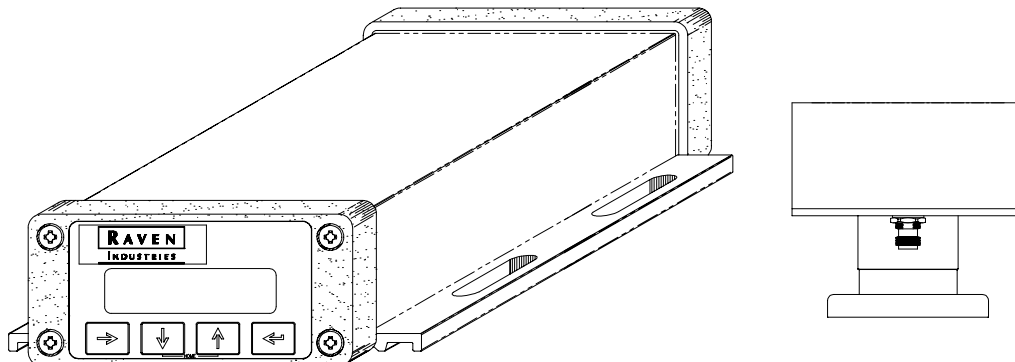


THE *Right* PRODUCTS  
PEOPLE  
CHOICE



# RPR 210



# OPERATION AND SERVICE MANUAL



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# Introduction

Congratulations on selecting the Raven RPR 210 GPS receiver to provide you with highly accurate and reliable GPS navigation and position solutions. GPS/DGPS receiver performance is the key to successful yield mapping and monitoring, swath-ing, and other precision farming functions. The RPR 210 is designed to meet these needs while operating in the rugged agricultural environment. A front panel display is provided to make configuring and operating the receiver simple.

# Functional Description

The Raven RPR 210 provides the user with beacon only differential correction services. A sophisticated dual-channel beacon receiver with superior impulse noise performance provides reliable tracking of USCG, Canadian, or IALA beacon signals automatically. The Raven RPR 210's 10-channel GPS engine completes the process providing quick and stable satellite acquisition.

Software is not required to setup the receiver. However, software is provided for control and monitoring and upgrades are available free via the Internet.

To enhance receiver performance and make installation and use easy, each receiver comes with Raven's MBA-2 antenna. The MBA-2 is a combination GPS/L-band helix antenna and DGPS radiobeacon loop antenna integrated into a single unit. The MBA-2 antenna mounts on a standard 1"-14 thread. Thread adapters are available for adapting to survey poles (5/8" - 11 thread). Magnetic mounts are also available.

Two bi-directional RS-232 serial interface ports are provided to operate numerous peripheral devices.

## Radar Out

The RPR 210 uses a sophisticated Doppler effect of the GPS signal to calculate speed. This information is formatted into a signal identical to those output by radar devices. This "simulated radar" signal can be used to interface to rate monitoring equipment and variable rate applicators that normally use radar.

This feature is standard in the RPR 210 receiver to eliminate the need for radar devices.

## PPS Out

The receiver may be configured to output one pulse per second (PPS) instead of the radar signal. The PPS signal is valuable when synchronizing external equipment.

# INSTALLATION

## POWER

Connect the antenna before powering the receiver. The RPR 210 is reverse-power protected. A direct path exists between the ground pin of the power connector and the chassis. If power is reversed with the chassis grounded, a short exists between power and ground and the power wire could be damaged or even catch fire. This is not a problem unique to the RPR 210 (any grounded equipment will have the same problem).

Connect the red wire from the supplied power cable to the positive (+) power source and the black wire to ground (-) or negative (the green and white wires are not used). If an automotive power adapter is used, verify that the vehicle has a negative ground system before connecting to power. If an AC adapter is used, connect the adapter to an AC source.

Connect power to the RPR 210 before connecting the receiver chassis to ground during installation. If power is reversed, the internal self-resetting fuse will open and power will be removed. If this occurs, disconnect the power connector, wait five seconds, correct the polarity, and reconnect power. After verifying that power is being supplied properly, it is safe to install the receiver.

## RECEIVER

Mount the receiver using the elongated holes in the flange assembly. Tighten the support screws securely to prevent jarring or bouncing of the receiver.

## GPS/BEACON ANTENNA

GPS is a line-of-sight system. This means in order for the receiver to track the satellites there must be an unobstructed path. Buildings, trees, machinery, and human bodies are common obstructions. Mount the antenna on top of the vehicle cab.

## LOCATION

Items such as electrical motors, generators, alternators, strobe lights, radio transmitters, cellular phone, microwave dishes, radar, active antennas, etc., all generate electrical and magnetic fields which can interfere with the GPS, L-Band, or Beacon radio signal. Mount the antenna away from such potential sources of interference.

The GPS can be detuned by close proximity to other objects. For example performance could be degraded, if the antenna is located under fiberglass. If the antenna is mounted so that at least a quarter of an inch gap is made between the antenna and the covering plastic or fiberglass, acceptable performance can be achieved. Metal or other dense materials will completely block the GPS signals.

Raven beacon antennas use magnetic sensing technology. The primary advantage of this technology is that no electrical grounding is required.

The antenna is sensitive to magnetic fields, therefore keep it away from any wiring. The wiring will radiate magnetic fields and could interfere with antenna operation. High tension power lines can also interfere with antenna operation.

The antenna is relatively insensitive to electric noise generated by alternators or spark plugs, but these noise sources can still interfere. A common source of interference is DC motors which use brushes (the fan blower motor in a car for example). Power inverters which convert DC to 110VAC often produce considerable interference.

## MOUNTING

The antenna can be erected on a standard (one inch diameter, 14 thread per inch) marine antenna mount. Magnetic mounts and threaded survey pole adapters are also available.

<p><b>NOTE:</b> Do not tighten the antenna on the marine antenna mount by turning on the antenna cover. Hold the mounting shaft located at the bottom of the antenna and tighten by hand. Do not thread the shaft deeper than <math>\frac{3}{4}</math>".</p>
--

## ANTENNA CABLE

The supplied cable is 15 feet in length. Other cable lengths are also available. Additional cable can be added as long as the voltage drop across the cable does not exceed 0.5 Volts. This does not normally present a problem if the cable length is 50 feet or less.

# OPERATION

## INITIAL STARTUP

Both the internal GPS and Beacon receiver must perform a Cold Start the first time the system is powered up. The GPS receiver will search the sky for satellites and download data necessary for operation. The beacon receiver will perform an auto scan using both receiver channels until a DGPS beacon signal is obtained. The cold start will take up to 15 minutes but is only required during the initial power up.

Make sure the antenna is connected to the receiver before powering the unit. Connect power to the RPR 210 and verify that the front panel display is illuminated.

Connect the serial cable provided between the RPR 210 and the computer. Allow the receiver to operate while installing the software program on the computer. Turn off all unnecessary electrical equipment to minimize electrical noise interference.

## NORMAL OPERATION

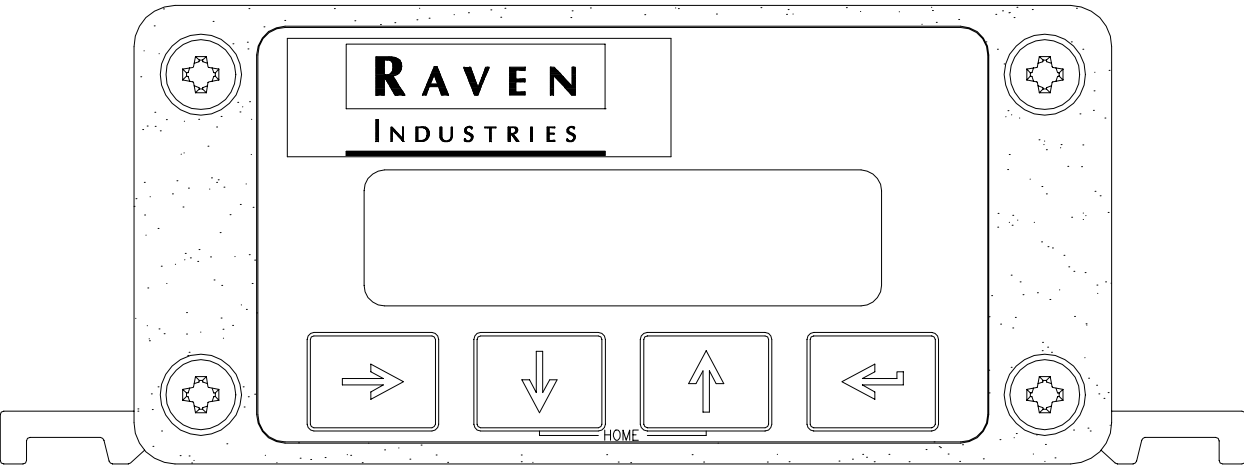
Upon completion of the initial "Cold Start", the receiver begins to operate in "Normal Mode". The unit should be operating in full DGPS mode within a few minutes of power on.

All configuration and beacon frequency data is stored in nonvolatile memory inside the RPR 210. Configuration changes are made using the front panel display or the GPS Mon software provided.

Be aware of possible satellite obstructions which may interfere with GPS operation. For high precision performance, watch the Horizontal Dilution of Precision (HDOP), an error estimate, and Beacon Age of Data (AOD). The HDOP should be 2 or less and the AOD less than 15 seconds. Be aware of possible interfering signals to the beacon receiver.

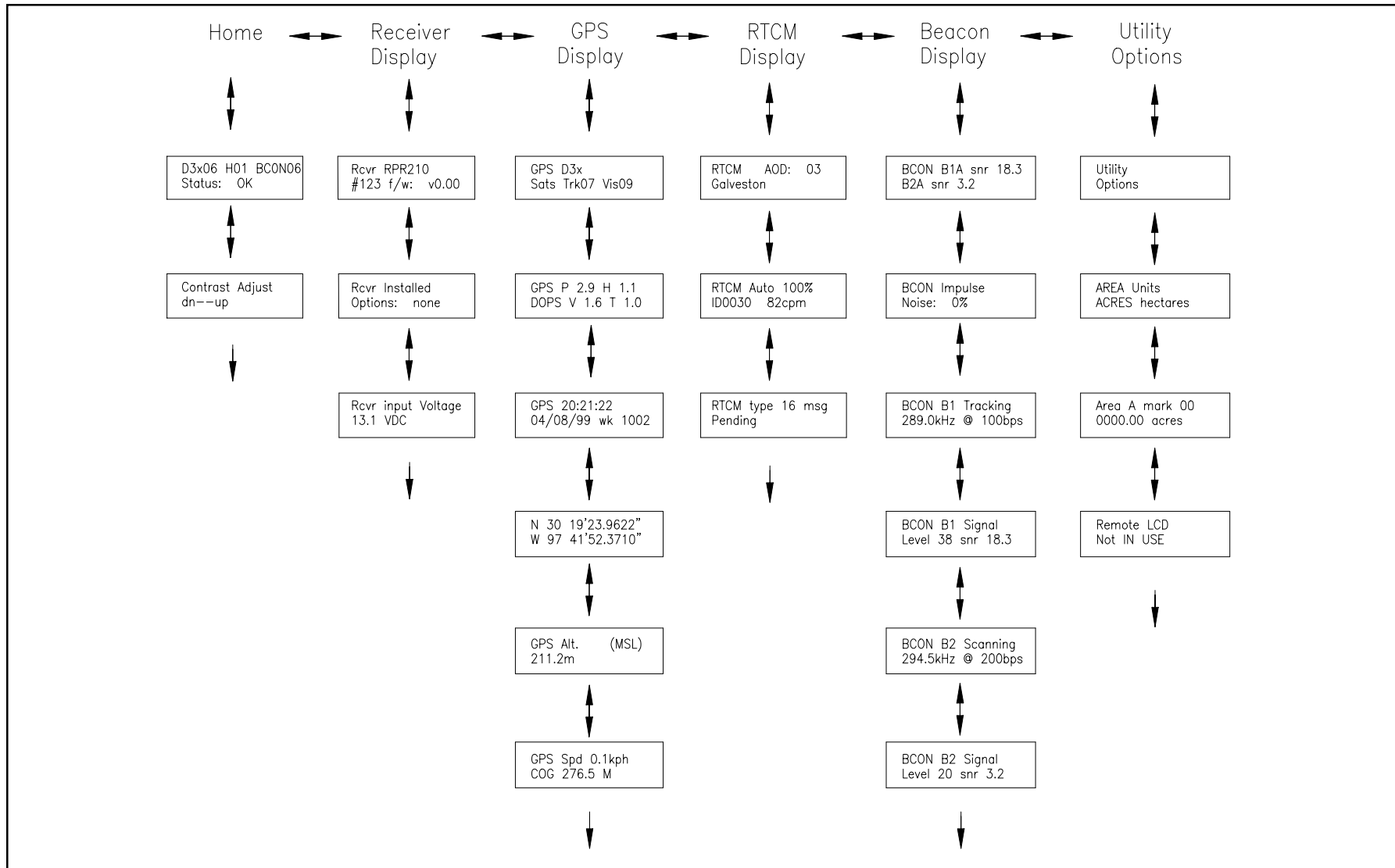
# Front Panel Display

Gently peel away the protective film covering the front panel display. The RPR 210 receiver is configured at the factory to operate in automatic mode. This allows the receiver to begin operation immediately following initial installation. The front panel display allows the user to reconfigure the receiver and observe how the receiver is performing. The keypad arrows are used to navigate thru the display and configuration menus.

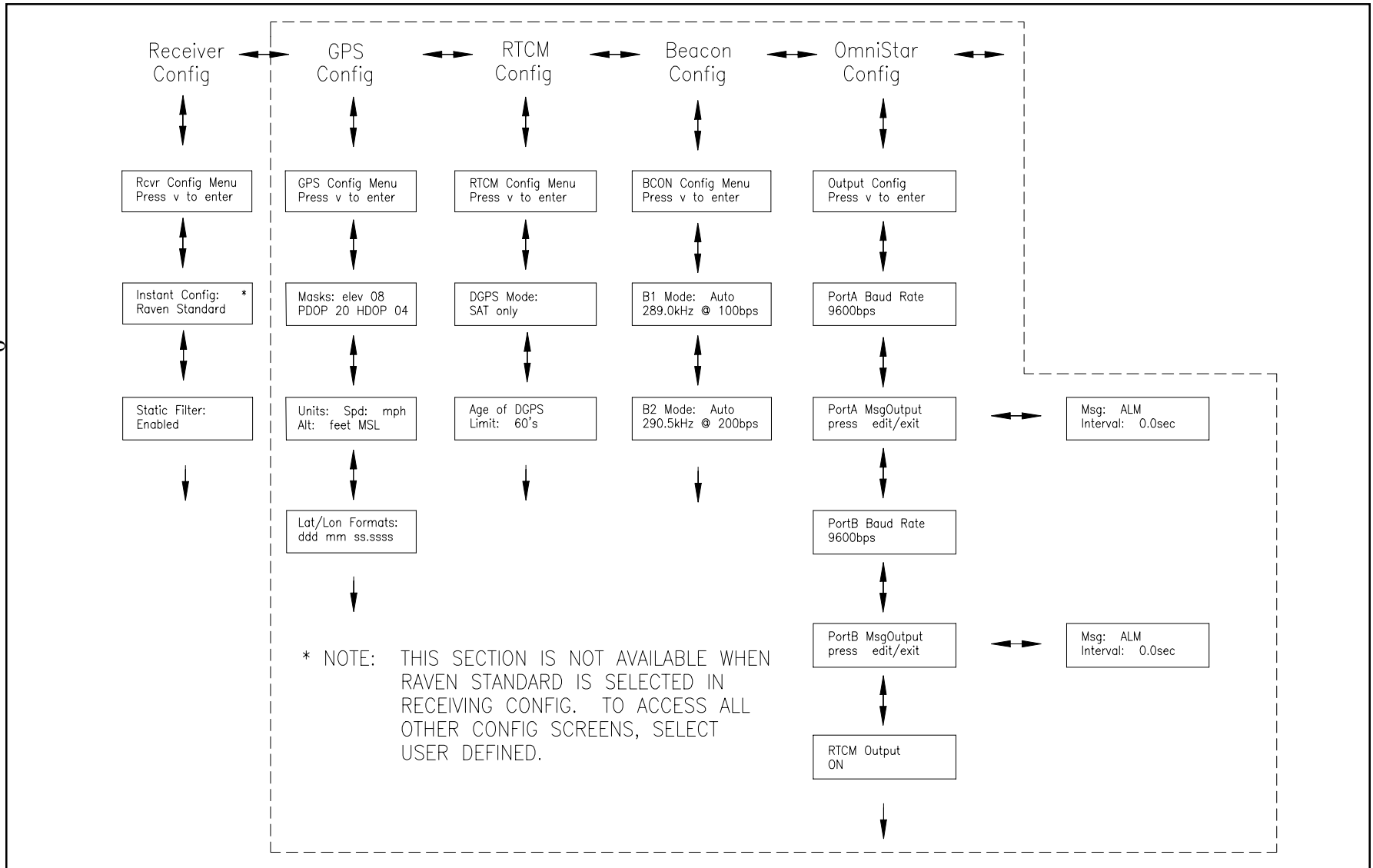


# FRONT PANEL DISPLAY MENU

## INFORMATION SCREENS



# FRONT PANEL DISPLAY MENU CONFIGURATION/EDITABLE SCREENS



# HOME SCREEN

(Recommend using this screen during normal receiver operation.)

Return to the home screen by pressing the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys at the same time.

**EXAMPLE:**

D3X06	H01	BCON06
Status:	OK	

SETTING	DESCRIPTION
D or ''	Displays differential mode. D=Differential Blank=GPS Only
0, 2, or 3	Type of position solution. (None, 2 Dimensional, 3 Dimensional)
06	Number of satellites used in position solution.
H01	Horizontal Dilution of Precision. (HDOP)
BCON 06	Current source of differential corrections with its associated age of data. BCON=Beacon SAT=Satellite
Status	The second line is reserved for warning messages (OK, Poor SV Tracking, High AOD, High GDOP, High HDOP, No Diff Corrs, Hgt Constrained, No Pos Solution, Antenna Fault).



**EXAMPLE:**

Contrast	Adjust
dn--up	

Pressing the [ ↵ ] key on the home screen moves display to this screen, pressing [ ↵ ] again returns to Home Screen. Press [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrows to adjust contrast.

# RECEIVER DISPLAY

Displays receiver model, serial number, firmware version, receiver options, and receiver input voltage.

**EXAMPLE:**

Rcvr RPR 210 #123 f/w: v3.12
---------------------------------

Displays receiver model (310,210), serial number, and firmware version.



**EXAMPLE:**

Rcvr Installed ← Options: none
-----------------------------------

Pressing [ ← ] will display all options currently installed (Reference station, Ten Hz, Ag utilities-acreage calculation, None).



**EXAMPLE:**

RcvrInputVoltage 13.1 VDC
------------------------------

Pressing [ ← ] will display the input voltage level to the receiver.

# GPS Display

Displays differential status, satellites being tracked, DOPS, time and date, position, altitude reference, and speed.

**EXAMPLE:**

GPS	D3x
Sats	Trk07 Vis 09

SETTING	DESCRIPTION
D3x	Current position solution (differentially corrected 3D).
Trk07	Number of satellites used in position solution.
Vis09	Number of satellites visible to the receiver.



**EXAMPLE:**

GPS	P 2.9 H 1.1
DOPS	V 1.6 T 1.0

Displays PDOP, HDOP, VDOP, and TDOP.

The term DOP (Dilution of Precision) is an estimation of error caused by the varying geometry of satellites used in the position solution.

P=Position  
H=Horizontal  
V=Vertical  
T=Time



**EXAMPLE:**

GPS	20:21:22
04/08/99	wk1002

GPS time, date, and GPS week. GPS week began January 1, 1980 and resets on August 22, 1999.



**EXAMPLE:**

N/30/19'23.9622"
W/97/41'52.3710"

Position in degrees, minutes, seconds (displayed as fractions of seconds to 4 places of precision).



**EXAMPLE:**

GPS	Alt.	(MSL)
635ft		

Displays Altitude referenced either to Mean Sea Level (MSL) or to GPS Ellipsoid (ELLIP) and expressed either in feet or meters.



**EXAMPLE:**

GPS	Spd	3.5MPH
COG	276.5	M

Displays speed in MPH, KPH, or knots and course over ground in degrees magnetic.

# RTCM DISPLAY

Displays Age of Data, number of corrections per minute, and RTCM-Type 16 messages.

**EXAMPLE:**

RTCM	AOD:	03
Galveston		

Displays the name of the currently selected source of differential corrections and its corresponding age of data. If source is not in the list of Coast Guard beacons or OmniStar beams, 'Unknown' is reported.



**EXAMPLE:**

RTCM	Auto	100%
ID0030		82cpm

SETTING	DESCRIPTION
Auto	Displays differential mode (Auto Select, B1 only, B2 only, Ext. only, and off).
100%	Parity pass ratio (PPR). % of data throughput.
ID0030	Corrections per minute.



Off	= No differential
B1 only	= Beacon 1
B2 only	= Beacon 2
Ext only	= External corrections received
Auto	= Selects Satellite or Beacon automatically depending on which source provides the corrections per min (cpm).



**EXAMPLE:**

RTCM type 16 msg
Pending

# BEACON DISPLAY

Displays SNR (Signal to Noise Ratio), noise, tracking/scanning, and signal strength.

**EXAMPLE:**

BCON	B1A	snr	18.3
	B2A	snr	3.2

Displays the current mode of each beacon channel and the SNR of whatever signal each channel is currently tracking. An SNR reading of 8 or more is required to ensure beacon reception.



**EXAMPLE:**

BCON	Impulse
Noise:	0%

Displays impulse noise in the form of % blanking. This is a relative indicator of the quality of the signal being received. The lower the number, the better the signal.



**EXAMPLE:**

BCON	B1	Tracking
	289.0kHz	@100bps

Status of beacon channel 1 (Tracking or Scanning), which frequency and bit rate is being received.



**EXAMPLE:**

BCON	B1	Signal	
Level	38	snr	18.3

Displays beacon channel 1 signal level in dB microvolts and SNR. Signal strength between 20 and 80. An SNR reading of 8 or more is required to ensure beacon reception.

**EXAMPLE:**

```
BCON B2 Scanning
294.5kHz @200bps
```

Status of beacon channel 2 (Tracking or Scanning), which frequency and bit rate being received.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
BCON B2 Signal
Level 20 snr 3.2
```

Displays beacon channel 2 signal level in dB microvolts and SNR. Signal strength will vary between 20 and 80. An SNR reading of 8 or more is required to ensure beacon reception.

# UTILITY OPTIONS

**EXAMPLE:**

```
Utility
Options
```

Will only appear if a Utility option is installed.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
AREA Units
ACRES Hectares
```

Press the [↵] to select units displayed in Acreage Calculation. The selected units are displayed in all capital letters.



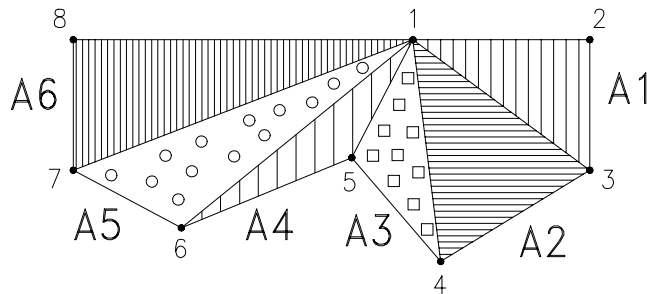
**EXAMPLE:**

```
Area A      Mark
0000.00 acres
```

**Acreage calculation.** Press [↵] to highlight 'A' and use [↑] and [↓] to choose an area (A-E). Press [→] to view a previously calculated area or press [↵] to select an area and begin marking boundary points. The 'mark' field '00' will be blinking in the display. Press [↵] to mark a point (as many as 99). Press [→] to end the calculation and save its value.

**EXAMPLE:**

Area A



- A1 = Points 1, 2, 3 = 1<sup>st</sup> area calculated
- A2 = Points 1, 3, 4 = 2<sup>nd</sup> area calculated
- A3 = Points 1, 4, 5 = 3<sup>rd</sup> area calculated
- A4 = Points 1, 5, 6 = 4<sup>th</sup> area calculated
- A5 = Points 1, 6, 7 = 5<sup>th</sup> area calculated
- A6 = Points 1, 7, 8 = 6<sup>th</sup> area calculated

(99 Points possible) Sum = total acreage calculation for Area A

Repeat procedure for Area B, C, D etc.



**EXAMPLE:**

Remote LCD
NOT IN USE

Press [ ↵ ] to configure Port B for use with a remote front panel. Port B is set to 38400 baud. All NMEA and RTCM is disabled.

# RECEIVER CONFIGURATION MENU

Use the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight desired selection, the value will blink. Use the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to change the value and the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.

**EXAMPLE:**

```
Rcvr  Config  Menu
Press  v  to  enter
```

Press the [ ↓ ] arrow key to enter.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Instant  Config:
RAVEN   Standard
```

Use the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight desired selection, the value will blink. Use the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to change the value and the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS	DESCRIPTION
RAVEN Standard	Port A : 9600 baud, GGA, VTG, GSA, ZDA at 1Hz Port B : 19200 baud, GGA, VTG at 10Hz Elevation mask is 5 and AOD limit is 30s Diff Mode is Auto Select
Config 4	Port A : 9600 baud, GGA, VTG, GSA, ZDA at 1Hz Port B : 4800 baud, GGA, VTG, GSA, ZDA at 1Hz Elevation mask is 5 and AOD limit is 30s Diff Mode is Auto Select.
Config 3	Port A : 19200 baud, GGA, VTG at 10Hz Port B : 9600 baud, GGA, VTG at 10 Hz Elevation mask is 5 and AOD limit is 30s Diff Mode is Auto Select.
Config 2	Port A : 9600 baud, GGA at 10Hz Port B : 9600 baud, GGA at 10Hz Elevation mask is 5 and AOD limit is 30s Diff Mode is Auto Select.
Config 1	Port A : 9600 baud, GGA at 1Hz Port B : 9600 baud, GGA at 1Hz
User Defined	



**EXAMPLE:**

Static Filter: Enabled
---------------------------

If Static Filter is enabled, the receiver utilizes a position averaging algorithm suitable for static positioning determination. If Static Filter is disabled, GPS filtering is kept to a minimum.

# GPS CONFIGURATION MENU

**EXAMPLE:**

```
GPS Config Menu
press v to enter
```

Press the [ ↓ ] arrow key to enter.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Masks: elev 08
PDOP 20 HDOP 04
```

Use the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight desired selection, the value will blink. Use the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to change the value and the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete. The elevation mask angle should always be set to 5 degrees or more. Dilution of Precision (DOP) settings are user-preference.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Units: Spd: mph
Alt: feet MSL
```



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Lat/Lon Formats:
Ddd mm ss.ssss
```

Use the enter key [ ↵ ] to select **ddd mm ss.ssss** (degrees, minutes, seconds, and fractions of seconds) or **ddd mm.mmmmm** (degrees, minutes, and fractions of minutes).

# RTCM CONFIG MENU

**EXAMPLE:**

```
RTCM Config Menu
Press v to enter
```

Press the [ ↓ ] arrow key to enter.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
DGPS Mode:
B1 only
```

Set DGPS by pressing the enter key [ ↵ ]. Use [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option. Press enter key [ ↵ ] when done.

```
Off          = No differential
B1 only      = Beacon 1
B2 only      = Beacon 2
Ext only     = External corrections received
Auto         = Selects Satellite or Beacon
              automatically depending on
              which source provides the most
              corrections per minute (cpm)
```



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Age of DGPS
Limit: 60's
```

Set Age of Data limit by pressing the enter key [ ↵ ]. Use [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option. Press enter key [ ↵ ] when done.

# BEACON CONFIGURATION MENU

**EXAMPLE:**

```
BCON Config Menu
press v to enter
```

Press the [ ↓ ] arrow key to enter



**EXAMPLE:**

```
B1 Mode: Auto
289.0kHz @100bps
```

Set Channel 1 Beacon mode. Options include Auto, Fixed, and Idle. Fixed mode sets the frequency and baud rate of Beacon channel. Press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight option, the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option, the [ → ] arrow key to select parameters, [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to set value, press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
B2 Mode: Auto
290.5kHz @200bps
```

Set Channel 2 Beacon mode. Options include Auto, Fixed, and Idle. Fixed mode sets the frequency and baud rate of Beacon channel. Press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight option, the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option, the [ → ] arrow key to select parameters, [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to set value, press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.

# OUTPUT CONFIGURATION MENU

**EXAMPLE:**

```
Output  Config
press v to enter
```

Press the [ ↓ ] arrow key to enter.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
PortA  Baud  Rate
9600bps
```

Select Baud Rate. Press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight option, the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option, and press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
Port  A  MsgOutput
press → edit/exit
```



```
Msg:   ALM
Interval: 0.0sec
```

Used to select output message types and reporting interval. Press the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select MSG type, press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight selection, press [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to set interval, press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete.



**EXAMPLE:**

```
PortB  Baud  Rate
9600bps
```

Select Baud Rate. Press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight option, the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select option, and press the enter [ ↵ ] key when complete.



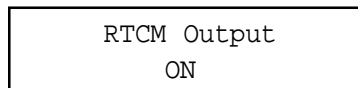
**EXAMPLE:**



Used to select output message types and reporting interval. Press the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to select MSG type, press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight selection, press the [ ↑ ] and [ ↓ ] arrow keys to set interval, and press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete. Port B messages can only be set if RTCM output (next screen) is set to OFF.



**EXAMPLE:**



Turns differential corrections (RTCM) that are available as an output on Port B, either ON or OFF. Press the enter key [ ↵ ] to highlight selection, [ ↓ ] arrow key to set value, and press the enter key [ ↵ ] when complete. If RTCM output is set to ON, NMEA messages at Port B will be unavailable.

# TROUBLESHOOTING

\*Make certain the antenna is mounted so that it has a clear view of the sky and is as far away from electrical noise sources as possible.

Attempt to isolate all problems as either:

- Receiver
- Antenna (including cables)
- Power
- Transmitting Site
- Serial Communications
  - a. Receiver
  - b. Peripheral device

## CHECKING THE INSTALLATION

Monitor the effects on the beacon and GPS receiver performance as each device on the vehicle is powered on. If the receiver stops operating properly when a device is powered on, that device is causing interference and the antenna location may need to change. For example, if running the engine causes interference, then ignition noise or alternator noise is interfering with signal reception. Move the antenna further away from the engine.

- Receiver - Normally only 5 GPS satellites are required for good accuracy. View the Front Panel Display Home Screen and check the number of satellites being tracked. Also look for the "D" indicating good differential reception.
- Antenna - Check connections between the antenna and receiver. Verify the connectors and cable are in good condition. An ohmmeter can be used to determine if the antenna cable is open or shorted.
- Power - Front panel display remains lit while power is applied.
- Transmitting - If the receiver is operating in Beacon Mode, you may be out of range of a Site beacon, or the beacon may be off air. Beacon status information is available on the internet at [www.navcen.uscg.mil](http://www.navcen.uscg.mil).
- Serial Coms - Using GPS Mon software, check for proper communication settings baud rate, and com port number. Make sure the cable used, if not provided by Raven, is wired correctly. See section titled "Rear Panel Serial Interface".

# RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Position Accuracy	<1.0 meters rms	Operating Temperature	-40 C to +50 C
Timing Accuracy	N/A	Standard	10 solutions per sec
Number of Channels	10 GPS, 2 Beacon	Maximum Velocity	10000 Knots
Frequency Range:	283.5-3250.0 kHz	Relative Humidity	95% non-condensing
Tuning Resolution:	< 1 Hz	Altitude	60,000 Feet
Minimum Signal Strength	5 uV @ 100bps	Dimensions	8.3"L x5.7"W x 2.1"H
Dynamic Range	> 100dB	Weight	20 ounces
Adjacent Channel Rejection	50 dB at 1 KHz.	Antenna Weight	<1.3 pounds
Cold Start	6 min. typical, 15 min. max	Antenna Diameter	7.5 inches
Warm Start	40 seconds	Antenna Diameter	4.5 inches
Reacquisition	1 second	Input Voltage	11 - 32 VDC
Acceleration	2G	Power Consumption	<10 Watts @ 12VDC
Connectors / Ports	2 RS-232 VO	Current	540 mA @ 12VDC

## Antenna

The ANT connector is used for interfacing between the RPR 210 and its Antenna/ Preamplifier assembly.

PIN	DESCRIPTION
Center	RF Input and +8 VDC Output for Antenna Preamplifier
Shield	Signal Ground

# CONFIGURATION

## REAR PANEL SERIAL INTERFACE

The RPR 210 has two bidirectional RS232 serial interfaces. Each port is assigned a single letter in uppercase, 'A' or 'B' and each one provides the necessary interfacing between the RPR 210 and the navigation equipment.

**Port A**

Port A	Signal Name
1	Port "A" TX
2	Port "A" RX
3	GND
4	
5	Port "B" TX
6	EXT. PWR
7	GND

**Port B**

Port B	Signal Name
1	Port "B" TX
2	Port "B" RX
3	GND
4	RAD/PPS
5	
6	EXT. PWR
7	GND

## POWER CONNECTOR

The RPR 210 is designed to operate between 11 and 32 volts DC. The unit is reverse-voltage and overvoltage power protected to reduce the possibility of damage during installation. The table below identifies each pin and gives the wire colors for the supplied cable.

Pin	Description	Wire Color
1	+12 Volt DC Power Input	RED
2	Not Used	GREEN
3	Power Return (GND)	Black
4	Not Used	White

# GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (GPS)

GPS is a satellite-based global navigation system created and operated by the United States Department of Defense (DOD). Originally intended solely to enhance military defense capabilities, GPS capabilities have expanded to provide highly accurate position and timing information for many civilian applications.

An in-depth study of GPS is required to fully understand it, but not to see how it works or appreciate what it can do. Simply stated, twenty four satellites in six orbital paths circle the earth twice each day at an inclination angle of approximately 55 degrees to the equator. This constellation of satellites continuously transmit coded positional and timing information at high frequencies in the 1500 Megahertz range. GPS receivers with antennas located in a position to clearly view the satellites, pick up these signals and use the coded information to calculate a position in an earth coordinate system.

GPS is the navigation system of choice for today and many years to come. While GPS is clearly the most accurate worldwide all-weather navigation system yet developed, it still can exhibit significant errors. GPS receivers determine position by calculating the time it take for the radio signals transmitted from each satellite to reach earth. It's that old "Distance = Rate x Time" equation. Radio waves travel at the speed of light (Rate). Time is determined using an ingenious code matching technique within the GPS receiver. With time determined, and the fact that the satellite's position is reported in each coded navigation message, by using a little trigonometry the receiver can determine its location on earth.

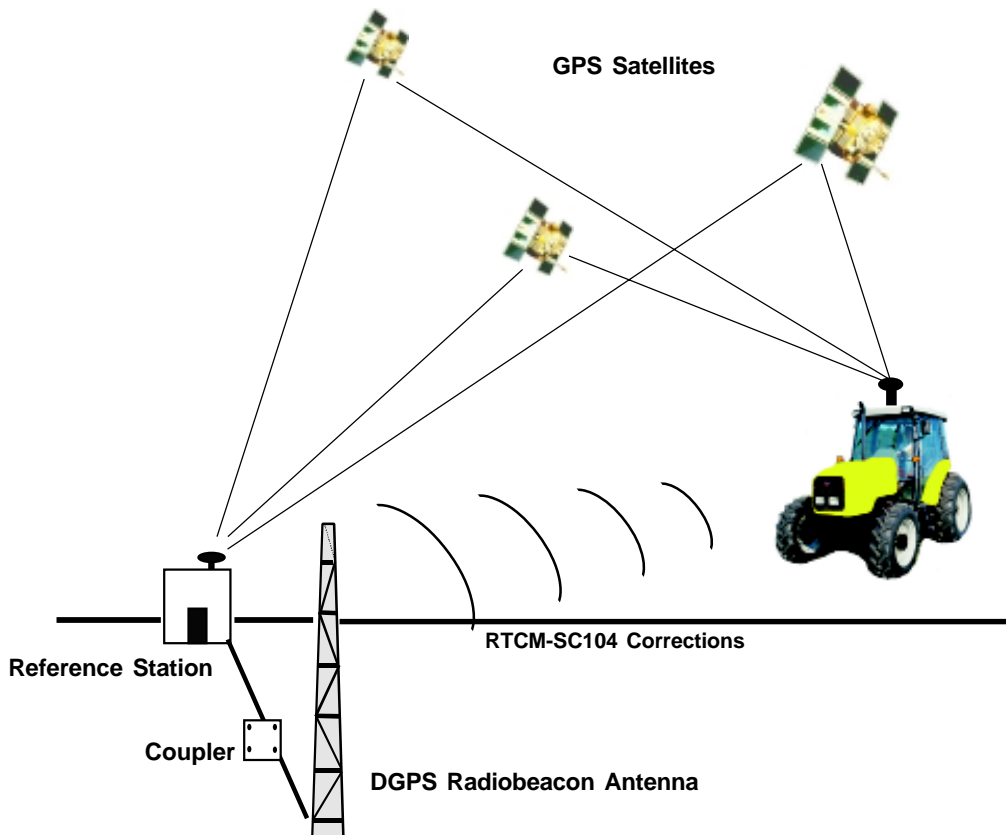
Position accuracy depends on the receiver's ability to accurately calculate the time it takes for each satellite signal to travel to earth. This is where the problem lies. There are primarily four sources of errors which can affect the receiver's calculation. These errors consist of:

1. Ionosphere and troposphere delays on the radio signal.
2. Signal multi-path.
3. Receiver clock biases.
4. Orbital satellite (ephemeris) position errors.

# DIFFERENTIAL GPS (DGPS) BEACON

DGPS works by placing a high-performance GPS receiver (reference station) at a known location. Since the exact location of the receiver is known, it can determine the errors in the satellite signals. This is done by measuring the ranges to each satellite using the signals received and comparing these measured ranges to the actual ranges calculated from its known position. The difference between the measured and calculated range is the total error. The error data for each tracked satellite is formatted into a correction message and transmitted to GPS user. The correction message format follows the standard established by the Radio Technical Commission of Maritime Services, Special Committee 104 (RTCM-SC104) These differential corrections are then applied to the GPS calculations, thus removing most of the satellite signal error and improving accuracy. The level of accuracy obtained is a function of the GPS receiver. Sophisticated receivers like the Raven RPR 210 can achieve accuracy on the order of 1 meter or less.

## DIFFERENTIAL GPS BROADCAST SITE



# NMEA MESSAGES

The RPR 210 receiver can be used to communicate with other electronic devices including Raven's Guidance Lightbar. A communication protocol (set of rules) known as the NMEA 0183 standard has been established by the National Marine Electronics Association. The NMEA 0183 standard contains numerous message formats such as the ones described below which the RPR 210 receiver used to communicate with other devices.

## RPR 210 NMEA MESSAGES

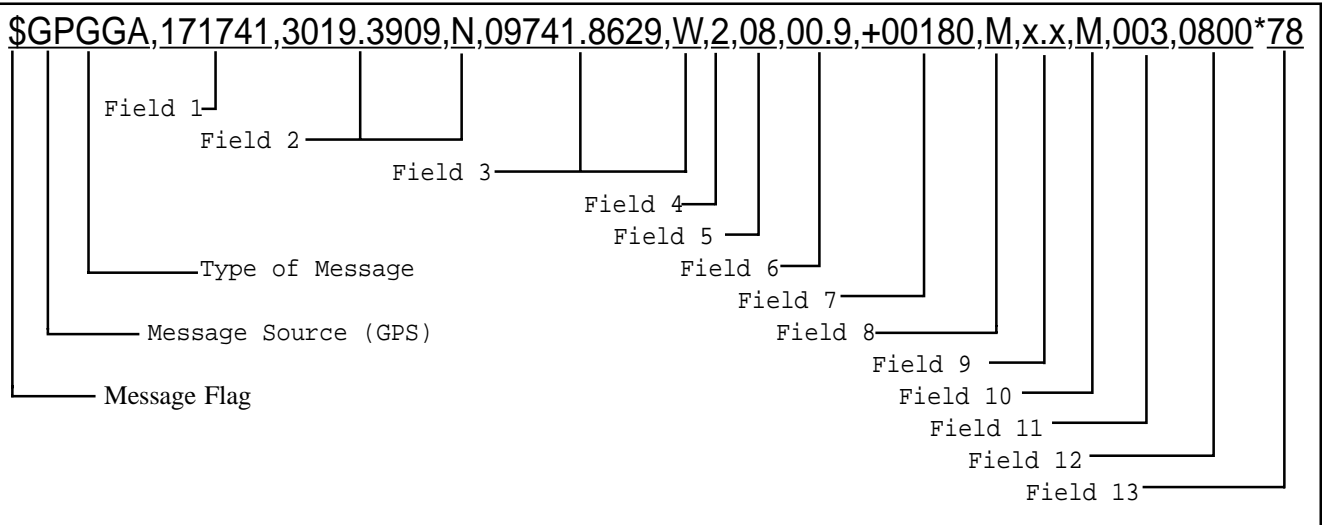
<b>ALM</b>	GPS Almanac Data
<b>DTM</b>	Datum Reference
<b>GGA</b>	Global Positioning System Fix Data
<b>GLL</b>	Geographic Position
<b>GRS</b>	GPS Range Residuals
<b>GSA</b>	GPS Dillution of Precision (DOP) and Active Satellites
<b>GST</b>	GPS Pseudorange Noise Statistics
<b>GSV</b>	GPS Satellites in View
<b>MSK</b>	MSK Receiver Interface
<b>MSS</b>	MSK Signal Status
<b>RMC</b>	Recommended Minimum specific GPS/Transit Data
<b>VTG</b>	Course Over Ground and Ground Speed
<b>ZDA</b>	Time and Date

## Raven Proprietary NMEA Messages

<b>SLIB1S</b>	Beacon Receiver Channel 1 Status
<b>SLIB2S</b>	Beacon Receiver Channel 2 Status
<b>SLIDIF</b>	DGPS Status Information
<b>SLIE1S</b>	External RTCM Channel 1 Status
<b>SLIRTC</b>	RTCM Message Data Received
<b>SLISDA</b>	Satellite Age of Data
<b>SLISOL</b>	Position Solution
<b>SLIWRN</b>	Receiver Warning Message

# SAMPLE GGA MESSAGE STRUCTURE

The following example of the GGA message shows the format typical of NMEA messages.



Field	Description	Field	Description
\$	Message Flag	6	Horizontal Dilution of Precision
GP	Message Source (GPS)	7	Antenna Altitude Ref: Mean Sea Level (geoid)
GGA	Type of Message	8	Units of Antenna Altitude, Meters
1	Universal time coordinate (UTC) of Position	9	Geoidal Separation
2	Latitude, North or South	10	Units of Geoidal Separation, Meters
3	Longitude, East or West	11	Age of Differential Data
4	GPS Quality Indicator	12	Reference Station ID
5	Number of Satellites in Use	13	Check Sum



# RAVEN INDUSTRIES

## LIMITED WARRANTY

### WHAT IS COVERED?

This warranty covers all defects in workmanship or materials in your Raven Flow Control Product under normal use, maintenance, and service.

### HOW LONG IS THE COVERAGE PERIOD?

This warranty coverage runs for 12 months from the purchase date of your Raven Flow Control Product. This warranty coverage applies only to the original owner and is not transferrable.

### HOW CAN YOU GET SERVICE?

Bring the defective part, and proof of date of purchase, to your local dealer. If your dealer agrees with the warranty claim, he will send the part, and proof of purchase to his distributor or to Raven for final approval.

### WHAT WILL RAVEN INDUSTRIES DO?

When our inspection proves the warranty claim, we will, at our option, repair or replace the defective part and pay for return freight.

### WHAT DOES THIS WARRANTY NOT COVER?

Raven Industries will not assume any expense or liability for repairs made outside our plant without written consent. We are not responsible for damage to any associated equipment or product and will not be liable for loss of profit or other special damages. The obligation of this warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, expressed or implied, and no person is authorized to assume for us any liability. Damages caused by normal wear and tear, misuse, abuse, neglect, accident, or improper installation and maintenance are not covered by this warranty.

