Evaluation of Alternative Axle Sensor Technologies

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EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVE AXLE SENSOR TECHNOLOGIES

by

Saïd O. Majdi

and

Wiley D. Cunagin

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Research Study 2-10-88-2038
"Evaluation of Alternative Axle Sensor Technologies"

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TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE
The Texas A&M University System
College Station, Texas 77843-3135

November 1988
# METRIC (SI*) CONVERSION FACTORS

## APPROXIMATE CONVERSIONS TO SI UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>ac</td>
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### MASS (weight)

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<tr>
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<td>T</td>
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### VOLUME

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<td>ft oz</td>
<td>fluid ounces</td>
<td>29.57</td>
<td>millilitres</td>
<td>mL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gal</td>
<td>gallons</td>
<td>3.785</td>
<td>litres</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ft³</td>
<td>cubic feet</td>
<td>0.0328</td>
<td>metres cubed</td>
<td>m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yd³</td>
<td>cubic yards</td>
<td>0.0765</td>
<td>metres cubed</td>
<td>m³</td>
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NOTE: Volumes greater than 1000 L shall be shown in m³.

## TEMPERATURE (exact)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>°C</th>
<th>Celsius temperature</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>Fahrenheit temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5/9 (after subtracting 32)</td>
<td>9/15 (then add 32)</td>
<td>32 °F</td>
<td>0 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These factors conform to the requirement of FHWA Order 5190.1A.

* Si is the symbol for the International System of Measurements
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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ABSTRACT

The provisions contained in the Federal Highways Administration's recently issued Traffic Monitoring Guide as well as the traffic data collection portion of the Long Term Pavement Performance monitoring effort within the Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP) require the use of automated vehicle classification for their implementation. The vehicle types specified in that document can only be identified from data acquired from axle detectors. Current traffic data collection practice includes only one proven axle detector technology—pneumatic tubes. Unfortunately, these devices are inappropriate in many situations.

This report presents the results of an evaluation of alternative axle sensor technologies. Namely, piezoelectric ceramic cable (PZCC), piezoelectric plastic cable (PZPC), piezoelectric film (PZF), and tapeswitch (TSW). These sensors were tested under different environmental and load conditions. Experimental results include a characterization of the linearity and the uniformity of the response of each sensor, and a comparison of the four sensors tested.
IMPLEMENTATION

The main objective of this study was to evaluate by laboratory testing four types of axle sensors for the purpose of permanent installation. Two of the sensors tested are commercially available, whereas the other two are prototypes designed and constructed for this study. These sensors were then tested under different environmental and load conditions to characterize their behavior. This has been accomplished.

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the opinions, findings, and conclusions presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Federal Highway Administration or the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.
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<td>3-D Plot of the PZF Response</td>
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<td>2-D Plot of the PZPC Response</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>2-D Plot of the PZF Response</td>
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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this study was to evaluate four different types of axle sensors which could be installed in the pavement for an extended period of time and operated under different environmental and loading conditions. Three of the sensors tested use piezoelectric technology; the fourth sensor acts as a mechanical switch. One of the piezoelectric sensors is commercially available through Streeter Richardson and uses a piezoelectric ceramic cable. Two prototype axle sensors were constructed for the purpose of this study: one uses piezoelectric plastic cable, the other uses piezoelectric film. The fourth is a tapeswitch available through Tapeswitch Corporation of America. The piezoelectric ceramic cable, piezoelectric plastic cable, piezoelectric film, and tapeswitch will hereafter be referred to as PZCC, PZPC, PZF, and TSW, respectively.
AXLE SENSOR TECHNOLOGIES

The following is a discussion of technologies that are used for vehicle axle detection.

PNEUMATIC TUBES

Pneumatic tubes are usually connected to an on/off pressure transducer that responds to the compression of air trapped inside a section of the tube. These sensors are widely used, inexpensive, reusable, and easy to install. However, pneumatic tubes cannot be used for extended periods of time, are not suitable for high traffic situations, and are only used in temporary installations.

TAPESWITCHES

These sensors are mainly used in temporary applications. They are formed of two long metallic strips separated by insulation along the edges (Figure 1). A vinyl sheath protects the metallic strips from the environment. When installed, a tapeswitch acts like a mechanical switch as the metallic contacts touch and cause a switch closure. This operation makes it more reliable than the pneumatic tube.

PIEZOELECTRIC CABLE

The active element in a piezoelectric cable axle sensor is a coaxial cable with a copper core and sheath, separated by a compressed piezoelectric ceramic powder (Figure 2).

The operation of piezoelectric cables is based on the principle that when the cable is subjected to a mechanical stress or strain, an electrical signal appears between the core and the sheath. The signal generated is proportional to the magnitude of the excitation. This characteristic allows the piezoelectric cable to have two modes of operation:
- ON/OFF mode: The presence or absence of a signal at the passage of an axle is sufficient for detection. This mode is used for sensing and counting of vehicle axles, and accurately measuring speed and axle spacing (with two sensors separated by a known distance.)
Figure 1. Cross Section of a Tapeswitch.
Figure 2. Cross Section of a Piezoelectric Ceramic Cable Axle Sensor.
- Analog mode: The weight or weight class of an axle can be evaluated, depending on the accuracy requirements, by measuring the magnitude of the signal generated in response to the stress or strain exerted. Also, depending on accuracy requirements, more complex signal processing techniques could be used in this mode to determine the loads transmitted to the pavement by axles and vehicles.

CAPACITIVE STRIP

The capacitive strip is an axle sensor based on the bending of conducting plates caused by the passage of an axle. The plates are separated by a rubber dielectric. The decrease in the distance between the plates results in an increase of the capacitance of the sensor. This change in the capacitance is measured to determine the presence or passage of an axle.

The method of measuring the capacitance change is also used to determine axle weight.
PROPERTIES OF PIEZOELECTRICITY

Piezoelectricity (piezo, greek for pressure) is the characteristic that a certain class of crystals have to transform mechanical stress or strain to an electrical voltage. This phenomenon is reversible; i.e., when an electrical voltage is applied to a piezoelectric material, a mechanical strain is induced.

Among several types of piezoelectric materials, polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) film exhibits the largest piezoelectric coefficients. When used as the basic element in an axle sensor, the PVDF film could generate voltages greater than 100 volts, which yields a high signal to noise ratio. The PVDF film is also anisotropic, and therefore selective; i.e., only one direction generates a relatively large response. The PVDF film can be made as thin as 9 microns, but its resistance to impact and mechanical strength remain high. Figure 3 is a cross section of a piezoelectric film-based axle sensor (PZF).

The piezoelectric ceramic cable is a coax with compressed ceramic powder between a copper core and sheath. When a force is applied to the cable, the ceramic powder is compressed and a voltage appears between the core and the sheath.

The piezoelectric plastic cable (Figure 4) is similar to the ceramic cable. The only difference is that the latter uses a ceramic powder, whereas the first uses piezo plastic. Because of their cylindrical symmetry, both sensors are isotropic and, therefore, are not selective. Also, signals generated by these two cables are about 10 times less than those generated by the PVDF film.

The electrical voltage generated by the piezoelectric cables, for instance, is given by the following formula:

\[ V = K \cdot D \cdot \frac{1}{L} \cdot \frac{C}{C + C_m} \cdot e^{-t/T} \]

where:

\( V \) is the electrical voltage,
\( K \) is a constant,
\( D \) is the deformation,
\( L \) is the length of the cable,
\( C \) is the capacitance of the cable,
\( C_m \) is the capacitance of the medium,
\( t \) is the time,
\( T \) is the characteristic time.

6
Figure 3. Cross Section of a Piezoelectric Film Axle Sensor.
Figure 4. Cross Section of a Piezoelectric Plastic Cable Axle Sensor.
DP is the variation of the applied pressure,
I is the length of the cable subjected to the excitation,
L is the total length of the cable,
C is the capacitance of the cable,
\( C_m \) is the input capacitance of the measurement instrument,
T is the time constant of the combined cable and circuitry, and
K is a constant that characterizes the sensitivity (depends on the cable used.)

It must be noted that the magnitude and the shape of the signal generated by the piezoelectric sensors is greatly dependent on the input impedance of the interfacing electronics.
LABORATORY TESTING

The laboratory testing was designed to provide data in order to evaluate the response of the axle sensors. The test setup was devised to acquire waveforms generated in response to variable loads applied to different sections of the sensors (Figure 5).

APPARATUS

The experimental apparatus used for the testing consisted of an MTS Loading Machine, a Hewlett Packard 7090A Measuring Plotter, a Compaq Portable 286 equipped with a Math Coprocessor and a GPIB (General Purpose Interface Bus) card. The laboratory testing setup is depicted in Figure 6.

MTS Loading Machine

The MTS Loading Machine is capable of applying loads up to 50,000 pounds in half-sine, square and ramp shapes. The half-sine shape was used as it simulates best the variation in time of the load applied by a moving wheel.

In order to give full support to the sensors while they are being tested, a support structure was used in which each sensor was mounted.

Measuring Plotter

The HP 7090A is a digitizing plotter that has three input channels, each with one kilobyte buffer and 33 khz throughput. This plotter was used extensively to acquire and plot the waveforms generated by the sensors.

Portable Microcomputer

A Compaq Portable 286 microcomputer equipped with an 80287 Math Coprocessor, was used to retrieve the waveforms from the HP 7090A plotter through a GPIB card installed in the microcomputer. A data acquisition program was developed in MS-BASIC to control and set the plotter's parameters, and to retrieve the waveforms from the plotter's memory using HPGL (Hewlett Packard Graphics Language) and HPIB (Hewlett Packard Interface Bus) command libraries. A listing of this data acquisition program is provided in the appendix.
Figure 5. Testing Points.
Figure 6. Laboratory Testing Setup.
PROCEDURE

The experimental procedure used to evaluate the performance of each of the axle sensors tested consisted of: (1) applying loads varying from 1 kip to 10 kips (at 1 kip interval) at six evenly spaced testing points (TP #1 to #6) on each sensor, and (2) acquiring the waveform generated by the sensors and measuring the peak voltage value. Item (2) does not apply in the case of the tapeswitch which does not generate a voltage as a response to a load application.

The loads were applied through a steel platen with a rubber pad to emulate a tire.

The environmental tests were carried out by placing the sensors in an environmental chamber. The TTI Materials Laboratory has 12 walk-in chambers with available temperature and humidity ranges of -20°F to 140°F and 25% to 95%, respectively. Temperature is controlled to within ±2°F and humidity to within ±4%. All the chambers are approximately 11' x 16' in area. Each room’s temperature and humidity can be controlled individually with controls at the room or from a central control panel (Figure 7).

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS

The waveforms collected from the sensors were stored on the hard disc in ASCII format. Each waveform was stored in a separate file of 1000 data points. The data were used in a spreadsheet to regenerate the waveforms and to further analyze the response of the sensors.

Figures 8, 9 and 10 show a typical response of each sensor. Because the TSW sensor does not generate a voltage, it was monitored only as a switch; therefore, no corresponding waveform was stored. The TSW was connected to a pull-up resistor circuit to yield a low when a load is applied and a high when no load is applied. The other three sensors did not necessitate additional circuitry and were directly connected to the measuring plotter.

Figures 11, 12 and 13 are 3-dimensional bar plots representing the linearity of the response at each testing point (TP) as the load increases, and also the uniformity of the response to the same load along the sensor.

Figures 14, 15 and 16 show line plots that characterize the linearity and the uniformity of the response of each sensor in a 2-dimensional manner.
Figure 7. Environmental Chambers.
Figure 8. Typical Time Response of the PZCC Axle Sensor.
Figure 9. Typical Time Response of the PZPC Axle Sensor.
Figure 10. Typical Time Response of the PZF Axle Sensor.
PZCC AXLE SENSOR

MTS Load Test

Figure 11. 3-D Plot of the PZCC Response.
Figure 12. 3-D Plot of the PZPC Response.
Figure 13. 3-D Plot of the PZF Response.
Figure 14. 2-D Plot of the PZCC Response.
Figure 15. 2-D Plot of the PZPC Response.
Figure 16. 2-D Plot of the PZF Response.
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

All load tests were performed at 32°F, 70°F, and 140°F degrees. For all four sensors temperature did not seem to have any significant effect on the response. At 32°F and 142°F, a humidity level of 92% was applied. No humidity effects were apparent within the range of the testing.

As it was expected, the PZF sensor generated voltages larger in magnitude than the PZCC and the PZPC. The two latter sensors had a similar response in linearity, but as far as uniformity is concerned, the PZPC appears to be more sensitive in the middle whereas the PZCC is more sensitive at the extreme ends of the sensor. The PZF shows some uniformity except at one end (TP #1).
CONCLUSION

Three types of piezoelectric sensors and a tapeswitch sensor were evaluated under different environmental and load conditions. The results of the testing allowed a full characterization of the sensors as it is illustrated in the 3-dimensional bar graphs.

The tapeswitch, being based on a mechanical switch closure principle, does not generate a voltage but yields an on/off condition to indicate the passage of an axle. The response of the piezoelectric sensors to the passage of an axle is different as they generate a voltage proportional to the load applied by the axle. This property of the piezoelectric axle sensors is interesting for it allows the detection of axles for counting and classification purposes as well as the determination of the weight or weight class of axles.

It must be made clear that the PZPC and PZF prototypes used in this study were designed for axle detection. An improvement of the design and the manufacturing process would yield better response characteristics (i.e., linearity and uniformity), making these two sensors even more attractive for use in axle weight applications.
1 /************************************************************
2   ** TEXAS TRANSPORTATION INSTITUTE  **
3   **  TRAFFIC MONITORING  **
4   **  DATA ACQUISITION PROGRAM  **
5   **  ************************************************************
6 /* Lines 60 through 1140 are provided in the Hewlett Packard HPIB */
7 /* set up program for MS-DOS HP-IB I/O Library for use independent */
8 /* of the PC instrument bus system. */
9  ************************************************************
10 DEF SEG
11 CLEAR ,&HFE00
12 I=&HFE00
13 ,
14 PCIB.DIR$ represents the directory where the library files
15 are located
16 PCIB is an environment variable which should be set from MS-DOS
17 i.e. A:> SET PCIB=A:\LIB
18 ,
19 If there is insufficient environment space a direct assignment
20 can be made here, i.e
21 PCIB.DIR$ = "A:\LIB"
22 ,
23 Using the environment variable is the preferred method
24 ,
25 PCIB.DIR$ = ENVIRON$("PCIB")
26 I$ = PCIB.DIR$ + "\PCIBILC.BLD"
27 BLOAD I$,&HFE00
28 CALL I(PCIB.DIR$, I%, J%)
29 PCIB.SEG = I%
30 IF J%=0 THEN GOTO 320
31 PRINT "Unable to load.";
32 PRINT " (Error #";J%;")"
33 STOP
34 ,
35 Define entry points for setup routines
36 ,
37 DEF SEG = PCIB.SEG
38 O.S = 5
39 C.S = 10
40 I.V = 15
41 I.C = 20
42 L.P = 25
43 LD.FILE = 30
44 GET.MEM = 35
45 L.S = 40
46 PANELS = 45
47 ,
48 Establish error variables and ON ERROR branching
49 ,
50 DEF.ERR = 50
51 PCIB.ERR$ = STRING$(64,32)
52 PCIB.NAME$ = STRING$(16,32)
53 CALL DEF.ERR(PCIB.ERR,PCIB.ERR$,PCIB.NAME$,PCIB.GLERR)
54 PCIB.BASERR = 255
55
56
ON ERROR GOTO 820
J=-1
IS=PCIB.DIR$+"\HPIB.SYN"
CALL OS(IS)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR

' Determine entry points for HP-IB Library routines
I=0
CALL I.V(I,IOABORT,IOCLEAR,IOCONTROL,IOENTER)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOENTERA,IOENTERS,IOEOI,IOEOL)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOGETTERM,IOLOCKOUT,IOLOCAL,iomatch)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOOUTPUT,IOOUTPUTA,IOOUTPUTS,IOPPOLL)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOPPOLL,IOPPOLLU,IOREMOTE,IORESET)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOSEND,IOSPOLL,IOSTATUS,IOTIMEOUT)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL I.V(I,IOTRIGGER,IODMA,J,J)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
CALL C.S
IS=PCIB.DIR$+"\HPIB.PLD"
CALL L.P(IS)
IF PCIB.ERR<>0 THEN ERROR PCIB.BASERR
GOTO 950

' Error handling routine

IF ERR=PCIB.BASERR THEN GOTO 850
PRINT "BASIC error ";ERR;" occurred in line ";ERL
STOP
TMPERR = PCIB.ERR
IF TMPERR = 0 THEN TMPERR = PCIB.GLBERR
PRINT "PC Instrument error ";TMPERR;" detected at line ";ERL
PRINT "Error: ";PCIB.ERR$
STOP

' COMMON declarations are needed if your program is going to chain
to other programs. When chaining, be sure to call DEF.ERR as
well upon entering the chained-to program

COMMON PCIB.DIR$,PCIB.SEG
COMMON LD.FILE,GET.MEM,PANELS,DEF.ERR
COMMON PCIB.BASERR,PCIB.ERR,PCIB.ERR$,PCIB.NAME$,PCIB.GLBERR
COMMON IOABORT,IOCLEAR,IOCONTROL,IOENTER,IOENTERS,IOEOI,IOEOL,
IOGETTERM,IOLOCKOUT,IOLOCAL,iomatch,IOOUTPUT,IOOUTPUTA,IOOUTPUTS,
IOPPOLL,IOPPOLLU,IOREMOTE,IORESET,IOSEND,IOSPOLL,IOSTATUS,IOTIMEOUT,
IOTRIGGER,IODMA

FALSE = 0
TRUE  = NOT FALSE
1020  NOERR = 0
1030  EUNKNOWN = 100001!
1040  ESEL = 100002!
1050  ERANGE = 100003!
1060  ETIME = 100004!
1070  ECTRL = 100005!
1080  EPASS = 100006!
1090  ENUM = 100007!
1100  EADDR = 100008!
1110  COMMON FALSE, TRUE, NOERR, EUNKNOWN, ESEL, ERANGE, ETIME, ECTRL, EPASS, ENUM, EADDR
1120  
1130  ' End Program Set-up
1140  ' User program can begin anywhere past this point
1145  '******************************************************************************
1146  ' Here begins the instruction routine for the 7090A plotter control *
1147  ' system. It was written to utilize the HPIB interface bus. This *
1148  ' program was written by T.T.I. *
1149  '******************************************************************************
1150  CLS
1160  '******************************************************************************
1161  ' Lines 1170-1300 initialize the HPIB interface for the HP 7090A plotter
1162  '******************************************************************************
1170  ISC = 7
1180  ENABLE = 1
1190  PLT = 705
1200  DIM READS(2000)
1210  DIM VOLTAGE(1000)
1220  DIM READING(1000)
1240  CALL IORESET(ISC)
1260  CALL IOEOI(ISC,ENABLE)
1280  CALL IOREMOTE(ISC)
1300  CALL IOCLEAR(ISC)
1310  '******************************************************************************
1311  ' THIS SECTION INQUIRES ABOUT SKIPPING THE SETUP OR NOT *
1312  '******************************************************************************
1320  FS=""
1330  RESP$ = ""
1350  CLS:INPUT "DO YOU WISH TO SKIP THE SETUP ";RESP$
1360  IF RESP$="Y" OR RESP$="y" THEN 7710
1370  '******************************************************************************
1371  ' THIS SECTION INQUIRES THE NUMBER OF CHANNELS BEING USED FOR DATA *
1372  ' ACQUISITION. IT THEN SENDS THAT INFORMATION TO THE PLOTTER. THE VALUE*
1373  ' IS ALSO USED IN THE LAST MODULE. *
1374  '******************************************************************************
1375  NUMCHAN$=""
1380  CLS:INPUT "HOW MANY CHANNELS DO YOU NEED TO USE:";NUMCHAN$
1390  IF VAL(NUMCHAN$)<1 OR VAL(NUMCHAN$)>3 THEN PRINT "PLEASE TRY AGAIN"
1393  :FOR I = 1 TO 2000:NEXT I:GOTO 1380
1391  IF VAL(NUMCHAN$)=1 THEN CODE$="re 9;" ELSE IF VAL(NUMCHAN$)=2
1392  THEN CODE$="re 13;" ELSE CODE$="re 15;"
1394  IF VAL(NUMCHAN$)=1 THEN GOTO 1394; ELSE IF VAL(NUMCHAN$)=2
1395  THEN GOTO 1410;ELSE GOTO 1430
1396  CODE$="re 9;"
1396 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
1397 CODE$="IR10.0,10.0,10.0;"
1398 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE RANGE FOR CHANNEL 1"
1400 PRINT "RANGE: .005 TO 10.0 Volts"
1402 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the decimal point"
1404 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:"; RESP$
1406 MID$(CODE$, 3) = RESP$
1407 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
1408 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
1409 GOTO 1460
1410 CODE$="re 13;"
1411 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
1412 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
1413 CODE$="IR10.0,10.0,10.0;"
1414 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE RANGE FOR CHANNELS 1 AND 2"
1416 PRINT "RANGE: .005 TO 10.0 Volts"
1418 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the decimal point"
1420 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:"; RESP$
1422 MID$(CODE$, 3) = RESP$
1424 INPUT "CHANNEL 2:"; RESP$
1426 MID$(CODE$, 8) = RESP$
1427 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
1428 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
1429 GOTO 1460
1430 CODE$="re 15;"
1431 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
1432 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
1433 CODE$="IR10.0,10.0,10.0;"
1434 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE RANGE FOR CHANNELS 1, 2, and 3"
1436 PRINT "RANGE: .005 TO 10.0 Volts"
1438 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the decimal point"
1440 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:"; RESP$
1442 MID$(CODE$, 3) = RESP$
1444 INPUT "CHANNEL 2:"; RESP$
1446 MID$(CODE$, 8) = RESP$
1448 INPUT "CHANNEL 3:"; RESP$
1450 MID$(CODE$, 13) = RESP$
1451 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
1452 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT, CODE$, LENGTH)
2370 '******************************************************************************
2371 /* THIS SECTION SELCETS THE OFFSET VOLTAGES FOR YOUR CHANNELS. */
2372 /* IT THEN SENDS THAT INFORMATION TO THE PLOTTER. */
2373 '******************************************************************************
2375 NUMCHANS$=""
2380 CLS: INPUT "HOW MANY CHANNELS DO YOU NEED TO DEFINE THE OFFSET:"; NUMCHANS$
2390 IF VAL(NUMCHANS$) < 1 OR VAL(NUMCHANS$) > 3 THEN PRINT "PLEASE TRY AGAIN"
2391 : FOR I=1 TO 2000: NEXT I: GOTO 2380
2392 IF VAL(NUMCHANS$) = 1 THEN GOTO 2394: ELSE IF VAL(NUMCHANS$) = 2
2393 THEN GOTO 2410: ELSE GOTO 2430
2394 '
2395 CODE$="SV0.00,0.00,0.00;"
2396 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE OFFSET FOR CHANNEL 1"
2400 PRINT "RANGE: -100 to +100 Volts"
2402 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the sign"
2404 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:"; RESP$
2406 MIDS(CODE$,3)=RESP$
2407 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
2408 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
2409 GOTO 2460
2410 '  
2411 '  
2412 '  
2413 CODE$="SV0.00,0.00,0.00;"
2414 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE OFFSET FOR CHANNELS 1 AND 2"
2416 PRINT "RANGE: -100 to +100 Volts"
2418 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the sign"
2420 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:";RESP$
2422 MIDS(CODE$,3)=RESP$
2424 INPUT "CHANNEL 2:";RESP$
2426 MIDS(CODE$,8)=RESP$
2427 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
2428 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
2429 GOTO 2460
2430 '  
2431 '  
2432 '  
2433 CODE$="SV0.00,0.00,0.00;"
2434 PRINT "SELECT VOLTAGE RANGE FOR CHANNELS 1, 2, and 3"
2436 PRINT "RANGE: -100 to +100 Volts"
2438 PRINT "input EXACTLY four characters including the sign"
2440 INPUT "CHANNEL 1:";RESP$
2442 MIDS(CODE$,3)=RESP$
2444 INPUT "CHANNEL 2:";RESP$
2446 MIDS(CODE$,8)=RESP$
2448 INPUT "CHANNEL 3:";RESP$
2450 MIDS(CODE$,13)=RESP$
2451 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
2452 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
2453  
2454 '******************************************************************************
2455 '  
2456 '  
2457 '  
2458 CLS:PRINT "SELECTION OF THE TOTAL TIME FOR THE TEST"
2460 GOTO 3462
2459 PRINT "Input 0 for SECONDS, 1 for MINUTES, 2 for HOURS"
2462 INPUT Resp$
2464 IF VAL(Resp$)<0 OR VAL(Resp$)>2 THEN GOTO 3472
2466 CODE$="lb5.000,0;"
2468 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
2470 MIDS(CODE$,9)=RESP$
2472 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
2474 IF VAL(Resp$)=0 THEN GOTO 3490
2476 IF VAL(Resp$)=1 THEN GOTO 3502
2478 IF VAL(Resp$)=2 THEN GOTO 3514
2480 PRINT "You have selected SECONDS for the test total time"
2482 PRINT "Choose now the range"
2484 PRINT "RANGE: 0.030 to 100.0"
2486 PRINT "input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point"
2488 INPUT "SECONDS:";RESP$
GOTO 3522
3502 PRINT "You have selected MINUTES for the test total time"
3504 PRINT "Choose now the range"
3506 PRINT "RANGE: 1.000 to 100.0"
3508 PRINT "Input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point"
3510 INPUT "MINUTES:";RESP$
3512 GOTO 3522
3514 PRINT "You have selected HOURS for the test total time"
3516 PRINT "Choose now the range"
3518 PRINT "RANGE: 1.000 to 24.00"
3520 PRINT "Input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point"
3521 INPUT "HOURS:";RESP$
3522
3524 MIDS(CODE$,.3)=RESP$
3525 CALL IOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
3526 CALL IOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
3527 GOTO 4462
4460 '******************************************************************************
4462 ' * THIS SECTION QUERIES FOR THE PRE AND POST TRIGGER OPTION             *
4464 '******************************************************************************
4466 '
4468 CLS:PRINT "SELECTION OF THE PRE AND/OR POST TRIGGER VALUES"
4470 PRINT "Input 0 for SECONDS, 1 for MINUTES, 2 for HOURS"
4472 INPUT RESP$
4474 IF VAL(RESP$)<0 OR VAL(RESP$)>2 THEN GOTO 4472
4476 CODE$="tg0.000,0;"
4478 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
4480 MIDS(CODE$,9)=RESP$
4482 CALL IOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
4484 IF VAL(RESP$)=0 THEN GOTO 4490
4486 IF VAL(RESP$)=1 THEN GOTO 4502
4488 IF VAL(RESP$)=2 THEN GOTO 4514
4490 PRINT "You have selected SECONDS for the pre or post trigger values"
4492 PRINT "Choose now the range"
4493 PRINT "Choose a positive sign for post-trigger range"
4494 PRINT "Choose a negative sign for pre-trigger range"
4495 PRINT "RANGE: +0.00 to +100.0 for post-trigger"
4496 PRINT "RANGE: -0.00 to -100.0 for pre-trigger"
4497 PRINT "Input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point and sign"
4498 INPUT "SECONDS:";RESP$
4500 GOTO 4522
4502 PRINT "You have selected MINUTES for the pre or post-trigger value"
4504 PRINT "Choose now the range"
4506 PRINT "RANGE: 1.000 to 100.0"
4507 PRINT "RANGE: +1.00 to +100.0 for post-trigger"
4508 PRINT "RANGE: -1.00 to -100.0 for pre-trigger"
4509 PRINT "Input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point and sign"
4510 INPUT "MINUTES:";RESP$
4512 GOTO 4522
4514 PRINT "You have selected HOURS for the pre or post-trigger value"
4516 PRINT "Choose now the range"
4518 PRINT "RANGE: +1.00 to +24.0 for post-trigger"
4519 PRINT "RANGE: -1.00 to -24.0 for pre-trigger"
4520 PRINT "Input EXACTLY five characters including the decimal point and sign"
4521 INPUT "HOURS:";RESP$
4522 LENGTH=LEN(CODE$)
4524 MIDS(CODE$,3)=RESP$
4526 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
4537 GOTO 5538
5538 '**********************************************************************************************************
5540 '*THIS SECTION ASKS THE USER FOR THE TRIGGER MODE AND THE OPTION FOR *
5542 '*THAT MODE. REFER TO PAGE 3-14 IN THE HP7090A INTERFACING MANUAL. *
5543 '**********************************************************************************************************
5544 CLS:PRINT "WHAT IS THE TRIGGER MODE YOU WISH ?"
5546 PRINT "0=MANUAL"
5548 PRINT "1=EXTERNAL"
5550 PRINT "2=INTERNAL"
5560 INPUT "WHAT IS THE TRIGGER MODE ";RESP$
5570 IF VAL(RESP$)<0 OR VAL(RESP$)>2 THEN GOTO 5560
5580 CODE$="TM2,0;"
5590 MIDS(CODE$,3)=RESP$
5600 CLS:PRINT "PLEASE SELECT THE TRIGGER MODE OPTIONS"
5610 PRINT "0=ABOVE LEVEL"
5620 PRINT "1=BLOW LEVEL"
5630 PRINT "2=INSIDE WINDOW"
5640 PRINT "3=OUTSIDE WINDOW"
5650 INPUT "WHAT OPTION DO YOU SELECT ";RESP$
5660 IF VAL(RESP$)<0 OR VAL(RESP$)>3 THEN GOTO 5600
5670 MIDS(CODE$,5)=RESP$
5680 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
5690 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
7700 '**********************************************************************************************************
7702 '* THIS SECTION ACQUIRES DATA USING THE DIRECT MODE *
7704 '* AT A RATE OF 100 SAMPLES PER SECOND. *
7706 '**********************************************************************************************************
7710 CLS: PRINT "TURN SOURCE ON, THEN PRESS RETURN"
7720 INPUT RESP$
7730 CODE$ = "M50;"
7740 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
7750 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
7760 CODE$ = "SD.010;"
7770 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
7780 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
7850 CODE$ = "DO1,100,0,0;"
7860 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
7870 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
7900 CODE$ = "QD;"
7910 LENGTH = LEN(CODE$)
7920 CALL IOOUTPUTS(PLT,CODE$,LENGTH)
7930 MAXSAMPL = 100
7940 ACTSAMPL = 0
7950 CALL IGGLETERA(PLT,VOLTAGE(1),MAXSAMPL,ACTSAMPL)
7955 FOR N=1 TO 20
7960 PRINT N,VOLTAGE(N)
7965 NEXT N
7975 CLS:INPUT "Do you wish to continue data acquisition ";RESP$
7980 IF RESP$="Y" OR RESP$="y" THEN 1320
7985 REM **********************************************************************************************************
7990 SYSTEM
7995 END