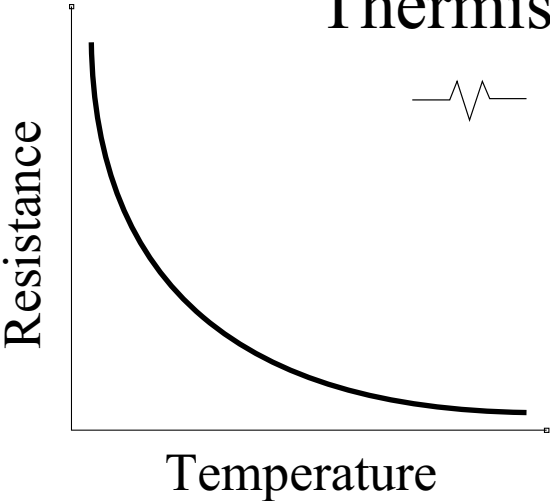


| | |
|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Thermistor</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Resistance</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Temperature</p> | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Output Characteristics</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High resistance values • Large resistance change • Two wire ohms measurement • Low sensor cost • Small size / fast response | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Advantages</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited temperature range • Current source required • Nonlinear • Self heating • Fragile | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Disadvantages</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">-80 to 300 °C</p> | <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">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.