

# User Guide for HAT Boards with RtkBase

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## Description

**ELT\_RTKBase** is a stationary GNSS base using multi-system, multi-frequency receivers like Unicore **UM980** or **Bynav M20** or **Septentrio mosaic-X5**. It offers advanced connectivity options via the internet or local network, complete with a detailed guide for inexperienced users

**ELT\_RTKBase** can operate as an **NTRIP** server (2 connections), **NTRIP** caster, **TCP** server, or **TCP** client (2 connections as well), record measurements, and allow downloading in **RTCM3** and **RINEX** formats.

Typical Uses:

- Cryptocurrency mining with base station networks like **Onocoy** and **RtkDirect**.
- Providing data to other base station networks.
- Serving as a local base for dozens or hundreds of rovers.

Advantages:

- Modern multi-system multi-frequency receivers.
- Very detailed documentation with numerous images for beginner users.
- Four methods of determining the base coordinates.
- Ease of setup.
- Open source allows for custom modifications by advanced users.
- Low cost.

- Built-in VPN from [TailScale](#)
- Built-in antenna splitter.
- Version update via a button in the web interface.

The next version is expected to include:

- NTRIP 2.0
- 5 NTRIP servers
- Support for static IP addresses

## Getting started

To begin, insert the **SD** card into your computer's card reader and download the files **WinRtkBaseConfigure.exe** and **WinRtkBaseUtils.exe** from it. For more details, refer to “Installation from a Preloaded SD Card”

If you are using **WiFi**, launch **WinRtkBaseUtils.exe** without removing the **SD** card. Check the boxes for “**WiFi**” and “**WiFi Country**”. Enter the **WiFi** details and your country name. Click **Save**. For more details, refer to “Configuring Raspberry Pi”.

Remove the **SD** card and insert it into the **Raspberry Pi**. Mount the antenna on the roof and connect its cable to the **SMA** connector on the **Raspberry Pi**. For details on antenna installation, refer to [our blog](#) and the “Connection” section.

If you are connecting via **Ethernet**, plug it into the port on the right. Then, insert the power cable into the **USB Type-C** port on the left, but **do not plug** the power adapter into the socket yet. The other **USB** and **HDMI** ports are disabled. For more details, refer to “Connection”.

If you wish, you can mount the **Raspberry Pi** to a table, wall, or rack as described in “Mounting”.

Turn on the **Raspberry Pi** and **wait** a couple of minutes (do not disconnect the power during this time).

Open your browser and go to <http://rtkbase.local> as described in “Address of Raspberry pi in the Local Network”. Enter the admin password and change it as described in “Changing the Password”.

Check the functionality and set rough coordinates as described in “Rough Coordinates”. If needed (for example, for **RtkDirect**), set the precise coordinates using one of the methods described in “Determining Coordinates”.

If you want to earn cryptocurrency mining with base station networks like **Onocoy** and **RtkDirect**, refer to “NTRIP Configuration for Onocoy” and “NTRIP Configuration for RtkDirect” for detailed instructions.

If you want to connect rovers directly to your base, configure the **NTRIP Caster** as described in “NTRIP Caster Setup”.

If you encounter any issues, read the relevant section or check “Troubleshooting”.

# Installation

There are three installation methods: using a preloaded **SD** card, using a system image, and installing on an existing system. Installing with a preloaded **SD** card is the simplest option. Installing from a system image is the most versatile method. And finally, using a script to install on an existing system is for those who already have a **Raspberry Pi** running **Raspberry Pi OS** and are comfortable with command-line instructions.

## Installation from a Preloaded SD Card

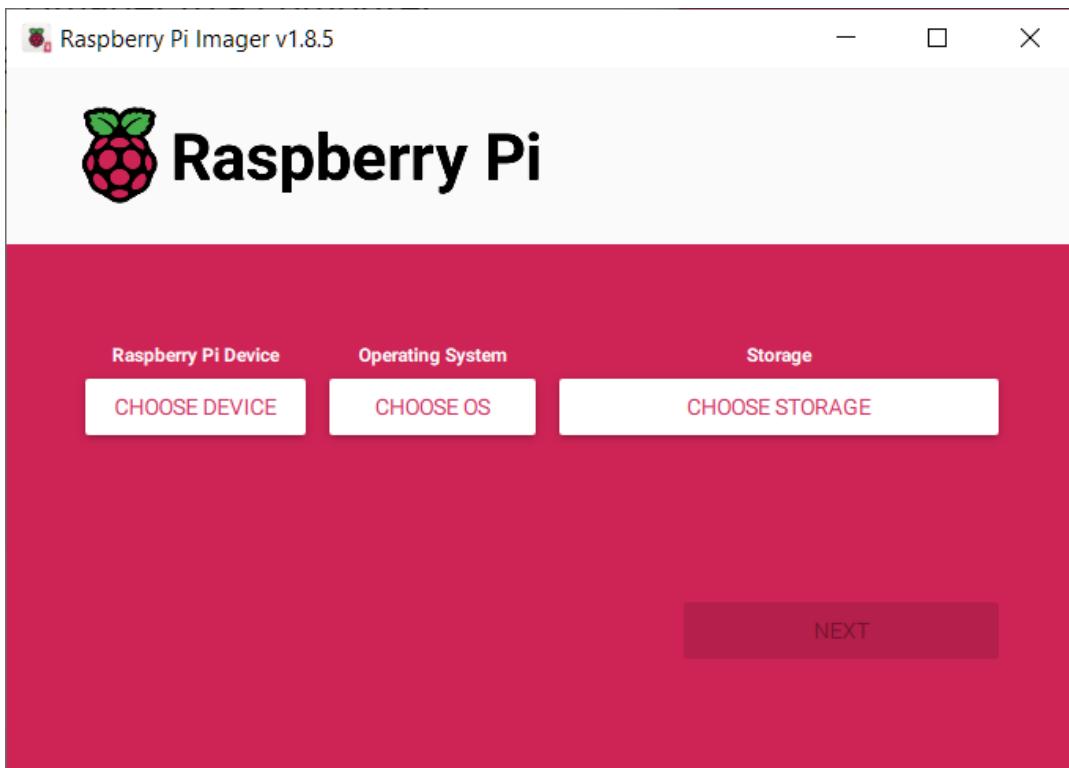
To begin, insert the **SD** card into your computer's card reader and download the files **WinRtkBaseConfigure.exe** and **WinRtkBaseUtils.exe** from it. If you don't have a card reader, you can get these files from [our repository](#) on [GitHub](#).

Disconnect the **Raspberry Pi** from power. Simply insert the **SD** card with the preloaded system image into your **Raspberry Pi**, turn it on, and wait a couple of minutes (do not disconnect the power during this time). **RtkBase** will appear on the local network at <http://rtkbase.local>. This is the easiest method, and nothing else needs to be done. For setup, use the method described in the “Configuring Raspberry Pi” section.

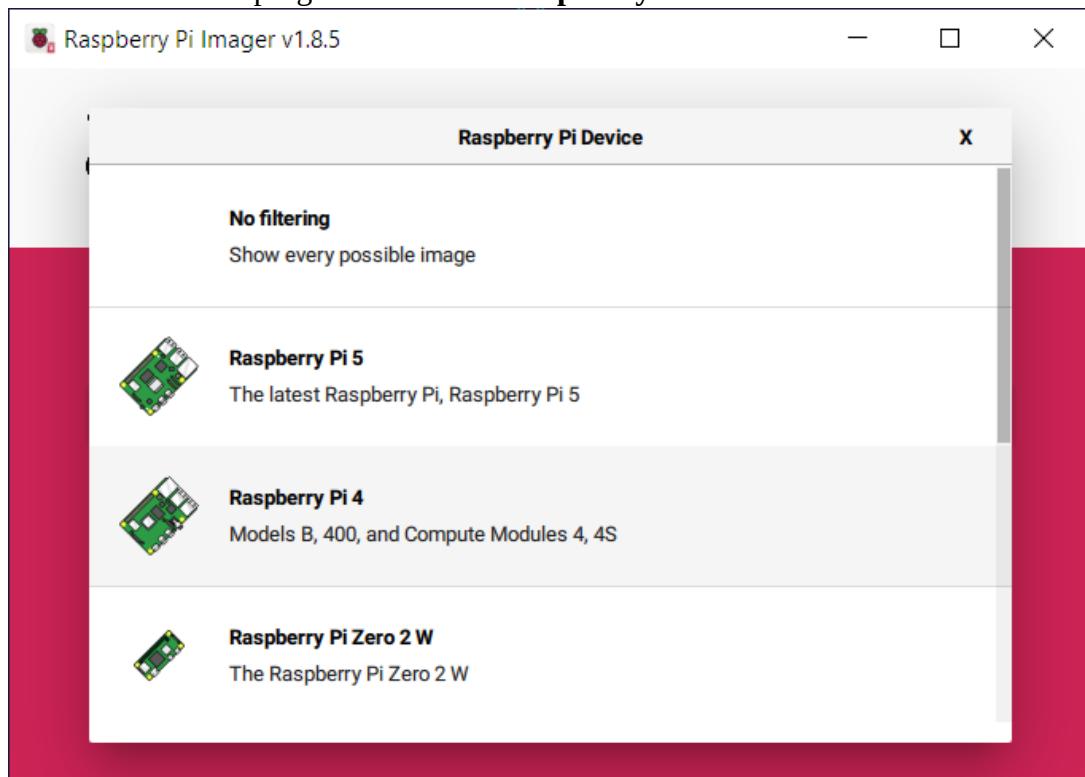
## Installing the System Image

This is the most versatile method but requires a **Windows** computer. Buy the most reliable **SD** card from a reputable brand. The size should be at least 8 **GB**. Download [Raspberry Pi Imager](#) and the [system image](#).

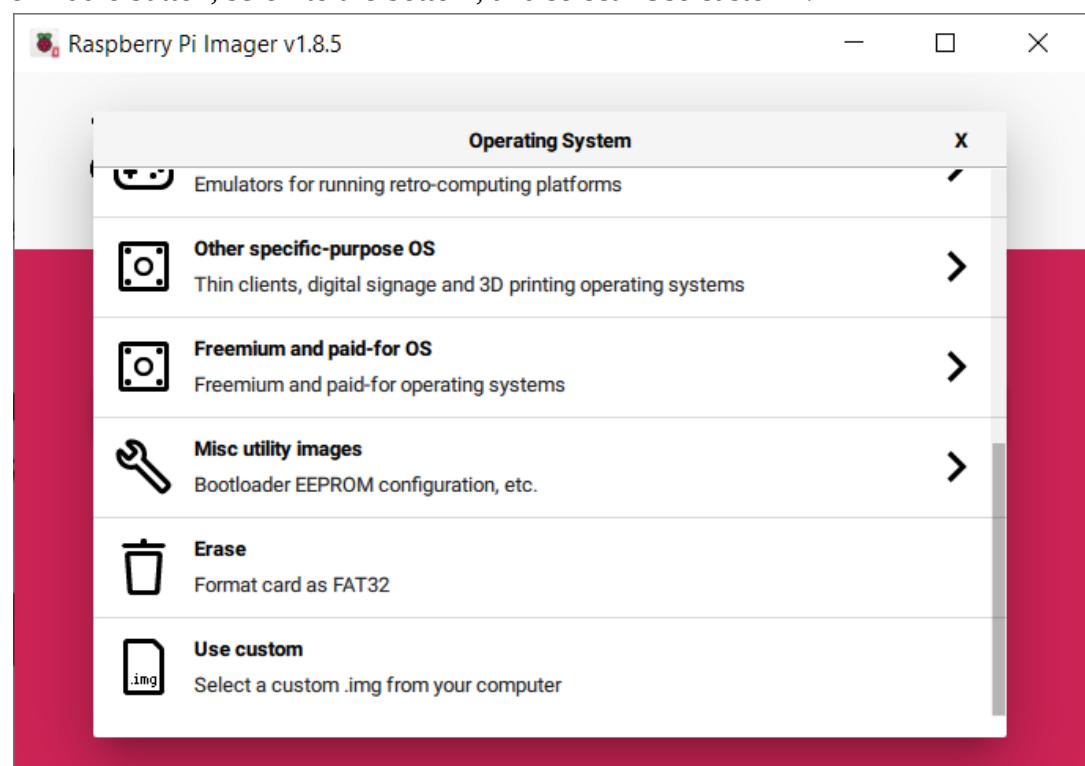
Launch **Raspberry Pi Imager**.



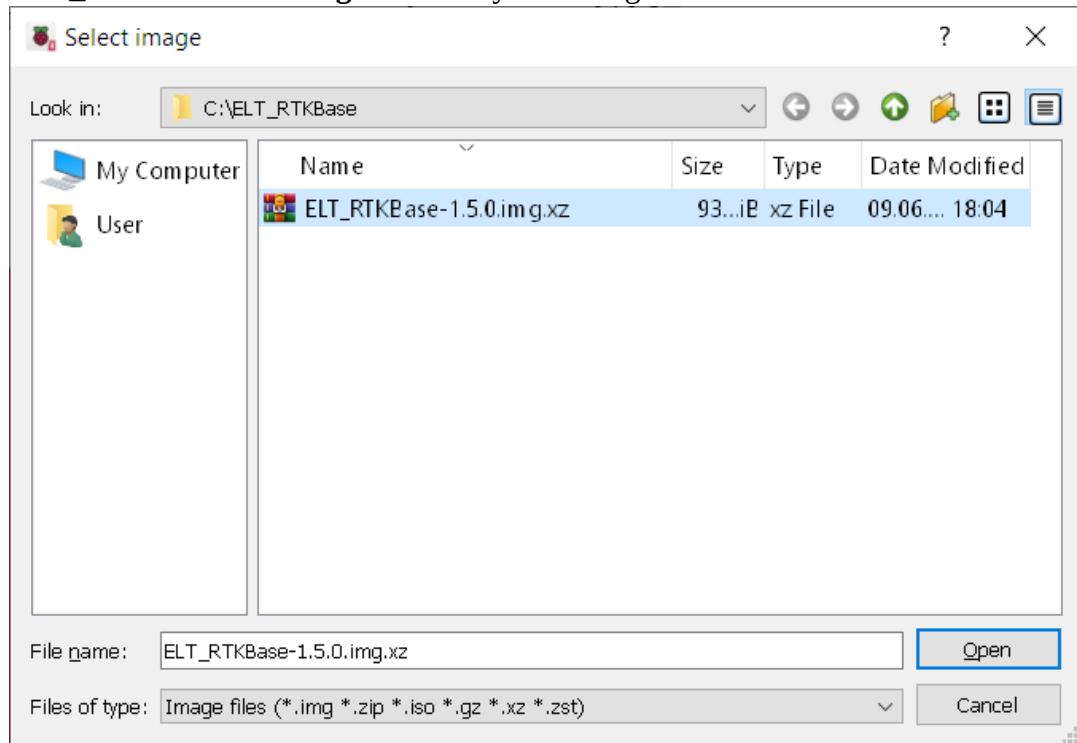
Click the left button of the program and select **Raspberry Pi 4**.



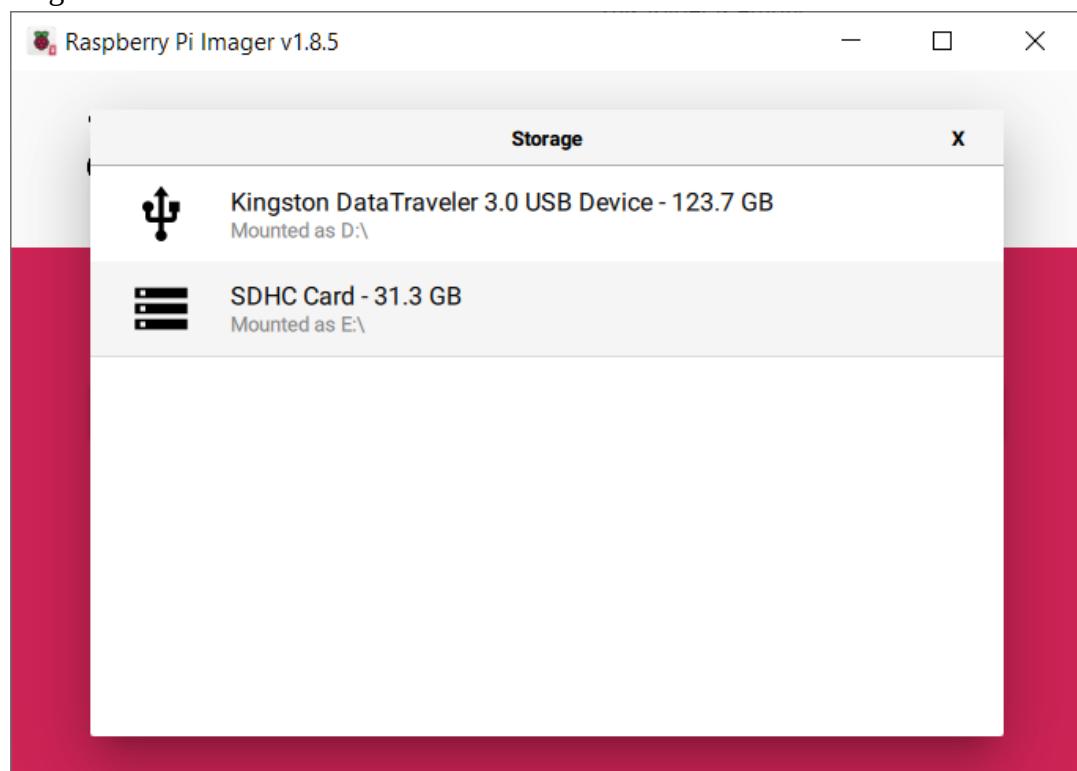
Click the middle button, scroll to the bottom, and select “Use custom”.



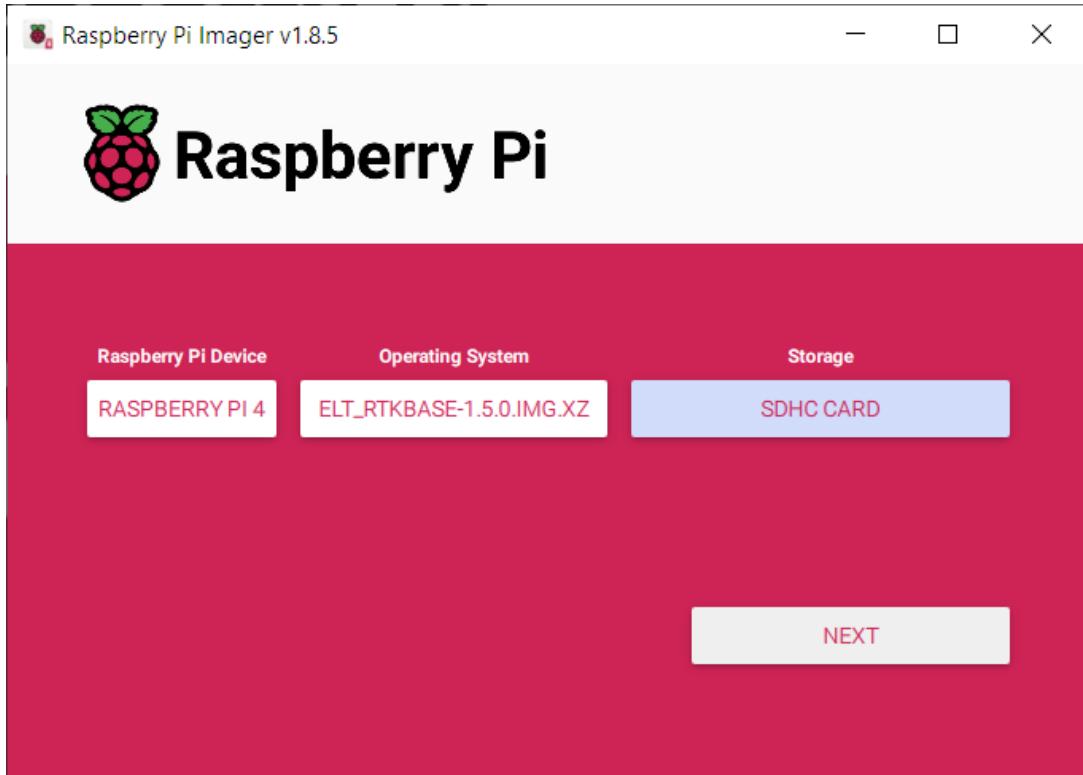
Choose **ELT\_RTKBase-1.5.0.img.xz** as the system image to load.



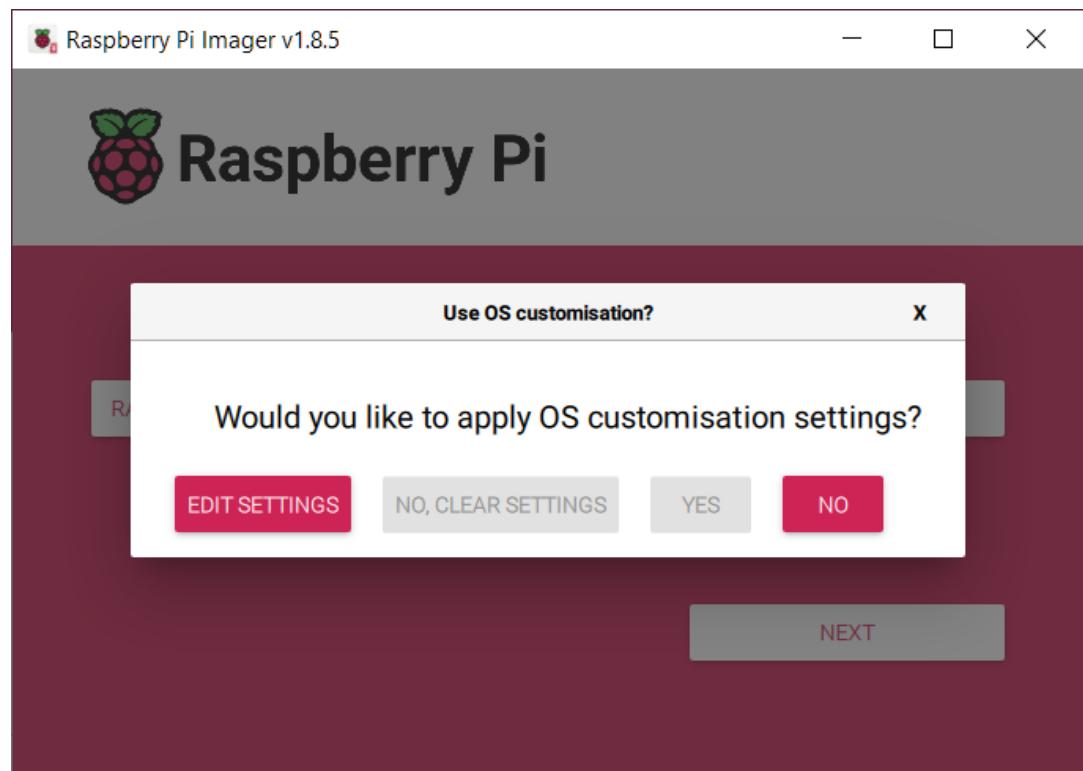
Click the right button and select the **SD card**.



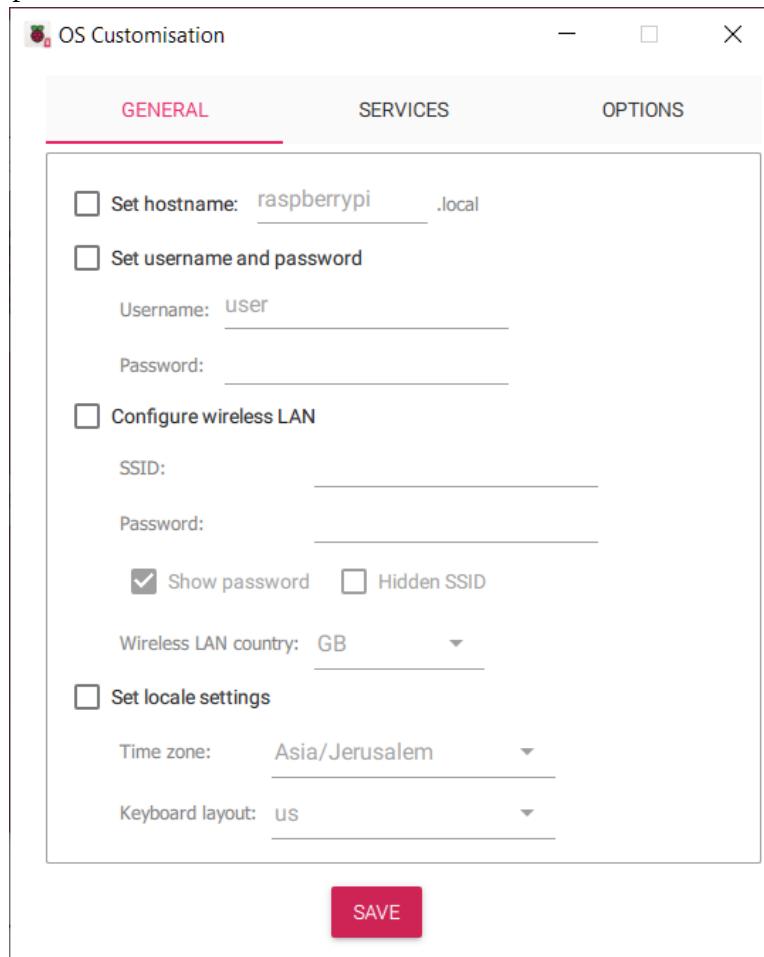
Click **NEXT**.



Click “**EDIT SETTINGS**”.



The settings editor opens.



Fill in the “**General**” page. If you will connect the **Raspberry Pi** via **WiFi**, enter the **WiFi SSID** and password, and whether the **SSID** is hidden. If you do not enter a **hostname**, you can access it as <http://rtkbase.local>. If you do enter a hostname, access it by the entered name with the suffix local, <http://myname.local>.

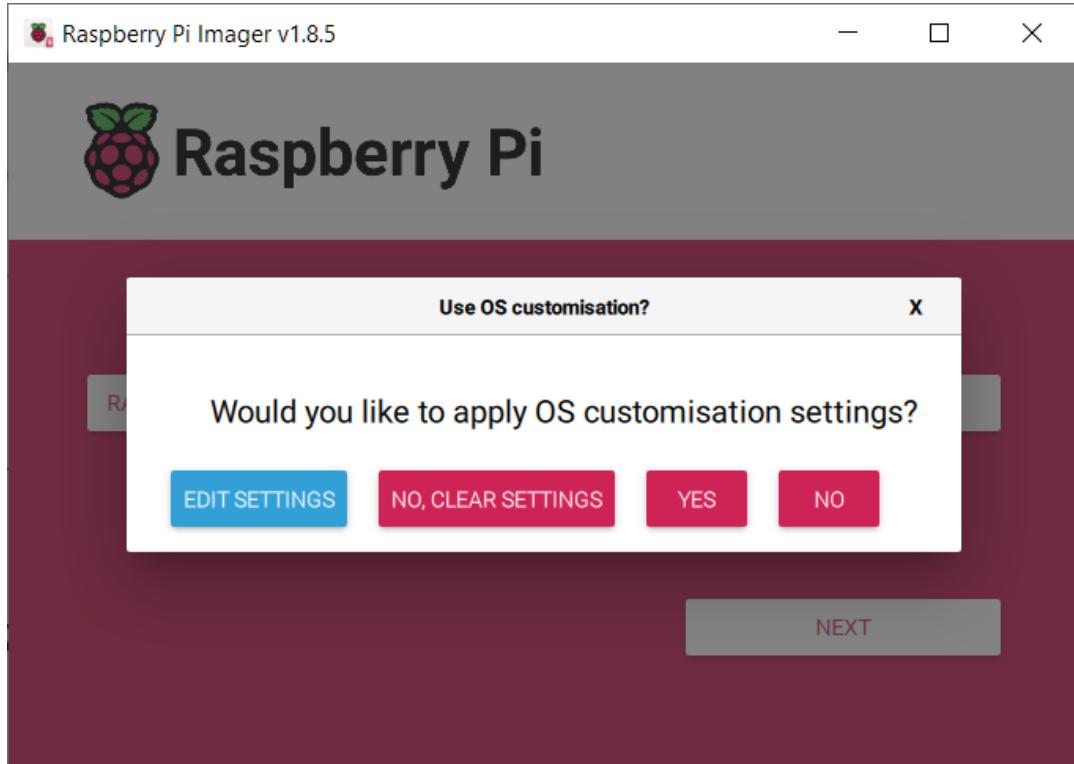
The screenshot shows the "OS Customisation" window with the "GENERAL" tab selected. The window has three tabs: "GENERAL", "SERVICES", and "OPTIONS".

**GENERAL Tab Fields:**

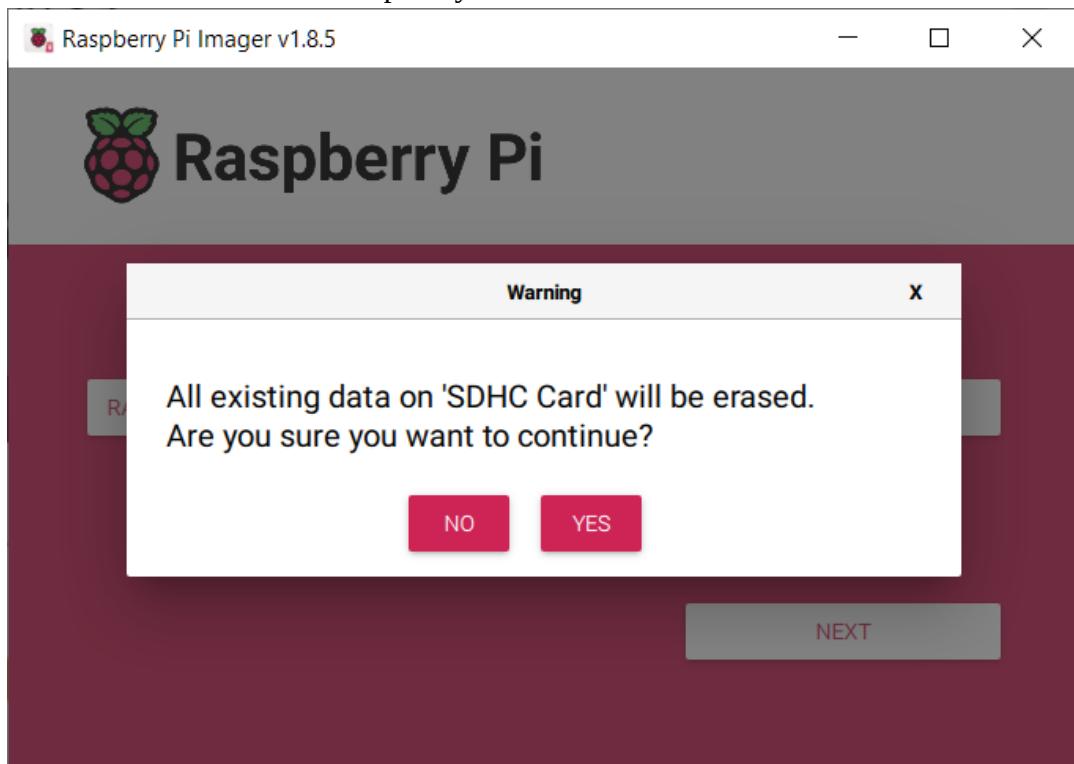
- Set hostname: `raspberry` .local
- Set username and password
  - Username: `user`
  - Password: \_\_\_\_\_
- Configure wireless LAN
  - SSID: `myWifi`
  - Password: `1234567890`
  - Show password     Hidden SSID
- Wireless LAN country:** GB
- Set locale settings
  - Time zone: Asia/Jerusalem
  - Keyboard layout: us

**SAVE** button at the bottom.

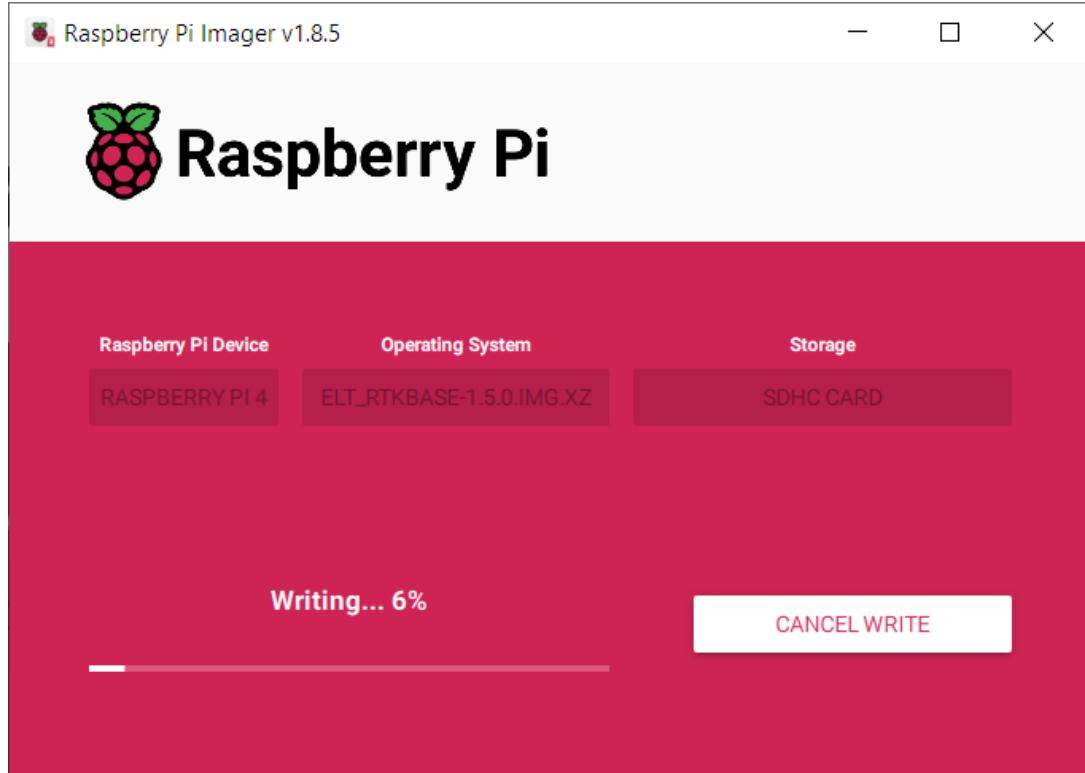
After editing, click **SAVE**, then **YES**.



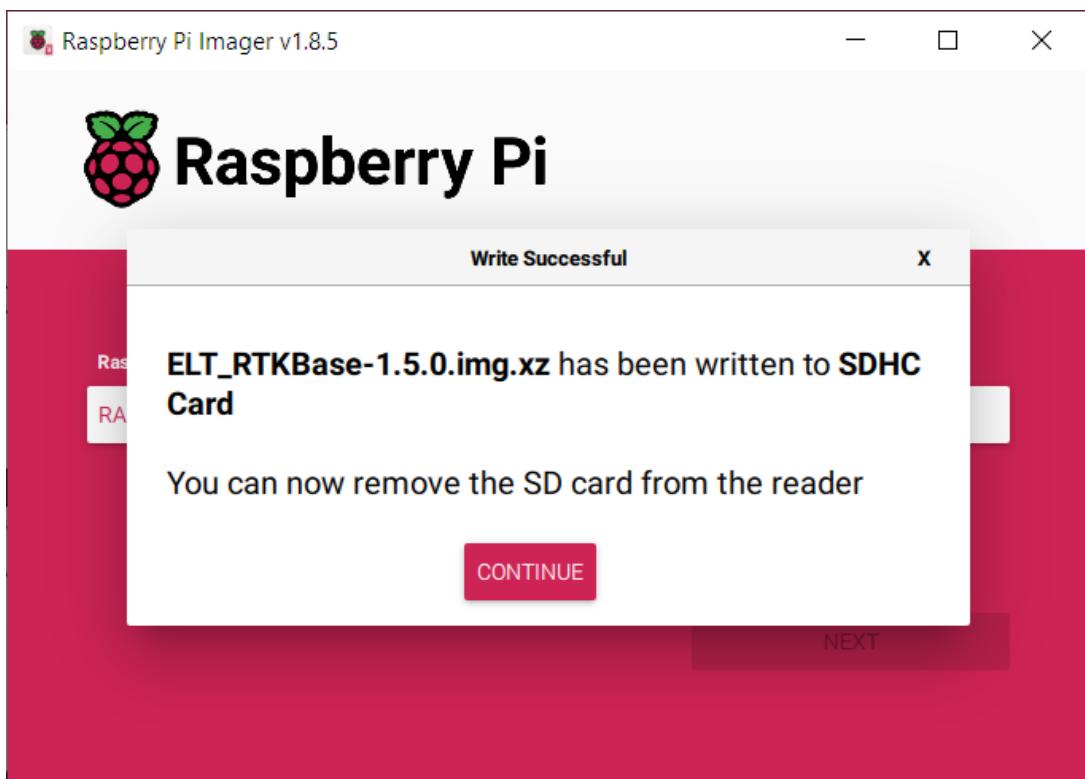
Confirm that the **SD** card will be completely erased.



The writing process to the card begins.



After writing completes, a message appears.



Click **CONTINUE**, then close **Raspberry Pi Imager**.

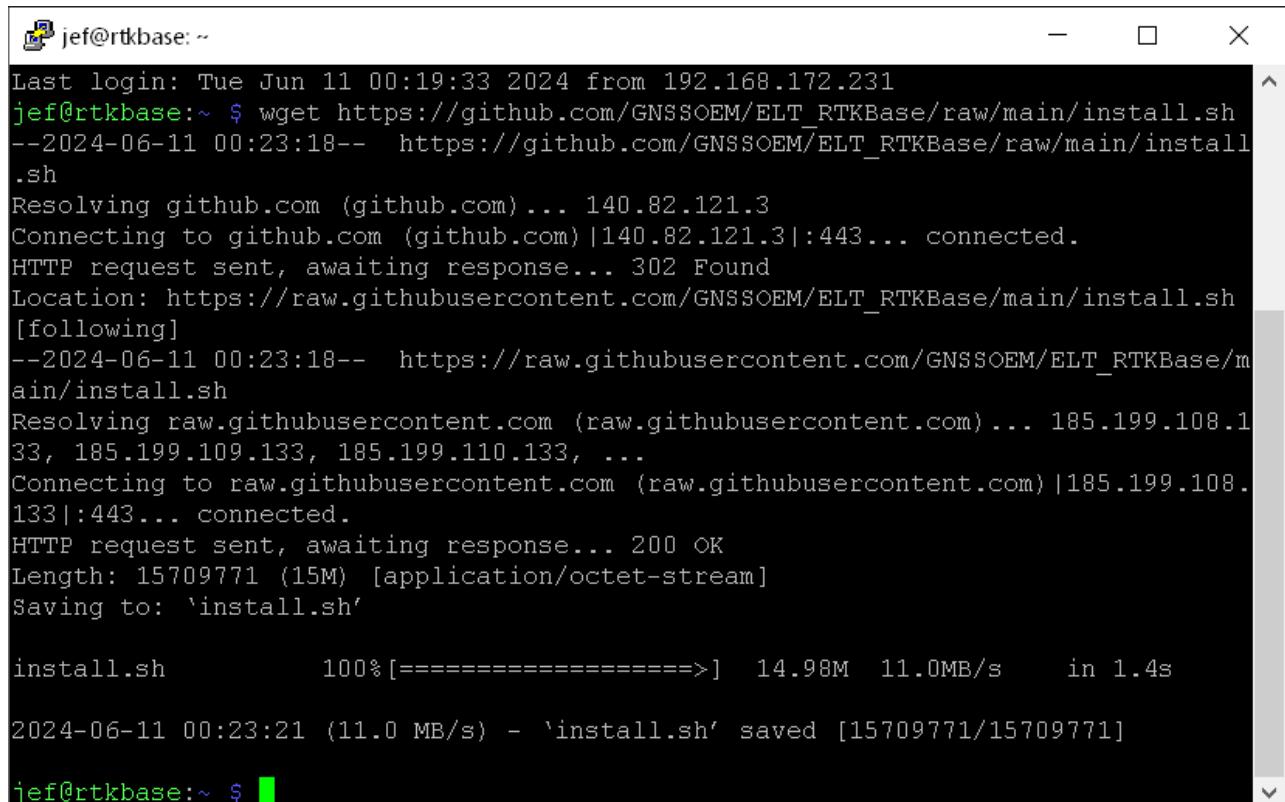


Disconnect the power from the **Raspberry Pi**. Remove the **SD** card from the computer and insert it into the **Raspberry Pi**. Turn it on and **wait a few minutes** (do not disconnect the power during this time). **RtkBase** will appear on the local network at <http://rtkbase.local> (if you changed the hostname, the name will be different).

## Installation on an Existing System

This method is for geeks who know how to use the **Linux** command line. No special knowledge is required, just the ability to access the command line and copy commands into it. **Attention!** Before installation, make sure **to connect** the **GNSS** receiver to the **Raspberry Pi**. The installation is designed for **Raspberry Pi OS** version **12** with **aarch64** (64-bit) or **armv7l** (32-bit) architecture, meaning an **ARMv8A** processor.

First, download **install.sh** using the command  
**wget [https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT\\_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh](https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh)**



```
jef@rtkbase:~ Last login: Tue Jun 11 00:19:33 2024 from 192.168.172.231 jef@rtkbase:~ $ wget https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh --2024-06-11 00:23:18-- https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.121.3 Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.121.3|:443... connected. HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found Location: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/main/install.sh [following] --2024-06-11 00:23:18-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/main/install.sh Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, 185.199.110.133, ... Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com)|185.199.108.133|:443... connected. HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK Length: 15709771 (15M) [application/octet-stream] Saving to: 'install.sh' install.sh 100%[=====] 14.98M 11.0MB/s in 1.4s 2024-06-11 00:23:21 (11.0 MB/s) - 'install.sh' saved [15709771/15709771] jef@rtkbase:~ $
```

Give it execution rights with the command **chmod +x install.sh**

```
jef@rtkbase:~ $ wget https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh
--2024-06-11 00:23:18-- https://github.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/raw/main/install.sh
Resolving github.com (github.com) ... 140.82.121.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com) |140.82.121.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/main/install.sh
[following]
--2024-06-11 00:23:18-- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/GNSSOEM/ELT_RTKBase/main/install.sh
Resolving raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com) ... 185.199.108.133, 185.199.109.133, 185.199.110.133, ...
Connecting to raw.githubusercontent.com (raw.githubusercontent.com) |185.199.108.133|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 15709771 (15M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'install.sh'

install.sh      100%[=====] 14.98M 11.0MB/s    in 1.4s

2024-06-11 00:23:21 (11.0 MB/s) - 'install.sh' saved [15709771/15709771]

jef@rtkbase:~ $ chmod +x install.sh
jef@rtkbase:~ $
```

Run the script with the command **./install.sh**. The first run may cause a reboot, do not be alarmed.

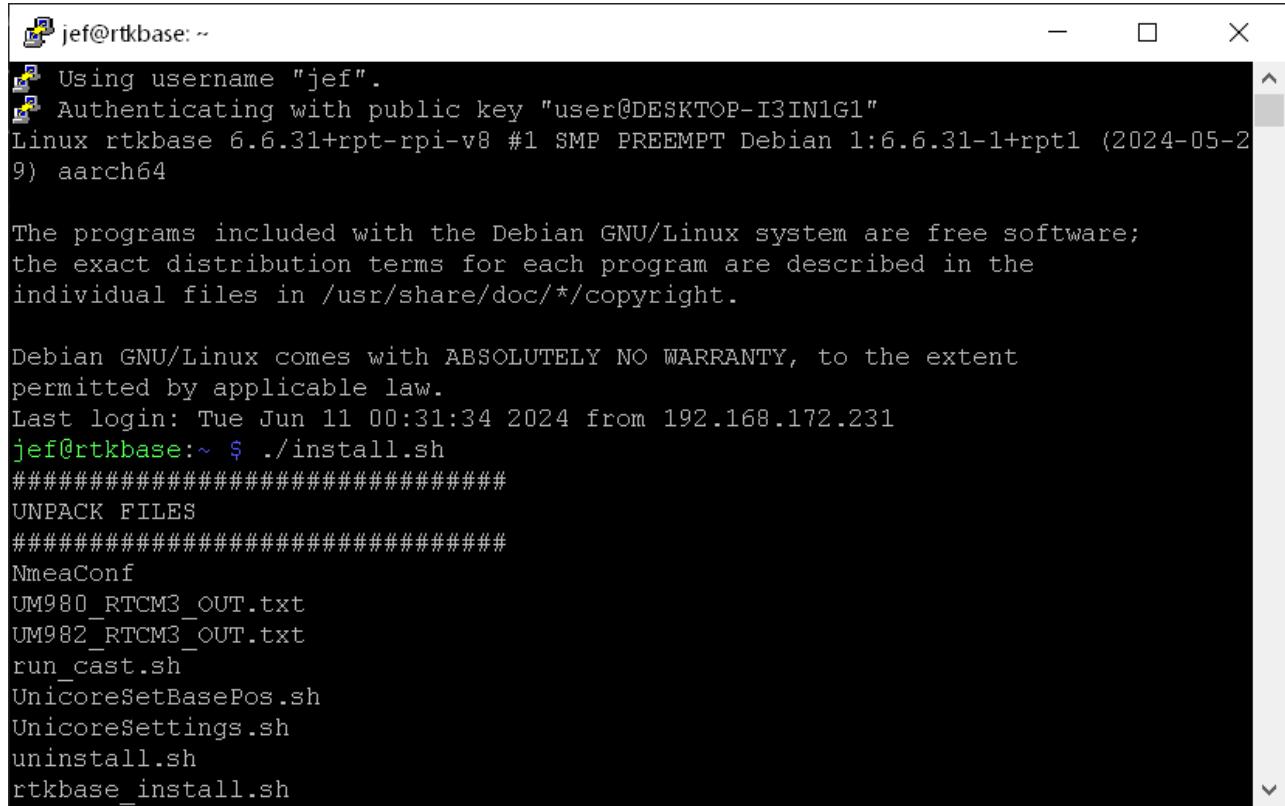
```
PuTTY (inactive)
RtkbaseSystemConfigureProxy.sh
server_py.patch
status_js.patch
tune_power.sh
config.txt
rtklib/convbin
rtklib/rtkrcv
rtklib/str2str
version.txt
settings_js.patch
base_html.patch
settings_html.patch
Bynav_RTCM3_OUT.txt
#####
CHECK BOOT CONFIGURATION
#####
Cnahged /boot/firmware/cmdline.txt
Please try again ./install.sh after reboot

Broadcast message from root@rtkbase on pts/1 (Tue 2024-06-11 00:53:36 BST):

The system will reboot now!

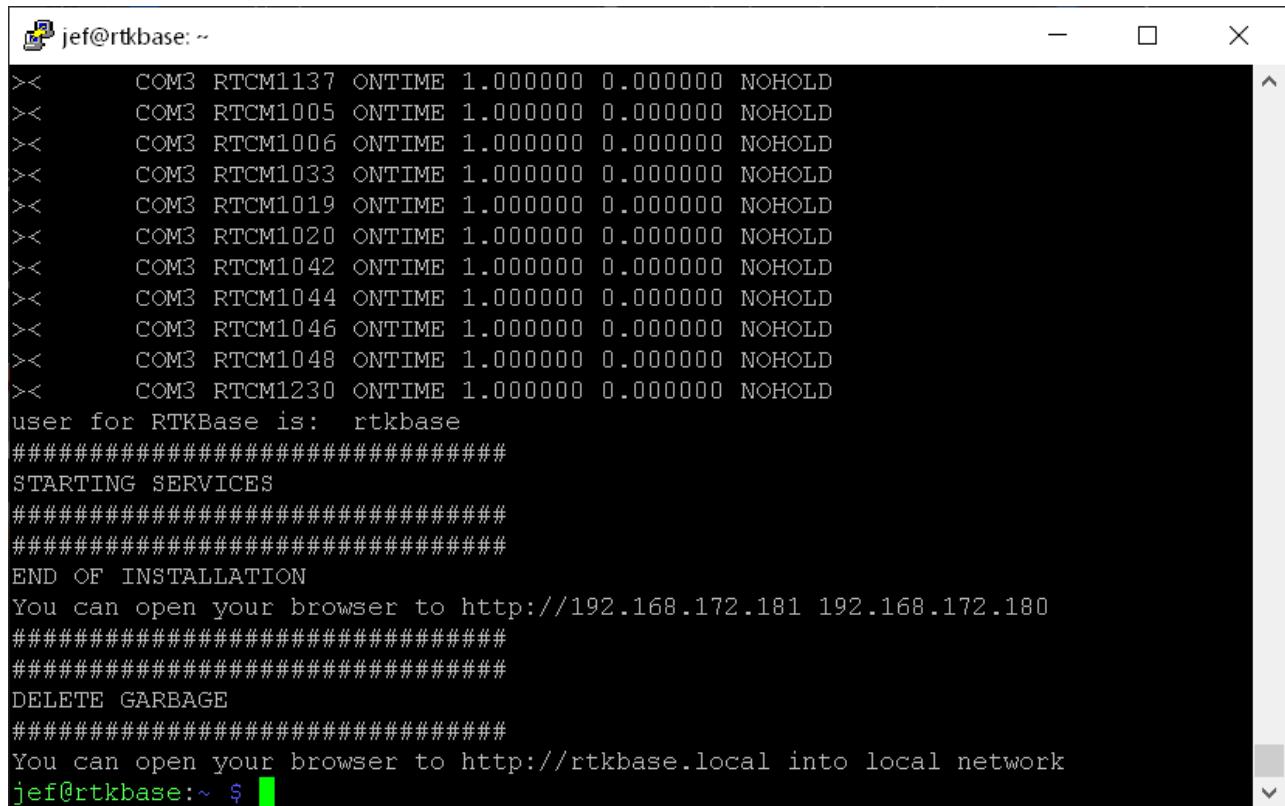
jef@rtkbase:~ $
```

The next run of **./install.sh** begins the installation.



```
jef@rtkbase:~  
Using username "jef".  
Authenticating with public key "user@DESKTOP-I3IN1G1"  
Linux rtkbase 6.6.31+rpt-rpi-v8 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.6.31-1+rpt1 (2024-05-29) aarch64  
  
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;  
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the  
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.  
  
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent  
permitted by applicable law.  
Last login: Tue Jun 11 00:31:34 2024 from 192.168.172.231  
jef@rtkbase:~ $ ./install.sh  
#####  
UNPACK FILES  
#####  
NmeaConf  
UM980_RTCM3_OUT.txt  
UM982_RTCM3_OUT.txt  
run_cast.sh  
UnicoreSetBasePos.sh  
UnicoreSettings.sh  
uninstall.sh  
rtkbase_install.sh
```

After it completes, you can proceed with the configuration.



```
jef@rtkbase:~  
>< COM3 RTCM1137 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1005 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1006 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1033 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1019 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1020 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1042 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1044 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1046 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1048 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
>< COM3 RTCM1230 ONTIME 1.000000 0.000000 NOHOLD  
user for RTKBase is: rtkbase  
#####  
STARTING SERVICES  
#####  
#####  
END OF INSTALLATION  
You can open your browser to http://192.168.172.181 192.168.172.180  
#####  
#####  
DELETE GARBAGE  
#####  
You can open your browser to http://rtkbase.local into local network  
jef@rtkbase:~ $
```

## Firmware Update

Update the **Raspberry Pi** firmware by inserting the **SD** card into a card reader and copying the **install.sh** file to the root directory of the first (the only one visible, if you have **Windows**) partition of the card. The update occurs at startup and takes 5-10 minutes. Internet **is required** for the update.

To determine the current version number, look at the bottom of any page.

Uptime: 12d 12h 30mn 45s

Storage: 20.53GB available of 30.83GB - (30.5 % used)

Settings: [Backup](#) [Restore](#) [Reset](#)

Diagnostic: [View](#)

Power: [Reboot](#) [Shutdown](#)

ELT\_RTKBase v1.5.0 RTKBase v2.5.0 gnss.store gnss.design

## Configuring Raspberry Pi

Configure the **Raspberry Pi** by inserting the **SD** card into a card reader and creating a **system.txt** file in the root directory of the first (the only one visible, if you have **Windows**) partition of the card. This file sets parameters with simple pairs consisting of the parameter name, equal sign, and value. Each line contains one pair, if there are spaces inside the value, the entire value must be in quotes. Line endings can be any (both **Windows** and **Linux**). The file is applied at **Raspberry Pi** startup and then deleted from the disk.

The simplest way to create such a file is to run the **WinRtkBaseConfigure.exe** application. You can find the application on the **SD** card or download it from [the provided link](#).



The application has three sections described below. Check the boxes for what you want to set up, then enter the values. To load an **SSH** public key, click the “**Load SSH public key**” button, select the key, and click **Open**. The application suggests using your own public key (it is created in the **.ssh** folder in the user directory when you install the **SSH** client on your computer) but allows you to choose any other key. After entering all the values, click **Save**. The application will automatically find where the **SD** card is inserted and write the **system.txt** file to it.

## WiFi Standard

Different countries allow different frequencies for **WiFi** operation, so the standard is set by choosing the country according to the **ISO 3166-1** two-letter code. For example, the string **country=LV** means Latvia. For the USA, you should write **COUNTRY=US**.

## Connecting to WiFi

The **SSID** (name) of the **WiFi** network is set in the **SSID** parameter, and the key (password) for access to the network is set in the **KEY** parameter (which can be omitted). For a network with a hidden **SSID**, add **HIDDEN=Y**. For example:

```
SSID="A B C"  
KEY=124567890  
HIDDEN=Y
```

## Adding Users

To add a user, you need to set their login (**LOGIN**), password (**PWD**), and/or SSH public key (**SSH**) for the user who will log in to the **Raspberry Pi**. For example:

**LOGIN=abc**

**PWD="1 23"**

**SSH="ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2E18cu66peHViu0U5CQF abc@comp"**

Quotes for **SSH** are mandatory. The username is specified in lowercase Latin letters and can include numbers, underscores, and hyphens

## Connection

First, you need to mount the antenna on the roof or a high pole. For details on antenna installation, refer to [our blog](#). The key is to give the antenna as much open sky as possible and minimize reflected satellite signals. The antenna itself is sealed, but its connector is not. Therefore, it is recommended to seal the connection point between the antenna and the cable with heat shrink tubing or special self-vulcanizing tape.

First, insert the **SD** card into the right slot and connect the antenna to the **IN (SMA type)** connector on the left. The **OUT** connector (also **SMA type**) is the output of the built-in splitter. You can connect another **GNSS** receiver to it, for example, for **GEONET**.



If you are connecting via **WiFi**, don't forget to set the **SSID**, password, and country of your **WiFi** network, as described in the “Connecting to WiFi” section. If you are connecting via **Ethernet**, plug it into the port on the left. Then, connect the power cable to the **USB Type-C** port on the right. The other **USB** and **HDMI** ports are disabled.



The indicators on the front panel signal power status, internet connection, and satellite signal reception.

Finally, plug the power adapter into the electrical outlet. The power adapter has interchangeable plugs and adapts to most types of sockets.



**Important:** After turning it on, do not turn off the device for at least five minutes as slow installation and setup operations are being performed.

## **Mounting**

The device should be placed in a cool, dust-free, and dry location. Avoid direct sunlight, exposure to rain, snow, hail, and protect it from domestic and wild animals, birds, snakes, fish, and insects.

Besides “tabletop” placement, there are four mounting options:

### **“Bent End Plate Bracket”**



“Clip On Bracket”



“Linc Lugs”



Rail Mount for 19-inch Racks



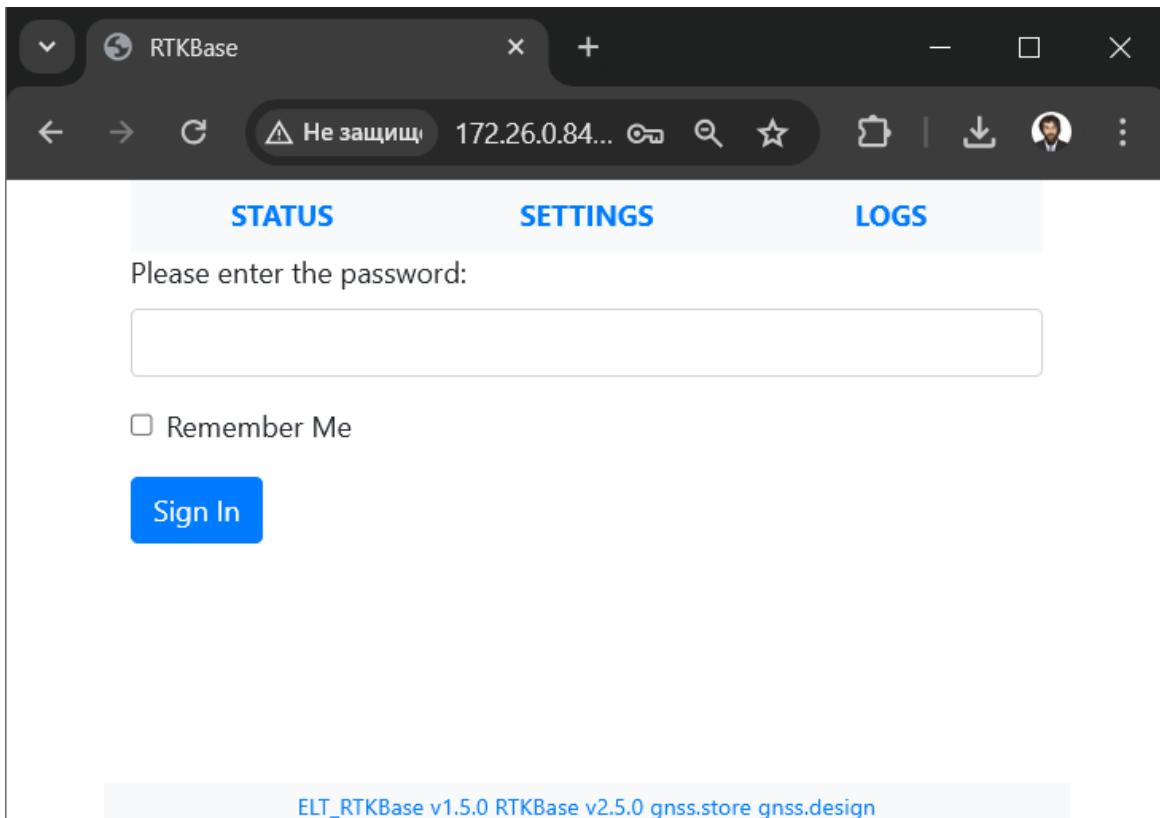
# Configuring RtkBase

## Address of Raspberry pi in the Local Network

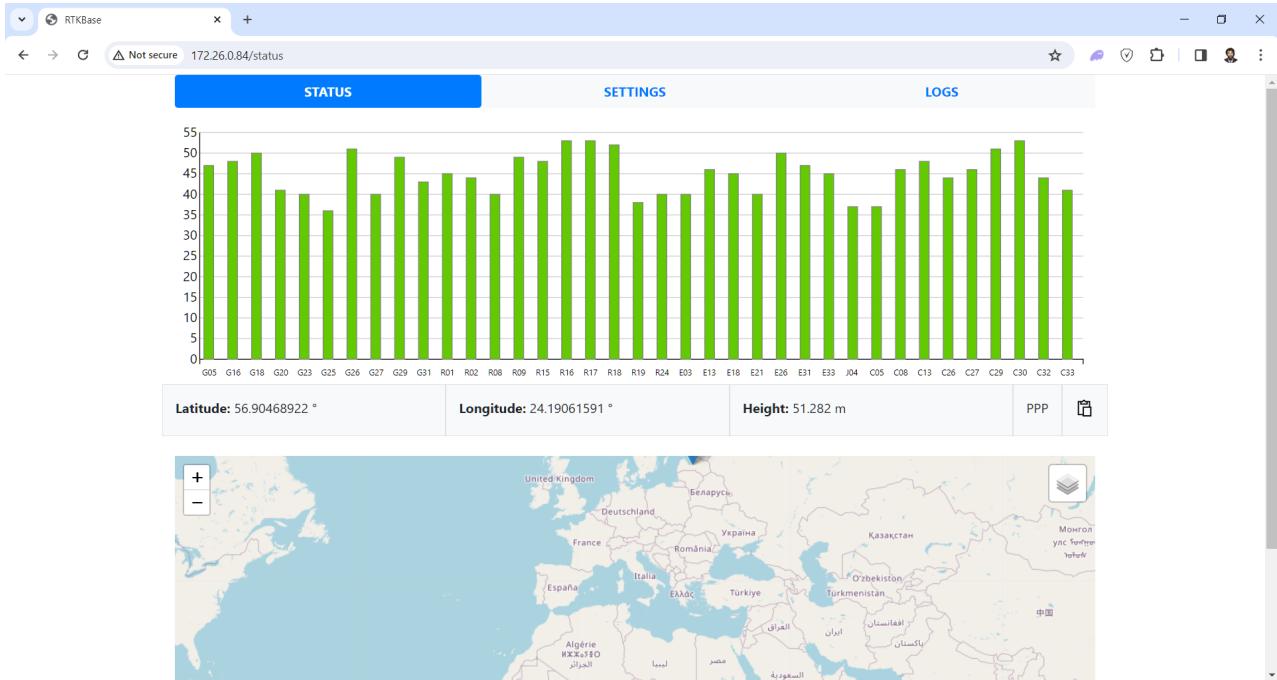
At the end of the installation, **RtkBase** will display the IP addresses of **Raspberry pi** on the screen. However, there is another way for modern operating systems — the address **rtkbase.local**, which means the site can be opened as <http://rtkbase.local>. Unfortunately, this method works only in the local network.

## Changing the Password

Log in to the site for the first time (using <http://rtkbase.local> as the address).



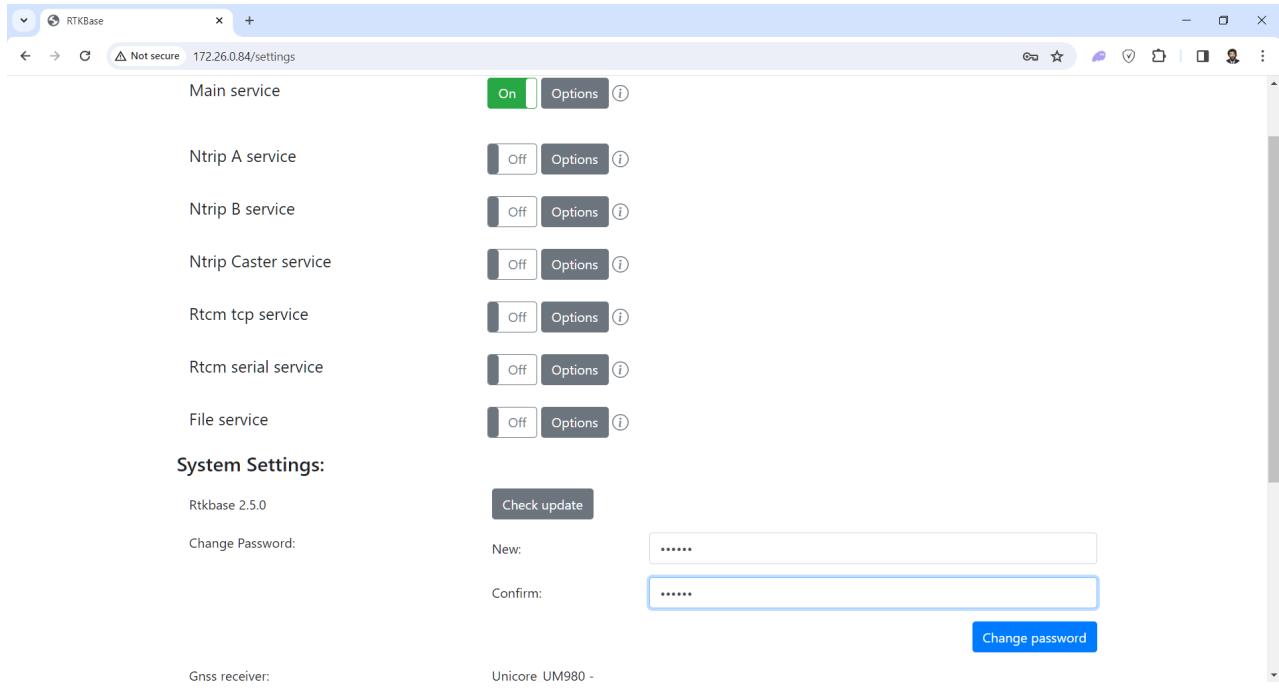
Enter the password “**admin**”.



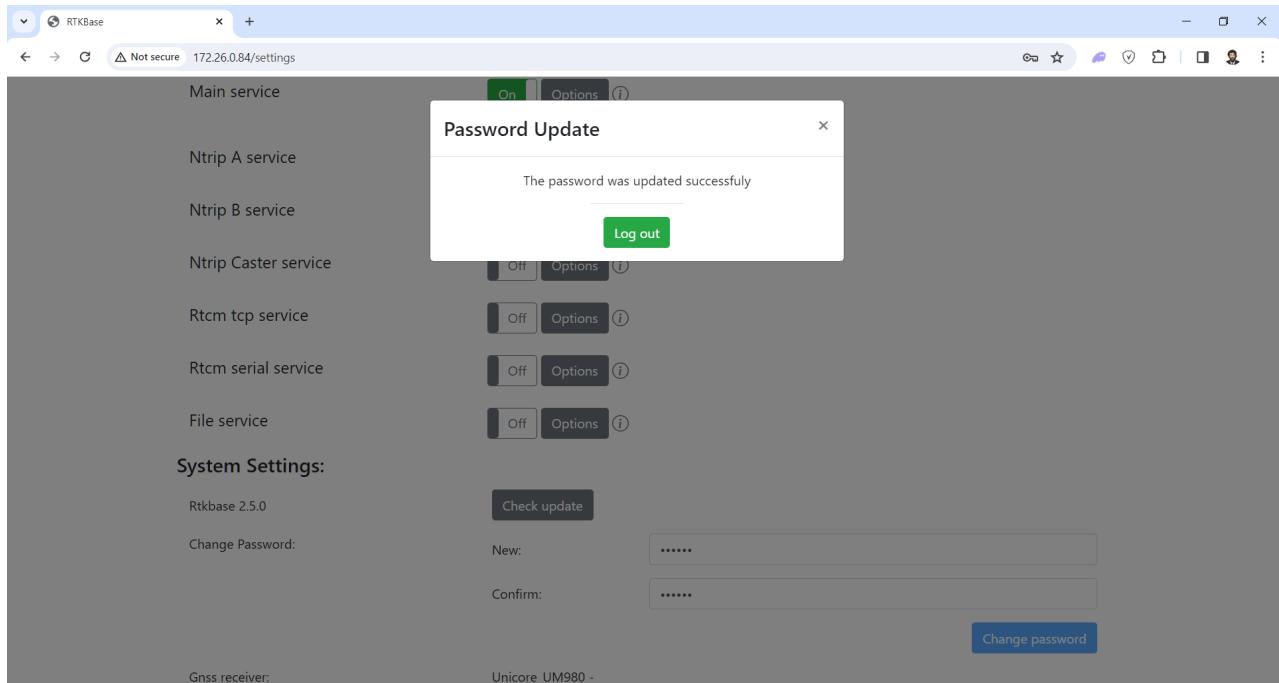
Click on **Settings** at the top.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase settings page at the URL 172.26.0.84/settings. At the top, there are three tabs: STATUS, SETTINGS (highlighted in blue), and LOGS. The main area is divided into two sections: Services and System Settings. The Services section contains a list of services with On/Off switches and Options buttons. The services listed are: Main service (On), Ntrip A service (Off), Ntrip B service (Off), Ntrip Caster service (Off), Rtcm tcp service (Off), Rtcm serial service (Off), and File service (Off). The System Settings section includes: a version check button for Rtkbase 2.5.0; a Change Password form with fields for New and Confirm; and a scrollable sidebar on the right side of the page.

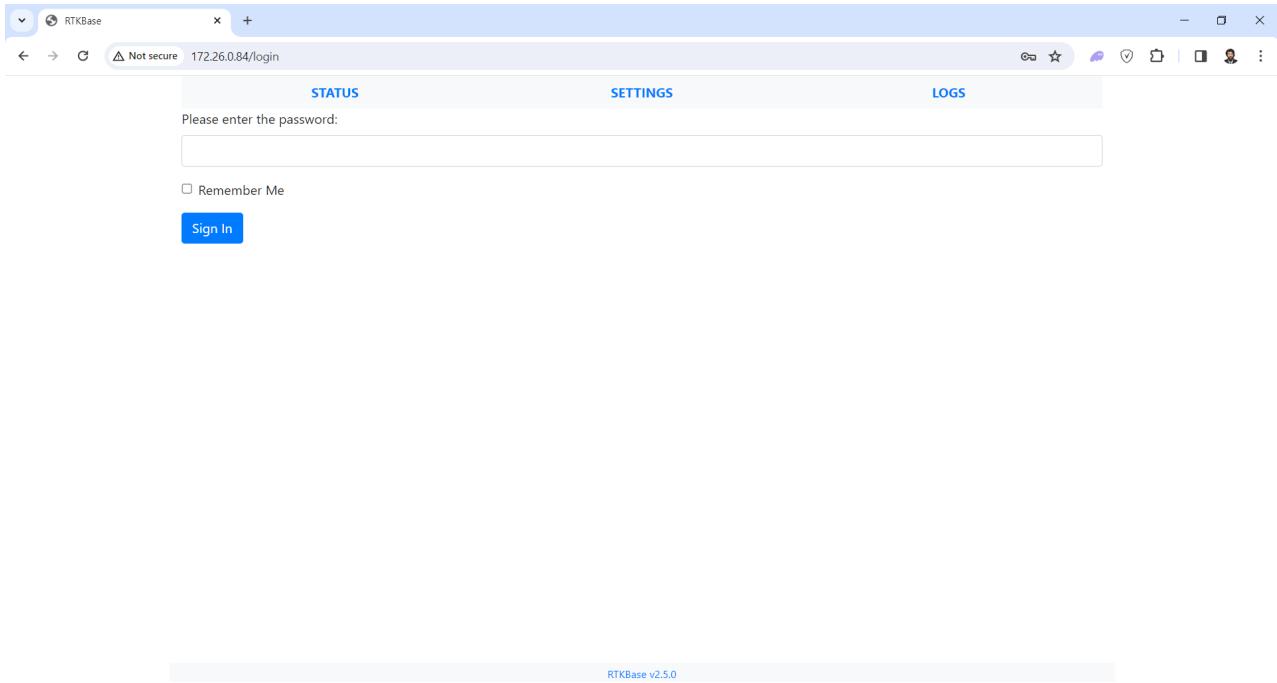
At the bottom, in the “**System Settings**” section, find “**Change Password**” and enter the new password.



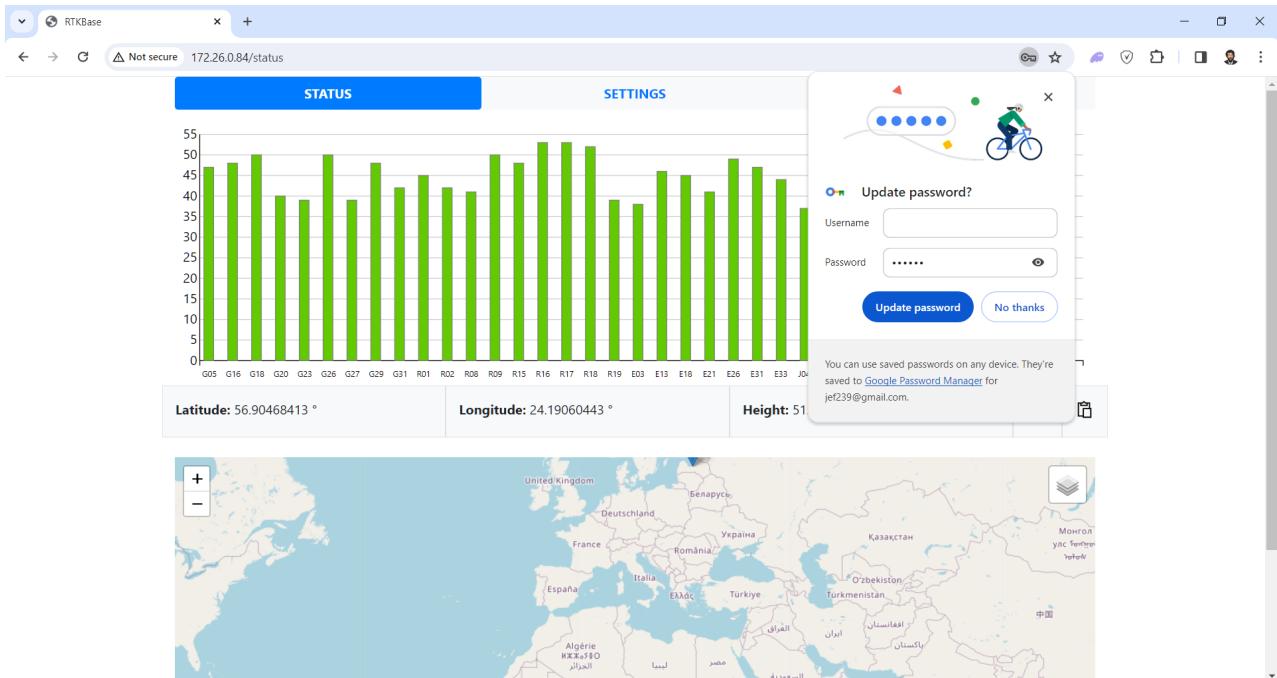
Click on the “**Change Password**” button and see the message on the screen. Now click on the “**Log Out**” button and log out.



You will end up on the login screen again. Enter the new password and check the “remember me” box.



You will be taken to the **Status** page.



## Shutdown

You can turn off the device by disconnecting the power. However, the most gentle method is to press the “**Shutdown**” button in the web interface.

Gnss receiver:	Bynav_M2-0 - V7.82_118A5B_T
Board:	Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5
Os:	Debian 12 (Bookworm)
CPU Temp:	50,1 C° - (highest record: 57,0C°)
Uptime:	15d 12h 51mn 11s
Storage:	20.59GB available of 30.83GB - (30.3 % used)
Settings:	<button>Backup</button> <button>Restore</button> <button>Reset</button>
Diagnostic:	<button>View</button>
Power:	<button>Reboot</button> <button>Shutdown</button>

ELT\_RTKBase v1.5.0 RTKBase v2.5.0 gnss.store gnss.design

## Configuring the Receiver

Receiver configuration is performed automatically during installation. Manual configuration is needed only when replacing the receiver.

## USB Receivers

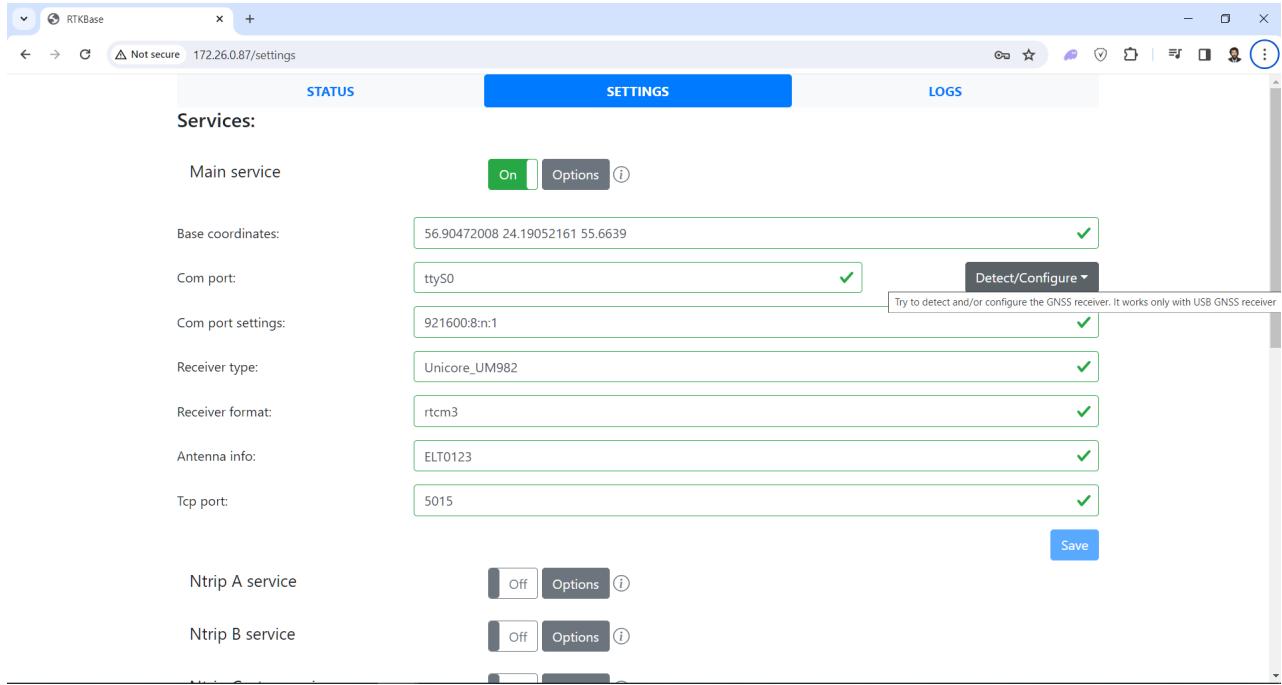
In the current version, the power to the **USB** ports is always on, so there are no specific considerations for **USB** receivers.

However, in previous versions, the power to the **USB** ports was turned off to reduce energy consumption. If you are using version 1.6.0 or earlier and want to use a **USB** receiver, set the “**Com port**” field to **ttyUSB0** (or any other **USB** port) in the settings, save the settings, and reboot the **Raspberry Pi**. After rebooting, power will be supplied to the **USB** ports, and detection and configuration will complete successfully.

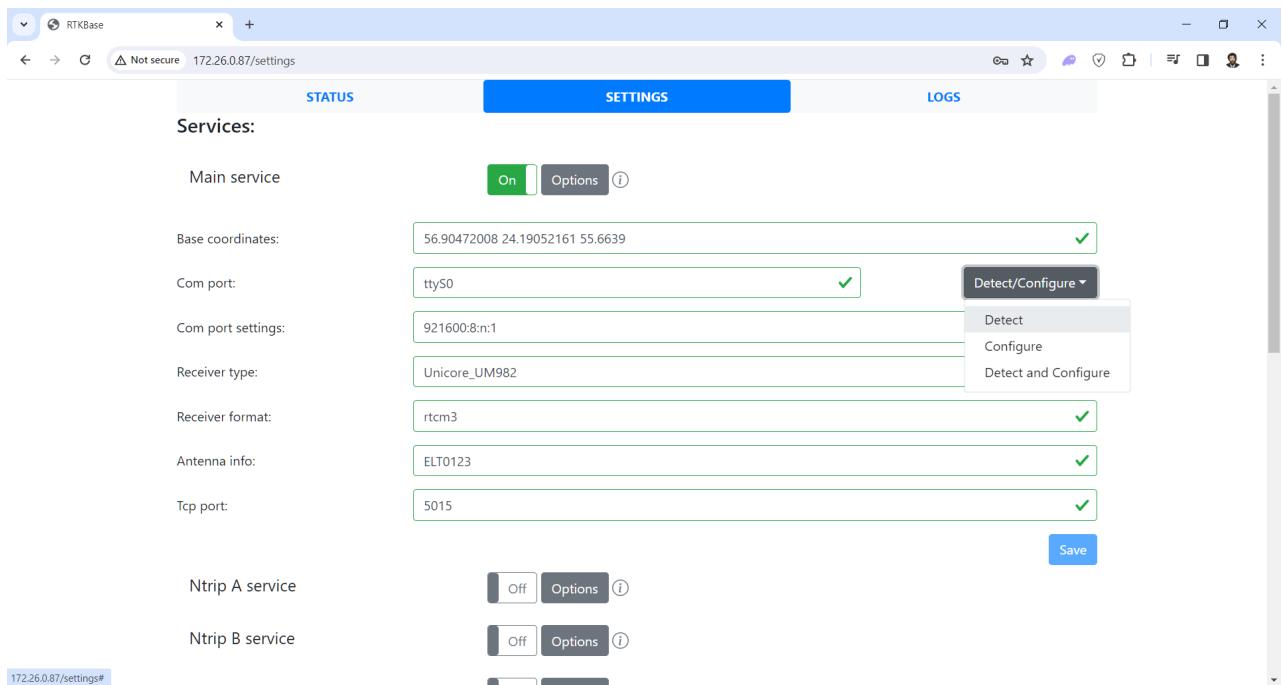
# Detection

To detect a USB receiver, you need to perform the “**Detect**” operation in the settings.

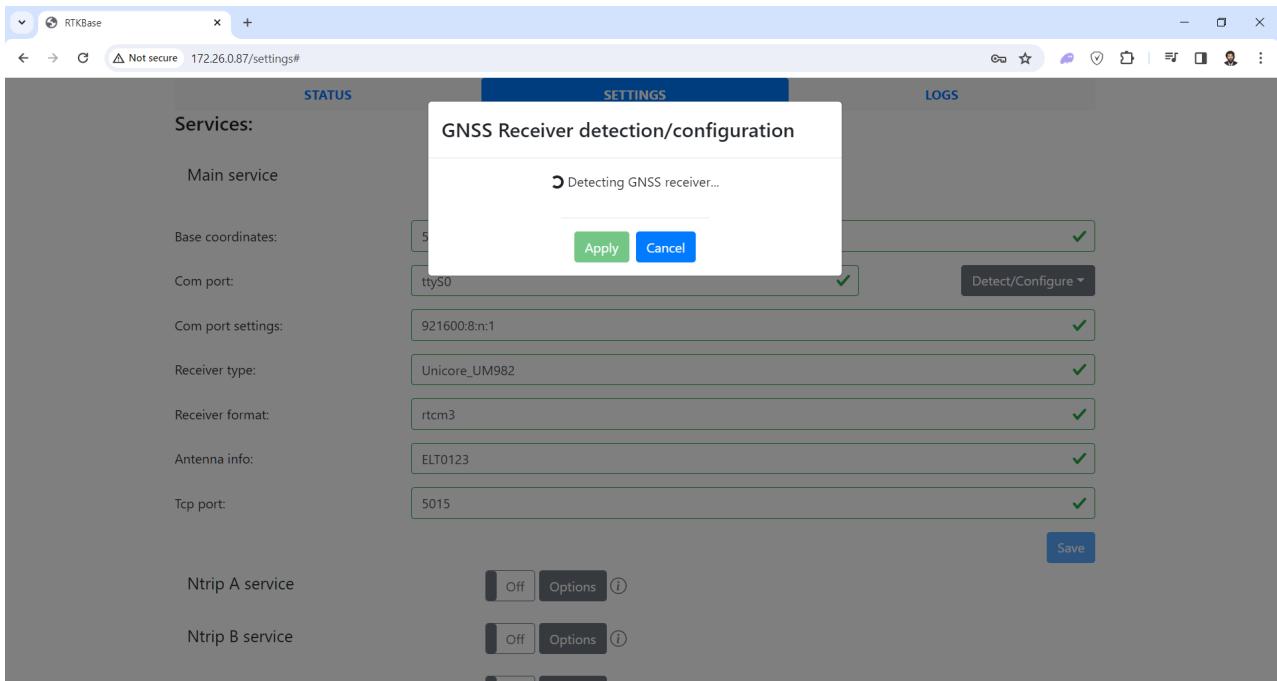
Go to the **Settings** page, and to the right of “**Main service**”, click the **Options** button.



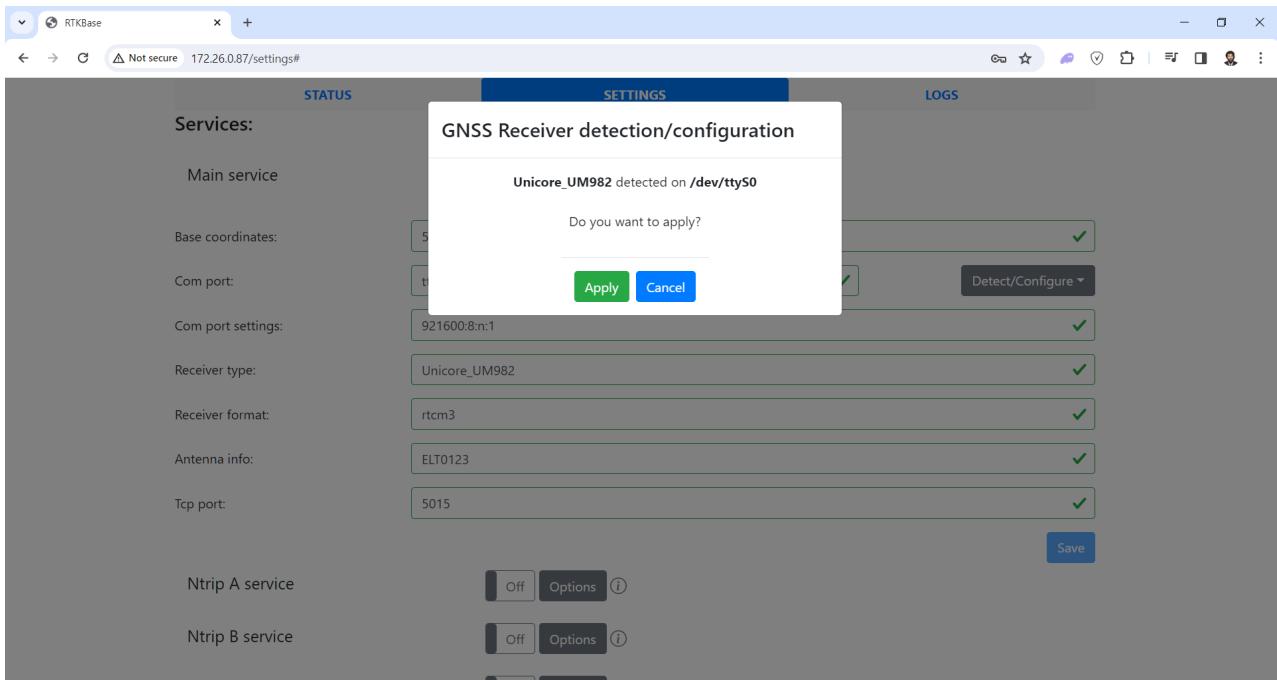
Click the “**Detect/Configure**” button and select “**Detect**” from the drop-down menu.



Detection is in progress.



The receiver is detected.

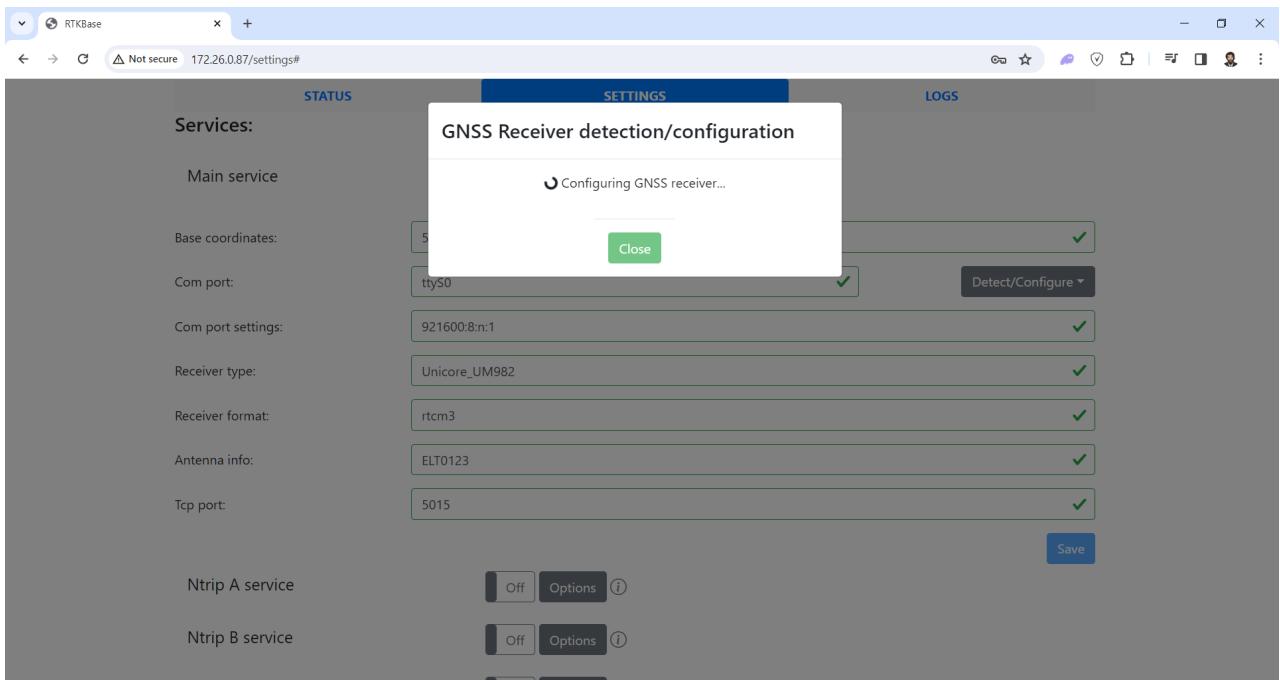


Then you can click the **Apply** button to save the detected receiver's settings (port, speed, receiver name, and protocol type). These four settings will be used later during the receiver configuration.

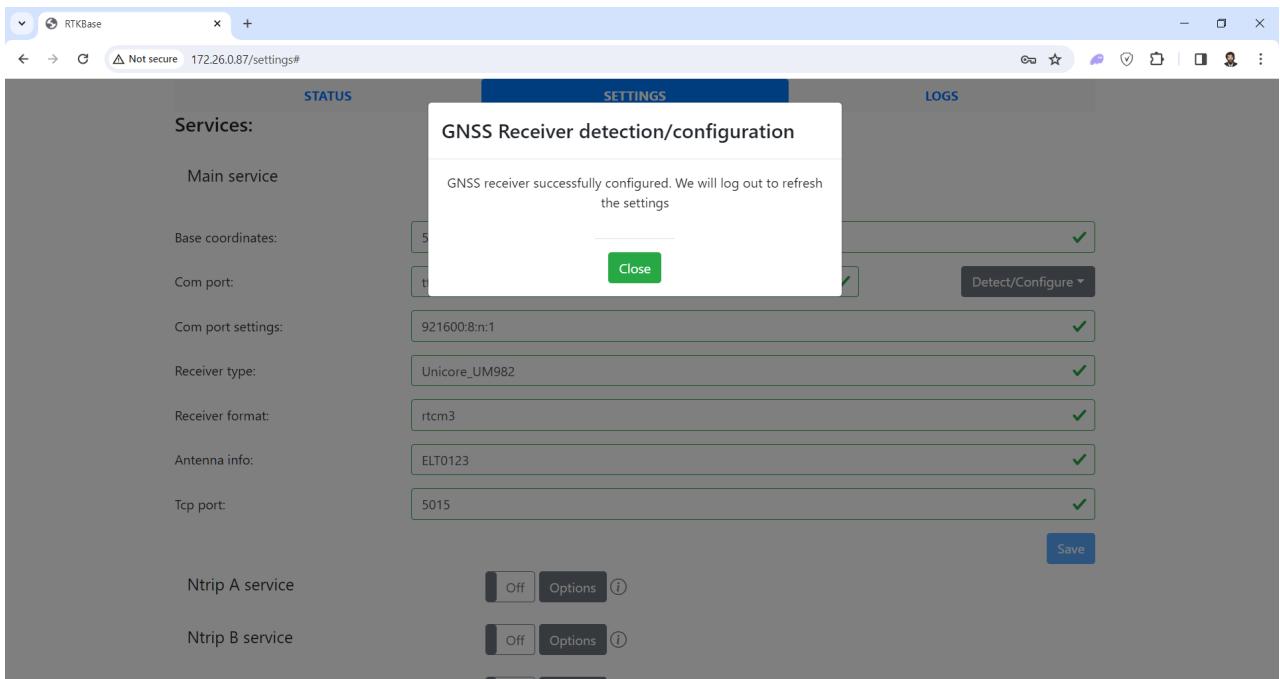
**Septentrio** receivers can operate using either the **rtcm3** protocol (by default) or the **sbf** protocol. To select the **sbf** protocol, change the protocol after detection and then proceed with the configuration.

# Configuration

To configure the receiver, do as described in the Detection section, but click the “Configure” button.



After configuration is complete, click the “Close” button.



During configuration, the receiver speed is reset to **115200**, and all services are disabled.

If the receiver was not at **115200** speed and the configuration ended with an error, the receiver speed will not match the speed specified in the settings. In this situation, you need to perform detection as described in the Detection section. In general, detection is a universal way to fix various issues.

# Checking the Receiver Firmware Version

After configuring the receiver, the firmware version is displayed at the bottom of the “Settings” page. For **Unicore UM980**, the required version is **R4.10Build10231** and above, for **Unicore UM982 – R4.10Build10186** and above, for **Bynav M2-0 — V7.81\_19D751\_T** and above, and for **Septentrio mosaic-X5 – 4.14.4** and above. If the version is older, update the firmware as described in the sections “Updating Unicore Receiver Firmware”, “Updating Bynav Receiver Firmware” and “Updating Septentrio Receiver Firmware”.

Gnss receiver:

Unicore UM980 - R4.10Build10231

Board:

Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5

Os:

Debian 12 (Bookworm)

CPU Temp:

54,5 C° - (highest record: 56,0C°)

Uptime:

39mn 30s

Storage:

26.71GB available of 30.83GB - (8.7 % used)

Settings:

[Backup](#) [Restore](#) [Reset](#)

Diagnostic:

[View](#)

Power:

[Reboot](#) [Shutdown](#)

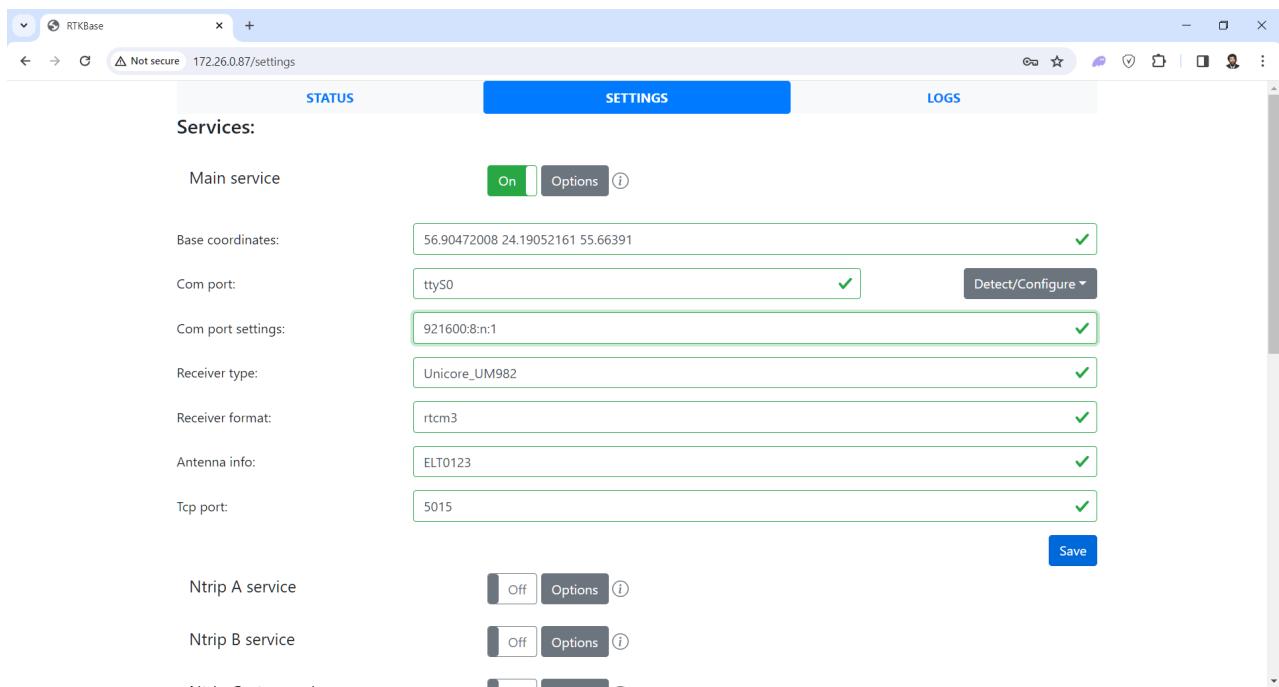
[ELT\\_RTKBase v1.5.0](#) [RTKBase v2.5.0](#) [gnss.store](#) [gnss.design](#)

# Changing the Speed

To reduce the delay time between measurements and data transmission, it can be helpful to increase the speed to **921600**. However, equipment from some manufacturers may work unstably at this speed. If you want to change the speed, simply adjust it in the settings and click the **Save** button. During saving, the receiver is reconfigured to the required speed. However, although you can enter any speed, only the speeds **115200:8:n:1**, **230400:8:n:1**, **460800:8:n:1**, **921600:8:n:1** are allowed. All other speeds are not allowed.

Manually changing other parameters (except for speed, coordinates, and antenna name) is strictly not recommended.

When the **Save** button is clicked, all services are stopped. If the main service was running at the time of clicking **Save**, it will restart, but the other services will remain stopped.

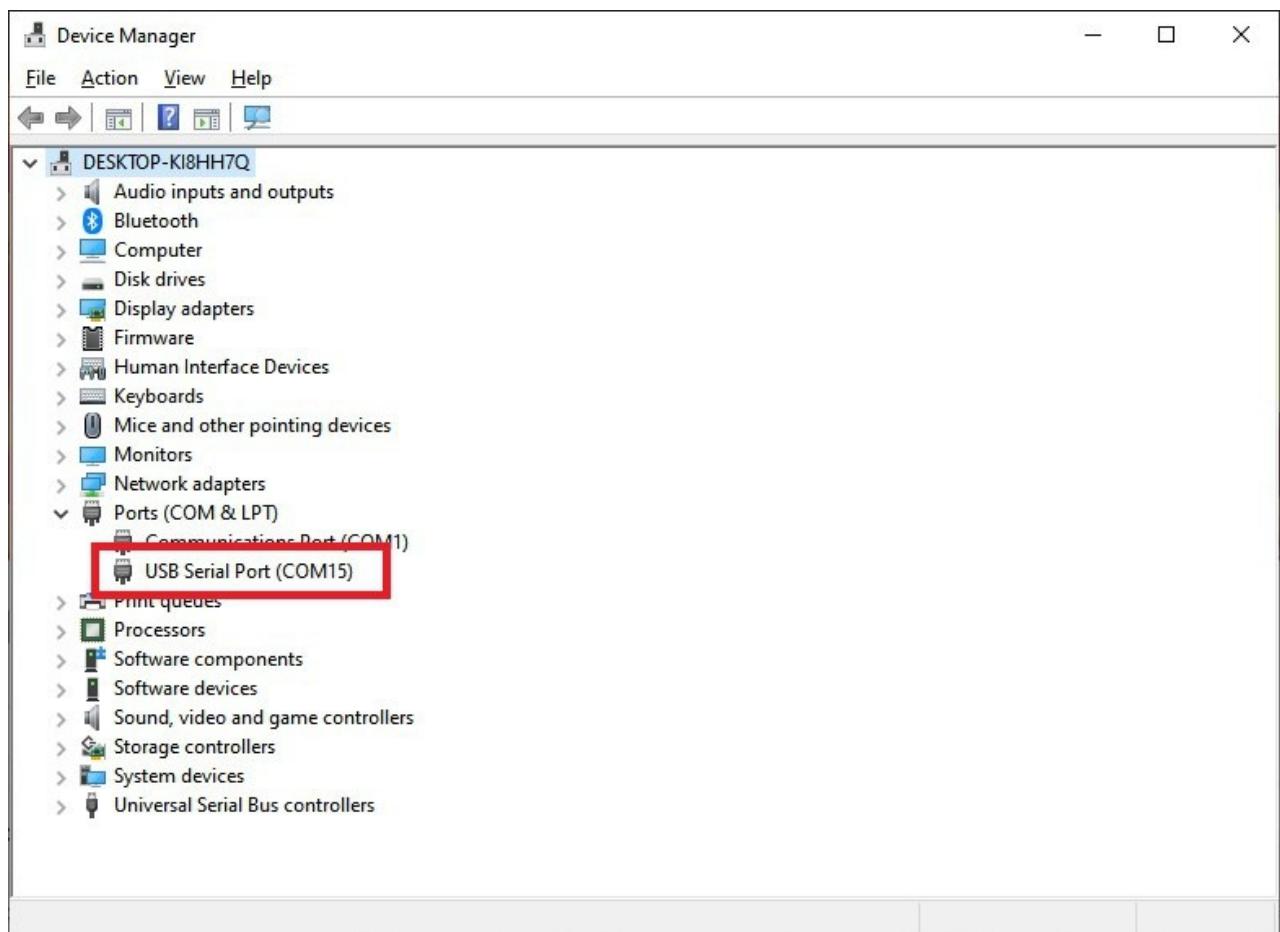


## Configuring through the USB Port

If you need to change the receiver settings in a non-standard way, you can use the **USB Type-C** connector in the corner of the receiver board. Open the case, insert the **USB** cable into the connector on the receiver board, and the other end into a Windows computer. In the photo, it's the white cable.



On the computer, open “**Device Manager**” and check the name of the newly appeared **COM** port.



# Configuring the Septentrio Receiver via the Website

Find the button to open the **mosaic** receiver's website on the **Settings** page and click it.

Gnss receiver: Septentrio\_mosaic-X5 - 4.14.4 **Mosaic Web server**

Board: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5

Os: Debian 12 (Bookworm)

CPU Temp: 58,4 C° - (highest record: 60,4C°)

Uptime: 5h 18mn 22s

Storage: 26.5GB available of 30.83GB - (9.4 % used)

Settings: **Backup** **Restore** **Reset**

Diagnostic: **View**

Power: **Reboot** **Shutdown**

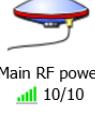
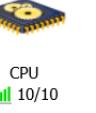
ELT\_RTKBase v1.5.5 RTKBase v2.6.0 gnss.store gnss.design

On the website that opens, you can configure the receiver.

**Receiver** **Position** **Status**

mosaic-X5 S/N 3671000	Lat: N56°54'16.7518" 0.000m	Tracked Sats: 60
IP Address:	Lon: E24°11'25.8500" 0.000m	Time: 2024-08-09 22:33:09
Uptime: 0d 01:31:51	Hgt: 47.730m	0.000m
		Temp: 58.00 °C

**Quality Indicators**

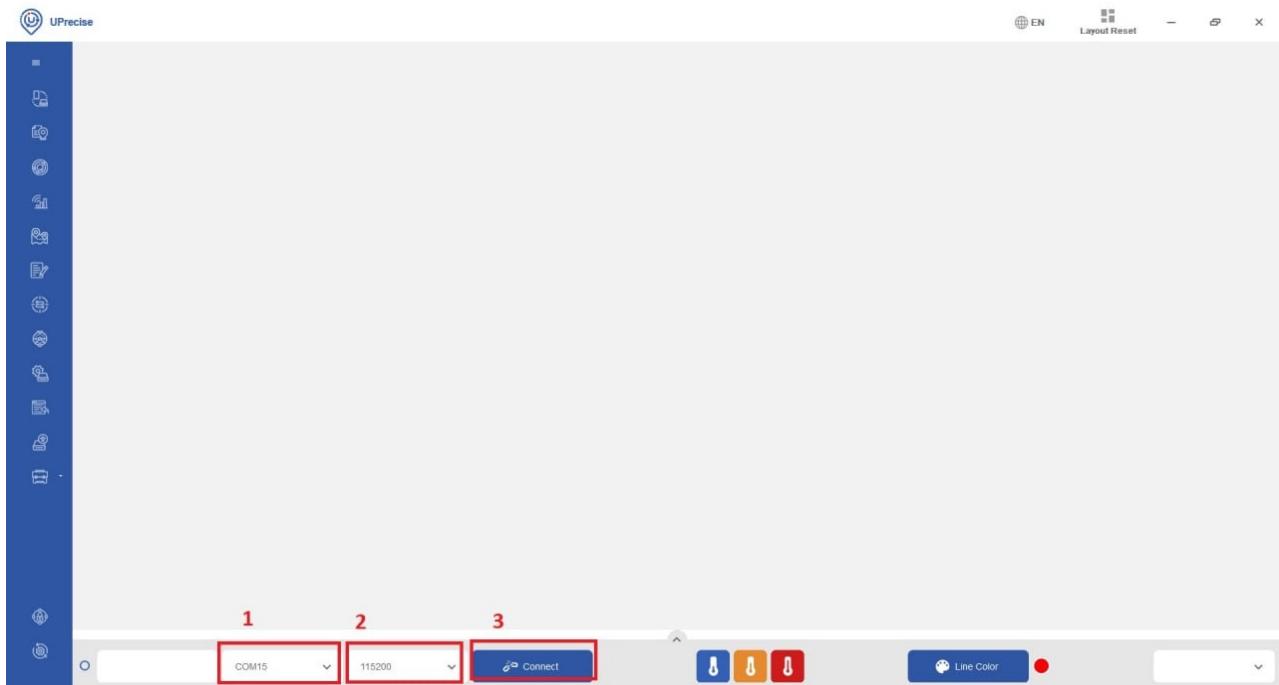
 Overall 10/10	 Main RF power 10/10	 Main signals 10/10	 CPU 10/10
--	--	---	--

**GNSS**

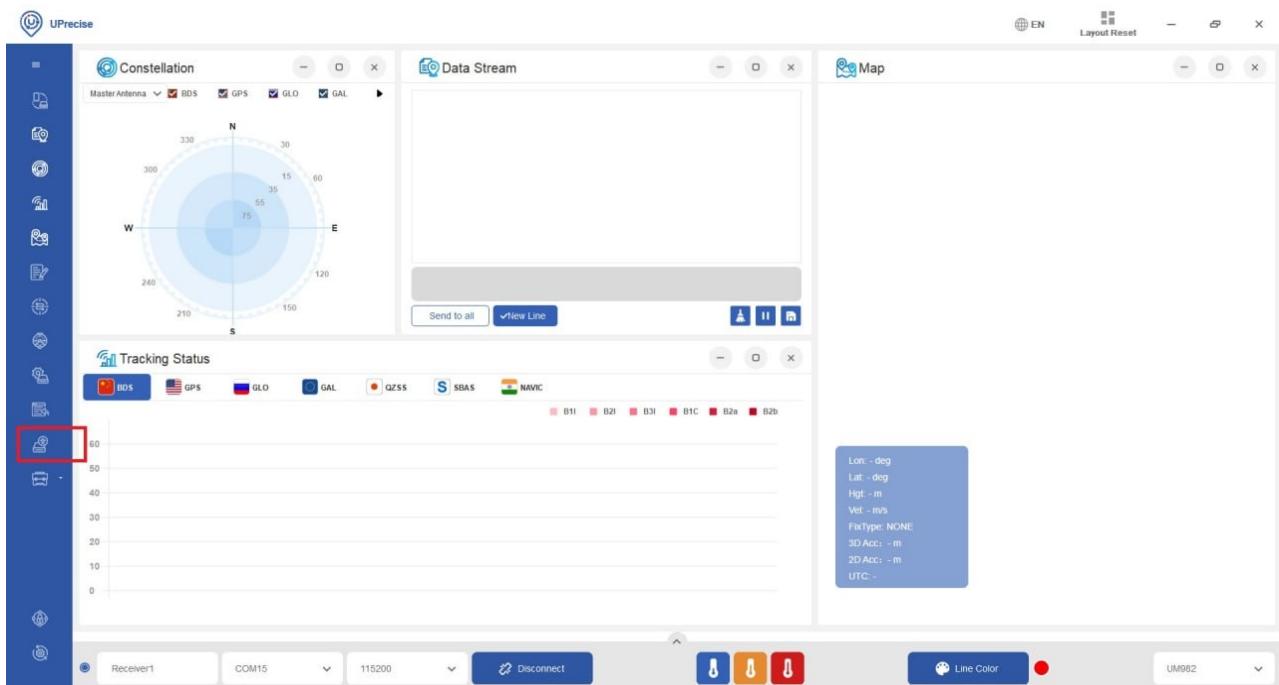
 Fixed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GPS (Position: 10, Track: 11)</li><li>GLONASS (Position: 8, Track: 11)</li><li>Galileo (Position: 9, Track: 10)</li><li>SBAS (Position: 0, Track: 5)</li><li>BeiDou (Position: 14, Track: 19)</li><li>QZSS (Position: 1, Track: 1)</li><li>NavIC (Position: 0, Track: 3)</li></ul>
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# Updating Unicore Receiver Firmware

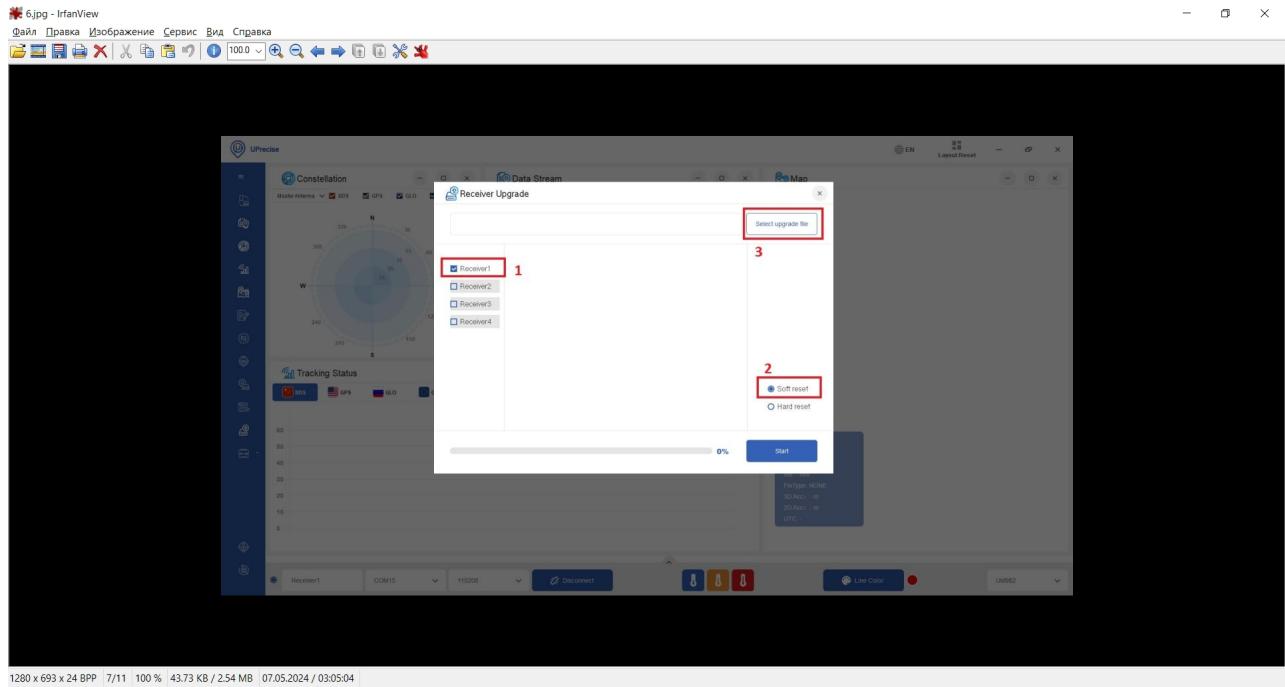
Download and run **UPrecise** from the [website](#). Enter the **COM** port (see above) and speed **115200** in the lower part (since a different receiver port is used on **USB** than on the **Raspberry Pi**, the speed will always be **115200**), then click **Connect**.



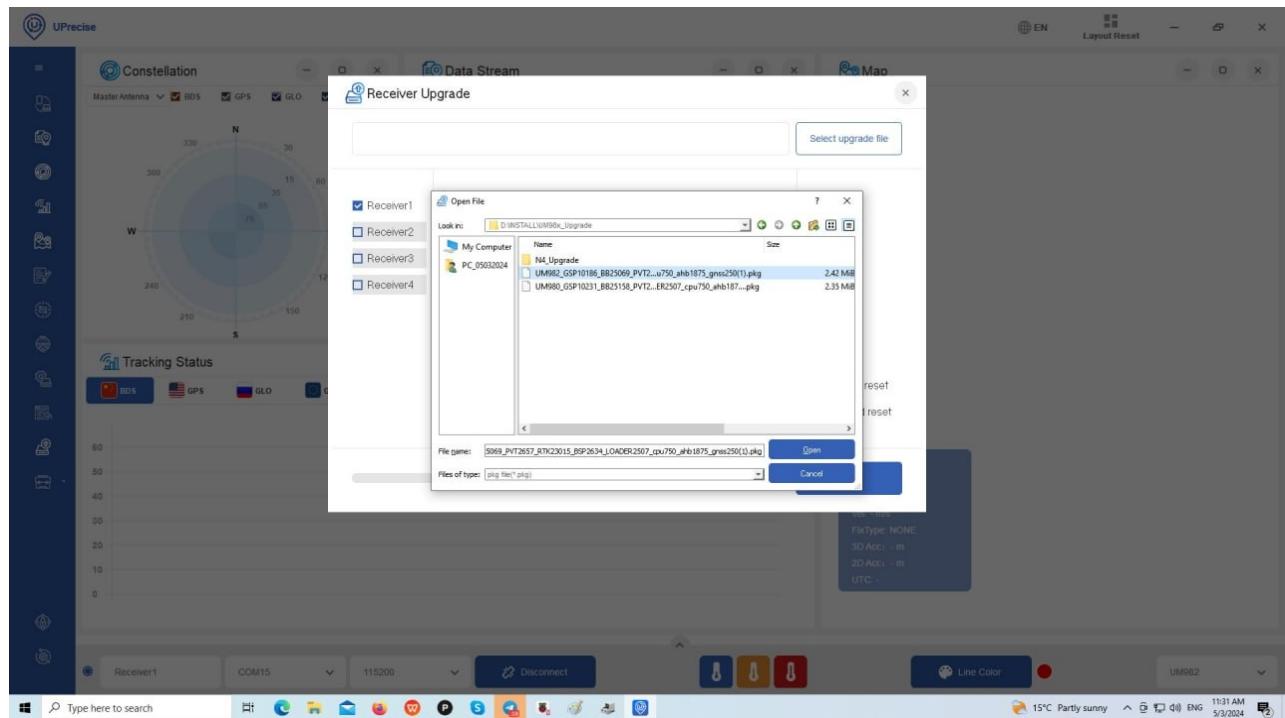
On the left panel, click the “**Receiver Upgrade**” button.



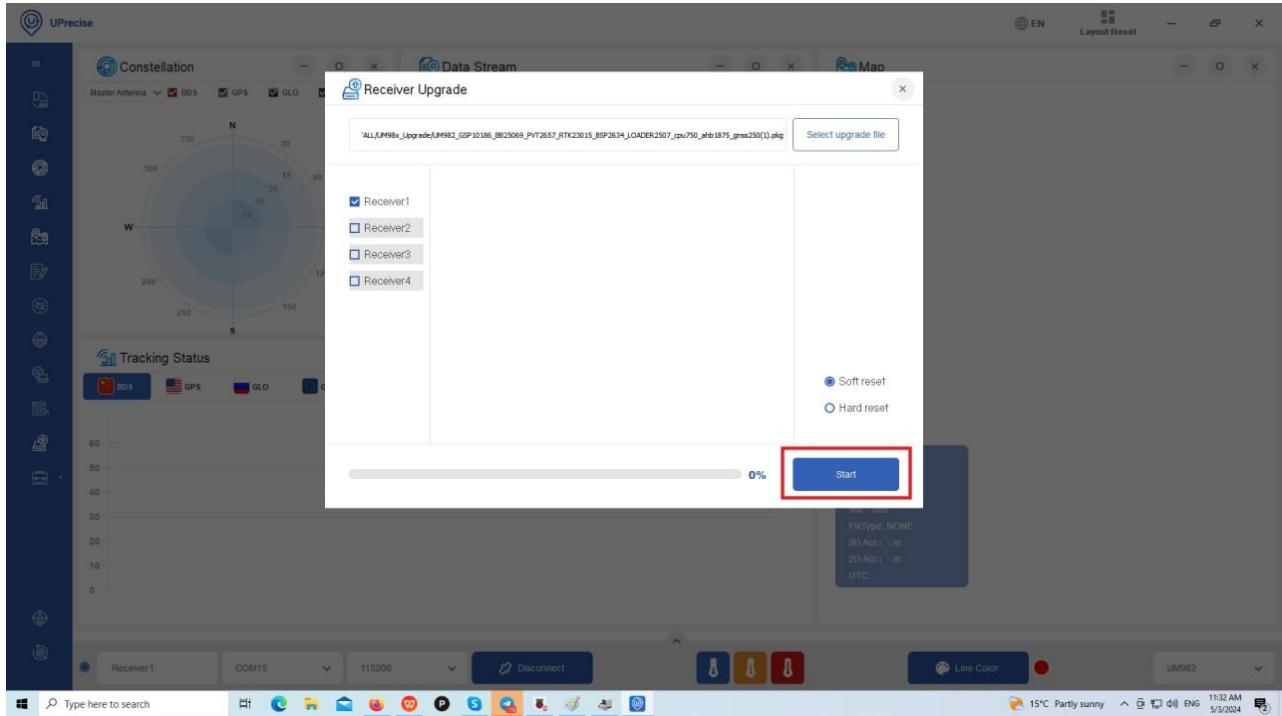
After clicking the button, the firmware update settings window appears. Check the box next to receiver 1 (and do not check the others) — number 1 in the screenshot. Select “**Soft Reset**” — number 2 in the screenshot. Click “**Select upgrade file**” — number 3 in the screenshot.



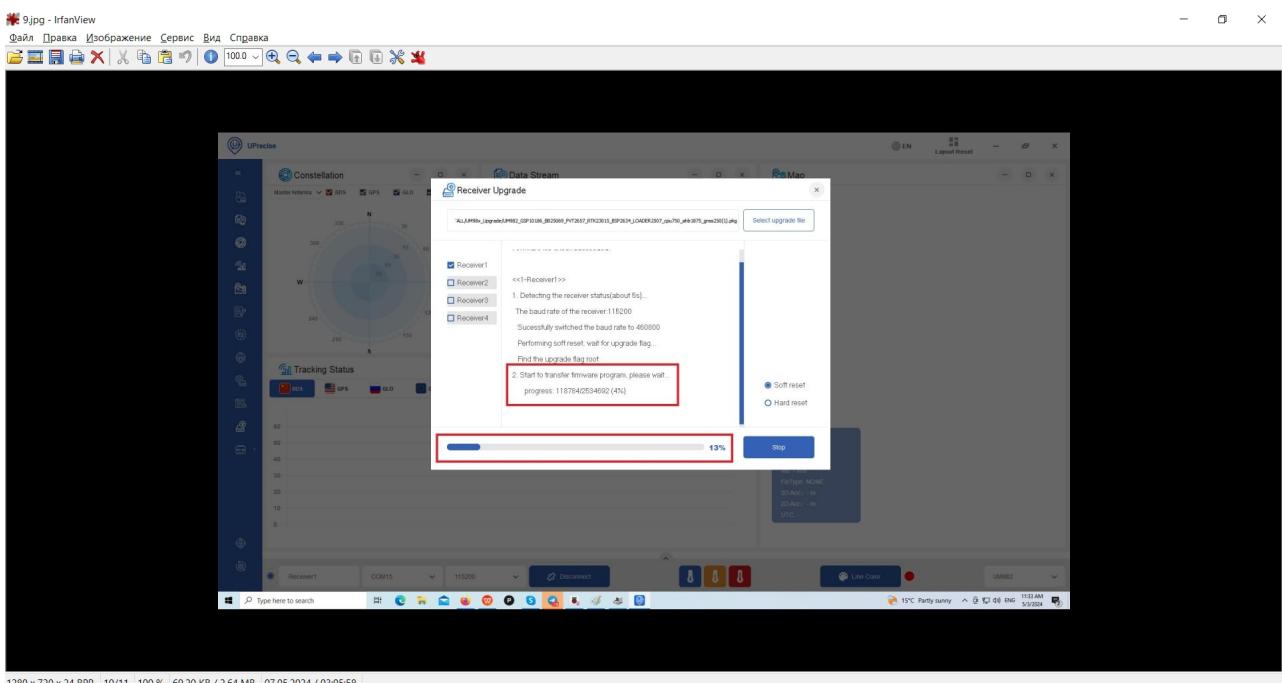
Select the new firmware file.



After selecting the new firmware file, click the **Start** button in the lower right corner of the window.

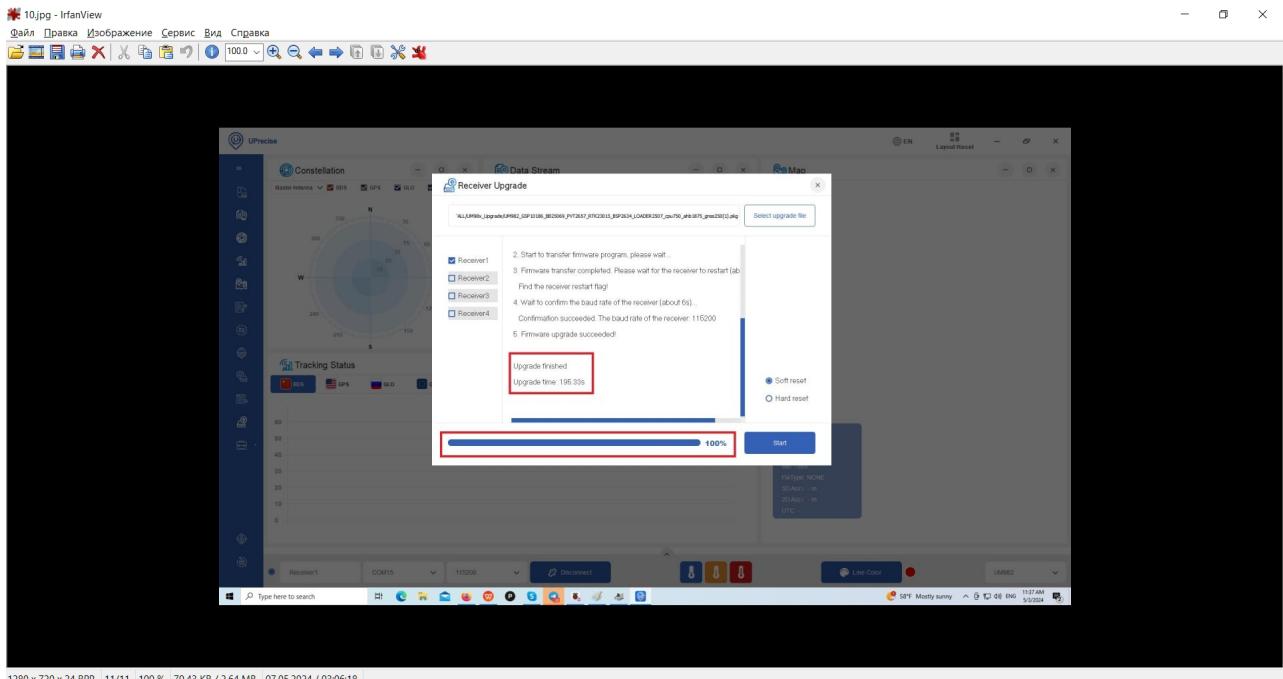


The receiver firmware update process begins.



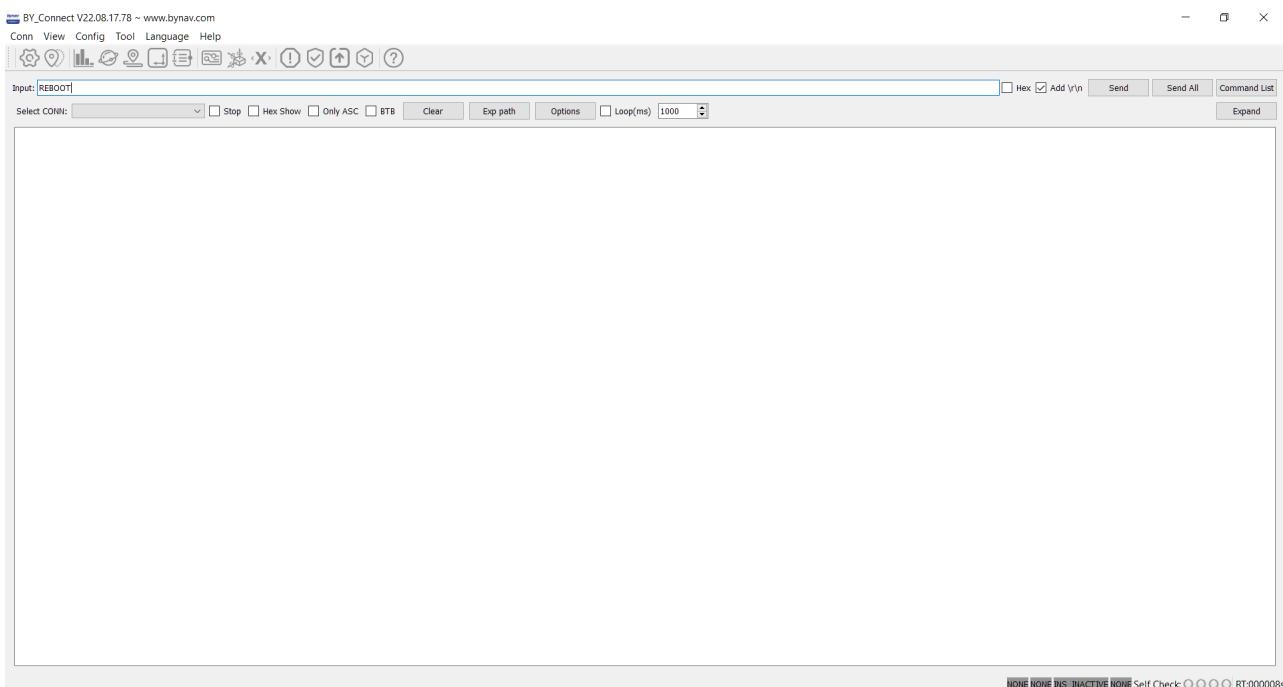
1280 x 720 x 24 BPP | 10/11 | 100 % | 69.20 KB / 2.64 MB | 07.05.2024 / 03:05:58

After the firmware update is complete, a message appears.

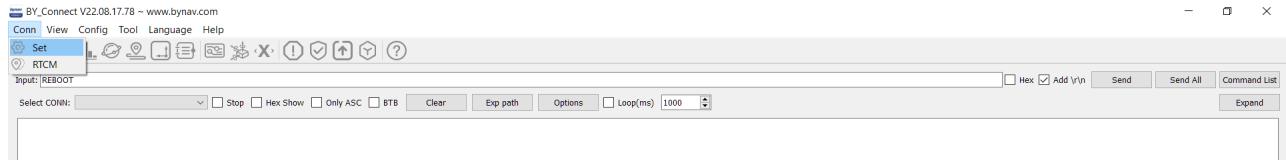


## Updating Bynav Receiver Firmware

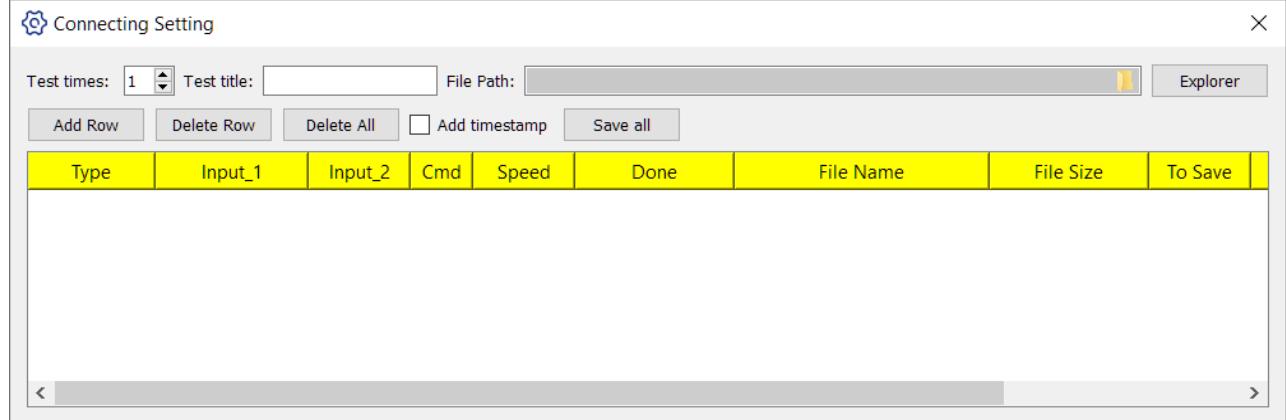
Download, unzip, and run **BY\_connect** from the [website](#).



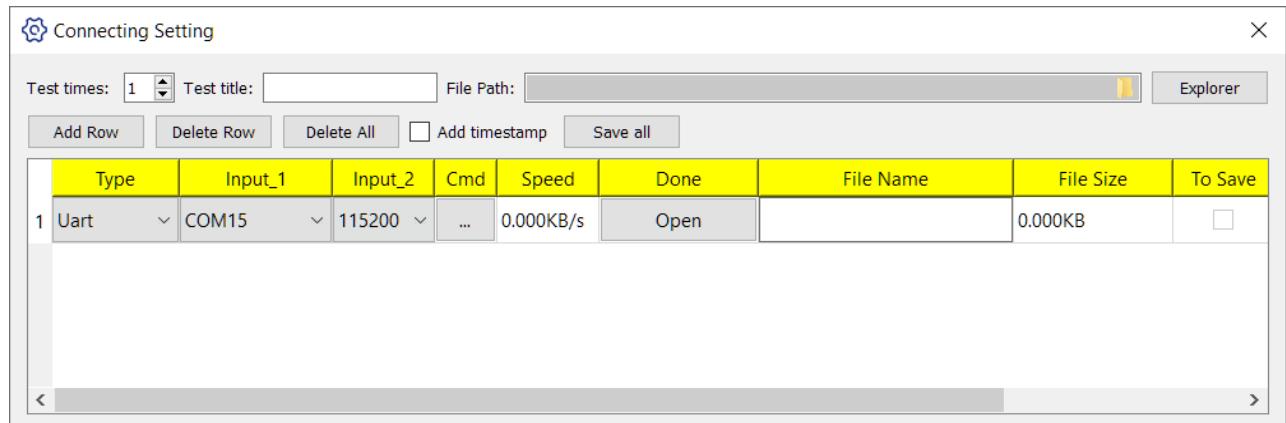
In the **Conn** menu, select **Set**.



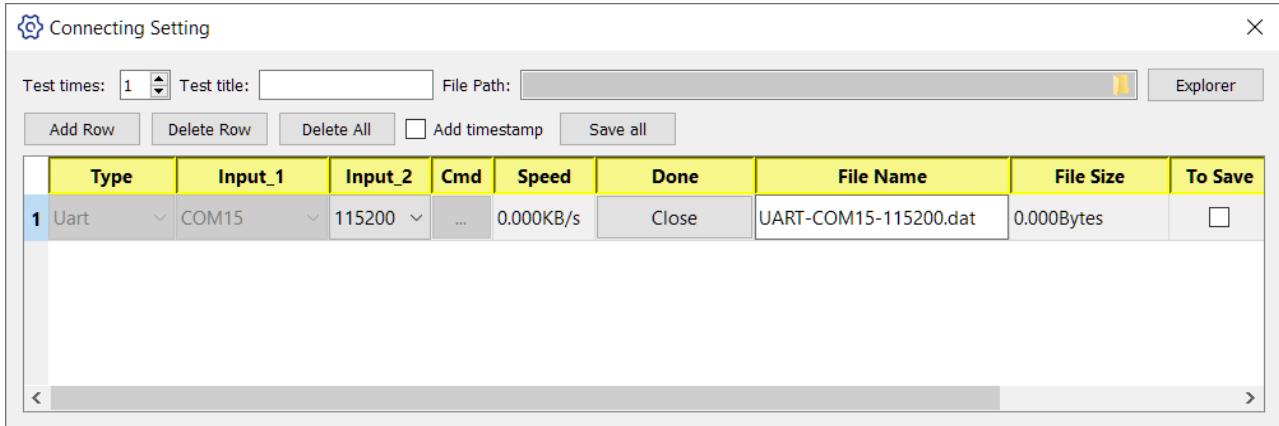
The “Connecting Setting” window opens.



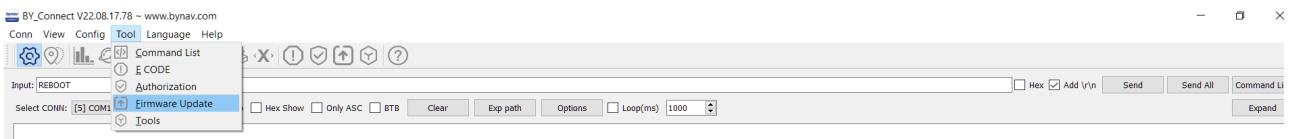
Click “Add Row” and fill in the fields as shown in the screenshot. Use the **COM** port specified in the **Device Manager**.



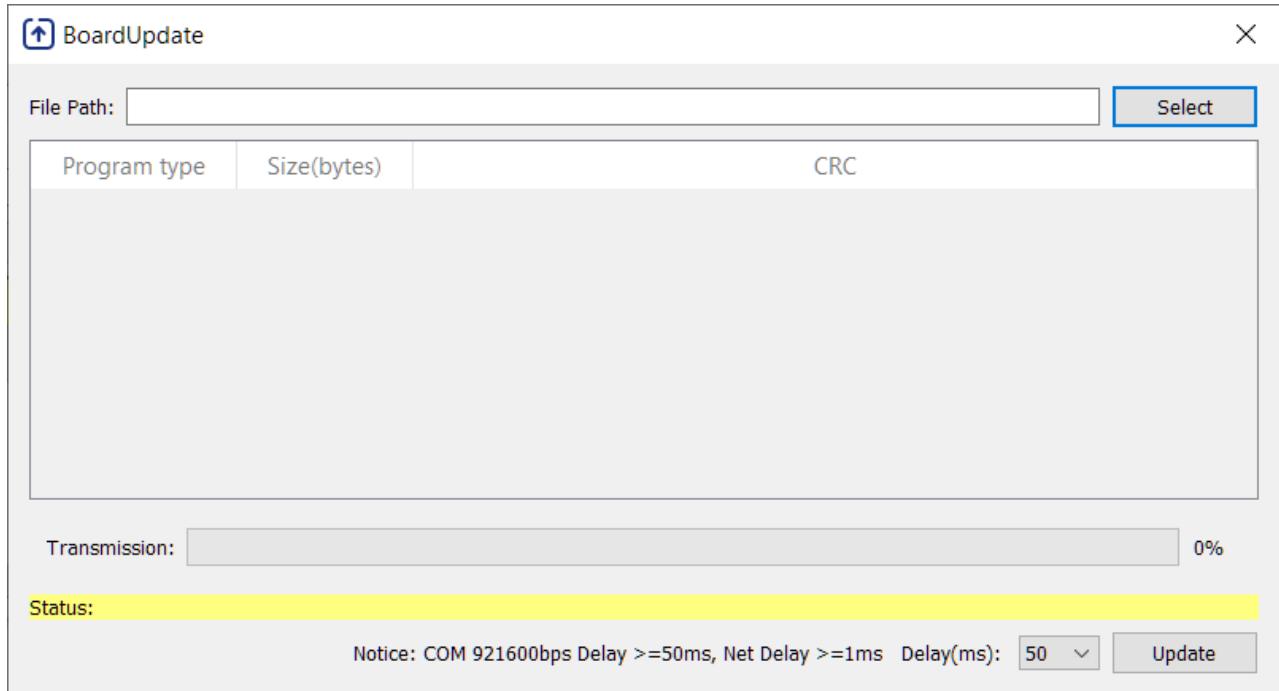
Click Open.



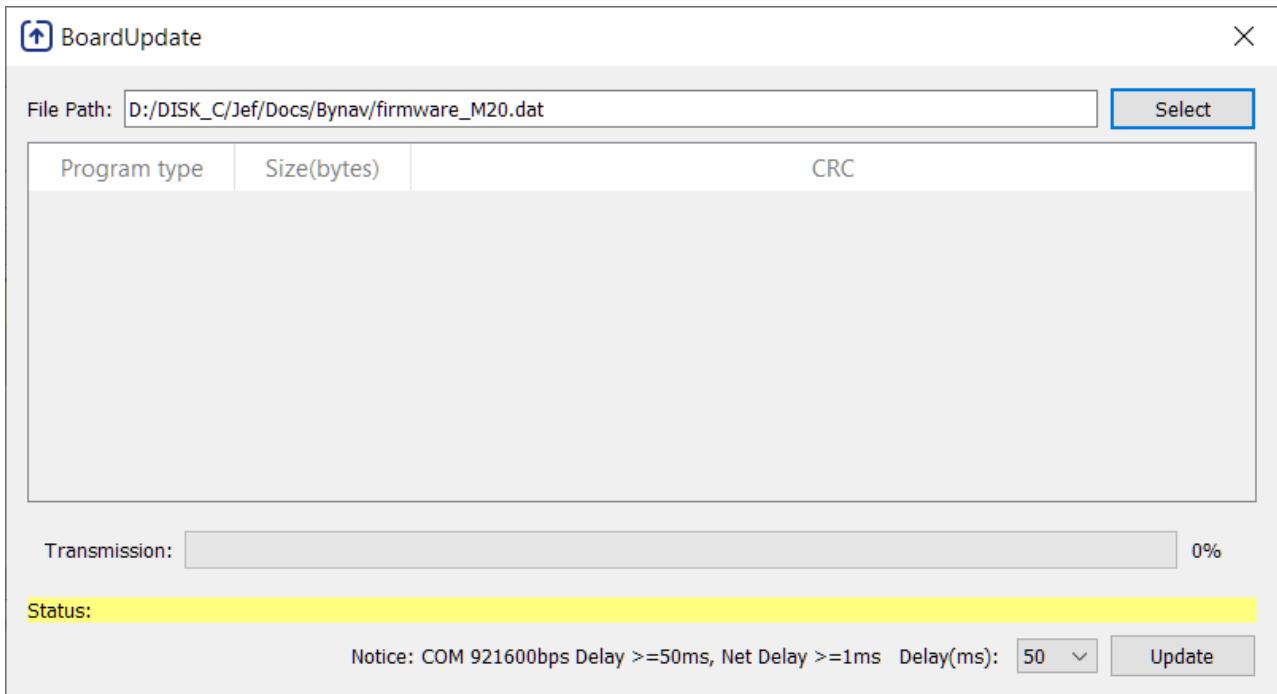
In the **Tool** menu, select “**Firmware update**”.



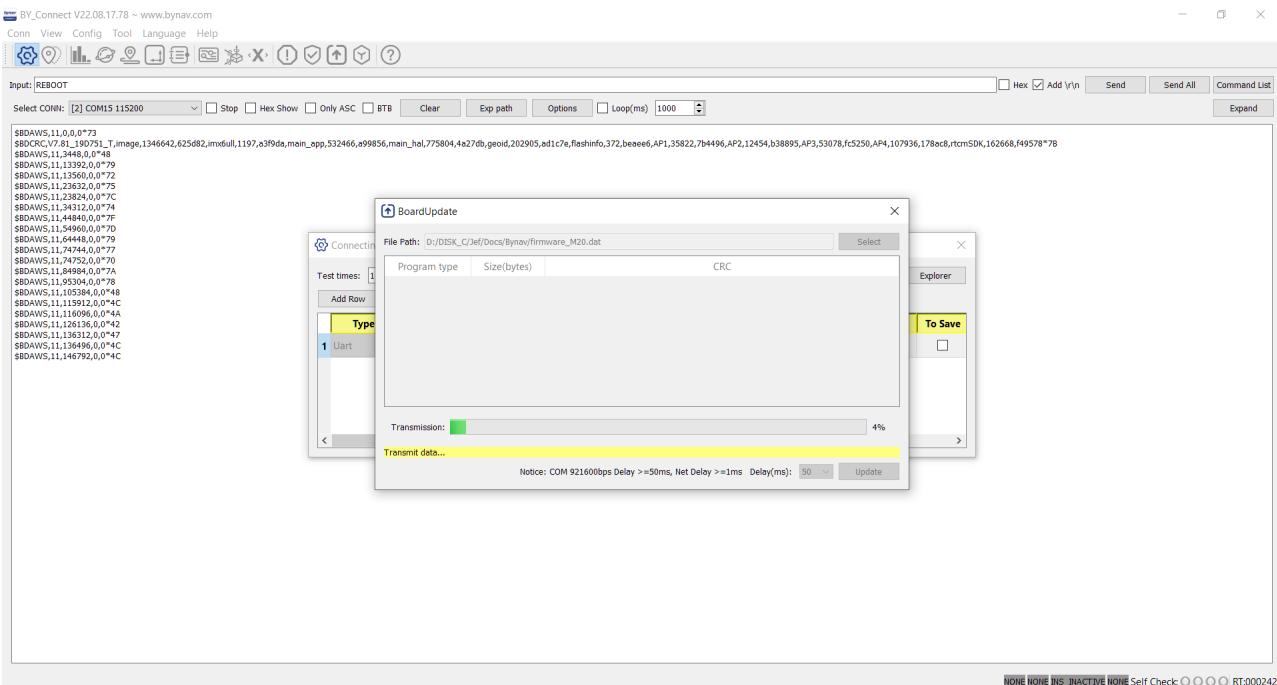
The “**BoardUpdate**” window opens. Click **Select** and choose the firmware update file.



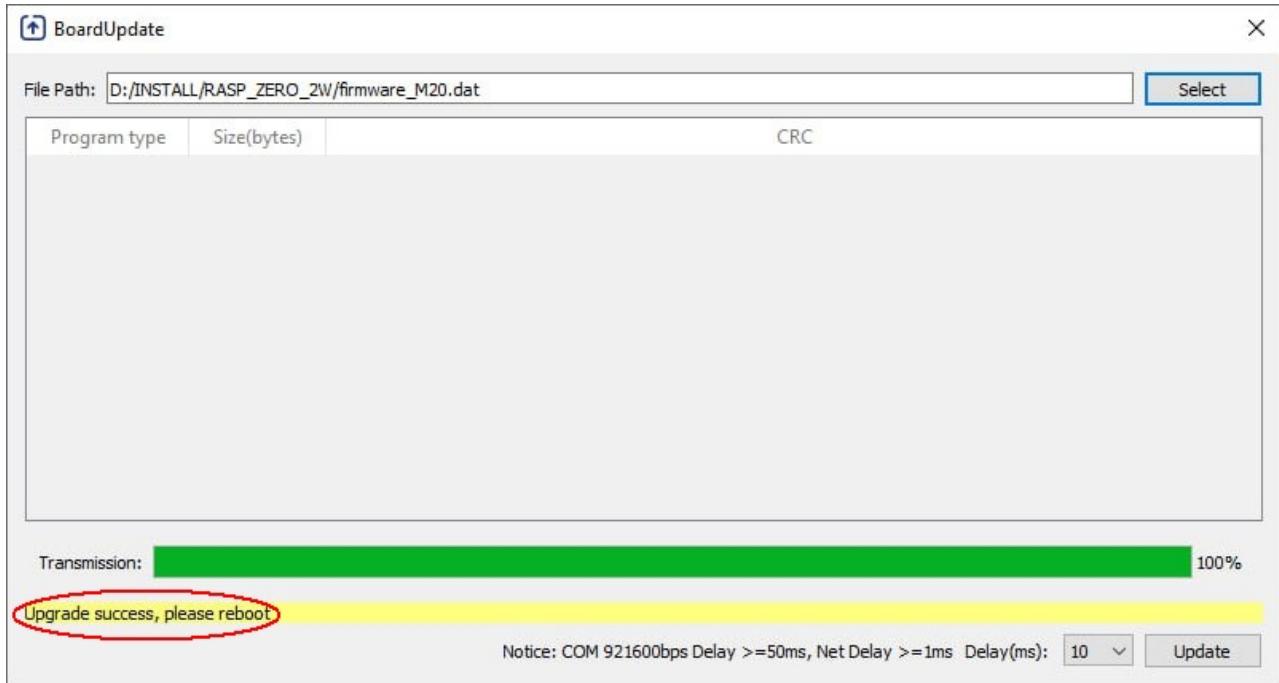
After selecting the new firmware file, click the **Update** button in the lower right corner of the window.



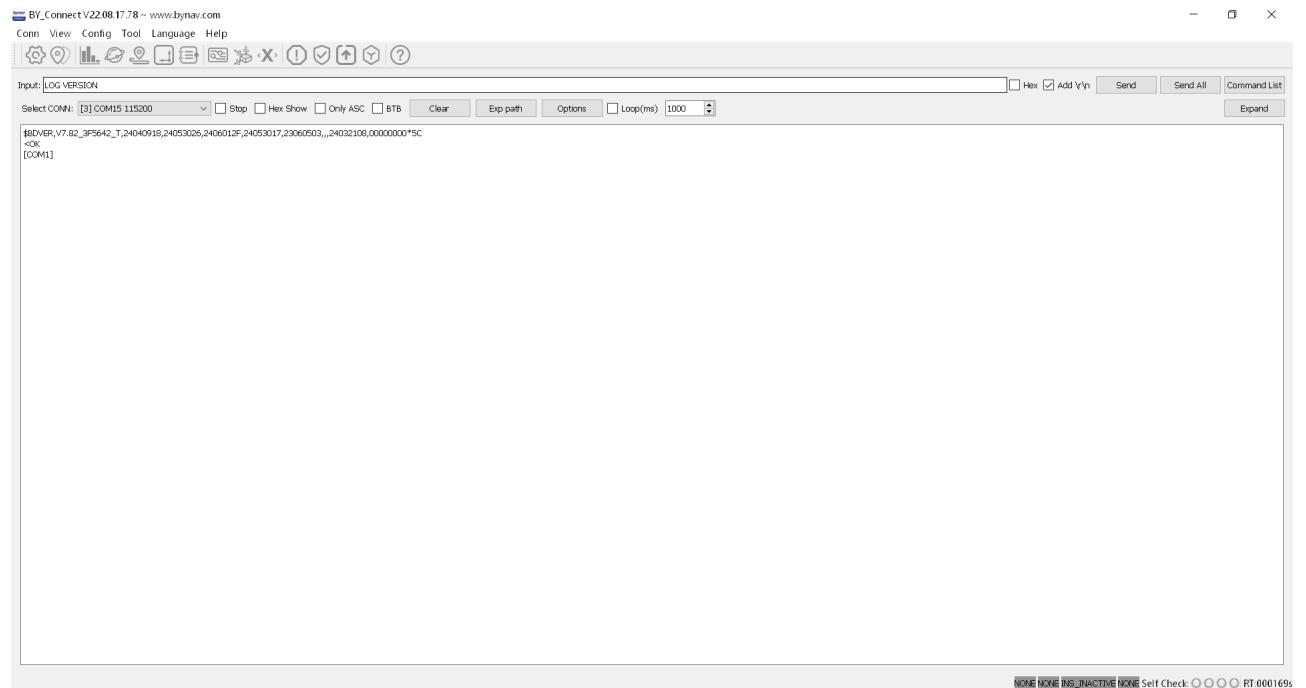
The firmware update process begins.



Wait for the firmware update to complete. On success, the message “**Upgrade success, please reboot**” appears, and on failure, “**Upgrade failure**” appears.



After the firmware update is complete, you need to issue the “**REBOOT**” command, followed by the “**LOG VERSION**” command. If any field (except the last one) in the response to this command shows only zeros, you need to repeat the firmware update.



Then configure the receiver as described in the “Configuration” section and check the receiver firmware version at the bottom of the settings page.

Gnss receiver: Bynav\_M2-0 V7.82\_3F5642\_T

Board: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5

Os: Debian 12 (Bookworm)

CPU Temp: 51,1 C° - (highest record: 51,6C°)

Uptime: 34mn 23s

Storage: 26.71GB available of 30.83GB - (8.7 % used)

Settings: [Backup](#) [Restore](#) [Reset](#)

Diagnostic: [View](#)

Power: [Reboot](#) [Shutdown](#)

ELT\_RTKBase v1.5.0 RTKBase v2.5.0 gnss.store gnss.design

## Updating Septentrio Receiver Firmware

Find the button to open the **mosaic** receiver's website on the **Settings** page and click it.

Gnss receiver: Septentrio\_mosaic-X5 - 4.14.4 [Mosaic Web server](#)

Board: Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5

Os: Debian 12 (Bookworm)

CPU Temp: 58,4 C° - (highest record: 60,4C°)

Uptime: 5h 18mn 22s

Storage: 26.5GB available of 30.83GB - (9.4 % used)

Settings: [Backup](#) [Restore](#) [Reset](#)

Diagnostic: [View](#)

Power: [Reboot](#) [Shutdown](#)

ELT\_RTKBase v1.5.5 RTKBase v2.6.0 gnss.store gnss.design

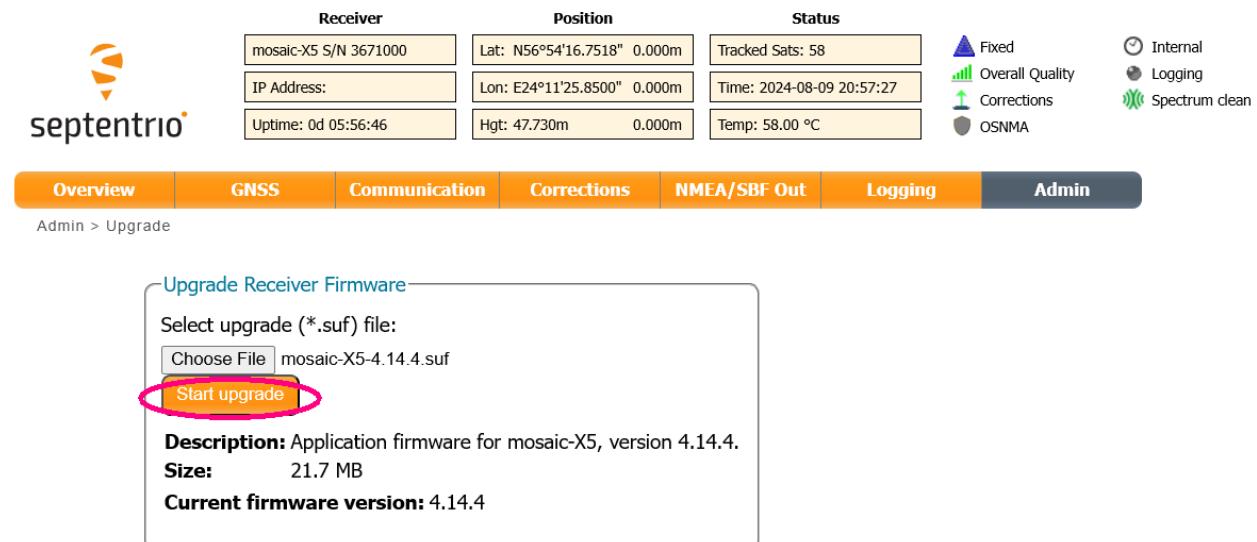
On the receiver's website that opens, go to the **Admin** menu and click the **Upgrade** option.

The screenshot shows the Septentrio receiver interface. At the top, there are three tabs: Receiver, Position, and Status. Below these are several status boxes: mosaic-X5 S/N 3671000, IP Address, Uptime, Lat: N56°54'16.7518" 0.000m, Lon: E24°11'25.8500" 0.000m, Hgt: 47.730m, Tracked Sats: 60, Time: 2024-08-09 20:22:41, and Temp: 58.00 °C. To the right of these are icons for Fixed, Overall Quality, Corrections, and OSNMA. A legend on the right includes Internal, Logging, Corrections, and Spectrum clean. The main menu bar has tabs for Overview, GNSS, Communication, Corrections, NMEA/SBF Out, Logging, and Admin. The Admin tab is active, showing a dropdown menu with options: Configurations, Reset, Power Mode, **Upgrade** (which is circled in red), User Administration, Expert Control, Receiver Messages, and About.

Click “Choose file” and select the firmware update file.

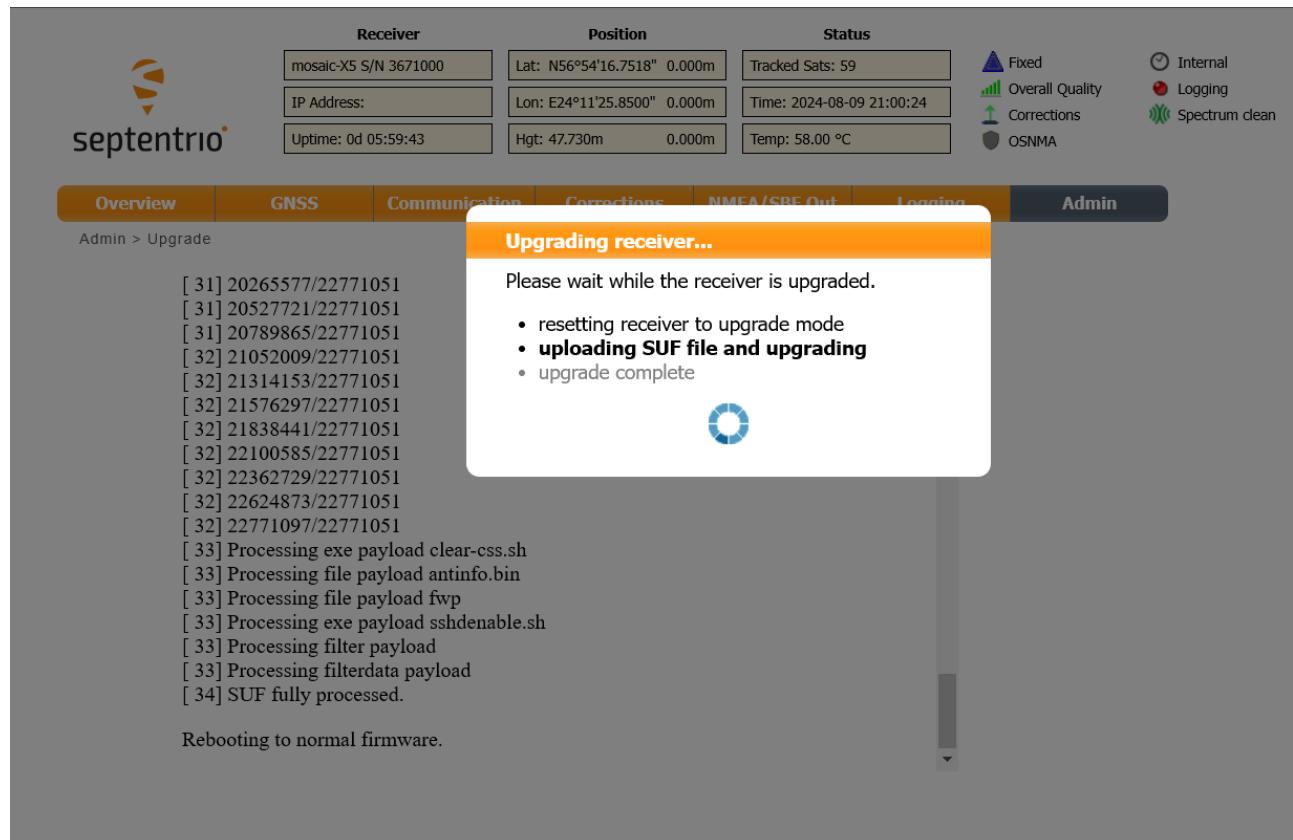
The screenshot shows the Admin > Upgrade page. The top part is identical to the previous screenshot, displaying receiver status and a legend. Below it, the Admin tab is selected. A sub-menu titled "Upgrade Receiver Firmware" is open, containing a "Select upgrade (\*.suf) file:" input field. The "Choose File" button is highlighted with a red circle. Below the input field, it says "No file chosen". There is also a "Start upgrade" button. At the bottom of the sub-menu, it displays "Current firmware version: 4.14.4".

Then click the “Start Upgrade” button.



The screenshot shows the 'Admin > Upgrade' section of the Septentrio web interface. A dialog box titled 'Upgrade Receiver Firmware' is open. It contains a file selection field ('Choose File mosaic-X5-4.14.4.suf') and a prominent orange 'Start upgrade' button, which is circled in red. Below the dialog, descriptive text indicates the file is for 'mosaic-X5, version 4.14.4' and lists the current firmware version as '4.14.4'.

The firmware update process begins.



The screenshot shows the 'Admin > Upgrade' section of the Septentrio web interface. A central message box displays the status 'Upgrading receiver...'. It includes a progress indicator, a list of steps being performed, and a note to wait while the receiver is upgraded. The steps listed are:

- [ 31] 20265577/22771051
- [ 31] 20527721/22771051
- [ 31] 20789865/22771051
- [ 32] 21052009/22771051
- [ 32] 21314153/22771051
- [ 32] 21576297/22771051
- [ 32] 21838441/22771051
- [ 32] 22100585/22771051
- [ 32] 22362729/22771051
- [ 32] 22624873/22771051
- [ 32] 22771097/22771051
- [ 33] Processing exe payload clear-css.sh
- [ 33] Processing file payload antinfo.bin
- [ 33] Processing file payload fwp
- [ 33] Processing exe payload sshdenable.sh
- [ 33] Processing filter payload
- [ 33] Processing filterdata payload
- [ 34] SUF fully processed.

Below the message box, a note states 'Rebooting to normal firmware.'

The firmware is updated. Click the “**identification page**” link to check the version.

**Receiver** **Position** **Status**

mosaic-X5 S/N 3671000	Lat: N56°54'16.7518" 0.000m	Tracked Sats: 58
IP Address:	Lon: E24°11'25.8500" 0.000m	Time: 2024-08-09 21:02:44
Uptime: 0d 00:01:26	Hgt: 47.730m 0.000m	Temp: 58.00 °C

**Fixed** **Overall Quality** **Corrections** **Spectrum clean**

**OSNMA**

**Overview** **GNSS** **Communication** **Corrections** **NMEA/SBF Out** **Logging** **Admin**

Admin > Upgrade > After upgrade

**Upgrade successful**

In order to verify the outcome of the upgrade:

- Please consult the [identification page](#) to review the installed versions.
- Please look at the latest upgrade status info below, to observe error messages if any.

```
[ 16] Processing filterdata payload rootfs
[ 17] Volume ID 0, size 63 LEBs (15998976 bytes, 15.3 MiB), LEB size 253952 bytes (248.0 KiB), static, name "gupies_rootfs_3", alignment 1
[ 28] Processing filter payload
[ 28] Processing filterdata payload kernel
[ 28] Volume ID 2, size 16 LEBs (4063232 bytes, 3.9 MiB), LEB size 253952 bytes (248.0 KiB), static, name "gupies_kernel_3", alignment 1
[ 31] Processing filter payload
[ 31] Processing filterdata payload fwfs
[ 31] Volume ID 3, size 12 LEBs (3047424 bytes, 2.9 MiB), LEB size 253952 bytes (248.0 KiB), static, name "gupies_fwf_3", alignment 1
[ 33] Processing exe payload clear-css.sh
[ 33] Processing file payload antinfo.bin
[ 33] Processing file payload fwp
[ 33] Processing exe payload sshdenable.sh
[ 33] Processing filter payload
[ 33] Processing filterdata payload
[ 34] SUF fully processed.
[ 35] Rebooting to normal firmware.
```

Verify that the version number is correct.

**Receiver** **Position** **Status**

mosaic-X5 S/N 3671000	Lat: N56°54'16.7518" 0.000m	Tracked Sats: 59
IP Address:	Lon: E24°11'25.8500" 0.000m	Time: 2024-08-09 21:06:52
Uptime: 0d 00:05:34	Hgt: 47.730m 0.000m	Temp: 57.00 °C

**Fixed** **Overall Quality** **Corrections** **Spectrum clean**

**OSNMA**

**Overview** **GNSS** **Communication** **Corrections** **NMEA/SBF Out** **Logging** **Admin**

**Receiver Identification**

Component	Attribute	Description
hwplatform	product	mosaic-X5
firmware	version	4.14.4
files		
components		No components



Now proceed with the configuration as described in the “Configuration” section.

# Determining Coordinates

Determining coordinates is necessary to find the exact coordinates of the antenna. Start with a rough determination of coordinates using the built-in PPP, then refine the coordinates using one of the more accurate methods.

Before determining coordinates, be sure to read the section on [accuracy and stability](#) on our blog.

It is very important to remember about frames and epochs. **Ublox** has a [good tutorial](#) on this topic, and a [brief explanation](#) can also be found on **Onocoy**. The **PPP** and **HAS** methods give results in the **ITRF** frame associated with the Earth's center, while the **RTK** methods sometimes use the **ETRF** frame associated with continents. The difference between frames in Europe is currently about 80 centimeters, so it is recommended to use a [frame calculator](#) for conversion.

The determination time should be no less than a full day, ideally **23 hours and 56 minutes (86160 seconds)**. For high accuracy, it is better to use several daily **RTK** measurements and perform adjustment. The most accurate way is to hire a surveyor or use a paid service.

The main condition is that the antenna should not move relative to the ground. High bending masts are not suitable.

When specifying coordinates, there are two main options. If coordinates “**0.00 0.00 0.00**” are specified, the receiver determines its coordinates by averaging the autonomous solution within a minute. If other values are specified, the receiver tries to establish them.

If the coordinates are incorrectly specified (more than 50 meters from the value determined by the receiver), the **Unicore** receiver will not work. In this situation, only the **Beidou** and **QZSS** satellites will be visible on the **Status** page. To avoid this, when specifying incorrect coordinates in the settings, the receiver uses the averaged value of the autonomous solution. The indicator next to “**Main service**” will be orange, not green.

As for the indicator, green means “everything is fine”, yellow means “the service is running with errors”, and red means “the service is not running”. There is also a blue color, which indicates that the service is currently in the process of starting up.

RTKBase

Не запущено 172.26.0.84:3380/settings

STATUS SETTINGS LOGS

Services:

Main service  Options ⓘ

Base coordinates: 56.90472008 24.19052161 255.6639

Com port: ttyS0  Detect/Configure

Com port settings: 115200:8:n:1

Receiver type: Unicore UM982

Receiver format: rtcm3

Antenna info: ELT0123

Tcp port: 5015

Ntrip A service  Off Options ⓘ

Ntrip B service  Off Options ⓘ

Ntrip Caster service  Off Options ⓘ

Rtcm tcp service  Off Options ⓘ

## Rough Coordinates

On the **Status** page, check for the presence of the **PPP** mode and click the copy coordinates button.

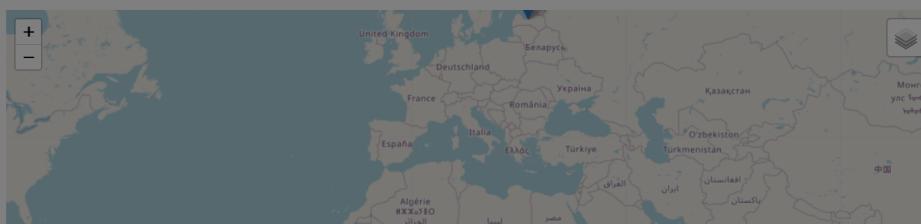
If the **PPP** mode is not available, the coordinates might be incorrect.

STATUS SETTINGS LOGS

Coordinates sent to clipboard

56.90470999 24.19054032 58.255

Latitude: 56.90470996 ° Longitude: 24.19054080 ° Height: 58.403 m  PPP



Click **Close** and go to the **Settings** page.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase Settings page. At the top, there are three tabs: STATUS, SETTINGS (which is selected), and LOGS. Below the tabs, there are two main sections: Services and System Settings.

**Services:**

- Main service: Status is On (green button), Options button, Info icon.
- Ntrip A service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.
- Ntrip B service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.
- Ntrip Caster service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.
- Rtcm tcp service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.
- Rtcm serial service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.
- File service: Status is Off (grey button), Options button, Info icon.

**System Settings:**

- Rtkbase 2.5.0: Check update button.
- Change Password: New password input field, Confirm password input field.

At the bottom left, there is a link to 172.26.0.84/settings.

To the right of “Main service”, click the **Options** button.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but the Options button for the Main service is highlighted with a red box. This indicates where the user should click to proceed.

The main service settings open.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase Settings page with the 'SETTINGS' tab selected. Under the 'Services:' section, the 'Main service' is listed with its status set to 'On'. Configuration fields include:

- Base coordinates: 0.00.000.000
- Com port: ttyS0
- Com port settings: 115200:8:n:1
- Receiver type: Unicore\_UM980
- Receiver format: rtcm3
- Antenna info: ELT0123
- Tcp port: 5015

Below the main service, there are sections for 'Ntrip A service', 'Ntrip B service', and 'Ntrip Caster service', each with an 'Off' button and an 'Options' button. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

In the “**Base coordinates**” field, simply paste the values from the **clipboard** (for example, using **Ctrl-V**).

The screenshot shows the RTKBase Settings page with the 'SETTINGS' tab selected. The 'Base coordinates' field now contains the value "56.90471329 24.19059987 56.235". The rest of the configuration fields remain the same as in the previous screenshot. The 'Save' button is visible at the bottom right.

Click the **Save** button and click **Options** again.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase Settings page with the following details:

- Services:**
  - Main service: On
  - Ntrip A service: Off
  - Ntrip B service: Off
  - Ntrip Caster service: Off
  - Rtcm tcp service: Off
  - Rtcm serial service: Off
  - File service: Off
- System Settings:**
  - Rtkbase 2.5.0: Check update
  - Change Password:
    - New: [Input field]
    - Confirm: [Input field]
    - Change password

Go to the **Status** page and see the entered coordinates as a target, and the current coordinates as a blue marker.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase Status page with the following details:

- STATUS:** Bar chart showing signal strength for various GPS and RTCM satellites.
- SETTINGS:** Latitude: 56.90471493 °, Longitude: 24.19057703 °, Height: 55.472 m, PPP, Print.
- LOGS:** Not visible in the screenshot.
- Map:** A map showing a blue location marker and a brown polygonal area.

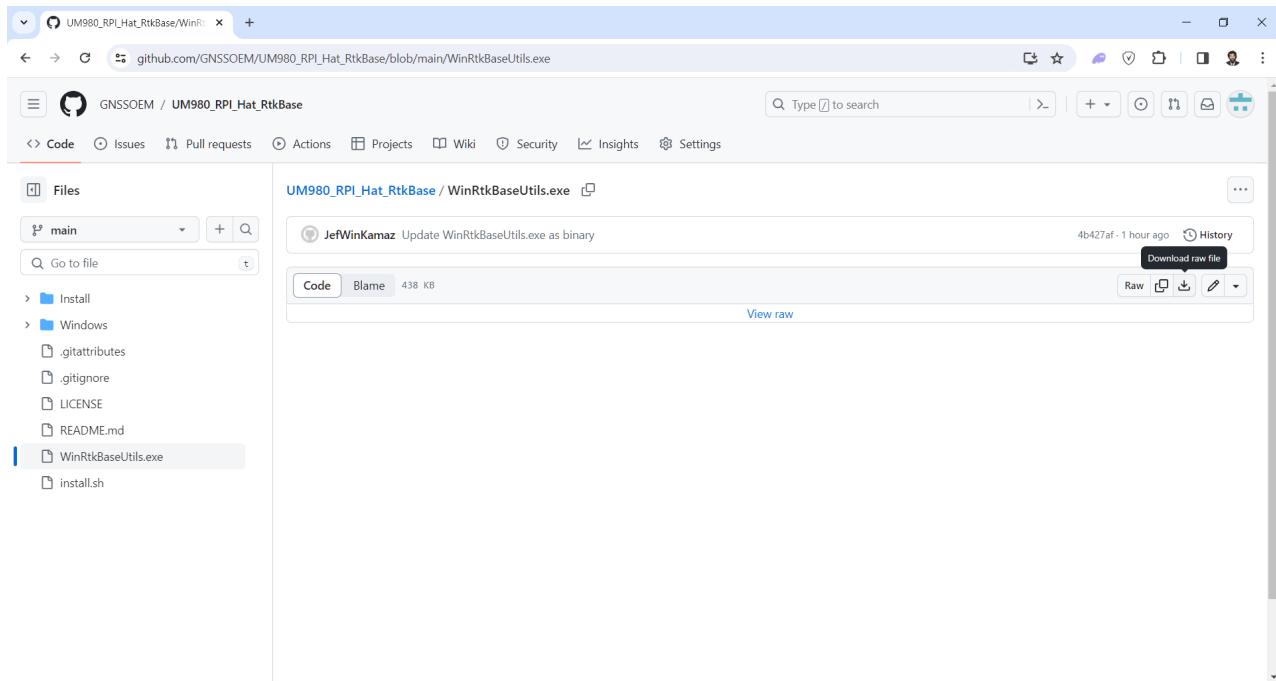
## Determining Coordinates using the PPP Method

To determine coordinates using the built-in **PPP**, go to the **Status** page after a day and copy the coordinates as described above. Note that each time the base coordinates or other main service settings are changed, the **PPP** refinement process starts from scratch.

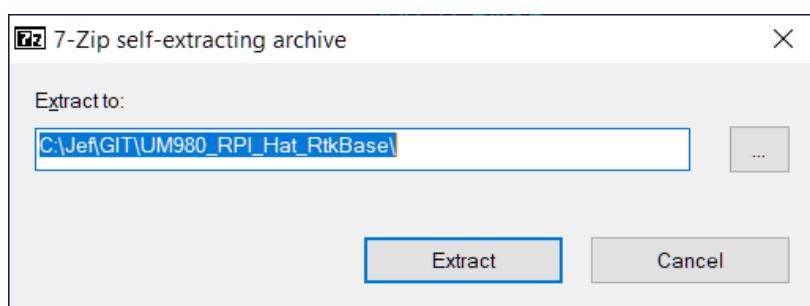
# WinRtkBaseUtils Package

## Download and unpack

Insert the **SD** card sent to you into your computer's card reader and download the self-extracting archive **WinRtkBaseUtils.exe** to your hard drive. You can also download this archive from **GitHub** using the [provided link](#).



Run the file to unpack it. During the run, you can choose the folder for unpacking and click the **Extract** button.



Sometimes the antivirus may give a warning, and you need to explain to it that this file is safe. For example, **Microsoft Defender** may display the following message. In this case, click “**More Info**”.

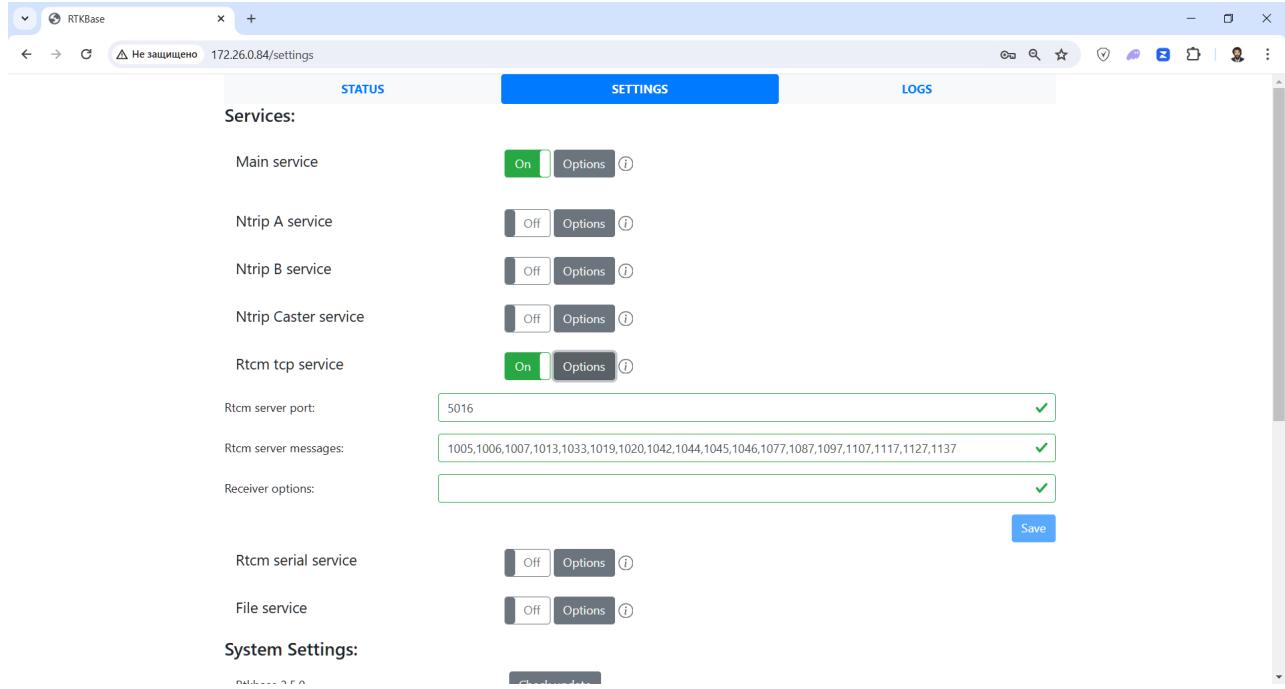


Next, click “Run anyway”.



## Important Requirements

To determine coordinates using the **WinRtkBaseUtils** package, you must enable the “**Rtcm tcp service**” by clicking the “**On/Off**” button to the right of “**Rtcm tcp service**”, and after determining the coordinates, disable it again. Enabling this service allows access to change the receiver settings from outside the **Raspberry PI**, and in the worst case, even outside your local network. The list of messages for this service is obsolete and does not affect anything.



Moreover, if there were failures during the execution of **RTK.bat** or **HAS.bat**, you must reconfigure the receiver as described in the “Configuration” section. The **WinRtkBaseUtils** package reconfigures the receiver, and in case of a failure, it must be reconfigured back.

It is not possible to run multiple **RTK.bat** or multiple **HAS.bat** from the same directory simultaneously, even with different **Raspberry pi** and receivers. This is due to the impossibility of simultaneous use of the same temporary file. Trying to do this will result in a message like the one shown in the picture.

```
RTK for Unicore
Enter parametries...
Receiver IP addr (192.168.172.190):
Receiver port (5017):
RTCM3 server IP (igs-ip.net):
RTCM3 server port (2101):
RTCM3 server mountpoint (RIGA00LVA0):
RTCM3 server user (██████):
RTCM3 server password (██████):
Period in sec (60):
Check Receiver on 192.168.172.190:5017...
Receiver is UM980
Check RTCM3 server on igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0@████████:████████...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
Configure UM980 on 192.168.172.190:5017 as RTK...
Counting base coordinates at 60 seconds...
The process cannot access the file because it is being used by another process.
Base coordinates:
!
Press any key to continue . . .
```

If the receiver firmware version is outdated, there may be messages like the one in the picture. In this case, check the receiver firmware version as indicated in the “Checking the Receiver Firmware Version” section.

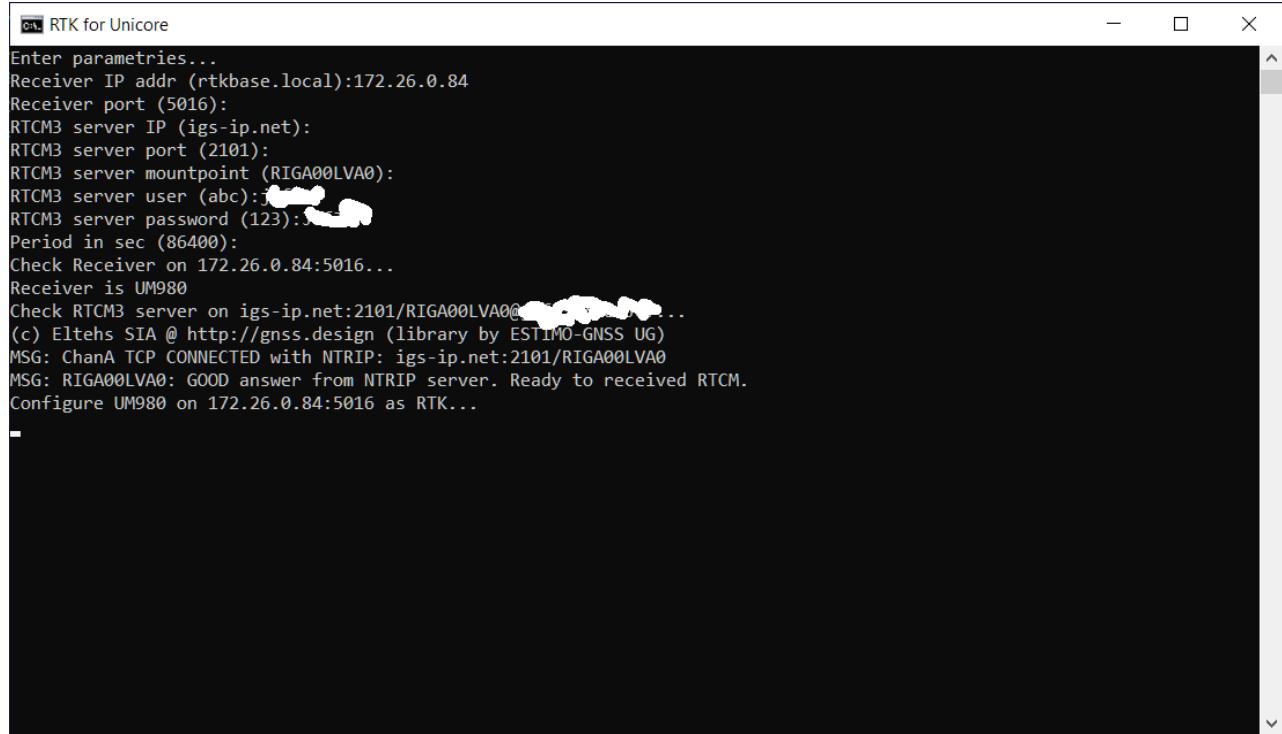
```
RTK for Unicore
Enter parametries...
Receiver IP addr (192.168.172.190):
Receiver port (5017):
RTCM3 server IP (igs-ip.net):
RTCM3 server port (2101):
RTCM3 server mountpoint (RIGA00LVA0):
RTCM3 server user (██████):
RTCM3 server password (██████):
Period in sec (60):
Check Receiver on 192.168.172.190:5017...
Receiver is UM980
Check RTCM3 server on igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0@████████:████████...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
Configure UM980 on 192.168.172.190:5017 as RTK...
<MODE ROVER SURVEY DEFAULT
>$command,MODE ROVER SURVEY DEFAULT,response: PARSE FAIL GRAMMAR ERROR,MODE ROVER SURVEY DEFAULT*5F
Counting base coordinates at 60 seconds...
The process cannot access the file because it is being used by another process.
Base coordinates:
!
Press any key to continue . . .
```

After changing coordinates by clicking the **Save** button, all services are stopped. If the “**Main service**” was running at the time of clicking **Save**, it will restart, but the other services will remain stopped.

## Determining Coordinates via RTK

RTK stability on **Unicore** receivers is about 4 mm **CEP50** horizontally and 8 mm **CEP50** vertically. Accuracy is approximately 1mm per kilometer of distance between the receiver and the base. For increased accuracy, network corrections with virtual bases should be used.

To determine coordinates using **RTK**, run the **RTK.bat** file. In the opened window, enter the receiver address and port. If you use **Raspberry pi** on the local network, do not change them. Then enter the address, port, mount point, login, and password for the **NTRIP** server, as well as the measurement time. The entered parameters are saved in the **Ini.cmd** file.



```
RTK for Unicore
Enter parameters...
Receiver IP addr (rtkbase.local):172.26.0.84
Receiver port (5016):
RTCM3 server IP (igs-ip.net):
RTCM3 server port (2101):
RTCM3 server mountpoint (RIGA00LVA0):
RTCM3 server user (abc):██████████
RTCM3 server password (123):██████████
Period in sec (86400):
Check Receiver on 172.26.0.84:5016...
Receiver is UM980
Check RTCM3 server on igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0... ██████████...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
Configure UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016 as RTK...
```

Communication with the receiver and server is checked, then the receiver is configured, and then RTK starts.

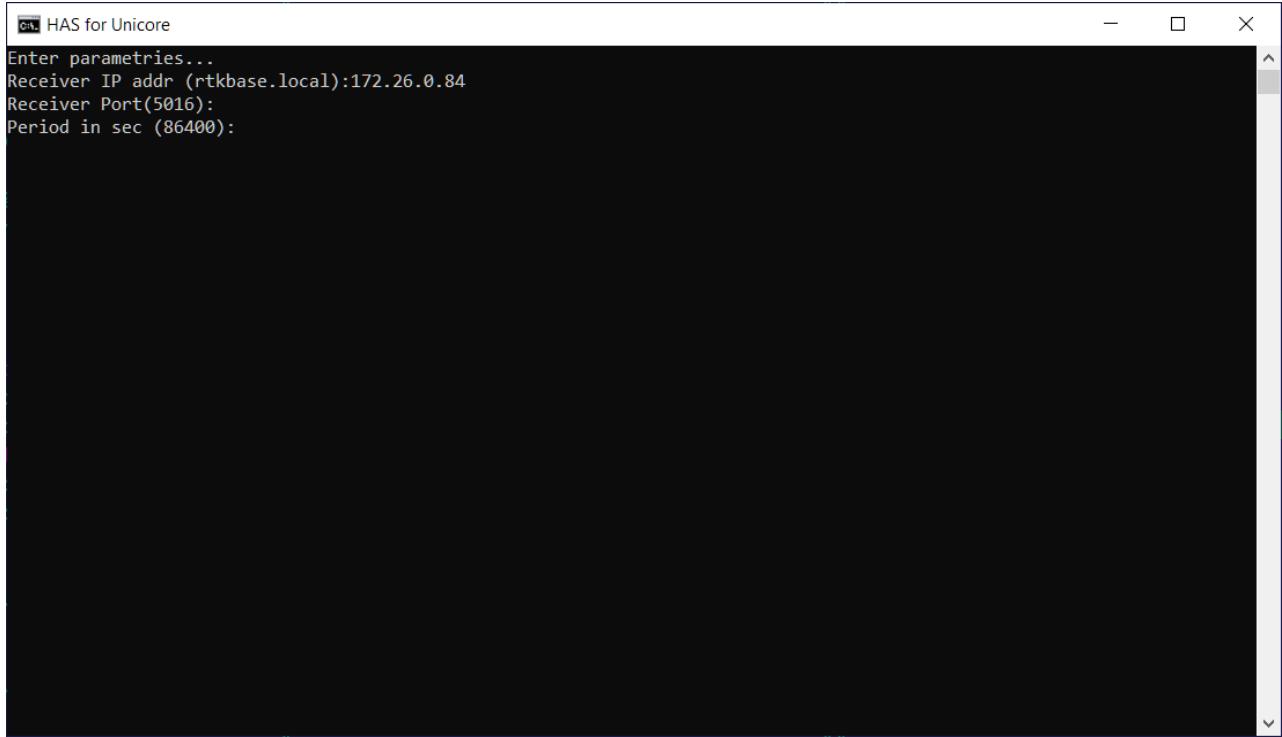
```
RTK for Unicore
Enter parameters...
Receiver IP addr (rtkbase.local):172.26.0.84
Receiver port (5016):
RTCM3 server IP (igs-ip.net):
RTCM3 server port (2101):
RTCM3 server mountpoint (RIGA00LVA0):
RTCM3 server user (abc):[REDACTED]
RTCM3 server password (123):[REDACTED]
Period in sec (86400):
Check Receiver on 172.26.0.84:5016...
Receiver is UM980
Check RTCM3 server on igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0@... [REDACTED] ...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
Configure UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016 as RTK...
Counting base coordinates at 86400 seconds...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: rtcm3save on 172.26.0.84:5016 is STARTED
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with 172.26.0.84:5016
MSG: ChanOUT0 TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
new mode None(0) at 02:31:18 (0.5 sec)
new mode Autonome(15) at 02:31:20 (2.4 sec)
new mode Autonome(19) at 02:31:22 (4.4 sec)
new mode Autonome(24) at 02:31:23 (5.4 sec)
new mode Fix(31) at 02:31:29 (11.4 sec)
-
```

In the end, the coordinates are copied to the clipboard and displayed on the screen, and the receiver is configured back to base mode. For early termination, press the **Q** button. After completion, press any key to close the window.

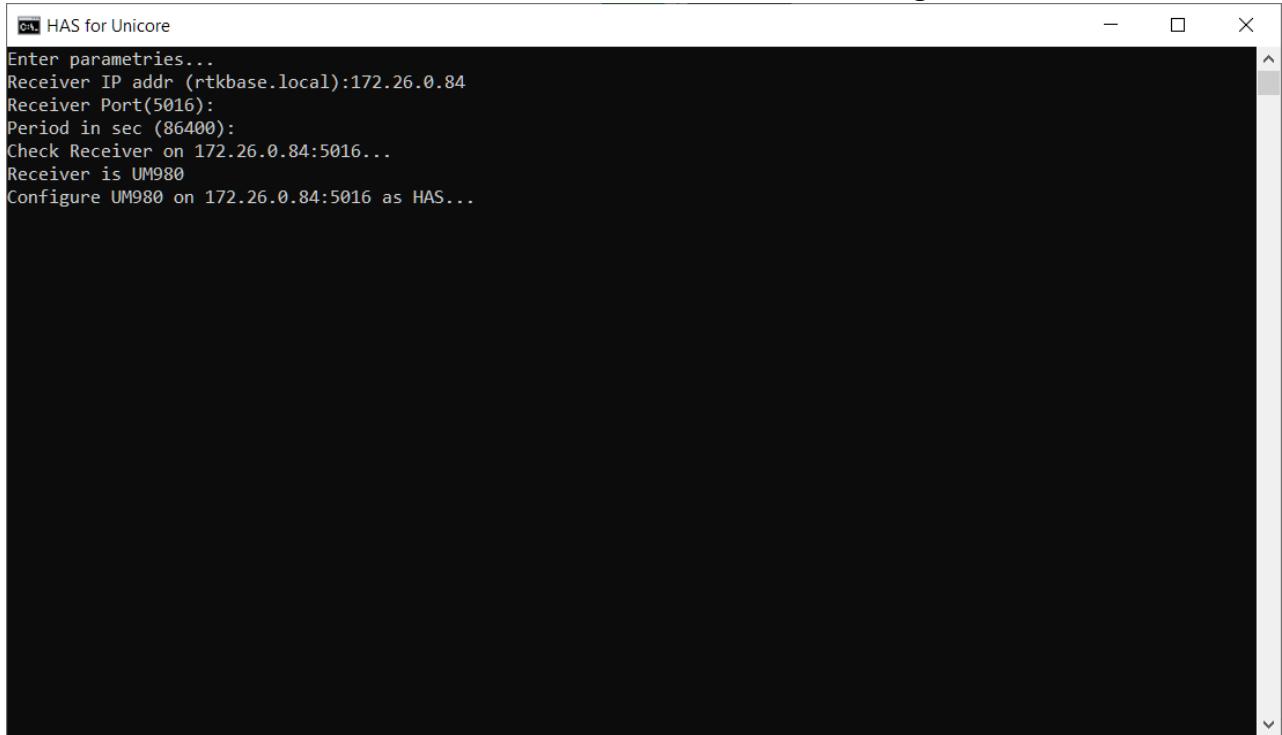
```
RTK for Unicore
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
Configure UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016 as RTK...
Counting base coordinates at 86400 seconds...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: rtcm3save on 172.26.0.84:5016 is STARTED
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with 172.26.0.84:5016
MSG: ChanOUT0 TCP CONNECTED with NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0
MSG: RIGA00LVA0: GOOD answer from NTRIP server. Ready to received RTCM.
new mode None(0) at 17:49:25 (0.6 sec)
new mode None(5) at 17:49:26 (1.4 sec)
new mode Autonome(16) at 17:49:27 (2.4 sec)
new mode DGNSS(17) at 17:49:29 (4.4 sec)
new mode DGNSS(28) at 17:49:30 (5.4 sec)
new mode Fix(34) at 17:49:34 (9.4 sec)
ChanA TCP CLIENT 172.26.0.84:5016 read 2205 in 26 pkt writed 29K in 111 pkt maxRead=91 maxLen=91 maxWrite=0
Fix 36 sats Fi=56.90472012 La=24.19052167 H=55.6629
NMEA: GNGGA=25 GBGGA
ChanOUT0 TCP CLIENT NTRIP: igs-ip.net:2101/RIGA00LVA0 read 29K in 111 pkt maxRead=1176 maxLen=1176 maxWrite=0
RTCM3: 1006=2 1008=2 1033=2 1077=25 1087=26 1097=26 1127=26 1230=2
BASE: cnt=17 Fi=56.90472011 La=24.19052166 H=55.6622
X=3184369.4207 Y=1430479.2264 Z=5320160.5651
2D: RMS=0.0017 CEP50=0.0009 MAX=0.0038
3D: RMS=0.0063 CEP50=0.0042 MAX=0.0165
Working 26.2 sec
Base coordinates:
56.90472011 24.19052166 55.6622!
Restore BASE configuration UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016
Press any key to continue . . .
```

## Determining Coordinates via HAS (Only Unicore)

Determining coordinates using the **HAS** method is available only for **Unicore** receivers. To do this, run the **HAS.bat** file. In the opened window, enter the receiver address and port. If you use **Raspberry pi** on the local network, do not change them. Then enter the measurement time. The entered parameters are saved in the **Ini.cmd** file.



Communication with the receiver is checked, then the receiver is configured.



**HAS resolution starts in 2-10 minutes.**

```
Ch. HAS for Unicore
Enter parametries...
Receiver IP addr (rtkbase.local):172.26.0.84
Receiver Port(5016):
Period in sec (86400):
Check Receiver on 172.26.0.84:5016...
Receiver is UM980
Configure UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016 as HAS...
Counting base coordinates at 86400 seconds...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: rtcmb3save on 172.26.0.84:5016 is STARTED
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with 172.26.0.84:5016
new mode None(0) at 02:44:08 (0.6 sec)
new mode Autonome(15) at 02:44:09 (1.8 sec)
new mode Autonome(21) at 02:44:11 (3.8 sec)
new mode Autonome(28) at 02:44:12 (4.8 sec)
new mode DGNSS(45) at 02:46:40 (152.8 sec)
new mode Float(46) at 02:51:49 (461.8 sec)
```

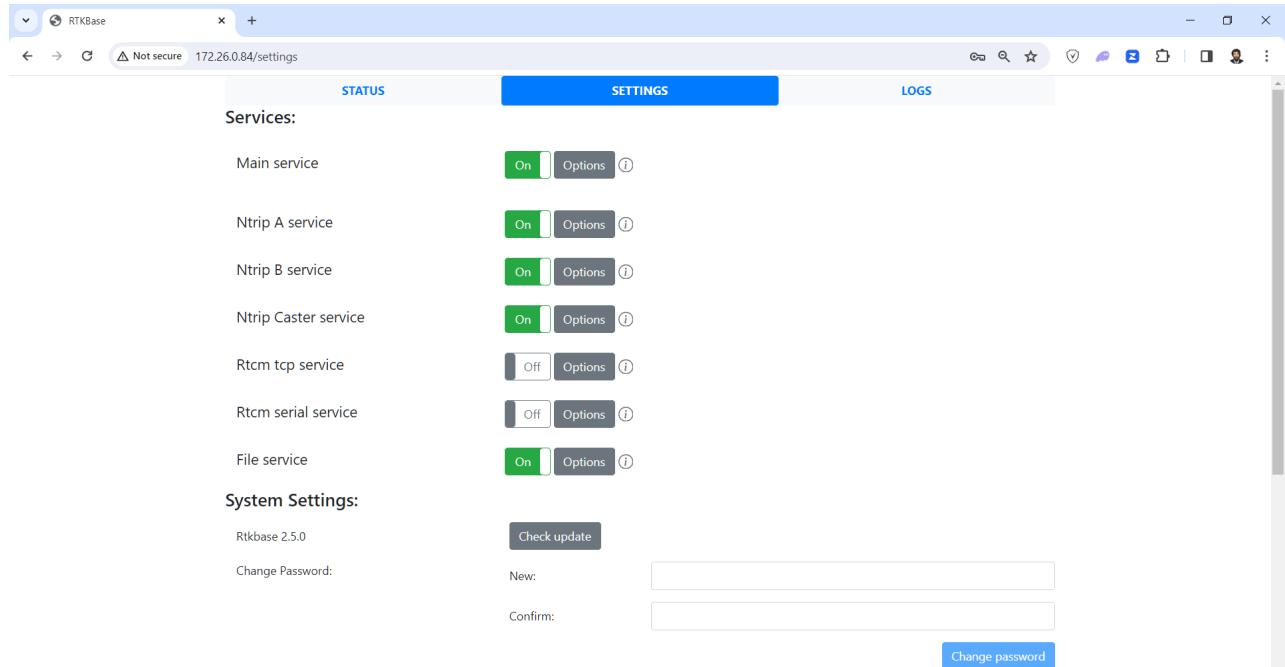
In the end, the coordinates are copied to the clipboard and displayed on the screen, and the receiver is configured back to base mode. For early termination, press the **Q** button. After completion, press any key to close the window.

```
Ch. HAS for Unicore
Enter parametries...
Receiver IP addr (rtkbase.local):172.26.0.84
Receiver Port(5016):
Period in sec (86400):
Check Receiver on 172.26.0.84:5016...
Receiver is UM980
Configure UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016 as HAS...
Counting base coordinates at 86400 seconds...
(c) Eltehs SIA @ http://gnss.design (library by ESTIMO-GNSS UG)
MSG: rtcmb3save on 172.26.0.84:5016 is STARTED
MSG: ChanA TCP CONNECTED with 172.26.0.84:5016
new mode None(0) at 17:52:53 (0.8 sec)
new mode Autonome(14) at 17:52:54 (1.9 sec)
new mode Autonome(20) at 17:52:56 (3.9 sec)
new mode Autonome(28) at 17:52:58 (5.9 sec)
new mode DGNSS(45) at 17:55:16 (143.9 sec)
new mode Float(45) at 18:00:15 (442.9 sec)
ChanA TCP CLIENT 172.26.0.84:5016 read 47K in 541 pkt maxRead=92 maxLen=92 maxWrite=0
Float 44 sats Fi=56.90471936 La=24.19053185 H=55.7358
NMEA: GNNGGA-541
BASE: cnt=99 Fi=56.90471844 La=24.19053257 H=55.8240
      X=3184369.3712 Y=1430479.9327 Z=5320160.5991
2D:   RMS=0.0394 CEP50=0.0257 CEP95=0.0917 MAX=0.1076
3D:   RMS=0.0692 CEP50=0.0312 CEP95=0.1485 MAX=0.1706
Working 541.0 sec
Base coordinates:
56.90471844 24.19053257 55.8240!
Restore BASE configuration UM980 on 172.26.0.84:5016
Press any key to continue . . .
```

# Determining Coordinates via External Services

Another method is to use an external **RINEX** post-processing service operating in your region. For example, for France, [IGN](#) services (instructions for it [here](#)) and [Orpheon](#) are suitable, and for the rest of the world, [NRCAN](#). Such services are usually paid.

First, enable the “**File Service**” and record the measurements. You need at least one full day according to Greenwich. The fact that recording is in progress is visible on the **Logs** page by the increasing size of the **rtcm3** file. For this, only one file should be recorded per day. Turning off the device or stopping the file or main service will result in the daily archive being unsuitable for conversion to **RINEX**.



The screenshot shows the RTKBase web interface with the URL [172.26.0.84/settings](http://172.26.0.84/settings). The page has a header with tabs for STATUS, SETTINGS (which is active), and LOGS. The main content area is divided into two sections: Services and System Settings.

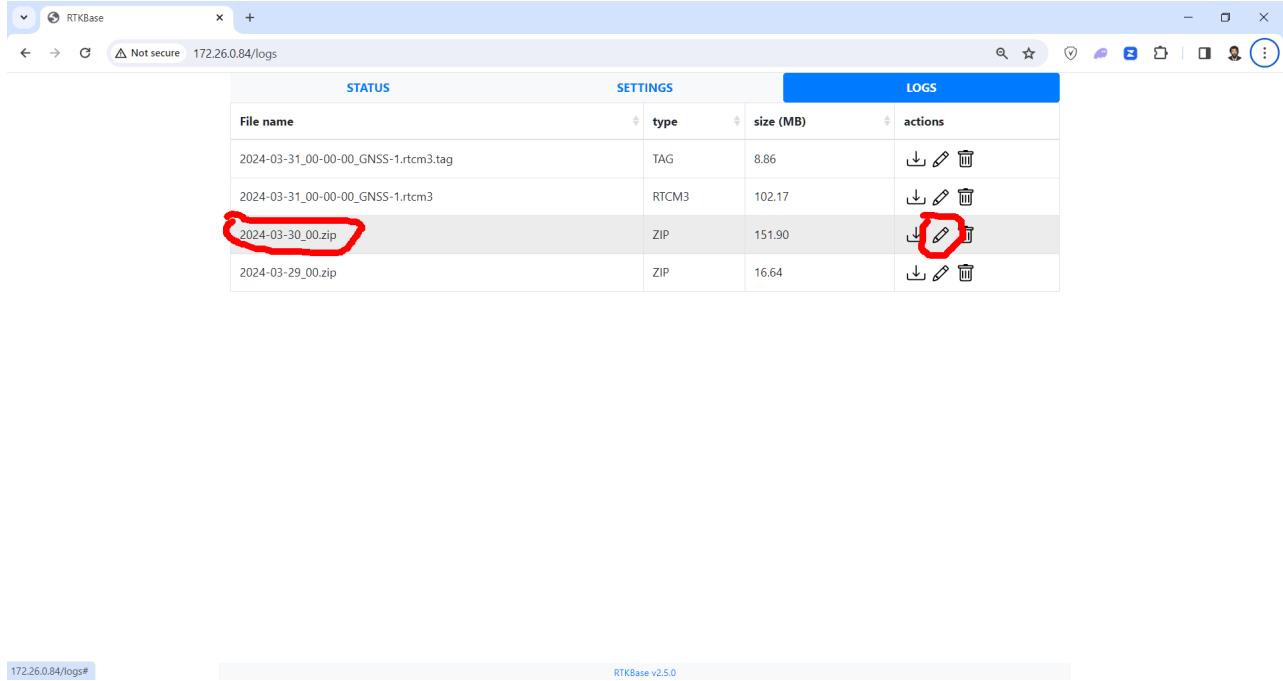
**Services:**

- Main service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip A service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip B service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip Caster service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm tcp service: Off, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm serial service: Off, Options, ⓘ
- File service: On, Options, ⓘ

**System Settings:**

- Rtkbase 2.5.0: Check update button
- Change Password:
  - New: input field
  - Confirm: input field
  - Change password button

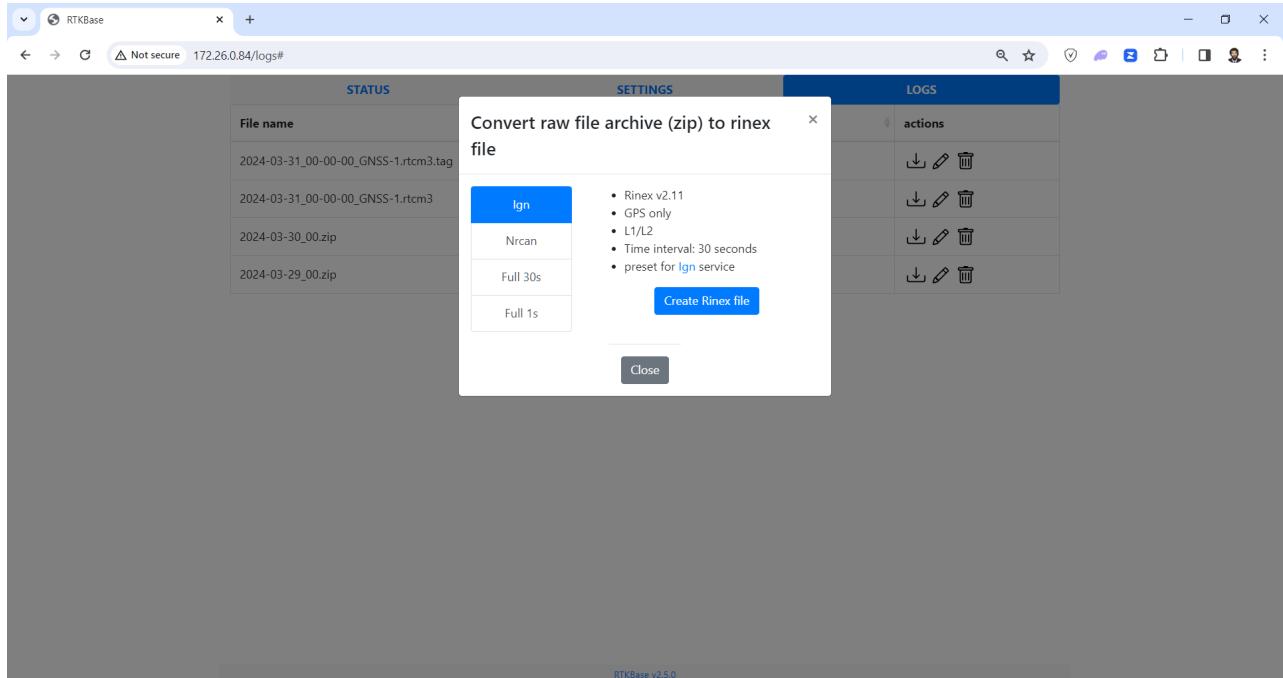
After recording, go to the **Logs** page. Click on the pencil icon next to the full-day **ZIP** archive file. Ideally, use an archive older than 15 days so that the service can form final satellite orbits.



The screenshot shows a web-based interface for managing recorded data. At the top, there's a header bar with tabs for STATUS, SETTINGS, and LOGS. The LOGS tab is active. Below the header is a table with columns: File name, type, size (MB), and actions. The table contains five rows:

File name	type	size (MB)	actions
2024-03-31_00-00-00_GNSS-1.rtcm3.tag	TAG	8.86	
2024-03-31_00-00-00_GNSS-1.rtcm3	RTCM3	102.17	
2024-03-30_00.zip	ZIP	151.90	
2024-03-29_00.zip	ZIP	16.64	

A window like this will open. For **NRCAN**, select “**Nrcan**”, for **IGN** - “**Ign**”, and click the “**Create RINEX file**” button.

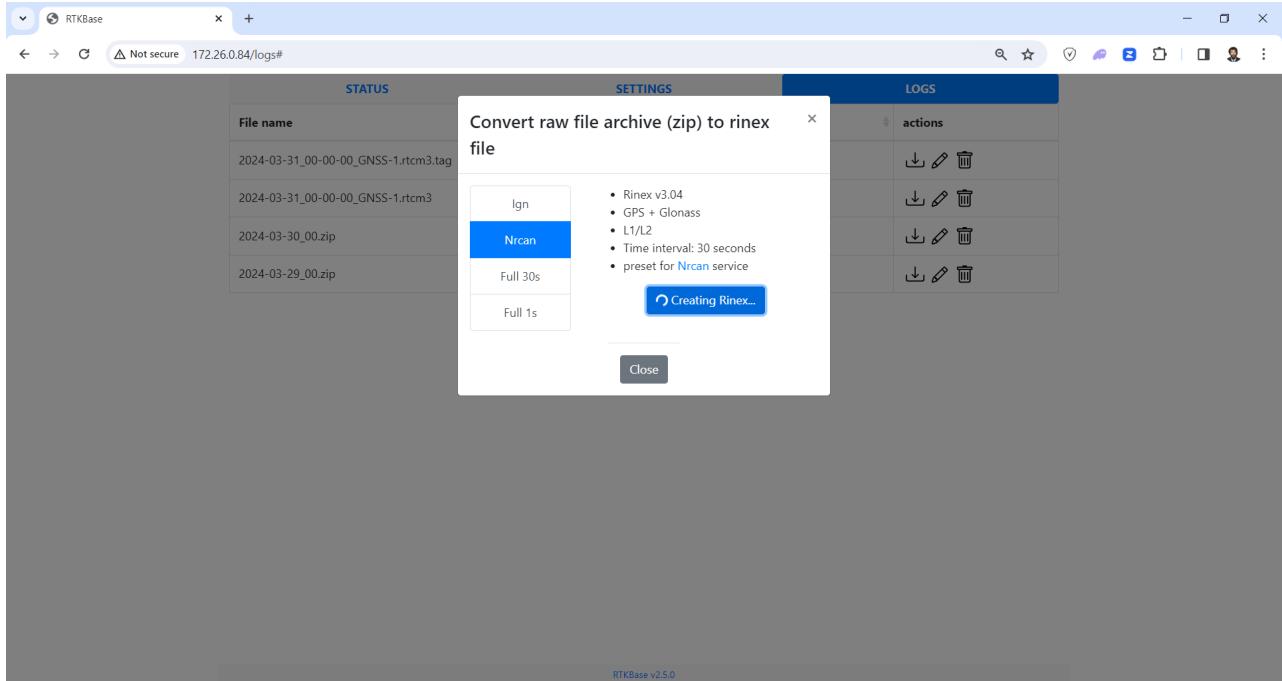


The screenshot shows a modal dialog box titled "Convert raw file archive (zip) to rinex file". On the left, there's a vertical list of options: Ign (selected), Nrcan, Full 30s, and Full 1s. To the right of the list is a list of conversion parameters:

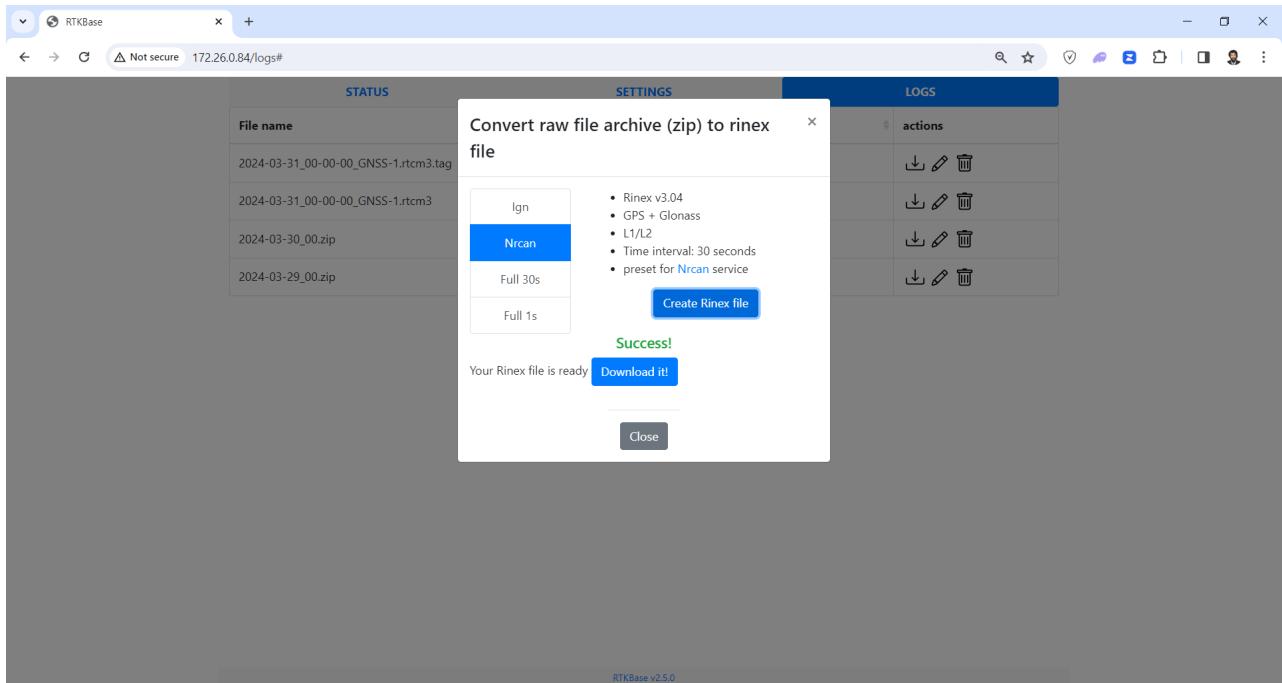
- Rinex v2.11
- GPS only
- L1/L2
- Time interval: 30 seconds
- Preset for Ign service

At the bottom of the dialog is a blue "Create Rinex file" button. There are also "Close" and "Cancel" buttons at the very bottom.

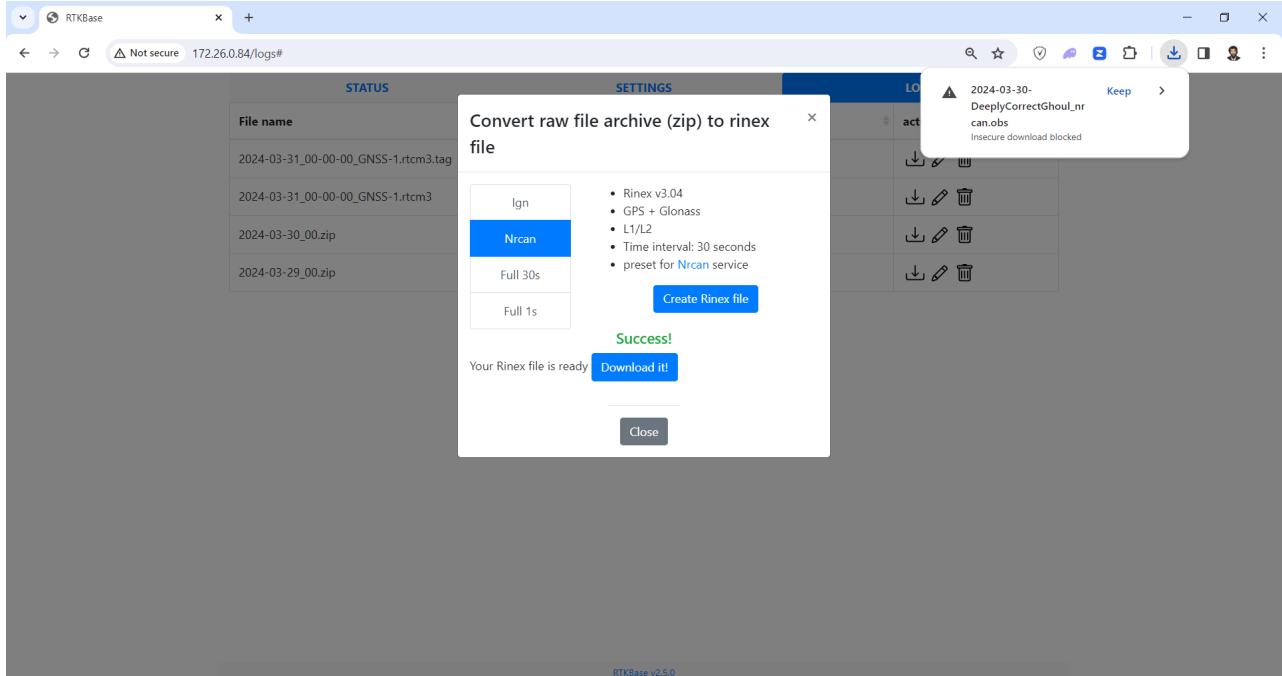
A message indicating the file creation process appears. Wait a few minutes.



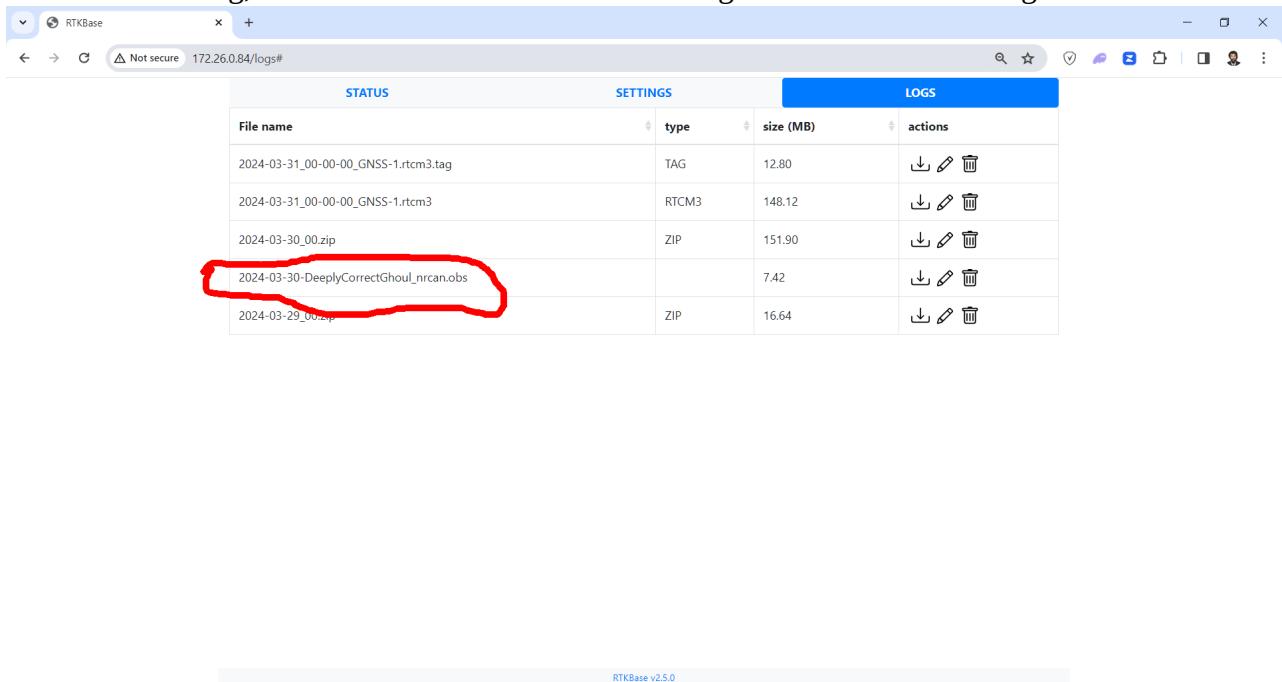
The **RINEX** file is created. Click d “**Download it!**” to download it.



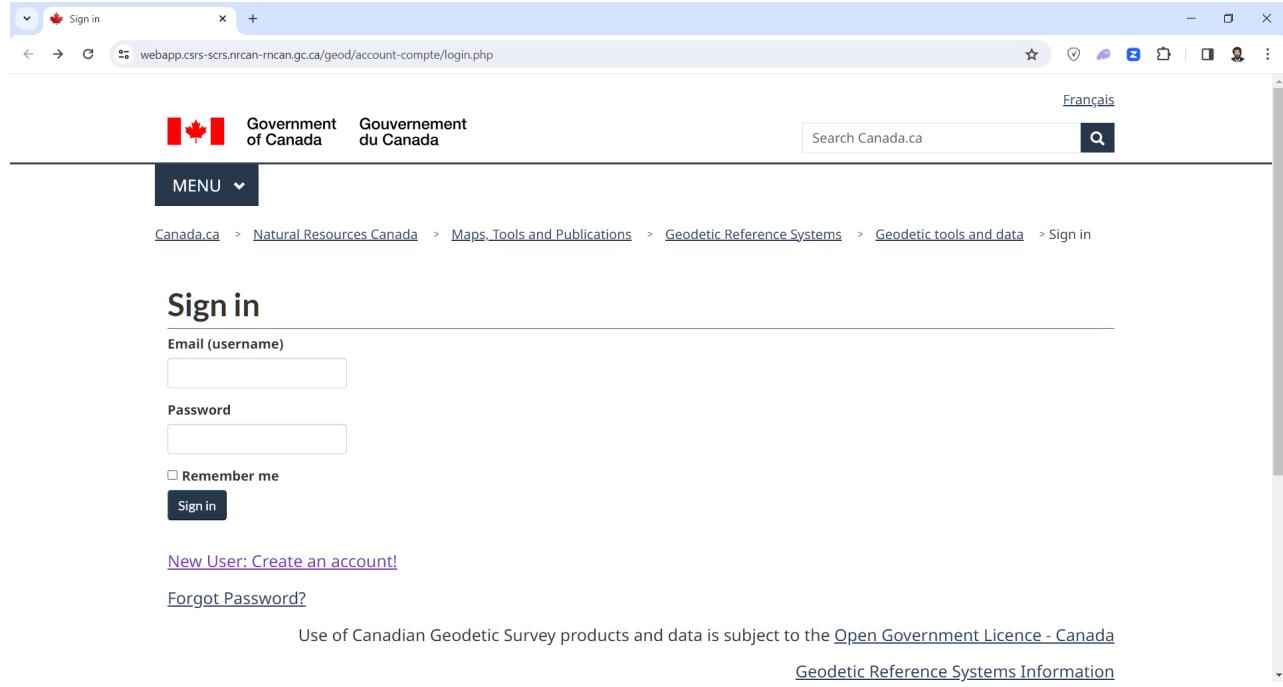
During the download, a message about unsafe downloading may appear. Click “keep”. The downloaded file size is 6-8 megabytes.



After downloading, the created file can be seen in the log list for re-downloading.

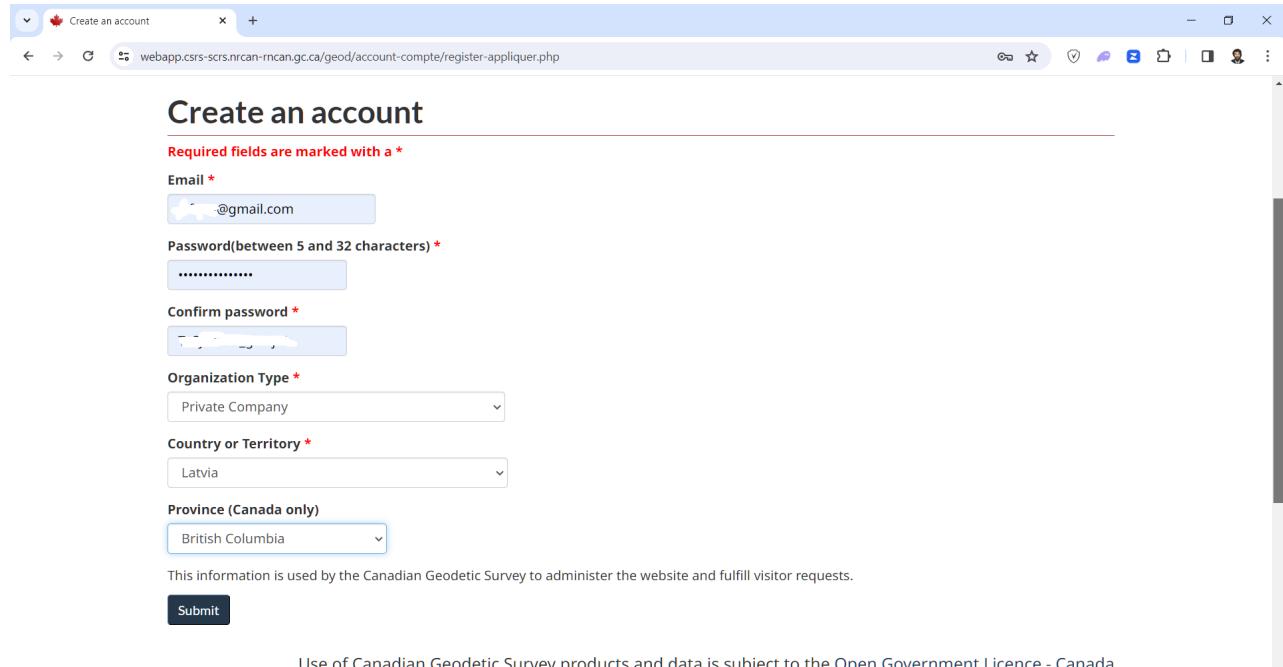


Next, you need to register (or log in) on **Nrcan**.



The screenshot shows the 'Sign in' page of the Canadian Geodetic Survey website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the Canadian flag, 'Sign in', and the URL 'webapp.crs-scrs.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/geod/account-compte/login.php'. Below the navigation is the Government of Canada/Gouvernement du Canada logo. A search bar labeled 'Search Canada.ca' and a 'Français' link are also present. A 'MENU' button is visible. The main content area is titled 'Sign in' and contains fields for 'Email (username)' and 'Password', both with placeholder text. There's a 'Remember me' checkbox and a 'Sign in' button. Below the form, links for 'New User: Create an account!' and 'Forgot Password?' are provided, along with a note about the Open Government Licence - Canada and Geodetic Reference Systems Information.

Click “**New User: Create an account!**” and fill in the details. After completing the form, click “**Submit**”.



The screenshot shows the 'Create an account' page. It features a header 'Create an account' and a note that required fields are marked with a \*. The form includes fields for 'Email' (containing '@gmail.com'), 'Password' (containing '\*\*\*\*\*'), 'Confirm password' (containing '\*\*\*\*\*'), 'Organization Type' (set to 'Private Company'), 'Country or Territory' (set to 'Latvia'), and 'Province (Canada only)' (set to 'British Columbia'). A note at the bottom states that this information is used by the Canadian Geodetic Survey to administer the website and fulfill visitor requests. A 'Submit' button is at the bottom, and a link to the Open Government Licence - Canada is at the very bottom.

You will receive a message that an email has been sent to you.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Canadian Geodetic Survey's account creation page. The URL is <https://webapp.crs-scrs.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/geod/account-compte/register-appliquer.php>. The page features the Government of Canada logo and a search bar. The main content is titled "Create an account" and includes a confirmation message: "Thank you, a confirmation has been sent to the following email address: [jef239@gmail.com](mailto:jef239@gmail.com). Please follow the instructions provided in the email to complete your registration." Below this, there are links to the Open Government Licence - Canada and Geodetic Reference Systems Information. At the bottom, there are links to report a problem and a date modified indicator (2022-04-29).

Open the email and activate your account by clicking on the link.

The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with 668 messages. A specific email from "Do Not Reply / Ne Pas Répondre" is selected, with the subject "Welcome to the Canadian Spatial Reference System". The email body contains a welcome message, a link to activate the account (<https://webapp.crs-scrs.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/geod/account-compte/valid.php?locale=en&qs1=96919&qs2=bPW9RdOcweNHtx2>), and a note about password recovery. The message was received 20:47 (1 minute ago).

You will receive a message confirming successful registration and a prompt to log in.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Welcome to the Canadian Spatial Reference System - Confirmation Email
- URL:** webapp.crs-scrs.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/geod/account-compte/valid.php?locale=en&qs1=96919&qs2=bPW9RdOcweNhtbx2
- Header:** Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada, Search Canada.ca, Français, MENU ▾
- Breadcrumbs:** Canada.ca > Natural Resources Canada > Maps, Tools and Publications > Geodetic Reference Systems > Geodetic tools and data > Confirmation Email
- Section:** Confirmation Email
- Text:** Your account has been confirmed. You can now [sign in](#).
- Links:** Use of Canadian Geodetic Survey products and data is subject to the [Open Government Licence - Canada](#), [Geodetic Reference Systems Information](#)
- Buttons:** Report a problem or mistake on this page, Date modified: 2022-04-29
- Footer:** Contact us, News, Prime Minister, Departments and agencies, Treaties, laws and regulations, About government, Public service and military, Government-wide reporting, Open government, featuring a background image of the Canadian Parliament buildings.

Click “Sign in” and log in.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Title Bar:** Welcome to the Canadian Spatial Reference System - Sign in
- URL:** webapp.crs-scrs.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/geod/account-compte/login.php
- Header:** Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada, Search Canada.ca, Français, MENU ▾
- Breadcrumbs:** Canada.ca > Natural Resources Canada > Maps, Tools and Publications > Geodetic Reference Systems > Geodetic tools and data > Sign in
- Section:** Sign in
- Form Fields:** Email (username) (filled with "a@gmail.com"), Password (filled with "\*\*\*\*\*"), Remember me (checked), Sign in button.
- Links:** New User: [Create an account!](#), [Forgot Password?](#)
- Links (Footer):** Use of Canadian Geodetic Survey products and data is subject to the [Open Government Licence - Canada](#), [Geodetic Reference Systems Information](#)

You will be greeted with a message congratulating you on successfully logging in. Click on “**Geodetic tools and data**”.

Canada.ca > Natural Resources Canada > Maps, Tools and Publications > Geodetic Reference Systems > **Geodetic tools and data**

## Confirmation Email

Hello jef239@gmail.com, you are signed in.

Use of Canadian Geodetic Survey products and data is subject to the [Open Government Licence - Canada Geodetic Reference Systems Information](#)

Report a problem or mistake on this page Date modified: 2022-04-29

You will land on the “**Geodetic tools and data**” page. Click on “**Canadian Spatial Reference System Precise Point Positioning (CSRS-PPP)**”.

Canada.ca > Natural Resources Canada > Maps, Tools and Publications > Geodetic Reference Systems

## Geodetic tools and data

The Canadian Geodetic Survey (CGS) has publicly available tools and desktop applications to help surveyors, engineers, glaciologists and other professionals calculate accurate positions on the Canadian landmass. Learn more about each tool below to understand which one suits your needs.

### Access the tools

[Canadian Spatial Reference System Precise Point Positioning \(CSRS-PPP\)](#)

CSRS-PPP is an online application for global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) data post-processing. It uses precise satellite orbit, clock and bias corrections derived from a global network of receivers to determine accurate user positions anywhere on the globe, regardless of proximity to reference stations. Submit Receiver INdependent Exchange (RINEX) format observation data from single or dual-frequency receivers operating in static or kinematic mode over the Internet, and recover enhanced positioning precisions in the North American Datum of 1983 of the Canadian Spatial Reference System (NAD83(CSRS)) or the International Terrestrial Reference Frame (ITRF).

You will be taken to the [PPP calculation page](#). Select **ITRF** (not **NAD83**) and **Static** (not **Kinematic**).

The screenshot shows the PPP calculation page with the following settings:

- Processing mode:** Static (radio button selected), Kinematic (radio button unselected). NAD83 (button selected), ITRF (button unselected). Epoch (Adopted) dropdown menu.
- Vertical datum:** CGVD28(HT2\_0) dropdown menu.
- Contribute to passive control maintenance?** (What is this?) checkbox (unchecked).
- Official Canadian federal or provincial geodetic marker number:** Input field.

Scroll down the page. Click “**Choose File**” to select the **RINEX** file, and then click “**Submit to PPP**”.

The screenshot shows the PPP calculation page with the following settings:

- Processing mode:** Static (radio button selected), Kinematic (radio button unselected). NAD83 (button selected), ITRF (button unselected). A note states: “The epoch will be the same as the GPS data. • A UTM zone will be calculated from the longitude.”
- Vertical datum:** CGVD2013 dropdown menu.
- Contribute to passive control maintenance?** (What is this?) checkbox (unchecked).
- Official Canadian federal or provincial geodetic marker number:** Input field.
- RINEX observation file(s), 300 MB max (.zip, .gz, .Z, .tar, .?O)** Note: You may submit multiple RINEX files in a single .zip or .tar archive.  
Choose File input field (highlighted with a red box). 2024-03-30...oul\_nrcan.obs  
Remove plots from CSRS-PPP solution PDF report (Why?) checkbox (unchecked).
- Submit to PPP** button (highlighted with a red box).

After processing, you will receive a message that the result has been sent to your email.

The file **2024-03-30-DeeplyCorrectGhoul\_nrcan.obs** was successfully submitted for processing.  
The results will be emailed to [jef239@gmail.com](mailto:jef239@gmail.com).

Email for results (required)  
jef239@gmail.com

Processing mode  
Static (selected) Kinematic  
NAD83 ITRF  
• The epoch will be the same as the GPS data.  
• A UTM zone will be calculated from the longitude.

Vertical datum  
CGVD2013

Contribute to passive control maintenance? ([What is this?](#))  
 Authorize the Canadian Geodetic Survey to archive and publish CSRS PPP submission and solution

Official Canadian federal or provincial geodetic marker number

[More options](#)

Open the email and click on the “summary” link.

CSRS-PPP SPARK Results for 2024-03-30-DeeplyCorrectGhoul\_nrcan

Do Not Reply / Ne Pas Répondre <DoNotReply-NePasRepondre@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca>  
to me ▾

CSRS-PPP SPARK Latest update 2023-01-09  
CSRS-PPP SPARK [Latest news](#)

Software Version: 3.54.2

CSRS-PPP SPARK Results for 2024-03-30-DeeplyCorrectGhoul\_nrcan.obs [full\\_output.zip](#)

2024-03-30-DeeplyCorrectGhoul\_nrcan.obs [summary](#) [ephemeris\\_residuals](#) GPS & GLONASS NRCan Ultra-rapid

Warning: Although an antenna record was located in the RINEX file, no phase centre information could be found in the IGS/NGS file for your antenna. Estimated height should be used with caution. Ensure that both the antenna type and the RINEX header record "ANT # / TYPE" are valid.

Natural Resources Canada does not assume any liability deemed to have been caused directly or indirectly by any content of its CSRS-PPP online precise positioning service.

To contact us  
[geodeticinformation-informationgeodesique@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca](mailto:geodeticinformation-informationgeodesique@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca)

Follow the link to view the coordinates in the **ITRF2020** frame.

The estimated coordinates ITRF20 2024-03-30 for the 2024-03-30-DeeplyCorrectGhoul\_nrcan.obs RINEX file are as follows:

Latitude N56° 54' 17.0041" ± 0.003 m (95%)  
Longitude E24° 11' 25.9110" ± 0.002 m (95%)  
Ellipsoidal Height 5320160.902 m ± 0.008 m (95%)  
[56.90472336,24.19053083,55.8291]

UTM Zone 35 (North)  
Northing 6310295.252 m  
Easting 328922.468 m  
Scale factor (point) 0.99995892  
Scale factor (combined) 0.99995017  
[6310295.252,328922.468,55.829]

Cartesian coordinates  
X 3184368.998 ± 0.005 m (95%)  
Y 1430479.649 ± 0.003 m (95%)  
Z 5320160.902 ± 0.007 m (95%)  
[3184368.998,1430479.649,5320160.902]

Orbits and Clocks Used: **NRCAn Ultra-rapid**  
GNSS Data: **GPS & GLONASS**  
GRS80 ellipsoid used for (x,y,z) to (lat,lon,h) transformation

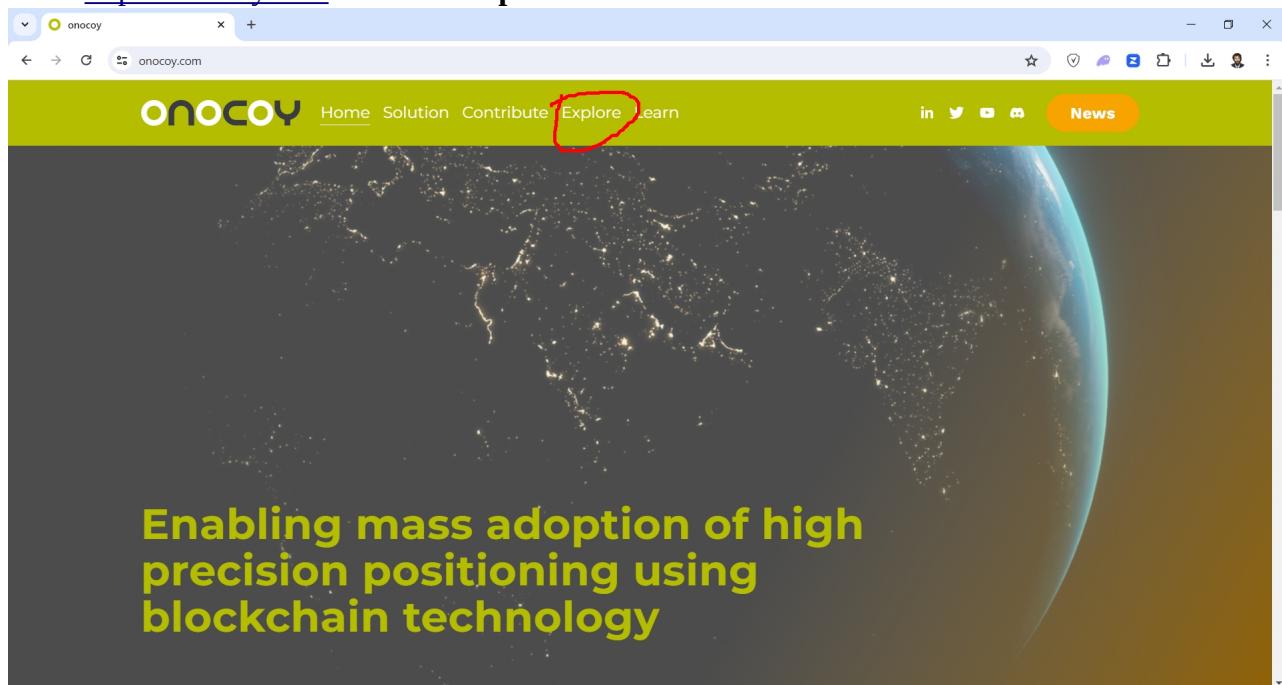
Another interesting section in the report is “**Orbits and Clocks Used**”. In our example, it shows “**Ultra-rapid**”, but if we had waited 15 days, we would have received the much more accurate “**Final**”.

## NTRIP Configuration for Onocoy

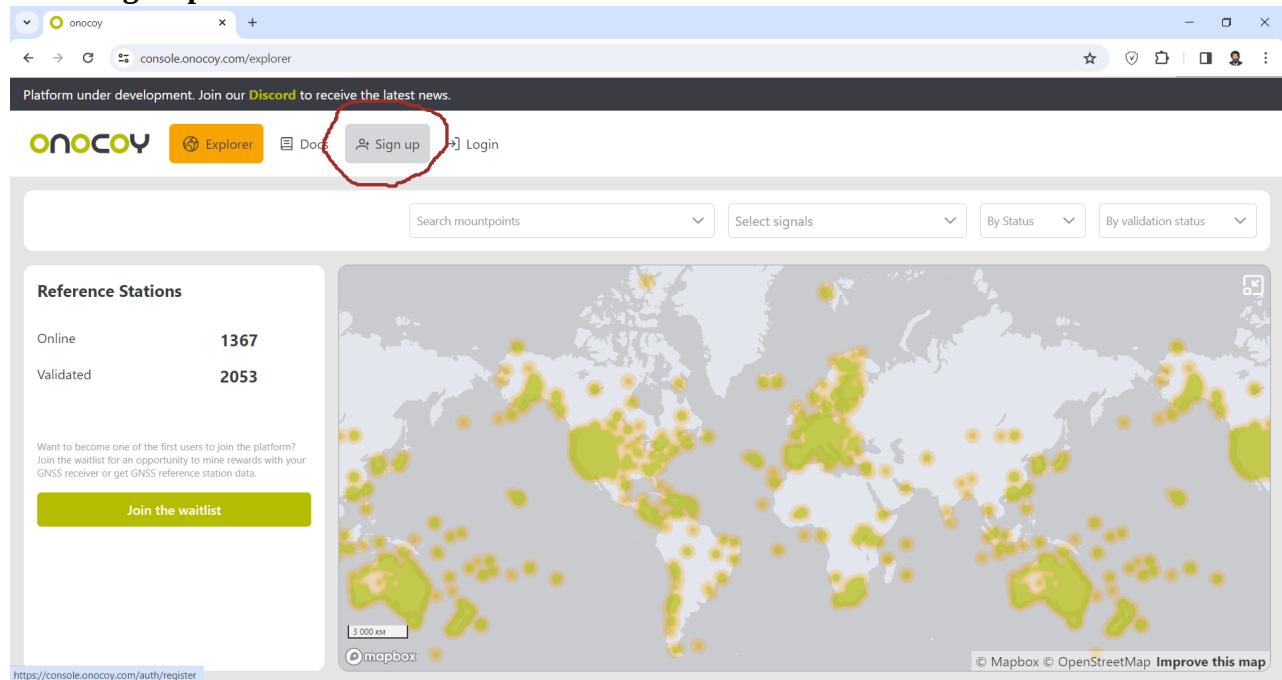
<https://www.onocoy.com> is a service that allows you to earn money using base stations. Documentation can be read at <https://docs.onocoy.com>, and we will provide a brief description for **RtkBase**. Additionally, the Onocoy project's “White paper can be read at the [link](#). Technical support and project news can be obtained on [Discord](#).

# Registration

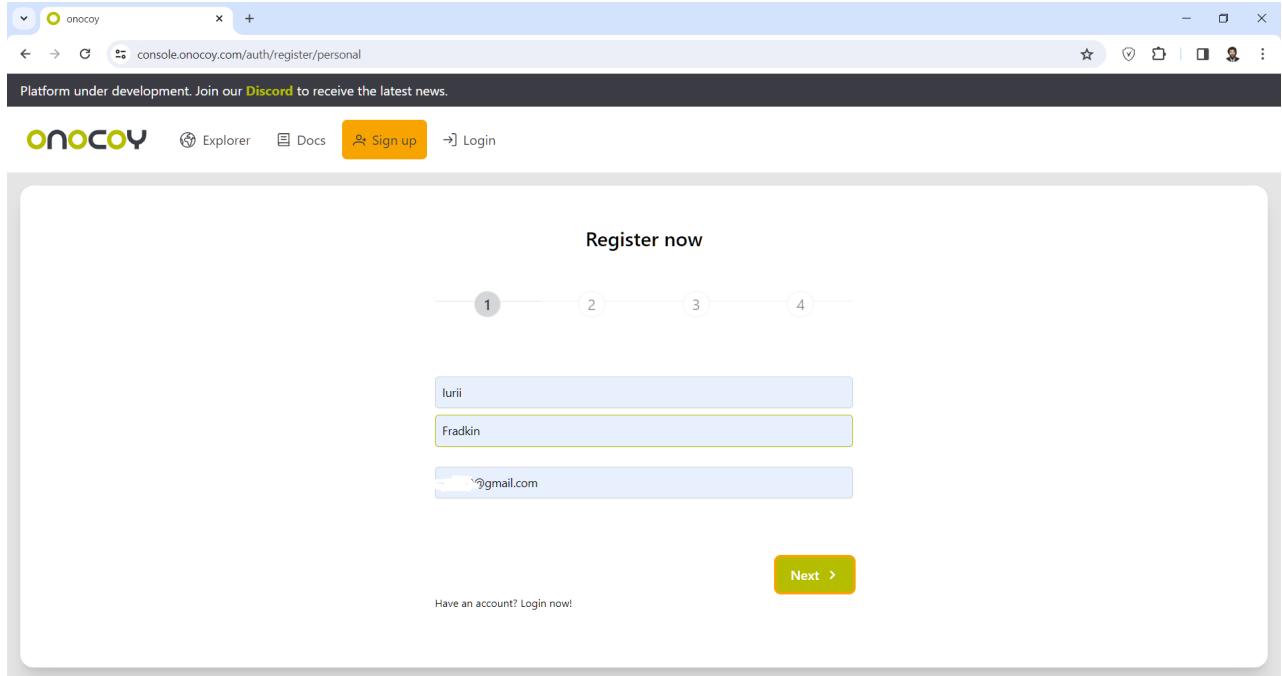
Go to <https://onocoy.com> and click **Explore**.



Click "Sign Up".

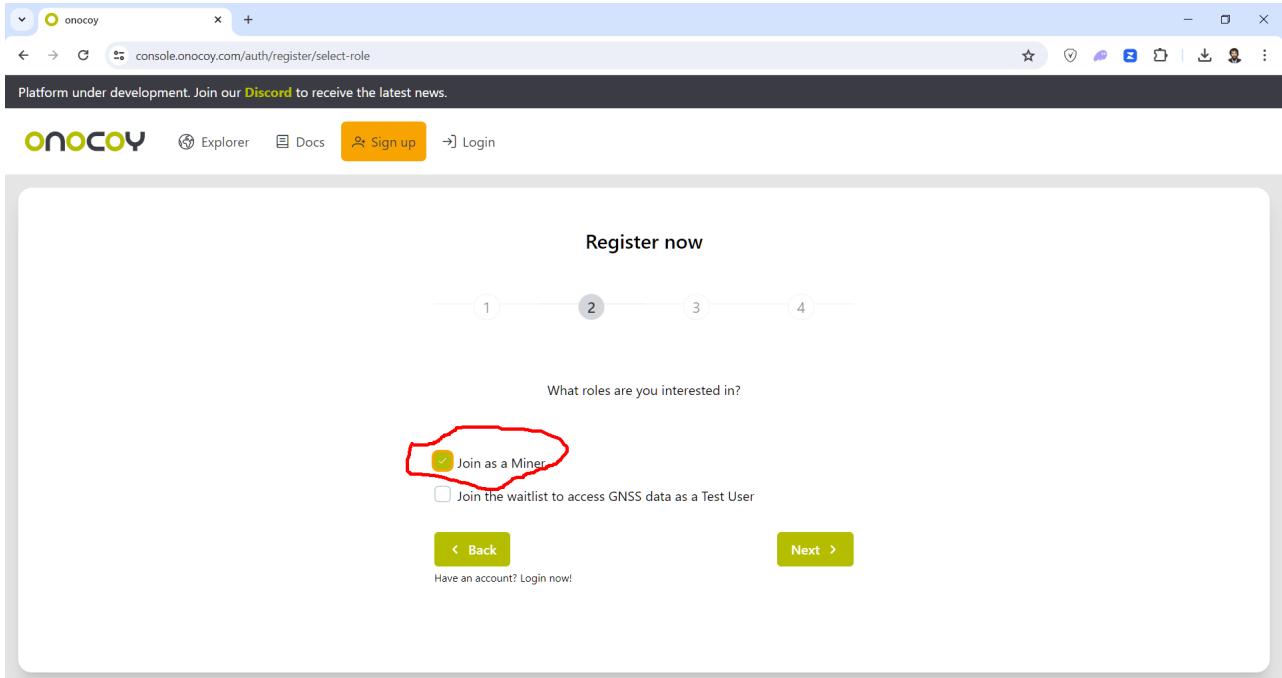


Enter your first name, last name, and email and click **Next**.



Screenshot of the Onocoy registration process, Step 1: Personal Information. The browser window shows the URL `console.onocoy.com/auth/register/personal`. The page title is "Register now". A progress bar at the top indicates Step 1 of 4. The form fields are filled with "Iurii" in the first name field, "Fradkin" in the last name field, and "iurii.fradkin@gmail.com" in the email field. A yellow "Sign up" button is visible at the top right, and a "Next >" button is at the bottom right.

Check “Join as a Miner”. Do not check the rover access box.



Screenshot of the Onocoy registration process, Step 2: Role Selection. The browser window shows the URL `console.onocoy.com/auth/register/select-role`. The page title is "Register now". A progress bar at the top indicates Step 2 of 4. The question "What roles are you interested in?" is displayed. Two checkboxes are present: one checked with the label "Join as a Miner" and one unchecked with the label "Join the waitlist to access GNSS data as a Test User". A red oval highlights the checked "Join as a Miner" checkbox. A yellow "Sign up" button is at the top right, and a "Next >" button is at the bottom right. A "Back" button is also visible.

Set your **GNSS** knowledge level to “**Novice**”, mark that you have a **GNSS** station, and set the station type to “**Eltehs RtkBase**”. All these answers are only for collecting statistics, so they do not affect anything.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for Onocoy's registration process. The title bar says "onocoy" and the URL is "console.onocoy.com/auth/register/questions?step=1". The main content is titled "Register now" and shows a progress bar with four steps, step 3 being active. Below the progress bar, it says "1 of 2". There is a dropdown menu for "Novice" which is selected. A checkbox labeled "I have a GNSS reference station" is checked. A dropdown menu for "Other" is open. A text input field asks "Please enter your stations name" with "Eltehs RtkBase" typed in. At the bottom are "Back" and "Next" buttons, and a link "Have an account? Login now!".

Set your knowledge level about cryptocurrencies to “**Novice**”. Again, this does not affect anything.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for Onocoy's registration process. The title bar says "onocoy" and the URL is "console.onocoy.com/auth/register/questions?step=1". The main content is titled "Register now" and shows a progress bar with four steps, step 3 being active. Below the progress bar, it says "2 of 2". There is a dropdown menu for "Novice" which is selected. A checkbox labeled "I had a blockchain wallet before I became aware of onocoy" is unchecked. At the bottom are "Back" and "Next" buttons, and a link "Have an account? Login now!".

The last question is about your motivation, i.e., money, fame, love for humanity... Just make sure to check “**I accept the privacy policy**”. Then click “**Register now**”.

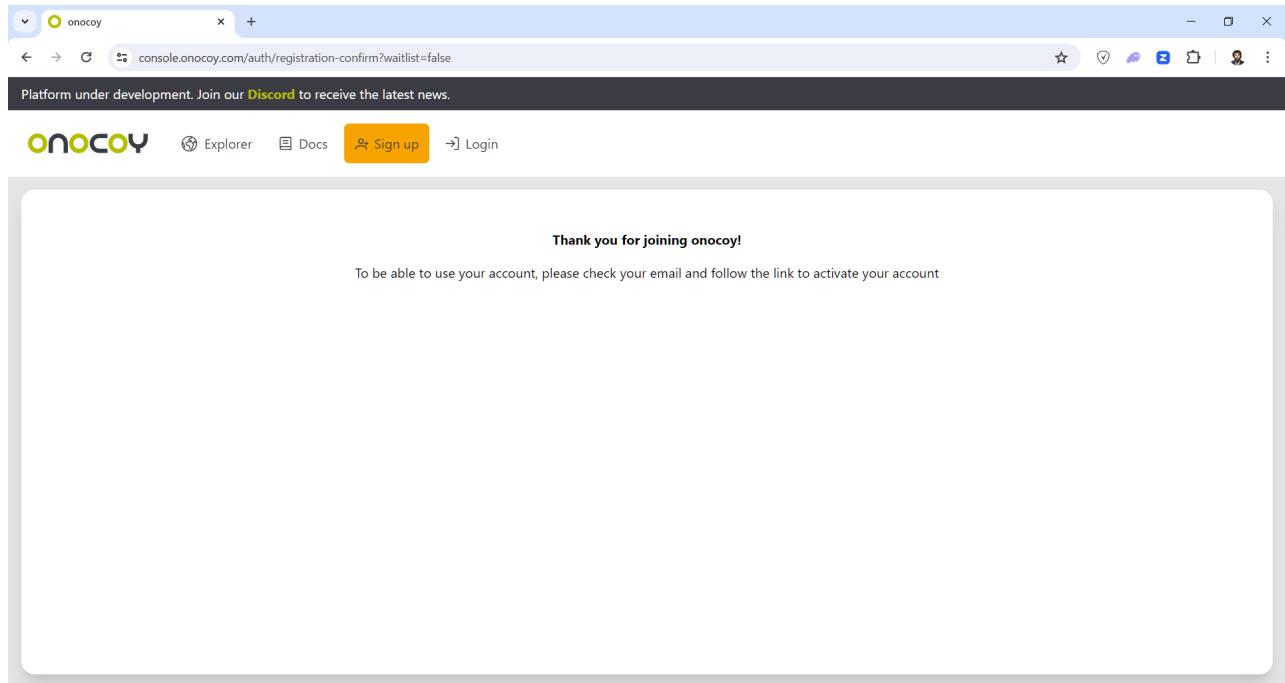
Testing  
505 characters left

Others

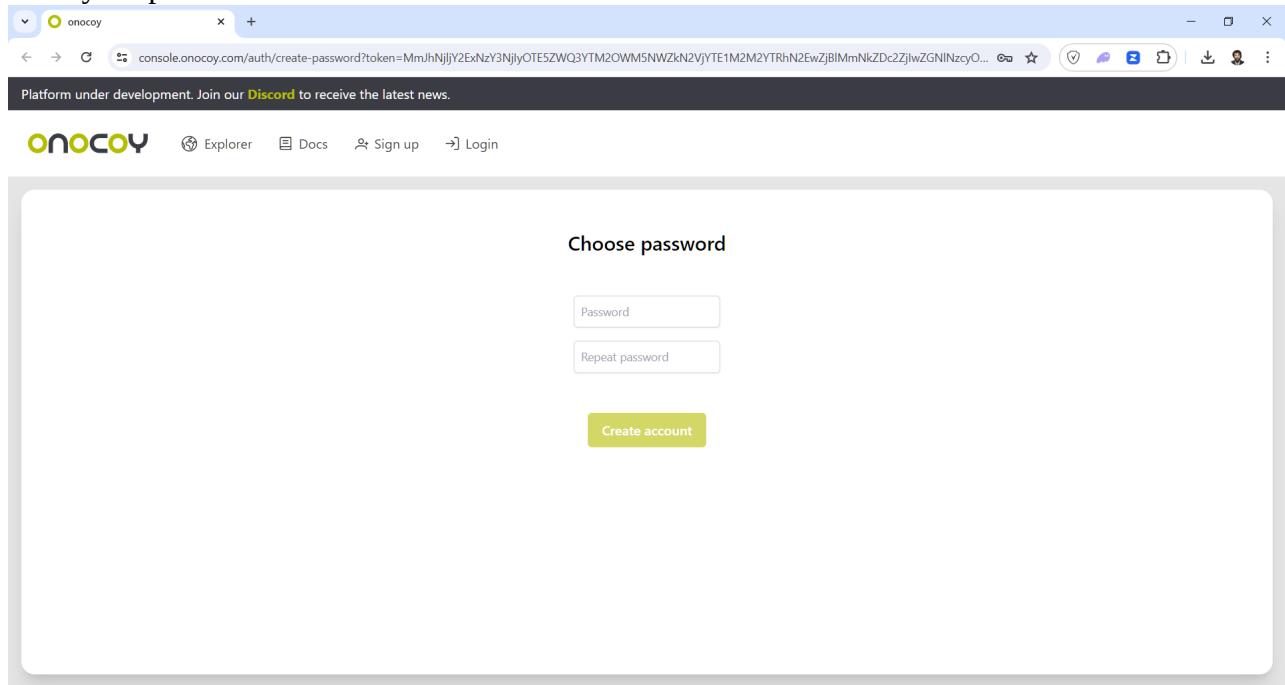
I accept the [privacy policy](#)  
 I want to receive the newsletter ⓘ

< Back      Register now >

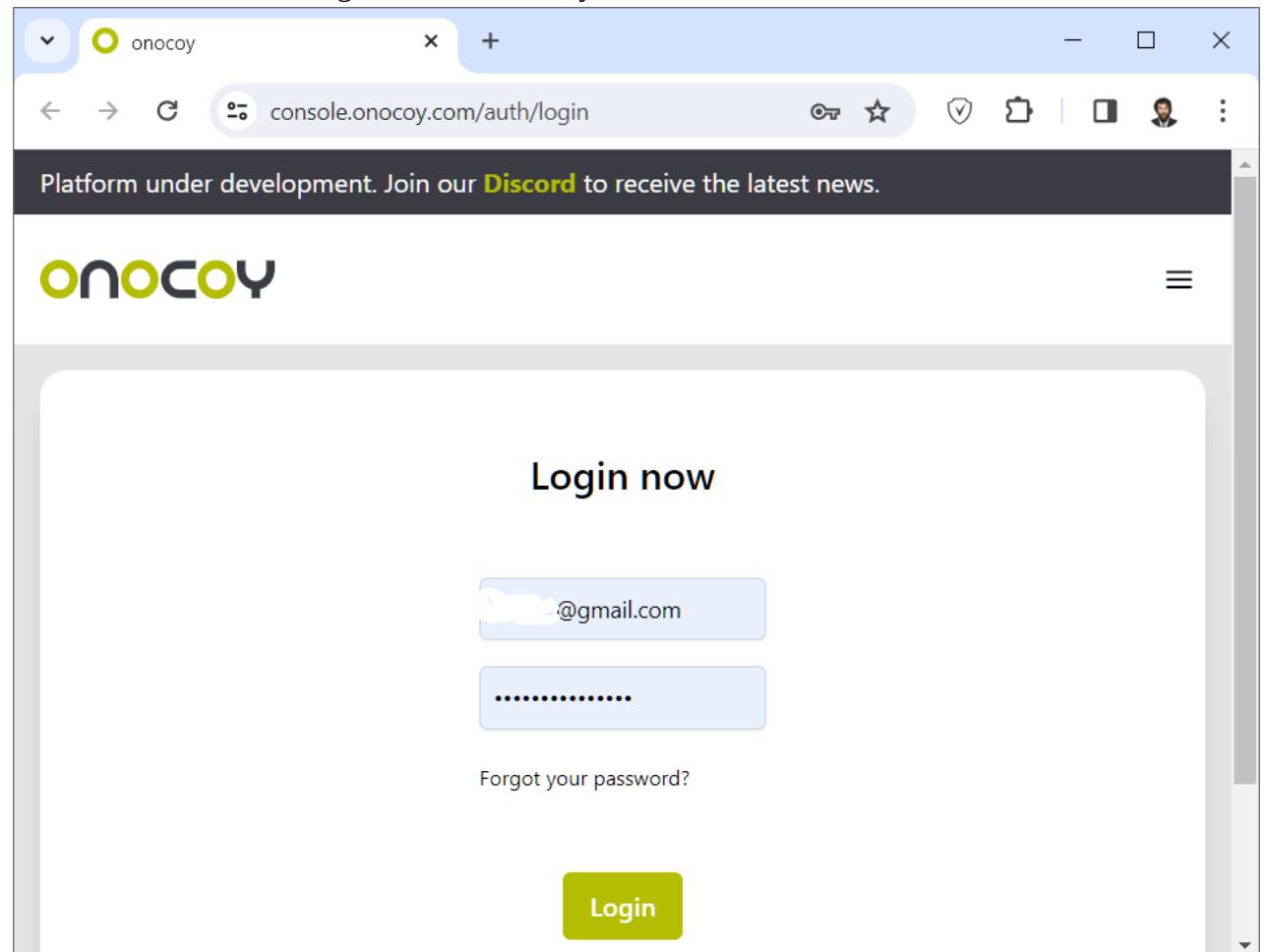
You will be asked to wait for an email.



Wait for the email with a big blue **JOIN** button. Click it and go to the password setting page. Sometimes you may receive another email indicating you are on the waiting list before this one. Enter your password and create an account.



You will be taken to the login window where you need to click “**LOGIN**”.



# Getting Credentials

Log in with your username and password.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Onocoy console at [console.onocoy.com/explorer](https://console.onocoy.com/explorer). The title bar says "onocoy". The address bar shows the URL. A black banner at the top reads "Platform under development. Join our [Discord](#) to receive the latest news.". The header includes the Onocoy logo, "Explorer" (highlighted in orange), "Reference Stations", "NTRIP Clients (Coming soon...)", "Docs", and "BONO Balance: 0 Beta". Below the header is a search bar with dropdowns for "Search mountpoints", "Select signals", "By Status", and "By validation status". A sidebar on the left titled "Reference Stations" shows "Online: 1375" and "Validated: 2057". The main area features a world map with a scale bar of "3,000 km" and a "mapbox" watermark. At the bottom right of the map is a copyright notice: "© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap [Improve this map](#)".

Click “Reference Station” at the top.

The screenshot shows the same browser window after selecting the "Reference Stations" tab. The title bar now says "onocoy". The address bar shows the URL. The black banner and header are identical to the previous screenshot. The sidebar on the left now shows "Reference Stations" (highlighted in orange) and "NTRIP Credentials". The main area contains a table header with columns: "Credential ↑↓", "Mountpoint ↑↓", and "Validation ↑↓". Below the header, a message says "Don't have a server? Here, a few [recommendations](#)." The table body is empty and displays the message "No NTRIP server devices". At the bottom of the table area are navigation buttons: <<, <, >, >>, "Total: 0", and a dropdown menu set to "10".

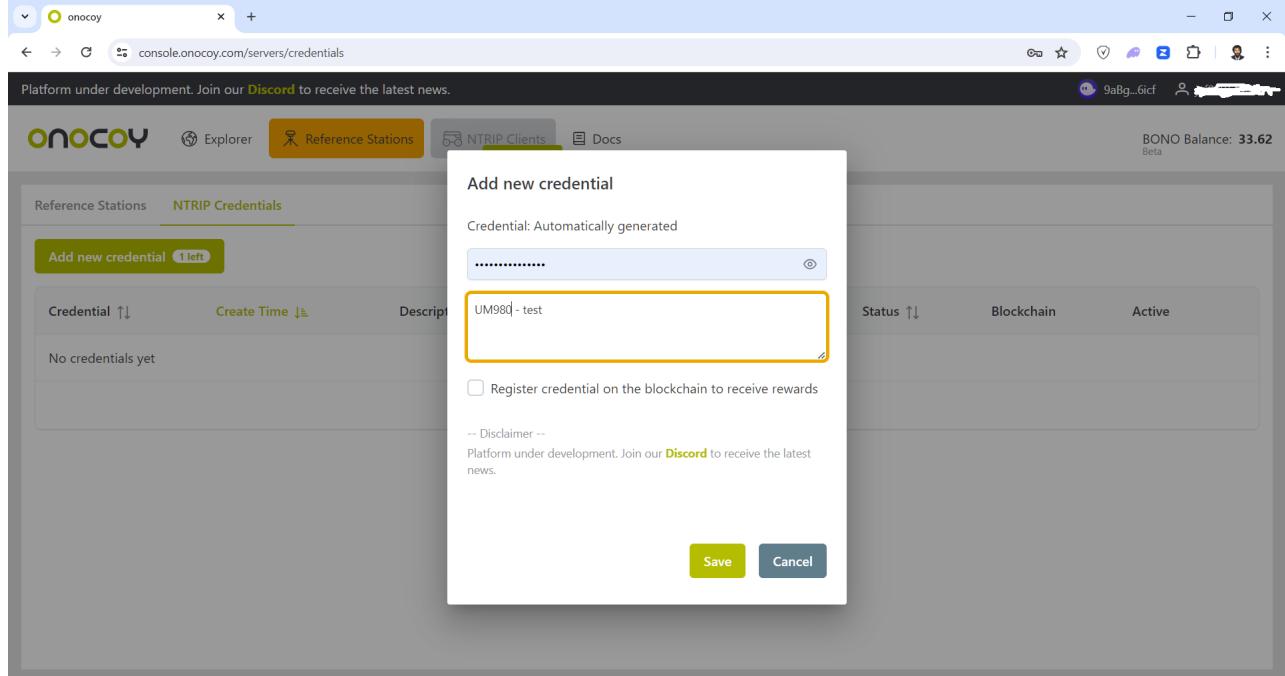
## Click “NTRIP Credential”.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Onocoy platform at [console.onocoy.com/servers](https://console.onocoy.com/servers). The top navigation bar includes links for 'Reference Stations', 'NTRIP Clients' (highlighted in yellow), and 'Docs'. A message at the top says 'Platform under development. Join our [Discord](#) to receive the latest news.' On the right, it shows 'BONO Balance: 0 Beta' and a user profile. The main content area is titled 'NTRIP Credentials' and contains a table header with columns: Credential ↑↓, Create Time ↓↑, Description ↑↓, Password, Usage ↑↓, Status ↑↓, Blockchain, and Active. Below the header, a message says 'No credentials yet'. At the bottom of the table area, there are navigation buttons (back, forward, search) and a 'Total: 0' indicator with a dropdown menu set to '10'.

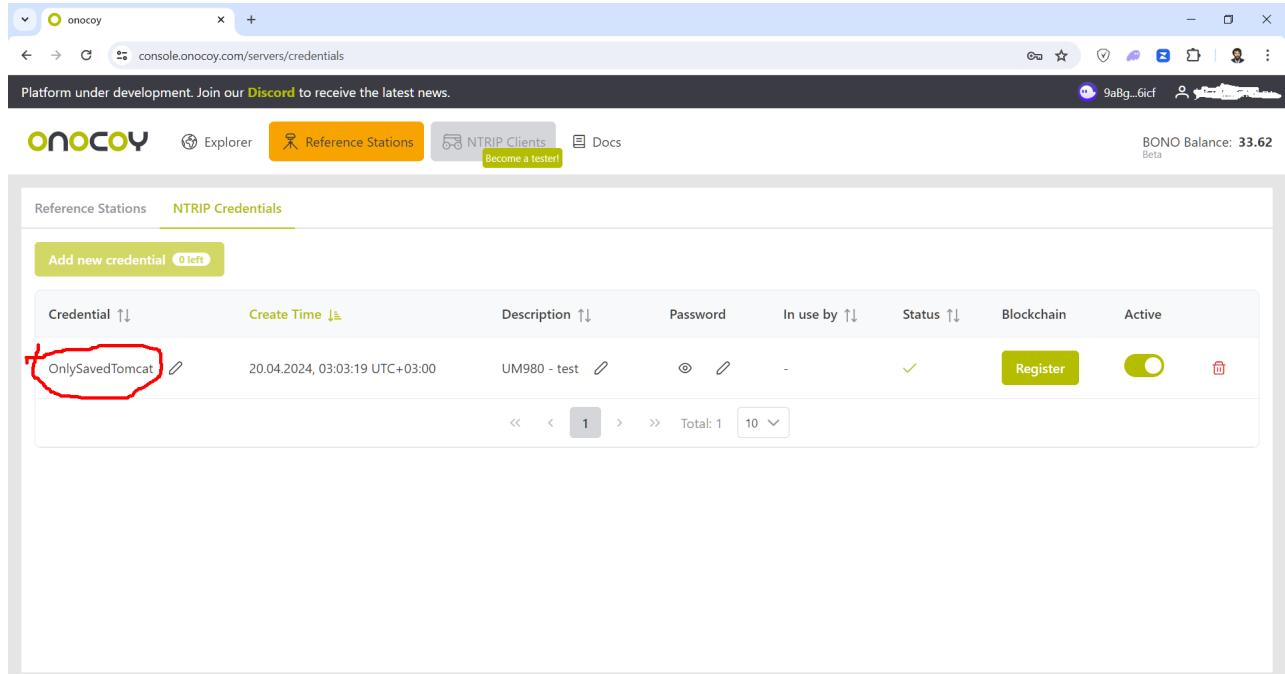
## Click “Add New Credential”.

The screenshot shows the same browser window as above, but with a modal dialog box overlaid. The dialog is titled 'Add new credential' and contains the following fields: 'Credential: Automatically generated', 'Password' (input field), 'Description (Optional)' (input field), and a checkbox labeled 'Register credential on the blockchain to receive rewards'. Below the checkbox is a note: '-- Disclaimer -- Platform under development. Join our [Discord](#) to receive the latest news.' At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'Save' (yellow) and 'Cancel' (dark blue).

Enter a password, description, and click **Save**. Remember the password as it will be needed for the **RtkBase** settings.



After successfully creating it, you will receive a mount point name, referred to as **Credential**. Remember this name as well.



# NTRIP Server Setup

**NTRIP Server** is a mechanism for transmitting data from the base station receiver to a large **NTRIP Caster**, which then distributes (and sells) these data to clients.

Go to **RtkBase** and click the **Options** button next to “**Ntrip A service**”.

The screenshot shows the RtkBase settings interface. The top navigation bar has tabs for STATUS, SETTINGS (which is selected), and LOGS. Under the SERVICES section, there are several service configurations:

- Main service: Status is On, Options button.
- Ntrip A service: Status is Off, Options button. Fields include:
  - Caster address: servers.onocoy.com (green checkmark)
  - Caster port: 2101 (green checkmark)
  - Caster password: (red error box, empty field)
  - Mount name: Your\_mount\_name (green checkmark)
  - Rtcm messages: 1005(10),1033(10),1077,1087,1097,1107,1117,1127 (green checkmark)
  - Receiver options: (green checkmark)
- Ntrip B service: Status is Off, Options button.
- Ntrip Caster service: Status is Off, Options button.
- Rtcm tcp service: Status is Off, Options button.
- Rtcm serial service: Status is Off, Options button.

A blue "Save" button is located at the bottom right of the service configuration area.

Enter the data from **Onocoy**. In the “**Caster password**” field, enter the password you set for the **Credential**. In the “**Mount name**” field, enter the name from the **Credential**. **Important!** Due to **Onocoy**'s specifics for the **NTRIP v1** protocol, the “**Mount name**” field should contain the **Credential** name, not the **mountpoint** name.

The “**Receiver Options**” field is intended for **Ublox** receivers, and information about the “**Rtcm messages**” field can be found in the “**RTCM3 Proposals**” section.

This screenshot shows the same RtkBase settings page after the configuration has been updated. The Ntrip A service fields now contain the correct values:

- Caster password: ..... (green checkmark)
- Mount name: OnlySavedTomcat (green checkmark)

The other fields and services remain the same as in the previous screenshot.

Click **Save**, then **Options**, then **Off** to turn on the service.

The screenshot shows the RTKBase settings interface. At the top, there are tabs for STATUS, SETTINGS (which is selected), and LOGS. The main area is divided into two sections: Services and System Settings.

**Services:**

- Main service: Status is On, with a green button labeled "On".
- Ntrip A service: Status is On, with a green button labeled "On".
- Ntrip B service: Status is Off, with a white button labeled "Off".
- Ntrip Caster service: Status is Off, with a white button labeled "Off".
- Rtcm tcp service: Status is Off, with a white button labeled "Off".
- Rtcm serial service: Status is Off, with a white button labeled "Off".
- File service: Status is Off, with a white button labeled "Off".

**System Settings:**

- Rtkbase 2.5.0: A "Check update" button.
- Change Password: Fields for "New:" and "Confirm:", and a "Change password" button.

## Connection Check

Return to **Onocoy**, click “**Reference Stations**”, and after a couple of minutes, see that your server is running, and the light on the left is green. Click anywhere on the gray stripe (e.g., the server name).

The screenshot shows the Onocoy Reference Stations page. The top navigation bar includes links for Explorer, Reference Stations (which is active and highlighted in yellow), NTRIP Clients, Docs, and a "Become a tester!" button. The BONO Balance is listed as 33.62 Beta.

The main content area displays a table of reference stations. The first row, representing the "fast-bird-18593" server, has a green dot icon on the left and the text "Up since 2m 56s" in a box. The table has columns for Credential, Mountpoint, and Validation status (Unvalidated). The bottom of the table shows pagination controls (1, 10) and a map of Valdauči.

You will be taken to a window with server data. The “Enable live feed” button is on the top right, which will be discussed later.

The screenshot shows the Onocoy server console interface. At the top, there's a header with a logo, navigation links (Explorer, Reference Stations, NTRIP Clients, Docs), and user info (BONO Balance: 33.62). Below the header, the main area displays:

- Mountpoint:** fast-bird-18593
- Credential:** OnlySavedTomcat
- UM980 - test**
- Reference ID:** 4095
- Messages:** 1077(1), 1087(1), 1097(1), 1117(1), 1127(1)
- Signals:** 116
- Satellites:** 40
- Latency:** 0.296 s
- Rewards earned:** Not registered
- Status:** Up since 5m 9s
- Validation:** Unvalidated

In the center, there's a **Connection History** section showing a single entry: Start UTC+03:00 (20.04.2024, 03:44:29) and End UTC+03:00 (185.81.48.117:53934). A navigation bar below it shows page 1 of 10. To the right is a map of Riga, Latvia, with a green dot indicating the receiver's location. The map includes a scale bar (3 km) and a time selector (24 Hours). At the bottom right of the map is a legend with a yellow square labeled "Satellites".

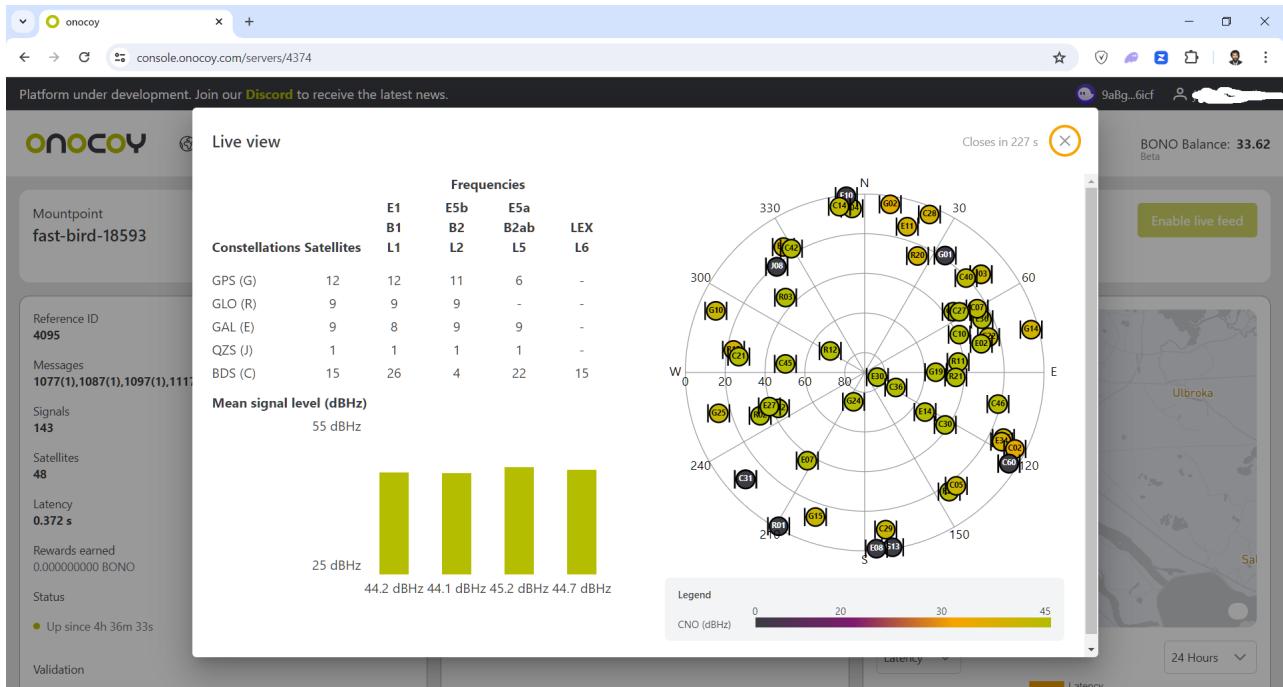
Scroll down and see the received and unreceived signals.

This screenshot shows the same Onocoy interface but with more detailed signal information. The left panel now includes a "Bands" section with a grid of circles representing different frequency bands (GPS, GAL, GLO, QZS, BDS, NIC) and their corresponding satellites (L1, L2, L5, E1, E5b, E5a, E6, E5ab, B1, B2, B2ab, B3, LEX). Most circles are filled green, indicating reception. The right panel features a graph showing the number of satellites (y-axis, 0 to 1) and signals (x-axis, 02:00 to 00:00) over a 24-hour period. The graph shows a constant value of 1, with a small orange bar at the top labeled "Satellites".

The green signals are received, and the white signals are not. On the right, there is a graph of the number of satellites and signals. If you see signals like in the screenshot or better, everything is fine. If you see only **Beidou** signals with a **Unicore** receiver, it means the base station coordinates are entered incorrectly. How to enter them correctly is described in the “Determining Coordinates” section.

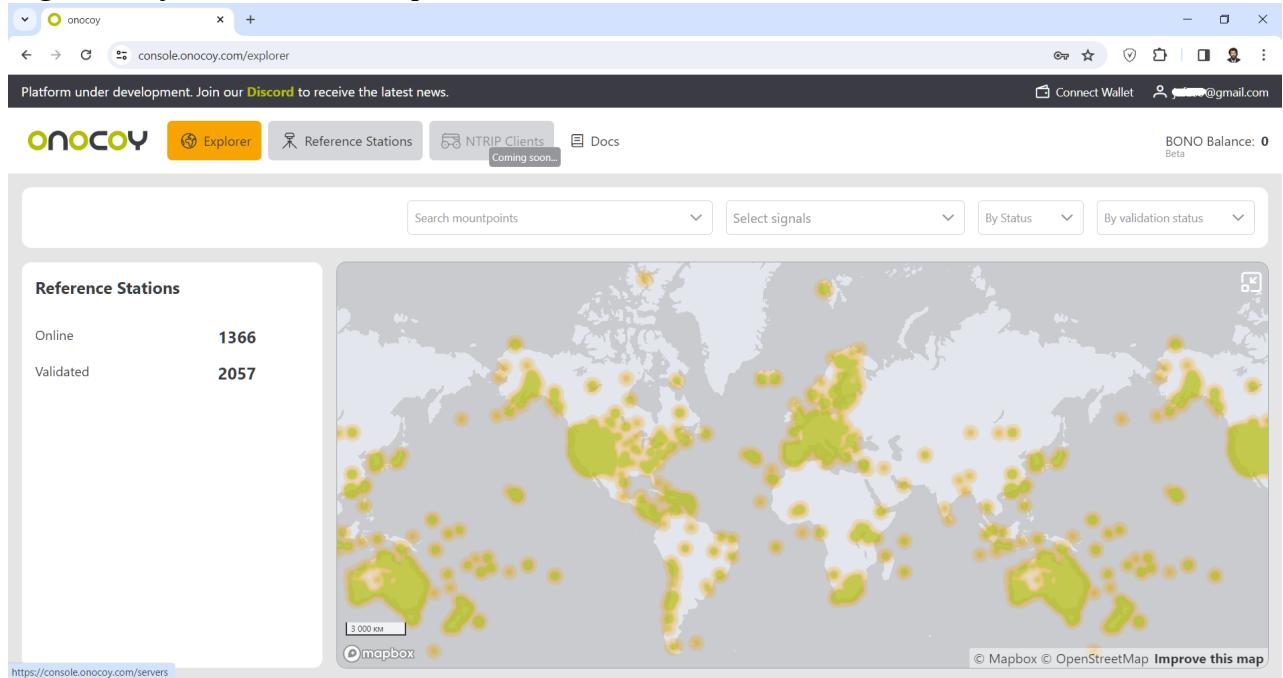
If you have two receivers connected to one antenna, you will not be able to double the benefits on **Onocoy**; in this case, only one receiver will connect.

If you click the “**Enable live feed**” button in the top right corner, you will get a display like this showing the satellite positions in the sky and the signal levels by frequency.

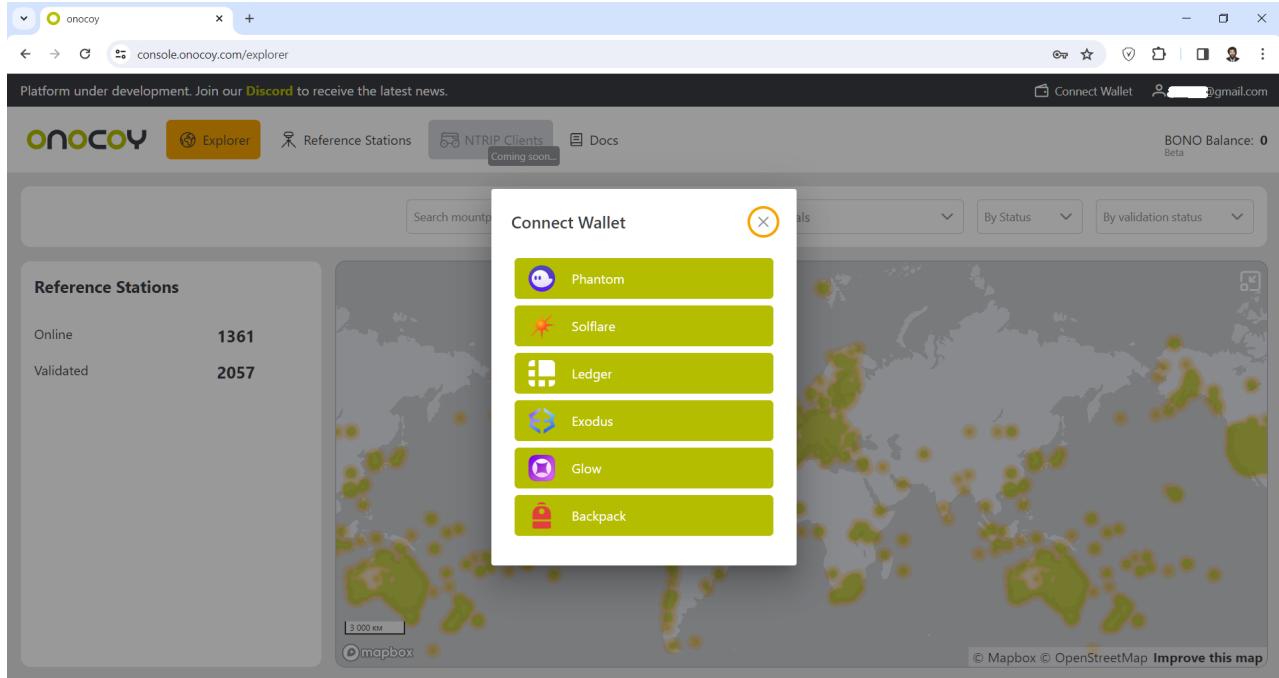


## Creating a Wallet

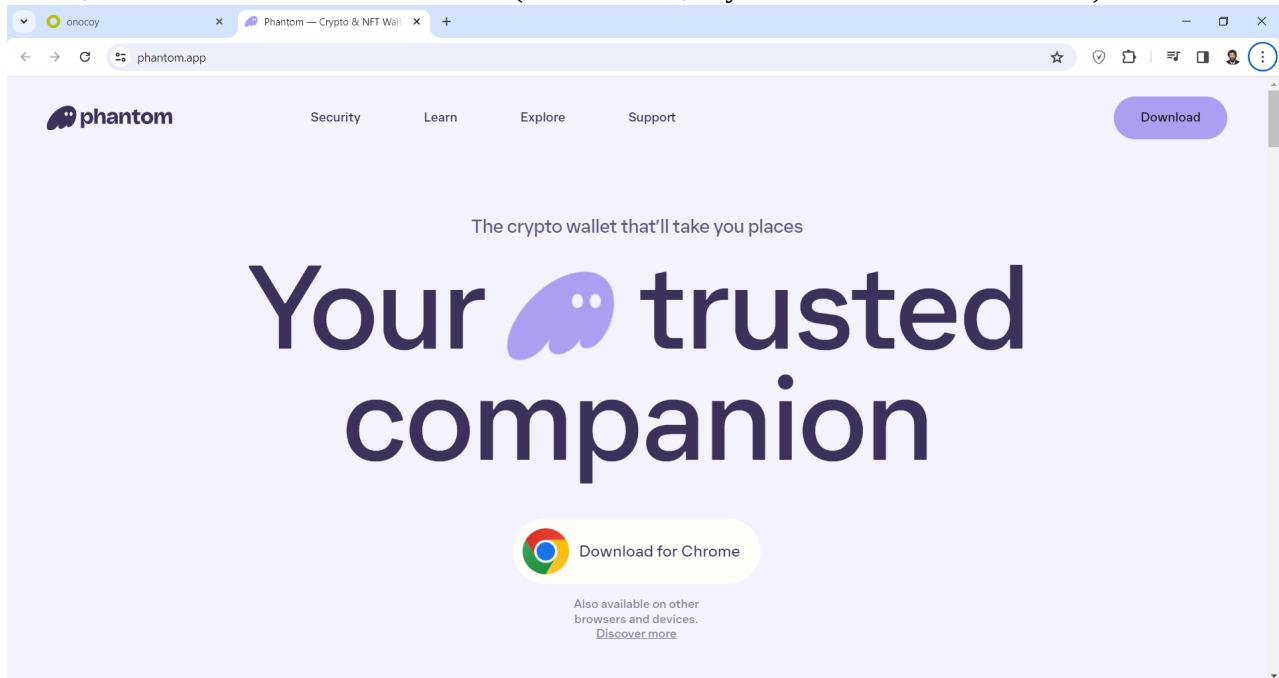
Log in with your username and password.



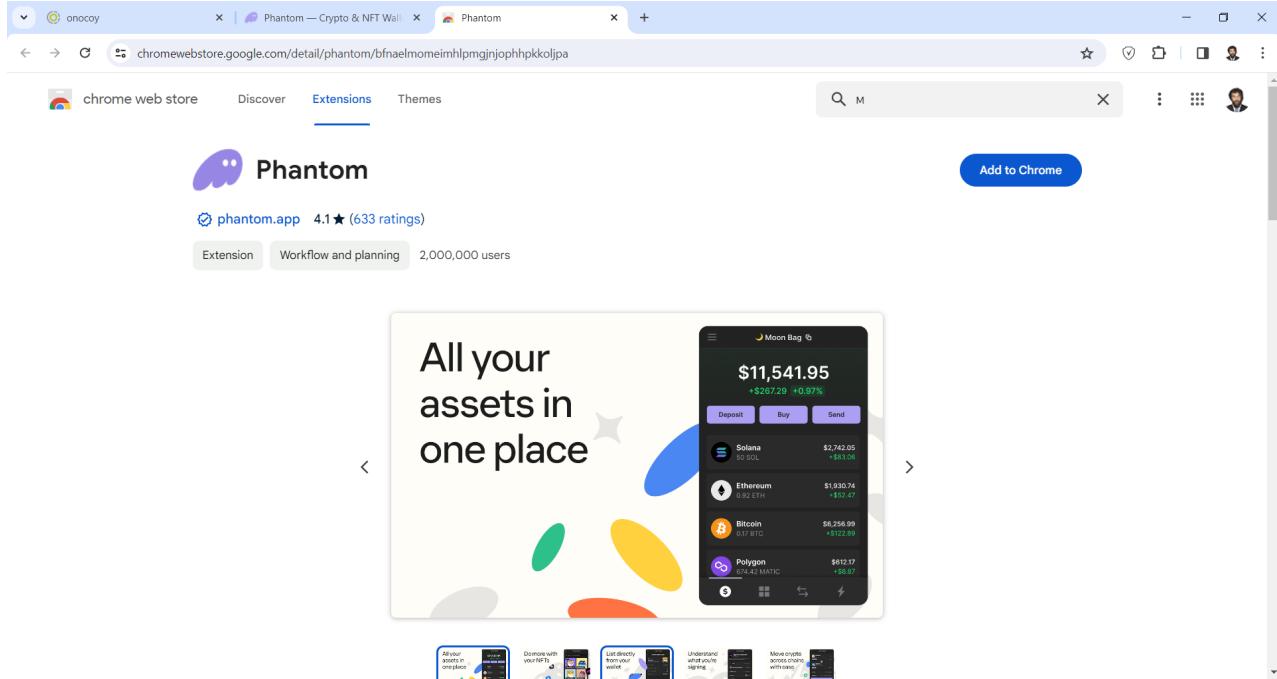
Click “**Connect Wallet**” at the top right, then select the top wallet — **Phantom**.



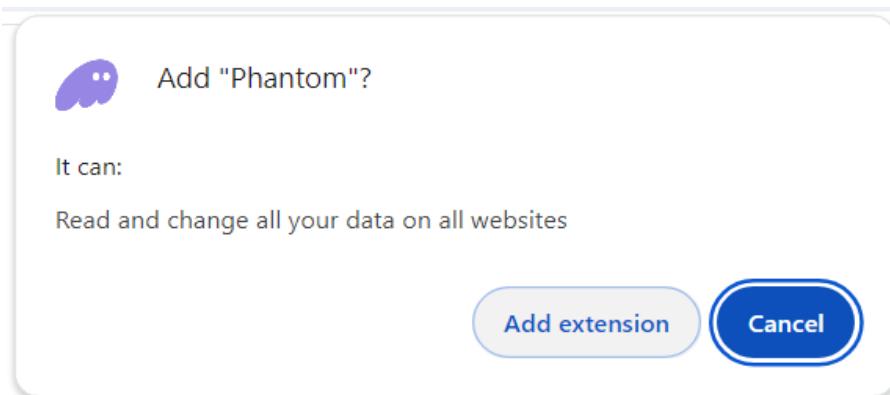
There is a [video](#) on setting up and configuring **Phantom** for **Onocoy**. It is slightly outdated. On this screen, click “**Download for Chrome**” (or otherwise, if you have a different browser).



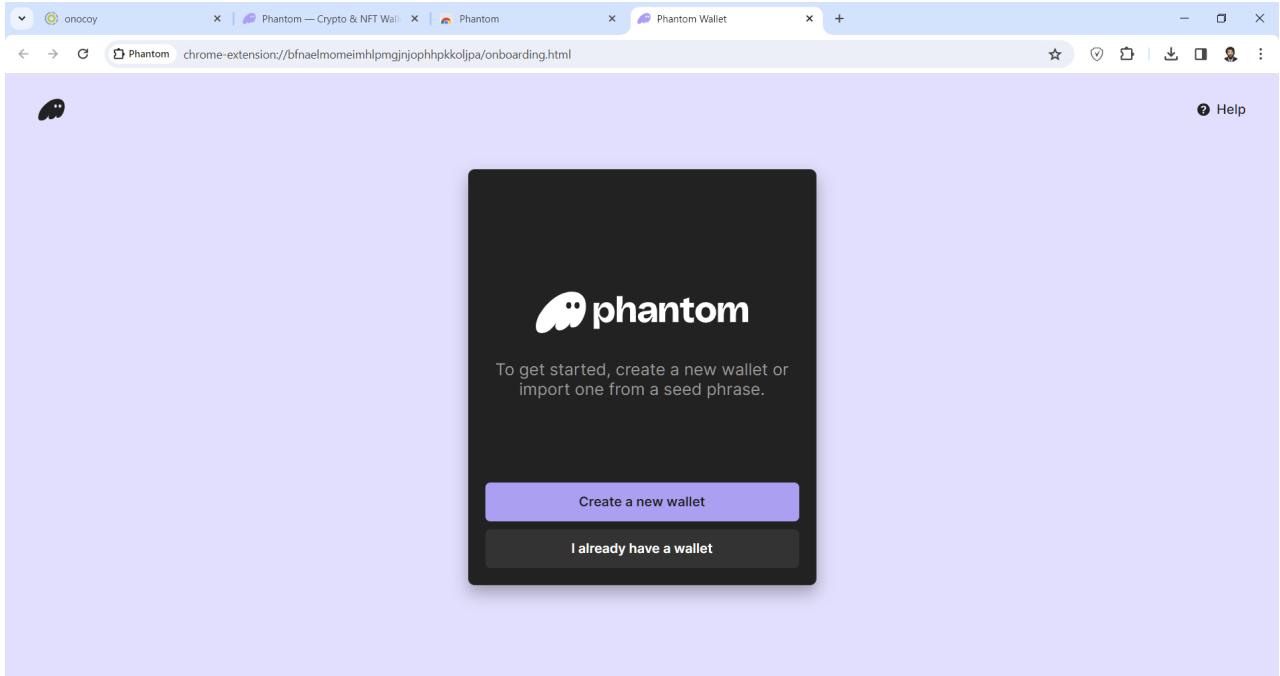
After clicking the button, go to the **Chrome web store** and click “**Add to Chrome**” to install the extension.



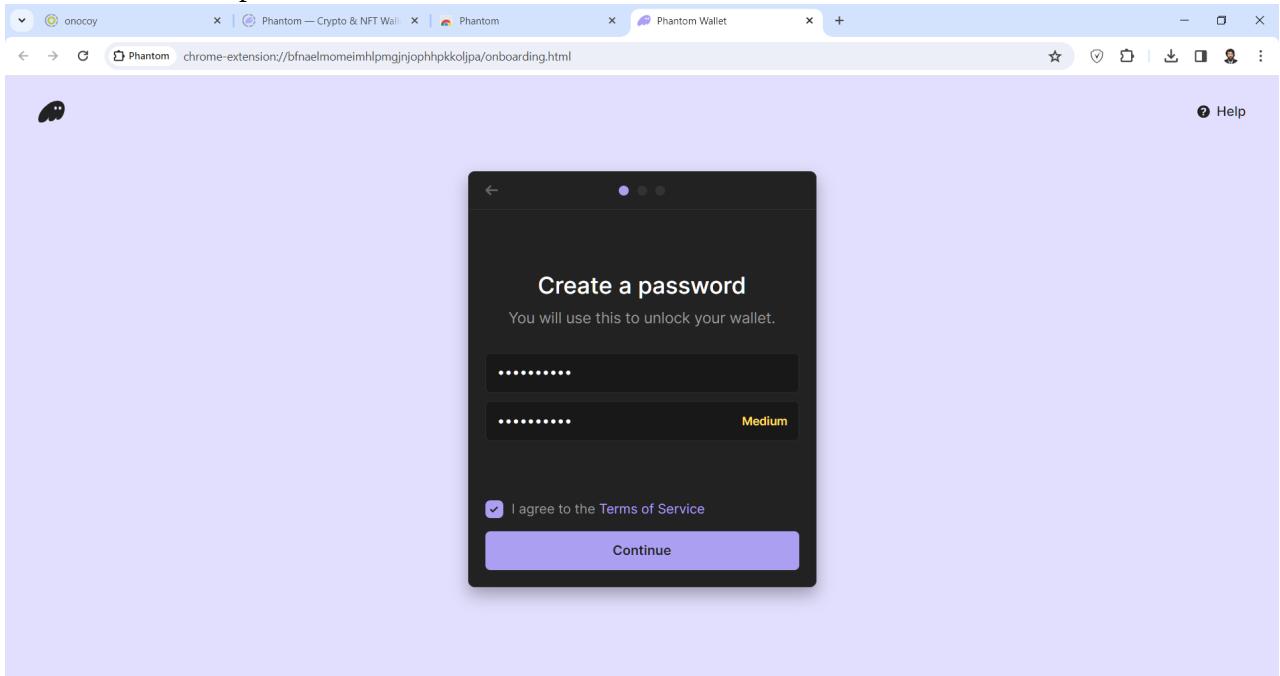
Click “**Add Extension**”.



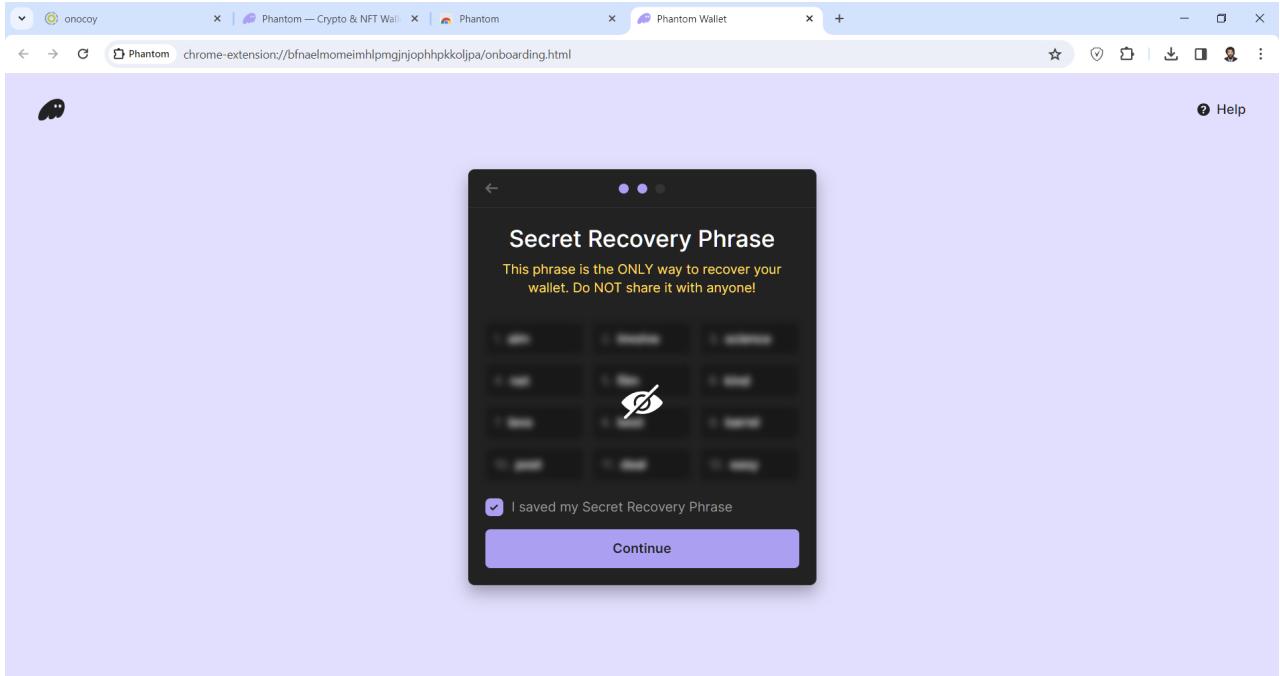
The wallet window opens, where you click “**Create a new wallet**”.



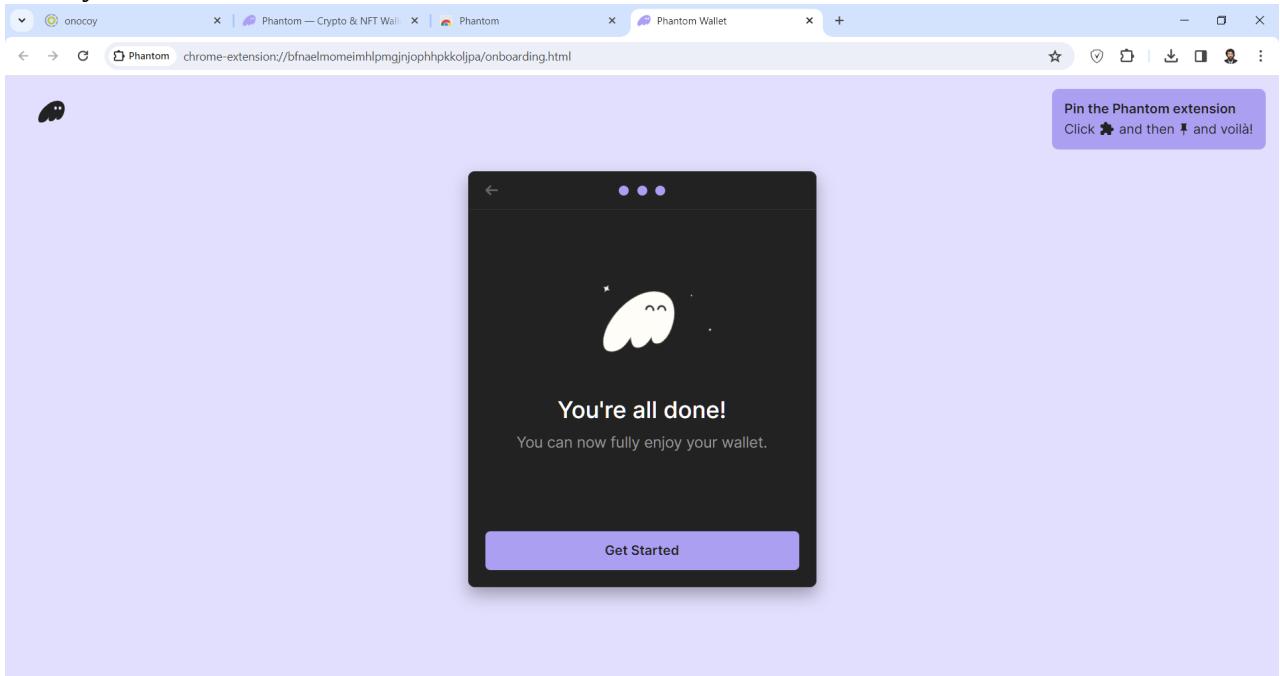
Create and enter a password twice, check the box, and click **Continue**.



Write down the 12 secret words (or take a screenshot). Again, check the box and click **Continue**.

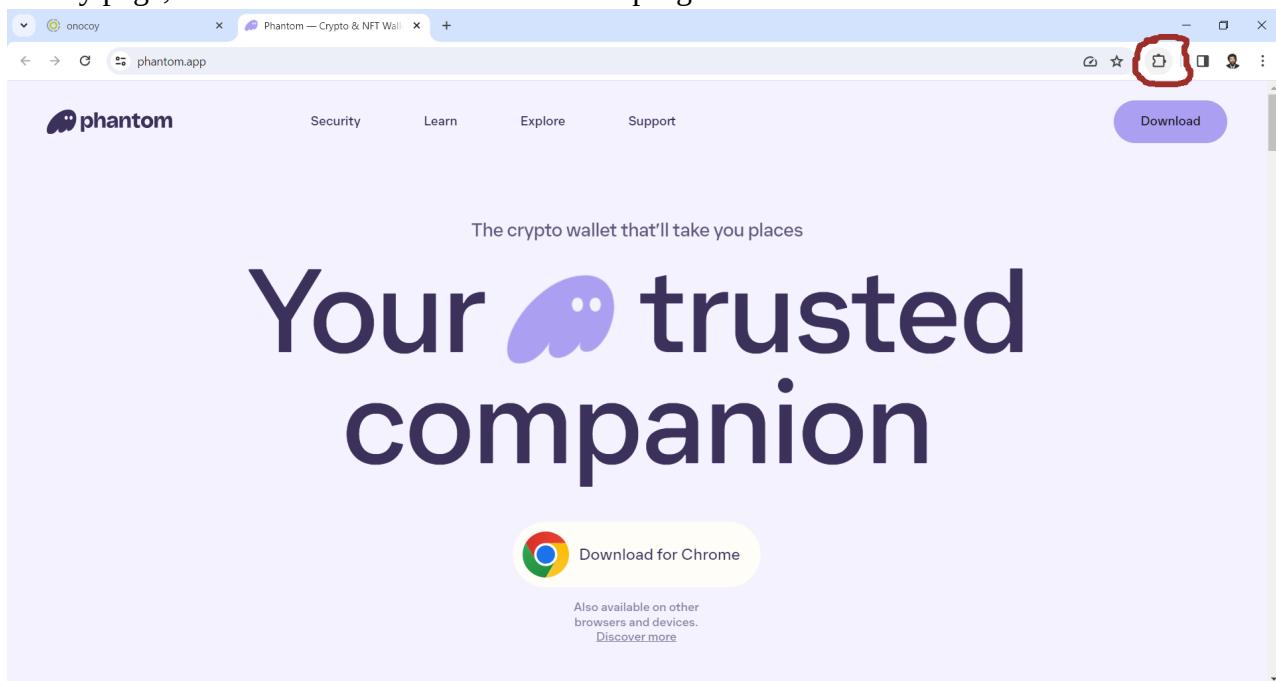


Finally, click “Get Started”.

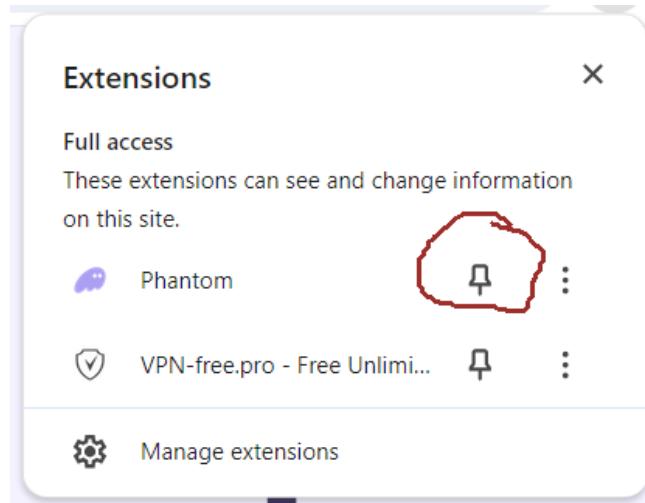


## Enabling the Plugin

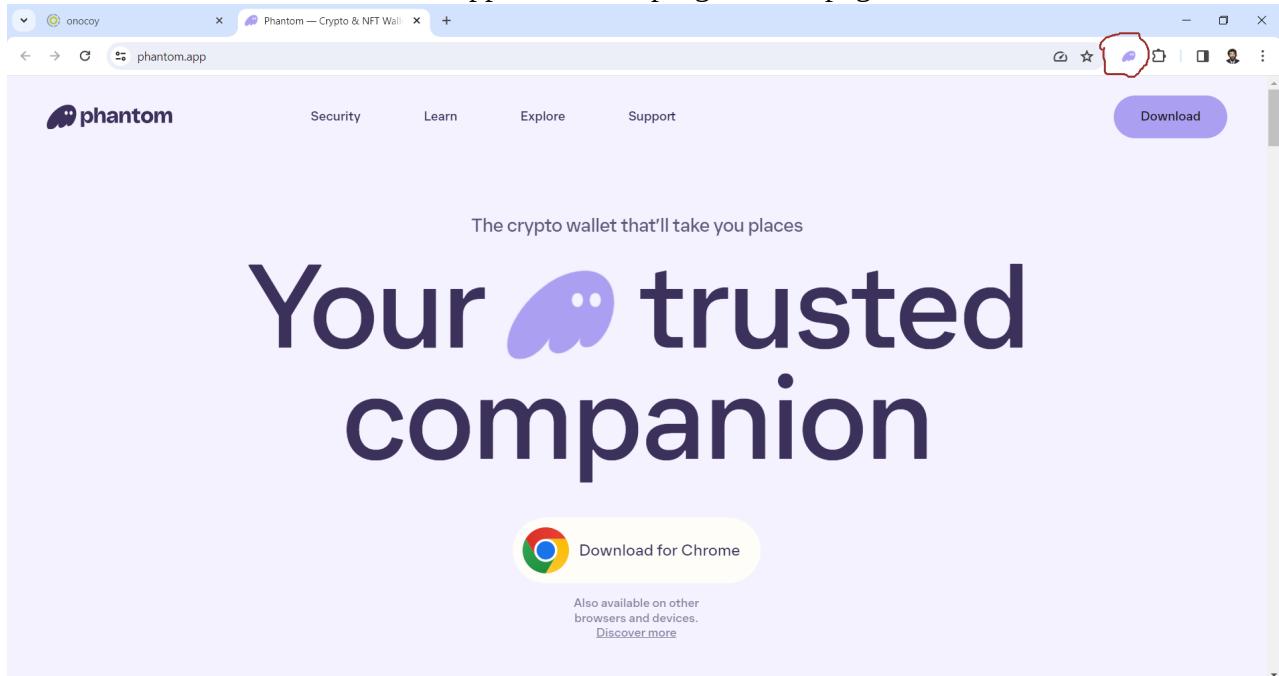
On any page, click the **Extension** button at the top right.



In the dropdown menu, click the button next to **Phantom**.

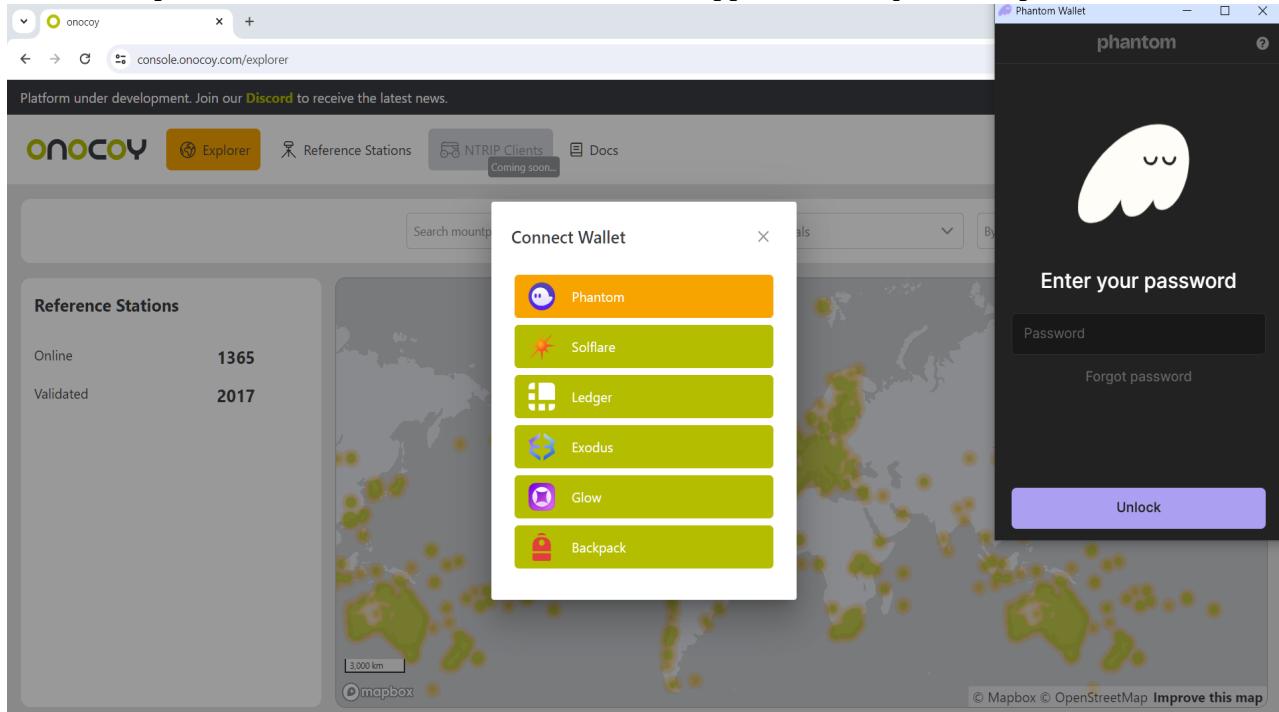


As a result, the **Phantom** icon will appear at the top right of the page.

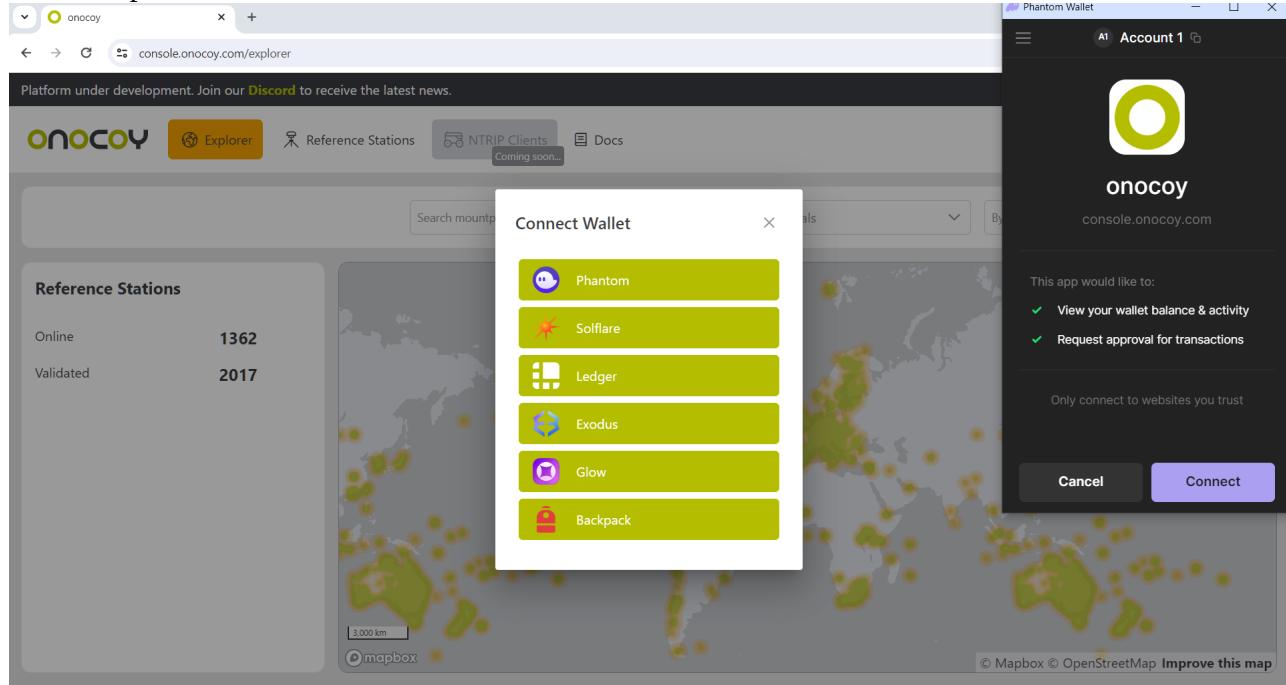


## Connecting the Wallet

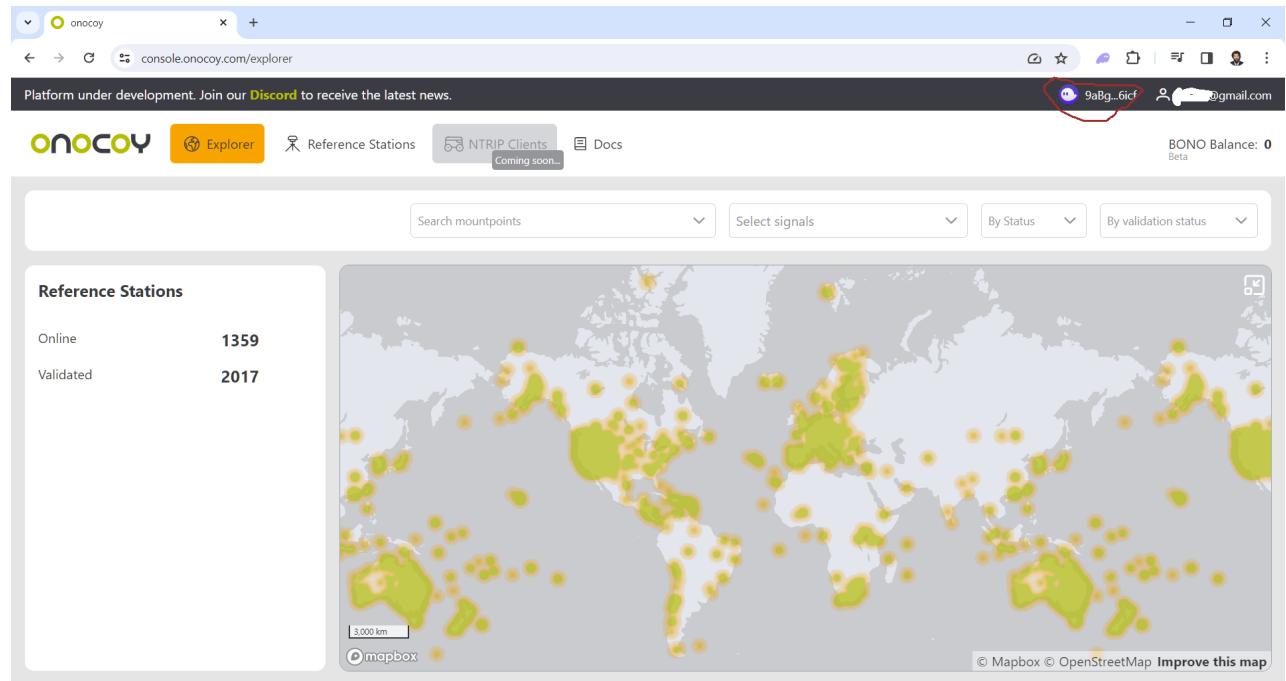
Return to the **Onocoy** page. As described earlier, click “**Connect Wallet**” at the top right, then select the top wallet — **Phantom**. The wallet window appears and requests the password.



Enter the password.

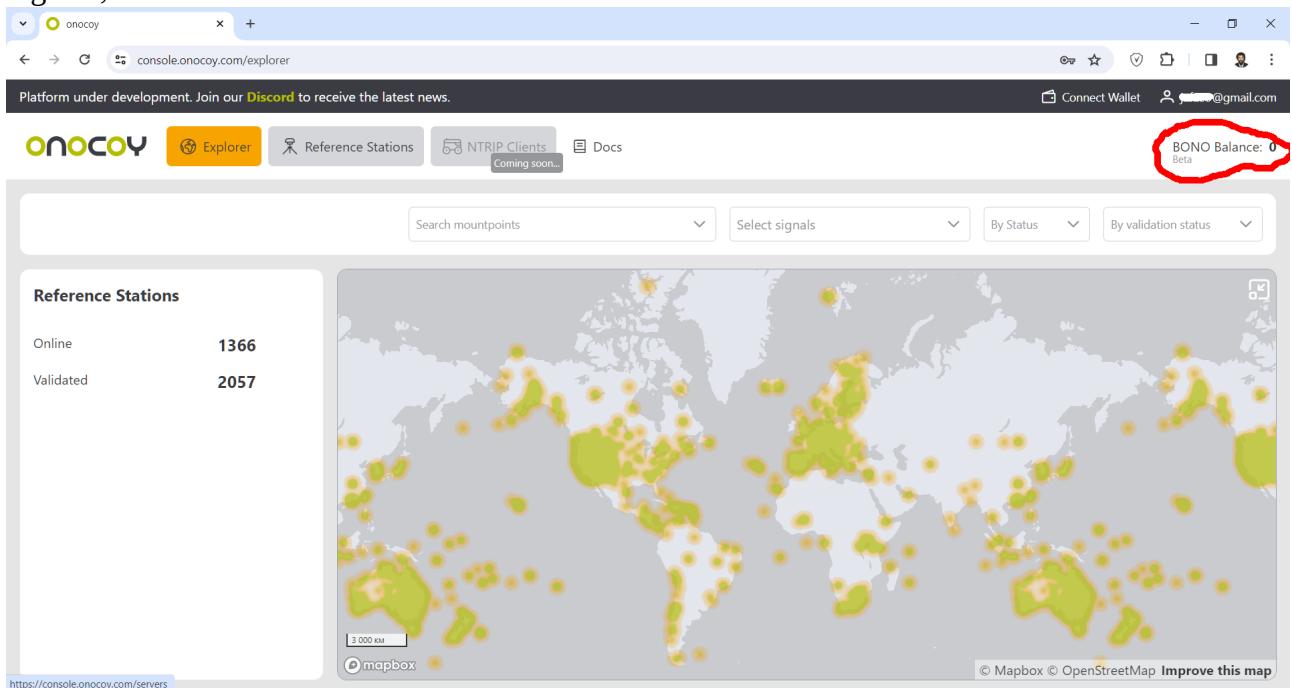


Click **Connect**. The wallet is connected.



# Registering the Wallet

Log in with your username and password. Registering the wallet makes sense only with a positive balance, i.e., after validating your station and starting to earn cryptocurrency. If you decide to register, click “**Reference Station**”.

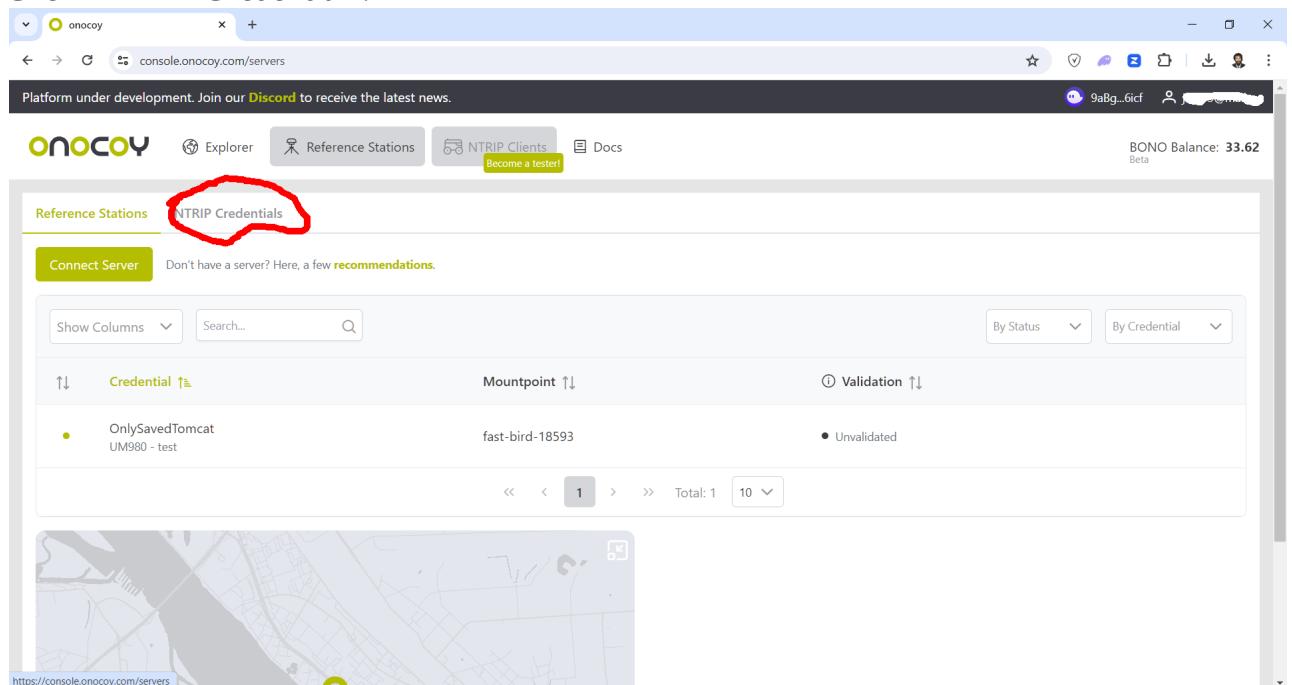


The screenshot shows the Onocoy console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for "Explorer", "Reference Stations", "NTRIP Clients" (which is currently selected), and "Docs". Below the navigation bar, a banner says "Platform under development. Join our [Discord](#) to receive the latest news." On the right side, there's a status bar that reads "BONO Balance: 0 Beta". The main content area features a world map with green and yellow dots representing reference stations. To the left of the map, there's a summary table:

Online	1366
Validated	2057

At the bottom left, the URL is https://console.onocoy.com/servers.

Click “**NTRIP Credential**”.



The screenshot shows the Onocoy console interface, similar to the previous one but with a different active tab. The "NTRIP Credentials" tab is highlighted with a red circle. The rest of the interface is identical to the previous screenshot, including the "Reference Stations" table and the world map.

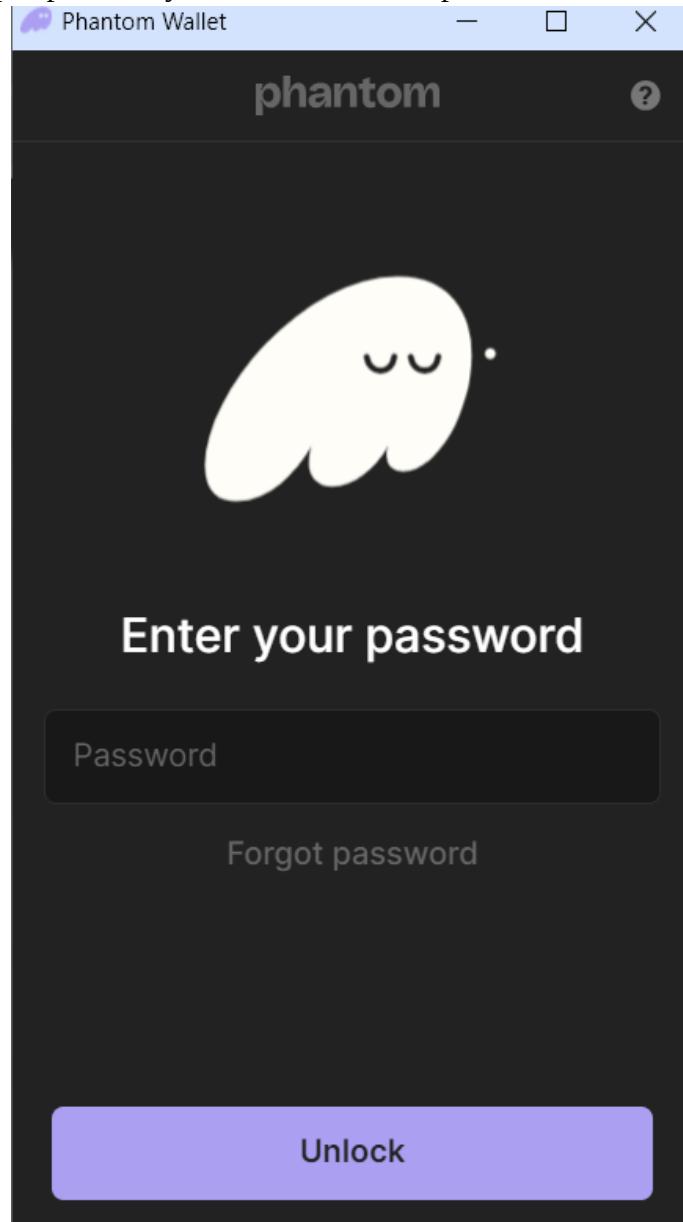
## Click Register.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Onocoy platform at [console.onocoy.com/servers/credentials](https://console.onocoy.com/servers/credentials). The title bar says "onocoy". The header includes links for "Explorer", "Reference Stations", "NTRIP Clients", "Docs", and "Become a tester!". It also shows a BONO Balance of 33.62 and a Beta status. A message at the top says "Platform under development. Join our [Discord](#) to receive the latest news." Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs for "Reference Stations" and "NTRIP Credentials", with "NTRIP Credentials" being the active tab. A green button labeled "Add new credential" with "0 left" is visible. The main content is a table listing a single credential entry:

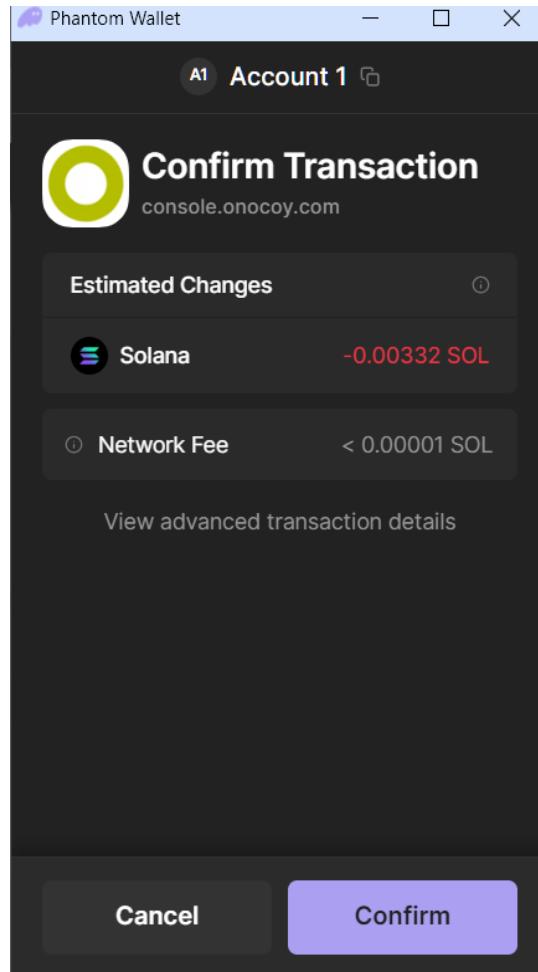
Credential	Create Time	Description	Password	In use by	Status	Blockchain	Active
OnlySavedTomcat	20.04.2024, 03:03:19 UTC+03:00	UM980 - test	∅	∅	fast-bird-18593 ✓	<a href="#">Register</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

A red circle highlights the "Register" button in the last column of the table. Below the table is a pagination control with pages 1-10 and a total of 1 item.

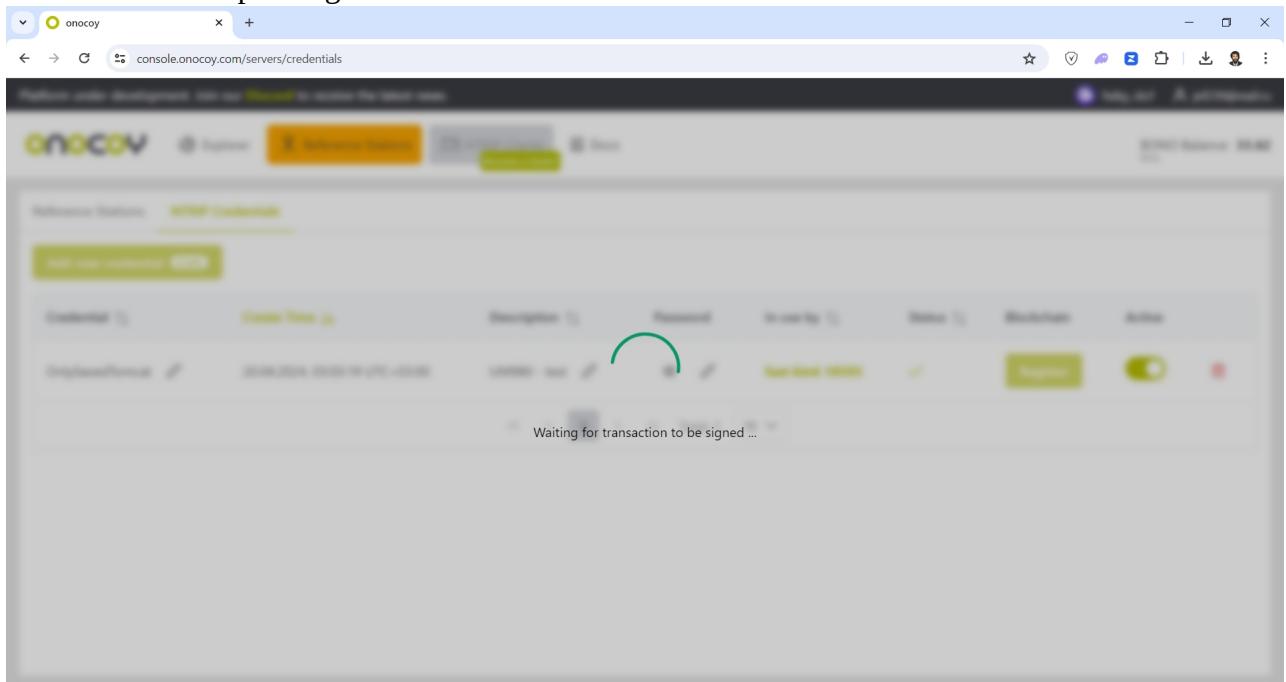
The wallet window pops up, where you need to enter the password and click **Unlock**.



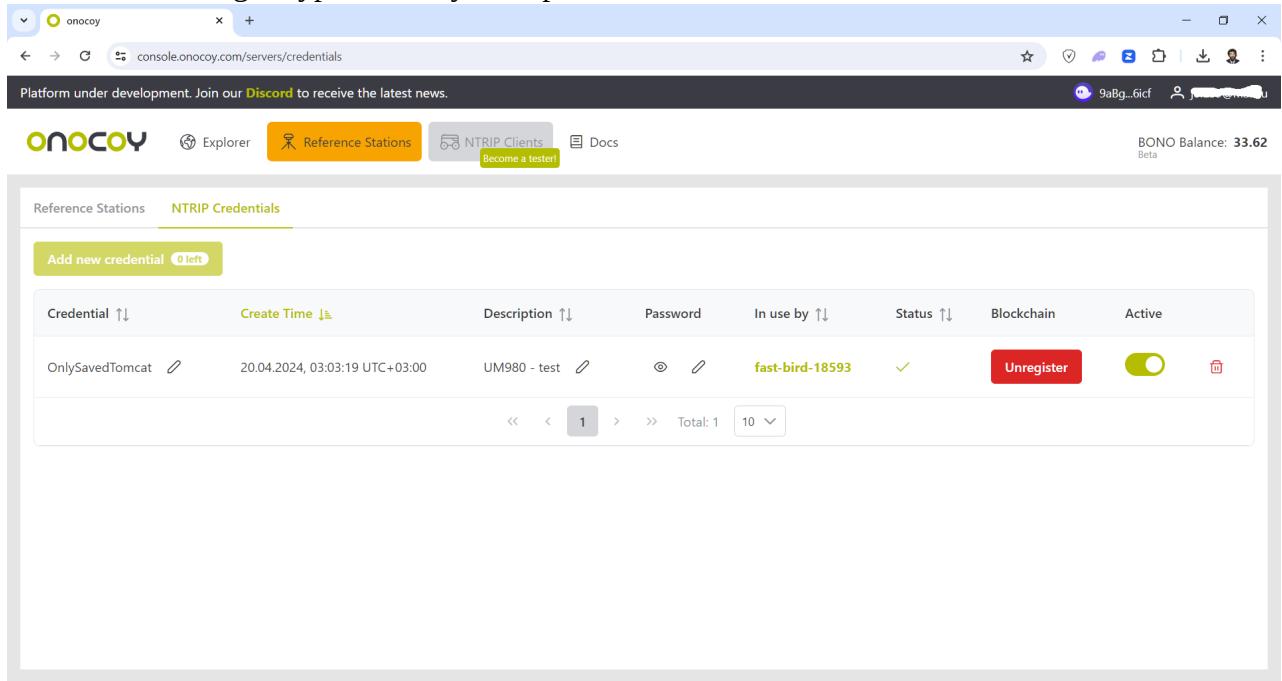
Click **Confirm**.



The transaction is pending.



After successful registration, the screen looks like this. If the registration was unsuccessful, wait a day or two. This means that the blockchain refuses to make a free transaction, and you have not yet accumulated enough cryptocurrency for a paid one.



The screenshot shows a web browser window for the Onocoy platform at [console.onocoy.com/servers/credentials](https://console.onocoy.com/servers/credentials). The title bar says "onocoy". The header includes links for "Explorer", "Reference Stations", "NTRIP Clients" (which is active), and "Docs". A "Become a tester!" button is also present. The top right shows "BONO Balance: 33.62 Beta" and a user profile icon. A banner at the top says "Platform under development. Join our **Discord** to receive the latest news." Below the header is a navigation bar with tabs for "Reference Stations" and "NTRIP Credentials" (the latter is selected). A green button labeled "Add new credential (0 left)" is visible. The main content area is a table listing a single credential:

Credential ↑↓	Create Time ↓↑	Description ↑↓	Password	In use by ↑↓	Status ↑↓	Blockchain	Active
OnlySavedTomcat	20.04.2024, 03:03:19 UTC+03:00	UM980 - test	edit	fast-bird-18593	✓	Unregister	toggle

Below the table are pagination controls: <<, <, 1, >, >>, Total: 1, and a dropdown menu set to 10. The bottom right corner of the table has a small trash can icon.

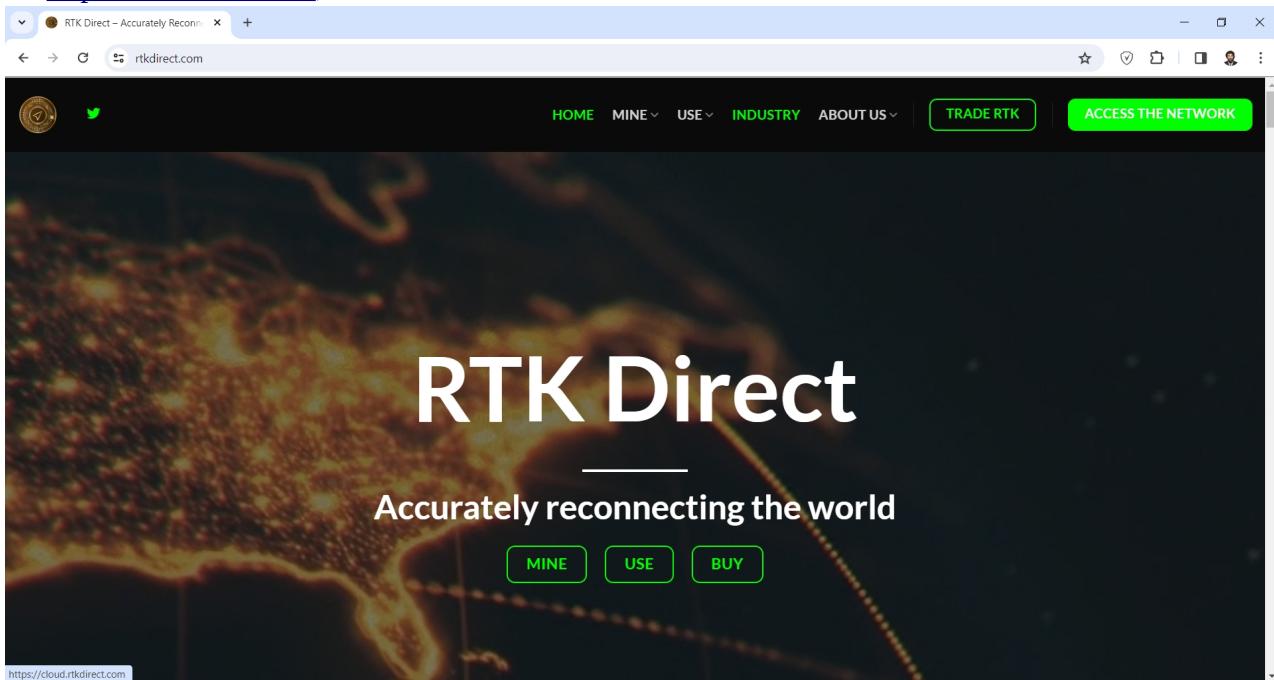
## NTRIP Configuration for RtkDirect

<https://rtkdirct.com/> is another service that allows you to earn money using base stations. A brief connection guide is available at <https://rtkdirct.com/buy-a-hotspot/>, and we will provide a brief description for **RtkBase**.

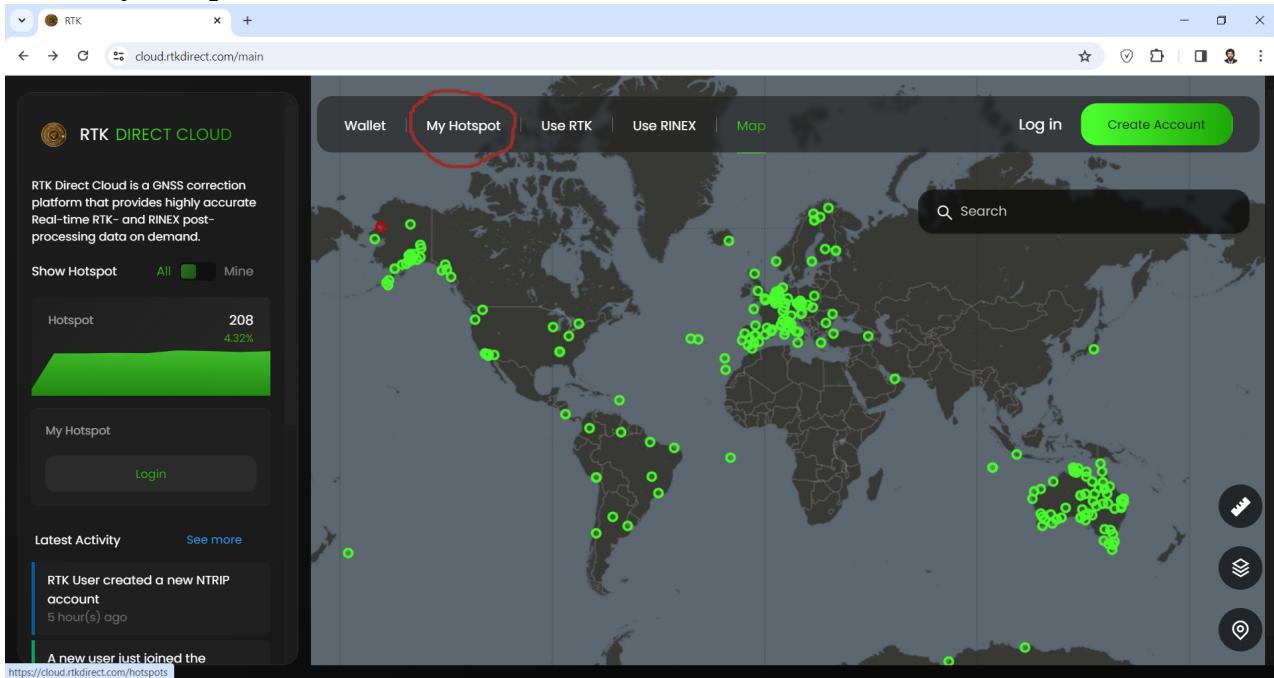
Before connecting to **RtkDirect**, set the precise coordinates of your base as described in “Determining Coordinates”.

# Registration

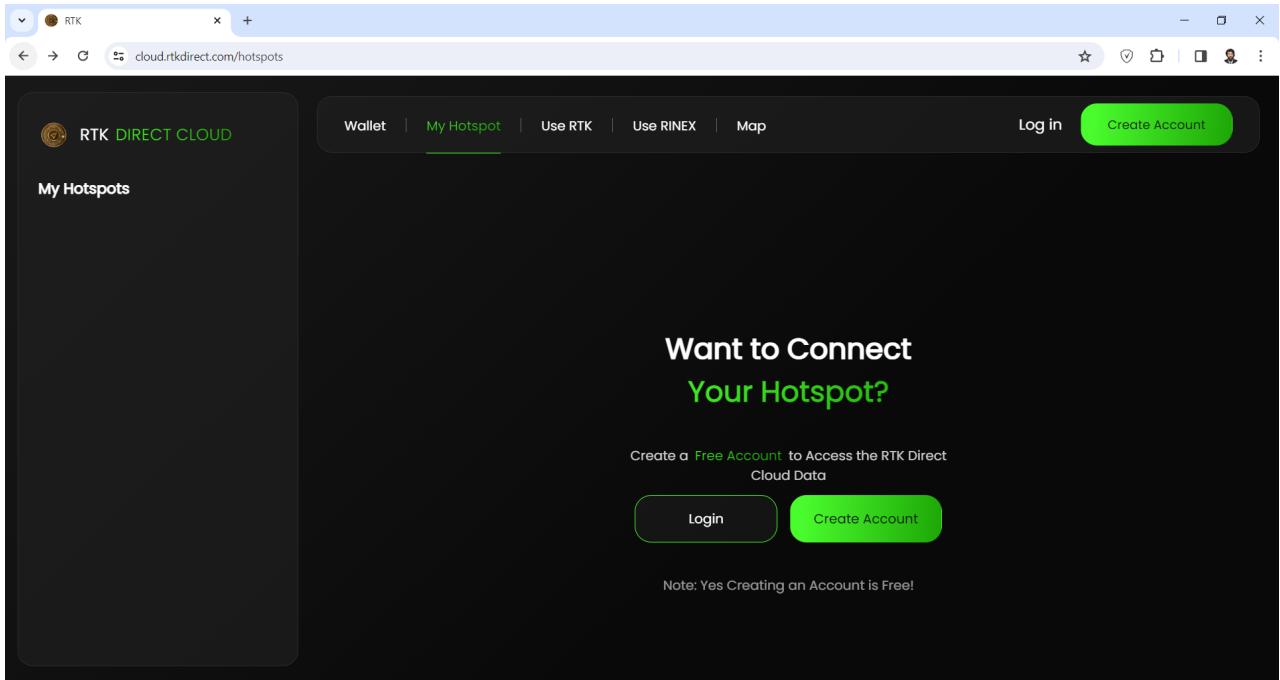
On <https://rtkdirct.com/>, click the “Access The Network” button.



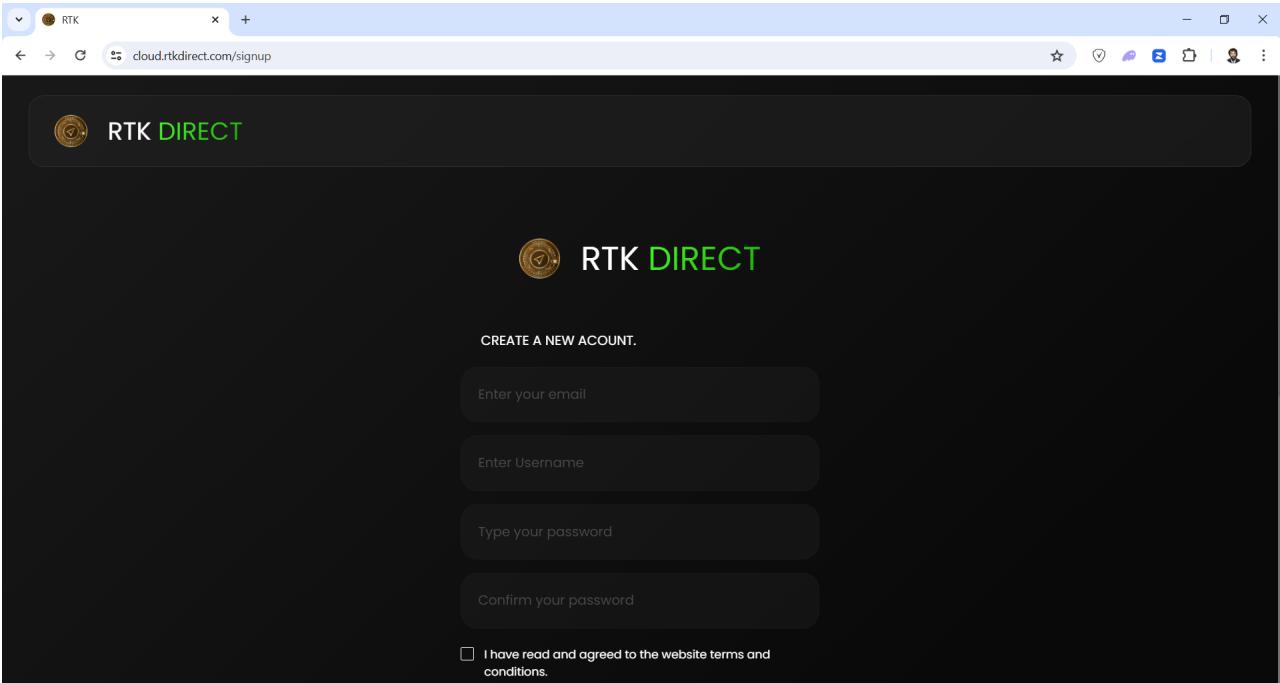
Click “My Hotspot”.



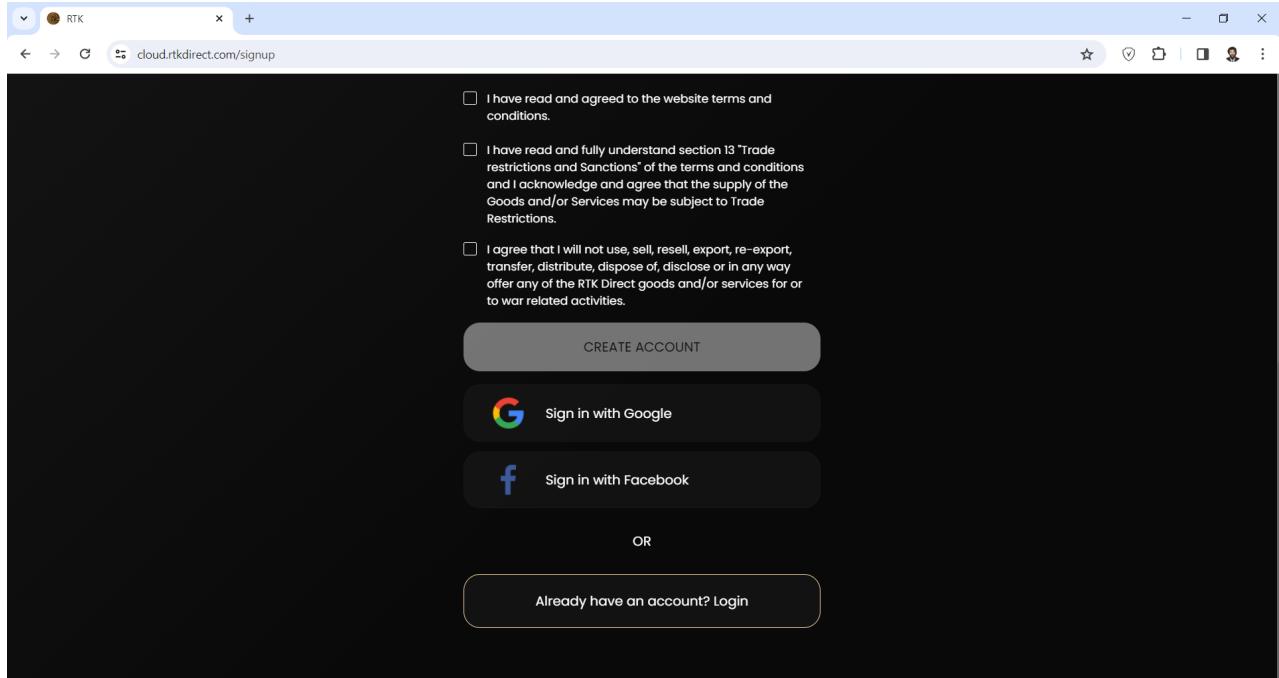
Click “Create Account”.



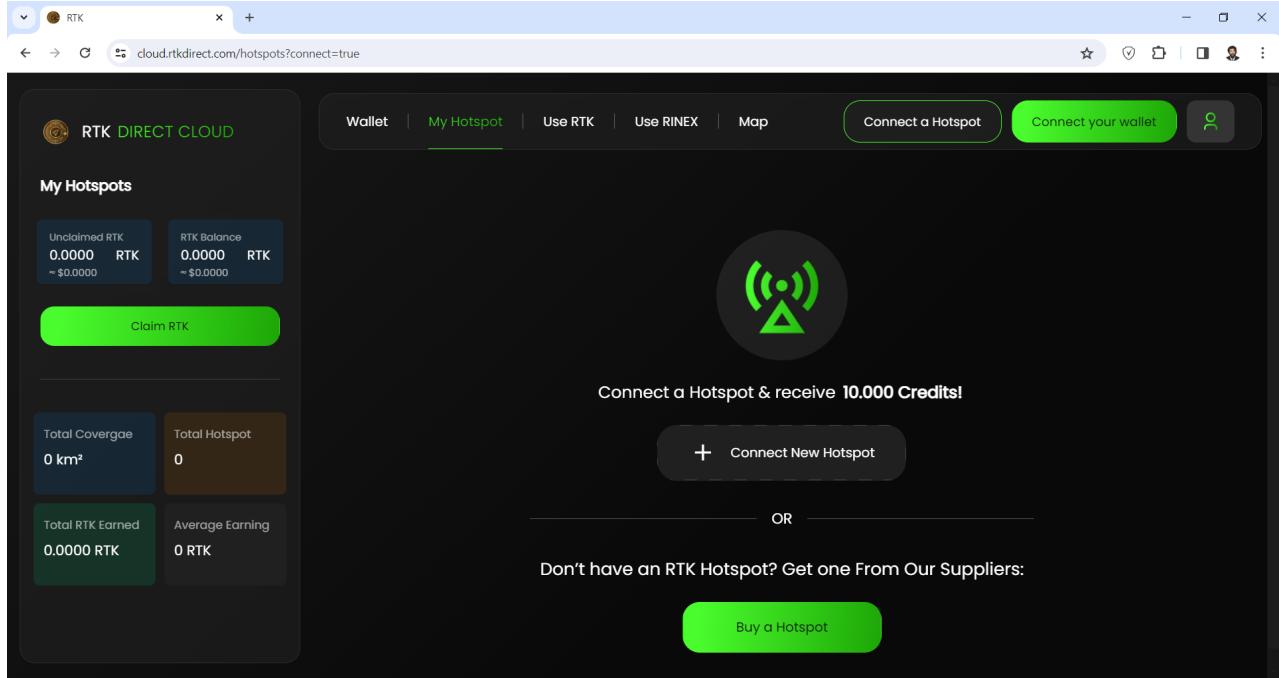
Scroll down.



The simplest way is to register through **Google**.

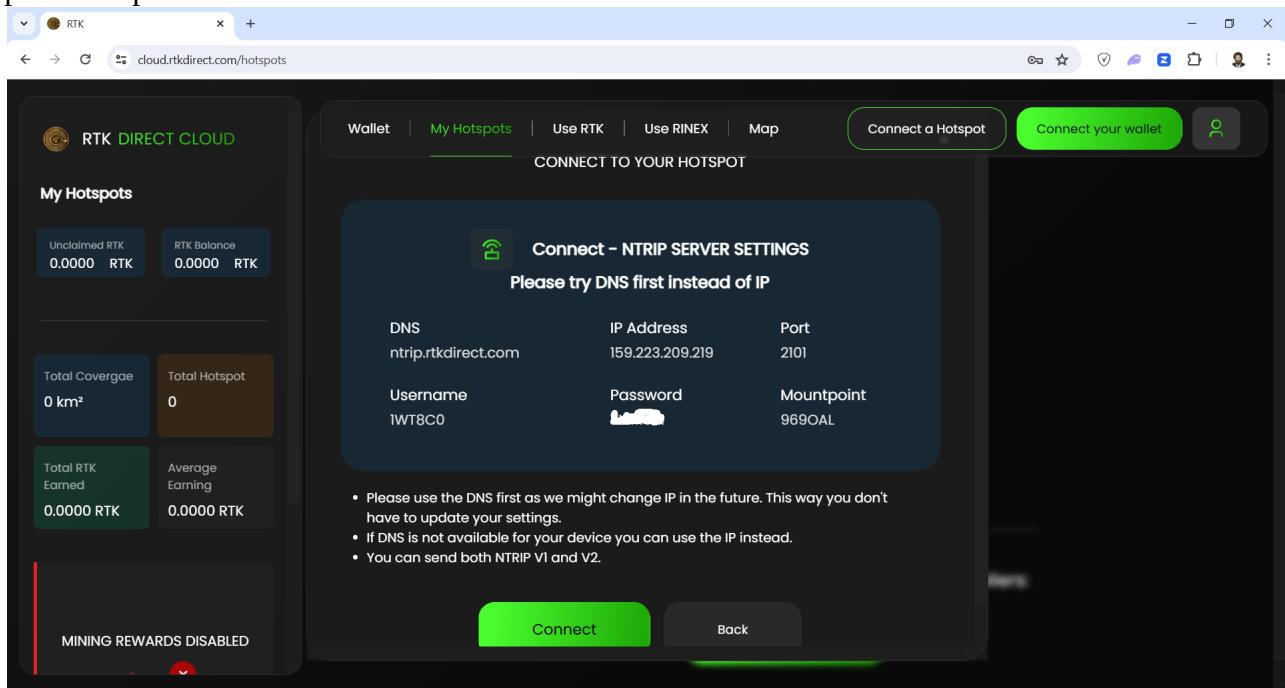


After registration, you can proceed to connect the station. To do this, click "**Connect New Hotspot**".



# Getting Credentials

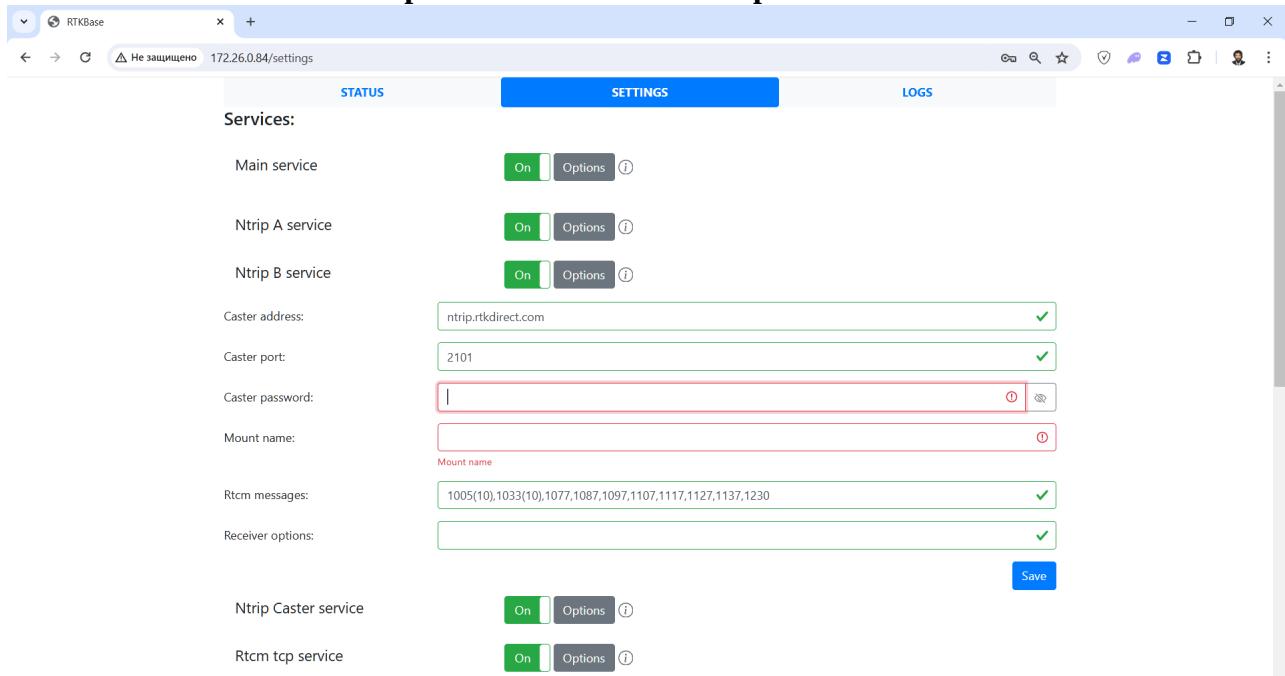
After clicking “**Connect New Hotspot**”, you will receive a login, password, and mount point for entry. The login is used only in the **NTRIP v2** protocol, so we do not need it. Record the mount point and password.



# NTRIP Server Setup

**NTRIP Server** is a mechanism for transmitting data from the base station receiver to a large **NTRIP Caster**, which then distributes (and sells) these data to clients.

Go to **RtkBase** and click the **Options** button next to “**Ntrip B service**”.



- Enter the “**Caster password**” and “**Mount name**” as written on the **RtkDirect** website

The screenshot shows the 'SETTINGS' tab of the RTKBase web interface. Under 'Services:', several services are listed with their status and options:

- Main service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip A service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip B service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Caster address: ntrip.rtkdirect.com, ✓
- Caster port: 2101, ✓
- Caster password: .....|, ✓ (with a copy icon)
- Mount name: 969OAL, ✓
- Rtcm messages: 1005(10),1033(10),1077,1087,1097,1107,1117,1127,1137,1230, ✓
- Receiver options: (empty), ✓

A 'Save' button is located at the bottom right. Below the main section, there are three more service entries:

- Ntrip Caster service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm tcp service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm serial service: Off, Options, ⓘ

Click **Save**, then **Options**, then **Off** to turn on the service.

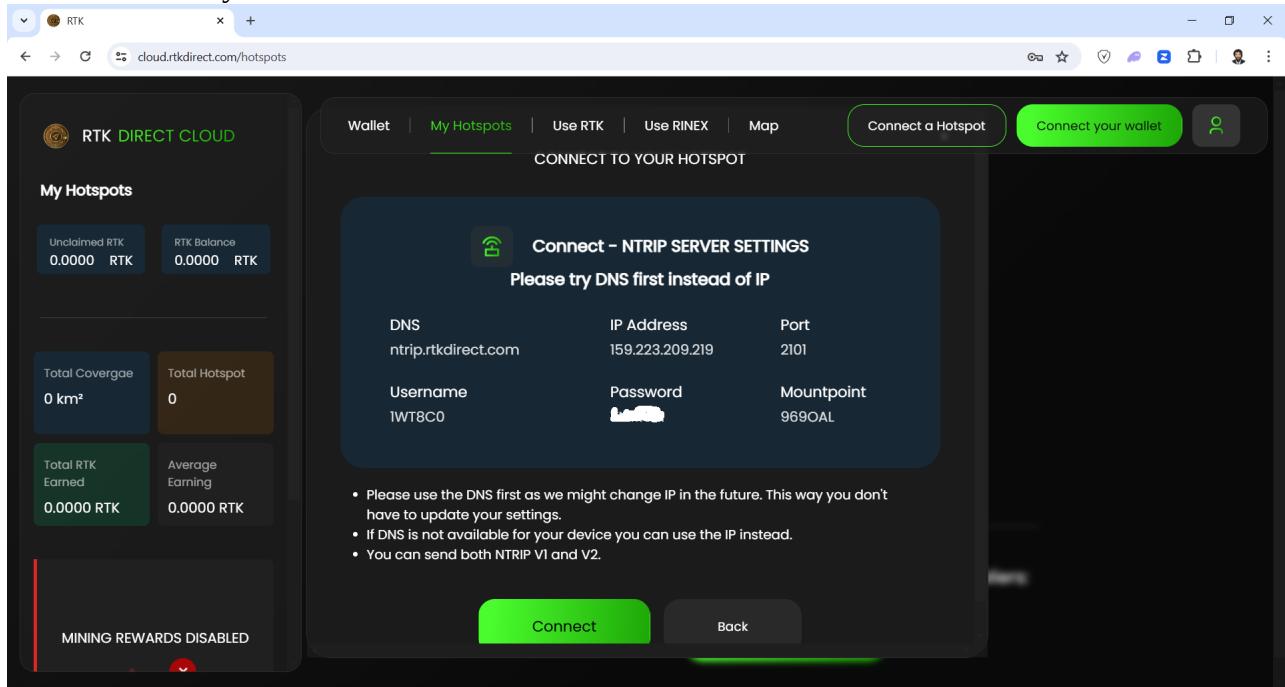
The screenshot shows the 'SETTINGS' tab of the RTKBase web interface after changes have been saved. The service statuses have been updated:

- Main service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip A service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip B service: On, Options, ⓘ
- Ntrip Caster service: Off, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm tcp service: Off, Options, ⓘ
- Rtcm serial service: Off, Options, ⓘ
- File service: Off, Options, ⓘ

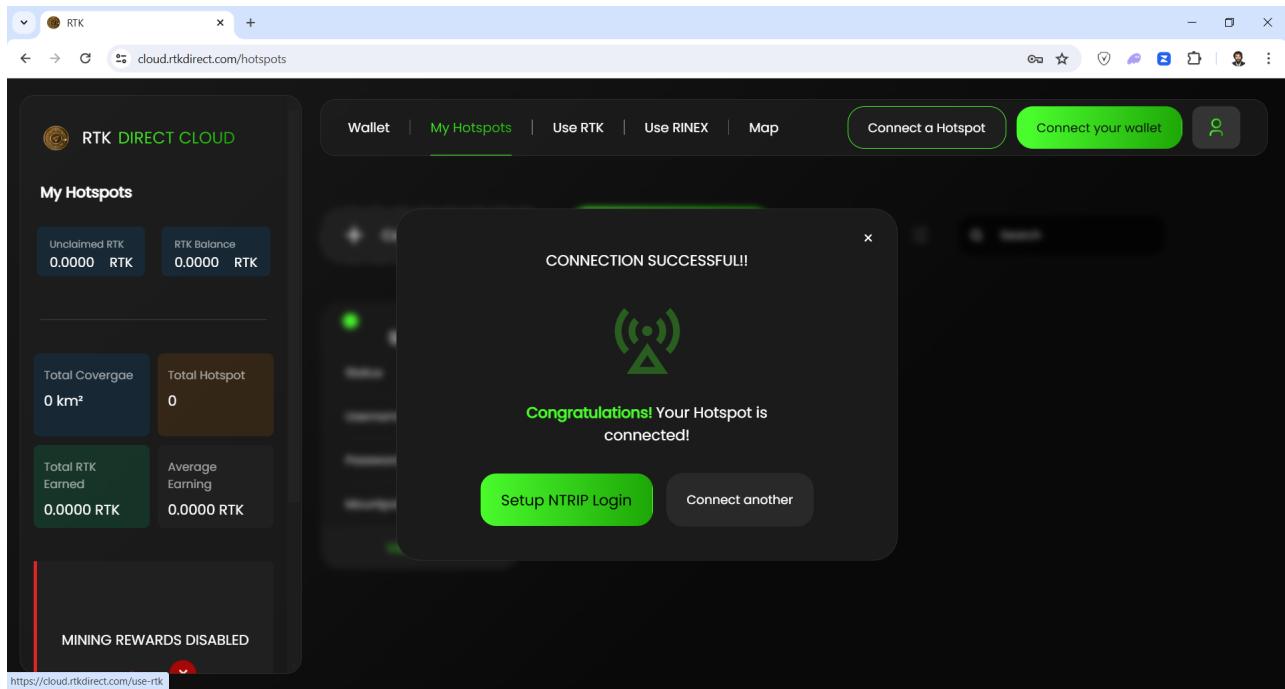
Under 'System Settings:', the 'Change Password:' section is visible with fields for 'New:' and 'Confirm:' and a 'Change password' button.

# Connection

Now we are ready. Click **Connect** and wait for the connection.

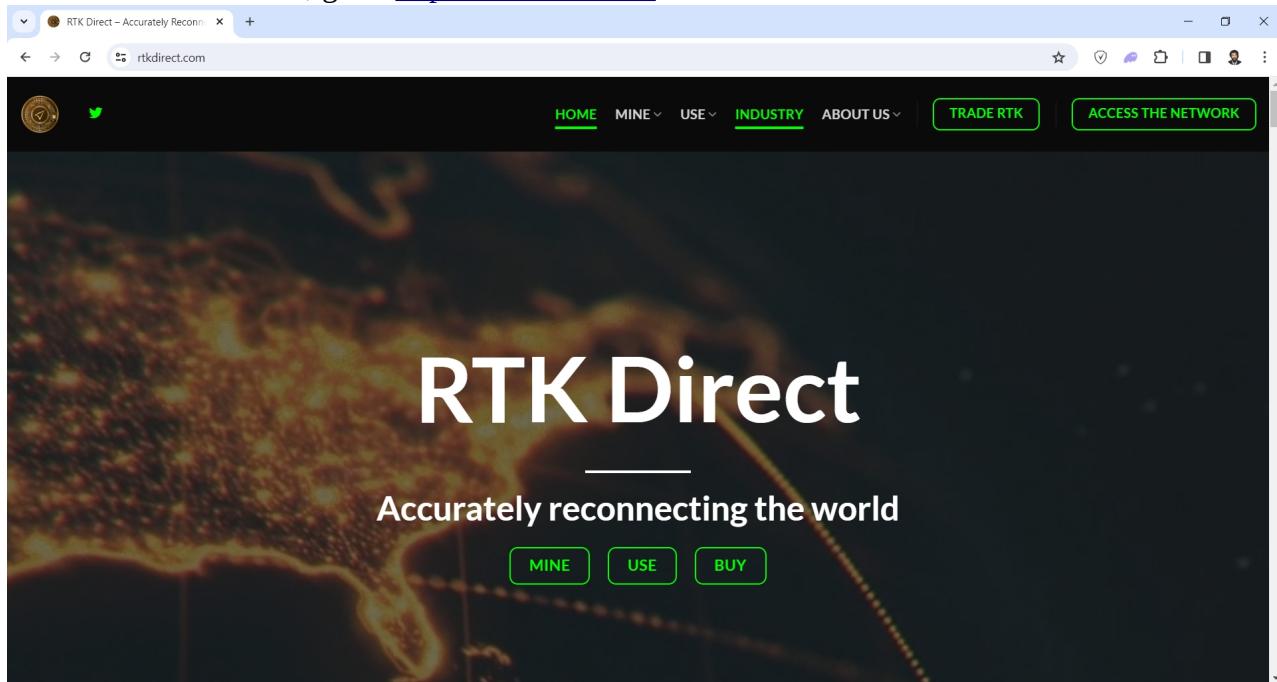


The connection was successful. Click “**Connect another**”.

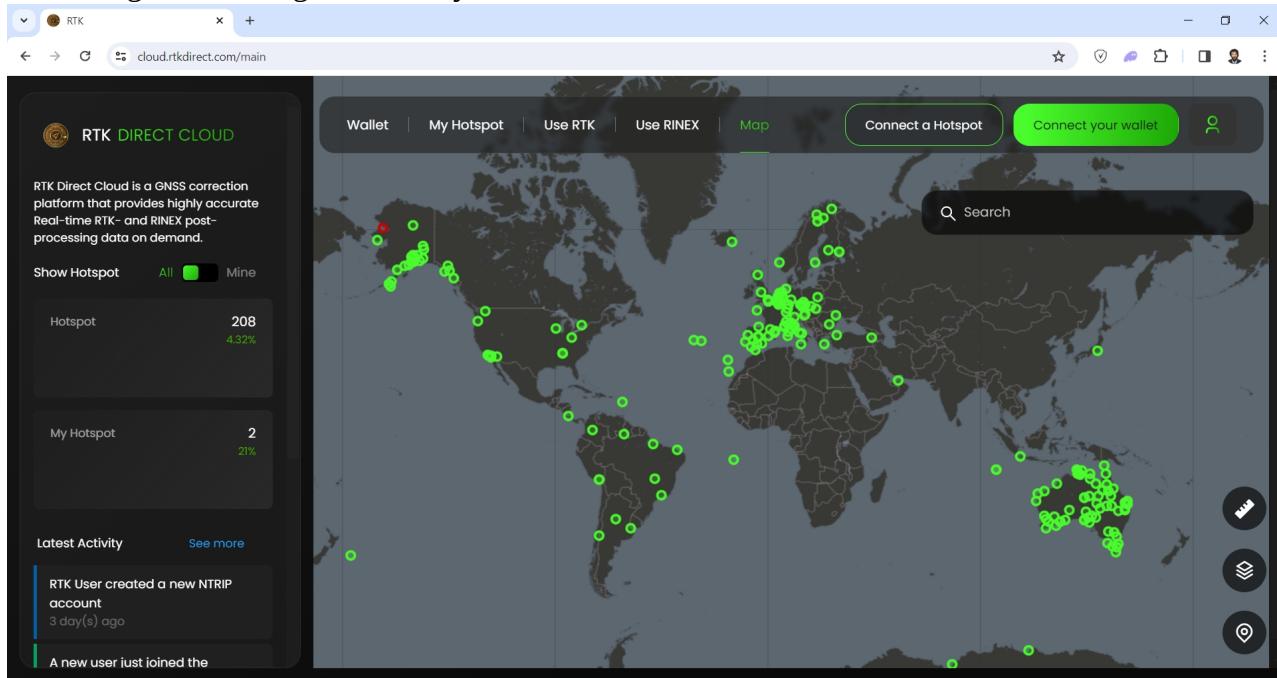


# Choosing a Wallet

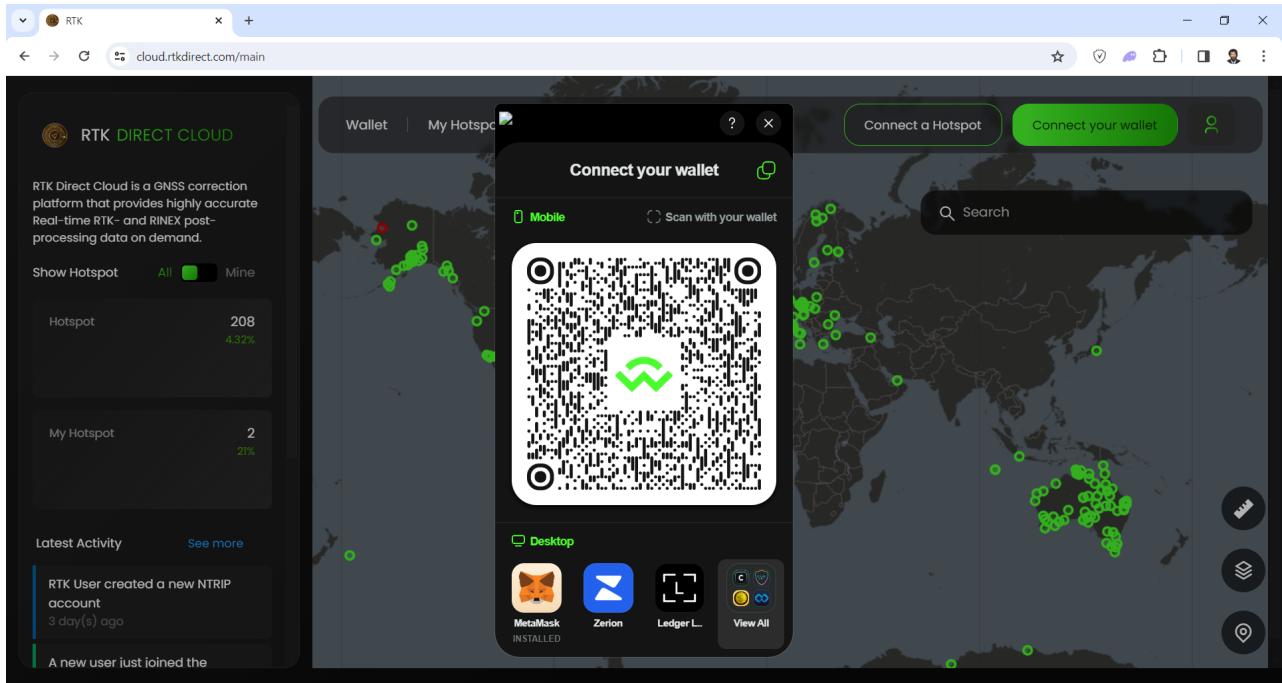
Start from scratch. First, go to <https://rtkdirct.com> and click the “Access The Network” button.



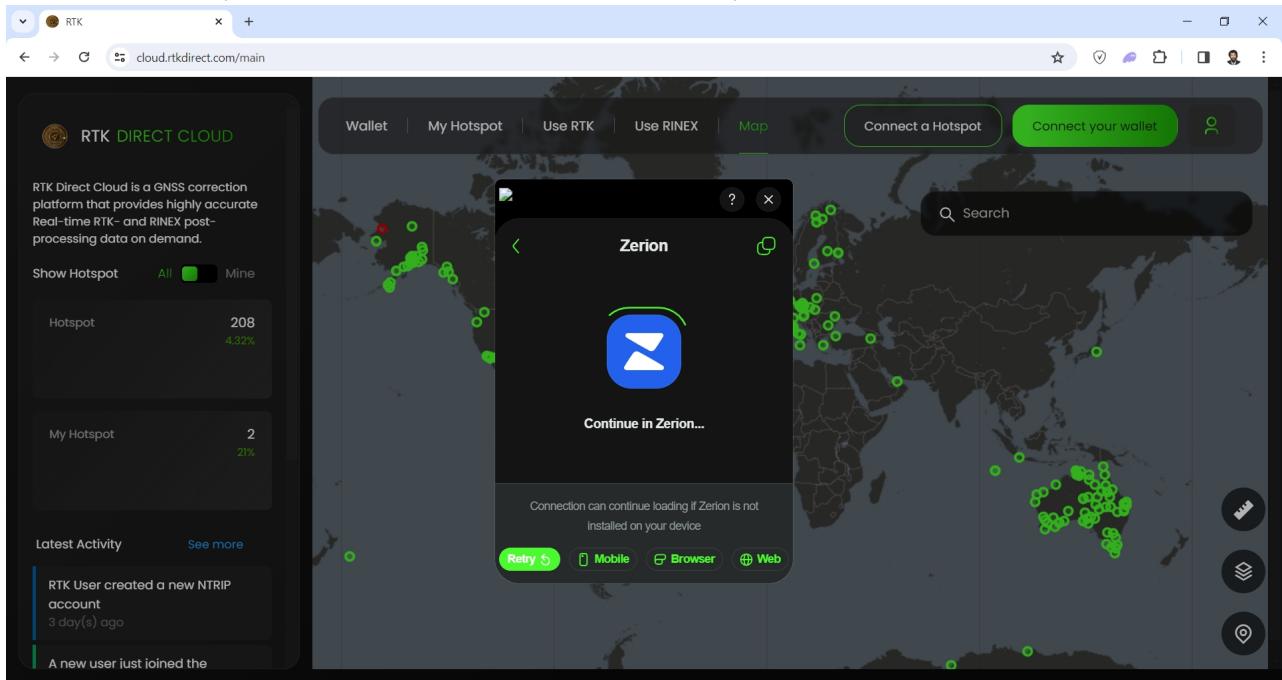
Click the green enticing “Connect your wallet” button.



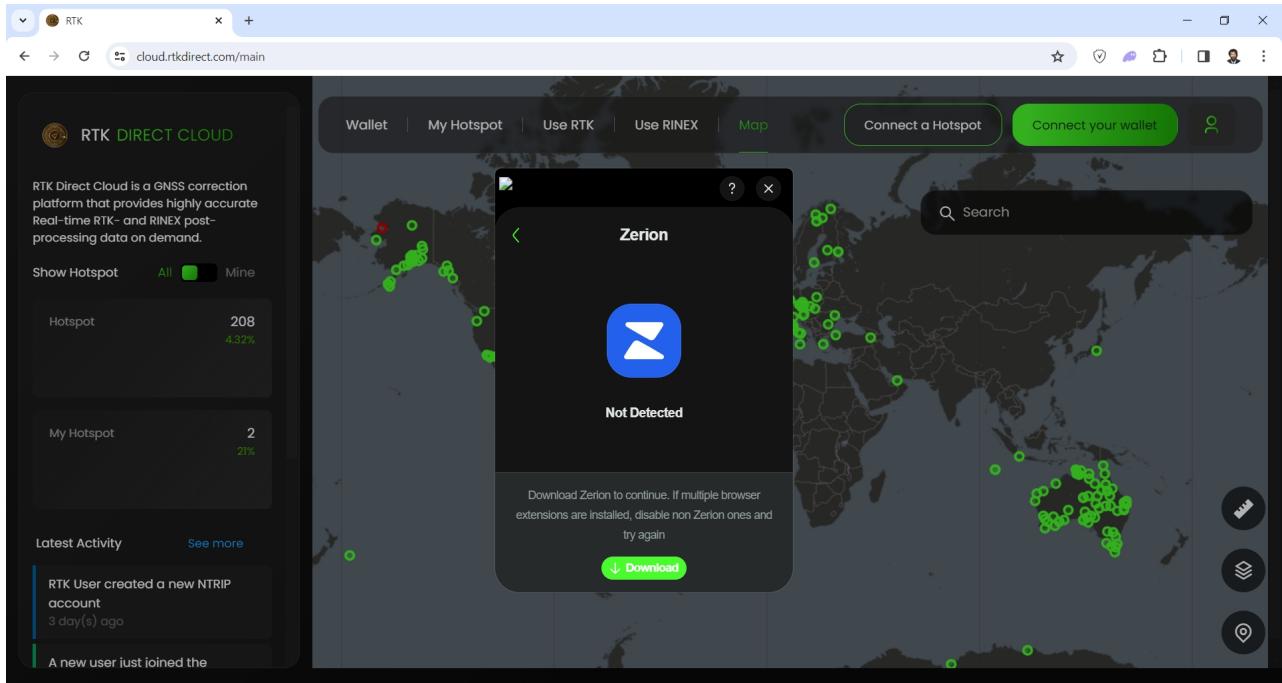
Select the **Zerion** wallet and click on it.



It tries to connect, but we do not have a wallet. Therefore, click the **Browser** button.

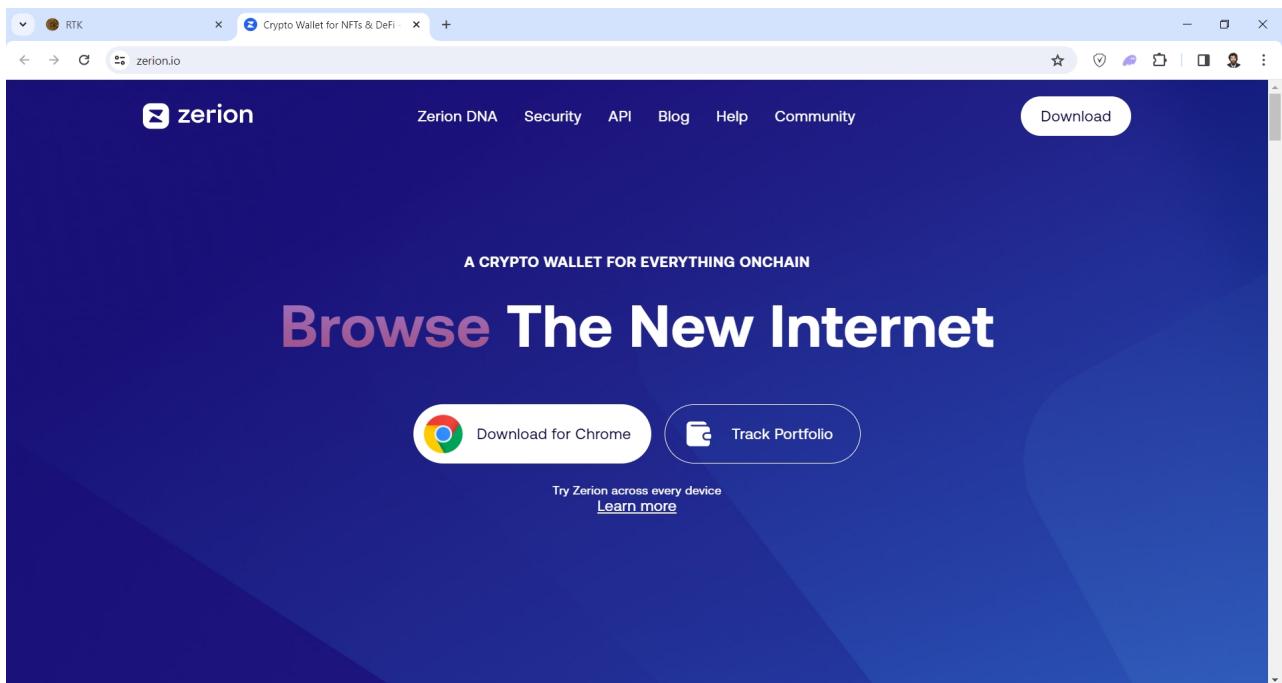


**Click Download.**

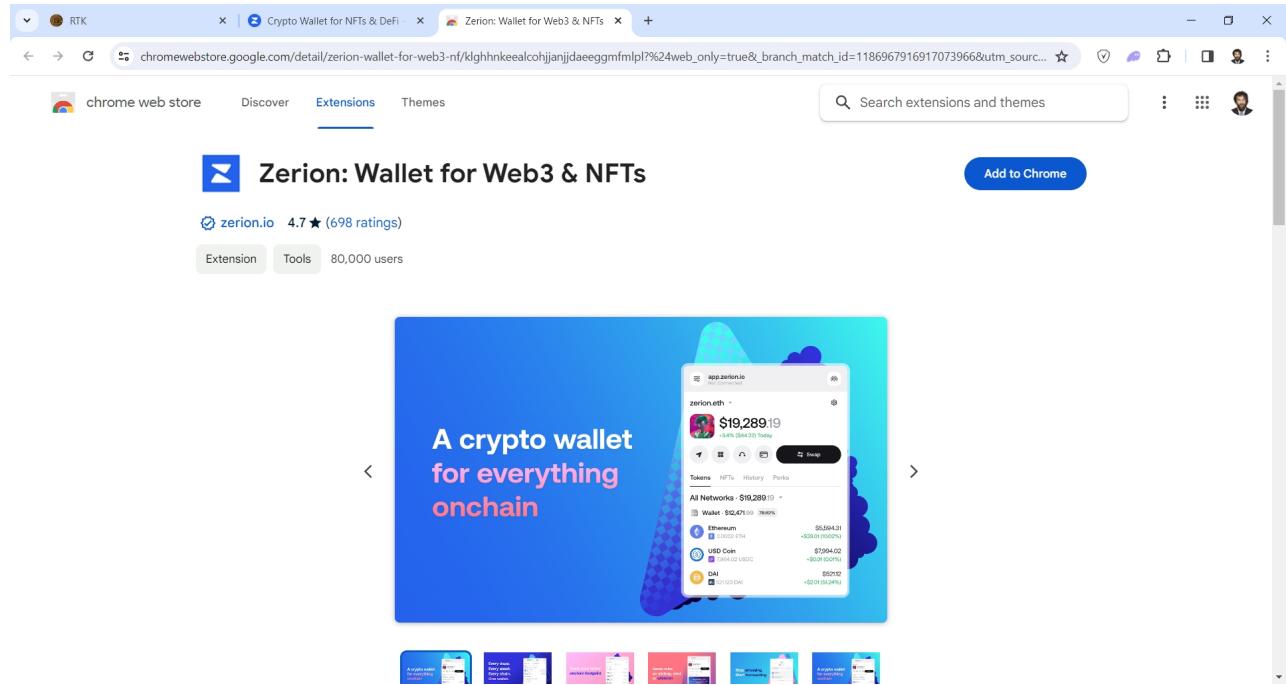


## Installing the Wallet

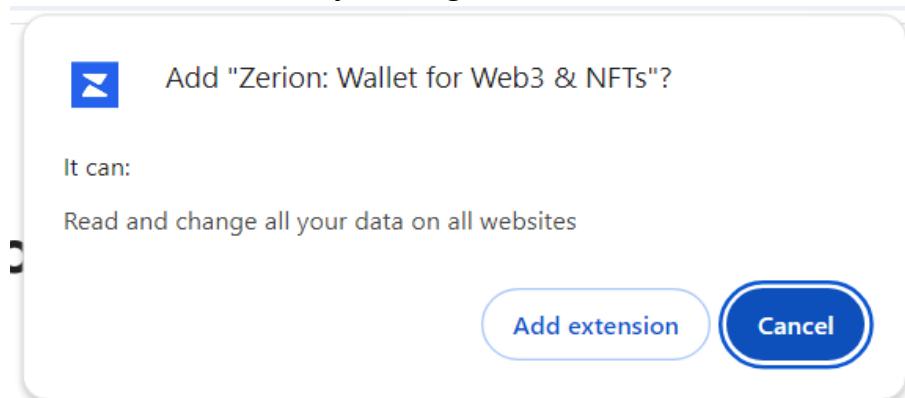
After performing the previous section, go to the **Zerion** wallet installation and click “**Download for Chrome**”.



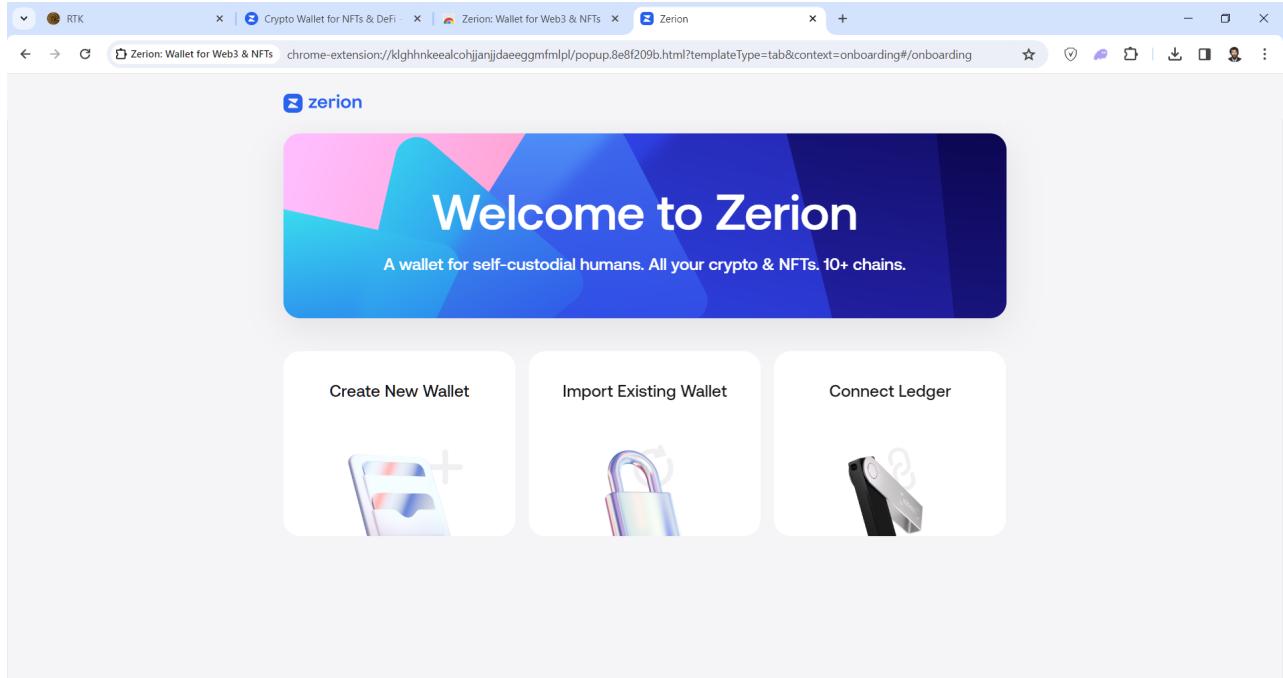
Click “Add to Chrome”.



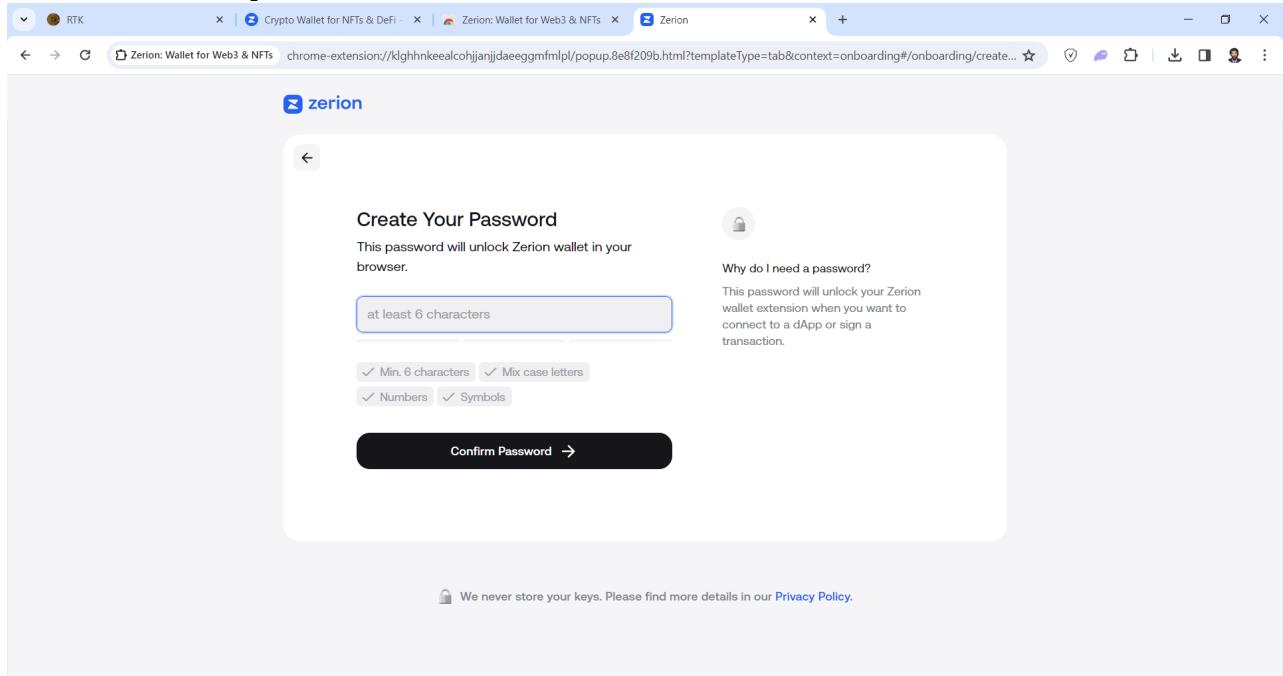
Allow the installation of the extension by clicking “Add Extension”.



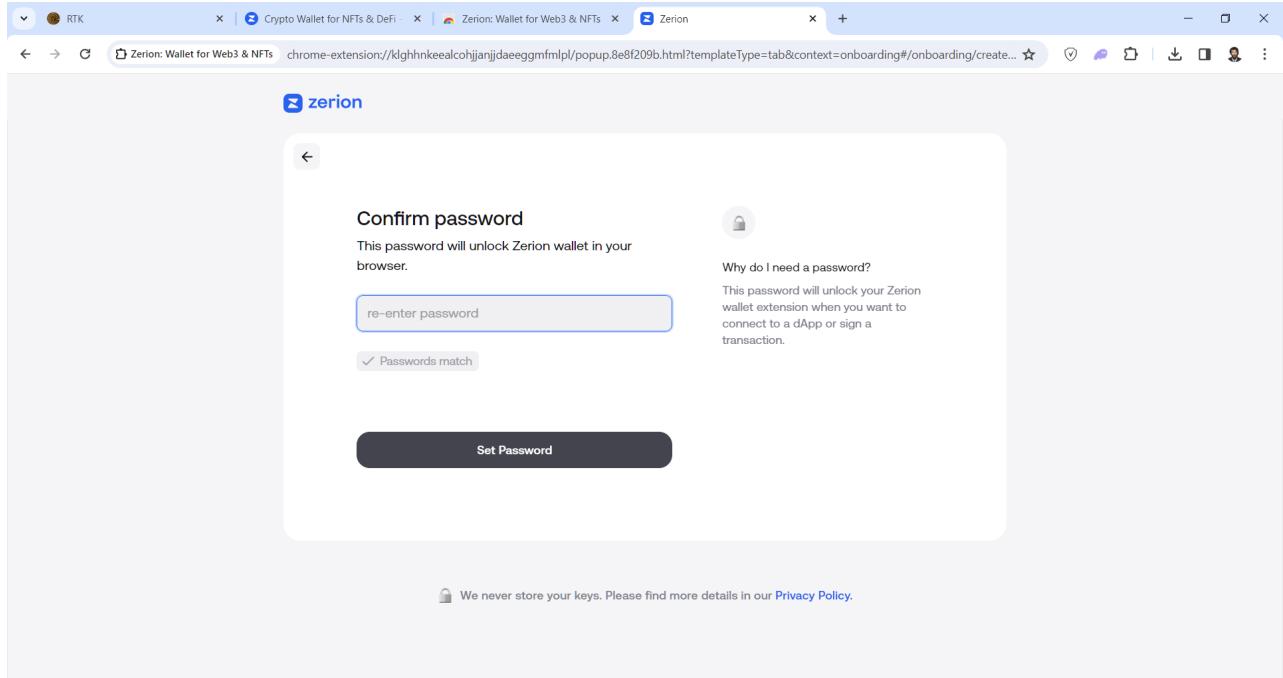
After installation, you will see the wallet management screen. Click “Create New Wallet”.



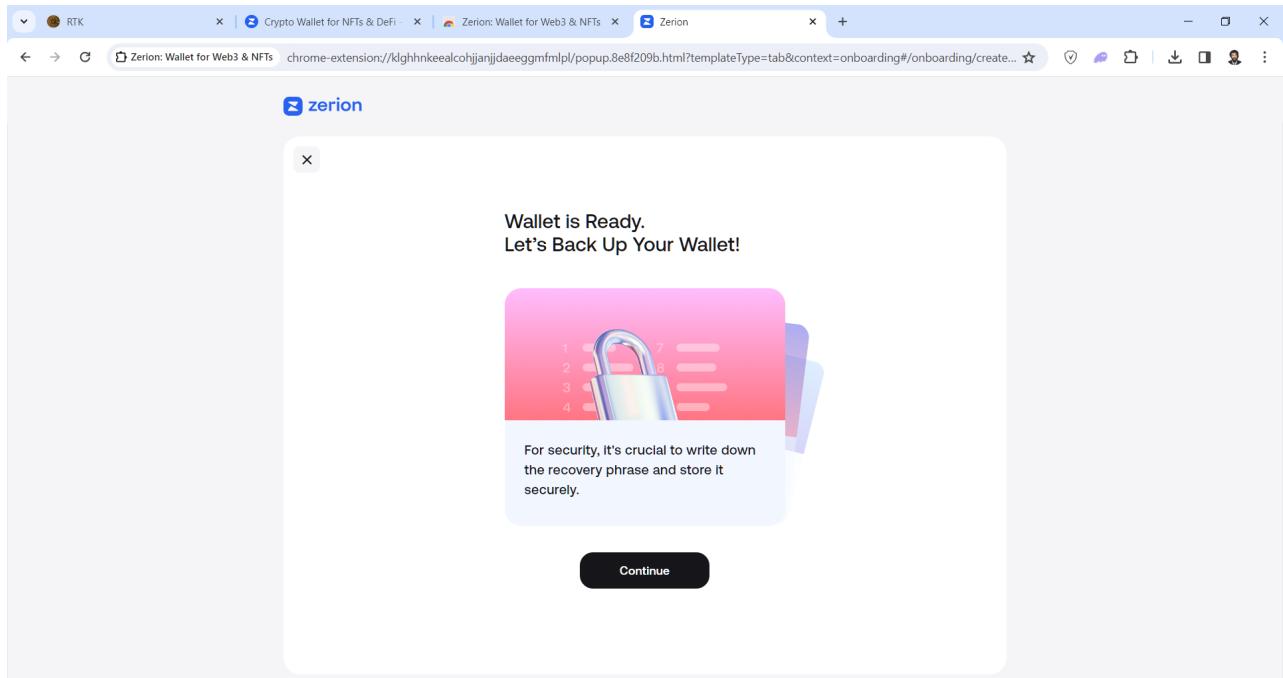
Create and enter a password.



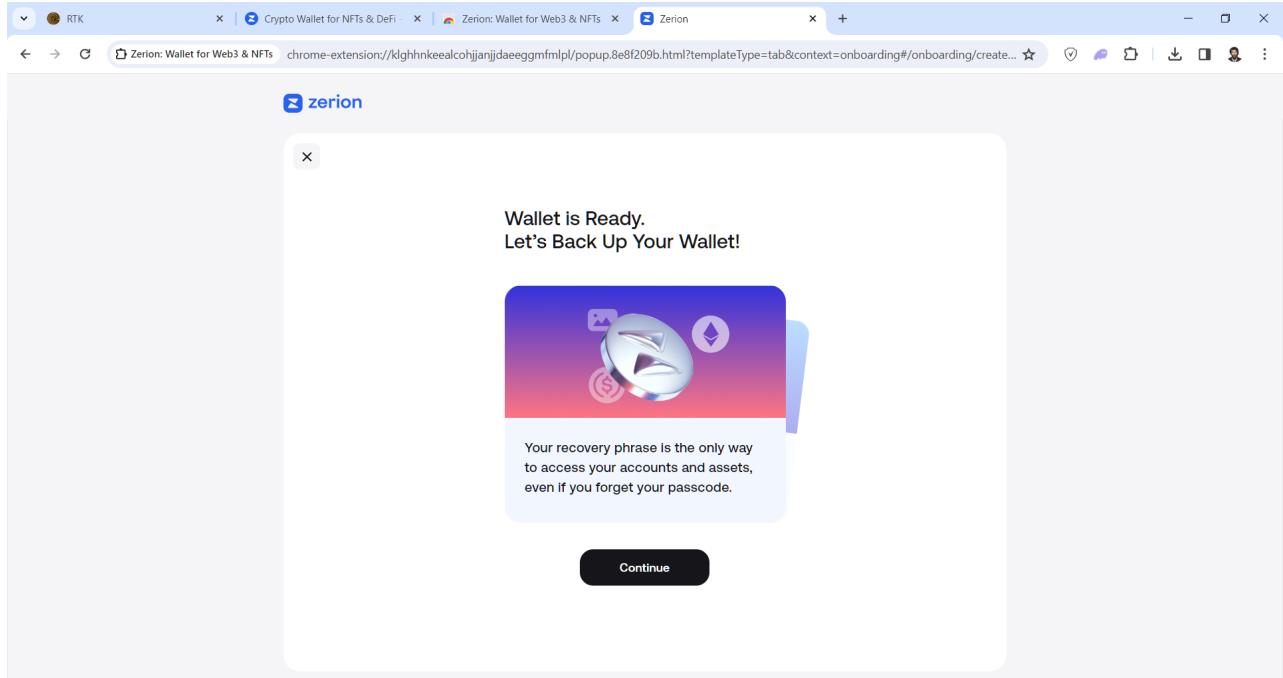
## Repeat the password.



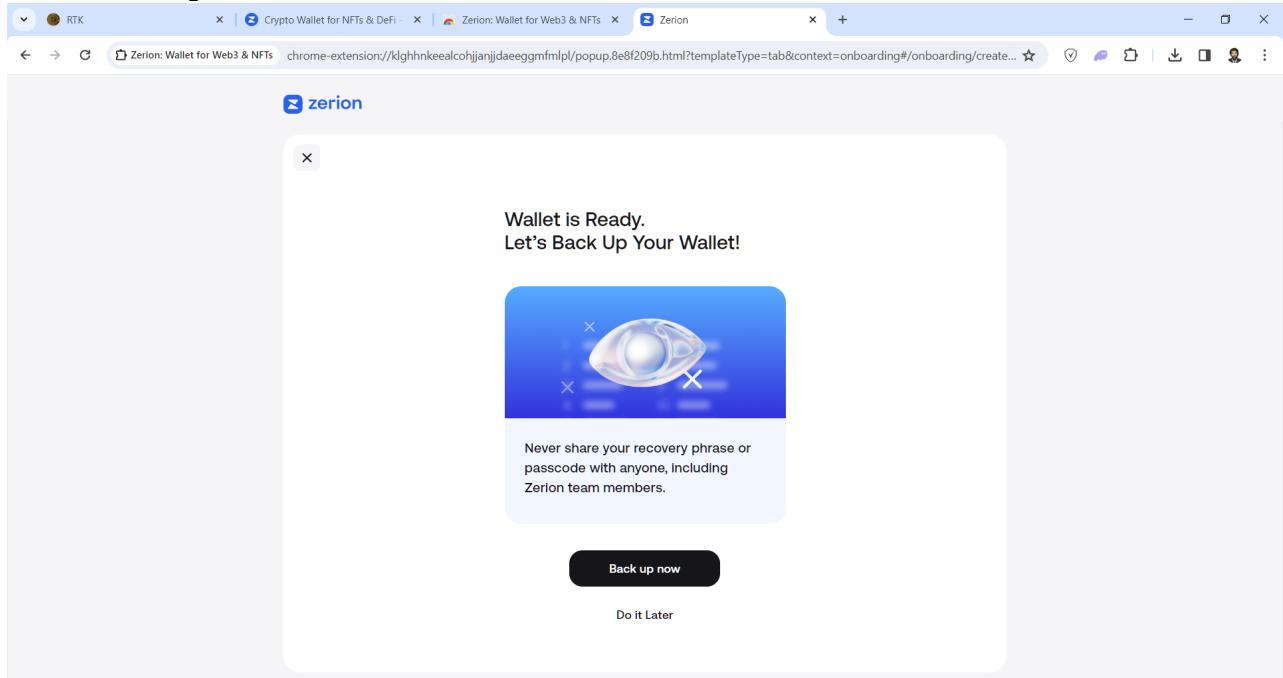
The wallet is created. Click **Continue**.



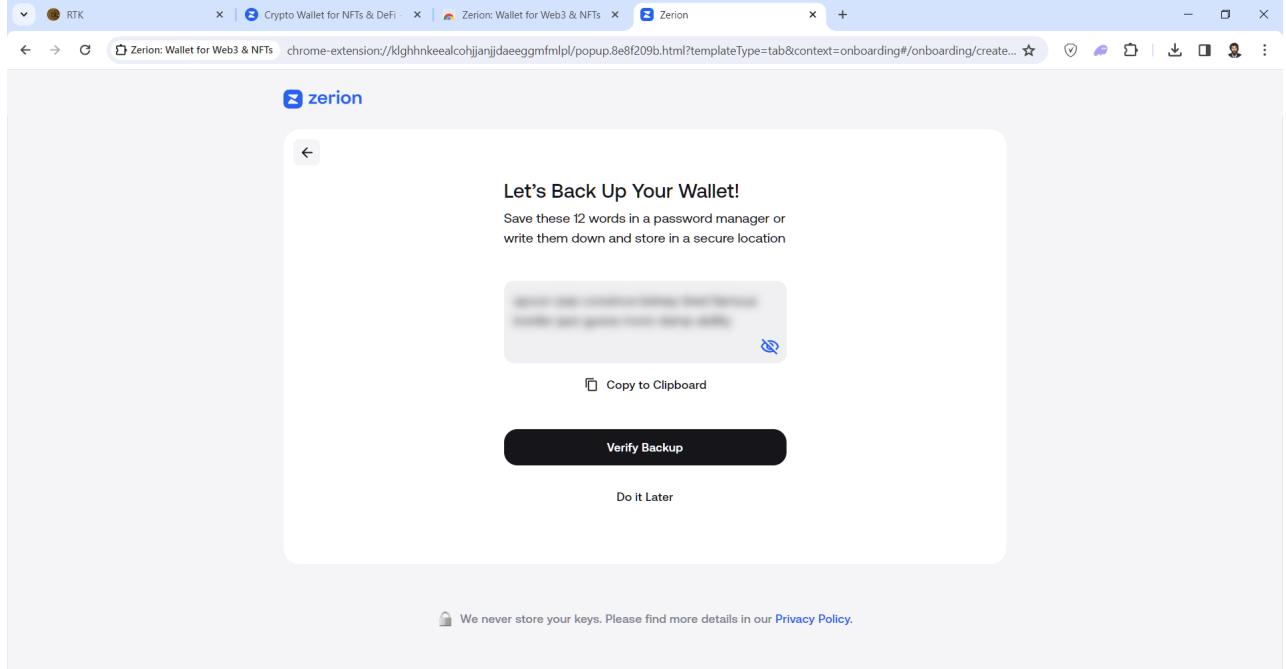
**Click Continue again.**



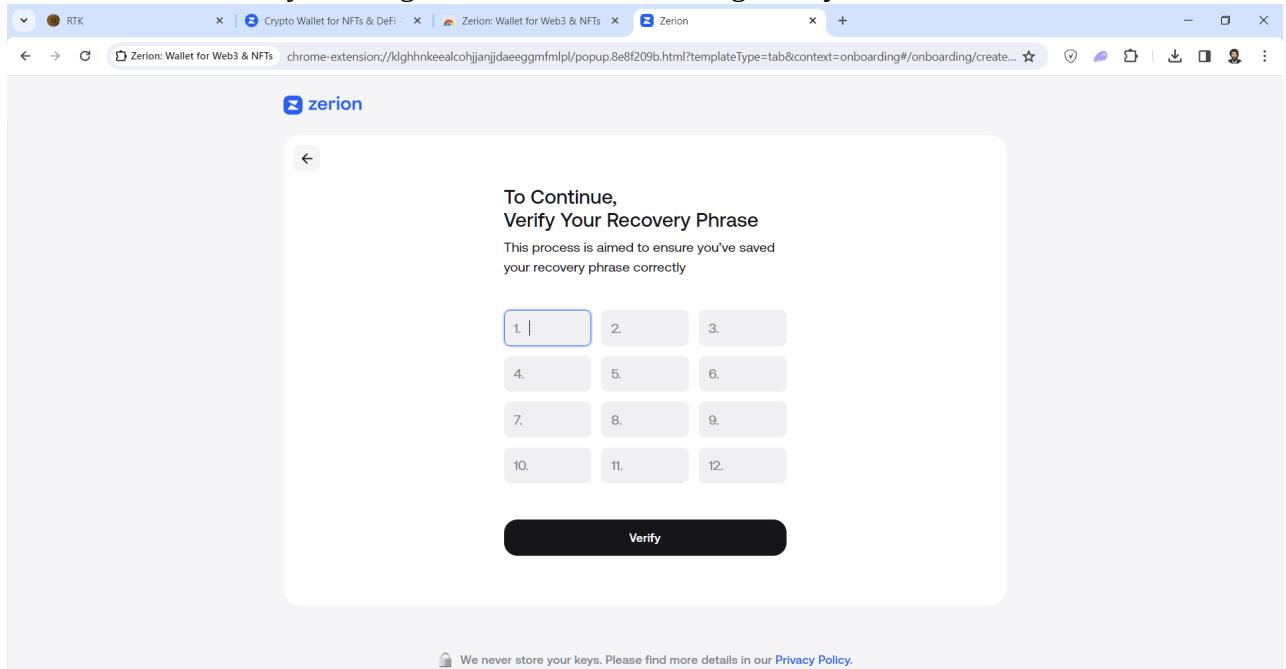
**Click “Back up now”.**



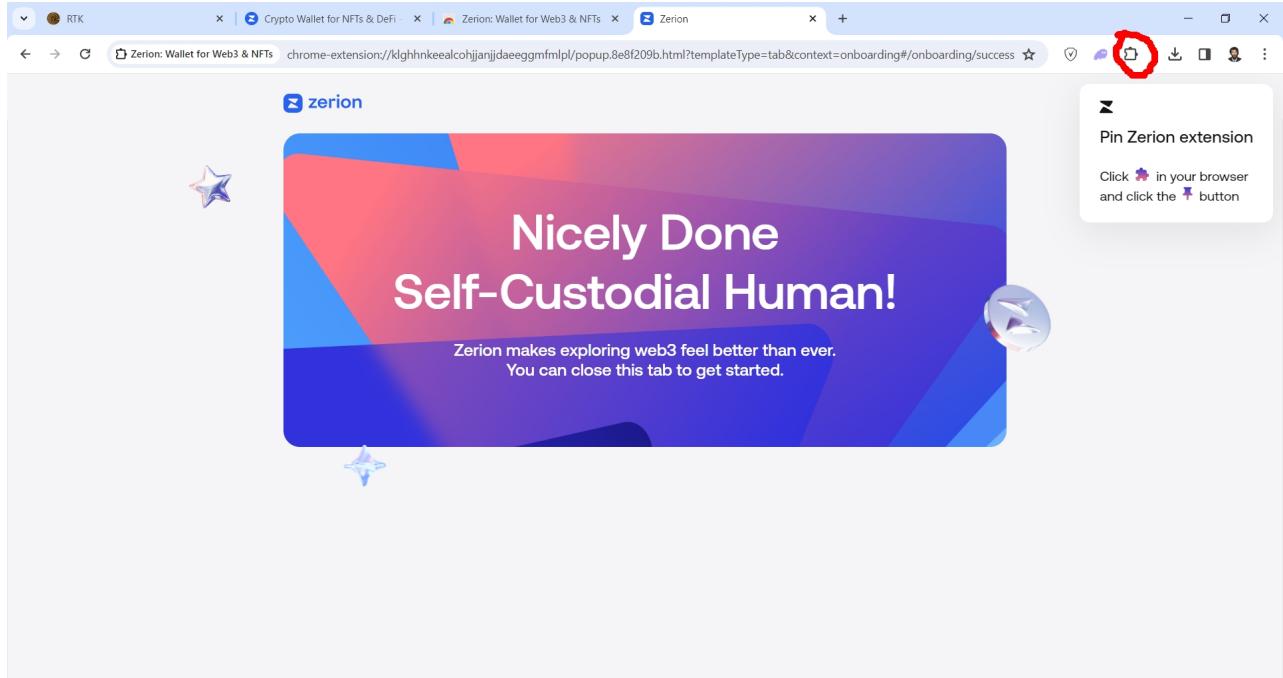
Get a list of 12 words that must be saved. Click “**Copy to clipboard**” and save it to **Notepad**. Click “**Verify Backup**”.



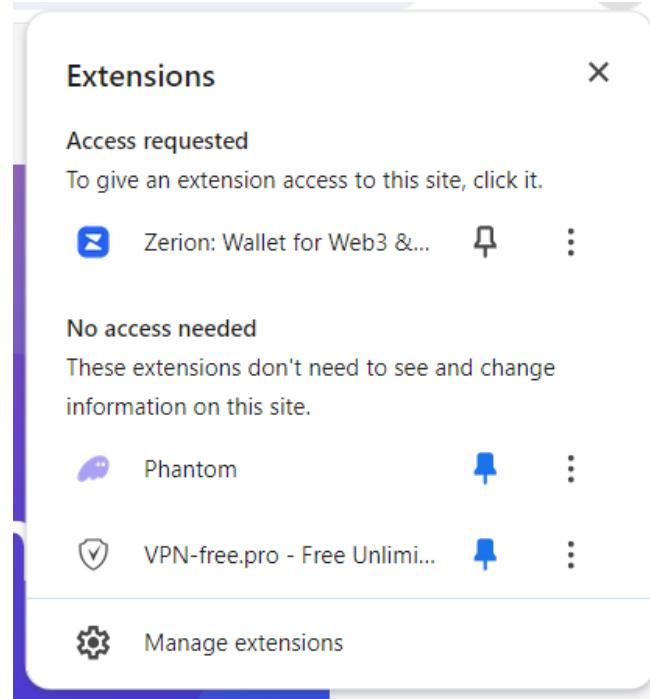
Perform verification by entering all 12 words and clicking **Verify**.



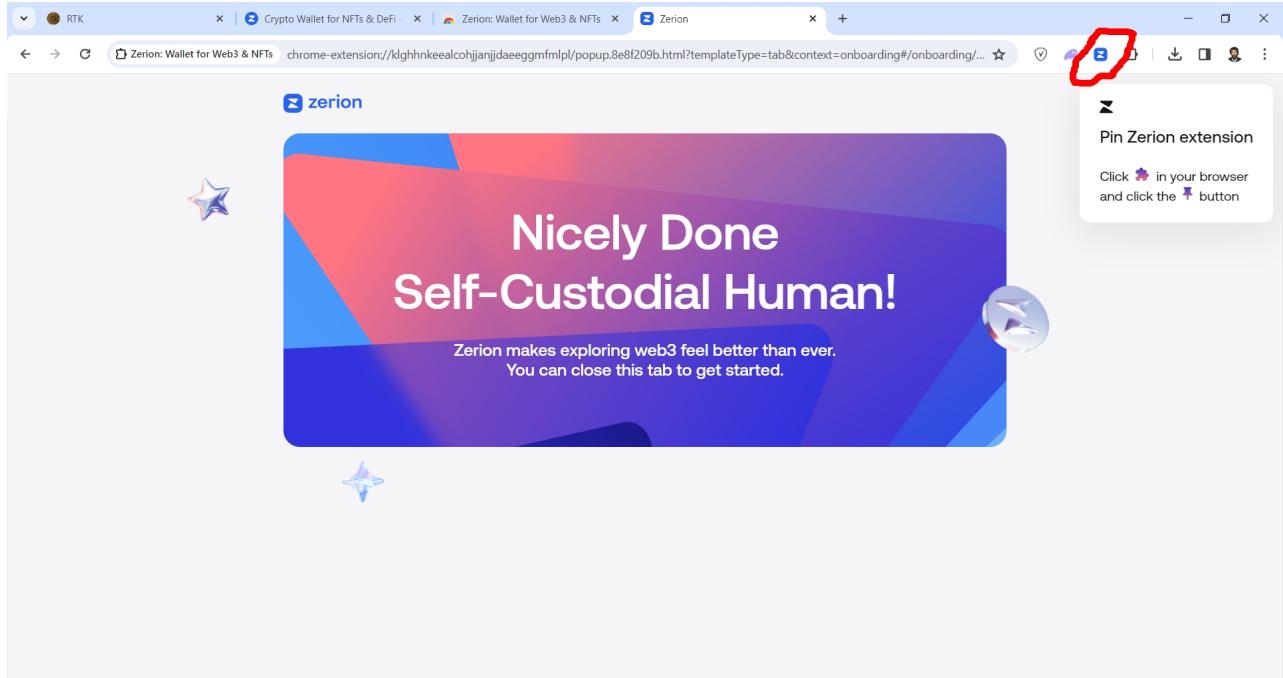
Verification is successful. Click the extension management icon at the top right.



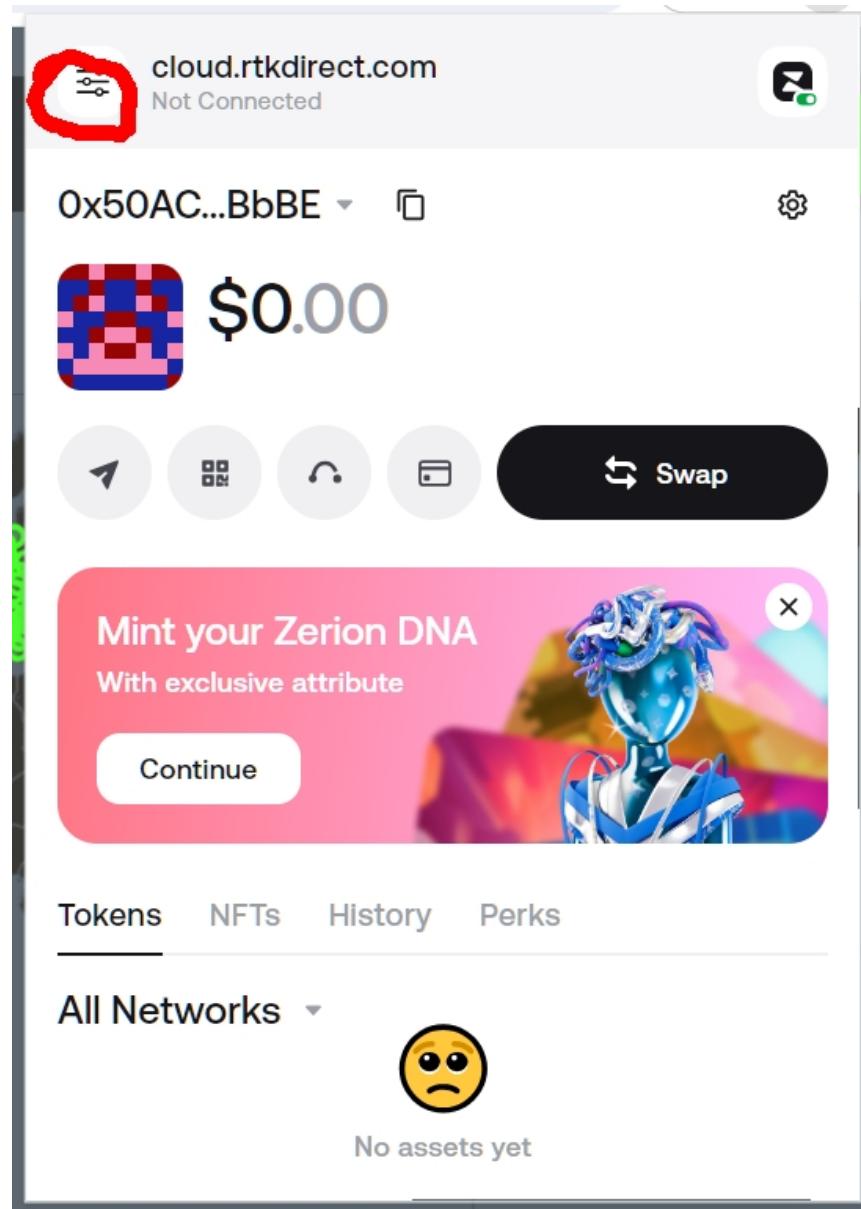
In the extension management window, click the button next to **Zerion**.



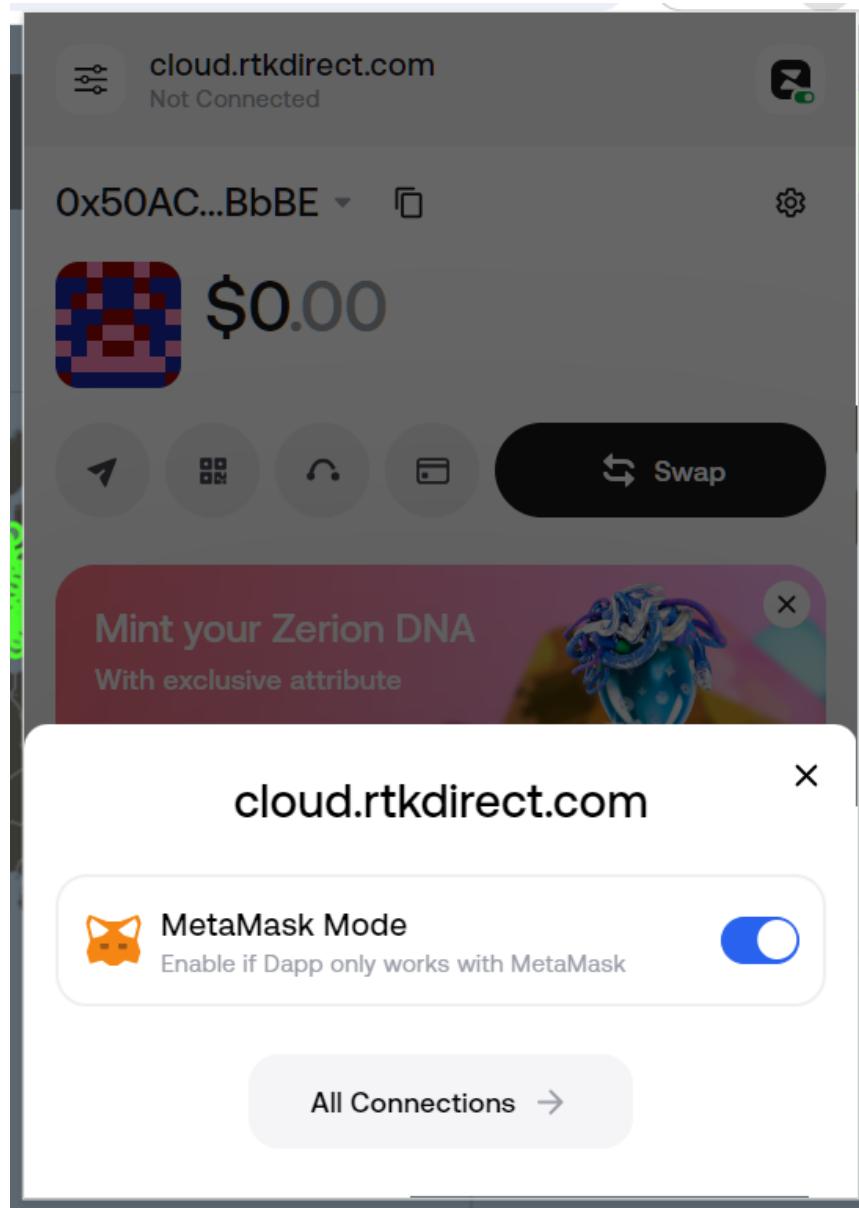
You will see the **Zerion** icon among the extensions.



Click on it to see the settings button in the top left corner.

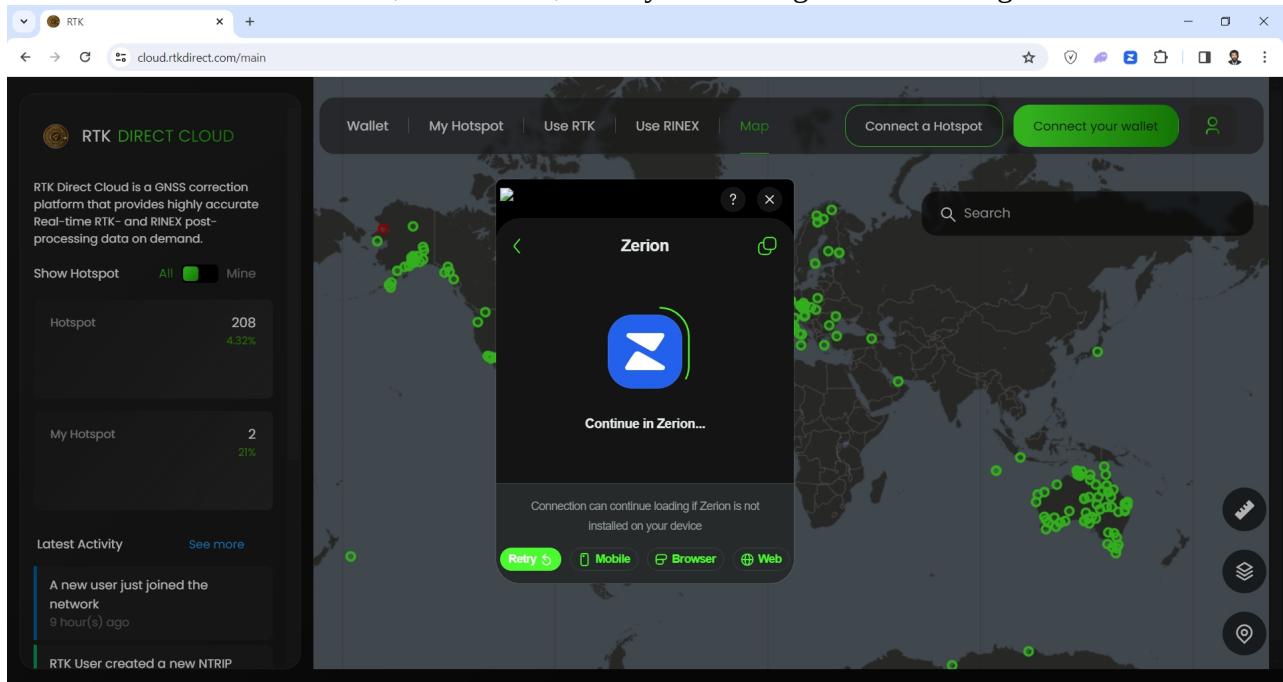


Click the settings button and disable the **MetalMask** mode.

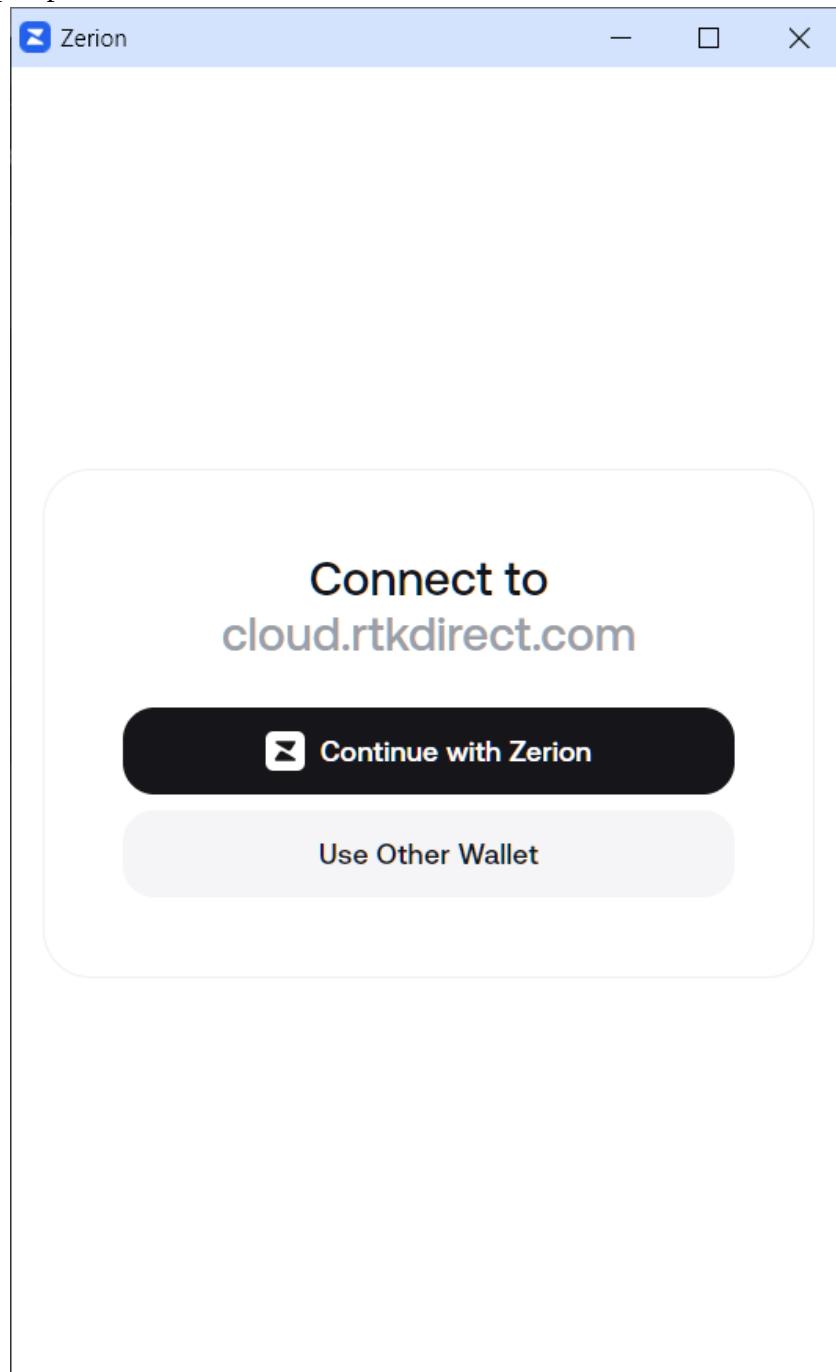


# Connecting the Wallet

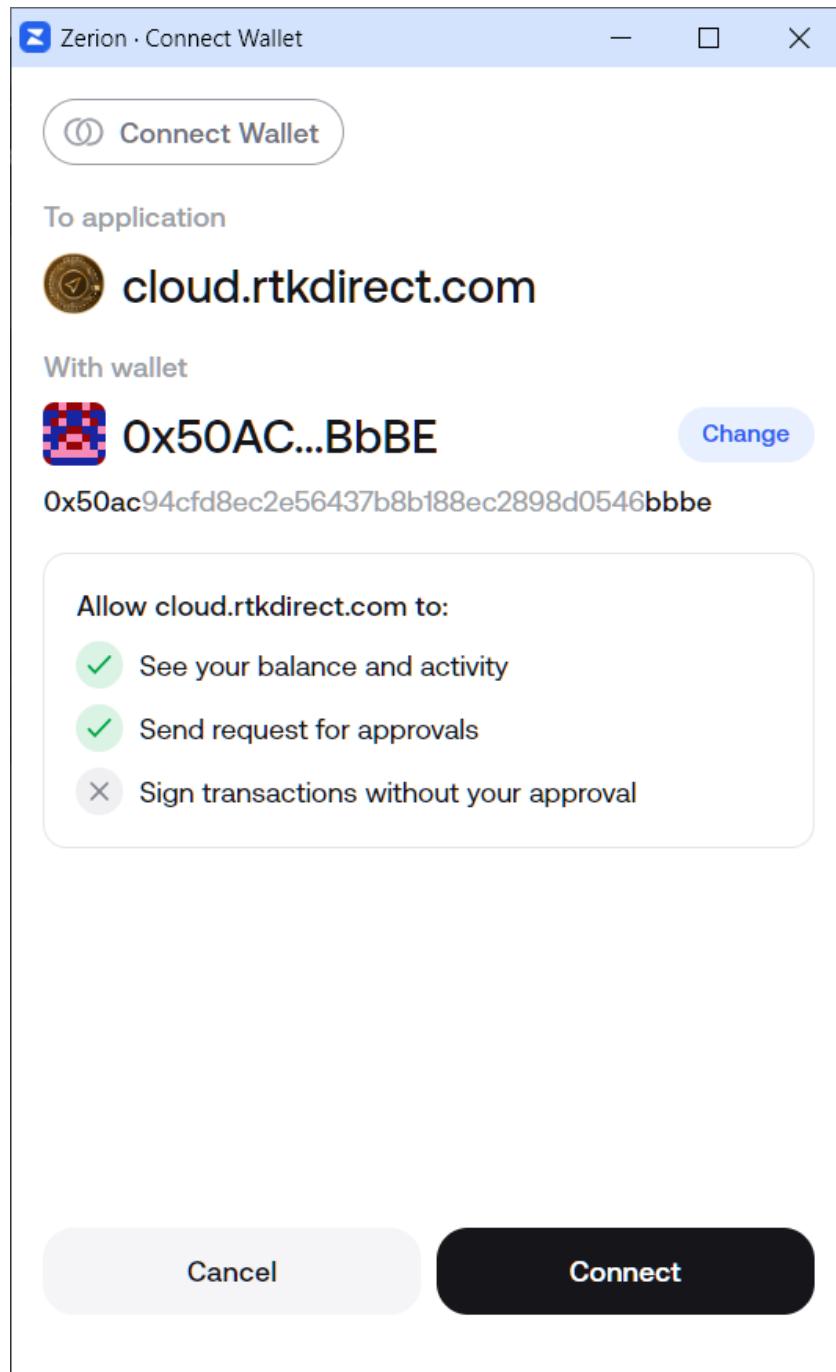
Close the wallet and extra tabs, return back, and try connecting with **Zerion** again.



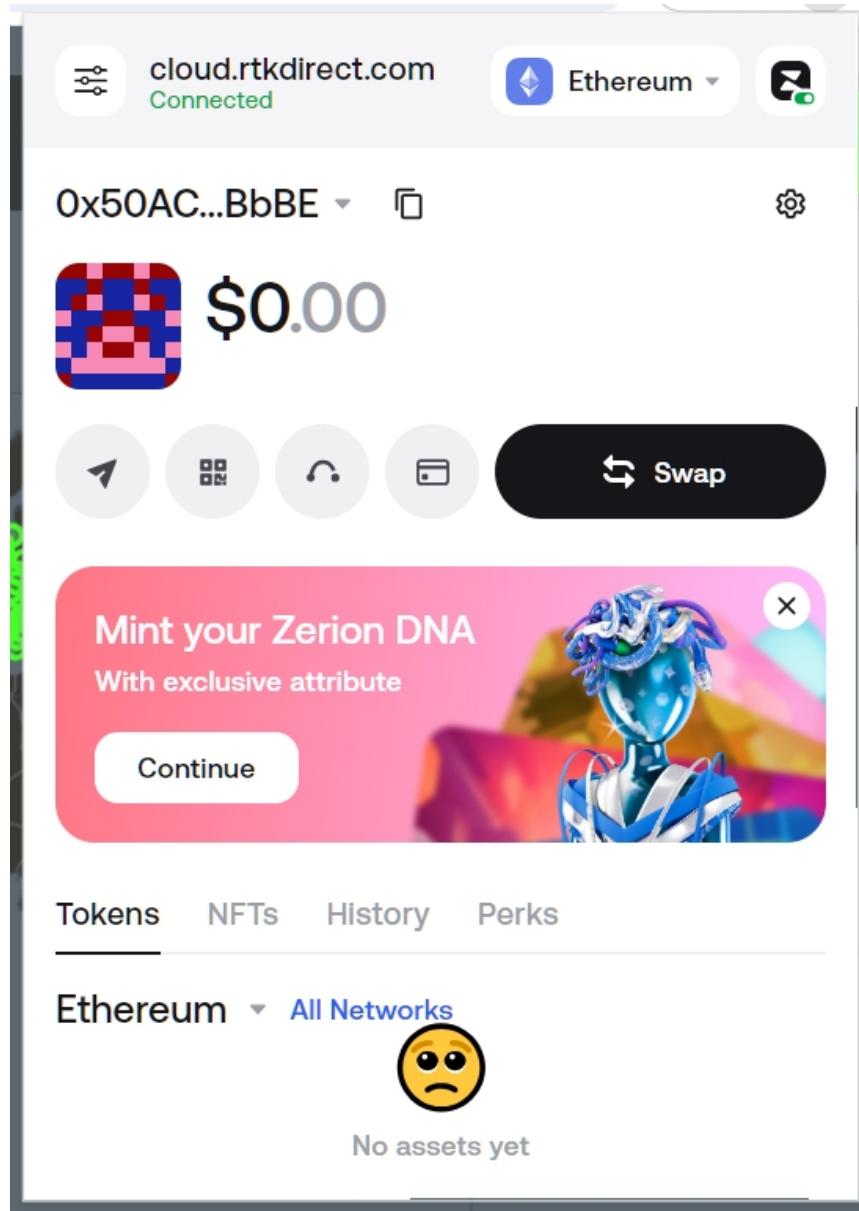
The window pops up, click “**Continue with Zerion**”.



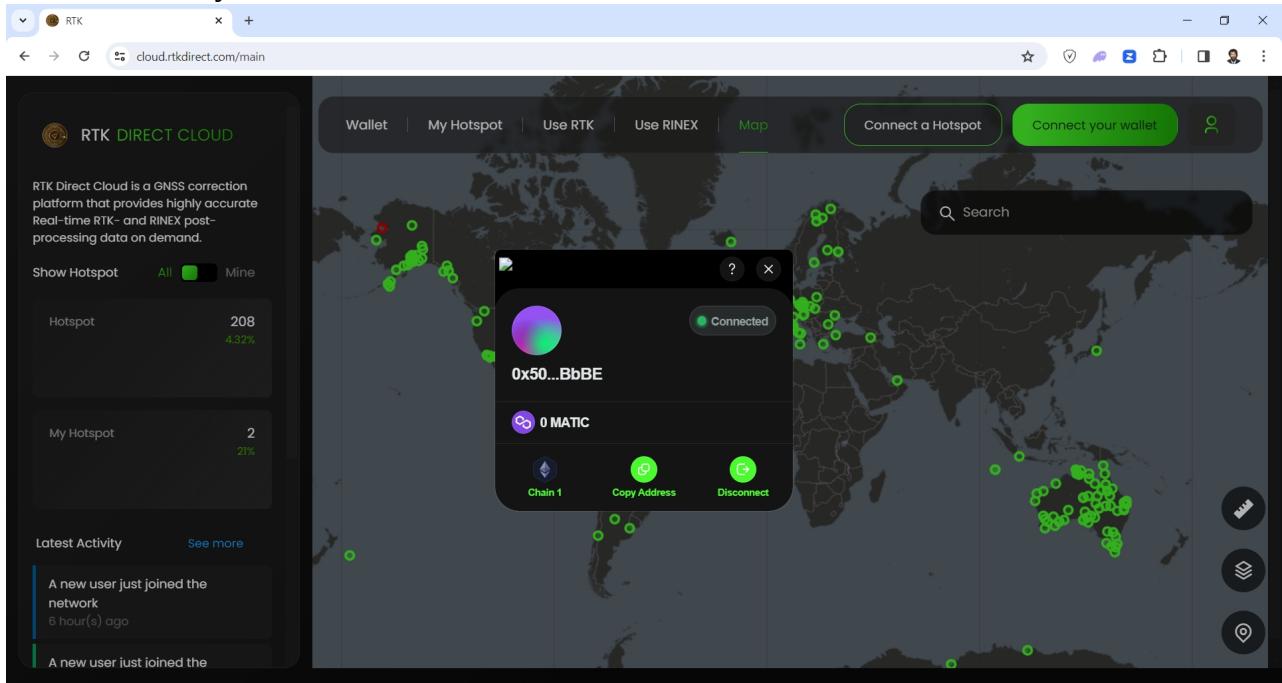
In the next window, click **Connect**.



Check the drop-down wallet window by clicking the extension icon at the top right — the connection is visible.



Click “Connect your wallet” — the connection is visible.

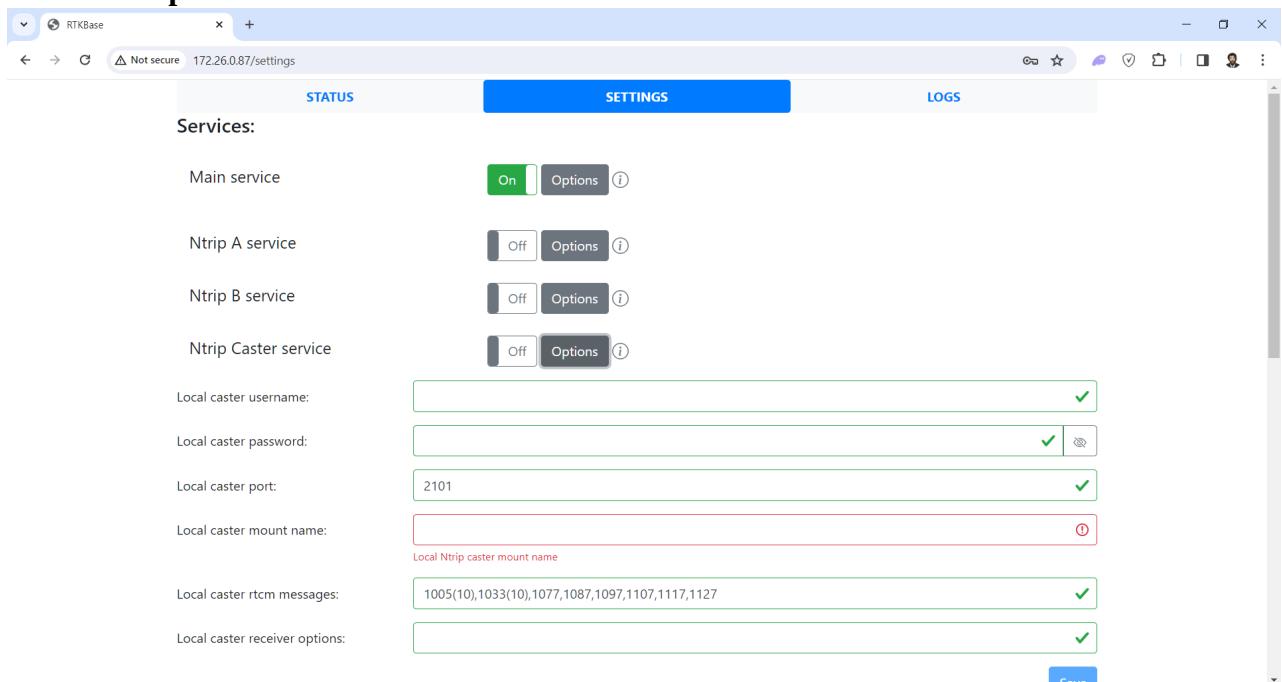


## Other

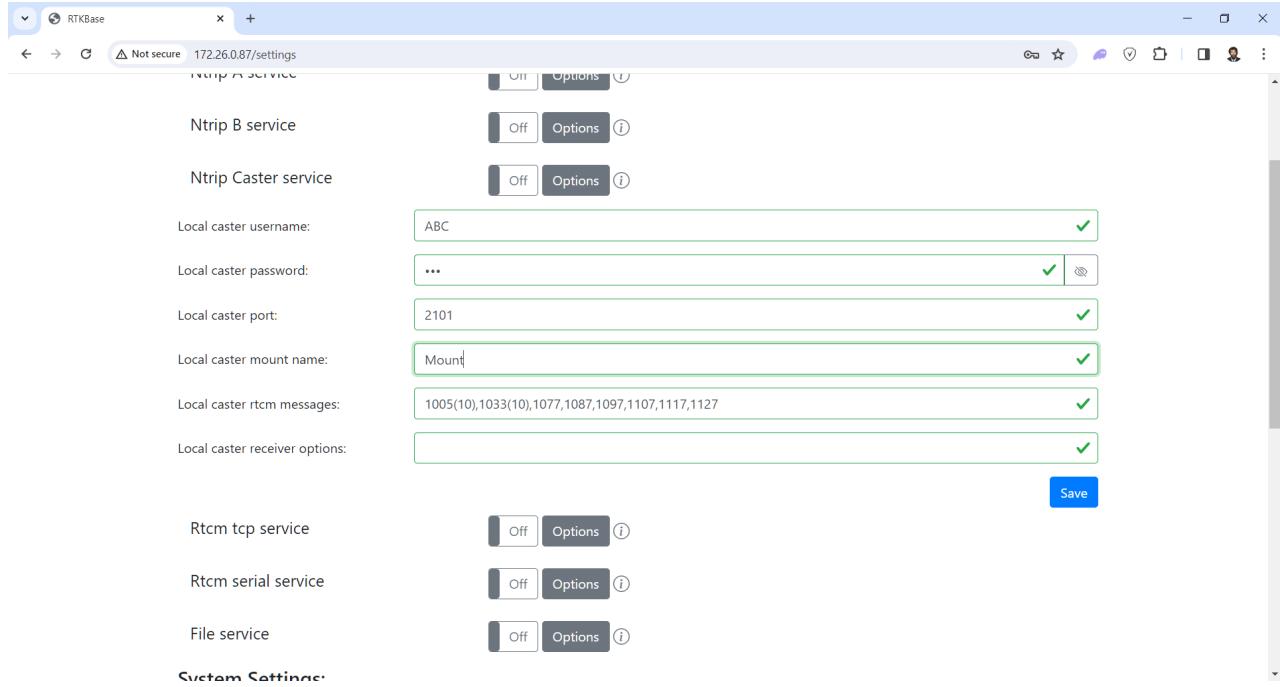
### NTRIP Caster Setup

**NTRIP Caster** is a mechanism for distributing data from the base receiver. Typically, **NTRIP Server** transmits data from the receiver to the **NTRIP Caster**, and the **NTRIP Caster** distributes data from various receivers to several rovers. **RtkBase** has a simple **NTRIP Caster** that allows you to avoid additional (external) **NTRIP Caster**.

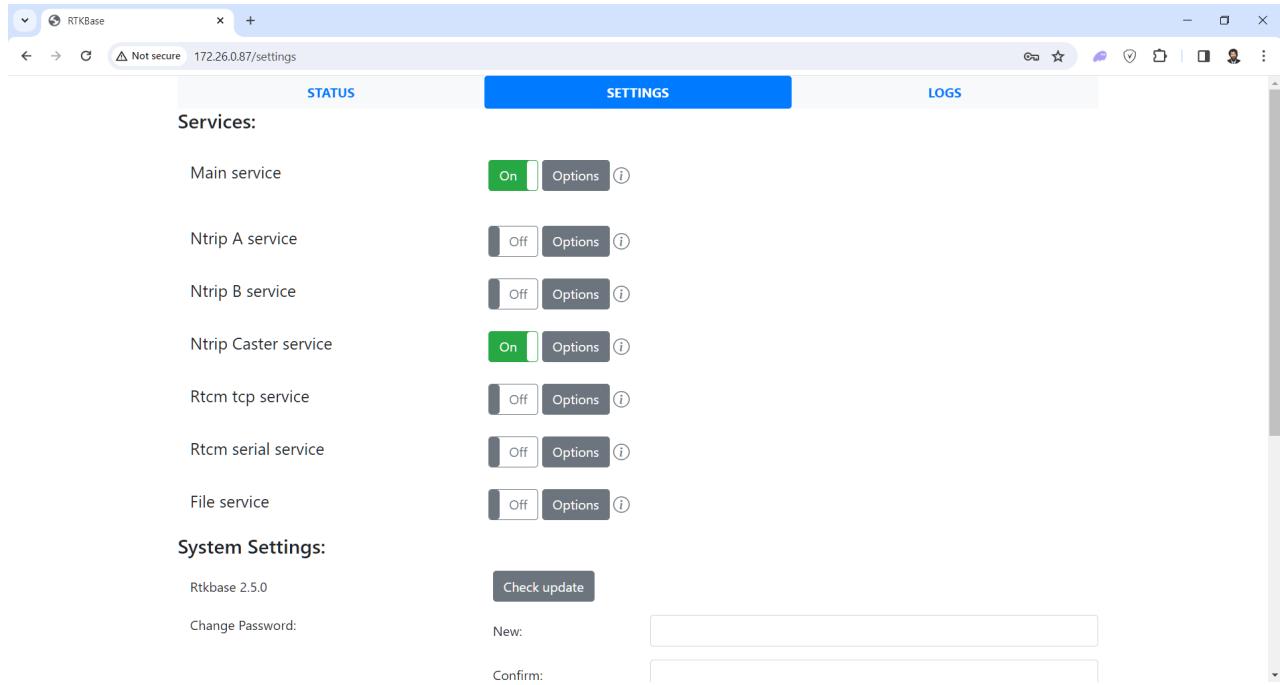
To make **RtkBase** work as an **NTRIP Caster**, go to the **Settings** page and click the **Options** button next to “**Ntrip Caster Service**”.



Enter the username, password, and mount point name, then click **Save**.



After that, close the settings with the **Options** button and turn on the **NTRIP caster** by clicking the **Off** button.



## RTCM3 Proposals

In the settings of all services, except for **Main** and **File**, there is a list of transmitted **RTCM3** proposals. After the proposal number, you can specify the period (time in seconds between proposal transmissions) in parentheses. This is especially relevant for the caster.

The **Unicore** receiver transmits the following proposals:

1. Base coordinates: 1005 and 1006
2. Antenna name: 1007 and 1033
3. Ephemerides: 1019 (GPS), 1020 (Glonass), 1042 (Beidou), 1044 (QZSS), 1045 (Galileo FNAV), 1046 (Galileo INAV)
4. Measurements **MSM7**: 1077 (GPS), 1087 (Glonass), 1097 (Galileo), 1107 (SBAS), 1117 (QZSS), 1127 (Beidou), 1137 (IRNSS)

The **Bynav** receiver transmits the following proposals:

1. Base coordinates: 1005 and 1006
2. Antenna name: 1033
3. Ephemerides: 1019 (GPS), 1020 (Glonass), 1042 (Beidou), 1044 (QZSS), 1046 (Galileo INAV), 1048 (IRNSS)
4. Measurements **MSM7**: 1077 (GPS), 1087 (Glonass), 1097 (Galileo), 1107 (SBAS), 1117 (QZSS), 1127 (Beidou), 1137 (IRNSS)
5. Measurement offset information: 1230 (Glonass)

The **Septentrio** receiver transmits the following proposals:

1. Base coordinates: 1005 and 1006
6. Antenna name: 1007 and 1033
7. System Parameters: 1013
8. Ephemerides: 1019 (GPS), 1020 (Glonass), 1042 (Beidou), 1044 (QZSS), 1045 (Galileo FNAV), 1046 (Galileo INAV)
9. Measurements **MSM7**: 1077 (GPS), 1087 (Glonass), 1097 (Galileo), 1107 (SBAS), 1117 (QZSS), 1127 (Beidou), 1137 (IRNSS)
10. Measurement offset information: 1230 (Glonass)

## TCP Client Setup

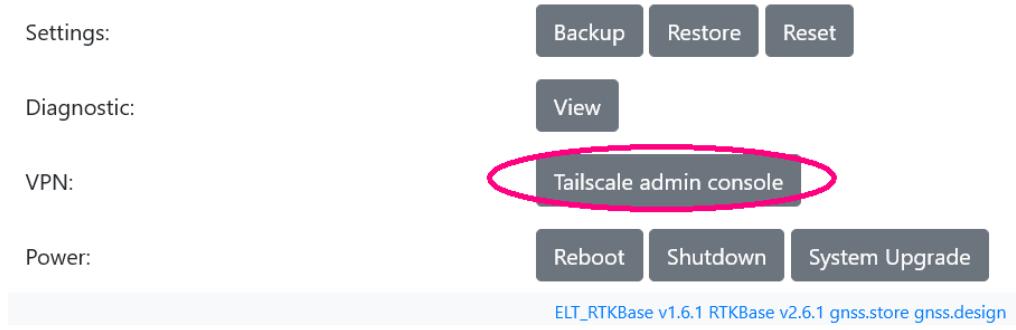
If you write **TCP** in the mount point and password fields in the **NTRIP** service settings (either **A** or **B**), it will connect as a **TCP** client instead of an **NTRIP** client.

Thus, our equipment can act as both a **TCP** Server (see “Important Requirements”) and a **TCP** client.

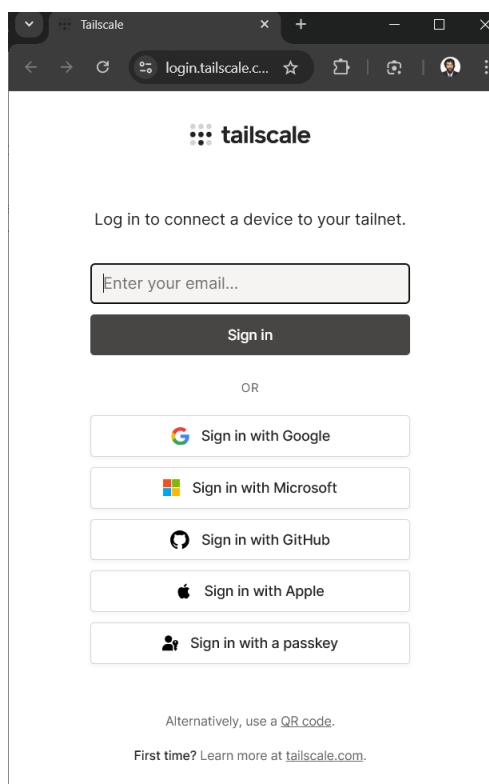
## Built-in VPN from Tailscale

Imagine you went on vacation, but you urgently need to fix something in your base settings. For such cases, we have equipped the base with a built-in **VPN** from [Tailscale](#). With this **VPN**, you can access the connected devices as if they were all on the same local network. Tailscale is free for up to [100 devices](#) and has apps for [all operating systems](#), including iPhone and Android smartphones. For more information, visit [tailscale.com](#).

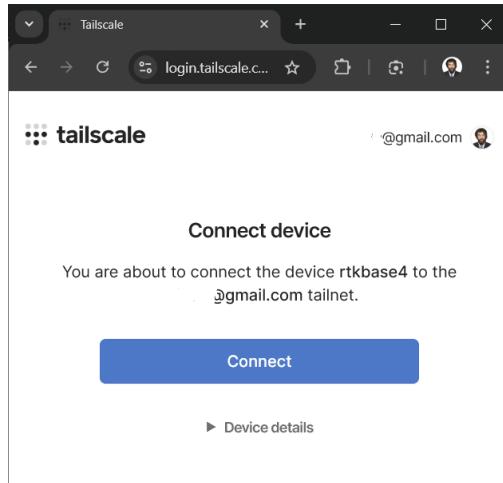
Open the **Settings** page. At the bottom, you will see the “**Tailscale admin console**” button.



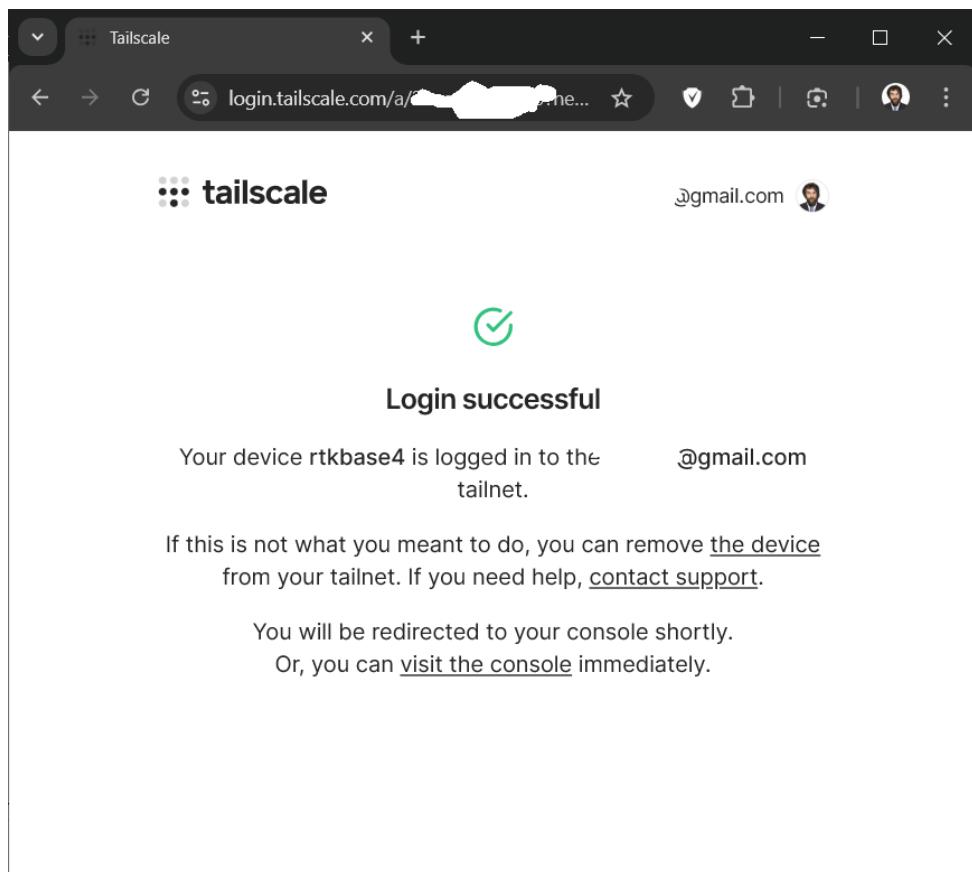
Click it, and you will be taken to the **Tailscale** login screen.



Register with **Tailscale**. You will see a screen with a large “**Connect**” button.



Click it, and you will see messages confirming a successful login.



After a few seconds, you will be directed to the Tailscale admin console.

The screenshot shows the Tailscale admin console interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Machines, Apps, Services, Users, Access controls, Logs, DNS, Settings, and Get started. On the left, a sidebar shows a list of machines: rtkbase4 (owner: [redacted]@gmail.com). The main content area is titled "Machines" and displays a table with columns: MACHINE, ADDRESSES, VERSION, and LAST SEEN. The first machine, rtkbase4, has an IP address of 100.122.232.45. This IP address is circled in red. Below the table, there's a section titled "Add devices to your network" with dropdown menus for Operating systems (Linux, Mac, Windows), Cloud providers (Amazon Web Services, Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform), and Containers (Docker, Kubernetes).

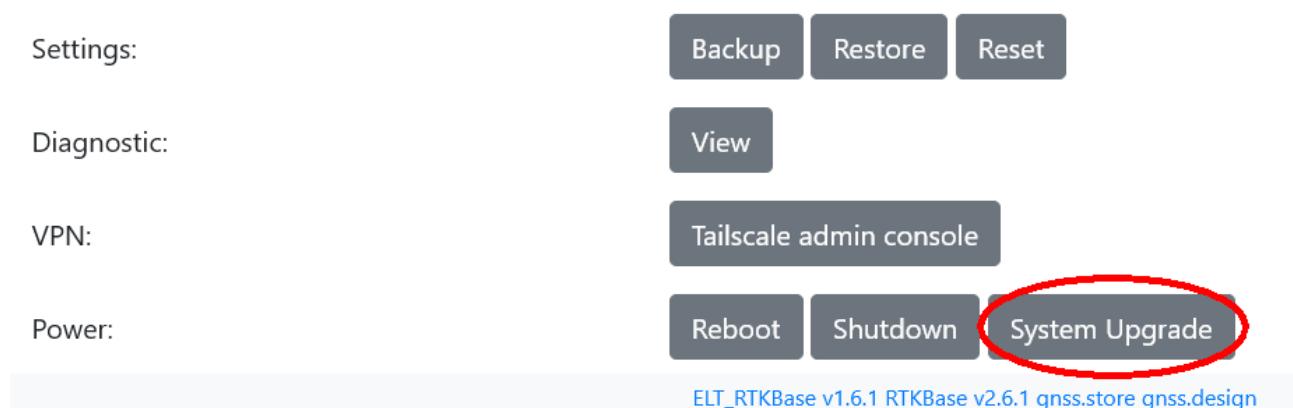
Now, you need to download the client, install it on your laptop or smartphone, and register your device with **Tailscale** in the same way. After that, you will be able to open the web interface of the device in several ways. To view all the device's addresses, click the arrow to the right of its IP address.

This screenshot shows the same Tailscale admin console interface as the previous one, but with a different view of the machine details. The machine rtkbase4 is now shown with multiple IP addresses listed under the "ADDRESSES" column: rtkbase4.tailscale.com, fd7a:115:ca1e0:d701:e831, and 100.122.232.45. These three addresses are circled in red. The rest of the interface is identical to the first screenshot, including the "Add devices to your network" section at the bottom.

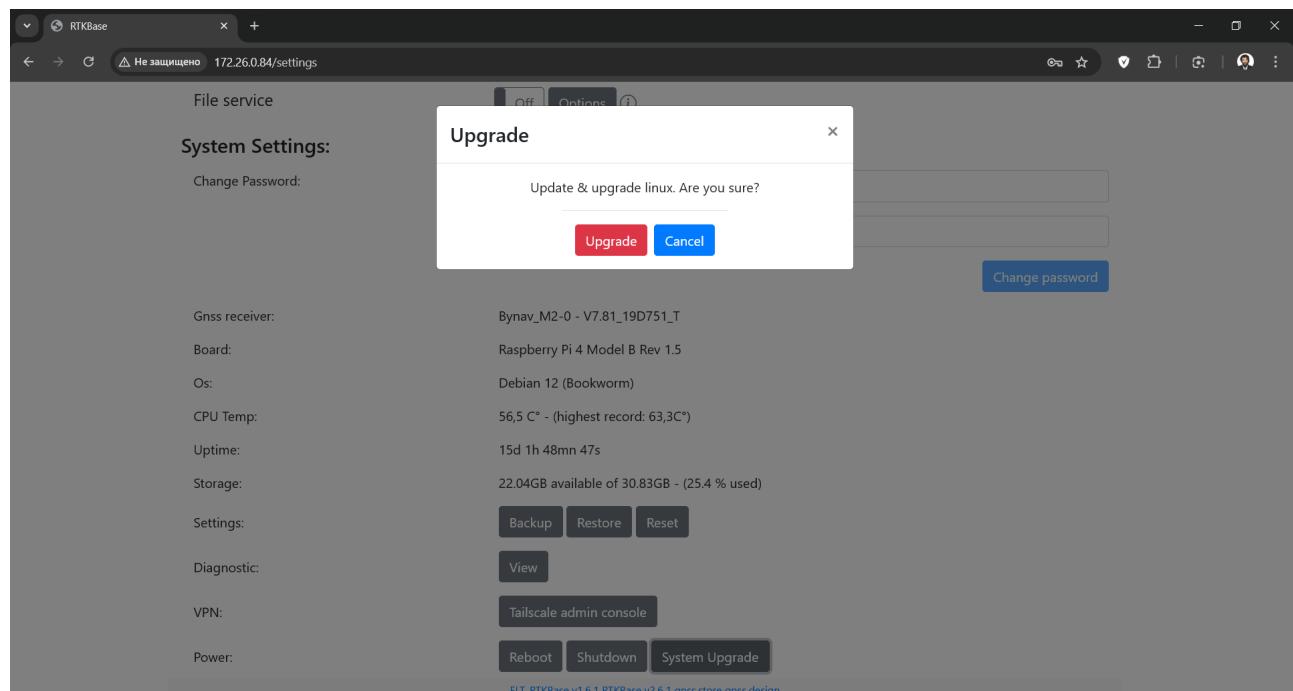
# Linux Update

All operating systems occasionally encounter bugs, and these bugs are fixed by updating the system. **Linux** differs in that not only the operating system gets updated, but all installed programs as well. Sometimes, a bug is so critical that it gets covered in the press. In such cases, updating is absolutely necessary. In other situations, you can update once a month or every six months. The update process takes about 3-10 minutes if done monthly or up to an hour if done every six months.

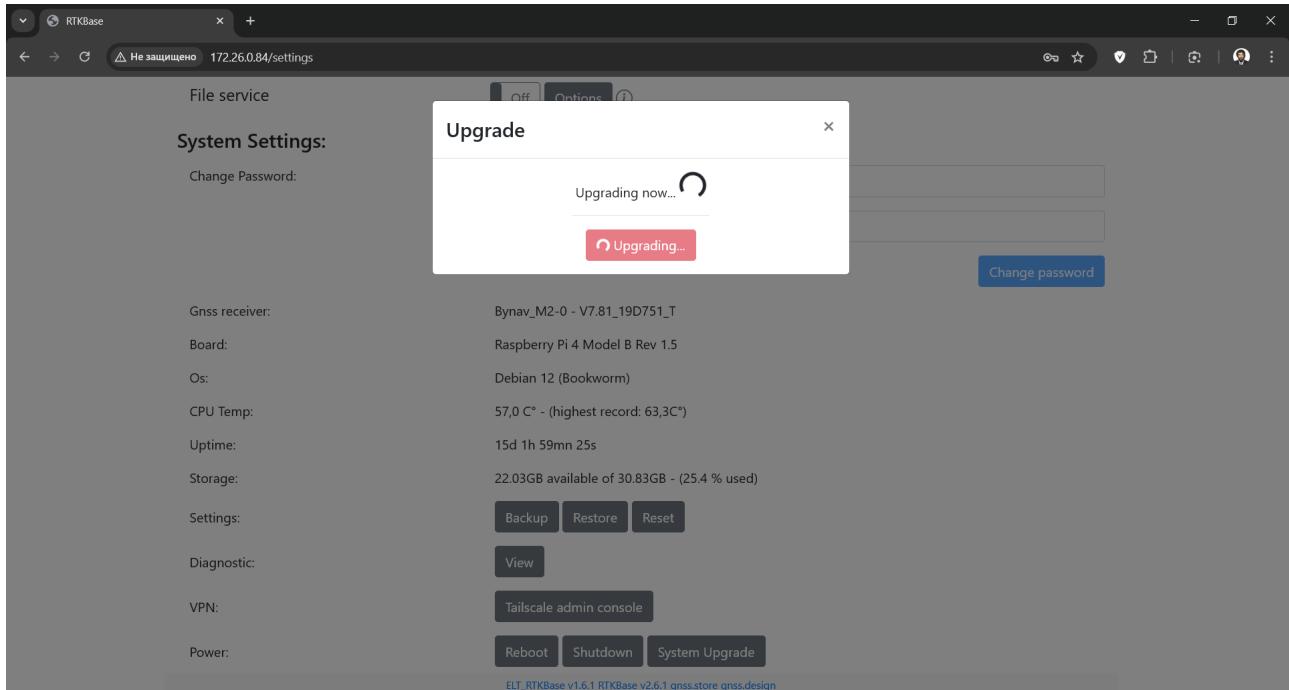
To update, click the “**System Upgrade**” button on the **Settings** page.



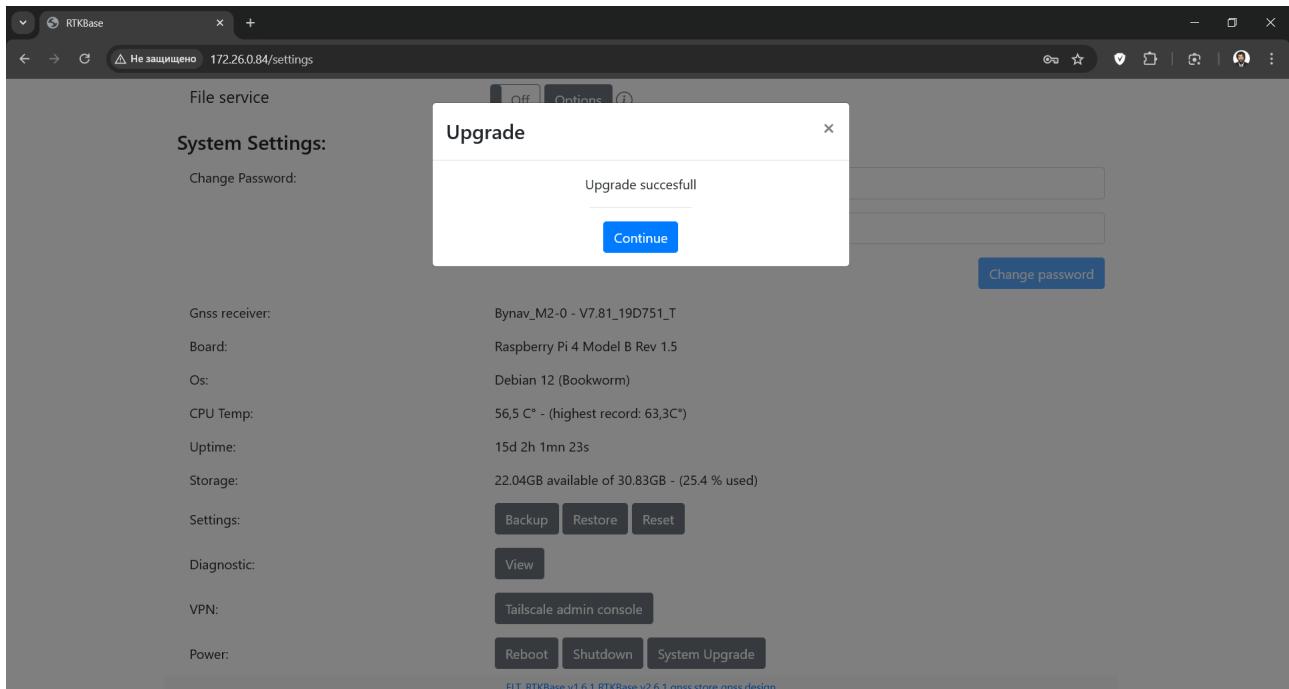
A confirmation window will appear. Click the red **Upgrade** button.



After that, the Linux update process will begin.



Once it's complete, you will see a blue **Continue** button. Click it. This concludes the **Linux** update process. Of course, it is recommended to reboot by pressing the **Reboot** button after the update.



# Software Update

Like any other company, we continuously release new versions. We add functionality, fix bugs, and generally do everything to make life easier and more convenient for our users. To check for updates, click the “**Check Update**” button.

## System Settings:

ELT Rtkbase 1.6.2

**Check update**

Change Password:

New:

Confirm:

Gnss receiver:

LG290P - V7.81\_19D751\_T

Board:

Raspberry Pi 4 Model B Rev 1.5

Os:

Debian 12 (Bookworm)

CPU Temp:

49,7 C° - (highest record: 52,1C°)

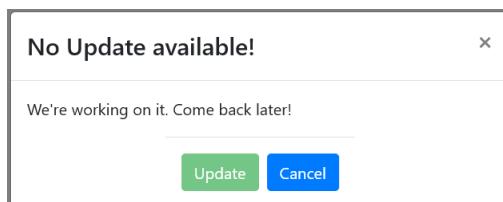
Uptime:

1d 15h 14mn 51s

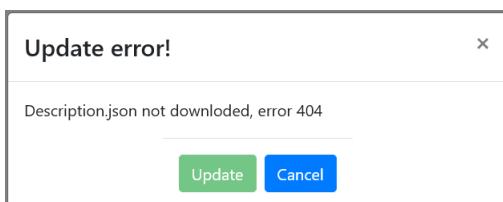
Storage:

22.06GB available of 30.83GB - (25.3 % used)

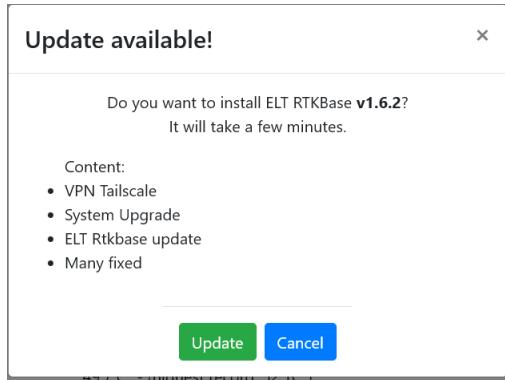
If there are no updates, a window will appear:



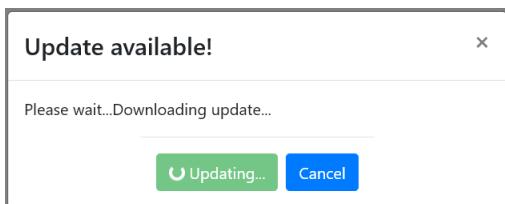
In case of an error, you will see a message like this:



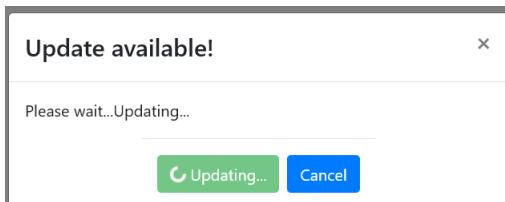
If an update is available, the window will look like this:



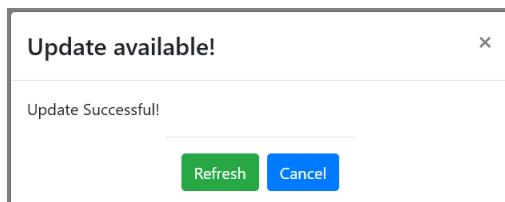
To update, click the “**Update**” button. A message will appear indicating that the update is being downloaded from the website.



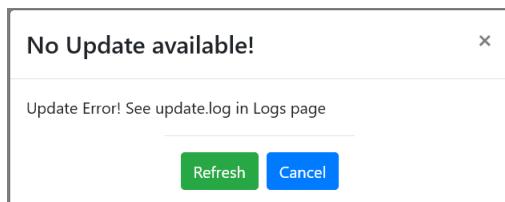
Then, you will see a message about the ongoing update:



Once the update is complete, you will see a message confirming its completion. Next, click the “**Refresh**” button to reload the page.



In case of an error, there will be a different message, after which you should also click the “**Refresh**” button to reload the page.



In this case, go to the **Logs** page, download the update log, and send it to [rtkbase@eltehs.com](mailto:rtkbase@eltehs.com).

STATUS	SETTINGS	LOGS	
File name	type	size (MB)	actions
2024-09-28_03-43-08_UPDATE.log		0.02	  

## Diagnostics

To diagnose issues, click the “View” button.



A diagnostics page will open:

STATUS	SETTINGS	LOGS
str2str_tcp.service : Active		
str2str_ntrip_A.service : Active		
str2str_ntrip_B.service : Active		
str2str_local_ntrip_caster.service : Inactive		
str2str_rtcm_svr.service : Active		
str2str_rtcm_serial.service : Inactive		
str2str_file.service : Inactive		
rtkbase_archive.timer : Active		
rtkbase_archive.service : Inactive		
rtkbase_raw2nmea.service : Inactive		
rtkbase_web.service : Active		
rtkbase_gnss_web_proxy.service : Inactive		

ELT\_RTKBase v1.6.3 RTKBase v2.6.1 gnss.store gnss.design

The diagnostics content is intended for advanced users.

# Troubleshooting

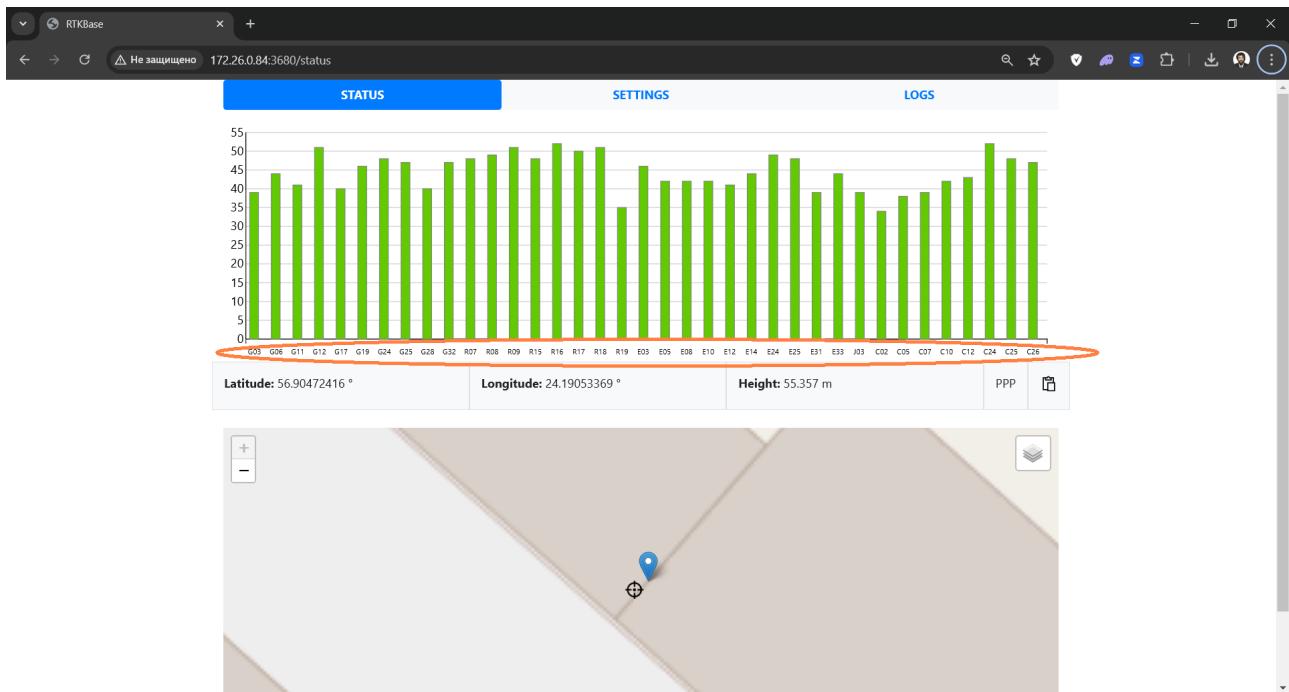
## Detecting Issues on the Status Page

To check for issues, go to the **Status** page.

First, look at the names of the received satellites. You should see satellites labeled **G (GPS)**, **R (Glonass)**, **E (Galileo)**, **C (Beidou)**. Additionally, you may see satellites labeled **J (QZSS)**, **I (IRNSS)**, **S (SBAS)**. If you have a **Unicore** receiver and see only **C (Beidou)** satellites, the problem lies in incorrect coordinates (more than 50 meters off from the true coordinates) in the main service settings. In other cases, it is likely due to incorrect receiver settings.

Next, check the number of received satellites. Typically, 40-50 satellites are received, which is more than the 36 visible on the screen. If there are fewer satellites, consider the length and quality of the antenna cable and the correctness of the antenna installation.

Then, look at the signal strength of the received satellites. If most are above 35, and some are above 50, it indicates good reception quality. If not, there may be issues with the length and quality of the antenna cable and its proper connection to the connectors.



Now, let's look at the middle section. If, despite having a good satellite signal, the coordinates remain zero for more than 15 seconds, the issue lies in the receiver settings. In this case, configure the receiver as described in the “Configuration” section.

Finally, the bottom section with the map. The blue marker represents the current **PPP** solution, while the target represents the coordinates set in the base settings. About an hour after the solution begins, the blue marker should almost stop moving. If the blue marker continues to move significantly after an hour, it indicates multipath reception. This means the antenna is receiving not only direct signals from the satellites but also reflected ones. To correct this, it is recommended to use a **groundplane**, as described in [our blog](#).

## No Connection with Onocoy

For **Onocoy**, in the **NTRIP Server** settings, the “**Mount name**” field should contain the **Credential** name, not the mount point name.

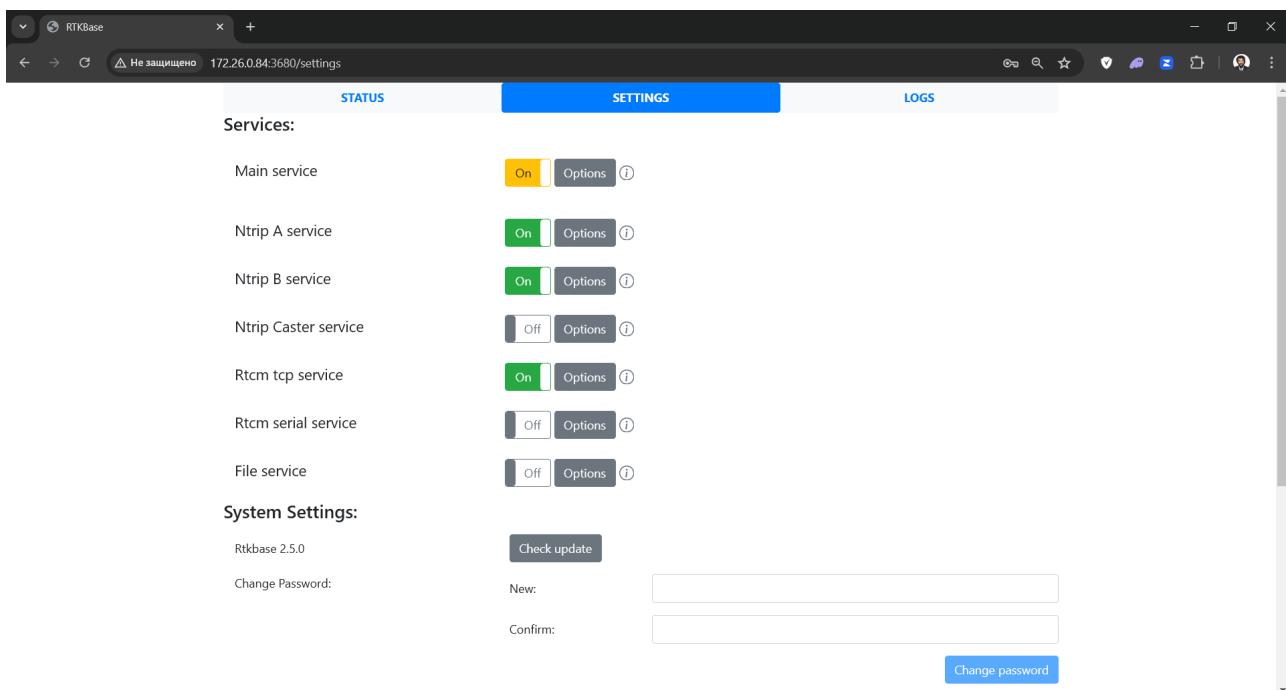
## Receiver Problem Resolution

To check the connection with the receiver, perform detection as described in the “Detection” section. If the receiver is not detected the first time, it makes sense to repeat the operation. If the receiver is not detected twice in a row, it means the program has no connection with the **GNSS** receiver, the receiver is not operational, or it is not powered.

The only method to resolve receiver issues is configuration, as described in the “Configuration” section. If the configuration fails, perform detection (since configuration resets the receiver speed) and repeat the configuration.

## Service Statuses

The service status can be blue, green, yellow, or red. Blue means “the service is in the process of starting up”, green means “everything is fine”, yellow means “the service is running with errors”, and red means “the service is not running”.



The main reason for a yellow status is parameter errors. For “**main service**”, there are several common reasons for a yellow status:

- A speed other than the allowed **115200:8:n:1**, **230400:8:n:1**, **460800:8:n:1**, **921600:8:n:1**.
- Coordinates more than 50 meters off from the true coordinates (only for **Unicore** receivers).
- Very rarely: receiver errors when changing speed or setting coordinates.

If you find an error in the settings, correct it and save the settings. The status should correct itself within a minute. If it is due to rare receiver errors, wait 5 minutes; they usually resolve on their own.

## Bug reports

Send bug reports to [rtkbase@eltehs.com](mailto:rtkbase@eltehs.com). Try to describe both the error manifestation and the history leading up to it as detailed as possible.