

<https://www.halvorsen.blog>



Serial Communication between Arduino and LabVIEW

Using LabVIEW as a Graphical User Interface

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

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- [Introduction to Serial Communication with Arduino](#)
- [Serial Monitor](#)
- [Serial Plotter](#)
- Serial Monitor and Serial Plotter is nice to use since Arduino programs have no GUIs
 - Note! Typically, you use Serial Monitor to present values for different variables
 - [Send Data](#): You can also use the Serial Monitor to update variables, etc.
 - Examples
- In stead of using Serial Monitor and Plotter you can create similar (or better) functionality using LabVIEW
 - [Create Serial Plotter in LabVIEW](#)
 - Create [LabVIEW GUI Interface](#) that Communicates with the Arduino Code
 - Examples
- [LabVIEW LINX](#)



Serial Communication with Arduino

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

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Configuration

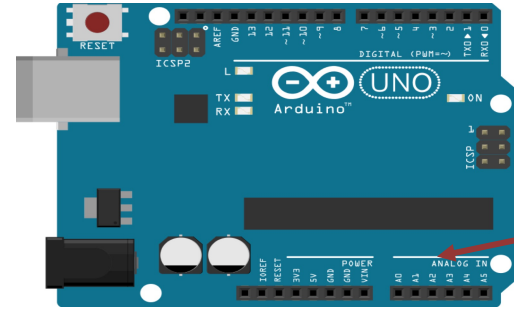
PC with the Arduino Programming Environment

PC

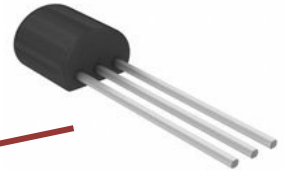


USB cable Type A-B

Arduino



Sensors



Arduino Programming Environment

Upload Code to Arduino Board

Save

Open Serial Monitor

Compile and Check
if Code is OK

Open existing Code

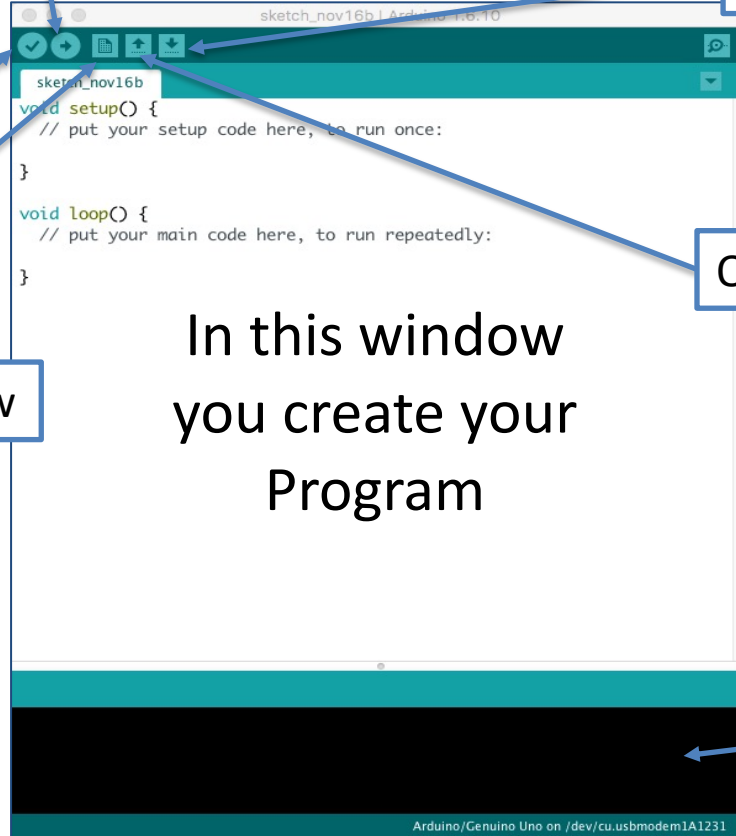
Creates a New Code Window

In this window
you create your
Program

The software can be
downloaded for free:


www.arduino.cc

Error Messages
can be seen here



Serial Communication

Speed: Baud Rate in bits per second

- `Serial.begin(9600)`
 - Open the Serial Port and set Baud rate
- `Serial.print("Hello")`
- `Serial.println("Hello")`
- <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/language/functions/communication/serial/>

Arduino Example

```
int x = 0;
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    Serial.print(x);
    x++;
    delay(1000);
}
```

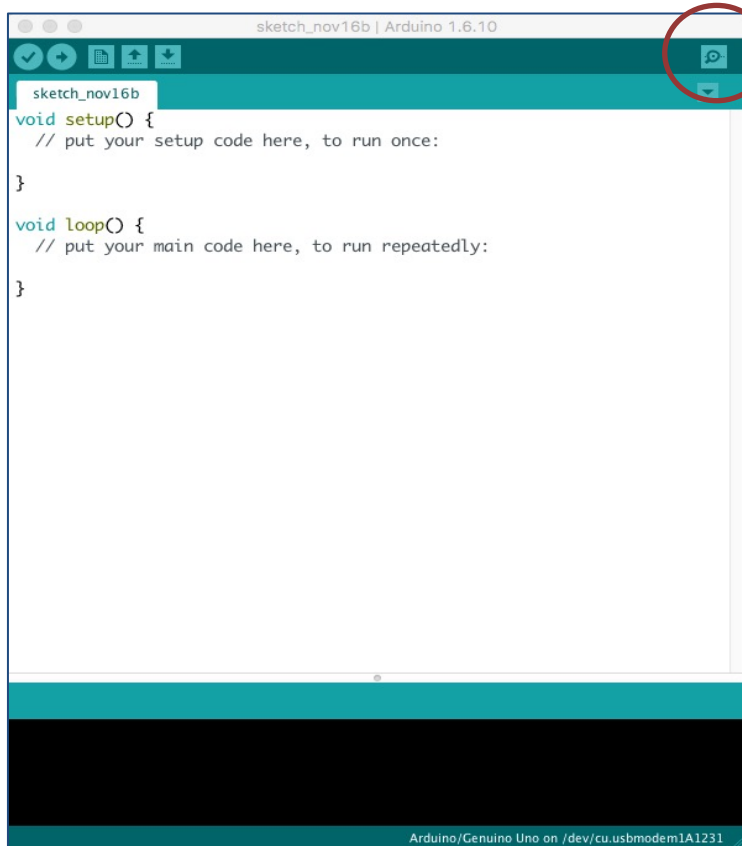



Serial Monitor

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

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Serial Monitor

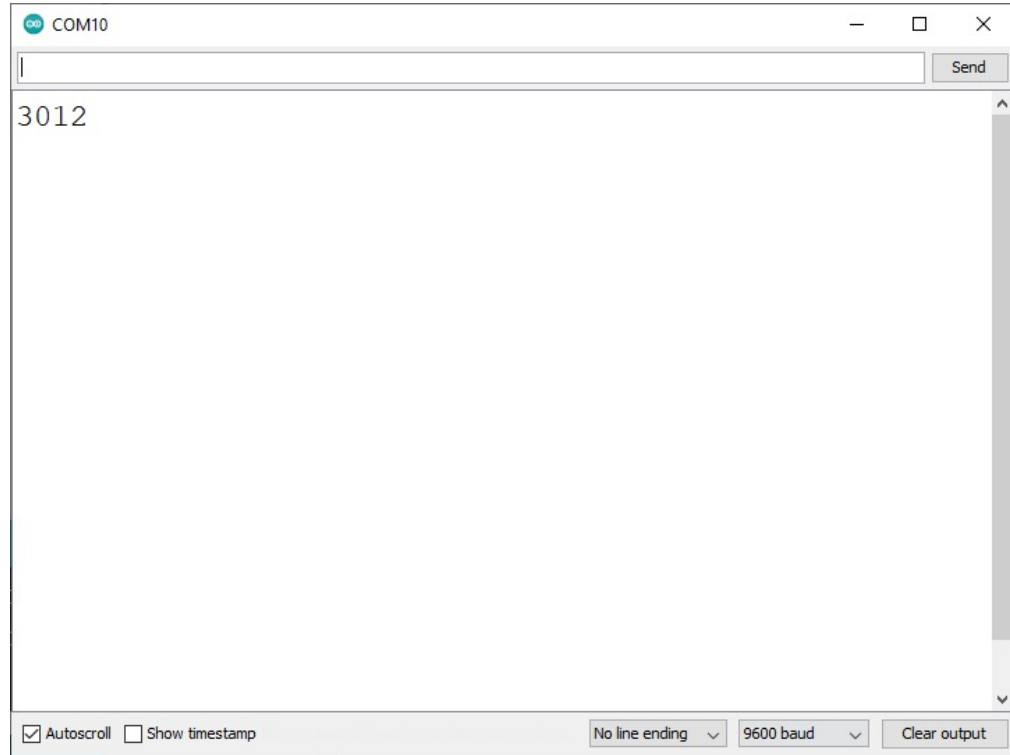


sketch_nov16b | Arduino 1.6.10

```
sketch_nov16b
void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
}

void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```

Arduino/Genuino Uno on /dev/cu.usbmodem1A1231



COM10

3012

Autoscroll Show timestamp

No line ending 9600 baud Clear output

```
arduino_serial_basics  
int x = 0;  
void setup()  
{  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
  Serial.print(x);  
  x++;  
  delay(1000);  
}
```

Done uploading.
Sketch uses 1864 bytes (5%) of program memory. Global variables use 186 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory.

COM10

0123456789101112

Autoscroll Show timestamp

No line ending 9600 baud Clear output

Arduino Example

```
int x = 0;
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    Serial.println(x);
    x++;
    delay(1000);
}
```

arduino_serial_basics | Arduino 1.8.16

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

arduino_serial_basics

```
int x = 0;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  Serial.println(x);
  x++;
  delay(1000);
}
```

Sketch uses 1884 bytes (5%) of program memory. Global variables use 190 bytes (9%) of

COM10

Send

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

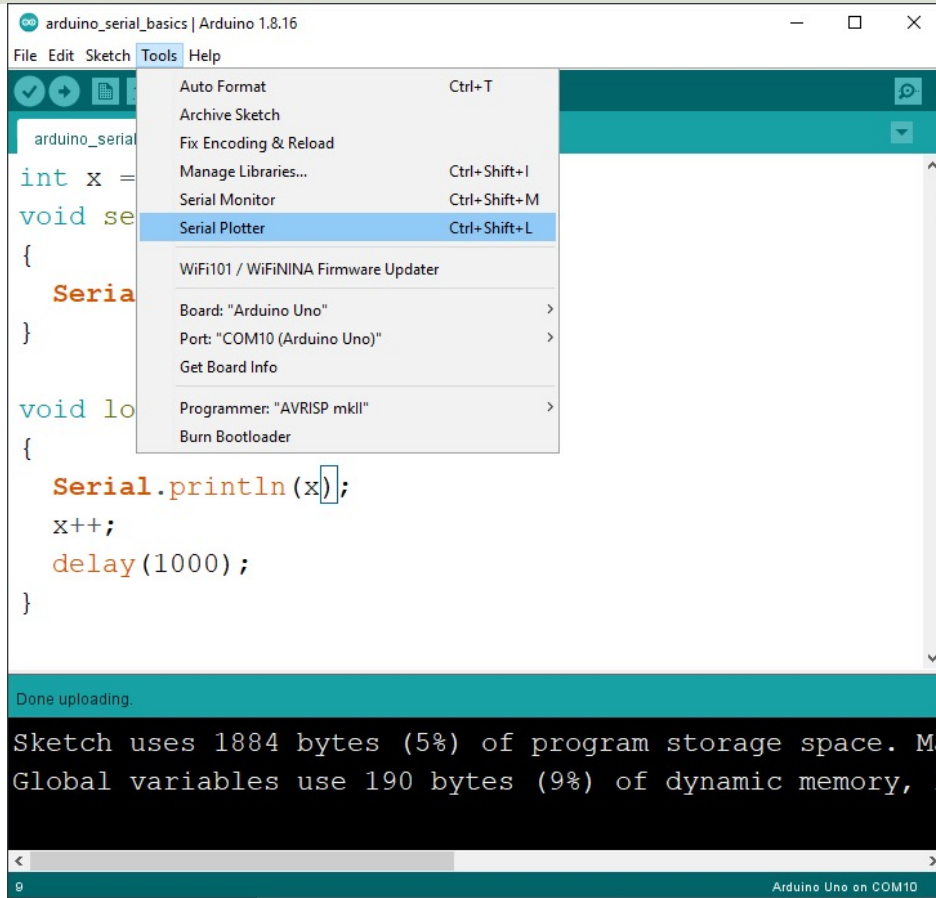
Autoscroll Show timestamp

No line ending 9600 baud Clear output



Serial Plotter

Serial Plotter



arduino_serial_basics | Arduino 1.8.16

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

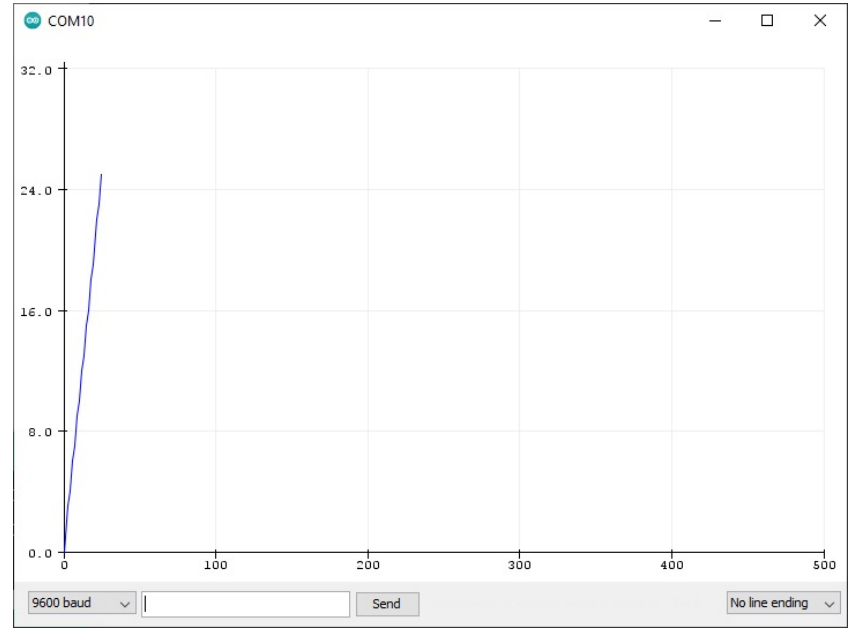
- Auto Format Ctrl+T
- Archive Sketch
- Fix Encoding & Reload
- Manage Libraries...
- Serial Monitor Ctrl+Shift+M
- Serial Plotter Ctrl+Shift+L**
- WiFi101 / WiFININA Firmware Updater
- Board: "Arduino Uno" >
- Port: "COM10 (Arduino Uno)" >
- Get Board Info
- Programmer: "AVRISP mkII" >
- Burn Bootloader

```
int x = 0;
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop() {
  Serial.println(x);
  x++;
  delay(1000);
}
```

Done uploading.

Sketch uses 1884 bytes (5%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes. Global variables use 190 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory, maximum is 2048 bytes.

Arduino Uno on COM10





arduino_serial_basics

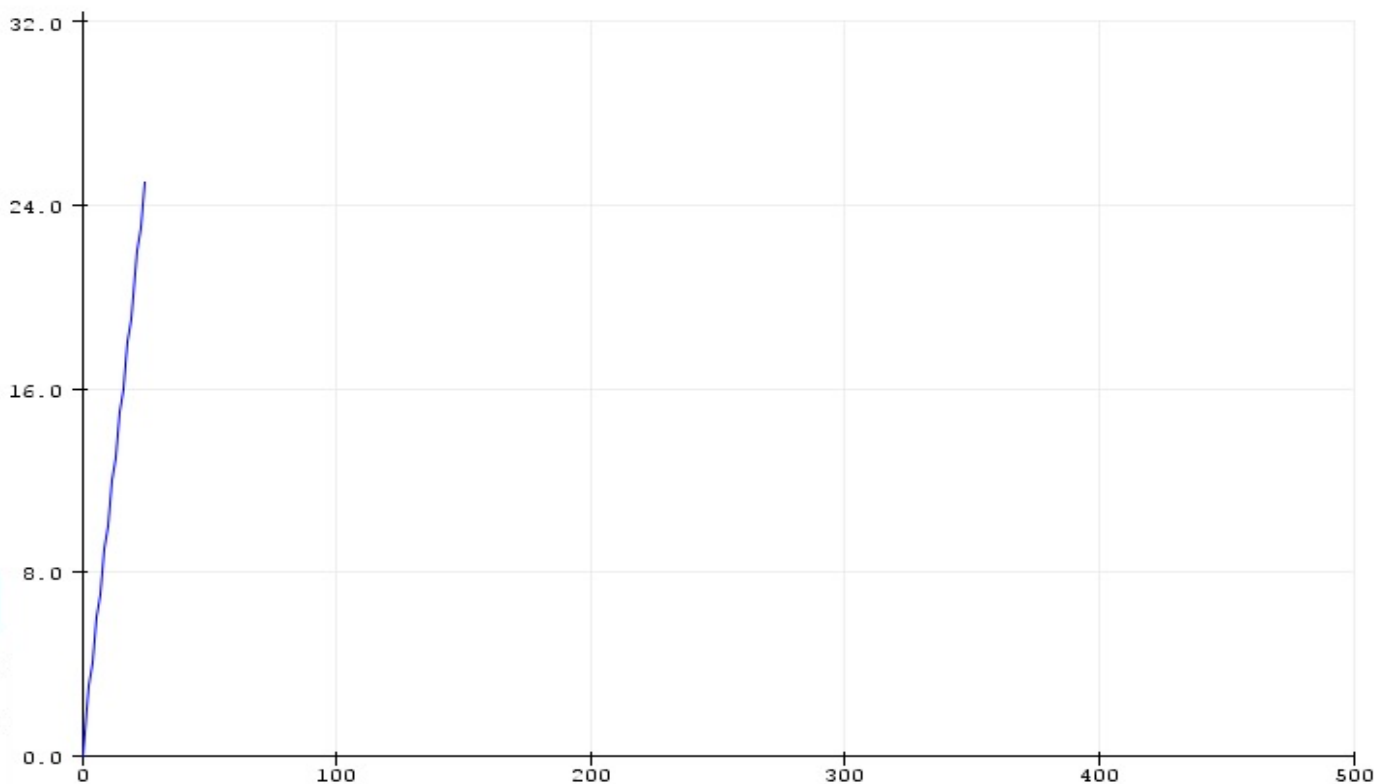
```
int x = 0;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  Serial.println(x);
  x++;
  delay(1000);
}
```

Sketch uses 1884 bytes (5%

Global variables use 190 b

COM10



9600 baud

Send

No line ending

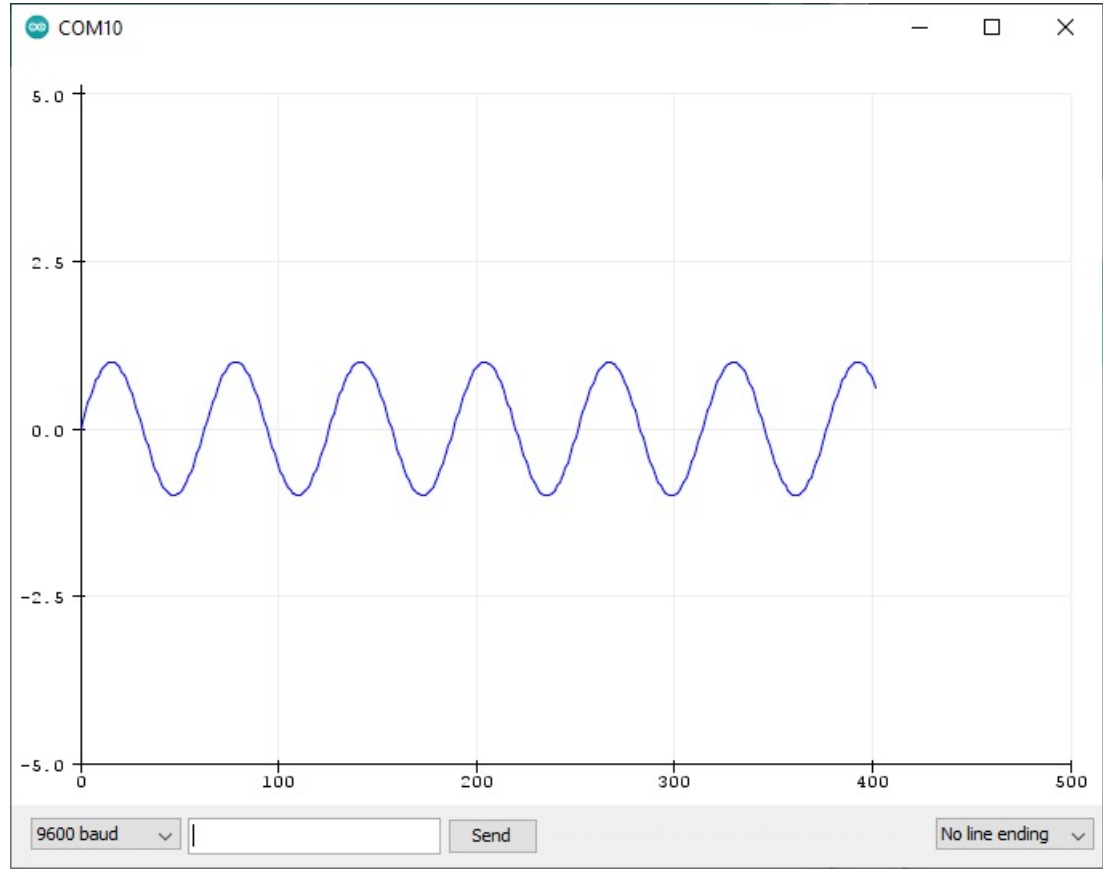
Arduino Example

```
float x = 0;
float y;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  y = sin(x);
  Serial.println(y);

  x = x + 0.1;
  delay(100);
}
```



Arduino Example

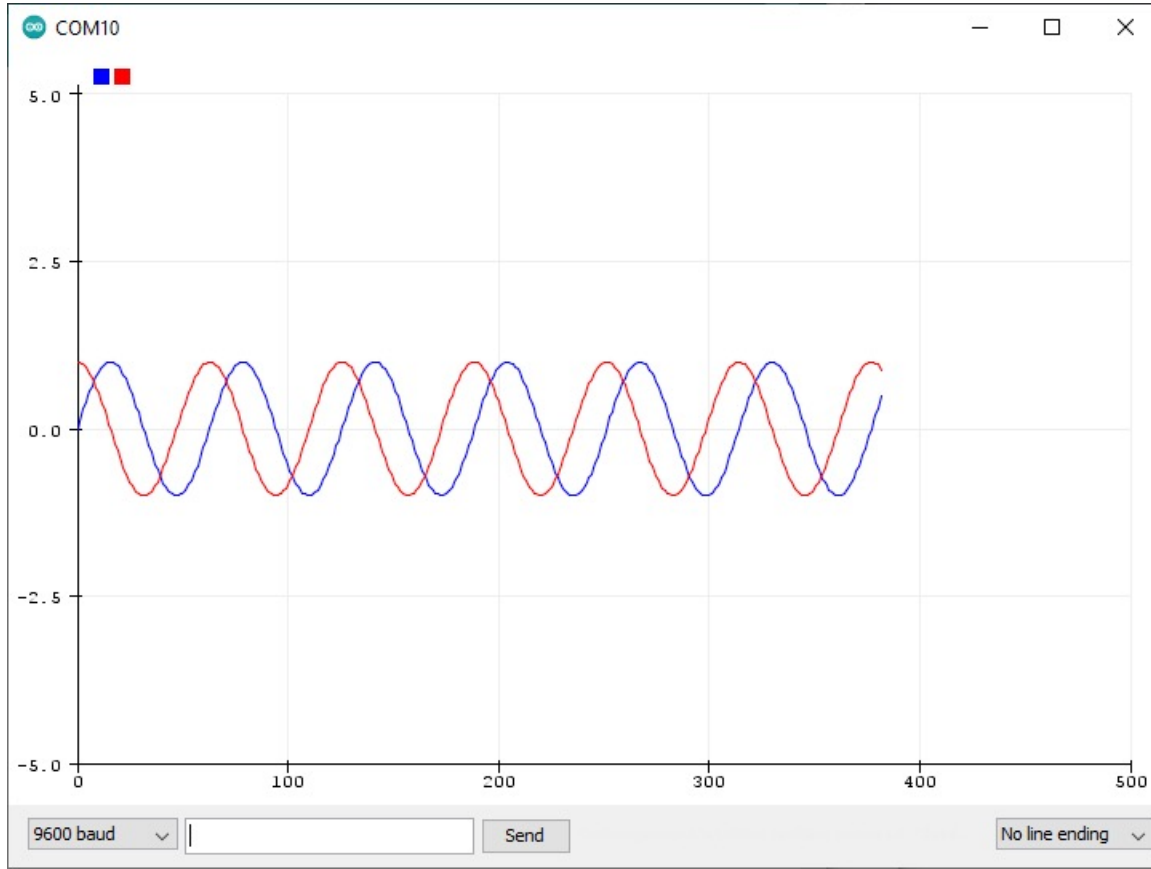
```
float x = 0;
float y;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  y = sin(x);
  Serial.print(y);

  y = cos(x);
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.println(y);

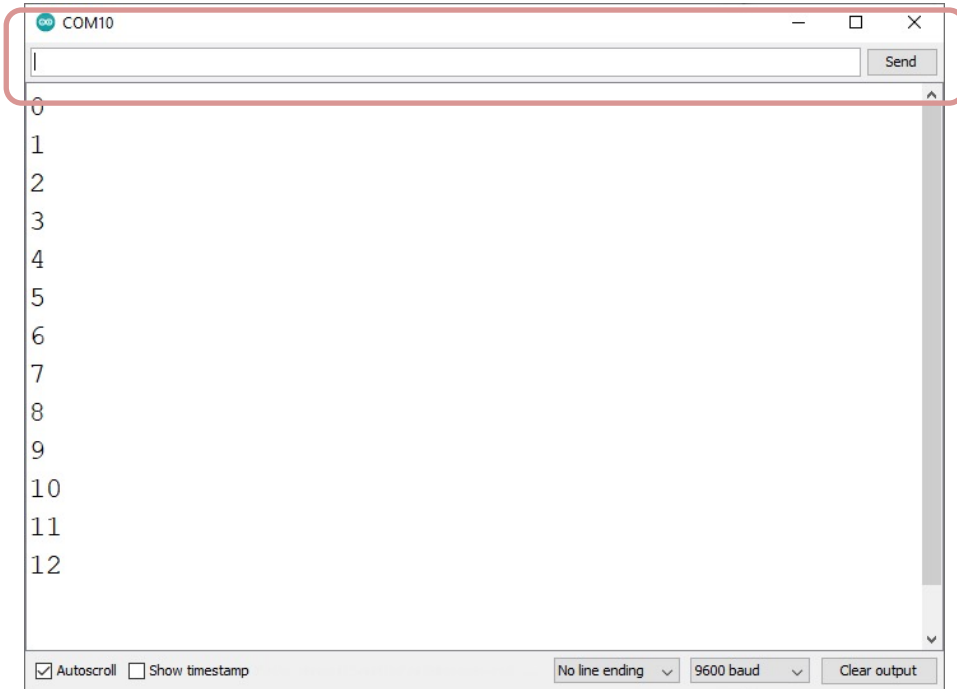
  x = x + 0.1;
  delay(100);
}
```



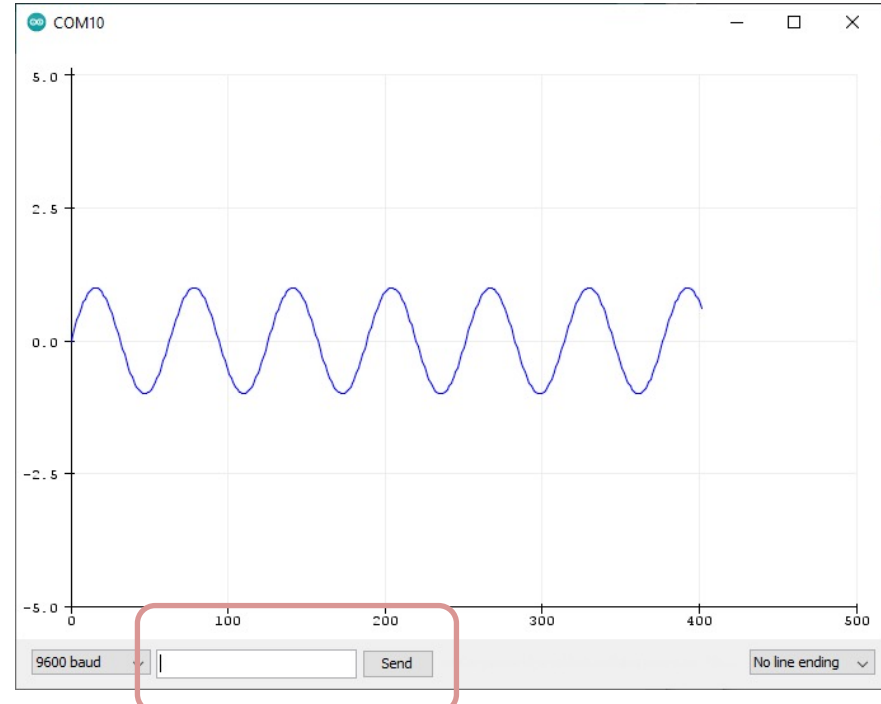


Send Serial Data

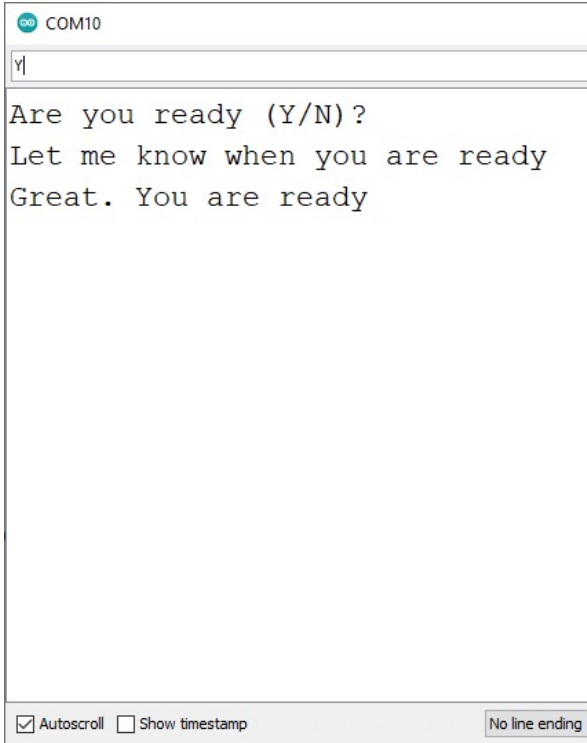
Send Serial Data



We can also send Serial Data using the Serial Monitor or the Serial Plotter



Example



```
COM10
Y
Are you ready (Y/N)?
Let me know when you are ready
Great. You are ready
Autoscroll Show timestamp No line ending
```

```
char input;
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
  Serial.println("Are you ready (Y/N)?");
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
  if (Serial.available() > 0)
```

```
  {
```

```
    input = (byte)Serial.read();
```

```
    if (input == 'Y')
```

```
    {
```

```
      Serial.println("Great. You are ready");
```

```
    } else if (input == 'N')
```

```
    {
```

```
      Serial.println("Let me know when you are ready");
```

```
    }
```

```
  }
```

```
  delay(100);
```

```
}
```

```
arduino_serial_read | Arduino 1.8.16
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
arduino_serial_read
void loop() |
{
  if (Serial.available()>0)
  {
    input = (byte)Serial.read();

    if (input == 'x')
    {
      x = random(0,10);
      Serial.println(x);
    }else if (input == 'y')
    {
      y = random(20,30);
      Serial.println(y);
    }
  }
  delay(100);
}
```

Done uploading.
Sketch uses 2450 bytes (7%) of program storage space
Global variables use 192 bytes (9%) of dynamic memory

le

COM10

vl

Send

7

29

Autoscroll Show timestamp

No line ending 9600 baud Clear output

Example

```
char input;
int x;
int y;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  if (Serial.available() > 0)
  {
    input = (byte)Serial.read();

    if (input == 'x')
    {
      x = random(0, 10);
      Serial.println(x);
    } else if (input == 'y')
    {
      y = random(20, 30);
      Serial.println(y);
    }
  }
  delay(100);
}
```



LabVIEW Serial Arduino Plotter

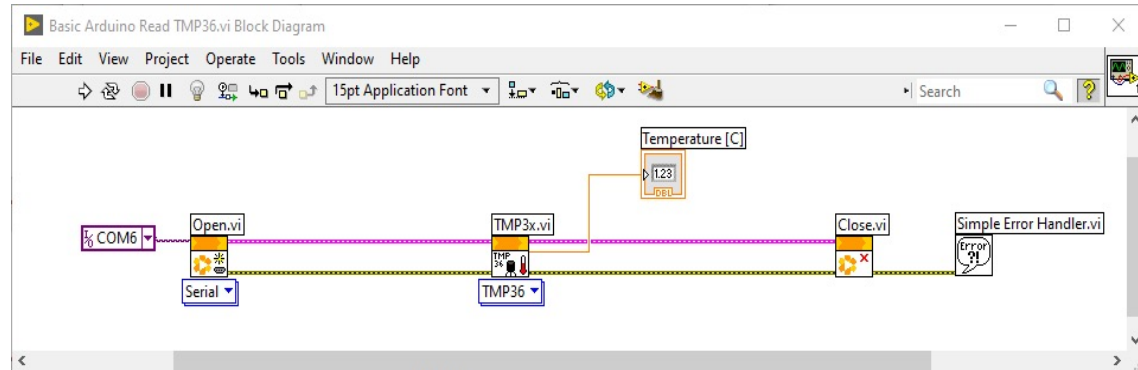
Hans-Petter Halvorsen

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LabVIEW

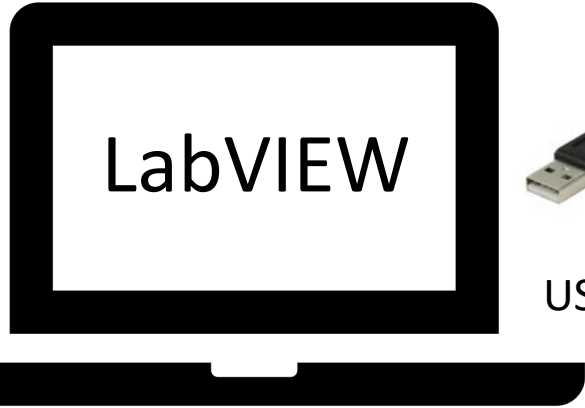
- LabVIEW is Graphical Software
- LabVIEW has powerful features for simulation, control and DAQ applications

Basic LabVIEW Example:



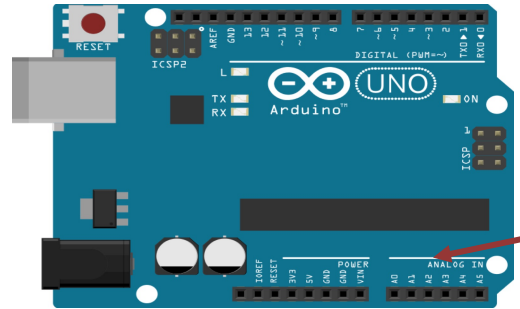
Configuration

PC

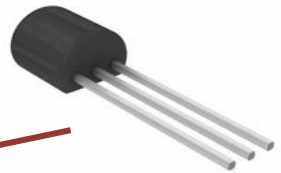


USB cable Type A-B

Arduino



Sensors



Arduino Code

```
float x = 0;
float y;

void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    y = sin(x);
    Serial.println(y);

    x = x + 0.1;
    delay(100);
}
```

```
arduino_serial_plotter_ex | Arduino 1.8.16
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
arduino_serial_plotter_ex
float x = 0;
float y;

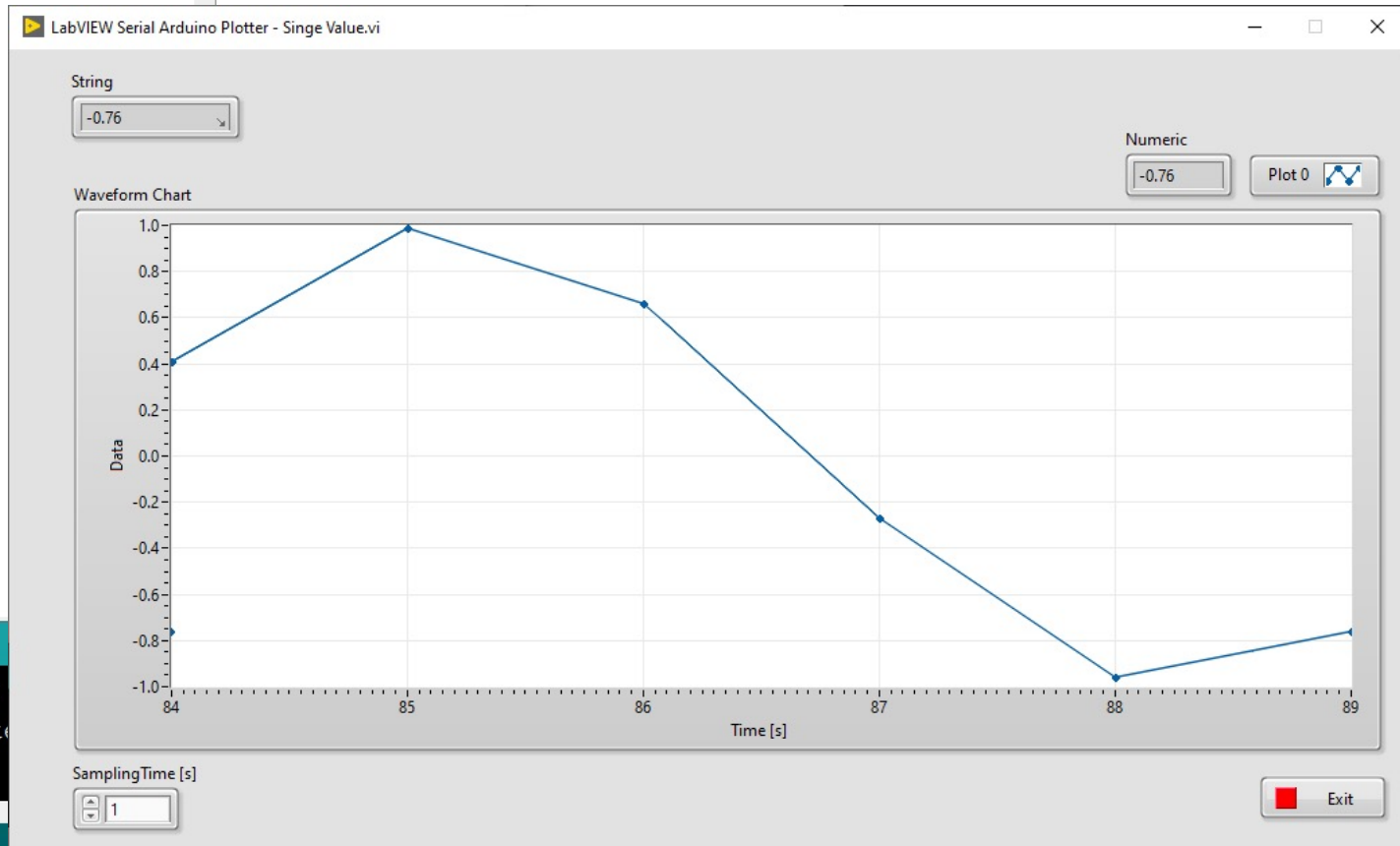
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  y = sin(x);
  Serial.println(y);

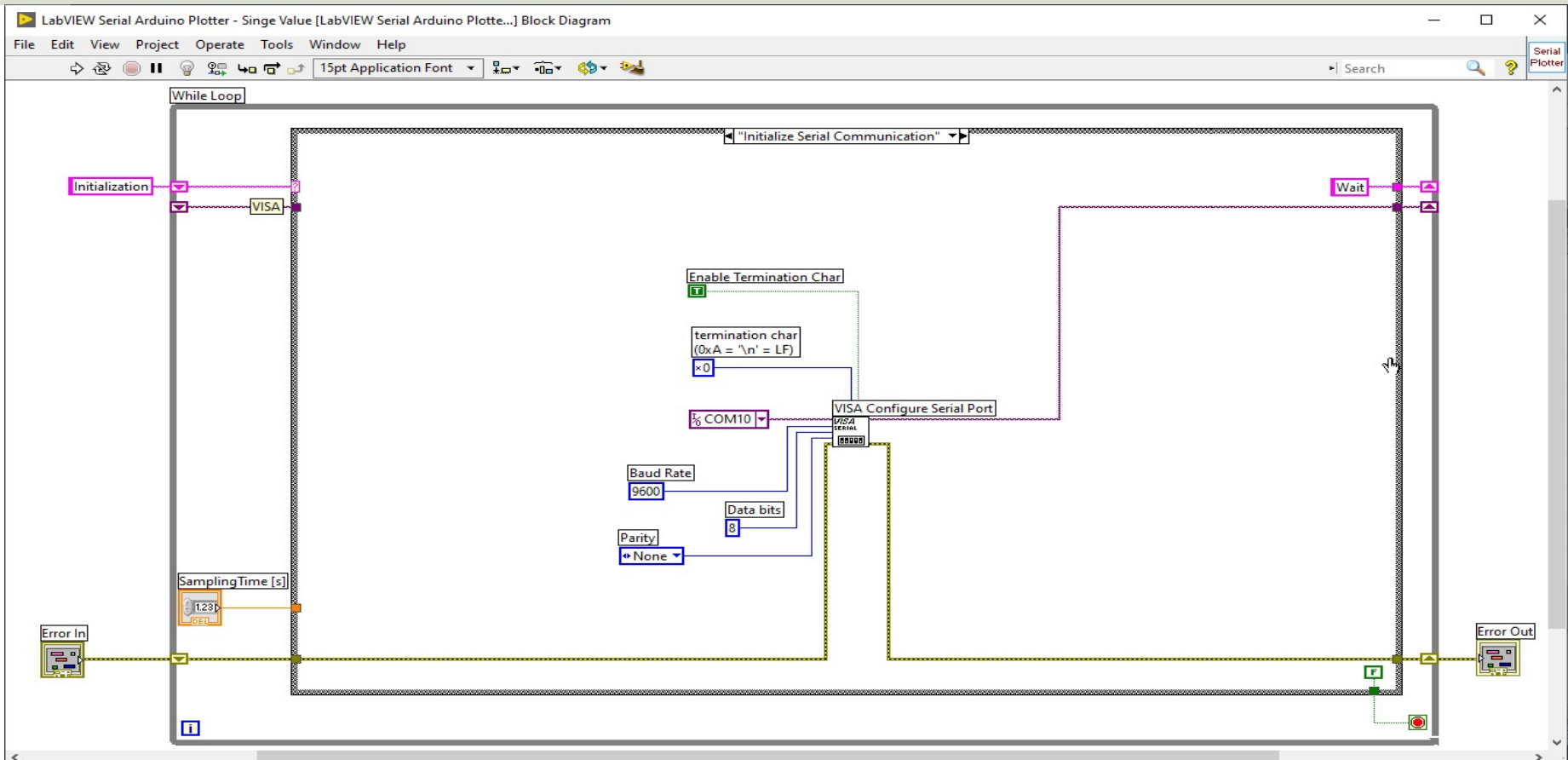
  x = x + 0.1;
  delay(100);
}

Done uploading
Sketch uses 3458 bytes (10%)
Global variables use 204 bytes
```

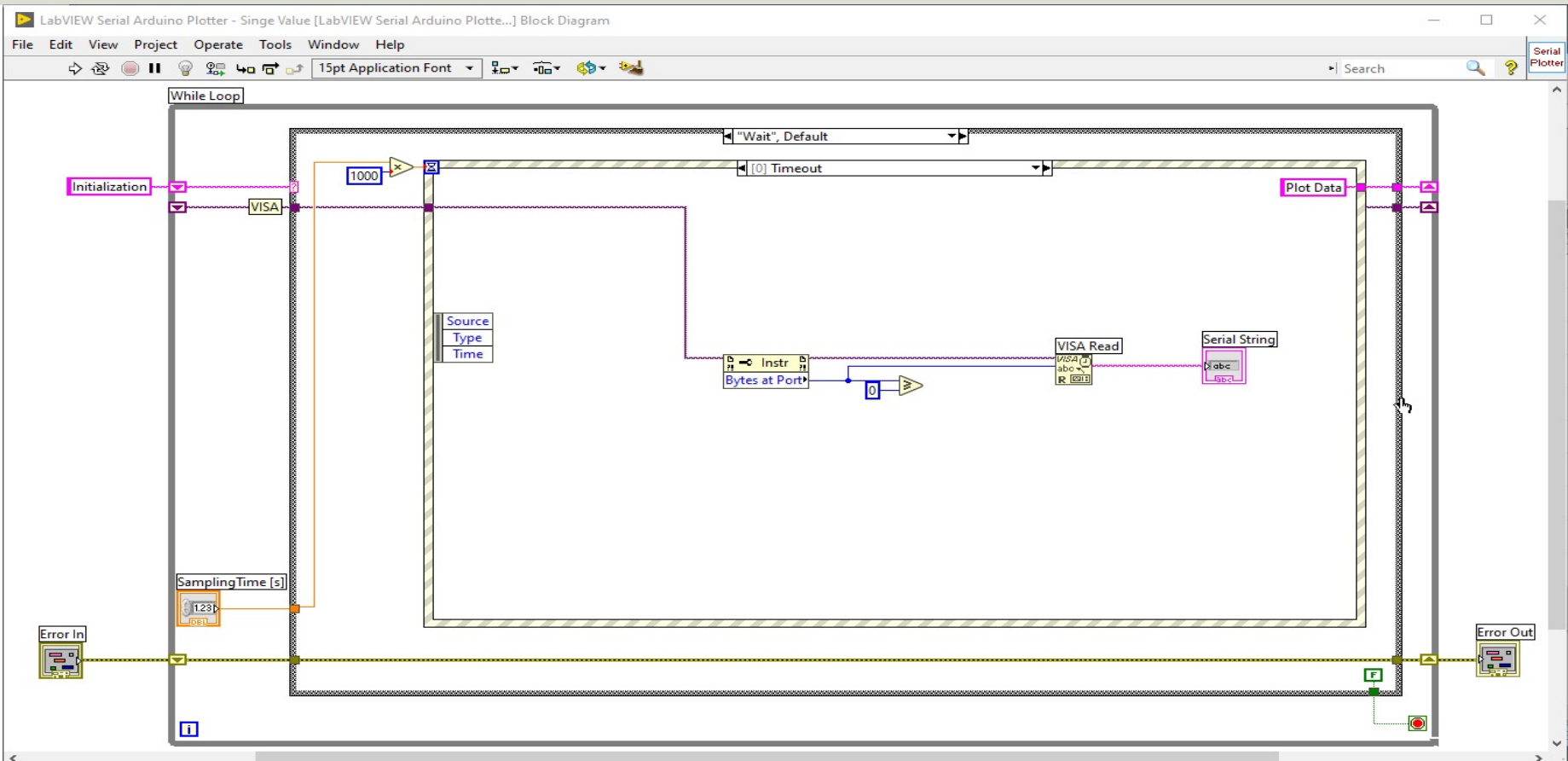
Running Example



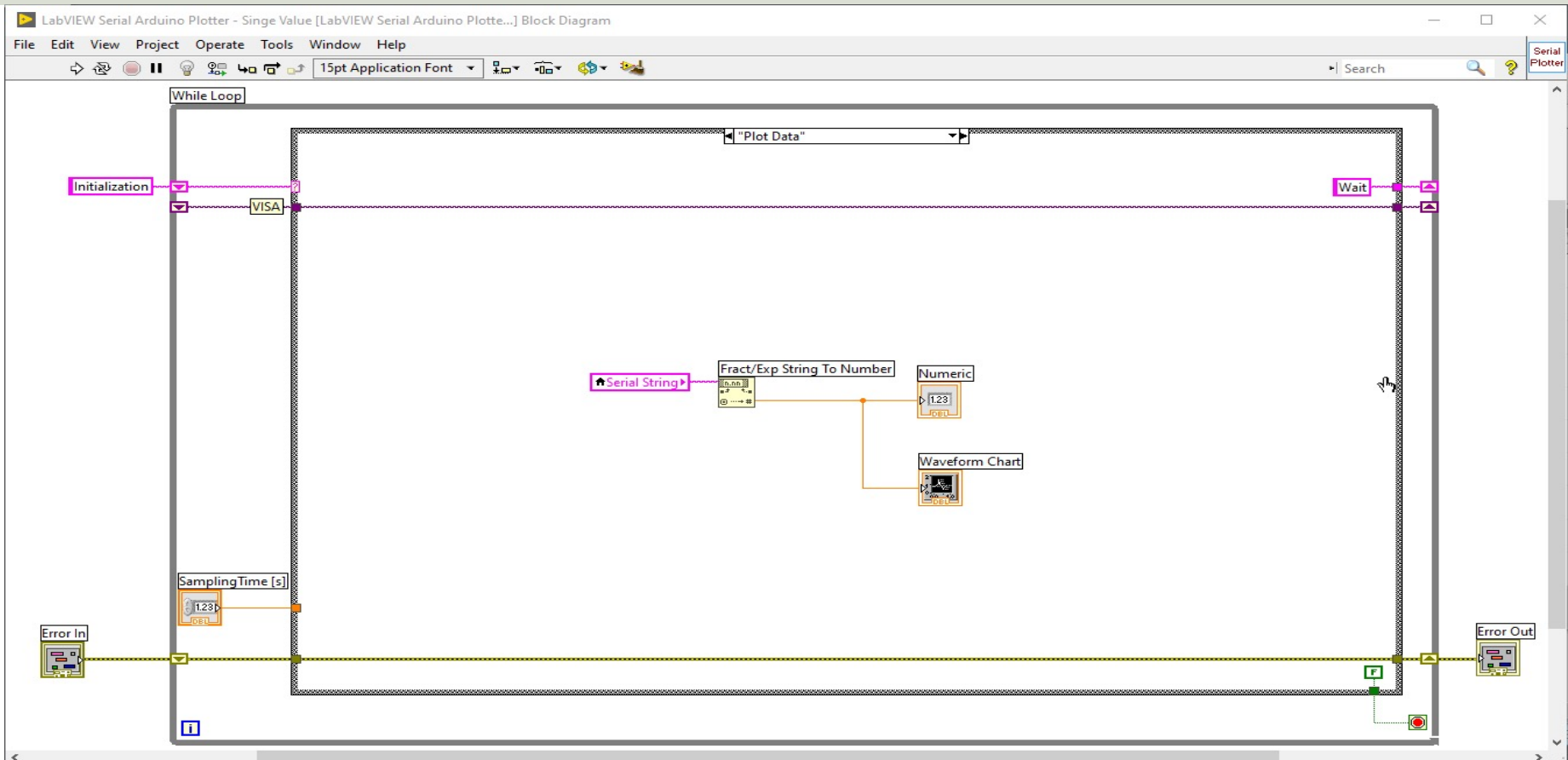
LabVIEW Code



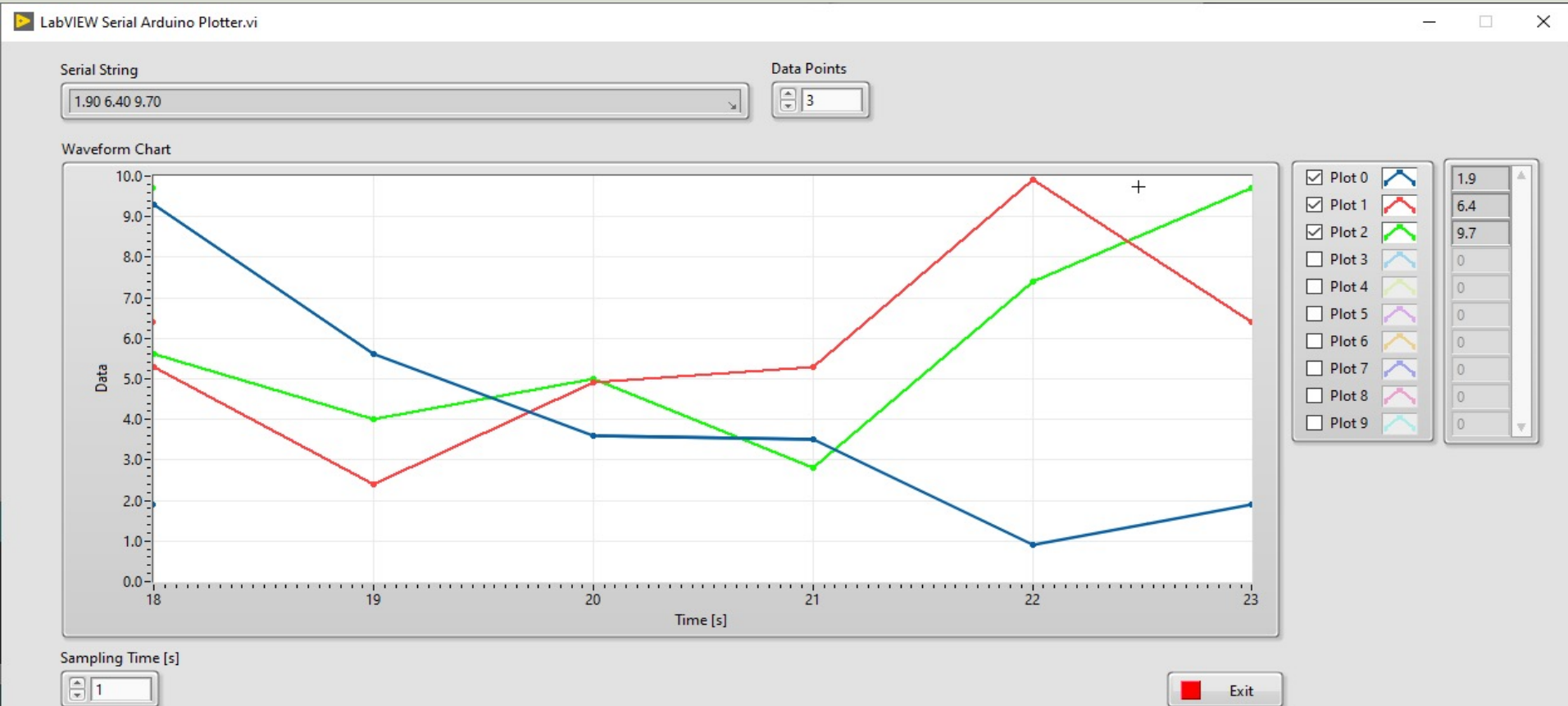
LabVIEW Code



LabVIEW Code



Multiple Data



Arduino Code

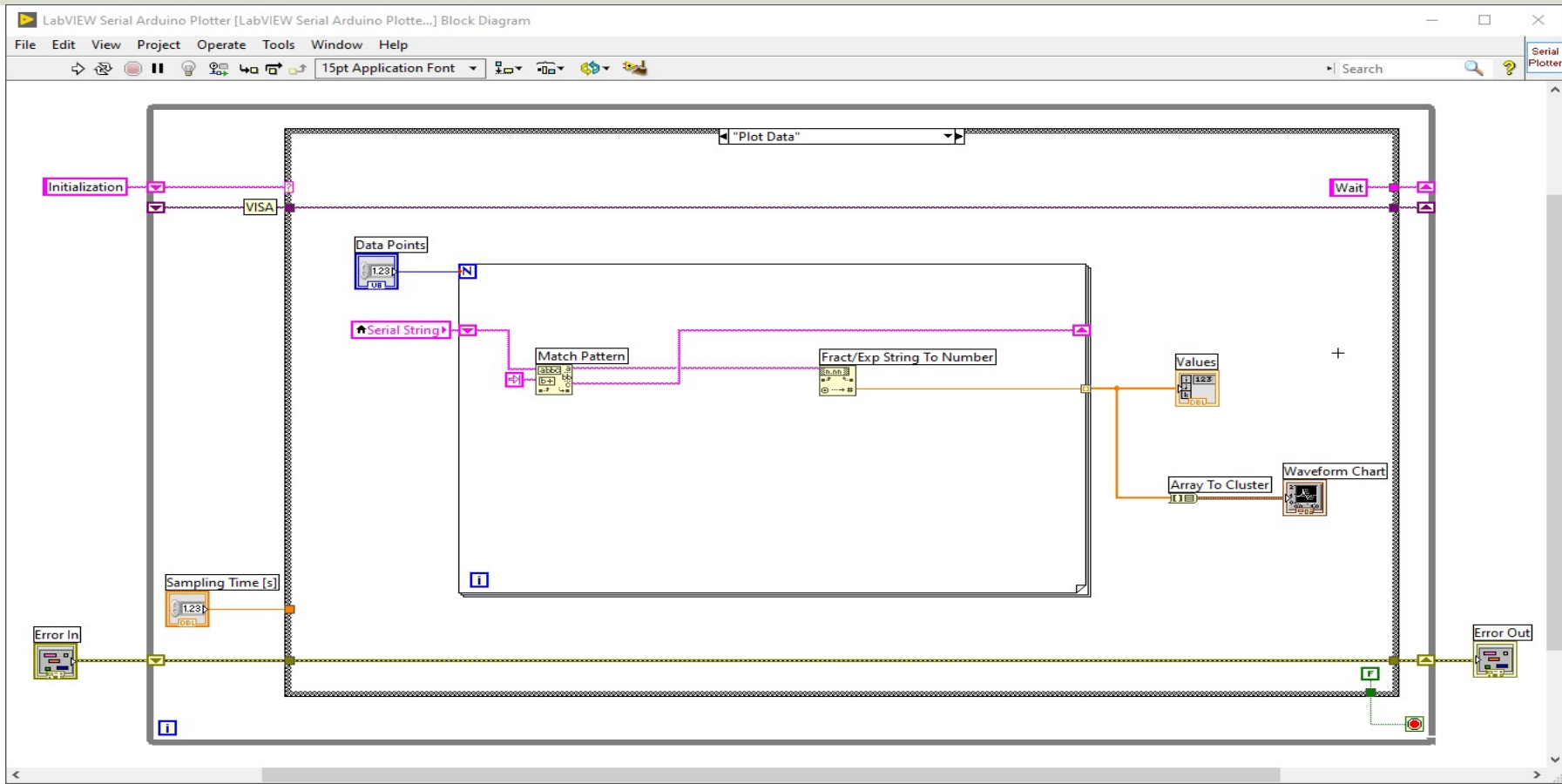
```
double x = 5;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  x = random(1,100)/10.0;
  Serial.print(x);

  x = random(1,100)/10.0;
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.print(x);

  x = random(1,100)/10.0;
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.println(x);
  delay(1000);
}
```

LabVIEW Code





LabVIEW GUI Interface

LabVIEW GUI Interface that Communicates with the Arduino Code

Hans-Petter Halvorsen

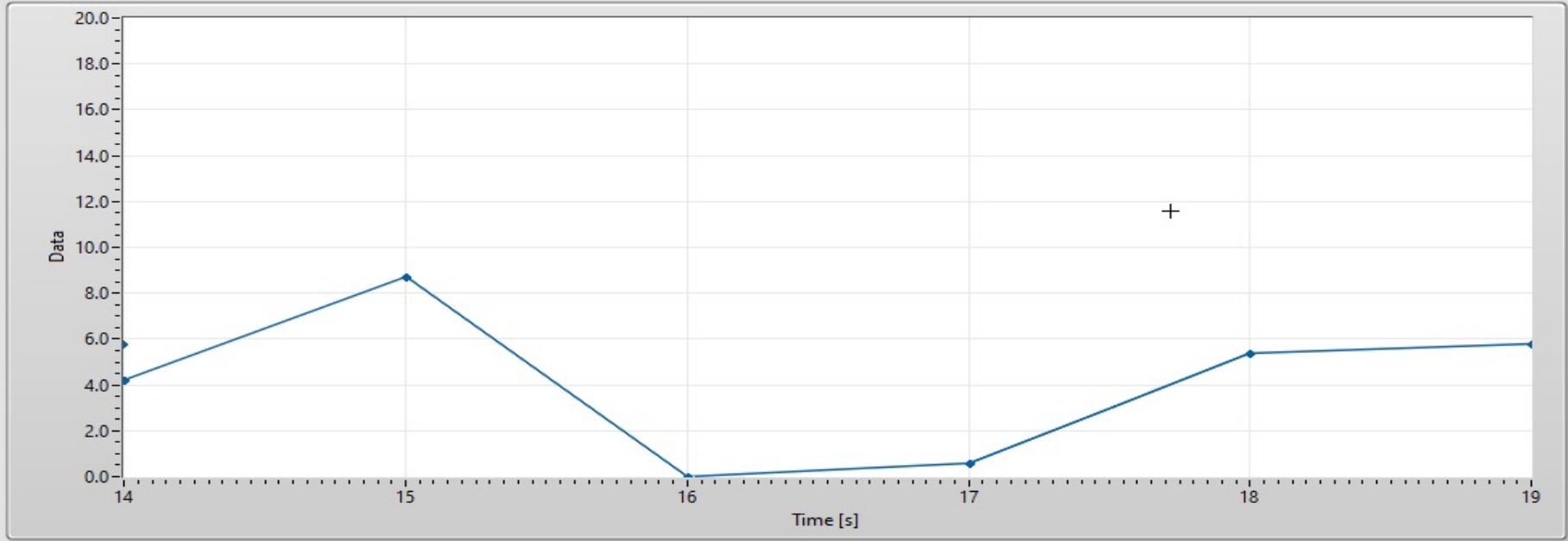
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This Application plouts $y=ax$, where $y=ax$ is calculated on the Arduino Hardware. We retrieve y into this LabVIEW Application using Serial Communication. x is a random value between 0 and 10. We can update the value of a from this LabVIEW Application using Serial Communication.

a

Value

Waveform Chart



SamplingTime [s]



arduino_serial_write_read_labview

```
float a=1.0;
float x;
float y;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
  if (Serial.available()>0)
  {
    a = Serial.parseFloat();
  }

  x = random(0,100)/10.0; //Random Value
  y = a*x;
  Serial.println(y);
  delay(1000);
}
```

Done uploading.

```
Sketch uses 4258 bytes (13%) of program
Global variables use 208 bytes (10%) of
```

Running Example

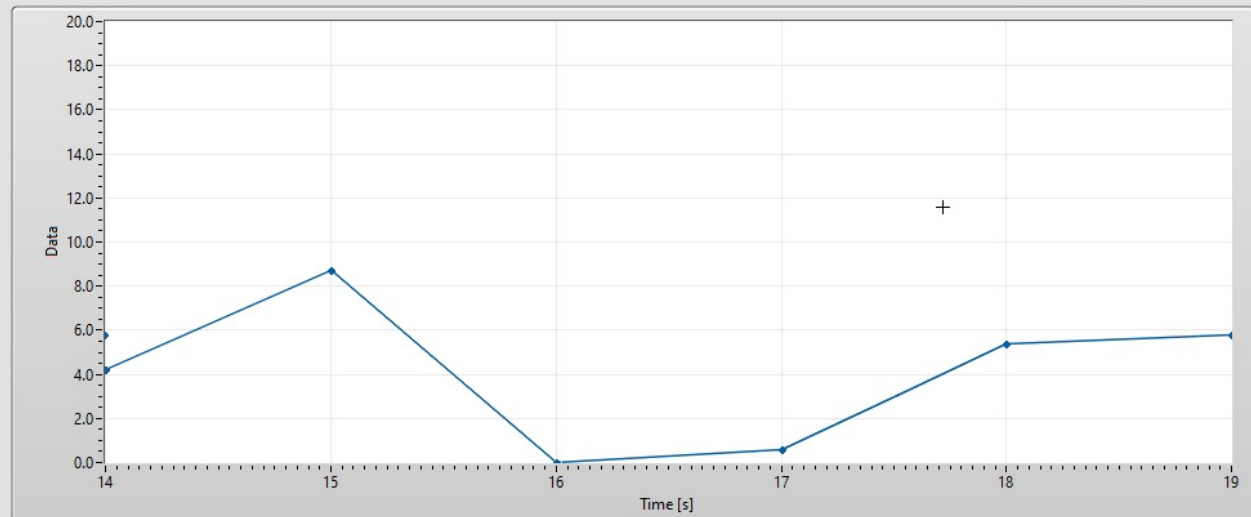
LabVIEW Write and Read Serial Data Arduino

This Application plots $y=ax$, where $y=ax$ is calculated on the Arduino Hardware. We retrieve y into this LabVIEW Application using Serial Communication. x is a random value between 0 and 10. We can update the value of a from this LabVIEW Application using Serial Communication.

a

Value

Waveform Chart



SamplingTime [s]

Arduino

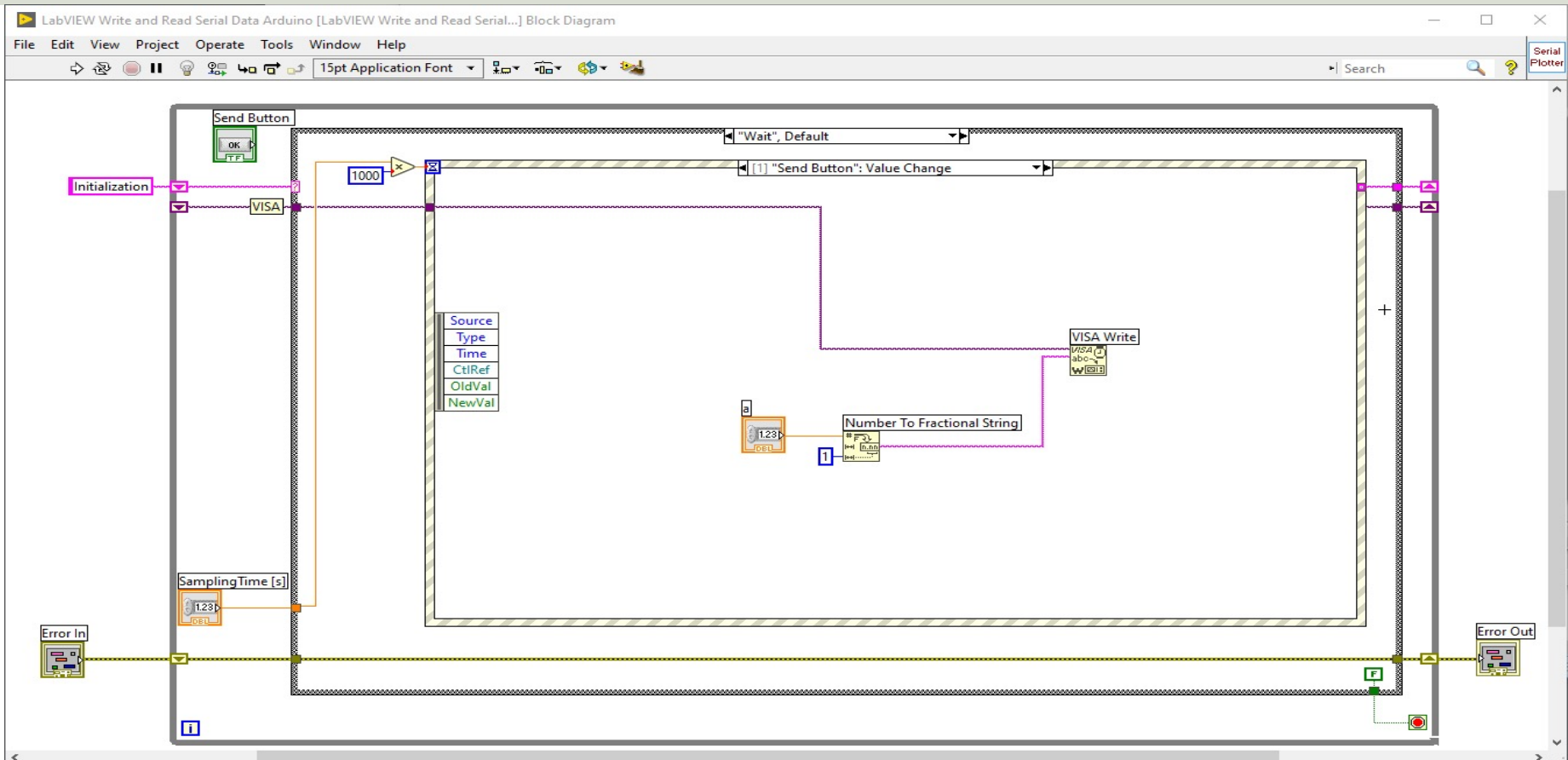
```
float a=1.0;
float x;
float y;

void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

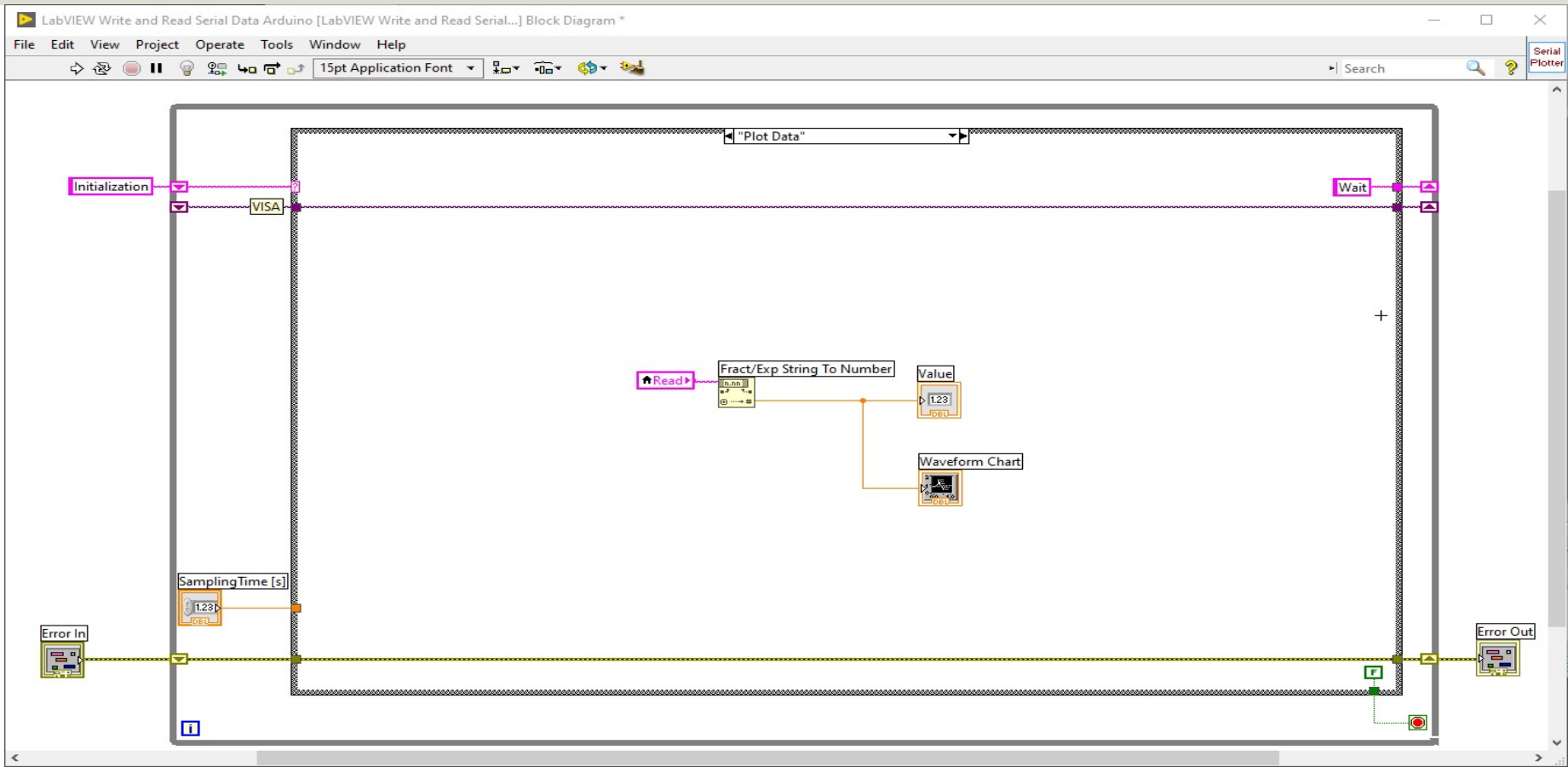
void loop()
{
  if (Serial.available()>0)
  {
    a = Serial.parseFloat();
  }

  x = random(0,100)/10.0; //Random Value between 0-10
  y = a*x;
  Serial.println(y);
  delay(1000);
}
```


LabVIEW Code



LabVIEW Code





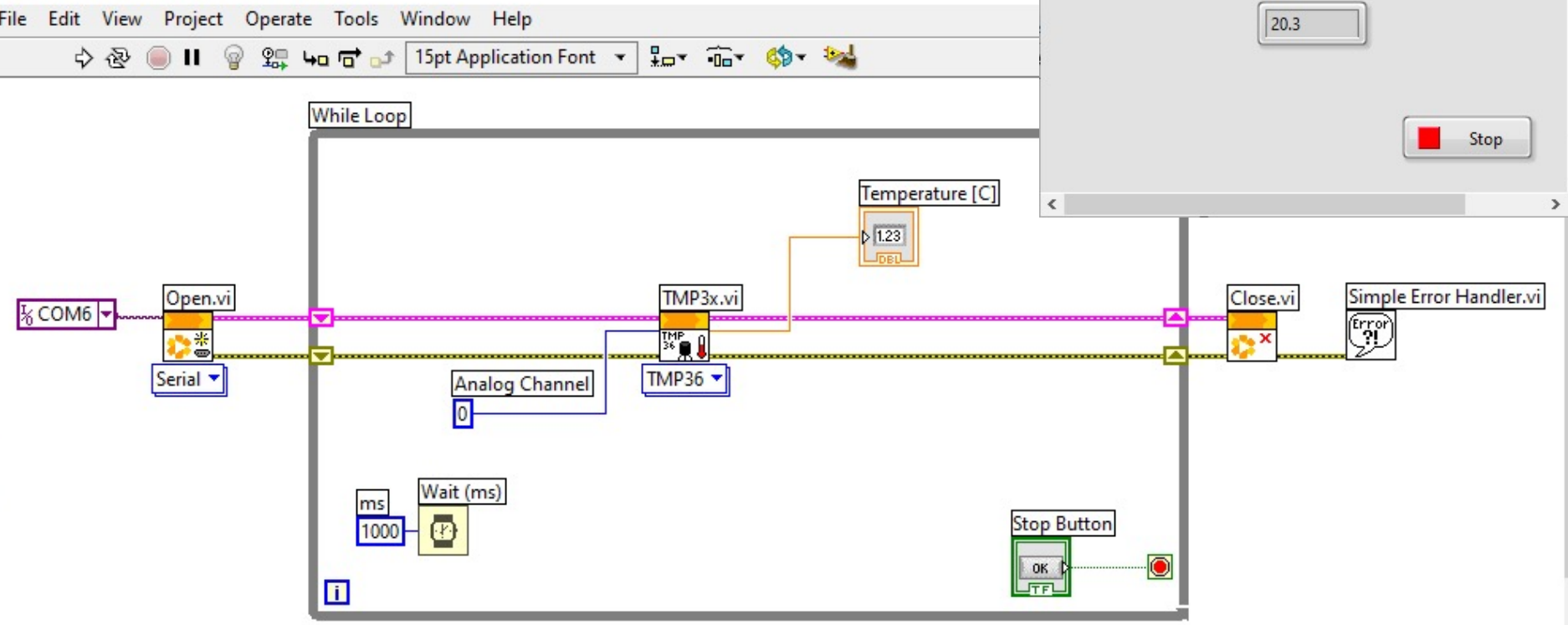
LabVIEW LINX

LabVIEW LINX

- The LabVIEW LINX Toolkit adds support for Arduino
- This means we use LabVIEW Programming instead of Arduino Programming
- In this Tutorial we have just used LabVIEW as an interface for communication with your existing Arduino code
- If use want to use LabVIEW 100% in your application, LabVIEW LINX is a good alternative to the examples provided in this Tutorial
- I have made several other Tutorials and Videos where I introduce and use LabVIEW LINX
 - <https://www.youtube.com/IndustrialTandAutomation>
 - <https://www.halvorsen.blog>

LabVIEW LINX Example

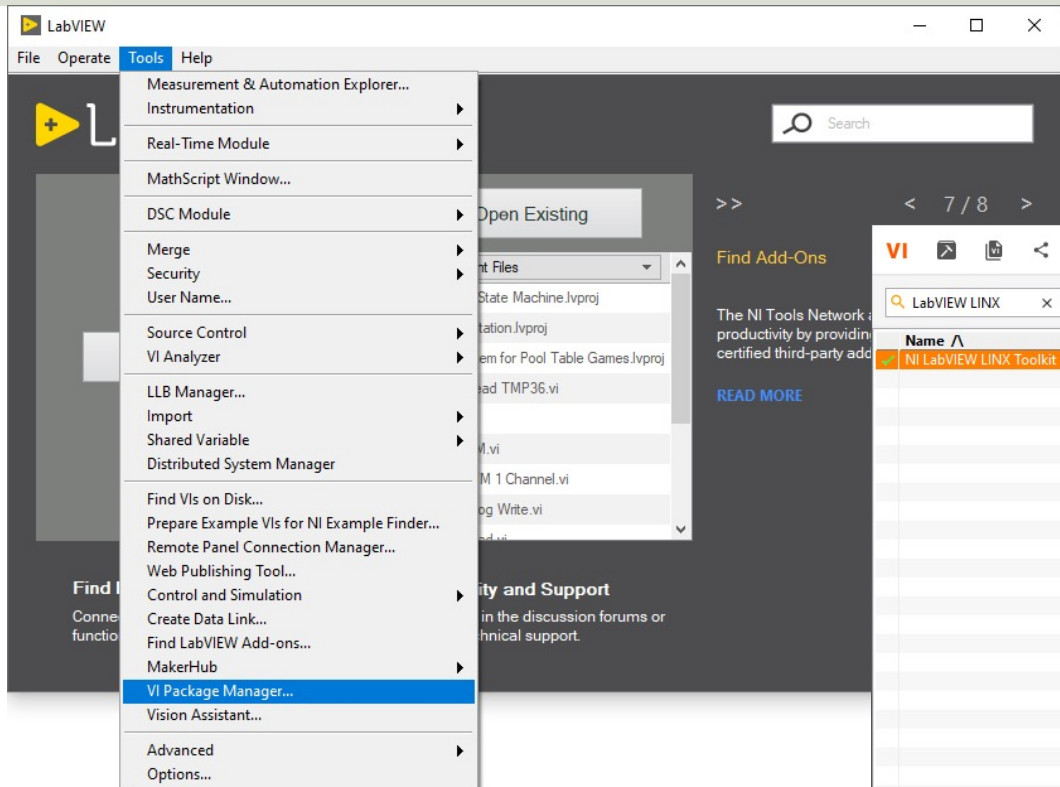
Arduino Read TMP36.vi Block Diagram



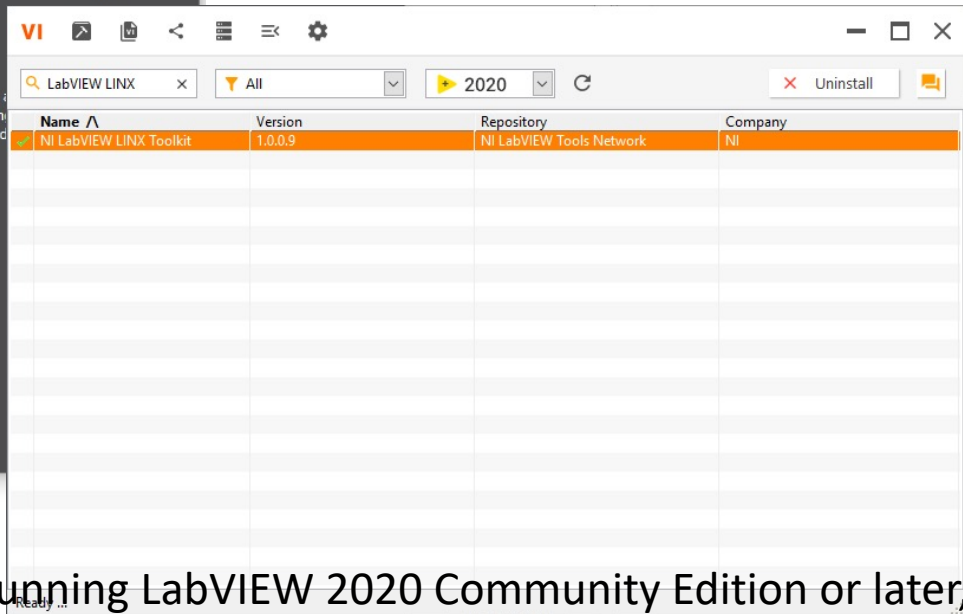
The front panel of the LabVIEW program displays the temperature reading and a stop button. It includes the following elements:

- Temperature [C]:** A numeric display showing the current temperature reading, which is 20.3.
- Stop Button:** A button with a red square icon and the text "Stop", used to terminate the program.

Installing LabVIEW LINUX Toolkit



Use VI Package Manger



Note: Do not install this package if you are running LabVIEW 2020 Community Edition or later, as the Community Edition already includes the LabVIEW LINUX Toolkit

Summary

- Arduino is great, but it lacks a Graphical User Interface (GUI)
- We have the Serial Monitor and Serial Plotter, but they are very limited
- In this Tutorial LabVIEW has been used to extend the Arduino by creating a GUI in LabVIEW, both for view/plotting data and for updating variables
- An even more flexible extension can be to use LabVIEW LINX, which I demonstrate and use in many other Tutorials and Videos

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