

Introduction

The Gautebuoy..

1 Overview

2 Concept

3 Hardware and analog system

4 Digital control system

5 Timing

The timing is based on the GPS unit time and date information as well as a pulse per second (PPS) signal which has an accuracy of up to $1\ \mu\text{s}$ [1], this represents the limit on the timing. The PPS signal will only be present if the GPS has a sufficiently good enough signal (fix), which in the open air in the arctic should be no problem. If a PPS signal is present the status flag HAS_SYNC is set, if time and date is present the status flag HAS_TIME is set.

5.1 Determining time

The current second is determined using the following steps (implemented in buoy/gps.cpp):

1. Received time and date telegram, determine second since epoch
2. Receive PPS signal
Increment second
Record output of `micros()`, the internal CPU time in microseconds, this is called the 'microdelta'.

To get a reference accurate to a microsecond, apart from the drift of the internal CPU clock since the last PPS append the delta of a new call to `micros()`, the CPU time in microseconds, and the

recorded value of `micros()` at the time of the PPS signal, to the second determined at the time of the PPS signal.

Assumptions

1. When time and date is fixed the next PPS is for the next second, otherwise the time would already also be one second later.
2. There will be a good enough fix for the PPS signal to present often enough that `micros()` will not overflow and cause a backwards jump in time.

5.2 Determining a new reference

Every time there is a PPS signal a new reference is made available with a fresh 'microdelta'. The continuously refreshed reference is not used before a new batch is started. With a batch length of 1024 samples and a sample rate of 250 Hz it takes approximately 4 seconds before it is full. This is implemented in: buoy/ads1282.cpp and buoy/gps.cpp.

6 Protocol

7 Zero: Central logging point

References

- [1] GlobalSat. *Product User Manual GPS Receiver Engine Board EM-406A*.