

计算物理第六次作业

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1 题目 1: One-dimensional Kronig-Penney problem

1.1 题目描述

Single particle in a periodic potential $V(x) = V(x+a)$ (as shown in Fig.1). Using FFT, find the lowest three eigenvalues of the eigenstates that satisfy $\psi_i(x) = \psi_i(x+a)$.

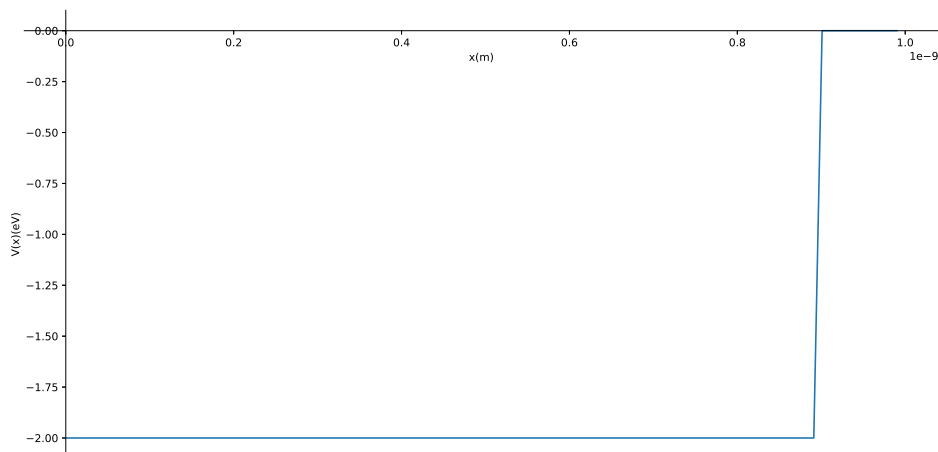


Figure 1: Potential

1.2 程序描述

本程序利用 FFT 求解一维 Kronig-Penney 问题。以 Fourier 基 $|q\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{iq \frac{2\pi}{a} x}$ 为基矢对势能函数与态矢量进行展开: $\psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_q C_q e^{iq \frac{2\pi}{a} x}$, $V(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{q'} V_{q'} e^{iq' \frac{2\pi}{a} x}$; $q, q' = -N, -N+1, \dots, 0, \dots, N-1, N$ (根据 Numpy.fft 的 default convention), 求出哈密顿量在 Fourier 基下的矩阵表示:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle p | \hat{T} | q \rangle &= \frac{1}{N} \frac{2\hbar^2 q^2 \pi^2}{ma^2} \sum_x e^{i(q-p) \frac{2\pi}{a} x} = \frac{2\hbar^2 q^2 \pi^2}{ma^2} \delta_{p,q} \\ \langle p | \hat{V} | q \rangle &= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{q'} V_{q'} \sum_x e^{i(q+q'-p) \frac{2\pi}{a} x} = \frac{1}{N} V_{p-q} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

，之后求解本征值问题得到本征能量与各 Fourier 分量的幅值。

Kronig-Penney 问题可以严格求解。在 $[0, 1]$ 的一个周期内，设势能形式为

$$V(x) = \begin{cases} -V_0, & 0 < x \leq b \\ 0, & b < x \leq a \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

定态 Schrodinger 方程和边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi - V_0 \psi = E\psi, & 0 < x \leq b \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \psi = E\psi, & b < x \leq a \\ \psi(0+0) = \psi(a-0) \\ \psi(b-0) = \psi(b+0) \\ \left. \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right|_{x=0+0} = \left. \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right|_{x=a-0} \\ \left. \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right|_{x=b-0} = \left. \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right|_{x=b+0} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

由 $E > V_{min} = -V_0$ ，令 $\kappa = \frac{\sqrt{2m(E+V_0)}}{\hbar}$, $k = \frac{\sqrt{-2mE}}{\hbar}$ ，于是有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} + \kappa^2\psi = 0, & 0 < x \leq b \\ \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = k^2\psi, & b < x \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \psi = A \sin \kappa x + B \cos \kappa x, & 0 < x \leq b \\ \psi = C e^{kx} + D e^{-kx}, & b < x \leq a \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其一阶导为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \kappa (A \cos \kappa x - B \sin \kappa x), & 0 < x \leq b \\ \frac{d\psi}{dx} = k (C e^{kx} - D e^{-kx}), & b < x \leq a \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

代入边界条件得：

$$\begin{cases} B - C e^{ka} - D e^{-ka} = 0 \\ \kappa A - C k e^{ka} + D k e^{-ka} = 0 \\ A \sin \kappa b + B \cos \kappa b - C e^{kb} - D e^{-kb} = 0 \\ A \kappa \cos \kappa b - B \kappa \sin \kappa b - C k e^{kb} + D k e^{-kb} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

方程转化为求解行列式：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -e^{ka} & -e^{-ka} \\ \kappa & 0 & -k e^{ka} & k e^{-ka} \\ \sin \kappa b & \cos \kappa b & -e^{kb} & -e^{-kb} \\ \kappa \cos \kappa b & -\kappa \sin \kappa b & -k e^{kb} & k e^{-kb} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (7)$$

得到 E_n 为相应的束缚态能级。

本程序源文件为 Kronig_Penney.py，运行依赖 Python 第三方库 Numpy、Scipy 和 Matplotlib。在终端进入当前目录，使用命令 `python -u Kronig_Penney.py` 运行本程序。运行后在控制台输出最低的三个本征态能量，并输出势能函数 $V(x)$ 图像及其频谱图像分别如 Fig.1 和 Fig.3 所示。

1.3 伪代码

求解一维 Kronig-Penney 问题的伪代码如 Alg.1所示。

Algorithm 1 1-D Kronig-Penney problem

Input: A given potential array V and sampling number $N = 2N_1 + 1$

Output: The lowest three eigenstates E satisfying the periodic condition.

```

1:  $V_{q'} \leftarrow \sum_x V(x) e^{-iq' \frac{2\pi}{a} x}$ 
2: for  $p \leftarrow -N_1 : N_1$  do
3:   for  $q \leftarrow -N_1 : N_1$  do
4:      $H(p, q) \leftarrow \frac{2\hbar^2 q^2 \pi^2}{ma^2} \delta_{p,q} + \frac{1}{N} V_{p-q}$ 
5:   end for
6: end for
7:  $E \leftarrow \text{eigvalsh}(H) // \text{calling the eigval}() \text{ function of scipy}$ 

```

1.4 输入输出示例

设置采样点个数为 101，程序输出 $V(x)$ 频谱如 Fig.3所示。利用 Mathematica 求解 Eq.7的行列式得到最小三个本征值（如 Fig.2所示），并在控制台输出最小的三个本征值。理论值、输出值与相对误差如 Table.1所示。注意到结果有较大误差。改变采样点个数观察本征值的收敛情况，得到 Fig.4所示结

```

In[51]:= Clear["Global`*"]
          |清除
          m = 9.11 * 10-31;
          ħ = 1.05 * 10-34;
          V = 2;
          a = 1 * 10-9;
          b = 0.9 * 10-9;

          k =  $\frac{\sqrt{-2 * m * A}}{\hbar} * \sqrt{1.6 * 10^{-19}}$ ;
          κ =  $\frac{\sqrt{2 * m * (A + V)}}{\hbar} * \sqrt{1.6 * 10^{-19}}$ ;
          d = {{0, 1, -Exp[k * a], -Exp[-k * a]},
              |指数形式 |指数形式
              {κ, 0, -κ * Exp[k * a], κ * Exp[-k * a]},
              |指数形式 |指数形式
              {Sin[κ * b], Cos[κ * b], -Exp[k * b], -Exp[-k * b]},
              |正弦 |余弦 |指数形式 |指数形式
              {κ * Cos[κ * b], -κ * Sin[κ * b], -κ * Exp[k * b], κ * Exp[-k * b]}};
              |余弦 |正弦 |指数形式 |指数形式
          Solve[FullSimplify[Det[d] == 0] && -2 < A < 0, A]
          |解方程 |完全简化 |行列式

Out[60]:= {{A -> -1.85571}, {A -> -0.494612}, {A -> -0.128406}}

```

Figure 2: 求解行列式

果。三个本征值分别收敛到-1.855、-0.4818、-0.1155，故知采用该方法时选取的基函数的不完备性对结果有较大影响。

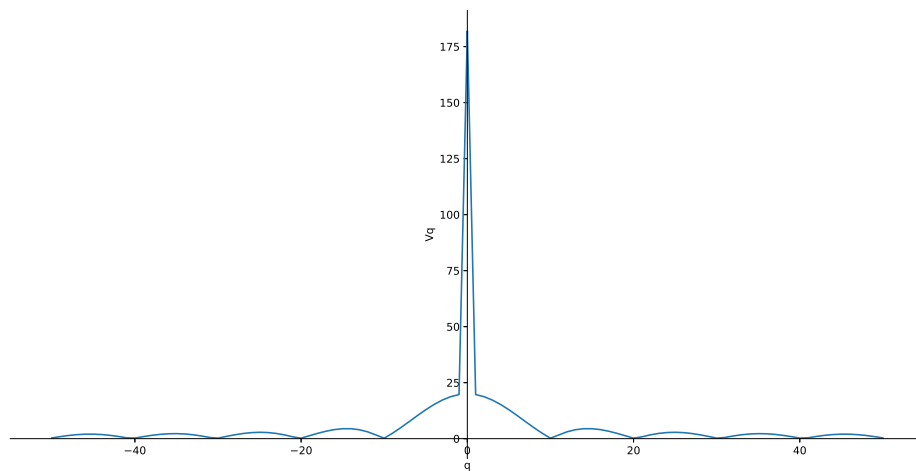


Figure 3: $V(x)$ 的频谱图像

Table 1: 理论值、输出值以及相对误差

理论值 (eV)	-1.85571	-0.494612	-0.128406
输出值 (eV)	-1.85648932	-0.48224878	-0.11901036
相对误差 (%)	0.04	2.5	7.3

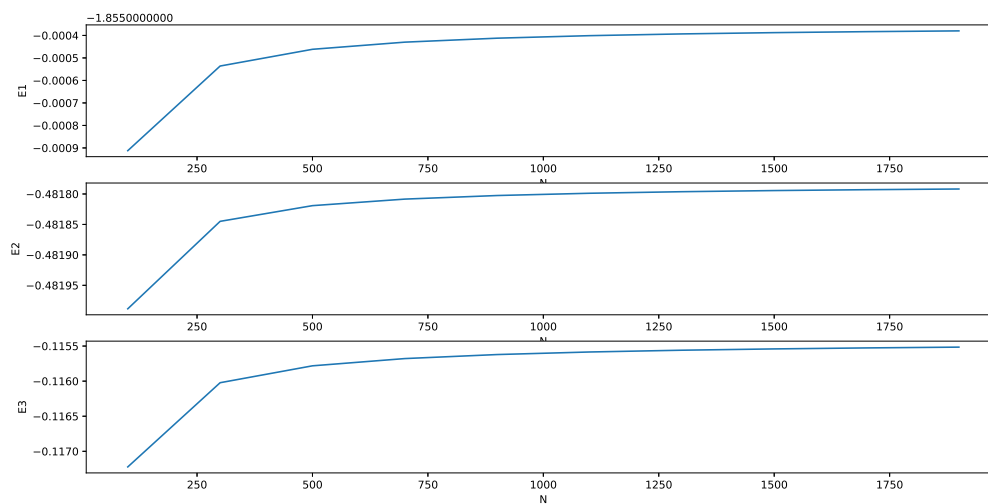


Figure 4: 改变采样点个数本征值收敛情况

2 题目 2: 数值积分

2.1 题目描述

Detecting periodicity: Download the file called sunspots.txt, which contains the observed number of sunspots on the Sun for each month since January 1749.

Write a program to calculate the Fourier transform of the sunspot data and then make a graph of the magnitude squared $|C_k|^2$ of the Fourier coefficients as a function of k —also called the power spectrum of the sunspot signal. You should see that there is a noticeable peak in the power spectrum at a nonzero value of k . Find the approximate value of k to which the peak corresponds. What is the period of the sine wave with this value of k ?

2.2 程序描述

本程序对某时变数据使用 FFT 进行处理, 从频谱中读取数据变化的角频率从而获取数据周期。

本程序源文件为 Sunspot.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 Sunspot.py` 运行本程序。运行后输出原始数据与频谱图像如 Fig.5所示, 并在控制台输出频谱上三个峰值的横坐标 k 值。

2.3 伪代码

获取数据周期的伪代码如 Alg.2所示。

Algorithm 2 Finding the period of data

Input: The initial data array F

Output: The spectrum array of F and the position of its three highest peaks.

- 1: $K \leftarrow (-\frac{N-1}{2} : \frac{N-1}{2}) \times \frac{2\pi}{L} // N$ is the sampling number, L is the range of observing.
 - 2: $F_k^2 \leftarrow \sum_x F(t) e^{-ik \frac{2\pi}{L} t}$
 - 3: `print(K[Fk2.argsort()[-3:]])` //calling the function `argsort()` which return the sorted indices of a given array; `[-3:]` means the indices of the smallest three elements
-

2.4 输入输出示例

控制台输出 Fig.5下图三个峰值的位置为: $\pm 0.04799378, 0$, 于是数据周期为 $T = \frac{2\pi}{k} = 130.92$ (月), 即 10.91 年, 与常识 (太阳活动以 11 年为周期) 相符。

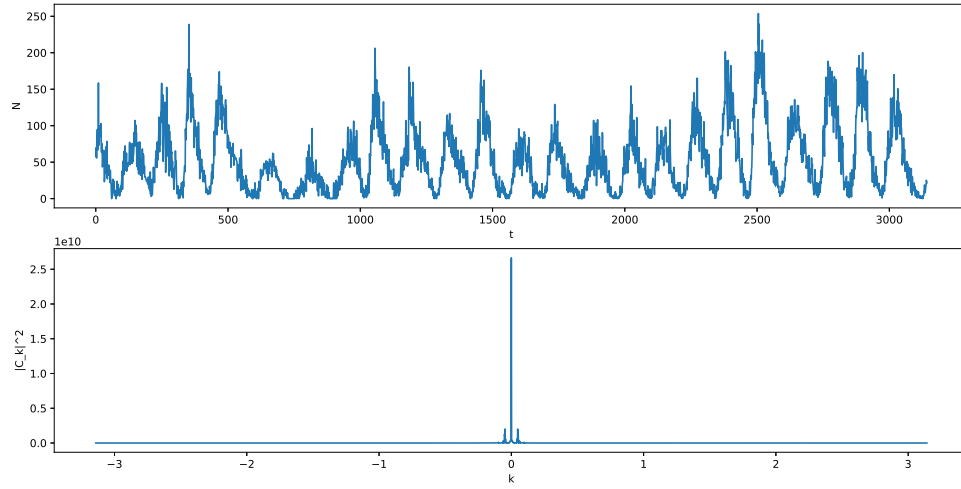


Figure 5: 原始数据与频谱图像