

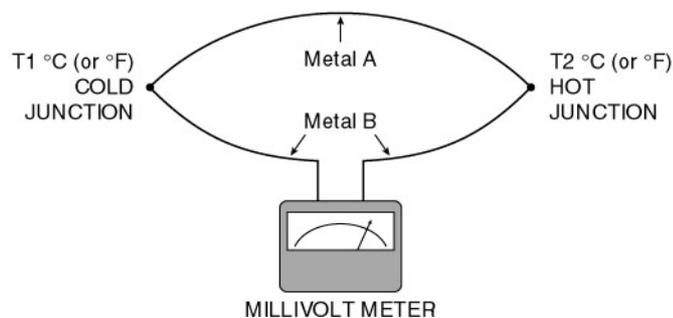
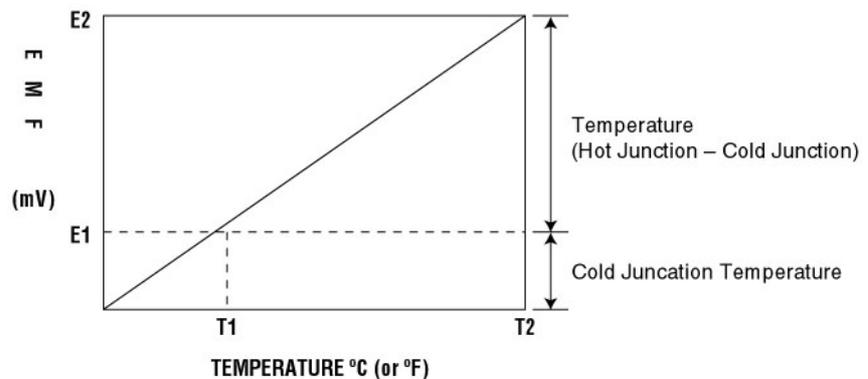


What is cold junction compensation?



Temperature should be measured with the cold junction at 0°C or 32°F . When a thermocouple or its extension wires are connected to the terminals of a device like a thermocouple transmitter the cold junction is at the room temperature $T_1^{\circ}\text{C}$. If both temperatures of the hot and the cold junctions are above 0°C , the device receives a lower emf than when the cold junction temperature is 0°C . In order to measure the temperature accurately, we need to add the emf value which corresponds to T_1 to the measured emf. To add this emf is called cold junction compensation.

The figures show the temperature-emf curve (not to scale) and a temperature measuring setup with a thermocouple and a millivolt meter. Assume the cold and the hot junctions are at $T_1^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_2^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. According to the temperature-emf table of the standard, the thermocouple generates emf of E_1 mV at the temperature T_1 and E_2 mV at T_2 . The millivolt meter receives the potential difference, $E_2 - E_1$ which corresponds to $T_2 - T_1$. In order to obtain T_2 , we need to add E_1 to the potential difference, $E_2 - E_1$ for elimination of E_1 .



An actual example may better clarify the above discussion. Assume that we are using a Type E thermocouple to measure T2, which is 550°C (1022°F) and the millivolt meter (more accurately speaking, the terminals of the millivolt meter) is at room temperature T1, which is 25°C (77°F). According to the temperature-emf table of Type E, the thermocouple generates (with reference to °C):

41.045 mV at 550°C

1.495 mV at 25°C

The potential difference is 39.550 mV.

The millivolt meter displays to 39.550 mV, which corresponds to 531.5°C, not 550°C. We must make cold junction compensation by adding 1.495 mV to the potential difference, 39.550 mV.

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