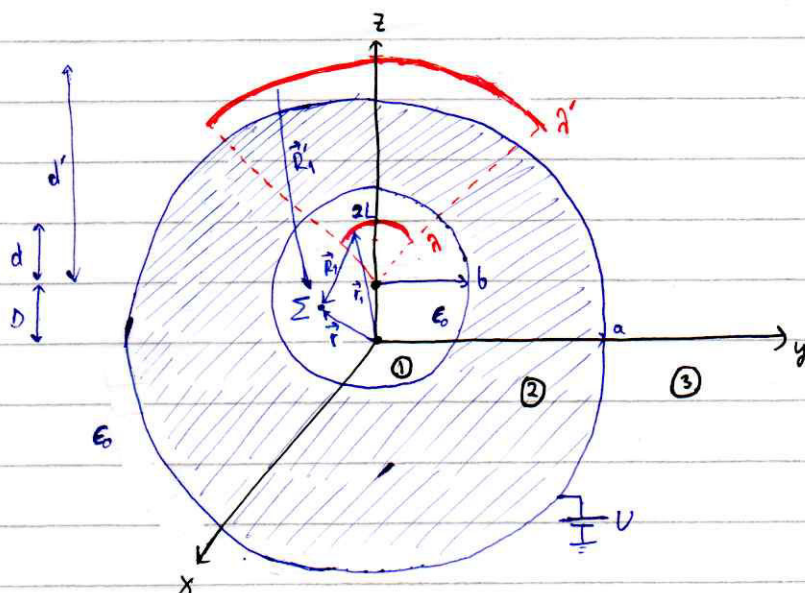


Άσκηση 6



- (α) Χωρίζουμε το χώρο σε 3 περιοχές: ① στο εσωτερικό της εσωτερικής σφαίρας
② στο εσωτερικό της εξωτερικής σφαίρας
③ έξω από τη σφαίρα

Στην περιοχή ② η σφαίρα είναι αγωγική σε δυναμικό U άρα $\Phi_2(x, y, z) = U$
για $(x, y, z): \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq a$ και $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-b)^2} \geq b$

Στην περιοχή ③ αν εφαρμόσουμε Laplace έχουμε $\nabla^2 \Phi_3 = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{σφαιρική συμμετρία}}$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r^2 \frac{d\Phi_3}{dr} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \Phi_3(r) = -\frac{A_1}{r} + A_2$$

Συνοριακές συνθήκες: $\Phi_3(r \rightarrow \infty) = 0 \Rightarrow A_2 = 0$

$\Phi_3(r=a) = \Phi_2(r=a) = U \Rightarrow A_1 = -aU$

Άρα $\Phi_3(r) = \frac{aU}{r} \Rightarrow \Phi_3(x, y, z) = \frac{aU}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ για $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \geq a$

Για να βρούμε το δυναμικό στην περιοχή ① αρπάζουμε την αχρήστη σφαίρα και παίρνουμε το είδωλό του εἰς ῥαβδό
 σε απόσταση d' από το κέντρο της σφαίρας πλάτους b με γραμμική πυκνότητα φορτίου λ'
 Παίρνουμε επίσης ένα φορτίο στο κέντρο τέτοιο ώστε να δώσει στο σύνολο των περιοχών ①, ② δυναμικό U αφού
 αλληλοεξουδετερυνθούν οι συνιστώσες των εἰς ῥαβδών

Από αρχή επαλληλίας είναι $\Phi_1(x, y, z) = \Phi_{1,\lambda}(x, y, z) + \Phi_{1,\lambda'}(x, y, z) + U$
 όπου για $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} = b$ είναι $\Phi_{1,\lambda} + \Phi_{1,\lambda'} = 0$

Εξετάζουμε το $\Phi_{1,\lambda}$: είναι $\vec{r}_1 = (d \sin \theta) \hat{i}_y + (d \cos \theta + D) \hat{i}_z$

$$\vec{r} = x \hat{i}_x + y \hat{i}_y + z \hat{i}_z$$

$$\vec{R}_1 = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_1 = x \hat{i}_x + (y - d \sin \theta) \hat{i}_y + (z - d \cos \theta - D) \hat{i}_z$$

$$R_1 = |\vec{R}_1| = [x^2 + (y - d \sin \theta)^2 + (z - d \cos \theta - D)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\Phi_{1,\lambda}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{R_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{\lambda d d\theta}{R_1} = \frac{\lambda d}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{d\theta}{[x^2 + (y - d \sin \theta)^2 + (z - d \cos \theta - D)^2]^{1/2}}$$

Όμοια $\vec{R}_1' = x \hat{i}_x + (y - d' \sin \theta) \hat{i}_y + (z - d' \cos \theta - D) \hat{i}_z$

$$R_1' = [x^2 + (y - d' \sin \theta)^2 + (z - d' \cos \theta - D)^2]^{1/2}$$

$$\Phi_{1,\lambda'}(x, y, z) = \frac{\lambda' d'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{d\theta}{[x^2 + (y - d' \sin \theta)^2 + (z - d' \cos \theta - D)^2]^{1/2}}$$

$$\Phi_{1,\lambda} + \Phi_{1,\lambda'} = 0 \text{ για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} = b \Rightarrow \lambda' = -\lambda \frac{d}{b} \text{ και } d' = \frac{b^2}{d}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \Phi(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \Phi_{1,\lambda}(x, y, z) + \Phi_{1,\lambda'}(x, y, z) + U, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} < b \\ U, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} \geq b \text{ και } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq a \\ \frac{aU}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > a \end{cases}$$

(6) Στην περιοχή ② $\vec{E}_2 = -\nabla\Phi_2 = 0$ αφού Φ_2 σταθερό

Στην περιοχή ③ $\vec{E}_3 = -\nabla\Phi_3 = -\frac{\partial\Phi_3}{\partial r}\hat{r} - \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial\Phi_3}{\partial\theta}\hat{\theta} - \frac{1}{r\sin\theta}\frac{\partial\Phi_3}{\partial\varphi}\hat{\varphi} = \frac{aU}{r^2}\hat{r} = \frac{aU}{r^2}\frac{\vec{r}}{r} = \frac{aU\vec{r}}{r^3}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_3(x,y,z) = \frac{aU(x\hat{i}_x + y\hat{i}_y + z\hat{i}_z)}{[x^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{3/2}}$$

Στην περιοχή ① $d\vec{E}_1 = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{r^2} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq \hat{r}}{r^2}$ και από αναλλογία $\vec{E}_1(x,y,z) = \vec{E}_{1,\lambda} + \vec{E}_{1,\lambda'}$

$$\vec{E}_{1,\lambda} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{2d}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/d}^{L/d} \frac{d\theta \vec{R}_1}{R_1^3} = \frac{2d}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/d}^{L/d} \frac{d\theta [x\hat{i}_x + (y-d\sin\theta)\hat{i}_y + (z-d\cos\theta-D)\hat{i}_z]}{[x^2 + (y-d\sin\theta)^2 + (z-d\cos\theta-D)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{Όμοια } \vec{E}_{1,\lambda'} = \frac{2d'}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_{-L/d}^{L/d} \frac{d\theta [x\hat{i}_x + (y-d'\sin\theta)\hat{i}_y + (z-d'\cos\theta-D)\hat{i}_z]}{[x^2 + (y-d'\sin\theta)^2 + (z-d'\cos\theta-D)^2]^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \vec{E}(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \vec{E}_{1,\lambda} + \vec{E}_{1,\lambda'}, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} < b \\ 0, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z-D)^2} > b \text{ και } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq a \\ \frac{aU(x\hat{i}_x + y\hat{i}_y + z\hat{i}_z)}{[x^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{3/2}}, & \text{για } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > a \end{cases}$$

(ε) Χρησιμοποιούμε την οριακή συνθήκη $\sigma = \hat{n} \cdot (\vec{D}^+ - \vec{D}^-) = -\epsilon_0 \hat{n} \cdot \vec{E}_1 = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\vec{r}_b}{r_b} \cdot \vec{E}_1$ και για $x=0$ (επειδή y,z):

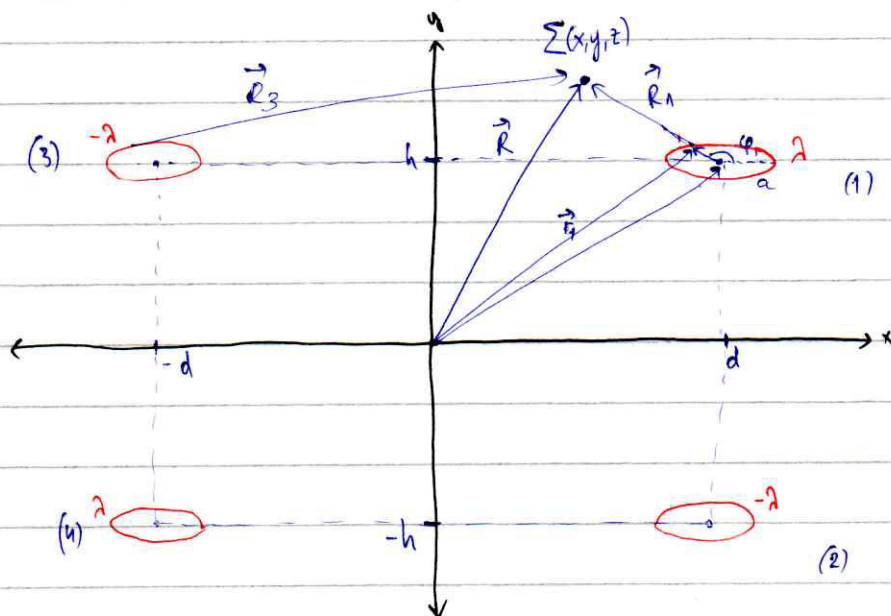
Σταθμιστές συντελεστές: $\sigma = \sigma(r=b, \theta, \varphi = \pi/2)$ με κέντρο το $(0,0,D)$

Καρτεσιανές: $y = b\sin\theta, z = b\cos\theta + D$

$\vec{r}_b = y\hat{i}_y + (z-D)\hat{i}_z$ και $r_b = \sqrt{y^2 + (z-D)^2}$

Άρα $\sigma(\theta) = -\epsilon_0 \left[\frac{y}{r_b} E_{1y}(y,z) + \frac{z-D}{r_b} E_{1z}(y,z) \right]$ με $y = b\sin\theta, z = b\cos\theta + D, r_b = \sqrt{y^2 + (z-D)^2}$ και $x=0$

Άσκηση 7



Το δυναμικό για $x, y, z \neq 0$ μπορεί να γραφεί ως επάθληση των δυναμικών από το δακτύλιο και τα είδη του σχήματος (αποκρίνεται το σχήμα άμεσα εννοεί)

Ανταδρά η προβλεπόμενη δακτύλιος συμμετρικά στον άξονα x, y και την αρχή O , όπου οι δακτύλιοι (2) και (3) έχουν πυκνότητα $-\lambda$ και ο (4) έχει πυκνότητα λ

Με τον τρόπο αυτό το δυναμικό στον άξονα x, y για $x, y \neq 0$ διασπάζεται μόνον

$$\text{Είναι } \Phi(x, y, z) = \Phi_1(x, y, z) + \Phi_2(x, y, z) + \Phi_3(x, y, z) + \Phi_4(x, y, z)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Γράφουμε το } \Phi_1: \quad \text{είναι } \vec{r}_1 &= (d - a \cos \varphi) \hat{i}_x + h \hat{i}_y + a \sin \varphi \hat{i}_z \\ \vec{R} &= x \hat{i}_x + y \hat{i}_y + z \hat{i}_z \\ \vec{r}_1 &= \vec{R} - \vec{r}_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow$$

$$\vec{r}_1 = (x - d + a \cos \varphi) \hat{i}_x + (y - h) \hat{i}_y + (z - a \sin \varphi) \hat{i}_z$$

$$R_1 = |\vec{r}_1| = [(x - d + a \cos \varphi)^2 + (y - h)^2 + (z - a \sin \varphi)^2]^{1/2} =$$

$$= [(x - d)^2 - 2(x - d)a \cos \varphi + a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + (y - h)^2 + z^2 - 2za \sin \varphi + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi]^{1/2}$$

$$= [(x - d)^2 + (y - h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x - d) \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi)]^{1/2}$$

$$\Phi_1(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq_1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\lambda a d\varphi}{R_1} = \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot [(x - d)^2 + (y - h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x - d) \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi)]^{-1/2}$$

Όπότε $\vec{R}_2 = (x-d-a\cos\varphi)\hat{i}_x + (y+h)\hat{i}_y + (z-asin\varphi)\hat{i}_z$

$$R_2 = [(x-d)^2 + (y+h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x-d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)]^{1/2}$$

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{-\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{R_2}$$

$$R_3 = [(x+d)^2 + (y-h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x+d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)]^{1/2}, \quad \vec{R}_3 = (x+d-a\cos\varphi)\hat{i}_x + (y-h)\hat{i}_y + (z-asin\varphi)\hat{i}_z$$

$$\Phi_3 = \frac{-\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{R_3}$$

$$R_4 = [(x+d)^2 + (y+h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x+d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)]^{1/2}, \quad \vec{R}_4 = (x+d-a\cos\varphi)\hat{i}_x + (y+h)\hat{i}_y + (z-asin\varphi)\hat{i}_z$$

$$\Phi_4 = \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{R_4}$$

Άρα τελικά $\Phi(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \Phi_1(x,y,z) + \Phi_2(x,y,z) + \Phi_3(x,y,z) + \Phi_4(x,y,z) & , \quad x,y > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$

β) $d\vec{E} = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}}{R^2} \Rightarrow \vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq \hat{r}}{R^2}$ και ανή αναλλοίωτα: $\vec{E}(x,y,z) = \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 + \vec{E}_4$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{R_1^2} \hat{r}_1 = \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{R_1^2} \frac{\vec{R}_1}{R_1} = \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{R_1^3} \vec{R}_1$$

$$= \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi [(x-d-a\cos\varphi)\hat{i}_x + (y-h)\hat{i}_y + (z-asin\varphi)\hat{i}_z]}{[(x-d)^2 + (y-h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x-d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)]^{3/2}}$$

Όπότε $\vec{E}_2 = \frac{-\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi \vec{R}_2}{R_2^3}, \quad \vec{E}_3 = \frac{-\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi \vec{R}_3}{R_3^3}, \quad \vec{E}_4 = \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi \vec{R}_4}{R_4^3}$

όπου \vec{R}_i και R_i όπως υπολογίστηκε στο α) επώνυμα

Για $x,y \leq 0$ είναι $\Phi = 0$ και $\vec{E} = -\nabla\Phi = 0$

Άρα $\vec{E}(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \vec{E}_1 + \vec{E}_2 + \vec{E}_3 + \vec{E}_4 & , \quad x,y > 0 \\ 0 & , \quad \text{αλλιώς} \end{cases}$

δ) Χρησιμοποιούμε την οριακή συνθήκη $\sigma = \hat{t}_n (D^+ - D^{2^0}) = \epsilon \in_r^+ (y=0) = \frac{\epsilon_0 a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2n} \left(\frac{-\lambda h}{D^3(y=0)} + \frac{-\lambda h}{R^3(y=0)} + \frac{(-\lambda)(-h)}{R^3(y=0)} + \frac{\lambda h}{R^3(y=0)} \right) dy \Rightarrow$

$$\sigma = \frac{2ah}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \left(-\frac{1}{R_1^3(y=0)} - \frac{1}{R_2^3(y=0)} + \frac{1}{R_3^3(y=0)} + \frac{1}{R_4^3(y=0)} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t} \int_{\Delta t}^{\Delta t + \Delta t} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} \right) dt = 0$$

$$f'(g(a+b)) = f'(h(a+b)) = f'(x+a+b-x) = \frac{d}{dx} [g(a+b)+p(x)]|_{x=a+b} = f'_0 + f'_1(h(a+b)) = f'_0 + f'_1(a+b) = f'_0 + f'_1(h(a+b)) = f'_0 + f'_1(h(a+b))$$

$$\frac{26}{24} \approx \frac{25}{24} = 1.0416666666666667$$

$$0 = p_x \cdot \left\{ (s, y, x) \cdot \overset{\text{unf. f.}}{\underset{0}{\mathbb{D}}} + (s, y, x) \cdot \overset{\text{unf. f.}}{\underset{0}{\mathbb{D}}} + (s, y, x) \cdot \overset{\text{unf. f.}}{\underset{0}{\mathbb{D}}} + (s, y, x) \cdot \overset{\text{unf. f.}}{\underset{0}{\mathbb{D}}} \right\} = (s, y, x) \cdot \mathbb{D} \quad \text{infol. 19.15}$$

(c) $\vec{S} = \vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2 = \vec{S}_1 + (\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2) = 2\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2$ and $\frac{d\vec{S}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{S}_1}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{S}_2}{dt} = \vec{\omega}_1 \times \vec{S}_1 + \vec{\omega}_2 \times \vec{S}_2$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

ausgesprochen ist, was morphologisch nicht ist, wie \vec{a} wird

$$Q = \Phi \nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{e}}{\rho_{\text{max}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{Q} = \vec{Q} \quad \text{and} \quad Q_{\text{max}} = 1$$

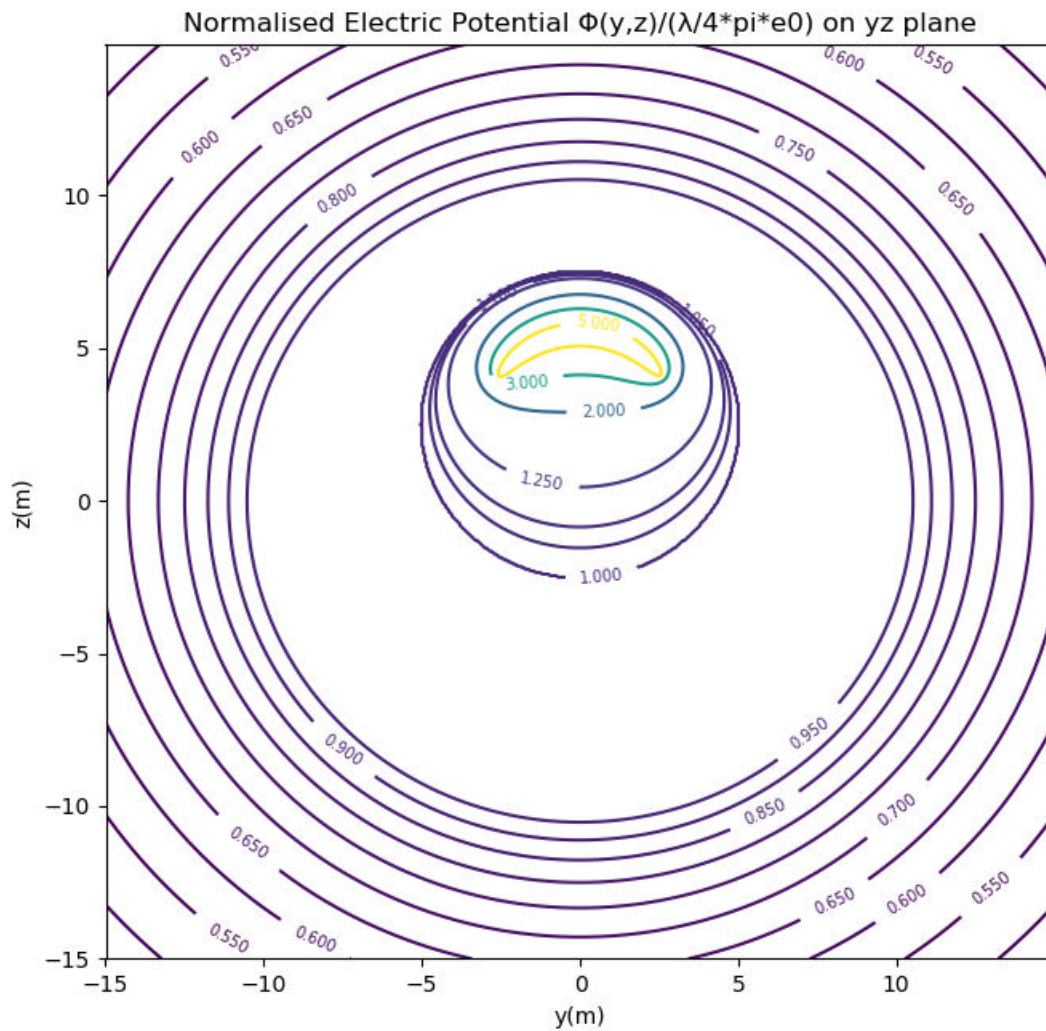
$$\vec{v}_x = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{v}_x^1 \\ \tilde{v}_x^2 \\ \tilde{v}_x^3 \\ \tilde{v}_x^4 \end{bmatrix} = (x, y, x) \tilde{v} \quad \text{mit}$$

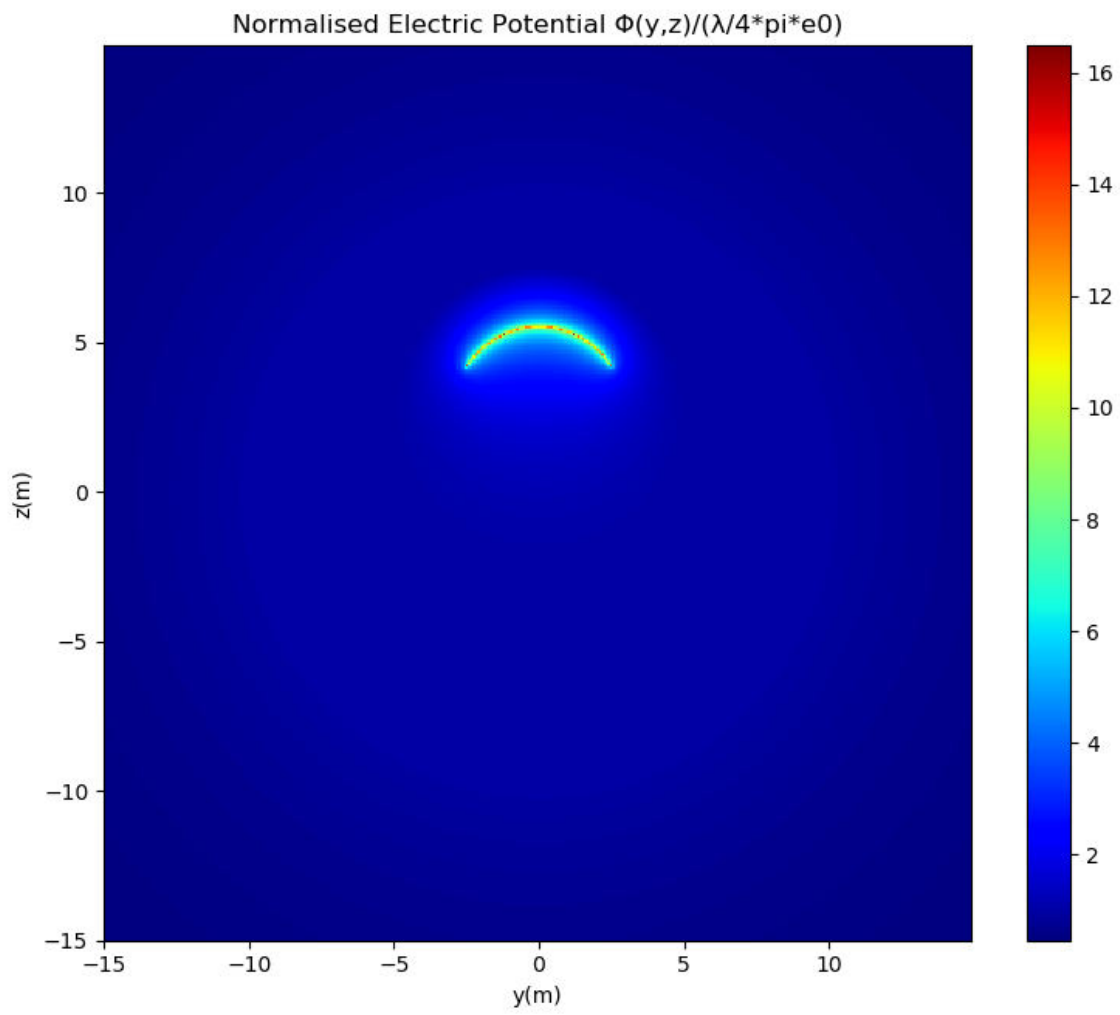
Γραφικές Παραστάσεις

έγιναν με Python 3.7

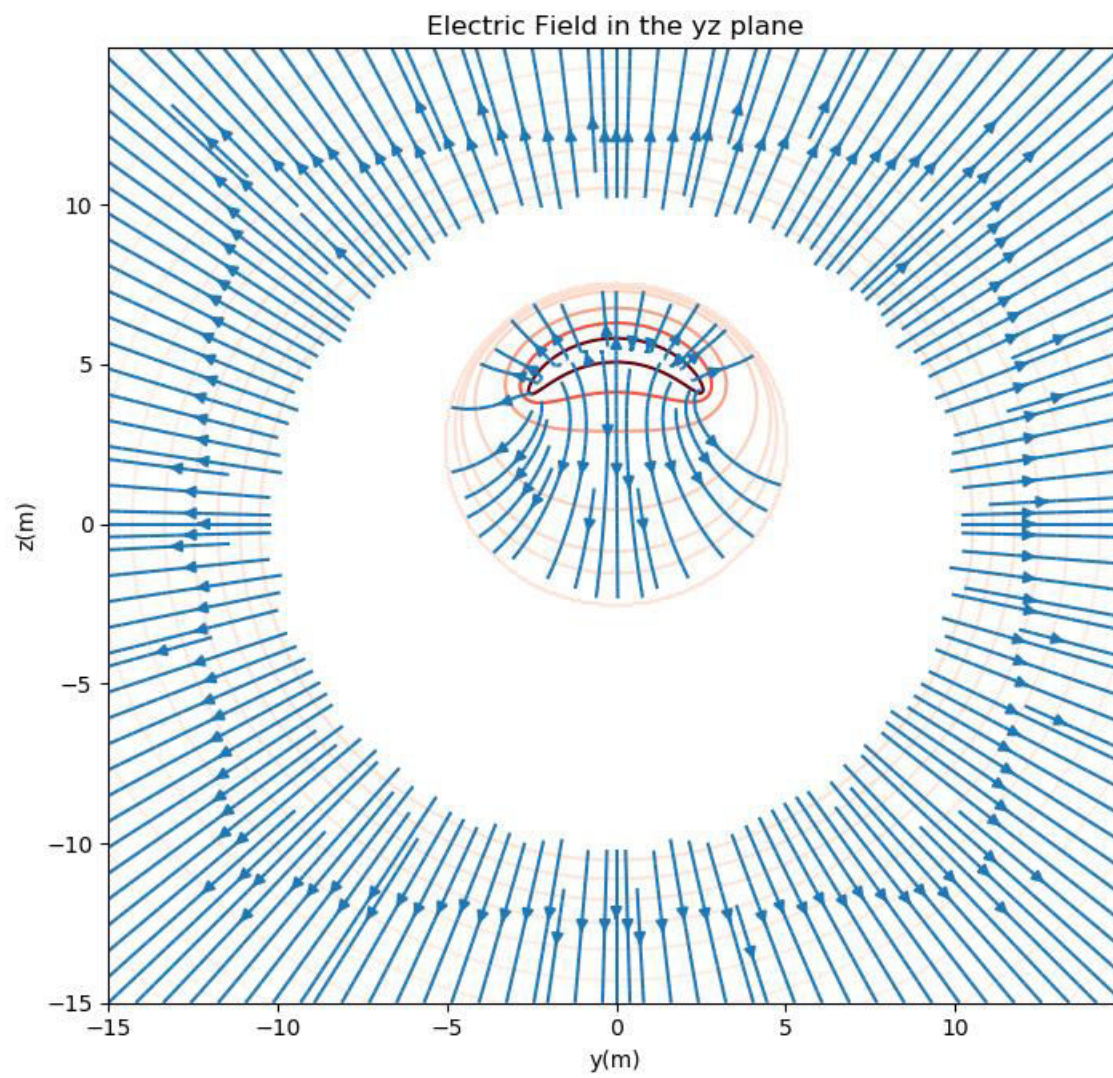
Άσκηση 6

(γ)

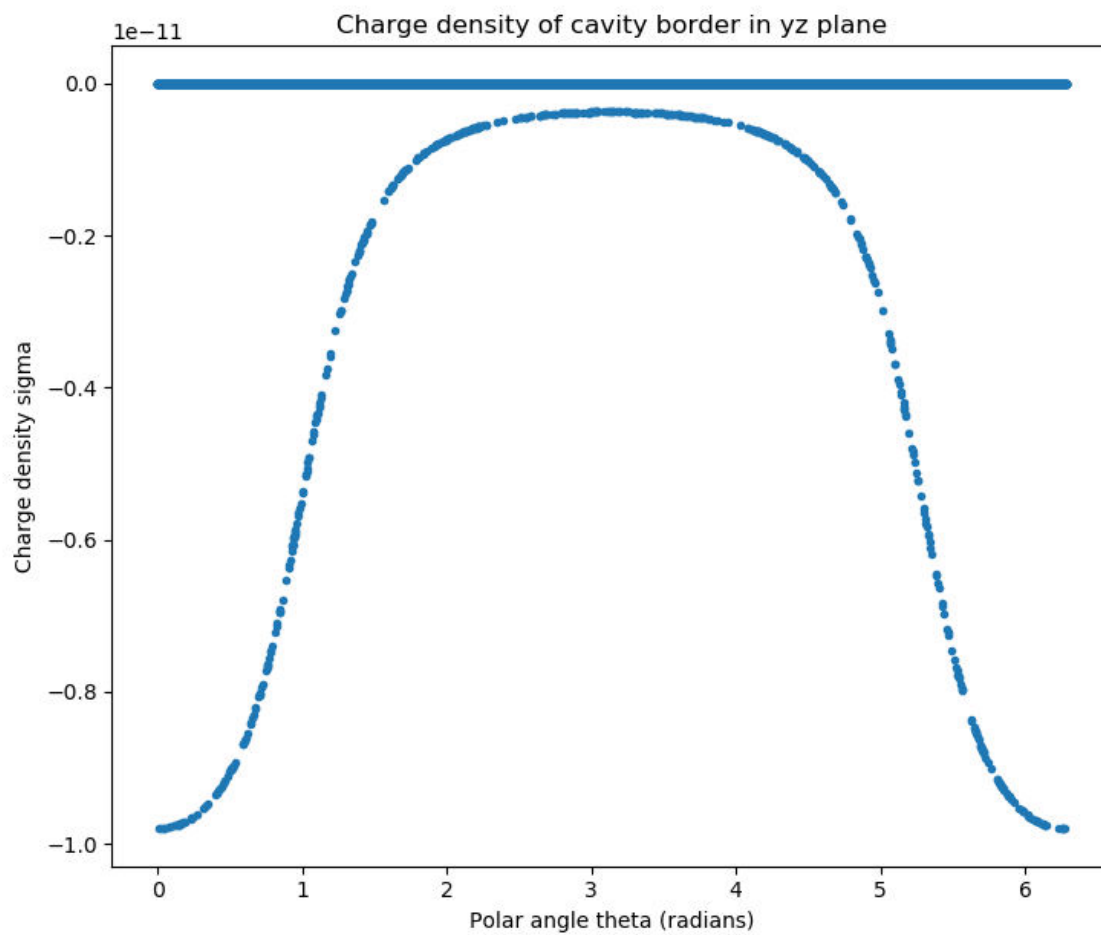




(δ)

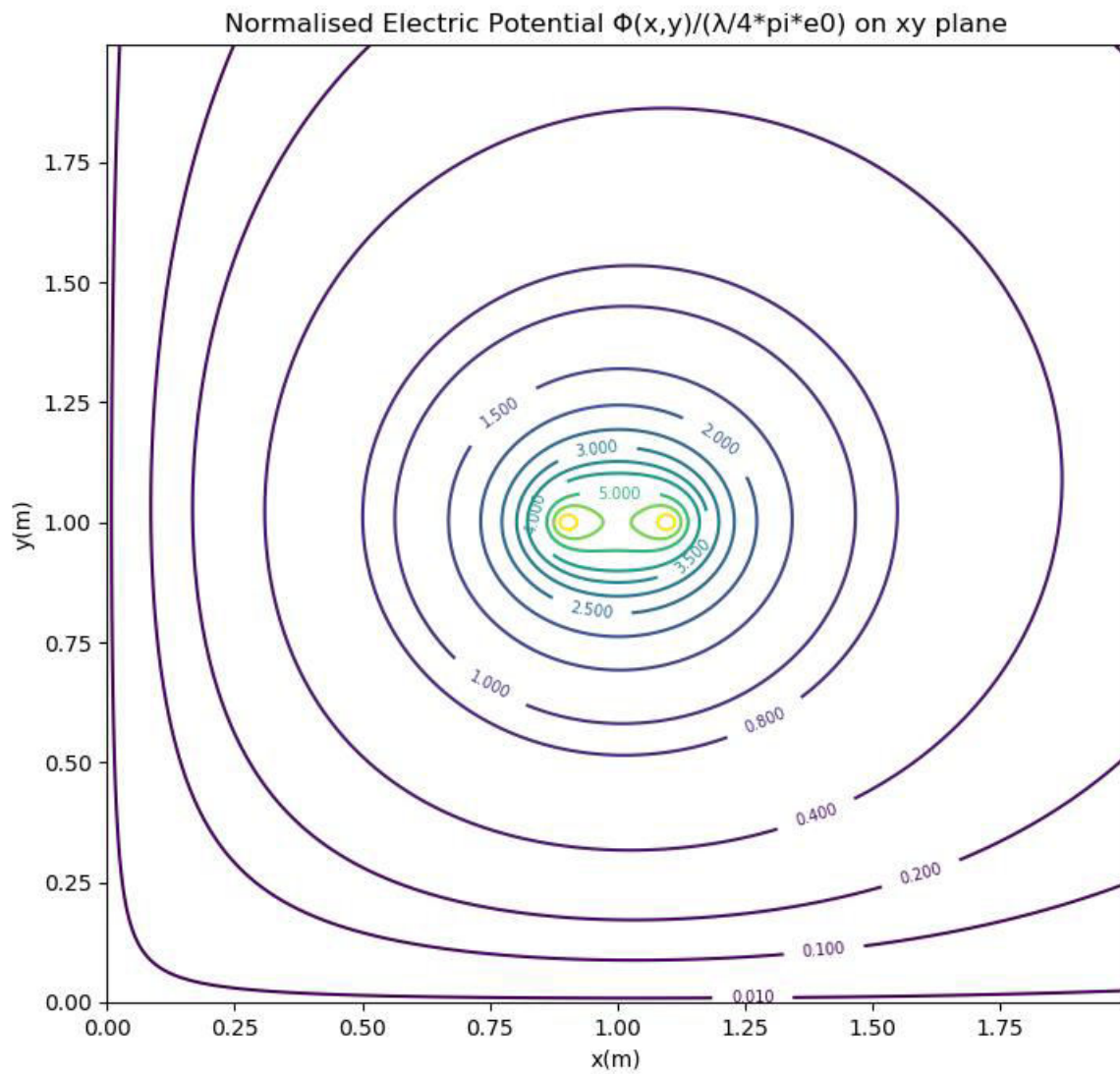


(ϵ)

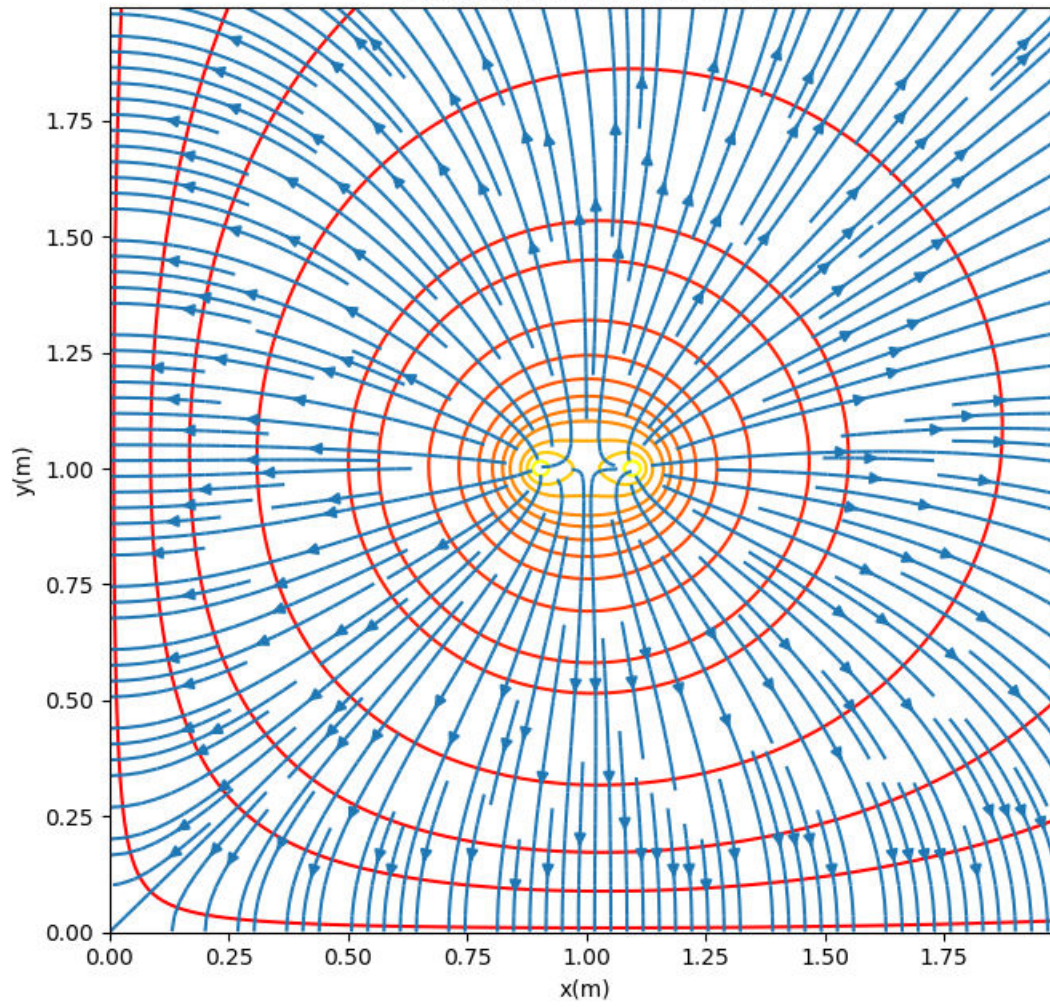


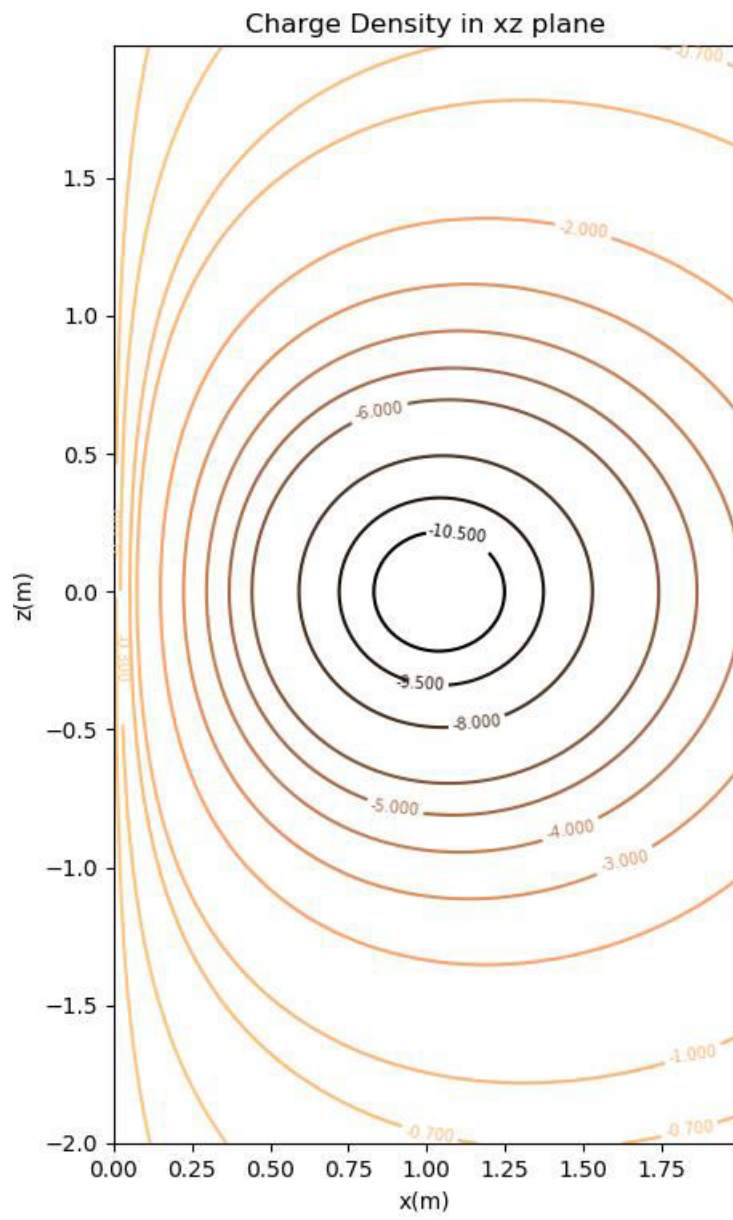
Άσκηση 7

(δ)



Electric Field in the xy plane





Κώδικας σε Python 3.7

Άσκηση 6

```
#exercise 6
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm
import numpy as np
import math

#constants
a=10
b=5
d=3
L=3
D=2.5
V0=1
e0=8.8*(10**(-12))
levels=np.array([0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.75, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.95, 1.0, 1.05, 1.1, 1.25, 2, 3, 5])

#Axes
ymin=-15
ymax=15
zmin=-15
zmax=15

N=400
dy=(ymax-ymin)/N
dz=(zmax-zmin)/N

yy=np.arange(ymin,ymax,dy)
zz=np.arange(zmin,zmax,dz)

Y,Z=np.meshgrid(yy,zz)

#utility function to calculate potential inside the cavity
def inside_cavity(y,z):
    thetamin=-L/d
    thetamax=L/d
    Ni=200
    dtheta=(thetamax-thetamin)/Ni
    theta=np.arange(thetamin,thetamax,dtheta)
    int1=0
    int2=0
    dd=(b**2)/d
    for i in theta:
        int1=int1+dtheta/np.sqrt((y-d*np.sin(i))**2+(z-d*np.cos(i)-D)**2)
        int2=int2+dtheta/np.sqrt((y-dd*np.sin(i))**2+(z-dd*np.cos(i)-D)**2)
    return d*int1-b*int2+V0

#electric potential function
def potential(y,z):
    r=np.sqrt(y**2+z**2)
    rT=np.sqrt(y**2+(z-D)**2)
    condlist=[rT<=b,np.logical_and(r<=a,rT>b),r>a]
    choicelist=[inside_cavity(y,z), V0, V0*a/r]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

phi=potential(Y, Z)
```

```

#utility funtions to calculate the electric field inside the cavity
def Ey_inside_cavity(y,z):
    thetamin=-L/d
    thetamax=L/d
    Ni=200
    dtheta=(thetamax-thetamin)/Ni
    theta=np.arange(thetamin,thetamax,dtheta)
    int1=0
    int2=0
    dd=(b**2)/d
    for i in theta:
        int1=int1+dtheta*(y-d*np.sin(i))/(np.sqrt((y-d*np.sin(i))**2+(z-d*np.cos(i)-D)**2))**3
        int2=int2+dtheta*(y-dd*np.sin(i))/(np.sqrt((y-dd*np.sin(i))**2+(z-dd*np.cos(i)-D)**2))**3
    return d*int1-b*int2

def Ez_inside_cavity(y,z):
    thetamin=-L/d
    thetamax=L/d
    Ni=200
    dtheta=(thetamax-thetamin)/Ni
    theta=np.arange(thetamin,thetamax,dtheta)
    int1=0
    int2=0
    dd=(b**2)/d
    for i in theta:
        int1=int1+dtheta*(z-d*np.cos(i)-D)/(np.sqrt((y-d*np.sin(i))**2+(z-d*np.cos(i)-D)**2))**3
        int2=int2+dtheta*(z-dd*np.cos(i)-D)/(np.sqrt((y-dd*np.sin(i))**2+(z-dd*np.cos(i)-D)**2))**3
    return d*int1-b*int2

#functions for electric field
def Ey_func(y,z):
    r=np.sqrt(y**2+z**2)
    rT=np.sqrt(y**2+(z-D)**2)
    condlist=[rT<b,np.logical_and(r<=a,rT>=b),r>a]
    choicelist=[Ey_inside_cavity(y,z), 0, V0*a*y/((r)**3)]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

def Ez_func(y,z):
    r=np.sqrt(y**2+z**2)
    rT=np.sqrt(y**2+(z-D)**2)
    condlist=[rT<b,np.logical_and(r<=a,rT>=b),r>a]
    choicelist=[Ez_inside_cavity(y,z), 0, V0*a*z/((r)**3)]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

Ey=Ey_func(Y,Z)
Ez=Ez_func(Y,Z)

```

```

#charge density at cavity border
#the function returns zero for most points
#but plotting it over a large number of points shows the curve if zeros are ignored
def density(i):
    y=b*np.sin(i)
    z=b*np.cos(i)+D
    rb=np.sqrt(y**2+(z-D)**2)

    return -e0*(y*Ey_func(y,z)+(z-D)*Ez_func(y,z))/rb

th=np.linspace(0,2*math.pi,10000)
sigma=density(th)

#contour lines of potential
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()
CS = ax1.contour(Y,Z,phi,levels)
ax1.clabel(CS, inline=True, fontsize=7)
ax1.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax1.set_title('Normalised Electric Potential  $\Phi(y,z)/(\lambda/4\pi\epsilon_0)$  on yz plane')
ax1.set_xlabel('y(m)')
ax1.set_ylabel('z(m)')

#surface plot of potential
fig2,ax2=plt.subplots()
ss=ax2.pcolormesh(Y,Z,phi,cmap=cm.jet)
ax2.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax2.set_title('Normalised Electric Potential  $\Phi(y,z)/(\lambda/4\pi\epsilon_0)$ ')
cb=fig2.colorbar(ss)
ax2.set_xlabel('y(m)')
ax2.set_ylabel('z(m)')

#streamplot of field + light coloured contour lines
fig3,ax3=plt.subplots()
CS=ax3.contour(Y,Z,phi,levels,cmap=cm.Reds)
q=ax3.streamplot(Y,Z,Ey,Ez,density=2.5)
ax3.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax3.set_title('Electric Field in the yz plane')
ax3.set_xlabel('y(m)')
ax3.set_ylabel('z(m)')

#plot of charge density
fig4, ax4 = plt.subplots()
ax4.plot(th,sigma,'.')
ax4.set_title('Charge density of cavity border in yz plane')
ax4.set_xlabel('Polar angle theta (radians)')
ax4.set_ylabel('Charge density sigma')

plt.show()

```


Άσκηση 7

```
#exercise 7
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.cm as cm
import numpy as np
import math

#constants
a=0.1
d=1
h=1
e0=8.8*(10**(-12))
levels=np.array([0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8, 1.0, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 7.5])

#Axes
xmin=0
xmax=2*d
ymin=0
ymax=2*h
zmin=-2
zmax=2

N=200
dx=(xmax-xmin)/N
dy=(ymax-ymin)/N
dz=(zmax-zmin)/N

xx=np.arange(xmin,xmax,dx)
yy=np.arange(ymin,ymax,dy)
zz=np.arange(zmin,zmax,dz)

X,Y=np.meshgrid(xx,yy)
XX,Z=np.meshgrid(xx,zz)
```

```

#calculating potential at positive x,y
def potential_positive(x,y):
    min=0
    max=2*math.pi
    Ni=200
    di=(max-min)/Ni
    ii=np.arange(min,max,di)

    int1=0
    int2=0
    int3=0
    int4=0

    for i in ii:
        int1=int1+di/np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        int2=int2+di/np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        int3=int3+di/np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))
        int4=int4+di/np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))

    return a*int1-a*int2-a*int3+a*int4

#potential in xy plane
def potential(x,y):
    condlist=[np.logical_and(x>0,y>0),np.logical_or(x<=0,y<=0)]
    choicelist=[potential_positive(x,y),0]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

```

phi=potential(X,Y)

```

#calculating electric field at positive x,y
def Ex_positive(x,y):
    min=0
    max=2*math.pi
    Ni=200
    di=(max-min)/Ni
    ii=np.arange(min,max,di)

    int1=0
    int2=0
    int3=0
    int4=0

    for i in ii:
        R1=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        R2=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        R3=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))
        R4=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))

        int1=int1+di*(x-d-a*np.cos(i))/R1**3
        int2=int2+di*(x-d-a*np.cos(i))/R2**3
        int3=int3+di*(x+d-a*np.cos(i))/R3**3
        int4=int4+di*(x+d-a*np.cos(i))/R4**3

    return a*int1-a*int2-a*int3+a*int4

```

```

def Ey_positive(x,y):
    min=0
    max=2*math.pi
    Ni=200
    di=(max-min)/Ni
    ii=np.arange(min,max,di)

    int1=0
    int2=0
    int3=0
    int4=0

    for i in ii:
        R1=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        R2=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x-d)*np.cos(i))
        R3=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y-h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))
        R4=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+(y+h)**2+a**2-2*a*(x+d)*np.cos(i))

        int1=int1+di*(y-h)/R1**3
        int2=int2+di*(y+h)/R2**3
        int3=int3+di*(y-h)/R3**3
        int4=int4+di*(y+h)/R4**3

    return a*int1-a*int2-a*int3+a*int4

#electric field
def Ex_func(x,y):
    condlist=[np.logical_and(x>0,y>0),np.logical_or(x<=0,y<=0)]
    choicelist=[Ex_positive(x,y),0]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

def Ey_func(x,y):
    condlist=[np.logical_and(x>0,y>0),np.logical_or(x<=0,y<=0)]
    choicelist=[Ey_positive(x,y),0]
    return np.select(condlist,choicelist)

Ex=Ex_func(X,Y)
Ey=Ey_func(X,Y)

```

```

#calculating charge density
def density(x,z):
    min=0
    max=2*math.pi
    Ni=400
    di=(max-min)/Ni
    ii=np.arange(min,max,di)

    integ=0

    for i in ii:
        R1=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+h**2+z**2+a**2-2*a*((x-d)*np.cos(i)+z*np.sin(i)))
        R2=np.sqrt((x-d)**2+h**2+z**2+a**2-2*a*((x-d)*np.cos(i)+z*np.sin(i)))
        R3=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+h**2+z**2+a**2-2*a*((x+d)*np.cos(i)+z*np.sin(i)))
        R4=np.sqrt((x+d)**2+h**2+z**2+a**2-2*a*((x+d)*np.cos(i)+z*np.sin(i)))

        integ=integ+di*(-1/R1**3 -1/R2**3 +1/R3**3 +1/R4**3)

    return integ

sigma=density(XX,Z)

#potential contour lines
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()
CS = ax1.contour(X,Y,phi,levels)
ax1.clabel(CS, inline=True, fontsize=7)
ax1.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax1.set_title('Normalised Electric Potential  $\Phi(x,y)/(\lambda/4\pi\epsilon_0)$  on xy plane')
ax1.set_xlabel('x(m)')
ax1.set_ylabel('y(m)')

#streamplot + coloured contour lines
fig2, ax2 = plt.subplots()
CS=ax2.contour(X,Y,phi,levels,cmap=cm.autumn)
q=ax2.streamplot(X,Y,Ex,Ey,density=2)
ax2.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax2.set_title('Electric Field in the xy plane')
ax2.set_xlabel('x(m)')
ax2.set_ylabel('y(m)')

#density contour lines
fig3, ax3 = plt.subplots()
levels2=np.array([-10.5,-9.5,-8,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1,-0.7,-0.3,-0.1])
CS = ax3.contour(XX,Z,sigma,levels2,cmap=cm.copper)
ax3.set_aspect('equal','box')
ax3.clabel(CS, inline=True, fontsize=7)
ax3.set_title('Charge Density in xz plane')
ax3.set_xlabel('x(m)')
ax3.set_ylabel('z(m)')

plt.show()

```