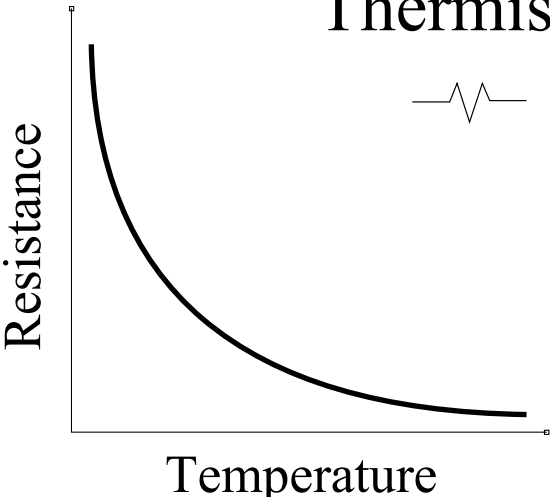


Thermistor Temperature Sensors

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Thermistor</h2> 	<p>Output Characteristics</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High resistance values ● Large resistance change ● Two wire ohms measurement ● Low sensor cost ● Small size / fast response 	<p>Advantages</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limited temperature range ● Current source required ● Nonlinear ● Self heating ● Fragile 	<p>Disadvantages</p>
<p>-80 to 300 °C</p>	<p>Temperature Range</p>

Thermistors are constructed with metal oxides formed into a bead and encapsulated in epoxy or glass. The resistance of a Thermistor has a nonlinear large negative change as it is heated (Negative temperature coefficient). The change in resistance during a temperature change of a Thermistor is several times greater than an RTD making measurement easier, but the temperature range is limited.