

## §.17.1.2.4: Konvergenz der GF zwischen zwei leitenden Platten

parallelen

Bernhard Schnizer,  
schnizer@itp.tu-graz.ac.at

Here all coordinates are taken as relative values, so  $z$  is  $z/h$ ,  $z'$  is  $z'/h$ ,  $r$  is  $P/h$ ;  $h$  is the width of the plane condensor,  $0 \leq z, z' \leq 1$ .

$$\text{Rho} = P = \sqrt{(x - xp)^2 + (y - yp)^2}, \text{ eq.(17.10).}$$

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{(x - xp)^2 + (y - yp)^2}}{\sqrt{(x - xp)^2 + (y - yp)^2}}$$

- **Fig2a: In the integral representation of the Green's function, Eqs.(17.12), (17.13),  $\lambda = \tau$ .**

$$g0 = \text{Sinh}[\tau (1 - zg)] \text{Sinh}[\tau zk] / \text{Sinh}[\tau]$$

$$\text{Csch}[\tau] \text{Sinh}[(1 - zg) \tau] \text{Sinh}[zk \tau]$$

$$g1 = g0 /. zk \rightarrow .3$$

$$\text{Csch}[\tau] \text{Sinh}[0.3 \tau] \text{Sinh}[(1 - zg) \tau]$$

$$p39 = \text{Table}[\text{Plot}[\text{Evaluate}[g1 /. zg \rightarrow 0.1 k], \{\tau, 0, 10\}, \text{PlotLabel} \rightarrow .1 k], \{k, 3, 9, 3\}];$$

$$g2 = g0 /. zg \rightarrow .3$$

$$\text{Csch}[\tau] \text{Sinh}[0.7 \tau] \text{Sinh}[zk \tau]$$

$$p1 = \text{Plot}[\text{Evaluate}[g2 /. zk \rightarrow 0.1^], \{\tau, 0, 10\}, \text{PlotStyle} \rightarrow \text{Dashing}[\{0.02^, 0.03^}]]$$

$$\text{fig2a} = \text{Show}[p39, p1, \text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \text{All}, \text{PlotLabel} \rightarrow \text{None}, \text{AxesLabel} \rightarrow \{"x", "g0(x; z, z' = 0.3)"}], \text{Epilog} \rightarrow \{\text{Text}["z=0.3", \{8, 0.46^}\}, \text{Text}["z=0.6", \{2.2^, 0.2^}\}, \text{Text}["z=0.9", \{4, 0.052^}\}, \text{Text}["z=0.1", \{8, 0.13^}\}]\}$$

- **Modifikation des Integranden, Gl.(17.15)**

$$n1 = \text{Numerator}[\text{TrigToExp}[g0]] \text{Exp}[-\tau] // \text{ExpandAll}$$

$$-e^{-zg \tau - zk \tau} + e^{-2 \tau + zg \tau - zk \tau} + e^{-zg \tau + zk \tau} - e^{-2 \tau + zg \tau + zk \tau}$$

$$d1 = \text{Denominator}[\text{TrigToExp}[g0]] \text{Exp}[-\tau] // \text{ExpandAll}$$

$$2 - 2 e^{-2 \tau}$$

$$nd1 = n1 / d1$$

$$\frac{-e^{-zg \tau - zk \tau} + e^{-2 \tau + zg \tau - zk \tau} + e^{-zg \tau + zk \tau} - e^{-2 \tau + zg \tau + zk \tau}}{2 - 2 e^{-2 \tau}}$$

$$n2 = \text{Map}[\text{Factor}, \text{Numerator}[nd1], \{1, 3\}]$$

$$e^{(-2 + zg - zk) \tau} + e^{-(zg - zk) \tau} - e^{(-2 + zg + zk) \tau} - e^{-(zg + zk) \tau}$$

$$nd2 = n2 / \text{Denominator}[nd1]$$

$$\frac{e^{(-2 + zg - zk) \tau} + e^{-(zg - zk) \tau} - e^{(-2 + zg + zk) \tau} - e^{-(zg + zk) \tau}}{2 - 2 e^{-2 \tau}}$$

$$gt = nd2 - (1/2) (\text{Exp}[-\tau (zg - zk)] - \text{Exp}[-\tau (zg + zk)] - \text{Exp}[-\tau (2 - zg - zk)])$$

$$\frac{e^{(-2+zg-zk)\tau} + e^{-(zg-zk)\tau} - e^{(-2+zg+zk)\tau} - e^{-(zg+zk)\tau}}{2 - 2e^{-2\tau}} + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-(2-zg-zk)\tau} - e^{-(zg-zk)\tau} + e^{-(zg+zk)\tau})$$

■ Fig2b: In the integral representation of the Green's function, Eq.(27)

$$gm = \frac{-e^{-2\tau-zg\tau-zk\tau} + e^{-2\tau+zg\tau-zk\tau} + e^{-2\tau-zg\tau+zk\tau} - e^{-4\tau+zg\tau+zk\tau}}{2(1 - e^{-2\tau})}$$

$$\frac{-e^{-2\tau-zg\tau-zk\tau} + e^{-2\tau+zg\tau-zk\tau} + e^{-2\tau-zg\tau+zk\tau} - e^{-4\tau+zg\tau+zk\tau}}{2(1 - e^{-2\tau})}$$

gm - gt // Together // Simplify

0

Map[Factor, gm, {3, 4}]

$$\frac{e^{(-2+zg-zk)\tau} + e^{-(2+zg-zk)\tau} - e^{(-4+zg+zk)\tau} - e^{-(2+zg+zk)\tau}}{2(1 - e^{-2\tau})}$$

gm1 = gm /. zk -> .3

$$\frac{-e^{-2.3\tau-zg\tau} + e^{-1.7\tau-zg\tau} - e^{-3.7\tau+zg\tau} + e^{-2.3\tau+zg\tau}}{2(1 - e^{-2\tau})}$$

q39 = Table[Plot[Evaluate[gm1 /. zg -> 0.1 k], {tau, 0, 4}, PlotLabel -> .1 k], {k, 3, 9, 3}];

Show[q39, PlotRange -> All]

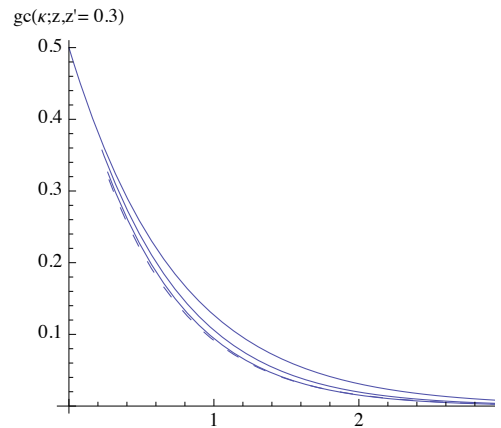
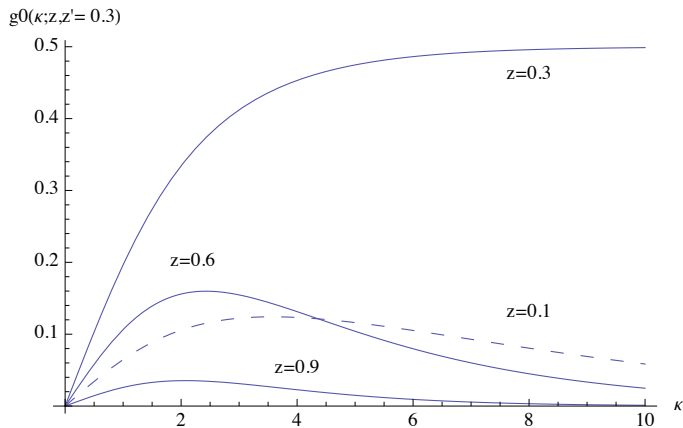
gm2 = gm /. zg -> .3

$$\frac{-e^{-2.3\tau-zk\tau} + e^{-1.7\tau-zk\tau} - e^{-3.7\tau+zk\tau} + e^{-2.3\tau+zk\tau}}{2(1 - e^{-2\tau})}$$

q1 = Plot[Evaluate[gm2 /. zk -> 0.1^], {tau, 0, 4}, PlotStyle -> Dashing[{0.02^, 0.03^}]]

fig2b = Show[q39, q1, PlotRange -> {0, 0.5^}, PlotLabel -> None, AxesLabel -> {"k", "gc(k; z, z' = 0.3)"}]

fig2 = Show[GraphicsRow[{fig2a, fig2b}]]



### Evaluation of the Sommerfeld integral

```
it = Integrate[BesselJ[0, τ ka] Exp[- τ α],
  {τ, 0, Infinity}, Assumptions → α > 0 && ka > 0]
```

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{ka^2 + \alpha^2}}$$

```
Clear[P]
```

```
i1 = it 1 / (4 π) /. {ka → κ P, α → zg - zk}
```

$$\frac{1}{4 \pi \sqrt{(zg - zk)^2 + P^2 \kappa^2}}$$

```
i2 = - it 1 / (4 π) /. {ka → κ P, α → zg + zk}
```

$$-\frac{1}{4 \pi \sqrt{(zg + zk)^2 + P^2 \kappa^2}}$$

```
i3 = - it 1 / (4 π) /. {ka → κ P, α → 2 h - zg - zk}
```

$$-\frac{1}{4 \pi \sqrt{(2 h - zg - zk)^2 + P^2 \kappa^2}}$$