

information byte and contains information about the ephemeral position of the satellite. The data of the second satellite are transmitted in the fifteenth to the nineteenth information bytes, analogously to the first satellite. After transmitting a maximum of 6 service radio telegrams structured as illustrated in FIG. 3, the complete reference data from 12 satellites have been transmitted to the mobile station.

The data structure illustrated in FIG. 3 represents one possible data structure. It is of course also possible to transmit the required information and data in a different sequence and with a different structure, but the boundary conditions of the VDV protocol must be maintained.

The enormous advantage of the proposed method is its simple integration into already existing service radio networks which observe the VDV standard. The additional information can be included in a simple manner, while any further processing takes place in the mobile station itself by means of an intelligent GPS receiver.

Abstract

Method of automatically determining the position of vehicles

A method of automatically determining the position of vehicles by means of the DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) is proposed, whereby at least one vehicle in the local public passenger traffic and one fixed station receive GPS data which characterize the distance to GPS satellites, where the data of the fixed station are transmitted as correction data 8 via service radio telegrams 5 to the mobile station 6 in the vehicles 1, and where the transmission of the correction data 8 takes place through expansion of the service radio telegrams 5 by at least one information byte 9. (FIG. 1)

