

Survey on Johnson Noise Thermometry for Temperature Instrumentation

150

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Abstract

Johnson Noise Thermometry is an drift-free temperature measurement method which is able to maintain the best accuracy without calibration for a long period. Resistance Temperature Detectors (RTDs) and Thermocouples used widely in power plants have the drift problem which causes a measurement error. Despite the advantage of Johnson Noise thermometry, it has not been used because it is very sensitive to electromagnetic noise and environment. It also requires more complicated signal processing methods. This paper presents the characteristics of Johnson Noise thermometry and various implementation method proposed over the past decades time period. The key factor in development of a noise thermometer is how to extract the tiny noise signal from the sensor and discriminate out the unnecessary noise interference from the environments. The new digital technology of fast signal processing skill will useful to challenge the existing problems fir commercialization of noise thermometry.

1.

(T/C : Thermocouple) 가 가 RTD(Resistance Temperature Detector) (Drift)가

[1].

Drift

가

가 가

[2-7].

가

가

가

2.

(conduction electron)

[2]. (zero) 가 가

H, Nyquist

J. B. Johnson

[3]. 가

[2-4].

$$e_n^2 = \frac{4hfR}{e^{hf/kT} - 1} \quad [V^2 / Hz] \quad \text{-----(1)}$$

h (6.626 x 10⁻³⁴ [Joule-sec], k (1.68 x 10⁻²³ [Joule/K], f
 , R , T . (1) 100°K 가

1GHz hf/kT << 1 (1)

$$e_n^2 = \frac{4hfR}{e^{hf/kT} - 1} = 4hfR / (1 + \frac{hf}{kT} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{hf}{kT})^2 \dots - 1) \quad [V^2 / Hz] \quad \text{----- (2)}$$

$$\approx 4hfR / (\frac{hf}{kT}) = 4kTR \quad [V^2 / Hz]$$

가

(2) (white noise)

가 RMS

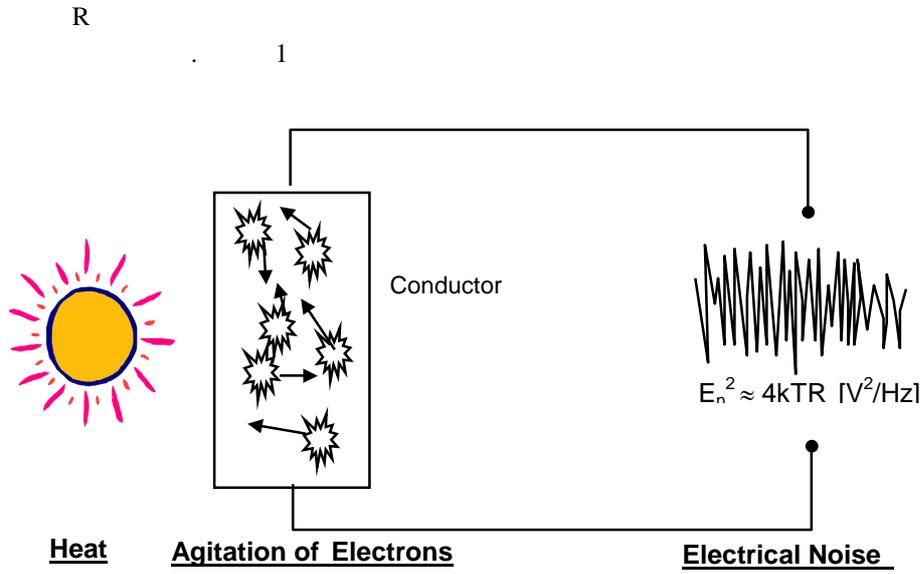
$$\sqrt{v_n^2} = \sqrt{4kTR\Delta f} \quad [V] \quad \text{----- (3)}$$

(4)

$$\sqrt{i_n^2} = \sqrt{4kT\Delta f \frac{1}{R}} \quad [A] \quad \text{----- (4)}$$

(3) (4) (Power) (5)

$$p_n = 4k\Delta f T \quad [w] \quad \text{----- (5)}$$



1.

3.

2 가 , , ,
 가 가 1 ,
 (nano-Ampere)
 ,
 가

3.1. (Ratio Method)

1949 Garisson Lawson [4-6].

2 R_r
 T_s R_s R_r
 가 가 가 $T_s R_s =$
 $T_r R_r$ 가 가

$$T_s = \frac{T_r R_r}{R_s} \quad [^\circ K] \quad \text{-----} \quad (6)$$

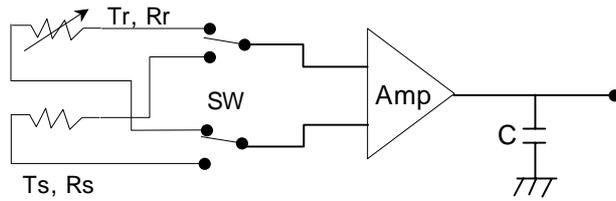
가

Tr, Rr, Rs

가

[5].

(Band-pass filter)



2.

3.2. Correlation

Correlation

[4-6].

Correlation

Correlation

3

(multiplication)

가
가

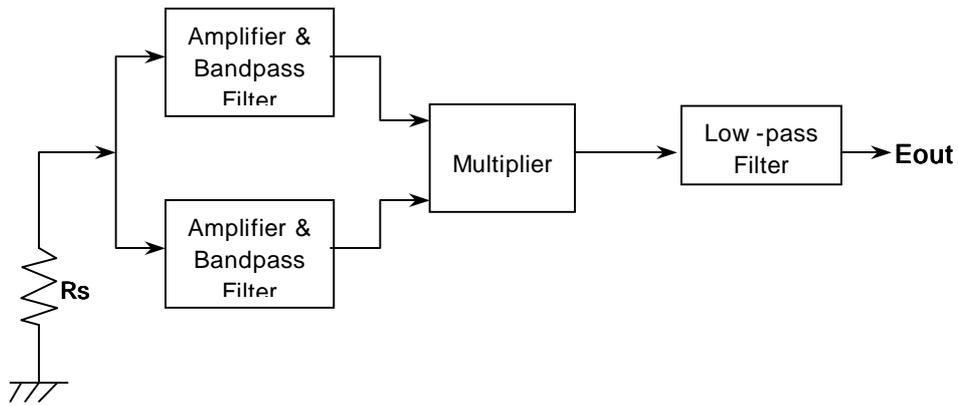
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가

Correlator-Amplifier

3.1

가



3. Correlator-Amplifier

3.3. Noise Power

)

1974

Borkowski

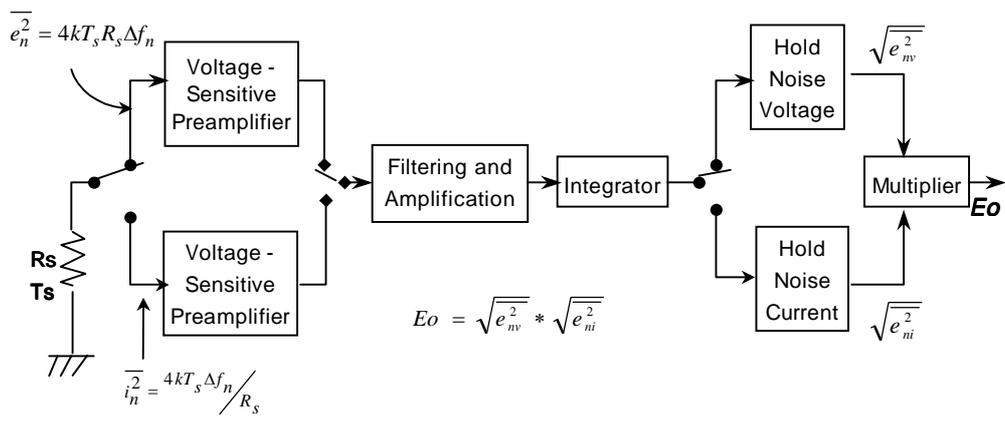
Blalock

(x

[4,5,7].

가 (5) 가

[4].



4. Johnson Noise Power Thermometer(JNPT)

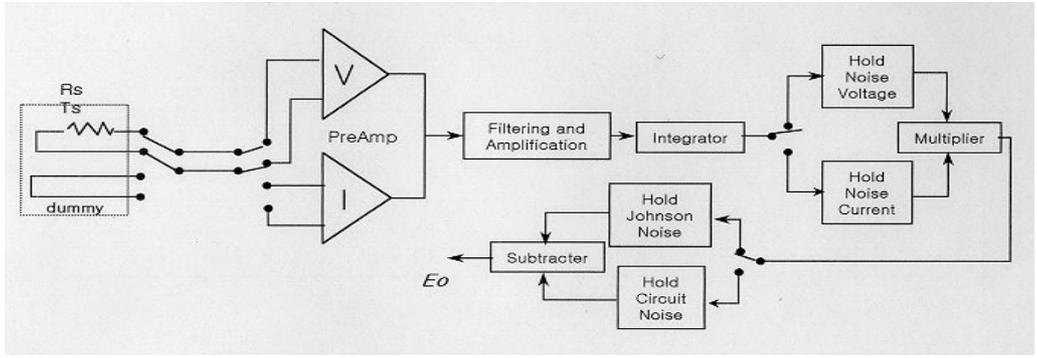
4

[6].

3.4. Dummy

Decretion[3]
 (short circuit or dummy)
 Zero 가
 가

Dummy (5).



5. Dummy

3.5. (Tuned-Circuit)

ORNL

RLC

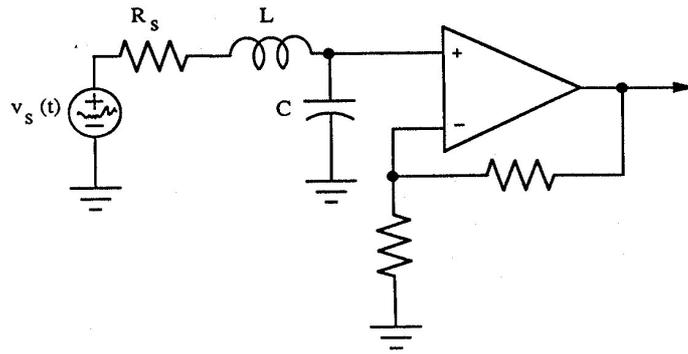
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6

(7) [6].

가

$$\overline{v^2} = \frac{kT}{C} \text{----- (7)}$$



6.

4. 가

가
가

가

Correlation

가

dummy

Correlation

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Acknowledgement

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