

Using Meerstetter TEC-Controllers with Voltage Output Temperature Sensors (-VIN1)

Application Note

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Only valid with TEC Controller firmware v4.20

For the TEC-1091 this Document is only valid if Hardware v3.00 or newer is used. For older TEC-1091 Hardware please refer to the 5217B

1 Introduction

This Application Note documents the use of Meerstetter Engineering TEC-Controllers with Analog Voltage Output Temperature Sensors. To use this feature, you need the temperature input circuit configuration “-VIN1”.

It describes what you need to do to correctly connect your sensor and get it working with your TEC-Controller.

The following sensors were tested and are compatible with our TEC Controllers:

- Texas Instruments LMx35
- Texas Instruments LM50
- Texas Instruments LM61

Please note that this list is not exhaustive, there are many other sensors which are compatible with our TEC-Controllers.

2 Sensor requirements

To be compatible with the Meerstetter Engineering TEC-Controllers the Voltage Output temperature sensors must fulfill the following requirements:

- Linear Voltage/Temperature output
- Output Voltage Range matches TEC-Controller measurement range (See TEC-Controller Datasheets)

If a sensor has an output voltage range too large for the specific TEC-Controller in use a simple resistive voltage divider can be employed. For an example, see [4.3 Voltage Output Sensor LMx35](#).

3 Configuration

The Parameters of the temperature sensor must be entered so the TEC-Controller can calculate the temperature. You can do this by using the Service Software or the MeCom Communication Protocol.

You only need to enter the Voltage at a given temperature (Reference Voltage and Reference Temp) and the Temperature Slope, the rest is calculated automatically.

3.1 TEC Service Software:

Enter the three values in the tab “Advanced” → “Temperature Conversion” in the field “CHx Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion”.

The screenshot shows the 'Temperature Conversion' tab in the software. It has three sub-tabs: 'Temperature Measurement', 'Temperature Conversion', and 'Lookup'. The 'Temperature Conversion' tab is active. It contains two main sections: 'CH1 Object Conversion Mode' and 'CH1 Object NTC Sensor Characteristics'. The 'CH1 Object Conversion Mode' section has a 'Sensor Type Selection' dropdown set to '?'. The 'CH1 Object NTC Sensor Characteristics' section has three rows for 'Upper Point', 'Middle Point', and 'Lower Point', each with 'Temperature [°C]' and 'Resistance [Ω]' fields. The 'CH1 Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion' section is at the bottom and contains 'Reference Temp [°C]' (set to 0), 'Reference Voltage [V]' (set to 0.6), and 'Temperature Slope [V/°C]' (set to 0.01). A red arrow points to the 'Reference Voltage [V]' field.

Figure 1: Configuration with TEC Service Software as example with LM61 values

3.2 General Hardware information

Our temperature sensor input circuits are designed for 2-wire or 4-wire sensing of resistive temperature sensors, but with the “Object Sensor Type” -VIN1, it is also possible to use linear voltage sensors.

The large TEC Controllers do not have an internal 5V supply, therefore we must distinguish between large and small types. The newest controller (TEC-1092) uses a different ADC, which has a slightly larger common mode range when the preamp is bypassed.

The following table gives you an overview over the voltage ranges:

Table 1. -VIN1 Voltage Overview

TEC Model	ADC Chip	ADC Supply (AVDD) ¹	Current source max U out (IA)	Absolute Input Voltage	Differential input voltage
TEC-1089	ADS1247	3.3V	2.3V @ 1mA 2.8V @ 0.25mA	0.1V ... 3.2V ²	-2.039V ... 2.039V
TEC-1090					
TEC-1122					
TEC-1123					
TEC-1091	ADS1220	5V	4.0V @ 1mA	0.1V ... 4.9V ² -0.1V ... 5.1V ³	
TEC-1092					
TEC-1161					

The internal reference is voltage 2.048V

In order to not fall below the lower Absolute Input Voltage a Schottky diode is used to replace Rs. This is not necessary for the TEC-1092, but for simplification, it is also assembled this way.

¹ The 3.3V or 5V supply may be inaccurate by about 0.2V.

² The input range reaches from GND+0.1V to AVDD-0.1V.

³ If the preamp (PGA Bypass) is disabled, the input range reaches from GND-0.1V to AVDD+0.1V.

4 Wiring Voltage Output Sensors

4.1 Voltage Output Sensor LM61

4.1.1 With TEC-1089 / 1090 / 1122 / 1123

TEC Controller

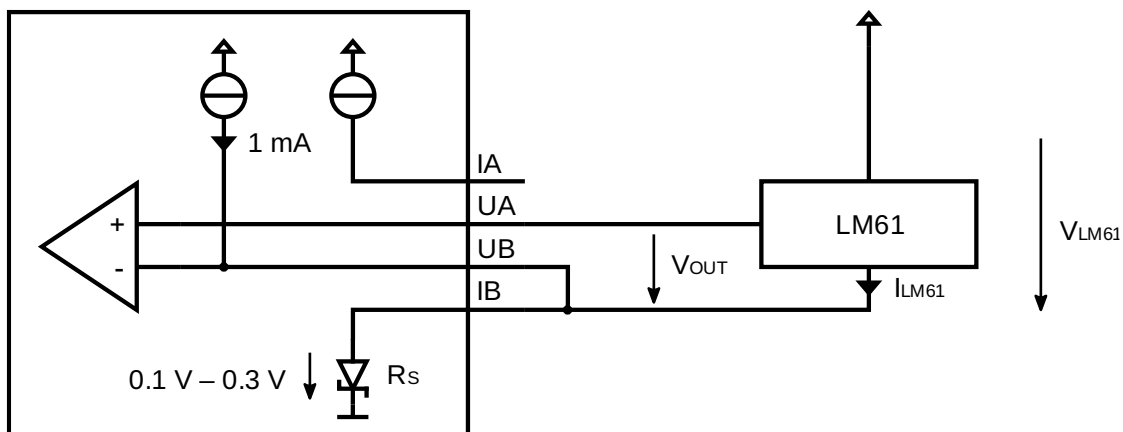


Table 2. CHx Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion Settings

Name	Unit	Value
Reference Temperature	°C	0
Reference Voltage	V	0.6
Temperature Slope	V/°C	0.01

Using this configuration, the full range from -30°C to 100°C can be used.

4.1.2 With TEC-1091 / 1092 / 1161

TEC Controller

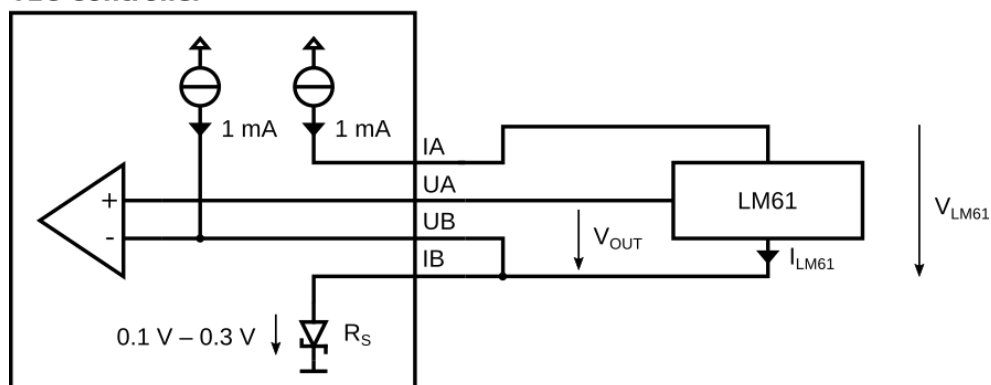


Table 3. CHx Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion Settings

Name	Unit	Value
Reference Temperature	°C	0
Reference Voltage	V	0.6
Temperature Slope	V/°C	0.01

Using this configuration, the full range from -30°C to 100°C can be used.

4.3 Voltage Output Sensor LMx35

4.3.1 With TEC-1089 / 1090 / 1122 / 1123

TEC Controller

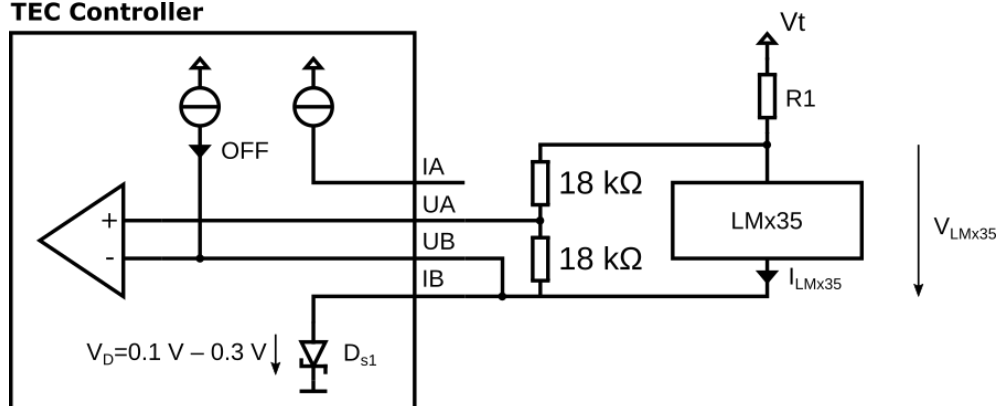


Table 5. CHx Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion Settings

Name	Unit	Value
Reference Temperature	°C	25
Reference Voltage	V	$2.98 / 2^4$
Temperature Slope	V/°C	$0.01 / 2^4$

Using this configuration, the full range from -40°C to 125°C can be used.

⁴ Divided by 2, because of the two 18k resistors.

4.3.2 With TEC-1091 / 1092 / 1161

TEC Controller

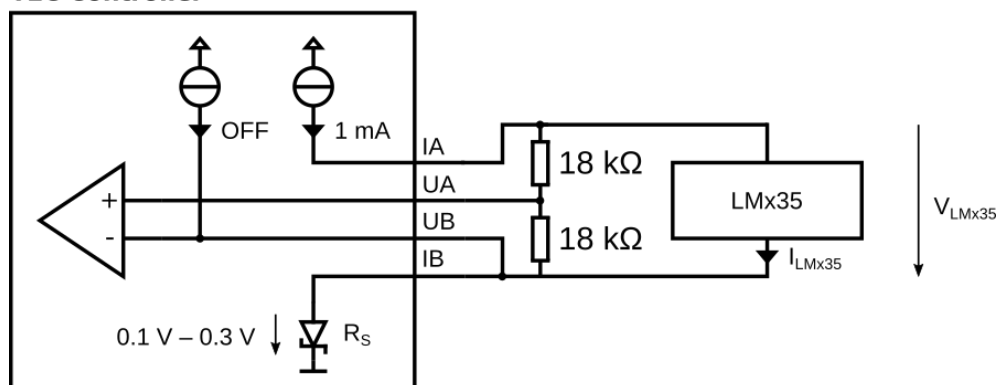


Table 6. CHx Object Voltage to Temperature Conversion Settings

Name	Unit	Value
Reference Temperature	°C	25
Reference Voltage	V	$2.98 / 2^5$
Temperature Slope	V/°C	$0.01 / 2^5$

Using this configuration, the full range from -40°C to 125°C can be used.

⁵ Divided by 2, because of the two 18k resistors.