**PyCam manual**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

PyCam is a software written by Dr Thomas Wilkes to control the PiCam instrument developed in The University of Sheffield; see [Wilkes et al. (2016)](https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/16/10/1649) and [Wilkes et al. (2017)](https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/9/1/27) for more details on the early prototype development and deployment of this instrument. *Note: this software will not work with earlier versions of the PiCam instrument (pre-2022), which have their own PyCamUV software.* The software is written in Python 3 and provides a GUI (tkinter) interface in the hope of creating a user-friendly environment for acquiring and processing UV SO2 camera data. Any issues/bugs or suggestions can be submitted to the github project (<https://github.com/twVolc/PyCamPermanent>) or enquiries can be made directly to [tcwilkes1@sheffield.ac.uk](mailto:tcwilkes1@sheffield.ac.uk); I will do my best to respond as quickly as possible. Please note, at the current time the instrumentation and software are still in the early stages of rigorous field-deployment testing, therefore unexpected behaviour may be encountered. Also, GUI formatting seems to be a real pain and takes time that has been better spent on software functionality, so please excuse how things look – they may not transfer to other screen resolutions perfectly…

Much, but not all, of PyCam implements the pyplis (<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3263/7/4/134>) package as a backend, since a lot of time has already been put into developing this package and it is quite a powerful tool for SO2 camera data analysis. [iFit](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S037702731930647X) is also used for processing of spectra for SO2 column density retrievals.

**2. HARDWARE SETUP**

If using a 128GB microSD must expand filesystem after copying disk image (unless 128GB disk image is used). sudo raspi-config > advanced options > expand filesystem. All space should then be available to the pi.

Jumper cable on GPIOs for Pi start up should be placed from GPIO23 (physical pin 16) on the Witty Pi (Pi 1) to GPIO3 (physical pin 5) on Pi 2. Jumper cable on GPIOs for Pi shut-down should be placed from GPIOX (physical pin x) on Pi 1 to GPIOX (physical pin x) on Pi 2.

***GPS connections***

Red - VIN

Black - GND

Green - RX

White – TX

**3. SOFTWARE INSTALLATION**

Download and install git from <https://git-scm.com/download/win>

Install conda – makes it easier to install other python packages

Python 3.8.2 definitely works.

Some versions of conda seem to fail when installing pyplis. They give a malformed “~” error. Can use “conda install conda=4.8.3” to install specific version. 4.8.3 definitely works.

Some pip installs:

* ttkthemes
* shapely

***Pyplis installation***

Pyplis can be installed with conda (from conda command prompt):

**conda install -c conda-forge pyplis**

IMPORANT: May need to manually go into pyplis and add volcano source information file to pyplis package. Need to add it to the ./pyplis/data/my\_sources.txt file, which should be relatively straightforward. Source\_id is caps sensitive, so just add two source IDs, one with capital letter to start and one without. ***UPDATE: volcano source information can be saved through the GUI – go into geometry configuration and edit the volcano info, this will save directly to the pyplis my\_sources.txt location.***

Currently pyplis has an error which stops cell calibration from working. To get this to work, after installing pyplis go to line 467 in calib\_base.py and change min(cds) to max(cds).

***PyCam installation***

Pull pycam project from github: <https://github.com/twVolc/PyCamPermanent.git>. This is currently a private repository but can be made available on request.

Copy ifit and ifit\_ld folders from memory stick into pycam folder.

Filenames in tests/test\_data/test\_spectra/ must be changed – for some reason github has them as lower case but should have first letter upper case e.g. plume must be changed to Plume.

**4. INSTRUMENT CONTROL**

First, it is important to avoid confusion related to the instrument and software, so here initially some important information is defined. There are 2 distinct python softwares, both of which may be referred to as PyCam in some form:

* The first is the software run on the instrument itself, on the Raspberry Pis. Primarily this is used for control of data acquisition and also for setting up sockets for interfacing with the second software. NOTE: This software can run independently of the second software, therefore allowing the instrument to run in a “headless” state. The main script of this software is *pycam\_masterpi.py*. In this document this may be referred to either as pycam (lower case) or the script name itself *pycam\_masterpi.py.*
* The second software is provides a GUI for processing and interfacing with the instrument, allowing the user to control settings, download data from the instrument, process data etc… In this document we refer to this as PyCam GUI.
* “PyCam” is then used to refer to the software as a whole, encompassing pycam and PyCam GUI.

**4.1 Starting the instrument**

Once the instrument has been turned on at the main switch, the Raspberry Pi will be running. However, this will not start the instrument software needed for data acquisition (script name: *pycam\_masterpi.py* and associated subprocess scripts). This software can be scheduled to start at a specific time each day (needed for permanent/automated installations), or it can manually be started through the PyCam GUI. For scheduled runs see *section 4.5*. To manually run the instrument software, first ensure you have an Ethernet connection to the instrument then from the PyCam GUI:

*Instrument > Commands > Run pycam*

There are two options for *Run pycam* defining whether or not *automated capture* should be initiated immediately on software start-up, i.e. if *(with automated capture)* is chosen, the instrument will immediately begin acquiring data (with its most recent acquisition settings) once the software has started. Note: if you chose *(without automated capture)*, automated capture can still be started later through the PyCam GUI (see *section 4.3*).

For **debugging** it may be useful to run pycam\_masterpi.py through SSH, so any errors it throws can be read from the shell. To do this, open an SSH session (see *section 4.2*) on Pi 1, move to the pycam scripts directory “/home/pi/pycam/scripts/” then run *pycam\_masterpi.py* by typing the command: **python3 ./pycam\_masterpi.py**. If you wish to run instrument with automated capture simply add the flag 1 to the end of the command: **python3 ./pycam\_masterpi.py 1**

**4.2 Connecting to the instrument**

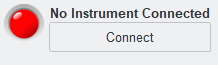
***Pi networking***

Pi 1 IP: 169.254.10.180 Controls on-band camera, GPS, external SSD storage, external communications.

Pi 2 IP: 169.254.10.178 Controls off-band camera and spectrometer

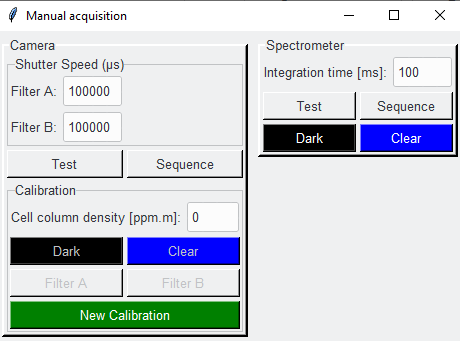
For debugging and some other functions it can sometimes be useful to SSH into the instrument Raspberry Pis using the above IP addresses. The IP address should not change unless specific ad-hoc edits to the instrument have been made. A software such as **Putty** ([www.putty.org](http://www.putty.org)) can be used to facilitate SSHing. This access is available whether or not the *pycam*\_masterpi.py software is running on the instrument, as long as the instrument is switched on and you have a network (typically Ethernet) connection with the instrument.

***Standard GUI connection***

To connect to the instrument use the “Connect” button in the top left region of the PyCam GUI. ***NOTE: This connection will only work at times when the pycam software (pycam\_masterpi.py) is running on the instrument, since this connection is made directly through the pycam sockets – this is not the same as standard SSH connections to the instrument, which can take place any time the instrument is turned on***. If connection is successful the indicator will turn **green**. If it is not successful, check the port and IP address of the connection; these can be edited through: File > Settings > Connection. The port may change - if the instrument has been unsuccessful creating a server on one port it will try the next in the list. As stated above, the IP address should not change.

**4.3 Data acquisition**

There a few ways to control image acquisition. First, make sure you are connected to the instrument through the PyCam GUI (see *section 4.2*).

*****Manual acquisition***

*Instrument > Acquisition settings > Manual acquisition*

For quick and simple acquisitions, or on discrete field campaigns, it may be useful to use manual acquisitions. Here the user can simply control shutter speed/integration time and acquire other data types, such as gas cell calibrations.

***Automated acquisition***

*Instrument > Acquisition settings > Start Automated Acquisition*

This will begin automated acquisition on the instrument, running on the settings that are currently uploaded to the instrument. With this function, unlike *Manual acquisition*, here data is not automatically uploaded to the GUI computer (acquisition begins in a “headless” mode. To upload images simply start data transfer (either before or after acquisition has started):

*Instrument > Data Transfer > Start transfer*

This just sets up an FTP directory watcher that will grab an Images/Spectra that are saved on the instrument. ***Note: this will start by uploading any pre-existing images that have not yet been pulled off the instrument.***

To adjust instrument settings, make edits to the left-hand panes (see ***Automated acquisition settings*** below) in both the *Camera Window* and *DOAS Window* then update settings with:

*Instrument > Acquisition settings > Update all instrument settings*

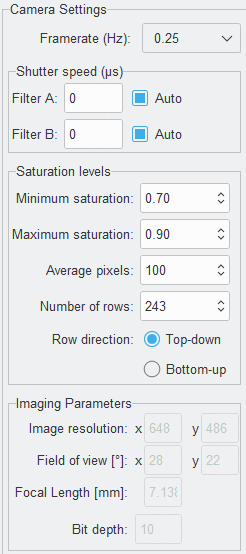
Whilst acquisition is underway, it is possible to update these settings “on-the-fly”.

***NOTE: SSA, SSB, SSS will not change if Auto shutter speed is enabled. May need to*** *Update all instrument settings****, one to shut off Auto SS and the second to set shutter speed - if done in one round, if the SSA command is applied first, it will fail as AutoSS still won't have been turned off yet.***

Automated acquisition can then simply be stopped using:

*Instrument > Acquisition settings > Start Automated Acquisition*

***Automated acquisition settings***

*Camera window*

Camera acquisition rate (Hz). e.g. 0.25 Hz = 1 image per 4 seconds

Shutter speed of camera. **Note: it is defined in microseconds not milliseconds, following the camera API.** If “Auto” is ticked this shutter speed will be ignored.

If ticked, the camera will automatically adjust its shutter speed as light conditions change. Adjustments are made based on the parameters in the “Saturation levels” section.

Minimum saturation level of analysed pixels before shutter speed is increased – to increase signal.

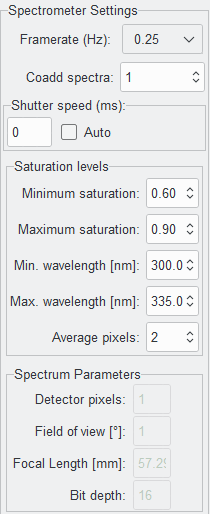
Maximum saturation level of analysed pixels before shutter speed is decreased – to decrease signal.

Number of pixels to take average of for saturation determination. This finds the average of the *X* most saturated pixels in the image and determines the saturation level relative to the 10-bit (1024 levels) maximum of the detector. This value is compared to the user-defined minimum and maximum saturation levels to determine whether shutter speed should be adjusted.

Number of rows to take pixels from in saturation analysis. This may be useful in areas where volcano flanks contain snow, therefore producing very bright pixels that we would want to exclude from the saturation analysis – typically we are only interested in sky/plume saturation. To analyse all rows set this value to the y-resolution of the detector.

Direction from which to take the “Number of rows” extraction. In most cases this would be from Top-down to extract only sky pixels and omit ground pixels.

*DOAS window*



Number of pixels to take the average of for saturation analysis. Analysis takes the average of the *X* most saturated pixels in the spectrum (within the min.-max. wavelength range) and determines the saturation level relative to the 16-bit (65554) maximum level of the detector. This value is compared to the user-defined minimum and maximum saturation levels to determine whether shutter speed should be adjusted.

Defines the maximum wavelength for saturation analysis to take place – above this wavelength pixels are not analysed and therefore could become saturated.

Defines the minimum wavelength for saturation analysis to take place – below this wavelength pixels are not analysed and therefore could become saturated.

Maximum saturation level of analysed pixels before shutter speed is decreased – to decrease signal.

Minimum saturation level of analysed pixels before shutter speed is increased – to increase signal.

If ticked, the spectrometer will automatically adjust its shutter speed as light conditions change. Adjustments are made based on the parameters in the “Saturation levels” section.

Spectrometer shutter speed (also called integration time. **Note: unlike the cameras, this is defined in milliseconds not microseconds.**

Number of spectra to add together for each data point – can be used to improve signal to noise ratio.

Spectrometer acquisition rate (Hz). e.g. 0.25 Hz = 1 image per 4 seconds

***Retrieving current instrument settings***

*Instrument > Acquisition settings > Retrieve current settings*

To find the current settings on the instrument, use the above path in the GUI menu. This will only work when connected to the instrument. Once clicked, the PyCam GUI will query all settings on the instrument and then update the Camera Settings and Spectrometer Settings panes.

**4.4 Data and data transfer**

Data on the Pi is located in two places, the SSD (1TB) and the microSD card that contains the operating system of the Pi (100GB).

***SSD***

To access the SSD data the SSD must be mounted to the Raspberry Pi; *pycam\_masterpi.py* performs this mount procedure automatically on start-up, so if this script is running the SSD will be accessible. The SSD can also be mounted with the PyCam GUI:

*Instrument > Data Transfer > Mount SSD*

This essentially runs the linux command:

**sudo mount -o uid=pi,gid=pi <dev\_path> <mount\_path>**

where <dev\_path> is the path to the device, which is typically (but this could change) “/dev/sda1”, and <mount\_path> is the location to mount the drive, which we set to “/mnt/pycam”. To manually mount the SSD this command can therefore be written in an SSH session.

Data on the SSD is located at the path “/mnt/pycam/data/” where it is divided into subdirectories for each day.

***MicroSD***

Data on the microSD card is located a “/home/pi/pycam/Images/”; this is the initial save location of all data. This directory is always available (no mounting required) and data here is not divided into subdirectories. Note that this storage is considerably smaller than the SSD storage, so this directory may not contain all data acquired by the instrument since the last download.

There are a few ways that data can be transferred from the instrument to the local machine. Without the use of the PyCam GUI, FTP software (e.g. winSCP) can be used to connect to the Master Pi via its IP address and download the data.

***Transfer and process new data***

Using the GUI, data can be transferred and processed simultaneously using:

*Instrument > Data Transfer > Start data transfer*

This command starts an FTP client that watches the microSD data storage and downloads any images/spectra that are available there. ***NOTE: this method will delete the files from the microSD storage once they have been downloaded, to ensure space is freed up. The SSD data is not touched using this method.***

***Full data download***

Alternatively, bulk download of data from the SSD can be performed with:

*Instrument > Data Transfer > SSD full download*

Ensure the SSD is mounted before attempting this, otherwise it will fail to find the data. This download method does not delete data after download, to ensure that large amounts of data aren’t inadvertently destroyed without a back-up. After checking that the download has been successful, and perhaps creating another back-up, data on the SSD can be deleted using one of two commands:

*Instrument > Data Transfer > Clear SSD data*

*Instrument > Data Transfer > Free space on SSD*

There latter generates a prompt to define how much space on the SSD the user wishes to create. Data will be deleted (oldest first) until the user-defined amount of space is available on the SSD.

***Removing the SSD for data download***

***CAUTION!!! Please only use this method if you are certain you know what you are doing – incorrect removal of the SSD could lead to corruption/loss of data***

The SSD USB connection must only be removed if it has first been unmounted from the Raspberry Pi – otherwise data may be corrupted/lost.

The SSD can be unmounted with the PyCam GUI:

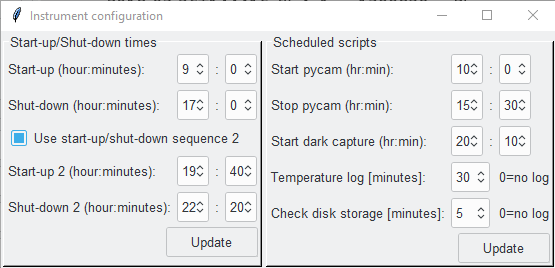
*Instrument > Data Transfer > Unmount SSD*

If this is run whilst pycam\_masterpi.py is running, the unmount process may fail because the SSD device is in use. However, the GUI will (incorrectly) still say that the SSD has been unmounted successfully, so it is important to check if this is true. The best way to do this is use an SSH session (e.g. Putty) and list the mount directory to see if anything is inside: **ls /mnt/pycam**. If this command returns nothing then the SSD should be safe to remove from the Pi.

If the device remains mounted, first stop any automated acquisition and then stop the instrument software:

*Instrument > Commands > Stop pycam*

The SSD should be unmounted automatically when the instrument pycam software is stopped. If it is still mounted, use the GUI unmount command, which should now work. If the SSD still remains mounted, the instrument can be shutdown entirely, which would allow safe removal of the SSD device.

**4.5 Scheduling**

*Instrument > Configure*

There are a few functions of the instrument that can be run on a schedule, to be used in permanent installations. All settings are contained within the GUI window found through the above pathway.

***Start-up/Shut-down times***

It is possible to create 1 or 2 start-up/shut-down cycle(s) on the instrument. In general, the second start-up may be useful if wanting to start the instrument briefly at night to acquire a set of dark images. To use the second start-up/shut-down sequence simply tick the box *Use start-up/shut-down sequence 2*. If the instrument is required to be running 24 hours a day (for instance, for continuous data transfer if the transmission band width isn’t high enough to transfer in real-time with acquisition) simply make the start-up and shut-down times of the first sequence the same time, and ensure the *Use start-up/shut-down sequence 2* is not ticked.

**IMPORTANT! It looks like the witty pi somehow takes into consideration daylight savings time. There may come a point in the year where suddenly things become an hour out of sync – this may stop pycam from running if the camera instrument isn’t turned on before the scheduled pycam start. Keep an eye on this! If this does become an issue, to reconfigure simply update the schedule time after the clocks change and the pi should be set back onto the correct schedule.**

***Scheduled scripts***

*Start pycam*

This will start *pycam\_masterpi.py*  in automated capture mode, such that data will be acquired as soon as this script has started up.

*Stop pycam*

Stops *pycam\_masterpi.py*. Note: When *pycam\_masterpi.py* is not running it is not possible to communicate with the instrument through the PyCam GUI, therefore only SSH communication (see *section 4.2*) and FTP data transfer (see *section 4.4*) will be possible.

*Start dark capture*

Start a dark capture sequence, acquiring an image at every shutter speed available to the instrument in automated capture mode. ***NOTE: in manual capture mode more shutter speeds are available to the camera via manual setting rather than the list of speeds available to automated capture.*** To avoid running dark capture simply set it to run at a time when the instrument is not turned on.

*Temperature log*

Uses the temperature sensor on the WittyPi (pi HAT) to log temperature every *x* minutes. At the moment it’s not entirely clear whether this will provide ambient temperature in the box or the temperature the pi is running at, but it may prove useful if issues are encountered with the instrument.

*Check disk storage*

Schedules the run frequency of *check\_disk\_space.py*. This script checks the disk space on the **microSD card** on the master Pi. This script allows a maximum storage of 100GB by default. Once this storage is exceeded the script will start deleting data (starting with the oldest), until the space is below the threshold. ***NOTE: this checks SD card space, not SSD space. Data deleted from SD card will still be available on the SSD; however, it is advised that data is downloaded frequently so that the microSD doesn’t fill up too frequently, leaving no backup for the SSD dataset.***

**5. DATA PROCESSING**

**5.1 Display only mode**

*Processing > Display only mode*

This option allows you to transfer data across to your computer/laptop without automatically processing all of the data as it arrives. Images and spectra will still be displayed as they arrive, so you can see what the data looks like as it is downloaded. There are a few advantages to having this option ticked:

1. The software is less likely to encounter bugs as it deals with the incoming data, so data download and display should continue to work smoothly.
2. If processing settings are computationally expensive, the GUI may freeze up or simply not be able to keep up with the speed at which data is being downloaded. If you are wanting to display the imagery in near-real-time then this could become an issue (in particular light dilution corrections take a long time and are likely to take longer than the gaps between image pairs, at least if acquiring at 0.2 Hz or faster).

**5.2 Background modelling**

*Processing > Background Model*

The background intensity is used to find the optical depth of each band, and subsequently, the SO2 differential optical depth. It is therefore critical that a good estimate of the background intensity is

There are a range of options available for background intensity modelling in pycam. Options 0-6 and 99 are all pyplis methods as described in Table 2 therein. Option 7 is a very basic method which uses vignette correction and then finds the average intensity in the ambient region (defined by the rectangle on the SO2 image of the Analysis tab), for each band separately. This intensity is taken as *I0* and tau is calculated from this.

**5.3 Light Dilution**

Options are available for both spectrometer and camera light dilution corrections. Each can be toggled on and off separately. IMPORTANT NOTE: The ifit (spectrometer) light dilution correct is extremely slow – it will not be able to keep up with real-time processing. It is therefore strongly suggested that any real-time monitoring setup of pycam is run without spectrometer light dilution correction; in circumstances where the correction is required for the data it could then be reanalysed at a later date – for most instrument setups neglecting light dilution can still provide an adequate first approximation of emission rates, with later refinement most critical for high-accuracy applications.