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Calibration

Industrial temperature readout and probe selection guide













Industrial temperature sensors are typically calibrated by placing them in a stable temperature source (dry-well, furnace, calibration bath) and comparing their output to a reference standard probe connected to a thermometer readout. This document provides a guide for selecting a thermometer readout and companion reference standard probe that will provide adequate system accuracy required to calibrate common temperature sensors such as PRTs and thermocouples.

This guide covers the most common applications of precision thermometers in calibration such as choosing a thermometer to improve calibration accuracy in a bath or dry-well or to compare against process instrumentation in-situ (e.g. a thermowell next to a gauge or transmitter). Please consult a Fluke Calibration temperature specialist to assist with your equipment selection if you have a special application such as measuring surface temperatures, liquids with high pH, air temperature, or temperature inside an enclosure such as a freezer or oven.

Five steps in choosing a thermometer readout and reference probe:



Choose the best thermometer readout for the industrial sensor application.



Select the reference probe considering the temperature range of the sensor application and immersion depth required.



Determine the combined system accuracy of the readout and reference probe selected.



Verify that the readout and probe system selected will provide the accuracy needed to calibrate the sensor under test.



Evaluate if additional calibration is required.



Step 1. Choose the best thermometer readout for the industrial application.

Several questions should be considered in selecting the right thermometer readout:

- Which temperature sensors need to be calibrated—PRTs/RTDs, thermistors, thermocouples?
- Will the readout be used in the field or in a calibration lab?
- How many channels are needed on the readout?
- What level of data logging, graphing and recording features are required?
- Is temperature source control of dry-wells, baths, or furnaces desired to help automate sensor calibration?

The following table provides a guide for selecting a readout with these technical needs in mind.

			30948 F	233593 G ::	PANEL RESE	
Technical needs	1523	1524	1502A	1504	1529	1586A
Measure PRTs / RTDs	•	•	•		•	•
Measure thermistors	•	•		•	•	•
Measure thermocouples	•	•			•	•
Battery powered	•	•	Optional	Optional	Optional	
Handheld design	•	•				
Single channel	•		•	•		
Multi channel (maximum channels)		2			4	40
Record data (maximum readings)	25	15,000			8,000	75,000
Automated data logging		•			•	•
Graphing (maximum channels)	1	2				4 (in color)
Statistical functions (min, max, avg, etc)	•	•			•	•
Temperature source control (Fluke Calibration dry-wells, baths, furnaces)						•

Table 1. Fluke Calibration thermometer readouts.



Step 2. Select the reference probe considering the temperature range of the sensor application and immersion depth required.

It is important to select a reference probe that covers the full temperature range of the sensor application. Table 2 summarizes temperature ranges for selected reference probes.

Model		Probe Range	Transition Junction Range	Size	Basic Accuracy ⁴	Minimum Immersion Depth
Secondary Refere	nce PRT¹	'			<u>'</u>	
	5615-6	-200 °C to 300 °C	−50 °C to 200 °C	152 mm x 4.76 mm (6.0 in x 0.188 in)	± 0.013 °C at 0.010 °C	100 mm (4.0 in)
	5615-9	-200 °C to 420 °C	−50 °C to 200 °C	229 mm x 4.76 mm (9.0 in x 0.188 in)	± 0.013 °C at 0.010 °C	100 mm (4.0 in)
	5615-12	-200 °C to 420 °C	−50 °C to 200 °C	305 mm x 6.35 mm (12.0 in x 0.250 in)	± 0.013 °C at 0.010 °C	127 mm (5.0 in)
Precision Industri	al PRT¹					
0	5627A-6	-200 °C to 300 °C	0 °C to 150 °C	152 mm x 4.7 mm (6.0 in x 0.187 in)	± 0.05 °C at 0 °C	100 mm (4.0 in)
	5627A-9	-200 °C to 300 °C	0 °C to 150 °C	229 mm x 4.7 mm (9.0 in x 0.187 in)	± 0.05 °C at 0 °C	100 mm (4.0 in)
	5627A-12	-200 °C to 420 °C	0 °C to 150 °C	305 mm x 6.35 mm (12.0 in x 0.250 in)	± 0.05 °C at 0 °C	127 mm (5.0 in)
Secondary Standa	rd PRT1					
0/	5628	−200 °C to 661 °C	0 °C to 80 °C	305 or 381 mm x 6.35 mm (12.0 or 15.0 in x 0.250 in)	± 0.006 °C at 0 °C	127 mm (5.0 in)
Full Immersion Pl	RT ²					
0	5606	-200 °C to 160 °C	−200 °C to 160 °C	50 mm x 3.1 mm (2.0 in x 0.125 in)	± 0.05 °C	76 mm (3.0 in)
Thermistor Secon	dary Probe ³					
	5610	0 °C to 100 °C	0 °C to 100 °C	152 or 229 mm x 3.2 mm (6.0 or 9.0 in x 0.125 in)	± 0.01 °C	76 mm (3.0 in)
				1	1	

¹17025 accredited calibration included.

Table 2: Temperature ranges for select Fluke Calibration probes.

²No calibration included. Check with your distributor for calibration options.

³NIST traceable calibration included. NVLAP accredited calibration optional.

⁴"Basic Accuracy" includes calibration uncertainty and short-term repeatability. It does not include long-term drift.



Consider the length

Make sure the reference probe is long enough to reach the bottom of the dry-well or the sensing element of the unit under test in a bath. The sensing element of a PRT is usually in the bottom one inch of the probe. A thermistor sensing element is only a few millimeters at the bottom of the probe. The measurement junction of a thermocouple is where the two dissimilar wires connect.

To ensure the reference and the unit under test are at the same temperature during comparison calibration, the sensing element of the unit under test needs to be vertically aligned with the center of the sensing element of the reference probe. Also, inaccurate measurements can occur if either the reference probe or the unit under test is not sufficiently immersed in the dry-well or bath.

Consider the diameter

Minimum immersion is the minimum depth the probe needs to be inserted into the bath or dry-well for accurate measurement. It is determined by the diameter of the selected probe and the length of its internal sensing element. A general rule is the minimum probe immersion needs to be 15 times the probe diameter plus the sensor length. Fluke Calibration 6-inch and 9-inch PRTs have a 3/16 inch diameter rather than a 1/4 inch diameter and can be a better choice for calibrating shorter probes. See Table 2 for minimum immersion depths for select probes.

Safety and other considerations

Some applications may require exposing more of the probe to extreme temperatures than is desirable. Exposing the probe handle to extreme temperatures poses safety concerns for the user, since it may be too hot or cold to touch without safety gear. Also, the transition junction is located inside the probe handle base where the probe connects to the cable and can be damaged by extreme temperatures. Finally, if high temperatures in the transition junction cause the insulation resistance to decrease below $100~\mathrm{M}\Omega$, the performance of the probe might also decrease.

For example, a 5615-12 Secondary Reference PRT can operate over a range from $-200\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $420\,^{\circ}\text{C}$. However, the 5615-12 transition junction range is $-50\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $200\,^{\circ}\text{C}$. This means the probe is designed to measure temperatures from $-200\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $420\,^{\circ}\text{C}$, but the probe will be damaged if the handle is exposed to temperatures outside the range of $-50\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $200\,^{\circ}\text{C}$. Even if the probe is not damaged, touching a probe handle that is extremely hot or cold with bare hands could result in burns.

In this example, the 5615-12 can be used to calibrate sensors as low as -200 °C, but would be damaged if placed in a freezer at -80 °C since the transition junction lower limit is -50 °C. For a freezer application, the 5606 Full Immersion PRT would be the right choice since the probe and transition junction can operate at a lower limit of -200 °C.



Step 3. Determine the combined system accuracy of the readout and reference probe selected.

Table 3 shows the system accuracy for Fluke Calibration 1523/1524, 1502A/1504, 1529, and 1586A Super-DAQ thermometer readouts and selected reference probes (5615, 5627A, 5628, 5605, 5610) or Type T and K thermocouples. For example, the 1586A Super-DAQ with DAQ-STAQ Multiplexer and a 5628 Secondary Standard PRT has a system accuracy of ± 0.011 °C at 0 °C.

Reference probes are connected to the thermometer readout, but readouts don't all share the same connection scheme. When a readout and probe are paired, be sure to choose a model terminated with the right connector. For your convenience, probe models with the correct termination for the readout are shown in Table 3. Note that the readout accuracy with a 5606 probe assumes that the probe has received an optional calibration.

	1523/1524 accuracy with selected probes (± °C)								
	Secondary Reference PRT	Precision Industrial PRT	Secondary Standard PRT	Full Immersion PRT	Thermistor Probe	Type T Thermocouple	Type K Thermocouple		
Connector type: P	5615-6-P 5615-9-P 5615-12-P	5627A-6-P 5627A-9-P 5627A-12-P	5628-12-P	5606-50-P	5610-9-P				
Temperature (°C)									
-200	0.025	0.027	0.024	0.031	n/a	0.856	0.885		
0	0.021	0.051	0.035	0.049	0.012	0.339	0.333		
100	0.029	0.067	0.041	0.067	0.028	0.285	0.322		
300	0.044	0.107	0.054	n/a	n/a	0.239	0.332		
420	0.054	0.135	0.062	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.330		
660	n/a	n/a	0.080	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.344		
1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.451		

The P type connector is a smart Lemo connector. It contains a microchip with the probe calibration coefficients for easy plug-and-play measurement. A Lemo-to-Unversal Thermocouple adapter 2373-LTC is available for connection to thermocouples.

The 1524 can measure two channels at a time, but only one channel can be a thermocouple.

5615-6 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5615-9, -12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C. 5627A-6, -9 range is -200 °C to 300 °. 5627A-12 range is -200 °C to 420 °.

30948 F 33	1502A/1504 accuracy with selected probes (± °C)								
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1502 model 15								
233693 6	Secondary Reference PRT	Precision Industrial PRT	Secondary Standard PRT	Full Immersion PRT	Thermistor Probe				
Connector type: D	5615-6-D 5615-9-D 5615-12-D	5627A-6-D 5627A-9-D 5627A-12-D	5628-12-D	5606-50-D	5610-9-D				
Temperature (°C)									
-200	0.024	0.026	0.008	0.031	n/a				
0	0.014	0.049	0.009	0.047	0.012				
100	0.020	0.064	0.013	0.064	0.025				
300	0.033	0.103	0.021	n/a	n/a				
420	0.042	0.131	0.026	n/a	n/a				
660	n/a	n/a	0.038	n/a	n/a				

The 1502A works with probes that are terminated with type D connector.

This is a standard DIN connector and does not contain a microchip with the probe coefficients.

5615-6 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5615-9, -12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C. 5627A-6, -9 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5627A-12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C.



Calibration

1 0001 000	1529 accuracy with selected probes (\pm °C) - two thermocouple and two PRT/thermistor inputs							
T SSRE SSRE	Secondary Reference PRT	Precision Industrial PRT	Secondary Standard PRT	Full Immersion PRT	Thermistor Probe	Type T Thermocouple	Type K Thermocouple	
Connector type: L	5615-6-L 5615-9-L 5615-12-L	5627A-6-L 5627A-9-L 5627A-12-L	5628-12-L	5606-50-L	5610-9-L			
Temperature (°C)								
-200	0.024	0.026	0.008	0.031	n/a	1.000	1.000	
0	0.014	0.049	0.009	0.047	0.012	0.400	0.400	
100	0.020	0.064	0.013	0.064	0.025	0.300	0.400	
300	0.033	0.103	0.021	n/a	n/a	0.300	0.400	
420	0.042	0.131	0.026	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.400	
660	n/a	n/a	0.038	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.400	
1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.400	

The 1529 works with probes that are terminated with the type L connector. These are gold plated mini spade lugs. The 1529 is also compatible with gold pins, mini banana plugs, and bare wire probe terminations. This version of the 1529 is also compatible with mini thermocouple connectors. 5616–6 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5615–9, -12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C. 5627A–6, -9 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5627A–12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C.

T RANK REST	1529-R accuracy with selected probes (± °C) – four PRT/thermistor inputs							
	Secondary Reference PRT	Precision Industrial PRT	Secondary Standard PRT	Full Immersion PRT	Thermistor Probe			
Connector type: L	5615-6-L 5615-9-L 5615-12-L	5627A-6-L 5627A-9-L 5627A-12-L	5628-12-L	5606-50-L	5610-9-L			
Temperature (°C)								
-200	0.024	0.026	0.008	0.031	n/a			
0	0.014	0.049	0.009	0.047	0.012			
100	0.020	0.064	0.013	0.064	0.025			
300	0.033	0.103	0.021	n/a	n/a			
420	0.042	0.131	0.026	n/a	n/a			
660	n/a	n/a	0.038	n/a	n/a			

The 1529 works with probes that are terminated with the type L connector. These are gold plated mini spade lugs. The 1529 is also compatible with gold pins, mini banana plugs, and bare wire probe terminations. 5615-6 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5615-9, -12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C. 5627A-6, -9 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5627A-12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C.

TRINET RESE	1529-T accuracy with selected probes (± °C) – four thermocouple inputs						
	Type T Thermocouple	Type K Thermocouple					
Temperature (°C)	Temperature (°C)						
-200	1.000	1.000					
0	0.400	0.400					
100	0.300	0.400					
300	0.300	0.400					
420	n/a	0.400					
660	n/a	0.400					
1300	n/a	0.400					

This version of the 1529 is compatible with mini thermocouple connectors.

	1586A and DAQ-STAQ Multiplexer Accuracy with Selected Probes (± °C)								
	Secondary Reference PRT	Precision Industrial PRT	Secondary Standard PRT	Full Immersion PRT	Thermistor Probe	Type T Thermocouple	Type K Thermocouple		
Connector type: L	5615-6-L 5615-9-L 5615-12-L	5627A-6-L 5627A-9-L 5627A-12-L	5628-12-L	5606-50-L	5610-9-L				
Temperature (°C)									
-200	0.024	0.026	0.010	0.031	n/a	0.760	0.780		
0	0.014	0.048	0.011	0.046	0.012	0.300	0.300		
100	0.019	0.064	0.012	0.063	0.016	0.250	0.290		
300	0.032	0.103	0.018	n/a	n/a	0.210	0.290		
420	0.040	0.130	0.023	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.290		
660	n/a	n/a	0.033	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.290		
1300	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.370		

The 1586A works with probes that are terminated with the type L connector. These are gold plated mini spade lugs. The 1586A is also compatible with gold pins, mini banana plugs, bare wire, and mini thermocouple probe terminations. 5615–6 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5615-9, -12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C. 5627A-6, -9 range is -200 °C to 300 °C. 5627A-12 range is -200 °C to 420 °C.

Table 3: Readout accuracy with selected probes.



Step 4. Verify the readout and probe system selected will provide the accuracy needed to calibrate the sensor under test.

The calibration system comprised of a readout and reference probe needs to have a higher level of accuracy than the temperature sensor being calibrated. A "test accuracy ratio" (TAR) of 4:1 or 3:1 is commonly used as a guideline. A 4:1 TAR means the calibration system is four times more accurate than the sensor being calibrated. In this example, the system with a 4:1 TAR would be more accurate than a system with 3:1 TAR.

Table 4 shows the minimum system accuracy required to calibrate common temperature sensors (Grade A and B PRTs, Type T and K thermocouples). For example, a system (readout, reference probe, and temperature source) with a combined accuracy of \pm 0.06 °C would be needed to calibrate a Grade B PRT at 0 °C with a 4:1 TAR.

Temperature (°C)	Grade A PRT*	Grade B PRT*	Type T Special	Type T Standard	Type K Special	Type K Standard		
4:1 Test Accuracy	4:1 Test Accuracy Ratio							
-200	0.12	0.27	n/a	0.25	n/a	0.55		
0	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.25	0.28	0.55		
100	0.08	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.28	0.55		
300	0.16	0.38	0.30	0.56	0.30	0.56		
370	0.19	0.45	0.37	0.69	0.37	0.69		
420	0.21	0.50	n/a	n/a	0.42	0.79		
660	0.31	0.76	n/a	n/a	0.66	1.24		
1260	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.26	2.36		
3:1 Test Accuracy	Ratio							
-200	0.16	0.36	n/a	0.33	n/a	0.73		
0	0.04	0.08	0.17	0.33	0.37	0.73		
100	0.10	0.22	0.17	0.33	0.37	0.73		
300	0.21	0.50	0.40	0.75	0.40	0.75		
370	0.25	0.60	0.49	0.93	0.49	0.93		
420	0.28	0.67	n/a	n/a	0.56	1.05		
660	0.42	1.01	n/a	n/a	0.88	1.65		
1260	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.68	3.15		

^{*}ASTM Specification E1137 "Standards Specification for Industrial Platinum Resistance Thermometers"

Table 4: Minimum system accuracy required for PRT and thermocouple calibration (± °C).



Step 5. Evaluate if additional calibration is required.

Factory calibration

It is standard practice for all Fluke instruments to include a factory calibration that is traceable to national standards. Traceability means that there is an unbroken chain of comparisons between the instrument and a national standard providing assurance that measurements obtained with the instrument correlate to a national standard at a particular level of uncertainty.

In a few cases, probes such as the 5606 do not include a factory calibration, but a calibration is an available option. If you purchase an uncalibrated probe, then the chain of traceability is broken until a calibration is performed.

With many Fluke instruments, the factory calibration is also accredited to ISO 17025. Table 5 summarizes the factory calibrations for the instruments discussed in this guide. Typically, type T and type K thermocouples are provided uncalibrated by the manufacturer. Check with your distributor about temperature instrument calibration options available.

	Factory Calibration				
Model	Accredited	Traceable			
5615	Standard	Standard			
5627A	Standard	Standard			
5626	Standard	Standard			
5610	Optional	Standard			
5606	Optional	Optional			
1523	Optional	Standard			
1524	Optional	Standard			
1502A	Standard	Standard			
1504A	Standard	Standard			
1529	Standard	Standard			
1586A	Optional	Standard			

Table 5: Factory calibration included with selected Fluke readouts and probes.

System calibration

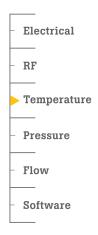
In addition to a factory calibration for both the probe and readout, you may desire to verify the performance of the probe and readout together with a "system calibration." This system calibration provides a higher level of assurance that the instruments are performing as expected when combined together and all probe coefficients are entered correctly into the readout. Check with your distributor about system calibration options available.

Summary

This guide has covered the steps to follow when choosing a readout and probe appropriate for your application. Temperature range of the application and accuracy required are key considerations, but other factors discussed in this guide should be evaluated. If you have a special application such as measuring surface temperatures, liquids with high pH, air temperature, or temperature inside an enclosure such as a freezer or oven, please consult a Fluke Calibration temperature specialist to assist with your equipment selection.

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