

# TEMPERATURE SENSORS

## Identification and Selection

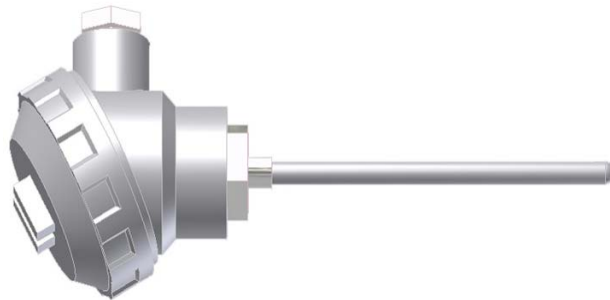
**Intech**<sup>®</sup>  
Instruments



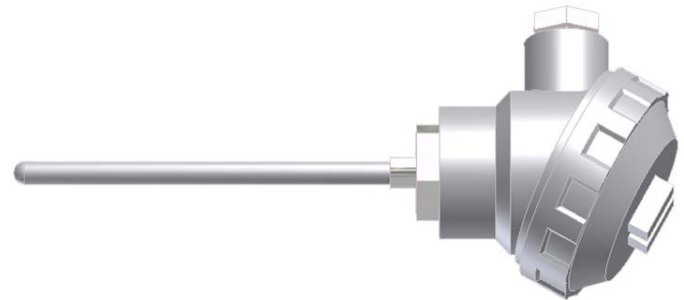
# Main temperature sensors used in the industry



- **RTD**



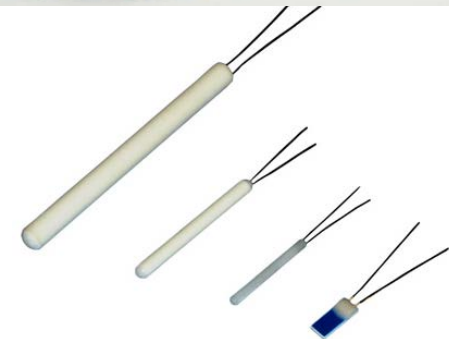
- **Thermocouples**



# Which one to use? RTD or Thermocouple (T/C)?

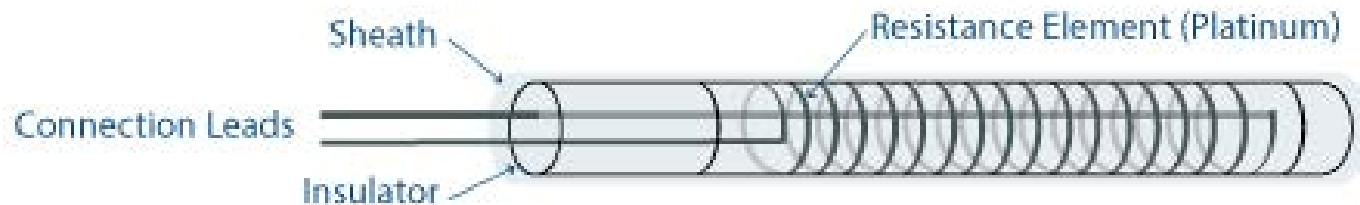
Factors:

- Temperature
- Time
- Size
- Overall accuracy requirements



# RTD – What is it?

Resistance Temperature Detector (RTD)



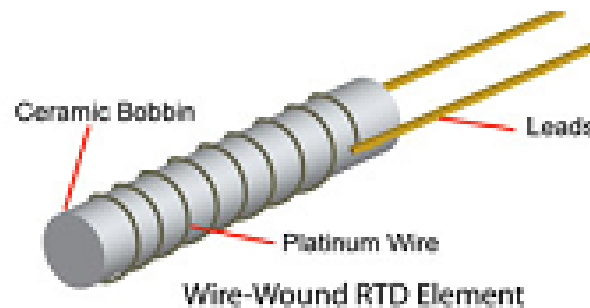
Platinum wire of a known dimension encased in ceramic or glass. Reacts by change of resistance when exposed to temperature and is linear in its behaviour.

# Types of RTD

**Pt100** = 100ohms resistance at 0°C.

**Pt1000** = 1000ohms resistance at 0°C.

Pt for Platinum.



# RTD- Features

## Advantages

- Simple construction
- Stable
- Repeatability
- Accurate to 0.1 of a degree
- Works well in the temperature range of -200°C to 400°C

## Limitations

- Fragile
- Slower response time
- Needs to be in a protective sheath

## Accuracy Classes

Class A & Band 5 held in stock

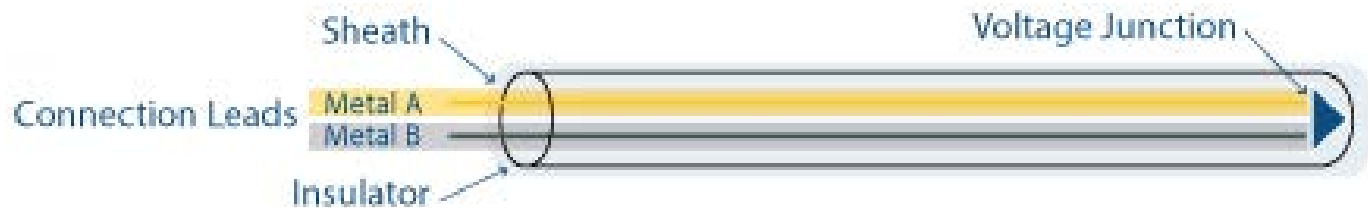
Class A is standard

# RTD - Tolerance Table

Equivalent Tolerances @ 0°C				
DIN/EC Class B	±.12%	0.12 Ohm	0.30 °C	0.54°F
SDI Band 1	±.10%	0.100 Ohm	0.26 °C	0.47°F
1/2 DIN/EC Class A	±.06%	0.06 Ohm	0.15 °C	0.23°F
SDI Band 2	±.05%	0.050 Ohm	0.13 °C	0.23°F
1/3 DIN/EC	±.04%	0.04 Ohm	0.10 °C	0.18°F
SDI Band 3	±.03%	0.030 Ohm	0.08 °C	0.14°F
1/5 DIN/EC	±.02%	0.024 Ohm	0.06 °C	0.11°F
SDI Band 4	±.02%	0.020 Ohm	0.05 °C	0.09°F
1/10 DIN/EC	±.01%	0.012 Ohm	0.03 °C	0.05°F
SDI Band 5	±.01%	0.010 Ohm	0.03 °C	0.05°F

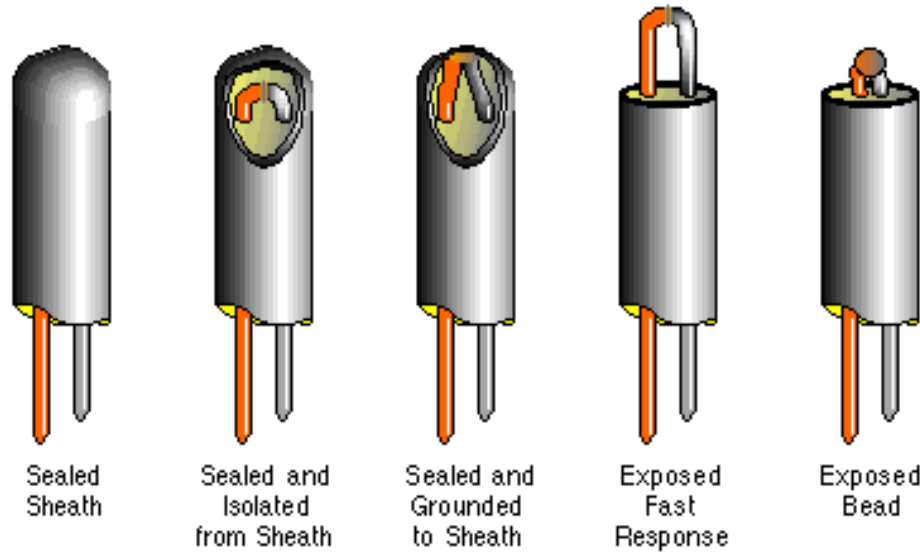
# Thermocouple – What is it?

Two different particular metals when junctioned together and exposed to heat generate a millivolt reading that is linear in behaviour in relation to the heat it is exposed to.





# Sheath Options for Thermocouples



Thermocouple Sheath Options

Different options for tip as shown. Isolated or bonded junction inside the sheath or an exposed bead with no sheath are standard “in stock” items.

# Thermocouple - Features

## Advantages

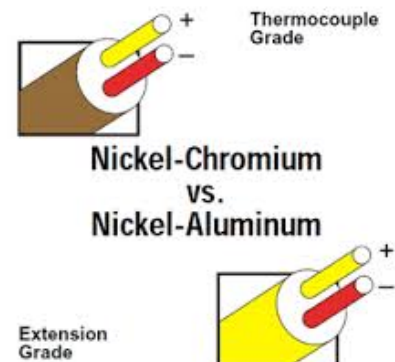
- Higher Temperature ranges
- Cheaper
- Durable
- Fast response time

## Limitations

- Not as accurate
- Less stability in the reading
- Require different types for different temperature ranges

## Grades

- Thermocouple Grade
- Extension Grade



# Thermocouples Types

## **Common Types:**

K, J, T

## **Less Common:**


B, E, R, N, S

## **Rare:**

C, D, U, G, L, M, V, P

Each Type is colour coded to a international standard so that you can tell them apart.

# Thermocouples Colour Codes

ANSI Code	ANSI MC 98.1 Color Coding		Alloy Combination		Maximum T/C Grande temp. range	EMF(mv)Over Max.temp.range	IEC 584-3 Color Coding	IEC Code
	Thermocouple	Extension	+ Lead	- Lead				
<b>K</b>			NICKEL-CHROMIUM Ni-Cr	NICKEL-ALUMINUM Ni-Al	-270 to 1372 °C -454 to 2501 °F	-6.458 to 54.888		<b>K</b>
<b>J</b>			IRON Fe (magnetic)	CONTANTAN COOPER-NICKEL Cu-Ni	-210 to 1200 °C -346 to 2193 °F	-8.095 to 69.553		<b>J</b>
<b>T</b>			COPPER Cu	CONTANTAN COOPER-NICKEL Cu-Ni	-270 to 400 °C -454 to 752 °F	-6.258 to 20.872		<b>T</b>
<b>E</b>			NICKEL-CHROMIUM Ni-Cr	CONTANTAN COOPER-NICKEL Cu-Ni	-270 to 1000 °C -454 to 1832 °F	-9.835 to 76.373		<b>E</b>
<b>N</b>			NICROSIL Ni-Cr-Si	NISIL Ni-Si-Mg	-270 to 1300 °C -450 to 2372 °F	-4.345 to 47.513		<b>N</b>
<b>S</b>	NONE ESTABLISHED		PLATINUM-10% RHODIUM Pt-10%Rh	PLATINUM Pt	-50 to 1768 °C -58 to 3214 °F	-0.236 to 18.693		<b>S</b>
<b>R</b>	NONE ESTABLISHED		PLATINUM-13% RHODIUM Pt-13%Rh	PLATINUM Pt	-50 to 1768 °C -58 to 3214 °F	-0.226 to 21.101		<b>R</b>
<b>B</b>	NONE ESTABLISHED		PLATINUM-30% RHODIUM Pt-30%Rh	PLATINUM-6% RHODIUM Pt-6%Rh	0 to 1820 °C 32 to 3308 °F	0 to 13.820		<b>B</b>

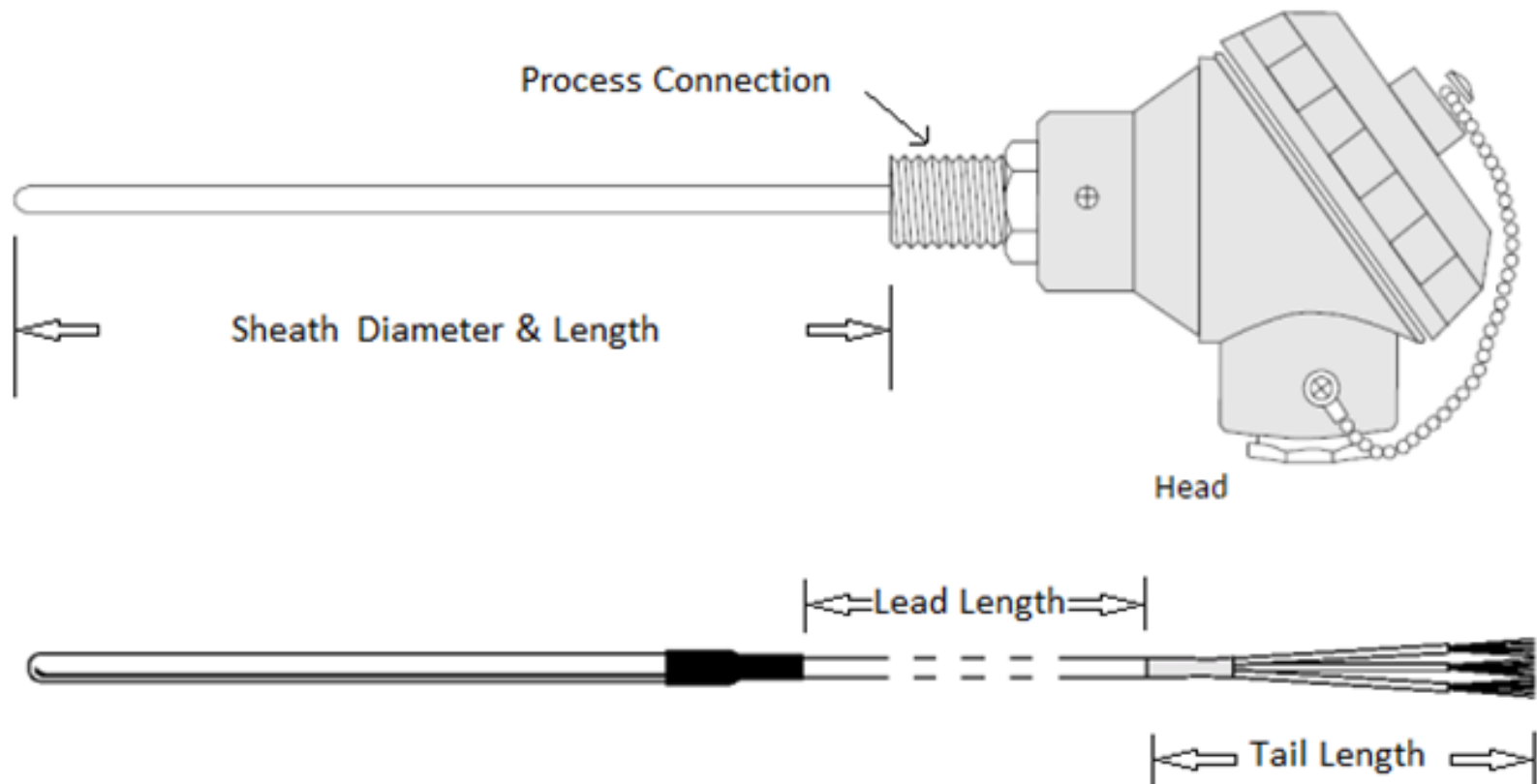
# RTD's vs. Thermocouples

## Resistance Temperature Detector (Rtd) vs. Thermocouples (General Principles)

Features	Rtd	Thermocouple
Accuracy	More Accurate	Less Accurate
Temperature Range	-200 to 600°C	-200 to 2000°C
Initial Cost	More Expensive	Less Expensive
Sensitivity	1" Typical (other lengths available)	Point Sensing Only
Response Time	1 to 7 seconds	less than 0.1 second
Robustness	Good	Good, Subject to drift
Reference Junction	Not Required	Required
Long Term Stability	Excellent	Good. Subject to drift
Output	Resistance 0.4 ohm/ohm/°C Highly Linear	Voltage 10-40 microvolts/°C, Approximately linear
Electrical Noise Resistance	Less susceptible	More susceptible

*Source: Keystone Industries – May 2013*

# Parts of a Standard Probe



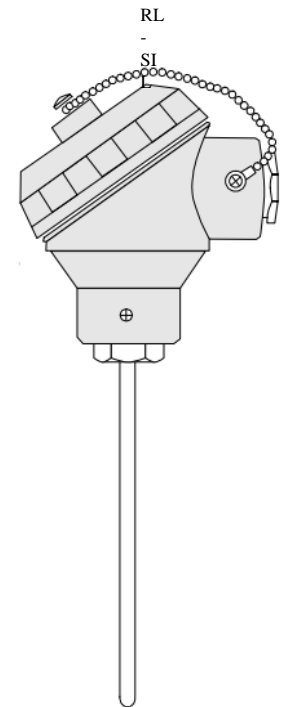
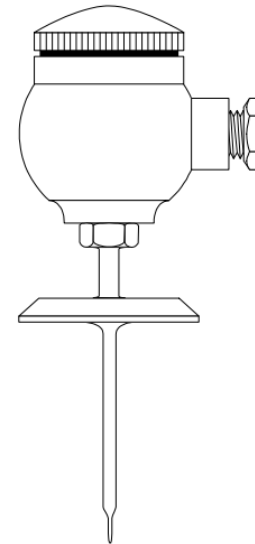
# Probe Options

## Tip options

Fast response  
Standard  
Duplex

## Head options

Small or large aluminium  
Polypropylene  
Bakelite  
Stainless steel  
Process Connection options- ½ inch BSP



# Probe Options (Cont.)

## Transmitter options

Isolating (T/C)

Non Isolating

## Terminal options

Fixed

Floating

Ceramic

Bake light

## Plug options (T/C)

Miniature Plug

Miniature Jack

Standard & High Temp Plug

Standard & High Temp Jack

Standard Duplex





# Accessories

## Pockets



P1 pocket



P2 pocket

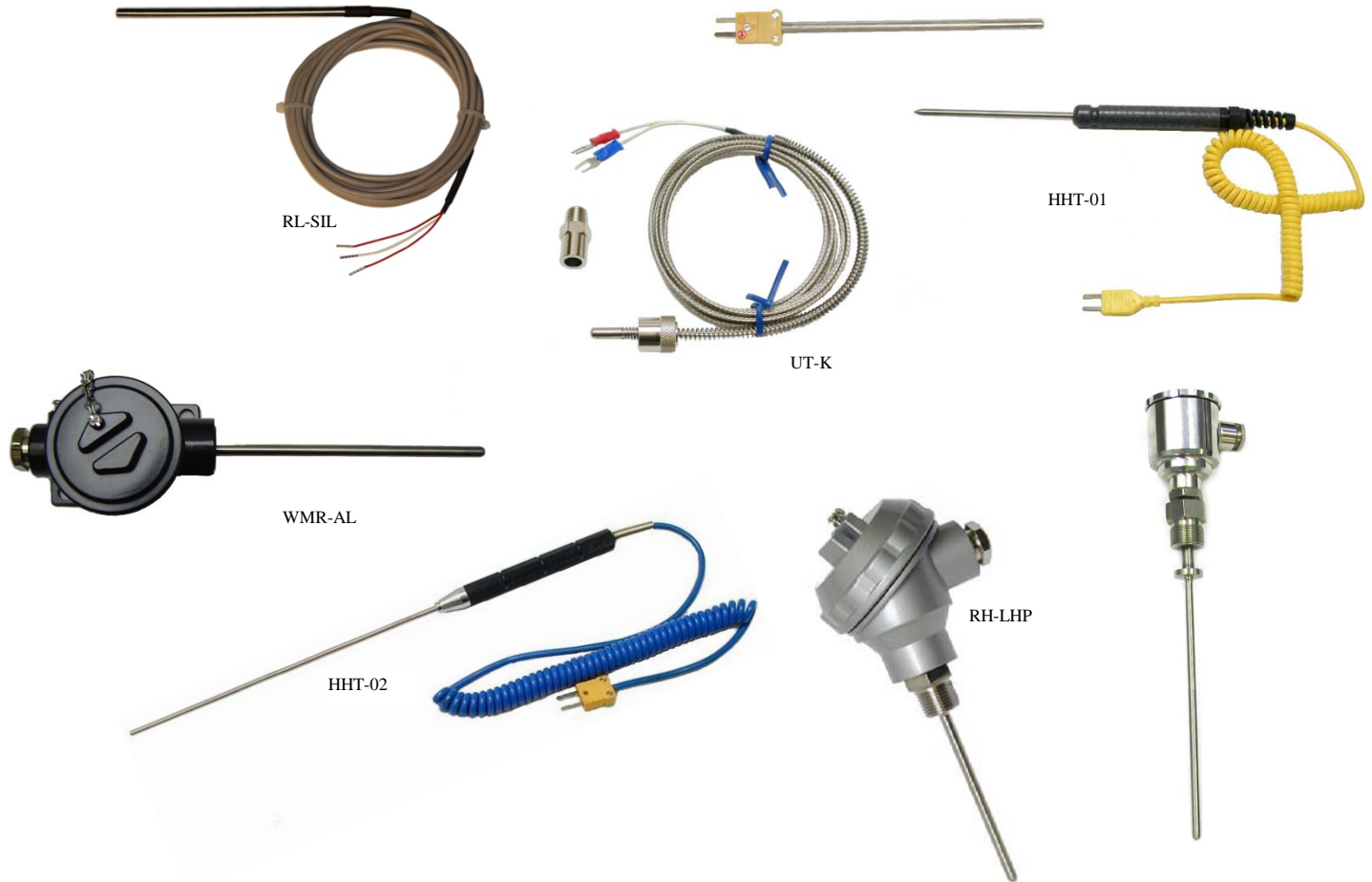
## Flanges



## Compression glands



# Stock and Custom made Probes



& many more!

# Intech Probe Catalogue



[Download online here](#)

**THANK YOU!**

**Questions?**

**Contact us:**

INTECH INSTRUMENTS LTD.

Christchurch: 03 343 0646

Auckland: 09 827 1930

[sales@intech.co.nz](mailto:sales@intech.co.nz)

[www.intech.co.nz](http://www.intech.co.nz)