



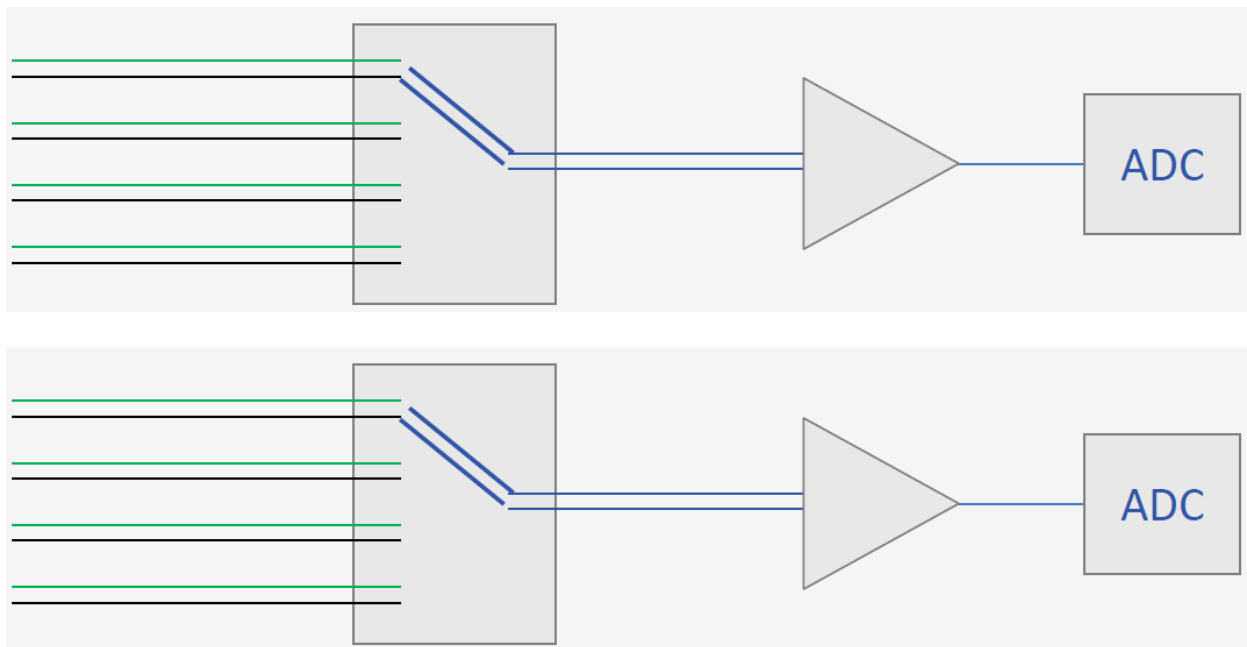
## Q.Tip: Measuring Temperature – Gantner Instruments DAQ System Highlight – A104

*A104 – Universal Thermocouple Measurement Module*

### Highlights

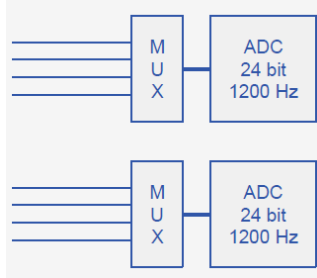
- 8 x input channels for thermocouples.
- Galvanic isolation: channel to channel, 100 VDC
- Galvanic isolation: channel to power supply or interface, 500 VDC
- Input range:  $\pm 80$  mV
- CMR > 120 dB
- Adaptive linearization
- ADC 24 bit, 100 Hz/10 Hz
- Digital filter, averaging, min/max, alarm
- Cold junction compensation terminal block (2 x per module required)

**1200 Hz each channel, channel to channel isolation: 100 VDC**

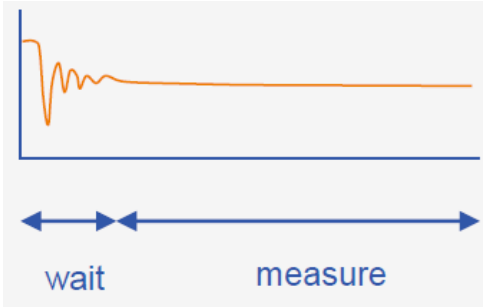




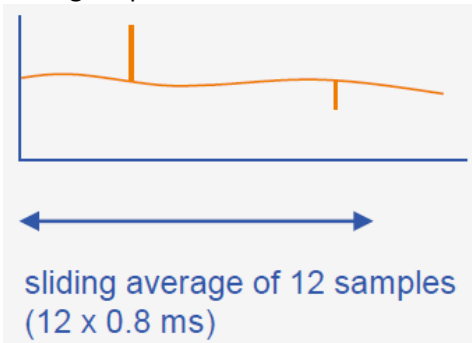
**A104 provides a robust and stable measurement using the following method:**



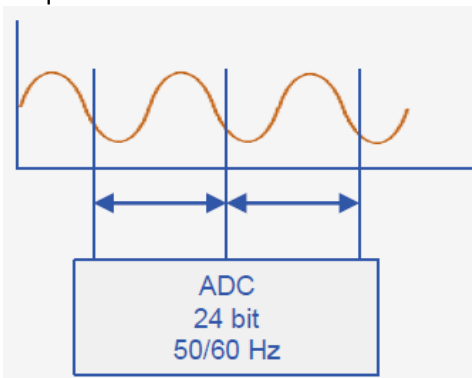
1. Wait for the signal to stabilize before measuring. That is why we specify 100 Hz per channel.



2. By removing the maximum and minimum values, we eliminate unwanted signals. A sliding average is performed.



3. The ADC rate can be set to either 50 Hz (20 ms) or 60 Hz (16.6666 ms) to eliminate main frequencies.





## Accuracy

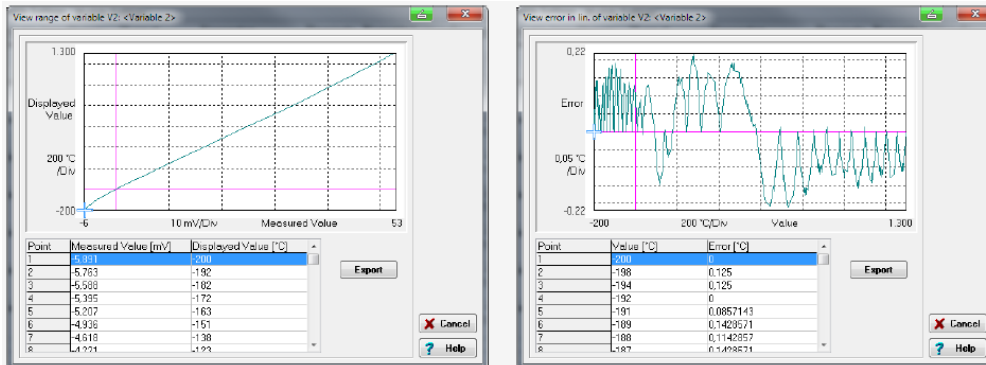
1. *Thermocouple*: class 1 ( $\pm 1.5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) for type K or class 0 ( $\pm 0.5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) for type T
2. *Expansion Line*: cable never contains 100% of the sensor material (i.e. NiCr). Always includes a mix with copper, deviation  $\sim 1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
3. *Cold Junction Compensation*: to compensate for thermo voltages at the contacts, temperature is measured using a Pt1000; a CJC accuracy of  $0.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  or better is provided
4. *Linearization*: thermocouples are non-linear, especially at low temperature ranges. The A104 does a 32 point linearization; the built-in sensor database includes 300 points. To provide a minimum linearity deviation, the 32 points are individually adjusted based on the measured range.
5. *Amplifier*: Maximum deviation of  $10\text{ }\mu\text{V}$  (type K =  $40.5\text{ }\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ ) means  $0.25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   
Ambient temperature effect on zero: better than  $1\text{ }\mu\text{V}/10\text{ K}$  means  $0.02\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/10\text{ K}$   
Ambient temperature effect on span: better than  $0.005\text{ } \%/10\text{ K}$  means  $0.1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}/10\text{ K}$  at full range

Total Deviation:

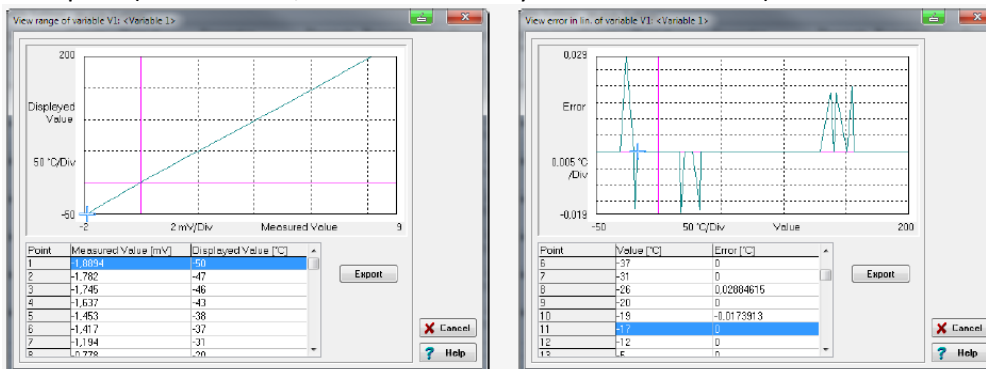
$$(\text{@ constant ambient temp}): \sqrt{0.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.03\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2} = 0.39\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2$$

$$(\text{@ change of ambient temp of } 10\text{ K}): \sqrt{0.3\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.03\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.02\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2 + 0.1\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2} = 0.4\text{ }^\circ\text{C}^2$$

Example 1 (-200 to 1300  $^\circ\text{C}$ , maximum linearity deviation:  $\pm 0.25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ):



Example 2 (-50 to 200  $^\circ\text{C}$ , maximum linearity deviation:  $\pm 0.03\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ):



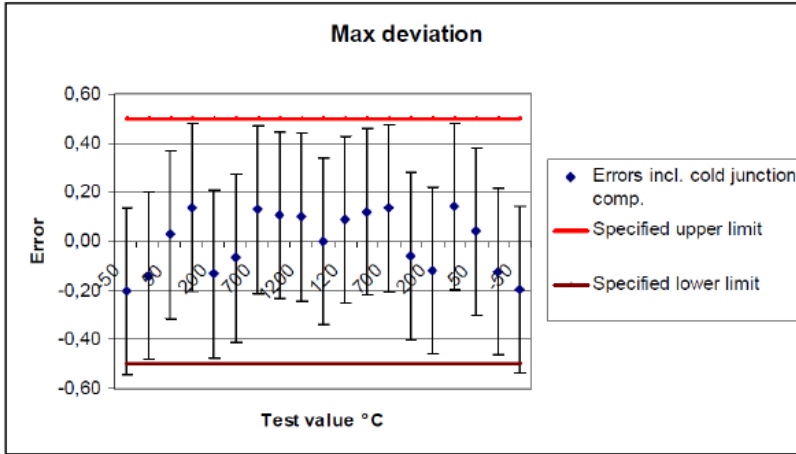


**Case Studies**

1. Mahle Behr Group: a leading company in automobile cooling and air conditioning is using the A104 module for climatic test chambers because:

*“there is no better alternative”*

2. Turbomeca has certified the A104 module for helicopter and turbo prop engine test stands.



**Updates**

For high resistive thermocouples and common input grounding:

