

21 CFR 11 Compliant Environmental Monitoring and Reporting System

By

Richard M. Brueggman.
Founder, President, CEO
Data Science Automation
USA

And

Benjamin A Rayner Jr., Marcela Maldonado, Kelly M. Berger, And Brandon J. Dineff
Data Science Automation Inc.
USA

Category

Biomedical

Products Used

LabVIEW for Windows and Real Time Version 6.1
NI FieldPoint Version 3.0.2
NI Compact FieldPoint 20xx
NI Compact FieldPoint cFP-RTD-122
NI Compact FieldPoint cFP-AI-110
NI-VISA 2.6.1

The Challenge

One of Data Science Automation's (DSA) customers needed an application that allowed their existing customers to upgrade to a 21 CFR 11 compliant laboratory monitoring and control system. The application had to integrate seamlessly with their existing hardware, provide a customizable user interface while being fault tolerant (Figure 1).

DOS Application

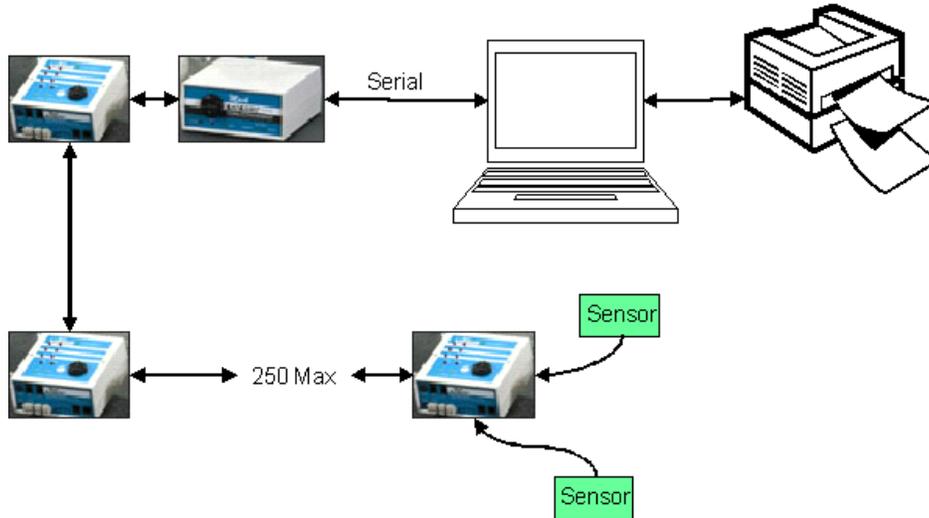


Figure 1 The DOS based application that needed replaced

The Solution

DSA developed an application based on a robust architecture that harnessed the power and flexibility of LabVIEW for Windows, LabVIEW Real-Time, NI-FieldPoint, and NI-VISA. The scalable application can be easily customized by the end-user to reflect their physical and organizational structure and uses cFP-20XX's to provide fault tolerance at multiple levels (Figure 2)

Network Architecture

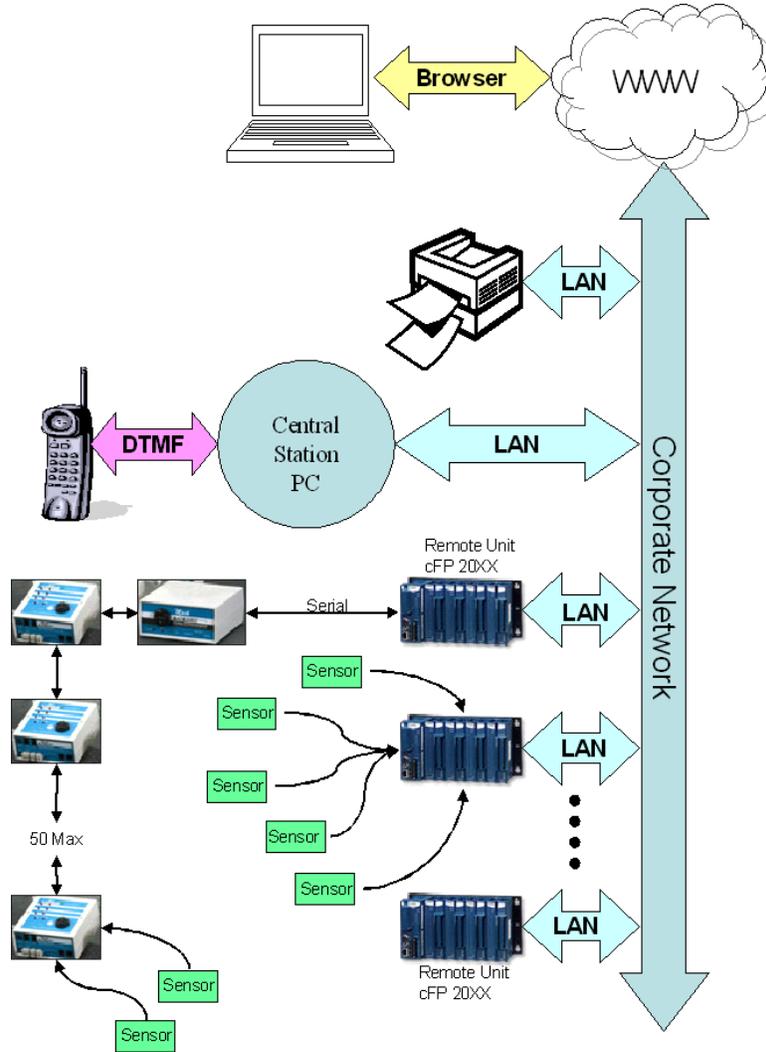


Figure 2 Network architecture of 21 CFR 11 fault tolerant solution

Solution Overview

The new application maintains support for the legacy hardware and greatly expands the capabilities of the previous system by introducing a network of Compact FieldPoint (cFP) units running an embedded application. Each of the cFP nodes is considered a Remote Unit (RU). The RUs monitor all configured process variables (PV)

while maintaining the state of local alarm devices (not illustrated). The RU also maintains a history buffer that is available for storing historical PV information in the event of network or Central Station PC (CS) failures. The CS will monitor the history buffer of all the configured RUs and update the database as required. The CS also provides ready access to the PV history and configuration through a web-enabled GUI. The CS also provides notification, event tracking and reporting functionality.

Challenges Enumerated

The challenges can be categorized as development, interoperability, or GUI, related and are listed below. The details of each of these challenges will be discussed further in the context of their solutions.

Development

- Short developmental cycle
- Complex application

Interoperability

- TCP/IP connection to RUs
- Serial compatibility with existing hardware
- Fault tolerant communication
- DTMF support for paging and voice notification
- Control and monitoring of local alarm enunciation devices

GUI

- Web-Access
- User Friendly
- Customizable GUI
- Secure (21 CFR 11)

Development Solutions

NI-LabVIEW and NI-LabVIEW-Real Time were selected as the development environment. The short development cycle was addressed by leveraging LabVIEW's integrated source code control to enable multiple developers to

buffer and permit configuration modifications.. The “history” buffer was implemented as a “round-robin” buffer capable of storing up to 8000 events without adding additional memory.

For simplification, the illustrated CS design omits the reporting and notification functions.. The “History Poller” (HP) maintains and monitors the state of the TCP/IP connection to each of the configured RUs. As long as the HP has a valid connection to the RU, the buffer is periodically checked for updates. If updates are found, the new information is used to refresh the “Recent History” buffer (used to provide quick access to the PV readings from GUI) and the Database. Once the Database has confirmed the updates have been written, the HP will mark the updates in the “History” buffer as saved. This handshaking ensures that no data is ever lost without being detected.

The CS User Interface allowed authorized users to view the PV history, or review and modify PV configurations. All configuration changes are logged to the Database after being confirmed by an appropriate password.

Interoperability Solutions

The TCP/IP connection shown in figure 3 was implemented using the “VI-Server” technology. This eliminated the need for all low level TCP/IP development and meant that the original version of the “Security Window” never had to be modified.

The serial compatibility issues were addressed by developing appropriate drivers that ran in the RUs under LV-RT and used the built-in serial ports of the cFP units. The cFP serial ports also were used to control and monitor the handshaking lines for use in the local alarm annunciation (not shown).

The fault tolerance was addressed by using cFP controllers. Compact FieldPoint controllers have the option for backup power supplies. The “handshaking” (described above) used by the HP also allowed the reading of updates from the history buffer in RU to be completely tolerant of communication failures and PC crashes.

Control and monitoring of the local alarm annunciation device used the handshaking lines of one of the PC’s serial ports using NI-VISA. NI-VISA was also utilized to control a voice modem to provide the pager and voice notification functionality. Modules were developed to provide voice and e-mail notifications.

GUI Solutions

The CS application was designed and written to take advantage of LabVIEW’s web server. This made it possible to provide the full local functionality of the CS to a remote user.

The CS made extensive use of the Tab Control to organize and control access to all of the applications functions. The Tab Control was combined with picture controls to implement a graphical interface that could be customized by the end user to configure the physical location of all PVs. An authorized user could specify a bitmap file as one of ten possible background maps. The state of each PV was illustrated by an icon overlaid on the background map at the configured location. A LabVIEW event was used to detect the mouse position while viewing the maps and provided a “mouse over” feature that used a tip strip to show the current reading and state of the PV. Mouse events were also used to access PV history (left clicking on PV icon) or configuration screens (right clicking on PV icon). (Figure 4).

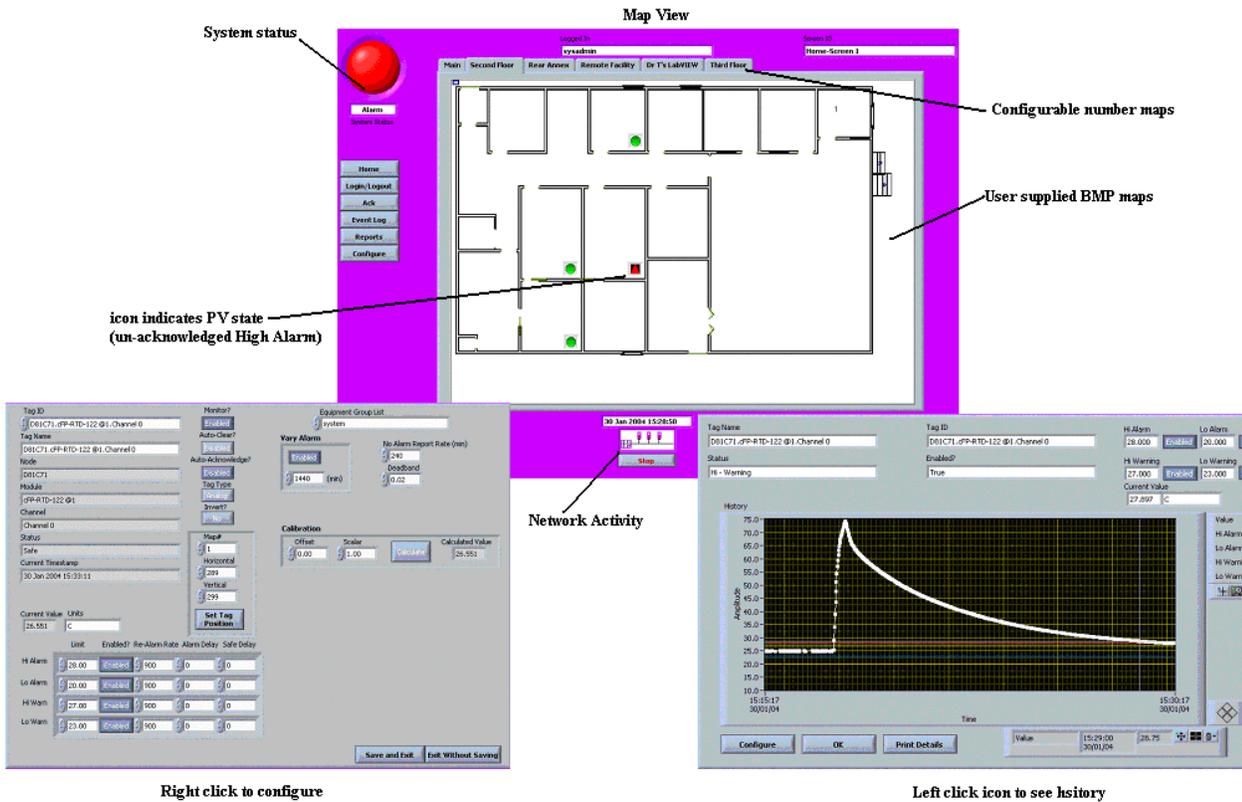


Figure 4 GUI screens

Summary

The solution described made extensive use of the power, flexibility, and features of LabVIEW, LabVIEW-Real Time and Compact Field Point to provide a fault tolerant, configurable application that is 100% compatible with legacy hardware and meets all other stated requirements. Testing has shown that “attacks” (i.e. power fails, crashes, network outages) on the system impact only the affected device and are completely recoverable.