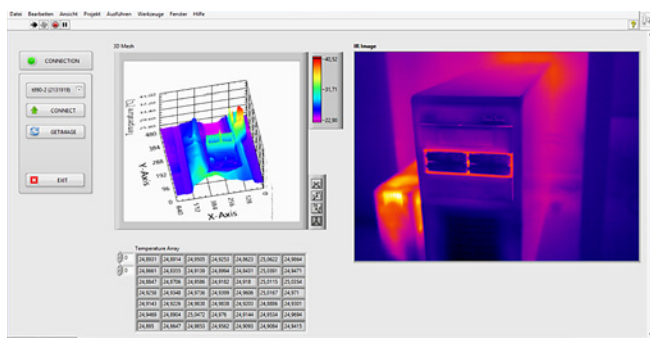


testo 885/testo 890: More precise evaluation with the LabVIEW™ interface.

For applications in research and Development, the thermal imagers testo 885 and testo 890 are equipped with an interface for the LabVIEW™ software. LabVIEW™ is used in measurement, regulation and automation technology for recording and processing data. Together with the Testo thermal imagers, it makes the analysis and evaluation of thermal anomalies easier and more efficient.



LabVIEW™

LabVIEW™ is a programming system from the company National Instruments™, based on the programming language "G", and set up as a dataflow model. The LabVIEW™ programmes consist of two different levels: The front panel contains the user interface, the block diagram is the graphic programme code. These two components together are referred to as Virtual Instruments (VI). Each VI in turn consists of Sub-VIs which either work independently or are integrated into programmes. For the purposes of connecting testo 885/testo 890 to the development environment LabVIEW™, Testo provides the necessary Virtual Instruments as a library.

Functions of the testo LabVIEW™ library

The specially developed VIs offer the following functions for Research and Development:

- Real-time communication with the imager
- Readout and setting of parameters such as emissivity, reflected temperature, measuring range and atmospheric correction
- Readout of the visual image as well as the IR image including all measured temperature values
- Display of the visual or infrared stream
- Creation of 2D temperature matrices

The communication between the thermal imager and LabVIEW™ is established via a standard USB connection. For this purpose, the software accesses a Dynamic Link Library (.dll).

Advantages of the LabVIEW™ interface

Setting up a thermal imager in LabVIEW™ allows the users to integrate thermographic monitoring during the Research and Development phase. The VIs of the testo LabVIEW™ library can be freely integrated into already existing Virtual Instruments, allowing the direct further processing of measured temperatures.