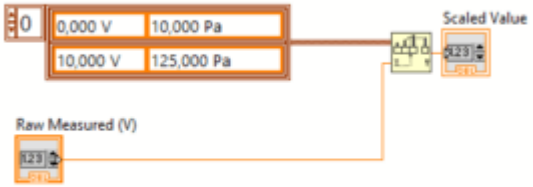
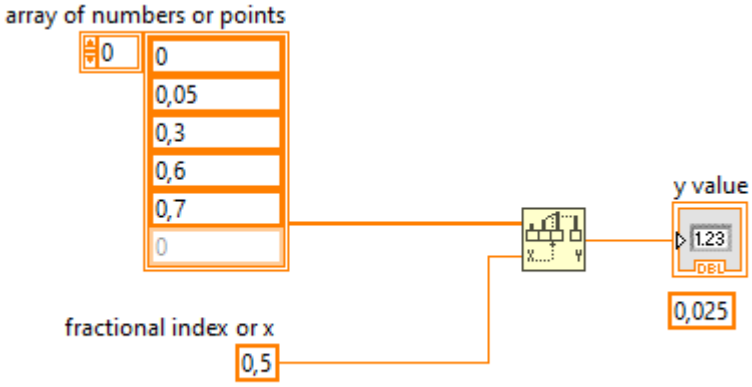
Interpolate 1D Array

Category: LabVIEW Talk
scritto da admin | Agosto 8, 2020



A Swiss Knife Function that if you know can help to solve different problems.

By default the input is based on array of number.



The array is intended as a points where the x is the index value of the array, then the output is the Y at x value where the x array is intended as min index and max index of the array.

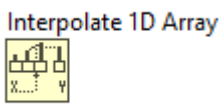
But this function can take also an array of points in input (array of cluster (x;y).

Then we can use array of cluster to use with arbitrary x and y points array.

Some example of use:

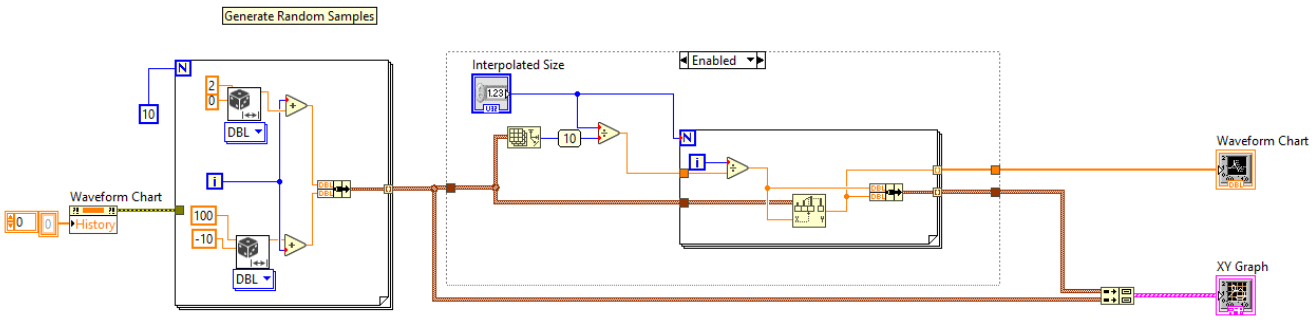
Convert XY Graph in a Waveform Chart

The XY Graph have arbitrary x axes values, the chart have only Y arbitraries values because X is defined by index of a 1D array.



WIth the Interpolate 1D array.vi

basic function can help us to resolve this.



And this is the results

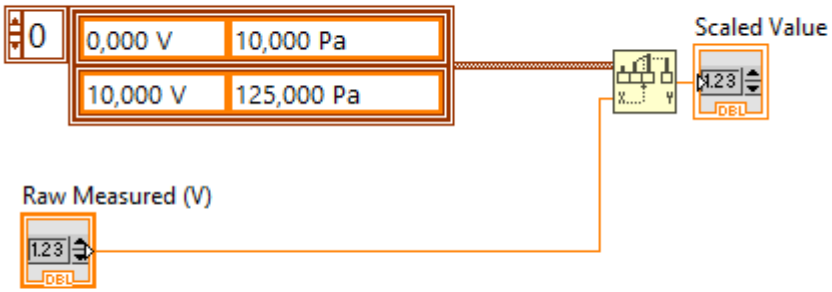


This VI is Linear Interpolate, if you need different method try the [Interpolate1d.vi] or searcho for the other interpolation functions on the math palette.

Rescale raw data

The array input accept array of number (y) or array of point where point (x;y).

Then you can use a list of point (i.e. define the point min and max for linear scale, where x is the raw data and y is the scaled value). Add more point to define a table scale.



Interpolate Different Buffer acquired

Each 1s i get two array of measures with different acquisition time, then i have one of 10 and one of 100.

