

$$\Delta T = T_{He3} - T_{He4}$$

Temperature uncertainty from the discrepancy between He3 and He4 manometer readings at each point.

$$\Delta B = 0.00022B$$

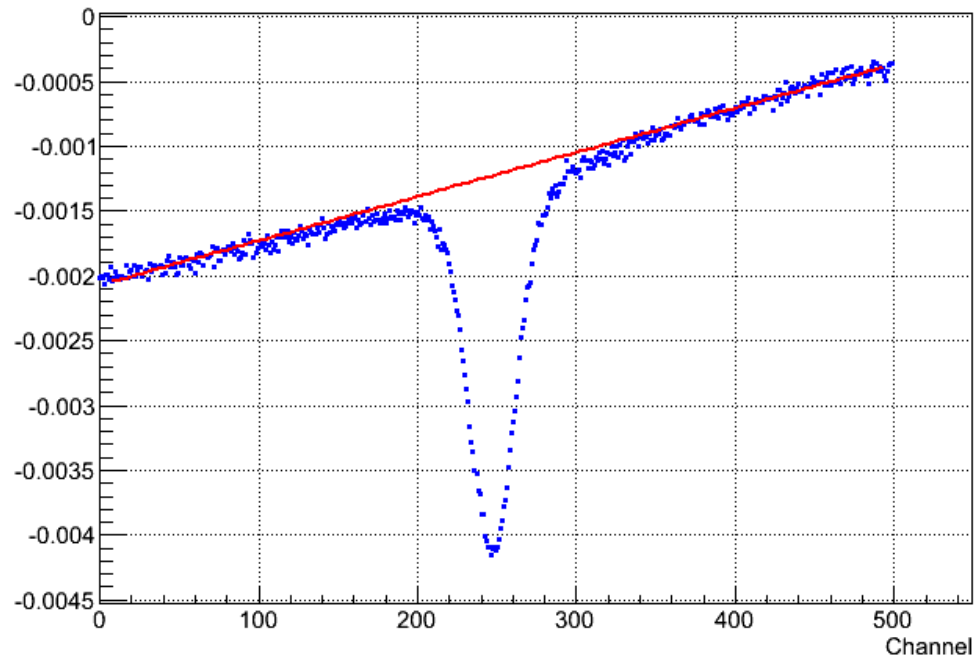
B-field uncertainty from the setability of the magnet power supply.

$$\Delta P_{TE} = \frac{\mu}{KT} \cosh^{-2}\left(\frac{\mu B}{KT}\right) \left[\Delta B + \frac{\Delta T}{T}\right]$$

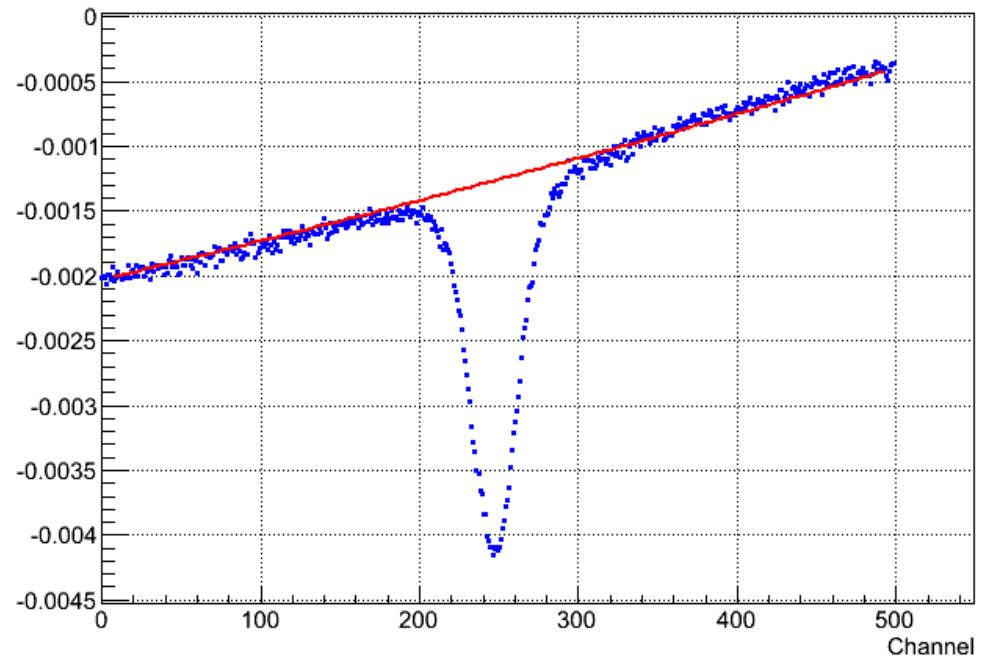
$$\frac{\Delta P_{TE}(\Delta B, \Delta T)}{P_{TE}(B, T)} \approx 10^{-5} \longrightarrow$$

Extremely small relative uncertainty (error bars too small to see in TE plot when ignoring fit uncertainty!)

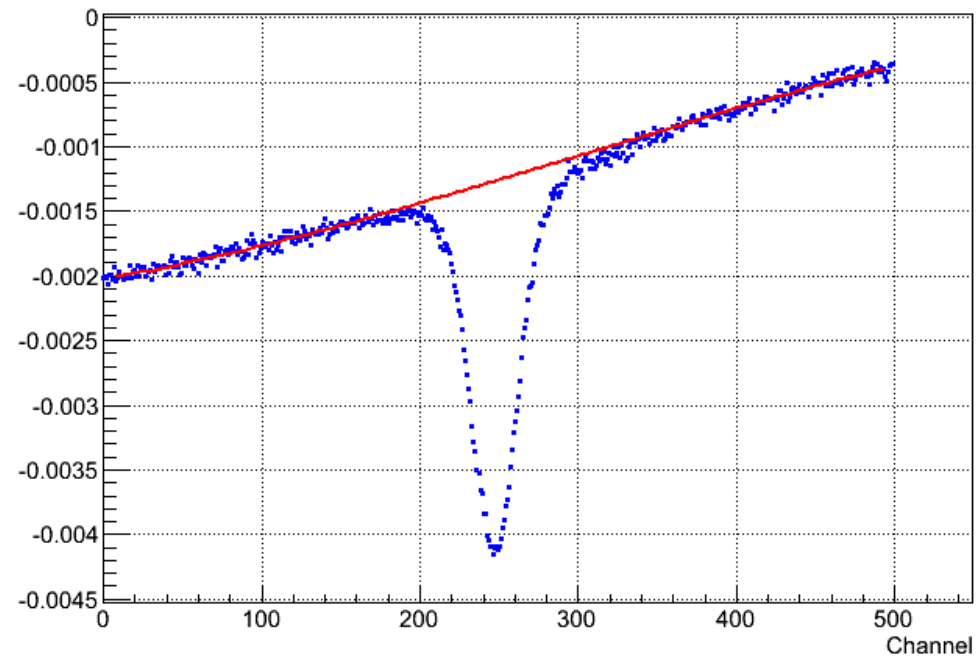
1st Order Polynomial Fit



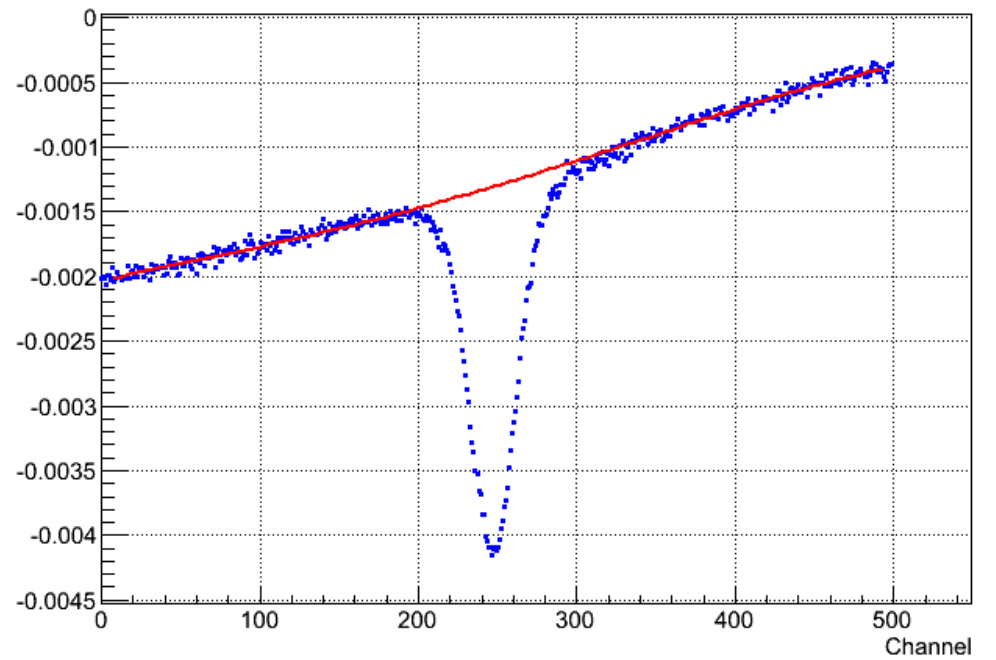
2nd Order Polynomial Fit



3rd Order Polynomial Fit



4th Order Polynomial Fit



$\Delta A =$ Maximum difference between all fitted functions.

$$\frac{\Delta A_{TE}}{A_{TE}} \approx 0.01 - 0.7 \longrightarrow$$

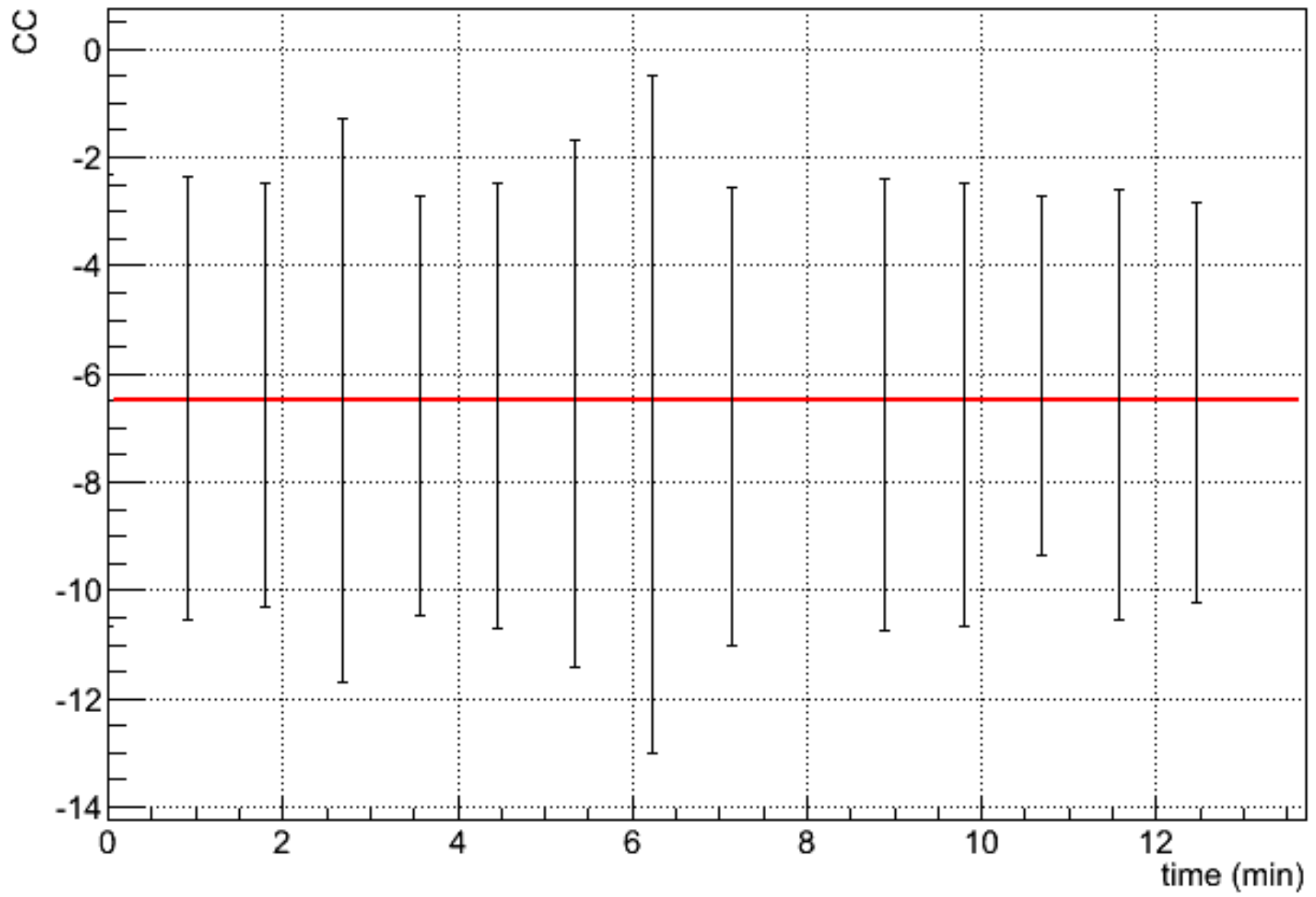
- Extremely high variation in uncertainty!
- Calibration constant uncertainty (below) completely dominated by area uncertainty.

$$\Delta CC = \frac{\Delta P_{TE}}{A_{TE}} + \frac{P_{TE}}{A_{TE}^2} \Delta A_{TE} \longrightarrow$$

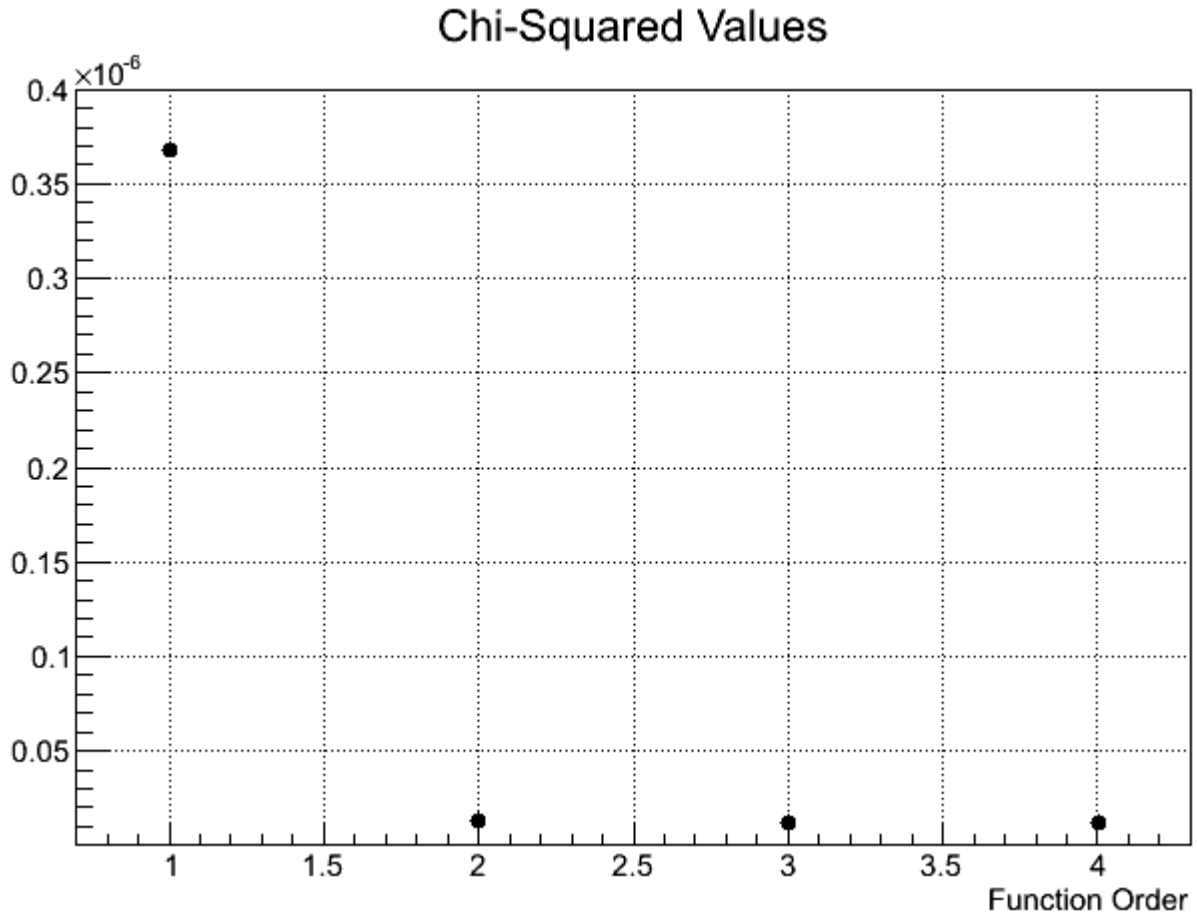
Calibration Constant uncertainty calculated using fit uncertainty (above) and polarization uncertainty (from slide 1)

Relative uncertainty so large using this method it is meaningless.

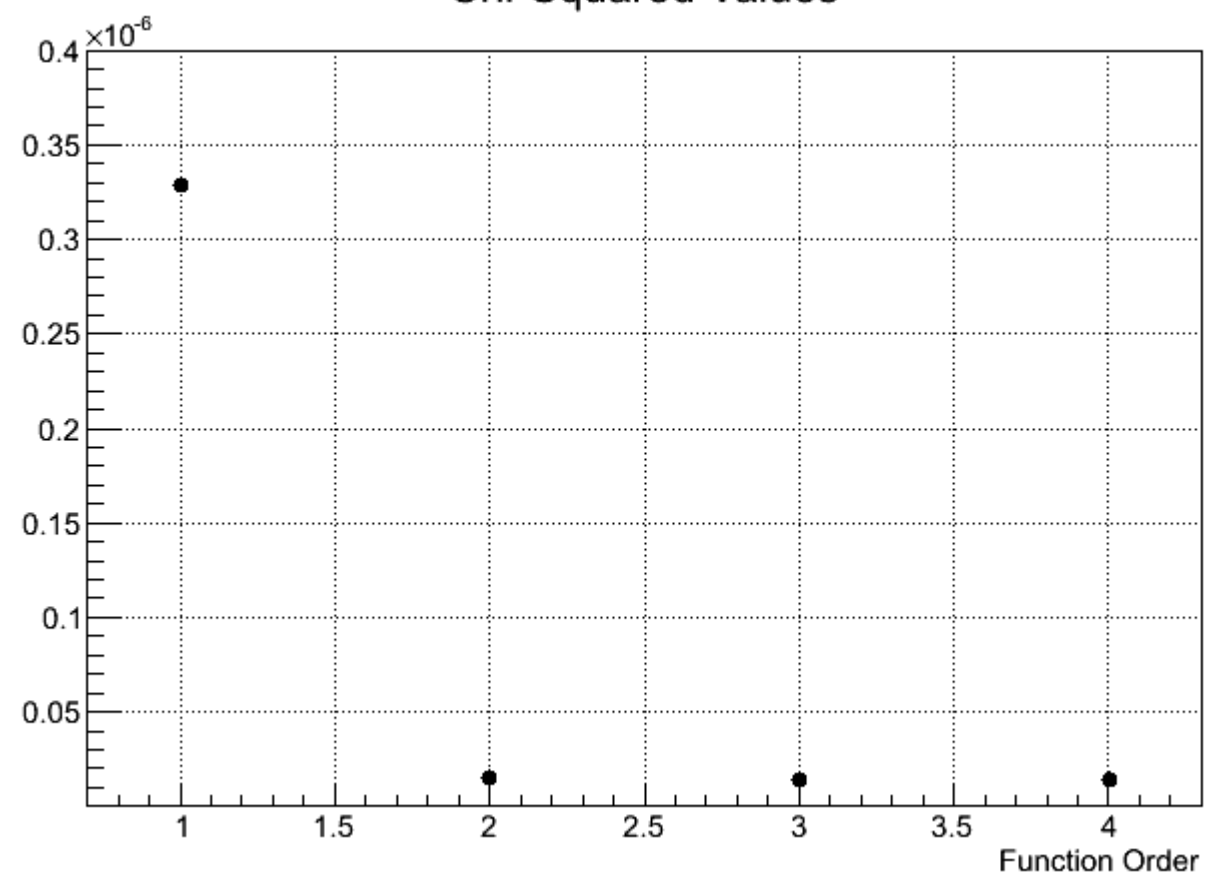
TE 3



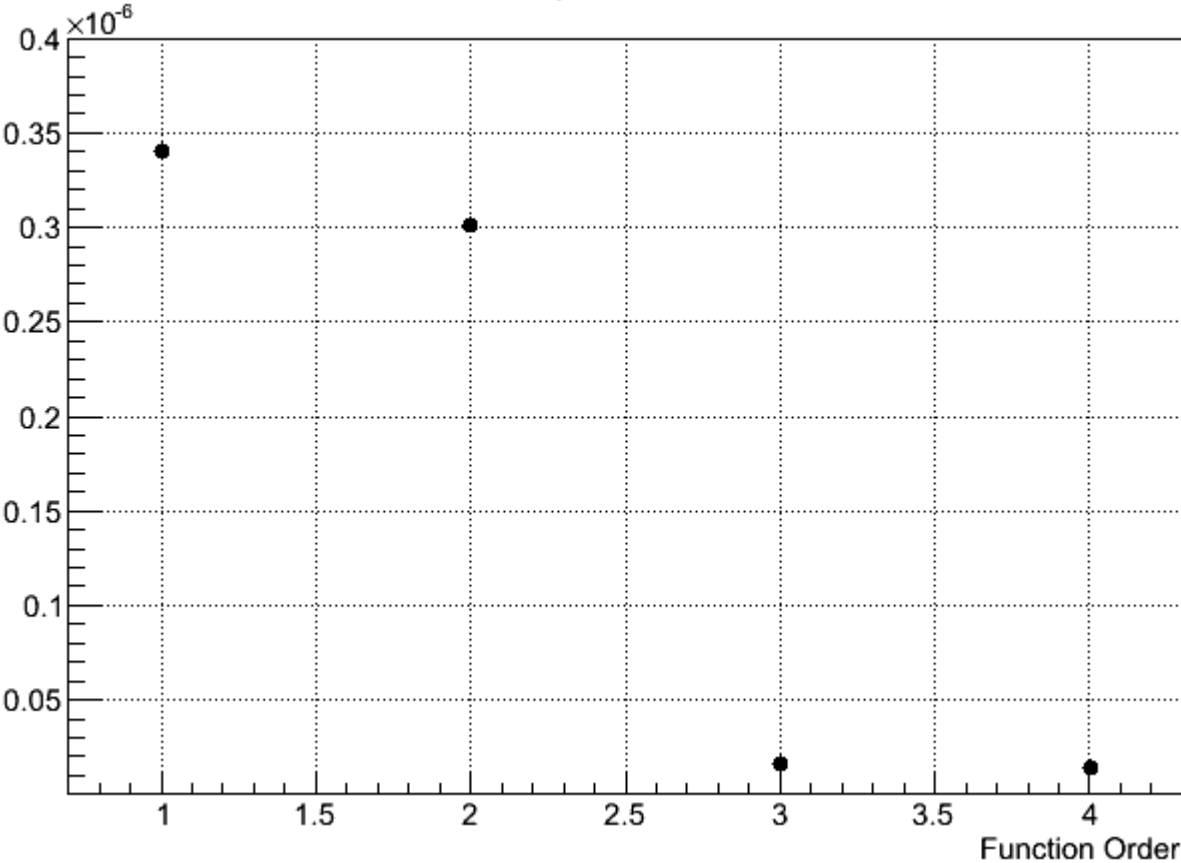
Look at chi-squared values of each fit:



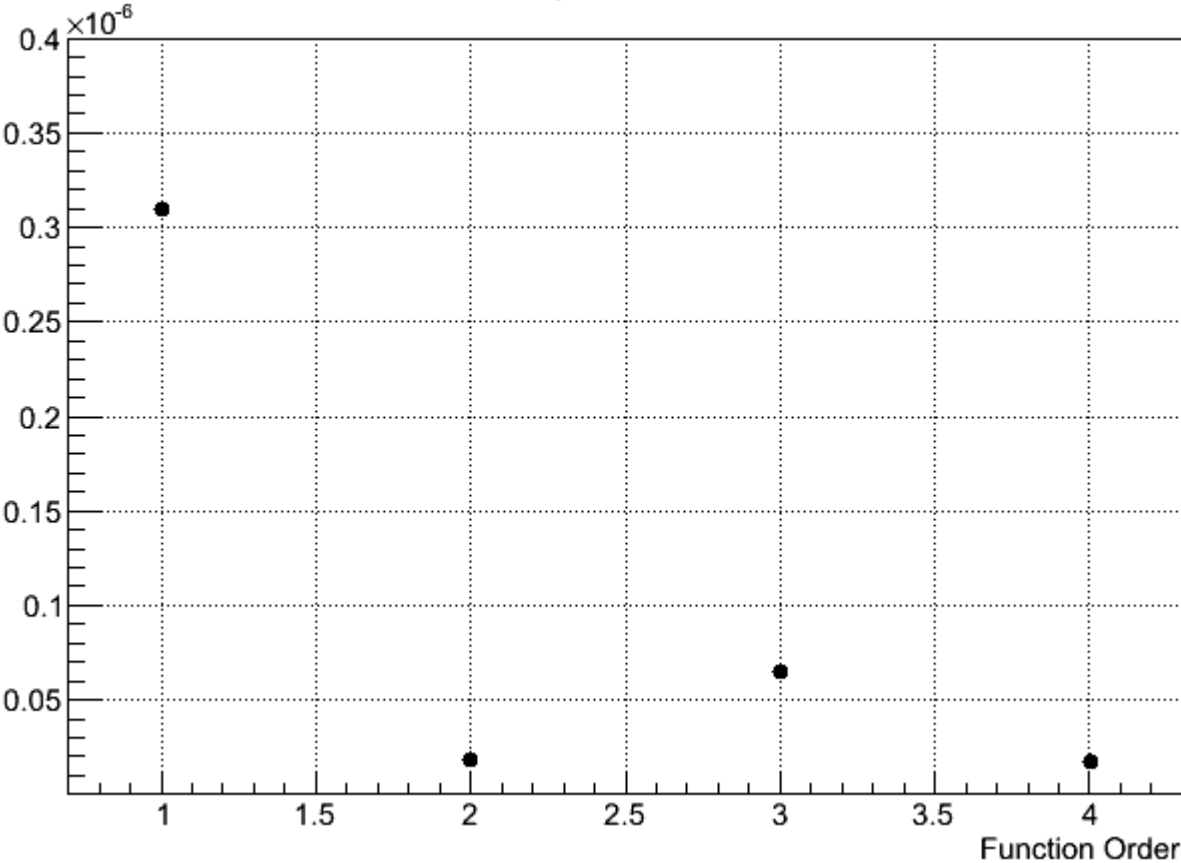
Chi-Squared Values



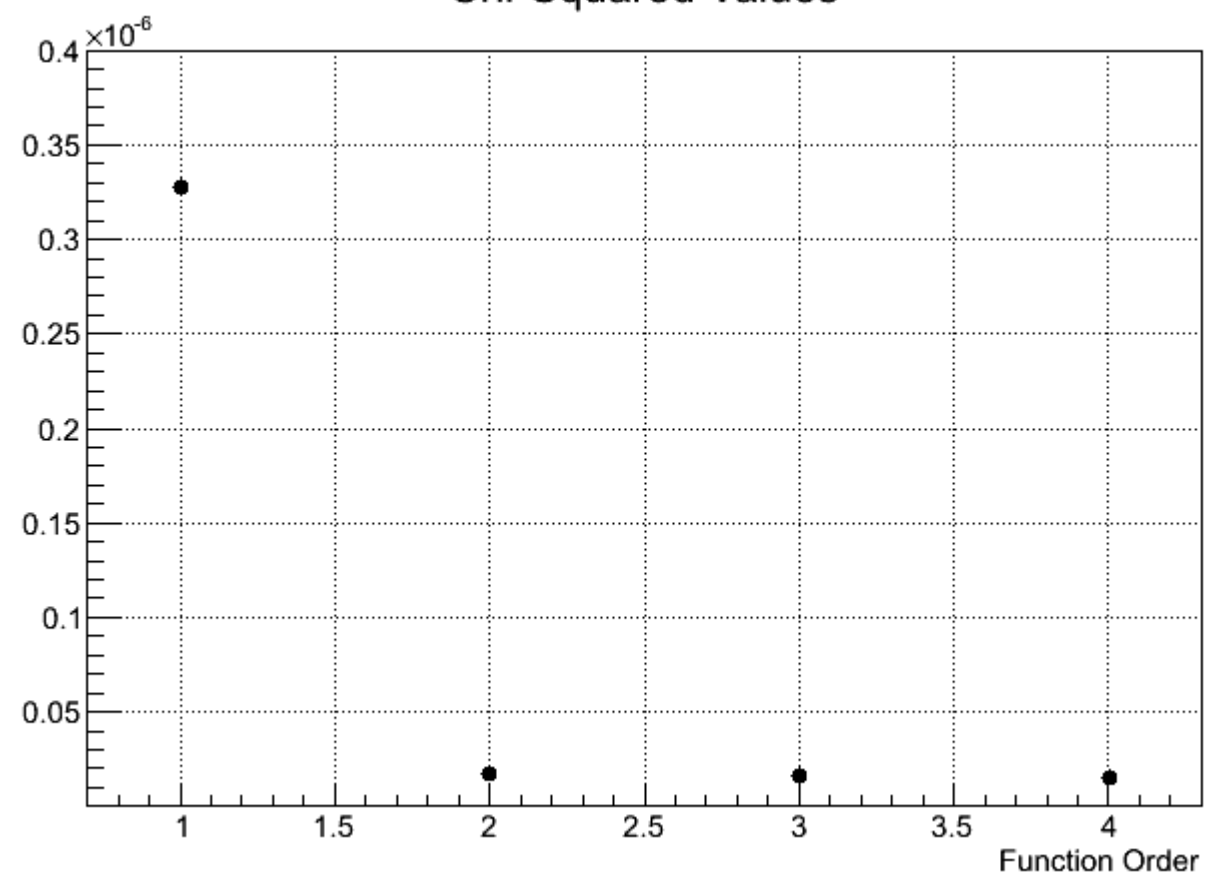
Chi-Squared Values



Chi-Squared Values



Chi-Squared Values



- For TE3 I should probably eliminate 1st order fit, but the chi-square quality changes from TE to TE.
- Keeping a generalized fit difference for all TE's introduces unreasonable uncertainty!
- Possible solution: 0th order fit on chi-square plot and eliminate large deviations (might not be possible)
- Suggestions?