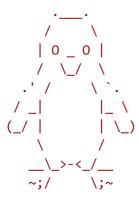
The ankle exo is now transmitting data in bytes. I've got a program set up with RealTerm to record that data in hex format: a pair of hex numbers is equivalent to one byte.

First, you probably want to take a look at the translation of the data from hex. I used a hex -> ASCII online tool to do this:

As before, the data starts by transmitting a set of headers; this is encoded in ASCII and can be directly translated. This set of headers should be the first couple lines in the output CSV (each on its own line).

Next comes the actual data. This will always start with an ASCII message of "LOG,TIME | Motors started." Boring. Just write that line to the CSV. Note: all LOG messages will be in ASCII format and have no specified length.

Note: unless specified as unsigned, assume all values are signed. For a 16-bit (2 byte) number, check if it is greater than $(2^{16}) / 2$ and subtract 2^{16} from it if so.



See below for information on indicators...

Indicators

Message Type	Message Indication (→ASCII bytes←)	Expected Bytes (after indicator)	Byte Translation Key
IMU	→\nI ←	36	Byte num: comment 0: uint8 0-3 1: uint8 0-3 2: uint8 0-3 3: uint8 0-3 4: uint8 0-3 5: uint8 0-3 6: uint8 0-3 7: uint8 0-3 8-9: Float * 10^4 10-11: Float * 10^4 12-13: Float * 10^4 14-15: Float * 10^4 16-17: Float * 10^4 18-19: Float * 10^4 20-21: Float * 10^4 22-23: Float * 10^4 24-25: Float * 10^2
			26-27: Float * 10^2 28-29: Float * 10^2 30-31: Float * 10^2 32-33: Float * 10^2 34-35: Float * 10^2
Motor	→\nM ←	20	Byte num: comment 0-3: uint32 4-5: uint16 6-7: uint16 8-9: int16 10-11: int16 12-13: uint16 14-15: uint16 16-17: uint16 18-19: uint16
FSR	→ \nF ←	6	Byte num: comment 0-3: uint32 4-5: uint16
Load	→ \nL ←	6	Byte num: comment 0-3: uint32 4-5: uint16
Log	→\nLOG,←	Undefined	ASCII