## **QLab App - Use Manual**

Miguel Angel Avila Torres - © 2021<sup>1</sup>

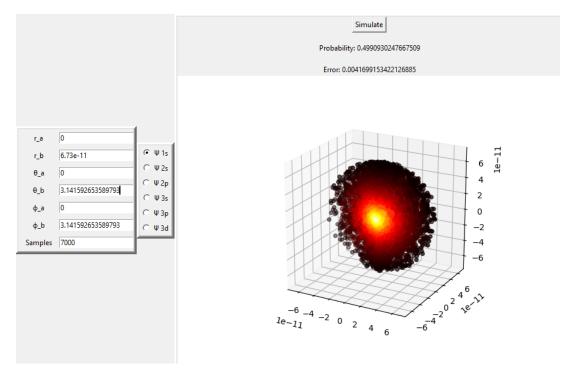
<sup>1</sup>Boyacá, Colombia

## **EXECUTING THE APPLICATION**

Open the CMD and put the following commands

- > cd [full path to where you have tha QLab app folder]
  > python qlab.py
- That will start the program. Now, for Windows, Linux and Mac users it is the same procedure, go to the folder "QLab app" and put python qlab.py, It will work if you installed all the modules required.

## **MONTE CARLO INTEGRATION**



As is showed in the image, the Monte Carlo integral has the parameters You can fill the parameters taking into consider

Application parameter	Equivalent Variable	Default Value
@r_a	$r_a$	0,E+0
@r_b	$r_b$	6,73E-11
@θ_a	$ heta_b$	0,E+0
@θ_b	$\theta_b$	$2\pi$
@ <i>ϕ</i> _a	$\phi_a$	0,E+0
@φ_b	$\phi_b$	$\pi$
@samples	N	100

**Table 1.** Values and Parameters - Monte Carlo Integral

the following graph which shows how spherical coordinates works:

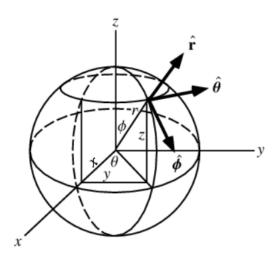


Figure 1. Source: https://mathworld.wolfram.com/SphericalCoordinates.html

Now, as to how was done the conversion from spherical coordinates to cartesian coordinates, it was done using the following equalities:

$$x = r\sin\theta\cos\phi\tag{1}$$

$$y = r\sin\theta\sin\phi\tag{2}$$

$$z = r\cos\theta$$
 (3)

As a warning, try to not exceed the default values for the upper limits for this integral, being those @ $\theta_a$ , @ $\theta_b$ , @ $\theta_a$ , @ $\theta_b$ . That because the application was not programmed to normalize the angles (put them values into its initial value ranges). So, do not exceed for  $\theta$  the value of  $2\pi$  and for  $\theta$  the value of  $\pi$