

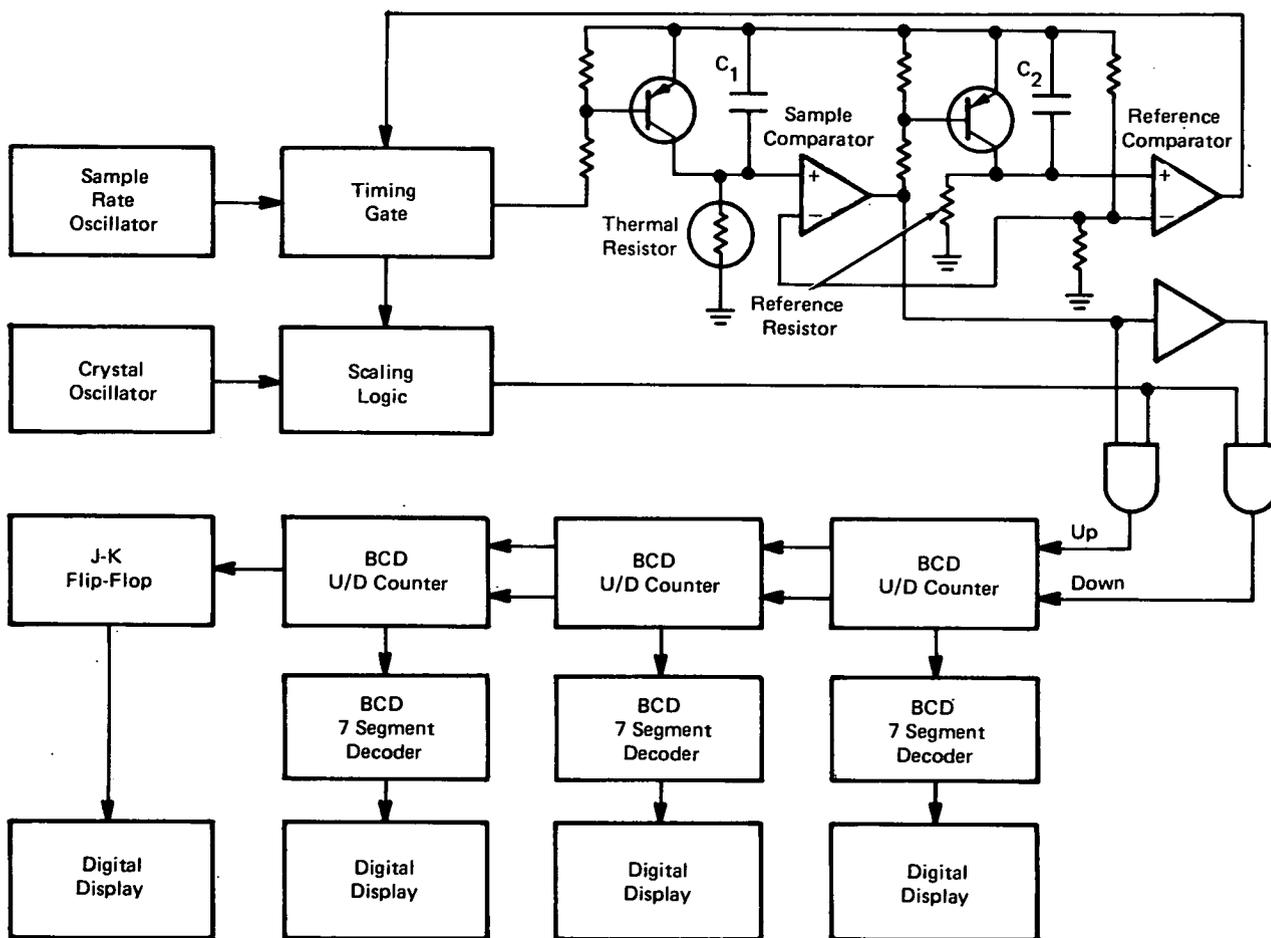
# NASA TECH BRIEF

## *Manned Spacecraft Center*



NASA Tech Briefs announce new technology derived from the U.S. space program. They are issued to encourage commercial application. Tech Briefs are available on a subscription basis from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. Requests for individual copies or questions relating to the Tech Brief program may be directed to the Technology Utilization Office, NASA, Code KT, Washington, D.C. 20546.

### A Compact Battery Powered Digital Thermometer



#### The problem:

One of the useful tools for field engineers and technicians working in chemical installations is a thermometer which can be used for trouble shooting and equipment maintenance applications. Such a thermometer should be portable and provide quick, accurate temperature readings.

#### The solution:

A compact battery powered digital thermometer has been developed that is suitable for field applications.

#### How it's done:

The thermometer uses a thermal resistance probe as a temperature-to-resistance transducer. The probe (thermal resistor), which changes resistance in proportion to

(continued overleaf)

the temperature, supplies charge current to a fixed capacitor,  $C_1$  (see figure). With this capacitor initially discharged, the resulting time needed to reach a pre-determined charge level is proportional to probe resistance and, therefore, to temperature. A fixed reference resistor-capacitor ( $C_2$ ) circuit generates a reference time increment for comparison with the temperature-dependent time duration.

The measurement cycle is initiated by a sample rate oscillator. First, the capacitor  $C_1$  is allowed to charge and generate a "sample" time. At the end of the sample time (when capacitor  $C_1$  reaches the required charge level), the reference charge cycle is initiated.

The voltage level across each capacitor (proportional to the charge) is detected by an associated (sample or reference) comparator. Both comparators share the same comparison voltage level applied to their negative inputs.

A precision crystal-controlled oscillator generates a pulse train which steps an up-down counter. These pulses are gated into the counter only during the RC generated time increments. The temperature dependent sample gate feeds the "up" counter input and the reference time gate controls the "down" input.

Because of the binary coded decimal (BCD) counter configuration, the counter state which results after each up-down cycle is displayed in decimal form with standard seven segment decoder and light emitting diode (LED) display devices.

The thermometer is designed to operate within  $-400$  to  $200^{\circ}\text{F}$  range. It is powered by a rechargeable Ni-Cad 4.8V battery and measures approximately 8.9 by 6.4 by 1.6 cm (3.5 by 2.5 by 0.625 in.).

**Note:**

Requests for further information may be directed to:  
Technology Utilization Officer  
Manned Spacecraft Center  
Code JM7  
Houston, Texas 77058  
Reference: TSP72-10545

**Patent status:**

NASA has decided not to apply for a patent.

Source: George Zivley of  
SCI Electronics, Inc.  
under contract to  
Manned Spacecraft Center  
(MSC-14084)