

task_70jgg4yzznocarsq_with_calculation

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Exercise E1.1 Temperature-dependent Resistance (written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)	2
--	---

temperature dependent resistance, power, heat, exam ee1 WS2022

**Exercise E1.1 Temperature-dependent Resistance
(written test, approx. 6 % of a 60-minute written test, WS2022)**

A refrigerator exhibits a temperature sensitive temperature coefficient of resistance. The circuit has a resistance of $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ at 25°C . Its temperature coefficients are: $\alpha = 0.01 \text{ } \frac{1}{\text{K}}$ and $\beta = 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ } \frac{1}{\text{K}^2}$

Result
The temperature inside the refrigeration system can reach down to -40°C .

Calculate the resistance of the thermostat at -40°C .

Resistance of the resistor $P = U \cdot I$ and $Q = P \cdot t$. Therefore, a solution is to **light heat** up the refrigeration system. Therefore, with constant U and increasing R the power decreases. Ten times more resistance decreases the heat flow to one-tenth.

$$R = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T + \beta \cdot \Delta T^2)$$

with $\Delta T = T_{\text{end}} - T_{\text{start}}$

$$R = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \cdot (1 + 0.01 \cdot (-40^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) + 71 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (-40^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C})^2)$$

From: <https://wiki.mexle.org/> - MEXLE Wiki

Permanent link: https://wiki.mexle.org/electrical_engineering_1/task_70jig4yzznocarsq_with_calculation?rev=1680241998

Last update: 2023/03/31 07:53

