

## Cold Junction Compensation

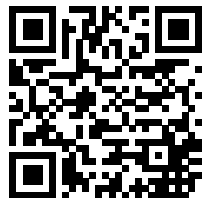
The tables and equations to convert thermocouple voltage to temperature all assume that the instrument end is at zero centigrade.

Because the voltage read at the TH7 input is not at zero centigrade (well not normally!) the junction of the wires *at the connector block* makes a thermocouple its-self, but in opposition to the one at the measurement end. For instance, with a 'k' type thermocouple the voltage read at 25°C would read around 1000µV low!

The TH7 has a temperature measurement chip placed right by the terminal block for the thermocouple inputs. By knowing this temperature, the TH7 works out what the missing voltage is and adds it in before calculating the final temperature.

## Using the TH7 as a micro-volt reader

The TH7 can be used as a general micro-volt reader. The voltage source must be floating i.e. not grounded. A range of  $\approx -6mV \rightarrow 40mV$  can be read.



info@scientificdatasystems.co.uk

Contact:

# S.D.S. TH7: Seven Channel Thermocouple Pi Hat

Scientific Data Systems

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## TH7 description

The TH7 is a raspberry pi hat (see figure 1) that provides seven thermocouple inputs. This means seven different temperatures can be read simultaneously. Its possible uses are logging/monitoring and control of temperature sensitive processes. With on board PCB temperature measurement it provides full Cold Junction Compensation (CJC). Uncalibrated the TH7 gives a typical accuracy of  $\pm 2^{\circ}C$ . It also provides two user programmable LEDs and displays the supply voltage to the pi.

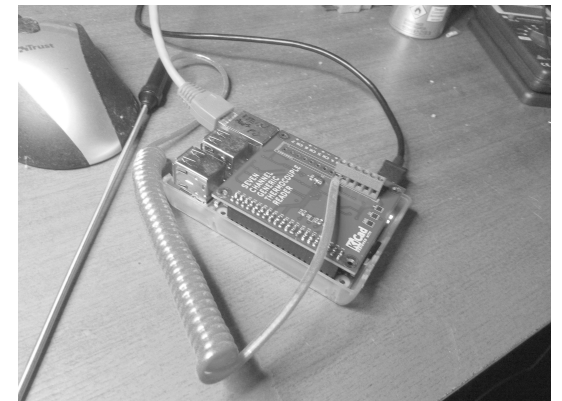


Figure 1: TH7 with a 'k' type probe fitted.

The TH7 is a generic thermocouple reader, and therefore should work with any thermocouple. Software defines its micro-volt to temperature and cold junction compensation characteristics. Software support has been written for the 'k' type only currently.

### Characteristics

The TH7 offers:

- Full cold junction compensation;
- Loss of/disconnection of thermocouple detection;
- Seven inputs;
- Uses the raspberry pi standard python SPI interface;
- Python coding examples <https://github.com/robin48gx/TH7>;
- Two user Programmable LEDs;
- On chip PCB temperature measurement;
- Can be used as a general micro-volt reader with a  $-6000\mu V \rightarrow 40000\mu V$  range.

### Instructions

**Connection to terminal block**  
Connect the thermocouples using the hital tech connectors and ensure the wires make contact with the connector metal clamps (see figure 2).

### Conction to the device being measured

Always apply insulation to the thermocouples (i.e. do not ground them). Epoxy resin is often useful for gluing thermocouples to devices under long term temperature test.

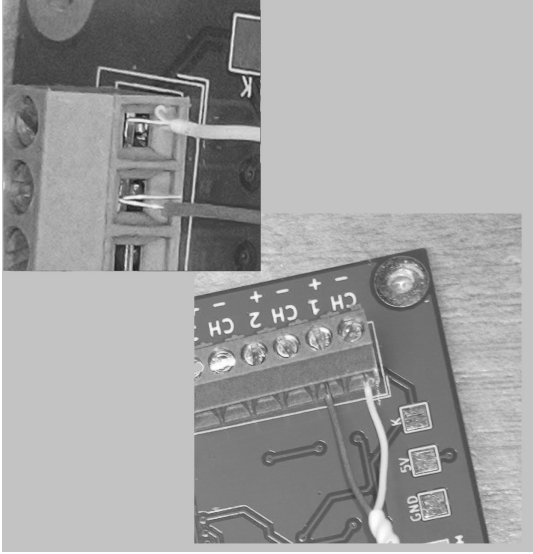


Figure 2: image shows wiring for European standard 'k' type thermocouples Wiring (green is plus and the green and white is minus; other countries may use different colour schemes). If the thermocouple is inserted with incorrect polarity it will read incorrectly and temperature from it will be seen to go down when heat is applied to it.

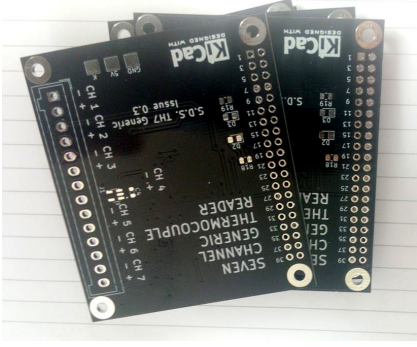


Figure 3: TH7 thermocouple interface PCB/pi Hat

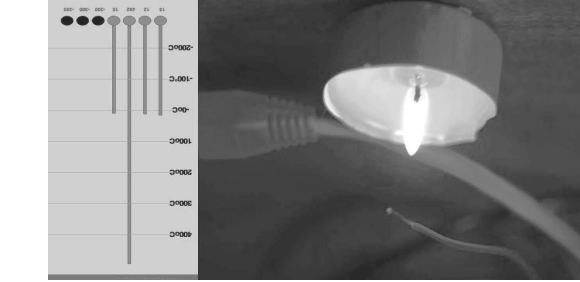


Figure 4: Thermocouple over a tea light flame at circa 500°C.



info@scientificdatasystems.co.uk

### What Thermocouples are

Thermocouples are two different types of metal wire welded together at one end. When there is a heat difference between two ends of the wire the two metals produce a small voltage. This is typically very small, for 'k' type thermocouples for instance this is about 40 millionths of a volt per Centigrade change in temperature. This voltage is so small that an ordinary voltage reading chip on a computer cannot easily read it. The small signal is usually amplified to take it into the range that a computer chip can read it. The TH7 has an amplifier that takes the small voltage and amplifies it by 100. It can than be read into the raspberry pi where it can be converted into a temperature reading with adequate accuracy.

Contact: