Under the hood of the DCART project

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On-line subsystem layout





System information	
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OS version:	61					
	0.1					
OS architecture	amd64					
Number of processors:	4					
Running JVM name:	4068@Sasha					
JVM specification name:	Java Virtual Machine Specification					
JVM specification vendor:	Sun Microsystems Inc.					
JVM specification version:	1.0					
Java Runtime name:	Java(TM) SE Runtime Environment					
Java Runtime version:	1.6.0_25-b06					
JVM implemention name:	Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM					
JVM implemention vendor:	Sun Microsystems Inc.					
JVM implemention version:	20.0-b11					
Current thread count:	26					
Peak thread count:	29					
Total started thread count:	33					
MX thread CPU time:	Supported					
MX thread contention monitor:	Supported					
Heap memory init:	67,092,288					
Heap memory used:	108,468,328					
Heap memory committed:	192,610,304					
Heap memory max:	652,476,416					
Non-heap memory init:	24,313,856					
Non-heap memory used:	32,644,320					
Non-heap memory committed:	59,441,152					
NonHeap memory max:	136,314,880					



🍰 Thread information

TID	Name	State	↓ CPU, ms	Blocked count	Waited count	Lock name	Lock owner n
2	24 RfrFromFiles	TIMED_WAITING	45162	0	338		
1	15 AWT-EventQueue-0	WAITING	7129	19855	19560	java.awt.EventQueue@4989	
4	13 DestroyJavaVM	RUNNABLE	6708	0	0		
1	2 AWT-Windows	RUNNABLE	4134	16	0		
4	15 CommControl	TIMED_WAITING	171	7	155	General.Semaphore@a58b	
2	27 Swing-Shell	WAITING	171	0	508	java.util.concurrent.locks.Abs	
4	10 TimerQueue	WAITING	93	6871	7178	javax.swing.TimerQueue@4	
5	1 PIdDispatcher	TIMED_WAITING	93	15	158	General.Semaphore@7177	
3	3 SSTRuleHelp0	TIMED_WAITING	46	5	247		
5	59 TM_refresh	RUNNABLE	46	0	22		
E	50 Framer	WAITING	46	17	16	General.Semaphore@7817c	
4	19 Parser	RUNNABLE	31	0	0		
1	18 JCPipedOut	WAITING	15	40	41	General.Semaphore@7bc9d	
	2 Reference Handler	WAITING	15	14	13	java.lang.ref.Reference\$Loc	
4	1 CntMonitor	TIMED_WAITING	15	3	436	General.Semaphore@37df0	
	3 Finalizer	WAITING	15	26	12	java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueu	
2	20 output	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	1307	java.io.PipedInputStream@1	
1	19 JCPipedErr	WAITING	0	1	2	General.Semaphore@3bc12	
	4 Signal Dispatcher	RUNNABLE	0	0	0		
1	10 Java2D Disposer	WAITING	0	6	131	java.lang.ref.ReferenceQueu	
1	1 AWT-Shutdown	WAITING	0	29	30	java.lang.Object@7b5a9ad9	
1	17 DCARTTimer	TIMED_WAITING	0	3	1305	java.util.TaskQueue@701afb	
	5 Attach Listener	RUNNABLE	0	0	0		
2	21 error	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	1307	java.io.PipedInputStream@2	
4	17 CEQ_watcher	WAITING	0	0	1	General.Semaphore@6214	
4	6 SND_watcher	WAITING	0	0	1	General.Semaphore@1fe74	
3	39 RefrCounters	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	1302		
5	5 PMSender	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	19		
5	4 CEQ_SDP	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	153	General.Semaphore@573cf	
5	3 SND_SDP	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	153	General.Semaphore@64f48	
2	25 Watchdog	TIMED_WAITING	0	0	168		
2	23 FileChannel	TIMED_WAITING	0	3	327		
2	22 CmdExecutor	WAITING	0	0	1	General.Semaphore@2c347	
	Stop refresh	change period 4	sec 🗹 Show Acc	cumulative 🔽 CPU me	onitoring 🔲 Cont	tention monitoring Stack	
			-				

Processing queues monitoring	
SND-queue 0%	Minimize
CEQ-queue 0%	
Close I always on Top	
Processing queues monitoring	
SND-queue 15 %	
CEQ-queue 0%	
Close elways on Top	

Data processing (DP) principles

Atomicity of processing and data: Data Processing consists of several DP steps One step represents data processing algorithm One algorithm takes one or several *Data Groups* and produces one or several *Data Groups*

• Conveyor:

Data Processing steps work in the same manner as conveyor where 'processing bricks' are Data Groups

• Isolation:

Data Processing steps are isolated from each other

• Developer obligation:

Coding of any Data Processing step has the mandatory conventions These conventions are related with data processing DP step developer can concentrate on algorithm itself

• Off-line debugging and testing:

having raw data developer can off-line debug and test data processing steps





Data processing conveyor starts working from Data Consumer



Data Processing step properties

- Get method
- Accumulating and Reduction Numbers
 - Accumulating number says how many Data Groups DP step will accumulate before starting to process them
 - Reduction number says what times number of Data Groups will be reduced by applying this DP step
 - To get reduction number of DP you need just multiply reduction numbers of steps of this DP
 - Getting of accumulating number of DP is not so obvious
- Modified in-place flag



















DCART Visualization Screens (1)

All steps of lonogram Calculation Amplitude, Angle Of Arrival \bullet Raw Data lonogram Channel Equalizing Application 4 antenna - Amplitude, Phase \bullet Radio Frequency Interference Mitigation (RFIM) Echogram Pulse Compression Group data "Hot" data Sum Complementary • Original RAW Oppler Calculation • With RFIM Ionogram Calculation With channel equalizing Pulse compression Action On-line Options Help File Sum of complementary ST • Drift "Off-line" data ED Housekeeping de ٠ **View Group Data** BIT Optio View lonogram Tracker Calibration d abc View Echogram View BIT Data View Tracker Calibration Data XIV INTERNATIONAL GIRO FORUM · 20-23

DCART Visualization Screens (2)

4.5 4.55 4.6 4.65 4.7 4.75 4.8 4.85 4.9

93.3

80.0

70.0

50.0

40.0

30.0

20.

0.0



DCART in the spectrum analyzer mode showing Rx filter function

4.95 5 5.05 5.1 5.15 5.2 5.25 Frequency, MHz

✓ show as spectr Use zoom ✓ Use dB Polarization ● ALL ○ 0 ○ X

Gauss, 5 MHz, 530 mV, 30 dB ext atten., min gain in program

Amp 93.3

sp.max 💌

Freq [MHz]: 0.5

Raw data display showing phase code details

Step-by-step visualization of signal processing

IG-

5.3 5.35 5.4 5.45

2007.11.08 (312) 17:11:23.710

F # 39

4.54 .26E+0

0 A 15

Look data display

- Scale: db/linear
- Zoom: in/out
- Presentation:

Frequency domain / Time domain Real + Imaginary / Amplitude + Phase

 Export: one look all looks max/min/average











Preface: MHJ45,	2007.01.31 16:45:00.000				*				- 0 X		
Station:	Millstone Hill	Operation: Sounding Mo	de	Mea	surement	~					
Start:	2227 04 24/2241	FREQUENCY STEPPING				SYSTEM SETTINGS					
date:	2007.01.31(031)					Constant Coine	Teat and T	Frankrik (0) and Setamore S	Sustained and an		
ume;	10:45:00.000	Para Phanalasa Labar	land the second second	1 1		Constant Gain.	run gann, T	Tocket (b) and Antenna :	switch (u)		
DESC vor	300	Fred Stepping Law:	innear			Auto Gain Control:	use existin	ig gain table	7		
DCART vor	1 3 230	Lower Freq Limit:		300 Iki	1z]	Rx Gain:	0 dB		-		
Schedule #	2	Upper Freq Limit:		11000 [k	łz]						
Drogram #	1	Coarse Freq Step:		50 [k ł	1z]	Wave Form:	16-chip co	mplementary			
Program:	hide	Number of Fine Steps:	none	-		Polarizations:	O and X	Antennas enabled:			
URSI:	MH.145					Padio Silont	(a) Standa		nnatible		
SID:	42	Total frequencies	215			C rudio Silein	Les stunde	and to oblique to con	mparime		
Latitude:	42.60	- RANGE SAMPLING				- DATA PROCESSING					
Longitude:	288.50		1		1						
Equipment:	DPS-4D	Start Range:	0		[km]	RHM		Raw Data			
		Number of Samples:	5	512	-	CCEQ					
		Inter-Pulse Period: 🗹 auto 2 [5ms]				D-Spike ChipComp					
		Range coverage 0 to 1277.5 / max 1499 km									
17		PULSE INTEGRATION									
		Number of Integrated Panes	ter 18			Sam product fil	0	Savo raw file			
Global Pars: Orig	inal Resulting CCEQ	integrated reper	10			in save product m			i i i		
tan anne an		Interpulse Phase Switching	enabled			UMS		tull x 4			
Applied Process	sing Steps	Pulses/freq : CIT : to	tal 64 : 64 :	: 13760		DESC-to-DCART v	olume	137 <i>60 packets</i> =	111,585 KB		
Raw data		CIT time Exact Running Time	640 ms 2 m 17 s	630 ms		Exact on-disk v	olume	6,642,kbit/s 0 B			
		Edit	<u>G</u> lobal Params	Accep	t Can	cel					





Station:	Millstone Hill	Operation: Sounding Mo	de	Measurer	nent				
Start:		EDEOUENCY STEPPING					-		
date:	2007.01.31(031)	FREQUENCY STEPPING				STSTEM SETTINGS	, 		
time:	16:45:00.000		-			Constant Gain:	full gain, Ti	racker (8) and Antenna Switch (0	0 -
Run time:	137.59s	Freq Stepping Law:	linear	-		Auto Gain Control:	use existin	ia agin table	-
ESC ver:	3.0.0	Lower Freq Limit:		300 [kHz]					
CART ver:	1.3.230	Upper Freq Limit:		11000 [kHz]		Rx Gain:	0.003		
chedule #:	2	Coarse Freq Step:		50 [kHz]		Wave Form:	16-chip cor	mplementary	-
rogram #:	1	Number of Fine Steps:	none	-		Delesiantienes	lo sugar la	Automas analdada	
rogram:	hide	the state of the s				Polarizations:	Coland X	Antennas enabled:	
RSI:	MHJ45					Radio Silent	() Standa	ard Oblique O Compatible	
ID:	42	Total frequencies	215						a
atitude:	42.60	RANGE SAMPLING				DATA PROCESSING	G		
ongitude:	288.50	Start Pannar			Im		EDGA	Raw Data	-
quipment:	DPS-4D	Starr Kange.		9 IF	and		TTP US		
		Number of Samples:		512		CCEQ		Raw Data	
		Inter-Pulse Period: 🗹 auto	D-1	2 [5	ims]	D-Spike C	hipComp	Sum Complementary	
		Range coverage	0 to	1277.5 / max 149	9 km	View Process Cha	ain	Doppler Calculation	
		- PULSE INTEGRATION			-				
		Number of Integrated Repeats: 16			Save product file		Save raw file		
bal Pars: Ori	ginal Resulting CCEQ	Interpulse Phase Switching	r: enable	d.	~	UMS	-	full x 4	-
oplied Proces. aw data	sing Steps	Pulses/freq : CIT : to CIT time Exact Running Time	tal 64 : 640 m 2 m 1	64 : 13760 s 7 s 630 ms		DESC-to-DCART v DESC-to-DCART f Exact on-disk v	olume low olume	13760 packets = 111,585 6,642 kbit/s 0 B	5 KB



UMS (Uniform Measurement Storage) data format

- Reusable data structures
- Mapping of memory structure
- Unified reader for all data types
- Versioning of data

• **Program measurement** is the minimal data unit that can be read by UMS reader. Program measurement is uniquely identified by station and start time.

- Program measurement consists of Program header and number of Data Groups
- Data Groups:

1. *Look*, corresponds to raw data acquired by DESC after one series of sampling (and it usually corresponds to one signal transmitting)

2. Doppler Frequency Group, corresponds to data unit after Doppler Calculation Processing Step

3. *Ionogram Frequency Group*, corresponds to data unit after *Ionogram Calculation Processing Step*









Versioning mechanism example



В

D

В

ory

Large data structures, like Program data structure, contain its version inside of its content and this version number saved on disk (serialized) as the first element of this data structure.

It gives possibility to tune-up software reading engine on-the-fly when data is retrieving.

Returning to this example, it leaves developers the possibility to change Program structure in the future still having backward compatibility of reading engine. Of course, maintenance of versioning mechanism for any structure requires quite a bit of developer's attention.



