

















Technical Information

RTD TH13, TH14 and TH15

RTD assemblies in thermowells with spring loaded insert and enclosure for process industry



Areas of application

The TH13, TH14 and TH15 temperature sensors are RTD assemblies installed in Thermowells and designed for use in all types of process industries, including harsh environments, due to their rugged design. The sensor is made up of a measurement probe with an insulated RTD element, sheath and a thermowell made of bar-stock material.

Among other applications the sensors can be used in process industries such as:

- Chemicals
- Petrochemical
- Power plants
- Refineries
- Offshore platforms

Head Transmitters

Instead of directly wiring your temperature sensors to your control system, use transmitters to reduce wiring and maintenance costs while increasing measurement accuracy.

Field Transmitters

Temperature field transmitters with HART® or FOUNDATION FieldbusTM protocol for highest reliability in harsh industrial environments. Blue backlit display with large measured value, bargraph and fault condition indication for ease of reading.

Your benefits

- High flexibility due to modular assembly with standard terminal heads and customized immersion length
- One Source shopping for temperature measurement solutions. World class transmitter with integrated sensor offering for heavy process industry applications.
 - Remove and Install straight out of the box!
- Improved Galvanic Isolation on most devices (2 kV)
- Simplified Model Structure: Competitively priced, offers great value. Easy to order and reorder. A single model number includes sensor and transmitter assembly for a complete point solution
- All iTEMP[®] transmitters provide long term stability ≤ 0.05 % per year
- Fast response time with reduced/tapered tip form



Function and system design

Measuring principle

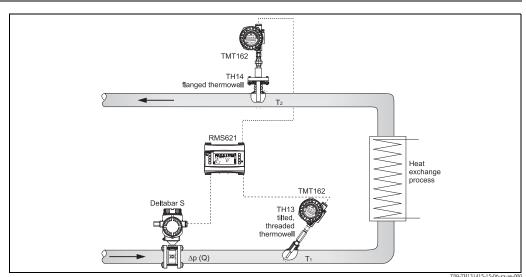
These resistance thermometers use a Pt100 temperature sensor according to IEC 60751. This temperature sensor is a temperature-sensitive platinum resistor with a resistance of 100 Ω at 0 °C (32 °F) and a temperature coefficient is $\alpha = 0.003851$ °C⁻¹.

There are generally two different kinds of platinum resistance thermometers:

- Wire wound (WW): Here, a double coil of fine, high-purity platinum wire is located in a ceramic support. This is then sealed top and bottom with a ceramic protective layer. Such resistance thermometers not only facilitate very reproducible measurements but also offer good long-term stability of the resistance/temperature characteristic within temperature ranges up to 600 °C (1112 °F). This type of sensor is relatively large in size and it is comparatively sensitive to vibrations.
- Thin film platinum resistance thermometers (TF): A very thin, ultrapure platinum layer, approx. 1 µm thick, is vaporized in a vacuum on a ceramic substrate and then structured photolithographically. The platinum conductor paths formed in this way create the measuring resistance. Additional covering and passivation layers are applied and reliably protect the thin platinum layer from contamination and oxidation even at high temperatures.

The primary advantages of thin-film temperature sensors over wire wound versions are their smaller sizes and better vibration resistance. A relatively low principle-based deviation of the resistance/temperature characteristic from the standard characteristic of IEC 60751 can frequently be observed among TF sensors at high temperatures. As a result, the tight limit values of tolerance category A as per IEC 60751 can only be observed with TF sensors at temperatures up to approx. $300 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($572 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$). For this reason, thin-film sensors are generally only used for temperature measurements in ranges below $400 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($932 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$).

Measuring system



Example of an application of the temperature assemblies

Water - heat Differential

Calculation of heat quantity which is emitted or absorbed by a water flow in a heating or cooling system. The quantity of heat is calculated from the process variable for Δp flow (Q) and the differential from the feed and return temperature $(T_2 - T_1)$. Bidirectional energy calculations, such as the calculating systems with changing flow direction (charging/discharging the heat accumulator) are also possible.

Energy manager RMS621

Energy conservation and cost expenditures are significant issues in today's industry. Accurate flow monitoring and calculation is the basis for thorough analysis and billing of energy. This data can serve as a basis to maximize savings potential and help in controlling operational costs on a daily basis. Endress+Hauser's energy managers provide accurate and reliable calculations for the monitoring and control of energy consumption (both produced and consumed) according to international standards, e.g. IAPWS-IF 97, AGA8, ISO 5167 etc. For RMS621 details see Technical Information.

iTEMP® TMT162 Temperature Field Transmitter

Aluminum or stainless steel dual compartment explosion – proof enclosure and compact, fully potted electronics provide the ultimate protection in harshest environments. TMT162 prevents costly plant shutdowns by detecting corrosion on RTDs or thermocouples before it corrupts the measured value. Endress+Hauser's Field Temperature Transmitters with backlit display and sensor backup functionality are

designed with safety in mind to keep your plant, equipment and personnel safe. For TMT162 details see Technical Information.

Deltabar S/Cerabar S

The evolution series of Cerabar S/Deltabar S represents a decisive step ahead in making pressure instrumentation better and safer for the process industry. The development of new products thrives especially on the knowledge, commitment and experience of staff members. Permanent high performance can only be achieved if dedicated and enthusiastic people provide their ideas. Endress+Hauser's instruments are not only supposed to distinguish themselves for customers and users by technological novelties but also by the presence of people supporting this progress, be it in service, sales or production. For Deltabar S & Cerabar S details see Technical Information.

Equipment architecture

The single and duplex element RTDs are designed to measure temperature in a variety of process and laboratory applications. These RTDs are specifically designed for use in two different process temperature ranges and they will provide accurate and repeatable temperature measurement through a broad range of –200 to 600 °C (–328 to 1112 °F). Low range thin film RTDs –50 to 200 °C (–58 to 392 °F) are constructed using silver plated copper internal leads, PTFE wire insulations with potting compounds to resist moisture penetration. High range RTDs –200 to 600 °C (–328 to 1112 °F) are constructed with nickel internal leads inside swaged MgO insulated cable to allow higher temperature measurements at the RTD element and to provide higher temperature lead protection along the sheath.

Measurement range

Construction	Model code (class and type of sensor)	max. range	
_	TH13(A/C/E/G/J/L)		
Low temperature range	TH14(A/C/E/G/J/L)	-50 to 200 °C (-58 to 392 °F)	
	TH15(A/C/E/G/J/L)		
	TH13(B/D/F/H/K/M)		
High temperature range	TH14(B/D/F/H/K/M)	-200 to 600 °C (-328 to 1112 °F)	
	TH15(B/D/F/H/K/M)		

Options J, K, L, M are duplex platinum elements of two sensors inside the same sheath.

Calibration specifications

3 point sensor calibration			
-40 to 0 °C	0 to 100 °C	40 to 215 °C	
-40 to 32 °F 32 to 212 °F 104 to 420 °F			
Minimum length requirements for calibrated sensors = 6"			

Use option "B" (Block: Test; calibration) for RTD calibration, the three temperature points need to be specified in 5 °C (41 °F) increments.

The manufacturer provides comparison temperature calibrations from -40 to +215 °C (-40 to +420 °F) on the international temperature scale of 1990. Calibrations are traceable to standards maintained by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Calibration services are in conformance with ASTM E220, IEC 17025 and ANSI/NCSL Z540-1-1994. The report of calibration is referenced to the serial number of the RTD assembly.

Three point calibrations are provided, given that the specified temperatures are within the recommended range and the minimum length requirements are met as specified. The minimum length is based on overall length 'x' of the spring loaded insert.

System components

Family of temperature transmitters

Thermometers fitted with iTEMP $^{\otimes}$ transmitters are an installation ready complete solution to improve temperature measurement by increasing accuracy and reliability, when compared to direct wired sensors, as well as reducing both wiring and maintenance costs.

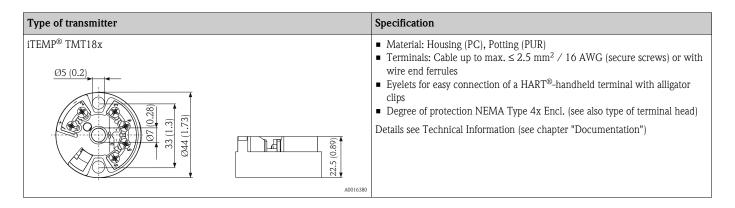
PC programmable head transmitter TMT180 and TMT181

They offer a high degree of flexibility, thereby supporting universal application with low inventory storage. The iTEMP® transmitters can be configured quickly and easily at a PC. Endress+Hauser offers the ReadWin® 2000 configuration software for this purpose. This software can be downloaded free of charge at **www.readwin2000.com**. More information can be found in the Technical Information (see "Documentation" section).

HART® TMT182 head transmitter

HART® communication is all about easy, reliable data access and getting additional information about the measurement point more inexpensively. iTEMP® transmitters integrate seamlessly into your existing control system and provide painless access to numerous diagnostic information.

Configuration with a hand-held (Field Xpert SFX100 or DXR375) or a PC with configuration program (FieldCare, ReadWin® 2000) or configure with AMS or PDM. Details see Technical Information (see chapter "Documentation").



HART® programmable head transmitter iTEMP® TMT82

The iTEMP® TMT82 is a 2-wire device with two measurement inputs and one analog output. The device transmits both converted signals from resistance thermometers and thermocouples as well as resistance and voltage signals via the HART® communication. It can be installed as an intrinsically safe apparatus in Zone 1 hazardous areas and is used for instrumentation in the flat face terminal head to DIN EN 50446. Fast and easy operation, visualization and maintenance via PC using configuration software such as FieldCare, Simatic PDM or AMS.

Benefits are: Dual sensor input, maximum reliability, accuracy and long-term stability for critical processes, mathematical functions, monitoring of thermometer drift, backup function of the sensor, diagnostic functions of the sensor and sensor-transmitter matching based on the Callendar/Van Dusen coefficient. For more information, refer to the Technical Information (see chapter "Documentation").

PROFIBUS® PA TMT84 head transmitter

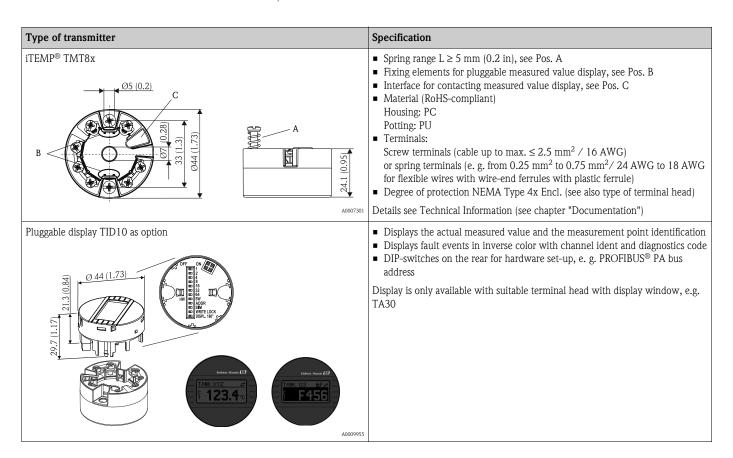
Universally programmable head transmitter with PROFIBUS® PA communication. Converting various input signals into a digital output signal. High accuracy over the complete ambient temperature range. Swift and easy operation, visualization and maintenance using a PC directly from the control panel, e. g. using operating software such as FieldCare, Simatic PDM or AMS.

Benefits are: dual sensor input, highest reliability in harsh industrial environments, mathematic functions, thermometer drift monitoring, sensor back-up functionality, sensor diagnosis functions and sensor-transmitter matching using Callendar-Van Dusen coefficients. Details see Technical Information (see chapter "Documentation").

FOUNDATION FieldbusTM TMT85 head transmitter

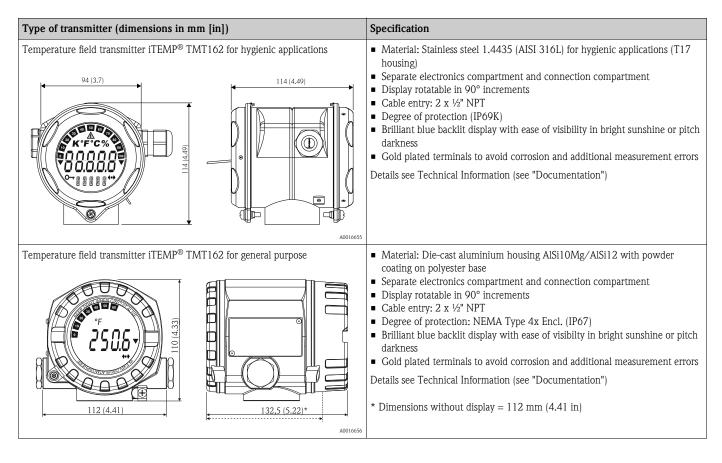
Universally programmable head transmitter with FOUNDATION FieldbusTM communication. Converting various input signals into a digital output signal. High accuracy over the complete ambient temperature range. Swift and easy operation, visualization and maintenance using a PC directly from the control panel, e. g. using operating software such as ControlCare from Endress+Hauser or the NI Configurator from National Instruments.

Benefits are: dual sensor input, highest reliability in harsh industrial environments, mathematic functions, thermometer drift monitoring, sensor back-up functionality, sensor diagnosis functions and sensor-transmitter matching using Callendar-Van Dusen coefficients. Details see Technical Information (see chapter "Documentation").



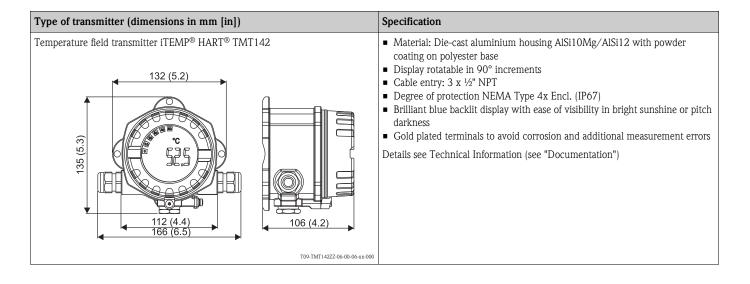
iTEMP® TMT162 field transmitter

Field transmitter with universal communication (HART®, PA, FF) and blue backlit display. Can be read easily from a distance, in sunlight and at night. Large measurment value, bargraph and fault indication display. Benefits are: dual sensor input, highest reliability in harsh industrial environments, mathematic functions, thermometer drift monitoring and sensor back-up functionality, corrosion detection.

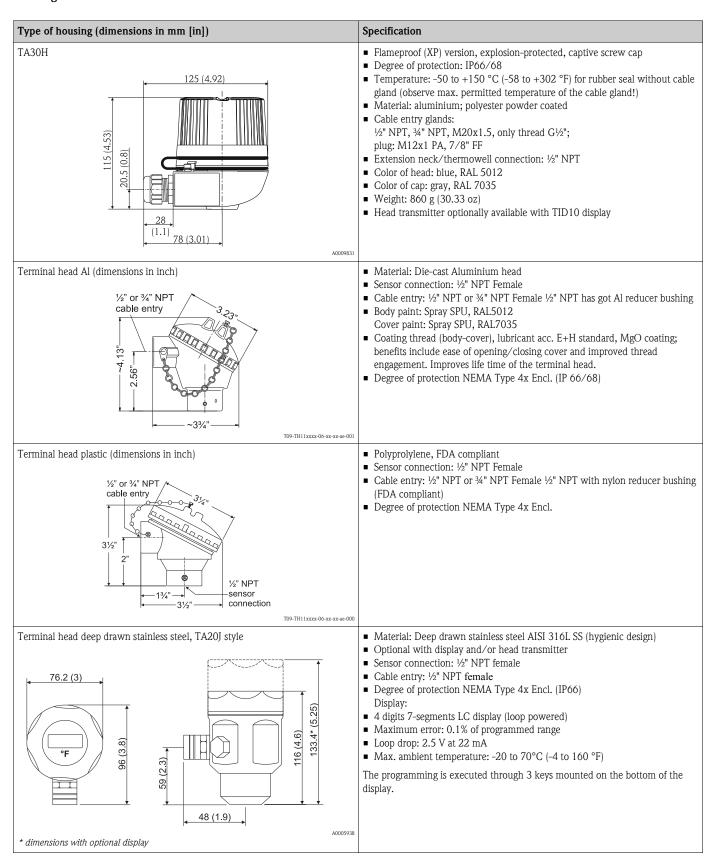


Field transmitter TMT142 - Single compartment housing

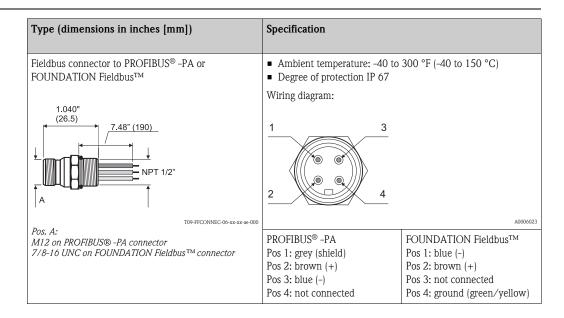
Field transmitter with $HART^{\otimes}$ communication. The one channel TMT142 allows for cost effective replacement of smaller transmitters with tiny display and old style analog transmitters. Large and brilliant blue backlit display. Regardless of whether you install the transmitter in a dark location or in direct sunlight, you still get a clear temperature reading. Reliable temperature measurment through advanced diagnostics. For details, see Technical Information.



Housing



Fieldbus connector



Performance characteristics

Response time

63% response time per ASTM E644

RTD assembly TH15 without thermowell

Construction	RTD Ø 1/4"
High temperature range	3 s
Low temperature range	9 s

Response time for the sensor assembly without transmitter.

Response time examples for RTD assemblies with thermowell TH13 and TH14

Construction	Stepped thermowell	Tapered thermowell	3/4" straight thermowell
High temperature range	20 s	25 s	30 s
Low temperature range	25 s	30 s	35 s

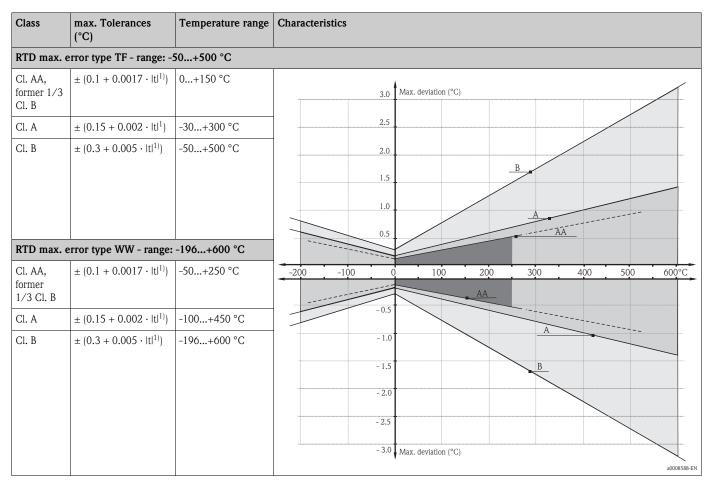
Response times for RTD assemblies with thermowell are provided for general design guidance without transmitter.

When the temperature of a process media changes, the output signal of a RTD assembly follows this change after a certain time delay. The physical cause is the time related to heat transfer from the process media through the thermowell and the insert to the sensor element (RTD). The manner in which the reading follows the change in temperature of the assembly over time is referred to as the response time. Variables that influence or impact the response time are:

- Wall thickness of thermowell
- Spacing between RTD insert and thermowell
- Sensor packaging
- Process parameters such as media, flow velocity, etc.

Accuracy

RTD corresponding to IEC 60751



Itl = absolute value °C



For measurement errors in ${}^{\circ}F$, calculate using equations above in ${}^{\circ}C$, then multiply the outcome by 1.8.

Transmitter specifications

	TMT82 HART®/ TMT84 PA / TMT85 FF	TMT180 Pt100 PCP	TMT181 multifunctional PCP	TMT182 HART®	TMT162 HART® Field transmitter	TMT142
Measurment accuracy	± typ. 0.25 °C (0.45 °F)	0.2 °C (0.36 °F), optional 0.1 °C (0.18 °F) or 0.08% ¹	0.5 °C (0.9 °	F) or 0.08% ¹	≤ 0.105 °C (0.19 °F)	0.2 °C (0.36 °F)
Sensor current	I ≤ 0.3 mA	I ≤ 0.6 m	A	I ≤ 0.2 mA	I ≤ 0.3	mA
Galvanic isolation (input/output)	U = 2 kV AC	-		U = 21	kV AC	

1) % is related to the adjusted measurement range (the larger value applies)

Transmitter long-term stabiltiy

 ≤ 0.1 °C/year (≤ 0.18 °F / year) or $\leq 0.05\%$ / year

Data under reference conditions; % relates to the set span. The larger value applies.

Insulation resistance

Insulation resistance between terminals and probe sheath, test voltage 250 V.

- \geq 100 M Ω at 25 °C (77 °F)
- \geq 10 MΩ at 300 °C (572 °F)

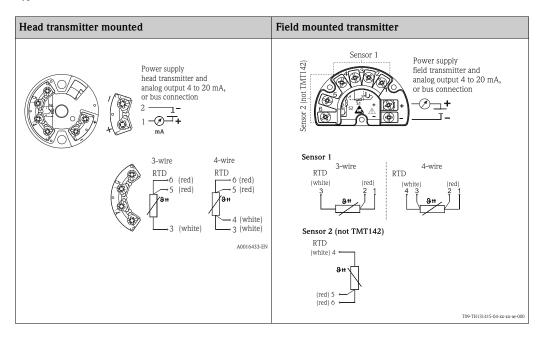
Self heating

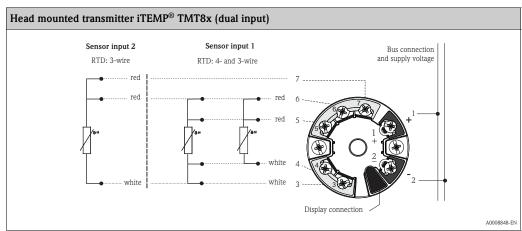
RTD elements are not self-powered and require a small current be passed through the device to provide a voltage that can be measured. Self-heating is the rise of temperature within the element itself, caused by the current flowing through the element. This self-heating appears as a measurement error and is affected by the thermal conductivity and velocity of the process being measured; it is negligible when an Endress+Hauser iTEMP® temperature transmitter is connected.

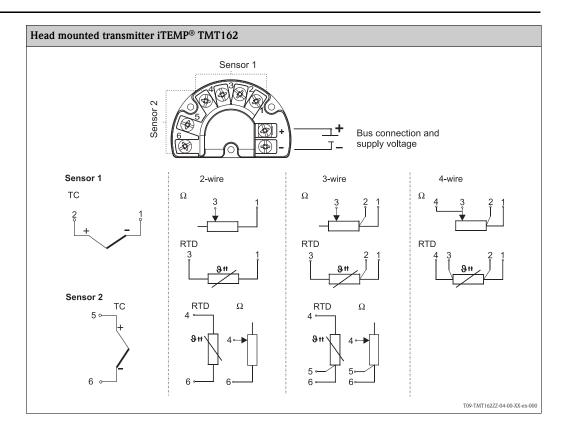
Wiring

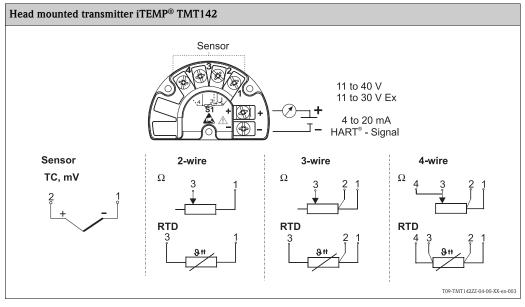
Wiring diagrams

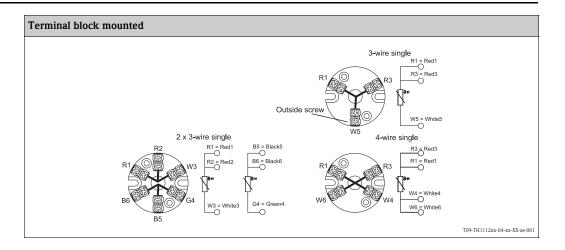
Type of sensor connection













The blocks and transmitters are shown as they sit inside the heads in reference to the conduit opening.

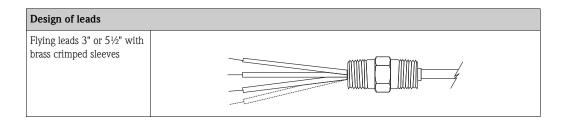
Wire specifications

24AWG, 19 strand silver plated copper with 0.010" PTFE extruded outer.

Electrical connection

Flying leads, standard 3" for wiring in terminal head, head mounted transmitter or terminal block mounted

Flying leads, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " for wiring with TMT162 or TMT142 assemblies

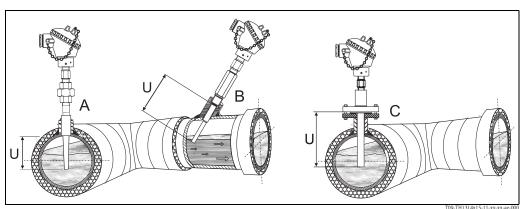


Installation conditions

Orientation

No restrictions for installation orientation.

Installation instructions



Examples for pipe installation – In pipes with a small cross section the sensor tip should reach or extend slightly past the center line of the pipe (=U).

A: TH13 assembly socket weld installation B: Threaded, tilted installation of TH13 assembly C: Flange installation of TH14 assembly

Immersion

Minimum immersion per ASTM E644, $\Delta T \le 0.05$ °C (0.09 °F) Immersion RTD assembly TH15 without thermowell

Construction	RTD Insert Ø ¼" Minimum Immersion (in)
High temperature range	11/4"
Low temperature range	3/4"

For temperature assemblies with themowell (TH13 and TH14) the minimum immersion is the depth to which the thermowell is immersed in the medium, measured from the tip. To minimize errors from ambient temperature the following minimum immersion lengths are recommended:

Construction	Minimum Immersion (in)
Stepped thermowell	21/2"
Tapered thermowell	4½"
3/4" straight thermowell	4"
Weld in thermowell	41/2"

Environmental conditions

Ambient temperature

Terminal head	Temperature in °C (°F)
Without mounted head transmitter	Depends on the terminal head used and the cable gland or fieldbus connector, see "Terminal heads" section, \to $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
With mounted head transmitter	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)
With mounted head transmitter and display	-20 to 70 °C (-4 to 158 °F)

Shock and vibration resistance

4G / 2 to 150 Hz as per IEC 60068-2-6

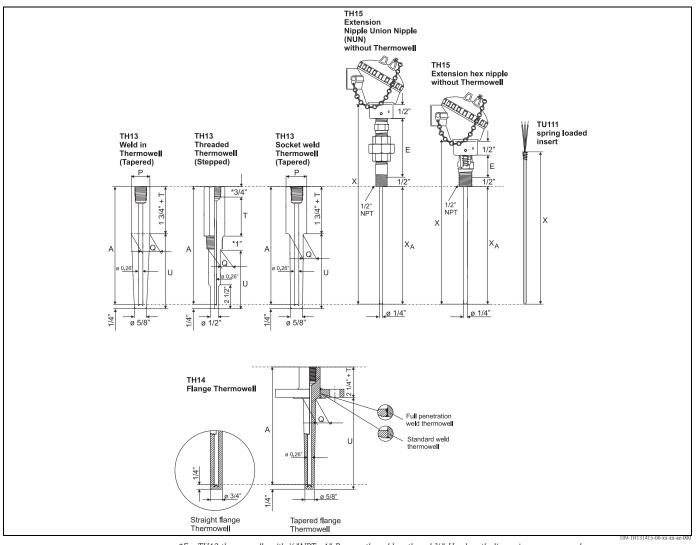
Process conditions

Thermowells are used in measuring the temperature of a moving fluid in a conduit, where the stream exerts an appreciable force. The limiting value for the thermowells is governed by the temperature, the pressure and the speed of the medium, the immersion length, the materials of the thermowells and the medium, etc. Calculations for stress and vibration of thermowells can be done according to ASME PTC 19.3–1974 standard, please consult Endress+Hauser.

Mechanical construction

Design, dimensions

All dimensions in inches. For the values related to this graphic please refer to the tables and equations below.



*For TH13 thermowells with ½"NPT - 1" Process thread length and ¾" Hex length dimensions are reversed.

- Pos. P: Pipe size
- Pos. Q: Thermowell diameter
 Pos. T: Lag dimension (see product structure)
- Pos. U: Thermowell immersion length
- Pos. XA, A: Immersion length RTD sensor; Thermowell drilled length Pos. X: Insert overall length

All thermowells are marked with:

- Material I.D.
- CRN# (Canadian Registration Number)
- Heat No.

Dimensions of TH13					
U	Е	Т	Process connection	Shape of Thermowell	ØΩ
2½", 4½", 7½", 10½"	Hex nipple = 1" 3" or specified	nipple = 1" 3" or $\frac{1}{2}$ " N specified length	½" NPT	Stepped (Standard duty) Tapered (Heavy duty)	5/8" 11/ ₁₆ "
specified length 2" to 18" in ½" increments	Nipple Union Nipple (NUN) = 4" or 7"	1" to 6" in ½" increments	3/4" NPT	Stepped (Standard duty) Tapered (Heavy duty)	³ / ₄ " 7/8"
	Material: Steel or 316SS		1" NPT	Stepped (Standard duty) Tapered (Heavy duty)	7/8" 1 ¹ / ₁₆ "
			3/4" Socket weld	Stepped (Standard duty) Tapered (Heavy duty)	3/4" 3/4"
			1" Socket weld	Stepped (Standard duty) Tapered (Heavy duty)	7/8" 1"
			¾" weld in	Tapered (Heavy duty)	1.050"
			1" weld in	Tapered (Heavy duty)	1.315"

 $Immersion\ length\ RTD\ sensor = Thermowell\ drilled\ length\ X_A = A = U + 1\frac{1}{2}" + T$ Insert overall length X = A + E + 1"

P = Pipe size

- Nom. ¾"; Dia. = 1.050"
- Nom. 1"; Dia. = 1.315"

Dimensions of TH14 Flange rating: ASME B16.5				
U	Е	Т	Flange size	Ø Q, Tapered version
2", 4", 7", 10"	Hex nipple = 1"	specified length	1"	7/8"
specified length 2" to 18"	or Nipple Union	1" to 10" in ½" increments	11/2"	11/16"
in ½" increments	Nipple (NUN) = 4" or 7" Material: Steel or 316SS		2"	11/16"

Immersion length RTD sensor – Thermowell drilled length $X_A = A = U + 2 \mbox{"} + T$ Insert overall length $X = A + E + 1 \mbox{"}$

Dimensions of TH15 (without thermowell)		
Immersion length RTD sensor $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{A}}$	E	
4", 6", 9", 12", 14" specified length 4" to 30" in $\frac{1}{2}$ " increments	Hex nipple = 1" or Nipple Union Nipple (NUN) = 4" or 7"	

Weight From 1 to 5.5 lbs

Material

Process connections, thermowells and enclosures.

The temperatures for continuous operation specified in the following table are only intended as reference values for use of the various materials in air and without any significant compressive load. The maximum operation temperatures are reduced considerably in some cases where abnormal conditions such as high mechanical load occur or in aggressive media.

Material name	Short form	Recommended max. temperature for continuous use in air	Properties
AISI 316L/ 1.4404 1.4435	X2CrNiMo17-12-2 X2CrNiMo18-14-3	650 °C (1200 °F) ¹	 Austenitic, stainless steel High corrosion resistance in general Particularly high corrosion resistance in chlorine-based and acidic, non-oxidizing atmospheres through the addition of molybdenum (e.g. phosphoric and sulfuric acids, acetic and tartaric acids with a low concentration) Increased resistance to intergranular corrosion and pitting Compared to 1.4404, 1.4435 has even higher corrosion resistance and a lower delta ferrite content
AISI 316/ 1.4401	X2CrNiMo17-12-2	650 °C (1200 °F) ¹	 Austenitic, stainless steel High corrosion resistance in general Particularly high corrosion resistance in chlorine-based and acidic, non-oxidizing atmospheres through the addition of molybdenum (e.g. phosphoric and sulfuric acids, acetic and tartaric acids with a low concentration)

Can be used to a limited extent up to 800 °C (1472 °F) for low compressive loads and in non-corrosive media. Please contact your Endress+Hauser sales team for further information.

Certificates and approvals

The iTEMP $^{\otimes}$ Series of temperature transmitters complies with the legal requirements laid out within the EU regulations.

Other standards and guidelines

■ IEC 60529:

Degrees of protection by housing (IP-Code).

■ IEC 61010:

Safety requirements for electrical measurement, control and laboratory instrumentation.

■ ASTM E644:

American society for testing and materials, standard test methods for testing industrial resistance thermometers.

■ NEMA - ANSI / NEMA 250

Standardization association for the electrical industry.

■ IEC 60751

Industrial platinum resistance thermometer

■ ASME PTC 19.3 – 1974 Performance test codes

UL

Temperature transmitter are recognized components to UL 3111-1 (iTEMP® Series).

CSA GP

The installed and assembled transmitters (iTEMP® Series) are CSA GP approved.

Ordering information

Detailed ordering information is available from the following sources:

- In the **Product Configurator** on the Endress+Hauser web page: www.endress.com \rightarrow Select country \rightarrow Instruments \rightarrow Select device \rightarrow Product page function: Configure this product
- From your Endress+Hauser Sales Center: www.endress.com/worldwide

Product Configurator - the tool for individual product configuration

- Up-to-the-minute configuration data
- Depending on the device: Direct input of measuring point-specific information such as measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

Documentation

Short operation manual:

- TH13 RTD assembly in thermowell (KA190R/24/ae)
- TH14 RTD assembly in flanged thermowell (KA192R/24/ae)
- TH15 RTD assembly spring loaded (KA195R/24/ae)

Technical Information:

- Temperature head transmitter:
 - iTEMP® HART® TMT82 (TI01010T/09/en)
 - iTEMP® PROFIBUS PA TMT84 (TI138R/09/en)
 - iTEMP® FF TMT85 (TI134R/09/en)
- iTEMP[®] HART[®] TMT142 (TI107R/09/en) iTEMP[®] HART[®] TMT162 (TI086r/24/ae)
- iTEMP® PCP TMT181 (TI070r/24/ae)
- iTEMP® Pt TMT180 (TI088r/24/ae)
- iTEMP® HART® TMT182 (TI078r/24/ae)

Application example:

- Technical information:
 - Energy manager RMS621 (TI092r/24/ae)
 - Cerabar S (TI383r/24/ae)
 - Deltabar S (TI384r/24/ae)

USA	Canada	México	Instruments International
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People for Process Automation