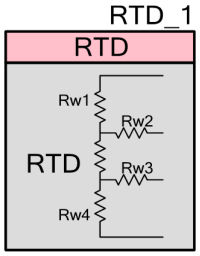
# RTD Calculator Component

1.20




## Features

- Calculation accuracy 0.01 °C for -200 °C to 850 °C temperature range
- Provides simple API function for resistance to temperature conversion
- Displays Error Vs Temperature graph

## General Description

The Resistance Temperature Detector (RTD) Calculator component generates a polynomial approximation for calculating the RTD Temperature in terms of RTD resistance for a PT100, PT500 or PT1000 RTD. Calculation error budget is user-selectable, and determines the order of the polynomial that will be used for the calculation (from 1 to 5). A lower calculation error budget will result in a more computation intensive calculation. For example, a fifth order polynomial will give a more accurate temperature calculation than lower order polynomials, but will take more time for execution. After maximum and minimum temperatures and error budget are selected, the component generates the maximum temperature error, and an error vs. temperature graph for all temperatures in the range, along with an estimate of the number of CPU cycles necessary for calculation using the selected polynomial. Selecting the lowest error budget will choose the highest degree polynomial. For the whole RTD temperature range, -200 °C to 850 °C, the component can provide a maximum error of <0.01 °C using a fifth order polynomial.

### When to use a RTD

The component has only one use case. The component provided API is used to calculate the temperature from RTD resistance.

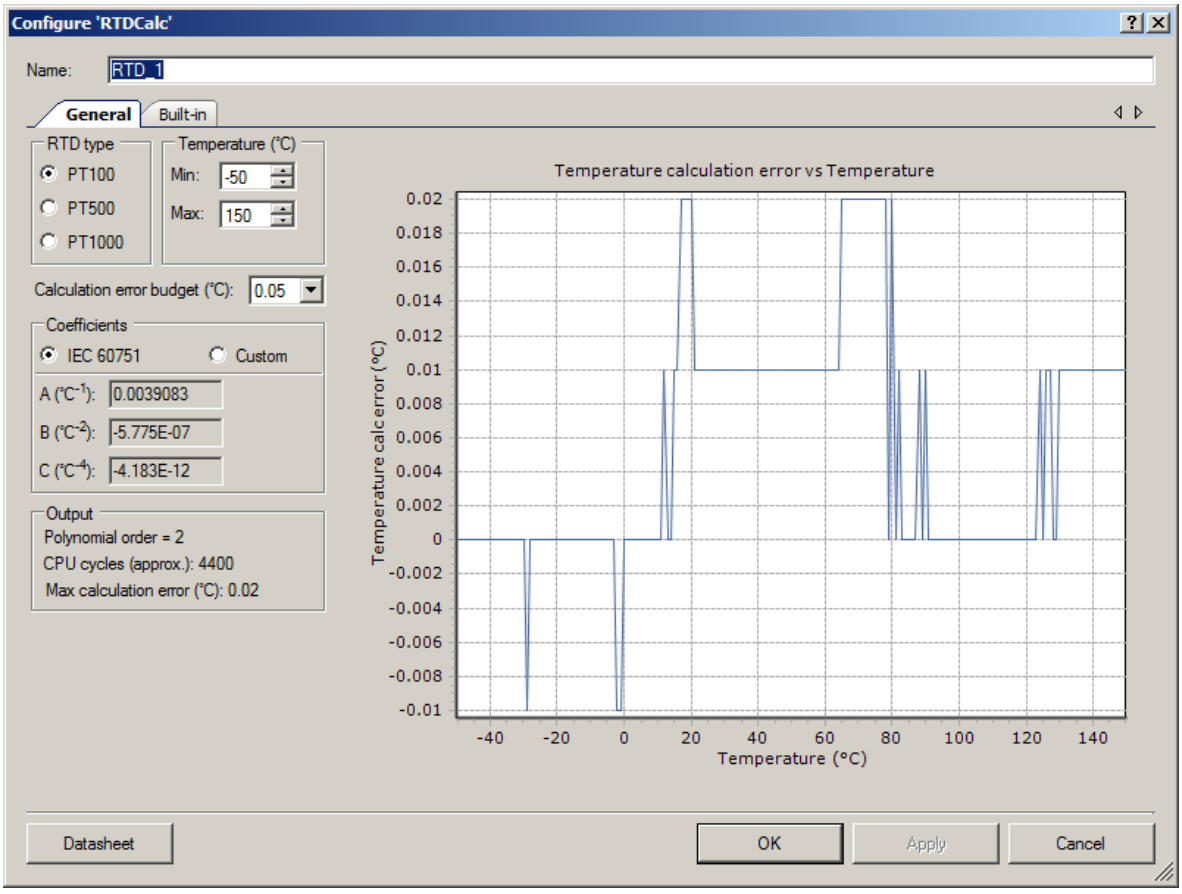
## Input/Output Connections

This component is a software component and doesn't have any input/output connections.

# Parameters and Settings

Drag an RTD Calculator component onto your design and double-click it to open the Configure dialog. This dialog has one tab to guide you through the process of setting up the RTD Calculator component.

## General Tab




The **General** tab provides the following parameters.

### RTD Type

Selection of the RTD Type - PT100, PT500 or PT1000. Default is PT100.

### Temperature Range

The user selects the minimum and maximum temperature that the RTD is expected to measure. Temperature values should be in the range [-200, 850], both values inclusive.

### Calculation Error Budget

The maximum error due to the polynomial approximation in the whole temperature range is given here. Options: 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.5, 1. Default is 0.05.

### Coefficients

When the "IEC 60751" radio button is selected, A, B and C coefficients are automatically filled with the Callendar–Van Dusen Coefficients from IEC 60751. If the "Custom" radio button is selected, A, B and C coefficients may be entered manually. The coefficients default to the standard values, but may be edited under the following restrictions:

A: Real value in the range (3.5E-3, 4.1E-3) with maximum 6 significant digits.

B: Real value in the range (-6.2E-3, 5.5E-3) with maximum 6 significant digits.

C: Real value in the range (-7E-12, -3E-12) with maximum 6 significant digits.

### Temperature Error Vs Temperature graph

This graph shows the temperature error vs. temperature for the selected temperature range and accuracy. Whenever the temperature range or error budget is changed, this graph is refreshed.

Temperature error is computed by first forming a resistance vs. temperature table using the Callendar–Van Dusen equations directly, and then computing the temperature for the resistance values of the table using the desired polynomial approximation.

### Polynomial order

The polynomial order is chosen such that the maximum error due to the polynomial is less than the selected Calculation error budget. This is achieved by evaluating maximum error for polynomials of degree 1 to 5 and selecting the lowest degree that satisfies the error budget requirements.

### Max calc error

The maximum error due to the polynomial approximation across the whole temperature range.

### No. of CPU cycles

An estimate of the total number of CPU cycles taken for computing the selected polynomial.

# Application Programming Interface

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the component using software. The following table lists and describes the interface to each function. The subsequent sections cover each function in more detail.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name "RTD_1" to the first instance of a component in a given design. You can rename it to any unique value that follows the syntactic rules for identifiers. The instance name becomes the prefix of every global function name, variable, and constant symbol. For readability, the instance name used in the following table is "RTD".

| Function | Description |
|---|---|
| int32 RTD_GetTemperature(uint32 res) | Calculates the temperature from RTD resistance |

### int32 RTD_GetTemperature(uint32 res)

**Description:** Calculates the temperature from RTD resistance.

**Parameters:** res: Resistance in mΩ.

**Return Value:** Temperature in 1/100ths degrees C.

**Side Effects:** None

# MISRA Compliance

This section describes the MISRA-C:2004 compliance and deviations for the component. There are two types of deviations defined:

- project deviations – deviations that are applicable for all PSoC Creator components
- specific deviations – deviations that are applicable only for this component

This section provides information on component-specific deviations. Project deviations are described in the MISRA Compliance section of the *System Reference Guide* along with information on the MISRA compliance verification environment.

The RTD Calculator component does not have any specific deviations.

# Sample Firmware Source Code

PSoC Creator provides many example projects that include schematics and example code in the Find Example Project dialog. For component-specific examples, open the dialog from the Component Catalog or an instance of the component in a schematic. For general examples,

open the dialog from the Start Page or **File** menu. As needed, use the **Filter Options** in the dialog to narrow the list of projects available to select.

Refer to the “Find Example Project” topic in the PSoC Creator Help for more information.

# Functional Description

An RTD is a positive temperature coefficient (PTC - resistance increases as temperature increases) - sensor. The resistance-temperature relationship is not perfectly linear. Various standards approximate this non-linearity. Of them, IEC 60751 is one of the most widely used standards. The RTD resistance to temperature relationship is specified by the Callendar–Van Dusen equations. Equations 1 and 2 define the resistance to temperature relationship in IEC 60751. Above 0 °C, RTD temperature is specified by the RTD resistance at 0 °C (R0) and constants A and B.

For T>0,

$$R_T = R_0(1 + AT + BT^2) \qquad \text{Equation 1}$$

Where, $R_T$ is the resistance at T °C.

Below 0 °C, in addition to the A and B, a third constant (C) is also involved, as shown in Equation 2:

For T<0,

$$R_T = R_0(1 + AT + BT^2 + C(T - 100)T^3 \qquad \text{Equation 2}$$

The values of A, B, and C for PT100 RTD are specified in IEC 60751 for standard industry-grade platinum and are:

$$A = 3.9083 * 10^{-3}\ °C^{-1}$$

$$B = -5.775 * 10^{-7}\ °C^{-2}$$

$$C = -4.183 * 10^{-12}\ °C^{-4}$$

These equations give resistance in terms of temperature. To obtain temperature in terms of resistance, the component customizer calculates a polynomial that best fits the set of resistance-temperature points computed using the above equations.

The polynomial coefficients are obtained by the least square fit method.

# Resources

Component is implemented entirely in firmware. It does not consume any other PSoC resources.

# API Memory Usage

The component memory usage varies significantly, depending on the compiler, device, number of APIs used and component configuration. The following table provides the memory usage for all APIs available in the given component configuration.

The measurements have been done with the associated compiler configured in Release mode with optimization set for Size. For a specific design the map file generated by the compiler can be analyzed to determine the memory usage.

| Configuration | PSoC 3 (Keil_PK51) | | PSoC 4 (GCC) | | PSoC 5LP (GCC) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Flash Bytes | SRAM Bytes | Flash Bytes | SRAM Bytes | Flash Bytes | SRAM Bytes |
| RTD [-200;850] with Calc Err 0.01 | 298 | 0 | 228 | 0 | 264 | 0 |
| RTD [-200;850] with Calc Err 0.05 | 286 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 232 | 0 |
| RTD [-200;850] with Calc Err 0.1 | 286 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 232 | 0 |
| RTD [-200;850] with Calc Err 0.5 | 278 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 208 | 0 |
| RTD [-200;850] with Calc Err 1 | 278 | 0 | 168 | 0 | 208 | 0 |
| RTD [-150;700] with Calc Err 1 | 270 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 168 | 0 |
| RTD [-50;100] with Calc Err 1 | 266 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 144 | 0 |

# Performance

The performance of the component depends on the implementation method chosen in the customizer. The measurements below have been gathered using a CPU speed of 24 MHz, with the associated compiler configured in Release mode. These numbers should be treated as approximations and used to determine necessary trade-offs.

| Polynomial order | No. of CPU cycles (PSoC 3) | No. of CPU cycles (PSoC 4 / PSoC 5LP) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3250 | 70 |
| 2 | 4400 | 110 |
| 3 | 5550 | 150 |
| 4 | 6700 | 190 |
| 5 | 7850 | 230 |

# Component Changes

This section lists the major changes in the component from the previous version.

| Version | Description of Changes | Reason for Changes / Impact |
|---|---|---|
| 1.20 | Updated datasheet with memory usage and MISRA Compliance. | The component was verified for MISRA compliance. |
| 1.10.a | Updated datasheet with memory usage and performance for PSoC 4. | |
| 1.10 | Added MISRA Compliance section | The component was not verified for MISRA compliance. |
| | Updated Sample Firmware Source Code section | |
| 1.0 | Version 1.0 is the first release of the RTD Calculator component. | |