



GMS^{plus} 

User Manual



Document Revision

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Applicability of This Manual

GMS Instruments are constantly being improved. Although the manual you receive along with your instrument corresponds to the actual software versions, **you are advised to check the GeoSIG web page periodically for the most recent version of this document**, and especially after performing any software upgrades. This manual is based on the following software and firmware versions:

Component	Description	Required version or higher
GeoDAS	Data acquisition and analysis software on the computer	2.28
armdas	Data acquisition software of the instrument	21.11.00
RTC	Real time clock	80.02.02
DSP	Digital signal processor	51.03.00
U-Boot	U-Boot bootloader	2013.01-r1
Web Interface	Web Interface	1.8-r1
Linux OS	Root file system Kernel Version	rootfs-gms-102 2.6.39.4-r7

Warnings and Safety

STATIC ELECTRICITY

The instrument and its sensor unit (if available) contain CMOS devices and when serviced, care must be taken to prevent damage due to static electricity. This is very important to ensure long-term reliability of the unit. Such risk exists when both the instrument cover and the front panel are removed.

INSIDE THE INSTRUMENT (MAINTENANCE)

When it is desired to fully restrict the access to the unit so that even its cover cannot be removed, lockers can be mounted in the middle of the handles, on the side of the instrument. Under normal circumstances, there is no need to remove the front panel of the instrument. In any case, only a trained person should remove the front panel. Moreover untrained access may lead to serious damage to the instrument, as well as may void the warranty. If the equipment is used in a manner not specified by the manufacturer, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.

Before removing the front panel:

- 1. Turn the unit off*
- 2. Disconnect all cables connected to the unit*
- 3. Disconnect the battery*
- 4. Make sure that all LED indicators are OFF*

INSTALLATION SITE

This instrument is designed for highly specialized applications. If installed in publically accessible areas it is the responsibility of the instrument owner to ensure that the device is installed in a safe and secure manner.

The instrument should be installed in a well ventilated place and when possible be protected from direct sunlight and heat.

The housing provides no protection against explosive atmosphere. The instrument must not be operated without necessary protective measures (e.g. EX-proof housing) in an area where explosive gases could be present.

BATTERY (MAINTENANCE) AND SAFETY

The instrument is usually shipped with an internal rechargeable battery (main battery), which is an optional accessory.

In addition there is a non-rechargeable button battery (backup battery) on the circuit board of the instrument.



NEVER use any battery other than the ones supplied or approved in writing by GeoSIG.

An external power module, which is an optional accessory, is also usually shipped with the instrument.



NEVER use any other power module than the one supplied or approved in writing by GeoSIG.

Do not forget to connect the main battery when installing the instrument. The main battery is provided with a short cable that has a polarised connector to avoid any wrong connections. Please ensure that this connector is fully inserted and secured on the mating connector inside the instrument.

CAREFULLY observe the polarity,
 when replacing the main battery:



RED cable = (+) plus terminal of the battery
BLACK cable = (-) minus terminal of the battery

when replacing the button backup battery:
 (+) sign marked on the battery



Any battery MUST be replaced by following its manufacturer's instructions regarding actual operating conditions AND latest by the end of below mentioned replacement intervals to prevent data loss and to avoid safety related issues:

Battery	Battery model	Replacement interval
Main Battery (Internal)	FIAMM FG20721, 12V 7.2Ah	3 years from date of production ¹
	Yuasa NP7-12, 12V 7Ah	3 years from date of production ¹
	FIAMM 12FGHL34, 12V 9Ah (long life)	8 years from date of production ¹
Button Backup Battery	Renata CR2430 MFR, 3V, 285mAh	5 years from date of production ¹
	Duracell CR2430, 3V, 285mAh	5 years from date of production ¹
	EEMB CR2430, 3V, 270mAh	5 years from date of production ¹

¹ assuming operation at a steady 20°C or below.

The expected lifetime of a battery can drastically change depending on operating conditions. Strong discharge of the battery and extreme temperatures must be avoided as per specific battery manufacturer's recommendations and guidelines.

Lifetime and replacement intervals mentioned in this manual are based on a constant ambient temperature of 20°C or below. If this condition cannot be met the user must check with the documentation of the battery manufacturer for information about the battery lifetime at elevated temperatures.

When replacing the battery only newly manufactured batteries may be installed. The replacement interval specified above starts from the manufacturing date of the battery, which is typically found printed on the battery itself. When replacing the battery it is the users' responsibility to update the "battery installation dates" parameter in the configuration as described in chapter 11.2. This parameter is used to issue a warning of required battery change.

For safety reasons the battery and operating conditions have to be annually checked to ensure that it is still within the manufacturer's recommended operational criterion.

It is important that all necessary precautions about operating a battery, such as the ones installed in

the instrument, are taken into consideration and the safety instructions are followed accordingly.

The internal main battery (if installed) is a Lead Acid-type battery and is classified as “dangerous waste”. The user is obliged to follow local laws and manufacturer’s guidelines for safe use and correct disposal of any battery.

Lack of care or misuse of the battery as per battery manufacturer’s recommendations can be hazardous, may damage your instrument and may even cause explosions. Please consult the battery manufacturer’s website for the latest operating, maintenance and safety guidelines. Please contact GeoSIG in writing if the specific safety, operating, maintenance and disposal information for your battery type can’t be found.

SD AND COMPACT FLASH CARDS

SD and compact flash cards are available in a variety of quality levels on the market. This results in problems with compatibility due to memory layout, signal structuring and power requirements. Additionally some SD and compact flash card manufacturers refuse to provide adequate information or factory controls to ensure that the product being sold today is the same as the product sold earlier under the same part number.

Therefore GeoSIG cannot guarantee a SD or compact flash card will work in a GeoSIG instrument unless it is purchased through GeoSIG. The SD and compact flash cards provided by GeoSIG are tested and certified in house to work with the related GeoSIG instrument and industrial rated for harsh environment conditions as extreme temperatures, shock, and vibration.

CLEANING

Disconnect the power from the instrument prior to cleaning. Do not remove the cover during cleaning. Wipe all exterior surfaces with a damp cloth. Use mild detergent if required. No water should be used if cleaning inside the instrument is required.

HOUSING LID

In case your GMSplus does not have a lid with holes as described in chapter 4.2 you must contact GeoSIG to order a replacement lid.

Symbols and Abbreviations

ADC	Analog to Digital Converter
ARM	Main processor
Bootloader	First program executed when unit starts
CF	Compact Flash, memory card using Flash memory
Compact Flash	See CF
DSP	Digital Signal Processor in charge of controlling the ADCs
Flash	Program storage memory device. It contains the Linux file system in Read Only mode and some block areas under direct control of main program or bootloader.
GPS	Global Positioning System
GUI	Graphical User Interface
LAN	Local Area Network, a simple branch of private network using private IP address. It could have or not have access to Internet (WAN).
NTP	Network Time Protocol
PPS	Pulse Per Second
RAM	Random Access Memory
RTC	Real Time Clock
SD	Secure Digital Memory Card
SPS	Samples Per Second
SSH	Secure Shell
SSID	Service Set Identifier. This is the identifier name of a wireless network.
STP	Shielded Twisted Pair
UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	Wide Area Network. It is a network connection established between 2 LAN or a LAN and a server over the internet (usual case) or through a rented link.
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access. It is a secure specification that allows users to access information instantly via wireless link. It is a more modern and secure link than the WEP type.
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy



Caution. Refer to the instructions next to the marking, or refer to the relevant section of this user manual.



Direct current. This symbol indicates a direct current (DC) power line derived from an alternating current (AC) power source.



Earth terminal.



CE. This symbol indicates that the device conforms to all legal requirements needed to achieve free movement and sale of the product through the European Economic Area (EEA).

1. Introduction

Dear Valued GeoSIG Customer, thank you for purchasing this product.

These instruments have been optimised to meet the requirements of the majority of customers out of the box and may have even been delivered tailored to your needs. In any case, to be able to get the most out of our product, please carefully study this manual, its appendices and referenced manuals, as well as any other documents delivered with it.

This is a reliable and easy to use device, and at the same time a sophisticated product that requires care, attention and know-how in configuring, installing, operating and maintaining.

GeoSIG continually improves and enhances capabilities of all products. There may be several other connectivity, hardware or software options for the instrument, which are not covered in this manual. Refer to separate documentation from GeoSIG about available options or ask GeoSIG directly.

2. Incoming Inspection

All instruments are carefully inspected both electrically and mechanically before they leave the factory. Please check if all received items correspond with the packing list and your order confirmation. In case of discrepancy please contact GeoSIG or your local representative immediately.

2.1. Damage during shipment

If requested at the time of order, all instruments can be insured prior to shipment. If you receive a damaged shipment and shipping insurance was previously arranged you should:

- Report the damage to your shipper immediately
- Inform GeoSIG or your local representative immediately
- Keep all packaging and shipping documents



Insurance claims may be void if the above procedure is not followed.

2.2. Warranty

GeoSIG Ltd (hereafter GeoSIG) warrants hardware and software products against defects in materials, workmanship and design for the defined period in the relevant contract or offer, starting from date of shipment and five years parts and maintenance support commitment. If GeoSIG receives notice of such defects during the warranty period, GeoSIG shall at its option either repair (at factory) or replace free of charge hardware and software products that prove to be defective. If GeoSIG is unable, within a reasonable time, to repair or replace any cabinet to a condition as warranted, the buyer shall be entitled to a refund of the purchase price upon return of the cabinet to GeoSIG. Half (50%) of freight charges on shipments of warranty repairs or replacements will be borne by GeoSIG (normally one way freight).

2.2.1. Limitation of Warranty

The foregoing guarantee shall not apply to defects resulting from:

- Improper or inadequate maintenance by buyer
- Buyer supplied software or interfacing
- Unauthorised modification or misuse
- Operation and storage outside of the environmental specifications of the instrument
- Related to consumables or batteries
- Improper preparation and installation at site.

3. Storage (Instrument Shelf Life)

In case the instrument is stored, the batteries have to be maintained according to the storage duration.

Period of time	External power supply	Instrument is operating	Main battery	Real Time Clock backup battery
< 1 month	ON	YES	Connected	Connected
	ON	NO	Connected	Connected
	OFF	NO	Connected	Connected
1 – 3 months	ON	YES	Connected	Connected
	ON	NO	Connected	Connected
	OFF	NO	Disconnected	Connected
3 – 6 months	ON	YES	Connected	Connected
	ON	NO	Connected	Disconnected
	OFF	NO	Disconnected	Disconnected
More than 6 months	ON	YES	Connected	Connected
	ON	NO	Connected	Disconnected
	OFF	NO	Disconnected, must be recharged every 6 months for at least 24 hours.	Disconnected

Table 1, Storage instruction



Removing or replacing the backup battery must be done by a trained person only. Therefore if the instrument is stored for more than three months, always have it connected to power and let it run.



If the instrument is stored for longer than 3 months, the battery must be removed from the instrument and stored elsewhere in a well ventilated location as per the battery manufacturer's recommendations. The battery must in this case be charged every six months for at least 24 hours.

3.1. Main battery

If the instrument is connected to AC power through its power supply module while stored, the main battery (if it exists) can remain in the unit. It is highly recommended to ventilate the stored instrument by removing the lid of the instrument.

Current leakage on main battery when unit is off, without external supply, is about 40 µA.

3.2. Backup battery

Autonomy of Real Time Clock on its backup battery is typically three years at ambient temperature. The jumper JMP_BBATT on the main board has to be put in position 2-3 to disconnect this backup battery. This must be done by a trained person only as a removal of the black cover is required.

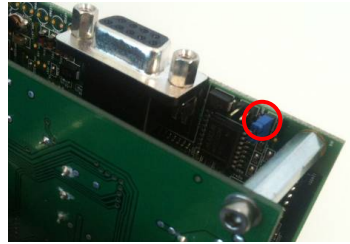


Figure 1. Position of JMP_BBATT

4. Description

4.1. Housing

The instrument is a housing mounted with a base plate. The base plate is fixed on ground and levelled one time during installation, then the instrument can be replaced without need for levelling.



Figure 2. Instrument housing¹

4.2. The housing lid

If your instrument has been supplied with an internal Lead Acid battery (main battery), the housing lid will have two ventilation holes that are covered by special membrane vents, as shown in Figure 3. A Lead Acid battery as a matter of course will release small amounts of hydrogen which may cause an explosion under certain conditions. A typical GMSplus housing will allow hydrogen to escape through various small openings in the housing, **however** as an extra level of safety, precautionary measures have been taken by providing two ventilation holes to allow additional air circulation within the housing. The specially applied membrane vents will prevent external matter from entering the housing while allowing air circulation through specially designed PolyVent membranes as shown.

¹ Connectors may vary depending on ordered configuration



Figure 3. Housing lid ventilation holes

Please ensure that the vents are not covered and that the instrument is not placed in a confined area without adequate ventilation. GeoSIG will not accept any responsibility for the safe operation of the battery or any safety related consequences that may result from using the battery.

Please consult GeoSIG in writing if you have any specific questions or require clarification with regards to use of the battery in the instrument.

4.3. Base plate

A base plate is supplied with the instrument for fixation and levelling of instrument on site. Three levelling feet are provided to adjust horizontally the base plate. The fixation is done as a single point in the middle of the plate.

To ensure correct orientation when an instrument is installed on the plate, two pins are provided with the plate. They can be mounted in different positions according to the orientation required and will fit in the two holes existing in the base of the instrument.

A connection point for earthing is also provided with the plate as a M6 thread.

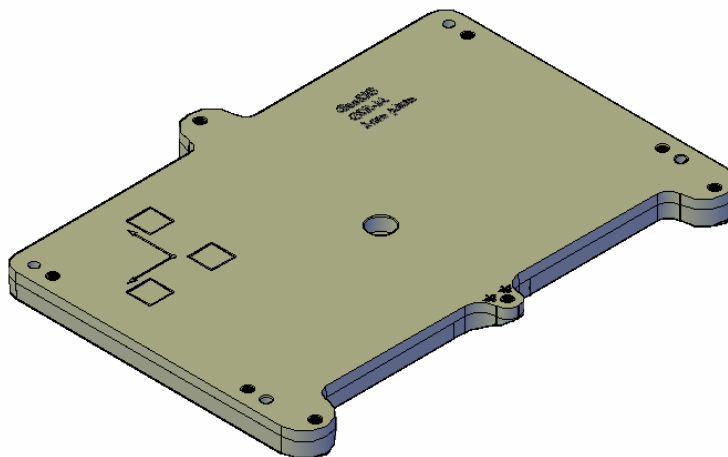


Figure 4. Instrument base plate

4.4. Connectors

The instrument has up to nine connectors and two antenna plugs:



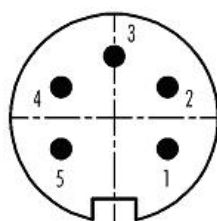
Figure 5. Instrument with all connectors. Antennas are not mounted.²

4.4.1. Standard External Connectors

These connectors always will be assembled:

POWER	Connection to the power supply module of the instrument or to an external battery.
LAN	Connection with Ethernet cable to a LAN. The cable connection is dominant over the Wi-Fi link. As soon as the cable connector is plugged in the instrument LAN socket, the Wi-Fi module will be turned off, even if the RJ45 connector at the end of the cable is not plugged into any socket.
SERIAL	Connection to the console or for the serial data stream output, depending on the cable type. Optionally also the cellular modem can be connected to this port.
GPS	For connection to a GPS receiver.

4.4.1.1. POWER Connector

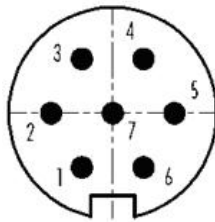


Pin	Description
1	External power supply, 15 VDC
2	GND
3	External battery ³ , 12 VDC
4	GND
5	Shield

² Connectors may vary depending on ordered configuration

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector female, 5 pole

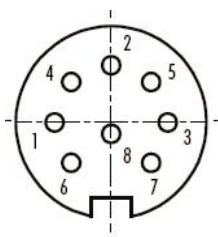
4.4.1.2. ETHERNET Connector



Pin	Description
1	Detection if cable is connected, to be connected to GND inside the cable
2	RXD+
3	RXD-
4	TXD+
5	TXD-
6	Shield / GND
7	Shield / GND

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector female, 7 pole

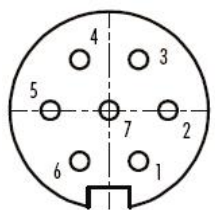
4.4.1.3. SERIAL Connector



Pin	Description – COM Pinout
1	TXDa <i>COMa: ttyS2 or ttyS3</i>
2	RXDa <i>Serial data streaming and cellular modem</i>
3	RTSa
4	CTSa
5	TXDb <i>COMb: ttyS0</i>
6	RXDb <i>Configuration Console</i>
7	Power, 12 VDC <i>For external cellular modem only</i>
8	GND
Pin	Description – USB Pinout
1	USB Device Vbus <i>USB Device Connector</i>
2	USB Device D+
3	USB Device D-
4	GND
5	USB Host D+ <i>USB Host Connector</i>
6	USB Host D-
7	USB Host Vbus
8	GND

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector male, 8 pole

4.4.1.4. GPS Connector



Pin	Description
1	TXD
2	RXD
3	n/c
4	GND
5	1PPS
6	Power, 12 VDC
7	GND

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector male, 7 pole

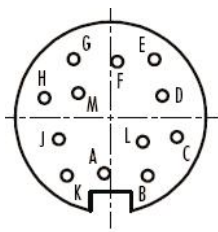
4.4.2. Optional External Connectors

These connectors depend on the ordered options:

³ Cannot be used together with an internal battery

SENSOR1	Connection to an external sensor.
SENSOR2	Connection to a second external sensor in case of a six channel instrument with two external sensors.
INTERCON	Connection to the interconnection network allowing common time and common triggering.
MODEM	Connection to analog phone line for the internal analog modem.
ALARM	Contacts of the internal alarm relays

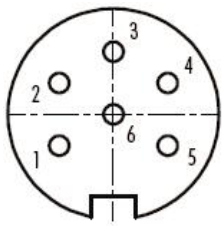
4.4.2.1. SENSOR Connectors



Pin	Description
A	X+
B	X-
C	Y+
D	Y-
E	Z+
F	Z-
G	S_Test, Calibration Test Pulse
H	GND
J	Power, 12 VDC
K	GND
L	S_Mode, Calibration Enable
M	Analog AGND

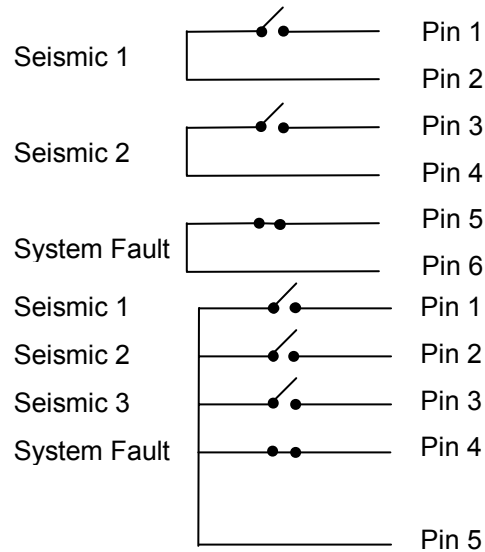
Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector male, 12 pole

4.4.2.2. ALARM Connector



Standard Configuration
3 isolated relay contacts

Optional Configuration
4 relay contacts with common pin

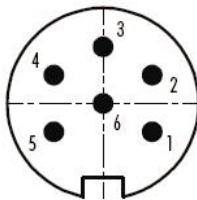


Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector male, 6 pole



The contacts are suitable for a low voltage control. In case large load must be switched then external relays must be implemented. Max rating of the internal relay is 125 V / 250 mA.

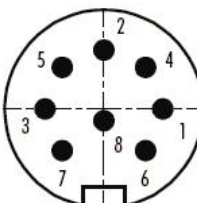
4.4.2.3. MODEM Connector



Pin	Description
1	Line a
2	Line b
3	n/c
4	n/c
5	n/c
6	HGND

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector female, 6 pole

4.4.2.4. INTERCONNECTION Connector



Pin	Description
1	Trigger +
2	Trigger -
3	Time Synchronisation +
4	Time Synchronisation -
5	RS-485 + (not used)
6	RS-485 - (not used)
7	n/c
8	GND

Seismometer Control Option

/Lock
/Centre
Mass Position E/W
/Unlock
Busy Signal
GND
Mass Position N/S
Mass Position V

Mating Type: Binder Series 423, cable connector female, 8 pole

4.4.3. Optional External Antennas

Wi-Fi Antenna connector for the wireless Internet

WiSync Antenna connector for 433 MHz synchronisation, allowing time synchronisation of several instruments wirelessly.

4.4.4. Connectivity Options

A large variety of options can be connected to the instrument. The following figure should give an overview of the main possibilities. Ask GeoSIG for details about any specific connectivity options.

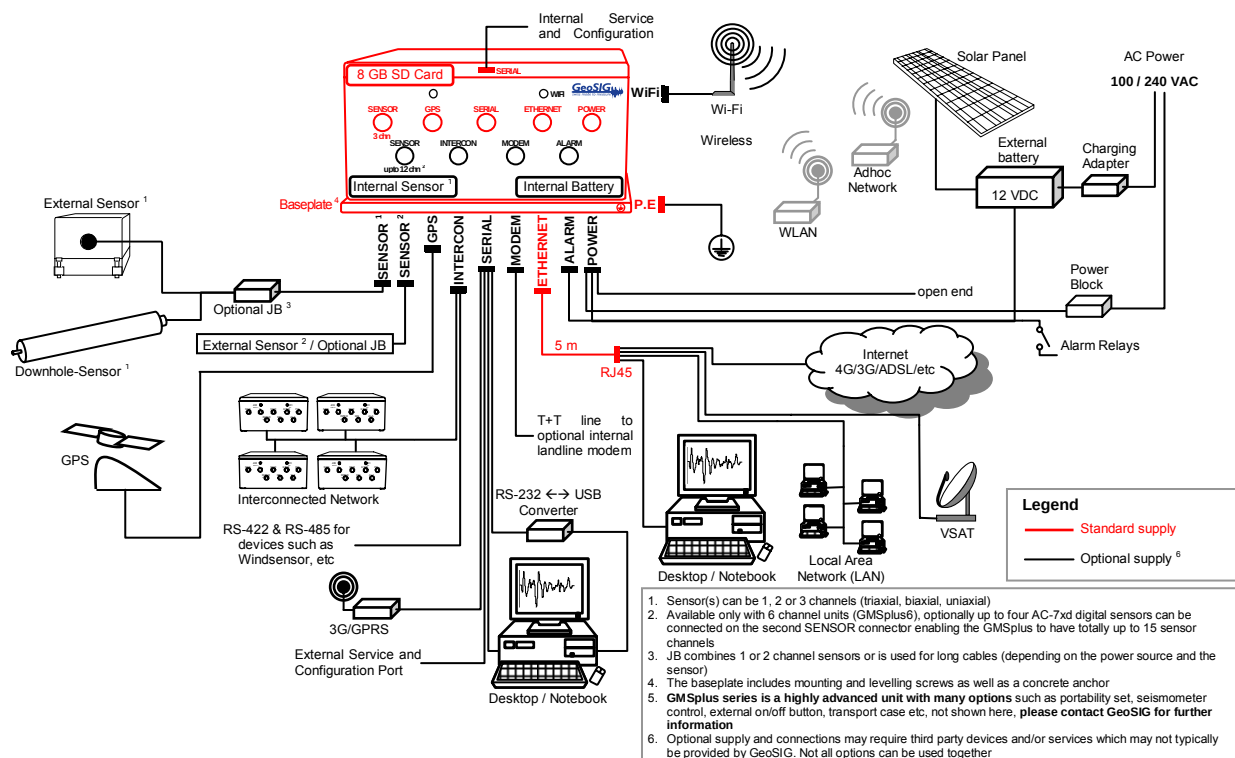


Figure 6. Connectivity options

4.4.5. Internal Connector

The instrument is equipped with an internal RS-232 connector giving access to the console. A standard RS-232 extension cable (straight, female-male) can be used to connect to a computer



Figure 7. Internal RS-232 connector for the console

4.5. Visual Indicators

Several visual indicators (LEDs) show the status of the instrument.

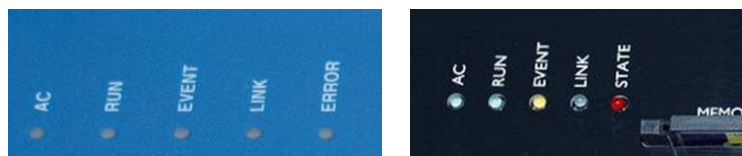


Figure 8. Visual indicators on the cover (left) and inside the instrument (right)

Indicators, from left to right:

Colour	Indication	States
GREEN	AC indicator	When ON, the external power supply is present
GREEN	RUN indicator	OFF: the unit is off Blinking 20% ON, 80% OFF at 2 sec period: The instrument is starting up or the data acquisition program has been stopped or is not running Blinking 20% ON, 80% OFF at 1 sec period: Normal operation of the instrument, data acquisition is running Blinking 80% ON, 20% OFF at 2 sec period: Instrument is shutting down, data acquisition is not running and the instrument will be powered down soon
YELLOW	EVENT indicator	OFF: Unit is not recording and no events are on the CF card Blinking: Indicates the amount of memory used on the CF card (<25%, >25%, >50%, >75%) ON: The unit is recording
BLUE	LINK indicator	OFF: Link with the data server is established, no communication ongoing Blinking at 1 sec period: Problem with the link to the data server ON: Link with the data server is established, communication or data transfer ongoing
RED	ERROR / STATE indicator	OFF: No problem or warning Blinking at 2 sec period: Warning is present Blinking 1 sec period: Error is present ON: Data acquisition is not running, e.g. during start up

Table 2. Indicators description

4.5.1. Detail Description

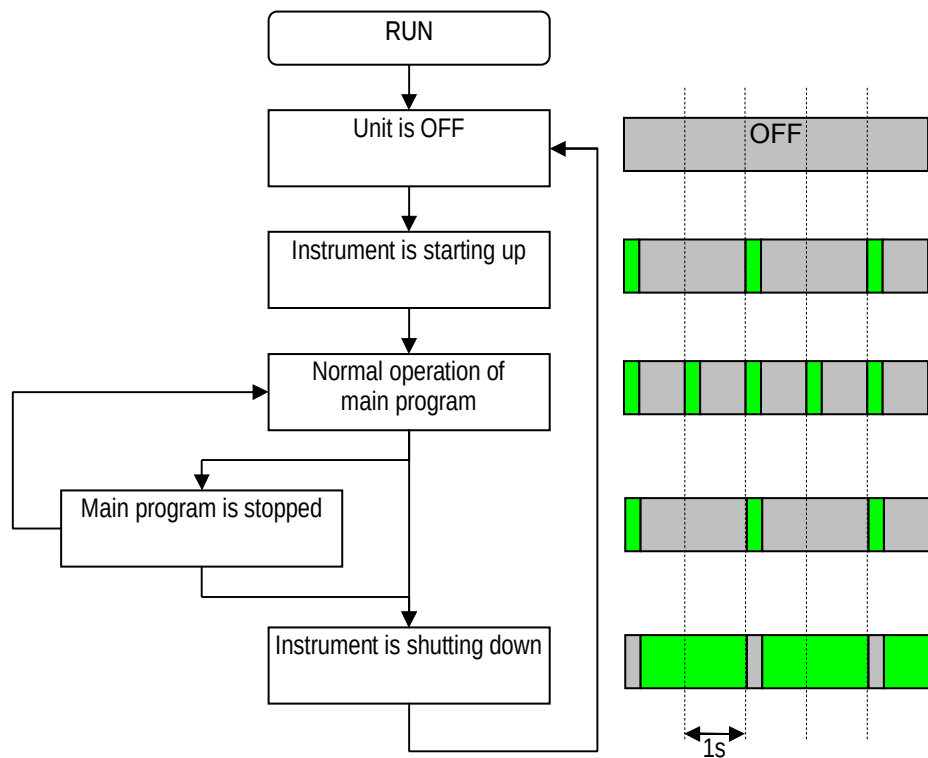


Figure 9. RUN indicator

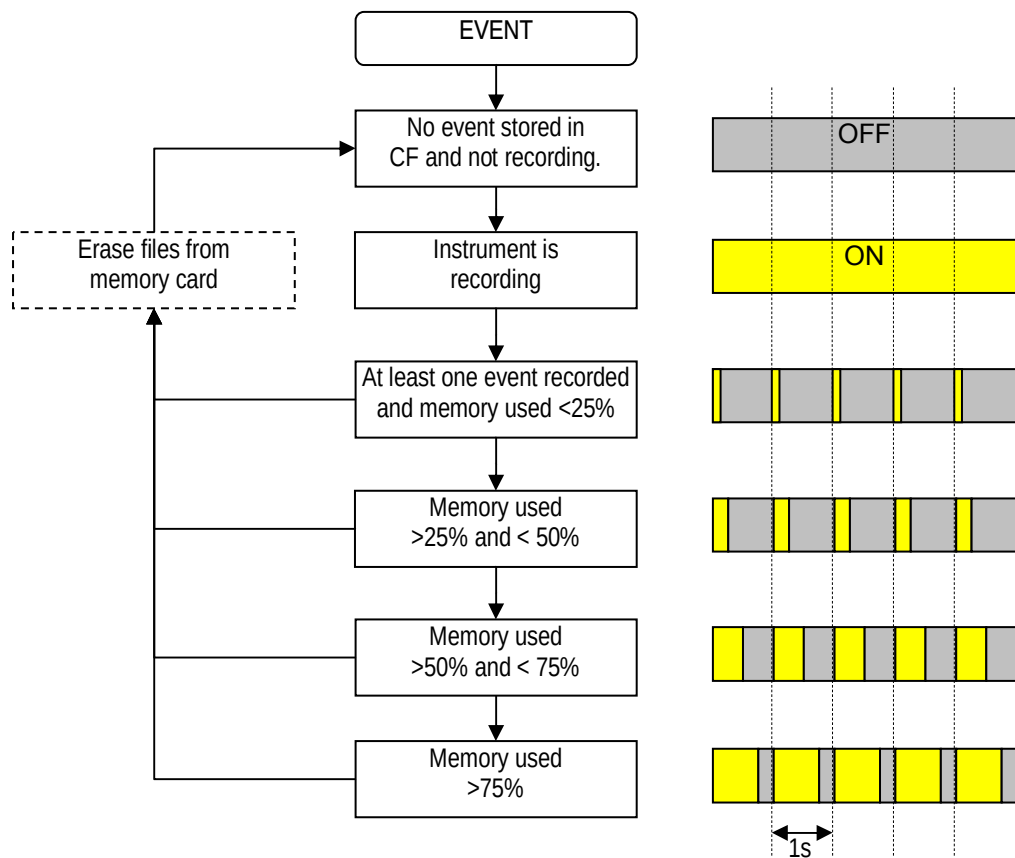


Figure 10. EVENT indicator

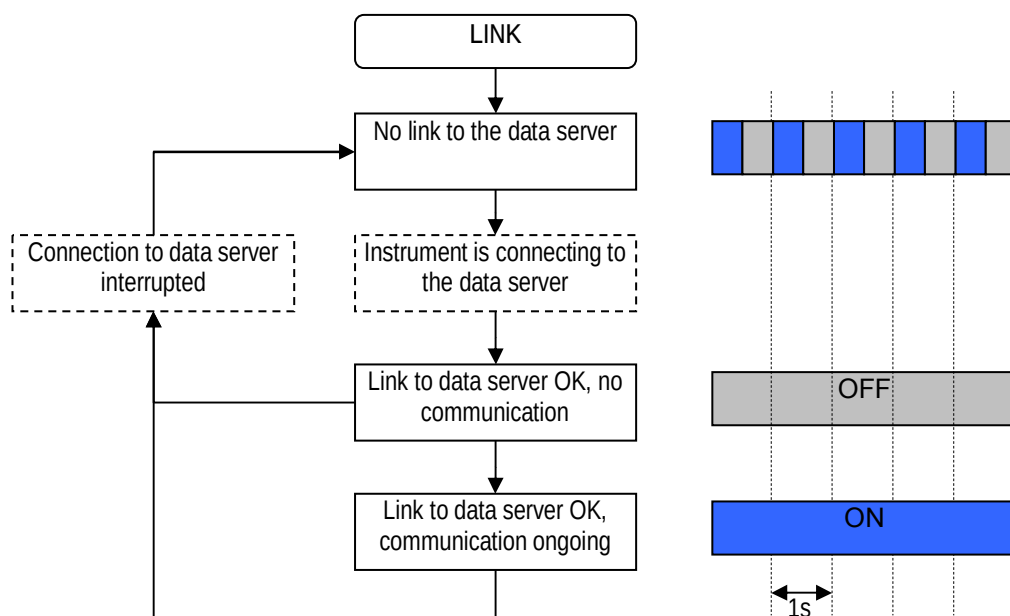


Figure 11. LINK indicator

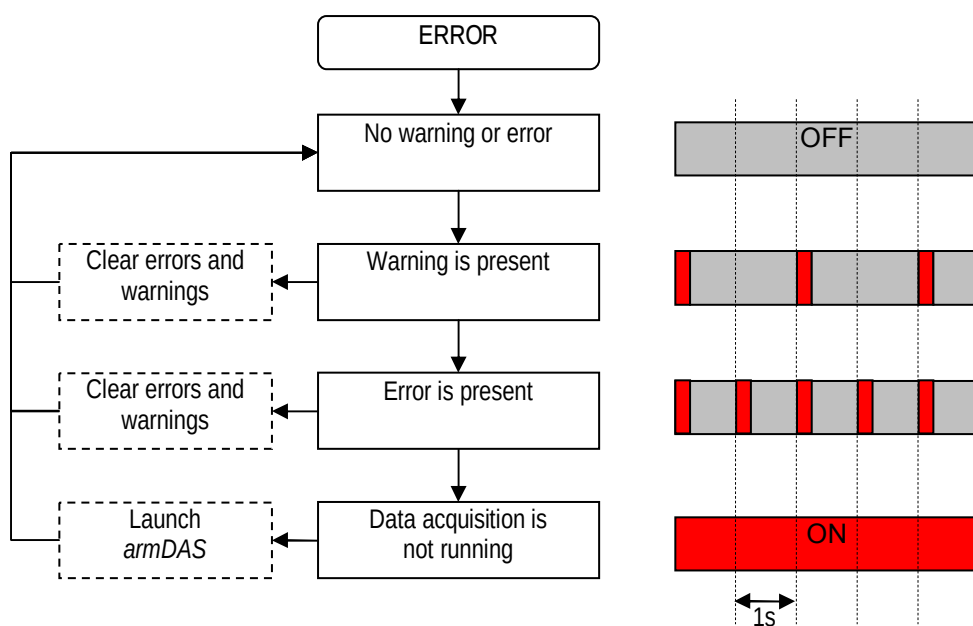


Figure 12. ERROR indicator

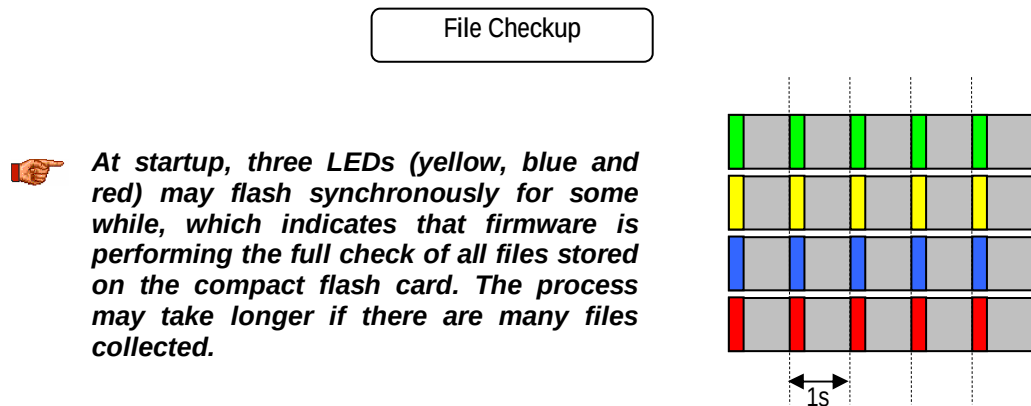


Figure 13. File checkup

4.6. Internal Batteries

4.6.1. Main Battery



The safety instructions given in “BATTERY (MAINTENANCE) AND SAFETY” as well as chapter 3.1 must be strictly followed. Following the safety instructions helps to reduce risk of fire, electric shock, personal injury and material damage.

If installed, the battery is used in the instrument to power it in case of external power loss. If the external power is not restored when the battery reaches a low level, the unit will switch off by itself to avoid deep discharge of the battery. This protects the battery against capacity reduction or destruction occurring usually in case of deep discharge for such battery type. The battery has the following specifications:

Description	Specification
Nominal Voltage	12 V
Capacity	7.2 Ah
Length	153 mm
Width	66 mm
Height	96 mm
Overall height	102 mm
Weight	2.65 kg
Connection	Faston 6.3

Table 3. Main battery specification

The following models have been checked to be compatible with the instrument:

Supplier	Model
FIAMM	FG20721
Yuasa	NP7-12

Table 4. Main battery models

4.6.2. Backup battery

The backup battery is used to maintain time in the instrument when it is powered off. It requires the following specifications:

Description	Specification
Nominal Voltage	3 V
Capacity	285 mAh / 270 mAh
Cell diameter	24.5 mm
Cell height	3 mm
Weight	4.1 g

Table 5. Backup battery specification

The following models have been checked to be compatible with the instrument:

Supplier	Model
Renata	CR2430 MFR
Duracell	CR2430
EEMB	CR2430

Table 6. Backup battery models

4.7. Power Supply

4.7.1. Choice of Power Supply

The main power should be provided to the instrument from a 15V DC source. The optional AC/DC power module provides 15 VDC at 1A unless otherwise specified. The AC entry is compatible with 110 / 60 Hz or 230 / 50 Hz network without any adjustment. The block has a C7 connector and can use any standard power cord with such connector. The power module and the power cord supplied are both CE and UL approved. The power module must be connected to AC with a 2-wire power cable providing *Phase* and *Neutral*.



Figure 14. Power supply

Optionally the instrument can be built to have a 9 to 36 VDC power input range. This option must be specified at order time.

4.7.2. Automatic Power On and Off

The instrument has a defined minimum start-up voltage of 12.5 VDC and will automatically make a controlled power down if the supply voltage goes below 10.6V DC.

4.8. Supplied and Optional Accessories

4.8.1. Standard Supplied Accessories

The following parts will be included in a shipment additional to the instrument:

- **Fixation baseplate** with levelling feet
- **Screw and anchor bolt** for fixation
- **Ethernet cable**, category 5 cable for 10/100 Mbit network with a suitable connector for the instrument, 5 meters of cable and a standard RJ45 connector. Other cable lengths are available by request.

4.8.2. Optional Accessories

The following parts can be ordered additionally and will be added if specified at order time:

- External **power supply** module, 100 to 230 VAC / 50-60 Hz, CE and UL approved
- **AC power cable**, depending on the shipping address with European, US or Swiss power plug
- **GPS** time code receiver with 20 meter cable, other cable length on request. GPS is an option as the time can also be synchronised through the network using NTP
- **Console cable** for use on the external SERIAL connector
- **Data stream cable** for use on the external SERIAL connector
- **SD/CF card reader for USB** for reading the memory card on a computer or laptop
- **Cellular modem**
- Any **spare connectors**
- Any **spare antennas**
- Spare **battery**

5. Installation

This section lists the procedures involved in installation of the Instrument. The procedures will be outlined as steps to be performed in the field or in-house prior to deploying the instrument in the field.

5.1. Site Selection

5.1.1. Environmental Considerations

The choice of an installation site for a seismic event recorder is similar in most respects to that of a regular continuous recording seismic station.

Although the instrument is housed in a solid, weatherproof case, it should be installed in a place free from direct sunlight, precipitation, the danger of falling materials in the event of a severe earthquake and the risk of tampering or vandalism if the unit is to be left unattended.

There are also special considerations for event recorder installations. It is important to select the site and set the trigger level to avoid unwanted data recording, such as vibration from machinery, highway traffic, aircraft, waves, etc. It is wise to check the instrument frequently during the first several days of operation after each set-up, to see if there are previously unsuspected sources of noise which are triggering the instrument and using up the memory.

In addition, the user should select a site with a provision for 115 / 230 VAC power if the unit will be left in place for a long period of time (more than 26 hours). Although this is not necessary for the operation of the device, it does preclude concerns about battery charging.

You should make note at this point of any cultural or environmental sources of noise and vibration around the selected site, which may cause false triggers of the recording mechanism. These will have to be considered when setting the trigger parameters.

The operating temperature of the instrument itself is -20°C to +70°C. Nevertheless, if any additional internal or external accessories/modules (e.g. batteries, sensors, modems, etc) with lower operating temperature ranges are used, the operating temperature of the combined system will be then limited by the temperature characteristics of these accessories/modules.

5.1.2. Power Supply Considerations

The instrument may be powered from a 115 / 230 VAC supply through an external AC/DC converter, from an internal or external battery, or optionally from a 15 VDC external supply such as an automotive battery or solar panels. It can also be powered from an external DC power supply from 9 to 36 VDC (any of these options must be specified at order time).

- If the supply in the field will be from a 115 / 230 VAC supply, you need to connect the VAC cable from the external AC/DC to the power source only. The instrument operates continuously, providing a trickle charge to the internal battery, if supplied. The VAC supply must consist of Phase and Neutral.
- If the supply in the field will be from a 9 to 36 VDC supply (optional), you need to connect the power cable from instrument to the power source only. The instrument operates continuously, providing a trickle charge to the internal battery, if supplied.
- If the instrument is running from an external battery (optional), you need to connect the delivered battery cable from Instrument to the power source only. In this case there should be no internal battery installed. The external battery must be charged with an external battery charger.
- If the supply will be exclusively from the instrument's internal battery, it is necessary to charge the battery sufficiently beforehand. Make sure to have at least 24 hours of uninterrupted charging prior to leaving the Instrument in the field. The configuration of the instrument, of course, may be performed while the charger is connected to the instrument. The external AC/DC converter has to be plugged to 115 / 230 VAC for charging the internal battery.

The best approach to the deployment of the instrument is to use an internal battery along with the VAC/VDC power at the remote site. It is highly recommended to check and configure the instrument for the correct time, trigger and other relevant settings in the lab, prior to the installation (see chapter 7). It may then be carried to the remote site (it should be switched *OFF* to conserve the internal battery) and then connected to

the VAC power through the external AC/DC converter or directly to the VDC power supply. After turning the instrument *ON* (see chapter 10.1), the instrument runs with the pre-configured parameters. This reduces the amount of time needed to configure in the field -- an important consideration in the case of an adverse condition.

5.1.3. Communication Considerations

An Ethernet connection or Wi-Fi signal must be present to have a data communication. If the instrument uses an *NTP Server* as time source, please make sure that an internet connection is available and the network settings are properly set in the instrument. Optionally an external cellular modem can be used for the connection to the internet. Use of NTP is not recommended when using a cellular modem; a GPS should be used instead if possible.

If the instrument is used as a standalone recording station, a notebook with an Ethernet connector can be used for downloading the data on a regular basis. In a network the stations will upload the data to the configured server.

5.2. Installation

-  *For your convenience a training video explaining the installation of the GMS-xx and GMS^{plus} is available at www.geosig.com → **Support** → 'How To ...' Videos*
-  *Many times the locations of seismic equipment are highly exposed to electrical disturbances caused by lightning or by the industrial environment. Although the instrument contains over voltage protection, it may sometimes be necessary to use additional surge protectors for the equipment. Contact GeoSIG or your local representative for more information.*
-  *Typically it is required to connect the baseplate to the local earth to avoid or minimise 50/60 Hz distortions in the signal by surrounding power lines. Use the provided M6 earth screw and make sure to have a proper connection by using only short cables with large diameters.*

5.2.1. Requirements for the Instrument Foundation

Minimum surface area requirements

- with internal sensor: 30 x 26 cm
- with external sensor (excluding area of sensor itself): 30 x 30 cm

-  *Foundation has to be very well anchored or adhered preferably to a rock or concrete base. In case of a need for a foundation on soil, a concrete cubicle of 1 m³ has to be cast in the ground to serve as a base.*

5.2.2. Mounting the Instrument

The unit must be fixed rigidly on the building foundation; it has a base plate that must be first fixed on the ground and then the instrument mounted on it. For that purpose, the base plate has a central fixation hole (suitable for 8 mm screws) and three levelling screws. Prepare the base plate (see also Figure 15):

- Mount the three levelling screws **(D)**.
- Check that the 4 M6 threads for the instrument fixation are free from dust.
- Mount the two polarization pins on the base plate on the side where the connectors will be **(E/F)**.

Place the base plate at the selected location. Verify that the surface is sufficiently flat and horizontal so that the three feet can level the plate. Be sure to leave enough space at the front of the Instrument for the connectors and for opening the cover. The sides of the instrument should typically not be closer than 100 mm (4") from a wall. Mark on the ground the location of the central hole in the plate. Remove the base plate.

The instrument itself can be mounted in any orientation desired under the condition that it does not have an internal battery. In cases where the instrument has an internal battery it must always be mounted flat on the

ground in a non-tilted position. If the installation requires both a battery and a tilted, wall- or ceiling-mounted instrument, the battery must be placed externally.

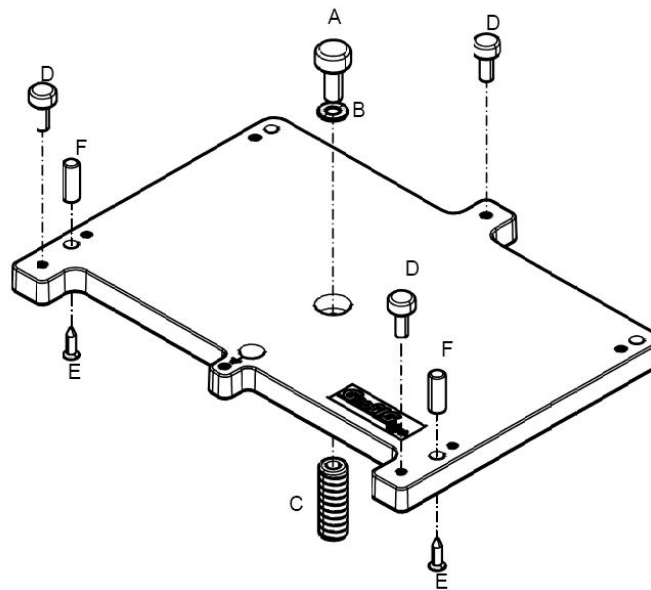


Figure 15. Installation of the base plate

Drill an 11 mm hole in the concrete with a typical depth of 50 mm for the supplied M8 concrete anchor **(C)**. If another model is used, please adapt the hole dimensions accordingly. Clean the hole area of the dust. Insert the concrete anchor into the hole. Mount the plate in place and insert the M8 fixation screw **(A/B)** in its hole. Turn the plate so it is oriented according to requirement. Make a coarse levelling of the plate **(D)**. Start fixing the plate by tightening the M8 central screw **(A)**. Check regularly the plate orientation and level till the plate is rigidly fixed **(D)**. Remove the cover of the instrument and put it on the mounting plate using the four screws and washers to fix it. Keep care about the two orientation pins on the plate **(E/F)**.



*Do not over tighten the levelling screws.
Do not cause any short circuit on the battery poles or inside the unit.
Connect the base plate to the local protection earth.*

5.2.3. Orientation, Levelling and Calibration of the Sensor

Check it is really fixed by pushing from all directions. If you feel any movement, recheck the fixation.

Internal Sensor: The sensor is located under the internal cover; as no setup is required for the sensor, there is no need to remove the internal cover. The levelling is done on the base plate, and the sensor is already configured to operate with the recorder.

Nevertheless for most applications it is important that the internal sensor is aligned according to the requirements. This can be done using the axes label on the wall of the instrument. In case the axes shall be aligned according to the global coordinate system, the Y-axis must point direction north. So X corresponds then to E-W, Y to N-S and Z to U-D.

External Sensor: Mount and level the sensor according to its manual and connect to the external sensor of the instrument. There is no need to align the instrument to a certain direction.

5.2.4. Supply Voltage

The instrument should be powered from 110 VAC up to 240 VAC, 50 or 60 Hz through an external AC/DC converter or any other option described in chapter 5.1.2.

Optionally the instrument can be directly powered by an external battery or a 24 VDC or 48 VDC line. Please contact GeoSIG for more details.

5.2.5. Installing other Components, Options, Accessories

For installation of other components options or accessories please refer to the specified option manual.

5.3. First Start and Communication Setup

With the instrument correctly fixed on the ground through the fixation plate please proceed with chapter 7 for the first start-up and configuration.

6. Principle of Operation of the Instrument

This chapter gives an overview about the normal operation of the instrument in a network or as a standalone unit.

6.1. Normal Operation

During normal operation the instruments are installed on sites and connected to a data server over Ethernet or Internet. The instrument checks in a defined interval, if there are any requests or firmware updates ready for pick up on the server. Additionally – and if configured – the instrument uploads the ringbuffer files (from continuous recording) and the state of health files to the data server.

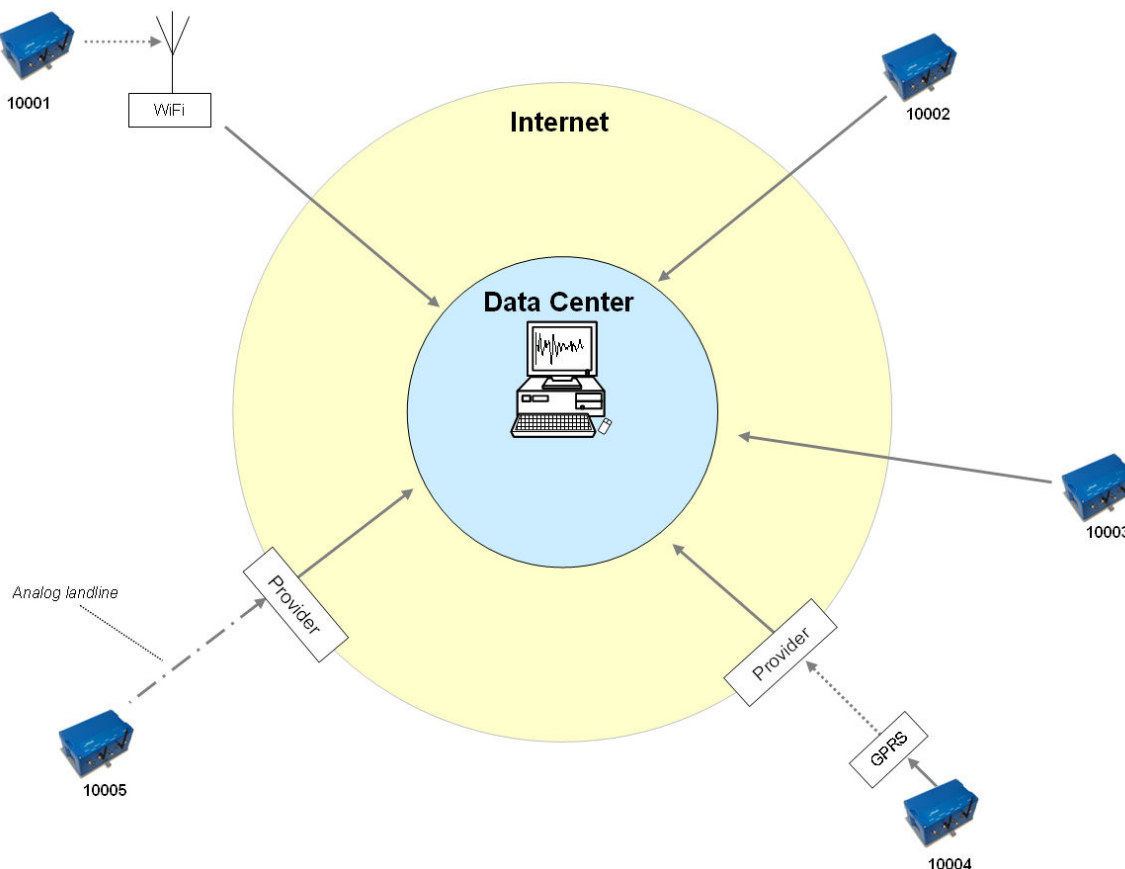


Figure 16. Normal operation in a network

6.2. Behaviour on a Seismic Event

In case there is an earthquake and the vibrations are above the trigger threshold, the instrument is recording the event and immediately uploading it to the data server (see Figure 17).

In case some of the stations are too far away from the epicentre to trigger, the data can still be collected from all instruments:

- A data request will be placed on the server.
- All instruments will download the request during the next time checking the server (see Figure 18).

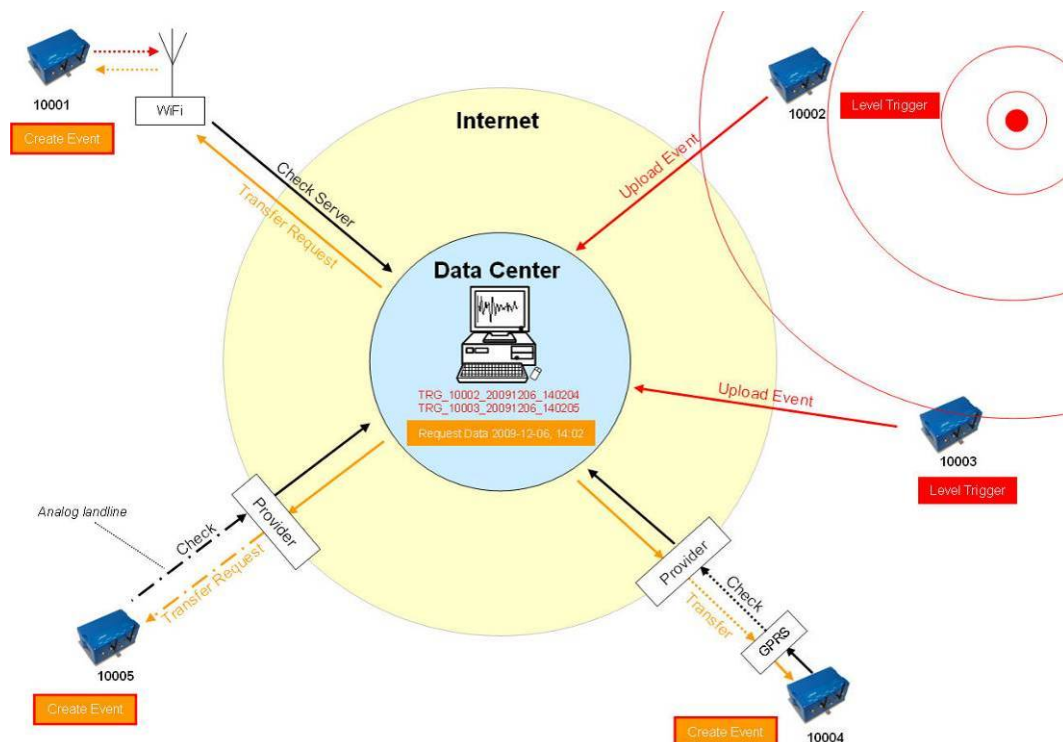


Figure 17. Upload of seismic events and download of requests from the server

- All instruments will create an event at the time listed inside the data request and extract these data out of the ringbuffer data.
- The extracted event file will be uploaded to the data server (see Figure 18).

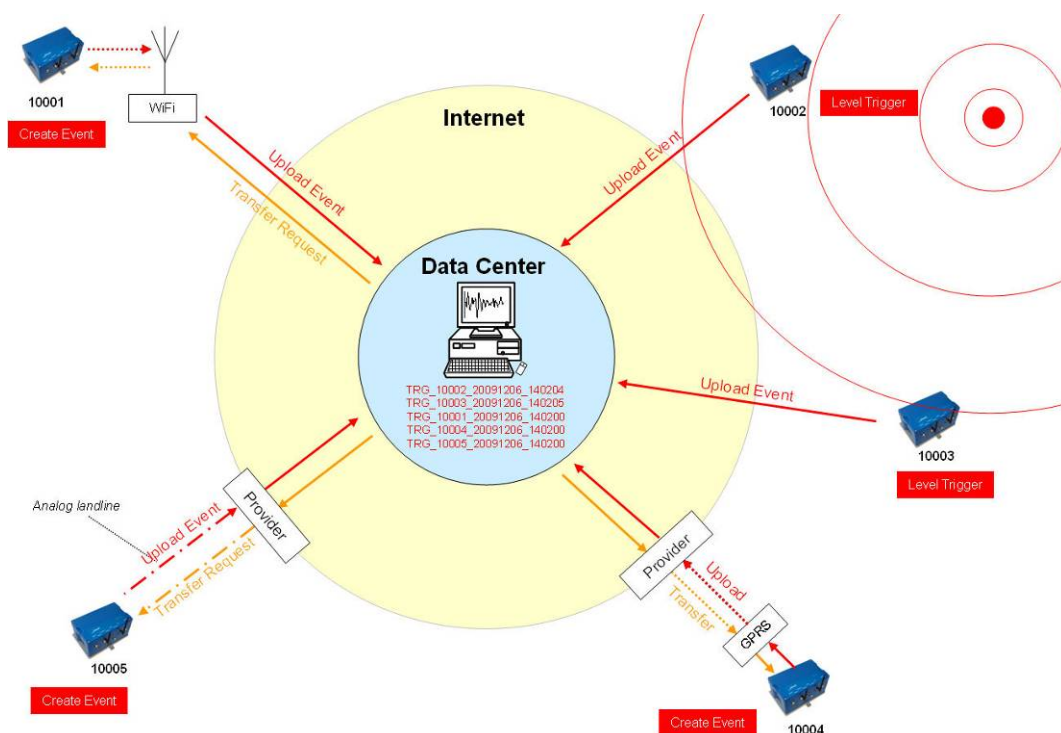


Figure 18. Behaviour on Events: Upload of extracted events

6.3. Firmware and Configuration Upgrade

In case of a firmware upgrade, the new firmware can be easily put on the server. All instruments will recognise the new firmware during the next server check-up, download and install it. See chapter 12 for details about the firmware upgrade.

The same happens also with new configurations. In case the option *Keep connection to the server* is enabled under *Server Parameters* (see chapter 10.8 for details), then the instrument will keep the channel open, so that it is possible to configure the instrument via the Web Interface without knowing the IP of the instrument. See chapter 9 for details.

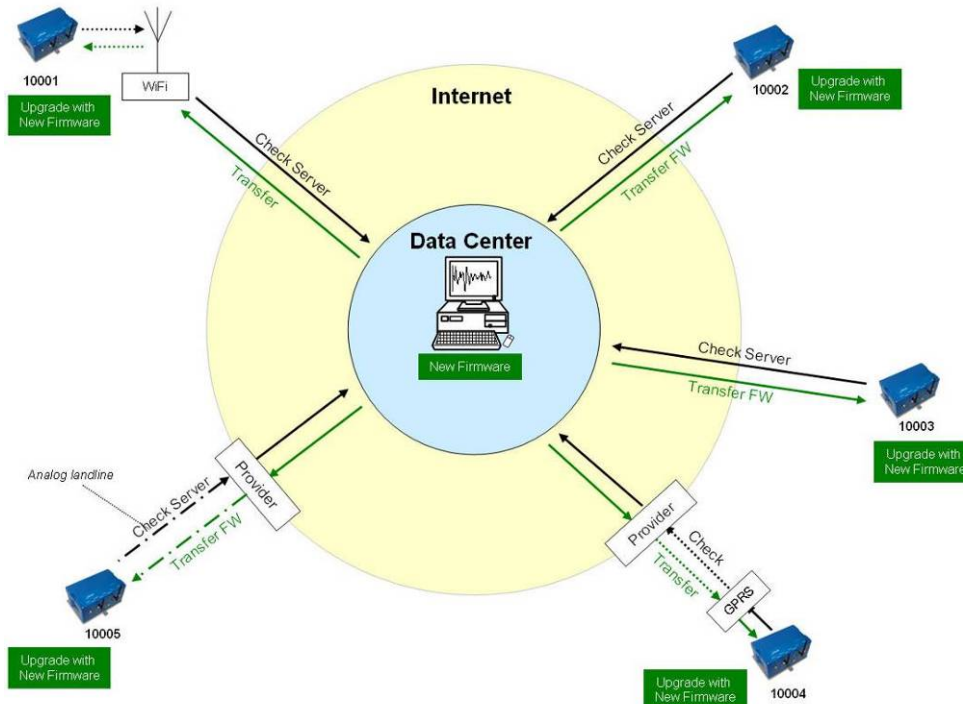


Figure 19. Firmware upgrade

6.4. Backup Server

It might be that the instrument is not able to contact the main data server anymore: Either because it is down or a wrong server has been configured. For example, this can happen in case accidentally a configuration file with wrong server settings will be uploaded to an instrument. In this case the instrument will contact the backup server, configured in the test and configuration menu. Therefore the configuration of the backup server is very important and should not be ignored. For more information how to set the backup server see chapter 7.2.

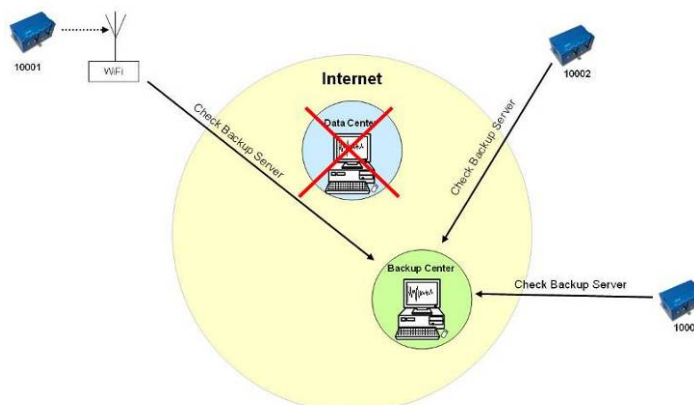


Figure 20. Connection to backup server in case connection to main server fails

7. Quick Start Up

This chapter is intended to configure simple communication between the instrument and GeoDAS software running on a Windows workstation, working as data server.



It is assumed that the GeoDAS software is already installed on a computer. If not, please do the installation first with help of the GeoDAS User Manual before proceeding.

7.1. Preparation

- Make sure the instrument is powered by the provided power supply. The green AC indicator should be ON.
- Make sure the instrument is connected to a LAN by the supplied Ethernet cable.
- Remove instrument cover using the four screws on the top corners.
- Verify that the battery is correctly fixed and connected to the system.



*In case there is no LAN available, the Ethernet cable can be connected directly to a computer. For this a crossed Ethernet cable is needed; please contact GeoSIG. Nevertheless in modern computers normally it works as well with the supplied patch cable.
In any case the instrument and the computer must be configured to have a fixed IP. Please follow the procedure to adjust these settings.*

- Connect the instrument to a serial port of your computer by using a standard RS-232 patch cable.
- Open any terminal program and choose the appropriate COM port. Baud rate is 115200. Alternatively open GeoDAS, go to **Tools** → **Terminal...** and choose the COM Port. As Baud rate select **115200**. Then Press **Connect**

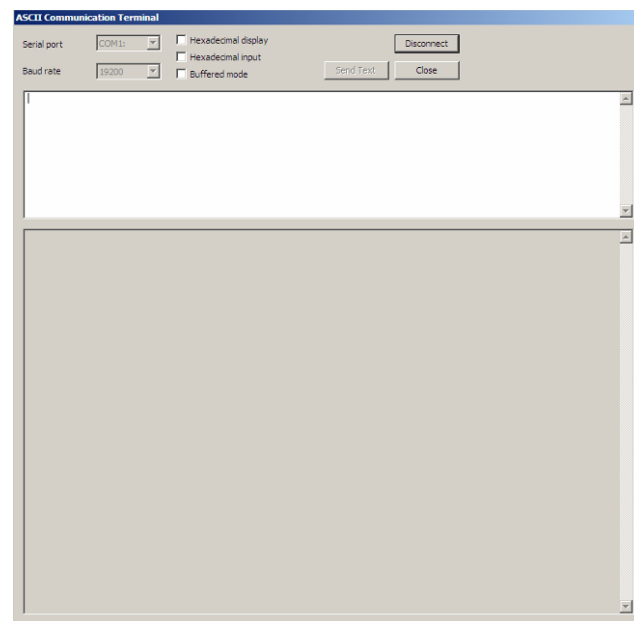


Figure 21. GeoDAS terminal

- Keep the terminal open for the next step.

7.2. Set IP Address of the Instrument

Network settings of the Instrument can be changed during startup of the instrument. By default the instrument has a dynamic IP.

- Switch on the instrument by pressing and holding the POWER button for 2 seconds.
- Press <Ctrl> + 'Z' as soon the following message appears on the console to enter the test mode.

```
GMSplus s/n 100582. Firmware in the Linux image: 21.11.00
#####
##### Test and Initial Configuration Mode #####
#####
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
```

The following menu will appear (see chapter 11 for details):

```
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
Instrument serial number: 100582
Instrument MAC address: 00:50:C2:77:42:93

-----
Level          Shortcut  Password  Description
-----
User           Ctrl+U    None      Basic operations only
Powerful User   Ctrl+W    None      Also hardware options and pre-selected tests
Administrator   Ctrl+A    None      Also manual tests and altering the FLASH memory content
-----
Your level [U/W/A] or press B to boot now:
```

- By default no any passwords are set, so press 'U' to enter the User Mode, and then 'N' to enter the menu *Network settings*.

```
==== Network Settings ====

---- Primary network interface ----
Configure network interface (Y/N)? Y
Static IP address (1=YES, 0=AUTO)? (0 = 0x0):
```

- Select 'Y' to change the settings and then select if the instrument should have a static or a dynamic IP by pressing '1' (Static) or '0' (dynamic). In case a dynamic IP is chosen, a DHCP server must be available in the network to provide the IP settings.
- In case a static IP is selected, an additional message will appear asking for the *Instrument IP address*, *Instrument network mask* and *Instrument gateway IP*. In case you don't know these parameters please ask your network administrator.
- In case the instrument has a Wi-Fi module, a second interface menu appears. Here static or dynamic IP can be chosen and the available Wi-Fi networks can be scanned. Please see chapter 8.4 for details.

```
---- Wireless network interface ----
Configure network interface (Y/N)? Y
Static IP address (1=YES, 0=AUTO)?
```

- In case the instrument is connected to the Internet via a PPP connection (cellular or analog modem), then the APN and password must be configured. See chapter 10.8.3 for details.

```
---- PPP Communication ----
Edit Analog Modem settings (Y/N)? Y
Phone number of the service provider [T313001]:
Login [demo]:
Password [demo]:
Updating configuration...
PPP settings have been updated
Edit Cell Modem settings (Y/N)? N
```

- The instrument allows access to the operating system from remote over SSH. This feature is not needed for the normal operation of the instrument and can be disabled in case of security concerns. By default it should be kept enabled, to disable press '1'

```
---- Miscellaneous parameters ----
Disable remote login over ssh (1=Yes, 0=Enable)? (0 = 0x0):
```

- It's highly recommended to put a *recovery server IP* address and *recovery server port*. The instrument will contact this server every *Recovery server contact interval* in case the connection to the main data server (configured in the configuration of the instrument) is not possible anymore. This could happen, for example, if a configuration file with wrong server settings were accidentally uploaded to an instrument.

Recovery server IP address (192.168.10.107):
Recovery server port (3456 = 0xD80):
Recovery server contact interval, hours (24 = 0x18):

- As soon the following menu appears, press '5' to start the instrument.

```
Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100582
Access level: User

--- Flash Images and Boot Options ---
L - List flash images
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default
5 - Boot now
X - Reboot the instrument
Y - Power off

--- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---
N - Network settings

--- Security ---
0 - Set password

-->
```

- As soon the instrument is running (red LED on the instrument goes off), start **GeoDAS** (if not already done)

7.3. No Stations Configured at first Start Up



The following steps require GeoDAS version 2.24 or higher. If you have any older version download the newest release from www.geosig.com → Support → Downloads

- When GeoDAS is started for the first time, it will ask to add stations in its configuration.
- Click **Yes**

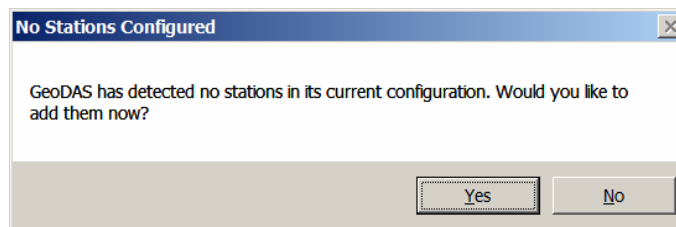


Figure 22. "No stations configured" message at startup of GeoDAS



If there are already stations configured in GeoDAS, this window will not appear. Please press the wizard button  in the GeoDAS menu

7.4. Adding New Stations...

 **Make sure the computer is connected to the same network as the instrument and in the same IP range.**

- In the following window, select **My GMS or CR-6plus instrument is connected to the local network** and press **Next >**

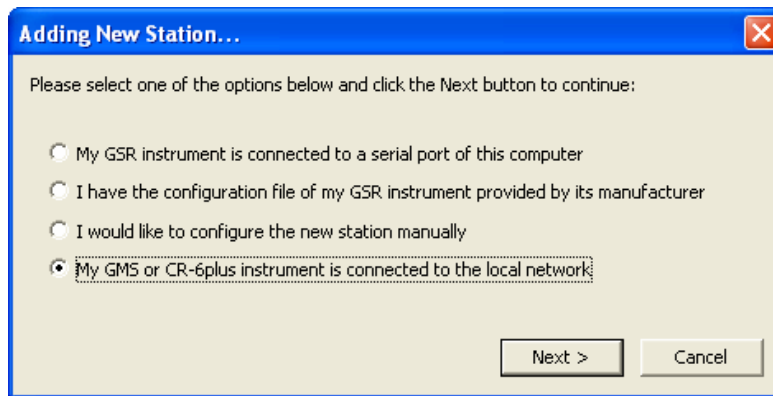


Figure 23. Instrument Wizard

- Enter the **Serial number** of the instrument and press **Login >**. It is also possible to add more than one station by entering only a fragment of the serial number which is similar on all instruments. For example if there are the serial numbers 100210, 100211 and 100234. By entering '1002' all the stations will be added. By putting '10021' just the stations 100210, 100211 will be added.

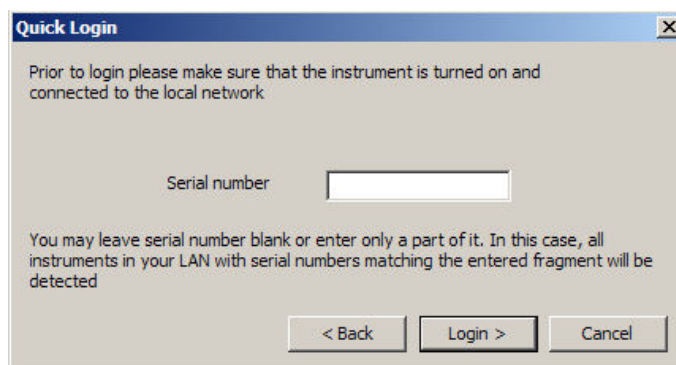


Figure 24. Quick Login Window

- All the found stations will be listed, press **Finish** to add them to GeoDAS

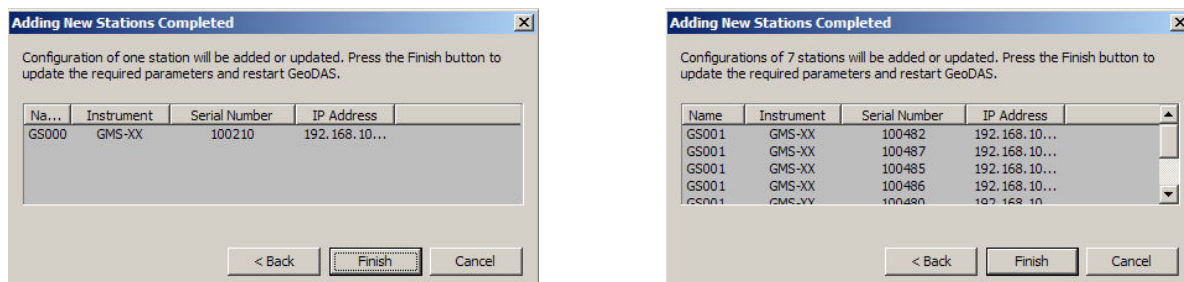


Figure 25. List of all stations found – single station left, multi-selection right side

7.5. Configuration of Data Server

- Proceed to the menu **Settings → Configure Stations...**
- The following window will appear where all the instruments are listed in the area 1. To add stations make a right click and choose **Add Station to current configuration**. Please see chapter 14.1 for details.

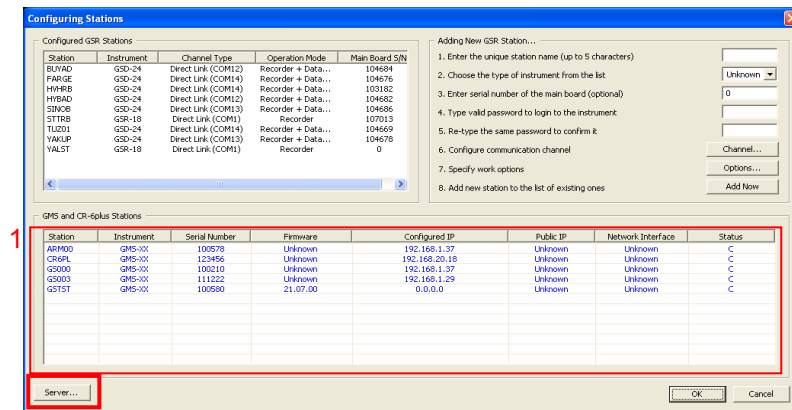


Figure 26. Configuration and overview of the stations

- Press the button **Server...** When the window below appears, enter the following data:
 - **My server IP address** **IP of your computer**
 - **Server port** Select a user defined port, use **3456** by default

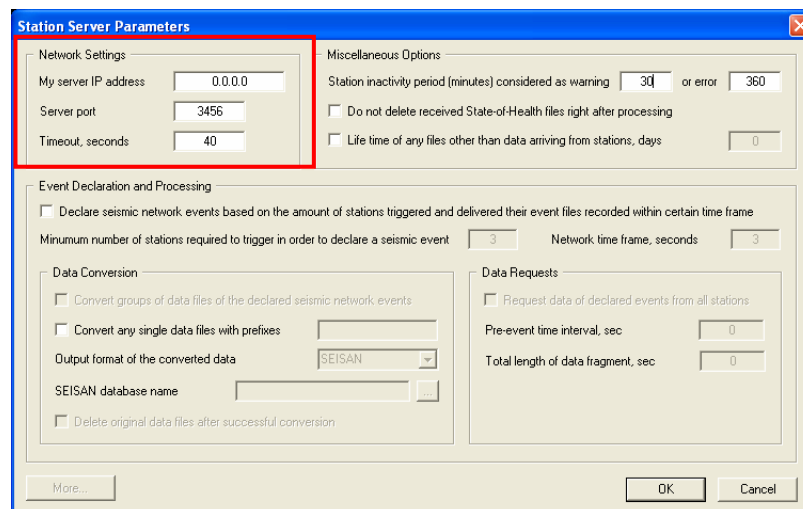
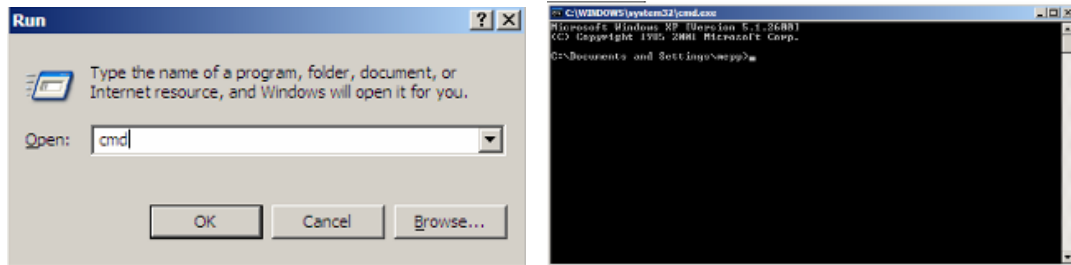


Figure 27. Data server parameter



In most cases you do not need to enter an IP address. It may only be needed if your computer has several network cards, and you would like to communicate to instruments connected only to one subnetwork. Otherwise you may leave the default zero IP address 0.0.0.0
 If you don't know how to find out your IP address, follow these steps:
 - Click Start → Run → type **cmd**, then press **OK**



- Type **ipconfig**, then your IP appears

```
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
IP Address. . . . . : 192.168.10.107
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.10.254
```

- Type **exit**

- Write down the IP and port you have configured
- Press **OK** two times to exit again to the main window of GeoDAS

7.6. Basic Configuration of the Instrument

- In the window *Stations: General Information* make a **right click** on the station name and select **Instrument Setup...**

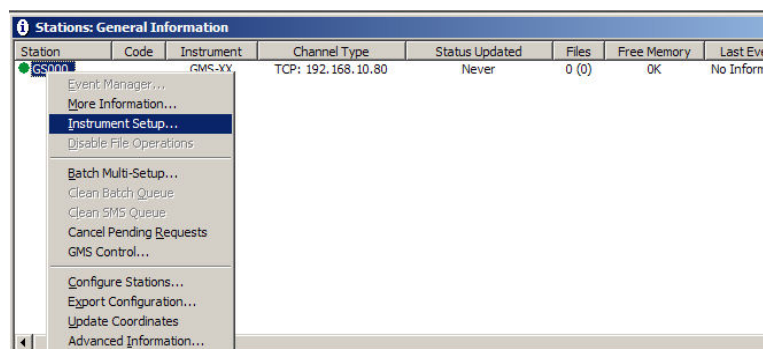


Figure 28. Instrument setup

- A window showing the Web Interface will appear.

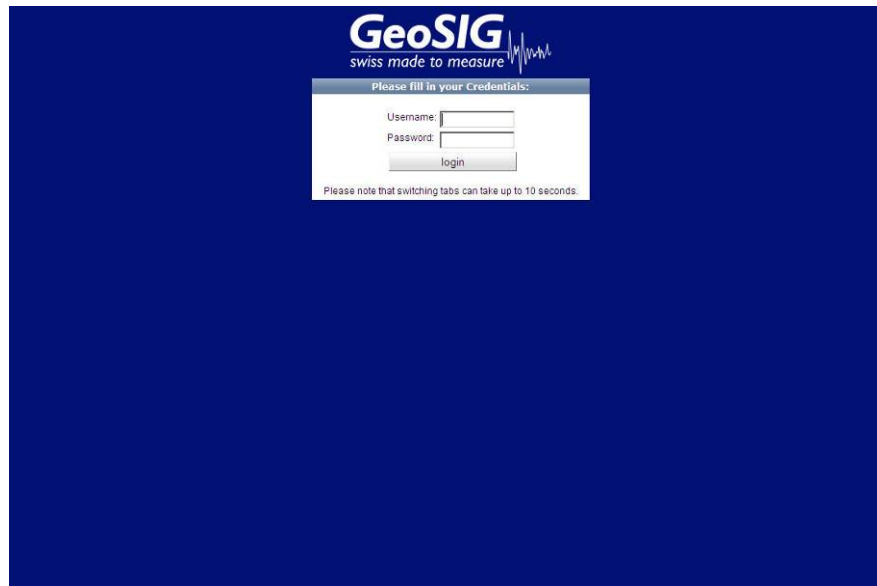


Figure 29. Web interface of the selected instrument

- To be able to adjust the configuration of the instrument it is required to authenticate oneself to the device. The default login credentials are: Username: **admin**, password: **123456**. Then press **login**
- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings**, the following screen appears.



Figure 30. Server parameters

- Tick the flag **Contact Remote Servers** to configure a connection to a remote server.
- Add the **IP of your server** and press **Add Server with IP**. Under **Settings...** more options can be configured. The default **Server port** is **3456** and should be kept.

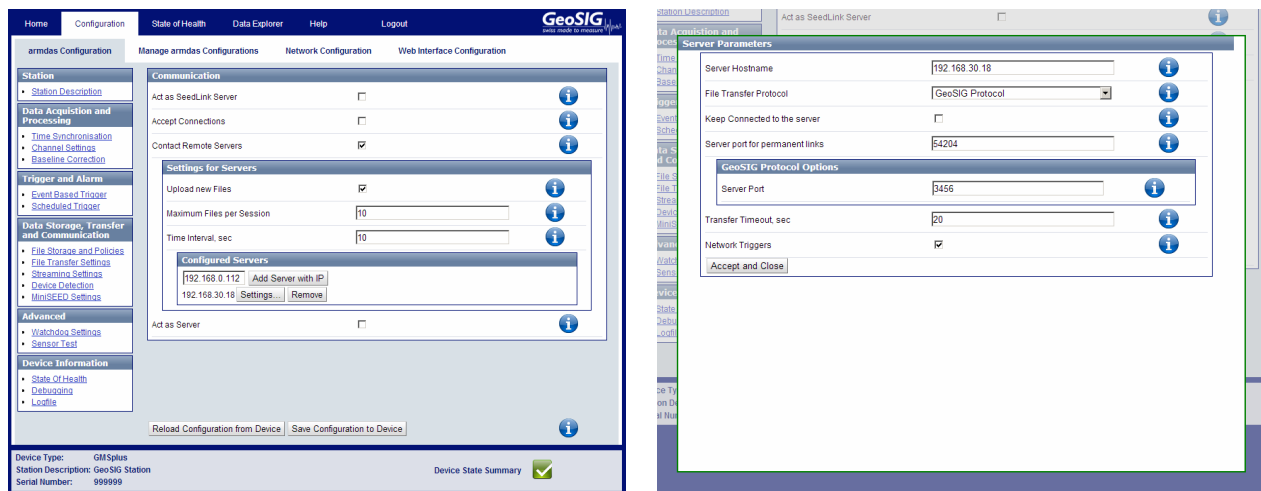


Figure 31. Added Server (left) and its parameters (right)

- Then press **Save Configuration to Device**.
- After the instrument has restarted it is ready for operation and can be configured according to chapters 9 and 10.

8. Network Settings

The network configuration is the same whether using a wired network or wireless network. The specific settings related to the wireless network configuration via the local console are described in chapter 8.4.

8.1. Network Settings through the Web Interface or Instrument Setup...

- To open the Web Interface please do one of the following two steps.
 - In the window *Stations: General Information* of GeoDAS make a **right click** on the station name and click on **Instrument Setup ...** or
 - Open your browser and enter the IP address of the instrument (see chapter 8.5 for details) in the address bar of your browser.
- To be able to adjust the configuration of the instrument it is required to authenticate oneself to the device. The default login credentials are: Username: **admin**, password: **123456**
- Go to the tab **Configuration** → **Network Configuration**. The following screen can be seen (pictured below).
- Adjust the wired Ethernet settings under *eth0*. In case the instrument has a second wireless Wi-Fi interface, then additionally available Wi-Fi networks can be scanned or all parameters can be manually adjusted.
- Click **Save Network Configuration to Device**.

The screenshot displays the 'Network Configuration' page of the GeoSIG web interface. The page is divided into two main sections: 'eth0' (Wired Ethernet) and 'wlan0' (Wireless Wi-Fi). The 'eth0' section shows current and saved configurations for the wired interface, with options for interface type (Broadcast, Wired) and network configuration (DHCP). The 'wlan0' section shows current and saved configurations for the wireless interface, including access point details, frequency, and various parameters like ESSID, encryption, and WPA2 settings. Red boxes highlight the configuration areas for both interfaces. The bottom of the page includes a status bar with device information and a 'Device State Summary' checkmark.

eth0
Wired Ethernet

wlan0
Wireless Wi-Fi

Figure 32. Configuration of network interface

8.2. Network Settings through GeoDAS

- Under **Settings** click on **Configure Stations...**, the following window appears:

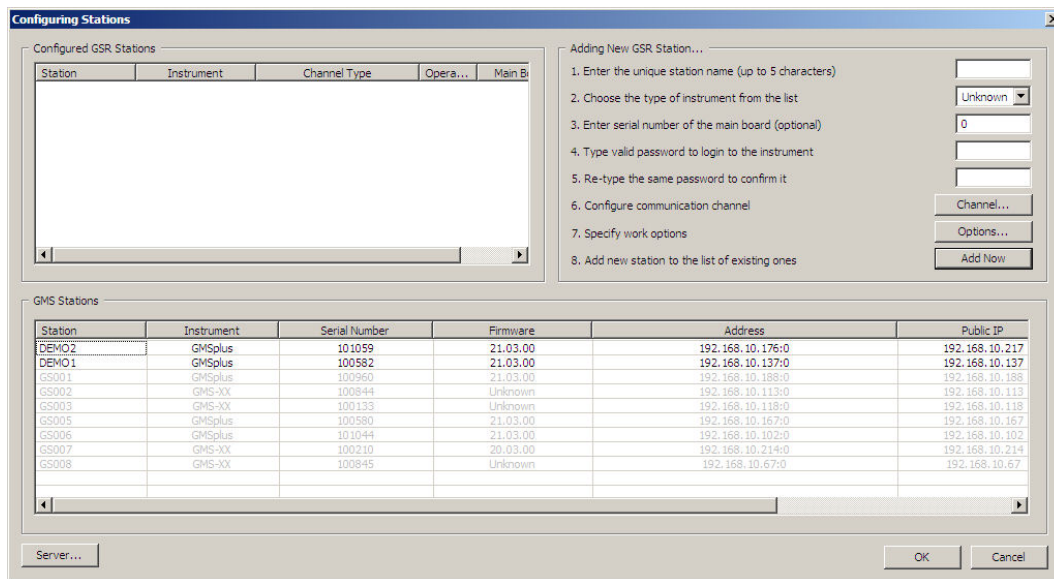


Figure 33. Configuring Stations screen

- Make a **right click** on the station name and choose **Edit Network Settings of Instrument**

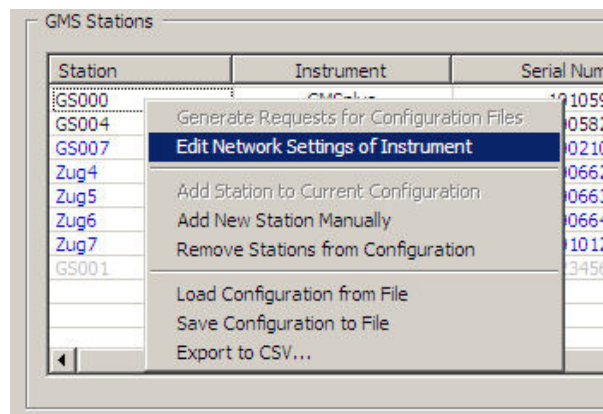


Figure 34. Edit Network settings

- Adjust all the network parameters in the following screen whereas the **Primary Network interface** is the wired Ethernet and **Embedded Wi-Fi interface** is the wireless network interface.

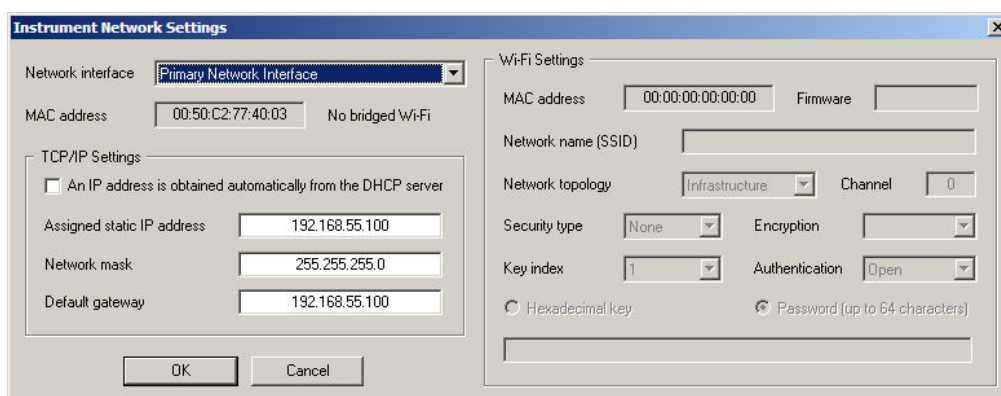


Figure 35. Configuration of wired Ethernet

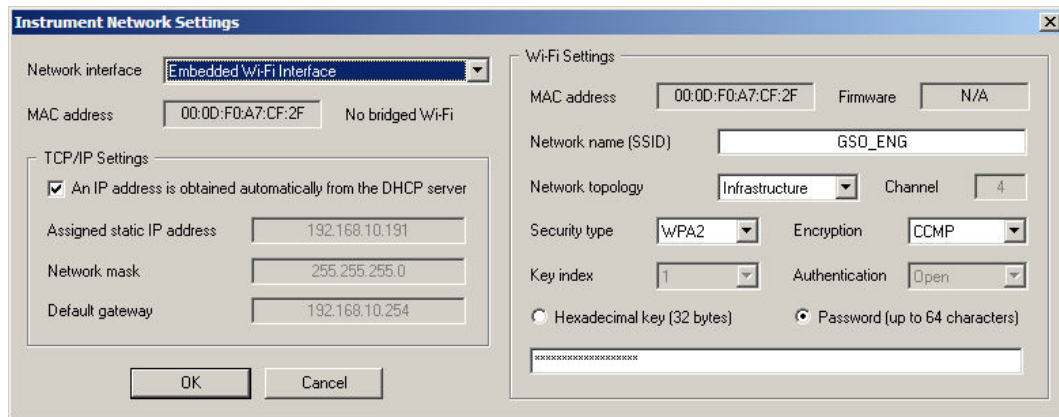


Figure 36. Configuration of wireless Ethernet

8.3. Wired Ethernet settings through the local Console

Please see chapter 7.2 for details.

8.4. Wireless Settings through the local Console

- Switch on the instrument by pressing and holding the POWER button for 2 seconds.
- Press **<Ctrl> + 'Z'** as soon the following message appears on the console to enter the test mode.

```
GMSplus s/n 100582. Firmware in the Linux image: 21.11.00
#####
##### Test and Initial Configuration Mode #####
#####
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
```

The following menu will appear (see chapter 12 for details):

```
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
Instrument serial number: 100582
Instrument MAC address: 00:50:C2:77:42:93

-----
Level          Shortcut  Password  Description
-----
User           Ctrl+U    None      Basic operations only
Powerful User  Ctrl+W    None      Also hardware options and pre-selected tests
Administrator  Ctrl+A    None      Also manual tests and altering the FLASH memory content
-----
Your level [U/W/A] or press B to boot now:
```

- By default, no any passwords are set, so press **'U'** to enter the User Mode, and then **'N'** to enter the menu *Network settings* and proceed till the following menu appears:

```
---- Wireless network interface ----
Static IP address (1=YES, 0=AUTO)?
```

- Select if the instrument should have a static or a dynamic IP by pressing **'1'** (Static) or **'0'** (dynamic). In case a dynamic IP is chosen, a DHCP server must be available in the network to provide the IP settings.

- In case a static IP is selected, an additional message will appear asking for the *Instrument IP address*, *Instrument network mask* and *Instrument gateway IP*. If you don't know these parameters please ask your network administrator.
- By pressing 'E' the instrument scans the available networks and lists them. Choose the network to connect by pressing the **number** next to the network SSID or press 'C' to configure the network settings manually.

Scanning wireless networks.					
N	Network SSID	Mode	Encryption	Channel	Level, %
1	GSO_ENG	Infrastructure	WPA2	1	81
Enter the number of a network above, <S>can again or <C>onfigure manually:					

- If the network is encrypted, please enter the network key.

Passphrase (8-63 ASCII) or a 64-character hex key (ad43Fd2d22):

- Adjust the other parameters concerning the SSH or recovery server if required.
- When the instrument tries to connect to the network, this can take a while. Please be patient till the following menu appears again:

```

Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100577
Access level: User

--- Flash Images and Boot Options ---
L - List flash images
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default
5 - Boot now
X - Reboot the instrument
Y - Power off

--- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---
N - Network settings

--- Security ---
0 - Set password

-->
  
```

- Press '5' to continue the boot process of the instrument.

8.5. Get IP from Instrument

- To get the IP from the instrument please press 'S' in the main user menu

```
GMSplus s/n 100582 version 21.11.00
Main menu:
C - Configuration
M - Messages ->
S - Shell command
L - List firmware images
X - Display errors (0) and warnings (0)
W - Clear errors and warnings
F - View/reset RTC trim values
T - File statistics
G - View RTC status
P - View GPS information
H - Set RTC time
U - User request
R - Restart
Q - Quit
```

- Enter the Linux command **ifconfig** and the following reply will be shown by the instrument
- Please see the IPs of the wired Ethernet (*eth0*) and the wireless Ethernet (*wlan0*) listed and marked here in **red**.

```
Linux Command: ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:50:C2:77:42:8E
          inet addr:192.168.10.133  Bcast:192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::250:c2ff:fe77:428e/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:71 errors:0 dropped:1 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:6538 (6.3 KiB)  TX bytes:1678 (1.6 KiB)
          Interrupt:21 Base address:0x4000

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:172 (172.0 B)  TX bytes:172 (172.0 B)

wlan0     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0D:F0:8E:05:DF
          inet addr:192.168.10.94  Bcast:192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::20d:f0ff:fe8e:5df/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:2333 errors:0 dropped:95 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:636 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:271699 (265.3 KiB)  TX bytes:737148 (719.8 KiB)
```

9. The Web Interface

The instrument can be configured over a Web Interface. To be able to use the Web Interface, it is necessary that the following criteria are fulfilled:

- The IP Address of the device has to be known or the flag *Keep connection to the server* is enabled under *Server Parameters* (see chapter 10.8 for details) must be enabled (Yes)
- In case the flag *Keep connection to the server* is disabled, the port 80 of the device has to be accessible, from the accessing computer. This usually means that the instrument is in the same network as the accessing computer and no firewall mechanism separates the two.
- A current browser version has to be available on the accessing computer.

9.1. Accessing the Web Interface

- To access the instrument please follow one of the following two steps.
 - In the window *Stations: General Information* of GeoDAS make a **right click** on the station name and click on **Instrument Setup ...**, or
 - Open your browser and enter the IP-Address (e.g. 192.168.10.13) of the device in the address bar of your browser, as can be seen previously in Figure 35.



Figure 37. The login screen of the instrument at 192.168.10.13

To be able to adjust the configuration of the instrument or access its data, it is required to authenticate oneself to the device. This can be done by entering a valid username and corresponding password in the fields of the same name and pressing the “login” button.

The default login credentials are:

- Username: admin
- Password: 123456

The default password can be changed as described in the chapter 9.3.4 of this manual. If the admin password is forgotten, please delete the webuser.txt file on the SD/CF card of the instrument to restore the default password.



The Web Interface can be disabled under Network settings in the Administrator mode of the test and configuration menu. See chapter 11 for details.

9.2. The Home Panel and the General Navigation

After the login process has ended, the screen shown in Figure 388 becomes visible. The width of the Web Interface is optimised for a screen width of 1024 pixels. If the width of the browser window is smaller than that, it might be necessary to scroll horizontally.

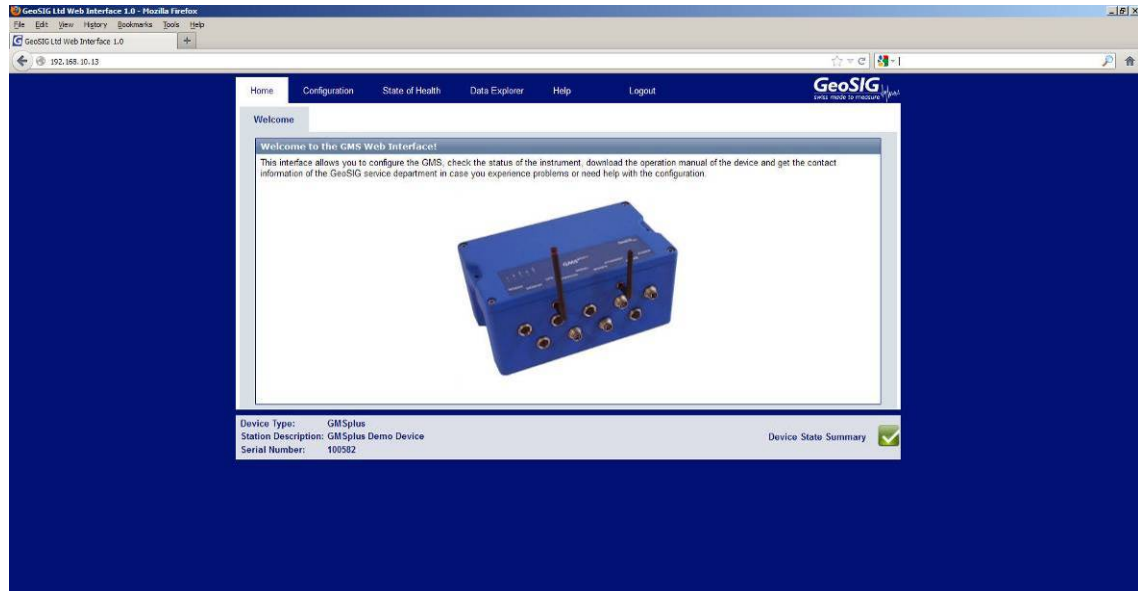


Figure 38. The home panel of the web interface

As can be seen in Figure 39, each screen in the web interface is separated into three sections:

1. **The Navigation Bar:** The navigation bar allows accessing all screens within the web interface. The navigation bar is further separated into two parts. The top bar is the primary navigation panel which is visible from all screens. The currently active tab is marked white, while all other -- inactive -- tabs are blue. By changing from one tab to another, the secondary navigation panel becomes active. This secondary navigation tab allows to switch between the actual screens within a primary navigation bar.
2. **The Content Section:** This section will contain all information and configuration options. Most interaction will take place in this part.
3. **The Device State Summary:** On the left side the Station Description and Serial Number is displayed to identify the current instrument you are working on. On the right side the device state summary describes the overall status of the instrument. The states that are possible are listed in Table 7. By clicking on the overall state, information on the actual problems will be displayed. More detailed information on the error states are provided in the menu item "State of Health" as described in chapter 9.4.

Symbol	Meaning	Description
	No errors or warnings reported from the device.	As there seem to be no issues, no action is required.
	A warning is reported from the device	There seems to be an issue in this module. Although it seems not to be critical, it is recommended to check why this warning is displayed and take actions to resolve it.
	A warning is reported from the device	An error has occurred and it is required to check for the cause of the problem and resolve it in order to avoid limited functionality.

Table 7. The overall error states shown in the Web Interface



Figure 39. Division of the screen in the web interface

9.3. Device Configuration

The configuration screen of the Web Interface gives access to all configuration options, the configuration management of the Data Acquisition Software as well as the Network Configuration and the Web Interface itself.

Loading the configuration can take several seconds. During this time at the right corner of the browser **Loading...** is displayed. Please be patient till the screen shown in Figure 4040 appears.

Loading...



Figure 40. Configuration main menu

9.3.1. armdas Configuration

The **armdas Configuration** sub menu provides access to the current armdas configuration options. Armdas is the data acquisition program running on the instrument. As depicted in Figure 41, the content of this tab is divided into three sections:

1. **The Configuration Menu:** The Configuration Menu is the additional navigation menu through the currently active configuration in this particular screen. By switching between the listed items in this menu, the Configuration Value Panel can be changed.
2. **The Configuration Value Panel:** This is main part of the armdas Configuration screen. Within this part of the screen all the values of the configuration of the selected Configuration Menu Item can be adjusted. Most options will provide a help button in the form of white question mark on blue ground on the right part of this section. By clicking on it information will be displayed over the option. Please note that the only way to restore the original values of the fields after making changes to them is by using the "Reload Configuration from Device" Button in the Action Panel.
3. **The Action Panel:** This panel is providing the option to either reload the current configuration from the device (to discard changes or load changes done by another user) or to save the edited configuration to the device. By saving the changes to the device, the data acquisition software armdas will be restarted to load the new configuration. This will interrupt the current recording for about 20 seconds. During this time triggers will not be executed either. Please note that if the device is configured to use a DHCP server, the address might change during the saving of the configuration which will make the web interface inaccessible under the old address.

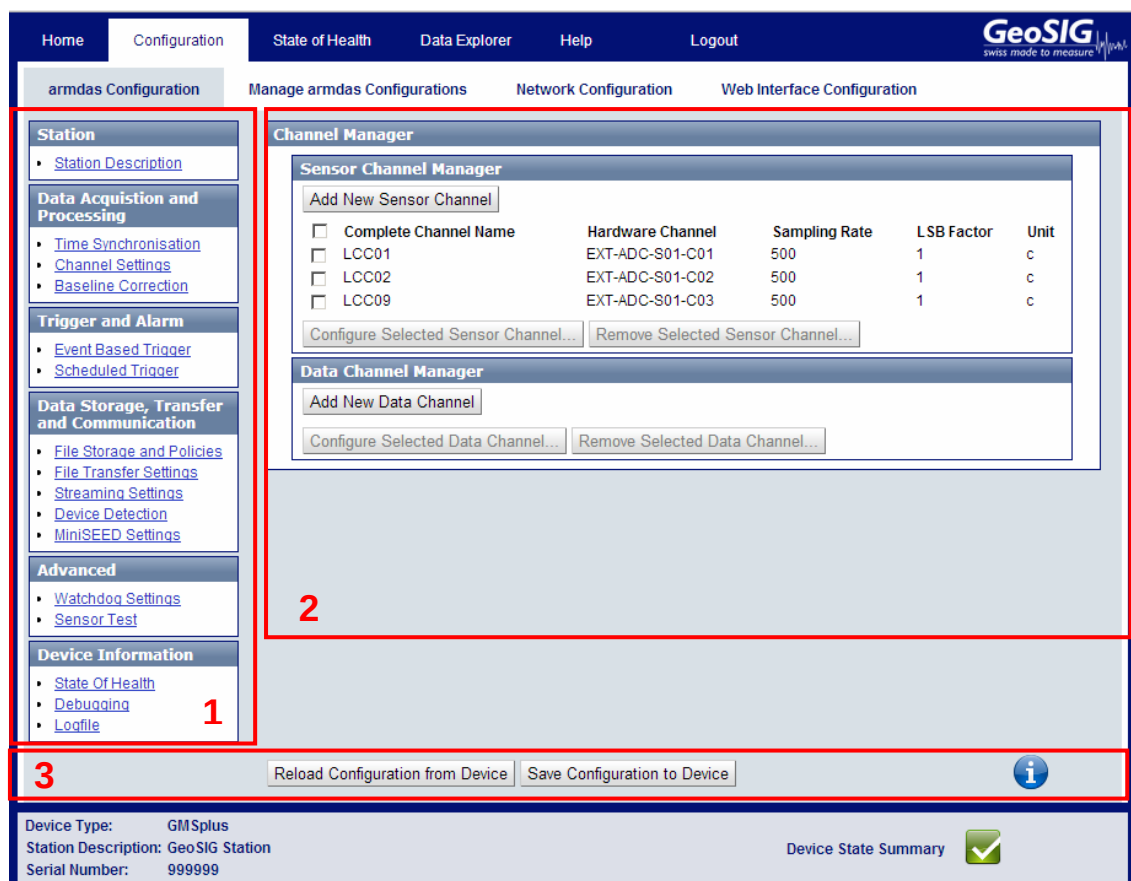


Figure 41. The armdas Configuration screen

9.3.2. Manage armdas Configurations

As described in the previous chapter, the *armdas Configuration* screen only allows configuring the currently used configuration. The **Manage armdas Configurations** screen described in this chapter allows managing several configurations, changing the current configuration, uploading a new configuration and so on. As depicted in Figure 42, the screen is divided into three sections:

1. **The Configuration List:** This list contains all configurations currently available on the SD or CF card. The *Current Configuration* should always be listed in this list. This configuration can be copied and downloaded but not renamed, removed or made the current configuration (as it is already the current). As depicted in Figure 43, these options become available to other configurations stored on the SD or CF card (in this example after uploading a file to the device). When pressing **Use as Current Configuration** it will store this configuration as the *Current Configuration*. The existing configuration will be overwritten and the instrument restarted. Note that only the *Current Configuration* can be edited in the *armdas Configuration* screen. The other configuration files will remain untouched. The *Current Configuration* can be saved in a file by pressing **Copy**.
2. **The Upload Panel:** While the *Configuration List* allows downloading configurations from the device by clicking on the name, this part of the screen provides the possibility to upload a configuration to the web interface by selecting a configuration on the PC and using the **Upload** Button. As can be seen in Figure 433, after a successful upload a new file is shown in the Configuration List and the name of the newly available configuration is written at the top of the list. (The name of new configuration will be created from a random string followed by “_config.xml”). The configuration can then be changed by clicking on **Rename**. Note that the upload panel might look different depending on the browser in use.
3. **User Default Panel:** With the **Reset To Default Config**, the *Current Configuration* will be overwritten by the user default (see command SETDEF CFG in the chapter 10.10.1) and the instrument will be restarted. The *Current Configuration* can be saved as the user default by pressing the button **Make current Config the User Default Config**

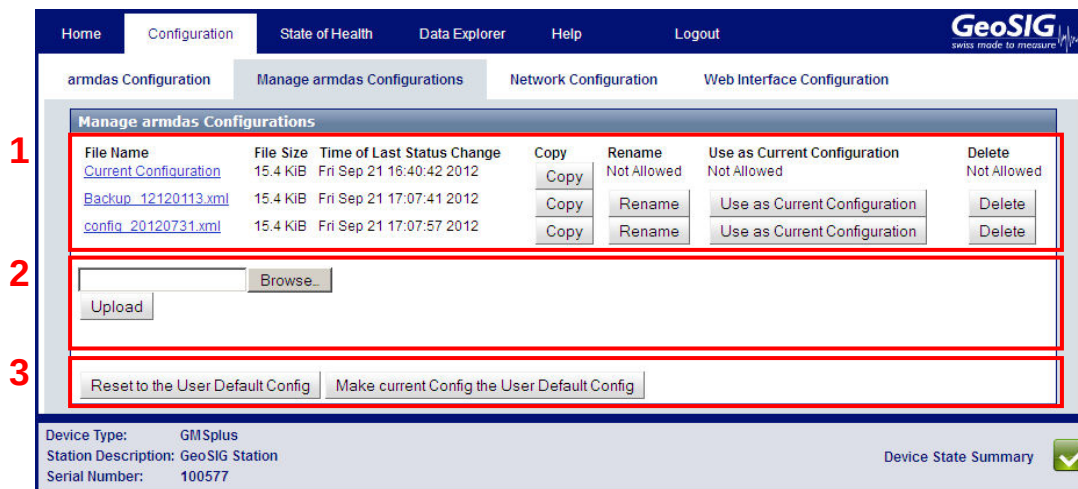


Figure 42. The Manage armdas Configurations screen



Figure 43. New file upload

9.3.3. Network Configuration

9.3.3.1. Wired Ethernet

The *Network Configuration* screen provides the possibility to change the network configuration of all network interfaces of the instrument. For the standard instrument only one network interface is available: the Ethernet interface, which is present in all devices. (This interface is marked as “LAN” in Figure 55). This interface can be configured in the section of the screen that is marked with the red number “1” in Figure 444. The top part of that framed, red section describes the current configuration of the interface. The part below allows changing this configuration. The name of this network interface is traditionally **eth0**.

9.3.3.2. Wi-Fi Wireless Ethernet

Some devices contain an additional wireless interface (marked as “Wi-Fi” in Figure 55). If this is the case, a second configuration panel is shown in the Network Configuration screen as can be seen Figure 444 (marked with the red number “2”). As with the default Ethernet interface the section surrounded by the red frame is split in two parts, where the top part defines the current settings and the bottom part provides the possibility to change the configuration. Additionally to the standard network settings like IP Address, Netmask, Gateway and so on, the actual wireless settings can be adjusted and open wireless networks scanned. The name of this network interface is traditionally **wlan0**.

The screenshot displays the 'Network Configuration' screen of the GeoSIG web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Configuration', 'State of Health', 'Data Explorer', 'Help', and 'Logout'. Below this, a sub-navigation bar shows 'armdas Configuration', 'Manage armdas Configurations', 'Network Configuration' (selected), and 'Web Interface Configuration'. The main content area is titled 'Network Interface Information' and is divided into two sections: 'eth0' and 'wlan0'. The 'eth0' section is marked with a red '1' and the 'wlan0' section with a red '2'. Both sections are enclosed in red frames. The 'eth0' section displays 'Current Configuration (eth0)' with fields for Name, Interface Type, Interface is Active, Loopback Interface, and MAC Address. Below this is the 'Change Saved Configuration (eth0)' section with fields for Interface Type and Network Configuration. The 'wlan0' section displays 'Current Configuration (wlan0)' with fields for Name, Access Point/Cell, Bit Rate(s), ESSID, Encryption key, Fragment threshold, Frequency, IPv4 Address, IPv4 Netmask, IPv6 Address, IPv6 Netmask, Interface Type, Interface is Active, Link, Loopback Interface, MAC Address, Mode, Power Management, RTS threshold, Retry, Tx-Power, and Wifi Protocol. Below this is the 'Change Saved Configuration (wlan0)' section with fields for Interface Type and Network Configuration. At the bottom of the 'wlan0' section, there are 'Wifi Parameters' (Search Open Wireless Networks, ESSID, Wifi Topology, Encryption) and 'WPA and WPA2 Parameters' (Key Type, Password). At the bottom of the screen, there are buttons for 'Reload Network Configuration from Device' and 'Save Network Configuration to Device'. The footer shows device information: Device Type: GMSplus, Station Description: IA-2 GMSplus Demo 2, Serial Number: 100577, and a 'Device State Summary' button with a green checkmark.

Figure 44. Network Configuration Screen

9.3.4. Web Interface Configuration

The *Web Interface Configuration* screen allows configuring all settings related to the Web Interface. At the moment, this solely consists of the possibility of changing the password for the login. To change the password press **Change Password**. The current password has to be known.

The default login credentials are:

- Username: admin
- Password: 123456

If the admin password is forgotten, please delete the webuser.txt file on the SD or CF card and restart the instrument to restore the default password.

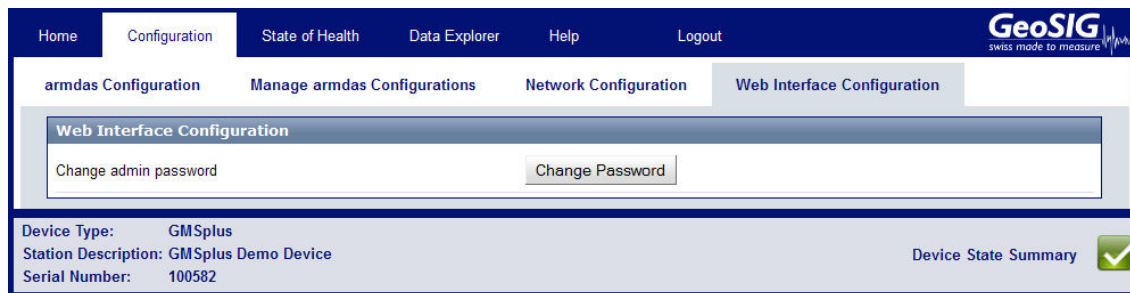


Figure 45. Web Interface Configuration Screen

9.4. State of Health

The State of Health (SOH) menu item provides all information related to the error status of the device as well as the status of the available hardware and software versions.

9.4.1. Error Status

As depicted in Figure 466, this screen provides basic information on the device at hand (area 2) as well as the error status for each module (area 3). The summary of this SOH information is visible at the bottom of each page as the Device State Summary, described in chapter 9.2. Additionally it is possible to download the State of Health information as a file in XML format -- this is possible in all sub-menu items of the State of Health menu -- and clear the errors (area 1).

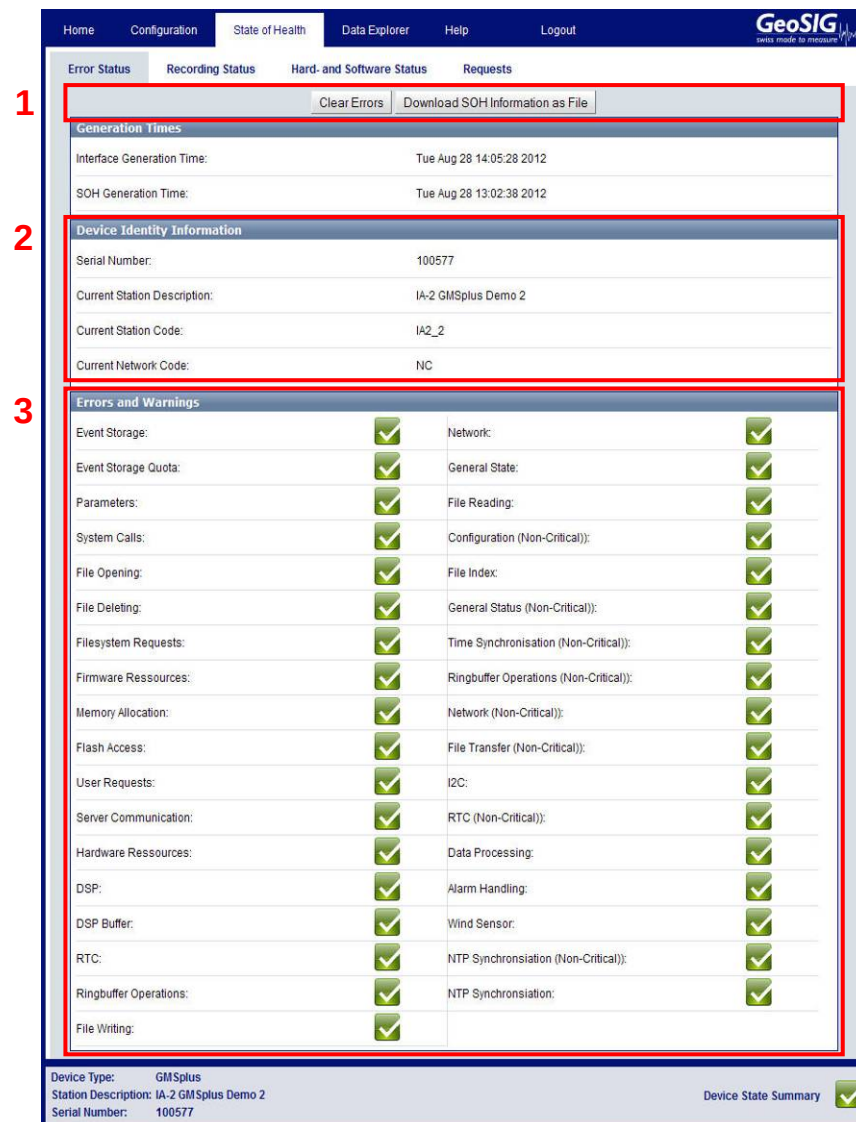


Figure 46. Error Status Screen

The modules in area 3 can have one of the states defined in Table 8.

Symbol	Meaning	Description
	No errors or warnings reported from the device.	As there seem to be no issues, no action is required.
	A warning is reported from the device	There seems to be an issue in this module. Although it seems not to be critical, it is recommended to check why this warning is displayed and take actions to resolve it.
	A warning is reported from the device	An error has occurred and it is required to check for the cause of the problem and resolve it, in order to avoid limited functionality.

Table 8. The overall error states shown in the Web Interface

9.4.2. Recording Status

This screen provides all information on the recording and time synchronisation status of the device. As depicted in Figure 477, this screen contains information on the number of events, the timing and synchronisation status of the device, as well as information about the GPS quality and the GPS position of the instrument.

Home
Configuration
State of Health
Data Explorer
Help
Logout

Error Status
Recording Status
Hard- and Software Status
Requests

Download SOH Information as File

Recording Status

Total number of stored event files:	0
Queued Events:	0
Time of Last Detected Event:	Thu Nov 15 13:12:41 2012
Timestamp of the oldest Data:	Fri Dec 7 08:24:13 2012

Synchronisation Status

Device Synchronises to:	GPS
Synchronisation Status:	Locked
Max. Synchronisation Interval:	0
NTP Synchronisation Failures:	0
Pulse Detected:	True
Source Valid:	True
Autolock Enabled:	True
Last Lock Time:	Fri Dec 7 08:37:34 2012
Time Elapsed since last lock:	Now
Drift Rate of the Clock, PPS:	0.3
GPS Status:	Valid
GPS Time:	Fri Dec 7 08:11:11 2012
GPS Quality:	GPS fix
GPS Position:	Latitude: 47 24.3297' N, Longitude: 008 13.0386' E
GPS Altitude:	456.0
GPS Number of Satellites:	5

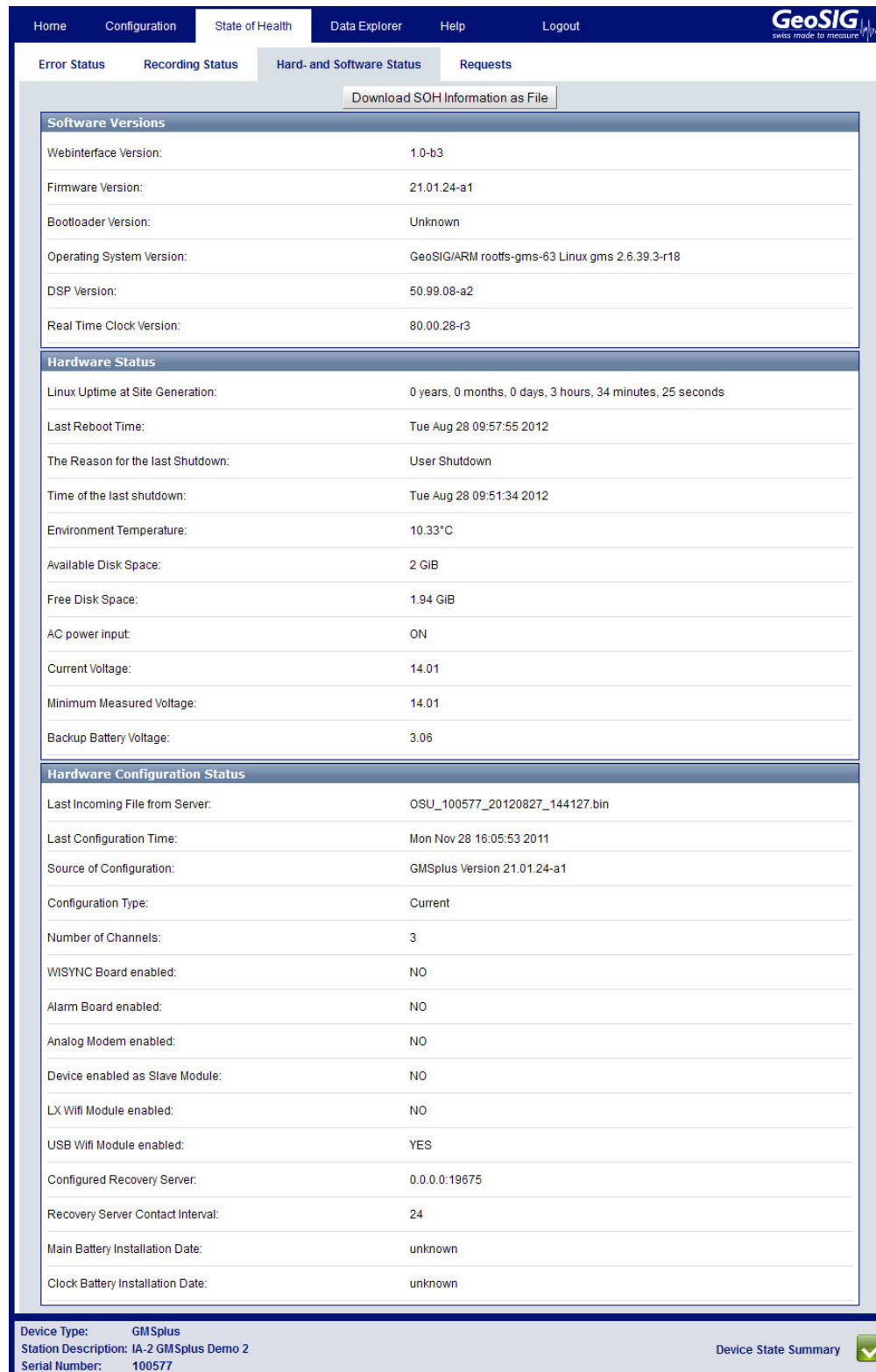
Device Type: GMSplus
Station Description: GMSplus Demo Device
Serial Number: 100582

Device State Summary

Figure 47. Recording Status Screen

9.4.3. Hard- and Software Status

The Hard- and Software Status screen contains information on the **Software Versions**. The **Hardware Status** provides such information as uptime, available disk space, the device temperature and so on. Information about the available hardware options in the instrument, such as Alarm Boards, Wi-Fi Modules and Modems can be found in the section **Hardware Configuration Status**.



The screenshot displays the 'Hard- and Software Status' section of the GeoSIG interface. It features three main data tables: 'Software Versions', 'Hardware Status', and 'Hardware Configuration Status'. The 'Software Versions' table lists various system components and their versions. The 'Hardware Status' table provides real-time operational data such as uptime, temperature, and disk space. The 'Hardware Configuration Status' table details the device's settings, including channel count and module enablement. A footer bar contains device identification information and a 'Device State Summary' link with a green status icon.

Software Versions	
Webinterface Version:	1.0-b3
Firmware Version:	21.01.24-a1
Bootloader Version:	Unknown
Operating System Version:	GeoSIG/ARM rootfs-gms-63 Linux gms 2.6.39.3-r18
DSP Version:	50.99.08-a2
Real Time Clock Version:	80.00.28-r3

Hardware Status	
Linux Uptime at Site Generation:	0 years, 0 months, 0 days, 3 hours, 34 minutes, 25 seconds
Last Reboot Time:	Tue Aug 28 09:57:55 2012
The Reason for the last Shutdown:	User Shutdown
Time of the last shutdown:	Tue Aug 28 09:51:34 2012
Environment Temperature:	10.33°C
Available Disk Space:	2 GiB
Free Disk Space:	1.94 GiB
AC power input:	ON
Current Voltage:	14.01
Minimum Measured Voltage:	14.01
Backup Battery Voltage:	3.06

Hardware Configuration Status	
Last Incoming File from Server:	OSU_100577_20120827_144127.bin
Last Configuration Time:	Mon Nov 28 16:05:53 2011
Source of Configuration:	GMSplus Version 21.01.24-a1
Configuration Type:	Current
Number of Channels:	3
WISYNC Board enabled:	NO
Alarm Board enabled:	NO
Analog Modem enabled:	NO
Device enabled as Slave Module:	NO
LX Wifi Module enabled:	NO
USB Wifi Module enabled:	YES
Configured Recovery Server:	0.0.0.0:19675
Recovery Server Contact Interval:	24
Main Battery Installation Date:	unknown
Clock Battery Installation Date:	unknown

Device Type:	GMSplus
Station Description:	IA-2 GMSplus Demo 2
Serial Number:	100577

Device State Summary 

Figure 48. Recording Status Screen

9.4.4. Requests

As shown in Figure 499, the Requests screen enables sending signal-related requests to the data acquisition software. Currently two such signal requests are supported:

- **Send a Test Pulse:** By sending this request, a test pulse will be executed. The sensor should then respond accordingly and thus provide information about its status.
- **Remove DC from Signal:** By sending this request, a baseline correction will be applied to the signal and therefore remove the DC from the value, caused by e.g. a slight misalignment of the sensor.

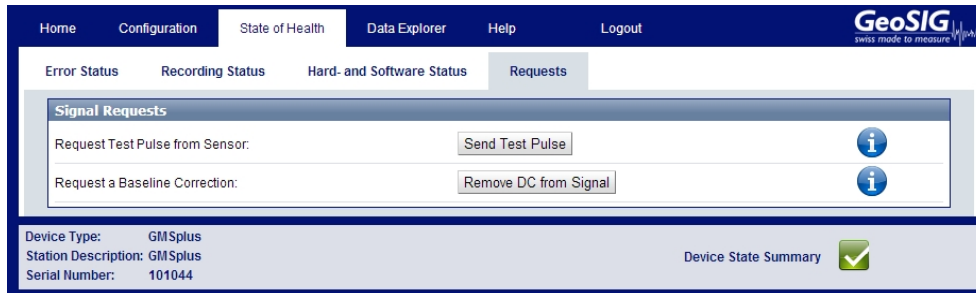


Figure 49. The Requests Screen

If the Seismometer Control option is available, it is possible to control the mass from this window as well as can be seen in Figure 5050. The following commands are supported:

- **Lock:** Locks the seismometer.
- **Unlock:** Unlocks the seismometer. After unlocking, the sensor automatically centres its mass.
- **Center:** Centring of the mass

During all controls, the field *Current Mass Position* shows current pass positions of the channels E/W, N/S and V in mV. Feedback about the progress and status information can be found under *Seismometer Control Output*.

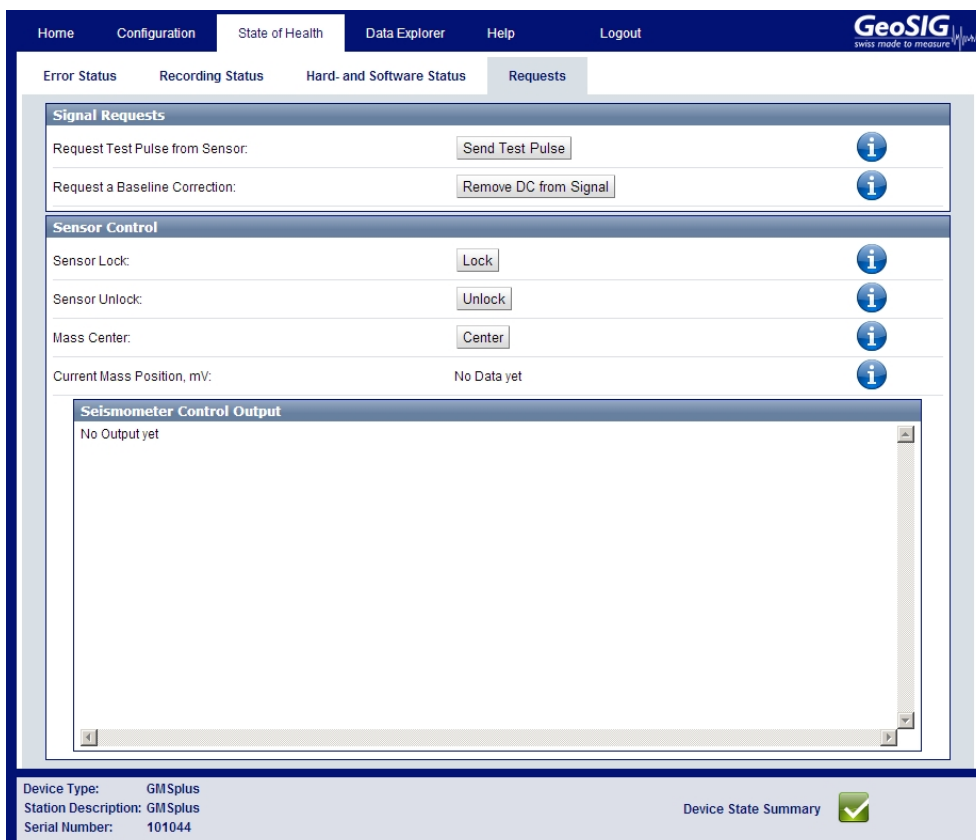


Figure 50. Seismometer Control

9.5. Data Explorer

The *Data Explorer* provides the possibility to gather information on the files stored on the SD or CF card. The file types are separated into three different file types:

- Event- and Calibration files
- Log- and SOH-files
- Ringbuffer files

With the menu at the top of the Data Explorer it is possible it is possible to switch between the file types listed above. For each listed file, the information on its file size and the last modification time are displayed. The files can be sorted according to the file name, size or modification date. By clicking on the file name, the file can be downloaded.

Home Configuration State of Health **Data Explorer** Help Logout

Download

Data Explorer

Event- and Calibration files Log- and SOH-files Ringbuffer files

Files	Size	Modification Date
TRG_100582_20120806_151909.msdc	56 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:22:00 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_152317.msdc	79.5 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:29:18 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_152815.msdc	101 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:34:18 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_153315.msdc	207 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:39:18 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_153816.msdc	115 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:41:12 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_154059.msdc	89 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:47:04 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_154602.msdc	150 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:50:38 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_155024.msdc	60 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:53:50 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_155335.msdc	78 KiB	Mon Aug 6 16:59:28 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_155915.msdc	75 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:04:44 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_160430.msdc	79.5 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:10:30 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_160928.msdc	109 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:14:56 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_161442.msdc	61.5 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:18:20 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_161806.msdc	59 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:21:26 2012
TRG_100582_20120806_162112.msdc	67.5 KiB	Mon Aug 6 17:25:40 2012
TRG_100582_20120807_071719.msdc	152 KiB	Tue Aug 7 08:23:20 2012
TRG_100582_20120807_072217.msdc	108 KiB	Tue Aug 7 08:24:48 2012

Device Type: GMSplus
Station Description: GMSplus
Serial Number: 100582

Device State Summary

Figure 51. The Data Explorer Screen

9.6. Help

The Help Menu provides help if there are any problems with the device or the web interface.

9.6.1. Online Help

On this screen, the current version of the GMS^{plus} User Manual can be downloaded from the device. This manual contains additional information on the instrument, which is not provided in the interface itself.

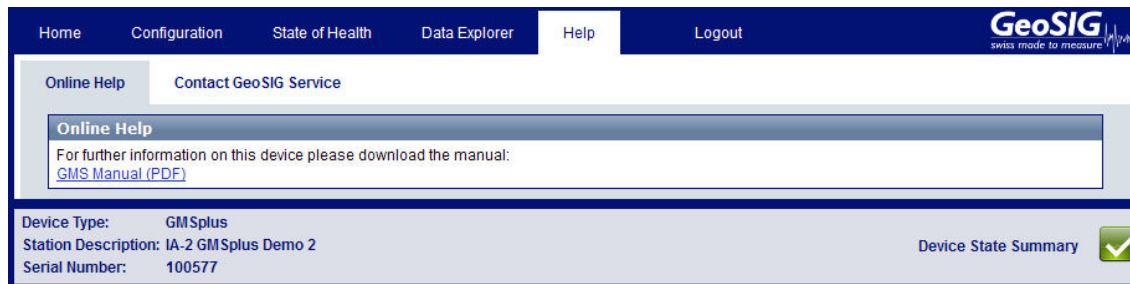


Figure 52. Download the GMS^{plus} Manual

9.6.2. Contact GeoSIG Service

This screen provides information on how to contact GeoSIG service in the case of problems. The links provided on this screen will only work if access to the Internet is available.

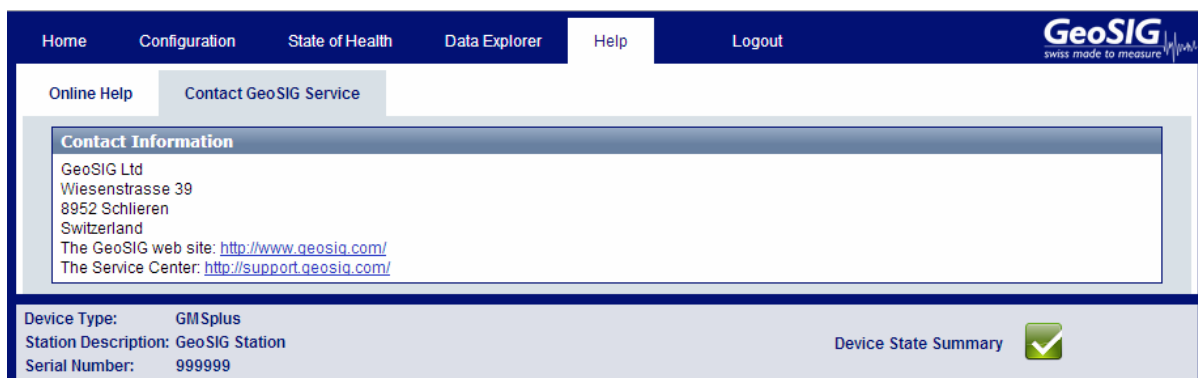


Figure 53. Contact information

10. Detailed Configuration of the Instrument

10.1. Switch ON and OFF the instrument

The main power switch operates as follows:

- Open the cover of the instrument by removing the four screws in the corners.
- Press the **POWER** button for 2 seconds to switch the instrument **ON**.
- The green **RUN** indicator blinks for 0.4 seconds every 2 seconds during the start-up procedure until it is ready to operate (see Figure 9 and Table 2 for details).
- The **RUN** indicator is blinking one time a second (20% ON) to show normal operation (see Figure 9 and Table 2 for details).
- To turn the instrument **OFF**, press the power button for a minimum of 2 seconds. The **RUN** indicator blinks approximately 16 seconds every 2 seconds during shutdown process and then turns OFF when power is really off. (See Figure 9 and Table 2 for details).

10.2. General Comments to the Configuration

All the configuration changes can be done either over the network by the Web Interface and GeoDAS or on the instrument itself using a RS-232 cable on the serial connector and a terminal program.

10.2.1. Change Configuration by the Web Interface

- Open an Internet browser and enter the IP address of the device in the address bar of your browser.
- Login with the username: *admin* and the password: *123456*

See chapter 9 for the full explanation of the Web Interface.

10.2.2. Change Configuration by GeoDAS

- In the window *Stations: General Information* make a **right click** on the station name.

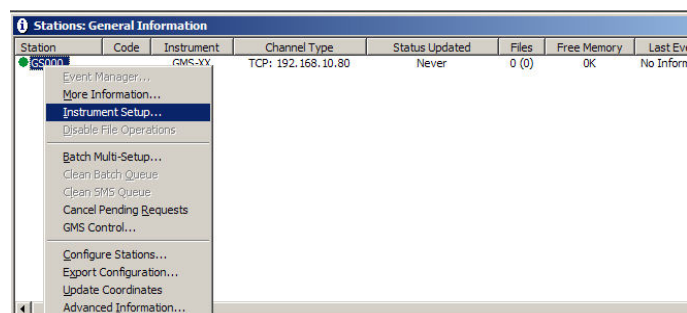


Figure 54. Instrument setup

- GeoDAS is opening the default Internet browser; the Web Interface of the instrument will appear. See chapter 9 for the full explanation of the Web Interface.

10.2.3. Changing Configuration by the Console

- Connect the GMS-xx to a serial port of your computer and switch on the GMS-xx if not already done.
- In GeoDAS go to **Tools** → **Terminal...** and choose your COM Port. As Baud rate select **115200**. Then Press **Connect**.
- Press **<Enter>**; the following menu appears:

```
GMSplus s/n 100582 version 21.11.00
Main menu:
C - Configuration
M - Messages ->
S - Shell command
L - List firmware images
X - Display errors (0) and warnings (0)
W - Clear errors and warnings
F - View/reset RTC trim values
T - File statistics
G - View RTC status
P - View GPS information
H - Set RTC time
U - User request
R - Restart
Q - Quit
```

- To configure armdas, from GMS^{plus} console, press 'C' and **<Enter>**. If you are asked, select **Edit current configuration**, by pressing 'C' again.
- Change the configuration as described in the following chapters
- Press **<Esc>** to leave the configuration menu. If asked, select **save as current configuration**, by pressing 'C'

10.2.4. Explanation of the Structure in the Manual

As the parameters in the configuration sometimes depend on each other, not all parameters are shown all the time. The configuration is also sorted in several sub-menus. Therefore the menu is explained as following:

Parameter in the menu		Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
Switch-Parameter		Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation: The following three lines depend on the selection and are only visible if not set to 'No'
This Parameter is only visible if Switch-Parameter has been set to Yes		Possible selections or User selectable	Explanation
This Parameter is only visible if Switch-Parameter has been set to Yes		Possible selections or User selectable	Explanation
Submenu, only visible if Switch-Parameter has been set to Yes	Parameter in the Submenu	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
	Parameter in the Submenu	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
Submenu	Parameter in the Submenu	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
	Parameter in the Submenu	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
	Switch-Parameter in the Submenu	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation
	This Parameter is only visible if Switch-Parameter has been set to Yes	Possible selections or 'User selectable'	Explanation

Table 9. Explanation table structure

10.3. Configuration of the Channels

10.3.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **Channel Settings**

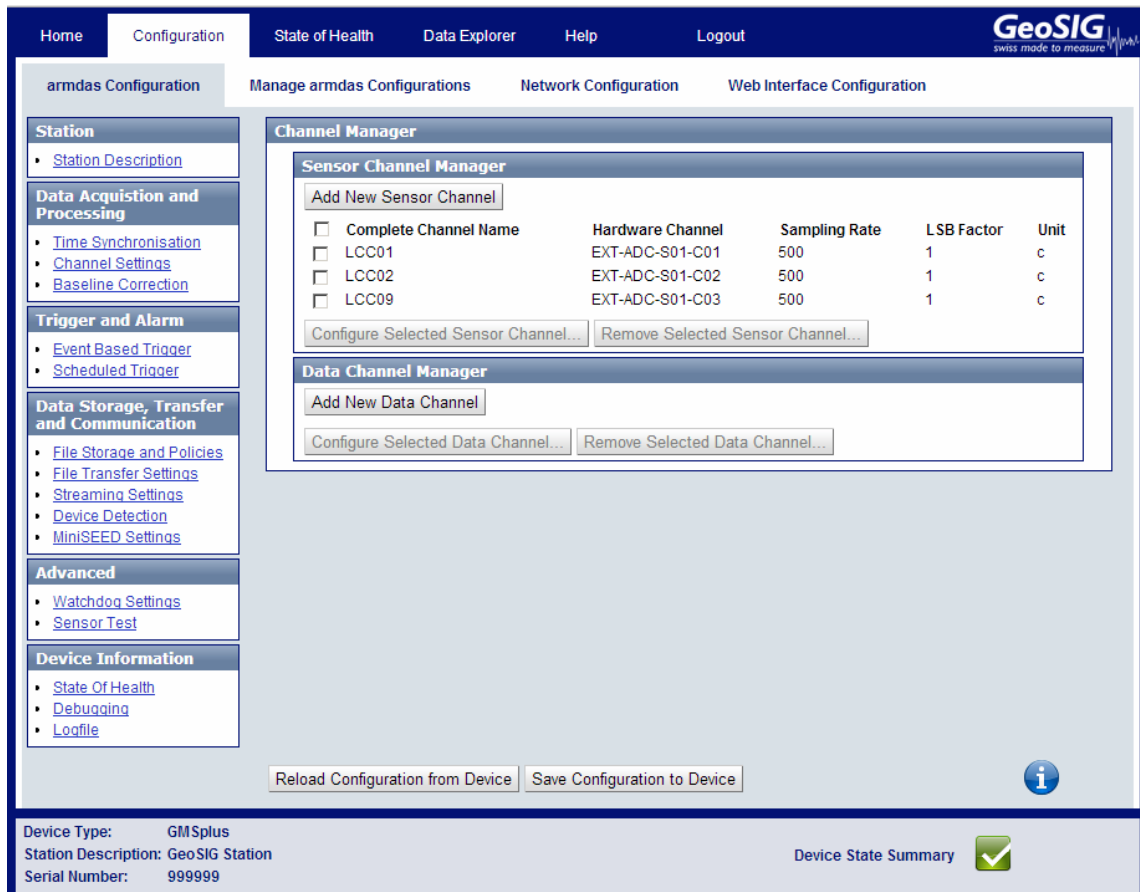


Figure 55. Channel Settings

- Add new sensor or virtual channels by the buttons **Add New Sensor Channel** or **Add New Data Channel**. Channels can be removed again by **Remove**.
- To edit a channel press the button **Edit** and adjust the parameters in the pop-up window. See Table 10 for additional information.

10.3.2. Via Local Serial Console

- Press '**E**' to select the number of channels. By default three channels are configured as most sensors have three channels normally.

```
Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 0
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
```

- Press '**I**' to get to the *Channel Parameters* menu to adjust the settings of the channels. The following menu appears:

```
Main Menu | Channel 1 of 3
A) Data source ..... INT-ADC-S01-C01
E) Channel name ..... C01
F) Location code ..... CH
G) Data unit ..... g
H) LSB factor ..... 3.97364e-007
I) Sampling rate, sps ..... 200 (0xC8)
K) Negative axis ..... No
L) Offset compensation ..... No
N) Maintain the ringbuffer ..... Yes
R) Decimation and peaks ..... None
```

- Each channel can be adjusted according to your wishes. To change the channels press '+' or '-'. The following parameters can be adjusted:

Data source		The source of the channel can be defined
	INT-ADC-Sxx-Cxx EXT-ADC-Sxx-Cxx DATACHAN DATAVSUM DATAVSU3	See chapter 10.3.4 Virtual channels Vector sum of two channels Vector sum of three channels
Source channel name	<i>User selectable</i>	The source of the virtual channel can be any other channel
Second source channel	<i>User selectable</i>	In case of the vector sum a second or third source has to be selected
Third source channel	<i>User selectable</i>	
Channel name	<i>User selectable</i>	The channel name in the record is a combination of the location code and channel name
Location code	<i>User selectable</i>	
Data unit	<i>User selectable</i>	Data unit of the selected channel
LSB factor	<i>User selectable</i>	LSB factor, depending on the connected sensor. See chapter 10.3.3 for details and Table 11 for the specific values of the sensors.
Sampling rate	50, 100, 200, 500	Sampling rate of the selected channel
Negative axis	Yes No	Inversion of the axis is enabled Inversion of the axis is disabled
Offset compensation	Yes No	Compensation is enabled Compensation is disabled Detail behavior of the offset compensation can be configured as described in chapter 10.8.3
Maintain Ringbuffer	Yes	Permanent recording is enabled
Continuously Record Data	No	Permanent recording is disabled
Decimation and peaks		The data can be decimated, or just peaks can be stored
Online Decimation		
	Decimation Peak Values Average Values	Additional down sampling of the data Peak values of the data within a certain interval Average values of the data within a certain interval
Decimation factor	<i>User selectable</i>	The signal will be decimated by the selected factor. E.g. if the sample rate is 50 and the decimation factor 10, then the output sample rate is 5 SPS. Be aware that no anti-aliasing filtering is done prior to decimation!
Interval of averaging, sec	<i>User selectable</i>	The Peak or Average values of the signal within the time defined in the <i>Interval of averaging</i> will be written into the ringbuffer with the specified <i>Output sampling interval</i> in [seconds]. Interval of averaging should be equal or higher than the Output sampling interval.
Output sampling interval	<i>User selectable</i>	

Table 10. Channel configuration menu structure

10.3.3. Calculation of the LSB factor

In the Web Interface, the conversion from LSB to Full Scale and backwards is done automatically. In case the instrument is configured over GeoDAS or the console, the LSB value must be entered.

10.3.3.1. Overview

The LSB's of all GeoSIG sensors can be found in the following table

Sensor type	Full Scale	Output Voltage Range	LSB
AC-xx	0.5 g	+/- 10 V	0.662'274e-7 g/count
	1 g	+/- 10 V	1.324'548e-7 g/count
	2 g	+/- 10 V	2.649'095e-7 g/count
	3 g	+/- 10 V	3.973'643e-7 g/count
	4 g	+/- 10 V	5.298'191e-7 g/count
VE-13	1 mm/s	+/- 10 V	1.324'548e-7 mm/s/count
VE-23	10 mm/s	+/- 10 V	1.324'548e-6 mm/s/count
	100 mm/s	+/- 10 V	1.324'548e-5 mm/s/count
VE-33	Sensitivity: 27.3 V/m/s (27.3 Vs/m)		4.851'822e-8 m/s/count
			4.851'822e-5 mm/s/count
VE-53	Sensitivity: 1000 V/m/s (2x 500 V/m/s)		1.324'548e-9 m/s/count
			1.324'548e-6 mm/s/count
	Sensitivity: 200 V/m/s (2x 100 V/m/s)		6.622'738e-9 m/s/count
			6.622'738e-6 mm/s/count

Table 11. LSB of all GeoSIG sensors

If you have a different kind of sensor, the LSB can be calculated according to the following chapters.

10.3.3.2. Calculate LSB from Sensors with given Full Scale

Output Voltage of the sensor and input range of the recorder is +/- 10 V (GeoSIG Standard)

$$LSB = \frac{FullScale}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}} = \frac{FullScale}{7'549'747.2}$$



Example, 3 g sensor

$$LSB = \frac{3g}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23} \text{ counts}} = \frac{3g}{7'549'747.2 \text{ counts}} = \underline{\underline{3.973643e-7 \text{ g/count}}}$$

Output Voltage of the sensor and input range of the recorder is not +/- 10 V

$$LSB = \frac{FullScale}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}} \cdot \frac{RecorderFullScale(V)}{SensorFullScale(V)}$$



Example, 3 g sensor with +/- 2.5 V connected to a recorder with +/- 10 V input range

$$LSB = \frac{3g}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23} \text{ counts}} \cdot \frac{10V}{2.5V} = \underline{\underline{1.589457e-6 \text{ g/count}}}$$

10.3.3.3. Calculate LSB from Sensors with given Sensitivity

Input range of the recorder is +/- 10 V (GeoSIG Standard)

$$LSB = \frac{\frac{recorderFullScale(V)}{Sensitivity}}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23} \text{ counts}} = \frac{\frac{10V}{Sensitivity}}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23} \text{ counts}} = \frac{1.324547e-6 \frac{V}{counts}}{Sensitivity}$$



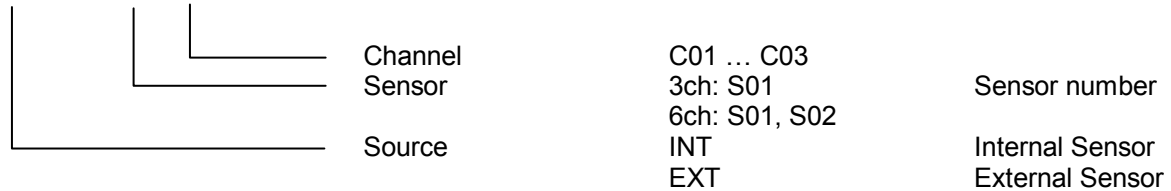
Example, 1000 V/m/s sensor

$$LSB = \frac{\frac{10V}{1000 \frac{V}{m/s}}}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}} = \frac{1.324547e-6 \frac{V}{counts}}{1000 \frac{V}{m/s}} = \underline{\underline{1.324547e-9 \frac{m}{s/count}}}$$

10.3.4. Channel Naming

The naming of the channels is organised as following: all internal sensors start with **INT-ADC**, all external sensors with **EXT-ADC**.

xxx-ADC-Sxx-Cxx



For example if there are two external sensors connected, the following channels are available:

EXT-ADC-S01-C01	EXT-ADC-S02-C01
EXT-ADC-S01-C02	EXT-ADC-S02-C02
EXT-ADC-S01-C03	EXT-ADC-S02-C03

10.4. Configuration of Data Streams

10.4.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **Streaming Settings**

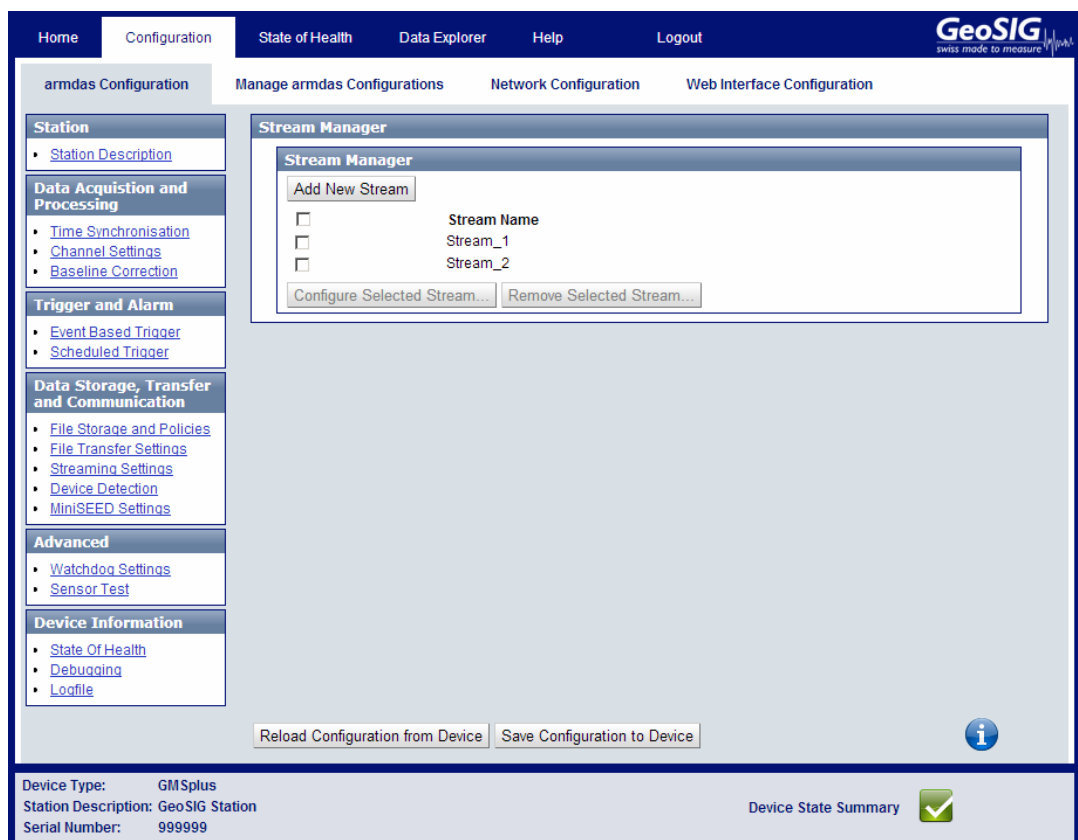


Figure 56. Streaming Settings

- Add new data stream channels by the button **Add New Stream**. Streaming channels can be removed again by **Remove**.
- To edit a streaming channel press the button **Edit** and adjust the parameters in the pop-up window. See Table 12 for additional information.

10.4.2. Via Local Serial Console

- Press '**F**' to select the *Number of Output Streams*. One output stream can have several channels.

```
Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 0
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
```

- Press '**J**' to get to the *Stream Parameters* menu to adjust the settings of the output streams. The following menu appears:

```
Main Menu | Stream
A) Stream name ..... Stream_1
B) Stream type ..... GSBUS
C) Port configuration ..... ->
D) Channels in the stream ..... 3
E) List of streamed channels ... ->
F) Data frames per packet ..... 5 (0x05)
G) CRC32 protected packets ..... No
H) Number of padding bytes ..... 0 (0x00)
```

- Each output stream can be adjusted according to your wishes. To change the output stream press '+' or '-'. The following parameters can be adjusted:

Stream name	<i>User selectable</i>	Name of the output stream
Stream type	GSBUS	Streaming possibly in GSBUS format only
Channels in the stream	<i>User selectable</i>	Number of channels which should be streamed
List of streamed channels	<i>User selectable</i>	Depending on the number of channels, for every channel a different source can be selected; '+' and '-' can be used to change the channel; the source can be selected by pressing 'A'.
Data frames per packet	<i>User selectable</i>	Specifies the packet length of the streams (one data frame is equal to 200 ms). For example if '5' is selected, then every second a packet with the last second of data will be sent.
CRC32 protected packets	<i>Yes or No</i>	Whether data packets are sent CRC32 protected or 16-bit checksum protected. See GSBUS Protocol description for details.
Number of padding bytes	<i>User selectable</i>	The number of zero bytes added to the packet right after CRC32 or checksum

Port configuration	Communication Port	TCP/IP <i>ttyS1</i> <i>ttyS02</i> <i>ttyS03</i> <i>ttyS04</i> <i>ttyS05</i>	Streaming over the network Do NOT use this port Do NOT use this port Streaming over the external SERIAL connector Do NOT use this port Do NOT use this port
	Protocol	TCP (Server)	GeoDAS software or any other client supporting the selected protocol connects to the IP configured under 'IP Address' for data streaming
	Network Port	<i>User selectable</i>	Server port listening for incoming connections
	Baud Rate	<i>1200</i> <i>2400</i> <i>4800</i> <i>9600</i> <i>19200</i> <i>38400</i> <i>57600</i> <i>115200</i>	Baud rate of the serial data stream. Make sure that the serial port of the computer is configured to the same baud rate.

Table 12. Data streaming configuration menu structure

10.4.3. Set up of Data Streams

This chapter will describe how to set up an instrument for data streaming.

10.4.3.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Connect to the Web Interface and go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **Streaming Settings**
- Add a new stream by pressing **Add New Stream**. One output stream can have several channels.
- Click **Edit** to adjust the settings of the output streams.

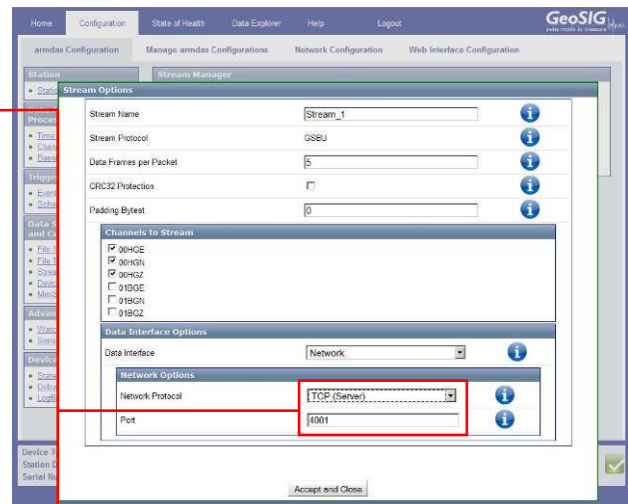
10.4.3.2. Via Local Serial Console

- Connect to the instrument and press '**F**' to select the *Number of Output Streams*. One output stream can have several channels.
- Press '**J**' to get to the *Stream Parameters* menu to adjust the settings of the output streams.

- Adjust the settings according to chapter 10.4. Carefully select the settings in the *Port Configuration*. If you want to stream over Ethernet, choose **TCP/IP** and **TCP (Server)**.

Main Menu | Stream | Port

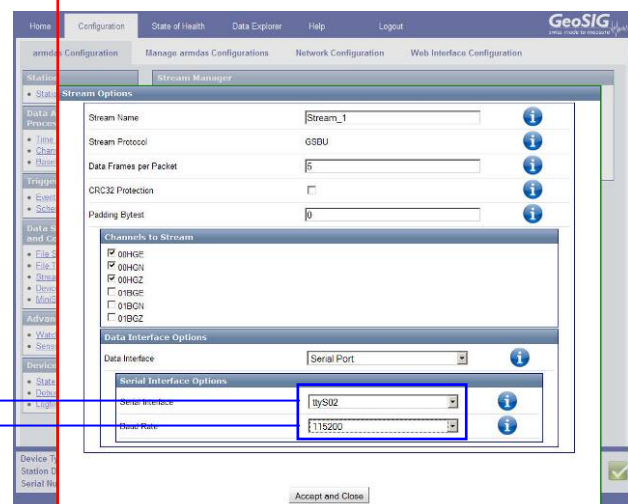
- A) Communication port ... **TCP/IP**
- C) Protocol **TCP (Server)**
- E) Network port **4001 (0xFA1)**



- If you want to stream over the SERIAL port on the front of the instrument, choose **ttyS03**.

Main Menu | Stream | Port

- A) Communication port ... **ttyS03**
- B) Baud rate **115200**



- Open **GeoDAS** and go to the menu *Settings* → **Channels of Digitizers...** The following window appears:

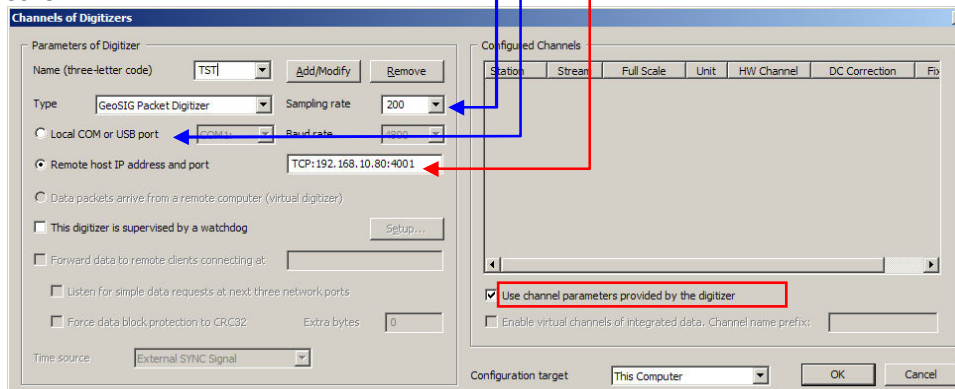


Figure 57. Channels of Digitizers

- Adjust the **Name**, choose any three-letter code for the data stream
- Select as **Type** the **GeoSIG Packet Digitizer**
- Press **Add/Modify**

- Make sure the selected **Sample rate** is the same as in the instrument.
- Choose either the **Local COM port** (if connected over RS-232) or the **Remote host IP address and port** (if connected over Ethernet). The instrument's IP must be known.
- Check the flag **Use channel parameters provided by the digitizer**.
- Press **OK**.
- After a restart of GeoDAS, the window **Stations: Data Streams** appears:

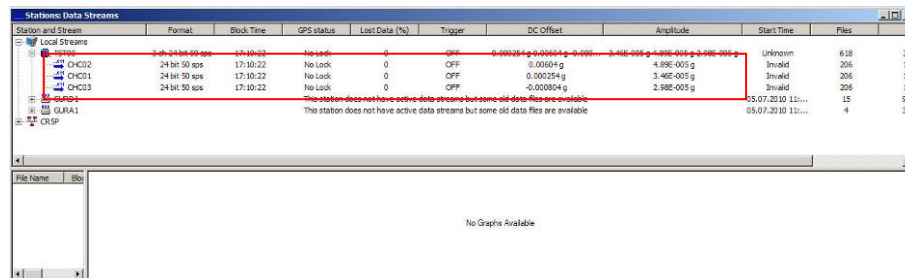


Figure 58. Stations: Data Streams

- To view the data make a right click on the station name (here **TST00**) and select **Data Monitor**

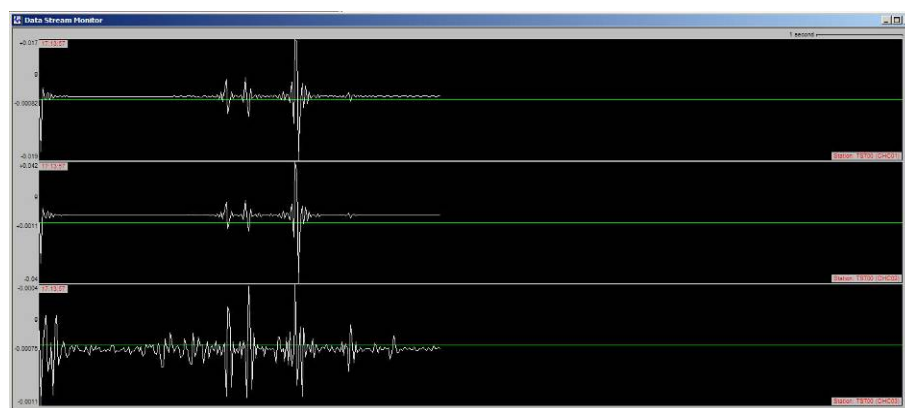


Figure 59. Data stream window

10.5. Trigger Settings

The instrument allows having several triggers with independent sources in parallel.

10.5.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **Event Based Trigger**

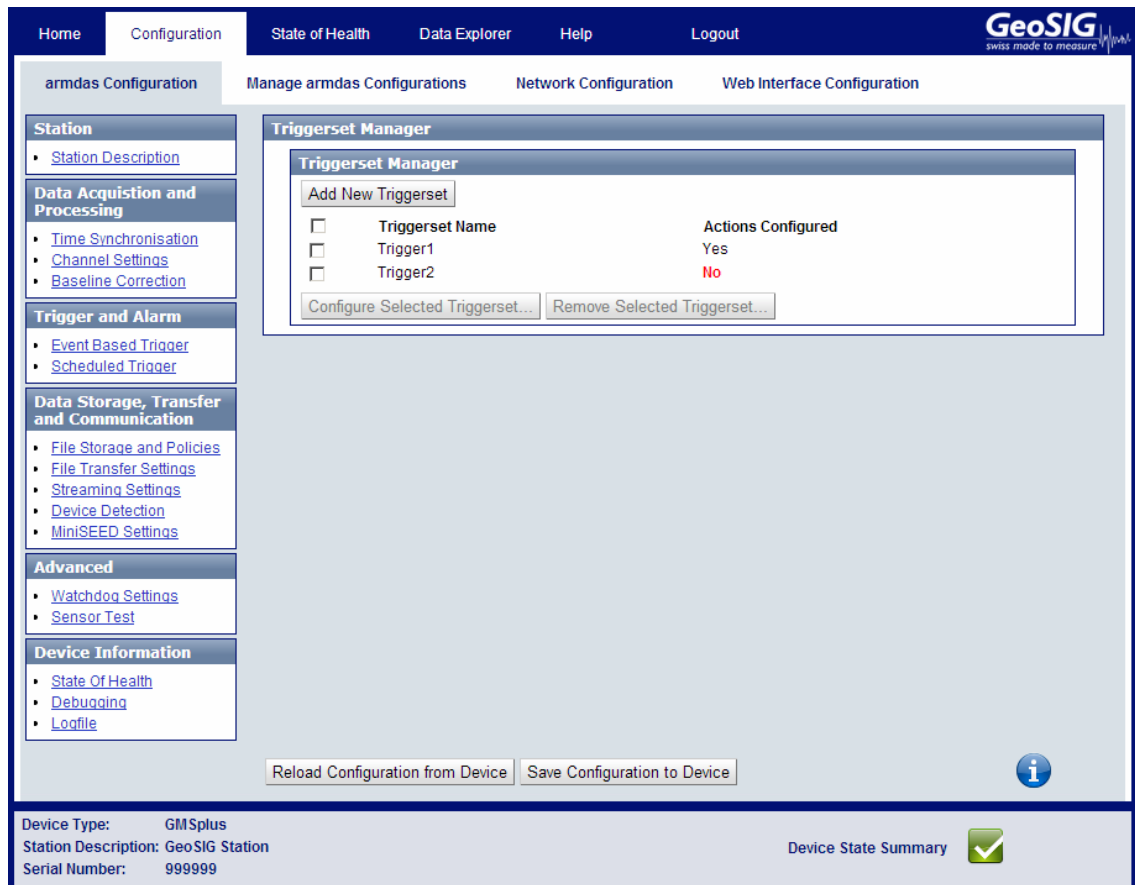


Figure 60. Trigger Settings

- Add new trigger set by the button **Add New Triggerset**. Trigger sets can be removed again by **Remove**.
- To edit a trigger set press the button **Edit** and adjust the parameters in the pop-up window. See Table 13 for additional information.



In case a trigger is existing, but no action (such as recording the trigger, sending out an SMS or activating a relay) is defined the "Action Configured" field in the trigger overview will indicate that this is the case with a red "No" as this setup usually makes no sense. An example of such a situation can be seen in Figure 6060 for Trigger 2.

10.5.2. Via Local Serial Console

- Press 'G' to select the *Number of Trigger Sets*

```
Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 0
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
```

Press 'K' to get to the *Trigger Parameters* menu to adjust the settings of the triggers. The following menu appears. In case the *number of trigger sets* is set to '0' this menu can not be selected.

```
Main Menu | Triggerset
A) Triggerset name ..... Trigger1
B) Event recording ..... No
D) Alarm activation ..... No
E) SMS Alarm Configuration ..... No
I) Trigger time frame, sec ..... 3 (0x03)
K) Monitored channels ..... 3
L) Trigger settings ..... ->
O) Be a source of network triggers (received from LAN) ... No
P) Activate on network triggers (received from LAN) ..... No
Q) Be a source of network triggers (Interconnection) ..... No
R) Activate on network triggers (Interconnection) ..... No
```

- Each trigger set can be adjusted according to your wishes. To change the trigger set press '+' or '-'. The following parameters can be adjusted:

Triggerset name	<i>User selectable</i>	Name of the trigger set
Event recording	Yes No	An event file will be recorded on a trigger No event file will be recorded on a trigger
Pre-Event	<i>User selectable</i>	Pre-Event time, seconds
Post-Event	<i>User selectable</i>	Post-Event time, seconds
Max. event duration, sec	<i>User selectable</i>	Maximum duration of an event in seconds. After this time, an event file will be closed
Stored channels	<i>User selectable</i>	Number of channels, which should be stored into an event file in case of a trigger
List of stored channels	<i>User selectable</i>	Depending on the number of stored channels different sources can be selected. '+' and '-' can be used to change the channel, the source can be selected by pressing 'A'

Alarm activation (Only visible in case alarm relay card is installed)		Yes No	An alarm relay will be activated on a trigger No alarm relay will be activated on a trigger This option has an effect only in case the instrument has internal alarm relays
	Alarm output to activate	AL1, AL2, AL3, AL4	Select alarm relay
	Alarm deactivation delay	<i>User selectable</i>	Time in seconds the alarm relay deactivates again after the signal falls below the trigger threshold. Can be compared to the post event time for the recording
SMS Alarm Configuration		Yes No	An SMS will be sent upon a trigger No SMS will be sent upon a trigger This option is available only in case an external cellular modem is connected to the instrument.
SMS Alarm Configuration	Number of Recipients	<i>User selectable</i>	The number of recipients of the SMS alarm can be selected
	Recipient	<i>User selectable</i>	Phone number of the recipient. Use numbers only, no '+' or any other character allowed
Trigger time frame, sec		<i>User selectable</i>	See chapter 10.5.5 for details
Monitored channels		<i>User selectable</i>	Number of channels which will be monitored by the selected trigger set
Trigger settings	To go through the monitored channels press '+' or '-'. Assigned channel name		
	Trigger filter	Yes	Trigger filter is used as defined under Filter Parameters
		No	Trigger filter is not used
	Filter parameters	<i>User selectable</i>	One can select a filter type: Low, High and Bandpass, order of the filter and corner frequency(ies)
	Level Trigger	Yes	Level trigger is enabled
		No	Level trigger is disabled
	Threshold	<i>User selectable</i>	As soon the data is above the configured threshold the trigger is activated
	STA/LTA Trigger	Yes	STA/LTA trigger is enabled
		No	STA/LTA trigger is disabled
	STA time frame	<i>User selectable</i>	Length of STA time window, seconds
	LTA time frame	<i>User selectable</i>	Length of LTA time window, seconds
	STA/LTA trigger ratio	<i>User selectable</i>	As soon the data is above the configured STA/LTA ratio the trigger is activated
	STA/LTA dettrigger ratio	<i>User selectable</i>	As soon the data is below the configured STA/LTA ratio again the trigger is deactivated
	Clamp LTA during event	Yes	The LTA value will not be updated during the event
		No	The LTA value will be updated during the event

	Min. level exceedance	<i>User selectable</i>	The threshold or STA/LTA ratio has to be exceeded at least for the configured time in seconds to active the trigger
	Channel trigger weight	<i>User selectable</i>	See chapter 10.5.4 for details
Stored channels		<i>User selectable</i>	Number of channels, which should be stored into an event file in case of a trigger
List of stored channels		<i>User selectable</i>	Depending on the number of <i>stored channels</i> different sources can be selected. Use '+' and '-' to change the channel, and select the source by pressing 'A'.
Be a source of network triggers (received from LAN)		Yes No	In case the instrument is interconnected over LAN with other instruments: All the other instruments will be alerted due to the trigger of this instrument. Other instruments will not be alerted due to the trigger of this instrument. A master instrument must be defined to use this functionality. See chapter 10.5.6 for details.
Activate on network triggers (received from LAN)		Yes No	In case the instrument is interconnected over LAN with other instruments: The instrument will trigger if it receives an alert from the LAN. The instrument will not trigger if it receives an alert from the LAN. A master instrument must be defined to use this functionality. See chapter 10.5.6 for details.
Be a source of network triggers (Interconnection)		Yes No	In case the instrument is interconnected over the RS-485 interconnection network with other instruments: All other instruments will be alerted if there is a trigger of this instrument. Other instruments will not be alerted if there is a trigger of this instrument.
Activate on network triggers (Interconnection)		Yes No	In case the instrument is interconnected over the RS-485 interconnection network with other instruments: The instrument will trigger if it is alerted over the interconnection network. The instrument will not trigger if it is alerted over the interconnection network.
Event processing		None PGM Parameters	No event processing will be done Peak ground motion parameters will be calculated in case of an event and will be sent to the server if configured according to chapter 10.7
	Max. summary interval	<i>User selectable</i>	The PGM parameters will be sent after an earthquake record has been completed or after the defined time in seconds, whichever comes first.

Table 13. Trigger configuration menu structure

10.5.3. STA/LTA trigger

The STA/LTA (Short Time Average/Long Time Average) ratio trigger computes the short term and long term averages of the input (sensor) signal. When the STA exceeds a pre-selected multiple of the LTA (STA/LTA ratio), the instrument begins to record data. The advantage of this trigger type is that the trigger sensitivity adapts to the seismic background signal. With an increasing noise level the trigger sensitivity decreases. The probability of having a false trigger due to noise will be minimised if a long STA averaging time is selected. Obviously, the STA should not be chosen longer than the shortest event of interest. In addition, the STA should be shorter than the pre-event time. If not, the initial portion of an event may not be recorded. During the steady state of the system, the STA and the LTA will be nearly equal. The shorter STA averaging period, the more quickly it will change with the input.

10.5.4. Trigger Weight

To activate a trigger the total trigger weight must be equal or bigger than 100%. By default all channels have a weight of 100%, which means if a threshold is exceeded on one channel only, then the trigger is activated. If the trigger weight were reduced on all channels to 50%, then at least on two channels the threshold would have to be exceeded to reach 100% (50% + 50%) and activate the trigger. See Figure 61 for details.

10.5.5. Trigger Time Frame

Depending on the settings, it can be that threshold must be exceeded on two or more channels to activate the trigger (see chapter 10.5.4 for details). The time of the threshold-exceedances might be slightly different on the channels, especially if two sensors are connected and installed on different places. To make sure that even due to this time difference the trigger is working a *trigger time frame* can be defined. See Figure 61 for details.

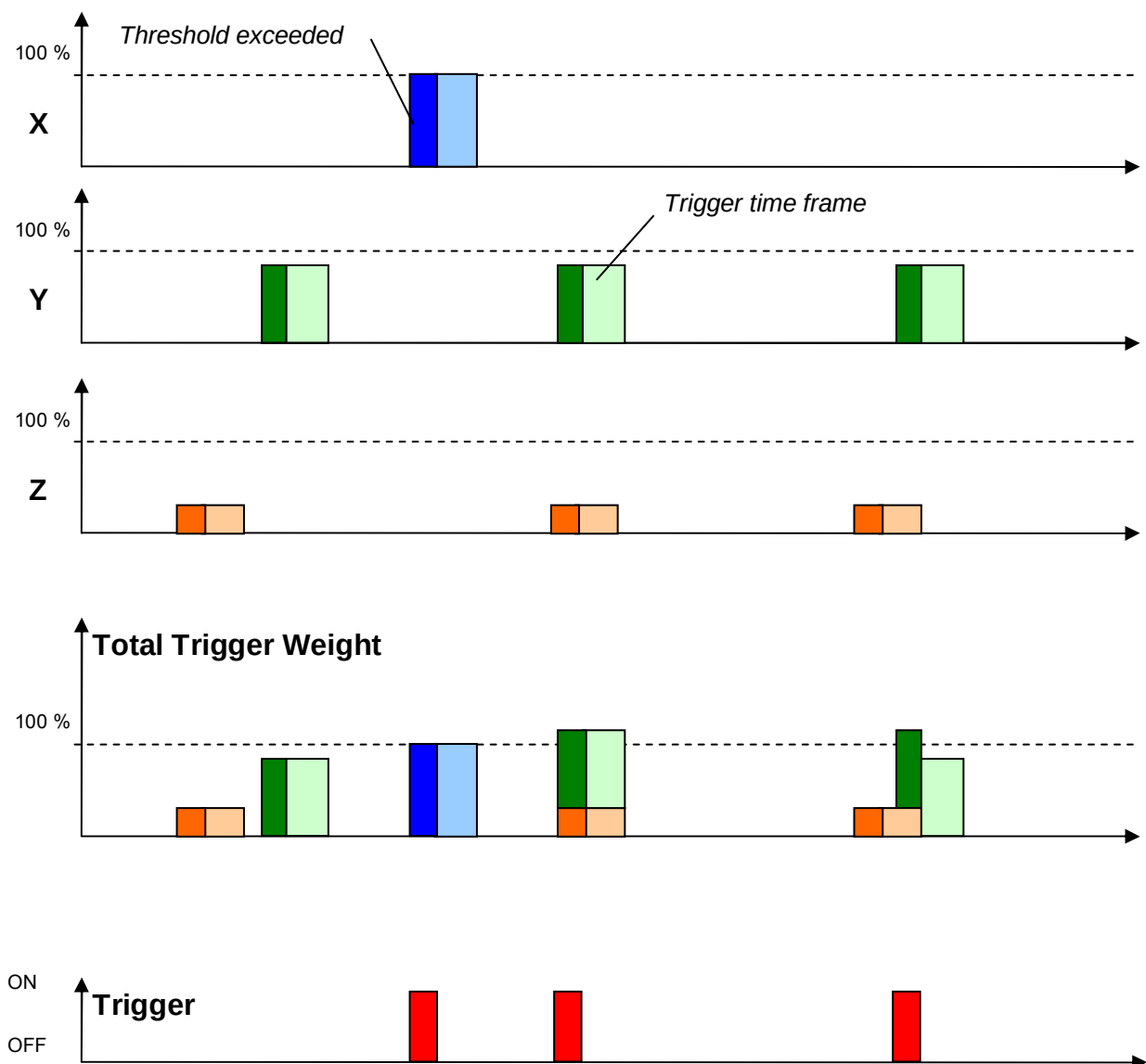


Figure 61. Overview of trigger weight and trigger time frame

10.5.6. Trigger Interconnection over LAN

If there are several instruments in the same LAN, they can be interconnected over Ethernet for common triggering.

One instrument has to be set up as a master, whereas all other instruments are like slaves, sending the trigger alarms to the master instrument. The master instrument then distributes the trigger alarm to all slaves.

All the communication between the data server and the slave instruments will go via the master instrument. This means that the master instrument will download the requests first and forward it to the appropriate slave instrument. On the other hand, the slave instruments will upload all the files to the master, which will upload it to the data server.

10.5.6.1. Setup of the Master Instrument

- Press 'K' to enter the menu *Communication Parameters* and activate the *Server mode* by pressing 'H'

```
Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
```



To alter the settings in the Web Interface go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings** and Enable the flag **Act as Server**. Then just do the steps described below in the GUI of the Web Interface

- Specify the *Port of incoming connections* and adjust the number of slaves in the parameter *Number of clients*. Write down the *Port of incoming connections* (use **3456** as default) and the *IP of the instrument*, as they are used again during the configuration of the slave instruments.

```
Main Menu | Communication
A) Contact remote servers ..... Yes
B) Number of servers ..... 1
C) Time interval, sec ..... 10 (0x0A)
D) Maximum files per session ..... 10 (0x0A)
E) Connect if there are new files .... Yes
F) Connect by requests from clients ... Yes
G) Server Parameters ..... ->
H) Server mode for other instruments... Yes
I) Port for incoming connections ..... 3456 (0xD80)
J) Secure authentication ..... No
K) Number of clients ..... 1
L) Clients Parameters ..... ->
M) Seedlink Server ..... Yes
N) Accept connections ..... Yes
```

- The details of every slave instrument have to be filled out. Additionally make sure that the *Data forwarding* and the *Network triggers* is set to **Yes**. To change the slave (client) instrument press '+' or '-'.

```
Main Menu | Communication | Client 1 of 2
A) Client IP Address ..... 0.0.0.0
B) Client serial number .... 000000
C) Transfer timeout, sec ... 20 (0x14)
D) Data forwarding ..... Yes
E) Network triggers ..... Yes
```

10.5.6.2. Set up of the Slave Instruments

- Press 'K' to enter the menu *Communication Parameters*

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->

```



To alter the settings in the Web Interface go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings**. Then follow the steps described below in the GUI of the Web Interface.

- Press 'A' and change *Contact remote servers* to **Yes** if not already set and then go to *Server Parameters* menu by pressing 'G'.

```

Main Menu | Communication
A) Contact remote servers ..... Yes
B) Number of servers ..... 1
C) Time interval, sec ..... 10 (0x0A)
D) Maximum files per session ..... 10 (0x0A)
E) Connect if there are new files .... Yes
F) Connect by requests from clients ... Yes
G) Server Parameters ..... ->
H) Server mode ..... No
M) Seedlink Server ..... Yes
N) Accept connections ..... Yes

```

- IP and Port from the master instrument must be adjusted in the field *Server IP Address* and *Port* (use **3456** as default). Make sure the *Network triggers* are activated by putting **Yes**

```

Main Menu | Communication | Server
A) Server IP Address ..... 192.168.10.02 (IP of the Master)
B) Protocol ..... Custom
C) Port ..... 3456 (0xD80)
H) Transfer timeout, sec ..... 40 (0x28)
I) Network triggers ..... Yes
J) Connect through PPP link ..... No
O) Keep connected to the server ..... Yes
P) Server port for permanent links ..... 54204 (0xD3BC)

```

Select <A>...<Q>. <Esc> back to Main Menu | Communication

10.5.6.3. Trigger Parameters for Master and Slave instruments

The following settings must be input on the master and the slave instruments.

- Make sure on all instruments that the *Number of Trigger Sets* is not zero and then press '**K**' to enter the menu *Trigger Parameters*.

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->

```



To alter the settings in the Web Interface go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings**. Then follow the steps described below in the GUI of the Web Interface.

- Configure the trigger set according to the description in chapter 10.5 and make sure that on all instruments *Be a source of network triggers (received from LAN)* and *Activate on network triggers (received from LAN)* is set to **Yes**

```

Main Menu | Triggerset
A) Triggerset name ..... Trigger1
B) Event recording ..... Yes
C) Record on network triggers only ..... No
D) Alarm activation ..... No
E) SMS Alarm ..... No
G) Pre-Event, seconds ..... 5 (0x05)
H) Post-Event, seconds ..... 10 (0x0A)
I) Trigger time frame, sec ..... 3 (0x03)
J) Max. event duration, sec ..... 60 (0x3C)
K) Monitored channels ..... 3
L) Trigger settings ..... ->
M) Stored channels ..... 3
N) List of stored channels ..... ->
O) Be a source of network triggers (received from LAN) ... Yes
P) Activate on network triggers (received from LAN) ..... Yes
Q) Be a source of network triggers (Interconnection) ..... No
R) Activate on network triggers (Interconnection) ..... No
S) Event processing ..... None

```

If an instrument should trigger on network triggers, but not alarm the other instruments about an own trigger (e.g. in a noisy area) the *Be a source of network triggers (received from LAN)* should be set to **No**.

If an instrument should alarm the other instruments over the LAN about a trigger, but not be activated on network triggers, then *Activate on network triggers (received from LAN)* should be set to **No**.

10.6. Preset Trigger Settings

The instrument allows having several predefined triggers, e.g. time triggers in parallel.

10.6.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **Scheduled Trigger**

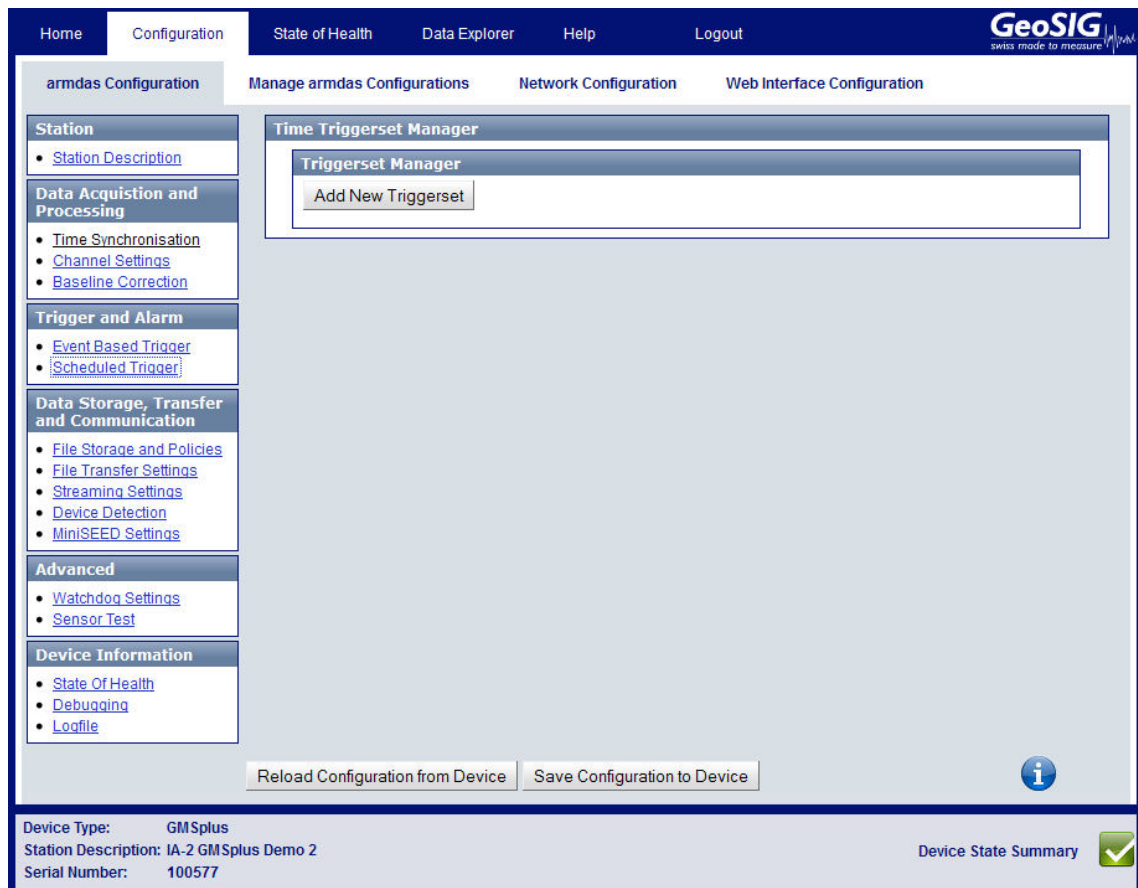


Figure 62. Preset Trigger Settings

- Add new trigger set by the button **Add New Triggerset**. Trigger sets can be removed again by **Remove**.
- To edit a trigger set press the button **Edit** and adjust the parameters in the pop-up window. See Table 14 for additional information.

10.6.2. Via Local Serial Console

- Press 'H' to select the Number of Preset Triggers

```
Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
```

- Press 'L' to get to the *Parameters of Preset Triggers* menu to adjust the settings of the preset triggers. The following menu appears only if the *number of preset triggers* is higher than '0'.

```
Main Menu | TimeTableTrigger
A) Preset trigger name ..... Trigger1
B) First trigger type ..... After Startup
H) Duration, seconds ..... 30 (0x1E)
I) Total number of triggers ..... 1 (0x01)
O) Stored channels ..... 1
P) List of stored channels ..... ->
```

- Each trigger set can be adjusted according to your wishes. To change the preset trigger set press '+' or '-'. The following parameters can be adjusted:

Preset trigger name	User selectable	Name of the preset trigger set
First trigger type	There are several possible predefined triggers to choose	
	Manual Trigger	A trigger is activated/stopped by the user command TRIGGERNOW/STOPTRIGGER sent either from the console or remotely from a server
	After Event	A trigger is activated after recording of any event file
	After Startup Date and Time	First trigger is activated after the instrument startup First trigger is activated at the defined date/time
Total number of triggers	User selectable	After reaching the configured number of triggers the preset trigger will not be activated anymore
Delay after event	User selectable	If After Event is selected, then the time between the end of the event to the beginning of the activation of the preset trigger can be configured
First trigger time, year	User selectable	Date and time of the first trigger
First trigger time, day	User selectable	
First trigger time, hour	User selectable	
First trigger time, minute	User selectable	

Stored channels	<i>User selectable</i>	Number of channels which should be stored into an event file in case of a trigger
List of stored channels	<i>User selectable</i>	Depending on the number of stored channels different sources can be selected. Use '+' and '-' to change the channel; select the source by pressing 'A'.

Table 14. Preset trigger configuration menu structure

10.7. File Storage and Policy

It can be configured in the instrument how all the files should be treated.

10.7.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Storage and Policies**

The screenshot displays the 'File Storage and Policies' configuration page in the GeoSIG web interface. The page is organized into a sidebar with navigation links and a main content area. The sidebar includes sections for Station, Data Acquisition and Processing, Trigger and Alarm, Data Storage, Transfer and Communication, Advanced, and Device Information. The main content area is titled 'File Storage and Policies' and contains several sub-sections: SOH File options, LOG File options, EVT File options, and MAN File options. Each sub-section contains a list of configuration parameters with input fields and dropdown menus. The parameters include Disk Space Quota Percentage, Action when Space exceeds Quota, Transfer Priority, Life Time in Days, Transfer Order, and Delete Files when transferred. The bottom of the page features a 'Reload Configuration from Device' button, a 'Save Configuration to Device' button, and a 'Device State Summary' button with a green checkmark icon. The device information at the bottom indicates the device type is GMSplus, the station description is IA-2 GMSplus Demo 2, and the serial number is 100577.

Figure 63. File Storage Settings

- Parameters for the following file types can be configured (see *Filetypes* in Table 15)
 - SOH – State of health information and requested data files
 - LOG – System log files
 - TRG – Events and PGM files
 - RBF – Ringbuffer files
 - MAN – Scheduled manual recordings
 - MSC – Miscellaneous files
- See Table 15 for more information about the parameters which can be configured.

10.7.2. Via Local Serial Console

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
  
```

- To adjust the settings of the file storage, press 'M'; the *File Storage and Policy* menu will appear.

```

Main Menu | File Storage
A) System reserved space, Mb ..... 12 (0x0C)
B) Length of one RB file, minutes ... 10 (0x0A)
C) SOH and requested data files ..... ->
D) System log files ..... ->
E) Events and PGM files ..... ->
F) Ringbuffer files ..... ->
G) Scheduled manual recordings ..... ->
H) Miscellaneous files ..... ->
  
```

- Parameters for the following file types can be configured (see *Filetypes* in Table 15)
 - SOH – State of health information and requested data files
 - LOG – System log files
 - TRG – Events and PGM files
 - RBF – Ringbuffer files
 - MAN – Scheduled manual recordings
 - MSC – Miscellaneous files
- See Table 15 for more information about the parameters which can be configured.

System reserved space		<i>User selectable</i>	Amount of memory reserved for the operating system in [Mb]. Keep 12 Mb by default.
Length of one RB file		<i>User selectable</i>	Permanent data will be stored in ringbuffer files; here the length of one ringbuffer file in minutes can be specified. After this time the file will be closed and a new one started.
Filetypes	Disk space quota	<i>User selectable</i>	Reserved memory on the SD/CF-Card for the SOH files in [%]
	If over quota	Delete oldest files	In case the reserved memory is full the oldest files will be deleted first
	Life time	<i>User selectable</i>	After the configured time in [days] the files will be deleted from the SD/CF-Card
	Transfer priority	Never Transfer Low Mid High Highest	In case a lot of files have to be transferred, the priority of the file upload can be configured here. If Never Transfer is configured, then no files will be uploaded.
	Transfer order	Newest first Oldest first	Most recent files are transferred first. Most old files are transferred first.
	Delete transferred	Yes No	Files will be deleted after upload to the server Files will be not deleted after upload to the server

Table 15. File Storage and Policies menu structure

- Additionally the system log files can be compressed. This can be separately enabled under the menu point *D) System log files*:

Compress files	Yes No	Files will be sent gzip-compressed (.gz) Original text files will be sent (default)
-----------------------	-------------------------	--

- State of health and event files have two more configuration options:

Transfer protocol	Standard (Custom) HTTPS	Default option. This protocol also is used to transfer any other types of files. This option can be used to upload data files to the HTTPS servers only. Downloads are not supported.
Directory for uploads	User selectable	Name of the directory on the HTTPS server where uploaded files will be placed

10.8. Communication Parameters

This chapter explains how to set up the server parameters.

10.8.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings**

The screenshot displays the 'File Transfer Settings' configuration page in the GeoSIG web interface. The page is organized into a sidebar on the left with various configuration categories, and a main content area on the right. The 'Communication' section in the main area contains three checkboxes: 'Act as SeedLink Server' (unchecked), 'Accept Connections' (unchecked), and 'Contact Remote Servers' (checked). Below this is the 'Settings for Servers' section, which includes a checked 'Upload new Files' checkbox, and two input fields: 'Maximum Files per Session' (set to 10) and 'Time Interval, sec' (set to 10). The 'Configured Servers' section features a table with two server entries: '192.168.0.112' and '192.168.30.18'. Each entry has buttons for 'Add Server with IP', 'Settings...', and 'Remove'. At the bottom of the main area, there are buttons for 'Reload Configuration from Device' and 'Save Configuration to Device'. The footer of the interface provides device details: 'Device Type: GMSplus', 'Station Description: GeoSIG Station', 'Serial Number: 999999', and a 'Device State Summary' with a green checkmark icon.

Figure 64. Server parameters

- Tick the flag **Contact Remote Servers** to configure a connection to a remote server.
- Add the IP of your server and press **Add Server with Hostname**. Servers can be removed again by **Remove**.
- Then press Settings... to adjust the parameters as shown in the Table 16.
- In case the instrument should act as Server for other GMS-xx or GMS^{plus} instruments, tick the flag **Act as Server** and follow the steps as described in chapter 10.8.2.1

10.8.2. Via Local Serial Console

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 0
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->

```

- Press '**N**' to get to the *Communication Parameters* menu to adjust the settings of the file storage. The following menu appears:

```

Main Menu | Communication
A) Contact remote servers ..... Yes
B) Number of servers ..... 1
C) Time interval, sec ..... 20 (0x14)
D) Maximum files per session ..... 10 (0x0A)
E) Connect if there are new files ..... Yes
G) Server Parameters ..... ->
H) Server mode for other instruments ... No
M) SeedLink server ..... Yes
N) Accept connections ..... Yes

```

- The following parameters can be adjusted:

Contact remote servers	Yes	The instrument connects to the configured data server(s).
	No	The instrument does not connect to any data servers.
Number of servers	<i>User selectable</i>	Number of data servers. If the instrument cannot connect to the first data server it will connect to the second data server; if this one is down it connects to the third and so on. Scanning of servers stops after first successful connection.
Time interval	<i>User selectable</i>	Interval of connection to data servers in seconds
Maximum files per session	<i>User selectable</i>	Maximum number of files, which will be uploaded during one session. Although data servers support concurrent connections, this parameter helps distributing the load of data processing by the server among several instruments.
Connect if there are new files	Yes	Instrument connects to the server if there are new files recorded and ready to be transmitted.
	No	Instrument does not connect to the server if there are new files. It just connects periodically as defined with the parameter Time interval .

Server parameters	'+' and '-' can be used to change between the clients		
	Server IP Address	User selectable	IP address of the data server
	Protocol	Custom HTTPS	Default protocol of communication This protocol can be selected only if you upload SOH and/or EVT files to HTTPS servers.
	Port	User selectable	Communication port of the data server
	Transfer timeout	User selectable	Instrument gives up trying to contact the server after the configured timeout in seconds.
	Network triggers	Yes No	Triggers are sent to the server for event detection as described in chapter 14.2. Triggers are not sent to the server.
	Connect through PPP link	Yes No	Instrument connects to the data through PPP link. Instrument does not connect to the data server through PPP.
	Use PPP only if main link fails	Yes No	Use PPP if no connection is possible to the data server over Ethernet or Wi-Fi. Use PPP for every connection, independent from the main connection status.
	Preferable PPP link type	Internal analog modem External GPRS modem	Use internal analog modem first Use external cellular modem first
	Number of failures to give up	User selectable	Number of trials until giving up
	Try alternate PPP link on failure	Yes No	Tries the alternative modem in case the first one fails Does not try further in case connection fails with the first modem
	Keep connected to the server	Yes No	If this flag is enabled, the instrument keeps the channel to the server open. This allows configuring the instrument through the web interface in GeoDAS even over the Internet.
	Server mode for other instruments ...	Yes No	See chapter 10.8.2.1 for more details
	SeedLink server	Yes No	SeedLink server is enabled for all data channels, and data streams can be received by any SeedLink client from the instrument's IP.
	Accept connections	Yes No	Allows GeoDAS to connect to the instrument. Works only if the IP of the instrument is known and reachable.

Table 16. Communication Parameters menu structure

10.8.2.1. Instrument acts in the Server Mode

The instrument can be configured to act as a server. In this case other instruments can upload their files to this instrument. The server-instrument can then forward the data to a main server by another communication medium. For example, two instruments (clients) upload their files to the instrument-server, which forwards the data to a GeoDAS server by the cellular modem.

The serial numbers and IPs of all client instruments must be configured in the server so that requests from GeoDAS can be correctly forwarded.



This setup is not recommended, as it creates a big load for the server instrument. Special care must be taken during design and setup. Whenever possible, all instruments shall have a direct communication path to the GeoDAS server.

Server mode		Yes	The instrument acts as a data server for other instruments.
		No	The instrument does not act as a data server.
Port for incoming connections		User selectable	Port for incoming connections. Other instruments have to set the same port under Server parameters.
Secure authentication		Yes No	Secure authentication (SSL encryption) enabled Secure authentication (SSL encryption) disabled
Number of clients		User selectable	Number of client instruments which upload data to this instrument
Clients Parameters	'+' and '-' can be used to change between the clients		
	Client IP Address	User selectable	IP of the client instrument which connects to this instrument
	Client serial number	Custom	Serial number of the client instrument. Use 000000 to allow instruments with any serial numbers to connect
	Transfer timeout	User selectable	Network timeout in seconds
	Data forwarding	Yes	Data from the data server will be forwarded to the client instruments and the other way round.
		No	Data will not be forwarded.
	Network triggers	Yes	Network triggers will be sent to the server.
		No	Network triggers will not be sent to the server.

Table 17. Server Parameters menu structure

10.8.3. Connection over PPP (Cellular Modem or Analog Phone Line)

If it is required to use a PPP link for communication of the instrument with the GeoDAS server, then the configuration must be set accordingly in armdas (see chapter 10.8). It is also required to configure PPP for selected ISP (Internet Service Provider). The ISP configuration settings are described in the following chapters.

The GeoDAS server must have a real static IP-address (please, consult with ISP to obtain such a service). In this example, 62.15.87.98 IP-address will be used for the GeoDAS server. GeoDAS server must be configured as described in chapter 10.8.3.3.

Automatic Detection of a Cellular Modem



This chapter can be skipped in case the PPP connection shall be done by the internal analog landline modem.

- Switch on the instrument by pressing and holding the POWER button for 2 seconds.
- Press **<Ctrl> + 'Z'** as soon the following message appears on the console to enter the test mode:

```
GMSplus s/n 100582. Firmware in the Linux image: 21.11.00
#####
##### Test and Initial Configuration Mode #####
#####
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
```

The following menu will appear (see chapter 11 for details):

Level	Shortcut	Password	Description
User	Ctrl+U	None	Basic operations only
Powerful User	Ctrl+W	None	Also hardware options and pre-selected tests
Administrator	Ctrl+A	None	Also manual tests and altering the FLASH memory content

Your level [U/W/A] or press B to boot now:

- By default, no passwords are set, so press **'W'** to enter the Powerful User, and then **'K'** to enter the menu *Instrument hardware parameters*.
- The instrument will start the automatic detection of an external cellular modem. Please wait 10 seconds till it is completed.

```
Loading hardware configuration...
Querying devices...
External modem power has been switched on
Please wait 10 seconds while the instrument tries to detect a cell modem
External modem power has been switched off
```

- Depending on the connected cellular modem, one of the following messages appears:

```
Fast USB Cell Modem detected (SIMCOM_SIM5216E), IMEI = 359769031661413
```

```
Basic Serial Cell Modem detected (Teltonika TM2), IMEI = 353976014060325
```



Depending on the configuration, a combination of both is also possible, for example:

```
Fast USB Cell Modem detected (SIMCOM_SIM5216E), IMEI = 359769031661413
Basic Serial Cell Modem is configured but Fast USB Cell Modem is detected. Update
configuration (Y/N)?
```

- If the modem is currently not present, but will be used later then the configuration can also be adjusted manually in the following menu by pressing **'H'**. Besides the two types listed above, an instrument may have also an internal 3G modem, which is also found automatically.

```
Hardware Configuration Menu
A) Number of sensors ..... 1
B) Sensor parameters ..... ->
C) Standard Wi-Fi module ..... No
   Lantronix Wi-Fi module ..... No
   Rack mounted slave board ... No
   Wireless time sync module ... No
   Internal analog modem ..... No
H) Cellular Modem ..... Fast USB Cell Modem
   Alarm interface ..... No
   Seismometer control ..... No
K) Interconnection interface ... Disabled
```

- Leave the menu by pressing **<ESC>** and **<Enter>**, then **'S'** to save the configuration.

10.8.3.1. The ISP Configuration for PPP

- To enter the APN, login and password of your mobile phone provider press '**N**' to enter the menu *Network settings*.
- Press '**N**' until the following message appears to adjust the ISP settings for the internal analog phone line (only if installed):

```
---- PPP Communication ----  
Edit Analog Modem settings (Y/N)?:
```

- Press '**Y**' and enter the phone number, login and password given by your internet service provider. Add a **T** in front of the number for tone dial, or a **P** for pulse dial.

```
Phone number of the service provider [T313001]:  
Login [demo]:  
Password [demo]:
```

- Otherwise proceed to the following menu for the cellular modem settings.

```
Edit Cell Modem settings (Y/N)?
```

- Enter the APN, login and password provided by our mobile phone provider.

```
APN of the service provider [gprs.swisscom.ch]:  
Login []:  
Password []:  
Updating configuration...  
PPP settings have been updated
```

- By entering a blank space ' ' the field will be cleared.
- Press **<Enter>** till the following menu appears and then press '**5**' to start the instrument:

```
Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100582  
Access level: Powerful User  
  
--- Flash Images and Boot Options ---  
L - List flash images  
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default  
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default  
5 - Boot now  
X - Reboot the instrument  
Y - Power off  
  
--- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---  
K - Instrument hardware parameters  
N - Network settings  
T - Battery installation dates  
G - Signal strength of GSM network  
--- Security ---  
O - Set password  
J - Reset all passwords  
  
-->
```



In case of troubles with connection to the ISP, please contact the ISP support service.

10.8.3.2. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

- Go to **Configuration** → **armdas Configuration** → **File Transfer Settings**
- Press the button **Settings...** under **Configured Servers**

The screenshot shows the 'Server Parameters' dialog box. It contains the following fields and options:

- Server Hostname: 192.168.30.18
- File Transfer Protocol: GeoSIG Protocol
- Keep Connected to the server: ☐
- GeoSIG Protocol Options**
 - Server Port: 3456
- Transfer Timeout, sec: 20
- Network Triggers: ☒
- PPP Enabled: ☒
- PPP Options**
 - Use PPP Link as Backup Connection: ☐
 - Number Of Failed Connections to Give Up: 3
- Accept and Close button

Figure 65. Server parameters

- Tick the flag **PPP Enabled** to configure a connection to a remote server via the external cellular or internal analog modem.

10.8.3.3. armdas Configuration

To configure armdas, connect to instrument through serial console or from GeoDAS as described in chapter 10.

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 0
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->
    
```

- Press 'N' to enter the Communication Parameters

```
Main Menu | Communication
A) Contact remote servers ..... Yes
B) Number of servers ..... 1
C) Time interval, sec ..... 60 (0x3C)
D) Maximum files per session ..... 10 (0x0A)
E) Connect if there are new files ..... Yes
G) Server Parameters ..... ->
H) Server mode ..... No
M) SeedLink server ..... Yes
N) Accept connections ..... Yes
```

- Change *Contact remote servers* to **Yes**, then adjust the *Server Parameters* by pressing 'G'

```
Main Menu | Communication | Server
A) Server IP Address ..... 62.15.87.98
B) Protocol ..... Custom
C) Port ..... 3456
H) Transfer timeout, sec ..... 40 (0x28)
I) Network triggers ..... No
J) Connect through PPP link ..... Yes
K) Use PPP only if main link fails ..... No
L) Preferable PPP link type ..... Internal analog modem
M) Number of failures to give up ..... 3 (0x03)
N) Try alternate PPP link on failure ..... Yes
O) Keep connected to the server ..... Yes
P) Server port for permanent links ..... 54204 (0xD3BC)
```

- GeoDAS server IP address must be set as *Server IP Address* and port number for *Port* parameter such as for server in GeoDAS configuration (see Figure 27).
- *Connect through PPP link* should be **Yes**.
- *Preferable PPP link type* can be **Internal analog modem** or **External GPRS modem** (depends upon used modem type).
- If the user wants to use two modems (analog and GSM) together, one of which is in a role of an alternate link, then it is required to set *Try alternate PPP link on failure* to **Yes**. In this case, if the preferred modem will fail after the *Number of failures to give up*, then alternate modem will be used to establish link.
- After these adjustments, exit from submenus by <ESC> key, save configuration with 'C' and restart armdas by pressing 'R'.



After the modem is powered it takes a while till it finds the network, therefore we recommend to set the 'Startup time for cell modem' to 60 seconds.

10.9. Miscellaneous Parameters

The Time synchronisation, State of Health files, messaging and debugging can adjusted under this menu.

10.9.1. In the Web Interface or by GeoDAS

The parameters of this menu item are split up over several pages.

- To adjust the time synchronisation, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Time Synchronisation**
- To adjust the offset corrections settings, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Baseline Correction**
- To adjust how many times the SOH information shall be sent, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → State of Health**
- To adjust the type and the number of the sensor test pulses, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Sensor Test**
- To enable/disable the autodetection of Web Interface, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Device Detection**
- To enable additional debug messages in the system log files, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Debugging**
- To adjust, when the system log files shall be sent, go to **Configuration → armdas Configuration → Logfile**

Adjust the parameters as shown in the Table 18.

10.9.2. Via Local Serial Console

```

Main Menu
A) Station description ..... Demo GMSplus
B) Station code ..... DEMO
C) Location description ..... Switzerland
D) Seismic network code ..... CH
E) Number of Channels ..... 3
F) Number of Output Streams ..... 1
G) Number of Trigger Sets ..... 1
H) Number of Preset Triggers ..... 1
I) Channel Parameters ..... ->
J) Stream Parameters ..... ->
K) Trigger Parameters ..... ->
L) Parameters of Preset Triggers ... ->
M) File Storage and Policy ..... ->
N) Communication Parameters ..... ->
O) Miscellaneous Parameters ..... ->

```

- Press 'O' to get to the *Miscellaneous Parameters* menu to adjust time synchronisation, offset detection, and other settings. The following menu appears:

```

Main Menu | Miscellaneous
A) Offset detection time, sec ..... 10 (0x0A)
B) Offset correction time, sec ..... 0 (0x00)
C) Offset correction counts ..... 1 (0x01)
D) MiniSEED record length ..... 512
E) Extended MiniSEED format ..... Yes
F) Include SOH information in miniSEED ..... Yes
G) Include configuration in miniSEED ..... Yes
H) State of health ..... ->
I) Test configuration ..... ->
J) Messaging and debugging ..... ->
K) Time synchronization ..... ->
L) Instrument configuration options ..... ->
M) Time for sending daily logfile, hour ..... 0 (0x00)
N) Time for sending daily logfile, minute ... 0 (0x00)
O) Keep modem always powered ..... No
Q) Startup time for cellular modem ..... 60 (0x3C)
S) Connect time for cellular modem ..... 60 (0x3C)

```

- The following parameters can be adjusted:

Offset detection time	<i>User selectable</i>	Time in seconds, which the input values is measured after startup to define the offset
Offset correction time	<i>User selectable</i>	During operation, the instrument calculates the offset of each channel over the time defined under <i>Offset correction time</i> and adds or subtracts the number of counts defined under <i>Offset correction counts</i> to the signal if there is any positive or negative offset present. This procedure will be permanently repeated, so over time any offset in the signal will be corrected.
Offset correction counts	<i>User selectable</i>	
MiniSEED record length	<i>User selectable</i>	Length of one data block inside the miniSEED file. In most applications, the default value 512 shall be kept.
Extended MiniSEED format	No	MiniSEED files do not include any additional information. This option shall be used only if you face any problems in reading extended format of miniSEED files with your customized software.

		Yes (default)	MiniSEED files include configuration and state of health information, which is encapsulated into the blockettes 2000. When you open such files with GeoDAS, there is no need to enter LSB factors and units (see the chapter 14.4) as this information is retrieved from files. This feature is supported from GeoDAS version 2.21.
	Include SOH information in miniSEED	<i>No (default) or Yes</i>	It is another way of including SOH information into the miniSEED files: as an ASCII data channel named SOH. This option is enabled only if Extended miniSEED format is not used.
	Include configuration in miniSEED	<i>No (default) or Yes</i>	Similar to the above: data channel CFG contains configuration information in XML format.
State of health	SOH report type	None Standard	No SOH file will be created SOH files will be created and uploaded to the server according to the settings in chapter 10.7
	SOH reporting interval, days	<i>User selectable</i>	Defines the interval between the SOH reports in days, hours and minutes
	SOH reporting interval, hours	<i>User selectable</i>	
	SOH reporting interval, minutes	<i>User selectable</i>	
	Time of the first SOH report	Startup Random User defined	First SOH report will be created at startup Time of the first SOH is random. This is to avoid all instruments using the network at the same time. First SOH report will be created at the user defined time.
	First SOH report time, hours	<i>User selectable</i>	Defines the hour and minute of the first SOH report
	First SOH report time, minutes	<i>User selectable</i>	
	Activate alarm on errors	Yes No	Activates an alarm relay in case of an error Alarm relay will not be activated in case of an error
	Activate alarm when system is inactive	Yes No	Alarm relay is activated in case <i>armdas</i> is not running (e.g. during startup or after shutdown) Alarm relay will not be activated
	Error and inactivity alarm output	AL1, AL2, AL3, AL4	Alarm relay which should be activated in case of an error or <i>armdas</i> is not running
Test configuration	Type of periodic sensor test	None Pulse	No test pulse is generated Test pulse is generated periodically and automatically, depending on the following settings
	Sensor test interval, days	<i>User selectable</i>	Interval between two sensor tests
	Activate alarms on sensor test	Normal Always	Default parameter. The alarm is activated only if the amplitude of a test file exceeds related trigger thresholds. Alarms are always activated, irrespective of the test pulse amplitude.

		Never	Alarms are never recorded during test.
	Record test files	Normal	Default parameter. The files are recorded only if the amplitude of a test file exceeds related trigger thresholds.
		Always	Data files are always recorded during test, irrespective of the test pulse amplitude.
		Never	The files are never recorded during test.
	Prefix for names of test files	User selectable	Either CAL_ or TRG_
Messaging and debugging	Console messages	Yes No	Enables console messages Disables all console messages
	Debug: memory allocation	Yes No	Enables or disables specific debug messages. These are for service or advances users only. Keep No by default.
	Debug: system and processes		
	Debug: flash memory		
	Debug: configuration		
	Debug: network links		
	Debug: data streams		
	Debug: data sources		
	Debug: ring buffers		
	Debug: event triggers		
	Debug: time synchronization		
	Debug: file manager		
	Debug: cryptographic info		
	Debug: hardware related info		
Time Synchronization	Time source	RTC GPS NTP AUTO NET1PPS	RTC is not synchronizing itself to any source RTC is synchronizing to the connected GPS RTC is synchronizing to a NTP server RTC synchronizes to NTP in case GPS is not available RTC is synchronizing to the 1PPS signal distributed by the 433 MHz module or the interconnection network.
	NTP server 1	User selectable	IP of the primary NTP Server
	NTP server 2	User selectable	IP of the secondary NTP Server
	NTP server query interval	User selectable	Interval time in seconds the NTP server is contacted by the instrument
	NTP requests in a row	User selectable	Every time the instrument contacts the NTP server the configured number of requests will be sent. For service and advanced users only, do not change the default value of '4'

	NTP maximum error	User selectable	Above this time in [seconds] the RTC will make a time jump to the NTP time. Otherwise the time will be tuned slowly. For service and advanced users only, do not change the default value of '1'.
	GPS reception timeout, min	User selectable	If GPS signal is lost, after this time in [minutes] the RTC will change its synchronization to NTP.
	GPS check interval in NTP mode, min	User selectable	If in the 'Auto' mode the RTC is synchronized to the NTP, the instrument checks in the configured interval whether the GPS is available again.
	GPS check duration in NTP mode, sec	User selectable	
	RTC watchdog timeout, sec	User selectable	Hardware watchdog timeout in seconds. The firmware is supposed to reset watchdog within this time interval at least once, otherwise the full hardware reboot will be performed.
	Send SOH upon RTC status change	Yes No	In case RTC status changes, a SOH message will be uploaded to the server. No SOH message will be sent upon RTC status change.
	Offset to UTC, minutes	User selectable	This parameter is used to make instrument stamping data with a local time instead of UTC. Not recommended if you plan to exchange data with other networks of instruments.
	WiSync transmission interval, min	User selectable	If a 433 MHz WiSync module is installed, the radio module is switched on in the user defined interval.
	WiSync transmission duty cycle	User selectable	Defines how long the 433 MHz WiSync module remains enabled. In % of the defined interval.
Instrument configuration options	Enable autodetection of the instrument	Yes No	Instrument can automatically be found by GeoDAS in the LAN. Instrument cannot automatically be found by GeoDAS.
	Configurable with a browser	Yes No	Web Interface is enabled and instrument can be configured with the browser. Web Interface is disabled.
	Time for sending daily logfile, hour	User selectable	If transfer is activated in chapter 10.7, at this time the daily logfile will be sent to the server. Settings can be adjusted to avoid all instruments sending the logfile at the same time.
	Time for sending daily logfile, minutes	User selectable	
	Startup time for analog modem	User selectable	Time in seconds required for the modem after turning it ON to be fully operational and ready to communicate
	Startup time for cellular modem	User selectable	Time in seconds required for the modem after turning it ON to be fully operational, to be registered in the cellular network and ready to communicate
	Connect time for analog modem	User selectable	Time in seconds required to establish the PPP link

Connect time for cellular modem	<i>User selectable</i>	Time in seconds required to establish the PPP link
--	------------------------	--

Table 18. *Miscellaneous Parameters* menu structure

10.9.3. Time synchronization

The system has a Real Time Clock (RTC) that maintains internal time when the unit is turned off. During normal operation the RTC is responsible for providing the most accurate time possible to the system and performing time synchronization with other available external time sources as:

- GPS time code receiver on the GPS interface
- NTP (Network Time Protocol) server from the wired or wireless Ethernet interface
- NET1PPS time signal over 433 MHz radio module

It also keeps under control the sampling clock of the ADCs and self-calibrates its oscillator against temperature and aging when it is connected with an accurate external time signal.

The DSP receives a continuous 1 PPS signal from the RTC with the best possible accuracy of the RTC, including temperature compensation, based on the saved coefficients. The DSP will sync the sampling clock with this 1 PPS signal to have accurate sample timing.

10.9.3.1. Temperature compensation

RTC uses the internal temperature sensor of the micro-controller to define the current operating temperature. When good time synchronization occurs, typically using a GPS, the RTC checks its own drift against the signal of the GPS and adds the correction coefficients in a trim table. With a NTP time source, the accuracy is worse but the same process occurs with more averaging and on longer period of time.

During factory test, all the coefficients are initialized to the room temperature coefficient using a GPS. After installation on site, the unit will learn the correction parameters according to the ambient conditions at site and also according to the aging of the oscillator.

10.10. Other Options in the Instrument Main Menu

Next to the edit of the instrument configuration, there are other actions possible from the main menu shown below:

```
GMSplus s/n 100582 version 21.11.00
Main menu:
C - Configuration
M - Messages ->
S - Shell command
L - List firmware images
X - Display errors (0) and warnings (0)
W - Clear errors and warnings
F - View/reset RTC trim values
T - File statistics
G - View RTC status
P - View GPS information
H - Set RTC time
U - User request
R - Restart
Q - Quit
```

	Action or command	Description
C	Configuration	Change of the configuration of the instrument. See chapter 10 for details.
M	Messages →	Possible to configure what kind of messages are shown in the console.
S	Shell command	Allows executing a Linux shell command from <i>armdas</i> . For advanced users only.
L	List firmware images	Displays the list of firmware images and configuration stored in the non-volatile memory of the instrument. There are two copies of each type of firmware, except for the Bootloader, which has only one image.
X	Display errors (n) and warnings (m)	Shows present errors and warnings.
W	Clear errors and warnings	Clears all errors and warnings.
F	View/reset trim values	Shows trim values of the RTC. Trim table can be erased as well. For advanced users only.
G	View RTC status	Shows the actual state of the real time clock and whether the RTC is synchronized to NTP or GPS.
P	View GPS information	Shows the actual GPS information if the unit is equipped by the GPS receiver.
H	Set RTC time	Allows setting the time of the instrument manually. Keep in mind, that if a GPS is connected or a NTP server is configured, the time will be synchronized to them after a while, not immediately.
U	User request	See chapter 10.10.1 for details.
R	Restart	Restarts the instrument, e.g. after a change of the configuration.
Q	Quit	Stops <i>armdas</i> data acquisition and exits to the Linux console. For advanced users only.

10.10.1. User requests

Several actions can be initiated by the user:

- In the main menu press 'U' to enter the *User request* menu; type **HELP** to see all the possible commands.

```
GMS-XX s/n 100710 version 20.00.97
Main menu:
C - Configuration
M - Messages ->
S - Shell command
L - List firmware images
X - Display errors (1) and warnings (0)
W - Clear errors and warnings
F - View/reset RTC trim values
T - File statistics
G - View RTC status
P - View GPS information
H - Set RTC time
U - User request
R - Restart
Q - Quit

Command or HELP for more information --> help
```

The list of all supported user requests (commands) along with their description is provided in the table below.

Action or command	Description
Data requests, triggering:	
GETEVT YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS N	The instrument creates an event with the length of N seconds from the ringbuffer data, starting from the indicated date and time and uploads the data to the server if configured (see chapter 10.8).
TRIGGERNOW [trigger_name]	Activate a manual trigger to start recording, the manual trigger must be configured as described in the chapter 10.6
STOPTRIGGER [trigger_name]	Deactivates the manual trigger
Status and information:	
GETSOH	The instrument generates a SOH file with the current state-of-health information and uploads to the server if configured (see chapter 10.8.3).
GETLOG	The instrument uploads today's logfile to the server.
SETMSG flags	Enables/disables debug log messages. For service only, do not change
CLRMSG flags	
Service and recovery:	
LASTDT YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS	Set date and time of the last transferred file The instrument saves the date and time of the latest uploaded file and will not upload any file which is created before this date and time. Under normal conditions this will be never the case. But if the time is changed backwards by the user - e.g. from 10:00 to 06:00 - the instrument will not upload any data till 10:00 again. So the time of the last transferred file can be adjusted here and should be set to 06:00 in this example.
FORMAT	Formats the data storage media. All data will be lost, and instrument will be restarted.
REBOOT	Performs full reboot of the instrument

RESETERR	Reset errors and warnings of the instrument
GETTRIM	The instrument will upload a SOH file containing the actual values from the RTC trim table. The latest SOH file can be found under \\GeoDAS_DATA\\StatusFiles\\InfoSOH.xml
CLRTRIM	The instrument will clear the RTC trim table
TCAL <Tcur>	Calibration of the internal temperature sensor by applying the actual temperature in °C. The RTC uses temperature to learn.
SETDEFCFG	Makes the current instrument configuration as user default one. Whenever you change parameters of the instrument, they are saved in the non-volatile instrument memory as Current Configuration, and used to set all parameters of the data acquisition at startup. But if due to some reason the current configuration gets corrupted, and GMS cannot load or cannot process it, the Default Configuration file, which is created by this command, will be used instead. Note that Default Configuration is compiled from the actual parameters of the running system, and therefore it is already approved by GMS and is supposed to be correct. Thus, we recommend sending this command to the instrument after you are sure that your GMS is started with the latest configuration correctly and everything works as expected. The default configuration can also be set and restored in the Web Interface, see chapter 9.3.2.
RSTUSRDEF	Reset the instrument to its user default configuration.
DELETE <file_prefix or ALL> [YYYY-MM-DD [HH:MM]]	Delete one group of files or all groups of files from the compact flash card. One can request to delete only files that are older than the specified date (and optionally time).
Sensor test and calibration:	
TSTSENSOR 1 [REC=TRG YES NO] [ALARM=TRG YES NO]	The instrument generates a sensor test pulse. Optional parameters REC and ALARM specify whether a file will be recorded during test and whether an alarm will be generated in case an alarm board is present. Parameters TRG, YES and NO correspond to the modes Normal, Always and Never described in the section 10.9.2.
REMOVEDC	Remove offsets from signals
Others:	
CANCEL	Leave the menu

In case the instrument has a Seismometer Control Board installed, then additionally the following user requests are possible under *Sensor test and calibration*:

SLOCK	Performs a mass locking of the connected seismometer
SUNLOCK	Performs a mass unlocking of the connected seismometer
SCENTRE	Perform mass centring of the seismometer



The same request can also be done from GeoDAS by choosing 'Send a Request' from the 'GMS Communication Interface'. See chapter 14.3.4 for details.

11. Test and Configuration Menu

The test and configuration menu can only be accessed locally at the instrument over the serial cable.

- Switch on the instrument by pressing and holding the POWER button for 2 seconds.
- Press **<Ctrl> + 'Z'** as soon as the following message appears on the console to enter the test and configuration mode:

```
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
```

- The test and configuration menu has three access levels.

```
Press Ctrl+Z to enter the test mode.....
Instrument serial number: 100582
Instrument MAC address: 00:50:C2:77:42:93

-----
Level          Shortcut  Password  Description
-----
User           Ctrl+U    None      Basic operations only
Powerful User  Ctrl+W    None      Also hardware options and pre-selected tests
Administrator  Ctrl+A    None      Also manual tests and altering the FLASH memory content
-----
Your level [U/W/A] or press B to boot now:
```

The test and configuration menu has three access levels as outlined above: User, Powerful User and Administrator, and each level can be protected by a password. Instead of pressing **<Ctrl>+'Z'**, one can press **<Ctrl>+'U'**, **<Ctrl>+'W'** or **<Ctrl>+'A'** to bypass the above messages and to proceed directly to a menu of the desired level. The Administrator has an access to the most complete menu but the majority of functions are not used for the standard instrument operation, and therefore they are not described here in detail. The useful options are highlighted and described below.

```
Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100577
Access level: User

--- Flash Images and Boot Options ---
L - List flash images
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default
5 - Boot now
X - Reboot the instrument
Y - Power off

--- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---
N - Network settings

--- Security ---
0 - Set password

-->
```

```

Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100577
Access level: Powerful User

  --- Flash Images and Boot Options ---
L - List flash images
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default
5 - Boot now
X - Reboot the instrument
Y - Power off

  --- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---
K - Instrument hardware parameters
N - Network settings
T - Battery installation dates

  --- Security ---
O - Set password
J - Reset all passwords

-->

```

```

Bootloader Menu of the GMSplus s/n 100577
Access level: Administrator

  --- Flash Images and Boot Options ---
L - List flash images
Q - Reset instrument configuration to the user default
V - Reset instrument configuration to the factory default
5 - Boot now
X - Reboot the instrument
Y - Power off

  --- Hardware Setup and Monitor ---
K - Instrument hardware parameters
N - Network settings
T - Battery installation dates

  --- Test Functions ---
P - Test RTC
M - Test GPS

  --- Security ---
O - Set password
J - Reset all passwords

-->

```

11.1. Flash Images and Boot Options

L	List flash images	Lists all the current firmware in the image
Q	Reset instrument configuration to the user default	Forces the instrument to load the user default configuration. See description of the command SETDEF CFG in the chapter 10.10.1
V	Reset instrument configuration to the factory default	Forces the instrument to load the factory default settings
5	Boot from the default image	Exits the test and configuration menu and starts the instrument normally
X	Reboot the instrument	Forces the watchdog to completely restart the instrument
Y	Power off	Forces the watchdog to switch off the instrument

11.2. Hardware Setup and Monitor

K	Instrument hardware parameters	Checks what HW is installed in the instrument and adjust the number of sensors
N	Network settings	Enters the menu to adjust the network settings (dynamic or fixed IP, subnet and gateway, DNS servers), the PPP settings, enable/disable the SSH and Web Interface and configure the backup server. For details see chapter 7.2.
T	Battery installation dates	Whenever you install a new battery, you must set the installation dates using this menu.

11.3. Test Functions

P	Test RTC	Runs an automatic check of the RTC
M	Test GPS	Allows user to see the NMEA messages of the GPS and to initialise the GPS receiver.

11.4. Security

O	Set password	Sets the password to prevent unauthorised access to the current level of the test and configuration menu.
J	Reset all passwords	Resets all passwords below the levels of access

- Leave the test and configuration menu by pressing '5' or 'Y'

11.5. Comparison of User Permissions

	User	Powerful User	Administrator
Flash Images and Boot Options			
List Flash images	X	X	X
Reset instrument configuration to the user default	X	X	X
Reset instrument configuration to the factory default	X	X	X
Boot now	X	X	X
Reboot the instrument	X	X	X
Power off	X	X	X
Hardware Setup and Monitor			
Instrument hardware parameters		X	X
Network settings	X	X	X
Battery installation dates		X	X
Test Functions			
Test RTC			X
Test GPS			X
Security			
Set password	X	X	X
Reset passwords		X	X

Table 19. Comparison of test and configuration menu users

12. Firmware Upgrades

All the firmware for

- Linux operating system
- armdas firmware
- DSP
- RTC

can be upgraded by the user by using GeoDAS as described in the following chapters. The firmware will be released only as a complete package, containing all the firmware listed above. Please see www.geosig.com → Support → Downloads to download the latest firmware release package.

 *Even if there is no known case of data loss during the upgrade, we recommend backing up all recorded data and the configuration before starting the upgrade.*

 *After any firmware upgrade, the configuration and the correct function of the instrument should be fully verified.*

If the instruments are configured to contact a server, it is possible to upgrade all or specific instruments remotely using GeoDAS. Before trying to upgrade remotely, be sure the instruments have a working network connection to the server. To proceed with the firmware upgrade, please take the following steps:

- Make a right click on the Station in the GeoDAS main window and select **Instrument Control...**

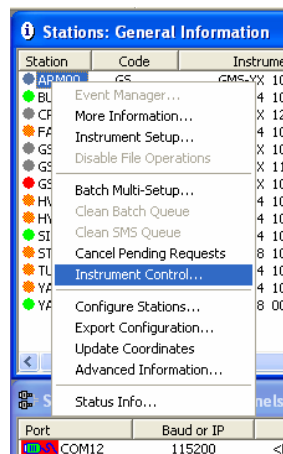


Figure 66. Select Instrument Control

- A list box will appear.

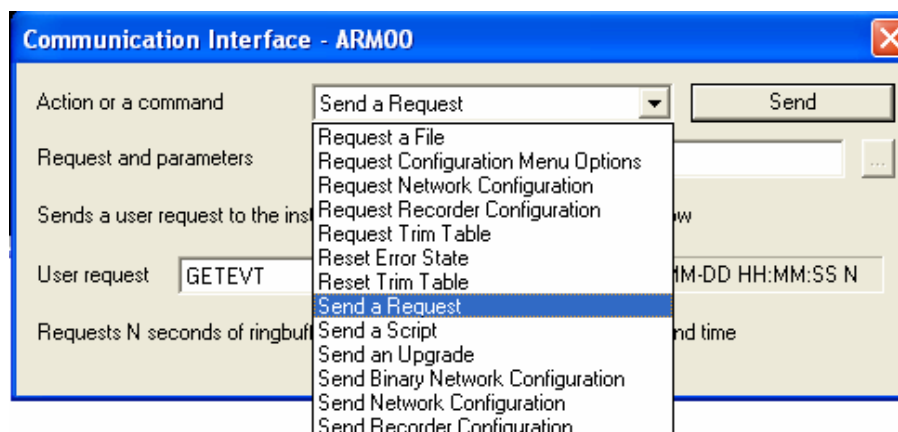
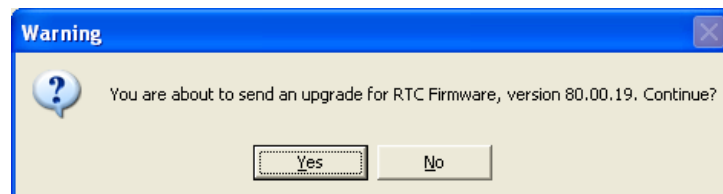


Figure 67. GMS Communication Interface

- Select the item Send an Upgrade
- Press on the button Browse [...] to select the required firmware. Select a firmware container with the extension *.**gsfw**.
- If the file is selected, press the **Send** button. GeoDAS identifies the firmware and asks for confirmation. Please double check that the correct firmware has been selected.



- Upon pressing the **[Yes]** button, the firmware will be placed in the Outgoing directory, so that it can be collected by the instrument(s) upon next connection.

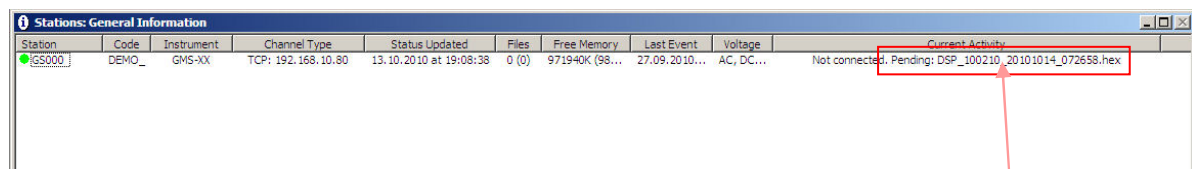


Figure 68, Pending upgrade on the server

- As soon the instrument has downloaded the new firmware, the text *Pending: xxx.gsfw* disappears. The instrument will verify the firmware and once the upgrade process is finished, the instrument will restart.

When the instrument software receives such a file it checks the actual version and, only if the file contains more recent firmware than the existing one, it will start the upgrade. After the upgrade, the new firmware will be in "trial" mode and a reboot is done. If the reboot and instrument operation is correct, the new firmware will be accepted. If the instrument reboots through its watchdog because the firmware was faulty the previous firmware version will be used and the system will be restored to its state before the upgrade.

Downgrades to the older firmware versions might be required in some specific cases. This is possible, too. Please contact GeoSIG support for the exact procedure of such downgrade.

13. Remote Access to the Instrument over SSH



*The following chapter is for advanced users only.
Warranty will be void if something is damaged by user during changes in the root file system.*

Secure Shell (SSH) is a network protocol for secure data communication, remote shell services or command execution and other secure network services between two networked computers that it connects via a secure channel over an insecure network: a server and a client (running SSH server and SSH client programs, respectively).



The armdas console cannot be shown through the SSH. This is a limitation of the armdas firmware.

The instrument supports all types of remote access through SSH. User can connect from his PC by SSH client program to the SSH server of the instrument. Simple SSH client program can be used for this purpose. Use *root* as login and *swiss* as the password, as shown:

Login: **root**

Password: **swiss**

Sign '#' is a command prompt where you can type console commands.

The password can be changed by **passwd** command.



Warranty will be void in case password is changed and forgotten.

13.1. SSH Clients for Linux OS

For the Ubuntu or other Debian-like GNU/Linux OS, SSH client program, with command line interface, can be installed by command

```
$ sudo apt-get install openssh-client
```

To login into the instrument console, "ssh root@192.168.1.10" command can be issued from any terminal emulator as following figure shows:



Figure 69. Command line SSH client at terminal emulator

Alternatively, the PuTTY SSH client with GUI interface can be installed by command

```
$ sudo apt-get install putty
```

This software can be found in a menu **Applications → Internet → PuTTY SSH Client** and its configuration dialog looks like:

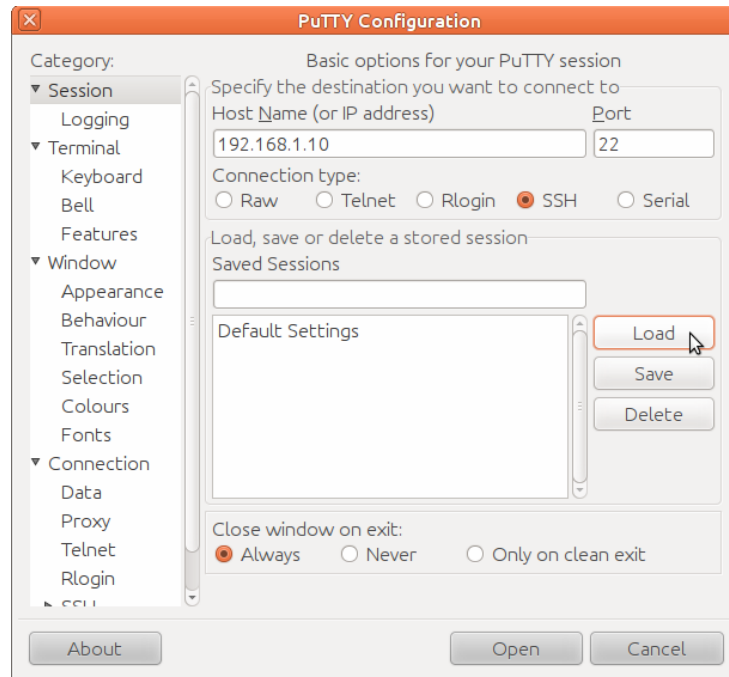


Figure 70. Configuration window of PuTTY

IP address 192.168.1.10 from examples above should be changed to the real IP address of the instrument.

13.2. SSH Clients for Windows OS

The same PuTTY as for GNU/Linux OS or alternatively TeraTerm software can be used for Windows OS to have remote access to the instrument by means of SSH.

Its connection window is shown below



Figure 71. TeraTerm Connection Window

The PuTTY software for Windows OS operates the same as PuTTY for Linux OS.

The PuTTY software can be downloaded from <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/>.

The TeraTerm software can be downloaded from <http://tssh2.sourceforge.jp/>.

13.3. SFTP access for Windows OS

WinSCP is an open source free SFTP client for Windows. Its main function is the easy file transfer between a local computer and the instrument.

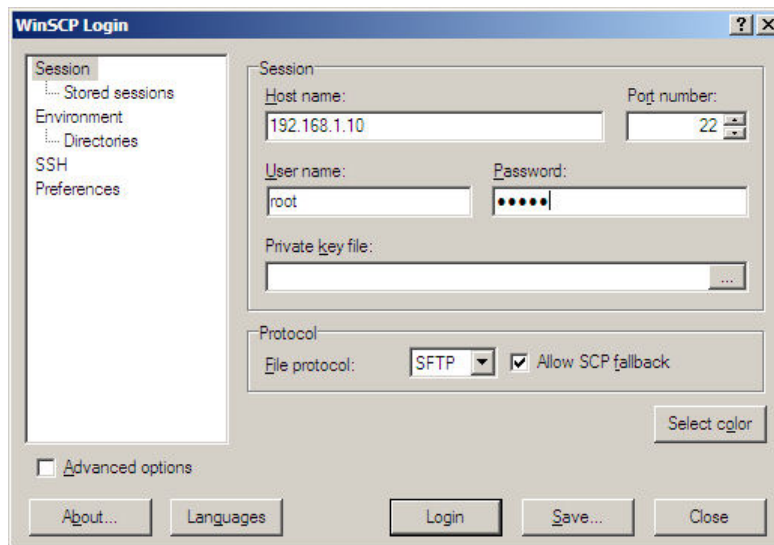


Figure 72. WinSCP login window

To connect to the instrument put the IP of the GMS^{plus} and enter the following user name and password:

User name: **root**

Password: **swiss**

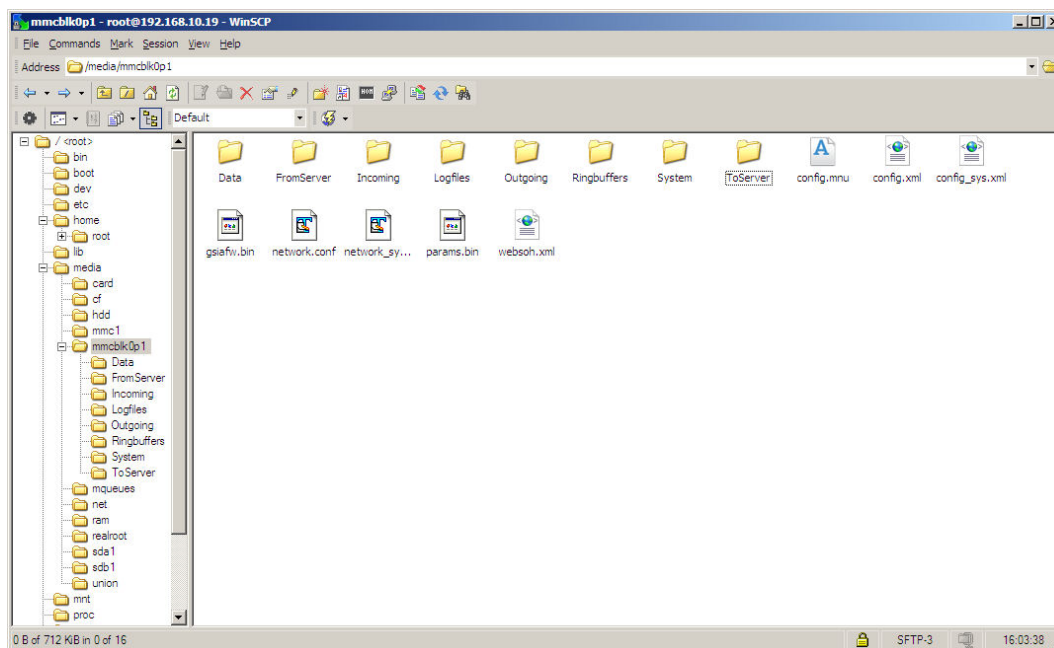


Figure 73. Explorer mode of WinSCP when connected to the instrument

It is then possible to browse through the available data on the instrument and copy files from or to the computer. The file structure is described in the following chapter.

The WinSCP can be downloaded from here: <http://winscp.net/eng/download.php>

13.4. File structure of the instrument

On the instrument the files are organized as following

\media\mmcb1k01\...	in case an SD card is installed
\media\sda1\...	in case a CF card is installed
... Data\	Event files
... Ringbuffers\	Permanent recording files
... Logfiles\	Log files of armdas

The filenames contain the following information

XXX_SNSNSN_YYYYMMDD_HHMMSS.ext

		Extension	Depending on file type .msd MiniSEED containing waveform data .xml SOH and PGM information .txt LOG and ERR files .bin MMA packets (special for Korean market)
		Time	HH Hour MM Minutes SS Seconds
		Date	YYYY Year MM Month DD Day
		S/N	SNSNSN Six digit serial number of instrument
		Type	TRG Event trigger USR User request TTT Time table trigger CAL File with test pulse MAN Manual trigger RBF Permanent recording LOG Log files SOH State of Health information PGM PGM information of event ERR Error messages

14. GeoDAS Settings

14.1. Configuration of Stations

To be able to communicate with the instrument, the GeoDAS must act as a server. This chapter should help to find the correct settings.

- Open *GeoDAS* and Go to the menu **Settings → Configure Stations...**, the following window will appear:

Figure 74. Configuration Stations

Area	Topic	Description
1	Configured GSR Stations	Details about the configured GSR-xx and GCR-xx stations. Check separate <i>GeoDAS Manual</i> for details.
2	GMS and CR-6plus Stations	Details about the configured instruments. All instruments connected to the same network will be listed in grey. Station name can be changed by a double click on the field you want to change. The column Instrument and Serial Number shows the instrument type and its serial number. The Firmware column shows the firmware version of the main data acquisition firmware. The Public IP shows from where the instrument is connected to the server. In case the instrument is behind a router or firewall, then this IP will be shown. Network settings can be done according to chapter 8. If one wants to connect manually to the instrument, then GeoDAS will try the address and port listed under Address. The last column in the table is Status, which is indicated by one or more letters, which are the following: - N – New instrument - C – already Configured earlier - A – Altered parameters - R – actual settings were Received from the instrument
3	Server Settings	For configuration of the Server, see chapter 14.2

14.1.1. Add a new Instrument

All instruments connected to the same network will be listed in grey. To add one of these stations into the current configuration do the following steps:

- Select the instrument and make a **right click**
- Click on **Add Station to Current Configuration**
- Press **OK**

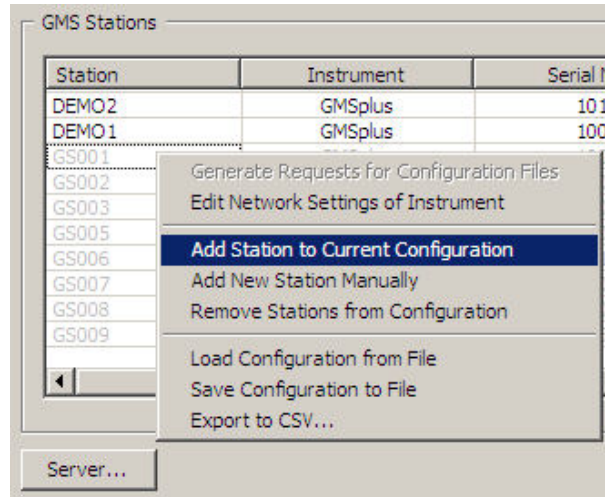


Figure 75. Add Station to Current Configuration

If the instrument is not in the local network and cannot directly be accessed, then press **Add New Station Manually** and enter the serial number of the instrument.

14.1.2. Remove an Instrument

To remove one of the stations of the current configuration do the following steps:

- Select the instrument and make a **right click**
- Click on **Remove Station from Configuration**
- Press **OK**

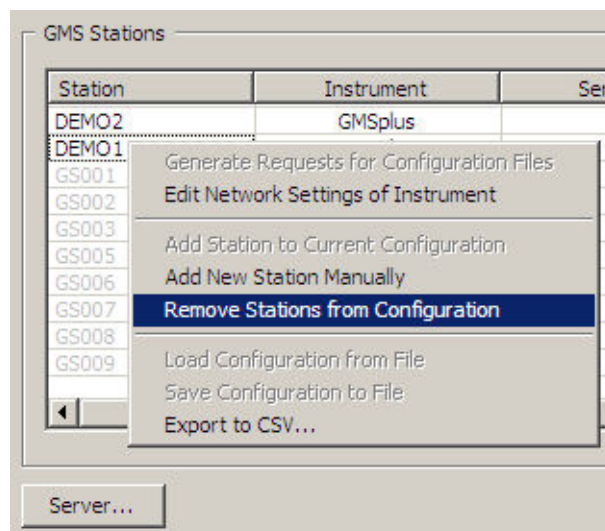


Figure 76. Remove Station from Current Configuration

For more details please see *GeoDAS Manual*.

14.2. Configuration of Server Parameters

- Press the button **Server...**, the window below appears:

Figure 77. Data server parameter

Group of Controls	Description
Network Settings	IP address and port of the server, i.e. computer which GeoDAS is running on as well as the network Timeout in seconds. If server has several network interfaces but connections from instruments are expected from only one of them, then its IP address must be specified. Otherwise, leave it zero, which means that GeoDAS accepts incoming connection at any interface. The timeout is used to decide when to terminate current network connection if the remote party does not respond within the indicated time interval.
Miscellaneous Options	Network error is declared if an instrument did not communicate with GeoDAS within the indicated period of time. Make sure that this parameter is higher than the communication interval set in the instrument as described in chapter 10.8. If State-of-health forwarding interval is set to nonzero value, then SOH reports are collected within this period of time and only then are forwarded. You can also choose not to delete SOH reports after processing. If this option is selected, all received state of health reports remain in the directory <code>\\GeoDAS_DATA\\StatusFiles\\InfoSOH\\</code>
Event Detection	GeoDAS can be instructed to analyse event data files received from configured GMS instruments to see if they belong to the same earthquake and to declare an event if it is so. You need to enable the option Declare and process triggers of seismic network in order to do so. A network event is declared if at least Minimum number of stations triggered within the Network time frame . Received event files can be converted to Seisan format and stored in Seisan database on the same computer.
Customised Data Processing	This is not a standard feature of GeoDAS. Therefore please check the GeoDAS Manual and contact GeoSIG for further details if you need to use this functionality.

14.3. Instrument Control in GeoDAS

By making a right click on the station name in the window *Stations: General Information*, several options become available to control and check the instrument. See the figure below:

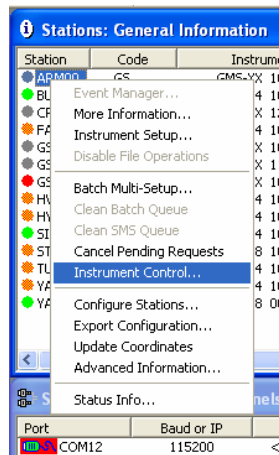


Figure 78. Instrument control of the GMS in GeoDAS

14.3.1. More Information... (State of Health of the Instrument)

The status of the instruments can be easily checked if the instrument is set up to transfer periodically the SOH file to the server. (See details about SOH configuration in chapter 9.4 and 10.8.3).

- Make right click on the Station in the GeoDAS main window and select **More Information...**, the following window will appear:

Figure 79. SOH information in GeoDAS

Information Area	Description
Status date and time	Before analysing the SOH data always make sure that the SOH files are current ones by checking the time and date here.
Firmware	Here the firmware versions of all components can be viewed.
File and Memory	Information about events and available memory
Configuration and Restarts	Date and time of the last restart, the last configuration change and the last shutdown are shown. Additionally the reason of the last shutdown is indicated.
Miscellaneous	Ambient temperature, measured inside the instrument. Other information may appear here, depending on the firmware version of the instrument.
Errors and Warnings	List of all errors and warnings of the instrument
Timing and GPS	Status of the RTC and the related GPS information if a GPS receiver is connected and configured
Power	Status of the power supply and the battery voltages

14.3.2. Instrument Setup...

See chapter 10.2.2 for details.

14.3.3. Cancel Pending Request

The pending requests on the server, as shown in the Figure 68, can be cancelled by the user.

14.3.4. GMS Communication Interface

- Make a right click on the Station in the GeoDAS main window and select **Instrument Control...**; the following window will appear:

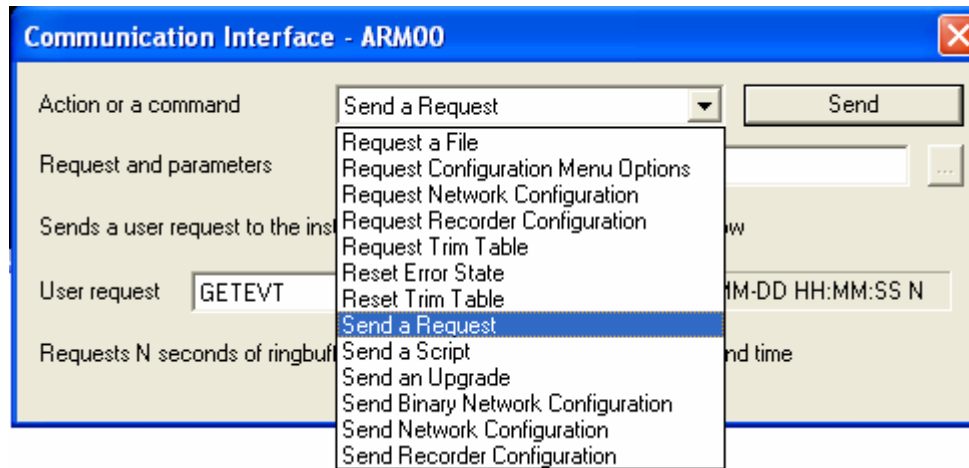


Figure 80. GMS Communication Interface

Action or command	Description
Request a File	Request a file from the instrument (the full path to the file must be specified)
Request Configuration Menu Options	The instrument uploads the structure of the configuration menu and saves the file in <code>\\GeoDAS_DATA\Config\Stationname.mnu</code> . This file is needed for offline configuration of the instrument as described in chapter 10.2.1.
Request Network Configuration	The instrument uploads the network settings of the instrument and saves the file in <code>\\GeoDAS_DATA\Config\Stationname.net</code>
Request Recorder Configuration	The instrument uploads the configuration of the instrument and saves the file in <code>\\GeoDAS_DATA\Config\Stationname.xml</code> . This file is needed for offline configuration of the instrument as described in chapter 10.2.1.
Request Trim Table	The instrument will upload a SOH file containing the actual values from the RTC trim table. The latest SOH file can be found under <code>\\GeoDAS_DATA>StatusFiles\InfoSOH.xml</code>
Reset Error State	The instrument will clear all errors and warnings.
Reset Trim Table	The instrument will clear the RTC trim table.
Send a Request	Sends a user request to the instrument. For details see chapter 10.10.1
Send a Script	The instrument will download and execute the attached script. This function is for advanced users only, as it can seriously damage the instrument if the script is not written correctly.
Send an Upgrade	The instrument will download the attached file, which can be any type of the firmware, namely: Bootloader, RTC, DSP, main firmware and or the entire Linux image. For more details about the upgrade of the firmware, see chapter 12.
Send Binary Network Configuration	The instrument will download binary network configuration file from the server.
Send Network Configuration	The instrument will download the attached manually adjusted network configuration file from the server.
Send Recorder Configuration	The instrument will download the attached manually adjusted recorder configuration from the server.

14.4. Open recorded miniSEED files in GeoDAS

The system is recording miniSEED files (.MSD). For viewing such files, GeoDAS can be used. As the signal is stored inside the miniSEED file in counts, a scaling factor has to be applied when opening the data. If an **Extended format of MiniSEED files** is used (see the chapter 10.8.32), scaling factors are applied by GeoDAS automatically, and you may skip the information below.

- Open **GeoDAS**
- Open recorded mini-seed file from the menu **File → Open...**



Event files are stored under: \\GeoDAS_DATA\Data\STATION_NAME
Ringbuffer files are stored under: \\GeoDAS_DATA\DataStreams\STATION_NAME
Testpulses are stored under: \\GeoDAS_DATA\Incoming\NNNNNN

- When you open a '.MSD' file with GeoDAS, the following dialog box for scaling factor appears:

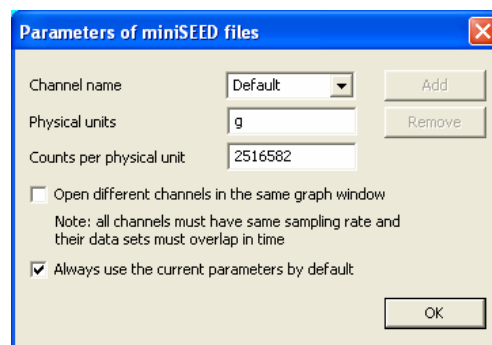


Figure 81. GeoDAS miniSEED parameters

- The values *Physical unit* and *Counts per physical unit* must be set for correct display data in GeoSIG software GeoDAS. The values can be found in the Table 20 or calculated as described in chapter 14.4.2.



Do not tick "Always use the current parameters by default" as it is better to remember that scale has to be defined manually for such file type.

- Press **OK**
- If instead of the scale prompt you get directly the graph, use menu: **Analyse → Parameters... → Parameters of miniSEED files** and press **Edit**:

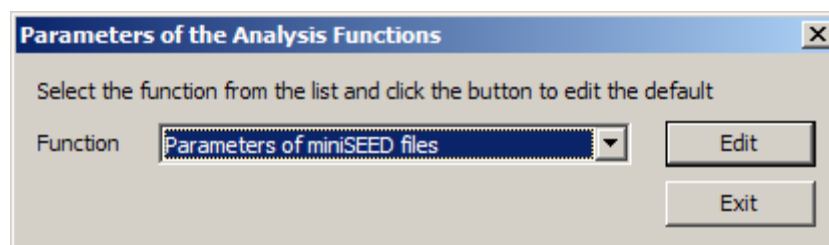


Figure 82. GeoDAS analysis parameters

- Now the dialog box for scaling factor should be seen. Enter the correct values, close and reopen the file you want to see. You will be prompted again for scale; just press OK as the scale is now correct.

14.4.1. Save predefined Scaling Factors

The scaling factor set under Counts per physical unit is always valid for all channels in the same miniSEED file. If the channels have different physical units (e.g. if a six-channel instrument with two different types of sensors is used) a scaling factor for each channel separately can be defined.

To define a scaling factor for a specific channel, enter the full channel name (e.g. LCAX1) in the *filed Channel name* and press **Add**

All channels which are not specifically defined are converted with the scaling factor saved under *Default*.

14.4.2. Calculation of the Scaling Factors

If you don't know how to calculate the scaling factor, follow these steps:

Sensors with given full scale

Output Voltage of the sensor must be +/- 10 V

$$LSB = \frac{FullScale}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}} = \frac{FullScale}{754'9747.2}$$

$$Scale\ factor = \frac{1}{LSB} = \frac{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}}{FullScale} = \frac{754'9747.2}{FullScale}$$



Example, 3 g sensor

$$Scaling\ factor = \frac{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}\ counts}{3g} = \frac{754'9747.2\ counts}{3g} = \underline{\underline{2516582\ counts/g}}$$

Sensors with given Sensitivity

$$LSB = \frac{\frac{10V}{Sensitivity}}{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}\ counts} = \frac{1.324547 e - 6 \frac{V}{counts}}{Sensitivity}$$

$$Scale\ factor = \frac{1}{LSB} = \frac{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}\ counts}{\frac{10V}{Sensitivity}} = \frac{Sensitivity}{1.324547 e - 6 \frac{V}{counts}}$$



Example, 1000 V/m/s sensor

$$LSB = \frac{\frac{0.9 \cdot 2^{23}}{10V} \cdot \frac{1000 \frac{V}{m/s}}{1.324547 e - 6 \frac{V}{counts}}}{1000 \frac{V}{m/s}} = \underline{\underline{150994944\ counts/m/s}}$$

The scaling factors of all GeoSIG sensors can be found in the following table:

Sensor type	Full Scale	Output Voltage Range	Scaling factor
AC-xx	0.5 g	+/- 10 V	15'099'494 counts/g
	1 g	+/- 10 V	7'549'747 counts/g
	2 g	+/- 10 V	3'774'874 counts/g
	3 g	+/- 10 V	2'516'582 counts/g
	4 g	+/- 10 V	1'887'437 counts/g
VE-13	1 mm/s	+/- 10 V	7'549'747 counts/mm/s
VE-23	10 mm/s	+/- 10 V	754'975 counts/mm/s
	100 mm/s	+/- 10 V	75'497 counts/mm/s
VE-33	Sensitivity: 27.3 V/m/s (27.3 Vs/m)		20'610'820 counts/m/s 20'611 counts/mm/s
VE-53	Sensitivity: 1000 V/m/s (2x 500 V/m/s)		754'974'720 counts/m/s 754'974 counts/mm/s
	Sensitivity: 200 V/m/s (2x 100 V/m/s)		150'994'944 counts/m/s 150'994 counts/mm/s

Table 20. Scaling factors of different sensors

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