Plot the streamlines and velocity potential (on the same figure) for a variety of \$\delta\$ values and compare to the limiting case.

```
In [1]:
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
```

## Velocity potential (2D)

The velocity potential for a point source and a point sink equidistant from origin is given as

 $\label{eq:phi} $$\Phi(x+d)^2+y^2} + \frac{(x+d)^2+y^2} + \frac{(x+d)^2+y^2} $$ 

Let m = 1/d:

The velocity vector is then  $\mathcal L_{u}=\nabla\$  or

 $\labegin{bmatrix} \frac{(x+d)m}{4\pi((x+d)^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}{2}} - \frac{3}}{2}} - \frac{3}}{2}$ 

```
In [3]:

def velocity(x,y,d):
    u = (x+d)/(d*4*np.pi*((x+d)**2+y**2)**(3/2)) - (x-d)/(d*4*np.pi*((x-d)**2+y**2)**(3/2))
    v = y/(d*4*np.pi*((x+d)**2+y**2)**(3/2)) - y/(d*4*np.pi*((x-d)**2+y**2)**(3/2))
    U = np.array([u,v])
    return U
```

```
In [4]: velocity(0,0,1)
Out[4]: array([0.15915494, 0. ])
```

## Let \$d=1\$

In [5]: d = 1

### Calculate velocity on gridded domain

```
In [6]: x = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
y = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
X,Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)

In [7]: U = velocity(X,Y,d)

In [8]: u = U[0,:,:]
v = U[1,:,:]
```

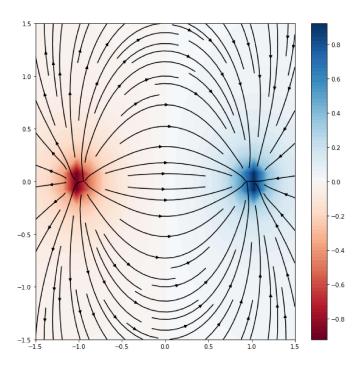
### Calculate velocity potential

```
In [9]: Phi = potential(X,Y,d)
```

### Plot velocity potential and streamlines

```
In [10]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    p = plt.contourf(X,Y,Phi,cmap='RdBu',levels=100)
    plt.streamplot(X,Y,u,v,color='k');
    plt.colorbar(p)
```

Out[10]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1d7edb0b520>



# Let \$d=0.5\$

In [11]: d = 0.5

# Calculate velocity on gridded domain

```
In [12]:    x = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
    y = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
    X,Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)

In [13]:    U = velocity(X,Y,d)

In [14]:    u = U[0,:,:]
    v = U[1,:,:]
```

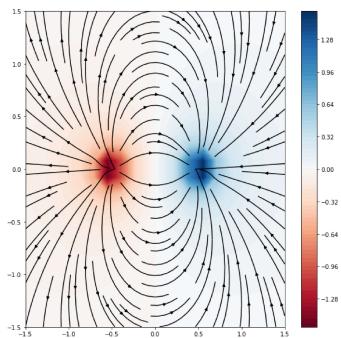
## Calculate velocity potential

In [15]: Phi = potential(X,Y,d)

## Plot velocity potential and streamlines

```
In [16]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
p = plt.contourf(X,Y,Phi,cmap='RdBu',levels=100)
plt.streamplot(X,Y,u,v,color='k');
plt.colorbar(p)
```

Out[16]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1d7edff5e20>



## Calculate velocity on gridded domain

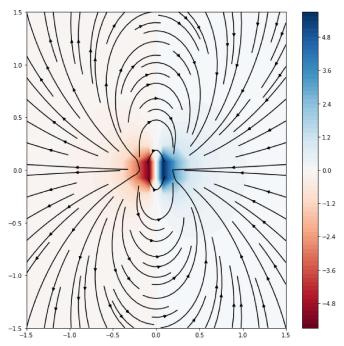
### Calculate velocity potential

```
In [21]: Phi = potential(X,Y,d)
```

## Plot velocity potential and streamlines

```
In [22]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    p = plt.contourf(X,Y,Phi,cmap='RdBu',levels=100)
    plt.streamplot(X,Y,u,v,color='k');
    plt.colorbar(p)
```

Out[22]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1d7ee4cd130>



# Velocity potential (2D) - limiting case

The velocity potential for a point source and a point sink at the origin is given as

 $\Phi(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}$ 

```
In [23]: def potential(x,y,mu):
    Phi = mu*x/(4*np.pi*(x**2+y**2)**(3/2))
    return Phi
```

The velocity vector is then  $\mathbf{\psi}=\$  or

 $\$  \mathbf{u} = \empty {\pi(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{3\mu x^2}{4\pi(x^2+y^2)^{5/2}} \\ -\frac{3\mu xy}{4\pi(x^2+y^2)^{5/2}} \

```
In [24]: def velocity(x,y,mu):
    u = mu/(4*np.pi*(x**2+y**2)**(3/2)) - 3*mu*x**2/(4*np.pi*(x**2+y**2)**(5/2))
    v = -3*mu*x*y/(4*np.pi*(x**2+y**2)**(5/2))
    U = np.array([u,v])
    return U
In [25]: velocity(0,1,1)
```

```
[25]. Velocity(0,1,1)
```

Out[25]: array([0.07957747, 0. ])

### Let \$\mu=10\$

```
In [26]: mu = 10
```

### Calculate velocity on gridded domain

```
In [27]: x = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
y = np.linspace(-1.5,1.5,20)
X,Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)
```

```
In [28]: U = velocity(X,Y,mu)
```

# Calculate velocity potential

In [30]: Phi = potential(X,Y,mu)

# Plot velocity potential

```
In [31]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
p = plt.contourf(X,Y,Phi,cmap='RdBu',levels=100)
plt.streamplot(X,Y,u,v,color='k');
plt.colorbar(p)
```

Out[31]: cmatplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x1d7ee943400>

