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(54) **WIREFREE INTERCOM HAVING ERROR FREE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

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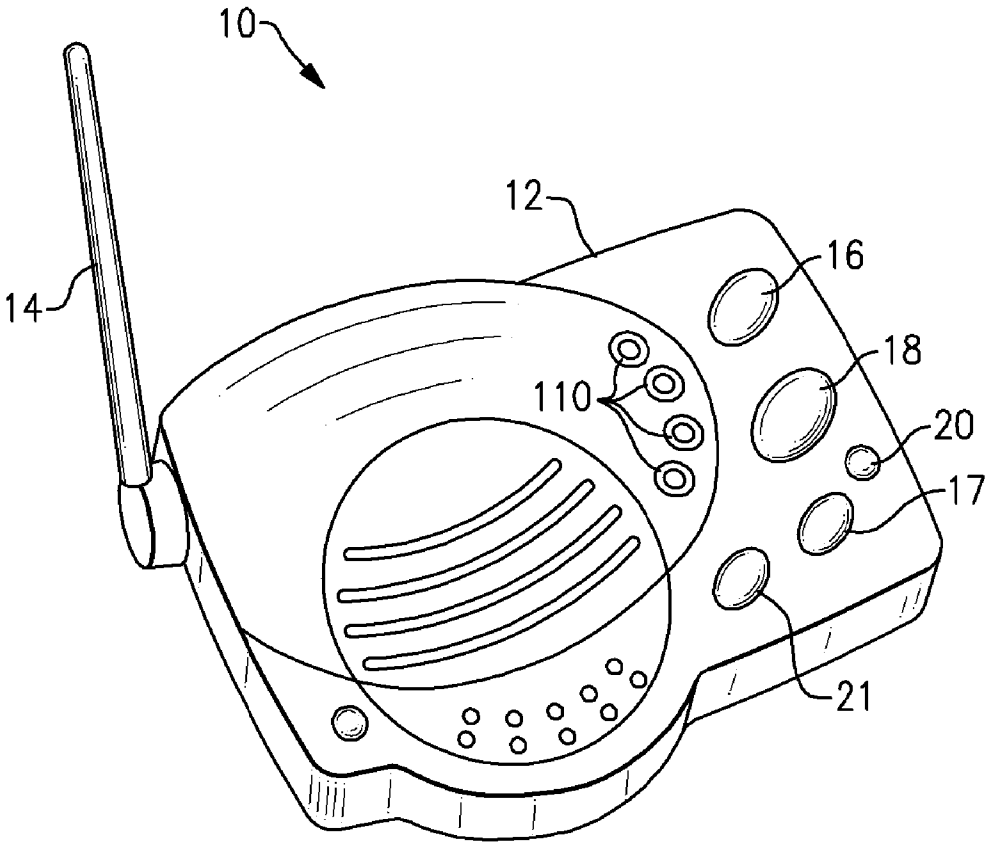
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **375/219**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A wireless intercom having a microcontroller that is programmed to place the intercom into a power saving sleep mode unless actively receiving or transmitting signals. The microcontroller of the intercom is interconnected to a transceiver for sending and receiving digital data packets, and to a codec for converting the digital packets to analog sound signals, and vice versa. The intercom receives digital transmission of data over a first channel and then corrects any errors in the digital data using a retransmission of the digital data over a second channel that is sufficiently spaced apart from the first channel to avoid the possibility of interference affecting both the first and second channels.



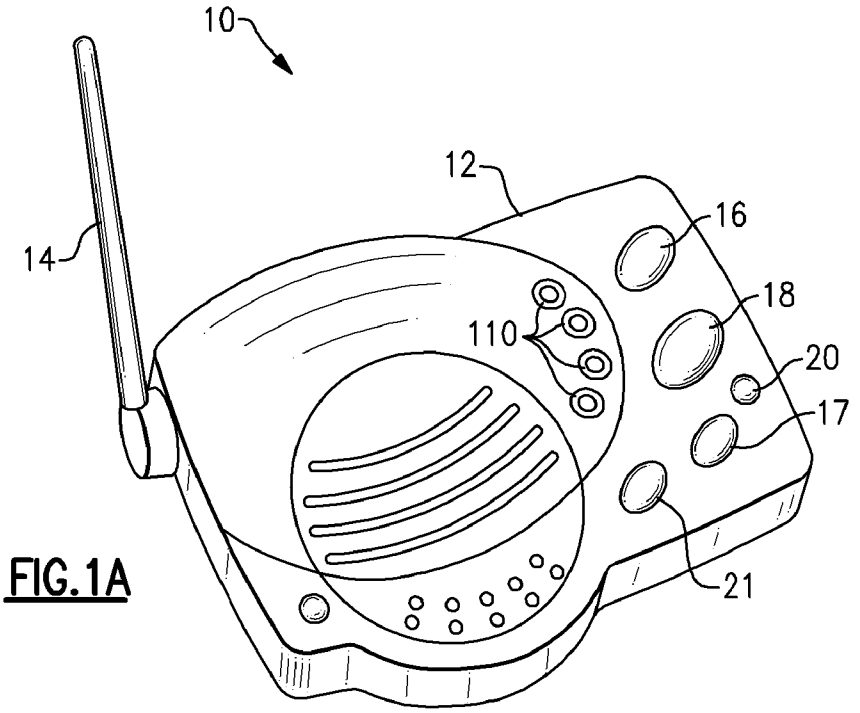


FIG. 1A

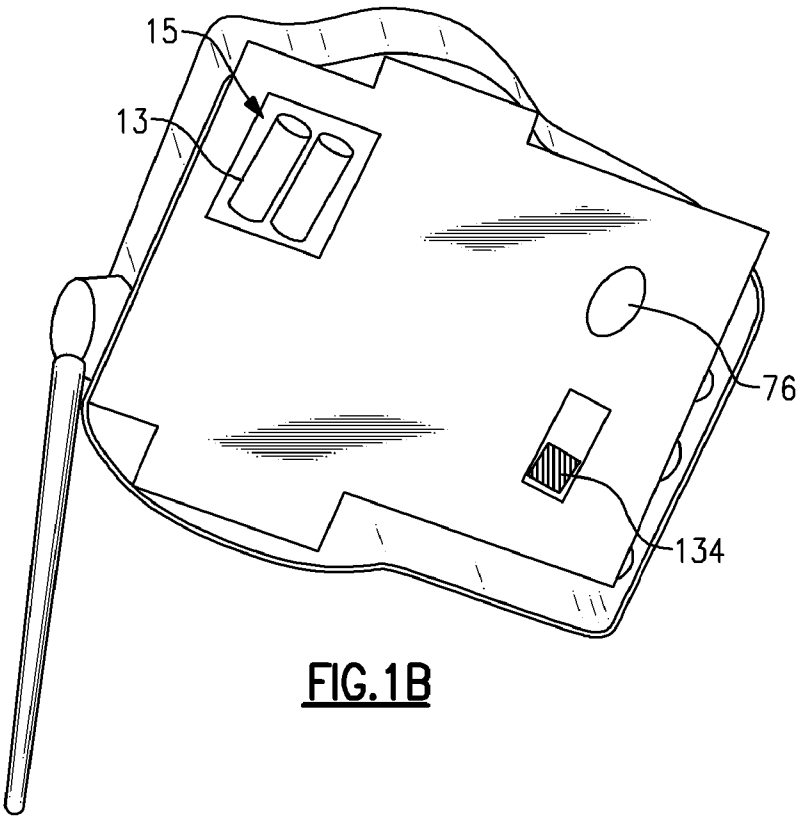


FIG. 1B

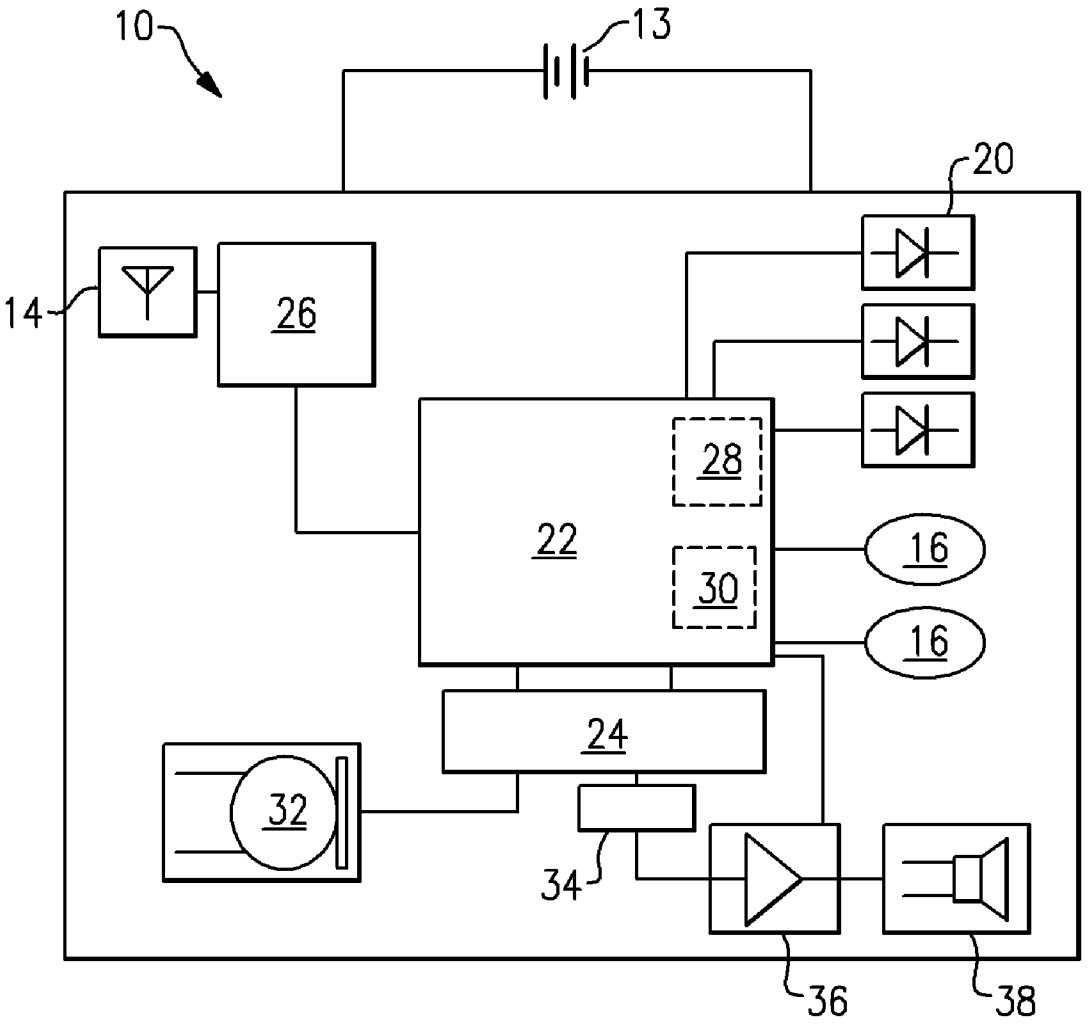


FIG.2

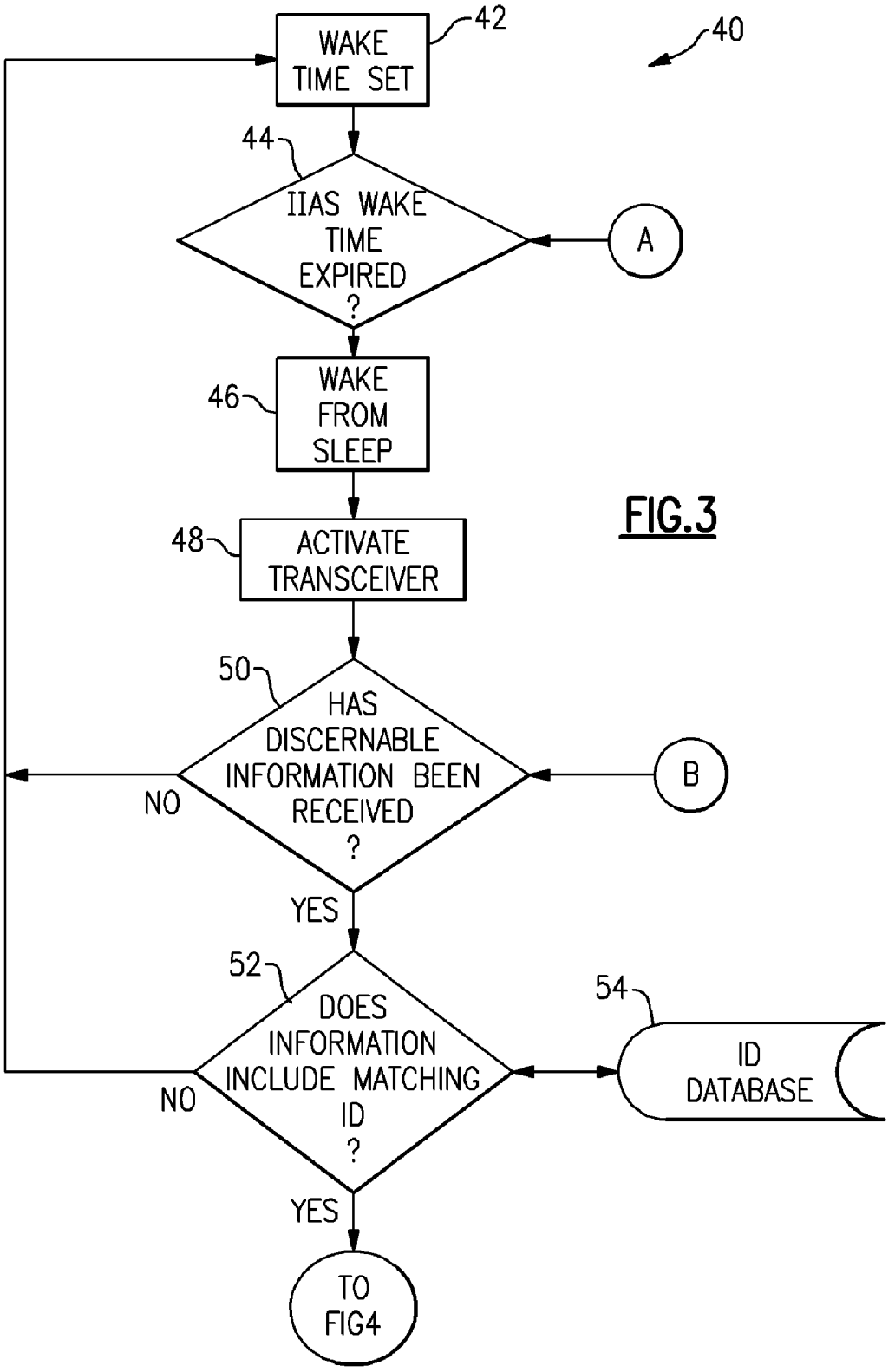

40
42
WAKE TIME SET
44
IIAS WAKE TIME EXPIRED ?
A
46
WAKE FROM SLEEP
48
ACTIVATE TRANSCEIVER
50
HAS DISCERNABLE INFORMATION BEEN RECEIVED ?
B
NO
YES
52
DOES INFORMATION INCLUDE MATCHING ID ?
54
ID DATABASE
NO
YES
TO FIG4

FIG.3

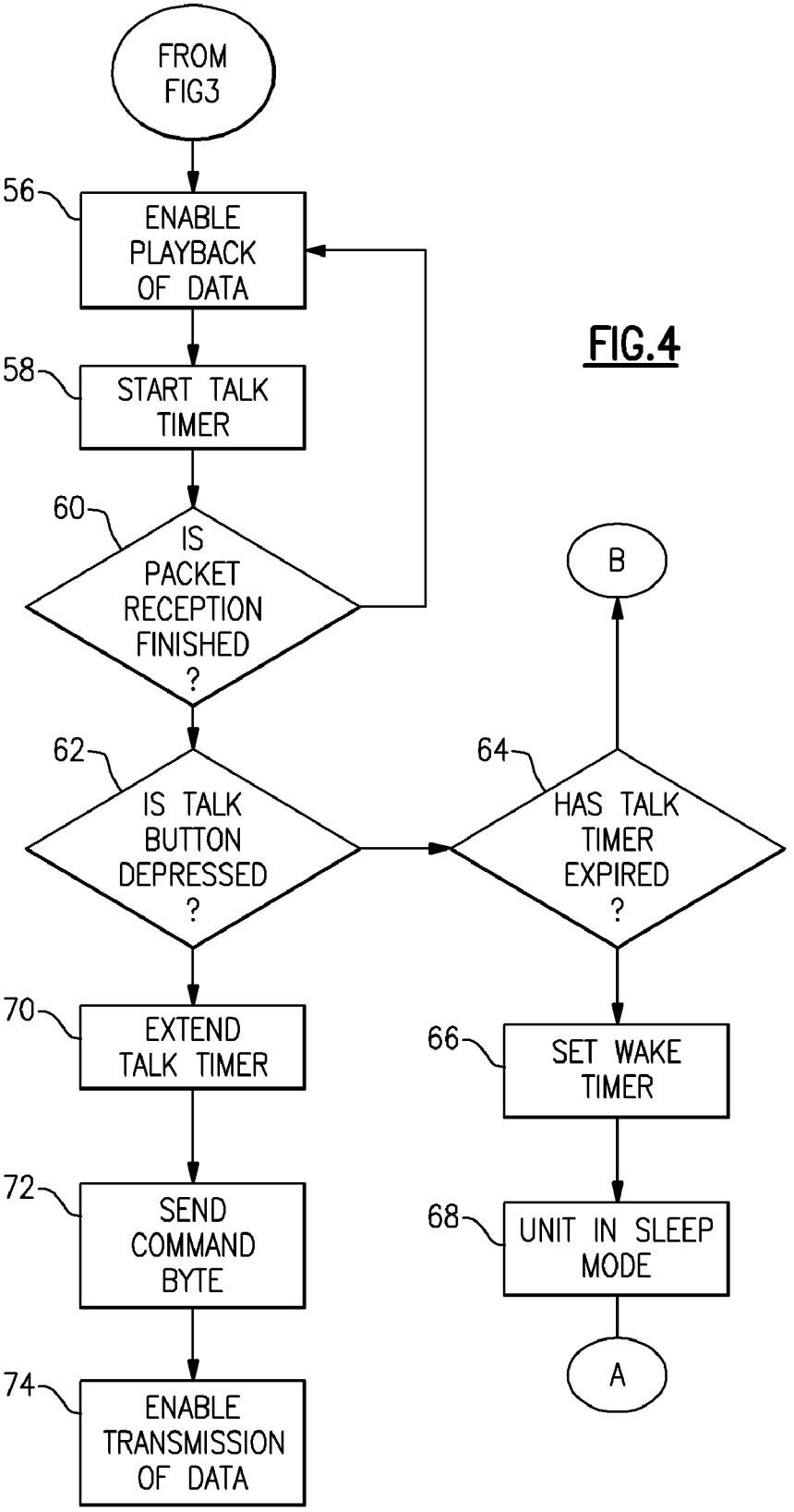

FROM FIG3
56
ENABLE PLAYBACK OF DATA
58
START TALK TIMER
60
IS PACKET RECEPTION FINISHED ?
62
IS TALK BUTTON DEPRESSED ?
64
HAS TALK TIMER EXPIRED ?
B
70
EXTEND TALK TIMER
72
SEND COMMAND BYTE
74
ENABLE TRANSMISSION OF DATA
66
SET WAKE TIMER
68
UNIT IN SLEEP MODE
A

FIG.4

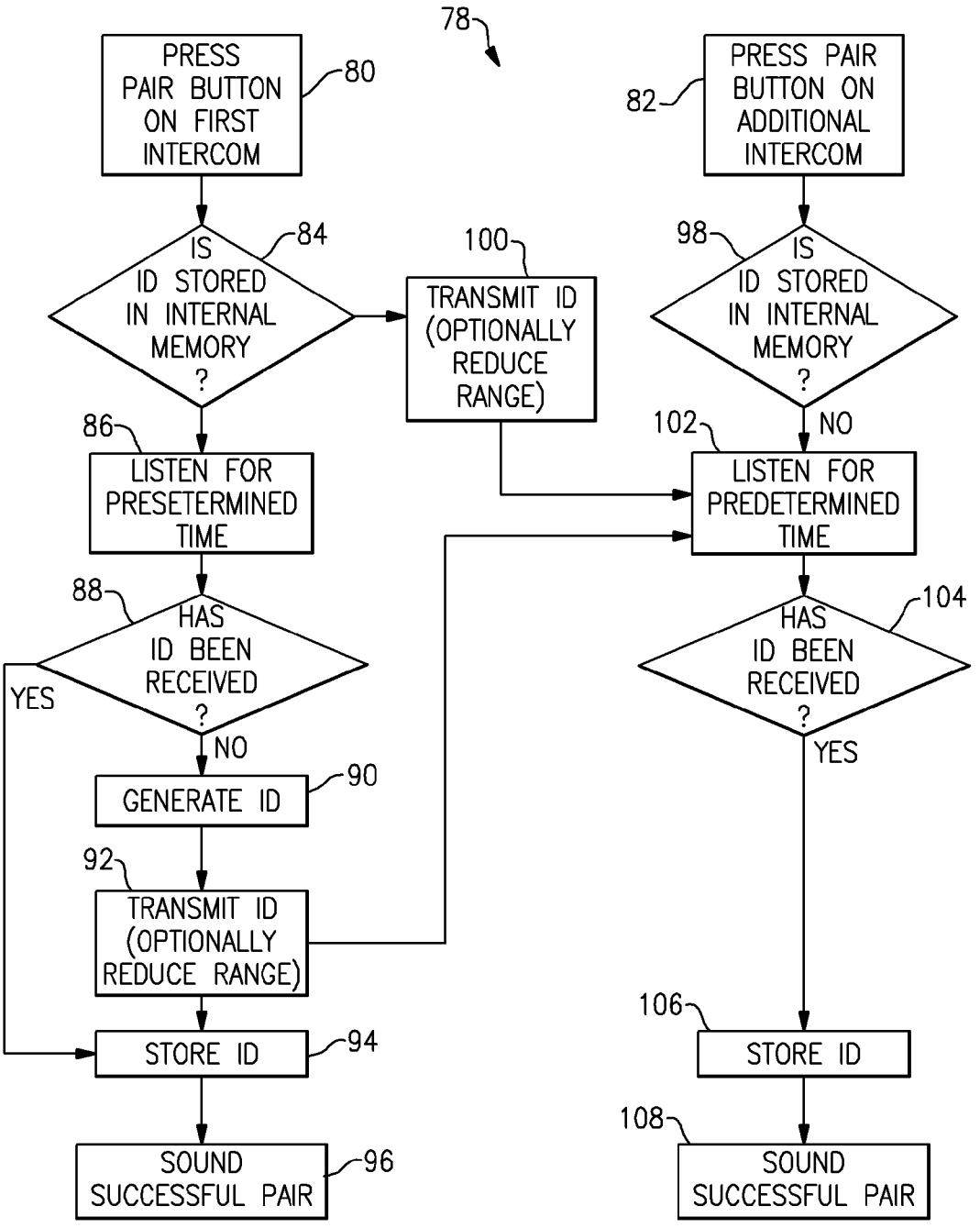

78
PRESS PAIR BUTTON ON FIRST INTERCOM
80
PRESS PAIR BUTTON ON ADDITIONAL INTERCOM
82
IS ID STORED IN INTERNAL MEMORY ?
84
TRANSMIT ID (OPTIONALLY REDUCE RANGE)
100
IS ID STORED IN INTERNAL MEMORY ?
98
NO
LISTEN FOR PRESETERMINED TIME
86
LISTEN FOR PREDETERMINED TIME
102
HAS ID BEEN RECEIVED ?
88
YES
NO
HAS ID BEEN RECEIVED ?
104
YES
GENERATE ID
90
TRANSMIT ID (OPTIONALLY REDUCE RANGE)
92
STORE ID
94
STORE ID
106
SOUND SUCCESSFUL PAIR
96
SOUND SUCCESSFUL PAIR
108

FIG.5

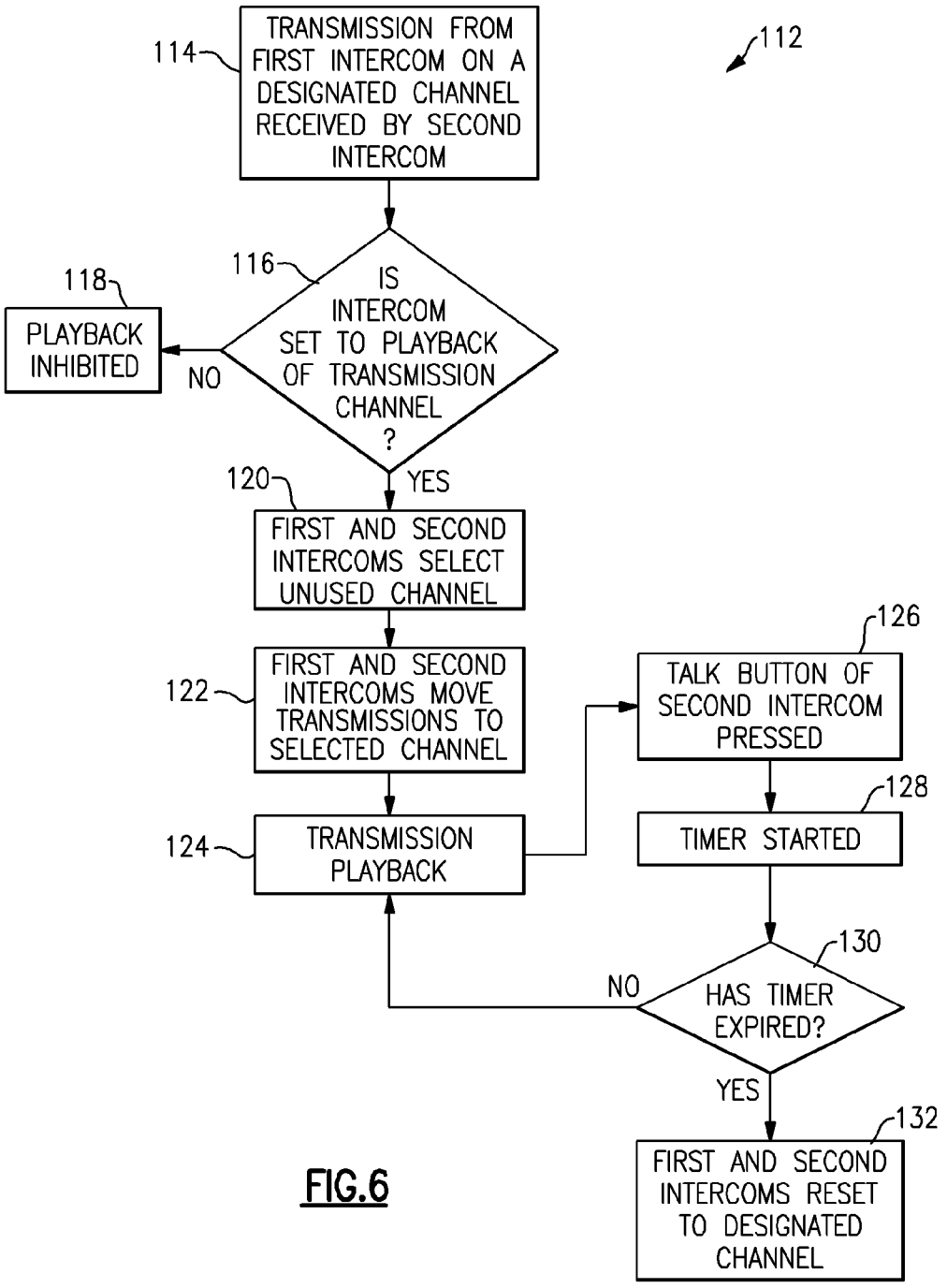

112
114
TRANSMISSION FROM FIRST INTERCOM ON A DESIGNATED CHANNEL RECEIVED BY SECOND INTERCOM
116
IS INTERCOM SET TO PLAYBACK OF TRANSMISSION CHANNEL ?
NO
118
PLAYBACK INHIBITED
YES
120
FIRST AND SECOND INTERCOMS SELECT UNUSED CHANNEL
122
FIRST AND SECOND INTERCOMS MOVE TRANSMISSIONS TO SELECTED CHANNEL
124
TRANSMISSION PLAYBACK
126
TALK BUTTON OF SECOND INTERCOM PRESSED
128
TIMER STARTED
130
HAS TIMER EXPIRED?
NO
YES
132
FIRST AND SECOND INTERCOMS RESET TO DESIGNATED CHANNEL

FIG.6

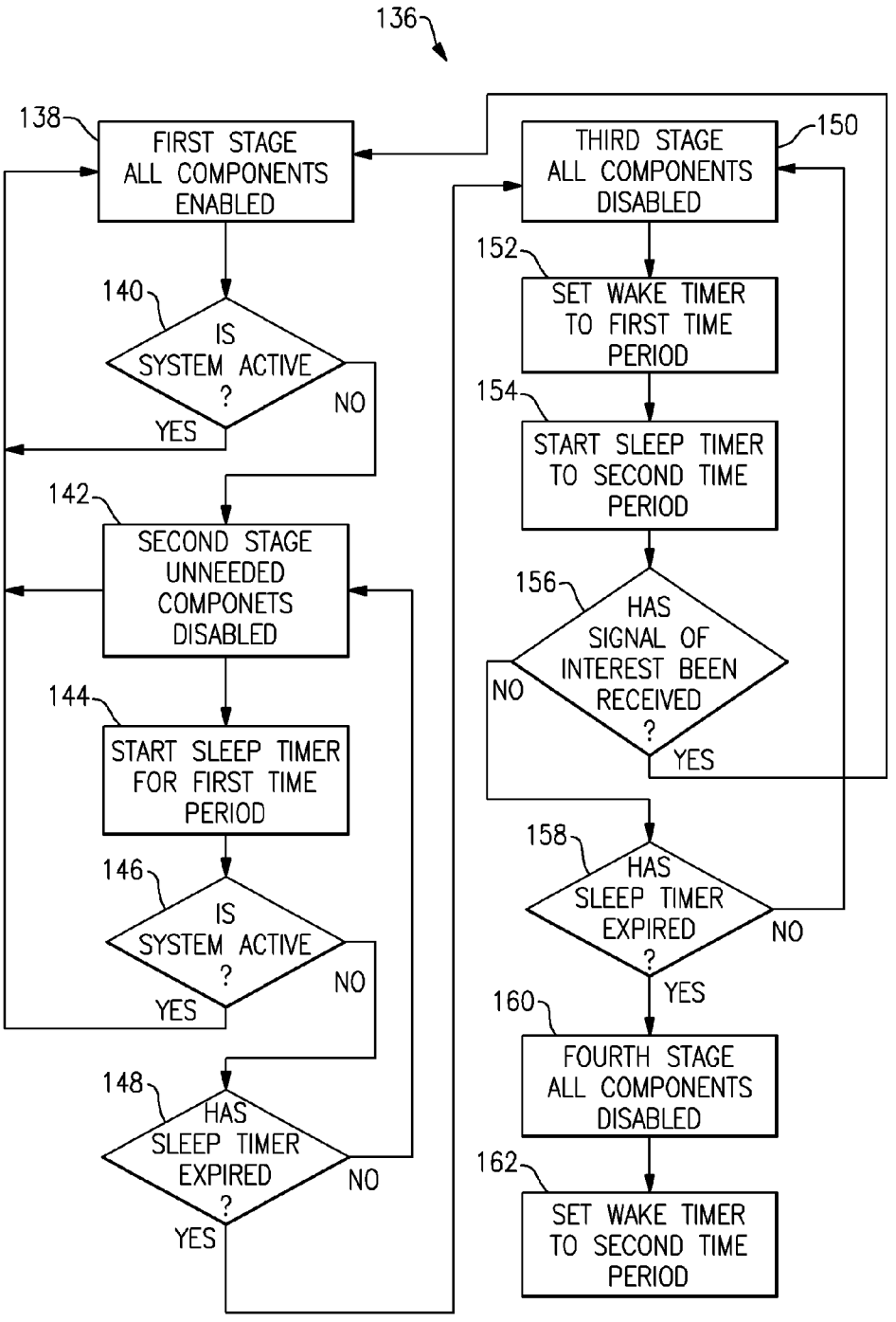

136
138
FIRST STAGE ALL COMPONENTS ENABLED
140
IS SYSTEM ACTIVE ?
NO
YES
142
SECOND STAGE UNNEEDED COMPONETS DISABLED
144
START SLEEP TIMER FOR FIRST TIME PERIOD
146
IS SYSTEM ACTIVE ?
NO
YES
148
HAS SLEEP TIMER EXPIRED ?
NO
YES
150
THIRD STAGE ALL COMPONENTS DISABLED
152
SET WAKE TIMER TO FIRST TIME PERIOD
154
START SLEEP TIMER TO SECOND TIME PERIOD
156
HAS SIGNAL OF INTEREST BEEN RECEIVED ?
NO
YES
158
HAS SLEEP TIMER EXPIRED ?
NO
YES
160
FOURTH STAGE ALL COMPONENTS DISABLED
162
SET WAKE TIMER TO SECOND TIME PERIOD

FIG.7

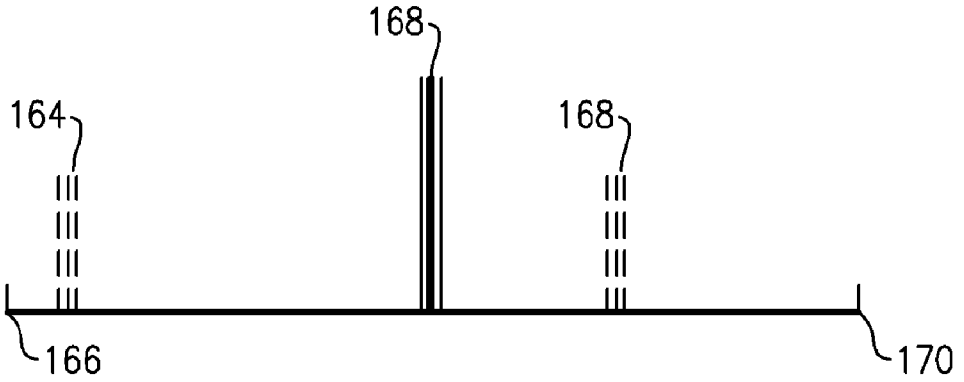


FIG.8A

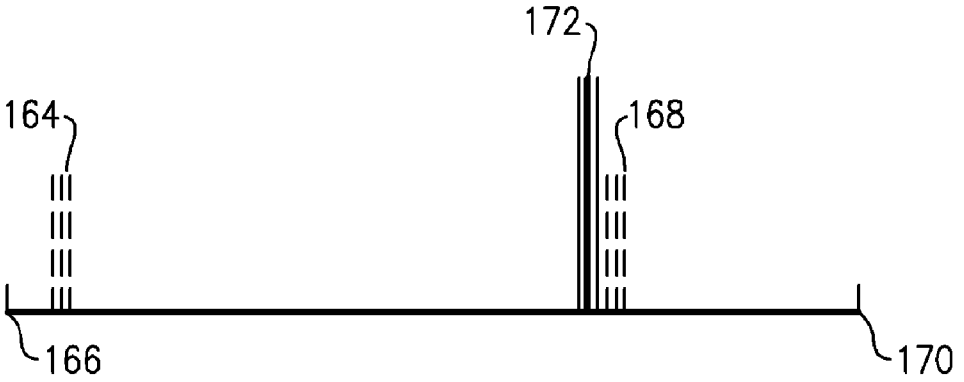


FIG.8B

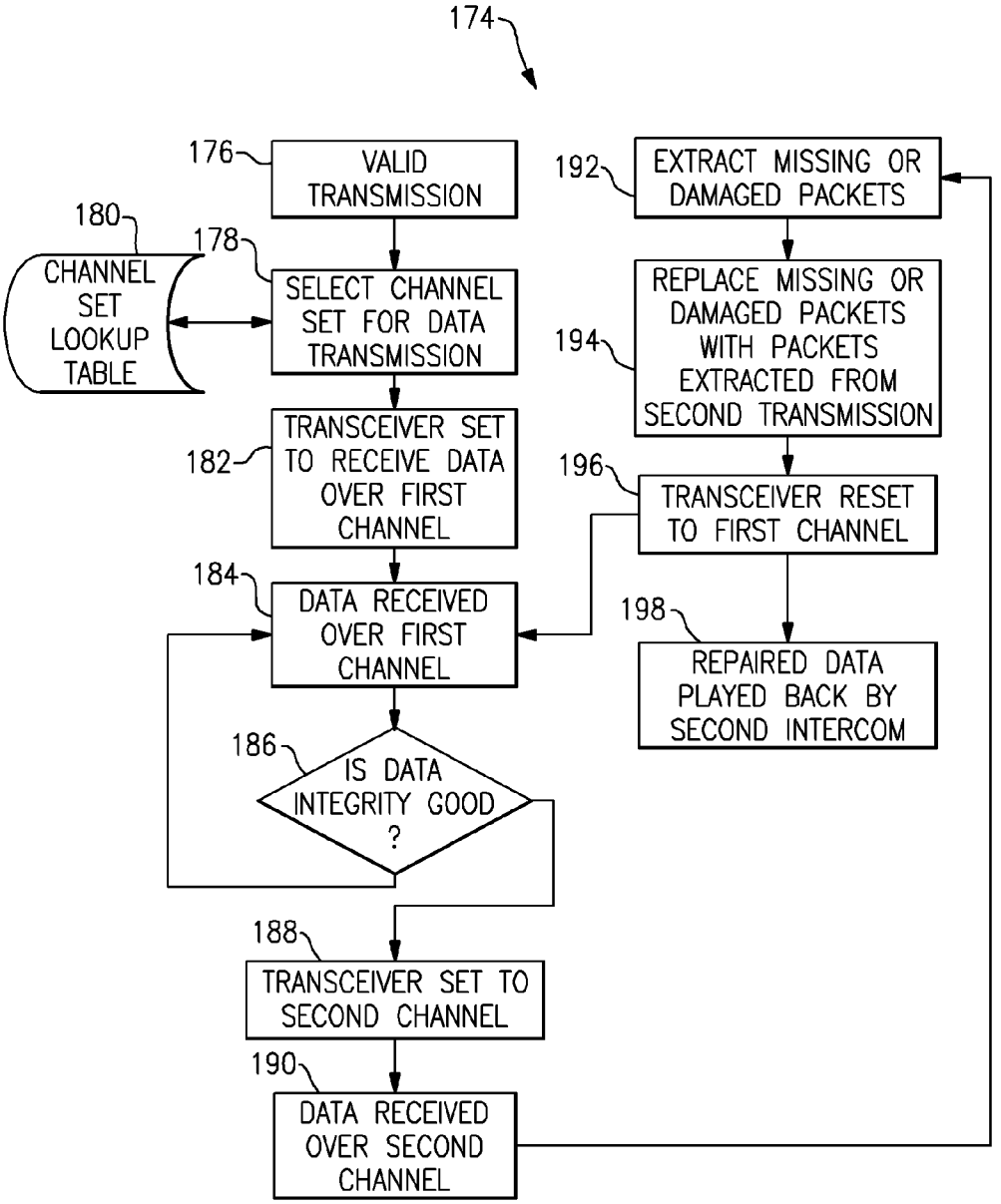

174
176
VALID TRANSMISSION
180
178
CHANNEL SET LOOKUP TABLE
SELECT CHANNEL SET FOR DATA TRANSMISSION
182
TRANSCEIVER SET TO RECEIVE DATA OVER FIRST CHANNEL
184
DATA RECEIVED OVER FIRST CHANNEL
186
IS DATA INTEGRITY GOOD ?
188
TRANSCEIVER SET TO SECOND CHANNEL
190
DATA RECEIVED OVER SECOND CHANNEL
192
EXTRACT MISSING OR DAMAGED PACKETS
194
REPLACE MISSING OR DAMAGED PACKETS WITH PACKETS EXTRACTED FROM SECOND TRANSMISSION
196
TRANSCEIVER RESET TO FIRST CHANNEL
198
REPAIRED DATA PLAYED BACK BY SECOND INTERCOM

FIG.9

WIREFREE INTERCOM HAVING ERROR FREE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM AND PROCESS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to intercoms and, more specifically, to a wirefree intercom having improved transmission quality.

[0003] 2. Description of Prior Art

[0004] Conventional intercoms are powered by the wall outlet and transmit the voice of the speaker over the wires installed throughout the home. These intercoms use power line modulation techniques and have limited ranges due to the need for physical attachment to the power lines in the wall, as well as when the possibility of phase changes in the power connection that may interfere with the signal. In addition, the sound quality is often limited in such systems, and when there is a motor (such a hair dryer or vacuum cleaner) also in operation on the circuit, the signal is often distorted or destroyed.

[0005] Wireless intercoms use a radio signal and, like conventional intercoms, are powered by a wall outlet. These devices usually employ Family Radio Service (FRS) radio technology and have decent range capabilities. However, such devices do not provide security when multiple devices are employed in a dwelling. For example, if there are five units in a home and all are set to the same security number, each unit allows for reception of a conversation occurring between any other two units. In a business environment, this loss of security is not desirable. Additionally, such devices consume too much power and are thus not feasibly implemented without a direct power connection to a wall outlet. Some wireless intercoms use both wall power and batteries. In addition to limitation described above with respect to wireless intercoms, the batteries in such systems will only last about a day or two when the device is left on.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is a principal object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system that avoids the need for line power.

[0007] It is another object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system that has low power consumption.

[0008] It is an additional object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system having an unlimited number of units.

[0009] It is a further object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system that provides secure conversation.

[0010] It is another object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom that is not affected by line noise.

[0011] It is an additional object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system that has a long range.

[0012] It is a further object and advantage of the present invention to provide a wirefree intercom system that has clear sound qualities.

[0013] Other objects and advantages of the present invention will in part be obvious, and in part appear hereinafter.

[0014] In accordance with the foregoing objects and advantages, the present invention comprises wirefree intercom having circuitry and control processing that significantly reduces power consumption. More particularly, the intercom comprises a base unit and an antenna attached thereto for communicating with any number of other based units. Each base unit comprises a microcontroller, transceiver, codec, and speaker for receiving digital signal packets and converting into audible sounds and a microphone associated with the codec, microcontroller, and transceiver for converting sounds into digital data packets and transmitting to a remote intercom. The power reduction circuitry comprises the use of a wake timer and a talk timer that limit the amount of time that the associated circuitry remains operative. More particularly, the wake timer places the microcontroller in a timed, periodic sleep mode. After the expiration of the wake timer, the microcontroller activates the transceiver and checks for the presence of appropriate digital signals. If no signals are received, the intercom returns to sleep mode, thereby reducing power consumption. The intercom is programmed to receive digital transmission of data over a first channel and then corrects any errors in the digital data using a retransmission of the digital data over a second channel that is sufficiently spaced apart from the first channel to avoid the possibility of interference affecting both the first and second channels

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015] The present invention will be more fully understood and appreciated by reading the following Detailed Description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0016] FIG. **1**A is a perspective view of a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0017] FIG. **1**B is a perspective view of a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0018] FIG. **2** is a schematic of circuitry for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0019] FIG. **3** is a flowchart of a control process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0020] FIG. **4** is a continuation of the flowchart of FIG. **3** of a control process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0021] FIG. **5** is a flowchart of a pairing process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0022] FIG. **6** is a flowchart of a security process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0023] FIG. **7** is a flowchart of a power conservation process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

[0024] FIGS. **8**A and **8**B are schematics of interference in a dual channel system according to the present invention.

[0025] FIG. **9** is flowchart of a digital signal restoration process for a wirefree intercom base unit according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0026] Referring now to the drawings, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, there is seen in FIGS. **1**A and **1**B a wirefree intercom **10** according to the present invention. Intercom **10** comprises a base unit **12** and an antenna **14**

attached thereto. Base unit **12** houses the circuitry for providing wireless intercom capabilities, without the need for line power or excessive battery power usage, as will be described hereinafter. Base unit **12** further houses a power source, such as a conventional battery **13**, which may be received in a compartment **15** formed into the bottom of base unit **12**. Base unit **12** may further include a channel select button **16**, which allows a user to cycle through the preselected channels or select all of the preselected channels for transmission and reception. Intercom **10** may further comprise any number of illuminating regions **17**, such as LEDs, for reflecting the current operating mode of base unit **12**, such as "sleep" or active, for indicating whether the power "on," etc. Intercom **10** further comprises a talk button **18** for transmitting from intercom **10**, a microphone **20** for receiving sounds to be transmitted, and a volume button **21** to control the volume of sounds played back on intercom **10**.

[0027] Referring to FIG. **2**, base unit **12** comprises a microcontroller **22** interconnected to a codec **24** for converting analog signals to digital signals (and vice versa) and interconnected to a digital radio transceiver **26** for transmitting and receiving digital signals. Microcontroller **22** is selected to be able to perform radio base-band functions, carry out compression and de-compression of digitized data, assemble digital data transmission signals, and disassemble received digital data signals. As will be explained in detail hereinafter, microcontroller **22** further includes a wake timer **28** and a talk timer **30** for controlling whether and when base unit **12** is in "sleep" mode, thereby conserving energy, or a "wake" mode, where microcontroller **22** periodically "sniffs" for incoming signals. It should be recognized that wake timer **28** and talk timer **30** may be implemented in separate hardware devices or by programming wake timer **28** and a talk timer **30** into microcontroller **22**. Preferably, wake timer **28** of microcontroller **22** (and any other timers) comprises a watchdog style timer that may be operated while microcontroller **22** has otherwise been deactivated. Microcontroller **22** may comprise a low-power CMOS 8-bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC architecture, such as an ATMEL Mega 88 available from the Atmel Corporation of San Jose, Calif.

[0028] Transceiver **26** is a conventional 915 MHz, multispectrum transceiver that is further associated with antenna **14** for transmitting and receiving digital radio signals. Transceiver **26** preferably supports about 125 radio channels, which may be chosen automatically or at the request of microcontroller **22**, and wherein each channel allows for communications without interfering with other channels. Transceiver **26** should be capable of reliably transmitting to and from another intercom **10** at distances of up to 1000 feet. Transceiver **26** may comprise a low power, low-IF transceiver designed for operation in the license-free ISM bands at 433 MHz, 868 MHz and 915 MHz, such as an ADF 7020 available from Analog Devices, Inc. of Norwood, Mass.

[0029] Codec **24** is a conventional encoder-decoder for converting analog signals to digital code, and vice versa. Codec **24** may further compress the signals to conserve bandwidth. Codec **24** may comprise an ultra low-power codec including a microphone supply, preamplifier, 16-bit ADC, 16-bit DAC, serial audio interface, as well as power management and clock management for the ADC and the DAC. The sampling frequency of the ADC and of the DAC is preferably adjustable 4 kHz to 48 kHz. For example, codec **24** may comprise an X3005 available from Semtech Corporation of Camarillo, Calif.

[0030] The analog to digital input portion of codec **24** is interconnected to a microphone **32** for receiving voice signals and creating electrical analog voice signals from captured sounds. Codec **24** encodes the analog voice signals into digital packets and provides the encoded digital packets to microcontroller **22**. Microcontroller **22** buffers the digitized sound packets and applies compression algorithms, such as Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM) or Delta Modulation, if desired, to reduce the packet size. An identification tag is also added to the packets, and they are sent by microcontroller to transceiver **26** for transmission to another base unit **12**.

[0031] The digital to analog portion of codec **24** is interconnected to a filter **34** for conditioning outgoing analog signals and reducing noise. Filter **34** may comprise an operational amplifier and conventional low pass, high pass, or band pass filter.

[0032] Filter **34** is further interconnected to an amplifier **36** for improving the quality of signals in the sound spectrum at the lowest possible power consumption. Microcontroller **22** may be interconnected directly to amplifier **38** for supplying control signals that control the power consumption of amplifier **38**. Amplifier **38** may comprise a conventional, off-the-shelf amplifier.

[0033] Amplifier **38** is connected to a speaker **40** for outputting audible sounds based on the amplified sound signals converted by codec **24** and processed by filter **36**.

[0034] Packets of data containing digitized voice signals, as well as an appropriate ID information data string, that are received by transceiver of base unit **12** are transferred from transceiver **26** to microcontroller **22** for playback. Microcontroller **22** decompresses the data (if necessary) and sends the signals to codec **24**. Codec **24** then converts the digital signals to analog sound signals, which are filtered by filter **34**, amplified by amplifier **36**, and output by speaker **38**.

[0035] The present invention reduces power consumption by engaging in a nearly complete shutdown of all circuitry for a predetermined period of time, which may be variable, depending on usage of intercom **10**. Referring to FIG. **3**, the basic power-saving "sniff" process **40** of the present invention commences with the setting **42** of wake timer **28**, thereby placing intercom **10** in sleep mode. As a result, power consumption for unit **12** is reduced to the microamp range. When wake timer **28** expires **44**, microcontroller **22** awakes from sleep mode **46**, and "sniffs" for a signal by activating transceiver **26** for the receipt of signals **48**. A check is then performed **50** to determine whether any information received by transceiver **26** is discernable. If so, the incoming ID byte is checked **52** against a reference database **54** to determine whether it matches a stored ID. If not, base unit **12** goes back to sleep at step **42**, thereby conserving energy. If the ID matches, then microcontroller **22** awakens codec **24**, and enters full function mode, as illustrated in FIG. **4**.

[0036] Referring to FIG. **4**, if an ID is matched at step **52**, playback of data is enabled **56**. More specifically, codec **24** is enabled thereby starting packet reception, packet decompression, and error correction. Talk timer **30** is started **58**, and a check is performed **60** to determine whether packet reception has finished. If not, control returns to step **56**. If packet reception has finished at step **60**, a check is performed to determine whether talk button **18** has been depressed **62**. If talk button **18** has not been depressed, talk timer **30** is checked **64**. If talk timer **30** has expired, wake timer **28** is set **66** and intercom **10** is sent into sleep mode **68**. If talk timer **30** has not expired,

control returns to step **50**. If the talk button was depressed at step **62**, talk timer **30** is extended **70** and a command byte is sent out **72** by transceiver **26** (to another intercom **10**) to reverse the direction of communication. Transmission of data by intercom **10** is then enabled **74**. More particularly, microcontroller **22** switches transceiver **26** from receive mode to send mode, sound is collected by microphone **32**, and the resulting analog signals are converted by codec **24** into packet data. Microcontroller **22** compresses the packets, if desired, adds the appropriate ID, and assembles the data stream for transmission by transceiver **26** to another intercom **10**.

[0037] Intercom **10** may further be provided with a "pair" button **76** for commencing a pairing process **78** by which two or more intercoms **10** are configured for transmission therebetween. Referring to FIG. **5**, pairing of a first intercom **10** with a second intercom **10** (or any number of additional intercoms **10**) may be accomplished through pairing process **78** programmed into each intercom **10**. When a user wishes to pair two or more intercoms, the user presses **80** pair button **78** of first intercom **10**. The user then depresses **82** pair button **78** of any additional intercoms **10**. When pair button **78** is pressed, first intercom **10** checks internal memory **84** to determine whether an ID has been previously stored. If no ID has been previously stored **84**, receiver **26** of first intercom **10** listens for a predetermined period of time **86**, such as one second, and checks **88** to determine whether an ID has been received (from another intercom **10**). If no ID is received from another intercom **10** at step **88**, first intercom generates a random ID **90** and begins transmitting the ID **92** for a predetermined amount of time. Intercom **10** may optionally decrease its RF output level by 30 dbm, so that the "teach" range is reduced to the immediate area. Intercom **10** then stored the ID **94** and sounds a successful pair **96**. If an ID has been sent by another intercom **10** and received at step **88**, first intercom **10** stores the ID in non-volatile memory **94** and generates a success tone from speaker **96**. After depressing pair button **76** of second intercom **10** at step **84**, second intercom cycles through the same process **78** as first intercom, and checks whether an ID is stored in memory **98**. If first intercom **10** has an ID stored in memory at step **84** and second intercom **10** does not, the ID of first intercom **10** is transmitted **100** to second intercom **10**, which will be listening for a predetermined time **102**. If first intercom **10** did not have an ID stored at step **84**, any stored ID in second intercom **10** will be transmitted to first intercom **10** and received at step **88**. If neither first nor second intercom **10** has an ID stored, the ID that is generated by first intercom **10** at step **90** and transmitted at step **92** will be received by second intercom **10** at step **102**, checked by second intercom **10** at step, stored in memory **106**, and a successful pair will be sounded **108**.

[0038] The present invention further provides for multiple, secure conversations occurring simultaneously on intercom **10**. As explained above, transceiver **26** supports multiple channels e.g., 125 channels. Preferably, a limited number, such as four, are dedicated for transmissions on intercom **10**, which may be indicated by a series of LEDS **110** on intercom **10**. Intercom **10** may further be configured to allow a user to select the specific channel to be used at all times, and may additionally be configured so that a user may choose to receive transmissions on "all channels" so that intercom **10** will receive and playback transmissions on any of the designated channels. Visual indication of the status may be reflected by cycling through four LEDs **110** as button **16** is depressed, to indicate transmissions on each of four particular channels for example, or lighting all LEDs when all channels have been selected. When a call is transmitted from an originating intercom **10**, the sound is played back on all intercoms **10** set to receive the designated channel (or set to receive "all channels") and which have previously been "paired" to the originating intercom, i.e., the stored ID in all receiving intercoms **10** matches the ID of originating intercom **10**.

[0039] Referring to FIG. **6**, a security protocol process **112** for engaging in secure transmissions may begin when a transmission on a designated channel from a first intercom **10** is initially received **114** by a second intercom **10** (or any additional intercoms **10**). The second intercom then checks **116** to determine whether it is set to playback the channel of the first intercom **10**. If not, playback is inhibited **118**. If the channel is confirmed at step **116**, first and second intercoms select one of the non-designated channels **120** of transceiver **26**. For example, first and second intercoms **10** may using the last three digits of the ID of first and second intercoms **10** to select one or more of the unused **125** channels. Selection of multiple channels allows first and second intercoms **10** to have a back-up channel in case of interference on the initially selected channel. Alternatively, first and second intercoms **10** may use other means to select an unused channel or channels, such as a random channel selection. Selection **120** concludes with first and second intercoms **10** exchanging the channel or channel set, and first and second intercoms **10** then move transmission to the selected channel or channels **122**. The transmission may then be played back **124** on second intercom **10**. A user of second intercom **10** may then depress talk button **18** to respond the initial transmission **126**. A timer may started **128** (and reset) each time the user of second intercom **10** depresses talk button **18**, and then checked for expiration **130** so that first and second intercoms are reset to the designated, non-secure channel or channels **132**, as soon as transmissions conclude. Security process **112** allow other intercoms **10** to freely communicate on the designated channels without interfering with communications ongoing between first and second intercoms **10** on the secure channel or channels. Security process **112** may be provided as a default setting, and first and second intercoms **10** may be provided with a bypass switch **134** that allows a user to bypass security process **112** and remain in non-secure mode so that any other "paired" intercom **10** may playback the conversation. As two or more communicating intercoms **10** also provide the IDs created during pairing process **78** when they communicate, it is also possible that multiple set of intercoms **10**, each set having a different ID, may communicate securely on a given channel with respect to any intercom **10** not programmed to playback communications including that ID even if set to receive signal on the given channel.

[0040] Referring to FIG. **7**, microcontroller **22** may implement a multi-stage, power-saving sleep mode process **136**, thereby substantially reducing power demand. In a first stage **138**, intercom **10** is actively engaged in a connection, i.e., all components are enabled, intercom **10** is connected to another intercom **10**, or intercom **10** is actively transmitting and receiving signals. A check is performed periodically **140** to verify that intercom **10** is active. If intercom **10** is inactive, intercom **10** is placed into a second, partial sleep stage where all unneeded components are disabled **142**. For example, amplifier **36** and LEDs **110** may be powered down to conserve energy. However, transceiver **26** is kept on to verify whether other intercoms have also terminated the connection. In addition, a sleep timer is started to measure a first sleep period **144**

that controls how long intercom **10** is in stage two **142**. For example, sleep timer may be set for one hour. A check is then performed **146** to determine whether there is any system activity. If so, control returns to step **138**. If no activity is detected, the sleep timer is checked for expiration **148**. If the sleep timer has expired, intercom **10** enters a third sleep stage **150** where power is turned off to all components and wake timer **28** is set to measure a second time period **152**. Wake timer **28** is preferably set for **500** milliseconds. The sleep timer is also started **154** to measure a second sleep period. Power saving process **136** then follows the basic "sniff" process, as illustrated in FIG. **3**, every 500 milliseconds, i.e., a check is performed **156** to determine whether a signal of interest has been received. If no signal are detected at step **156**, sleep timer is checked **158** to determine whether intercom **10** has been in third stage **150** for more than a predetermined time, such as four hours. If so, intercom **10** enters a final sleep stage **160**, where all components are turned off and wake timer **28** is set **162** for a longer period of time that at step **152**, such as two seconds. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, microcontroller **22** executes the "sniff" process of FIG. **3** every two seconds, thereby further reducing power consumption while intercom **10** is in third stage **150**. It should be recognized that multi-stage, power-saving sleep mode process **136** may be implemented in any digital transmitting and receiving device having a transceiver and microcontroller where reduced power consumption is advantageous. For example, process **136** could be implemented in a wireless security access system and even a wireless headset for a cellular or conventional telephone.

[0041] Microcontroller **22** may be programmed to improve the quality of analog playback from digitally transmitted signals. Interference may be reduced or eliminated by transmitting data transmitting data over a first channel and then immediately transmitting the data over a second, different channel, regardless of whether the receiving intercom request missing data. The second transmission may be used to repair or reconstruct any data lost or damaged in the first transmission. The first and second channels should be selected to reduce the likelihood that any interference in the transmission band of transceiver **26** will affect both channels. As seen in FIG. **8**A, first channel **164** is selected to be above the minimum frequency **166** of transceiver **26**, and a predetermined distance from second channel **168**, which is less than the maximum frequency **170** of transceiver **26**. In FIG. **8**A, interference **172** is not affecting transmissions on either first channel **164** or second channel **166**. In FIG. **8**B, interference **172** is on or near second channel **166**. First channel **164** is free from interference **172**. Accordingly, any lost data in digital transmissions over second channel **166** could be repaired by the transmissions occurring over on first channel **164**.

[0042] Microcontroller **22** may thus implement a sound quality improvement process **174** for increasing the clarity of transmissions between two or more paired intercoms **10**. Transmission improvement process **174** commences with a valid transmission between two intercoms **176**. Intercoms **10** then select the two channels for data transmission **178** (and the channel selection results are shared between intercoms **10**). The first and second channels may chosen in advance by microcontroller **22** using a lookup table **180** containing a list of pairs of channel numbers. Microcontroller **22** may automatically select the channel pair, or the channel pairs may be factory installed and selected by a dipswitch. Automatic selection of the channel pair can be achieved by generating a random number in microcontroller **22** and then using the number to select the channel pair from look-up table **166**. Alternatively, the channel pair could be selected by using the security ID generated or stored by intercom **10** to select a channel set. Table 1 below contains a list of 10 sets of channel pairs that may be selected by microcontroller **22** in the 902-937 Mhz band, with 3 Mhz channel spacing.

TABLE 1

Channel Set No.	1st channel	2nd channel
1	902	910
2	905	913
3	908	916
4	911	919
5	914	922
6	917	925
7	920	928
8	923	931
9	926	934
10	929	937

[0043] Once the channels are selected and shared **178**, transceivers **26** of intercoms **10** are set to transmit and receive on the designated channel set. When data is received over the first channel **184**, microcontroller **22** checks the data integrity **186**. If data is good at step **186**, more data may be received at step **184**. If the data is damaged, transceiver **26** is set to the second channel **188** so that intercom **10** may receive the redundant transmission of data sent over the second channel **190**. The missing or damaged data packets received in the first transmission at step **184** are then extracted **192** from the data received in the second transmission over second channel at step **190**. The extracted packets are then assembled **194** with the data received at step **184** to form an error data stream. Transceiver **26** is reset back to the first channel **196** (so that more data may be received at step **184**), and the repaired data from step **194** is played back **198** by the receiving intercom **10**. In this manner, the sound quality of transmitted signals is improved by repairing or replacing data that would have been otherwise lost in transmission. It should be recognized that sound quality improvement process **174** may be implemented in any digital transmitting and receiving device having a digital transceiver and associated microcontroller where reduced power consumption is advantageous. For example, process **174** could be implemented in a wireless security access system, a digital walkie-talkie system, or even in a wireless headset for a cellular or conventional telephone.

What is claimed is:

1. A digital communication device, comprising:

a digital transceiver;

a microcontroller interconnected to said transceiver, wherein said microcontroller is programmed to

receive a first transmission including digital data over a primary channel;

receive a second transmission of said digital data over said secondary channel;

review said transmission for errors in said digital data;

switch to a secondary channel if said transmission includes errors in said digital data; and

correct said errors in said digital data of said first transmission using said digital data in said second transmission.

2. The device of claim **1**, wherein said microcontroller is further programmed to switch back to said primary channel

after correcting said errors in said digital data of said first transmission using said data in said second transmission.

3. The device of claim **2**, further including a database interconnected to said microcontroller and having at least one predetermined channel set.

4. The device of claim **3**, wherein each channel set includes a first channel and a second channel.

5. The device of claim **4**, wherein said microcontroller selects said primary channel and said secondary channel by looking up said channel set in said database.

6. The device of claim **5**, wherein said first channel of said channel set is selected by said microcontroller to be said primary channel and said second channel of said channel set is selected by said microcontroller to be said secondary channel.

7. The device of claim **6**, wherein said first channel and said second channel are spaced apart by eight megahertz or more.

8. A method of improving the quality of transmissions in a digital communication device including a digital transceiver and a microcontroller interconnected to said digital transceiver, said method comprising the steps of:

selecting a primary channel for receiving a first transmission including digital data;

receiving said first transmission including said digital data;

checking said first transmission for errors in said digital data;

switching to a secondary channel if said digital data includes any errors;

receiving a second transmission of said digital data on said secondary channel; and

correcting said digital data in said first transmission with said digital data in said second transmission.

9. The method of claim **8**, further comprising the step of switching back to said primary channel after correcting said digital data.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the step of selecting a primary channel for receiving a first transmission including digital data comprises the steps of:

retrieving a channel set including a first channel and a second channel from a database interconnected to said microcontroller; and

setting said first channel as said primary channel and said second channel as said secondary channel.

11. The method of claim **10**, wherein the first channel and the second channel are spaced apart by a predetermined distance.

12. The method of claim **11**, wherein the predetermined distance is at least eight megahertz.

13. The method of claim **12**, wherein the step of retrieving a channel set including a first channel and a second channel from a database interconnected to said microcontroller further comprises the steps generating a random number and then selecting said channel set from a list of said channels sets using said random number.

14. The method of claim **13**, wherein said list of channel sets includes a plurality of first and second channels spaced apart by three megahertz increments.

15. The method of claim **12**, wherein the step of retrieving a channel set including a first channel and a second channel from a database interconnected to said microcontroller comprises the step of selecting said channel set from a list of said channel sets according to a predetermined pattern.

16. A digital communication system, comprising:

a first intercom including a first microcontroller interconnected to a first digital transceiver;

a second intercom including a second microcontroller interconnected to a second digital transceiver;

wherein said first and second microcontrollers are programmed to select a primary channel for exchanging transmissions including digital data, to cause first transmissions of said digital data over said primary channel, check said transmissions for errors, to cause second transmissions including said digital data over a secondary channel, and to correct said errors in said digital data received over said primary channel using said second transmissions of said digital data over said secondary channel.

17. The system of claim **16**, further comprising a first database interconnected to said first microcontroller and including first lookup table and a second database interconnected to said second microcontroller and including second lookup table.

18. The system of claim **17**, wherein said first and second microcontrollers are programmed to select said primary and secondary channels using said first and second lookup tables.

19. The system of claim **18**, further comprising a first codec interconnected to said first microcontroller and a second codec interconnected to said second microcontroller.

20. The system of claim **19**, further comprising a first speaker interconnected to said first codec and a second speaker interconnected to said second codec.

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