



KD INSTRUMENTS

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With compliments from the team at KD INSTRUMENTS

The most common methods of measuring temperature by electrical means make use of one of the following:

**Thermocouples
Resistance Temperature
Detectors ie RTD
Radiation (Infrared)
Pyrometers**

Each of these sensors is described in detail in this section.

Thermocouples and R.T.D.'s are considered to be CONTACT SENSORS. Radiation pyrometers are distinguished as NON CONTACT.

The following table will aid you in selection between the two contact types.

table 1

CONSIDERATION	R.T.D.	THERMOCOUPLE
Accuracy	More accurate	Less accurate
Temperature Range	0.1 to 1.0°C Narrower -200 to 850°C	0.5 to 5°C Wider -200 to 2000°C
Cost	More expensive (two or three times)	Less expensive
Sensitivity	Stem Sensitive	Tip Sensitive
Speed Response	Slower	Faster
Size	Larger	Very small possible
Thermocouple Reference	Not Applicable	Required
Surface Temperature	Generally unsuitable	Suitable
Measurement Vibration Effects	Less suitable	Suitable (mineral insulated type)
Power supply	Required	Not Required
Self-Heating	Applicable	Not Applicable
Long-Term stability	Excellent	Less Satisfactory
Robustness	Less Suitable	More suitable
Connecting Leads	Ordinary Copper	Thermocouple Material to reference junction
Output	Resistance bridge approx. 0.4 ohms change per °C	E.M.F Generation base metal: approx 40 microvolts per °C Nobal metal: above 1000°C approx 10 microvolts per °C non linear
Electrical "pick up"	Less susceptible	More susceptible

The above table should be interpreted with caution. The information given shows average application experience, but some of the considerations can be modified by special design or selection.