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(54) **MONITORING USER BIOMETRIC PARAMETERS WITH NANOTECHNOLOGY IN PERSONAL LOCATOR BEACON**

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G01S 19/32 (2006.01)

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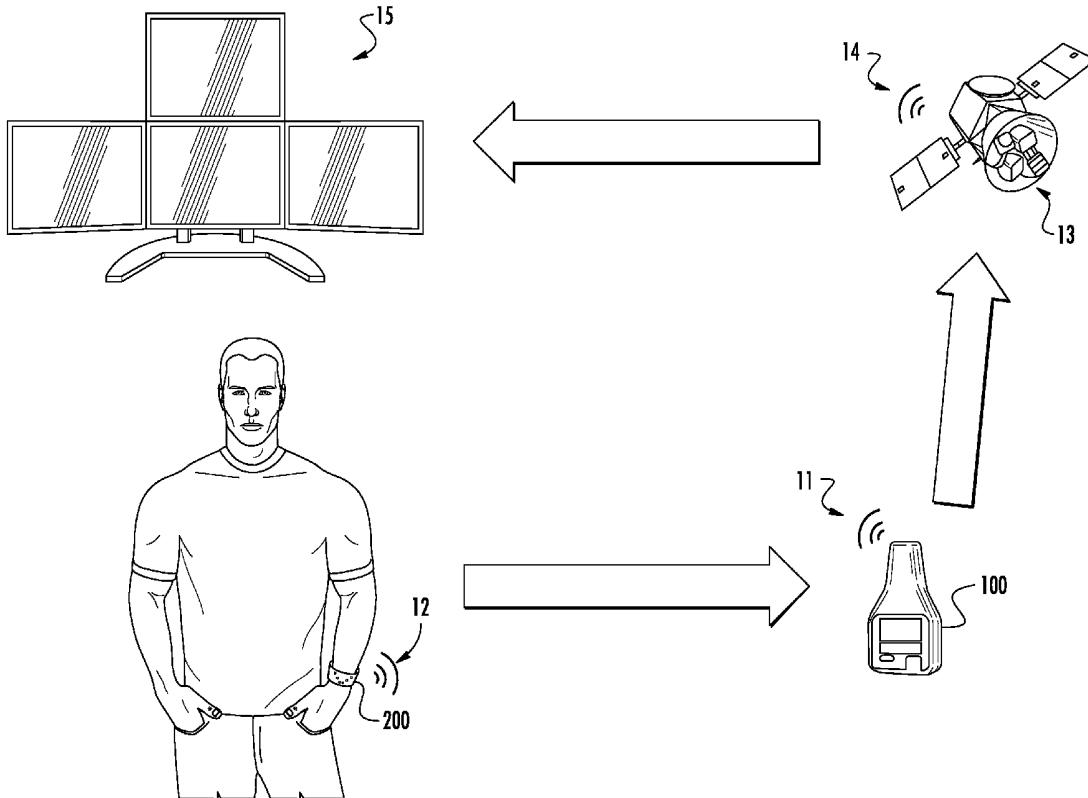
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A personal locator beacon system has a personal locator beacon and a biometrics monitor. The personal locator beacon includes a first microprocessor, a first global positioning subsystem coupled to the first microprocessor, a first low energy transceiver coupled to the first microprocessor, and a first low energy antennae coupled to the first low energy transceiver. The biometrics monitor includes a second microprocessor, a second low energy transceiver coupled to the second microprocessor, a second low energy antennae coupled to the second low energy transceiver, and one or more nanosensors.



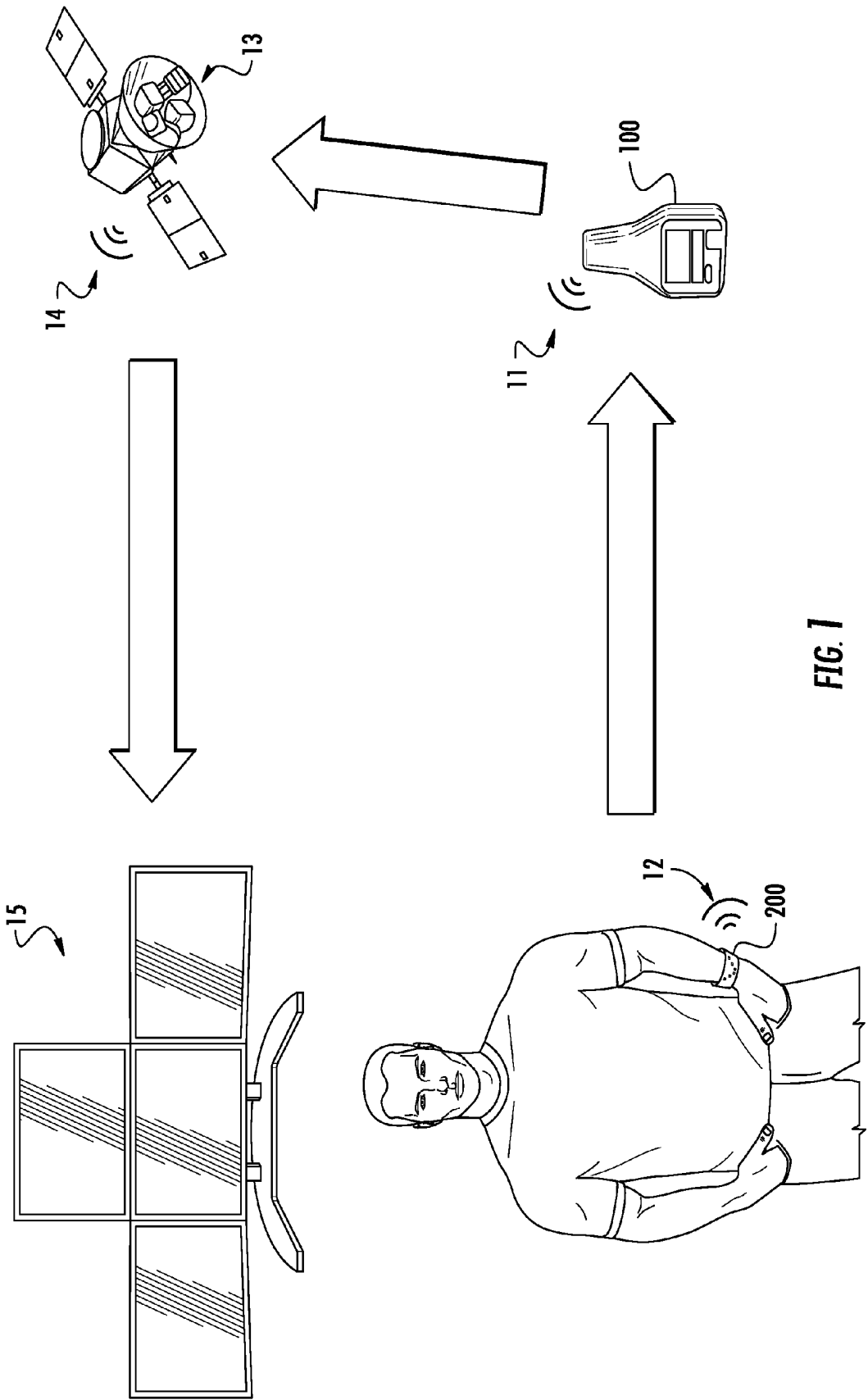


FIG. 1

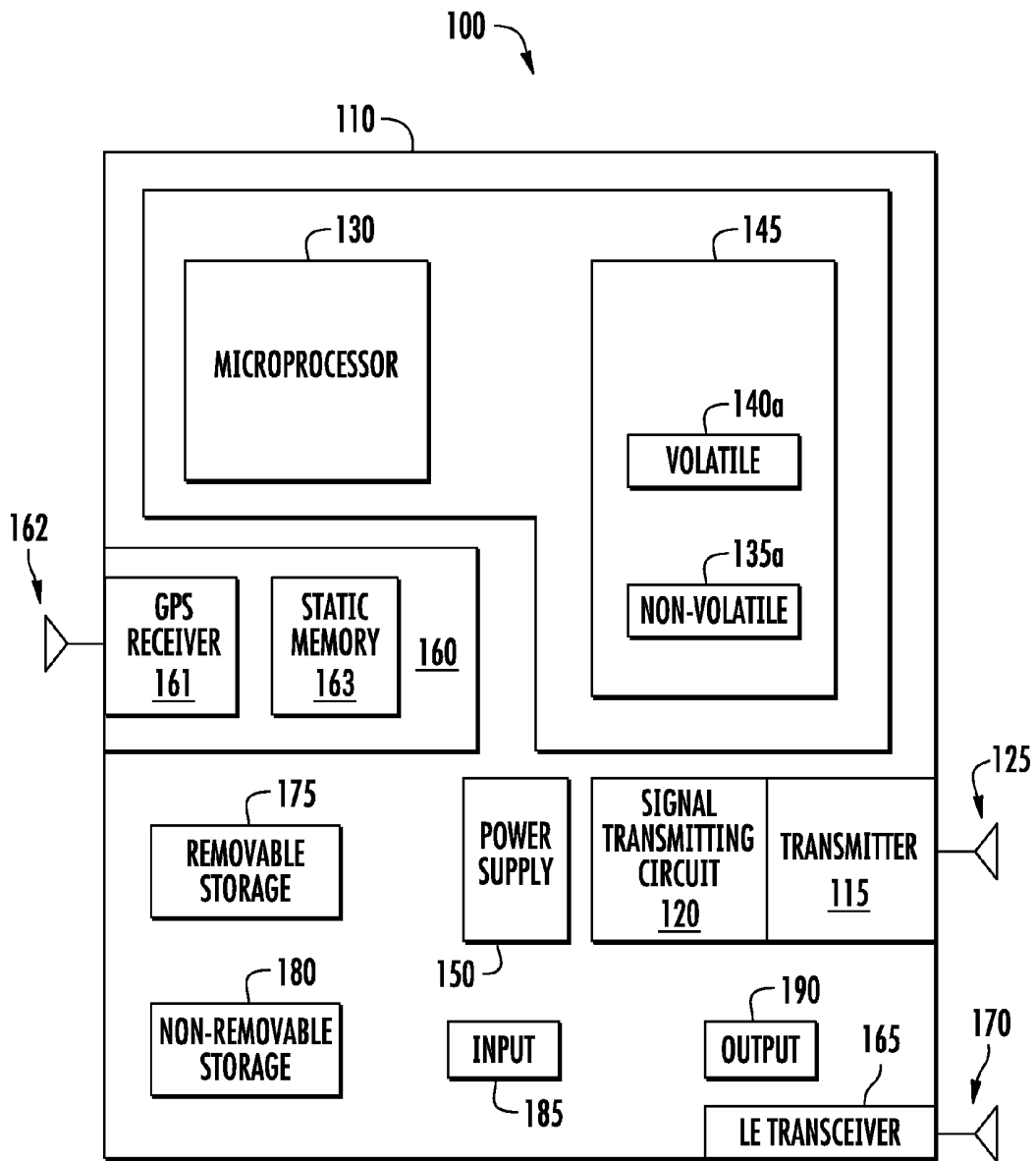


FIG. 2

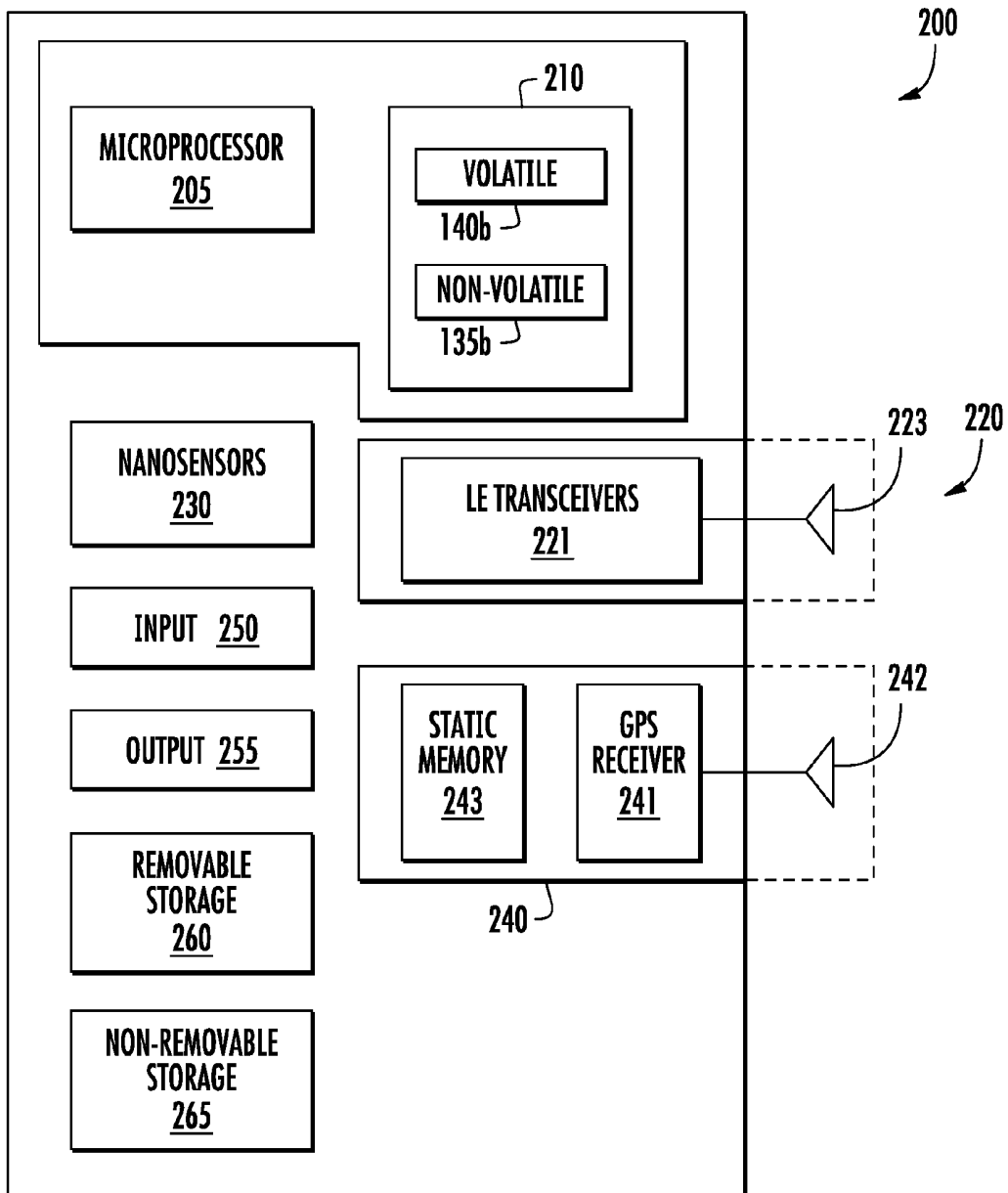


FIG. 3

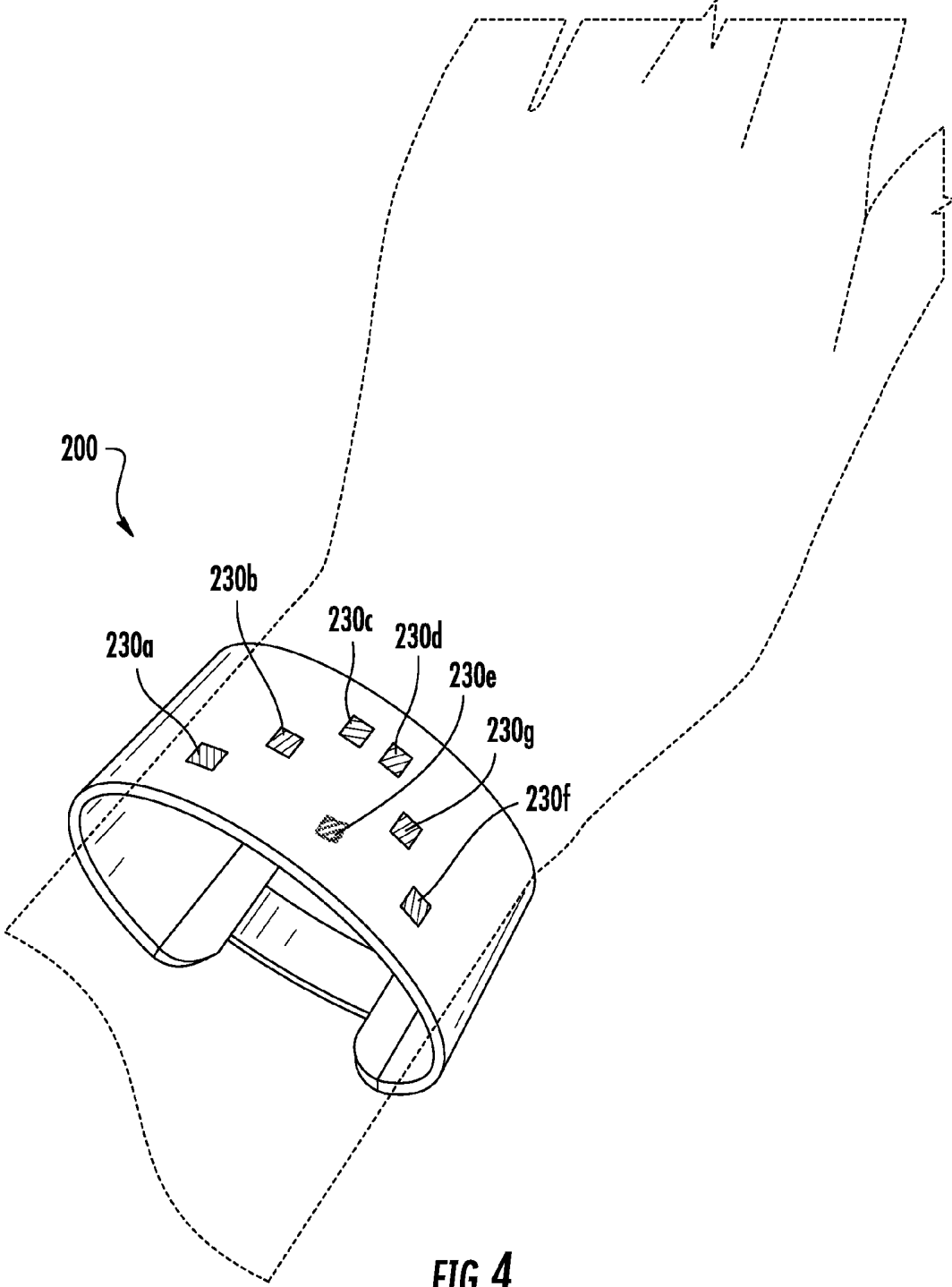


FIG. 4

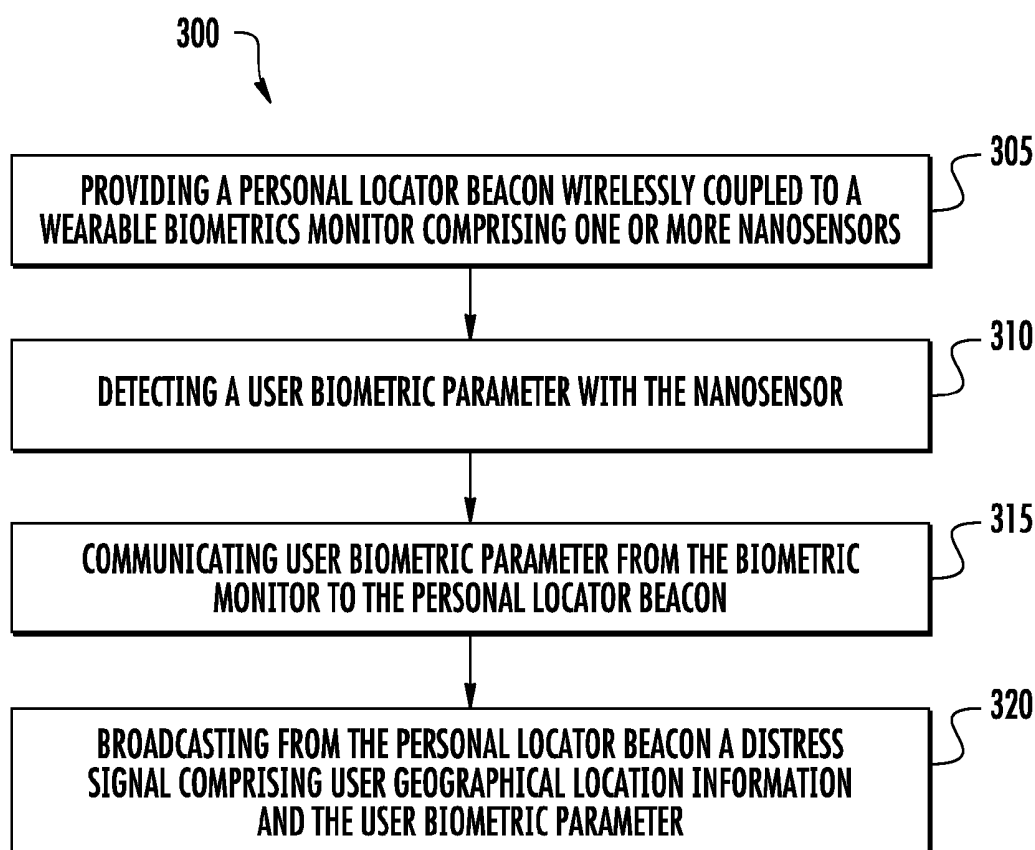


FIG. 5

**MONITORING USER BIOMETRIC
PARAMETERS WITH NANOTECHNOLOGY
IN PERSONAL LOCATOR BEACON**

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED
APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims the benefit of Indian Patent Application No. 201611009035 for Monitoring User Biometric Parameters with Nanotechnology in Personal Locator Beacon filed Mar. 15, 2016, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention is generally related to personal locator beacons, and, more specifically, to personal locator beacon systems that monitor user biometric parameters.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Personal tracker beacons are devices that track a user's geographic details, such as the user's latitude and longitude, using GPS satellite data. These beacons generally have a wireless transmitter that can be activated in life-threatening emergency situations to broadcast the user's geographic location to emergency personnel. The wireless transmitter can broadcast on a number of different frequencies, such as over local cellular networks, legacy analogue signal bands of 121.5 MHz or 243 MHz, or over the internationally designated 406 MHz digital radio-frequency band. The 406 MHz band has been designated an emergency band under the International Cospas-Sarsat Programme, which is an intergovernmental cooperative of 43 countries and agencies that maintains a network of satellites and ground facilities that receive distress signals from 406-MHz beacons and route the alerts to the proper authorities in more than 200 countries and territories. While geographical location information is critical in locating individuals in emergency situations, health data is not provided along with the location data. Thus, Search and Rescue teams responding to an emergency do not know the physical condition of the individual in distress, and must carry a general emergency kit that addresses a wide variety of situations. If the personal tracker beacon was equipped to provide health data on the individual in distress, Search and Rescue teams could tailor their emergency kits to better address the needs of the individual.

SUMMARY

[0004] In an aspect of the invention, a personal locator beacon system comprises: a personal locator beacon comprising a first microprocessor, a first global positioning subsystem coupled to the first microprocessor, a first low energy transceiver coupled to the first microprocessor, and a first low energy antennae coupled to the first low energy transceiver; and a biometrics monitor comprising a second microprocessor, a second low energy transceiver coupled to the second microprocessor, a second low energy antennae coupled to the second low energy transceiver, and one or more nanosensors.

[0005] In an embodiment, the first low energy transceiver, the first low energy antennae, the second low energy transceiver, and the second low energy antennae are low energy Bluetooth components.

[0006] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon is communicatively coupled to the biometrics monitor through the first low energy transceiver and antennae and the second low energy transceiver and antennae.

[0007] In an embodiment, the nanosensor is a bioimpedance sensor configured to measure one or more of a user heart rate, respiration level, or hydration level.

[0008] In another embodiment, the nanosensor is an optical heart rate sensor.

[0009] In another embodiment, the nanosensor is a galvanic skin response sensor configured to monitor user sweat levels.

[0010] In another embodiment, the nanosensor is an accelerometer configured to count user steps or record sudden changes in movement.

[0011] In yet another embodiment, the nanosensor is a gyroscope configured to measure orientation of a user.

[0012] In yet another embodiment, the nanosensor is a thermometer configured to monitor user body temperature.

[0013] In another embodiment, the nanosensor is a radiation sensor configured to measure user radiation exposure.

[0014] In yet another embodiment, the radiation sensor measures user radiation exposure to ultra-violet, high-energy beta, gamma, x-ray frequencies, or any combination thereof.

[0015] In an embodiment, the nanosensor comprises a bioimpedance sensor, an optical heart rate sensor, a galvanic skin response sensor, an accelerometer, a gyroscope, a thermometer, ultra-violet radiation sensor, or any combination thereof.

[0016] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor comprises a second GPS subsystem coupled to the second microprocessor.

[0017] In another embodiment, each of the first and second GPS subsystems comprise: a GPS receiver, a GPS antenna, and a GPS static memory communicatively coupled to the GPS receiver and configured to store: positioning information, time stamps associated with the positioning information, route information, speed of travel, or any combination thereof.

[0018] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon comprising a beacon static memory communicatively coupled to the first microprocessor, being configured to receive and store nanosensor data for a period of configurable days.

[0019] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor is a wearable device comprising a glove, a wristband, a necklace, a headband, a hat, smartphone, smartwatch or a chest strap.

[0020] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor is a portable device carryable in a backpack, backpack, or other external container.

[0021] In another aspect of the invention, a method of monitoring user biometric parameters in a personal locator beacon system, comprises: providing a personal locator beacon wirelessly coupled to a wearable biometrics monitor comprising one or more nanosensors; detecting a user biometric parameter of a user by the nanosensor; communicating the user biometric parameter from the biometric monitor to the personal locator beacon; and broadcasting from the personal locator beacon a distress signal comprising geographical location information and the user biometric parameter.

[0022] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon comprises a GPS subsystem having: a GPS receiver, a GPS antenna, and a static memory coupled to the GPS receiver and configured to store positioning information and associated time stamps.

[0023] In another embodiment, the nanosensor comprises: a bioimpedance sensor configured to measure one or more user biometric parameters of a user heart rate, respiration level, or hydration level; an optical heart rate sensor configured to measure a user biometric parameter of a user heart rate; a galvanic skin response sensor configured to monitor a user biometric parameter of user sweat level; an accelerometer configured to measure a user biometric parameter of user steps or sudden changes in user movement; a gyroscope configured to measure a user biometric parameter of a user orientation; a thermometer configured to monitor a user biometric parameter of user body temperature; a radiation sensor configured to monitor user radiation exposure levels; or any combination thereof.

[0024] In another embodiment, the biometric monitor is a wearable device comprising a glove, a wristband, a necklace, a headband, a hat, smartphone, smartwatch, or a chest strap.

[0025] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon is wirelessly coupled to the wearable biometric monitor using Bluetooth low energy.

[0026] In an embodiment, the user biometric parameters from the biometric monitor are communicated to the personal locator beacon at configured intervals.

[0027] In another embodiment, the configured intervals are event triggered intervals, predetermined fixed intervals, profile based intervals, or any combination thereof.

[0028] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon is a Cospas-Sarsat distress beacon or a vehicle satcom relay.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0029] The invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to that accompanying Figures, of which:

[0030] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a personal locator beacon system;

[0031] FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of the personal locator beacon;

[0032] FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of the biometrics monitor;

[0033] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a biometrics monitor; and

[0034] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram of a method of monitoring biometrics parameters in the personal locator beacon system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0035] All Cospas-Sarsat beacons are subject to the same radio-frequency specifications, but the beacons can be fashioned into a variety of mechanical structures. Additionally, the beacons can have a variety of disparate activation methods, the details of which are often tailored to different applications, and named accordingly: a) Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon (“EPIRB”) for marine use; b) Emergency Locator Transmitter (“ELT”) for aviation use; and c) Personal Locator Beacon (“PLB”) for personal and/or terrestrial use. For the purpose of this invention, the term “PLB” will be generally used, along with “Locator Beacon”,

or “Beacon”. Thus, “PLB” should not be interpreted in a restricted sense unless expressly stated, and will be understood to refer to any type of radio locator beacon (not necessarily restricted only to “personal”).

[0036] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 1, a personal locator beacon system 1 includes a personal locator beacon 100 and biometrics monitor 200.

[0037] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the personal locator beacon 100 includes a housing 110 having one or more of a radio frequency transmitter 115, signal transmitting circuit 120, first radio frequency antenna 125, first microprocessor 130, first memory 145, power supply 150, first global positioning system (“GPS”) subsystem 160, first low energy transceiver 165, and a first low energy antenna 170.

[0038] As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 2, the housing 110 houses the various components of the personal locator beacon 100, and can be any variety of shapes or sizes, depending on the application (e.g. a user worn, vehicle mounted, etc.). The housing 110 can be made of a thermoset or thermoplastic material, metal, composite material, or any combination thereof.

[0039] The radio frequency transmitter 115 is electrically connected to the first radio frequency antenna 125 and the signal transmitting circuit 120. The signal transmitting circuit 120 is electrically connected to the first microprocessor 130. The first microprocessor 130 sends radio transmission instructions to the radio frequency transmitter 115 via the signal transmitting circuit 120. The radio frequency transmitter 115 sends signals to the first radio frequency antenna 125 to be transmitted by the first radio frequency antenna 125 on domestic or internationally recognized radio-frequency distress bands. In an embodiment, the first radio frequency antenna 125 transmits signals at approximately 406 MHz. In another embodiment, the first radio frequency antenna 125 transmits signals at approximately 121.5 MHz. In another embodiment, the first radio frequency antenna 125 transmits signals at approximately 243 MHz. In another embodiment, the first radio frequency antenna 125 transmits signals at a frequency corresponding to local cellular phone networks, such as 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 850 MHz, 1700 MHz, 1900 MHz, or any other commonly used cellular phone frequencies used by cellular phone networks. In an embodiment (not shown), the personal locator beacon 100 includes one or more microprocessors 130 connected to transmitting signal circuit. Those of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate that in an embodiment, the radio frequency transmitter 115 can transmit on two or more of the above described frequency bands. In an embodiment, the radio frequency transmitter 115 is a transceiver.

[0040] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, first memory 145 can include volatile memory (e.g. RAM) 140a and non-volatile memory 135a (e.g. ROM) electrically connected to first microprocessor 130. Personal locator beacon 100 can include—or have access to a computing environment that includes—a variety of computer-readable media, such as the volatile memory 140a and non-volatile memory 135a, a removable storage 175, and non-removable storage 180. First memory 145 storage includes the random access memory (RAM) 140 and read only memory (ROM) 135, as well as erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), flash memory or other memory technologies, compact disc read-only memory (CD ROM), Digi-

tal Versatile Disks (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium capable of storing computer-readable instructions.

[0041] Personal locator beacon **100** can include or have access to a computing environment that includes input **185** and/or output **190**. Output **190** can include a display device, such as a touchscreen, that also can serve as an input device. The input **185** can include one or more of a touchscreen, touchpad, mouse, keyboard, camera, one or more device-specific buttons, one or more sensors integrated within or coupled via wired or wireless data connections to the personal locator beacon **100**, and other input devices.

[0042] Computer-readable instructions are stored on a computer-readable medium, such as the first memory **145**, and are executable by the first microprocessor **130**.

[0043] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, a power supply **150** provides power to the components of the personal locator beacon **100**. An example of the power supply **150** is a battery, although other sources of power could also provide the requisite power to the components of the personal locator beacon **100**.

[0044] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 2, the first GPS subsystem **160** includes a GPS receiver **161**, GPS antenna **162**, and a GPS static memory **163**. The GPS receiver **161** is electrically connected to the first microprocessor **130**, GPS antenna **162**, and GPS static memory **163**. The GPS receiver **161** receives and processes signals from positional satellites via the GPS antenna **162**. Generally, the processed signals are positioning information and associated time stamps. In turn, the GPS receiver **161** sends the processed signals to the GPS static memory **163**, which stores current and/or past positioning information and associated time stamps. The GPS static memory **163** is electrically connected to the first microprocessor **130**, and the stored current and/or past positioning information and associated time stamps can be accessed by the first microprocessor **130**, which in turn, can send this information for storage in memory **135, 140, 145**, and/or can be sent to signal transmitting circuit **120** upon PLB **100** activation. Additionally, in an embodiment the GPS static memory **163** can store route information and speed of travel for a user based on the current and past positioning information and associated time stamps, and this information can also be accessed by the first microprocessor **130**.

[0045] As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 2, the first low energy transceiver **165** is electrically connected to the first low energy antenna **170** and to the first microprocessor **130**. In an embodiment the first low energy transceiver **165** and first low energy antenna **170** are low energy Bluetooth components. The first low energy transceiver **165** receives signals detected by the first low energy antenna **170** and sends the signals to the first microprocessor **130**. Additionally the first low energy transceiver **165** receives signals from the first microprocessor **130**, and broadcasts those signals via the first low energy antenna **170**.

[0046] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 3, the biometrics monitor **200** is a user-wearable device that includes a second microprocessor **205**, second memory **210**, wireless communication system **220**, and one or more nanosensors **230**. The biometrics monitor **200** can be fashioned in many forms, including a glove, wristband, necklace, headband, hat, chest strap, or any other wearable device. In an embodiment, the

biometrics monitor **200** is a smartphone, smartwatch, or fitness band having a one or more biometric nanosensors **230**.

[0047] The term biometric nanosensor referred to herein is any biometric sensor sufficiently small in size and weight to be suitable for personal use. By way of non-limiting example, biometric nanosensors can include, but are not limited to, biometric sensors positioned in devices that can be carried in a backpack, beltpack/fannypack, or similar user-carryable housing; biometric sensors in wearable devices, as discussed further herein; and biometric sensors that may be injected, implanted, or otherwise carried inside the body. In addition, the biometric nanosensors can be contained in or associated with devices having significant functionality in addition to monitoring or measurement of biometrics, such as smartphones, smartwatches, or in devices whose primary or sole functionality consists of monitoring or measurement of biometrics, such as commercially available fitness bands.

[0048] The second microprocessor **205** is electrically connected to the second memory **210**, wireless communication system **220**, and to one or more of the nanosensors **230**.

[0049] The second microprocessor **205** is substantially similar in function and structure to the first microprocessor **130**, and the second memory **210** is substantially similar to the first memory **145**.

[0050] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 3, second memory **210** can include volatile memory (e.g. RAM) **140b** and non-volatile memory **135b** (e.g. ROM) electrically connected to second microprocessor **205**. Biometrics monitor **200** can include—or have access to a computing environment that includes—a variety of computer-readable media, such as the volatile memory **140b** and non-volatile memory **135b**, a removable storage **260**, and non-removable storage **265**. Second memory **210** storage includes the random access memory (RAM) **140b** and read only memory (ROM) **135b**, as well as erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), flash memory (e.g. solid state drives), or other memory technologies.

[0051] Biometrics monitor **200** can include or have access to a computing environment that includes input **250** and/or output **255**. Output **255** can include a display device, such as a touchscreen, that also can serve as an input device. The input **250** can include one or more of a touchscreen, touchpad, mouse, keyboard, camera, one or more device-specific buttons, one or more sensors integrated within or coupled via wired or wireless data connections to the biometrics monitor **200**, and other input devices.

[0052] Computer-readable instructions are stored on a computer-readable medium such as the second memory **210**, and are executable by the second microprocessor **205**.

[0053] The wireless communication system **220** includes a second low energy (LE) transceiver **221** communicatively coupled to the second microprocessor **205**, and a second low energy (LE) antenna **223** electrically coupled to the second low energy (LE) transceiver **221**. In an embodiment, the second low energy transceiver **221** and second low energy antenna **223** are low energy Bluetooth components. The second low energy transceiver **221** receives signals from the second low energy antenna **223** and sends the signals to the second microprocessor **205**. Additionally the second low energy transceiver **221** receives signals from the second

microprocessor **205**, and broadcasts those signals using the second low energy antenna **223**.

[0054] As shown in FIG. 4, the nanosensor **230** is a biometric reading device. In an embodiment, the nanosensor **230** can be one or more of a bioimpedance sensor **230a**, an optical heart rate sensor **230b**, a galvanic skin response sensor **230c**, an accelerometer **230d**, a gyroscope **230e**, a thermometer **230f**, radiation sensor **230g**, or any combination thereof. In an embodiment, the bioimpedance sensor **230a** is configured to measure one or more of a user heart rate, respiration level, or hydration level. In an embodiment, the optical heart rate sensor **230b** measure user heart rate by using a light sensor that detects minor fluctuations in the user's capillaries. In an embodiment, the galvanic skin response sensor **230c** is configured to monitor user sweat levels by measuring electrical conductance of the user's skin. In an embodiment, the accelerometer **230d** is configured to count user steps or record sudden changes in movement. In an embodiment, the gyroscope **230e** is configured to measure orientation of a user. In an embodiment, thermometer **230f** is configured to monitor user body temperature. In an embodiment, the radiation sensor **230g** is a radiation dosimeter configured to monitor levels of user ultra-violet (UV), high-energy beta, gamma, and/or x-ray radiation exposure.

[0055] Each nanosensor **230a-g** is electrically connected to the second microprocessor **205**, and each sends biometric information to the microprocessor **205**. The microprocessor **205** can store the biometric information in the second memory **210**, and/or send the biometric information to the wireless communication system **220**.

[0056] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor **200** includes a second GPS subsystem **240**. Similar to the first GPS subsystem **160**, the second GPS subsystem **240** includes a GPS receiver **241**, GPS antenna **242**, and a GPS static memory **243**. The GPS receiver **241** is electrically connected to the second microprocessor **205**, GPS antenna **242**, and GPS static memory **243**. The GPS antenna **242** receives signals from global positioning satellites, which in turn, are then sent to the GPS receiver **241**. The GPS receiver **241** sends the signals to the GPS static memory **243**, which stores current and/or past positioning information and associated time stamps. The GPS receiver **241** can transmit this current and/or past positioning information and associated time stamps to the second microprocessor **205**, which in turn, can send this information to be stored in the second memory **210**, and/or can be sent to second low energy transceiver **221** upon PLB **100** activation. Additionally, in an embodiment the GPS static memory **243** can store route information and speed of travel for a user based on the current and past positioning information and associated time stamps, and this information can also be accessed by the second microprocessor **205**.

[0057] As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 1, the personal locator beacon **100** is communicatively coupled to the biometrics monitor **200**. In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon **100** is communicatively coupled to the biometrics monitor **200** through the first low energy transceiver **165** and first low energy antennae **170**, and the second low energy transceiver **221** and second low energy antennae **223**. The biometric monitor **200** sends biometric parameters collected from the nanosensors **230a-g** to the personal locator beacon **100** using low energy Bluetooth signals at configured intervals. The configured intervals can be an

event triggered intervals (e.g. activation of personal locator beacon **100** to broadcast distress signal **11**), predetermined fixed intervals (e.g. user configured times), profile based intervals (e.g. schedule or activity specific times), or any combination thereof.

[0058] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor **200** sends user geographical information collected from the second GPS subsystem **240** to the personal locator beacon **100**, either individually, or in combination with the biometric parameters collected from the nanosensors **230a-g**. The user geographical information can be sent to the personal locator beacon **100** at the configured intervals.

[0059] In an embodiment, the biometrics monitor **200** can include an identification serial number unique to the biometric monitor **200**. The identification serial number can be sent to the personal locator beacon **100** at the same or different time the biometric parameters and/or user geographical information is sent from the biometric monitor **200** to the personal locator beacon **100**.

[0060] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon system **1** can include two or more biometrics monitors **200**, each of which can be worn by a different user. Each biometrics monitor **200** would include an identification serial number unique to that biometric monitor **100**, and each of the biometric monitors **200** can send its identification serial number to the personal locator beacon **100** at the same or different time the biometric parameters and/or user geographical information is sent from each biometric monitor **200** to the personal locator beacon **100**.

[0061] As generally shown in the embodiment of FIG. 1, when the personal locator beacon **100** has been activated to broadcast a distress signal **11** using the radio frequency transmitter **115** via the first radio frequency antenna **125**, the distress signal includes geographical coordinates determined by the first GPS subsystem **160**. In another embodiment, the distress signal **11** would include both the geographical coordinates from the first GPS subsystem **160** and biometric parameters received from one or more nanosensors **230**. In another embodiment, the distress signal **11** would include the geographical coordinates from the first GPS subsystem **160** and the user geographical coordinates received from the second GPS subsystem **240**. In yet another embodiment, the distress signal **11** would include the geographical coordinates from the first GPS subsystem **160**, the user geographical coordinates received from the second GPS subsystem **240**, and the biometric parameters received from one or more nanosensors **230**. In another embodiment, the distress signal **11** can include geographical coordinates from the first GPS subsystem **160**, user geographical coordinates received from the second GPS subsystem **240**, biometric parameters received from one or more nanosensors **230**, identification serial number of the biometric monitor **200**, or any combination thereof.

[0062] Thus, as generally shown in the embodiment of FIG. 1, the biometrics monitor **200** broadcasts a biometrics containing signal **12** to the personal locator beacon **100**. The personal locator beacon **100** in turn, broadcasts the distress signal **11** which is detected by either ground-based or satellite-based communication systems **13**. These communication systems **13** then relay **14** the information contained in the distress signal **11** to the appropriate emergency responders **15**.

[0063] By including additional geographical and biometric parameter information in the distress signal **11**, emer-

gency responders **15** will be alerted to both the exact geographical location of the user, as well as the general health condition of the user before embarking on the rescue mission. Thus, it is possible for the emergency responders **15** to gear up with emergency equipment that fits the user's situation.

[0064] In an embodiment shown in FIG. 5, a method **300** of monitoring biometrics parameters in the personal locator beacon system **1** comprises providing a personal locator beacon **100** wirelessly coupled to a wearable biometrics monitor **200** having one or more nanosensors **230** at block **305**; detecting a user biometric parameter by the nanosensor **230** at block **310**; communicating user biometric parameter from the biometric monitor **200** to the personal locator beacon **100** at block **315**; and broadcasting from the personal locator beacon **100** a distress signal **11** comprising geographical location information and the user biometric parameter at block **320**.

[0065] In an embodiment, the biometric parameters from the biometric monitor are communicated to the personal locator beacon **100** at configured intervals. The configured intervals can be event triggered intervals (e.g. when the personal locator beacon is manually or automatically activated), predetermined fixed intervals set by the user or manufacturer, user profile based intervals (e.g. based on the particular activity such as remote lone worker or adventure tourist; working environment of the user; or employer duty of care), or any combination thereof.

[0066] In an embodiment, the personal locator beacon **100** is a Cospas Sarsat distress beacon or a vehicle satcom relay.

[0067] To supplement the present disclosure, this application incorporates entirely by reference the following patents, patent application publications, and patent applications:

[0068] U.S. Pat. No. 6,832,725; U.S. Pat. No. 7,128,266;
[0069] U.S. Pat. No. 7,159,783; U.S. Pat. No. 7,413,127;
[0070] U.S. Pat. No. 7,726,575; U.S. Pat. No. 8,294,969;
[0071] U.S. Pat. No. 8,317,105; U.S. Pat. No. 8,322,622;
[0072] U.S. Pat. No. 8,366,005; U.S. Pat. No. 8,371,507;
[0073] U.S. Pat. No. 8,376,233; U.S. Pat. No. 8,381,979;
[0074] U.S. Pat. No. 8,390,909; U.S. Pat. No. 8,408,464;
[0075] U.S. Pat. No. 8,408,468; U.S. Pat. No. 8,408,469;
[0076] U.S. Pat. No. 8,424,768; U.S. Pat. No. 8,448,863;
[0077] U.S. Pat. No. 8,457,013; U.S. Pat. No. 8,459,557;
[0078] U.S. Pat. No. 8,469,272; U.S. Pat. No. 8,474,712;
[0079] U.S. Pat. No. 8,479,992; U.S. Pat. No. 8,490,877;
[0080] U.S. Pat. No. 8,517,271; U.S. Pat. No. 8,523,076;
[0081] U.S. Pat. No. 8,528,818; U.S. Pat. No. 8,544,737;
[0082] U.S. Pat. No. 8,548,242; U.S. Pat. No. 8,548,420;
[0083] U.S. Pat. No. 8,550,335; U.S. Pat. No. 8,550,354;
[0084] U.S. Pat. No. 8,550,357; U.S. Pat. No. 8,556,174;
[0085] U.S. Pat. No. 8,556,176; U.S. Pat. No. 8,556,177;
[0086] U.S. Pat. No. 8,559,767; U.S. Pat. No. 8,599,957;
[0087] U.S. Pat. No. 8,561,895; U.S. Pat. No. 8,561,903;
[0088] U.S. Pat. No. 8,561,905; U.S. Pat. No. 8,565,107;
[0089] U.S. Pat. No. 8,571,307; U.S. Pat. No. 8,579,200;
[0090] U.S. Pat. No. 8,583,924; U.S. Pat. No. 8,584,945;
[0091] U.S. Pat. No. 8,587,595; U.S. Pat. No. 8,587,697;
[0092] U.S. Pat. No. 8,588,869; U.S. Pat. No. 8,590,789;
[0093] U.S. Pat. No. 8,596,539; U.S. Pat. No. 8,596,542;
[0094] U.S. Pat. No. 8,596,543; U.S. Pat. No. 8,599,271;
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- [0392] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/519,179 for DIMENSIONING SYSTEM WITH MULTIPATH INTERFERENCE MITIGATION filed Oct. 21, 2014 (Thuries et al.);
- [0393] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/519,211 for SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DIMENSIONING filed Oct. 21, 2014 (Ackley et al.);
- [0394] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/519,233 for HANDHELD DIMENSIONER WITH DATA-QUALITY INDICATION filed Oct. 21, 2014 (Laffargue et al.);
- [0395] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/519,249 for HANDHELD DIMENSIONING SYSTEM WITH MEASUREMENT-CONFORMANCE FEEDBACK filed Oct. 21, 2014 (Ackley et al.);
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- [0397] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/529,563 for ADAPTABLE INTERFACE FOR A MOBILE COMPUTING DEVICE filed Oct. 31, 2014 (Schoon et al.);
- [0398] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/529,857 for BARCODE READER WITH SECURITY FEATURES filed Oct. 31, 2014 (Todeschini et al.);
- [0399] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/398,542 for PORTABLE ELECTRONIC DEVICES HAVING A SEPARATE LOCATION TRIGGER UNIT FOR USE IN CONTROLLING AN APPLICATION UNIT filed Nov. 3, 2014 (Bian et al.);
- [0400] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/531,154 for DIRECTING AN INSPECTOR THROUGH AN INSPECTION filed Nov. 3, 2014 (Miller et al.);
- [0401] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/533,319 for BARCODE SCANNING SYSTEM USING WEARABLE DEVICE WITH EMBEDDED CAMERA filed Nov. 5, 2014 (Todeschini);
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- [0403] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/568,305 for AUTO-CONTRAST VIEWFINDER FOR AN INDICIA READER filed Dec. 12, 2014 (Todeschini);
- [0404] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/573,022 for DYNAMIC DIAGNOSTIC INDICATOR GENERATION filed Dec. 17, 2014 (Goldsmith);

- [0405] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/578,627 for SAFETY SYSTEM AND METHOD filed Dec. 22, 2014 (Ackley et al.);
- [0406] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/580,262 for MEDIA GATE FOR THERMAL TRANSFER PRINTERS filed Dec. 23, 2014 (Bowles);
- [0407] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/590,024 for SHELVING AND PACKAGE LOCATING SYSTEMS FOR DELIVERY VEHICLES filed Jan. 6, 2015 (Payne);
- [0408] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/596,757 for SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DETECTING BARCODE PRINTING ERRORS filed Jan. 14, 2015 (Ackley);
- [0409] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/416,147 for OPTICAL READING APPARATUS HAVING VARIABLE SETTINGS filed Jan. 21, 2015 (Chen et al.);
- [0410] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/614,706 for DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING AN ELECTRONIC TOOL ON A USER'S HAND filed Feb. 5, 2015 (Oberpriller et al.);
- [0411] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/614,796 for CARGO APPORTIONMENT TECHNIQUES filed Feb. 5, 2015 (Morton et al.);
- [0412] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/516,892 for TABLE COMPUTER filed Feb. 6, 2015 (Bidwell et al.);
- [0413] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/619,093 for METHODS FOR TRAINING A SPEECH RECOGNITION SYSTEM filed Feb. 11, 2015 (Pecorari);
- [0414] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/628,708 for DEVICE, SYSTEM, AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE STATUS OF CHECKOUT LANES filed Feb. 23, 2015 (Todeschini);
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- [0417] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/519,017 for SCANNER filed Mar. 2, 2015 (Zhou et al.);
- [0418] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/405,278 for DESIGN PATTERN FOR SECURE STORE filed Mar. 9, 2015 (Zhu et al.);
- [0419] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/660,970 for DECODABLE INDICIA READING TERMINAL WITH COMBINED ILLUMINATION filed Mar. 18, 2015 (Kearney et al.);
- [0420] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/661,013 for REPROGRAMMING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DEVICES INCLUDING PROGRAMMING SYMBOL filed Mar. 18, 2015 (Soule et al.);
- [0421] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/662,922 for MULTIFUNCTION POINT OF SALE SYSTEM filed Mar. 19, 2015 (Van Horn et al.);
- [0422] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/663,638 for VEHICLE MOUNT COMPUTER WITH CONFIGURABLE IGNITION SWITCH BEHAVIOR filed Mar. 20, 2015 (Davis et al.);
- [0423] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/664,063 for METHOD AND APPLICATION FOR SCANNING A BARCODE WITH A SMART DEVICE WHILE CONTINUOUSLY RUNNING AND DISPLAYING AN APPLICATION ON THE SMART DEVICE DISPLAY filed Mar. 20, 2015 (Todeschini);
- [0424] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/669,280 for TRANSFORMING COMPONENTS OF A WEB PAGE TO VOICE PROMPTS filed Mar. 26, 2015 (Funyaek et al.);
- [0425] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/674,329 for AIMER FOR BARCODE SCANNING filed Mar. 31, 2015 (Bidwell);
- [0426] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/676,109 for INDICIA READER filed Apr. 1, 2015 (Huck);
- [0427] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/676,327 for DEVICE MANAGEMENT PROXY FOR SECURE DEVICES filed Apr. 1, 2015 (Yeakley et al.);
- [0428] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/676,898 for NAVIGATION SYSTEM CONFIGURED TO INTEGRATE MOTION SENSING DEVICE INPUTS filed Apr. 2, 2015 (Showering);
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- [0441] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/704,050 for INTERMEDIATE LINEAR POSITIONING filed May 5, 2015 (Charpentier et al.);
- [0442] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/705,012 for HANDS-FREE HUMAN MACHINE INTERFACE RESPONSIVE TO A DRIVER OF A VEHICLE filed May 6, 2015 (Fitch et al.);

- [0443] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/705,407 for METHOD AND SYSTEM TO PROTECT SOFTWARE-BASED NETWORK-CONNECTED DEVICES FROM ADVANCED PERSISTENT THREAT filed May 6, 2015 (Hussey et al.);
- [0444] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/707,037 for SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DISPLAY OF INFORMATION USING A VEHICLE-MOUNT COMPUTER filed May 8, 2015 (Chamberlin);
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- [0446] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/707,492 for METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR READING OPTICAL INDICIA USING A PLURALITY OF DATA SOURCES filed May 8, 2015 (Smith et al.);
- [0447] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/710,666 for PRE-PAID USAGE SYSTEM FOR ENCODED INFORMATION READING TERMINALS filed May 13, 2015 (Smith);
- [0448] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/526,918 for CHARGING BASE filed May 14, 2015 (Fitch et al.);
- [0449] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/715,672 for AUGUMENTED REALITY ENABLED HAZARD DISPLAY filed May 19, 2015 (Venkatesha et al.);
- [0450] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/715,916 for EVALUATING IMAGE VALUES filed May 19, 2015 (Ackley);
- [0451] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/722,608 for INTERACTIVE USER INTERFACE FOR CAPTURING A DOCUMENT IN AN IMAGE SIGNAL filed May 27, 2015 (Showering et al.);
- [0452] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/528,165 for IN-COUNTER BARCODE SCANNER filed May 27, 2015 (Oberpriller et al.);
- [0453] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/724,134 for ELECTRONIC DEVICE WITH WIRELESS PATH SELECTION CAPABILITY filed May 28, 2015 (Wang et al.);
- [0454] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/724,849 for METHOD OF PROGRAMMING THE DEFAULT CABLE INTERFACE SOFTWARE IN AN INDICIA READING DEVICE filed May 29, 2015 (Barten);
- [0455] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/724,908 for IMAGING APPARATUS HAVING IMAGING ASSEMBLY filed May 29, 2015 (Barber et al.);
- [0456] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/725,352 for APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR MONITORING ONE OR MORE PORTABLE DATA TERMINALS (Caballero et al.);
- [0457] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/528,590 for ELECTRONIC DEVICE filed May 29, 2015 (Fitch et al.);
- [0458] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/528,890 for MOBILE COMPUTER HOUSING filed Jun. 2, 2015 (Fitch et al.);
- [0459] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/728,397 for DEVICE MANAGEMENT USING VIRTUAL INTERFACES CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS filed Jun. 2, 2015 (Caballero);
- [0460] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/732,870 for DATA COLLECTION MODULE AND SYSTEM filed Jun. 8, 2015 (Powilleit);
- [0461] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/529,441 for INDICIA READING DEVICE filed Jun. 8, 2015 (Zhou et al.);
- [0462] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/735,717 for INDICIA-READING SYSTEMS HAVING AN INTERFACE WITH A USER'S NERVOUS SYSTEM filed Jun. 10, 2015 (Todeschini);
- [0463] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/738,038 for METHOD OF AND SYSTEM FOR DETECTING OBJECT WEIGHING INTERFERENCES filed Jun. 12, 2015 (Amundsen et al.);
- [0464] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/740,320 for TACTILE SWITCH FOR A MOBILE ELECTRONIC DEVICE filed Jun. 16, 2015 (Bandringa);
- [0465] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/740,373 for CALIBRATING A VOLUME DIMENSIONER filed Jun. 16, 2015 (Ackley et al.);
- [0466] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/742,818 for INDICIA READING SYSTEM EMPLOYING DIGITAL GAIN CONTROL filed Jun. 18, 2015 (Xian et al.);
- [0467] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/743,257 for WIRELESS MESH POINT PORTABLE DATA TERMINAL filed Jun. 18, 2015 (Wang et al.);
- [0468] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 29/530,600 for CYCLONE filed Jun. 18, 2015 (Vargo et al.);
- [0469] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/744,633 for IMAGING APPARATUS COMPRISING IMAGE SENSOR ARRAY HAVING SHARED GLOBAL SHUTTER CIRCUITRY filed Jun. 19, 2015 (Wang);
- [0470] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/744,836 for CLOUD-BASED SYSTEM FOR READING OF DECODABLE INDICIA filed Jun. 19, 2015 (Todeschini et al.);
- [0471] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/745,006 for SELECTIVE OUTPUT OF DECODED MESSAGE DATA filed Jun. 19, 2015 (Todeschini et al.);
- [0472] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/747,197 for OPTICAL PATTERN PROJECTOR filed Jun. 23, 2015 (Thuries et al.);
- [0473] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/747,490 for DUAL-PROJECTOR THREE-DIMENSIONAL SCANNER filed Jun. 23, 2015 (Jovanovski et al.); and
- [0474] U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/748,446 for CORDLESS INDICIA READER WITH A MULTI-FUNCTION COIL FOR WIRELESS CHARGING AND EAS DEACTIVATION, filed Jun. 24, 2015 (Xie et al.).
- [0475] While there is shown and described herein certain exemplary embodiments of a monitoring user biometric parameters with nanotechnology in personal locator beacons, it will be manifest to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications and rearrangements of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the underlying inventive concept and that the same is not limited to the particular forms herein shown and described except insofar as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.
- What is claimed is:
1. A personal locator beacon system comprising:
 - a personal locator beacon having
 - a first microprocessor,
 - a first global positioning subsystem coupled to the first microprocessor,
 - a first low energy transceiver coupled to the first microprocessor, and

- a first low energy antennae coupled to the first low energy transceiver; and
- a biometrics monitor having
 - a second microprocessor,
 - a second low energy transceiver coupled to the second microprocessor,
 - a second low energy antennae coupled to the second low energy transceiver, and
 - one or more nanosensors.
- 2. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the first low energy transceiver, the first low energy antennae, the second low energy transceiver, and the second low energy antennae are low energy Bluetooth components.
- 3. The personal locator beacon system of claim 2, wherein the personal locator beacon is communicatively coupled to the biometrics monitor through the first low energy transceiver and antennae and the second low energy transceiver and antennae.
- 4. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is a bioimpedance sensor configured to measure one or more of a user heart rate, respiration level, or hydration level.
- 5. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is an optical heart rate sensor.
- 6. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is a galvanic skin response sensor configured to monitor user sweat levels.
- 7. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is an accelerometer configured to count user steps or record sudden changes in movement.
- 8. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is a gyroscope configured to measure orientation of a user.
- 9. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is a thermometer configured to monitor user body temperature.
- 10. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the nanosensor is a radiation sensor configured to measure user radiation exposure.
- 11. The personal locator beacon system of claim 10, wherein the radiation sensor measures user radiation exposure to ultra-violet, high-energy beta, gamma, x-ray frequencies, or any combinations thereof.
- 12. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the biometrics monitor comprises a second GPS subsystem coupled to the second microprocessor.
- 13. The personal locator beacon system of claim 12, wherein each of the first and second GPS subsystems comprise:
 - a GPS receiver,
 - a GPS antenna, and
 - a GPS static memory communicatively coupled to the GPS receiver and configured to store:
 - positioning information,
 - time stamps associated with the positioning information,
 - route information,
 - speed of travel,
 - or any combination thereof.
- 14. The personal locator beacon system of claim 13, the personal locator beacon comprising a beacon static memory communicatively coupled to the first microprocessor, being configured to receive and store nanosensor data for a period of configurable days.
- 15. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the biometrics monitor is a wearable device comprising a glove, a wristband, a necklace, a headband, a hat, smartphone, smartwatch or a chest strap.
- 16. The personal locator beacon system of claim 1, wherein the biometrics monitor is a portable device carryable in a backpack, backpack, or other external container.
- 17. A method of monitoring user biometric parameters in a personal locator beacon system, comprising:
 - providing a personal locator beacon wirelessly coupled to a wearable biometrics monitor comprising one or more nanosensors;
 - detecting a user biometric parameter of a user by the nanosensor;
 - communicating the user biometric parameter from the biometric monitor to the personal locator beacon; and
 - broadcasting from the personal locator beacon a distress signal comprising geographical location information and the user biometric parameter.
- 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the personal locator beacon comprises a GPS subsystem having:
 - a GPS receiver,
 - a GPS antenna, and
 - a static memory coupled to the GPS receiver and configured to store positioning information and associated time stamps.
- 19. The method of claim 17, wherein the nanosensor comprises:
 - a bioimpedance sensor configured to measure one or more user biometric parameters of a user heart rate, respiration level, or hydration level;
 - an optical heart rate sensor configured to measure a user biometric parameter of a user heart rate;
 - a galvanic skin response sensor configured to monitor a user biometric parameter of user sweat level;
 - an accelerometer configured to measure a user biometric parameter of user steps or sudden changes in user movement;
 - a gyroscope configured to measure a user biometric parameter of a user orientation;
 - a thermometer configured to monitor a user biometric parameter of user body temperature;
 - a radiation sensor configured to monitor user radiation exposure levels; or
 - any combination thereof.
- 20. The method of claim 17, wherein the biometric monitor is a wearable device comprising a glove, a wristband, a necklace, a headband, a hat, smartphone, smartwatch, or a chest strap.
- 21. The method of claim 17, wherein the personal locator beacon is wirelessly coupled to the wearable biometric monitor using Bluetooth low energy.
- 22. The method of claim 17, wherein the user biometric parameters from the biometric monitor are communicated to the personal locator beacon at configured intervals.
- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the configured intervals are event triggered intervals, predetermined fixed intervals, profile based intervals, or any combination thereof.
- 24. The method of claim 17, wherein the personal locator beacon is a Cospas-Sarsat distress beacon or a vehicle satcom relay.

专利名称(译)	使用纳米技术在个人定位信标中监控用户生物特征参数		
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摘要(译)

个人定位信标系统具有个人定位信标和生物识别监视器。个人定位信标包括第一微处理器, 耦合到第一微处理器的第一全球定位子系统, 耦合到第一微处理器的第一低能量收发器, 以及耦合到第一低能量收发器的第一低能量天线。生物识别监视器包括第二微处理器, 耦合到第二微处理器的第二低能量收发器, 耦合到第二低能量收发器的第二低能量天线, 以及一个或多个纳米传感器。

