

Engin 103
March 30, 2010

[back to e-syllabus](#)

Topics:

[CW8 \(Cont.\)](#)

[Circuit Analysis with LabVIEW IV](#)

[Logbook questions](#)

Engineering 103 –UMass Boston

CW 8

(In-Class-Work 8)

Circuit Analysis with LabVIEW IV: Follow Instructions in today's class notes, produce a VI that solves a circuit with one battery and six resistors, producing four outputs: total current I, and voltages V2, V4, and V6, now using three **subVI**'s: "parallel", "V_next", and "I_after"

In each team, students working together at a computer numbered between 1 and 10 will submit LabVIEW LLB file cw8_XX_a.llb, students working at a computer numbered between 11 and 20 will submit LabVIEW LLB file cw8_XX_b.llb, to the *files* folder in the server. Replace **XX** by 01 if team 1, etc.

Include your names within the files.

*Remember that this is an individual work (turn it in, as instructed, with your name and date). Home-works and class-works count 20% toward the course grade. Class-works are done in class.

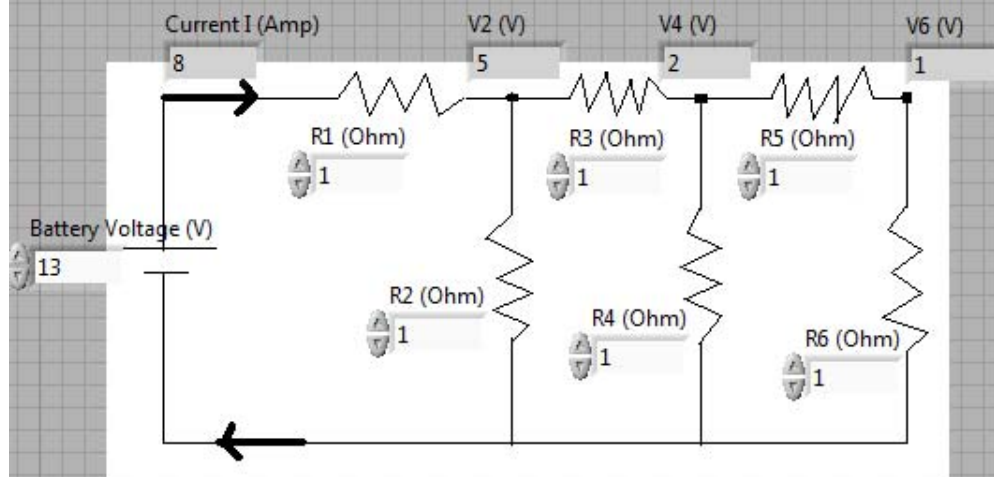
[back](#)

Circuit Analysis with LabVIEW IV (See also the link with the same name in the e-syllabus)

If you observe the Block Diagram in the Virtual Instrument we built for Circuit Analysis with LabVIEW III, there are three repeating groups of operations as shown in the figure below. For each group we will create a sub-VI that we will call in every time we need to perform that same group of operations. Sub-VI's, subroutines, or super operators are commonly used in programming languages, with the goals of simplifying the codes for reading and debugging.

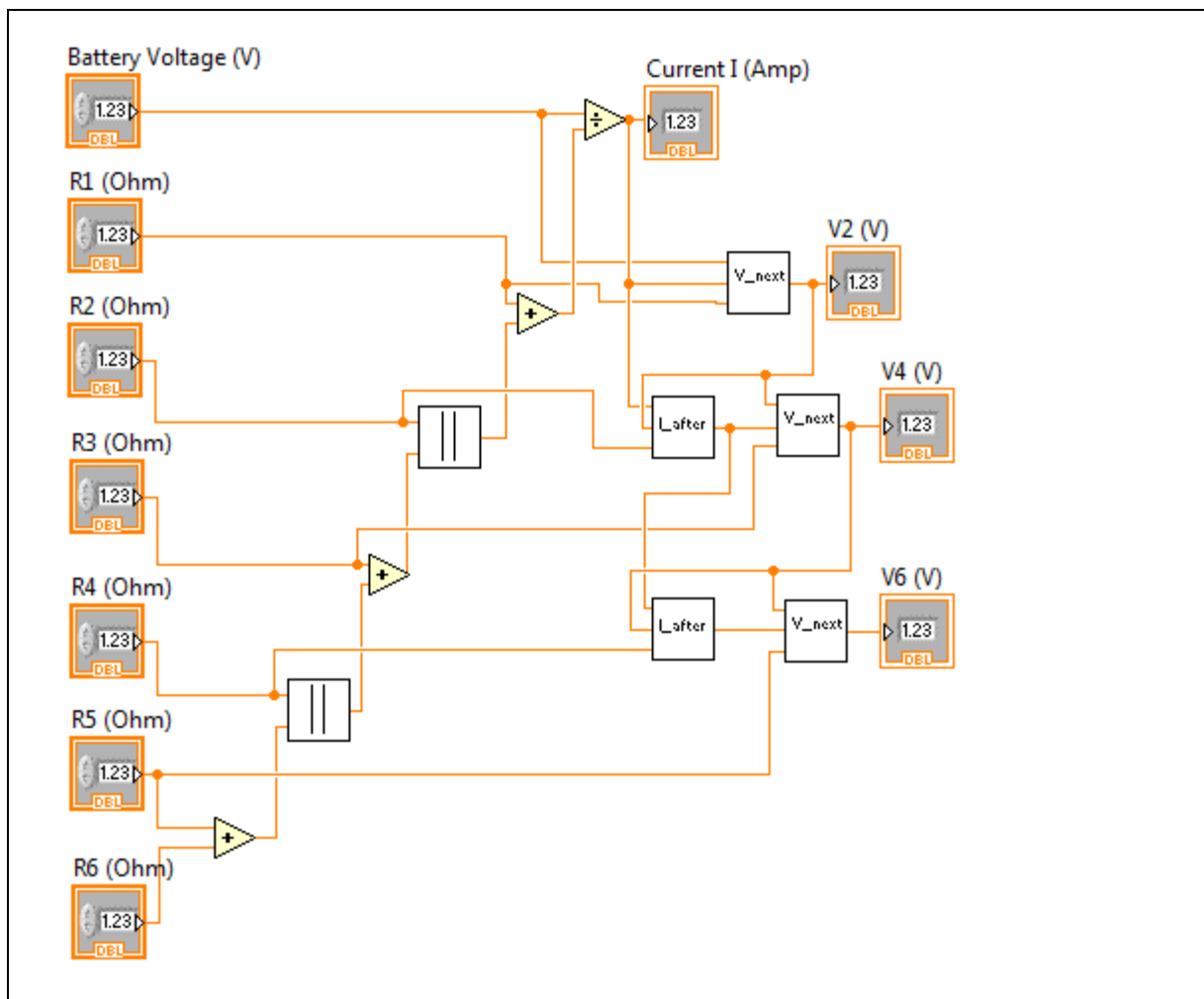
$$I = \frac{V}{R1 + R2 \parallel \{R3 + [R4 \parallel (R5 + R6)]\}}$$
$$(1) \quad V2 = V - I \cdot R1 \quad (2)$$
$$V4 = V2 - \left(I - \frac{V2}{R2} \right) \cdot R3 \quad (3)$$
$$V6 = V4 - \left[\left(I - \frac{V2}{R2} \right) - \frac{V4}{R4} \right] \cdot R5 \quad (4)$$

CW8
Names
Date
same as CW7 but now using subVI's

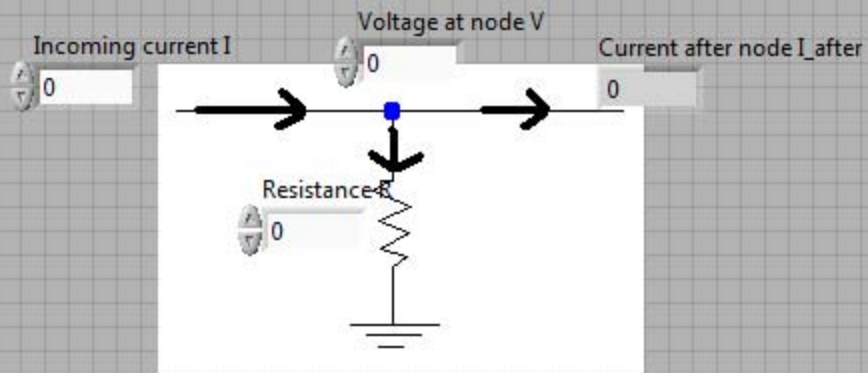


Steps to develop a LabVIEW code:

- 1) Define the problem: (inputs: battery voltage, R1-R6; outputs total current I, V2, V4, V6)
- 2) Determine the equations to get the outputs
- 3) Implement the inputs, outputs (Front Panel), and operations (Block Diagram)

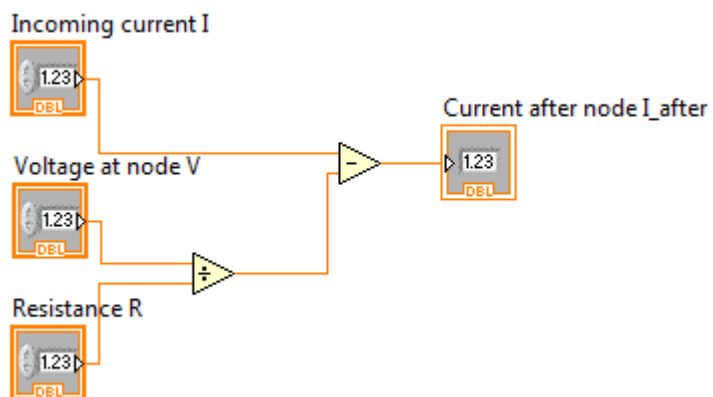


CW8
Names
Date
I_after subVI

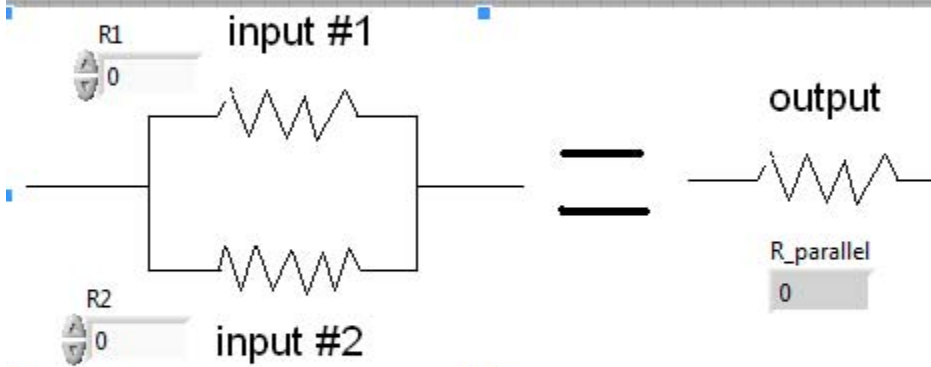


2 Steps to create a subVI:

- 1) Create a normal VI with operations we want to include
- 2) Assigning connectors + Editing the icon

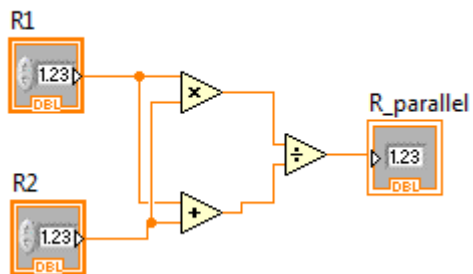


CW8
Names
Date
Parallel sub-VI

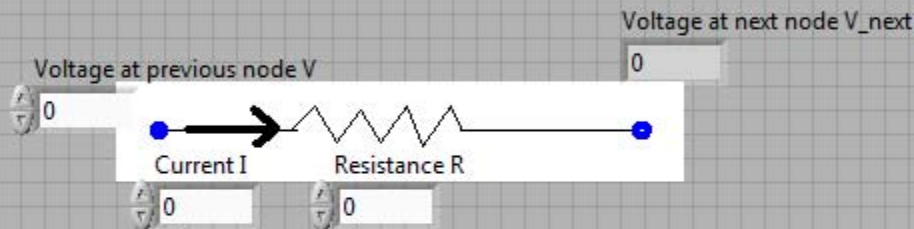


2 Steps to create a subVI:

- 1) Create a normal VI with operations we want to include
- 2) Assigning connectors + Editing the icon

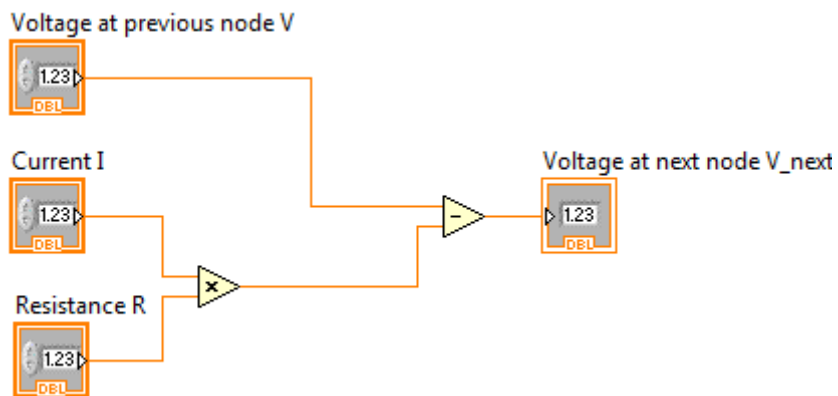


Cw8
Names
Date
V_next sub VI



2 Steps to create a subVI:

- 1) Create a normal VI with operations we want to include
- 2) Assigning connectors + Editing the icon



File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help

15pt Application Font

2 Steps to create a subVI:

- 1) Create a normal VI with operations we want to include
- 2) Assigning connectors + Editing the icon

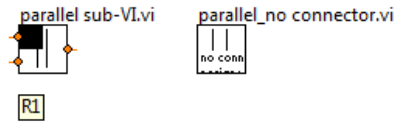
If connectors are not assigned, the sub-VI will not have any connector available for wiring

The diagram shows a sub-VI icon with a circuit schematic. On the left, there are two input terminals labeled 'input #1' and 'input #2' with resistors R1 and R2 respectively. These are connected in parallel. The output of this parallel combination is connected to a single output terminal labeled 'output' with a resistor Rp. The entire circuit is enclosed in a rectangular box representing the sub-VI icon.

File Edit View Project Operate Tools Window Help

15pt Application Font

The diagram shows a sub-VI icon with a circuit schematic. On the left, there are two input terminals labeled 'R1' and 'R2' with values 1.23. These are connected to two multipliers (x) and an adder (+). The outputs of the multipliers are connected to a divider (÷). The output of the divider is connected to an output terminal labeled 'Rp' with a value 1.23. The entire circuit is enclosed in a rectangular box representing the sub-VI icon.



[back](#)

[back](#)

[back](#)

LOGBOOK: example of a logbook page

- Use a quadrille notebook; number all pages; date all entries
- Write your notes for all activities, thoughts, problems and solutions, and learning conclusions related to Engin 103. You should write down progress, outcomes, and conclusions on projects and teamwork; conclusions from class work (including LabVIEW) and homework.
- In addition you should answer in the logbook all questions listed in these notes in blue, as shown below:

33) Specify the inputs and outputs, with clear details, for your team Virtual Instrument to be presented as Part I of Project 2. Write the equations that allow the calculation of the outputs from the inputs, explain each variable in your equations.

34) Insert a snapshot of the Front Panel and Block Diagram of your team VI for Part I of Project 2, explain did you need to use those specific elements.

[back](#)