# Experiment 12 - Electron Diffraction

In[93]:= SetDirectory[NotebookDirectory[]];

# **Linear Relation**

We observe from the pre-lab that  $\lambda = \frac{hc}{\sqrt{2\,mc^2\,eV}}$  and under a small-angle approximation  $\frac{r}{x} = \frac{\hat{K}}{2\,\pi}\,\frac{\lambda}{a_0}$ . This gives  $r = \left(\frac{\hat{K}}{2\,\pi}\,\frac{hcx}{a_0\,\sqrt{2\,mc^2\,e}}\right)v^{\frac{-1}{2}}$  the linear relation between r and  $V^{\frac{-1}{2}}$ .

We first calculate  $\hat{K}$  for the features we are concerned with:

For graphite: 
$$\hat{K}_1 = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$
;  $\hat{K}_2 = 4\pi$ ;  $\hat{K}_3 = \frac{8\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ 

For aluminium:  $\hat{K}_1 = 2\pi\sqrt{3}$ ;  $\hat{K}_2 = 4\pi$ ;  $\hat{K}_3 = 4\pi\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\hat{K}_4 = 8\pi$ 

In[481]:= (\* We set some constants to help with the analysis later \*) graphitek1 =  $\frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ ; graphitek2 =  $4\pi$ ; graphitek3 =  $\frac{8\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$ ; aluminiumk1 =  $2\pi\sqrt{3}$ ; aluminiumk2 =  $4\pi$ ; aluminiumk2 =  $4\pi$ ; aluminiumk3 =  $4\pi\sqrt{2}$ ; aluminiumk4 =  $8\pi$ ; graphitea0 =  $0.24612*10^{-9}$  (\*m\*); aluminiuma0 =  $4.050*10^{-10}$  (\*m\*);  $x = 0.178$  (\*m\*);  $c = 2.998*10^{8}$  (\*ms<sup>-1</sup>\*); mc2 =  $0.511*10^{6}$  (\*J\*);

This allows us to define the following function to calculate h with uncertainty from our fit data.

```
in[497]:= h[slope_, error_, featureK_, featurea0_] :=
                           \left\{ \text{ScientificForm} \left[ \frac{\text{slope} * 2 \pi * \text{featurea0} * \text{Sqrt} \left[ 2 * \text{mc2} \right]}{\text{featureK} * x * c}, 3 \right], \right.
\left. \text{ScientificForm} \left[ \frac{\text{error} * 2 \pi * \text{featurea0} * \text{Sqrt} \left[ 2 * \text{mc2} \right]}{\text{featureK} * x * c}, 2 \right] \right\}
```

# Data Analysis

```
In[13]:= << CurveFit`
     CurveFit for Mathematica v7.x thru v10.x, Version 1.95, 1/2016
     Caltech Sophomore Physics Labs, Pasadena, CA
```

# Graphite

# First (closest to direct beam) diffraction feature

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[356]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
       If[name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
      /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/graphite1.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d1 (cm)
      LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 15 data points.
In[357]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
```

In[358]:= (\* change the right-hand sides of the following function definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data transformation you need, then evaluate this cell. \*)

xnew[x\_, y\_] := 
$$(1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}$$
  
ynew[x\_, y\_] :=  $\frac{y}{2} * 0.01$ 

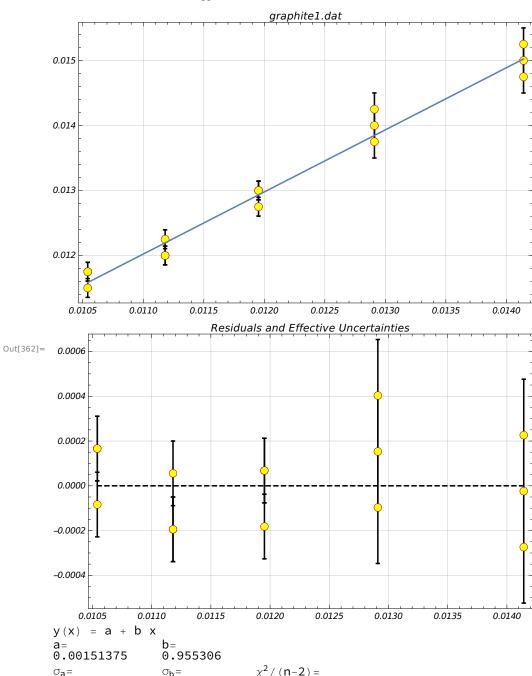
#### DataTransform[]

(\* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. \*)

All 15 points transformed.

#### In[361]:= LinearFit[]

#### In[362]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]



 $\begin{array}{lll} \sigma_a = & \sigma_b = & \chi^2 / \left( n - 2 \right) = \\ \text{0.000478305} & \text{0.0409109} & \text{1.07379} \end{array}$ 

In[506]:= (\* Calculating h \*)

hg1 = h[0.955306, 0.0409109, graphitek1, graphitea0]

Out[506]=  $\left\{3.86 \times 10^{-15}, 1.7 \times 10^{-16}\right\}$ 

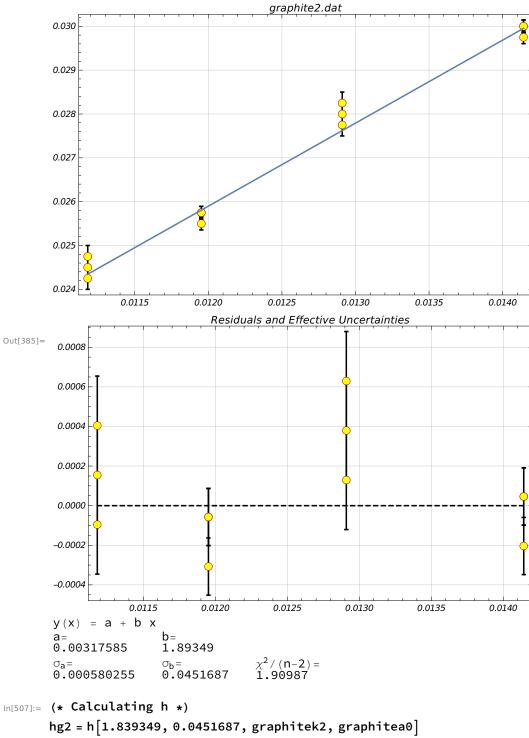
## Second Diffraction Feature

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[377]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
        If[ name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
       /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/graphite2.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d2 (cm)
       LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 15 data points.
In[378]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[379]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
          definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
          transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                       *)
      xnew[x_{y_{1}}] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
      ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
       DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
      All 15 points transformed.
In[382]:= LinearFit[]
```

n = 15

```
y(x) = a + b x
       Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
                        b=
2.54134
       a=
-0.00526492
                                     Std. deviation= 0.00113951
       \sigma_a = 0.00281902
                        \sigma_b = 0.230949
       Fit of (x, y \pm \sigma_v)
        -0.00676163
                        2.63722
                                      \chi^2/(n-2) = 41.566
                        \sigma_b=
       0.000383471
                        0.0312764
        (* We observe an abnormally high \tilde{\chi}^2 and an outlier at the V =
         9 kV data point. We remove this data point and attempt another fit. *)
       Change the plot from LinearDataPlot[] to something else like LogDataPlot[] if you wish. If
       the plot has a log X-axis (like LogLogDataPlot[]), then the Log option to SetXRange[] must
       be changed to Log → True
ln[383]:= With[{x = SetXRange[LinearDataPlot[], Log -> False,}
            Label -> "Set the X values for the range you wish to remove." ]},
        Print[x];
        XRangeRemove [Sequence @@ x]
       {0.0104659, 0.0106175}
       n=12
       3 points removed.
In[384]:= LinearFit[]
       n = 12
       y(x) = a + b x
       Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
                       b=
1.88358
       a=
0.00338906
       \sigma_a =  0.000930216
                                      Std. deviation=
                        0.0738571
                                      0.000283473
       Fit of (x, y \pm \sigma_y)
                       b=
1.89349
       a=
0.00317585
                                      \chi^2/(n-2) =
       \sigma_a = 0.000580255
                        0.0451687
```

## In[385]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]



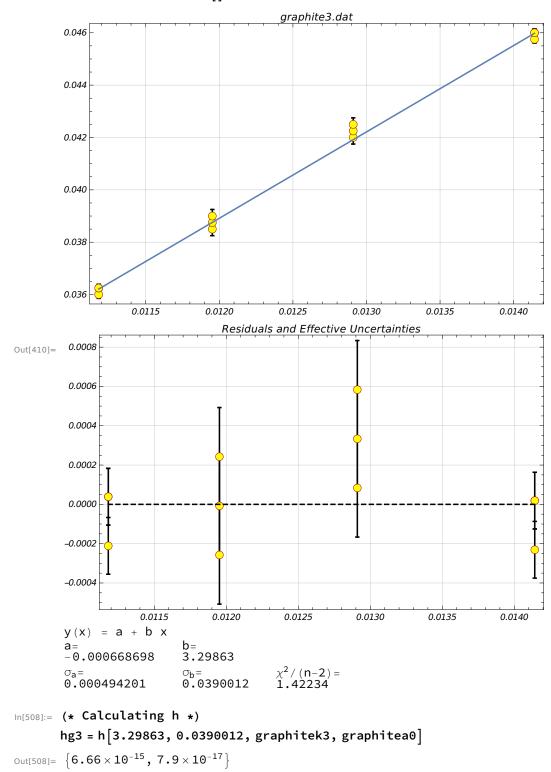
Out[507]=  $\left\{4.29 \times 10^{-15}, \ 1.1 \times 10^{-16}\right\}$ 

## Third Diffraction Feature

```
In[402]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
            {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
        If[ name =!= $Canceled,
         LoadFile[name]
       /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/graphite3.dat
       File comment header:
       V (kV) d3 (cm)
       LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
       Read 15 data points.
In[403]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
       Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
       Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
ln[404]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
           definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
           transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                           *)
       xnew[x_, y_] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
       ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
       DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
       All 15 points transformed.
In[407]:= LinearFit[]
       n = 15
       y(x) = a + b x
       Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
       0.00188829
                     3.10921
                                   Std. deviation= 0.000440162
                      \sigma_b=
       0.00108943 0.0892117
       Fit of (x,y\pm\sigma_v)
       0.000109292
                      3.24072
                                    \chi^2/(n-2) = 2.75972
       \sigma_a = 0.000461991
                      \sigma_{b}= 0.0367481
```

```
(* We observe slight anomalous behavior (within error margin) at the V =
        9.0 kV data point. We remove this point to see if we obtain a better fit. *)
       Change the plot from LinearDataPlot[] to something else like LogDataPlot[] if you wish. If
       the plot has a log X-axis (like LogLogDataPlot[]), then the Log option to SetXRange[] must
       be changed to Log → True
ln[408]:= With[{x = SetXRange[LinearDataPlot[], Log -> False,}
            Label -> "Set the X values for the range you wish to remove." ]},
        Print[x];
        XRangeRemove [Sequence @@ x]
       {0.0104659, 0.0106645}
       n= 12
       3 points removed.
In[409]:= LinearFit[]
       n = 12
       y(x) = a + b x
       Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
                       b=
3.31575
       a=
-0.00082914
                      \sigma_b= Std. deviation= 0.0662238 0.000254145
       0.000833974
       Fit of (x,y\pm\sigma_v)
                        b=
3.29863
       a=
-0.000668698
       \sigma_a = \qquad \qquad \sigma_b = \\ 0.000494201 \qquad \qquad 0.0390012
                                      \chi^2 / (n-2) =
```



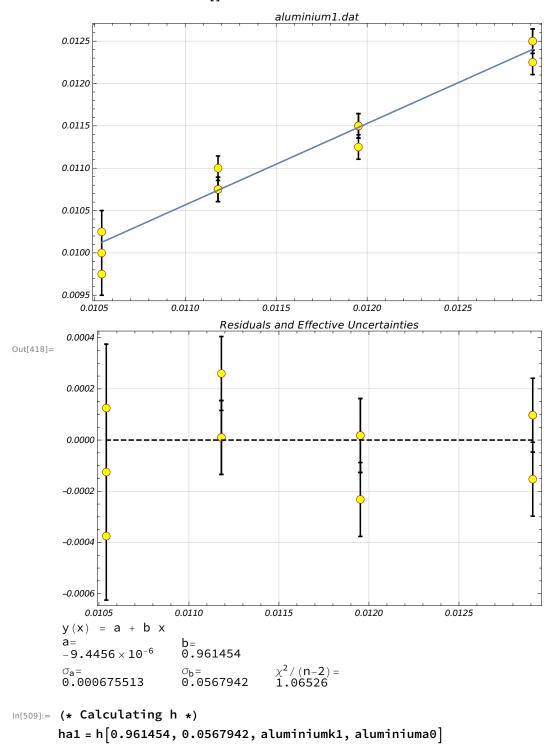


# Aluminium

## First Diffraction Feature

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[412]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
       If[ name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
      /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/aluminium1.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d1 (cm)
      LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 12 data points.
In[413]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[414]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
          definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
          transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                       *)
      xnew[x_, y_] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
      ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
      DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
      All 12 points transformed.
In[417]:= LinearFit[]
```

#### In[418]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]

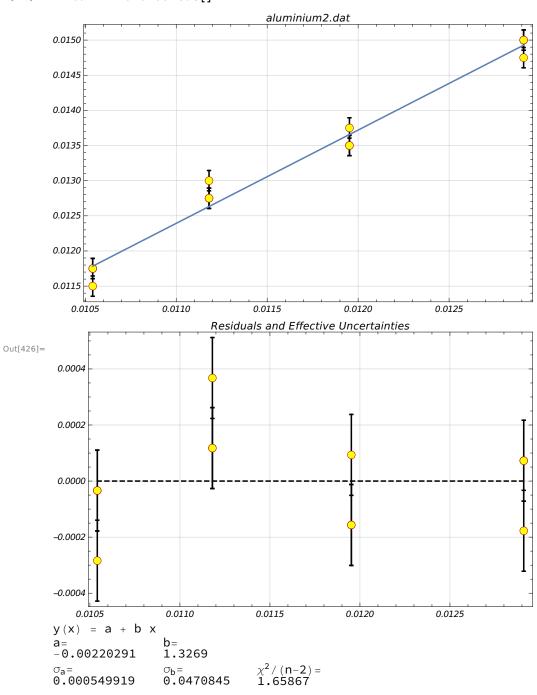


Out[509]=  $\left\{4.26 \times 10^{-15}, 2.5 \times 10^{-16}\right\}$ 

## Second Diffraction Feature

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[420]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
       If[ name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
       /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/aluminium2.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d2 (cm)
       LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 12 data points.
In[421]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[422]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
          definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
          transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                       *)
      xnew[x_{y_{1}}] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
      ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
       DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
      All 12 points transformed.
In[425]:= LinearFit[]
```

```
n = 12
y(x) = a + b x
Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
a=
-0.00220291
                     b=
1.3269
                      \sigma_b = 0.0606243
                                        Std. deviation= 0.000185891
\sigma_a = 0.000708172
Fit of (x, y \pm \sigma_y)
a=
-0.00220291
                      b=
1.3269
\sigma_a = 0.000549919
                      σ<sub>b</sub>=
0.0470845
                                         \chi^2/(n-2) = 1.65867
```



In[510]:= (\* Calculating h \*)

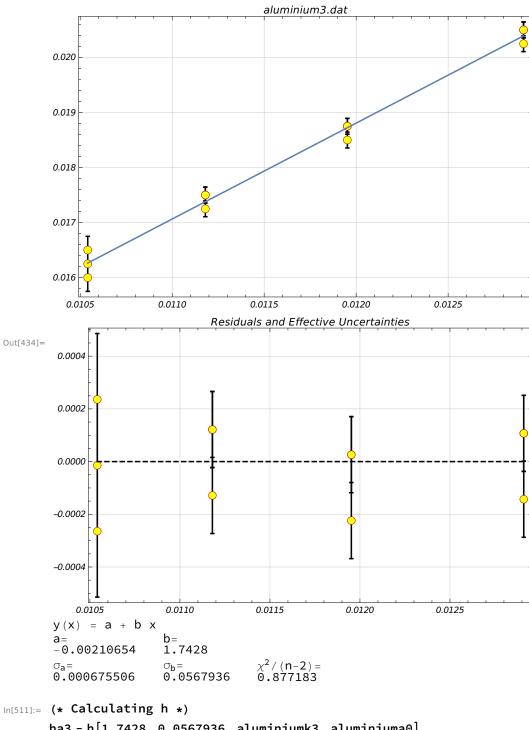
ha2 = h[1.3269, 0.0470845, aluminiumk2, aluminiuma0]

Out[510]=  $\left\{5.09 \times 10^{-15}, 1.8 \times 10^{-16}\right\}$ 

## Third Diffraction Feature

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[428]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
        If[ name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
       /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/aluminium3.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d3 (cm)
       LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 12 data points.
In[429]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[430]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
          definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
          transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                       *)
      xnew[x_{y_{1}}] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
      ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
       DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
      All 12 points transformed.
In[433]:= LinearFit[]
```

### In[434]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]



ha3 = h[1.7428, 0.0567936, aluminiumk3, aluminiuma0] Out[511]=  $\left\{4.73 \times 10^{-15}, \ 1.5 \times 10^{-16}\right\}$ 

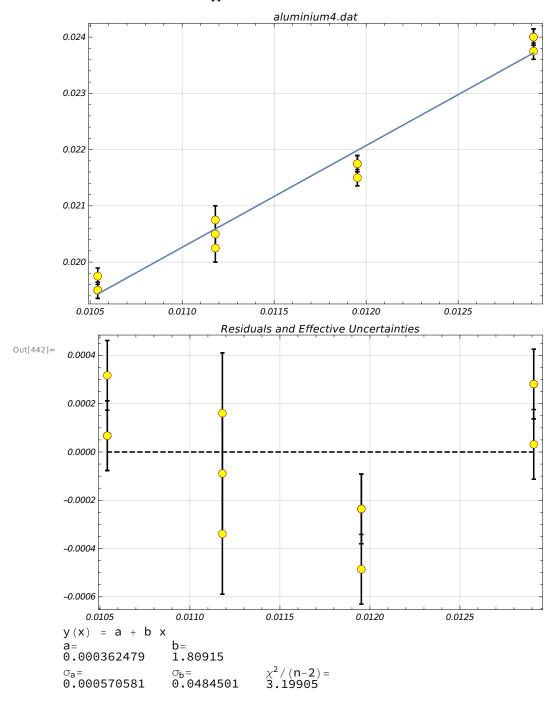
In[441]:= LinearFit[]

## **Fourth Diffraction Feature**

```
In[14]:= (* Import and prepare the data for analysis *)
In[436]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
           {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
        If[ name =!= $Canceled,
        LoadFile[name]
       /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/aluminium4.dat
      File comment header:
      V (kV) d4 (cm)
       LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
      Read 12 data points.
In[437]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
      Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
      Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[438]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
          definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
          transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                       *)
      xnew[x_{y_{1}}] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
      ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2} * 0.01
       DataTransform[]
       (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
      All 12 points transformed.
```

```
n = 12
y(x) = a + b x
Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
                      b=
1.81801
a=
0.000244407
                      σ<sub>b</sub>=
0.0900916
                                          Std. deviation= 0.00027611
\sigma_a = 0.00105171
Fit of (x, y \pm \sigma_y)
a=
0.000362479
                      b=
1.80915
σ<sub>a</sub>=
0.000570581
                      σ<sub>b</sub>=
0.0484501
                                          \chi^2/(n-2) = 3.19905
```

#### In[442]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]



No obviously anomalous point is found, but the high error involved in measuring the very dim fourth diffraction feature and high  $\tilde{\chi}^2$  indicate that we should discount this feature when calculating h.

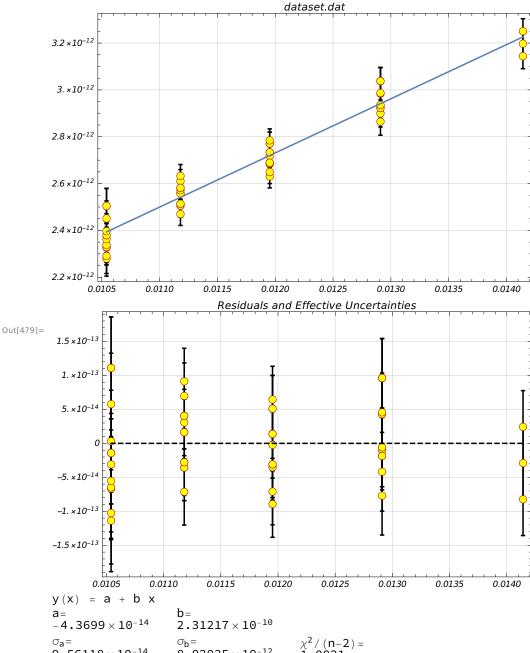
# All data

We attempt to fit the entire data set by first scaling data from each diffraction feature by its

```
In[459]:= graphite1data = Import["graphite1.dat"];
          graphite1 =
             Table \Big[ \Big\{ graphite1 data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \big], \ \frac{0.01 * graphite1 data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \pi graphitea0}{graphitek1} \Big\},
                {i, 3, Length[graphite1data]}];
          graphite2data = Import["graphite2.dat"];
          graphite2 =
              Table \Big[ \Big\{ graphite2data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \Big\}, \frac{0.01 * graphite2data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \pi graphitea0}{graphitek2} \Big\},
               {i, 4, Length[graphite2data]}];
           graphite3data = Import["graphite3.dat"];
          graphite3 =
             Table \Big[ \Big\{ graphite3data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \big], \frac{0.01 * graphite3data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \pi graphitea0}{graphitek3} \Big\},
                {i, 4, Length[graphite3data]}];
          aluminium1data = Import["aluminium1.dat"];
          aluminium1 =
              Table \Big[ \Big\{ aluminium1data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \big], \ \frac{ \texttt{0.01} * aluminium1data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \, \pi \, aluminium20 }{ aluminiumk1} \Big\},
                {i, 3, Length[aluminium1data]}];
           aluminium2data = Import["aluminium2.dat"];
          aluminium2 =
             Table \Big[ \Big\{ aluminium2data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \big], \ \frac{ \texttt{0.01} * aluminium2data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \, \pi \, aluminiuma0}{ aluminiumk2} \Big\},
                {i, 3, Length[aluminium2data]}];
          aluminium3data = Import["aluminium3.dat"];
          aluminium3 =
              Table \Big[ \Big\{ aluminium3data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 1 \big] \big], \\ \frac{0.01 * aluminium3data \big[ \big[ i \big] \big] \big[ \big[ 2 \big] \big] * 2 \pi aluminiuma0}{21 \cdot minimum2} \Big\},
                {i, 3, Length[aluminium3data]}];
          We then join this into one dataset and export as a CurveFit-readable file.
ln[471]:= dataset = Join[{{"S V (kV) Scaled r (m^2)"}}, {{"S"}}, graphite1,
                (*graphite2,graphite3,*)aluminium1, aluminium2, aluminium3];
In[472]:= Export["dataset.dat", dataset]
Out[472]= dataset.dat
```

```
In[473]:= With[ {name = SystemDialogInput["FileOpen",
                {DataFileName, {"data files" -> {"*.dat", "*.mca"}, "all files" -> {"*"}}}]},
          If[ name =!= $Canceled,
            LoadFile[name]
         /home/yovan/Documents/Coursework/2_Smore_Year/2_Winter_2018/Ph6/Lab 5/dataset.dat
         File comment header:
         V (kV) Scaled r (m^2)
         LoadFile: Data sorted in increasing x order.
         Read 51 data points.
In[474]:= CalculateYsigmas[]
         Sorted data in order of increasing X values.
         Calculated and assigned Y uncertainties.
In[475]:= (* change the right-hand sides of the following function
              definitions of xnew[] and ynew[] to perform the data
              transformation you need, then evaluate this cell.
                                                                                                   *)
         xnew[x_{y_{1}}] := (1000 * x)^{\frac{-1}{2}}
         ynew[x_, y_] := \frac{y}{2}
         DataTransform[]
          (* Use Undo[] if you don't like the results. *)
         All 51 points transformed.
In[478]:= LinearFit[]
         n = 51
         y(x) = a + b x
         Fit of (x,y) (unweighted)
         -4.93547 \times 10^{-13}  2.69252 \times 10^{-10}
         \sigma_a = \qquad \qquad \sigma_b = \qquad \qquad \text{Std. deviation=} \\ 1.58684 \times 10^{-14} \qquad \qquad 1.21456 \times 10^{-12} \qquad \qquad 6.91759 \times 10^{-14} \\
         Fit of (x, y \pm \sigma_y)
         \begin{array}{lll} & & & \text{D=} \\ -4.3699 \times 10^{-14} & & 2.31217 \times 10^{-10} \\ \sigma_a = & & \sigma_b = \end{array}
         \begin{array}{lll} \sigma_a = & \sigma_b = & \chi^2/\left(n{-}2\right) = \\ \textbf{9.56118} \times \textbf{10}^{-14} & \textbf{8.02025} \times \textbf{10}^{-12} & \textbf{1.0021} \end{array}
```

#### In[479]:= LinearDifferencePlot[]



 $\begin{array}{l} \sigma_b = \\ 8.02025 \times 10^{-12} \end{array}$  $9.56118 \times 10^{-14}$ 

We define a new function for calculating h in this case:

Note that we had to remove the second and third graphite diffraction features from the dataset to get a reasonable collapse of the data points by our scaling  $\frac{\hat{k}}{2\pi a_0}$ . This indicates a large systematic error in those measurements. All calculated values for h are in eVs.

# Conclusion

```
In[520]:= summary =
            Join[\{\{"Feature", "h (eVs)", "\sigma_h (eVs)"\}\}, \{Join[\{"First (Graphite)"\}, hg1]\}, \}
              \big\{ \mbox{Join} \big[ \big\{ \mbox{"Second (Graphite)"} \big\}, \mbox{hg2} \big] \big\}, \big\{ \mbox{Join} \big[ \big\{ \mbox{"Third (Graphite)"} \big\}, \mbox{hg3} \big] \big\}, 
             {Join[{"First (Aluminium)"}, ha1]}, {Join[{"Second (Aluminium)"}, ha2]},
             {Join[{"Third (Aluminium)"}, ha3]}, {Join[{"Overall"}, h2all]}];
        Grid[summary, Alignment \rightarrow Left, Spacings \rightarrow {2, 1}, Frame \rightarrow All,
          ItemStyle → "Text", Background → {{Gray, None}, {LightGray, None}}]
```

Feature	h (eVs)	σ <sub>h</sub> (eVs)
First (Graphite)	3.86×10 <sup>-15</sup>	$1.7 \times 10^{-16}$
Second (Graphite)	4.29×10 <sup>-15</sup>	1.1×10 <sup>-16</sup>
Third (Graphite)	6.66×10 <sup>-15</sup>	7.9×10 <sup>-17</sup>
First (Aluminium)	4.26×10 <sup>-15</sup>	2.5×10 <sup>-16</sup>
Second (Aluminium)	5.09×10 <sup>-15</sup>	1.8×10 <sup>-16</sup>
Third (Aluminium)	4.73×10 <sup>-15</sup>	1.5×10 <sup>-16</sup>
Overall	4.38×10 <sup>-15</sup>	1.5×10 <sup>-16</sup>

Out[521]=

For comparison, the NIST accepted value for h is  $4.136 \times 10^{-15}$  eV.

We observe a large scattering of our estimates for h for each feature despite a good (around 1)  $\tilde{\chi}^2$  for each individual data set. This is due to two main issues with our data: few reliable data points and a large systematic error for each feature. One data set in particular seem to show significant systematic errors: the third graphite diffraction pattern. This is consistent with what we have found above - the measurements for the third feature of diffraction in graphite is not collapsed onto a collinear set with the rest of the data points by a scaling  $\frac{\ddot{k}}{2\pi a_0}$  as we would expect. This either indicates a large systematic error in our measurements for this feature, or that the small-angle approximation starts to fail for the third feature of graphite and onwards.

While the second diffraction pattern provides a reasonable estimate of h, we observe that its dataset is not collapsed by the scaling either. This dataset was discarded on the basis of internal inconsistencies (we had to remove a data point to obtain a linear fit, and even then the fit was significantly worse than most of the other data sets).

We collapsed the remaining data sets using the scaling and used a linear fit to obtain an estimate of h. We obtain  $h = (4.38 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-15}$  eVs, which is within two standard errors of the NIST value. This is a reasonable estimate with a very good  $\tilde{\chi}^2$  for the fit, indicating that our collapsed dataset is reasonably free of significant systematic errors (i.e. the systematic errors for each data point were probably independent and random to within the accuracy of the experiment).