BGS Raspberry Pi magnetometer
Software configuration and operation manual

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## Abbreviations

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<td>API</td>
<td>application programming interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHCP</td>
<td>dynamic host configuration protocol</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTR</td>
<td>data terminal ready</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAT</td>
<td>file allocation table</td>
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<tr>
<td>GPIO</td>
<td>general purpose input/output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU</td>
<td>graphics processing unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMAC</td>
<td>hash-based message authentication code</td>
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<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>hypertext transfer protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>hypertext transfer protocol secure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C</td>
<td>inter-integrated circuit (bus)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>internet protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LED</td>
<td>light emitting diode</td>
</tr>
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<td>MD5</td>
<td>message digest 5</td>
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<td>NFS</td>
<td>network file system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP</td>
<td>network time protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoE</td>
<td>power over ethernet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>secure digital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>secure shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>transmission control protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>user datagram protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>uniform resource locator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>universal serial bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTC</td>
<td>coordinated universal time</td>
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Part I

Introduction
Chapter 1

Overview of the hardware

1.1 Introduction

The magnetometer is designed for low-power operation, simple installation and ease of construction.

The magnetometer has two parts, the interfacing unit, which is fitted onto the Raspberry Pi’s GPIO expansion header, and the sensor head. Both parts are located indoors. This simplifies the installation but makes the magnetometer very much more sensitive to temperature variations and human disturbance. The sensor head should be located, as much as is practical, in an environment with stable temperature control and away from major sources of human disturbance (particularly cars and lifts).
Part II

Installation
Chapter 2

Site requirements
Chapter 3

Raspberry Pi setup

3.1 SD card creation

If your SD card already contains Raspbian you can skip to section 3.2.

Download the latest Raspbian image and copy to the SD card following the instructions on the Raspberry Pi web site. Copying the compressed image to a FAT partition on the SD card will not work.

These instructions assume Debian 8 (“Jessie”) is used. Most users should probably download the desktop version. Advanced users, and those planning to use the Pi without a display connected (“headless”) should probably download the minimal version without the desktop software.

3.2 Configuring Raspbian

In the command window you can press the Tab key to have Linux complete the command or filename.

If you are not familiar with the nano text editor read The Beginner’s Guide to Nano, the Linux Command-Line Text Editor

Raspbian is most easily configured by booting the new image. If you are able to discover the IP address (for instance, by checking the DHCP tables of your home router) you can do this over the network using SSH. Otherwise you must use attach a keyboard and monitor to the Raspberry Pi. If you are familiar with Linux it is also possible to edit the files by mounting the SD card on another Linux system.
3.2.1 Raspbian configuration

Log in as pi and run

```bash
sudo raspi-config
```

3.2.1.1 Change user password

If the default password has not been changed then do so now to keep your system secure.

3.2.1.2 Hostname

If you wish change the hostname of your Raspberry Pi select Advanced Options and then Hostname.

If you have multiple Raspberry Pi computers on your network then you should arrange for them to have unique hostnames. Our preference is to set the hostname to awn-xxx, where xxx is the abbreviation (typically 3 letters) used for the magnetometer site.

3.2.1.3 Boot options

Configure the Pi for console access (text console, requiring the user to login). The console can be started manually when required with the startx command which saves memory when an interactive login is not required.

3.2.1.4 Localisation options

**cron** uses local time and the shift to and from daylight saving time complicates the **cron** tables. Set the Raspberry Pi’s timezone to UTC to avoid daylight saving.

Select Localisation Options and then Change Timezone. For geographic area select None of the above, then select UTC.

3.2.1.5 Interfacing options

If you plan to log into the Raspberry Pi remotely you should enable the SSH server. If you will only log in via keyboard and monitor connected directly to the Pi then you can choose to disable the SSH server.

Enable the Arm I2C interface.
3.2. CONFIGURING RASPBUMAN

3.2.1.6 Memory split

Select Advanced Options and then Memory Split. Set the GPU memory to 16 (MB).

3.2.1.7 SSH server

If you plan to log into the Raspberry Pi remotely you should enable the SSH server. If you will only log in via keyboard and monitor connected directly to the Pi then you can choose to disable the SSH server. Select Advanced Options and then SSH. Choose the appropriate option.

3.2.1.8 Expand Filesystem

The filesystem should be expanded to use all of the (micro)SD card. Advanced users planning to make a backup of the card may wish to perform this step last so that the backup can be smaller.

Select Advanced Options and then Expand Filesystem. Choose Finish and then reboot.

3.2.2 Configure proxy server

Not all networks require a proxy server (or web cache) to be used, your network administrator should be able to advise. If it is necessary the setting should be configured in two places.

As user root

```bash
nano /etc/environment
```

At the end of the file add a line similar to

```bash
http_proxy='http://proxyhost:port/
https_proxy='http://proxyhost:port/
```

You must replace proxyhost and port with the correct settings for your network. If the proxy server requires a username and password the lines should be similar to

```bash
http_proxy='http://username:password@proxyhost:port/
https_proxy='http://username:password@proxyhost:port/
```
CHAPTER 3. RASPBERRY PI SETUP

Replace \texttt{username} and \texttt{password} with the values your network administrator has provided.

Repeat for the procedure, as \texttt{root}

\begin{verbatim}
nano /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/10proxy
\end{verbatim}

Add a line similar to

\begin{verbatim}
Acquire::http::Proxy "http://proxyhost:port";
\end{verbatim}

Or, if a password is required, similar to

\begin{verbatim}
Acquire::http::Proxy "http://username:password@proxyhost:port";
\end{verbatim}

A separate line for HTTPS is not required in \texttt{/etc/apt/apt.conf.d/10proxy}. Proxy settings will not take effect until you log out and log back in. Type

\begin{verbatim}
logout
\end{verbatim}

and then log back in.

\subsection{3.2.3 Upgrade installed software}

As user \texttt{root}

\begin{verbatim}
apt-get update
apt-get upgrade
apt-get dist-upgrade
\end{verbatim}

\subsection{3.2.4 Remove swap file}

To prolong the life of the SD card a swap file is not used. As user \texttt{root}
3.2. CONFIGURING RASPBIAN

3.2.5 Remove Wolfram Engine

Wolfram Engine uses over 680 MiB and is not needed. Remove to save valuable space on the SD card. As user root:

```
apt-get remove dphys-swapfile
```

```
apt-get purge wolfram-engine
apt-get autoremove
```

- Wolfram engine is not installed by default in the light version of Raspbian.

3.2.6 Install missing software packages

As user root:

```
apt-get install screen git git-doc git-man \ 
python-pip ipython python-matplotlib \ 
python-scipy python-serial python-daemon python-lockfile \ 
avahi-daemon dnsutils i2c-tools python-smbus python3-smbus ntp
```

3.2.7 Configure file system mount options

As user root:

```
nano /etc/fstab
```

Find the line where the root file system is mounted, it will look similar to

```
/dev/mmcblk0p2 / ext4 defaults,noatime 0 1
```
Change the mount options (defaults, noatime in the example above) so that the mount options are now noatime, nodiratime. The line should look similar to the one below.

```
/dev/mmcblk0p2 / ext4 noatime,nodiratime 0 1
```

At the end of the `/etc/fstab` add the following lines:

```
# tmpfs for AuroraWatchNet temporary files. Files will be deleted on
# a reboot, which is desirable for the NTP status files.
tmpfs /home/pi/tmpfs tmpfs rw,size=100k,ns_inodes=1k,noexec,nodev,nosuid,uid=pi,gid=pi,mode=1700 0 0
```

As user root

```
mkdir /home/pi/tmpfs
mount /home/pi/tmpfs
```

3.2.8 Automatically create symlinks for FTDI all-in-one

As user root

```
nano /etc/udev/rules.d/90-usb_serial.rules
```

Insert the following lines into the file if they are not present:

```
# Have symlinks based on serial number for FTDI devices. Used for
# awnetd_monitor
SUBSYSTEMS="usb", KERNEL="ttyUSB[0-9]*", ATTRS{idVendor}="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}="6001", SYMLINK="tty_ftdi_%s{serial}"
```

3.2.9 Regenerate SSH host keys

As user root
cd /etc/ssh
rm ssh_host_*_key{,.pub}
ssh-keygen -A
3.3 Installing the AuroraWatchNet server software

3.3.1 Install the Git repository

As user pi

```
    git clone --recursive https://github.com/stevemarple/AuroraWatchNet.git
    git clone --recursive https://github.com/stevemarple/auroraplot.git
    git clone --recursive https://github.com/stevemarple/python-MCP342x.git
    mkdir ~/bin
    . ~/.bashrc
    cd ~/bin
    ln -s ../AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/raspimagd.py
    ln -s ../AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/log_ip
    ln -s ../AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/upload_data.py
    cd ~
```

3.3.2 Create data directory

As user root

```
    mkdir /data
    chown pi.pi /data
```

3.3.3 Create configuration file

As user root

```
    cp -pi/AuroraWatchNet/software/ini_files/raspimagd_bgs_awnet.ini /etc/awnet.ini
    nano /etc/awnet.ini
```

In the editor find the [DEFAULT] section, edit the site to the correct value. Navigate to the [upload] section and enter the correct values for url, username, password and realm. Ensure the leading comment character (#) is removed.
3.3.4 Configure cron

As user pi

```
crontab ~/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/crontabs/raspimagd.crontab
```

If you plan to use the FTDI-all-in-one programmer and switch to indicate periods of bad data then uncomment the line with the reference to awnetd_monitor.py.

If the Raspberry Pi is using Wi-Fi networking uncomment the line referencing network_watchdog; it will cause the Raspberry Pi to be rebooted if it appears that Wi-Fi networking has stopped working for some reason.

The log_ip lines in the cron file cause the Raspberry Pi to periodically report that it is operating. This helps the AuroraWatch administrators monitor which stations are active. These reporting commands can be omitted if you prefer (comment out the command by inserting a # at the start of the line).

3.3.5 Configure ifplugd

Configure ifplugd to report when the network interface has been assigned an IP address, which helps the AuroraWatch administrators monitor which stations are active. This step can be omitted if you prefer. As user root

```
cd /etc/ifplugd/action.d
ln -s /home/pi/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/log_ip
```

3.3.6 Configure python

Create the python local site directory and create appropriate symbolic links. As user pi

```
~/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/setup.py --sudo
~/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/setup.py --sudo
~/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/setup.py --sudo
```

The first time the command runs there will be some errors printed as symbolic links are other configuration details are missing. On the second run confirm that the errors have been corrected.
### 3.3.7 Configure ntp

Check that the current time is correct by typing

```bash
date --utc
```

This will output the current date and time in UTC. If you aren’t certain what the current time in UTC is then you can check at this web page, https://www.google.co.uk/#q=utc+time.

Check that the NTP service is running correctly:

```bash
~pi/bin/check_ntp_status --log-level=info
```

The last line should indicate “NTP synchronized”. If it indicates that NTP is not synchronized consult your network manager for the correct NTP settings on your network.

### 3.4 Backup of SD card and expand filesystem

If you did not expand the (micro)SD card earlier then make a backup (if you wish) and run

```bash
sudo raspi-config
```

Select Expand Filesystem. Choose Finish and then reboot.
Chapter 4

Installation procedure
Chapter 5

Contributing data

5.1 Contributing data to AuroraWatch UK

5.1.1 Use of data by AuroraWatch UK

Data contributed to AuroraWatch UK will be combined with other magnetometer data for the purpose of generating AuroraWatch UK or other auroral-related alerts. In future the alerts data are likely to be made available via a public API under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 license. Ideally you will also license the magnetometer data under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 license, remembering to define your own attribution requirements.

If you choose a more permissive license, such as without the attribution, and/or non-commercial clauses, but retain the share-alike clause you must grant AuroraWatch UK permission to use the data to generate alerts under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 license. This is because the share-alike clause restricts others from imposing additional restrictions.

The magnetic field data collected by AuroraWatch UK magnetometers will be made publically available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 license, with a short embargo period (24 to 48 hours). If your magnetometer data is also licensed as CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 then AuroraWatch UK will share your data in the same way.

5.1.2 Methods to upload data

Two methods to upload data to AuroraWatch UK are supported, using rsync through an SSH tunnel, or by HTTP. Rsync contains an algorithm to efficiently transfer only the differences between the local and remote files and thus is ideal for transferring the real-time data files. SSH is used to provide a secure connection method. However, SSH access may not be possible on some
networks (e.g., school networks). For cases when rsync cannot be used a HTTP upload method is available which emulates some of the behaviour of rsync; whenever possible only the latest additions to a file are uploaded. The upload method is normally defined in /etc/awnet.ini configuration file, in the [upload] section.

5.1.2.1 Rsync uploads

As user root edit /etc/awnet.ini. At the end of the file add the [upload] section if it is missing, it should appear as

```
[upload]
method = rsync
```

As user pi create the keys for public key authentication:

```
ssh-keygen -t dsa
```

When prompted for the filename to save the key press Enter to accept the default. When prompted for the passphrase press Enter for an empty passphrase. Keep the private key (/home/pi/.ssh/id_dsa) secret, send the public key (/home/pi/.ssh/id_dsa.pub) to AuroraWatch UK.

Create the SSH config file to define hostname and user used for data transfer. As user pi edit the file /home/pi/.ssh/config, it should look similar to

```
Host awn-data
Hostname uploadhost
User uploaduser
```

You will need to obtain the upload hostname and username from AuroraWatch UK.

Insert an instruction into the crontab file to upload the data at regular intervals. As user pi:

```
crontab -e
```

Add the following lines:

```
### rsync upload
*/3 * * * * nice /home/pi/bin/upload_data.py > /dev/null 2>&1
```
5.1.2.2 HTTP uploads

As user root edit /etc/awnet.ini. At the end of the file add the [upload] section if it is missing, it should appear as

```
[upload]
method = http
url = upload_URL
realm = upload_realm
password = upload_password
```

You will need to obtain the upload URL, realm and password from AuroraWatch UK.

Insert an instruction the the crontab file to upload the data as regular intervals. As user pi:

```
crontab -e
```

Add the following lines:

```
### HTTP upload
# Upload text data for today at regular intervals
*/5 * * * * nice /home/pi/bin/upload_data.py -s today --file-types awnettextdata
# Make several attempts to upload all files from yesterday
5 */6 * * * nice /home/pi/bin/upload_data.py -s yesterday > /dev/null 2>&1
```

5.2 Contributing data to the Met Office


The relevant information must be added to the /etc/awnet.ini file. As user root:

```
nano /etc/awnet.ini
```

Add the following lines:

```
5.2. CONTRIBUTING DATA TO THE MET OFFICE

Replace `<upload URL>` with the appropriate URL for magnetometer data. (This information has not yet been published). Replace `<site ID>` with the 36 character site identifier and `<authorisation key>` with the 6 digit authorisation key.

Data can be uploaded manually by running the following command as user pi:

```
/home/pi/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/upload_wow.py -c /etc/awnet.ini -s yesterday
```

It is possible to automate the data uploads with a cron job. As user pi:

```
crontab -e
```

At the end of the crontab add the following lines:

```
# Upload data to Met Office WOW
5 * * * * /home/pi/AuroraWatchNet/software/server/bin/upload_wow.py -c /etc/awnet.ini -s yesterday > /dev/null 2>&1
```

The WOW API does not provide a means to check if the data has been uploaded previously, and the WOW site does not check for or remove duplicate data. It is therefore necessary for the user to check if data has been already uploaded. For this reason it is recommended that data is uploaded only data recording to a given file has completed, i.e., avoid uploading data from the current day.
Part III

Operation
Chapter 6

Raspberry Pi operation

6.1 Introduction

For generic operation of the Raspberry Pi (setting the hostname, assigning a fixed IP address etc.) please see the Raspbian documentation, http://www.raspbian.org/RaspbianDocumentation.

6.2 Shutting down the Raspberry Pi

The Raspberry Pi must be shutdown cleanly before power is removed:

```
sudo shutdown -h now
```

Before removing the power wait until only the red power LED is lit; wait a further two seconds to ensure further access to the SD card is not needed. If the power is removed whilst data is being written to the SD card it will corrupt the file system.

To reboot the Raspberry Pi use

```
sudo shutdown -r now
```

6.3 Starting and stopping the data recording daemon

Data is recorded on the Raspberry Pi using a daemon process, which is started and stopped by the Debian init scripts. The scripts must be started and stopped as user root, the actual data
recording process runs as user pi.

To start data recording

```
sudo /etc/init.d/awnetd start
```

To stop data recording

```
sudo /etc/init.d/awnetd stop
```

It is also possible to check the status of the data recording process

```
sudo /etc/init.d/awnetd status
```

The restart option forcibly stops recording (if running) and then starts it again:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/awnetd restart
```

### 6.4 Monitoring the data recording process

The data recording process directs its standard output and error streams to a virtual terminal using `screen`. It is possible to attach to this virtual terminal to monitor the output.

As user pi

```
screen -r awnet
```

To exit from `screen` type `CTRL` - a, `D`.

- Pressing `CTRL` - c will terminate the recording process.
Chapter 7

Software and firmware updates

7.1 Raspbian updates


7.2 AuroraWatchNet software updates

The software can be updated easily simply by *pulling* a new version from the Github repository. As user *pi*

```
    cd ~/AuroraWatchNet
    git pull
```
Appendix A

Configuration file options

A.1 Introduction

Many of the AuroraWatchNet programs read a common configuration file, typically located at /etc/awnet.ini. The configuration file is broken into sections, each of which starts with a section header in square brackets ([like_this]). Other lines contain key names and values, written as key = value. Leading and trailing whitespace around both the key and value is ignored. Section headers and key names do not contain whitespace, words may be separated with an underscore. The configuration file can also contain comments, which are entered with a hash (#) or semi-colon (;) as the first character.

The configuration file is parsed using Python’s SafeConfigParser module. This allows values defined in the same section, or in the [DEFAULT] section to be inserted into other key value definitions. This feature is commonly used to insert the site abbreviation into filenames.

A.2 [DEFAULT]

The [DEFAULT] section is special as it defines values which can used elsewhere in the configuration file.

A.2.1 project

Define the project. This is used elsewhere within the configuration file, e.g., data filenames. Default: none.
A.2.2  site

Define the site code, typically a three letter abbreviation. This is used elsewhere within the configuration file, e.g., data filenames.

Default: none.

Example:

site = lan1

A.3  [awnettextdata]

Options associated with the standard text-format output data file.

A.3.1  filename

Define the filename used for text-format data files. This string is expanded as a strftime format string and accepts the normal strftime format specifiers; for a list of the acceptable format specifiers see https://docs.python.org/2/library/time.html#time.strftime. However, since Python expands the string first any percent characters used as part of a strftime format specifier must be repeated.

Default: none.

Example:

filename = /data/aurorawatchnet/%(site)s/%Y/%m/%(site)s_%%Y%%m%%d.txt

%(site) is replaced with the site abbreviation which was defined previously in the [DEFAULT] section. Notice how the strftime format specifiers require two % characters.

For June 20th 2014 with the site abbreviation cwx this would expand to

filename = /data/aurorawatchnet/cwx/2014/06/cwx_20140620.txt

A.4  [awpacket]

Options associated with the standard binary output format. This format is inconvenient to read but preserves the received data messages from the magnetometer, and the responses sent back from the recording daemon. It is possible to play back these files to the recording daemon and regenerate other data formats.
APPENDIX A. CONFIGURATION FILE OPTIONS

A.4.1 filename

See section A.3.1 for a description.

Default: none.

Example:
Typically set to
filename = /data/aurorawatchnet/%(site)s/%Y/%m/%(site)s_%Y%m%d.awp

A.4.2 key

By default the binary data packets are written out with their original signing key. If you plan to make the binary data format available then for security reasons you should probably set a different signing key. You will then be able to share this key without compromising the communication channel with the magnetometer and others will be able to use the error-checking capabilities provide by HMAC-MD5. The key is a 32 character hexadecimal string, without any 0x prefix.

Default: none.

Example:
Typically set to a simple code,
key = 00000000000000000000000000000000

A.5 [logfile]

Options associated with the recorded log files.

A.5.1 filename

See section A.3.1 for a description.

Default: none.

Example:
Typically set to
filename = /data/aurorawatchnet/%(site)s/%Y/%m/%(site)s_%Y%m%d.log
A.6  [daemon]

Options relating to the data-recording daemon.

A.6.1  connection

Defines the connection between the daemon and the magnetometer. Radio communication
emulates a serial port connection. If the magnetometer is PoE model the communication should
be set to ethernet.

Default: serial

A.6.2  close_after_write

Have the daemon close the data and log files after each write. It is recommended that this option
only be used on an NFS file system, when used on a file sytem store on flash memory (such
as the Raspberry Pi) this may cause excessive writes and early failure of the flash memory.
This option may be required for real-time data collection daemons where the data files are also
received by rsync or HTTP uploads.

A.6.3  acknowledge

If set to false then acknowledgements are not sent in response to magnetometer data messages.

Default: true

A.6.4  read_only

If set to true then for serial connections the device is opened read-only and no set up commands
are sent.

Read-only mode implies that acknowledgements are not sent, regardless of the setting of the
acknowledge option.

Default: false

A.7  [controlsocket]

It is possible for the send_cmd.py program to send commands to the magnetometer via the data
recording daemon. Communication is via a UDP socket or a unix domain socket.
A.7.1 filename

Use a unix domain socket for communication with the data recording daemon, with the given filename. If set to none then a control socket will not be created. If the filename option is present it takes priority over any port option.

Default: none.

A.7.2 port

Use a UDP socket for communication with the data recording daemon, with the given port number. If set to none then a control socket will not be created. If the filename option is present it takes priority over the port option.

Default: 6587

Example:

\[ \text{port} = 6587 \]

A.8 [magnetometer]

Settings associated with the magnetometer.

A.8.1 siteid

The numeric site identifier for the magnetometer. The recording daemon will ignore data packets where the site ID does not match the value set in the configuration file. The site ID should be set as an integer number in the range 0 to 255 inclusive.

Default: none.

A.9 [upload]

Configuration details for the upload_data.py program.

A.9.1 method

Define the upload method in use. Valid options are: rsync, rrsync, http, and https. rsync uses the rsync program to efficiently transfer only the portions of data files which have changed
since the last upload; rsync is similar but the server restricts which directories may be written to. Both are tunneled through SSH and thus require the network to permit outward TCP connections to port 22.

The http and https upload methods make use of the standard HTTP(s) protocol, and therefore require outgoing TCP connections to port 80 and 443 respectively.

A.9.2 rsync_host

Name of the rsync host. No facility to set the user is provided, use the SSH config file to set the appropriate details.

Default: none.

Example SSH config file:

```bash
Host awn-data
Hostname host.domain.com
User monty
```
A.10  [realtime_transfer]

The data recording daemon is capable of forwarding the incoming binary packets to one or more remote hosts. When this is enabled data is transferred in real-time. The remote host(s) can use the same data recording daemon but should be configured to be read-only so that acknowledgements are not sent.

When data packets are forwarded in this way the daemon does not check that they have been delivered successfully. It is recommended that this method is used in conjunction with the upload_data.py program to ensure any data packets which were not delivered are transferred by some other means.

Real-time transfer uses three keys, remote_host, remote_port and remote_key. To send data to multiple hosts a suffix is applied to each of this keys to group the settings together, e.g., remote_host2, remote_port2 and remote_key2. The suffix must not contain whitespace characters.

A.10.1  remote_host

The hostname or IP address to which data packets are sent.

A.10.2  remote_port

The UDP port to which data packets are sent.

A.10.3  remote_key

The HMAC-MD5 key used to sign the data packets. This should be different to the key used to communicate with the magnetometer.

A.11  [dataqualitymonitor]

The data recording daemon can monitor for the existence of a file indicating that data quality may be compromised (e.g., due to local site activities such as cutting grass). If the file is present an extension is appended to the data files to clearly separate the poor quality data. Any real time data transfers in operation are suspended. When the file is removed the normal filenames are used again and real time data transfer resume as normal.
A.11. **port**

Defines the serial port used by the `awnetd_monitor.py` daemon. If using a USB device it is recommended to modify the `udev` rules so that a fixed device name is generated based on the serial number.

Example `udev` rule to create a symbolic link for an FTDI USB serial adaptor, save to `/etc/udev/rules.d/90-usb_serial.rules` or similar:

```
# Have symlinks based on serial number for FTDI devices. Used for
# awnetd_monitor
SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", KERNEL="ttyUSB[0-9]*", \
ATTRS{idVendor}=="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}=="6001", SYMLINK+="tty_ftdi_%s{serial}"
```

Default: none.

A.11.2 **filename**

The name of the file which when present indicates reduced data quality. This file can be created by the `awnetd_monitor` daemon or an external process.

Default: `/var/aurorawatchnet/data_quality_warning`

A.11.3 **extension**

The extension which is appended to files to indicate reduced data quality.

Default: `.bad`

A.11.4 **pidfile**

A file containing the process ID of the `awnetd_monitor` daemon.

Default: none.

A.11.5 **logfile**

The file where the log output of the `awnetd_monitor` daemon is written.

Default: none.
A.11.6 led_active_low

A flag indicating if the DTR signal line should be pulled low to turn on the LED.

Default: true.

A.12 [ntp_status]

Configuration details for data recording daemon (awnetd.py) and also used by the check_ntp_status program. As the Raspberry Pi does not have an onboard real-time clock it must obtain the time from the network using NTP. At boot time, and other occasions when the NTP servers are not accessible, the system clock on the Raspberry Pi may not be correct. The data recording daemon can be made aware that NTP is running and correctly synchronized by the presence of a semaphore file. The file’s age is also checked to ensure that the presence of a stale semaphore file is not misinterpreted. When the data recording daemon is configured to check NTP status the current time is sent to the microcontroller only if NTP is synchronized.

A.12.1 filename

The filename of the semaphore file. Required for check_ntp_status. Not required by awnetd.py and if missing NTP status is not checked.

A.12.2 max_age

The maximum allowable age in seconds for the semaphore file to be considered valid. The presence of a file older than this age is ignored. Required for check_ntp_status. Not required by awnetd.py and if missing NTP status is not checked.