

**A Sample Presentation
Template Using the
 $\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ slides environment.**

MIT Department of Physics

Background and Context

- In 1902 ...
- Statement of the Problem
- First Measurements ...
- Fundamentals ...

Test 6" x 2" Figure Created in Xfig

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Theory of χ^2 Fitting

- Summary of Key Physical Relationships - NO LONG DERIVATIONS!
- Assume each data point is drawn from a Gaussian distribution, whose width is the uncertainty, σ_i
- Maximizing the probability of the dataset \Rightarrow Minimizing χ^2

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[\frac{y_i - f(x_i)}{\sigma_i} \right]^2$$

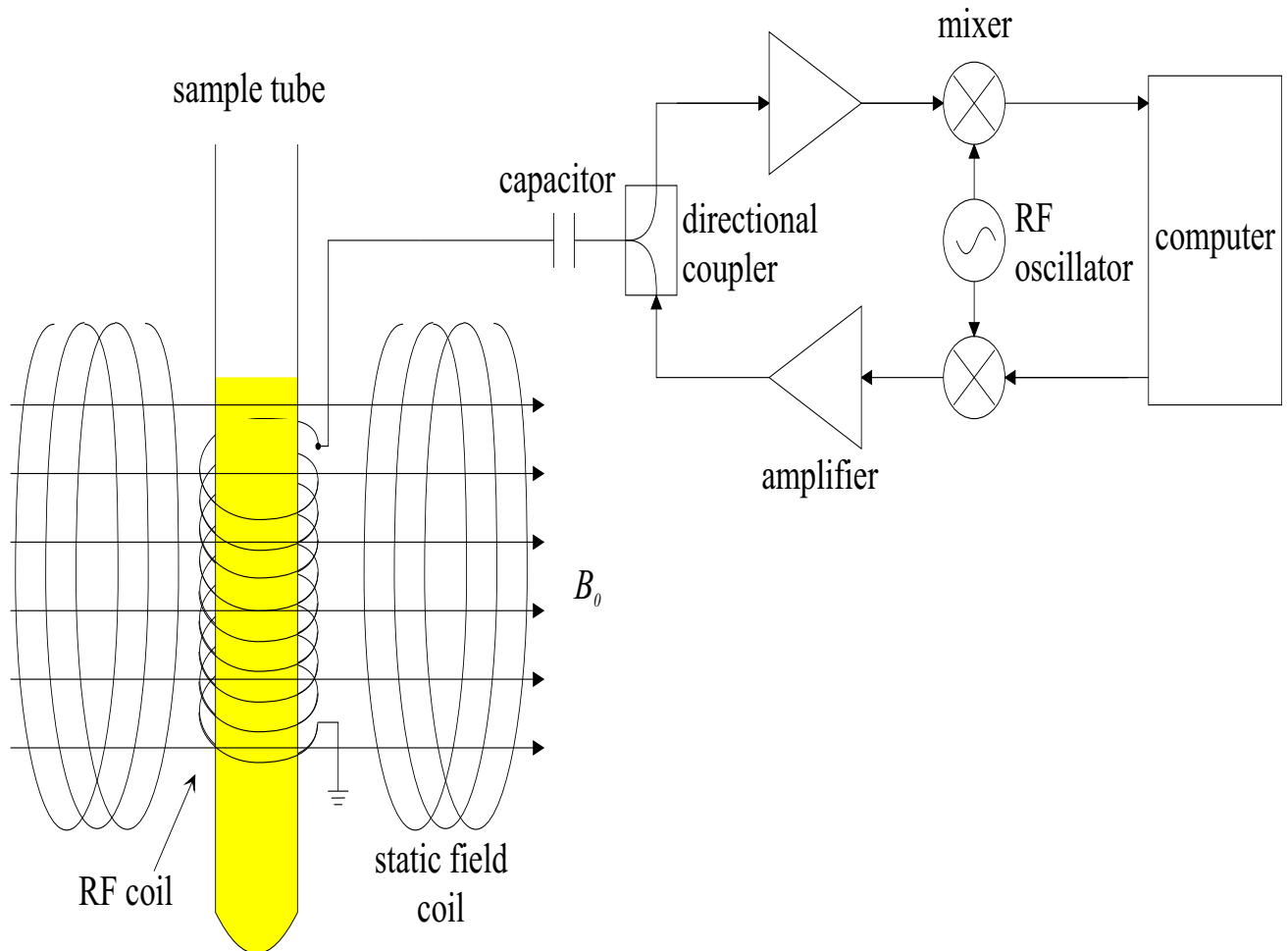
- Degrees of freedom (ν) = Number of data points – Number of parameters
 - Reduced Chi-squared: $\chi_\nu^2 = \chi^2/\nu$
 - $\chi_\nu^2 \gg 1 \rightarrow$ Bad fit
 - $\chi_\nu^2 \ll 1 \rightarrow$ Probably overestimated errorbars on data

Experimental Apparatus

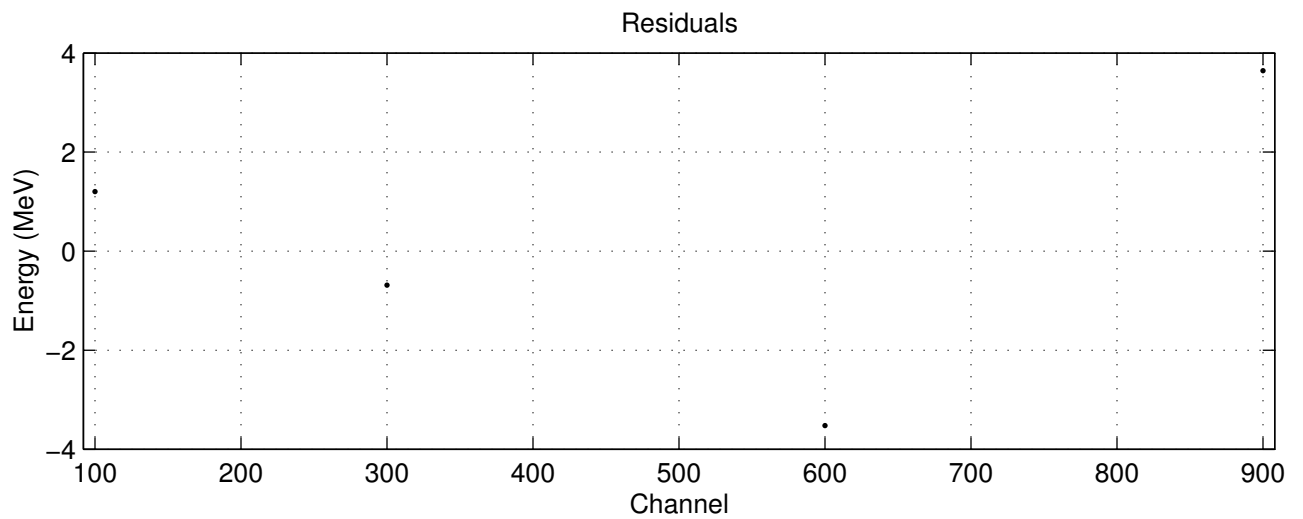
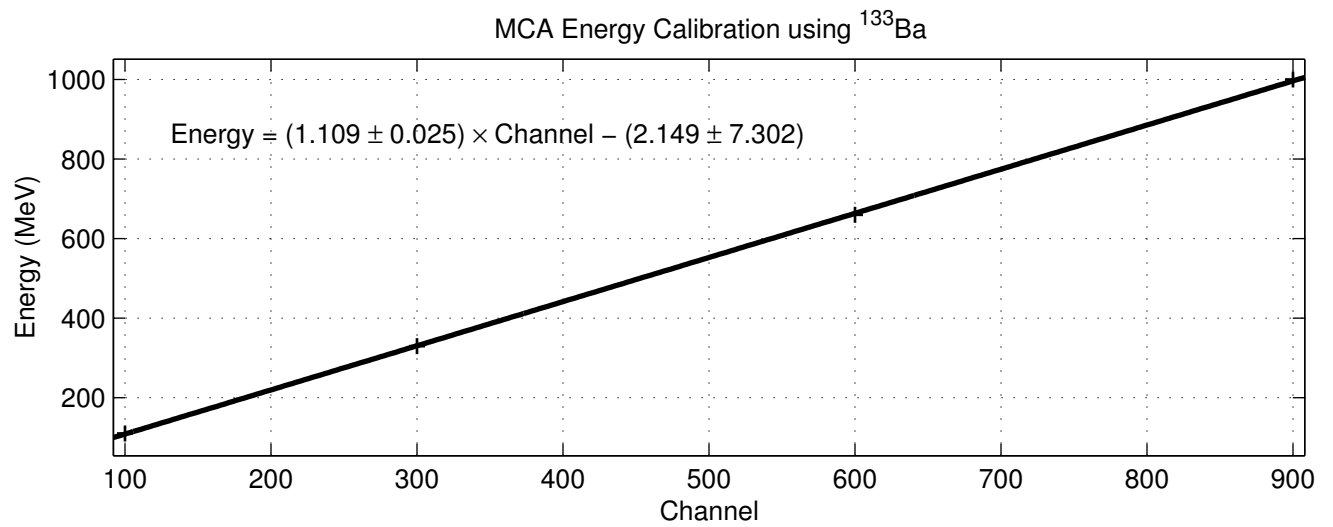
Sample 7" x 7" Figure Created in Xfig on Athena
See <file:/mit/sipb/share/xfig/html/index.html>
for the full Xfig Users Manual

Remember to use color with a purpose!!!

Always preview your slides for clarity and readability.



Signal Processing and Analysis



Raw Data

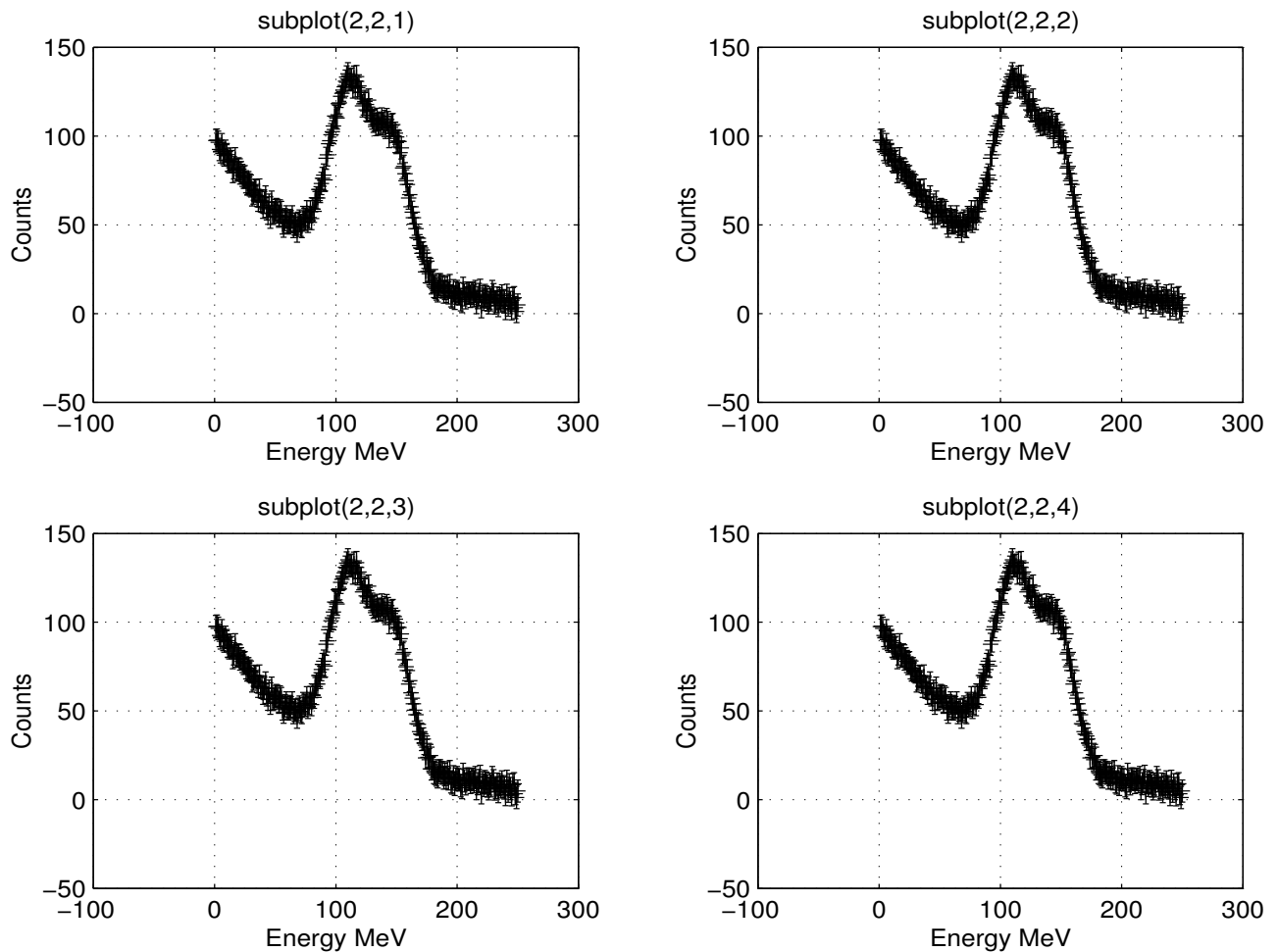
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Results and Interpretation

- Give results as $x = (y.yy \pm \delta y) 10^{zz}$ and compare to known values
- Nonlinear fit to: $y = A \exp(-t/\tau) + C$
- Counting experiment \rightarrow Poisson uncertainties $A = 50.5 \pm 0.4$, $\tau = 2.04 \pm 0.02 \mu\text{s}$, $C = 3.88 \pm 0.07$, $\chi^2_\nu = 1.01$
- Description and Analysis of Errors, show how δy is made up, discuss random and systematic contributions.

Conclusions

- Does the data support your conclusions?
- If not, why not (speculate!)