Non invasive measurement theory Optical measurements: Measurement of Heat Expansion by Triangulation

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${\bf Abstract}$

 $\begin{array}{l} \alpha_{alu} = (23.0 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-6} \, \mathrm{K^{-1}} \\ \alpha_{sst} = (15.8 \pm 0.2) \cdot 10^{-6} \, \mathrm{K^{-1}}, \, \mathrm{which \ is \ only \ 1 \ \% \ off \ tabulated \ values} \\ [1,\ ?]. \end{array}$

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Theory
- 2.1 Optics
- 2.2 Circuits
- 2.3 maths

By beginning with the equation

$$v_{max} = Ce^{at} + De^{bt}.$$

By breaking out e^{at} and taking the logarithm we end up with the equation

$$\ln(v_{max}) = \ln(C + De^{\frac{b}{a}t}) + at$$

For small t the first term will be nearly constant. A linear fit can be made to find the slope a. In a similar fashion we can break out e^{bt}

- 3 Experimental Setup
- 4 Procedure
- 5 Error calculations
- 6 Results
- 7 Discussion
- 8 Summary and Conclusions

References

[1] Nordling, C., Österman, J. (2006). *Physics Handbook* 8th Lund, Sweden, Studentlitteratur.