



BL5122 MamVisAD: Data display and hypothesis generation

"Looking Beneath The Waves: Visualizing Sub-surface Telemetry Data and Dynamic Oceanographic Parameters"

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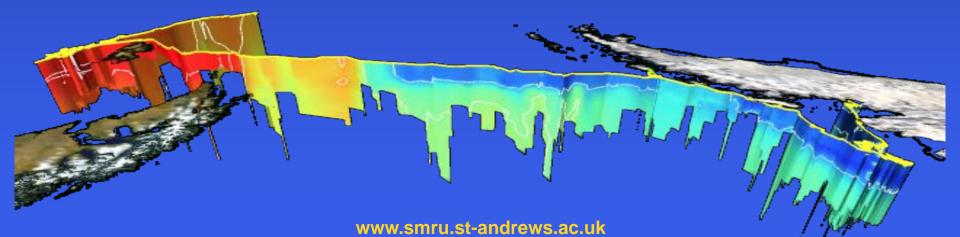








- Background to MamVisAD
- Discuss potential roles for such applications
- Visualization challenges posed by SRDL data
- Look at some southern elephant seal data







MamVisAD on AppsAnywhere

- Special version of MamVisAD + datasets
- Works via AppsAnywhere in the PC classroom
- First launch can take a while. So start that now
- Might be worth patching with new files from this folder:
- L:\Biology\BL5122_MamVisAD_Practical\AppsAnywherePatch_2020\



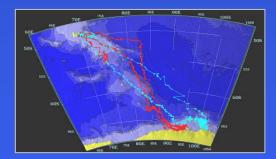
The original MAMVIS (Fedak, Lovell and McConnell,1996)



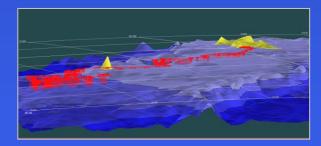
The "MAMmal VISualisation" system.

- Early 1990s SMRU starts deploying SRDLs.
- AVS + specialised graphics hardware.
- 3D "Virtual Globe" + Stripcharts











MamVisAD

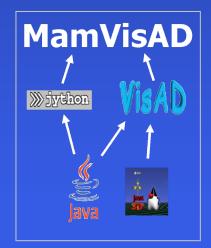


The Consus of Morine Life Project Tagging Of Pacific Pelagics

- 1 year of Packard Foundation/TOPP funding
 - Development started in 2003
 - Targeting standard PC hardware
 - Ideally also "free" to distribute
 - Jython/Java/VisAD framework chosen

Led to the development of what is now the MamVisAD application.

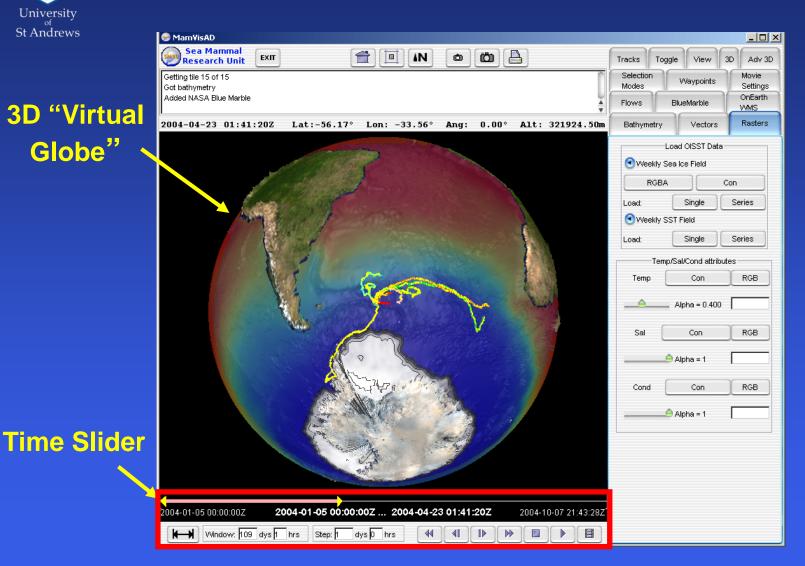






The main MamVisAD GUI

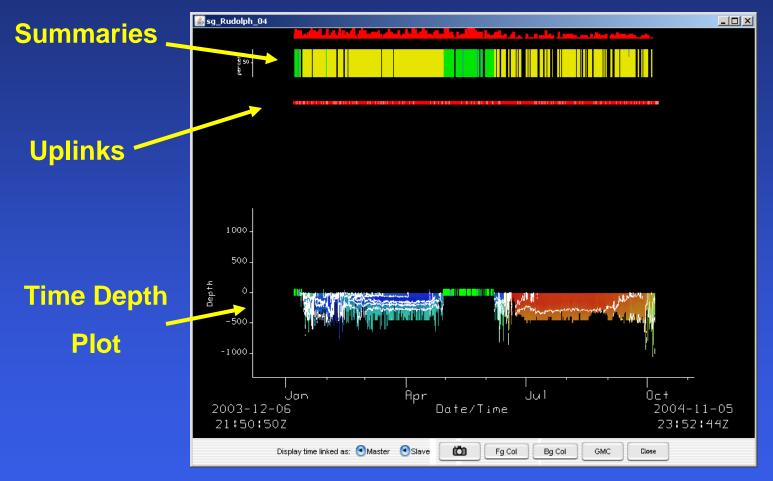






The MamVisAD stripchart







Views "coupled" in various ways



Time slider can limit what is shown in 3D window

Ranges of axes in strip charts adjust to match

Brushing/selection linked across the views

Same colour palettes used in both views



Roles for Visualization



Interactive use:

- Exploring data "Hypothesis Generation"
- Quality control / sanity checks

Multimedia generation:

- Scientific Presentations
- Public Outreach



Challenges of telemetry data

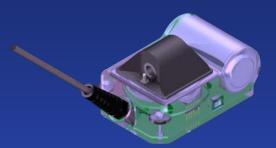


- Wide range of spatial scales (from a few kilometres to whole oceans)
- Deployments can last years
- Individual dives may only be only minutes long
- Want to view the data in context with other datasets
- Ideally still want interactive visualizations.



Temperature & CTD SRDL Data





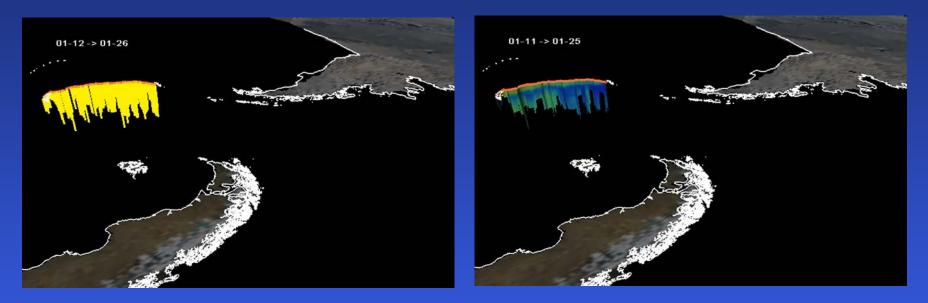
- Deployments cover large spatial & temporal scales
- Interested animal behaviour & oceanography
- Want to see other data such as bathymetry, SSTs, Sea Ice Cover, etc.

As an example let's look at some data collected during the SEaOS project



Rudolph – SRDL





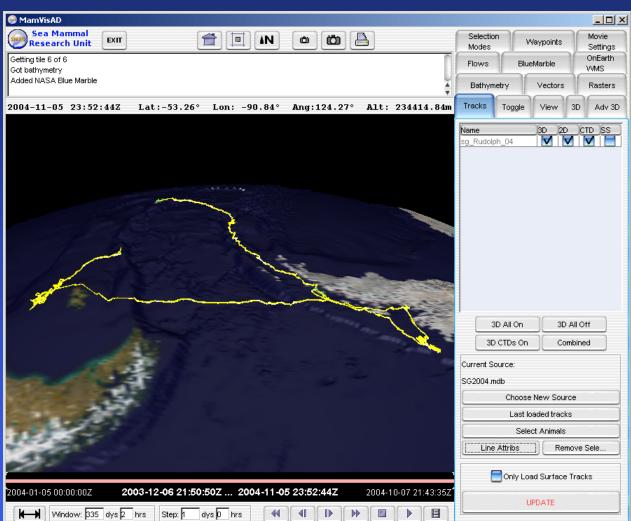
The tag relayed data about diving & water temperatures

What vertical exaggeration was used for these movies?





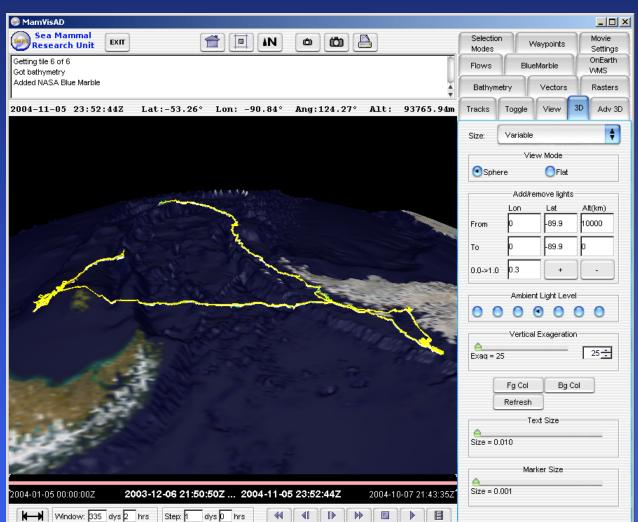








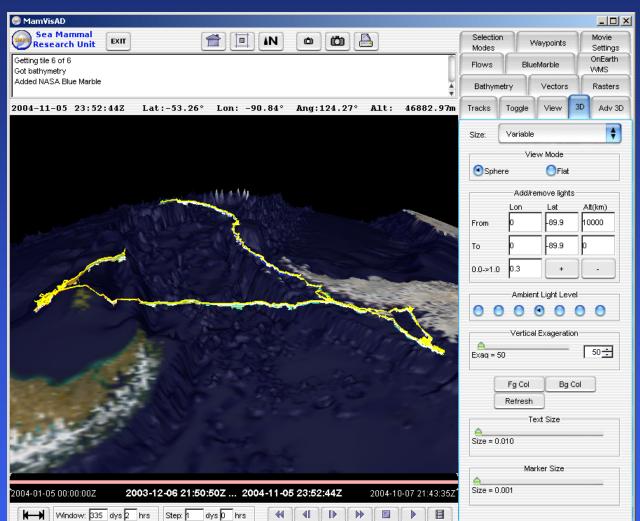








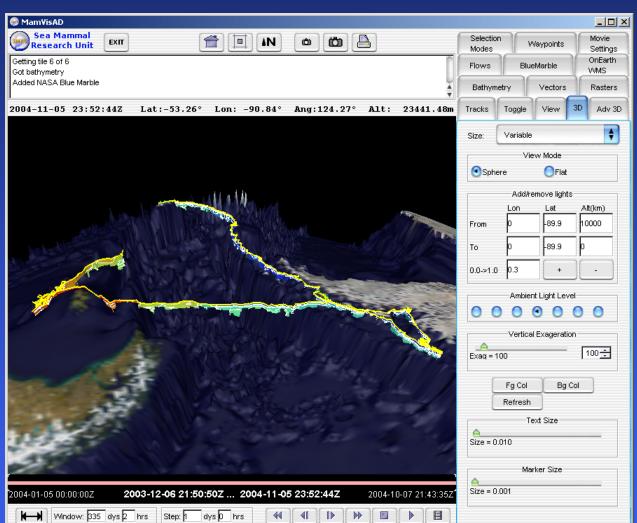








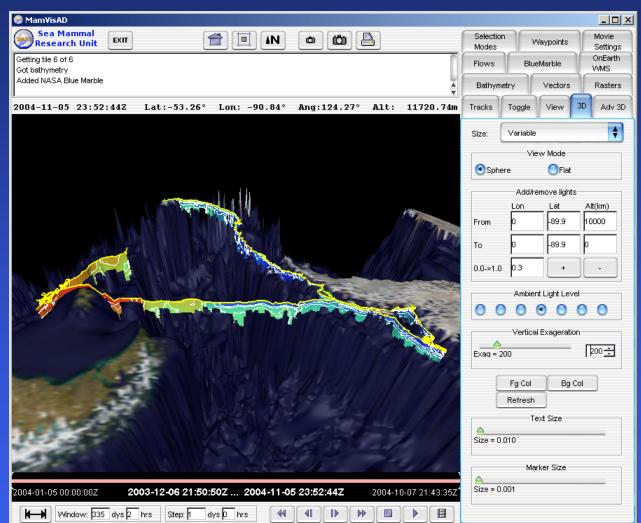








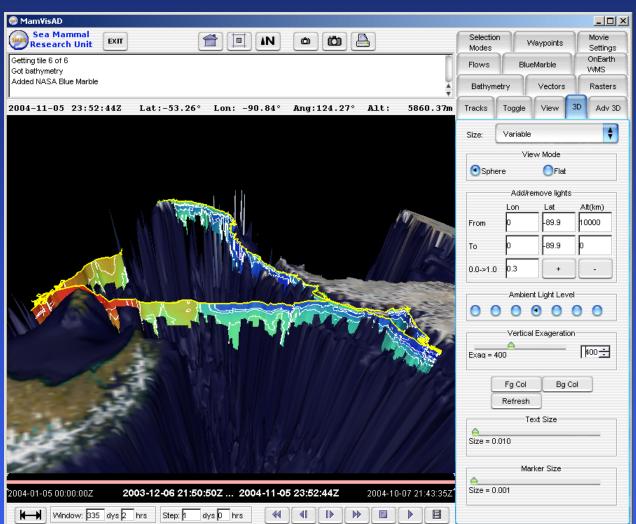














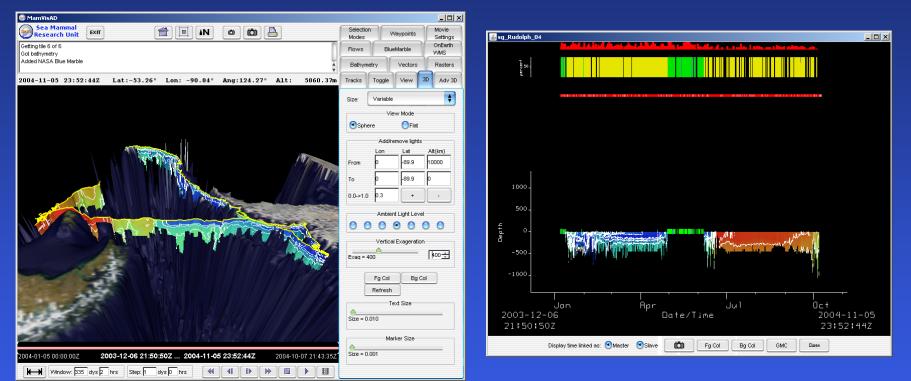


An extremely high vertical exaggeration allowed us to see the recorded temperatures along the whole track

Another way to examine such data is by using the same 3D view but in conjunction with a linked 2D stripchart.







Now one can also see the temperatures as a time series



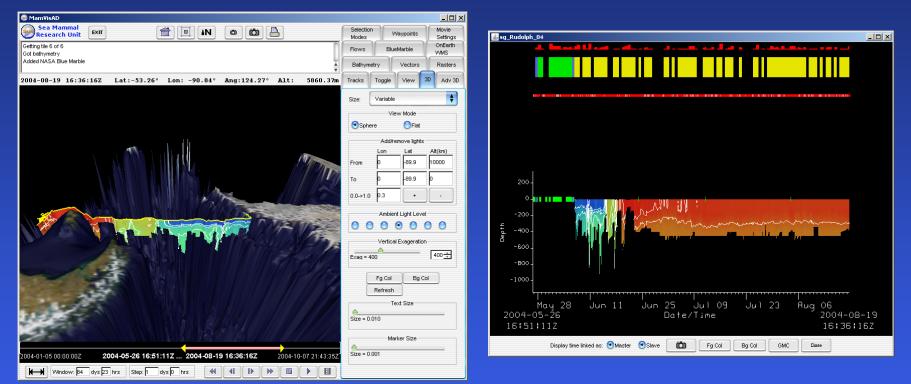


🥪 Mam¥isAD - 🗆 × Sea Mammal Research Unit ث الله الله Selection Movie EXIT 👚 💷 🕪 Waypoints Settings 🕌 sg_Rudolph_04 _ 🗆 🗙 Modes Getting tile 6 of 6 OnEarth Flows BlueMarble WMS Got bathymetry Added NASA Blue Marble percent S Bathymetry Vectors Rasters ЗD 2004-11-05 23:52:44Z Lat:-53.26° Lon: -90.84° Ang:124.27° Alt: 5860.37m View Adv 3D Tracks Toggle ŧ Variable Size: View Mode Sphere Flat Date/Time = 1.0929333BE9 s Alfitude = -1145.214 m Add/remove lights Alt(km) Lat -89.9 10000 From -89.9 To 0.0->1.0 b.3 + Ambient Light Level 0000000 Vertical Exageration -500 ₩00÷ Exaq = 400 -1000 -Fg Col Bg Col Refresh Text Size Apr յսլ 0c† 2003-12-06 Date/Time 2004-11-05 Size = 0.010 21:50:50Z 23:52:44Z Marker Size Display time linked as: Master Slave Ö Fg Col Bg Col GMC Close A. Size = 0.001 2003-12-06 21:50:50Z ... 2004-11-05 23:52:44Z 2004-01-05 00:00:00Z 2004-10-07 21:43:35Z Window: 335 dys 2 hrs Step: 1 dys 0 hrs 44 4I IÞ ÞÞ 🔲

Can zoom in using the stripchart



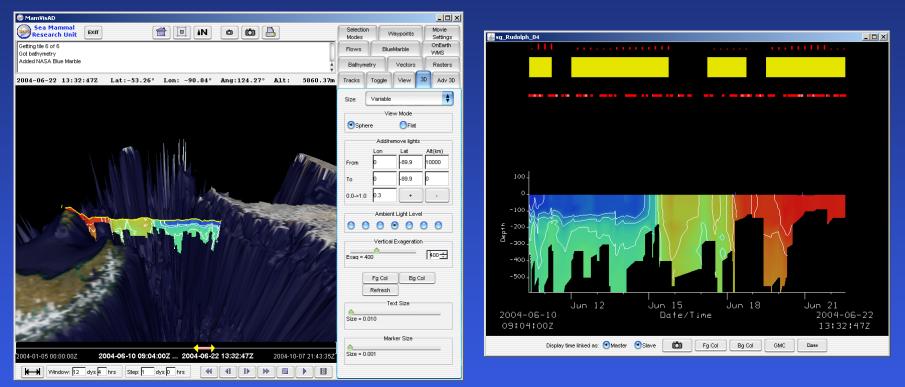




Time slider + 3D window automatically change



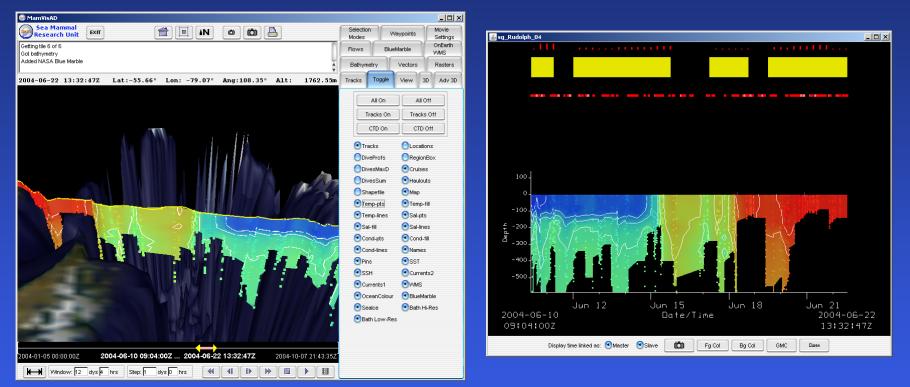




Zooming in time to where Rudolph meets warmer water







Zooming in 3D window and adding points



2004-01-05 00:00:00Z

Window: 6 dys 4 hrs Step: 1 dys 0 hrs

2004-06-16 09:11:322 ... 2004-06-22 13:32:472



_ 🗆 🗙

Jun 22

Close

2004-06-22

13:32:47Z

Jun 20

Bg Col

GMC

Fg Col

🥪 Mam¥isAD - 🗆 × Sea Mammal Research Unit ث الله الله Selection Movie EXIT 👚 🔲 🕪 Waypoints Settings 🕌 sg_Rudolph_04 Modes Getting tile 6 of 6 OnEarth Flows BlueMarble WMS Got bathymetry Added NASA Blue Marble Bathymetry Vectors Rasters 2004-06-22 13:32:47Z Lat:-55.66° Lon: -79.07° Ang:108.35° Alt: 1762.55m Toggle View 3D Adv 3D Tracks All On All Off Tracks On Tracks Off CTD On CTD Off Tracks DiveProfs RegionBox Cruises DivesMaxD 100-DivesSum Haulouts Shapefile Map Temp-fill Temp-pts -100 Temp-lines Sal-pts Depth - 300 🗨 Sal-fill Sal-lines Cond-pts Cond-fill Cond-lines Names Pins - 400 SST SSH Currents2 -500 Currents1 WMS BlueMarble Sealce Bath Hi-Res 2004-06-16 Date/Time Bath Low-Res Display time linked as: Master Slave Ö

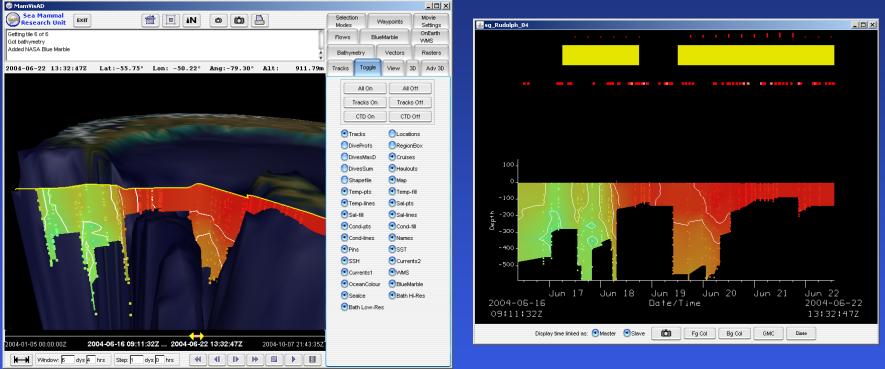
2004-10-07 21:43:35Z

Zooming in time using the Time Slider





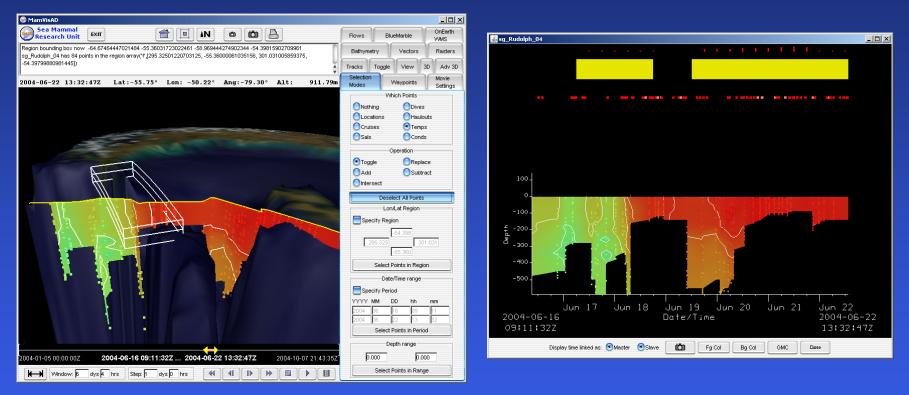
5t Andrews



Moving the viewpoint in 3D window



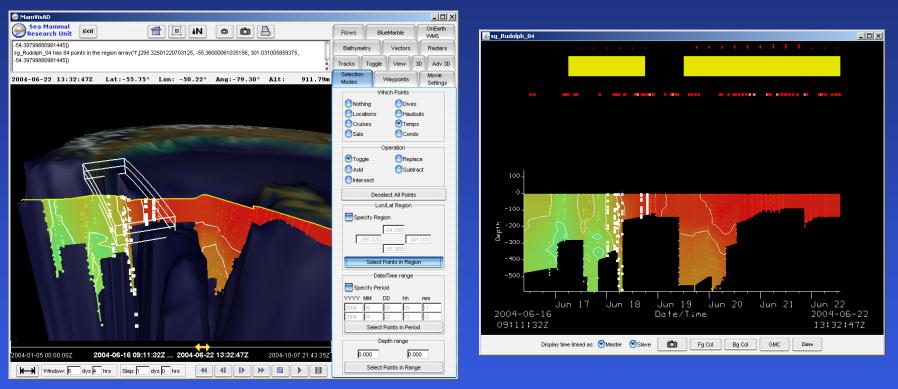




Choosing a spatial region



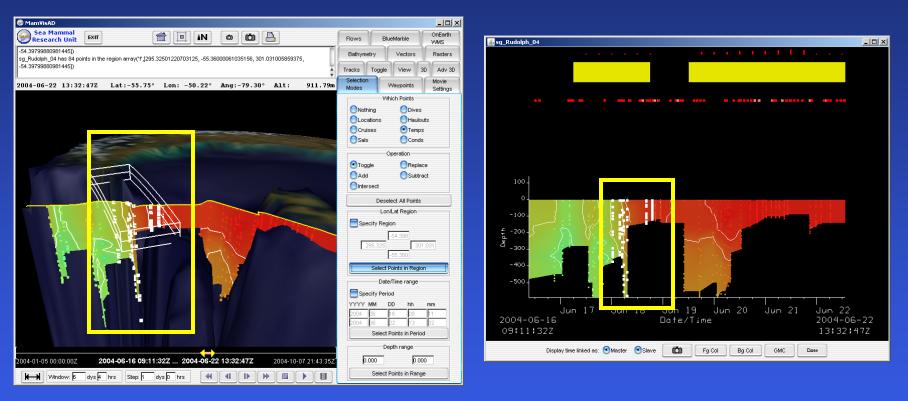




Selecting the temperature casts in that region







Same points highlighted in both views





The linked views provide a powerful way of exploring the dataset

A similar approach can be taken when producing movies....

Southern Elephant Seals as Oceanographic Samplers



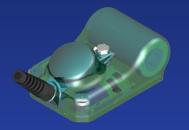
Rudolph June 2004: The Drake Passage





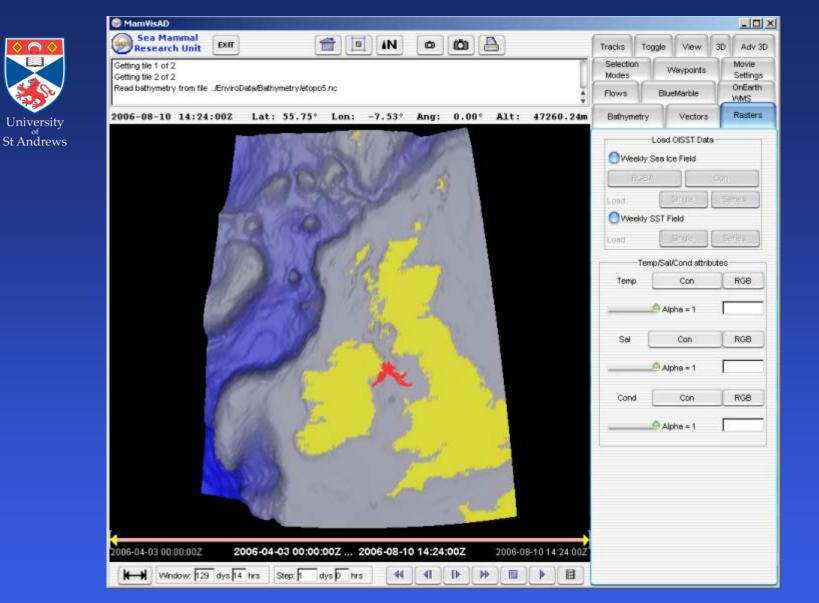
GSM-GPS SRDL Data





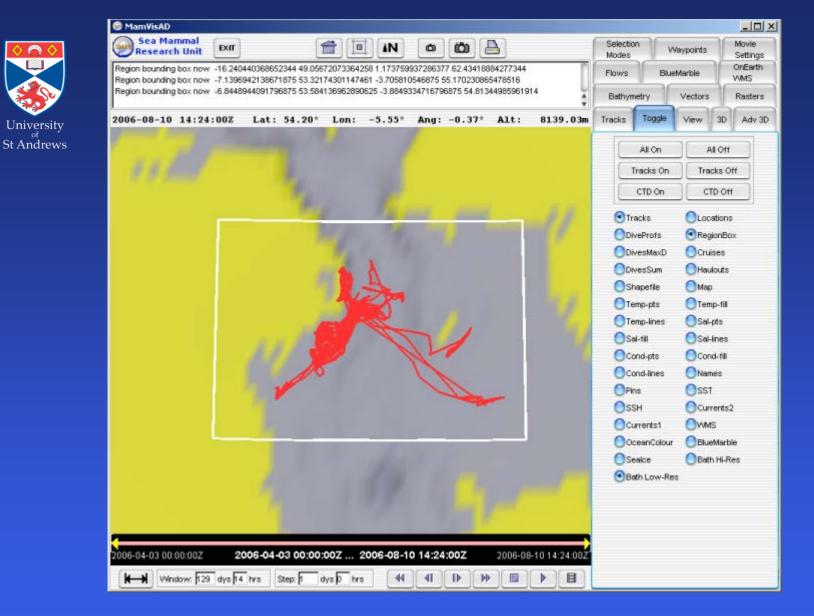
- Deployments tend to be smaller in spatial scale
- Can get more complete dive record than ARGOS.
 - Sometimes >50,000 dives per animal
- GSM allows more detailed dive profiles to be sent

In this case as an example let us look at some data from Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland



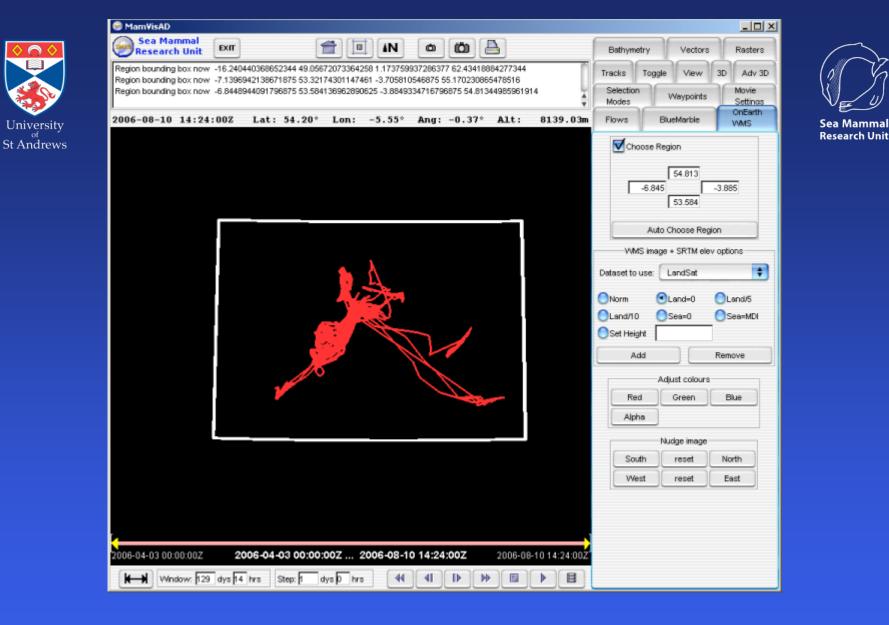
Sea Mammal Research Unit

Strangford Lough

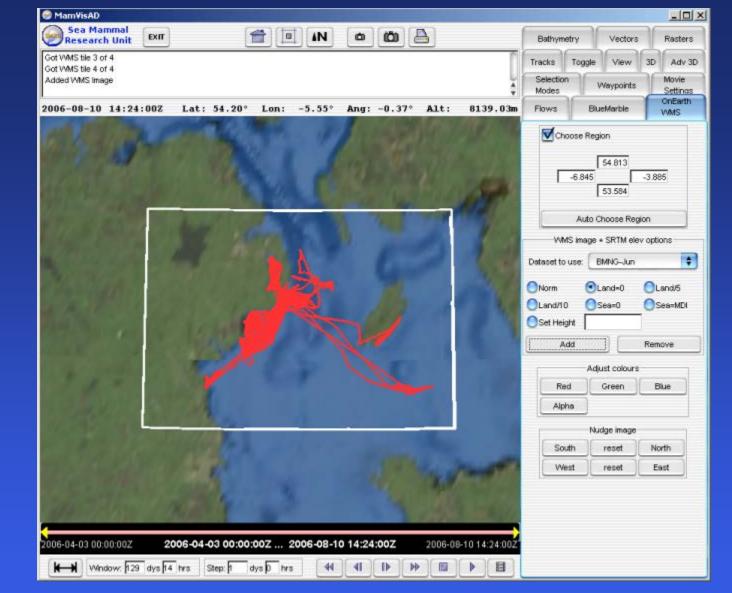




Zooming into the Lough

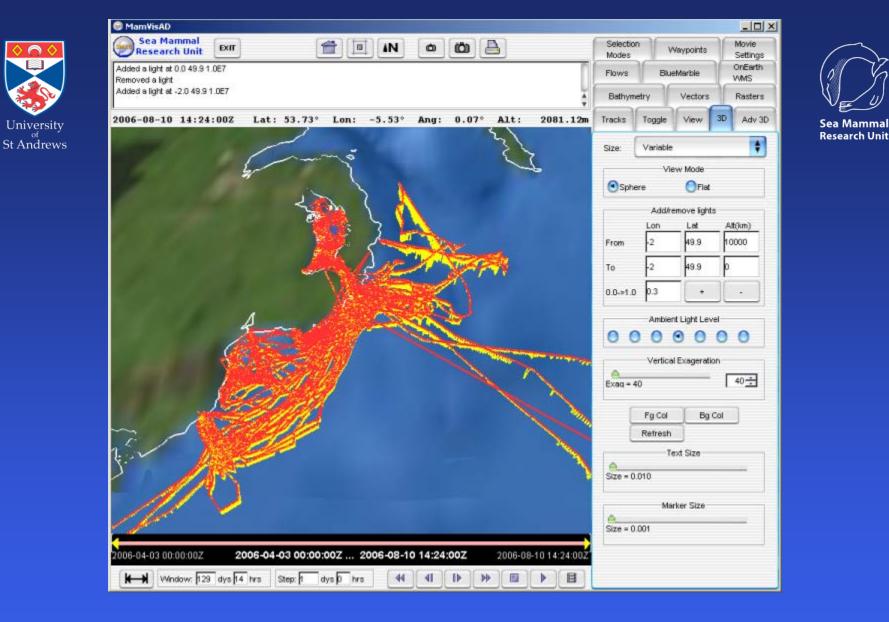


Selecting some online data – NASA OnEarth

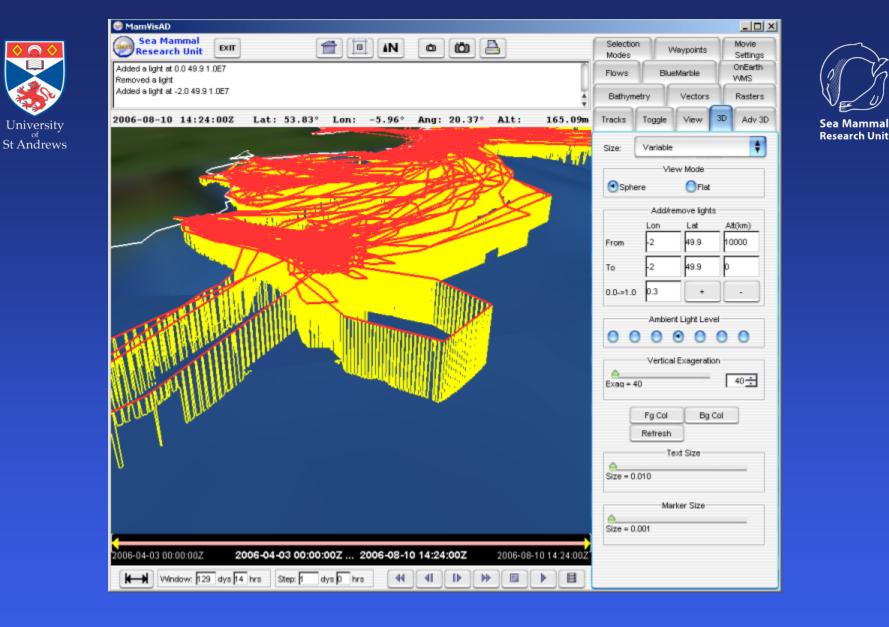




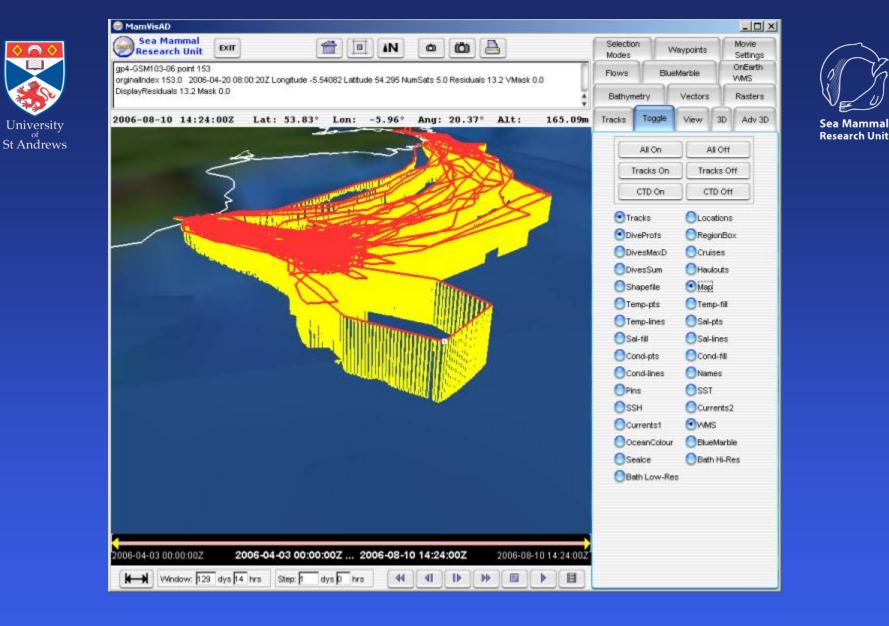
University of St Andrews



Turning on the dives and zooming in

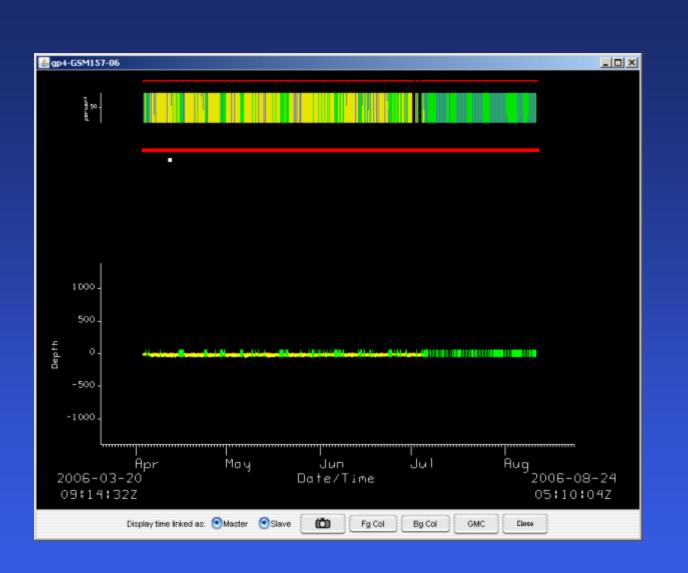


Moving to get a better view of the dives



Toggling off the other seals

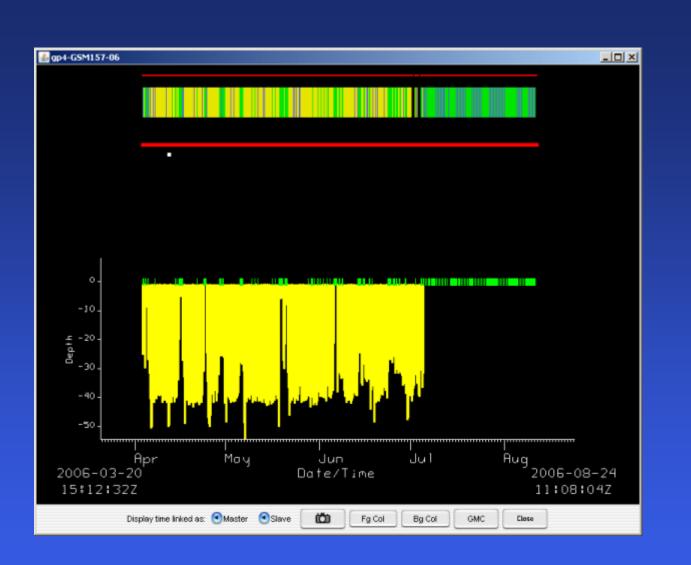




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Opening the stripchart

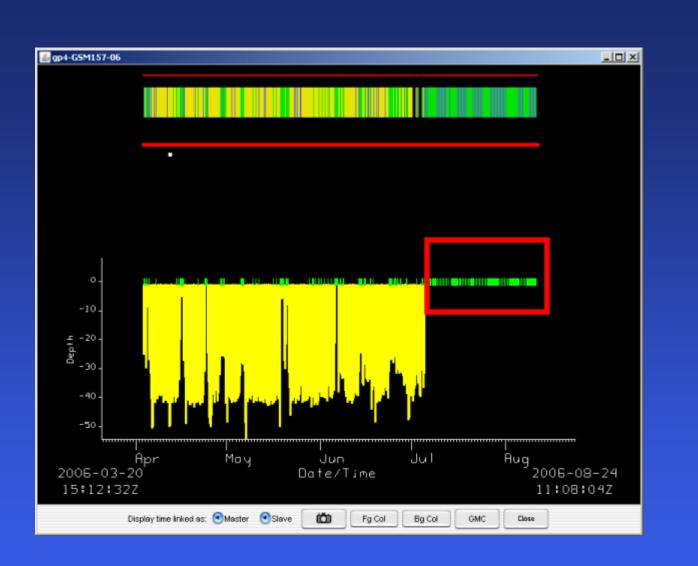






Stretching the vertical axis

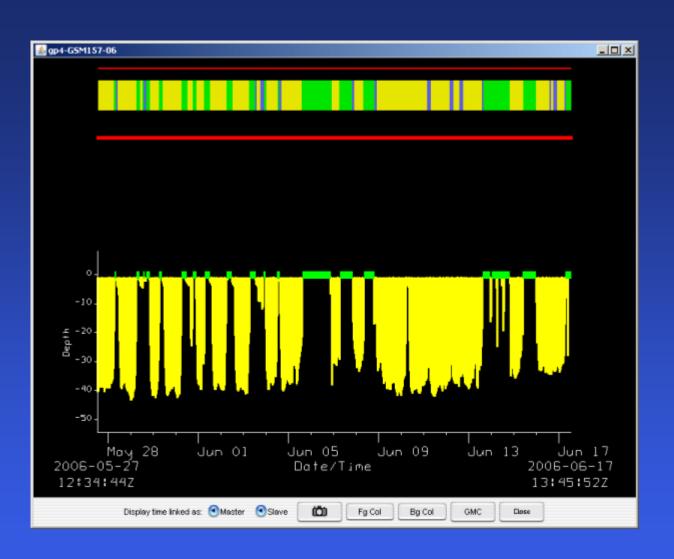




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A sanity check. Has the tag fallen off?

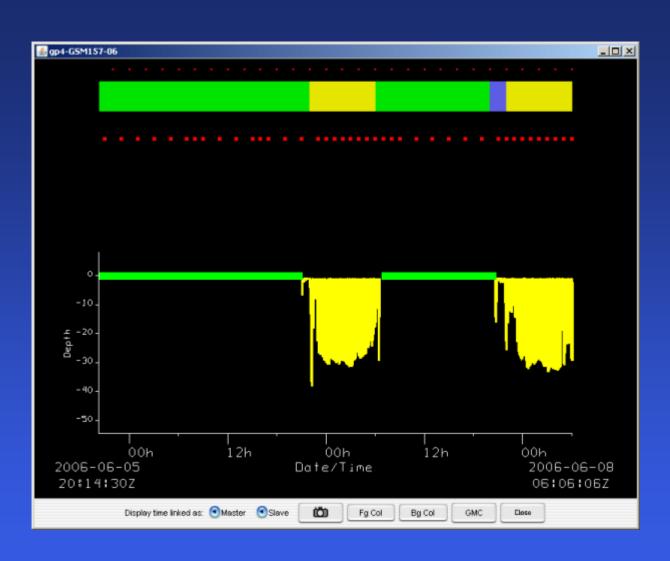






Stretching the time axis

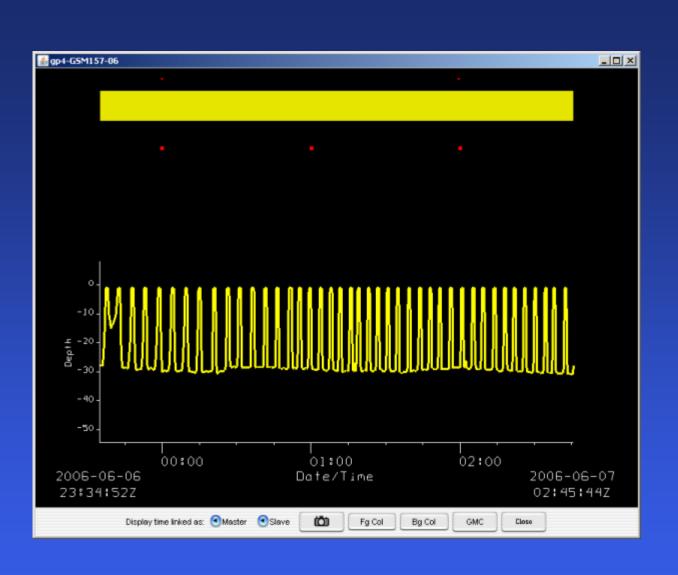






Zooming into to look at just one day

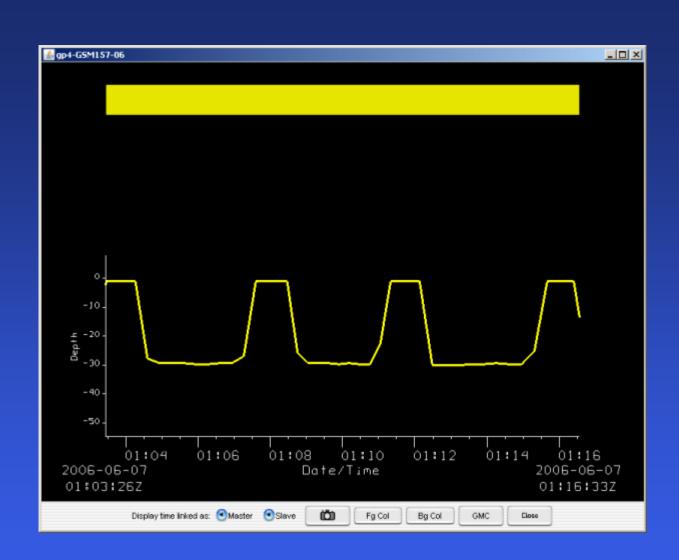






Now showing only three hours – starting to see individual dives

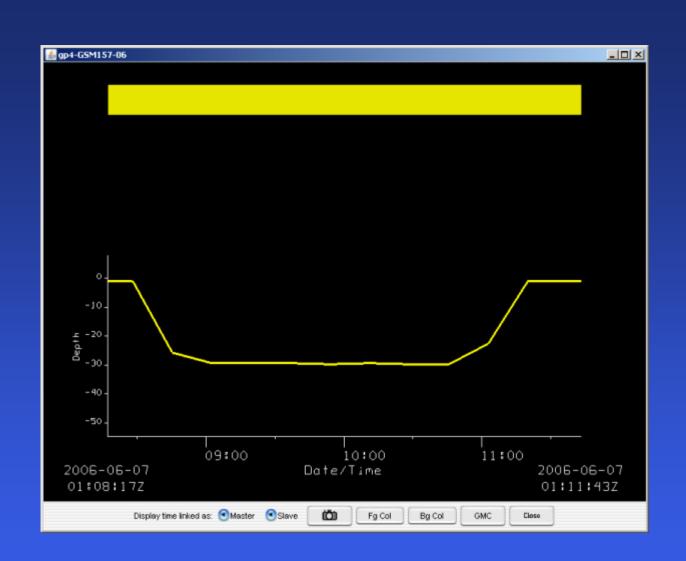






15 mins

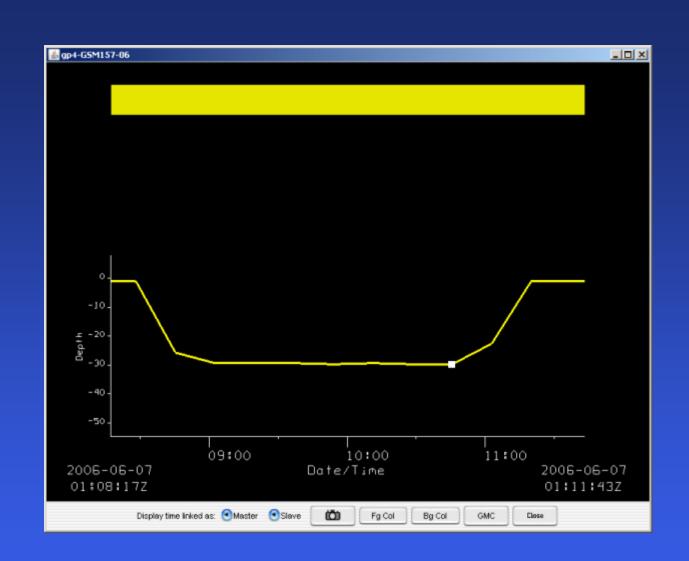




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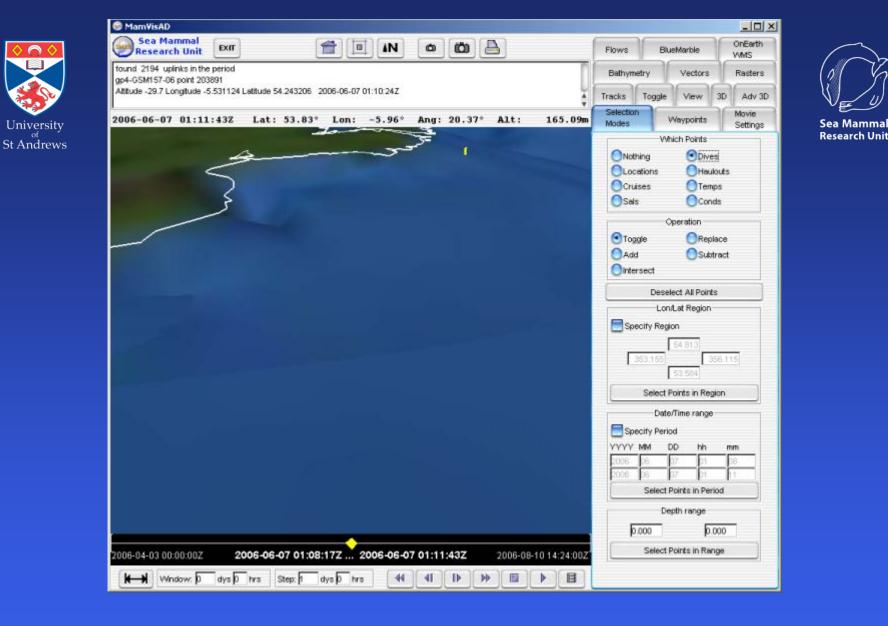
One dive which lasted < 5 mins



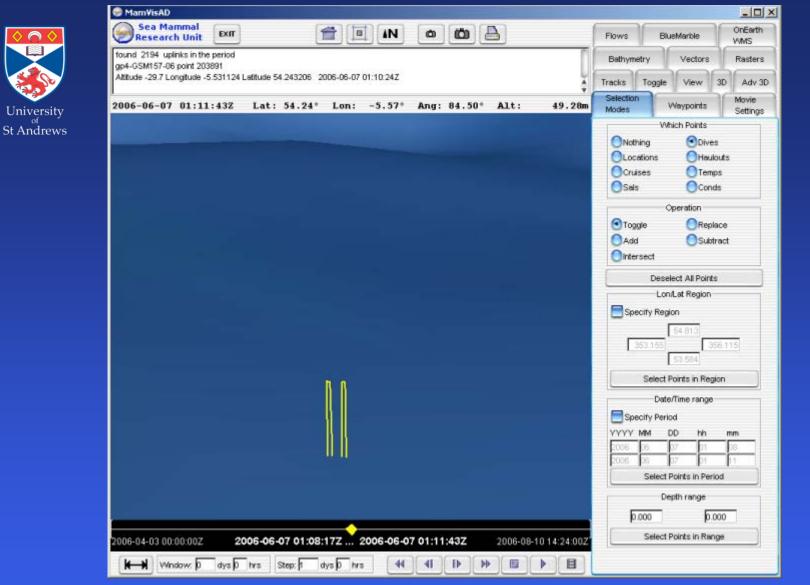




Selecting a point

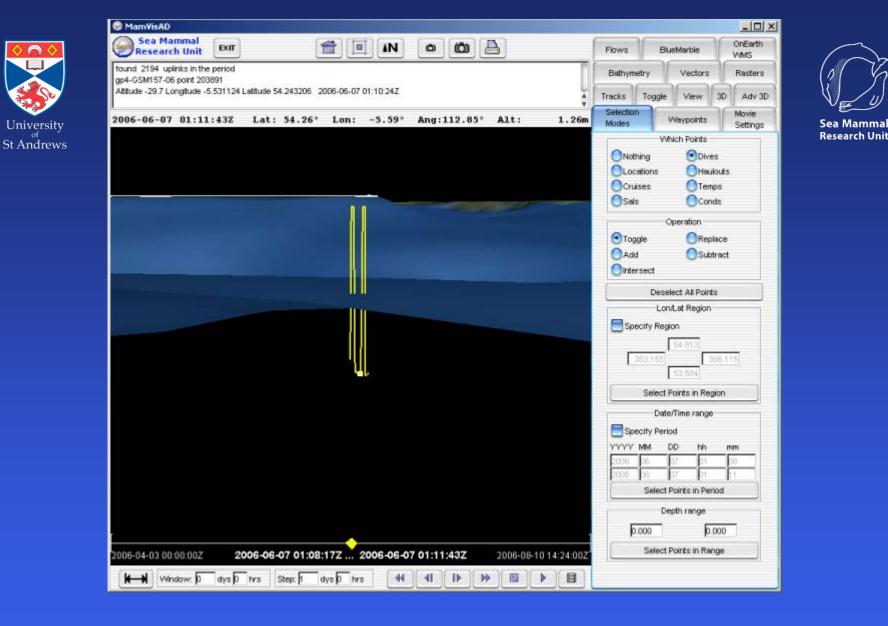


Moving back to the 3D view

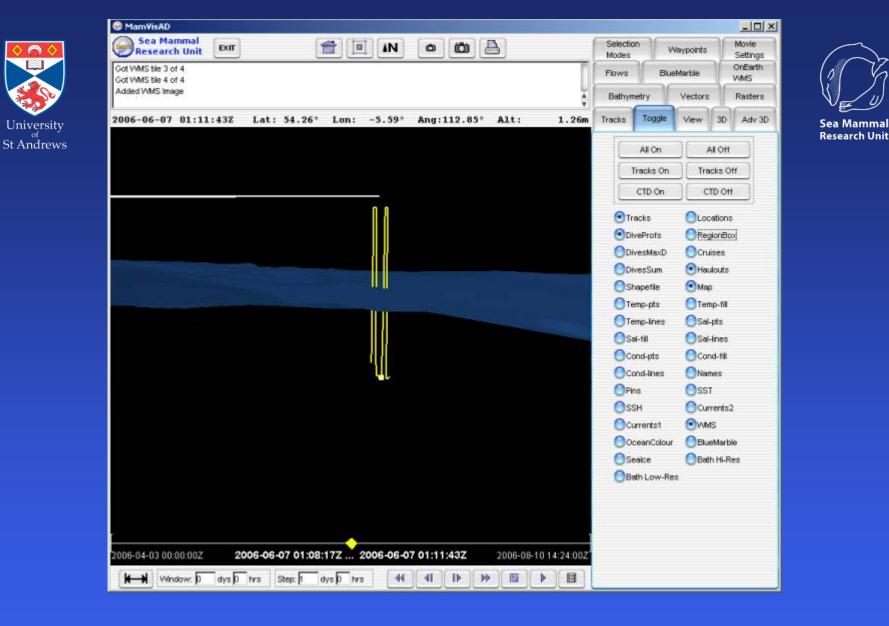


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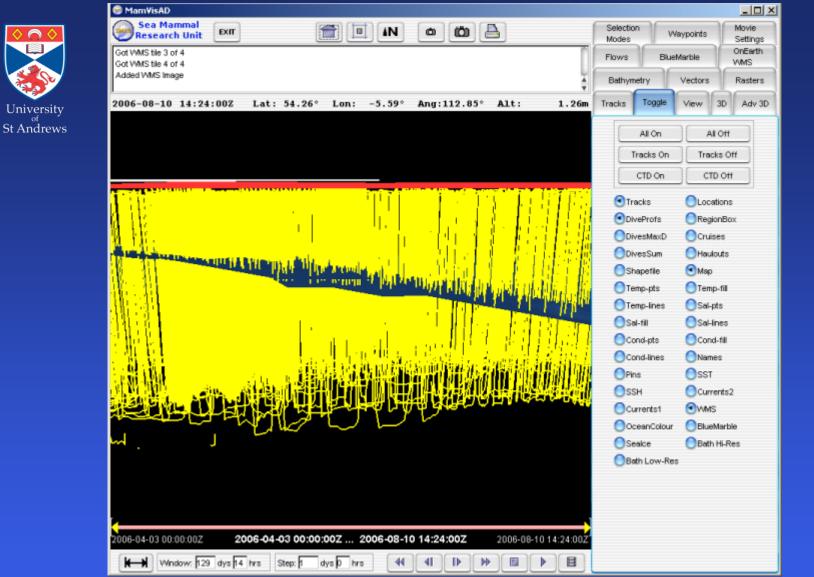
The dive is showing through the bathymetry



Looking underneath – can now see the selected point

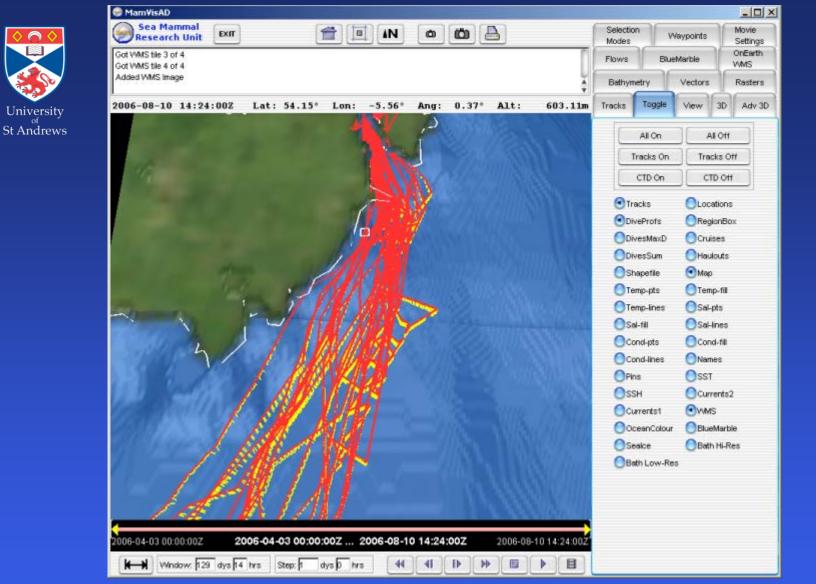


Trying higher resolution bathymetry





Looking at all the dives again



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Zooming back out to look at this one animal and the channel







• One of the main uses for MamVisAD

• Sometimes for more scientific presentations

• Other times for public outreach



Making Movies

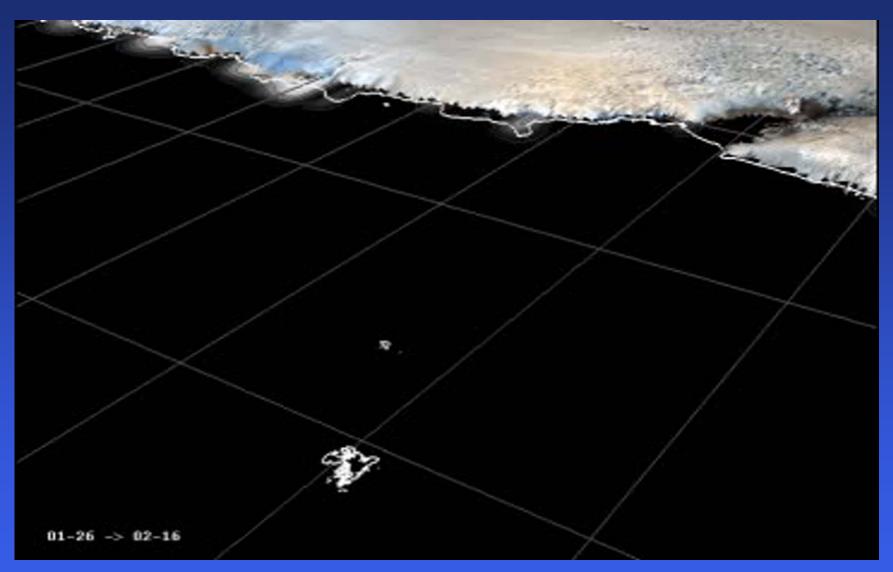


• Need lots of frames to get smooth movies.

- Think about viewpoints, logos, colours, credits, etc.
- Likely to be an iterative process

• Can take a very long time to make something nice!

Fixed camera movie



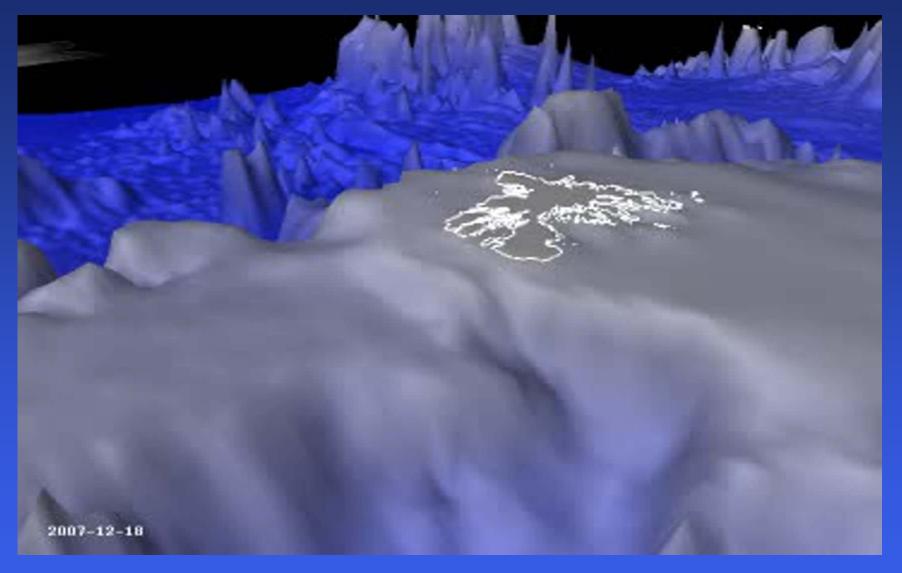
SEaOS data from seals tagged on Kerguelen by courtesy of Christophe Guinet, CNRS

Zoom out movie



SEaOS data from seals tagged on Kerguelen by courtesy of Christophe Guinet, CNRS

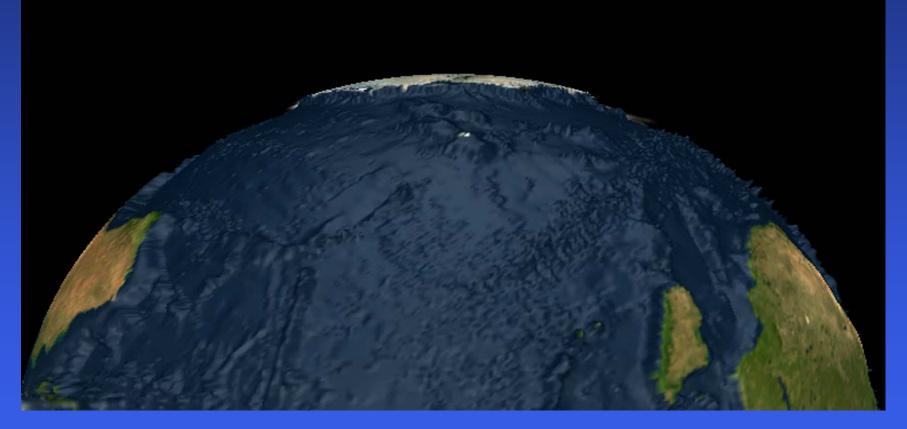
Follow the animal movie



SEaOS data from seals tagged on Kerguelen by courtesy of Christophe Guinet, CNRS

Zoom then follow movie

2004-01-08 14:52:48Z Tail 28 days



SEaOS data from seals tagged on Kerguelen by courtesy of Christophe Guinet, CNRS



SMRU tag data



- MamVisAD very much written as visualization tool for data from SMRU tags
- However some people have used it to display other tag data

Example Microsoft Access *.mdb databases in: C:\MamVisAD\SMRUAccessDatabases







Template for surface only tracks

Data needed:

• latitudes, longitudes and times for each track

Only two tables actually required



"deployments" table



| ſ | | deployments | | | - O X | | |
|---|---|-------------|--------|------------|------------|--|--|
| | 2 | REF 👻 | PTT 👻 | ON_DATE 👻 | OFF_DATE - | | |
| | | testTrack1 | 111111 | 12/31/2004 | | | |
| | | testTrack2 | 111112 | 12/31/2004 | | | |
| | | testTrack3 | 111113 | 12/31/2004 | | | |
| | * | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| Record: I4 4 of 4 I I III IIII IIII IIII IIII IIIII IIIII IIII | | | | | | | |







4 fields mimicking ARGOS data:

REFunique name for each tracckPTTunique number for track
(doesn't need to be a valid PTT)ON_DATEsome date before first locationOFF_DATEsome date after first location
(can be blank)



"diag" table



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| 🖽 diag | | | 005 03:14:33 30 -20 0 005 03:17:53 30 -25 0 005 04:17:53 40 -25 0 005 05:17:53 40 -35 0 005 05:17:53 33 -35 0 005 05:17:53 33 -45 0 005 05:01:01 38 -45 0 005 05:01:00 38 -50 -1 005 05:00:00 40 -50 -1 | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|-------|-------|----------|--|
| ∠ ref ज | PTT 👻 | D_DATE → | LQ 🚽 | LAT 👻 | LON 👻 | V_MASK 👻 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/01/2005 03:14:33 | | 30 | -20 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/02/2005 03:17:53 | | 30 | -25 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/03/2005 04:17:53 | | 40 | -25 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/04/2005 05:17:53 | | 40 | -35 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/05/2005 05:17:53 | | 33 | -35 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/06/2005 01:00:53 | | 33 | -45 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/07/2005 05:01:11 | | 38 | -45 | 0 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/08/2005 10:00:00 | | 38 | -50 | -1 | |
| testTrack1 | 11111 | 01/15/2005 05:00:00 | | 40 | -50 | -1 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/02/2005 01:00:00 | | 30 | -20 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/03/2005 02:00:00 | | 32.59 | -21 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/04/2005 03:00:00 | | 35 | -22 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/05/2005 04:00:00 | | 37.07 | -23 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/06/2005 05:00:00 | | 38.66 | -24 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/07/2005 06:00:00 | | 39.66 | -25 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/08/2005 07:00:00 | | 40 | -26 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/09/2005 08:00:00 | | 39.66 | -27 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/10/2005 09:00:00 | | 38.66 | -28 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/11/2005 10:00:00 | | 37.07 | -29 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/12/2005 11:00:00 | | 32.59 | -30 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/13/2005 12:00:00 | | 30 | -31 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/14/2005 13:00:00 | | 27.41 | -32 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/15/2005 14:00:00 | | 25 | -33 | 0 | |
| testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/16/2005 15:00:00 | | 22.03 | -34 | 0 | |
| Record: M 4 1 of 50 |) ► ► ► 🗮 🐺 No F | | | | | | |







Actual location data for all the tracks. Each needs:

REF & "PTT"

D DATE

V MASK

LQ

LAT & LON

matching an entry in "deployments"

the time associated with the location

the location's latitude and longitude

either an actual or dummy ARGOS location quality value (e.g. 3="good")

value for the "velocity mask" (if >0 then the location won't be included in the visible track)



E.g. text / CSV file \rightarrow MS Access



CSV (Comma Separated Values) Textfile often simple way of moving track data between software packages.

E.g $R \rightarrow CSV \rightarrow Access \rightarrow MamVisAD$

"ref","PTT","D_DATE","LQ","LAT","LON","V_MASK"
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/2/2005 01:00:00,3,30.00,-20.00,0
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/3/2005 02:00:00,3,32.59,-21.00,0
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/4/2005 03:00:00,3,35.00,-22.00,0
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/5/2005 04:00:00,3,37.07,-23.00,0
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/6/2005 05:00:00,3,38.66,-24.00,0
"testTrack2",11112.00,1/7/2005 06:00:00,3,39.66,-25.00,0



or go straight from Excel \rightarrow MS Access



| ſ | 🔣 🔄 🄊 🔹 🕅 🚽 diag.xlsx - Microsoft Excel 🗆 📼 🖾 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------|----------|
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| H10 v <i>f</i> _x | | | | | | | ~ | | |
| | | А | В | С | D | E | F | G | H 👗 |
| | 1 | ref | PTT | D_DATE | LQ | LAT | LON | V_MASK | |
| | 2 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/02/2005 | 3 | 30 | -20 | 0 | |
| | 3 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/03/2005 | 3 | 32.59 | -21 | 0 | |
| | 4 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/04/2005 | 3 | 35 | -22 | 0 | |
| q | 5 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/05/2005 | 3 | 37.07 | -23 | 0 | |
| : | 6 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/06/2005 | 3 | 38.66 | -24 | 0 | |
| | 7 | testTrack2 | 11112 | 01/07/2005 | 3 | 39.66 | -25 | 0 | _ |
| | 14 4 | ▶ ► diag ∠ | * | / / | - | | | - | |
| | Rea | | | | | 1 00 | % 🗩 | _0_ | - +: |



The "Test Tracks"



Research Unit 🥪 MamVisAD Sea Mammal 👚 💷 🔊 ە 🙆 兽 Movie EXIT Research Unit 3D Colours Adv 3D Settings Getting tile 5 of 6 View Tracks Toggle Getting tile 6 of 6 Read bathymetry from file ../EnviroData/Bathymetry/etopo2_2006apr.nc Selection OnEarth Waypoints Modes WMS. Blue Bathymetry 2011-05-16 13:43:28Z Lat: 25.99° Lon: -32.64° Ang: 0.92° Alt: 191928.95m Vectors Rasters Marble Choose Region 45.630 -59.129 -0.128 5.533 Auto Choose Region Main Bathymetry \$ Dataset to use: ETOPO2 ... Subset by at least: 1 Cand=Normal C Land=0 C Land/5 🔵 Land=MDI 🔵 Land/10 🔵 Land/ 🛛 1 + Add Remove Bathymetry low: -6868 hi: 6868 RGB Contour PNG 2004-12-31 00:00:00Z 2004-12-31 00:00:00Z ... 2011-05-16 13:43:28Z 2011-05-16 13:43:28Z Window: 2327 dys 13 hrs Step: 1 dys 0 hrs 4 • 4 ₽







What about dives?

- Tags record pressure > depth every 4 secs
- Can't send every point for every dive
- Tag generates compressed "profiles"
- These can be sent in 256 bit ARGOS messages
- Only some of those messages will be received.



Dive message format



PAGE CONTENTS (256 bits - 9 overhead):

PAGE 0:

PTT NUMBER OVERHEAD (28-bit code) -----[8 bits: 0 - 7]

PAGE NUMBER -----[2 bits: 8 - 9]

DIAGNOSTICS in format 0:

TX number: wraparound 11 bits in units of 32 (range: 0 to 65504) Number of resets: wraparound 1 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 1) -----[12 bits: 10 - 21]



Dive message format



DIVE group in format 0: Normal dives transmitted in groups of 3 Time of start of last dive: max 5 days 12 hours @ 30 secs= 15840 tx as raw 14 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 16383) (recommended sell-by 5 days 11 hours) Sell-by range: 5 days Number of records: raw 2 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 3) Reason for end: -- not transmitted --Group number: wraparound 8 bits in units of 1 (range: 0 to 255) Max depth: -- not transmitted --Dive duration: odlog 1/6 in units of 30 s (range: 0 to 5715 s)



Dive message format



| PAGE CONT Mean speed: not transmitted |
|--|
| Profile data (4 depths/times, 0 speeds): |
| Depth profile: odlog 2/6 in units of 25 dm (range: 0 to 23887.5 |
| dm) |
| Profile times: raw 5 bits in units of 32.2581 permille (range: 0 to |
| 1000 permille) |
| Speed profile: not transmitted |
| Residual: raw 2 bits in units of 60 (range: 0 to 180) |
| Calculation time: not transmitted |
| Surface duration: odlog 2/4 in units of 2.5 s (range: 0 to 588.75 s) |
| cf. cruise starts after 9 mins (540 secs) |
| Dive area: not transmitted |
| [225 bits: 22 - 246] |
| |

Available bits used exactly === End of page 0 ===







- Messages get decoded on SMRU's servers
- Converted into individual dive profiles
- Stored in a table called "dive"
- Different tags may have a different number of points in the profiles they generate.
- So needed a fairly flexible format







| | dive | | | | | | | | - 0 | Ξ Σ | 23 |
|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----|----|
| \angle | ref 👻 | PTT 👻 | DE_DATE 👻 | DIVE_DUR 👻 | SURF_DUR 👻 | MAX_DEP 👻 | N_DEPTHS 👻 | DEPTH_STR 👻 | PROPN_STR | Ŧ | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:04:58 | 0 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0 | 19.3,38.7,58.0,58.0 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:05:39 | 0 | 111 | 4 | 4 | 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0 | 12.9,41.9,41.9,70.9 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:16:00 | 510 | 509 | 16 | 4 | 8.0, 8.0, 16.0, 16.0 | 6.4,48.3,70.9,87.0 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:26:50 | 90 | 46 | 12 | 4 | 8.0, 12.0, 8.0, 8.0 | 29.0,51.6,67.7,83.8 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:35:36 | 480 | 234 | 12 | 4 | 4.0, 12.0, 8.0, 8.0 | 6.4,12.9,19.3,90.3 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:44:00 | 270 | 61 | 12 | 4 | 12.0, 12.0, 8.0, 8.0 | 6.4,19.3,32.2,58.0 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 29/01/2004 17:46:00 | 30 | 529 | 4 | 4 | 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0 | 16.1,35.4,45.1,70.9 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 30/01/2004 23:55:01 | 60 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 8.0 | 19.3,45.1,70.9,77.4 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 31/01/2004 00:04:09 | 540 | 81 | 80 | 4 | 44.0, 44.0, 80.0, 48.0 | 19.3,29.0,61.2,87.0 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 31/01/2004 00:15:30 | 600 | 101 | 44 | 4 | 40.0, 44.0, 36.0, 44.0 | 6.4,58.0,67.7,77.4 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 31/01/2004 00:22:56 | 330 | 124 | 48 | 4 | 48.0, 44.0, 36.0, 16.0 | 6.4,29.0,64.5,80.6 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 31/01/2004 00:27:30 | 150 | 529 | 12 | 4 | 12.0, 12.0, 12.0, 12.0 | 6.4,16.1,25.8,32.2 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 05/02/2004 20:30:22 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4.0, 4.0, 4.0, 4.0 | 12.9,12.9,41.9,70.9 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 05/02/2004 20:31:00 | 30 | 529 | 8 | 4 | 8.0, 8.0, 4.0, 4.0 | 16.1,22.5,48.3,74.1 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 05/02/2004 20:57:30 | 120 | 529 | 8 | 4 | 4.0, 8.0, 8.0, 8.0 | 3.2,48.3,58.0,67.7 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 11/02/2004 06:19:00 | 90 | 529 | 16 | 4 | 4.0, 12.0, 16.0, 12.0 | 19.3,41.9,70.9,83.8 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 15/02/2004 17:21:15 | 0 | 254 | 8 | 4 | 8.0, 8.0, 8.0, 8.0 | 16.1,48.3,48.3,64.5 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 15/02/2004 17:35:59 | 630 | 91 | 60 | 4 | 16.0, 24.0, 52.0, 60.0 | 6.4,32.2,61.2,83.8 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 15/02/2004 17:46:00 | 510 | 81 | 64 | 4 | 60.0, 64.0, 44.0, 52.0 | 6.4,19.3,58.0,87.0 | | |
| | ct1-Donner-04 | 2442 | 15/02/2004 17:59:38 | 690 | | 108 | 4 | 64.0. 108.0. 96.0. 52.0 | 6.4.58.0.74.1.90.3 | | - |
| Red | ord: M 4 1 of 26 | 5909 • • • • | K No Filter Search | 4 | | | | | | • | |

- Each row represents the profile for one dive
- Only the main fields are shown here







The dive profiles data for all the animals Each dive record needs: REF & PTT matching an entry in "deployments" DE_DATE time associated with end of the dive DIVE_DUR duration of the dive SURF_DUR duration of the associated surfacing





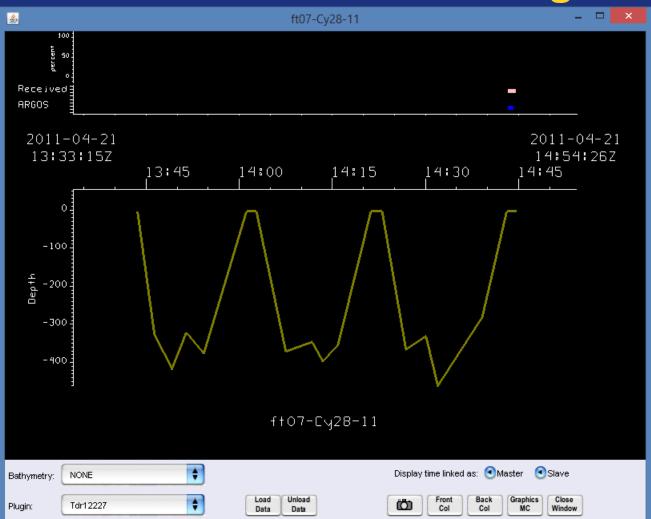


The dive profiles data for all the animals Each dive record needs: **NDEPTHS** number of points in profile DEPTH_STR the depth values **PROPN STR** proportions of dive duration MAX_DEP maximum depth ("1 point" dive summary)



Example of three dive profiles from one ARGOS message

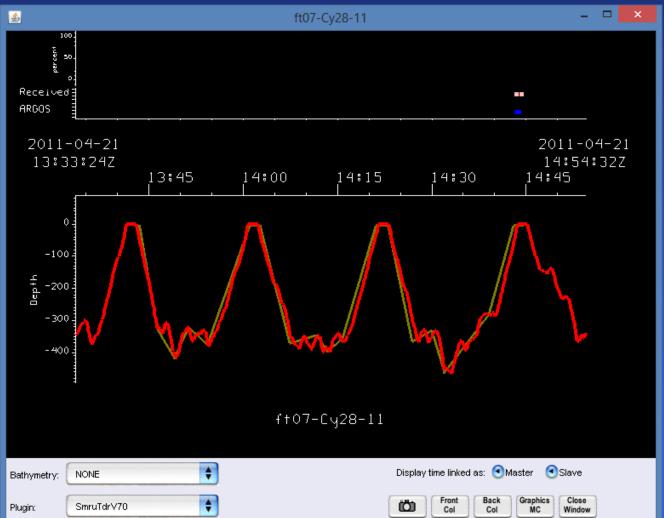






Adding the original 4 second depth values stored in the tag







So remember for ARGOS tags

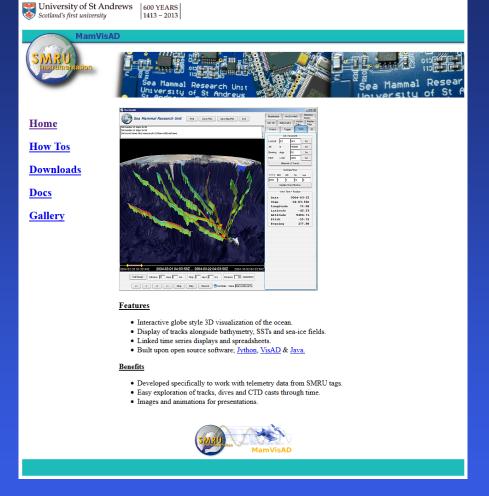


- Tags record lots of data
- Some of that "compressed" into 256 bit messages
- Not all of the transmitted messages are received
- Those that are then need to be decoded at SMRU
- Dive profiles, CTD casts, summaries, etc. are then added to the appropriate tables in a database
- MamVisAD can then be used to visualise those records using linked 3D and times series views.



Website





http://www.smru.st-andrews.ac.uk/MamVisAD/



Google Earth for telemetry data



• Original MAMVIS was back in the early 1990s

• Development of a replacement started in 2003

• Couldn't find any ready made "free" solution

• Now everyone knows how to use Google Earth but



Google Earth Timeline



Google Earth 3.0 launched back in June 2005

• good for "static" surface tracks

"Time slider" added in 4.0 in September 2006

• allowed animated tracks

"Google Ocean" came with 5.0 in February 2009

• 3D ocean: bathymetry, objects below sea level



Google Earth Timeline



Google Earth 5.2 released July 2010

- new features included <gx:Track> etc.
- made animated tracks much simpler
- Google Earth 7.0 December 2012
- Google Earth Pro free from the 30th January 2015
 - offers support for Shapefiles, GeoTIFFs, movie making, etc.
 - -features that can be useful when visualizing telemetry data

https://www.google.com/earth/



KML just a fancy text file



KML = Keyhole Markup Language

- Form of XML so just a text based mark-up language
- KMZ files are a type of compressed KML file
- KMZ → KML can just "unzip" the file or open in Google Earth and "Save As" KML)
- Can generate / manipulate KML using text editors, wide range of utilities or by writing code



KML just a fancy text file



KML files are made up of:

- A "Header" section
- <Placemark> containing <gx:Track> element
- Time for each location as a set of <when>s
- Set of <gx:coords> with location Lon + Lats
- "Footer" section

| | | | . 🗆 🗵 | | | | | |
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| | | Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Textex Plugins Window ? | X | | | | | |
| I_ | | | | | | | | |
| 📄 Dan | cer_ | _NewStyle.kml | | | | | | |
| 1 | | <pre><?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?></pre> | | | | | | |
| 2 | Ę | <pre><kml <="" pre="" xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.google.com/kml/ext/2.2"></kml></pre> | | | | | | |
| | | <pre>xmlns:kml="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom"></pre> | | | | | | |
| 3 | ¢ | <pre>]<document></document></pre> | | | | | | |
| 4 | | <name>Dancer_NewStyle.kml</name> | | | | | | |
| 5 | þ | <pre>Style id="GXTrackStyle5"></pre> | | | | | | |
| 6 | þ | <pre>IconStyle id="GXIconStyle5"></pre> | | | | | | |
| 7 | | <color>ee00ff20</color> | | | | | | |
| 8 | | <scale>1.2</scale> | | | | | | |
| 9 | ¢ |] <icon></icon> | | | | | | |
| 10 | | <pre><href>http://maps.google.com/mapfiles/kml/shapes/placemark_circle.png</href></pre> | | | | | | |
| 11 | - | | | | | | | |
| 12 | - | | | | | | | |
| 13 | ¢ | <pre></pre> | | | | | | |
| 14 | | <color>ee00ff20</color> | | | | | | |
| 15 | | <width>2</width> | | | | | | |
| 16 | - | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | <color>ee00FF20</color> <colormode>normal</colormode> | | | | | | |
| 18 | - | | | | | | | |
| 19 | þ | <pre><placemark></placemark></pre> | | | | | | |
| 20 | | <name>Dancer</name> | | | | | | |
| 21 | | <styleurl>#GXTrackStyle5</styleurl> | | | | | | |
| 22 | | <gx:balloonvisibility>1</gx:balloonvisibility> | | | | | | |
| 23 | þ | <pre><gx:track></gx:track></pre> | | | | | | |
| 24 | | <altitudemode>absolute</altitudemode> | | | | | | |
| 25 | 5 <pre><when>2004-01-29T01:38:26Z</when></pre> | | | | | | | |
| 26 | | <when>2004-01-29T02:02:06Z</when> | - | | | | | |
| eXtensil | ble I | Markup Lang length: 13240 lines: 337 Ln: 23 Col: 19 Sel: 0 UNIX ANSI as UTF-8 11 | | | | | | |



KML just a fancy text file



| C:\Users\cjb22\Doc | uments\Svalbard\Dancer_NewStyle.kml - Notepad++ | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| File Edit Search | View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run TextFX Plugins Window ? | х |
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|] | | |
| Dancer_NewStyle.kml | | •• |
| 167 | <when>2004-02-15T00:11:42Z</when> | |
| 168 | <when>2004-02-15T00:33:02Z</when> | |
| 169 | <when>2004-02-15T01:47:50Z</when> | |
| 170 | <when>2004-02-15T05:29:50Z</when> | |
| 171 | <when>2004-02-15T11:38:24Z</when> | |
| 172 | <when>2004-02-15T13:16:55Z</when> | |
| 173 | <when>2004-02-15T16:10:23Z</when> | |
| 174 | <when>2004-02-15T19:24:47Z</when> | |
| 175 | <when>2004-02-15T23:47:36Z</when> | |
| 176 | <when>2004-02-16T01:55:52Z</when> | |
| 177 | <when>2004-02-16T06:22:18Z</when> | |
| 178 | <when>2004-02-19T13:25:31Z</when> | |
| 179 | <pre><gx:coord>-36.687 -54.179 0</gx:coord></pre> | |
| 180 | <gx:coord>-36.704 -54.184 0</gx:coord> | |
| 181 | <gx:coord>-36.711 -54.183 0</gx:coord> | |
| 182 | <gx:coord>-36.692 -54.174 0</gx:coord> | |
| 183 | <gx:coord>-36.693 -54.174 0</gx:coord> | |
| 184 | <gx:coord>-36.679 -54.163 0</gx:coord> | |
| 185 | <gx:coord>-36.692 -54.18 0</gx:coord> | |
| 186 | <gx:coord>-36.695 -54.179 0</gx:coord> | |
| 187 | <gx:coord>-36.69 -54.175 0</gx:coord> | - |
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KML just a fancy text file



| C:\User | rs\cjb22\Documents\Svalbard\Dancer_NewStyle.kml - Notepad++ | |
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| | t Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run TextFX Plugins Window ? | X |
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| 317 | <gx:coord>-32.151 -51.963 0</gx:coord> | |
| 318 | <gx:coord>-32.187 -51.988 0</gx:coord> | |
| 319 | <gx:coord>-32.3 -52.025 0</gx:coord> | |
| 320 | <gx:coord>-32.223 -51.949 0</gx:coord> | |
| 321 | <gx:coord>-32.255 -51.959 0</gx:coord> | |
| 322 | <gx:coord>-32.246 -51.96 0</gx:coord> | |
| 323 | <gx:coord>-32.198 -51.898 0</gx:coord> | |
| 324 | <gx:coord>-32.393 -51.964 0</gx:coord> | |
| 325 | <gx:coord>-32.452 -51.944 0</gx:coord> | |
| 326 | <gx:coord>-32.411 -51.854 0</gx:coord> | |
| 327 | <gx:coord>-32.186 -51.949 0</gx:coord> | |
| 328 | <gx:coord>-32.061 -51.855 0</gx:coord> | |
| 329 | <gx:coord>-32.419 -51.968 0</gx:coord> | |
| 330 | <gx:coord>-32.535 -51.839 0</gx:coord> | |
| 331 | <gx:coord>-32.643 -51.829 0</gx:coord> | |
| 332 | <gx:coord>-31.214 -51.618 0</gx:coord> | |
| 333 | | |
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GPS Babel:

• good for manipulating tracks can output KML

http://www.gpsbabel.org/

MapTiler:

 chops big "raster" images into "tiled" KMZ "SuperOverlay" files which Google Earth can then handle well

http://www.maptiler.org/







OSGeo4W / FWTools:

- bundled collections of many "GIS" tools
- include command line OGR/GDAL utilities.
- good for manipulating many common vector and raster formats

http://fwtools.maptools.org/

http://trac.osgeo.org/osgeo4w/

http://www.gdal.org/







3D Game Recorders :

- record from Google Earth's 3D Window
- E.g. Open Broadcaster Software https://obsproject.com/

Google Earth Pro:

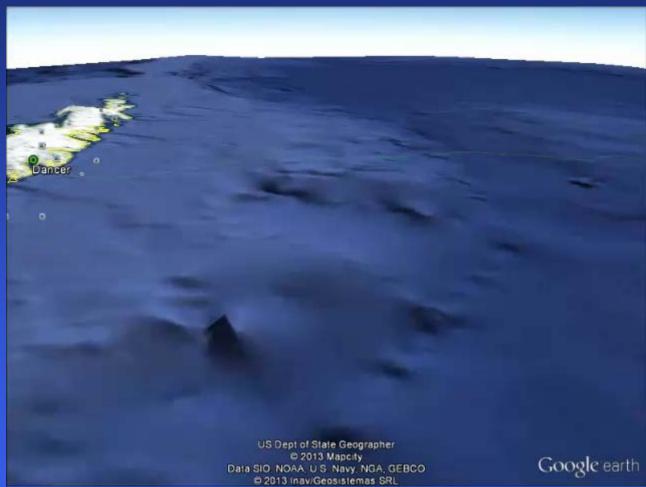
- became free in January 2015
- imports Shapefiles
- built-in movie recorder

https://www.google.com/intl/en_uk/earth/download/gep/agree.html



SMRU Tag Data In Google Earth





Google Earth Pro movie edited with Windows Movie Maker



Google Earth for telemetry data



- For many telemetry/tracking applications Google Earth alone may do everything required.
- Extra functionality can be obtained by combined it with an interactive website.
- Still has some limitations that are hard to overcome.
 - (E.g. basic time control, max vertical exaggeration x 3)
- Hence still a role for bespoke visualisation applications.



Some other specialised software



Trackplot

- From the University of New Hampshire's VisLab <u>http://ccom.unh.edu/vislab/projects/trackplot.html</u>
- Designed to visualise acoustic and accelerometer data from DTAGs

http://soundtags.st-andrews.ac.uk/dtags/









http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=40e3UvQAfls



Telemetry Visualization



Need to be able to handle 3D space and time.

Many potential uses – exploration/analysis, quality control, public outreach, etc.

Can require flexible tools - more options becoming available all the time. (E.g. within QGIS and R/Matlab)

MamVisAD is the bespoke tool for data from SMRU Instrumentation tags.





Intro to the practical

- Acts as the MamVisAD tutorial
- Practise "exploratory visualisation"
- Try some "hypothesis generation"
- SRDL Southern Elephant Seal data from SMRU



MamVisAD: things to remember



MamVisAD currently supports 3 views:

- A main 3D interactive scene
- Separate stripchart displays
- Spreadsheets of location data



MamVisAD views are "coupled"



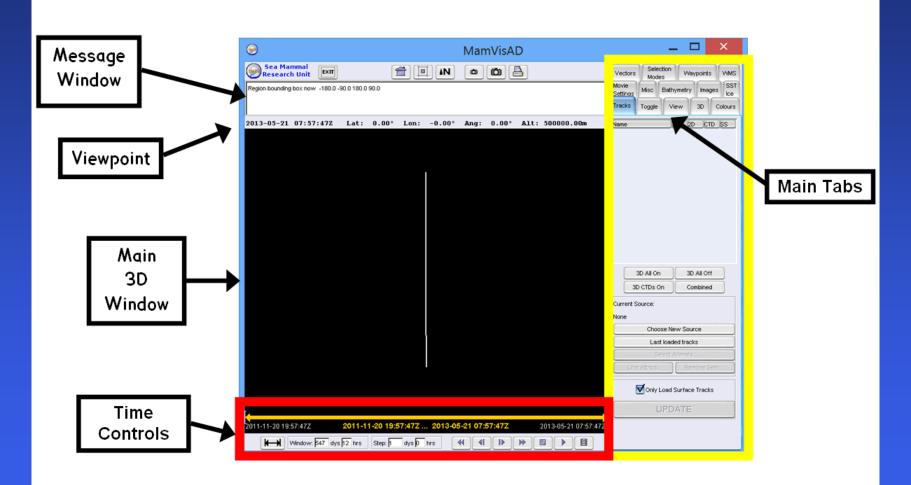
These 3 types of display can be coupled in various ways:

- Brushing/selection linked across the views.
- Same colour palettes used for everything that represents a given parameter e.g. water temperature.
- "Time Window" can be set to limit what period is shown in the 3D window. Ranges of the axes in any strip charts adjust to match.



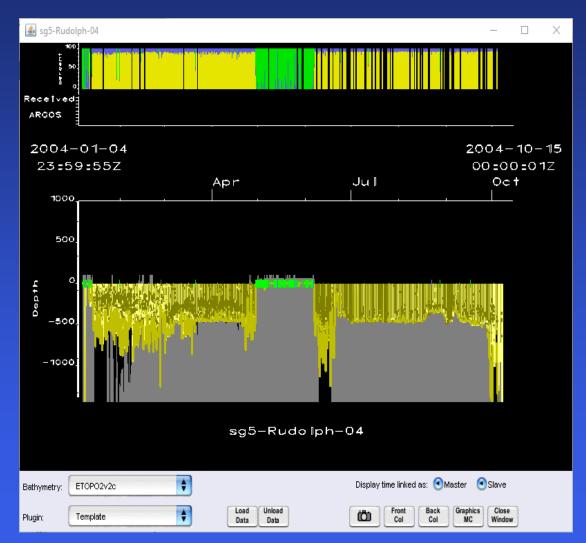
The 3D Window







MamVisAD Stripchart







MamVisAD Spreadsheet



| Date/Time | Longitude | Latitude | LocationQual | VMask | Altitude-Tracks |
|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1.07541939 | -36.3819999 | -54.0979995 | 0.0 | -1.0 | |
| 1.07542067 | | | -2.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.0754208E9 | | -54.1839981 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07543142 | | | | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.0754336E9 | -36.7109985 | -54.1819992 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07543449 | -36.6969985 | -54.1790008 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07546035 | -36.7309989 | -54.1790008 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.0755104E9 | -36.7050018 | -54.1699981 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07551308 | | -53.8720016 | | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07553497 | -37.2809982 | -54.0379981 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07556339 | -36.7190017 | -54.1769981 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07558617 | -36.6940002 | -54.1809997 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07561113 | -36.7120018 | -54.1809997 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07565529 | -36.7120018 | -54.1769981 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07566118 | -36.7000007 | -54.1769981 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07566976 | -36.7039985 | -54.1780014 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07567155 | -36.6949996 | -54.1720008 | 1.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07567168 | -36.7010002 | -54.1749992 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07567577 | -36.7019996 | -54.1800003 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07568371 | -36.6990013 | -54.1710014 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07568473 | -36.7010002 | -54.1749992 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07568499 | -36.7000007 | -54.1739997 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.0756864E9 | -36.6949996 | -54.1730003 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07570713 | -36.4249992 | -54.1780014 | -1.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07570726 | -36.6819992 | -54.1819992 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07571110 | -36.7039985 | -54.1749992 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07572083 | -36.6879997 | -54.1739997 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07572185 | -36.6870002 | -54.1749992 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07574464 | -36.4749984 | -54.1720008 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07574681 | -36.5019989 | -54.1790008 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 1.07575731 | -36.5009994 | -54.1800003 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | | | | | |
| Select All | Select To | ggle Selection | Deselect | All Refit | ter Close |



SEaOS Elephant Seal data



- Big international project 2004 \rightarrow
- CTD SRDL's on Southern Elephant Seals.
- Lots of both animal behaviour and oceanographic data

http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/seaos/

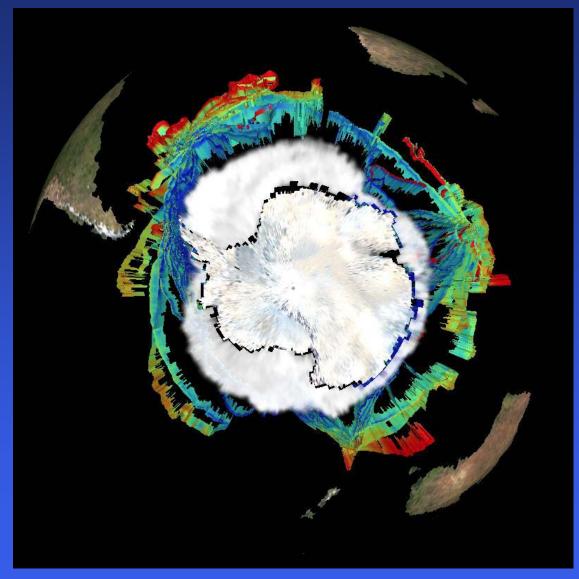
• Followed on in 2008 by the MEOP project

http://www.meop.net/











SEaOS Elephant Seal data



• At the beginning of this practical you are going to use data from 6 animals from South Georgia.

• Start by looking at movement and dive shapes.

• Then move on to look at possible interactions with sea ice and water temperatures.







A very simple model could suggest there are only six basic dive shapes.

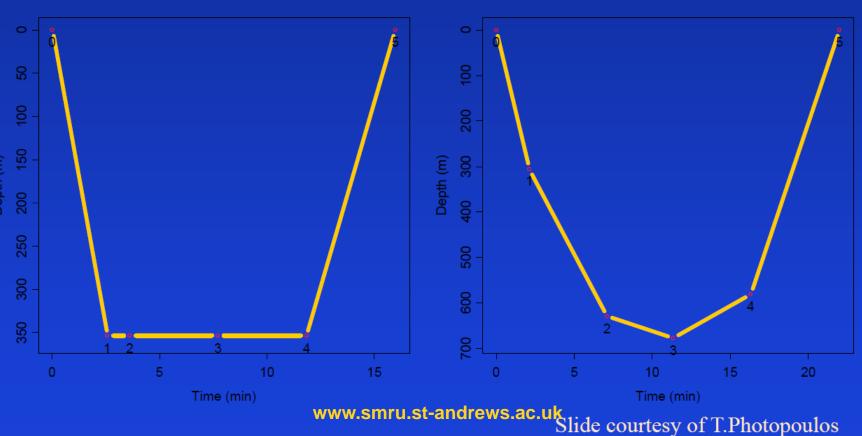






Square dive

U-shaped dive



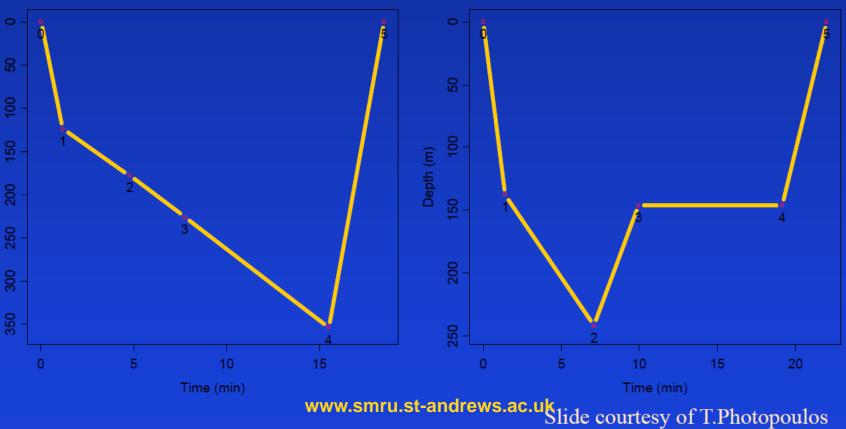






Drift dive

Root-shaped dive









V-shaped dive Wiggle dive Depth (m) Time (min) Time (min) www.smru.st-andrews.ac.uk Slide courtesy of T.Photopoulos



Starting the practical....



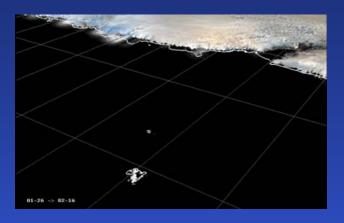
- Should all have files installed on the machines.
- Suggest you maybe work in groups of 2 or 3?
- Aim is to use MamVisAD to help think about biological "questions".
- MamVisAD remains a bit of a "work in progress" research tool. So please be patient!

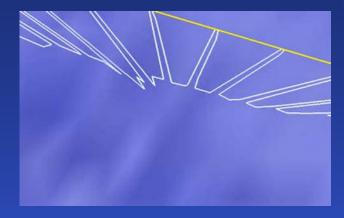


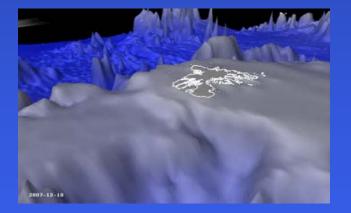
Thank you.....



Sea Mammal Research Unit







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SEaOS data from seals tagged on Kerguelen by courtesy of Christophe Guinet, CNRS