Thermocouple Interfacing with PIC18F4550

Introduction

A thermocouple consists of two different conductors forming an electrical junction at different temperatures.

Due to the Thermo effect, thermocouples produce a voltage which is dependent on temperature.

Temperature can be found out from this voltage.

ADC output of this voltage can be processed by a microcontroller to give the temperature.

For more information about Thermocouple and how to use it, refer to the topic Thermocouple (http://electronicwings.com/sensors-modules/thermocouple) in the sensors and modules section.

For information about ADC in PIC18F4550 and how to use it, refer to the topic ADC in PIC18F4550 (http://electronicwings.com/pic/pic18f4550-adc) in the PIC Inside section.



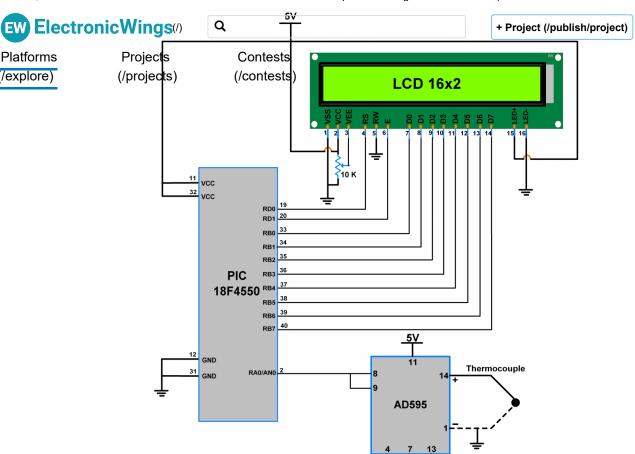
Thermocouple

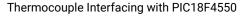
Connection Diagram of Thermocouple With PIC18F4550

The complete interfacing diagram of the thermocouple is shown in the figure below.

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AD595:

- AD595 is a complete instrumentation amplifier (Monolithic Thermocouple Amplifiers) with a Cold Junction Compensation.
- AD595 is compatible with K-type thermocouple, while AD594 is compatible with the J-type thermocouple.
- It combines ice point reference with the pre-calibrated amplifier to produce a high-level output (10mV/°C)directly from the thermocouple output.
- AD595 gain trimmed to match the transfer characteristic of the K-type thermocouple at 25°C. The output of the K-type thermocouple in this temperature range is 40.44uV/°C.
- The resulting gain for AD595 is 247.3 (10mV/°C divided by 40.44uV/°C).
- The input offset voltage for AD595 is 11uV, this offset arises because the AD595 is trimmed for a 250 mV output while applying a 25°Cthermocouple input.
- · The output of AD595 is,



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• The IC AD595 pin diagram is shown in the figure below.

AD595 Instrumentation Amplifier Pin Diagram

Note: if you connect +5 volt and ground to the AD595 you can measure the temperature 0°C to +300°C, for more information refers to AD595 datasheet.

Programming steps for Thermocouple

Steps:

- 1. Initialize the ADC and LCD.
- 2. Take the data from the AD595 instrumentation amplifier.
- 3. Convert the ADC value into °C using below formula,

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= (((ADC Value)* 4.88) - 0.0027) / 10

Why 0.0027 subtracted in above formula

AD595 provides output as follows,

AD595 Output = (Type K Voltage + 11 uV) x 247.3

The above formula shows AD595 provides output with amplified offset voltage. So, we must eliminate total offset voltage (11 uV * 247.3) to get accurate temperature value.

Note:11 uV is an offset voltage of the IC AD-595 instrumentation amplifier for a K-type thermocouple.

4. Display Temperature on 16x2 LCD.

Thermocouple code for PIC18F4550



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```
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       #include <pic18f4550.h>
       #include <string.h>
      #include <stdio.h>
      #include "LCD_16x2_8-bit_Header_File.h"
       #include "PIC18F4550_ADC_Header_File.h"
      void main(void)
      {
           OSCCON =0x72;
                                                          /* initialize LCD16x2 */
                LCD_Init();
                LCD_Clear();
                                                 /* clear LCD */
                                                          /* initialize ADC */
               ADC_Init();
                char Temperature_buffer[10];
                int Analog_Input;
               float Temperature;
               LCD_String_xy(0, 0, "Temperature");
```

Video



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AD595 THERMOCOUPLER AMPLIFIER

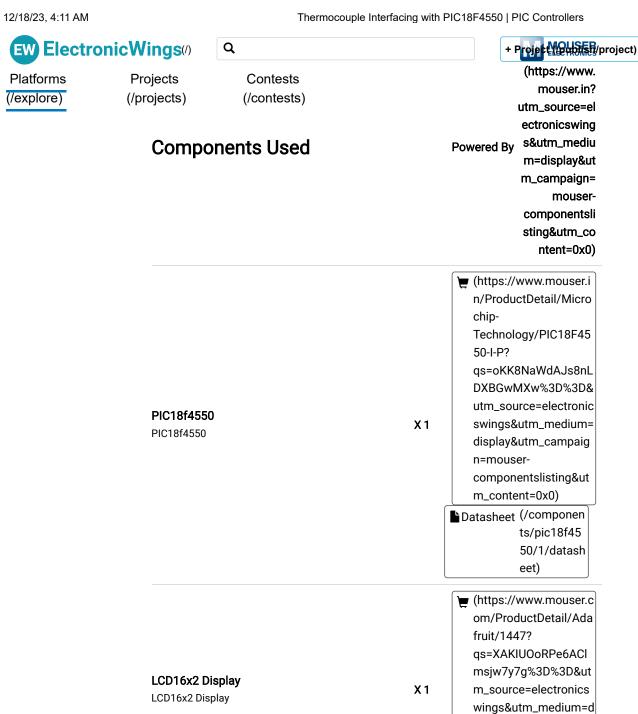
AD595 THERMOCOUPLER AMPLIFIER

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K TypeThermocouple Glass Braid Insulated

K TypeThermocouple Glass Braid Insulated



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aliasx410

(/users/aliasx410/profile) 2020-04-21 05:24:11

Excuse me, where does the value 4.88 come from?

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Ganimedes

(/users/Ganimedes/profile) 2021-05-20 05:20:41

maybe if you check the AD595's datasheet you will find the reason of that value. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right$

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