

HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ **Affordable Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer (SPRT)**
- ✓ **Extremely low drift rate**
- ✓ **Temperature range: -200 °C to 670 °C**



OVERVIEW

Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometers (SPRTs) are used to interpolate temperature in the range from -189.3442°C to 660.323°C on the International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90). They are widely used as standard or reference thermometers to calibrate other thermometers and to measure temperature precisely in primary and secondary laboratories. AM1950 and AM1960 SPRTs are the crown jewels of AccuMac temperature probes. It takes decades of our scientific expertise and original craftsmanship to create these world class products. They feature a very low drift rate.

To reach the best performance in stability and repeatability, the sensing element and sensor support are specially designed. To protect the platinum sensing wire from contamination at high temperature, all parts used in the thermometer are extremely cleaned before assembly. The assembly process is well controlled to protect the sensor from contamination. The gas mixture filled in the thermometer makes the sensor wire oxidation effect as low as possible. Every SPRT is fully tested for stability after manufactured. This world class probe meets ITS-90 criteria of standard thermometer fully with a very competitive pricing.

AM1950 has a temperature range from -200°C to 500°C. AM1960 covers range from -200°C to 670°C.

SPECIFICATIONS

Temperature Range	1950: -200°C to 500°C 1960: -200°C to 670°C
R_{tpw}	Nominal 25 Ω
Resistance Ratio	W(Ga) ≥ 1.11807 W(Hg) ≤ 0.844235
Drift at 0.01°C*	1950 ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.002 °C/100 hours at 500°C ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.004 °C/year 1960 ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.003 °C/100 hours at 670°C ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.005 °C/year
Repeatability	±0.001 °C
Thermal Shock	±0.001 °C after 10 times thermal cycles from minimum to maximum temperatures
Self-heating	0.0015 °C at 1 mA current
Measurement Current	1 mA
Sensor Length	42 mm
Insulation Resistance	>1000 MΩ at room temperature
Sheath Material	Fused-Quartz
Dimension	1950: 7 mm (OD) X 480 mm (L) 1960: 7 mm (OD) X 500 mm (L)
External Leads	Insulated copper wire, 4 leads, 2.5 meters
Termination	Gold-plated Spade
Handle Dimension	21mm (OD) X 80 mm (L)
Calibration	Not included

*Long-term drift rate is for reference only. It could be affected by such facts as handling, application, and maintenance, etc.

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Model	Description
9002	Complementary Wooden Carrying Case

AM1960/1950 Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer User's Guide



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Before you start ---- Warnings & Cautions

- ❖ **Warnings:** Follow these guidelines to avoid personal injury:
 1. Only use this instrument in the manufacture specified temperature range.
 2. The handle of this instrument can become hot when it is used to measure high temperatures for extended periods of time.
 3. DO NOT submerge SPRT handle when taking measurement.
 4. DO NOT use this instrument to measure the temperature of any hazardous live component.
 5. Follow all other safety guidelines listed in this user's guide.

- ❖ **Cautions:** Follow these guidelines to avoid possible damage to the instrument:
 1. Avoid mechanical shocks. DO NOT drop or slam the probe in any way. This will cause damage to the probe internally and affect its calibration and accuracy.
 2. Read Section entitled "Care and Handling Guidelines" before removing the SPRT from the shipping box. Incorrect handling can damage the SPRT and void the warranty.
 3. Keep the shipping container in case it is necessary to ship the PRT. Incorrect packaging of the SPRT for shipment can cause irreparable damage.
 4. Calibration Equipment should only be used by Trained Personnel.

1 Introduction

1.1 Main Application

AM1960/1950 Standard Platinum Resistance Thermometer (SPRT) is an interpolating instrument converting temperature to resistance. It works together with readout device to measure temperature or change of temperature. It has wide applications for dry-wells or temperature baths.

1.2 Main Features

- Extreme low drift rate
- Metal sheathed
- Great reference thermometer for dry block calibrator

1.3 Calibrations

It is recommended to calibrate this SPRT annually over the full temperature range. In between annual calibrations, user can check the drift rate by comparing R_{tpw} against the last calibration results. Refer to specifications section for normal drift rate.

2 Specifications

2.1 Specifications

Temperature Range	1950: -200°C to 500°C 1960: -200°C to 670°C
R_{tpw}	Nominal 25 Ω or nominal 100 Ω
Resistance Ratio	W(Ga) ≥ 1.11807 W(Hg) ≤ 0.844235
Drift at 0.01°C*	1950 ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.002 °C/100 hours at 500°C ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.004 °C/year 1960 ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.003 °C/100 hours at 670°C ΔR(0.01°C) < 0.005 °C/year
Repeatability	±0.001 °C
Thermal Shock	±0.001 °C after 10 times thermal cycles from minimum to maximum temperatures
Self-heating	0.0015 °C at 1 mA current
Measurement Current	1 mA
Sensor Length	42 mm
Insulation Resistance	>1000 MΩ at room temperature
Sheath Material	Inconel™
Dimension	1950: 7 mm (OD) X 480 mm (L) 1960: 7 mm (OD) X 500 mm (L)
External Leads	Insulated copper wire, 4 leads, 2.5 meters
Termination	Gold-plated Spade
Handle Dimension	21mm (OD) X 80 mm (L)
Calibration	Not included

*Long-term drift rate is for reference only. It could be affected by such facts as handling, application, and maintenance, etc.

3 General Operations

3.1 Connecting to the readout device

The AM1960/1950 is equipped with a four-wire cable (see Figure 1). Four lead wires are used to cancel lead wire resistance. For best results, the readout device should be equipped to handle four-terminal resistors. The lead wires can be distinguished by insulation colors. Lead wire pairs attached to each end of the sensor are identified by red/black and white/blue insulation.

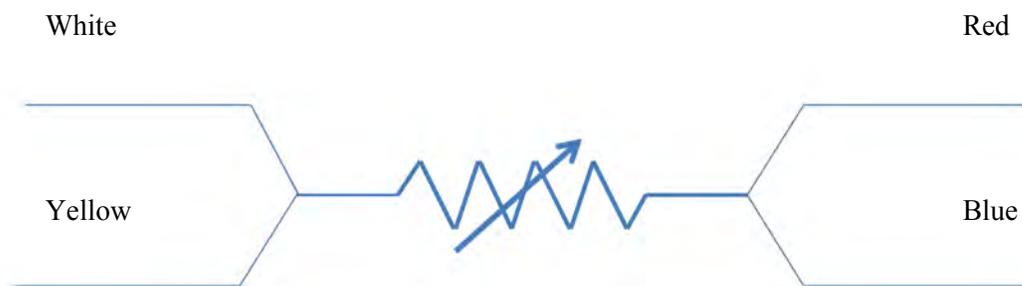


Figure1

3.2 Drive Current

AccuMac recommends 1mA as drive current to ensure the best measurement.

3.3 Stability of Readings

To achieve the best accuracy, allow sufficient time for SPRT to stabilize before taking the readings.

3.4 Immersion Requirements

Stem effect can cause measurement errors due to heat lost or gained by the sensing element through the thermometer stem. To

minimize the error, appropriate immersion depths are required. A practical way to determine the minimum immersion depths is to change the depth gradually until the readings have significant changes after stabilization.

Do not submerge SPRT handle when taking measurement.

3.5 Thermal EMF

Each AccuMac SPRT has gone through an annealing process and stability test to minimize the thermal EMF, which is caused by either impurities of sensing element or temperature differentials at lead wires connection point.

3.6 Over Heating

The sensing element this SPRT is sealed inside a quartz sheath to ensure the best stability and repeatability. The seal can be breached if the SPRT is over heated for an extended period of time.

4 Care and Handling Guidelines

1. DO NOT subject the SPRT to any physical shocks and vibrations.
 - a. When not using the SPRT, keep it in a place that's not prone to drop, slam, bang, vibration or other strong physical contacts. Use a protective box or a carrying case whenever possible.
 - b. When shipping the SPRT, use protective box and other protective packaging materials to minimize mechanical shocks as much as possible.
 - c. When using dry blocks, make sure the well diameter is appropriate to allow the SPRT move up and down smoothly.
2. DO NOT subject the SPRT to any contaminations.
 - a. Keep the SPRT as clean as possible. Avoid contaminations as much as possible.
3. DO NOT over heat.
 - a. Do not use SPRT above the manufacture specified temperature range.
 - b. Do not expose the SPRT handle and lead wires to extreme temperatures.

5 Troubleshooting

5.1 Troubleshooting

If the SPRT functions abnormally, it could be caused by several possible problem conditions that are described in this section. Try the solutions recommended and if the problems are still not solved, contact manufacture for warranty or repair service. Be sure to have the model number and serial number of your SPRT available.

5.2 Problem Causes and Solutions

- a. R_0/R_{tpw} becomes higher significantly. This is likely caused by mechanical shocks. The SPRT should be annealed to release the stress of platinum wires and to recover R_0/R_{tpw} value. Measure R_0/R_{tpw} of the SPRT after annealing to verify.
- b. R_0/R_{tpw} unstable during the measurement. This is likely caused either by bad connections or sensor coils short. Check the connections first and if the connections are good, the SPRT may be damaged.

6 Limited Warranty & Limitation of Liability

Each product from AccuMac Corporation is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service. The warranty period is 1 year for the Platinum Resistance Thermometer. The warranty period begins on the date of the shipment. Parts, product repairs, and services are warranted for 90 days. The warranty extends only to the original buyer or end-user customer of an AccuMac authorized reseller. The warranty will not be extended to products that have been misused, altered, neglected, or damaged by accident or abnormal conditions of operation or handling.

To obtain warranty service, contact AccuMac Corporation at:

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