1.0 Functionality

The autonomous node receiver is designed to be a self-sufficient, data-logging unit anchored to the bottom of marine and freshwater environments. The major components of the receiver are shown in the following drawing:

The hydrophone receives the high frequency mechanical vibrations sent through the water by the JSATS transmitter (in the fish) and converts them to weak electrical voltages. These weak voltages are amplified and filtered by the preamplifier of the Control/Power board (to reduce noise) and then sent to the DSP board for processing.

The DSP board converts the incoming filtered signals to digital numbers for use by the DSP in its detection and decoding algorithm. The detection algorithm looks for the
existence of a tag and the decoding algorithm determines what specific tag code is present.

When a valid code is verified by the DSP it sends the code and the time of decode to the Control/Power board for storage on the CF (Compact Flash) card. The supervisory processor on the Control/Power board manages the storage of data on the CF card as well as communication with the external computer’s USB connection. The Control/Power board also supplies power for the many different voltage requirements of the system.

The receiver is optionally equipped with sensors for pressure, temperature, and tilt to obtain environmental information as well as the orientation of the receiver. If the optional sensor(s) are not included the data read will be displayed as “N/A”. The receiver is currently set to query the sensors and voltage every 15 seconds. If no tags are present this data will be saved to be written to the flash card as a dummy tag data at a user defined interval.

The receiver is equipped with a USB port that can be used to see real-time data. This port can be accessed when the housing is open and uses a standard USB cable. The receiver software checks for a USB connection once every 30 seconds. **If the USB connection should hang up, unplug and re-plug the connection to reestablish communication.**

The receiver is powered through the means of an on-board battery pack. The battery pack yields approximately 7.2V and comes as either a rechargeable or non-rechargeable package.

**Notes:**
1. The power consumption of the receiver is 55 milliamps during normal operation. Under normal operation the 15 D-cell battery pack will yield a theoretical life of 66 days. The 46800mAh rechargeable pack will last approximately 30 days.

2. The recommended compact flash card is the SanDisk Ultra II, which has 2GB of capacity. **Important Note: Make sure the flash card has been formatted using the FAT16 (FAT) and not the FAT32 file system.**

3. A card reader (not supplied) is required for the CF.

**2.0 Start-up**

With the housing open, place a compact flash card in the slot. Connect the power by inserting the male end connector from the battery pack into the female end connector from the electronics on the top end of the receiver. See the picture at the end of this section for the location of the memory card and top end battery connection. Observe the LEDs on the outside of the receiver housing. See the table below…
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Yellow LED</th>
<th>Green LED</th>
<th>Red LED</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initialization Sequence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Power Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Port Initialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Waiting on DSP for Version information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>DPS version retrieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>_</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>CF functionality initialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Main Routine starting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Main Routine</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(x = \text{Yellow will be on only if CF card is inserted}\)
Notes: The programming port can be used to update the software that is on the supervisory board. The clear cover over the flash card port can be left off if quicker access during deployment is desired.

Place battery as shown below. The setup is designed to allow the primary or rechargeable packs to be used as desired without having to the battery wire running between the top and bottom parts of the receiver case. Alternatively, the threaded rods could be removed and the battery pack placed in the bottom part of the housing with a plug.

Secure the housing for deployment. Ensure the #429 EPDM o-ring is seated in the flange groove and the sealing area is clean. Use five inch spanner wrenches to firmly seat the o-ring. It should not be possible for the o-ring to squeeze from the groove.
Placement of the hydrophone is shown below. Use of the eyebolt is optional if you feel support is needed in addition to the cover.
3.0 Status Check

While the housing is closed, a basic status check shown below can be initiated. To start swipe the housing with a magnet near the LED bezel.

- Reed switch triggered.
- Green and red LEDs turn on.
- Checks if it is logging to the CF card.
- Checks if battery voltage is $\geq 6$ volts.
- Checks basic sensor functionality.
- Green LED flashes multiple times, the yellow LED may flash once and the red LED remains solid, while system check is in progress.
- If the test is a fail, it will turn keep the red LED on. (Note: The red LED may flash off momentarily at this point if tag data is being decoded.) If it is a pass, both LEDs are off and start flashing as defined by the main routine section in section 2.

4.0 Interface Software

The ATS Trident Receiver interface software is contained on a compact disk sent as part of the receiver package. The software is compatible with Windows XP, Vista and Windows 7 operating systems. Load the CD, click on the setup executable and follow the instructions.
USB Driver Installation: After the interface software has been installed the USB driver will need to be installed as a separate step. The driver installation can be initiated from the Start Menu by going to ‘Advanced Telemetry Systems, Inc \ ATS Trident Receiver’ and selecting the option to install the USB driver.

4.1 Select Communication Method (Change Connection):

The first screen that appears when the software is run is shown below:

![Screen with communication method selection]

The USB Communication mode allows for real-time data viewing while the housing is open. Enter the serial number of the receiver and click OK.
4.2 Main Command Window:

The following screen appears:

![Main Command Window Image]

The USB connection allows you to update the configuration - “Edit Configuration”, view the tags as they are being decoded - “View Realtime Logging” and view runtime information - “View Diagnostic Data”.
4.3 View Diagnostic Data:

If the Sonic Modem is selected for communication, the main command window will be skipped and instead will open the following:

![Diagnostic Data](image)

This function provides a snapshot of what the current status of the receiver is. A new log file is opened along with this window that saves a copy of the data shown on the screen. These log files are kept in the ‘C:\Program Files\Advanced Telemetry Systems, Inc\ATS Trident Receiver SR5000TM\Log’ folder.
4.4 Edit Configuration:

This function accessed by the USB connection allows access to the Trident receiver’s configuration. Apon entering this screen the receiver will also enter a special timekeeping mode so that it can continuously update the time portion of the display in realtime. To update the time and date on the receiver so it matches the PC’s click on the blue button and the PC time and date will be sent over to the Trident receiver. This is done separately from the rest of the configuration data which is sent over by clicking on the green button located at the bottom of the screen. When finished make sure to click on the red “Close” button so the receiver will get the command to exit the timekeeping mode. Otherwise dong a power cycle on the receiver will accomplish the same thing.
4.5 View Real Time Logging:

Another function accessed by the USB connection. This displays the data as it is being picked up by the Trident Receiver in blocks of fifteen seconds. So every fifteen seconds new tags will be sent out to the screen.
4.6 Data Format

4.6.1 Header Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line Contents</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site/System Name</td>
<td>Descriptive name defined by the user and separated by two commas (e.g. “WW, TN, 01”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data File Name</td>
<td>8 character site name followed by date and time of file creation (e.g. “sitenameyymmdd_hhmss.csv”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiver Serial Number</td>
<td>A five character serial number that designates the year of receiver production and three characters that designate sequential production number (e.g. “09011”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firmware Version</td>
<td>The name and version of the receiver supervisory firmware and the name and version of the DSP firmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Format Version</td>
<td>Version number of the file format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Start Date</td>
<td>Date and time signal acquisition began (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File End Date</td>
<td>Date and time signal acquisition ended (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appears at the end of the data set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.6.2 Data File Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Column Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FileName</td>
<td>8 character site name followed by date and time of file creation (e.g. “sitenameymmd_Hhmms.csv”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Descriptive name defined by the user and separated by two commas (e.g. “WW, TN, 01”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DateTime</td>
<td>Date recorded as mm/dd/yyyy. Time of detection, defined as the time the signal arrives at the hydrophone (TOA) and shall be recorded with microsecond precision (hh:mm:ss.sssss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TagCode</td>
<td>9 digit tag code as decoded by receiver (e.g. “G720837eb”) G72ffffff is used as a dummy tag for data recorded when no tag is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilt</td>
<td>Tilt of the receiver (degrees). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBatt</td>
<td>Voltage of the receiver batteries (V.VV).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temp</td>
<td>Temperature (C.CC°). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>Pressure outside of receiver (absolute PSI). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig Str</td>
<td>The logarithmic value for signal strength (in DB) “-99” signifies a signal strength value for an absent tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit Period</td>
<td>Optimal sample rate at 10 M samples per sec (related to tag frequency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold</td>
<td>The logarithmic measurement of background noise used for tag detection threshold.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.7 File Data

This option does not make use of an active USB connection. It takes as input one or more of the Trident Receiver files residing on your computer that have been copied over from the CF card(s). It post processes the data by filtering out invalid data, splitting the files into smaller chunks and summarizing run data. This routine can take awhile to process all the data so it allows a number of files to be processed at a time. As it processes the data summary information will be displayed. Before starting the routine, make sure to check the boxes next to the periods of the sonic transmitters you used.
4.8 Filter Data File Format

When the filter option from the File Data dialog is finished running there will be a number of new files created. They will consist of 4 different types.

Example input file name:

Merlin_100809_092810.csv

4.8.1 Filter File Type 1

Example type 1 output file names:

Merlin_100809_092810_Log1_1.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_Log1_0809_0928_2.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_Log2_0810_0849_1.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_Log2_0810_0849_2.csv

The input file can contain multiple logging sessions which are defined to be a power on off or the insert and removal of a CF card. The input file can be larger than some programs like Excel can handle. Type 1 files are partitioned copies of the input file. These partitions isolate data into files according to the log session and they keep the files smaller than 50,000 lines of data.

4.8.2 Filter File Type 2

Example type 2 output file names when the “A – Default” selection in the File Data dialog was selected:

Merlin_100809_092810_DData_Log1_0809_0928_1.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_DData_Log1_0809_0928_2.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_DData_Log2_0810_0849_1.csv
Merlin_100809_092810_DData_Log2_0810_0849_2.csv

Example type 2 output file names when the “B – Minimum Mode” selection in the File Data dialog was selected:
Type 2 files have all the information of the Type 1 files with additional information added on. This file will not include rejected data if the filter was run with the “Remove Filtered Hits from Final Data” checkbox checked from the File Data dialog.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Detection Date/Time</td>
<td>Date recorded as mm/dd/yyyy. Time of detection, defined as the time the signal arrives at the hydrophone (TOA) and shall be recorded with microsecond precision (hh:mm:ss.sssss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TagCode</td>
<td>9 digit tag code as decoded by receiver (e.g. “G7280070C”) G72ffffff is used as a dummy tag for data recorded when no tag is present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RecSerialNum</td>
<td>A five character serial number that designates the year of receiver production and three characters that designate sequential production number (e.g. “10035”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FirmwareVer</td>
<td>The version of the receiver supervisory firmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DspVer</td>
<td>The version of the DSP firmware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FileFormatVer</td>
<td>Version number of the file format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogStartDate</td>
<td>Date and time signal acquisition began for this logging session (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LogEndDate</td>
<td>Date and time signal acquisition finished for this logging session (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FileName</strong></td>
<td>Data source file name created by the Trident Receiver. 8 character site name followed by date and time of file creation (e.g. “sitenameyymmdd_hhmmss.csv”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SitePt1</strong></th>
<th>Site name part 1. Descriptive name defined by the user.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SitePt2</strong></td>
<td>Site name part 2. Descriptive name defined by the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SitePt3</strong></td>
<td>Site name part 3. Descriptive name defined by the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tilt</strong></td>
<td>Tilt of the receiver (degrees). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VBatt</strong></td>
<td>Voltage of the receiver batteries (V.VV).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temp</strong></td>
<td>Temperature (C.CC°). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pressure</strong></td>
<td>Pressure outside of receiver (absolute PSI). This will appear as “N/A” if the sensor has not been included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SigStr</strong></td>
<td>The logarithmic value for signal strength (in DB) “-99” signifies a signal strength value for an absent tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BitPrd</strong></td>
<td>Optimal sample rate at 10 M samples per sec (related to tag frequency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threshold</strong></td>
<td>The logarithmic measurement of background noise used for tag detection threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ImportTime</strong></td>
<td>Date and time this file was created (mm/dd/yyyy hh:mm:ss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TimeSince LastDet</strong></td>
<td>Elapsed time in seconds since the last detection of this code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Multipath</strong></td>
<td>Yes/No value indicating if the detection was from a reflected signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FilterType</strong></td>
<td>SVP (Default)/ MinMode value indicating the choice of filtering algorithm used on this data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filtered</strong></td>
<td>Yes/No value indicating if this data has been rejected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### NominalPRI
The assumed programmed value for the tag’s pulse rate interval.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DetNum</th>
<th>The current detection number for this accepted code, or if followed by an asterisk, the count of previously rejected hits for this code.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EventNum</td>
<td>This count increases if there is a reacquisition of this code after an acquisition loss. For the SVP method this loss needs to be ( \geq 30 ) minutes. For MinMode an acquisition loss happens if there are less than 4 hits contained within an acceptance window of 12 nominal PRIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EstPRI</td>
<td>The estimated PRI value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AvePRI</td>
<td>The average PRI value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReleasedDate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.8.3 Filter File Type 3

Example type 3 output file names:

Merlin_100809_092810_FilteredOut_Log1_0809_0928_1.csv  
Merlin_100809_092810_FilteredOut_Log1_0809_0928_2.csv  
Merlin_100809_092810_FilteredOut_Log2_0810_0849_1.csv  
Merlin_100809_092810_FilteredOut_Log2_0810_0849_2.csv  

Type 3 files have the detection data for rejected codes.

### 4.8.4 Filter File Type 4

Example type 4 output file names:

Merlin_100809_092810_summary_Log1_0809_0928_1.csv
Type 4 files have the synopsis of data contained in the earlier files.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Date/Time</th>
<th>Date and Time of first acquisition of the listed Tag Code. Date recorded as mm/dd/yyyy. Time of detection, defined as the time the signal arrives at the hydrophone (TOA) and shall be recorded with microsecond precision (hh:mm:ss.ssssss)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Date/Time</td>
<td>Date and Time of last acquisition of the listed Tag Code. Date recorded as mm/dd/yyyy. Time of detection, defined as the time the signal arrives at the hydrophone (TOA) and shall be recorded with microsecond precision (hh:mm:ss.ssssss)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elapsed</td>
<td>Time difference in seconds between the first two columns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag Code</td>
<td>9 digit tag code as decoded by receiver (e.g. “G7229A8BE”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Det Num</td>
<td>The number of valid detections for the listed tag code. If an “*” is present the Tag Code was filtered out as a false positive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>The assumed programmed value for the tag codes’ pulse rate interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave</td>
<td>The average PRI value. An adjacent “*” indicates it was &gt; then 7 periods long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est</td>
<td>The estimated PRI value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallest</td>
<td>The smallest PRI that was a valid value. The PRIs checked off in the File Data dialog are used to determine the set of acceptable PRIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Largest</strong></td>
<td>The largest PRI that was a valid value. The PRIs checked off in the File Data dialog are used to determine the set of acceptable PRIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sig Str Ave</strong></td>
<td>The average signal strength of the valid data for the listed tag code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Min Allowed</strong></td>
<td>Lower Signal strength values are filtered out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong># Filtered</strong></td>
<td>Number of acquisitions for the listed tag code that have been filtered out.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>