



# RCC Messages

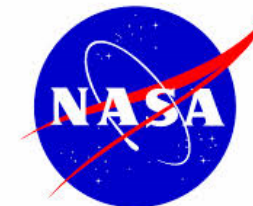
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# Overview

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- **MEOSAR Data / MEOSAR RCC messages**
- Summary of alert message types
- Overview of alert message structure
- Revised RCC message manual



# MCC to MCC Data Distribution MEOSAR Data

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- The current operational system includes LEOSAR/GEOSAR/MEOSAR data (LGM system)
  - LGM early operations began 13 December 2016 and
    - includes 4 MEOLUTs (in Florida, Hawaii, France and Norway)
    - includes LEOLUTs and GEOLUTs from the previous L/G system
    - includes 3 LGM MCCs (USMCC, FMCC and NMCC) and 27 L/G MCCs (most will be upgraded to LGM capability in 2018)
    - Per Coast Guard policy, MEOSAR data is secondary to LEOSAR and GEOSAR data in LGM early operations



# MEOSAR RCC Messages

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- Uses SITs 170 – 179
- A single Difference of Arrival (DOA) position computed by MEOLUT vs. Doppler A/B positions computed by LEOLUT
  - DOA position computed using differences in Time of Arrival (TOA) and Frequency of Arrival (FOA) data from multiple MEOSAR satellites
- Determination of real beacon position
  - requires data from independent sources
  - deemed “Position Confirmation”



# Overview

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- MEOSAR Data / MEOSAR RCC messages
- **Summary of alert message types**
- Overview of alert message structure
- Revised RCC message manual



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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- **Cospas-SARSAT standard Subject Indicator Type (SIT) 185 format messages**
  - Defined in document Cospas-Sarsat (C/S) A.002
  - Further described in document C/S G.007 (Handbook on Alert Messages for RCCs and SPOCs)
  - Sent by the USMCC to most of its international SAR Points of Contact (SPOCs)
  - Sent by the Canadian MCC (CMCC) to US RCCs and SPOCs during USMCC backup
- **USMCC National RCC format messages: SIT 170 to 179**
  - Sent by the USMCC to all US RCCs and a few international SPOCs
  - Are the main subject of this presentation



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 170

- Message Title: **406 BEACON UNLOCATED FIRST ALERT**
- Sent when a beacon is first detected but no encoded, Doppler or DOA position information is available
- Typically sent when a beacon is detected by a Geostationary (GOES) satellite; GOES satellites do not provide Doppler or DOA location
- For US beacons, only sent if beacon is registered or associated with a special program, or the craft ID is encoded in the Beacon ID
- If US beacon registered, distributed based on homeport SRR in RGDB
- If US beacon not registered, distributed based on beacon type (EPIRBs to PacArea, ELTs and PLBs to AFRCC)
- Non-US beacons for countries in the US service area are sent to the responsible RCC based on country code in the Beacon ID; example: sent to San Juan RCC for Barbados-coded beacons



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 171

- **406 BEACON LOCATED FIRST ALERT (POSITION UNCONFIRMED)**
- Sent when first location (encoded, Doppler or DOA) is available, but position is not confirmed
- Distribution based primarily on location
- If unlocated alert was sent, located first alert is also distributed to previous destination(s)
- Alerts for US special program beacons may be distributed specially
  - Adds to or replaces normal distribution
- When available, information on “likely Doppler image position” and the accuracy of Doppler position data can be used to help prosecute SAR cases
  - Doppler position accuracy information also provided on other SIT messages





# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 172

- Title (1): **406 BEACON LOCATED FIRST ALERT UPDATE (POSITION UNCONFIRMED)**
- Sent after Doppler first alert when better A/B probability information is available from the same satellite pass
- Only sent if the **new A** side probability is at least 15% higher than **previous A** side probability (e.g., **previous A** = 55%, **new A** = 70%)
- Sent if the new DOA position is “better quality” (per Expected Horizontal Error) or the latest data time of a new DOA position is more than 5 minutes after the newest data time of all previously sent DOA positions
- Only sent prior to position confirmation



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 172

- Title (2): **406 BEACON DOPPLER POSITION MATCH (POSITION UNCONFIRMED)**
- Sent after Doppler first alert when both Doppler locations for a new satellite pass match the Doppler locations for a different (previous) satellite pass
- When both sets of Doppler locations match, position confirmation is delayed; A/B probabilities can be used to help prosecute a SAR case
- Only sent prior to position confirmation



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 173

- Title: **406 BEACON POSITION CONFLICT ALERT (POSITION UNCONFIRMED)**
- Sent prior to position confirmation, when positions for a beacon differ by more than 20 kilometers
- Indicates that at least one location is inaccurate
- Position conflict due to poor quality location data or a moving beacon
- Distribution based on new location(s)
- Also distributed to all previous recipients (to allow SAR coordination)
- More position conflict alerts due to less accurate DOA positions expected for moving beacons (including beacons bobbing due to ocean waves) in LGM early operations
  - MEOLUT commissioning for DOA accuracy was performed with stationary beacons
  - US / C-S is researching ways to improve DOA location accuracy for moving beacons



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 174

- Title: **406 BEACON NOTIFICATION OF POSITION CONFIRMATION**
- Sent when Doppler or DOA position matches different beacon event Doppler or DOA position or encoded location within 20 kilometers
- May be first alert if Doppler/DOA and encoded position match on same alert
- Confirmed position merges matching encoded, DOA and Doppler locations
  - Confirmed position only includes recent positions (detect time in last hour) to better track moving beacons
  - MCC algorithm can re-establish confirmed position from new data when new positions consistently do not match the confirmed position (per Moving Beacon presentation)
- Refined encoded location matching the confirmed position is usually more accurate than Doppler or DOA location
  - However, encoded position may lag behind actual location for moving beacon because the encoded position is not updated frequently (described later)
- For moving beacon, confirmed position lags the actual location
  - View each elemental location individually



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 175

- Title (1): **406 BEACON POSITION CONFIRMATION UPDATE**
- Sent after position confirmed when new position matches confirmed position within 20 kilometers
  
- Title (2): **406 BEACON CONFIRMATION UPDATE WITH POSITION CONFLICT**
- Sent after position confirmed when new position(s) differ by more than 20 km from confirmed position
- New encoded position compared to previous encoded position if available
- Repeated position conflicts without confirmation position update probably means that the beacon is moving
- If repeated position conflicts for alert site with DOA position for beacon in open sea
  - DOA positions may be inaccurate due to beacon motion
  - Per US Coast Guard policy, give priority to Doppler position over DOA position



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 176

- Message Title: **406 BEACON SITE STATUS REPORT**
- Sent when the beacon is not detected for 30 minutes
- Sent when alert site closes due to age –
  - 2 hours without a detection, if the beacon was detected by a USA MEOLUT with DOA position or a USA GEOLUT, or
  - 6 hours otherwise
- Sent when alert site closes due to USMCC Operator action
  - RCCs should request closure only if the beacon has been secured and at least 20 minutes have passed with no message
- Sent when alert site closes due to age – site open for 72 hours will close
- Sent before or after position confirmation
- When alert site closes in US service area, alert data sent to the IHDB
  - Site closure message sent to US SPOCs that receive alert in SPOC message format includes incident feedback request



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 177

- Message Title: **406 BEACON DETECTION UPDATE**
- Sent when a new alert is received and the new alert is not sent due to location (i.e., location is redundant or not available), and
  - the detect time is at least 30 minutes later than the most recent detect time sent to the RCC for the alert site or
  - the only previous MEOSAR alert was “suspect”; i.e., uncorroborated by other alert data
- Sent to notify the RCC that the beacon is still active
- Sent before or after position confirmation



# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 178

- Message Title: **NOTIFICATION OF COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION**
  - Acronym is NOCR
- NOCR: sent to US RCC when a US-coded 406 MHz beacon is detected outside the US Search and Rescue Region (SRR), source of the NOCR is the MCC servicing the location of the alert.
- NOCR: sent to US RCC responsible for a foreign SRR when a beacon coded for that country is detected outside its SRR (e.g., sent to CGD07 for Bahamas-coded beacon detected outside of the Bahamas SRR)
- If US beacon is registered, distributed based on homeport SRR in RGDB
- If US beacon not registered, distributed based on beacon type (EPIRBs to PacArea, ELTs and PLBs to AFRCC)
- Allows US RCC to ensure that there is a SAR response for (US) beacon
- Sent for the first alert with Doppler, DOA or encoded location





# Summary of Alert Message Types

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## SIT 179

- Title (1): **406 BEACON ENCODED POSITION UPDATE (POSITION UNCONFIRMED)**
- Title (2): **406 BEACON ENCODED POSITION UPDATE (POSITION CONFIRMED)**
- Sent when the position encoded in the beacon message changes by more than 3 km and less than 20 km
- Sent when first refined encoded position received (regardless of distance from previously sent coarse encoded position)
- Only sent when there is no new DOA or Doppler location data
- Provides RCC with timely updates on beacon position - may be particularly valuable in difficult SAR conditions, such as rough seas or mountain areas
- Alert sent by MEOLUT or GEOLUT when encoded position changes
- May be sent before or after position confirmation



# Overview

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- MEOSAR Data / MEOSAR RCC messages
- Summary of alert message types
- **Overview of alert message structure**
- Revised RCC message manual



# Overview of RCC Alert Message Structure

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- Message fields are provided in a logical, consistent format
- Key message **sections** and fields are as follows:
  - **Message header:** message number, transmit time, message type
  - **Alert Data Block:** beacon ID, site ID, position, detect time, SRR
  - **406 MHz Beacon Decode Information:** country of registration, beacon type, craft ID, US special program information, encoded position resolution
  - **406 MHz Beacon Registration Data:** beacon owner, contact information, vehicle/usage information, registry contacts for non-USA beacons
  - **Supporting Information:** alert recipients, previous messages
  - **Message Trailer:** end of message
  - Messages fields are provided in a logical, consistent format



# Overview of SPOC Alert Message Structure



- Message field layout differs from RCC messages
- Key content differences
  - **Message header:** SIT number always 185 (Title gives message type)
  - **Alert Data Block:** SRR, DOA expected error not provided
    - Altitude given for DOA position (altitude reliability not commissioned)
  - **Beacon Decode Information:** no US special program information
  - **406 MHz Beacon Registration Data:** no USA beacon registration data
  - **Supporting Information:** no information provided on alert recipients, previous messages



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 1. Message Header

- **Message number**
  - On first line of message (e.g., **17127**)
  - Sequential per RCC: track to ensure all messages are received
  - Reference to discuss a specific message with USMCC
- **Subject Identifier Type (SIT) number**
  - 3-digit number in second line of message (e.g., **171**)
  - Along with **Message Title** (**highlighted** below), identifies alert message type (per summary of alert message types provided previously)

**/17127 00000/3660/17 010 0939**

**/171/366S**

**\*\*\*\* 406 BEACON LOCATED FIRST ALERT (POSITION UNCONFIRMED) \*\*\*\***



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 1. Message Header (Cont'd)



- **Special Message Title**

- Provided for “UNRELIABLE BEACON (HEXADECIMAL) ID” and for “SHIP SECURITY ALERT”. A sample of the latter is provided below.
- Precedes standard message title

**/17127 00000/3660/17 004 0939**

**/171/CGOP**

**!!! SHIP SECURITY ALERT !!!!!!!!!!!**

**\*\*\*\* 406 BEACON LOCATED FIRST ALERT (POSITION UNCONFIRMED) \*\*\*\***



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block



### BEACON ID

- 15 character hexadecimal code identifies the 406 MHz beacon
- Used to reference USMCC registration (RGDB) data for the beacon
- Used to discuss SAR case with SAR agencies other than US RCCs or US SPOCs

### SITE ID

- 5 digit number assigned by USMCC identifies a beacon activation
- Used to discuss SAR case with USMCC, US RCCs, or US SPOCs

### SITE STATUS

- Only present on SIT 176 message (Site Status)
- Indicates if the site is open or closed, and if closed, the reason for closure

**/BEACON ID: XXXXX XXXXX XXXXX      SITE ID: NNNNN      [Site Status]**

**[Position Confirmation Summary]  
(NEW ALERT INFORMATION)**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)



### ***Position Confirmation Summary*** (only present if position confirmed)

- **LATITUDE** and **LONGITUDE** provided for composite/merged location
  - Doppler location normally accurate within 5 KM (95% for nominal solutions)
  - DOA location required accuracy within 5 KM for early operations: 70% for 1 burst solutions, 90% within 20 minutes (actual DOA location accuracy often poorer for moving beacons)
  - Refined encoded location matching composite usually more accurate than Doppler/DOA location
    - Refined encoded location has a precision of 4 seconds (180 meters)
    - Between encoded position updates (every 5 to 20 minutes, or less frequently), encoded position may lag actual location for moving beacons
    - If beacon is moving, composite location lags behind actual location
      - Confirmed position only includes positions within last 1 hour, limits lag
- **DURATION** is hours between first and last detect times for the site





# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)



### ***Position Confirmation Summary*** (continued)

- **SRR** is the primary Search and Rescue Region (SRR)
- **BUFFER** provides up to 2 secondary SRRs, within specified buffer (normally 50 km) or overlap of primary SRR
- **SRR** and **BUFFER(s)** in Summary are usually based on first confirmed location
  
- Sample Position Confirmation Summary below:

\*\*\*\*\* CONFIRMED POSITION \*\*\*\*\*

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DURATION	SRR	/BUFFER/BUFF_2
38 45.5N	076 56.9W	001.5 HRS	<b>AFRCC</b>	



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Data Solution line

- **PROB** (Probability) provided for Doppler (“A” and “B”) locations
  - “A” side assigned to location more likely to be real (ranges from 50 to 99)
  - “B” side assigned to location less likely to be real (ranges from 1 to 50)
  - “A” side location with very high “A” probability (e.g., 95) may be incorrect
  - A higher “A” probability location is usually more accurate (e.g., 90 vs. 55)
- **SOL** (Solution) is **A** (Doppler), **B** (Doppler), **D** (DOA), **E** (encoded), or **U** (unlocated)
- **LATITUDE** and **LONGITUDE** provided for new Doppler, DOA or encoded position
- Sample below -

\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\*

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT	TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	BUFFER/BUFF_2
53	N/A	A	35 25.2N	076 36.4W	27	0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	AFRCC	
47	N/A	B	31 42.7N	058 40.0W	27	0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	LANTAR	

DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Data Solution line (Cont'd)

**DETECT TIME** provided in Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)

- For Doppler solutions, is computed Time of Closest Approach (TCA) of the satellite to beacon
  - May differ from individual beacon message detect times by 8 to 10 minutes
- For non-Doppler LEOSAR and MEOSAR solutions, is last beacon message detect time
- For GEOSAR solutions, is first beacon message detect time
- **SAT** (Satellite): first digit is **S** (SARSAT), **C** (COSPAS), **G** (GOES), **M** (MSG), **I** (INSAT), **R** (Russian GEO)
  - Set to “MEO” for MEOSAR satellites; the list of MEOSAR satellites is not provided
  - Only SARSAT and COSPAS satellites can generate Doppler locations
- **NUM** is number of detections (for LEOSAR/GEOSAR data is number of beacon bursts)
  - If “2” on Doppler alert, 2 LEOSAR bursts + GEOSAR frequency used, “A” probability set to 50
- **SOURCE** of the solution may be US LUT (e.g., AK1) or foreign MCC (e.g., CMCC)

\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\*

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	BUFFER/BUFF_2
53	N/A	A	35 25.2N	076 36.4W	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	AFRCC	
47	N/A	B	31 42.7N	058 40.0W	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	LANTAR	



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Data Solution line (Cont'd)

#### DETECT TIME for Encoded Position

- Is time of satellite detection, does not directly provide the time of encoded position update
- An updated refined position means the position was updated since time of previous refined position
  - A refined position following a coarse position does not imply update in position, but may merely mean that the LUT has now succeeded in decoding all position data in the beacon message
  - Check the associated detect times to assess beacon movement
  - Next (second) generation beacons will provide the time of encoded position update
- **Encoded Position Updates** - per document C/S T.001
  - encoded position may be updated as frequently as every 5 minutes (update not required for older beacons)
  - encoded position should be cleared if it is not updated within 4 hours
  - after initial position, encoded position update required at least every 30 minutes until activation + 6 hours\*
  - from 6 to 24 hours after activation, update required at least every 60 minutes\*
- Beacon may fail to update the encoded position to reflect its new position because the beacon is unable to obtain sufficient satellite data due to obstructions of the beacon's view of the sky
- In short, the encoded position may lag (not accurately reflect) the actual beacon position

\* For beacons first submitted for C/S type approval after 1 Nov. 2015



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Data Solution line

- **EE** (Expected Horizontal Error, ranges from 0 - 999)
  - Error (km) of DOA position expected within that amount with probability of 95% (+- 2%)
  - “0” means unavailable, “999” means greater than or equal to 999
  - Currently not reliable for moving beacons (set to “N/A” on alerts to US Coast Guard RCCs)
  - Provided to US Air Force RCCs and to LGM MCCs
  - Not currently provided to SPOCs (per C/S requirement)
- **NUM** (number of detections) - for MEOSAR alerts, each beacon burst detected by an antenna is counted separately (e.g., 2 bursts each detected by 3 antennas = 6 detections)
  - DOA position with more detections likely more accurate

\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\*

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	BUFFER/BUFF_2
N/A	7	D	31 42.7N	058 40.0W	27 0937 SEP	MEO	005	FL-MEO	LANTAR	

DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Data Solution line (Cont'd)

- **SRR** is primary Search and Rescue Region (SRR) for the alert location
- **BUFFER** is secondary SRR(s) for alert location, either a buffer or overlap of primary SRR (50 KM buffer between SRRs for US RCCs)
- EPIRB located in US Air Force SRR with buffer in US Coast Guard SRR is shown with the Coast Guard SRR as **SRR** and the Air Force SRR is removed from SRR list
- SRR/BUFFER usually indicates message destinations and responsible SRRs, **however**
  - Only 3 SRRs are listed – see Supporting Information for other message destinations
  - Alert location is irrelevant for Ship Security beacons (distributed by country code)
  - US special program beacons are sent specially (adding to or replacing normal distribution)
    - Special program shown in Beacon Decode Information (if applicable)
  - NOCR (SIT 178) distributed based on country code if location not in country's SRR
  - For alert manually sent by USMCC to another RCC, SRR on message is not changed

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT	TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	/BUFFER/BUFF_2
N/A	N/A	E	34 32.14N	069 11.40E	22	0731 FEB	MEO	002	FMcc	AFGHAN/TRMCC	



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)



### New Alert Information – DETECTION FREQUENCY

- Provided for Doppler, MEOSAR and GEOSAR solutions
- Not provided for LEOSAR solutions without Doppler location (unreliable because the impact of Doppler shift on frequency is not removed, impact especially large when the detected beacon bursts are far from the TCA)
- Also not provided for MEOSAR solutions without DOA location for the same reason
- May be used to correlate an “unreliable beacon ID” alert with another alert in the vicinity
- May be used to select 3-KHz channel for 406 MHz beacon homing equipment  
(e.g., select 406.028 MHz, 406.031 MHz, or 406.034 MHz)
- 406.061 MHz and 406.064 MHz used for MEOSAR testing (not allocated for operational use)

**\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\***

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	BUFFER/BUFF_2
53	N/A	A	35 25.2N	076 36.4W	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	AFRCC	
47	N/A	B	31 42.7N	058 40.0W	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	LANTAR	

**DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – LIKELY IMAGE POSITION

- Data line only provided when one new Doppler position (A or B) is determined to be an image (non-real) position prior to position confirmation
- Occurs when a beacon was previously detected as an unlocated alert and exactly one new Doppler (A or B) position was not visible to the satellite that detected the unlocated alert
- When one position is an image (“A” in sample below), the other position may also be incorrect
- The determination of the “real” beacon position is independent of image determination
- This information may help SAR prosecution prior to position confirmation
- The sample below correlates to the illustration on the next page

**\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\***

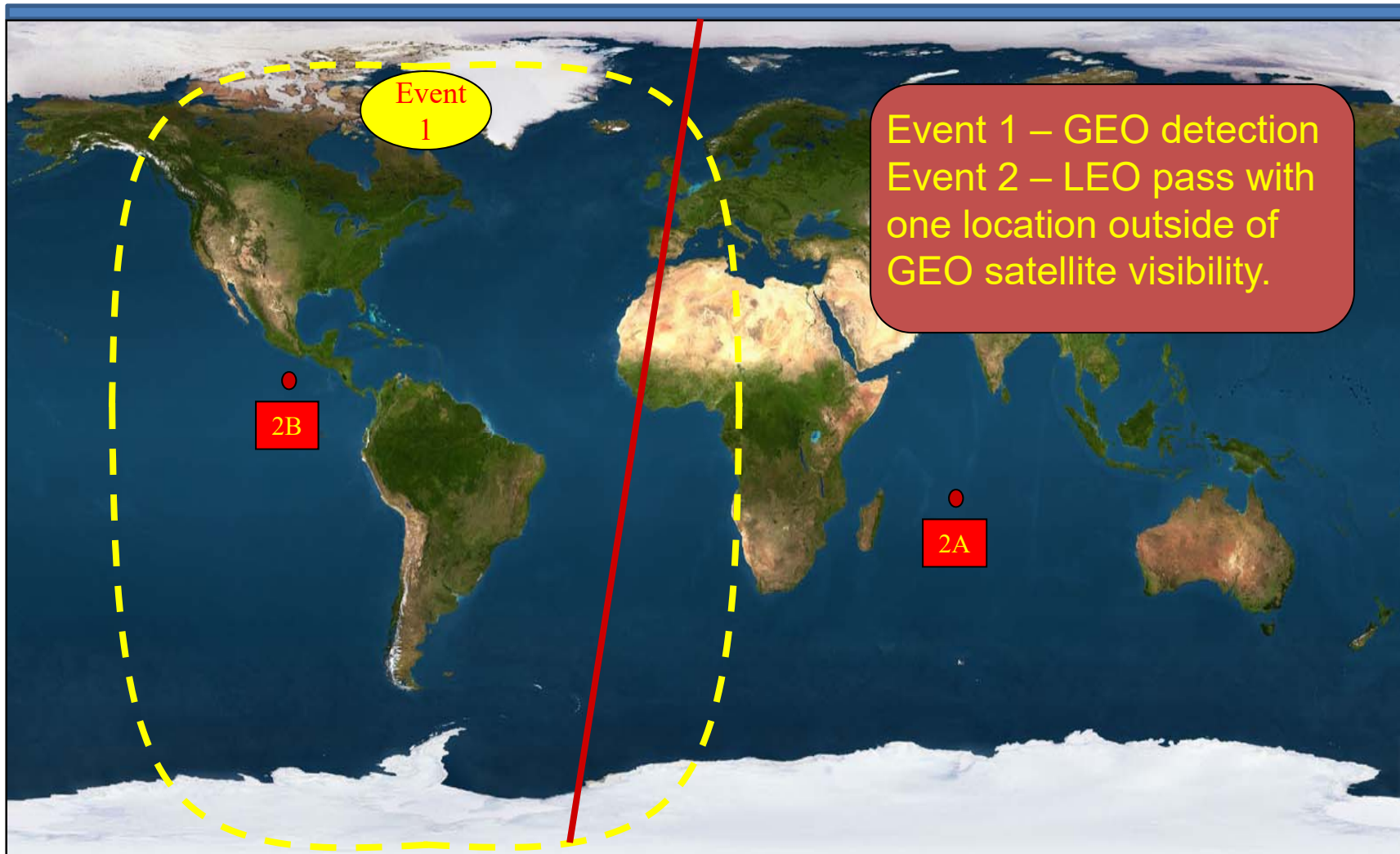
PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	BUFFER/BUFF_2
<b>53</b>	N/A	<b>A</b>	<b>35 25.2N</b>	<b>076 36.4W</b>	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	AFRCC	
47	N/A	B	31 42.7N	058 40.0W	27 0937 SEP	S7	007	CMCC	LANTAR	

DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ

LIKELY IMAGE POSITION: **THE A POSITION**



## Alert Message Structure – 2. Alert Data Block (Likely Image Position)



Sample Image Determination with GEOSAR Satellite (likely image is the A position)



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – MEOSAR First Detect Time

- First Detect Time for MEOSAR alert provided in new line after DETECTION FREQUENCY
- Last Detect Time for MEOSAR alert provided as DETECT TIME in alert solution data line (e.g., 14 0247 UTC FEB in sample below)
- USA MEOLUTs compute DOA position using data with time span up to 20 minutes (i.e., the FIRST DETECT TIME may remain the same, while the Last Detect Time changes for 20 minutes)
  - more detections (i.e., larger NUM) usually results in a more accurate DOA position
- Update of FIRST DETECT TIME (to a time after the previous Last Detect Time) likely indicates that the MEOLUT has started to compute DOA position anew; this may correspond to a noticeable change in the DOA position

\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\*

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	/BUFFER/BUFF_2
N/A	N/A	D	35 25.4N	066 36.7W	14 0247 FEB	MEO	044	FL_MEO	CGD05	

DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ

FIRST DETECT TIME: 14 0228 FEB



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Information on Doppler Position accuracy

- Accuracy determination based on technical parameters defined in document C/S A.002 (Appendix B.1 to Annex B) that are associated with a “nominal” Doppler solution
- Per document C/S T.005 (LEOLUT Commissioning Standard), “nominal” solutions are required to be accurate within 5 km in 95% of cases (sample below is for nominal solution)
- “NEW DOPPLER POSITION ERROR MAY EXCEED 5 KM DUE TO TECHNICAL PARAMETERS” set if at least 1 technical parameter is poor for the Doppler solution (i.e., solution not nominal)
- “NEW DOPPLER POSITION ERROR MAY EXCEED 10 KM DUE TO SATELLITE MANEUVER” set if a large satellite maneuver occurred in the last 24 hours, whether or not solution is nominal
- Information may assist SAR prosecution prior to position confirmation

**\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\***

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	/BUFFER/BUFF_2
75	N/A	A	35 25.4N	076 36.7W	14 0247 FEB	S12	011	AK1	AFRCC	
25	N/A	B	31 42.1N	058 42.0W	14 0247 FEB	S12	011	AK1	LANTAR	

**DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ**

**HIGH PROBABILITY THAT THE NEW DOPPLER POSITION DATA IS ACCURATE WITHIN 5 KM**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)

### New Alert Information – Information on Doppler / DOA Position accuracy

- Statement “NEW DOPPLER POSITION DATA SUSPECT – OUTSIDE REPORTING SATELLITE FOOTPRINT” is provided if the USMCC determines that *either the A or B* Doppler position is outside the footprint of the reporting LEOSAR satellite
- Statement “NEW DOA POSITION DATA SUSPECT – OUTSIDE REPORTING SATELLITE FOOTPRINT” is provided if the USMCC determines that the DOA position is outside the footprint of any reporting MEOSAR satellite
- Positions outside of satellite footprint positions should be treated with caution
- Encoded position outside of satellite footprint is filtered (not included in message)

\*\*\*\* DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON \*\*\*\*

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE	SRR	/BUFFER/BUFF_2
75	N/A	A	35 25.4N	076 36.7W	14 0247 FEB	S12	011	AK1	AFRCC	
25	N/A	B	31 42.1N	058 42.0W	14 0247 FEB	S12	011	AK1	LANTAR	

DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0281 MHZ

**NEW DOPPLER POSITION DATA SUSPECT – OUTSIDE REPORTING SATELLITE FOOTPRINT**  
**NEW DOPPLER POSITION ERROR MAY EXCEED 5 KM DUE TO TECHNICAL PARAMETERS**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)



### New Alert Information – Suspect MEOSAR Alerts

- A MEOSAR alert is identified as “Suspect” when the alert is based on a single beacon burst detected by one satellite through one antenna, with no other detection for the beacon
- RCCs should act with caution since the beacon Id or encoded position may be unreliable
  - however, suspect MEOSAR alerts have led to SARSAT rescues
- Validity of a suspect alert can be corroborated by:
  - a subsequent alert for the beacon Id
  - registration data for the beacon Id (US or foreign)
  - registration data for the encoded Craft Id (per Beacon Decode section)
  - finding that the encoded C/S Type Approval (CSTA) number provided in field “MANUFACTURER” of the Beacon Decode section is allocated (per C/S website)
    - if CSTA # not allocated, the alert is likely a system anomaly (not a real beacon)
- match of reported Detection Frequency (if available) and the detection frequency for the beacon model (per C/S website)



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 2. Alert Data Block (Cont'd)



### New Alert Information – Suspect MEOSAR Alerts (cont'd)

- Sample provided below
- LEOSAR or GEOSAR alert with 1 detection (NUM=1) may be suspect, but there is no rule to flag it

```
**** DETECTION TIME AND POSITIONS FOR THE BEACON ****  
  
PROB EE SOL LATITUDE LONGITUDE DETECT TIME SAT NUM SOURCE SRR /BUFFER/BUFF_2  
N/A N/A E 08 29.53N 135 58.33E 15 1302 JUL MEO 001 HI_MEO MARSEC  
  
DETECTION FREQUENCY: 406.0375 MHZ  
FIRST DETECT TIME: 15 1302 JUL  
SUSPECT ALERT: SINGLE UNCORROBORATED DETECTION
```





# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information

- Information based on decode of 406 MHz Beacon ID
- **COUNTRY** identifies the country or territory responsible for the beacon registration
  - C/S website provides Registry Points of Contact for non US beacons; see “406 MHz Beacon Registers” under “Contact Lists” at <https://www.cospas-sarsat.int>
  - some countries registrations held in C/S International Beacon Reg. Database (IBRD)
- **MID CODE** is 3-digit number assigned by ITU and associated with the **COUNTRY**
- **BEACON TYPE** shows the beacon type as EPIRB, ELT, PLB, or SHIP SECURITY
  - Shows if beacon is serialized (no CRAFT ID for serialized beacons)
  - NATIONAL, STANDARD (STD) or RETURN LINK indicates location protocol
  - CATEGORY I means that the EPIRB activation method is unknown (manual or automatic)
  - CATEGORY II means that the EPIRB can only be activated manually

\*\*\*\* BEACON ID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ENCODED INFORMATION \*\*\*\*

<b>COUNTRY</b> : USA	<b>BEACON TYPE</b> : ELT 24 BIT ADDRESS (STD)
<b>MID CODE</b> : 366	CRAFT ID : N203JP                      SPECIFIC BEACON: 0
MANUFACTURER:	MODEL :
24 BIT ADDR : HEX=A19DFE	HOMING : 121.5 MHZ
POSITION DEVICE: INTERNAL	POSITION RESOLUTION: NONE



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

- **CRAFT ID** provides an alternate reference for registration data (not US RGDB)
  - Craft IDs include tail Number (e.g., **N203JP**), radio call sign and ship station ID
  - Use the radio call sign or MID code/ship station ID to access ITU registration data:  
[http://www.itu.int/online/mms/mars/ship\\_search.sh](http://www.itu.int/online/mms/mars/ship_search.sh)
- **SPECIFIC BEACON** identifies the specific beacon on a vessel or aircraft
  - Field value may be numeric or alphanumeric, depending on the beacon type
- **MANUFACTURER** and **MODEL** are only provided for US serialized user beacons
  - see <https://www.cospas-sarsat.int/en/beacons-pro/experts-beacon-information/approved-beacon-models-tacs> to get Manufacturer and Model and search on CSTA number, if CSTA (C/S Type Approval) number is provided in the **MANUFACTURER** field

```
**** BEACON ID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ENCODED INFORMATION ****
COUNTRY      : USA                      BEACON TYPE: ELT 24 BIT ADDRESS (STD)
MID CODE     : 366                      CRAFT ID : N203JP                SPECIFIC BEACON: 0
MANUFACTURER:                          MODEL      :
24 BIT ADDR  : HEX=A19DFE                HOMING    : 121.5 MHZ
POSITION DEVICE: INTERNAL                POSITION RESOLUTION: 4 SECONDS
```





# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

- **SERIAL NUM** provides the Serial Number, if the beacon is serialized
  - **24 BIT ADDR** provides the 24-bit address; if present, it replaces serial number
- **HOMING** identifies the beacon's homer as 121.5 MHZ, SART (SAR transponder), OTHER or NONE
- **POSITION DEVICE** indicates the device type used to provide encoded position
  - INTERNAL (device internal to beacon)
  - EXTERNAL (device external to beacon, encoded position may be incorrect if beacon becomes separated from vessel)
  - NIL (information not available – beacon not location protocol or information is unreliable)
- **POSITION RESOLUTION** is the resolution of encoded position (details on next two pages)

```
**** BEACON ID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ENCODED INFORMATION ****
COUNTRY      : USA                BEACON TYPE: PLB SERIAL (STANDARD)
MID CODE     : 366                CRAFT ID   :                SPECIFIC BEACON:
MANUFACTURER: ACR                MODEL      : UNKNOWN
SERIAL NUM   : 12345              HOMING     : 121.5 MHZ
POSITION DEVICE: NIL              POSITION RESOLUTION: 2 MINUTES
```



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

---



- **POSITION RESOLUTION**

- Depends on beacon protocol, usability of 2 data fields in beacon message protected by error correction codes (called Protected Data Field-1 and Protected Data Field-2), and coding logic for rounding value in PDF-1 (rounded in new beacon logic, not rounded in old beacon logic)
- If encoded position not available, the value is NONE
- If PDF-2 is usable or newer beacon has PDF-1 value rounded, the uncertainty (i.e., maximum difference of the position sent to RCC vs. position processed by beacon) is half the resolution;
  - for older beacons when only PDF-1 is usable, the uncertainty is twice the resolution



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)



- **POSITION RESOLUTION (cont'd)** – values (upper case) and uncertainty below

Beacon Protocol	Only PDF-1 usable POSITION RESOLUTION value, Uncertainty*	PDF-1 and PDF-2 usable
Standard Location	15 MINUTES (at 45 degrees latitude, equals 10.6 nm longitude and 15.0 nm latitude). <u>Uncertainty</u> : 30 minutes (7 minutes 30 seconds if newer coding methodology used)	4 SECONDS Uncertainty: 2 seconds
National Location	2 MINUTES (at 45 degrees latitude, equals 1.4 nm longitude and 2.0 nm latitude). <u>Uncertainty</u> : 4 minutes (1 minute if newer coding logic used)	4 SECONDS Uncertainty: 2 seconds
Return Link Service (RLS)**	30 MINUTES (at 45 degrees latitude, equals 21.2 nm longitude and 30.0 nm latitude). <u>Uncertainty</u> : 15 minutes	4 SECONDS <u>Uncertainty</u> : 2 seconds
User (not National)	NONE	4 MINUTES Uncertainty: 2 minutes
User – National (CSEL)	1 DEG LAT, 15 DEG LONG	2 SECONDS Uncertainty: 1 second
User – National (SEPIRB)	1 DEGREE	2 SECONDS Uncertainty: 1 second

\* Taking into account latitude and longitude together, the maximum uncertainty is about 1.41 the value reported in the table.

\*\* RLS beacons provide return link information from ground stations via satellites to the beacon. Operational use is planned to start in early 2019.



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

- NOAA allocates groups of US coded beacons to US government **SPECIAL PROGRAMS**
  - Special program beacon alerts usually distributed specially (adding to or replacing normal distribution)
- **PROGRAM** provides the name of the Special Program for a group of US beacons
  - Set to “**SEE JSETS**” if beacon registered in JSETS but not in a special program
  - Data Line only shown on message if beacon in JSETS or allocated to special program
- **PROGRAM** set to “**BEACON TEST XXX...**” indicates beacon test (“**XXX...**” describes the test)
- **PROGRAM BLOCK REGISTRATION ID** allows one beacon in the RGDB to represent a group of allocated beacons and to refer to a separate registry (e.g., JSETS)
  - If **BLOCK REG. ID** is 00000000000001, RGDB data is shown for specific beacon (if present) and “**SEE JSETS...**” is shown in next data line after **PROGRAM**

```
**** BEACON ID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ENCODED INFORMATION ****
COUNTRY      : USA                BEACON TYPE: PLB SERIAL (NATIONAL)
MID CODE     : 366                CRAFT ID   :                SPECIFIC BEACON:
MANUFACTURER:                    MODEL      :
SERIAL NUM   : 123                HOMING    : 121.5 MHZ
POSITION DEVICE: INTERNAL        POSITION RESOLUTION: 4 SECONDS
PROGRAM: FBI                      PROGRAM BLOCK REGISTRATION ID: XXXXXXXX81FE0
```



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

- **Return Link Service** – notifies a 406 MHz beacon that an associated alert was sent to an RCC
  - only available if BEACON TYPE is “RETURN LINK” (e.g., “EPIRB RETURN LINK”)
  - only sent once the position is confirmed
  - intended to inform persons in distress that a SAR authority is responding to the distress
  - RLS PROVIDER indicates the satellite constellation that provides the return link service (i.e., the RLSP)
    - listed as GALILEO, GLONASS (future possibility) or UNKNOWN
  - TYPE-1 means the beacon can receive automatic acknowledgement from the RLSP
  - TYPE-2 (not supported by C/S) means the beacon can receive manual acknowledgement from the RLSP
  - After TYPE-#, acknowledgement type is “CAPABLE” if not received, or “RECEIVED”
  - Operational use expected to start in early 2019

```
**** BEACON ID CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ENCODED INFORMATION ****
COUNTRY      : FRANCE          BEACON TYPE: PLB RETURN LINK
MID CODE     : 227             CRAFT ID   :                SPECIFIC BEACON:
MANUFACTURER:                 MODEL        :
SERIAL NUM   : 135            HOMING      : 121.5 MHZ
POSITION DEVICE: INTERNAL     POSITION RESOLUTION: 4 SECONDS

RLS PROVIDER: GALILEO
RLM TYPE-1 RECEIVED (AUTOMATIC ACKNOWLEDGEMENT)
```



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)



- **Unreliable beacon message**

- Occurs if Beacon ID contains invalid or inconsistent information
- Due to beacon transmission, beacon miscoding, LUT or satellite problem
- Do not rely on C/S website Beacon Decode (invalid/inconsistent information may not be apparent from 15 hex Beacon ID provided in RCC message)
- Alerts with unreliable beacon message distributed solely based on Doppler or DOA location
- Does not mean that the Doppler or DOA location is poor
- Has occurred for true distress beacon activations
- If Detection Frequency is near 406.061 – 406.064 MHz, satellite is S11, S12 or S13, and Doppler location is near MEOSAR D&E beacon simulator, alert is likely due to MEOSAR test (call USMCC)
- Indicated by special Message Title “UNRELIABLE BEACON (HEXADECIMAL) ID ”
- Indicated in beacon decode information as follows:

**NO DATA PROVIDED BECAUSE THE BEACON CODING IS NOT RELIABLE**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 3. Beacon Decode Information (Cont'd)

- **Unreliable beacon message (satellite SARP problem, RCC actions)**
- Search and Rescue Processor (SARP-3) problem on S11, S12 and S13 causes the beacon message to be read from incorrect bits (not starting at bit 25)
- The problem occurs when:
  - A beacon transmits rapidly in self-test mode (every 10 seconds not 50 seconds)
  - A beacon transmits in an area of high interference
- RCC mitigation actions (SAR response)
  - Search RGDB (US beacons only!) using ADCD0 + the first 10 digits of beacon ID on the alert
  - Search RGDB using \* and the first 14, 13, 12, 11 and 10 digits of beacon ID on the alert
  - Look for other alerts in the vicinity
- RCC mitigation actions (corrupt beacon ID identified)
  - Request beacon owner to contact beacon manufacturer
  - Beacon probably requires a battery change
  - Beacon probably malfunctioned (rapid transmission in self-test mode, may be due to bracket design)
  - Notify USMCC Chief ([Elizabeth.Creamer@noaa.gov](mailto:Elizabeth.Creamer@noaa.gov)) for further investigation



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 4. Beacon Registration Data



- For USA beacons, based on information in **US RGDB** for Beacon ID
  - Contains three sections
- Section 1 contains information about beacon owner and points of contact
  - Owner name, owner address, points of contact names and telephone numbers
  - Owner name “SEE JSETS” indicates that the beacon registration information is provided in the U.S. military JSETS database
- Section 2 contains information about beacon carriage and type of use
  - For ELTs: aircraft information is provided, including Leasing Agent, Aircraft Manufacturer, Model, Aircraft Use, Color, Radio Equipment, Capacity, Tail Number, Airport and Airport SRRs. ELT manufacturer and model number are also provided.
  - For EPIRBs: vessel information is provided, including Vessel Name, Type, Length, Capacity, Radio Call Sign, Registration Number, Color, Radio Equipment, InMarsat Number, Cell Number, Number of Life Boats, Homeport, and Homeport SRRs. EPIRB Manufacturer/Model Number and Activation Type (CAT1, CAT2) are also provided.
  - For PLBs: Radio Equipment, Vehicle Type, Specific Usage, PLB Manufacturer, and Model Number are provided.





# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 4. Beacon Registration Data (Cont'd)



- Section 3 provides Registration Dates, Remarks (from beacon owner or RCC), and Special Status information
  - SPECIAL STATUS indicates if beacon is reported as SOLD, STOLEN, REPLACED, OUT OF SERVICE, LOST, RECODED, or DESTROYED
  - Beacons in special status are usually unavailable for normal use or not in the owner's possession
  - View SPECIAL STATUS INFO for more information on special status condition
  - Roughly half of activated US registered beacons have Special Status information
- If a USA beacon is not registered in **US RGDB**, this message section states:

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THE USMCC DATABASE**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 4. Beacon Registration Data (Cont'd)

- For a non-USA beacon this message section provides point of contact information for the associated beacon registry
  - WEB address is [www.406registration.com](http://www.406registration.com) for C/S International Registration Database

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION AT**  
**[Name of Registry Contact]**  
**TELEX:**  
**AFTN:**  
**TELEPHONE:**  
**FACSIMILE:**  
**EMAIL:**  
**WEB:**

- If no point of contact information beacon registry is available for non-USA beacon, this message section states

**REGISTRATION INFORMATION – NIL**



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 5. Supporting Information



- **USMCC PROCESSING TIME** – time message initially sent by USMCC
  - If more than 1 minute before the Send Time in Message Header, then the message was probably resent manually by USMCC personnel
- **THIS ALERT MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO**
  - lists all destinations for the USMCC for this message
  - lists final MCC destinations for the USMCC (not intermediate nodal MCC destinations)
  - use this list and the SRRs for the new alert to coordinate SAR response with other agencies
    - some destinations may not be in USMCC destination list (per US and C/S distribution rules)
    - some alert messages (e.g., 406 BEACON DETECTION UPDATE) sent by USMCC are not defined in C/S
- **ALERT MESSAGES FOR THIS BEACON PREVIOUSLY SENT TO**
  - lists all destinations for the USMCC for previous messages for this beacon activation
  - may be used to contact SAR agencies that are already working on a SAR case
  - set to “N/A” on the first alert sent for a beacon activation

```
**** SUPPORTING INFORMATION ****
```

```
USMCC PROCESSING TIME: 15 0104 FEB
```

```
THIS ALERT MESSAGE IS BEING SENT TO:  
AFRCC ,CGD08 ,CGD07
```

```
ALERT MESSAGES FOR THIS BEACON PREVIOUSLY SENT TO: N/A
```



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 5. Supporting Information (Cont'd)



- **PREVIOUS MESSAGE INFORMATION** lists previous messages sent for the beacon
  - Ordered by time messages received at USMCC (most recent listed first)
  - Up to 5 previous messages are listed
  - Solution Data fields (EE, SOL, etc.) have same format as in alert data block
  - SRR and BUFFER fields only shown prior to position confirmation (see sample below)
  - First alert to an RCC may show previous message information sent to another destination
  - Location data shown per original message (locations from multiple sources are not merged)
  - Once position is confirmed, if a Doppler position matches the confirmed position, the associated incorrect Doppler position is not reported (e.g., no “B” solution in sample below)
    - View alert data block in many messages in detect time order to help identify a moving beacon
- Sample below: position update after position confirmation (no “B” SOL, no SRR)

### PREVIOUS MESSAGE INFORMATION:

PROB	EE	SOL	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	DETECT	TIME	SAT	NUM	SOURCE
85	N/A	A	64 11.4N	151 22.3W	17 1023	FEB	S10	N/A	AK1
N/A	10	D	64 11.9N	151 21.9W	17 1025	FEB	MEO	004	CMCC
N/A	4	D	64 11.6N	151 21.8W	17 1020	FEB	MEO	005	FL_MEO
N/A	N/A	U	N/A		17 1019	FEB	G16	N/A	MD1



# Alert Message Structure – Key Fields

## 6. Message Trailer

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- Three lines indicate the end of message:

QQQQ

/LASSIT

/ENDMSG



# Overview

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- MEOSAR Data / MEOSAR RCC messages
- Summary of alert message types
- Overview of alert message structure
- **Revised RCC message manual**



# Revised RCC Message Manual

- Version 3.07 uploaded to NOAA website in Feb. 2018
  - See <http://www.sarsat.noaa.gov/documentation.html>
- Updates in this version include –
  - Added information on SPOC / RCC buffers to Table 3.2.10
  - Clarified data distribution procedures for USA coded PLBs, NOCRs
  - Added Annex 13 to list SRRs assigned for foreign addresses used in the RGDB
  - Added Annex 14 to provide destinations for unlocated alerts, NOCRs and SSAS alerts for non-USA countries in the USA service area
  - Refined description of data distributions rules during USMCC backup based on country and for USA national use beacons
- Document History at start of Manual identifies all revisions



# RCC Messages

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- Contact Information
- Tom Griffin
  - [Tom.Griffin@noaa.gov](mailto:Tom.Griffin@noaa.gov)
  - 301 817-4532