

APPENDIX B - SAMPLE BOSE-CHAUDHURI-HOCQUENGHEM ERROR-CORRECTING CODE AND 23 HEX ID CALCULATIONS

NOTE: The information in the Appendix is not aligned with the current text in the main body of this document and requires an update.

B.1 Sample 48-Bit BCH Code Calculation

The error-correcting code used in 406 MHz messages is a shortened form of a (255,207) Bose-Chaudhuri-Hocquenghem (BCH) code. The shortened form (250,202) consists of 202 bits of data followed by a 48-bit sextuple error-correcting code. The code is used to detect and correct up to six errors in the entire 250-bit pattern (bits 1 through 250 of the 406 MHz message).

Note: For the purpose of error correction, all calculations shall be performed with the full 255 length code. Therefore, 5 zeros are placed before the 202 data bits to form the 207-bit pattern of the (255,207) BCH code. These padding zeros do not affect the generation of the BCH code as described below.

For the (250,202) BCH code, a generator polynomial $g(X)$ (the same as for (255,207) BCH code) is defined as follows:

$$g(X) = LCM(m_1(X), m_3(X), m_5(X), m_7(X), m_9(X), m_{11}(X))$$

where LCM = Least Common Multiple.

In the above case:

$$m_1(X) = X^8 + X^4 + X^3 + X^2 + 1$$

$$m_3(X) = X^8 + X^6 + X^5 + X^4 + X^2 + X + 1$$

$$m_5(X) = X^8 + X^7 + X^6 + X^5 + X^4 + X + 1$$

$$m_7(X) = X^8 + X^6 + X^5 + X^3 + 1$$

$$m_9(X) = X^8 + X^7 + X^5 + X^4 + X^3 + X^2 + 1$$

$$m_{11}(X) = X^8 + X^7 + X^6 + X^5 + X^2 + X + 1$$

from which

$$\begin{aligned} g(X) &= m_1(X), m_3(X), m_5(X), m_7(X), m_9(X), m_{11}(X) \\ &= X^{48} + X^{47} + X^{46} + X^{42} + X^{41} + X^{40} + X^{39} + X^{38} + X^{37} + X^{35} + X^{33} + X^{32} + X^{31} \\ &\quad + X^{26} + X^{24} + X^{23} + X^{22} + X^{20} + X^{19} + X^{18} + X^{17} + X^{16} + X^{13} + X^{12} + X^{11} + X^{10} + X^7 + X^4 + X^2 \\ &\quad + X + 1 \end{aligned}$$

a determination of $g(X)$ results in the following 49-bit binary number

$$g(X) = 1110001111110101110000101110111110011110010010111$$

To generate the BCH code, an information polynomial, $m(x)$ is formed from the 202 data bits as follows:

$$m(X) = b_1X^{201} + b_2X^{200} + \dots + b_{201}X + b_{202}$$

where b_1 - is the first bit and b_{202} - is the last bit of the digital message.

$m(X)$ is then extended to 250 bits by filling the least significant bits with 48 "0". The resulting 250-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. Suppose, that the digital message in the Minimum Requirement main field consists of the following data (decimal notation):

Digital Message	Decimal Data	Binary Data	Bits in Message
TAC number	230	0000000011100110	1 to 16
Serial Number	573	00001000111101	17 to 30
Country code	201	0011001001	31 to 40
Status of homing device	1	1	41
RLS function	0	0	42
Test protocol	0	0	43
Encoded GNSS Location	See below	See below	44 to 90
Vessel ID	0	47 Bits all 0's	91 to 137
Beacon Type	0	000	138 to 140
Spare bits	16383 (all 1's)	11111111111111	141 to 154

Message also contains encoded GNSS location. This example uses the following values of position data:

Current latitude	48,793153539336956 °N
Current longitude	69,00875866413116 °E

Encoded GNSS location in binary notation (converted in accordance with Appendix C):

Current latitude	0 0110000 110010110000110
Current longitude	0 01000101 000000100011111

In this example Rotating Field 1 (C/S G.008 Objective Requirements) is used, containing the following data:

Digital Message	Decimal Data	Binary Data	Bits in Message
Rotating Field Identifier	0	0000	155 to 158
Elapsed Time since activation	1 hour 27 mins	000001	159 to 164
Time from last encoded location	6 mins 24 sec	00000000110	165 to 175
Altitude of encoded location	430,24 metres	0000110100	176 to 185
Dilution of precision	HDOP<1 VDOP <2	00000001	186 to 193
Activation notification	Manual	00	194 to 195
Remaining battery capacity	>75%	101	196 to 198
GNSS status	3D	10	199 to 200
Spare bits	0	00	200 to 202

Thus, digital message in binary and hexadecimal notation will be the following:

Bits 1-202

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0000 0000 1110 0110 0000 1000 1111 0100
1100 1001 1000 0110 0001 1001 0110 0001
1000 1000 1010 0000 0100 0111 1100 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0000 0000 0000 1111 1111 1111 1100 0000
0001 0000 0000 1100 0001 1010 0000 0000
1001 0110 00

```

Hex Message
From 202 bits 00E608F4C986196188A047C00000000000FFFC0100C1A00960
Cospas-Sarsat Ground 0039823D32618658622811F0000000000003FFF004030680258
Segment (two leading 0 bits plus bits 1-202)
Representation*
(MF #90 Ref. C/S A.002)

* As the length of the message in bits is not divisible by 4, the message is augmented, for ground processing purposes, with two leading binary '0's, which results in this revised hexadecimal message. The division * described above is shown in Figure A1, and results in a 49-bit remainder of:

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0010010010010101001001111110001010111101001001001
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The most significant bit position of the remainder will always be a "0" and is deleted to obtain the 48-bit BCH code.

Thus BCH Error-Correcting Code:

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010010010010101001001111110001010111101001001001
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REFERENCE

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

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

Figure B-1: Sample 48-Bit BCH Error-Correcting Code Calculation
(for easier viewing the calculation is reduced and divided into 2 parts)

B.2 Sample 23 Hex ID Calculation

Using the same data as above the 23 Hex ID can be generated as shown below. It should be noted that the 23 Hex ID cannot be formed directly from the transmitted message as additional bits have to be added to it and the order of the digital message data has to be changed.

Referring to T.018 Section 3.6 and Table 3.9 and using the digital message data from above results in the following:

23 Hex ID Bit	No Bits	Data Content	Message Content
1	1	Fixed Binary '1'	1
2 to 11	10	C/S Country Code '201'	0011001001
12	1	Fixed Binary '1'	1
13	1	Fixed Binary '0'	0
14	1	Fixed Binary '1'	1
15 to 30	16	C/S TAC No '230'	0000000011100110
31 to 44	14	Beacon Serial Number '573'	00001000111101
45	1	Test Protocol Flag	0
46 to 48	3	Aircraft / Vessel ID Type 'N/A'	000
49 to 92	44	Aircraft / Vessel ID	44 Bits all '0's

1001 1001 0011 0100 0000 0011 1001 1000 0010 0011 1101 0000
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

Which in turn gives a final 23 Hex ID of:

23 Hex ID 9934039823D0000000000000

Which it can be seen is very different to the first 23 Hex characters of the Digital Message Data

00E608F4C986196188A047C

Finally, for completeness it can be noted that the unique 15 Hex ID for the same beacon is obtained by truncating the 23 Hex ID, as described in section 3.6, which would give a 15 Hex ID of:

9934039823D0000

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