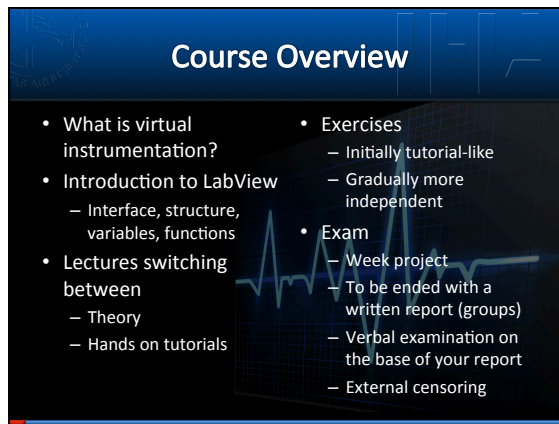




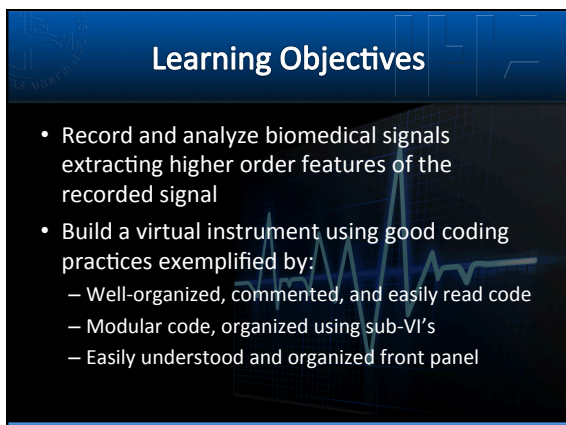
Virtual Instrumentation

Samuel Alberg Thrysoe, PhD, Assistant Professor,
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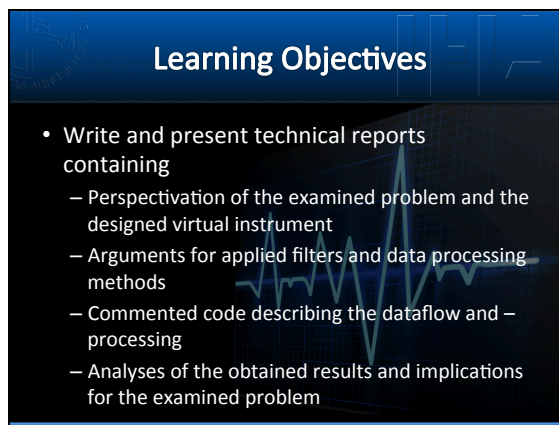
Course Overview

- What is virtual instrumentation?
- Introduction to LabView
 - Interface, structure, variables, functions
- Lectures switching between
 - Theory
 - Hands on tutorials
- Exercises
 - Initially tutorial-like
 - Gradually more independent
- Exam
 - Week project
 - To be ended with a written report (groups)
 - Verbal examination on the base of your report
 - External censoring



Learning Objectives

- Record and analyze biomedical signals extracting higher order features of the recorded signal
- Build a virtual instrument using good coding practices exemplified by:
 - Well-organized, commented, and easily read code
 - Modular code, organized using sub-VI's
 - Easily understood and organized front panel



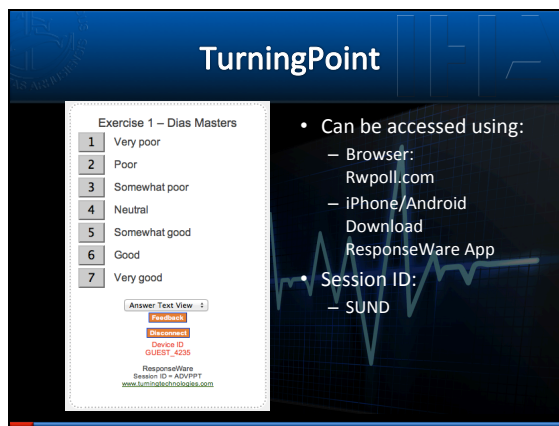
Learning Objectives

- Write and present technical reports containing
 - Perspectivation of the examined problem and the designed virtual instrument
 - Arguments for applied filters and data processing methods
 - Commented code describing the dataflow and – processing
 - Analyses of the obtained results and implications for the examined problem



Exercises

- Half-bridge Scale
- Step Response
- Nerve Conduction Speed
- Pulse Wave Velocity
- Sound Level Monitor
 - Labview Live Interface
- Video analysis
 - Pig spermatozoa
- Pigsty monitor
 - Zone video monitor
- Lego MRI-Scanner
 - Video analysis
 - Lego NXT control



TurningPoint

Exercise 1 – Dias Masters

1	Very poor
2	Poor
3	Somewhat poor
4	Neutral
5	Somewhat good
6	Good
7	Very good

Answer Text View: 1

Feedback

Disconnect

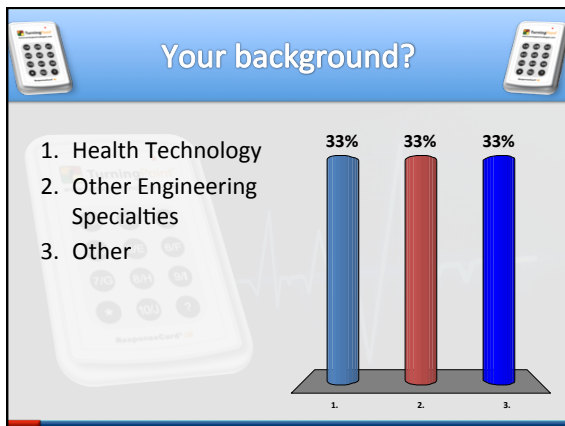
Device ID: GUEST_ACD5

ResponseWare

Search ID = ADVPPT

www.turnpointtechnologies.com

- Can be accessed using:
 - Browser: Rwpoll.com
 - iPhone/Android Download ResponseWare App
- Session ID:
 - SUND



What is Virtual Instrumentation?


- Combination of
 - Software
 - Hardware
- User constructed measurement/control systems
- **Virtual Instruments**
- LabView
 - Graphical user interface
 - Graphical programming

LabView

- Laboratory Virtual Instrumentation
- Graphical programming language
- LabView Program = VI
 - Virtual Instrument
 - Imitates real machines/control panelse
 - Controls
 - Sliders/contacts/knobs
 - Indicators
 - LED lamps, thermometers, graphs

LabView IO

- User defined input
 - Text boxes, controls
- Data from "the real world"
 - DAQ (Data Acquisition)
 - Record/transmit physical signals
 - Voltage, resistance, capacity etc.
 - Digital data
 - Examples
 - Temperature, flow, velocity/acceleration, pressure, sound intensity etc.



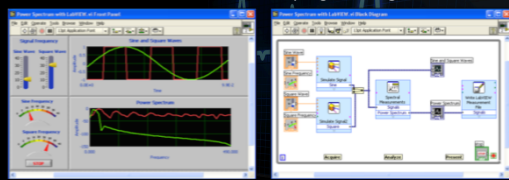
LabView structure

Front panel

- User interaction
- Resembles control panel

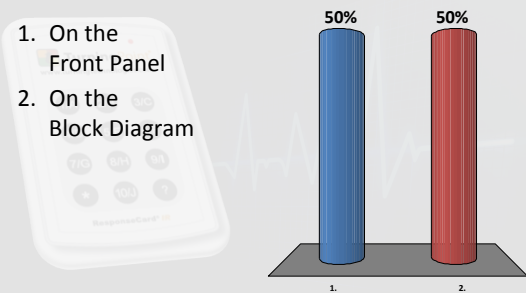
Block diagram

- Graphical programming
- Replaces "normal" programming text interface




Where would you insert buttons and LED-lights?

1. On the Front Panel
2. On the Block Diagram



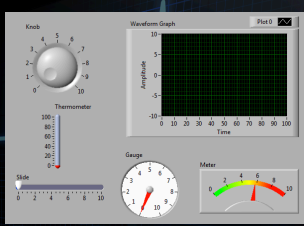
Where would you insert buttons and LED-lights?

1. På Front panelet
2. På Block diagrammet

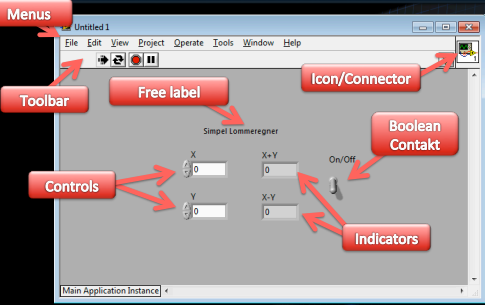


Front Panel

- User interaction
- Data input
 - Text boxes
 - Sliders
 - Buttons
- Output
 - Indicators
 - LED
 - Thermometers
 - Graphs



Front Panel



Front Panel: Controls

- Right click on the front panel
 - **Controls**
- Click needle to keep open
- Categorized
 - Expand by clicking the bottom arrow

Block Diagram

- "Programming"
- Icons = nodes
 - Terminals
 - Controls/ indicators from the front panel
 - Functions
 - Addition/subtraction, comparisons etc.
 - Loop structures
 - While/for loops
 - Case/sequence structures
- Wires
 - Color coded

Block Diagram

Which of these is an indicator?

Block Diagram: Functions

To Find Functions

- LabView has hundreds of functions
 - It can be hard finding the right one
- Use the search function
- Click and drag elements from the search window directly into the block diagram
- Double-click the element to show it's location

Function types

- Express VI
 - Interactive VIs with configuration page
 - Blue
- Standard VI
 - Modular VI
 - Can be modified connecting different wires
- Functions
 - Fundamental LabView functions
 - No front panel
 - Yellow

Which of these is a function?

1. 43%
2. 29%
3. 29%

Toolbar

Runtime control

- Run / Running
- Continuous Run / Running
- Error (Click to specify)
- Abort Execution

Ordering tools

Alignment

Automatic Cleanup

Wiring

Cableicon: Draw from terminal to terminal

The cable follows, when the control is moved.

Dashed Line (Bad)

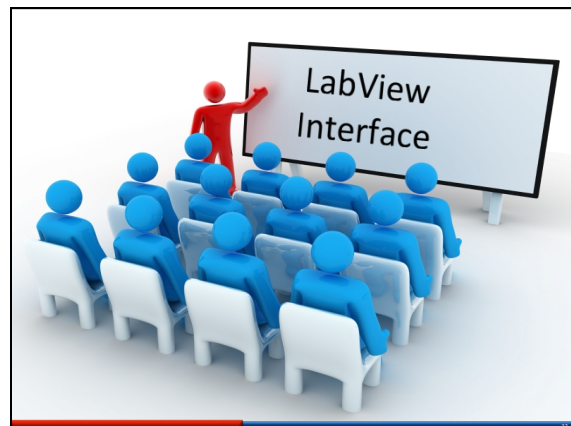
Whole Line (Good)

Ctrl + B
Remove "Bad wires" (disconnected ends etc.)

Good shortcuts

<p>Ctrl + T Front panel → Left Block Diagram → Right</p> <p>Ctrl + E Change between Front panel and Block Diagram</p> <p>Ctrl + B Remove "Bad wires"</p>	<p>Ctrl + R Run VI</p> <p>Ctrl + H Show context dependent help</p> <p>Ctrl + træk Move elements</p>
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Right click node terminals Shortcut for making constants, indicators etc.



LabVIEW Data Types

Debugging

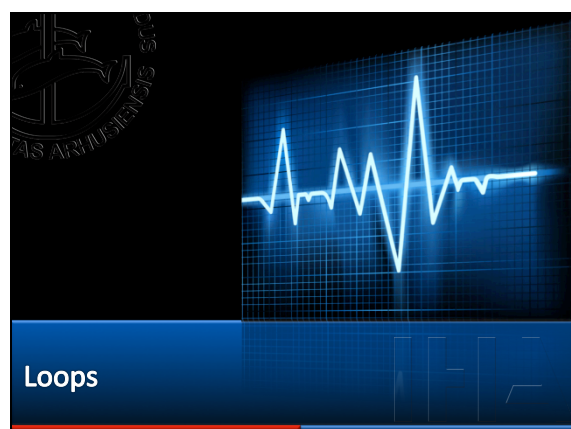
Debugging tools

- Execution Highlighting Button
- Retain Wire Values Button
- Step Over
VI runs from node til node
Nodes blink when running
- Step Into
Step into loop or sub VI
- Step Out
Step out of loop or sub VI
Ends VI

- Click on running wires =
– Probe
- Right-click on wires
– Breakpoints

1.1 LabView Basics Exercises

- Instructions at sttvi.samle.dk
- 1.1.1 – Calculator
- 1.1.2 – Temperature
- 1.1.3 – Temperature Conversion
- 1.1.4 – Temperature 2



Loops

- While Loop
 - Terminal counts iterations
 - Will always run at least once
 - Runs until STOP condition is fulfilled
- For Loop
 - Terminal counts iterations
 - Runs until N is reached

Loop drawing

Loops on the Temperature VI

Which is the While Loop?

1.2 Loop Exercises

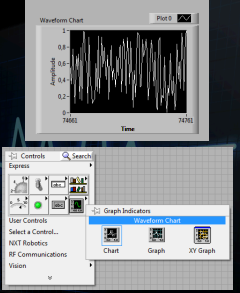
- 1.2.1 – Temperature 3
- 1.2.2 – Temperature 4
- *1.2.3 – Time to Match

*Asterisk = Optional
Do the exercise if you have time

Charts / Graphs

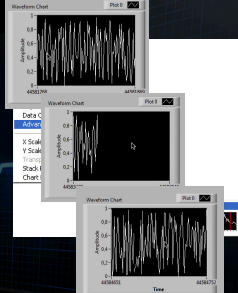
Waveform Charts

- Numerical indicator
 - One or more Scalar plots
- Usually within loops
- Y is data, X is time
- Y and X can be scaled
 - Automatically
 - Manually



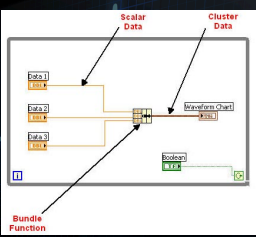
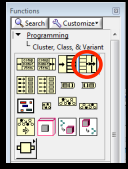
Waveform Charts Updating

- Strip Chart
 - Like paper strip
 - Data scrolls to the right, when it reaches right side, old data are pushed out to the left
- Scope Chart
 - When data reaches right side, the display is blanked and the plot restarts
- Sweep Chart
 - Like the Scope Chart, but instead of blanking the display, a vertical line is shown drawing the data



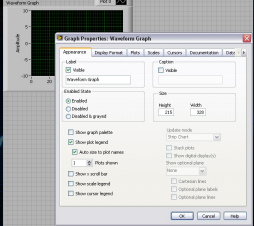
Multiple data in Waveform Charts

- Cluster
 - Collection of scalar data
 - Bundle function
 - ~Collecting phone wires into a cable

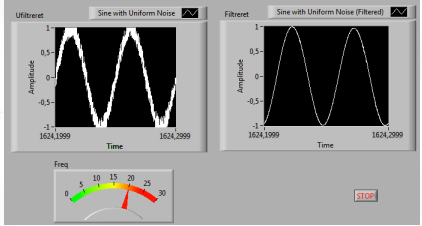
Control and Indicator Properties

- Right click control/indicator
 - E.g. on properties, which can be modified
 - Size
 - Color
 - Plot style
 - Plot color
 - Axes



1.3 Charts/Graphs

1.3.1 – Signal Processing



Registers



Shift Registers

- Variables
 - Transferred between loop iterations
 - Terminals on either vertical end of loop
 - After each iteration the value is saved to the right
 - At the start of the next iteration: Transferred (shifted) to the left terminal
 - Ready for the next iteration

Creating Shift Registers

Adding additional shift registers

- Right click existing
- Add Element



After running the program, what will be displayed on top?

After running the program, what will be displayed at the bottom?

1.4 Shift Registers

- 1.4.1 – Temperature with Running Average
- 1.4.2 – Dice Throws



Arrays

- Arrays are collections of data elements
 - Like a table
- All datatypes can be part of an array
 - Numerical, boolean, text, cluster, controls
 - But they must all be the same
- Can be 1-n dimensional

Index and values

- LabView arrays are 0-indexed
 - So the first cell is no. 0, the next no. 1 and so forth

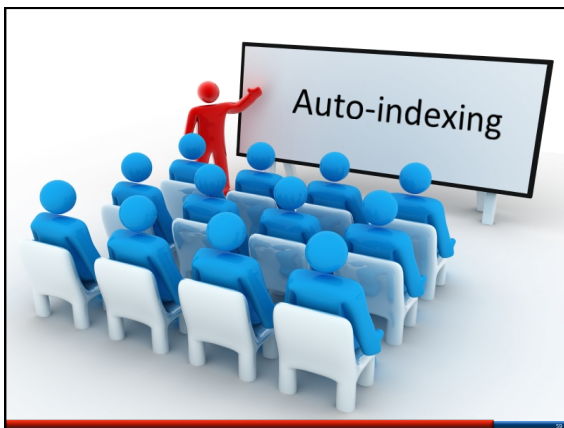
Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Værdi	1.2	1.1	2.5	7.9	8.2	9.0	3.1

Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1.2	1.1	2.5	7.9	8.2	9.0	3.1
1	5.8	3.8	4.4	6.9	2.7	6.4	7.2
2	1.3	9.2	5.7	9.4	3.2	4.9	4.2
3	3.4	7.8	8.2	2.4	5.9	6.8	3.4

Auto-indexing

- When values are drawn across loops, they are auto-indexed

- You can disable/enable this by right-clicking the node



Array Functions (Block diagram)

Array Size

Array [1 2 3 4] → [4] Number of Elements

Initialize Array

Element [4] → [4 4 4 4] Initialized Array

Build Array

Array [1 2 3] → [1 2 3 4] New Array

Element [4] → [4 5 6] → [1 2 3 4 5 6]

Array Functions (Block diagram)

Index Array
Returns the value at the index

n-dimension array
index 0
element or subarray

Array Subset
Returns a subset of the array

Array [1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]
Index 2
Length 5
Array Subset [3 4 5 6 7]

Array Functions (Block diagram)

Replace Array Subset
Replaces array subset with new values

n-dimension array
index 0
output array

index n-1
new element/subarray

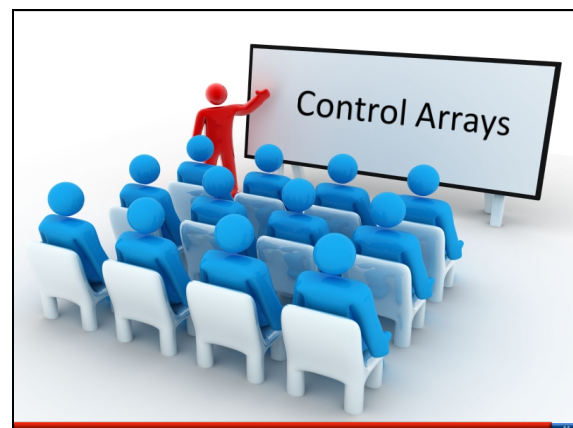
Insert Into Array
Inserts element/row/column

n-dim array
index 0
output array

index n-1
n or n-1 dim array

Control Arrays

- Array of controls
 - Numerical inputs/indicators, LEDs etc.



1.5 Arrays

- 1.5.1 – Dice throws 2
- *1.5.2 – Random LED

