

Signal Acquisition and Dynamic Self-tuning Algorithm Implementation for Intelligent Instrument

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Abstract. The key problems of intelligent instrument in the signal acquisition process is a long-term stable and reliable operation level. The self-tuning algorithm proposed in this paper is a kind of intelligent instrument signal acquisition, solving linear error caused by system drift. The intelligent instrument can collect multichannel industrial common analog signal acquisition. Two different reference voltage should be collected for each channel signal, which is used to realize the self-tuning function of the measurement in the instrument.

Introduction

Intelligent instrument is the instrument that applies artificial intelligent theory, method and technology, which make it with similar intelligent feature or function of human[1]. In order to implement this feature or function, intelligent instrument is no longer a simple hardware entity, but a combination of hardware and software with strong intelligence software and instrument software plays an important role in it[2,3]. Intelligent instrument has the following characteristics: gathering information, dialogue with the outside world, memory information, processing information, control, self calibration and self study[4]. Calibration self-learning of the intelligent instrument can adapt to the change of the outside world, for instance, it can automatically compensate the influence of environment change such as temperature, pressure and so on, it often through the calibration (zero, gain, etc.) to ensure its accuracy. Thus intelligent instrument is mainly for data acquisition, data should be stored in the large capacity memory chips and can be displayed on the LCD screen with a variety of forms[5]. The instrument can also communicate with the upper machine through the RS485 or wireless network, realize the centralized management of the energy. In the process of signal acquisition, dynamic self-tuning will be completed based on the measurements of reference voltage and thus is the innovative and key technology of this intelligent instrument[6].

Hardware Design

The intelligent instrument can accomplish multichannel analog signal acquisition, the allowed input signals are 0 ~ 5 v, 1 ~ 5 v, mv voltage signal, 0 ~ 10 mA, 4 ~ 20 mA current signal, E , J , K , S , R , T thermocouple signal and $Pt100$, $Cu50$, $Cu100$ thermal resistance signal. These signals can be adjusted to 0 ~ 500 mV voltage signal by the conditioner module, and they will be sent to the A/D conversion chip. The processor reads the converted digital signal, obtains sampling values by corresponding calculation formula for the different input signal. The conditioner module is made up of optical coupler relay, capacitive switch, digital potentiometer and other advanced components. Without changing the hardware, the processor can receive common industrial signals, change the circuit by changing the switch's state and change the magnification of the circuit by changing the digital potentiometer value through using software to set. Figure1 is thermal resistor input circuit. In

the circuit, controllable switch has been substituted by switch resistance or wire, unused switch has been slightly, the processing of other signal input is only doing different control to switch in this circuit.

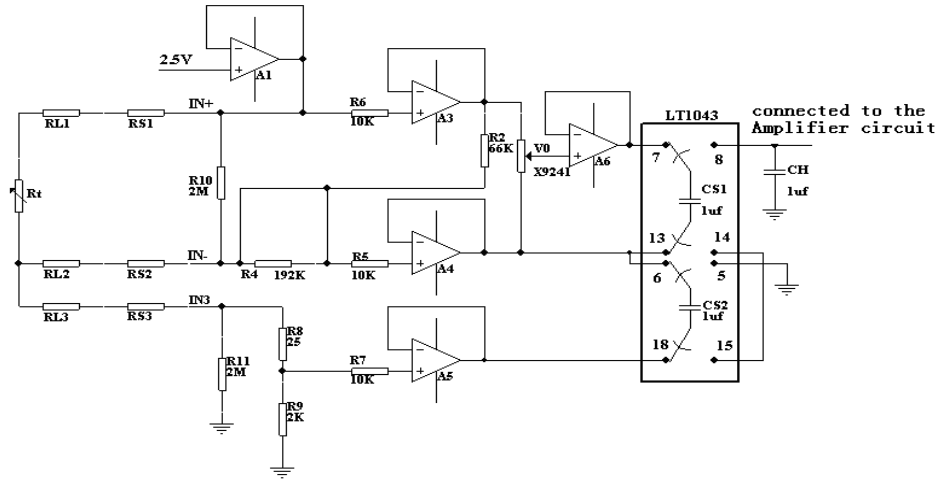


Figure.1.Thermal resistor input circuit

In the circuit, R_t is measuring thermal resistance, $RL1$, $RL2$, $RL3$ are conductor resistances. This circuit can eliminate the effects of the wire resistance in long distance transmission by adapting three wire connection; $RS1$, $RS2$, $RS3$ are the conduction resistances of the optical coupler relays.

Here analyze how to eliminate the error of the conductor resistance in the long distance transport by using the three wire connection. The reference voltage of value 2.5V connects to the ground through the $RS1$, $RL1$, R_t , $RL3$, $RS3$, $R8$ and $R9$, which converts input resistance to input voltage signal. Because the current in the $R10$ and $R11$ is very small, they can be ignored.

V_{12} is the voltage between the $IN+$ and $IN-$, which connects to the two ends of the potentiometer $V0$ through $A3$, $A4$ and get partial pressure V_{CS1} which connected to switch capacitance $CS1$, then

$$V_{12} = 2.5 * \frac{RL_1 + R_{S1} + R_t}{R_{S1} + R_{L1} + R_t + R_{L3} + R_8 + R_9} \quad (1)$$

Which : $R_a = R_{S1} + R_{L1} + R_t + R_{L3} + R_8 + R_9$

$$V_{cs1} = 2.5 * \frac{k_1 * (R_{L1} + R_{S1} + R_t)}{R_a} \quad (2)$$

Note: the $K1$ is the partial pressure ratio.

V_{23} is the voltage between the output of the op-amp $A4$ and $A5$, which is connected to switch capacitance $CS2$, then the voltage of V_{CS2} is:

$$V_{cs2} = V_{23} = 2.5 * \frac{R_{L3} + R_{S3} + R_8}{R_a} \quad (3)$$

Because the pin5 of $LT1043$ is connected to the ground, pin14 and pin15 are short, so pin14 is - V_{CS2} , then voltage between pin8 and pin14 is V_{CS1} , then pin8's potential to ground is $V_{CS1} - V_{CS2}$, it is also voltage on capacitors CH and named V_{ch} , so there is

$$V_{ch} = V_{cs1} - V_{cs2} \quad (4)$$

The formula (2) and (3) into the formula (4), we can obtain:

$$V_{ch} = \frac{2.5 * k_1 * (R_{L1} + R_{S1} + R_t) - 2.5 * (R_{L3} + R_{S3} + R_8)}{R_a} \quad (5)$$

Because $RL1 = RL3$, $RS1 = RS3$, in order to eliminate their influence, $K1$ should be 1, so potentiometer $V0'$'s sliding side value should be setted to 63, then

$$V_{ch} = 2.5 * \frac{R_t - R_8}{R_a} \quad (6)$$

Seen from equation (6), by skillfully connection of *LTC1043CN*'s two switch capacitor, the instrument can eliminate the influence of conductor resistance and resistance of optical coupler relay. The standard power supply is 2.5V, the precise resistance is R_8 , and they are affected by temperature changes slightly. In the R_a , precise resistance R_9 is 2k, therefore the varies of conductor resistance and resistance of optical coupler relay with temperature changing will not have much impact on the measurement accuracy. Calculation is done according to the formula, when *Pt100* is input, if the required temperature range is 0~850°C, and 850°C is corresponded to 390.84 ohm, from the formula (6), V_{ck} can be obtained about 376 mv, with the V_{ck} the sliding values of digital potentiometer $V1$, $V2$, $V3$ can be calculated in the later amplifying circuit. For other types of heat resistance, the algorithm is basically the same. The corresponding relation curve between resistance and temperature is obtained through fitting, such as the calculation coefficient of Pt resistance is: $a = 3.90802 \text{ e-}03$; $b = 5.802 \text{ e-}07$, the temperature calculation formula is:

$$T = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4 * b * t_1}}{2 * b} \quad (7)$$

Which t_1 is the measured resistance value, T is the corresponding temperature.

Dynamic self correction algorithm

In order to realize the correction function in the measurement of the instrument, the two different reference voltage need to be sampled before sampling each channel signal. Figure 2 is the reference voltage input circuit. *MAX872* is a precise and standard power supply, which output is 2.5 V. The voltage is divided by the precision resistor $R1$ (66 k), $R3$ (192 k), so we can get about 640 mv and the voltage is connected to 0 potentiometer of digital potentiometer *X9241*. By adjusting the slide, it can output high and low two standard voltage source within the scope of 0 ~ 500 mv. How to use the two standard source to realize dynamic calibration, the calibration algorithm is then given below.

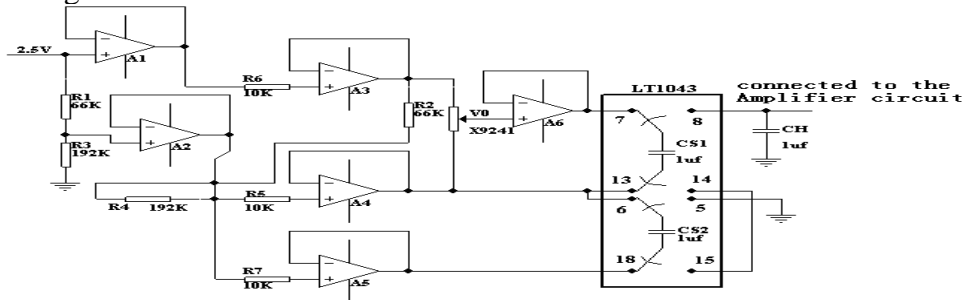


Figure 2. Reference voltage input circuit

Horizontal axis in the figure 2 represents the sample data, the vertical axis (or the corresponding theoretical sampling values) represents the engineering value. Y_h and Y_l are respectively as the upper limit and lower limit of the engineering value. When correcting the system, we can obtain X_h and X_l value by inputting Y_h and Y_l , at the same time, X_t and X_s which are the sampled values of high and low two standard source are also obtained. Assumes that the instrument system is a linear system, so A , B , D , E are in a straight line. According to the two point, analytic equation can be written:

$$\frac{Y - Y_l}{Y_h - Y_l} = \frac{X - X_l}{X_h - X_l} \quad (8)$$

So:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{X - X_l}{X_h - X_l} (Y_h - Y_l) + Y_l \\ &= \frac{Y_h - Y_l}{X_h - X_l} X + \frac{Y_l X_h - Y_h X_l}{X_h - X_l} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Then according to the X_s and X_t , their corresponding engineering values can be worked out:

$$Y_t = \frac{Y_h - Y_l}{X_h - X_l} X_t + \frac{Y_l X_h - Y_h X_l}{X_h - X_l} \quad (10)$$

$$Y_s = \frac{Y_h - Y_l}{X_h - X_l} X_s + \frac{Y_l X_h - Y_h X_l}{X_h - X_l} \quad (11)$$

Then the correction of sampled data can be obtained by the line determined with the two point of D and E . The equation can be written:

$$\frac{Y - Y_s}{Y_t - Y_s} = \frac{X - X_s}{X_t - X_s} \quad Y = \frac{Y_t - Y_s}{X_t - X_s} X + \frac{Y_s X_t - Y_t X_s}{X_t - X_s} \quad (12)$$

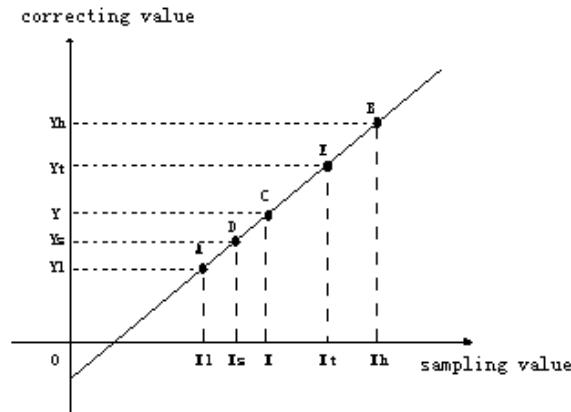


Figure.3. Correction algorithm schematic

The corrected engineering value Y is calculated by using the sampled value X . In the above formula, Y_s and Y_t are constants, $X_s = X_s(t)$, $X_t = X_t(t)$, $X = X(t)$ is the function of time, so $Y = f(X) = Y(t)$ is also the function of time. If the system occurred linear drift, temperature drift or other linear changes in the system during the running process, the three time functions in the above will be changed in the same time. Due to that the changes in the results are all linear, thus X will change to $kX + b$. So:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= f(kX + b) \\ &= \frac{Y_t - Y_s}{kX_t + b - (kX_s + b)} (kX + b) \\ &\quad + \frac{Y_s(kX_t + b) - Y_t(kX_s + b)}{kX_t + b - (kX_s + b)} \\ Y &= \frac{Y_t - Y_s}{X_t - X_s} X + \frac{Y_s X_t - Y_t X_s}{X_t - X_s} = f(X) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

It Can be seen from the above, when the system has linear deviation and slope deviation, it always has $Y=f(x)=f(kx+b)$, thus using the real-time dynamic correction algorithm can solve linear error caused by the system drift.

Conclusion

In the later measurements, even if linear changes have taken place in the system, the sampled values can be revised and get the correct actual theoretical value by the straight line equation. Through the aging test of high and low temperature and actual operation in the field, the results of these tests show that the calibration of intelligent methods has reached the design requirements, it can do much help to the long-term reliable operation of the intelligent instruments.

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