

An Application of Machine Learning to model a Temperature Sensor(PT100)

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Outline

1 Introduction

2 Data

3 Model

Aim

- ① The modeling of the voltage-temperature characteristics of the PT-100 RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) using least squares method.
- ② In next slide we have training and validation data. This data have been recorded using voltage readings from serial monitor of arduino and temperature readings from a thermometer.

Training data

Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)
20	1.46
33	1.48
44	1.50
50	1.52
56	1.54
61	1.55
67	1.57
71	1.58
79	1.60
84	1.61

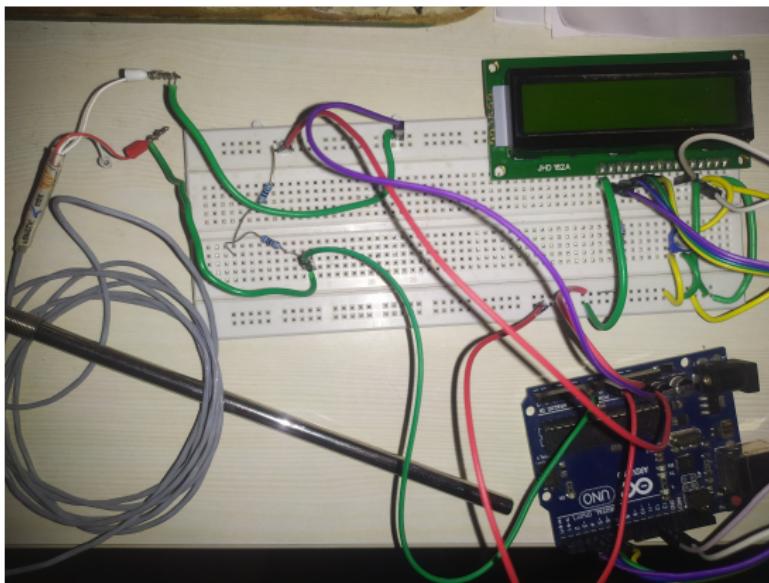
Table: Training data

Validation data

Temperature (°C)	Voltage (V)
30	1.47
36	1.49
51	1.52
56	1.54
68	1.57

Table: Validation data

Experiment



PT-100 circuit is connected to arduino 3.3V and ground pins. The 200Ω resistor is being used in circuit. The voltage/sensorvalue is read from A0 pin of arduino.

Model

For the PT-100, we use the Callendar-Van Dusen equation

$$V(T) = V(0) (1 + AT + BT^2) \quad (1)$$

this can be written in the form of $c = \mathbf{n}^\top \mathbf{x}$ (2)

$$c = V(T), \quad \mathbf{n} = V(0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ A \\ B \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ T \\ T^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Model

For multiple points, eqn (3) becomes

$$\mathbf{X}^\top \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{C} \quad (4)$$

$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ T_1 & T_2 & \dots & T_n \\ T_1^2 & T_2^2 & \dots & T_n^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} V(T_1) \\ V(T_2) \\ \vdots \\ V(T_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

and \mathbf{n} is the unknown.

Model

We approximate \mathbf{n} by using the least squares method. The Python code codes/pt100.py solves for \mathbf{n} . The calculated value of \mathbf{n} is

$$\mathbf{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.423 \\ 1.472 \times 10^{-3} \\ 9.8158 \times 10^{-6} \end{pmatrix} \quad (7)$$

Model

Thus, the approximate model is given by

$$\begin{aligned}V(T) &= 1.423 + (1.472 \times 10^{-3}) T \\&\quad + (9.8158 \times 10^{-6}) T^2\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

Equation 8 is in the form of,

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0\tag{9}$$

Now, we can use the quadratic formula to find the value of the temperature. This has been implemented in arduino.