

## Temperature Guide



The following chart gives a guide to how well done your meat will be, based on the internal temperature of the meat. The thermometer should be inserted into the thickest part of the meat, avoiding any bone. Keep in mind the internal temperature will continue to rise 3-5°C while it's resting.

INTERNAL MEAT TEMPERATURE GUIDE	
Red Meat	Rare
	Medium Rare
	Medium
	Medium Well
	Well Done
Poultry	Low and Slow (Basted)
	Low and Slow (Pulled)
	Medium
	Medium Well
	Well Done
Fish	Low and Slow (Basted)
	Low and Slow (Pulled)
	Medium
	Medium Well
	Well Done

Product Specifications:  
Battery Life: 2 hours

Temperature sensing range (max): 400°C (or roughly 350°C)

Module operating temperature range: roughly 60°C ambient on outside of module. With heat insulation in place, hopefully reduce ambient temperature to a max of 40°C (possibly lower)

Sensing accuracy (max):  $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  (since meat has a  $5^\circ\text{C}$  range between doneness levels)

Interaction: rocker power switch, LEDs to indicate when grill needs to be turned, connect to mobile through WiFi and display GUI, run HTML web app with arelevant information and selection of presets

Gyro: to sense when the grid has been flipped

Power Management  
02\_Power.SchDoc

+3V<sub>6</sub>

Temperature Sensor Interface  
03\_Temp\_Sensor.SchDoc

Microcontroller  
06\_MCU.SchDoc

SCL  
SDA

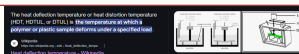
HMI  
05\_Human\_Interaction.SchDoc

Gyroscope Interface  
04\_Gyro.SchDoc

SCL  
SDA

### Info Regarding 3D printed housing

Temperature reading at the handle of the grid measured to be  $\pm 55^\circ\text{C}$ , so the 3D printed housing should have a HDT (Heat Deflection Temperature) comfortably above that to ensure housing does not deform during use of product.  
Also have to check the Glass Transition Temperature of the polymer.



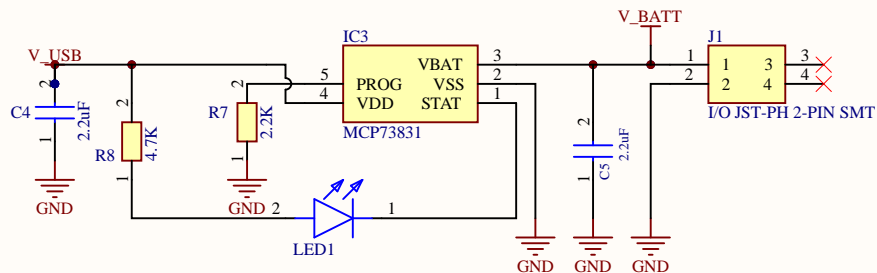
Filament Temperature Resistance in FDM / FFF 3D printing



<https://omni3d.com/blog/filament-temperature-resistance-in-fdm-fff-3d-printing/>

Title		
Size A4	Number	Revision
Date:	2/19/2025	Sheet of
File:	D:\_Studies\...\01_Top.SchDoc	Drawn By:

## Battery Charger



$$I_{CHG} = 1000 / R_{PROG}$$

$$I_{CHG} = 400\text{mA}$$

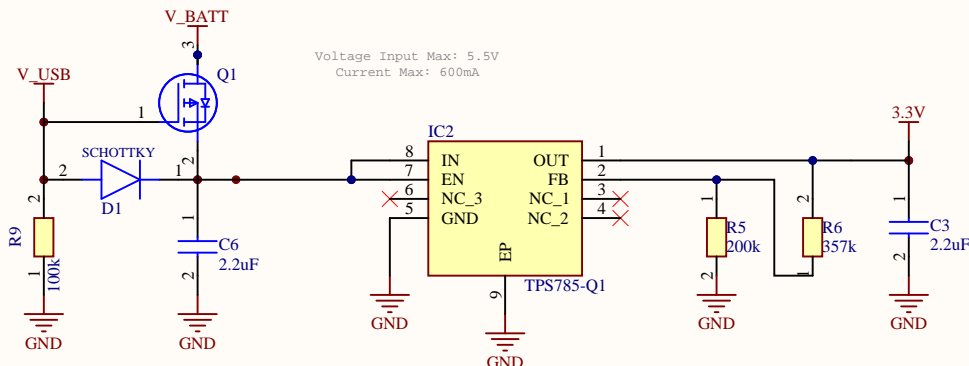
$$R_{prog} = 1000 / 400\text{mA}$$

$$= 2.5\text{k}\Omega$$

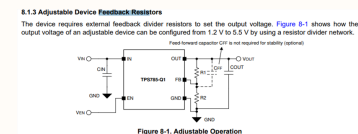
$$\approx 2.2\text{k}\Omega (454.54\text{mA})$$

For 1200mAh battery the max charge time will be  $\pm 2\text{h}30\text{m}$ .

## 3V3 Regulator



Voltage Input Max: 5.5V  
Current Max: 600mA



$$V_{OUT} = V_{FB} \times (1 + R_1 / R_2) + I_{FB} \times R_1 \quad (2)$$

V <sub>FB</sub>	Feedback voltage	Adjustable output only	1.182	1.2	1.218	V
I <sub>FB</sub>	Feedback pin current	Adjustable output only	-0.05	0.01	0.05	μA

To disregard the effect of the FB pin current error term in Equation 2 and to achieve best accuracy, choose  $R_2$  to be equal to or smaller than 550 k $\Omega$  so that the current flowing through  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is at least 100 times larger than the  $I_{FB}$  current listed in the *Electrical Characteristics* table. Lowering the value of  $R_2$  increases the immunity against noise injection. Increasing the value of  $R_2$  reduces the quiescent current for achieving higher efficiency at low load currents. Equation 3 calculates the setting that provides the maximum feedback divider series resistance.

$$(R_1 + R_2) \leq V_{OUT} / (I_{FB} \times 100) \quad (3)$$

$$V_{out} = 3.3\text{V}$$

$$R_2 = 200\text{k}$$

$$R_1 = 350\text{k} \rightarrow R_1 = 357\text{k}$$

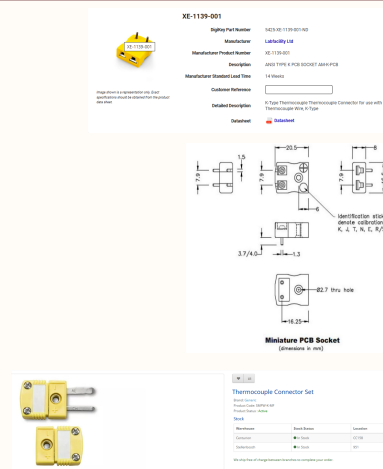
$$V_{out\_new} = 3.342\text{V}$$

Battery has about 300 cycles. Include easy replaceable battery slot in final design for if customers battery dies then it can be replaced.  
Aim to have max power consumption of entire system to be 500mA so that product can last 2 hours of use.

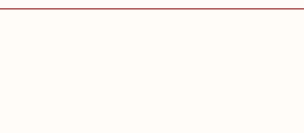


Title		
Size	Number	Revision
A4		
Date:	2/19/2025	Sheet of
File:	D:\_Studies\02_Power.SchDoc	Drawn By:

△ Cold junction compensation is necessary to get accurate readings from thermocouples.



---



Another option is to get an analog amplifier with separate ADC module (as ESP32 module ADC usually isn't as accurate). The setback regarding this option is the cumulative cost of getting both an analog thermocouple amplifier and an ADC is more expensive than getting a standalone thermocouple amplifier with built in ADC with 12C


**Client** Temp

**Thermocouple Reminders**

**Notes**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.


Thermocouples are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.



**Thermocouple**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.

**Need two probes (left and right) to measure temperature** over the coils to tell when temperature is correct to start braising, and whether the heat is evenly distributed. Thermocouples to measure coils temperature doesn't need to have a penetrative tip (sharp tip) since it won't have to be inserted into anything.



**Need one (minimum) probe to measure temperature in the meat.** The probe will have to have a penetrative tip so as to not damage the meat upon inserting into the meat.


**Client** Temp

**Thermocouple Reminders**

**Notes**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.


Thermocouples are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.



**Thermocouple**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.

**Need two probes (left and right) to measure temperature** over the coils to tell when temperature is correct to start braising, and whether the heat is evenly distributed. Thermocouples to measure coils temperature doesn't need to have a penetrative tip (sharp tip) since it won't have to be inserted into anything.



**Need one (minimum) probe to measure temperature in the meat.** The probe will have to have a penetrative tip so as to not damage the meat upon inserting into the meat.


**Client** Temp

**Thermocouple Reminders**

**Notes**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.

Thermocouples are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.



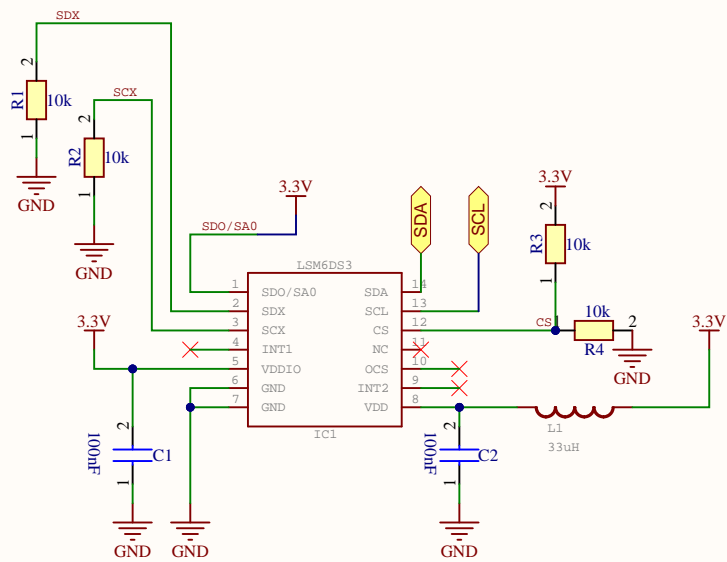
**Thermocouple**

Thermocouples are used to measure temperature. They are made of two different metals joined together. When the junction of the two metals is heated, it creates a voltage. This voltage is proportional to the temperature. Thermocouples are used in a wide variety of applications, from industrial process control to automotive engine temperature monitoring.

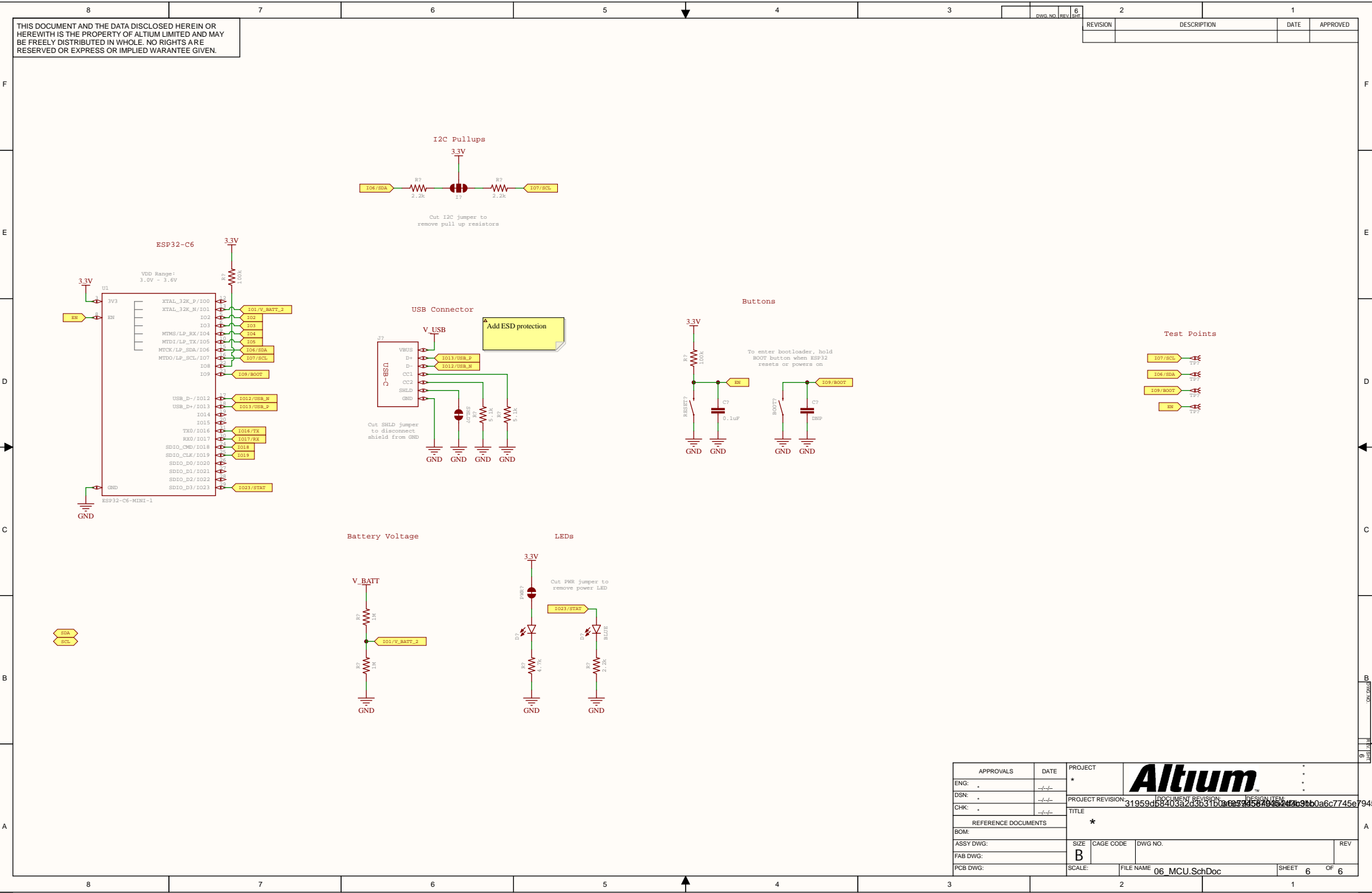
Need two probes (left and right) to measure temperature over the coals to tell when temperature is correct to start braising, and whether the heat is evenly distributed. Thermocouples to measure coals temperature doesn't need to have a penetrative tip (sharp tip) since it won't have to be inserted into anything.

Need one (minimum) probe to measure temperature in the meat. The probe will have to have a penetrative tip so as to not damage the meat upon inserting into the meat.

Title			
Size A4	Number		Revision
Date:	2/19/2025	Sheet of	
File:	D:\_Studies\...03_Temp_Sensor.SchDoc	Drawn By:	



Title		
Size A4	Number	Revision
Date:	2/19/2025	Sheet of
File:	D:\_Studies\...\04_Gyro.SchDoc	Drawn By:



APPROVALS	DATE	PROJECT	
ENG: *	-/-/-	*	
DSN: *	-/-/-	PROJECT REVISION: *	
CHK: *	-/-/-	DOCUMENT REVISION: *	
REFERENCE DOCUMENTS		TITLE	
BOM:		*	
ASSY DWG:	SIZE	CAGE CODE	DWG NO.
FAB DWG:	B		
PCB DWG:	SCALE:	FILE NAME	SHEET 6 OF 6
		06 MCU.SchDoc	