

---

# Assignment 2

## Table of Contents

Question 1(a) .....	1
Question 1(b) .....	3
Analytical Solution to electrostatic potential where $V_0 = 1$ .....	5
Question 2 .....	6
Mesh Density .....	11
Bottle-Neck Size .....	14
Varying Conductivity .....	18

## Question 1(a)

The Finite Difference Method is used to solve for electrostatic potential of a region, with  $V = V_0$  on the left side and  $V = 0$  on the right side of the region. The top and bottom of the region are not fixed, so the problem is essential in one dimension.

```
close all
clear all

nx=150; %L
ny=100; %W
BC_left=1;
BC_right=0;
BC_top=0;
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

for a=1:nx
    for b=1:ny
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;

        if a==1
            %Left Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_left;
        elseif a==nx
            %Right Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_right;
        elseif b==1
            % Top
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nym= a +(b)*nx;
```

```
G(n,n) = -3;
G(n,nxm) = 1;
G(n,nxp) = 1;
G(n,nym) = 1;
B(n)=BC_top;
elseif b==ny
    %Bottom
    nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;

    G(n,n) = -3;
    G(n,nxm) = 1;
    G(n,nxp) = 1;
    G(n,nyp) = 1;
    B(n)=BC_bottom;
else
    %All Central Nodes
    nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
    nym= a +(b)*nx;

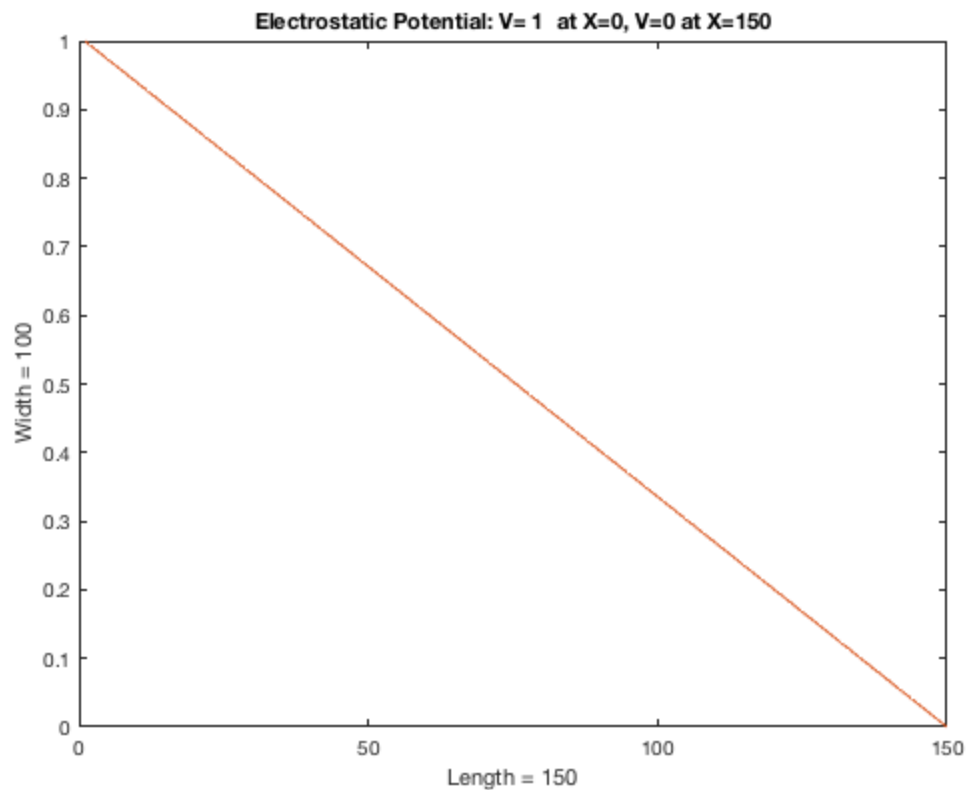
    G(n,n) = -4;
    G(n,nxm) = 1;
    G(n,nxp) = 1;
    G(n,nym) = 1;
    G(n,nyp) = 1;
end
end
end

% figure(1)
% grid on
% spy(G)
% title("G-matrix composition")

V=G\B';

Vmap = zeros(nx,ny);
for a=1:nx
    for b = 1:ny
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;
        Vmap(a,b) = V(n);
    end
end

figure(2)
plot(Vmap)
xlabel(sprintf('Length = %d', nx))
ylabel(sprintf('Width = %d', ny))
title(sprintf('Electrostatic Potential: V= %d at X=0, V=%d at X=
%d',BC_left, BC_right,nx))
```



## Question 1(b)

The Finite Difference Method is used to solve for electrostatic potential of a region, with  $V = V_0$  on the left side and  $V = 0$  on the right side of the region. The top and bottom of the region are not fixed, so the problem is essential in one dimension.

```
BC_left=1;
BC_right=1;
BC_top=0;
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

for a=1:nx
    for b=1:ny
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;

        if a==1
            %Left Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_left;
        elseif a==nx
            %Right Side
```

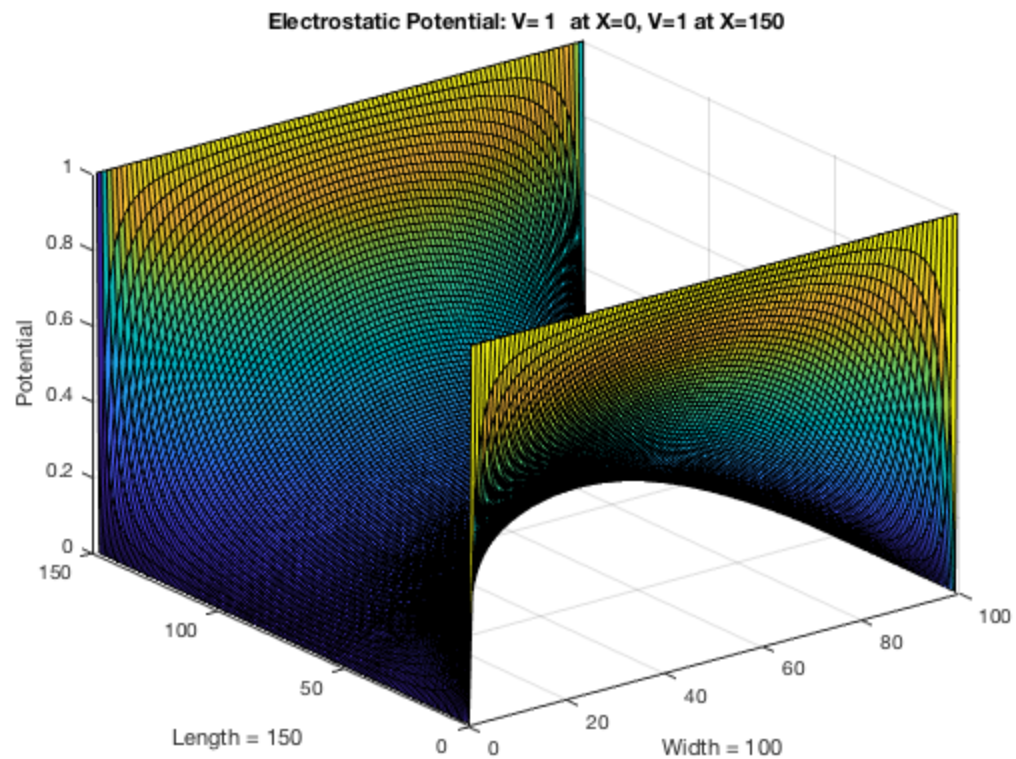
```
G(n,:) = 0;
G(n,n) = 1;
B(n)=BC_right;
elseif b==1
    % Top
    G(:,n) = 0;
    G(n,n) = 1;
    B(n)=BC_top;
elseif b==ny
    %Bottom
    G(:,n) = 0;
    G(n,n) = 1;
    B(n)=BC_bottom;
else
    %All Central Nodes
    nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
    nym= a +(b)*nx;

    G(n,n) = -4;
    G(n,nxm) = 1;
    G(n,nxp) = 1;
    G(n,nym) = 1;
    G(n,nyp) = 1;
end
end
end

V=G\B';

Vmap = zeros(nx,ny);
for a=1:nx
    for b = 1:ny
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;
        Vmap(a,b) = V(n);
    end
end

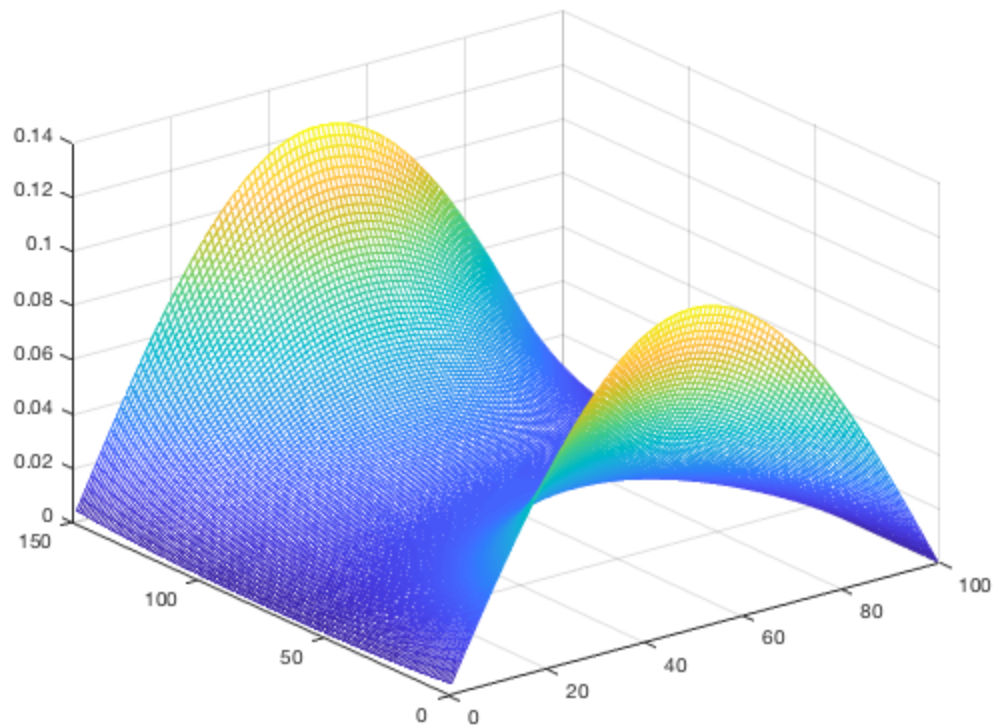
figure(3)
surf(Vmap)
ylabel(sprintf('Length = %d', nx))
xlabel(sprintf('Width = %d', ny))
zlabel('Potential')
title(sprintf('Electrostatic Potential: V= %d at X=0, V=%d at X=
%d',BC_left, BC_right,nx))
```



## Analytical Solution to electrostatic potential where $V_0 = 1$

```

L=nx;
W=ny;
Vx = zeros(L,W);
for n = 1:2:100
    for x = 1:L
        for y = 1:W
            Vx(x,y)=Vx(x,y)+(4/pi)*(1/n)*cosh((n*pi*(x-L/2))/W)/
cosh(n*pi*L/W).*sin(n*pi*y/W);
        end
    end
    figure(4)
    mesh(Vx)
    hold on
    pause(0.01)
end
    
```



Ultimately, the solution should be stopped when the solution reaches the desired accuracy, indicated by some pre-decided variance factor. In this example, I arbitrarily chose a finite number of repetitions to simulate the solution. 100 repetitions is more than sufficient to obtain the correct representation. More repetitions than this does not provide increased accuracy. The analytical and mesh solutions agree to the extent that supports the use of the mesh solution.

## Question 2

In this section we investigate the Electric field and current density of a region under the same conditions as above, but this time we will introduce a dielectric type material, with a low conductivity and see how it changes the potential of the region.

```
nx=150; %L
ny=100; %W
BC_left=1;
BC_right=0;
BC_top=0;
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

Llow = round(L/3);
Lhigh= round(L-L/3);
Wlow =round(W/3);
Whigh=round(W-W/3);
```

```
sig = ones(W,L);

% set conductivity in boxes
for a = 1:Wlow
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end
for a = Whigh:W-1
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end
figure(5)
mesh(sig)

for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;

        if a==1
            %Left Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_left;
        elseif a==ny
            %Right Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_right;
        elseif b==1
            % Top
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nym= a +(b)*nx;

            ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
            xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
            xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

            G(n,n) = -(ym+xp+xm);
            G(n,nxm) = xm;
            G(n,nxp) = xp;
            G(n,nym) = ym;
            B(n)=BC_top;
        elseif b==nx
            %Bottom
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;

            yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
```

```

        xp = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
        xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

        G(n,n) = -(yp+xp+xm);
        G(n,nxm) = xm;
        G(n,nxp) = xp;
        G(n,nyp) = yp;
        B(n)=BC_bottom;
    else
        %All Central Nodes
        nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
        nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
        nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
        nym= a +(b)*nx;

        ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
        yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
        xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
        xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

        G(n,n) = -(yp+ym+xp+xm);
        G(n,nxm) = xm;
        G(n,nxp) = xp;
        G(n,nym) = ym;
        G(n,nyp) = yp;
        B(n)=0;
    end
end
end

V=G\B';

Vmap = zeros(ny,nx);
for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;
        Vmap(a,b) = V(n);
    end
end

figure(6)
mesh(Vmap)
    xlim([0 L])
    ylim([0 W])
xlabel(sprintf('Length = %d', nx))
ylabel(sprintf('Width = %d', ny))
title(sprintf('Electrostatic Potential with Conductivity: V= %d at
    X=0, V=%d at X=%d',BC_left, BC_right,nx))

[Ex,Ey] = gradient(-Vmap);

figure(7)
quiver(Ex,Ey)

```

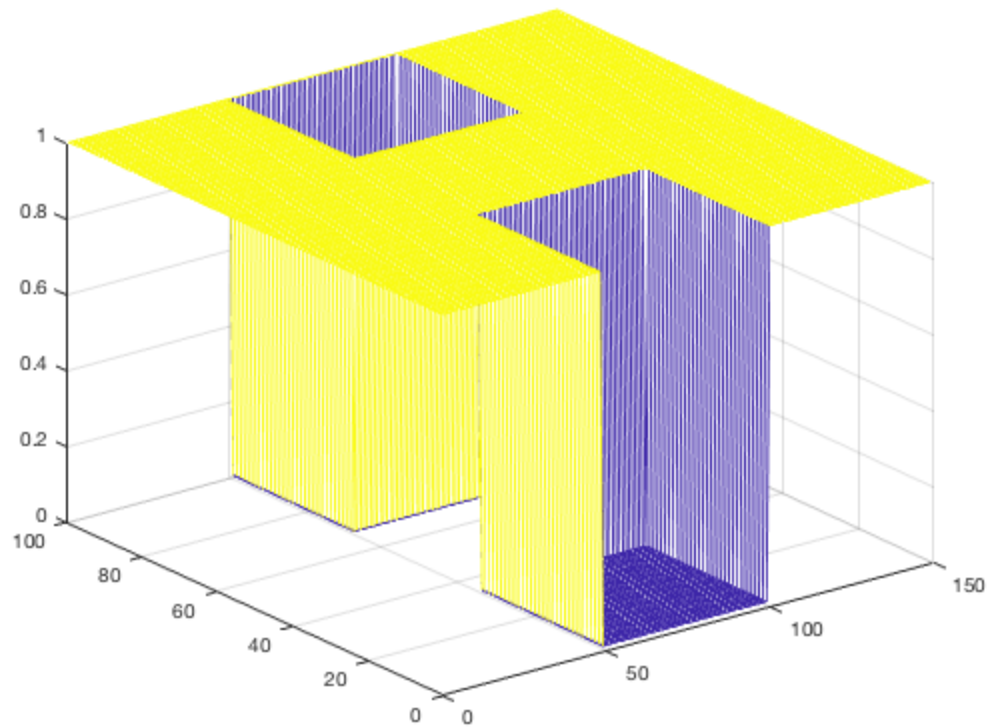


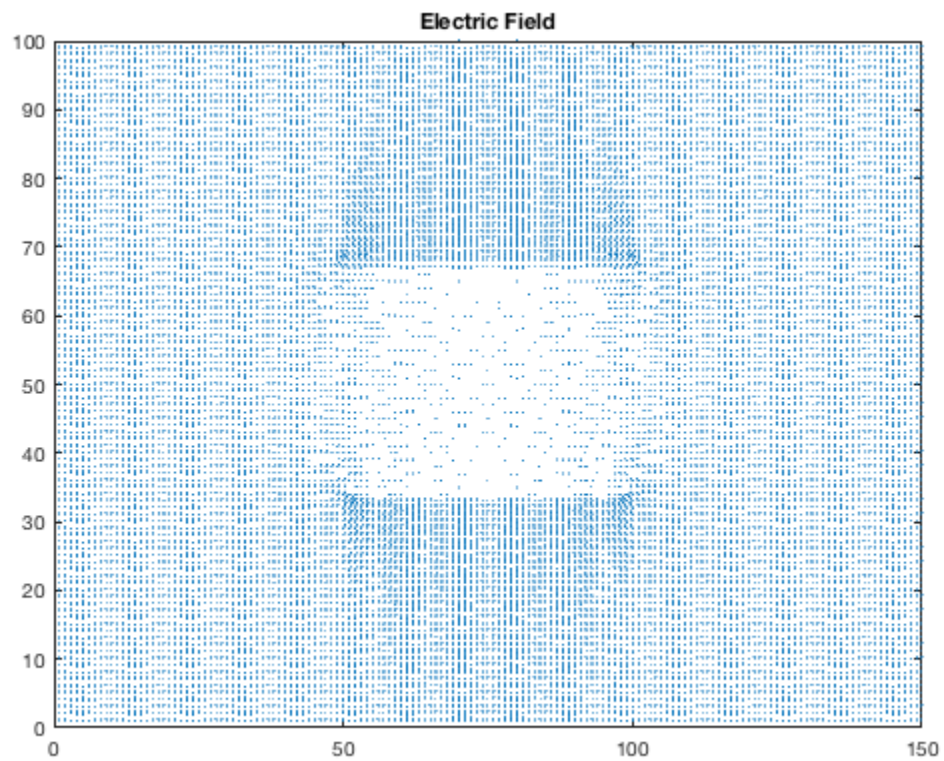
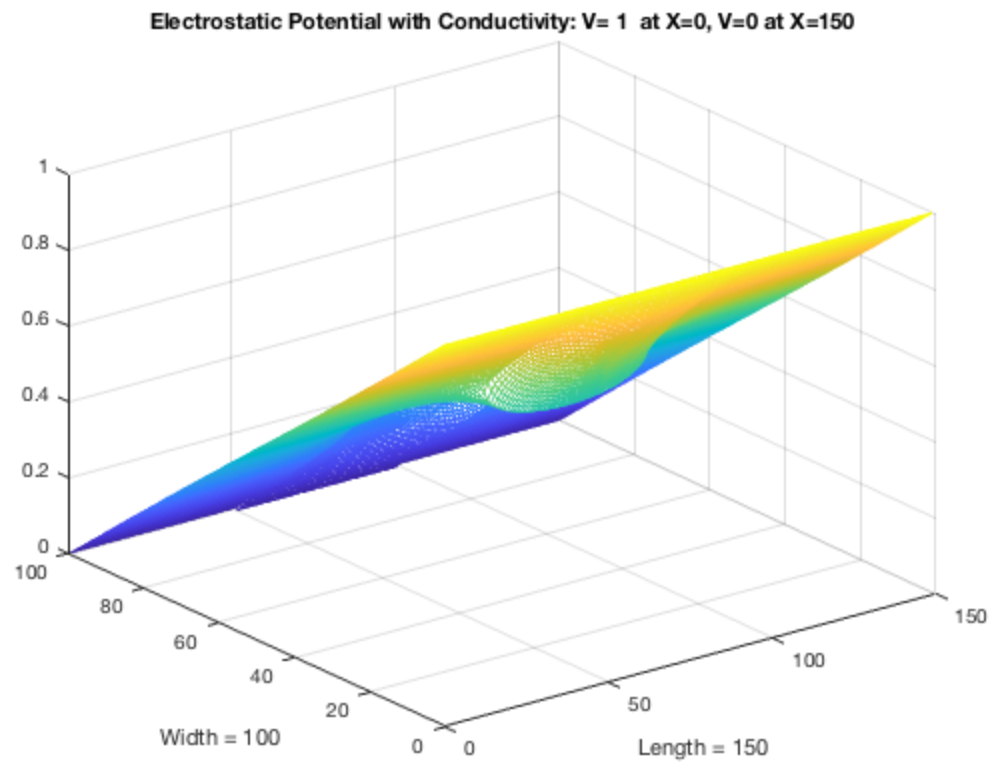
```
xlim([0 L])
ylim([0 W])
title('Electric Field')
```

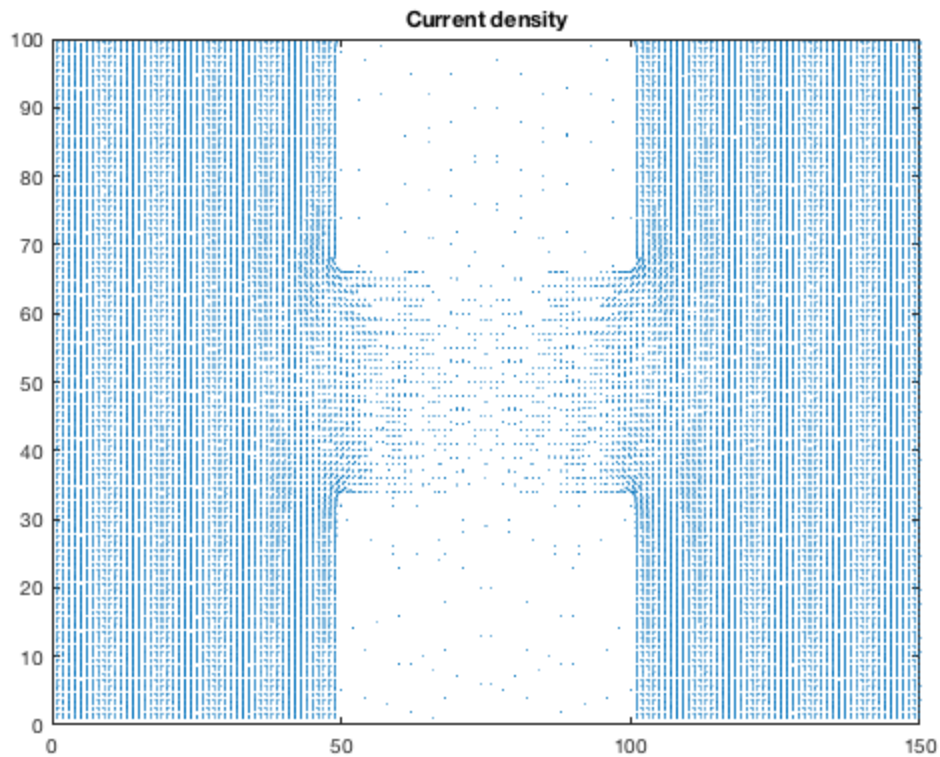
```
Jx=sig.*Ex;
Jy=sig.*Ey;
```

```
figure(8)
quiver(Jx,Jy)
    xlim([0 L])
    ylim([0 W])
title('Current density')
```

*Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.*







## Mesh Density

In this section, we investigate how the mesh density changes the resulting current

```

nx=75; %L
for nx = 20:10:150
ny=round((2/3)*nx); %W
L=nx;
W=ny;
BC_left=1;
BC_right=0;
BC_top=0;
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

Llow = round(L/3);
Lhigh= round(L-L/3);
Wlow =round(W/3);
Whigh=round(W-W/3);

sig = ones(W,L);

% set conductivity in boxes
for a = 1:Wlow

```

```
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end
for a = Whigh:W-1
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end

for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;

        if a==1
            %Left Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_left;
        elseif a==ny
            %Right Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_right;
        elseif b==1
            % Top
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nym= a +(b)*nx;

            ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
            xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
            xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

            G(n,n) = -(ym+xp+xm);
            G(n,nxm) = xm;
            G(n,nxp) = xp;
            G(n,nym) = ym;
            B(n)=BC_top;
        elseif b==nx
            %Bottom
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;

            yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
            xp = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
            xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

            G(n,n) = -(yp+xp+xm);
            G(n,nxm) = xm;
            G(n,nxp) = xp;
            G(n,nyp) = yp;
            B(n)=BC_bottom;
```

```

        else
            %All Central Nodes
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
            nym= a +(b)*nx;

            ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
            yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
            xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
            xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

            G(n,n) = -(yp+ym+xp+xm);
            G(n,nxm) = xm;
            G(n,nxp) = xp;
            G(n,nym) = ym;
            G(n,nyp) = yp;
            B(n)=0;
        end
    end
end

V=G\B';

Vmap = zeros(ny,nx);
for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;
        Vmap(a,b) = V(n);
    end
end

[Ex,Ey] = gradient(-Vmap);

Jx=sig.*Ex;
Jy=sig.*Ey;

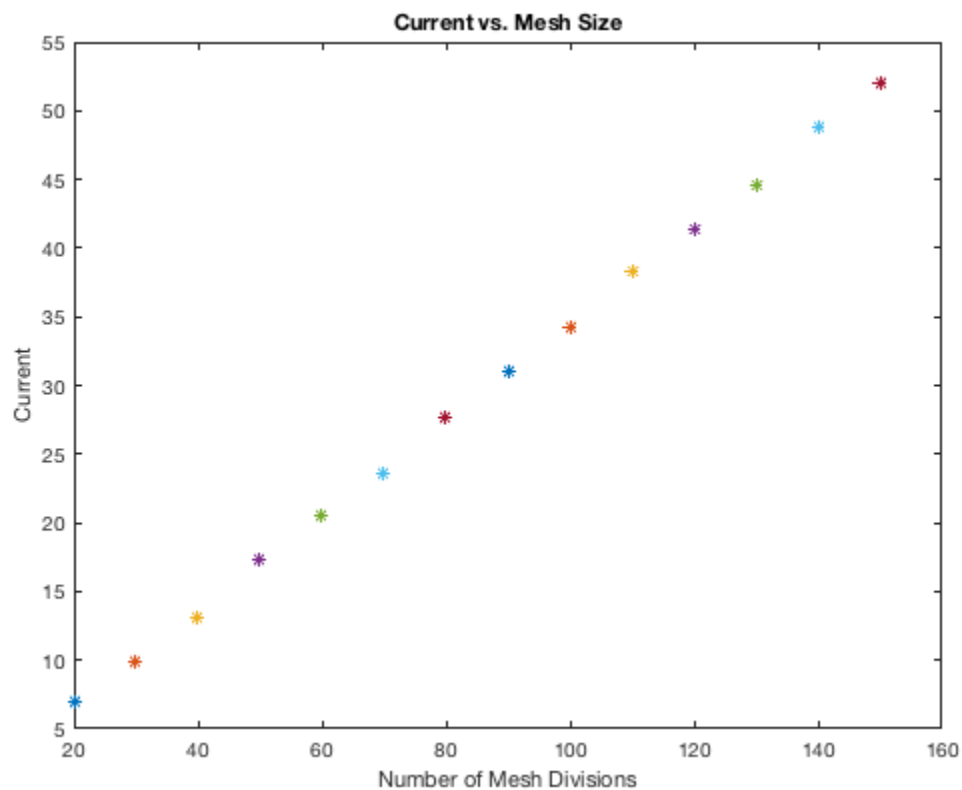
I=0;
for b=1:ny
    I=I+Jy(1,b)*(ny);%
end

figure(9)
plot(nx,I,'*')
hold on
ylabel('Current')
xlabel('Number of Mesh Divisions')
title('Current vs. Mesh Size')
pause(0.01);

end

```

Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
 Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.



## Bottle-Neck Size

Here we determine the effects of the size of the bottle-neck on the analysis.

```

nx=75; %L
ny=round((2/3)*nx); %W
L=nx;
W=ny;
BC_left=1;
BC_right=0;
BC_top=0;
    
```

```
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

for div=3:0.1:4
Llow = round(L/div);
Lhigh= round(L-L/div);
Wlow =round(W/div);
Whigh=round(W-W/div);

sig = ones(W,L);

% set conductivity in boxes
for a = 1:Wlow
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end
for a = Whigh:W-1
    for b=Llow:Lhigh
        sig(a,b) = 0.01;
    end
end

for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;

        if a==1
            %Left Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_left;
        elseif a==ny
            %Right Side
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n)=BC_right;
        elseif b==1
            % Top
            nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
            nym= a +(b)*nx;

            ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
            xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
            xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

            G(n,n) = -(ym+xp+xm);
            G(n,nxm) = xm;
            G(n,nxp) = xp;
            G(n,nym) = ym;
            B(n)=BC_top;
        end
    end
end
```

```

elseif b==nx
    %Bottom
    nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;

    yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
    xp = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
    xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

    G(n,n) =-(yp+xp+xm);
    G(n,nxm) = xm;
    G(n,nxp) = xp;
    G(n,nyp) = yp;
    B(n)=BC_bottom;
else
    %All Central Nodes
    nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
    nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
    nym= a +(b)*nx;

    ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
    yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
    xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
    xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

    G(n,n) =-(yp+ym+xp+xm);
    G(n,nxm) = xm;
    G(n,nxp) = xp;
    G(n,nym) = ym;
    G(n,nyp) = yp;
    B(n)=0;
end
end
end

V=G\B';

Vmap = zeros(ny,nx);
for a=1:ny
    for b=1:nx
        n=a+(b-1)*nx;
        Vmap(a,b) = V(n);
    end
end

[Ex,Ey] = gradient(-Vmap);

Jx=sig.*Ex;
Jy=sig.*Ey;

```



```

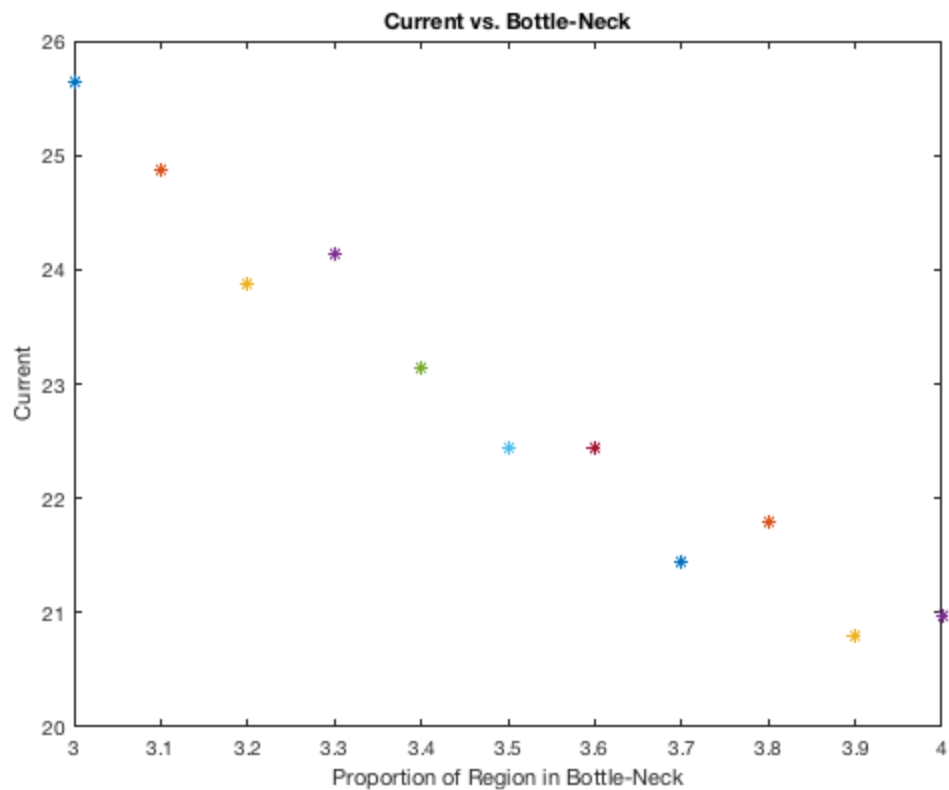
I=0;
for b=1:ny
    I=I+Jy(1,b)*(ny);%
end

figure(10)
plot(div,I,'*')
hold on
ylabel('Current')
xlabel('Proportion of Region in Bottle-Neck')
title('Current vs. Bottle-Neck')
pause(0.01);

end

```

Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.  
Warning: Matrix is singular to working precision.



# Varying Conductivity

In this section, we investigate how varying conductivity of materials will affect the resulting current in the region.

```
nx=75; %L
ny=round((2/3)*nx); %W
L=nx;
W=ny;
BC_left=1;
BC_right=0;
BC_top=0;
BC_bottom=0;

G=sparse(nx*ny);
B=zeros(1,nx*ny);

div = 3;
Llow = round(L/div);
Lhigh= round(L-L/div);
Wlow =round(W/div);
Whigh=round(W-W/div);

for s=0.001:0.005:2
    % set conductivity in boxes
    for a = 1:Wlow
        for b=Llow:Lhigh
            sig(a,b) = s;
        end
    end
    for a = Whigh:W-1
        for b=Llow:Lhigh
            sig(a,b) = s;
        end
    end

    for a=1:ny
        for b=1:nx
            n=a+(b-1)*nx;

            if a==1
                %Left Side
                G(n,:) = 0;
                G(n,n) = 1;
                B(n)=BC_left;
            elseif a==ny
                %Right Side
                G(n,:) = 0;
                G(n,n) = 1;
                B(n)=BC_right;
            elseif b==1
```

```

% Top
nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
nym= a +(b)*nx;

ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

G(n,n) =-(ym+xp+xm);
G(n,nxm) = xm;
G(n,nxp) = xp;
G(n,nym) = ym;
B(n)=BC_top;
elseif b==nx
%Bottom
nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;

yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
xp = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

G(n,n) =-(yp+xp+xm);
G(n,nxm) = xm;
G(n,nxp) = xp;
G(n,nyp) = yp;
B(n)=BC_bottom;
else
%All Central Nodes
nxm= a-1 +(b-1)*nx;
nxp= a+1 +(b-1)*nx;
nyp= a +(b-2)*nx;
nym= a +(b)*nx;

ym = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b+1))/2;
yp = (sig(a,b)+sig(a,b-1))/2;
xm = (sig(a-1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;
xp = (sig(a+1,b)+sig(a,b))/2;

G(n,n) =-(yp+ym+xp+xm);
G(n,nxm) = xm;
G(n,nxp) = xp;
G(n,nym) = ym;
G(n,nyp) = yp;
B(n)=0;
end
end
end

V=G\B';

```

[illegible]









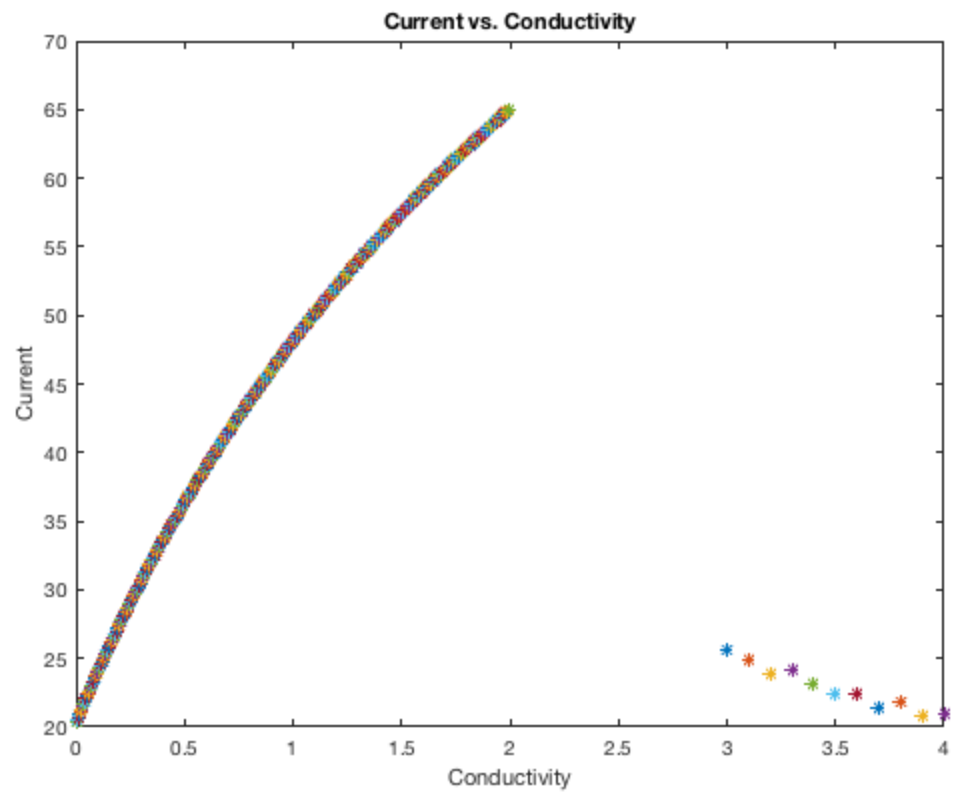






---

27



*Published with MATLAB® R2017b*