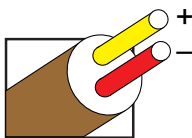


Revised Thermocouple Reference Tables

TYPE
Reference Tables
N.I.S.T.
Monograph 175
Revised to
ITS-90

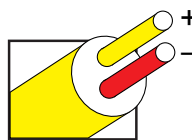
K



Thermocouple Grade

Nickel-Chromium
VS.
Nickel-Aluminum

Extension Grade



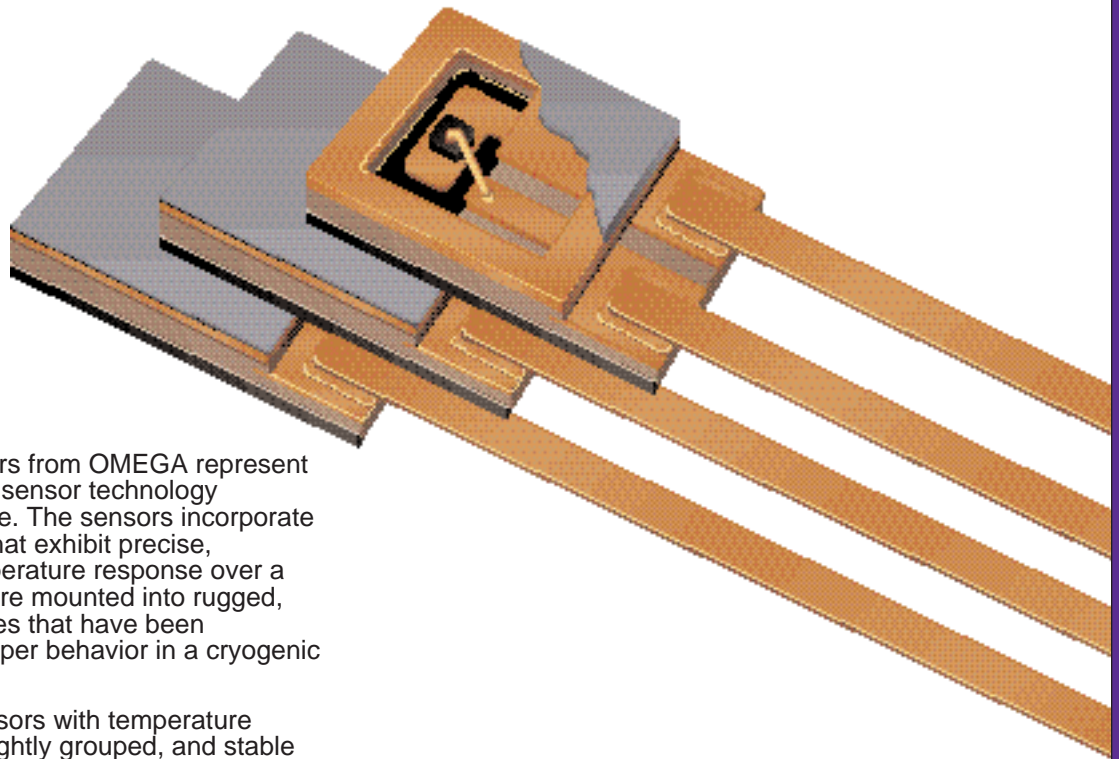
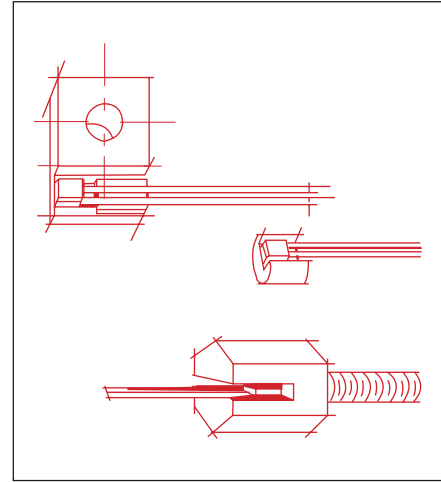
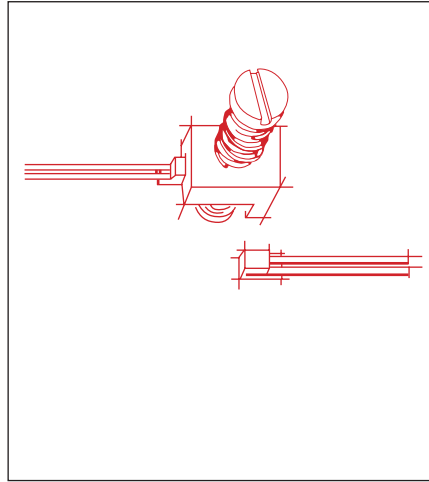
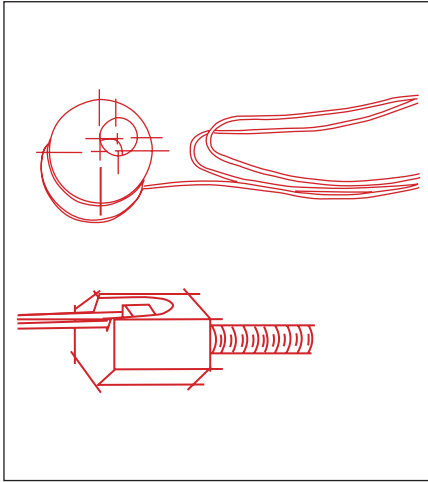
MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE RANGE
Thermocouple Grade
– 328 to 2282°F
– 200 to 1250°C
Extension Grade
32 to 392°F
0 to 200°C
LIMITS OF ERROR
(whichever is greater)
Standard: 2.2°C or 0.75% Above 0°C
Special: 1.1°C or 0.4%
COMMENTS, BARE WIRE ENVIRONMENT:
Clean Oxidizing and Inert; Limited Use in Vacuum or Reducing; Wide Temperature Range; Most Popular Calibration
TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES °C
REFERENCE JUNCTION AT 0°C

Thermoelectric Voltage in Millivolts

°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C
800	33.275	33.316	33.357	33.398	33.439	33.480	33.521	33.562	33.603	33.644	33.685	800	1100	45.119	45.157	45.194	45.232	45.270	45.308	45.346	45.383	45.421	45.459	45.497	1100
810	33.685	33.726	33.767	33.808	33.848	33.889	33.930	33.971	34.012	34.053	34.093	810	1110	45.497	45.534	45.572	45.610	45.647	45.685	45.723	45.760	45.798	45.836	45.873	1110
820	34.093	34.134	34.175	34.216	34.257	34.297	34.338	34.379	34.420	34.460	34.501	820	1120	45.873	45.911	45.948	45.986	46.024	46.061	46.099	46.136	46.174	46.211	46.249	1120
830	34.501	34.542	34.582	34.623	34.664	34.704	34.745	34.786	34.826	34.867	34.908	830	1130	46.249	46.286	46.324	46.361	46.398	46.436	46.473	46.511	46.548	46.585	46.623	1130
840	34.908	34.948	34.989	35.029	35.070	35.110	35.151	35.192	35.232	35.273	35.313	840	1140	46.623	46.660	46.697	46.735	46.772	46.809	46.847	46.884	46.921	46.958	46.995	1140
850	35.313	35.354	35.394	35.435	35.475	35.516	35.556	35.596	35.637	35.677	35.718	850	1150	46.995	47.033	47.070	47.107	47.144	47.181	47.218	47.256	47.293	47.330	47.367	1150
860	35.718	35.758	35.798	35.839	35.879	35.920	35.960	36.000	36.041	36.081	36.121	860	1160	47.367	47.404	47.441	47.478	47.515	47.552	47.589	47.626	47.663	47.700	47.737	1160
870	36.121	36.162	36.202	36.242	36.282	36.323	36.363	36.403	36.443	36.484	36.524	870	1170	47.737	47.774	47.811	47.848	47.884	47.921	47.958	47.995	48.032	48.069	48.105	1170
880	36.524	36.564	36.604	36.644	36.685	36.725	36.765	36.805	36.845	36.885	36.925	880	1180	48.105	48.142	48.179	48.216	48.252	48.289	48.326	48.363	48.399	48.436	48.473	1180
890	36.925	36.965	37.006	37.046	37.086	37.126	37.166	37.206	37.246	37.286	37.326	890	1190	48.473	48.509	48.546	48.582	48.619	48.656	48.692	48.729	48.765	48.802	48.838	1190
900	37.326	37.366	37.406	37.446	37.486	37.526	37.566	37.606	37.646	37.686	37.725	900	1200	48.838	48.875	48.911	48.948	48.984	49.021	49.057	49.093	49.130	49.166	49.202	1200
910	37.725	37.765	37.805	37.845	37.885	37.925	37.965	38.005	38.044	38.084	38.124	910	1210	49.202	49.239	49.275	49.311	49.348	49.384	49.420	49.456	49.493	49.529	49.565	1210
920	38.124	38.164	38.204	38.243	38.283	38.323	38.363	38.402	38.442	38.482	38.522	920	1220	49.565	49.601	49.637	49.674	49.710	49.746	49.782	49.818	49.854	49.890	49.926	1220
930	38.522	38.561	38.601	38.641	38.680	38.720	38.760	38.799	38.839	38.878	38.918	930	1230	49.926	49.962	49.998	50.034	50.070	50.106	50.142	50.178	50.214	50.250	50.286	1230
940	38.918	38.958	38.997	39.037	39.076	39.116	39.155	39.195	39.235	39.274	39.314	940	1240	50.286	50.322	50.358	50.393	50.429	50.465	50.501	50.537	50.572	50.608	50.644	1240
950	39.314	39.353	39.393	39.432	39.471	39.511	39.550	39.590	39.629	39.669	39.708	950	1250	50.644	50.680	50.715	50.751	50.787	50.822	50.858	50.894	50.929	50.965	51.000	1250
960	39.708	39.747	39.787	39.826	39.866	39.905	39.944	39.984	40.023	40.062	40.101	960	1260	51.000	51.036	51.071	51.107	51.142	51.178	51.213	51.249	51.284	51.320	51.355	1260
970	40.101	40.141	40.180	40.219	40.259	40.298	40.337	40.376	40.415	40.455	40.494	970	1270	51.355	51.391	51.426	51.461	51.497	51.532	51.567	51.603	51.638	51.673	51.708	1270
980	40.494	40.533	40.572	40.611	40.651	40.690	40.729	40.768	40.807	40.846	40.885	980	1280	51.708	51.744	51.779	51.814	51.849	51.885	51.920	51.955	51.990	52.025	52.060	1280
990	40.885	40.924	40.963	41.002	41.042	41.081	41.120	41.159	41.198	41.237	41.276	990	1290	52.060	52.095	52.130	52.165	52.200	52.235	52.270	52.305	52.340	52.375	52.410	1290
1000	41.276	41.315	41.354	41.393	41.433	41.472	41.511	41.550	41.589	41.628	41.667	1000	1300	52.410	52.445	52.480	52.515	52.550	52.585	52.620	52.655	52.690	52.725	52.759	1300
1010	41.665	41.704	41.743	41.782	41.821	41.860	41.899	41.938	41.977	42.016	42.055	1010	1310	52.759	52.794	52.828	52.863	52.898	52.932	52.967	53.002	53.037	53.071	53.106	1310
1020	42.053	42.092	42.131	42.169	42.208	42.247	42.286	42.324	42.363	42.402	42.440	1020	1320	53.106	53.140	53.175	53.210	53.244	53.279	53.313	53.348	53.382	53.417	53.451	1320
1030	42.440	42.479	42.518	42.556	42.595	42.633	42.672	42.711	42.749	42.788	42.826	1030	1330	53.451	53.486	53.520	53.555	53.589	53.623	53.658	53.692	53.727	53.761	53.795	1330
1040	42.826	42.865	42.903	42.942	42.980	43.019	43.057	43.096	43.134	43.173	43.211	1040	1340	53.795	53.830	53.864	53.898	53.932	53.967	54.001	54.035	54.069	54.104	54.138	1340
1050	43.211	43.250	43.288	43.327	43.365	43.403	43.442	43.480	43.518	43.557	43.595	1050	1350	54.138	54.172	54.206	54.240	54.274	54.308	54.343	54.377	54.411	54.445	54.479	1350
1060	43.595	43.633	43.672	43.710	43.748	43.787	43.825	43.863	43.901	43.940	43.978	1060	1360	54.479	54.513	54.547	54.581	54.615	54.649	54.683	54.717	54.751	54.785	54.819	1360
1070	43.978	44.016	44.054	44.092	44.130	44.169	44.207	44.245	44.283	44.321	44.359	1070	1370	54.819	54.852	54.886									1370
1080	44.359	44.397	44.435	44.473	44.512	44.550	44.588	44.626	44.664	44.702	44.740	1080													
1090	44.740	44.778	44.816	44.853	44.891	44.929	44.967	45.005	45.043	45.081	45.119	1090													
°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C	°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	°C

Cryogenic Temperature Sensors

CY7 Series Silicon Diodes



The new CY7 Series Sensors from OMEGA represent the first truly new cryogenic sensor technology introduced in the last decade. The sensors incorporate uniform sensing elements that exhibit precise, repeatable, monotonic temperature response over a wide range. The elements are mounted into rugged, hermetically sealed packages that have been specifically designed for proper behavior in a cryogenic environment.

The result is a family of sensors with temperature responses so predictable, tightly grouped, and stable that the sensors can be routinely interchanged with one another.

A New Proprietary Silicon Diode Chip

The key to the sensor's temperature response lies with the basic sensing element itself. The small silicon chip in each sensor has a temperature characteristic that is so stable, so predictable, and conforms so well from chip to chip, that the CY7's sensors are the first mass-produced, interchangeable cryogenic sensors.

As shown on the graph on page Z-93, the temperature response profile of a CY7 is comprised of two distinct elements. With their inherent dual sensitivity, CY7 sensors can cover a wide temperature range (up to 475 Kelvin) and at the same time exhibit high sensitivity for critical low temperature measurement.

Precise thermal response of the sensing element itself is of little benefit if thermal errors generated in installing and using the sensor swamp out its capability. It is in minimizing these frequently unsuspected errors that the CY7 excels.

A Sensor Package Designed for Cryogenics

Sensors for higher temperatures fall far short for cryogenic use. The complex thermal link between the sensing element and its entire environment must be taken into account, as must the effect of any measurement-induced self-heating of the sensor, if one is to achieve accurate results. In addition, the package must also withstand repeated cycling to low temperatures without mechanical failure.

Cryogenic Temperature Sensors

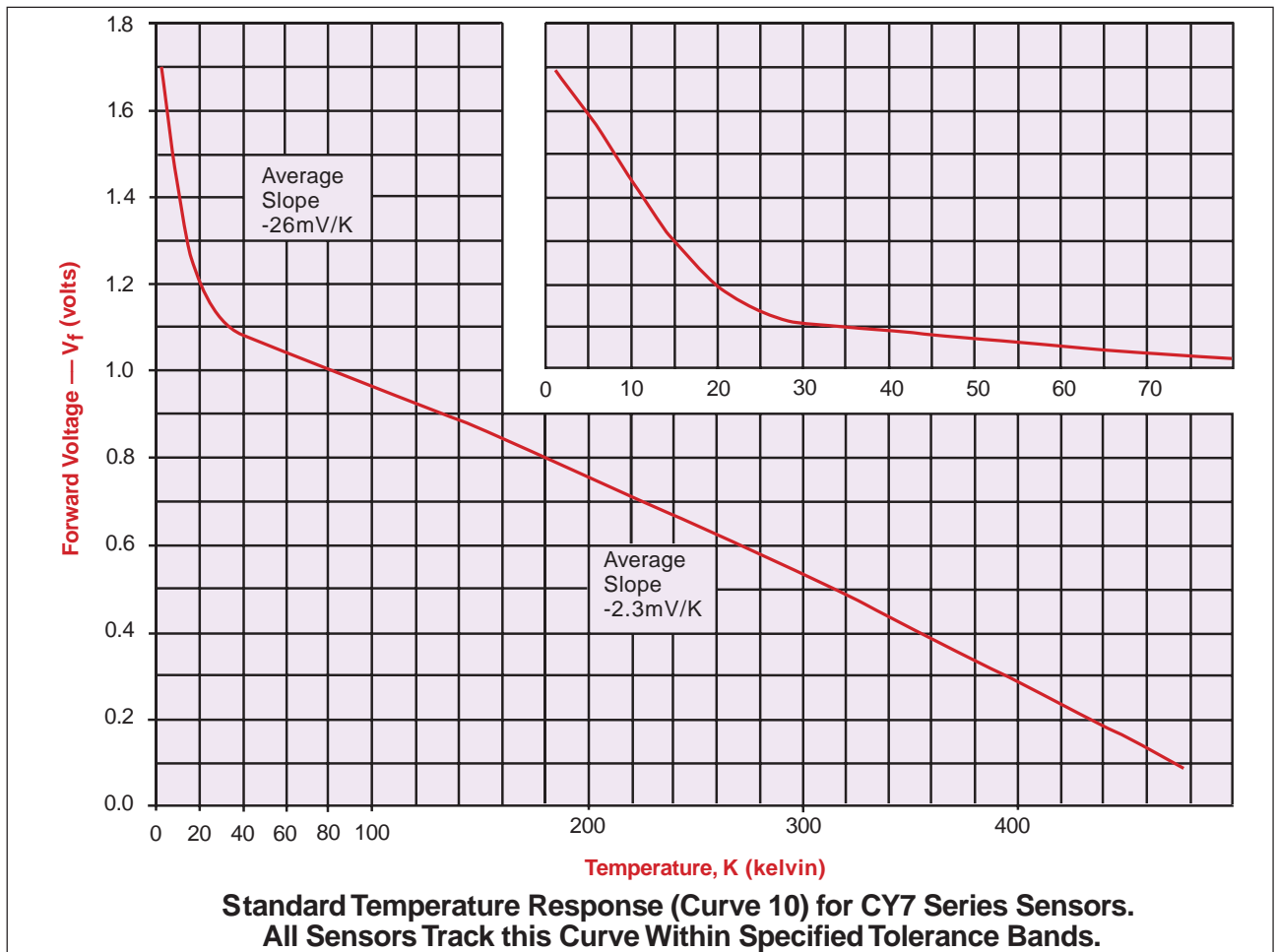
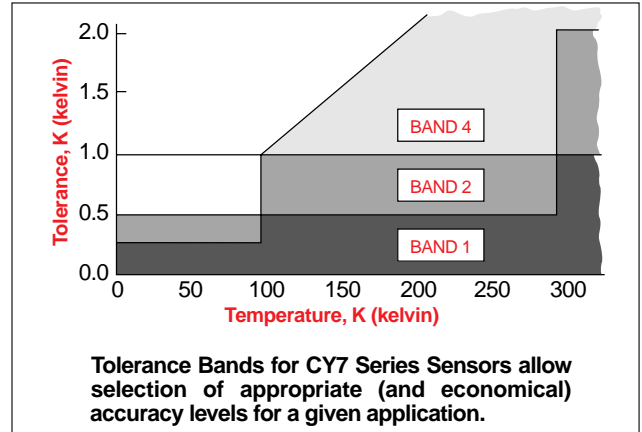
CY7 Series

The development of the CY7 Series has included the design of unique sensor packages to solve many of the problems encountered in low temperature thermometry. For example, the CY7 hermetic package incorporates a sapphire substrate for high electrical isolation yet good thermal conductivity. The base bottom is metallized for easy anchoring to a sample. Large strong leads form an integral part of the package and are thermally sunk into the substrate. This simplifies making connections to the sensor and at the same time helps reduce measurement errors that could be caused by heat conduction along the leads.


10 Microampere Excitation Current

Key to the achievement of error-free measurement is low excitation current. The lower the current, the less power is dissipated in the sensor and the less self-heating occurs.

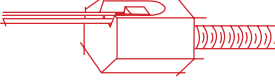
One measure of the effectiveness of a cryogenic sensor's thermal design is the variation in reading obtained between operation in a vacuum at liquid helium temperature and immersion directly in the liquid. In a field where discrepancies of a degree or more have been reported, OMEGA® CY7 sensors exhibit variations as low as 5 millikelvin.



Select the Sensor Configuration Best Suited to Your Application



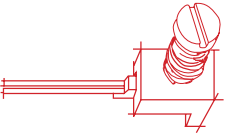
CY7-SD The SD configuration is the smallest package in this series, and is designed primarily for bonding or clamping to a flat surface. Since the sensing element is in best thermal contact with the base (largest surface) of the package, the package should be mounted with that same surface in good contact with the sample. Mounting materials and methods which will not expose the sensor to temperatures above 200°C are required. Low temperature indium-lead-tin based solder or low temperature epoxy is recommended. The SD package style is usable at temperatures up to 475 K.



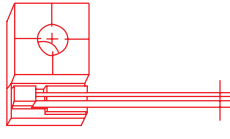
CY7-ET This convenient screw-in package is formed by soldering a basic SD configuration into a recess in one flat of a hexagonal cylinder. The cylinder terminates in a standard 6-32 SAE thread. Thus the sensor can be threaded (finger tight only) into a mounting hole in the sample. A light coating of vacuum grease on the threads further enhances the thermal contact between the sensor package and the sample. The solder used in mounting the SD package to this adaptor constrains the upper useful temperature of this configuration to 325 K.




CY7-MT The MT package is similar to the ET version except the SD package is mounted in a slot in the center of the cylinder and the stud is a 3 mm x 0.5 metric thread.




CY7-CO A spring-loaded clamp holds a standard SD sensor in contact with the surface of the sample in this configuration. This allows the sensor to be easily changed or replaced. It also enables the sensor to be used over its full operational temperature range of 1.4 to 475 K. Extra clamps are available to accommodate applications where frequent relocation of the sensor is desirable. The 4-40 brass screw used with this clamp has a formed shoulder so that, once the screw is properly seated, the spring applies correct pressure to the clamp.



CY7-BO In addition to being soldered to the mounting block, the SD sensor in this design has its leads thermally anchored (without epoxy) to the block via a beryllium oxide insert. Since leads can be a significant heat path to the sensing element, and can lead to measurement errors when incorrectly anchored, this configuration helps maintain the leads at the same temperature as the sensor. Mounting of this block is accomplished with a 4-40 screw (not supplied). Usable temperature range of the CY7-BO sensor is 1.4 to 325 K.



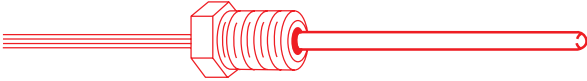
CY7-LR With a CY7-SD sensor mounted on a slightly more than half-round cylinder, this package is designed to be inserted into a 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) diameter hole. Low temperature epoxy can also be used to install the sensor, although the mounting is much more permanent in that case. As with other soldered down sensors, the temperature range of the CY7-LR extends to 325 K.



CY7-CU In this configuration, the SD sensor is epoxied into a flat cylindrical disk and the sensor leads are thermally anchored to that same disk. The unit can be mounted to any flat surface with a 4-40 brass screw (not supplied). The CU style sensor is wired in a four-lead configuration with the leads comprised of a 36-inch length of OMEGA's color coded cryogenic wire. Temperature range is 1.4 to 325 K.

CY7-D1 This is a two-lead version of the the CY7-CU.

CY7-CY Some applications are best served by a relatively large, robust sensor, and the CY7-CY fills that bill. It is very similar to the CU style except that the disk has a larger center diameter with the mounting hole directly in the center. The CY sensor has 36-inch heavy duty (30 AWG, PTFE coated) leads. Special attention must be paid to thermally anchoring the leads to prevent heat leak induced measurement error.



Probes The flexibility of the CY7 series sensors makes them ideal candidates for incorporation into various probes and thermowells. However, the individualized nature of these applications usually demands customized designs.



Cryogenic Temperature Sensors

CY7 Series

Polynomial Representation

Curve #10 can be represented by a polynomial equation based on the Chebychev polynomials which are described below. Four separate ranges are required to accurately describe the curve, with the parameters for these ranges given in Table 1. The polynomials represent Curve #10 on the preceding page with RMS deviations on the order of 10 mK.

The Chebychev equation is of the form

$$T(x) = \sum_{n=0} a_n t_n(x) \quad (1)$$

where $T(x)$ represents the temperature in kelvin, $t_n(x)$ is a Chebychev polynomial, and a_n represents the Chebychev coefficients. The parameter x is a normalized variable given by

$$x = \frac{(V-VL)-(VU-V)}{(VU-VL)} \quad (2)$$

where V is the voltage and VL and VU designate the lower and upper limits of the voltage over the fit range.

The Chebychev polynomials can be generated from the recursion relation

$$t_{n+1}(x) = 2xt_n(x) - t_{n-1}(x), \quad t_0(x) = 1, \quad t_1(x) = x. \quad (3)$$

Alternately, these polynomials are given by

$$t_n(x) = \cos[n \cdot \arccos(x)]. \quad (4)$$

The use of Chebychev polynomials is no more complicated than the use of the regular power series, and they offer significant advantages in the actual fitting process. The first step is to transform the measured voltage into the normalized variable using equation (2). Equation (1) is then used in combination with equation (3) or (4) to calculate the temperature. Programs 1 and 2 give sample BASIC subroutines which will take the voltage and return the temperature T calculated from Chebychev fits. The subroutines assume that the values VL and VU have been input along with the degree of the fit, $Ndegree$. The Chebychev coefficients are also assumed to be in an array $A(0), A(1), \dots, A(Ndegree)$.

An interesting property of the Chebychev fits is evident in the form of the Chebychev polynomial given in equation (4). No term in equation (1) will be greater than the absolute value of the coefficient. This property makes it easy to determine the contribution of each term to the temperature calculation and where to truncate the series if the full accuracy is not required.



PROGRAM 1. BASIC subroutine for evaluating the temperature T from the Chebychev series using equations (1) and (3). An array $Tc(Ndegree)$ should be dimensioned.

```

100 REM Evaluation of Chebychev series
110 X = ((V-VL)-(VU-V))/(VU-VL)
120 Tc(0) = 1
130 Tc(1) = X
140 T = A(0) + A(1) * X
150 FOR I = 2 TO Ndegree
160 Tc(I) = 2 * X * Tc(I-1) - Tc(I-2)
170 T = T + A(I) * Tc(I)
180 NEXT I
190 RETURN
    
```

TABLE 1. Chebychev fit coefficients

2.0 to 12.0 K		
A(0)	=	7.556358 VL = 1.32412
A(1)	=	-5.917261 VU = 1.69812
A(2)	=	0.237238
A(3)	=	0.334636
A(4)	=	-0.058642
A(5)	=	-0.019929
A(6)	=	-0.020715
A(7)	=	-0.014814
A(8)	=	-0.008789
A(9)	=	-0.008554

12.0 to 24.5 K		
A(0)	=	17.304227 VL = 1.11732
A(1)	=	-7.894688 VU = 1.42013
A(2)	=	0.453442
A(3)	=	0.002243
A(4)	=	0.158036
A(5)	=	-0.193093
A(6)	=	0.155717
A(7)	=	-0.085185
A(8)	=	0.078550
A(9)	=	-0.018312
A(10)	=	0.039255

24.5 to 100.0 K		
A(0)	=	71.818025 VL = 0.923174
A(1)	=	-53.799888 VU = 1.13935
A(2)	=	1.669931
A(3)	=	2.314228
A(4)	=	1.566635
A(5)	=	0.723026
A(6)	=	-0.149503
A(7)	=	0.046876
A(8)	=	-0.388555
A(9)	=	0.056889
A(10)	=	-0.116823
A(11)	=	0.058580

100 to 475 K		
A(0)	=	287.756797 VL = 0.079767
A(1)	=	-194.144823 VU = 0.999614
A(2)	=	-3.837903
A(3)	=	-1.318325
A(4)	=	-0.109120
A(5)	=	-0.393265
A(6)	=	0.146911
A(7)	=	-0.111192
A(8)	=	0.028877
A(9)	=	-0.029286
A(10)	=	0.015619

PROGRAM 2. BASIC subroutine for evaluating the temperature T from the Chebychev series equations (1) and (4). ACS is used to represent the arccosine function.

```

100 REM Evaluation of Chebychev series
110 X = ((V-VL)-(VU-V))/(VU-VL)
120 T = 0
130 FOR I = 0 TO Ndegree
140 T = T + A(I) * COS(I * ACS(X))
150 NEXT I
160 RETURN
    
```



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