



Mobile End Final Technical Report

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YCAS Radio Telescope Project
Senior Software Design Project II, Fall 2022
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Commented [1]: This is an excellent "rough" draft, well-organized, well-written, flows nicely, comprehensive. It give me the sense that you have gained a great deal of understanding of the overall application, and it's inner workings. Very well done.

Please see my comments throughout the document - just minor issues. Please address those for the Final Tech Report.

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Abstract

The York County of Astronomical Society (YCAS) has partnered with the Kinsley Engineering Center at York College to create a remotely accessible, auto-locating, auto-tracking telescope so they can continue to pursue their amateur astronomy. The telescope will be installed at YCAS observatory at John C. Rudy County Park, and it is currently in the fifth year of its construction, and the project has consisted of mechanical, electrical, computer engineers along with computer science students.

The mobile application is an admin-only application which allows for remote access of the telescope with the added ability to have notifications sent directly to their phones. The application sends and receives information from both the Control Room Application and Back End database, where it is able to inform the Control room to move the telescope if all safety conditions are properly met, and access the database's results. It also has the ability to perform these additional functions:

- Monitor the telescope's status in real-time
- Operate it remotely
- Receive notifications on telescope health and sensors
- Check the health of the telescope from sensors in the ControlRoom App
- View local weather conditions from a weather station co-located with the telescope

Introduction

Professor Hake at York College reached out to Kerry Smith, from the YCAS, in January of 2017 to discuss the possibility of collaborating on a project to bring a radio telescope to the YCAS observatory in John C. Rudy County Park. This project is the culmination of work started by York College students as part of their senior projects as mechanical, electrical, and computer engineers in the summer and spring of 2018. In the fall and into the spring of 2018, Computer Science students joined this effort to create software for the telescope. In the spring of 2020, the Mobile Team was tasked with building onto the existing AdminApp and creating a new application for public use. This effort was successful, as good progress was made in the AdminApp, and all functionality was completed in the new PublicApp.

In the fall of 2020, the Mobile Team was tasked with furthering the development of the AdminApp. This development included updating the app to function with the newest version of React Native, adding the necessary components to stream audio to the speakers that will be positioned by the radio telescope, encrypting the commands being sent from the Admin App to the ControlRoom App via the Middleman Service (MS), and small changes to design.

Fall of 2021, due to the departure of the sole team member working on the MobileApp in the Fall of 2020, and with no work performed on the MobileApp in the Spring of 2021, there was no continuity between the outgoing team and the

team coming in the Fall of 2021. Due to those factors, the React Native functionality of the app became deprecated to a point where more technical effort would be needed to revive the app than start from scratch. The 2021-22 team spoke with past members of the team, and Ed Nardo, a past mobile app team member, and current React Native developer came on as a mentor for this year's team. The team was able to rebuild the basic app from previous years with minimal working functionality. Implementing a custom TCP protocol was a major implementation made to control the telescope. By the end of Fall 2021, the team had a working cross-platform mobile application that was able to drive the physical hardware.

Development has continued into the spring of 2022. Working off of the previous semester, the team built a working application that fits all specifications the YCAS admins had requested. The AdminApp has an intuitive user interface that allows admins to log in to use APIs. AES-256 encrypted TCP packets are sent to request the ControlRoom App move the telescope and return the status. The MobileApp receives current data on the telescope statuses including push notifications for any issues that may arise.

Now in fall of 2022, one new member has continued the development of the mobile application, with Ed Nardo and previous member David McHugh assisting when needed to maintain continuity. Upgrades to encryption and TCP packets were made, plus the start of updating the API with more database features began, and will continue on into the following semester.

Background

The purpose of the AdminApp is to allow the York County Astronomical Society's administrators to remotely monitor and control the radio telescope

The AdminApp contains functionality for:

- Viewing current sensor statuses
- Overriding sensors for testing/ maintenance
- Executing ControlRoom App scripts remotely
- Moving the telescope to an absolute location
- Performing relative moves using a D-pad like device
- Viewing current weather conditions at the Control Room
- Delivering timely notifications for any issues from ControlRoom App

The AdminApp is powered by React Native, a javascript framework used to create cross-platform mobile applications that will work for both iOS and Android devices[1], and open-source packages to enhance features. The AdminApp utilizes APIs developed by previous members of the database team. The main use for the APIs will be for gathering sensor data and token authentication. More work on the backend will need to be made before appointments and user approval becomes functional on the app. The AdminApp uses AES 256 Encrypted TCP connections to communicate efficiently with the ControlRoom App to move the telescope and gather data.

Design

Admin Application

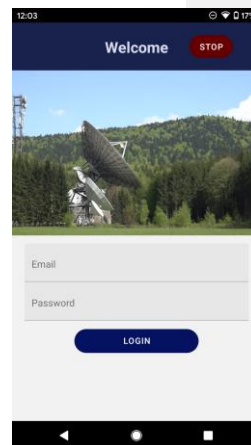
The AdminApp consists of multiple screens that are created using React Native and React Native Paper primarily [10]. Each screen is a single-page class structure screen, meaning that each contains:

- Constructor
- State variables
- Component lifecycle methods
- Render method containing HTML code, and a CSS styling section

Each page also utilizes React Native components to expand upon their base structure and incorporate more complex elements for ease of organization and interaction.

Login Screen

The Login Screen, as shown in Figure 1, is the first page that is seen when the application is opened. On this screen, there are input boxes for the user's email address and password. These values are stored using React Communities Async Storage package [12] after it is validated by the user token API. The email, password, and

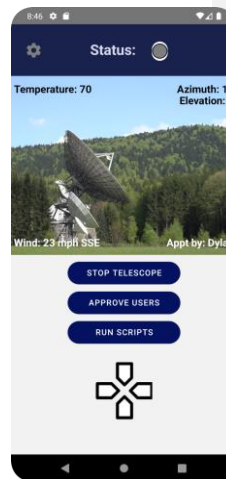


token are now properly stored together locally on the phone or each admin. When admins reopen the app they will automatically be logged into the system, and it will be stored even on this immediate relogin. The login page also contains a stop button. This is a safety feature in case the admin gets logged out unexpectedly and the telescope needs to be stopped.

Home Screen

The Home Screen, as shown in Figure 2, is where users are directed automatically after logging in once. On this screen, the health of the telescope can be seen with the colored light at the top next to the “Status:” label, where green means everything is healthy, yellow means there is an unhealthy sensor, and red means there is an error. There is currently a stock photo of a radio telescope being shown, but this will be replaced with an image of the YCAS telescope or a live image of the telescope when the cameras are up and running. Placed on top of the image are a few additional pieces of data, including the ambient outdoor temperature at the radio telescope location, the current azimuth and elevation positions of the telescope, the speed and direction of the wind, and, if an appointment is currently running, the names associated with that

Figure 1: Login Screen



appointment. All data, except for the appointments are gathered from TCP Protocol Request, and updated on any new render.

The other main functions within the application are reached through this page via various buttons. The “Stop Telescope” button, which issues a request to the ControlRoom App to stop the movement of the telescope, is shown in Figure 3.

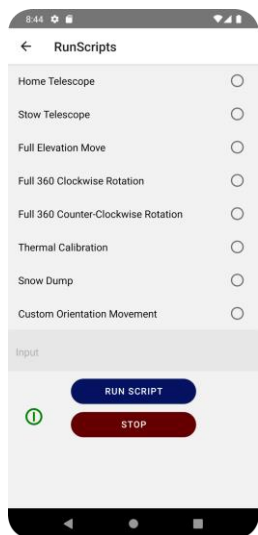


Figure 3:
RunScripts

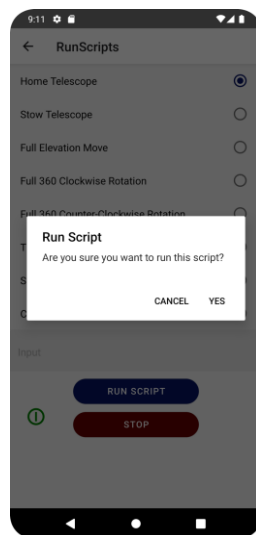


Figure 4:
RunScript

The “Approve Users” button, takes the user to a screen to approve/deny new users. The “Run Script” button, shows a page for script selection as shown in Figure 3. Once a script is chosen, a pop-up is shown asking for final confirmation before sending the command, as shown in Figure 4. The script page also has a button to reset the MCU error bit,

: Admin
on Home

located next to the STOP button. If green, the MCU error is fine, and will not allow it to be reset. If red, the admin can flip the MCU bit, and it will return to green when it is ok.

Below those buttons is a directional icon pad, which, when clicked, directs the user to a separate page where they can adjust the azimuth and elevation position, as shown in Figure 5. The user then uses a 4-direction control pad to control the telescope movement. In the center of the pad, the user can always stop the telescope. There is also another button to reset the MCU error bit, with the same functionality as mentioned above. Additionally, the current Azimuth and Elevation are received through TCP communication, like the home page.

Status Screen

The status screen is shown when the user clicks “Status” at the top of the home screen. They will then be shown the overall health of the system with a series of colored lights next to the names of different sensors, as shown in Figure 6.

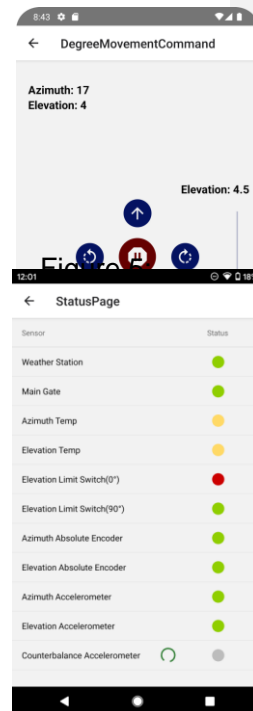


Figure 6:

Weather Screen

When the user presses either the wind speed or temperature on the home screen, they are taken to the weather page shown in Figure 7. This displays basic weather data gathered from the radio telescope weather station. This information is passed via an API call which gets the most recent information from the database.



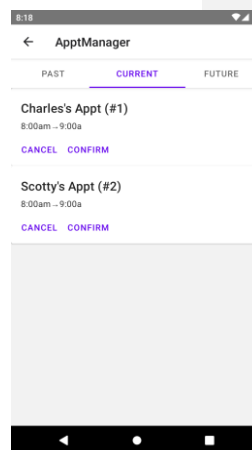
The screenshot shows a mobile application interface titled "WeatherScreen". It features a table with two columns: "Unit" and "Reading". The data is as follows:

Unit	Reading
Wind Speed	2
Wind Direction	NW
Temperature	62
Rain Rate	0.1
Rain Total	1
Rain Day	1
Rain Month	12
Bar. Pressure	0.123
Dew Point	0.1
Wind Chill	60
Humidity	40
Heat Index	0

Figure 7:

Appointment Manager

When the user taps on the name of the user with a current appointment running on the home screen, they are directed to the appointment manager screen. There are three tabs, one for current appointments, one for future appointments, and one for past appointments. This is shown in Figure 8, where the "Previous" appointments tab is chosen.



The screenshot shows a mobile application interface titled "ApptManager". It features three tabs: "PAST", "CURRENT", and "FUTURE". The "CURRENT" tab is selected. The data is as follows:

Appointment	Time	Actions
Charles's Appt (#1)	8:00am - 9:00a	CANCEL CONFIRM
Scotty's Appt (#2)	8:00am - 9:00a	CANCEL CONFIRM

Figure 8:
Appointment

Approval Dashboard

The Approval Dashboard is reached by pressing “Approve Users” on the home screen. This is a place where admins can approve or deny new users, as shown below in Figures 9 and 10.

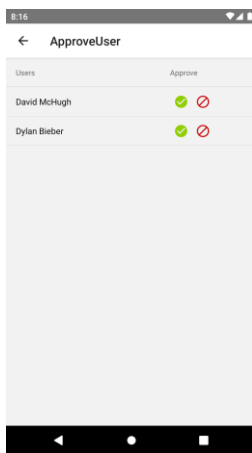


Figure 9:
User

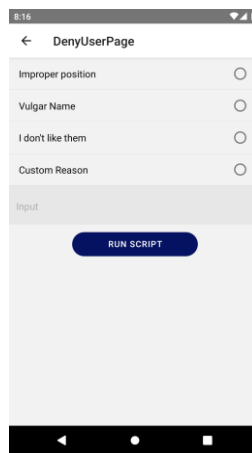


Figure 10:
Deny User

Connection Overview

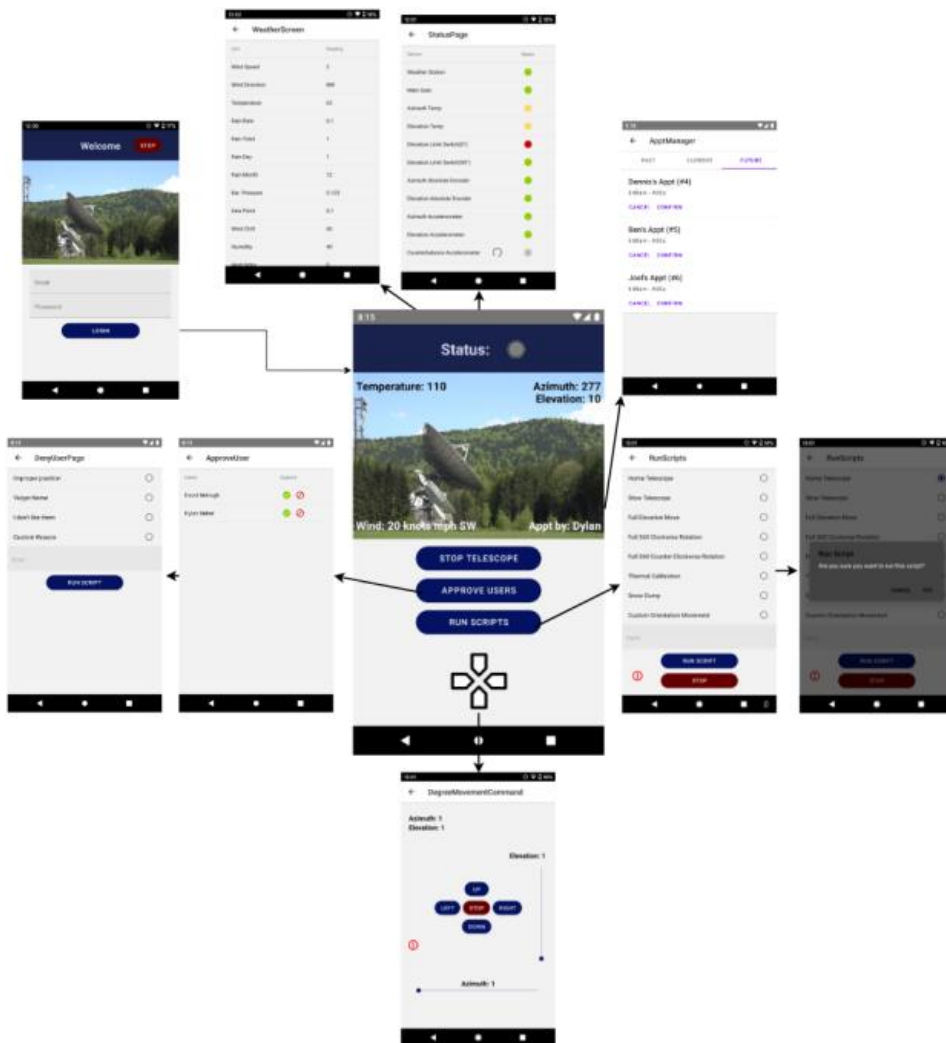


Figure 11: Connection

Implementation

Admin Application

React Navigation

React Navigation is used in both applications to navigate between the different screens. React Native doesn't have a built-in idea of a global history stack like a web browser does -- this is where React Navigation comes in. React Navigation's stack navigator provides a way for the app to transition between screens and manage navigation history. If the app uses only one stack navigator, then it is conceptually similar to how a web browser handles navigation state - the app pushes and pops items from the navigation stack as users interact with it, and this results in the user seeing different screens. A key difference between how this works in a web browser and in React Navigation is that React Navigation's stack navigator provides the gestures and animations that one would expect on Android and iOS when navigating between routes in the stack[4]. React Navigation lives in "props", small code fragments that can be reused, and can be referred to by referencing the prop file. Navigating to a screen is built into React Native.

Firestore/ Notifications

Firestore is a collection of services for mobile apps, web pages, and Unity applications that offers features like hosting, storage, and cloud messaging[5]. Firestore is primarily used to implement push notifications to the admin.

The Mobile Team is utilizing the cloud messaging API for Firestore, so any device registered with the Firestore admin topic will receive a push notification in the case of an emergency. Each device is added to the topic of "admin" when the user logs in and is removed from the topic when the admin logs out. While subscribed to the topic "admin", those phones will receive any notification pushed via Control Room to this specific topic. Currently, on the ControlRoom App, the push notification is called with a header and body to send. That information is sent using Firestore Admin dotNet [11]. This allows the use of the Google Firestore APIs from C# without much hassle. A test notification button was also added to the Control Rooms' appointment page, this page will be revamped.

TCP Protocol

This protocol is also explained in the final tech report for Control Room [9] as this was a joint effort. The best place to find the most relevant technical documentation is in the RemoteListener Documentation[7].

Through TCP in React Native, the AdminApp opens a TCP connection based on the IP Address and Port of the ControlRoom App, in the constants' file. As long as port forwarding is enabled on the current router and the ControlRoom App is running, the RemoteListener.cs class will receive the connection. From there, an encrypted string is concatenated by the MobileApp and sent to the ControlRoom App. The ControlRoom App decrypts the string and parses it. Once parsed the ControlRoom App will either begin the requested action or return an error. The ControlRoom App will notify the MobileApp when a string has been received, parsed/started, and completed or failed. The estimated time may be sent back to the MobileApp if applicable. Once the action has been completed or failed, the ControlRoom App will destroy the connection after sending the success or failure message to the MobileApp.

For safety purposes, all connections run asynchronously, however requests with the same priority cannot override each other. Only a command with a higher priority that is parsed may override a lower priority command. Pages that are opened on the MobileApp begin with a command to receive the most current data on the telescope's position. From there, this command will be sent roughly every minute as long as the telescope isn't moving. Once the telescope is moving, the request time will jump up to 5 seconds. If the MobileApp were to crash after sending a movement command, the Control Room still processes the command,

since it handles all telescope movements. Once the MobileApp is relaunched, all the current data will be updated again.

All Accepted Command Types

- A movement command
- A sensor initialization request
- An ALL_STOP command
- A script command
- Requesting current position data
- Overriding a sensor
- Homing routine
- Reset MCU Bit

All Return Types

- Success
- InvalidVersion
- InvalidCommandType
- InvalidCommandArgs
- MissingCommandArgs,
- InvalidScript
- InvalidRequestType

Packages/ Dependencies

[React-native-paper](#)

React-native-paper is a cross-platform material design tool for React Native. React paper is used in the admin app for buttons, lists, icons, and more. This package allows the admin to change the UI to the client's specifications.

[React-native-community/slider](#)

This is a React Native component used to select a single value from a range of values. The react-native-community/slider is an easy way to use a slider bar to gather a decimal value from the user, used specifically in the Degree Movement Page. React-native-paper does not have slider bars so this was a necessary extension

[Asyncstorage with React Native](#)

Asyncstorage is a built-in, React Native package that is used to store data locally on a mobile device; this offers the ability to store values within a map-like format on an individual user's phone. This is used on the admin app to store the user's email address and password locally. A login page was added for API use and in order to ensure the users are remembered their information is stored after login. This is pulled once the app is opened and the admin automatically logs in.

[Axios](#)

Axios is a package allowing API calls to be completed in a simplistic manner. Axios is a Postman-like package for Javascript allowing the admin app to simply call the backend APIs using the user's locally stored token.

[React-native-tcp-socket](#)

React-native-tcp-socket is a simplistic way to send and receive commands using TCP. The admin app control over the telescope is all dependent on TPC commands, sent to the Control Room via the RemoteListener Class. TCP requests are sent to the Control Room and then await a response from the Control Room on whether the information was received, the status of the action, or data acquisition.

[CryptoJS](#)

JavaScript implementations of standard and secure cryptographic algorithms. The Mobile App and Control Room use the AES-256 encryption format, using the cipher-block chaining (CBC) mode. The Key and IV are stored asynchronously on the App and Control Room.

Future Work

Admin Application

TCP to API

Currently APIs are used but not to the extent requested by the clients. APIs need to be used for everything listed in the issue below. The architecture is set up and ready but there will need to be minor changes made. We need to rely on TCP less for information. This was started fall 2022, with weather data now being API based. See the following GitHub issue where this is tracked:

https://github.com/YCPRadioTelescope/rtMobile_v2/issues/82.

Admin Requests Stored

Admin requests via TCP are not currently stored anywhere meaning it is lost once completed. Another table can be created to store admin commands on the ControlRoom App. The admins' email can be added to the command they send. The ControlRoom App can parse and store this data. It would be nice to have APIs so admins can view the most recent requests on the app.

https://github.com/YCPRadioTelescope/rtMobile_v2/issues/75.

API Endpoints Point to Correct Database

Ensure that all endpoints are pointing to the correct database once we have the functioning radio telescope and production database. APIs will need to be pointed towards the production database. This will need to be changed to point to the production database once it is installed in the park. Along with this IP address, ports will need to be changed in order to create TCP connections.

Updating Package Dependency

Yarn packages, the libraries used within the mobile application ,will need to be updated regularly (4-6 months). This was done this semester, but must continue regularly. See the following GitHub issue to keep track of when packages are updated:

https://github.com/YCPRadioTelescope/rtMobile_v2/issues/83.

Updating React Native

Along with Package Dependencies, React Native should be updated regularly, (4-6 months). Again, this was done this semester, and must be continued. See the following GitHub issue to keep track of when React Natice was upgraded:

https://github.com/YCPRadioTelescope/rtMobile_v2/issues/87

Live Photo of Radio Telescope

YCAS admins have requested that the live feed of the telescope is to be shown on the app. This may be unnecessary due to the camera already having its own app.

iOS Visual Bugs

Certain UIs need to be updated to keep a better overall look of the mobile application for iOS devices. The status buttons currently move on their own, the home screen format does not properly display everything in an accessible manner, and the elevation label hits the slider for the direct movement page.

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