### RSKtools for Matlab access to RBR data

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#### 1 Introduction

RBR instruments output data in an open database format known as SQLite<sup>1</sup>. To facilitate direct access to the data in Matlab[TM], we created the RSKtools toolbox. RSKtools facilitates direct access to the data stored in RSK files by using the included mksqlite library, for which we have provided versions compiled for Windows (32/64bit), Linux (64bit) and Mac OSX (64bit). It may be necessary to compile your own version, using the source code provided at http://sourceforge.net/projects/mksqlite/.

RSKtools also provides some convenience functions for common data extraction (e.g. extracting profiles from a continuous dataset) and visualization (plotting individual profiles). For plans for future additions, see the Future plans section.

### 2 Installing

The latest stable version of RSKtools can be found at http://www.rbr-global.com/support/matlab-tools.

- Unzip the archive (to ~/matlab/RSKtools, for instance)
- Add the folder to your path inside matlab (addpath ~/matlab/RSKtools or some nifty GUI thing)
- type help RSKtools to get an overview and take a look at the examples.

<sup>1</sup>http://www.sqlite.org/famous.html

### 3 Examples of use

#### 3.1 Loading files

To work with an RSK file using RSKtools, a connection to the database must be made. This is done using the RSKopen() function. Note that RSKopen doesn't actually read the data, but reads a *thumbnail* of the data which is typically about 4000 points long. The structure returned after opening an RSK looks something like:

file = '../testfiles/065583\_20140612\_0739.rsk';

>> >> mksqlite Version 1.12 build:34, an interface from MATLAB to SQLite (c) 2008-2011 by Martin Kortmann <mail@kortmann.de> based on SQLite Version 3.7.11 - http://www.sqlite.org UTF-8 extension: A.Martin, 2012-02-10, Volkswagen AG

rsk =

dbInfo: [1x1 struct]
datasets: [1x1 struct]
datasetDeployments: [1x1 struct]
calibrations: [5x1 struct]
instruments: [1x1 struct]
instrumentChannels: [5x1 struct]
instrumentSensors: []
channels: [3x1 struct]
epochs: [1x1 struct]
schedules: [1x1 struct]
appSettings: [1x1 struct]
deployments: [1x1 struct]
thumbnailData: [1x1 struct]
profiles: [1x1 struct]

Note the structure element called thumbnailData. In order to read the actual data, we use the RSKreaddata() function, which if given with one argument (the variable name of the RSK object) will read the entire data set. Because RSK files can store a large amount of data, it may be preferable to read a subset of the data, specified using a start and end time (in Matlab datenum

```
format<sup>2</sup>).

t1 = rsk.thumbnailData.tstamp(1) + 0.5; % half a day after start
t2 = rsk.thumbnailData.tstamp(1) + 1.5; % 1.5 days after start
rsk = RSKreaddata(rsk, t1, t2);

Note that the data structure can be found in the object at

>> rsk.data
ans =
    tstamp: [442293x1 double]
    values: [442293x4 double]
    longName: {'Conductivity' 'Temperature' 'Pressure' 'Salinity'}
    units: {'mS/cm' '?C' 'dbar' 'PSU'}
```

### 3.2 Working with profiles

Profiling loggers with recent versions of firmware (<u>FIXME: which version??</u>) contain the ability to automatically detect and log profile "events". These are denoted as "downcasts" and "upcasts", and the function RSKreadprofiles() can be used to extract individual profiles from the raw data, based on the previously identified events. Following this, quick plots of the profiles can be made using the RSKplotprofiles() function.

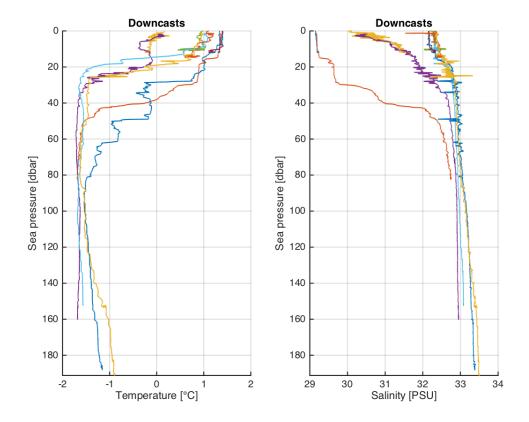
```
file = '../testfiles/065583_20140612_0739.rsk';
rsk = RSKopen(file);

%% load the first 10 profiles
rsk = RSKreadprofiles(rsk, 1:10);

%% plot the downcasts
subplot(121)
RSKplotprofiles(rsk, [], 'temperature', 'down')
subplot(122)
RSKplotprofiles(rsk, [], 'salinity', 'down')

print -dpng profiles.png;
ans = 'profiles.png';
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The Matlab datenum is defined as the number of days since January 0, 0000.



## 4 Future plans