

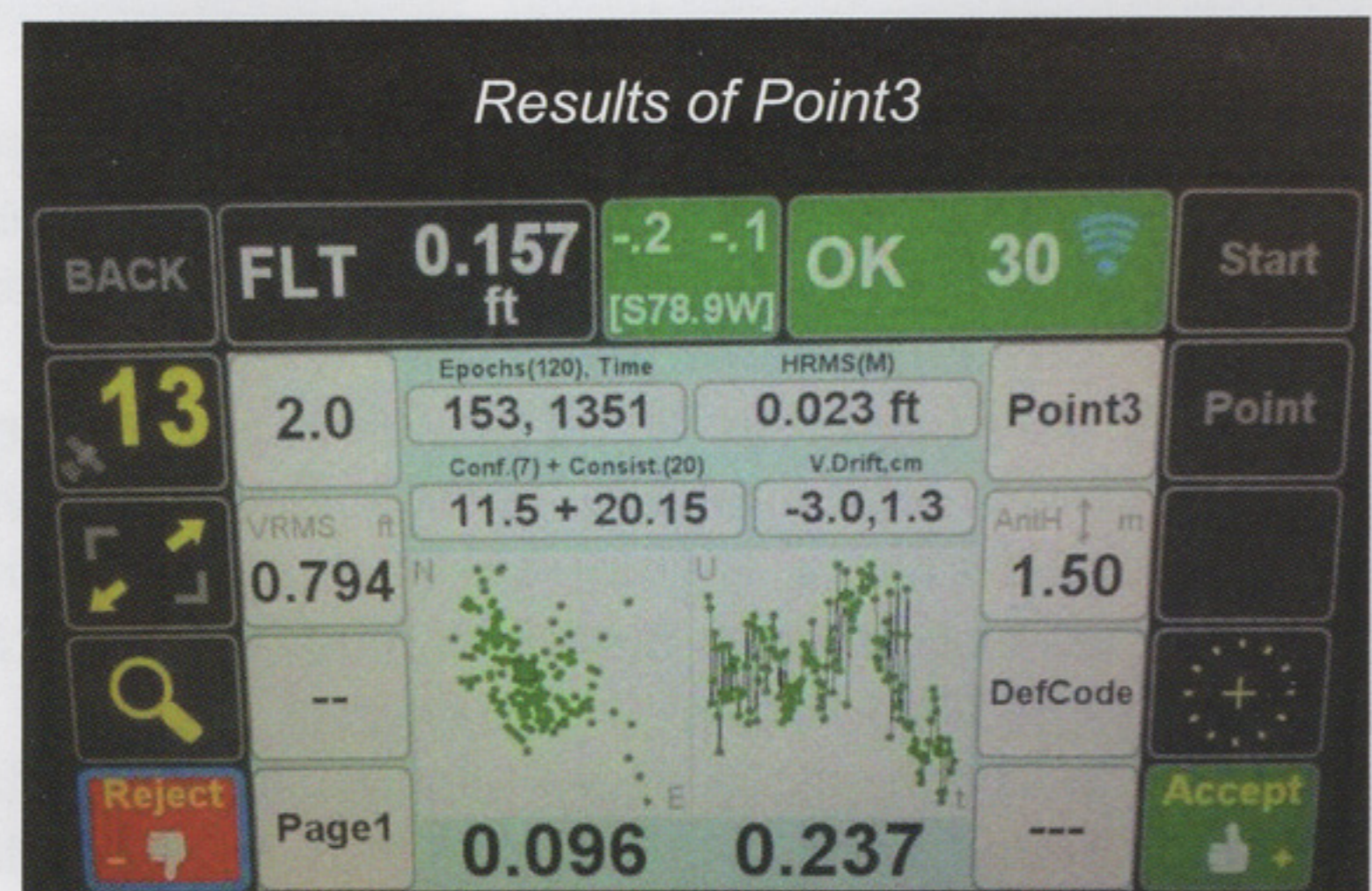
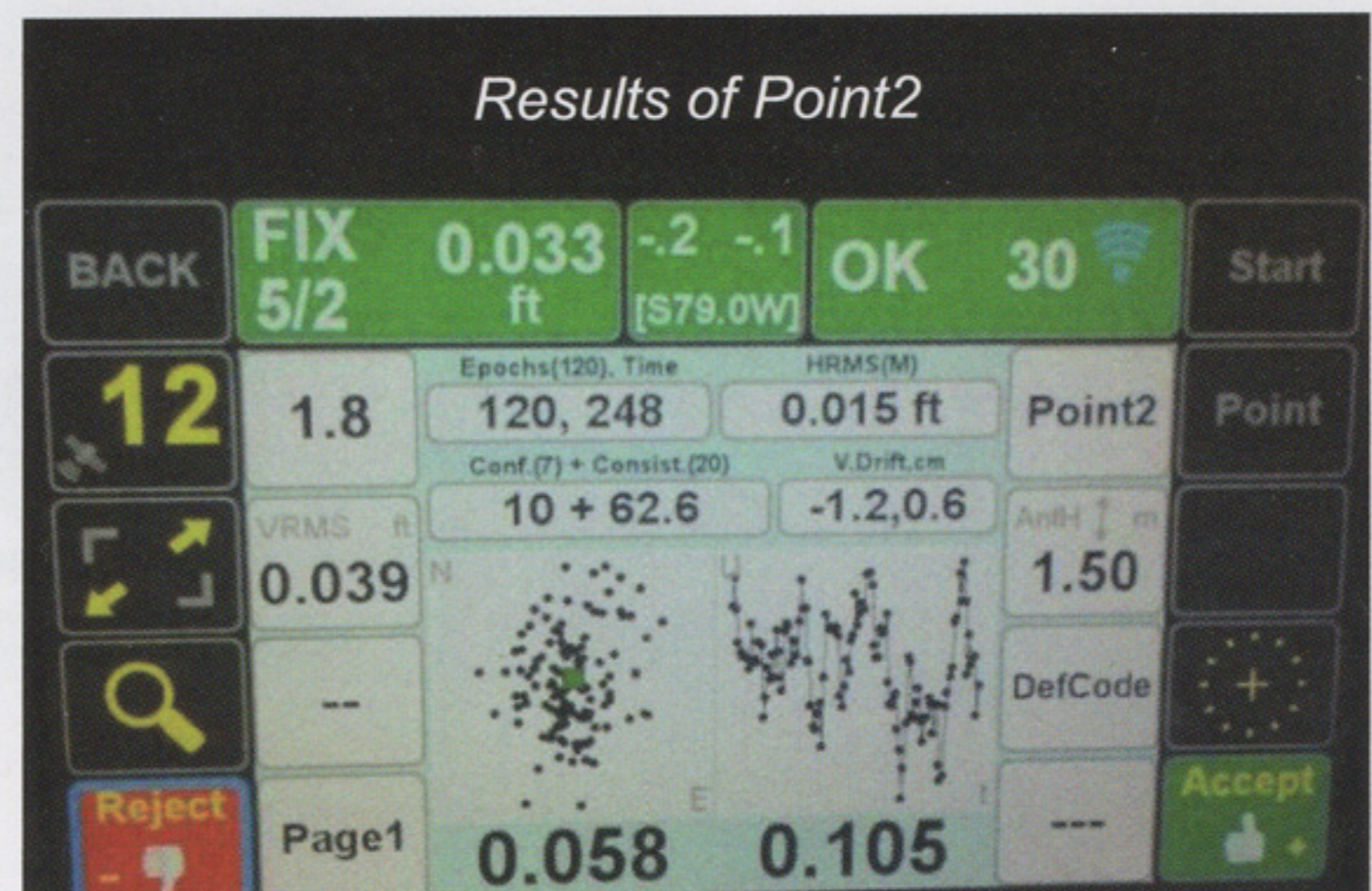
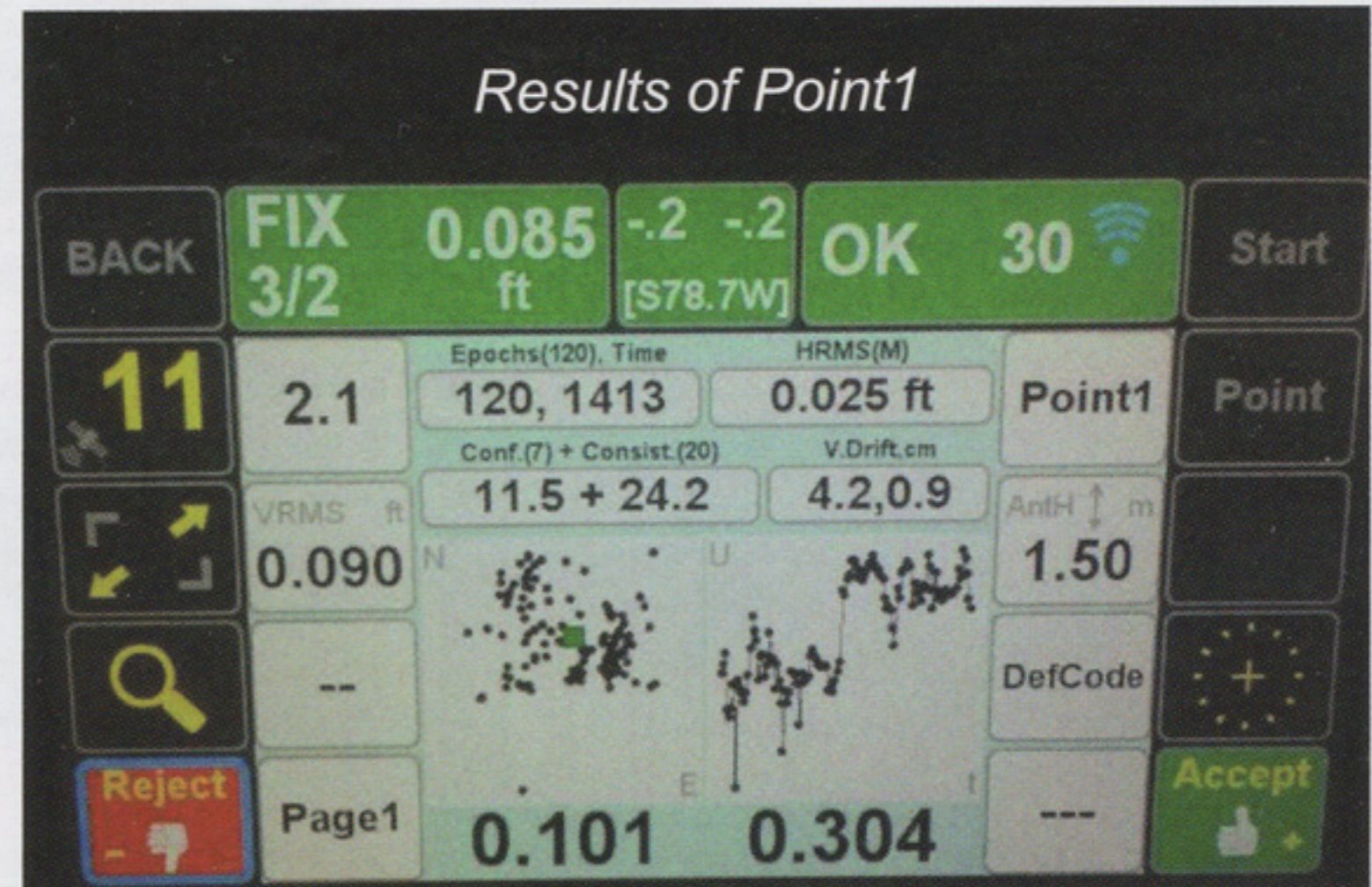
## JAVAD TRIUMPH-LS – Accidental Extreme Multipath/Interference Test

The following is an example of how well the JAVAD Triumph-LS deals with multipath and interference. The test was not conducted with any sort of scientific procedure or confirmation of results from an independent source. It was purely accidental as to how the test was even conducted but none the less the results amazed me and I wanted to share with others.

So the story goes: I was sitting at my kitchen counter playing around with DPOS on the LS and my 5 year old daughter was watching with some interest so I figured it was a good time to see if my daughter could figure out how to navigate the map screen. I went into the “collect” module and just went to next so it was in the “collect” action screen and allowed my daughter to start playing with the map. I just happened to have a job setup with corrections being received from the VRS/RTN network over my home WiFi connection and told my daughter to let me know if the solution type box turns green(Fixed solution). I was talking to my wife when I heard “Daddy its green” and looked at the screen and low and behold 4 out 6 engines were fixed! Without really thinking I had my daughter start observing the position(hit start button) and before I knew it the LS was collecting data in my house!! The RTK verification was “with reset” and I had it set to 120 epochs with 2 engines set for verify. Amazingly enough the LS finished the collection process (definitely took a little bit) and had results! I figured OK big fluke no way that just happened so I had my daughter start another observation expecting it to possibly get a result but I did not think it would be even close to the first point. Well it turns out that the results of the 2 points were impressive so I went ahead and had another observation taken. I repeated the observations 1 week later and about 7 hours earlier and the results were again impressive for the situation.

The following are pictures of the point observations, COGO inverses, and average results.

### Day 1 Observation Results:



Continue reading next page

## Day 1 Average Results and inverses:

Base GEO  
 @2015.05 GRID  
 Rover GEO  
 @2015.19 GRID

R-B S32°38'W 12.81 ±-1.48

Epochs: 393s Sats: 8+2 2015-03-12 00:00:00  
 HRMS:0.010 VRMS:0.020 RMS:0.023 95% Conf. Ellipse  
 HDOP:0.920 VDOP:1.706 PDOP:1.939  
 oh:0.039 TDOP:1.285 GDOP:2.326  
 θ:N5°33'27"E σ<sub>1</sub>:0.024 σ<sub>2</sub>:0.008

ANT HGT:1.500m JAVTRIUMPH\_LSA NONE  
 Point: Point4 Code: DefCode  
 Averaged: Point1, Point2, Point3  
 Project: Home

Page: Page1 Units:ft

Point1, Point2, and Point3  
 Average results = Point4

inverse

P1	Point2	P2	Point4
491990.6900ft	491990.7005ft	491990.6907ft	491990.6907ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.6960ft	1919672.7117ft	1919672.7117ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6642ft	1484.6578ft	1484.6578ft

B, Geo	S 60°11'0" E
D, Ground	0.0185 ft
H, Avg	1484.661 ft
ΔU	-0.006 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0441 ft

Page Page1 OK

Inverse Point3 to Point4

inverse

P1	Point1	P2	Point4
491990.6900ft	491990.6900ft	491990.6907ft	491990.6907ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.7194ft	1919672.7117ft	1919672.7117ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6675ft	1484.6578ft	1484.6578ft

B, Geo	N 87°0'20" W
D, Ground	0.0077 ft
H, Avg	1484.663 ft
ΔU	-0.01 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0859 ft

Page Page1

Inverse Point1 to Point4

inverse

P1	Point3	P2	Point4
491990.6900ft	491990.6616ft	491990.6907ft	491990.6907ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.6848ft	1919672.7117ft	1919672.7117ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6124ft	1484.6578ft	1484.6578ft

B, Geo	N 40°40'49" E
D, Ground	0.0397 ft
H, Avg	1484.635 ft
ΔU	0.045 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0625 ft

Page Page1 Esc OK

Inverse Point3 to Point4

## Day 1 Point observation inverses:

inverse

P1	Point1	P2	Point2
491990.6900ft	491990.6900ft	491990.7005ft	491990.7005ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.7194ft	1919672.6960ft	1919672.6960ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6675ft	1484.6642ft	1484.6642ft

B, Geo	N 67°58'56" W
D, Ground	0.0256 ft
H, Avg	1484.666 ft
ΔU	-0.003 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0708 ft

Page Page1 OK

Inverse Point1 to Point2

inverse

P1	Point2	P2	Point3
491990.6900ft	491990.7005ft	491990.6616ft	491990.6616ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.6960ft	1919672.6848ft	1919672.6848ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6642ft	1484.6124ft	1484.6124ft

B, Geo	S 14°2'35" W
D, Ground	0.0405 ft
H, Avg	1484.638 ft
ΔU	-0.052 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0676 ft

Page Page1 OK

Inverse Point2 to Point3

inverse

P1	Point1	P2	Point3
491990.6900ft	491990.6900ft	491990.6616ft	491990.6616ft
1919672.7194ft	1919672.7194ft	1919672.6848ft	1919672.6848ft
1484.6675ft	1484.6675ft	1484.6124ft	1484.6124ft

B, Geo	S 48°29'36" W
D, Ground	0.0448 ft
H, Avg	1484.64 ft
ΔU	-0.055 ft
Relative Accuracy:	0.0835 ft

Page Page1 OK

Inverse Point1 to Point3

I personally was impressed with the results considering the observations were in a house. I don't even know where to begin with the multipath issues with GNSS in a building. The location the LS observed these points was on a counter top about 12 ft. from south wall with a door window and a large picture window. The east wall has no windows(interior wall) so no satellite signals from that direction, the west wall was about 10 ft. away with 2 windows (one 2½x5

ft. and one 2x2 ft.), and the north wall was about 12 ft. away with a small door window. I would provide pictures but my wife was not too keen on that idea! Anyway the room has no skylights and 8 ft. ceilings so as you can guess they was not much for clear signals and the LS warning light was on the entire time indicating severe interference in the GNSS signals. In my opinion this is an excellent example of the LS's ability to isolate interference and eliminate it from an observation. If it can produce repeatable results in a house then with proper RTK field procedures I can definitely feel confident in my results on projects particularly in the areas that have satellite signal interference from sources other than multipath. Another little detail is the fact that my corrections were from a VRS system that is provided by my Minnesota DOT and as many already know there is a big difference between a base on site and RTN/VRS as far as speed and quality of fixed solutions. I won't get into details but suffice it to say that a base on

# RTK V6+

## six engines plus one support

Number of fixed engines/  
Minimum number accepted

Epochs, elapsed time

Point Name

Current page

Confidence counter  
(minimum required)

Consistency counter  
(minimum required)

Offset from reference point

Number of groups

Number of points tossed  
out during Step Two

RMS of RTK engines

Com Link

RMS of collected points

Vertical drift RMS

Verify statistics

Accepted points/Rejected points  
Verify statistics

Scale of Horizontal graph

Scale of Vertical graph

## Auto Verify... Auto Validate...

RMS for current epoch  
in given engine

Number of seconds  
since the last reset

Number of fixed  
solutions since "Reset"

GNSS satellite count  
used in given engine

GLONASS

GPS

Manually reset engines

RTK V6+ support float engine: 0.143m (88725)					
9	6	9	6	9	6
Fixed 0.016m	Fixed 0.017m	Fixed 0.022m	Fixed 0.024m	Fixed 0.033m	Fixed 0.022m
11452	11452	11452	11453	11453	11231
16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
88602	88615	88619	88614	88606	88362

This vigorous, automated approach to verifying the fixed ambiguities determined by TRIUMPH-LS gives the user confidence in his results and saves considerable time compared to the methods required to obtain minimal confidence in the fixed ambiguity solutions of other RTK rovers and data collectors on the market today. The methods required by other systems are not nearly so automated, often requiring the user to manually reset the single engine of his rover, storing another point representing the original point and then manually comparing the two by inverse, all to achieve a single check on the accuracy of the fixed ambiguities. Acquiring more confidence requires manually storing and manually evaluating more

points. Conversely, J-Field automatically performs this test, resetting the multiple engines, multiple times (as defined by the user), provides an instant graphic display of the test results, and produces one single point upon completion.

Read details inside and compare with other receivers that require Multiple Point survey, Manual Evaluation, Single Engine, and Single Ambiguity Check per Point.

With TRIUMPH-LS you need Single Point survey, Automated Evaluation, Multiple Engines, and Multiple Ambiguity Checks per Point.

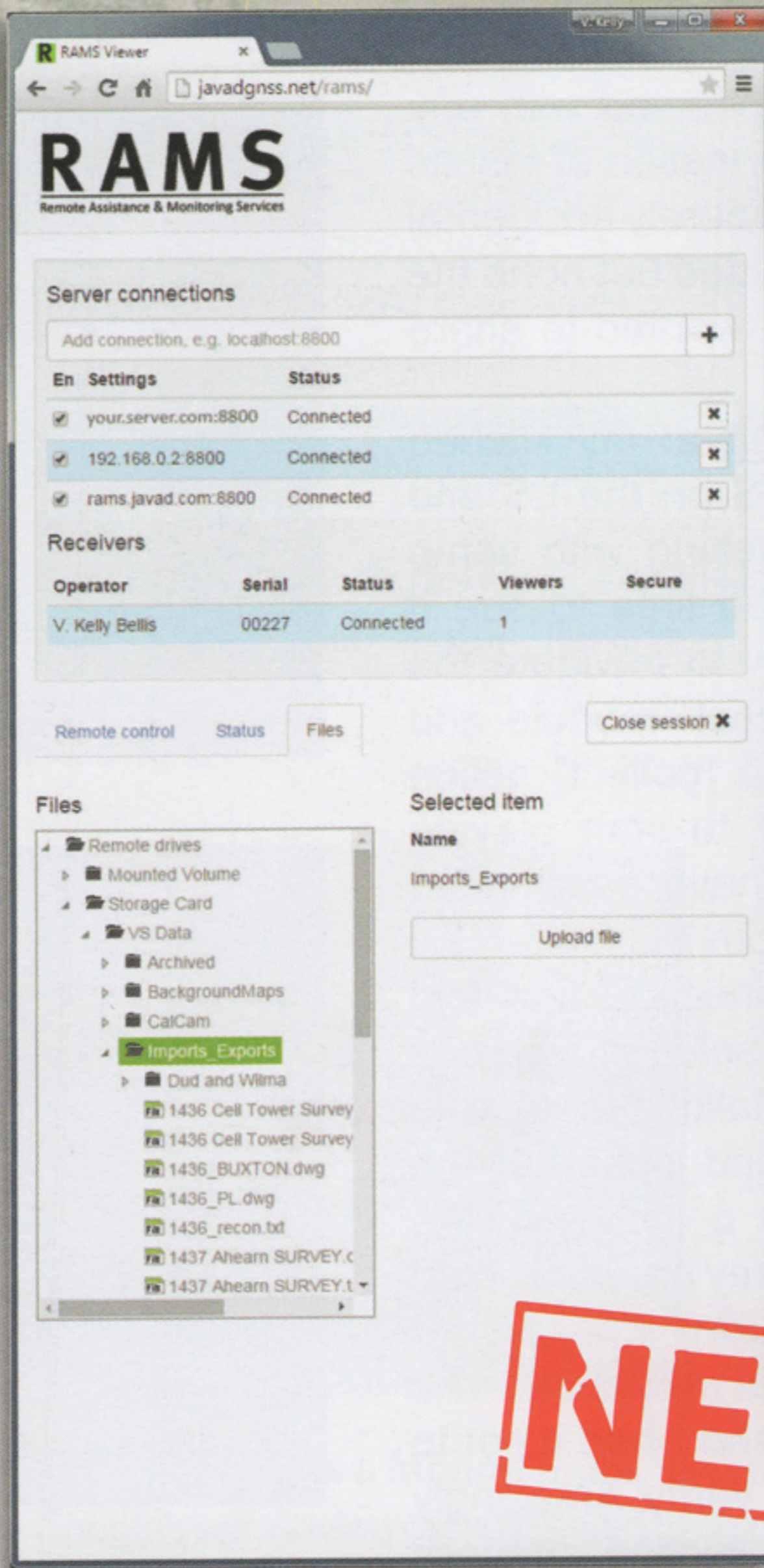
Read more at [www.javad.com](http://www.javad.com)



Introducing

# RAMS

Remote Assistance & Monitoring Services



**NEW**

JAVAD has gone and done it again! The brilliant minds at JAVAD GNSS have created yet another incredible first in surveying history: Remote Assistance & Monitoring Services (RAMS).

The RAMS Viewer is an elegant web interface. Using your own web browser, RAMS Viewer allows you to connect to your Triumph-LS from anywhere in the world when both your computer and Triumph-LS have access to the Internet.

RAMS is much more than just a remote data manager. Every function of J-Field that is available to the operator of the Triumph-LS that's in the field, is available to the remote viewer!

This incredible tool has many uses including facilitating live support by the PLS Support Team directly to Javad customers in the field, structural monitoring,

training and other educational opportunities presented to large audiences in real time.

Using the Files tab, upload files to the Triumph-LS remotely from the office to the field... or right there on your desk in the office. Likewise you can download files wirelessly to the cloud or your own PC using RAMS Viewer.

Using the Status tab, quickly collect 18 screen shots in close succession showing your receiver's vital statics and bringing it all together at that very moment.

RAMS Server, the program running on the hosting computer, is at the heart of it all. This means you can set up RAMS Server locally on your own PC and keep it all in-house, or leverage the Internet using Javad's hosting server.

# VB-RTK

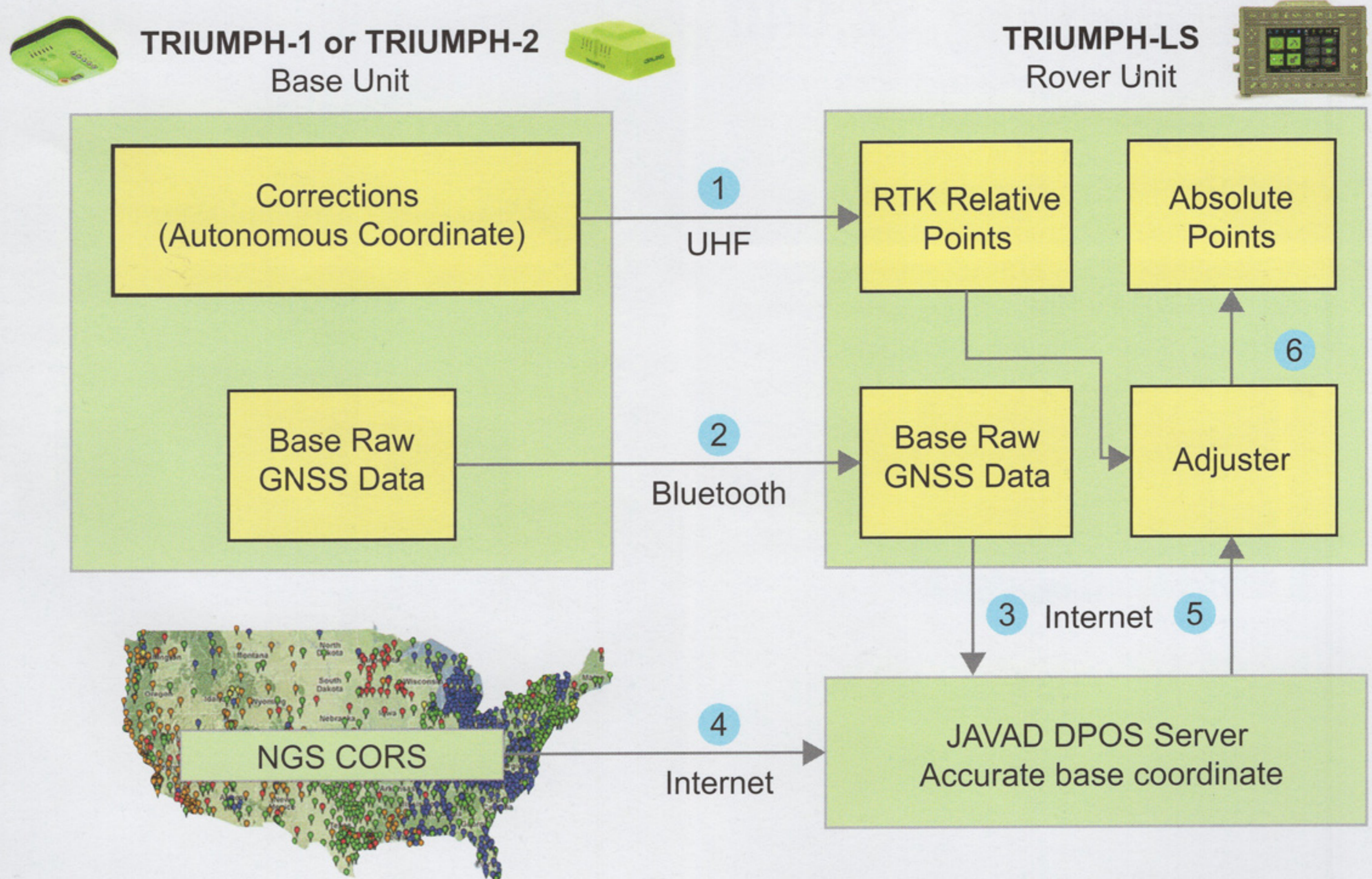
Reliable, Fast, Accurate, Less Cost

Get on the Grid with VB-RTK. For over a decade American surveyors have been using the National Geodetic Survey's Online Positioning User Service. Surveyors employing RTK have been a significant share of the user segment of OPUS.

A significant share of OPUS users are surveyors using RTK. Often a surveyor will set up his base on a new, unknown position and allow an autonomous (or standalone) position to be used for the base coordinates. While he is performing his RTK work with fixed vectors between his base and rover, he stores data at the base to be submitted at a later time to OPUS. Once he is finished with his work, he downloads this file to his computer, converts the file if necessary, and submits it to OPUS. He then receives an email response back

with a precisely determined coordinate for his base station. He then must take this coordinate, relate the coordinate to his project coordinate system, and then translate the work from the autonomous (or standalone) position he used in the field to this new coordinate. This procedure can produce excellent results and anchors the survey to the NSRS. The down side to this is that there are several steps that must be carefully observed and each of these error prone steps costs time.

With J-Field data collection software, JAVAD has been automating many tasks that surveyors have been doing for years, making the tasks more efficient and reducing sources of potential error. One example, "Verify RTK with V6 Resets", is being recognized by surveyors across the country as the most accurate and efficient way to confidently determine RTK positions. Rather than taking a shot, manually resetting (or dumping) the receiver and taking a second shot for comparison, Verify RTK does this automatically with a user defined number of reset iterations.



You do 1, the rest is automatic

Read more at [www.javad.com](http://www.javad.com)



# Double Bubble

A 40 min vial for fast set up. Next to it is an 8 min vial for precision set up. All in a small package.



The vials can be viewed on the TRIUMPH-LS screen via the bottom camera.

BACK	FIX 6/2	0.036 ft	0 [119.9]	-1	OK	0	Start
11	Grade-19	Epochs(20), Time	3D RMS(5 cm)	Control	Point		
		20, 20	0.016 ft				
		Conf.(-) + Consist.(10)	V.Drift,cm				
		0 + 28.5	-0.5,0.4	AntH ↑ ft			
	NAD83(2011) / Maine CS2000 Central / NAVD 88			5.32			
		Accepted (5 cm)					
86.87 ft	REC	0.025	0.059			86.87 ft	
381598.9586ft 1824997.0368ft 149.3861ft							

Survey results can be documented with the on-screen image of the vial.

### Calibrating Level Offset

Set receiver on a flat surface or plumb as shown on the picture and click "Calibrate" when ready to start calibration.

Click to center bottom camera on vial if any

Calibrate

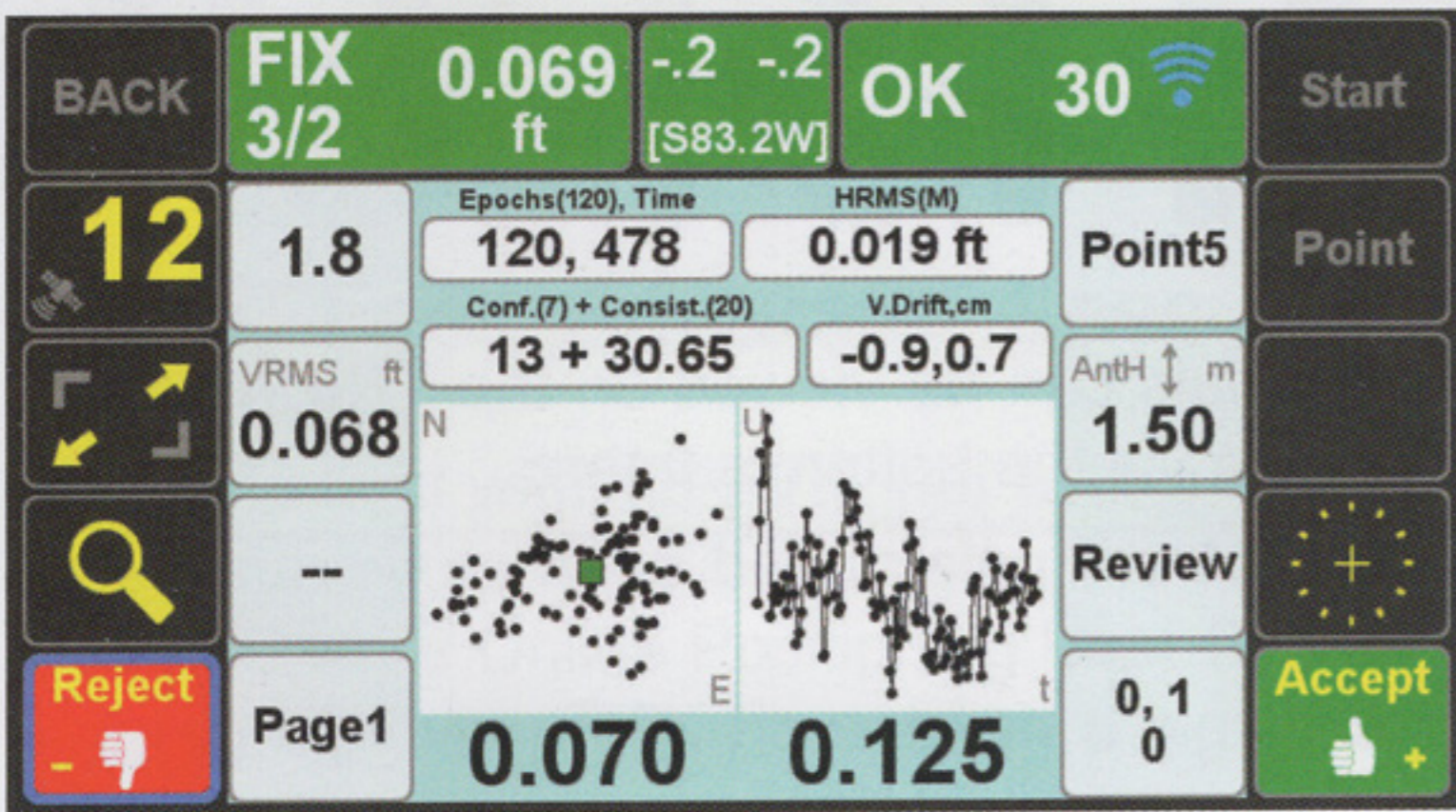
Roll, Deg	0.53	-0.06
Pitch, Deg	0.07	-0.00

Esc

The internal electronic levels can be calibrated with the mounted vials.



## Day 2 Observation Results:

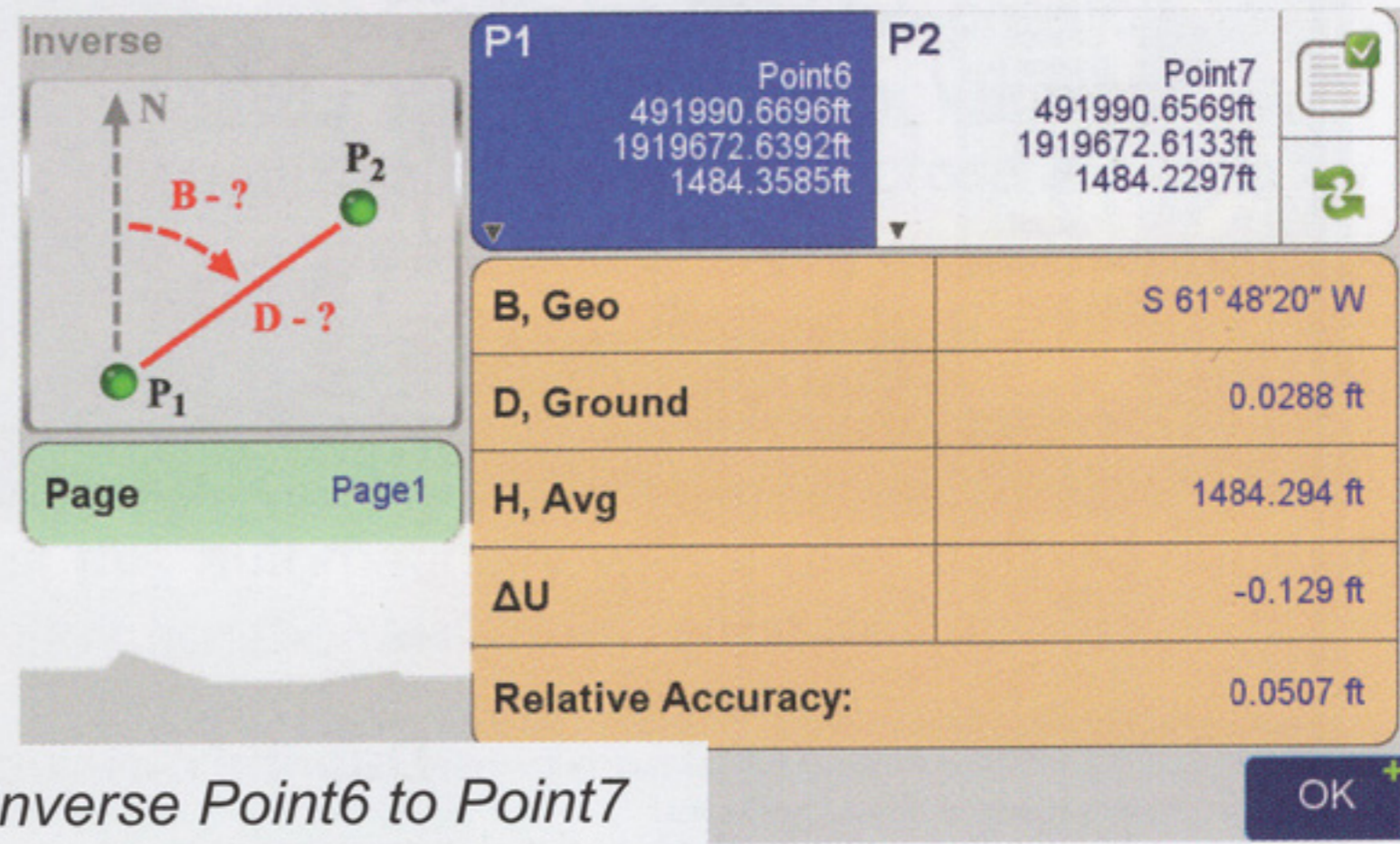
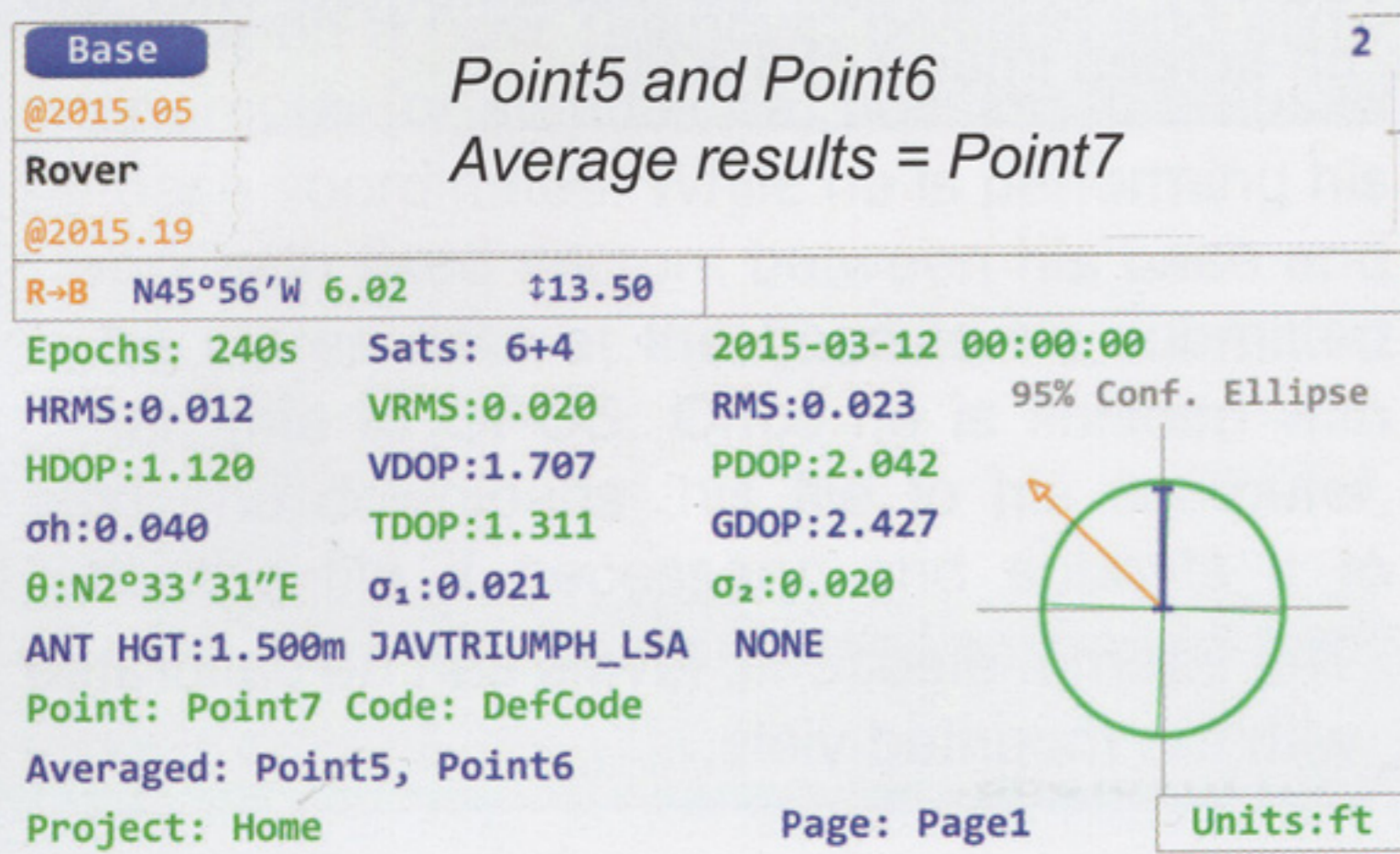


Results of Point5

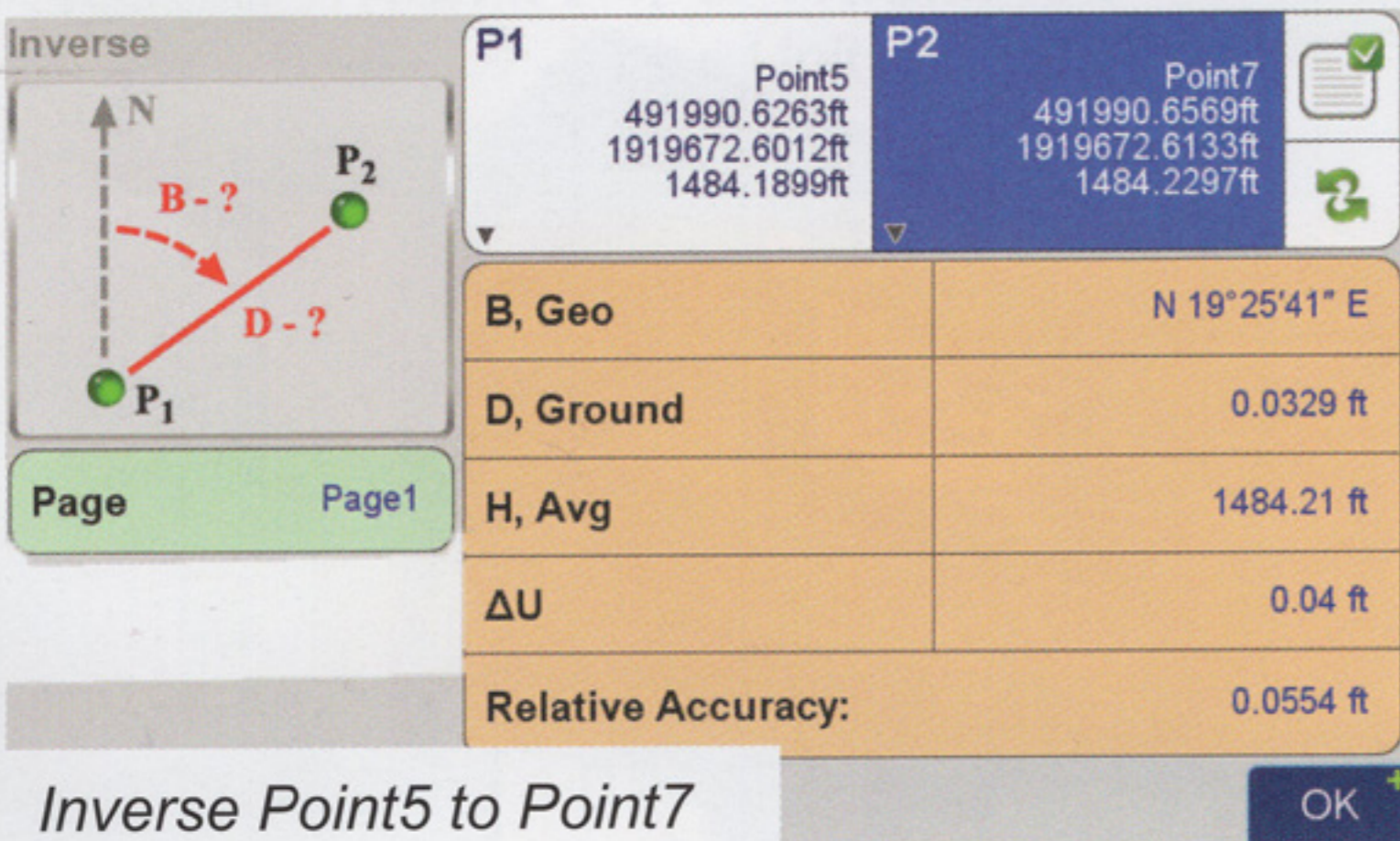


Results of Point6

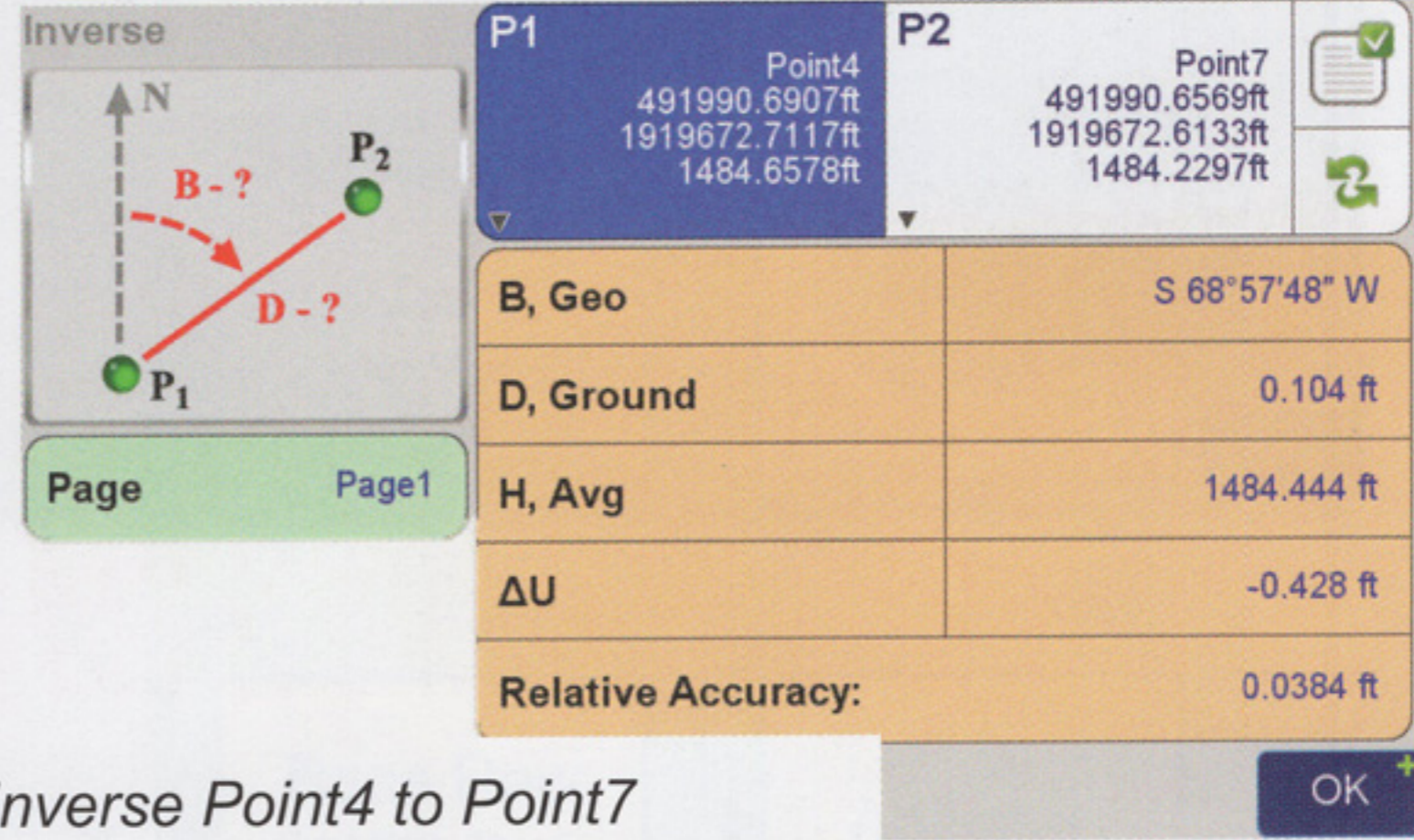
## Day 2 Average Results and inverses:



Inverse Point6 to Point7



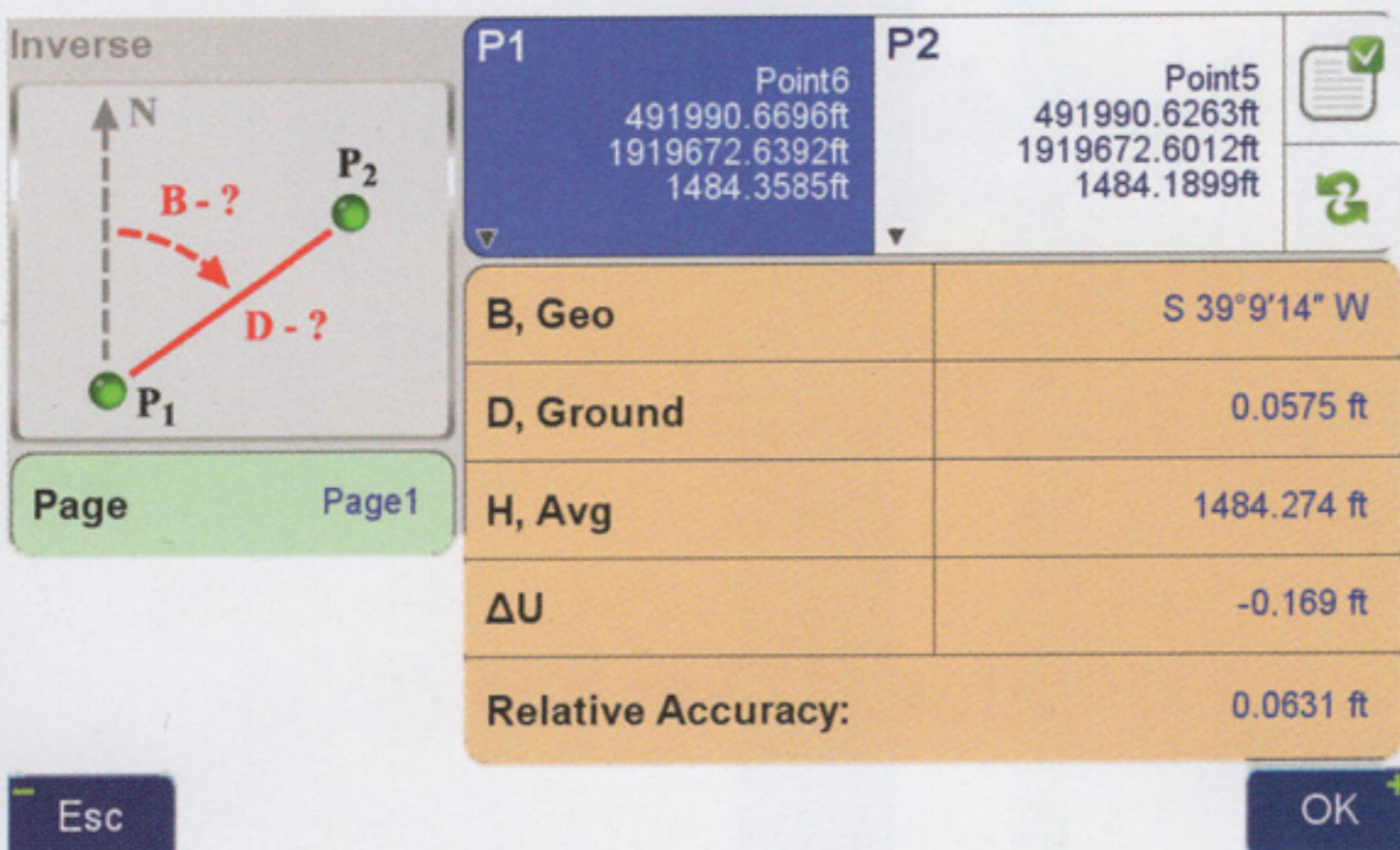
Inverse Point5 to Point7



Inverse Point4 to Point7

Day1 average to Day2 average

## Day 2 Point observation inverse:



site would have been less surprising to me as far as fixed solutions with severe multipath and interference.

I would like to thank Minnesota DOT for providing such a robust VRS system for FREE!!! If your state provides a RTN/VRS system like Minnesota then make sure and thank your provider as you have it better than many states!!!

Well there you have an example of what JAVAD Triumph LS can do, but PLEASE DO NOT use this test as a reason to start pushing your RTK into buildings or ridiculously bad locations for GNSS, after all it is just another tool not the great black box that can measure anything in any environment-use your professional judgement!

BTW: All coordinates and projection info were eliminated from pictures to protect the innocent and remain anonymous!!

# The one and the only Digital Radio Transceiver in the world!

Unique adaptive digital signal processing, which has benefits: the full UHF frequency range and all channel bandwidths worldwide • the best sensitivity, dynamic range, and the highest radio link data throughput • embedded interference scanner and analyzer • compatibility with another protocols  
Cable free Bluetooth connectivity with GNSS receivers and Internet RTN/VRS access via embedded LAN, Wi-Fi, and 3.5G

And all this with competitive prices!

HPT435BT/HPT135BT/HPT225BT\*



**\$2,710**

35 W UHF/VHF Transceiver

HPT404BT/HPT104BT/HPT204BT\*



**\$1,640**

4 W UHF/VHF Transceiver

HPT401BT/HPT101BT/HPT201BT\*



**\$2,040**

1 W UHF/VHF with internal battery

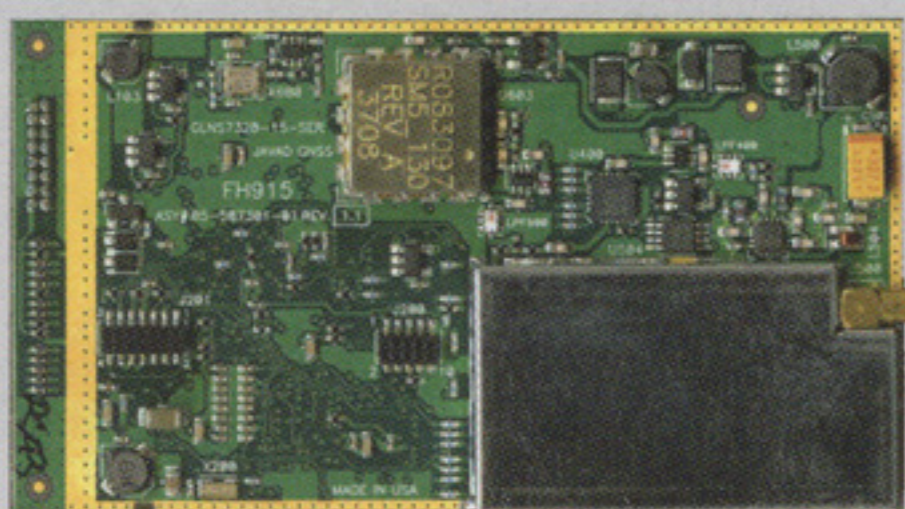
L-Band/Beacon



**\$1,550**

Receivers for multiple applications

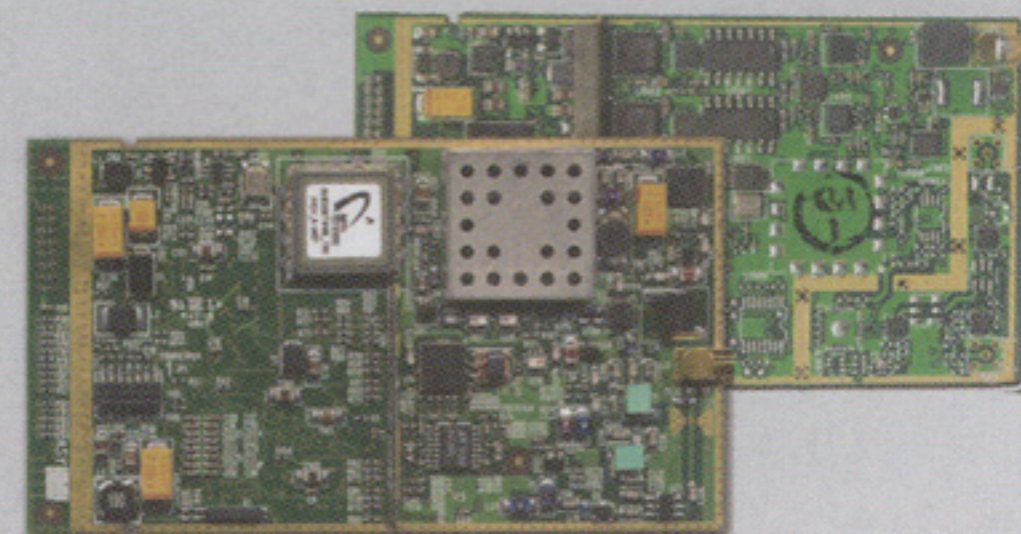
ISM Radio



**\$840**

CEPT 868-870 MHz, FHSS 902-928 MHz

OEM Solutions



**\$840**

902-928, 360-470, 225-255, 138-174 MHz

JLink 3G\*



**\$2,375**

Web-interface Wi-Fi, Ethernet, 3.5 G,  
UHF/VHF/FH915

JLink 3G BAT\*



**\$2,735**

Web-interface Wi-Fi, Ethernet, 3.5 G,  
UHF/VHF/FH915, internal battery

\*Power, data cables and antenna are included.