

FYS2150

Lab Report: Elasticity

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A study on different methods to determine the Young's modulus of a brass rod.

I. INTRODUCTION

II. THEORY

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

IV. RESULTS

V. DISCUSSION

VI. CONCLUSION

CODE

All of the code used to produce this report. Anything noteworthy should already be mentioned in the main body of the paper.

scripts/lab_data.py

```
1 from numpy import *
2 import FYS2150lib as fys
3
4
5 def weights():
6     # Mass of weights measured with balance
7     m_a_balance = 500.1e-3
8     m_b_balance = 1000.3e-3
9     m_c_balance = 2000.5e-3
10
11     # Mass of reference weights
12     m_reference = array([0.5, 1.0, 2.0])
13     m_reference_balance = array([500.0e-3, 999.9e-3, 2000.1e-3]) # Weighed
14
15     a, b, da, db = fys.linfit(m_reference, m_reference_balance)
16
17     m_a = (m_a_balance - b) / a
18     m_b = (m_b_balance - b) / a
19     m_c = (m_c_balance - b) / a
20
21     return m_a, m_b, m_c
```

scripts/FYS2150lib.py

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
2 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3 """
4 A collection of commonly used functions in FYS2150.
5 author: Nicholas Karlsen
6 """
7 import numpy as np
8
```

```

9|
10| def stddev(x):
11|     """
12|     Finds the standard deviation, and standard deviation of
13|     a 1D array of data x.
14|     See. Eqn D. Page 24 squires
15|     """
16|     n = len(x)
17|     sigma = np.sqrt((np.sum(x**2) - 1.0 / n * np.sum(x)**2) / (n - 1))
18|     sigma_m = np.sqrt((np.sum(x**2) - 1.0 / n * np.sum(x)**2) / (n * (n - 1)))
19|
20|     return sigma, sigma_m
21|
22|
23| def linfit(x, y):
24|     """
25|     Finds the line of best-fit in the form  $y=mx+c$  given two
26|     1D arrays x and y.
27|     """
28|     n = np.size(y)
29|     D = np.sum(x**2) - (1.0 / n) * np.sum(x)**2
30|     E = np.sum(x * y) - (1.0 / n) * np.sum(x) * np.sum(y)
31|     F = np.sum(y**2) - (1.0 / n) * np.sum(y)**2
32|
33|     dm = np.sqrt(1.0 / (n - 2) * (D * F - E**2) / D**2)
34|     dc = np.sqrt(1.0 / (n - 2) * (float(D) / n + np.mean(x)) *
35|                  ((D * F - E**2) / (D**2)))
36|     m = float(E) / D
37|     c = np.mean(y) - m * np.mean(x)
38|
39|     return m, c, dm, dc

```