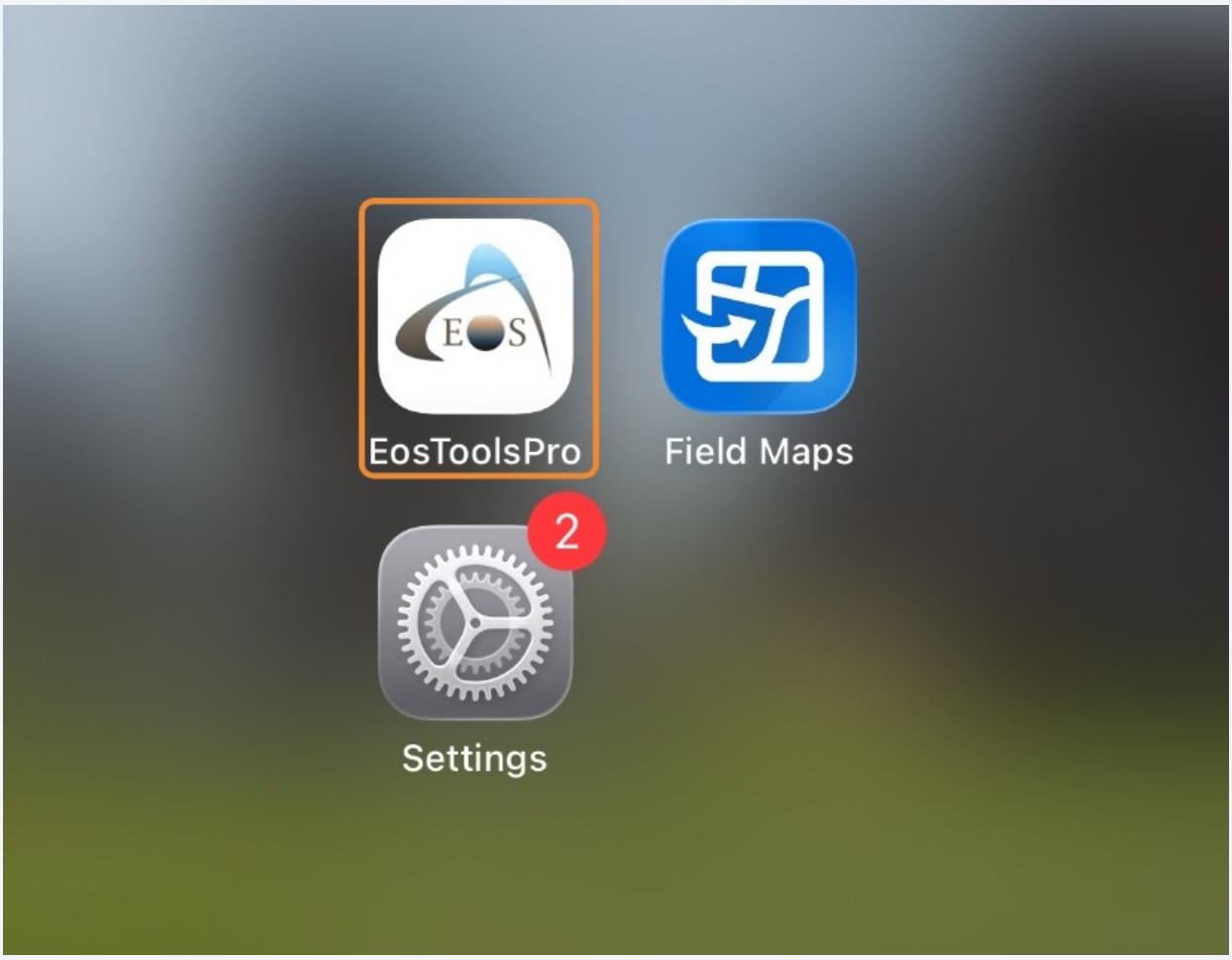
Eos Tools Pro for iOS: Complete App Walkthrough

This guide walks you through every page of Eos Tools Pro for iOS. You'll get an overview of the app's screens, menus, settings, and features. Learn what key GNSS indicators mean, how to interpret satellite, RTK, and positioning information, and where to find important receiver diagnostics. You'll also explore app features including RTK configuration, alarms and notifications, Skadi Smart Handle and Skadi Tilt Compensation settings, firmware management, and receiver configuration options.

1 Launch Eos Tools Pro on your iOS® device.

Note: To view Eos Tools Pro, you must be Bluetooth®-paired to an Eos GNSS receiver.

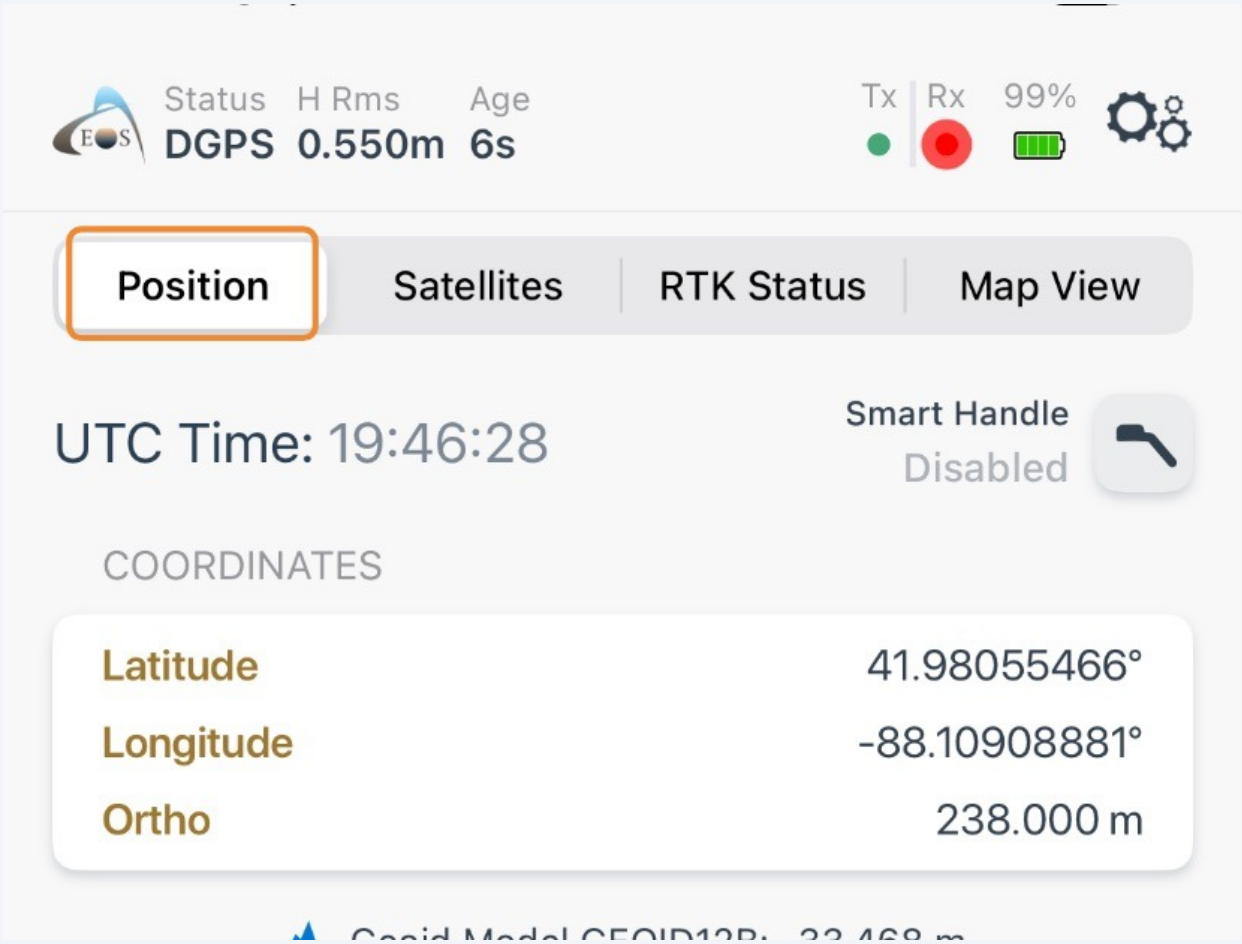


2

Eos Tools Pro opens to the **Position** tab within the **Status** page by default.

In Eos Tools Pro, **tabs** are accessed from the top menu, while **pages** are accessed from the bottom menu.

Let's review each tab within the **Status** page and explain the information, indicators, and settings available on each screen.



Page 1: Status

3

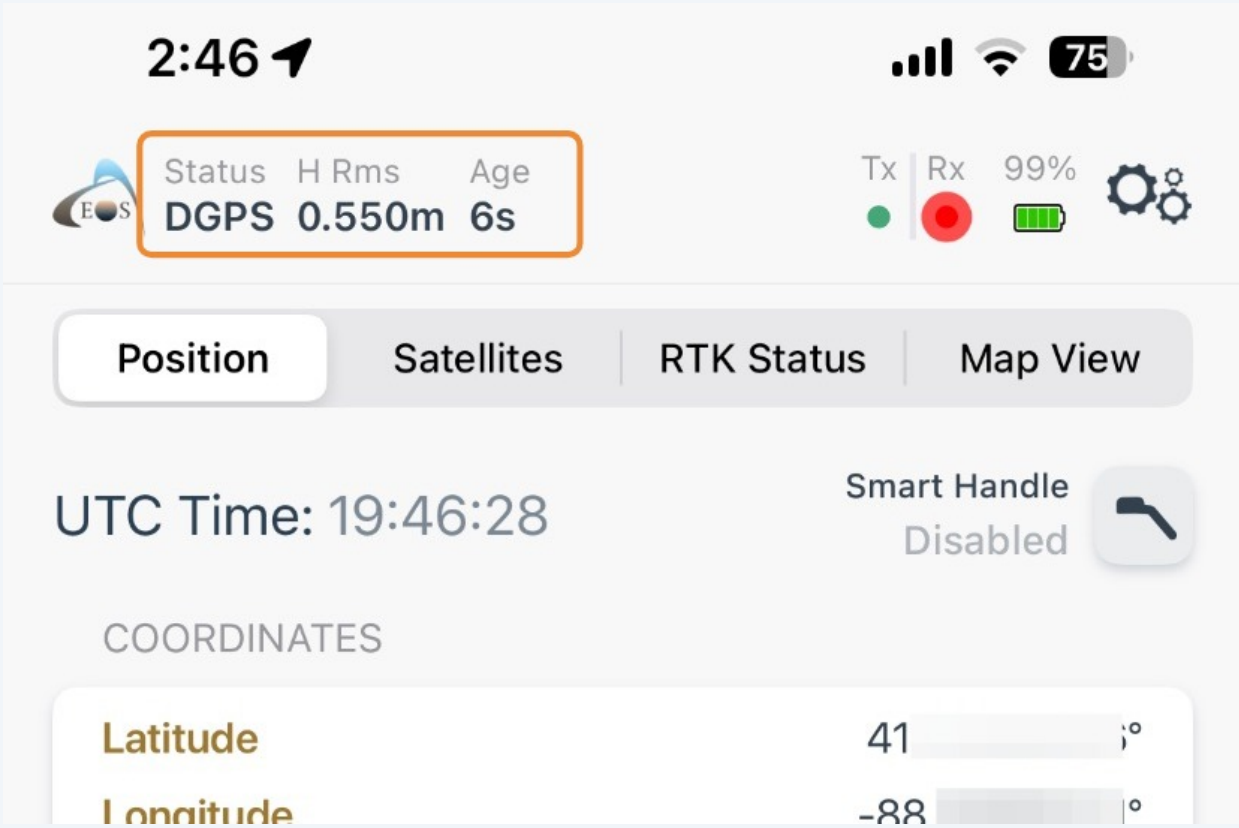
Let’s review the Status page.

In the top left, you'll see three common GNSS status indicators:

Status: Your current correction type, such as DGPS or RTK Fixed.

H RMS: Your estimated horizontal accuracy. Here, it's 55 cm.

Age: The number of seconds since your receiver last received a correction from its correction source.



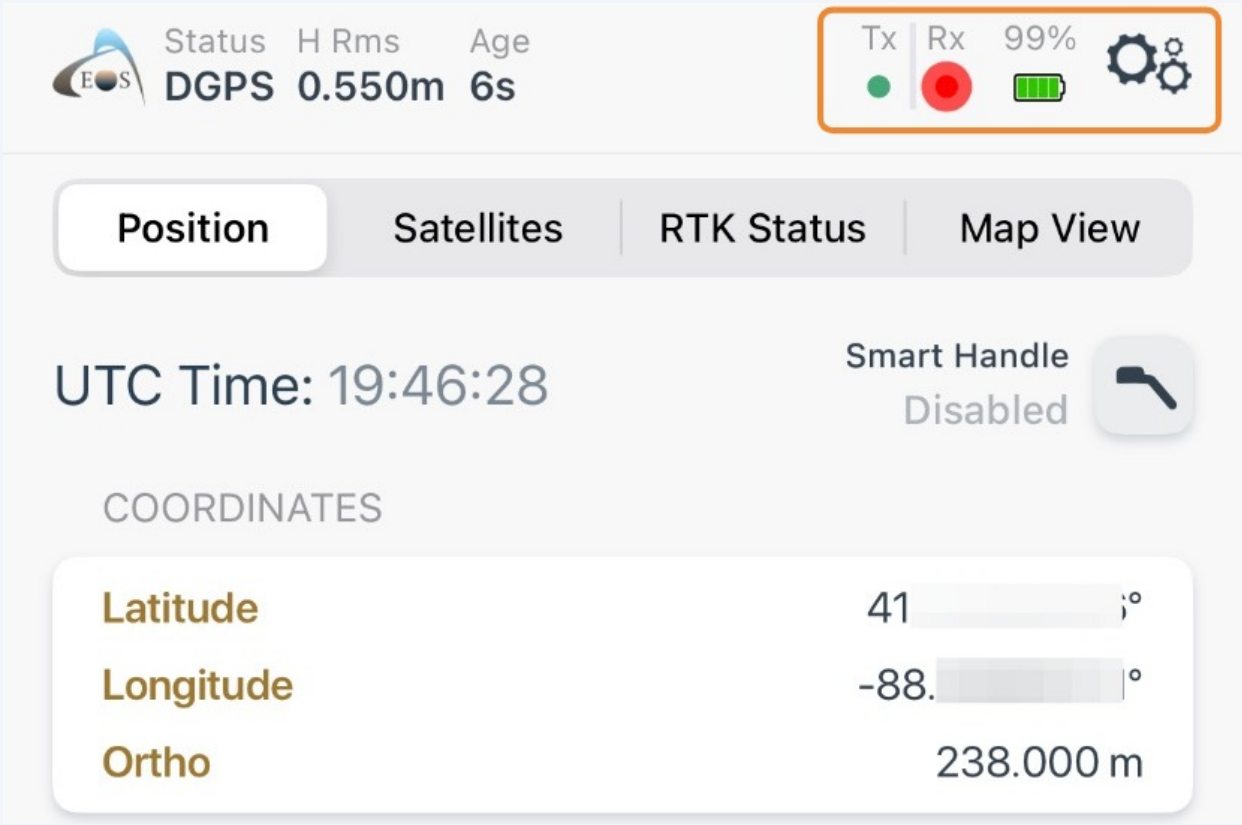
4 At the top right, you'll see four key indicators:

Tx: Shows whether your receiver is transmitting data to your mobile device.

Rx: Shows whether your receiver is receiving data from your mobile device.

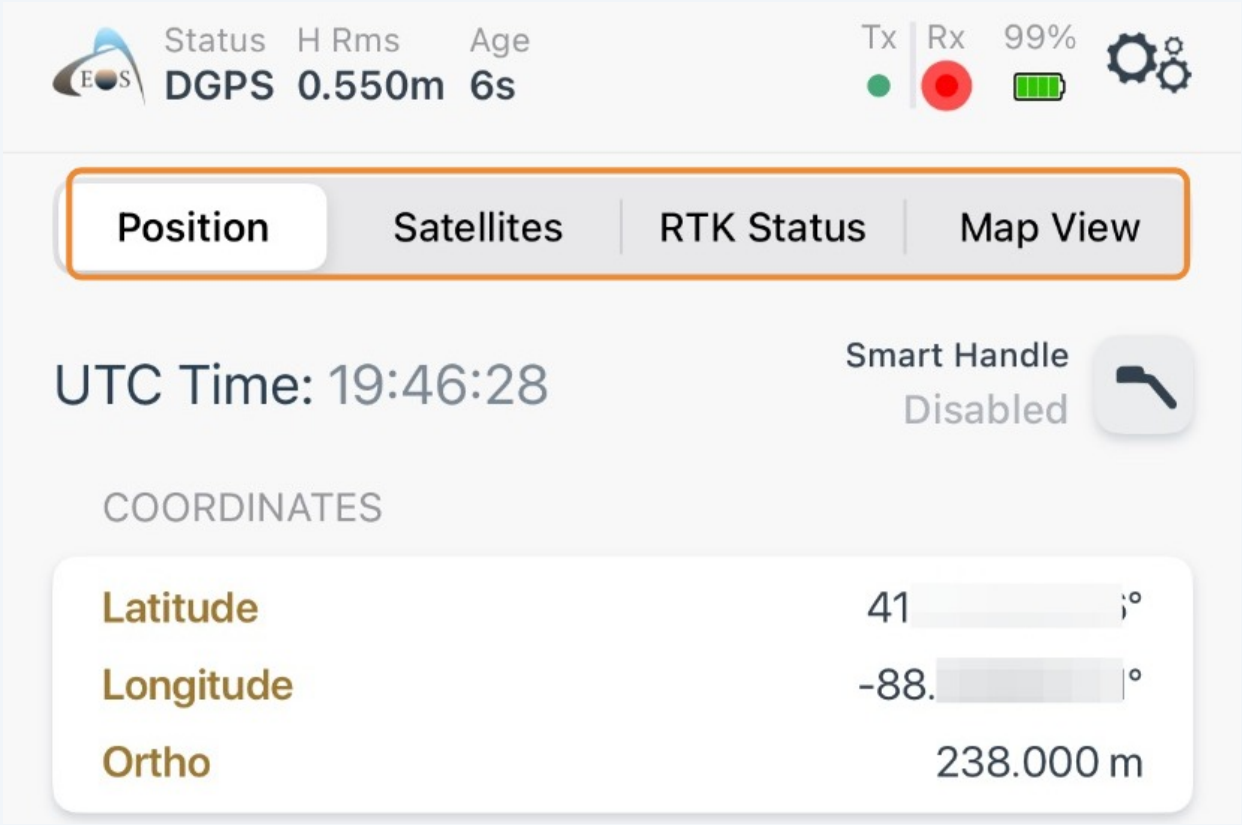
Battery: Displays the remaining battery level of your Eos GNSS receiver.

Settings: Tap the gear icon to access Eos Tools Pro and receiver settings. We'll cover these settings in the last chapter.



5 **The top navigation menu contains four tabs.**

We'll review each one next.



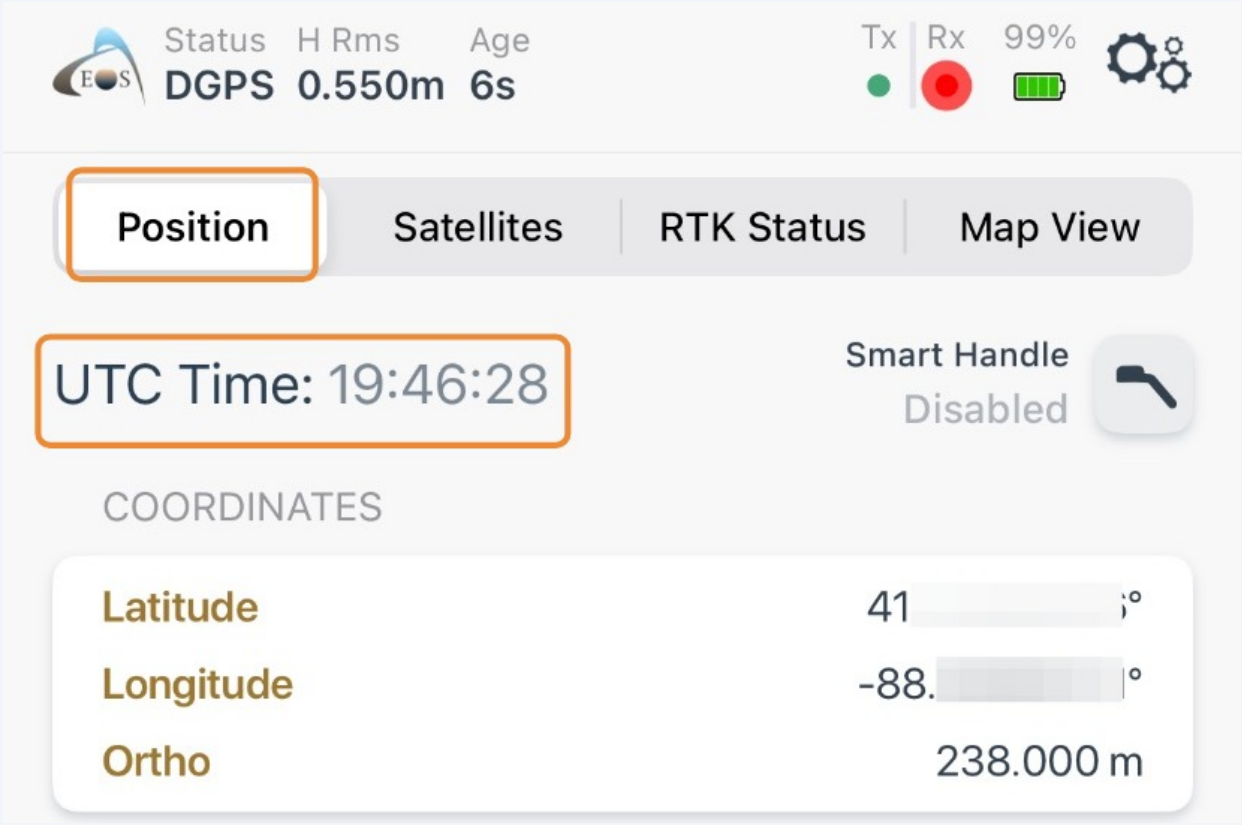
Status Page Tab 1: "Position"

6

The Position tab (1 of 4) is the default tab of the Status page. Let's review what it shows.

At the top, you'll see the current time in **Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)**.

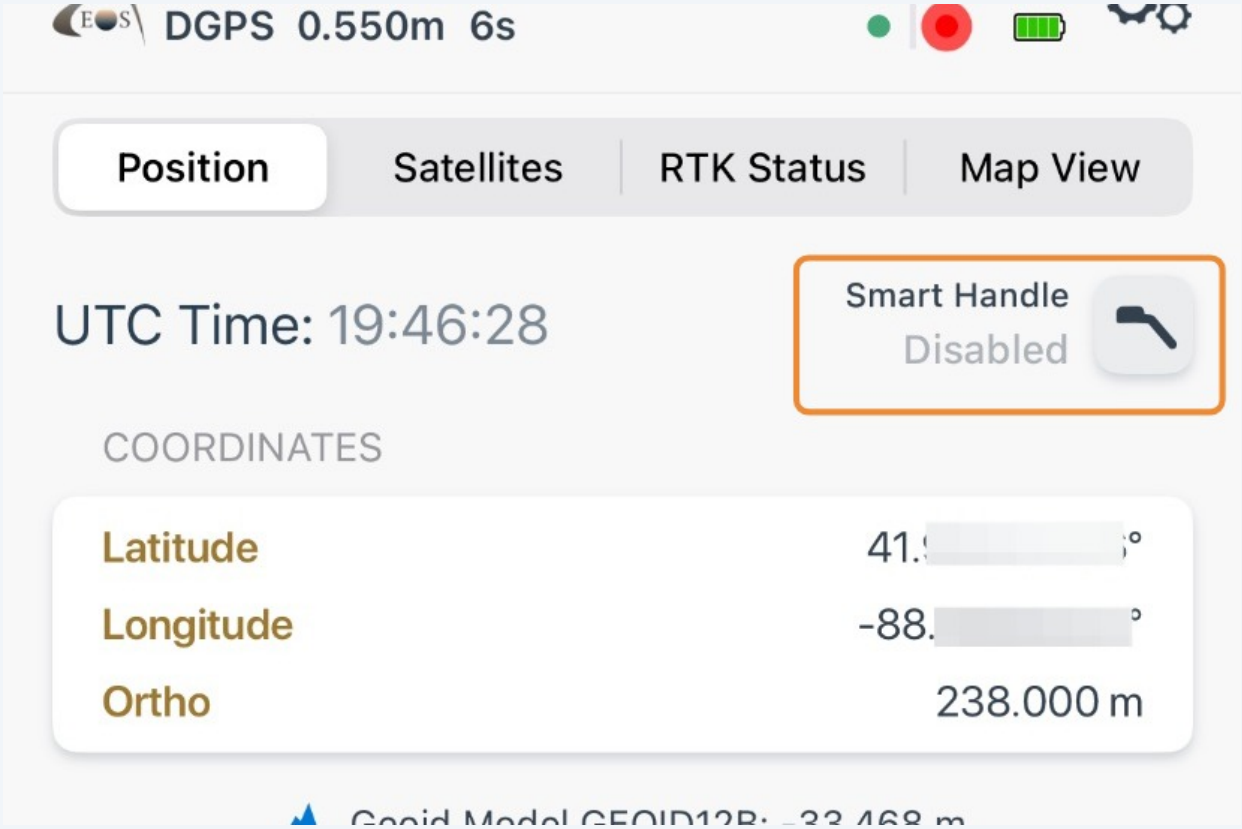
UTC is the global time standard used around the world. GNSS receivers use UTC to provide a consistent, accurate time reference regardless of location.



7 If you're using a **Skadi GNSS receiver** connected to a **Skadi Smart Handle**, you'll see the **Smart Handle** icon.

When the Smart Handle is disabled, the icon appears gray. When it is enabled, the icon turns green and can be tapped.

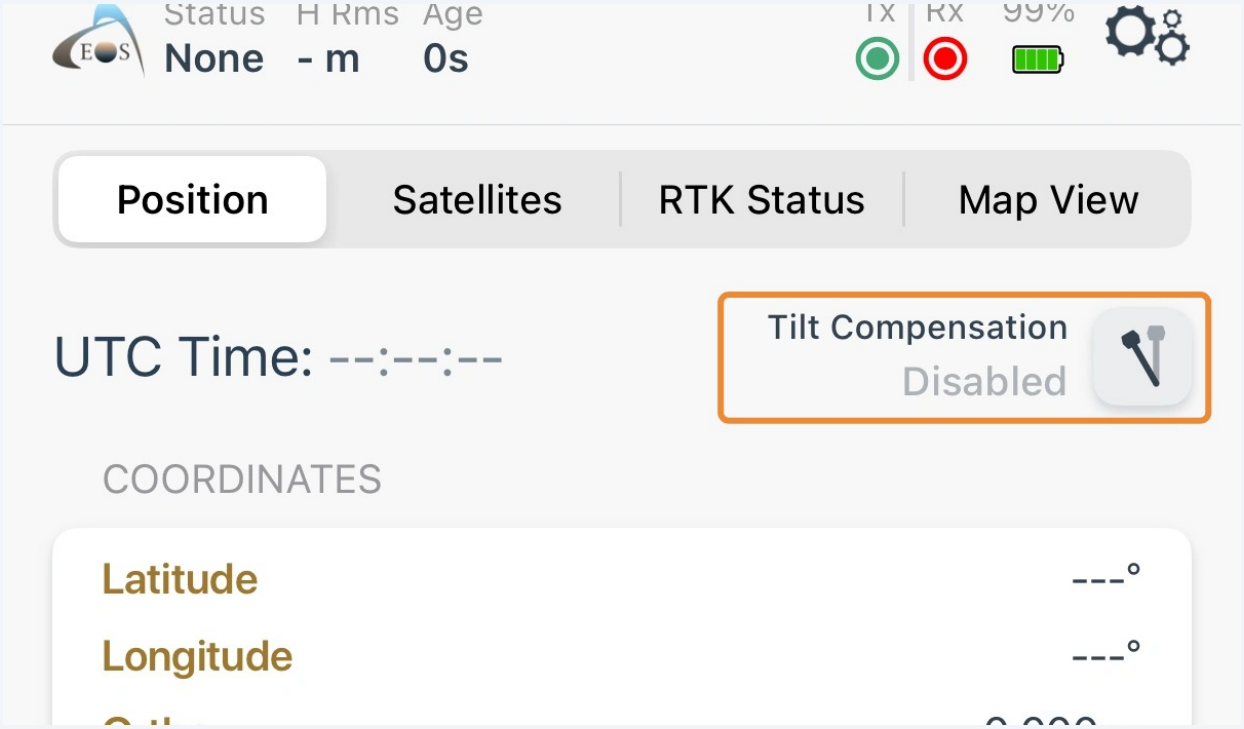
Tap the green icon to view Smart Handle settings and metadata.



8 If you're using a **Skadi GNSS receiver** on a range pole with **Skadi Tilt Compensation** activated, you'll see the **Tilt Compensation** icon.

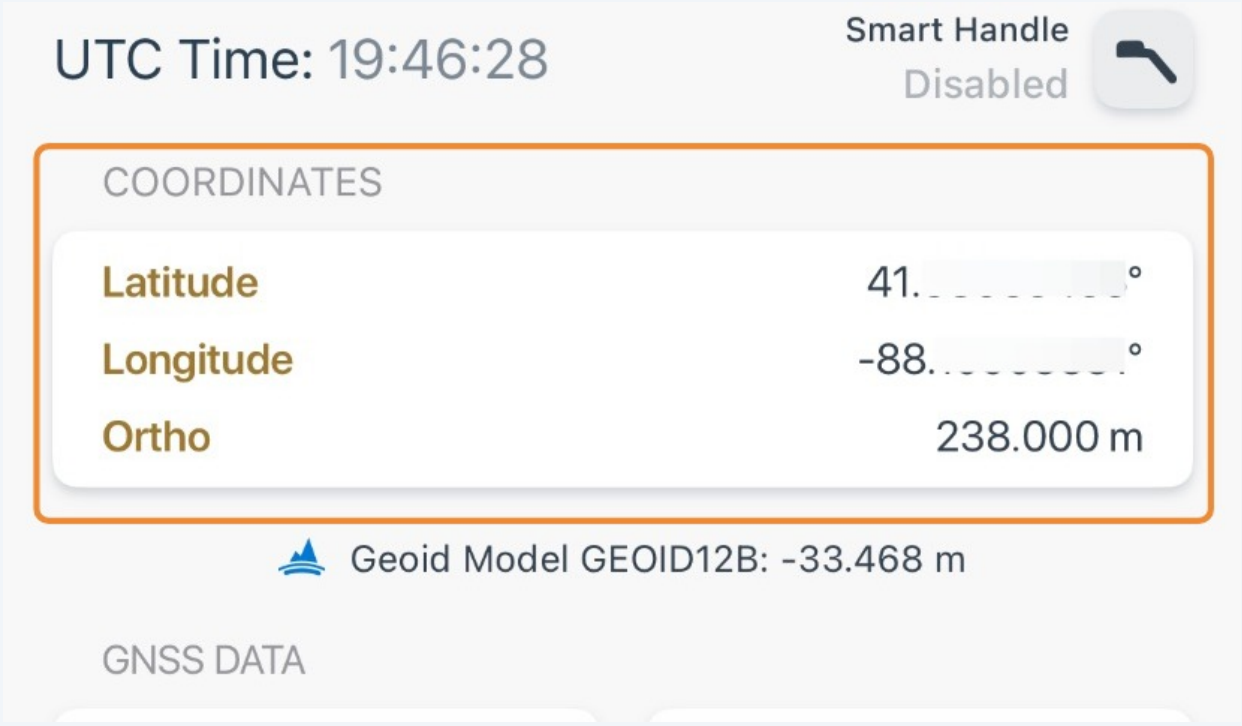
When Tilt Compensation is disabled, the icon appears gray. When it is enabled, the icon turns green and can be tapped.

Tap the green icon to view Tilt Compensation settings and metadata.

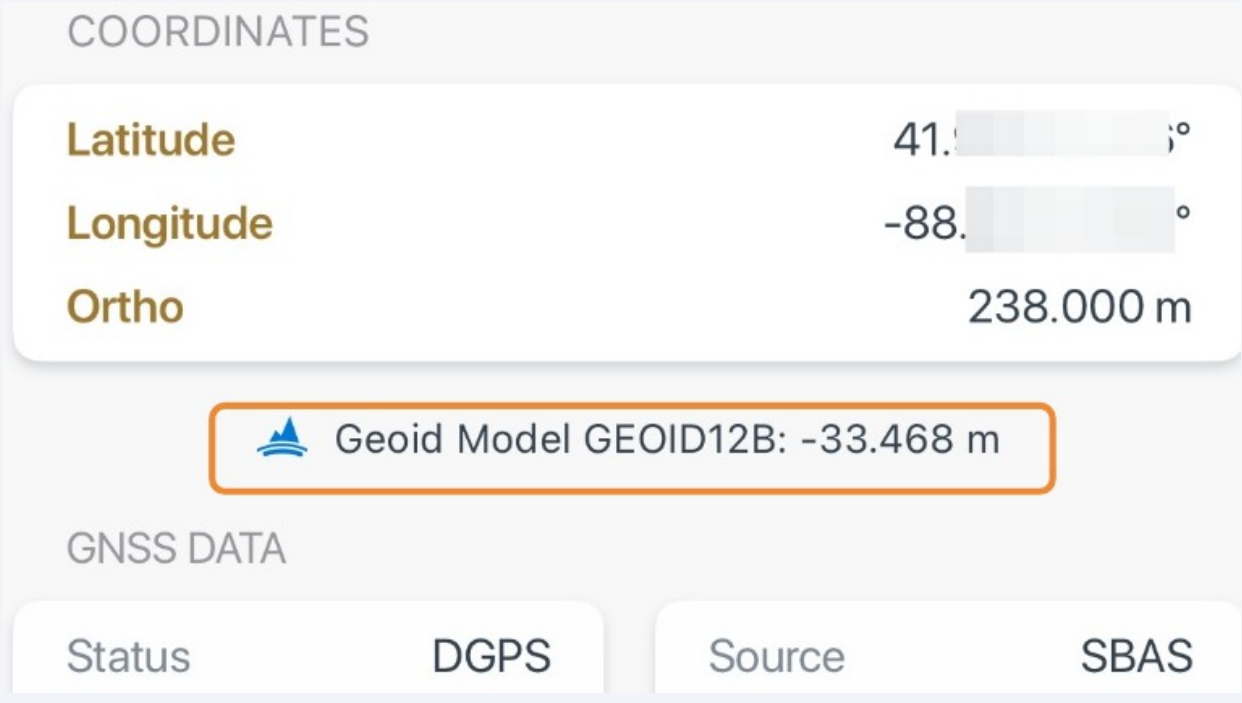


9 Below that, you'll see the **Coordinates** box.

Here you'll find your current **Latitude**, **Longitude**, and elevation value. In this example, the elevation is displayed as **Ortho**, indicating **orthometric height**. Depending on your settings, you might instead see **HAE (Ellipsoidal)** or **MSL (Mean Sea Level)**.



10 If **orthometric heights** are enabled, you'll also see your selected **GEOID model** (GEOID12B in this example) and the corresponding **GEOID height** displayed below the **Coordinates** box.



11 Next, you'll see four **GNSS Data** panels. Let's review the fields in each one, starting at the top left and moving clockwise.

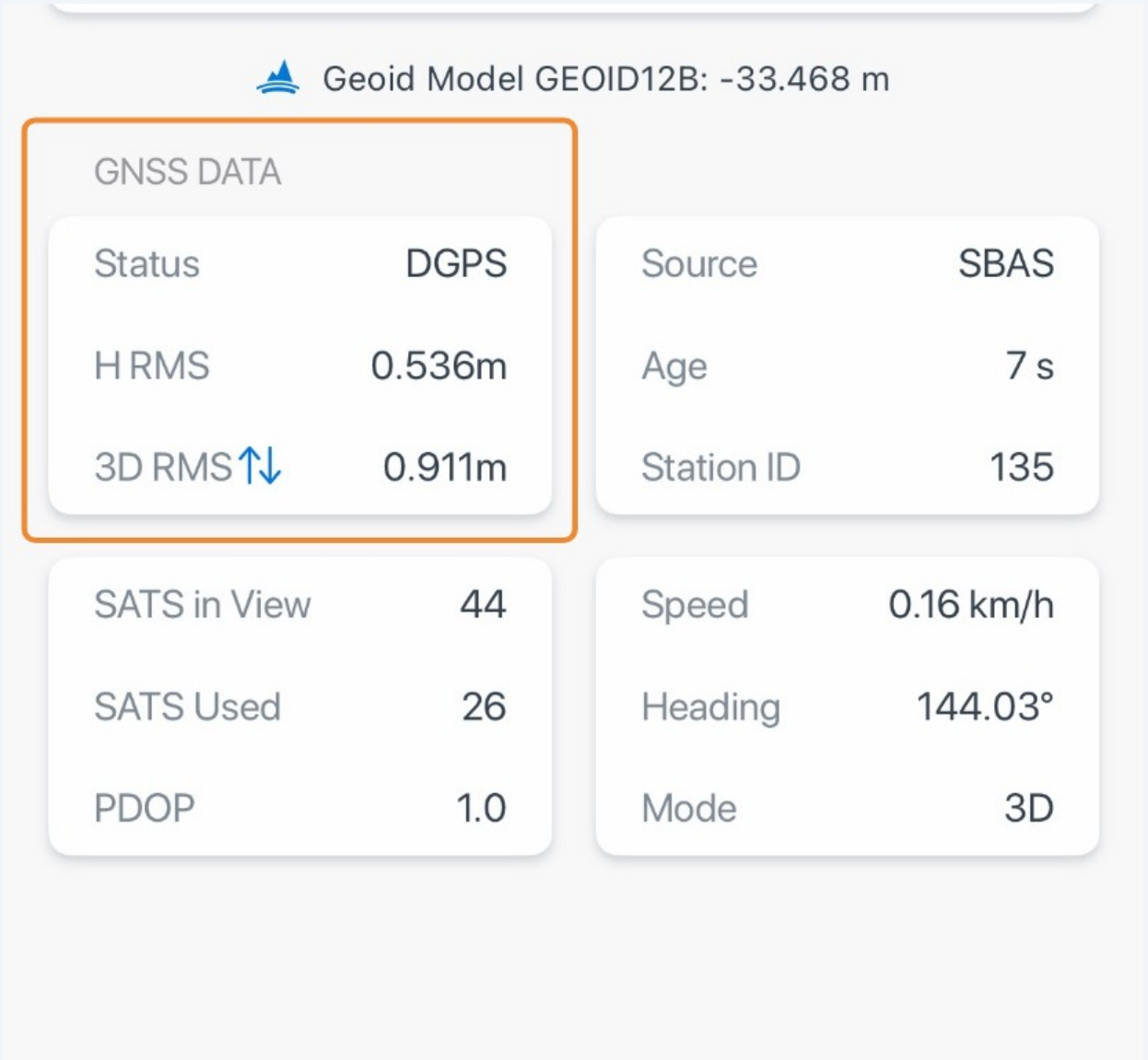
Status: Displays your current GNSS correction status, such as GPS, DGPS, RTK Float, or RTK Fixed.

H RMS: The estimated uncertainty of your horizontal position. In this example, the horizontal uncertainty is **0.536 m (53.6 cm)**.

3D RMS: The estimated uncertainty of your overall position in three dimensions, combining both horizontal and vertical uncertainty into a single value. In this example, a **3D RMS** of **0.911 m (91.1 cm)** means your true position is expected to be within approximately **91.1 cm** of the reported position.

Tap the **blue up/down arrows** to switch between **3D RMS** and **V RMS**.

V RMS: The estimated uncertainty of the vertical component of your position. Think of it as **H RMS for elevation**.



12

In the top-right panel, you'll see the following information:

Source: Displays the source of your GNSS corrections, such as **SBAS** or **RTCM**.

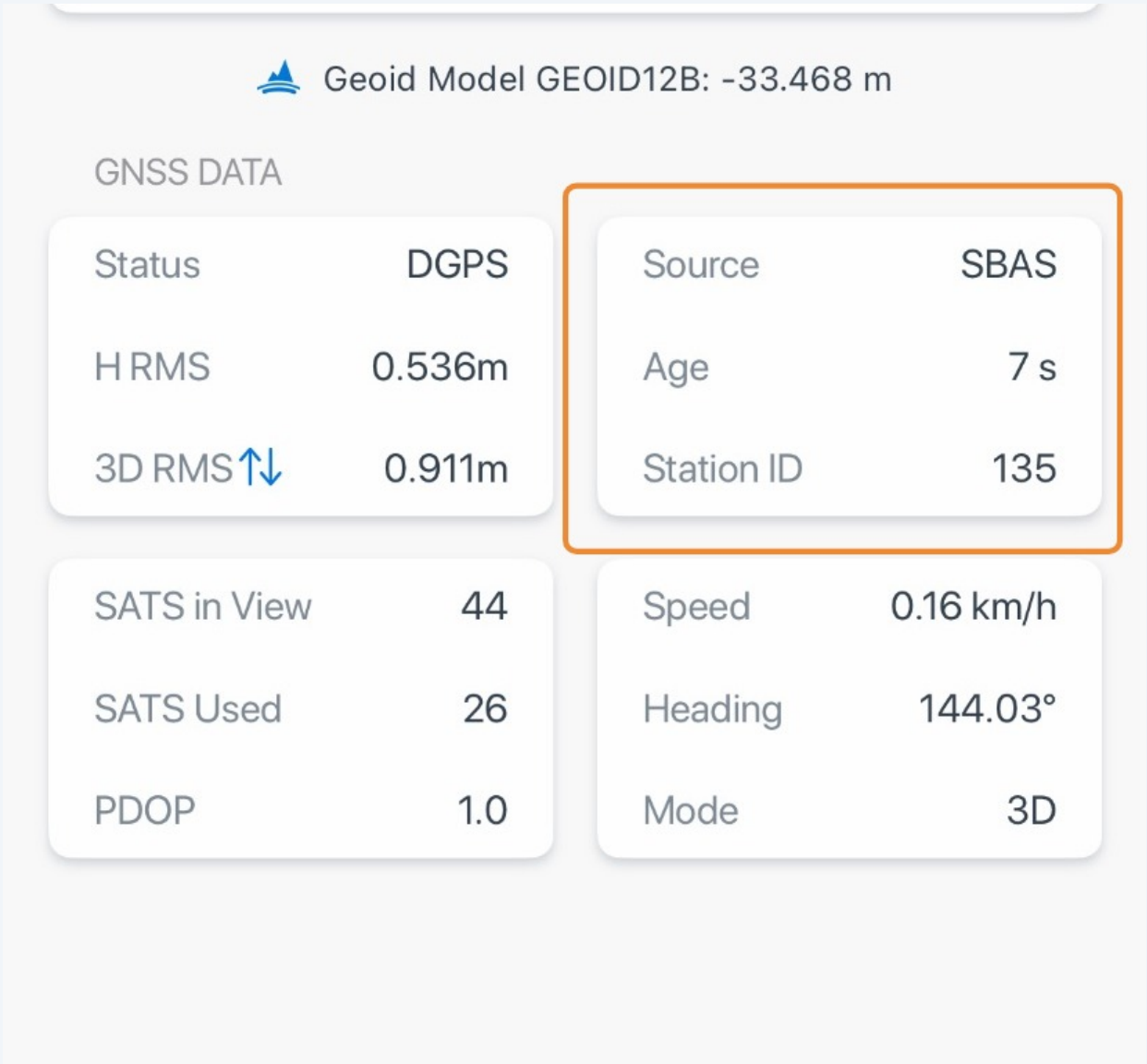
Age: The number of seconds since your receiver last received a correction from its correction source.

When using **RTK corrections**, this value should typically remain below **1-2 seconds** for best performance.

When using **SBAS corrections**, this value will typically fluctuate between **3-8 seconds**.

When using **Atlas** and **GalHAS corrections**, this value may rise up to **20 seconds** (i.e., latency).

Station ID: The unique ID of the correction source you're connected to. In this example, the receiver is connected to **WAAS satellite 135**. WAAS is the **SBAS system used in North America**.



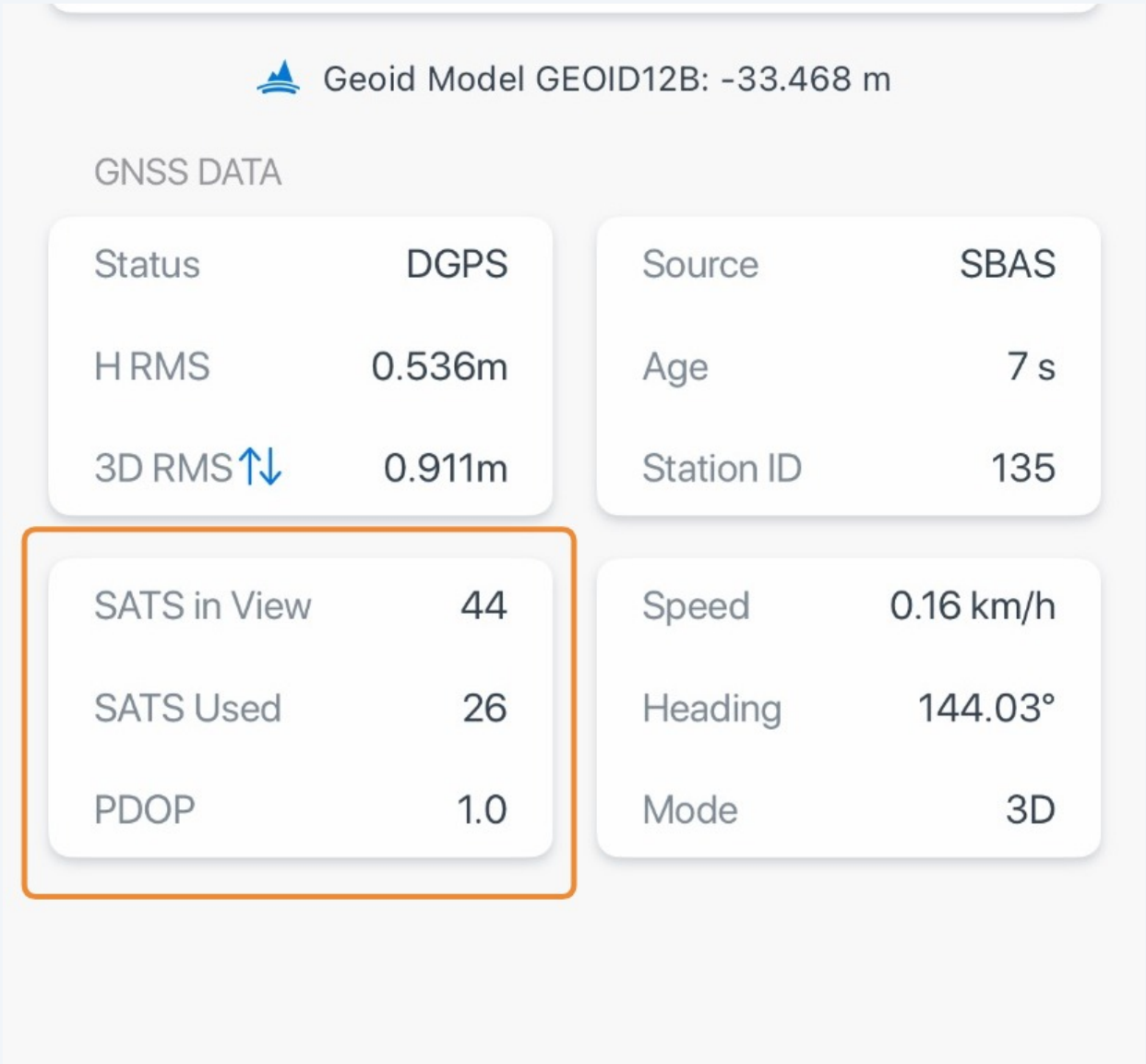
13

In the bottom-left panel, you'll see the following information:

Sats in View: The total number of GNSS satellites from all constellations currently above the horizon.

Sats Used: The number of satellites your Eos GNSS receiver is actually using to calculate your position. Not all satellites above the horizon are used in this calculation. Some satellites will be rejected due to low elevations, tree or building obstructions, or simply being unhealthy.

PDOP: This stands for **Position Dilution of Precision**. It is a measure of satellite geometry. Lower values are better. Satellites that are well distributed across the sky produce a lower PDOP and generally improve positioning performance. A **PDOP below 3** is considered good, while a **PDOP of 1** is excellent.

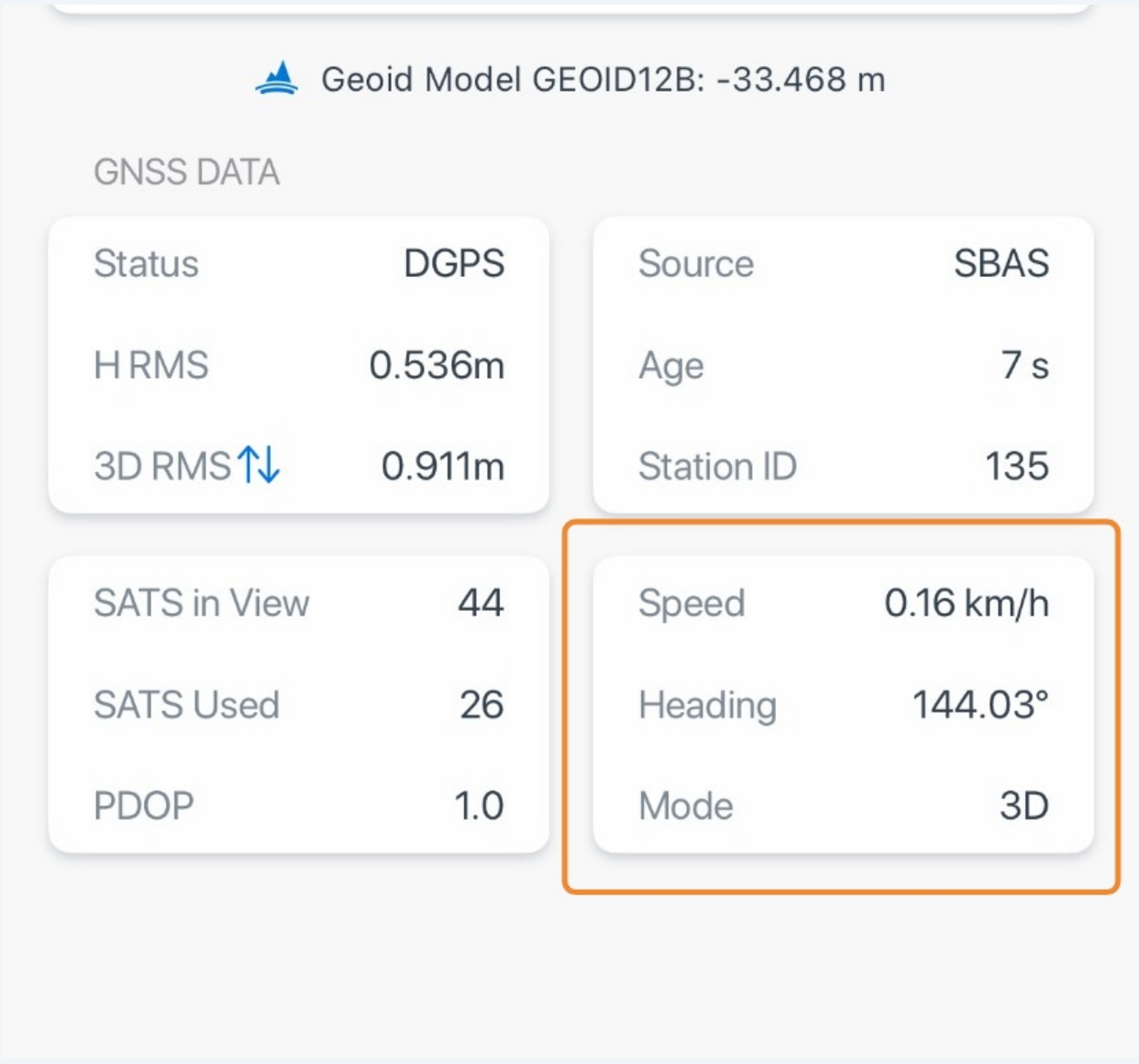


14 In the bottom-right panel, you'll see the following information:

Speed: Your receiver's current speed in kilometers per hour. Even when the receiver is stationary, you may see a small value due to normal GNSS measurement variation.

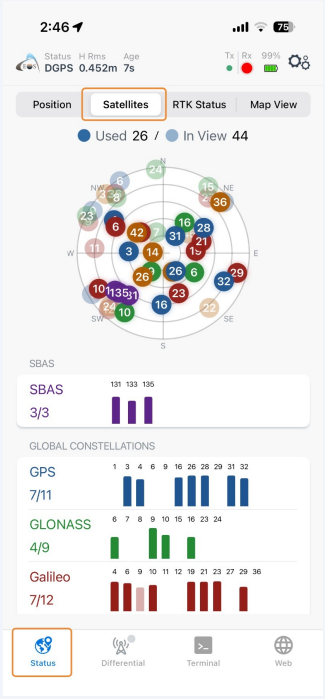
Heading: The direction of motion of your GNSS antenna.

Mode: Indicates whether the receiver is operating in **2D** or **3D** mode. In **3D**, the receiver is computing positions based on a minimum of four satellites. In recent years, with so many satellites available from all GNSS constellations, your receiver should now operate always in 3D.



Status Page Tab 2: "Satellite"

15 **Now let's move to the Satellite tab (2 of 4) of the Status page.**



16

You'll immediately notice a **GNSS Polar Plot**.

The center **Zenith** represents 90°** elevation overhead of your GNSS antenna.

The outermost circle represents 0°** elevation at ground level on the **Horizon**.

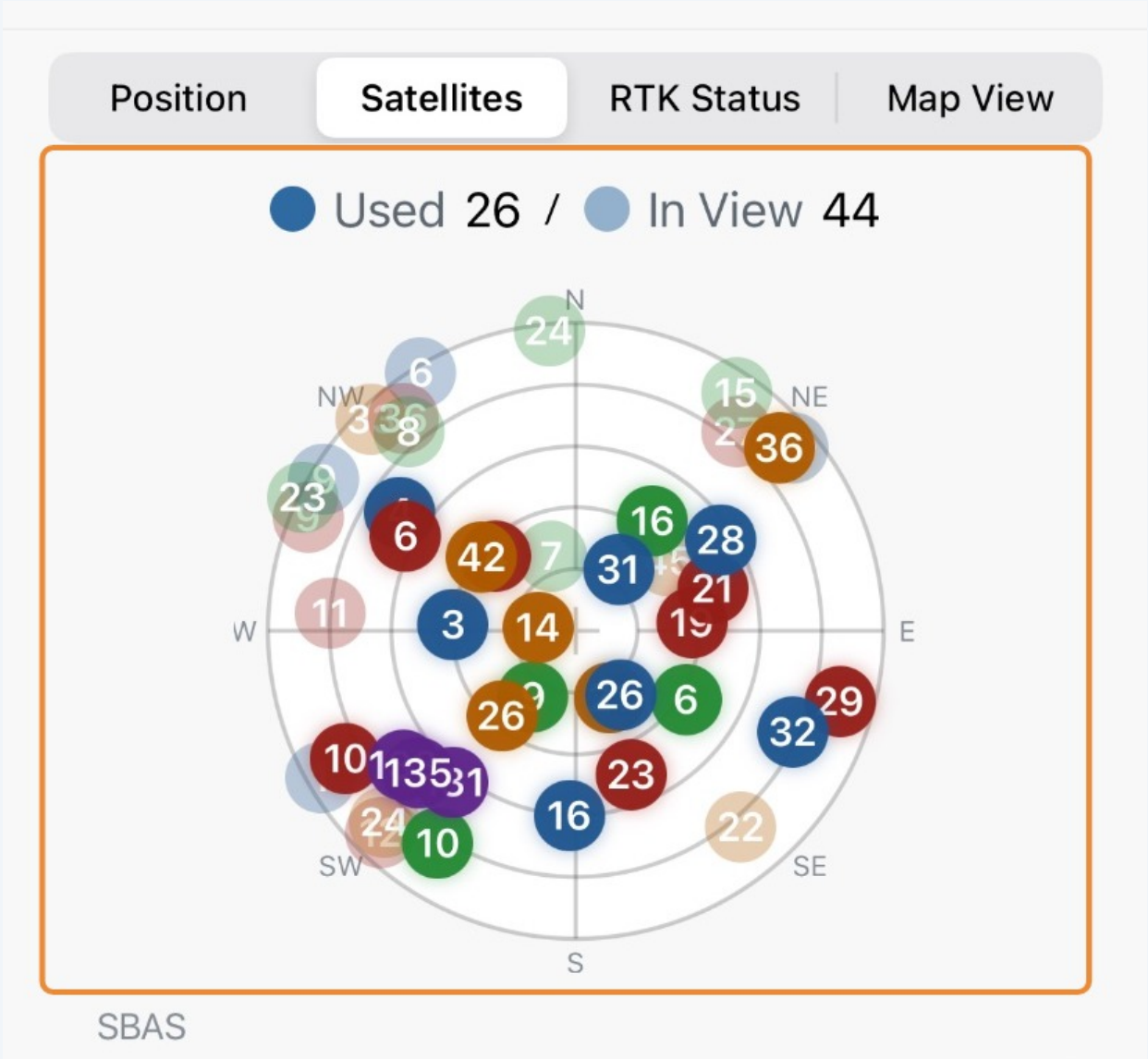
Moving outward from the center **Zenith** (90°) toward the outer **Horizon** (0°), the concentric circles represent decreasing satellite elevation angles in 18°** increments. The full spread runs **90°, 72°, 54°, 36°, 18°, 0°.**

The radial lines moving from **Zenith** to **Horizon** are oriented to the four cardinal directions: **North, South, East,** and **West**.

Each point represents a satellite. Satellites are color-coded by constellation (e.g., **SBAS** satellites are purple, **GPS** satellites are blue).

They are numbered based on their **Space Vehicle Number (SVN),** a unique satellite identification number.

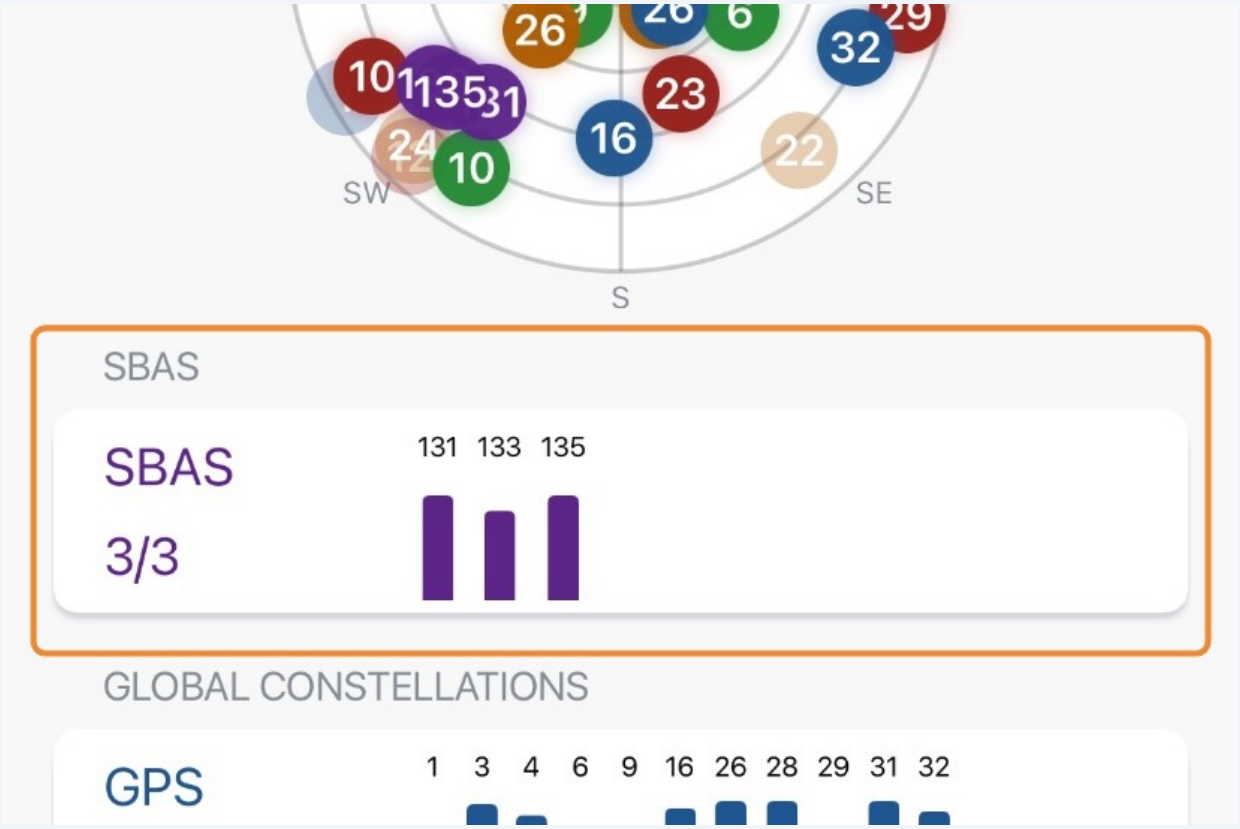
Brightly colored satellites are being used by your receiver to calculate its position. Faded satellites are above the horizon but not being used.



17 Next, you'll see the **SBAS Satellites** section. If SBAS coverage is available in your region, information will be displayed here.

In this example, we were located in North America, where **three WAAS satellites** were available.

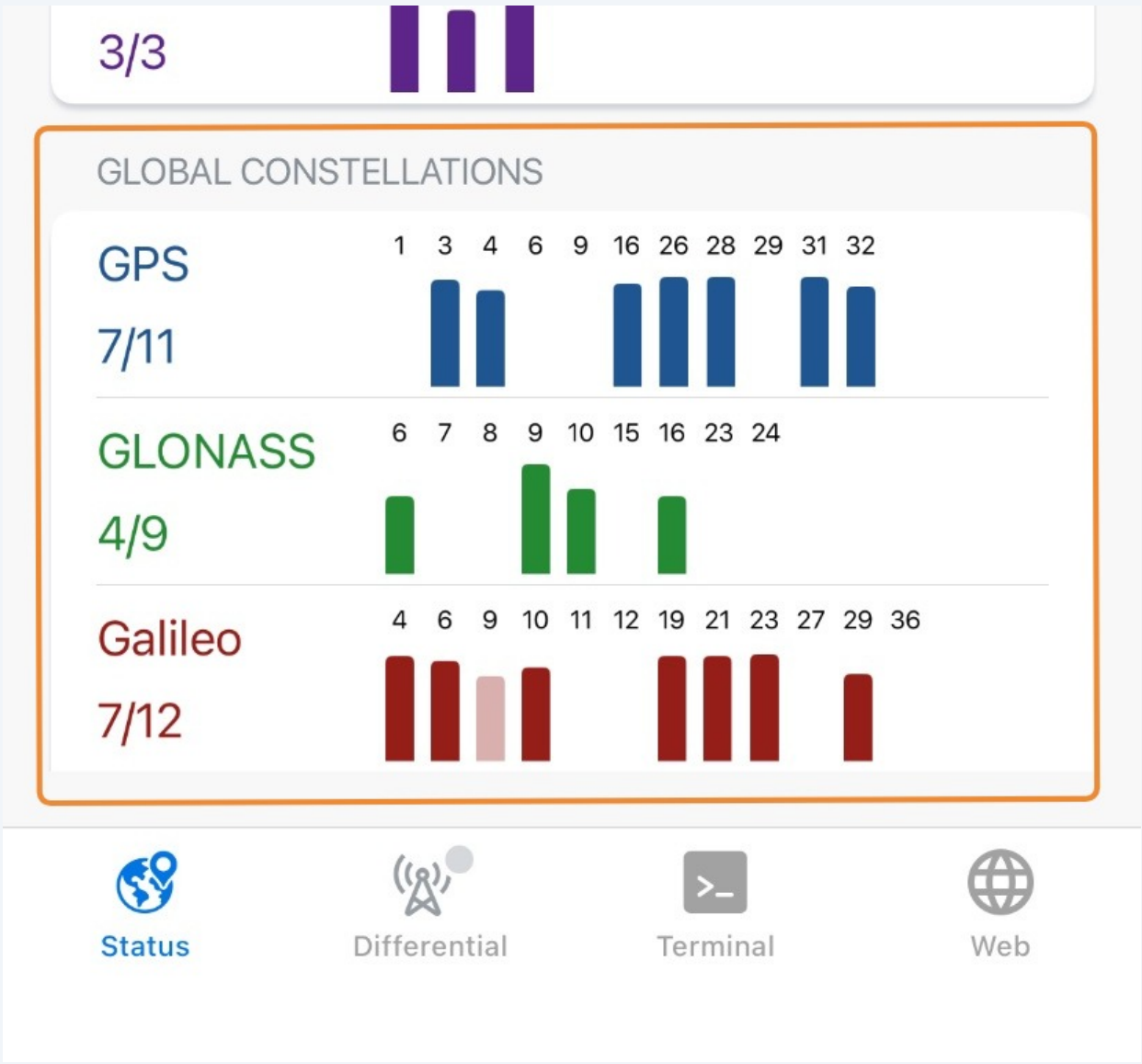
From the previous screen, we know the receiver is connected to **SBAS satellite 135**, which was selected because it provided the best overall correction signal.



18 Next,
you'll see information about satellites in the four global GNSS constellations: **GPS**, **GLONASS**, **Galileo**, and **BeiDou**.

This section shows which satellites are currently visible to your receiver and which are being used to calculate your position.

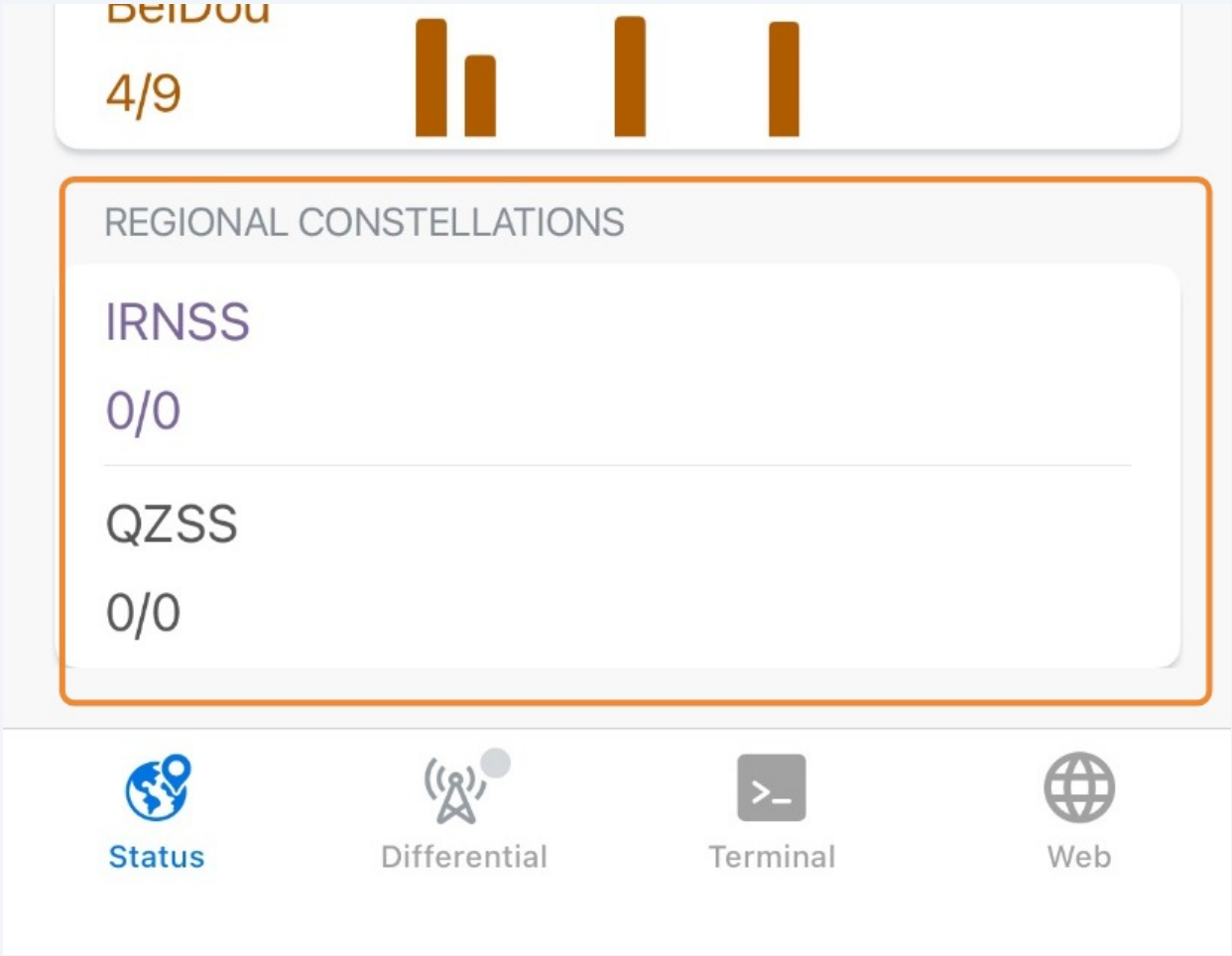
Any satellite with a bar is **in view**. Satellites with **solid-colored bars** are actively being used by the receiver in its position calculation.



19 Next, you'll see a section for **regional GNSS constellations**.

In this example, no data is displayed because we were located in North America, where no regional GNSS constellations provide coverage.

If you're located in **India**, you may see data for the **IRNSS (NavIC)** constellation. If you're located in **Japan**, you may see data for the **QZSS** constellation.

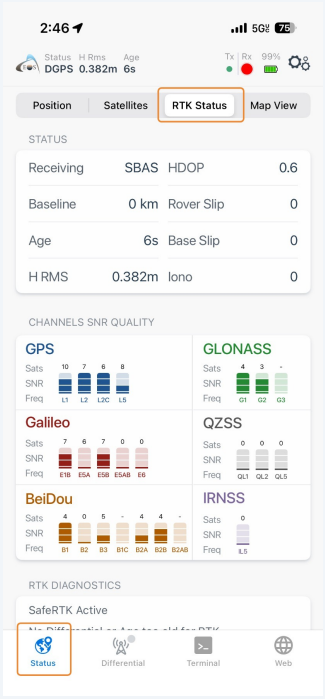


Status Page Tab 3: "RTK Status"

20

Now let's move to the RTK Status tab (3 of 4) of the Status page.

The **RTK Status** tab is useful for only if you plan to use **RTK corrections** and need diagnostic information with **Eos Technical Support**. If you're not using RTK, you can skip ahead to the **Map View** tab.



21

First, you'll see a **Status** section containing information about your RTK connection. Here's what each field means:

Receiving: Indicates the type of corrections your receiver is currently using.

Baseline: The distance, in meters, between your receiver and the RTK base station providing corrections or the **virtual RTK station** generated by an RTK network.

Age: The number of seconds since your receiver last received a correction from the base station. For best accuracy, this value should typically remain below **1-2 seconds**.

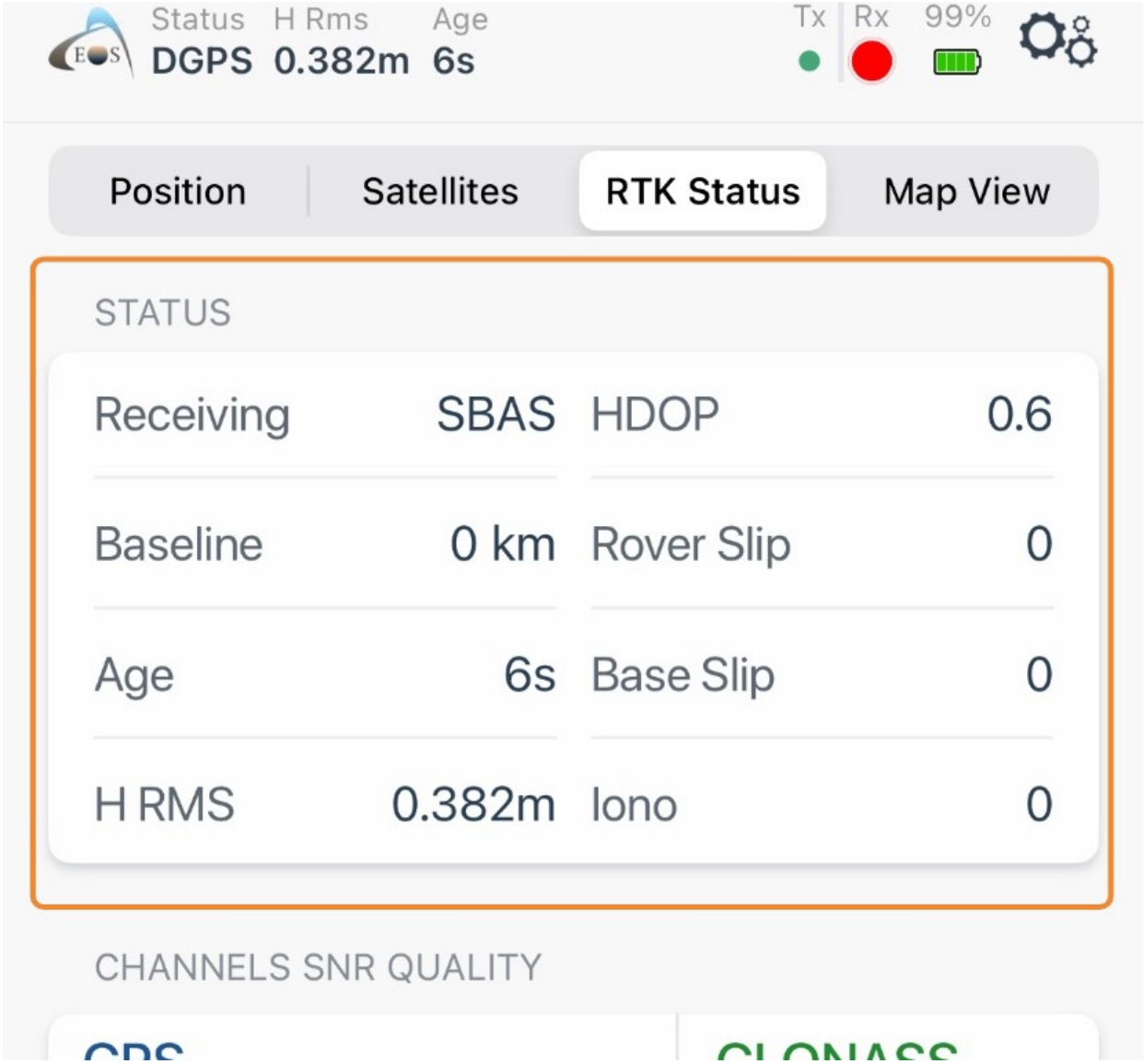
H RMS: The estimated uncertainty of your horizontal position.

HDOP: A measure of satellite geometry. Lower values are better. An **HDOP below 2** is excellent. Higher values indicate poor satellite distribution, which can reduce accuracy. If you are in a GNSS-impaired environment, moving to a more open area or waiting for satellites to reposition may help.

Rover Slip: A rover slip indicates that the **receiver** has temporarily lost phase lock while doing carrier phase measurements. A value of **0** is ideal. However, having a **low-value number** is normal when working in GNSS-impaired environments.

Base Slip: A base slip indicates that the **base station** has temporarily lost phase lock while doing carrier phase measurements. A value of **0** is ideal. However, having a **low-value number** is normal when working in GNSS-impaired environments.

Iono: Indicates the level of ionospheric disturbance affecting GNSS signals. Lower values are better, and a value of **0** is ideal.


Status
DGPS
H Rms
0.382m
Age
6s
Tx
Rx
99%
Position
Satellites
RTK Status
Map View
STATUS
Receiving
SBAS
HDOP
0.6
Baseline
0 km
Rover Slip
0
Age
6s
Base Slip
0
H RMS
0.382m
Iono
0
CHANNELS SNR QUALITY

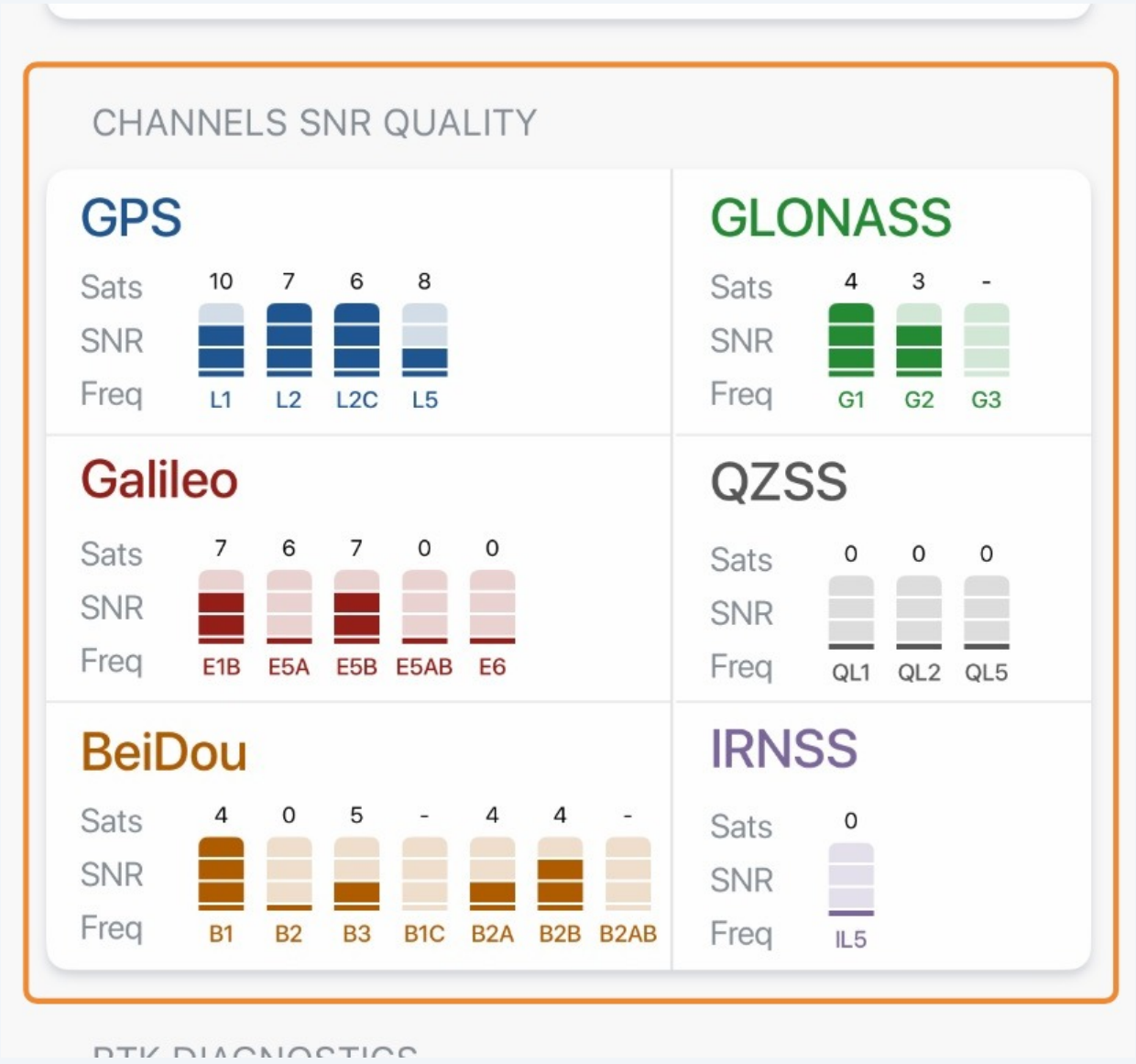
22

Next, you'll see **signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)** data.

SNR is a measurement of the strength and quality of a satellite signal compared to background noise when it reaches your antenna.

In this **Channels SNR Quality** chart, **SNR** is grouped into **frequency channels**. In effect, it gives you the health of each frequency.

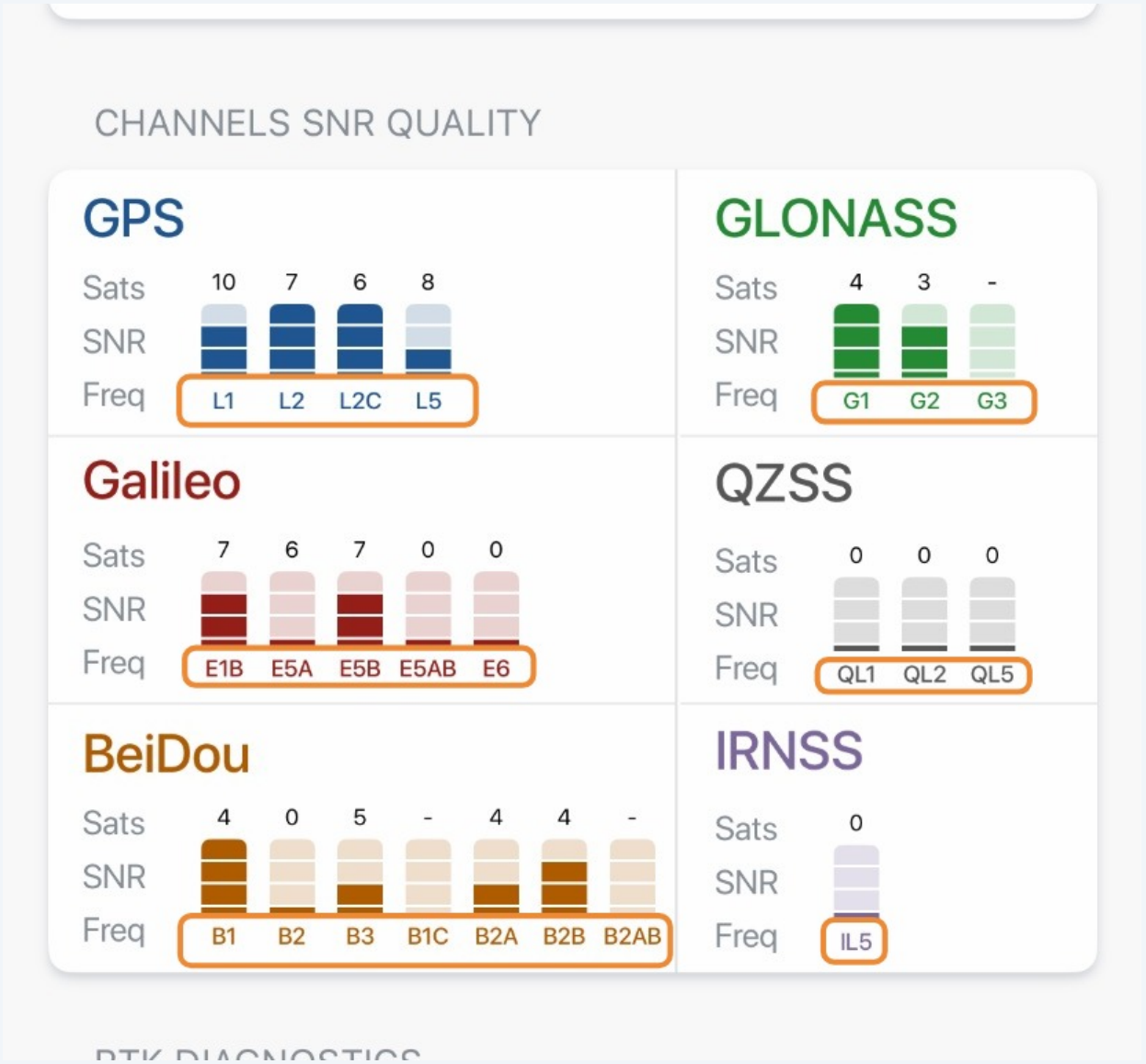
In general, **the higher the bar, the stronger and clearer the signal**. Satellites with stronger signals typically contribute to better positioning performance.



23

Bonus: Under the SNR quality display, you'll see which **GNSS frequencies** your receiver is currently tracking and using. If the value is **0**, it means no satellites are being tracked within those frequencies.

Not all receivers track all frequencies. We're using a Skadi Gold in this example, but if we had been using a Skadi 300, the Galileo E6 bar would be displayed with a **—** instead of a **0**.

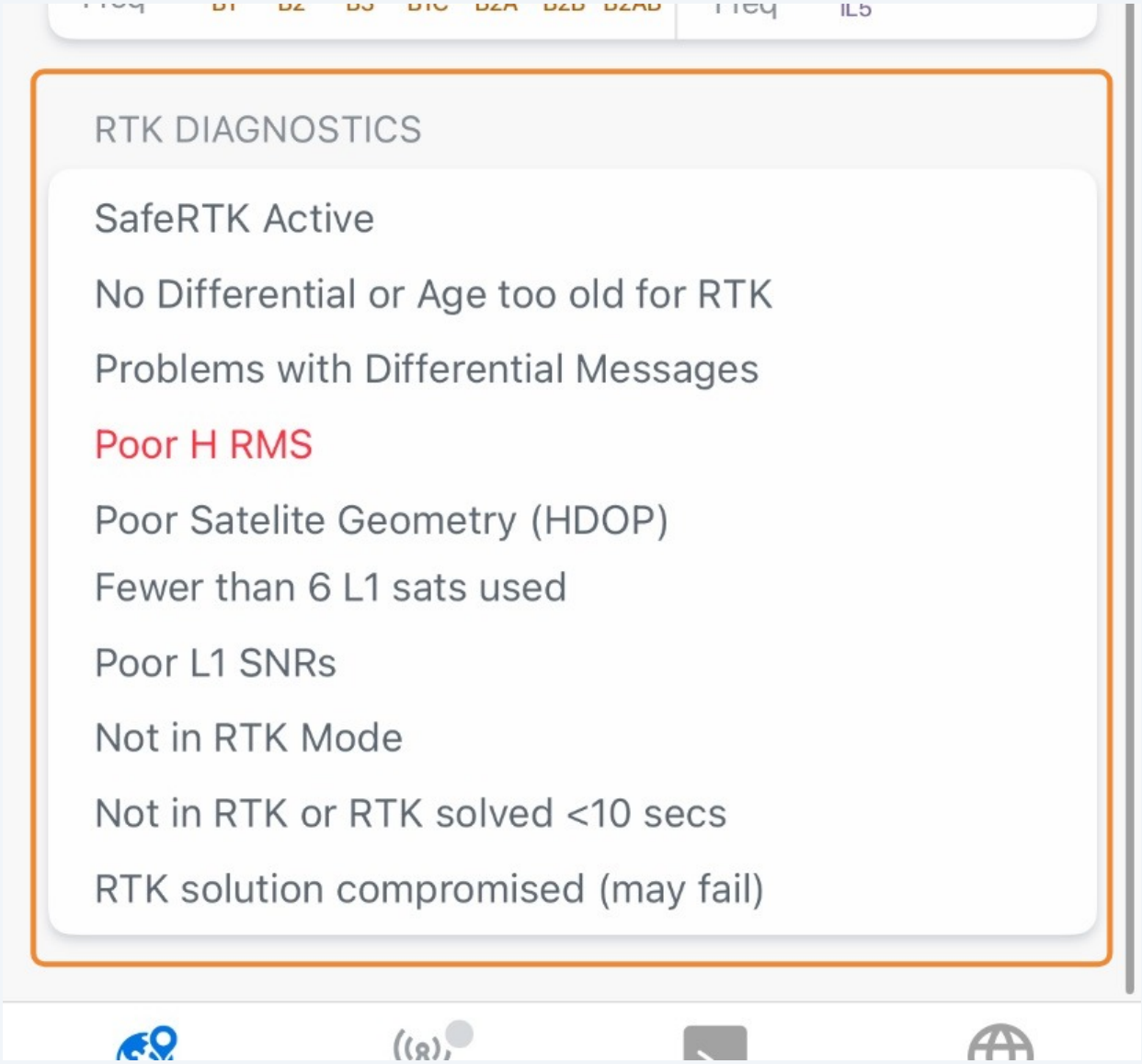


24 Next, you'll see the **RTK Diagnostics** section. This is a continuously updating stream of diagnostic information about your RTK connection and positioning performance.

Any condition that may affect accuracy or require attention is highlighted in **red**. In this example, the message **"Poor H RMS"** indicates that the estimated horizontal accuracy is not optimal.

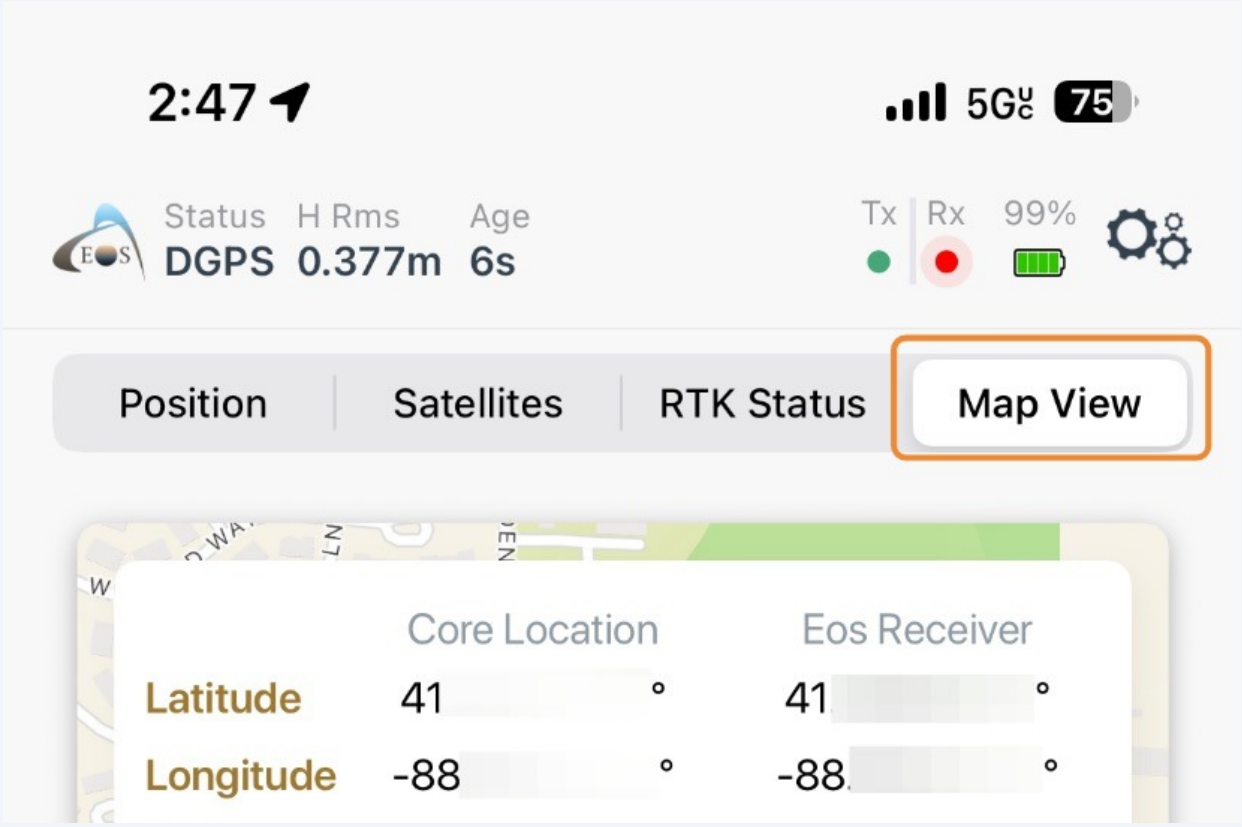
Now that you understand the meaning of many of these values, you'll be better equipped to identify and troubleshoot accuracy issues in the field.

If you ever need assistance from **Eos Technical Support**, this is an excellent screen to capture and share, as it provides valuable diagnostic information about your receiver's performance and RTK corrections.



Status Page Tab 4: "Map View"

25 **Now let's move to the Map View tab (4 of 4) of the Status page.**

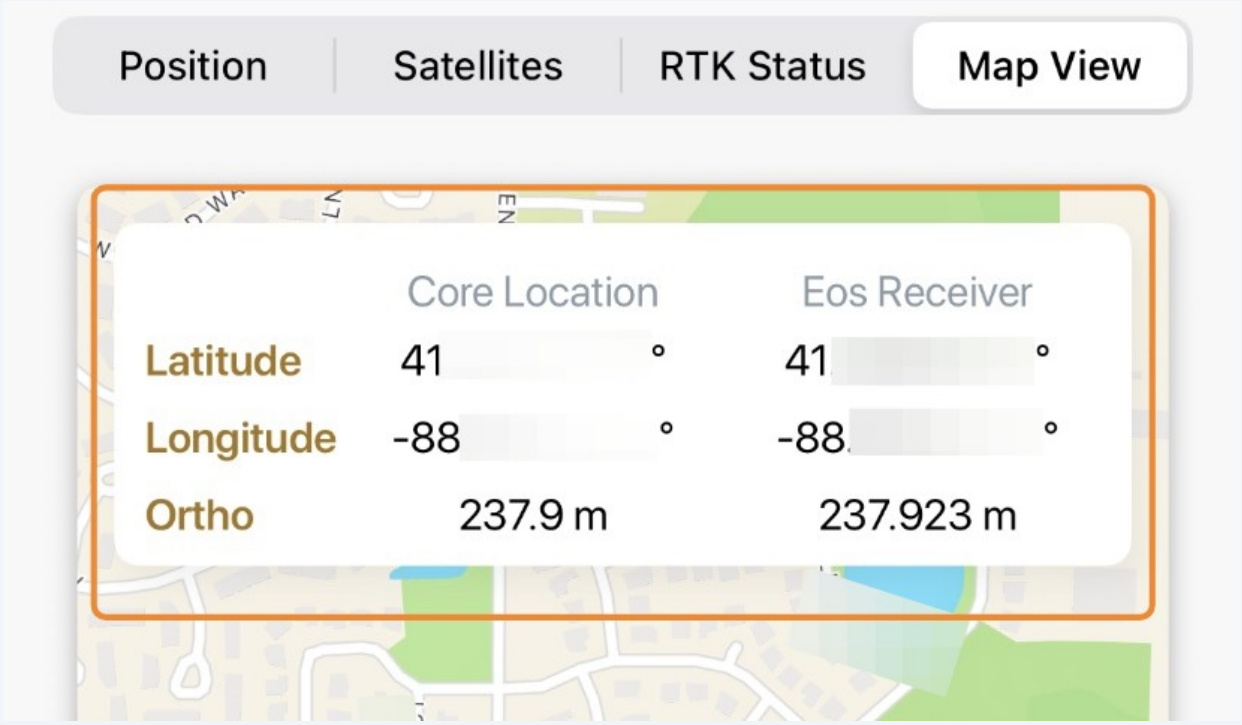


26

Immediately below the tab name, you'll see two columns displaying **Latitude**, **Longitude**, and elevation values.

Core Location: Your iOS mobile device's location. Typically this comes from built-in GPS, wifi, or cell-tower triangulation. When an Eos GNSS receiver is connected, **Core Location** are replaced with the more accurate location from the Eos receiver. The two columns should **match**.

Eos Receiver: The position of your Eos GNSS receiver.

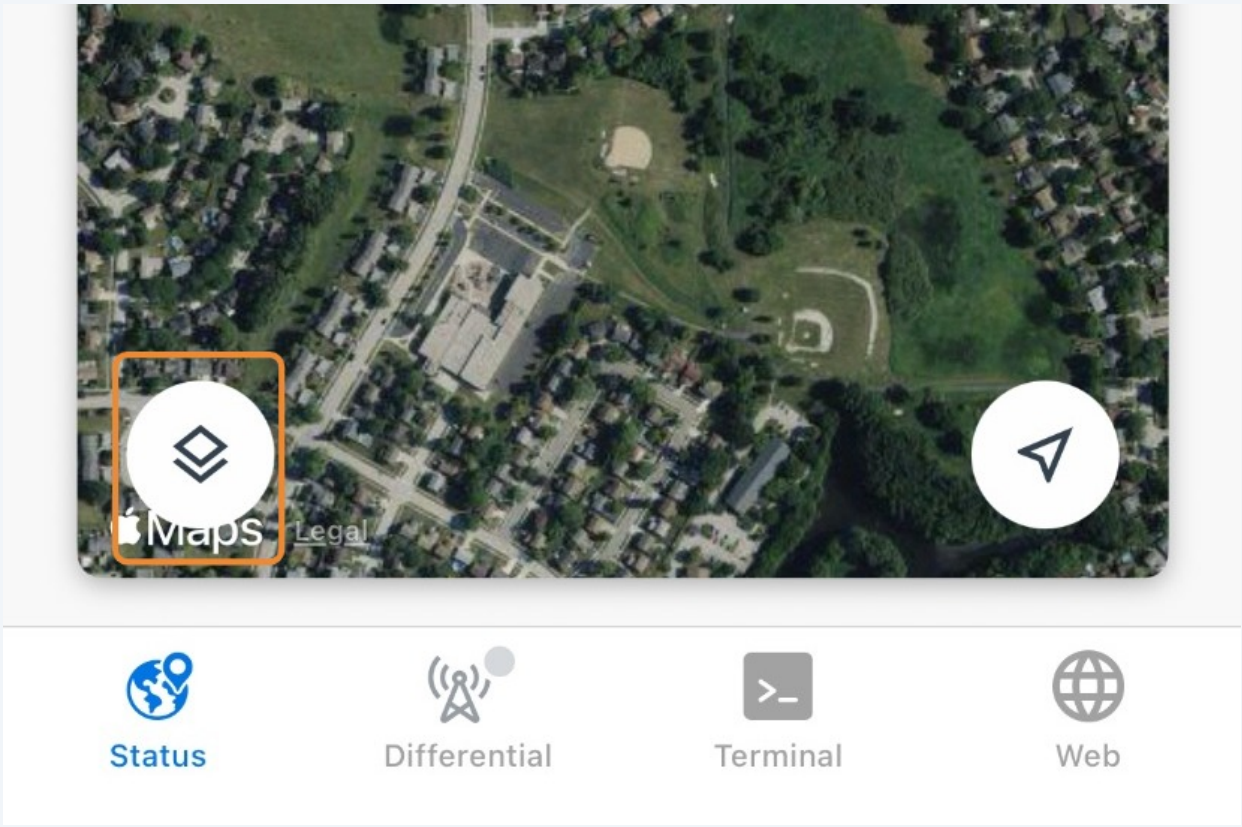


27

You'll also see a map showing your current location.

To switch between **map** and **satellite** views, tap the **Layers** button in the bottom-left corner of the screen.

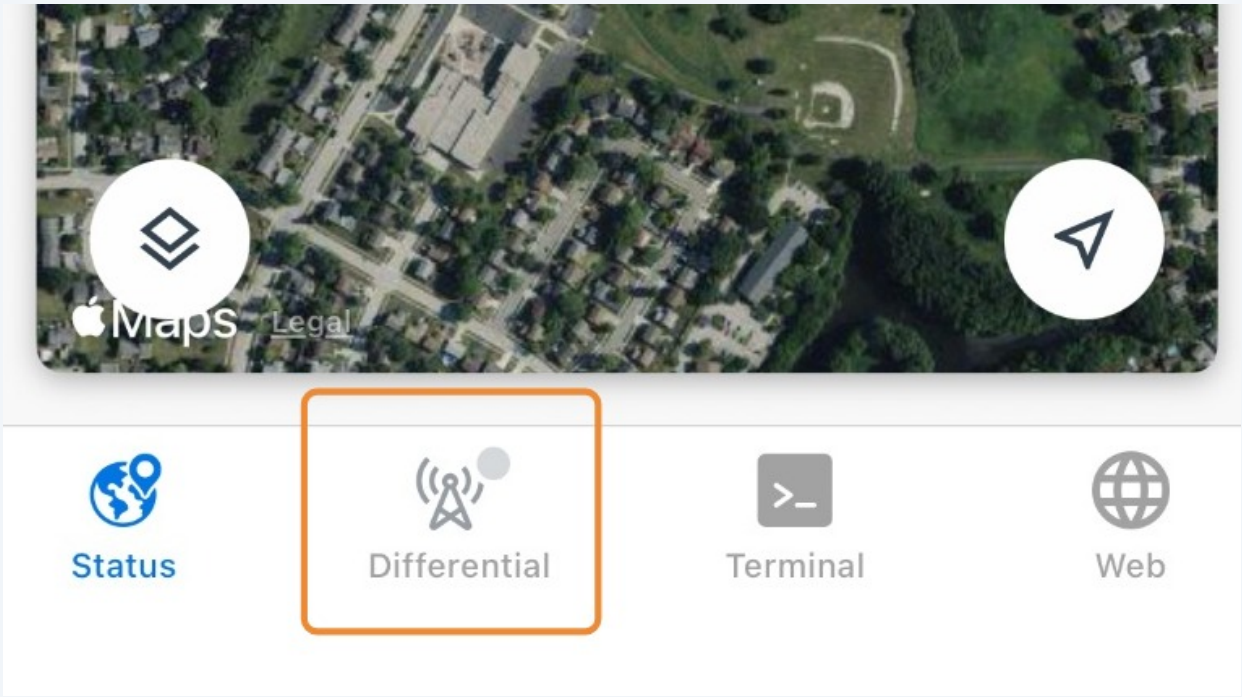
You can pan around the map by dragging a finger. Tap the **GPS Position** button in the bottom-right corner to center the map on your current location.



Page 2: Differential

28 **Now let's move from the Status page to the Differential page.**

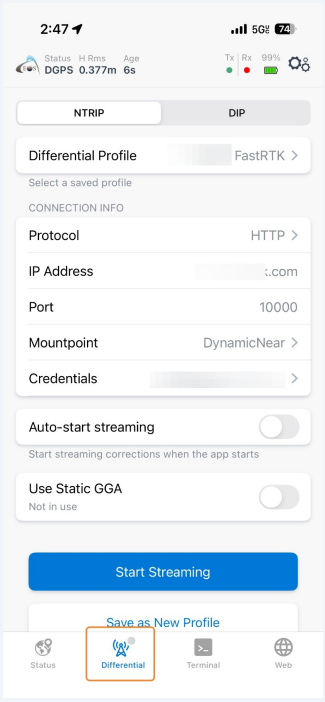
Tap **Differential** in the bottom navigation menu.



Differential Page Tab 1: "NTRIP"

29

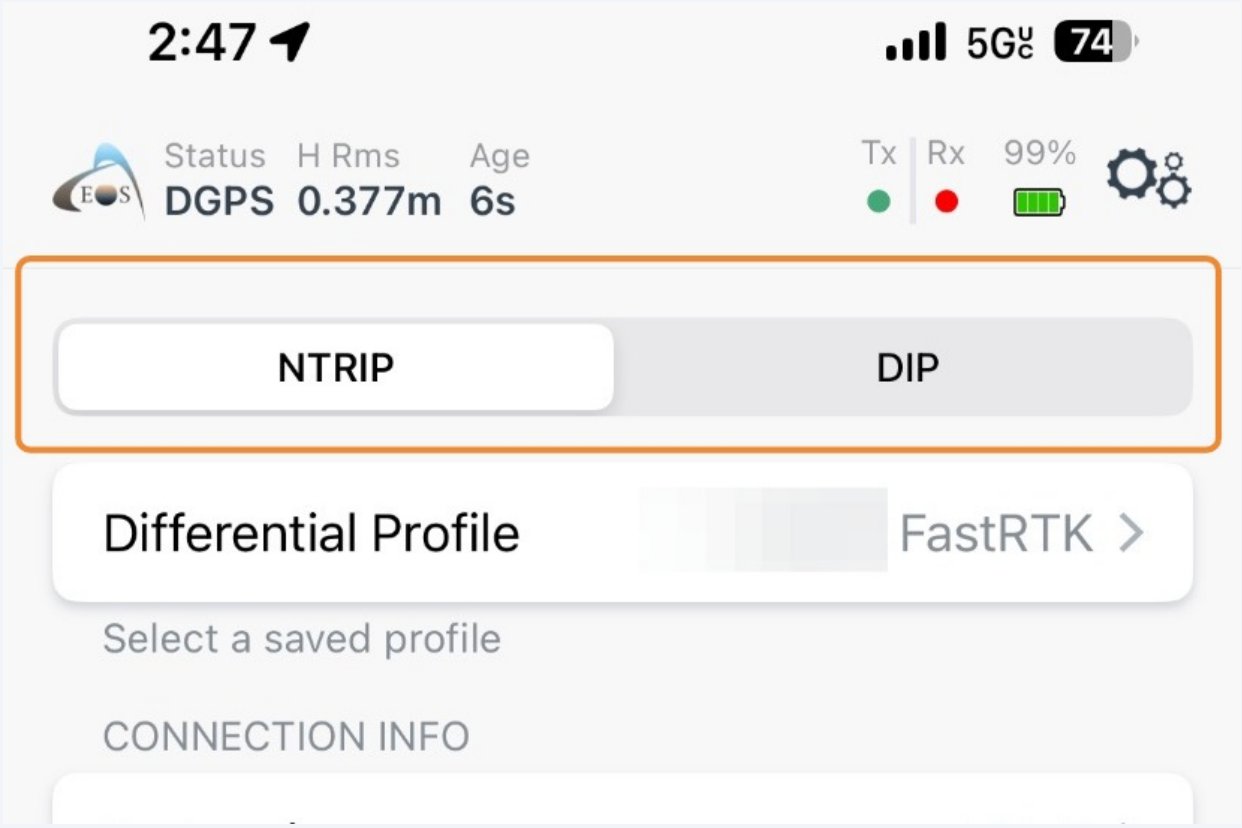
The **Differential** page is where you can connect to a GNSS correction source, such as an **RTK base station**, **RTK network**, or **CORS network**. These correction sources can improve positioning accuracy from submeter to centimeter levels, depending on your receiver and correction service.



30

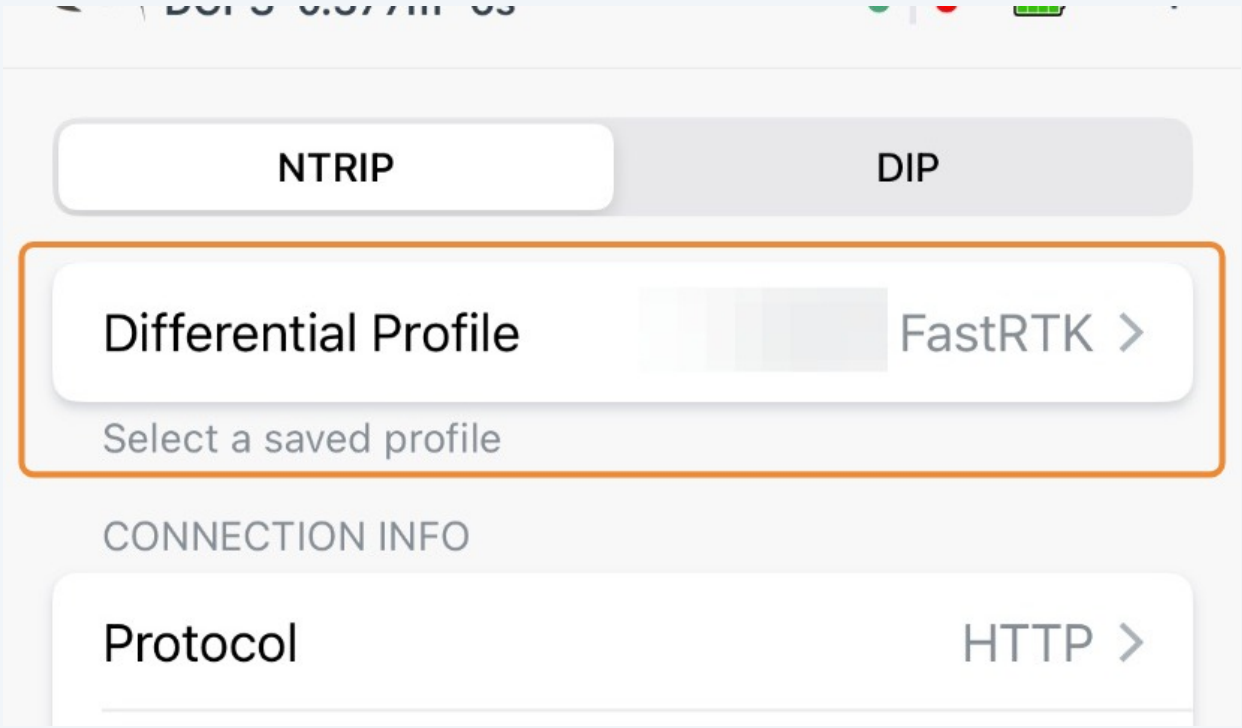
Networked Transport of RTCM via Internet Protocol (NTRIP) and **Direct Internet Protocol (DIP)** are two methods for delivering **RTK correction data** over the internet.

Because **NTRIP** is the most commonly used option among Eos customers, we'll begin with the **NTRIP** tab.



31 If you've previously connected to an RTK service on this device and saved the connection as a profile, the **Differential Profile** field will automatically display your most recently used profile.

If you have multiple saved profiles, such as one for your field work in Florida and another for your field work in Germany, tap **Differential Profile** to view and select from your saved profiles.



32

If this is your first time connecting to an RTK service, or if you need to enter new credentials, you'll do so in the section below.

Your RTK provider will supply the information required for each field:

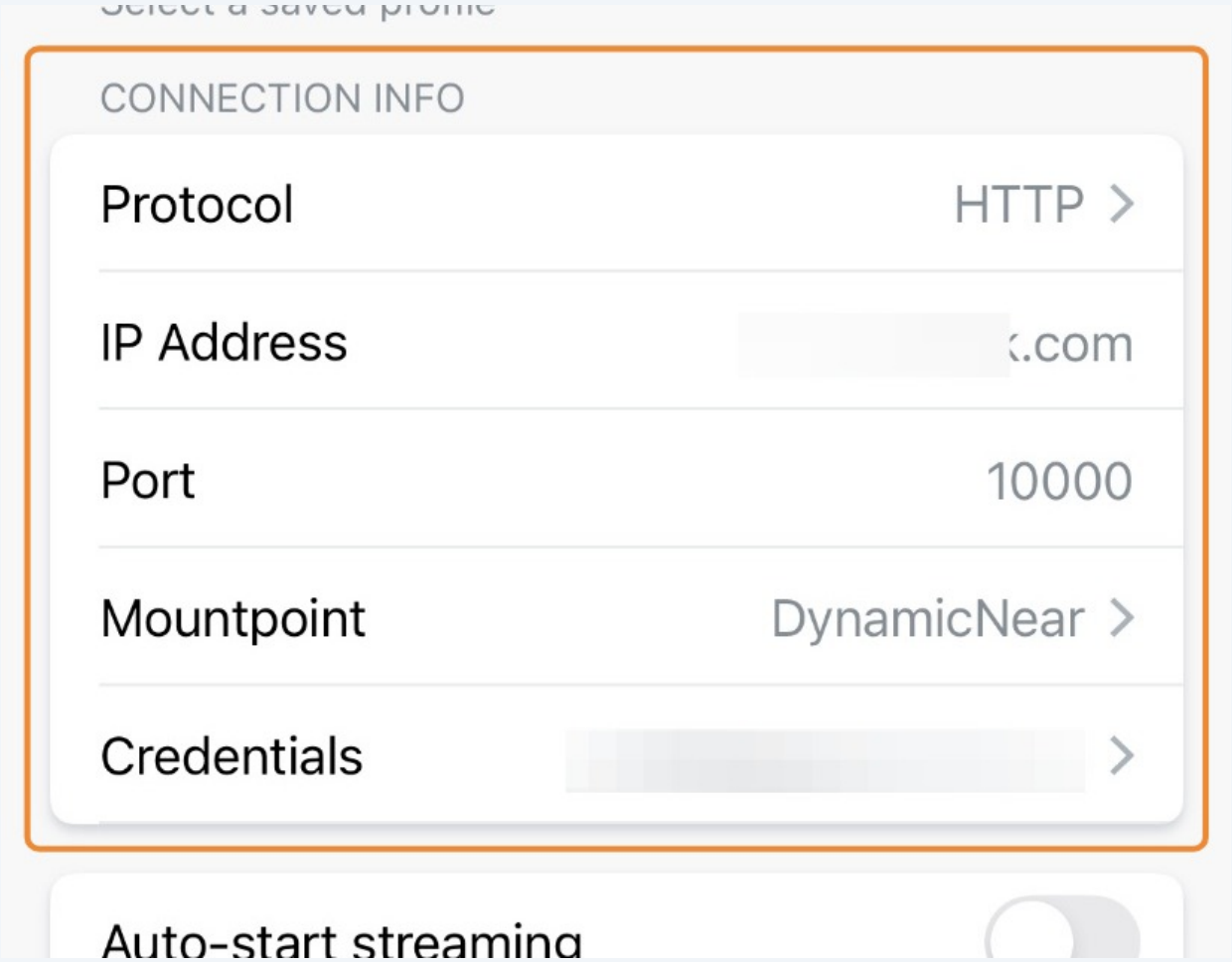
Protocol: Most RTK providers use HTTP to deliver correction data. Some providers may instead use HTTPS which is a more secure connection.

IP Address: The server address or URL that hosts the RTK correction data.

Port: A 4- or 5-digit number that identifies the specific service on the RTK server.

Mountpoint: The specific base station or virtual reference station you want to connect to within the RTK network. If you're unsure which mountpoint to use, contact your RTK provider.

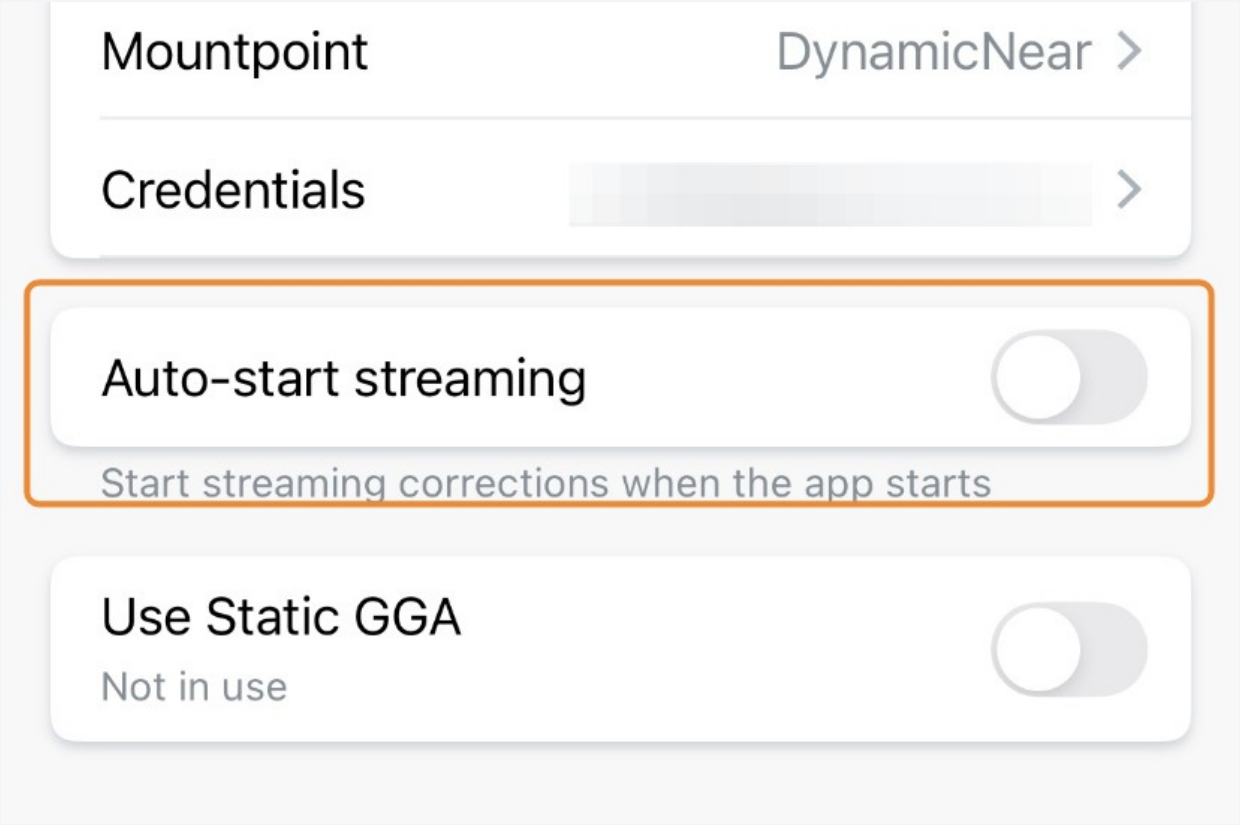
Credentials: The username and password required to access the RTK service.



33

Auto-start Streaming is an optional setting that can save time when using RTK.

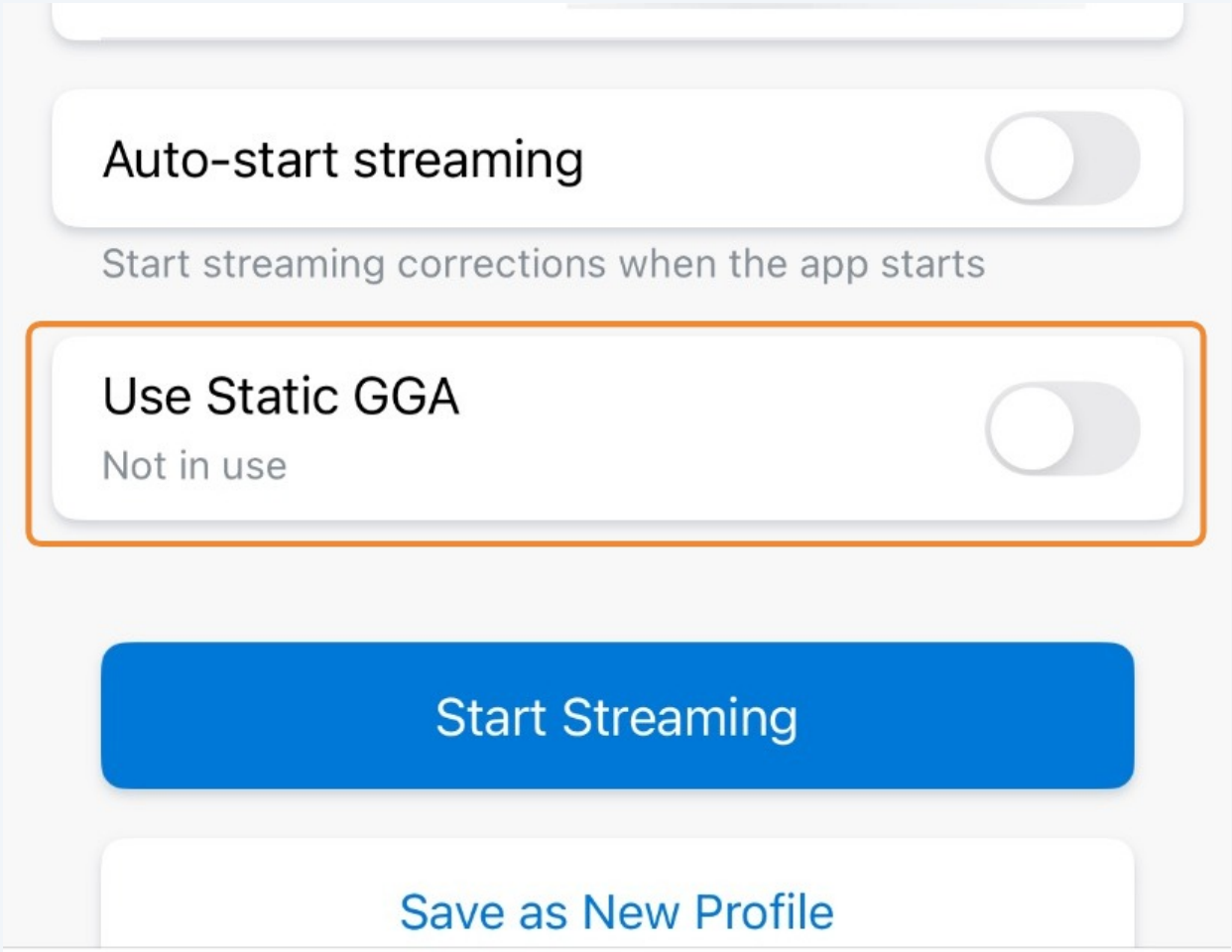
When enabled, Eos Tools Pro automatically connects to your most recently used RTK profile and begins streaming corrections each time the app launches. This helps you get connected and ready to work more quickly.



34

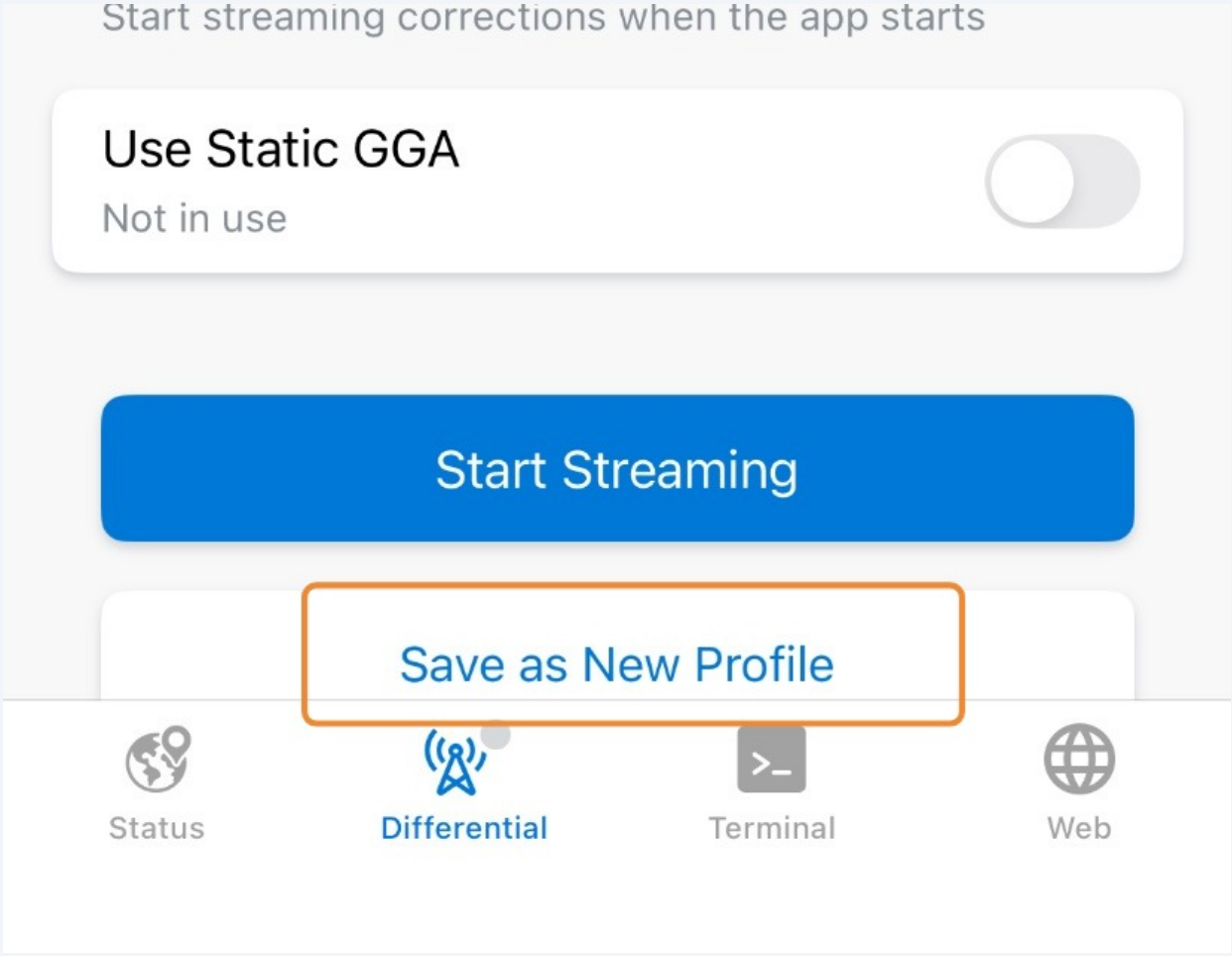
Use Static GGA is an advanced setting. It's typically used when a field worker is situated outside the formally defined boundary of an RTK network but intends to use it.

When enabled, your receiver reports to the RTK network that it is in a fixed location, even if the receiver is moving. Because this setting can affect RTK performance and behavior, we recommend contacting **Eos Technical Support** before enabling it.



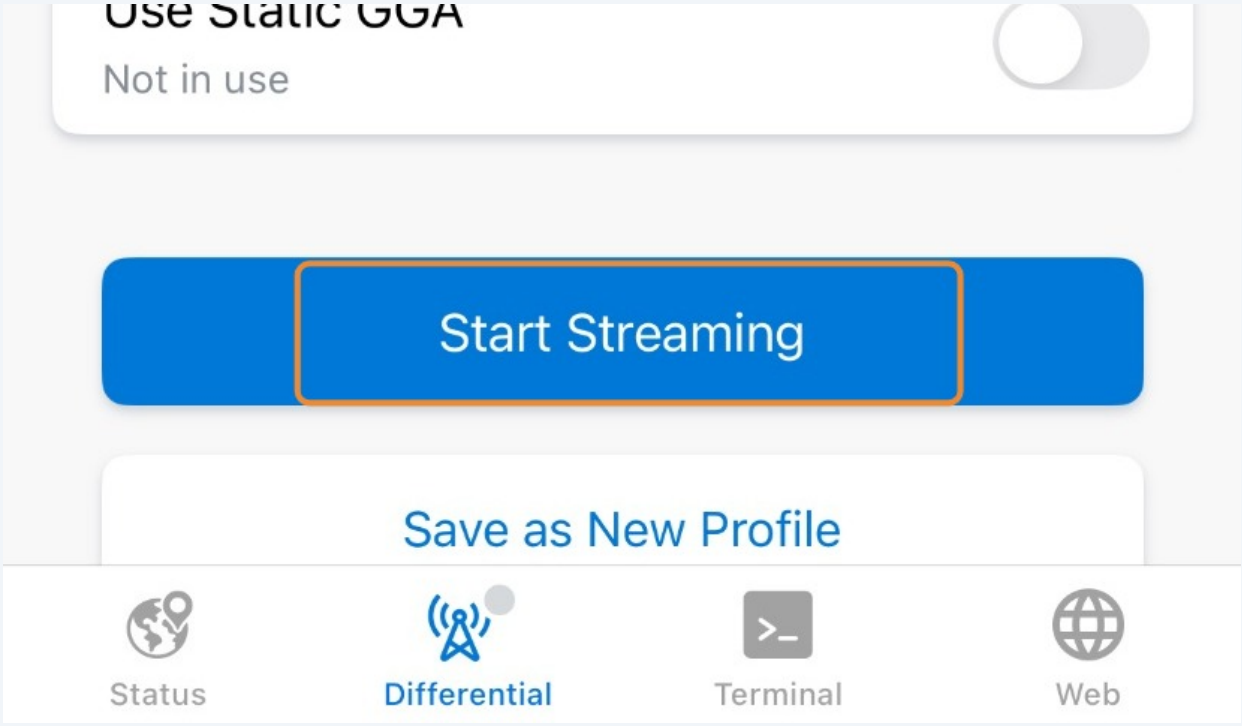
35 Before tapping **Start Streaming**, consider tapping **Save as New Profile**. This lets you save your RTK connection settings as a named profile for future use.

If you expect to use the same RTK network again, saving a profile can save time by eliminating the need to re-enter your connection settings each time.



36 **Start Streaming:** Tap this button after you've entered your RTK credentials and configured any desired settings.

The app will connect to the RTK network and begin receiving correction data, allowing you to start RTK field work.



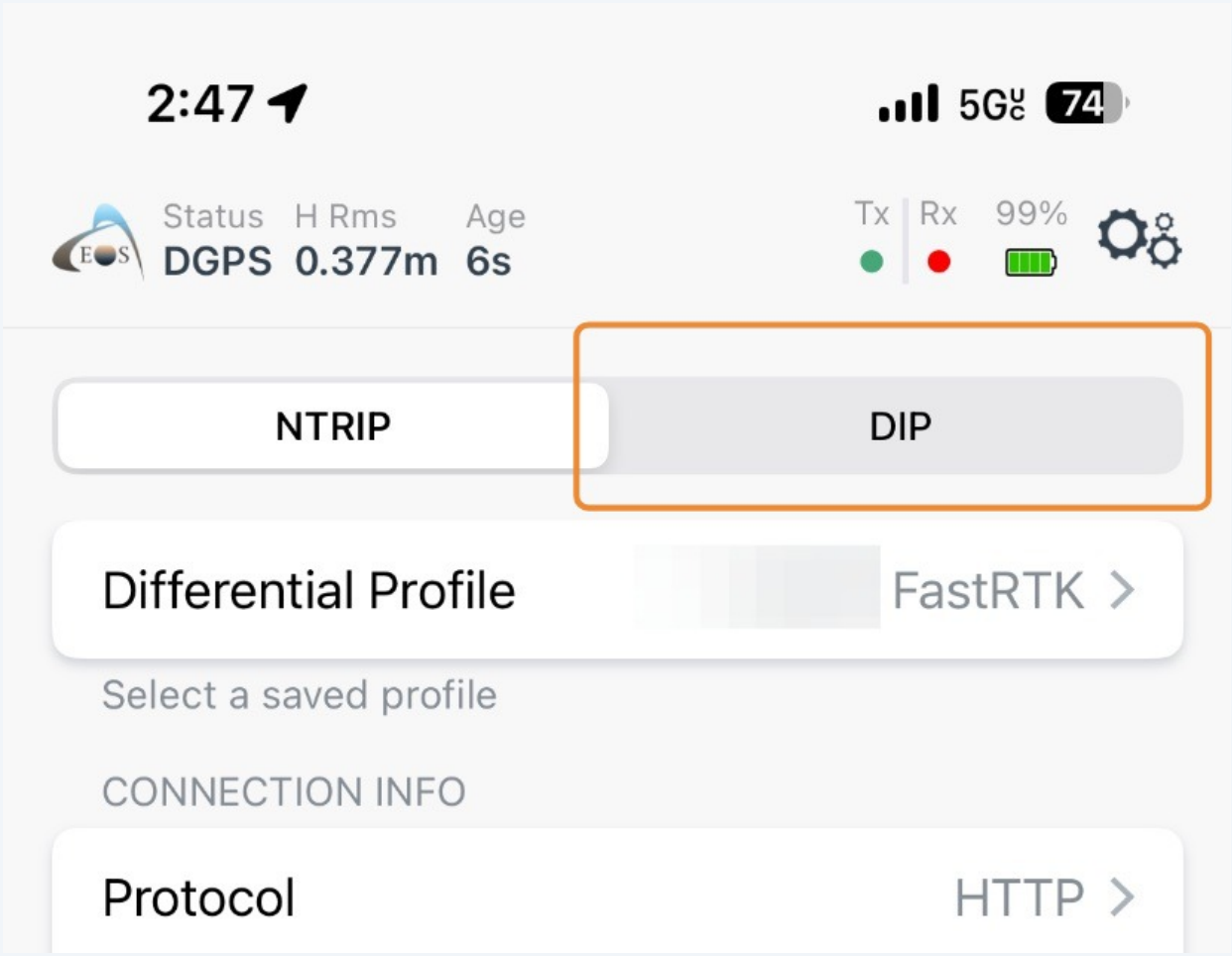
Differential Page Tab 2: "DIP"

37

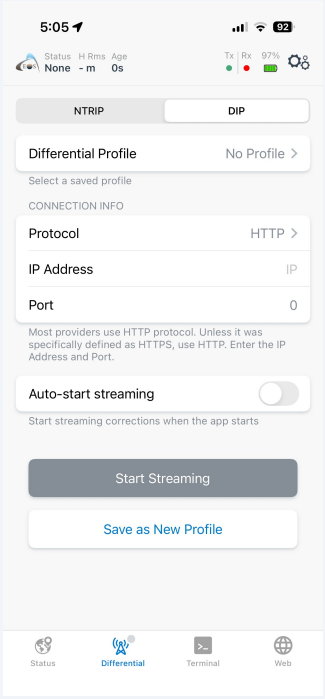
If you plan to use **DIP** instead of **NTRIP**, tap the **DIP** tab.

DIP is a legacy method for receiving RTK corrections that is less commonly used today. The connection process is similar but requires no credentials.

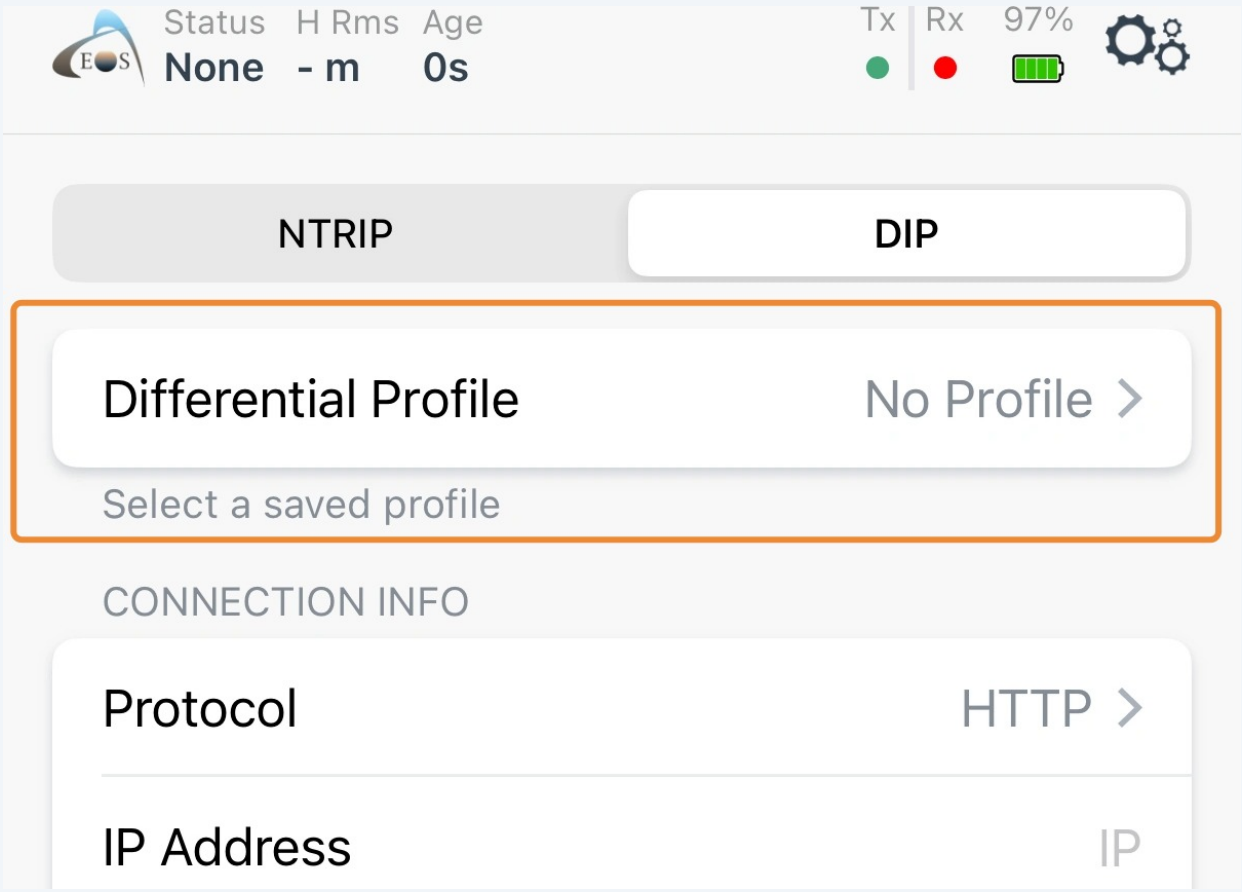
Tap **DIP**.



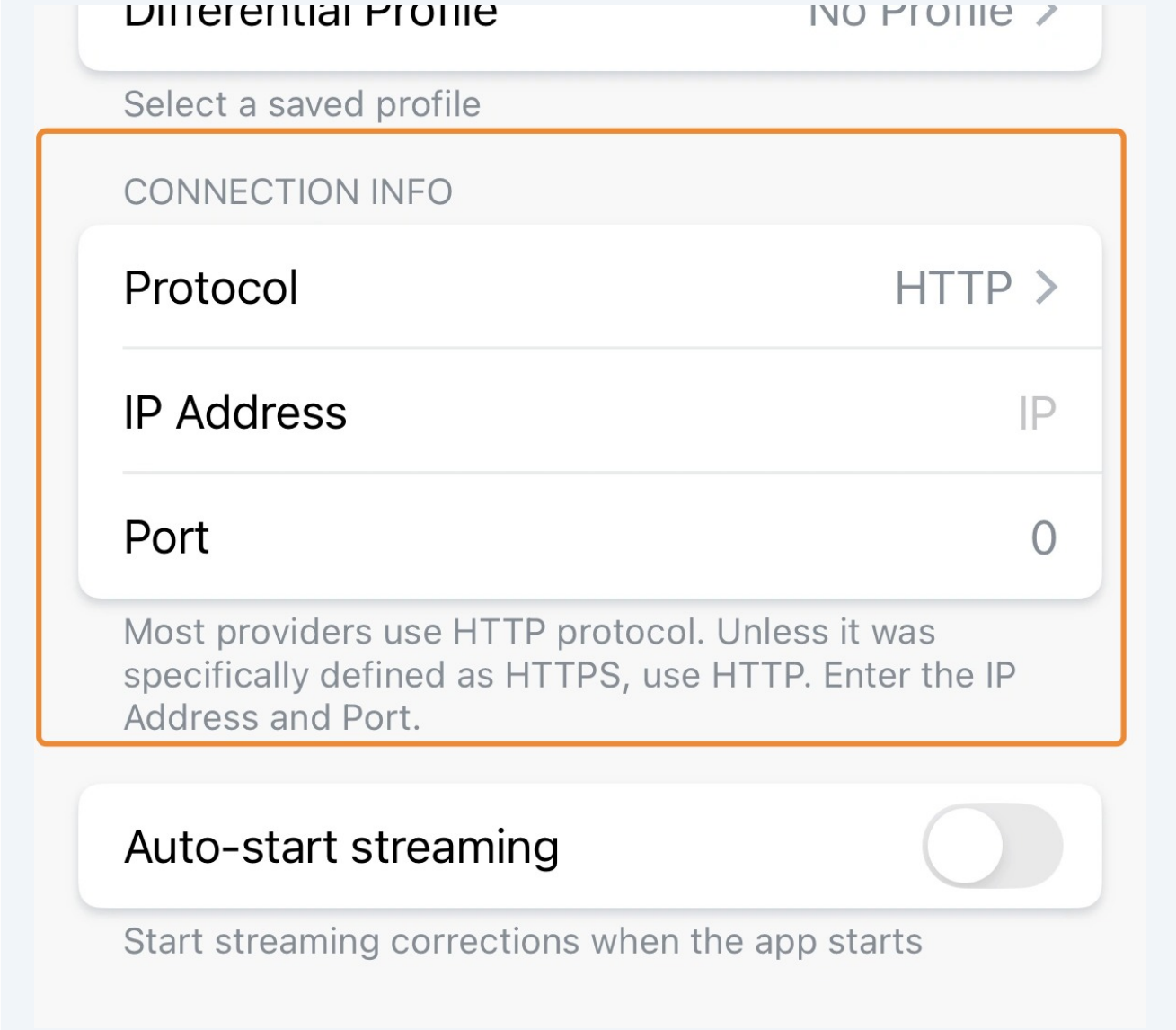
38 This opens a similar form where you can enter the connection settings provided by your RTK correction service.



39 As with NTRIP, you can access saved DIP profiles by tapping the **Differential Profile** field and selecting one of your previously saved profiles.



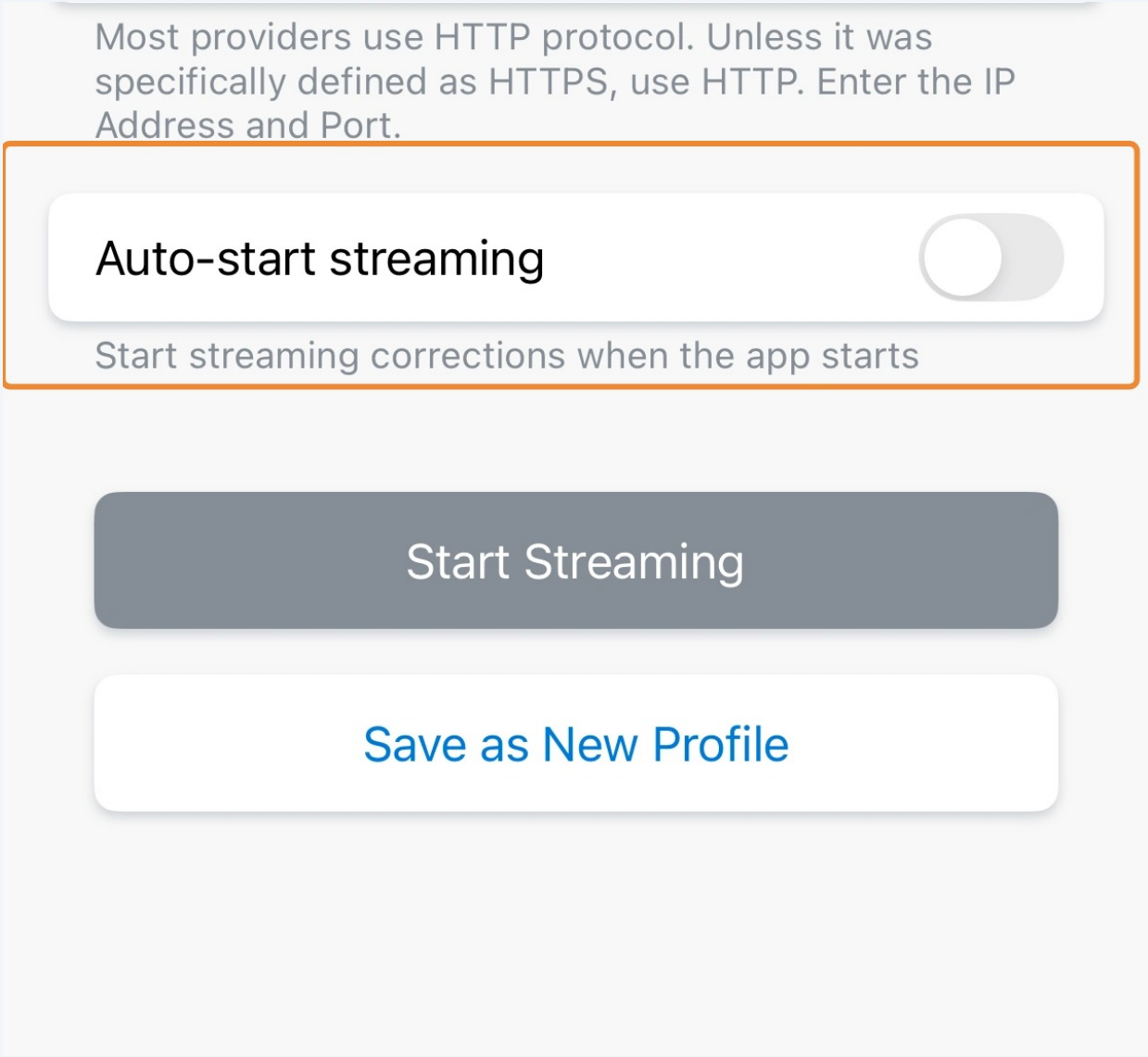
40 **Connection Information:** Enter the connection details provided by your RTK correction service provider.



41

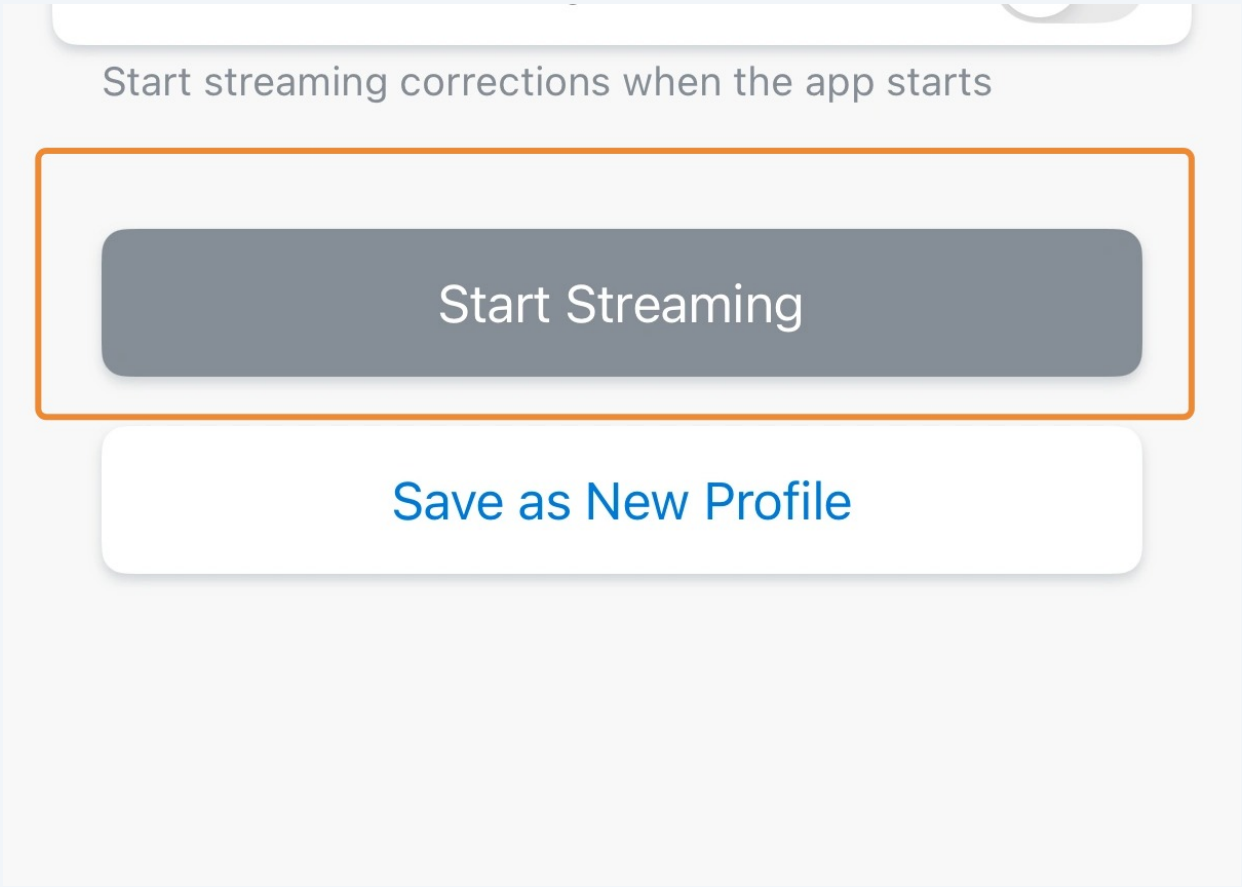
To save time in the future, enable **Auto-start Streaming**.

When enabled, Eos Tools Pro will automatically connect to this profile and begin streaming RTK corrections the next time you open the app. This helps you get connected and ready to work more quickly.



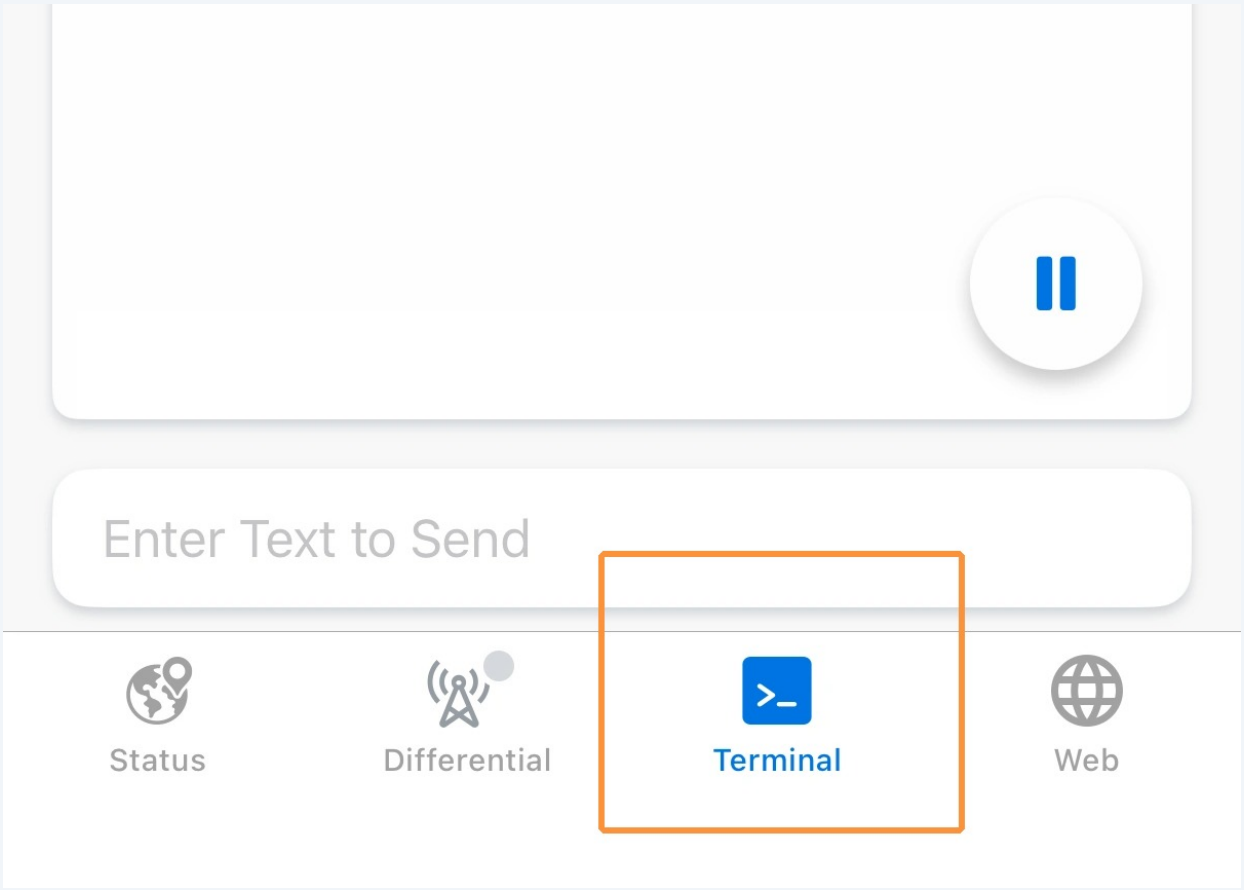
42 You may also choose to save the connection as a new profile for future use by tapping **Save as New Profile**.

When you're ready to connect, tap **Start Streaming** to begin receiving RTK corrections from the network.



Page 3: Terminal

43 **Now let's move to the Terminal page.** There is only one screen in this section.



44

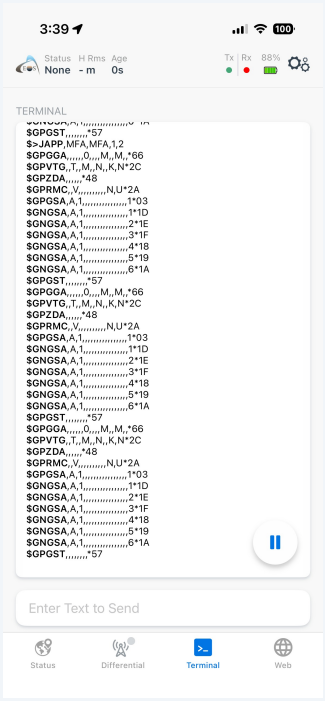
The **Terminal** page displays the **NMEA data** being streamed from your Eos GNSS receiver while you are connected.

This page is primarily used for troubleshooting and advanced diagnostics. If you're working with **Eos Technical Support**, we may ask you to capture a screenshot of this page or enter specific commands.

Here, you can:

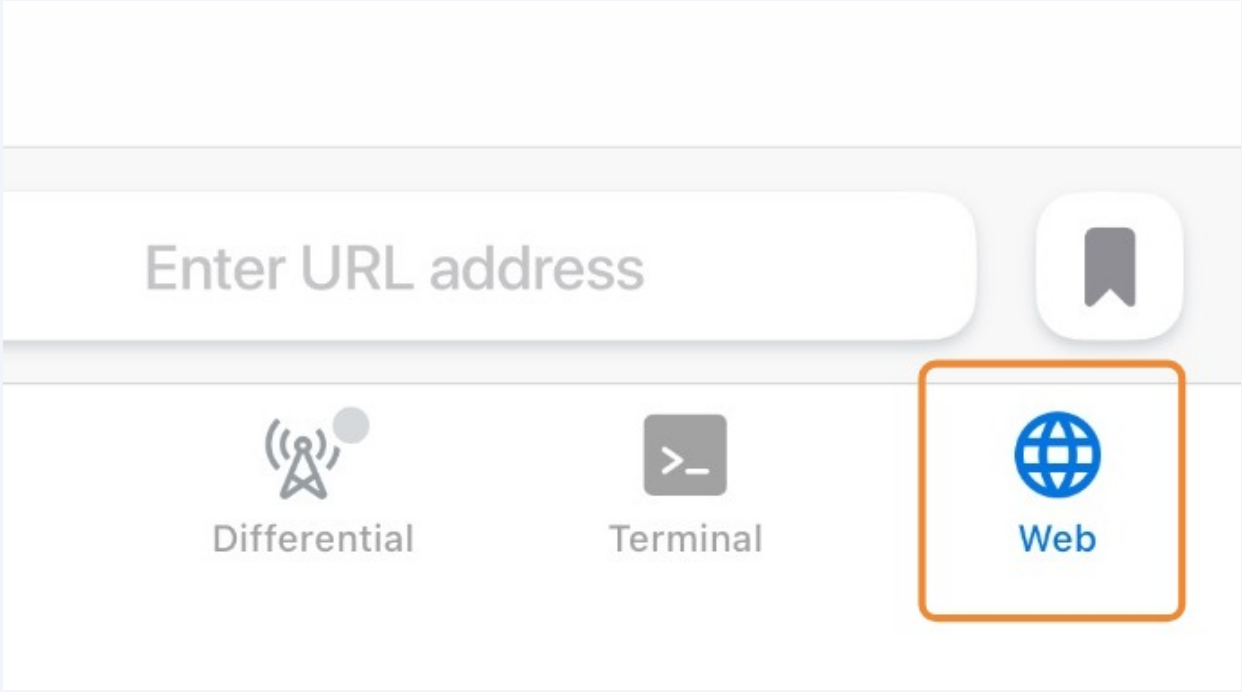
- **Monitor live NMEA data streams**
- **Verify communication** between the receiver and your mobile device
- **Troubleshoot** connection and data output issues

Most users won't need to use the Terminal page during normal field operations.

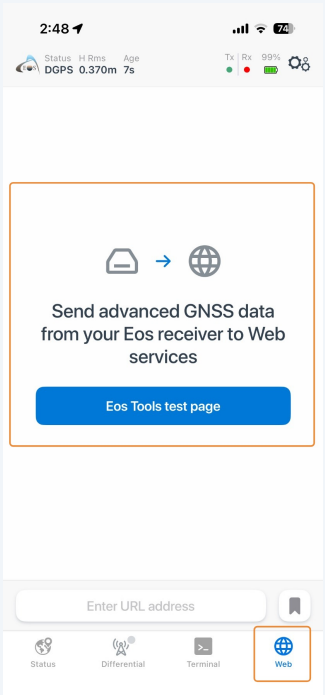


Page 4: Web

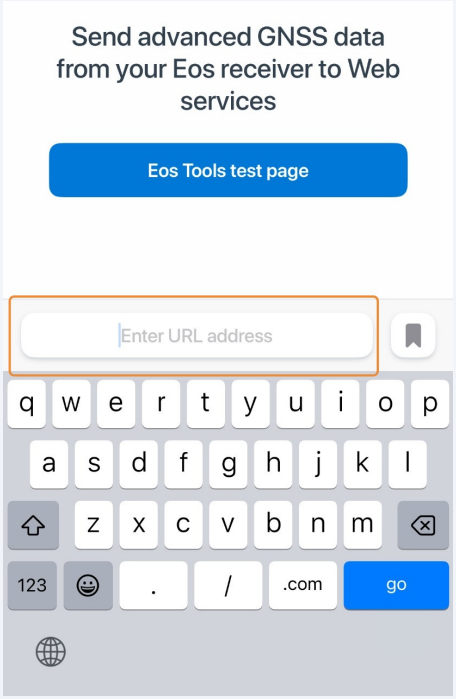
45 **Now let's move to the Website page of the Eos Tools Pro app.** There is only one screen in this section.



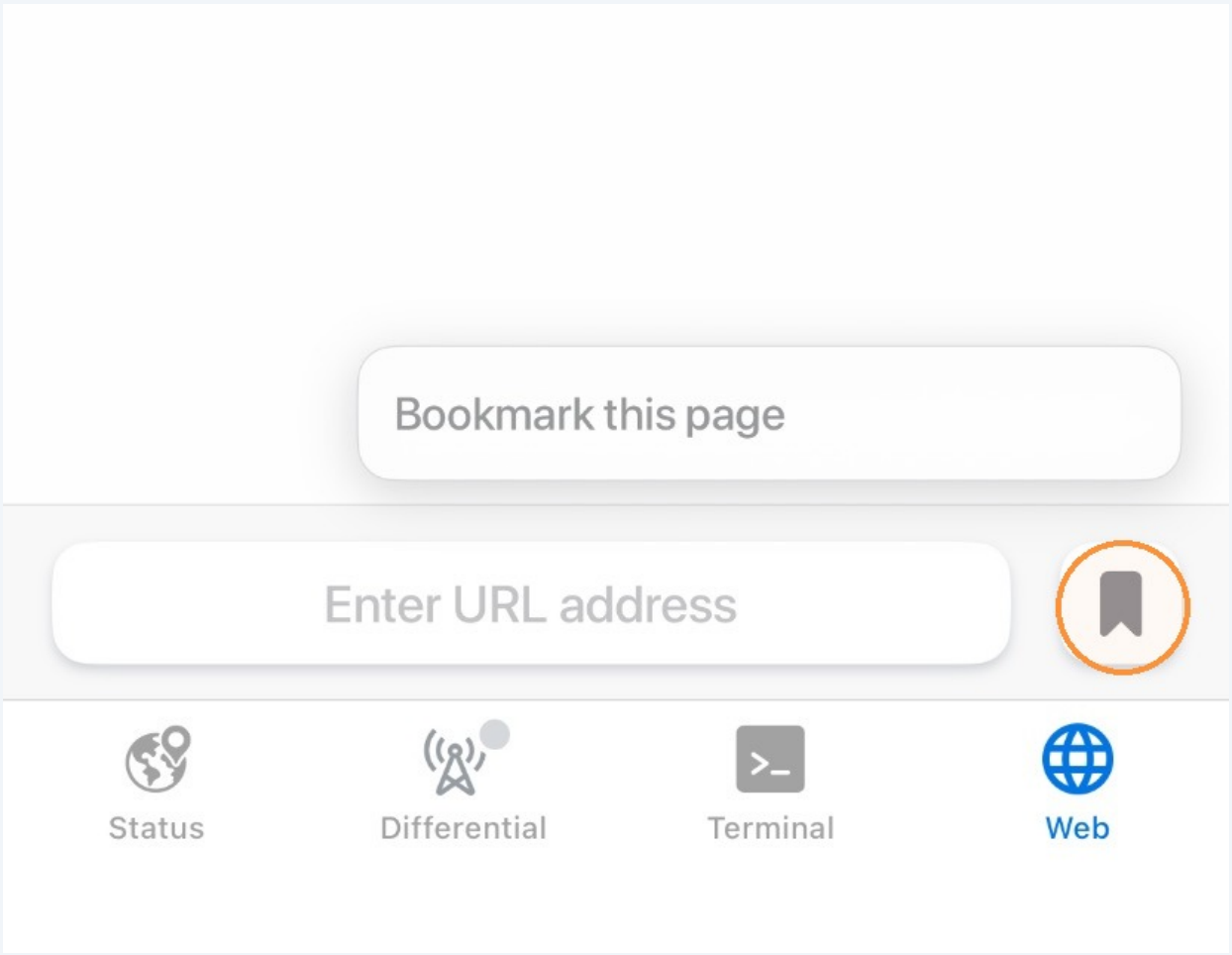
46 Here, you can configure Eos Tools Pro to send advanced GNSS data from your Eos receiver to a third-party HTML5 web application.



47 To do this, enter your web service URL in the field near the bottom of the screen.



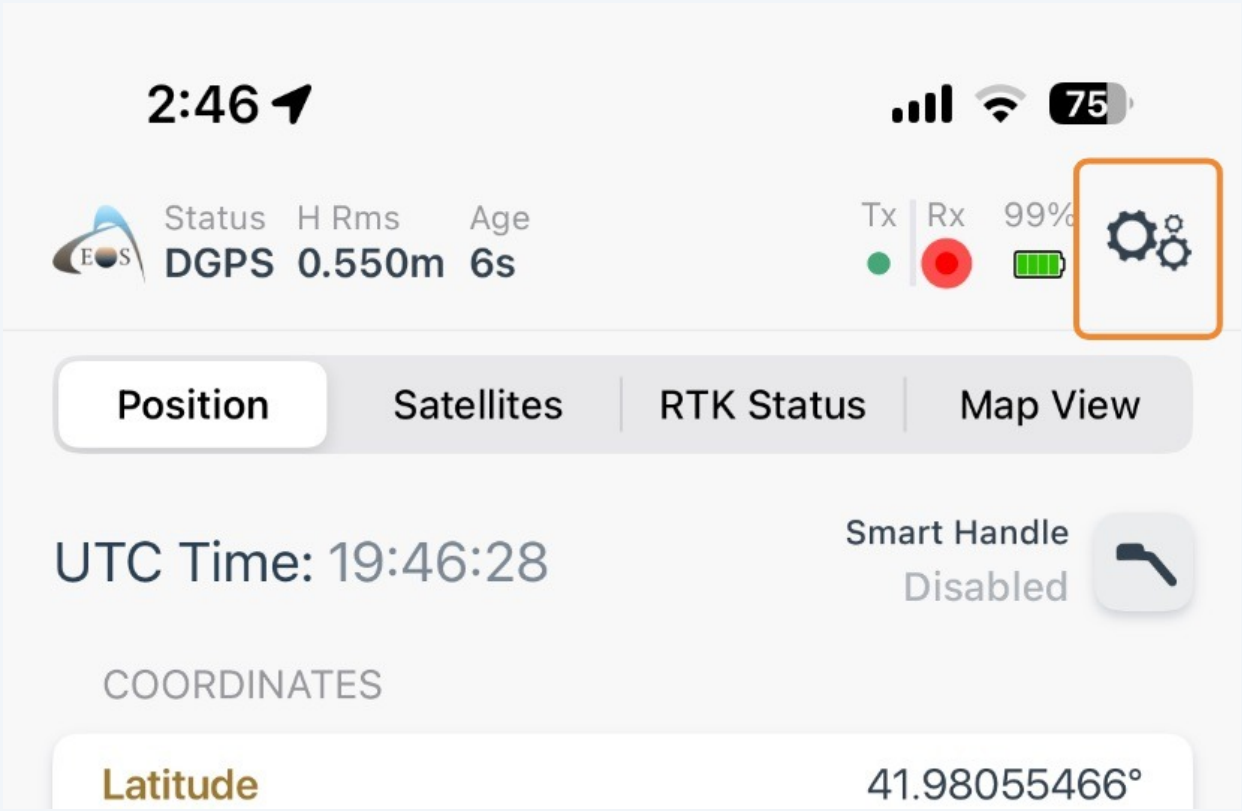
48 If you plan to use this feature regularly, we recommend bookmarking the URL. Tap the **Bookmark** icon to save it for quick access in the future.



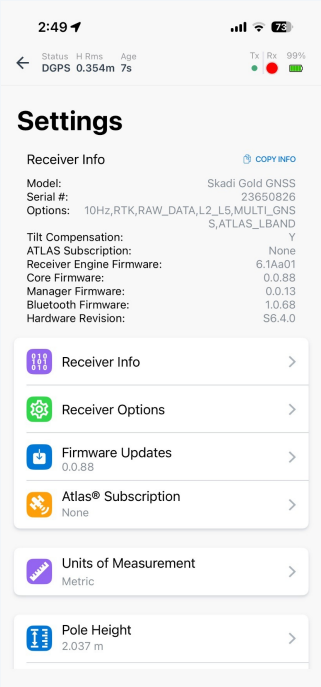
Eos Tools Pro App Settings

49 **Now that we've reviewed all of the app screens, let's explore the settings.**

Navigate back to the **Status** page. At the top of the page, tap the **Settings** gear icon in the top-right corner.

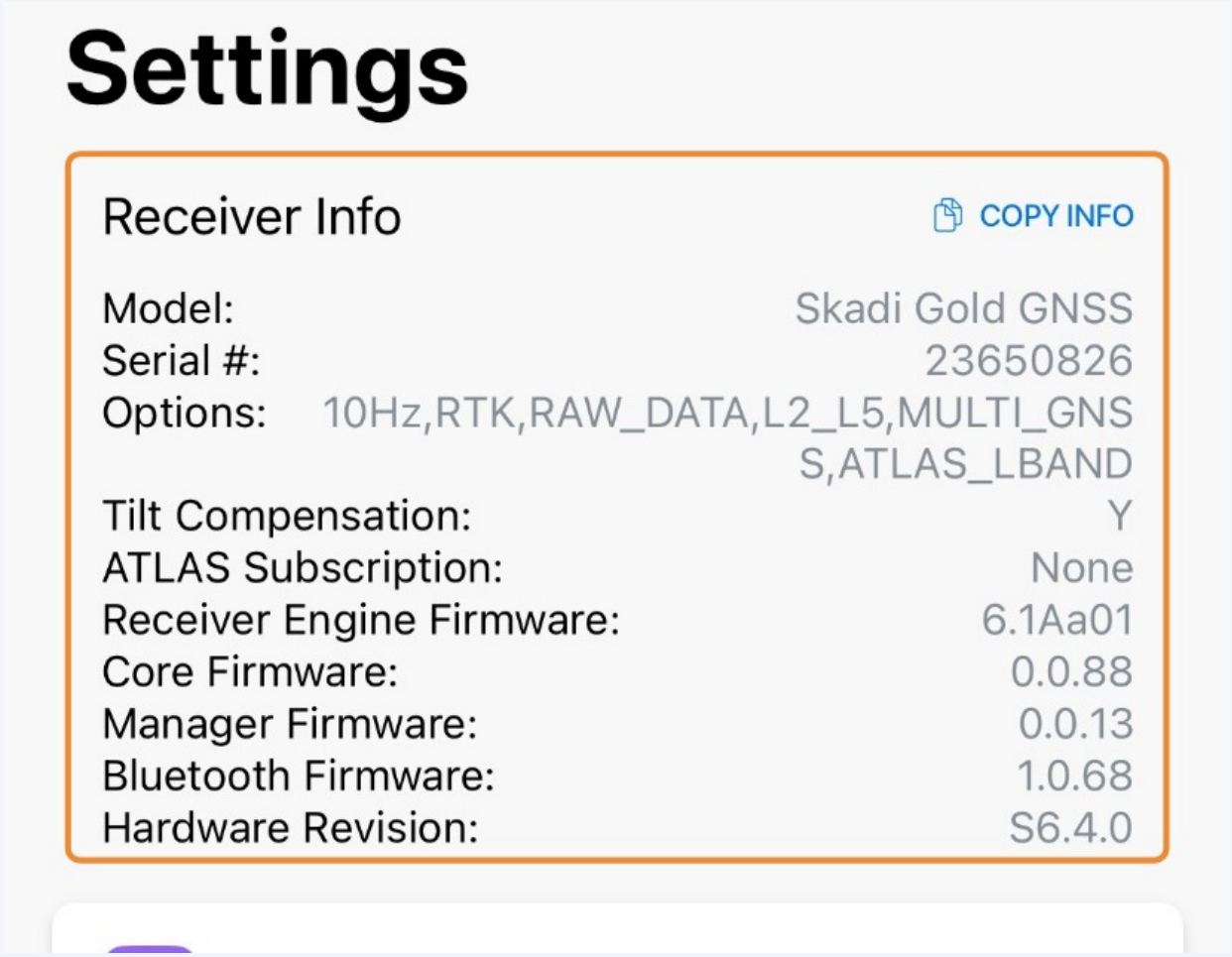


50 This will open the **Settings** menu, where you can view receiver information and configure GNSS settings.



51 Within the **Settings** menu, you'll find information about your Eos GNSS receiver, including its **serial number**, supported features, and activated options such as **Tilt Compensation** or an **Atlas® subscription**.

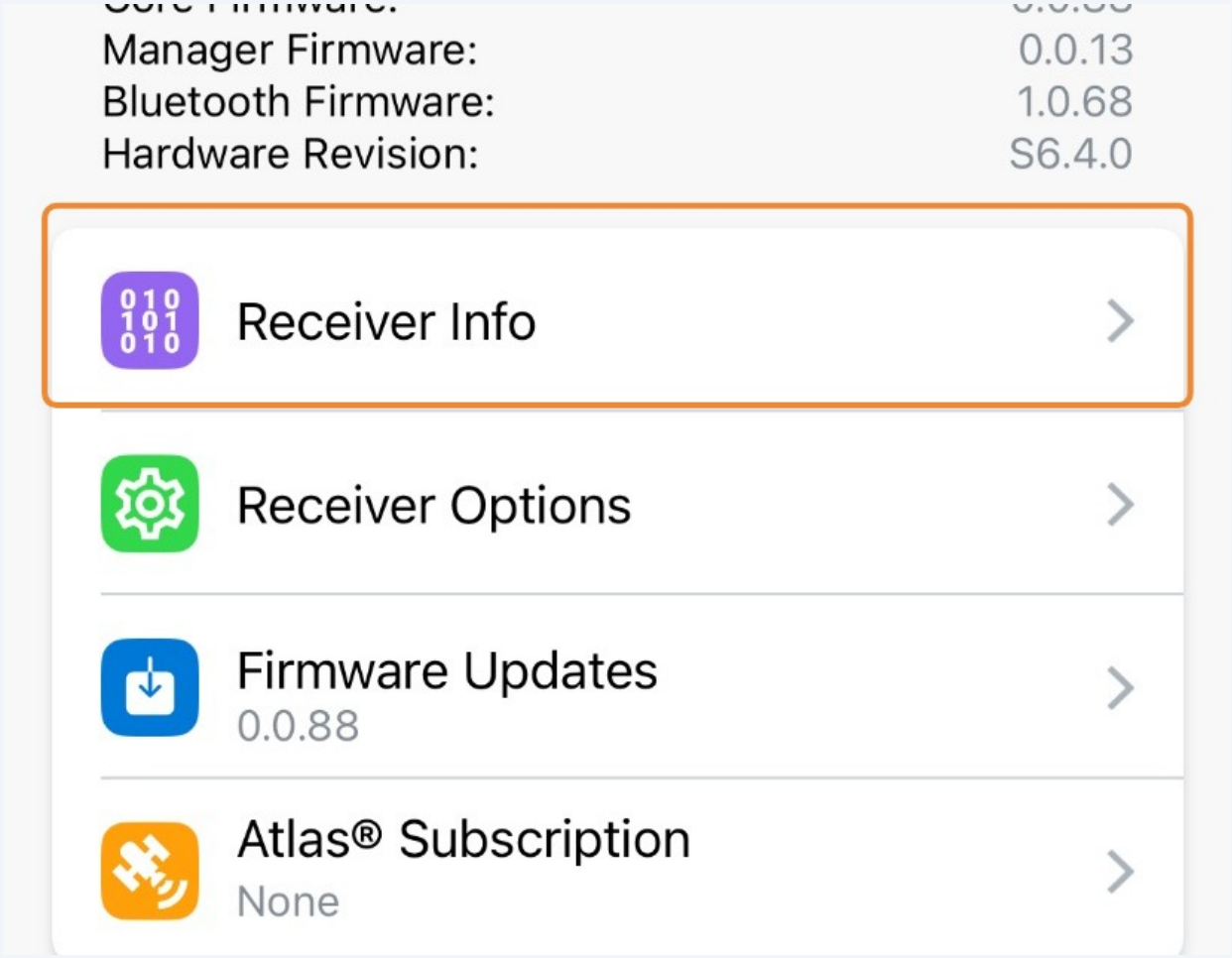
If you're working with **Eos Technical Support**, we may ask you to provide this information. To quickly copy it, tap **Copy Info** in the top-right corner.



App Settings: GNSS Hardware

52 **Now let's look at the GNSS hardware settings.**

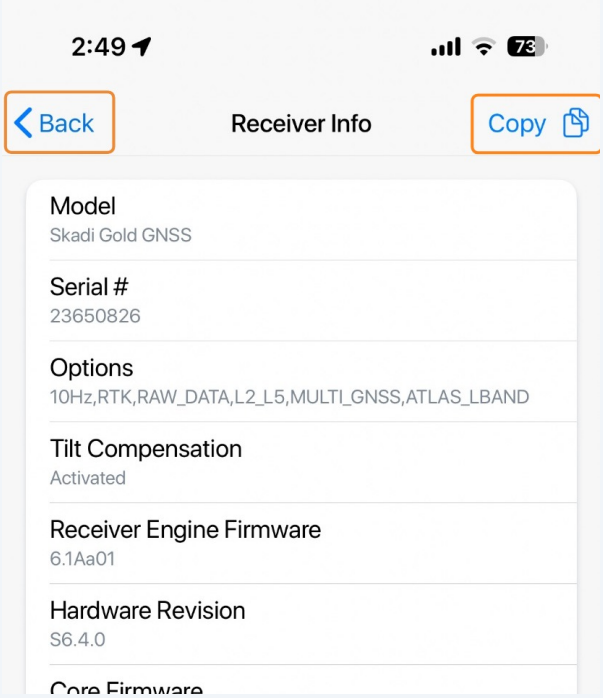
Tap **Receiver Info**.



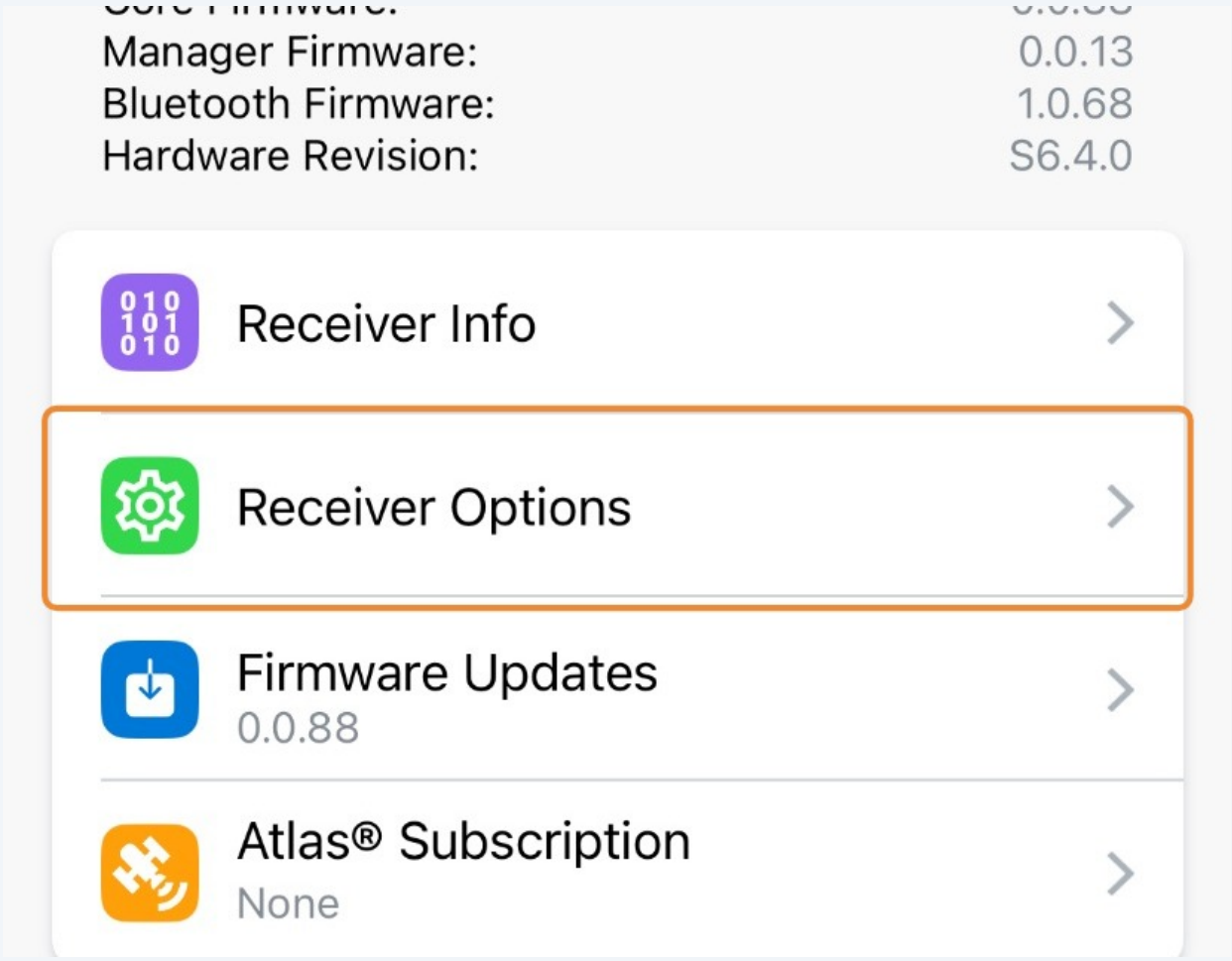
53 Here you'll find additional information about your GNSS receiver, including the **Bluetooth Firmware** and **IMU Firmware** versions.

If you need to share this information with **Eos Technical Support**, tap **Copy** in the top-right corner.

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to the previous screen.



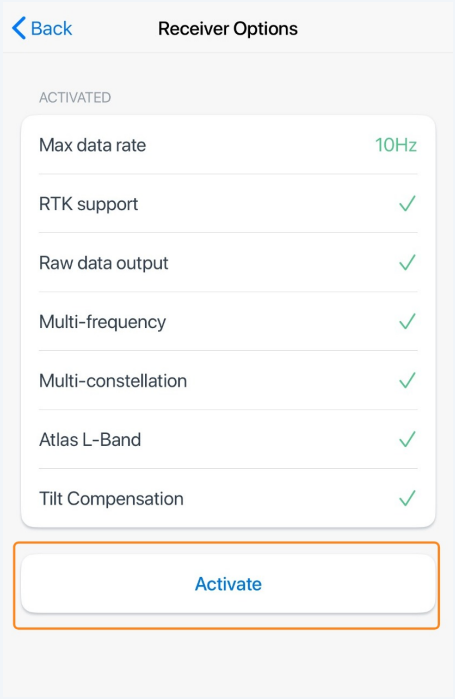
54 Back in **Settings**, tap **Receiver Options**.



55 **Receiver Options** displays the features and activations available on your receiver.

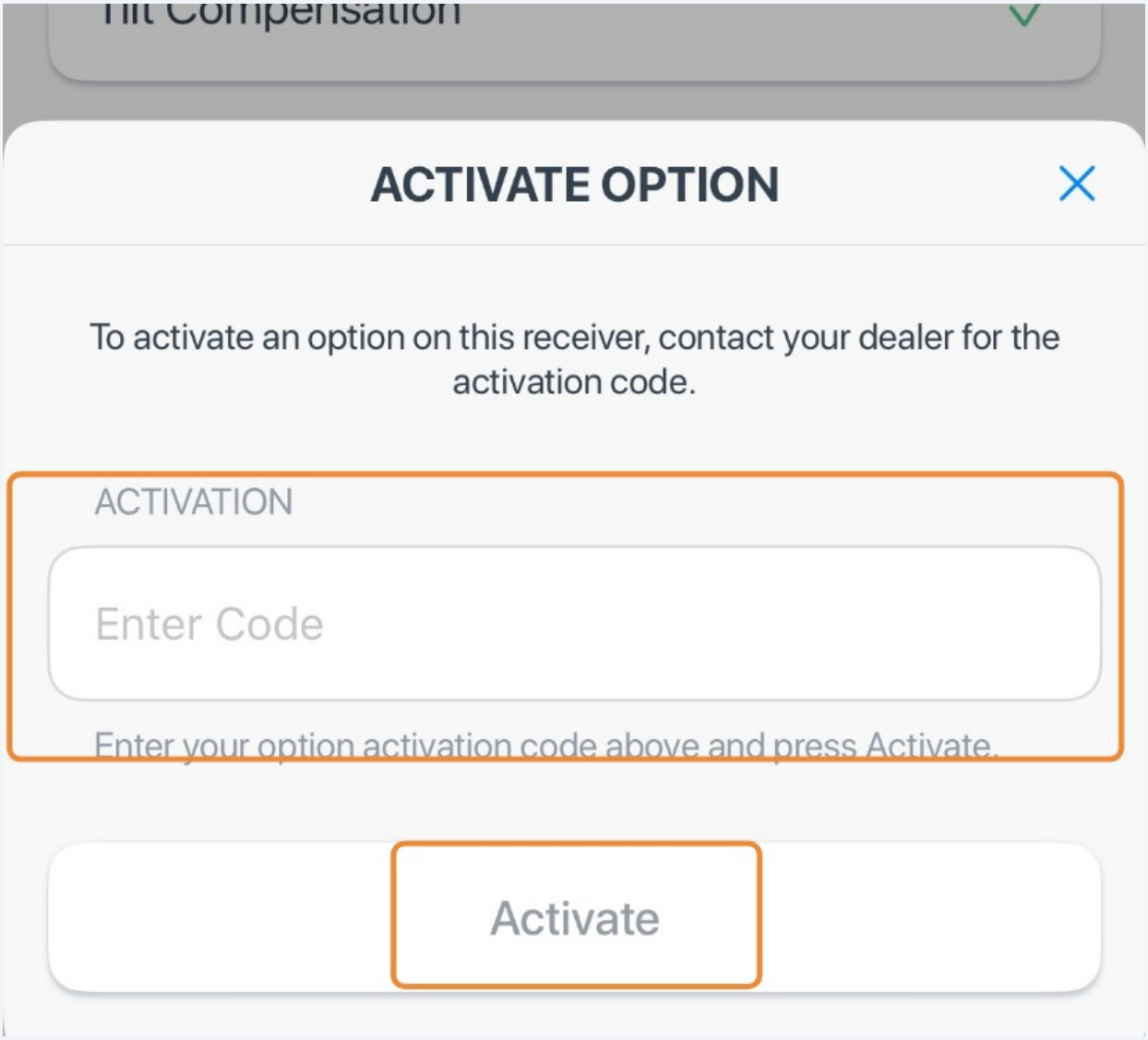
In this example, all available options have already been activated.

To activate a new feature, tap **Activate** at the bottom of the screen.

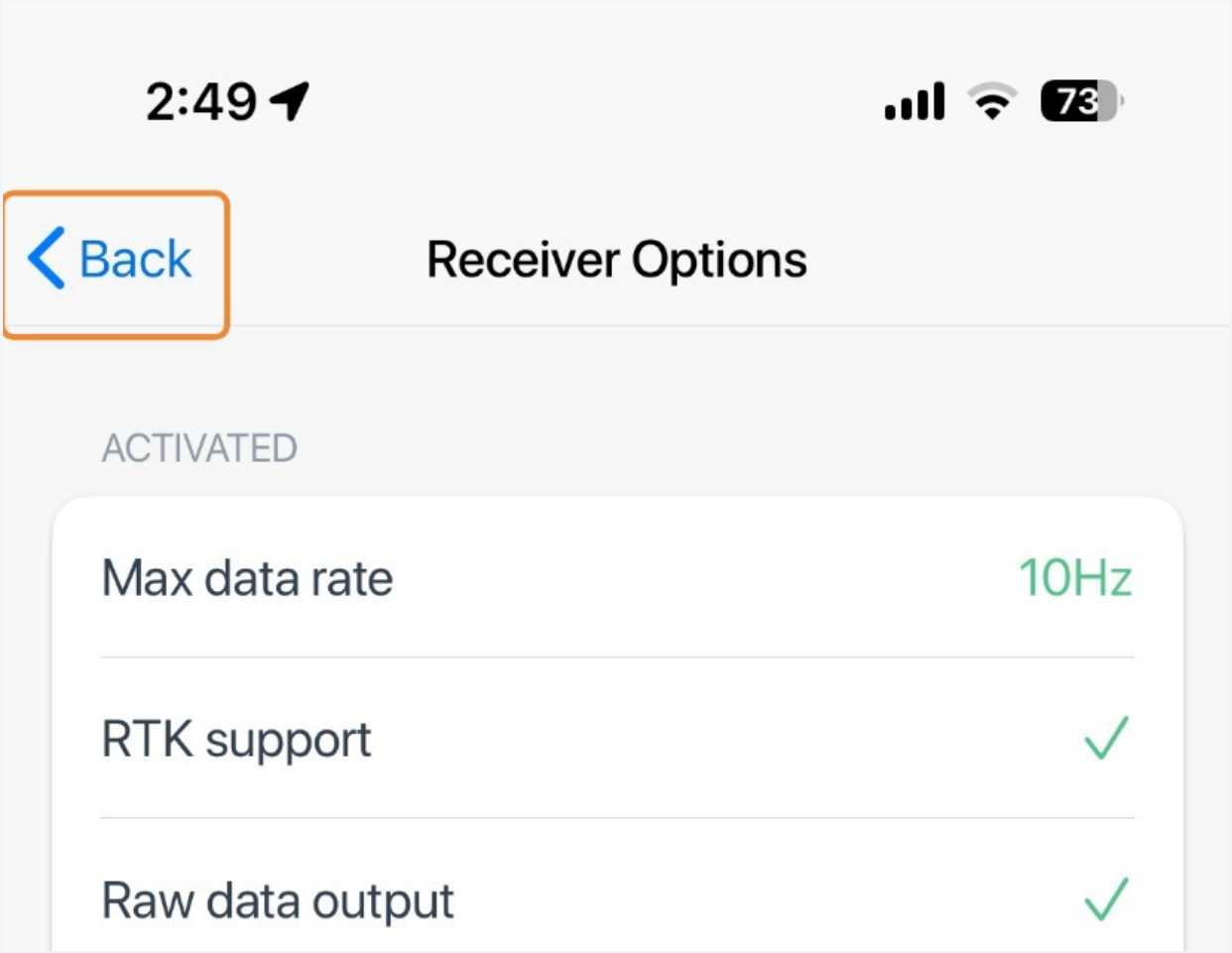


56 Enter your activation code and tap **Activate** again.

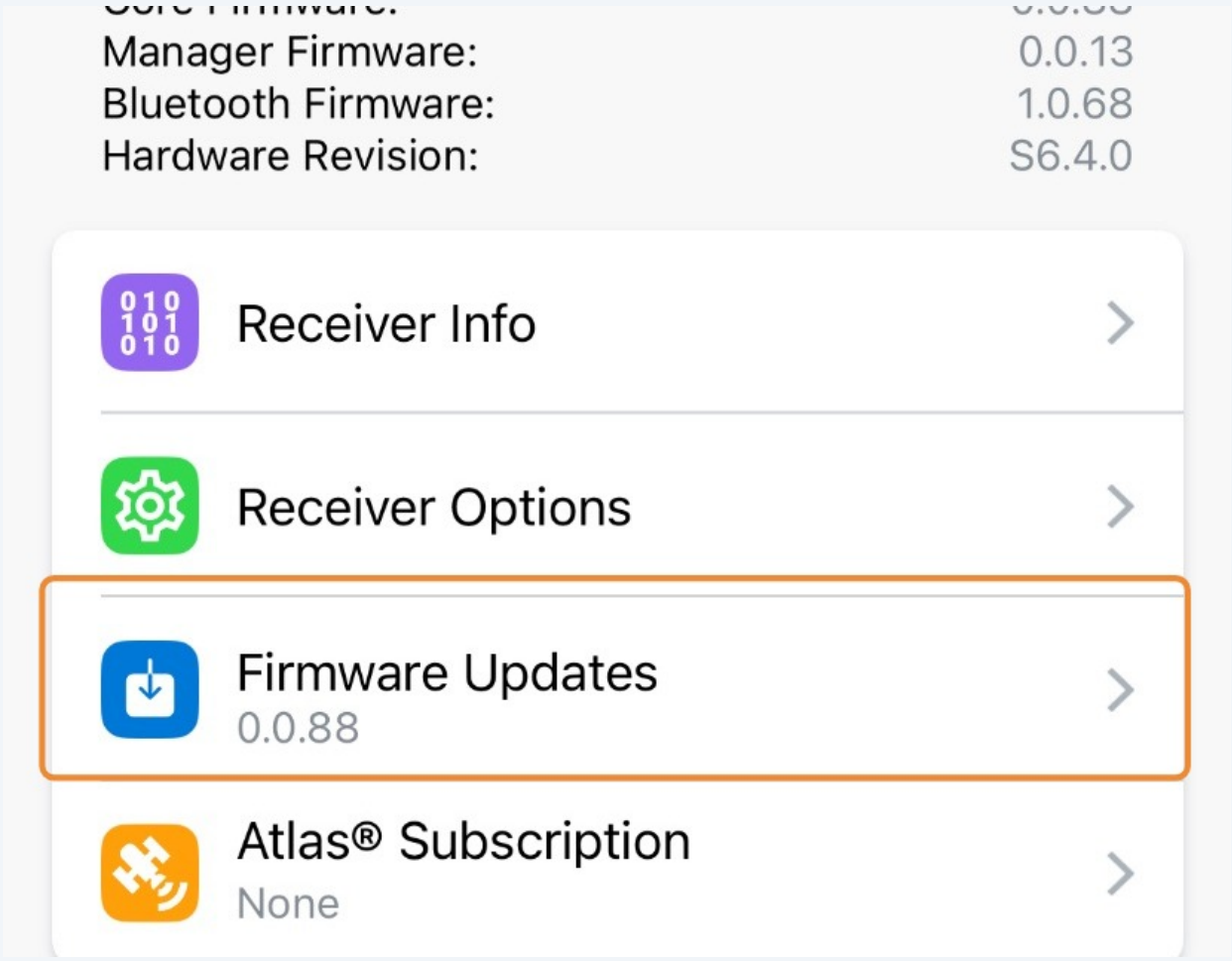
Once the code is validated, the feature will be activated on your receiver.



57 Tap **Back** to return to the **Settings** menu.



58 Back in **Settings**, tap **Firmware Updates**.



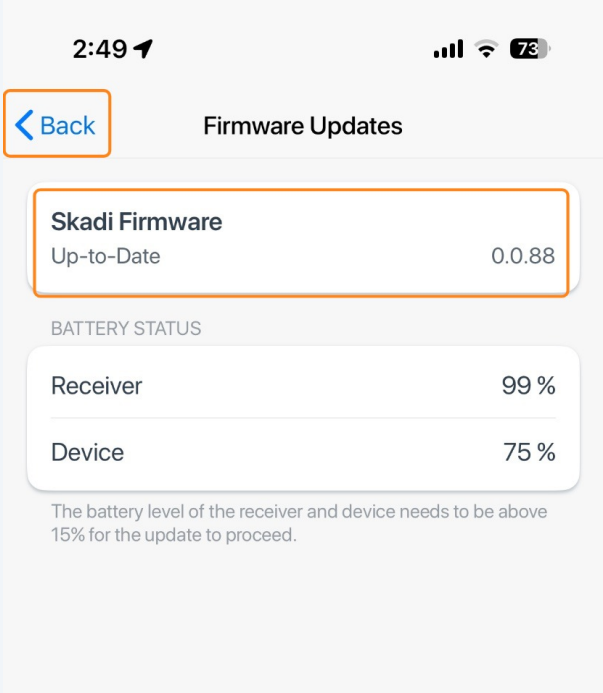
59

This is where you'll find **over-the-air firmware updates** for your GNSS receiver.

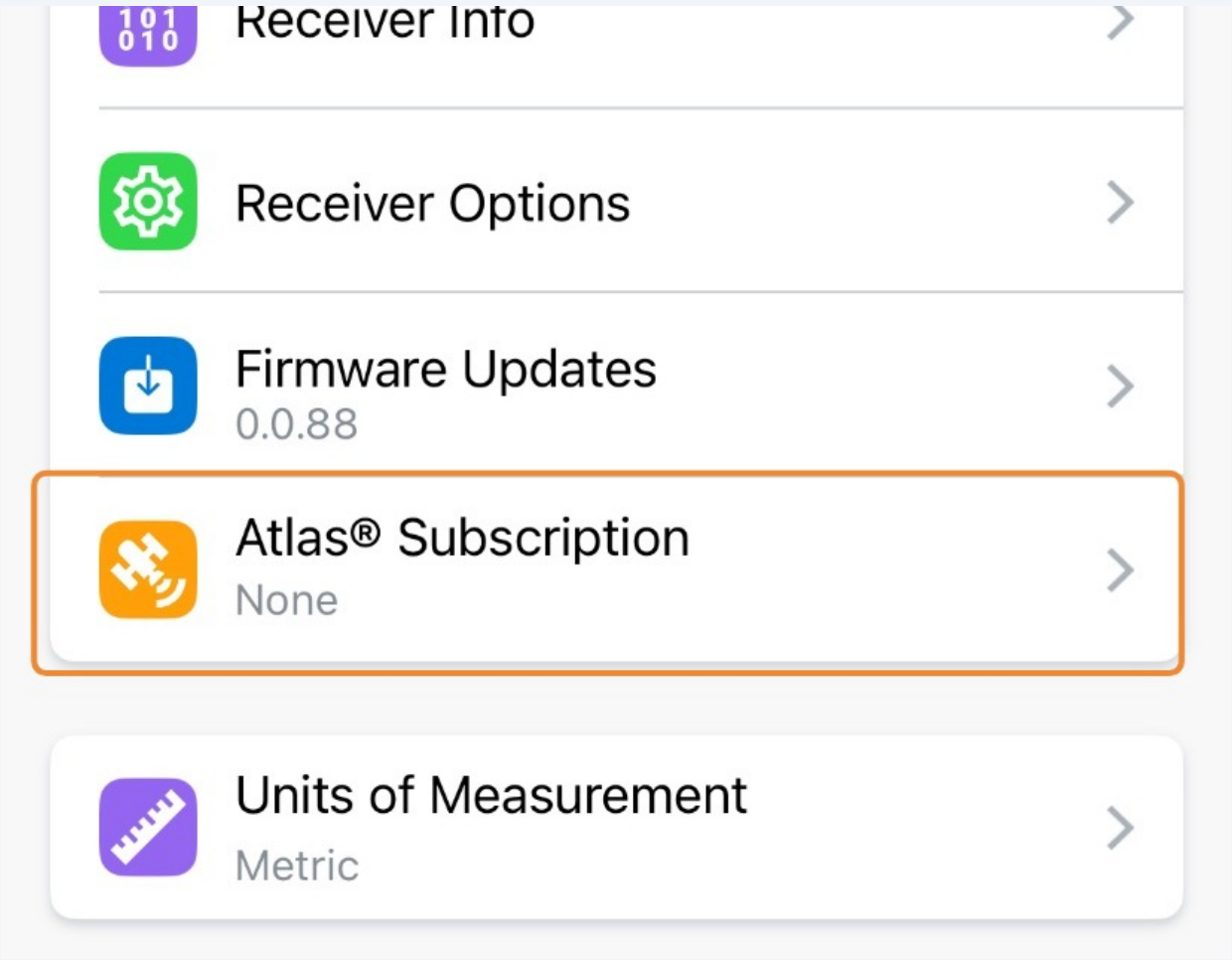
In this example, the receiver is running firmware version **0.0.88**, and the app indicates that it is up to date.

If a new firmware version is available, it will appear here with an option to install it.

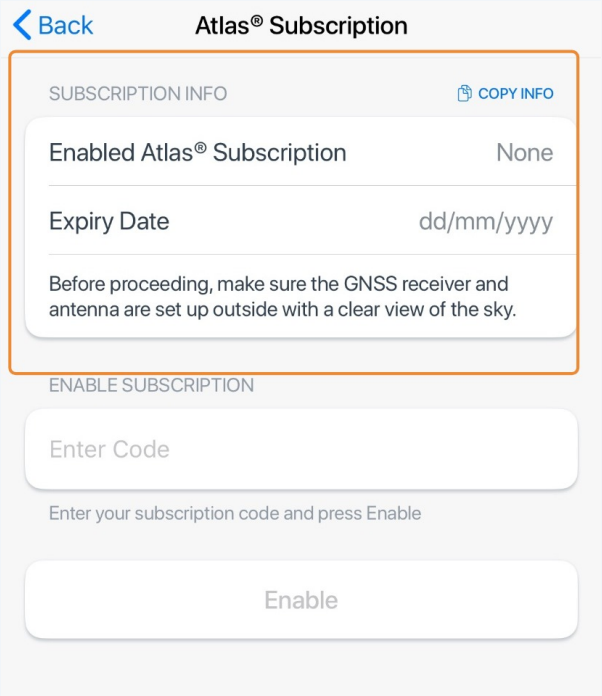
When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



60 Back in **Settings**, tap **Atlas® Subscription**.

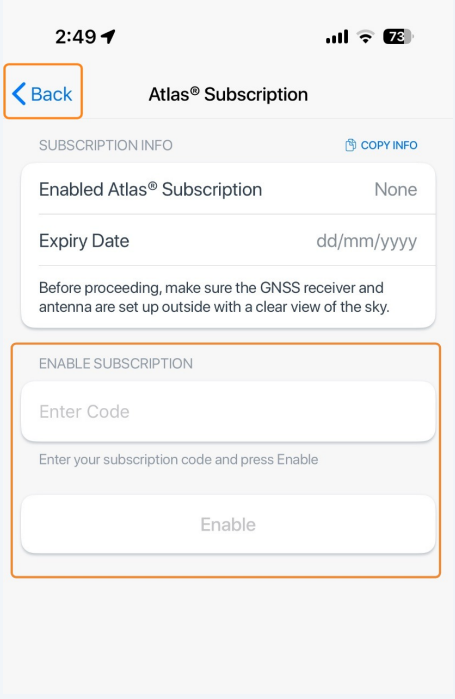


61 Here you can view the status of your **Atlas® correction service subscription**.

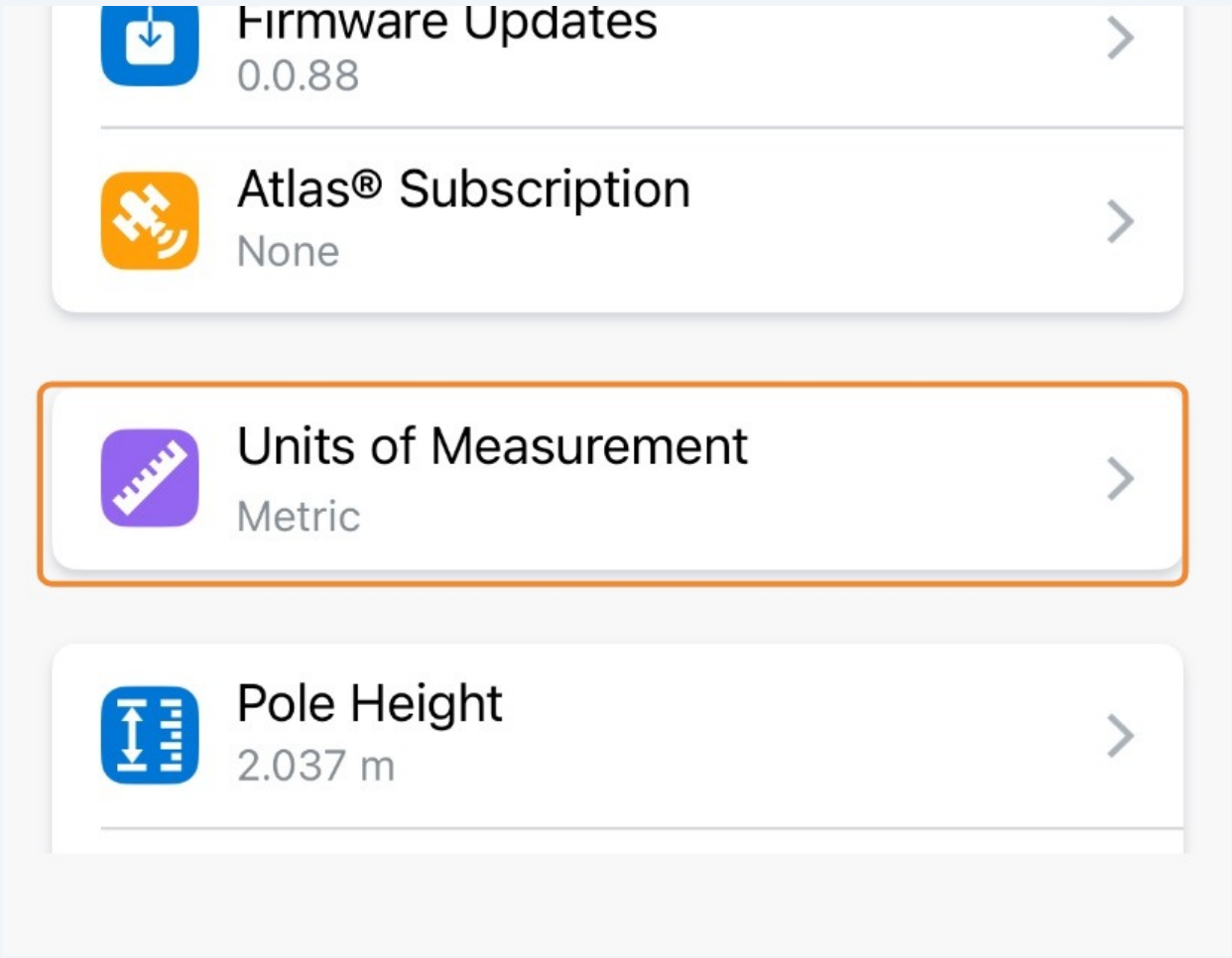


62 If you have a new Atlas® subscription code, enter it and tap **Enable** to activate the service.

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



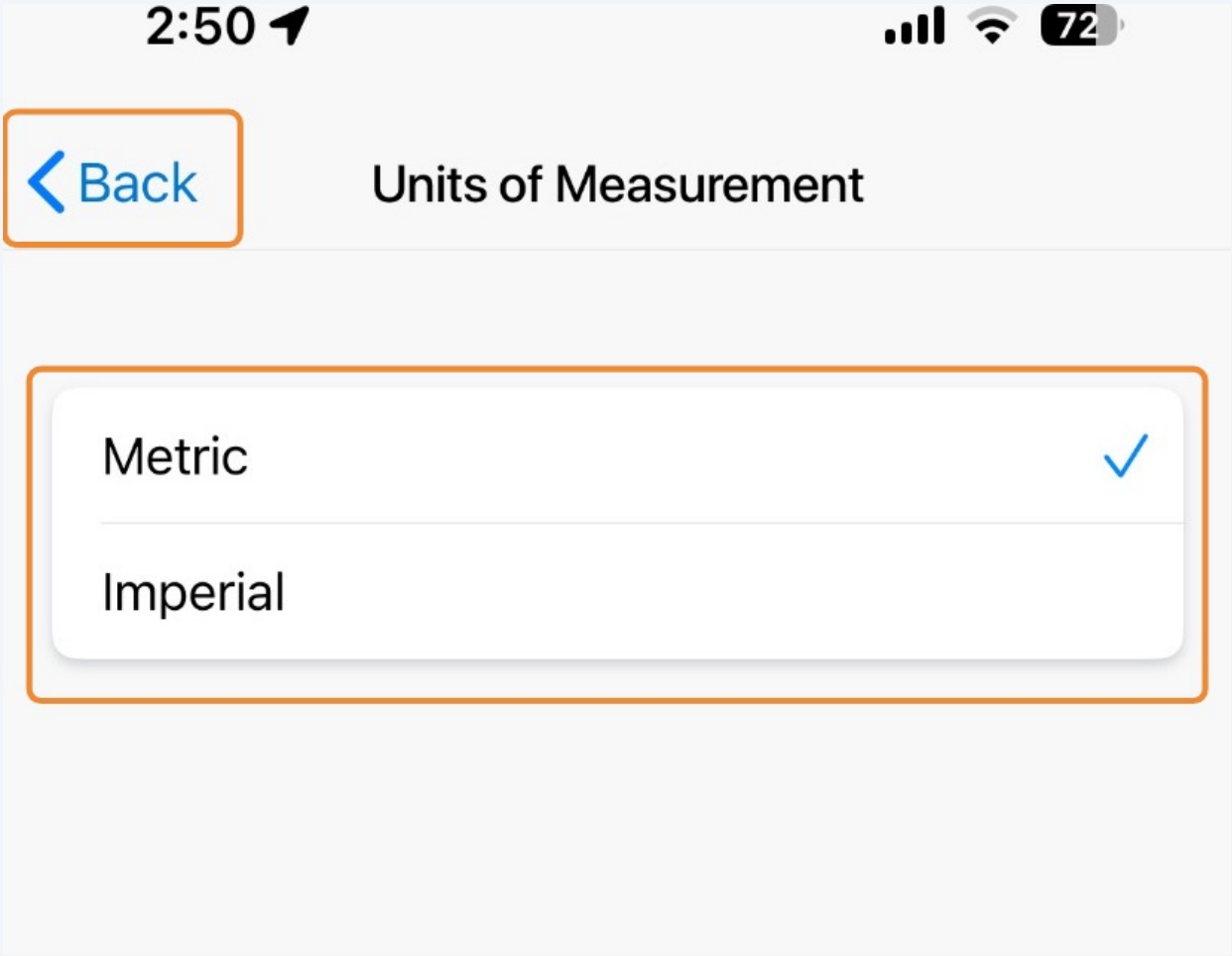
63 Back in **Settings**, tap **Units of Measurement**.



64 This is where you can choose whether the app displays measurements in **Metric** or **Imperial** units. Tap your preferred option to select it.

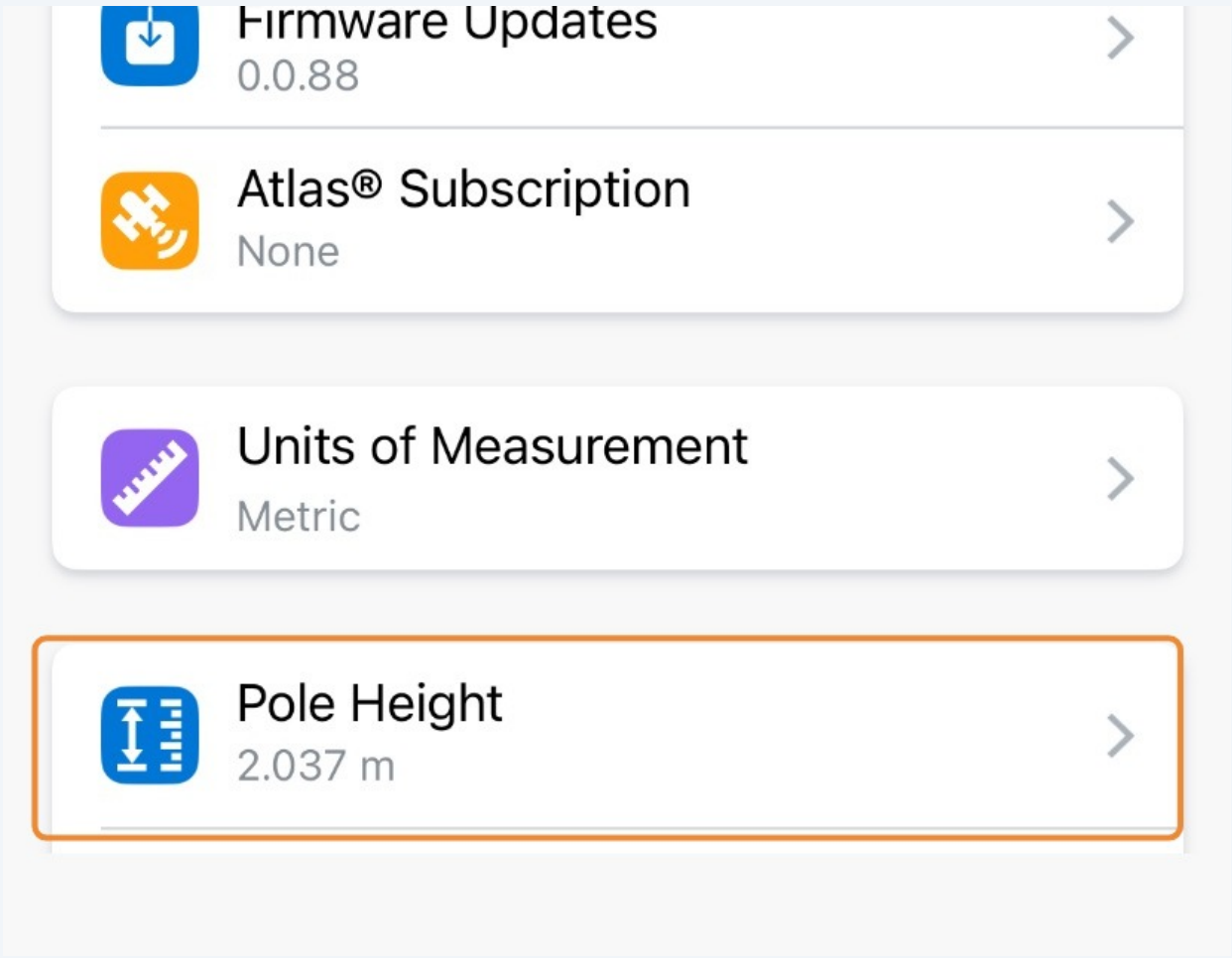
Note that these units are for **display purposes only** and will not impact the units in which your data is collected in a third-party app.

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



App Settings: Pole Height, Skadi Tilt Compensation, and Skadi Smart Handle

65 Back in **Settings**, tap **Pole Height**.

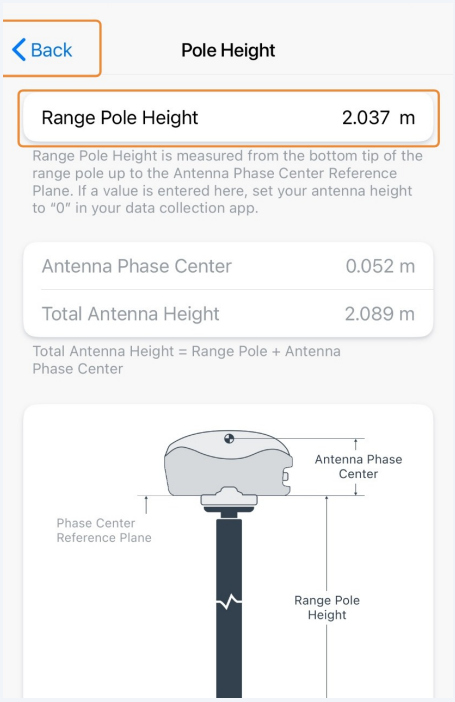


66 If your receiver is mounted on a range pole, this is where you can enter your **Pole Height** value.

When connected to a **Skadi** receiver, enter your **Range Pole Height**, and Eos Tools Pro will automatically calculate the **Total Antenna Height** by accounting for the Skadi antenna phase center.

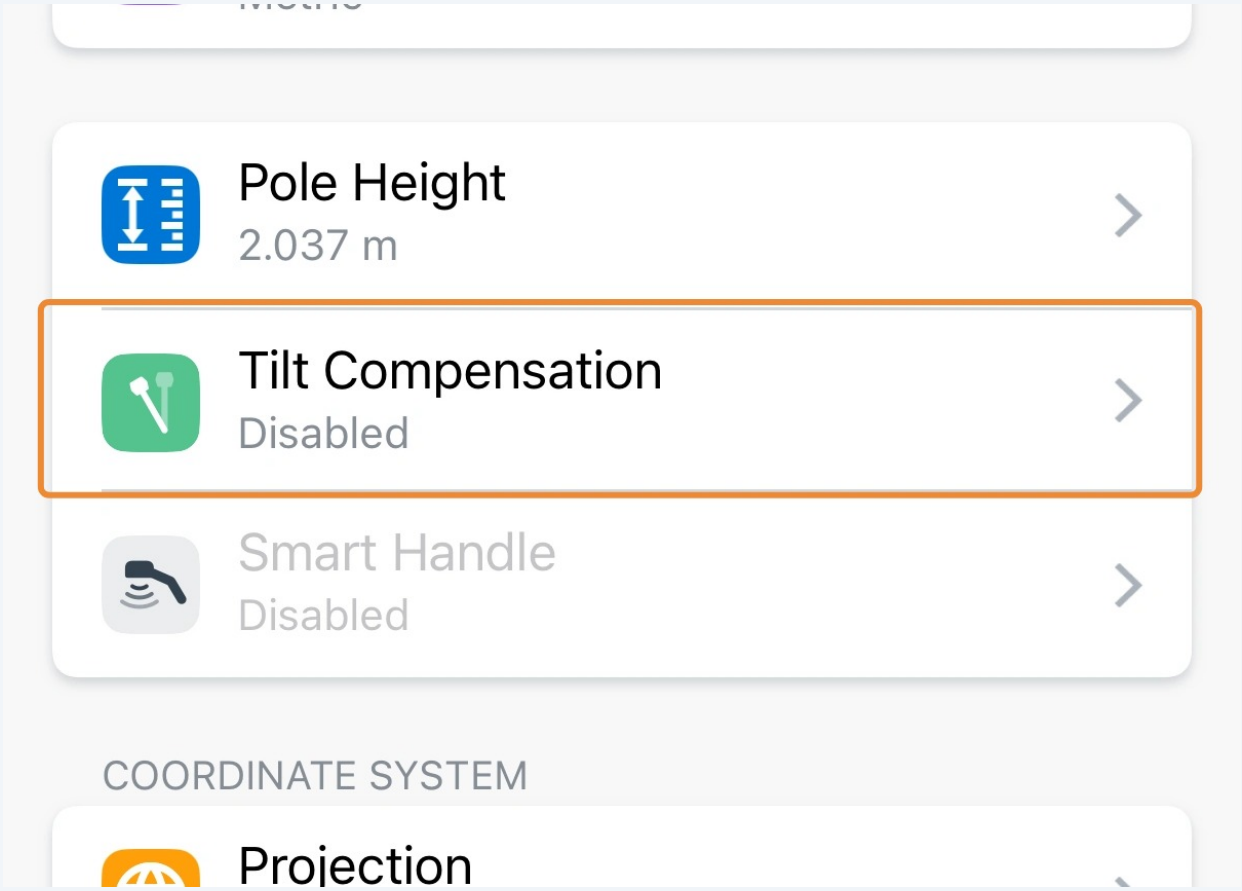
When connected to an **Arrow** receiver, enter the **GNSS Antenna Height**, including the Arrow antenna phase center offset. You can find this value on your GNSS receiver or in our knowledge base: [Arrow RTK receiver users click here](#) [Arrow submeter receiver users click here.](#)

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.

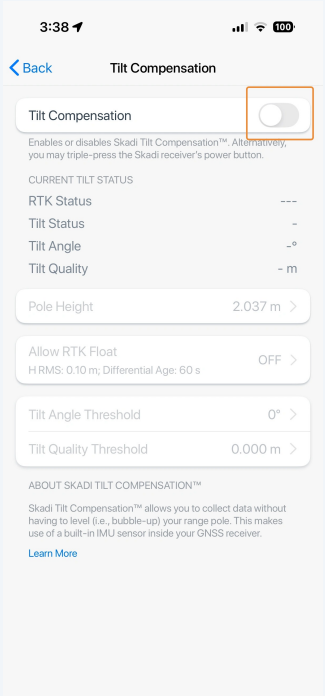


67 Back in **Settings**, tap **Tilt Compensation**.

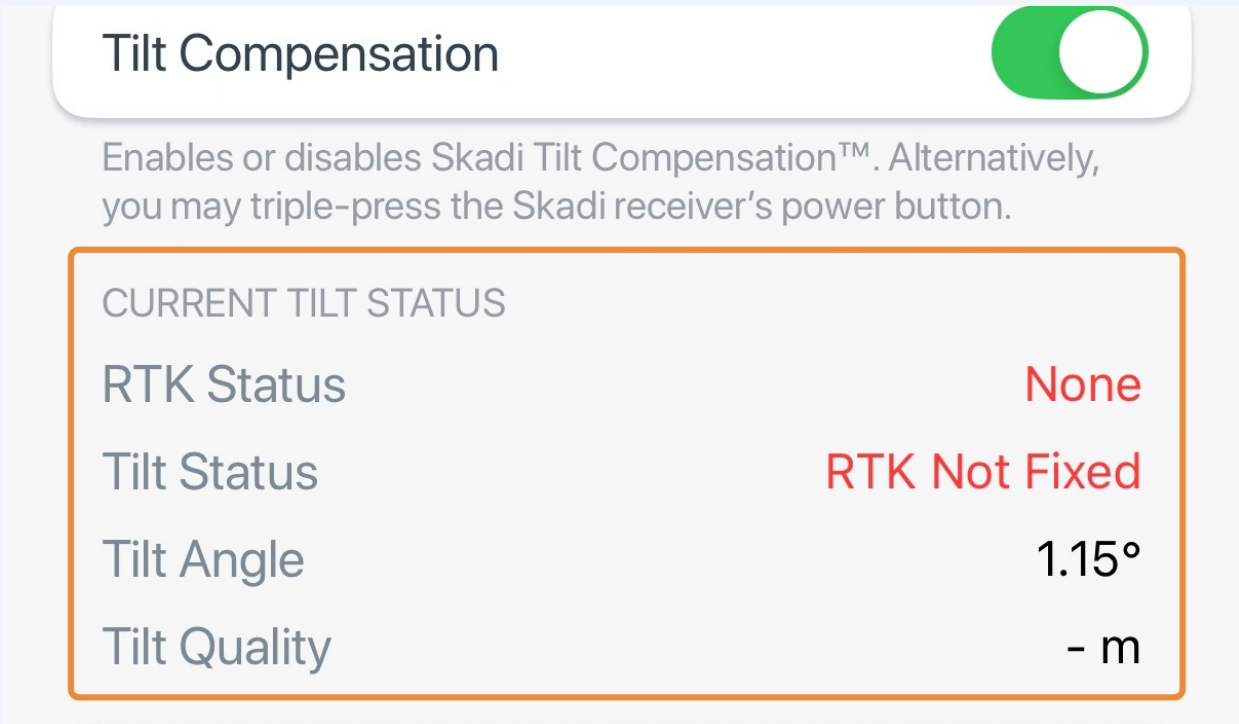
Note: This option is clickable (i.e., not grayed out) only when you're connected to a **Skadi GNSS receiver** with **Skadi Tilt Compensation** activated.



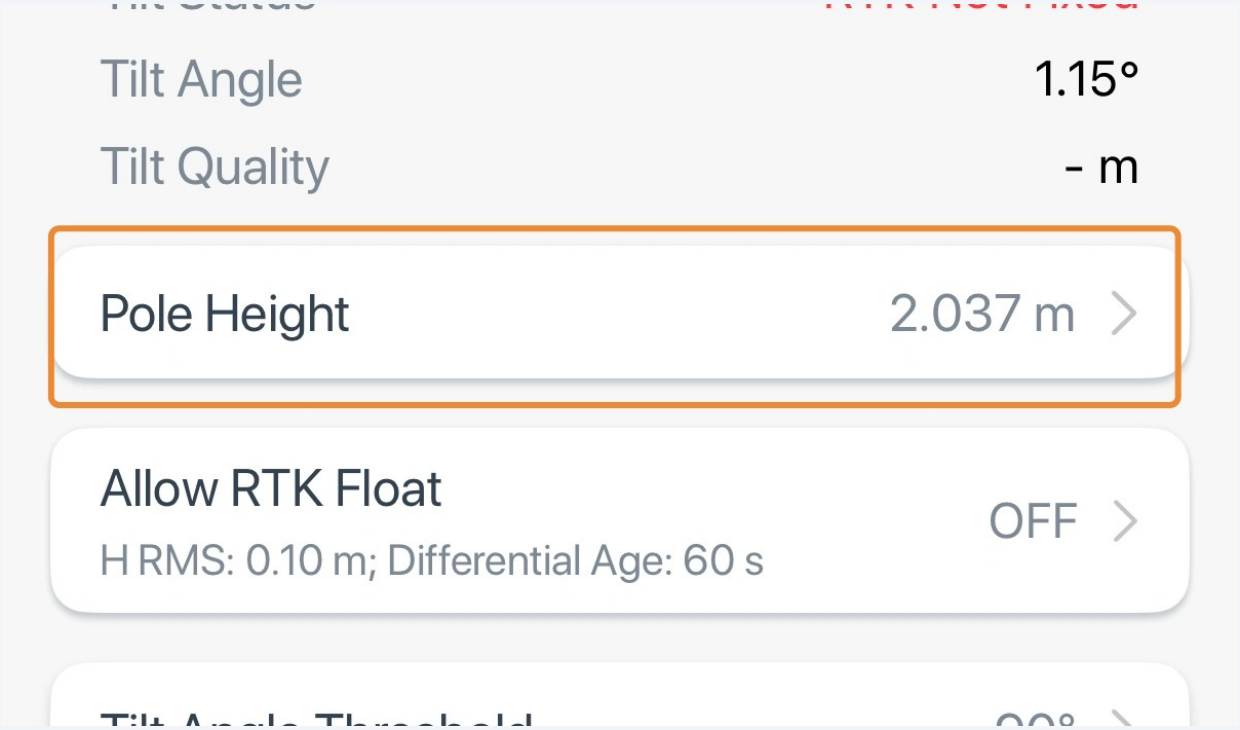
68 Within your **Tilt Compensation** settings, you can enable or disable Skadi Tilt Compensation.



69 Once enabled, you may view important **metadata** about tilt compensation.

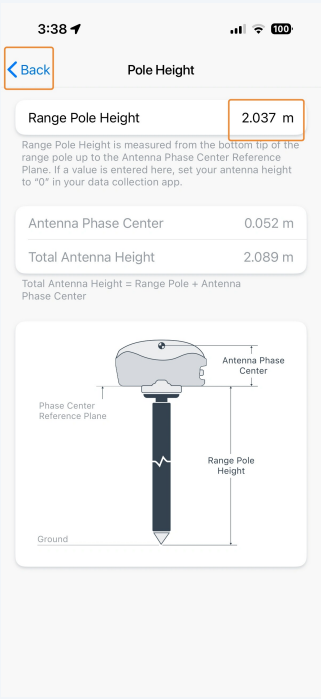


70 Tap **Pole Height** to conveniently enter pole height settings.

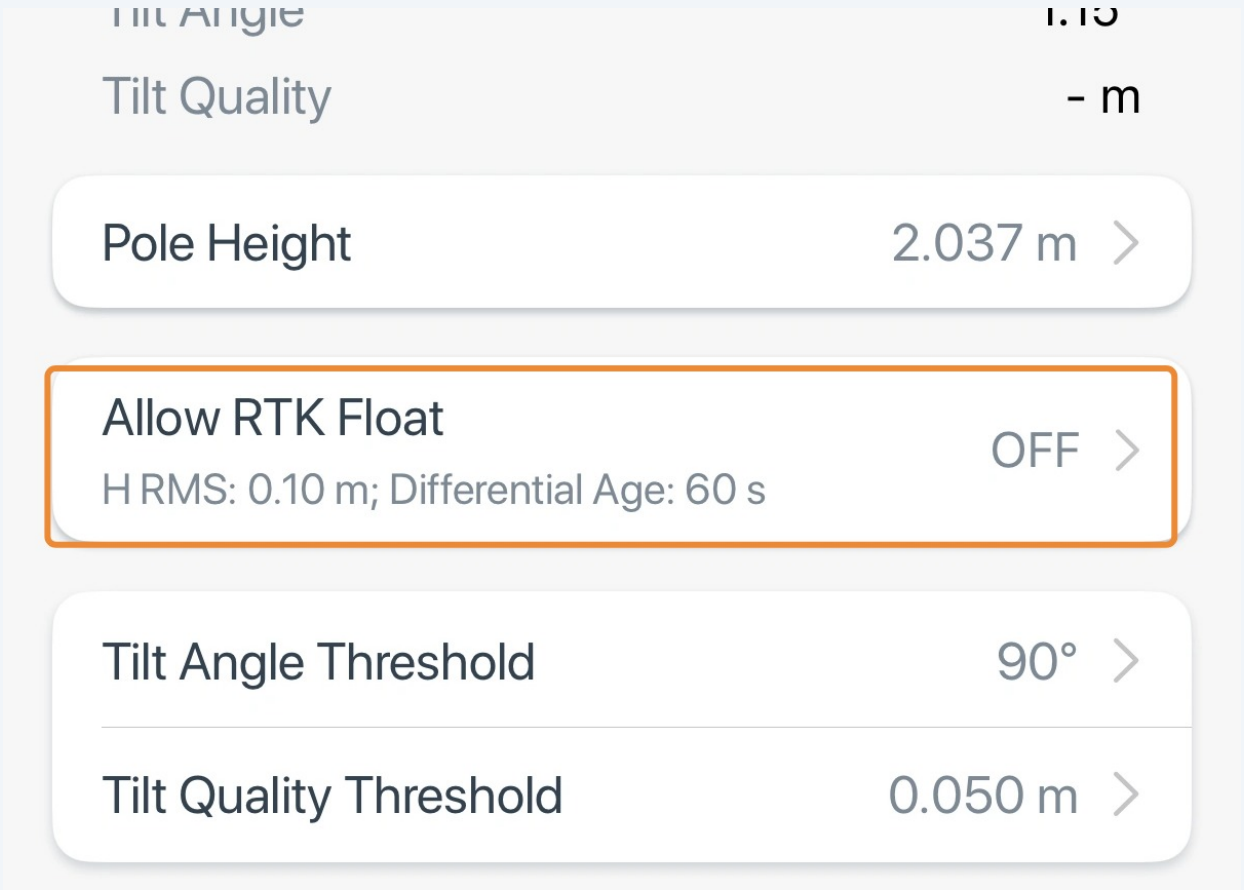


71 Here, you may enter or adjust your **Range Pole Height value**. (This is the same pole height setting we showed previously, just accessible in a second place.)

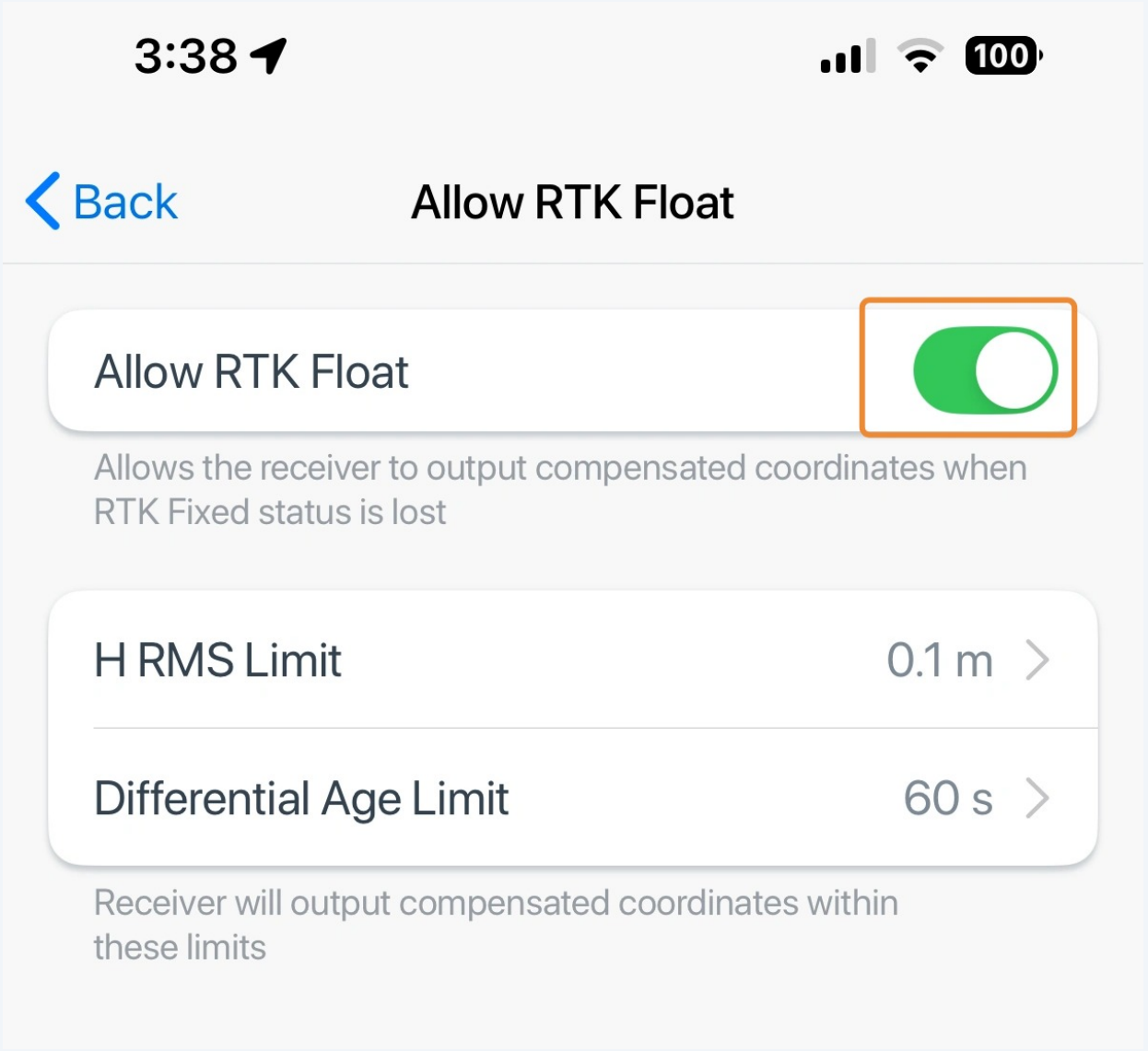
Tap **Back** to return to **Tilt Compensation settings**.



72 Next, tap **Allow RTK Float**.



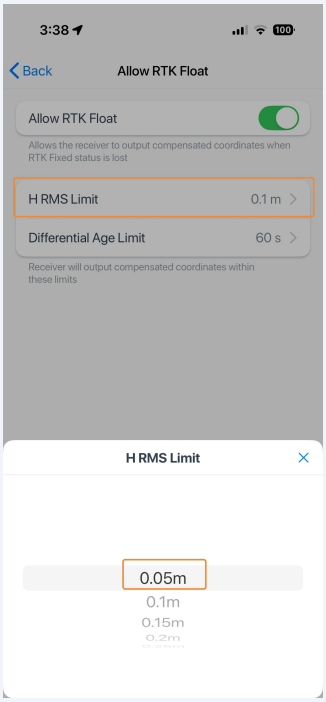
73 Here you can set your tolerance for **RTK Float** solutions. When enabled, the receiver can continue operating with RTK Float positioning when RTK Fixed solutions are lost.



74 Tap **H RMS Limit** to set a horizontal accuracy threshold in meters, such as **0.05 m (5 cm)**.

If the receiver's estimated horizontal accuracy exceeds the threshold you set, the app will not allow RTK Float mode.

Tap **Confirm** to set the limit.



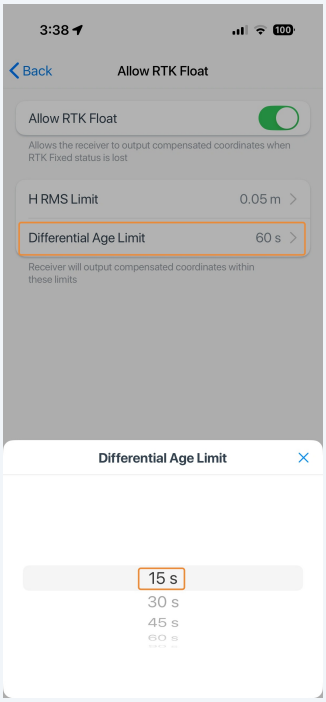
75

Tap **Differential Age Limit** to set a maximum correction age, such as **15 seconds**.

If the **Age** of your correction signal exceeds the threshold you set, the app will not allow RTK Float mode.

Tap **Confirm** to set the limit.

Tap **Back** to return to **Tilt Compensation**.



76 Next, tap **Tilt Angle Threshold**.



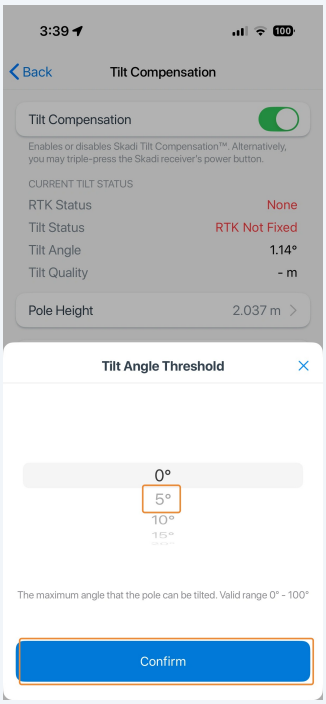
77

Here you can set a **Tilt Angle Threshold** in degrees, such as **5 degrees**.

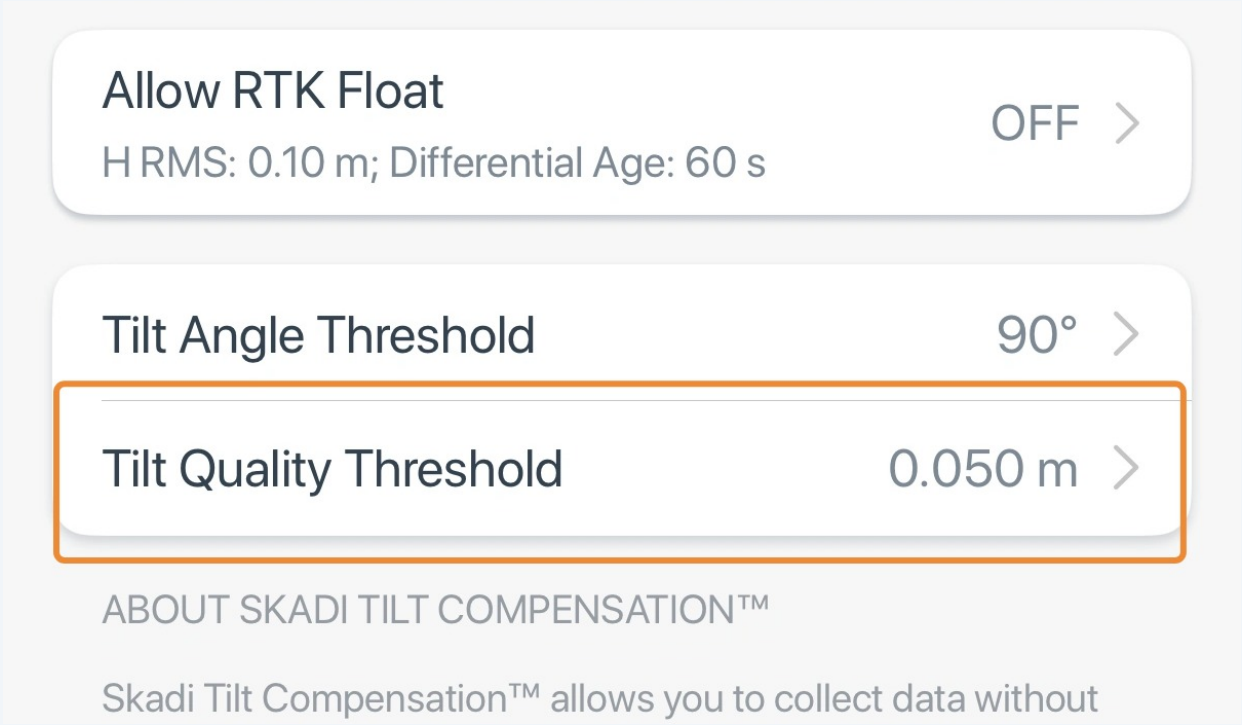
If the receiver's tilt angle exceeds the threshold you set, Eos Tools Pro can generate an alarm or notification.

Tap **Confirm** to set the limit.

Tap **Back** to return to **Tilt Compensation**.



78 Next, tap **Tilt Quality Threshold**.



79

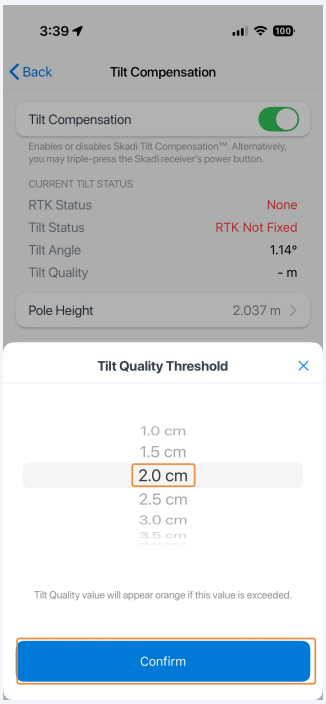
Here you can set a **Tilt Quality Threshold** in centimeters.

If the receiver's tilt quality exceeds the threshold you set, Eos Tools Pro can generate an alarm or notification.

Tap **Confirm** to set the limit.

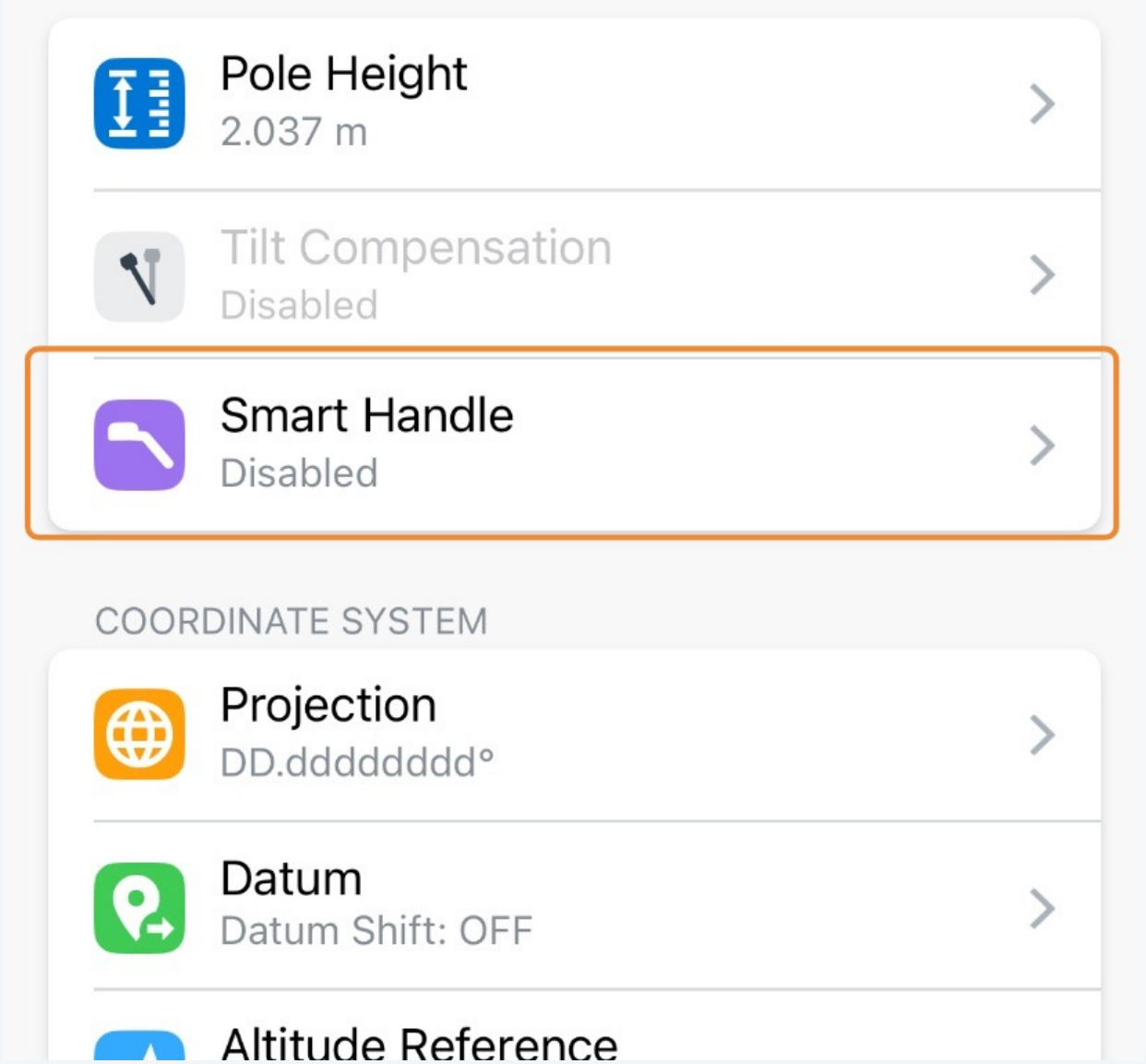
Tap **Back** to return to **Tilt Compensation**.

Tap **Back** again to return to **Settings**.

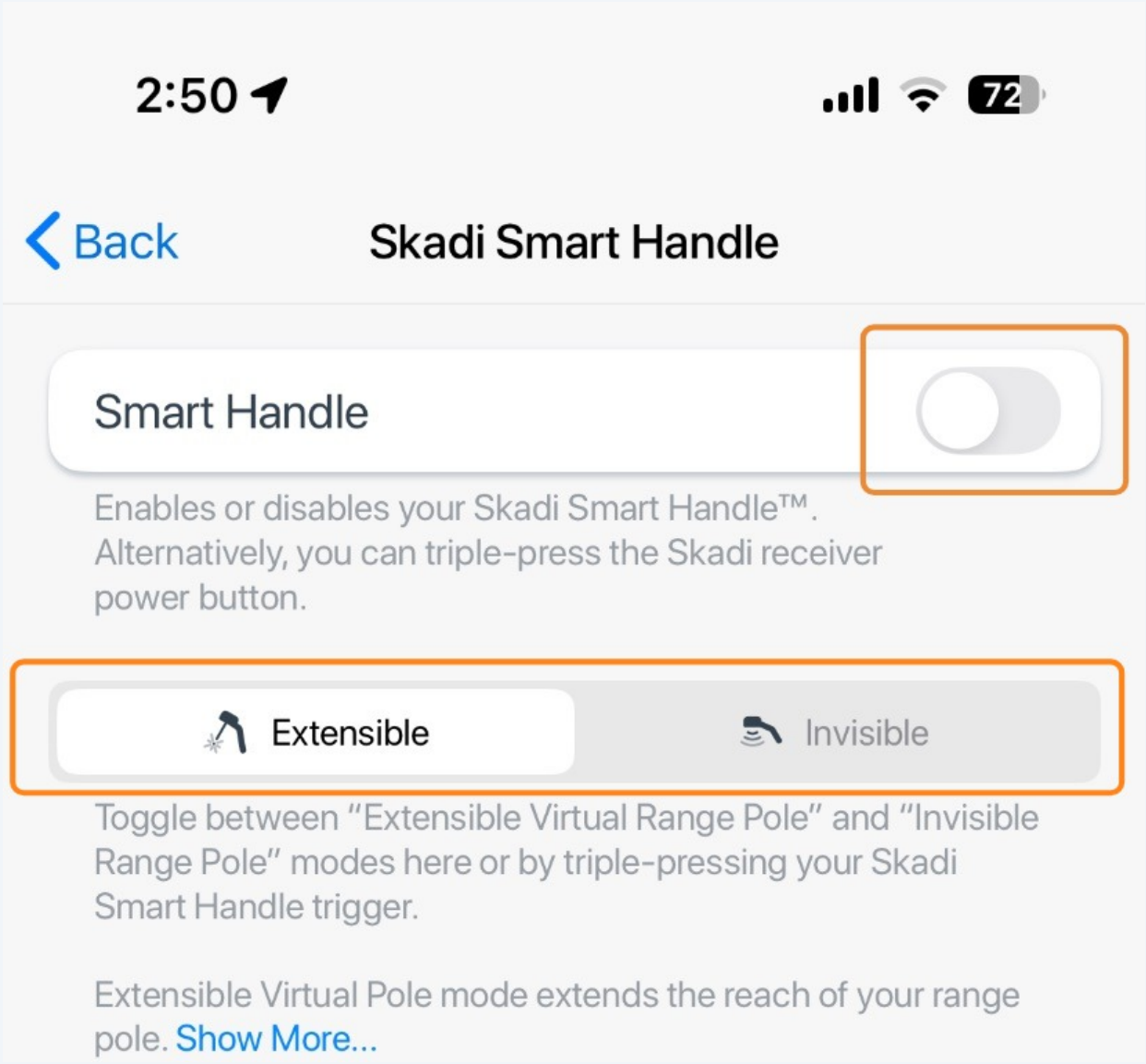


80 Back in **Settings**, tap **Smart Handle**.

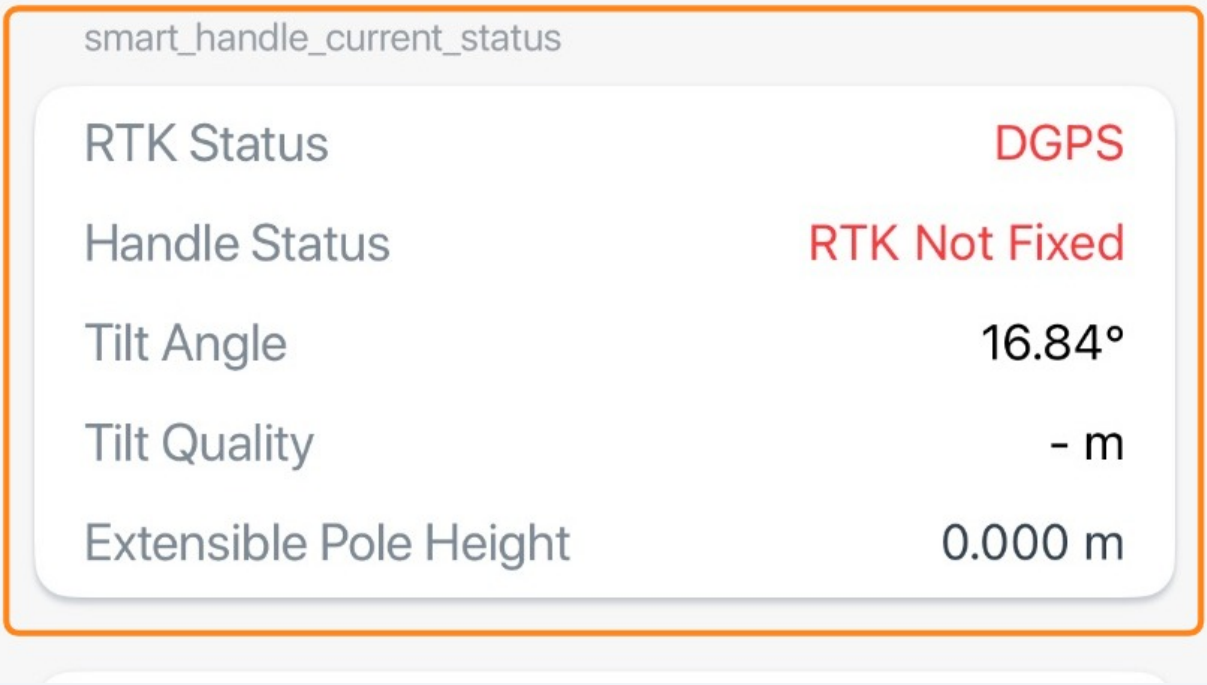
Note: This option is only clickable (i.e., not grayed out) when you're using a **Skadi GNSS receiver** connected to a **Skadi Smart Handle**, and both devices are powered on.



81 Within the **Smart Handle** settings, you can enable or disable the Smart Handle. Additionally, tap the tabs to switch between **Extensible** and **Invisible** modes.

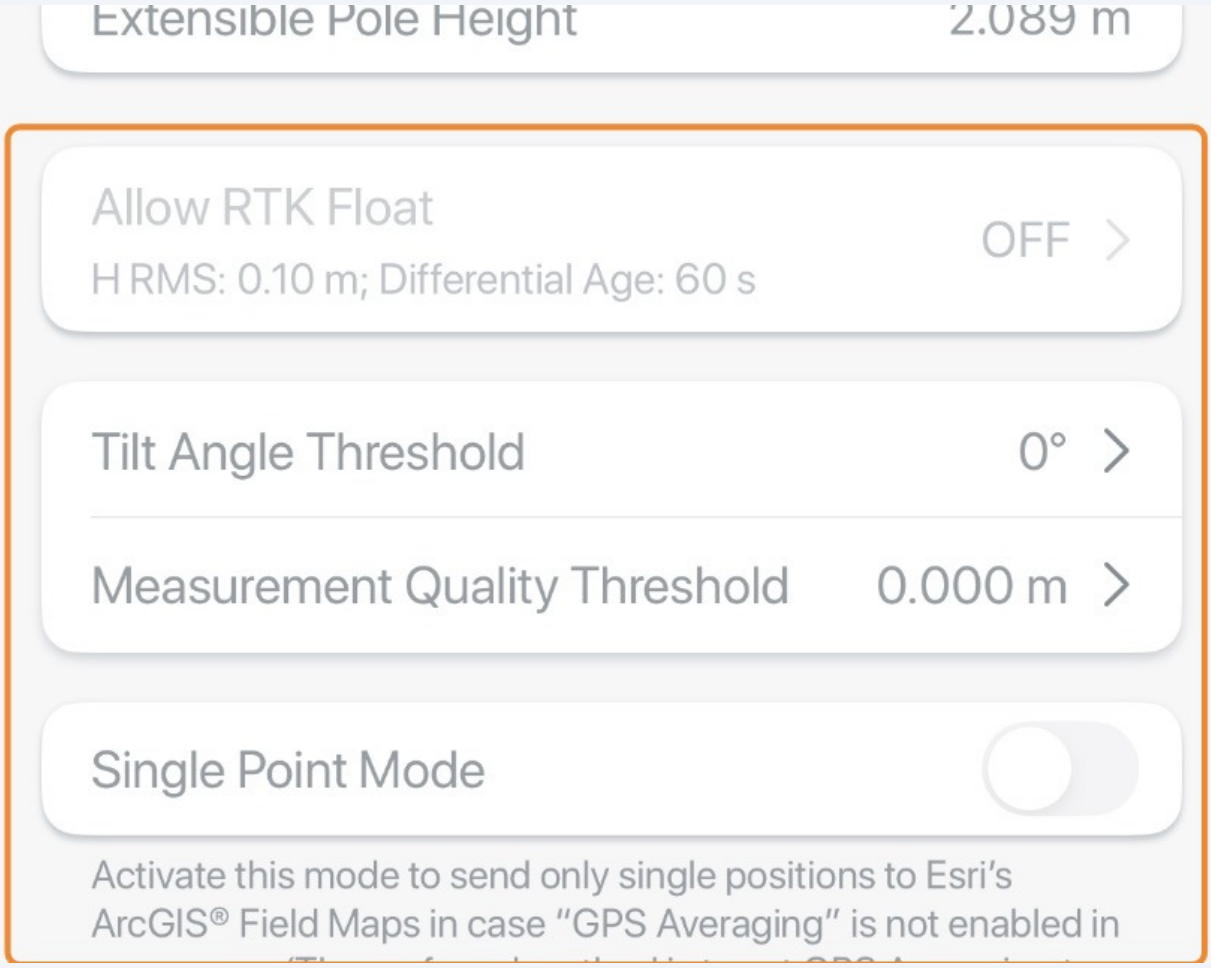


82 You may also view **Smart Handle status and metadata**.

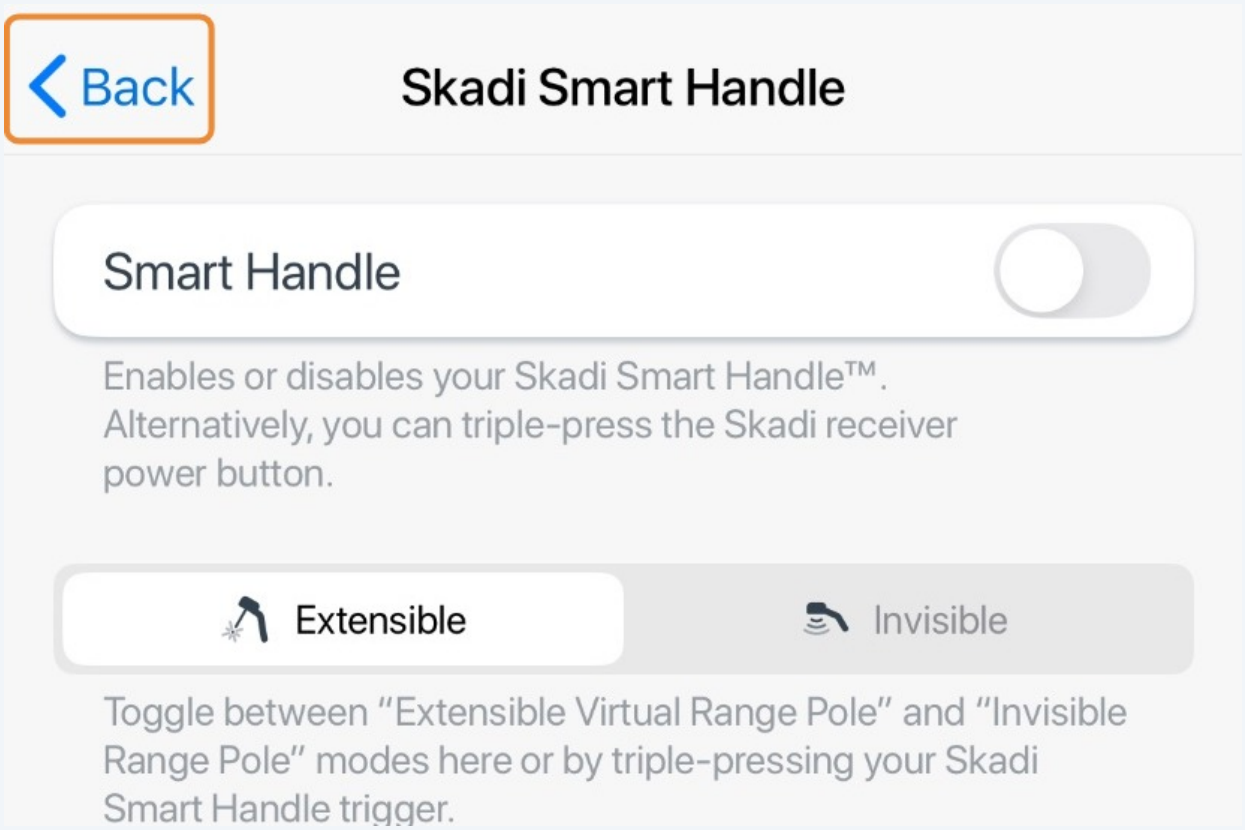


83 Finally, you can configure optional **Smart Handle** settings and thresholds.

These fields function the same as those reviewed in the **Skadi Tilt Compensation settings**.



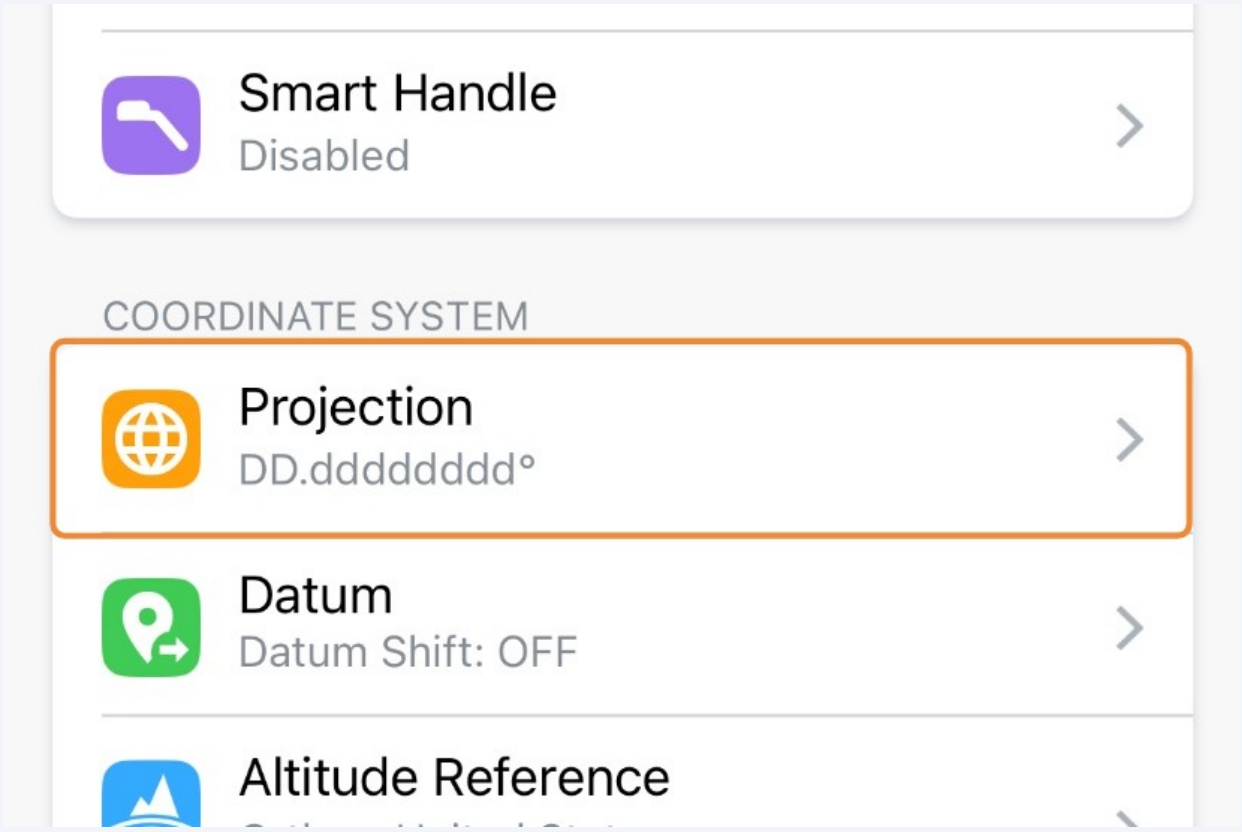
84 Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



App Settings: Coordinate System

85 **Now let's look at coordinate system settings.**

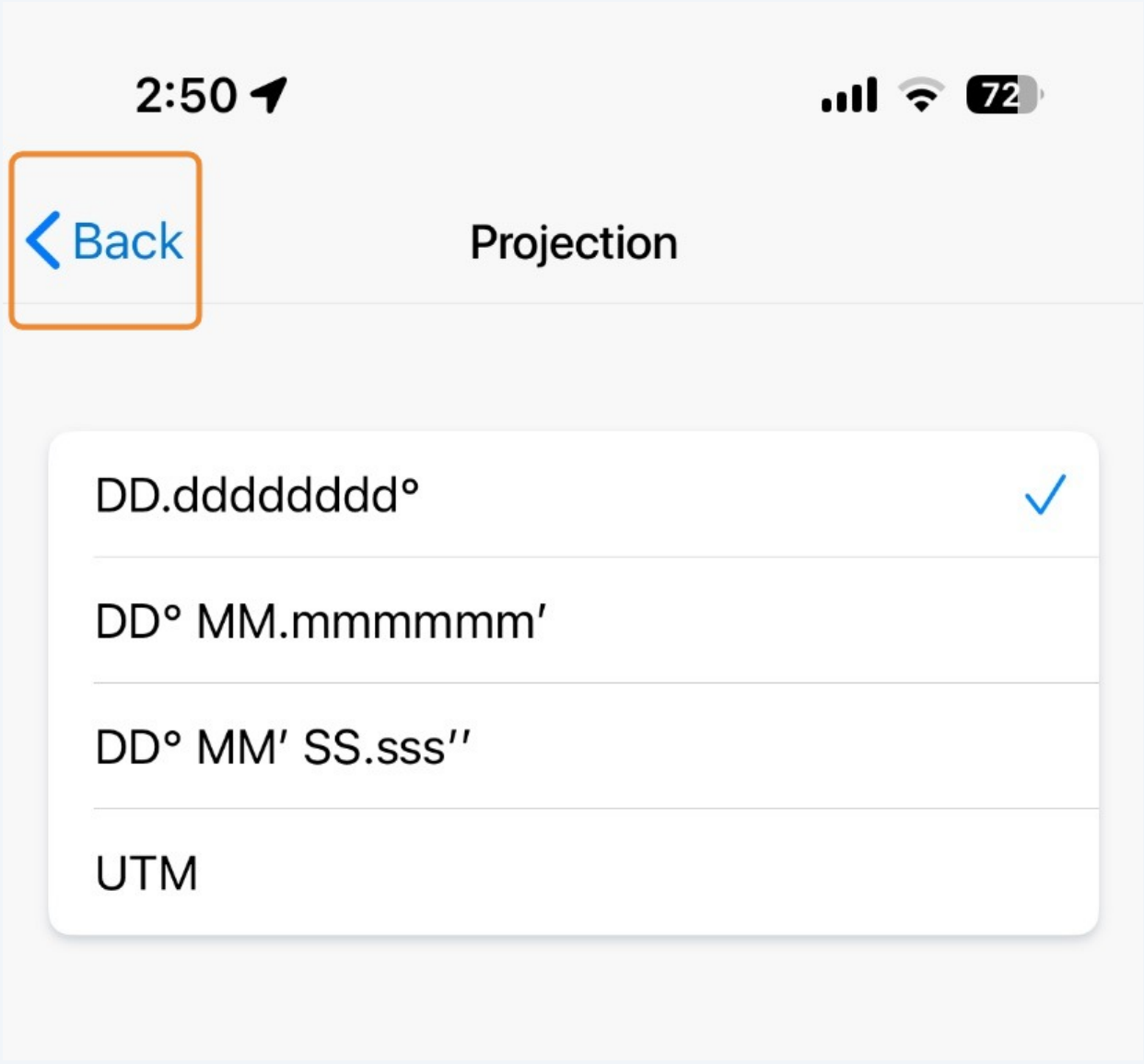
Back in **Settings**, tap **Projection**.



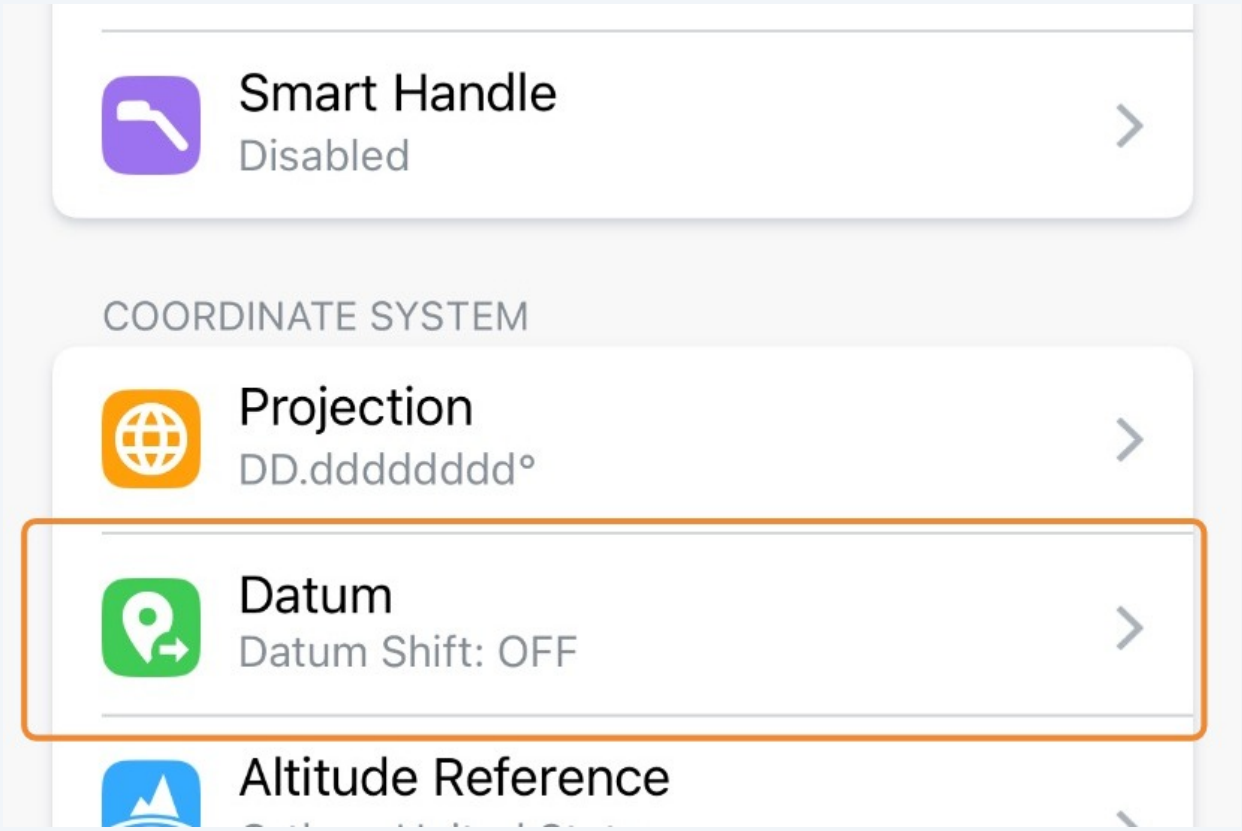
86 This is where you can choose how coordinates are displayed and projected within Eos Tools Pro.

Note that this is for **display purposes only** and will not impact the projection in which your data is collected in a third-party app.

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.

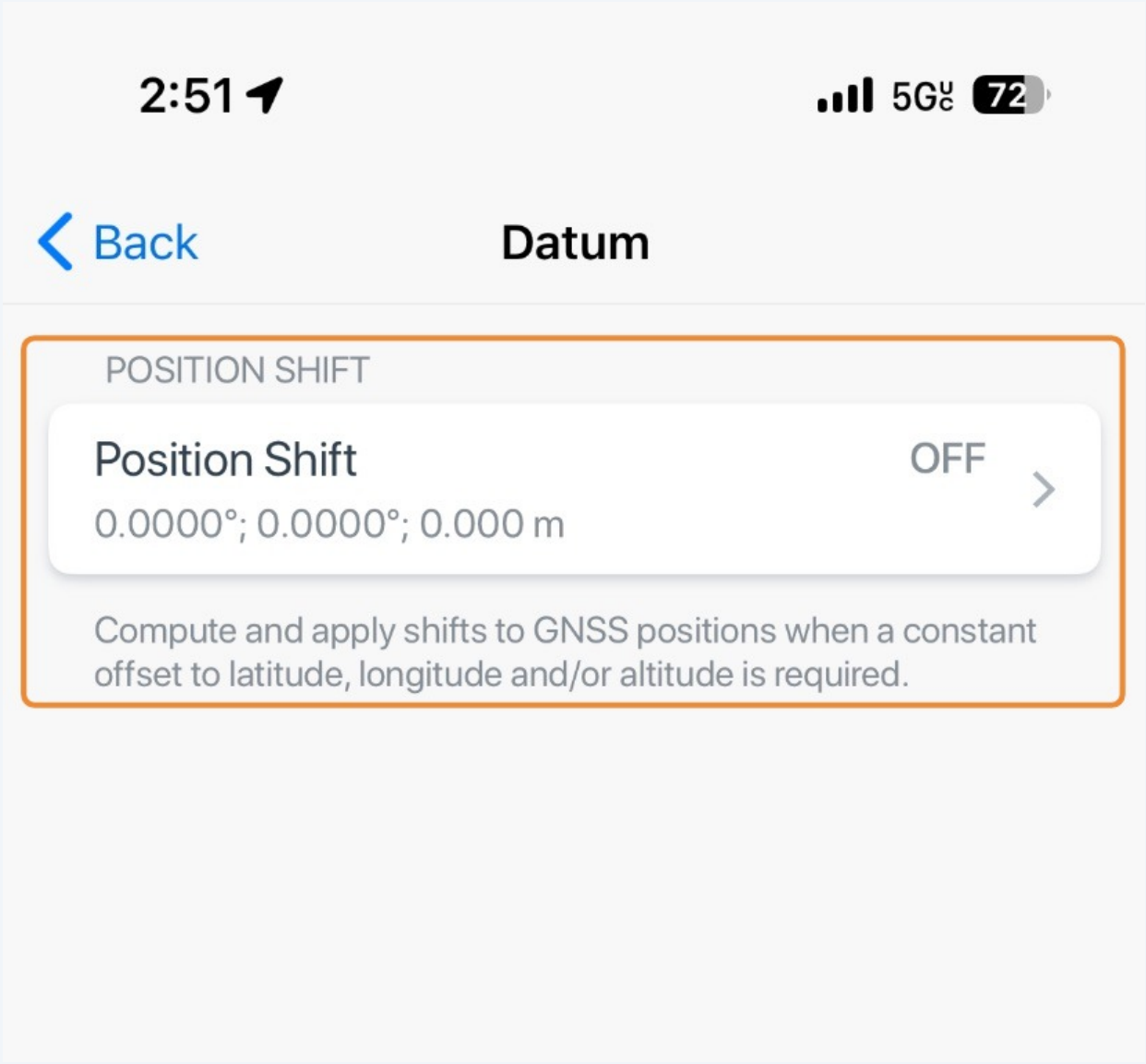


87 Back in **Settings**, tap **Datum**.



88 This is where you can **enable a Position Shift**.

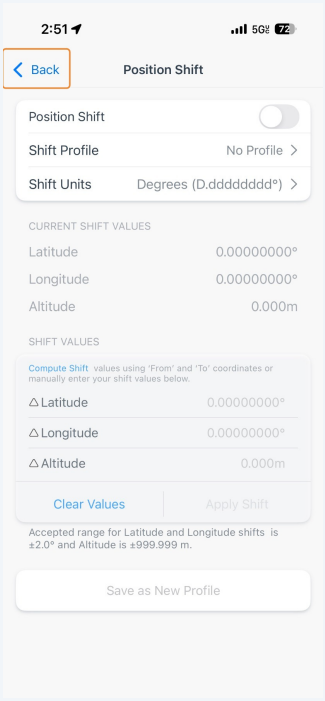
Tap **Position Shift.**



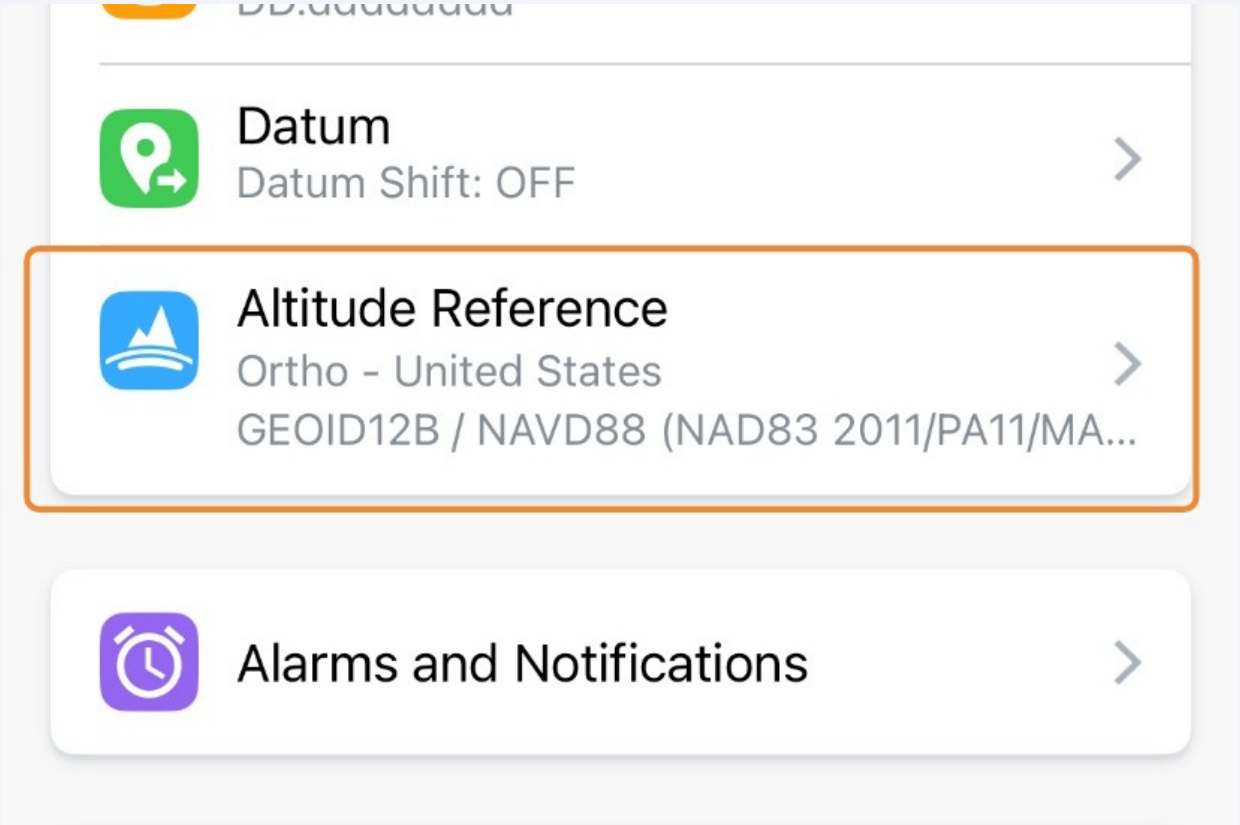
89 Once enabled, you may configure its settings and save it as a profile for future use.

This shift adds a **constant X, Y, Z vector** to your location.

When you're finished, tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



90 Back in **Settings**, tap **Altitude Reference**.

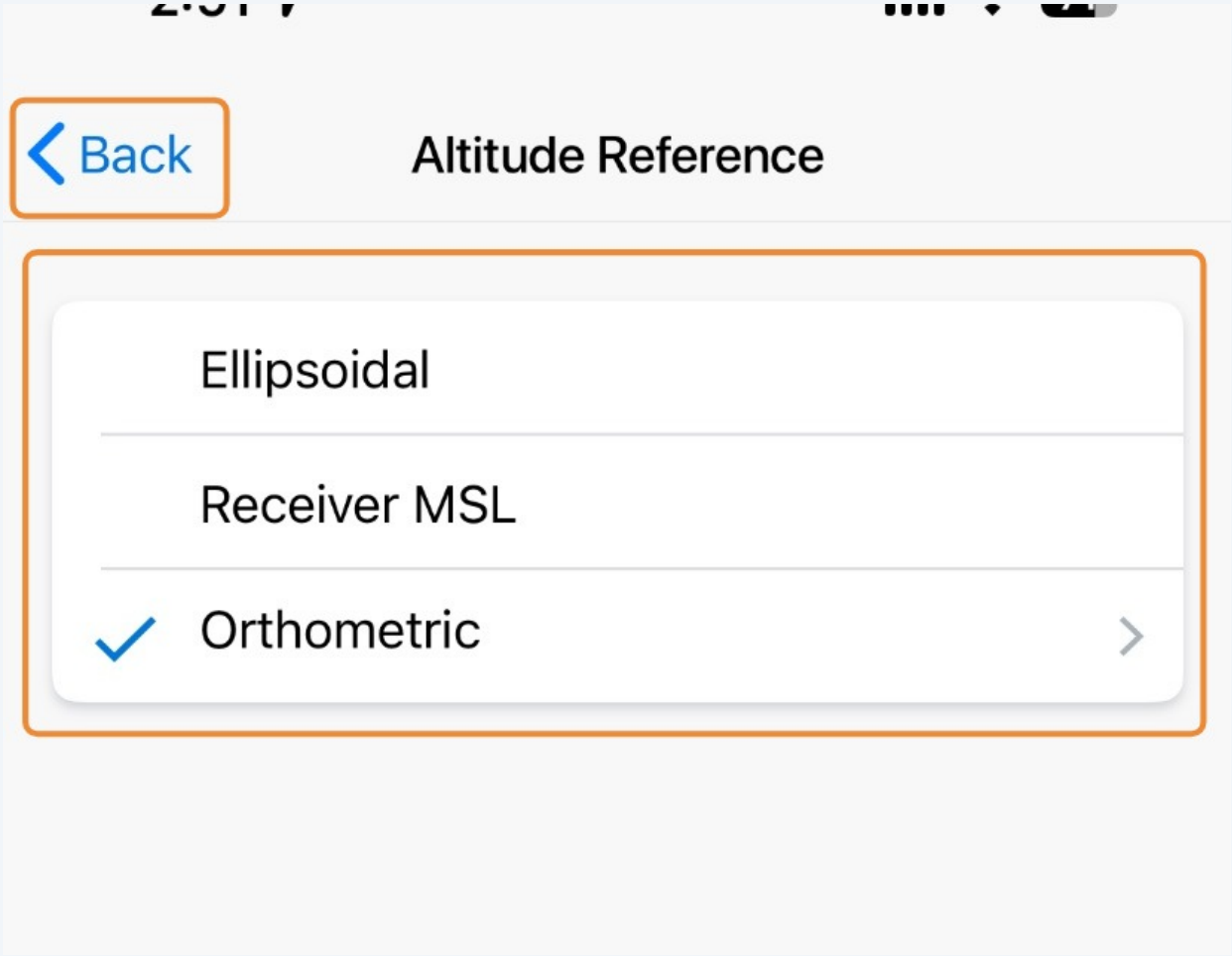


91 This is where you can choose your **altitude reference**, including **Ellipsoidal**, **Receiver Mean Sea Level**, or **Orthometric Height**.

Ellipsoidal or **Receiver MSL** are for display purposes only.

When you select **Orthometric**, Orthometric Heights will be sent to your third-party app to match your **vertical datum**.

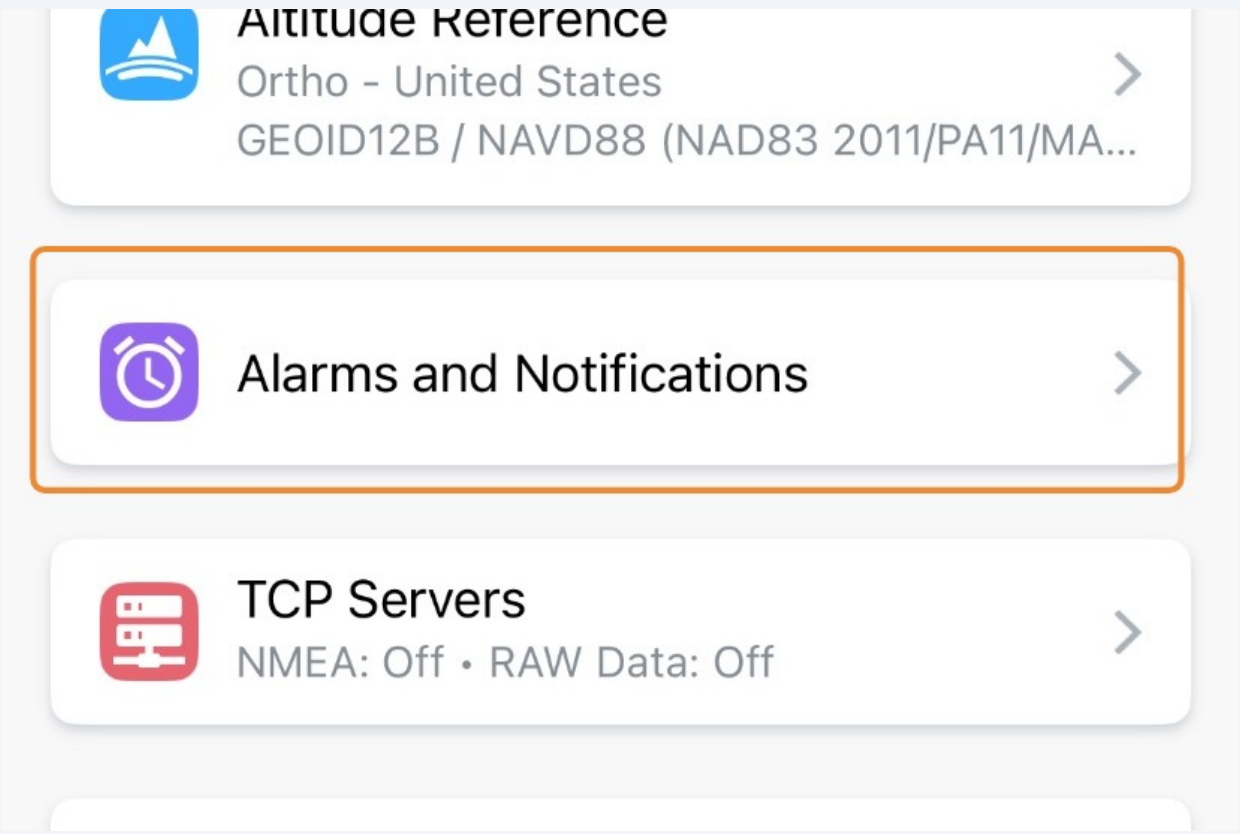
Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



App Settings: Alarms and Notifications

92 **Now let's look at alarm and notification settings.**

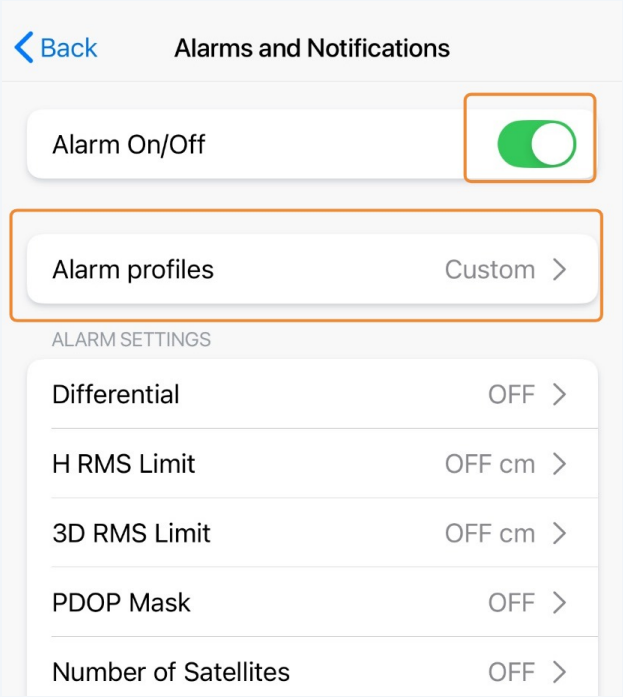
Back in **Settings**, tap **Alarms and Notifications**.



93 This is where you can configure alarms and notifications for specific conditions. Alarms may be audial and/or visual.

Toggle **Alarm On/Off** to display the available alarm and notification options.

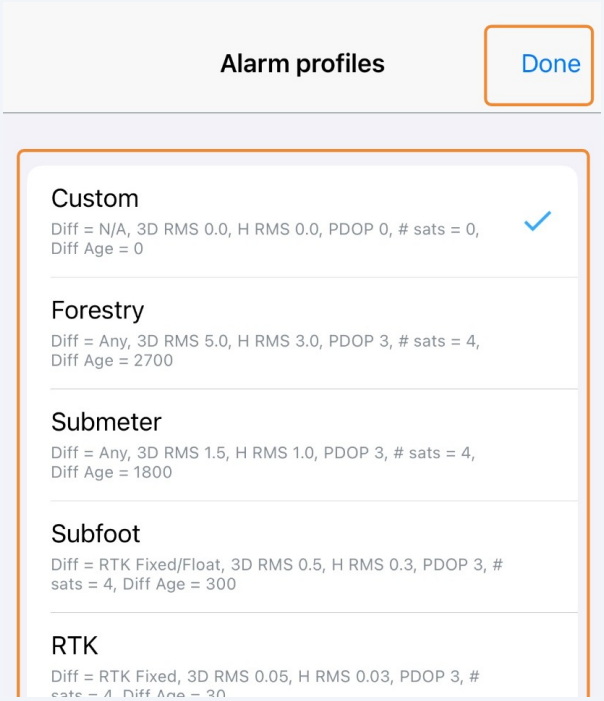
Let's review each one, starting with **Alarm profiles**.



94 Within **Alarm profiles**, you'll find a variety of preconfigured profiles Eos has created for specific use cases, such as **Forestry**. If you begin by choosing a preconfigured profile, you may then change various fields, and the profile will thereafter become **Custom**.

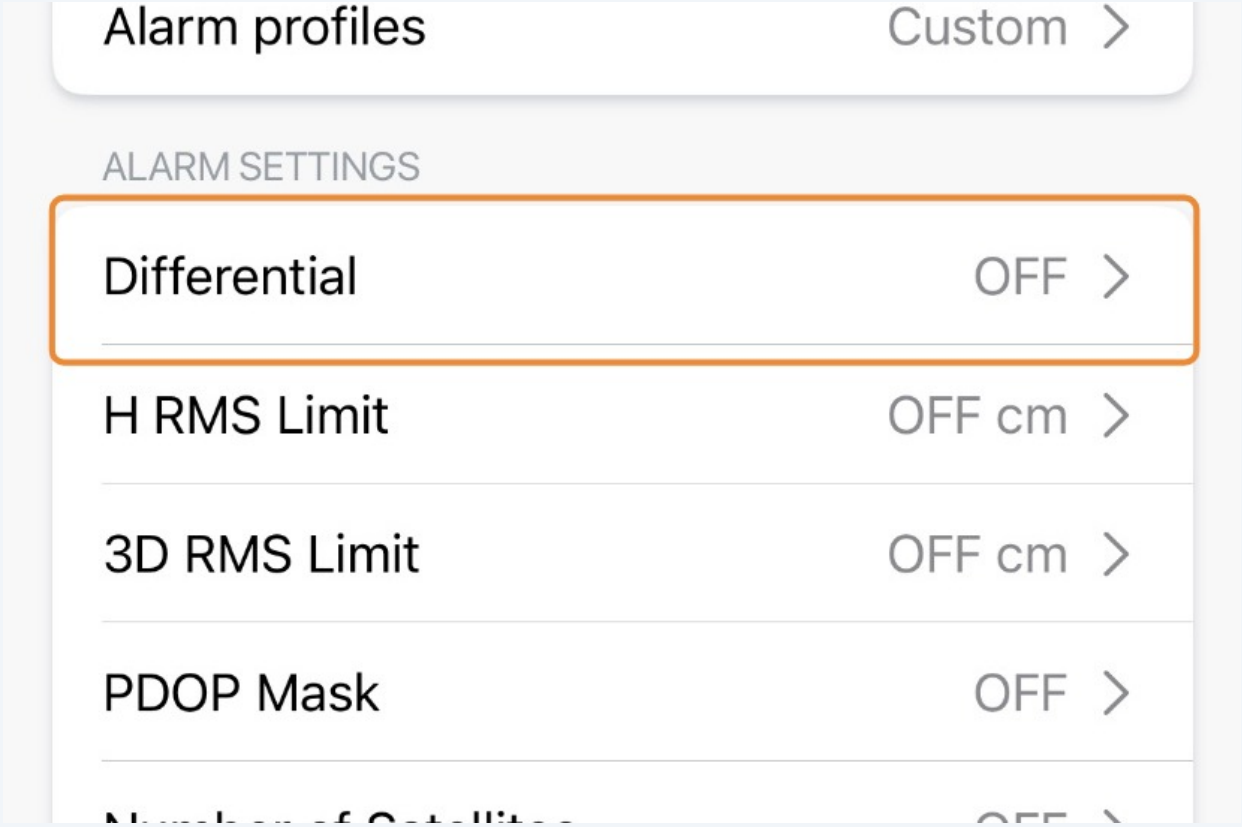
The default **Custom** is preselected.

Tap **Done** to close the **Alarm profiles** screen.



95 Back in **Alarms and Notifications**, let's look at the various **Alarm Settings** you may choose to configure. These alarms notify you when positioning conditions no longer meet your requirements. We'll look at each.

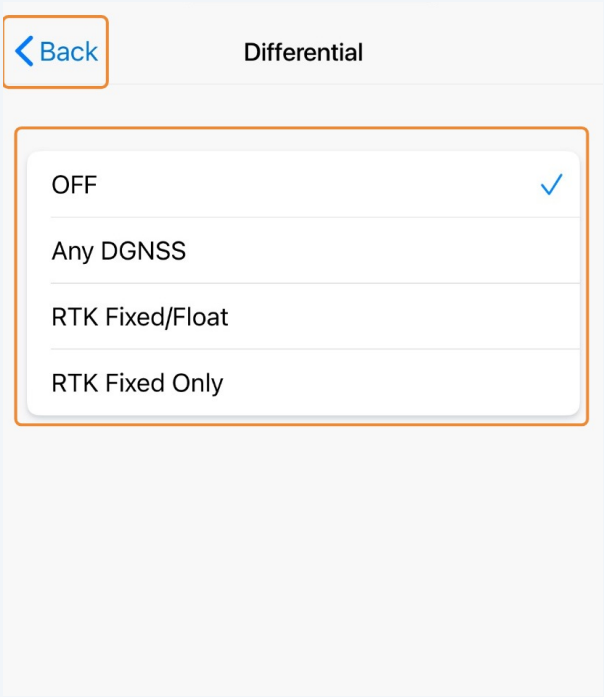
Tap **Differential**.



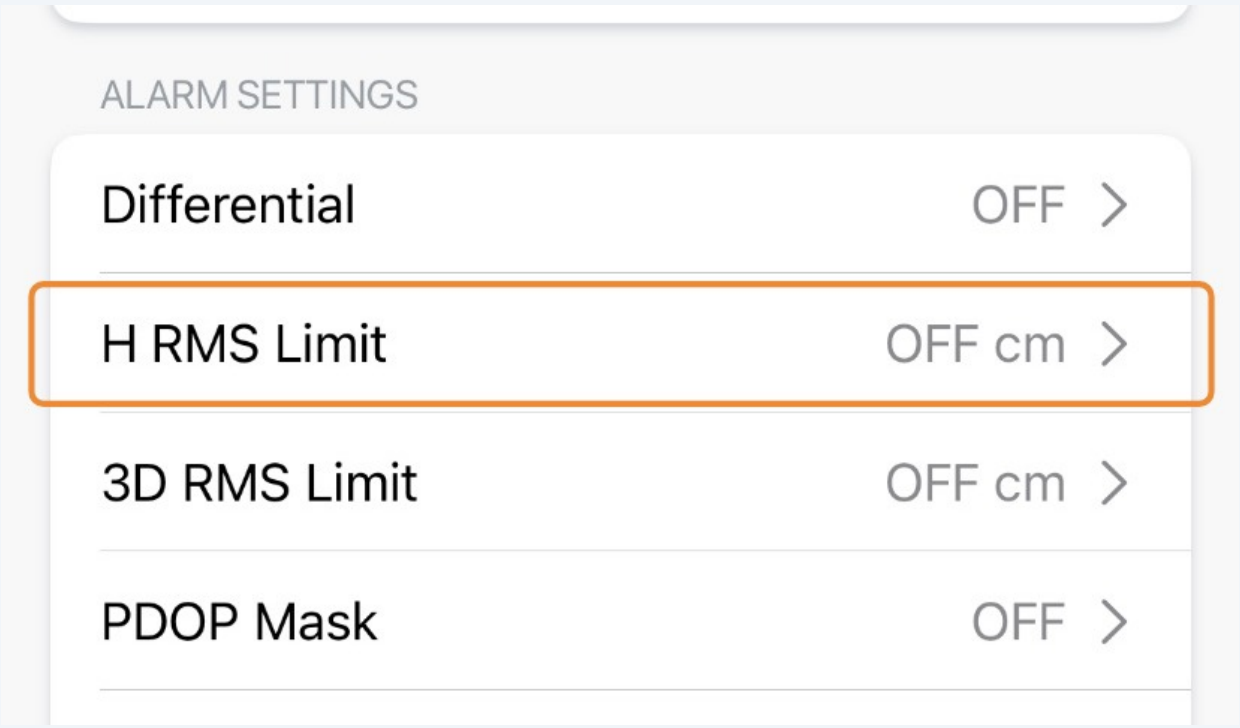
96 **Differential** settings allow you to configure alarms based on the type of GNSS corrections your receiver is using.

For example, if you select **RTK Fixed/Float**, an alarm will notify you as soon as the receiver is no longer in either mode.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.



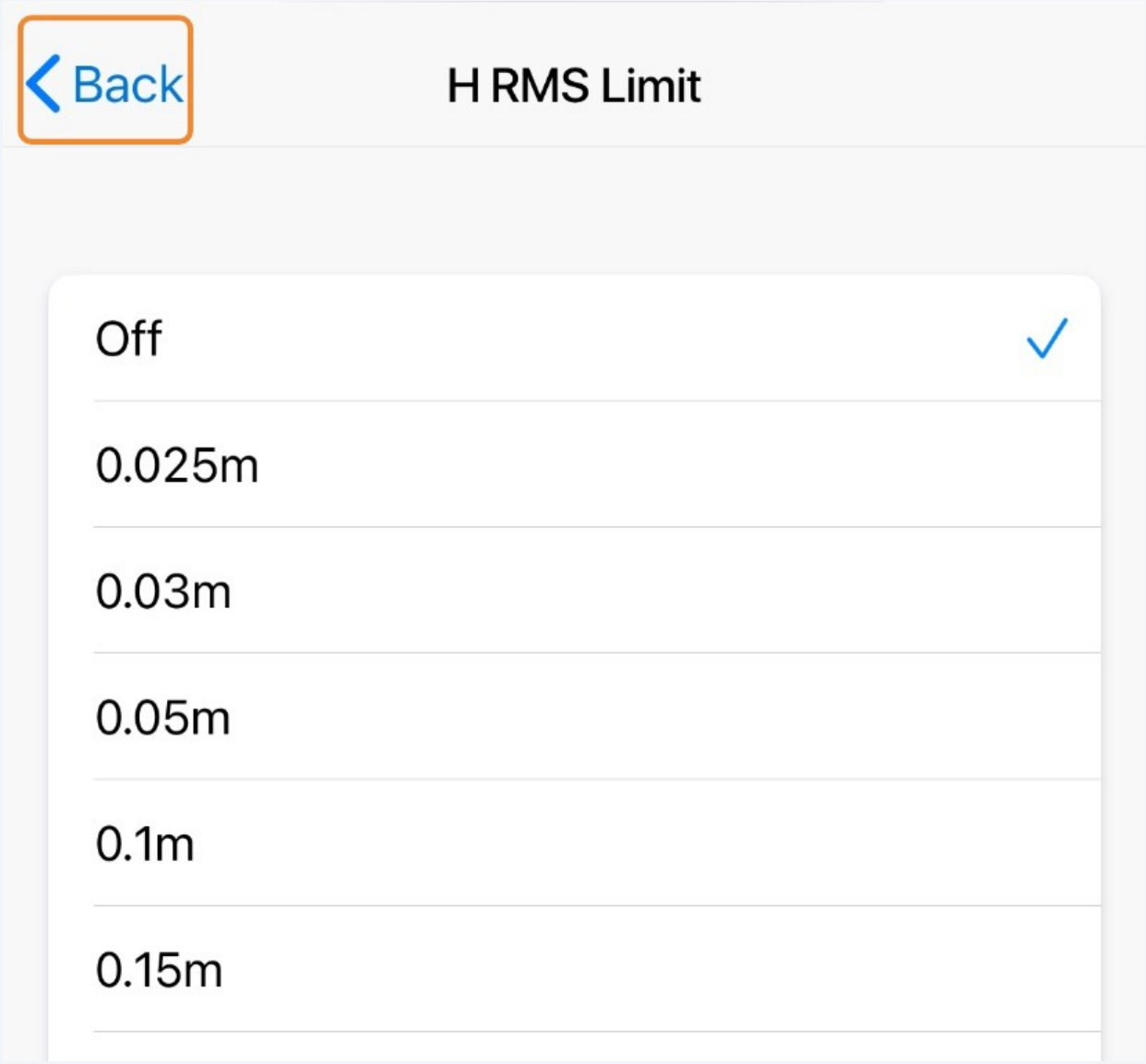
97 Next, tap **H RMS Limit**.



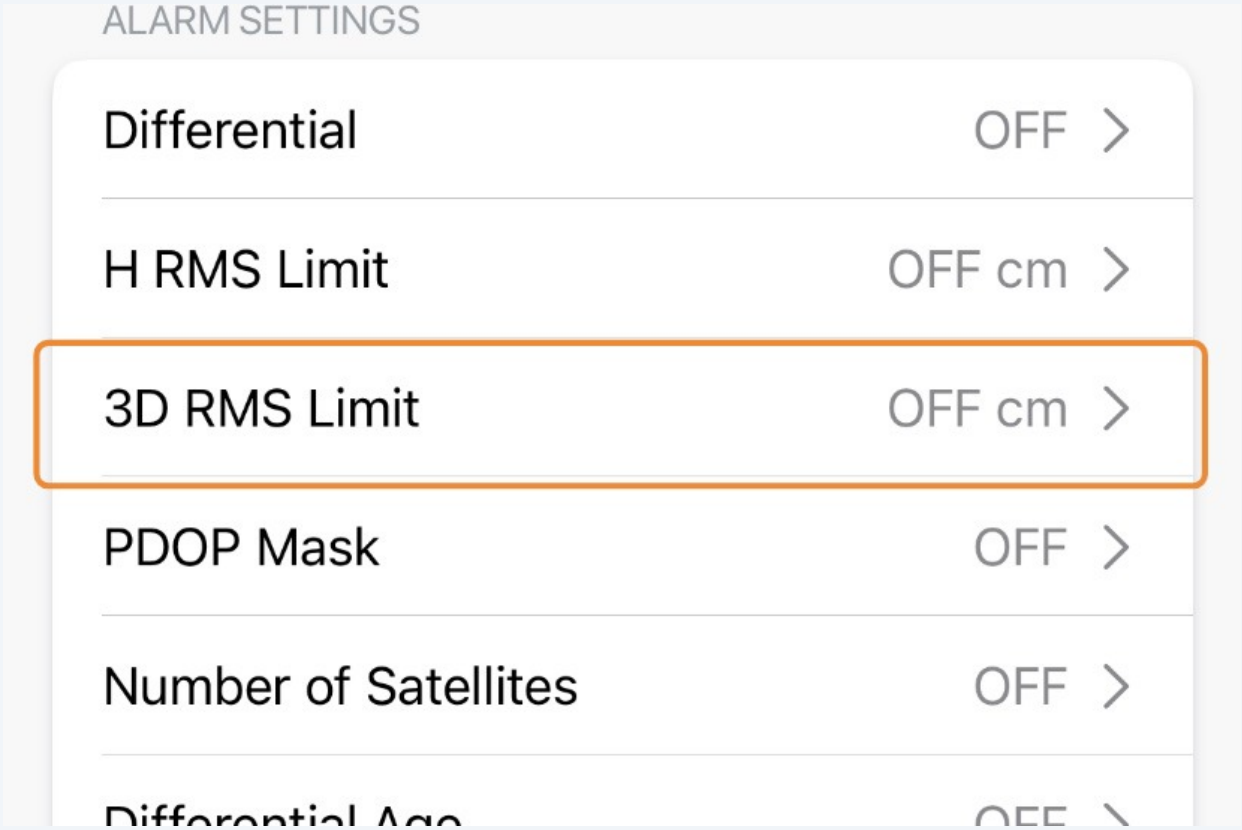
98 Here you can set an **H RMS threshold** for estimated horizontal accuracy, such as **0.5 m (50 cm)**.

If your estimated horizontal accuracy exceeds the threshold you set, Eos Tools Pro can generate an alarm or notification.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.



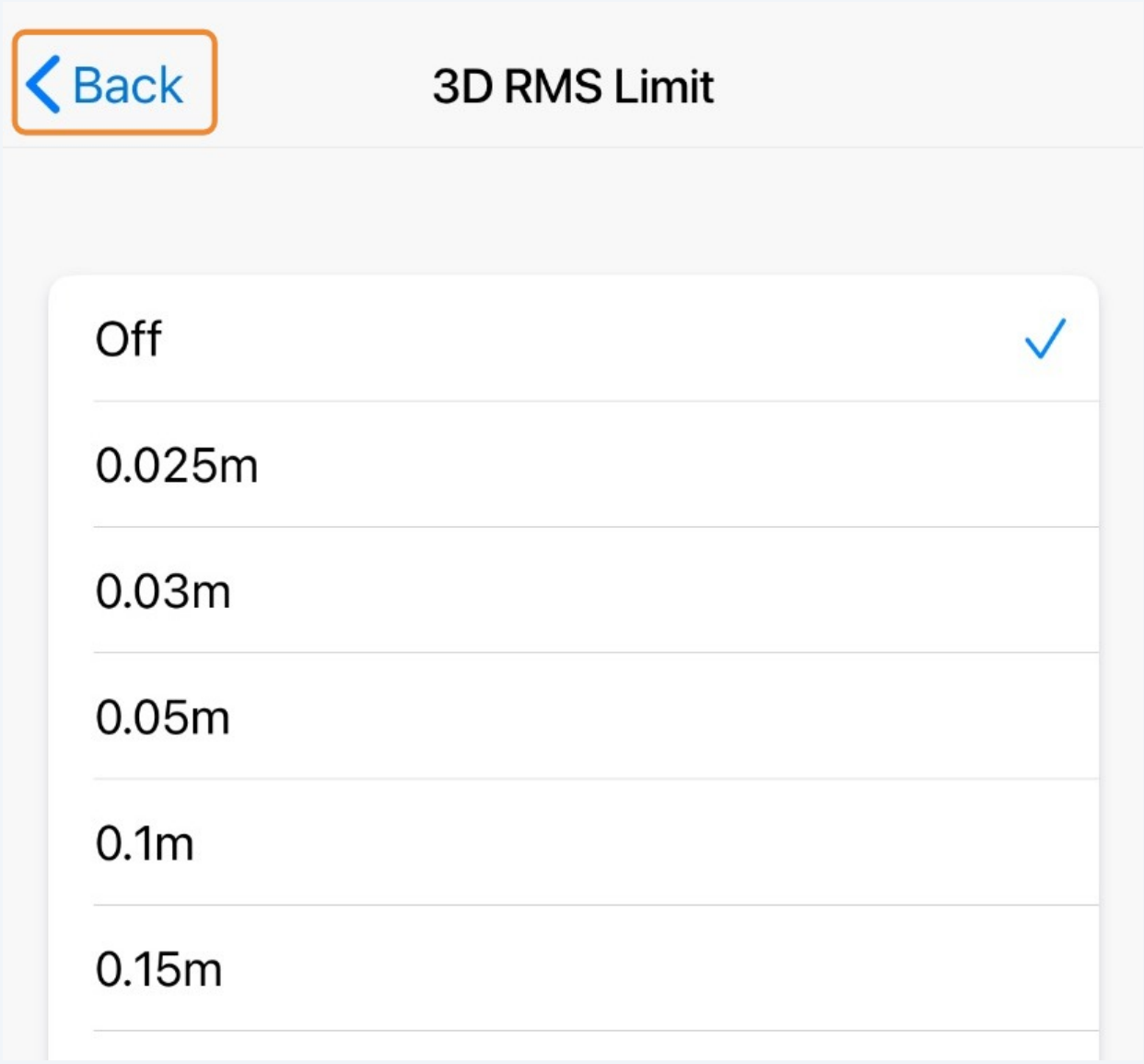
99 Next tap **3D RMS Limit.**



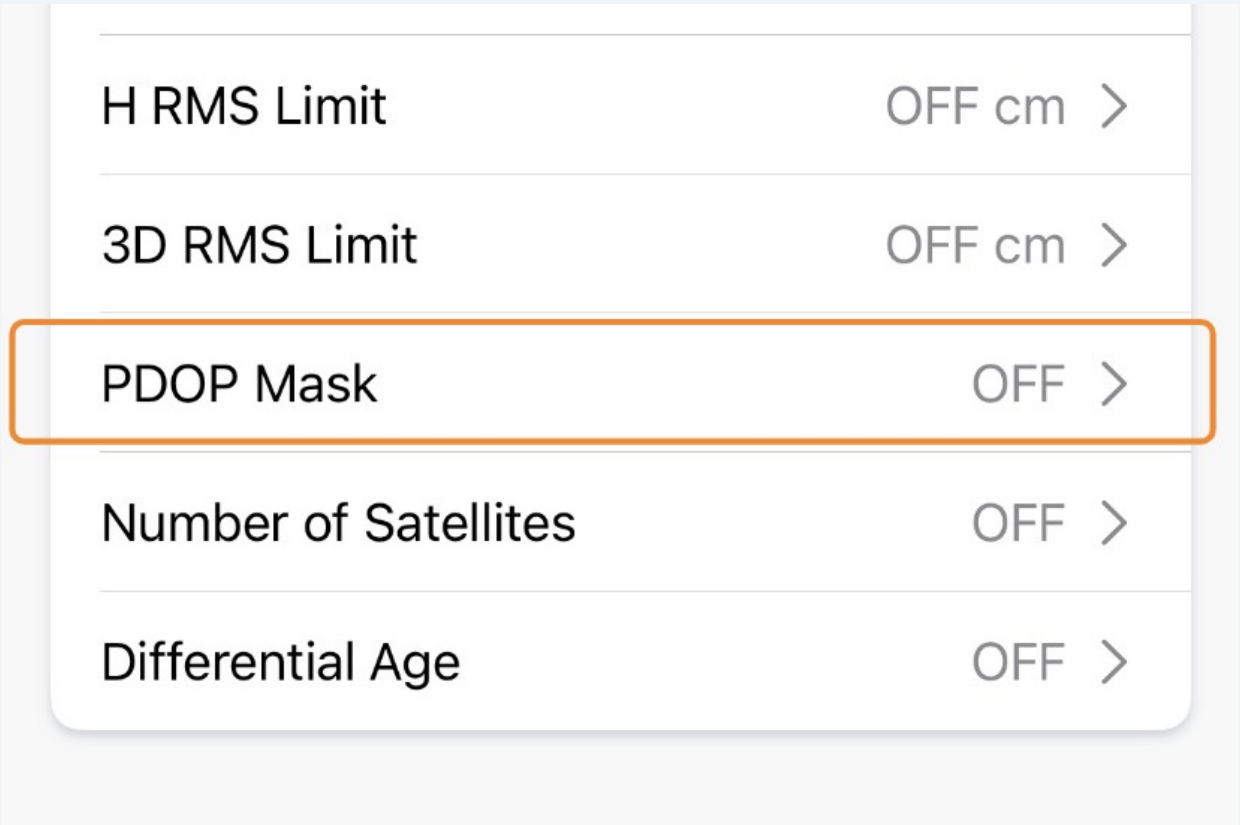
100 Here you can set a **3D RMS threshold** for estimated positional accuracy, such as **0.025 m (2.5 cm)**.

If your **3D RMS** exceeds the threshold you set, Eos Tools Pro can generate an alarm or notification.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.

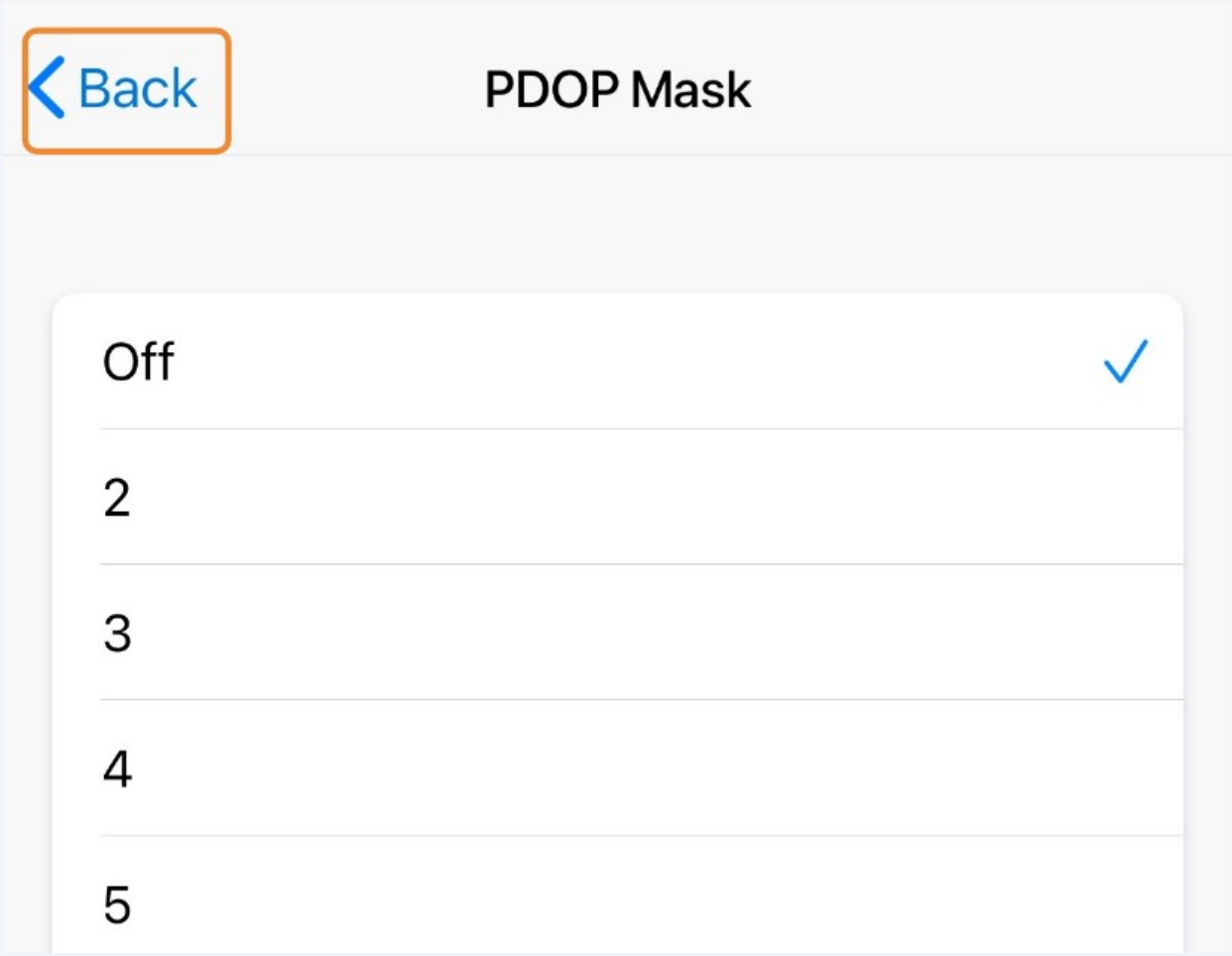


101 Next tap **PDOP Mask.**

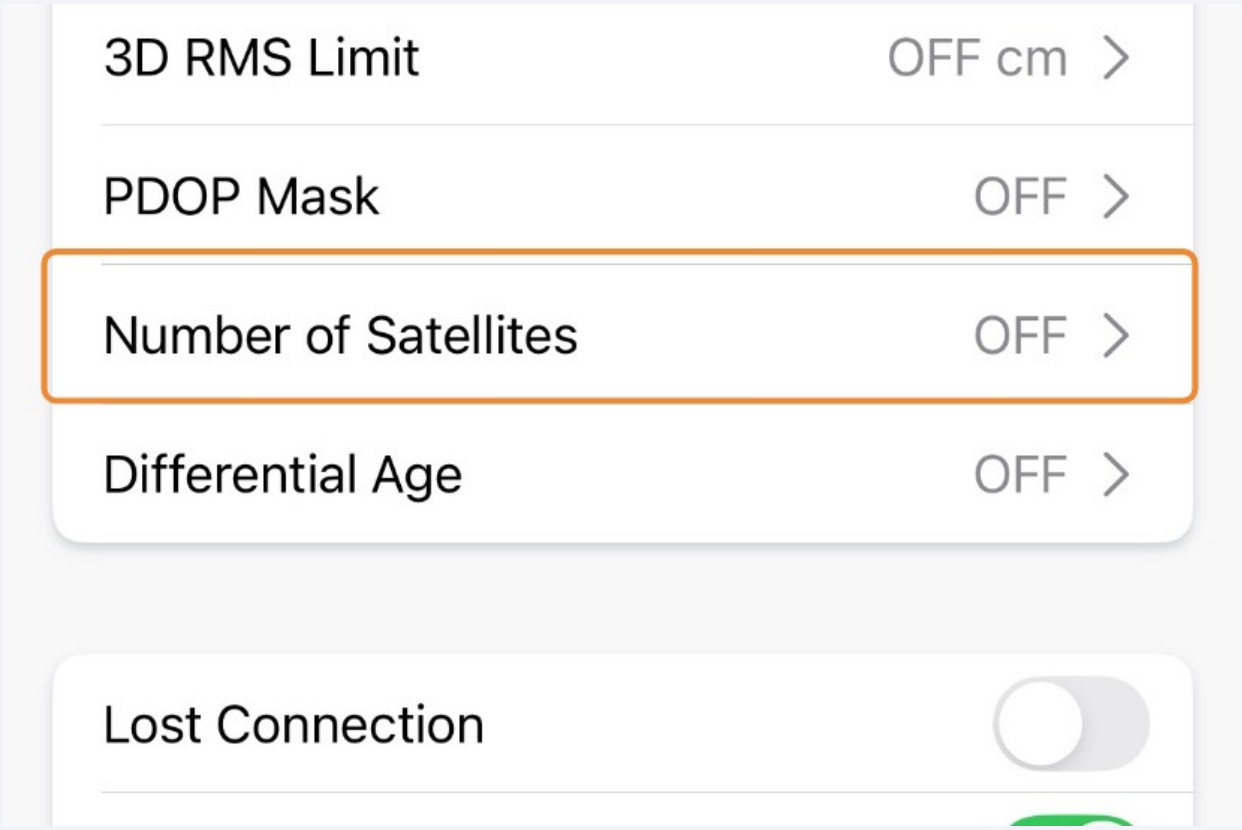


102 Here you can set a **PDOP Mask**, such as **3**, to define the maximum acceptable PDOP value before an alarm or notification is triggered.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.

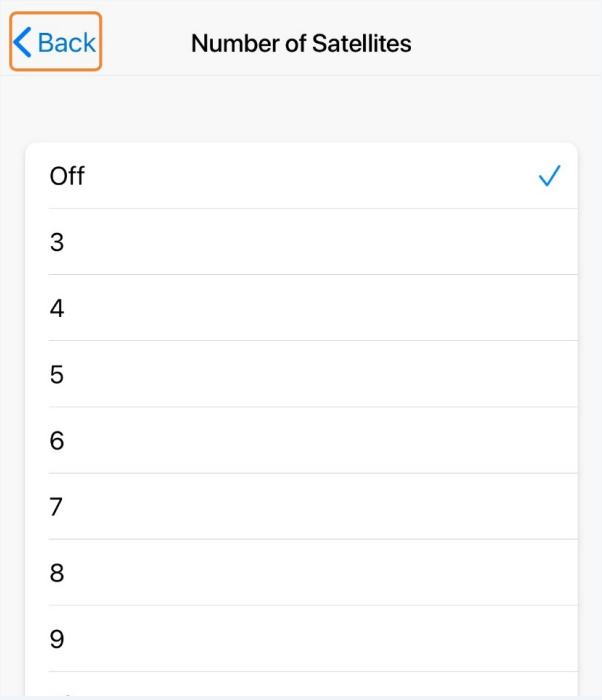


103 Next tap **Number of Satellites.**

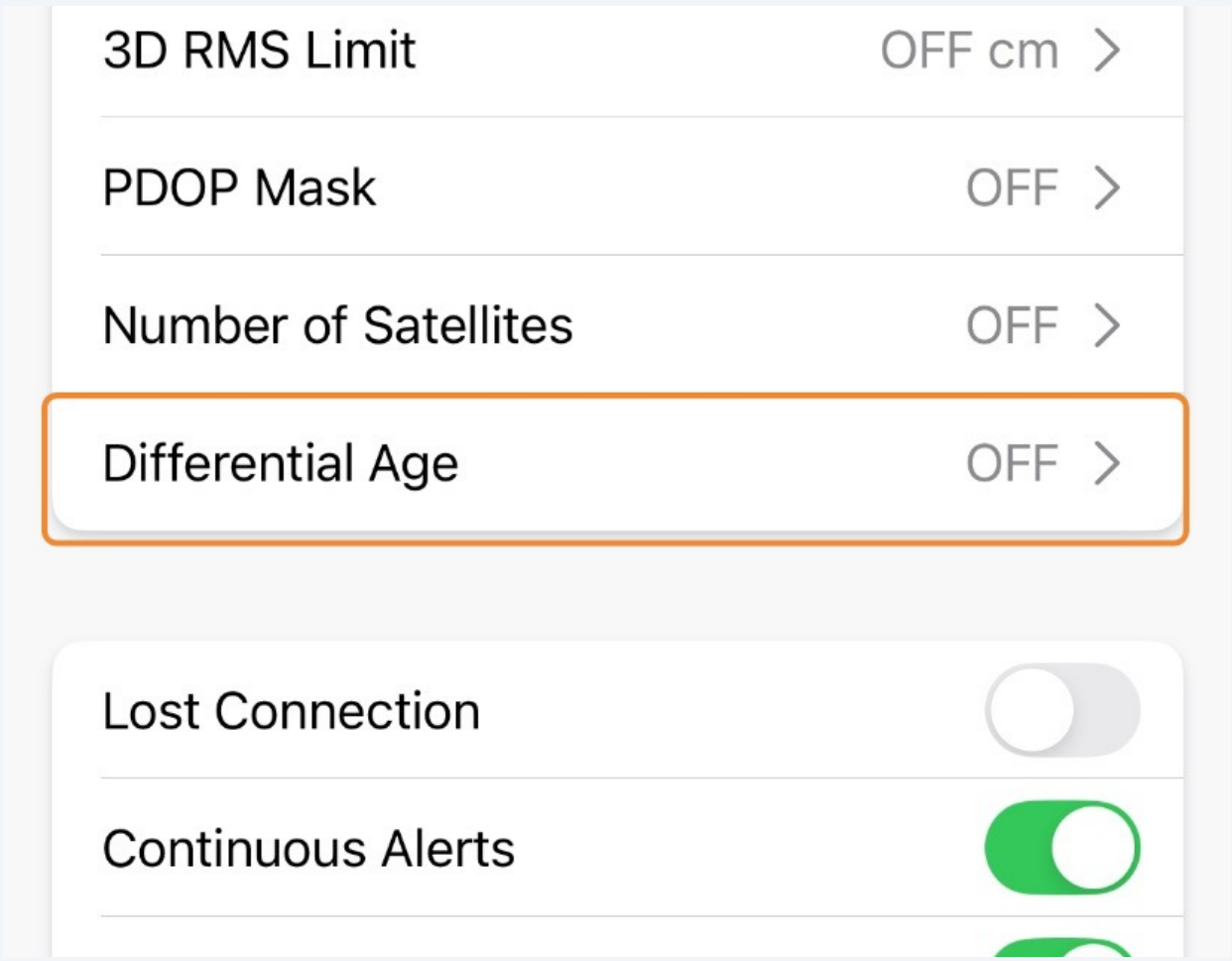


104 Here you can set the **minimum number of satellites** used for a positional computation.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.

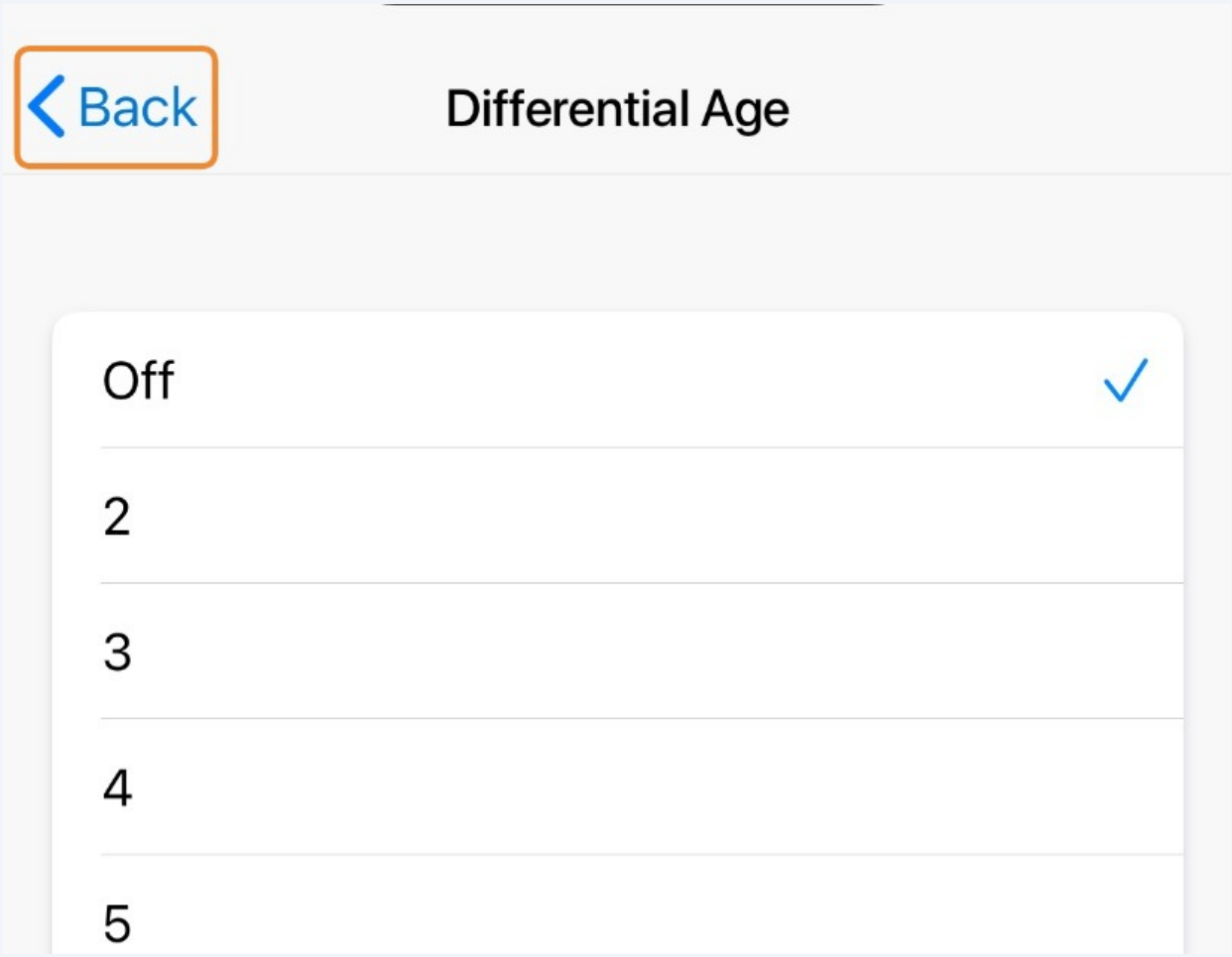


105 Next tap **Differential Age.**



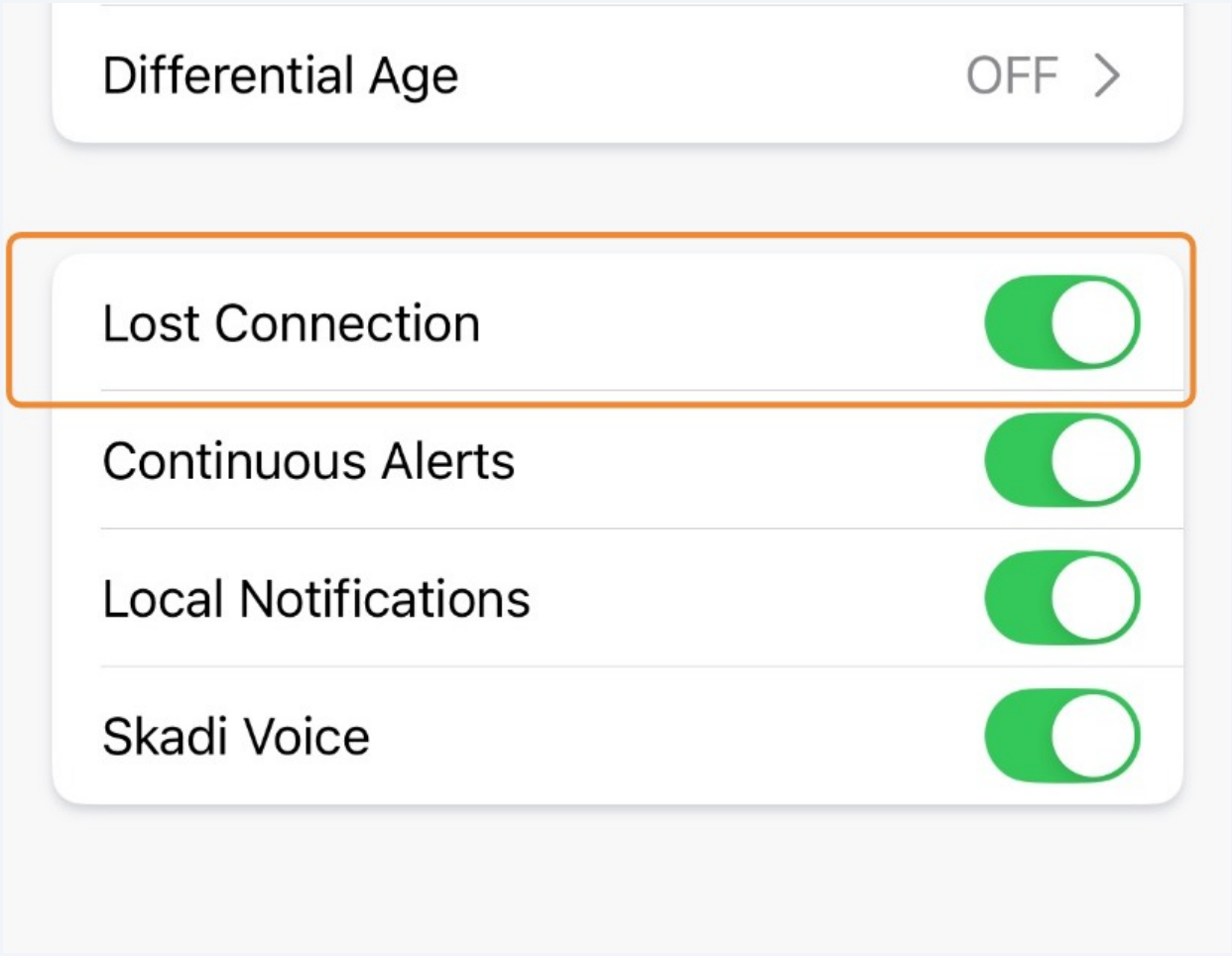
106 Here you can set the **maximum differential age** (in seconds) of your correction signal before an alarm or notification is triggered.

Tap **Back** to return to **Alarms and Notifications**.



107 Now let's look at **Lost Connection**.

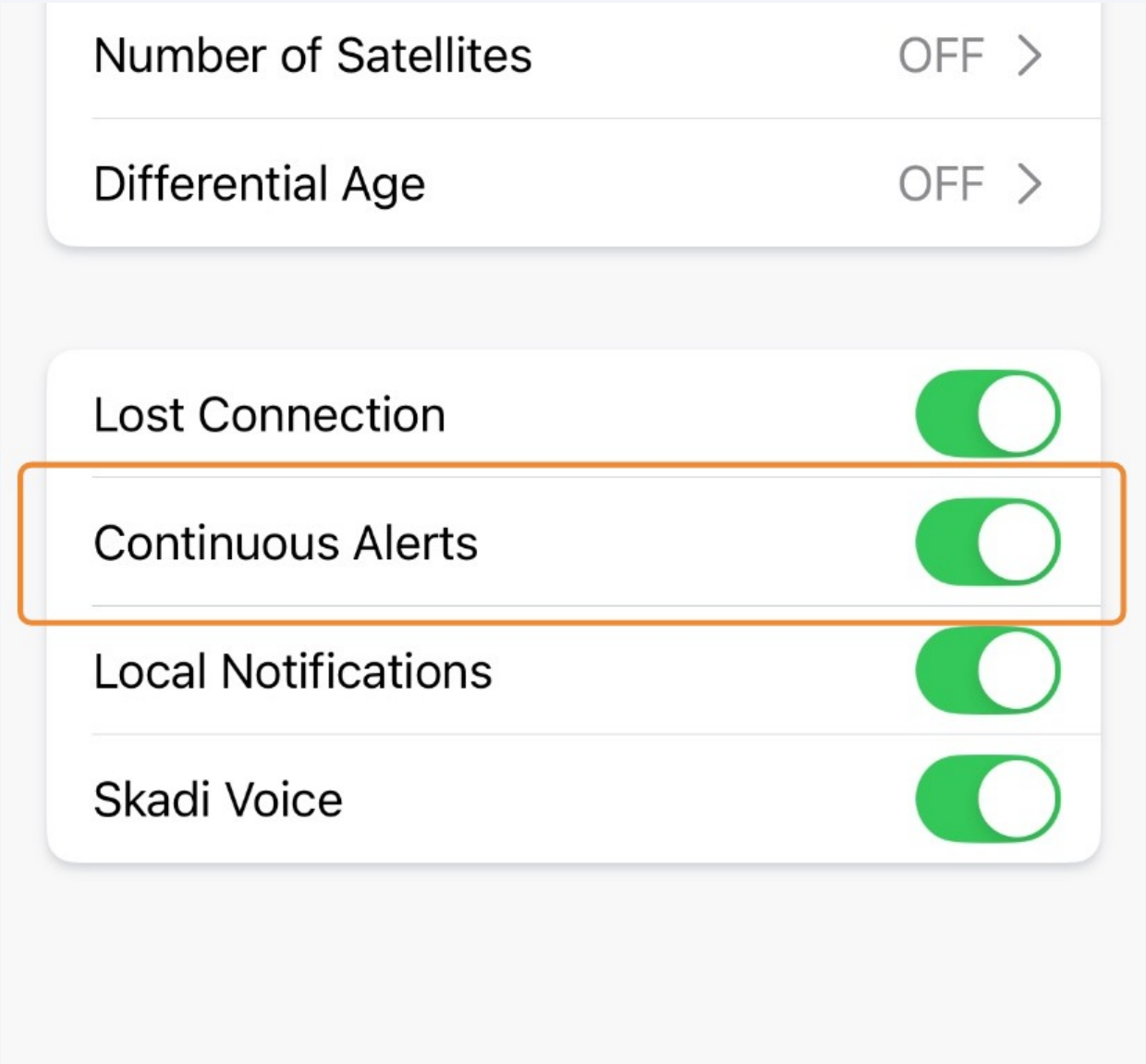
When toggled on, this setting will alert you if your **Eos GNSS receiver loses connection** with your mobile device.



108 Next, tap **Continuous Alerts**.

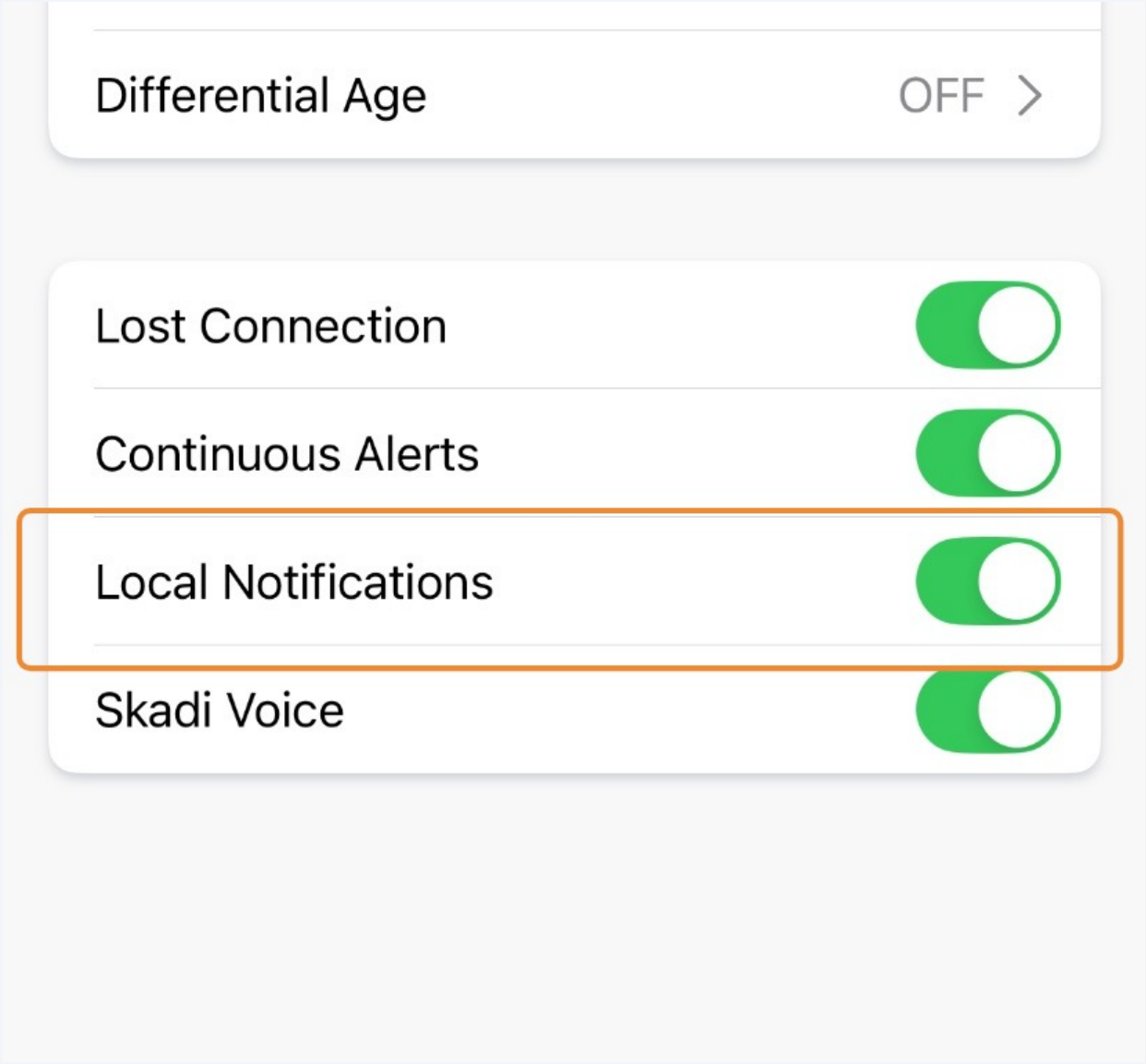
When enabled, alarms will continue to repeat until the condition is resolved.

If this option is left disabled, only one notification will be triggered upon each condition change.



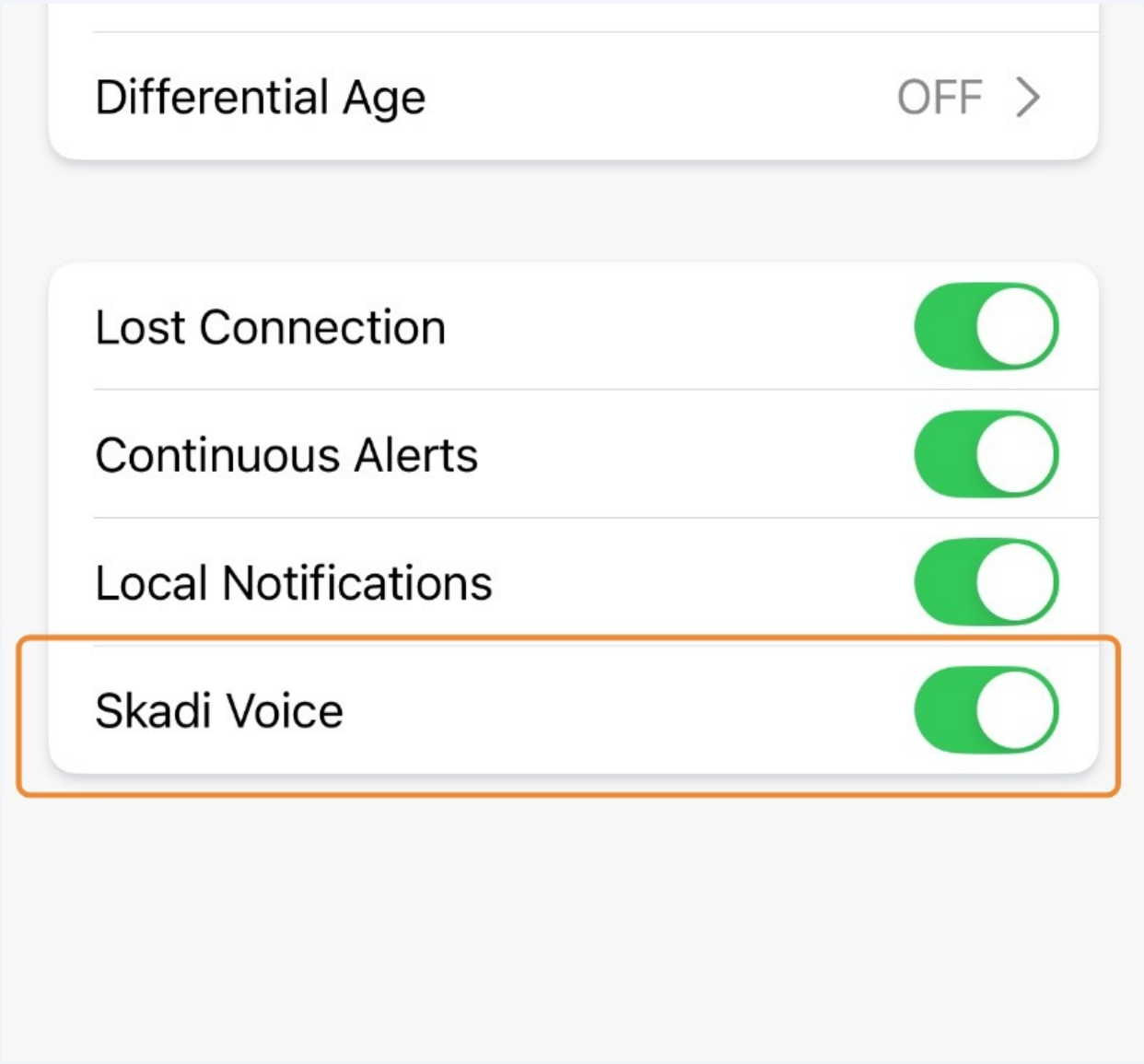
109 Now let's look at **Local Notifications**.

When toggled on, **Local Notifications** ensure that alarms are displayed even when you're working in a third-party app. Your iOS device settings must be set to enable notifications for Eos Tools Pro.



110 Now let's look at **Skadi Voice**.

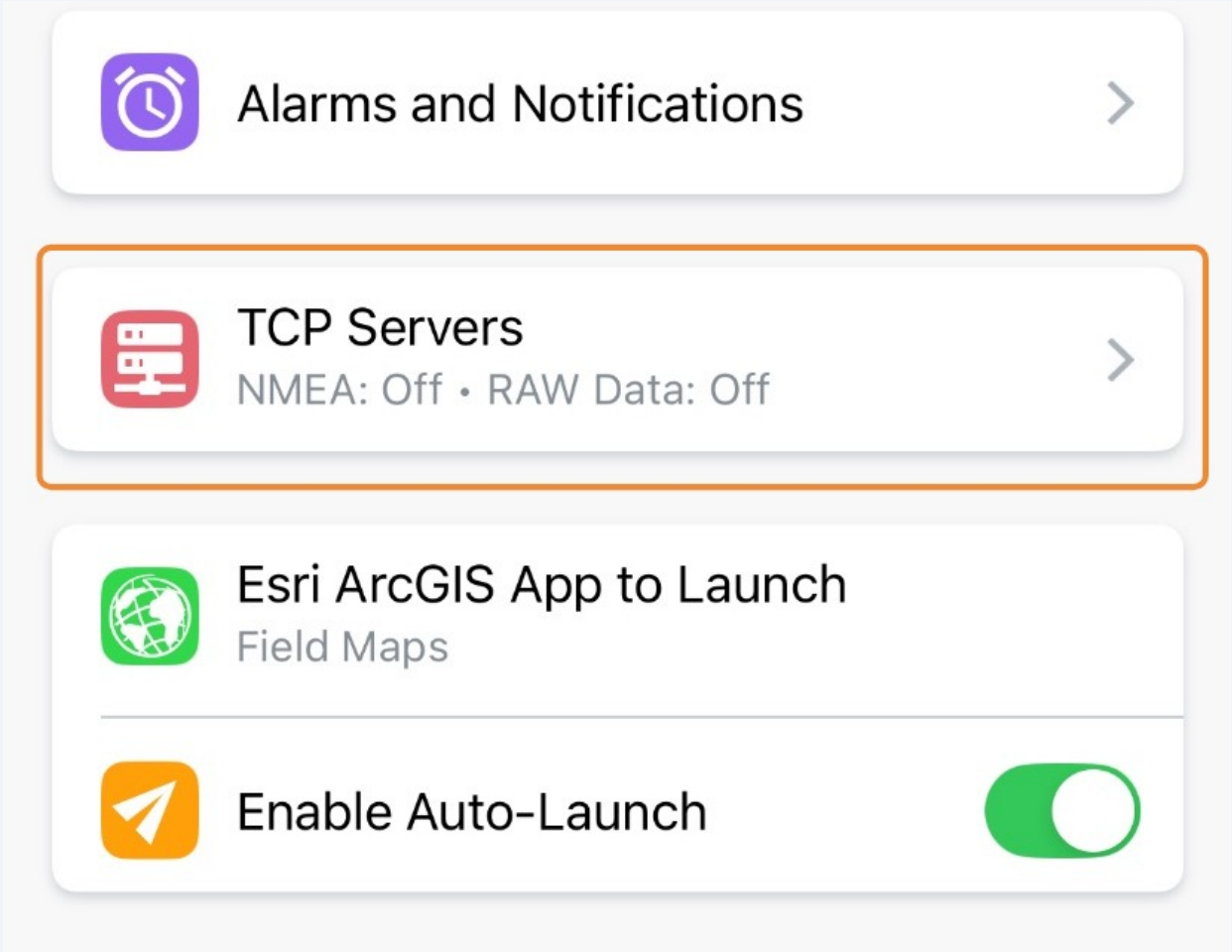
When toggled on, **Skadi Voice** provides audible voice notifications for **Tilt Compensation** and **Smart Handle** status changes. This feature is available only when using a **Skadi GNSS receiver**.



App Settings: Third-Party App Communications

111 **Now let's look at third-party app communications.** There are three sections we will view.

First, tap **TCP Servers**.

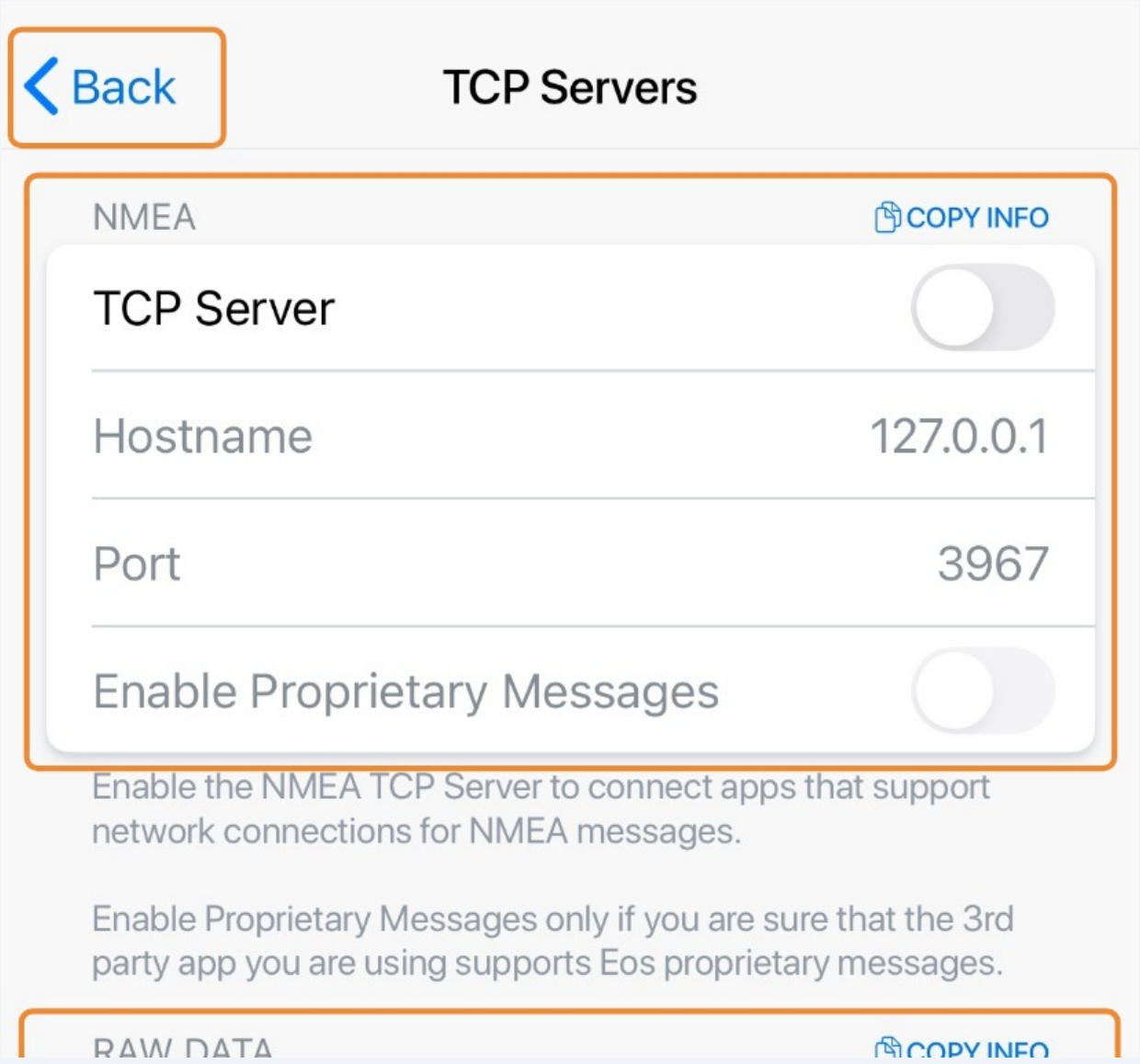


112 Within **TCP Servers**, you'll see a two options used to share GNSS data with other applications: **NMEA** and **RAW DATA**. Note: These applications must be able to receive GNSS data via their own built-in TCP clients.

NMEA: Use this if your third-party app does not support iOS Bluetooth for GNSS receivers but is able to receive data over its TCP client.

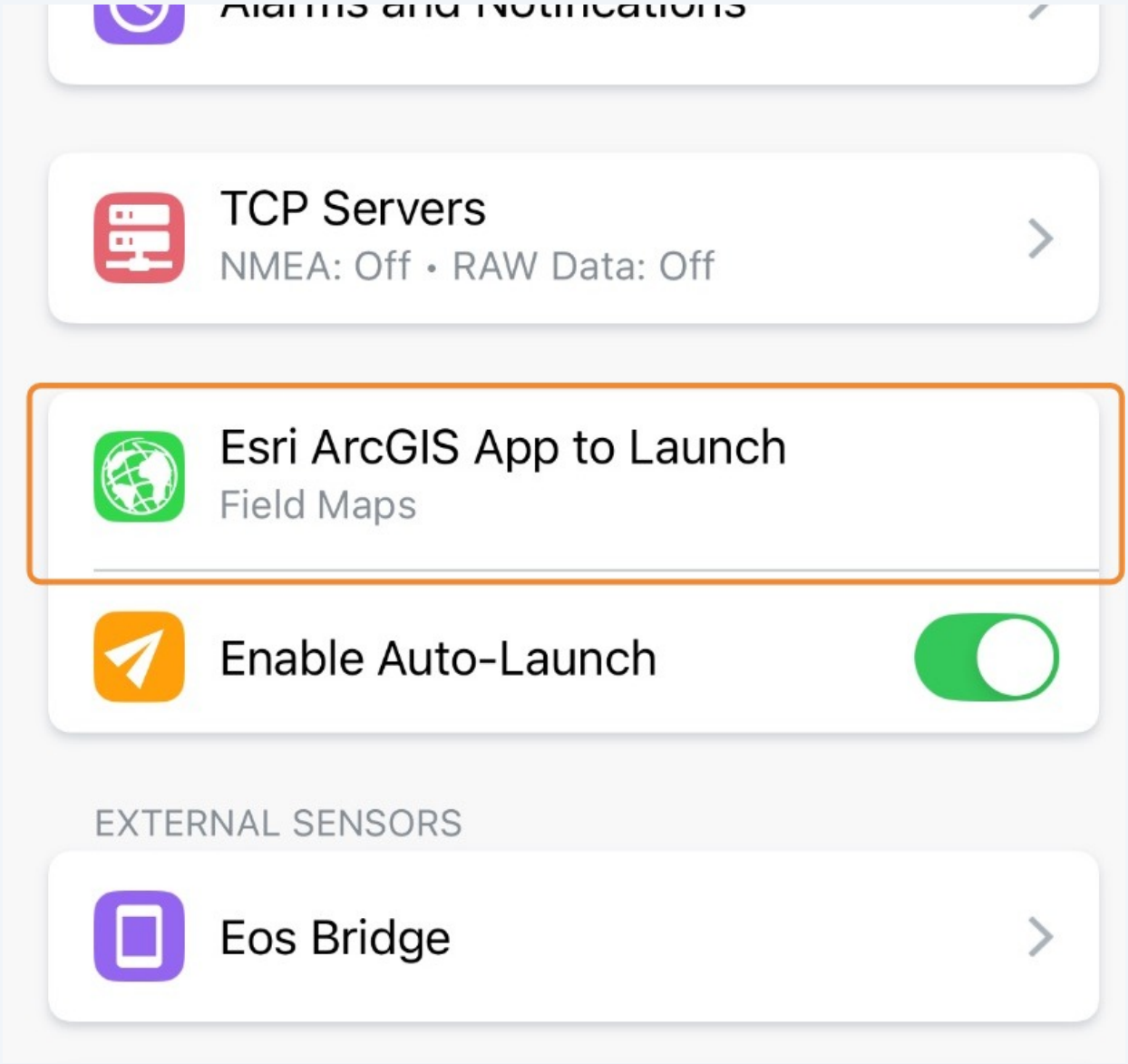
RAW DATA: A more advanced feature. Use this when you wish to post-process GNSS data with a post-processing software.

Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



113 Back in **Settings**, tap **Esri ArcGIS App to Launch.**

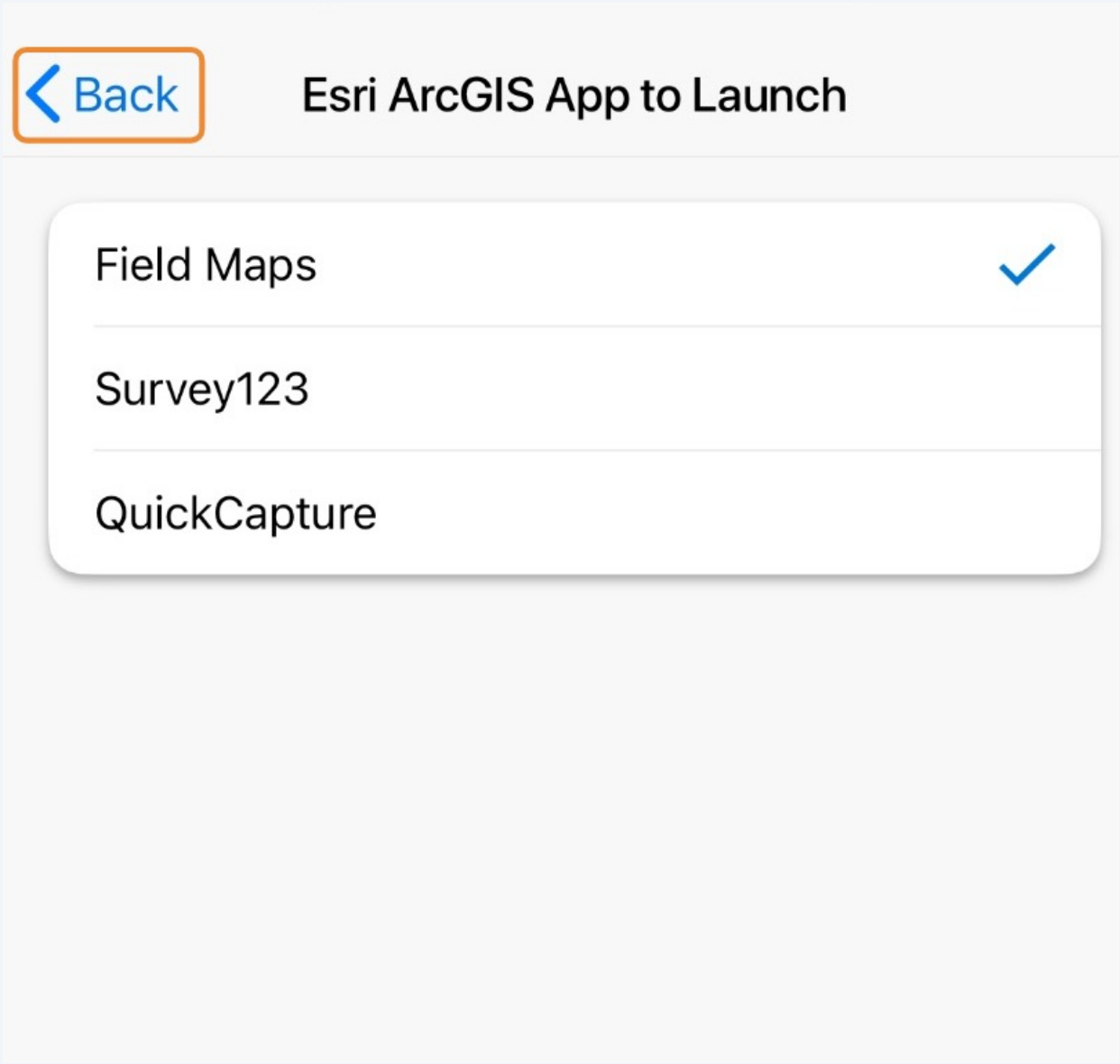
Note that this field will be used in tandem with the **Enable Auto-Launch** field below it.



114 If you are using an **Esri ArcGIS** app to collect data, this is where you'll select which app you'd like Eos Tools Pro to auto-launch.

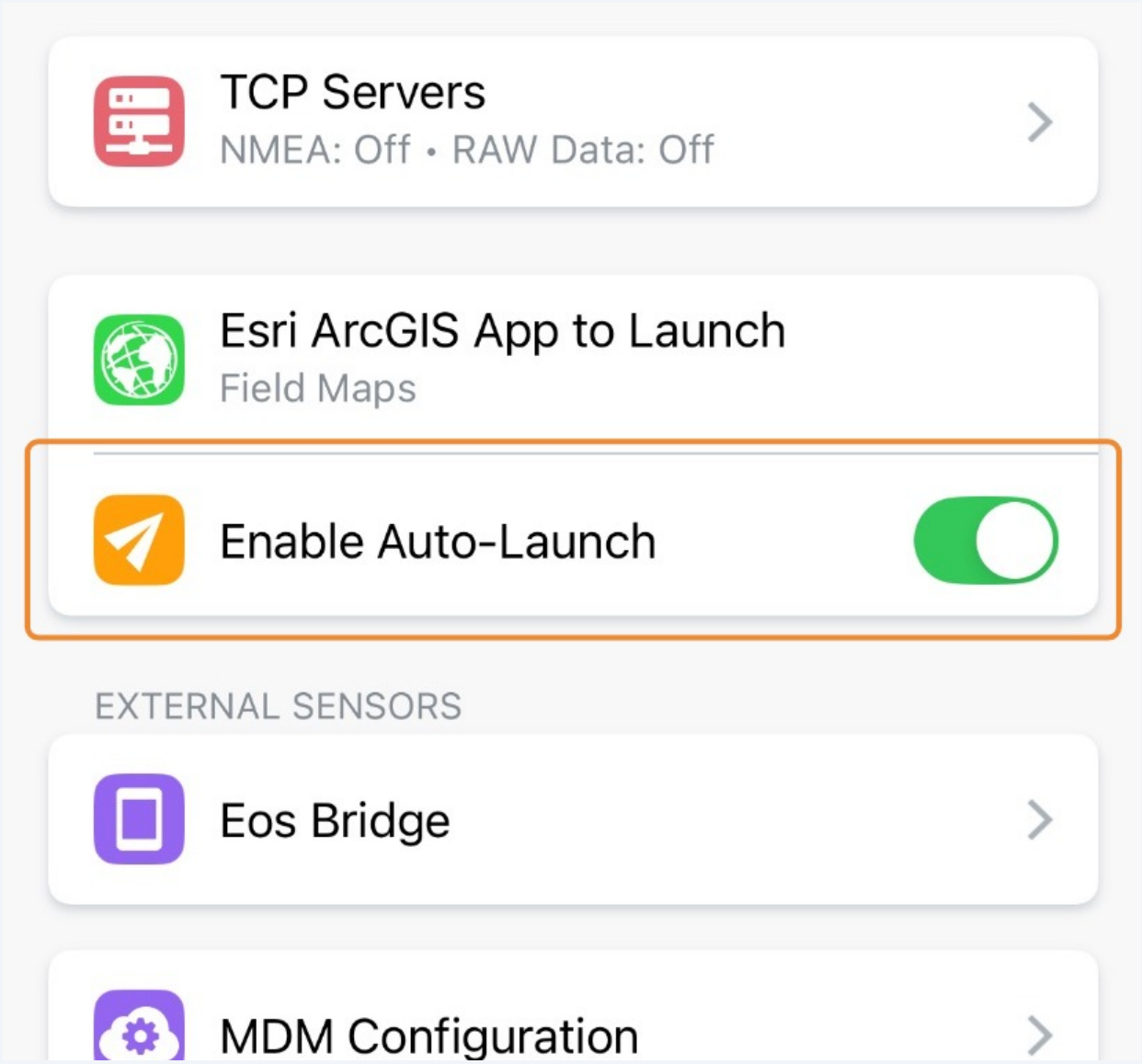
Choose your desired app. (We've selected **ArcGIS Field Maps**.)

Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



115 Next, tap **Enable Auto Launch**.

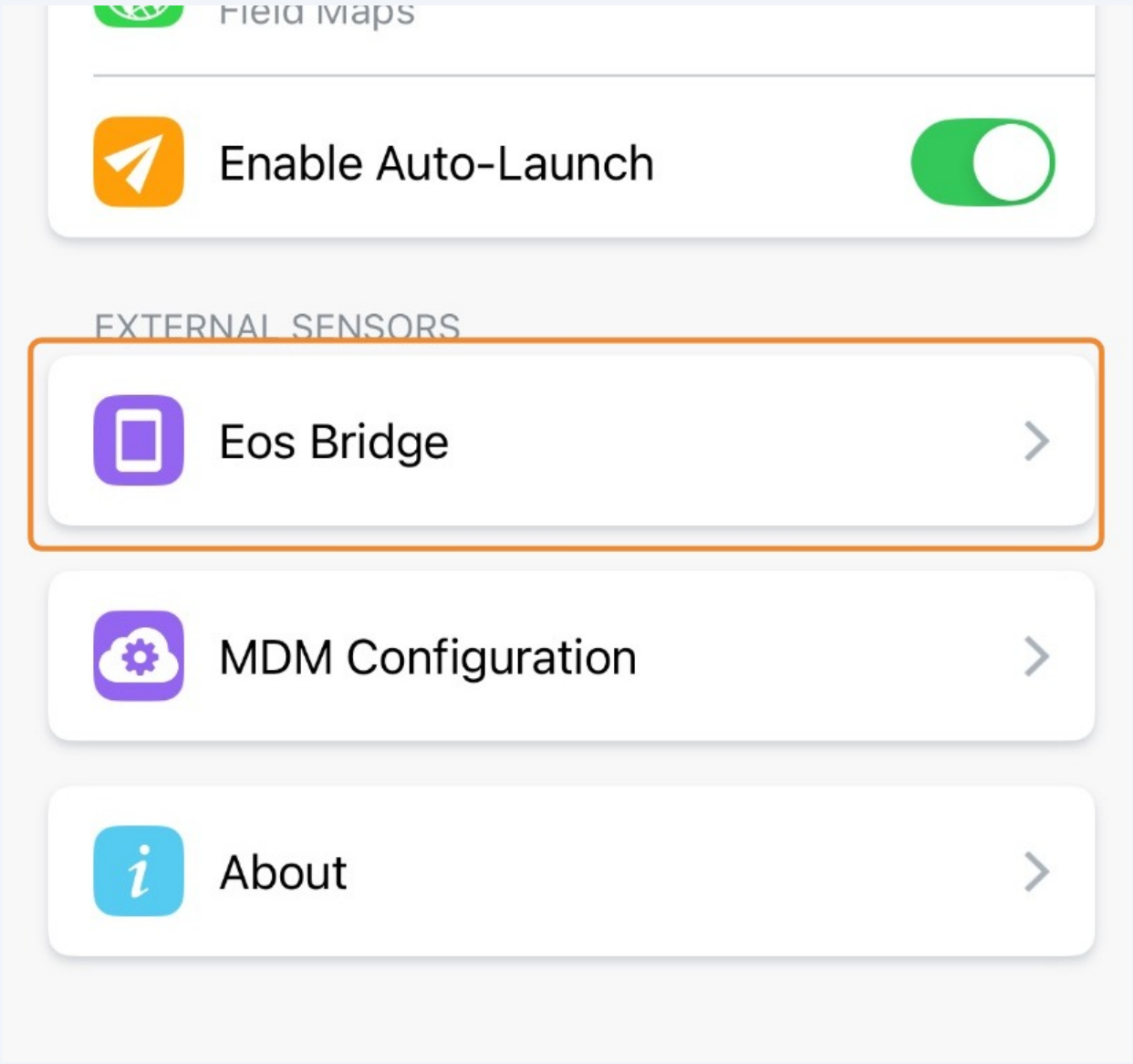
When enabled, Eos Tools Pro will automatically launch your selected **ArcGIS** app at the same time that you launch Eos Tools Pro.



App Settings: External Sensors, MDM Configuration, and About

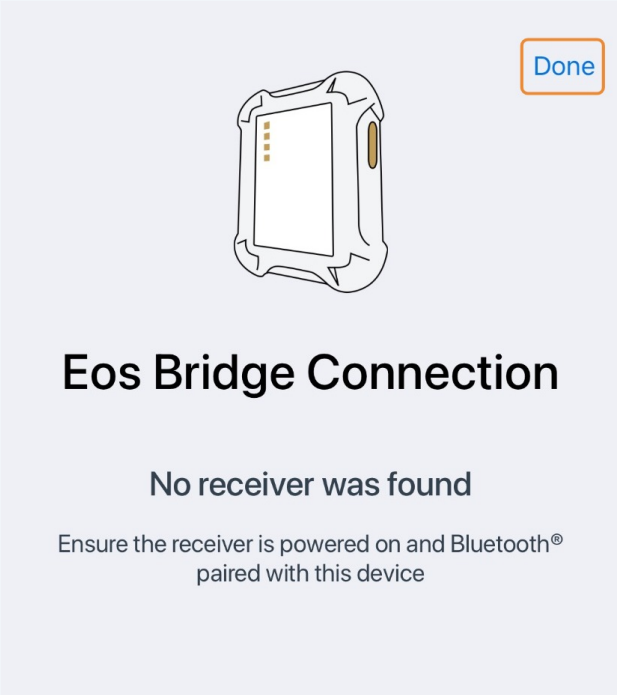
116 **Now let's look at External Sensors settings.**

Tap **Eos Bridge**.



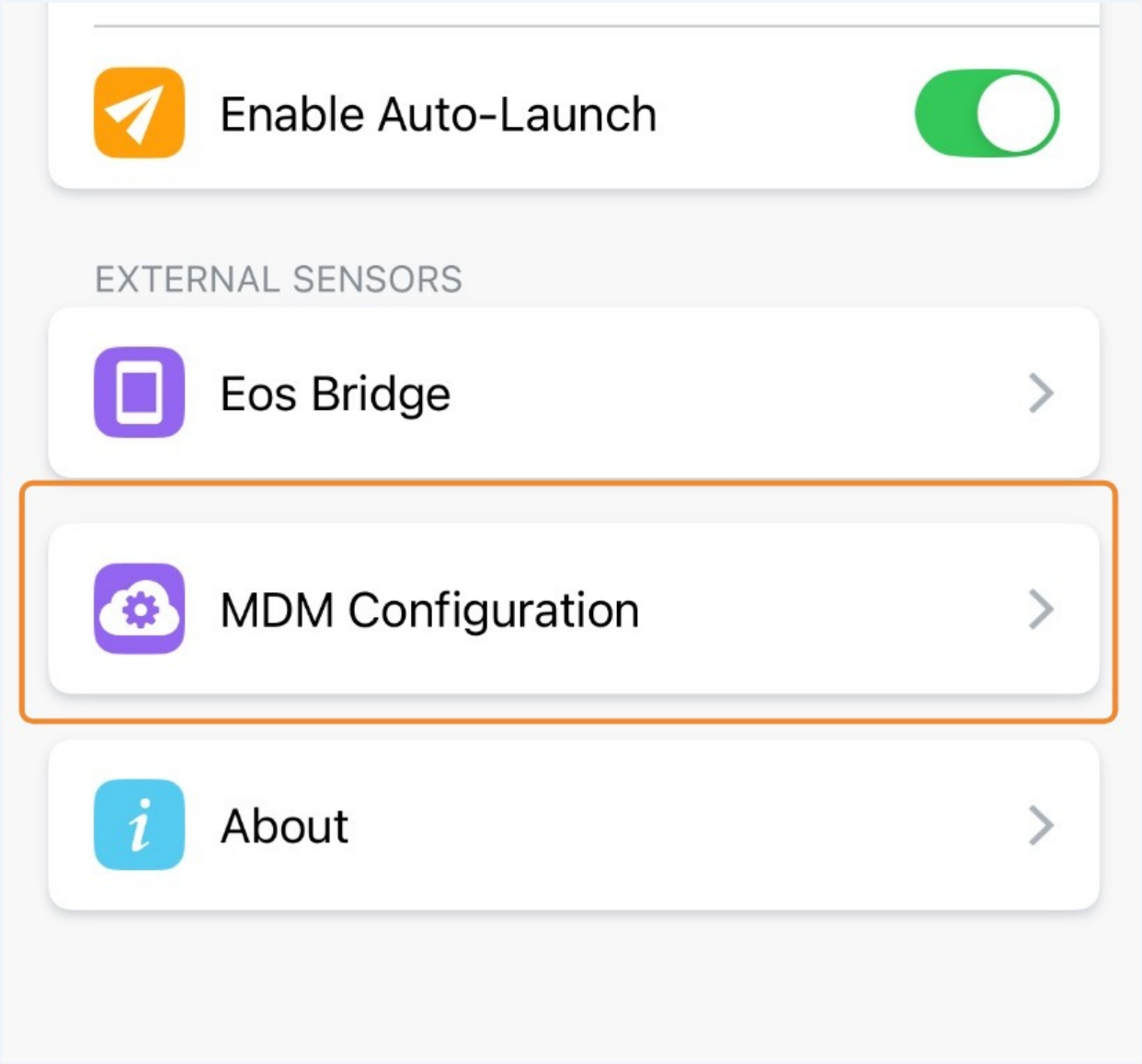
117 If you're using an **Eos Bridge** to connect a third-party sensor to your Eos GNSS receiver, you'll find the relevant connection information and settings here.

Tap **Done** to return to **Settings**.



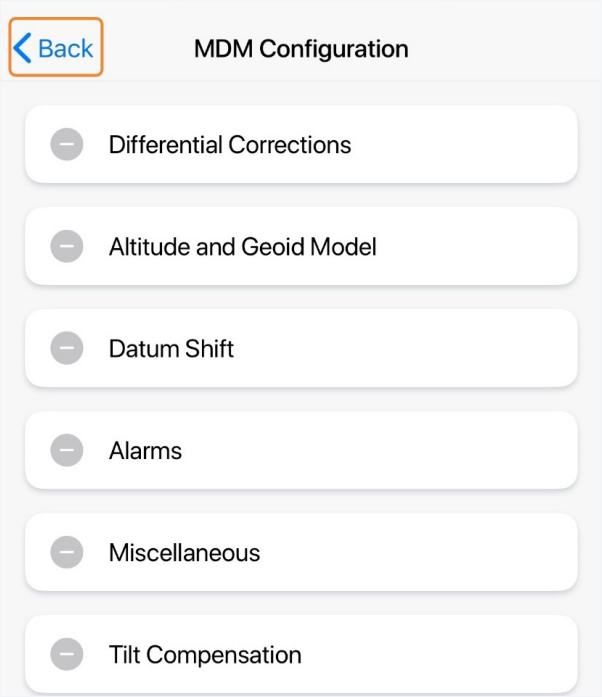
118 Back in **Settings**, tap **MDM (Mobile Device Management) Configuration**.

This field is relevant only if your IT department has deployed an MDM configuration for Eos Tools Pro.

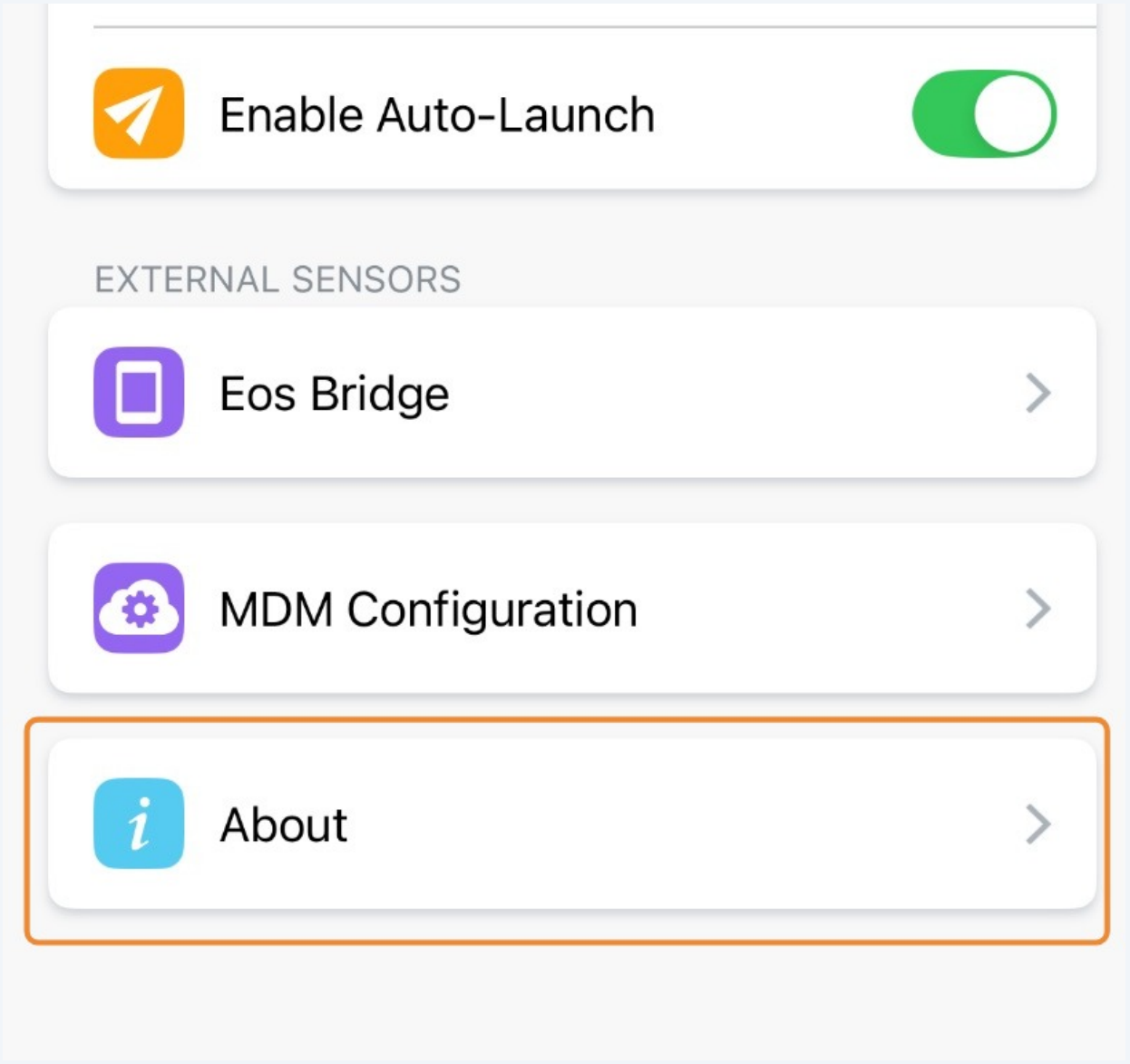


119 Here you will be able to view all the **MDM Configuration** categories. You will see which categories were deployed and whether there are any issues.

Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.



120 Back in **Settings**, tap **About**.



121 Here you'll find important resources and information, including the current **Eos Tools Pro version** and **build number**.

You may also view **legal information**, the Eos **privacy policy**, **knowledge base articles**, and **frequently asked questions**. You can also **contact Eos Technical Support** directly from the app or visit the **Eos website**.

Tap **Back** to return to **Settings**.

