Spannungsverstärker

WS18/19, PAP2.2, Versuch 242

Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

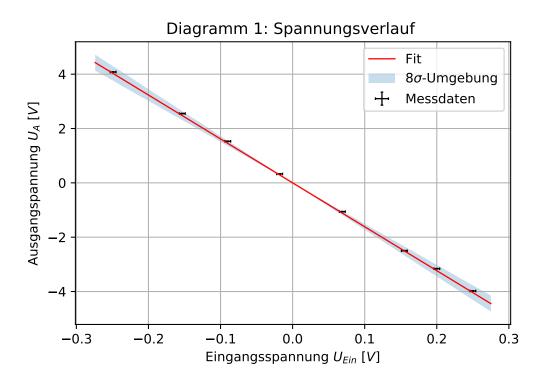
Praktikanten: Gerasimov, V. & Fehrenbach, T.

Betreuer: Saake, P.

Versuchsdurchführung: 12. November, 2018

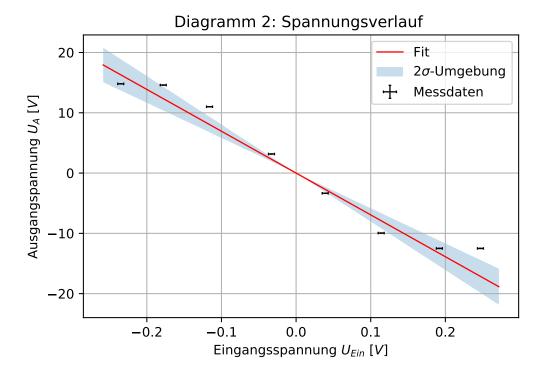
```
In [1]: %matplotlib inline
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         #Messwerte aus Tabelle 1: U_Ein über U_G
        U_Ein = np.array([-249, -153, -90, -18, 69, 155, 200, 250])*1e-3 fehler_U_Ein = np.zeros(U_Ein.size)+4e-3
         U_A = np.array([4.08, 2.55, 1.53, 0.328, -1.06, -2.50, -3.16, -3.98])
        fehler_U_A = np.zeros(U_A.size)+1e-2
         #Fitfunktion
        from scipy import odr
         def fit_func(p, x):
             (v) = p
             return -v*x
        model = odr.Model(fit_func)
         #darzustellende Daten
        x = U_Ein
y = U_A
         delta_x = fehler_U_Ein
         delta_y = fehler_U_A
         #Startparameter
        para0 = [1.0]
         data = odr.RealData(x, y, sx=delta_x, sy=delta_y)
         odr = odr.ODR(data, model, beta0=para0 )
         out = odr.run()
         #1-Sigma
        popt = out.beta
        perr = out.sd_beta
         #Sigma-Umgebung
         nstd = 8 # um n-Sigma-Umgebung zu zeichnen
        popt_top = popt+nstd*perr
popt_bot = popt-nstd*perr
         #Plot-Umgebung
        x_{fit} = np.linspace(min(x)*1.1, max(x)*1.1)
         fit = fit_func(popt, x_fit)
         fit_top = fit_func(popt_top, x_fit)
        fit_bot = fit_func(popt_bot, x_fit)
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(1)
         plt.errorbar(x, y, yerr=delta_y, xerr=delta_x, lw=1, ecolor='k', fmt='none', capsize=1, label='Messdaten')
        plt.title('Diagramm 1: Spannungsverlauf')
        plt grid(True)
        plt.xlabel('Eingangsspannung '+r'${U_{Ein}}$'+' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.ylabel('Ausgangspannung '+r'${U_{A}}$' + ' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.plot(x_fit, fit, 'r', lw=1, label='Fit')
ax.fill_between(x_fit, fit_top, fit_bot, alpha=.25, label=str(nstd)+r'$\sigma$'+'-Umgebung')
        plt.legend(loc='best')
         #Chi-Quadrat orthogonal
        from scipy.stats import chi2
         dof = x.size-popt.size
          \textbf{chisquare = np.sum(((fit\_func(popt, x)-y)**2)/(delta\_y**2+((fit\_func(popt, x+delta\_x)-fit\_func(popt, x-delta\_x))/2)**2)) } 
         chisquare_red = chisquare/dof
        prob = round(1-chi2.cdf(chisquare,dof),2)*100
        plt.savefig('figures/242_Diagramm1.pdf', format='pdf')
         print('V =', popt[0], ', Standardfehler =', perr[0])
         print('\n')
         print('Chi-Quadrat =', chisquare)
         print('Freiheitsgrade =', dof)
         print('Chi-Quadrat reduziert =', chisquare_red)
         print('Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten =', prob, '%')
V = 16.164765400844658, Standardfehler = 0.13357570206071634
```

```
Chi-Quadrat = 6.565151533351418
Freiheitsgrade = 7
Chi-Quadrat reduziert = 0.9378787904787741
Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten = 48.0 %
```



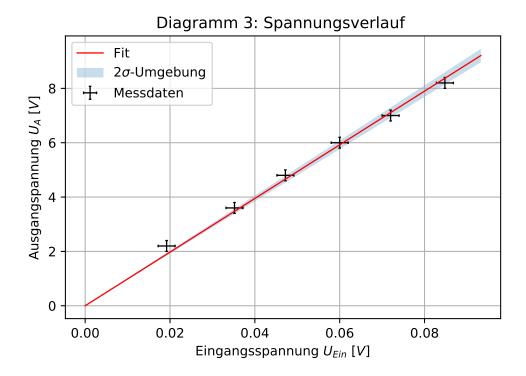
```
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import numpy as np
        #Messwerte aus Tabelle 2: U_Ein über U_G
       U_Ein = np.array([-235, -178, -116, -33, 39, 114, 192, 247])*1e-3
fehler_U_Ein = np.zeros(U_Ein.size)+4e-3
       \#Fitfunktion
       from scipy import odr
        def fit_func(p, x):
    (v) = p
            return -v*x
       model = odr.Model(fit_func)
        #darzustellende Daten
        x = U_Ein
        y = U_A
        delta_x = fehler_U_Ein
delta_y = fehler_U_A
        #Startparameter
        para0 = [1.0]
        data = odr.RealData(x, y, sx=delta_x, sy=delta_y)
        odr = odr.ODR(data, model, beta0=para0)
        out = odr.run()
```

```
#1-Sigma
         popt = out.beta
         perr = out.sd_beta
         #Sigma-Umgebung
         nstd = 2 # um n-Sigma-Umgebung zu zeichnen
         popt_top = popt+nstd*perr
         popt_bot = popt-nstd*perr
         #Plot-Umgebung
         x_{fit} = np.linspace(min(x)*1.1, max(x)*1.1)
         fit = fit_func(popt, x_fit)
        fit_top = fit_func(popt_top, x_fit)
fit_bot = fit_func(popt_bot, x_fit)
        fig, ax = plt.subplots(1)
         plt.errorbar(x, y, yerr=delta_y, xerr=delta_x, lw=1, ecolor='k', fmt='none', capsize=1, label='Messdaten')
         plt.title('Diagramm 2: Spannungsverlauf ')
         plt.grid(True)
        plt.xlabel('Eingangsspannung '+r'${U_{Ein}}$'+' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.ylabel('Ausgangspannung '+r'${U_{A}}$' + ' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.plot(x_fit, fit, 'r', lw=1, label='Fit')
         ax.fill_between(x_fit, fit_top, fit_bot, alpha=.25, label=str(nstd)+r'$\sigma$'+'-Umgebung')
         plt.legend(loc='best')
         \#Chi - Quadrat orthogonal
        from scipy.stats import chi2
         dof = x.size-popt.size
          \texttt{chisquare = np.sum(((fit\_func(popt, x)-y)**2)/(delta\_y**2+((fit\_func(popt, x+delta\_x)-fit\_func(popt, x-delta\_x))/2)**2)) } \\
         chisquare_red = chisquare/dof
         prob = round(1-chi2.cdf(chisquare,dof),2)*100
         plt.savefig('figures/242_Diagramm2.pdf', format='pdf')
         print('V =', popt[0], ', Standardfehler =', perr[0])
         print('\n')
         print('Chi-Quadrat =', chisquare)
         print('Freiheitsgrade =', dof)
        print('Chi-Quadrat reduziert =', chisquare_red)
print('Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten =', prob, '%')
V = 69.3797773950789, Standardfehler = 5.51149694191182
Chi-Quadrat = 564.754356810333
Freiheitsgrade = 7
Chi-Quadrat reduziert = 80.67919383004757
Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten = 0.0 \%
```



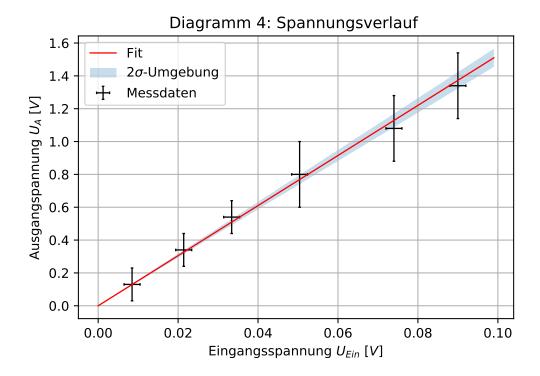
```
In [3]: %matplotlib inline
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import numpy as np
           #Messwerte aus Tabelle 3: U_Ein über U_G
U_G = np.array([848, 720, 600, 472, 352, 192])*1e-3
fehler_U_G = np.array([20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20])*1e-3
            U_Ein = U_G/10
            fehler_U_Ein = fehler_U_G/10
           U_A = np.array([8.2, 7.0, 6.0, 4.8, 3.6, 2.2])
fehler_U_A = np.array([0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2])
            #Fitfunktion
            from scipy import odr
            def fit_func(p, x):
    (v) = p
                  return v*x
            model = odr.Model(fit_func)
            #darzustellende Daten
            x = U_Ein
y = U_A
            delta_x = fehler_U_Ein
delta_y = fehler_U_A
           #Startparameter
para0 = [1.0]
            data = odr.RealData(x, y, sx=delta_x, sy=delta_y)
odr = odr.ODR(data, model, beta0=para0 )
out = odr.run()
            #1-Sigma
           popt = out.beta
perr = out.sd_beta
            #Sigma-Umgebung
```

```
nstd = 2 \# um \ n-Sigma-Umgebung zu zeichnen
         popt_top = popt+nstd*perr
         popt_bot = popt-nstd*perr
         #Plot-Umgebung
         x_fit = np.linspace(0, max(x)*1.1)
fit = fit_func(popt, x_fit)
         fit_top = fit_func(popt_top, x_fit)
         fit_bot = fit_func(popt_bot, x_fit)
         #Plot
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(1)
         plt.errorbar(x, y, yerr=delta_y, xerr=delta_x, lw=1, ecolor='k', fmt='none', capsize=1, label='Messdaten')
         plt.title('Diagramm 3: Spannungsverlauf ')
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.grid(|rue)
plt.xlabel('Eingangsspannung '+r'${U_{Ein}}$'+' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.ylabel('Ausgangspannung '+r'${U_{A}}$' + ' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.plot(x_fit, fit, 'r', lw=1, label='Fit')
ax.fill_between(x_fit, fit_top, fit_bot, alpha=.25, label=str(nstd)+r'$\sigma$'+'-Umgebung')
all_lampd(log='bloot')
         plt.legend(loc='best')
         \#Chi - Quadrat orthogonal
         from scipy.stats import chi2
         dof = x.size-popt.size
          \texttt{chisquare = np.sum(((fit\_func(popt, x)-y)**2)/(delta\_y**2+((fit\_func(popt, x+delta\_x)-fit\_func(popt, x-delta\_x))/2)**2)) } \\
         chisquare_red = chisquare/dof
         prob = round(1-chi2.cdf(chisquare,dof),2)*100
         plt.savefig('figures/242_Diagramm3.pdf', format='pdf')
         print('V =', popt[0], ', Standardfehler =', perr[0])
         print('\n')
         print('Chi-Quadrat =', chisquare)
         print('Freiheitsgrade =', dof)
         print('Chi-Quadrat reduziert =', chisquare_red)
         print('Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten =', prob, '%')
V = 98.7228623576045, Standardfehler = 1.3295295966210758
Chi-Quadrat = 2.216272977933005
Freiheitsgrade = 5
Chi-Quadrat reduziert = 0.44325459558660096
Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten = 82.0 %
```



```
In [4]: %matplotlib inline
            import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
            import numpy as np
            #Messwerte aus Tabelle 4: U_Ein über U_G
U_G = np.array([900, 740, 504, 334, 214, 84.8])*1e-3
fehler_U_G = np.array([20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20])*1e-3
            U_Ein = U_G/10
            fehler_U_Ein = fehler_U_G/10
            U_A = np.array([1.34, 1.08, 0.80, 0.54, 0.34, 0.13])
fehler_U_A = np.array([0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1])
             #Fitfunktion
            from scipy import odr
            def fit_func(p, x):
    (v) = p
                   return v*x
            model = odr.Model(fit_func)
             #darzustellende Daten
            x = U_Ein
y = U_A
            delta_x = fehler_U_Ein
delta_y = fehler_U_A
            #Startparameter
para0 = [1.0]
            data = odr.RealData(x, y, sx=delta_x, sy=delta_y)
odr = odr.ODR(data, model, beta0=para0 )
out = odr.run()
             #1-Sigma
            popt = out.beta
perr = out.sd_beta
             #Sigma-Umgebung
```

```
nstd = 2 \# um \ n-Sigma-Umgebung zu zeichnen
         popt_top = popt+nstd*perr
         popt_bot = popt-nstd*perr
         #Plot-Umgebung
         x_fit = np.linspace(0, max(x)*1.1)
fit = fit_func(popt, x_fit)
         fit_top = fit_func(popt_top, x_fit)
         fit_bot = fit_func(popt_bot, x_fit)
         #Plot
         fig, ax = plt.subplots(1)
         plt.errorbar(x, y, yerr=delta_y, xerr=delta_x, lw=1, ecolor='k', fmt='none', capsize=1, label='Messdaten')
         plt.title('Diagramm 4: Spannungsverlauf ')
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.grid(|rue)
plt.xlabel('Eingangsspannung '+r'${U_{Ein}}$'+' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.ylabel('Ausgangspannung '+r'${U_{A}}$' + ' '+r'${[V]}$')
plt.plot(x_fit, fit, 'r', lw=1, label='Fit')
ax.fill_between(x_fit, fit_top, fit_bot, alpha=.25, label=str(nstd)+r'$\sigma$'+'-Umgebung')
all_lampd(log='bloot')
         plt.legend(loc='best')
         \#Chi - Quadrat orthogonal
         from scipy.stats import chi2
         dof = x.size-popt.size
          \texttt{chisquare = np.sum(((fit\_func(popt, x)-y)**2)/(delta\_y**2+((fit\_func(popt, x+delta\_x)-fit\_func(popt, x-delta\_x))/2)**2)) } \\
         chisquare_red = chisquare/dof
         prob = round(1-chi2.cdf(chisquare,dof),2)*100
         plt.savefig('figures/242_Diagramm4.pdf', format='pdf')
         print('V =', popt[0], ', Standardfehler =', perr[0])
         print('\n')
         print('Chi-Quadrat =', chisquare)
         print('Freiheitsgrade =', dof)
         print('Chi-Quadrat reduziert =', chisquare_red)
         print('Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten =', prob, '%')
V = 15.252127107707407, Standardfehler = 0.27779907719876284
Chi-Quadrat = 0.2103979620093376
Freiheitsgrade = 5
Chi-Quadrat reduziert = 0.042079592401867524
Wahrscheinlichkeit ein größeres oder gleiches Chi-Quadrat zu erhalten = 100.0 %
```



```
In [5]: %matplotlib inline
         import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         import numpy as np
         #Messwerte aus Tabelle 5: U_Ein über f
         f_1 = np.array([300, 150, 60, 30, 15, 6, 3, 1.5, 0.6, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1])*1e3
         fehler_f_1 = f_1*1e-2
         U_G_1 = 0.30
         fehler_U_G_1 = 0.02
         U_Ein_1 = U_G_1/10
         fehler_U_Ein_1 = fehler_U_G_1/10
        U_A_1 = np.array([0.069, 0.138, 0.344, 0.682, 1.34, 3.07, 4.88, 6.16, 6.76, 6.88, 6.88, 6.88]) fehler_U_A_1 = np.array([0.002, 0.002, 0.002, 0.002, 0.01, 0.01, 0.04, 0.01, 0.04, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01])
         V_1 = U_A_1/U_Ein_1
         \texttt{fehler\_V\_1} \ = \ \texttt{np.sqrt}((\texttt{fehler\_U\_Ein\_1/U\_Ein\_1}) **2 + (\texttt{fehler\_U\_A\_1/U\_A\_1}) **2) *V\_1
         #Messwerte aus Tabelle 6: U_Ein über f
         f_2 = np.array([300, 150, 60, 30, 15, 6, 3, 1.5, 0.6, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1])*1e3
         fehler_f_2 = f_2*1e-2
         U_G_2 = 0.30
         fehler_U_G_2 = 0.02
         U\_Ein\_2 = U\_G\_2/10
         fehler_U_Ein_2 = fehler_U_G_2/10
         U_A_2 = np.array([0.0688, 0.137, 0.338, 0.652, 1.19, 2.14, 2.54, 2.68, 2.74, 2.74, 2.74, 2.74])
          \textbf{fehler\_U\_A\_2} = \textbf{np.array}([0.0004,\ 0.001,\ 0.002,\ 0.002,\ 0.01,\ 0.01,\ 0.01,\ 0.02,\ 0.01,\ 0.01,\ 0.02]) 
         V_2 = U_A_2/U_Ein_2
         fehler\_V\_2 = np.sqrt((fehler\_U\_Ein\_2/U\_Ein\_2)**2+(fehler\_U\_A\_2/U\_A\_2)**2)*V\_2
         #Messwerte aus Tabelle 7: V_-Ein über f
         f_3 = np.array([300, 150, 60, 30, 15, 6, 3, 1.5, 0.6, 0.3, 0.1])*1e3
```

```
fehler_f_3 = f_3*1e-2
U_G_3 = 1.00
fehler_U_G_3 = 0.02
U_Ein_3 = U_G_3/10
fehler_U_Ein_3 = fehler_U_G_3/10
U_A_3 = np.array([0.226, 0.440, 1.10, 2.16, 3.88, 6.92, 8.20, 8.96, 9.12, 9.12, 9.12]) fehler_U_A_3 = np.array([0.0002, 0.0002, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01])
V 3 = U A 3/U Ein 3
\texttt{fehler\_V\_3} = \texttt{np.sqrt}((\texttt{fehler\_U\_Ein\_3/U\_Ein\_3}) **2 + (\texttt{fehler\_U\_A\_3/U\_A\_3}) **2) *V\_3
#Messwerte aus Tabelle 8: U_Ein über f
f_4 = np.array([300, 150, 60, 30, 15, 6, 3, 1.5, 0.6, 0.3, 0.1])*1e3
fehler_f_4 = f_3*1e-2
U G 4 = 1.00
fehler_U_G_4 = 0.02
U_Ein_4 = U_G_4/10
fehler_U_Ein_4 = fehler_U_G_4/10
U_A_4 = np.array([0.0384, 0.0666, 0.1580, 0.312, 0.588, 1.12, 1.41, 1.52, 1.57, 1.57, 1.57])
fehler_U_A_4 = np.array([0.0002, 0.0002, 0.0001, 0.001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01])
V_4 = U_A_4/U_Ein_4
fehler_V_4 = np.sqrt((fehler_U_Ein_4/U_Ein_4)**2+(fehler_U_A_4/U_A_4)**2)*V_4
#Messwerte aus Tabelle 9: U_Ein über f
f_5 = np.array([20, 10, 5, 3, 1.5, 0.6, 0.3])*1e3
fehler_f_5 = f_5*1e-2
U_{G_5} = 1.00
fehler_U_G_5 = 0.02
U_Ein_5 = U_G_5/10
fehler_U_Ein_5 = fehler_U_G_5/10
U_A_5 = np.array([1.44, 1.55, 1.57, 1.51, 1.32, 0.804, 0.468])
fehler_U_A_5 = np.array([0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.01, 0.001, 0.001])
V_5 = U_A_5/U_Ein_5
fehler_V_5 = np.sqrt((fehler_U_Ein_5/U_Ein_5)**2+(fehler_U_A_5/U_A_5)**2)*V_5
#darzustellende Daten
x_1 = f_1
delta_x_1 = fehler_f_1
y_1 = V_1
delta_y_1 = fehler_V_1
x 2 = f 2
delta_x_2 = fehler_f_2
y_2 = V_2
delta_y_2 = fehler_V_2
x 3 = f 3
delta_x_3 = fehler_f_3
y_3 = V_3
delta_y_3 = fehler_V_3
x 4 = f 4
delta_x_4 = fehler_f_4
y_4 = V_4
delta_y_4 = fehler_V_4
x_5 = f_5
delta_x_5 = fehler_f_5
y_5 = V_5
delta_y_5 = fehler_V_5
#Plot-Umgebung
 \texttt{x\_fit} = \bar{[} \min(\bar{[} * \texttt{x\_1}, \ * \texttt{x\_2}, \ * \texttt{x\_3}, \ * \texttt{x\_4}, \ * \texttt{x\_5}]), \ \max([* \texttt{x\_1}, \ * \texttt{x\_2}, \ * \texttt{x\_3}, \ * \texttt{x\_4}, \ * \texttt{x\_5}])] 
plt.errorbar(x_1, y_1, yerr=delta_y_1, xerr=delta_x_1, lw=1, ecolor='r', fmt='--r', capsize=1, label='2a) 1. Messreihe')
```

