4. The coefficient values represent the slope(m) and y-intercept(b) of the best fit line.

The plots generated gave the following coefficients:

Cold Water Calibration

c0 = -1.5135

c1 = 14.325

Transfer Eq: Voltage= 0.0698\* ΔT + 0.106

Calibration Eq: ΔT = 14.325\* Voltage + -1.5135

Room Temp Calibration

c0 = 1.8318

c1 = 26.701

Transfer Eq: Voltage= 0.0375\* ΔT + -0.069

Calibration Eq: ΔT = 26.701\* Voltage + 1.8318

Hot Water Calibration

c0 = 4.4595

c1 = 13.343

Transfer Eq: Voltage= 0.0749\* ΔT + -0.334

Calibration Eq: ΔT = 13.343\* Voltage + 4.4595

The transfer equation equation generated using these coefficients, was used to find a predicted value for the output voltage and is compared in the table below with the NIST Standards value.

According to the table this is the values for output voltage:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ΔT | Predicted Voltage out | NIST value |
| -11 | -0.6622 | -0.639 |
| -3.35 | -0.181 | -0.176 |
| 25 | 1.5394 | 1.495 |

Therefore these compare to each other closely, although not perfectly.

5. The plots generated gave the following coefficients:

Cold Water Calibration: ΔT = 14.325\* Voltage + -1.5135

Room Temp Calibration: ΔT = 26.701\* Voltage + 1.8318

Hot Water Calibration: ΔT = 13.343\* Voltage + 4.4595

6. We have not used perfect calibration methods such as using ice baths or boiling water. Additionally, the sensors that were exposed to air still felt effects of their surrounding and their temperature was not entirely constant. Over the time span, the water temperatures also changed. We assumed that the response was step response too. I would used more regulated water temperatures to improve the experiment, in order to increase precision.