

# CSurv 3G Output File

## GPS Date(Y-M-D)

The Year/Month/Day part of the Date gathered from NMEA 0183. RMC (9)

## GPS Time(H:M:S)

The Hours:Minutes:Seconds part of the Time gathered from NMEA 0183. RMC (1) or GGA (1) hh

## GPS Latitude

gathered from NMEA 0183. GGA (2) ll WGS84 decimal format

Positive values occur north of the equator and east of the prime meridian to the international date line, while negative values occur south of the equator and west of the prime meridian.

## GPS Longitude

gathered from NMEA 0183. GGA (2) ll WGS84 decimal format

Positive values occur north of the equator and east of the prime meridian to the international date line, while negative values occur south of the equator and west of the prime meridian.

*Note: WGS-84 is a world wide datum and is the master datum for use with a gps receiver. The origin is the center of the earth and then a ellipse is defined using the major and minor axis. Information about ellipse flattening and the gravitational constant is also part of the definition. The latter is used to calculate the geoid height. The model is augmented with stations at precisely defined locations on the earth's surface to pinpoint the accuracy of this system.*

*As more and more mapping systems have become digital in nature and databases have begun to be the norm for surveying there is a tendency to use the WGS-84 datum more and more. This is exacerbated by a need to share data from around the world that was originally generated on a different datum. This trend is expected to continue as it simplifies data sharing and reuse of information.*

## GPS Fix Type

From NMEA 0183GGA (6) The Fix Type obtained from the GPS satellites. 0, 1 or 2.

## Amount of Satellites

The amount of satellites in view of the GPS receiver. GGA (7) 00-12

## GPS Height

From NMEA 0183. GGA (10)

## Cell ID Read Actual(A) or Implied(I)

Where CellId is lost or corrupted, the last Known cell ID is reported. (I) Implied is used to note that the CellID indicated is the last known CellID

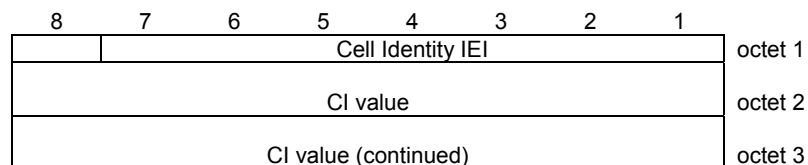
## Cell ID

### Cell identity

The purpose of the *Cell Identity* information element is to identify a cell within a location area.

The *Cell Identity* information element is coded as shown in figure 10.5.1/3GPP TS 24.008 and table 10.5.1/3GPP TS 24.008.

The *Cell Identity* is a type 3 information element with 3 octets length.



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CI value, Cell identity value (octet 2 and 3)

In the CI value field bit 8 of octet 2 is the most significant bit and bit 1 of octet 3 the least significant bit.

The coding of the cell identity is the responsibility of each administration. Coding using full hexadecimal representation may be used.  
The cell identity consists of 2 octets.

Network Name  
Alphanumeric Tag

Active Cell

Active PSC

Active SSC

Active STTD

Active Tot Ec/Io

Active Ec/Io

Active RSCP (in -dB)

Active Win Size

Amount of Sync Stes

Sync Cell

Sync PSC

Sync SSC  
Sync STTD

Sync Tot Ec/Io

Sync Ec/Io

Sync RSCP (in -dB)

Sync Win Size

Non Sync Cells

Unlisted Win Size

Unlisted RSCP (in -dB)

Unlisted Ec/Io

## **CSurv 3G Output File**

Unlisted Tot Ec/Io

Amount of Unlisted Cells

Unlisted STTD

Unlisted SSC

Unlisted PSC

Amount of Unlisted Sets