Paolo Fornasini

The Uncertainty in Physical Measurements

An Introduction to Data Analysis in the Physics Laboratory

Part I Measurements and Uncertainty

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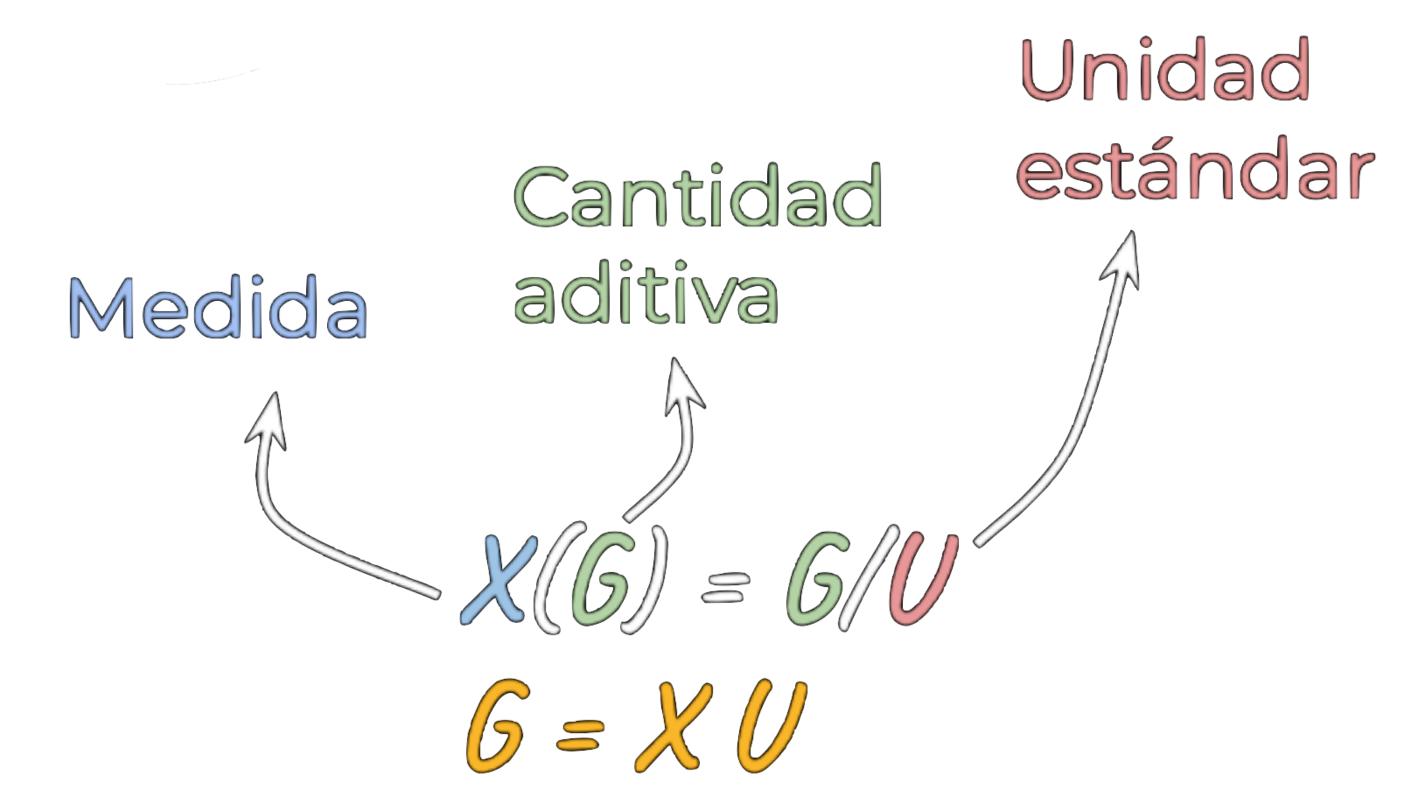
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Objetivo del capítulo:

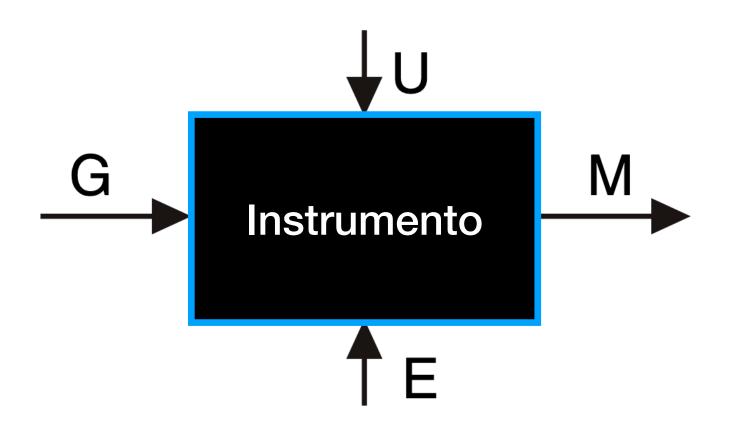
Introducir criterios generales para clasificar instrumentos de medición y para evaluar su desempeño

La ultima clase vimos que

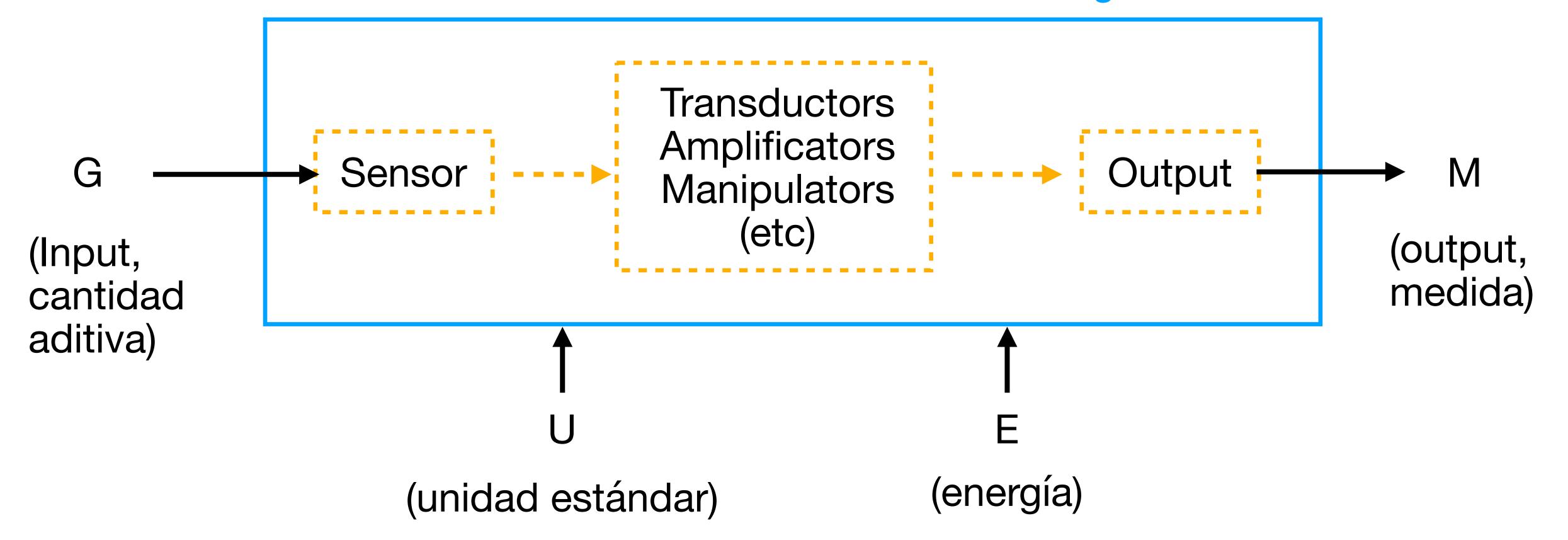


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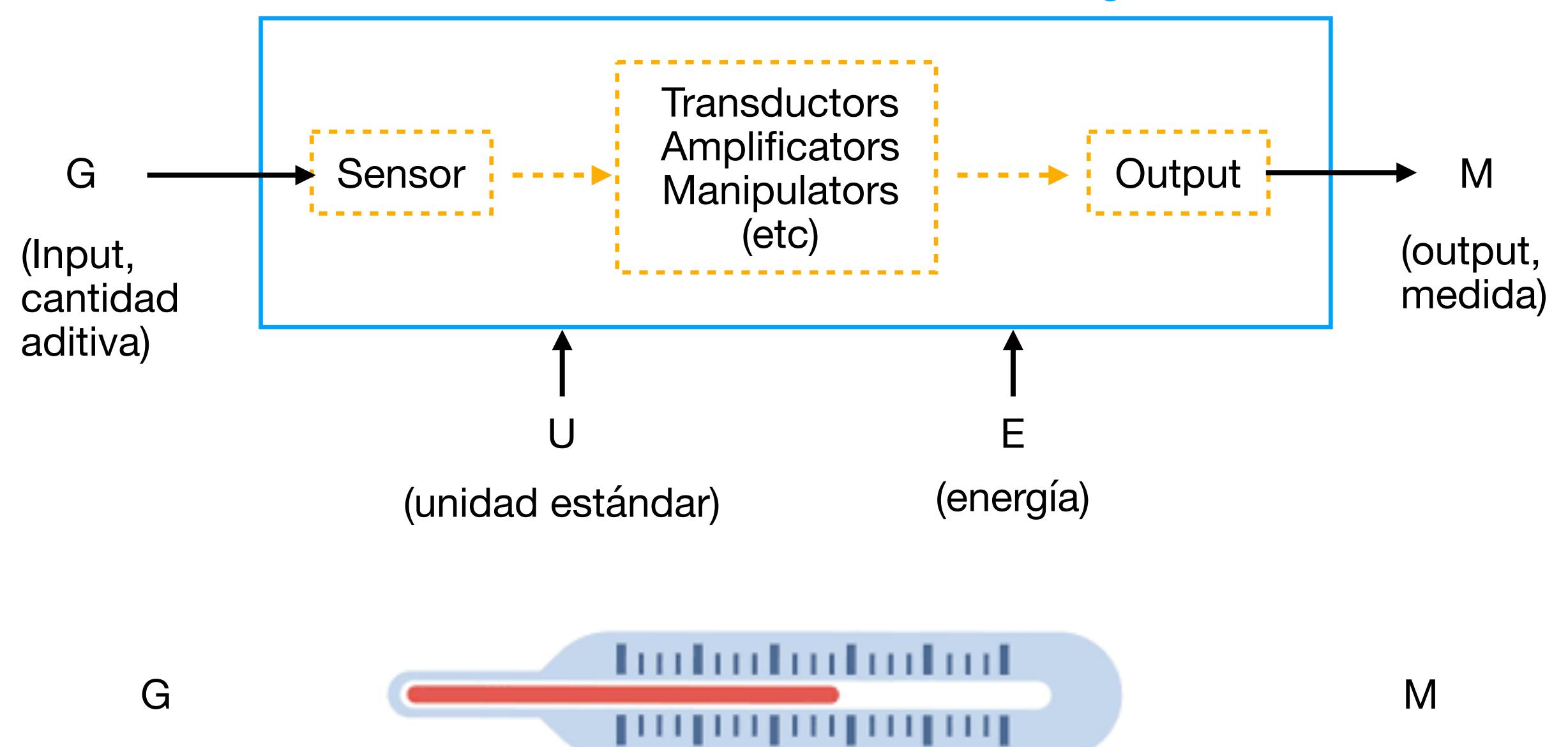
3.1 Elementos funcionales



Instrumento de medición como measuring chain

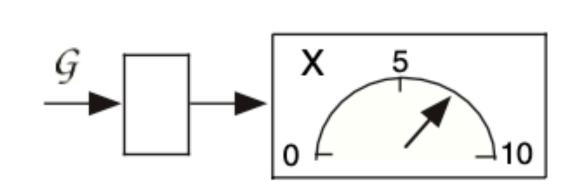


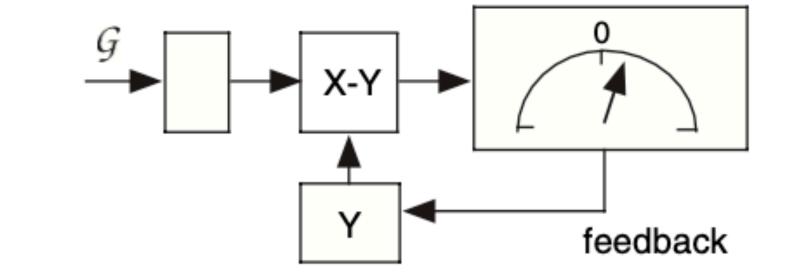
Instrumento de medición como measuring chain



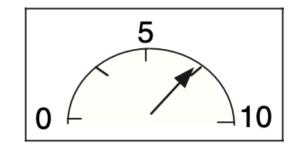
3.2 Clasificación de instrumentos

Absolute vs differential





Analog vs digital



258.64

Displaying vs recording

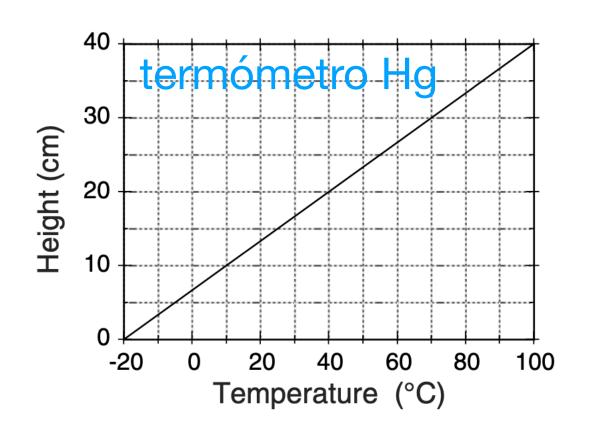
Passive vs active

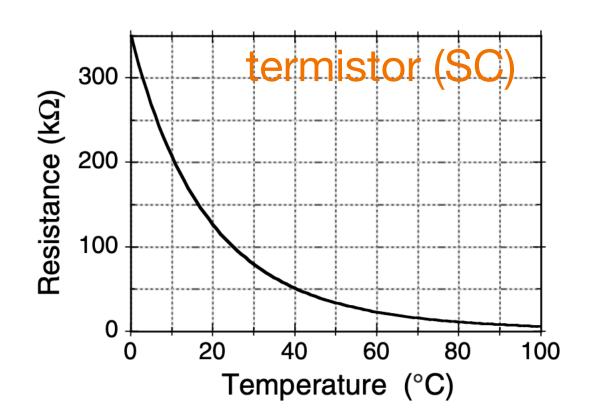
Unos toman su energía del sistema, otros son alimentados por una fuente externa

3.3 Características estáticas de los instrumentos

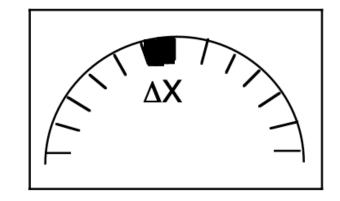
Measurement range

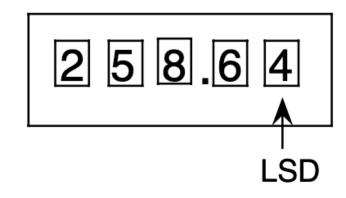
Linearity





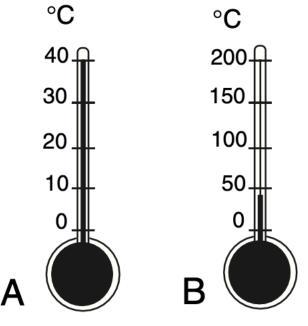
Display resolution vs instrument resolution ΔX





Sensitivity

$$\Delta Z/\Delta X$$



Pensar: sensibilidad en lineales vs no lineales?

3.4 Precisión de un instrumento

$$X = X_0 \pm \delta X$$

lo leemos del display*

Incerteza de lectura no necesariamente* dada por

 ΔX (resolucion) o por $\Delta X/2$

Factores que afectan la calidad de una medición instrumental:

- defectos de calibracion
- defectos del zero de calibracion
- friccion mecanica de componentes
- efectos asociados a cantidades ambientales (temperatura, presion, humedad)

todos ellos pueden dar lugar a errores sistematicos y/o estadisticos

3.4 Precisión de un instrumento

Si la precisión no se cita explicitamente, se asume que

- errores sistematicos
- fluctuaciones al azar
- deriva de largo plazo

son todos despreciables frente a la resolución ΔX

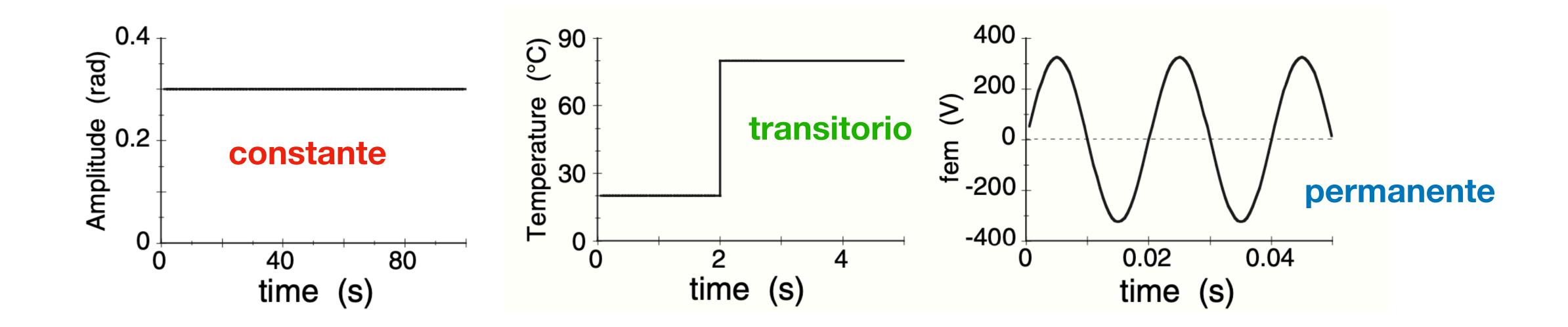
Sin otra informacion*, la incerteza puede darse como

$$\delta X \approx \Delta X/2$$

3.4 Precisión de un instrumento

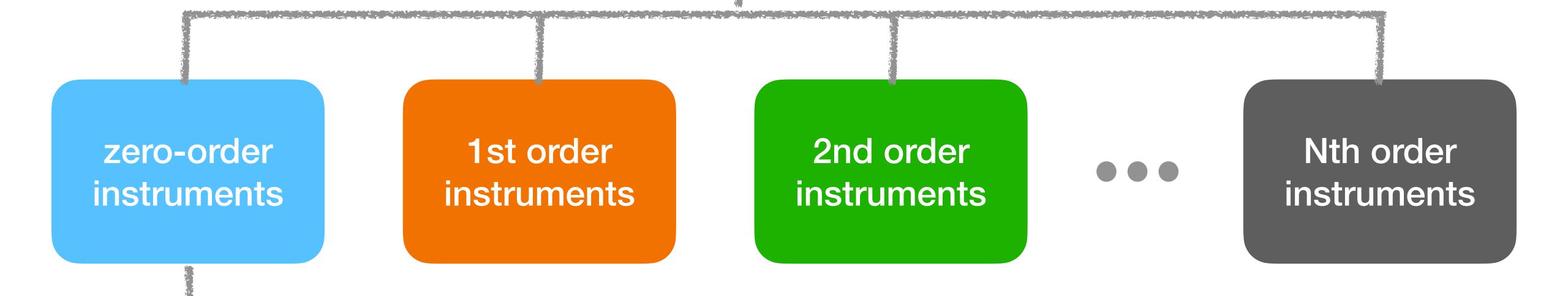
Fornasini dixit (refiriéndose a la sección 3.4):

In this section, some important concepts concerning the evaluation of instrument accuracy have been introduced. In Chap. 4, it is made clear that the uncertainty does not depend only on instruments, but also on other relevant factors, and the problem of accuracy is accordingly treated within a more general framework.



La relación que vincula el input sinusoidal X(t) con la señal de salida Z(t) en función de la frecuencia f se conoce como función respuesta (response function) del instrumento. Conocerla implica conocer la dinámica del instrumento para cualquier dependencia temporal de la cantidad medida.

Modelado físico de instrumentos: Z(t) vs X(t)



$$a_0 Z = b_0 X$$

Simple relacion de proporcionalidad entre input y output

Preguntas:

- qué representa este modelo, o cuando es adecuado?
- cuanto vale la sensibilidad de este tipo de instrumentos?

Modelado físico de instrumentos: Z(t) vs X(t)



$$a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}Z}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 Z = b_0 X$$

Z(t) no sigue instantaneamente a X(t)

Preguntas:

- qué representa este modelo, o cuando es adecuado?

Modelado físico de instrumentos: Z(t) vs X(t)



1st order instruments

2nd order instruments

Nth order instruments

Preguntas:

- qué representa este modelo, o cuando es adecuado?
- ejemplos de instrumentos con este comportamiento?

$$a_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 Z}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}Z}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 Z = b_0 X$$

Modelado físico de instrumentos: Z(t) vs X(t)

zero-order instruments

1st order instruments

2nd order instruments

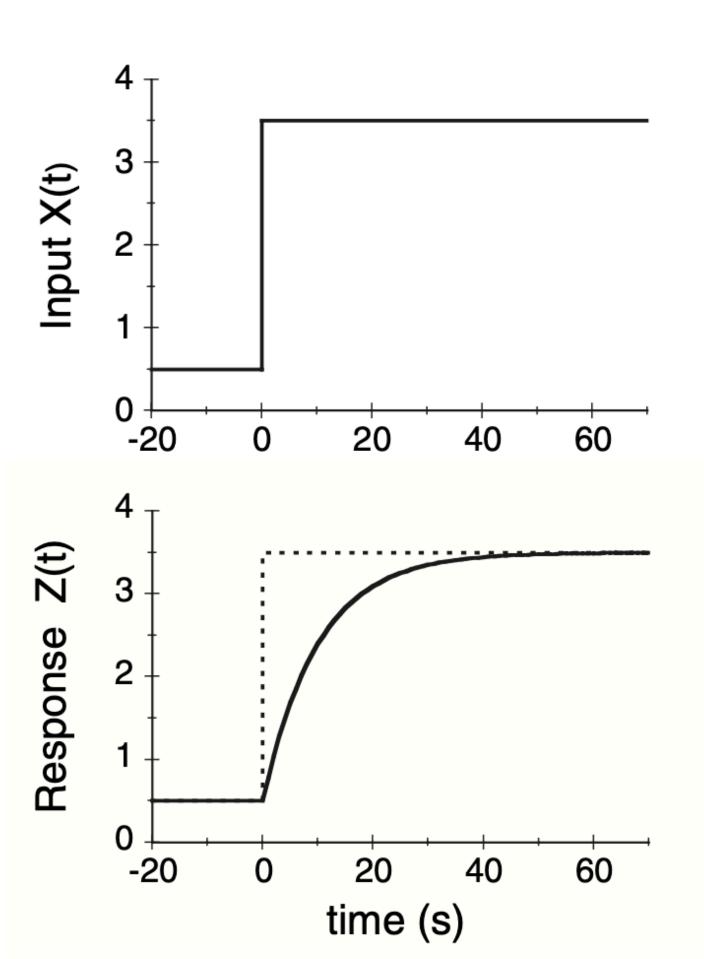
Nth order instruments

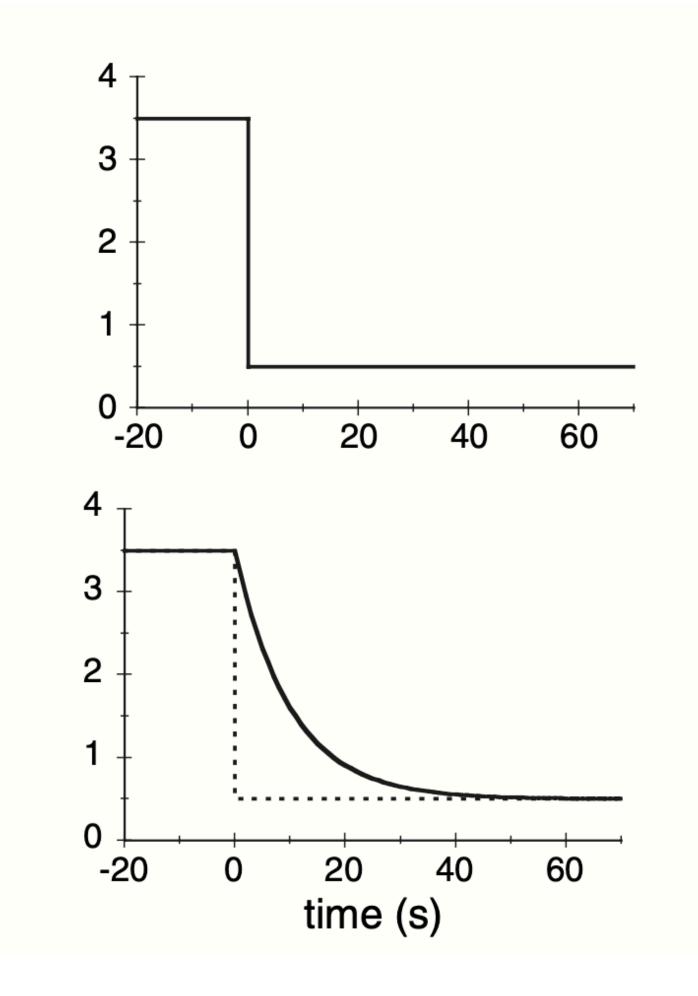
$$a_n \frac{\mathrm{d}^n Z}{\mathrm{d}t^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{n-1} Z}{\mathrm{d}t^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d} Z}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 Z = b_0 X$$

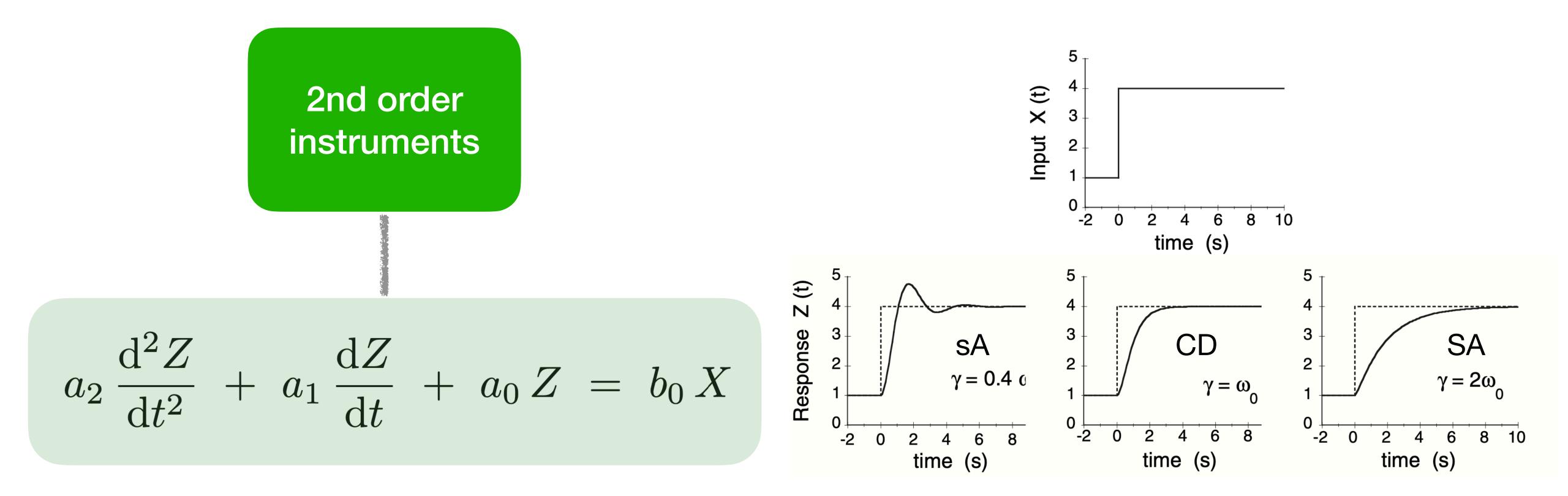
1st order instruments

$$a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}Z}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 Z = b_0 X$$

Qué instrumento(s), de los que conocen, se podrian describir con este modelo?







- Qué instrumento(s), de los que conocen, se podrian describir con este modelo?
 - Qué consideraciones de diseño se pueden hacer para este tipo de instrumentos?

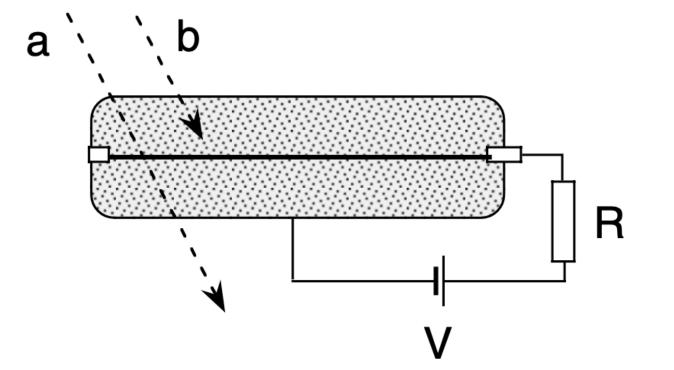
3.6 Instrumentos contadores

Algunos fenómenos físicos consisten en eventos distribuidos al azar en el tiempo y/o en el espacio



Ej:

contador Geiger-Müller



conteo de particulas de alta energia (rayos cosmicos, decaimientos radiactivos)

el contador transforma los eventos físicos en pulsos eléctricos

A pesar de contar eventos discretos, los contadores no son perfectos!

- eventos no detectados
- dos o más eventos pueden ocurrir simultáneamente
- dead time finito hace que no se registren eventos luego de una detección