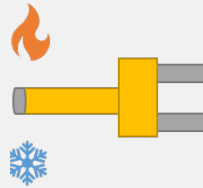




Measuring Temperature with
DTS Data Acquisition Systems
October 2020

John Moors

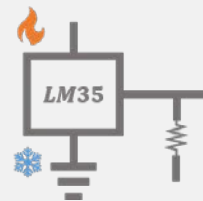
Topics



Thermocouples

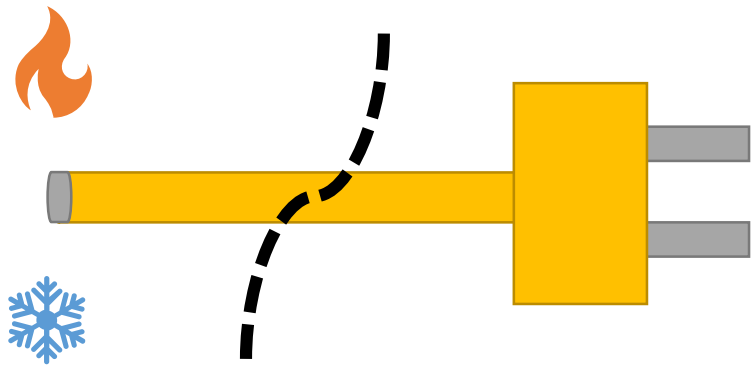


Resistance Temperature
Detectors



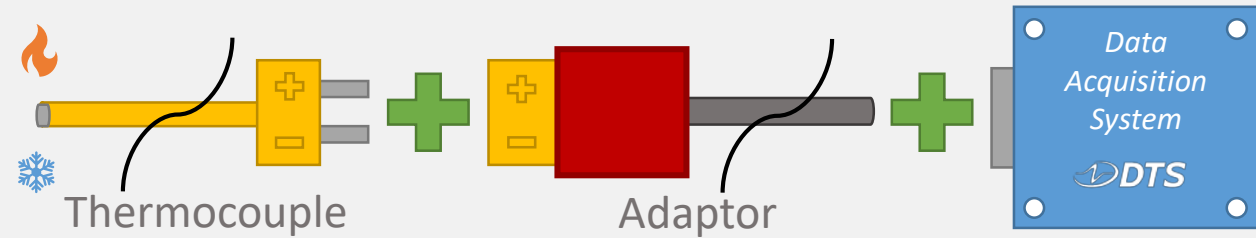
Integrated Circuit Temperature
Detectors

Thermocouples

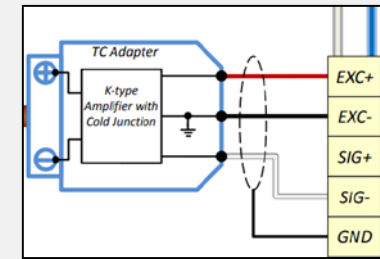
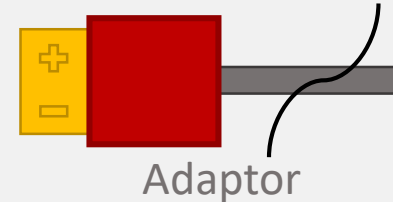


Thermocouples: Thermocouple Adaptor

- › Adaptors connect the thermocouple to the DAS itself



- › Adaptors have built-in **Cold Junction Compensation** and can deliver accurate results to the DAS.



- › DTS sells a Texense adaptor that supports Type K Thermocouples



[Click Here for Product Page](#)



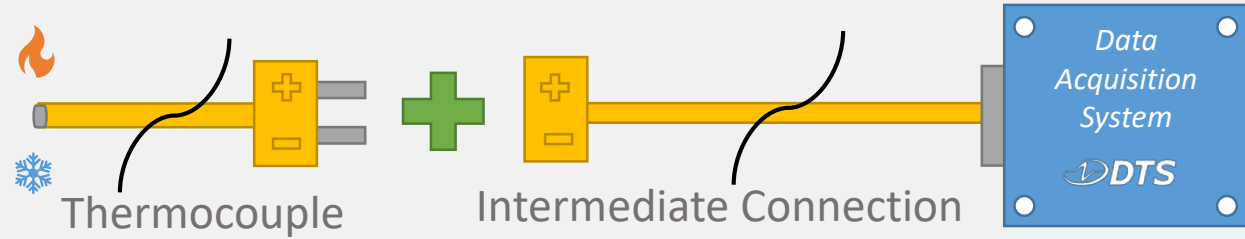
- › For using an Adaptor with your DTS DAS, refer to this article on the Help Center



[Click Here for Help Center Article](#)

Thermocouples: Intermediate Connection

- › An intermediate connection can be directly soldered to the DAS, to then connect with the thermocouple



- › This therefore does **NOT have Cold Junction Compensation**, which would need to be considered with respect to accuracy and best use.

- › For connecting without Cold Junction Compensation and how to account for it, refer to this article.



[Click Here for Help Center Article](#)

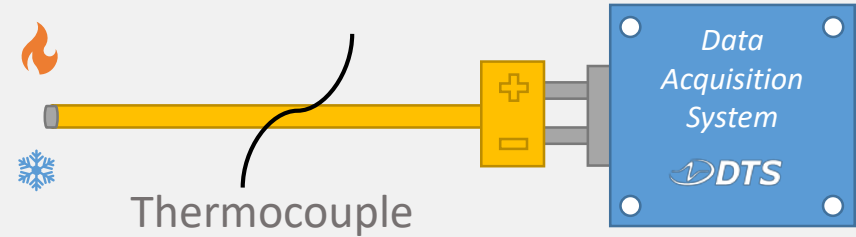
- › To see the results of a SLICE6 Air test DTS conducted to investigate accuracy when using this method, see our online test report



[Click Here for Our Test Report](#)

Thermocouples: Direct Connection

- › A thermocouple can be soldered directly to the DAS pins, without using an adaptor or intermediate connection



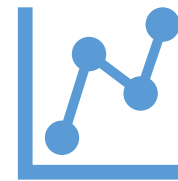
- › This therefore does **NOT have Cold Junction Compensation**, which would need to be considered with respect to accuracy and best use.

- › For connecting without Cold Junction Compensation and how to account for it, refer to this article.

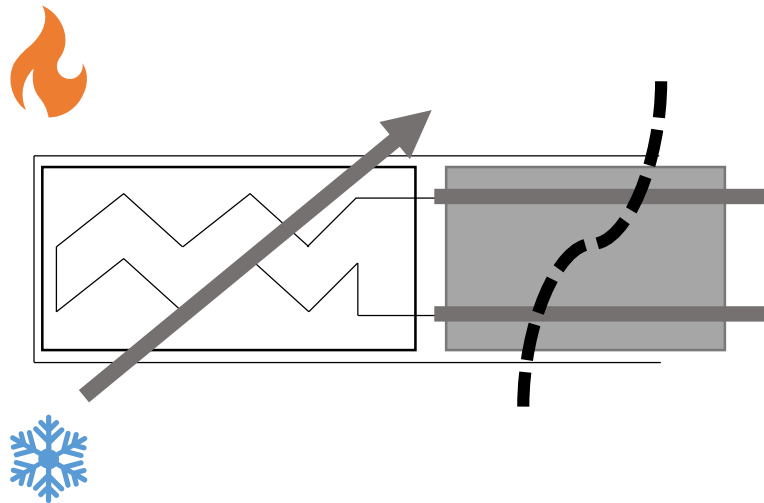


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- › To see the results of a SLICE6 Air test DTS conducted to investigate accuracy when using this method, see our online test report



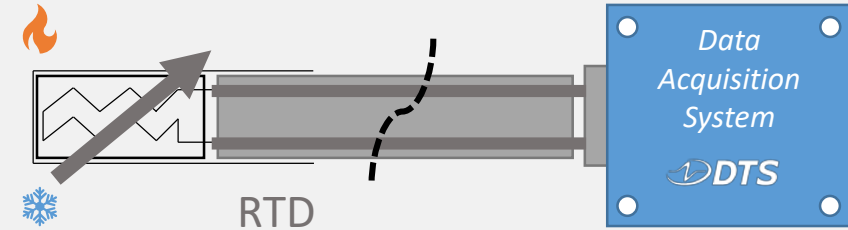
[Click Here for Our Test Report](#)



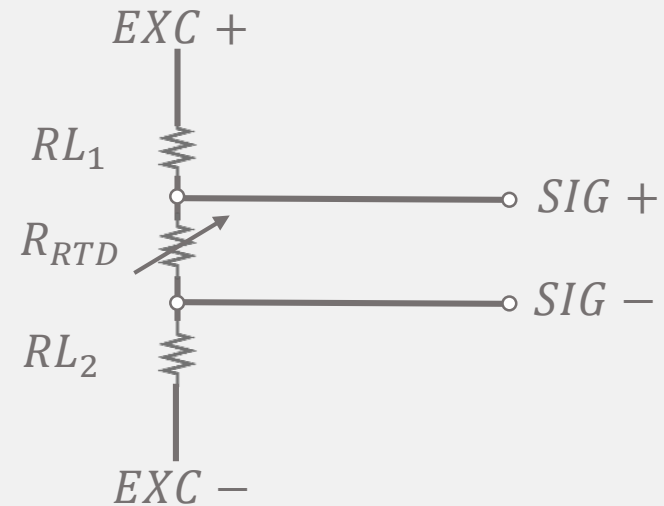
Resistance Temperature Detectors (RTDs)

RTDs: Overview

- › An RTD can be connected directly to the DAS, with additional components as discussed below.



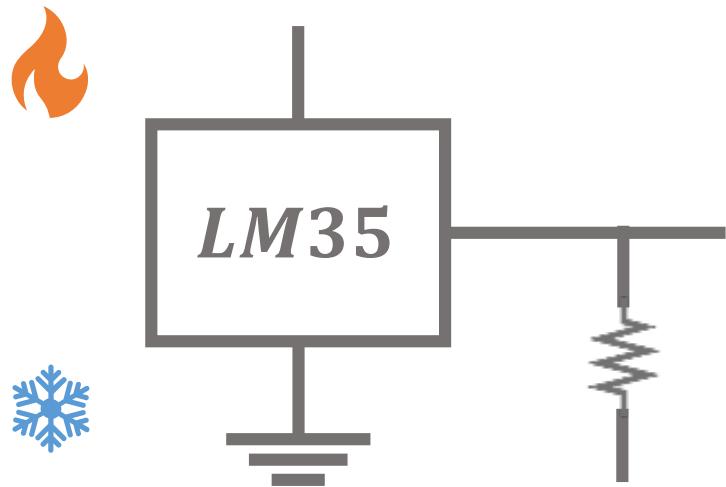
- › The recommended connection uses current limiting resistors in series with the RTD for accuracy improvement.



- › For a full breakdown on RTD's and recommended use with DTS DAS, see this H.C. Article



[Click Here for Help Center Article](#)

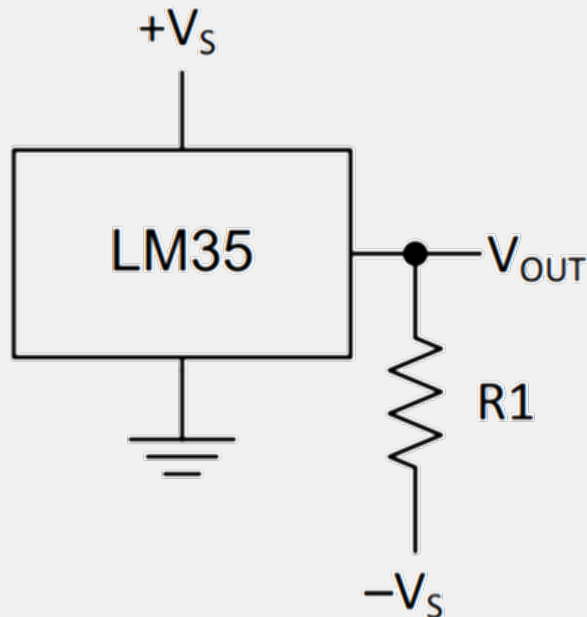


Integrated Circuit Temperature Sensors

Silicon Temperature Sensor

- Based on LM35
- -55 to 150°C, $\pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$
- 5 or 10V Excitation, $< 200 \mu\text{A}$
- Add a few components to achieve differential output with low noise

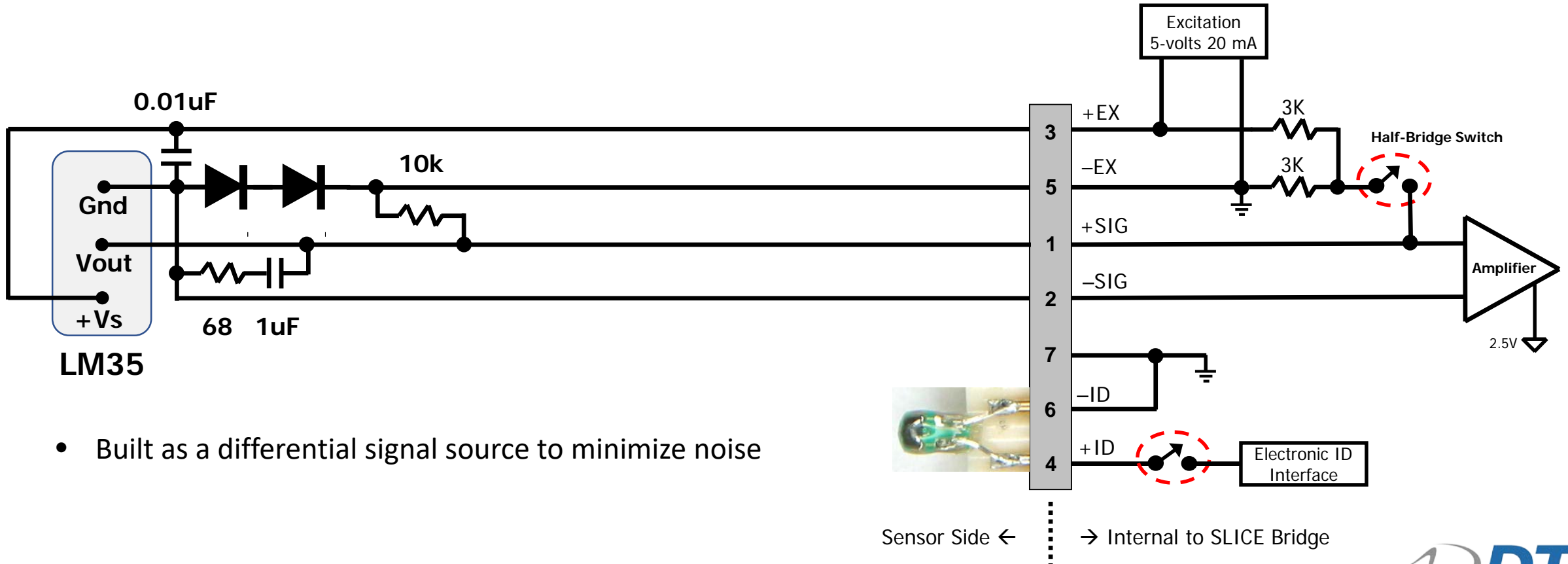
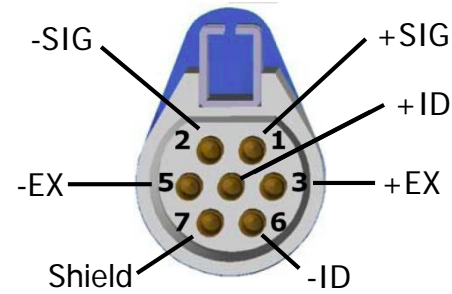
Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor



Choose $R_1 = -V_S / 50 \mu\text{A}$
 $V_{\text{OUT}} = 1500 \text{ mV}$ at 150°C
 $V_{\text{OUT}} = 250 \text{ mV}$ at 25°C
 $V_{\text{OUT}} = -550 \text{ mV}$ at -55°C



Sample Connection to SLICE System



- Built as a differential signal source to minimize noise

Sample System Hookup

3. Linear Mode

The linear device provides both relative humidity (RH) and temperature outputs in a linear 0-1 VDC format. The RH channel provides a 0-1 VDC output, which corresponds to 0-100% RH (e.g. 0.5 VDC = 50% RH). The temperature channel provides a 0-1 VDC output, which corresponds to -50° to +150°C (e.g. 0.5 VDC = 50°C).

$$\%RH = V_{out} \times 100$$

$$T_c = V_{out} \times 200 - 50$$

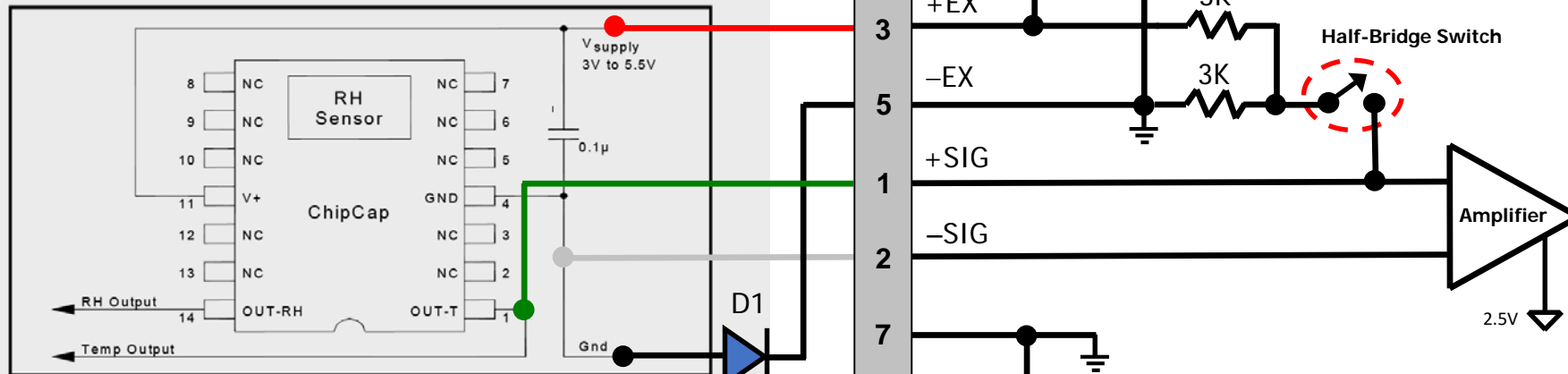


Figure 5: Analog Interface - Linear and Ratiometric Modes

D1 should be a small signal diode such as 1N914

Sensor Side ← → Internal to SLICE Bridge

THANK YOU

