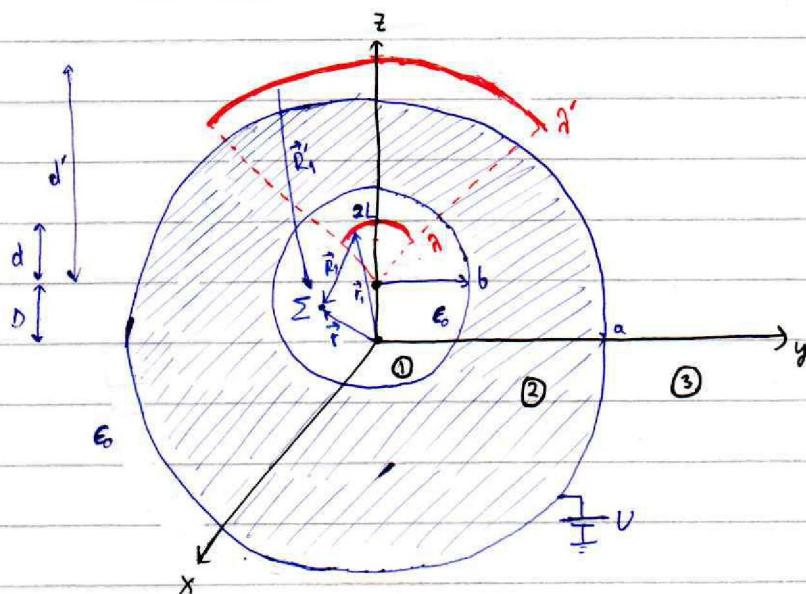


Άσκηση 6



- (a) Χωρίζουμε το χώρο σε 3 περιοχές:
- ① ου σωματικό μη σφαιρικό πεδίοντας
 - ② ου σωματικό μη αριθμητικό σφαιρικό
 - ③ είναι αύτη τη σφαιρικά

Στην περιοχή ② η σφαιρικά σύνορα είναι αριθμητικό U από $\Phi_2(x, y, z) = U$

$$\text{για } (x, y, z) : \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq a \text{ και } \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - D)^2} \geq b$$

Στην περιοχή ③ αν εφιστούμε Laplace εξισώση $\nabla^2 \Phi_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$

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

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

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

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

Ano appij snadlydias eivav $\Phi_1(x,y,z) = \Phi_{1,2}(x,y,z) + \Phi_{1,2'}(x,y,z) + v$
 eivav $\sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-b)^2} = b$ eivav $\Phi_{1,2} + \Phi_{1,2'} = 0$

$$e^{j\varphi} \text{ejoule co } \Phi_{1,2} : \text{ eivan } \vec{r}_1 = (ds \sin \theta) i_y + (ds \cos \theta + D) i_z$$

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

$$\vec{R}_y = \vec{r} - \vec{r}_1 = x i_x + (y - ds \sin \theta) i_y + (z - d \cos \theta - D) i_z$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$Q_{1,2} + Q_{1,2'} = 0 \quad \text{ja} \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - D)^2} = b \quad \Rightarrow \quad z' = -\frac{D}{b} \quad \text{und} \quad d' = \frac{b^2}{d}$$

$$\text{Apn } \Phi(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \Phi_{1,2}(x, y, z) + \Phi_{1,2'}(x, y, z) + U, & \text{for } \sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-0)^2} < b \\ U, & \text{for } \sqrt{x^2+y^2+(z-0)^2} \geq b \text{ and } \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leq a \\ \frac{aU}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}, & \text{for } \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} > a \end{cases}$$

(6) Στην προσή ② $\vec{E}_2 = -\nabla \Phi_2 = 0$ αφοι Φ_2 συλληπό

$$\Sigma_{\text{ηγη}} \text{ προσή } ③ \quad \vec{E}_3 = -\nabla \Phi_3 = -\frac{\partial \Phi_3}{\partial r} \hat{r}_r - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Phi_3}{\partial \theta} \hat{e}_\theta - \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial \Phi_3}{\partial \varphi} \hat{e}_\varphi = \frac{aU}{r^2} \hat{r}_r = \frac{aU}{r^2} \cdot \frac{\hat{r}}{r} = \frac{aU \hat{r}}{r^3}$$

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

$$\Sigma_{\text{ηγη}} \text{ προσή } ① \quad d\vec{E}_1 = \frac{dq}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{\hat{r}_r}{r^2} \Rightarrow \vec{E}_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int \frac{dq}{r^2} \hat{r}_r \quad \text{και αν μαθηδια } \vec{E}_1(x, y, z) = \vec{E}_{1,2} + \vec{E}_{1,2'}$$

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

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

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

(ε) Χρησιμοποιήστε ότι $\sigma = \epsilon_0 (\vec{B}^2 - \vec{D}^2) = -\epsilon_0 \vec{r}_b \cdot \vec{E}_1 = -\epsilon_0 \frac{\vec{r}_b}{r_b} \cdot \vec{E}_1$ και μα $x=0$ (ανιζογές):

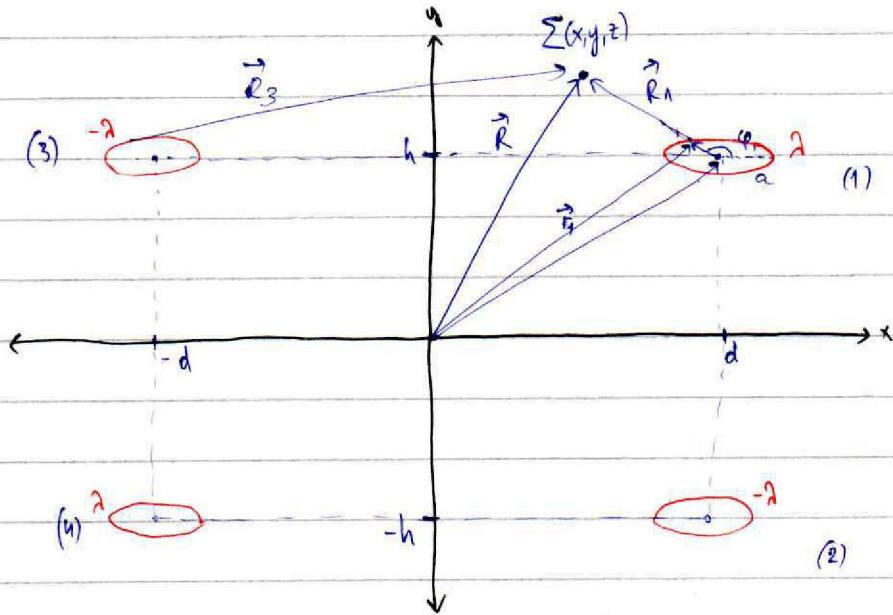
Σημειώσεις συντεταγμένων: $\sigma = \sigma(r = b, \theta, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2})$ με κέντρο το $(0, 0, D)$

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

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

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

Aσύρματη Σύνδεση



To Σύναρμα για $x, y > 0$ μεταβιβάζεται ως συνάρματη των Σύναρμάτων από το Σαντιλίο κατα σίδωδα του οχυρών (αγροτικές και αγρικές άνεμες)

Διαδικτική προσδιορισμής (συνάρματης) της συνάρματης x, y κατα την αρχή O , στον οι Σαντιλίοι (2) και (3) είναι νοούμενη \rightarrow και στο (4) είναι νοούμενη \leftarrow

Με τον ίδιο τρόπο το Σύναρμα των άγρων x, y για $x, y > 0$ διαμορφίζεται μεταξύ

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

$$\text{Εξισώνουμε } \Phi_1: \quad \text{είναι } \vec{r}_1 = (d + a \cos \varphi) \hat{i}_x + h \hat{i}_y + a \sin \varphi \hat{i}_z \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

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

$$\vec{r}_1 = \vec{R} - \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{R}_1 &= (x - d - a \cos \varphi) \hat{i}_x + (y - h) \hat{i}_y + (z - a \sin \varphi) \hat{i}_z \\ R_1 &= |\vec{R}_1| = \left[(x - d - a \cos \varphi)^2 + (y - h)^2 + (z - a \sin \varphi)^2 \right]^{1/2} = \\ &= \left[(x - d)^2 - 2(x - d)a \cos \varphi + a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + (y - h)^2 + z^2 - 2z a \sin \varphi + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[(x - d)^2 + (y - h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x - d) \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi) \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

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

Όποια $\vec{R}_2 = (x-d-a\cos\varphi)i_x + (y+h)i_y + (z-a\sin\varphi)i_z$

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

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

$$R_3 = \sqrt{(x+d)^2 + (y-h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x+d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)} , \quad \vec{R}_3 = (x+d-a\cos\varphi)i_x + (y-h)i_y + (z-a\sin\varphi)i_z$$

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

$$R_4 = \sqrt{(x+d)^2 + (y+h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x+d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)} , \quad \vec{R}_4 = (x+d-a\cos\varphi)i_x + (y+h)i_y + (z-a\sin\varphi)i_z$$

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{\lambda a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\varphi \left[(x-d-a\cos\varphi)i_x + (y+h)i_y + (z-a\sin\varphi)i_z \right]}{\sqrt{[(x-d)^2 + (y+h)^2 + z^2 + a^2 - 2a((x-d)\cos\varphi + z\sin\varphi)]^{3/2}}}$$

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

όπου R_i και R_i είναι υπολογίσιμης στη συγκεκριμένη

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

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

$$8) \text{ Xρησηνολογική ιματία συνθήσιμη } \sigma = i_n(D^+ - D^2)^0 = E_y^+(y=0) = \frac{\epsilon_0 a}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \int_0^{2a} \left(\frac{-\lambda h}{R_1(y=0)} + \frac{-\lambda h}{R_2(y=0)} + \frac{(-\lambda)(-h)}{R_3(y=0)} + \frac{\lambda h}{R_4(y=0)} \right) dy$$

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

$$L((y_1 + x) + y_2((x - y_1)(x - y_2))) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[(y_1^2 + y_2^2 + (y_1 + x)^2) x^2 - 3x^2 y_1^2 + x^2 (x - y_1) + x^2 (x - y_2) \right] = 2x$$

$$e^{\lambda_1 x} \sin(\lambda_2 x) + e^{\lambda_2 x} \sin(\lambda_1 x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)x} \cos(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)x + e^{(\lambda_1-\lambda_2)x} \cos(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)x \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{(\lambda_1+\lambda_2)x} \cos(2\lambda_2 x)$$

$$0 \in \mathfrak{p} \times \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{P} : (x, y) \in \mathfrak{p} + \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \mathbb{P} + \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \mathbb{P} + \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \mathbb{P} \right\} = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right) \mathbb{P} \quad \text{impossible}$$

$\hat{S}^z = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_z + \frac{1}{2} \sigma_z^* = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_z + \sigma_z^*)$ is a spin operator with eigenvalues $\pm \frac{1}{2}$. The total spin operator is $\hat{S}^2 = \hat{S}_x^2 + \hat{S}_y^2 + \hat{S}_z^2$.

$$\frac{F}{m} = \frac{mg}{m} = g$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mu_1 u_1 + \mu_2 u_2) + \mu_1 \left(\mu_1 u_1 - \mu_2 u_2 \right) \right]_{\text{left}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\left(\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 \right) u_1 \right]_{\text{left}} = \mu_1^2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} \Big|_{\text{left}} =$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{c^2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}ab}{c^2} \cdot \frac{a}{b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2b}{c^2b} = \frac{\sqrt{3}a^2}{c^2}$$

existing in the neighborhood had got in touch with

$$\mathcal{O} = \Phi V^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{diag}_{\text{size } \mathcal{O}} \quad \Phi = \Phi \text{ diag}_{\text{size } \Phi}$$

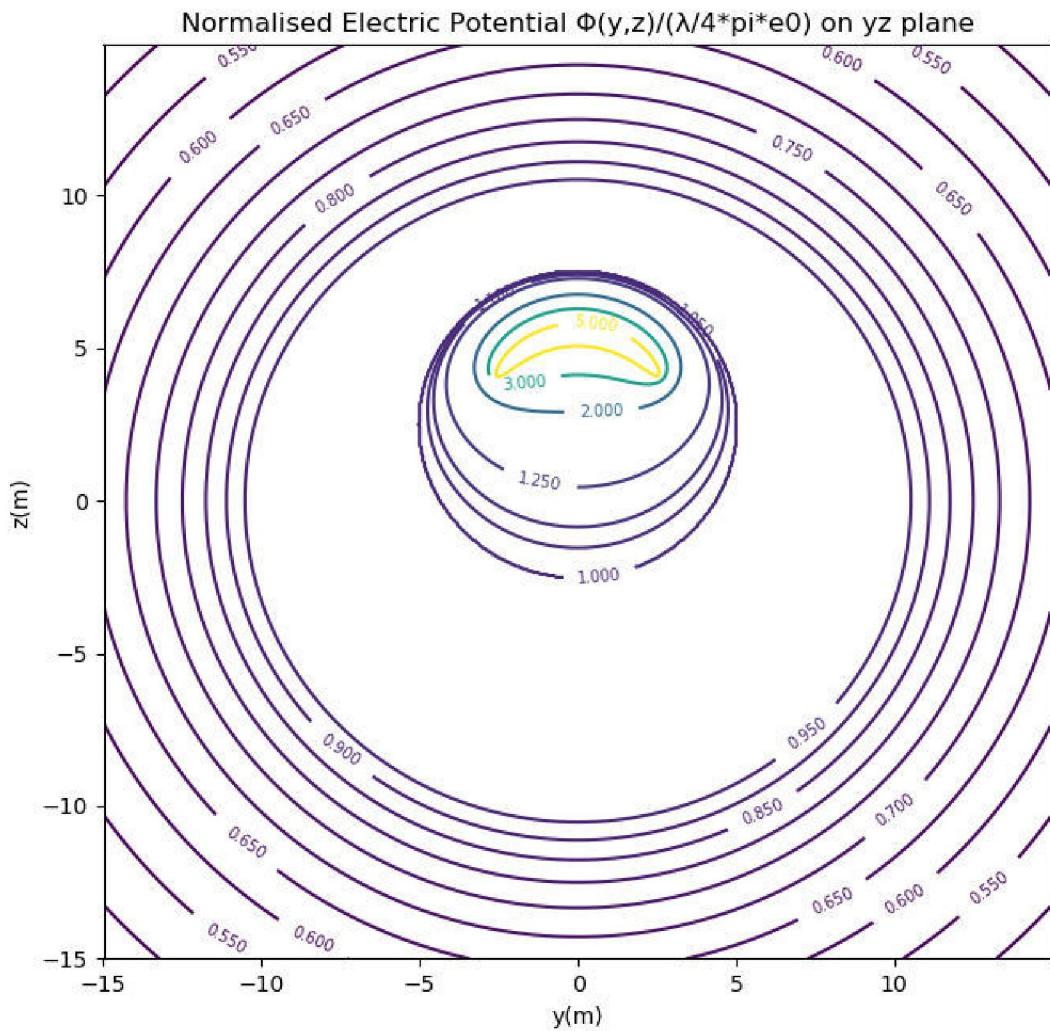
$$\text{Basis } \{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \} = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$$

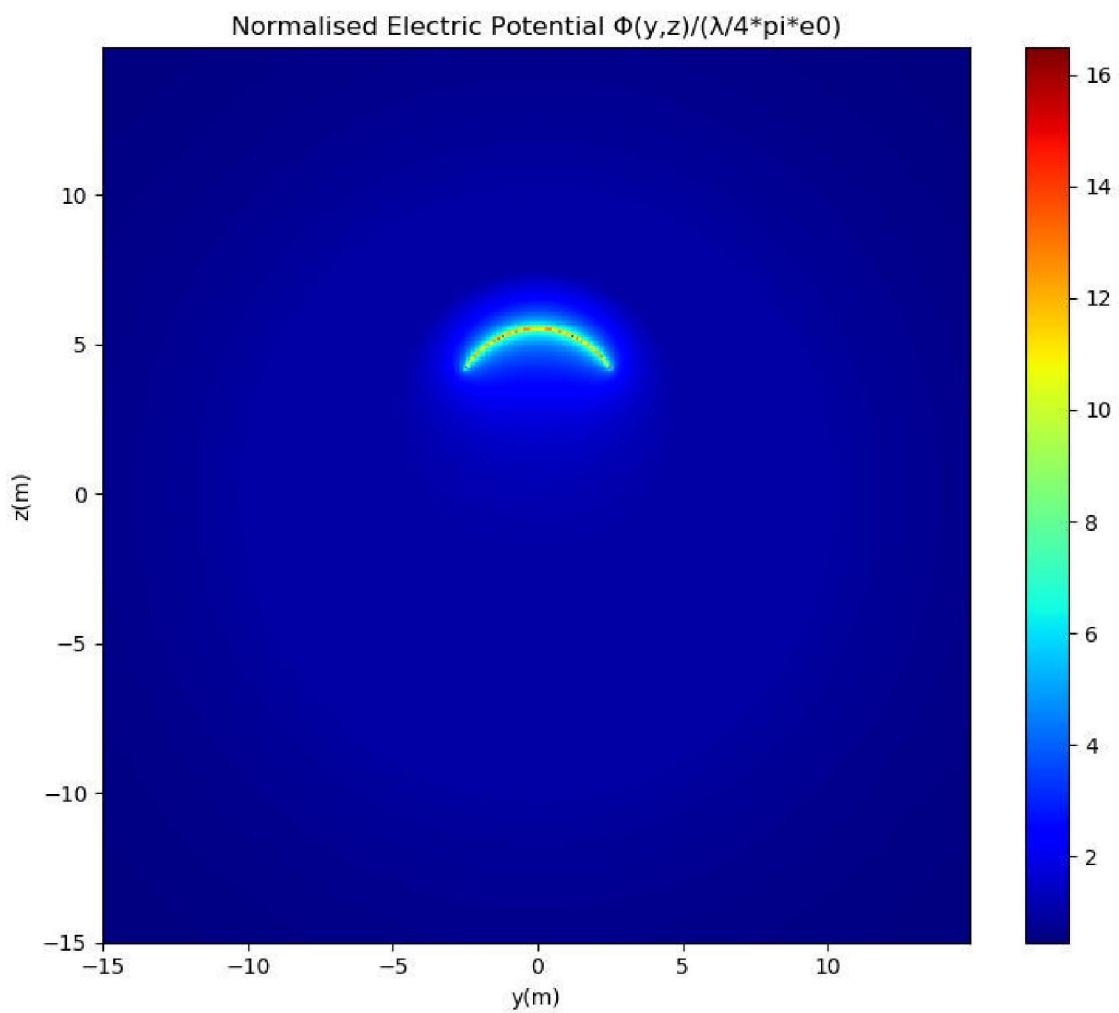
Γραφικές Παραστάσεις

έγιναν με Python 3.7

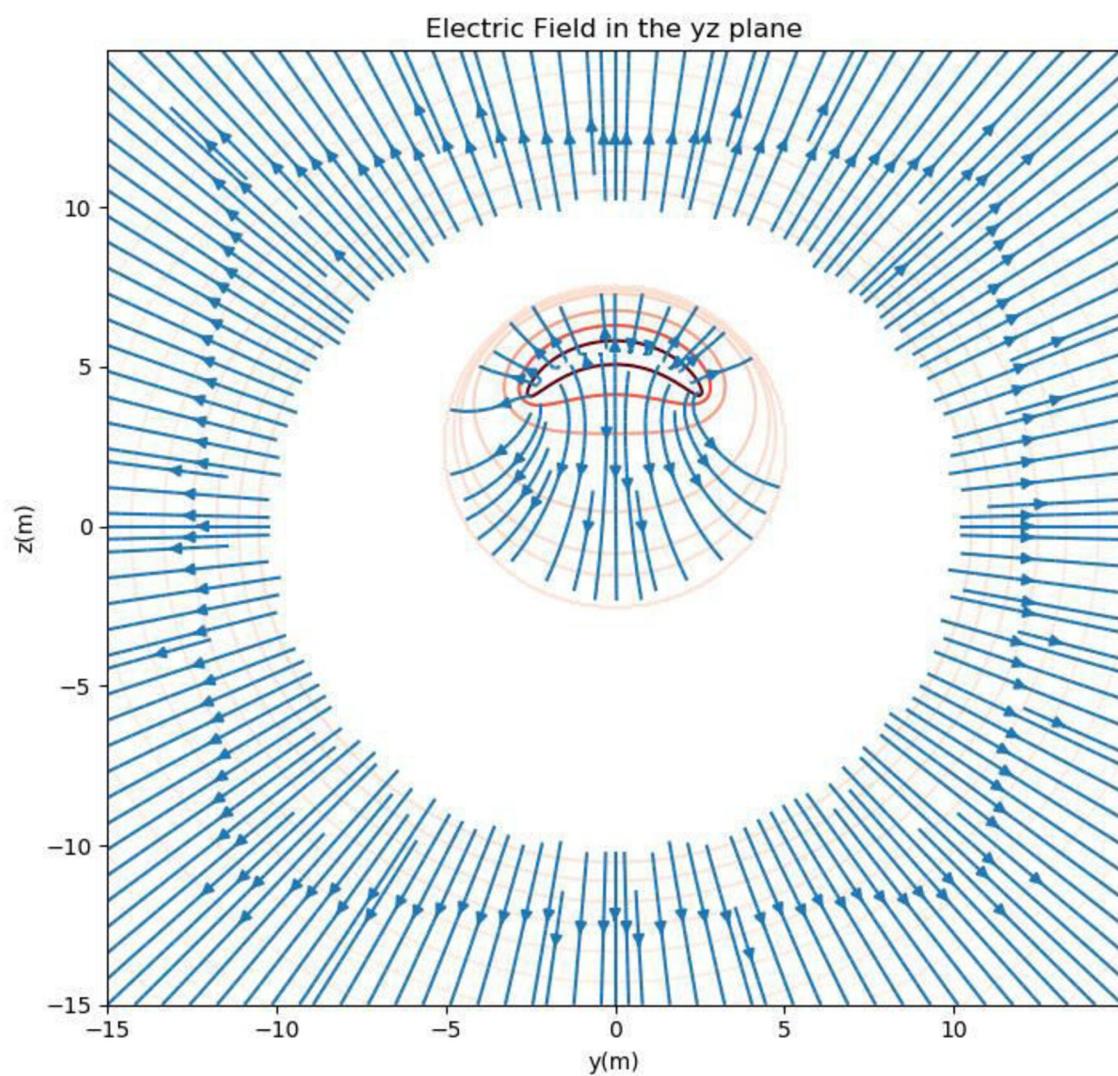
Άσκηση 6

(γ)

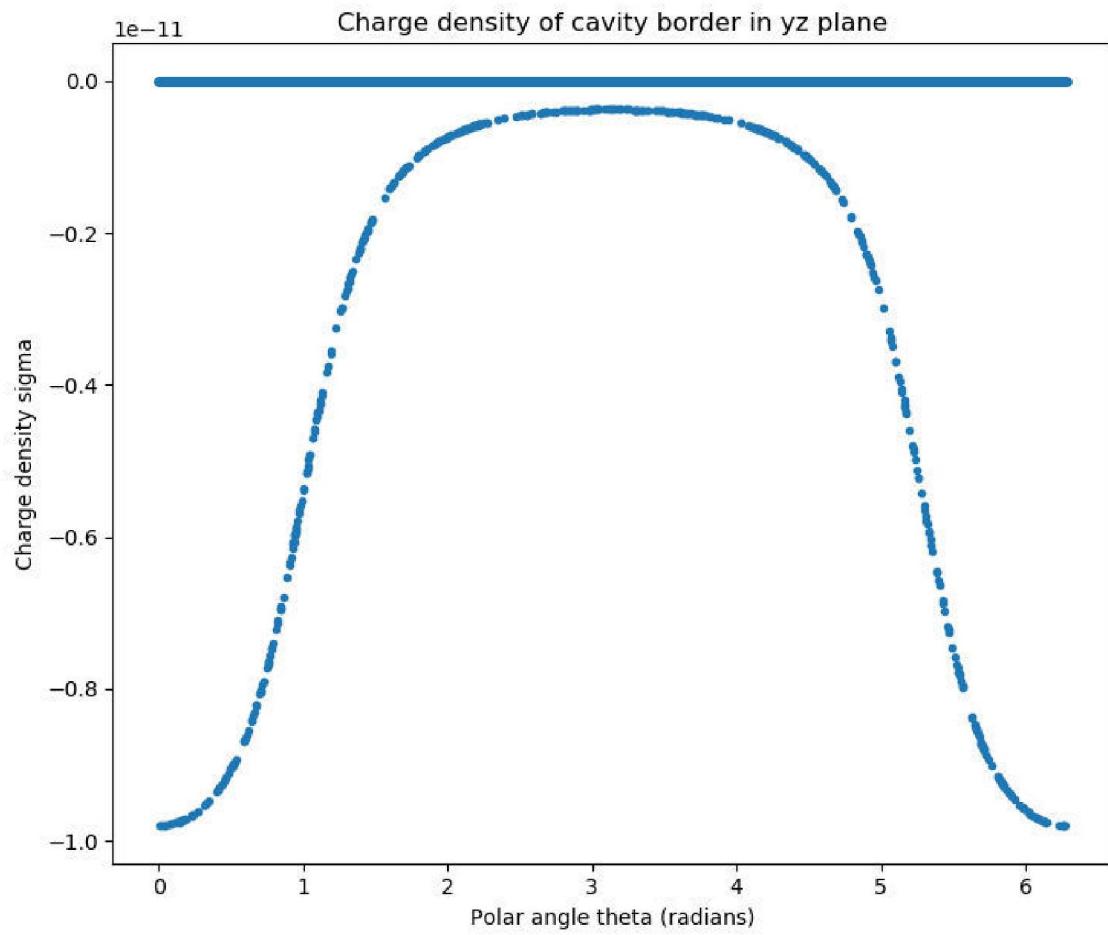




(δ)

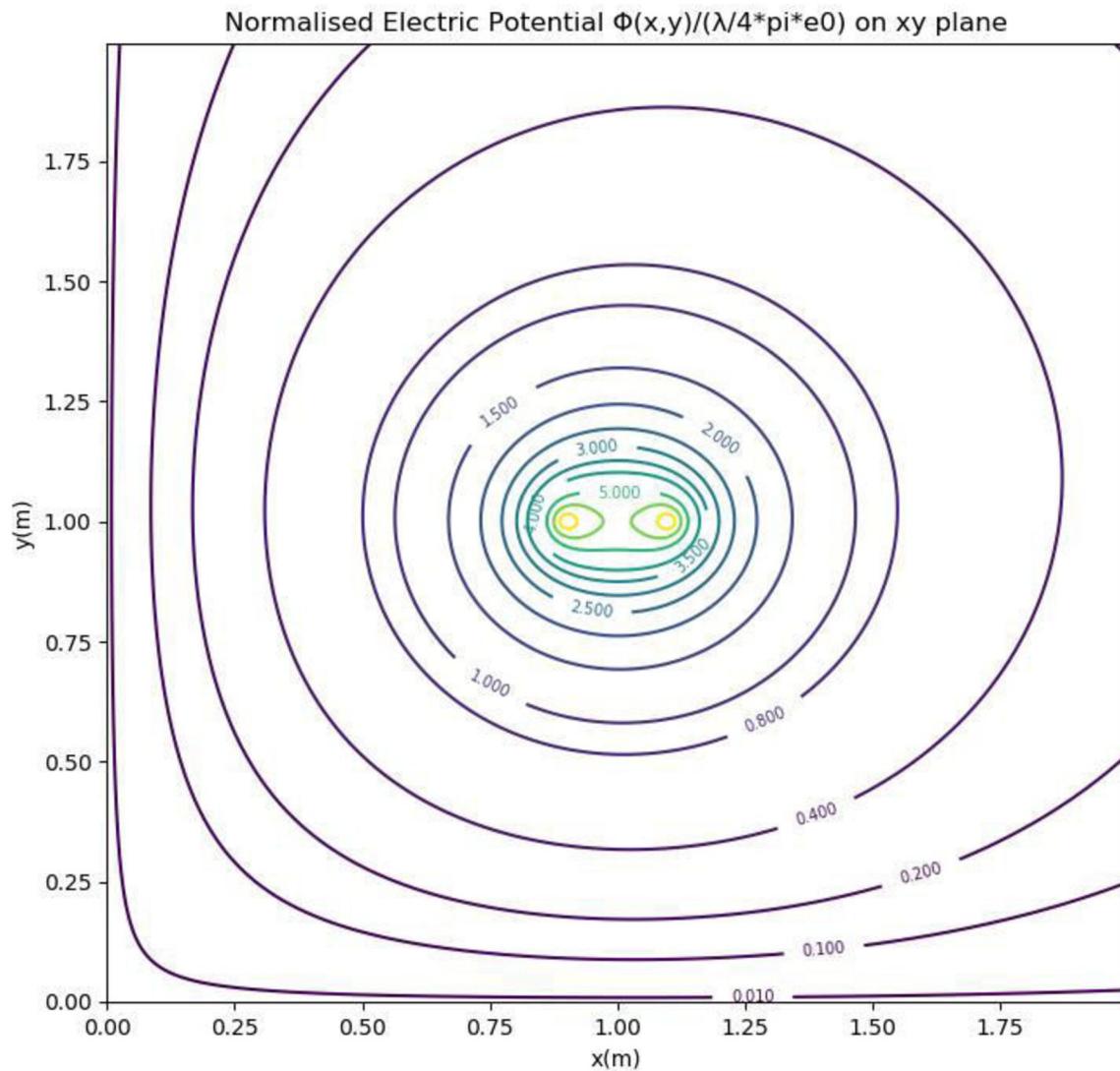


(ϵ)

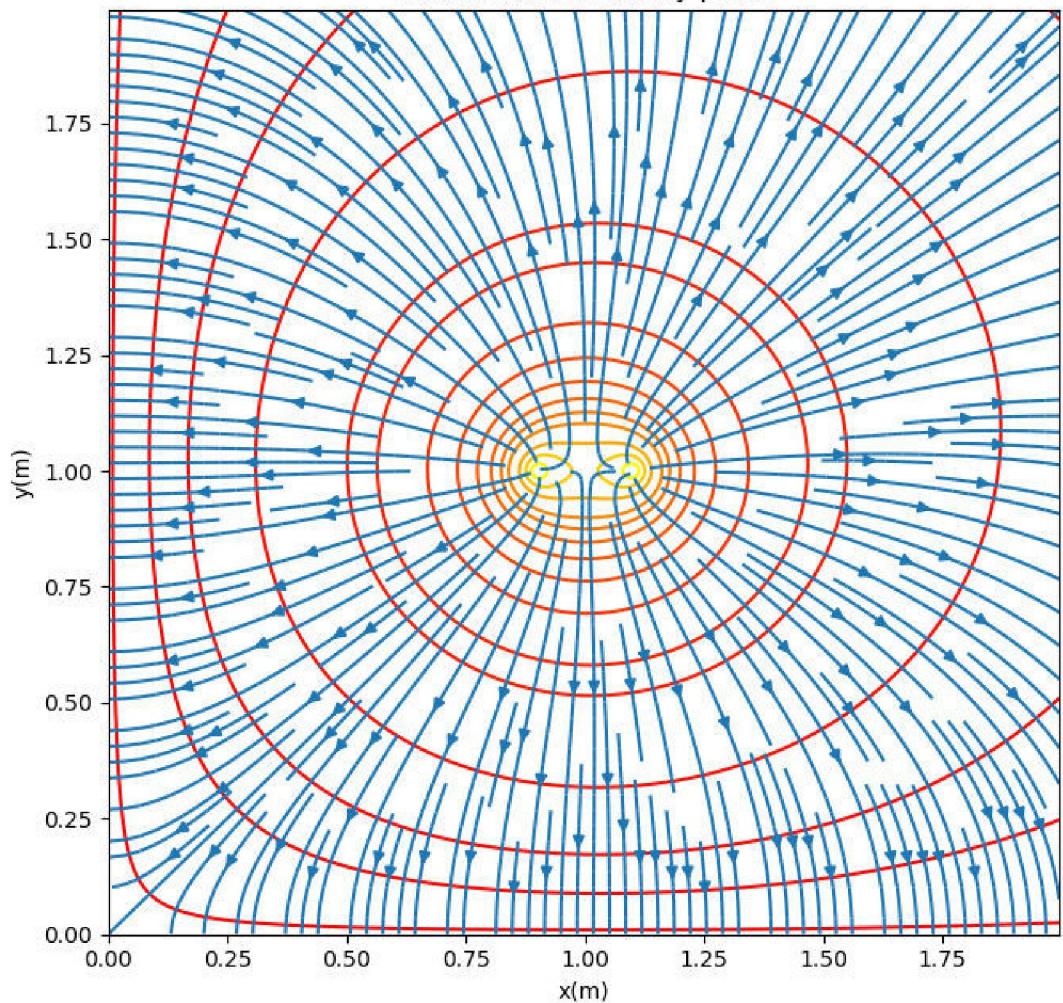


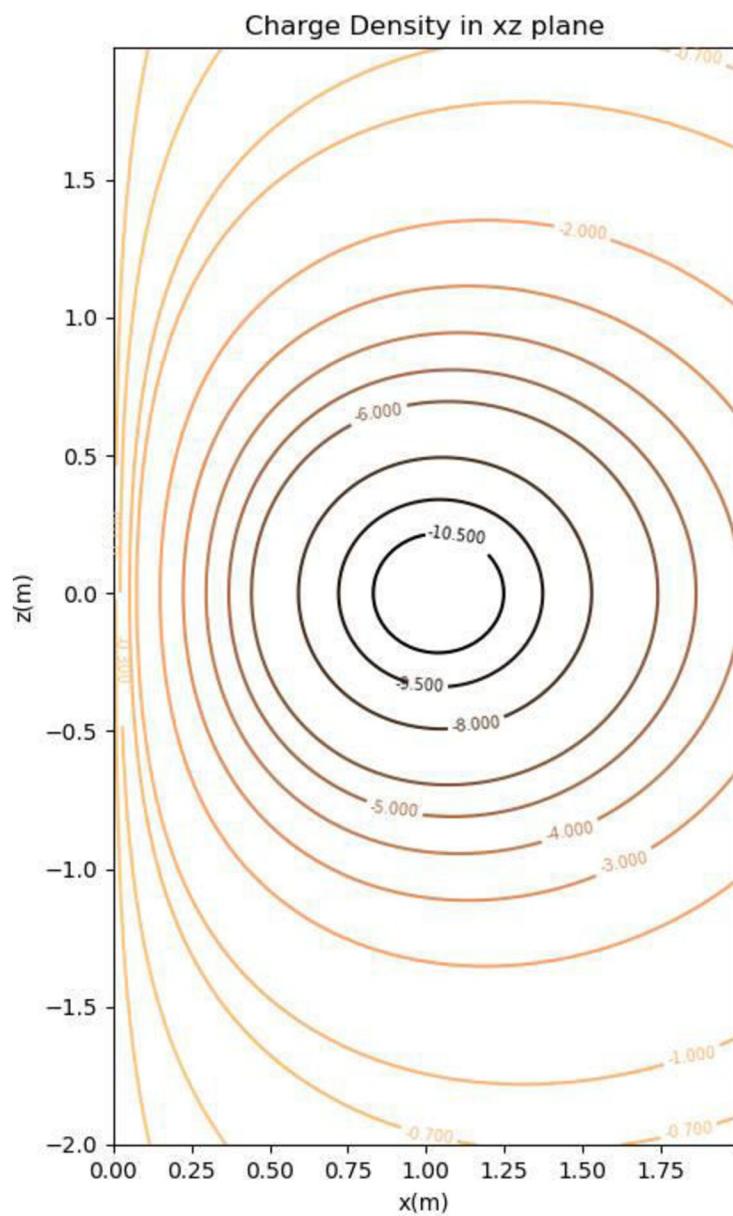
Άσκηση 7

(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  $\Phi(y,z)/(λ/4\pi e_0)$  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  $\Phi(y,z)/(λ/4\pi e_0)$ ')
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  $\Phi(x,y)/(\lambda/4\pi e_0)$  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()

```