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Xsens DOT Server Sensor Server

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1 Introduction

This document describes the detailed design of the Sensor Server.

The Sensor Server implements the behavior and workflow of an application that controls the operation of a network of orientation sensors by interfacing to a *BLE Handler* that takes care of the physical interface to these sensors.

The workflow is controlled by instructions, or 'events' received on a GUI events interface. The Sensor Server also takes care of recording the sensor data into a CSV file which can then be accessed by the GUI to offer it for downloading.

See the *System Architecture* for the context of the Sensor Server in the complete system.



2 Workflow

An overview of the main workflow as implemented by the Sensor Server is as follows:

- 1. When the program starts, the GUI and BLE functionality are started.
- 2. In the GUI the user will see a list of previous recordings (if there are any) that can be downloaded.
- 3. At one point the user will indicate in the GUI that scanning can be started.
- 4. The BLE functionality will be configured to start scanning.
- 5. Detected sensors are identified and sent to the GUI displaying the MAC address.
- 6. When all the sensors are discovered. The user indicates in the GUI that scanning can be stopped.
- 7. In the GUI the user will indicate which of the detected sensors need to be connected.
- 8. The BLE functionality is instructed to connect these sensors.
- 9. When a sensor connects, this is indicated to the GUI.
- 10. When all sensors are connected, the user can indicate to disconnect them all or indicate that the connected sensors need to be enabled and start measuring.
- 11. For each enabled sensor timestamped orientation will start coming in.
- 12. These orientations will be synchronized to the system time.
- 13. The user can indicate that a new recording needs to be started.
- 14. The recording is started and the orientations are stored in a CSV format in a file with the format "yyyy-mm-dd-hh-mm-ss.csv".
- 15. When the user indicates that the recording can be stopped, the file is closed and offered for download in the GUI.



3 Constants

To process and create the orientation object, the following packages are used by the Sensor Server.

For the Sensor Server the constants defined are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Constants of the Sensor Server

Constant	Value	Description
RECORDINGS_PATH	"/data/"	Relative path where the recordings are stored.
RECORDING_BUFFER_TIME	1000000	Interval in ms at which data is written in blocks to the recording.



4 Constructor

To be able to implement the workflow, the properties of the Sensor Server are given in Table 2.

Table 2: Properties of the Sensor Server

Property	Туре	Description	
sensors {}		Collection of sensors that were discovered. A specific sensor is referenced by the MAC address.	
discoveredSensors	[]	The sensors that are discovered.	
connectedSensors	[]	List of sensors that are connected.	
measuringSensors	[]	List of sensors that are enabled and measuring.	
discoveredSensor	sensor	The last discovered sensor.	
sensorList	[]	A list of sensors for which an action needs to be performed (e.g. connecting, enabling).	
fileStream	Stream	Handle to an opened file stream for writing.	
csvBuffer String		Buffer for CSV data to be able to reduce file access and write in large blocks.	
recordingStartime Unsigned integer		The system time in us at which the recording was started.	
lastWriteTime	Unsigned integer	The system at which the last write was performed to the recording file.	
lastTimestamp	Unsigned integer	The timestamp of the last orientation during recording.	
connectingSensor	sensor	The sensor currently being connected.	
ble	BLE Handler	Instantiation of the BLE Handler.	
gui	Web GUI Handler	Instantiation of the Web GUI Handler.	

To implement the workflow the Sensor Server is constructed as an instantiation *Functional Component*. This means that the behavior will be defined by a state machine. To interface with the instantiated BLE Handler, an interface is constructed.

```
this.bleEvents = new events.EventEmitter();
this.bleEvents.on( 'bleEvent', function(eventName, parameters )
{
    component.eventHandler( eventName, parameters );
});
```



5 Local functions

5.1 Overview

A number of local functions are implemented to manipulate these properties. The functions are given in Table $\bf 3$.

Table 3: Local functions

Function	Arguments	Description
createSensorList	sensors addresses	Creates a sensor list from the supplied sensors collection with the given addresses.
<u>removeSensor</u>	sensor sensorList	Removes the sensor from the list.
startRecordingToFile	filename	Creates the file for the recording on the file system.



5.2 Create sensor list

To return a specific list of sensors by supplying a collection of sensors and the list of addresses, the createSensorList() function is called.

```
function createSensorList( sensors, addresses )
{
    ...
}
```

The sensorList array that is to be returned is created first.

```
var sensorList = [];
```

The addresses argument is an array that can be evaluated and then a sensor can be added when it exists.

```
addresses.forEach( function(address)
{
    if( sensors[address] != undefined )
    {
        sensorList.push( sensors[address] );
    }
});
```

The created list can now be returned.

```
return sensorList;
```



5.3 Remove sensor

To move a sensor from a sensor list, the removeSensor() function can be called.

```
function removeSensor( sensor, sensorList )
{
    ...
}
```

The first step is to determine whether the sensor is in the list. If so, the sensor can be deleted from the list.

```
var idx = sensorList.indexOf( sensor );
if( idx != -1 )
{
    sensorList.splice( idx, 1 );
}
```



5.4 Start recording to file

To create and open a file for recording, the startRecordingToFile() is called, taking the component and the filename without the extension as the arguments.

```
function startRecordingToFile( component, name )
{
    ...
}
```

To create and open the file stream, the createWriteStream() method of the file system object (fs) is called.

```
component.fileStream = fs.createWriteStream( RECORDINGS_PATH + name + ".csv" );
```

The variables are set to manage the offset in the timing and the batch writing (see "Recording"). This is done by determining the current system time using the process.hrtime() JavaScript function which returns the number of seconds and nanoseconds. This is used to calculate the number of µs.

```
const hrTime = process.hrtime();
component.recordingStartime = hrTime[0] * 1000000 + hrTime[1] / 1000;
component.lastWriteTime = component.recordingStartTime;
```

Also the csvBuffer is reset.

```
component.csvBuffer = "";
```

When the stream is opened, the "open" event is generated by the file system. In the handler the event is converted into a "fsOpen" event.

```
component.fileStream.on( 'open', function()
{
    component.eventHandler( 'fsOpen' );
});
```

When the stream is closed, the "close" event is generated by the file system. In the handler the event is converted into a "fsClose" event.

```
component.fileStream.on( 'close', function()
{
    component.eventHandler( 'fsClose' );
});
```



6 Use cases

The implementation of the described workflow can be divided in a number of use cases which are described in this chapter.

6.1 Powering-on

When the Application starts it will wait for the BLE radio to be ready. This is indicated by the "blePoweredOn" event.

6.2 Scanning

When the user presses the button to start scanning, the "startScanning" GUI event is received. As a result, the scanning is started by calling the ble.startScanning() function. When the BLE radio started scanning, the "bleScanningStarted" event is received.

It is up to the user to stop scanning again. This will result in the "stopScanning" GUI event and as a result the ble.stopScanning() function will be called. When scanning stopped, the "bleScanningStopped" event is received which is forwarded as the "scanningStopped" GUI event.

6.3 Discovering

When scanning, the BLE radio will detect the sensors in the network. This results in a single "bleSensorDiscovered" event per discovered sensor. When the sensor is unknown, it is added to the sensors collection. To indicate the discovery to the GUI, the "sensorDiscovered" GUI event is sent.

6.4 Connecting

The user can choose to connect the sensors. This will result in the "connectSensors" GUI event containing a list of addresses of the sensors to connect. This list is stored in addresses. The process then starts by calling the ble.connectSensor() method for the first sensor in this list.

When a sensor connected, the "bleSensorConnected" event will be received. Note that the sensors are connected one-by-one, which seems to work better than trying to connect all sensors all at once; in that scenario sometimes a lot of disconnections can be experienced.

When the sensor is connected, it is moved from the connectingSensors list to the connectedSensors list by calling the moveSensor() function.

The connection is forwarded by sending the "sensorConnected" GUI event.

Although it is not expected to happen often, while connecting a sensor, another sensor could disconnect, resulting in the "bleSensorDisconnected" event. This is handled by moving the sensor from the connectedSensors list back to the connectingSensors list and sending the "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.



When the connectingSensors list is empty, all the sensors are connected. When the user wants to disconnect all connected sensors, the "disconnectSensors" GUI event is received. The connectedSensors list will then be used to call the disconnectSensor() method of the BLE Handler for all the sensors until all sensors are disconnected.

6.5 Measuring

When the user indicates that a number of sensors must start measuring, the "startMeasuring" GUI event is received containing the list of addresses. The corresponding sensors are placed in sensorList using the createSensorList() function.

To enable measuring of a connected sensor, the sensor must be configured by calling the ble.enableSensor().

When this fails, an "bleSensorerror" message is received and the ble.disconnectSensor() for the sensor is called. Also in this use case sensors could disconnect, which could be the cause for the mentioned error. The disconnection will generate the "bleSensorDisconnected" event which will be handled by removing the connectedSensors list and the "sensorDisconnected" message is sent to the GUI.

For a sensor for which measuring was enabled, the "bleSensorEnabled" is received. This is handled by removing the sensor address from addresses and adding it to the measuringSensors list.

For a measuring sensor orientation data will start coming in via an "bleSensorData" event. This data is forwarded to the GUI in the "sensorData" GUI event.

When measuring needs to be stopped for all measuring sensors, the "stopMeasuring" GUI event is received, which will be handled by disabling all the sensors in measuringSensors. For each disabled sensor the "sensorDisabled" GUI event is sent.

6.6 Recording

When the user indicates that a recording is to be started, the "guiStartRecording" GUI event is received containing the filename. The file is created by calling the startRecordingWithFile() function. When new orientation data is received from a sensor, a string is created in the format:

<timestamp>,<sensor name>,<address>,<w>,<x>,<y>,<z>

This string is added as a new line to the cvsBuffer. This string is written to file in one write action when the difference between the timestamp and the lastWriteTime is larger than RECORDING_BUFFER_TIME.

The recording must be stopped when the "stopRecording" GUI event is received. This means that the current csvBuffer is written to file and that the stream can be closed.



7 State machine

To implement the described behavior, a state machine is defined for the application. This is done by defining the states, choice-points, state diagram and the state transitions table.

7.1 States

For the behavior of the application the states that can be identified are given in Table 4.

Table 4: defined states for the state machine

State name	Description
PoweringOn	The Noble object is initializing and the BLE radio is powered-on.
Idle	The BLE radio is powered-on but not active.
Scanning	The BLE radio is listening, i.e. scanning for advertising peripherals.
Connecting	The discovered sensors are connected one by one.
All connected	All sensors are connected.
Enabling	The process is started to start the measurements on a connected sensor.
Measuring All connected sensors are measuring.	
Disabling The measurements on the connected sensors are stopped.	
Disconnecting	The sensors are disconnecting.
Recording	The data of the connected and measuring sensors are being logged in file.
Closing	The buffered sensor data is written to file and when ready, the file is closed.
Disabling	The measurements are being disabled.



7.2 Choice-points

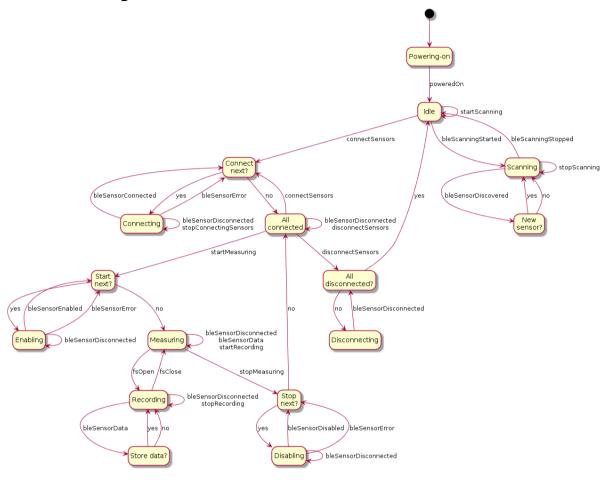
For the behavior of the application the choice-points that can be identified are given in Table 5.

Table 5: defined choice-points for the state machine

Choice-point	Evaluation
Connect next?	Are there any sensors that are not connected yet?
Start next?	Are there any connected sensors that are not measuring yet?
Store data?	Is the data in memory large enough to be written to file?
Stop next?	Are there any connected sensors that are still measuring?
All disconnected?	Are all sensors disconnected?
New sensor?	Is the discovered sensor unknown?



7.4 State diagram





7.5 State transitions

7.5.1 Use case: Powering-on

State / choice-point	Event	Actions	Next
Powering-on	blePoweredOn	-	Idle
Idle	startScanning	Clear discoveredSensors.Call ble.startScanning().	Idle
	bleScanningStarted	Send "scanningStarted" GUI event.	Scanning
	connectSensors	Create sensorList from addresses.	Connect next?

7.5.2 Use case: Scanning

State / choice-point	Event	Actions	Next
Scanning	bleSensorDiscover ed	Set discoveredSensor.	New sensor?
	stopScanning	Call ble.stopScanning().	Scanning
	bleScanningStopp ed	Send "scanningStopped" GUI event.	Idle

7.5.3 Use case: Discovering

State / choice-point	Event	Actions	Next
New sensor?	yes	Add sensor to sensors if not already known. Add sensor to discoveredSensors. Send "sensorDiscovered" GUI event.	Scanning
	no	-	Scanning



7.5.4 Use case: Connecting

State /	Event	Actions	Next
choice-point			
Connect next?	yes	Call ble.connectSensor() for the first sensor in sensorList.	Connecting
	no	Send "allSensorsConnected" GUI event.	All connected
Connecting	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Add sensor to sensorList. Send the "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	Connecting
	stopConnectingSensors	Clear sensorList.	Connect next?
	bleSensorConnected	Remove the first element from sensorList. Add sensor to connectedSensors. Send the "sensorConnected" GUI event.	Connect next?
	bleSensorError	Log the error to console.	Connect next?
All connected	disconnectSensors	Create sensorList from addresses.	All disconnected?
	startMeasuring	Create sensorList from addresses.	Start next?
	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Send the "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	All connected
	connectSensors	Create sensorList from addresses.	Connect next?
All disconnected?	yes	Send "allSensorsDisconnected" GUI event.	Idle
	no	Call ble.disconnectSensor() for the first sensor in sensorList. Remove the first element from sensorList.	Disconnecting
Disconnecting	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Remove sensor from sensorList if present. Send a "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	All disconnected?



7.5.5 Use case: Measuring

State /	Event	Actions	Next
choice-point Start next?	yes	Call ble.enableSensor() for the first	Enabling
Start Hext:	yes	sensor in sensorList.	Lilability
		Remove the first element from	
		sensorList.	
	no	Send "allSensorsEnabled" GUI event.	Measuring
Enabling	bleSensorEnabled	Add sensor to measuringSensors. Send a "sensorEnabled" GUI event.	Start next?
	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from sensorList if present. Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Remove sensor from measuringSensors if present. Send a "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	Enabling
	bleSensorData	-	Enabling
	bleSensorError	Remove sensor from sensorList. Call ble.sensorDisconnect() for the sensor.	Start next?
Measuring	stopMeasuring	-	Stop next?
	startMeasuring	-	Start next?
	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Remove sensor from measuringSensors. Send a "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	Measuring
	bleSensorData	Send a "sensorOrientation" GUI event.	Measuring
	startRecording	Call <u>startRecordingToFile()</u> with the received filename.	Measuring
	fsOpen	Send the "recordingStarted" GUI event. Write header to file.	Recording
Stop next?	yes	Call ble.disableSensor() for the first sensor in measuringSensors. Remove the first sensor from measuringSensors.	Disabling
	no	Send "allSensorsDisabled" GUI event.	All connected
Disabling	bleSensorDisabled	Send a "sensorDisabled" GUI event.	Stop next?
	bleSensorError	Call ble.sensorDisconnect() for the sensor.	Stop next?
	bleSensorData	-	Disabling
	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Remove sensor from measuringSensors if present. Send a "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	Disabling



7.5.6 Use case: Recording

State / choice-point	Event	Actions	Next
Recording	bleSensorDisconnected	Remove sensor from connectedSensors. Remove sensor from measuringSensors. Send a "sensorDisconnected" GUI event.	Recording
	bleSensorData	Set lastTimestamp. Add sensor orientation as CSV to csvBuffer.	Store data?
	stopRecording	Write csvBuffer to file. Close file.	Recording
	fsClose	Send the "recordingStopped" GUI event.	Measuring
Store data?	yes	Write csvBuffer to file. Set lastWriteTime to lastTimestamp.	Recording
	no	-	Recording

