

**LEXICON**

<b>Kelvin scale</b>	Thermodynamic scale of temperature. It is expressed in Kelvin, starting from absolute zero
<b>Fahrenheit scale</b>	Temperature scale still used for historical reasons. Fahrenheit degrees indicate a point on the scale of temperature and the width of an interval of temperature. 32 °F = ice point, 212 °F = water boiling point.
<b>Celsius scale</b>	Most used scale of temperature in which the degrees Celsius (°C) indicate a point of the temperature scale and the width of a temperature interval. 0 °C = ice point, 100 °C = water boiling point.
<b>Peletier effect</b>	Cold or heat production on the junction of two dissimilar conductors under electrical current.
<b>Seebeck effect</b>	Phenomenon which permit a thermal energy to produce a E.M.F (ElectroMotive Force), what constitutes the base of thermocouple thermometry.
<b>Thermocouple</b>	Electric circuit composed of two different conductors. The electric circuit generates a voltage which depends on temperatures subjected to the junctions. The reference junction at an end of wires is maintained to 0 °C. Junction of measurement is used as temperature sensor.
<b>Mineral insulated Thermocouple</b>	Thermocouple placed in a metal sheath, and insulated by a mineral Magnesia (Mg O) powder strongly compacted.
<b>RTD Probe</b>	Generally indicate a 100 Ohms's Platine type sensor placed in a cylindrical rigid or semi-rigid protection pipe.
<b>Pt 100</b>	100 Ohms's Platine resistive thermometer to 0°C.
<b>Compensation cables</b>	Cables allowing to extend thermocouple wires over significant lengths at lower cost while preserving the same E.M.F/°C as the thermocouple in a restricted temperature area.
<b>Extension cables</b>	Cables allowing to extend a thermocouple with wires of same nature that those of the thermocouple.