MAX31855 Linearized Thermocouple Temperature

Thermocouple Type
Select the thermocouple type and version of MAX31855 being evaluated. The EV Kit hardware comes with a K type device preinstalled.
Other thermocouple types can be evaluated by populating/soldering Channel 2 and moving the jumper (J4) to Channel 2.
Read from MAX31855
Single Read
Linearized Thermocouple Temperature: -99.16 °€
Raw Thermocouple Temperature B[31:18] -84.75 °C
Cold Junction Temperature B[15:4] 22.9375 °C
Raw B[31:0] 1111 1010 1011 0100 0001 0110 1111 0000 (binary)
Raw B[31:0] FAB416F0h (hex)

1. Subtract the **Cold Junction Temperature** from the **Raw Thermocouple Temperature** data.

2. Calculate the thermocouple voltage based on the MAX31855's μ V/°C for that thermocouple type (See Table 1 in MAX31855 Datasheet).

3. Calculate the cold junction equivalent thermocouple voltage using the formula below with the NIST temperature-to-voltage coefficients A0, A1, A2... and exponential constants C0, C1 and C2.

$$mV = A0 + A1 * Temp + A2 * Temp^2 + A3 * Temp^3 + \dots + C0 * e^{C1*(Temp-C2)^2}$$

NOTE: C0, C1 and C2 only have values for the K-Type thermocouple in the 0°C to 1372°C temperature range.

$$-1.76*10^{-2} + (3.89*10^{-2}*22.9375) + (1.86*10^{-5}*22.9375^{2}) + (-9.95*10^{-8}*22.9375^{3}) + \dots + 1.19*10^{-1}*e^{-1.18*10^{-4}*(22.9375-1.27*10^{2})^{2}} = 0.916753mV$$

4. Add the cold junction equivalent thermocouple voltage calculated in step 3 to the thermocouple voltage calculated in step 2.

5. Use the result of step 4 and the NIST voltage-to-temperature (inverse) coefficients B0, B1, B2... to calculate the cold-junction-compensated, linearized temperature value.

$$Temp = B0 + B1 * mV + B2 * mV^2 + B3 * mV^3 + \cdots$$

$$0 + (2.52 * 10^1 * -3.528157) + (-1.17 * -3.528157^2) + (-1.08 * -3.528157^3) + \cdots = -99.16$$
°C