Ariel of Hamble Navigation

Version 0.4

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Ariel of Hamble Navigation Documentation

Please note - IP addresses and passwords are not present in this document as it is available on the public Internet.

Introduction

Terms and Definitions

Measured Data : Data that can be directly measured from the boat's systems. : E.g. Apparent Wind Speed, Location

Derived Data : Data that needs to be derived from multiple data sources. : Examples include True Wind Speed (from Apparent Wind Speed, Speed and Heading), Sunset Time (from Location, Date and a Database).

Open Standard : A specification that is published by a standards developing organisation and is available under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory (FRAND) terms - this does not mean free. This allows a number of organisations to make equipment that can interact with each other. : Examples include NMEA 0183, Ethernet

Proprietary : A data format designed and used by one company for their products, not usually available under FRAND terms. Any interaction with such a format usually requires a degree of reverse engineering. : Examples include SeaTalk, Micronet

Open Source : Usually used for software to mean that it is available under a licence such as the GNU General Public Licence, which allow you to use, build upon, distribute, sell etc. provided you allow others to do the same. : Examples include the OpenCPN Plotter and SignalK data format and software.

Navigation Overview

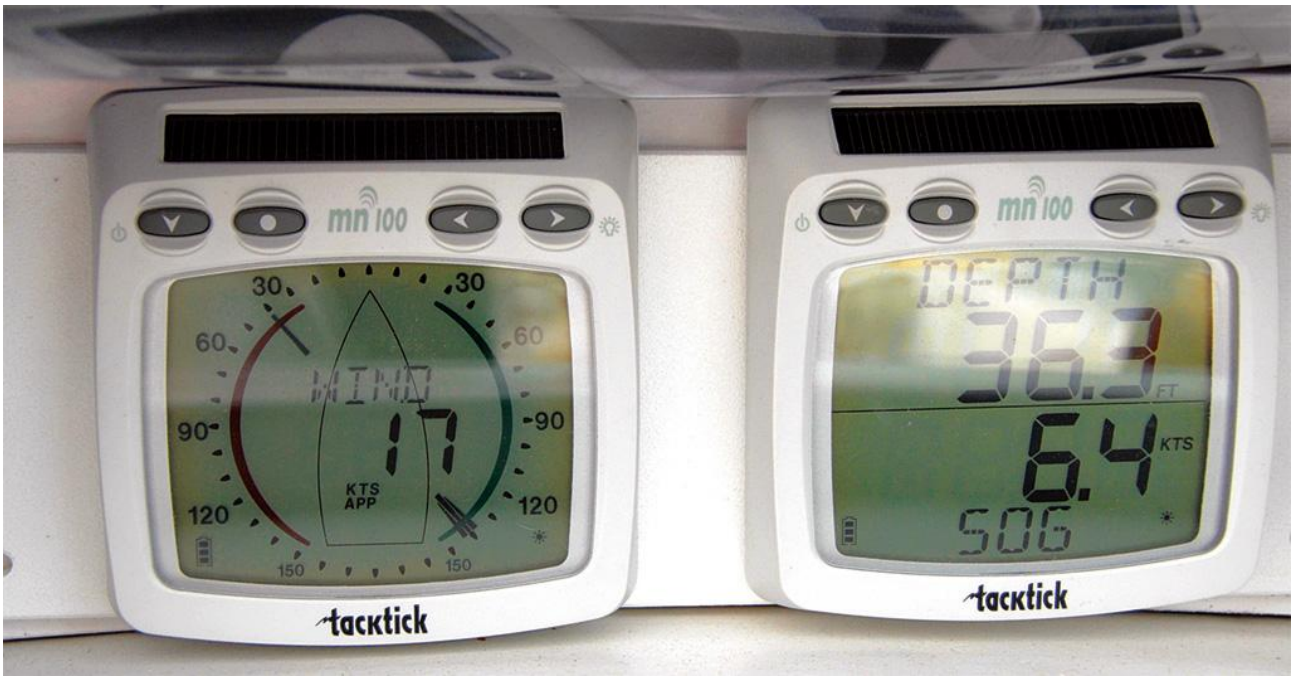
This is an overview of the software and hardware used for Ariel of Hamble's Navigation. The term navigation network is used to describe the network that is used to pass data between nodes around the boat, but in reality it is a number of networks. Further data will be provided in a deep-dive section at a future date.

> NOTE: Please be aware that some information is measured and some is derived from those measurements. For example, Apparent Wind Speed (AWS) is measured and True Wind Speed (TWS) is calculated from AWS and Speed Through the Water (STW). A problem with a measured value will cause knock-on issues with values derived from it.

TackTicks

The TackTick instruments are used to generate depth, speed through the water, water temperature, apparent wind speed and direction. The TackTick units use a proprietary radio network called Raymarine Micronet to pass information between the units installed in the navigation cupboard, the wind sensor and the display units.

Display Units



Ariel has 3 display units:

- 1 wind display which can show either apparent wind direction and speed or true wind direction and speed.
- 2 double number displays which can be configured to show information such as depth, speed through the water, COG and SOG, time, location.

NOTE - please be very careful with the TackTick display units. They are extraordinarily expensive to replace - over £2000 per set.

Depth

The depth sounder uses ultrasonic waves to measure the depth beneath the transducer. The offset between the transducer and the bottom of the keel is applied in the Raspberry Pi. The depth sounder also provides the sea water temperature to the network. It connects to the unit in the navigation cupboard using a proprietary wired direct connection.

Speed

The speed transducer uses a paddle wheel to measure the speed of the boat throught the water. It connects to the unit in the navigation cupboard using a proprietary wired direct connection.

Wind Speed and Direction

The Wind Speed and Direction unit at the top of the mast is solar powered. It transmits the information to the unit in the Navigation locker using a proprietary format called .

EmTrak AIS

The EmTrak AIS is a multipurpose device. It is the vessel's source of location data, it is an AIS class B+ transceiver, sending the boat's location to other vessels and, when in range, shore stations, it receives the locations of other vessels and it has an inbuilt switch connecting both the internal AIS and the VHF to the mast-head antenna.

To prevent the VHF being powered on and transmitting in to a switched off AIS unit, both the EmTrak and VHF are on the same power switch "VHF".

The EmTrak AIS uses the GPS antenna on the stern railing.

GNSS Information

The EmTrak sends the following GNSS information to the Navigation system:

- Location
- COG and SOG

- Rate of Turn
- Time
- Number of Satellites
- Precision

NOTE: The EmTrak unit uses the US GPS, EU Galileo, Russian Glonass and Chinese Beidou GNSS satellites.

AIS Targets

The EmTrak also sends:

- Class A Vessel Location
- Class B Vessel Location
- Class A Vessel Type, Cargo, Destinations etc.
- Search and Rescue Aircraft
- Aids to Navigation (“Virtual Buoys”)
- Safety Messages (MOB devices, SARTs etc.)

Standard Horizon VHF


STANDARD HORIZON
EXPLORER
USA HI
16P
DISTRESS
33°56.7890N
118°56.2345W
18 JAN UTC
08:33:33 AM
VOL
SQL
DISTRESS
PULL OPEN
H/L
MENU /SET
CLEAR
16/S

The Standard Horizon VHF uses the GPS signal from the EmTrack AIS unit. The location and time are shown on the front panel LCD of the VHF unit - these are required to make the DSC emergency calling system work.

(The VHF has an in-built VHF too, this is switched off as having multiple GPS locations being added to the network was one of the causes of issues seen in the first season)

The Standard Horizon also sends the location of emergency alerts received to the network so they can be viewed on the OpenCPN chart plotting software.

RaspberryPi

Insert Image

The RaspberryPi is the heart of the Navigation System. It is a small, but fully functional, computer system that runs a free specialist operating system called OpenPlotter. Originally designed for school students to be able to own a small, cheap computer - they're now used in many industrial settings.

In adition to the main computer board, we have added two other specialist boards to the system (known as HATs).

- MacArthur HAT - a specialist board produced by the company that creates OpenPlotter - it has inputs and outputs for NMEA 0183, NMEA 2000, NMEA OneNet, SeaTalk etc. plus the ability to interface to industrial sensors. The HAT also allows a safe shutdown of the computer board and has 2 sensors - environmental conditions in the cabin and a 9 degrees of freedom orientation sensor.
- SSD Hard Disk board - to allow us to run the software from a proper hard disk, not an SD card.

OpenPlotter

OpenPlotter is a Linux-based operating system designed to use a cheap RaspberryPi computer and convert it in to a fully functional plotter system. It uses almost exclusively free, open source, community projects - which means it's fully tested by a large community, there's a number of projects around the world which maintain it and increase functionality and there's a method to request changes.

OpenPlotter provides an interface to all of the standard data formats used by yacht hardware and a number of those used for industrial sensors.

The measured and computed data is collated in a central database by a software package called SignalK, which then makes the values available to other software packages (such as the chart plotter) and over the network for crew to use on their tablets.

OpenPlotter also provides a software chartplotter, weather prediction software, interfaces for autohelms, internet browsing, video viewing and an interface for a range of radio communications (at present we haven't implemented the radio communications module on Ariel)

Further details on OpenPlotter can be found at the OpenPlotter Website.

SignalK

SignalK is software designed to import data from a variety of sources around the boat and store it in a central database which can be accessed by other software. On Ariel, the SignalK servier takes data from a range of inputs such as the NMEA 0143 bus used by the TackTicks and EmTrak, from the barometer and thermometer in the navigation locker and software modules running on the Raspberry Pi and imports them in to the database. SignalK also stores a range of static data in this database which can be used in calculations, e.g. vessel draught.

SignalK stores data addresses and values, for example:

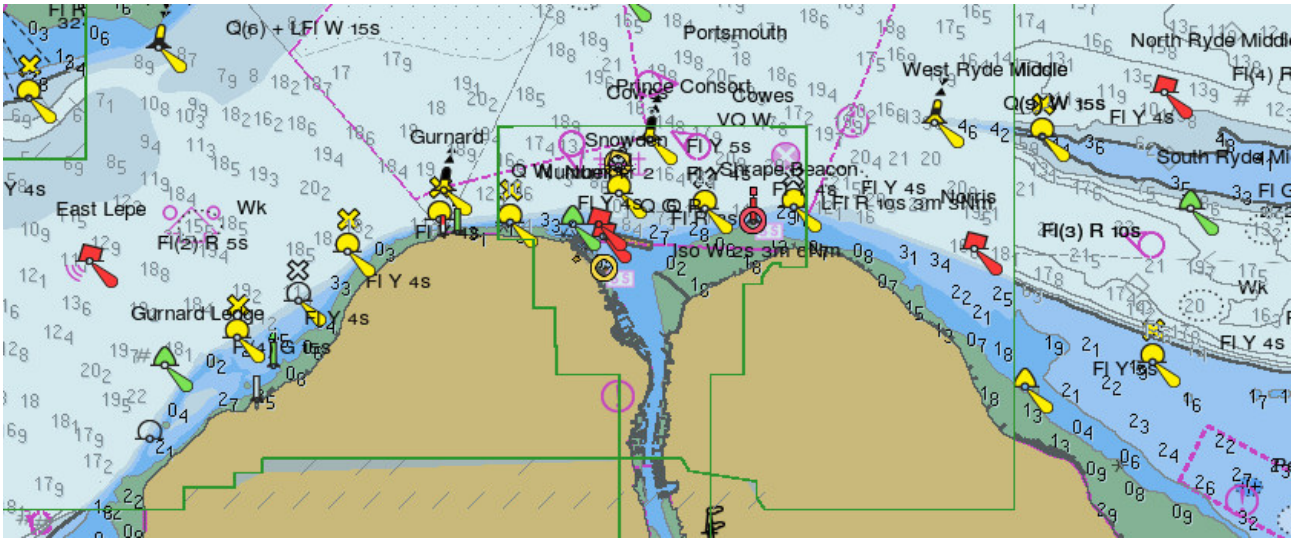
```
/vessels/<mmsi>/environment/windSpeedTrue 4.23
```

```
/vessels/<mmsi>/navigation/position 51.23453,-0.12248,2.34
```

This database is available to other software to read from - the plotter software, OpenCPN, receives all of its locations details, AIS vessels to overlay, DSC alerts directly from the SignalK database. SignalK also has a number of output plugins so the data is converted back to NMEA 0143 so derived values can be displayed on the TackTicks, to a data stream that can be used by Navionics or similar on member's phones and tablets and in some cases to files so that trends can be observed (e.g. we're actively monitoring battery state to see if we can understand better what is causing mysterious battery drainage).

Further details on SignalK can be found at SignalK Website.

OpenCPN



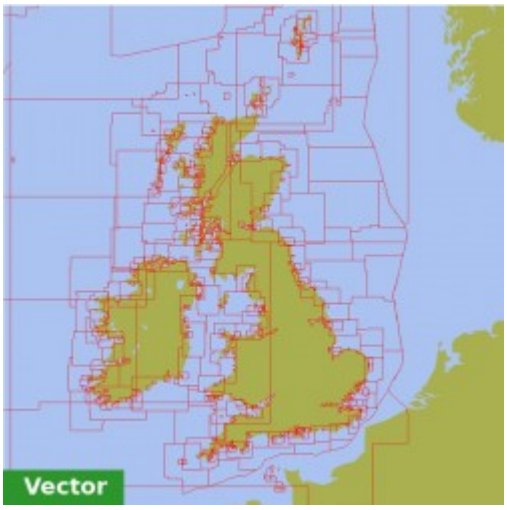
OpenCPN is a fully functional chartplotter which can:

- Display a wide range of chart formats including those made available for Europe via O-charts
- Be used for all electronic chartplotter tasks such as adding routes, waypoints etc
- Can display the location of emergency alarm signals such as MOB alarms, DSC safety messages etc.
- Can display AIS targets including closest point of approach lines.
- Can overlay GRIB weather prediction files
- Can display tidal heights and currents, magnetic offsets etc.
- Can display Radar overlays.
- Can be extended by plugins to do tasks such as Vessel Data Recording.

Further details on OpenCPN can be found at OpenCPN Website

> NOTE: OpenCPN is freely available on Windows, Mac, Linux and Android - please download and familiarise yourself - the charts for the entirety of the UK are also available for about £20.

O-Charts



O-charts use the latest information from a number of European hydrographic offices to create chart packages specifically designed for OpenCPN. Each purchase is licensed to a USB key that is plugged in to the Raspberry Pi.

The visual design of the charts is fully cusomisable - we have made it look like an Admiralty chart on Ariel - please note that you may need to zoom in on the chart to see all of the information present.

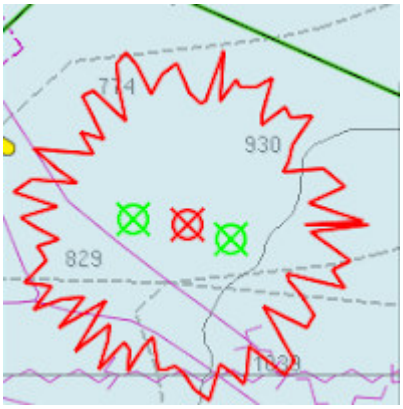
NOTE: without the USB key, the charts will not be displayed.

Each year we purchase the entire UK chart set plus any required for the summer cruise, e.g. Atlantic France. If you are planning on sailing anywhere that could require new charts, please contact the Commodore. Charts can be installed remotely. Charts receive updates every four weeks - again updates can be run remotely.

MOB and Safety Notifications

MOB alarms work in a number of different ways. If members wish to use a DSC based MOB alarm *the wearer must register the vessel MMSI number with the device*. This is usually done via an smart phone app.

The location of MOB and Safery alerts are shown on the chart surrounded by a flashing ragged ‘circle’ and an alarm is sounded.

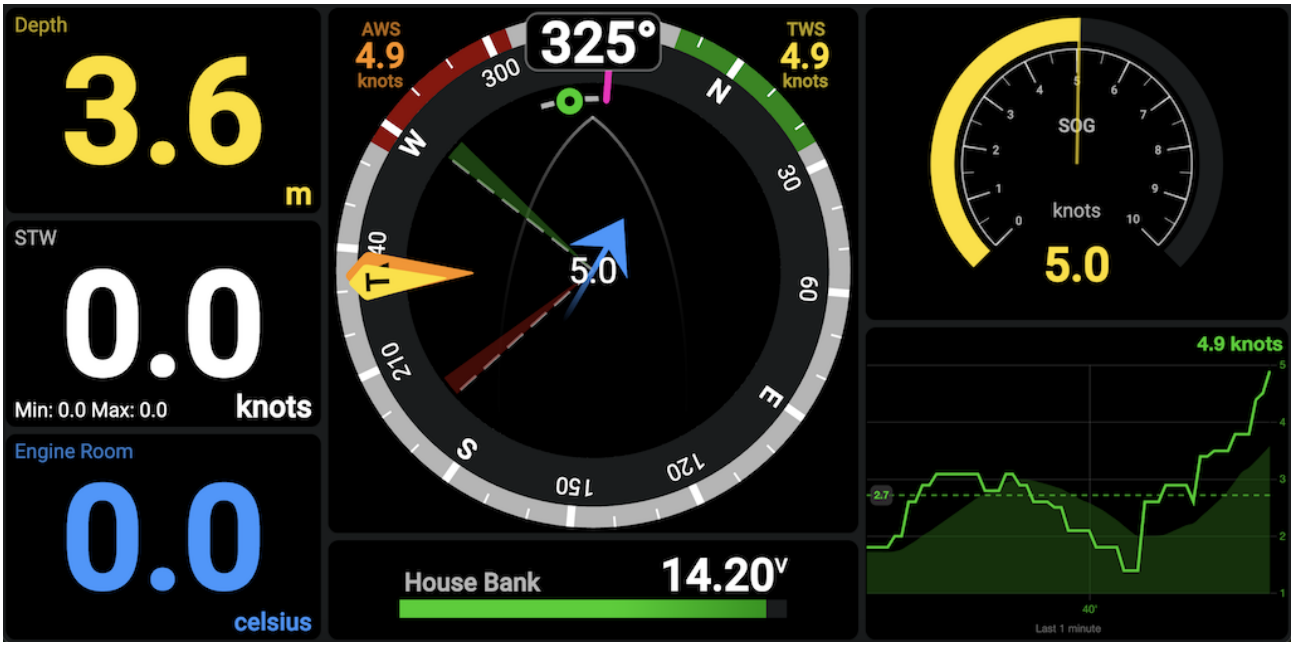


Dashboard

OpenPlotter provides a web-based Dashboard for displaying information stored within the SignalK database. This uses software called KIP. This is accessed using a web browser.

The dashboard has a number of pages:

- Sailing data overview - windrose, wind speed, speed, heading, COG, SOG etc.
- Location data - location, local time, sunrise and sunset times at this location
- Boat data - engine hours, battery status etc.



Custom Software

Our custom software uses a number of tools that are built in to the Raspberry Pi's operating system. The majority use a service called `cron` which runs a specific programme at a specific time.

Engine Hours

The engine hours meter works by sampling the voltage output from the alternator. If a voltage is present, the alternator and engine are running. The total hours value is stored in a text file. Every 3 mins the software checks for the presence of voltage and if present, increments the time stored in the file and sends to new value to the SignalK database.

Offsite Notifier

The offsite notifier uses a service called (ntfy.sh) - sending short notifications from the Raspberry Pi which can be read by the Boatswain's team and committee. To ensure that Skippers and Mates are aware that a notification is running, a short jingle is played. For information on the NTFY channel that you need to subscribe to, please contact the commodore.

Location

The location notification checks if the boat is approaching a fixed location and sends a ntfy.sh notification. This is mainly used on the approach to Elephant Boatyard to know when the boatswain's team can visit the yard to do work.

Sunset

The sunset notification lets us know that the navigation system is running at sunset, so we know that a night sail is taking place.

Future Projects

Better Data Dashboard Access

At present the dashboard is only available on the Raspberry Pi at the chart table via a web browser which competes for screen real-estate with the chartplotter. The boatswain's team has ideas for two projects in the run up to the new season:

- Make the KIP dashboard viewable on the local Ariel of Hamble network so that the dashboard can be viewed on a tablet or phone in the cockpit.
- Make a small, basic repeater that can be installed near the Raspberry Pi monitor showing only the most important data.

Shutdown Information

We are planning to use the offsite notifier to send a set of data when the navigation system is shutdown. This would be used for information important to planning maintenance and spotting early indications of issues. In the initial rollout we're hoping to send engine hours, battery status and cabin humidity with a hope to add further information such as fridge minimum temperature, engine maximum temperature, bilge water level etc.

Better Engine Information

There is an open source project based on OpenPlotter to interface to a Volvo Penta engine and send data such as RPM, temperature, etc. to the navigation network.

Better Battery Information

There have been some reports of batteries misbehaving, so we're planning on adding battery monitors to both the Engine and House battery banks that will allow us to measure the battery voltage, provide this to the navigation network and graphically interpret the data so we can see if what correlation there is between voltage drop and equipment usage onboard.

> To quote the Commodore's near namesake, William Thomson, Baron Kelvin: *"When you can measure what you are speaking about, and express it in numbers, you know something about it; but when you cannot measure it, when you cannot express it in numbers, your knowledge is of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind."*

Simplify system WiFi for crew

At present, both the EmTrak AIS and the boat's internet router have wireless access points - so there are 2 Ariel networks.

The optimal is to use only the boat router - this gives crew handheld device software such as Navionics access to data such as depth, wind speed and to safety alarms such as local MOB transmissions.

Starting the Navigation System

The navigation system needs to be turned on in a particular order.

1. As described in the overview, the boat's GNSS source is the EmTrak AIS unit. As this is connected to the VHF to share the antenna, it is powered by the VHF switch. Switch on the VHF first.

2. Wait for the Location and Time to appear on the VHF screen.

3. Power on the Navigation switch. The Raspberry Pi will boot and the OpenCPN chartplotter software will load. The satellite position indicator on OpenCPN should show 3-4 bars.

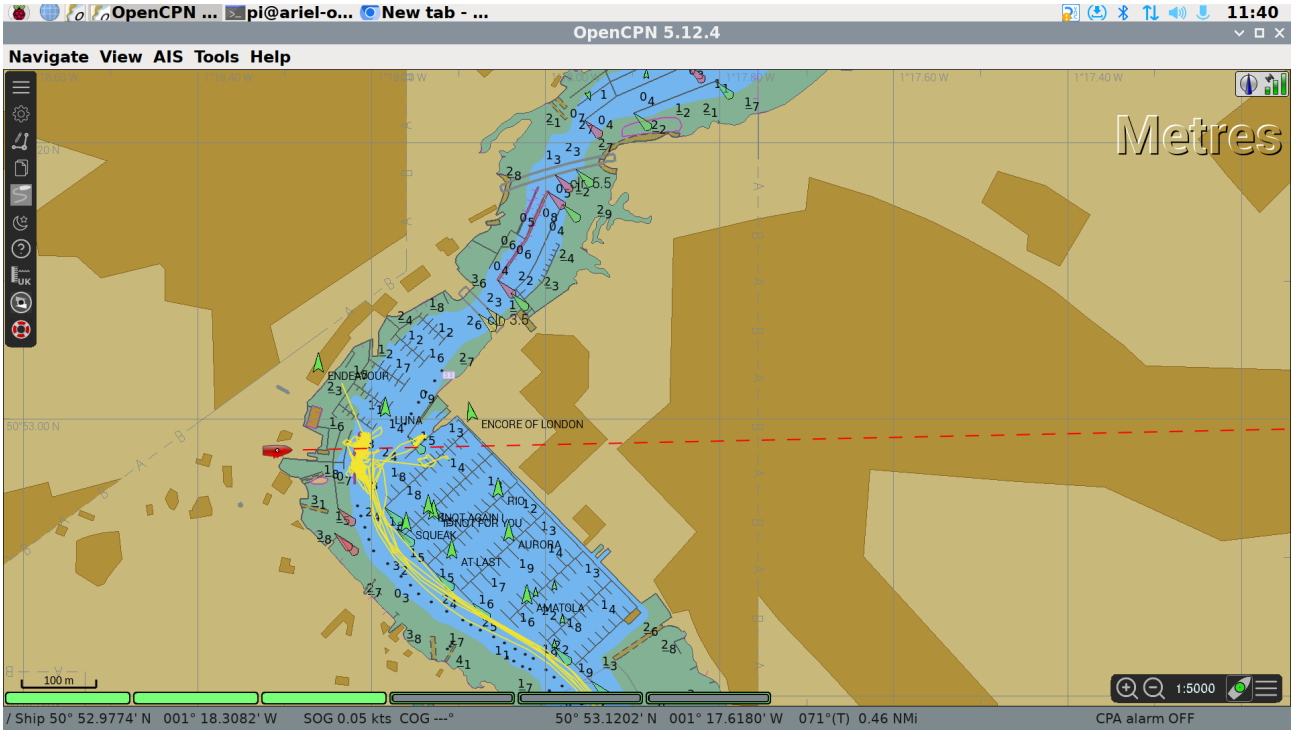
4. The navigation instruments need to be switched on near the navigation cupboard. Switching on one will send a signal to the other units and they will switch on too. Once a connection to the RayNet network occurs, information will start to be displayed. The units can now be moved outside.

Basic Use of OpenCPN Plotter

Interface Overview

OpenCPN is an open source chartplotter maintained and improved by a large community of world-wide users. It is freely available to download and we encourage club members to download and run it locally to allow them to practice how it is used and to allow them to plan routes, waypoints etc. in advance.

This is a graphic of the main interface:



The large text “Metres” identifies the units used in the soundings depths shown on the chart.

In the top right corner, there is a satellite signal strength indicator showing the reliability of the position data, and an icon which informs if the plotter is in North up or Course up mode.

In the bottom right corner are the zoom controls of the chart, a button to pan the chart so Ariel is at the centre (boat with green dot) and a button to bring up the chart display options.

At the bottom left of the display, there are a number of green bars - these represent the charts that cover the area displayed. The chart plotter blends data from a number of charts to best show required data. This is known as “Chart-Quilting”. The charts used will change as you zoom in and out and as you pan or change the chart settings. In this example 3 of the 6 charts are being used

in the display. *Please leave chart-quilting enabled - we have set the chart detail level to what we believe is a very useful compromise - readable on a 14" screen, showing all hazards and most depth soundings.*

In the top left corner is the menu bar. The top icon expands and contracts the menu.

The second icon opens the Options menu. *Please do not change anything in the options menu.*

The third icon allows you to create a route.

The fourth icon opens the routes, tracks and waypoints manager, allowing you to name routes, add organise waypoints, import routes and waypoints from file etc.

The fifth icon toggles track recording on and off.

The sixth icon toggles between daytime, dusk and nighttime colour schemes.

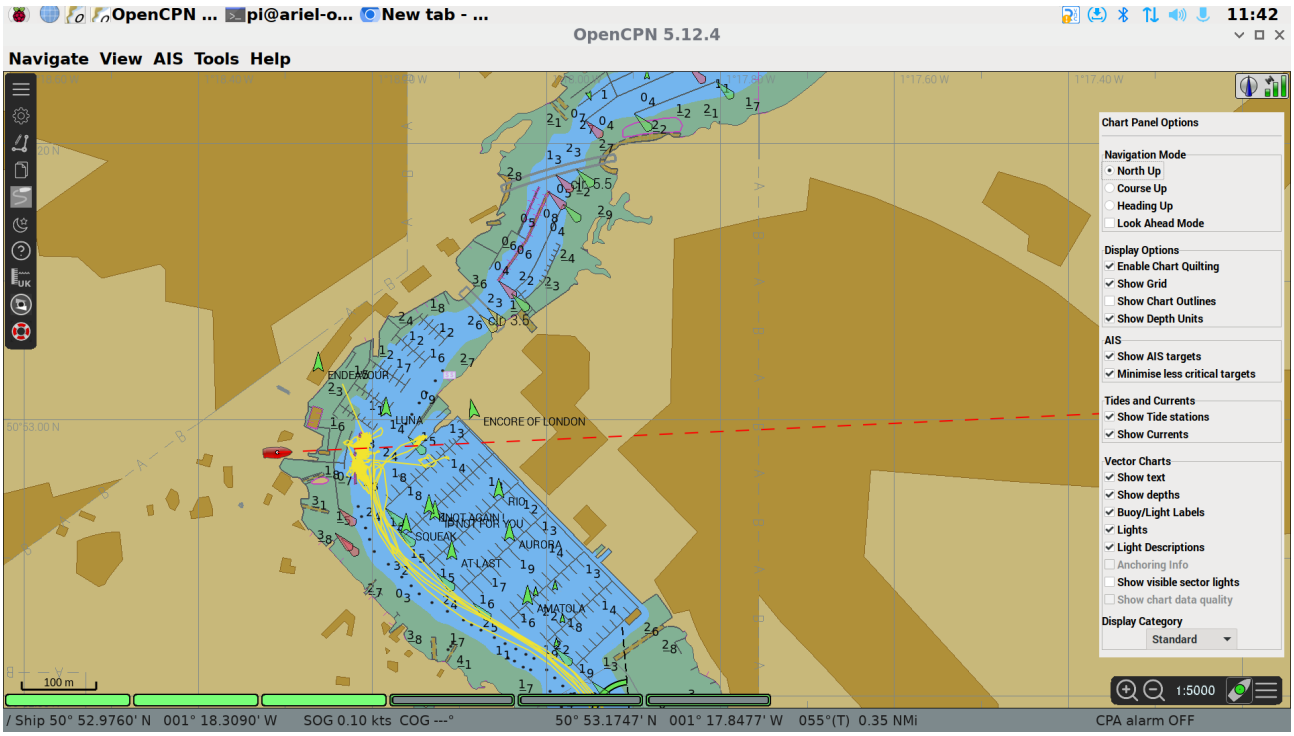
The seventh icon opens the help dialogue.

The eigth icon allows the user to download and view UK tidal data.

The ninth icon opens an AIS Radar so you can see AIS targets without the distraction of the chart items.

The final icon will drop a MOB waypoint.

Chart Display Options



Zooming and Panning

Move to edge of chart, mouse pointer turns in to green triangle

Mouse wheel or + or - in bottom right

Getting Information on Chart Item

Right Click on Item

Select Object query.

Measuring Distance on Chart

Right Click and select measure (or press letter M on keyboard.)

Click at first point. move mouse to second point and read distance and direction

Adding Waypoints

Import a file

mark manager

Via chart

Right Click Drop Mark

To name, go to mark manager, hightlight, properties.

Creating and Activating a Route

Richt Click - New route

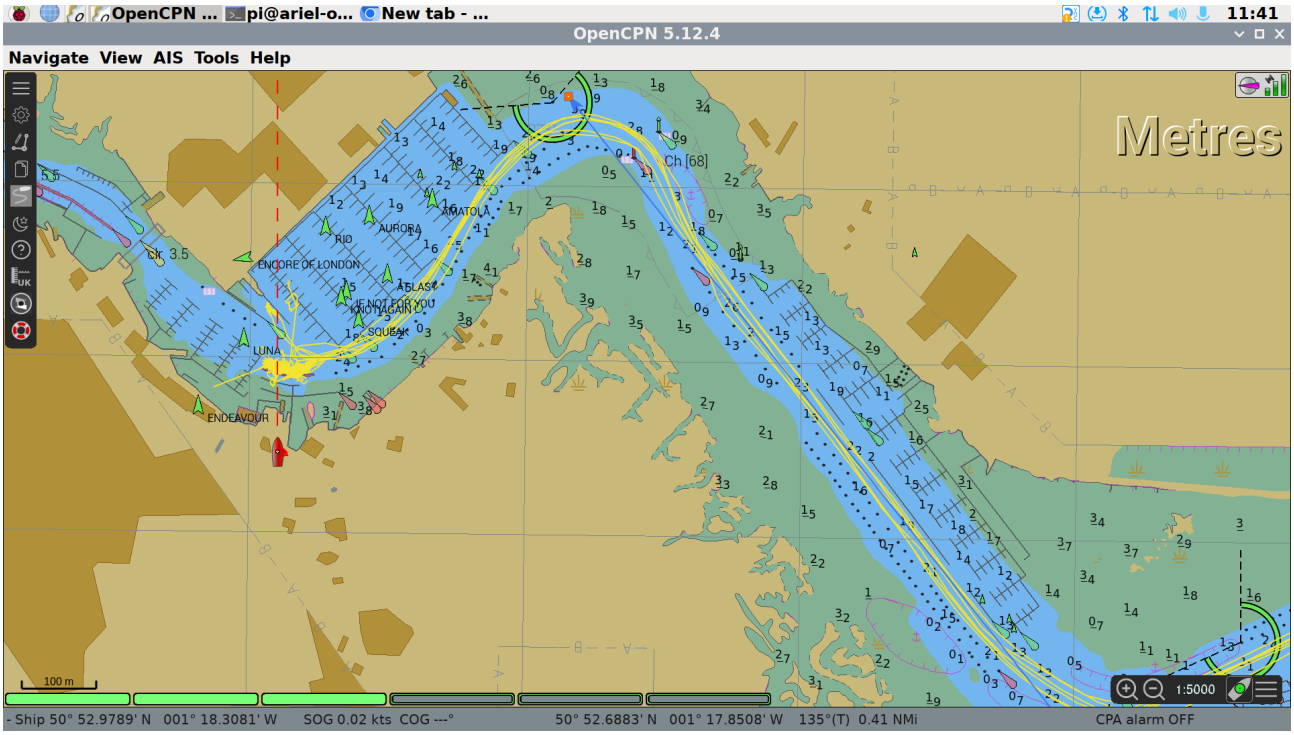
click at each point on route

Either, Right click on route and click activate, or open route manager, name route by clicking on properties and click activate

unnamed routes will be deleted.

Managing Routes, Tracks and Waypoints

Course-up Mode



Showing AIS Targets

Switch on and off using the bottom right

Right click on vessel icon AIS Target Query

Advanced Use of OpenCPN

Accessing Tidal Data

AIS Radar Plots

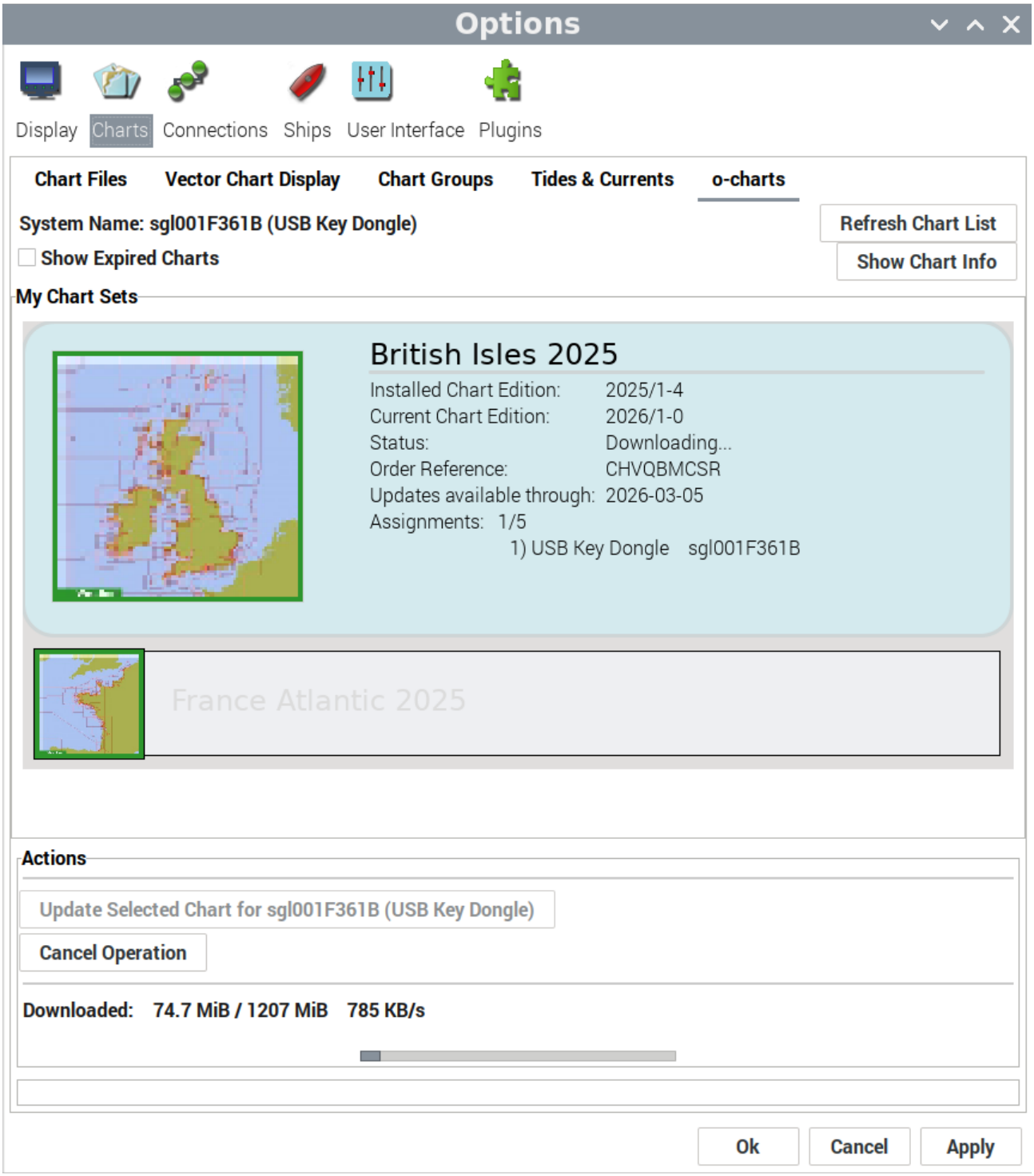
Updating Charts

This should only be done with permission of the commodore or boatswain This action can be undertaken remotely by them, which is preferable.

To update charts in the Open CPN plotter, click on the settings icon (a cog) in the left hand side dropdown. This will open the following menu system.

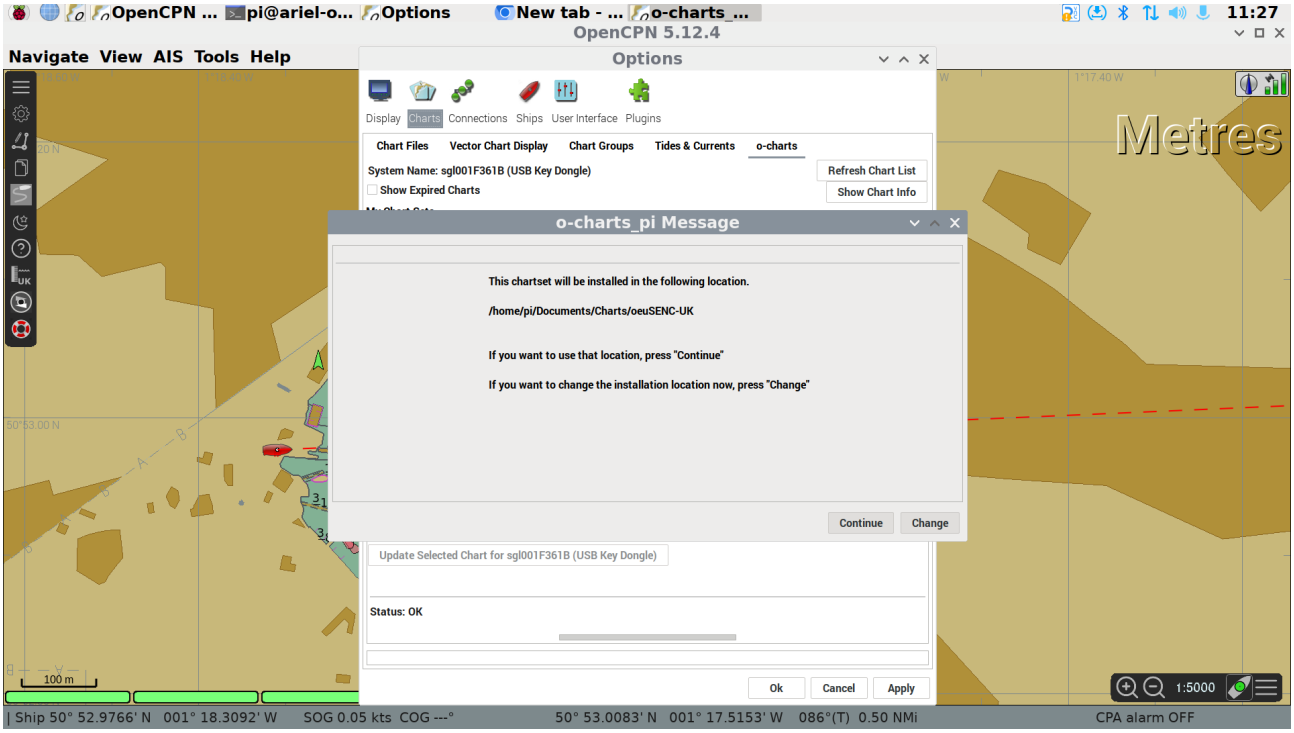
1. Within the Options box, clci the charts icon in the top row, then on the second row of options that appears, click “o-charts”.

2. This will open up the “o-charts” options. Click “Refresh Charts List” and wait for the plotter to check the Internet server for any updates.



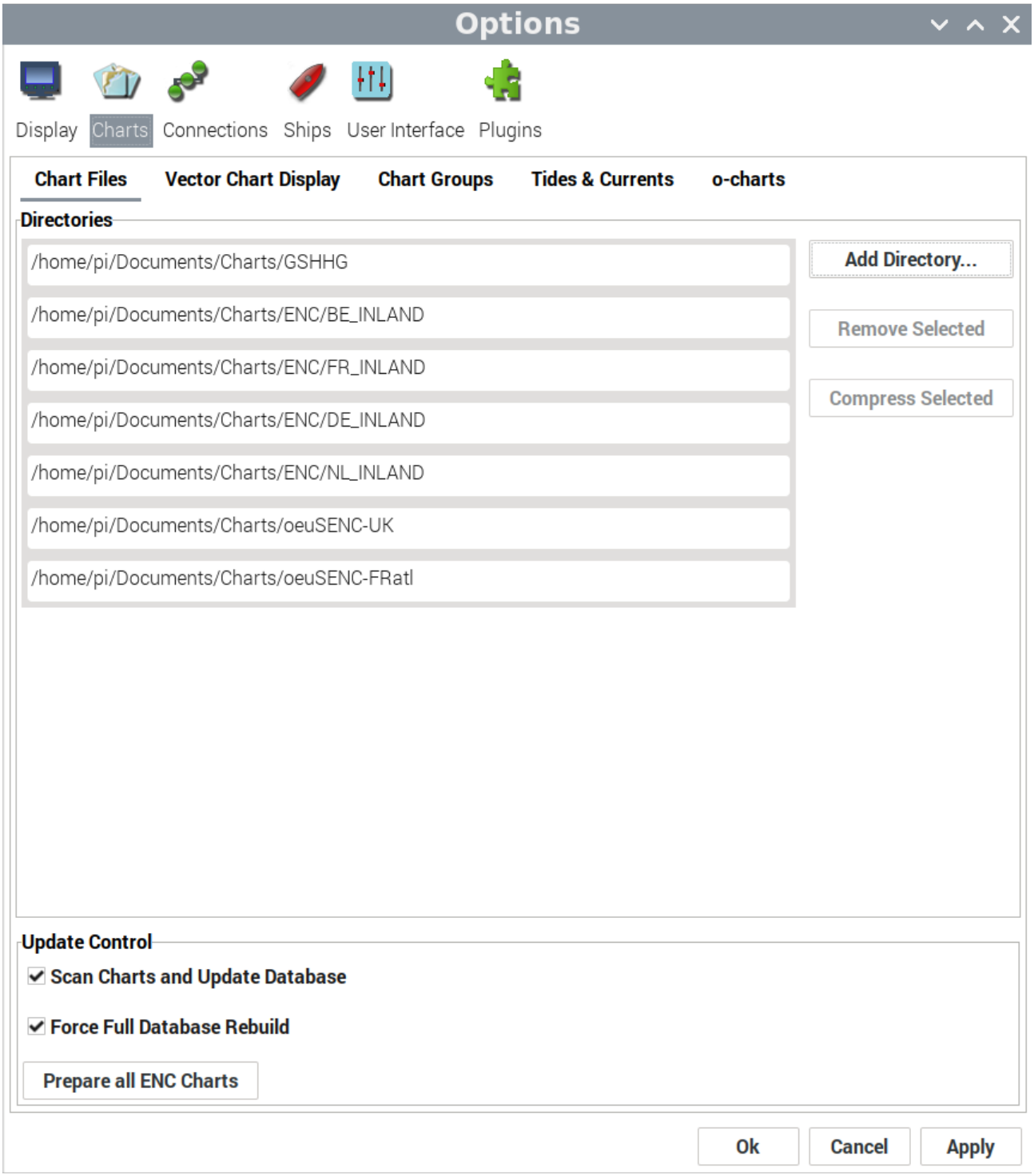
1. Click on the first chart set (in this image “British Isles 2025”). If there is a chart update available, under the available actions you will be able to click “Update Selected Chart for sgl001F361B (USB Key Dongle)”

2. The software will then update a chart pack update from the internet. This will take some time.



1. When the download finishes, you will be asked if you want to use the normal storage locaation for chart files. Click “Continue”

2. Repeat steps 3 - 5 for the other chart packs installed in the system (in the image we also have “France Atlantic 2025”)



1. Once all chart packs have had their downloads stored on the plotter, click on the “Chart Files” option on the second row of options, then click “Prepare all ENC Charts”

2. Finally, Click “Apply” at the bottom of the Options dialogue box, wait for the charts to be applied and then click “Ok”.

Connecting to Navigation Data via WiFi

A data connection can be established with the plotter to receive data on a mobile device.

Data available on the connection includes:

- Location
- Speed and SOG
- Heading and COG
- Depth
- AIS vessels
- Waypoint data (range, bearing etc.)
- DSC Emergency message locations

The WiFi access point has a 4G mobile data connection to allow the plotter to download chart updates, weather data and tidal data and to allow remote access. It is not to be used for generic web browsing.

To connect to the data stream:

Data Item	Value
WiFi Access Point SSID	ariel_access
WiFi Access Point Password	gbr8633t
Data Source	192.168.1.105
Port	10110

KIP Dashboard

Ctrl + up or Ctrl + Down to change page

Data Dashboard

Opening the Data Dashboard

Initial View

Available Pages

Changing Pages

Other OpenPlotter Software

XyGrib

VLC

Screenshot

Shutting Down the Navigation System

1. The TackTick Instruments are shut off by switching off one unit, the others receive a command to shut down.
2. Turn off the VHF Switch on the Switch Panel.
3. The preferred way of switching off the navigation is to request the Raspberry Pi mini computer to shut down. To do this, first click on the Raspberry logo in the top left of the screen.
4. Then click “Shut Down”.

> NOTE: DO NOT just switch off the Battery Isolator - this could corrupt the data on the Raspberry Pi mini computer.

Troubleshooting

Reporting a Fault

Please send fault reports with the system to the Commodore and the Boatswain.

In the fault report please include:

- A description of the error including, if possible, what data values are faulty.
    - For example, Depth is showing “—” on the TackTick display, but is present on the plotter display. Reports such as speed is wrong, without
- a description of what is happening are difficult to remotely diagnose.
    - Screenshots, photos, videos etc. are always helpful!
- The date and time that the error occurred.

The Commodore and Boatswain have remote access to the system, so they may ask you to leave it switched on when you’re doing something else.

test

Update List

version	description	date
0.4	*Booting and Shutting Down* Added data on how to safely boot and shutdown the system	22/01/26
0.3	*Technical Overview* Added an overview of the navigation hardware, sensors and software used on Ariel of Hamble	22/01/26
0.2	*Automated PDF creation* Set up creation of PDF using Sphinx SimplePDF	21/01/26
0.1	*Automated webpage creation* Set up publishing to GitHub pages using Sphinx to convert from Markdown to HTML	21/01/26