P=0 and the protocol code in series no. 7 of Table A2-B, has the following structure:

- a) PDF-1:
- bits 37 to 40: 4-bit protocol code defined as 1101,
 - bits 41 to 42: 2-bit beacon type data set to “00” for ELT, “01” for EPIRB and “10” for PLB.
 - bits 43 to 58: 16-bit identification data consisting of a serial number assigned by the appropriate national authority,
 - bits 59 to 85: 27 bits of position data to 2 minute resolution;
- b) PDF-2:
- bits 107 to 112: 3 fixed bits set to "110", 1-bit additional data flag, describing the use of bits 113 to 132, and 2 bits of supplementary data,
 - bits 113 to 126: 14-bit position offset (Δ latitude, Δ longitude) to 4 second resolution, or alternate national use, and
 - bits 127 to 132: 6 bits reserved for RLS Data.

A3.3.7.2 The 27 bits of position data in PDF-1 are encoded as follows:

- a) bits 59 to 71: latitude data (13 bits) with 2 minute resolution:
- bit 59: N/S flag (N=0, S=1)
 - bits 60 to 66: degrees (0 to 90) in 1 degree increments
 - bits 67 to 71: minutes (0 to 58) in 2 minute increments (default value of bits 59 to 71 = 0 1111111 00000); and
- b) bits 72 to 85: longitude data (14 bits) with 2 minute resolution:
- bit 72: E/W flag (E=0, W=1)
 - bits 73 to 80: degrees (0 to 180) in 1 degree increments
 - bits 81 to 85: minutes (0 to 58) in 2 minute increments (default value of bits 72 to 85 = 0 11111111 00000).

A3.3.7.3 The 38 bits available in PDF-2 are defined as follows:

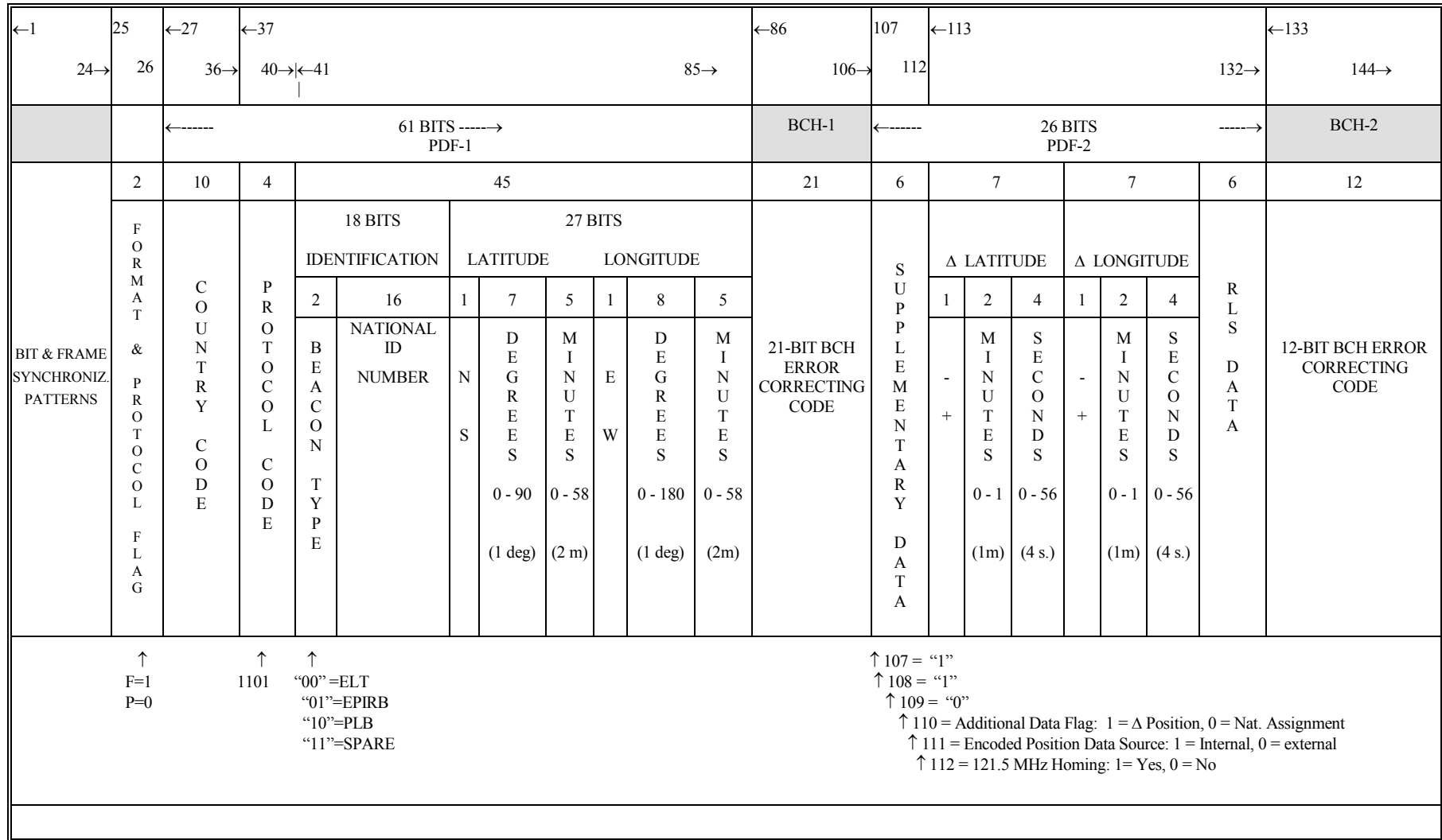
- a) bit 107 to 109: ="110" (fixed);

- b) bit 110: additional data flag (1 = Δ position data as described below in bits 113 to 132; 0 = other to be defined nationally);
- c) bits 111: encoded position data source
- "0" = the encoded position data is provided by an external navigation device
 "1" = the encoded position data is provided by an internal navigation device;
- d) bit 112: 121.5 MHz auxiliary radio locating device included in beacon (1 = yes, 0 = no);
- e) bits 113 to 119: if bit 110 = 1, Δ latitude with 4 second resolution:
- bit 113: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bit 114: set to 0 *
 - bit 115: minute (0 or 1)
 - bits 116 to 119: seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments (default value of bits 113 to 119 = 1 00 1111);
- bits 113 to 119: if bit 110 = 0, national use data;*
- f) bits 120 to 126: if bit 110 = 1, Δ longitude with 4 second resolution:
- bit 120: Δ sign (0 = minus, 1 = plus)
 - bit 121: set to 0 *
 - bits 122: minute (0 or 1)
 - bits 123 to 126: seconds (0 to 56) in 4 second increments (default value of bits 120 to 126 = 1 00 1111)
- bits 120 to 126: if bit 110 = 0, national use data; and*
- g) bits 127 to 132: RLS Data
- 100000 RLM-Request Type-1 only
 - 010000 RLM-Request Type-2 only
 - 110000 RLM-Request Type-1 + Type-2 (default)

A3.3.7.4 The RLS location protocol does not have a specific test protocol. Users should utilize the National Test Location protocol described in section A3.3.6.4 when testing beacon with RLS location protocols.

* Section A3.3.7 defines the coding scheme for all RLS Location Protocols. For these new beacons the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close as possible to the actual position and will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 1 minute, in which case bits 114 and 121 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0".

Figure A10: RLS Location Protocol



NOTE: Section A3.3.7 defines the coding scheme for all RLS Location Protocols. For these new beacons the coarse position in PDF-1 is always selected to be as close s possible to the actual position and will have a maximum offset in PDF-2 of +/- 1 minute, in which case bits 114 and 121 of the message will not be used and should be permanently set to "0".

- END OF ANNEX A

ANNEX B**SAMPLE BOSE-CHAUDHURI-HOCQUENGHEM
ERROR-CORRECTING CODE CALCULATION****B1 Sample 21-Bit BCH Code Calculation**

The error-correcting code used in the first protected field of all 406 MHz messages is a shortened form of a (127,106) Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) code. The shortened form (82,61) consists of 61 bits of data followed by a 21-bit triple error-correcting code. The code is used to detect and correct up to three errors in the entire 82-bit pattern (bits 25 through 106 of the 406 MHz message).

Note: For the purpose of error correction, all calculations shall be performed with the full length code. Therefore, 45 zeros are placed before the 61 data bits to form the 106 bit pattern of the (127,106) BCH code. These padding zeros do not affect the generation of the BCH code as described below.

For the (82,61) BCH code, a generator polynomial $g(X)$ (the same as for (127,106) BCH code) is defined as follows:

$$g(X) = \text{LCM} (m_1 (X) , m_3 (X) , m_5 (X))$$

where LCM = Least Common Multiple.

In the above case:

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 (X) &= X^7 + X^3 + 1 \\ m_3 (X) &= X^7 + X^3 + X^2 + X + 1 \\ m_5 (X) &= X^7 + X^4 + X^3 + X^2 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

from which,

$$\begin{aligned} g(X) &= m_1 (X) m_3 (X) m_5 (X) \\ &= X^{21} + X^{18} + X^{17} + X^{15} + X^{14} + X^{12} + X^{11} + X^8 + X^7 + X^6 + X^5 + X + 1 \end{aligned}$$

a determination of $g(X)$ results in the following 22-bit binary number:

$$g(X) = 1001101101100111100011$$

To generate the BCH code, an information polynomial, $m(x)$ is formed from the 61 data bits as follows:

$$m(X) = b_1 X^{60} + b_2 X^{59} + \dots + b_{60} X + b_{61}$$

where b_1 is the first bit (i.e. format flag), and b_{61} is the last bit of PDF-1.

m (X) is then extended to 82 bits by filling the least significant bits with 21 "0". The resulting 82-bit binary string is then divided by g(X) and the remainder, r(X), becomes the BCH code (the quotient portion of the result of the module-2 binary division is discarded).

The above process may be clarified by the following example:

Message Format	Short Message
Protocol Flag	User Protocol
Country Code	366 (USA)
User Protocol Type	Serial
Beacon Type	Float free EPIRB
Manufacturer's ID	002
Sequence Number	1
Beacon Model Number	1
Production Run Number	1
National Use Bits	00000000
Homing	121.500 MHz
Emergency/National Use	Not Used
Beacon Activation	Automatic or Manual

for which:

Beacon 15 Hex ID: ADCD0 08004 40401 (bits 26-85)
 Short Message: 56E68 04002 20200 96552 50 (bits 25-112)
 Bits 25-112: 0101 0110 1110 0110 1000 0000 0100
 0000 0000 0010 0010 0000 0010 0000
 0000 1001 0110 0101 0101 0010 0101
 0000

The division¹ described above is shown in Figure B1 and results in a remainder of:

0001011001010101001001

The most significant bit position of the remainder will always be a "0" and is deleted to obtain the 21-bit BCH code:

BCH Error-Correcting Code: 001011001010101001001

REFERENCE

An Introduction to Error Correcting Codes, Shu Lin, Prentice-Hall 1970

¹ Modulo 2 division prohibits a "borrow" in the subtraction portion of the long division

```
----->|<----- Bits 25 - 85 ----->|<----Bits 86-106---->|
45'0'| (Data bits) (21 "0"s)|
m(X)=01010110111001101000000001000000000001000100000001000000001000000001000000000000000000
g(X)= 1001101101100111100011
      001101101010101010001100
      1001101101100111100011
      0100000111001101101111
      1001101101100111100011
      0001100011111100111100000
      1001101101100111100011
      01011100100000000000110
      1001101101100111100011
      001000100110011110010100
      1001101101100111100011
      0001001011111001110111000
      1001101101100111100011
      00001100101010010110110001
      1001101101100111100011
      01010001111100010100100
      1001101101100111100011
      001110001000010100011100
      1001101101100111100011
      01111001011100111111111
      1001101101100111100011
      0110100110000000111000
      1001101101100111100011
      01001000011001110110110
      1001101101100111100011
      00001011101010010101010000
      1001101101100111100011
      001000011111001011001101
      1001101101100111100011
      0001110010101100101110000
      1001101101100111100011
      01111110000000100100110
      1001101101100111100011
      01100111011000110001010
      1001101101100111100011
      01010101101000011010010
      1001101101100111100011
      001100000010010011000100
      1001101101100111100011
      01011011111101001001110
      1001101101100111100011
      001011001000111010110110
      1001101101100111100011
      001010010101110101010100
      1001101101100111100011
      001111100001001011011100
      1001101101100111100011
      01100011001011001111110
      1001101101100111100011
      01011101001111100111010
      1001101101100111100011
      001000010001101101100100
      1001101101100111100011
      0001111100001010000111000
      1001101101100111100011
      01100011001101110110110
      1001101101100111100011
      01011101000010010101010
      1001101101100111100011
      001000010111010100100100
      1001101101100111100011
      0001111010110011000111000
      1001101101100111100011
      01101110111111110110110
      1001101101100111100011
      01000110100110010101010
      1001101101100111100011
      22-bit remainder = 0001011001010101001001
                        |
                        |<----- BCH ----->|
                        | (last 21 bits) |
```

Figure B1: Sample 21-Bit BCH Error-Correcting Code Calculation

B2 Sample 12-Bit BCH Code Calculation

The BCH error correcting code (bits 133-144) used in the second protected field of the long message is capable of detecting and correcting up to two bit errors in the bits 107-144. The generator polynomial used as a basis for this code is:

$$\begin{aligned} g(x) &= (1 + x + x^6) (1 + x + x^2 + x^4 + x^6) \\ &= (1 + x^3 + x^4 + x^5 + x^8 + x^{10} + x^{12}) \end{aligned}$$

An example of the 12-bit BCH code which protects the 38-bit second protected field (i.e. bits 107 through 144) is shown below for the user-location protocol. The position in this example is as follows:

actual latitude:	43°33.63' N
actual longitude:	001° 28.85' E
latitude rounded to nearest 4' increment:	43°32' N
longitude rounded to nearest 4' increment:	001°28' E

binary message:

- Encoded Position Data Source is Internal	bit 107:	1
- North latitude	bit 108:	0
- Latitude 43°	bits 109-115:	0101011
- Latitude 32'	bits 116-119:	1000
- East longitude	bit 120:	0
- Longitude 1°	bits 121-128:	00000001
- Longitude 28'	bits 129-132:	0111
- BCH code bits	133-144:	(see Figure B2)

Placing the binary bits 107-132 in order gives:

10 0101 0111 0000 0000 0001 0111

and the BCH code is calculated as shown in Figure B2. The resultant 12-bit BCH code is:

0001 0101 0001

```

----->|<---Bits 107-132----->|<--133-144-->|
25'0'|      (Data bits)      | (12 "0"s) |
m(X)=100101011100000000001011100000000000
g(X)=1010100111001
      1111000000100
      1010100111001
      1011001111010
      1010100111001
      1101000011000
      1010100111001
      1111001000010
      1010100111001
      1011011110110
      1010100111001
      1111001111101
      1010100111001
      1011010001001
      1010100111001
      1110110000100
      1010100111001
      1000101111010
      1010100111001
      1000100001100
      1010100111001
      1000011010100
      1010100111001
      1011110110100
      1010100111001
      1010001101000
      1010100111001
13-bit remainder = 0000101010001
                    |<---BCH-->|
                    | (12 bits)|

```

Figure B2: Sample 12-Bit BCH Error-Correcting Code Calculation

- END OF ANNEX B -

ANNEX C**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

BCD	binary-coded decimal
BCH	Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (code)
BCH-1	first BCH error correcting field
BCH-2	second BCH error correcting field
C/S	Cospas-Sarsat
ELT	emergency locator transmitter
EPIRB	emergency position indicating radio beacon
F	format flag
GHz	gigahertz
GNSS	Global Navigational Satellite System
Hex	Hexadecimal
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LSB	least significant bit
LUT	local user terminal
MHz	megahertz
MID	maritime identification digits
MMSI	maritime mobile service identity
ms	millisecond
MSB	most significant bit
P	protocol flag
PC	protocol code
PDF-1	first protected data field
PDF-2	second protected data field
PLB	personal locator beacon
RHCP	right hand circular polarization
RLS	return-link service
RMS	root mean square
RTCA	Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautical Services (USA)
SART	search and rescue radar transponder
TAC	type approval certificate
VSWR	voltage standing-wave ratio

- END OF ANNEX C -

- END OF DOCUMENT -

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