# Experiment 3: kB for Gain 500

Madeleine Allen Edward Piper 2/9/2019

```
vin1<-read.csv("V1.CSV")</pre>
names(vin1)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vin2<-read.csv("V2.CSV")</pre>
names(vin2)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vin3<-read.csv("V3.CSV")</pre>
names(vin3)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vin4<-read.csv("V4.CSV")</pre>
names(vin4)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vin5<-read.csv("V5.CSV")</pre>
names(vin5)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vout1<-read.csv("01.CSV")</pre>
names(vout1)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vout2<-read.csv("02.CSV")</pre>
names(vout2)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vout3<-read.csv("03.CSV")</pre>
names(vout3)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vout4<-read.csv("04.CSV")</pre>
names(vout4)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vout5<-read.csv("05.CSV")</pre>
names(vout5)<-c("x", "y")</pre>
vin1 error<- sd(vin1$y, na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vin1$y[!is.na(vin1$y)]))</pre>
vin2_error<-sd(vin2$y, na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vin2$y[!is.na(vin2$y)]))</pre>
vin3_error<- sd(vin3$y, na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vin3$y[!is.na(vin3$y)]))</pre>
vin4_error<- sd(vin4$y, na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vin4$y[!is.na(vin4$y)]))</pre>
vin5_error<- sd(vin5$y, na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vin5$y[!is.na(vin5$y)]))</pre>
vout1_error<-sd(vout1$y[35:44], na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vout1$y[!is.na(vout1$y)]))</pre>
vout2_error<- sd(vout2$y[37:54], na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vout2$y[!is.na(vout2$y)]))</pre>
vout3_error<- sd(vout3$y[36:56], na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vout3$y[!is.na(vout3$y)]))</pre>
vout4_error<- sd(vout4$y[35:53], na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vout4$y[!is.na(vout4$y)]))</pre>
vout5_error<- sd(vout5$y[35:53], na.rm=TRUE)/sqrt(length(vout5$y[!is.na(vout5$y)]))</pre>
m_in<- (vin1\$y+vin2\$y+vin3\$y+vin4\$y+vin5\$y)/5
#take average of vouts
m_vout <- data.frame(Frequency = vout1\$x, Volts = (vout1\$y+vout2\$y+vout3\$y+vout4\$y+vout5\$y)/5)
```

Recording the resistor values measured during lab.

#### Experiment 3: Johnson Noise - Boltzmann Constant

```
experiment3data1<-read.csv("/Users/mallen/Documents/128AL/JohnsonNoise128AL/experiment3data2.csv")

Calculate Vmeas, V, and Vsystem

Vsys<- experiment3data1[1,7] #first row 7th column

VsysError <- experiment3data1[1,9]
```

```
Vmeask1<- (experiment3data1[2,7])
Vmeask10<-experiment3data1[3,7]
Vmeask20 <-experiment3data1[4,7]
Vmeask32<-experiment3data1[5,7]
Vmeask48<-experiment3data1[6,7]
Vmeask100<-experiment3data1[7,7]

Vmeask100<-experiment3data1[7,7]

Vmeask-c(Vmeask1, Vmeask10, Vmeask20, Vmeask32, Vmeask48, Vmeask100)

VmeasError<-sqrt((sum(experiment3data1[2:7,9])^2))

V<- sqrt(-Vsys^2+Vmeas^2)
Verror<- sqrt(VmeasError^2+ VsysError^2)</pre>
```

### Calculating G

```
gain <- data.frame(Frequency = vout1$x, Gain = (m_vout[2]/m_in))</pre>
capacitance <-87.875*(10^-12)
capacitanceError <-.594*(10^-12)</pre>
#df is just the x componenent
riemanSum <- function(fa,fb){</pre>
  area <-0.5*(125)*(fb-fa)+fa*125
  return(area)
C = capacitance
integrand <- data.frame(</pre>
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1$x*short)^2),
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1$x*k1)^2),
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1*x*k10)^2),
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1*x*k20)^2),
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1*x*k35)^2),
  gain[2]^2/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1*x*k48)^2),
  gain[2]<sup>2</sup>/(1+(2*pi*C*vin1$x*k100)<sup>2</sup>)
area <- data.frame(</pre>
  G1 = 0,
  G2 = 0,
  G3 = 0,
  G4 = 0,
  G5 = 0,
  G6 = 0,
  G7 = 0
for(i in 1:length(integrand))
    for(1 in 1:398)
```

```
if(is.na(integrand[l+1,i]))
        break
      }
      else
        area[i] <- area[i]+ riemanSum(integrand[l,i],integrand[l+1,i])</pre>
      }
    }
}
So this returns a gain value G for each resistor (called "area")
#prepare the data for graphing
kb<- 1.38064852 *10^-23 #m2 kg s-2 K-1
area2<-area[2:7]/100 #take away the short's data
resistors2 <-resistors[1:6]</pre>
y_value2<- (V^2)/(4*resistors2*area2)</pre>
y2<- unlist(y_value2, use.names=FALSE)</pre>
#calculate the temperatures
Temperature <- ((V^2)/(4*kb*area2*resistors2))/100
Temperature2<-unlist(Temperature, use.names = FALSE)</pre>
```

```
fit <- lm(y2~Temperature2)

#Temperature<- ((V^2)/(4*kb*area2*resistors2))/100

#Temperature2<-unlist(Temperature, use.names = FALSE)

#Temperature3Error<-Temperature3*sqrt((V^2/Verror^2)+(resistors2/resistorserror)^2)

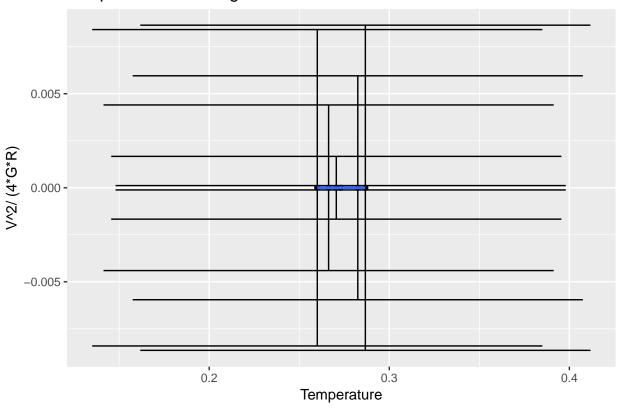
#1st degree fit
Temperature2<-Temperature2/500
Temperature2[2]<- Temperature2[2]/10
print(Temperature2)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 0.2867199 0.2730080 0.2600258 0.2705773 0.2825070 0.2662982

Temperature2Error<-Temperature2*sqrt((V^2/Verror^2)+(resistors2/resistorserror)^2)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
qplot((Temperature2),(y2))+geom_errorbar(aes(x=(Temperature2), ymin=(y2-Temperature2Error2), ymax=(y2+Temperature2Error2), ymax=(y2+Temperature2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2Error2E
```

## Temperature vs Voltage/GR



### summary(fit)

```
## Warning in summary.lm(fit): essentially perfect fit: summary may be
## unreliable
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = y2 ~ Temperature2)
##
## Residuals:
##
                      2
                                 3
## -2.156e-34 1.415e-36 2.933e-35 5.356e-35 5.373e-35 7.757e-35
##
## Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error
                                        t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -3.145e-34 6.191e-35 -5.080e+00 0.00708 **
## Temperature2 1.381e-21 1.084e-37 1.274e+16 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.216e-34 on 4 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:
                         1, Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 1.622e+32 on 1 and 4 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
plot(fit$residuals, main = "Residuals of the fit line", ylab= "Residuals")
```

# Residuals of the fit line

