

TelitView User Guide

1VV0301168 Rev.5 – 2016-02-22



APPLICABILITY TABLE

PRODUCT	
SL871	SL871-S
SL869-V2	SL869-V2S
SL869-V3	SE868-A
SL869	SL869-DR
JF2	SE880
JN3	SE873
SE868-V2	SE868-V3

SW Version

TelitView 2.1.4



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1. Introduction

1.1. Scope

The scope of this document is to provide information on how to use the TelitView tool.

More specifically, this document introduces the features contained in the TelitView and how to use them to evaluate and get familiarized with the features and performances of Telit's GNSS modules.

This User Guide is intended for users interested in understanding Telit's GNSS receiver modules, and who want to manage and control the GPS/GLONASS activities, and conduct tests on the Telit's GNSS module.

1.2. Contact Information, Support

For general contact, technical support, to report documentation errors and to order manuals, contact Telit Technical Support Center (TTSC) at:

TS-EMEA@telit.com

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Alternatively, use:

<http://www.telit.com/en/products/technical-support-center/contact.php>

For detailed information about where you can buy the Telit modules or for recommendations on accessories and components visit:

<http://www.telit.com>

To register for product news and announcements or for product questions contact Telit Technical Support Center (TTSC).

Our aim is to make this guide as helpful as possible. Keep us informed of your comments and suggestions for improvements.

Telit appreciates feedback from the users of our information.



1.3. Text Conventions



Danger – This information MUST be followed or catastrophic equipment failure or bodily injury may occur.



Caution or Warning – Alerts the user to important points about integrating the module, if these points are not followed, the module and end user equipment may fail or malfunction.



Tip or Information – Provides advice and suggestions that may be useful when integrating the module.

All dates are in ISO 8601 format, i.e. YYYY-MM-DD.

1.4. Related Documents

Please refer to the Applicability Table for the supported Telit GNSS modules.



2. Installation of TelitView

For each type of receiver, please refer to the Applicability Table for the supported Telit GNSS modules in order to install the applicable USB drivers and connect the receiver to the PC.

2.1. Downloading

Go to the Telit Download Zone <http://www.telit.com/download-zone/>.

After Log In: Click on Software > GNSS > Software tools

Download the latest file: TelitViewInstall.x.x.x

2.2. System Requirements

Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0 or later.

If a user wants to determine which version of .NET Framework is installed in his computer, he can follow these procedures:

1. On the Start menu, in the search box, type: regedit

You must have administrative credentials to run regedit.exe.

2. In the Registry Editor, open the following sub key:

HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\NET Framework Setup\NDP

The installed versions are listed under the NDP sub key. The version number is stored in the Version entry. For the .NET Framework 4, the Version entry is under the Client or Full sub key (under NDP), or under both sub keys.



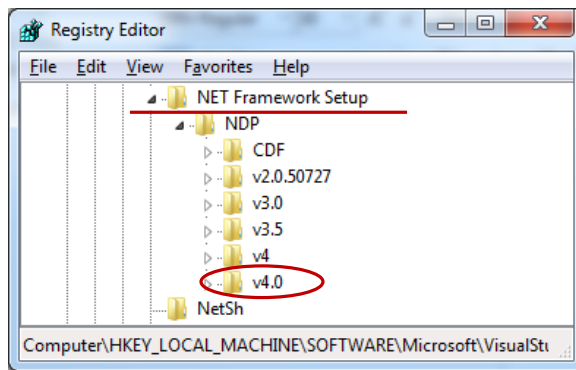


Figure 1 Registry Editor



Run the file TelitViewInstall_x_x_x.msi (x_x_x is the version id) and follow the TelitView Setup Wizard:

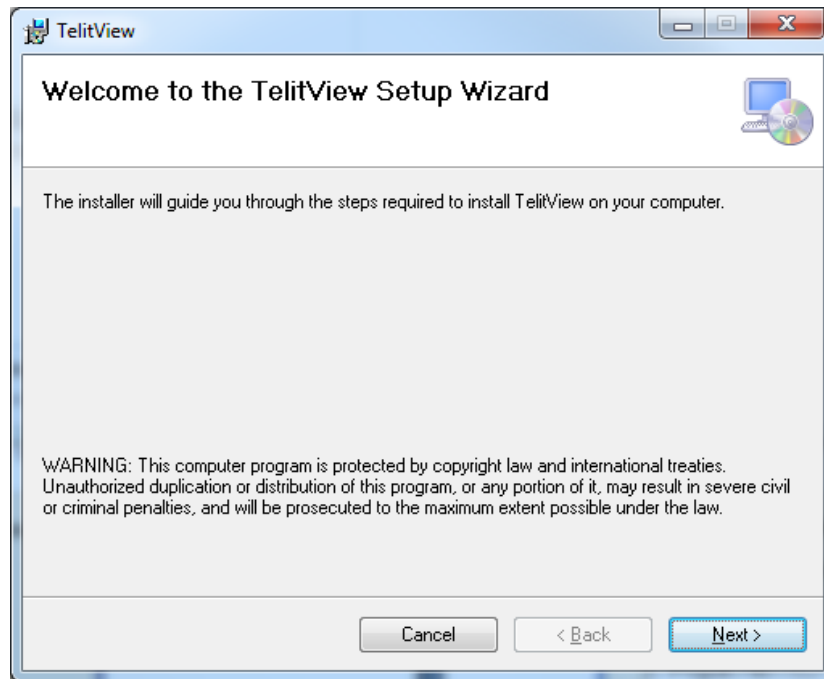


Figure 2 TelitView Setup Wizard

Next





Figure 4 Confirm Installation

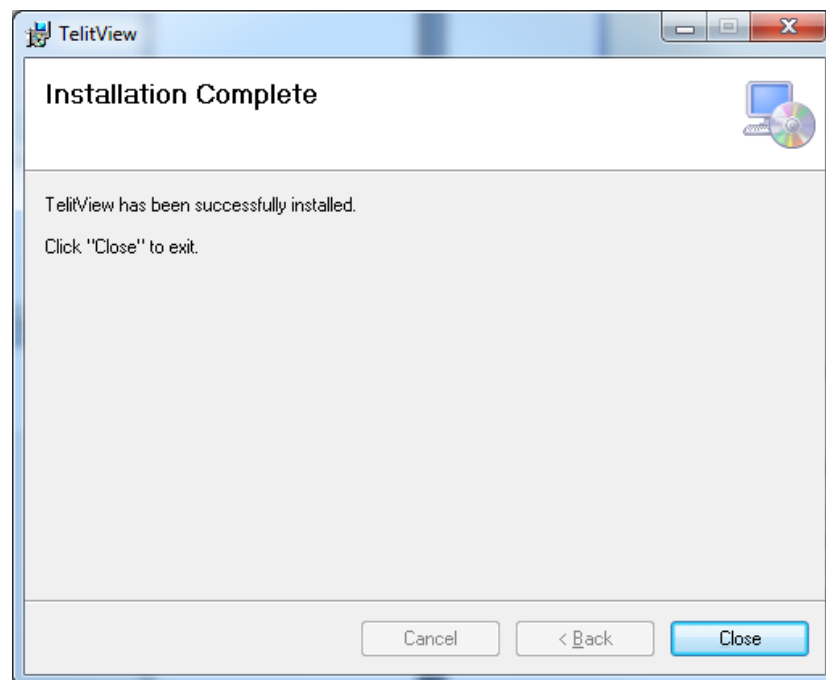


Figure 5 Installation Complete

➤ Close.

Like a typical Windows desktop application, the installer has just installed the TelitView application into the computer and it can be launched from the “Start” menu.

Normally the program is installed under the “\TELIT\TelitView_x_x_x” folder (x_x_x is the version id) and the executable name is “TelitView_x_x_x”.

Find the application and double click on it to launch the program in the default placement.



3.1. Program Start and the Main Interface

Once the user launches the program for the first time after the installation, it appears on the screen like this:

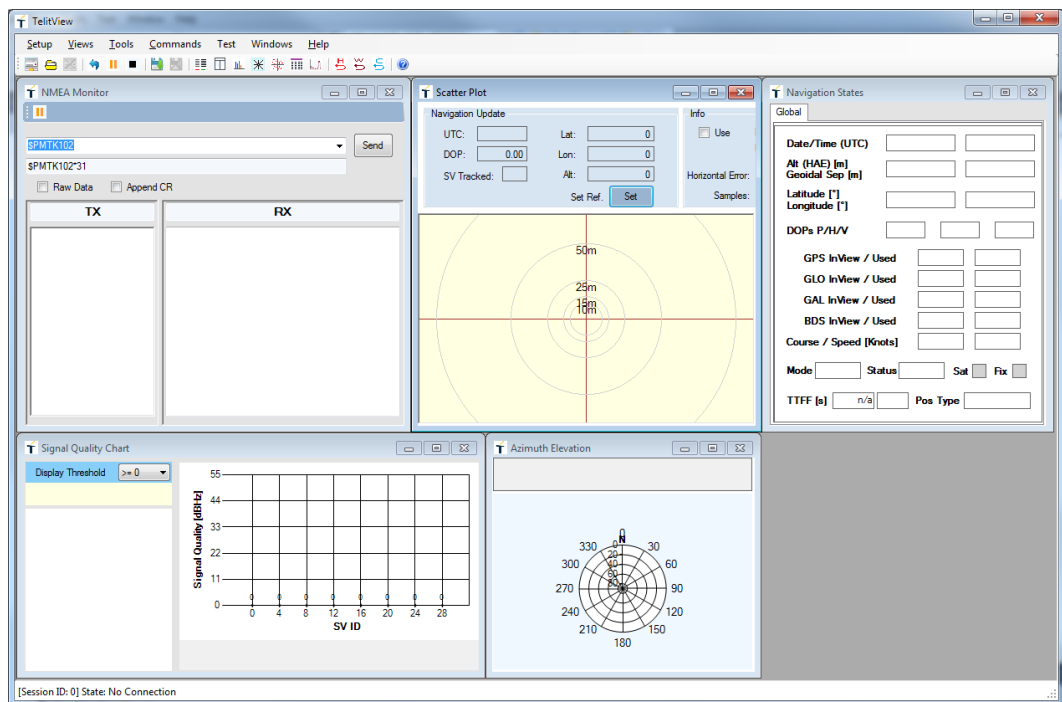


Figure 6 The Main user interface at the default window layout



The following figure illustrates TelitView's menu bar and tool bar:

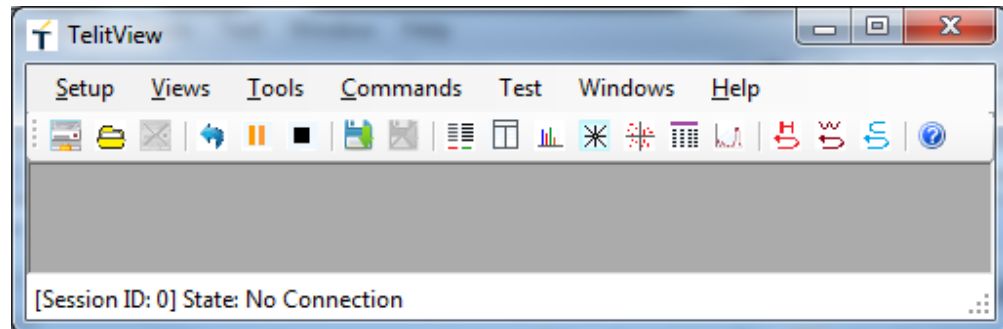



Figure 7 Menu bar and the Tool bar

3.2. Connecting TelitView with a GPS Receiver through a COM port

To connect TelitView with a GPS receiver through an available COM port on PC, follow these steps:

- From the main menu, click Setup > Comm Port
- Or from the tool bar: Click the Comm Port icon 

The “Connect to Receiver” dialog box will pop up.

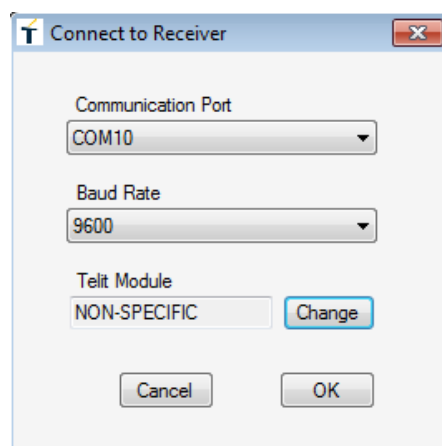


Figure 8 Connect to Receiver dialog box

If TelitView runs for the first time on a PC machine and it has not communicated with a Telit GNSS module, “Telit Module” field will display “NON-SPECIFIC”, otherwise a module type from the last time TelitView run will be displayed.



3.2.1. Make Connection

From the dropdown list:

- Select the correct COM port connected to a GPS receiver.
- Select the correct baud rate.
- Select the type of Telit module connected (optional, see below).
- Click “OK”.

If the port is selected and the baud rate is set correctly, TelitView program will show the serial data activities on the screen, as well as the data plots in its open windows.

The status bar will show the current communication state: “Connected [COMxx, Baud xxxx]”, as indicated by the following figure.

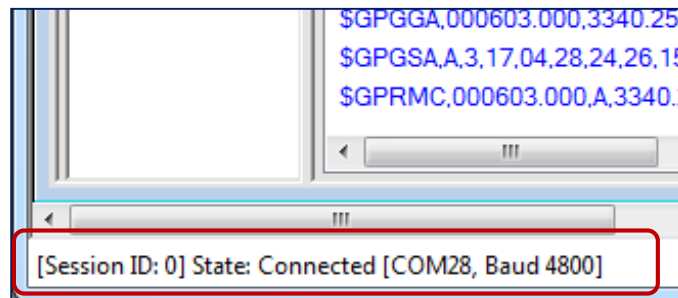


Figure 9 COM port communication state (with the current Session ID)

3.2.2. About Telit Module Type

This selection is optional if the user is connecting the COM port to a receiver and only wants to see receiver’s data output activities as they are displayed on the view windows. A module type of any selection is not a requisite on the purpose of monitoring the data on views.

The default type of “NON-SPECIFIC” indicates that no particular module type has been selected.

• When must a module type be selected?

After setting up connect, if the user plans to send commands to the module, he has to have the Telit module type specified correctly, because all commands are module specific. In those cases, the module must be a specific type that corresponds to the module connected, other than “NON-SPECIFIC” type. User can make the selection either from this dialog box or from the menu selection for the product type, as described in **Section 4.1 Setup Menu**.



Other situations when a module type needs to be selected include when the user wants to view data associated with the type of satellite constellations. For example, if the user wants to see TelitView display GLONASS, BeiDou information in the signal view windows, a correct type of module needs to be specified for the target, as the output for those data is generated differently by different chipsets.

3.2.3. Status Bar

Located at the bottom left corner is the status bar. The status bar shows the current connection status of the COM port, such as the

- Connection state: connected, disconnected, or no connection
- COM port parameter: port name and baud rate (when the port is connected)

The status also shows additional information as related to the connection, such as a Session ID. Please refer to Section 7.7.2 Sessions & Connection Profiles for more details about the Session.



4. Introduction to Menus and Toolbar

This section provides a brief description to TelitView menus and tool bar icons.

4.1. Setup Menu

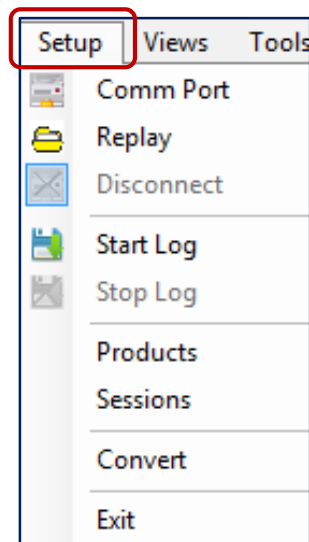


Figure 10 Setup Menu

The Setup Menu includes the following entries and their functions accordingly:

- **Comm Port**

Launches the “Connect to Receiver” dialog box to configure the COM port parameters and to the receiver connected to the COM port as the data source.

- **Replay**

Launches a File-open dialog box and allows the user to select and replay a pre-recorded data file (in a standard NMEA data format) as the data source.

- **Disconnect**

Disconnects the data source which is either the serial port or the replay of the log file.



- **Start Log**

Launches a File-open dialog box and allows the user to specify a file name to save the data. Then opens the file and starts to log the data.

- **Stop Log**

Closes the log file if one is open.

- **Products**

Selects the particular product type for the receiver module connected to the COM port.

- **Sessions**

Creates, runs, and manages sessions.

- **Convert**

Conducts data conversion from a source file to various format in a destination file that can be used as input file for different kinds of post-processing tools.

- **Exit**

Exits the program.



4.2. Views Menu

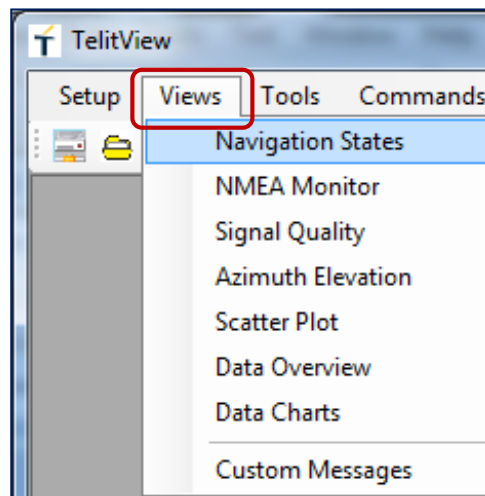


Figure 11 Views Menu

The Views Menu entries are the launching commands for the following windows:

- **Navigation States**

The display of the navigation data in a form of list on the second-epoch update basis.

- **NMEA Monitor**

The primary “Console” to control (sending command messages) and monitor the messages constantly received by TelitView.

- **Signal Quality**

The display of the signal strength of satellites (GPS / GNSS) as they are received by the receiver, in dBHz.

- **Azimuth Elevation**

The display of the satellite in view in terms of their azimuth and elevation, and their usage status at the epoch.



- **Scatter Plot**

The display of the position / navigation tracks in the 2D adjacent plot, as well as the navigation status updates on the error estimate.

- **Data Overview**

The display of navigation data in a tabular form with rows and columns, providing extended overview of the status and calculations on the second-epoch basis.

- **Data Charts**

The display of time-sequence of navigation data, in the parameters such as SVs in use, HDOP, Latitude, Longitude, Altitude (HAE), etc.

- **Custom Messages**

Custom configurable message window that allows user to adjust settings to display the received messages to be monitored.



The Tools menu entries are the built-in tools in TelitView.

The features also contain entries that link to various tools that allow users to run different kinds of specific control and monitor tasks, as well as user specific command management provision.

This is a set of control commands that enables the replaying of a log file at different speeds. While the speed control on replay is implemented under this Tools menu, opening a log file and closing it are implemented under Setup menu.

This control has dual operations – to “pause” or to “resume”. It is enabled during both types of data source – COM port serial data or the replay of a log file.

This control stops a Replay.



- **User Commands Manager**

The provision allows the user to load a User Commands File that is product specific XML file, and manage the User Commands contained in the file.

User may access this menu for the following operations:

- Add new user command, using the “New/Modify” submenu
- Load the user commands, using the “Load User Commands to Menu” submenu

Please refer to Section 7.4 Create and Maintain Commands Files for more detailed information.

- **DR Control Panel**

This menu brings up the Dead Reckoning (DR) control panel used as DR control and display console. It is used for DR specific testing and monitoring.

- **MO-DR Control Panel**

A positioning system of MEMS-DR is referring to a GNSS + DR system that uses the Micro-Electro-Mechanical Systems (MEMS) sensors to provide signals such as accelerometers, magnetometers, gyroscopes, and barometers.

This menu brings up the MEMS only DR control panel used as DR control and display console. It is used for MEMS specific testing and monitoring.

- **EPO Host Manager**

The EPO stands for Extended Prediction Orbit – a type of server-generated extended ephemeris developed and supported by Mediatek®. This feature is added to support Telit GNSS modules whose features are Mediatek® chipset specific.

This menu brings up the EPO Host Manager. This is a product specific tool used to manage the EPO feature provided in SL869-V2 (or other Telit GNSS modules that use devices from Mediatek Inc®).

- **Auto-baud to NMEA Protocol**

This menu launches TelitView’s auto-baud rate detection feature in an attempt to detect the baud rate that the GNSS module currently runs to the PC COM port.



4.4. Commands Menu

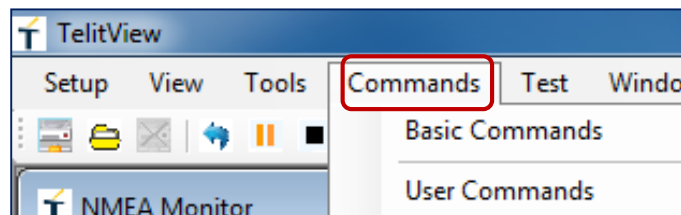


Figure 13 “Commands” menu

The Commands menu entries contain two types of the command sets:

- **Basic Commands**

These commands are provided as the built-in commands by TelitView, from the relevant XML file installed during the installation process.

- **User Commands**

These commands are created and maintained by the user, and by nature are custom created and customer specific to meet testing and control purposes for the customer.

Please refer to Section 7.4 Create and Maintain Commands Files for more details.

4.5. Test Menu

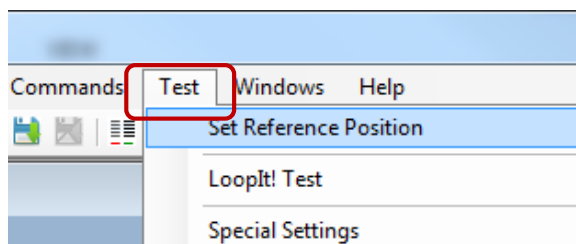


Figure 14 "Test" menu

The Test menu entries contain the following commands specific to functions of running tests.

- **Set Reference Position**

Launches a dialog box that allows the user to configure TelitView to use a position as a reference. The position is specified in the form of Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude values.

Please refer to Section 7.5 Configure Reference Position for more details.



- **LoopIt! Test**

TelitView provides this utility for users who wish to run a repeated TTFF test, with a test suite with configurable parameters to meet different testing needs.

- **Special Settings**

This menu leads to a dialog box that allows user to set up various testing flags or TelitView system conditions that are special or changes the default behavior of TelitView.

4.6. Windows Menu

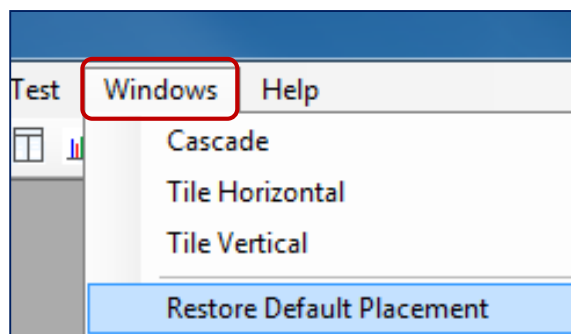


Figure 15 "Windows" menu

This Windows menu contains the commands for TelitView's windows placement management.

- **Cascade**
- **Tile Horizontal**
- **Tile Vertical**
- **Restore Default Placement**

These commands and their actions are self-explanatory.

After installing the program and running it for the first time, placement of the windows in TelitView is persistent – TelitView will start with the placement from the last time the user exits the program.

The last command in this menu, “Restore Default Placement”, is provided for the user to restore the default placement.



4.7. Help Menu

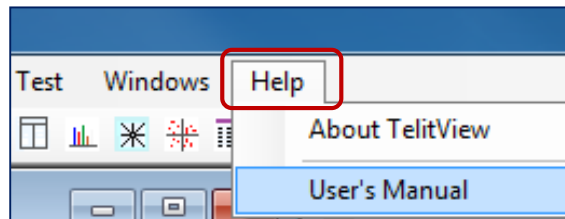


Figure 16 "Help" menu

The Help menu includes the following:

- About TelitView
- User's Manual

These commands and their actions are self-explanatory.

4.8. Toolbar/Icons and Their Functionalities

Like a typical Windows application, TelitView provides the user a toolbar for quick access to features that correspond to the menu entries listed above.

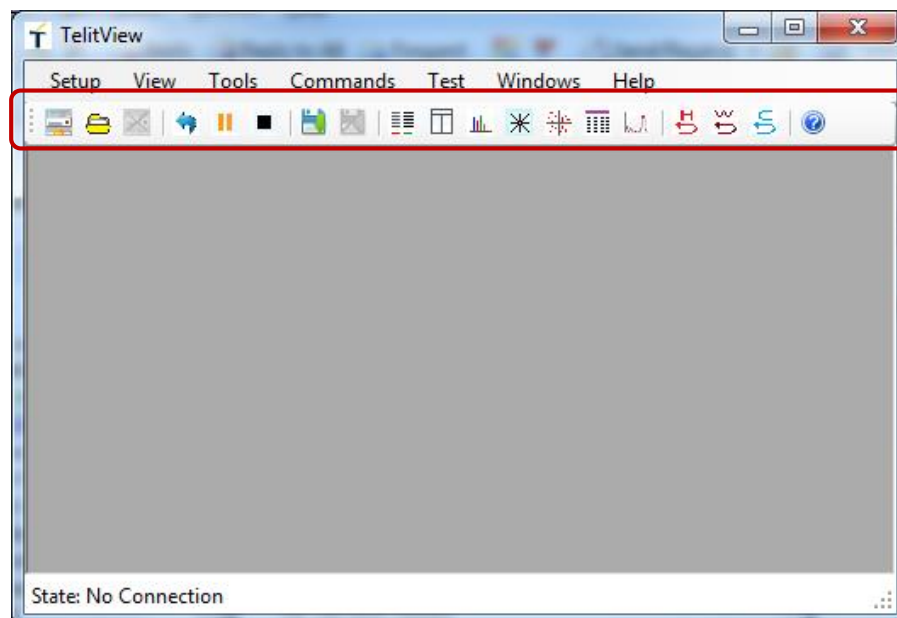












Figure 17 Toolbar on TelitView



List of the icons on the toolbar and their functions

Icon	Name	Functionality
	Comm Port	Launches a dialog box to configure a COM port, and open it (to connect it to the receiver).
	Replay	Launches an Open File dialog box and opens a log file, and replays it.
	Disconnect	Disconnects the current open data source, either the open COM port or open replay file.
	Rewind	Rewinds the replay file (to the beginning). This feature is enabled only in the data replay mode.
	Pause/Resume	Pauses / Resumes the display. This feature is enabled in either COM port or data replay mode.
	Replay stop and Play	Both icons share the same toolbar button. Replay stop is enabled when the program is in the data replay mode. When pressed, it is to stop the replay. Play is enabled when user pressed “Rewind” to direct the replay back to the beginning of the replay file, he may press this Play button to start to replay.
	Start log	Launches an Open File dialog box, and starts to log the data into a disk file.
	Stop log	Stops (closes) the log file that is open to save the data.
	Navigation status	Launches the “Navigation Status” window.
	NMEA Monitor	Launches the “MNEA Monitor” window.











	Signal Quality	Launches the “Signal Quality” window.
	Azimuth Elevation	Launches the “Azimuth Elevation” window.
	Scatter Plot	Launches the “Scatter Plot” window.
	Data Overview	Launches the “Data Overview” window.
	Data Chart	Launches the “Data Chart” window.
	Hot Reset	Command to send a “Hot Reset” message to receiver through the COM port. The actual message content is product-specific.
	Warm Reset	Command to send a “Warm Reset” message to receiver through the COM port. The actual message content is product-specific.
	Cold Reset	Command to send a “Cold Reset” message to receiver through the COM port. The actual message content is product-specific.

Figure 18 Toolbar icons and their functions



5. Introduction to Views Windows

This section provides a brief introduction to each window of TelitView under the “Views” menu, descriptions on the operations / utilities available to users, as well as how to use them.

5.1. Context Menus

As a common control feature, many windows have the context menu available to users. Typically, the context menus contain the combination of the following commands or features:

- **“Clear”:**

Clears the data or plot that pertains to the data in the view. Where it is applicable, variables such as the data count will be reset.

- **“Copy”:**

Copies the content selected by the user to the clipboard.

In some situations, the user needs to use the Windows-style copy-paste technique for the extended selection.

For instance, while on one of the plots, right-clicking on the mouse key will bring out a “Clear” command. User can elect to clear the plot and restart plot over again.



This is the display of the navigation data in a list with useful information pertaining to the current epoch.

The displayed satellite measurement information includes the position information, DOPs, GNSS satellites (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, etc.) that are in-view and are used for the fix, course information, etc.

Navigation States

Global

Date/Time (UTC) 01/27/2016 21:35:10

Alt (HAE) [m] 230.300 -34.100

Geoidal Sep [m]

Latitude [°] 33.67088 -117.65382

Longitude [°]

DOPs P/H/V 1.2 0.9 0.9

GNSS satellite information

GPS InView / Used 11 9

GLO InView / Used 8 0

GAL InView / Used 0 0

BDS InView / Used 0 0

Course / Speed [Knots] 272.5 0.2

Mode 3D Status Valid Sat ☒ Fix ☒

TTF [s] 2.2 GNSS Pos Type GPS/SPS

Figure 19 Navigation States view



The following figure illustrates the navigation states values, along with a TTFF = 2.2 second. The Time to First Fix (TTFF) is on GNSS (vs Dead Reckoning, for instance).

Figure 20 Navigation States window and TTFF display



The following figure illustrates the navigation states values, along with a TTFF = 4.9 second. The Time to First Fix is on Dead Reckoning (vs GNSS broadcasting signals, for instance).

Figure 21 Navigation States window and TTFF with DR



➤ Menu: Views > NMEA Monitor



5.3.1. Controls on the Window

The NMEA Monitor contains a collection of text boxes and two panes.

- **The title bar:**

When the user specifies a product type (i.e. SL869, JN3, etc.), the type name will appear on this title bar, and the color scheme of the panel frame will change as an indicator that a product type has been selected by the user for the current connection.

- **The “Command string” box:**

This is the text box where the user types in the command string to send to the receiver. The text string that appears on this box contains the command string, and any parameters considered a part of the command string. Other characters such as hex representation of the checksum, will not be displayed in this box.

Besides manual typing of the user, the data into this box can come from other methods (described in the sections that follow) before a particular message is to be sent.

- **The “Pause” button:**

User can click to toggle between pause and resume of update in the views of this window.

Note: Anytime the “Pause” button on the main form toolbar is clicked to “resume” from “pause”, the “pause” of this button is released as well.

- **The “String to send” box:**

When a command string is displayed in the “Command string” box, TelitView will attempt to calculate appropriate checksum and append it to the string in real-time. The command string, along with the calculated checksum, will be displayed in this “String to send” box.

By design, the default command string is a NMEA sentence-like messages, the message format contains checksum at the end and separate from the message body by “*”. So normal use will see the “\$”, “*”, and a 2-bytes the checksum value.

TelitView automatically adds a checksum to the command being sent.

- **The “RX” pane:**

This large “List Box” style pane is the “receiving” monitor that displays the NMEA messages (both standard and proprietary) as TelitView receives them, either from the COM port serial data, or from a replay of a log file.

To provide the user with a good visibility to the data traffic and context information, every command string sent from this panel is also displayed in the RX pane.



- **The “TX” pane:**

This pane is provided to display the command string the user sends when the “Send” button is clicked, as well as the acknowledgement message TelitView received after a command string is sent.

Note: The acknowledgement message in the “TX” pane provides feedback to the user as command strings are sent and allows the user to monitor the activity of the command send / receive sent.

TelitView does not attempt to filter, parse, and display the acknowledgement messages based on the interface specification.

In some cases, a receiver may send out multiple and variant length messages as a result from a command string; in that case TelitView will post a message to indicate the activity.

- **The checkbox “Raw Data”:**

When this is checked, TelitView will stop trying to add a checksum to the command string to be sent. Instead, it will send the command string in the “Command” box across to the receiver without any appendance or change.

With this provision checked, text string will be sent in its original form when “Send” button is clicked.

- **The checkbox “Append CR”:**

When this checkbox is checked, TelitView will add a Cartridge Return (character ‘\n’) to the end of the string shown in the “Command” box. This appendance occurs regardless if the command string has a CR character or not if this checkbox is checked.

5.3.2. Particular Features

- **Different Ways to Create a Command String**

In addition to manual type by the user to create a command string in the “Message” box, the box will take string from other ways as the input.

After any one of the following scenarios, the user simply clicks the “Down” arrow and selects a string, and click “Send”.

- **From “History” list:**

All strings sent from this monitor (by clicking “Send”) are automatically saved by the program. In other words, the strings that are sent have been saved as a “history”. When TelitView is launched, this history is automatically loaded and made available to the “Message” box – it is a Dropdown box that lists the strings that have been sent before.



- **From the “Basic Commands” or “User Commands”:**

When the user selects one of the commands either from the “Basic Commands” or “User Commands” (by clicking the command), the action will place the command string in the “Message” box.

- **Copy-Paste from the Clipboard:**

The user can elect to copy a string from any source – to the clipboard – then paste it onto the “Message” box.

- **Grab Message for Custom Messages Window**

As described from the Custom Messages Window, if the user would like to have received messages displayed in the Custom Messages window, the user needs to enter the message header as a filter to the Custom Message setting.

One of the ways to supply such a message is to “grab” it from the NMEA Monitor’s “RX” pane.

While the Custom Message window is open, the user may click the "Pause" button to pause the display, and locate a particular message to add it as a target message header, and then double-click on the message string. TelitView will grab the message and trim it to make a message header, and place it onto the “Message setting” box.

5.4. Signal Quality

This window below displays the tracking states and signal quality of the satellites in CNo (dBHz.)

- Their SVIDs and signal levels in the Signal Quality Chart view
- The GNSS source, SVIDs, satellite states and other real time parameters
- The elevation and azimuth information in the Azimuth Elevation view
- GLONASS satellites are shown in the circle.



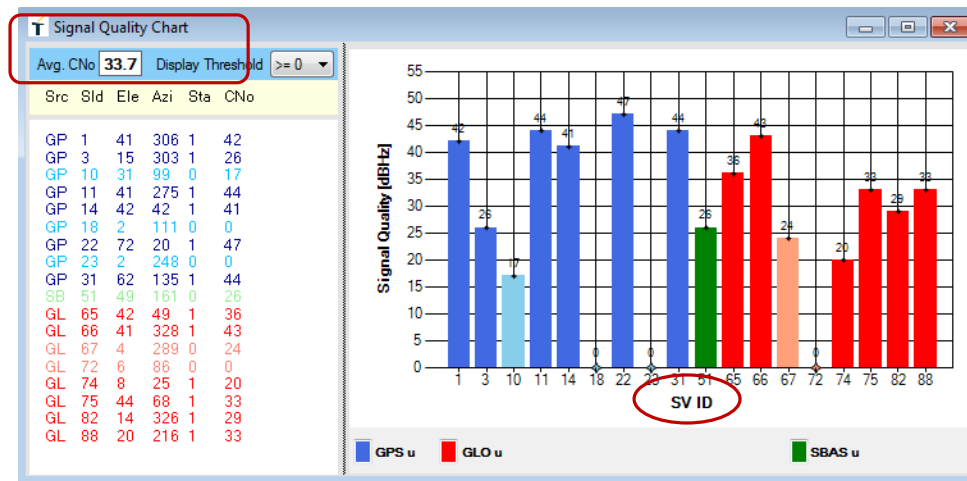


Figure 24: Signal quality view: GPS signal and satellite states

With GNSS receiver that supports GNSS (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, etc.); the Signal Quality view will display the satellite constellation and the states information accordingly.

Refer to the Section 9.1 Display Examples of GNSS Signal for more examples.

5.4.1. Signal Level Bar Chart

The right side of figure above illustrates the following information:

SVIDs that are tracked and used. SVIDs are shown along the X-axis, and for GPS constellation signals, the Space Vehicle ID (SVID) range is 1 through 32.

- Signal quality. The signal level for each satellite is shown as the attitude of each bar, along with its CNo value (dBHz).
- Satellite Usage Flag. “GPS Used” marker will be present if there is at least one satellite has the state of “1” – the satellite is being used for a position fix.

5.4.2. Satellite Tracking States

The left side of above figure illustrates the following information:

- Source name (“Src”). This name can be the combination of the following:
 - “GP” – GPS,
 - “GL” – GLONASS,
 - “GA” – GALILEO,
 - “BD” – BEIDOU,
 - “SB” – SBAS



- “QZ” – QZSS
- Other information for the following:
 - Satellite ID (“SId”) – SVID, the same as in the Signal Level Bar Chart
 - Elevation (“Ele”) – the elevation of each satellite
 - Azimuth (“Azi”) – the azimuth of each satellite
 - State (“Sta”) – the state of the satellite: “1” indicate the satellite is used in solution.
 - CNo – Signal CNo numbers; it is the same as the bar height in the Signal Level Bar Chart on the right side.

5.4.3. Additional Information Control and Display

- **Average CNo:**

This box displays the average CNo value from all satellites that are in view on the current update.

- **Display Threshold:**

This is a user selectable control to adjust how he would like the satellite information to be displayed by selecting the minimum value for the signal CNo.



5.5. Azimuth Elevation

This window displays the satellites by Azimuth and Elevation.

The figure below illustrates the following information:

- Satellite ID – numbers marked in pucks.
- Elevation – the elevation of each satellite spread out along the concentric circles.
- The radius indicates the elevation.
- Azimuth – the azimuth of each satellite placed along radial angles.
- State – the state of the satellite marked and color coded for its state.

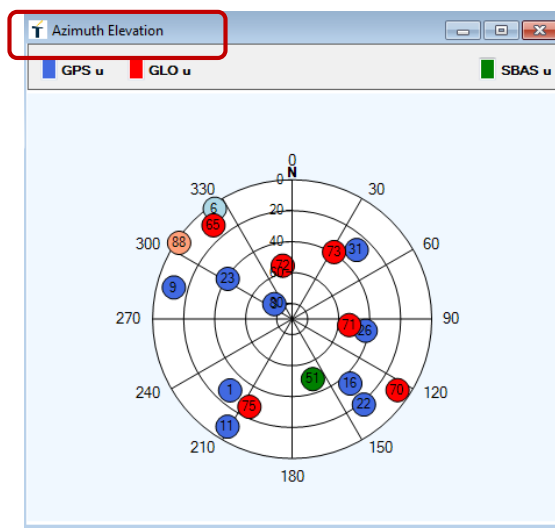


Figure 25 Azimuth elevation



The Scatter Plot displays position points updated every second. The position points are compared to each other in an axis in meters.

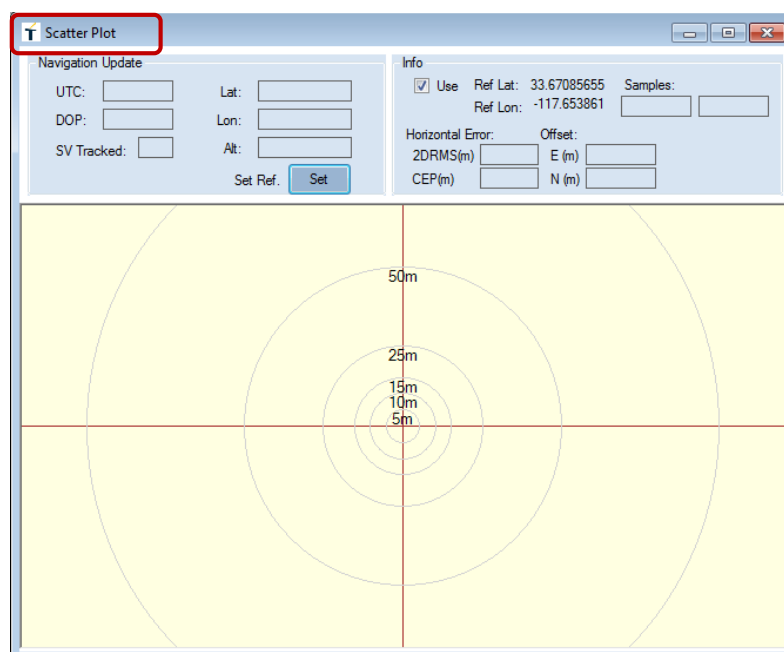


Figure 26 Scatter plot view

The “Navigation Update” pane displays the navigation update data, including the following

- UTC time,
- Latitude, Longitude, Altitude (HAE),
- DOP ($\sqrt{HDOP^2 + VDOP^2}$),
- Number of satellites in track.

The “Info” pane contains the following elements:

- A checkbox that allows user to specify if a reference position is to be used for plotting,
- The reference position information (if a position is being used in plotting),
- 2DRMS error – this is the twice DRMS accuracy, with a 95% probability
- CEP error – Circular Error Probability
- Offset “E” and “N”: these fields indicate the offset, or bias, that has been calculated by TelitView, to the Easting and North direction, respectively. The bias is from processing from the position fix data, with respect to the reference position being used in plotting. If the position data, on the average basis, has the bias as 0, and the antenna that is feeding data to the GNSS module has the position is the true position to the reference being used, these values should be zero, or close to zero.



The Data Overview monitor displays an overview of some GNSS data:

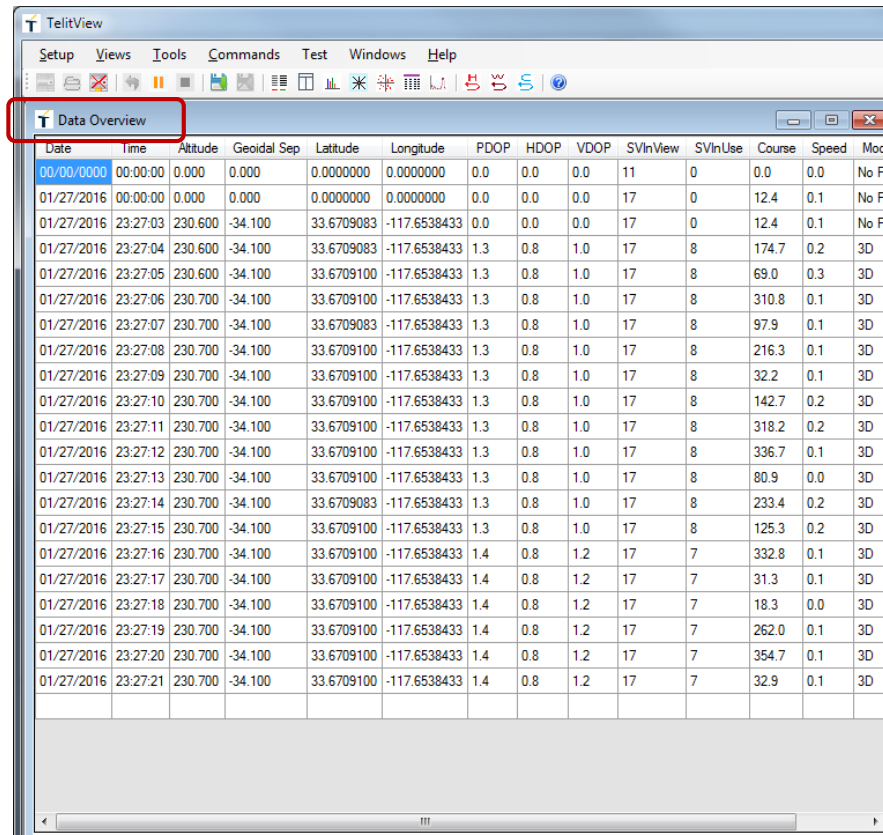


Figure 27 Data overview

Data Chart window provides user selection control for several displays for some useful information. The information display that have been implemented include the following:

- Average CNo
- Altitude (HAE)
- Speed
- HDOP
- Number of satellite in use
- Number of satellite SV in view



- Latitude
- Longitude

The meaning of the data is straightforward.

The following figures illustrate the display of the average CNo and the satellite in use with respect to the UTC time, based on the “Y:” dropdown list box, as shown.

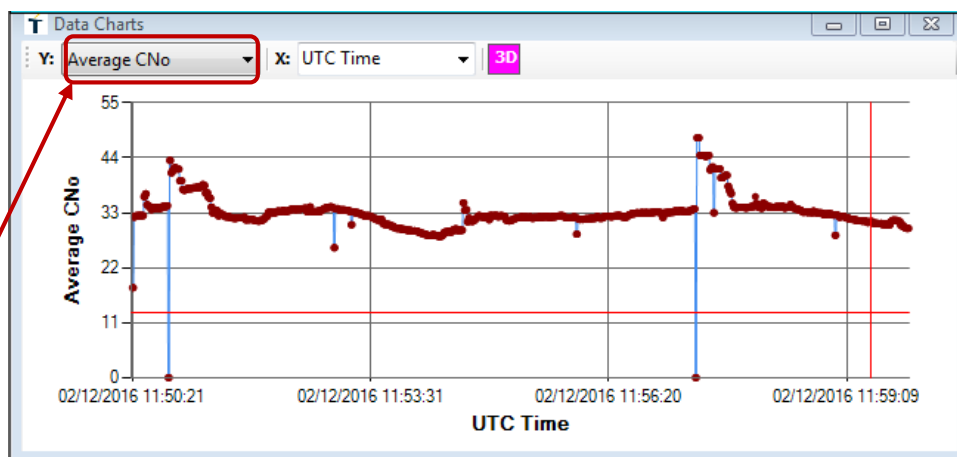


Figure 28 Data chart view – the trace of average CNo

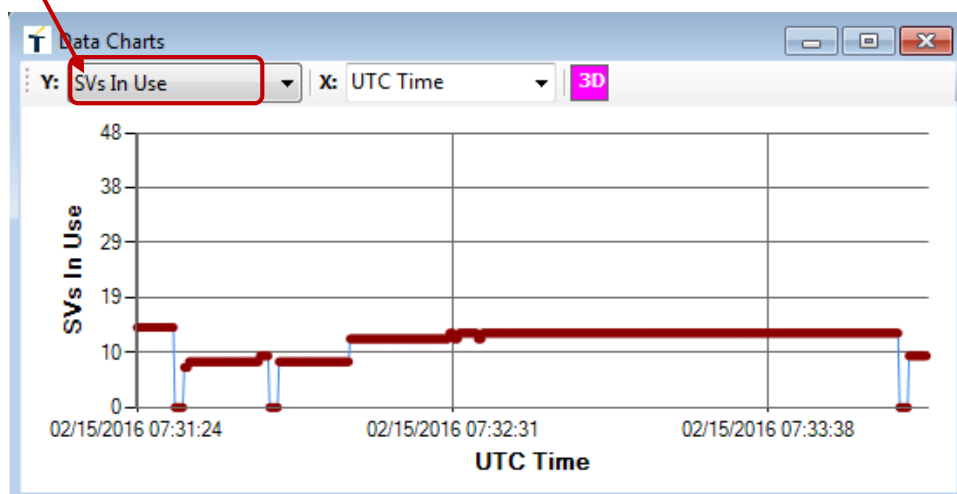


Figure 29 Data chart view – the trace of number of satellites in use



5.9. Custom Messages Window

TelitView supports different kinds of products / modules that are offered by Telit GNSS in a unified user interface. The Custom Messages window is a configurable message window for convenient and flexible interface to customize TelitView's message handling windows.

In this window, the user is provided with flexibility to customize different messages display by adding messages as the message filter. The messages received by TelitView from the data source will be displayed in this message window, in addition to the regular NMEA Monitor window.

In addition, the user can also remove messages from the settings list to reduce the message traffic into the window.



5.9.1. Access & Controls on the Window

➤ Menu: Views > Custom Messages

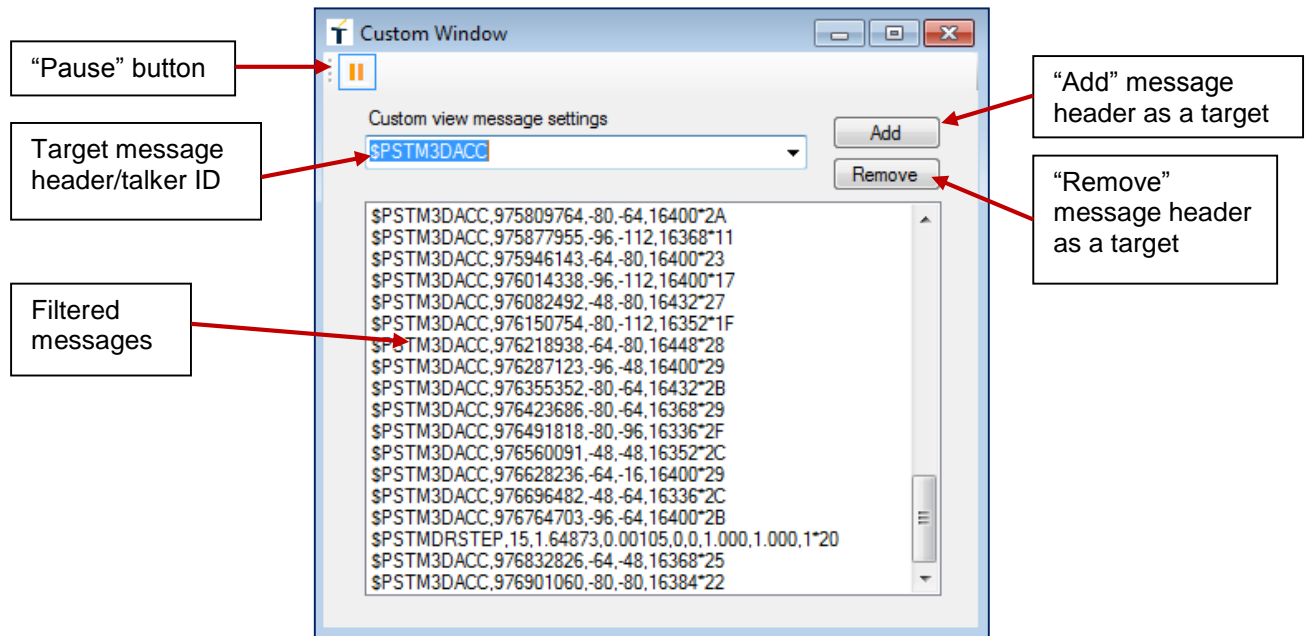


Figure 30 Custom message window and controls

The Custom Message window contains a collection of text boxes and two panes.

- **The target message header / talk ID:**

This field is for user to enter a string of text as a message header. After being added to the message list by clicking the “Add” button on the panel (see below), TelitView will parse the text sentences or messages that TelitView is receiving and display them as the filtered messages as long as the messages contains the text string as the message header (the first part of a message).

- **The “Pause” button:**

User can click to toggle between pause and resume of update in the views of this window.

Note: Anytime the “Pause” button on the main form toolbar is clicked to “resume” from “pause”, the “pause” of this button is released as well.



- **The “Add” button**

User can click to add the text string in the “Target message header/talker ID” field to a “checklist” of TelitView for this feature. The parsing and filtering for the message header will not be in effect until the message header ID has been added to the checklist.

- **The “Remove” button**

This is the opposite of the “Add” button - user can click to remove a text string in the “Target message header/talker ID” field from the “checklist” of TelitView for this feature. Once a message header has been removed, parsing and filtering for that message header becomes none-exist.

Example shown in the screen capture:

Above screen capture illustrates that a NMEA message ID of PSTM3DACC (as the talker + message type ID) is added to the “checklist”.

After message has been added to the settings, all messages that contain the message header will be displayed in this window, along with any other messages that have added to the list the same way.

5.9.2. Configuration of Custom Message Settings

For complete and detailed information on how to add, edit, and remove target messages from the parsing list, please refer to the **Section 7.3 Configure Message Headers for Customized Display**.



6. Introduction to Tools Menu

The Tools menu contains the built-in tools in TelitView.

6.1. Replay of Data

The TelitView “replay of log file” feature carries out the following actions:

- Open a log file that contains the log data from earlier runs,
- Parse the data for valid messages, a.k.a. NMEA messages, and
- Display and update the view window with the result from parsing, as TelitView would from receiving the messages through COM port.

The “Replay Data”, “Pause”, and “Stop” buttons have the same functionalities as the buttons on the toolbar, respectively.

6.1.1. Open Log File for Replay

The access to open a log file is implemented in the Setup menu.

➤ Menu: Setup > Replay

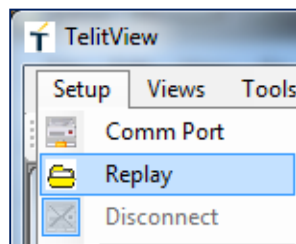


Figure 31 Log file replay

After user has entered a valid location for the log file for replay, TelitView will locate the file, open, and start to replay the messages contained in the log file.



6.1.2. Control the Speed for Replay

➤ Menu: Tools > Replay Data

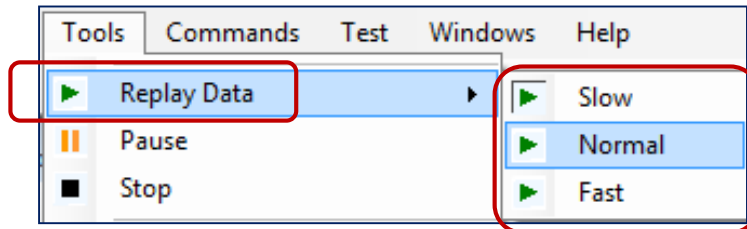


Figure 32 Tools menu

The replay speed is selectable with the following three options:

- Normal – the same speed as the original data update rate.

As the default, the replay file is read (on the second basis) all NMEA messages before the next GPRMC message. And the screen is updated accordingly.

- Slow – the replay will be run at a half speed as in the Normal speed.
- Fast – the replay will be run at a various speed based on how the “Fast” is selected.

With respect to the Normal speed, the first “Fast” will replay the file at twice speed. Another click on “Fast” will result in the replay at 10 times as fast. This is the maximum speed for the file replay.

6.1.3. Pause and Resume

User clicks “Pause” button to toggle pause or resume replay.

6.1.4. Stop Replay

User clicks “Pause” button to stop replay.



User Commands Manager

TelitView provides a highly flexible and user-friendly tool in the context of User Commands File. This feature allows user to create user-defined commands, in the format of text strings, in a XML file, and store these commands in a XML file. User can then load the commands into TelitView and send a command string with a click on the command to a receiver.

- Menu: Tools > User Commands Manager > Load User Commands To Menu

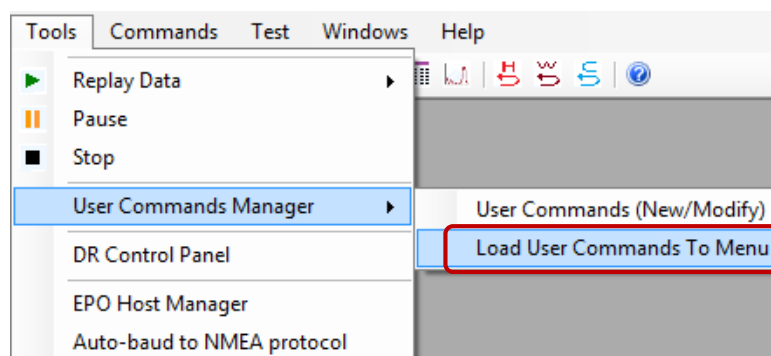


Figure 33 User Commands Manager

For more complete and detailed information about the User Commands File, including loading and editing, etc. with User Commands (New/Modify) menu as shown in figure above, please refer to the **Section 7.4 Create and Maintain Commands Files**.

DR Control Panel

- Menu: Tools > DR Control Panel

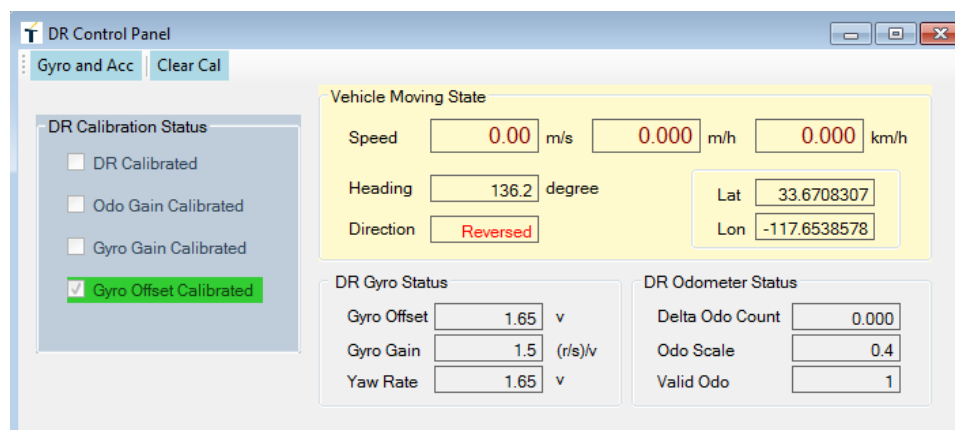


Figure 34 DR Control Panel



The DR (Dead Reckoning) Control Panel is the start point for user to monitor receiver's output data, send commands as they are pertaining to receiver's DR specific states, status, and performance related data.

6.3.1. Controls and Data Panes

The panel consists of the following panes

- **Toolbar:**
 - “Gyro and Acc” button: to bring out the Gyro and Accelerometer panel
 - “Clear Call” button: to send a command to clear the DR calibration.
- **Data panes:**

DR Calibration Status: indicates the calibration status bits for the following DR variables of calibration:

- DR
- Odometer gain
- Gyro gain
- Gyro offset

Vehicle Moving State: indicates some variables of vehicle moving states such as the following:

- Speed (including meter/second, mile/hour, and kilometer/hour)
- heading
- direction (forward or reversed)
- Latitude and Longitude as reference

DR Gyro Status: indicates some variables of Gyro status such as the following:

- Gyro offset
- Gyro gain
- Yaw rate

DR Odometer Status: indicates some variables of vehicle Odometer Status such as the following:

- Delta odometer count
- Odometer scale
- Odometer valid flag



6.3.2. Gyro, Accelerometer, and Odometer Data Panes

The Gyro/Accelerometer/Odometer panel is brought up by clicking the “Gyro and Acc” button on the toolbar DR Control Panel.

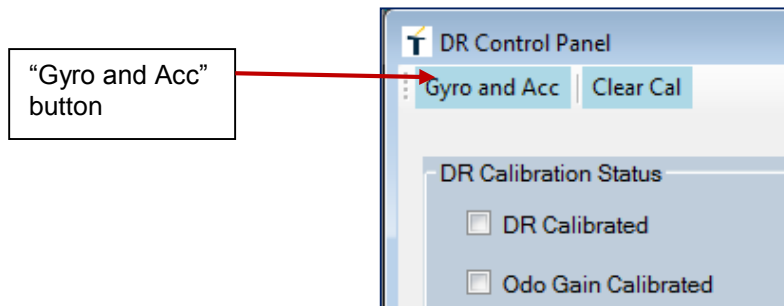


Figure 35 Launch DR Gyro and accelerometer data view

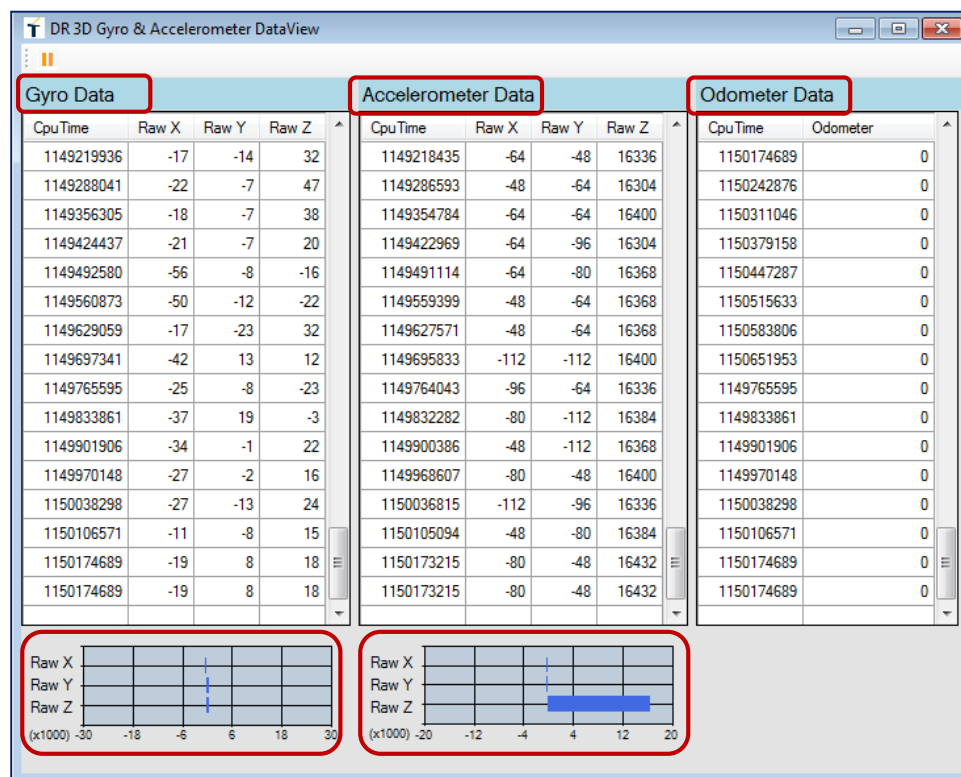


Figure 36 DR 3D Gyro & Accelerometer data view

- **The “Pause” button:**

User can click to toggle between pause and resume of update in the views of this window.

Note: Anytime the “Pause” button on the main form toolbar is clicked to “resume” from “pause”, the “pause” of this button is released as well.

- **The Gyro, Accelerometer, and Odometer panes:**

This panel displays the updates of the following data in three panes respectively:

- DR Gyroscope
- DR Accelerometer
- Odometer

- **The bar charts for raw data from Gyro and Accelerometer:**

Two horizontal bar charts are implemented for the raw data of X, Y, and Z as defined in the Gyro and Accelerometer data, respectively. They provide the user graphics representations of the data updates as they come in.

If a hand-held receiver is used and maneuvered, the change of those variables are shown in the graphics.

6.3.3. Command to Clear DR Calibration

User can send a command to the receiver to cancel calibration by clicking the “Clear Cal” button on the toolbar DR Control Panel.

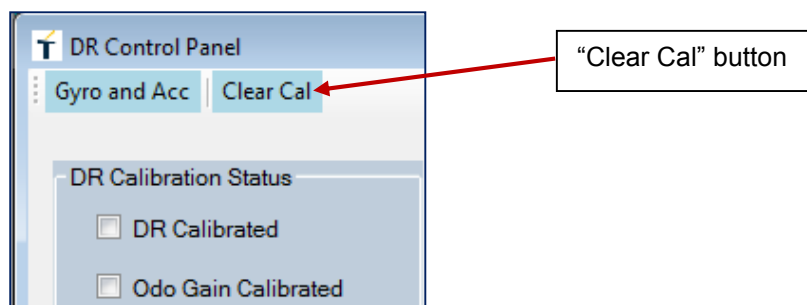


Figure 37 Clear DR calibration

The effect of this command is the DR calibration states in the receiver will be cleared. And this state changes can be seen from the output of the receiver.

If the DR calibration clear requires reset to the module, an information box will pop up to the user.

User will click “OK” to acknowledge the information, but determines whether or when he will reset the module, by sending a “Reset” command or conducting a power cycle.



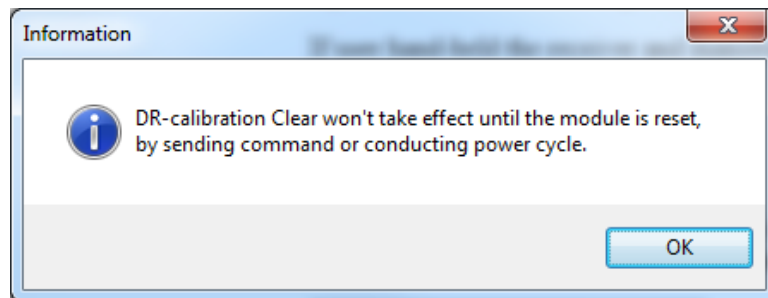


Figure 38 Prompt on Clear DR-calibration

6.4. MO-DR Control Panel

➤ Menu: Tools > MO-DR Control Panel

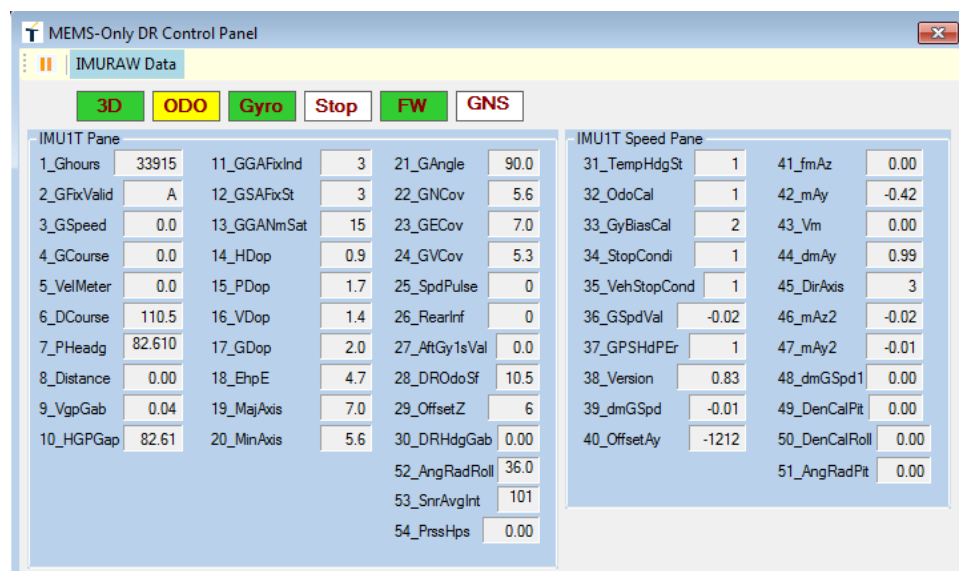


Figure 39 MO-DR Control Panel



6.4.1. MEMS-Only Gyro Data Display

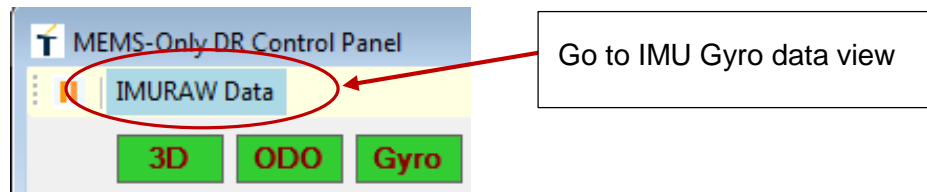


Figure 40 MEMS-Only Gyro Data Display

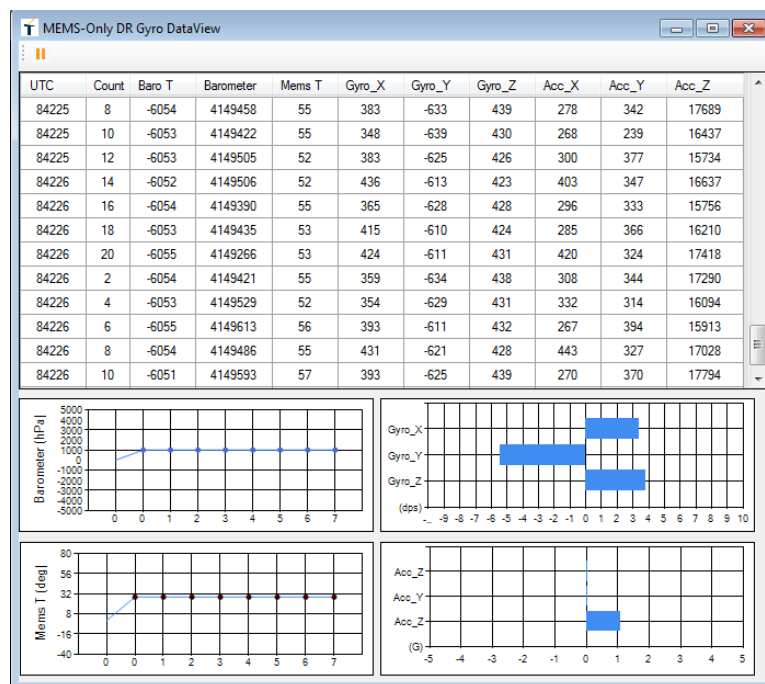


Figure 41 MEMS-Only Gyro Dataview

➤ Menu: Tools > EPO Host Manager

The following figure illustrates how it looks like after launching the EPO Host Manager.

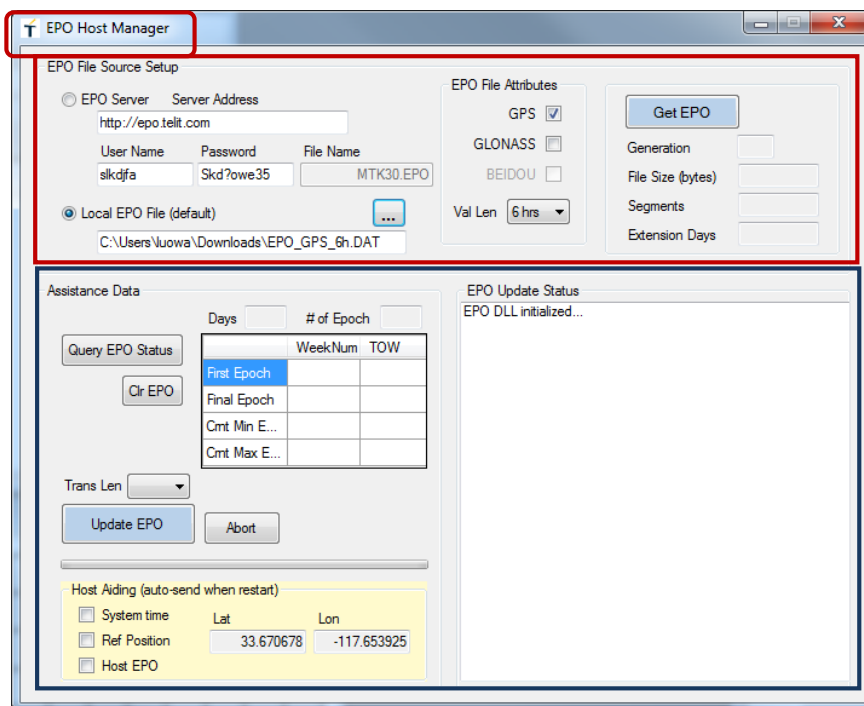


Figure 42 EPO Host Manager Window

Basically the window is divided into upper half and lower half panes:

- The EPO File Source Setup to set up and get the EPO file
- The Assistance Data to transfer EPO and other assistance data to the client module



6.5.1. EPO File Source Setup

“EPO File Source Setup” pane in the upper half of the window:

- 1) Specify all necessary information, such as URL name, credentials, and EPO file selection to access a remote EE server, and download the file from the remote EPO server.
- 2) Alternatively, user can load from an EPO file that has been downloaded earlier and stored at a local media.

6.5.2. Get EPO

After a user selects an EPO source from above – either the remote EPO server with the user-entered credentials, or the local directory, he can click the “Get EPO” button to have EPO Host Manager go to the correct source location to load the file.

After the EPO file passed validation check and is loaded into a temporary memory, the basic information values will be displayed in the data pane, indicating the file size, segment, and extension days, and the file is ready to be transferred to the client module.

6.5.3. EPO Data to GNSS Module Transfer

There two methods of transferring EPO data to the client module:

- Use EPO-II method: “Update EPO” button transfers the EPO data to the client module
- Use Host-EPO method: Transfers the EPO data using a combination of
 - System time
 - Ref Position
 - Host EPO

The Host-EPO is initiated when a reset or power-up message is received by the host.

6.5.4. EPO Status Inquiry and EPO Clear

“Assistance Data” pane in the lower half of the window:

- Query EPO Status and Clear EPO

The buttons to query the current EPO-II state in the client module and clear the EPO data.



6.5.5. EPO Update Status Display

“EPO Update Status” pane in the lower half of the window:

- Displays the activities during the EPO transfer process (EPO-II and Host-EPO).

The detailed description can be found in Section 8.EPO Feature.

6.6. Auto-baud to NMEA protocol

This feature scans through different baud rate values (4800, 9600, etc.) and attempt auto-detecting the correct baud rate to make serial connection to the GNSS module’s UART port.

This feature can be used when the current baud rate is not known to user and would like to have TelitView to auto-detect it on the currently connected port.



7. TelitView Features

7.1. Identify Product

Some products (hardware modules and their firmware) offered by TelitView GNSS use the same set of software command interface or protocol. The user has to specify the types of the products that TelitView is going to be interacting with.

7.1.1. Access to the Product Selection Dialog Box

- Menu: Setup > Products

The Product Selection dialog box is for the user to enter selection for the product.

Once the user clicks the OK button on the dialog box, the selection will be used by TelitView as the specifier that dictates the corresponding interface / command set.

There are other ways to access the same Product Selection dialog box.

- Connect to Receiver:

Please refer to the Section 3.2 Connecting TelitView with a GPS Receiver through a COM port for description.

- Session & Connection Profiles:

Please refer to the Section 7.7.2 Sessions & Connection Profiles for description.



7.1.2. Product List

The way the selection of a product has been changed; the list of modules has been enhanced from the last release of TelitView.

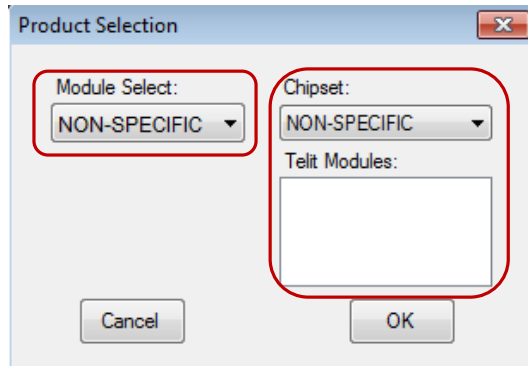


Figure 43 Product selection dialog box

There are two methods provided for the user to make selections:

- Module type – The names of Telit GNSS Modules (shown in the left side box).
- Chipset type – The names of the GNSS chipsets that are found in modules (shown in the right side box).

Note: The box area below the Chipset Type selector will list the modules that contain the chipset.

The two methods will be illustrated in the following description.



7.1.3. User's Select from Module List

If a user knows the module name, he can select it from the “Module Select” list.

All Telit modules will be listed under the “Telit Module” dropdown list, as shown.

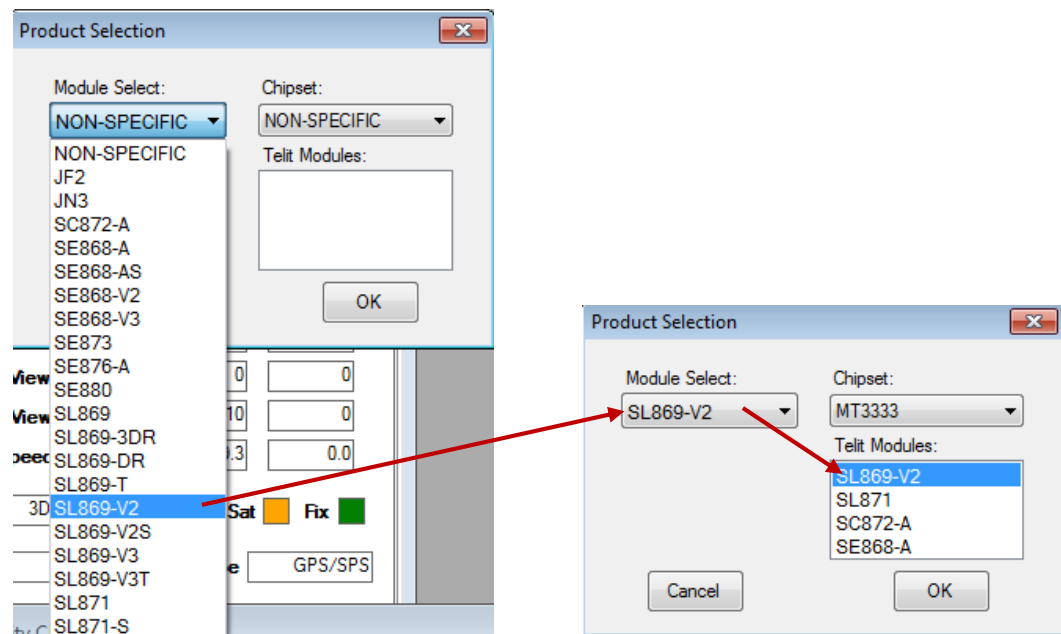


Figure 44 Product Selection

Anytime a module is selected (any module other than the “NON-SPECIFIC”), the corresponding chipset name, as well as all the modules in the chipset family will be displayed in the right side boxes.

In the above example, the selection of SL869-V2 module will bring up the chipset MT3333 in the “Chipset” dropdown list, as well as other member modules that contains the MT3333 device. In the list, the selected module, SL869-V2, is also highlighted.

User may click “OK” to complete the product selection.

7.1.4. User's Select from Chipset List

If a user chooses to start from a chipset name, he would choose a chipset from the “Chipset” list.

All chipset types will be listed under the “Chipset” dropdown list, as shown below.



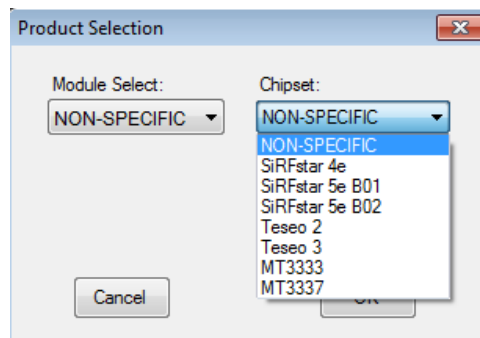


Figure 45 Chipset list

Anytime a chipset type is selected (any type other than the “NON-SPECIFIC”), the corresponding chipset name, as well as all the modules in the family based on the chipset will be displayed.

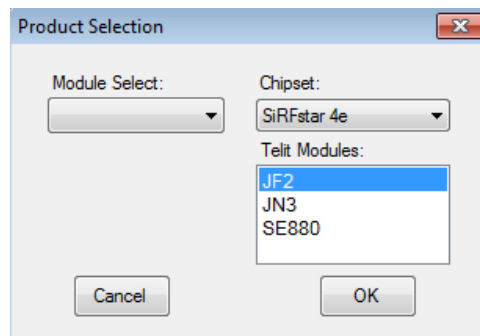


Figure 46 Modules under a chipset selection

In the example below, the device “SiRFstar 4e” is selected in ”Chipset” dropdown list, the selection will bring out the module names that are in the same chipset, as shown : JF2, JN3, and SE880.

Notice that “Module Select” field is empty and it requires user to make a selection from the member modules under the Chipset.

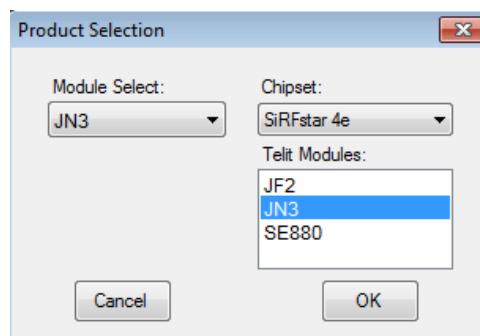


Figure 47 A Telit Module is selected based on chipset



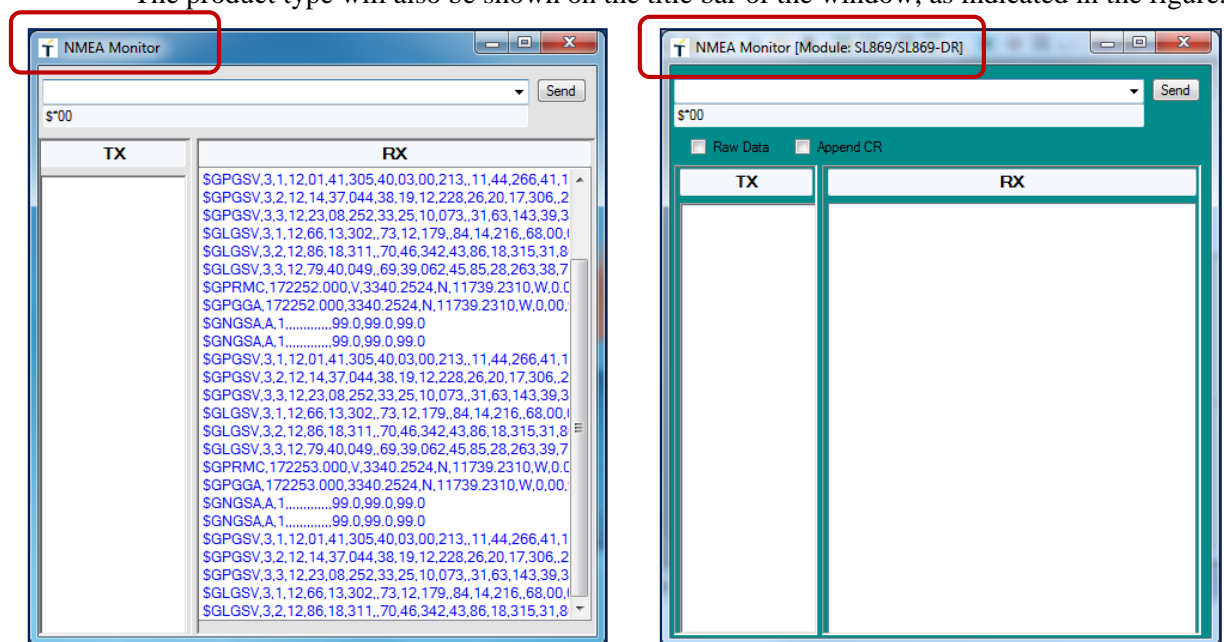
Once user clicked the selection, (i.e. “JN3”), the “Module Select” field will be populated with the module name, as shown in the figure.

User may click “OK” to complete the product selection.

7.1.5. What is expected from the Product Identification

The “NMEA Monitor” view is the primary interface the user interacts with the GNSS receiver connected to TelitView. The product selection will trigger the NMEA Monitor to change its frame color if the window is already open.

The product type will also be shown on the title bar of the window, as indicated in the figure.



The main form title bar will be updated with the product identifier as well.

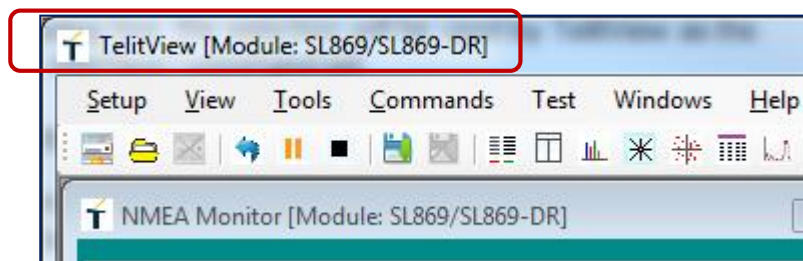


Figure 48 NMEA Monitor before and after a product selection

If the NMEA Monitor is launched after the product has been selected by user, the later opened window will also have the frame color changed.

Once the product selection is made, the command set is automatically loaded into the program that is product-specific for use.

The command set is available under the menu Commands > Basic Commands.

Note: It is the user's responsibility to make sure when commands and run tests are sent, the correct product type (module name) is identified to the program.

7.2. Log Data to Files

➤ Menu: Setup > Start Log

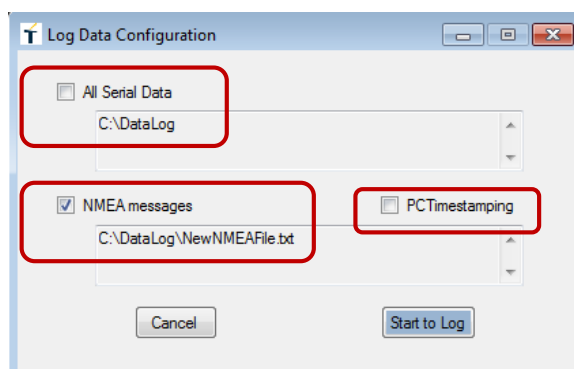
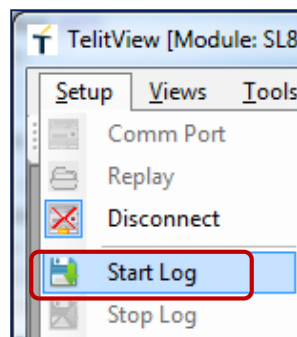


Figure 49 Log data configuration dialog box



7.2.1. Log File Types

Two log file types are provided for user to log input / output data at the COM port, with the following specifications:

1) All Serial Data

When enabled, this file type logs the data as byte stream, which means the data can be text lines that include the standard NMEA as well as the proprietary NMEA messages.

The data can also be any binary data bytes that are often used for debugging purpose. Because this type of data does not conform to any standard known to TelitView, TelitView does not examine data and distinguish the contents, rather simply log them into a file.

2) NMEA messages

When enabled, this file type will log the data that conforms to the NMEA standard - sentences starting from a '\$' character and ending with a valid checksum after a '*' character.

The two log file names (with paths) are set separately; they are not allowed to share the same file name in the same directory.

7.2.2. PC Time stamping

This feature allows a user to insert a timestamp mark to each message (NMEA sentence) that is logged in the file type of NMEA message.

The following examples show the effect of PC time stamping.

```
$GPGSA,A,3,15,18,27,19,21,24,22,14,,,,,1.15,0.81,0.82*04
$GLGSA,A,3,88,65,81,87,66,,,,,,1.15,0.81,0.82*1D
$GPGSV,3,1,10,22,64,322,29,14,56,193,30,18,52,042,33,21,51,112,34*74
$GPGSV,3,2,10,51,49,161,31,27,47,275,25,19,30,308,26,24,21,076,19*7D
$GPGSV,3,3,10,15,11,043,18,04,03,308,*7E
$GLGSV,3,1,09,88,72,213,19,65,53,007,18,66,44,275,28,81,38,324,29*6E
```

Figure 50 Log file with no timestamping

```
13:46:17:565,$GPGSA,A,3,15,18,27,19,21,24,22,14,,,,,1.14,0.80,0.81*07
13:46:17:565,$GLGSA,A,3,88,65,81,87,66,,,,,,1.14,0.80,0.81*1E
13:46:17:566,$GPGSV,3,1,10,22,64,327,38,14,59,193,28,18,51,045,33,21,49,115,28*70
13:46:17:566,$GPGSV,3,2,10,51,49,161,30,27,47,272,30,19,32,306,28,24,21,074,24*71
13:46:17:567,$GPGSV,3,3,10,15,09,043,16,04,05,309,16*79
13:46:17:568,$GLGSV,3,1,09,88,69,207,23,65,51,010,30,66,45,279,32,81,41,322,21*60
```

Figure 51 Log file with timestamping

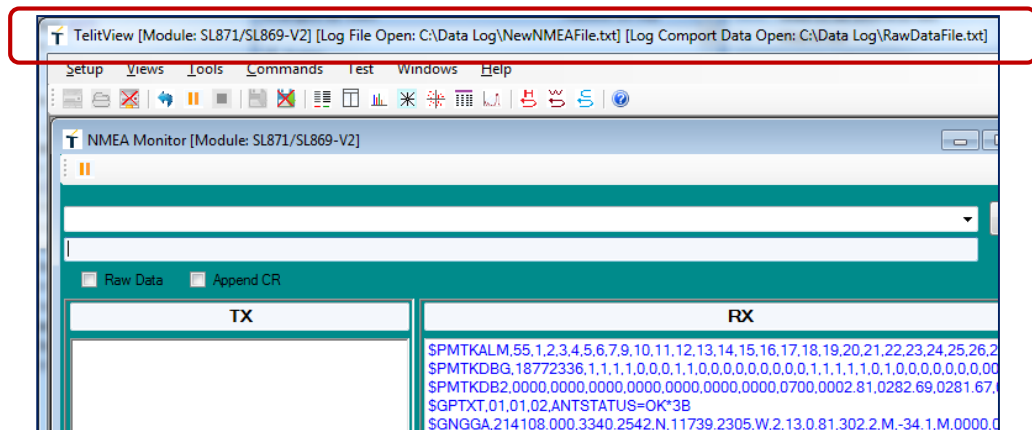
Note: This feature is only available for the log file type of NMEA messages.



7.2.3. Start Log

The two log files are handled independently and separately. After setting either one file (or both), a user can click “Start to Log” button, to actually start logging.

Once data logging starts, the title bar in TelitView will show the logging file status, as below.



7.3. Configure Message Headers for Customized Display

7.3.1. Message Header

A messages header is defined as the first field of a text line received by TelitView from its data source. The “first field of the” text line is defined as the text present before the first comma “,” encountered in the received text line.

The user should only use the first part of a text string, before the first comma, as the message identifier for the program to parse and display. TelitView will not parse the text line as a whole for this purpose.

7.3.2. Add Message to Settings

The user may use one of the following methods to add a message header to the window as the settings:

1. Manual typing
2. Typical “copy & paste” operation (from the Clipboard)
3. “Grab and enter” from NMEA Monitor window

If the user would like to set a particular message shown in the NMEA Monitor window and add it to the settings, the user can make the data traffic pause first, then “double-click” the message. The program will automatically grab that line, trim it to get the first field, and fetch it to the “Custom view message settings” field.

Note: The user needs to click “Add” button in order to set or enable this new message header to take effect.

Remove Message from Settings

The user can elect to remove a message from the settings by first select it from the list (to place it on the settings field”, then click “Remove” button.

7.3.3. Persistence of the Settings

The settings, after configuration above, will be automatically saved. The same setting will be reloaded on the next launch of the program.



7.4. Create and Maintain Commands Files

TelitView provides methods to send commands or messages to connected receivers with extended flexibility.

These methods and flexibility are implemented with two text files in XML format:

- **Basic Commands**

This file contains contents created as the default, built-in by TelitView. They are product specific.

- **User Commands**

This file contains contents created and maintained by the user. They are custom created and product and customer specific to meets all kinds of testing and control purpose for the customer.

7.4.1. Contents of the Commands Files

Both Basic Commands file and the User Commands are in XML format.

The following is an example of how a command file looks like.

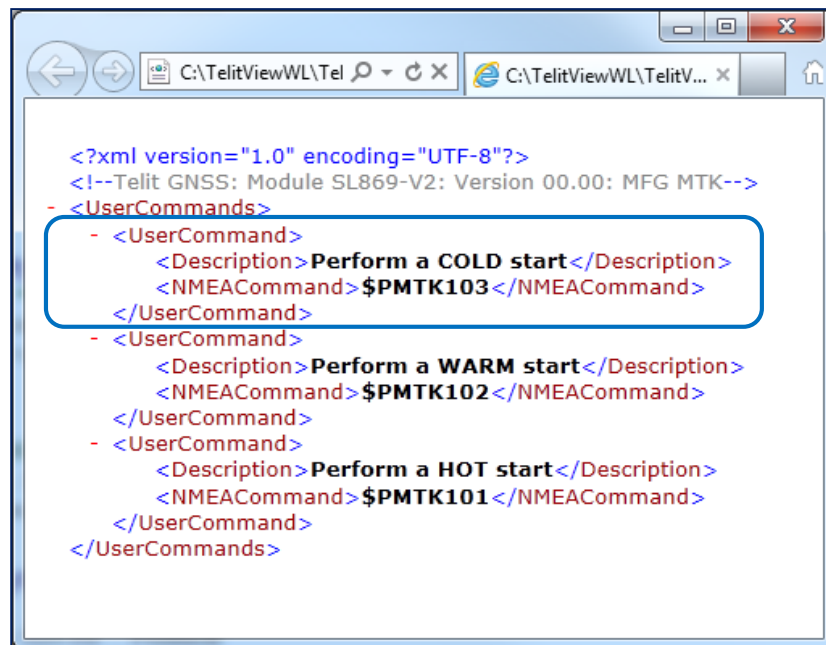


Figure 54 Example of commands file



A Command file of XML format contains the following components:

- **Command description**

Example: “Perform a COLD start”.

- **Command text line**

Example: \$PMTK103

7.4.2. How TelitView Handles the Commands Files

By design, TelitView handles the two files differently.

Basic Commands File

This file is created and installed by the TelitView Installation package. The installation process creates the folder Basic Commands in the installation folder, together with the TelitView executable.

- This file is not intended as editable by a customer.
- This file is automatically loaded into TelitView every time user select a product / module type (from the Product Selection dialog box).

User Commands File

This file is created and loaded by the user.

- This file is created and maintained by user.
- Because it is in XML format, an XML editor program or alike is required to create and edit this file. TelitView provides a user interface to enable the user to create and edit entries in this file.
- This file has to be loaded by user.

7.4.3. Create User Commands (in User Commands File)

User the User Command Manager

- Menu: Tools >User Command Manager >User Commands (New/Modify)





- User starts to create a user command by clicking the “New” button

3. “Index”:

4. “Command Description”:

5. “NMEA Command”:

NMEA Command Syntax

These commands strings are proprietary NMEA messages – they start with “\$”, and may contain none or multiple delimiters “,” to separate each parameter fields if applicable.

Note: These command strings are the raw data only – they are not expected to include the checksum at the end of the command string here.

Save User Commands to the User Commands File

After the user creates the user commands, use the “Browse” and “Save” the commands to a disk file in a folder with a file name the user knows where to load from.

7.4.4. Access to Commands (Provided with Commands Files)

Load Commands

The Basic Commands file is loaded automatically by TelitView every time the user selects a product type from the “Product Selection” dialog box.

The User Commands file has to be loaded by user from a folder.

- Menu: : Tools >User Command Manager >Load User Commands to Menu

Access to Commands

The commands provided through the Basic Commands file and User Commands file are accessible in the same menu:

- Menu: Commands >Basic Commands
- Menu: Commands >User Commands

They are shown in the two figures below.



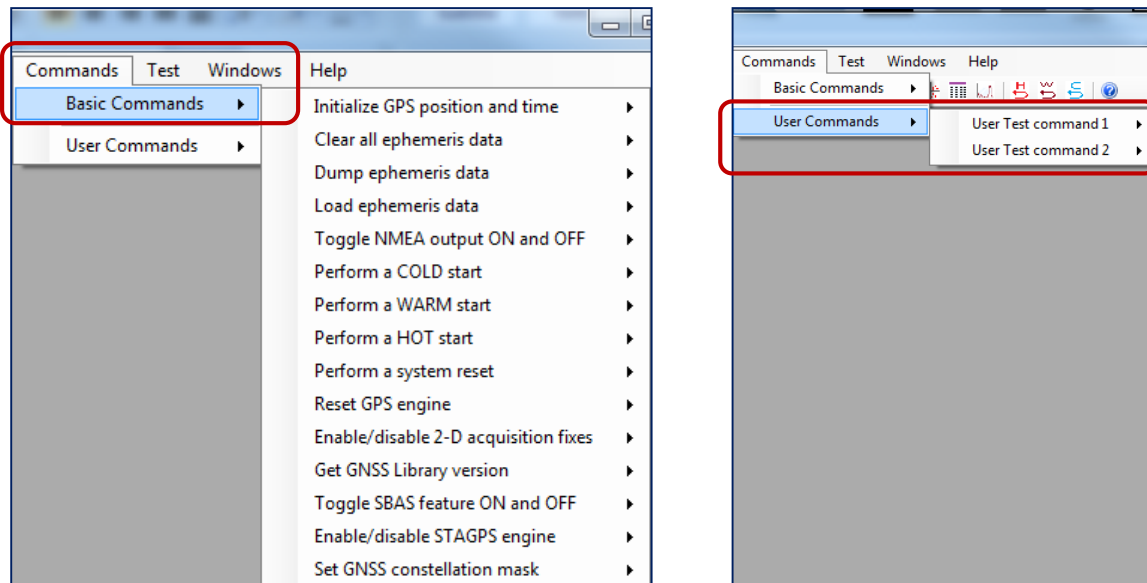


Figure 56 Access to commands

7.4.5. Send Commands

The Basic Commands and User Commands provide a flexible way for the user to create and use commands. Sending the commands across is implemented through the message “hub” for receiving / sending messages – that is, the NMEA Monitor window.

7.5. Configure Reference Position

A reference position is a position, specified as a set of Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude values used by the program as reference on which the Scatter Plot is drawn.

7.5.1. How to Configure TelitView to Use a Reference Position

- **Use First Position as the Reference**

As the default configuration, TelitView will use the first position fix (using GPGLA message it received as nominal) as the reference position. When its Scatter Plot is open and the axes are drawn on the window, the origin of the axes is positioned as the reference point.

- **Use a User Entered Position as the Reference**

Additionally, the user may elect to configure the program to use a reference position entered and saved.



- **Selections in the Box**

➤ Menu: Tool > Set Reference Position.

The format is a pure decimal value for the latitude, longitude in degree.

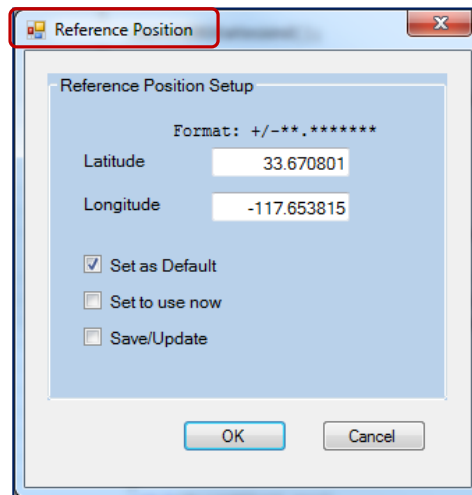


Figure 57 Reference Position

- **Set as Default**

This selection enables the program to use the position every time it starts, and to draw the position on the Scatter Plot window.

- **Set to use now**

The selection sets the program to use this position once the user clicks the OK button.

Without this item being checked, on exit of this dialog box the new position will not be used immediately. The position used on the next TelitView launch depends on whether the “Set as Default” is checked, and whether the setting “Save/Update” is checked on exit of this dialog box.

- **Save/Update**

The setting data is saved by TelitView and is available the next time TelitView is launched.

Without this item being checked, on exit of this dialog box, the new data will not be saved and will not be persistent.

- **Data source as the reference position**

If the Host-EPO feature is to be used, as described in Section 8.2.2 Host EPO (Host-EPO Method), 3 Host EPO, this window is the place to set up the reference position.



If a reference position is available to the program, the “Info” panel in the Scatter Plot indicates whether the reference position is used or not.

Indicator whether the reference position is to be used or not.



First of all, the “Use” check box is a status indicator, showing whether the available reference position is being used or not. From the “Reference Position” dialog box, if the user has the checkbox of “Set to use now” checked and press OK, this checkbox is expected to show that.

The “Use” check box can also be used as a command to “set” whether to use the available reference position or not. By clicking it, the plot will toggle between using the reference position and not using it.

Note: Every time such a configuration occurs, the existing plot will be cleared and a plot will start over again.



7.5.3. Use a Current Position as the Reference

Inside the Scatter Plot “Navigation Update” panel, the user may elect to use a current position as a new reference the plot will be plotted upon. This feature is implemented with a button click on “Set”.

Once the “Set” button is clicked, the Scatter Plot data will reset and the current position, in form of latitude and longitude, will be used as the reference point for plot from this point moving forward.

Also, the Reference Position dialog box will be brought up for user to configure how the new position data will be used, the same way as the menu selection:

- Menu: Tool > Set Reference Position.

7.6. Setup and Run LoopIt! Test

To easily run repeated tests, TelitView provides a test suite called LoopIt!Test.

The most fundamental test is the Test Mode “0: Default”. It is a TTFF oriented - a repetition of resets wherein the user can specify basic parameters to run a repeated test.

- Menu: Test > LoopIt! Test



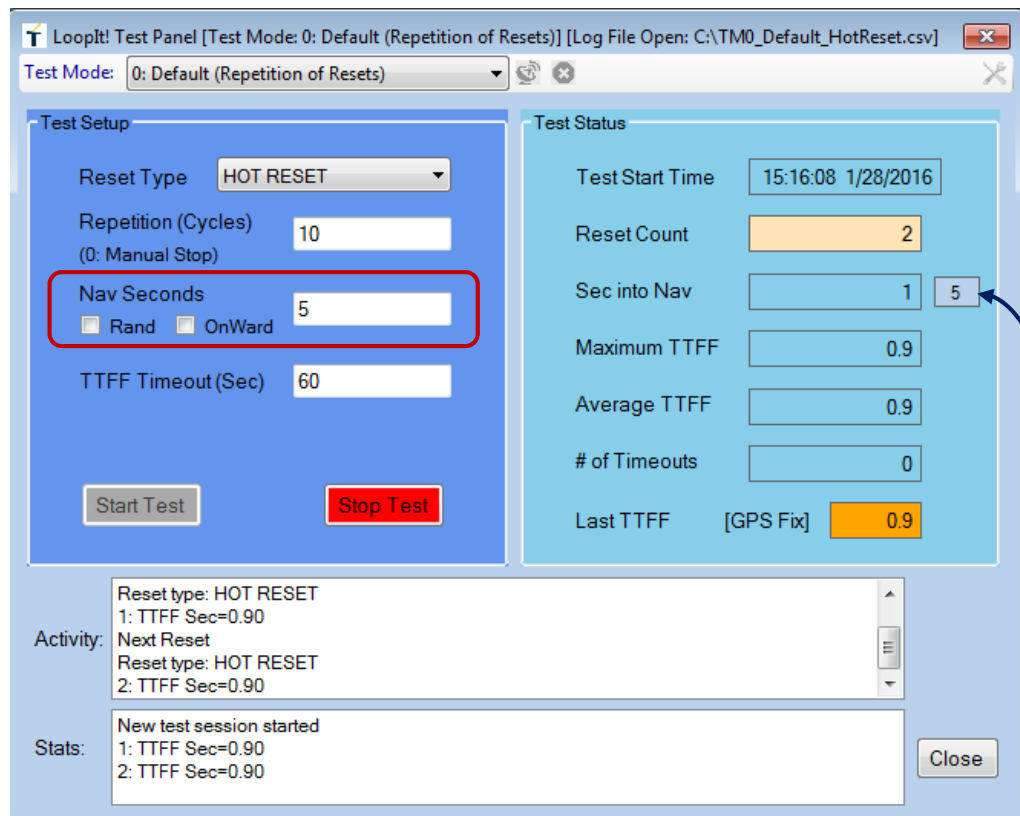


Figure 59 LoopIt dialog box

Delay sec for the current cycle

As seen from the left panel, the parameters include the following:

- **The test type**
- **Repetition (Cycles)**
- **Nav seconds**
- **Timeout (Sec)**

There can be other types of tests that can be developed, under different test modes, to support various testing purpose.



7.6.1. Insert Nav Seconds

User may insert some delay seconds after a position fix has been reached, before the next cycle of reset kicks in. This delay will not take place if the receiver is not in nav.

User may elect to use one of the three methods to insert the nav seconds:

- **The checkbox “Rand”:**

Inserts the delay seconds generated randomly by the program, with the range [0...30] seconds.

- **The checkbox “OnWard”:**

Inserts the delay seconds that goes in step onward, with the range [0...30] seconds.

- **The default**

Inserts the fixed value for the delay seconds specified in the “Nav Seconds” field.

7.6.2. TTFF Test Stats

Test result statistics can be seen on the right side panel, which includes:

- **Maximum TTFF**
- **Average TTFF**
- **The number of Timeouts**

The meaning of each parameter is self-explanatory.



7.7. Create and Use Sessions with Profile Feature

The session elements are the implementation in TelitView application that allow running of multiple instances of the program on a same machine. Each run of an instance of TelitView is always within a context of a “session”.

The session feature compartmentalized variables in the setup and execution within a session-specific directory in the computer’s hard drive. Each session on which TelitView is running will retrieve and store its own variables and setups. Multiple instances of run at the same time by the application will not cause conflicts on the setups and variables.

7.7.1. What is a Session

First and foremost, each session is identified by a session identifier, a Session ID.

A session ID is a numerical value from 0 to a maximum number. Currently the maximum number of session is 20, which means, the valid range of session ID is between 0 and 20 inclusive. Any number larger than the 20 will be rejected by the program.

In addition to the session ID, the following elements are components of a session:

- **Description:**

A text field that provides a “memo” style writing area. It is for user to enter brief text information to describe about the session, its key connection parameters, etc.

- **COM port:**

A COM port name for serial connection.

- **Baud rate:**

A baud rate for serial connection.

- **Telit Module:**

A module type identifier.



7.7.2. Sessions & Connection Profiles

Access to the Session Configuration dialog box:

- Menu: Setup > Sessions

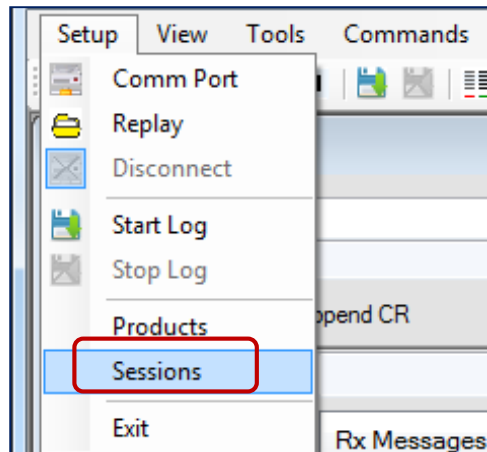


Figure 60 Launch the session feature

The Session Configuration Dialog Box

The Session and Connection Profile dialog box is illustrated in the figure below.





Refer to the Session Configuration dialog box, for the following fields:

- A dropdown list and editable field to allow user to choose a session from the list, or enter a value as a new session ID to add.

- An editable text field to allow user to write a brief description as a memo to indicate the key parameters for the session, the purpose, etc.

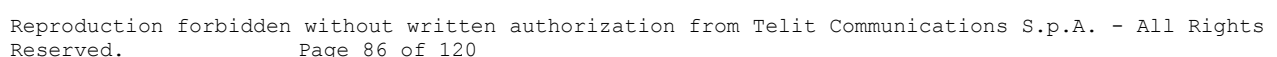
This field is also a dropdown list that contains the descriptions of the existing sessions that have been created by user, and they are available as reference.

- A list of COM ports found available on the machine.

User clicks the arrow key to select a port to be used for the session.

The checkbox on the right side of the COM port: a checked state is to indicate the port is available. A COM port can be defined in one or more sessions and it will be found in the list, but the port can be at a busy state at the particular time.

- A list of standard baud rates that can be used.



User clicks the arrow key to select a baud rate for the session.

5. Telit Module:

A list of the Telit module types supported by the TelitView program.

User clicks the arrow key to select a module type for the session.

6. Update Session Profile:

A check box that user clicks when he wants to use the field values to have the session profile updated when he clicks the “Run” button.

7. “Run”:

A button that user clicks to exit from the dialog box and run the new session immediately.

If the “Update Session Profile” checkbox is checked, the session file data will be updated, and the new data will be persistent.

8. “New”:

A button disabled normally, but becomes enabled when the user attempts to add a new Session ID, by entering a new value in the Session ID field (1).

The user clicks this button to add a new session, and TelitView will bring focus to and highlight the “Description” field (2) to prompt user to enter the brief description for the session.

9. “Delete”:

A button for session management purposes.

User clicks to delete a particular session from the existing session list. On execution of this command, the session is deleted and no longer exists in the session list.

10. In Use:

A list of sessions that are detected by TelitView to be at busy state. This is an un-editable field.

It provides the user visibility about the run status of other sessions. A busy session will not be available to run by the user at the particular time.

11. “Cancel”:

A button to abort changes, if any, and exit from the dialog box.



7.7.3. Examples of User Case

- **A Single Instance Run at a Default Session (Session 0)**

When running TelitView as a “single” instance (only one instance of TelitView is launched and running), the user does not need to do anything more for the similar situation.

- **A Single Instance Run at a User-Created Session**

- **(Session 3)**

The following figure illustrates scenarios that TelitView is running on a custom-created Session 3, as indicated at the TelitView status bar.

TelitView will use the setup parameters and windows placement data of the previous run of TelitView when it closes.



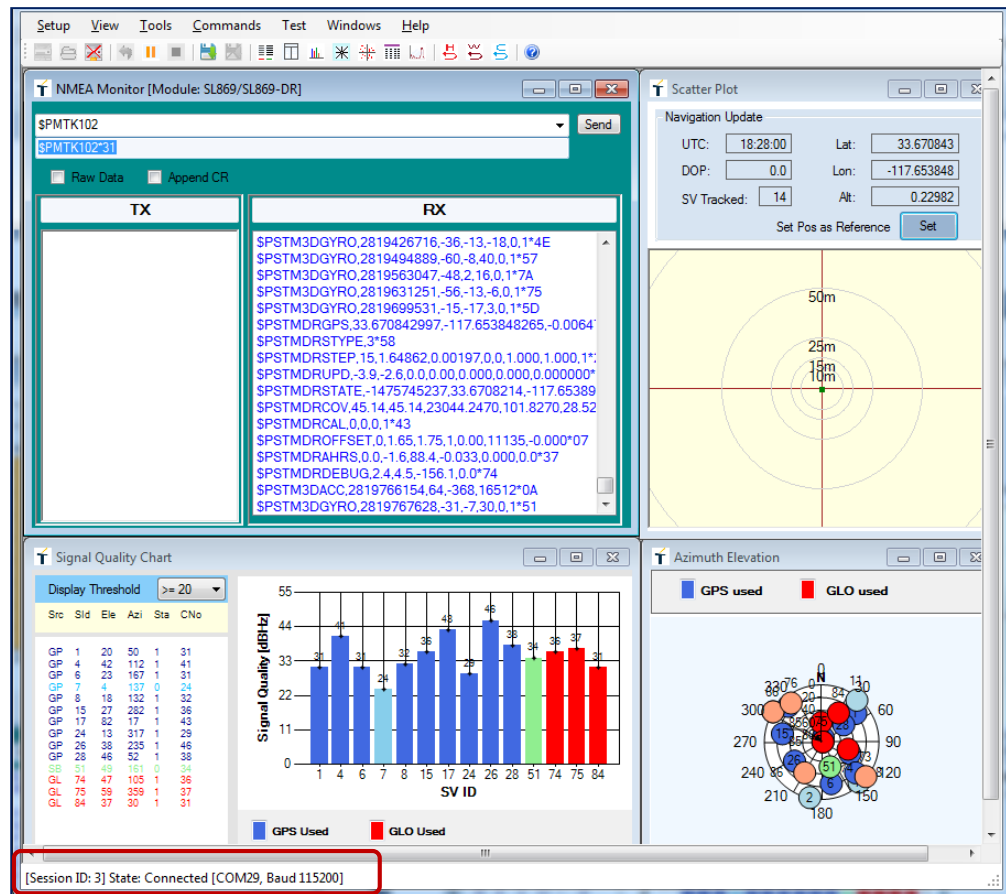


Figure 62 Single instance run of TelitView

- **Multiple Instance Runs (Different Sessions)**

Based on the session structure in multiple instance runs, creating different sessions is necessary.



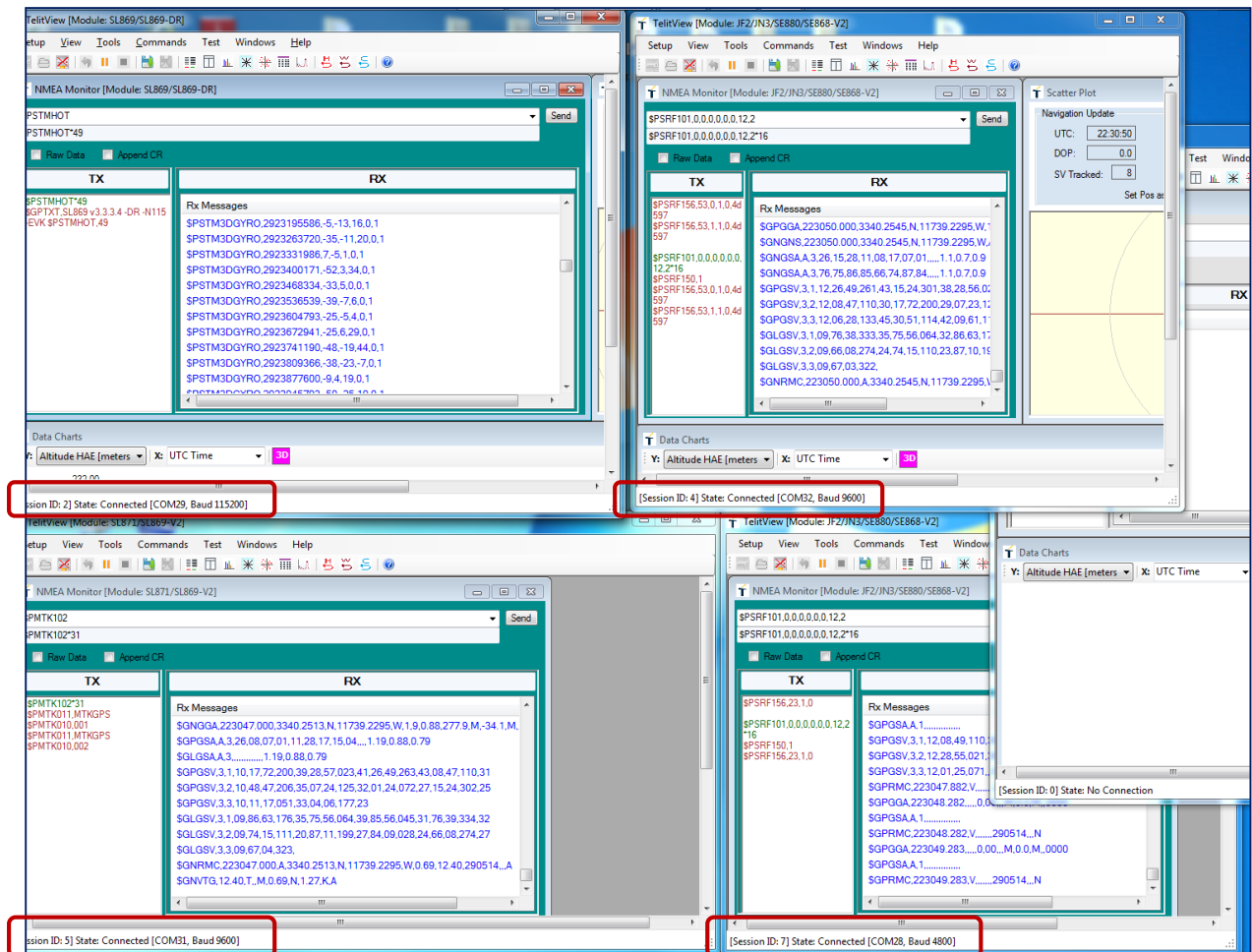


Figure 63 Multiple instance runs of TelitView

7.8. Convert Data File

7.8.1. File Conversion Dialog Box

➤ Menu: Setup > Convert

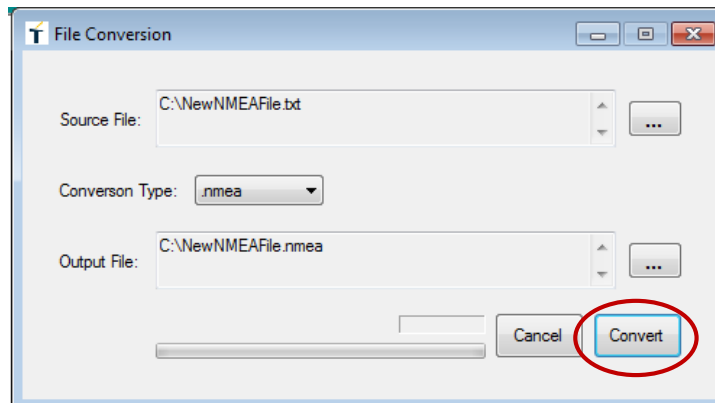


Figure 64 File conversion dialog box

7.8.2. Data Formats in File

- **Source File**

User browses or specifies the file path and name as the source file that TelitView will read from and the conversion is conducted upon.

The file format supported is expected to be a text format file that contains standard NMEA sentences, such as the NMEA file generated with TelitView as the data log file. In addition to the standard NMEA sentences, the source data file may contain other text messages or proprietary NMEA sentences, and they will be ignored by the conversion process.

If the log file generated by TelitView with the PC “timestamping” turned ON, the time stamp information will be ignored and the conversion will not be affected.

- **Conversion Type**

There can be various data types that conversions will gradually add and support. The selection is made through the pick on the “Conversion Type” dropdown list.

Currently, the supported conversion is to convert the standard NMEA sentences found in the source file into a NMEA format that is one of the data formats Google Earth will take as an input file.

- **Output File**

User browses or specifies the file path and name as the output file as a result of conversion.



- **Convert File**

The conversion progress is illustrated by the progress bar, and on completion of conversion, the “Done” button will replace the initial “Cancel” button and user clicks it to exit from the dialog box.

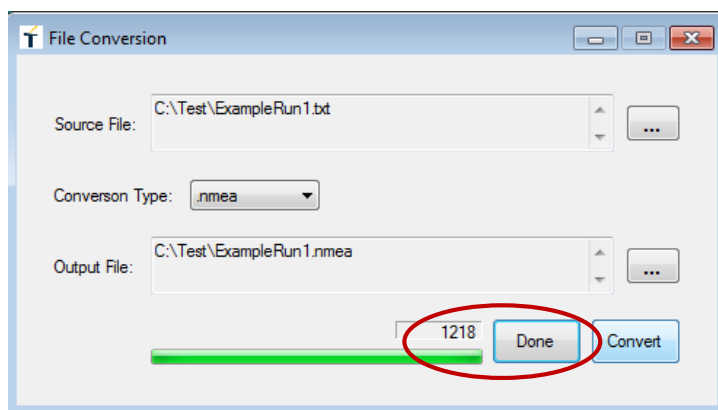


Figure 65 Convert file

- **Display Tracks by Loading into Google Earth**

User can open the resultant file of NMEA format from Google Earth and have the navigation track displayed (only a part of display is illustrated).

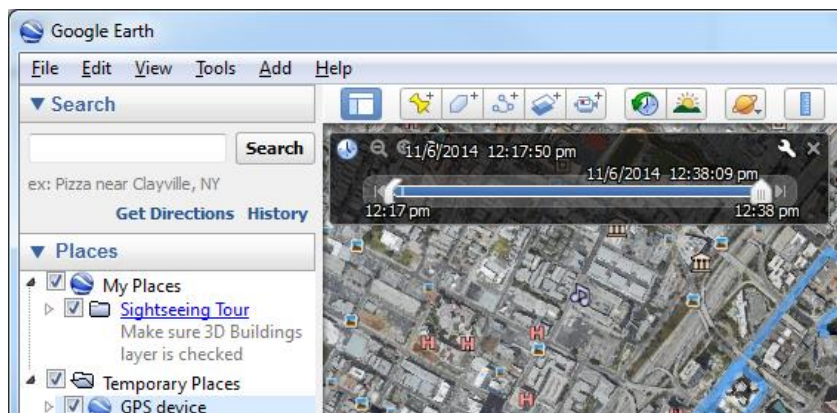


Figure 66 Display the track with Google Earth



7.9. Auto-Change Baud Rate

This feature is turned on by default – but user has a control to disable it. Refer to Section 7.10.1 Auto-Change Baud Rate Enable/Disable for details.

When TelitView sends a command string to change the baud rate on the UART of the GNSS module, if the command is recognized as a built-in commands by TelitView, it will automatically change the baud rate on the current COM port to match the new baud rate.

The entry source that can be recognized by TelitView is from the following:

- A user-entered string in the “Command string” box in the NMEA Monitor
- A command from the “Basic Commands”
- A command from the “User commands”

This feature is supported in all GNSS products, as listed in the Section 7.1.2 Product .

7.10. Special Test Settings

➤ Menu: Test > Special Test Settings

This dialog box allows user to set up various testing flags or TelitView system conditions that are special or to change the default behavior of TelitView.

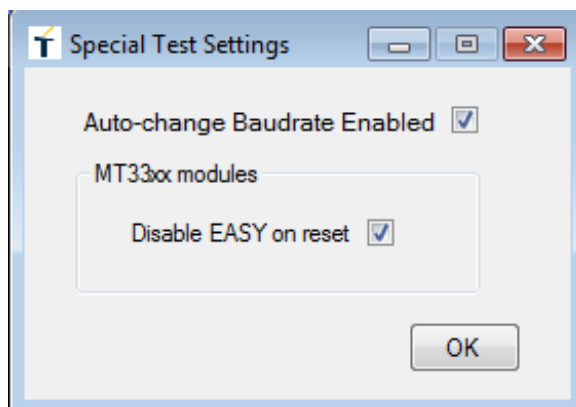


Figure 67: Special test settings

Currently the special test setting offered in TelitView for setups contains the following

- Auto-change Baud rate Enabled
- Disable EASY on reset

Their use is described in details next.



7.10.1. Auto-Change Baud Rate Enable/Disable

As default, when TelitView sends a command string to change the baud rate on the UART of the GNSS module, if the command can be recognized as a built-in commands by the program, after the command is sent across, TelitView will automatically change the baud rate on the current COM port on PC to match the new baud rate.

However, there are some testing situations that this auto-change feature is not desired; so the feature can be controlled by user by checking/unchecking the corresponding check box.

If the feature is disabled, under the user's command to change the baud rate on the UART of the module, TelitView still sends user's command string cross, but will not attempt to auto-change the baud rate of the serial port on the PC to match the new baud rate – the user will see a freeze of data activities on the NMEA Monitor window (if it is open). It becomes user's responsibility to disconnect/reconnect the serial port with the new baud rate that matches the new UART baud rate of the UART, in order to re-establish the serial communication.

7.10.2. Disable EASY on Reset

The EASY is a navigation solution feature developed and supported by Mediatek®.

There are some testing situations that EASY is ON is not desired. To force to turn off the EASY on reset, check the "Disable EASY on reset" checkbox.

With this being checked on, TelitView will send a command string to the MT33xx module, to turn off EASY on every start-up message from power-on event or a reset event at the client module.



User enter the information needed to locate the correct EPO server and provide credentials and file name to download an EPO file.

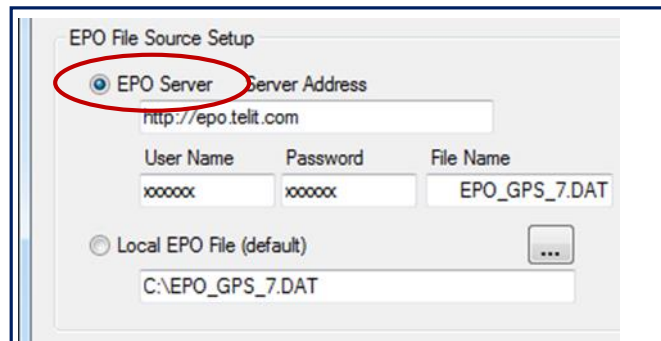


Figure 69 EPO Host Manager: EPO file source setup

2) Local EPO File (default)

- When the “Local EPO File” checkbox is checked, user uses the browse button (as circled below), if desired, to locate an EPO file that has been stored in the local media.

The “default” indicates that EPO Host Manager Window start always s with the local file as the EPO file source.

Notice that, in order to minimize confusion, when the checkbox is checked for the local EPO file, the file name for the EPO server is greyed out, indicating that information is not being used.

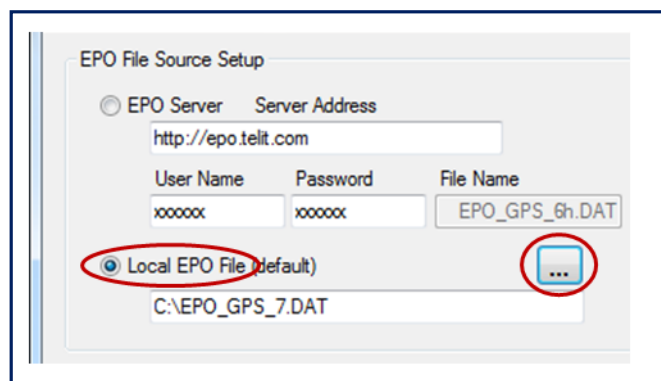


Figure 70 Browse for local EPO file



Based on the EPO-II specifications, EPO files offered for download at the EPO server contain “properties” that differentiate each file from another, such as GNSS constellation selection and the validity length.

As a convenience provided for customer, these properties are reflected in the name of each file.

The EPO Host Manager window has an “EPO File Attributes” pane to assist user in EPO file property selection or display.

These controls are used differently when the EPO source is using “EPO Server” or “Local EPO File”.

- 1) When the “EPO Server” is selected as the EPO source, it is expected the user is going to download an EPO file from the server. Thus the EPO file attributes controls are used as a “configurator” used by the EPO Host Manager to form a proper file name and display it in the “File Name” for the EPO Server download.

This pane is illustrated by the following diagram: it exemplifies attributes of GPS only, 7 day validity length for an EPO file.

This file name will be sent, along with the server address, user name, and the password, to the EPO server for the download of the EPO file.

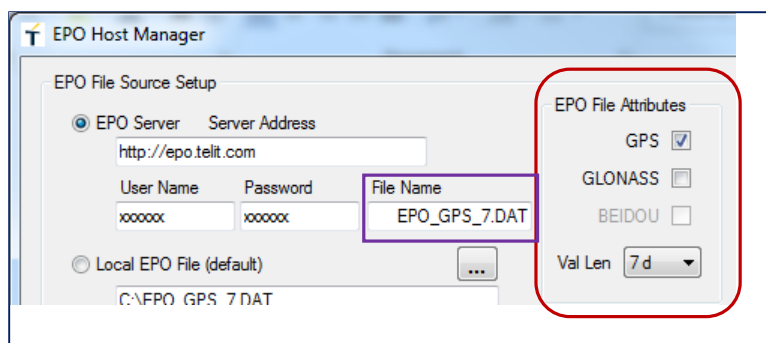


Figure 71 EPO file of GPS only and the file name

- 2) When the “Local EPO File” is selected as the EPO source, it is expected that the user locates the EPO file from a local storage media. Thus the EPO file attributes controls turn to be an “indicator” displayed to user as the properties of the file, based on the file name.

If the file name is the same as that in the EPO server (thus in compliance with the name standard of what the Telit EPO server uses) for the same properties, then the EPO file attributes will display the same contents.



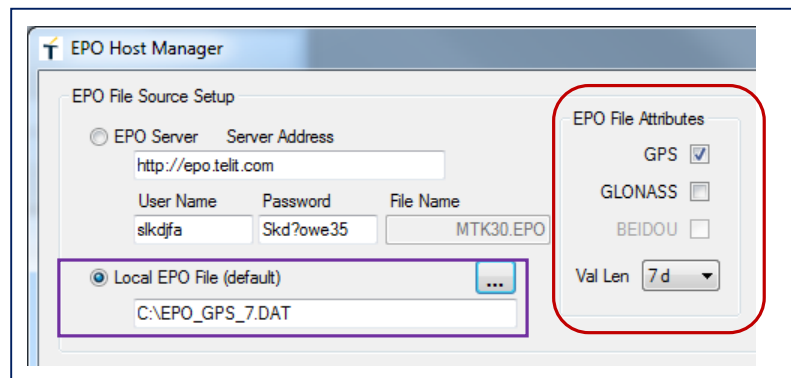


Figure 72 Local EPO file of GPS only

Examples:

- The following example illustrates that a user selected a satellite type of GPS + GLONASS with validity length of 6 hours; the EPO file for download is EPO_GR_6h.DAT.

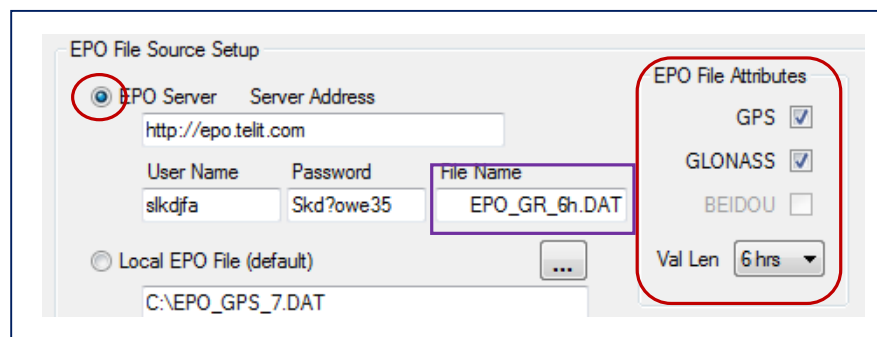


Figure 73 EPO file of GPS + GLONASS and the file name

The following examples illustrates that a local EPO file has been detected as a GPS only with 14 day validity length properties.

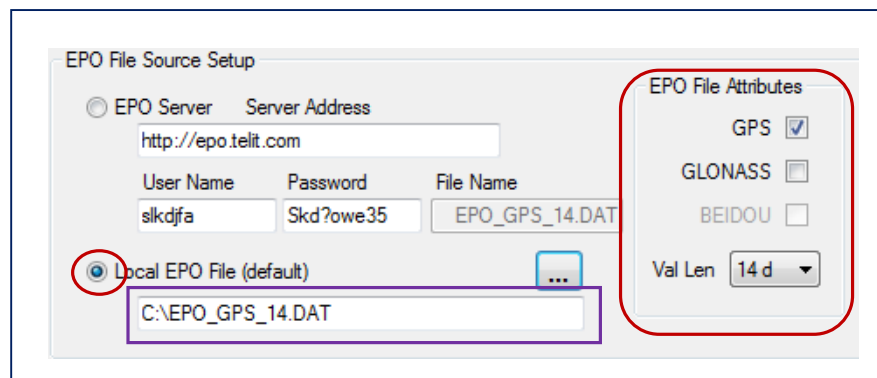


Figure 74 Local EPO file of GPS only and 14 day validity

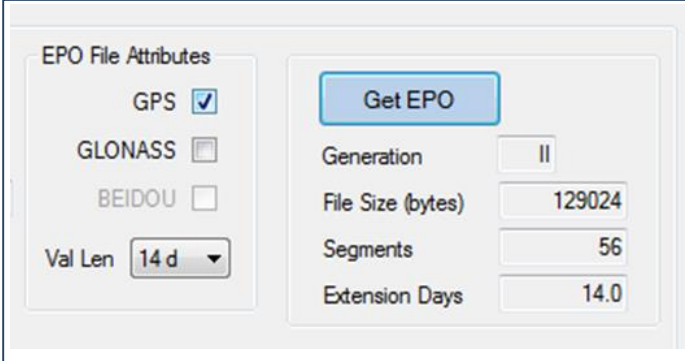


8.1.3. Get EPO

After a user selects an EPO source from the above – either the remote EPO server with the user-entered credentials, or the local directory, he can click the “Get EPO” button to have TelitView go to the correct source location to get the EPO file.

Note: if the EPO file is from a server, the download process may take a second or two, and the file will be automatically saved at the user’s “\Downloads” directory as default. Thus a user always has an option to use “Local EPO File” as the EPO source by browsing to the “\Downloads” directory to get the file.

After the target EPO file passed validation check and is loaded into a temporary memory, the following fields will be populated with the values indicating the file size, segment, and extension days that are pertaining to the EPO file.



EPO File Attributes

GPS ☒

GLONASS ☐

BEIDOU ☐

Val Len **14 d**

Get EPO

Generation **II**

File Size (bytes) **129024**

Segments **56**

Extension Days **14.0**

Figure 75 Get EPO file - success!

The above data illustrates the following “envelop” information for a complete EPO file that is GPS only and 14 days of validity duration:

- File Size: 129024 bytes.
- Segments: 56.
- Extension Days: 14

In the case of getting EPO from a server, if the process failed, a message box can pop up like this:

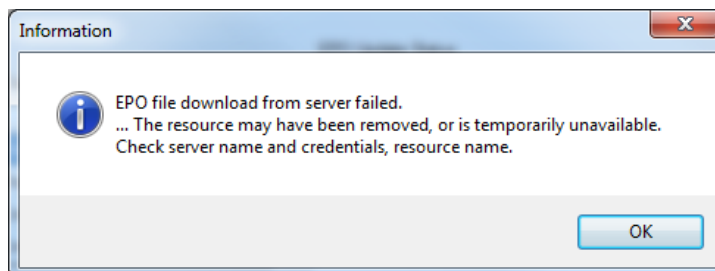


Figure 76 EPO file download failed



After user clicks the button to update EPO, the transfer process starts ... until all packets of EPO data are transferred. The resultant activities are shown in the following diagram.

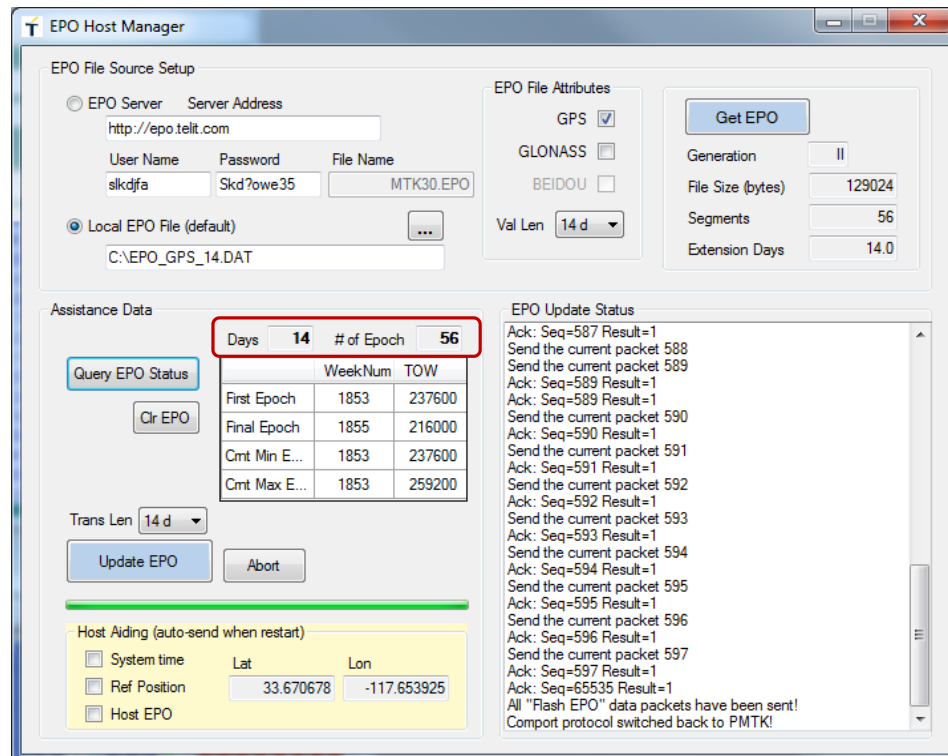


Figure 78 Success of EPO-II download

Some highlights of the process:

- A number of packets will be sent to the module for any EPO file. In this case, a total of 598 packets are sent.
- EPO validity length is 14 days, and there are 56 segment (aka epochs) data in this transfer.
- On completion of the transfer, a query of EPO command will be sent by the EPO Host Manager and the EPO status data pane will be updated with latest status of the EPO.

Selection of EPO Validity Length for Transfer

EPO Host Manager allows user to custom-select a different validity length of EPO data to transfer, other than the EPO file entirely. Obviously a valid range of the validity length is the one that is smaller than, and can be up to the whole validity length of the EPO file.

For any validity length selection smaller than the full file, EPO Host Manager transfers a partial EPO file from the start, and stops the specified the length.



8.2.2. Host EPO (Host-EPO Method)

The EPO Host Manager window has the “Host Aiding” panel for user to set up the Host-EPO feature.

The Host EPO process is initiated when a system start-up message, \$PMTK010,001 is received by the host, thus in this panel what a user shall do is to enabling the host-aiding messages, by checking the corresponding checkboxes, that will be sent to the client module.

There are three host aiding messages that are defined by the Host-EPO protocol, which the user can activate:

1. System time

A user can check the “System Time” box to enable the EPO Host Manager to provide the system time to the client module. A time in UTC format is required for system aiding.

2. Reference Position

A user can check the “Ref Position” box to enable the EPO Host Manager to provide a reference position to the client module. The position information used here is the same source as those in the **Section 7.5 Configure Reference Position**.

3. Host EPO

A user can check the “Host EPO” box to enable the EPO Host Manager to send the Host EPO data to the client module.

The Host EPO data is sent in the form of proprietary NMEA text strings; each string contains a single satellite EPO data.

The following diagram illustrates that all three host aiding messages are activated by the user, and after the user issue a reset command (i.e. a WARM restart),



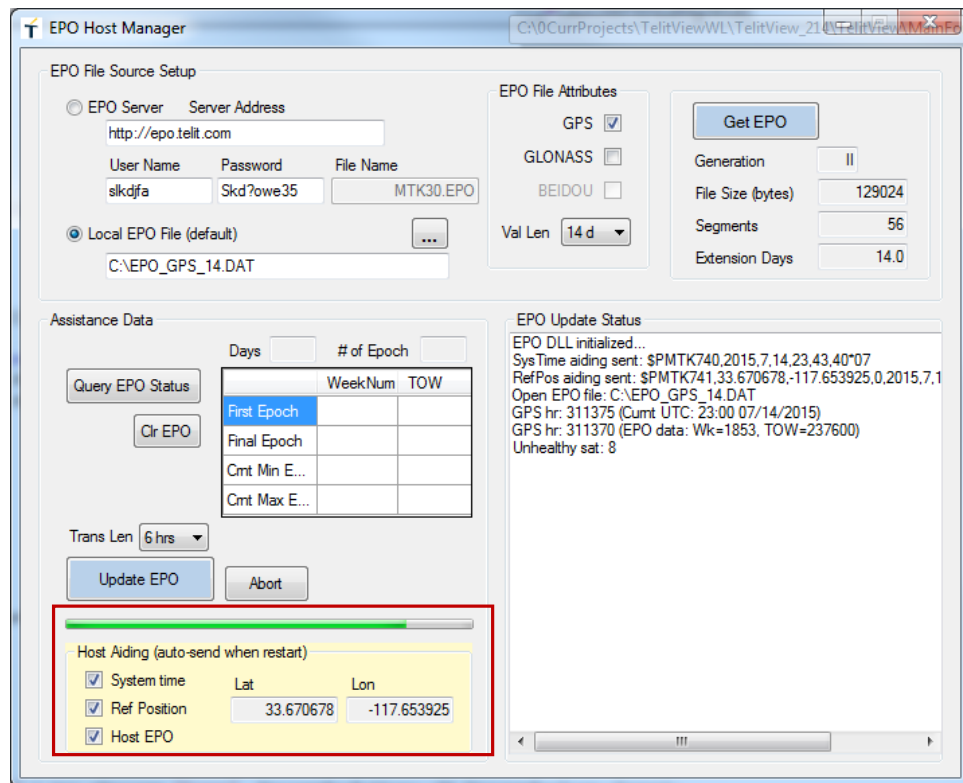


Figure 80 Host EPO setup



The TTFF from this WARM reset is 5.9 second, as shown in the following diagram.

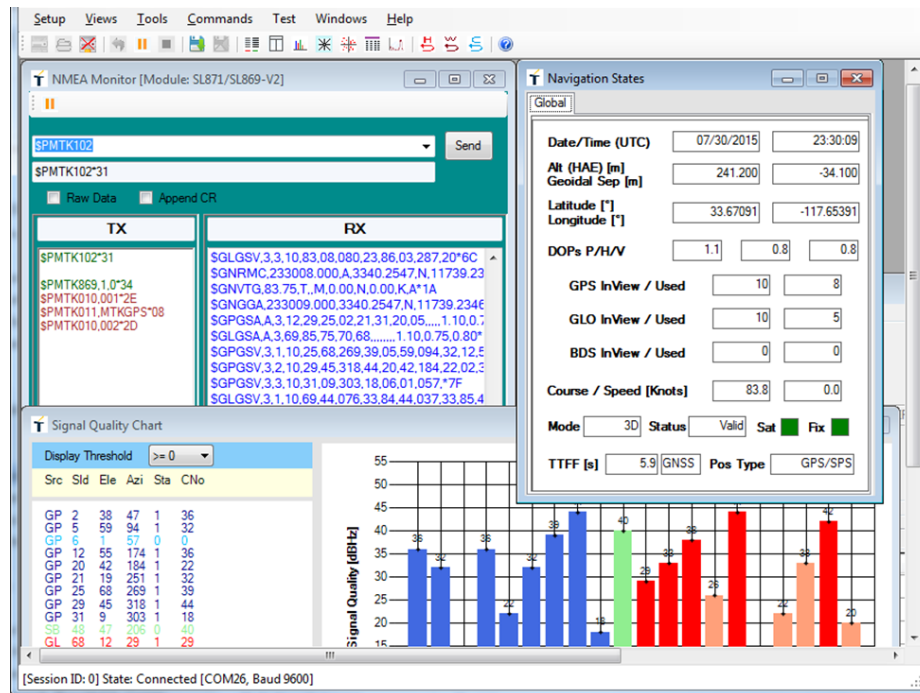


Figure 81 TTFF of Warm restart with Host EPO aiding



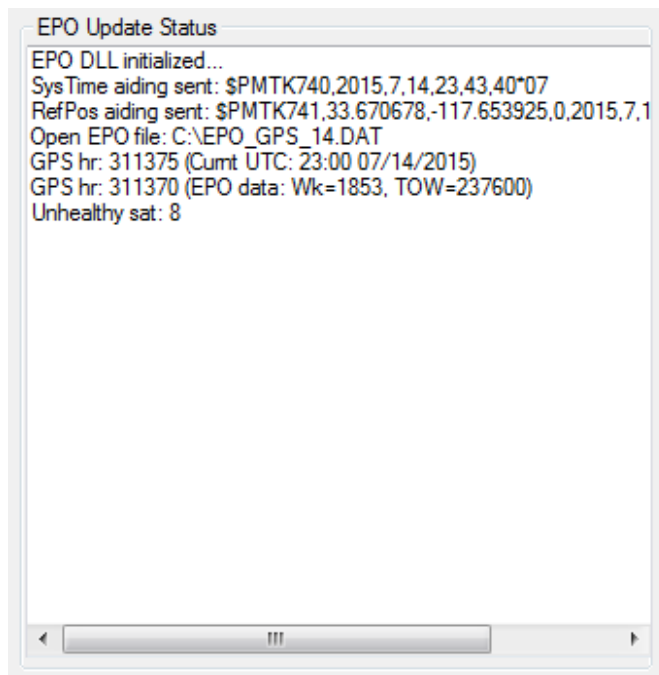


Figure 82 Host EPO aiding update status

- System time sent: "PMTK740, 2015,7,14,23,43,40" – 23:43:40 07/14/2015
- Reference position sent:
- "PMTK741, 33.670678, -117.653925, 0, ..." – lat = 33.670678, lon = -117.653925, alt = 0m, etc.
- Host EPO sent: EPO file: C:\EPO_GPS_14.DAT
- Unhealthy satellite: SVID = 8
- Debug messages: Current time and the EPO time, etc.



Assistance Data

File Edit View Help

Days # of Epoch

Query EPO Status

Clr EPO

Trans Len

Update EPO

Abort

	WeekNum	TOW
First Epoch		
Final Epoch		
Cmt Min E...		
Cmt Max E...		

“Query EPO Status” button

- **Query EPO Status:**

Assistance Data

Days # of Epoch

	WeekNum	TOW
First Epoch	1854	410400
Final Epoch	1855	388800
Cmt Min E...	0	0
Cmt Max E...	0	0

- **Clear EPO:**

A user can clear the EPO stored in the receiver by clicking “Clr EPO” button.

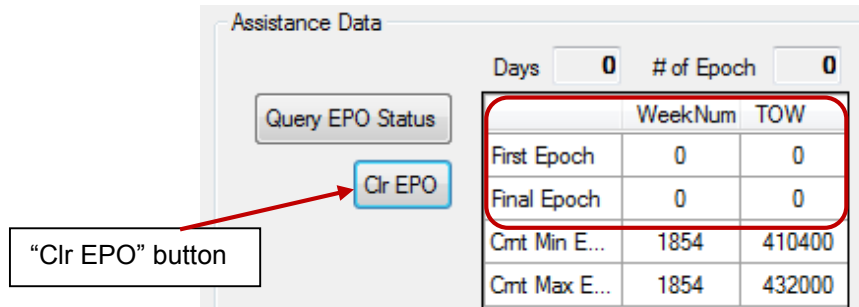


Figure 85 Response data to Clear EPO

8.3. Auto-Change Baudrate

When TelitView sends a command string to change the baud rate on the UART of the GNSS module, if the command is recognized as a built-in commands by TelitView, it will automatically change the baud rate on the current COM port to match the new baud rate.

The entry source that can be recognized by TelitView is from the following:

- A user-entered string in the “Command string” box in the NMEA Monitor
- A command from the “Basic Commands”
- A command from the “User commands”

This feature is supported in all GNSS products, as listed in Section 7.1.2 Product .



9. Appendix

9.1. Display Examples of GNSS Signal

The following figure illustrates GNSS signals in the form of combination of constellations that are found in the Telit GNSS modules.

9.1.1. GNSS Signal Charts: GPS + GLONASS

These figures illustrate the GNSS signals in the form of GPSS + GLONASS:

- Their SVIDs and signal levels in the Signal Quality Chart view.
- The GNSS source, SVIDs, satellite states and other real time parameters.
- The elevation and azimuth information in the Azimuth Elevation view.
- GLONASS satellites are shown in the circle.

GPS + GLONASS output from SE873

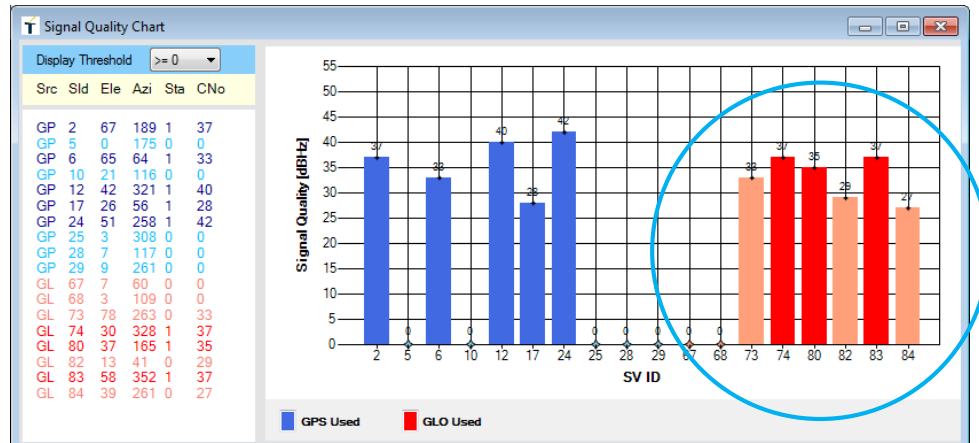


Figure 86: Signal quality view: GPS + GLONASS from SE873





Figure 88 Signal quality view: GPS + GLONASS from SL871

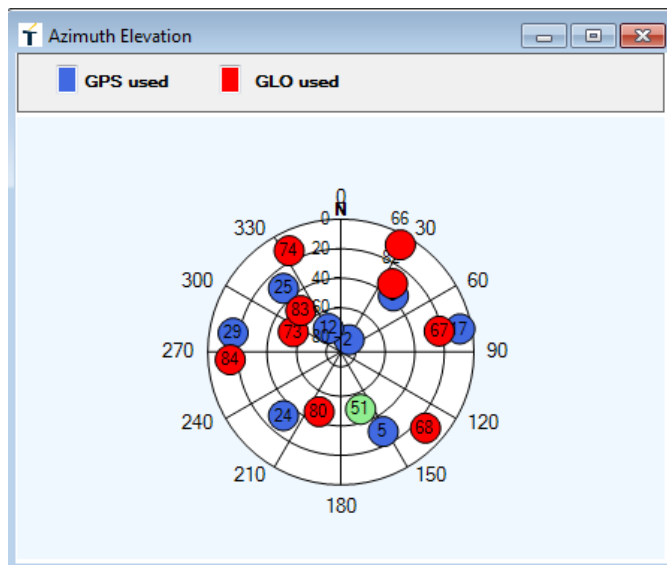


Figure 89: Azimuth elevation: GPS + GLONASS from SL871

GPS + GLONASS output from SL869

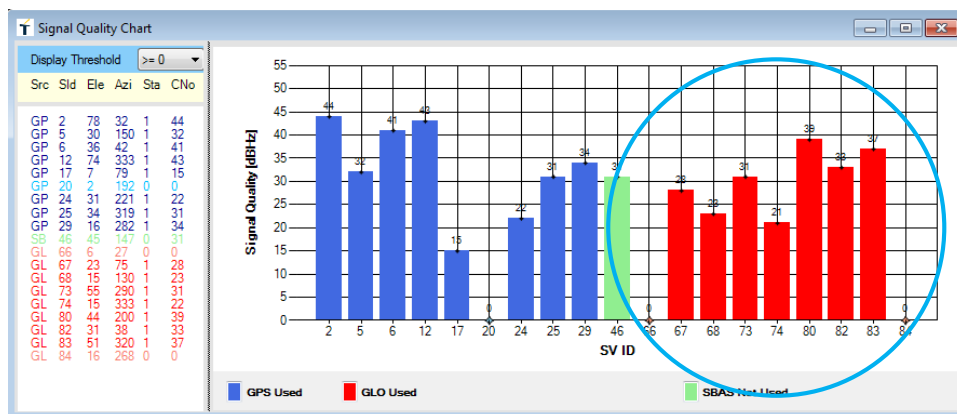


Figure 90: Signal quality view: GPS + GLONASS from SL869



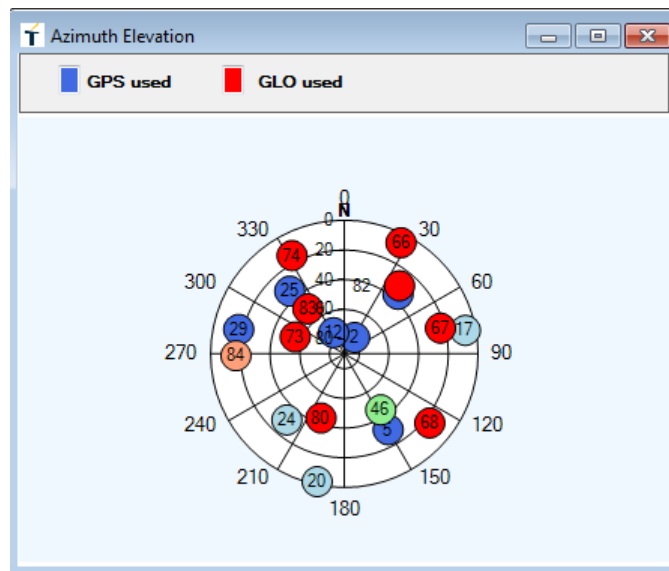


Figure 91: Azimuth elevation from GPS + GLONASS from SL869

9.1.2. GNSS Signal Charts: GPS + BeiDou

These figures illustrate the GNSS signals in the form of GPSS + BeiDou:

- Their SVIDs and signal levels in the Signal Quality Chart view.
- The GNSS source, SVIDs, satellite states and other real time parameters.
- The elevation and azimuth information in the Azimuth Elevation view.
- BeiDou satellites are shown in the circle.

GPS + BeiDou output from SE873

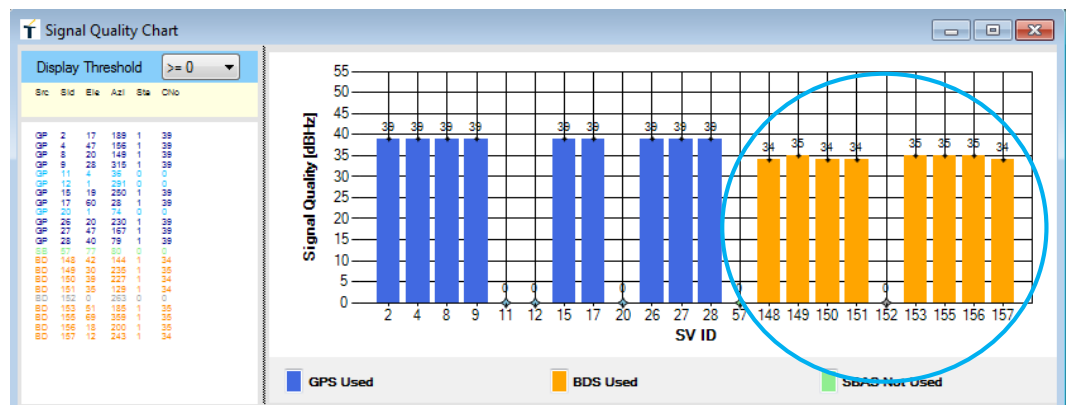


Figure 92: Signal quality view: GPS + BeiDou from SE873



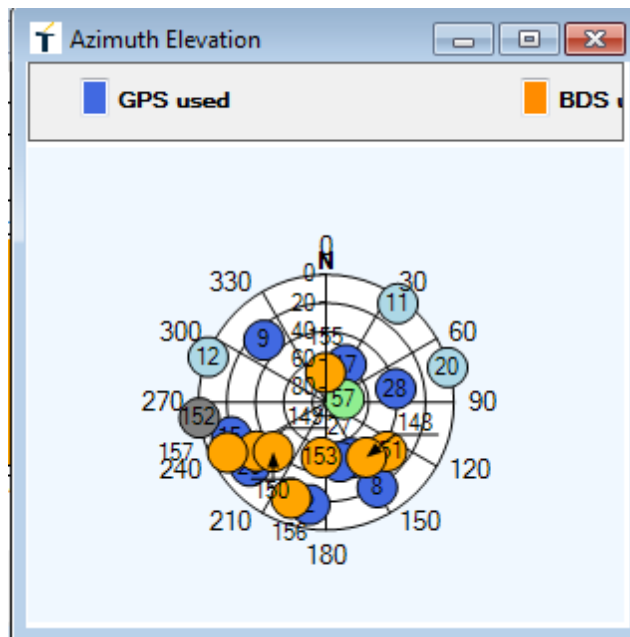


Figure 93: Azimuth elevation view: GPS + BeiDou from SE873

GPS + BeiDou output from SL871

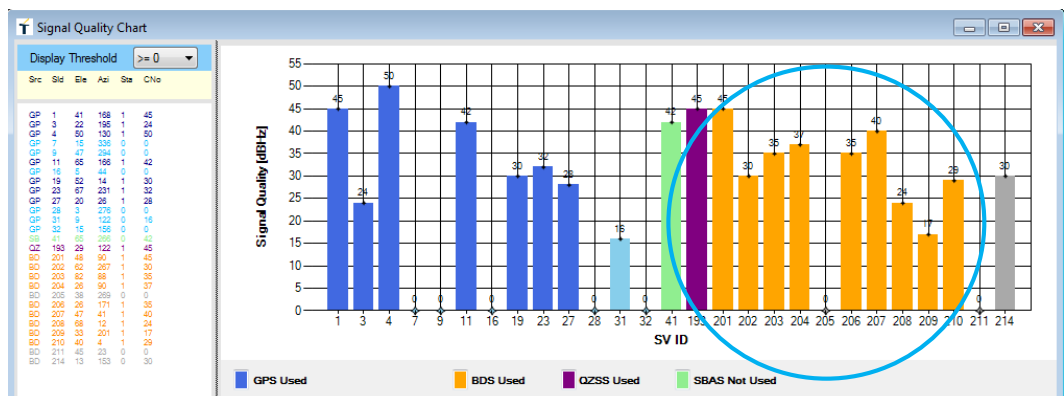


Figure 94: Signal quality view: GPS + BeiDou from SL871



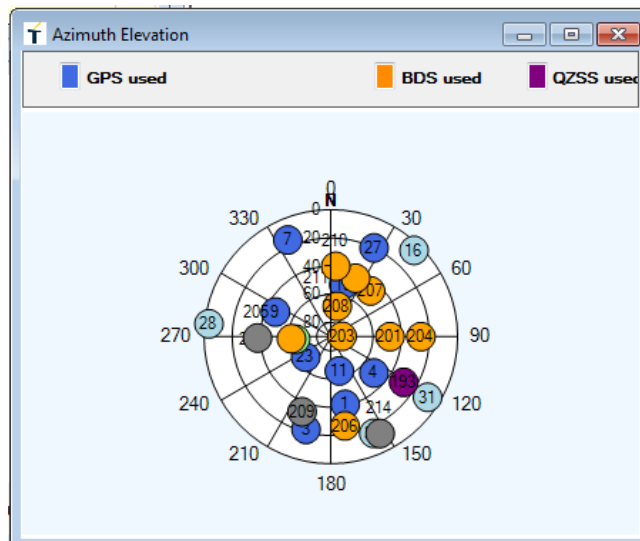


Figure 95: Azimuth elevation view: GPS + BeiDou from SL871

GPS + BeiDou output from SL869

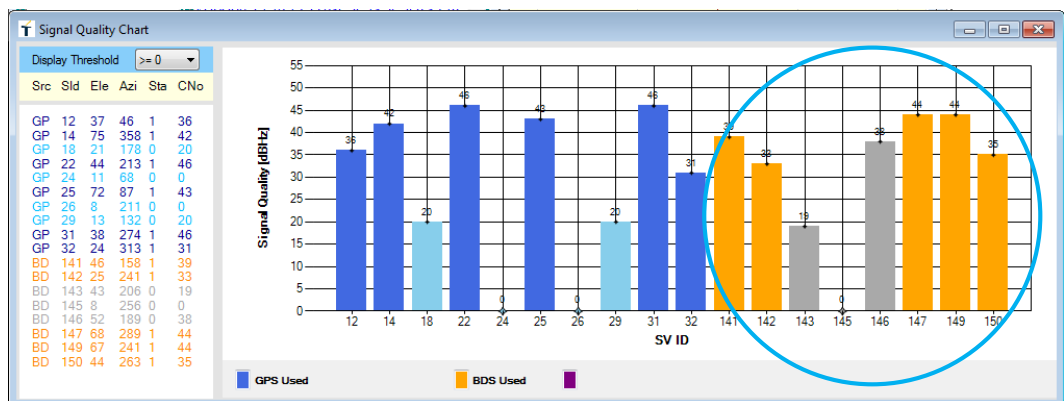


Figure 96: Signal quality: GPS + BeiDou from SL869



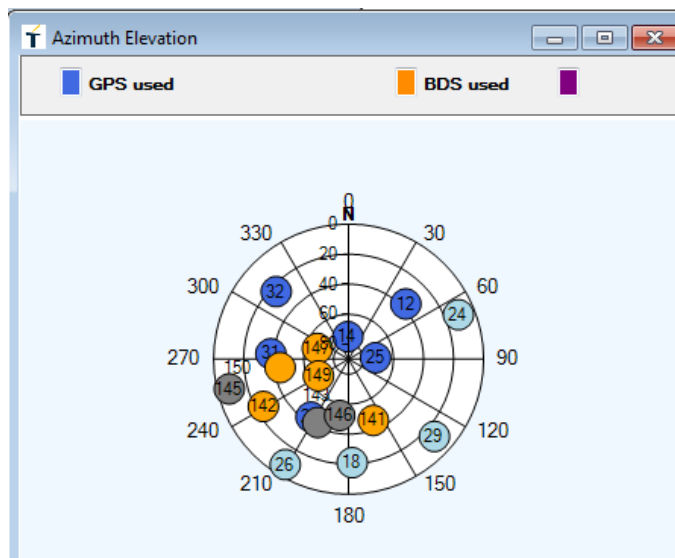
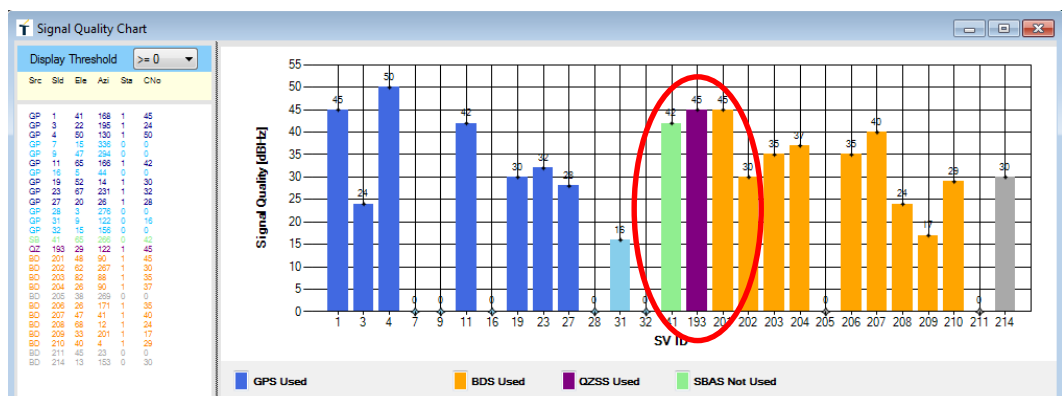


Figure 97: Azimuth elevation: GPS + BeiDou from SL869

9.1.3. GNSS Signal Charts: QZSS

The following figure illustrates the use status QZSS:

- SVID = 193, and its signal level is shown in the Signal Quality Chart view
-



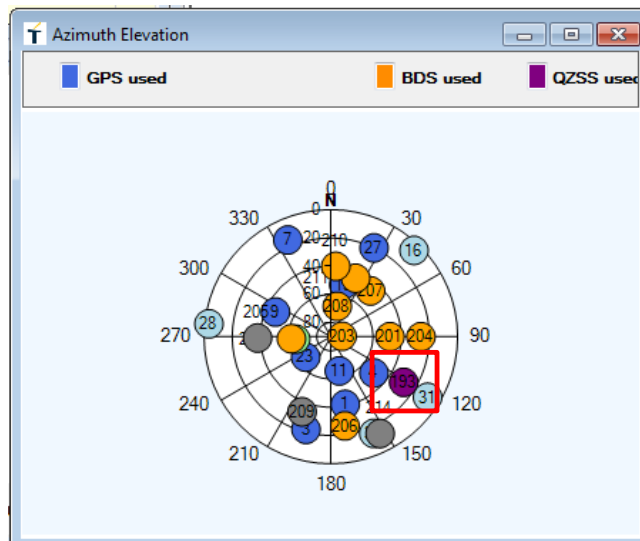


Figure 99 Azimuth elevation view: QZSS from SL871

9.1.4. GNSS Signal Charts: GPS + GALILEO

These figures illustrate the GNSS signals in the form of GPSS + Galileo:

- Their SVIDs and signal levels in the Signal Quality Chart view.
- The GNSS source, SVIDs, satellite states and other real time parameters.
- The elevation and azimuth information in the Azimuth Elevation view.
- Galileo satellites are shown in the circle.
-

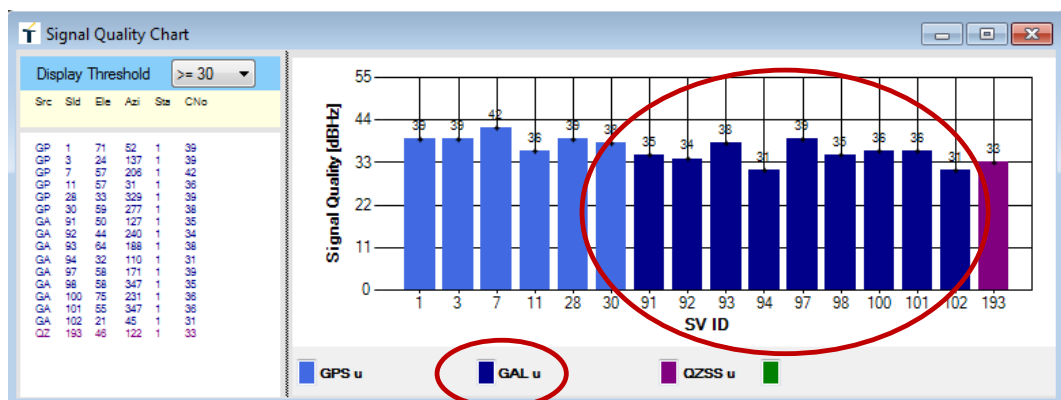
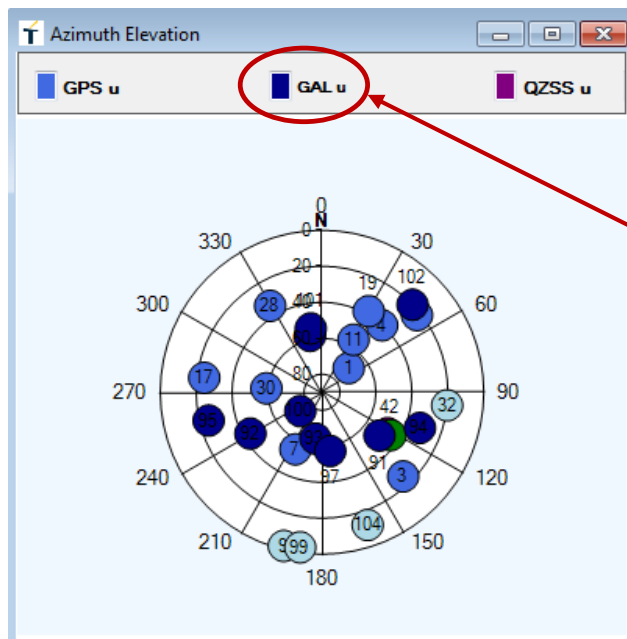


Figure 100 Signal quality view: GPS + Galileo from SL871





Indicate Galileo satellites are being used in position fix.

Figure 101 Azimuth elevation view: GPS + Galileo from SL871

9.1.5. GNSS Signal Charts: GPS + GLONASS + GALILEO

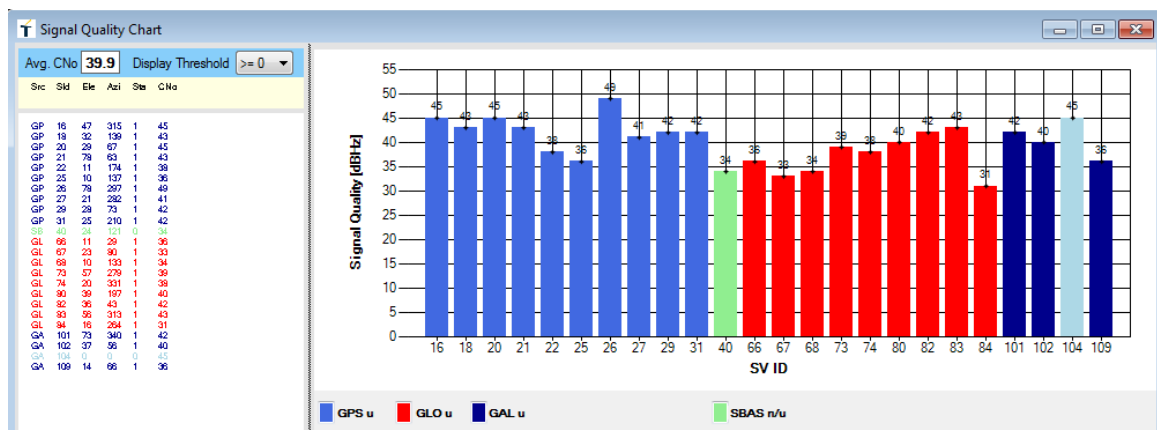


Figure 102 Signal quality view: GPS + GLONASS + Galileo from SL871

9.2. FAQ and Error Info

9.2.1. Error: “The serial is not ready”

When this error box pops up, it indicates the program attempted but failed to open the serial port with the name as specified. A normal cause is that the port is unavailable.



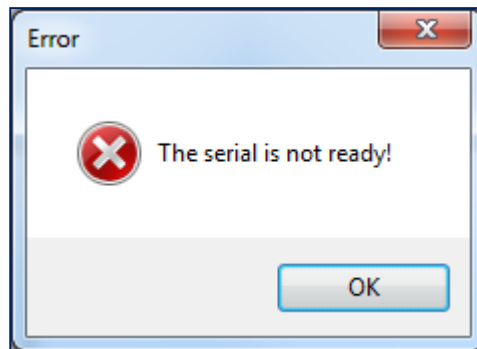


Figure 103 Prompt for COM port setup failure

There can be different reasons for a serial port to become unavailable.

For example, a port used in a connection profile, also known as a session, may become unavailable if it is used by another instance of TelitView. Another example, is when the USB cable is disconnected and the operating system removes it from the list of ports.

9.2.2. A session is running by another TelitView

This dialog box indicates when a TelitView starts at a particular session, the same session has been running (by another instance of TelitView).

Note: TelitView does not prevent user from running an instance on the same session. It only warns user if multiple instances of TelitView are running the same session, then they share the same connection profile parameter and may change the parameters that are not expected.

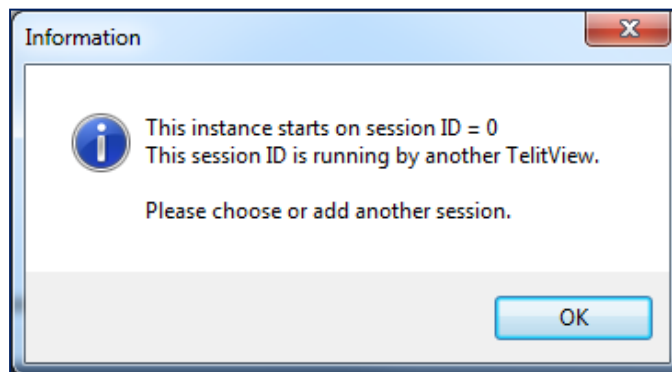


Figure 104 Prompt for concurrent running session

9.2.3. Information: “Do you want to update them in the Session setup”

When this dialog box pops up, it is because some parameters of the serial port have been changed, and the parameters are part of the connection profile. As a result, the user is prompted to be aware the change will affect the session.



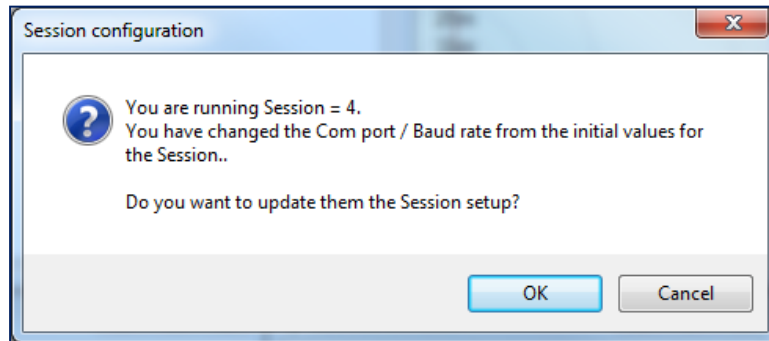


Figure 105 Prompt for updating/overwriting a session setup



10. Document History

Revision	Date	Changes
0	2014-08-01	TelitView 2.0.0 First release
1	2014-12-10	TelitView 2.1.0 Preliminary Document
2	2015-02-06	TelitView 2.1.0 Release
3	2015-02-20	TelitView 2.1.2 Release
4	2015-09-18	TelitView 2.1.3 Release
5	2016-02-15	TelitView 2.1.4 Release

