

Points are based on the number of steps that must be shown to complete the problem, not the difficulty. For example, a one step problem is worth 1 point, a two step problem is worth 2 points, etc. There is a reference section at the end which includes useful formulas and tables.

1 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RESISTANCE, VOLTAGE, AND TEMPERATURE

1.1 The relationship between a thermistor's temperature and its resistance is linear. 1

- ☐ (A) True
☐ (B) False

1.2 The relationship between a thermistor's resistance and its voltage is 1

- ☐ (A) linear
☐ (B) logarithmic
☐ (C) exponential
☐ (D) sinusoidal

1.3 When current passes through a thermistor, power is dissipated in the form of what? 1

- ☐ (A) Light
☐ (B) Sound
☐ (C) Gravity
☐ (D) Heat

1.4 When a temperature difference exists across a thermocouple, a voltage is produced between the two ends of it. What is the name of this effect? 1

- ☐ (A) Hall Effect
☐ (B) Peltier Effect
☐ (C) Seebeck Effect
☐ (D) Ettingshausen Effect

2 THEORY OF LEDs, WORKING PRINCIPLES, AND APPLICATIONS

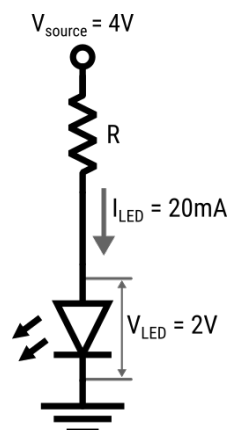
2.1 Given an LED with a forward voltage of 2.15V, theoretically, what color is the light released from the LED, based on table 1 in the reference section? 2

- 1 point for using the equation that relates the LEDs forward voltage to its wavelength
- 1 point for writing the correct color

2.2 Explain why photons are released from an LED when it is powered. Use keywords such as *electrons* and *holes*, or, *conduction band* and *valence band*. 1

2.3 We have an LED that we don't want to blow out. Our LED can safely handle a current of 20mA, I_{LED} , and has a forward voltage of 2V, V_{LED} . The circuit is supplied a voltage of 4V, V_{source} . Find the resistance, R . 3

- 1 point for writing the current through the resistor
- 1 point for writing the voltage drop across the resistor
- 1 point for writing the resistance



3 THE PROCESS OF CALIBRATION

3.1 You are given a Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC) thermistor. You take two resistance measurements across the thermistor at different temperatures (see table below). Find the material constant, β . (Use the model given in the reference section) 1

Temperature	Resistance Measurement
100°C	950Ω
20°C	12kΩ

3.2 Using the β value calculated above, estimate the temperature, given a resistance measurement of $R_{test} = 10k\Omega$. (Answer in units of **Celsius**) 1

3.3 Which mathematical model **is the most accurate**, of the four choices below, for finding a precise temperature of a thermistor throughout the thermistor’s entire working temperature range? 1

- (A) B-Parameter Equation
- (B) Steinhart-Hart Equation
- (C) Linear Equation
- (D) Granger-Potter Equation

4 OPERATIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF BASIC DEVICE COMPONENTS

4.1 What is the purpose of this component? (It is not an axial inductor, though it looks like one) 1



- (A) To store electrical charge.
- (B) To resist the **change** in current.
- (C) To limit current passing through it.
- (D) To amplify a signal.

4.2 A **thermistor** acts similarly to which component? 1

- (A) Capacitor
- (B) Transistor
- (C) Resistor
- (D) Inductor

4.3 What circuit component does a microcontroller use, internally, to convert an analog input voltage, connected to one of the microcontroller’s GPIO pins, to a value that can be stored in memory? 1

- (A) Analog-to-Digital Converter
- (B) Buck Converter
- (C) Boost Converter
- (D) AC-to-DC Converter

5 REFERENCE

Table 1: Approximate Color with Respect to Wavelength

LED Color	Wavelength (nm)
Red	635-700
Orange	590-635
Yellow	560-590
Green	520-560
Cyan	490-520
Blue	450-490
Violet	400-450

Table 2: Constants and Equations

Symbol	Definition	Meaning
c	$3 \times 10^8 \text{m/s}$	Speed of Light
h	$4.136 \times 10^{-15} \text{eVs}$	Planck’s Constant
f	c/λ	Frequency of Light
E	$h \cdot f$	Photon Energy

Temperature is in **Kelvin** for the below equations.

$$\beta = \frac{\ln \frac{R_{T1}}{R_{T2}}}{\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2}} \quad T = \frac{\beta}{\ln \left(\frac{R}{R_0 e^{-\beta/T_0}} \right)}$$