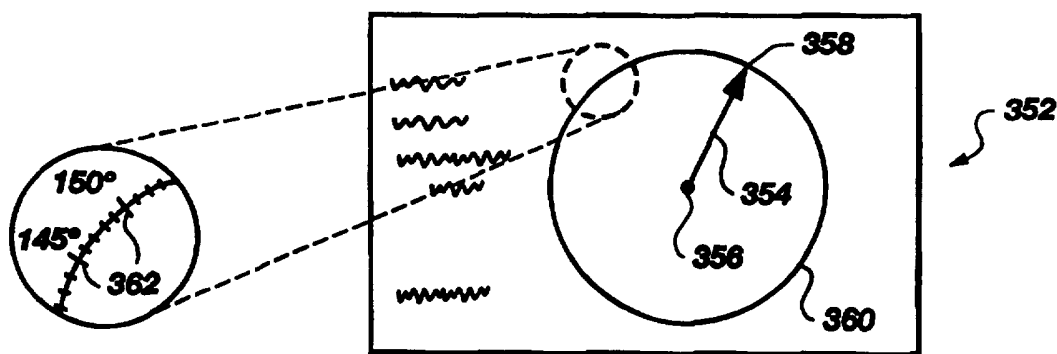




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(54) Title: GPS RELATIVE POSITION DETECTION SYSTEM**(57) Abstract**

A system of GPS devices which receive civilian GPS signals and provide an intuitive graphical interface for displaying the relative position of GPS devices in relation to each other, the relative position being accurate to several meters and defined as the distance to, direction of and height variance between GPS devices. A first GPS device with the person or object to be located transmits its GPS determined location to a second GPS device. This second GPS device includes a means for receiving the GPS determined position of the first GPS device, and also includes means for calculating the relative position of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device based on a comparison of the received telemetry of the first GPS device and its own GPS determined position. The relative position of the first device is then graphically displayed on an interface of the second GPS device in a manner which eliminates the need for a map in order to travel to the location of the first GPS device. While providing an interface which displays a relative position of the first GPS device, this information remains accurate no matter how the orientation of the second GPS device changes with respect to a compass.

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GPS RELATIVE POSITION DETECTION SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention pertains to position determining
5 devices, and in particular to devices that enable the
position of an object or person to be determined
relative to another person seeking said object,
wherein a global positioning system receiver is used
to determine the distance, direction and possible
10 elevation difference between another global
positioning system receiver.

2. Prior Art

Being able to determine the precise whereabouts
of someone or something on or above the surface of the
15 earth has long held promise for many purposes.
Missing person searches would be much simpler if
people who were lost had a transmitting device with
them which constantly broadcast their precise
position. Such a transmitter would be better than
20 just a voice transmitter because the age of the people
or their medical condition might prevent people from
responding, or from responding in a helpful manner.
However, numerous difficulties arise when actually
searching for a transmitter which severely undermines
25 the usefulness of such systems.

For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,021,807 teaches
how a transmitter hidden among stolen money could be
used to locate those responsible for the theft and the
money. A UHF homing device hidden among the money is
30 capable of transmitting a signal which can be tracked
by UHF tracking devices. Such a tracking device
indicates whether the UHF homing signal is being

transmitted from the front or rear, and from the left or right of a current position and orientation of the tracking device. Signal strength can also be used to give a crude estimation of distance between the tracking and homing devices if the signal is not too distorted by intervening structures.

The UHF homing signal and tracking devices comprise the same principle taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,021,794. This patent teaches how a miniaturized transceiver carried by a child can be remotely activated by a parent to enable the child to be located by police cars with UHF trackers.

One of the drawbacks of such locator systems is that the position of the person or object is never known with any great degree of accuracy. A related issue is that the reliability of the signal received is also suspect, and can not be confirmed. Furthermore, a vehicle with a tracking device might circle a homing beacon many times before finding it due to the crude distance and direction indications of the technology.

Fortunately, a boon to precise location determining occurred when the United States saw fit to invest over \$12 Billion in creating a network of 24 satellites in low earth orbit, each broadcasting precise timing signals from two on-board atomic clocks. Using precise and well-developed triangulation and quadrangulation formulas, a receiver that picks up signals from several satellites simultaneously can determine its position in global coordinates, namely latitude and longitude.

With this network orbiting overhead, a person anywhere on the earth has a 24 hour a day line-of-sight view to a sufficient number of satellites such that a person with a GPS receiver is able to determine
5 their own longitude and latitude to within several meters, as well as their elevation. However, knowing your own position in longitude and latitude does not help others find you without extremely precise topographical or geophysical maps which also show
10 longitude and latitude. Furthermore, the degree of precision in position determination is then only accurate to the resolution of the maps on hand. Nevertheless, the elements for a novel search and rescue system, as well as a general purpose locator,
15 are made possible by the present invention utilizing GPS technology. Before the invention can be explained, however, a potential problem with GPS signals must first be explained.

In navigation, a method of guiding ships commonly
20 used is dead-reckoning, whereby the known velocity and direction of travel of a ship from a known position such as a port is used to calculate the present position. The drawback is that the further a ship moves away from the known position, the less accurate
25 the dead-reckoning position becomes. Inclement weather can further erode the accuracy of a ship's navigation, and endanger lives and property when traveling in close proximity to land. However, using a GPS receiver and a very accurate map with a
30 sufficient degree of resolution, the movements of even a large vessel can be guided with a satisfactory

degree of precision. The problem with GPS signals, surprisingly, arises from the high degree of precision that the system is able to provide.

It is the potential application of GPS technology to military uses which is responsible for the concern over GPS receiver accuracy. Specifically, precise positioning of targets can enable pinpoint accuracy in the delivery of highly destructive military payloads. Therefore, the possibility exists that our own satellite network could be used against the United States. For this reason, the GPS timing signals broadcast by the satellite network for commercial use are intentionally made less accurate than the encoded military signals. These timing and position errors are called Selective Availability (SA) and reduce the accuracy of civilian users to roughly 100 meters. While this inaccuracy is irrelevant on the high seas, coastal navigation or land-based applications such as search and rescue suffer, and potentially destroy the benefits of GPS technology.

To overcome the intentional errors introduced in the GPS timing signals, a system known as differential GPS (DGPS) was developed to reestablish accuracy for civilian users in a small, localized area such as coastal navigation. The system requires that a permanent GPS receiving and broadcasting station be established, and that the precise position of the station be determined. Using the fact that the errors introduced by a system of satellites will be the same errors transmitted to all receivers in a localized area, a mobile GPS receiver in range of the permanent

station can determine its position and achieve the same degree of accuracy enjoyed by the military. This is accomplished by having the permanent station calculate the error introduced by the GPS satellites by comparing the signal received with the actual known position. This error factor can be transmitted to and used by all mobile receivers within the vicinity of the permanent station to determine their position accurately to within several meters instead of 100 meters. Of course, the accuracy of this DGPS determined position decreases the further away that a GPS receiver is from the permanent GPS receiving and broadcasting station.

Another form of differential GPS position determination has also substantially increased the usefulness of GPS receivers. As taught in Smith, U.S. Patent No. 5,408,238, a comparison of absolute GPS determined locations can be used to determine the relative position or location of the GPS devices relative to each other. This comparison eliminates the need for a permanent base station which transmits an error correction factor because the absolute position of the GPS receivers is relevant only so far in that they are compared to each other to provide a relative position difference.

Returning now to our problem of locating a missing person, the exact longitude and latitude provided by DGPS is not often useful without very precise maps of sufficient resolution and of the area in question. Elevation may also play a very important factor if someone is lost in mountainous terrain.

Therefore, it would be an advance over the prior art if a graphical interface could be provided for a differential or relative position GPS position detection system which would intuitively provide searchers a distance measurement and direction. It would also be an advantage if the graphical interface provided position information accurate to several meters using only GPS signals and positions determined by the systems GPS receivers, regardless of whether a permanent station is nearby providing GPS SA error compensation information. It would also be an advance over the prior art if the difference in elevation between the searchers and the lost person could be provided to that same degree of accuracy.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for locating the relative position of a first GPS receiver with respect to a second GPS receiver.

It is another object to provide a method and apparatus for graphically representing the relative position above, such that the information is displayed in an intuitive manner.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for determining the difference in elevation between the GPS receivers.

It is still another object to provide a method and apparatus for providing the precise distance, direction and elevation to a GPS receiver that

broadcasts a predetermined signal by selectively tuning the apparatus to the signal.

These and other objects not specifically recited are realized in a system of GPS devices which receive
5 civilian GPS signals and provide an intuitive graphical interface for displaying the relative position of GPS devices in relation to each other, the relative position being accurate to several meters and defined as the distance to, direction of and height
10 variance between GPS devices. A first GPS device with the person or object to be located transmits its GPS determined location to a second GPS device. This second GPS device includes a means for receiving the GPS determined position of the first GPS device, and
15 also includes means for calculating the relative position of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device based on a comparison of the received telemetry of the first GPS device and its own GPS determined position. The relative position of the
20 first device is then graphically displayed on an interface of the second GPS device in a manner which eliminates the need for a map in order to travel to the location of the first GPS device. While providing an interface which displays a relative position of the
25 first GPS device, this information remains accurate no matter how the orientation of the second GPS device changes with respect to a compass.

The system would further include the ability of the second GPS device to tune to a signal broadcast by
30 different GPS transceiver devices. By selectively tuning to the signal of a desired GPS device, a

distance of, direction to and elevation variance of a plurality of different GPS devices is possible.

Also disclosed is a method for determining the distance, direction and elevation to a GPS device, and includes the steps of (i) determining a location of a first GPS device including a Selective Availability (SA) induced longitude and latitude error, (ii) determining a location of a second GPS including the approximately same SA induced longitude and latitude error, (iii) transmitting the location of the first GPS device to the second GPS device, (iv) enabling the second GPS device to receive the first GPS device's telemetry signal including the location of the first GPS device, (v) comparing the telemetry of the first GPS device to that of the second GPS device, and using the comparison of absolute longitudes and latitudes to determine a relative distance to, direction of and elevation variance between said GPS devices, and (vi) displaying the relative position of the first GPS device on an interface of the second GPS device in a graphical manner so as to intuitively provide the relative location of, the distance to and the elevation variance of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device.

25

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an illustration of the components in a UHF tracking device with the associated position tracking display of the prior art.

Figure 2A is a perspective view of the components of a Global Positioning System (GPS).

Figure 2B is an illustration of a GPS receiver and its associated display as found in the prior art.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the components of a Differential GPS (DGPS) system which provides
5 absolute longitude and latitude while eliminating the Selective Availability induced error.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the components in a relative GPS system made in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

10 Figure 5A is the preferred embodiment of an interface providing a graphical display for the relative position determining GPS device system illustrated in figure 4.

Figure 5B is a variation of the preferred
15 embodiment shown in figure 5A.

Figure 5C shows how the arrow of a graphical display remains stationary relative to a fixed reference point (a compass) when the GPS device is rotated relative to the compass.

20 Figure 5D illustrates a modification to the preferred graphical display embodiment of figure 5A.

Figure 6 is an alternative embodiment of an interface providing a graphical display for the system of GPS devices illustrated in figure 4.

25 Figure 7A is an alternative embodiment of an interface providing a graphical display of variance in elevation for the system of GPS devices illustrated in figure 4.

Figure 7B is a variation of the embodiment of
30 figure 7A.

Figure 8 is a block diagram of the components of the relative GPS system used in figure 4.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention.

5 Figure 10 is a perspective view of another embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 illustrates the components and a typical
10 display of a UHF tracking system. As shown, a transmitter 10 is at some unknown location some distance from the tracking device 20. The tracking device is typically mounted inside a vehicle, such as a police car. When the transmitter 10 is activated,
15 the tracking device "homes in" on the transmitter. This is accomplished by a display 30 indicating whether the transmitter 10 is in front 40 or in back 50, to the left 60 or the right 70 of the tracking device 20. A distance indicator 75 also shows a
20 relative distance to the transmitter 10 by indicating the strength of the signal received.

Such a system only provides vague references to the location of the transmitter 10 at best. For example, the direction of the transmitter 10 can only
25 be known to within 90 degrees. This is because the front\back and left\right indicators 40, 50, 60 and 70 only define four quadrants, 80, 82, 84 and 86 in which the transmitter 10 can be found. In addition, because the distance indicator 75 relies only on a measure of
30 the signal strength received, distortion or interference with the transmitted signal can give a

false indication of actual distance to the transmitter 10. There is also no way to know whether there is interference until a UHF transmitter 10 is tracked down. Furthermore, the UHF signal tracker 20 cannot
5 indicate a height variance between the transmitter 10 and the tracking device 20. A tracker using a UHF signal tracker 20 mounted in a car might arrive at a mountain and still show substantial distance to the transmitter 10, and yet the distance might be vertical
10 and impassable. Forewarning of great altitude variations is helpful in planning the method and supplies required for tracking.

Figure 2A illustrates the original concept of the Global Positioning System (GPS). A GPS receiver 100
15 receives timing signals from at least three, and preferably four low earth orbiting satellites 110, 120, 130 and 140. The timing signals are provided by extremely accurate atomic clocks in the satellites, two redundant clocks aboard each satellite providing
20 backup. Three satellites provide sufficient information for a GPS receiver 100 to calculate a longitude and latitude using triangulation formulas well known to those skilled in the art. If a signal can be received from four satellites, the altitude of
25 the GPS receiver 100 can also be determined using a modified formula.

Figure 2B illustrates a typical display of a GPS device 100 as found in the prior art which provides location information to the user in longitude 142 and
30 latitude 144 coordinates. This is because the GPS was originally intended for use as an absolute location

determining device and had only an antenna 146 for receiving GPS signals. In this configuration, the only useful information the GPS device can provide is coordinates which can be used to find a location on a map.

Figure 3 illustrates the differential GPS (DGPS) concept that was made necessary by the military's introduction of an error into the GPS signals broadcast by the GPS satellites. For coastal navigation, a series of permanent GPS stations 200 such as the one shown broadcast an error correction code which enables mobile GPS receivers 210 in the vicinity of the permanent GPS station 200 to determine their location to the same level of accuracy enjoyed by military systems. The Selective Availability (SA) error is corrected by using the previously determined accurate location of the permanent station 200, receiving the GPS signals to calculate a location, determining the error between the broadcast position and the known position, and then broadcasting the error correction factor to mobile GPS receivers. GPS receivers 210 then correct their own GPS calculated position using the broadcast correction factor. The error correction factor is thus only accurate for GPS receivers near the permanent station.

While the DGPS system does restore accuracy to the GPS location calculations, the system is only useful for search and rescue or location determination if very detailed maps are available.

Figure 4 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the present invention which overcomes the need for

detailed maps when locating a GPS receiver made in accordance with the principles of the present invention. The same number of satellites are necessary as in the normal GPS position determining system of figure 1. Three satellites 300, 310 and 320 provide sufficient information to determine a position, and a fourth satellite 330 can provide altitude information. What should also be explained before discussing the operation of the GPS devices of the present invention is that while the term "receiver" is accurate for GPS device of the prior art, the GPS devices of the present invention can be receivers or transceivers, depending upon the particular application of the present invention.

Therefore, the specification will now refer to GPS devices which implies that they can be either receivers or transceivers. A last convention to note is that the "first GPS device" is always assumed to be the GPS device being tracked, and the "second GPS device" will always be assumed to be the GPS device which is receiving telemetry so as to track the first GPS device, unless otherwise noted.

As stated previously, the differential or relative location determining method used in the present invention is different from that described in figure 3. This method eliminates the need for permanent GPS stations which provide error correction, because the location of the GPS device defined by the actual longitude and latitude is relevant only insofar as they are used to calculate the distance between a first or tracked GPS device and a second or tracking

GPS device. The only limitation is that the induced SA error be nearly the same for both receivers to achieve a distance calculation accurate to less than 100 meters. This requirement is easily satisfied
5 because the induced SA position error will be nearly the same for GPS devices within one hundred miles of each other and therefore substantially insignificant. In addition, as the GPS receivers get closer, the error becomes negligible. What should be obvious,
10 therefore, is that distance is always accurate to at least 100 meters.

The first and second GPS devices are capable of determining their location in terms of longitude and latitude according to the methods well known to those
15 skilled in the art through triangulation (location) and quadrangulation (location and elevation) formulas. The innovation of the present invention begins with the first GPS device 340 being modified to be a transceiver so as to transmit this location or
20 location and elevation as telemetry data. Another point of novelty is that the second GPS device 350 is modified not only to receive GPS signals, but also to receive this telemetry data from the first GPS receiver.

25 A further modification is that the second GPS device 350 is advantageously and selectively tuneable to receive telemetry from a desired frequency. This enables the second GPS device 350 to be able to track multiple GPS devices. It is also possible to
30 provide a tuner such that a plurality of GPS devices can be simultaneously tracked and displayed on the

second GPS device 350 interface. These features also imply that the first GPS device 340 can advantageously selectively transmit telemetry on a desired frequency.

After receiving the telemetry transmission of the first GPS device 340, device 350 calculates a relative distance between the GPS receivers 340 and 350 by comparing absolute longitudes and latitudes. The interface of the second GPS device 350 then graphically displays the position of the first GPS device 340 relative to the second GPS device 350 in an intuitive manner which facilitates immediate travel to the first GPS device 340 without consulting a map. Specifically, the interface 352 of the second GPS receiver is shown in figure 5A and is comprised of an LCD screen 352, such as the type used in portable notebook computers but smaller. The interface 352 consists of an arrow 354, an end 356 of the arrow 354 generally fixed on the display 352 and an opposite pointing end 358 of the arrow 354 which continuously points in the direction of the first GPS device 340. This is accomplished by pivoting or rotating the arrow 354 about the fixed end 356. The circle 360 defines the limit of travel of the arrow 354 on the interface 352 and does not need to be shown. However, if left on the display, the circle 360 can be conveniently divided by tick marks 362, as shown in close-up view figure 5B. The tick marks 362 represent the 360 degrees of a compass.

Returning now to the system of GPS devices, the second GPS device 350 is constantly receiving updated telemetry data from the first GPS device 340 and from

the GPS satellites 300, 310, 320, 330 overhead. This allows the second GPS device 350 to continuously update the direction in which the arrow 354 is pointing. This ability is crucial because the orientation of the second GPS device 350 relative to a compass may be changing constantly. Therefore, the present invention envisions that a user will be able to hold the second GPS device 350 and turn in a circle, and the arrow 354 will always point toward the first GPS device 340. This implies that the circle 360, if shown, also remains fixed relative to the compass. This ability is a result of an internal compass of the second GPS device 350. The internal compass provides a fixed reference point relative to which the continuously displayed arrow 354 will use to always point toward the first GPS device 340.

The feature described above is illustrated, for example, in figure 5C. For this drawing, the direction north of the fixed compass 368 is toward the top of the paper. The direction "north" might be true north or magnetic north. The two GPS devices illustrated are the same GPS device 366, but shown in two different positions or orientations relative to the fixed compass 368. What remains constant (as long as the object being tracked does not move) is that the arrow 354 always points due east to some tracked GPS device whose telemetry data has been received by the pictured GPS device 366. Not shown because of the scale of the drawing is the fact that the arrow 354 also points to the same tick mark 362 at approximately

90 degrees, the circle 360 and tick marks 362 also remain fixed relative to the compass 368.

With respect to the intuitive nature of this preferred embodiment shown in figure 5A, it should be
5 noted that while the direction to travel is displayed graphically on this particular display, distance is not. Distance, as well as other useful but presently nongraphically displayed information is displayed as
10 text in an unused portion of the LCD screen 352. This information includes but is not limited to the selected telemetry frequency or frequencies of remote first GPS devices 340. It is also possible to choose a units of distance for the displayed distance measurement shown as text so as to conform to user
15 preferences for the U.S. or metric system.

While the preferred embodiment has discussed a first GPS device 350 which does not receive but only transmits telemetry data, and a second GPS device 350 which does the reverse, it should be obvious that the
20 second GPS device 350 can be modified to transmit as well as to receive telemetry data, and that more than one of these modified second GPS 350 type devices can be used. This enables the users of a system of two second GPS type devices 350 to simultaneously move
25 toward each other as depicted in figure 10.

A variation of the arrow 354 with an end 356 fixed at a center of a circle 360 representing the location of the second GPS device 350 is an arrow 370 as shown in figure 5D. Instead of being anchored at
30 an end point 356, this arrow 370 rotates about a midpoint of the arrow 370. The advantage of this

design is that it provides a larger arrow 370 within the relatively small LCD display screen 352 of the second GPS device 350.

Figure 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the graphical screen display of figures 5A and 5D. The displayed information can be modified to present different and advantageously more useful and intuitive information to the user, at a cost to the user of more circuitry and sophistication of the GPS devices. More intuitively useful information is displayed on the interface 352 by replacing the direction arrows 354 or 370 with a grid. Centered on the location of the user or second GPS device 350, represented by some type of mark 372, are a plurality of increasingly larger concentric circles 374. The circles 374 are scaled so as to represent uniformly spaced distances. Finally, some type of mark 378 such as a small circle, square or other designation which is easily visible on the screen represents the first GPS device 340 which is being tracked.

The significant advantage of this display is that not only does it show the direction to travel, but at a single glance gives the user some easily discernible and graphical representation of the distance to the first GPS device 340. A scale also appears on the display so that the user is able to quickly calculate the distance based on the uniform distance between each concentric circle. This is done by counting the number of circles from the center 372 out to the relative position 378 of the first GPS device 340, then multiplying this number by the scale of the

distance between circles. For example, if the scale of 5 miles between circles 374, the distance to the first GPS device is approximately 27.5 miles.

This particular embodiment also employs the use of an algorithm to automatically adjust the scale of the interface 352 to make the displayed information more helpful. For example, the scale of distance between concentric circles 374 becomes less useful when the distance between circles is relatively large compared to the distance of the object being tracked. An algorithm can compensate for changes in distance by recognizing when the displayed scale is no longer appropriate.

For example, suppose the scale is 5 miles between concentric circles, and yet the object being tracked 378 is only 1000 feet away from the second GPS device 350 shown as marker 372. On the relatively small LCD interface 352 of the second GPS device 350, the location of the first GPS device 340 might appear to be at the center of the concentric circle 374, practically overlapping the marker 372 of the first GPS device. By scaling the circles 374 to represent for example 300 feet between them, the mark 378 designating the location of the first GPS device 340 would appear at a comfortable distance from the center of the concentric circles 374. This makes both the distance and the direction of travel much easier for the user to see.

Of significant novelty to the present invention is also the ability to calculate and display an elevation variance. Unlike many GPS systems of the

prior art which are limited to sea-based applications where elevation is substantially irrelevant, the present invention is also capable of providing a graphical representation of an elevation variance if
5 line-of-sight was established between the first and second GPS devices and a fourth satellite 330 (figure 4).

Intuitive display of the elevation variance might be useful to the user of the second GPS device when
10 the scale of distance and elevation variance are not too different. Therefore, graphical display of elevation relative to distance is provided by toggling between a screen providing graphical direction information (figure 5A) or graphical direction and
15 distance information (figure 6) to a screen as shown in figures 7A or 7B. This screen 352 displays the horizontal distance to travel 380 on the horizontal axis 380, and an elevation variance 382 when on a meaningful scale. In contrast, if the distance to
20 travel horizontally is in miles and the height variance is less than 100 feet, the scale of the displayable graph is probably not useful, and the elevation variance might be consigned to a text display only. The decision making process to
25 determine if useful information can be derived from such a display as shown in figures 7A and 7B is made part of an algorithm within the second GPS 350. However, the parameters of what is to be considered useful distance versus elevation data are also user
30 modifiable so as to customize the second GPS device 350 to the preferences of the user. The figures 7A

and 7B also show that the display illustrates whether the object being tracked 384 is above or below the person doing the tracking 386. For example, figure 7A shows the interface 352 if the first GPS device 340 is above the second GPS device 350, and figure 7B shows the interface 352 when positions are reversed.

Figure 8 illustrates in block diagram form the basic components which are used in a preferred embodiment of the GPS devices 340, 350 receivers of the present invention. A first GPS device 400 comprises an RF receiving antenna 405 tuned to the GPS satellite broadcasting frequency of 1.575 GHz for receiving clock signals from the GPS Satellite transmitters 410 in orbit. The first GPS device 400 contains a power supply module 415 and flash RAM 420 for storing computations. The GPS triangulation or quadrangulation calculations are made by an internal embedded controller 425 or microprocessor which uses GPS signals to calculate its location in terms of longitude and latitude. This location is transmitted by means of an RF transmitter 430 to a second GPS device 450. This second GPS device 450 is similar to the first GPS device 400 in that the second device 450 also receives GPS satellite signals through an antenna 455, and contains a power supply 460 and flash RAM 465. However, the second GPS device 450 has a CPU 470 capable of handling more diverse tasks than the embedded controller 425 of the first GPS device 400. In addition, the second device 450 has an RF receiver 475 for receiving the transmitted location of the first GPS device 400. Finally, the second GPS device

450 advantageously has an LCD interface 480 for indicating to the user the relative position of device 400 relative to the second GPS device 450. A variation on this preferred embodiment would be an LCD
5 interface on the first GPS device 400.

Variations on the preferred embodiment are possible depending upon the particular application of the present invention. A particular example of an application for which the present invention is
10 particularly suited is for a golf course. A golf hole is illustrated in figure 9. Each golf hole 510 of the course 500 would be equipped with a GPS device 520 capable of transmitting a GPS determined position. A golfer would tune a GPS device 530 to receive
15 telemetry on a predetermined frequency assigned to a particular hole on which the golfer is playing. If the golf hole 510 is obscured by a hill or foliage 540, the golfer 550 will always know the precise distance and direction to aim, and consequently will
20 be better able to choose a club. When a golf hole is completed, the golfer tunes a GPS device to the frequency for receiving telemetry data for the next golf hole. Advantageously, the present invention works at any golf course, for any golf hole, and
25 anywhere on the course because there is no displayed map with boundaries. Furthermore, not only would selective tuning to receive different GPS signals be possible, but GPS receivers could also selectively transmit on desired frequencies.

30 Another embodiment of the present invention would be GPS devices 600 and 610 capable of both

transmitting their GPS determined position and
receiving the GPS position of the other GPS device as
illustrated in figure 10. As before, the GPS
satellites 640, 650, 660, and 670 would enable the GPS
5 devices 600 and 610 to determine their position on or
above the earth, as well as their elevation variance.
The advantage of this embodiment would be to enable
both parties 620 and 630 carrying GPS relative
position devices 600 and 610 to move towards each
10 other simultaneously.

It is to be understood that the described
embodiments of the invention are illustrative only,
and that modifications thereof may occur to those
skilled in the art. Accordingly, this invention is
15 not to be regarded as limited to the embodiments
disclosed, but is to be limited only as defined by the
appended claims herein.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A relative position indicating system comprising
a plurality of GPS devices, said system having GPS
5 devices which include
 - means for receiving GPS signals,
 - means for determining a location from the GPS
signals,
 - means for transmitting the location as telemetry,
 - 10 means for receiving the telemetry,
 - means for calculating a relative position of at
least one of the plurality of GPS devices relative to
at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices
so as to communicate an approximate direction of
15 travel and distance to the at least one of the
plurality of GPS devices, and
 - means for graphically displaying the relative
position of the at least one of the plurality of GPS
devices with respect to an orientation of the
20 graphical display means of the at least another one of
the plurality of GPS devices relative to a compass.
2. The relative position indicating system of claim
1 wherein the calculating means for determining the
25 relative position of the at least one of the plurality
of GPS devices relative to the at least another one of
the GPS devices further comprises a means for
determining a relative height variance of the at least
one of the plurality of GPS devices relative to the at
30 least another one of the plurality of GPS devices.

3. The relative position indicating system of claim
2 wherein the graphical display means comprises at
least one interface which graphically indicates the
direction of travel to the at least one of the
5 plurality of GPS devices.

4. The relative position indicating system of claim
3 wherein the graphical display means comprises an
interface displaying an arrow with a fixed end and an
10 opposite pointing end, the arrow rotating about the
fixed end so that the opposite pointing end is free to
indicate the direction of travel to the at least one
of the plurality of GPS devices.

15 5. The relative position indicating system of claim
3 wherein the graphical display means comprises an
interface displaying an arrow which rotates generally
around a midpoint so as to indicate the direction of
travel to the at least one of the plurality of GPS
20 devices.

6. The relative position indicating system of claim
3 wherein the graphical display means comprises an
interface displaying a grid including a plurality of
25 generally uniformly spaced concentric circles, the
distance between circles representing a selectable
scaled distance chosen so as to provide a graphical
indication of distance, the circles being centered
about a first marker representing the location of the
30 at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices,
and a second marker representing the location of the

at least one of the plurality of GPS devices relative to the at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices.

- 5 7. The relative position indicating system of claim 3 wherein the graphical display means comprises a plurality of interfaces which graphically indicate the direction of travel to the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices.

10

8. The relative position indicating system of claim 7 wherein the plurality of GPS devices can selectively toggle between the plurality of interfaces which graphically indicate the direction of travel to the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices.

15

9. The relative position indicating system of claim 8 wherein the transmitter means of the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices further comprises means for selectively tuning said transmitter means to broadcast on a desired frequency.

20

10. The relative position indicating system of claim 9 wherein the at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices further comprises means for selectively tuning said receiving means to receive a desired telemetry frequency.

25

11. The relative position indicating system of claim 10 wherein the calculating means of the least another one of the plurality of GPS devices compares the

30

location transmitted as the telemetry of the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices to the location determined by the at least another one of the plurality of GPS device so as to determine the
5 direction of travel and distance to the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices.

12. The relative position indicating system of claim 11 wherein calculated locations of the plurality of
10 GPS devices further comprise a longitude and latitude for each of said GPS devices, with approximately a same intentional Selective Availability induced error in the locations.

13. The relative position indicating system of claim 12 wherein the at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices further comprises a means for determining whether distance information plotted relative to elevation variance of the at least one of
20 the plurality of GPS devices relative to the at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices will be meaningful when displayed graphically.

14. A relative position indicating system comprising:
25 a first GPS device including means for receiving a plurality of GPS signals from different GPS signal sources and means for determining a location of the first GPS device,
a transmitter associated with the first GPS
30 device for sending telemetry data including the location of the first GPS device,

a second GPS device including means for receiving a plurality of GPS signals from different GPS signal sources and means for determining a location of the second GPS device,

5 receiver means associated with the second GPS device for receiving the telemetry data from the first GPS device,

calculating means associated with the second GPS device for obtaining a relative position of the first
10 GPS device by comparing the location transmitted as telemetry data of the first GPS device and the location determined by the second GPS device, and then determining an approximate direction of travel and distance to the first GPS device from the second GPS
15 device, and

display means associated with the second GPS device for graphically indicating the relative position of the first GPS device with respect to an orientation of the display means in the second GPS
20 device relative to a compass.

15. A method for determining the relative position between two GPS location determining devices, said method comprising the steps of:

- 25 a) determining a location of a first GPS device,
- b) determining a location of a second GPS device,
- 30 c) transmitting the location of the first GPS device as telemetry from the first GPS device,

- d) receiving the telemetry of the first GPS device by the second GPS device,
- e) calculating a relative position of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device, and
- 5 f) displaying the relative position of the first GPS device on an interface of the second GPS device which graphically displays a direction of travel to the first GPS device.

10 16. The method as defined in claim 15 wherein displaying the relative position of the first GPS device on an interface of the second GPS device in step f) further comprises the step of graphically displaying a distance from the second GPS device to
15 the first GPS device.

17. The method as defined in claim 16 wherein displaying the relative position of the first GPS device on an interface of the second GPS device in
20 step f) further comprises the step of graphically displaying a height variance between the second GPS device relative to the first GPS device.

18. The method as defined in claim 17 wherein the
25 step of graphically displaying a direction of travel comprises the step of displaying an arrow with a fixed end and an opposite pointing end, the arrow rotating about the fixed end so that the opposite pointing end is free to point in the direction of travel to the
30 first GPS device.

19. The method as defined in claim 18 wherein the step of graphically displaying a direction of travel comprises the step of displaying an arrow which rotates generally around a midpoint so as to point in the direction of travel to the first GPS device.

20. The relative position indicating system of claim 19 wherein the graphical display means comprises an interface displaying a grid including a plurality of generally uniformly spaced concentric circles, the distance between circles representing a selectable scaled distance chosen so as to provide a graphical indication of distance, the circles being centered about a first marker representing the location of the second GPS device, and a second marker representing the location of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device.

21. The method as defined in claim 20 wherein determining a location of the first GPS device in step a) further comprises the step of determining a latitude and longitude which has an intentional Selective Availability induced error in the calculation rendering said position accurate to within approximately 100 meters.

22. The method as defined in claim 21 wherein determining a location on the earth of the second GPS device in step b) further comprises the step of determining a latitude and longitude that has an intentional Selective Availability induced error in

the calculation rendering said position accurate to within approximately 100 meters.

23. The method as defined in claim 22 wherein
5 transmitting the location of the first GPS device in step c) further comprises the step of selectively broadcasting telemetry data at a desired frequency.

24. The method as defined in claim 23 wherein
10 receiving the telemetry data broadcast from the first GPS device in step d) further comprises the step of selectively tuning to receive a desired frequency.

25. The method as defined in claim 24 wherein the
15 method comprises the further step of determining whether distance information plotted relative to elevation variance of the at least one of the plurality of GPS devices relative to the at least another one of the plurality of GPS devices will be
20 meaningful when displayed graphically.

26. A method for determining the relative position between two GPS location determining devices, said method comprising the steps of:

- 25 a) determining a location of a first GPS device,
 b) determining a location of a second GPS device,
 c) transmitting the location of the first GPS
30 device as telemetry from the first GPS device, and

transmitting the location of the second GPS device as telemetry from the second GPS device,

d) receiving the telemetry of the first GPS device by the second GPS device, and receiving the
5 telemetry of the second GPS device by the first GPS device,

e) calculating a relative position of the first GPS device relative to the second GPS device, and

f) displaying the relative position of the
10 first GPS device on an interface of the second GPS device which graphically displays a direction of travel to the first GPS device, and displaying the relative position of the second GPS device on an interface of the first GPS device which graphically
15 displays a direction of travel to the second GPS device.

27. The method as defined in claim 26 wherein displaying the relative positions of the GPS devices
20 in step f) further comprises the step of graphically displaying a relative distance and height variance between the first GPS device and the second GPS device.

25 28. A method for determining the relative position between a golfer and a golf hole, both equipped with GPS position determining devices, said method comprising the steps of:

a) determining a location of a first GPS device
30 associated with the golf hole,

- b) determining a location of a second GPS device associated with the golfer,
- c) transmitting the location of the first GPS device as telemetry from the first GPS device,
- 5 d) receiving the telemetry of the first GPS device by the second GPS device,
- e) calculating a relative position of the golf hole relative to the golfer, and
- f) displaying the relative position of the golf
- 10 hole on an interface of the second GPS device associated with the golfer which graphically displays a direction of travel to the golf hole.

29. A method for determining the relative position
15 between a person being tracked and a tracker, both equipped with GPS position determining devices, said method comprising the steps of:

- a) determining a location of a first GPS device associated with the person being tracked,
- 20 b) determining a location of a second GPS device associated with the tracker,
- c) transmitting the location of the person being tracked as telemetry from the first GPS device,
- d) receiving the telemetry of the first GPS
- 25 device by the second GPS device,
- e) calculating a relative position of the person being tracked relative to the tracker, and
- f) displaying the relative position of the person being tracked on an interface of the second GPS
- 30 device associated with the tracker which graphically

displays an approximate distance and direction of travel to the person being tracked.

30. A relative position indicating system comprising:

5 a first GPS receiver including means for receiving a plurality of GPS signals from different sources and means for determining a geographical location of the first receiver;

10 a transmitter associated with the first GPS receiver for sending telemetry data as to the geographical location of the first GPS receiver;

15 a second GPS receiver including means for receiving a plurality of GPS signals from different sources and means for determining a geographical location of the second receiver;

 receiver means associated with the second receiver for receiving the telemetry data from the first GPS receiver;

20 calculating means associated with the second GPS receiver for comparing the geographical locations represented by the first GPS receiver telemetry data and the geographical location determined by the second GPS receiver, and for calculating an approximate direction, a distance, and a relative height variance
25 between said first GPS and said second GPS receivers;
 and

30 a display associated with the second GPS receiver for indicating the approximate distance, the direction, and the relative height variance between the first GPS and the second GPS receivers

31. The relative position indicating system of claim 30, wherein the calculated geographical locations of the first GPS and second GPS receivers further comprise a longitude and latitude for each of said receivers, said calculated positions based on similar intentionally introduced errors in position information received from the plurality of GPS signals by the first GPS and the second GPS receivers.

32. The relative position indicating system of claim 31, wherein the means for calculating the approximate direction and distance between the first GPS and second GPS receivers further comprises means for converting the calculated longitude and latitude of said first and second GPS receivers into a distance measurement between said first and second GPS receivers.

33. A method for determining the relative position between two GPS position determine devices, said method comprising the steps of:

a) providing a first GPS device capable of determining its position on or above the earth by determining a latitude and longitude, said determined latitude and longitude based on similar intentionally introduced errors in position information received from the plurality of GPS signals by the first GPS receivers, rendering said position accurate to within approximately 100 meters,

b) providing a second GPS device capable of determining its position on or above the earth,

c) providing a transmitter for the first GPS for broadcasting the position determined by said device as telemetry data,

5 d) providing a receiver for the second GPS device for receiving the telemetry data broadcast by the first GPS device, and

e) determining a relative position between said first and second GPS devices.

10 34. The method as defined in claim 33, wherein determining a position on the earth of the second GPS device in step b) further comprises the step of determining a latitude and longitude, said determined latitude and longitude being based on similar
15 intentionally introduced errors in position information received from the plurality of GPS signals by the first GPS and the second GPS receivers, rendering said position accurate to within approximately 100 meters.

20

35. The method as defined in claim 33, wherein determining the relative position between said first GPS and said second GPS devices of step e) further comprises the steps of calculating and displaying:

25 a) a relative distance between the first GPS and the second GPS devices,

b) a direction in degrees from the second GPS device to the first GPS device, and

30 c) a positive or negative difference in elevation between the first GPS and the second GPS devices.

36. A method for determining the relative position between two GPS position determining devices, said method comprising the steps of:

- 5 a) activating a first GPS device capable of determining its position on or above the earth,
- b) activating a second GPS device capable of determining its position on or above the earth,
- c) activating a transmitter and receiver for the
10 first GPS device for broadcasting the position determined by said first device as telemetry data, and for receiving telemetry data from the second GPS device,
- d) activating a transmitter and receiver for the
15 second GPS device for broadcasting the position determined by said second device as telemetry data, and for receiving telemetry data from the first GPS device, and
- e) calculating and displaying:
 - 20 1) a relative distance between the first GPS and the second GPS devices,
 - 2) a direction in degrees from the second GPS device to the first GPS device,
 - 3) a direction in degrees from the first
25 GPS device to the second GPS device, and
 - 4) a positive or negative difference in elevation between the first GPS and the second GPS devices.

1/8

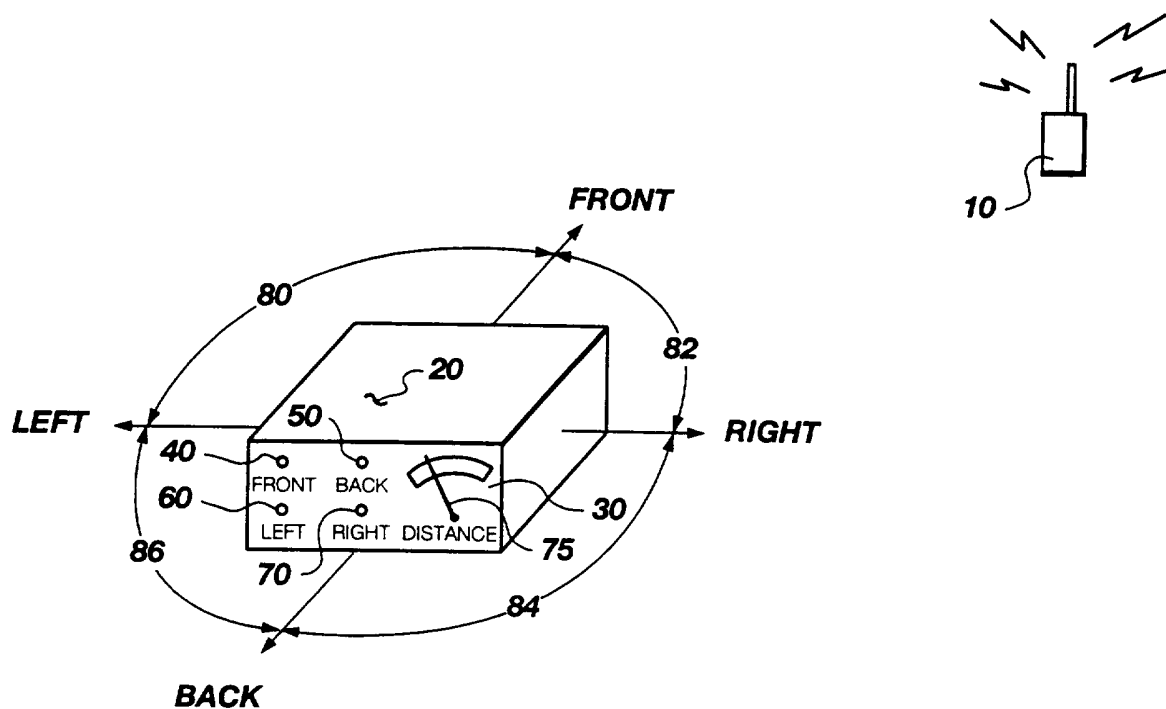


Fig. 1
(PRIOR ART)

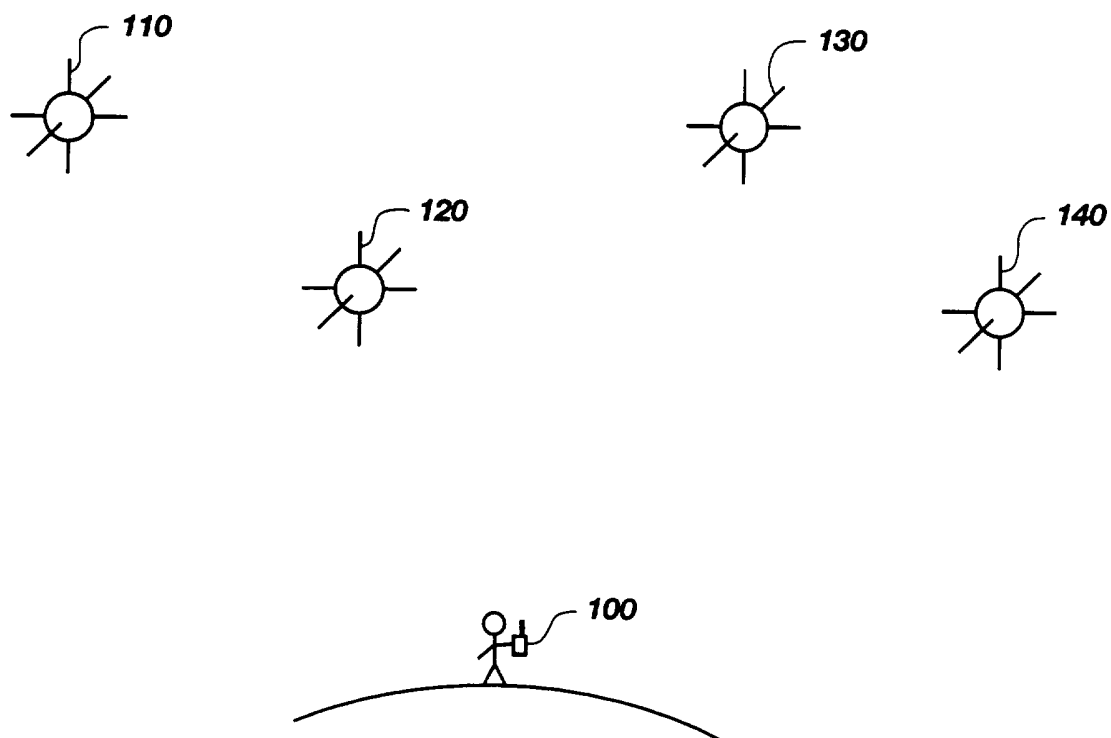
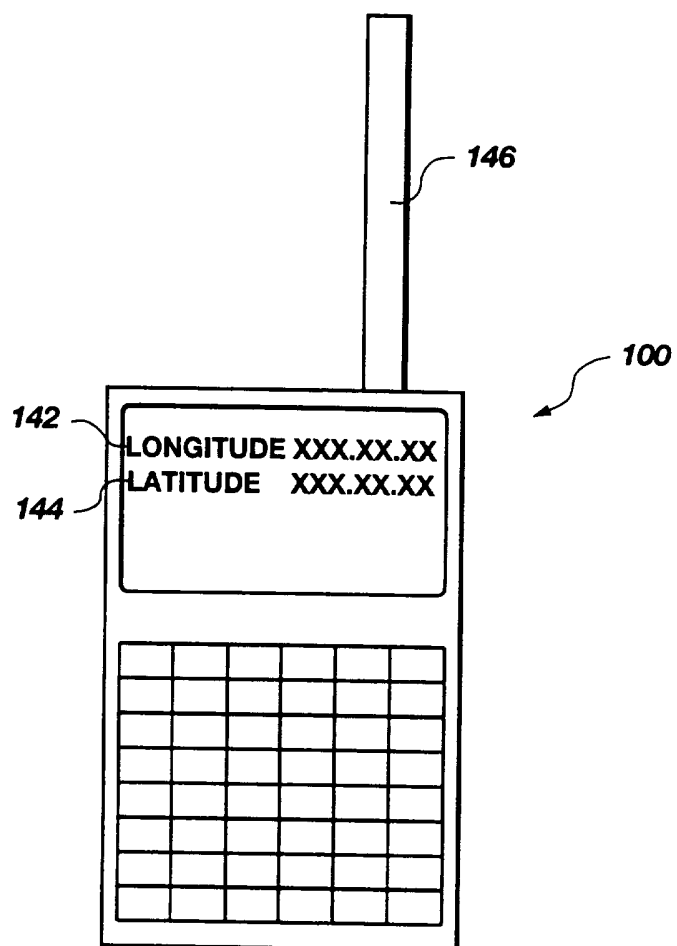
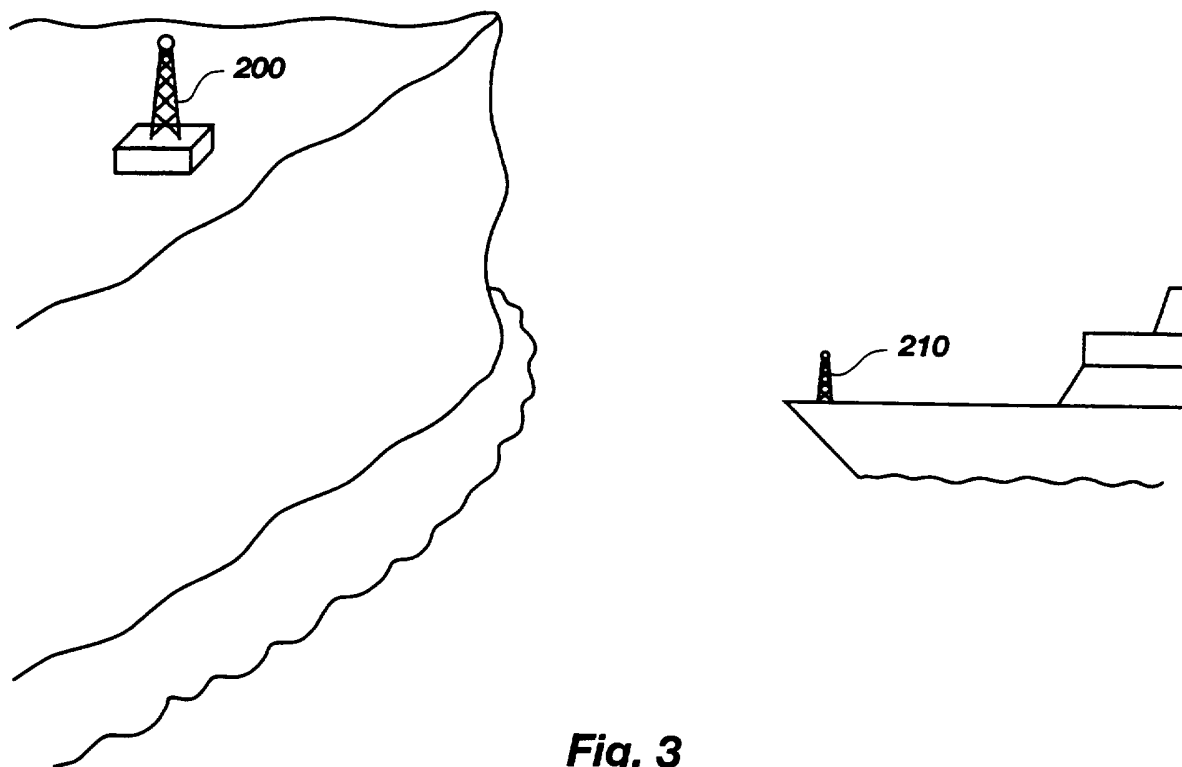
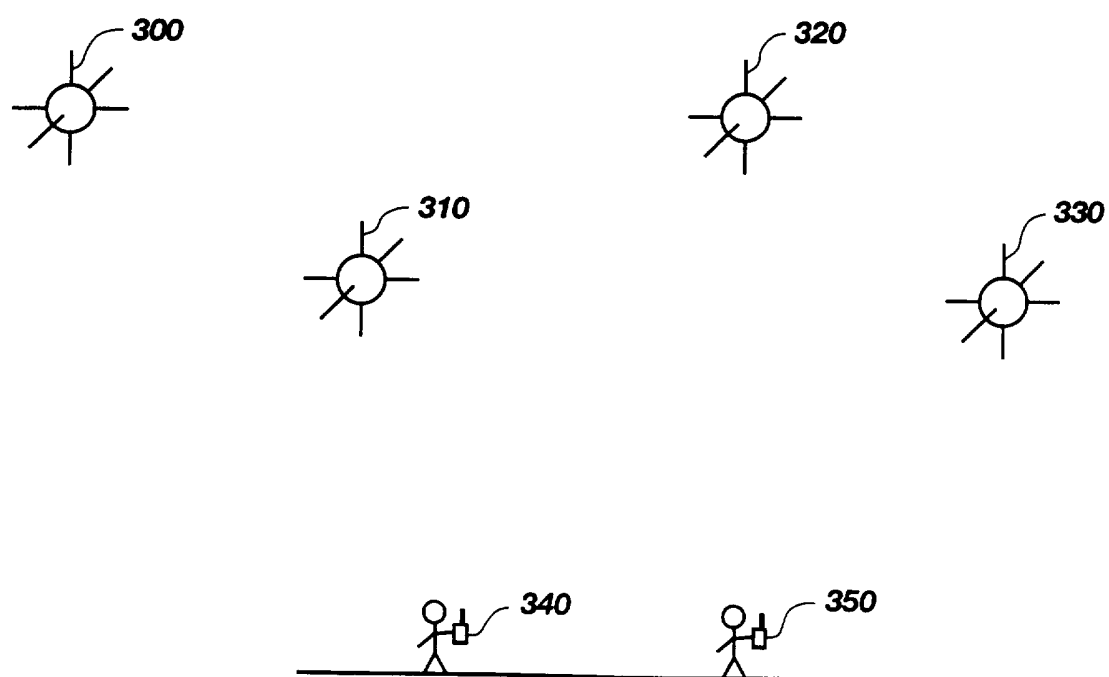


Fig. 2A

2/8

**Fig. 2B**

3/8

**Fig. 3****Fig. 4**

4/8

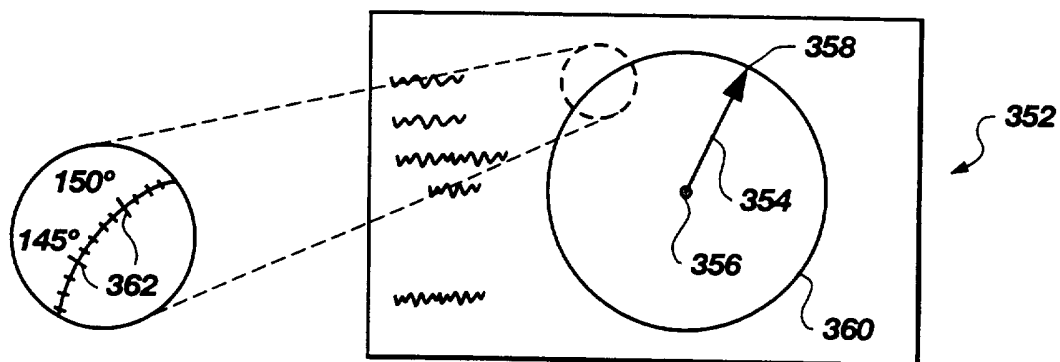


Fig. 5B

Fig. 5A

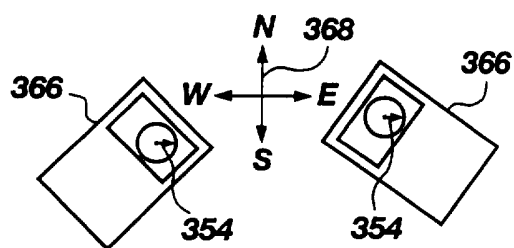


Fig. 5C

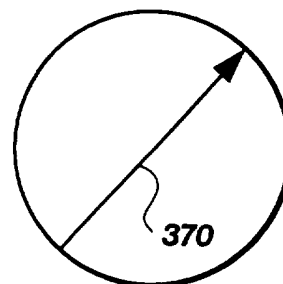


Fig. 5D

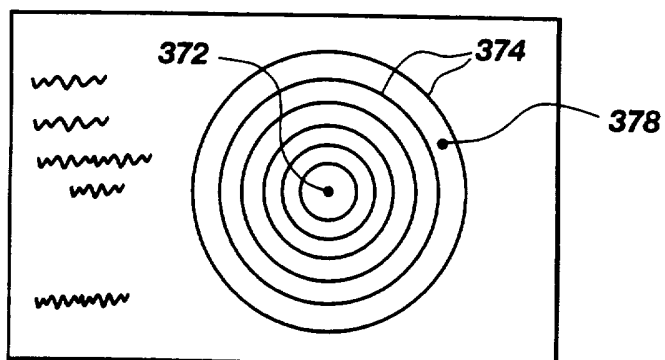
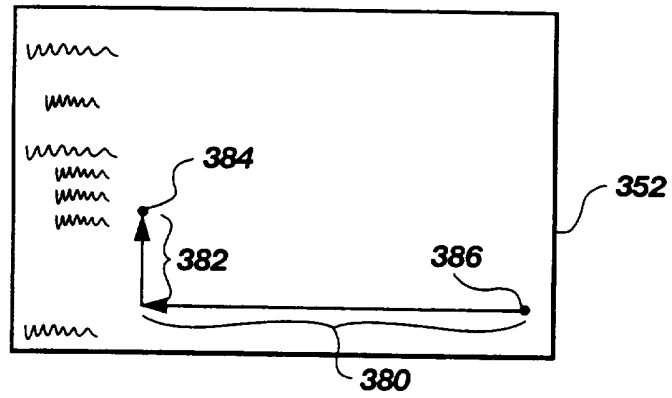
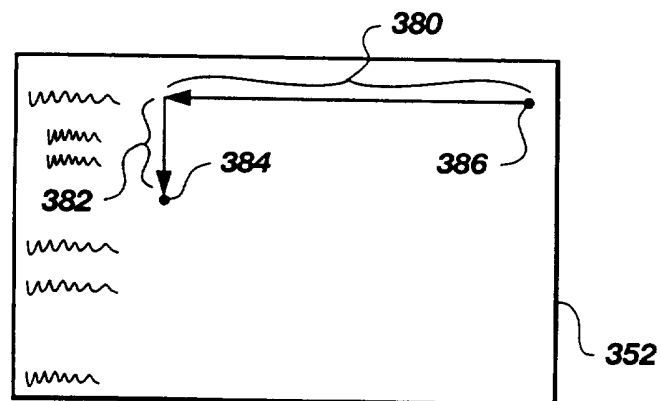


Fig. 6

5/8

**Fig. 7A****Fig. 7B**

6/8

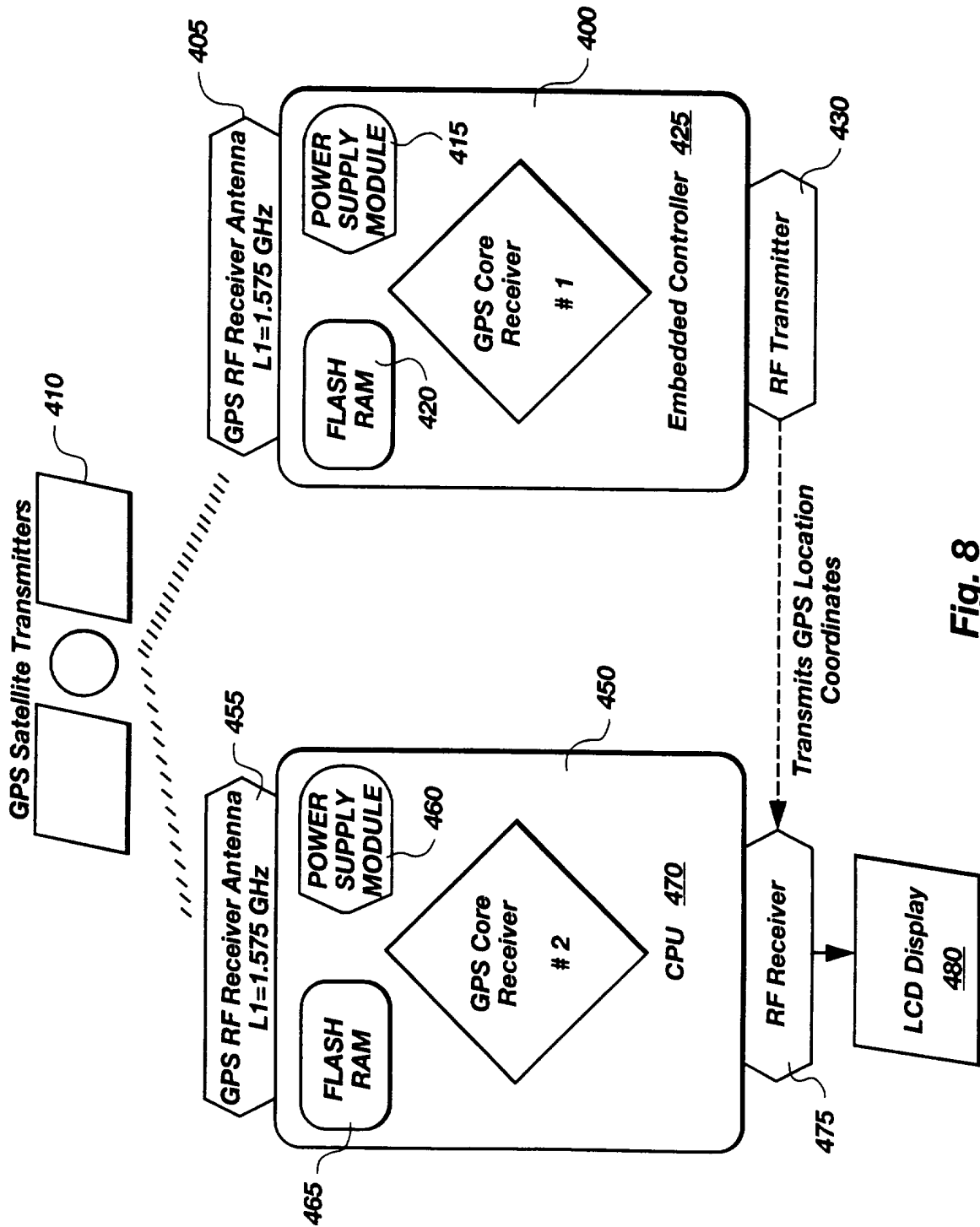


Fig. 8

7/8

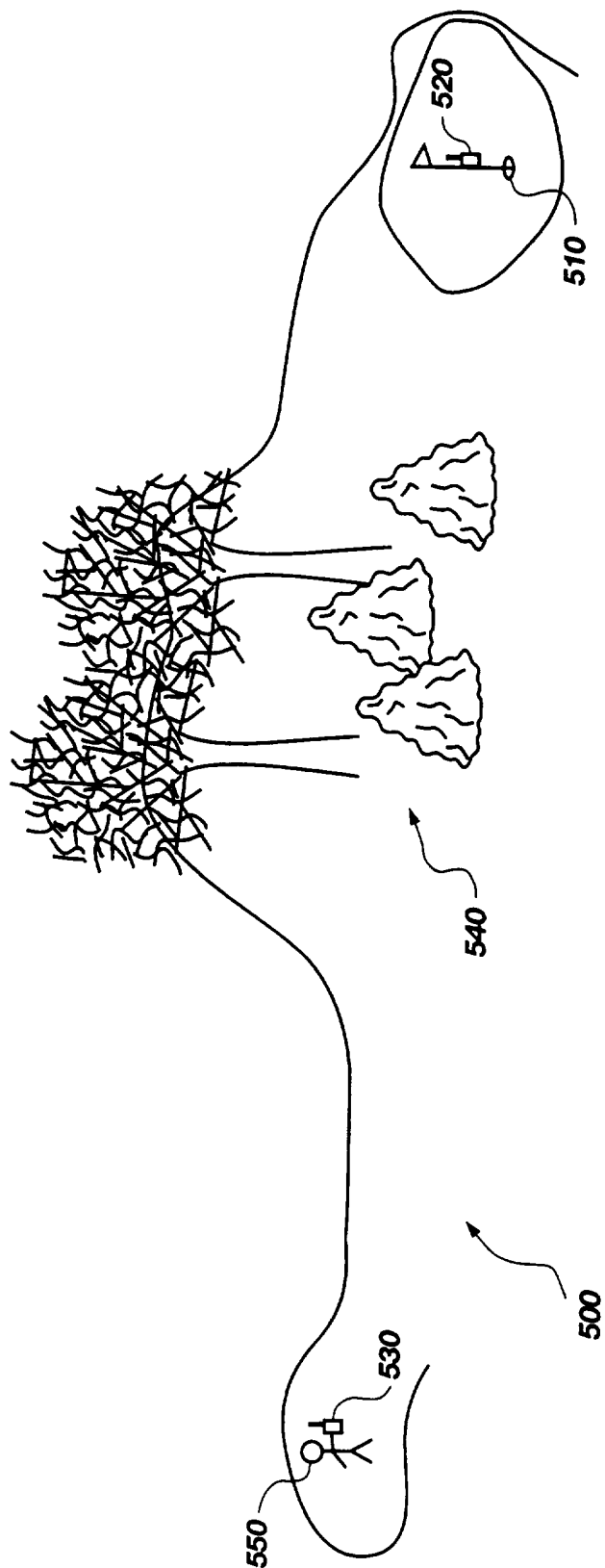
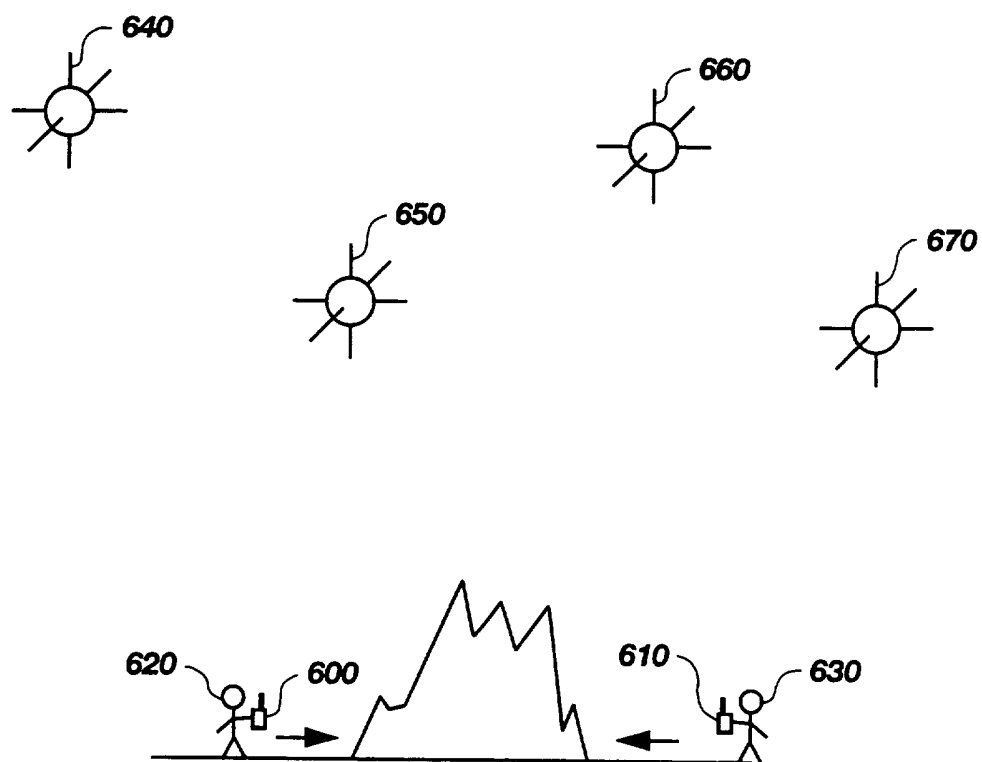


Fig. 9

8/8

**Fig. 10**