

Function Based Temperature Calculation and Compensation

Base Function

$$V_{obj} = K * \epsilon * (T_{obj}^n - T_{amb}^n) \quad T_{amb}=T_{sensor}$$

- Vobj (V): sensor object voltage
- K : constant apparatus factor -> test certificate
- ε : emissivity of the object
- Tobj (K): object temperature (Kelvin)
- Tamb (K): sensor (ambient) temperature (Kelvin); The equation is simplified by the hypothesis of equal ambient Tamb and sensor temperatures Ts.
- n: exponent, empirically determined, in sensor practice mostly in the range 3 to 4 -> test certificate

Object Temperature Calculation and Ambient Temperature Compensation Function

$$T_{obj} = \sqrt[n]{\frac{V_{obj}}{K * \epsilon} + T_s^n}$$

Experimental Determined Factors

In a first approximation the constant factor “K” and exponent “n” based on the Heimann Sensor measuring data can be used. In most cases an exponent of 4 is sufficient for the required temperature tolerance, which simplifies the calculation. The verification of the values is recommended by an application test.

$$K = \frac{V_{obj}}{\epsilon * (T_{obj}^n - T_s^n)}$$

Application Hints for Sensor Modules HTIA

The uncompensated sensor output voltage V(AOTu), measured at the output AOT, is containing the object signal value Vobj and the reference voltage Vref :

$$V_{obj} = V\{AOTu\} - V_{ref}$$

Internal temperature gradients generate additional offset voltages Voffs depending on application influences :

$$V_{obj} = V\{AOTu\} - V_{ref} + V_{offs}$$

The temperature generated offset can be determined by a output signal test at Tobj = Tamb.

Calculation of the ambient (sensor) temperature using the sensor output AOR :

$$T_s = S_T * (V\{AORt\} - V\{AORt@25\}) + 298.15K$$

- Ts: sensor temperature
- ST (V/K): temperature sensitivity of the internal temperature reference -> test certificate
- V{AORt} (V): measured temperature output voltage at output AOR
- V{AORt@25}(V): temperature output voltage at 25°C (298.15K) -> test certificate