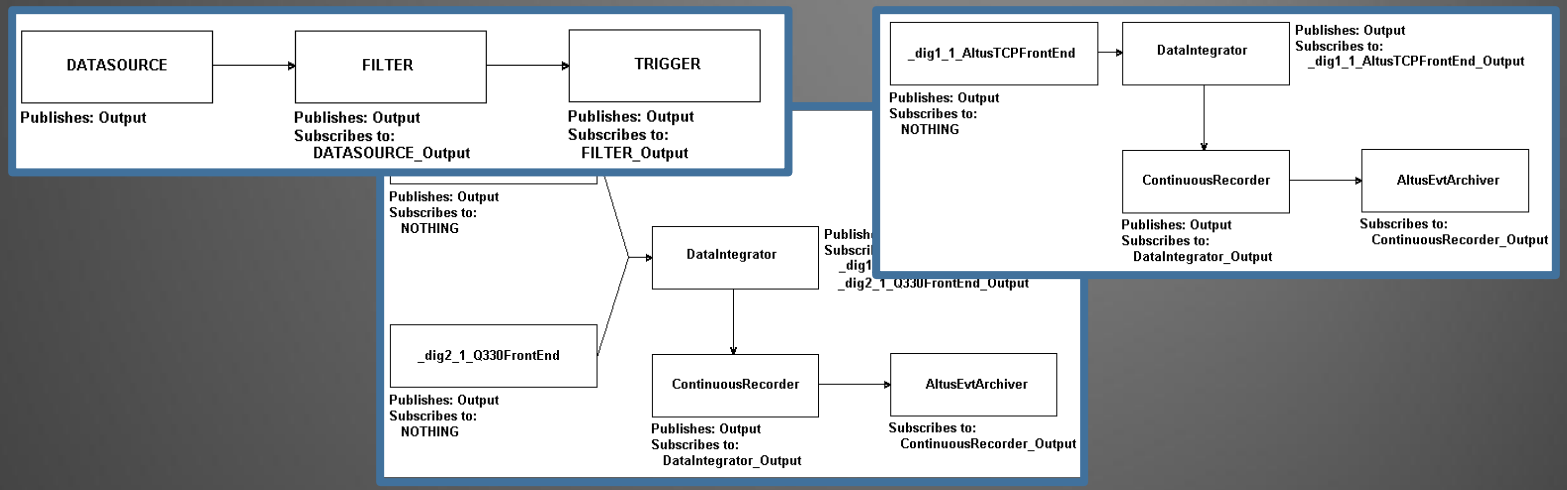
Rockhound Concept and Data Flow

Antelope/Kinemetrics User's Group 5/29-6/1, 2017



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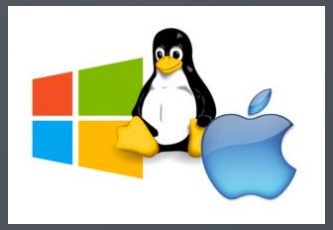
So What is Rockhound$_1$

Rockhound is a platform-independent, digitizer-neutral and format-neutral data collection and processing software used across a wide variety of products

So What is Rockhound$_2$

Where is Rockhound used?

- PC-based data collection systems (OASIS)
  - Includes Windows, Linux, MAC
- Slate-based data collection systems
  - e.g.: Collecting data from a Q330 and generating SEEDLink
- Digitizers: Basalt, Granite, Obsidian, Etna2
  - As the on-board processing, recording, and telemetry software



So What is Rockhound$_3$

Key Points

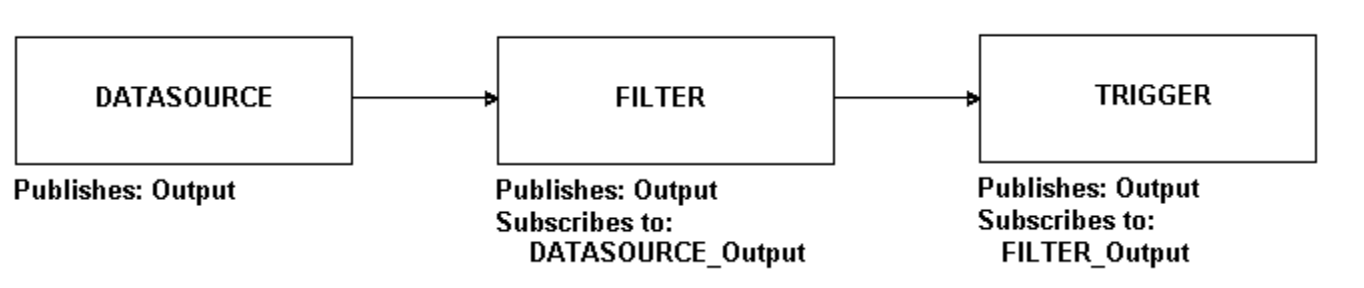
- Highly configurable
- Written in Java to be platform independent
- License included for Kinemetrics hardware
- User extensible

- Configurable via web, RockTalk, or ASCII config
- Consists of Rockhound runtime, and companion utilities like RockTalk, RockMonitor

So What is Rockhound$_4$

How Does it Work?

Rockhound operates by chaining together groups of “modules” into a “layout”. Modules exchange data using a subscription/publication model and pass format neutral data packets:



So What is Rockhound$_5$

Module Types

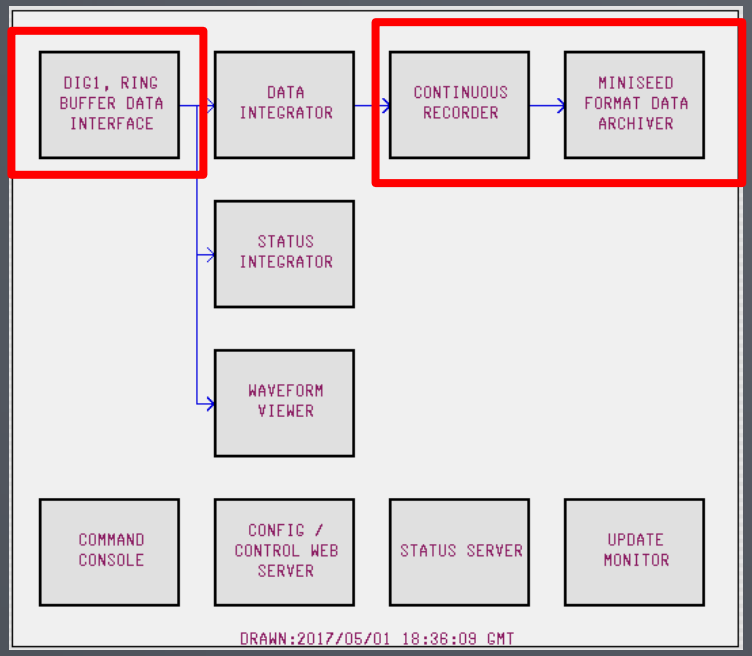
Modules are one of four basic types:

- Data Sources (Data acquired from a Q330)
- Data Processors (voters, filters)
- Data Endpoints (Data recording or Telemetry)
- Modules not in the data flow (Such as Web Server)

Modules should have one well-defined “job”

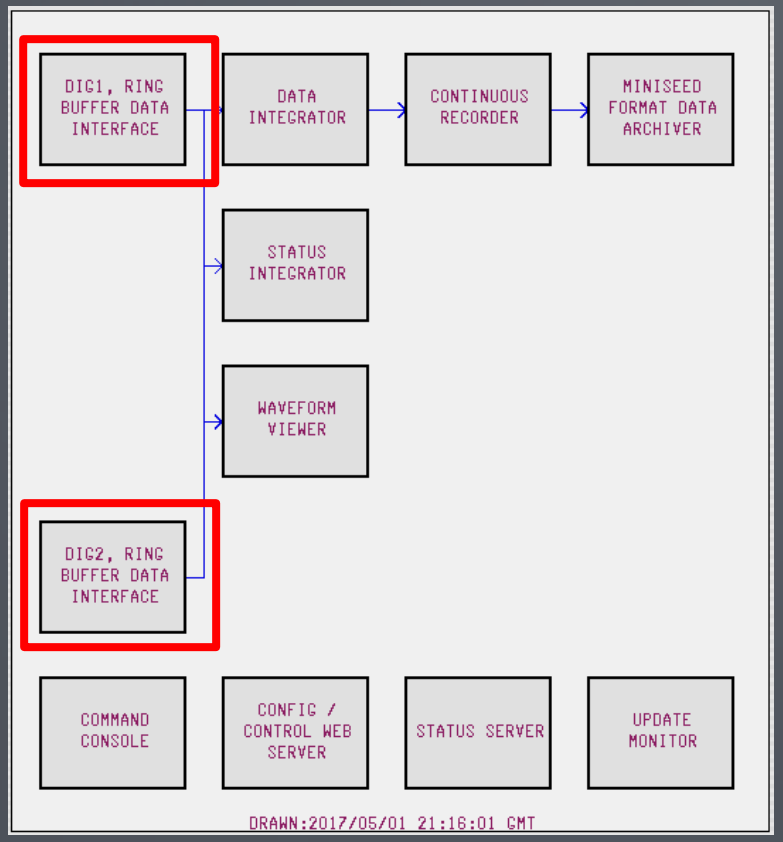
Examples$_1$

Single Source Continuous Recording From a Ring Buffer



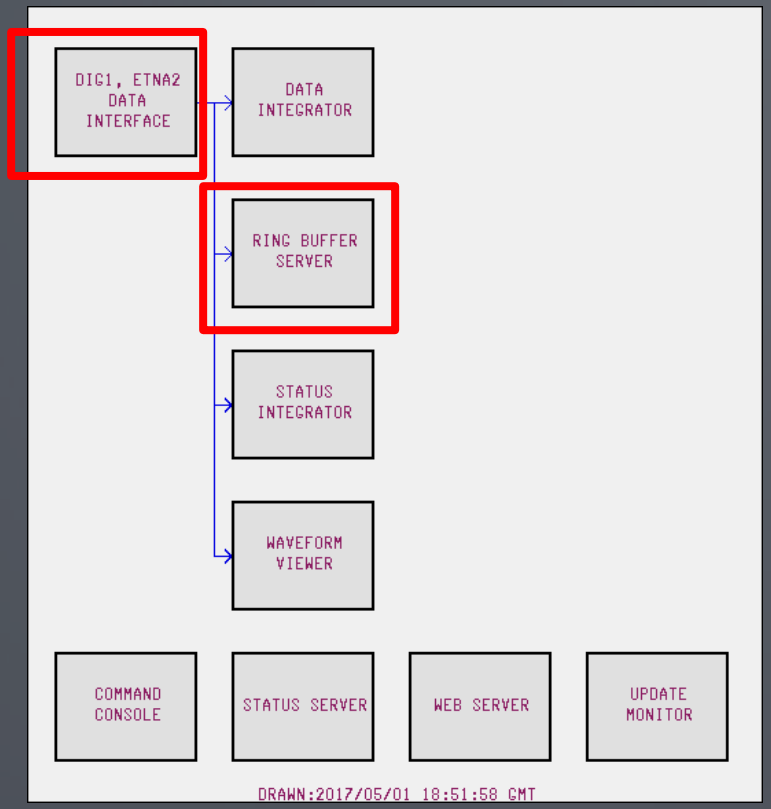
Examples$_2$

Continuous Recording From Two Ring Buffers



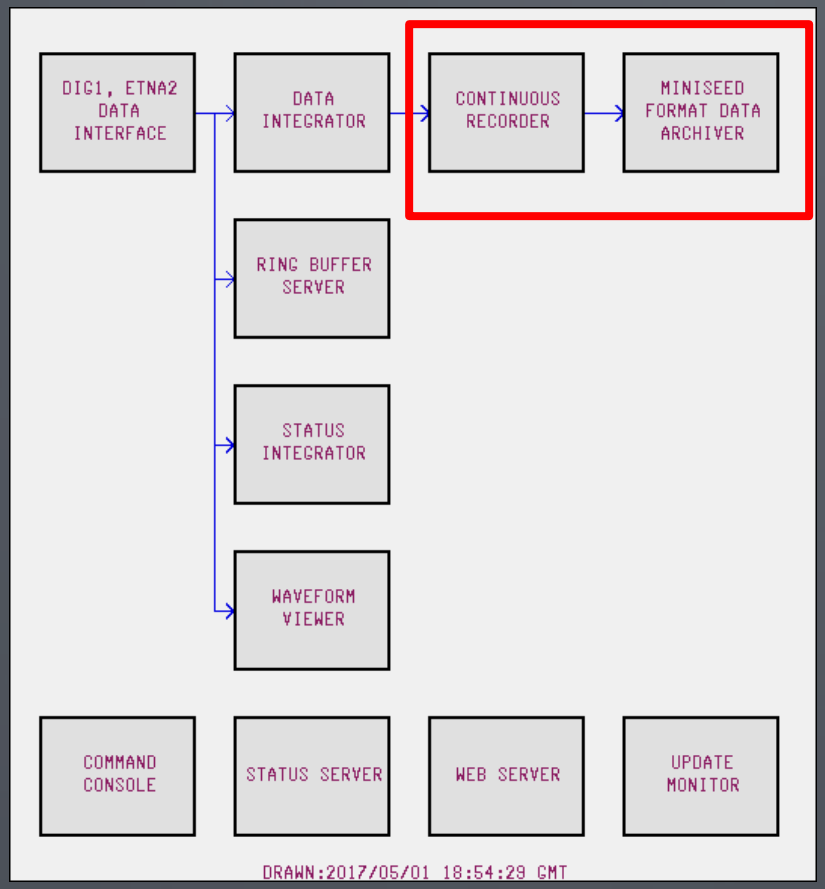
Examples$_3$

Etna2 Telemetry Only



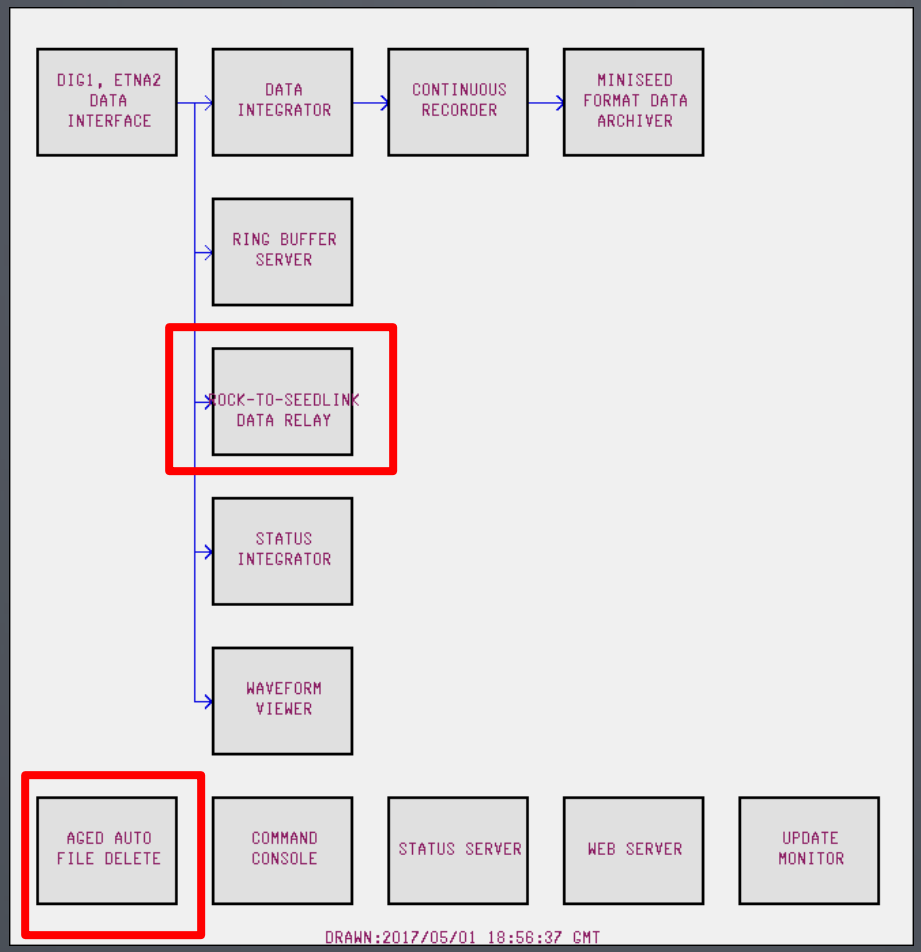
Examples$_4$

Etna2 Telemetry and Continuous Recording



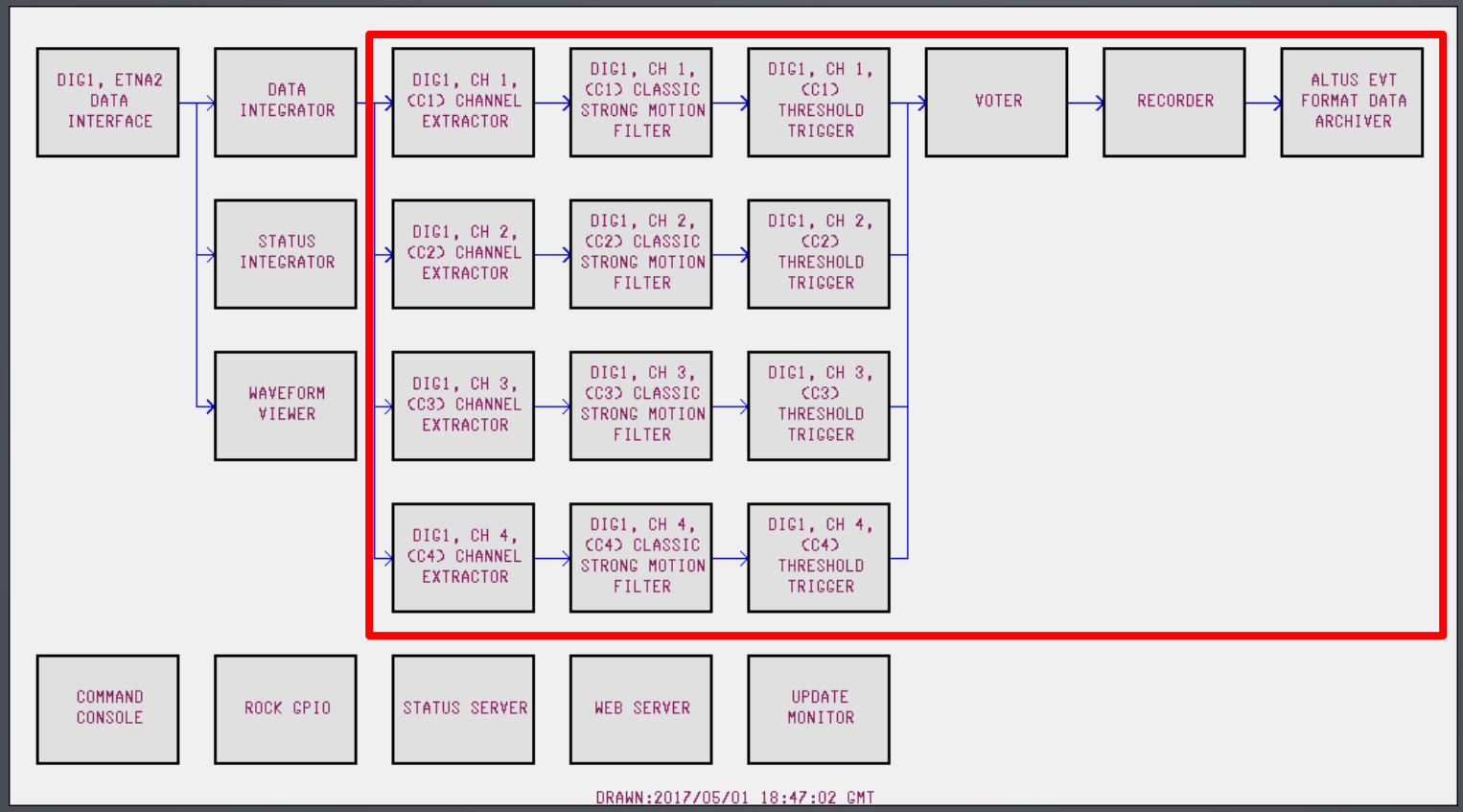
Examples$_5$

Adding SEEDLink and Auto-File Delete



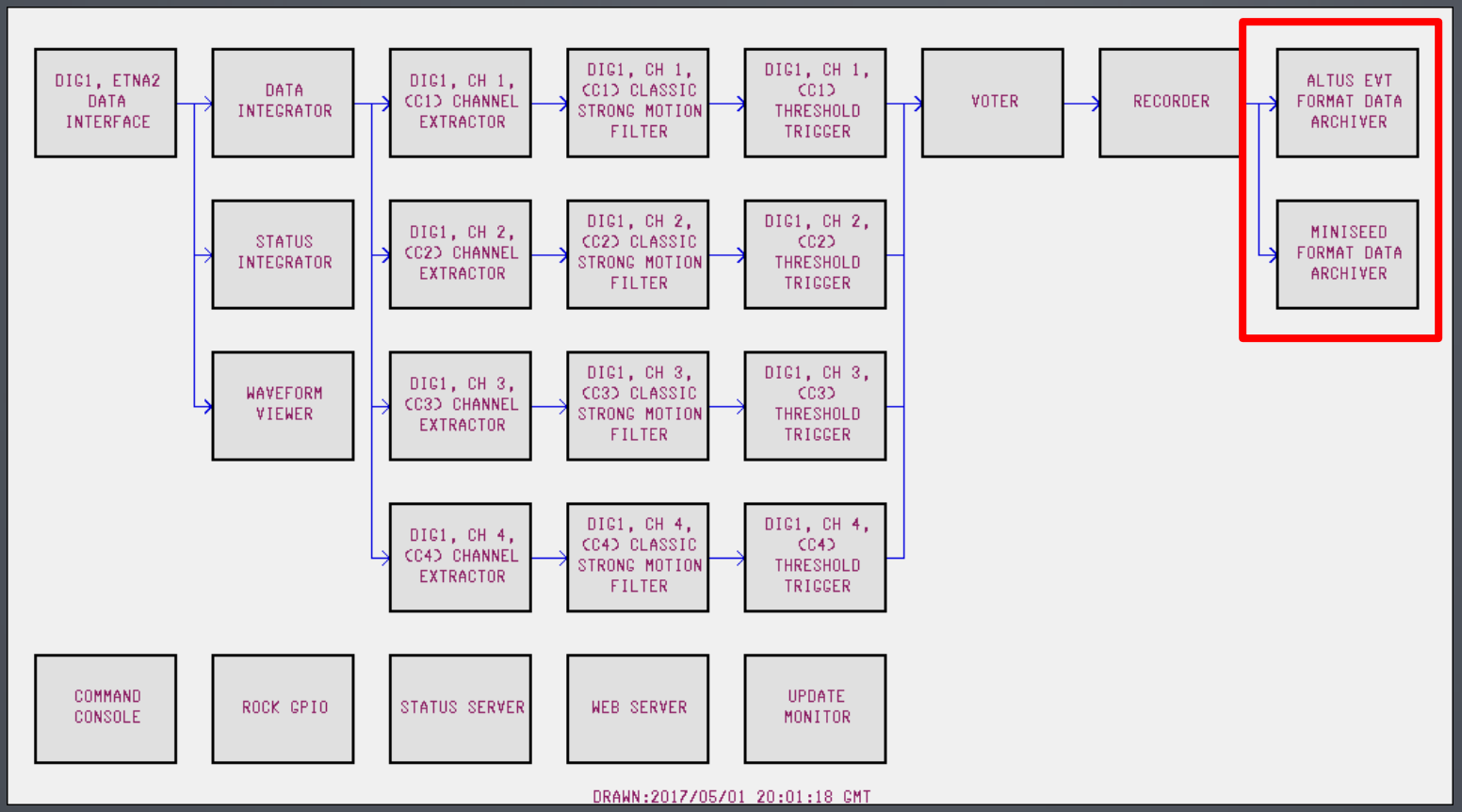
Examples$_6$

Event Recording Etna2



Examples7

Recording in 2 Formats

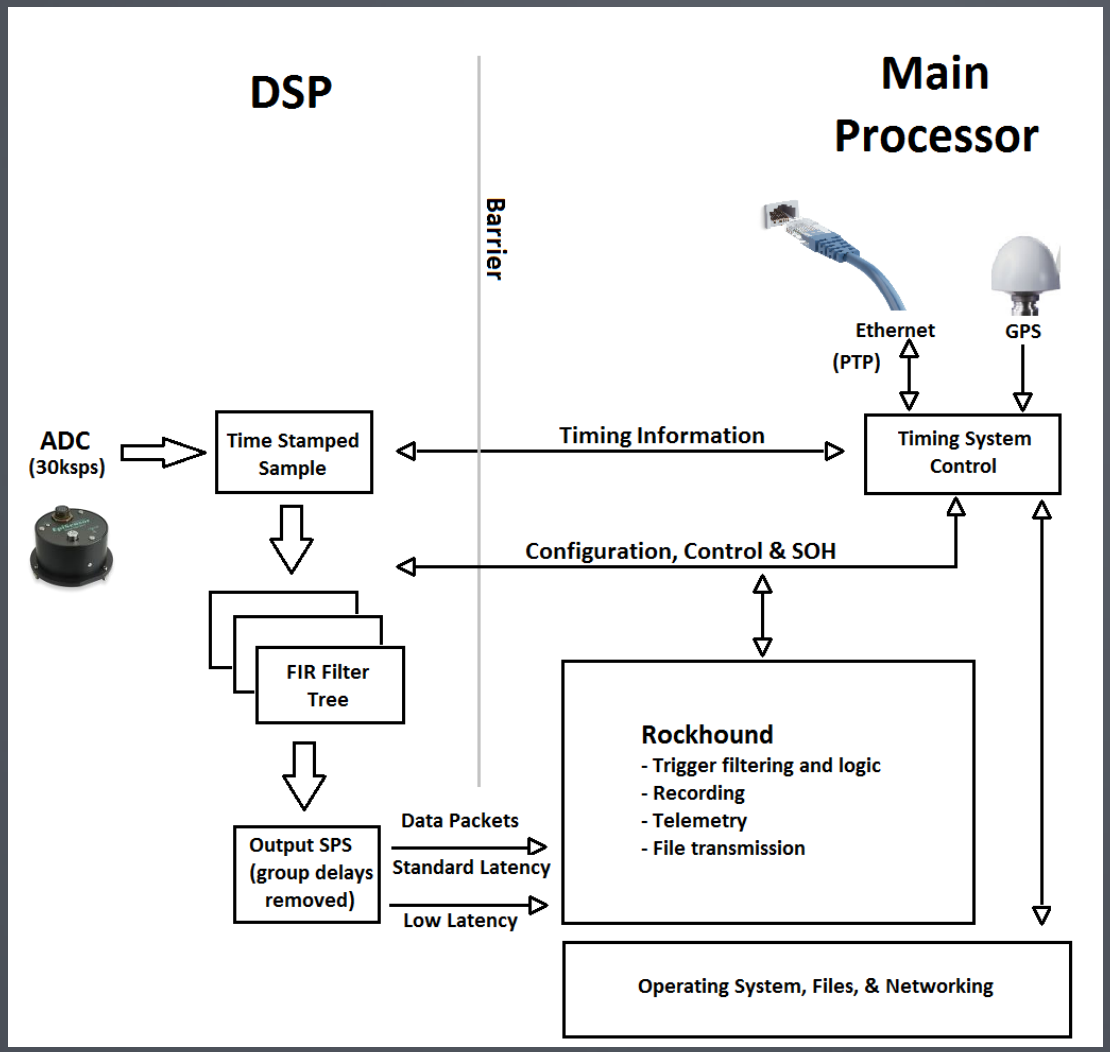


Typical Rock Digitizer Data Flow$_1$

Who Does What?

- Time-critical processing is done in the DSP
  - Time-stamping of data at the input sample rate
  - FIR filtering to output sample rates
  - Initial data packaging
- Higher Level Features in Main processor
  - Triggering and Trigger Filtering
  - Output File Formatting
  - Telemetry
  - Configuration
  - User Interfaces
  - Peripherals and media

Typical Rock Digitizer Data Flow$_2$



Rockhound ORB

Rockhound's ORB server can be RAM based or disk based, depending on requirements

It can serve out standard (1s) or low latency (0.1s) data as well as messages and status

The data can be accessed via orb2orb

Our implementation was written this way to be efficient in the digitizer environment on multiple platforms and processors

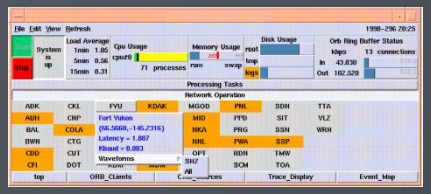
Rockhound ORB Status

Rockhound's ORB Server produces pf/st packets.

These packets can be configured to include "pretty much" anything that Rockhound knows about.

This is done using a pfst.cfg file that can be found in the SMARTSDist folder.

Data available from Rockhound is basically everything reported with the "rtparams" command on the Rockhound Console (port 9900).



pf/st Status Packet$_1$

```
#======================
# Status conversion file
#======================
#
# Used to convert system status information into data elements useable by
# Antelope.
#
# Each line contains one variable as follows:
#
# pfstvarname rhvarname flags
#
# Where:
# - pfstvarname = Variable name inserted into the pf/st packet
# - rhvarname = Variable name found in Rockhound runtime parameters
# - Flags:
#     *Scale = Multiplier scale factor
#     Fx = Formatting of digits (number of places)
#     >x = Only display if greater than x
#     >85:t >95:l = Conversion of values to strings (if greater than x)
#     Drhvar = Delta (difference) vs another Rockhound parameter
```

pf/st Status Packet$_2$

```
#     P = This is a persistent parameter
#     Nx = Display as 'x' if null
#     H = Hardcoded parameter
aa          dig1.LocalGPSAntCurrent       *0.001              F3
cld         dig1.LocalTcxoDrift           *0.001
clq         dig1.LocalClockQuality        >0:?                >85:t               >95:l
clt         dig1.LocalGPSLockChanged      *0.001              F3
da          dig1.LocalRockCurrent         *0.001              F3
dg          DataIntegrator.NMissingGroups
dh          dig1.LocalHumidity
dlt         dig1.LocalTimeSinceDataArrival    *0.001          F3
dt          dig1.LocalTemperature
dv          dig1.LocalRockDCVolts
elev        dig1.LocalGPSAltitude             *0.001          F3
esn         dig1.LocalESerialNumber
gp1         gp1                           H
gp24        gp24                          H
lat         dig1.LocalGPSLatitude
lcq         dig1.LocalClockQuality
lon         dig1.LocalGPSLongitude
```

pf/st Status Packet$_3$

m0	dig1.bd0.LocalMassPos1	*0.001	F3	
m1	dig1.bd0.LocalMassPos2	*0.001	F3	
m2	dig1.bd0.LocalMassPos3	*0.001	F3	
nc	dig1.NPhysicalChannels			
nrb	NStartups	P		
nr24	nr24	H		
rtm	rtm	H	*0.001	F3
sn	dig1.LocalSerialNumber			
trb	SMARTS.SystemStartTime	*0.001		
vco	dig1.LocalTcxoDAC			

Runtime Parameters (port 9900)

> rtparams
AltusEVTStorage=/data/events/
AltusEvtArchiver.Type=AltusEvtArchiver
CommandConsole.Type=CommandConsole
…
dig1.SensorRange=2g
dig1.ch1.Altitude=0
dig1.ch1.Azimuth=0
dig1.ch1.Damping=0.7
dig1.ch1.DetriggerVotes=1
dig1.ch1.EpiCalCoil=0.0599
dig1.ch1.EpiGain=2
dig1.ch1.EpiRange=2
dig1.ch1.FullScale=2.5
dig1.ch1.FullScaleADCCounts=8388608
dig1.ch1.Gain=1
dig1.ch1.Id=C1
dig1.ch1.NaturalFreq=204.0