

### Features

- Operates down to 1.4 K with appropriate sensor
- 8 sensor inputs
- Supports diode and RTD sensors
- Continuous 8-input display with readings in K, °C, V, or  $\Omega$
- IEEE-488 and RS-232C interfaces, analog outputs, and alarm relays
- Available in two versions: Model 218S and 218E

# Model 218 Temperature Monitor



### Product Description

The Model 218 is our most versatile temperature monitor. With eight sensor inputs, it can be used with nearly any diode or resistive temperature sensor. It displays all eight channels continuously in K, °C, V or  $\Omega$ . The measurement input was designed for the demands of cryogenic temperature measurement, however, the monitor's low noise, high resolution, and wide operating range make it ideal for noncryogenic applications as well.

### Sensor Input Reading Capability

The Model 218 has eight constant current sources (one for each input) that can be configured for a variety of sensors. The inputs can be configured from the front panel or via a computer interface, and are grouped in two sets of four. Each set of four inputs is configured for the same sensor type (i.e., all 100  $\Omega$  platinum or all silicon diodes).

Two high-resolution A/D converters increase the update rate of the Model 218. It can read sensor inputs more quickly than other scanning monitors because it does not have to wait for current source switching. The result is 16 new readings per second, allowing all inputs to be read twice each second. Inputs can be turned off to obtain a higher reading rate on fewer sensors.

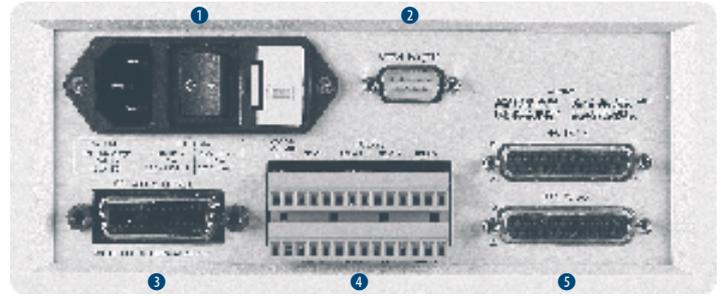
### Temperature Response Curves

The Model 218 has standard temperature sensor response curves for silicon diodes and platinum RTDs. It can support a wide variety of temperature sensors because a unique 200-point user curve can be stored for each of the eight inputs. CalCurves™ for Lake Shore calibrated sensors can be stored as user curves. The built in SoftCal™<sup>1</sup> algorithm can also be used to generate improved curves for DT-470 diodes and platinum RTDs that are stored as user curves.

<sup>1</sup> The Lake Shore SoftCal™ algorithm for silicon diode and platinum RTD sensors is a good solution for applications requiring more accuracy than a standard sensor curve but not in need of traditional calibration. SoftCal uses the predictability of a standard curve to improve the accuracy of an individual sensor around a few known temperature reference points.

**Interface Features of Model 218S and Model 218E**

Feature	218S	218E
Numeric keypad	■	■
Front panel curve entry	■	■
Alarms	■	■
RS-232C interface	■	■
IEEE-488 interface	■	■
Two analog voltage outputs	■	
Eight relays	■	



- 1 Line input assembly
- 2 RS-232C or printer interface
- 3 IEEE-488 interface (218S only)
- 4 Terminal block with relays and analog voltage outputs (218S only)
- 5 Sensor inputs

**Interface**

The Model 218 is available with both parallel (IEEE-488, 218S only) and serial (RS-232C) computer interfaces. Each input has a high and low alarm which offer latching and non-latching operation. The eight relays on the Model 218S can be used with the alarms to alert the operator of a fault condition or perform simple on-off control. The Model 218S includes two analog voltage outputs. The user may select the scale and data sent to the output, including temperature, sensor units, or linear equation results. Under manual control, the analog voltage output can also serve as a voltage source for other applications.

**Display**

The eight display locations on the Model 218 are user configurable. Sources for readout data are temperature units, sensor units, and results of the math function. Input number and data source are always displayed for convenience. The display is updated twice each second.

**Sensor Selection**

**Sensor Temperature Range (sensors sold separately)**

		Model	Useful Range	Magnetic Field Use
<b>Diodes</b>	Silicon Diode	DT-670-SD	1.4 K to 500 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	Silicon Diode	DT-670E-BR	30 K to 500 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	Silicon Diode	DT-414	1.4 K to 375 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	Silicon Diode	DT-421	1.4 K to 325 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	Silicon Diode	DT-470-SD	1.4 K to 500 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	Silicon Diode	DT-471-SD	10 K to 500 K	$T \geq 60 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 3 \text{ T}$
	GaAlAs Diode	TG-120-P	1.4 K to 325 K	$T > 4.2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 5 \text{ T}$
	GaAlAs Diode	TG-120-PL	1.4 K to 325 K	$T > 4.2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 5 \text{ T}$
<b>Positive Temperature Coefficient RTDs</b>	100 $\Omega$ Platinum	PT-102/3	14 K to 873 K	$T > 40 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 2.5 \text{ T}$
	100 $\Omega$ Platinum	PT-111	14 K to 673 K	$T > 40 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 2.5 \text{ T}$
	Rhodium-Iron	RF-800-4	1.4 K to 500 K	$T > 77 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 8 \text{ T}$
	Rhodium-Iron	RF-100T/U	1.4 K to 325 K	$T > 77 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 8 \text{ T}$
<b>Negative Temperature Coefficient RTDs<sup>2</sup></b>	Cernox™	CX-1010	2 K to 325 K <sup>4</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Cernox™	CX-1030-HT	3.5 K to 420 K <sup>3,6</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Cernox™	CX-1050-HT	4 K to 420 K <sup>3,6</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Cernox™	CX-1070-HT	15 K to 420 K <sup>3</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Cernox™	CX-1080-HT	50 K to 420 K <sup>3</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Germanium	GR-200A/B-1000	2.2 K to 100 K <sup>4</sup>	Not Recommended
	Germanium	GR-200A/B-1500	2.6 K to 100 K <sup>4</sup>	Not Recommended
	Germanium	GR-200A/B-2500	3.1 K to 100 K <sup>4</sup>	Not Recommended
	Carbon-Glass	CGR-1-500	4 K to 325 K <sup>5</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Carbon-Glass	CGR-1-1000	5 K to 325 K <sup>5</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
	Carbon-Glass	CGR-1-2000	6 K to 325 K <sup>5</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 19 \text{ T}$
Rox™	RX-102A	1.4 K to 40 K <sup>5</sup>	$T > 2 \text{ K} \ \& \ B \leq 10 \text{ T}$	

**Silicon diodes** are the best choice for general cryogenic use from 1.4 K to above room temperature. Diodes are economical to use because they follow a standard curve and are interchangeable in many applications. They are not suitable for use in ionizing radiation or magnetic fields.

**Cernox™** thin-film RTDs offer high sensitivity and low magnetic field-induced errors over the 2 K to 420 K temperature range. Cernox sensors require calibration.

**Platinum RTDs** offer high uniform sensitivity from 30 K to over 800 K. With excellent reproducibility, they are useful as thermometry standards. They follow a standard curve above 70 K and are interchangeable in many applications.

<sup>2</sup> Single excitation current may limit the low temperature range of NTC resistors

<sup>3</sup> Non-HT version maximum temperature: 325 K

<sup>4</sup> Low temperature limited by input resistance range

<sup>5</sup> Low temperature specified with self-heating error:  $\leq 5 \text{ mK}$

<sup>6</sup> Low temperature specified with self-heating error:  $\leq 12 \text{ mK}$

**Typical Sensor Performance** – see Appendix F for sample calculations of typical sensor performance

	Example Lake Shore Sensor	Temp	Nominal Resistance/Voltage	Typical Sensor Sensitivity <sup>7</sup>	Measurement Resolution: Temperature Equivalents	Electronic Accuracy: Temperature Equivalents	Temperature Accuracy including Electronic Accuracy, CalCurve™, and Calibrated Sensor
<b>Silicon Diode</b>	DT-670-SD with 1.4H calibration	1.4 K	1.644 V	-12.49 mV/K	1.6 mK	±26 mK	±38 mK
		77 K	1.028 V	-1.73 mV/K	11.6 mK	±152 mK	±174 mK
		300 K	0.5597 V	-2.3 mV/K	8.7 mK	±94 mK	±126 mK
		500 K	0.0907 V	-2.12 mV/K	9.4 mK	±80 mK	±130 mK
<b>Silicon Diode</b>	DT-470-SD-13 with 1.4H calibration	1.4 K	1.6981 V	-13.1 mV/K	1.5 mK	±26 mK	±38 mK
		77 K	1.0203 V	-1.92 mV/K	10.5 mK	±137 mK	±159 mK
		300 K	0.5189 V	-2.4 mV/K	8.4 mK	±88 mK	±120 mK
		475 K	0.0906 V	-2.22 mV/K	9.1 mK	±77 mK	±127 mK
<b>GaAlAs Diode</b>	TG-120-SD with 1.4H calibration	1.4 K	5.391 V	-97.5 mV/K	0.2 mK	±13 mK	±25 mK
		77 K	1.422 V	-1.24 mV/K	16.2 mK	±359 mK	±381 mK
		300 K	0.8978 V	-2.85 mV/K	7 mK	±120 mK	±152 mK
		475 K	0.3778 V	-3.15 mV/K	6.4 mK	±75 mK	±125 mK
<b>100 Ω Platinum RTD 500 Ω Full Scale</b>	PT-103 with 1.4J calibration	30 K	3.66 Ω	0.19 Ω/K	10.5 mK	±25 mK	±35 mK
		77 K	20.38 Ω	0.42 Ω/K	4.8 mK	±20 mK	±32 mK
		300 K	110.35 Ω	0.39 Ω/K	5.2 mK	±68 mK	±91 mK
		500 K	185.668 Ω	0.378 Ω/K	5.3 mK	±109 mK	±155 mK
<b>Cernox™</b>	CX-1050-SD-HT <sup>8</sup> with 4M calibration	4.2 K	3507.2 Ω	-1120.8 Ω/K	45 μK	±1.4 mK	±6.4 mK
		77 K	205.67 Ω	-2.4116 Ω/K	20.8 mK	±75.6 mK	±91.6 mK
		300 K	59.467 Ω	-0.1727 Ω/K	290 mK	±717 mK	±757 mK
		420 K	45.03 Ω	-0.0829 Ω/K	604 mK	±1.43 K	±1.5 K
<b>Germanium</b>	GR-200A-1000 with 1.4D calibration	2 K	6674 Ω	-9930 Ω/K	5 μK	±0.3 mK	±4.3 mK
		4.2 K	1054 Ω	-526 Ω/K	95 μK	±10 mK	±14 mK
		10 K	170.9 Ω	-38.4 Ω/K	1.3 mK	±4.4 mK	±9.4 mK
		100 K	2.257 Ω	-0.018 Ω/K	2.78 K	±5.61 K	±5.77 K
<b>Carbon-Glass</b>	CGR-1-2000 with 4L calibration	4.2 K	2260 Ω	-2060 Ω/K	25 μK	±0.5 mK	±4.5 mK
		77 K	21.65 Ω	-0.157 Ω/K	319 mK	±692 mK	±717 mK
		300 K	11.99 Ω	-0.015 Ω/K	3.33 K	±7 K	±7.1 K

<sup>7</sup> Typical sensor sensitivities were taken from representative calibrations for the sensor listed

<sup>8</sup> Non-HT version maximum temperature: 325 K

## Specifications

### Input Specifications

	Sensor Temperature Coefficient	Input Range	Excitation Current	Display Resolution	Measurement Resolution	Electronic Accuracy
<b>Diode</b>	negative	0 V to 2.5 V	10 μA ±0.05% <sup>9</sup>	100 μV	20 μV	±160 μV ±0.01% of rdg
	negative	0 V to 7.5 V	10 μA ±0.05% <sup>9</sup>	100 μV	20 μV	±160 μV ±0.02% of rdg
<b>PTC RTD</b>	positive	0 Ω to 250 Ω	1 mA ±0.3% <sup>10</sup>	10 mΩ	2 mΩ	±0.004 Ω ±0.02% of rdg
	positive	0 Ω to 500 Ω	1 mA ±0.3% <sup>10</sup>	10 mΩ	2 mΩ	±0.004 Ω ±0.02% of rdg
	positive	0 Ω to 5000 Ω	1 mA ±0.3% <sup>10</sup>	100 mΩ	20 mΩ	±0.06 Ω ±0.04% of rdg
<b>NTC RTD</b>	negative	0 Ω to 7500 Ω	10 μA ±0.05% <sup>9</sup>	100 mΩ	50 mΩ	±0.1 Ω ±0.04% of rdg

<sup>9</sup> Current source error has negligible effect on measurement accuracy

<sup>10</sup> Current source error is removed during calibration

### Thermometry

**Number of inputs** 8

**Input configuration** Inputs separated into two groups of four (each group must be the same sensor type) – inputs can be configured from the front panel to accept any of the supported input types

**Input accuracy** Sensor dependent – refer to Input Specifications table

**Measurement resolution** Sensor dependent – refer to Input Specifications table

**Maximum update rate** 16 readings per s total

### Thermometry, continued

**User curves**

Room for 8 (1 per input) 200-point CalCurves™ or user curves

**SoftCal™**

Improves accuracy of DT-470 diode to ±0.25 K from 30 K to 375 K; improves accuracy of platinum RTDs to ±0.25 K from 70 K to 325 K; stored as user curves

**Math**

Maximum, minimum, and linear equation (Mx + B) or M(x + B)

**Filter**

Averages 2 to 64 input readings

Sensor Input Configuration

	Diode/RTD
Measurement type	4-lead differential
Excitation	8 constant current sources
Supported sensors	Diodes: Silicon, GaAs RTDs: 100 Ω Platinum, 1000 Ω Platinum, Germanium, Carbon-Glass, Cernox™, and Rox™
Standard curves	DT-470, DT-500D, DT-670, CTI-C, PT-100, and PT-1000
Input connector	25-pin D-sub

Front Panel

<b>Display</b>	4 line by 20 character backlit LCD display
<b>Number of reading displays</b>	1 to 8
<b>Display units</b>	K, °C, V, and Ω
<b>Reading source</b>	Temperature, sensor units, max, min, and linear equation
<b>Display update rate</b>	All displayed inputs twice in 1 s
<b>Temp display resolution</b>	0.001° from 0° to 99.999°, 0.01° from 100° to 999.99°, 0.1° above 1000°
<b>Sensor units display resolution</b>	Sensor dependent to 5 digits
<b>Display annunciators</b>	Remote operation, alarm, data logging, max, min, and linear
<b>Keypad</b>	Membrane keypad, 20-key, numeric and specific functions
<b>Front panel features</b>	Front panel curve entry and keypad lock-out

Interface

<b>IEEE-488.2 interface (218S)</b>	
<b>Features</b>	SH1, AH1, T5, L4, SR1, RL1, PP0, DC1, DT0, C0, E1
<b>Reading rate</b>	To 16 readings per s
<b>Software support</b>	LabVIEW™ driver
<b>Serial interface</b>	
<b>Electrical format</b>	RS-232C
<b>Max baud rate</b>	9600 baud
<b>Connector</b>	9-pin D-sub
<b>Reading rate</b>	To 16 readings per s (at 9600 baud)
<b>Printer capability</b>	Support for serial printer through serial interface port used with data log parameters
<b>Alarms</b>	
<b>Number</b>	16: high and low for each input
<b>Data source</b>	Temperature, sensor units, and linear equation
<b>Settings</b>	Source, high setpoint, low setpoint, deadband, latching or non-latching, and audible on/off
<b>Actuators</b>	Display annunciator, beeper, and relays (218S)
<b>Relays (218S)</b>	
<b>Number</b>	8
<b>Contacts</b>	Normally open (NO), normally closed (NC), and common (C)
<b>Contact rating</b>	30 VDC at 5 A
<b>Operation</b>	Each input may be configured to activate any or all of the eight relays – relays may be activated on high, low, or both alarms for any input, or manually
<b>Connector</b>	Detachable terminal block
<b>Analog voltage output (218S)</b>	
<b>Number</b>	2
<b>Scale</b>	User selected
<b>Update rate</b>	To 16 readings per s
<b>Data source</b>	Temperature, sensor units, and linear equation
<b>Range</b>	±10 V
<b>Resolution</b>	1.25 mV
<b>Accuracy</b>	±2.5 mV
<b>Min load resistance</b>	1 kΩ (short-circuit protected)
<b>Data logging</b>	
<b>Channels</b>	1 to 8
<b>Operation</b>	Data log records can be stored in memory or sent to the printer; stored data may be displayed, printed, or retrieved by computer interface
<b>Data memory</b>	Maximum of 1500 single reading records, non-volatile

General

<b>Ambient temperature</b>	15 °C to 35 °C at rated accuracy, 10 °C to 40 °C at reduced accuracy
<b>Power requirement</b>	100, 120, 220, 240 VAC, (+6%, -10%), 50 or 60 Hz, 18 VA
<b>Size</b>	216 mm W × 89 mm H × 318 mm D (8.5 in × 3.5 in × 12.5 in), half rack
<b>Weight</b>	3 kg (6.6 lb)
<b>Approval</b>	CE mark

Ordering Information

Part number	Description
<b>218S</b>	Standard Temperature Monitor (8 inputs, IEEE-488 and serial interface, alarms, relays, corrected analog output, data logging)
<b>218E</b>	Economy Temperature Monitor (8 inputs, serial interface, alarms, data logging)

Select a power configuration\*:

<b>VAC-100</b>	Instrument configured for 100 VAC with U.S. power cord
<b>VAC-120</b>	Instrument configured for 120 VAC with U.S. power cord
<b>VAC-120-ALL</b>	Instrument configured for 120 VAC with U.S. power cord and universal Euro line cord and fuses for 220/240 VAC setting
<b>VAC-220</b>	Instrument configured for 220 VAC with universal Euro line cord
<b>VAC-240</b>	Instrument configured for 240 VAC with universal Euro line cord

*\*Other country line cords available, consult Lake Shore*

Accessories Included

<b>G-106-253</b>	Two 25-pin D-sub plugs used for sensor input connector
<b>G-106-264</b>	Two 25-pin D-sub shells used for sensor input connector
<b>106-772</b>	Two 14-pin connectors used for relays & analog outputs (218S only)
—	Calibration certificate
<b>MAN-218</b>	Model 218 user manual

Options and accessories

<b>4005</b>	1 m IEEE-488 (GPIB) computer interface cable assembly – includes extender which allows connection of IEEE cable and relay terminal block simultaneously
<b>8000</b>	The CalCurve™ breakpoint table from a calibrated sensor loaded on a CD-ROM for customer uploading
<b>8001-218</b>	The breakpoint table from a calibrated sensor stored in the instrument
<b>8002-05-218</b>	The breakpoint table from a calibrated sensor stored in a NOVRAM for installation at the customer location
<b>CAL-218-CERT</b>	Instrument recalibration with certificate
<b>RM-½</b>	Kit to mount one ½ rack temperature monitor in a 482.6 mm (19 in) rack
<b>RM-2</b>	Kit to mount two ½ rack temperature monitors in a 482.6 mm (19 in) rack

