

## SK180N Part 1C, Problem 2 - Uncertainty Analysis

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$$\frac{h c}{2 \sin\left[\theta \frac{\pi}{180}\right] \sqrt{K * \text{eV} \left(K * \text{eV} + 2 m c^2\right)}} \mapsto \left( \begin{array}{lll} \theta & 0.65^{\circ} & \text{"Deg"} \\ K & 0.50^{\circ} 2 \times 10^6 & \text{"eV"} \\ h & \text{CODATA}[h] & \\ c & \text{CODATA}[c] & \\ m & \text{CODATA}[me] & \\ \text{eV} & \text{CODATA}[evj] & \end{array} \right)$$

φUCResult[ d, m ]

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \left( 6.264161 \times 10^{-11} \pm 0.0367563 \times 10^{-11} \right) \text{ m} \\ &\in \left[ 6.227404 \times 10^{-11}; 6.300917 \times 10^{-11} \right] \text{ m}; \text{Normal}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx \left( 6.264 \pm 0.037 \right) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 6.264(37) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

φAnalysisEnvironment

$$y = \frac{\text{Csc}\left[\frac{\pi x_1}{180}\right] x_3 x_4}{2 \sqrt{x_2 x_6 \left(2 x_4^2 x_5 + x_2 x_6\right)}}$$

| Quantity       |    | Estimate ± Uncertainty                          | Distribution | ∂f/∂x <sub>i</sub>          |
|----------------|----|---|--------------|-----------------------------|
| x <sub>1</sub> | θ  | (6.50 ± 0.05) × 10 <sup>-1</sup>                | Uniform      | 9.63676 × 10 <sup>-11</sup> |
| x <sub>2</sub> | K  | (5.00 ± 0.05) × 10 <sup>5</sup>                 | Uniform      | 8.32204 × 10 <sup>-17</sup> |
| x <sub>3</sub> | h  | (6.62606957 ± 0.00000029) × 10 <sup>-34</sup>   | Normal       | 9.45381 × 10 <sup>22</sup>  |
| x <sub>4</sub> | c  | 299 792 458 (exact)                             | -            | 6.86433 × 10 <sup>-20</sup> |
| x <sub>5</sub> | m  | (9.10938291 ± 0.00000040) × 10 <sup>-31</sup>   | Normal       | 2.30877 × 10 <sup>19</sup>  |
| x <sub>6</sub> | eV | (1.602176565 ± 0.000000035) × 10 <sup>-19</sup> | Normal       | 2.5971 × 10 <sup>8</sup>    |

|                      |   |                                   |  |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| y                    | 6.26416073206653202361589375861 × 10 <sup>-11</sup> |                                   |  |
| y <sub>min</sub>     | 6.209279946994701 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>               | = y - 5.48808 × 10 <sup>-13</sup> |  |
| y <sub>max</sub>     | 6.353786549380712 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>               | = y + 8.96258 × 10 <sup>-13</sup> |  |
| ε <sub>max</sub>     | 8.97953322826913448318582541023 × 10 <sup>-13</sup> | = 1.43 %                          |  |
| y ± ε <sub>max</sub> | (6.264 ± 0.090) × 10 <sup>-11</sup>                 | = 6.264(90) × 10 <sup>-11</sup>   |  |
| u <sub>c</sub>       | 3.67563318793105893944743722563 × 10 <sup>-13</sup> | = 0.587 %                         |  |
| y ± u <sub>c</sub>   | (6.264 ± 0.037) × 10 <sup>-11</sup>                 | = 6.264(37) × 10 <sup>-11</sup>   |  |

φMonteCarlo[ 10<sup>6</sup> ] // φUC

$$\begin{aligned} &6.26436 \times 10^{-11} \pm 0.0367251 \times 10^{-11} \\ &\in \left[ 6.227634 \times 10^{-11}; 6.301085 \times 10^{-11} \right] \\ &\approx \left( 6.264 \pm 0.037 \right) \times 10^{-11} = 6.264(37) \times 10^{-11} \end{aligned}$$

# Sanity Check

## ϕDumpRelationship

$$d = \frac{C \csc \left[ \frac{\pi \theta}{180} \right] c h}{2 \sqrt{\text{eV K} (\text{eV K} + 2 c^2 \text{ m})}}$$

## ϕDumpQuantities

$$\begin{aligned} d &= (6.264161 \times 10^{-11} \pm 0.0367563 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ m} \\ &\in [6.227404 \times 10^{-11}; 6.300917 \times 10^{-11}] \text{ m}; \text{ Normal}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (6.264 \pm 0.037) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} = 6.264(37) \times 10^{-11} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= (0.65 \pm 0.005) \text{ Deg} \\ &\in [0.645; 0.655] \text{ Deg}; \text{ Uniform}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (6.50 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-1} \text{ Deg} = 6.50(5) \times 10^{-1} \text{ Deg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K &= (500\,000 \pm 5000) \text{ eV} \\ &\in [495\,000; 505\,000] \text{ eV}; \text{ Uniform}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (5.00 \pm 0.05) \times 10^5 \text{ eV} = 5.00(5) \times 10^5 \text{ eV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= (6.62606957 \times 10^{-34} \pm 2.9 \times 10^{-41}) \text{ J s} \\ &\in [6.62606928 \times 10^{-34}; 6.62606986 \times 10^{-34}] \text{ J s}; \text{ Normal}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (6.62606957 \pm 0.00000029) \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} = 6.62606957(29) \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s} \\ &\triangleright \text{Planck constant}; \hbar [\text{J s}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c &= 299\,792\,458 \text{ (exact)} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \\ &\triangleright \text{speed of light in vacuum}; c, c_0 \left[ \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= (9.10938291 \times 10^{-31} \pm 4 \times 10^{-38}) \text{ kg} \\ &\in [9.10938251 \times 10^{-31}; 9.10938331 \times 10^{-31}] \text{ kg}; \text{ Normal}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (9.10938291 \pm 0.00000040) \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} = 9.10938291(40) \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg} \\ &\triangleright \text{electron mass}; m_e [\text{kg}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eV} &= (1.602176565 \times 10^{-19} \pm 3.5 \times 10^{-27}) \text{ J} \\ &\in [1.60217653 \times 10^{-19}; 1.6021766 \times 10^{-19}] \text{ J}; \text{ Normal}\mathcal{D} \\ &\approx (1.602176565 \pm 0.000000035) \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 1.602176565(35) \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} \\ &\triangleright \text{electron volt - joule relationship}; 1 \text{ eV} [\text{J}] \end{aligned}$$