

January 23, 2012

- Thanks for all of the emails - still waiting on a couple . . . nudge, nudge . . .
- **Office Hours™**
 - **Wed:** 3:00-4:30 pm
 - **Thurs:** 9:00-10:00 am

Beginning NEXT week - or by appointment
- New Stuff on Website!

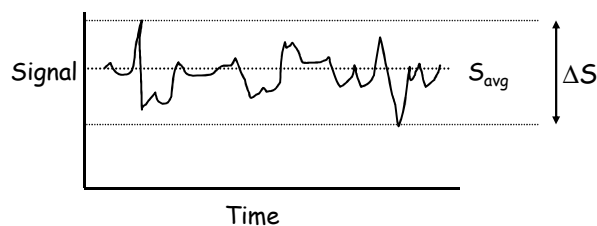
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Calculating S/N

- For a set of data (replicate measurements):

$$S/N = s_{\text{avg}} / \sigma_s = (\text{RSD})^{-1}$$

- For a temporally-varying signal:



$$\Delta S \approx 5\sigma = 5N$$

$$\text{So: } N \approx \Delta S / 5$$

Thus:

$$S/N \approx 5s_{\text{avg}} / \Delta S$$

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Noise Sources

- We'll characterize by their *frequency response*
- 1. **White Noise** - *amplitude invariant with respect to frequency*

Two types:

- **Johnson (Thermal) Noise**

-voltage fluctuations due to random e^- motion in resistive devices

$$V_{\text{rms}} = (4 k T R \Delta f)^{1/2}$$

Boltzmann's Constant Absolute Temp Resistance Frequency Bandwidth

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More White Noise

- **Shot Noise**
-current fluctuations due to random motion of e^- across a junction

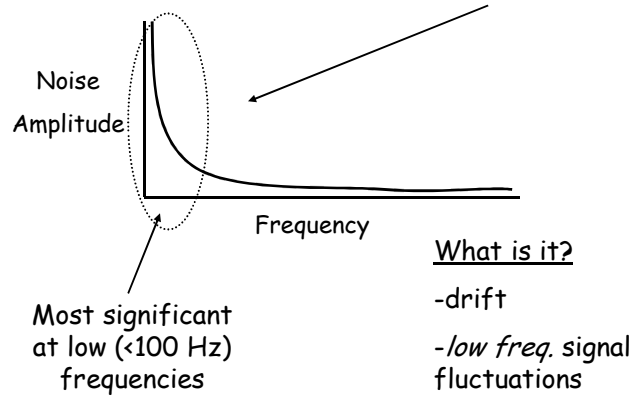
$$i_{\text{rms}} = (2 i_{\text{avg}} e \Delta f)^{1/2}$$

Average Current Charge on an electron Frequency Bandwidth

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More Noise

2. Flicker (1/f) Noise - amplitude varies with 1/f



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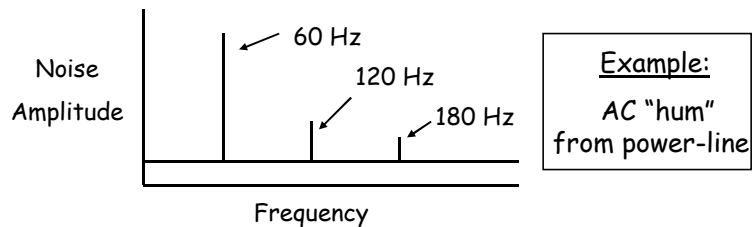
Still More Noise!

3. Environmental Noise

Two types:

■ Interference Noise

-predictable; occurs at *known* discrete frequencies



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More Environmental Noise

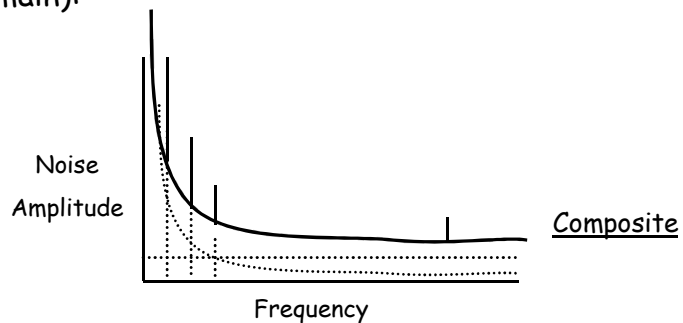
■ Impulse Noise

- erratic and unpredictable
- difficult to find source*
 - motors
 - solar flares
 - computers
 - temperature variations
- difficult to correct!**

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Composite Noise Spectrum

- In order to understand S/N enhancement, need to look at ALL noise sources together (in frequency domain):



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Strategies for Increasing S/N

■ White Noise: *reduce Δf , temp, resistance, i_{avg}*

■ Flicker Noise: *make measurements at frequencies >100 Hz*

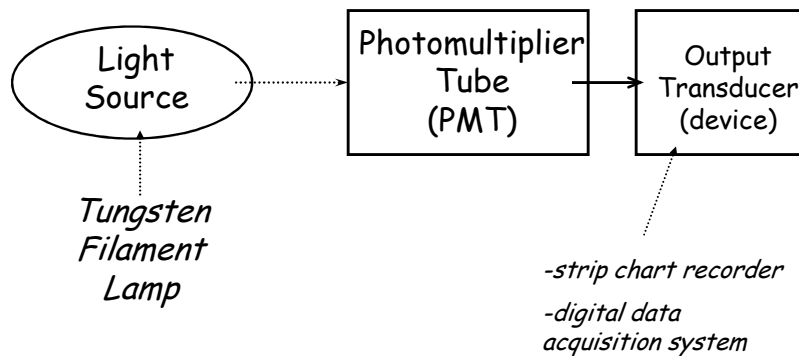
BUT:

■ Signal:
-often at or near dc (low freq.)
-often directly proportional to resistance
-often directly proportional to current
-often measured with transducers having very LARGE Δf

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Hypothetical Instrument

■ Let's explore the signal and noise behavior of a simple light measurement instrument:



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