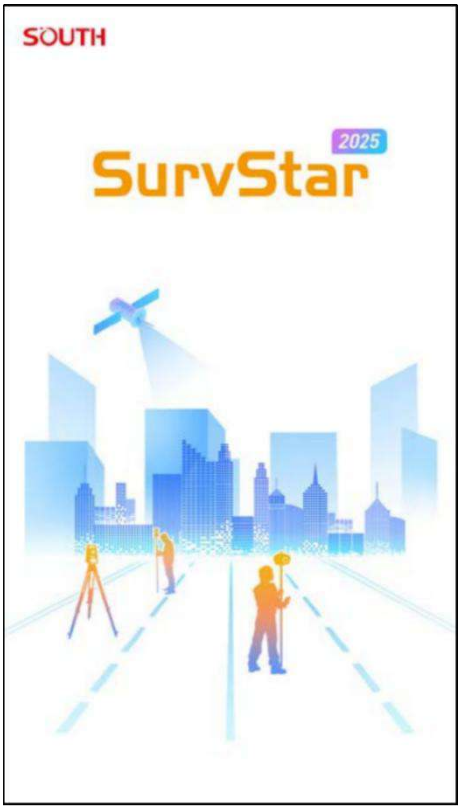


Survstar User Manual

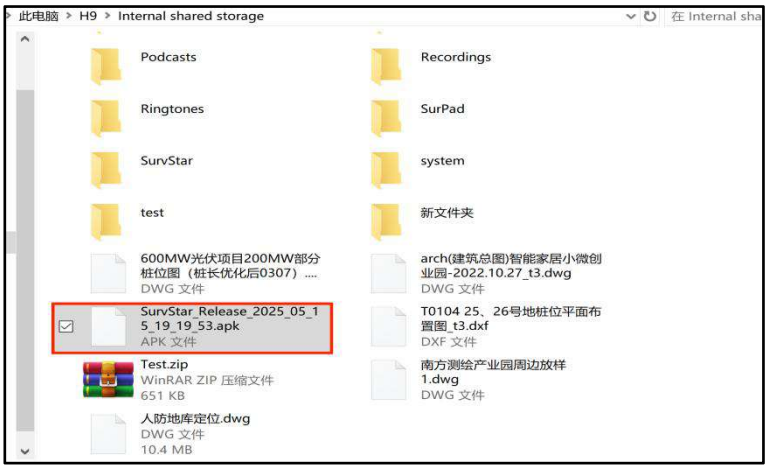
V2.1.0 2025

Contents

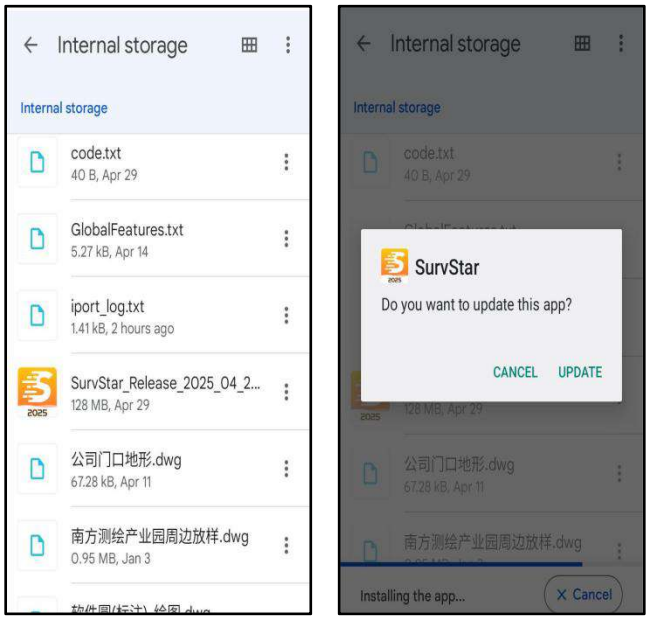
Chapter 1 Installation & Uninstall

1-1 Installation

1. Copy the APK file to android device storage.

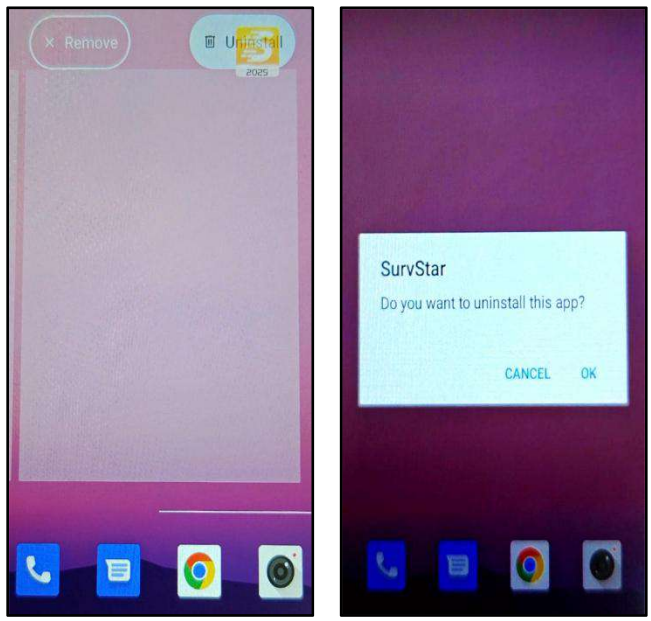


2. Find the APK file in android device and click it to install Survstar.



1-2 Uninstall

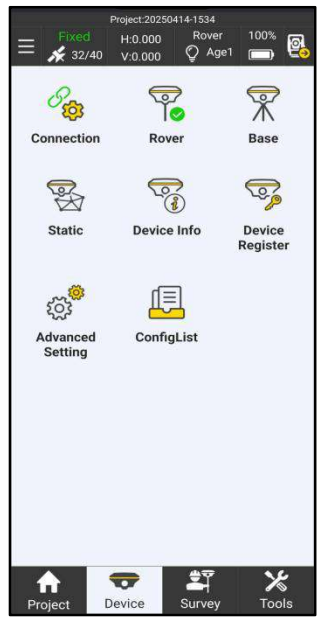
Find the Survstar icon in android device, and long press it then drag and drop it to Uninstall.



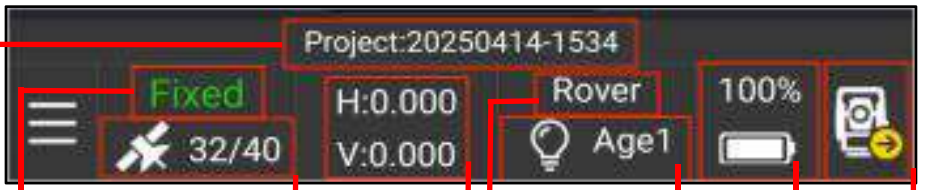
Chapter 2 Main Interface

2-1 Introduction

Open Survstar, on the top it is General Information section (including the current project name, gnss quality status, satellite number, HRMS and VRMS, work mode and datalink, device battery percentage, device connection), on the bottom it is the Function section (including four main functions: Project, Device, Survey and Tools)



2-2 General Information section



current project name.

gnss status: Single, DGPS, Float or Fixed.

satellite number: Used/Tracked satellites.

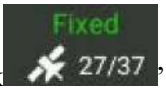
H and V: HRMS and VRMS, displayed in meters.

work mode: Base, Rover or Static.

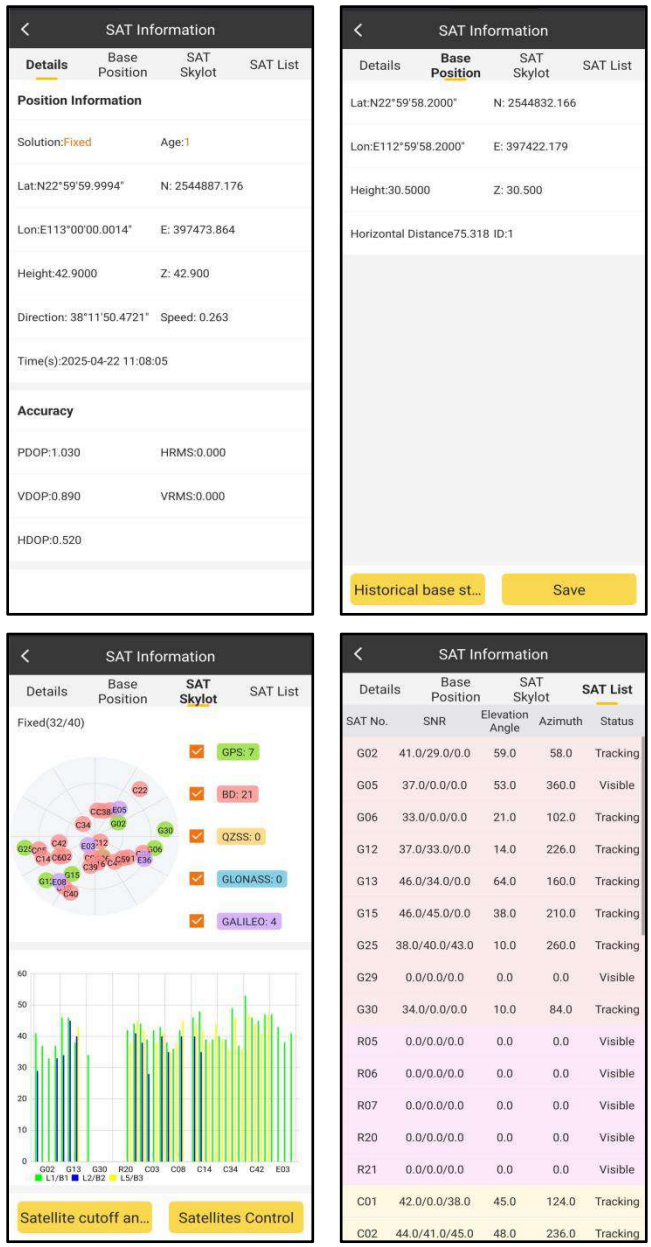
datalink: UHF, internet, external or Bluetooth (by collector internet).

device battery percentage.

device connection: check the device connection quickly.

Click 

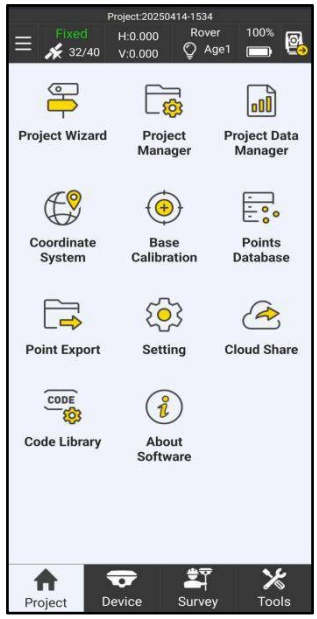
, we will enter to SAT Information page. In that page, we can check the position information, accuracy, base position, SAT skylot, SNR and SAT list.



2-3 Function section

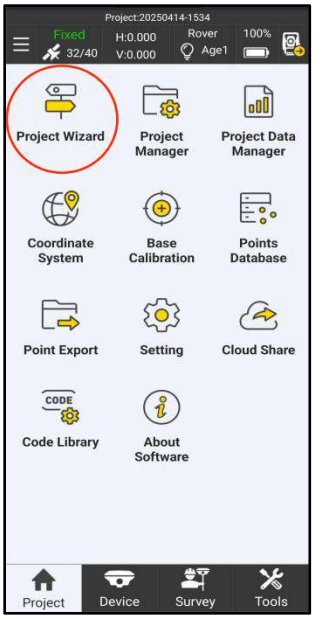
There are four main section on the bottom: Project (*Chapter 3*), Device (*Chapter 4*), Survey (*Chapter 5*), Tools (*Chapter 6*)

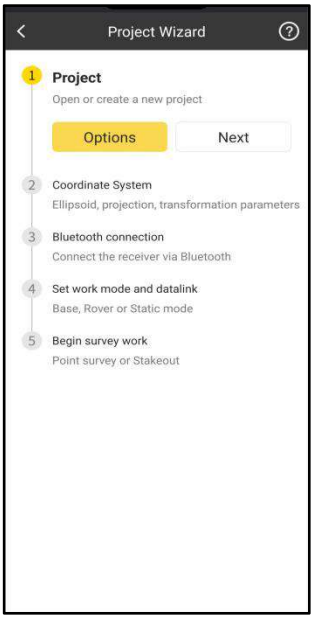
Chapter 3 Project

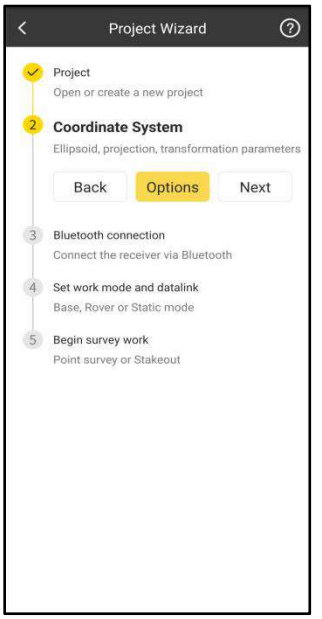


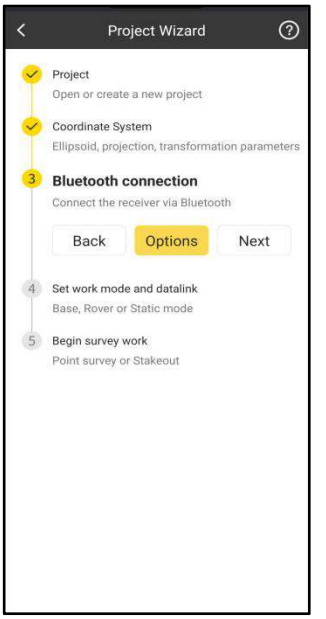
3-1 Project Wizard

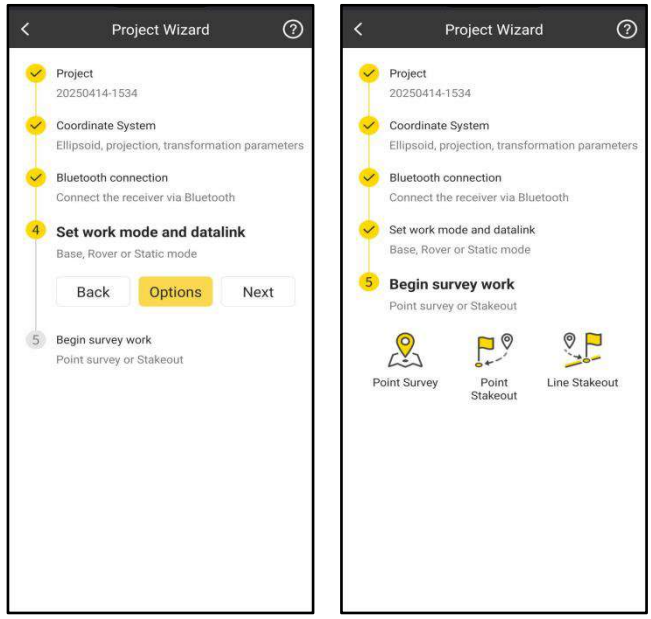
Project wizard is a quick workflow to start working by Survstar, it contains the Project (Project Manager, Coordinate System), Device (Connection, Rover/Base/Static mode and datalink), Survey(Point Survey, Point Stakeout, Line Stakeout) configuration, Click the "Options" to change the configurations.


Project:20250414-1534
Fixed
32/40
H:0.000
V:0.000
Rover
Age1
100%
Project Wizard
Project Manager
Project Data Manager
Coordinate System
Base Calibration
Points Database
Point Export
Setting
Cloud Share
Code Library
About Software
Project
Device
Survey
Tools


Project Wizard
1 Project
Open or create a new project
Options
Next
2 Coordinate System
Ellipsoid, projection, transformation parameters
3 Bluetooth connection
Connect the receiver via Bluetooth
4 Set work mode and datalink
Base, Rover or Static mode
5 Begin survey work
Point survey or Stakeout

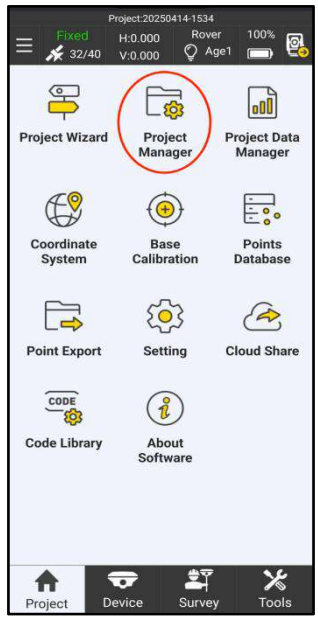

Project Wizard
Project
Open or create a new project
2 Coordinate System
Ellipsoid, projection, transformation parameters
Back
Options
Next
3 Bluetooth connection
Connect the receiver via Bluetooth
4 Set work mode and datalink
Base, Rover or Static mode
5 Begin survey work
Point survey or Stakeout


Project Wizard
Project
Open or create a new project
Coordinate System
Ellipsoid, projection, transformation parameters
3 Bluetooth connection
Connect the receiver via Bluetooth
Back
Options
Next
4 Set work mode and datalink
Base, Rover or Static mode
5 Begin survey work
Point survey or Stakeout

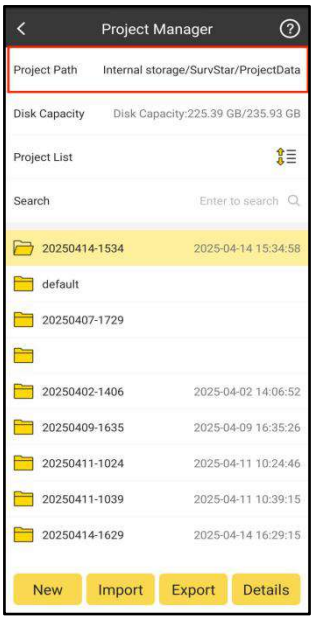


3-2 Project Manager

Project Manager defines the title of a project, and where the project folder store. You can choose and check the data on the previous project, or create a new project file.

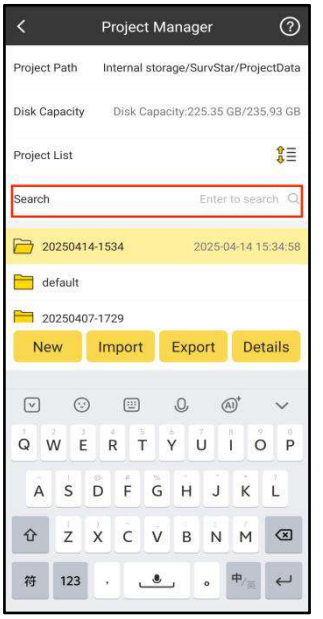


Projects we created are saved in the default directory of controller: Internal storage/Survstar/ProjectData.



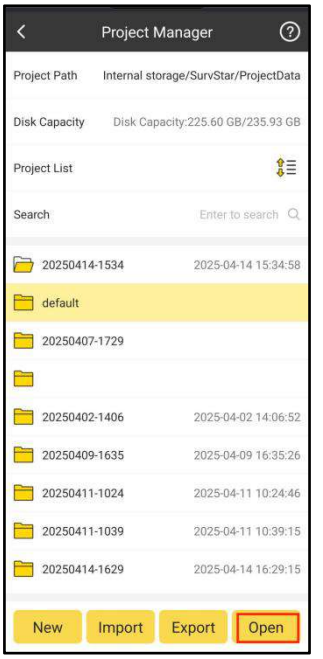
3-2-1 Search Project

In Project Manager-Project List, we can search projects.



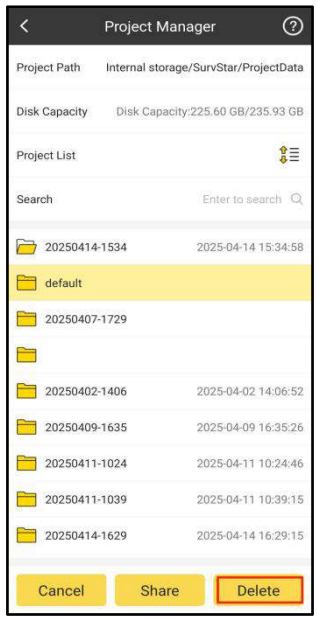
3-2-2 Open Project

Choose the project, Click Open, then the project selected will be opened.



3-2-3 Delete project

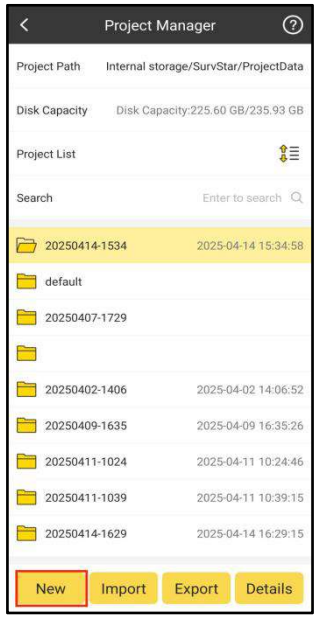
Long press for 1 second, the toolbar below will display delete button, click Delete， and this project will be deleted.



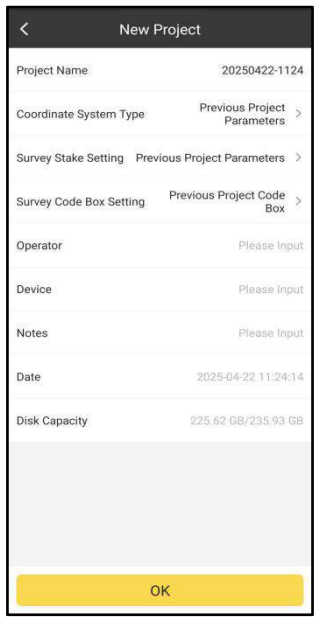
3-2-4 Create new project

When we run Survstar, we need to create a project and define basic information such as project name, operator and coordinate system type.

Click New to create a new project.

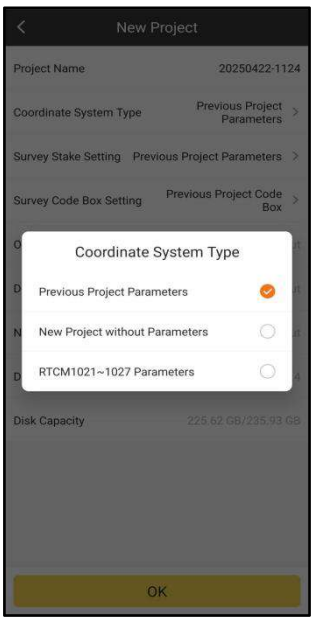


Input the Project Name, project name doesn't not support "space", supports numbers/letters/-



Coordinate system type: Previous Project Parameters (use the same coordinate system

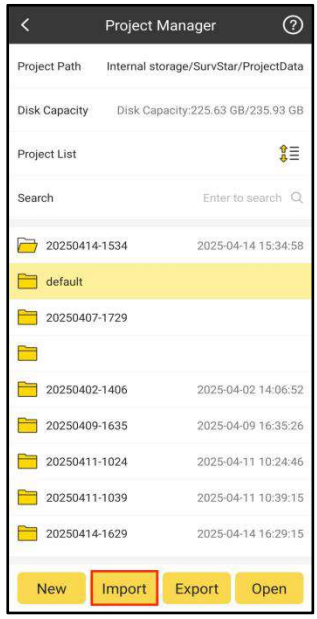
parameters in previous project), New project without parameters (no projection and ellipsoid parameter, you need to set it on Survstar-Project-Coordinate system later), RTCM1021~1027 Parameters (if select this one, then the Coordinate System parameter in Survstar will not be used, Survstar will use the coordinate system parameters which received by NTRIP CORS with RTCM1021~1027).



3-2-5 Import Project

If projects from other controllers are copied into Survstar/ProjectData, we can open them directly; if they are copied into other directory, we can import them by loading their project file (*.configure).

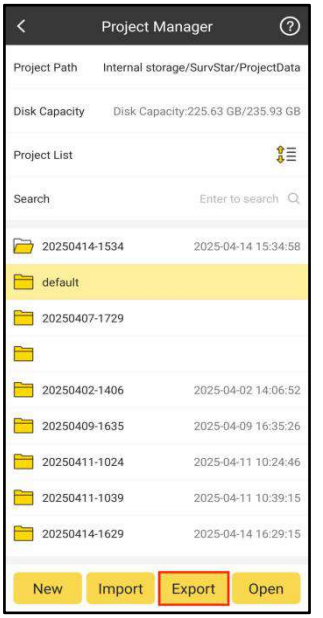
Click Import in Project Manager.



Find the target project folder, choose the project file (*.configure) saved before, and click OK. Then the project will be opened.

3-2-6 Export Project

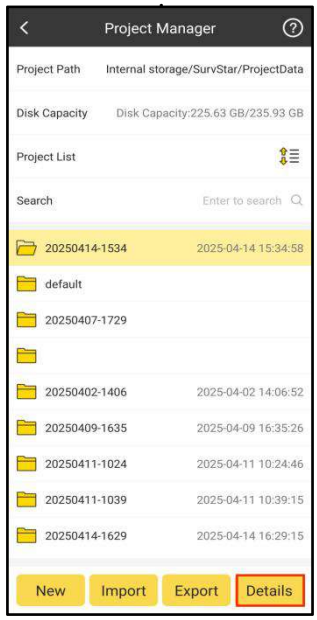
Click Export in Project Manager.



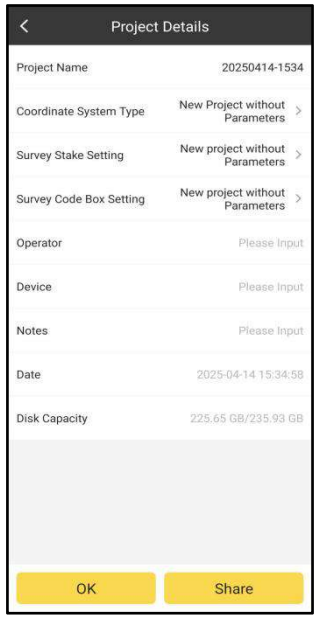
Choose the directory we want to save the project. Click OK. Then the project will be saved.

3-2-7 Project Details

Choose the target project, and Click Details



2.We can find relevant project information, such as Project Name, Coordinate System type etc.

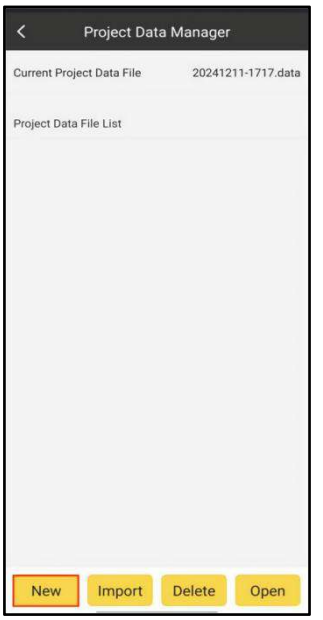


3-3 Project Data Manager

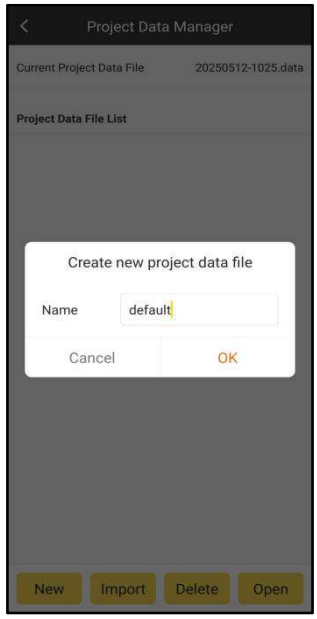
With that function we can manage the surveyed data. We can create, import, delete and change the surveyed data.

New Project Data:

1.Click New.



2.Input the name of the new project data and click OK.



3.The new project data created successfully.

Import Project Data:

.

We can import the project data from the file (*. data).

Click Import

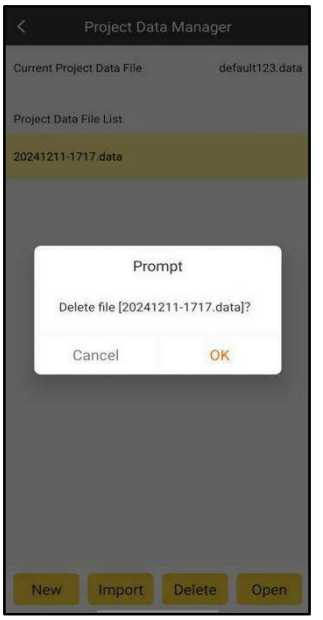
2.Find the correct location of the project data file and choose that file we wanted. Click OK.

Delete Project Data:

1.Choose the project data we wanted to delete. Then click Delete.

2.Click OK

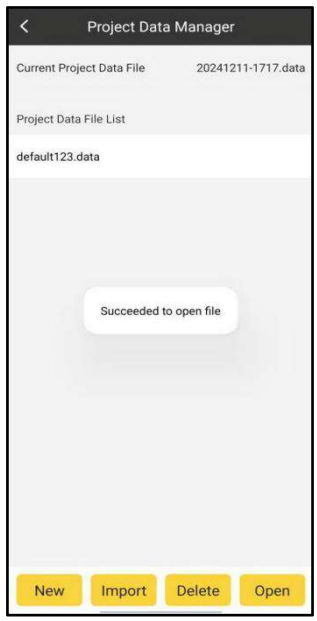
. The project data file will be deleted.



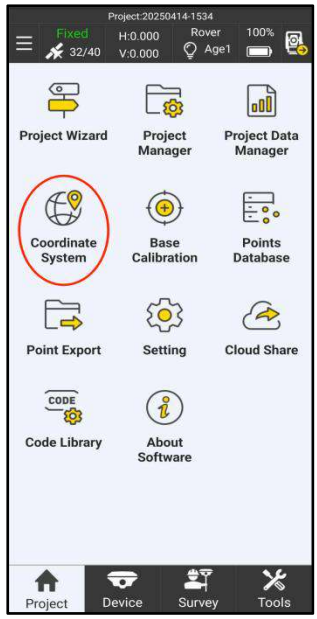
Open Project Data:

1.Choose the project data we wanted to open. Then click Open.

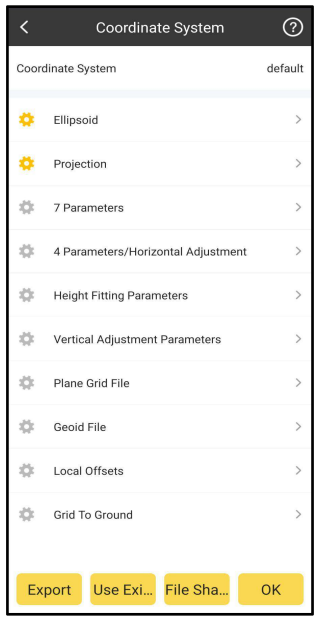
2.Then the chosen project data is opened.



3-4 Coordinate System

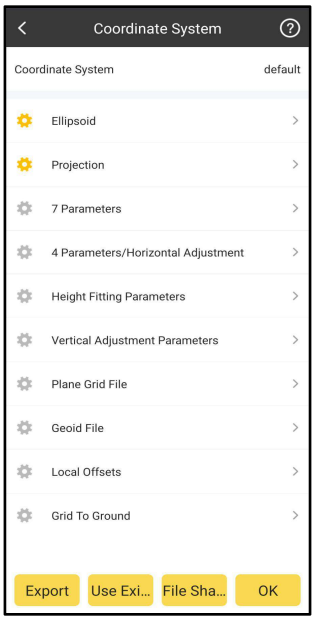


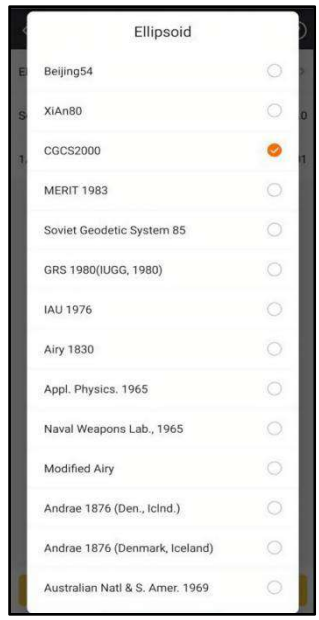
In coordinate system, we can create new coordinate system by defining the name, ellipsoid, projection, 7 parameters, 4 parameters, height fitting parameters, vertical adjustment parameters, plane grid file, geoid file and local offsets.



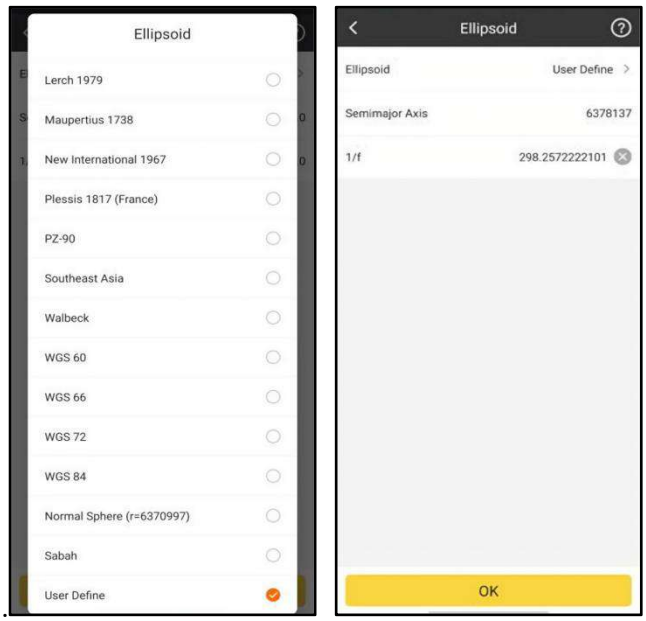
Ellipsoid:

1. In Ellipsoid, we can define the existing Ellipsoid fo current project.



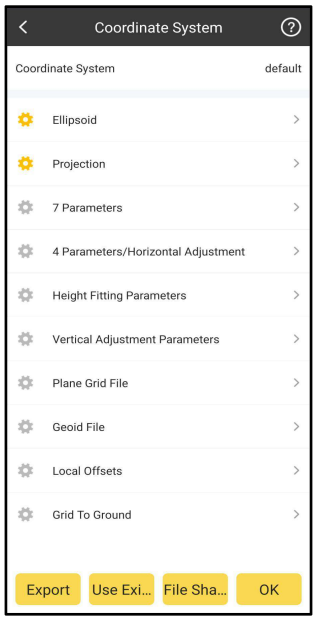


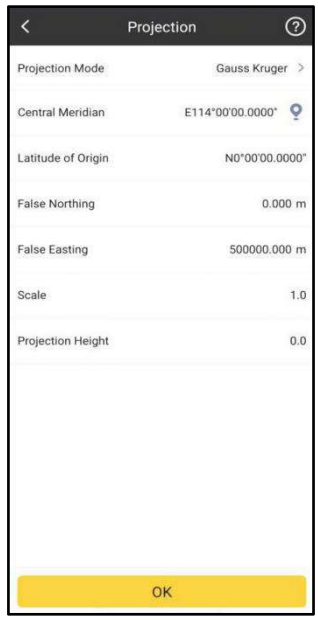
2. Also in User Define ,, we can define the ellipsoid by inputting Semimajor Axis and 1/f parameters.

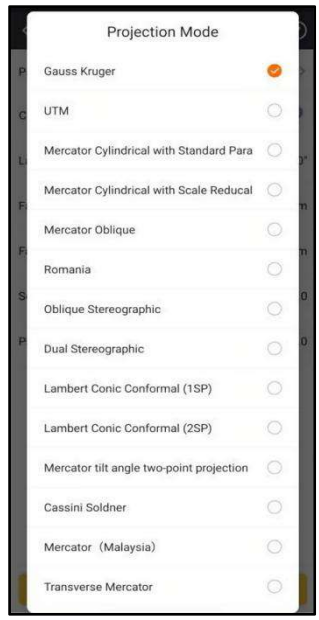


Projection:

In Projection, we can define relevant projection parameters such as Projection Mode, Central Meridian, Latitude of Origin and so on.



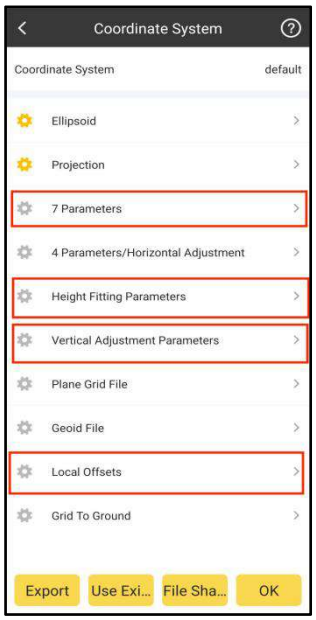


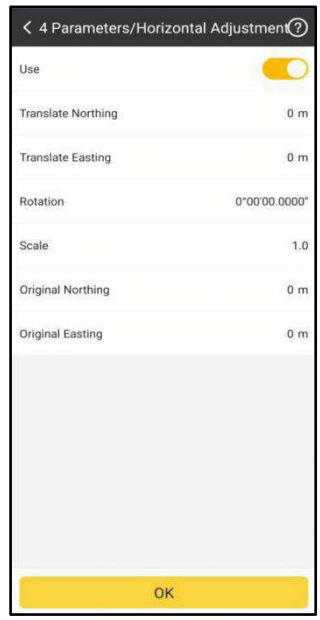


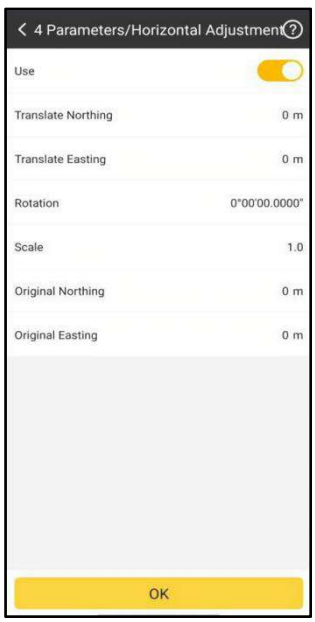
Note: We can acquire Central Meridian of current position by clicking  .

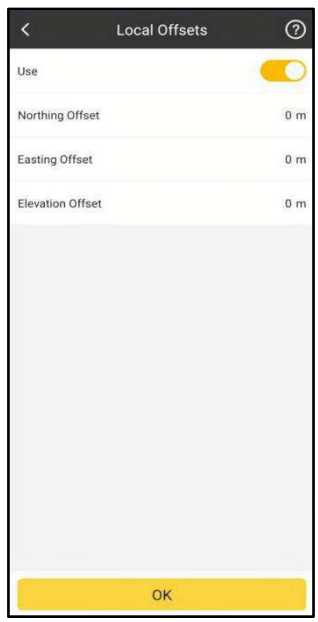
Coordinate Parameters:

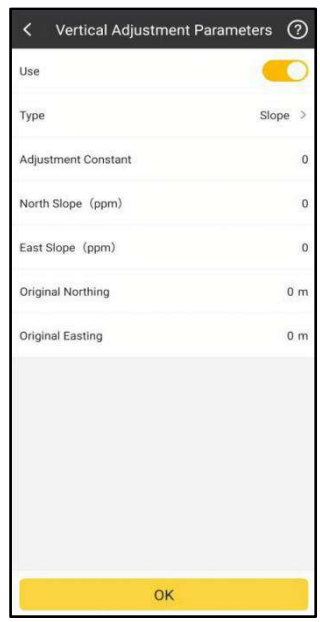
Also we can define 7 Parameters, 4 Parameters, Height Fitting Parameters, Vertical Adjustment Parameters and Local Offsets.







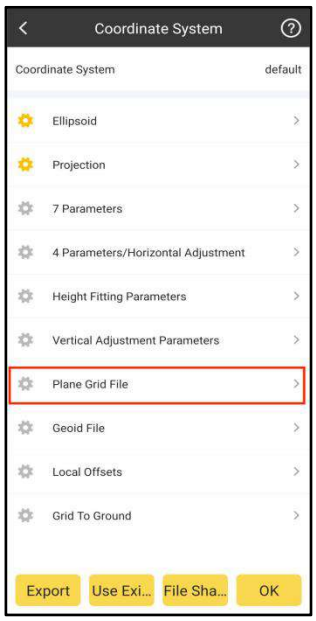


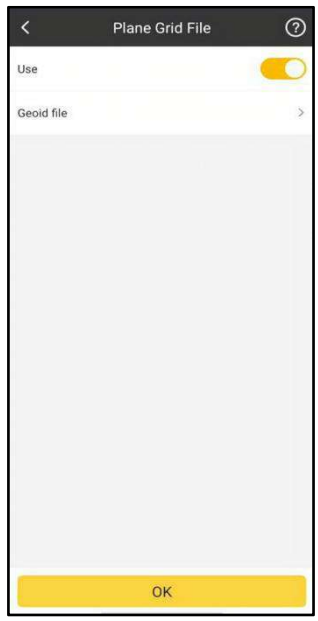


If the function is enabled, the icon  in front of it will turn to  .

Plane Grid File:

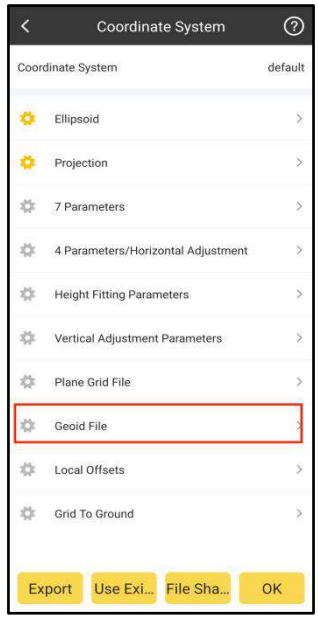
In Plane Grid File, we can add *.GSB format file to adjust plane coordinates.





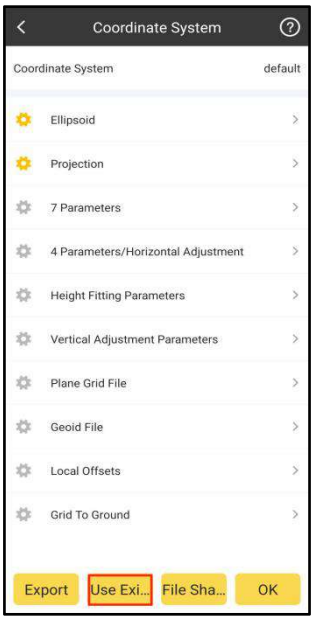
Geoid File:

In Geoid File, we can add *.SGF or *.GGF format file to adjust elevation coordinates.

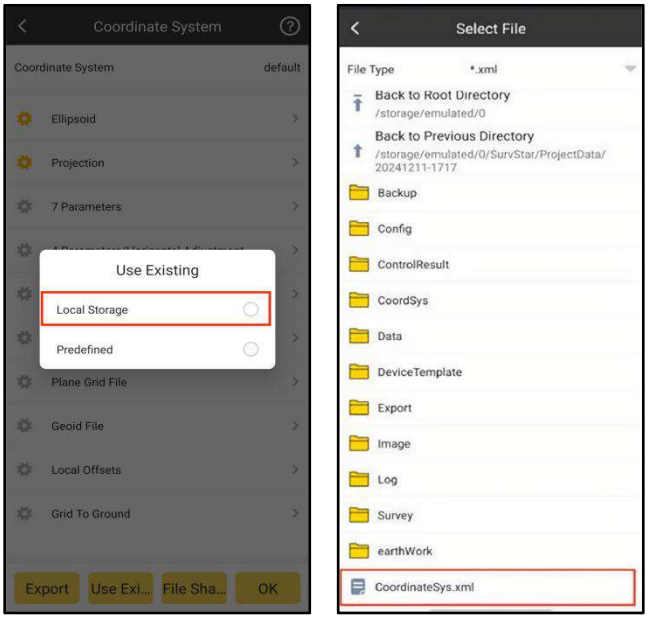


Use Existing File:

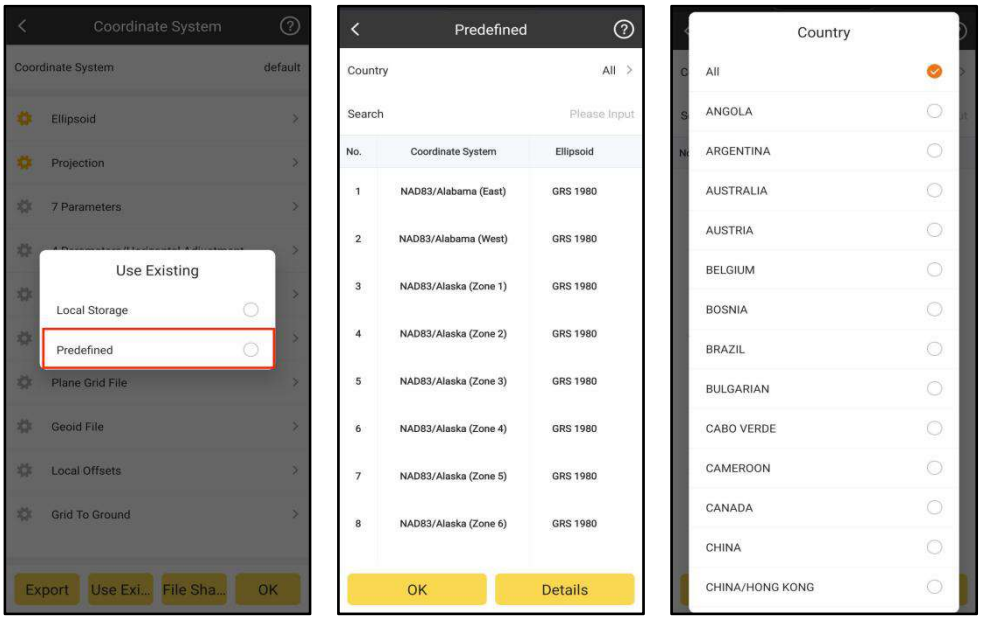
We can click User Existing ,to select and apply the existing predefined coordinate system or use the coordinate system file (*.xml).



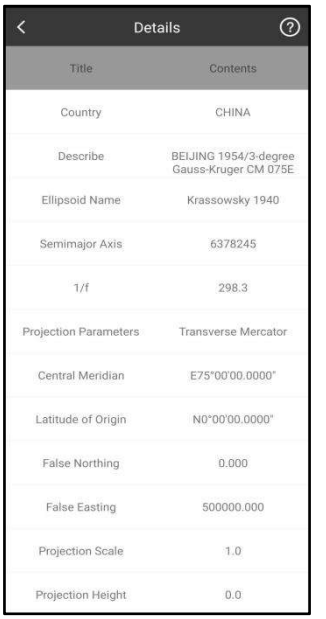
Click Local Storage , find the coordinate system file (*.xml) and click it, the coordinate. system will be applied.



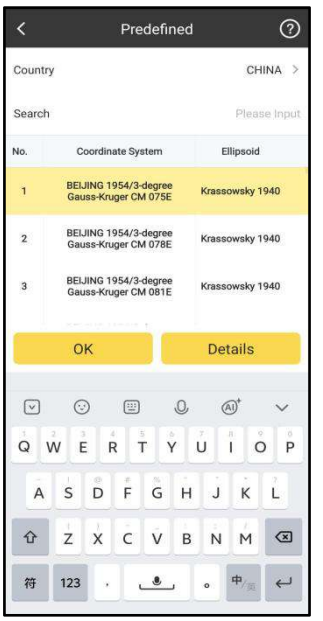
Click predefined, then click Country and select the country or region (Alphabetical) where the needed coordinate system is located.



Then select the needed coordinate system and click OK to apply it, we can click Details to check its information.

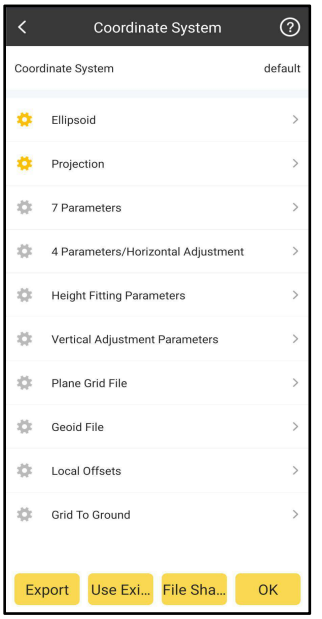


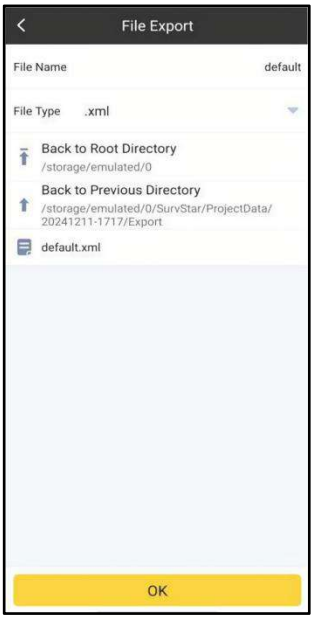
We can also search coordinate system with keywords in Search bar.



Export:

If we need to save the coordinate system in file, we can click Export, input File Name, select the path to save it and click OK, the coordinate system file will be exported.

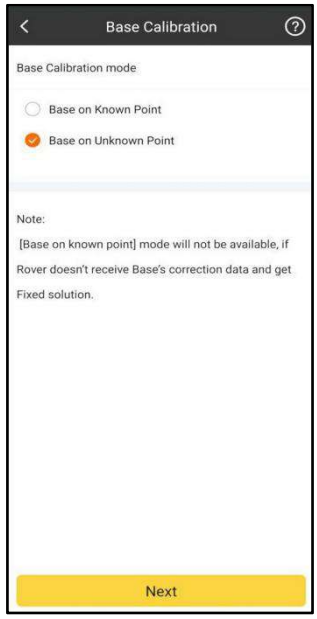




3-5 Base Calibration

We can calibrate the base coordinate using this function.

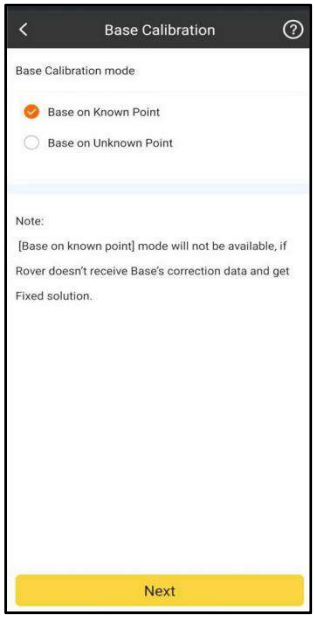
There are two ways to calibrate: one is Base on Known Point Calibration, set up base on a known point, and when rover gets fixed solution, input known point coordinates to calibrate; the other is Base on Unknown Point Calibration, set up base on an unknown point, when rover gets fixed solution, put rover on a known point and known point coordinates to calibrate.

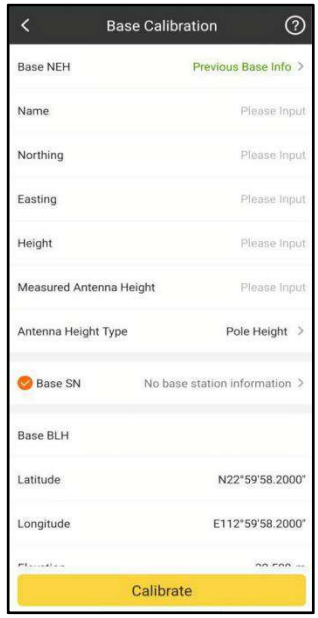


Base on Known Point:

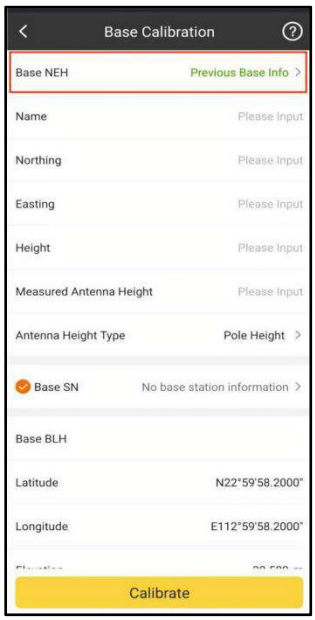
Set up base on a known point, after rover gets fixed solution, we can start do the calibration.

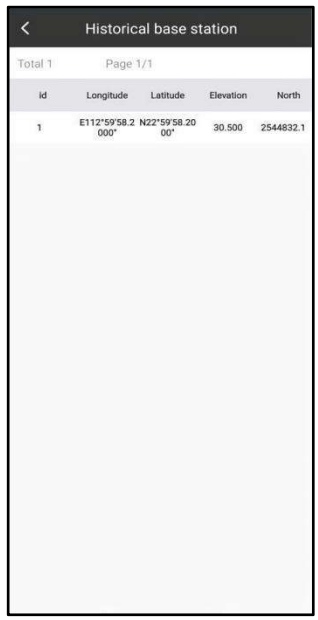
1.Choose Base on Known Point, and click Next.



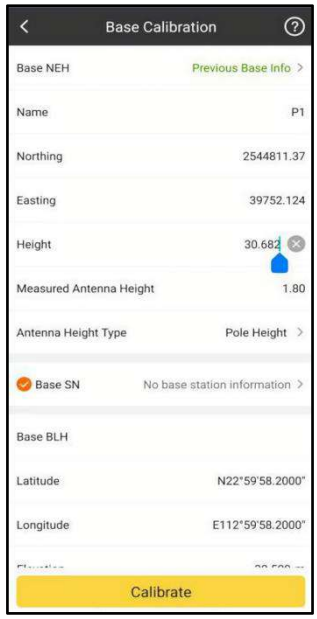


2.In this page, we can click Base NEH ,to find the historical base station information.

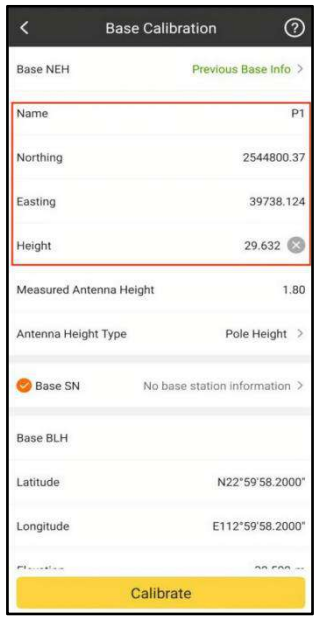




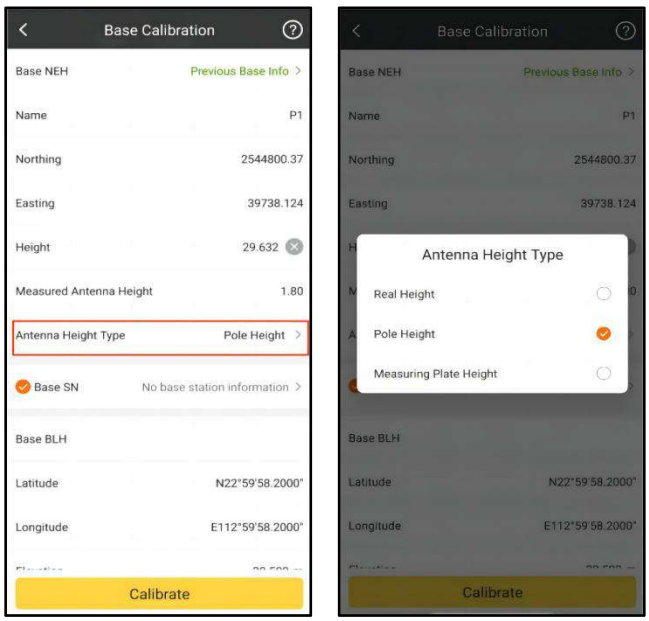
3.Find the right historical base station, and click Choose , then the relevant coordinates information will be applied.



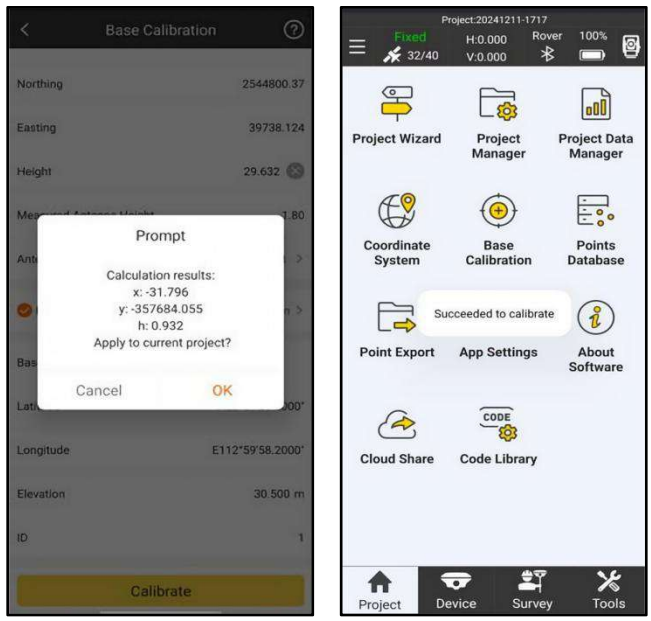
4. Also we can input base information manually.



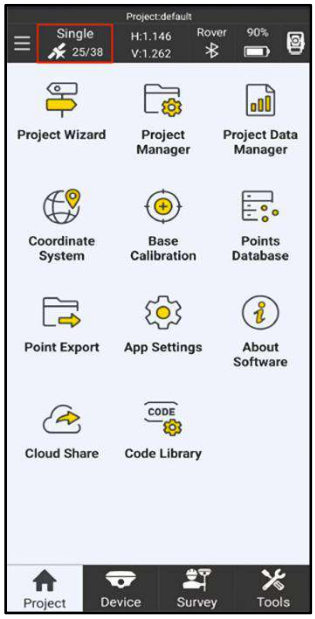
5.Then we can select right antenna type and input relevant antenna height.

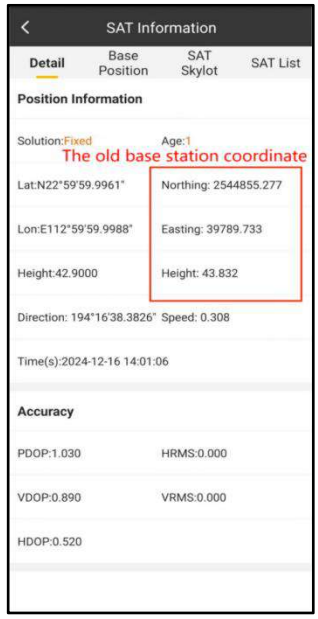


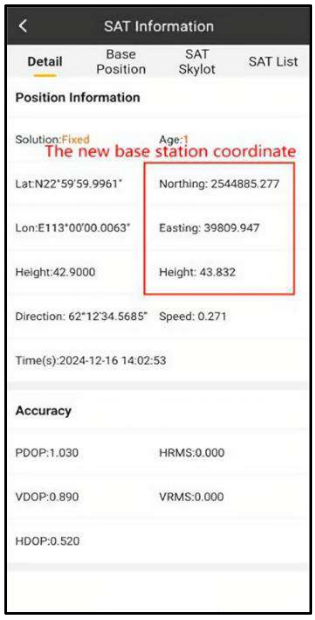
6.Click Calibrate and then there will be a popup to show the calculation results. Click OKthen the results will be applied.

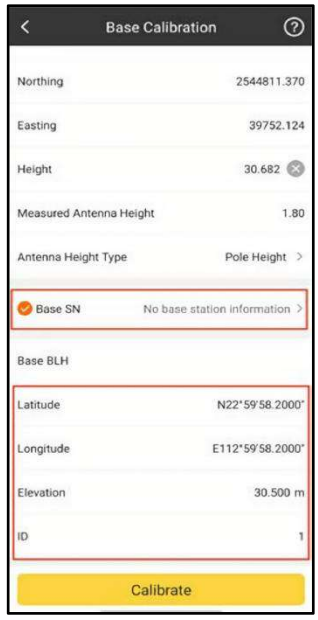


7. And then in Survstar, we can go to SAT Information, find the base position has been changed.



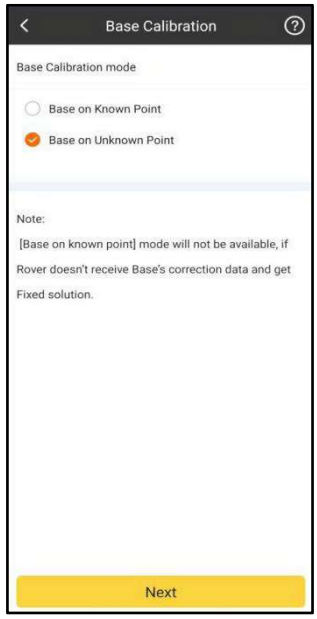




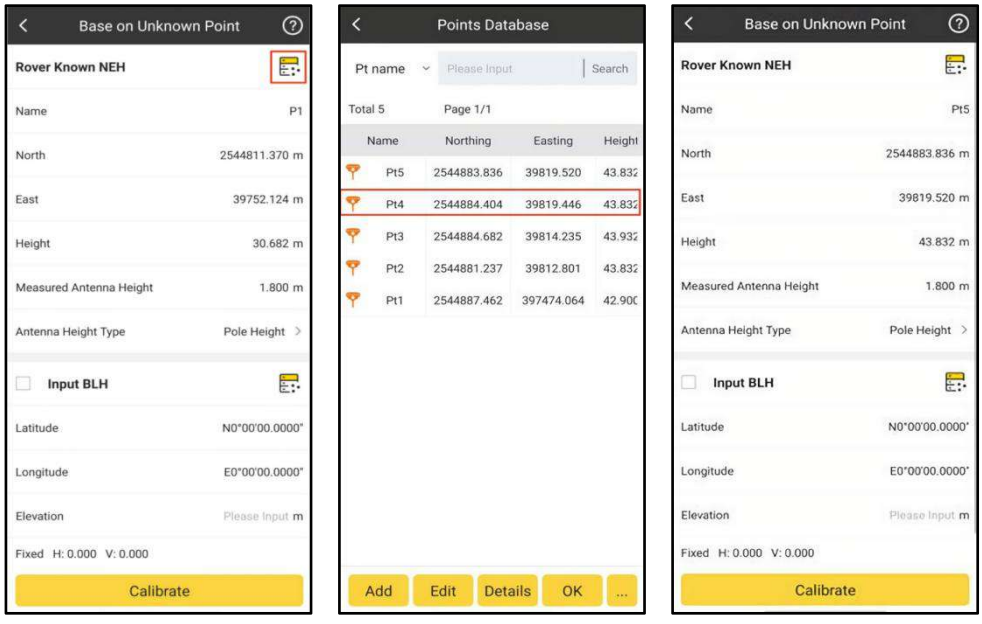


Base on Unknown Point:Set up base on a unknown point, after rover gets fixed solution, we move rover on a known point and then start calibration.

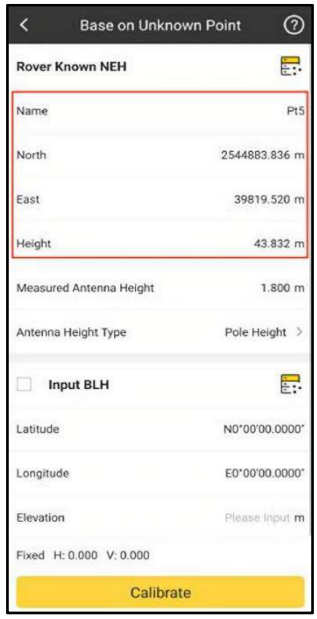
Choose Base on Unknown Point and click Next.



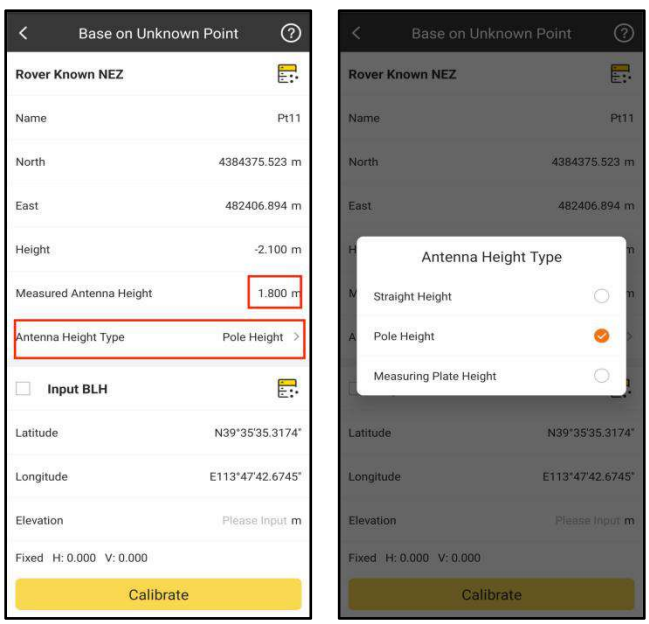
2. We can input the known points coordinates by selecting it from data base (if it is in the Point Data base).



Or we can input NEH information manually.



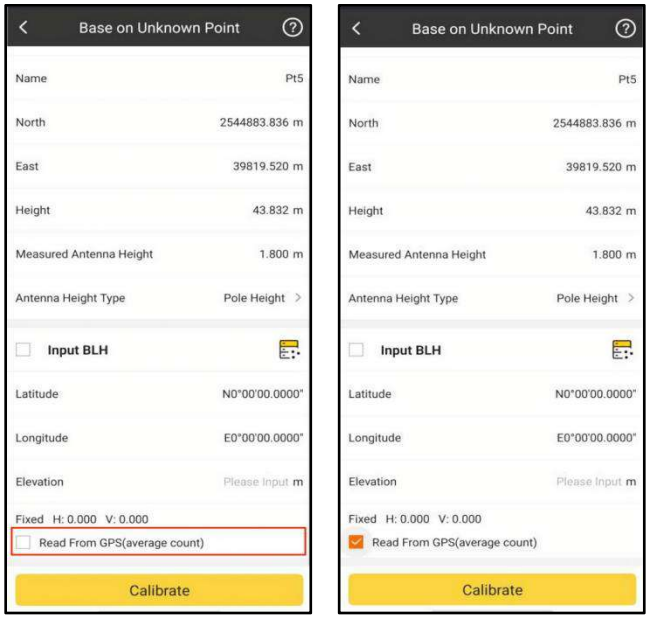
3. Then we can select right antenna type and input relevant antenna height.



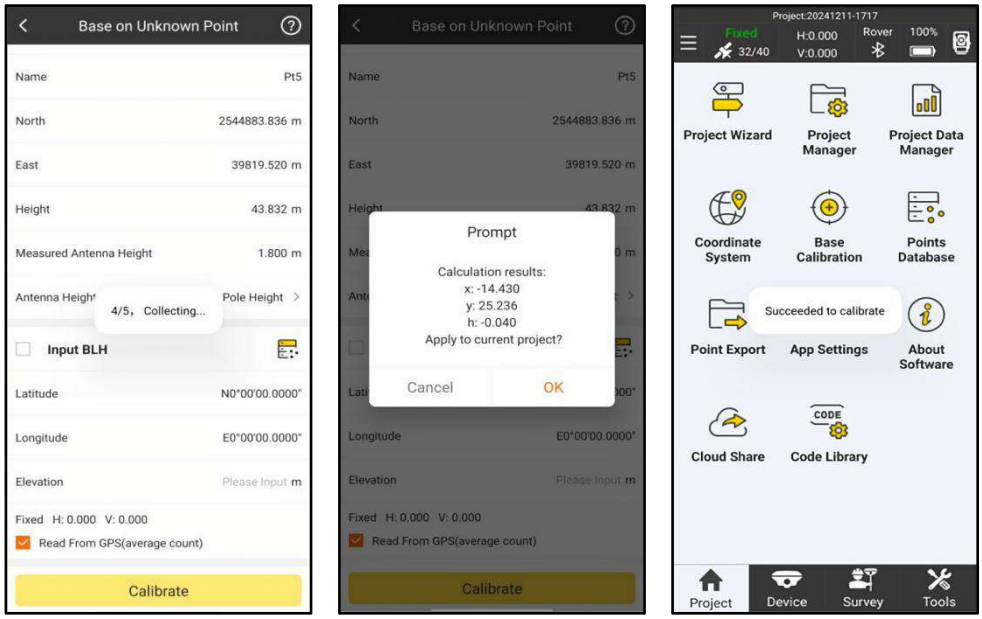
Then click Calibration to calculate the calibration parameters.

Note: we can acquire current position's BLH automatically here. if ReadFrom GPS(average

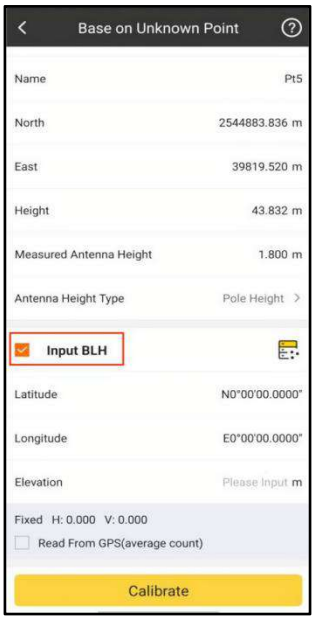
count) is enabled, then ARCSuer will collect current position's BLH for 5 times and take the average value.

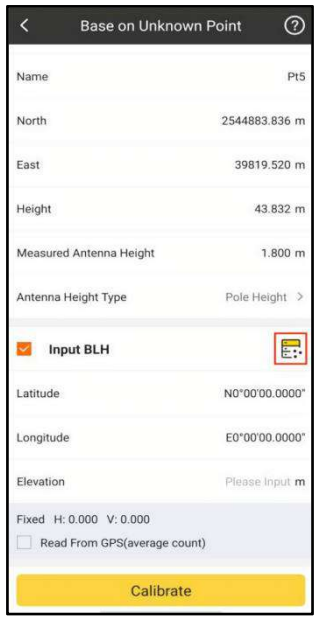


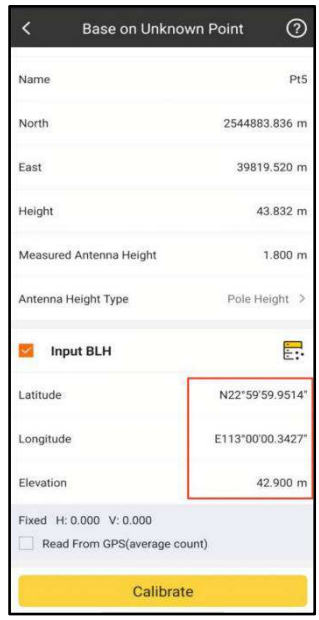
It will show the calculation results, and click OK to apply the result.

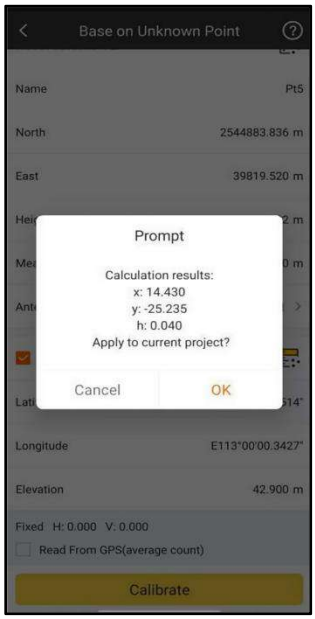


Note: if we enable Input BLH here, we can input current BLH manually or get it from Point Database directly.

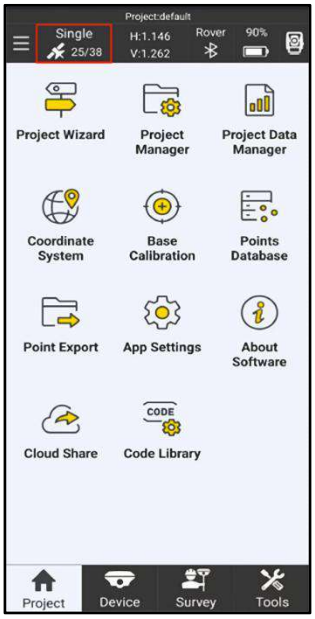


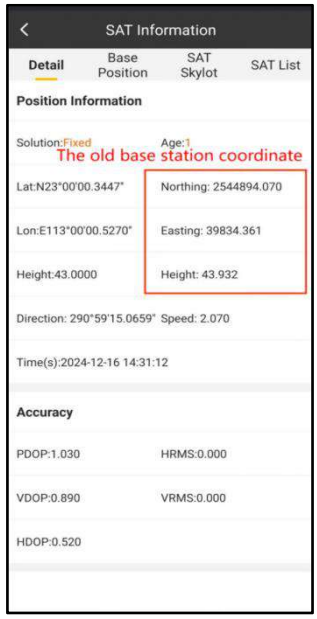


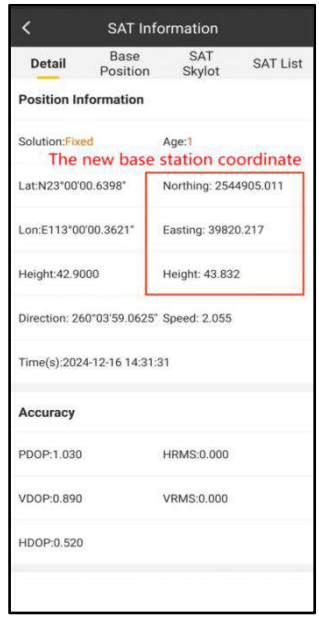




And then in Survstar, we can goto SAT Information, find the base position has been changed.







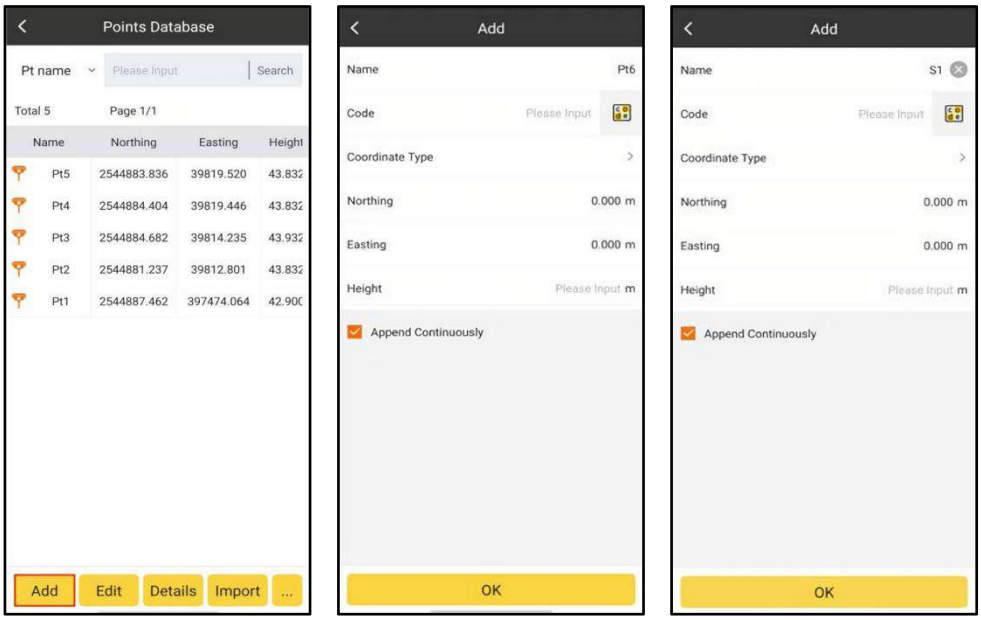
3-6 Points Database

In Points Database, we can manage points by Add, Edit, Check Details, Import and other operations.

Add:

Click Add,we can input points coordinates manually here and add it to the Database.

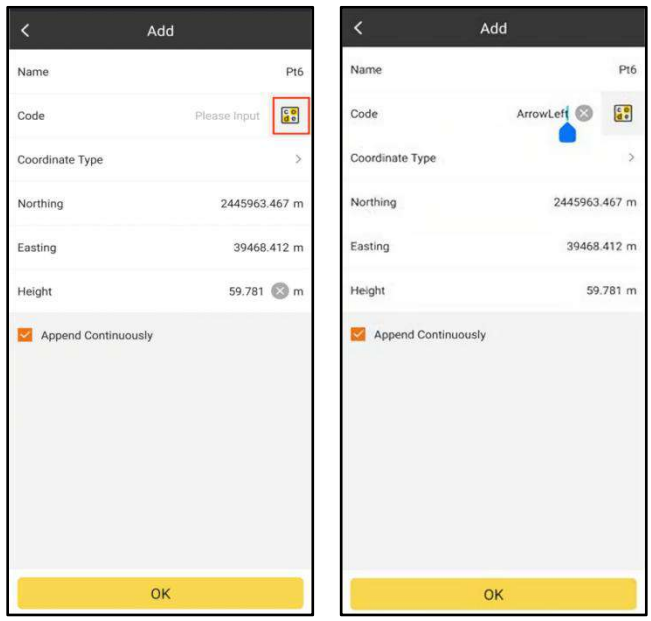
Firstly, we need to define the Point Name.



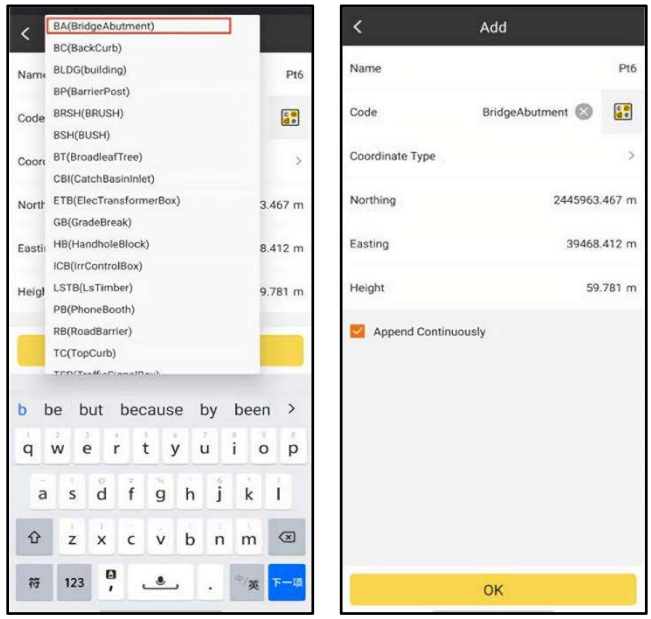
Then the Code:

If we don't need Code property, we can leave it blank.

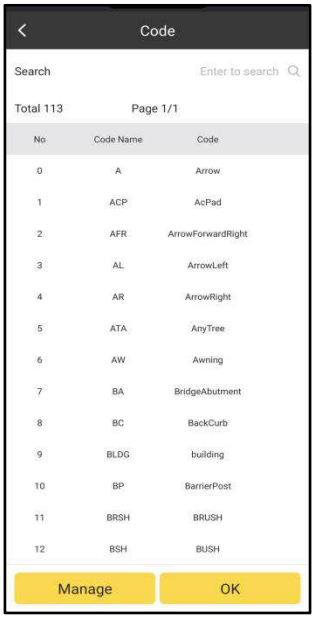
If we plan to attach Code property to the point, we can input code directly.

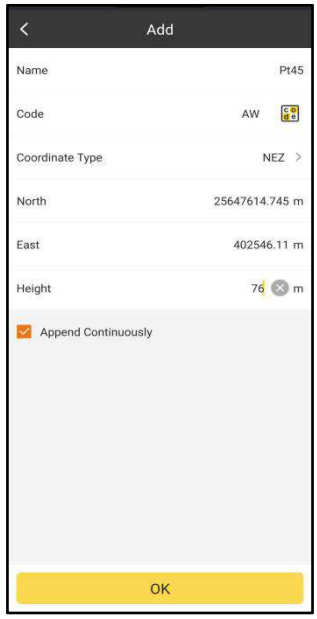


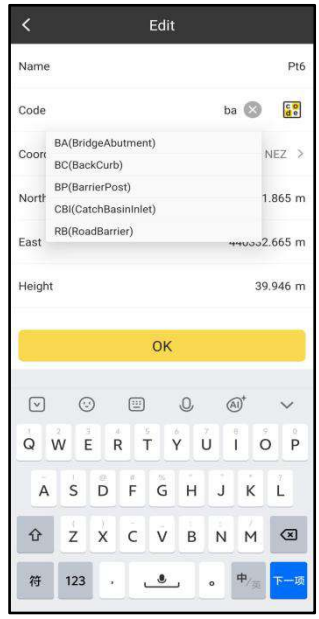
There are predefined codes in the data base, by searching and selecting, we can try to find the code we need.



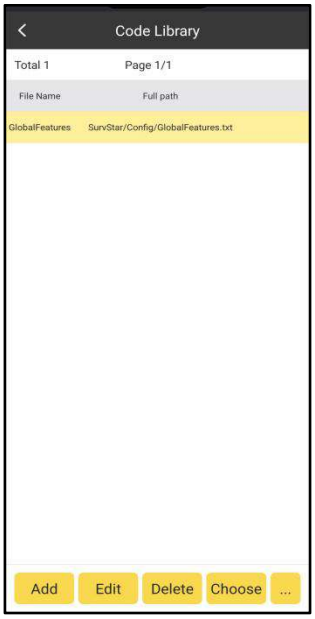
If we want to check the predefined code data base, we can click the icon to access.

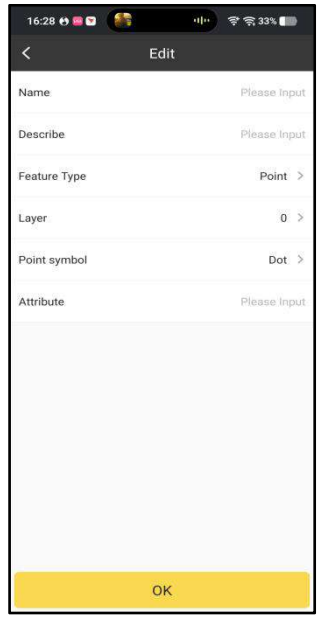




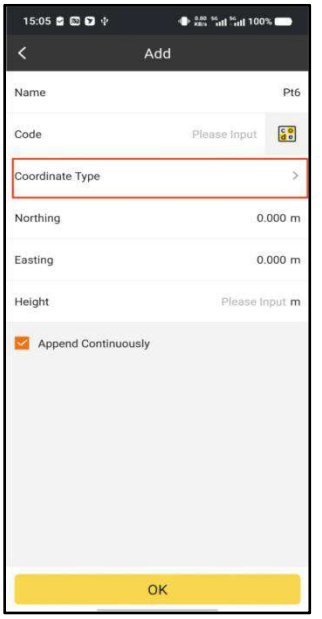


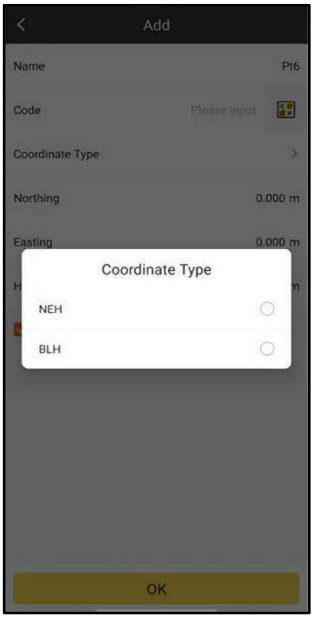
In Manage . We can manage the code database. It includes Add, Edit, Delete, Choose and Import. Click Add to add a code library. We can create the code we need.



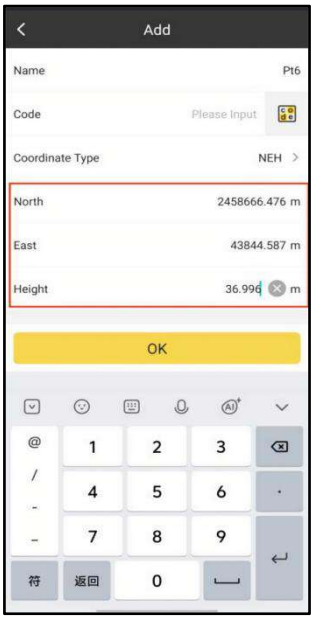


Then we need to choose the Coordinate Type. There are two types: NEH and BLH.





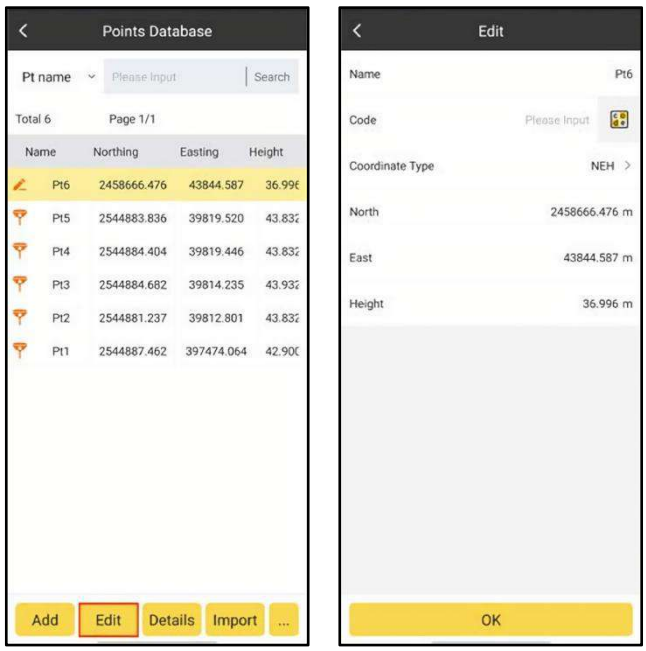
Then we can input the coordinate of the point.



Click OK. The new point is created in point database.

Eidt：

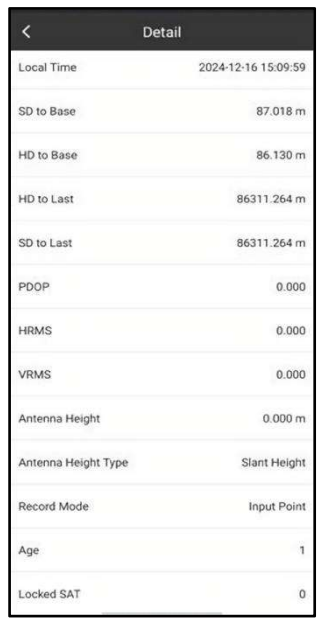
Select the point we want to edit and click Edit. We can edit the coordinate, code and name of the selected point.



Note: for Survey Points and Stakeout Points, we can only edit Point Name and Code.

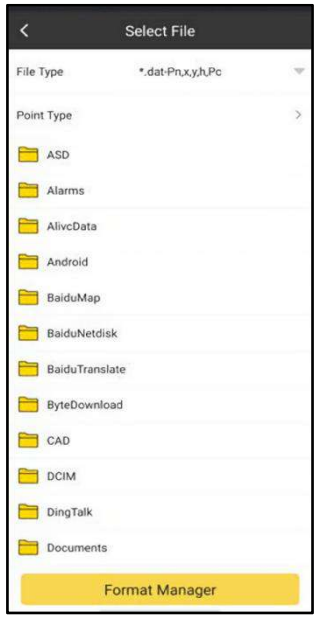
Details:

Select the point we want to check and click Detail We can check the details of the selected point.

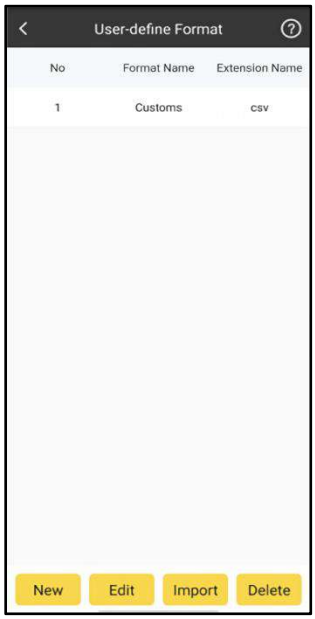


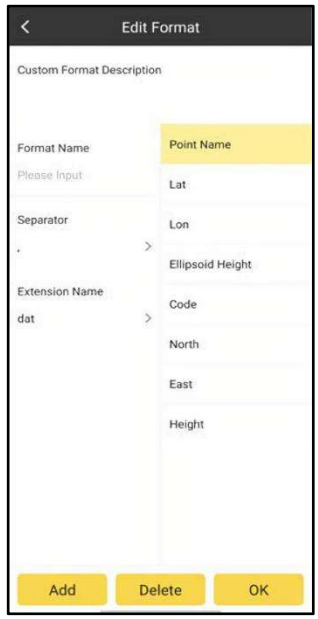
Import:

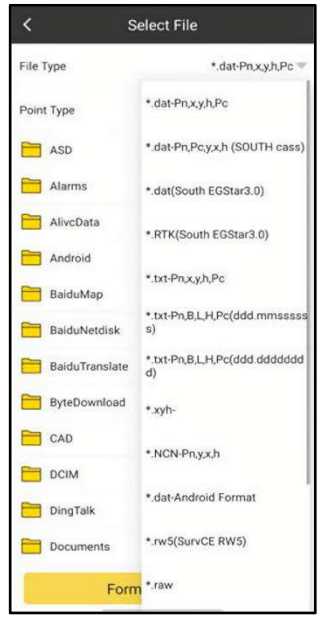
We can import points to Points Database Directly. When we import file, in Format Manager, we need to select the Import File Format, Point Type and Files Directory, then we can find the target file and load those points to Point Database.



In Format Manager, we can define the imported file's format and contents. Then when we import files to Survstar, we just need to get the relevant format file, and import it directly.

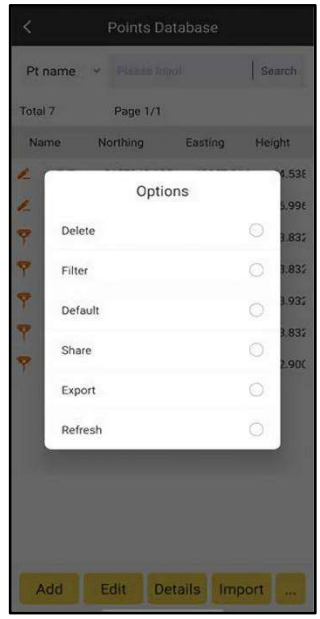






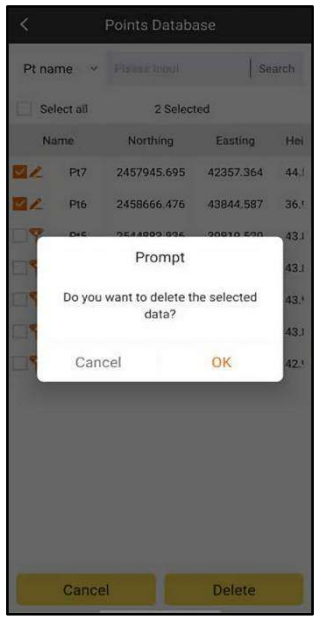
Options:

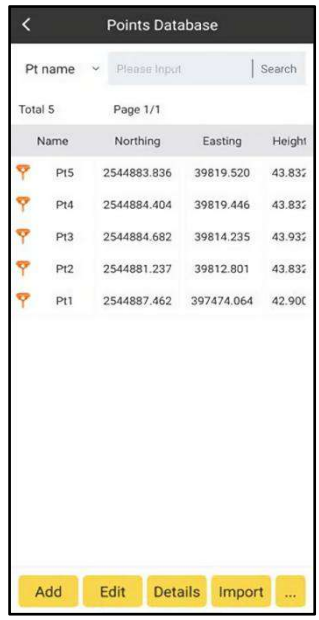
Besides basic, Add, Edit, Details and Import functions, by Clicking ... in the right of the tool bar. Then we can use the other function as Delete, Filter, Recover, Share, Export and Refresh.



Delete:

We can delete the points selected.





Filter:

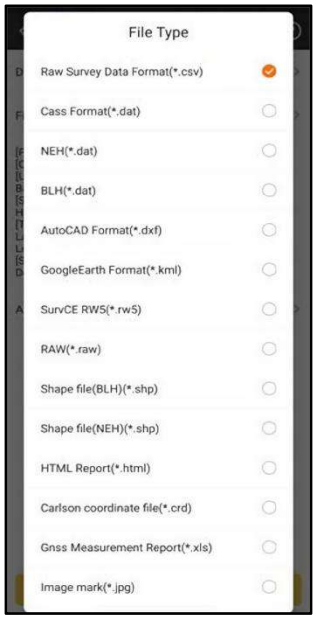
We can let Point Database filter and display the points (Survey Point , Input Point or Stake Point) we need automatically.

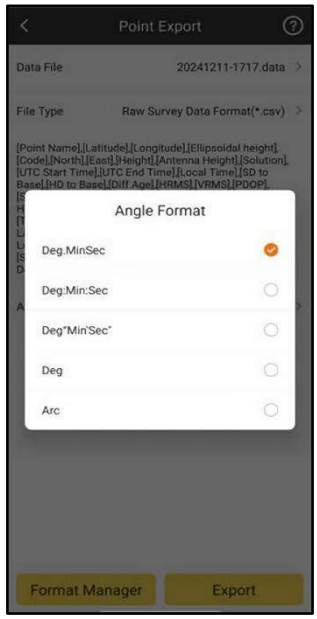
Share:

We can share the points to other users by QR code or Text format.

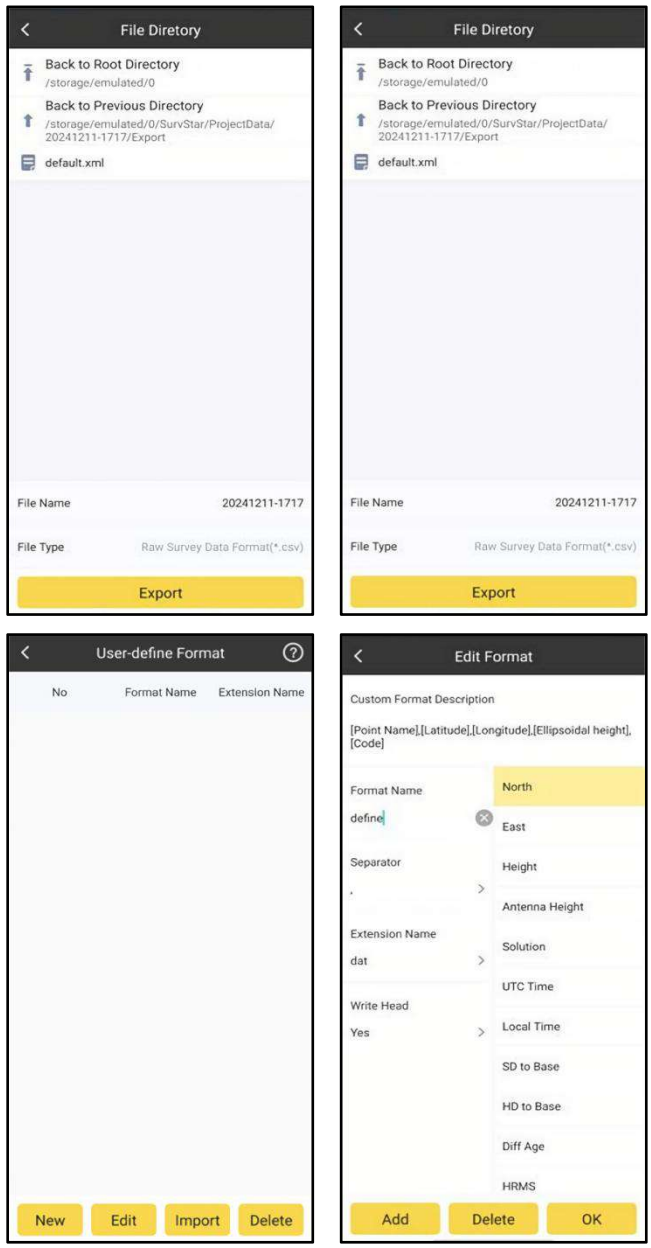
Export:

We can export data file in existing formats or self-define formats.



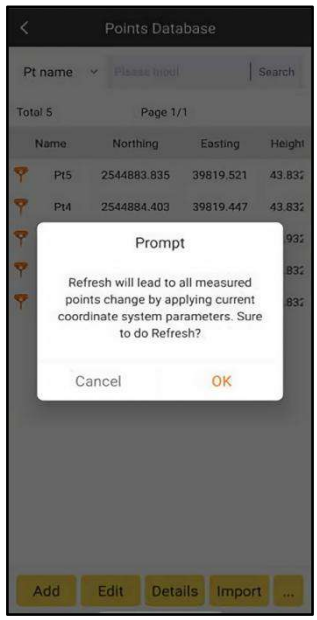


Select the export file path and click Export.



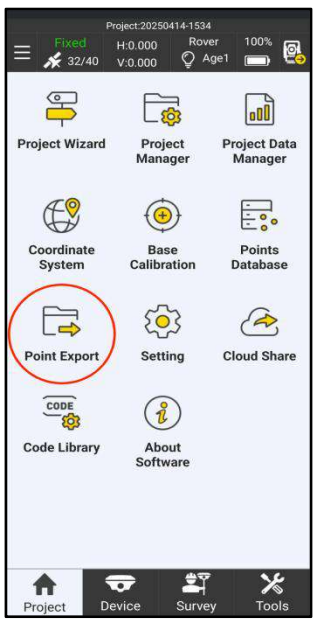
Refresh:

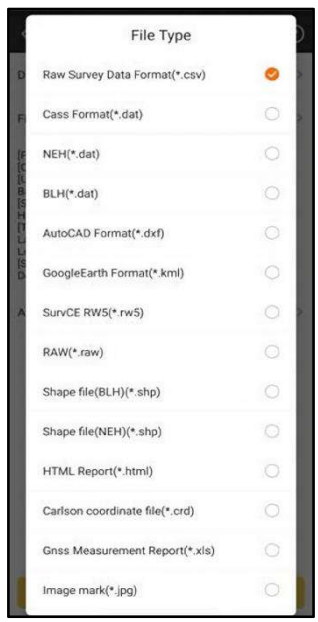
Click Refresh , we can apply the new Coordinate system parameters to the points in database.

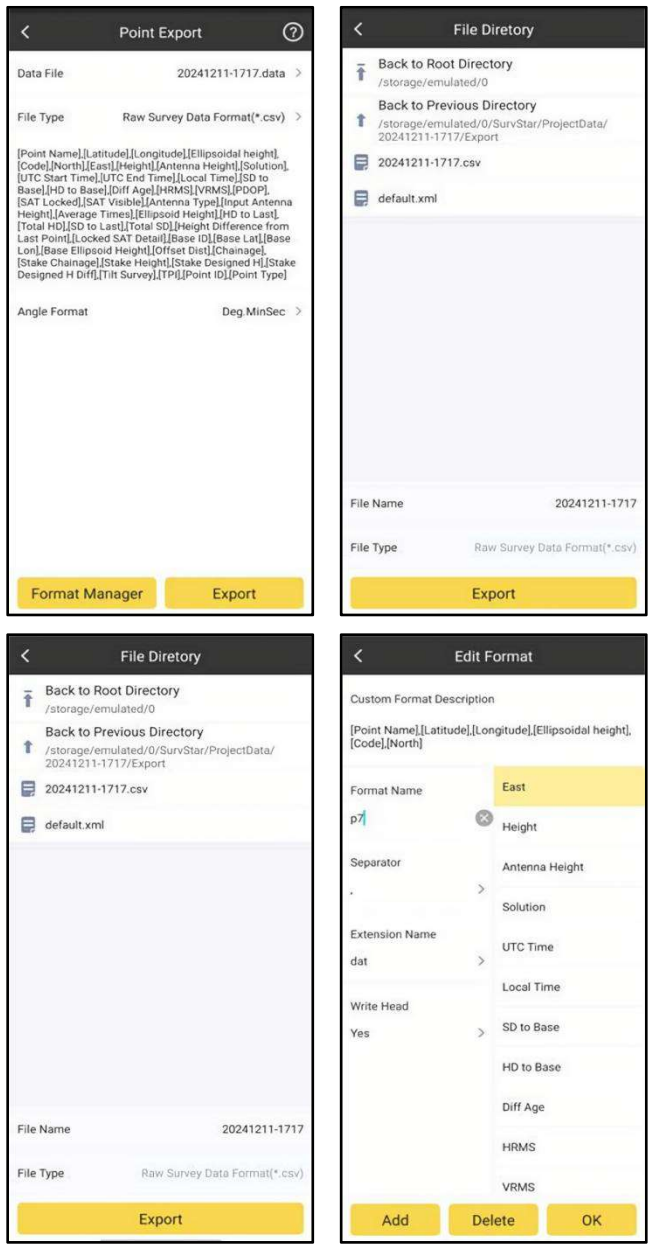


3-7 Point Export

It is the same config as Point Export in Points Database.

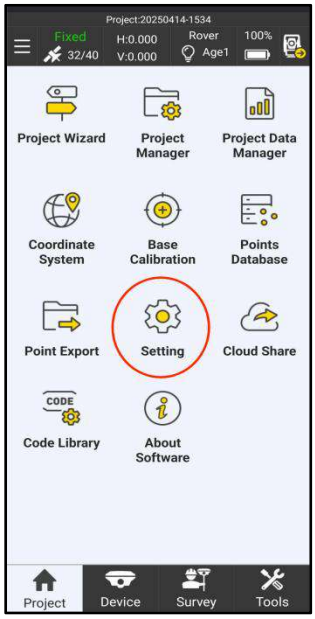


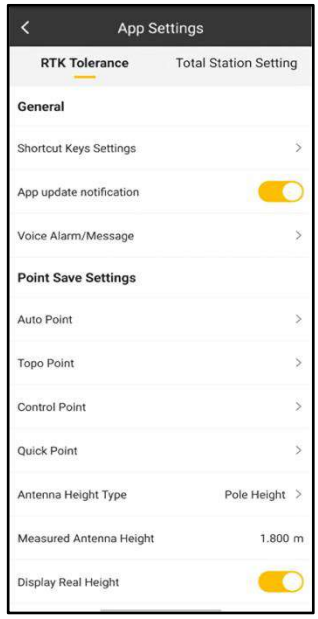




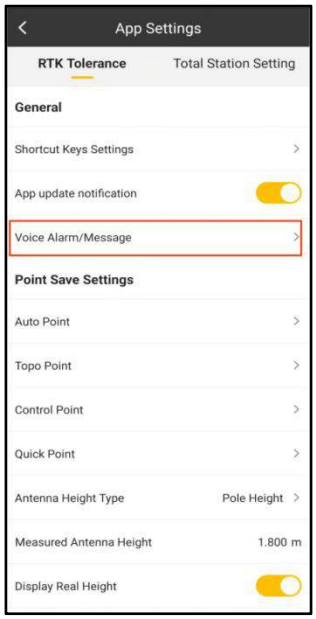
3-8 APP Settings - RTK

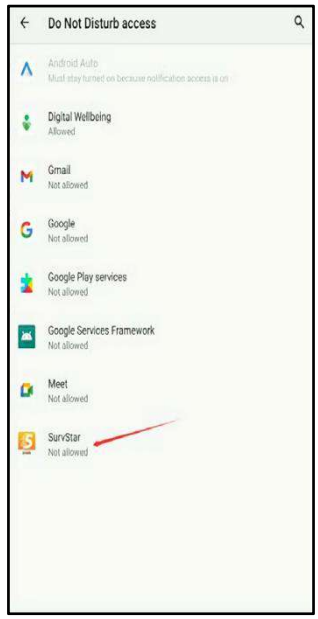
In APP Settings,we can do basic configurations (such as General config, Point Save Settings, System Settings and Display Settings) for Survstar.

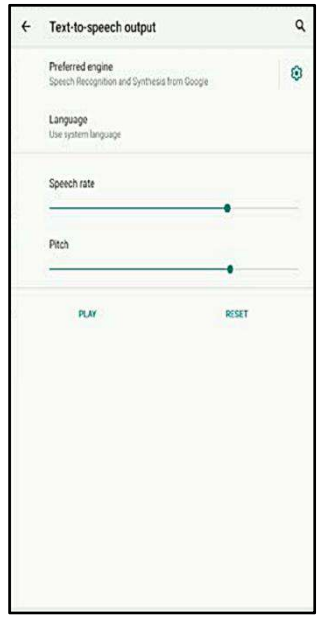




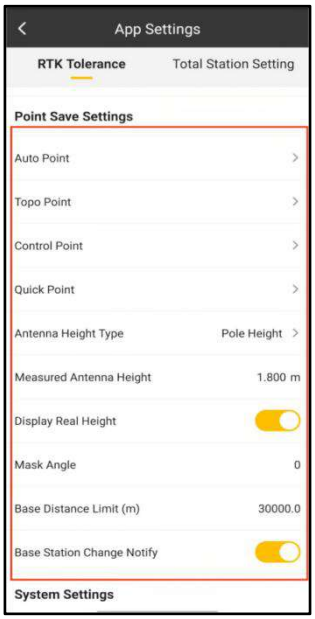
In General Config, we can set App update notification and App Voice Alarm.

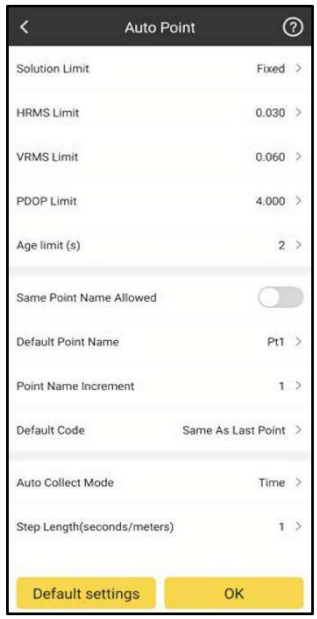


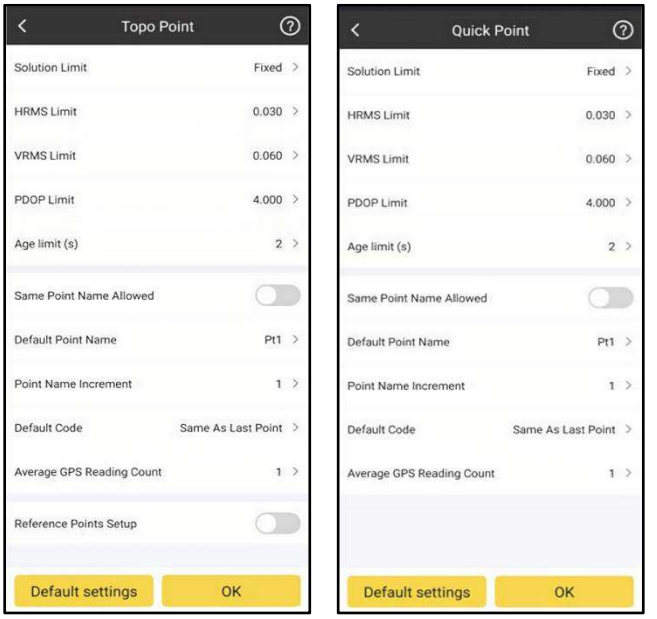




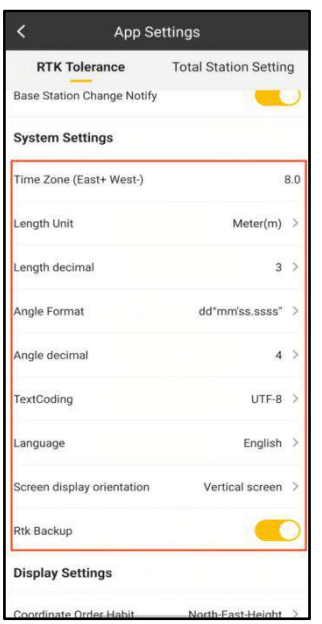
In Point Save Settings, we can set Point collection limits and parameters, Antenna Height, mask angle and so on.



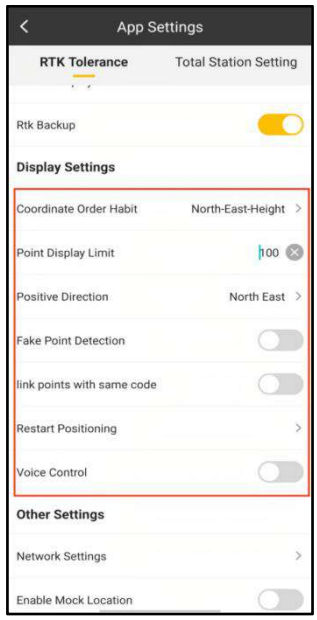




ln System Settings, we can set the Time Zone, Length Unit, Length decimal,Angle Format, Angle decimal,Textcoding, Language,Screen display orientation.And set RTK backup on/off.



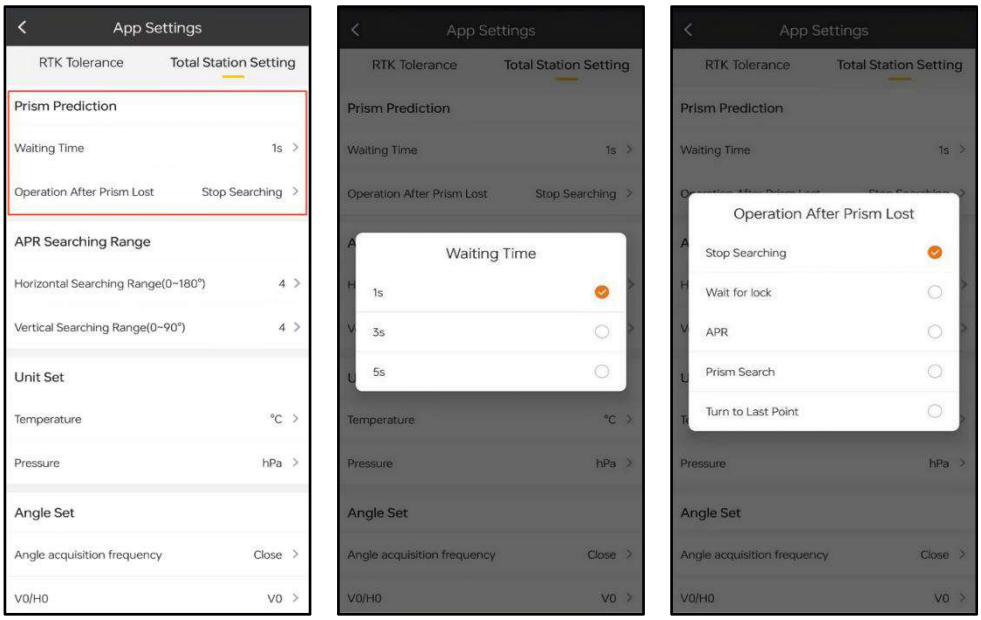
In Display Settings, we can set the Coordinate Order Habit, Point Display Limit, Positive Direction,Restart Positioning. And set Fake Point Detection , link points with same code and Voice Control on/off.



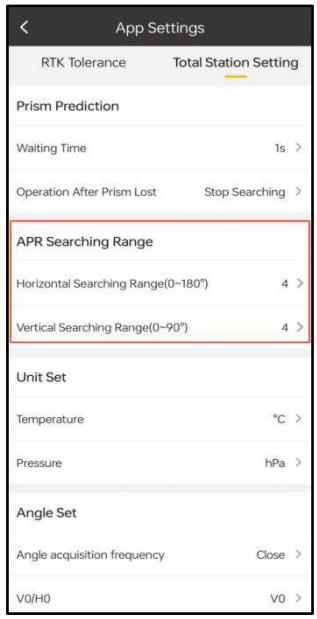
3-9 APP Settings – Total Station

By clicking this, we can set the settings of Survstar. It contains RTK and Total Station Settings.

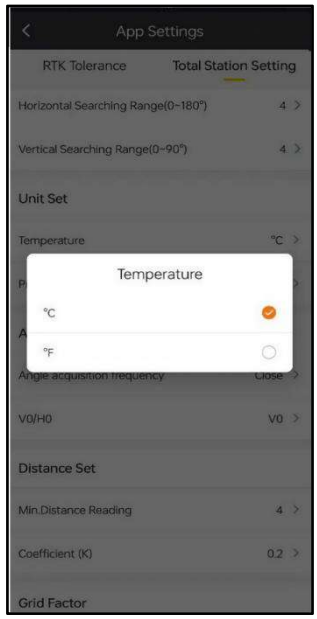
In Prism Prediction, we can set the waiting time after the prism lost and what the total station will do next.



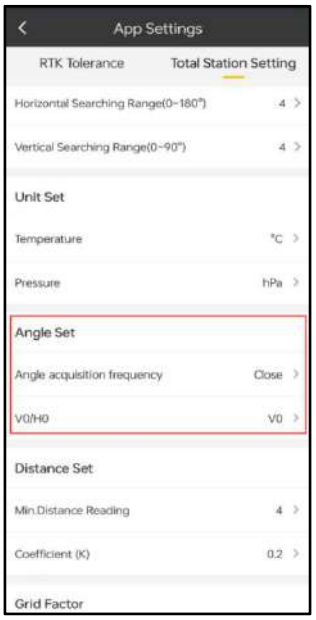
In APR Searching Range, we can set the horizontal and vertical search range.

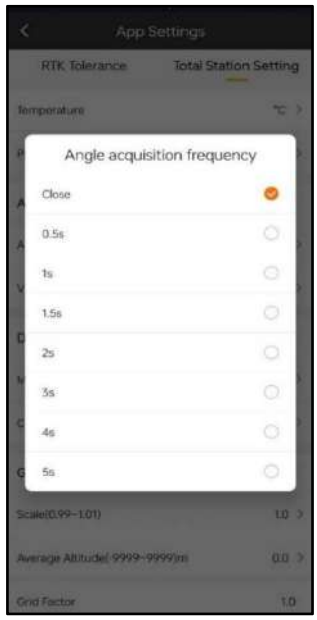


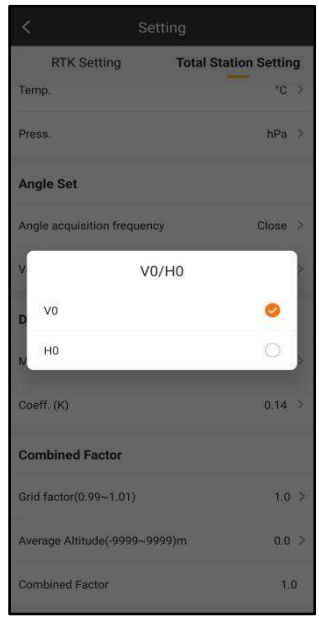
In Unit Set, we can set the units of temperature and pressure.



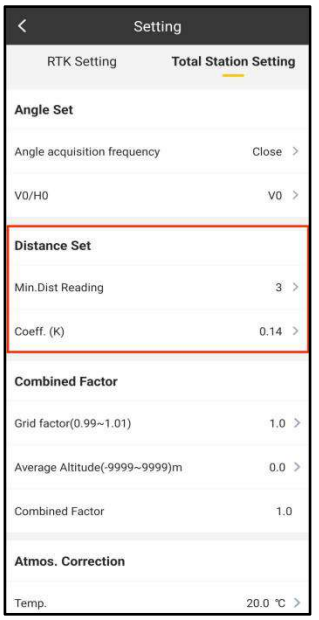
In Angle Set, we can set angle acquisition frequency and V0/H0.

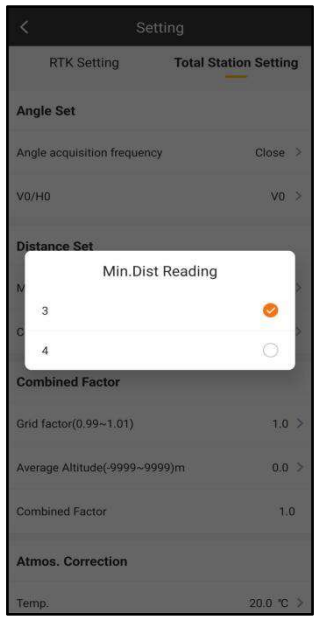




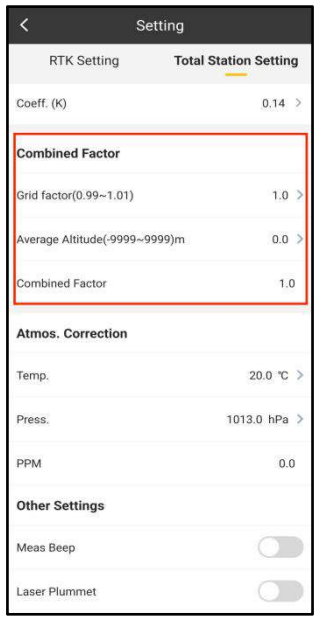


In Distance Set, we can set min. distance reading and coefficient.





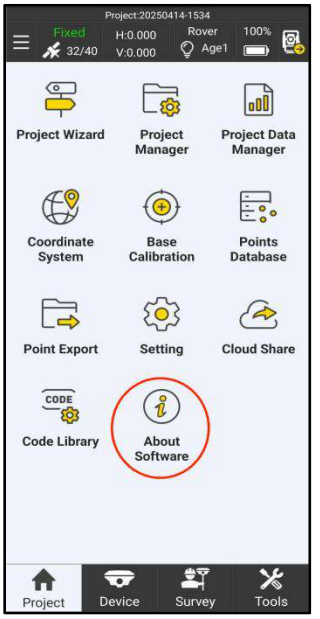
In Grid Factor, we can set scale and average altitude.

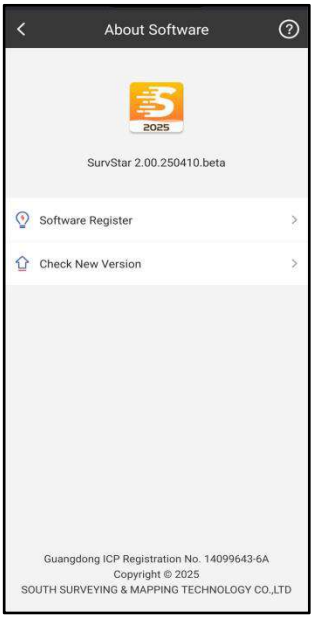


In Atmosohric Correction, we can set the correction of temperature and pressure.

3-10 About Software

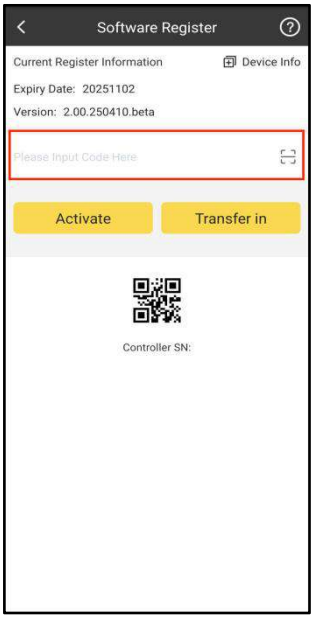
By clicking this, we can check the version of Survstar, register the Survstar and check new version manually.



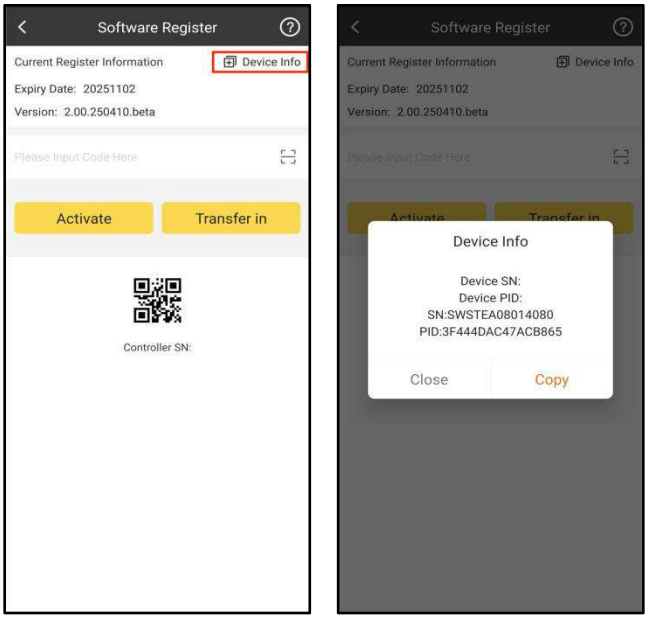


Software Register:

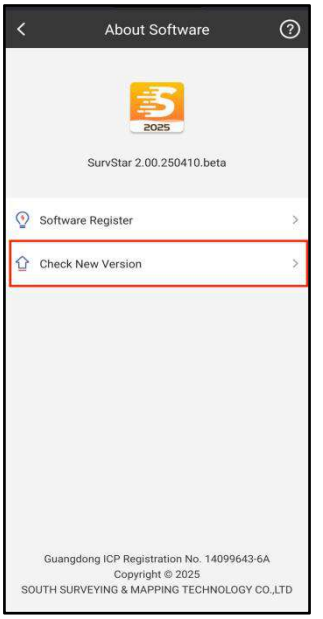
When we get the register code, we can click Soft Register , input the code in the bar,and click activate.



We can also check the information about the Register ID, Controller SN a, Expiry Date and PID.



We can click Check New Version to see if there is update or not.

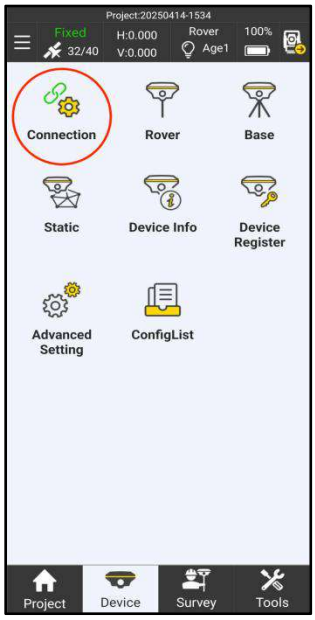


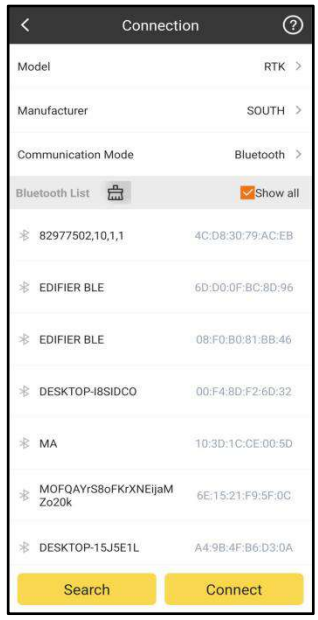
Chapter 4 Device - RTK

4-1 Communication

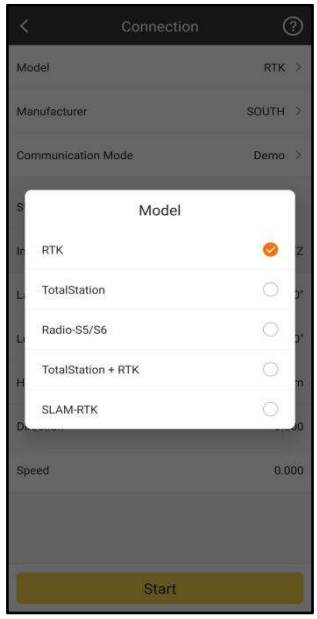
It is used to connect and communicate with receiver.

Click Device ->Connection or tap the  icon in the top to enter this interface.

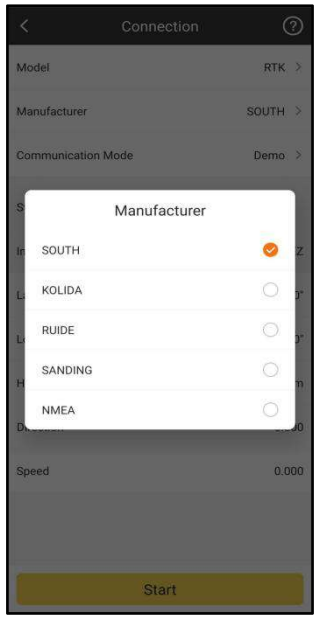




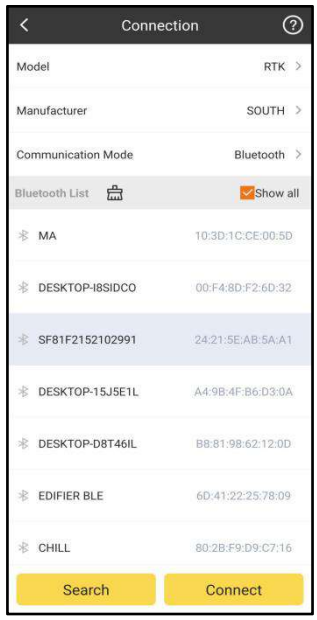
Select Model



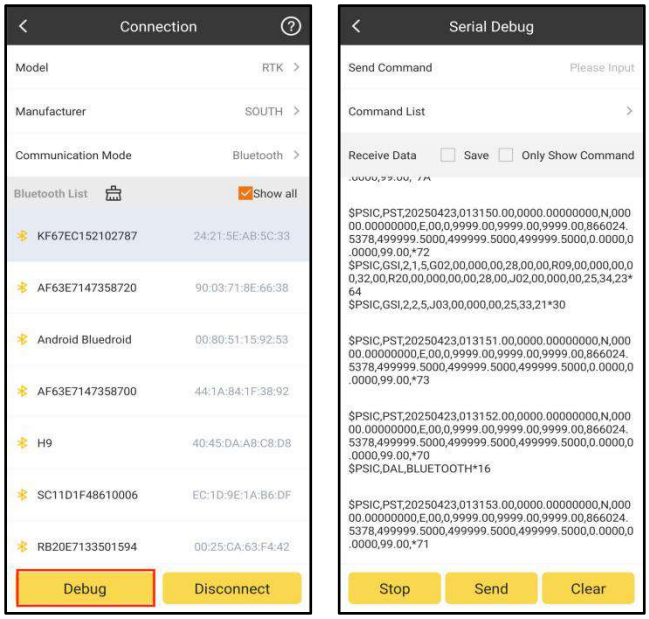
Set the correct Manufacturer.



2. Select the receiver's serial number, and click Connect to connect receiver The chosen device will highlight with yellow.

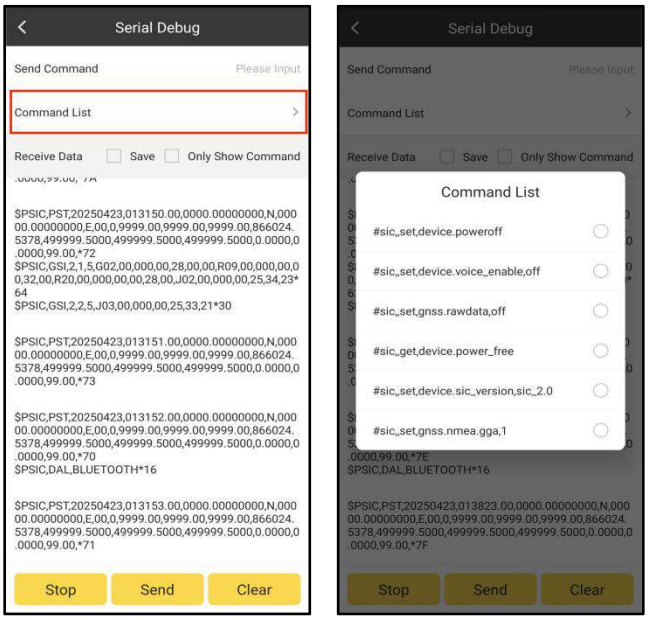


3. In Debug, we can monitor the data stream from the connected receiver.

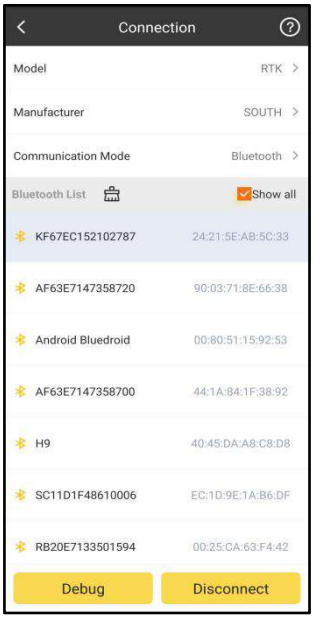


Start\Stop: Start\Stop data stream from the receiver; Send: send commands to communicate with receiver; Clear: Clear contents of the page;

Below are some commonly used commands' list.

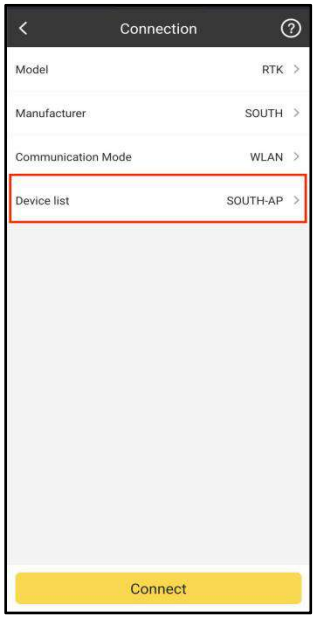


4. If we want to break communication with receiver, we can click Disconnect.



WLAN: Connect receiver by WIFI (It only supports the receiver with WIFI and WEB UI; and while connecting the receiver by WIFI, the android controller won't have access to the internet.)

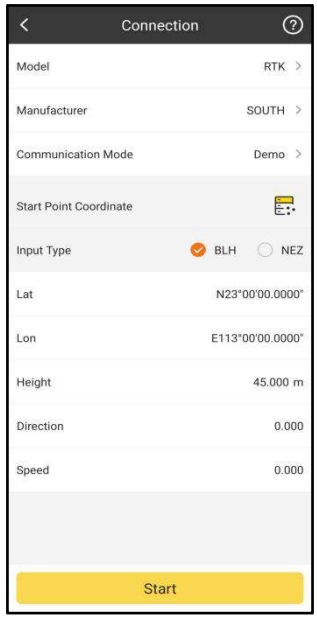
1. Click the Device list bar to enter this page, choose Wi-Fi point name you want to connect.



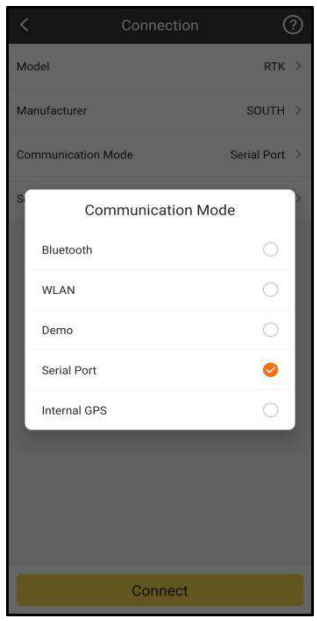
wipe down the screen then click the BACK icon to connect the WLAN of the receiver.

Demo: It is a mode used monitoring position to use Survstar (usually for tuition and test

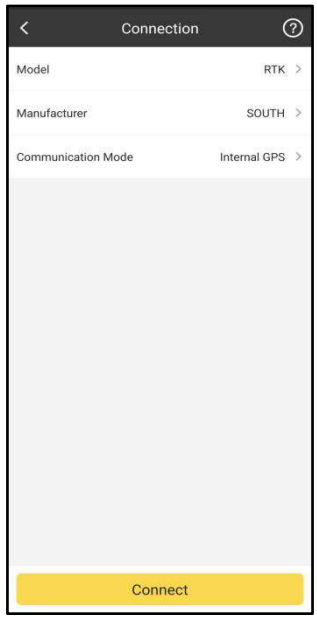
purpose) without connecting real receiver. In this mode, we can define the starting point's coordinates, receiver moving direction and speed.



Serial port: Connect the receiver by cable (Not used so often)



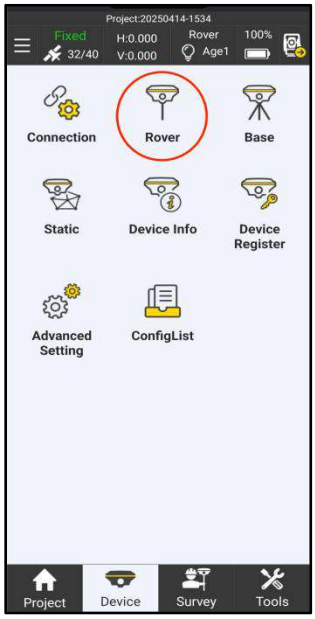
Internal GPS: Suitable for device with satellites antenna port, like N80T

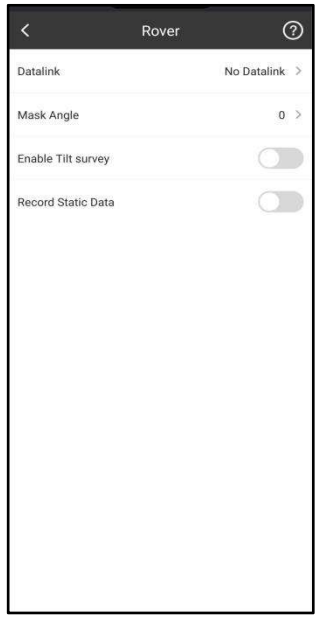


4-2 Rover Mode

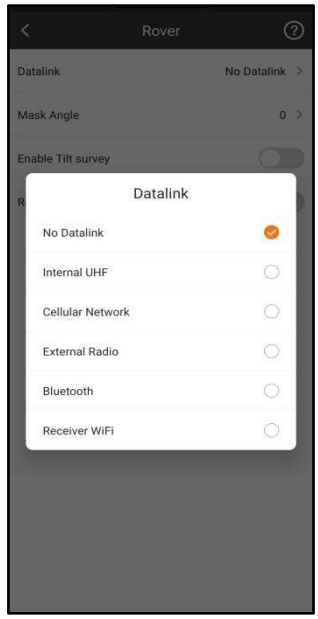
In Rover Mode, we can set receiver to rover mode and do some configurations

Click Device-> Rover to enter the interface of Rover Mode.

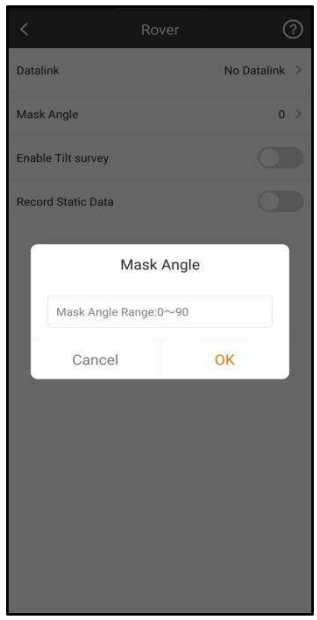




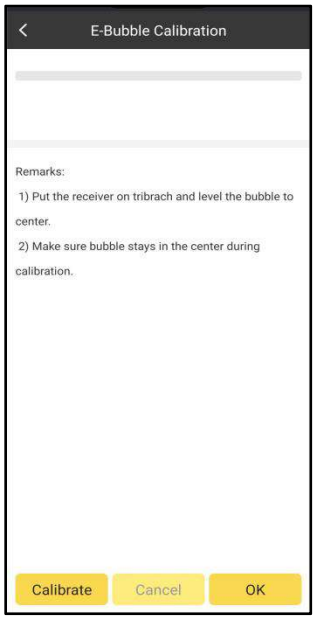
Datalink Mode: set datalink for rover.

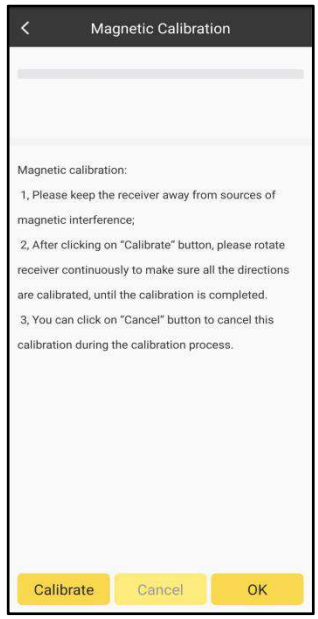


Mask Angle: to setting receiver mask angle, generally, the angle is higher, receive few number satellites, but quality is better. Default is 10.

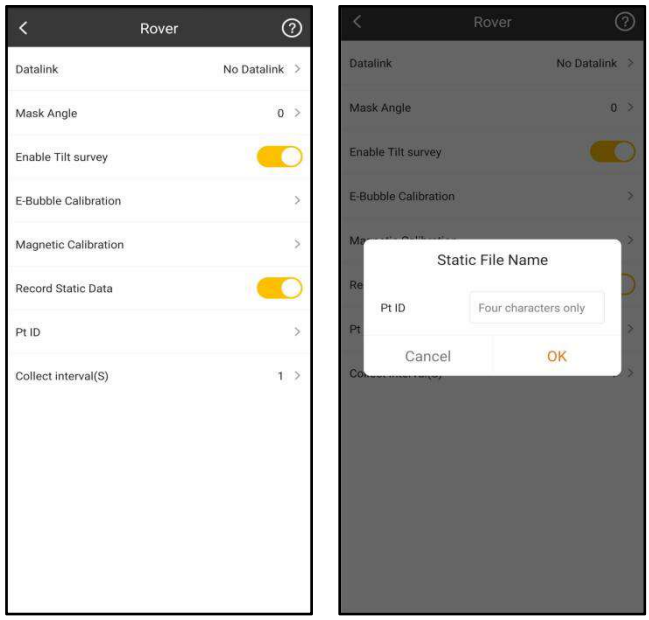


Enable Tilt Survey: by enabling it, we can doE-Bubble Calibration and Magnetic Calibration for IMU sensor.

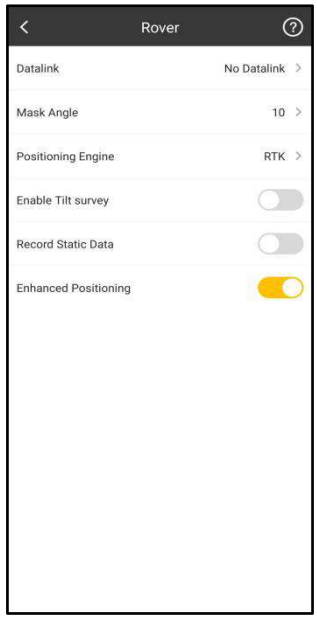




Record Static Data: Enable receiver to record raw data automatically (usually used in PPK mode).

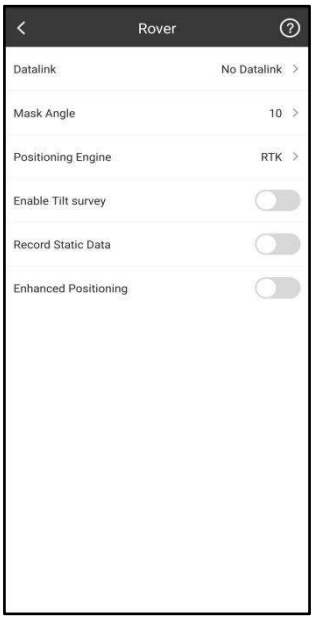


Enhanced Positioning: Improve RTK performance when affected by the ionosphere.



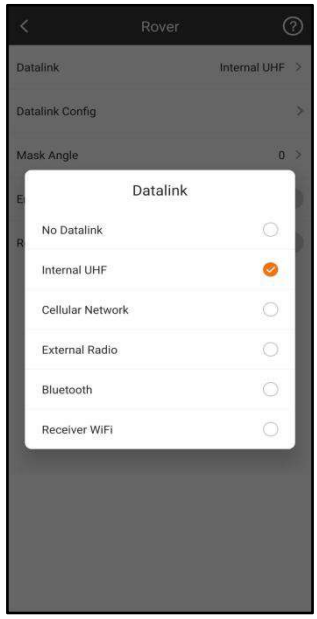
4-2-1 Rover-No Datalink

In No Datalink mode, rover's data link is empty, and cannot receive corrections from base.

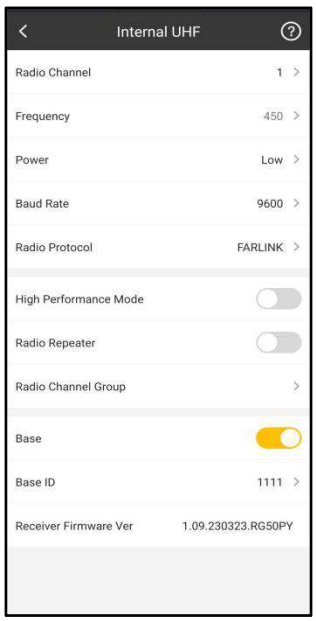


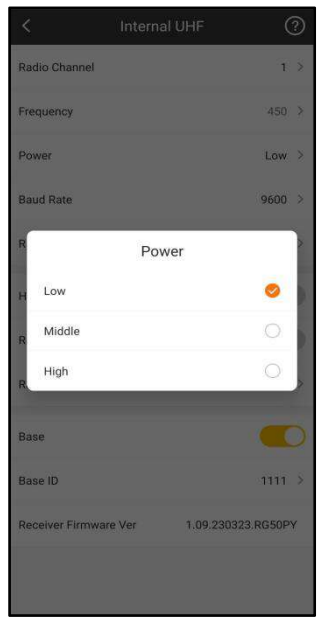
4-2-2 Rover-Internal UHF

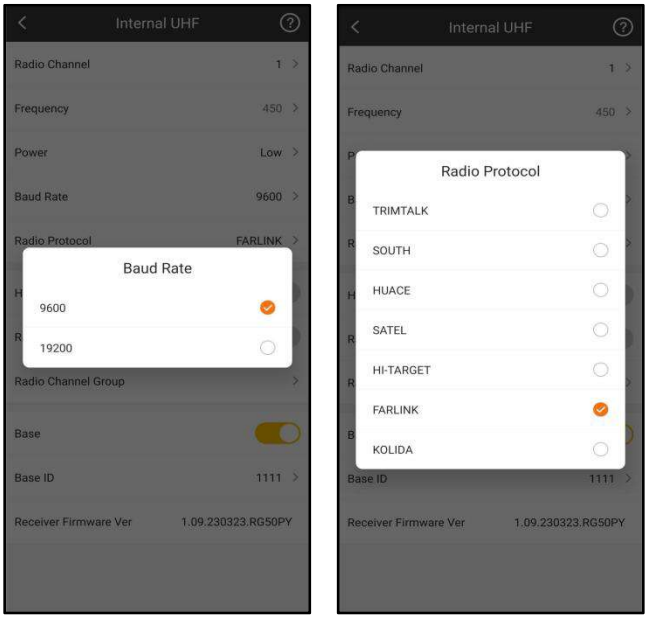
In UHF mode, rover is able to receive corrections from base by internal radio.



In UHF data link, we can set Channel, Frequency, Power, Baud Rate and Radio Protocol for rover, and you can turn on Radio Repeater if necessary, you can change frequency in Radio channel group. Here will showing base ID when you connect to base, and you can check receiver firmware version in here.





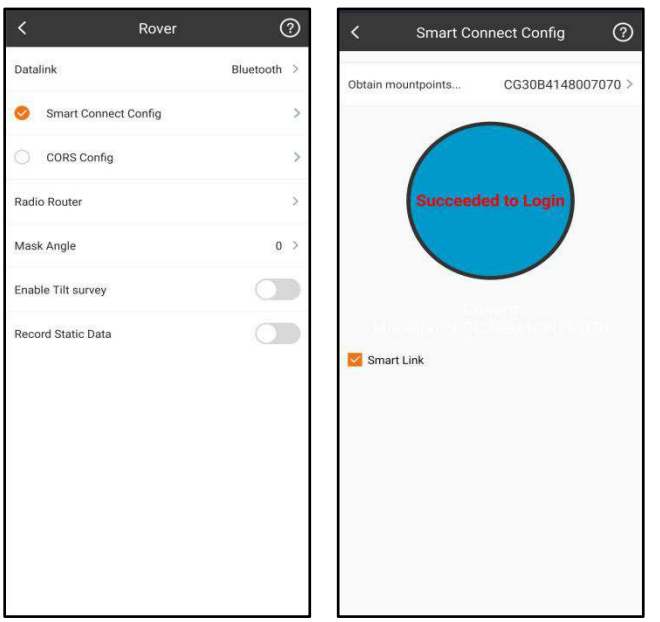


After those parameters above are set the same as base, rover can receive corrections from base and get base information.

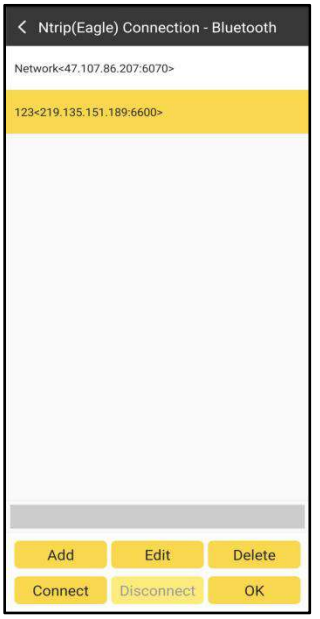
4-2-3 Rover-Cellular Network

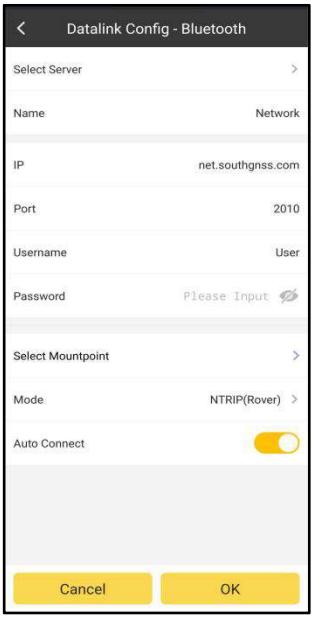
Input SIM card in receiver first, via SIM card to connect network, then choose Ntrip Connection account to log server and get fixed solution.

1.Choose Smart Connect Config and select mountpoint to one button connect network, then you will get fixed one click.

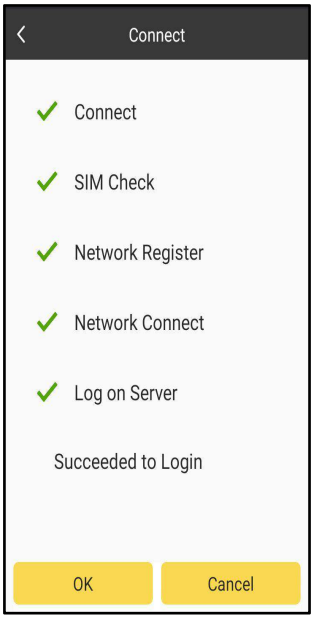


2.Choose CORS config to connect network, add one CORS account, enter IP Port Username and password, then select mountpoint and Mode.





3.Click OK then receiver will be auto log on server.

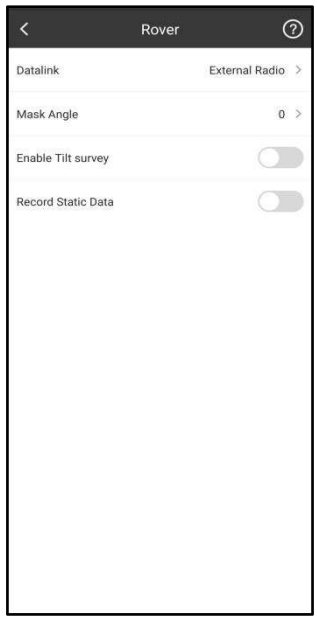


4-2-4 External Radio

In External Radio datalink, Rover can use external radio to receive radio signal from base.

1. Connect the receiver to external radio.

2. Click the Datalink mode bar, set the receiver to Rover- External mode.



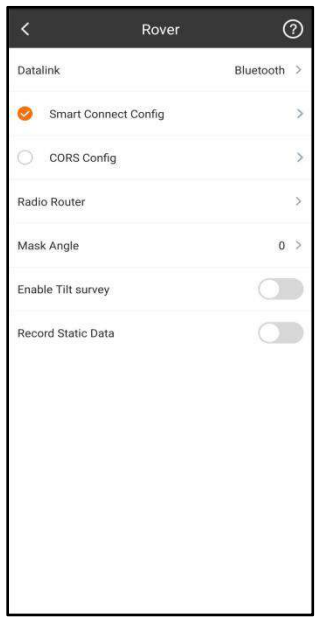
3. Config the external radio the same as base UHF.

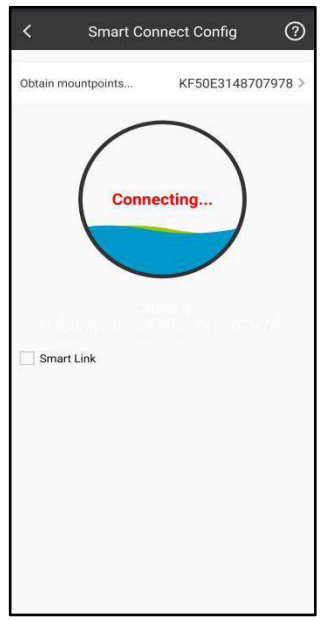
note: Configurations on external radio must be done on external radio itself.

4-2-5 Rover-Bluetooth Data Link

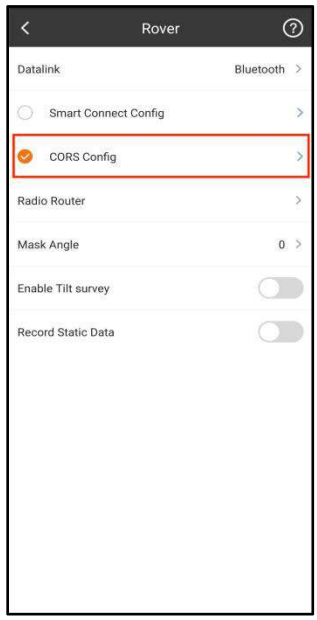
In Bluetooth datalink, we can use controller's internet to access CORS server and download corrections. (Note: the controller must have access to the internet).

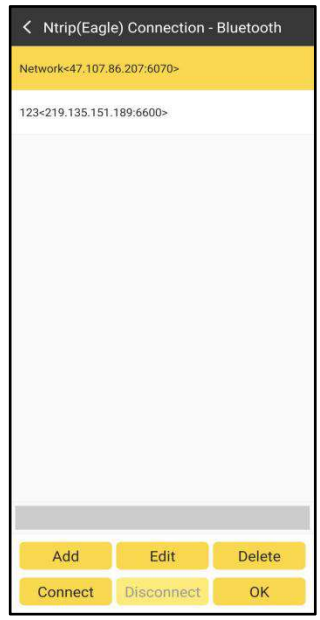
1. Click the Datalink mode bar, set the receiver to Bluetooth mode





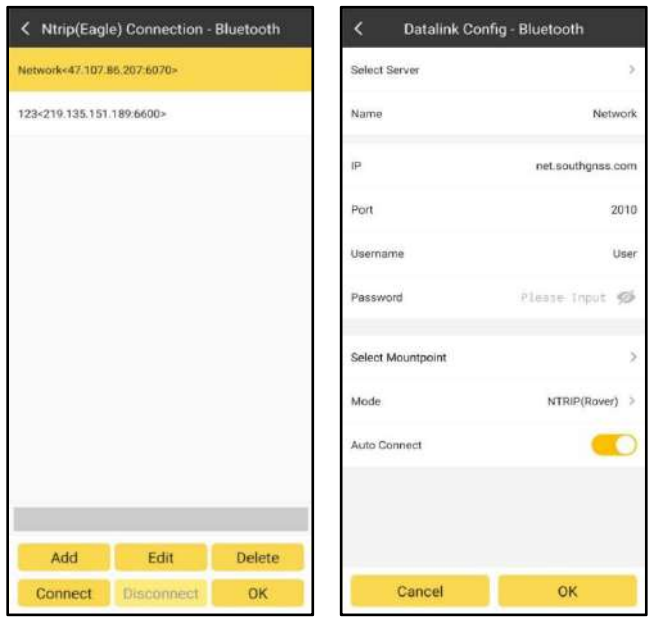
2. Click the Datalink Config bar to enter the Ntrip(Eagle) Connection-Bluetooth page.\





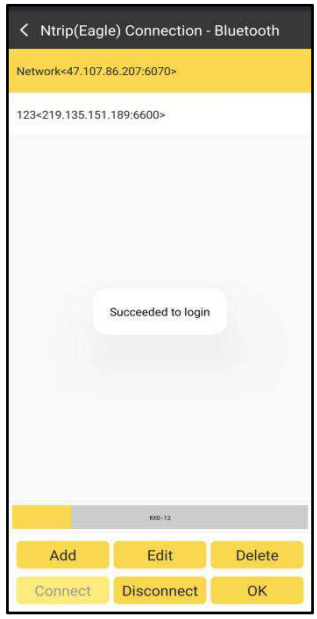
3.Click Add In this interface, we can define a network config by inputting IP, Port,

Username and mountpoint.



4. In Select Mountpoint, by Refreshing Mountpoints, we can get all the mountpointsavailable, select the one needed to finish Network config.

5. Click Connect, and differential corrections from base will be downloaded from the server.

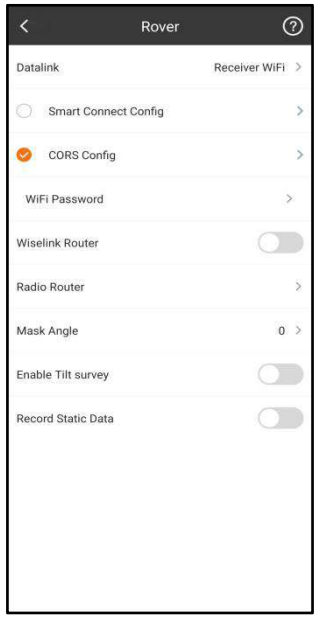


4-2-6 Rover-Receiver Network

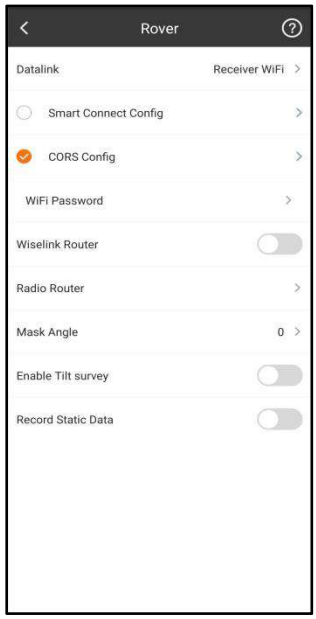
In Receiver Network mode, we must ensure receiver itselfhas access to the internet, usually there are 2 ways: by receiver's WIFI or by receiver's network module.

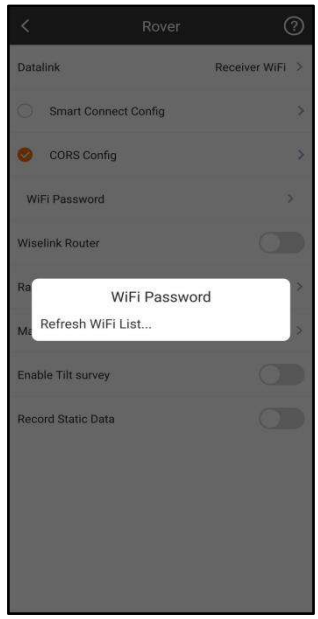
By WIFI:

1.Click the Datalink mode bar, set the receiver to the Receiver WIFI mode.

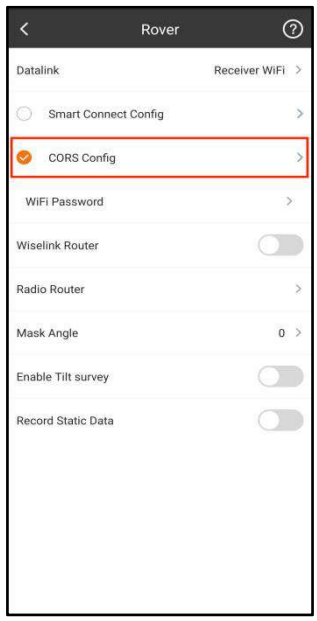


2. Receiver must be able to switch to WIFI client mode and connect to a WIFI hot spot. Click WIFI Pssword bar,and Click Refersh WIFI List to search for WIFI nearby.Then Click WIFI Pssword bar again to connect WIFI network.





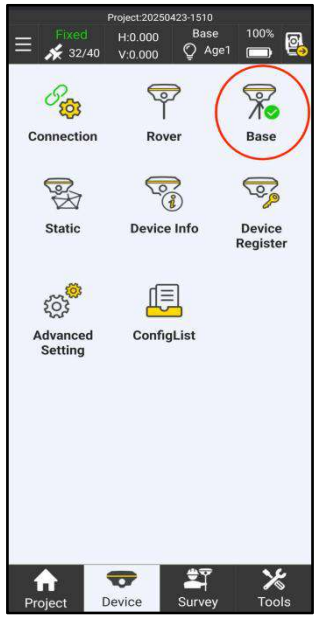
3.Click the CORS Config bar to enter the Ntrip(Eagle) Connection-Receiver WIFI page.



4.. Build Network Config and connect (Operation is the same as we do when config Rover Bluetooth data link).

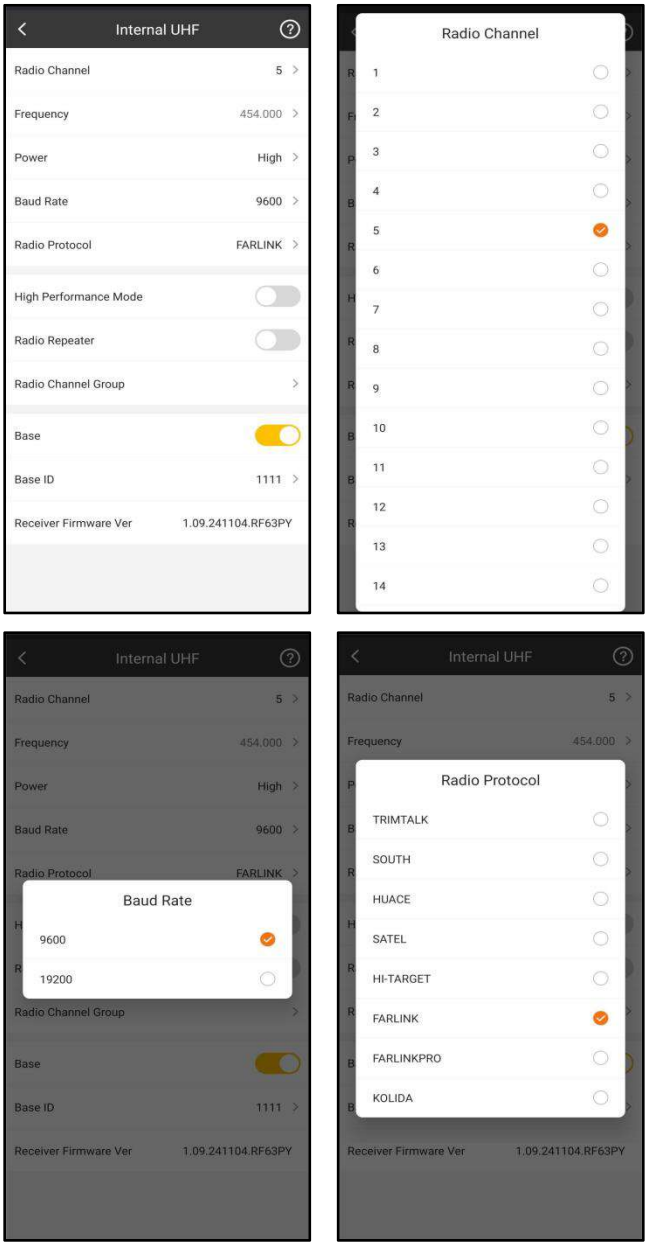
4-3 Base Mode

Base Mode is used to start base and transmit differential corrections in UHF, Network, and External Radio.



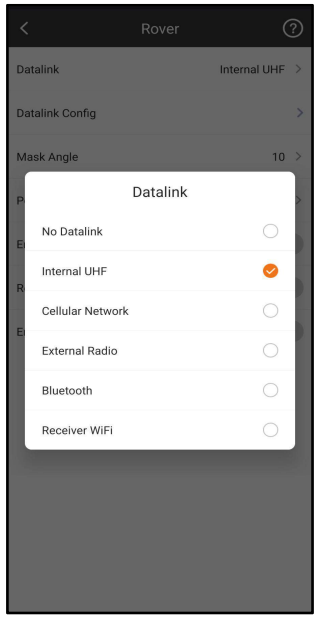
In Base Parameter config, we can set Base Correction Format, Transmit Interval, different Base Start Mode, Antenna Type and Height, Mask Angle, PDOP limit and transmit Data Link.

In UHF data link, we can set Channel, Frequency, Power, Baud Rate and Radio Protocol for base.

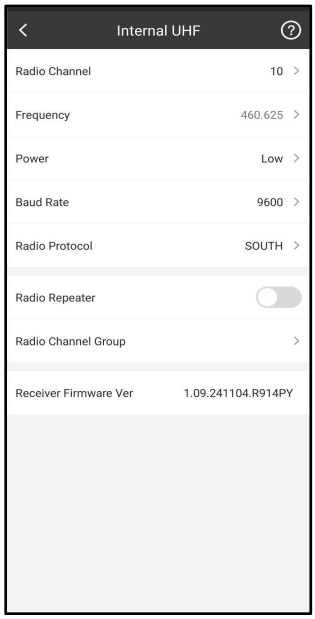


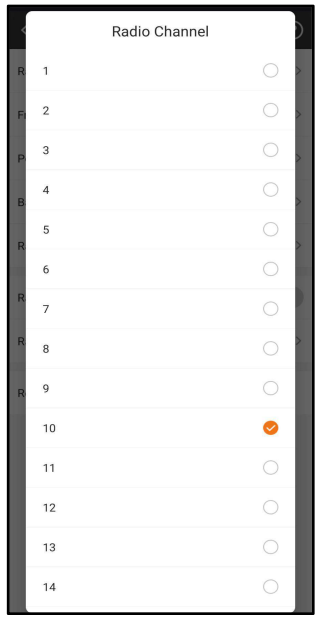
4-3-1 Base-Internal UHF

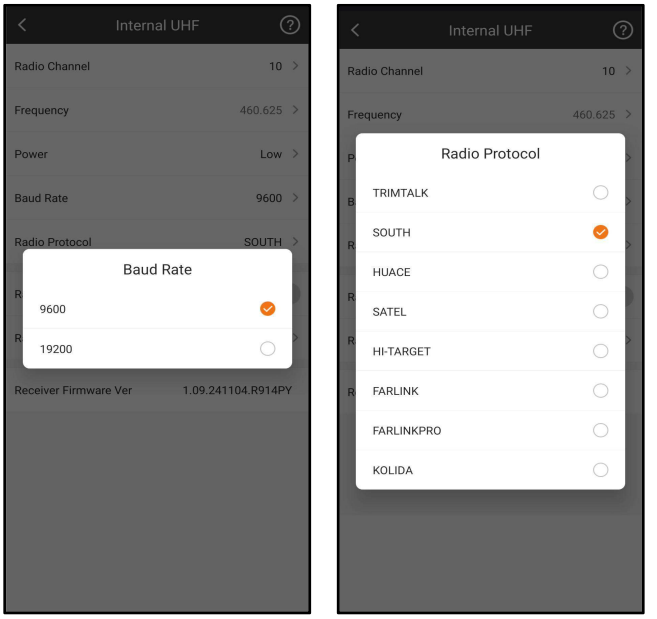
In this mode, Base is using its Internal UHF module to transmit differential corrections.



In UHF data link, we can set Channel, Frequency, Power, Baud Rate and Radio Protocol for base.

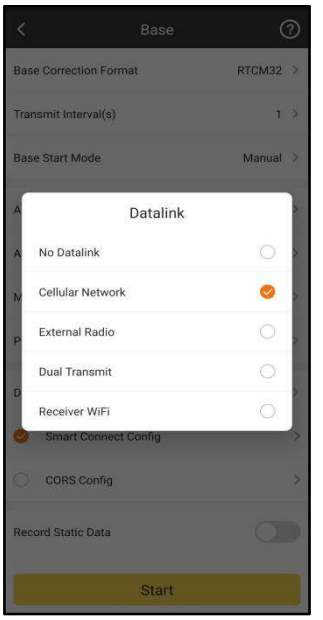




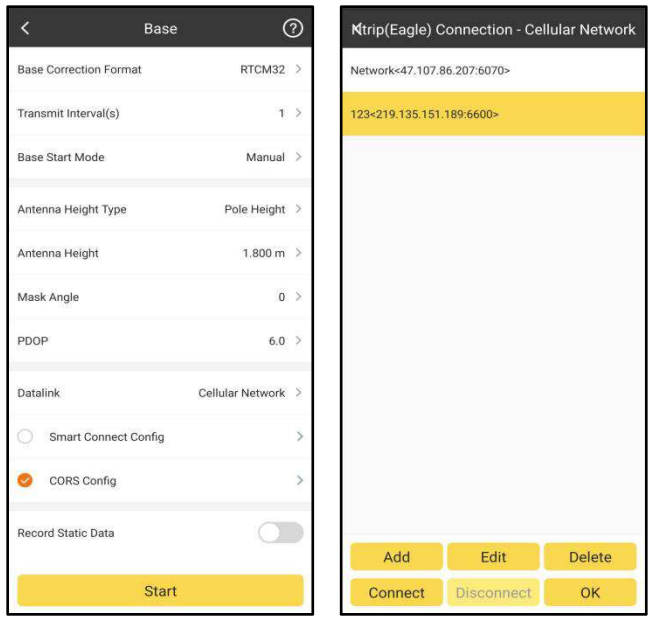


4-3-2 Base-Cellular Network

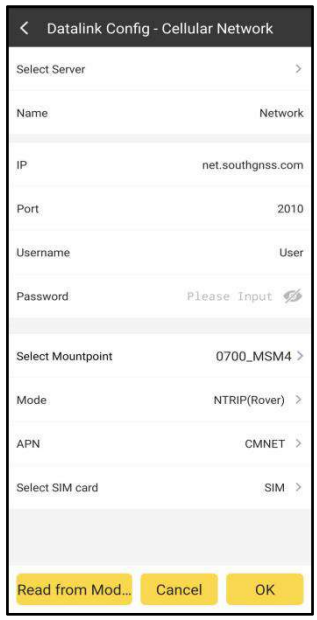
1.In this mode, Base is uploading its differential corrections to CORS server by Network. Then rover can download the corrections and get fixed solution.



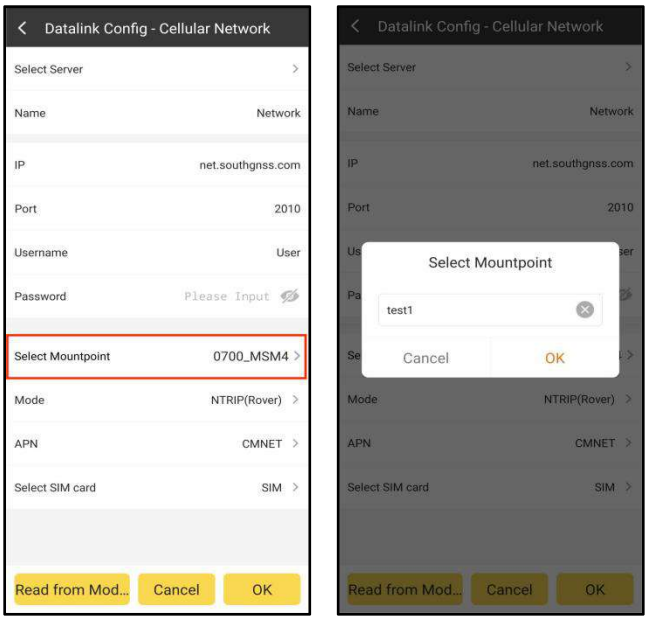
2.Click the Datalink Config bar to enter theNtrip(Eagle) Connection-Cellular Network page.



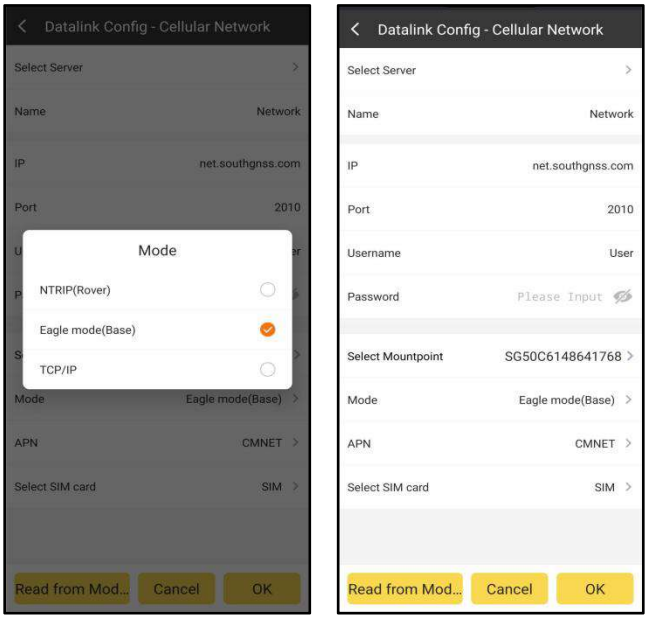
3.Click Add .In this interface, we can define a network config by inputting IP, Port, Username and Password. If set before, we can click Read from Module to get them.



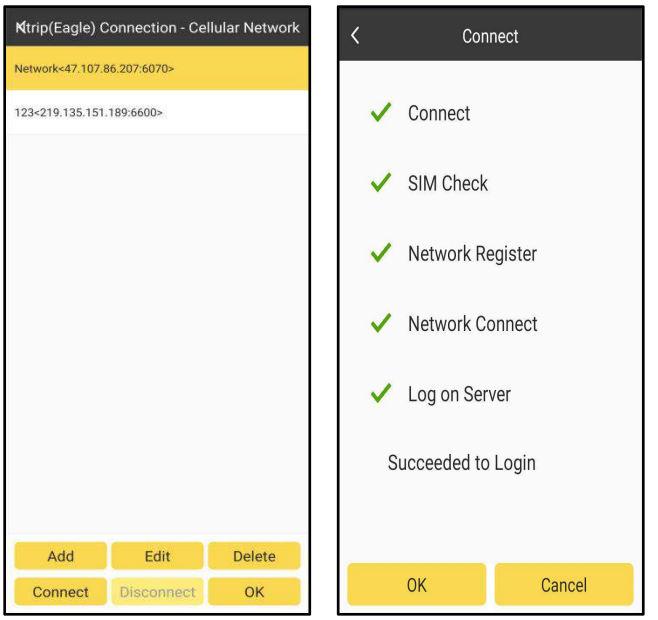
4.Click Select Mountpoint bar to set the uploading differential corrections' access points, which cannot be set already exist in CORS.



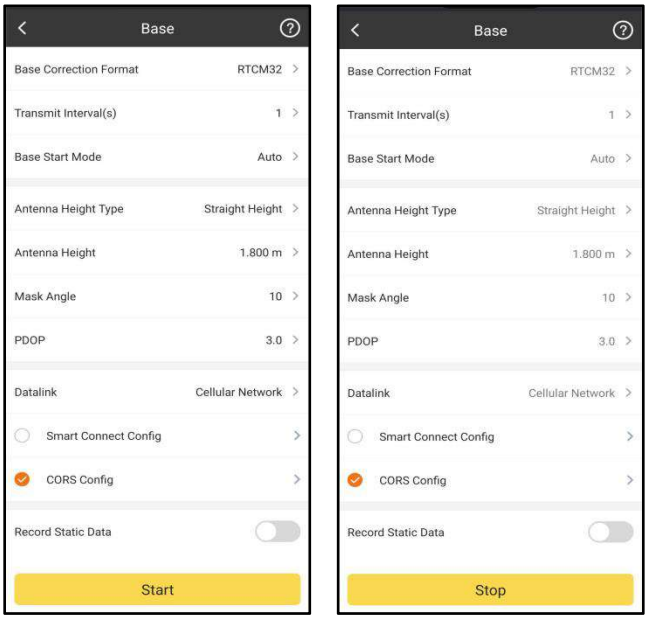
5.Set the Mode as Eagle mode (Base), and set the APN settings.



6.Click Connect bar to connect CORS server.

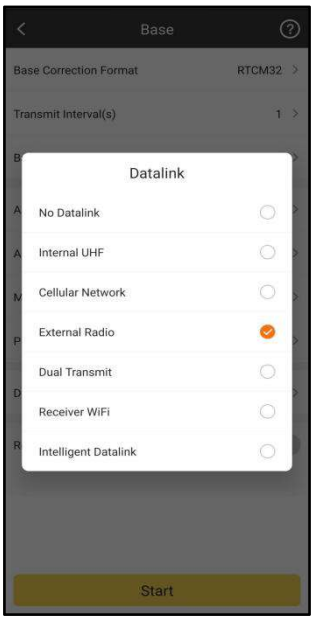


Once set, click Start to upload differential corrections.



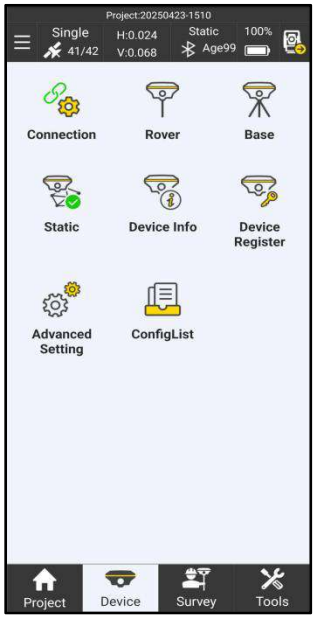
4-3-3 Base-External Radio

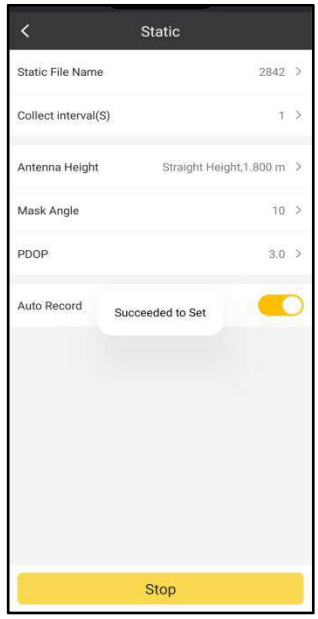
In this mode, Base is using External Radio to transmit differential corrections.



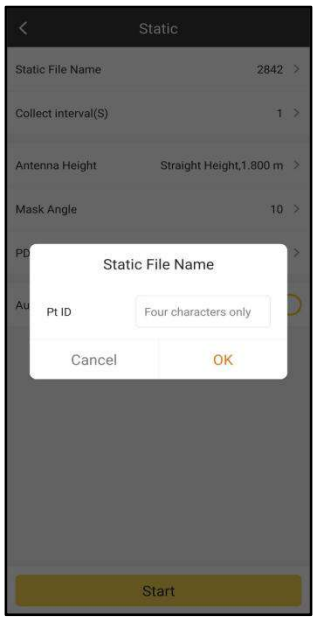
4-4 Static Mode

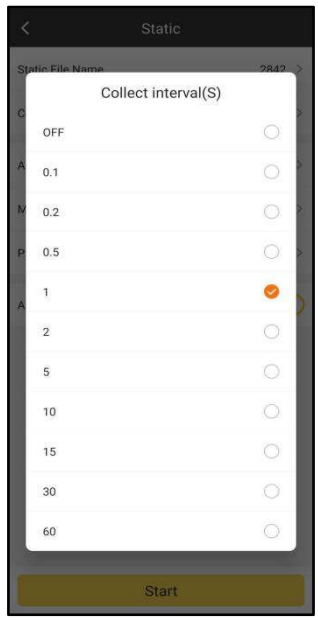
When we need to use receiver to do static work, we can go to Survstar-Device, set receiver into Static Mode.

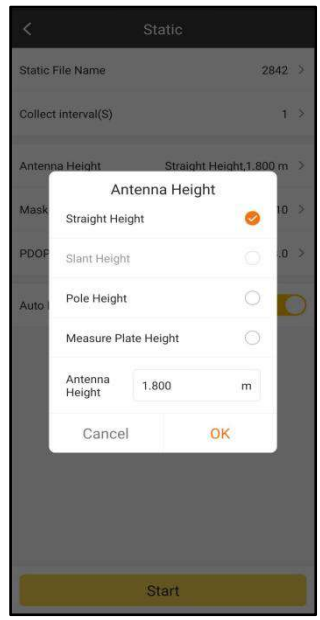


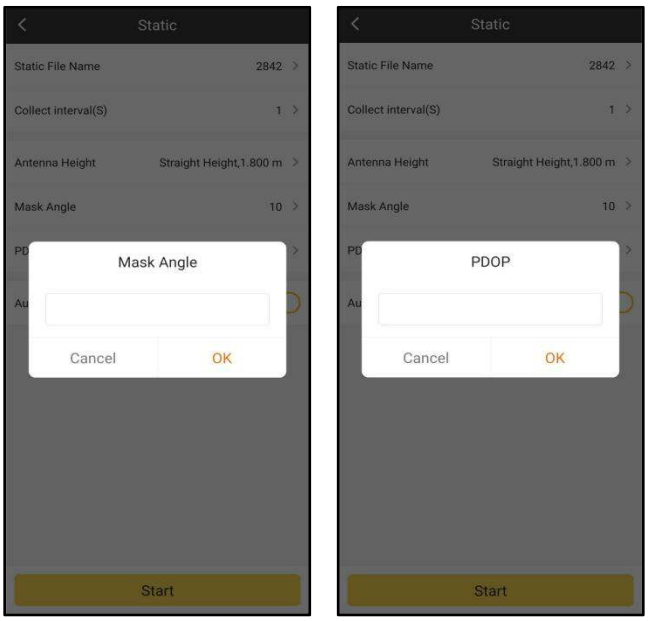


In Static Mode, we need config Static File Name, Collect Interval, Antenna Height and Type, Mask Angle, PDOP limit and Auto\Manual Record.



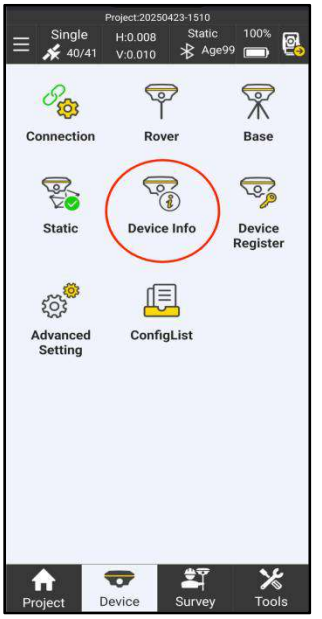


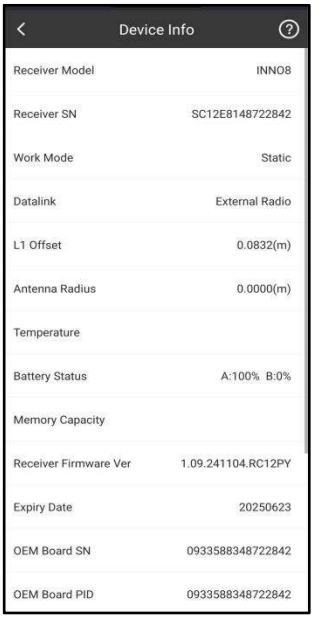




4-5 Device Info

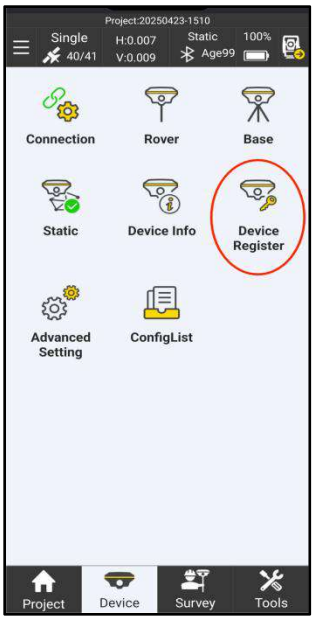
In this sector, we can check the information of the device. It includes Receiver Model, Receiver SN, Work Mode, Datalink, L1 Offset, Antenna Radius, Temperature of the device, Battery Status, Memory, Receiver Firmware Version, Expiry Data, OEM Board SN, OEM Board Firmware Version, UHF Module SN and UHF Module Firmware Version.

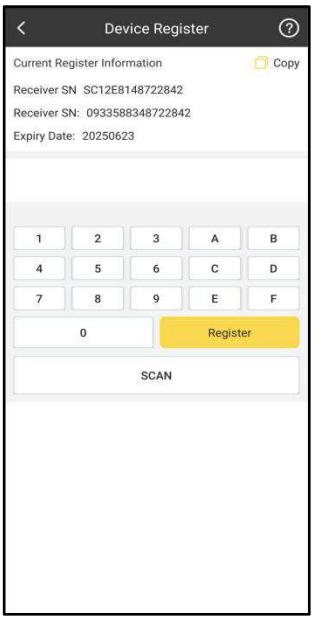




4-6 Device Register

In this page, we can check the device registration information and register device. Click Copy will copy the receiver SN. Input the registration code in the bar, and click Register, then the device will be registered. We can also Click SCAN to scan the QR code to register.

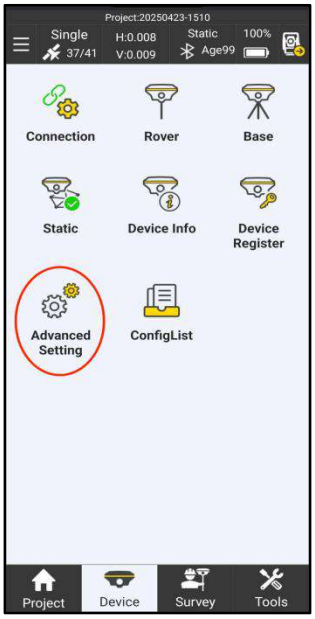


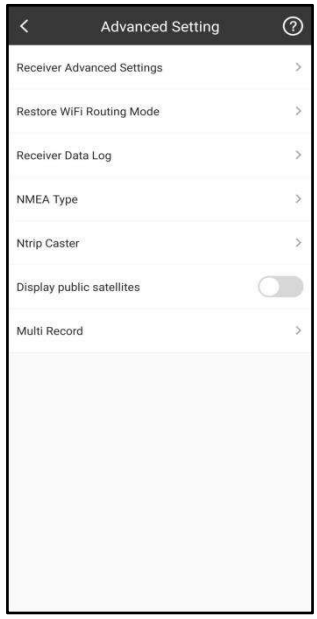


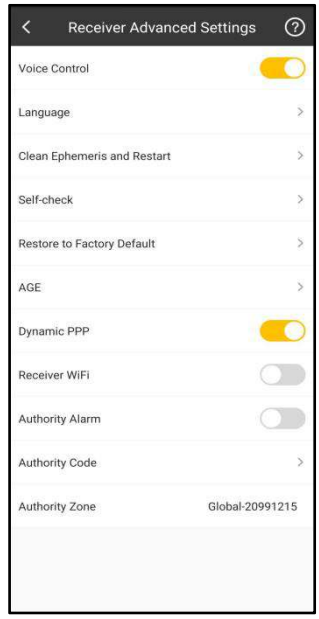
4-7 Advanced Setting

4-7-1 Receiver Advanced Setting

In this page, we can control weather track one satellite system and set the settings of the receiver. We can set the Voice of the device, Language of the device, Clean Ephemeris, Self-check, Restore to Factory Default and Dynamic PPP and so on.







4-7-2 Other Advanced Setting

Restore WiFi Routing Mode: Setting Restore WiFi Routing to reset WiFi routing.

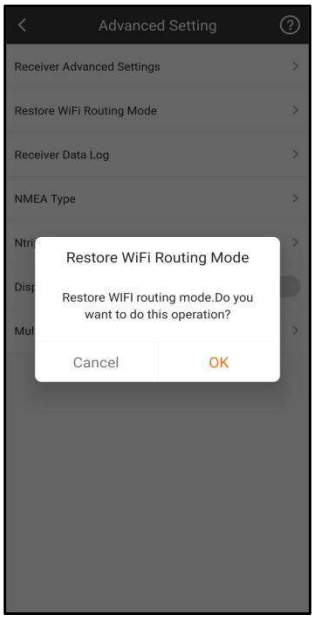
Receiver Data Log: Record receiver system data to check receiver status.

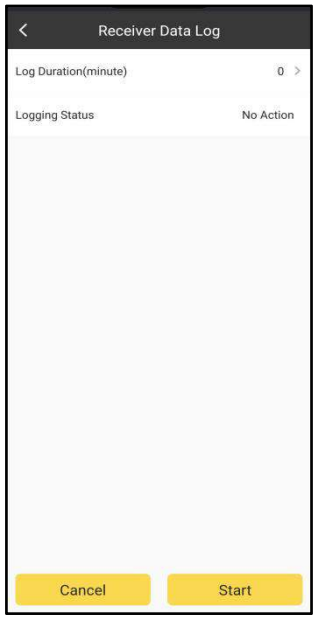
NAME Type: Choose NAME type that you want to export.

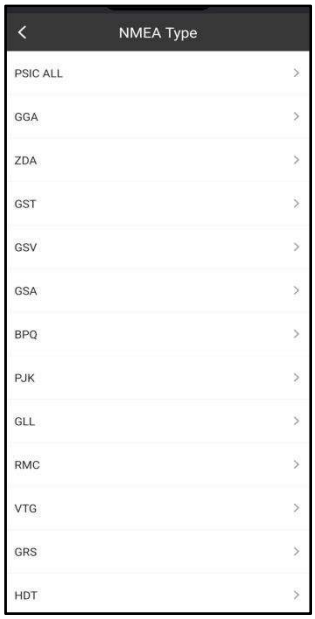
Ntrip Caster: Enter access point and port and receiver IP, and then, our receiver can acquire differential data broadcasted by another RTK base via Wi-Fi.

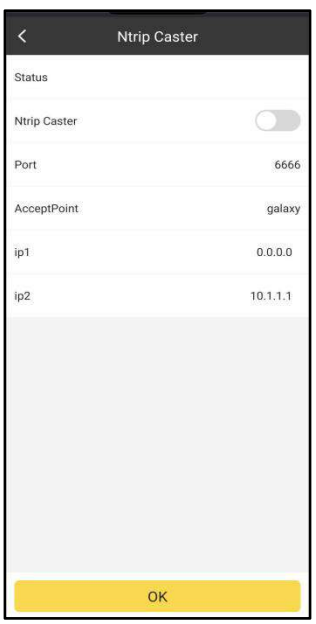
Display public satellites: Default turn off.

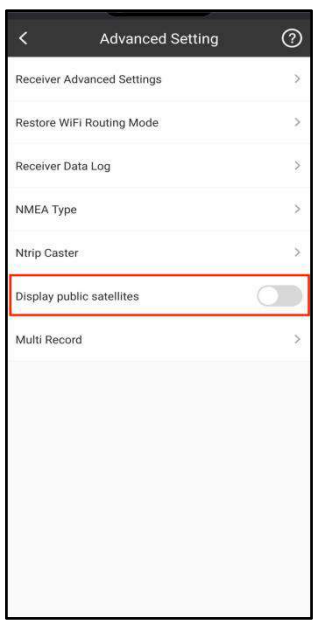
Multi Record: You can choose channel and file type to record receiver data, and then you can set collect interval and record interval.

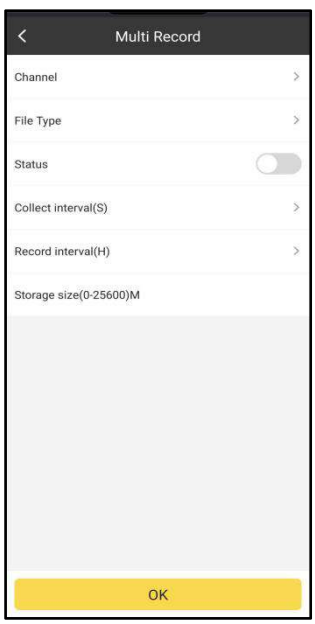

Advanced Setting
Receiver Advanced Settings
Restore WiFi Routing Mode
Receiver Data Log
NMEA Type
Restore WiFi Routing Mode
Restore WIFI routing mode.Do you want to do this operation?
Cancel
OK


Receiver Data Log
Log Duration(minute)
0
Logging Status
No Action
Cancel
Start


NMEA Type
PSIC ALL
GGA
ZDA
GST
GSV
GSA
BPQ
PJK
GLL
RMC
VTG
GRS
HDT

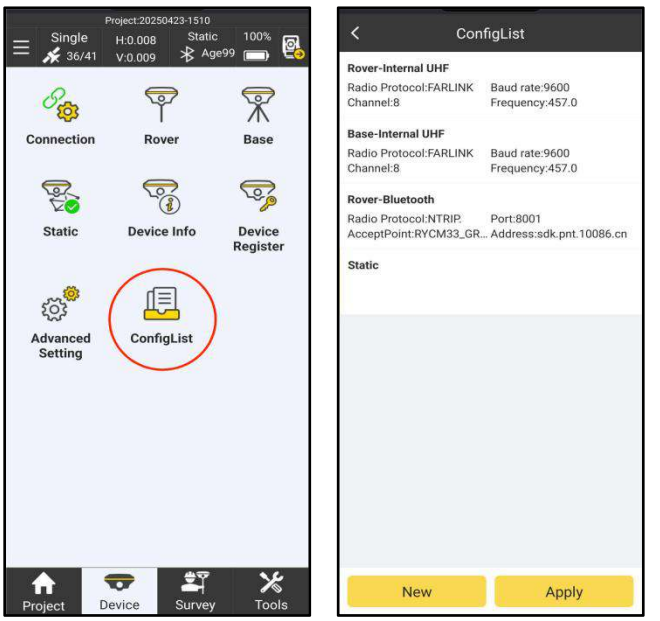

Ntrip Caster
Status
Ntrip Caster
Port
6666
AcceptPoint
galaxy
ip1
0.0.0.0
ip2
10.1.1.1
OK


Advanced Setting
Receiver Advanced Settings
Restore WiFi Routing Mode
Receiver Data Log
NMEA Type
Ntrip Caster
Display public satellites
Multi Record


Multi Record
Channel
File Type
Status
Collect interval(S)
Record interval(H)
Storage size(0-25600)M
OK

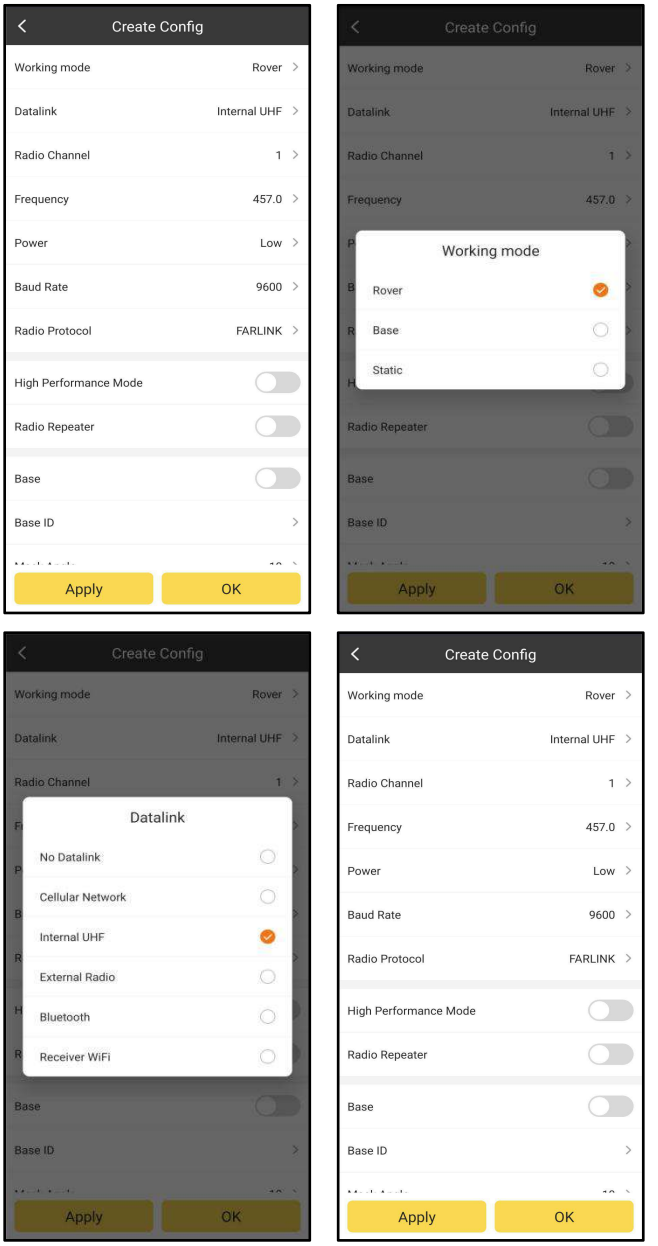
4-8 ConfigList

You can one-click setup datalink for in rover or base mode.

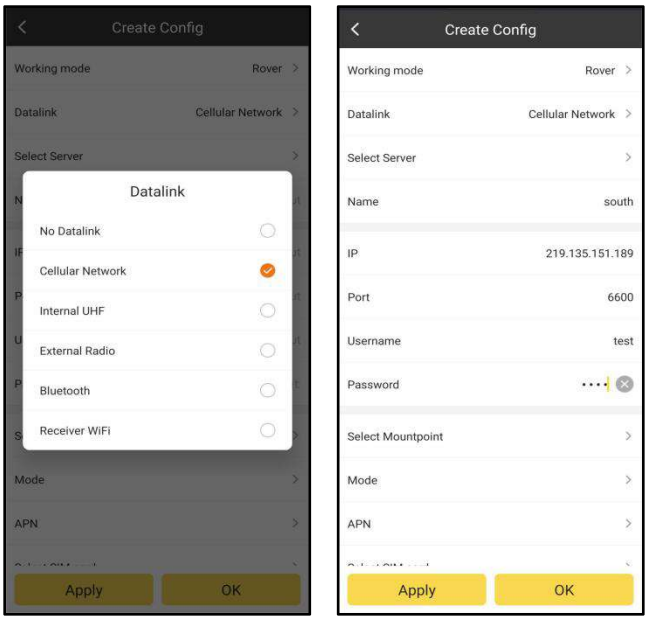


Click new button to add a configlist, you can set working mode and different settings in different datalink mode.

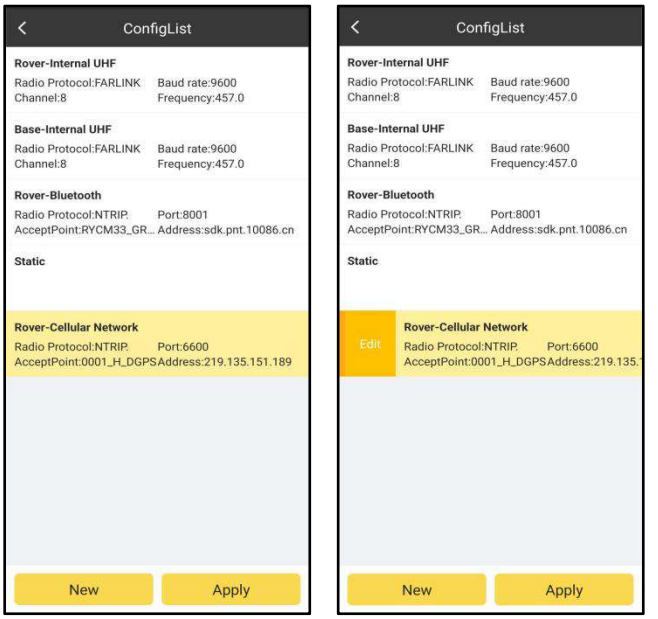
Such as rover mode and Internal UHF datalink.



Base Cellular Network mode



Click OK when you successful create Config, then click Apply, you can great use this ConfigList to use your receivers. Swipe right you can delete or eidit this Config.



Chapter 5 Device – Total Station

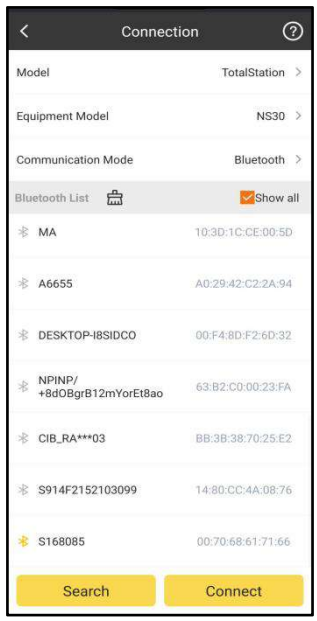
5-1 Connection

If you need to connect a robotic total station to a device such as a handbook or tablet, first open TServer on the onboard side.

Click Device ->Connection to enter this interface .

Select the model of device needed, equipment model. If you ne`ed to connect to atotal station, the software only supports Bluetooth communication mode.

Search for nearby Bluetooth devices, when a Bluetooth device with the same name as the total station serial number appears, select the device and click Connect.



Click Debug to monitor the data stream from the connected receiver.

Click stop or start to stop/start the data stream from the receiver.

Input the commands at the Send Command bar, and click the Send to the commands to the receiver.

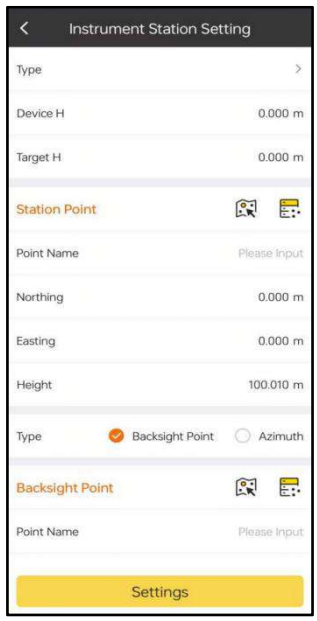
Click Clear to clear the contents of the page.

There are some useful commands in the Command List bar.

Break the blue tooth connection with the receiver by clicking Disconnect.

5-2 Instrument Station Setting

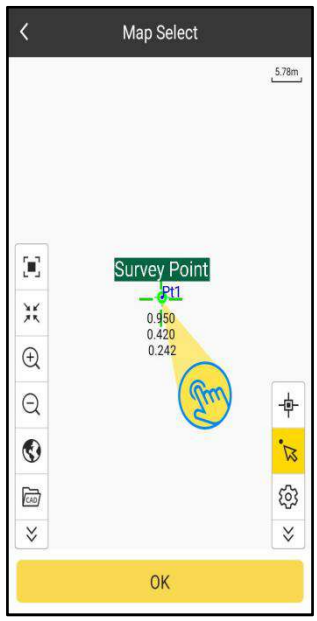
Click device->instrument station setting to enter this interface.



We can choose Known point or Resection.

Known point: First enter the instrument altitude and the target altitude. Known points can be obtained in three ways.

Map Select: Click on the icon to open the chart selection interface. If there is a measured point on the map, click the right arrow icon, long press the green arrow in the middle of the screen, drag the arrow to the position of the measured point, 'Survey Point' will appear on the map, proving that the point has been selected, click OK to complete the point selection.



:Full map

:Go to map center

:Map enlarge

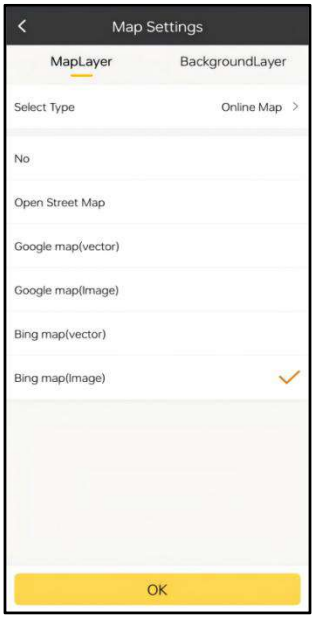
:Map reduce

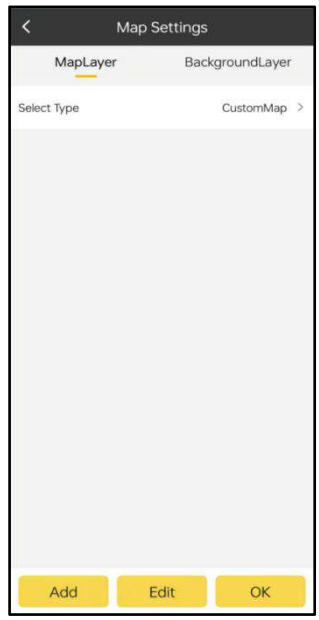
:Map settings. Select map layer or background layer. In 'Map Layer', there are three types of layers.

Online Map: Offer five online maps or choose 'no.'

Offline Map: Offline maps are stored in a specified path and can be loaded when needed.

Custom Map: Enter the correct URL for the map.



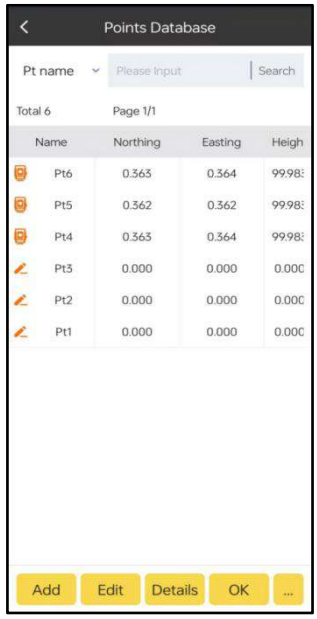


In 'Background Layer', store layers in shp, tif, jpg, kml formats under the specified storage path. Select the corresponding layer for adding, editing, moving, deleting and other operations when needed.

: Open CAD. Adding cad files by specified path or full disc search.

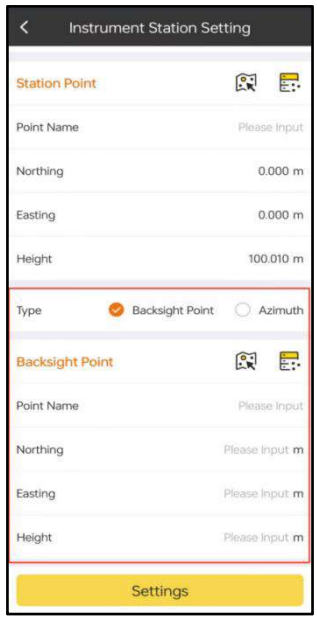
: Point selection tool, click the button and drag the green arrow in the middle of the screen to select a point.

Point Database: Select the icon to choose a point from the Points Database, and manage all points by adding, editing, deleting, etc.



Input: Manually enter point name and coordinate information.

The station type consists of two types: Backsight Point and Azimuth.



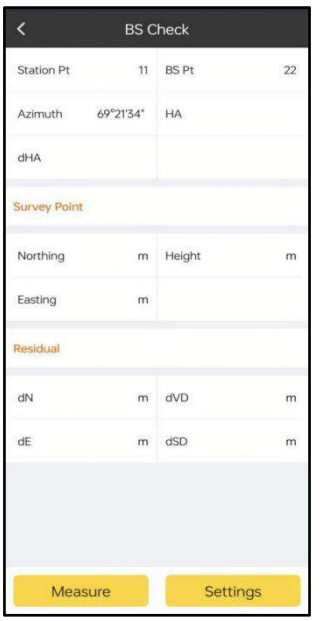
Resection: Set device height and add backsight point.

5-3 BS Check

1、Check whether the current angle value is consistent with the azimuth when setting up the station

2、Check whether the current back sight point coordinate measurement value is consistent with the existing value.

3、It is necessary to set up the station first to carry out the BS Check.

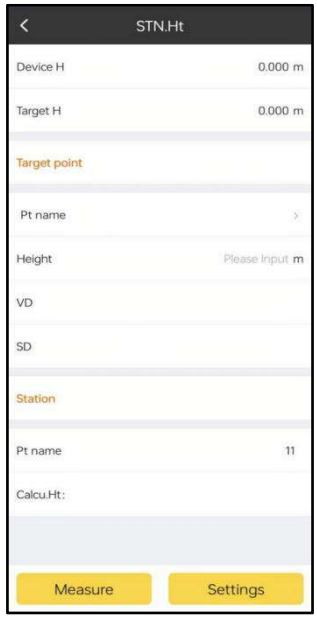


5-4 STN. Ht

The elevation of the current station is obtained by measuring a known elevation point, and the elevation of the station can be obtained by this method if the elevation of some stations is unknown.

In the case that the elevation of some stations is unknown, the station elevation can be obtained by this method.

It is necessary to set up the station in order to set the station elevation.


STN.Ht
Device H
0.000 m
Target H
0.000 m
Target point
Pt name
Height
Please Input m
VD
SD
Station
Pt name
11
Calcu.Ht:
Measure
Settings

Chapter 6 Survey - RTK

6-1 Point Survey

By clicking this, we can enter to the point survey page.

In this page, the icons in upper toolbar describe as follows:

 : Close/exit Point Survey page.

：Receiver positioning information, pressing to jump to satellite positioning information page.

: Receiver operation mode, pressing to jump to Base/Rover/Static setting page.

: Receiver battery power.

Solution status: includes single, float, dgnss and fixed.

Age1: current differential delay is 1.

e.g., Single, 0: current solution is single, and differential delay is 0.

Static, 0: “Static” shows sensor status when the pole tilt survey is enabled, and “0” means that the tilt angle is 0.

H: HRMS, the value represents the horizontal accuracy of current point. V: VRMS, the value represents the vertical accuracy of current point.

35/35: current number of satellites which used to solution, and the total tracked satellites number.

The icons in left toolbar describe as follows:

 Map Display

 Auto Map Center

 Map Reduce

 Antenna Parameter

 Map Enlarge

 Screen survey

 Go to Map center

 Open CAD

 Full Map

 Perimeter and Area

 CAD

 Coordinate Inverse

 Offset Distance/angle

 Slope Distance

 Angle Calculation

 Intersection

 Resection

 Forward Intersection

 Coordinate Traverse

 Offset Point

 Divide Line Equally

 Compass

 Area measure

 Distance measure

 Pt, Code, H Display

 Layer

 hide

 Redraw

The icons in right toolbar describe as follows:

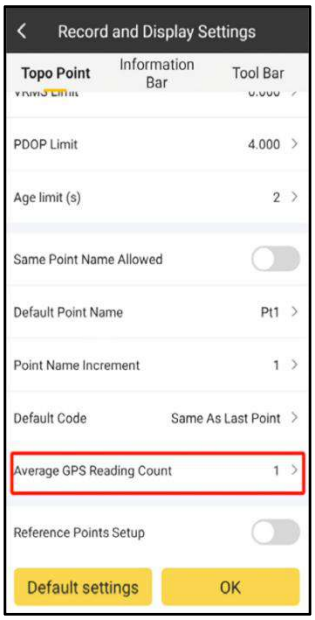
 Graphic plot. Point collected by Survstar and then auto plotting with graphic plot.

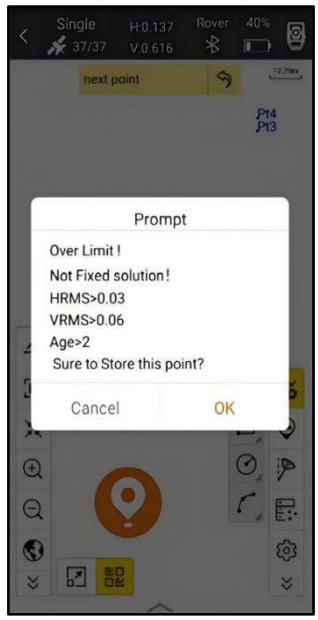
 : set the point type (Topo Point, Control Point, Quick Point, Auto Point,PPK). The following introduces collecting process of all point types.

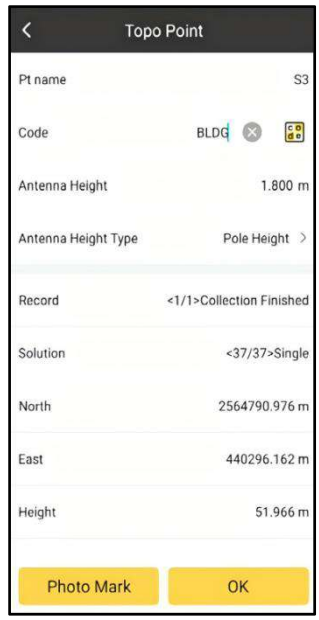
Topo points: 

The “Average GPS Recoding Count” in record options refers to the number of points which could be consecutive recorded. It means that it could collect one point every time and this point should meet record limit. When you click  to record the topo point, if the measured point does not meet record limit, there will be a prompt message. If the measured point meets record limit, the measured point info (HRMS, VRMS, delay,

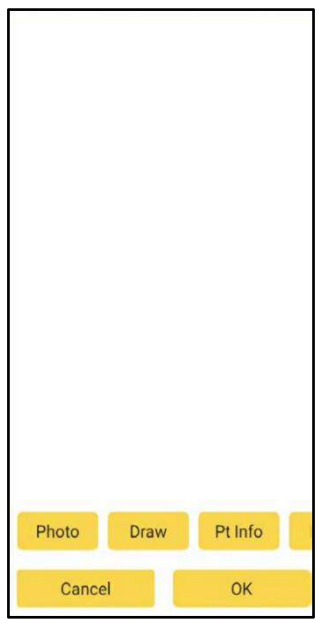
PDOP, date and date and time) will be displayed in the screen. Then click OK to save the topo point.



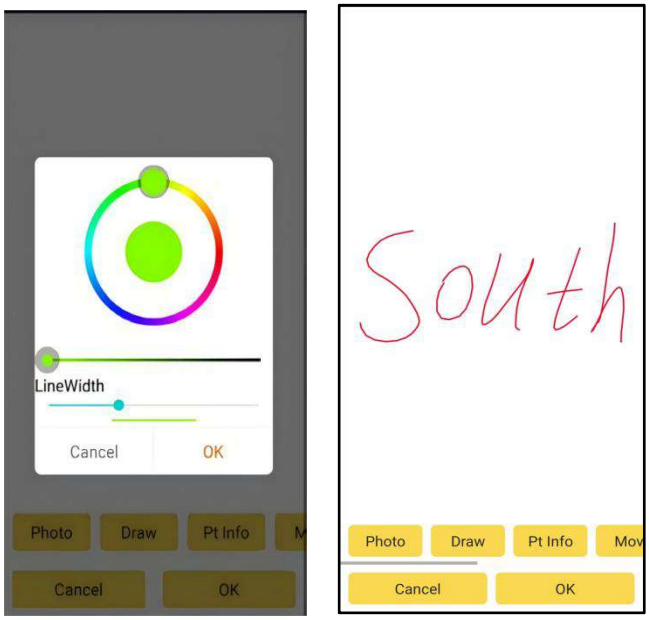




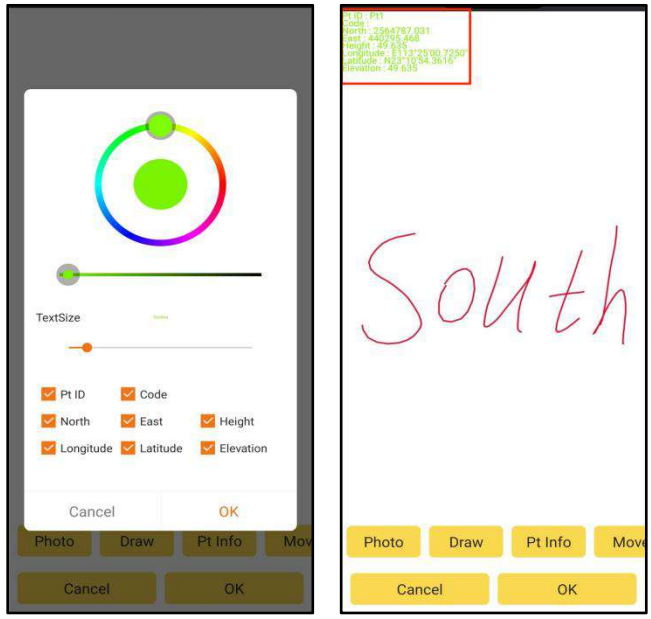
Click Photo Mark , we can make information note on collected points, such as documents,pictures and graphs



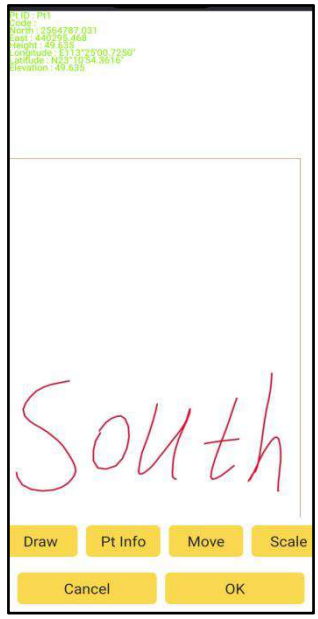
Click Draw, we need to choose the color of the draw line firstly. And we can draw the shape we need.



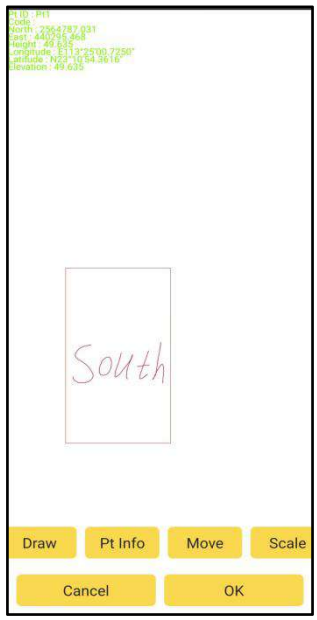
Click Pt info, we can label the photo information. We can select to on/off Pt name, Code,North, East, Height, Longitude, Latitude and Eevation.



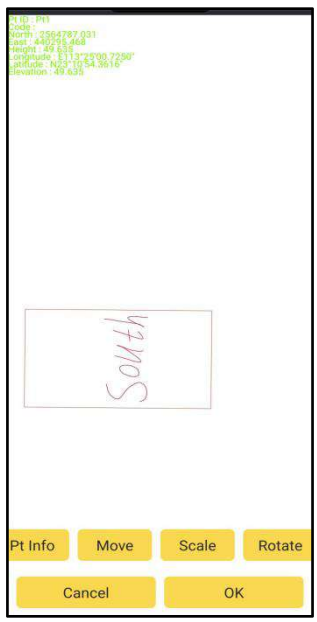
Click Move and select any drawn shape, we can move it.



Click Scale and select any drawn shape or photo, we can scale it.



Click Rotate and select any drawn shape or photo, we can rotate it.



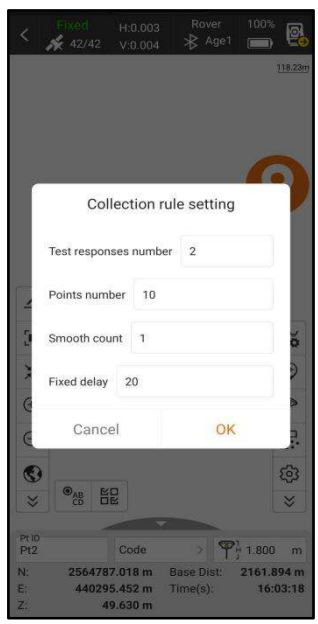
Click Photo and select any drawn shape or photo, we can directly invoke system camera to take a picture.

Click Delete and select any drawn shape or photo, we can delete it.

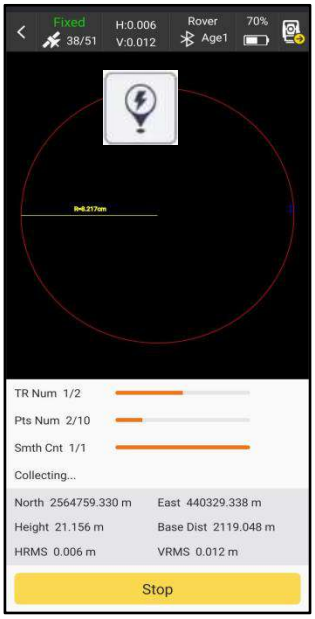
Click Rollback, it will roll the previous operation back.

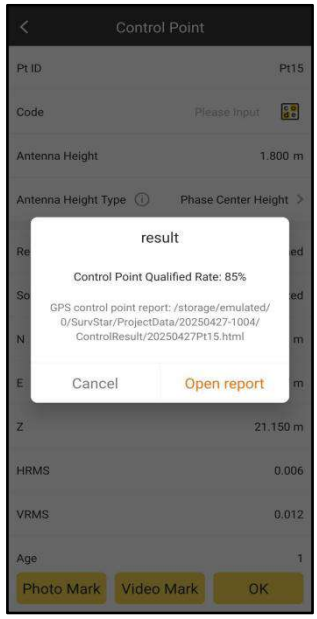
Control point: 

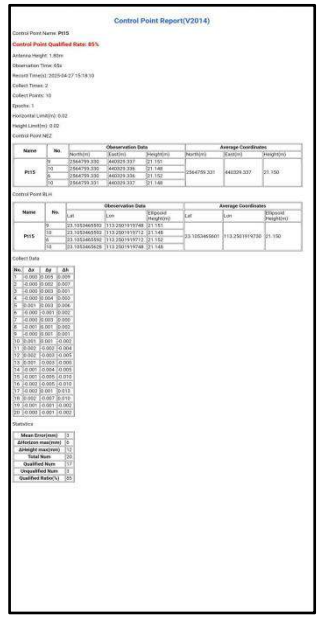
We can set the control point surveyed parameters in Record and Display Settings.



Click  and wait for 20s delay for fixed solution, then it starts to collect data. It records one point every 1s, continuously records 10 points and collects 2 sets of 10 points (the above data is taken for example according to the control points record settings). When collection is finished, it will output a Control Point Report automatically.





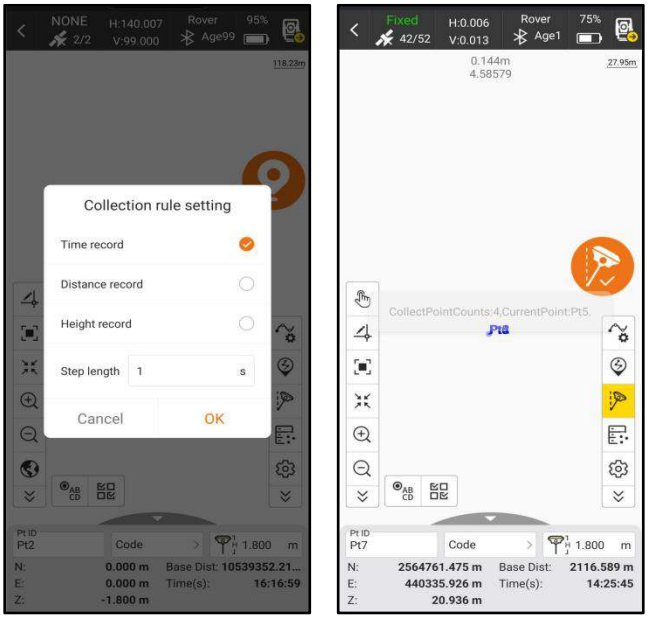


Quick point:

When you collect quick point, if the measured point meets record limit, then it will finish collection after prompt voice, and there will not show storage page.

Auto point: 

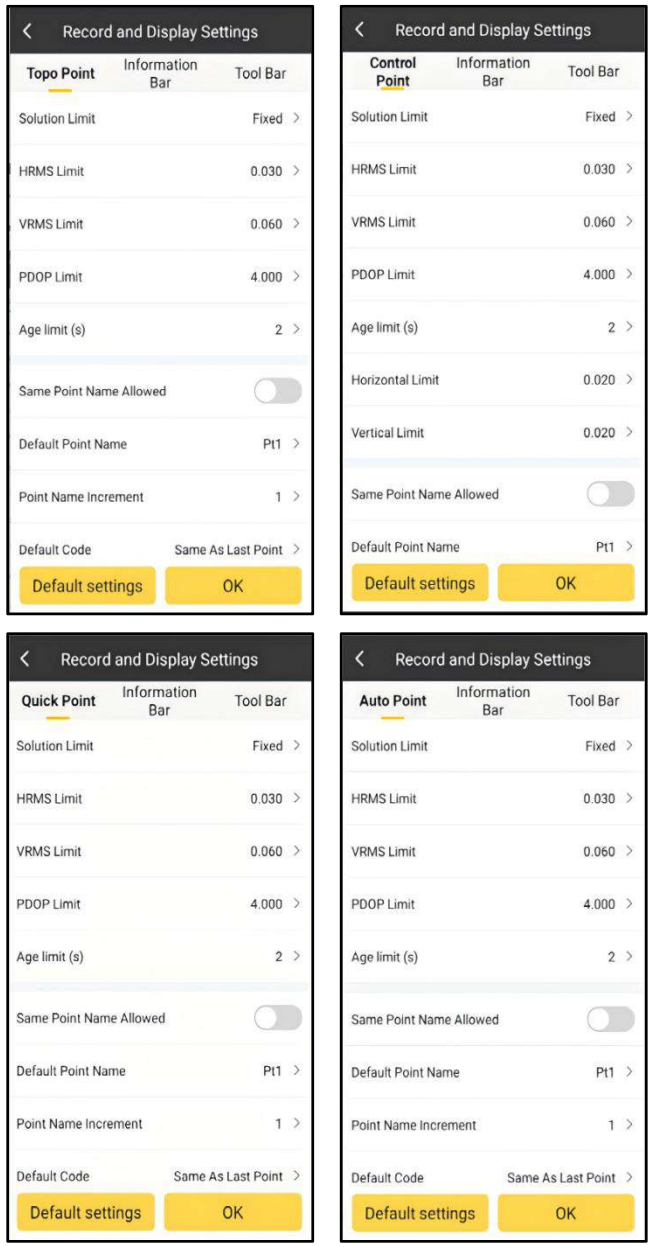
Click  and set record parameters, click OK to start collection. Click  again to end the auto points recording.



Coordinate point database. Points collected by Survstar are stored in coordinate point database.

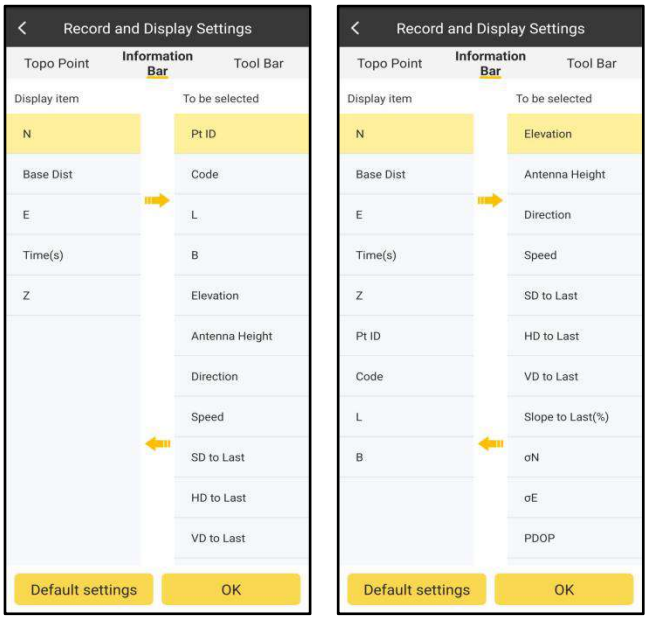
Record and Display Settings.

Topo/Control/Quick/Auto Point: settings for display limit of collected points on the basis of set point type that defaults to topo points. It can be Topo/Control/Quick/Auto.

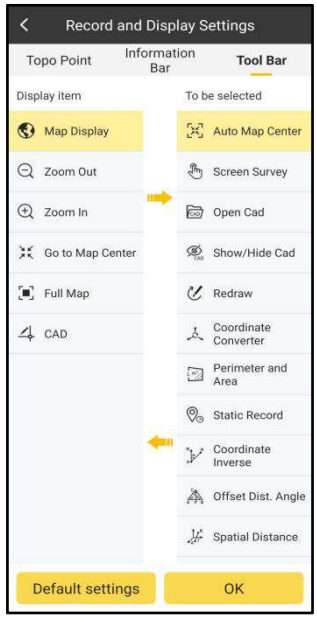


Information: it can select the displayed information in the status bar at interface bottom.

Select an item in the to be selected list, then click to move this item to the Display item list. In the same way, select an item on the Display item list, and click to move this item.to the to be selected list. If click Default Settings, the default items will be added to the Display item list, including Pt name, North, East, Height.



Tool Bar: settings what function keys to display in left toolbar in Point Survey interface.

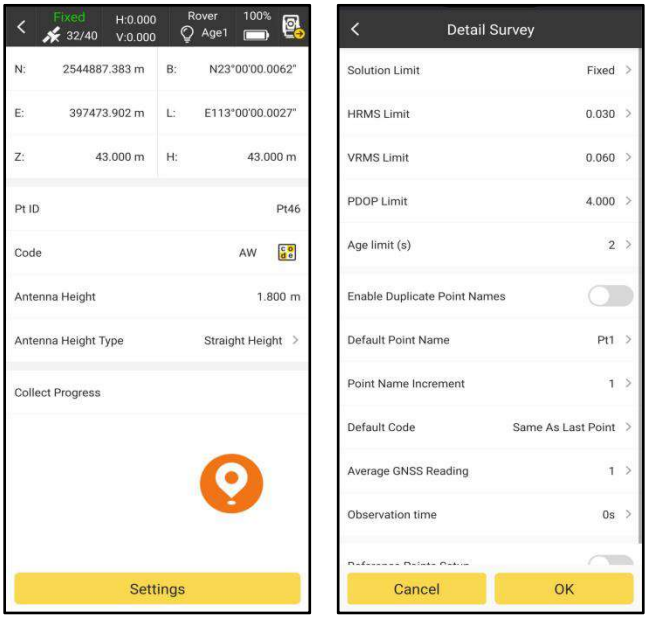


 : Collect point coordinates: this icon changes along with open/close status of tilt survey. Open tilt survey, it will change to  . And if the tilt mode available, it will change to  .

6-2 Detail Survey

By clicking this, it will enter to detail survey page. Its upper toolbar information is same as that of Point Survey. Detail Point is a simplified point survey mode, which is suitable for rapid and continuous coordinate survey.

Click Settings and set recording limit and click OK to return to detail survey page. to Set Pt name, Code, Antenna Height and Antenna Height Type, click  to complete point collection.



6-3 Point Stakeout

Point stakeout is the process of inputting target coordinate in software and stakeout in field. By clicking this, we will enter to points database. Select any point, and click OK. Then we will enter to the point stakeout page.

Arrows in top bar describe as follows:

To Forward/Backward: distance that receiver needs to move Forward/Backward from current position to stakeout point. To Forward arrow shows up and to Backward arrow shows down.

To Left/Right: distance that receiver needs to move Left / Right from current position to stakeout point. To Left arrow shows left and to Right arrow shows right.

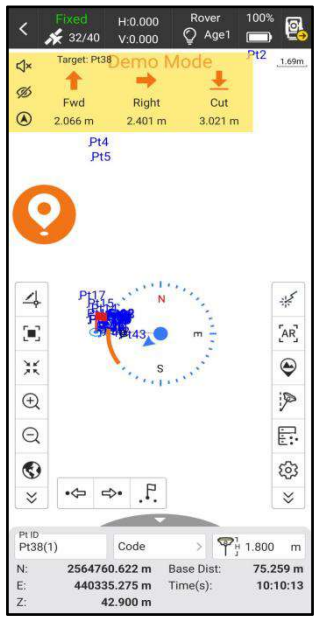
Fill/Dig: dig in stakeout point position. If the value is positive, perform excavation; if not, perform fill. If current height is higher than stakeout point arrow shows down. If current height is higher than stakeout point arrow shows up.

 : open/close stakeout voice prompt.

 : hide or show left arrow bar.

 : switch compass mode or distance mode.

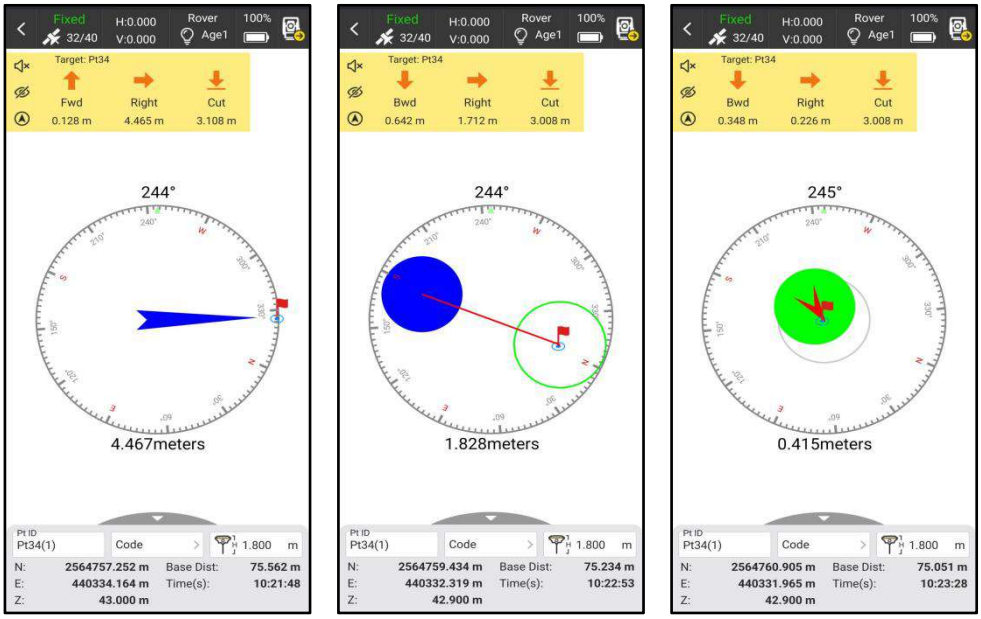
This is the distance mode.



There are two states for compass mode.

State 1: Red flag represents target point, blue arrow represents moving direction from current receiver position to stakeout point, green arrow represents the direction from the collector pass and words below represents distance to target point.

State 2: In gray/green circle the red flag represents stakeout target, and blue circle represents receiver position. When stakeout distance doubles Prompt Range, it would change state 1 into state 2; when stakeout distance meets Prompt Distance, state 2 blue circle would turn into green.



The icons in side toolbar describe as follows:

 : Points database.

 : Tilt Survey

 : Nearest Point.

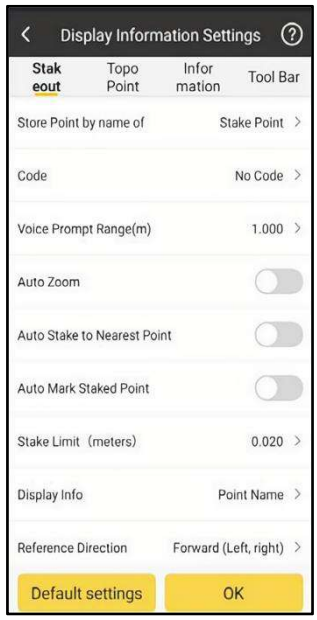
 : Next Point.

 : Last Point.

 : Point stakeout settings.

It can set stakeout settings, including Prompt Distance, Stake Limit, Display Information (Not Display, Point Name, Code), and Reference Direction (Forward, North); settings for

Topo Point, Inform and Tool Bar are the same as that of Point Survey. Click Default Settings and it can restore the changed settings.



Prompt Distance: taking stakeout point as center of a circle and drawing three concentric circles with radii are multiples of 1, 2 and 3 times of the prompt range, area covered by these three concentric circles is prompt range.

Point stakeout steps:

1. Select a point to stakeout in the points database, then click OK to enter points stakeout page. Red flag is target stake point. Circle is current position of receiver. Arrow is direction indicator, indicating the direction of current receiver. When the arrow direction is same with the direction to the target point, please move in this direction, then you can reach the target point.

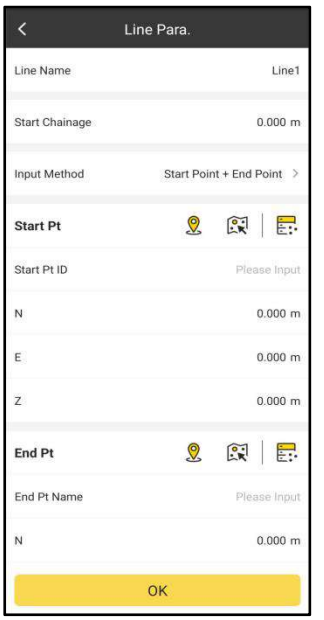
2. According to left status bar, move from the current point to the stakeout point, and excavate or fill the soil according to the height difference of the elevation.

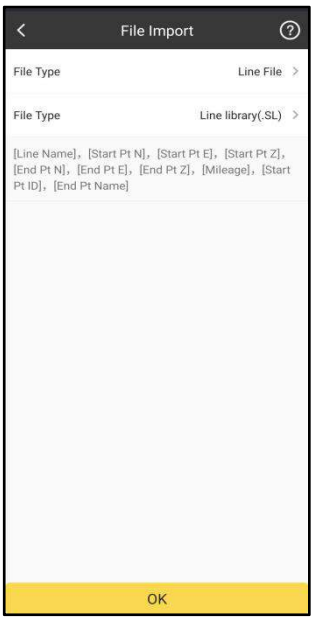
3. When current point is within prompt range, there will be three concentric circles, which indicate it enters precise stakeout.

4. After you reach the stakeout point, please stake it.

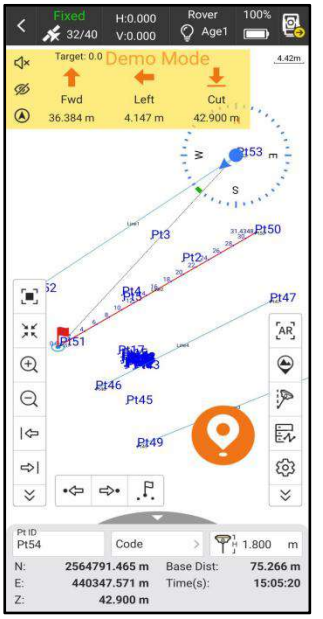
6-4 Line Stakeout

Line stakeout is the stakeout of designed line, including line mileage, left and right offset and elevation control within line. By clicking this, we will enter to Line List. Click Add,we can add add the designed line with Line Name, the Start Point, End Point and Start Chainage. We can also import line file(*.SL).





Then we will enter to the line stakeout page.



The icons in side toolbar describe as follows:

: Line List.

: Next Point.

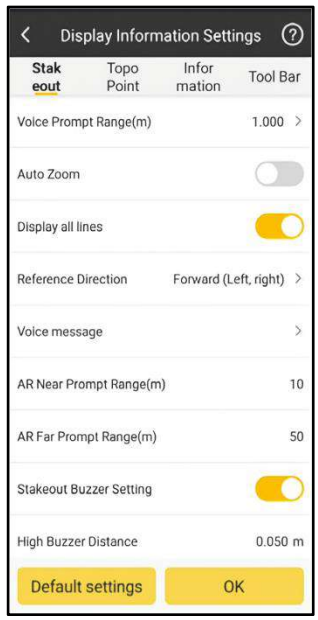
: Last Point.

: Next Line.

: Last Line.

: Line Stakeout Settings.

It can set line stakeout settings, including Prompt Distance, Reference Direction (Forward, North); settings for Topo Point, Inform and Tool Bar are the same as that of Point Survey.Click Default settings and it can restore the changed settings.



6-5 AR Stakeout

Augmented Reality (AR) stakeout revolutionizes conventional surveying methods by integrating various sensory modalities, including visual and auditory. This approach eliminates the proficiency gap between experienced surveyors and novices by providing real-time visual guidance within authentic environments. Additionally, voice prompts are employed when nearing designated targets. This streamlined process allows surveyors to stake out targets without the need for leveling the pole, relying on visual and auditory

guidance for precise stakeout each time.

Features: Users can easily find the target points in real world through real-time images and virtual arrow guidance.

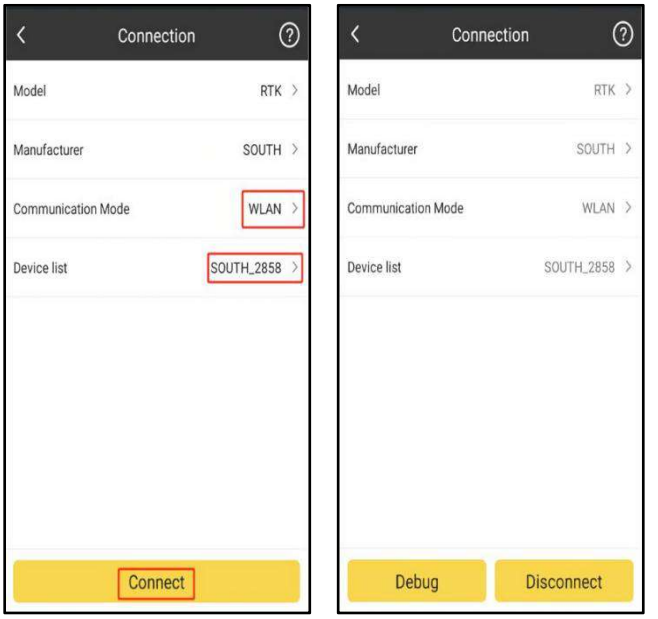
This function must initialize the IMU firstly. After completing the tilt survey initialization, select the point to stakeout, click the [AR] icon on the right side of the screen, and then stakeout points according to the direction and position displayed on the interface. (Note that the direction of the device camera is the same as the direction of the controller)， the detailed steps are as below.

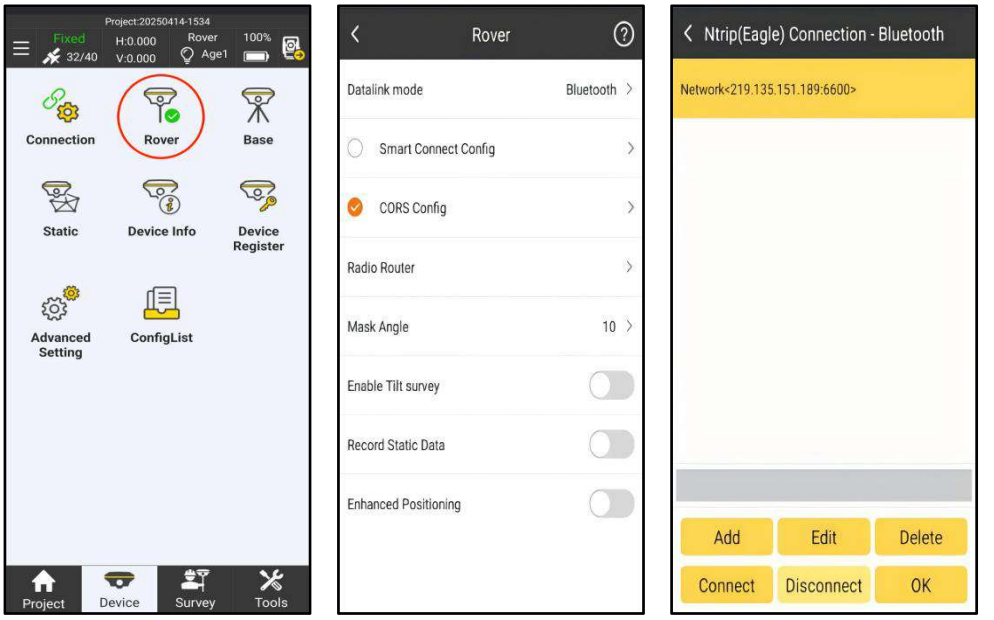
6-5-1 WIFI connection

In communication please select WLAN mode, as the picture shown below, switch on the WiFi of your controller, and then let the controller connect to the WiFi hotspot of receiver.

6-5-2 Datalink settings

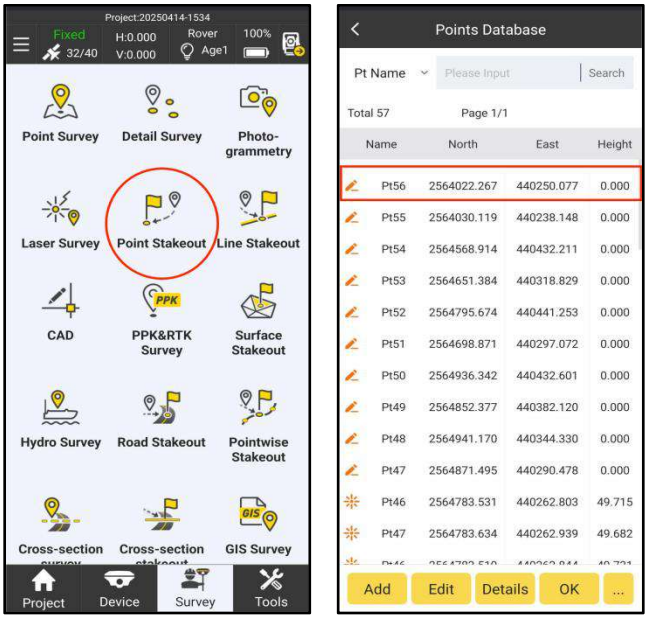
Please set the correction data datalink make the receiver connect to CORS to achieve a fixed solution.



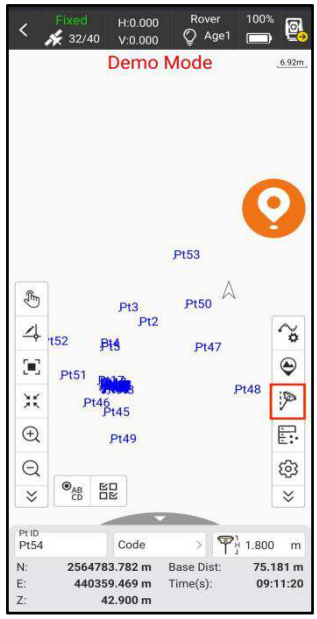


6-5-3 Point Stakeout

Click the "Point stakeout" function, select a point and turn on the tilt survey function. Shake the device as prompted to initialize the tilt survey. (Note that the pole height is consistent with the actual pole height)



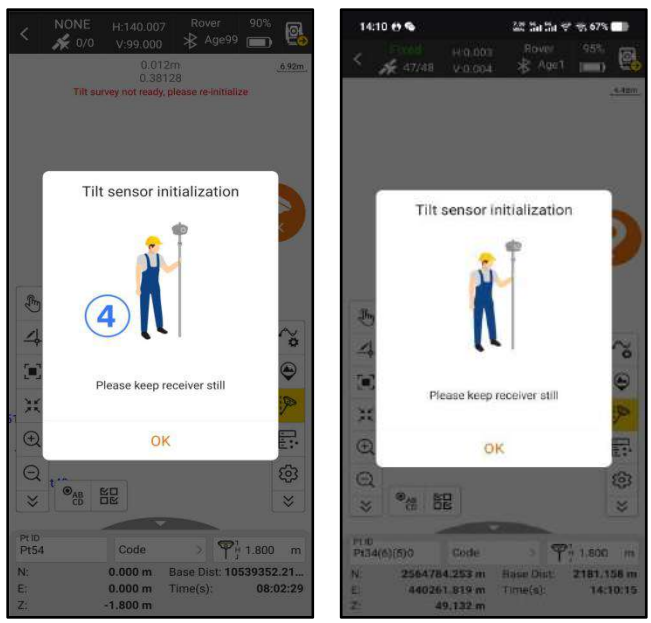
Enable the Tilt survey function, it will prompt you to initialize IMU.



Tips:Tilt Survey (colour gray denotes not active)Click it to enable IMU, and shake pole

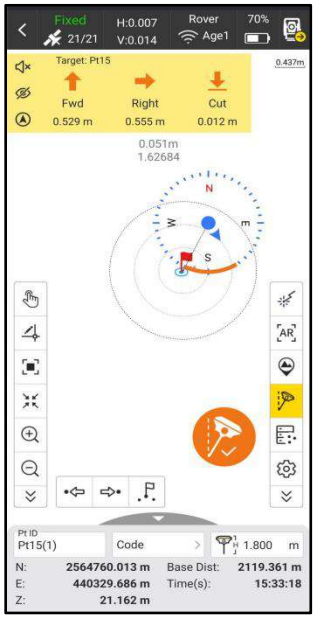
6-5-3-1 IMU initializing

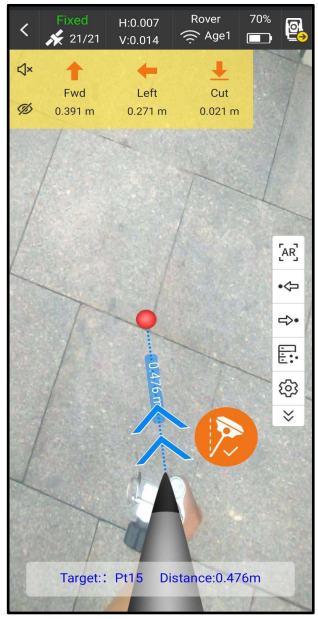
According to the prompt to perform operations, 1. please keep receiver still till the next prompt screen, then shake the pole front and forth till you hear the voice “tilt survey is available” at this moment, tilt survey is available. Watch that tilt survey icon is displayed from gray to bright colour.



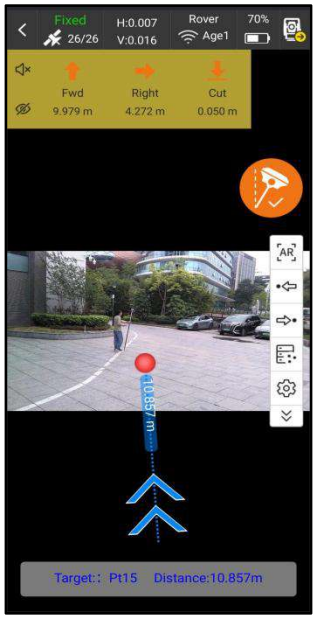
6-5-3-2 AR is working

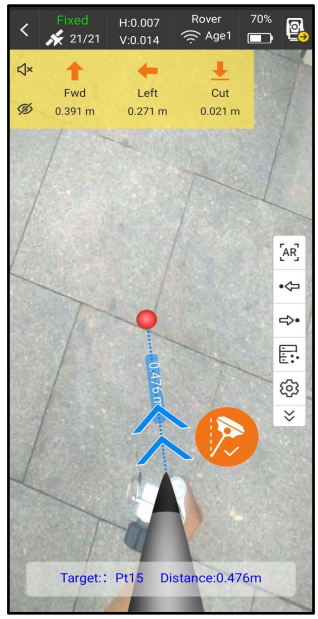
After initializing IMU,users can Enable AR, Click the AR icon to turn on the real scene stakeout.





Over 10 meters (default) use the side camera for orientation, after approaching the target point to switch the bottom camera;





For example: side camera and bottom camera

Side camera

Bottom camera

6-6 Photogrammetry

Visual positioning broadens the scope of RTK applications through the synergistic integration of photogrammetry and RTK positioning technologies. With an 8-megapixel

camera, “Fast” IMU and the latest positioning algorithm, Our receiver is adept at capturing and processing images or videos to derive precise coordinates. Therefore, it excels in surveying targets that pose challenges for traditional methods, including intricate corners beneath roofs, obstructed fields, and bridges spanning rivers. This capability enhances surveying versatility, allowing for the efficient and accurate surveying and mapping of locations that were previously difficult to access with RTK surveying techniques.

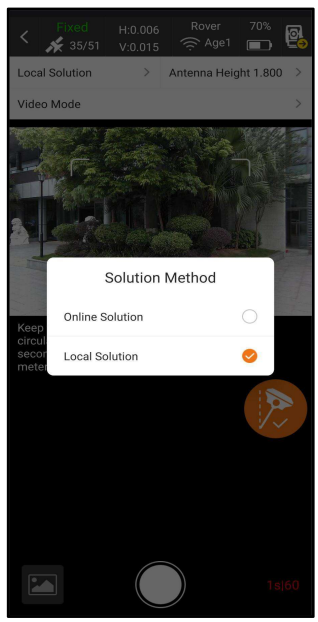
When surveyors have a high-quality internet connection, they can process image data online through the network and cloud servers. Finally to obtain coordinate data for image

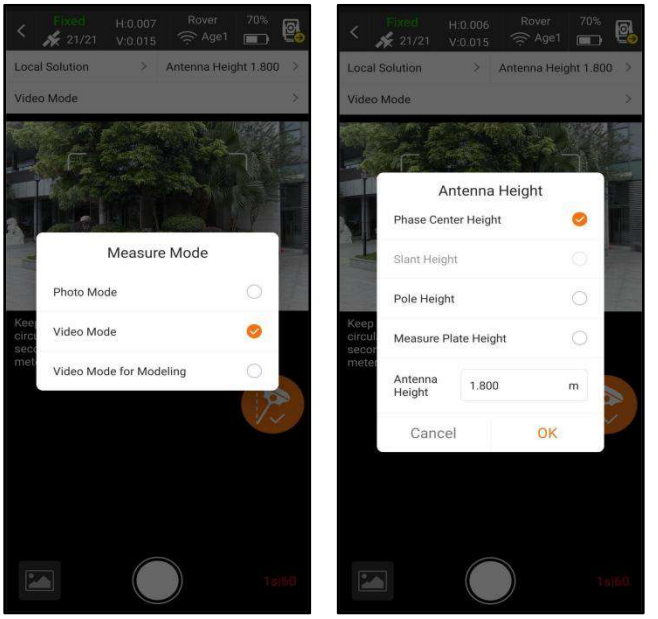
measurements with 2cm accuracy in just a few minutes. This processing mode balances high accuracy and fast processing speed.

When outside the coverage area of internet, surveyors also can achieve offline processing of image data through Survstar on the controller. This processing mode boosts the fastest processing speed by saving time of uploading image data, providing 4cm accuracy results within 30 seconds, people who care about the data safety, they could consider this offline solution.

There are three modes for you to choose from：'**Takin Photos Mode**'、'**Taking Videos Mode**' and '**Modeling for Post-processing**'. Use 'Taking Videos Mode', keep the target inside the frame, take at least 5 photos around or in a circular motion, with a walking distance of more than 2 meters.

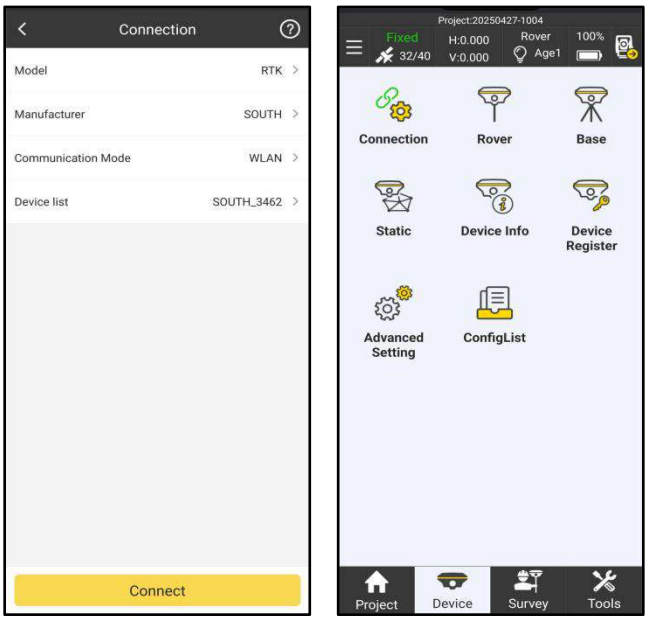
Use 'Taking Videos Mode', click to start shooting, keep the target to be measured in sight, walk horizontally or in a circular motion to shoot video for at least 5 seconds, and walk more than 2 meters. Click to end the shoot.

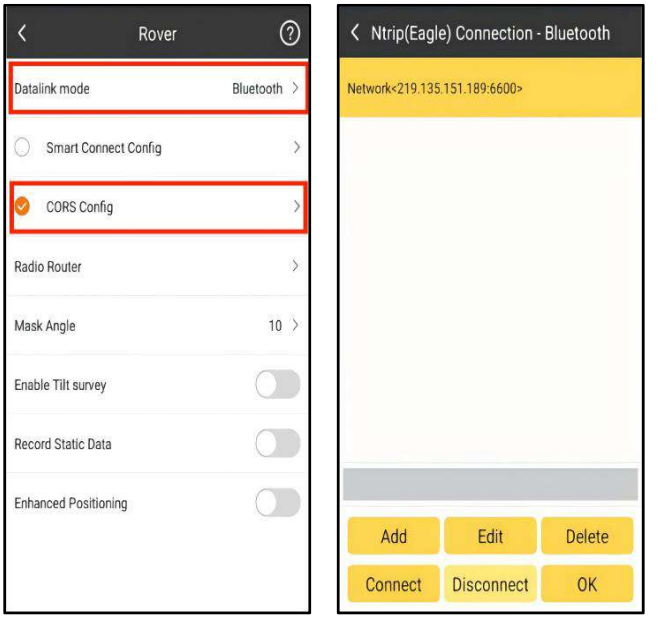




6-6-1 Online solution

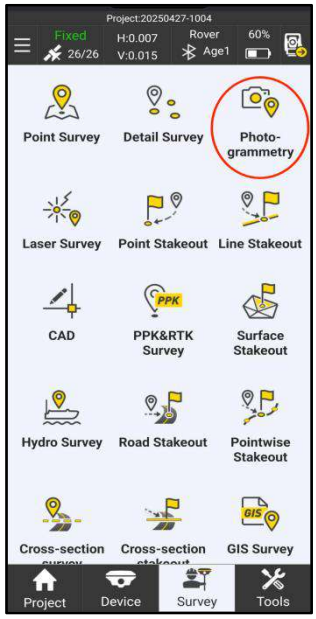
1) Use wifi connection to connect to the device. The device is connected to CORS to achieve a fixed solution.

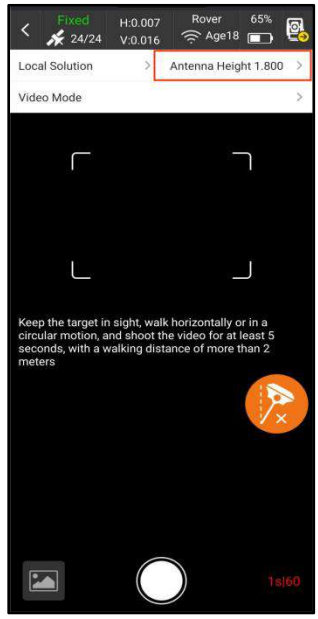


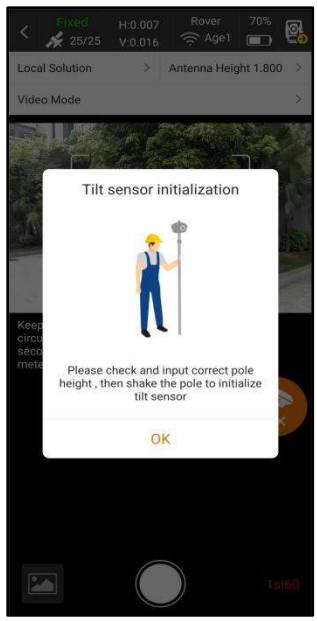


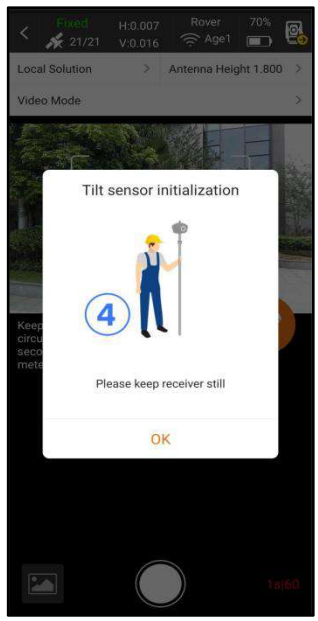
Tips: About the datalink options, if SIM card was installed in controller, users can select Bluetooth, if SIM card was installed in receiver, users can select cellular.

2) Enter photogrammetry, software will prompt you to initialize IMU, please keep receiver still till the next prompt screen, then shake the pole front and forth till you hear the voice “tilt survey is available” at this moment, tilt survey is available. Watch that tilt survey icon is displayed from gray to bright colour. (Note that the pole height is consistent with the actual pole height)





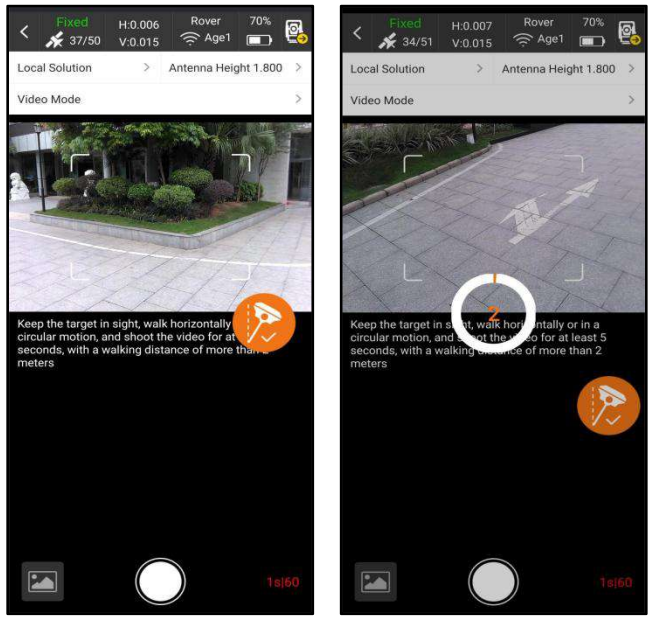




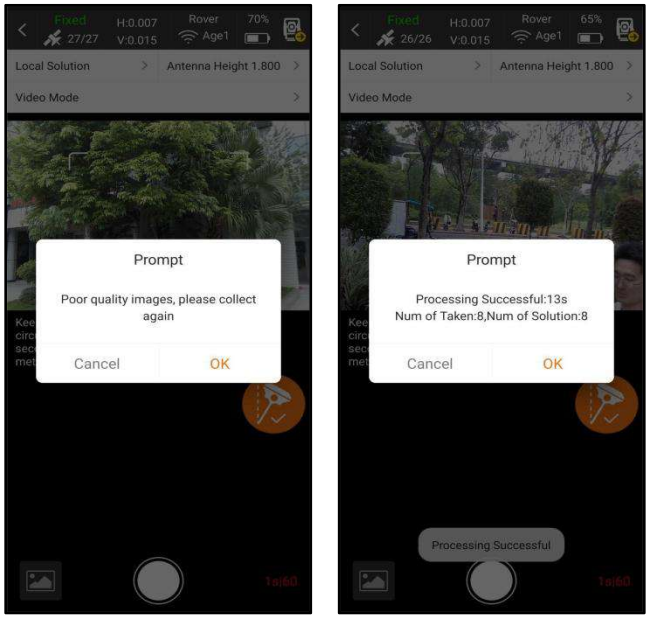
3) There are three modes for users to choose：‘Taking Photos Mode’、‘Taking Videos Mode’and ‘Modeling for Post-processing’.

Use ‘Taking Videos Mode’, click to start shooting, keep the target to be measured in sight all the time, walk horizontally and in a circular motion to shoot video for at least 5 seconds,

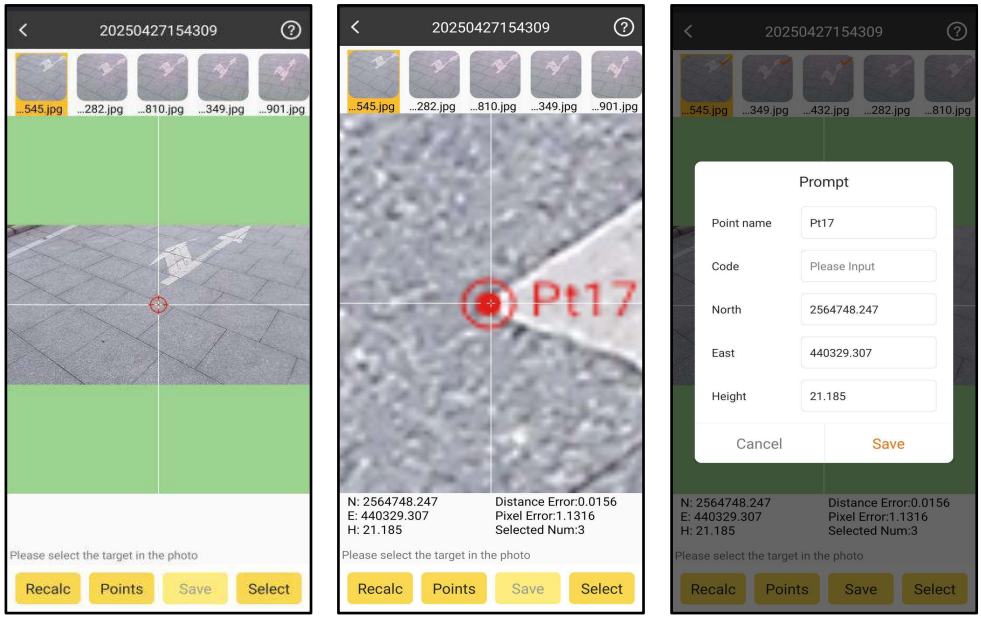
and walk more than 2 meters. Click to end the shoot. (Photo transfer in progress: The picture taken by the device is being transferred to the controller)



4) Click OK to perform the upload server calculation. (The calculation time is related to the number of uploaded pictures, the more pictures, the longer it takes)



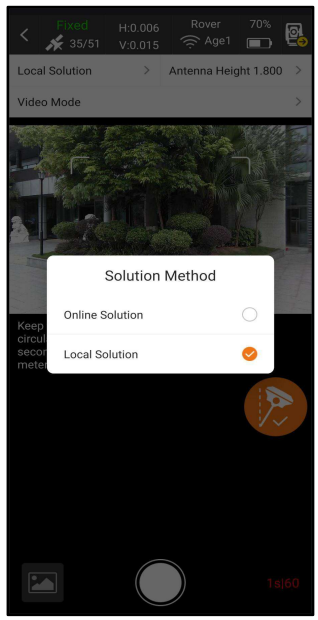
5) After the solution is completed, click OK, select three pictures, select the same target point, you can calculate the coordinates



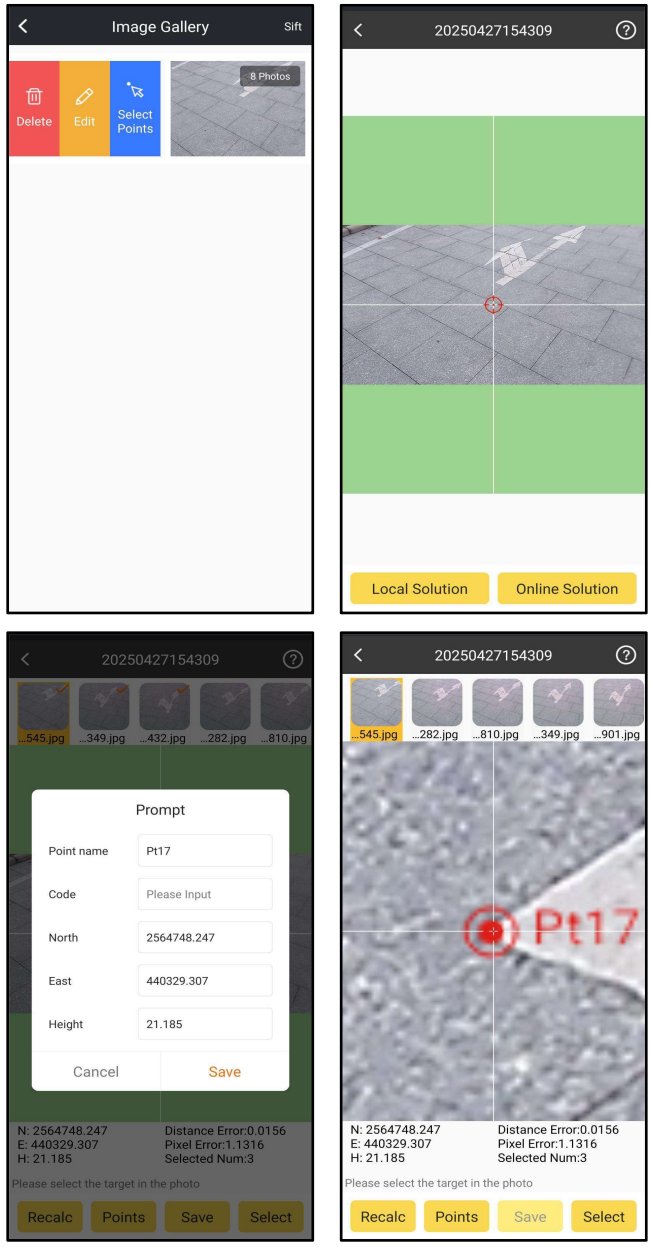
6-6-2 Local solution:

This feature can be used when the controller or phone without SIM card or cannot access the internet, not need to upload images or videos to the server for processing and calculation. The calculation is done solely by the device's processor, you can use the photogrammetry to be performed normally even in areas without internet access, greatly convenience work in difficult environments.

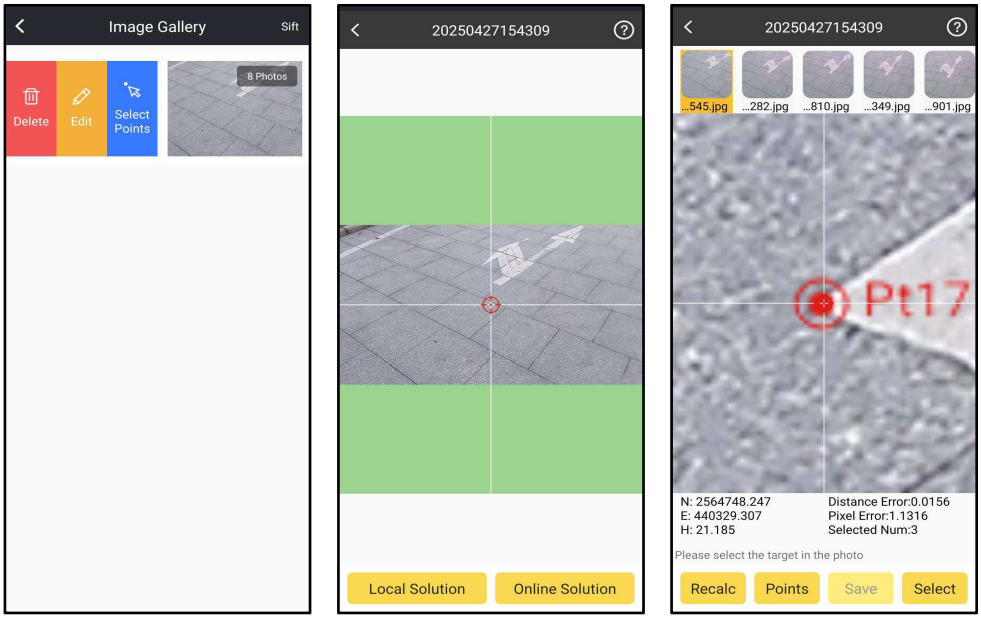
1) Photogrammetry when the device does not have Internet access.Click on top left corner in main page for Photogrammetry, then choose Solution method Location Solution.



2) After online solution successful, if you want to local recalculate, choose Select photos to click **Select Points** when enter Image Gallery, click **Local Solution** at the bottom left corner.



3) After online solution failed, ifyou want to ifyou want to offline recalculate, choose Select photos when enter Image Gallery, then click Local Solution.



6-6-3 3D modeling

SOUTH's 3D modeling technology are fully utilized and transformed in SOUTH Receivers. The results of image measurements by receiver, can be seamlessly integrated with data outcomes from UAV.

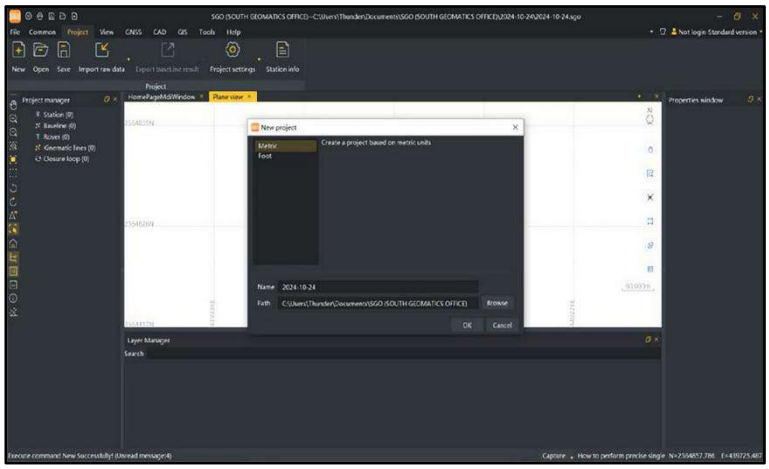
UAV surveys often face challenges of data gaps, leading to incomplete model outcomes. In such cases, surveyors can use SUTH receiver to collect image data on the ground and use SGO to modeling then incorporate it into aerial survey data as a supplement, thereby enhancing the overall model outcome.

UAV Survey for SOUTH building, Lion statue detail lost

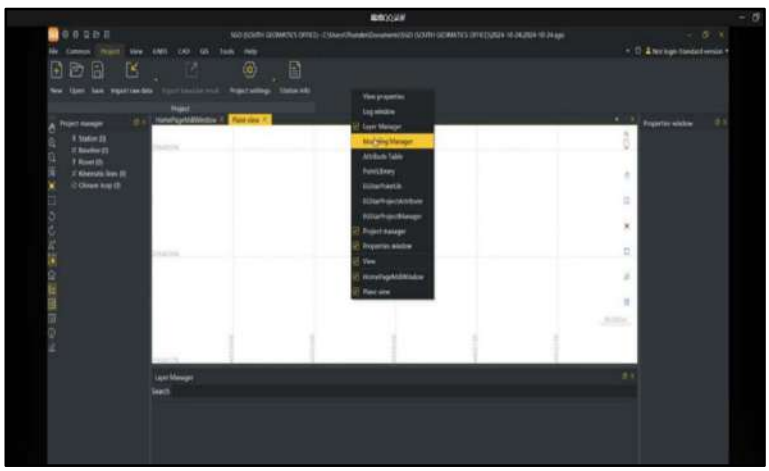
Scan the Lion statue

Detailed steps:

1) New project in SGO. Set the coordinate system parameter which you need.

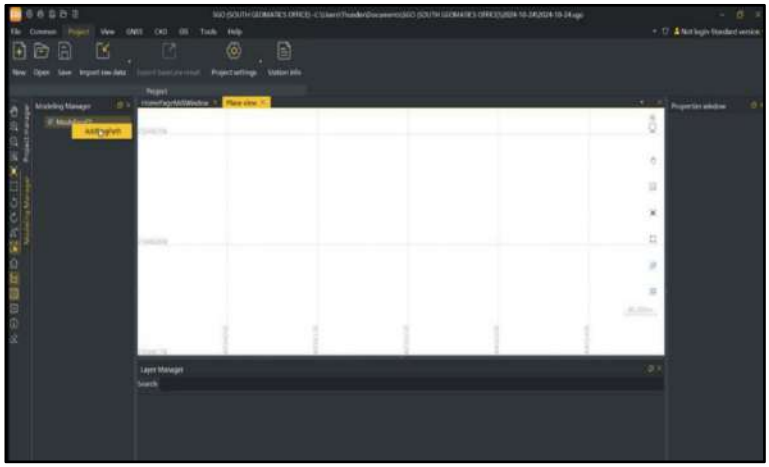


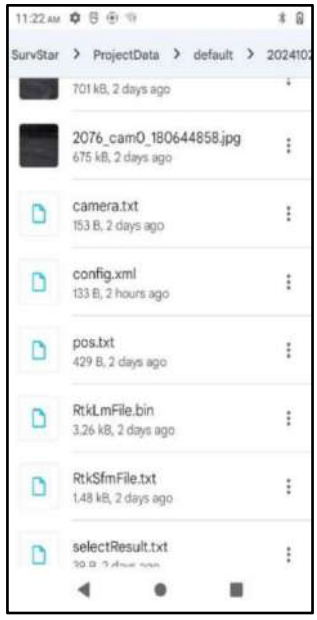
Right-click Toolbar area to choose Modeling manager.



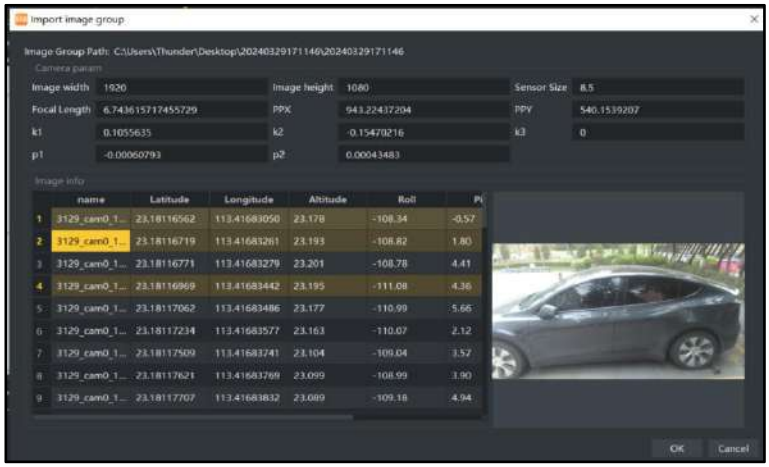
2) Right-click Modeling manager to choose photos folder. In Survstar-projectdata-default.

Or find the photogrammetry images in the receiver disk.

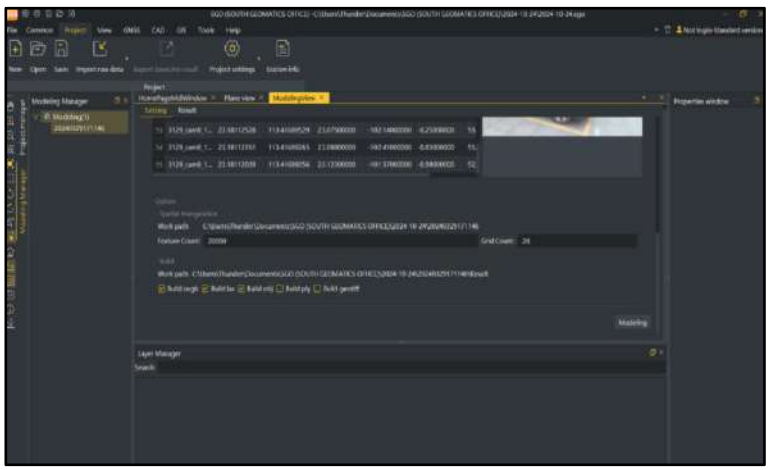


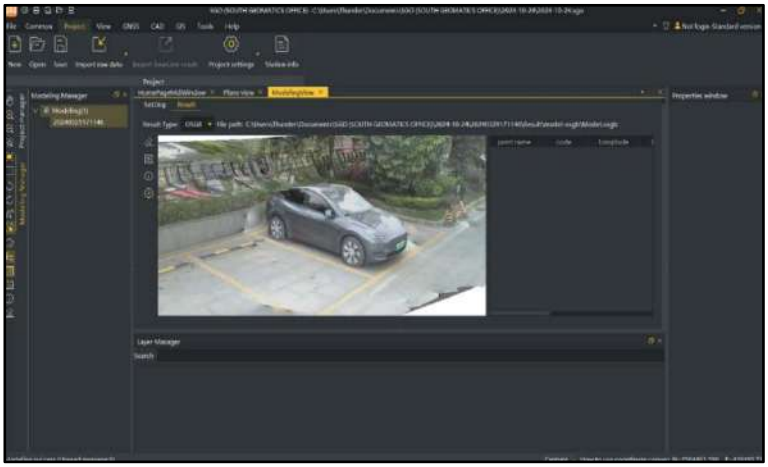


4) Set the parameters and preview photos in Import image group page.



5) Click Modeling when you finished settings.





6-7 Laser Survey

Laser survey is an instrument that accurately measures the distance to a target by modulating a certain parameter of the laser. Pulse laser ranging involves emitting a brief pulse or sequence of pulses towards the target during operation, with the photodetector receiving the reflected laser beam from the target. The timer measures the time it takes for the laser beam to travel from emission to reception, allowing for calculation of the distance from the rangefinder to the target. Point acquisition is carried out according to the position of the laser point.

Features:

1) **Laser Survey**, It can measure the target point via laser beam in daily survey work, especially somewhere users can not arrived at, such as roads that have been opened to traffic, under eave of buildings, tunnel portal, bridges... semi-occluded area.

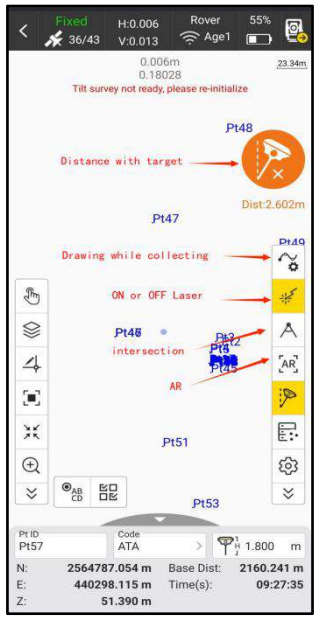
2) **Drawing while point collecting,** According to the ground features to select the graphics (line polyline, arc, curve...) to draw while collecting point in the laser survey function, it can help the users to get the sketch drawing which is convenient for further data process in the next work.

3) **AR,** it can help users to advantageously get the point in Laser Survey function.

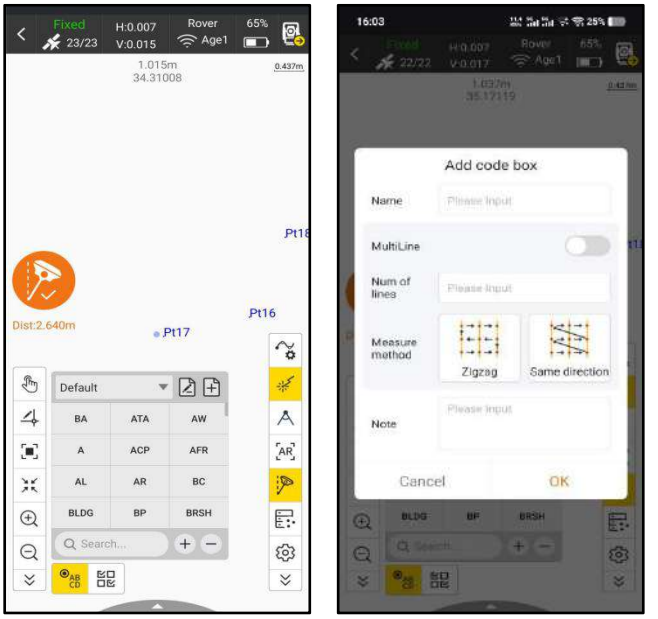
4) **Laser Intersection**, It can get the quality result via measuring 2 times or many times on one target point. It can improve the accuracy of measured results.

5) **Laser ranging**, It can measure the distance value between the target and the receiver laser device in door or out door.

Functional main interface.

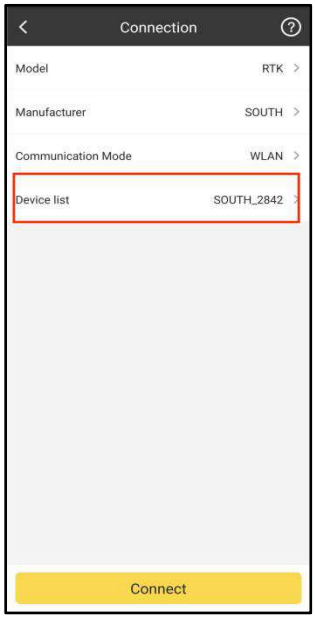


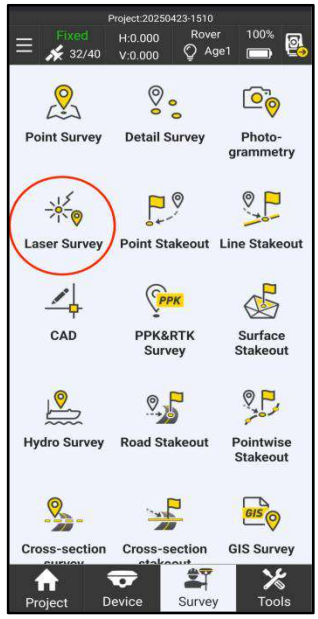
Codes and **measure method,** the details please refer to the section of Point Survey function.



6-7-1 Laser Survey

Make the WiFi of controller connect the WiFi hot-spot of receiver, choose “Laser Survey” in “Survey”MENU. Set the datalink to make the receiver get fixed solution.

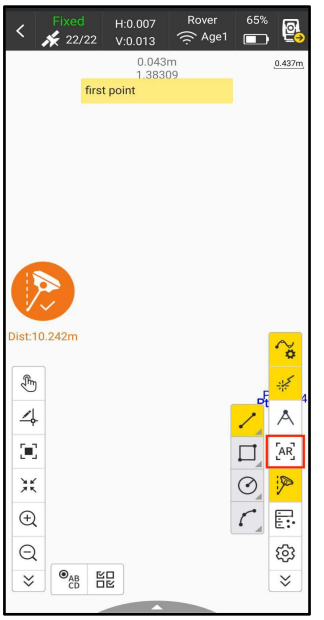


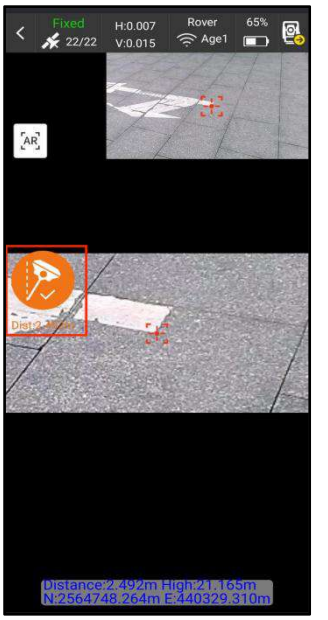


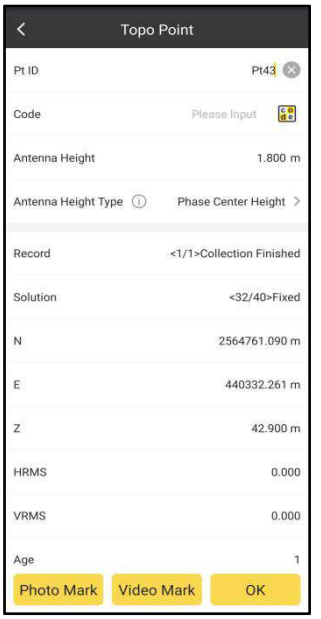
1. According to the prompt screen to initialize the IMU to be available.

2. Turn on laser function,

3. Turn on “AR”. As the picture shown below (According to the demand to switch on/off the “AR”). Start to collect the point, make the center of laser cross hair aim on the target point, click the collecting button to save the point data. Then continue to next collecting.



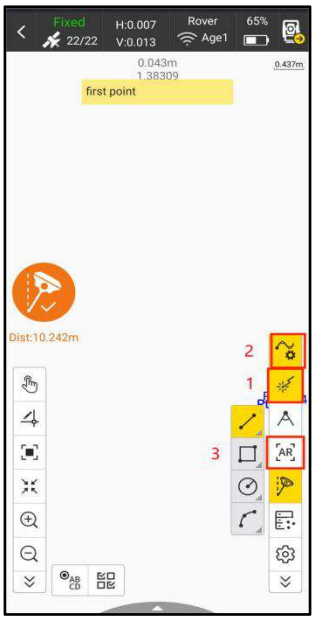


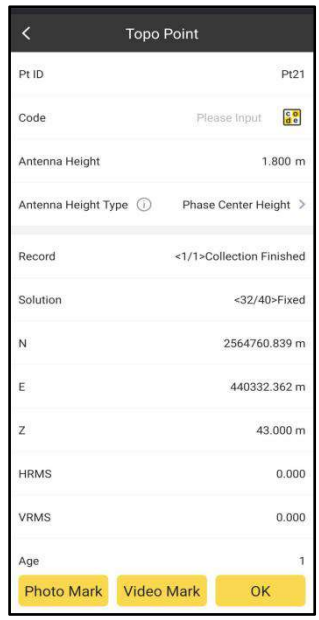


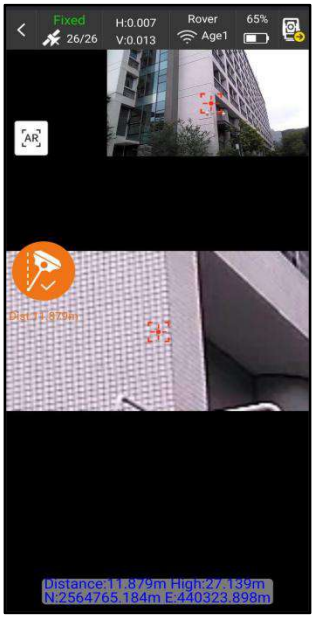
6-7-2 Drawing while collecting

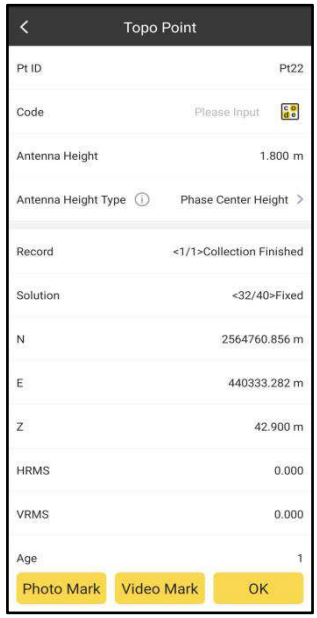
After initializing IMU, 1.enable laser 2.enable graphics to select the graphics which you need 3.enable AR, start to collect the point, make the center of laser cross hair aim on the

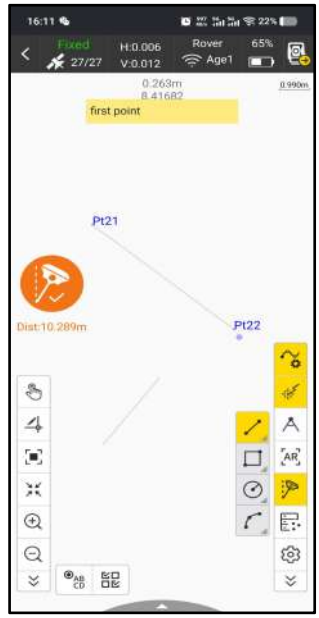
target point, click the collecting button to save the point data. Then continue to collect the next point, the points will be connected to form graphics till you completing it.



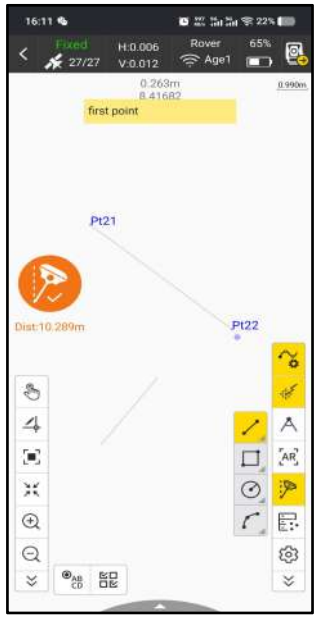






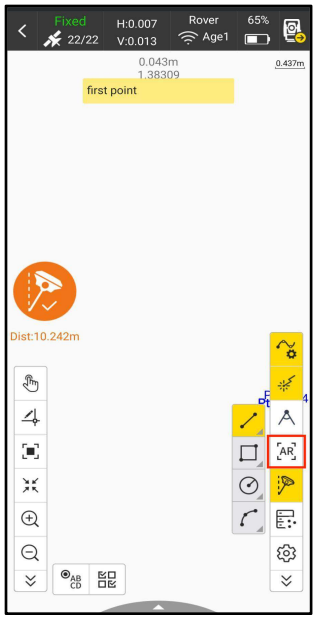


There multiple graphics can be selected

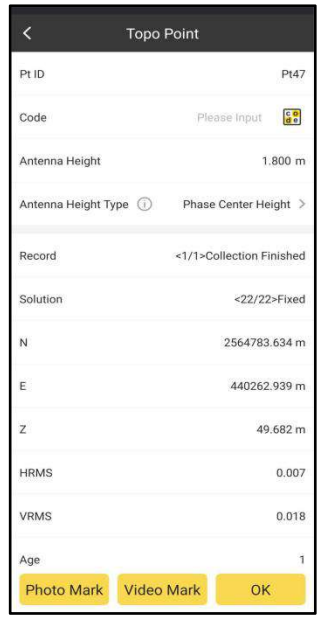


6-7-3 Intersection function

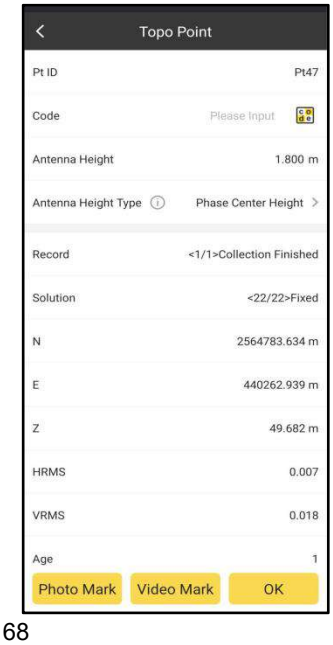
By intersecting two or more points, you will get more accurate point coordinate. Click the setting menu, choose the intersection method.



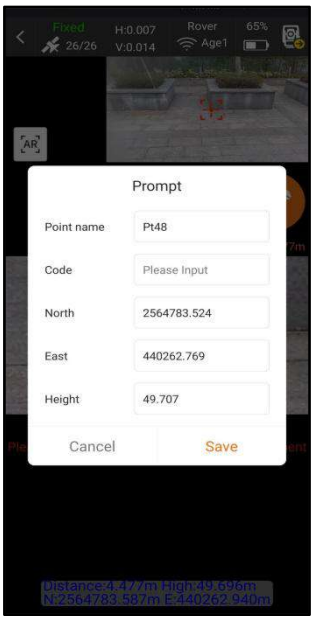
First collecting



Second collecting



Got the result of Intersection， After second collect will calculate the final coordinate of the target point, then save it. As the picture shown below.

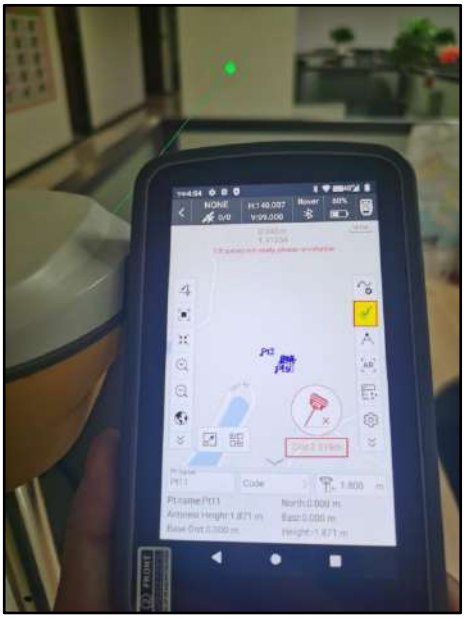


Direct rendezvous is when the points are collected, you will directly obtain directly the coordinates of the intersection points.

Point library rendezvous is choose the points in point database, then obtain the coordinates of the intersection points.

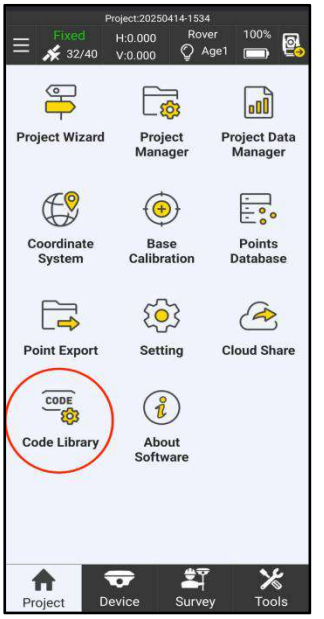
6-7-4 Laser Ranging

Just enable the laser, laser beam will reach the surface of target, it will be reflected, then laser device will measure the distance value between target and receiver laser device, as the picture shown below. Note that this function can be used without tracking satellites.

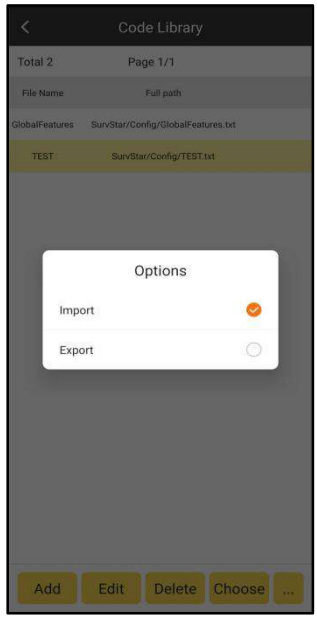


6-8 Code, Survey and Plot

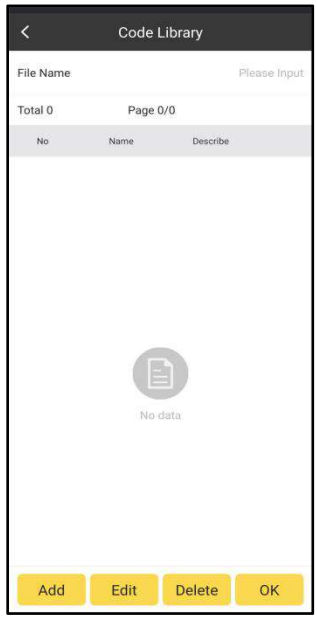
6-8-1 Code library

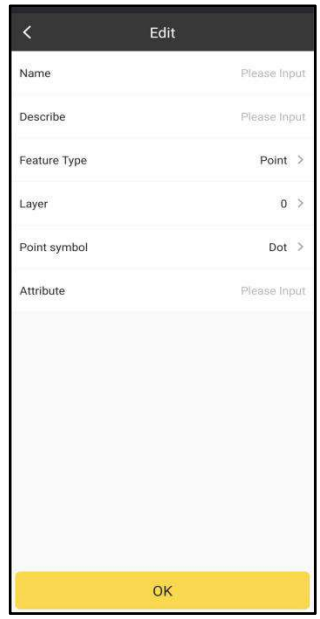


1) Code library management: ato add, edit, delete, use, import, export code table file;



2) Add: support user to add code table and add custom code;

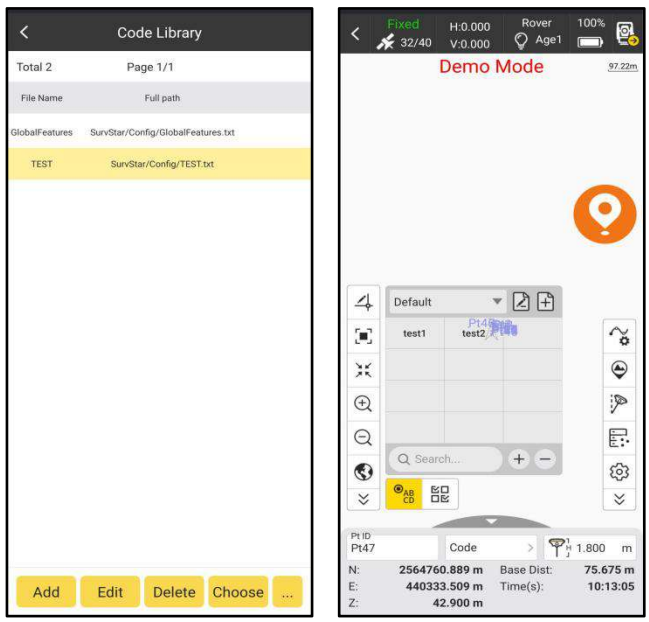




3) Edit: support users to edit the existing code table;

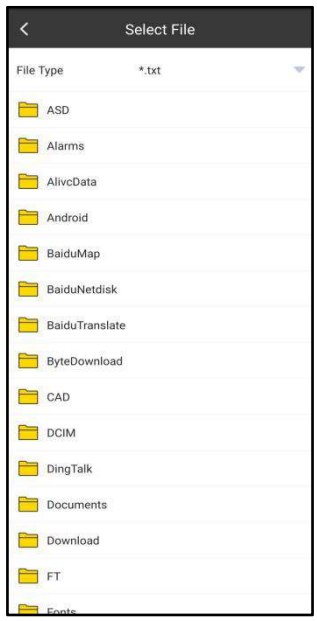
4) Delete: support to delete the code table;

5) Choose: Select the code table to be used, **which will be associated with the code box in the point measurement**, and display when the user adds the code to the code box;



6) Export code file: Support to export TXT/CSV/DAT and other formats code file;

7) Import code file: Support the import of TXT/CSV/DAT and other formats code files, import file format requirements are consistent with the export format;



6-8-2 Code box part

① Associated code library, support user to create a custom code box  ;

② Code box switching selection and editing 

; all codes of the current code library are added to the ‘default’ code box

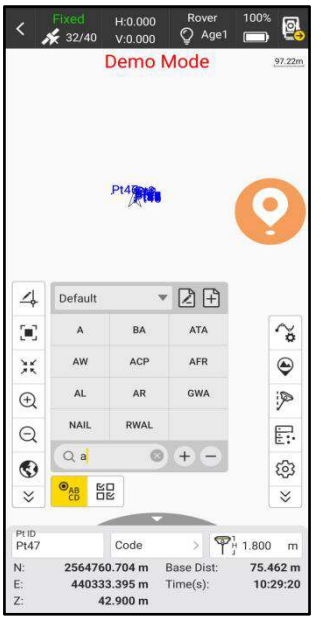
and cannot be modified.

③ Add coding: Select a custom code box, click the blank cell, add code from code library currently in use;

④ Add repeated code: Select an existing code and click Add  (Repeated coding will be numbered to distinguish);

⑤ Delete the code: Select the existing code, click delete  or long press to select the target code to delete;

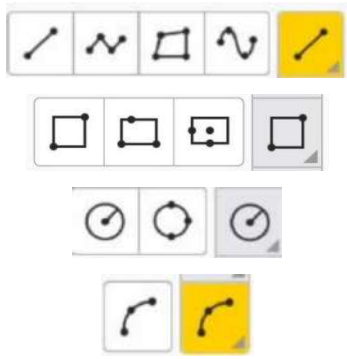
⑥ Code search: Support fuzzy search code;

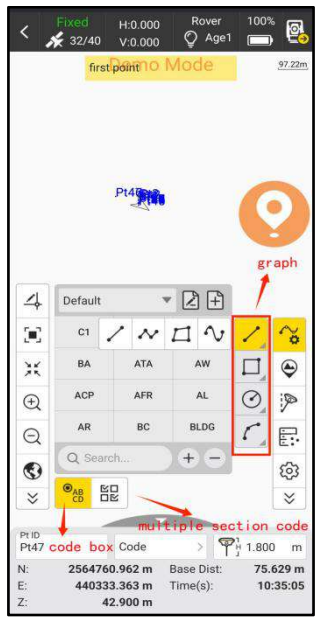


⑦ Enable multiple selection code, support the same point to save multiple encoding attributes  ;

6-8-3 Graph Part

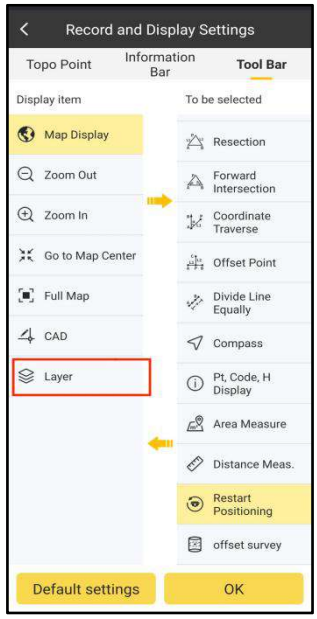
Support linear measurement such as straight line, multi-segment line, polygon, curve, two-point rectangle, three-point rectangle, two-point circle, three-point circle, three-point arc, etc. Long press to select a type.



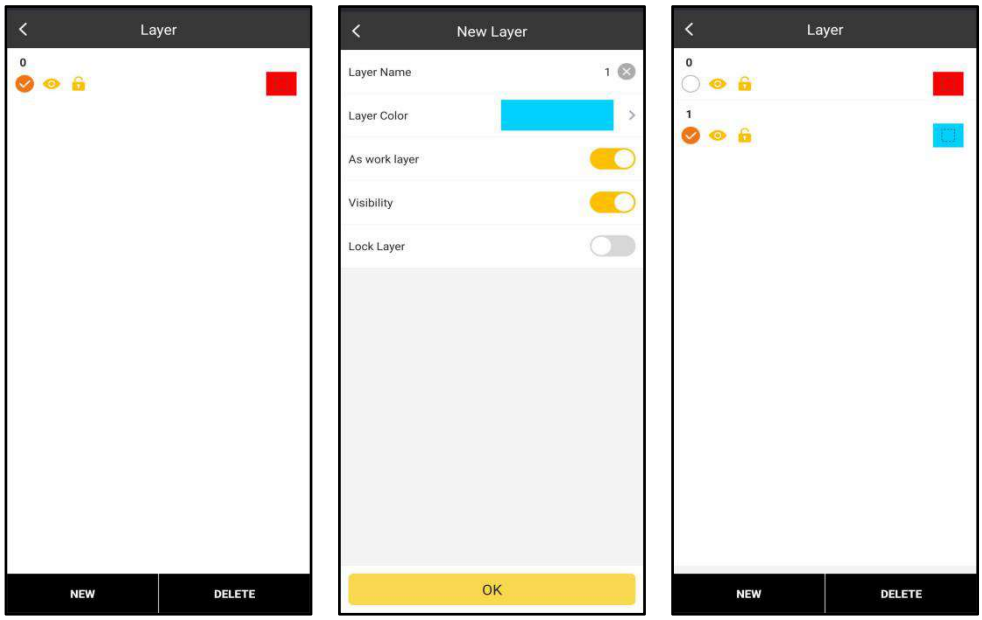


Layer manage

Add Layer button in Settings 

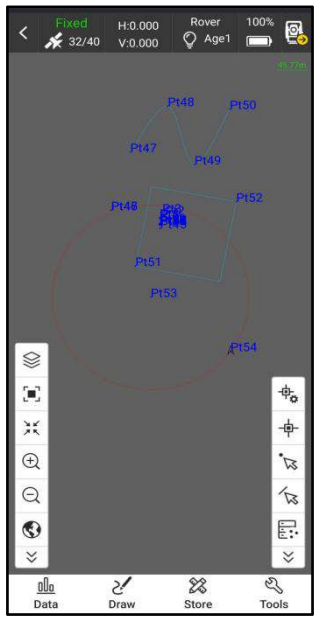


Open Layer Management to add a new layer, input layer name and select layer color.



Select whether to use it as work layer, visibility and lock layer.

The drawing opens in CAD function.



6-8-4 Main operation process:

Conventional measuring points: using code for measuring points;

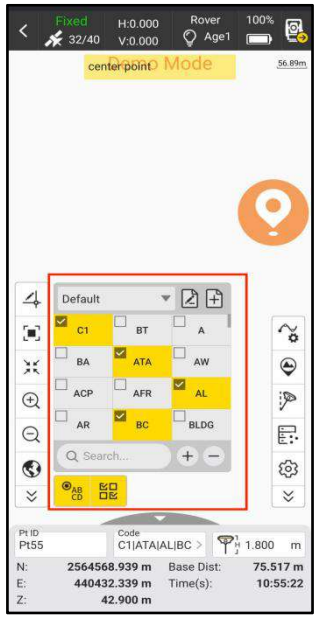
Graphic mapping: measuring line segments, polygons, curves, rectangles, arcs and other independent features;

Multi-line surveying and mapping: multiple lines simultaneously surveying and mapping operations, Z-type measurement, multi-line measurement in the same direction;

1) Conventional measuring points:

① Click the code box, select the code you need to use, and the code will be automatically filled into the code input box for saving;

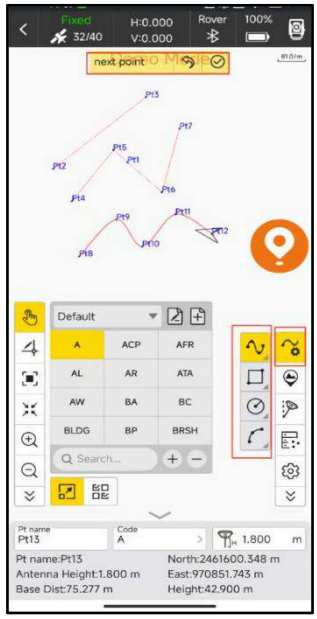
@ Open multi-selection coding, multi-selection to select the required coding, coding automatically fill in the coding input box, save;



2) Graphic mapping:

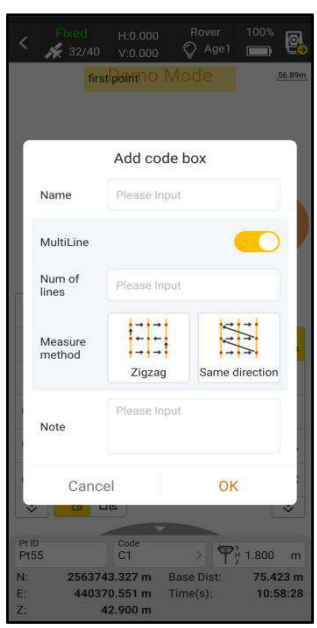
① Open the code box, add a custom code box, or use the default code box;

@ Turn on the graphic control function, select the graph to be drawn, long press to select more types and perform the measurement drawing according to the prompt information at the top of the interface;

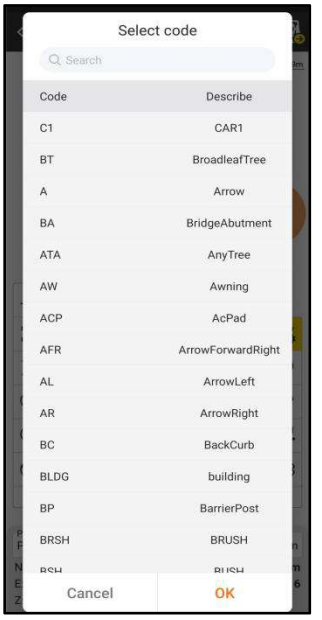


3) Multi-line mapping - Z-type mapping:

① Open the coding box, add the multi-line coding box, select the number of lines, Z-type measurement mode, click OK;

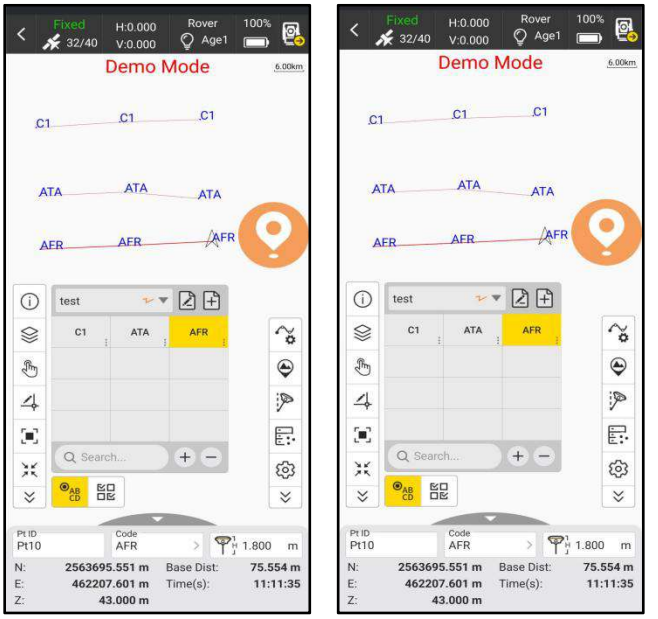


@ Add custom codes, select Start code;



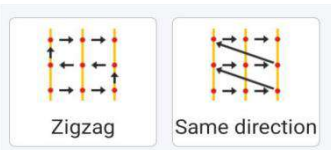
③ The user selects the polyline/curve line for measurement drawing;

④ In the measurement process, the measurement point drawing is carried out according to the selected measurement method, and the user needs to measure the number of lines in turn according to the number of lines set. The code of the same line is the same, and the coding order in the coding box is automatically switched to use;



4) Multi-line mapping - Multi-line in the same direction:

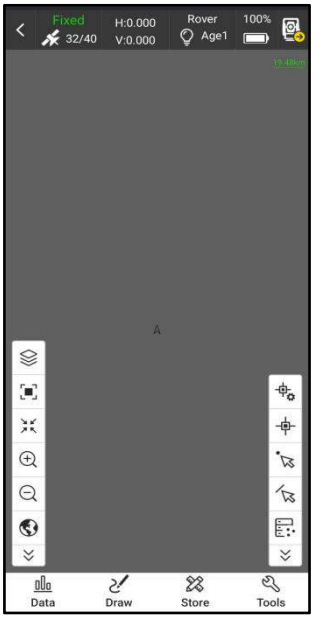
The process of multiline mapping in the same direction is basically the same as that of Z-type mapping. Attention should be paid to the difference of multiline mapping in the same direction.



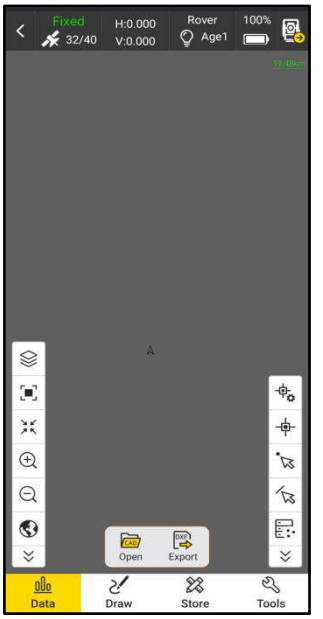
6-9 CAD

CAD is mainly used to stakeout lines in the existing CAD graphics. By clicking this, we can enter to the CAD page.

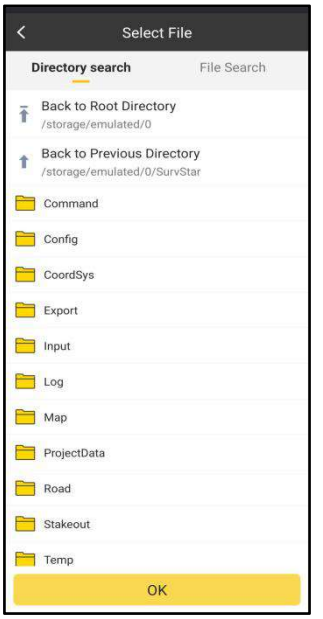
The icons in side toolbar describe as follows:



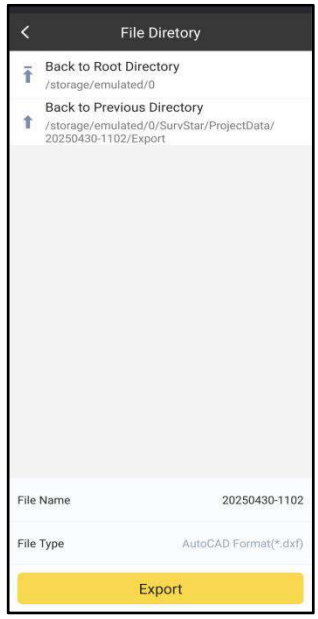
:Tap Data icon will show CAD file open and export function.



Open: Import CAD file(*.dxf/*.dwg).

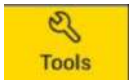


Export：Export CAD file(*.dxf/*.dwg).



:By tapping this drawing function，we can plot many graph in screen（line,polyline,polygon,square,rect,rectcenter,circle2p,circle3p,arc,spline）

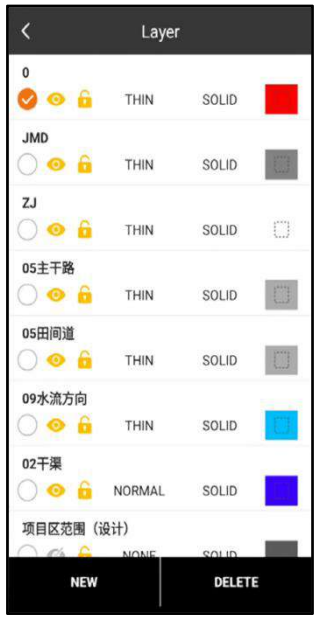
:many function included(Two-circle intersection, two line intersection, element intersection, distance offset point, element offset etc.)



:delete，CAD back ground，Redraw，angle survey，distance survey，area survey，drawing unit，Explode.

:CAD layer.

We can manage and check CAD layer by tapping this icon.



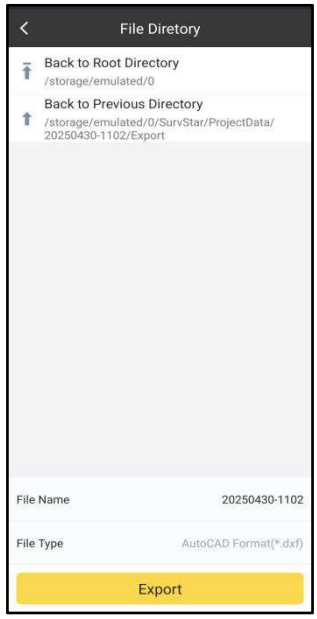
: Layer switches, controlling layer display.

: Layer freeze, cannot edit or modify after freezing.

: Layer locking, cannot select after locking.

: Select target point.

By clicking this, we can select a surface feature in project. And it will be a target surface feature. The point closest to the selected feature is used as the target point.



 : Select target line.

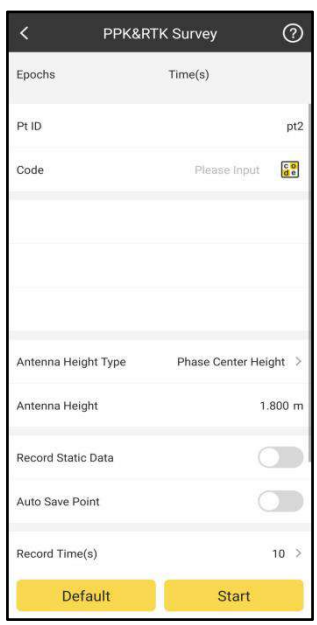
 : CAD stakeout settings.

It can set CAD stakeout settings, Prompt Distance; settings for Topo Point, Inform and Tool Bar are the same as that of Point Survey. Click Default settings and it can restore the changed settings.

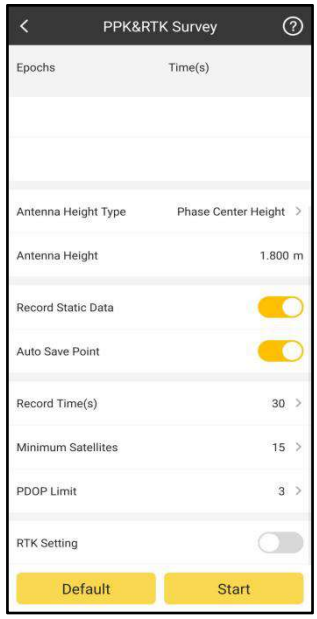
6-10 PPK Survey

PPK (Post Processed Kinematic) is a post-processing differential technology to obtain centimeter level positioning accuracy information. Compared with RTK (Real Time Kinematic) positioning, PPK can record the data of mobile terminal and base station respectively for post-processing kinematic, so it is not limited to the communication link and protocol between base station and mobile station. It is also called Stop & Go.

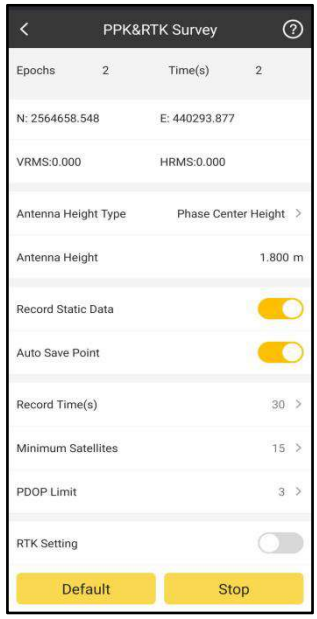
1.We need to set a base station as static mode firstly. And then we start it with another device as rover mode.



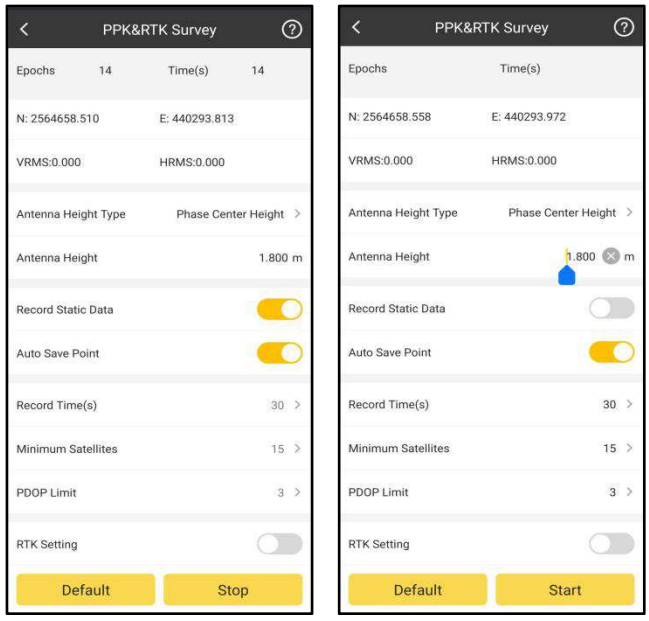
2.Set the Pt name, Code, Antenna Height Type, Antenna Height, Record Static Data On/Off, Sampling Time, Minimum Satellites and PDOP Limit. Before starting work, we need to take about 30 seconds standing to initialize the device, for the higher accuracy.



3. Put the device in the first point and click Start. It will collect this point and write the information of this point into the record file. We can click Stop to stop it.



4. After collecting the point, we can click save to save the point and then go to the next point.

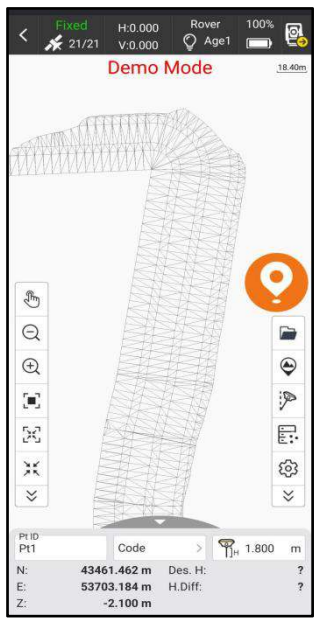


5. Repeat these steps until the project done.

6-11 Elevation Control

Elevation control can calculate the design height of points within the range according to the design plane parameters, which is conducive to site leveling and earthwork calculation in the project.

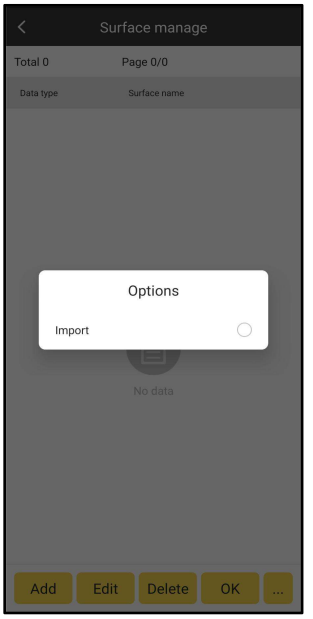
1.Click  to open Surface manage page

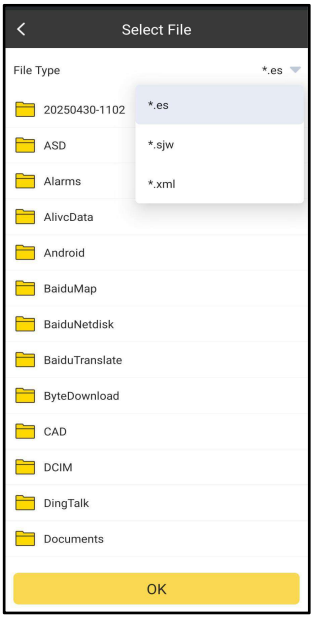


2.Add/Import Surface.

There are two ways to add/import surface. Import:

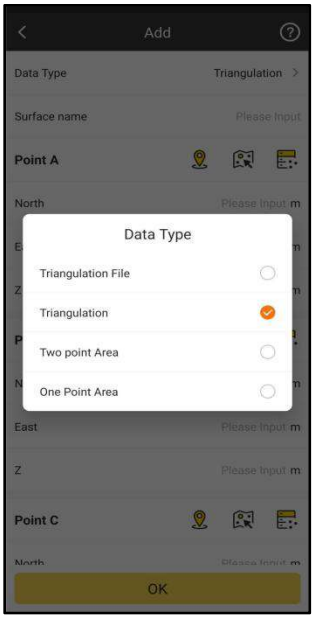
Click ... and Click Import, select the surface file (*.es/*.sjw/*.xml) and click OK.

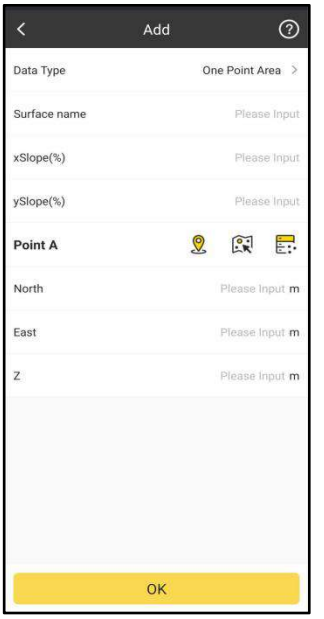




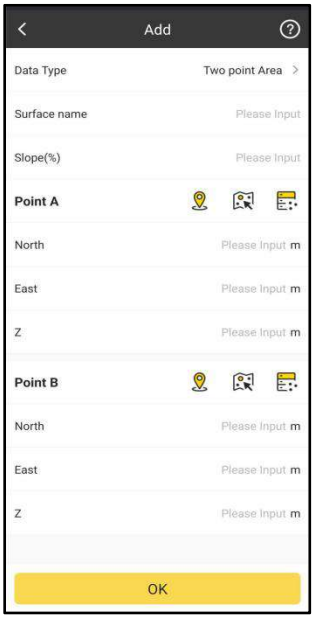
Add:

Click Add , select the Data Type to build elevation plane. We can use three ways to build it: one point with two slope, two points with one slope and Triangulation.

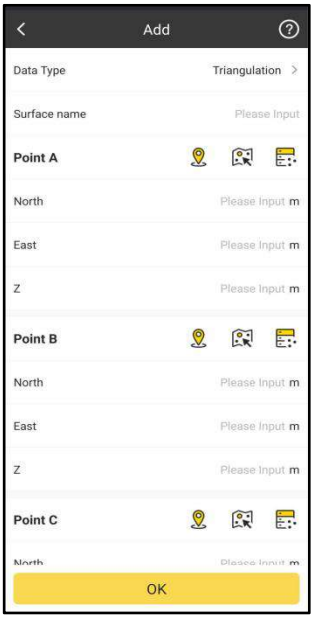




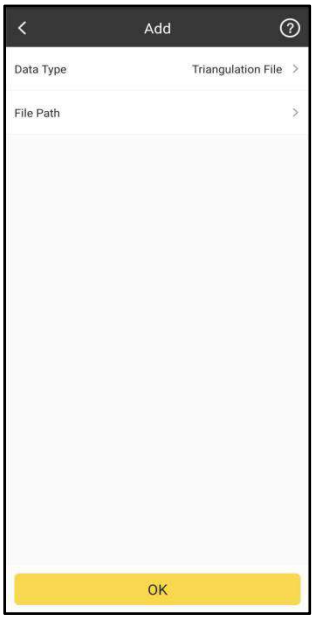
One point

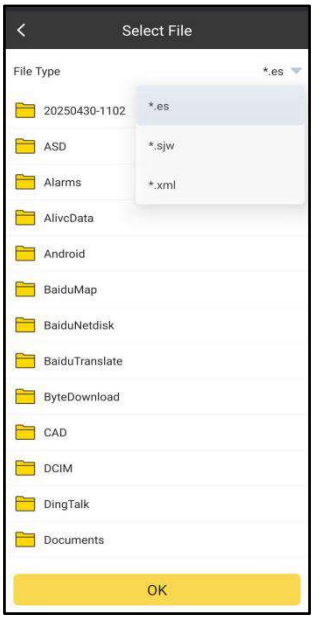


Two poin



Three point





Triangulation file

3.Then we can select the surface and click OK to do the elevation control.

6-12 GIS Survey

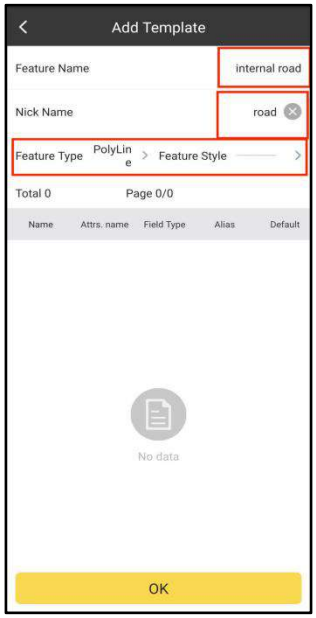
GIS survey can define the required feature attribute database and collect shape data containing various required feature attributes, which is convenient for post-processing of GIS data in the later stage.

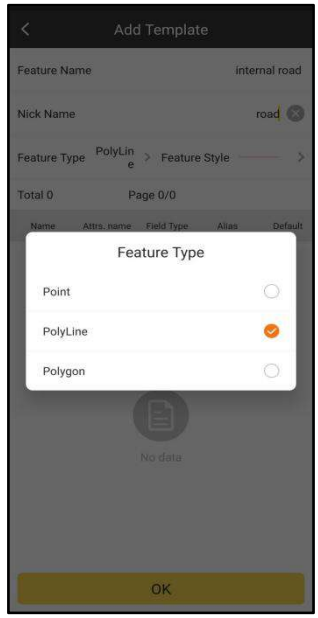
1.For the new project, we need to import or input a feature manage database. Click  and enter to feature manager page. We can also click the layer bar to enter to it.

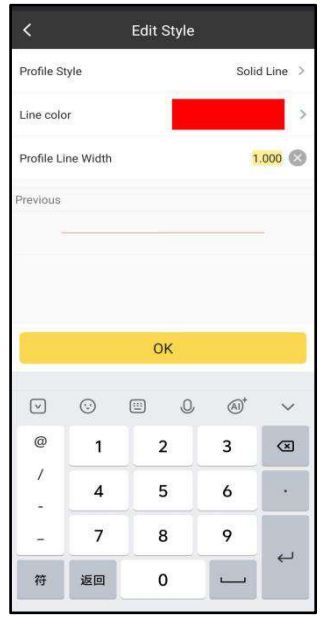
2.In feature manager, we can add, edit, delete, import and export the features.

Add:

Click Add input the feature name and nick name, choose the feature type (Point/PolyLine/Polygon) and set the feature style, then click OK.

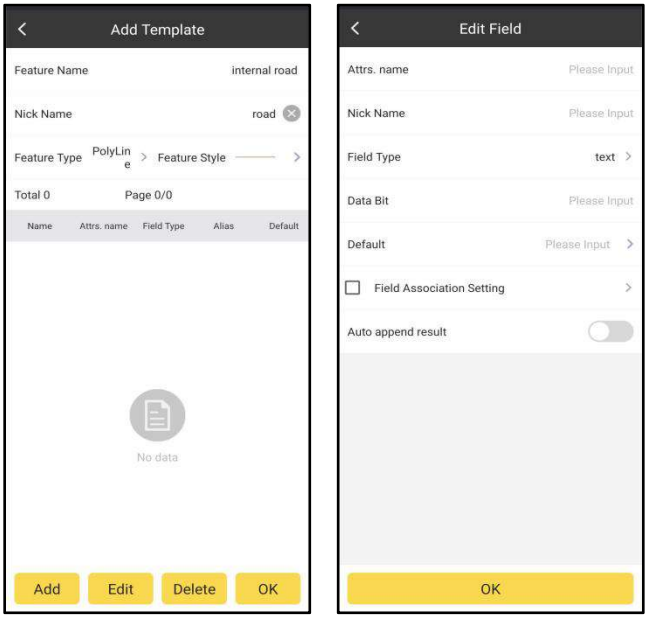




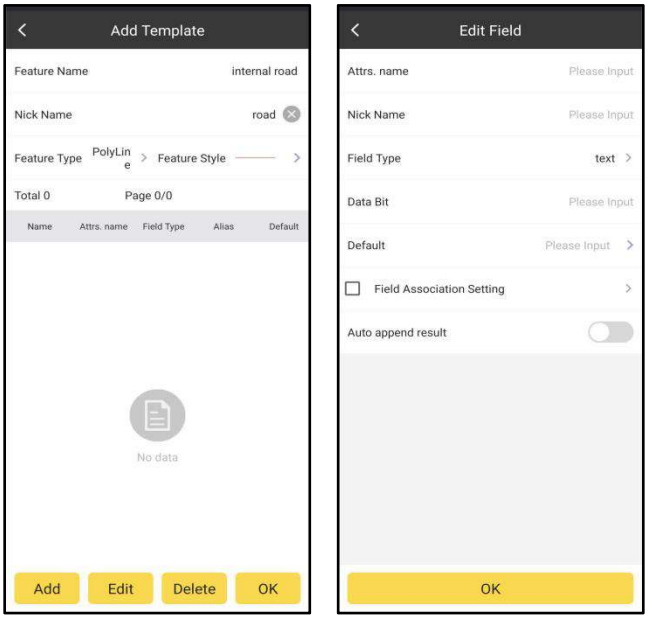


Then we need to add the attribute of it, click Add. Input the Attributes Name, Nick name,

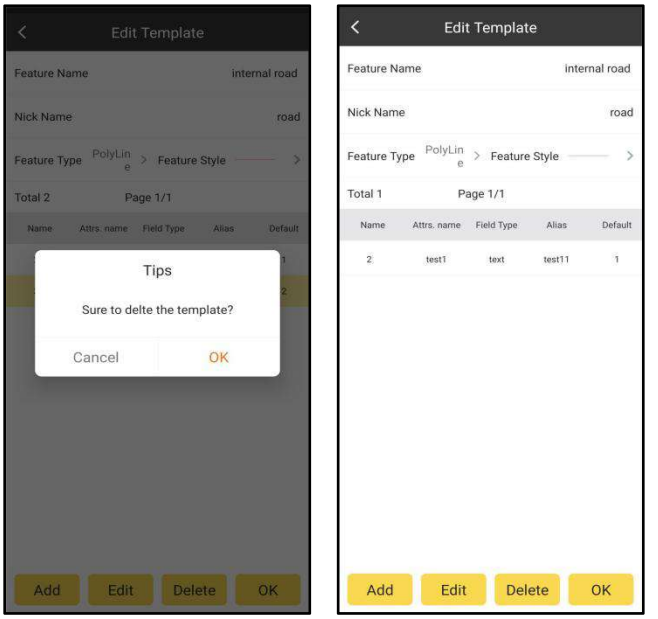
Field Type and click OK. If the input of the attributes finished, click OK.



Edit: Select any feature, click Edit,then we can edit it.

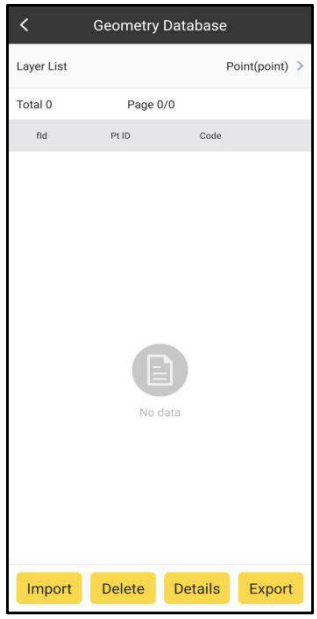


Delete: Select any feature, click Delete, then we can delete it.



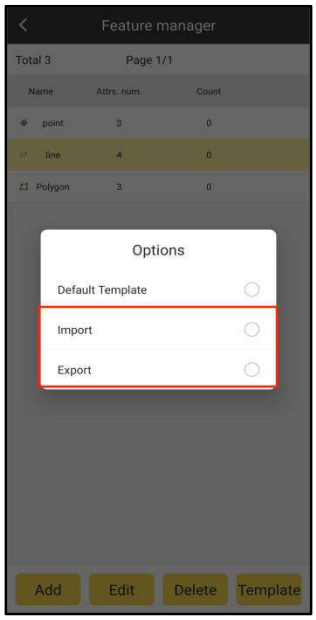
Default Template:

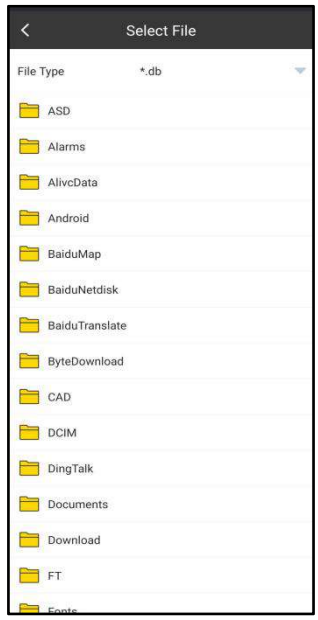
Click Template and click Default Template , there will load the default template to it. It has three features: Point, Line and Polygon.



Import/Export Template:

Click Template and click Import/Export, there will load the default template to it. It has three features: Point, Line and Polygon.





3. After the feature manager completed, we can use it by clicking the below layer bar. Select the feature and then we can start GIS survey.

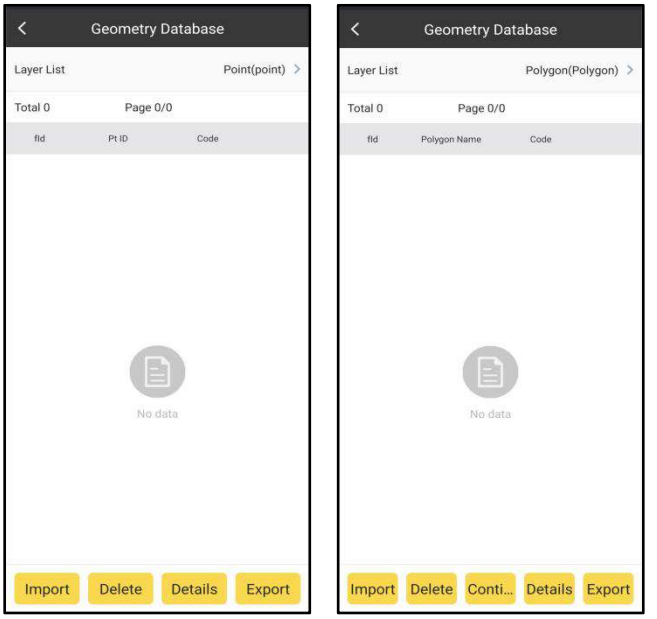
4. And then we can select a layer start to do GIS survey.

 : Click this, it will go back to the previous operation

 : Click this, we can edit the attributes of current feature.

 : Click this, we can finish surveying this feature.

5.We can check and manage the shape in Geometry Database. Click  and enter to Geometry Database. In Geometry Database, it can import/export shape file(*.shp), delete and continue to survey the feature.



6-13 Sea Survey

This function is being improved and tested.

6-14 Line Construction Stakeout

This function is being improved and tested.

6-15 Line Pointwise Stakeout

This function is being improved and tested.

6-16 Cross-section Survey

This function is being improved and tested.

6-17 Cross-section Stakeout

This function is being improved and tested.

Chapter 7 Survey – Total Station

7-1 Point Survey

Click Survey->Point Survey to enter this interface.

: Displays information about the current angle of the device.


: APR(Automatic Prism Recognition) and Track (Prism tracking) On/ Off.


: Selection of different measurement targets, measurement modes and whether the laser pointer is switched on or off.


:Lock status (To show the status of locking prism)


:E-bubble and Setting button


:Selection of different device connection

:Set Horizontal angle 
:Joystick(Manual/Auto)

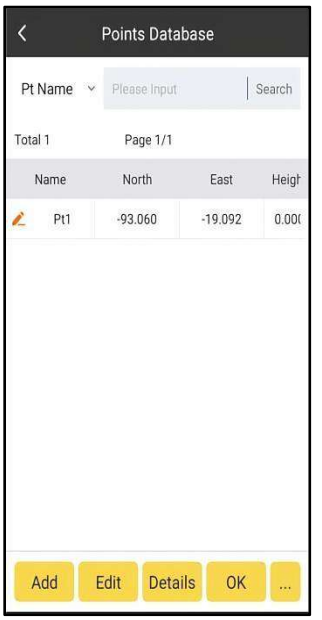
:Change face 
:Power search(clockwise)

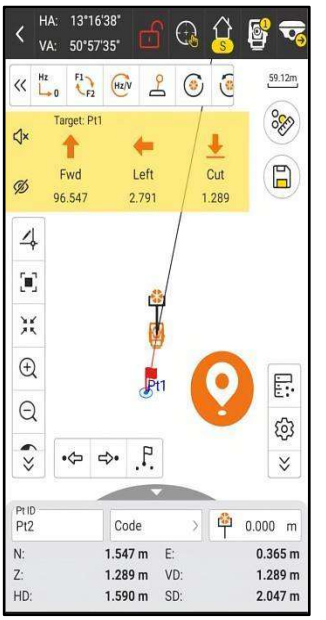
:Set rotate angle(H/V) 
:Power search(anti-clockwise)

Note:The meaning of other icons is explained in Chapter 6-1

7-2 Point Stakeout

Point stakeout is the process of inputting target coordinate in software and stakeout in field. By clicking this, we will enter to points database. Select any point, and click OK. Then we will enter to the point stakeout page.





Arrows in left bar describe as follows:

To Forward/Backward: distance that receiver needs to move Forward/Backward from current position to stakeout point. To Forward arrow shows up and to

Backward arrow shows down.

To Left/Right: distance that receiver needs to move Left / Right from current position to stakeout point. To Left arrow shows left and to Right arrow shows right.

Fill/Dig: dig in stakeout point position. If the value is positive, perform excavation; if not, perform fill. If current height is higher than stakeout point arrow shows down. If current height is higher than stakeout point arrow shows up.

 ：open/close stakeout voice prompt.

 ：hide or show left arrow bar.

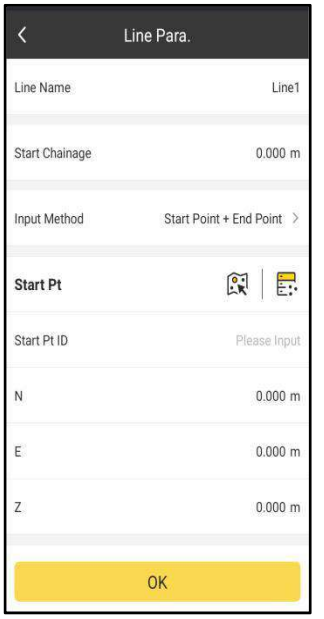
Point stakeout steps:

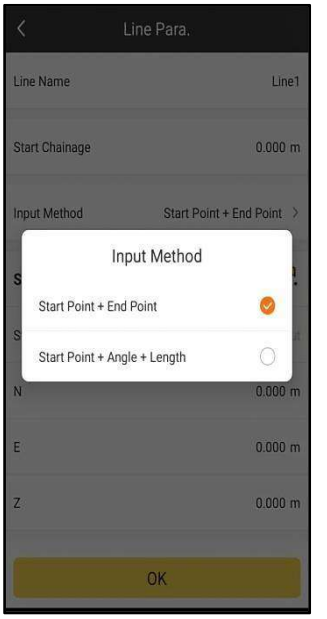
1. Select a point to stakeout in the points database, then click OK to enter points stakeout page. Red flag is target stake point. Circle is current position of receiver. Arrow is direction indicator, indicating the direction of current receiver. When the arrow direction is same with the direction to the target point, please move in this direction, then you can reach the target point.
2. According to left status bar, move from the current point to the stakeout point, and excavate or fill the soil according to the height difference of the elevation.
3. When current point is within prompt range, there will be three concentric circles, which indicate it enters precise stakeout.
4. After you reach the stakeout point, please stake it.

7-3 Line Stakeout

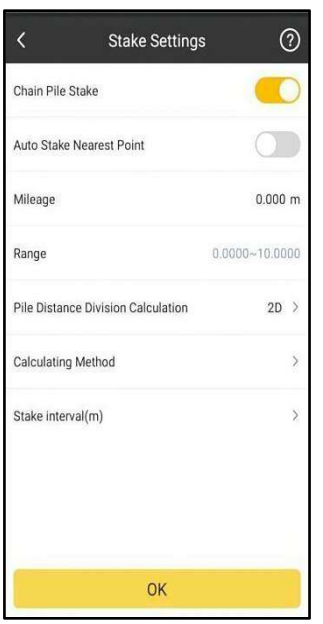
Line stakeout is the stakeout of designed line, including line mileage, left and right offset and elevation control within line. By clicking this, we will enter to Line List.

Click Add, we can add the designed line with Line Name, the Start Point, End Point and Start Chainage. We can also import line file(*.SL).

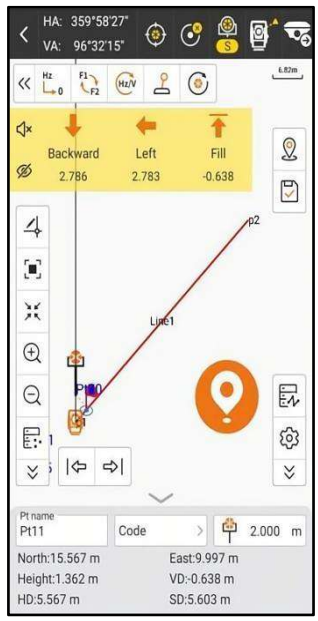




Select any line, and click OK. We can set the settings of stake, it including Chain Pile Stake On/Off, Auto Stake Nearest Point On/Off, Mileage, Range, Calculating Method and Stake interval. Click OK.



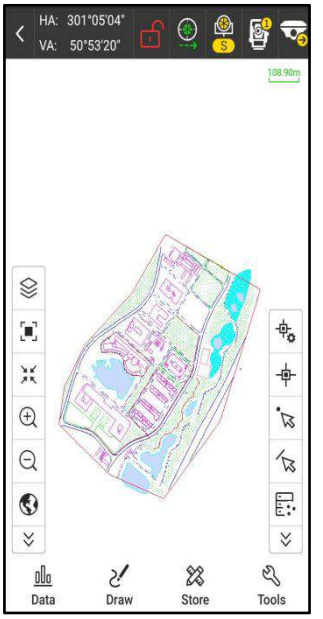
Then we will enter to the line stakeout page.



It can set line stakeout settings, including Prompt Distance, Reference Direction (Forward, North); settings for Topo Point, Inform and Tool Bar are the same as that of Point Survey. Click Default settings and it can restore the changed settings.

7-4 CAD Stakeout

CAD is mainly used to stakeout lines in the existing CAD graphics. By clicking this, we can enter to the CAD page.



 ：CAD Layer.

We can manage and check the CAD layer by clicking this icon

：Import CAD file(*.dxf/*.dwg).

 ：By clicking this, there will be an arrow when touch and hold to move on the screen. The place indicated by the arrow is the place of the target point. It can also show the coordinates of this point in the top of the page.

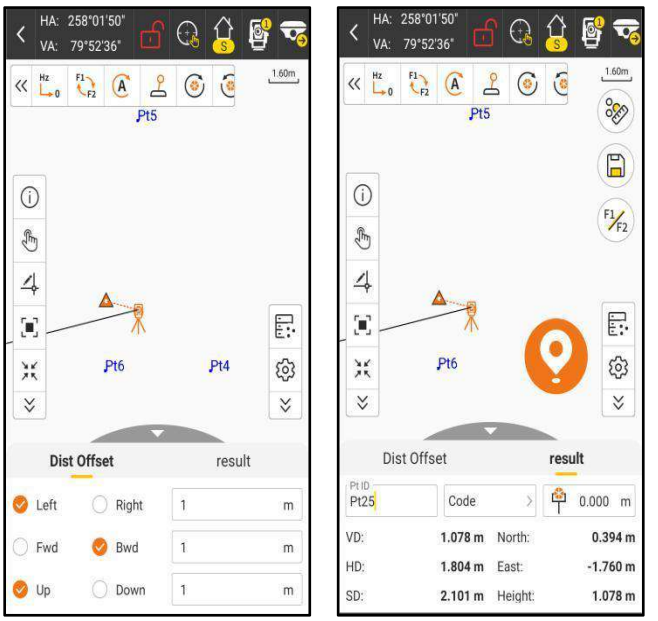
 :Select target line.

There are four modules in CAD stakeout.Click Data to open or export the dxf, dwg file.Click Draw to draw the graph.Click Store to measure. Click Tools to use tools.

7-5 Dist Offset

The distance offset calculates from measurement or coordinates with longitudinal,

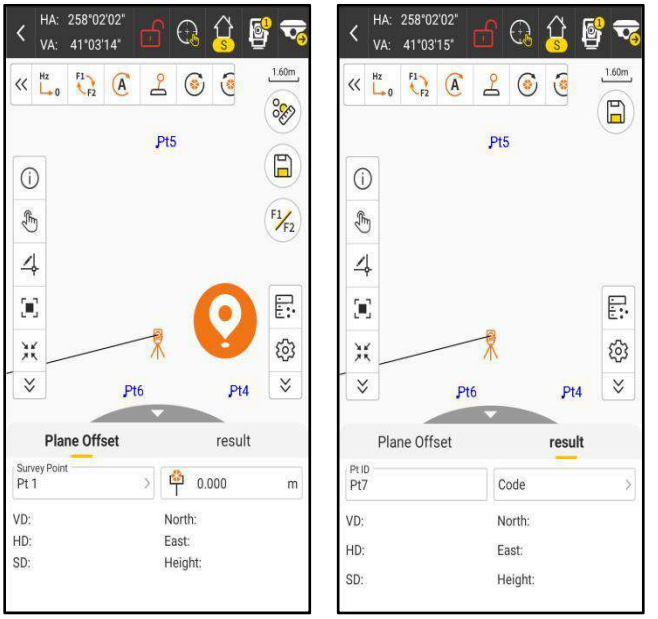
parallel offset and height differences of the target point relative to the known point.



Click Dist Offset to into this interface.Input lateral, longitudinal and altitude offset.Click result , measure and calculate the offset coordinates.

7-6 Plane Offset

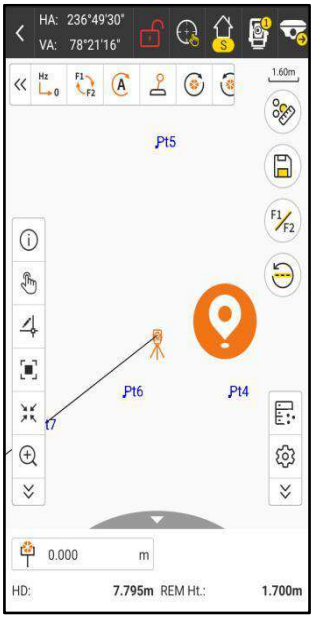
This function calculates the points which cannot be measured directly.



Click Plane Offset to into this interface. Measure three points in the same plane. In the software, it will turn to result interface automatically. Rotate the telescope, aim at the unreachable point in this plane.Click save to save the coordinate.

7-7 REM

When the target is hard to reach or hang in the air, for example, the electric cables, REM (Remote Height) can help you measure the point.



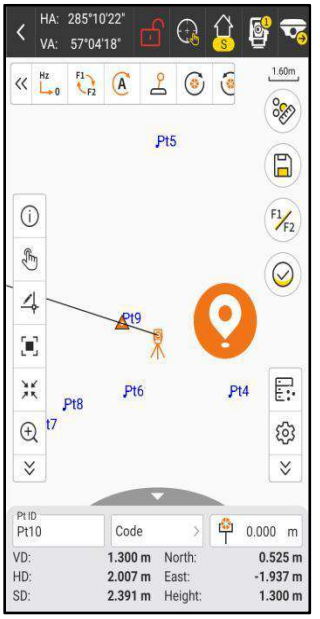
Click REM to into this interface. Before measuring, set a prism vertically under the target. Input target height and measure. Rotate the telescope to the target.It will show the REM Ht automatically.

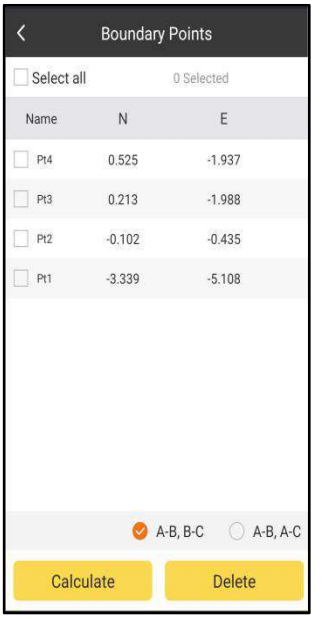
7-8 MLM

MLM, is mainly used to compute the HD/VD/ SD/azimuth between two points.

1.MLM Radial(A-B, A-C) , lock the start point

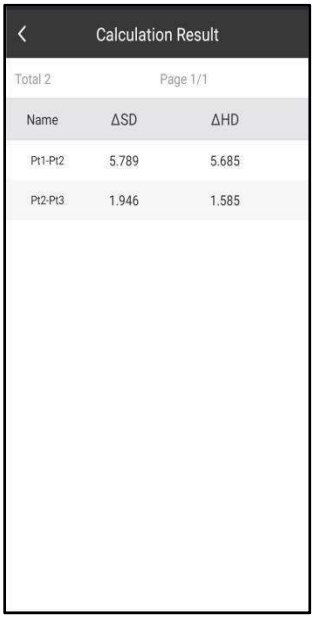
2.MLM Cont. (A-B, B-C) , unlock the start point.

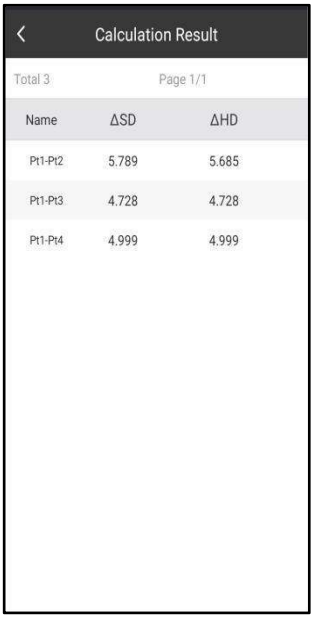




Click MLM to into this interface.Measure points that need to be measured.

Click  to into the second interface where points and calculate methods can be selected. After selecting points and calculate method, click Calculate to get the result.



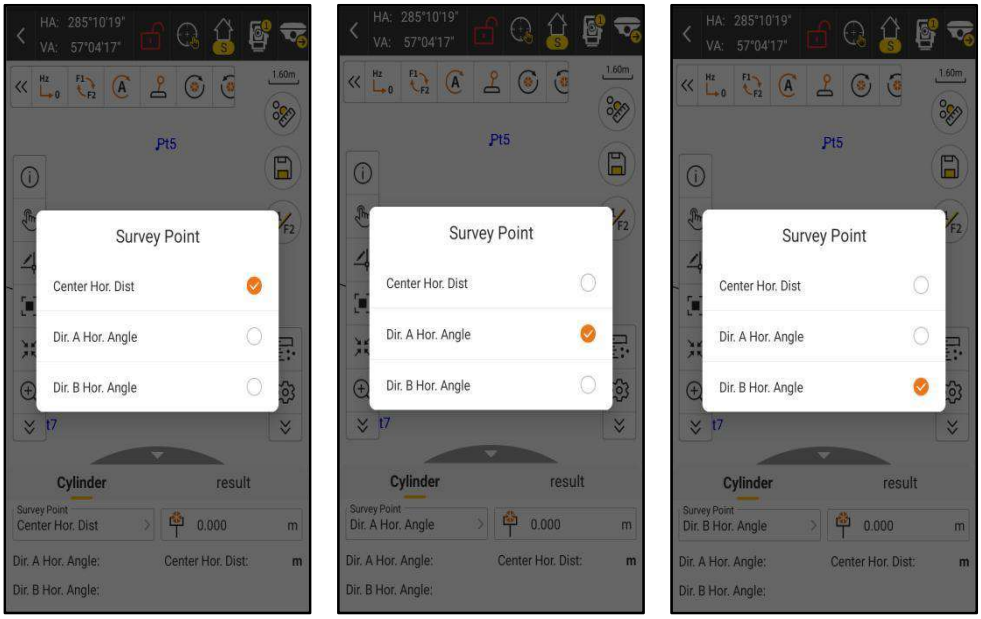


(A-B, B-C) (A-B, A-C)

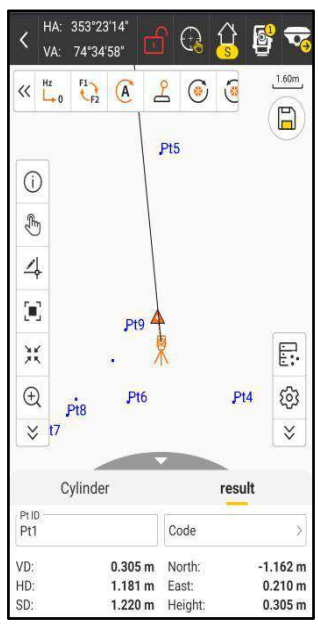
7-9 Cylinder Center

Cylinder Center is widely used in measuring a hidden point that is not directly visible, for example the center of column as picture shown. Measure the left and right edge of column. Then measure the center point in surface.

Click Cylinder Center to into this interface. Measure three parameters separately.



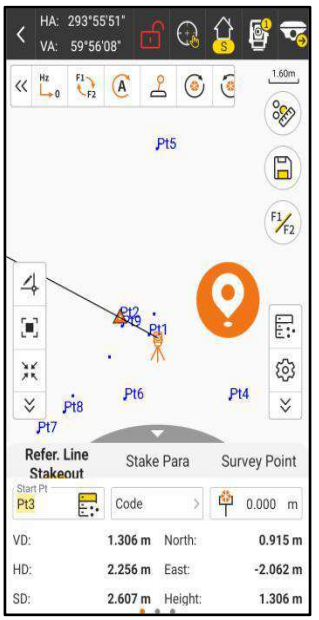
If there is no special requirement, after measuring the first parameter, it will automatically jump to measure the second parameter. Measurement parameters can be selected manually.

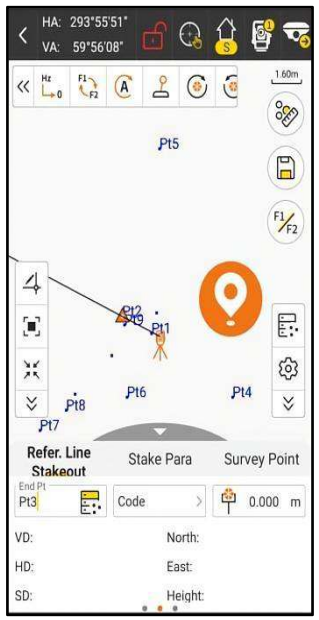


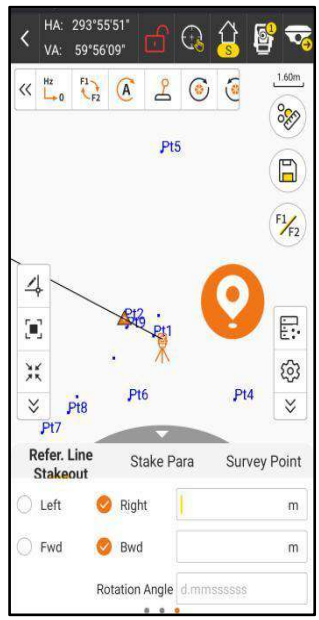
After measuring three parameters, it will turn to result interface automatically.

7-10 Refer.Line Stakeout

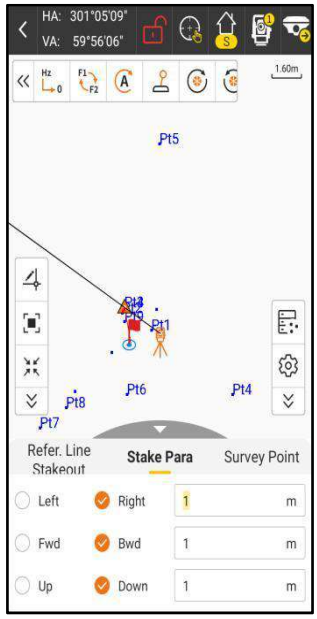
Reference Line application can be used to stake out or measure points relative to a line. The points are staked from a reference line (shifted from a baseline), and the related offset. The reference line can be offset either longitudinally or latitudinally to the baseline (defined by two known points), or be rotated around the first base point as required.



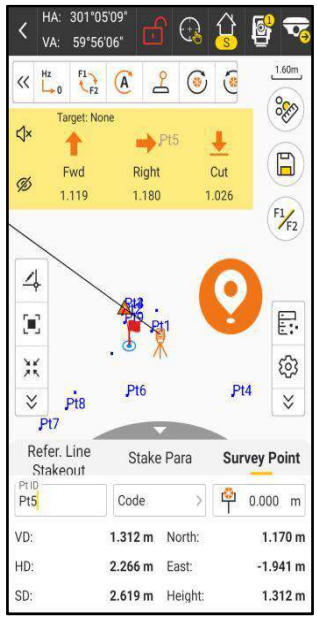




Click Refer.Line Stakeout to into this interface.There are three page to confirm the line. Measure the start point and end point, and set up the distance and the rotation of the line.Steps: Aim to the start point and measure,then pull left to into next measure page.Aim to the end point and measure, then pull left to into next setting page.Set up the distance and rotation angle.



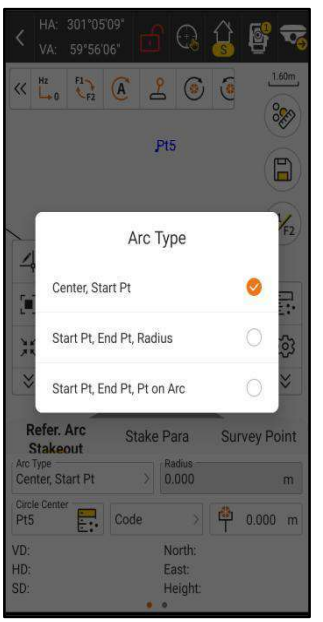
Set up the parameters about lateral, longitudinal and altitude offset.



Turn into the interface of the staking out.

7-11 Refer.Arc Stakeout

The reference arc is used for measuring and staking where the axis is an arc. The arc is determined by the center of the circle plus the radius, or the center of the circle plus a point on the circle, or three points on the circle where the arc is located. The direction of the reference arc is the same as the clockwise direction. The offset of the reference arc is determined according to the plumb line between the measurement release point and the reference arc, and the mileage is determined according to the direction of the reference arc.Stake out an arc by center/start point, start point/end point/radius and the others factors.

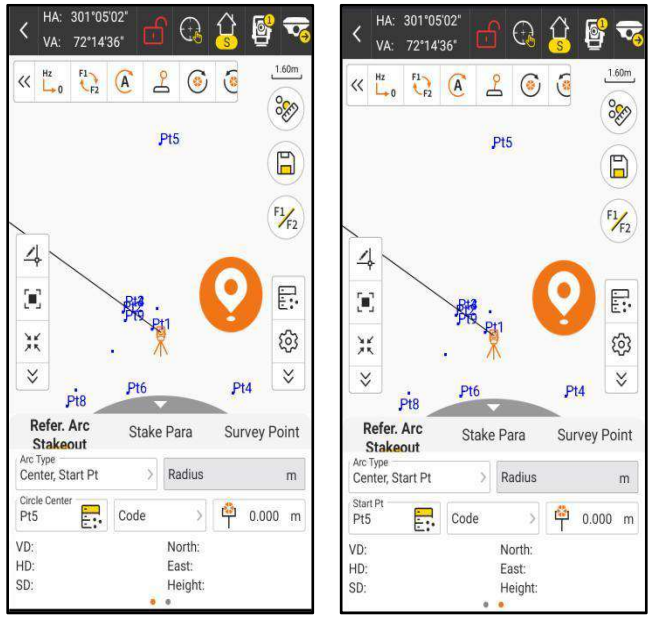


Click Refer.Arc Stakeout to into this interface. There are three methods to select.

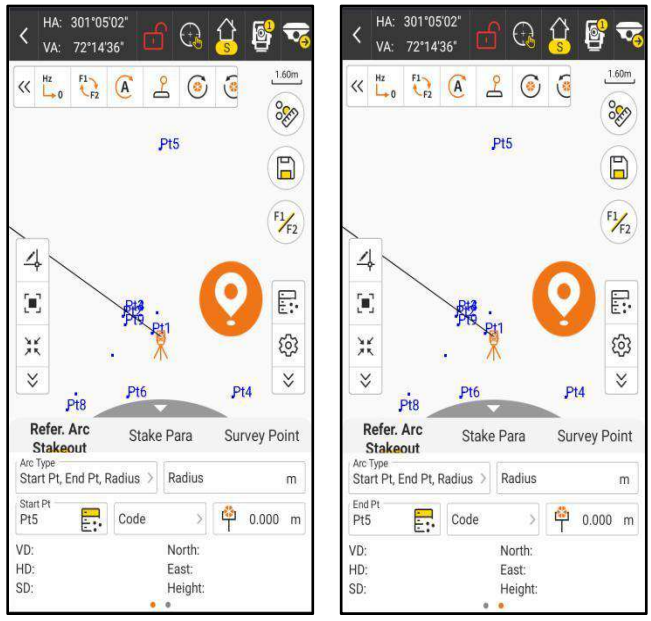
1.Center point and start point

2.Start point, end point and radius

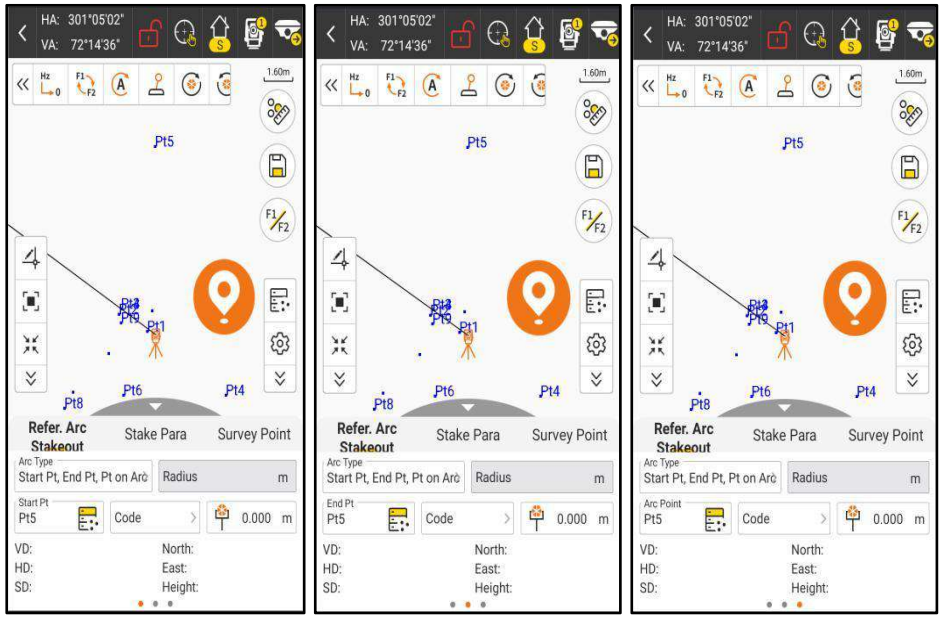
3.Start point, end point and point on Arc.



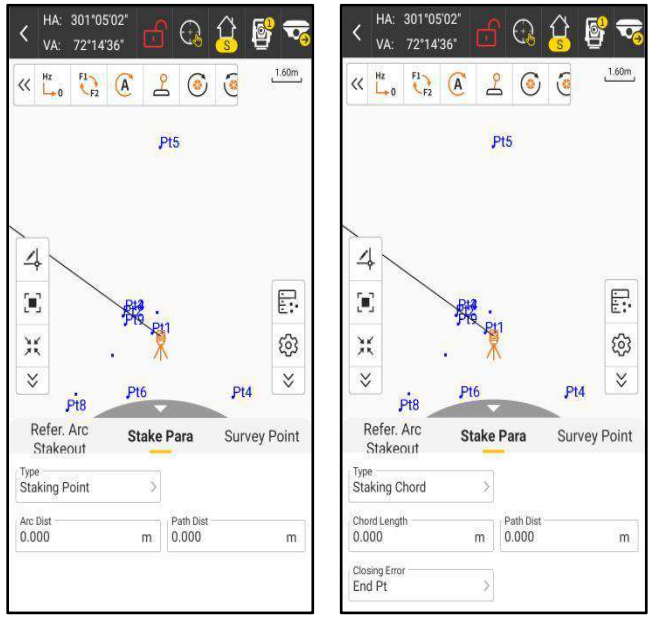
Method 1:measure center point and start point.

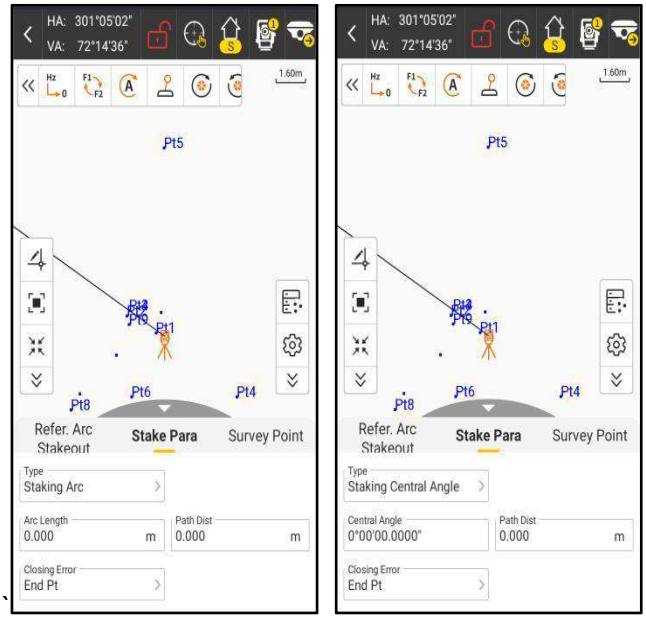


Method 2: measure the start point,end point and input radius.

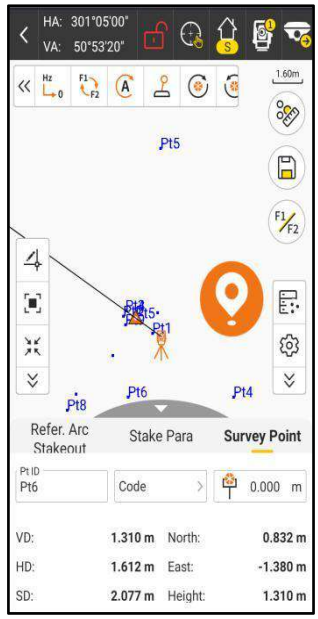


Method 3: measure the start point, end point and arc point and input radius.





Set up the stake parameters



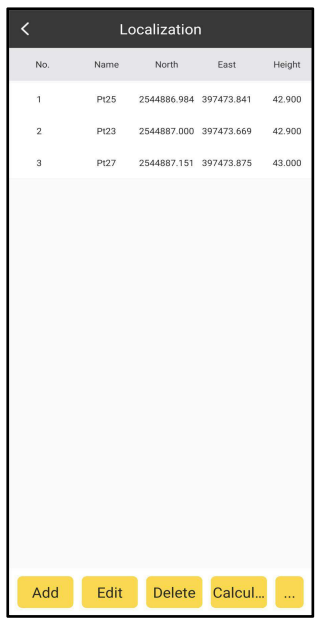
Turn into the interface of staking out.

Chapter 8 Tools

8-1 Localization

In general, GPS receiver output data is WGS-84 latitude and longitude coordinates. The coordinates need to be converted to the construction measure coordinates, which requires software to calculate and configure coordinate conversion parameters. Localization is the main tool to complete this conversion.

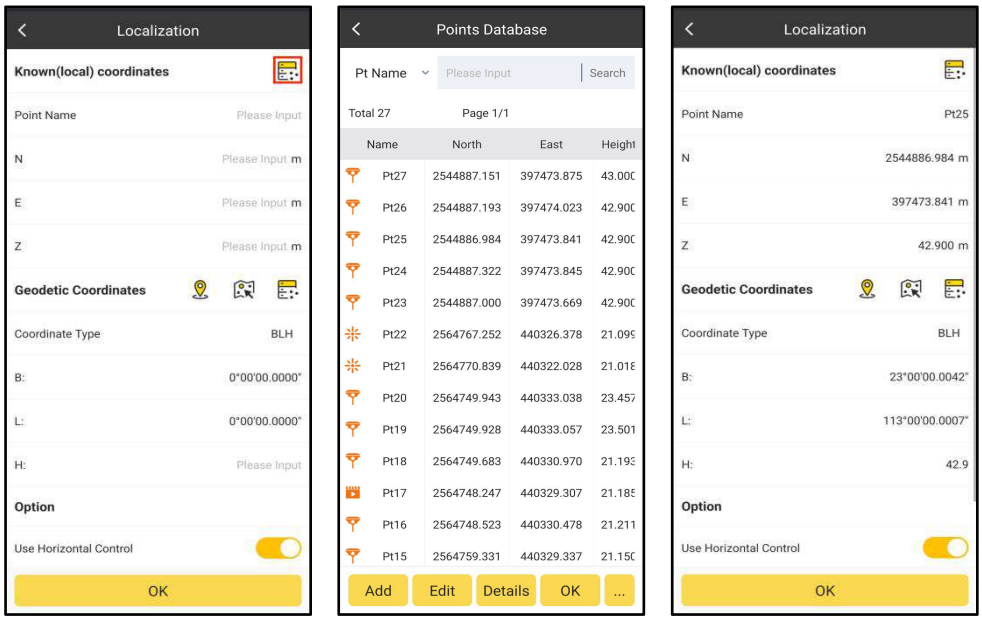
It contains Add, Edit, Delete, Calculate, Import, Export and Settings operation.



Add:

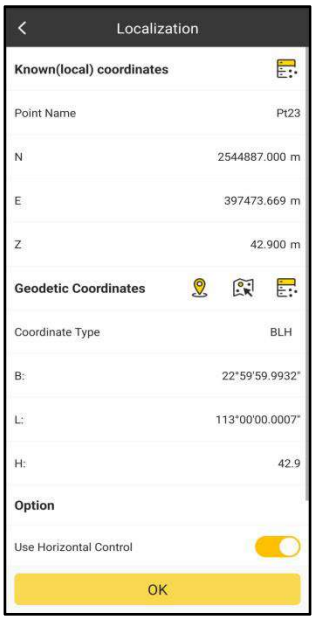
Click Add, we can add the coordinate point. If we have the surveyed point in database, we can click the icon in the right of the Known(local) coordinates bar. And select the coordinate transformation points with the targeted coordinate. Click OK. Then the NEH will input

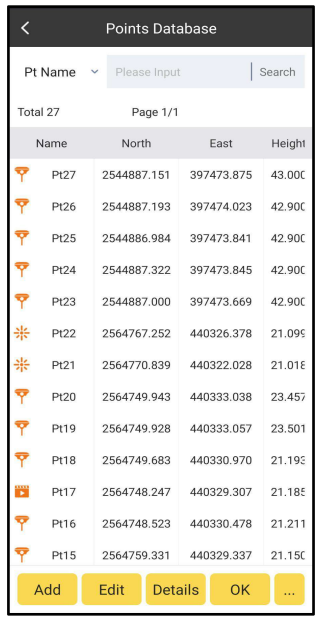
automatically.

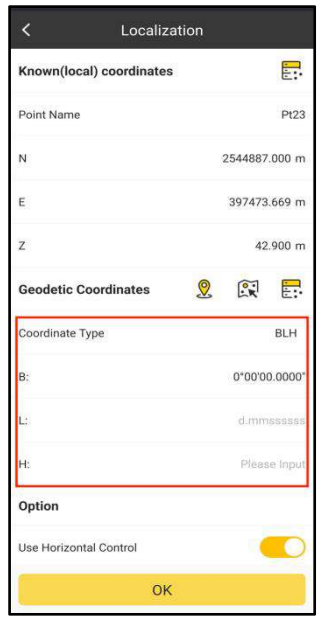


Or we can input the coordinate directly.

nd then we need to input the same point's BLH to it. If we If we have the surveyed BLH in point database, we can click the icon in the right of the Geodetic Coordinates bar. And select the same points with the BLH. Click OK .Then the BLH will input automatically.

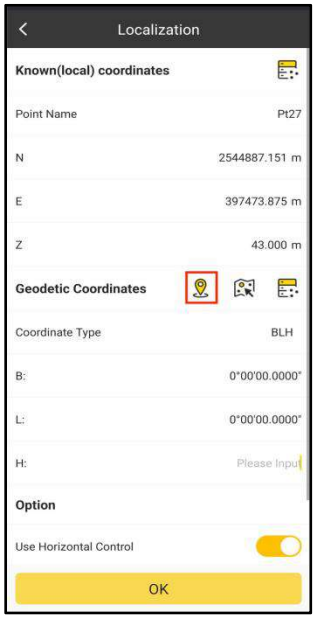


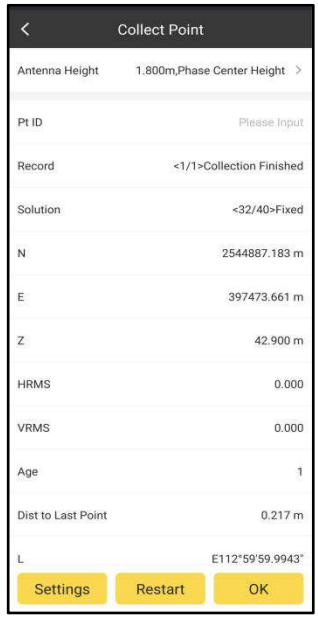




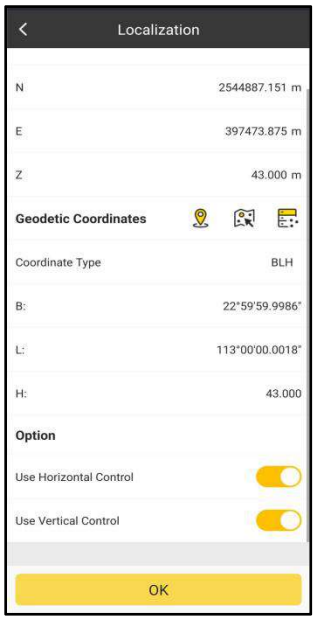
We can also input BLH directly.

We can also put the device in the point and collect the BLH in site. Click the icon in the right of the Geodetic Coordinates bar. And click OK to collect it.





Then we need to select whether to use the point with horizontal control or vertical control. And Click OK. This point will participate in calculation.

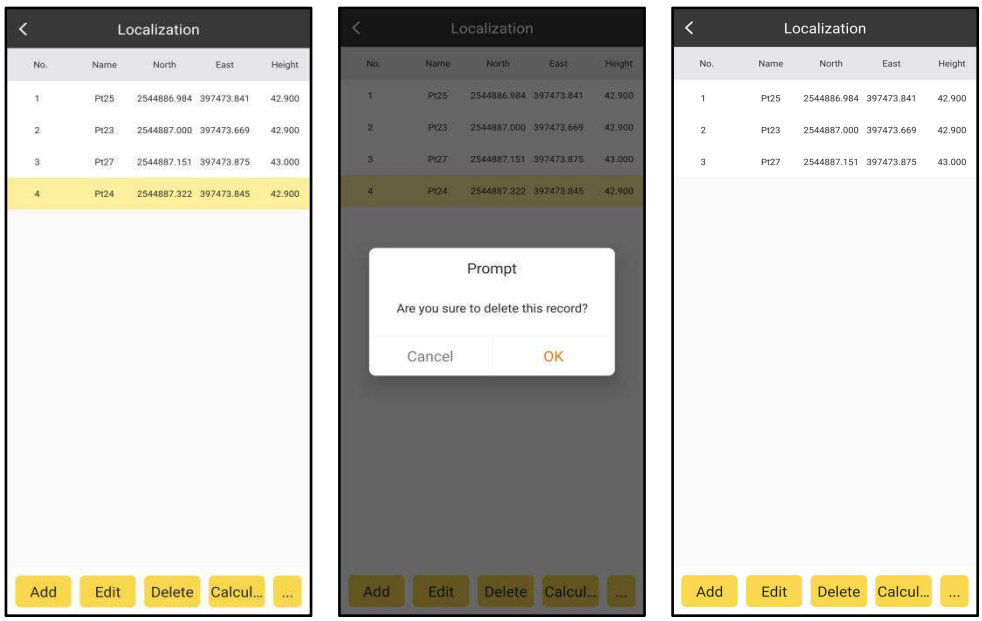


Edit:

Select any point and click Edit We can edit the coordinate of the selected point and select whether to use the point with horizontal control or vertical control.

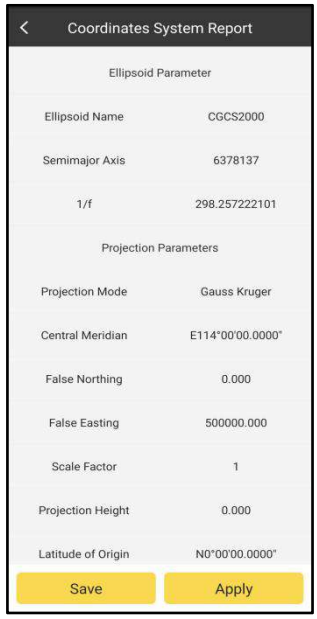
Delete:

Select any point and click Delete .We can delete the selected point.



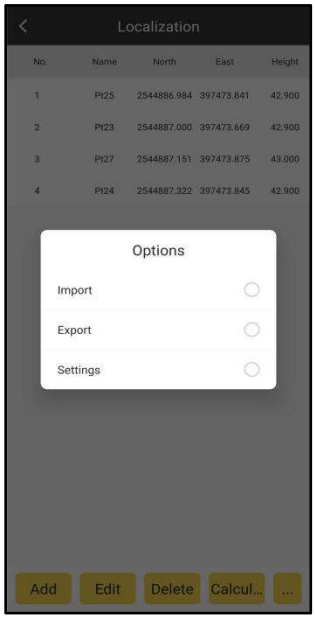
Calculate:

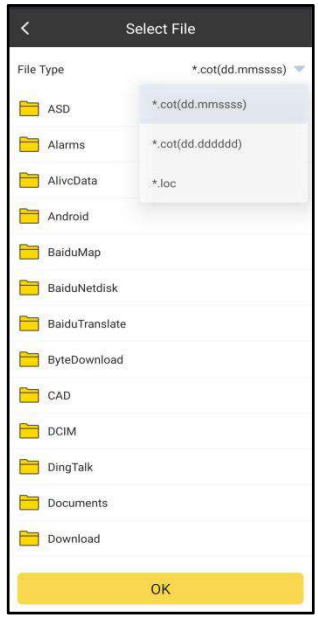
After the coordinate transformation points all inputted. We can click Calculate. Then there will show a coordinates System report. We can save the report by clicking Save. And click Apply, the parameters will apply to the current project.



Import:

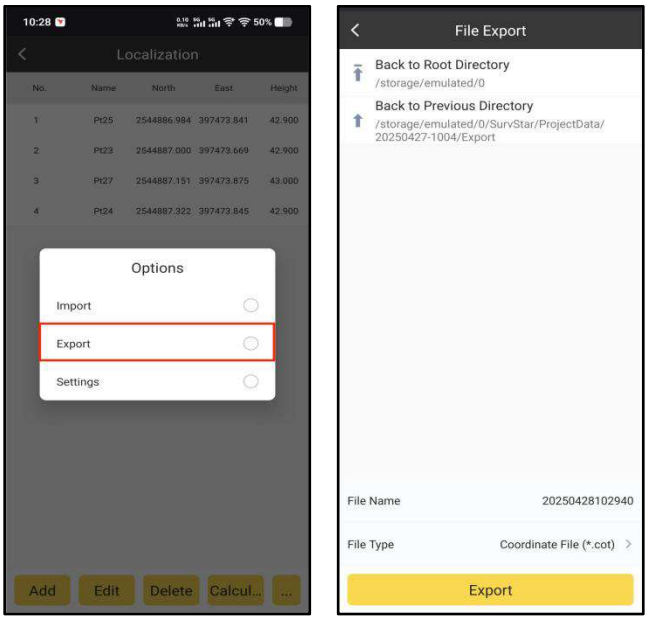
Click ... and Click Import . Select the file type: *.cot(dd.mmssss), *.cot(dd.dddddd) and*.loc. Select file path and click the file. Click OK





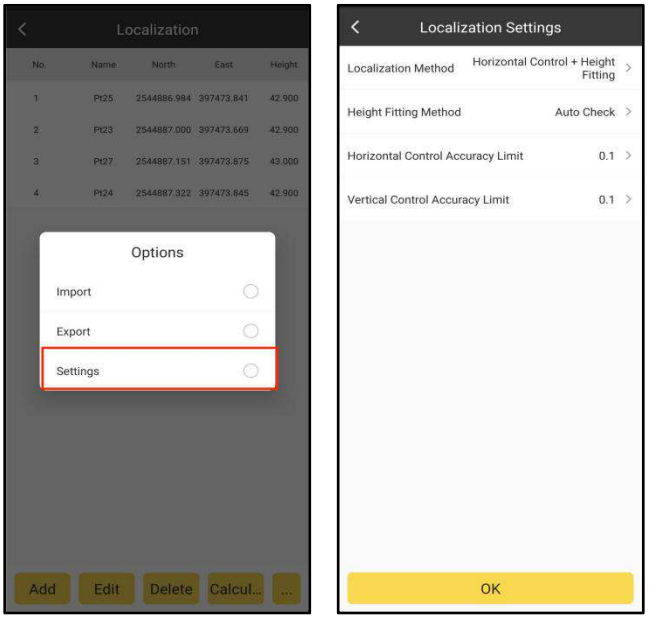
Export:

Click ... and Click Export.. Select the file type: *.cot(dd.mmssss). Select file path and click the file. Click Export.



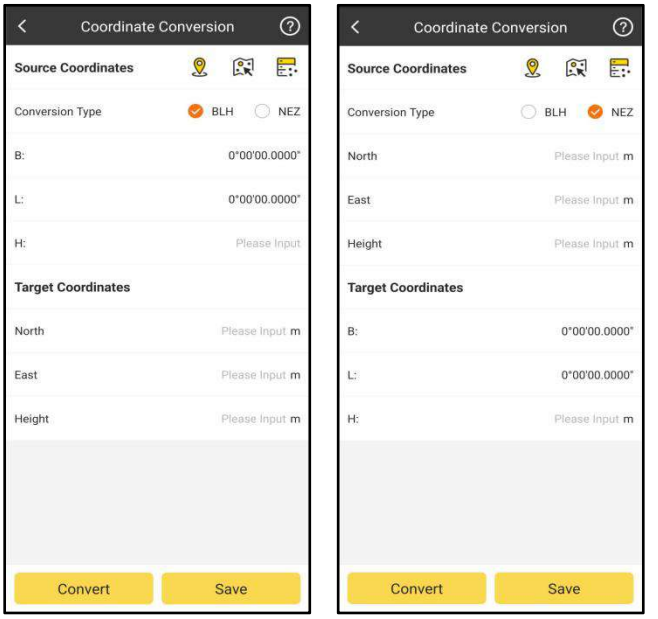
Ings:

Click ... and Click Setting We can set localization method, height fitting method, horizontal control accuracy limit and vertical control accuracy limit.

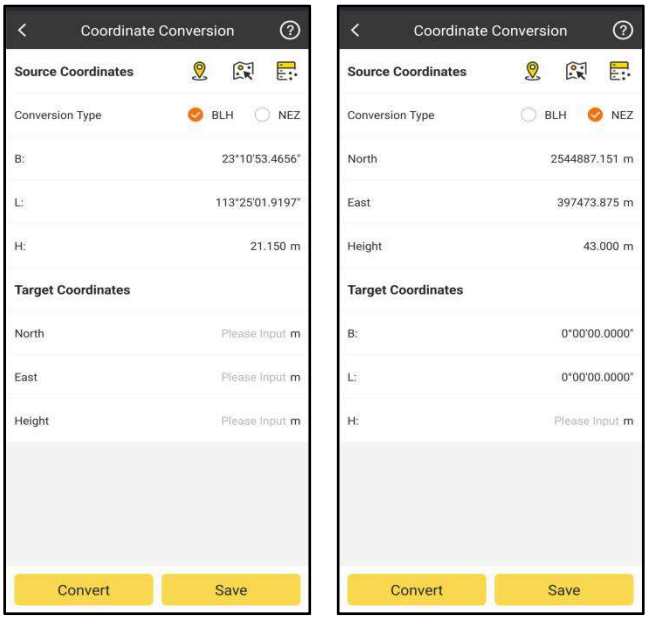


8-2 Coordinate Converter

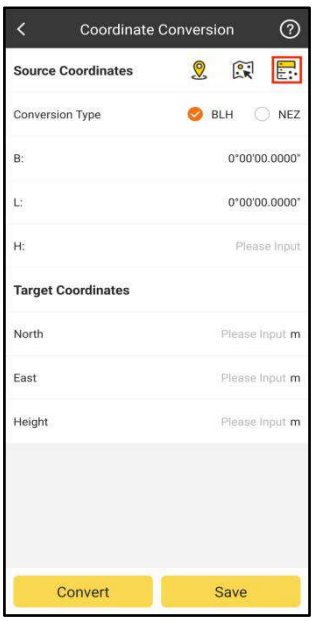
By clicking this, we can convert coordinate from BLH to NEH or from NEH to BLH in the current project parameters. We need to select the Conversion Type firstly.



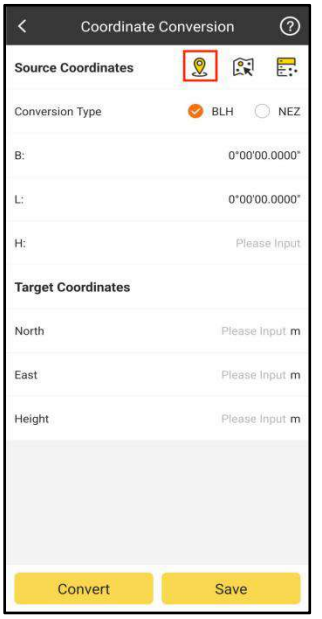
We can input coordinate directly.



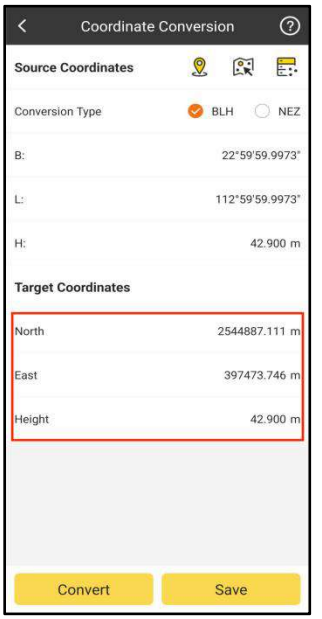
If we have the surveyed point in database, we can click the icon in the right of the Source Coordinates bar. And select a point. Click OK. Then the BLH or NEH will input automatically

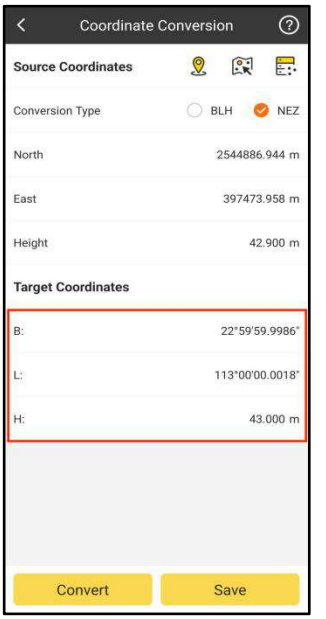


We can also put the device in the point and collect the coordinate in site. Click the icon the right of the Source Coordinates bar. And click OK to collect it.

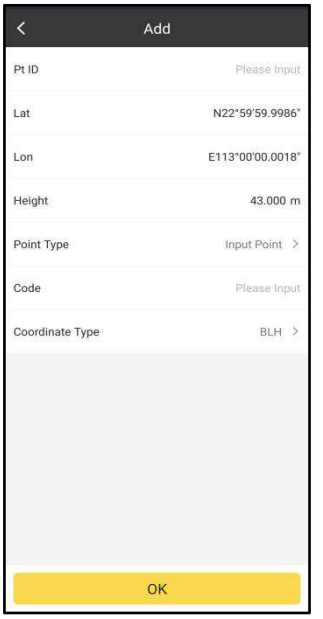


Click convert and the target coordinates will be calculated and shown in the below bars.



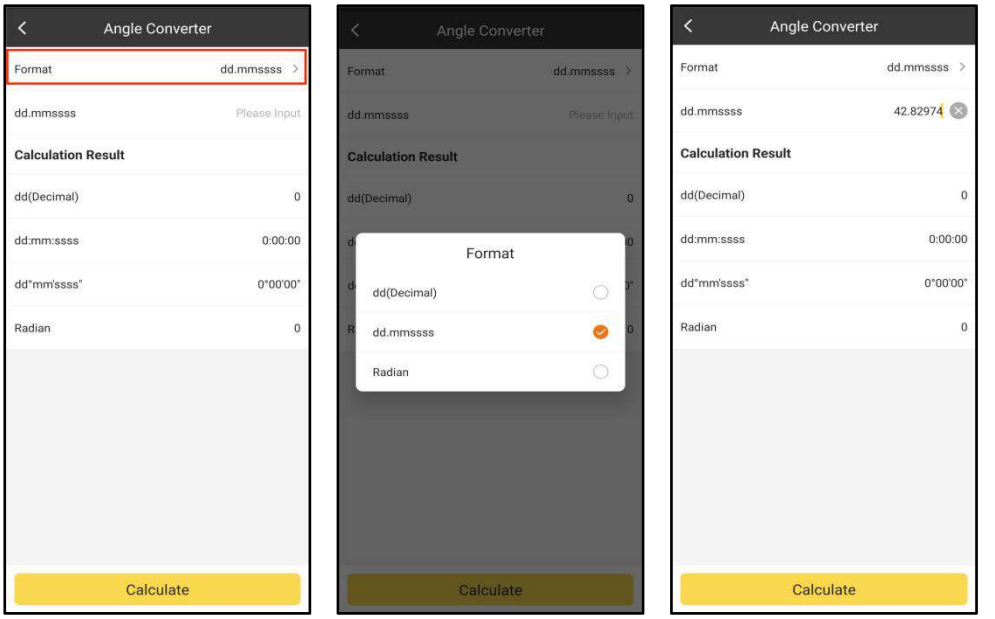


We can click Save to add the calculated coordinate to the point database.



8-3 Angle Converter

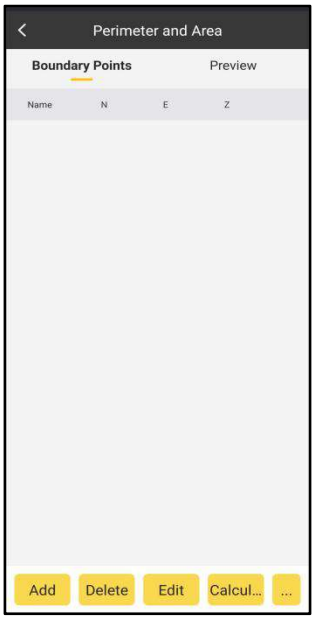
We can convert the angle format in this function. Select the input format and input the angle.

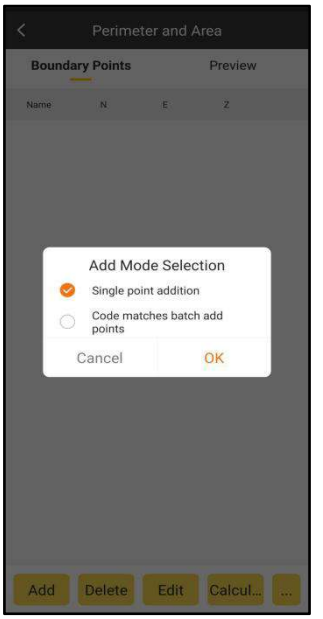


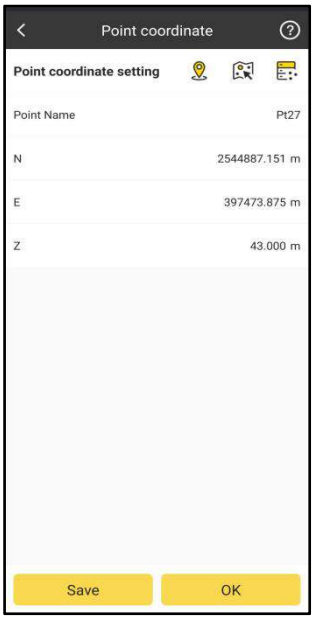
Click Calculate .Then it will be converted to other formats

8-4 Perimeter and Area

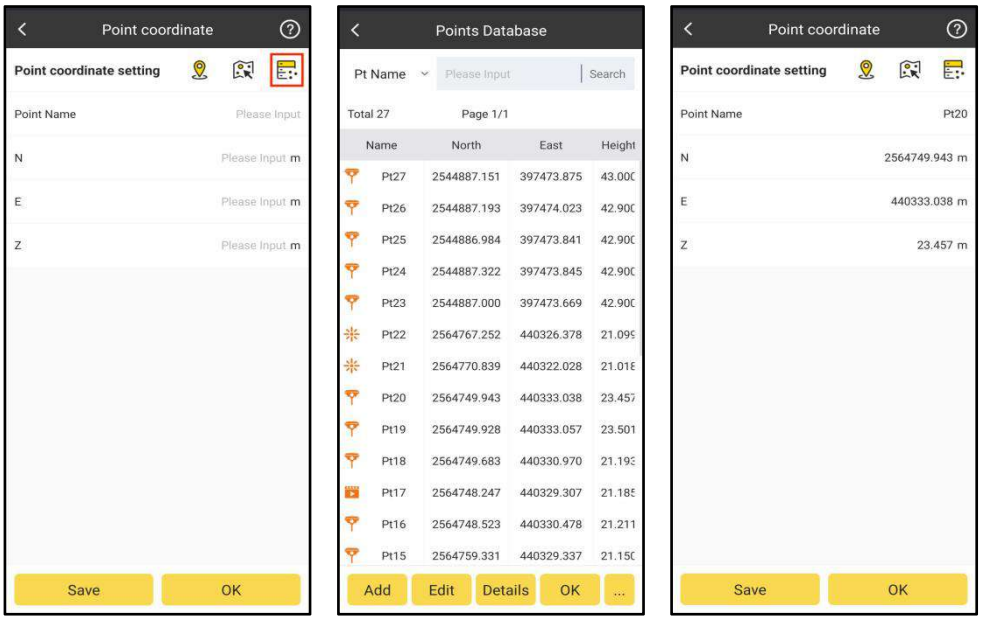
We can use the coordinate of the points to calculate the perimeter and area. Click Add We can input the point directly.







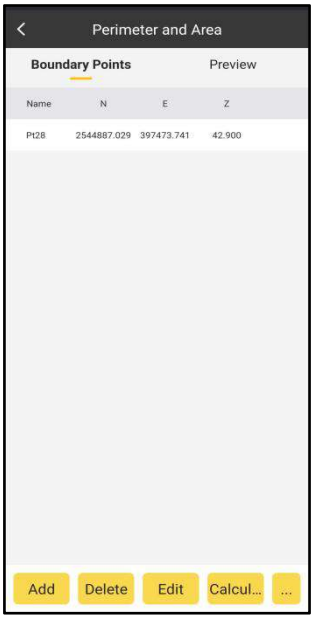
If we have the surveyed point in database, we can click the icon in the right of the Point



We can also put the device in the point and collect the coordinate in site. Click the icon in the right of the Point coordinate setting bar. And click OK to Collect it.

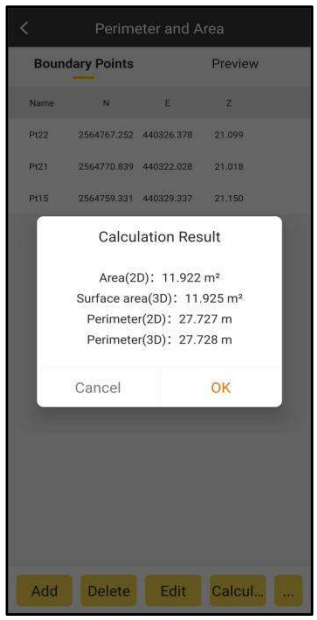
Click OK

. And the point will add to point list.

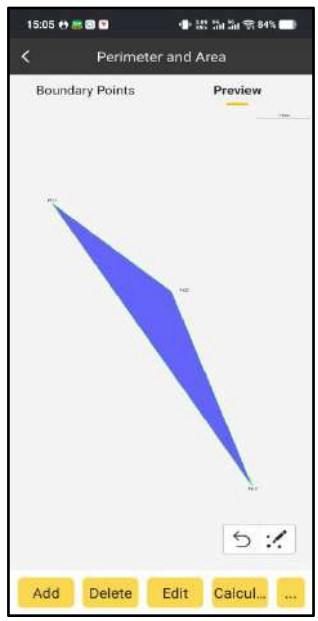


We can delete or edit a point after selecting it and then click Delete or Edit.

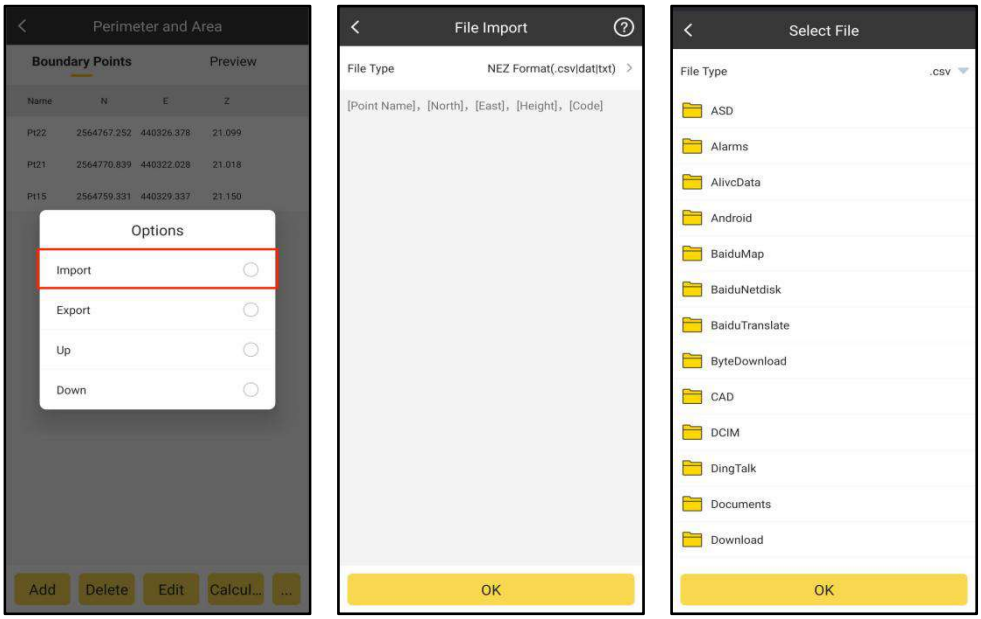
When we finished the input of the points, then we click Calculate and there will show theresult of perimeter and area.



We can check the shape of the polygon by click the Preview

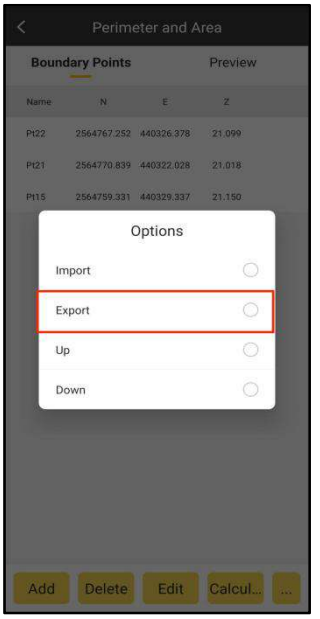


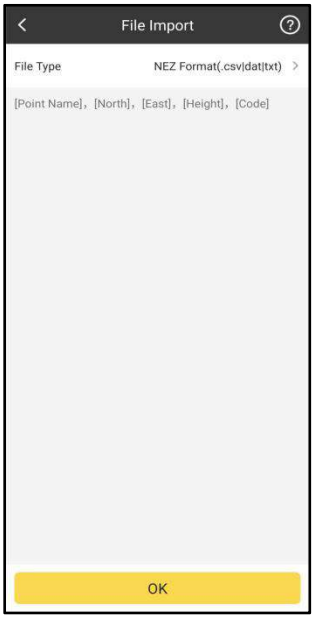
Click ... and click import . Select the file type: NEH Format(*.csv|dat|txt) or Cass Format(*.dat). Click OK. Select file path and click the file. Click



Export:

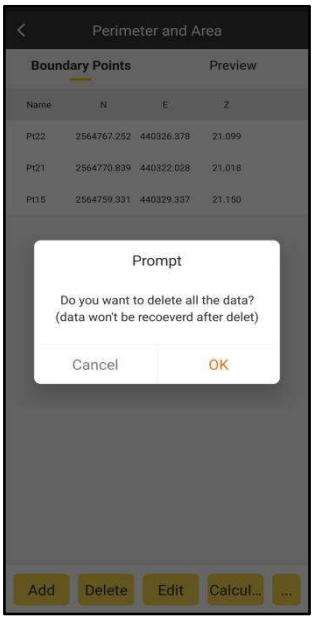
Click ... and Click Export . Select the file type: NEH Format(*.csv|dat|txt) or Cass Format(*.dat). Click OK . Select file path. Click OK





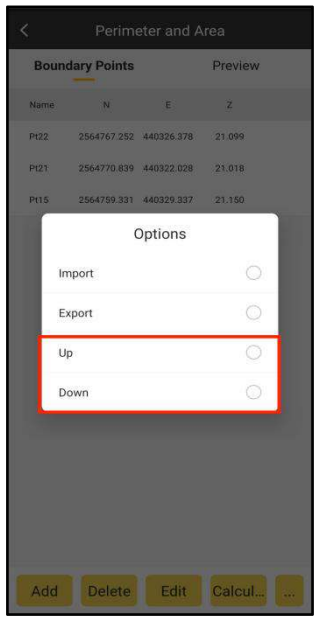
Delete Selected data:

Click Delete.Click OK.



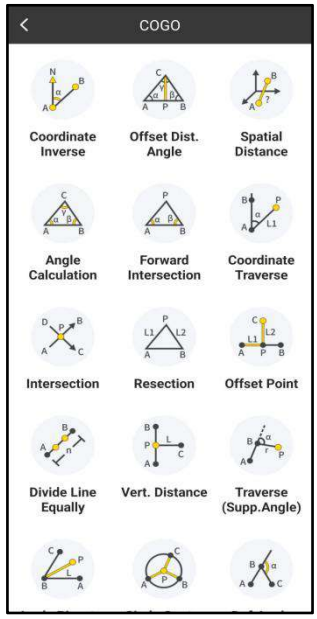
Up/Down Point:

Select a point, click ... and click up / down. Then the selected point will move up/down.



8-5 COGO

Click COGO to enter to this page. According to the known coordinates, it can figure out position relations between point and point as well as between point and line. It includes Coordinate inverse calculation, Point line calculation, Vector, Two Lines Angle and other calculation, which will be introduced in the following.



The following three icons in COGO Calculation mean:

: Collect current coordinate.

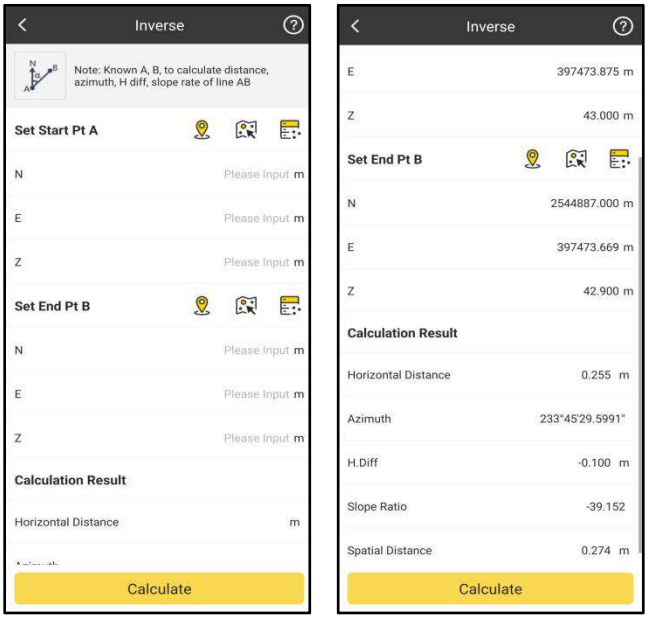
: Points Database.

There are three ways to set points: 1. Extract coordinates from Points Database; 2. Collect current GPS coordinates; 3. directly input values of Northing, Easting and Elevation.

Calculation result in COGO calculation can be stored in Points Database with Click Save.

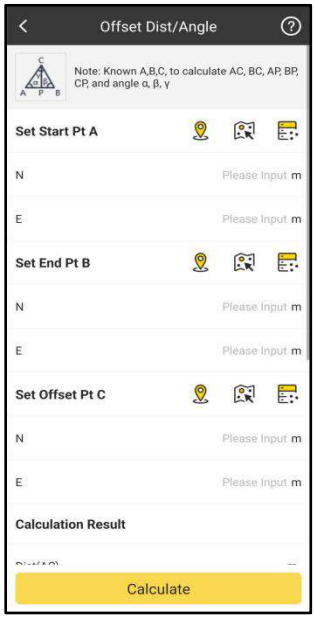
8-5-1 Coordinate Inverse

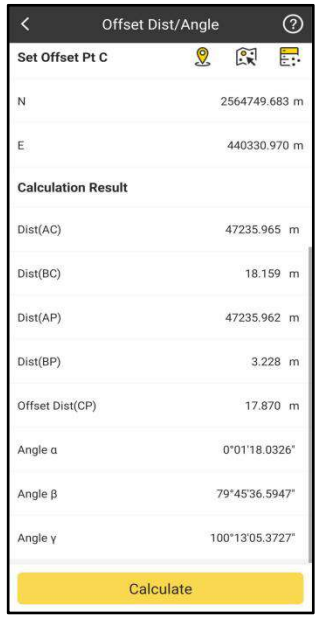
Set Start Point A and End Point B, and click Calculate to calculate the Horizontal Distance,Azimuth, H Difference, Slope Ratio and Slope Distance.



8-5-2 Offset Distance/Angle

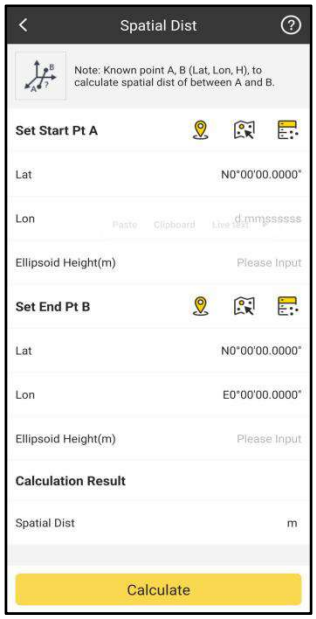
Set Start Point A, End Point B and Offset Point C, and then click Calculate to calculate the Distance(AC), Distance(BC), Distance(AP), Distance(BP), Offset Distance(CP), Offset Angle and Corner Angle.

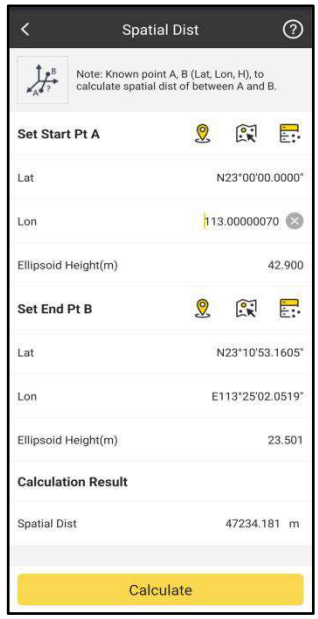




8-5-3 Spatial Distance

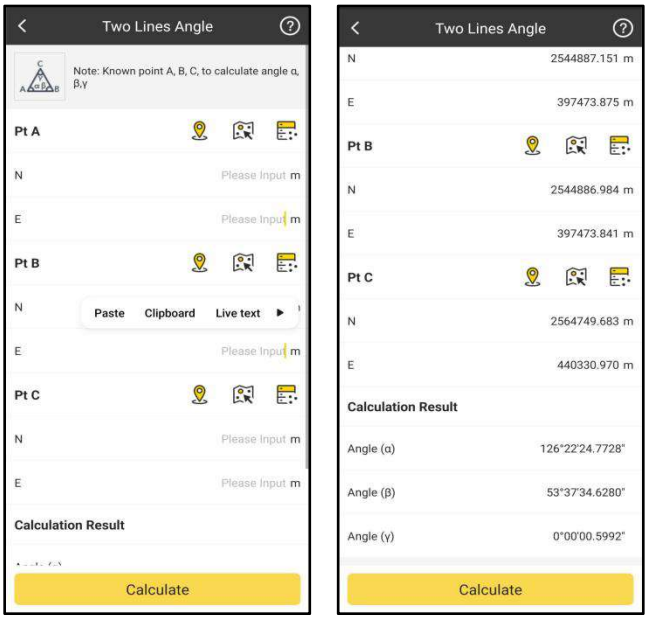
Set Start Point A and End Point B, and then click Calculate to calculate the Spatial Distance.





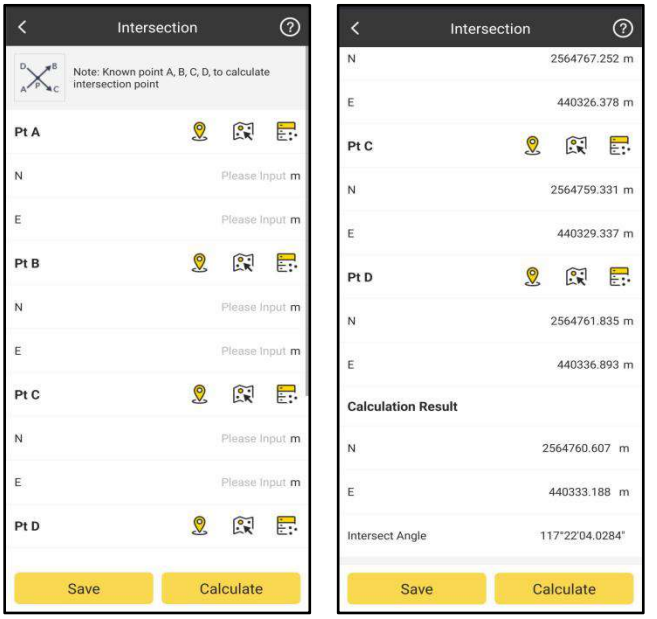
8-5-4 Angle Calculation

Set Point A, Point B and Point C, and then click Calculate to calculate the Angle ABC, BAC and ACB.



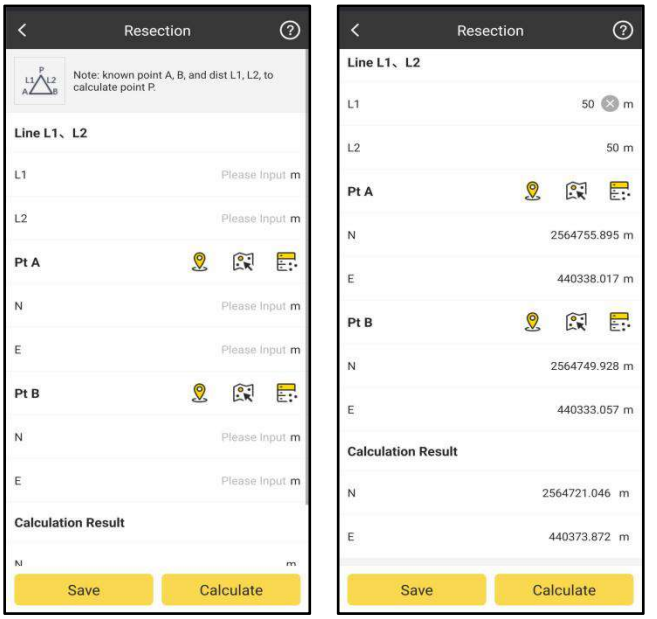
8-5-5 Intersection

Set Point A, Point B, Point C and Point D, and then press Calculate to calculate the intersection coordinates and intersect angle.



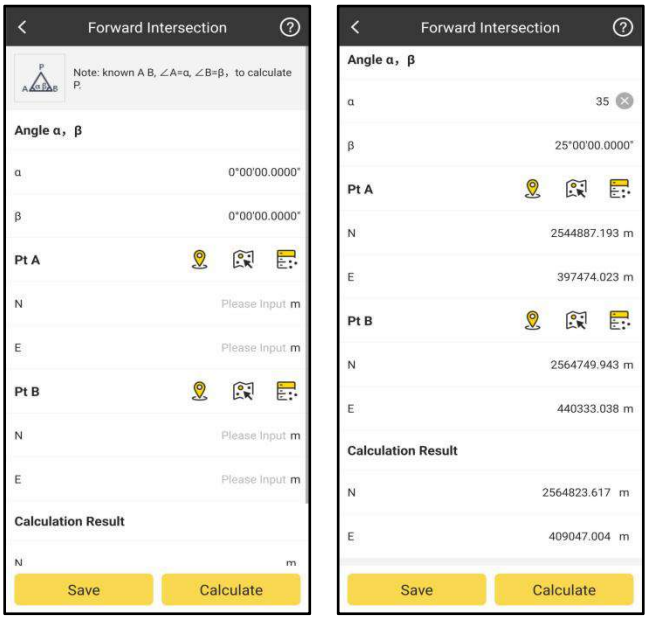
8-5-6 Resection

Set Line L1, L2, Point A and Point B, and then click Calculate to calculate the point coordinates.



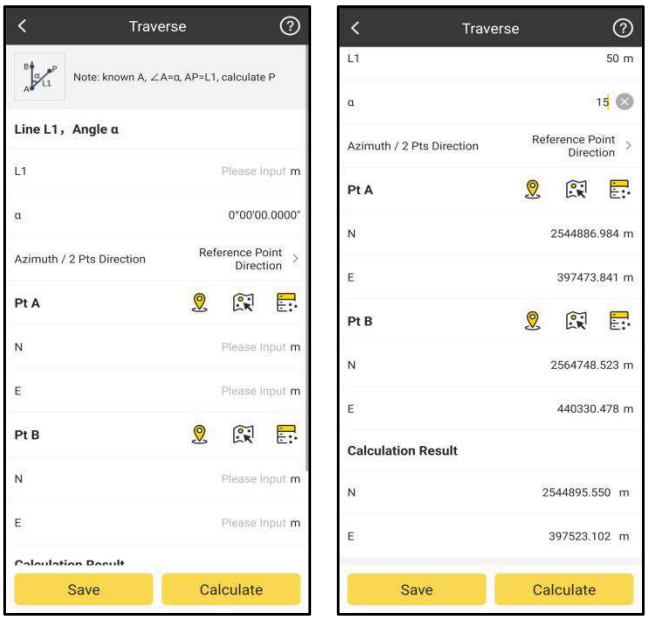
8-5-7 Forward Intersection

Set Angle α, β, Point A and Point B, and then click Calculate to calculate the intersection point coordinates.



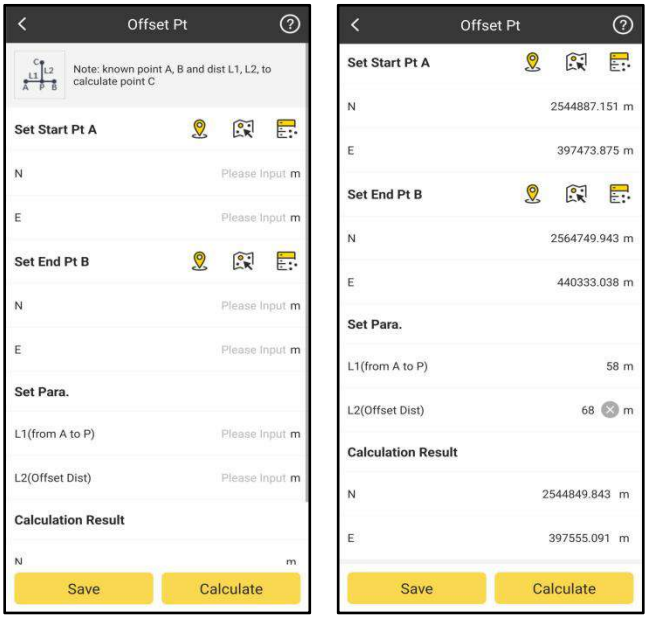
8-5-8 Coordinate Traverse

Set Line L1, Angle α, Point A and Point B, and then click Calculate to calculate the traverse point coordinates.



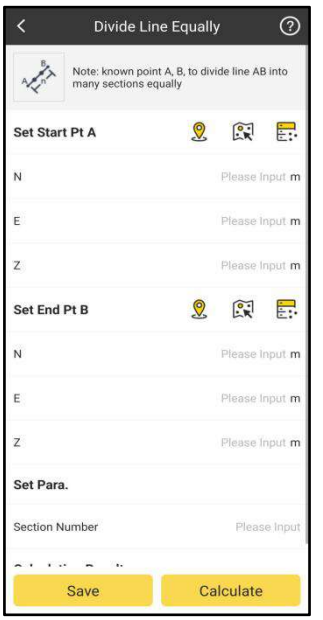
8-5-9 Offset Point

Set Start Point A, End Points B, Line L1(from A to P), Line L2(Offset Distance), and then click Calculate to calculate the offset point coordinates.



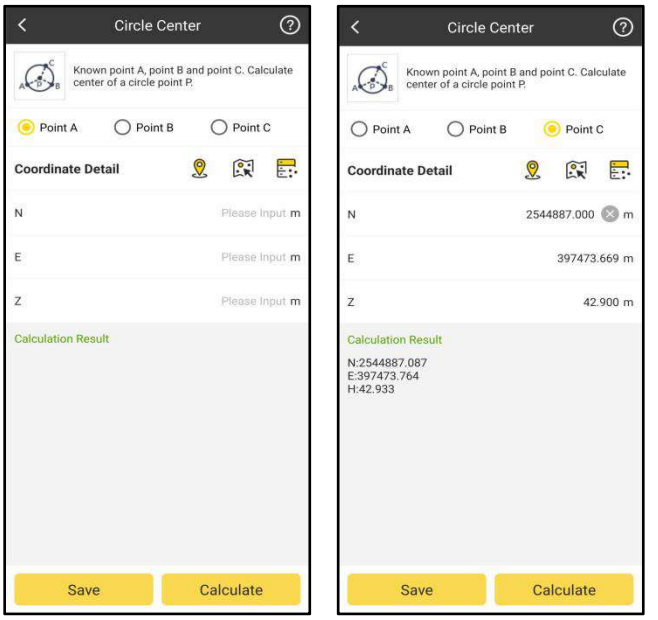
8-5-10 Divide Line Equally

Set Start Point A, End Point B, and Section Number, and then click to Calculate equally divided points' coordinates.



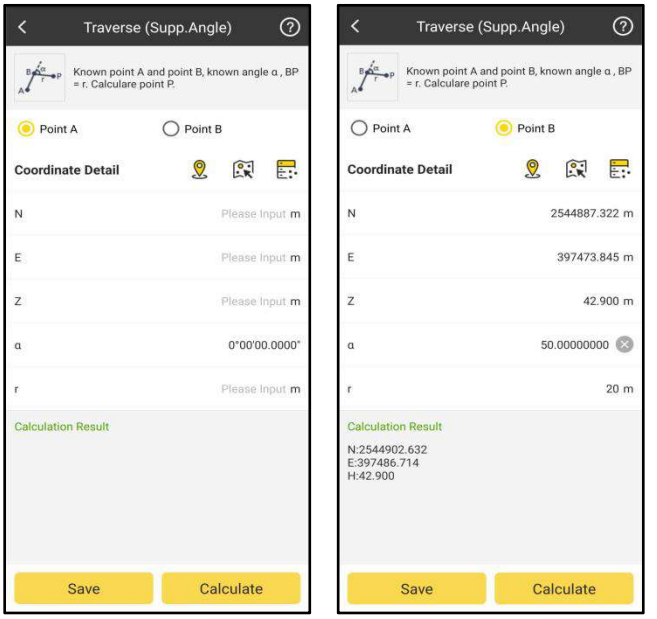
8-5-11 Circle Center

Set Point A, Point B, and Point C, and then click to calculate Coordinates of the circle center.



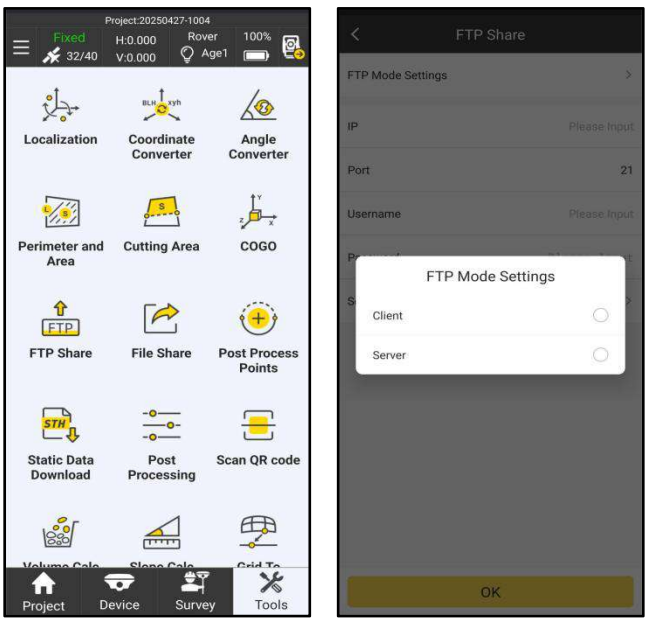
8-5-12 Traverse Calculation(2 Pts direction)

Set Point A, Point B, Angle α and Line r, and then click to calculate the point coordinates.



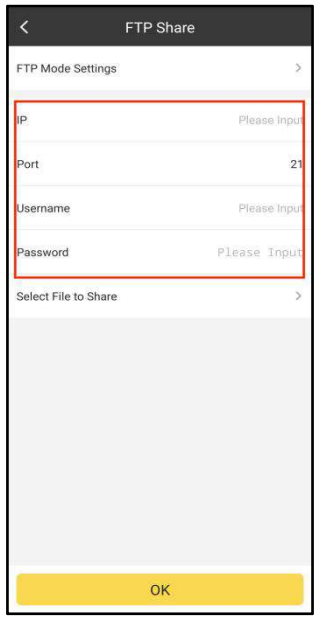
8-6 FTP Share

In FTP Share, we can share files using FTP. And there are two FTP modes, by Client and by Server.

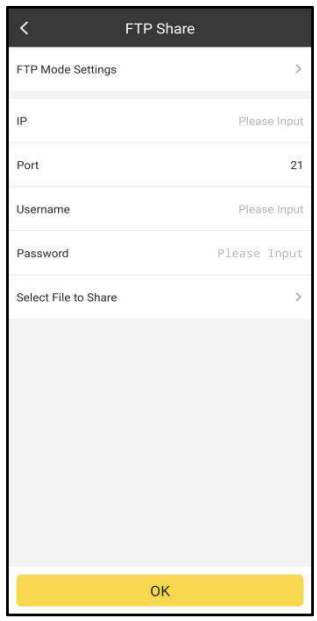


Client Mode: Upload files to FTP server.

We need to have a FTP server, and input IP, Username and Password to access the server.

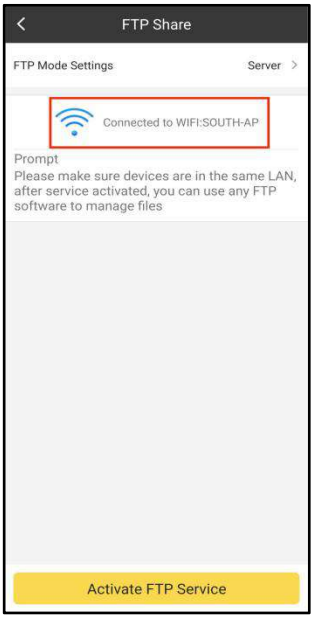


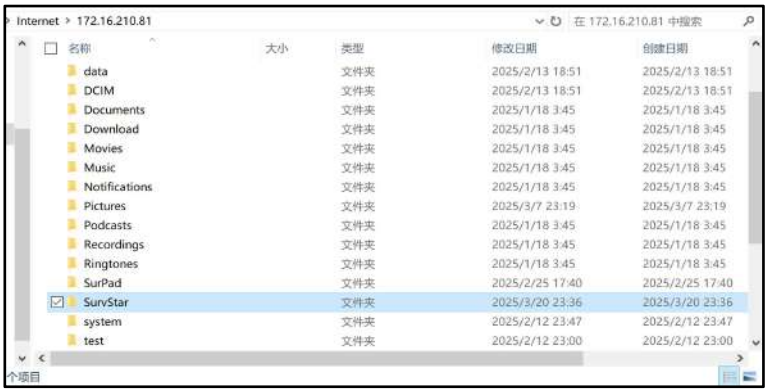
And then we can Select File to Share to upload files to the FTP server.



Server Mode: Make android device as FTP server

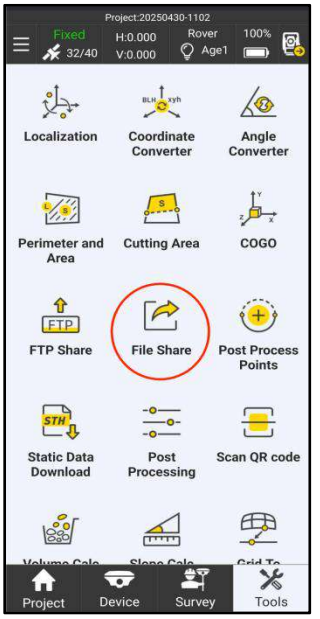
Another device must be in the same LAN of android device install Survstar. By activating this mode, we can access to the android phone internal memory by FTP:// android device LAN IP:2121.

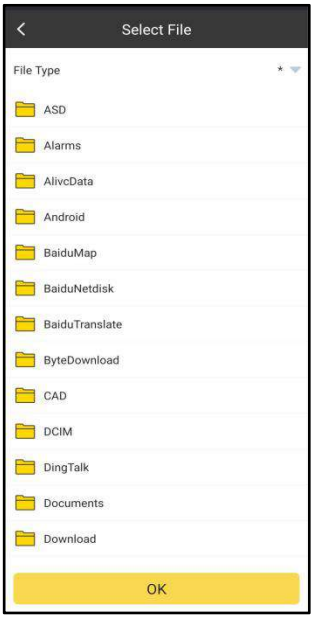




8-7 File Share

shared file and click OK, then we can share the selected file.

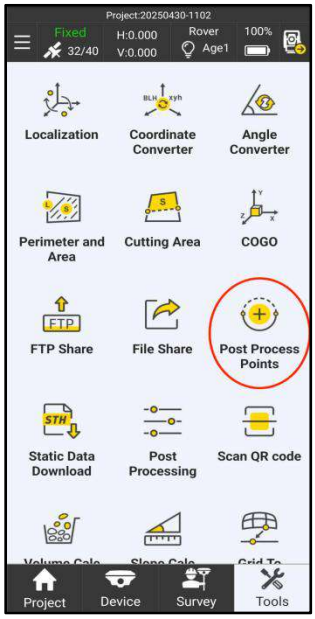


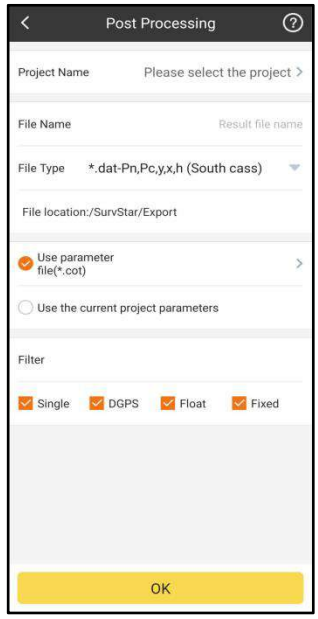


By clicking this, we can share the data file to the other app or the other device. Select the

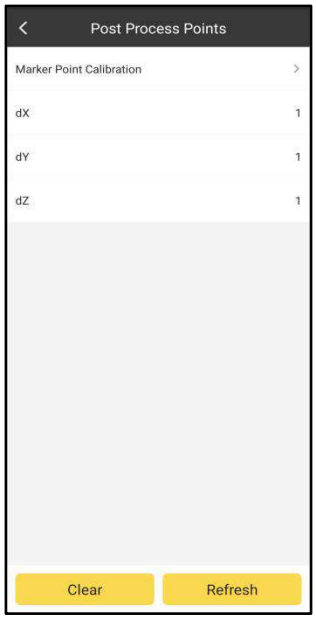
8-8 Post-Process Points

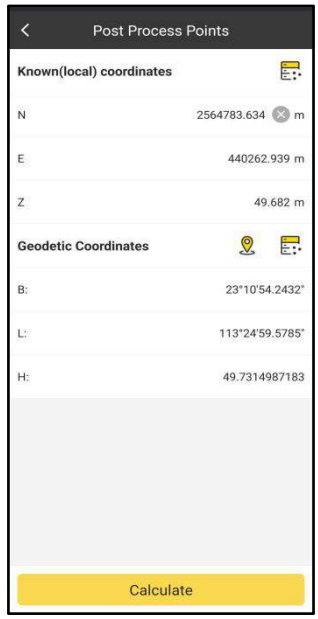
In this section, we can make single point calibration for all collected points. If we know offsets in X, Y and H, we can input offset values directly.





We can also click Marker Point Calibration to calculate the offset parameters.





Then click Refresh, select the base to be calibrated, click Refresh. Then select the Starting Time and the Ended Time, then the surveyed point in that period will be calibrated.