

# task\_70jjg4yzznocarsq\_with\_calculation

## Student Group

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## Exercise 1 : Temperature-dependent Resistance

(written test, approx. 6% of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)

A thermistor is used as a temperature sensor in a refrigeration system. The thermistor has a resistance of  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  at  $+25^\circ\text{C}$ .

The temperature coefficients are:  $\alpha = 0.01 \frac{1}{\text{K}}$  and  $\beta = 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{K}^2}$

The temperature inside the refrigeration system can reach down to  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

1. Calculate the resistance of the thermistor at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$ .

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} R &= R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2) \quad | \\ \text{with } T &= T_{\text{end}} - T_{\text{start}} \quad R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot (1 + 0.01 \frac{1}{\text{K}} \cdot (-40^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \frac{1}{\text{K}^2} \cdot (-40^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})^2) \end{aligned}$$

Final result

$$R = 6.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

2. Additionally, explain which effect a resistive temperature sensor can have on the refrigeration system.

Solution

Resistors transfer electrical energy out of the circuit and generate heat. Therefore, a resistive sensor might heat up the refrigeration system.

3. Regarding question 2.: Given a constant sensor voltage, would a sensor with tenfold the resistance be better or worse? Give an explanation for your answer.

Solution

The power of the resistor  $P = U \cdot I = R \cdot I^2 = \frac{U^2}{R}$  is equivalent with the heat flow.

Therefore, with constant  $U$  and increasing  $R$  the power decreases. Ten times more resistance decreases the heat flow to one tenth.

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