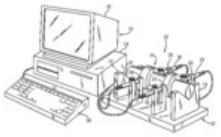
2192 results for ACQUISITION AND DISPLAY AND PHYSICAL AND VARIABLES - Collection: FAMPAT

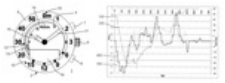
#	Title	Publication number	Publ. date	Applicant/Assignee
1.	High speed **acquisition** and calculation of dimensional **variables** with vibration and skew error reduction	US6427353	2002-08-06	ASI DATAMYTE DM ACQUISITION

A method and apparatus for high speed **acquisition** of the dimensional parameters of a work piece are effected by simultaneously acquiring probe positional information, converting the probe positional information to standard characteristic data, and calculating multiple dimensional geometries using the converted probe position information.Selected characteristic data may be stored for use with multiple dimensional geometry calculations, reducing the calculation time.A computer and associated software are used to convert the positional information to dimensional geometry information.



2.	Portable electronic device designed to **display** the value of **variables** based on measurements taken by a sensor and having a history function	EP2075654	2009-07-01	ETA MANUFACTURE HORLOGERE SUISSE

The device has a controller circuit (21) and a resonator (22) provided in time, **acquisition** and history modes. Memory zones (25, 26) e.g. RAM and stable memory, stores instantaneous values along given periodicity, in the **acquisition** mode. The circuit and the resonator parallely **display** chronological series of values in preset time interval based on the stored values in the history mode. One series directly represent values taken by measurement of **physical** magnitude in the **acquisition** mode, and another series is calculated from the stored values and represent time variation in the measurement. An independent claim is also included for a method for displaying a history for a portable electronic device.



3.	System for acquiring physiological **variables** measured in a body	EP3520689	2019-08-07	ST JUDE MEDICAL

The present disclosure relates to a blood pressure measurement and communication system configured to receive a signal representing a measured aortic blood pressure value from an aortic pressure sensor and provide the signal to a monitoring device and to a receiver. The system is further configured to receive a signal representing a measured distal blood pressure value from a distal pressure sensor, convert the signal and provide the signal the receiver. By means of the blood pressure signals, FFR can be calculated.

Fig. 1

4.	Device for the optoelectronic detection of **physical** measured **variables**	DE3825099	1990-01-25	DAIMLER BENZ

A device is proposed for the electronic detection of a plurality of **physical** measured **variables**, which are obtained by means of a sensor arrangement consisting of a plurality of fibre-optic measured-value transmitters (sensors) which can be interrogated. Analog sensors are provided as measured-value transmitters; however, sensors which act digitally can also be used, mixed with such analog sensors, e.g. like optical limit-value transmitters. Each individual fibre-optic sensor is connected to a light emitter and a light receiver, in each case via an optical connection. The individual sensors are either loaded cyclically with stimulating light, or their continuously present electrical measured signals are cyclically interrogated. The device consists of two parts, namely an **acquisition** and transmitting part and a receiving and evaluation part. The connection of the two parts can be produced by means of a single light guide. Alternatively, the connection from the first to the second part can be produced by means of a wire transmission path, a radio transmission path, a microwave transmission path or an infrared light transmission path, so that the measured **variables** can also be obtained by telemetry.

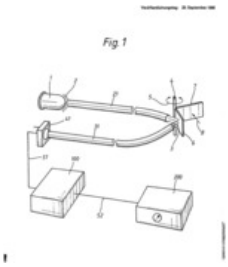
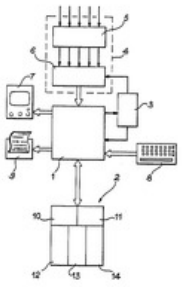


Fig.1

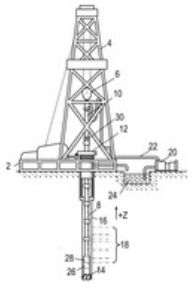
5.	Process for visualizing **physical** quantities variable in time and system for realizing said process	EP0145602	1985-06-19	EDF - ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE

The invention relates to a process and a system for the **display** of time-variable quantities.The system comprises a computer, a memory for recording the values of the quantities, a clock, **acquisition** means for the values of the quantities, connected to the computer, as well as **display** means connected to the computer.The system also comprises means for simultaneously recording in the computer memory and at the same **acquisition** frequency, the development of the values of one of these quantities compared with the development of the values of the other of said quantities, or the development of the values of one of these quantities compared with the development of the values of the other of these quantities as a function of time, the computer controlling the **display** means in order to obtain the image of the graph or graphs representing said development or developments.Application to the **display** of the development of values of **physical** quantities.
(From US4734867 A)

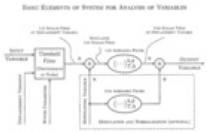


6.	Optimization visualization using normalized achievement **variables**	EP2847625	2015-03-18	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES

The present disclosure describes various systems and methods for creating and presenting optimization visualizations that use normalized achievement **variables**. At least one illustrative method includes defining achievement functions that each operates on at least one of several achievement **variables** (each of the achievement **variables** representing a characteristic of a **physical** object or process), and transforming value ranges for at least two achievement **variables** into corresponding achievement level ranges by applying at least one of the achievement functions to the value ranges of the achievement **variables** (the achievement **variables** being a function of at least one common control variable). The method further includes combining the corresponding achievement level ranges to produce a combined achievement level range, and presenting a visual representation of the combined achievement level range to a user, enabling the user to select value ranges for the common control variable.

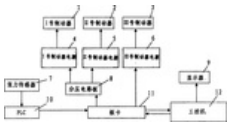


7. Method and apparatus for analysis of **variables** EP1421546 2004-05-26 DAVIDCHACK RUSLAN L; NIKITIN ALEXEI V



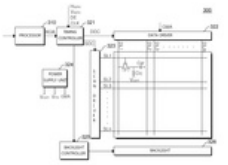
Various components of the present invention are collectively designated as Analysis of **Variables** Through Analog Representation (AVATAR). It is a method, processes, and apparatus for measurement and analysis of **variables** of different type and origin. AVATAR offers an analog solution to those problems of the analysis of **variables** which are normally handled by digital means. The invention allows (a) the improved perception of the measurements through geometrical analogies, (b) effective solutions of the existing computational problems of the order statistic methods, and (c) extended applicability of these methods to analysis of **variables**. The invention employs transformation of discrete or continuous **variables** into normalized continuous scalar fields, that is, into objects with mathematical properties of density and/or cumulative distribution functions. In addition to dependence on the displacement coordinates (thresholds), these objects can also depend on other parameters, including spatial coordinates (e.g., if the incoming **variables** are themselves scalar or vector fields), and/or time (if the **variables** depend on time). Moreover, this transformation of the measured **variables** may be implemented with respect to any reference variable. Thus, the values of the reference variable provide a common unit, or standard, for measuring and comparison of **variables** of different natures, for assessment of mutual dependence of these **variables**, and for evaluation of changes in the **variables** and their dependence with time.The invention enables, on a consistent general basis, a variety of new techniques for analysis of **variables**, which can be implemented through various **physical** means in continuous action machines as well as through digital means or computer calculations. Several of the elements of these new techniques do have digital counterparts, such as some rank order techniques in digital signal and image processing. However, this invention significantly extends the scope and applicability of these techniques and enables their analog implementation. The invention also introduces a wide range of signal analysis tools which do not exist, and cannot be defined, in the digital domain. In addition, by the present invention, all existing techniques for statistical processing of data, and for studying probability fluxes, are made applicable to analysis of any variable.

8. Large tension control unit of winding machine based on multifunctional data collecting card and control method of large tension control unit CN102583110 2012-07-18 RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY



The patent refers to the field of 'handling thin or filamentary material'. The invention discloses a large tension control unit of a winding machine based on a multifunctional data collecting card and a control method of the large tension control unit. The control unit comprises a tension sensor, a PLC (programmable logic controller), a board, a voltage dividing circuit board, brake power supplies I, II and III, brakes I, II and III, an industrial personal computer, a displayer and other components. The control method comprises the following steps: initializing internal **variables**, reading documents with parameters settings, establishing OPC (OLE (object linkingand embedding) for process control) communication, initializing a multifunctional card, starting AD (analog-to-digital) collection and a timing device, examining whether the AD collection ends, and if so, triggering the next collection and data processing, reading a DI (data input) port state, updating control **variables**, computing a control output value, updating DA (digital-to-analog) output, examining whether process data storage is triggered, and if so, recording the process data, renovating **display** data and curves, reading and writing OPC communication **variables** and the like. According to the invention, tension can be exerted stably, and the tension can be automatically compensated under conditions of inertance, varying speeds and varying yarn clew diameters; and defects such as fuzzing, winding, fracture and the like are avoided when a tension mechanism applies tension to large carbon fiber tows.

9. Image processing method and apparatus for **display** devices EP2979264 2016-02-03 LG DISPLAY

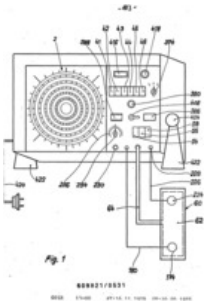


An image processing method and apparatus using the image processing method are provided. The apparatus comprises a processor configured to scale color values of input image data, thereby simulating the optical characteristics of paper. The simulation takes into consideration varying ambient light conditions around the **display** to imitate the the optical characteristics of **physical** paper in the same ambient light conditions.

10. Magnetic steel component measurement method based on the labview CN110146833 2019-08-20 RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERING OF NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

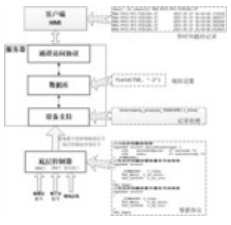
The present invention discloses a magnetic steel component measures based on the LABVIEW method, comprising the steps of: starting, internal **variables** are initialized, reads the setting parameter file, for establishing a communication, whether to open the **acquisition**, data **acquisition**, data processing, **acquisition** is completed, data processing, data **display**, data storage, data transmission, has been completed, ending. The present invention through input of analog voltage signals to the sensor output data signal **acquisition** is completed, CCD camera through the communication network to complete the output data is acquired, and the sensor output data and CCD output data is calculated, thereby obtaining the calculation result; through serial communication is transmitted to the LED indicating the direction of the magnetic declination disk azimuth **display**; compared with the standard value of the parameter judging acceptance or rejection; and displays control states and the measurement result, and the reference operation for the concerned person; the present invention and realize a measurement result storage of the query function.

11. Measuring instrument for medical diagnosis - converts **physical** and chemical **variables** into electrical signals FR2291501 1976-06-11 SPEIDEL BLASIUS



The instrument can measure **physical** and chemical **variables** and has one or more input units for electrical signals and a convertor to convert non electrical into electrical signals. The measuring system has a rotor carrying light-emitting diodes and provided with a self-starting constant-speed drive. A signal transmitter transmits control signals for the diodes to the rotor, and the diodes are actually controlled by oscillators each of which is operated by a trigger device and controlled by a tuning unit which receives the measured signal. The halmo dynamic characteristics are suppressed for accuate electro-cardiographs. The instrument is compact and versatile and is suitable for general practitioners.

12. Device support-based method for changing timestamp of record types of epics CN107807555 2018-03-16 HOSPITAL OF HEFEI INSTITUTES OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE



The invention discloses a device support-based method for changing the timestamp of the record types of an EPICS (Experimental Physics and Industrial Control System). With the method adopted, the problem of difficulties in obtaining the real timestamps of signals uploaded by the bottom-layer controller of the **display** and storage device of an EPICS monitoring system can be solved. According to themethod of the invention, record type-related domains are set according to the features of the record type domains of the EPICS; timestamps carried by signals uploaded by a bottom-layer controller areobtained from a device support program; and the signals are converted to the PV (process **variables**) of the EPICS software, and at the same time, the timestamps carried by the signals are converted into the timestamps of the PVs through calculation, and the timestamps of the PVs are the real timestamps of the signals uploaded by the bottom-layer controller. With the method of the invention adopted,scientific researchers can be assisted to call historical data with the same timestamp when performing system analysis, so as to view, compare and analyze the historical data.