51

Rhodium-Iron RTDs

Rhodium-iron features

- Good long term stability: ±10 mK from 1.4 K to 325 K
- RF-800 offers a wide temperature range from 0.65 K to 500 K
- Linear response above 100 K
- Excellent resistance to ionizing radiation

Rhodium-iron temperature sensors offer a positive temperature coefficient, monotonic response over a wide temperature range, and high resistance to ionizing radiation.

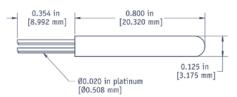
The RF-800 rhodium-iron resistance sensor features monotonically decreasing resistivity from 500 K to 0.65 K, although sensitivity (dR/dT) falls off in the region of 30 K. From 100 K to 273 K the resistance changes linearly with temperature to within 1 K. RF-800-4 sensors also exhibit monotonic response at higher temperatures, hence their adaptability for use over the broad range from 1.4 K to 500 K.

Packaging options

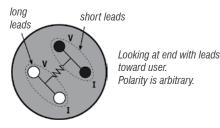
RF-800-4



RF-800



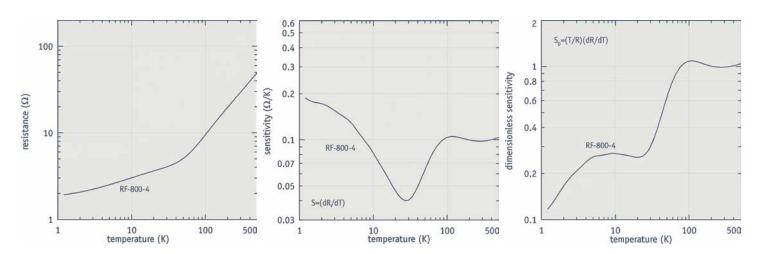
General tolerance of ±0.005 in [±0.127 mm] unless otherwise noted



Typical rhodium-iron resistance

Typical rhodium-iron sensitivity

Typical rhodium-iron dimensionless sensitivity



Specifications

Standard curve Not applicable

Recommended excitation 1 mA

Dissipation at recommended excitation 10 µW at 4.2 K, 250 µW at 273 K

Thermal response time 10 s at 273 K

Use in radiation Recommended for use in ionizing radiation environments-see Appendix B

Use in magnetic field Not recommended for use in magnetic fields below 77 K-see Appendix B

Reproducibility¹ ±5 mK at 4.2 K

Soldering standard J-STD-001 Class 2

¹ Short-term reproducibility data is obtained by subjecting sensor to repeated thermal shocks from 305 K to 4.2 K

Range of use

	Minimum limit	Maximum limit		
RF-800-4	0.65 K	500 K ²		
2 11 - 11 - 00				

² Usable to 800 K, but large and erratic temperature shifts can occur at lower temperatures without proper thermal conditioning

Calibrated accuracy

	Typical sensor accuracy ³	Long-term stability⁴
1.4 K	±7 mK	±10 mK
4.2 K	±7 mK	±10 mK
10 K	±8 mK	±10 mK
77 K	±13 mK	±10 mK
305 K	±23 mK	±10 mK
400 K	±41 mK	_
500 K	±42 mK	

³ [(Calibration uncertainty)² + (reproducibility)²]^{0.5} for more information see Appendices B, D, and E

4 Long-term stability data is obtained by subjecting sensor to 200 thermal shocks from 305 K to 77 K

Physical specifications



Typical magnetic field-dependent temperature errors⁵ ΔT/T (%) at B (magnetic induction)

Package parallel to field B							
	2.5 T	8 T	14 T	19 T			
4.2 K	11	40	_	—			
20 K	4						
40 K	1.5	12	30	47			
66 K	0.3	2.5	6	9			
87 K	0.2	1.5	4	6			
110 K	0.1	0.9	2.4	—			
190 K	0.03	0.3	0.9	_			
300 K	-0.01	0.1	0.4	—			

⁵ Not recommended for use in magnetic fields below 77 K

Temperature response data table (typical) See Appendix G for expanded response table

	RF-800-4				
	R (Ω)	dR/dT (Ω/K)	(T/R)·(dR/dT)		
1.4 K	1.5204	0.178	0.16		
4.2 K	1.9577	0.135	0.29		
20 K	3.1632	0.0461	0.29		
77 K	6.8341	0.0959	1.1		
150 K	14.463	0.105	1.1		
300 K	29.697	0.101	1.0		
400 K	39.824	0.103	1.0		

Packaging options

For information on mounting adapters available for use with the SD package, see page 21.





detailed description of: Installation Uncalibrated sensors SoftCal[™] Calibrated sensors CalCurve[™] Sensor packages



Ordering information

Uncalibrated sensor—Specify the part number in the left column only, for example RF-800-4.

Calibrated sensor—Add the calibration range suffix code to the end of the model number, for example RF-800-4-1.4L.

Rhodium-iron RTD	Nume	Calibration range suffix codes Numeric figure is the low end of the calibration Letters represent the high end: B=40 K, D=100 K, L=325 K, H=500 K								
Part number	Uncal	1.4B	1.4D	1.4L	1.4H	4B	4D	4L	4H	70L
RF-800-4	•								•	
Other packaging available through special order—consult Lake Shore										

Accessories suggested for installationsee Accessories section for full descriptions Stycast® epoxy VGE-7031 varnish CryoCable[™] Indium solder Apiezon® grease 90% Pb, 10% Sn solder Manganin wire Phosphor bronze wire

