计算物理第七次作业

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November 29, 2022

1 题目 1: Simple pendulum

1.1 题目描述

Write a code to numerically solves the motion of a simple pendulum using Euler's method, midpoint method, RK4, Euler-trapezoidal method (implement these methods by yourself). Plot the angle and total energy as a function of time. Explain the results.

1.2 程序描述

本程序实验 Euler 法、midpoint 方法、Runge-Kutta 4th order 方法以及 Euler-trapezoidal 方法求解 单摆(如 Fig.1所示)的运动学方程,给出角度和能量随时间的关系。由牛顿第二定律:

$$m\frac{d\vec{v}_{\tau}}{dt} = -mg\sin\theta \Rightarrow \frac{d^{2}\theta}{dt^{2}} = -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta \tag{1}$$

 $\diamondsuit \dot{\theta} = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$,有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \dot{\theta} \\ \frac{d\dot{\theta}}{dt} = -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta \end{cases}$$
 (2)

本程序源文件为 SimplePendulum.py, 运行依赖 Python 第三方库 Numpy 和 Matplotlib。在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u SimplePendulum.py 运行本程序。运行后先绘制出如 Fig.2所示的单摆在大角度初始条件下角度和总能量随时间的演化曲线,关闭后绘制出如 Fig.3所示的单摆在小角度初始条件下角度随时间的演化曲线及其傅里叶谱,同时在控制台输出震荡频率。

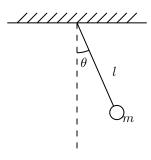


Figure 1: 单摆示意图

1.3 伪代码

求解 Eq.2的四种方法 (Euler Method, Midpoint Method, Runge Kutta 4th order Method, Euler-Trapezoidal Method) 的伪代码如 Alg.1、Alg.2、Alg.3、Alg.4所示。

Algorithm 1 Euler Method

Input: Total evolving time T, time step Δt , and initial condition $(\theta_0, \dot{\theta}_0)$

Output: The time evolution of the simple pendulum.

1: for
$$i \leftarrow 0, 1, \cdots, \frac{T}{\Delta t}$$
 do

2:
$$(\theta_{i+1}, \dot{\theta}_{i+1}) \leftarrow (\theta_i, \dot{\theta}_i) + \Delta t \cdot (\dot{\theta}_i, -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta_i)$$

3: end for

Algorithm 2 Midpoint Method

Input: Total evolving time T, time step Δt , and initial condition $(\theta_0, \dot{\theta}_0)$

Output: The time evolution of the simple pendulum.

1: for
$$i \leftarrow 0, 1, \cdots, \frac{T}{\Delta t}$$
 do

2:
$$(\Delta \theta, \Delta \dot{\theta}) \leftarrow \Delta t \cdot (\dot{\theta}, -\frac{g}{l} \sin \theta)$$

3:
$$(\theta_{i+1}, \dot{\theta}_{i+1}) \leftarrow (\theta_i, \dot{\theta}_i) + \Delta t \cdot (\dot{\theta}_i + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\dot{\theta}, -\frac{g}{I}\sin(\theta_i + \frac{1}{2}\Delta\theta))$$

4: end for

Algorithm 3 Runge Kutta 4th order Method

Input: Total evolving time T, time step Δt , and initial condition $(\theta_0, \dot{\theta}_0)$

Output: The time evolution of the simple pendulum.

1:
$$\vec{\Theta}, \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}) \leftarrow (\theta, \dot{\theta}), (\dot{\theta}, -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta)$$

2: for
$$i \leftarrow 0, 1, \cdots, \frac{T}{\Delta t}$$
 do

3:
$$\vec{k}_1 \leftarrow \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_i)$$

4:
$$\vec{k}_2 \leftarrow \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_i + \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_1\Delta t)$$

5:
$$\vec{k}_3 \leftarrow \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_i + \frac{1}{2}\vec{k}_2\Delta t)$$

6:
$$\vec{k}_4 \leftarrow \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_i + \vec{k}_3 \Delta t)$$

7:
$$\vec{\Theta}_{i+1} \leftarrow \vec{\Theta}_{i+1} + \frac{1}{6}(\vec{k}_1 + 2\vec{k}_2 + 2\vec{k}_3 + \vec{k}_4)\Delta t$$

8: end for

1.4 输入输出示例

设置单摆长度 $l=1\mathrm{m}$,演化总时长为 $T=10\mathrm{s}$,时间步长 $\Delta t=0.001\mathrm{s}$

大角度情形: 初始条件为 $(\theta_0,\dot{\theta}_0)=(\frac{\pi}{4},0)$,四种方法的结果如 Fig.2所示。可以看到除 Euler 法外的三种方法给出几乎相同的结果,并保持能量守恒(保辛),而 Euler 法明显观察到振幅和总能量均随时间增大。

2

Algorithm 4 Euler-Trapezoidal Method

Input: Total evolving time T, time step Δt , tolerable error ϵ and initial condition $(\theta_0, \dot{\theta}_0)$

Output: The time evolution of the simple pendulum.

1:
$$\vec{\Theta}, \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}) \leftarrow (\theta, \dot{\theta}), (\dot{\theta}, -\frac{g}{l}\sin\theta)$$

2: for
$$i \leftarrow 0, 1, \cdots, \frac{T}{\Delta t}$$
 do

3:
$$\vec{\Theta}_{\text{temp}} \leftarrow \vec{\Theta}_i + \Delta t \cdot \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_i)$$

4:
$$e \leftarrow 999$$

5: while
$$e > \epsilon$$
 do

6:
$$\vec{\Theta}_{\mathrm{candi}} \leftarrow \vec{\Theta}_{i} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta t \cdot \left[\dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_{i}) + \dot{\vec{\Theta}}(\vec{\Theta}_{\mathrm{temp}}) \right]$$

7:
$$e \leftarrow ||\vec{\Theta}_{\text{candi}}||$$

8:
$$\vec{\Theta}_{temp} \leftarrow \vec{\Theta}_{candi}$$

9: end while

10: end for

小角度情形: 初始条件为 $(\theta_0,\dot{\theta}_0)=(\frac{\pi}{100},0)$,四种方法的结果如 Fig.3所示。右图为左图的傅里叶谱,从图中得知震荡频率为 $3.14\mathrm{rad/s}$,理论值为 $\omega=\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}=3.13\mathrm{rad/s}$,可知结果正确。

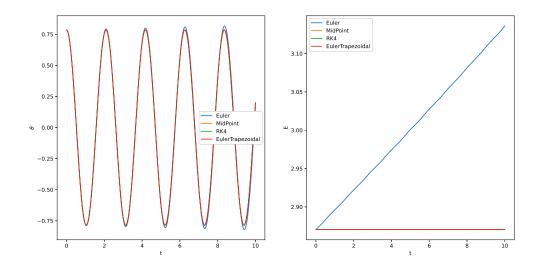


Figure 2: 不同方法求解的 l=1m 的单摆在给定的初始条件下角度和总能量随时间的演化曲线(大角度)

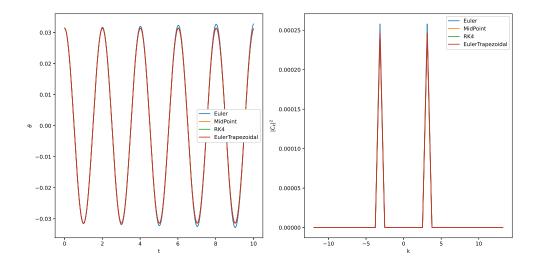


Figure 3: 不同方法求解的 l=1m 的单摆在给定的初始条件下角度和总能量随时间的演化曲线(小角度)

2 题目 2: Shooting Method 求解 Schrodinger 方程

2.1 题目描述

Write a code to numerically solves radial Schrodinger equation for

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) \right] \psi(\vec{r}) = E\psi(\vec{r}) \tag{3}$$

(1) $V(\vec{r}) = -\frac{1}{r}$ (hydrogen atom)

$$(2) V(\vec{r}) = -\frac{Z_{ion}}{r} \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}r_{loc}}\right) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{r}{r_{loc}}\right)^{2}} \left[C_{1} + C_{2}\left(\frac{r}{r_{loc}}\right)^{2} + C_{4}\left(\frac{r}{r_{loc}}\right)^{4} + C_{4}\left(\frac{r}{r_{loc}}\right)^{6} \right]$$

(as plotted in Fig.4)Compute and plot the first three eigenstates.

2.2 程序描述

本程序使用基于 Numerov 方法的 Shooting Method 求解径向 Schrodinger 方程:

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m}\frac{d^2}{dr^2}u_l(r) = -\left[E - V(r) - \frac{\hbar^2 l(l+1)}{2mr^2}\right]u_l(r) \tag{4}$$

即

$$\frac{d^2 \dot{u}_l}{dr^2} - \left[A + \frac{2mV(r)}{\hbar^2} + \frac{B}{r^2} \right] u_l = \frac{d^2 \dot{u}_l}{dr^2} + k^2(r; A, B) u_l = 0$$
 (5)

其中 $k^2(r;A,B)=-A\frac{2mV(r)}{\hbar^2}\frac{B}{r^2}, A=-\frac{2mE}{\hbar^2}, B=l(l+1)$ 。根据 Numerov 方法

$$\psi_{n-1} = \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{5}{12}\Delta x^2 k_n^2\right)\psi_n - \left(1 + \frac{1}{12}\Delta x^2 k_{n+1}^2\right)\psi_{n+1}}{1 + \frac{1}{12}\Delta x^2 k_{n-1}^2}$$
(6)

由边界条件 $u(r\to\infty)=0$ 计算得到 u(r=0)(A,B),再使用二分法,固定 B,求 u(r=0)(A)=0 的根。

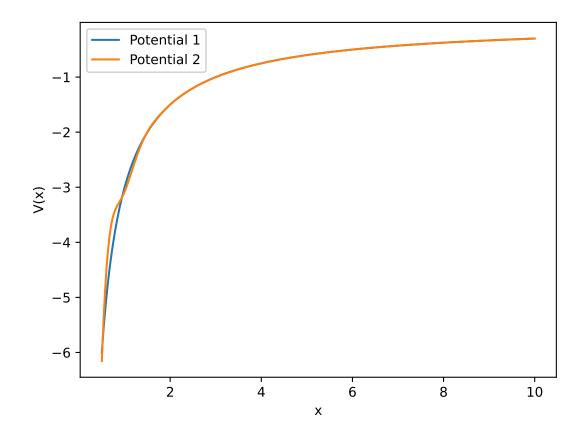


Figure 4: Two given potentials

本程序源文件为 Schrodinger.py,运行依赖 Python 第三方库 Numpy、math 和 Matplotlib。在终端进入当前目录,使用命令 python -u Schrodinger.py 运行本程序。运行后输出 Fig.5、Fig.7、Fig.6、Fig.8所示图像,同时在控制台输出 Tab.1中的计算结果。

2.3 伪代码

基于 Numerov 方法的 Shooting Method 的伪代码如 Alg.5所示。

2.4 输入输出示例

题目给出的两种势场下使用 Shooting Method 求解的波函数分别如 Fig.5和 Fig.6所示,求解出能量、理论值以及相对误差如 Tab.1所示(其中 V_1 的理论值为 Bohr 模型下氢原子能量, V_2 的理论值为 Bohr 模型下 Li²⁺ 离子能量)。

固定 l=0 即 B=0,画出两种势场下 u(r=0)-E 的关系如 Fig.??和 Fig.??所示。可以看到图 像有多个零点,零点的取值分别即为 $-E_n$ 的取值。

Algorithm 5 Shooting method based on Numerov method

Input: The expected interval of the targeted parameter (A_{\min}, A_{\max}) , the tolerable error ϵ , the upper bound of our solving region r_{\max} and the sampling number N, the boundary condition of the upper bound u_{N-1}, u_N and the fixed parameter B.

Output: The target parameter A.

```
1: e \leftarrow 999
  2: while e > \epsilon do
            A_{\text{mid}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}(A_{\text{min}} + A_{\text{max}})
           for i \leftarrow N-1, N-2, \cdots, 1 do
u_{i-1} \leftarrow \frac{2\left[1-\frac{5}{12}\Delta x^2k^2(r_i; A_{\text{mid}}, B)\right]u_i - \left[1+\frac{1}{12}\Delta x^2k^2(r_{i+1}; A_{\text{mid}}, B)\right]u_{i+1}}{1+\frac{1}{12}\Delta x^2k^2(r_{i-1}; A_{\text{mid}}, B)}
  4:
  5:
  6:
           if u_0 \cdot u_0(A_{\text{max}}) > 0 then
  7:
                A_{\text{max}} \leftarrow A_{\text{mid}}
  8:
           else if u_0 \cdot u_0(A_{\min}) > 0 then
               A_{\min} \leftarrow A_{\min}
10:
11:
12:
                return A_{\text{mid}}
            end if
13:
            e \leftarrow |A_{\max} - A_{\min}|
14:
15: end while
16: return A_{mid}
```

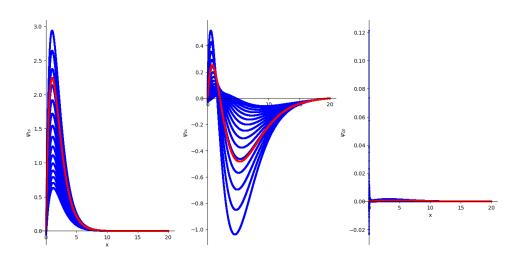


Figure 5: $-\frac{1}{r}$ 势场下 1s、2s、1p 轨道径向波函数(红线为最终的解函数)

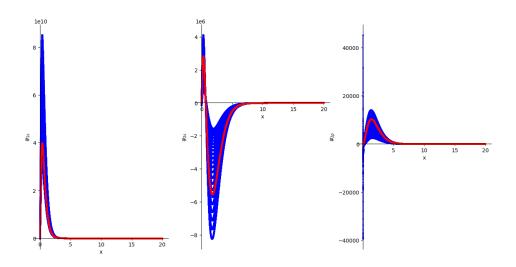


Figure 6: $V_{
m loc}$ 势场下 1s、2s、1p 轨道径向波函数(红线为最终的解函数)

Table 1: 两种势场下能量的计算结果

		V_1			V_2	
轨道	1s	2s	2p	1s	2s	2p
计算结果 (-eV)	13.56	3.39	3.39	120.97	30.27	30.44
理论值 (-eV)	13.6	3.4	3.4	122.4	30.6	30.6
相对误差 (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.16	1.07	0.5

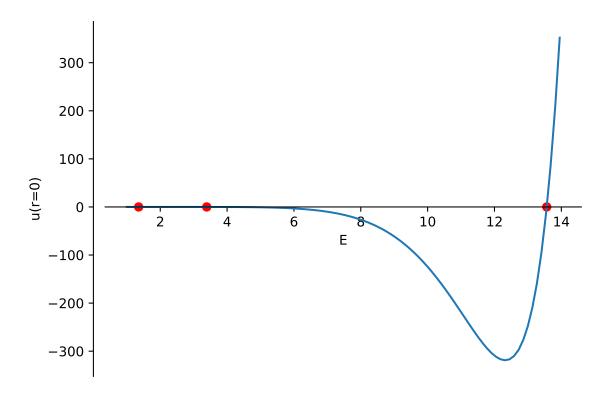


Figure 7: V_1 下 l=0 时的 u(r=0)-E 关系

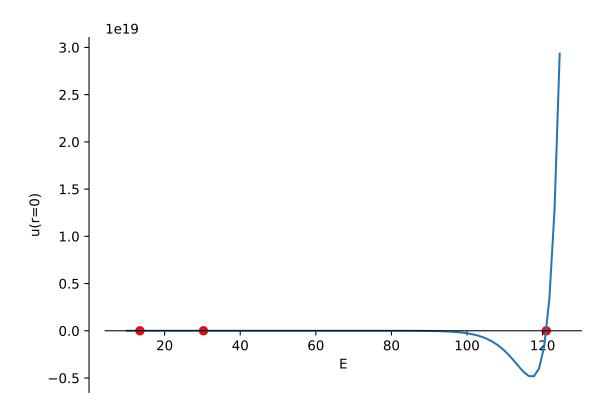


Figure 8: V_2 下 l=0 时的 u(r=0)-E 关系