

Assignment 6

Physics assignment 3

Instructions

- PHY410: Do problems 1–3.
- PHY 505: Do all four problems.

Accept the assignment from github classroom: <https://classroom.github.com/a/TBD>. This will create a new repository for you on github, titled something like `compphys-assignment6-username`. You should submit your code through github classroom, and your writeup through UBLearn. If you prefer, you can do your writeup “in-line” in your notebooks (using Markdown cells), convert the notebook to HTML/PDF/etc., and upload the converted notebooks.

Problem 1: nonlinear pendulum

25 points

This problem starts from the CompPhys/ODEs/pendulum_nonlinear.ipynb notebook covered in class. The relevant parts of this notebook have been copied to Problem1/Problem1.ipynb, where you should do your work for this problem.

Problem 1a

10 points

Generate a bifurcation diagram (as described in class; also see wikipedia) as a function of the input strength, F_D , of a damped, driven harmonic oscillator. Vary F_D between 0.7 and 1.1.

You can use the following values for the other parameters:

```
ode_method = "RK45"
t_max = 2000. # Time interval to run over
theta_init = 0.0 # Initial value of theta
omega_init = 0.0 # Initial value of omega = d(theta)/dt
gamma = 0.5 # Damping parameter
omega_0 = 1.0 # Natural frequency
omega_D = 2./3 # Driving force frequency
```

Your diagram should demonstrate the transitions between 1-cycle, 2-cycle, 4-cycle, and chaotic behavior. Remember to throw away the first ~100 cycles from the Poincaré map, which contain the damped transient behavior.

Problem 1b

15 points

Plot the time series ($\theta(t)$) for specific values of F_D corresponding to a 1-cycle, a 2-cycle, a 4-cycle, chaos. Then, take the FFT of the time series and compare the four spectra.

Problem 2: perturbed hydrogen atom

25 points

Do your work in the notebook `Problem2/Problem2.ipynb`. Starting from the `CompPhys/BVPs/schoedinger.ipynb` notebook, investigate a quartic and a cubic perturbation to the quantum harmonic oscillator of the types:

$$V_1(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left(\hat{x}^2 + \frac{1}{20}\hat{x}^3 \right)$$
$$V_2(x) = \frac{1}{2}m\omega^2 \left(\hat{x}^2 + \frac{1}{20}\hat{x}^4 \right)$$

Compute the energy levels and eigenfunctions up to $E = 5$. Discuss how each type of perturbation modifies the energy levels and eigenfunctions. Be sure to increase the left and right boundaries if needed.

Problem 3: dipole in a box

25 points

Problem 3a

15 points

Do your work in the notebook `Problem3/Problem3.ipynb`. Starting from the `CompPhys/PDEs/poisson.ipynb` notebook, use the Jacobi method with vectorization to compute the electrostatic potential due to an electric dipole with charge $q = 10$ (i.e., there are two particles each of charge q), located at the center of a two-dimensional, grounded, square metal box of length $L = 1$. The dipole should be parallel to the x-axis and have length $d = 0.5$.

Problem 3b

10 points

Compare with the expected exact solution (i.e., the sum of the Coulomb potentials of the same two point charges) in free space. Only plot the solution within the same box of length $L = 1$, even though the solution technically extends to infinity. Your exact solution should not contain any python loops, i.e., it should be vectorizable.

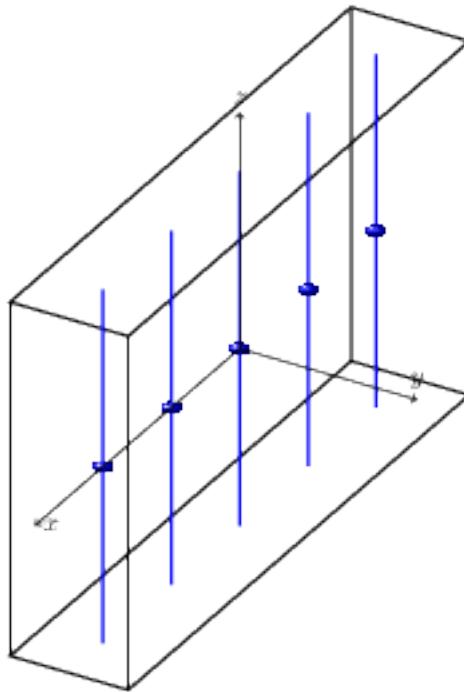
Problem 4: wire chamber*25 points*PHY505 students only; do your work in the notebook [Problem4/Problem4.ipynb](#).In a wire chamber, several parallel wires are passed through a metal box. The wires are kept at a fixed potential ($V_0 = 5$), and the box edges are kept at ground.

Figure 1: Wire chamber, 3D view

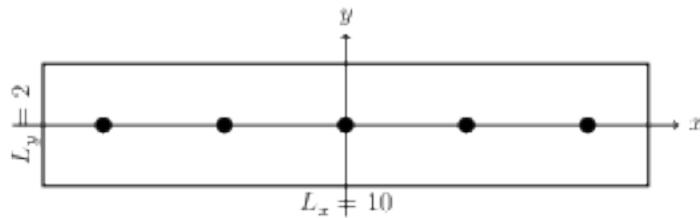


Figure 2: Wire chamber, 2D view

Problem 4a*15 points*Consider a wire chamber that is infinitely long z direction (so this reduces to a 2-dimensional problem), with $L_x = 10$ and $L_y = 2$. Compute the electrostatic potential for 5 wires running along the z axis, equally spaced through a box, where all of the wires pass through the x axis and the

middle wire passes through the origin (i.e., the box spans $-5 < x < 5$, and the wires pass through the x-axis at $x = -4, -2, 0, 2, 4$).

You will have to adjust the code to handle fixed potential instead of fixed charge. You'll also have to adjust the dimensions of the box.

Problem 4b

10 points

Compute the trajectory of a charged particle with charge $q = 10$, mass $m = 1$, initial position $(4, 0)$, and initial velocity $(1, 1)$. The potential from (4a) is your starting point; numerically evaluate the gradient to compute the electric field. Use the result as the acceleration for your derivative method.

Warning: you might run into trouble with adaptive schemes, because you are limited by the precision of your field calculation in (4a). Watch out for this and try to address any such issues!