

Sensor data

# CALCULATIONS



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# ACTIVITY

## Equation:

**Activity = slope x transmit data + Intercept [unit]**

## Example parameters:

**Slope** = 0.013588

**Intercept** = 0

**Unit** =  $m/s^2$

**Activity minimum** = 0  $m/s^2$  (transmit data min = 0)

**Activity maximum** = 3.465  $m/s^2$  (transmit data max = 255)

**Measurement** = RMS

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard activity sensor transmitters**:

**Slope** = 0.013588

**Intercept** = 0

## Example calculation, **standard activity sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID        | Data     | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| 2020-11-04T00:00:06.894Z        | 71        | 2        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2020-11-04T00:03:17.894Z</b> | <b>71</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2020-11-04T00:11:44.894Z        | 71        | 1        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2020-11-04T00:15:40.894Z        | 71        | 10       | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 0.013588  $m/s^2$

Intercept: 0

Data: 2

Applied in equation:

Activity =  $(0.013588 \times 2 + 0) m/s^2$

Activity = 0.027176  $m/s^2$

# DEPTH

## Equation:

$$\text{Depth} = \text{slope} \times \text{transmit data} + \text{Intercept [unit]}$$

## Example parameters:

**Slope** = 0.5098

**Intercept** = 0

**Unit** = m

**Depth minimum** = 0 m (transmit data min = 0)

**Depth maximum** = 130 m (transmit data max = 255)

The highlighted parameters above can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard depth sensor transmitters**:

**Slope** = See standard depth range table below

**Intercept** = 0

## Example calculation, **standard depth sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID        | Data       | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 2016-11-04T00:00:06.894Z        | 45        | 117        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2016-11-04T00:03:17.894Z</b> | <b>45</b> | <b>117</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2016-11-04T00:11:44.894Z        | 45        | 125        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2016-11-04T00:15:40.894Z        | 45        | 123        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 0.5098

Intercept: 0

Data: 117

Applied in equation:

Depth = (0.5098 x 117 + 0) m

Depth = 60 m

| Max Depth [m] | Resolution [m] |
|---------------|----------------|
| 25.5          | 0.1000         |
| 51            | 0.2000         |
| 63.75         | 0.2500         |
| 86.7          | 0.3400         |
| 100           | 0.3922         |
| 130           | 0.5098         |
| 290           | 1.1373         |

**Table 1. Standard** depth range alternatives

# INCLINATION

## Equation:

$$\text{Tilt} = \text{slope} \times \text{transmit data} + \text{Intercept} [\text{unit}]$$

## Example parameters:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

**Unit** = °

**Tilt minimum** = 0 ° (transmit data min = 0)

**Tilt maximum** = 180 ° (transmit data max = 180)

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard inclination sensor transmitters**:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

## Example calculation, **standard tilt sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID        | Data      | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2018-11-04T00:02:09.894Z        | 65        | 45        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2018-11-04T00:08:20.894Z</b> | <b>65</b> | <b>46</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2018-11-04T00:13:54.894Z        | 65        | 46        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2018-11-04T00:17:38.894Z        | 65        | 47        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 1

Intercept: 0

Data: 46

Applied in equation:

Tilt = (1 x 46 + 0) °

Tilt = 46 °

**NOTE:** The tilt output from the inclination sensor is measured relative to a fixed zero/baseline. The 0° tilt or baseline can be set by the user or from the factory using a magnet command sequence.

# MORTALITY

## Equation:

$$\text{CurrentTiltAngle} = \text{slope} \times \text{transmit data} + \text{Intercept [unit]}$$

## Example parameters:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

**Unit** = °

**CurrentTiltAngle minimum** = 0 ° (transmit data min = 0)

**CurrentTiltAngle maximum** = 180 ° (transmit data max = 180)

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard mortality sensor transmitters**:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

## Example calculation, **standard mortality sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID        | Data       | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| 2018-11-04T00:02:09.894Z        | 53        | 3          | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2018-11-04T00:08:20.894Z</b> | <b>53</b> | <b>122</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2018-11-04T00:09:27.894Z        | 54        | 120        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2018-11-04T00:09:30.894Z        | 54        | 119        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 1

Intercept: 0

Data: 122

Applied in equation:

$$\text{CurrentTiltAngle} = (1 \times 122 + 0)^\circ$$

$$\text{CurrentTiltAngle} = 122^\circ$$

**NOTE:** The orientation output from the mortality sensor is measured relative to a dynamic zero/baseline. The 0° orientation or baseline is slowly updated over time so that the transmitter can move inside the animal.

# TEMPERATURE

## Equation:

**Temperature = slope x transmit data + Intercept [unit]**

## Example parameters:

**Slope = 0.1**

**Intercept = 0**

**Unit = °C**

**Temperature minimum = 0 °C (transmit data min = 0)**

**Temperature maximum = 25.5 °C (transmit data max = 255)**

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard temperature sensor transmitters**:

**Slope = 0.1**

**Intercept = 0**

## Example calculation, **standard temperature sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID         | Data      | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2018-11-04T00:02:09.894Z        | 148        | 56        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2018-11-04T00:08:20.894Z</b> | <b>148</b> | <b>57</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2018-11-04T00:13:54.894Z        | 148        | 58        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2018-11-04T00:17:38.894Z        | 148        | 61        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 0.1

Intercept: 0

Data: 57

Applied in equation:

Temperature =  $(0.1 \times 57 + 0)$  °C

Temperature = 5.7 °C

# CONDUCTIVITY

## Equation:

**Conductivity = slope x transmit data + Intercept [unit]**

## Example parameters:

**Slope = 10**

**Intercept = 0**

**Unit =  $\mu\text{S/cm}$**

**Conductivity minimum = 0  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  (transmit data min = 0)**

**Conductivity maximum = 2500  $\mu\text{S/cm}$  (transmit data max = 250)**

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard conductivity sensor transmitters**:

**Slope = 10**

**Intercept = 0**

## Example calculation, **standard conductivity sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID       | Data       | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------|-------------------|
| 2018-11-04T00:02:09.894Z        | 2        | 143        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2018-11-04T00:08:20.894Z</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>146</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2018-11-04T00:13:54.894Z        | 2        | 158        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2018-11-04T00:17:38.894Z        | 2        | 167        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 10

Intercept: 0

Data: 146

Applied in equation:

Conductivity =  $(10 \times 146 + 0) \mu\text{S/cm}$

Conductivity = 1460  $\mu\text{S/cm}$



# SALINITY

## Equation:

$$\text{Salinity} = \text{slope} \times \text{transmit data} + \text{Intercept} [\text{unit}]$$

## Example parameters:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

**Unit** = ppt

**Salinity minimum** = 0 ppt (transmit data min = 0)

**Salinity maximum** = 42 ppt (transmit data max = 42)

The above parameters can be found in your delivery note/specifications sheet

Following values are used for **standard conductivity sensor transmitters**:

**Slope** = 1

**Intercept** = 0

## Example calculation, **standard salinity sensor**:

| Date and time (UTC)             | ID        | Data      | Protocol          |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2018-11-04T00:04:10.894Z        | 21        | 20        | S256-69kHz        |
| <b>2018-11-04T00:10:43.894Z</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>S256-69kHz</b> |
| 2018-11-04T00:14:32.894Z        | 21        | 30        | S256-69kHz        |
| 2018-11-04T00:18:45.894Z        | 21        | 25        | S256-69kHz        |

Calculation of **highlighted line** in standard example dataset above:

Slope: 1

Intercept: 0

Data: 22

Applied in equation:

Salinity = (1 x 22 + 0) ppt

Salinity = 22 ppt