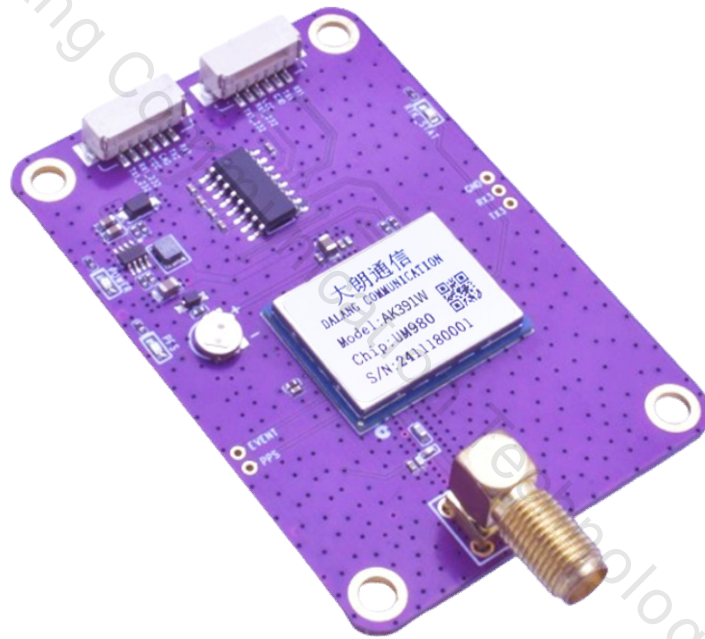


Dalang

AK391W





**Dalang Communication
Technology Co., Ltd
Product Specification**

Product Name:	Circuit Board
Product Model:	AK391W
Version Number:	V 1.0
Revision Date:	2024.04.07

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Shenzhen Dalang Communication Technology Co., Ltd

1 Product Application Scenarios

Our company's AK391W model module is a low-cost, low-power, high-performance RTK positioning module that provides real-time centimeter-level accuracy. It utilizes a full-frequency RTK engine, suitable for drones, automotive, and surveying fields. The module can be set as either a rover or a base station, using carrier phase differential technology to reduce various errors, achieving high-precision positioning. In base station mode, it outputs standard RTCM data streams, compatible with most commercial rovers; in rover mode, it supports RTCM format, allowing connection to different base stations or the BeiDou system. With an accuracy of up to 1 cm and an output rate of 1~20Hz, it offers high cost-effectiveness. See Figure 1 for details.



Figure 1 Product Application Scenarios

2 Features

In this chapter, we will delve into and comprehensively elaborate on the functionalities and operating principles of the AK391W, detailing how it plays a pivotal role in various applications as follows:

1. **Technological Advancement:** Based on the UM980 series product design, it supports full-frequency RTK positioning and dual antennas, ensuring stable and high-precision positioning results even in harsh environments.
2. **Multi-System Frequency Support:** Exhibits high compatibility and flexibility, capable of receiving and processing signals from multiple satellite navigation systems, such as BDS, GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, QZSS, and SBAS, enhancing global coverage and accuracy of positioning.
3. **Quadruple-Mode Joint RTK Calculation:** Demonstrates excellent integration capability and rapid positioning initialization, ensuring positioning speed and accuracy in various environments.
4. **20Hz Data Output Rate:** Shows high-performance processing ability, capable of responding swiftly and adapting to dynamic environmental changes, especially suitable for applications like drones that require rapid positioning updates.
5. **Base Station or Rover Configuration:** Reflects extreme application flexibility, able to adjust working modes based on different scenario needs.
6. **Differential Positioning and Vector Attitude Mode:** Offers multifunctionality, capable of performing precise location positioning and orientation simultaneously, meeting complex navigation demands.
7. **Compatibility with Flight Control Systems:** Such as Pixhawk and APM, indicating excellent system integration capability, allowing seamless integration with existing flight control platforms.
8. **Industrial-Grade Low-Noise RF Circuit:** Reflects powerful signal processing ability, effectively suppressing multipath interference, ensuring signal clarity and positioning accuracy.

3 Structural Characteristic

In this section, we will thoroughly present and analyze the design details of the product, depicting its exterior features through comprehensive imagery. This view offers a holistic perspective, facilitating an understanding of the product's architecture. Refer to Figure 2, Table 1, and Table 2 for details.

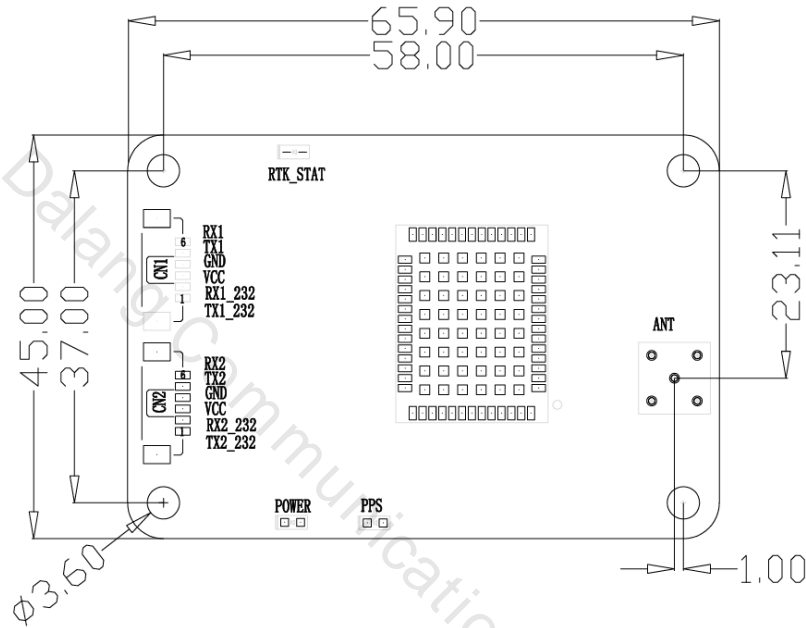


Figure 2 Dimensional Drawing (in millimeters)

Table 1 PIN Functionality

Connector Pin	Number	Signal Name	Signal Description
CN1	1	TX1_232	UART1 Transmit, RS232 Level
	2	RX1_232	UART1 Receive, RS232 Level
	3	VCC	+5V Power Input
	4	GND	Ground
	5	TX1	UART1 Transmit, 3.3V TTL Level
	6	RX1	UART1 Receive, 3.3V TTL Level
CN2	1	TX2_232	UART2 Transmit, RS232 Level
	2	RX2_232	UART2 Receive, RS232 Level
	3	VCC	+5V Power Input
	4	GND	Ground
	5	TX2	UART2 Transmit, 3.3V TTL Level
	6	RX2	UART2 Receive, 3.3V TTL Level

Table 2 Interface Characteristics

NO.	Name	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
1	Main Power	VCC	2.7	3.3	5.0	V
2	Backup Power	VBAT	1.4	3.3	3.6	V
3	RF Port Power	VRF	3.0	3.1	3.3	V
4	High Level Input	VIH	2.0			V
5	Low Level Input	VIL			0.7	V
6	High Level Output	VOH	3.2			V
7	Low Level Output	VOL			0.1	V
8	Main UART Baud Rate	Baud		115200		bps
9	Differential Baud Rate	Baud		115200		bps

4 Specifications

In this section, we will provide a detailed list and explanation of the product's chip features, sensitivity, accuracy, operating principles, and other technical details, as detailed in Table 3.

Table 3 Product Specifications

	chip	UM980			
Chip characteristics	working frequency	BDS: B1I B2I B3I B1C B2a B2b GPS: L1 C/A L1C L2P (Y) L2C L5 GLONASS: L1 L2 Galileo: E1 E5a E5b E6 QZSS: L1 L2 L5 L6			
	Receiving channel	1408 channel			
Accuracy	Single point positioning (RMS)	Plane: 1.5m			
		Elevation: 2.5m			
	DGPS(RMS)	Plane: 0.4m			
		Elevation: 0.8m			
	RTK(RMS)	Flat: 0.8cm+1ppm			
		Elevation: 1.5cm+1ppm			
	Observation accuracy (RMS)	BDS	GPS	GLONASS	Galileo
	B1I/B1C/L1C/L1 C/A/E1/G1 Pseudo-range	10cm	10cm	10cm	10cm
	B1I/B1C/L1C/L1 C/A/E1/G1 Carrier Phase	1mm	1mm	1mm	1mm
	B3I/L2P(Y)/L2C/G2 Pseudo-range	10cm	10cm	10cm	10cm
	B3I/L2P(Y)/L2C/G2 Carrier Phase	1mm	1mm	1mm	1mm
B2I/B2a/B2b/L5/E5a/E5b Pseudo-range	10cm	10cm	10cm	10cm	
B2I/B2a/B2b/L5/E5a/E5b Carrier Phase	1mm	1mm	1mm	1mm	
Time accuracy (RMS)	10 ns				

	Speed accuracy (RMS)	0.03m/s
Start Time	cold boot	<10s
	Initialization time	<5s (typical value)
	Initialize reliability	> 99.9%
Output data	Baud rate	115200bps (default) [Optional: 4800-921600]
	Output interface	TTL
	Output Protocol	NMEA0183、RTCM 3.3
	update frequency	1Hz-20Hz (default 1Hz)
Differential data	Differential data	RTCM 3.3/3.2/3.1/3.0
	Carrier phase output	Support, output RAWX statement
	FLASH	built-in
Electrical specifications	working voltage	3V~5.5V DC
	power waste	<800mW
Physical parameters	size	65.9*45*3.6mm
	weight	15g
	Connector	GH1.25mm 6pin*2
	Antenna connector	SMA-J elbow (customizable)
Environment	working temperature	-35°C-80°C
	Storage temperature	-40°C-95°C

Table 3 Product Specifications

5 Product Photos

In this chapter, we will showcase real-life images of the product, as shown in Figure 3. These images provide a detailed view of our product from various angles and perspectives. We believe that through authentic representation, we can better convey the value and concept of the product, thereby enhancing your trust and satisfaction.



Figure 3 Product Images

6 Common Configuration Instructions

NO.	Instruction content	Function Description	Notes
1	VERSIONA	Version query	
2	CONFIG	Query receiver configuration	
3	SAVECONFIG	Save configuration	After configuring the receiver, a save command needs to be sent, otherwise the receiver will return to its factory state after being powered on again
4	CONFIG COM1 115200	Configure COM1 baud rate to 115200	
5	UNLOG	Stop all information output from the current serial port	
6	UNLOG COM1	Stop all output from COM1 serial port	This command can be sent on any serial port
7	UNLOG COM2 GPGGA	Stop COM2 serial port output of GPGGA data	If no serial port number is added, it will be the current serial port
8	GPGGA COM1 1	Output GGA data on COM1 serial port	If COM1 (such as GPGGA 1) is not input, it will be the current serial port. If you want to output other data, such as "GSV", simply change the "GGA" in the instruction to "GSV" (the output information includes DTM, GBS, GGA, GLL, GNS, GRS, GSA, GST, GSV, THS, RMC, ROT, VTG, ZDA)
9	GPGGAH 1	Output satellite positioning GGA data calculated from the antenna from the current serial port	UM982 dual antenna module is only supported
10	freset	Restore factory settings	Note: The factory set baud rate is 115200
11	mode base	Set as reference station	
12	mode rover	Set as mobile station	This instruction can switch the receiver from base station mode to mobile station mode
13	gpgga comx 1	Set 1Hz output GGA message	COMX can be specified as COM1 Either COM2 or COM3
14	gpths comx 1	Output current heading information	COMX can be specified as COM1 Either COM2 or COM4
15	freset mode base time 60 1.5 2.5 rtcm1006 comX 10 rtcm1033 comX 10 rtcm1074 comX 1 rtcm1124 comX 1 rtcm1084 comX 1 rtcm1094 comX 1 saveconfig	Configure base station mode	COMX can be specified as COM1 Either COM2 or COM3

7 Common Packet Analysis

1、 GPGGA (Longitude and latitude coordinate information)

\$GPGGA,062938.00,3110.4700719,N,12123.2657056,E,1,25,0.6,58.9666,M,0.000,

M,99,AAAA*50

Data parsing:

\$GPGGA,hhmmss,lll.llllll,a,yyyyy.yyyyyyy,b,q,n,x.x,h.h,M,dd,xxxx*CC

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPGGA	Log header		\$GPGGA
2	utc	UTC time (hour/minute/second)	hhmmss.ss	202134.00
3	lat	Latitude: -90~90 degrees	lll.llllll	3110.4693903
4	latdir	Latitude direction: N: North; S: south	a	N
5	lon	Longitude: -180~180 degrees	yyyyy.yyyyyyy	12123.2621695
6	londir	Longitude direction: E: East; W: west	b	W
7	QF	Solution state 0: Invalid solution; 1: Single point positioning solution; 2: Pseudorange difference; 4: Fixed solution; 5: Floating solution;	q	4
8	sat No.	number of satellites	n	14
9	hdop	Horizontal DOP value	x.x	1.0
10	alt	elevation	h.h	50.22
11	a-units	Elevation Units	M	M
14	age	Differential Delay	dd	1
15	stn ID	Base station number: 0000-1023, when operating alone: AAAA	xxxx	1
16	*xx	Checksum	*hh	
17	[CR][LF]	Sentence terminator		[CR][LF]

2、GPRMC data analysis

\$GNRMC,064401.65,A,3110.4706987,N,12123.2653375,E,0.604,243.2,300713,0.0, W,A*3E

Data example:

\$GPRMC,014350.00,A,3110.4854911,N,12123.9129278,E,0.029,108.5,010909,0.0,E

*57

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPRMC	Log header		\$GPRMC
2	utc	UTC time (hour/minute/second)	hhmmss.ss	143550.00
3	Pos status	Solution status: A=effective positioning V=invalid positioning	A	A
4	lat	Latitude: -90~90 degrees	llll.lllllll	3110.4854911
5	latdir	Latitude direction: N: North; S: south	a	N
6	lon	Longitude: -180~180 degrees	yyyyy.yyyyyyy	12123.9129278
7	londir	Longitude direction: E: East; W: west	b	E
8	SPEED IN	Ground speed	q	0.29
9	Track Ture	Ground heading angle	n	108.5
10	Date	UTC date	ddmmyy	010909
11	Mag var	Magnetic declination (000.0~180.0 degrees, if the leading digit is insufficient, add 0)	0.0	0.0
12	Vardir	Magnetic declination direction, E (east) or W (west)	M	M
13	Mode ind	Mode indication (only NMEA0183 version 3.00 output, A=autonomous) Positioning, D=difference, E=estimation, N=Invalid data)	a	A
14	*xx	Checksum	*hh	*57
15	[CR][LF]	Sentence terminator		[CR][LF]

3、 GPNTR (distance information from reference station)

Example data:

\$GPNTR,024404.00,1,17253.242,+5210.449,-16447.587,-49.685,0004*40

Data parsing:

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPNTR	Headers		\$GPNTR
2	utc	UTC time	hhmmss.ss	024404.00
3	pos status	Solution state 0: Invalid solution; 1: Single point positioning solution; 2: Pseudorange difference; 4: Fixed solution; 5: Floating solution;	I	1
4	distance	Diagonal distance from the reference station (meters)	dddd.ddd	17253.242
5	distance in north	Horizontal distance in X direction: +Indicate in the north direction of the base station -Indicate in the south direction of the base station	dddd.ddd	+5210.449
6	distance in east	Y-direction horizontal distance: +Indicate that the base station is facing east -Indicate that the base station is facing west	dddd.ddd	-16447.587
7	Distance in Vertical dimension	Horizontal distance in H direction: +Indicate above the base station -Indicate below the base station	dddd.ddd	49.685
8	stn ID	Base station number	xxxx	0004
9	*xx	Checksum	*hh	
10	[CR][LF]	End		[CR][LF]

4. GPVTG (Ground Velocity Information)

GPS with BD2

\$GNVTG,46.954,T,46.954,M,0.436,N,0.807,K,A*33

Single BD2

\$BDVTG,150.455,T,150.455,M,0.233,N,0.432,K,A*35

Example data:

\$GPVTG,213.710,T,213.710,M,0.304,N,0.563,K,A*24

Data parsing:

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPVTG	Headers		\$GPVTG
2	track true	Motion angle	000-359, (If the leading digit is insufficient, add 0)	213.710
3	T	True North Reference Frame	T	T
4	track mag	Motion angle	000-359, (If the leading digit is insufficient, add 0)	213.710
5	M	Magnetic north reference frame	M	M
6	speed Kn	Horizontal movement speed	0.00 (If the leading digit is insufficient, add 0)	0.304
7	N	Knots	N	N
8	speed Km	Horizontal movement speed	0.00 (If the leading digit is insufficient, add 0)	0.563
9	K	Kilometers per hour, km/h	K	K
10	mode ind	position	a	A
11	*xx	Checksum	*hh	*24
12	[CR][LF]	End		[CR][LF]

5、GPGLSV statement (visible satellite information)

GPS+BD2+GLONASS

```
$GPGLSV,2,1,06,29,32,090,44,26,34,124,44,14,59,116,45,30,25,042,42*71
$GPGLSV,3,1,09,01,34,042,43,09,14,216,43,32,33,060,42,04,27,248,42*73
$GPGLSV,3,2,09,17,47,323,44,08,16,207,43,20,56,094,48,11,17,061,38*71
$GPGLSV,3,3,09,28,81,228,46,,,,,,,,,,,,,*49
$BDGLSV,2,1,08,141,47,148,48,142,32,238,43,143,52,201,48,146,53,179,48*65
$BDGLSV,2,2,08,147,05,192,40,148,67,026,46,149,26,196,44,150,13,219,39*63
$GLGLSV,3,1,09,47,07,193,46,43,46,101,50,59,28,309,45,49,28,305,43*68
$GLGLSV,3,2,09,48,35,239,45,42,21,040,44,57,24,063,39,44,24,161,47*67
$GLGLSV,3,3,09,58,46,012,45,,,,,,,,,,,,,*51
```

Example data:

```
$GPGLSV,<1>,<2>,<3>,<4>,<5>,<6>,<7>,...<4>,<5>,<6>,<7>*hh<CR><LF>
```

Note: Information for<4>,<5>,<6>, and<7>will be displayed in a loop for each satellite, and each GSV statement can display information for up to 4 satellites. Other satellite information will be output in the NMEA0183 statement of the next sequence.

```
$GPGLSV,2,1,06,29,32,090,44,26,34,124,44,14,59,116,45,30,25,042,42*71
```

Data parsing:

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPGLSV	Headers		\$GPGLSV
2	# msgs	The total number of GSV statements	X	2
3	Msg #	GSV number	X	1
4	# sats	The total number of satellites	XX	6
5	prn	Satellite PRN number GPS = 1 to 32 SBAS = 33 to 64 (add 87 for PRN#s) GLO = 65 to 96 BD2 = 141~177	XX	29
6	elev	Satellite elevation angle	XX	32
7	azimuth	Satellite azimuth	XXX	090
8	SNR	Signal to noise ratio (00~99dB)	XX	44
9	Each satellite displays in a loop		
10	*xx	Checksum	*hh	
11	[CR][LF]	End		[CR][LF]

6、GPGSA statement (precision factor, satellite information)**GPS+BD2+GLONASS**

```
$GNGSA,M,3,27,03,16,21,06,19,31,13,23,,,,,1.0,0.6,0.8*22
```

```
$GNGSA,M,3,141,142,143,144,147,148,150,,,,,1.0,0.6,0.8*10
```

```
$GNGSA,M,3,47,56,55,46,53,44,57,,,,,1.0,0.6,0.8*29
```

Single GPS

```
$GPGSA,M,3,25,14,15,18,31,27,09,21,22,12,,,1.5,0.9,1.3*30
```

Single BD2

```
$BDGSA,M,3,141,143,144,146,147,148,149,150,,,,,2.7,1.7,2.2*2B
```

Single GLONASS

```
$GLGSA,M,3,47,58,55,46,53,57,56,,,,,1.7,1.1,1.3*2D
```

Example data:

```
$GPGSA,<1>,<2>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<3>,<4>,<5>,<6>*
```

```
hh<CR><LF>
```

```
$GNGSA,M,3,27,03,16,21,06,19,31,13,23,,,,,1.0,0.6,0.8*22
```

Data parsing:

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPGSA	Headers		\$GPGSA
2	mode MA	Mode, M>manual, A=automatic	X	M
3	mode 123	Positioning type, 1=no positioning, 2=2D positioning, 3=3D positioning	X	3
4-15	prn	Satellite number GPS = 1 to 32 SBAS = 33 to 64 (add 87 for PRN#s) GLO = 65 to 96 BD2 = 141~177	XX	27,03,16,21,06,19,31,13,23,,,,
16	pdop	Position accuracy factor (0.5~99.9)	XX	1.0
17	hdop	Horizontal accuracy factor (0.5~99.9)	XX	0.6
18	vdop	Vertical accuracy factor (0.5~99.9)	XXX	1.8
19	*xx	Checksum	XX	*3F
	[CR][LF]	End		[CR][LF]
20				

7、GPTRA (azimuth information) requires dual antennas**Example data:**

```
$GPTRA,063027.30,101.78,071.19,-00.00,4,10,0.00,0004*51
```

Data parsing:

```
$GPTRA,hhmmss.ss,hhh.hh,ppp.pp,rrr.rr,q,n,dd.dd,xxxx*CC<CR><LF>
```

NO.	Name	Describe	Symbol	Give an example
1	\$GPTRA	Headers		\$GPTRA
2	utc	UTC time	hhmmss.ss	104252.00
3	heading	Direction angle, 0~360 degrees	hhh.hh	044.56
4	pitch	Pitch angle: -90~90 degrees	ppp.pp	-09.74
5	roll	Roll angle: -90~90 degrees	rrr.rr	0
6	QF	Solution state 0: Invalid solution; 1: Single point positioning solution; 2: Pseudorange difference; 4: Fixed solution; 5: Floating solution;	q	4
7	sat No.	number of satellites	n	15
8	age	Differential Delay	dd.dd	
9	stn ID	Base station number	xxxx	4
10	*xx	Checksum	*hh	
11	[CR][LF]	End		[CR][LF]

8、Heading requires dual antennas for azimuth information

Data example:

```
#HEADINGA,COM1,0,60.0,FINESTEERING,1709,270809.100,00000000,0000,1114;S
```

```
OL_COMPUTED,NARROW_INT,1.396890879,200.623992920,-6.505328655,0.0,0.01 58,0.0169,"0004",12,12,12,12,0,0,0,0*9fe42a98
```

Data parsing:

NO.	Field type	Descriptives	Data examples
1	Heading header	Data header	#HEADINGA... ..
2	sol stat	Solution status (see Table 19 for details)	SOL_COMPUTED
3	pos type	Positioning type (see Table 20 for details)	NARROW_INT
4	Length	Baseline length (meters)	1.396890879
5	heading	Azimuth angle (0 ° to 360 °)	200.623992920
6	pitch	Tilt angle (0 ° to 90 °)	-6.505328655
7	reserved	reserve	0.0
8	hdg std dev	Azimuth standard deviation (unit: °)	0.0158
9	ptch std dev	Standard deviation of inclination angle (unit: °)	0.0169
10	stn id	Reference value ID	"0004"
11	#SVs	Number of tracked satellites	12
12	#solnSVs	Number of satellites involved in RTK calculation	12
13	#obs	Number of satellites above the cut-off elevation angle	12
14	#multi	Number of satellites tracked to L2 above the cut-off elevation angle	12
17	Reserved	reserve	0
18	Ext sol sta	Extended solution state	0
19	Reserved	reserve	0
20	Sig mask	Signal involved in solving	0
21	CRC	32-bit CRC code	*9fe42a98

Table A Explanation of Solution Status:

Solution state	Describe
SOL_COMPUTED	Complete solution
INSUFFICIENT_OBS	Insufficient observation quantity
COLD_START	Cold start, not fully solved yet

Table B Description of Positioning Status:

Positioning status	Describe
NONE	Unsolved
FIXEDPOS	Fixed coordinates have been set
SINGLE	Single point positioning solution
PSRDIFF	Pseudo range differential positioning solution
NARROW_FLOAT	Float solution
WIDE_INT	Broadband fixed solution
NARROW_INT	Narrowband fixed solution
SUPER WIDE-LANE	Ultra wideband solution

9、 Bestposa(Position coordinate information)

Data example:

```
#BESTPOSA,COM1,0,60.0,FINESTEERING,1709,270776.300,00000000,0000,1114;SO L_
COMPUTED,NARROW_INT,31.92829656994,118.86502034494,7.7675,,WGS84,0.
```

```
0052,0.0052,0.0094,"0004",0.000,6223.000,12,11,12,12,0,0,0,0*292eba23
```

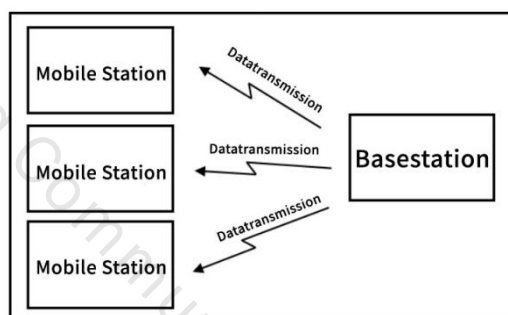
Data parsing:

NO.	Field type	Descriptives	Data examples
1	bestpos header	Data header	#BESTPOSA.....
2	sol stat	Solution status (see Table 19 for details)	SOL_COMPUTE D
3	pos type	Positioning type (see Table 20 for details)	NARROW_INT
4	Lat	latitude	31.92829656994
5	Lon	longitude	118.86502034494
6	hgt	High altitude	7.7675
7	undulation	Difference in geoid	empty
8	Datum id#	Coordinate system	WGS84
9	Lat σ	Latitude standard deviation	0.0052
10	Lon σ	Longitude standard deviation	0.0052
11	hgt σ	Elevation standard deviation	0.0094
12	stn id	Reference value ID	"0004"
13	Diff_age	Differential Age (in seconds)	0.000
14	sol_age	Solution time (in seconds)	6223.000
15	#SVs	Number of tracked satellites	12
16	#solnSVs	Number of satellites involved in RTK calculation	11
17	#ggL1	Number of satellites involved in PVT calculation for L1	12
18	#ggL1L2	Number of satellites involved in PVT calculation for L1 and L2	12
19	Reserved	reserve	0
20	Ext sol sta	Extended solution state	0
21	Reserved	reserve	0
22	Sig mask	Signal involved in solving	0
23	CRC	32-bit CRC code	*292eba23

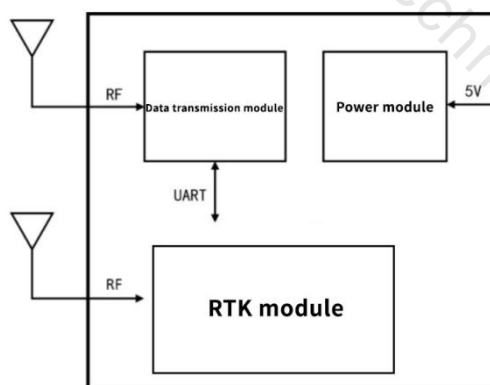
8 Typical Applications

8.1 Application of high-precision positioning for medium and short distances

In high-precision positioning applications for medium to short distances (<3km), the module can be combined with a data transmission module to form a complete high-precision positioning system with only a small amount of external circuits. It is suitable for applications with a large number of mobile stations in a small range, and the module is fully compatible with other automatic flight control systems such as Pixhawk and APM. The schematic diagram is as follows:



The reference station is stationary and fixed, and differential data is broadcasted to all mobile stations through a data transmission module. The circuit diagrams of the mobile station and the reference station are as follows:



3) If the antenna coordinates have been accurately determined through other surveying methods, please use the # set position command to input the antenna coordinates into the reference station module in latitude, longitude, and altitude format;

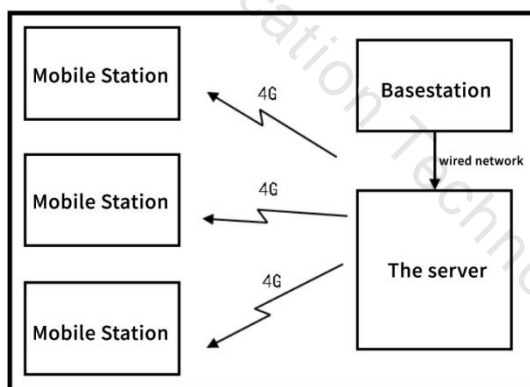
4) If the antenna coordinates are unknown, please wait patiently for about 5 minutes. The module will calculate the antenna position as accurately as possible. After the calculation is c

ompleted, the differential data port will begin to output data. At this point, the base station has already recorded the coordinates and broadcasted them wirelessly to ensure that the base station does not lose power, as the coordinates will be recalculated after a power outage and the repeatability of the mobile station measurement points cannot be guaranteed;

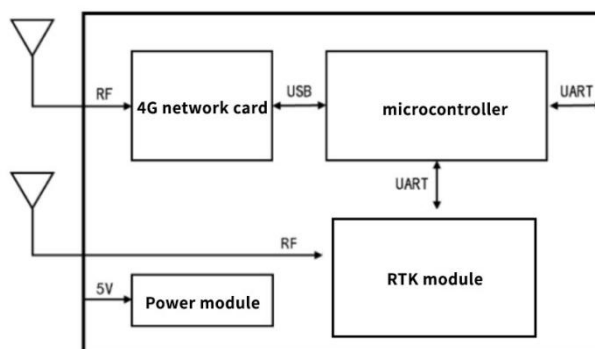
5) Install the mobile station antenna on the mobile carrier, confirm receipt of differential data, and wait for about 120 seconds to obtain high-precision positioning results.

8.2 Application of Medium to Long Range High Precision Positioning

In the application of high-precision positioning over medium to long distances (<10km), common data transmission modules are difficult to provide reliable differential data connections and suffer from serious packet loss problems. For this purpose, the company provides a solution based on 4G network (as shown in the figure below). The benchmark station sends differential data to the server through a wired network and is cached by the server. Mobile stations access servers through 4G networks to obtain differential data. This solution can greatly expand the coverage area of base stations, and mobile stations equipped with 4G network cards can simultaneously transmit positioning results back to designated servers.



The circuit diagram of the mobile station is as follows:



In practical applications, the number of mobile stations that a server can access simultaneously is limited only by server performance and is more suitable for a large number of users. Requirements between the server and the base station: the server can be directly accessed from the public network (with a public IP address), and a network connection can be established between the base station and the server (either through the public network or local area network).

8.3 High precision positioning application without reference station

In high-precision positioning applications without reference stations, the module needs to cooperate with the 4G communication module to obtain differential data. We provide Qianxun with differential data sources nationwide, and users can obtain high-precision positioning results without deploying base stations. The circuit diagram is as follows:

