

VIRTUAL INSTRUMENTATION

João Paiva dos Santos

joao.santos@ipbeja.pt

Lab SPEPSI Instituto Politécnico de Beja

Beja, 15th May, 2014

Overview

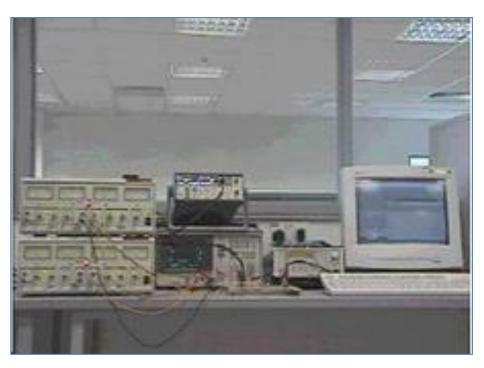


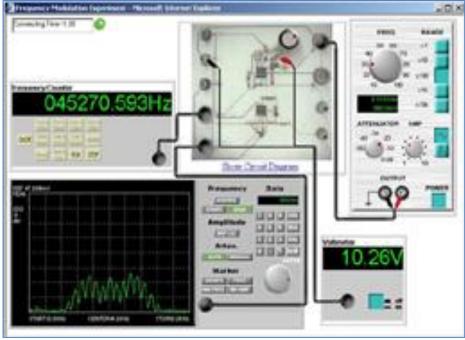
- What and why
- Hardware
- Software
- Some standards
- Remote use
- Example



- Computer software with connected measurement hardware used to create user-defined measurement systems.
- The measurement system is controlled by instrument like panels on a computer screen.
- The measurement data is digitized and available for further processing and visualization.







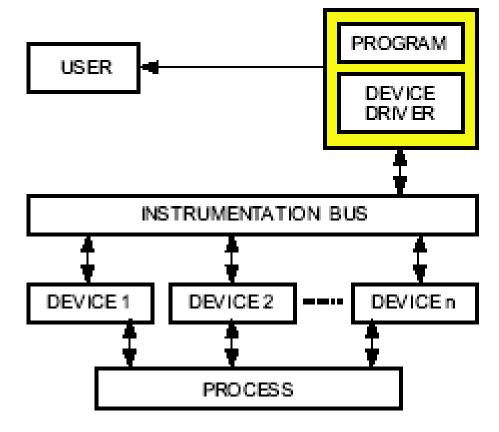


- Computer and Display
- Software
 - Driver level software
 - Register Level Software
 - High-level tool software
- Interconnection Buses
- Instrument Hardware



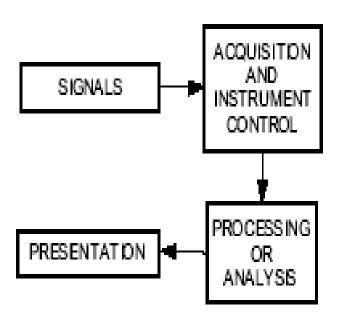
Early Virtual Instrumentation

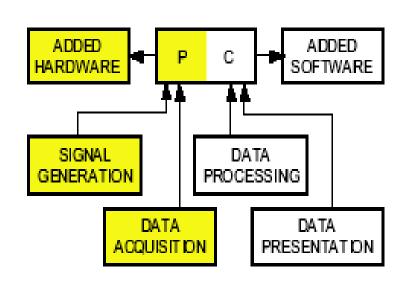
Conceptual model





Virtual Instrumentation General Model

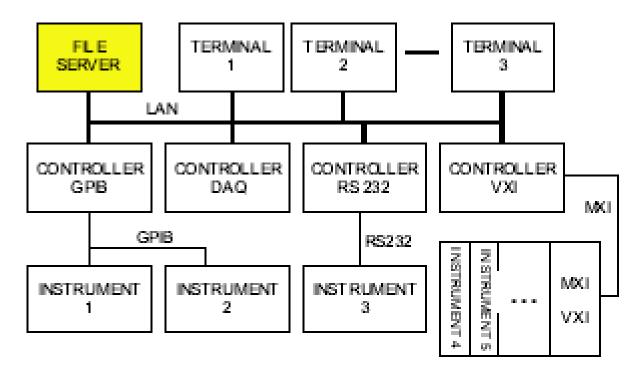






Virtual Instrumentation

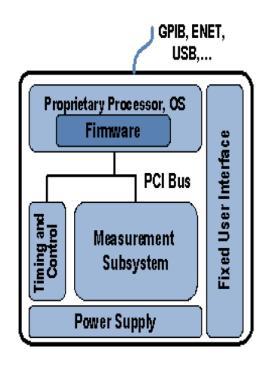
Distributed Measurement Systems

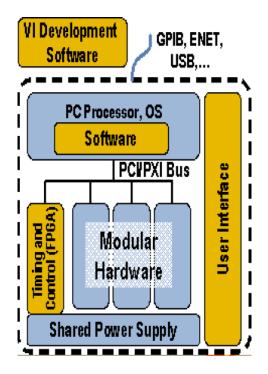




Traditional and Virtual Instrumentation:

- a similar architecture
- very different philosophies







Automation of the measurement process:

more reliable and cheaper

Lower costs of overall system:

- implementation
- reuse
- expansion



Portability between various computer platforms

Easy-to-use graphical user interface

Graphical representation of program structures

Connectivity (TCP/IP, ...)



Remote based measurements:

In research/industrial environment:

- operators do not need to be continuously in the laboratory to control their tasks
- this might be crucial in hazardous environments

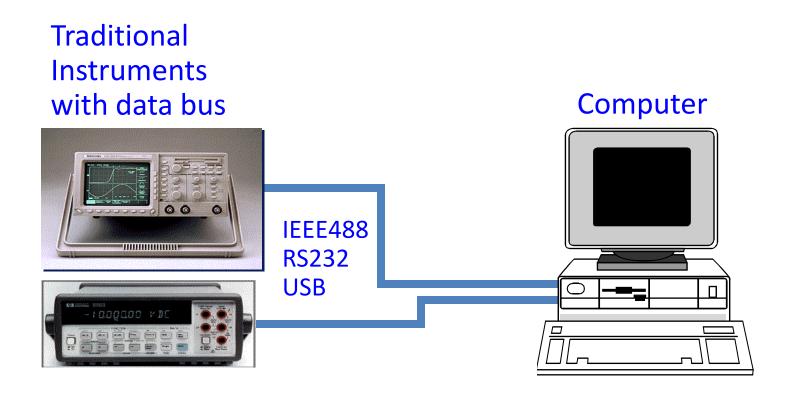


Remote based measurements:

In teaching environment:

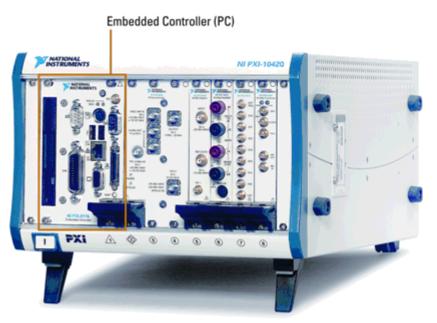
- the same equipment, sometimes scarce, may be shared by a greater number of students
- students may access the equipment with less restrictions in time

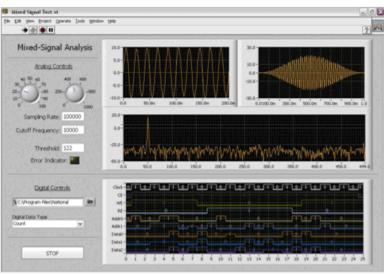






Modular Instruments

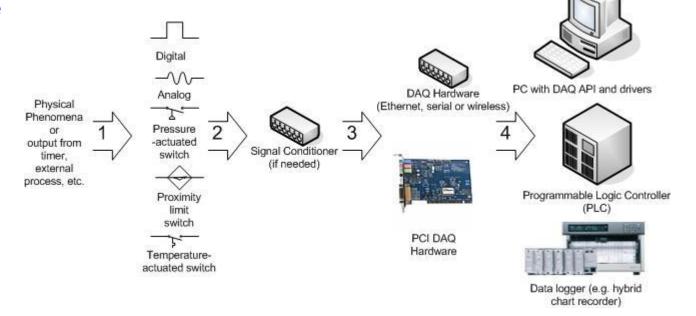






Data Acquisition (DAQ) system

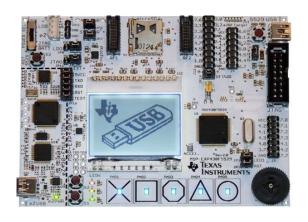
- Transducers
- Signal Conditioning
- DAQ device
- Driver
- Software

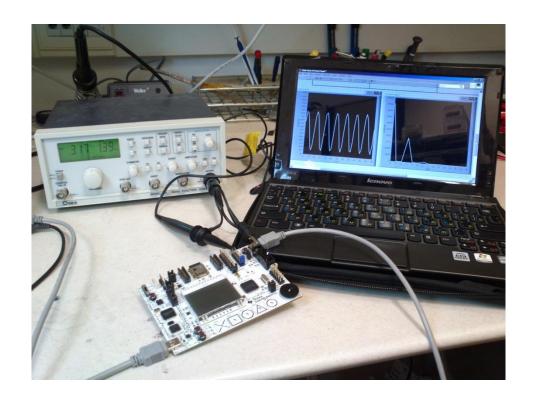




Low cost Embedded Systems

MSP430F5529 USB







Commercial off-the-shelf software:

- National Instruments: LabVIEW, LabWindows/CVI, NIDAQ,...
- Mathworks: MATLAB/Simulink
- Agilent: VEE,....

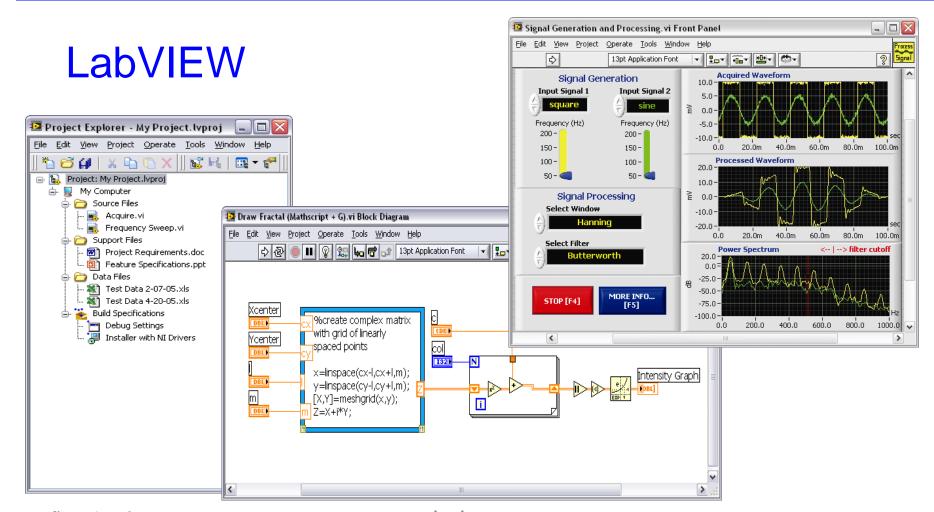


Other options?

- Standard programming languages
- Specific libraries
- Commercial IDEs: MS Visual Studio,...
- Free/Open Source IDEs: DevC++,...
 but

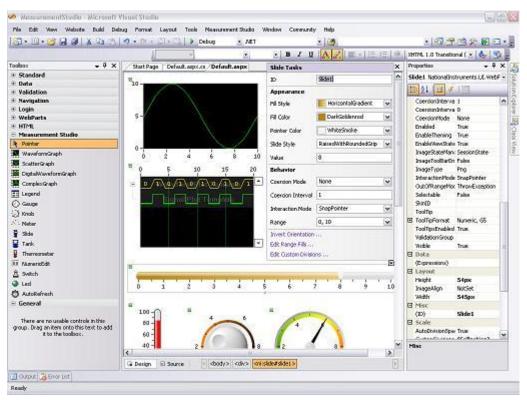
Scarce general use tools...

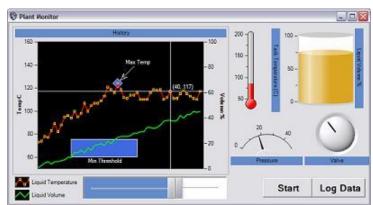


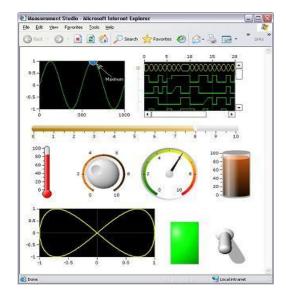




Measurement Studio









LabWindows/CVI

IDE for ANSI/C

Libraries:

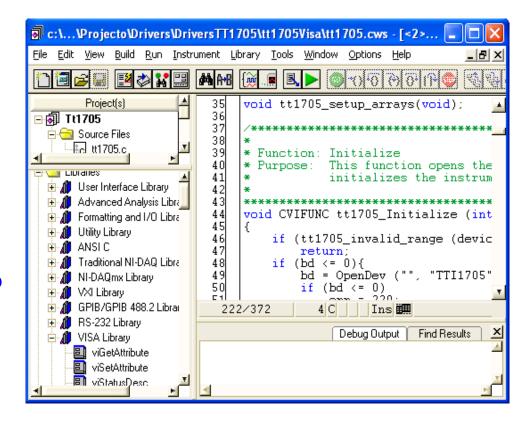
Standard

GPIB

RS232

Comunicação TCP/IP VISA

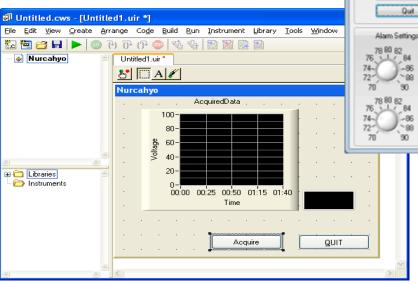
. . .

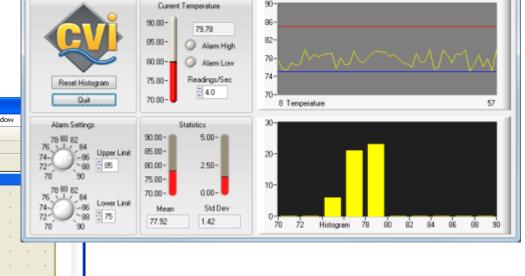




LabWindows/CVI

IDE for ANSI/C GUI design tools





▼ Temperature Monitoring System

Virtual Instrumentation: Software Standards



Some software standards:

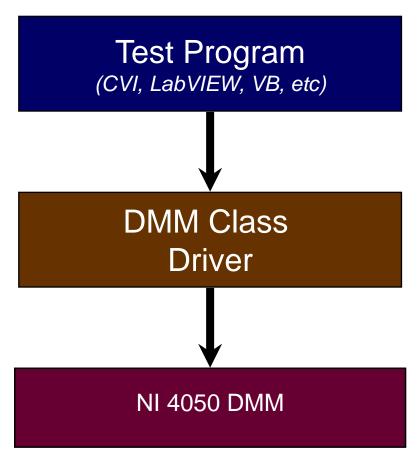
- VISA: Virtual Instrument Software Architecture
- VXI plug&play
- SCPI: Standard Commands for Programmable Instruments
- IVI: Interchangeable Virtual Instrumentation

Virtual Instrumentation: Software Standards



Hardware-Independent Test Systems

- Swap instruments under generic class drivers
 - No source code change
- Five classes defined
 - scope
 - dmm
 - arbitrary wfm generator
 - switch
 - power supply



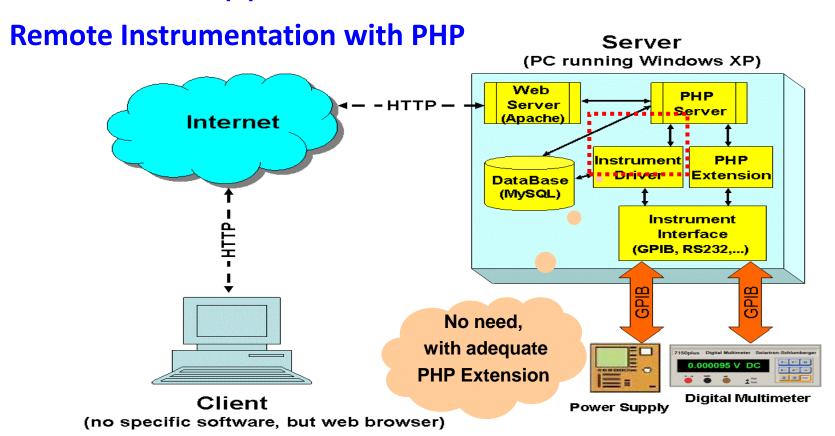


Standard approaches...

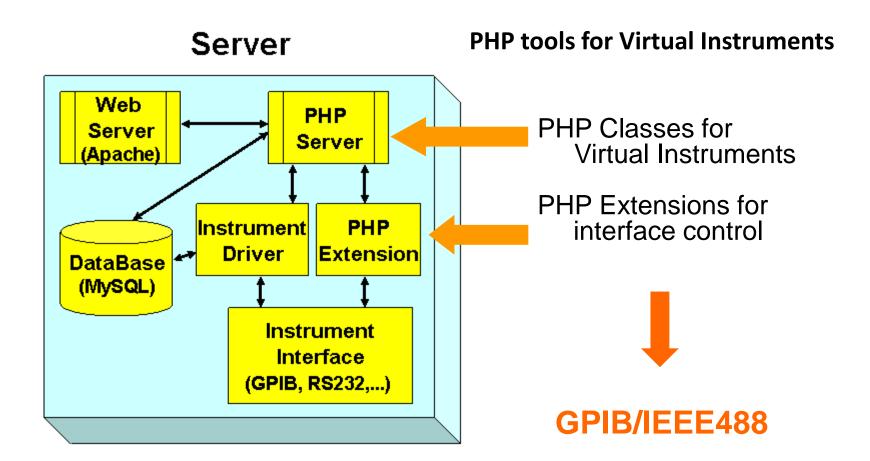
- VXI-11 protocol + VISA API: Labview, LabWindows/CVI, VEE, Generic IDEs
- LabVIEW technology with embedded Internet functions
- Java applets
- TCP/IP socket connection



A different approach:



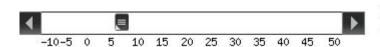


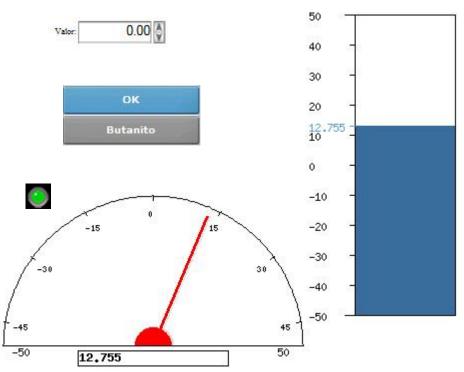




PHP tools for Virtual Instruments

- Control Class
 - Numeric Displays
 - Analog Displays
 - Buttons
 - Two State (LED)
 - Numeric Tanks







PHP tools for Virtual Instruments

Example:

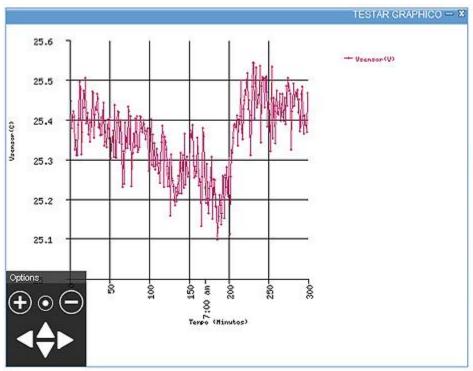
A digital multimeter (HP 3478A) to be used as an AC Voltmeter and makes a measurement:

```
/* The HP 3478A DMM does not comply with IEEE 488.2 specific commands. To configure this device, one needs to use its specific commands. The first value in the function call is the device handle, obtained in the call of ibdev. The second value, "F2", is the command to the device, which in this case changes the measurement mode to AC VOLT. The last value is the size of the string carrying the command, 2 bytes, in this case. */
ibwrt($dmm, "F2", 2);
/* The measurement value is stared in the buffer $\frac{1}{2}\text{result}, \frac{100}{2}\text{specifies the second in the second in the buffer $\frac{1}{2}\text{result}, \frac{100}{2}\text{specifies the second in the buffer $\frac{1}{2}\text{specifies the second in the
```

/* The measurement value is stored in the buffer \$result. 100 specifies the maximum number of bytes to read.*/
ibrd(\$dmm,, 100);
?>



PHP tools for Virtual Instruments







Remote Laboratory Architecture with PHP

- Proved to be simple and robust
- On the server side it may use only non comercial software
- On the client side it does not require any special software, but a ubiquitous web browser



Remote Laboratory Architecture with PHP

- As the needs for processing power are mainly on the server side, there's a negligible load in client machines
- The tools developed allow the creation of Web applications for instrument control in a simple and fast way
- New classes and interface drivers to be developed



Thank you for your time!