

SeaSonde10 TimeSeries File Format Jan 2, 2004

TimeSeries files are a collection consecutive time sweeps consisting of received signal power over time. The data is obtained by SeaSondeAcquisition by collecting a consecutive series of measurements from the receiver. The TimeSeries can later be imported by SeaSondeAcquisition to re-examine and further processing into range and cross spectra data.

File Name:

"Lvl_XXXX_yyyy_mm_dd_hhmmss.ts"
where XXXX = four char code site name
where yyyy = created year ei 1999
where mm = created month ei 01
where dd = created day ei 10
where hh = created hour ei 14
where mm = created minute ei 33
where ss = created second ei 02

File Contents:

Format is RIFF file variation. (Resource Indexed File Format)
Big-Endian Byte ordering (MSB first)
IEEE floats & doubles
Twos complement integer values

The file is compose of multiple keys where each key consists of:

- A 4 byte character key type code
- A 4 byte integer of key data size (can be zero)
- Followed by the key data, which is the data size length of bytes.

By convention, Keys with all CAPITALS have subkeys, meaning that the key's data is made up of more keys. When you read a subkey you should read the data in the key as more RIFF keys.

A key may have no data (zero size), in which case the key will contain only the type code and the zero value key size.

When reading a file:

If you do not recognize the key you should usually skip over it by doing a dummy read of the key's data size.

Do not expect the keys to be in order unless implicitly stated.

Keys can be repeated as needed describing new or changed information.

If you read this file on an Intel Platform or other which uses Little Endian byte ordering the first four bytes will be 'VLQA'. In which case, you will need to swap the byte order on each value.

Note. SeaSondeAcquisition will write then number of range cells set (normally 32) number of continuous time sweeps of data. If the sweep information changes or the next sample sweep is not continuous, the file will contain less than the number of range cells.

When reading and processing consecutive files, you must verify that they are also consecutive in time.

Glossary of Data Types

Fourcc	4bytes four character code (example 'xxxx')
Char	1byte char
LString	#bytes, string
Char[64]	64bytes, string, zero terminated
Char[]	[]bytes from key data size, zero terminated string
SInt8	1byte Signed -128 to +127 (2s Complement)
UInt8	1byte Unsigned 0 to 255
SInt16	2byte Signed -32768 to 32767(2s Complement)
UInt16	2byte Unsigned 0 to 65535
SInt24	3byte Signed (2s Complement)
SInt32	4byte Signed -2Giga to +2Giga (2s Complement)
UInt32	4byte Unsigned 0 to 4 Giga
Float	4byte IEEE single precision floating point
Double	8byte IEEE double precision floating point
Size32	4byte Unsigned 0 to 4 Gigabytes (tells how much data follows key)

Data Scaling

If the 'fbin' key data type is of 'fix4', 'fix3', or 'fix2' then the Range data is auto scaled to an integer value. The scalars used come from the 'scal' keys.

The default format used by SeaSondeAcquisition is 'fix2'.

If using fixed type 'fix4' then:

```
double IValue = (double)IntegerIValue / (double)0x7FFFFFFF * scalarOne;  
double QValue = (double)IntegerQValue / (double)0x7FFFFFFF * scalarTwo;
```

If using fixed type 'fix3' then:

```
double IValue = (double)IntegerIValue / (double)0x7FFFFFF * scalarOne;  
double QValue = (double)IntegerQValue / (double)0x7FFFFFF * scalarTwo;
```

If using fixed type 'fix2' then:

```
double IValue = (double)IntegerIValue / (double)0x7FFF * scalarOne;  
double QValue = (double)IntegerQValue / (double)0x7FFF * scalarTwo;
```

File Layout...

Each subkey contents is inside of {} brackets

Each key data content is indented in order after key.

```

// Begin File. The first 4bytes should read 'AQLV'
'AQLV' Size32 - This is the first key in the file. All data is inside this key.
{
  'HEAD' Size32 - Data Description Section
  {
    'sign' Size32 - File signature
      Fourcc    File version    '1.00'
      Fourcc    SiteCode       'XXXX'
      Fourcc    FileType        'ALVL'
      UInt32    UserFlags       0
      chr64     FileDescription "SeaSonde Acquisition Time Series"
      chr64     OwnerName       "Codar Ocean Sensors Ltd"
      chr64     Comment         ""
    'mnda' Size32 - Mac Timestamp of first sweep
      UInt32    Seconds from Jan 1,1904
    'cnst' Size32 - Size information
      SInt32    <nChannels>    Number of Antennas/Channels (Normally 3)
      SInt32    <nSweeps>      Number of Sweeps Recorded (Normally 32)
      SInt32    <nSamples>     Number of Samples Per Sweep (Normally 2048)
      SInt32    IQ Indicator.  1 otherwise 2 if sample data is IQ
    'sweep' Size32 - Sweep information
      SInt32    Number of Samples Per Sweep (Normally 2048)
      double    Sweep Start Frequency in Hz
      double    Sweep Bandwidth in Hz (maybe negative)
      double    Sweep Rate in Hz
      SInt32    RangeCell Offset (Not used)
    'fbin' Size32 - Sample Data Type
      Fourcc    format. Normally 'cviq' indicating complex voltage I & Q
      Fourcc    Type of 'alvl' data ('flt4','fix4','fix3','fix2')
  } // End of HEAD
  'BODY' Size32 - This key contains the repeated keys for each sweep recorded.
  {
    It normally contains a list of 'indx','scal','alvl' keys for each sweep.
    'indx' Size32 - This key helps to index the current sweep.
      SInt32    Sweep Index from zero to <nSweeps>-1
    'scal' Size32 - This key tells how to scale following 'alvl' sample data to get voltage.
      double    ScalarOne      I scale value.
      double    ScalarTwo      Q scale value.
    'alvl' Size32 - The sample data for a single sweep
      Array of SInt16 of IQ pairs <nSamples> long.
      <ISample#0><QSample#0><ISample#1><QSample#1>....
      <ISample#(nSamples-1)><QSample#(nSamples-1)>
  } // Repeat these keys for each sweep. End Of BODY
} // End of AQLV
'END ' Size32 - End of File key
// End Of File

```