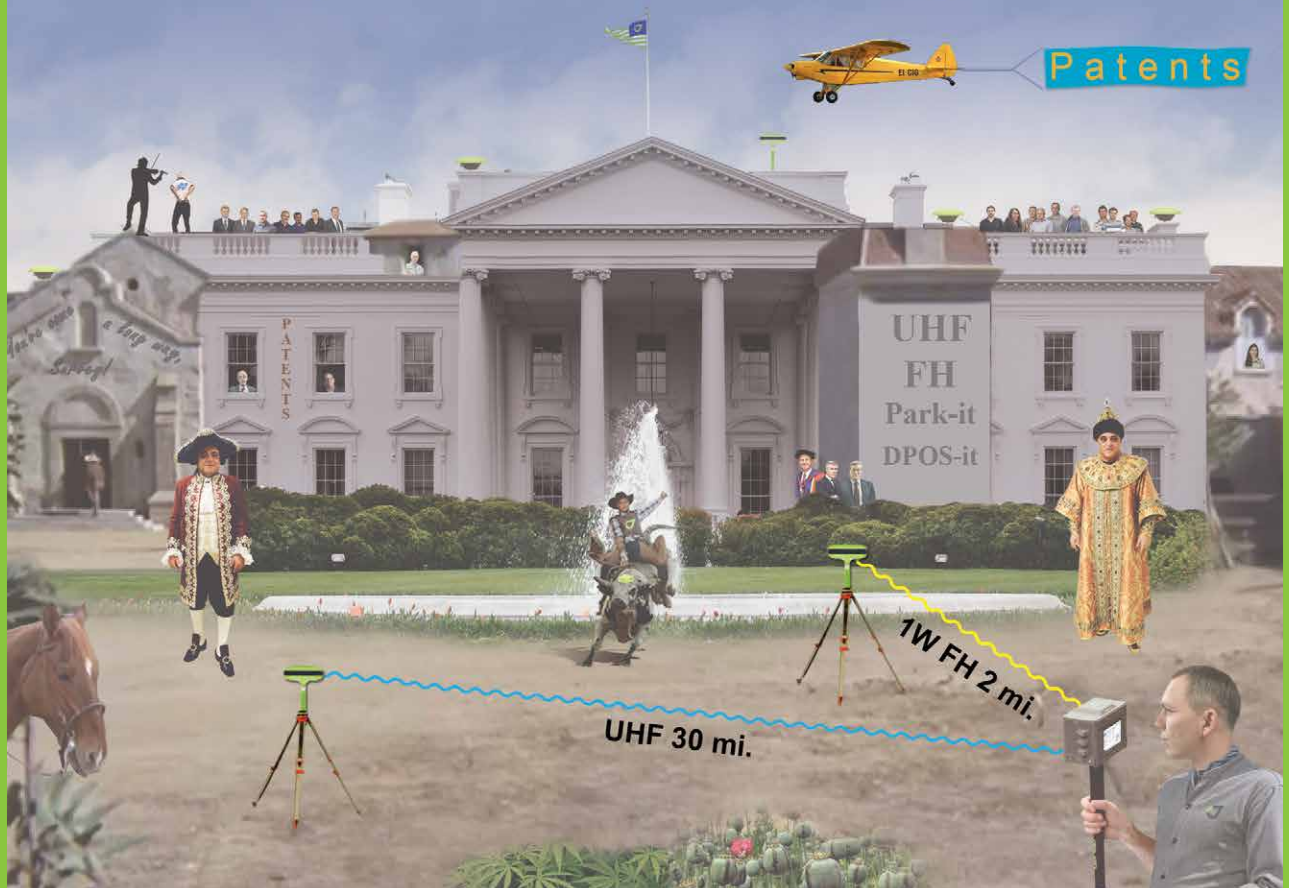


# Two Kings cannot fit in a large country



## But both UHF and FH radio receivers can fit in a small TRIUMPH-LS

**UHF** radios have a longer range (up to **30 miles**) but they need a license.

1 Watt Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (**FH**) radios do not need a licence but have shorter ranges (about **2 miles**) which are ideal for “**Park-it & DPOS-it**”. We have now combined the best of the two worlds inside the TRIUMPH-LS.

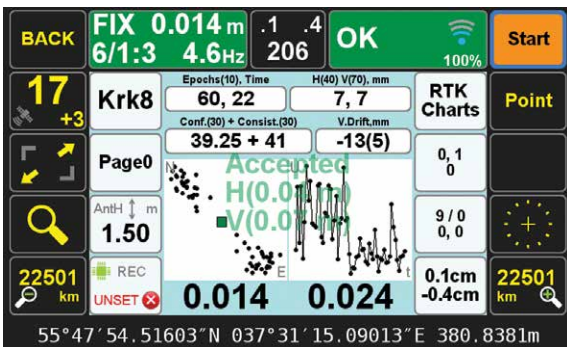
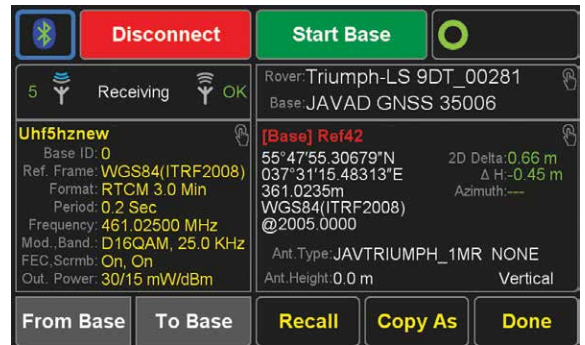
# After your field work, sip your favorite drink...



**1 Equip and park your car, Start Base**

**2**

**Start Base**



**3**

**RTK Survey**



**4**

**Sip your favorite drink while DPOS does the rest.**

With six RTK engines, auto verify, Confidence and Consistency counters, and validation features of our RTK you are already confident that you have reliable and accurate RTK results. You may have base/rover communication outages in some points and you may want to make sure your base location was correct. You may want to use Autonomous solutions for your base and then find the accurate position. DPOS complements your filed work.

With DPOS we check the accuracy of you Base in two ways. One is to post process the Base raw GNSS data with CORS stations and second is to use the known points during your survey and inverse to base. We record the history in three buckets of the "Base" screen. 1) Original base, 2) CORS processed, and 3)

m-Local reverse calculations.

In m-Local reverse calculation of the Base, you can pair as many known points with the points that you have surveyed.

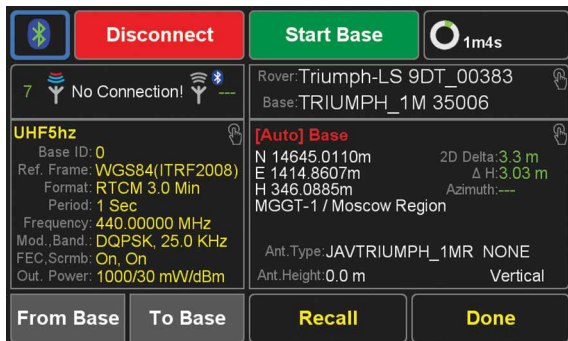
We also check the accuracy of the RTK solutions in two ways: 1) we post process your base and rover data and 2) we process your rover data directly with CORS stations, provided that there is enough data for long base-line processing.

We record all histories in the following ways:

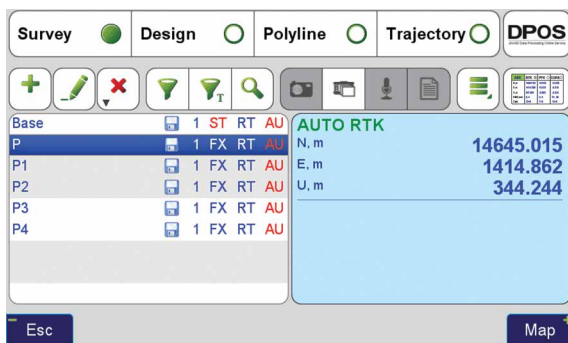
In Base screens there are three buckets for the Original Base, CORS processed Base, and m-Local processed Based. We don't show the coordinates of the CORS stations. They can be viewed in reports.


# And this is how it works.

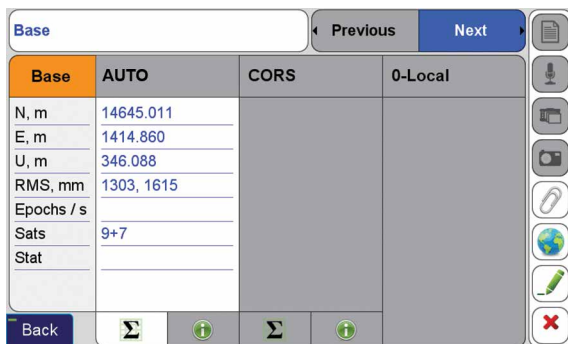
Here we explain the process and details of the six solution buckets (in Auto/ Known and Absolute screens) and three buckets of base in Base screen.



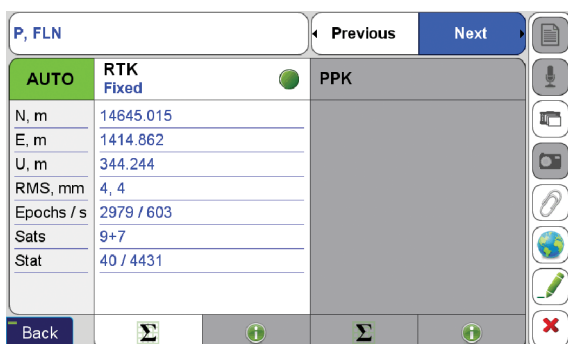
When survey is done, in Base/Rover Setup screen, download the base data in rover and enter a name for Base.



Click "Points" to see the list of points that you have surveyed. The first in the list is your base, followed with all the points that you surveyed relative to that base. Click  to see details of base and rover points details.

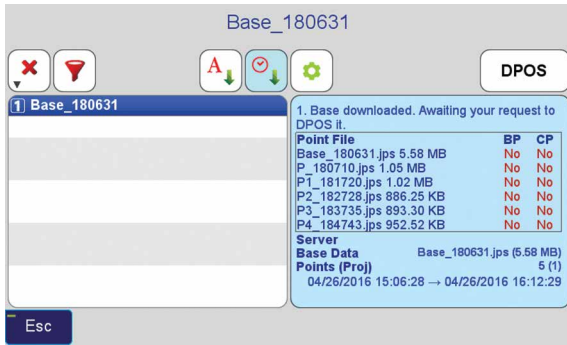


The original Base coordinate is saved in "Auto/Known" bucket of the "Base" screen.

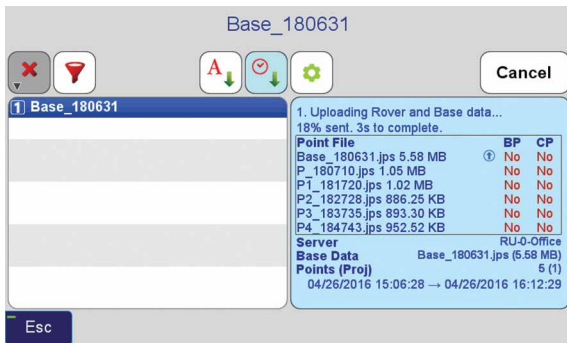


The RTK solution of each point is saved in the "RTK" bucket of that point in the "Auto" screen.

You can long click on the Point name box and select which of point code and description also to be shown in that box.



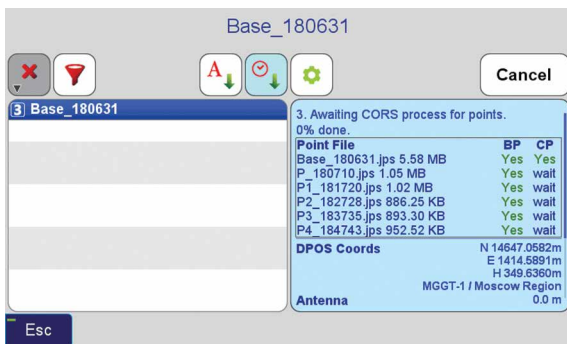
If you want to verify and improve your original solutions click **DPOS** to send your data to DPOS server and do the following tasks automatically and fill the other 5 buckets.



Base and rover data is sent to DPOS.



First DPOS will post process the rover data at each point with the Base data and verify that RTK results were correct. The new results are saved in PPK (Post Processed RTK) bucket of each rover point in the "Auto" screen. This will cover any failure at RTK due to communication loss or else.



The status and progress of DPOS process is shown in the DPOS screen.



Then DPOS will process the base data with CORS stations and record accurately calculated coordinate of the base in the CORS bucket of the "Base" screen. You could have installed the Base in any location, use Autonomous solution for base and later find its accurate position in DPOS.

P, FLN		Previous	Next
<b>ABS</b>	RTK <sub>BCP</sub> Fixed	PPK <sub>BCP</sub> Fixed	CORS 0-Local
N, m	-0.002	14647.060	
E, m	-0.000	1414.590	
U, m	-0.015	347.776	
RMS, mm	4, 4	4, 4	
Epochs / s	2979 / 603	602 / 603	
Sats	9+7	9+7	
Stat	40 / 4431	1	

The accurate position of the base calculated with CORS stations is used to adjust the rover RTK solutions and record them in the PPK bucket of each point in the “ABS” (Absolute) screen. As said, you don’t need to know the accurate position of your base. You can toggle the top left button.

Base_180631		Cancel	
3) Base_180631		3. Applying CORS-Processing...	
Point File		BP	CP
Base_180631.jps	5.58 MB	Yes	Yes
P_180710.jps	1.05 MB	Yes	Yes
P1_181720.jps	1.02 MB	Yes	Yes
P2_182728.jps	886.25 KB	Yes	Yes
P3_183735.jps	893.30 KB	Yes	Yes
P4_184743.jps	952.52 KB	Yes	Yes
DPOS Coords	N 14647.0582m E 1414.5891m H 349.6360m		
Antenna	MGGT-1 / Moscow Region 0.0 m		
H. Shift	2.065m		

DPOS also processes all rover data directly with CORS stations (if sufficient data) without need for your own Base station. This is another way to check the accuracy of your RTK.

P, FLN		Previous	Next
<b>ABS</b>	RTK <sub>BCP</sub> Fixed	PPK <sub>BCP</sub> Fixed	CORS Fixed
N, m	-0.002	14647.060	+0.005
E, m	-0.000	1414.590	+0.003
U, m	-0.015	347.776	-0.046
RMS, mm	4, 4	4, 4	14, 9
Epochs / s	2979 / 603	602 / 603	603 / 603
Sats	9+7	9+7	9+7
Stat	40 / 4431	1	1

The CORS processed rover points are saved in the CORS bucket of the points in the “ABS” screen.

Base	Bearing	Distance	North	East	Up
Base	N7°37'20"W	2.063m	2.045m	-0.274m	3.534m
Known Points		ΔN	ΔE	ΔU	Surveyed Points
P4		0.000	0.000	0.000	P
Unlink		Horizontal		Vertical	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

If you know the accurate location of some of the points that you have surveyed, you can use the “m-Local” process to pair them, “reverse calculate” the position of the base. You can do this in the field in real time too.

Base		Previous	Next
<b>Base</b>	AUTO	CORS Fixed	1-Local Calculated
N, m	+2.044	-0.003	14647.055
E, m	-0.274	-0.003	1414.586
U, m	+3.534	-0.013	349.622
RMS, mm	1303, 1615	14, 9	1303, 1615
Epochs / s		3124 / 3161	
Sats	9+7	10+9	9+7
Stat		1	

The inversed location of the base is saved in the “m-Local” bucket of the base screen.

P, FLN		Previous	Next	
<b>ABS</b>	<b>RTK<sub>BCP</sub></b> Fixed	<b>PPK<sub>BCP</sub></b> Fixed	<b>CORS</b> Fixed	<b>1-Local</b> Calculated
N, m	-0.003	-0.000	+0.004	14647.059
E, m	-0.003	-0.002	+0.001	1414.587
U, m	-0.013	+0.002	-0.044	347.778
RMS, mm	4, 4	4, 4	14, 9	4, 4
Epochs / s	2979 / 603	602 / 603	603 / 603	2979 / 603
Sats	9+7	9+7	9+7	9+7
Stat	40 / 4431	1	1	

The adjusted points according the “inverse calculate” base are saved in the m-Local buckets of the points in the ABS screen. With this process you don’t need to know the accurate location of your base or use this to verify your works.

Base	Bearing	Distance	North	East	Up
Base	N7°35'7"W	2.063m	2.045m	-0.272m	3.535m

Known Points	ΔN	ΔE	ΔU	Surveyed Points
sd P4 ▶ P3	-0.001 0.001	-0.001 0.001	-0.001 0.001	sd P ▶ P1

Unlink    Horizontal     Vertical

You can continue the “m-Local” process with more than one pair and enhance your base and results.

Base		Previous	Next	
<b>Base</b>	<b>AUTO</b>	<b>CORS</b> Fixed	<b>2-Local</b> Calculated	
N, m	+2.045	-0.002	14647.056	
E, m	-0.273	-0.001	1414.587	
U, m	+3.535	-0.013	349.623	
RMS, mm	1303, 1615	14, 9	1303, 1615	
Epochs / s		3124 / 3161		
Sats	9+7	10+9	9+7	
Stat		1		

The result of newly reverse calculated base is recorded in the m-Local bucket of the Base screen.

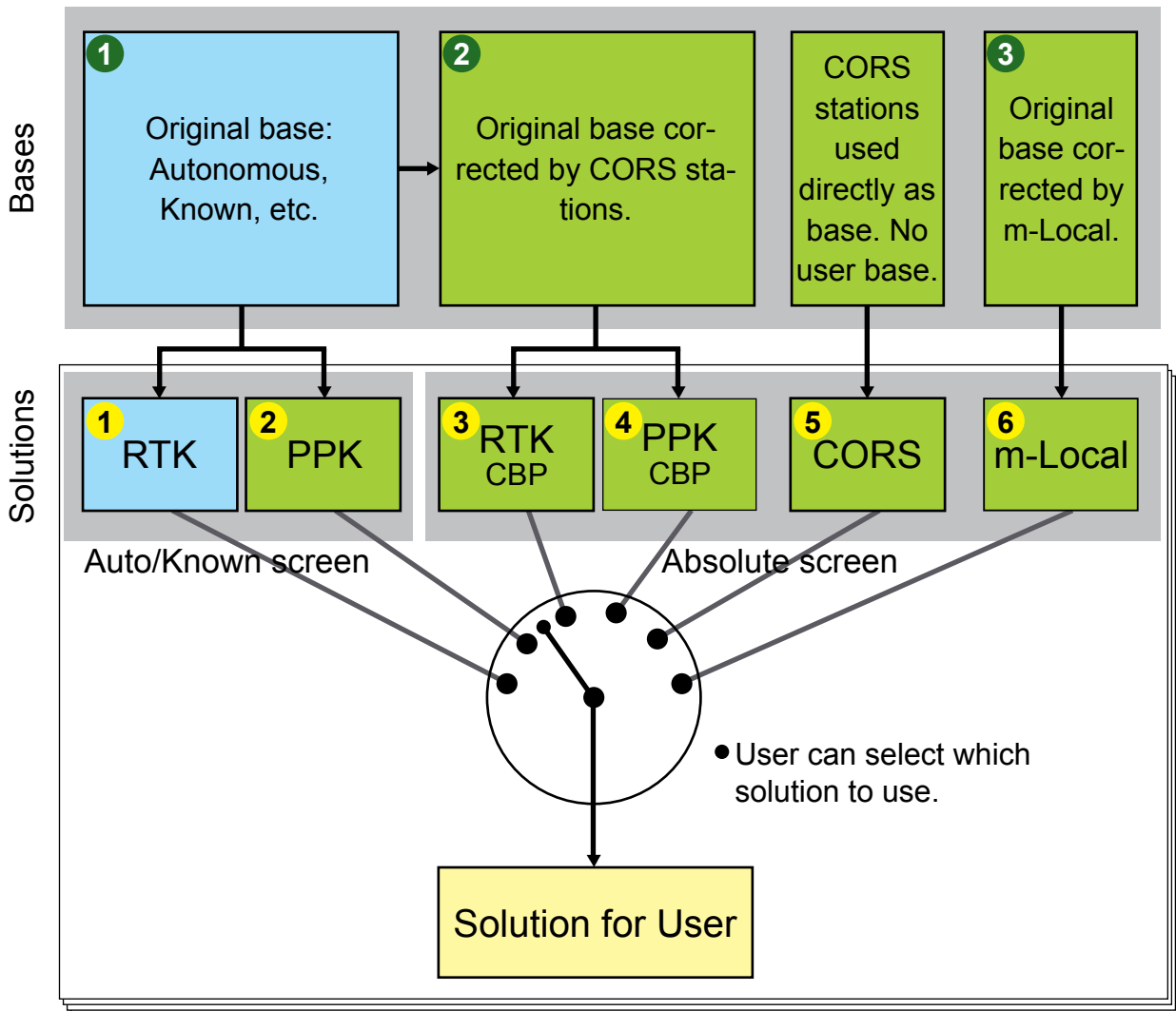
P1, FLN		Previous	Next	
<b>ABS</b>	<b>RTK<sub>BCP</sub></b> Fixed	<b>PPK<sub>BCP</sub></b> Fixed	<b>CORS</b> Fixed	<b>2-Local</b> Calculated
N, m	-0.002	-0.000	+0.008	14647.060
E, m	-0.001	+0.000	+0.005	1414.587
U, m	-0.013	+0.009	-0.026	347.781
RMS, mm	4, 3	4, 4	15, 9	4, 3
Epochs / s	2956 / 602	601 / 601	601 / 601	2956 / 602
Sats	8+7	8+7	8+7	8+7
Stat	36 / 4400	1	1	

The impact on points are recorded in m-Local bucket in the ABS screen of each point.

Survey	Design	Polyline	Trajectory	DPOS
Base	3 ST RT ML			<b>2-Local</b>
P	6 FX RT ML			N, m 14647.060
P1	6 FX RT ML			E, m 1414.589
P2	6 FX RT ML			U, m 347.779
P3	6 FX RT ML			AUTO RTK +2.045 -0.273 +3.535
P4	6 FX RT ML			AUTO PPK +2.048 -0.273 +3.550
				RTK <sub>BCP</sub> -0.002 -0.001 -0.013
				PPK <sub>BCP</sub> +0.000 -0.001 +0.002
				CORS +0.005 +0.002 -0.043

The summary of the six buckets and the one that is selected is shown in the points list screen. You can change the selection in the detail point screen. Shift and GNSS raw data symbols, number of solutions, solution type, Process type, and Base type are shown in columns.

... while we fill the other 5 buckets.



For the Original Base there are two buckets in "Auto/Known" screen: one for the RTK solutions in the field and second for the PPK (Post-Processed Kinematic) based on the Original base.

For the CORS processed base, there are two buckets in "Absolute" screen: One for the corrected RTK solutions and one for the PPK based on the corrected base with CORS.

For the rover data processed directly with CORS, there is one bucket in the "Absolute" screen.

Rover solutions that are corrected with "m-Local" are also shown in the m-Local

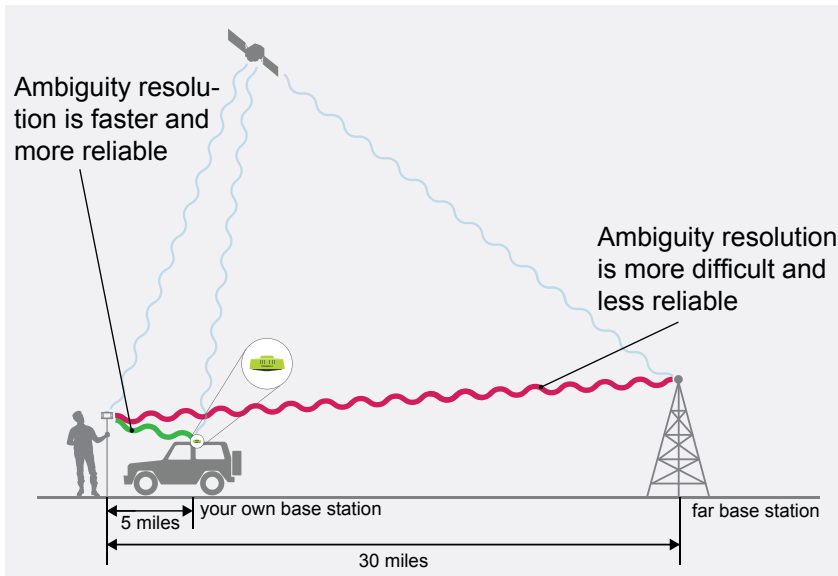
bucket of the "Absolute" screen.

So, the six rover solutions are shown in two screens: two in the "Auto/Known" screen and four in the "Absolute" screen. You can view them by clicking the boxes in the upper left of the "Point Detail" screen.

We will show one solution as default, but you can change to what you want by clicking the radio button of that point bucket. Buckets in the Base screen are only for information.

In the Base screen, the selected coordinate for the base is recorded as the effective position of that base for future use.

# Advantages of your own base station and short baselines



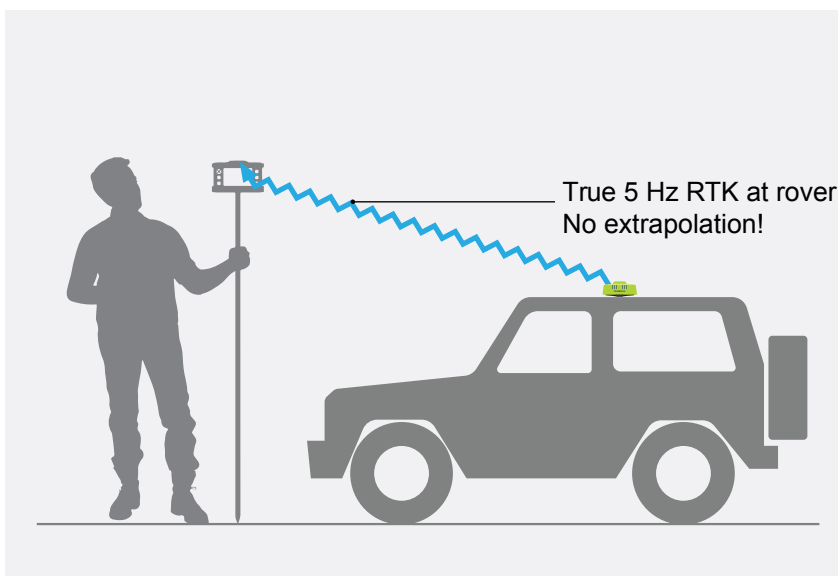
1. Shorter baselines provide significantly better **reliability** because the ambiguities are much easier to resolve and the correct ambiguity solution has an obvious contrast.

2. Shorter baseline has better **accuracy** because most of errors (like atmospheric and tropospheric effects) are common and cancel.

3. Shorter baseline ambiguities are resolved much **faster**. In longer baselines, incorrect ambiguities may pose as being correct in the statistical evaluations and it takes longer to isolate incorrect ambiguities.

4. Shorter baselines make it feasible to work in **difficult** areas (under tree canopy and in urban environments) because ambiguities have better contrast and are easier to resolve.

5. **Beast Mode RTK** is available only via our TRIUMPH-2 and TRIUMPH-1M base station. It makes ambiguity resolution up to 5 times faster because base station transmits base data 5 times per second. 5-Hz Beast Mode RTK is totally different from the up to 100-Hz RTK that is done by extrapolating the same 1-Hz data 100 times per second AFTER the ambiguities are fixed. This extrapolation technique does not improve the ambiguity resolution speed and is mainly used in applications like machine control after the ambiguities are fixed.



6. In addition to savings due to speed and reliability, it saves you RTN and communication charges. A complete system, Base + Rover + Radio + Controller & Controller Software, starts at **\$19,990**. 0% financing available (\$1,537.69 per month for 13 months) to active license US Professional Land Surveyors (PLS). Extended finance terms also available

contact [sales@javad.com](mailto:sales@javad.com) for details.