

January 24, 2005

➤ Thanks for all the fish . . . err . . . emails . . .

➤ Proposed Office Hours™

⊕ 1:10 - 2:10 pm, Monday, A223 Cook

⊕ Not today or next week (no class Monday Jan 31st!)

⊕ 1-2 pm, Thursday, 300 Waterman

⊕ 3-4 pm, Friday, 300 Waterman

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Finding the Detection Limit

- **BUT:** recall that the signal that is measured *includes* the blank (S_{blank}), so we define:

S_m = signal *measured* at the det. Limit

So:

$$\frac{S_m - S_{\text{blank}}}{\sigma_{\text{blank}}} = 3$$

REMEMBER: It is not the *magnitude* of the blank (S_{blank}) that limits detection -- rather, it is the *fluctuation* or *uncertainty* of the blank (σ_{blank}) that limits detectability.

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Back to our example

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>Signal</u>	NET <u>Signal</u>
0 ppm (blank)	0.136	0.000
10. ppm	0.721	0.585
1.0 ppm	0.195	0.059
0.10 ppm	0.142	0.006
0.010 ppm	0.137	0.001

Suppose that:

$$\sigma_{\text{blank}} = 0.002$$

$$S = 3 \sigma_{\text{blank}} = 3 (0.002) = \underline{0.006}$$

$$\text{So: } S_m = S_{\text{blank}} + S = 0.136 + 0.006 = \underline{0.142}$$

(0.10 ppm Pb)

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Noise

■ What is it?

- any "unwanted" part of the analytical signal
- there is *always* some noise in a signal!

■ How can we reduce it?

Simple: -turn down the amplifier gain!

■ How can we increase S/N?

Warning! There are *hidden costs* associated with S/N enhancement:

- decreased resolution (selectivity)
- increased measurement time
- NEW sources of noise!

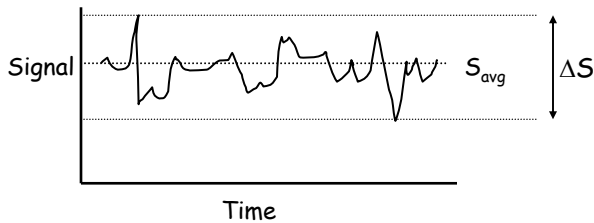
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Calculating S/N

- For a set of data (replicate measurements):

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

- For a temporally-varying signal:



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

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

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 → k
 Absolute Temp → T
 Resistance → R
 Frequency Bandwidth → Δf

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