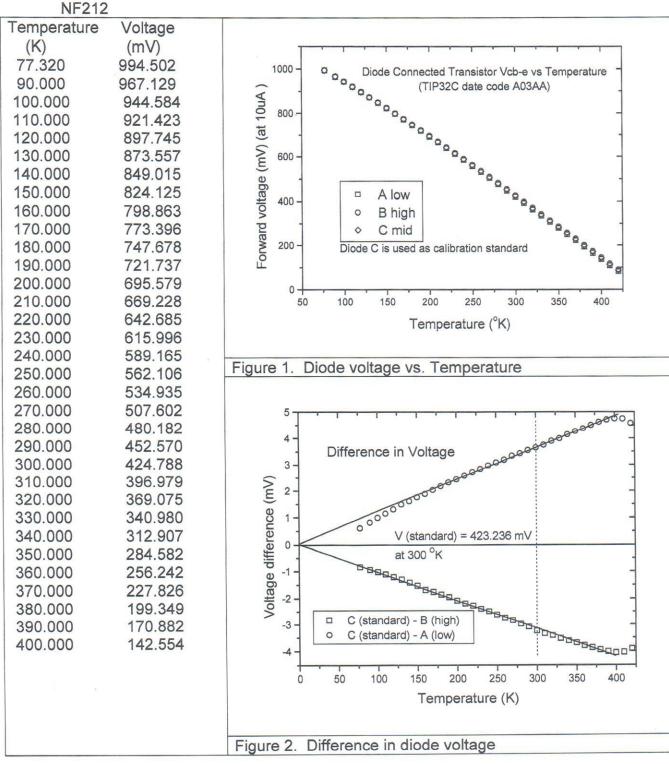
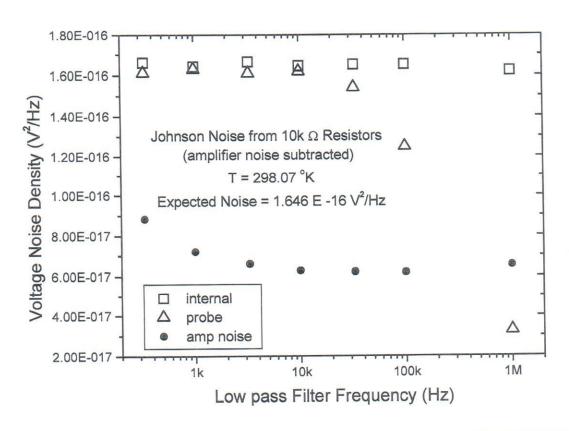
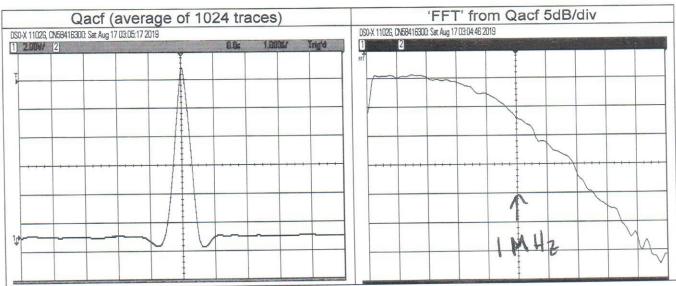
Diode calibration. Figure 1 shows a plot of the diode voltage versus temperature for three diodes with a wide variation in their room temperature voltages. The difference in voltage between these units was discovered to be almost linear in temperature. (See figure 2.) This allows for a single point calibration of the diodes. The room temperature voltage of 'your' diode is compared to the standard diode, (diode C in the figures). The voltage at any other temperature is then calculated from the known voltage of the standard diode at that temperature and recorded in the table below. A linear extrapolation between the recorded temperatures will give the voltage at any temperature. For the best accuracy you should also record the DC offset of the monitor output (typically +/-1 mV)



August 19, 2019





Full band width Q acf and FFT from 10k ohm internal resistor. Low level gain = 600, High level gain = 300.

High frequency filter values				Low frequency filter values			
Nominal freq.	Measured freq. (Hz)	Q	damping factor y=1/2Q	Nominal freq. (Hz)	Measured freq. (Hz)	Q	damping factor γ=1/2Q
(Hz) 330	333.9	0.706	0.708	10	10.04	0.707	0.707
1 k	1.002k	0.706	0.708	30	30.12	0.707	0.707
3.3 k	3.338k	0.707	0.707	100	100.4 301.2	0.707	0.707
10 k	10.01k	0.7088	0.7055	300 1k	1.004k	0.707	0.707
33 k 100 k	33.29k 99.21k	0.7386	0.6757	3k	3.012k	0.708	0.706

High level electronics filter measurements

Diode voltage T =298.03K

	Diode voltag	JE 1 -230.001		
	Current	Voltage		
		(mV)		
I	10nA	250.06		
1	100nA	310.43		
1	1uA	370.12		
	10uA	429.34		
	100uA	488.68		
	1mA	548.22		
	Offset	-0.92		

(get)

Temperature sensing diode installed in probe.