

How to Verify your GNSS Receiver's Accuracy

This workflow will provide an alternative method to section 8.3.2 (Base Station Self Check) and will verify the accuracy of both the receiver and the base station providing RTK corrections.

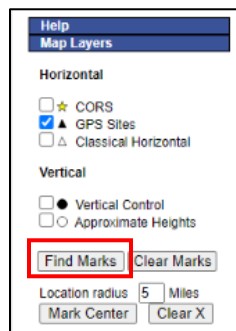
Step 1. Go to <https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/>

Step 2. Select **NGS Data Explorer**. This will open a map of NGS monuments throughout the US.



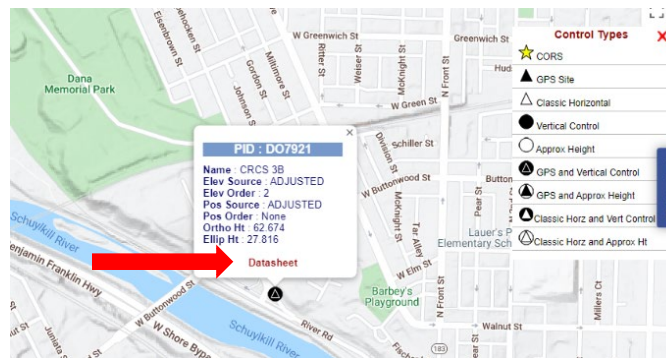
Step 3. On the left-hand side, enter your **City/Zip** code. Then select **GO**.

Step 4. De-select all horizontal and vertical layers except for **GPS Sites**. Then select **Find Marks**.

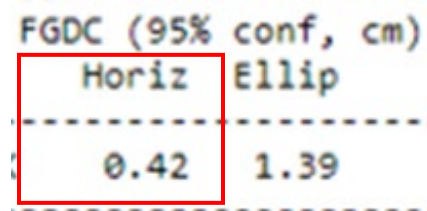


Step 5. Locate a **GPS Site** or a **GPS and Vertical Control** site. ▲ ▲

Step 6. Once you have found a site, select and click **Datasheet**.



Step 7. Look for the following to verify the accuracy of the NGS monument



If the horizontal value is less than 1, you know, with 95% confidence, that the monument's coordinates are less than 1cm in accuracy.

The NGS Data Sheet

See file [dsdata.pdf](#) for more information about the datasheet.

```
PROGRAM = datasheet95, VERSION = 8.12.5.14
Starting Datasheet Retrieval...
1      National Geodetic Survey, Retrieval Date = MAY 16, 2022
D07921 *****
D07921 DESIGNATION - CRCS 3B
D07921 PID - D07921
D07921 STATE/COUNTY- PA/BERKS
D07921 COUNTRY - US
D07921 USGS QUAD - READING (2019)
D07921
D07921 *CURRENT SURVEY CONTROL
D07921
D07921* NAD 83(2011) POSITION- 40 20 20.61805(N) 075 56 24.57130(W) ADJUSTED
D07921* NAD 83(2011) ELLIP HT- 27.816 (meters) (06/04/13) ADJUSTED
D07921* NAD 83(2011) EPOCH - 2010.00
D07921* NAVD 88 ORTHO HEIGHT - 62.674 (meters) 205.62 (feet) ADJUSTED
D07921
D07921 GEOID HEIGHT - -34.863 (meters) GEOID18
D07921 NAD 83(2011) X - 1,182,716.154 (meters) COMP
D07921 NAD 83(2011) Y - -4,722,597.307 (meters) COMP
D07921 NAD 83(2011) Z - 4,106,772.283 (meters) COMP
D07921 LAPLACE CORR - 0.50 (seconds) DEFLEC18
D07921 DYNAMIC HEIGHT - 62.642 (meters) 205.52 (feet) COMP
D07921 MODELED GRAVITY - 980,114.0 (mgal) NAVD 88
D07921
D07921 VERT ORDER - SECOND CLASS I
D07921
D07921 Network accuracy estimates per FGDC Geospatial Positioning Accuracy
D07921 Standards:
D07921


|         | FGDC (95% conf, cm) |       | Standard deviation (cm) |      |      | CorrNE<br>(unitless) |
|---------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|------|------|----------------------|
|         | Horiz               | Ellip | SD_N                    | SD_E | SD_h |                      |
| NETWORK | 0.42                | 1.39  | 0.18                    | 0.16 | 0.71 | 0.02535326           |


D07921
D07921 Click here for local accuracies and other accuracy information.
D07921
D07921
D07921.The horizontal coordinates were established by GPS observations
D07921.and adjusted by the WOOLPERT CONSULTANTS in June 2013.
D07921
D07921.NAD 83(2011) refers to NAD 83 coordinates where the reference frame has
D07921.been affixed to the stable North American tectonic plate. See
D07921.NA2011 for more information.
D07921
D07921.The horizontal coordinates are valid at the epoch date displayed above
D07921.which is a decimal equivalence of Year/Month/Day.
D07921
```

- Step 8. Once a nearby monument with known high accuracy coordinates has been identified, go to that location with your Arrow Gold receiver.
- Step 9. Open the Eos Tools Pro app and take a screenshot of the **Position** tab (from the **Status** page). You will need to reference the longitude and latitude values. When taking a screenshot of the position tab, make sure that your range pole is level.
- Step 10. Go to the following link which will compute the distance between your two coordinates: https://geodesy.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/Inv_Fwd/inverse2.prl

- a. Enter your Eos coordinates in the **First Station Data**. For Latitude, you will need to enter an **n** followed by the latitude value from your screenshot taken in Eos Tools Pro. For Longitude, you will need to enter a **w** followed by the longitude value from your screenshot taken in Eos Tools Pro.
- b. Enter the NGS coordinates from the data sheet for the mountpoint in the **Second Station Data**. Enter the DMS for the latitude and longitude. Separate the DMS values with a comma and do not enter a space after each.
- c. Click **Compute Azimuth and Distance** once complete.

Select an ellipsoid for computation:

GRS80(NAD83) / WGS84
 Clarke 1866 (NAD27)
 Any other ellipsoid

Other Ellipsoids.....: ▼

If you are defining your own ellipsoid:

Enter equatorial axis, a.....:

Enter 1/f or polar axis, b...:

Enter...First Station Data (the FROM station):

Name.....:

Latitude.....:

Longitude.....:

Enter...Second Station Data (the TO station):

Name.....:

Latitude.....:

Longitude.....:

Output will be returned to your screen.

- Step 11. You are now presented with an **Output from Inverse** calculation. Look for the **Ellipsoidal distance (S)** value. If this value is less than .03 meters (3 centimeters), then the accuracy of the receiver is correct. The ellipsoidal distance is the straight-line distance from one point to another.

Output from INVERSE

Ellipsoid : GRS80 / WGS84 (NAD83)
Equatorial axis, a = 6378137.0000
Polar axis, b = 6356752.3141
Inverse flattening, 1/f = 298.25722210088

First Station : Eos

LAT = 40 52 49.65434 North
LON = 77 54 58.16772 West

Second Station : NGS

LAT = 40 52 49.65465 North
LON = 77 54 58.16742 West

Forward azimuth FAZ = 36 39 11.1232 From North

Back azimuth BAZ = 216 39 11.1233 From North

Ellipsoidal distance S = 0.0118 m



[NGS HOME PAGE](#)