

Miniature, High-Speed, Data Acquisition Systems

Presented by:

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History of Miniature Data Acquisition Systems (MDAS)

- Miniaturization of electronics through the last several decades made possible by:
 - Vacuum tubes replaced by transistors
 - Transistors grouped together into integrated circuits
 - Specialized integrated circuits developed, multi-chip module (MCM)
 - Development of large non-volatile memories
 - Improvement of battery energy density
 - ◆ Carbon-zinc 130,000 J/kg (not rechargeable)
 - ◆ Lithium-ion 460,000 J/kg (rechargeable)

Specialized Data Acquisition

- Conventional data acquisition systems are not applicable or practical for specialized testing scenarios
 - Where interconnecting wires are not possible or practical
 - Large size limits ability to operate in severe shock environments
 - Small size is required to fit into many modern test scenarios such as
 - ◆ Anthropomorphic systems
 - ◆ Other human injury studies

MDAS Design Criteria

- Stand-alone operation
 - Computer not connected during data acquisition
- High sampling rates
 - 1 microsecond between samples (adequate for air blast data acquisition)
- Small size
- Non-volatile memory
- Built-in signal conditioning
 - Piezoelectric
 - Piezoresistive
 - Voltage inputs
- High capacity battery
 - Operate all day without recharging

ARA Experience in Data Acquisition Systems

- Extensive field testing
 - Understand requirements of general and specialized test protocols
- Integration of many complex instrumentations systems
 - Large rack-mount system capabilities into much smaller miniaturized packages (have developed generations of data acquisition systems)
- Miniature data acquisition systems
 - Have designed and constructed several generations
 - Deployed these systems in numerous field experiments
 - Improved systems as needed to meet changing acquisition requirements

ARA Experience in Data Acquisition Systems

- Examples of ARA data acquisition systems over time



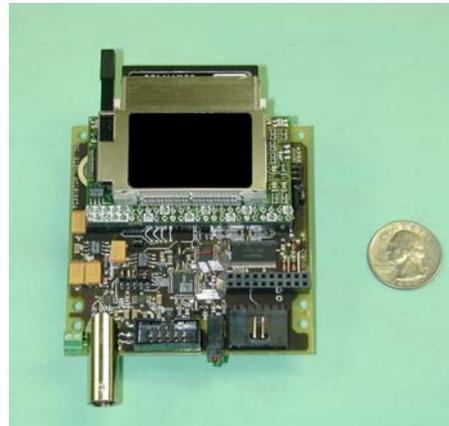
Late '80s



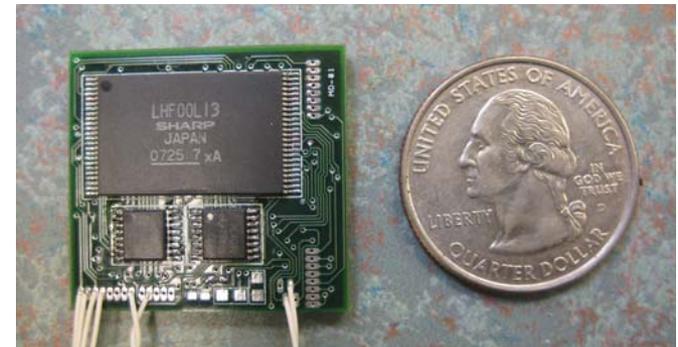
Mid '90s



Late '90s



2000

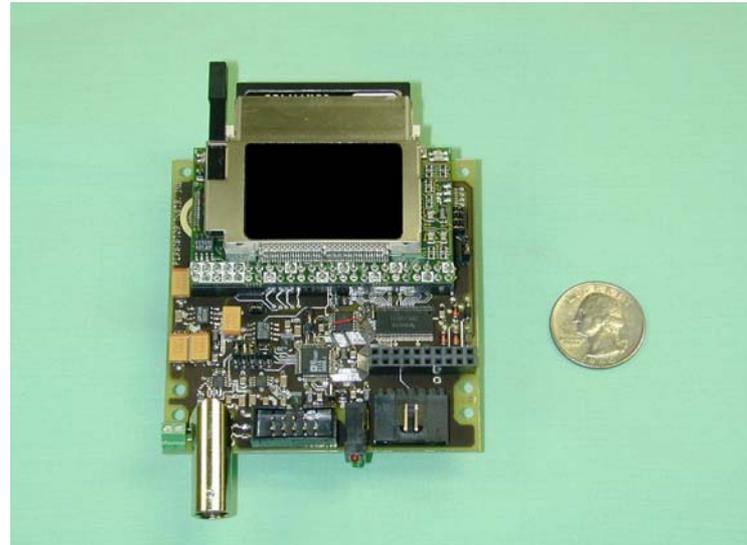


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MINIDAS Attributes

- Small-stand alone package
 - Electronics are approximately 3"x4"x1" w/o battery
- Adjustable sample rates
 - Maximum of 1 megasample per second
- High resolution 16-bit digitizer
- Rechargeable 29-hour lithium polymer battery (1" high)
- Utilizes 128-megabyte nonvolatile compact flash memory (removable)
- Built-in signal conditioning for added versatility
- Proven to withstand high accelerations
 - Hundreds of g's from explosive tests
- High data fidelity due to high bandwidth (no cable losses) and less noise for better S/N ratio

MINIDAS Package



- Green indicator = ready to record
- Red indicator = trigger received
- Yellow indicator = battery low

Application Example #1

- Three MINIDAS units placed in chest cavity of dummy during explosive test (where dummy gets thrown by high overpressures)
- Triaxial accelerometer
 - Early-time acceleration and velocity
 - Impact deceleration
- Long time between the test event and recovery of MINIDAS system due to safety protocols



Application Example #2



- Four MINIDAS units placed in the vest of 17 soldiers during training exercises (explosive breaching events)
- Pressures on the helmet and the vest shoulders measured

Application Example #3



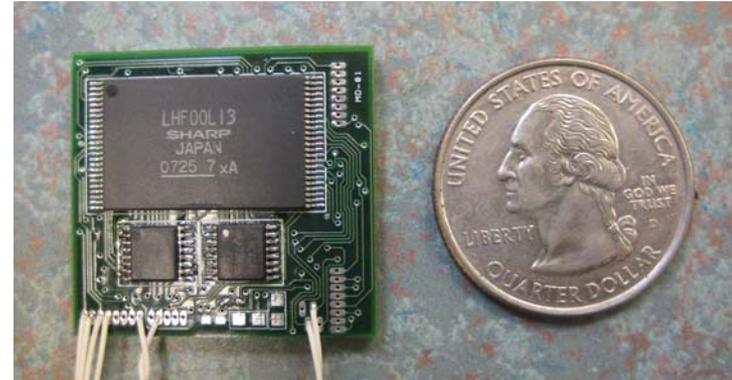
- Pressures measured on ARA “Ironman” test dummy during a simulation of a suicide bomber explosion on a bus
- Pressures were measured on the chest and sides of the anthropomorphic dummy

MICRODAS Prototype Development

- Although the MINIDAS is small, there is still a need for even smaller packaging
- Microdas units are being developed with many of the same features, but in a much smaller package to allow:
 - More cost effective deployments
 - Easier to harden
 - Overall system cost lower allowing more acquisition channels per test

MICRODAS Attributes

- Small-stand alone package
 - Electronics package is approximately 1"x1"x0.25" w/o battery
 - ◆ Custom battery 1" x 0.25"
 - Package sampling rate, signal conditioning and filtering customized during fabrication
- 1-microsecond sampling interval (max rate)
- High-resolution 16-bit digitizer
- 4-megabyte nonvolatile memory
- Built-in signal conditioning
- Higher resistance to shock
 - Expect 100,000 g w/appropriate packaging
- Lower cost than MINIDAS



Lower Fielding Cost for MINIDAS and MICRODAS

- Greatly reduced or eliminates test site transducer cables to an instrumentation van
 - Cost of cable, trenching, and junction boxes
 - Labor costs
- Use of instrumentation van eliminated and attendant
 - Cost of van
 - Cost of heating/cooling
 - ◆ Generator or commercial power
 - Cost of protection
 - ◆ Blast/fragmentation
 - ◆ Lightning

Remote Acquisition Issues for MDAS Units

- Trigger signal – how to ensure consistent data acquisition
 - Radio-based trigger capability already developed
- Data download approach
 - Download memory cards – have been doing
 - Wireless technology – Wi-Fi
- Battery recharge technique
 - Ultra-low current standby mode desirable
 - Minimizes recharging of batteries

System Cost

- MINIDAS
 - Approximately \$2000 per channel in volume
- MICRODAS
 - Projected to be \$500 per channel in volume

Beyond MICRODAS

- Specifications similar to MICRODAS
- Combine most components onto single integrated circuit
- Projected size 0.2"x0.2"x0.1" w/o battery

Summary

- Current MDAS technology allows sophisticated measurements to be made cost effectively in remote and harsh environments
- Cost effectiveness allows more data to be taken for a given test scenario
 - Elimination of cabling, trenching, junction boxes
 - Reduction of labor costs
 - Lower operational costs (van, protection, etc.)
- Higher data fidelity
 - Bandwidth higher
 - Better S/N ratio
- Increased hardening capability due to size
- Future designs will offer
 - Even smaller designs
 - Lower costs