

Examples on how to integrate a computational perspective in physics courses

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Examples of simple algorithms, initial value problems and proper scaling of equations

1. Ordinary differential equations (ODE): RLC circuit
2. ODE: Classical pendulum
3. ODE: Solar system
4. and many more cases

Can use essentially the **same algorithms to solve these problems**, either some simple modified Euler algorithms or some Runge-Kutta class of algorithms or perhaps the so-called Verlet class of algorithms. **Algorithms students use in one course can be reused in other courses.**

Mechanics and electromagnetism, initial value problems

When properly scaled, these equations are essentially the same. Scaling is important.

Classical pendulum with damping and external force as it could appear in a mechanics course (PHY 321)

$$ml \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \nu \frac{d\theta}{dt} + mg \sin(\theta) = A \cos(\omega t).$$

Easy to solve numerically and then visualize the solution. Almost the same equation for an RLC circuit in the electromagnetism course (PHY 481/482)

$$L \frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + \frac{Q}{C} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} = A \cos(\omega t).$$

Mechanics and electromagnetism, initial value problems and now proper scaling

Classical pendulum equations with damping and external force

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\hat{t}} = \hat{v},$$

and

$$\frac{d\hat{v}}{d\hat{t}} = A\cos(\hat{\omega}\hat{t}) - \hat{v}\xi - \sin(\theta),$$

with $\omega_0 = \sqrt{g/l}$, $\hat{t} = \omega_0 t$ and $\xi = mg/\omega_0\nu$.

The RLC circuit

$$\frac{dQ}{d\hat{t}} = \hat{I},$$

and

$$\frac{d\hat{I}}{d\hat{t}} = A\cos(\hat{\omega}\hat{t}) - \hat{I}\xi - Q,$$

with $\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC}$, $\hat{t} = \omega_0 t$ and $\xi = CR\omega_0$.

The equations are essentially the same. **Great potential for**

Other examples of simple algorithms that can be reused in many courses, two-point boundary value problems and scaling

These physics examples can all be studied using almost the same types of algorithms, simple eigenvalue solvers or Gaussian elimination with **almost** the same starting matrix!

1. A buckling beam and tridiagonal Toeplitz matrices (mechanics and mathematical methods), eigenvalue problems
2. A particle in an infinite potential well, quantum eigenvalue problems
3. A particle (or two) in a general quantum well, quantum eigenvalue problems
4. Poisson's equation in one dim, linear algebra (electromagnetism)
5. The diffusion equation in one dimension (Statistical Physics), linear algebra
6. and many other cases

A buckling beam, or a quantum mechanical particle in an infinite well

This is a two-point boundary value problem

$$R \frac{d^2 u(x)}{dx^2} = -Fu(x),$$

where $u(x)$ is the vertical displacement, R is a material specific constant, F the force and $x \in [0, L]$ with $u(0) = u(L) = 0$.

Scale equations with $x = \rho L$ and $\rho \in [0, 1]$ and get (note that we change from $u(x)$ to $v(\rho)$)

$$\frac{d^2 v(\rho)}{d\rho^2} + Kv(\rho) = 0,$$

a standard eigenvalue problem with $K = FL^2/R$.

If you replace $R = -\hbar^2/2m$ and $-F = \lambda$, we have the quantum mechanical variant for a particle moving in a well with infinite walls at the endpoints.

Discretize and get the same type of problem

Discretize the second derivative and the rhs

$$-\frac{v_{i+1} - 2v_i + v_{i-1}}{h^2} = \lambda v_i,$$

with $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. We need to add to this system the two boundary conditions $v(0) = v_0$ and $v(1) = v_{n+1}$. The so-called Toeplitz matrix (special case from the discretized second derivative)

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & & \\ & -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

with the corresponding vectors $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T$ allows us to rewrite the differential equation including the boundary conditions as a standard eigenvalue problem

Adding complexity, hydrogen-like atoms or other one-particle potentials

Assume we want to solve the radial part of Schroedinger's equation for one particle in three dimensions. This equation reads

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d}{dr} r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{l(l+1)}{r^2} \right) R(r) + V(r)R(r) = ER(r).$$

Suppose in our case $V(r)$ is the harmonic oscillator potential $(1/2)kr^2$ with $k = m\omega^2$ and E is the energy of the harmonic oscillator in three dimensions.

Scale now the equations with $\rho = r/\alpha$ where α is a constant of dimension length.

A natural length scale comes out automatically when scaling

Manipulating the equations by requiring

$$\frac{mk}{\hbar^2} \alpha^4 = 1,$$

which defines a natural length scale (like the Bohr radius does)

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{mk} \right)^{1/4}.$$

Defining

$$\lambda = \frac{2m\alpha^2}{\hbar^2} E,$$

we can rewrite Schroedinger's equation as

$$-\frac{d^2}{d\rho^2} v(\rho) + \rho^2 v(\rho) = \lambda v(\rho).$$

This is similar to the equation for a buckling beam except for the potential term

The Python code

The code sets up the Hamiltonian matrix by defining the minimum and maximum values of r with a maximum value of integration points. It plots the eigenfunctions of the three lowest eigenstates.

```
#Program which solves the one-particle Schrodinger equation  
#for a potential specified in function  
#potential().
```

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np  
#Function for initialization of parameters  
def initialize():  
    RMin = 0.0  
    RMax = 10.0  
    lOrbital = 0  
    Dim = 400  
    return RMin, RMax, lOrbital, Dim  
# Harmonic oscillator here, easy to change  
def potential(r):  
    return 0.5*r*r
```

```
#Get the boundary, orbital momentum and number of integration points  
RMin, RMax, lOrbital, Dim = initialize()
```

```
#Initialize constants  
Step = RMax/(Dim+1)  
DiagConst = 1.0/ (Step*Step)  
NondiagConst = -0.5 / (Step*Step)
```

The power of numerical methods

The last example shows the potential of combining numerical algorithms with analytical results (or eventually symbolic calculations). A simple change of potential gives a new physics case, example of a box potential

```
# Different types of potentials
def potential(r):
    if r >= 0.0 and r <= 10.0:
        V = -0.05
    else:
        V = 0.0
    return V
```

This allows students and teachers to

- ▶ make abstraction and explore other physics cases easily where no analytical solutions are known
- ▶ Validate and verify their algorithms.
- ▶ Including concepts like unit testing, one has the possibility to test and validate several or all parts of the code.
- ▶ Validation and verification are then included *naturally* and one can develop a better attitude to what is meant with an