# hydro-wave-visualizer - Use Manual

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## **EXECUTING THE APPLICATION**

Open the CMD and put the following commands

#### Linux

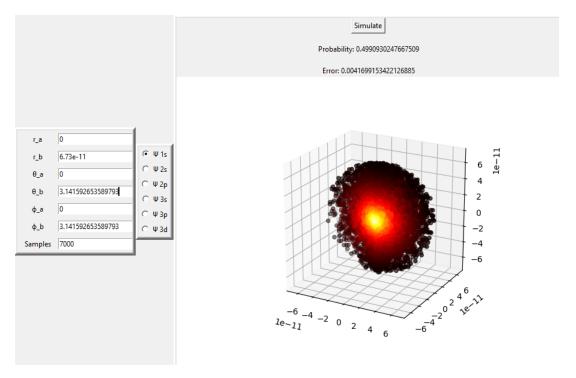
\$ cd [full path to src/]
\$ python3 hydro\_wave\_visualizer.py

### **Windows**

- > cd [full path to src/]
- > python hydro\_wave\_visualizer.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

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	$ heta_b$	$2\pi$
@φ_a	$\phi_a$	0,E+0
@φ_b	$\phi_b$	$\pi$
@samples	N	100

Table 1. Values and Parameters - Monte Carlo Integral

taking into consider the following graph which shows how spherical coordinates works:

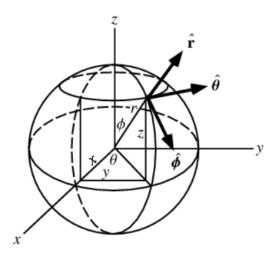


Figure 1. Source: https://mathworld.wolfram.com/SphericalCoordinates.html

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

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

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

$$z = r\cos\theta \tag{3}$$

As a warning, try to not exceed the default values for the upper limits for this integral, being those  $@\theta_a$ ,  $@\theta_b$ ,  $@\phi_a$ ,  $@\phi_b$ . 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  $\phi$  the value of  $\pi$