Data Acquisition Systems and the NI LabVIEW environment
Data Acquisition (DAQ)

Use of some data acquisition technique can be convenient, when not mandatory, in the following situations:

- when remote control of instruments located in dangerous or hardly or non accessible areas is required
- when repetitive measurements has to be carried in an automatic fashion
- when data have to be acquired to undergo further processing or to be presented (e.g., presentation of the results from some measurement in some form)
- when you need to control a process in a closed loop
Hardware and Software for DAQ

Generally, a DAQ system consists of a few interconnected parts, including:

- a transducer
- some signal conditioning circuits
- a data acquisition board (DAQ board), equipped at least with an analog to digital converter (ADC) but generally performing other functions (e.g., amplification, multiplexing)
- a microcontroller, a microprocessor, a PC, which someone has instructed on what to do with the collected data
- some software providing an interface between the acquisition chain and the user, for data processing and/or representation
Data Acquisition System

Data acquisition systems and the NI LabVIEW environment
Transducers

Transducers are used to convert a physical quantity (e.g., speed, position, mass, strength, pressure) in an electrical signal (a change in a voltage, current or charge, for example); they may provide

- an analog signal (e.g., thermocouples, thermistors, photodiodes)
- a digital signal (like in the case of an encoder for position or speed measurements)
Signal Conditioning

- Depending on the characteristic of the transducer and on the signal delivered by the transducer itself, we may need to perform tasks of some kind, such as:
  - amplification
  - we may need to electrically isolate the transducer from the rest of the chain to avoid, for instance, high voltage transient (and to avoid damaging some components) or ground loops (which may alter the measurement results)
  - filtering (typically against noise, or to avoid aliasing, i.e., data corruption in the case of sampled signals)
  - some transducers may need to be biased to work correctly (e.g., photodiodes)
DAQ Board

Provides an interface between the conditioning circuits and the microcontroller/microprocessor/PC
Computer and Acquisition Software

- They are used to perform a few tasks, such as
  - long term data storage (on hard disks or solid state disks)
  - data processing and analysis
  - representation of data after processing
- they also provide a friendly interface between the user and the acquisition/measurement system
Data Acquisition from Measuring Instrumentation

A particular case of a data acquisition system - the measurement result is generally provided by the instrument already in the form of a binary stream of data. The acquisition chain will include:

- a communication interface at the instrument end with the relevant firmware (the measurement operation performed by the instrument include signal conditioning and A-to-D conversion)
- a communication interface at the computer end
- a communication bus (ethernet, RS232, GPIB)
- some program controlling the acquisition process on the computer
LabVIEW (National Instruments)

- LabVIEW is an environment for software development, not so much different from other development environments based on more popular programming languages.

- LabVIEW leverages a graphical programming language which allows the user to develop programs in the form of block diagrams.
LabView (National Instruments)

In the LabVIEW environment we can find

- libraries of functions for all possible programming needs
- specific libraries for the various operating systems and platforms
- libraries for remote control of instrumentation
- libraries for data storage, analysis and representation
- tools for program development and debugging

Runs on Windows, OSX, Linux
Programs developed in the LabVIEW environment are called Virtual Instruments, or VIs. A VI consists of:

- An interactive user interface, or front panel.
- A block diagram which serves the same purpose as the source code in the textual programming languages.
Front Panel

- Interactive user interface
- Resembles (or may resemble) the front panel of a real instrument, where you can find dials, keys, indicators of many kinds

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Block Diagram

- Is the source code of the virtual instrument
- Consists of blocks connected to each other, with the addition of structures governing the flow of data
Status toolbar

Run
Continuous Run
Abort
Pause

Font selection
Object Alignment
Object Distribution

Other functions available in the block diagram window toolbar (debug functions)

- Highlight Execution
- Step Into (follows the execution into a subVI)
- Step Over
- Step Out

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Tools Palette

Floating palette containing editing and debugging tools

- Operate value (interaction with VI)
- Position/Size/Select
- Text Editing
- Wiring Tool
- Object Shortcut Menu
- Scroll Window
- Set/Clear Breakpoint
- Probe Data
- Get color
Control and Function Palettes

Controls Palette
(can be opened in the front panel window)

Functions Palette
(can be opened in the block diagram window)

Search

One layer up in the palette hierarchy

Data acquisition systems and the NI LabVIEW environment
A Control is an object in the front panel window which is used to feed (input) data into a VI.
**Indicator**

An **Indicator** is an object in the front panel window which is used to represent data produced (output) by a VI.
Program Structure

A VI can be structured according to two different approaches, which can be mixed together:

- **Hierarchical Structuring**: a VI can be used as a top level program (top level VI) or as a sub-program (sub-VI).

- **Sequential Structuring**: data produced by a VI can be fed into another VI cascaded to the first one.
Sub-VI

• A VI can be selected and included inside another VI (hierarchical structuring) - from the functions palette, “select a VI”

• The VI must have an icon and (input and/or output) terminals
An example: calculation of the angular coefficient of a straight line

- $Y = mX + q$
- $m$: slope of the straight line
Icon Creation

• Right-click on the icon pane (either in the front panel or in the block diagram)

• Different ways to create the icon: B&W for printing, 16 or 256 colors
Terminal (connector) Creation

Click
An alternative way to create a sub-VI

- Select the block diagram region including the objects you want to include in the sub-VI
- Select “Create SubVI” from the Edit menu
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Context Help

Context Help (CTRL+H)
  Simple or Detailed Version
  Locked (Fixed)
  Show optional terminals

Detailed Information
Debugging Techniques

- Look for errors
  By pressing a broken run button, a list of the errors in the relevant block diagram will appear.

- Highlight the data flow
  By pressing the Execution Highlighting button, the path followed by the data is represented through a bubble (together with the relevant values) sliding along the wires.

- Use probing tools
  By right-clicking on the wire, you can select a custom probe - as an alternative, the probing tool can be selected from the tools palette and connected to a wire.

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Debugging Techniques

- **Breakpoints**
  
  With the breakpoint tool, in the tools palette, one can select the wire or node where the program should stop during the execution.

- **Step Into, Step Over and Step Out for step-by-step execution**
  
  The Step Into button enables the step-by-step execution; pressing the button after the first time makes the execution advance to the subsequent node.

  The Step Over button also enables the step-by-step execution and makes it possible to skip the subsequent node.

  The Step Out button makes it possible to leave the execution of a node.
Functions

- Functions are elementary blocks of the graphical programming language
- control structures (for and while loops, case structures, etc.)
- numerical functions
- logical functions
- functions working with strings
- functions working with vectors
- grouping functions
- comparison functions
Functions

- timing, error and dialog window management functions
- file management functions
- data acquisition functions
- functions for remote communication with measuring instruments
- functions for remote communication with computers
- data analysis functions
Some examples of functions

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Connectors

Path followed by data between two nodes - the connector color depends on the data type
- blue for integer numbers
- orange for floating point numbers
- green for boolean data
- pink for alphanumeric strings

the connector thickness provide information about the type of data (scalar, 1D or 2D vector)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Scalar</th>
<th>1D Array</th>
<th>2D Array</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pink</td>
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</table>

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## Data Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Color</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex single-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex double-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex extended-precision floating-point numeric</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed 8-bit integer numeric</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signed 16-bit integer numeric</td>
<td>Blue</td>
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<td>Signed 32-bit integer numeric</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pink</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data acquisition systems and the NI LabVIEW environment
Numerical Data Conversion

• Numerical data are, by default, double precision floating point numbers (8 bytes) or long integer numbers (4 bytes)

• LabVIEW automatically converts one data type into the other (CAST operation)

• A grey dot indicates an implicit CAST operation
Control Structures

Control structures let the programmer control the execution of the source code and the data flow.

The most common control structures are the While Loop, the For Loop (used to execute many times the same part of the source code, according to some conditional expression) and the Case Structure (used to execute one among different code parts again depending on some conditional expression).

A more complete list of control structures includes:
- While Loop
- For Loop
- Case Structure
- Sequence Structure
- Formula Node
While Loop

Like a do loop or a repeat-until loop in a textual programming language, a **While Loop** executes part of a block diagram until some condition is verified (or ceases to be verified)
By right-clicking on the conditional terminal one can choose when the loop execution has to stop (stop if the condition is true or if it is false)

Stopping Condition for the While Loop

Iteration number (starts from 0)

Stopping condition
Structure Tunneling

Data go in and out of the structures through tunnels

- A tunnel appears as a full (disabled indexing, scalar data) or empty (enabled indexing, vectorial data) square on the edge of the While Loop (or of other structures)
- The square has the same color as the type of data connected to the tunnel
- Data flows out of the loop when the loop stops
- When data are provided to a loop through a tunnel, the loop starts only after the data have arrived to the tunnel
Shift Registers

- Are available at the left and right sides of loop structures
- To add a pair of shift registers, right-click on the structure edge and select “Add Shift Register”
- The right terminal of the shift register pair preserves the value at the end of the current iteration
- The left terminal returns the same value to the subsequent iteration

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Shift Registers

- Right-click on the left terminal to add new elements.
- Previous values are available at the left terminals:
  - Value at K-1 iteration
  - Value at K-2 iteration
  - Value at K-3 iteration
- Current iteration: K
- Value at the end of the iteration
- Right-click on the edge to add a new shift register.
Shift Register Initialization

1\textsuperscript{st} execution
- Initial value = 5

2\textsuperscript{nd} execution (without quitting LV)
- Initial value = 5

Not Initialized
- Initial value = 0
- Initial value = 8

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A For Loop executes part of a block diagram a predetermined number of times.

For Loop

\[
\begin{align*}
N &= 100 \\
i &= 0 \\
N &= n + 1 \\
\text{Until } i &= N: \\
\text{Repeat } (\text{code}; i = i + 1); \\
\text{End}; \\
\end{align*}
\]
the **count terminal** is an input terminal of a For Loop indicating how many times the sub-diagram has to be sequentially executed.

The iteration terminal is an output terminal providing the number of completed iterations.

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Loop Timing

When a loop completes an iteration, it immediately starts executing the subsequent one, unless a stopping condition is found.

Frequently one needs to control the iteration frequency or its timing.

For example, suppose you are acquiring some data and you want to acquire them every 10 seconds. Some iteration timing method is needed such that acquisitions take place every 10 seconds.

Even if you do not need to control the acquisition frequency, you may need to provide the processor with the time required to perform some other tasks, such as user interface management.
Loop Timing

Waits until the timer content is a multiple of “millisecond multiple” before starting an iteration – generally used to synchronize the loop execution with the system clock.

Waits for the specified number of milliseconds before starting an iteration.
A **Case Structure** has two or more sub-diagrams, or cases (conditions) – similar to switch instructions or if-then-else structures in textual programming languages.

- One sub-diagram at a time is visible and one single case at a time is executed.
- The input value is used to select the sub-diagram that is to be executed.

Label of the case selector - contains the name of the selector value corresponding to the case and two arrows to go from one case to the others.

An input value, or selector, has to be connected to the selector terminal to select the case to be executed.
Case Structure: an example
A **Sequence Structure** executes, following a predetermined sequence, the sub-diagrams included in a series of frames, either from left to right (flat sequence) or from frame 0 to frame N-1 (sequence of N stacked frames).
The Formula Node can be used to execute complex mathematical operations by using the syntactic structure of the C language (do not forget the final “;”)

\[ Z1 = f(x,y); \]
\[ Z2 = g(x,y); \]

Data acquisition systems and the NI LabVIEW environment
Waveform Chart

Can be found in the Controls >> Graph sub-palette

Faster!!

Three scrolling modes: right-click >> Advanced >> Update Mode

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Input Data for a Waveform Chart

• Single-Plot Chart

• Multiple-Plot Chart (Function palette >> Bundle)
Exercises

Using a case structure, create a LabVIEW VI which, starting from an input temperature (introduced through a control and expressed in degree Celsius) let you choose the way to represent it (through some indicator) either in degree Celsius or Fahrenheit.

Create a LabVIEW VI to solve second degree equations (use the formula node structure). The virtual instrument should also indicate the case of a negative discriminant by switching on a LED (boolean indicator).

Create a LabVIEW VI to sum the first N integer numbers (1+2+3+4+...+N-1+N, use a FOR loop with shift registers). Compute also N(N+1)/2 and verify that the final result is the same as the one you get with the FOR loop.