

Approximating Solutions of the Time Independent Schrödinger Equation

Gian Laager
November 18, 2022



Matura thesis
Kantonsschule Glarus

Supervisor: Linus Romer
Referent: Dr. Elena Borisova

Contents

Vorwort	iii
1. Introduction	1
1.1. Goals	1
2. Preliminary	2
2.1. Schrödinger Equation	2
2.2. Rust	2
2.2.1. Setup / Installation	3
2.3. Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics	3
2.4. Complex Numbers	3
2.5. GNU Plot	4
2.5.1. Usage	4
2.6. Reading Complex Plots	5
2.7. Planck Units	8
2.8. Installation of shroedinger_approx	8
2.8.1. Linux	8
2.8.2. macOS	9
2.8.3. Windows	10
3. Methods	11
3.1. Program Architecture	11
3.2. Newtons Method	11
3.3. Regula Falsi with Bisection	13
3.4. Derivatives	13
3.5. Integration	14
3.6. Transition Regions	17
3.6.1. Implementation in Rust	19
4. Calculation	21
4.1. Energy Levels	21
4.1.1. Accuracy	22
4.2. Approximation Scheme	24
4.2.1. Validity	26
4.2.2. Implementation	27
4.3. Turning Points	28
4.4. Wave Function Parts	31
4.4.1. ApproxPart	31

4.4.2. PureWkb	32
4.5. Wave Function	32
4.5.1. Super Position	33
5. Program Manual	34
5.1. WaveFunction	34
5.2. SuperPosition	35
5.3. Plotting	35
5.3.1. WaveFunction	36
5.4. Potentials	37
5.4.1. Custom Potentials	39
6. Results	41
6.1. Wave Functions	41
6.1.1. Hall Example	41
6.1.2. Phase Shift	42
6.1.3. 0th Energy	43
6.2. Mexican Hat Potential	45
6.2.1. Super Position	48
A. Detailed Calculations and Tests	50
A.1. Additional Plots	50
A.1.1. Mexican Hat	50
A.2. Proofs	51
A.2.1. Smoothness of Transitionfunction	51
A.3. Validity of 0 Wave Function	52
A.4. Branch Elimination	52
B. Data Files	54
B.1. Energies	54
C. Source Code	56

Vorwort

Ich habe mich entschieden, eine kleine Zusammenfassung auf deutsch zu schreiben, damit zumindest jeder die Grundlagen meiner Arbeit versteht.

Zu Beginn des 20. Jahrhunderts gab es einen Umschwung in der Physik. Die Quantenmechanik wurde entdeckt. Diese neue Theorie kann nicht mehr präzise Voraussagen machen, wie es zuvor der Fall war. Man kann nur noch sagen, mit welcher Wahrscheinlichkeit etwas passiert. Dies hat bizarre Folgen, wie zum Beispiel, dass ein Partikel an zwei Orten gleichzeitig sein kann.

Vielleicht haben Sie schon einmal von Schrödingers Katze gehört. Dies war ein Gedankenexperiment von Schrödinger um aufzuzeigen, wie absurd seine Theorie wirklich ist und dass sie nicht stimmen könne.

Stell dir vor, du schliesst eine Katze in eine Box ein. In dieser Box ist ein Atom, das entweder zerfallen kann oder nicht. Dazu gibt es einen Detektor, der misst, ob das Atom zerfallen ist. In diesem Fall wird ein Gift frei gelassen und die Katze stirbt. Das Problem ist jetzt aber, dass dieses Atom den Regeln der Quantenmechanik folgt und deshalb gleichzeitig bereits zerfallen ist und nicht zerfallen ist. Die einzige logische Schlussfolgerung ist deshalb, dass *die Katze gleichzeitig Tod und am Leben ist* (Schrödinger, 1935).

In der Realität funktioniert es wahrscheinlich jedoch nicht so. Das heisst, dass das Universum „entscheidet“, ob die Katze gestorben ist oder nicht. Jedoch weiss man bis heute nicht, wann das Universum „entscheidet“.

Damit die Katze gleichzeitig tot und lebendig sein kann, brauchen wir die Wellenfunktion. Sie beschreibt alles, was in unserem Universum gerade passiert und „speichert“ die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass etwas passiert. Wie zum Beispiel, dass die Katze gestorben ist.

In meiner Maturaarbeit habe ich ein Programm geschrieben, das genau diese Wellenfunktion in einem sehr vereinfachten Universum ausrechnet, weil ich schon lange mal wissen wollte, wie genau dieses bizarre Objekt aussieht. Auf der Titelseite ist eine dieser Wellenfunktionen abgebildet.

1. Introduction

Richard Feynmann one of the core people behind our modern theory of quantum mechanics repeatedly said: “I think I can safely say that nobody understands quantum mechanics.”. Nothing behaves like in our every day lives. Everything is just a probability and nothing is certain. Even Schrödinger the inventor of the equation that governs all of those weird phenomena rejected the idea that there are just probabilities.

In this paper we will try to understand this world a little bit better by looking at wave functions in a simplified universe. This universe only has 1 dimension and there will not be any sense of time. This means that the wave function can actually be plotted and one can look at it. Usually in our universe the wave function has more then 3 dimensions, meaning we can't really imagine nor visualize it intuitively.

1.1. Goals

The goal of this Matura thesis is to write a program, `schroeding-approx` that calculates solutions to the time independent Schrödinger equation in 1 dimension for a large variety of potentials. For the calculation it is assumed that the wave function, $\Psi(x)$ will converge to 0 as x goes to $\pm\infty$. The program should be reasonably fast, meaning that for simple potentials and low energies it should be done in under 1 minute. The architecture should be able to support improvements.

Making the program user friendly is not a main focus. Meaning that a clear and simple API that can be extended in the future is enough. Even though the user will have to edit the code to, for example change between energies.

The program should also follow the UNIX philosophy, “do one thing and one thing well”. As a consequence the program will only do the calculations and not the plotting. But it provides a simple and clear interface for a plotting program such as GNU Plot.

The main focus will be to balance performance and accuracy. Accuracy manly meaning that the visualizations should be visually accurate and give some insight into quantum mechanics. The user should also be able to tune the balance between performance and accuracy to some degree.

2. Preliminary

2.1. Schrödinger Equation

In 1926 Erwin Schrödinger changed our understanding of quantum physics with the Schrödinger equation. Based on the observations of de Broglie that particles behave like waves, he developed a wave equation which describes how the waves move and change in a given potential $V(x)$ or Hamiltonian \hat{H} .

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = \left[-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + V(x, t) \right] \Psi(x, t)$$

Or more general

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(x, t) = \hat{H} \Psi(x, t)$$

The time independent version that is going to be used later, ignores the change over time and is much simpler to solve since it is **only** an ordinary differential equation instead of a partial differential equation.

$$E\psi(x) = \hat{H}\psi(x)$$

or

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2}(x) + V(x)\psi(x) = E\psi(x)$$

Even with the time independent equation it is very difficult to get analytical solutions, because of this there are mainly three approaches to approximate solutions of $\psi(x)$, perturbation theory, density functional field theory and WKB approximation. Perturbation theory's goal is to give an analytical approximation which means it is extremely difficult to implement for a computer. WKB on the other hand is much better since it is to some degree a step by step manual.

2.2. Rust

Rust is one of the newer programming languages and attempts to replace C/C++ which are notoriously difficult to work with. It supports both functional and object-oriented paradigms. It is much safer in terms of memory and promises the same performance as C. One of the goals of Rust is fearless concurrency which means everybody should be able to write concurrent

code without deadlocks and data races. This means calculations can utilize the full potential of the CPU without countless hours of debugging.

Functional programming languages are especially useful for mathematical problems, because they are based on the same mathematics as the problem.

Rust as of the time of writing this document is not yet standardized meaning the code provided might no longer be correct with one of the newer Rust versions.

To learn more about Rust, it has excellent documentation on <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/>.

2.2.1. Setup / Installation

Because *shroedinger_approx* does not have a UI yet you'll need to be able to compile the code.

For Linux follow the guide at

<https://rust-lang.github.io/rustup/installation/index.html>.

And for Windows follow the guide at

<https://rust-lang.github.io/rustup/installation/windows.html>

for the MSVC ABI.

You'll also need to install the Go programming language, because *shroedinger_approx* uses a Go library to calculate the Ariy functions. For this follow this installation guide <https://go.dev/doc/install>.

2.3. Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics

The author believes in the many worlds interpretation of Hugh Everett. “*The wave interpretation. This is the position proposed in the present thesis, in which the wave function itself is held to be the fundamental entity, obeying at all times a deterministic wave equation.*” (DeWitt und Graham, 2015, p. 115). This means that the observer is also quantum mechanical and gets entangled with one particular state of the system that is being measured (DeWitt und Graham, 2015, p. 116). This is somewhat different to the popular explanation of many worlds but has the same results and is, at least to the author more reasonable.

An important point for the author also was that the theory accepts quantum mechanics as it is and doesn't make unreasonable assumption such as that the observer plays an important role.

On top of that this interpretation also discards the need for an “observation” in the program which would also be mathematically impossible (DeWitt und Graham, 2015, p. 111).

2.4. Complex Numbers

In quantum mechanics it's customary to work with complex numbers. Complex numbers are an extension to the real numbers, since Rust will do most of the calculations, you don't have

to master complex numbers.

$$\begin{aligned} i^2 &= -1 \\ z &= a + bi \\ \operatorname{Re}(z) &= a \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) &= b \\ \bar{z} &= a - bi \\ \|z\|^2 &= a^2 + b^2 \\ e^{\theta i} &= \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

i is the imaginary unit, z is the general form of a complex number where $\{a, b\} \in \mathbb{R}$, \bar{z} is the complex conjugate and $\|z\|^2$ is the norm square of z . The last equation is the Euler's formula, it rotates a number in the complex plane by θ radians. The angle theta is also called the *argument* of a complex number.

The complex plane is similar to the real number line, every complex number can be represented as a point on this plane where $\operatorname{Re}(z)$ is the x-coordinate and $\operatorname{Im}(z)$ is the y-coordinate.

2.5. GNU Plot

Gnuplot is a cross platform plotting program that has all the features needed to plot the wave functions. `schroedinger-approx` will output a file `data.txt` and the corresponding GNU Plot scripts to plot the wave function.

2.5.1. Usage

First you need to install GNU Plot. For Linux the package should be in your distros repository with the name `gnuplot`

On Windows you can download the installer on <http://gnuplot.info/>. There should be a box with the title *Version [version] (current)* at the time of writing this document the version is 5.4.5. Then click on the link *Release [version] ([date])*. Then you should be redirected to SOURCEFORGE where you can download the `gp545-win64-mingw.exe` file (the 545 might be a different number). Then go through the installer. In the *Select Additional Tasks* window change *Add application directory to your PATH environment variable* to true.

After the installation is finished you can open a terminal (CMD on Windows) and go to the directory where you've downloaded the code for `shroedinger_approx`. You then need to run the program according to chapter 5

To plot a wave function you can type `gnuplot` in a terminal in the output directory. This will open a prompt. You can then run one of the following commands.

`call "plot.gnuplot"` This will plot the real part of the wave function.

`call "plot_im.gnuplot"` This will plot the imaginary part of the wave function.

`call "plot_3d.gnuplot"` This will plot the wave function as a 3d graph.

call “plot_color.gnuplot” This will plot the wave function as a color plot according to section 2.6.

If you'd like to learn more about Gnuplot you can read there user manual on <http://www.gnuplot.info/>

2.6. Reading Complex Plots

In the case of this paper we will try to plot a function

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

This means that the resulting plot will be 3 dimensional. The two main visualizations would be just to plot a 3D surface or add the phase of the complex number as a color. The first method works better if one can interact with the structure. However this is not really possible in a PDF or on a paper. This is why both options will be implemented.

For example on the next page you have the plot from the title page as a 3D plot in comparison to the color plot.

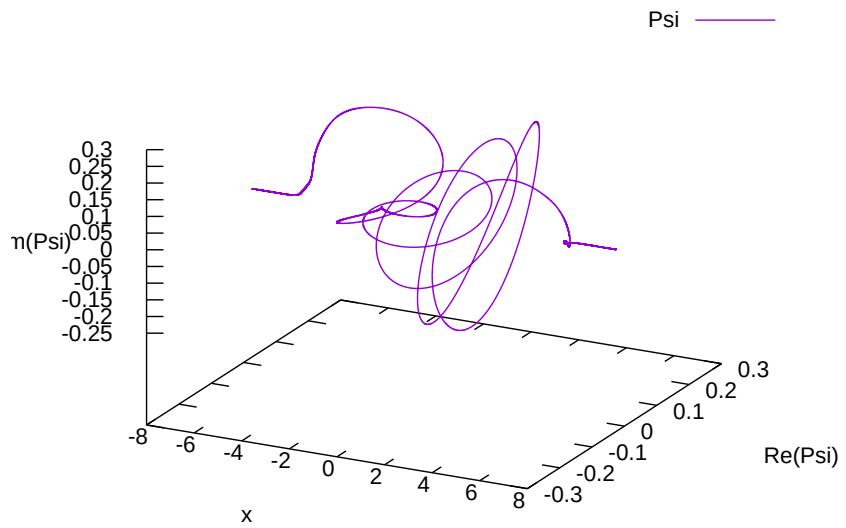


Figure 2.1.: 3D plot of super position of $V(x) = x^2$ and energies 9, 12 and 15

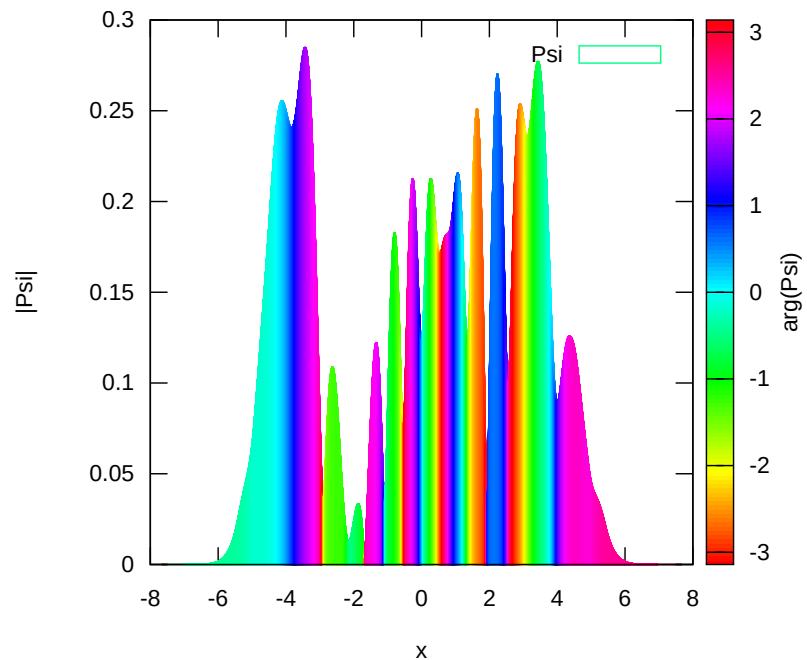


Figure 2.2.: Color plot of super position of $V(x) = x^2$ and energies 9, 12 and 15

As we can see the 3D plot is basically unusable since there is no depth and lighting would also be very difficult to do on a line such that we could actually see the depth. In the color plot every thing seems to be clear. Except that the values of the phase can't be read exactly.

When plotting the function yourself I would still recommend the 3D plot because it's clearer when you can move it around.

To get used this representation, have a look at figure 2.3.

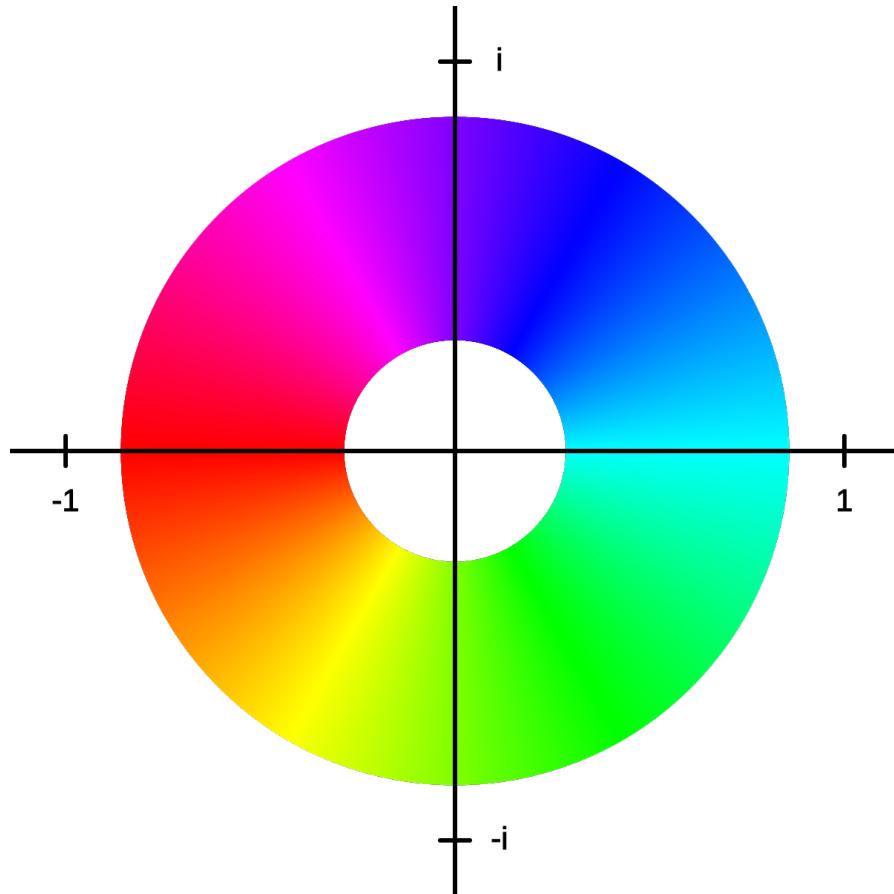


Figure 2.3.: Illustration of the mapping of an angle to color to represent complex numbers

Here we can see that we can assign a color to every argument of a complex number can be assigned a distinct color. For example $1 + 0i$ would have the color cyan and $0 + 1i$ would be purple. This graph is a handy tool to read the color plots that will be done later since it's easier to associate the angle with the color if the color is actually at that angle rather than displaying it radians.

2.7. Planck Units

By using Planck units the equations get a little bit easier. Working in Planck units means that all fundamental constants are equal to 1.

$$c = k_B = G = \hbar = 1.$$

This means that the constants will usually cancel out.

To convert to SI units we can just multiply powers of the constants such that there unit results in one of the base units.

$$l_{\text{Planck}} = l_{\text{SI}} \sqrt{\frac{G\hbar}{c^3}} \quad 1 \text{ m}_{\text{Planck}} \approx 1.616255(18) \cdot 10^{-35} \text{ m} \quad (\text{CODATA, 2022a})$$

$$m_{\text{Planck}} = m_{\text{SI}} \sqrt{\frac{c\hbar}{G}} \quad 1 \text{ kg}_{\text{Planck}} \approx 2.176434(24) \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ kg} \quad (\text{CODATA, 2022b})$$

$$t_{\text{Planck}} = t_{\text{SI}} \sqrt{\frac{G\hbar}{c^5}} \quad 1 \text{ s}_{\text{Planck}} \approx 5.391247(60) \cdot 10^{-44} \text{ s} \quad (\text{CODATA, 2022c})$$

(Gaarder Haug, 2016, Table 1)

The program will take all of its in- and outputs in Planck units.

2.8. Installation of shroedinger_approx

This section is a guide on how to install *shroedinger_approx* on your computer. Please follow the section for your operating system.

2.8.1. Linux

Ubuntu

Run the following command to install the dependencies

```
1 sudo apt-get install gnuplot build-essential git libclang-dev
2 sudo snap go --classic
3 curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh
4 source ~/.profile
5 rustup toolchain add stable
```

The curl command that installs Rust will prompt you to choose between installation options, you can choose number 1.

After you've run the script above to install all the dependencies, you can go to the directory where you'd like to install *shroedinger_approx*. Then run the command

```
1 git clone https://github.com/Gian-Laager/Schroedinger-Approximation.git
```

to download the code from GitHub.

Arch

Run the following command to install all the dependencies

```
1 sudo pacman -Sy gnuplot go clang
2 curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh
3 source ~/.profile
4 rustup toolchain add stable
```

The curl command that installs Rust will prompt you to choose between installation options, you can choose number 1.

After you've run the script above to install all the dependencies, you can go to the directory where you'd like to install *shroedinger_approx*. Then run the command

```
1 git clone https://github.com/Gian-Laager/Schroedinger-Approximation.git
```

to download the code from GitHub.

2.8.2. macOS

The following instructions have only been tested under *macOS Ventura 13.0.1* on an Intel CPU. This means the instructions might not work for Apple silicon.

First you'll need to install the package manager *Homebrew*, it can be used to install software without downloading all the installers manually. To install it open the *Terminal* program, paste the command below and press enter.

```
1 /bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"
```

Then you should be asked for your password, type your password (no text will be written while you type your password) and press enter. Next it will ask you to continue the installation, press enter. This step will take a while because it has to download *Xcode*.

After we've installed Homebrew, we can install the dependencies of *shroedinger_approx* with the command

```
1 brew install gnuplot go gcc
```

Next we need to install Rust with the command

```
1 curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh
2 source ~/.profile
3 rustup toolchain add stable
```

This will ask you to confirm the installation, type 1 and enter.

After we've installed all the dependencies you can go to <https://github.com/Gian-Laager/Schroedinger-Approximation> and click the green *Code* button, where you can download the code as a ZIP file.

2.8.3. Windows

Rust

Download *RUSTUP-INIT.EXE (64-BIT)* from

<https://www.rust-lang.org/tools/install>

and run the installer.

You'll be prompted to choose between *Quick install*, *Manually install* and *Dont't install*. Type *1* and enter to choose the first option. This will download Visual Studio a IDE from Microsoft, go through the installation with the default options. Once you've installed Visual Studio the installer will prompt you to confirm the installation options. Type *1* and enter

Go

Because *shroedinger_approx* uses a Go library to calculate the Airy functions, you'll also need to install the Go compiler.

Download the installer on

<https://go.dev/doc/install>

and go through the installation.

gnuplot

To install *gnuplot* open the link <http://gnuplot.info> (you might get a warning that the site is not secure, ignore it and proceed). There follow the link in the gray box with the title *Version [...] (current)* that says *Release [...] ([Date])*. The current version [...] at the time of writing this document is 5.4.5 but you might have a newer version available that should also work.

After downloading the latest version on *sourceforge* run the installer. In the section *Select Additional Tasks* set the option

Add application directory to your PATH environment variable
to true.

shroedinger_approx

Go to

<https://github.com/Gian-Laager/Schroedinger-Approximation>

and click the green button that says *Code*. If you aren't familiar with *git* you can download the code as a ZIP file.

3. Methods

3.1. Program Architecture

The program has multiple interfaces, or traits as they are called in Rust, that give the program some abstraction. In Appendix C is a UML diagram of the architecture. Since current version of Rust does not support manual implementations of `std::ops::Fn` a custom trait will be defined for functions `Func<A, R>` where `A` is the type of the argument and `R` is the return type. Later this trait will be used to implement functions for integration, evaluation and more utilities.

`WaveFunction` is at the heart of the program, it contains all the functionality to build wave functions. It is composed of `WaveFunctionPart` which represent either a `Joint`, `PureWkb` or an `ApproxPart`. With the `range` function we can check when they are valid.

3.2. Newtons Method

Newton's method, also called the Newton-Raphson method, is a root-finding algorithm that uses the first few terms of the Taylor series of a function $f(x)$ in the vicinity of a suspected root (Weisstein, 2022). It makes a sequence of approximations of a root x_n that in certain cases converges to the exact value where

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 0$$

The sequence is defined as

$$x_0 = a$$
$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)}$$

Visually this looks like figure 3.1 where $f(x) = (x-2)(x-1)(x+1)$ was taken as an example.

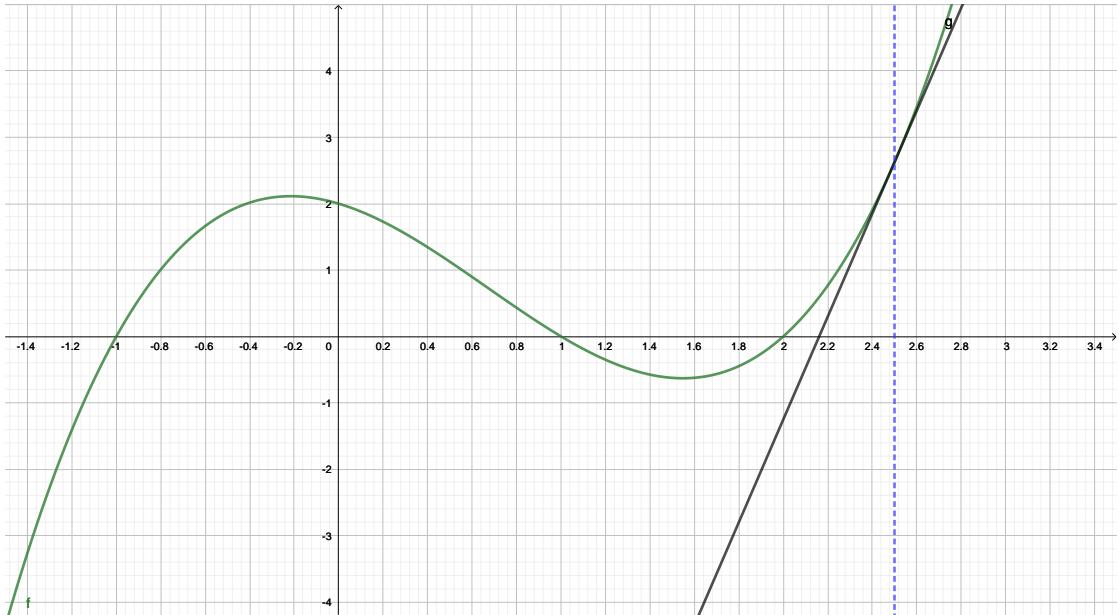


Figure 3.1.: Illustration of Newtons method, $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2)(x + 1)$.

The blue line indicates the initial guess which in this case is 2.5 the black line ($g(x)$) is a tangent to $f(x)$ at $(\text{guess}, f(\text{guess}))$ the next guess will be where the tangent intersects the x-axis (solution of $g(x) = 0$). This will converge rather quickly compared to other methods such as Regula falsi.

```

1 pub fn newtons_method<F>(f: &F, mut guess: f64, precision: f64) -> f64
2     where
3         F: Fn(f64) -> f64,
4     {
5         loop {
6             let step = f(guess) / derivative(f, guess);
7             if step.abs() < precision {
8                 return guess;
9             } else {
10                 guess -= step;
11             }
12         }
13     }

```

In Rust the sequence is implemented with a function that takes a closure f , the initial guess guess and a stop condition precision . The function will return if $\left| \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} \right|$ is less than precision .

From the structure of the algorithm it is tempting to implement it recursively, but by using a loop it is much faster since there are no unnecessary function calls and the precision can (at least in theory) be 0 without causing a stack overflow.

3.3. Regula Falsi with Bisection

Newton's method fails if the first guess is at a maximum, since the step would go to infinity. For these cases a bisection method will be applied until the sign of the function changes. This needs to be done because Regula Falsi requires two guesses.

The algorithm itself is quite simple. To start define the parameters

$$f(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\{a \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(a) \leq 0\} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\{b \in \mathbb{R} \mid f(b) \geq 0\}. \quad (3.3)$$

Then draw a line between the two points $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$. Then b becomes the x-value where the line intersects the x-axis, when this process is applied again with the new b the resulting value will become the new a . This process can be repeated until a threshold is crossed for the accuracy and the result will be the last intersection of the line with the x-axis.

3.4. Derivatives

Derivatives can be calculated numerically as in the C++ library Boost (John Maddock, 2022). The author implemented an analytical system for calculating derivatives in Go. From that experience the benefits of an analytical approach are negligible compared to the increase in performance and in development time of a numerical approximation because one would have to implement every function as a special object that could be differentiable using the *chain rule*.

```
1 pub fn derivative<F, R>(func: &F, x: f64) -> R
2 where
3     F: Fn(f64) -> R + ?Sized,
4     R: Sub<R, Output = R> + Div<f64, Output = R> + Mul<f64, Output = R> + Add<R,
5         Output = R>,
6 {
7     let dx = f64::epsilon().sqrt();
8     let dx1 = dx;
9     let dx2 = dx1 * 2.0;
10    let dx3 = dx1 * 3.0;
11    let m1 = (func(x + dx1) - func(x - dx1)) / 2.0;
12    let m2 = (func(x + dx2) - func(x - dx2)) / 4.0;
13    let m3 = (func(x + dx3) - func(x - dx3)) / 6.0;
14    let fifteen_m1 = m1 * 15.0;
15    let six_m2 = m2 * 6.0;
16    let ten_dx1 = dx1 * 10.0;
17
18    return ((fifteen_m1 - six_m2) + m3) / ten_dx1;
19 }
20 }
```

`f64::epsilon().sqrt()` is approximately 0.00000014901161. `f64::epsilon()` is the smallest double precision floating point number where $1 + \epsilon \neq 1$. This value has been chosen for `dx` because it should be fairly precise.

3.5. Integration

The same principles apply to integrals as to derivatives, it wouldn't be a great benefit to implement an analytic integration system. Integrals would also be much more difficult to implement than derivatives since integrals can not be broken down into many smaller integrals that can be computed easily. Instead it would have to be solved as is.

One approach would be to use the same method as with the derivative, take the definition with the limit and use a small value. But this method can be improved, since integrals calculate areas under curves a trapeze is more efficient and accurate than the rectangle that results from the definition.

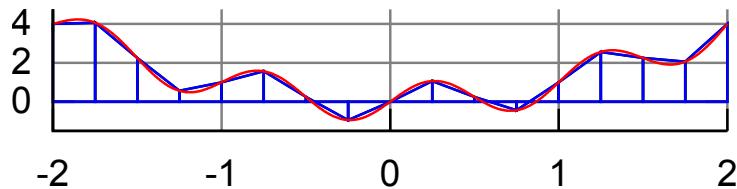


Figure 3.2.: Illustration of integration with trapeze from Wikipedia (2022).

Figure 3.2 shows visually how the methods work, each blue trapeze from start (a) to end (b) has an area of

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right).$$

One trapeze would be fairly inaccurate to calculate the area under the function, but as the area from a to b is subdivided further the result become better and better.

The general structure of the algorithm can very easily be run in parallel since it doesn't matter in which order the segments are added together and the segments also don't dependent on one another. In Rust this is implemented using rayon. Rayon is an implementation for parallel iterators meaning that normal data structures that implement `std::iter` can be run in parallel just by changing `:iter()` to `:par_iter()`. This might not work in all cases because of memory safety.

```

1 pub trait Func<A, R>: Sync + Send {
2     fn eval(&self, x: A) -> R;
3 }
4
5 pub struct Point {
6     pub x: f64,
7     pub y: Complex64,
```

```
8 }
```

Such that functions with states, like wave functions that store parameters, can be integrated there is a trait `Func<A, R>`.

Point stores both the input, x and the output, y of a function.

```
1 pub fn evaluate_function_between<X, Y>(f: &dyn Func<X, Y>, a: X, b: X, n: usize) ->
2     Vec<Point<X, Y>>
3 where
4     X: Copy
5         + Send
6         + Sync
7         + std::cmp::PartialEq
8         + From<f64>
9         + std::ops::Add<Output = X>
10        + std::ops::Sub<Output = X>
11        + std::ops::Mul<Output = X>
12        + std::ops::Div<Output = X>,
13     Y: Send + Sync,
14 {
15     if a == b {
16         return vec![];
17     }
18     (0..n)
19         .into_par_iter()
20         .map(|i| {
21             index_to_range(
22                 X::from(i as f64),
23                 X::from(0.0_f64),
24                 X::from((n - 1) as f64),
25                 a,
26                 b,
27             )
28         })
29         .map(|x: X| Point { x, y: f.eval(x) })
30         .collect()
31 }
```

`Func<X, Y>` can be passed to `evaluate_function_between` it calculates n points between an interval from a to b and returns a vector of `Point`. X and Y are general data types such that it supports as many types of numbers as possible.

```

1 pub fn integrate<
2     X: Sync + std::ops::Add<Output = X> + std::ops::Sub<Output = X> + Copy,
3     Y: Default
4         + Sync
5             + std::ops::AddAssign
6                 + std::ops::Div<f64, Output = Y>
7                     + std::ops::Mul<Output = Y>
8                         + std::ops::Add<Output = Y>
9                             + Send
10                                + std::iter::Sum<Y>
11                                    + Copy
12                                        + From<X>,
13 >(
14     points: Vec<Point<X, Y>>,
15     batch_size: usize,
16 ) -> Y {
17     if points.len() < 2 {
18         return Y::default();
19     }
20
21     let batches: Vec<&[Point<X, Y>]> = points.chunks(batch_size).collect();
22
23     let parallel: Y = batches
24         .par_iter()
25         .map(|batch| {
26             let mut sum = Y::default();
27             for i in 0..(batch.len() - 1) {
28                 sum += trapezoidal_approx(&batch[i], &batch[i + 1]);
29             }
30             return sum;
31         })
32         .sum();
33
34     let mut rest = Y::default();
35
36     for i in 0..batches.len() - 1 {
37         rest += trapezoidal_approx(&batches[i][batches[i].len() - 1], &batches[i + 1][0]);
38     }
39
40     return parallel + rest;
41 }
```

The actual integration happens in `integrate`, it calculates the areas of the trapezes between the points passed to it. For optimization 1000 trapezes are calculated per thread because it would take more time to create a new thread then to actually do the calculation, these 1000 values are called a *batch*. This parameter was chosen for the author's computer and 1000 might not be optimal for all CPUs. After all batches have been calculated the boundaries between batches also have to be considered therefor they are added in the end with `rest`.

3.6. Transition Regions

The approximation that will be used splits $\Psi(x)$ into multiple parts that do not match perfectly together.

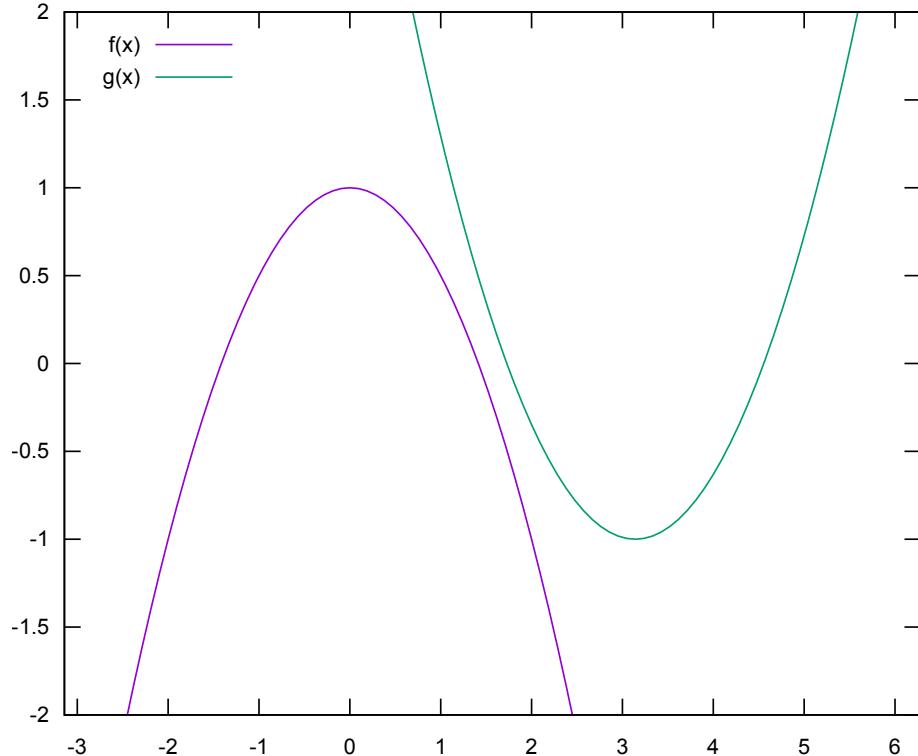


Figure 3.3.: Two example functions that should be joined at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$. The functions are two Taylor series of cosine, they have been chosen as an example because they don't overlap and get close together at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Lets consider an example, in figure 3.3 we can see two Taylor series of cosine. Now the two functions have to be joined at $x = \pi/2$ such that its a mathematically smooth transition.

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad (3.4)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{(x - \pi)^2}{2} - 1 \quad (3.5)$$

As a first guess lets join $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ with a step function, this means that the joint function $h(x)$ will be

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ g(x) & x > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} .$$

This results in figure 3.4 which is obviously not smooth.

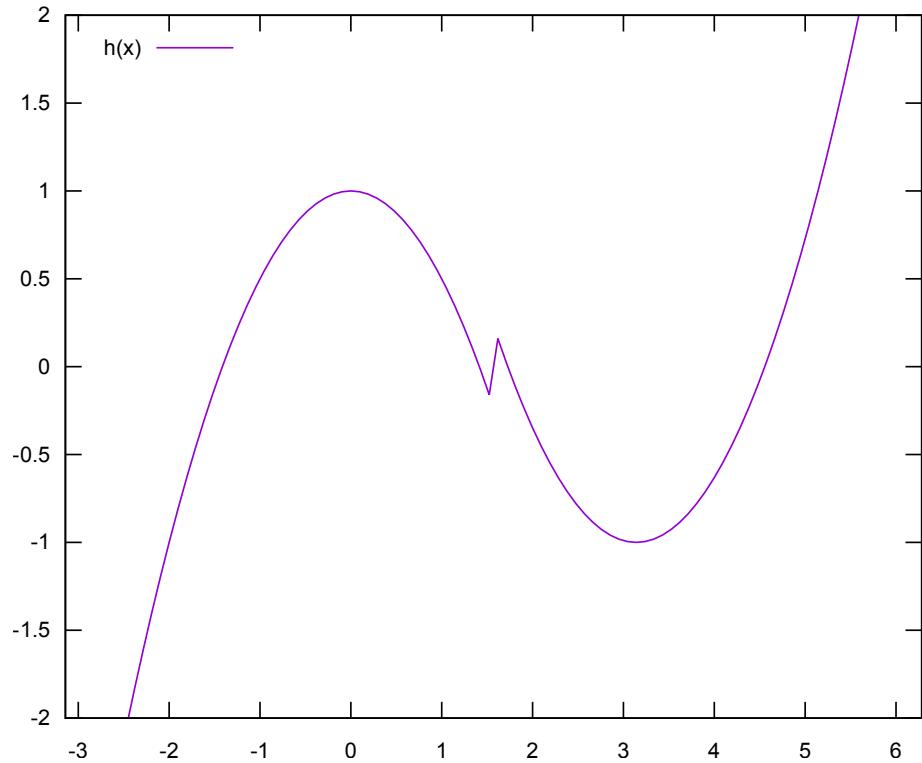


Figure 3.4.: Plot of $h(x)$ with step joint. As shown the transition is not smooth and there's a discontinuity at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Using the formula from (Hall, 2013, p. 325, section 15.6.4)

$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= 0.5 \\ \alpha &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\delta}{2} \\ \chi(x) &= \sin^2\left(x \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

a much better result can be obtained

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x < \alpha \\ g(x) & x > \alpha + \delta \\ f(x) + (g(x) - f(x))\chi\left(\frac{x - \alpha}{\delta}\right) & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

which is mathematically smooth as can be see in figure 3.5 (proof in Appendix A.2.1).

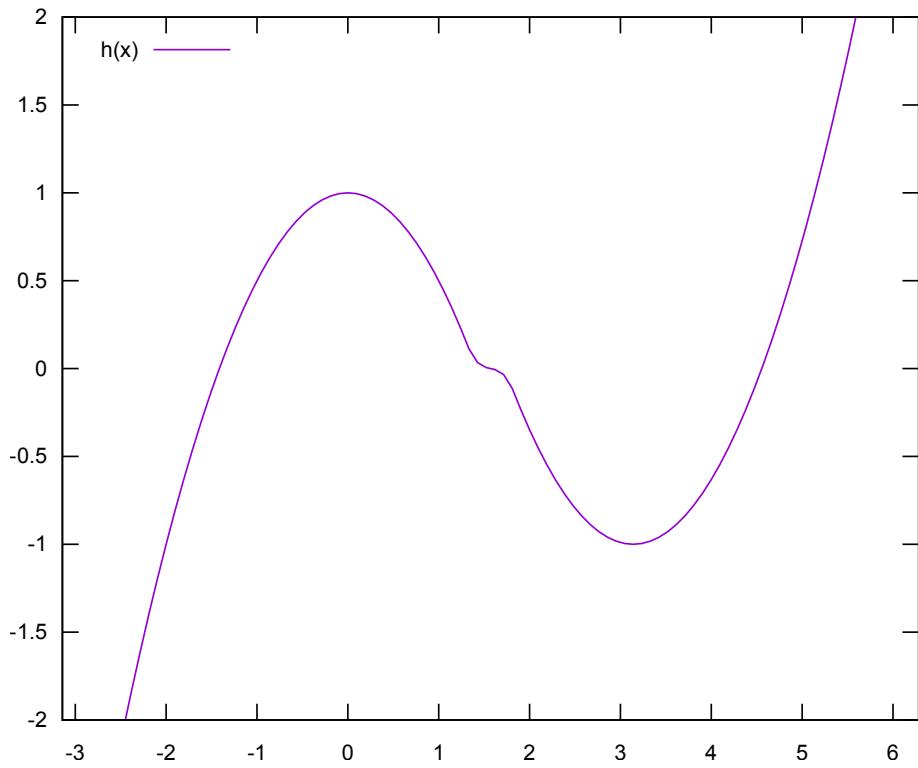


Figure 3.5.: Plot of $h(x)$ with Hall joint. The function is smooth and has a slight *bump* at $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

3.6.1. Implementation in Rust

In the program the struct `Joint` implements the formula from Hall (2013). As in the example the two functions $f(x)$ and $g(x)$, which will be renamed to `left` and `right`, have to be joined at α over a range of δ . The variables α and δ are from now on called `cut` and `delta`.

```

1 #[derive(Clone)]
2 pub struct Joint {
3     pub left: Arc<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>,
4     pub right: Arc<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>,
5     pub cut: f64,
6     pub delta: f64,
7 }
8
9 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for Joint {
10     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
11         let chi = |x: f64| f64::sin(x * f64::consts::PI / 2.0).powi(2);
12         let left_val = left.eval(x);
13         return left_val + (right.eval(x) - left_val) * chi((x - self.cut) / self.
delta)
}

```

```
14     }
15 }
```

In the proof it has been assumed that $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are continuous of first order in the interval $(\alpha, \alpha + \delta)$. In the code this assumption will not be checked, since it would have a major impact on performance to check the derivative on every point.

4. Calculation

4.1. Energy Levels

Solving the Schrödinger equation is an eigenvalue problem. This means that only certain energies will result in physically correct results. For an energy to be valid it has to satisfy the Maslov-corrected Bhor-Sommerfeld condition which states that

$$n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \quad (4.1)$$

$$C = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid V(x) < E\} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\int_C \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))} dx = 2\pi(n + 1/2) \quad (4.3)$$

this condition does not (in most cases) give the exact energy levels (Hall, 2013). It can be interpreted such that the oscillating part of the wave function has to complete all half oscillation.

To solve this problem for an arbitrary potential in a computer the set C and the fact that n has to be a non negative integer is not really helpful, but the condition can be rewritten to

$$p(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{2m(E - V(x))} & V(x) < E \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx - \frac{1}{2} \bmod 1 = 0 \quad (4.5)$$

Unfortunately 4.5 is not continuous which means that Newtons method can't be applied. Further on the bounds of integration have to be finite, this means the user of the program will have to specify a value for the constant APPROX_INF where any value for x out side of that range should satisfy $V(x) > E$. But it shouldn't be to big since the integrate function can only evaluate a relatively small number (default 64000) of trapezes before the performance will suffer enormously. The default value for APPROX_INF is (-200.0, 200.0).

The implementation is quite strait forward we evaluate 4.5 for a number of energies and then check for discontinuities.

```
1 pub fn nth_energy<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync>(n: usize, mass: f64, pot: &F, view: (f64,
    f64)) -> f64 {
2     const ENERGY_STEP: f64 = 10.0;
3     const CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP: usize = INTEG_STEPS;
4     let sommerfeld_cond = SommerfeldCond { mass, pot, view };
5
6     let mut energy = 0.0;
7     let mut i = 0;
```

```

8
9   loop {
10     let vals = evaluate_function_between(
11       &sommerfeld_cond,
12       energy,
13       energy + ENERGY_STEP,
14       CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP,
15     );
16     let mut int_solutions = vals
17       .iter()
18       .zip(vals.iter().skip(1))
19       .collect::<Vec<&Point<f64, f64>, &Point<f64, f64>>>()
20       .par_iter()
21       .filter(|(p1, p2)| (p1.y - p2.y).abs() > 0.5 || p1.y.signum() != p2.y.
22         signum())
23       .map(|ps| ps.1)
24       .collect::<Vec<&Point<f64, f64>>>();
25     int_solutions.sort_by(|p1, p2| cmp_f64(&p1.x, &p2.x));
26     if i + int_solutions.len() > n {
27       return int_solutions[n - i].x;
28     }
29     energy += ENERGY_STEP - (ENERGY_STEP / (CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP as f64 + 1.0))
30     ;
31     i += int_solutions.len();
32   }
33 }
```

First we check over the interval $(0.0, \text{ENERGY_STEP})$ if there are not enough zeros we check the next interval of energies and so on until we found n zeros. It's also possible that 4.5 is negative before the 0th energy there for we also have to check for normal zeros by comparing the signs of the values.

The struct SommerfeldCond is a `Func<f64, f64>` that evaluates 4.5.

4.1.1. Accuracy

For a benchmark we will use

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 1 \\ V(x) &= x^2 \\ (-\infty, \infty) &\approx (-200, 200). \end{aligned}$$

To get the actual values we will use Wolfram Language with WolframScript a programming language similar to Wolframalpha that can calculate the integral analytically. In Rust we can rewrite `main` to

```

1 fn main() {
2   let output_dir = Path::new("output");
3 }
```

```

4  let values = (0..=50)
5      .into_iter()
6      .map(|n: usize| Point::<usize, f64> {
7          x: n,
8          y: energy::nth_energy(n, 1.0, &potentials::square, APPROX_INF),
9      })
10     .collect::<Vec<Point<usize, f64>>();
11
12     std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
13     File::create("energy.txt")
14         .unwrap()
15         .write_all(plot::to_gnuplot_string(values).as_bytes())
16         .unwrap();
17 }
```

This will output all energy levels from $n = 0$ to $n = 50$. We can implement the same thing WolframScript

```

1 m = 1
2 V[x_] = x^2
3
4 nthEnergy[n_] = Module[{energys, energy},
5     sommerfeldIntegral[en_] = Integrate[Sqrt[2*m*(en - V[x])],
6                                         {x, -Sqrt[en], Sqrt[en]}]
7     energys = Solve[sommerfeldIntegral[en] == 2*Pi*(n + 1/2), en] // N;
8     energy = en /. energys[[1]];
9     energy
10    ]
11
12 energys = Table[{n, N@nthEnergy[n]}, {n, 0, 50}]
13
14 csv = ExportString[energys, "CSV"]
15 csv = StringReplace[csv, "," -> " "]
16 Export["output/energies_exact.dat", csv]
```

These programs will output two files `energies_approx.dat` (Appendix B.1) for our implementation in Rust and `energies_exact.dat` (Appendix B.1) for WolframScript. As a ruff estimate we would expect an error of $\pm \frac{10}{64000} \approx \pm 1.56 \cdot 10^{-4}$, because the program checks for energies with that step size.

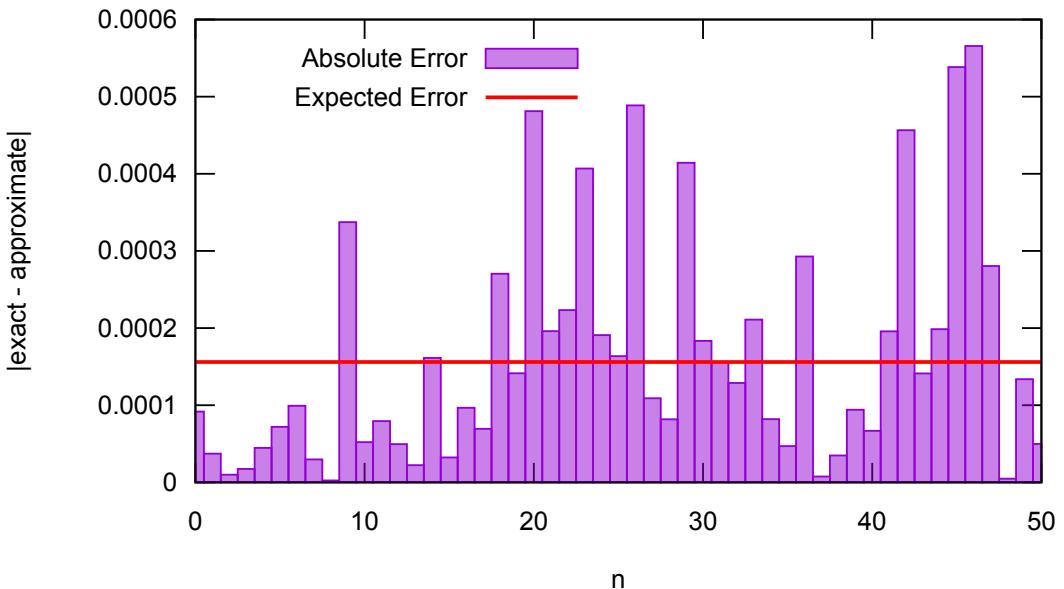


Figure 4.1.: Absolute error of energy levels in square potential

When we plot the absolute error we get figure 4.1. The error is a little higher than expected which is probably due to errors in the integral. Still the algorithm should be precise enough. If you'd like you could pick a lower value for ENERGY_STEP in `src/energy.rs:49`, but this will impact the performance for calculating energies with higher numbers for n .

4.2. Approximation Scheme

There are mainly three approximation methods used to solve for the actual wave function itself. There is perturbation theory which breaks the problem down in to ever smaller subproblems that then can be solved exactly. This can be achieved by adding something to the Hamiltonian operator \hat{H} which can then be solved exactly. But *perturbation theory is inefficient compared to other approximation methods when calculated on a computer* (Van Mourik et al., 2014, Introduction).

The second is Density functional field theory, it has evolved over the years and is used heavily in chemistry to calculate properties of molecules and is also applicable for the time dependent Schrödinger equation. It is something that might be interesting to add to the program in the future.

The program uses the third method WKB approximation, it is applicable to a wide verity of linear differential equations and works very well in the case of the Schrödinger equation. Originally it was developed by Wentzel, Kramers and Brillouin in 1926. It gives an approximation to the eigenfunctions of the Hamiltonian \hat{H} in one dimension. The approximation is best understood as applying to a fixed range of energies as \hbar tends to zero (Hall, 2013,

p. 305).

WKB splits $\Psi(x)$ into tree parts that can be connected to form the full solution. The tree parts are described as

$$p(x) = \sqrt{2m(|E - V(x)|)} \quad (4.6)$$

$$V(t) - E = 0 \quad (4.7)$$

$$\psi_{exp}^{WKB}(x) = \frac{c_1}{2\sqrt{p(x)}} \exp\left(-\left|\int_x^t p(y)dy\right|\right) \quad (4.8)$$

$$\psi_{osc}^{WKB}(x) = \frac{c_1}{\sqrt{p(x)}} \cos\left(\int_x^t p(y)dy + \delta\right) \quad (4.9)$$

$$u_1 = -2m \frac{dV}{dx}(t) \quad (4.10)$$

$$\psi^{Airy}(x) = \frac{c_1 \sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt[6]{u_1}} \text{Ai}\left(\sqrt[3]{u_1}(t-x)\right). \quad (4.11)$$

Since equation 4.7 might have more than one solution for turning points t , we have to consider each one of them individually and in the end join them into one function.

The factor of 1/2 in equation 4.8 is analogous to (Littlejohn, 2020, eq. 92). This means that it's only valid if the turning points aren't "too close together" (Littlejohn, 2020). This will be a problem later when we look at some solutions. Littlejohn (2020) also mansions that there are extensions to WKB that can handle these cases. It would be interesting to add those to the program in the future.

Unfortunately there seems to be some kind of error in equation 4.9 when two different turning points are used the result at least according to Hall (2013) should be the same. But there functions did not join nicely in the middle of the two turning points. To maintain smoothness only one turning point was there for used. This issue will be discussed later in section 4.5.

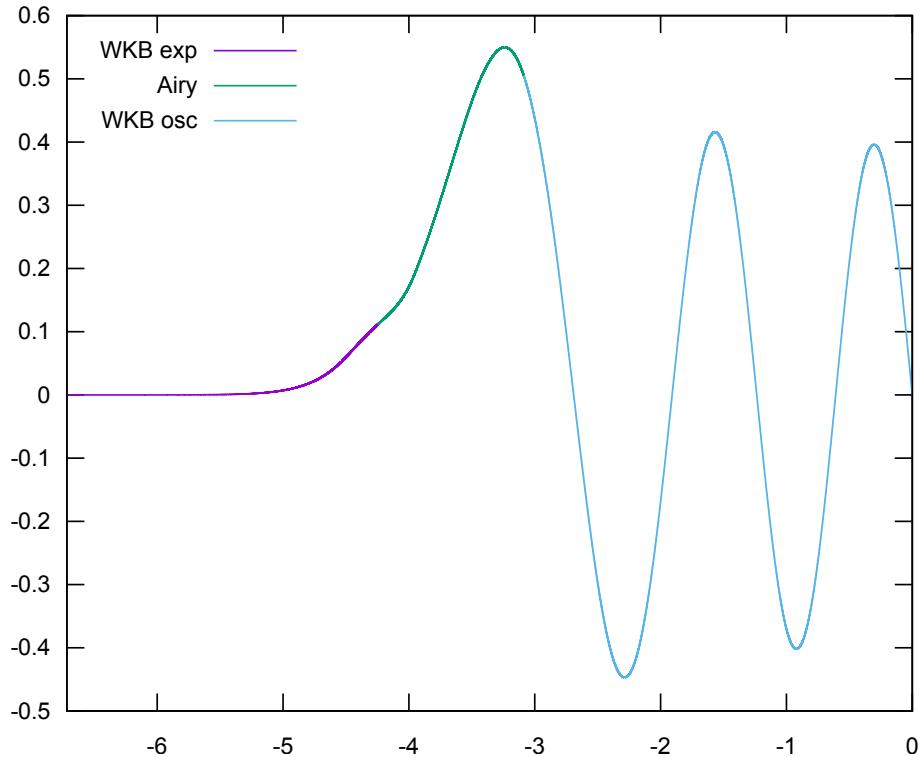


Figure 4.2.: Left half of wave function with $N_{Energy} = 9 \Rightarrow E \approx 13.4$, $m = 2$, $V(x) = x^2$

In figure 4.2 the three parts are visualized. The purple section on the left is the exponential decaying part $\psi_{exp}^{WKB}(x)$, equation 4.8 is calculated according to (Hall, 2013, p. 317, Claim 15.7) where b and a are different solutions for t of equation 4.7. The absolute symbol makes it possible to not differentiate between the case where $x < t$ and $x > t$.

4.2.1. Validity

When we look at the derivation of WKB we will see that equations 4.8 and 4.9 can only be valid if

$$p(x) = \sqrt{V(x) - E}$$

$$\left| \frac{dp}{dx}(x) \right| \ll p^2(x)$$

as Zwiebach (2018) showed in his lecture. But this would mean that WKB is only valid iff $V(x) > E$ because $p^2(x)$ would be negative otherwise. If this is the case this would imply that 4.8 can't be valid.

We will assume that this contradiction is wrong and assume that WKB is valid if

$$\left| \frac{d}{dx} (\sqrt{|V(x) - E|}) \right| < |V(x) - E|$$

4.2.2. Implementation

WKB

`WkbWaveFunction` implements equations 4.8 and 4.9. For this we will create two functions `psi_osc` and `psi_exp`. We will use `psi_osc` if x is inside the classically allowed region and otherwise we will use `psi_exp`.

```

1 fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
2     let val = if self.phase.energy < (self.phase.potential)(x) {
3         self.psi_exp(x)
4     } else {
5         self.psi_osc(x)
6     };
7
8     return (self.op)(val);
9 }
```

The term `self.op` has been an attempt to use both turning points for the oscillating region. It wasn't removed because the current method is not perfect either and it can be used in the future to improve the accuracy.

In the exponential part we will always use the corresponding turning point and because we're working with two separate turning points in the same function it is possible that the sign of the exponential part doesn't match with the sign of the oscillating part. To fix this, we can define the `get_exp_sign` function.

```

1 pub fn get_exp_sign(&self) -> f64 {
2     let limit_sign = if self.turning_point_exp == self.turning_point_osc {
3         1.0
4     } else {
5         -1.0
6     };
7
8     (self.psi_osc(self.turning_point_exp + limit_sign * f64::EPSILON.sqrt()) / self.c
9      )
10    .re
11    .signum()
```

It calculates the limit of the sign of the oscillating region as x approaches the turning point.

$$\operatorname{sgn}\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow t^\pm} \psi_{osc}^{WKB}(x)\right)$$

Airy

The constructor `AiryWaveFunction::new` calculates all the turning points in the view and then creates an `AiryWaveFunction` for each of them. These functions are then returned as a pair of the instance and the corresponding turning point.

Just like in the case of the WKB functions, the Airy implementation also implements the `self.op` which can be used to implement the osculating region with two turning points

4.3. Turning Points

A point x where $V(x) = E$ is called a turning point. We assume that the WKB function is a good approximation in the region where

$$-\frac{1}{2m} \frac{dV}{dx}(x) \ll (V(x) - E)^2. \quad (4.12)$$

In order to do the actual calculation we need a range were the Airy function is valid. From equation 4.12 we can infer that the Airy function is valid where

$$-\frac{a}{2m} \frac{dV}{dx}(x) - (V(x) - E)^2 > 0 \quad (4.13)$$

We can assume that the Airy function is only valid in a closed interval, this means that there must be at least two roots of equation 4.13. These roots will be called turning point boundaries from now on. The factor of a is used to emulate the behavior of \ll .

The left boundary point must have a positive and the right a negative derivative. This means we can solve for roots and group them together by there derivatives.

In order to find all roots we will use a modification of Newtons method. When we find a solution, x_0 we can divide the original function by $(x - x_0)$ this means that Newtons method wont be able to find x_0 again.

To later plot the wave function we will define the so called “view”. This is the interval which the user will see in the end. It is defined to be

$$\begin{aligned} t_l &< t_r \\ (t_l - f_{view}(t_r - t_l), t_r - f_{view}(t_r - t_l)) \end{aligned}$$

where t_l is the left and t_r the right most turning point. f_{view} is a user defined constant. These two points will be calculated by applying Newtons method to $V(x) - E$ with initial guesses at `APPROX_INF`.

Further on since we check for roots inside the interval of the view, we don't have a good first guess where the turning point might be. Because of this we will make 1000 guesses evenly distributed over the interval and invent a system that can rate how good of a guess this point could be. Newtons method works well if the value of $f(x)$ is small and $f'(x)$ is neither to small nor to big. We will assume that $f'(x) = 1$ is optimal. As a rating we will use

$$\sigma(x) = \frac{|f(x)|}{-\exp\left(\left(\frac{df}{dx}(x)\right)^2 + 1\right)}$$

where lower is better. This function is just an educated guess, but it has to have some properties, as the derivative of f tends to 0, $\sigma(x)$ should diverge to infinity.

$$\lim_{\frac{df}{dx} \rightarrow 0} \sigma(x) = \infty$$

If $f(x) = 0$ we found an actual root in the first guess meaning that $\sigma(x)$ should be 0. Formula 4.3 doesn't satisfy this property since it's undefined if $f'(x) = 0$ and $f(x) = 0$, but we can extend it's definition such that

$$\sigma(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|f(x)|}{-\exp\left(\left(\frac{df}{dx}(x)\right)^2 + 1\right)} & f(x) \neq 0 \text{ and } \frac{df}{dx} \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

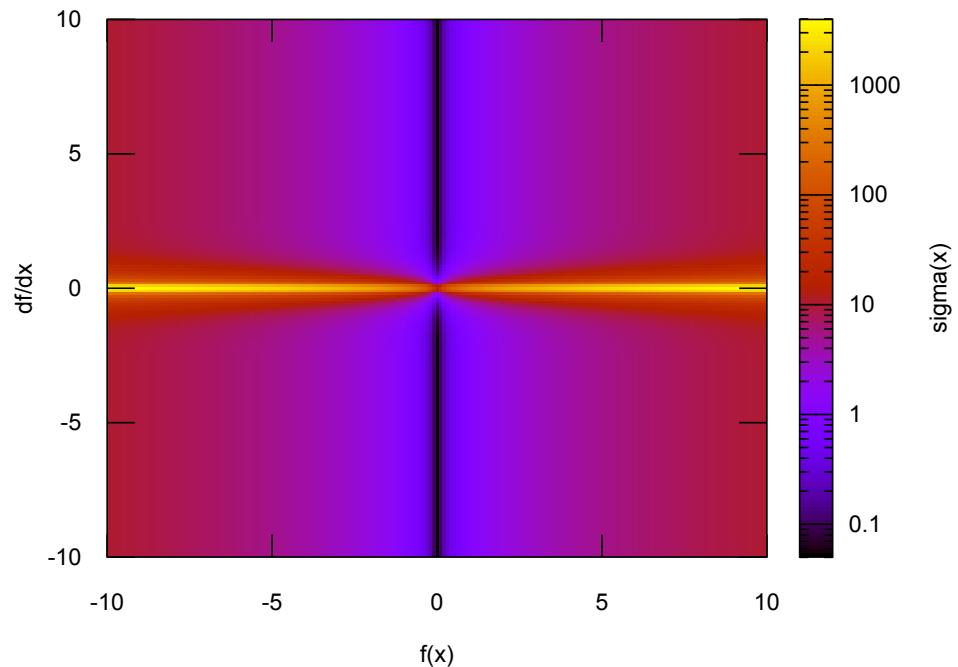


Figure 4.3.: Logarithmic heat diagram of $\sigma(x)$, darker/bluer is better

As we can see in figure 4.3 where darker/bluer values are better than yellow/red areas that $\sigma(x)$ indeed has all of the desired properties.

After we rated all of the 1000 guesses we can pick the best one as a first guess and use the modified Newtons method with it. We do this process 256 times by default. In theory we could therefor use the WKB approximation for potentials with up to 256 turning points.

```

1 fn find_zeros(phase: &Phase, view: (f64, f64)) -> Vec<f64> {
2     let phase_clone = phase.clone();
3     let validity_func = Arc::new(move |x: f64| {
4         1.0 / (2.0 * phase_clone.mass).sqrt() * derivative(&|t| (phase_clone.
5             potential)(t), x).abs()
6         - ((phase_clone.potential)(x) - phase_clone.energy).pow(2)
7     });
8     let mut zeros = NewtonsMethodFindNewZero::new(validity_func, ACCURACY, 1e4 as
9         usize);
10
11    (0..MAX_TURNING_POINTS).into_iter().for_each(|_| {
12        let modified_func = |x| zeros.modified_func(x);
13
14        let guess = make_guess(&modified_func, view, 1000);
15        guess.map(|g| zeros.next_zero(g));
16    });
17
18    let view = if view.0 < view.1 {
19        view
20    } else {
21        (view.1, view.0)
22    };
23    let unique_zeros = zeros
24        .get_previous_zeros()
25        .iter()
26        .filter(|x| **x > view.0 && **x < view.1)
27        .map(|x| *x)
28        .collect::<Vec<f64>>();
29
30    return unique_zeros;
31}

```

Here `make_guess` uses $\sigma(x)$ and returns the best guess. `NewtonMethodFindNewZero` is the modified version of `Newton` method where all the roots are stored and its implementation of `Func<f64, f64>` is just defined as

$$\frac{f(x)}{\prod_{r \in Z} (x - r)} \quad (4.14)$$

Where the set Z is the set of all the zeros that have been found previously. After the 256 iterations we filter out all the zeros that aren't in the view. Equation 4.14 is implemented in `NewtonMethodFindNewZero`. Unfortunately this procedure can't be implemented asynchronously since you have to know all previous zeros before you can find a new one.

Once we found the zeros we need to group them as previously mentioned the derivative of the validity function (4.13) must be positive if the boundary point is on the left and negative when its on the right side of the turning point. It could be the case that if the turning point is in the view that one of the boundary points is actually outside the view. For this we can use Regula falsi combined with bisection. We will do this for both the left and right most turning point if there was only one boundary found.

4.4. Wave Function Parts

All the equations of the WKB approximation split into multiple parts. This is also reflected in the program architecture. The trait `WaveFunctionPart` represents one of these sections.

```
1 pub trait WaveFunctionPart: Func<f64, Complex64> + Sync + Send {
2     fn range(&self) -> (f64, f64);
3     fn as_func(&self) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>;
4 }
```

These parts all need to implement the `Func<_>` trait and are only valid in the range returned by `WaveFunctionPart::range`.

As previously mentioned the architecture has originally been designed around the assumption that both turning points will be used in the oscillating region. Because of this there is a specialization of this structs that can work with so called “operations”. Operations were used to make the transition between the two parts of the osculating regions smoother. An operation is just a function $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that will be applied over the whole function. The author decided not to change the architecture to the new method because the program could in theory be extended further. The wave function parts that support operations implement the `WaveFunctionPartWithOp` trait.

4.4.1. ApproxPart

An `ApproxPart` is the function around a turning point. This includes the Airy, oscillating WKB and exponential WKB part. At the same time it also handles the joints between the Airy and WKB functions.

Two joints are constructed and they have the highest “priority” when evaluating an `ApproxPart` for a given x .

```
1 fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
2     if is_in_range(self.airy_join_l.range(), x) && ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS {
3         return self.airy_join_l.eval(x);
4     } else if is_in_range(self.airy_join_r.range(), x) && ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS {
5         return self.airy_join_r.eval(x);
6     } else if is_in_range(self.airy.ts, x) {
7         return self.airy.eval(x);
8     } else {
9         return self.wkb.eval(x);
10    }
11 }
```

The term “priority” is used to say how far up the if statement the function is. Or in other words, functions with a higher priority are preferred. Because the joints overlap with both the ranges of the Airy and WKB function is important that they are given a higher priority. Further on the range of the Airy part is also included in the WKB range because of this the WKB part has the least priority.

As we can see, the check if the joints are even enabled happens here. Because `ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS` is a constant. The compiler will remove the branches that are always false automatically

(see Appendix A.4). This means that in theory the program should run a little faster if `ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS` is disabled. This has to be taken into account when benchmarking.

4.4.2. PureWkb

In the case that there are no turning points or none were found. The program will still try to calculate a wave function. This is done by taking `APPROX_INF` as the turning points. This can be done because no Airy functions will be used. In this case the turning points just act as a bound of integration.

From experience the results are inaccurate but still usable. At least in the case where the turning points were missed by Newtons method the WKB parts were fairly accurate, but unsurprisingly diverged at the turning points because there were no Airy functions.

The struct `PureWkb` works the same as `ApproxPart` but only implements the WKB functions. It does not contain any Airy functions or joints.

4.5. Wave Function

To combine all the `WaveFunctionPart` structs, we will define the `WaveFunction` struct. Under the hood it will also calculate all the variables and construct all the `WaveFunctionPart` structs.

First we need to calculate the energy for the given parameters that are passed to the constructor. Note the this energy will also be printed to the terminal.

```
1 let energy = energy::nth_energy(n_energy, mass, &potential, approx_inf);
2 println!("{} Energy: {:.9}", Ordinal(n_energy).to_string(), energy);
```

Using the energy we can calculate the view as described in section 4.3.

```
1 (
2     lower_bound * (upper_bound - lower_bound) * view_factor,
3     upper_bound * (upper_bound - lower_bound) * view_factor,
4 )
```

Once we've got the view, we can calculate all the turning points and there Airy functions along with them, using `AiryWaveFunction::new()`. In the case that there are turning points we can then go through each turning point and also copy it's neighbors. For the outer most turning points we will take `approx_inf` as its neighbor.

With these groups of 3 we can construct a `WkbWaveFunction` for each of the turning points. However there were issues when dividing the oscillating part of the wave function was split into two parts with different turning points. As previously mentioned according to Hall (2013) it should be mathematically indistinguishable when using either of the turning points, but there arise discontinuities at the transition region. Because of that it has been decided that only the left turning point will be used.

Unfortunately in this method even though the function is continuous it will not be symmetric about the mid point of the oscillating region. This has the effect that the probabilities will be lower on the right none the less they should have the same probability. Because of the architecture of the program the oscillating part will still be split into two distinct regions.

While iterating over the turning points we can also calculate the ranges in which the functions are valid.

Once we have all the `WkbWaveFunction` instances we need to group them with the `AiryWaveFunction` instances. Using those pairs we can finally construct all the `ApproxPart` instances.

Finally we need to apply the scaling which may be one of the following options (where $a \in \mathbb{C}$):

None The solution wont be multiplied by anything.

Mul(a) The solution will be multiplied by a .

Renormalize(a) $\Psi(x)$ will be renormalized such that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |a\Psi(x)|^2 dx = 1$. This can be useful to add a phase to the wave function.

In the case that no turning points are found WKB will be inaccurate. But for completeness we will assume that `approx_inf` is a turning point. Then we can insert two `WkbWaveFunction` instances without the Airy functions. This behavior is implemented in `PureWkb`. Afterwards we apply the same scaling procedure (4.5) as if there were turning points.

In this case you'll also get a warning in the terminal that no turning points were found. Because the results can be inaccurate.

4.5.1. Super Position

Because the super position principal is also applicable to energies it is possible that $\Psi(x)$ is a sum of wave functions with different energies.

On the implementation side this means that we can create a struct `SuperPosition` that is constructed with a list of energy levels and `ScalingType` that can be used to construct the previously discussed `WaveFunction`. Its implementation of `Func<f64, Complex64>` will then sum over all the results of the individual `WaveFunction` structs.

5. Program Manual

In the `src` directory you will find the `main.rs` file. After the imports (lines with `use`) you can find all the constants that can be configured. In the description below, (E) stands for “expert” and means that you should use the default unless you really know what you’re doing.

Concurrency Configurations

Tune accuracy and performance

- INTEG_STEPS** The number of steps that will be used to integrate over an interval
- TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD (E)** The number of trapezes that are calculated on a thread in sequence. This number must be smaller than `INTEG_STEPS`.
- NUMBER_OF_POINTS** The number of points that will be written to the output file.
- APPROX_INF** This are the values for “ $\pm\infty$ ”. Where the first number is $-\infty$ and the second number is ∞ . Most importantly outside of this interval $V(x) > E$.

Visual Configurations

Adjust the width of joints

- VIEW_FACTOR** This factor is used in 4.3 as f_{view} . It determines in which range the output will be calculated. This depends heavily on the potential and the energy and you probably will have to change it. If the wave function is two small and most of the plot is close to 0 then this factor has to be lowered. If the wave function is not nearly 0 at the boundary of the view, this factor should be increased. Note this factor does not influence the calculation itself.
- ENABLE_WKB_JOINTS** If set to `true` joints will be added between Airy and WKB wave function parts. If set to `false` no joints will be added at this boundary.
- AIRY_TRANSITION_FRACTION (E)** When a joint between an Airy and a WKB function has to be added, we have to know how wide the joint should be. The width is calculated by taking the distance between the turning point boundaries and multiplying it by this number.
- VALIDITY_LL_FACTOR (E)** This factor gets used as a in 4.13. Higher values will create larger ranges for Airy functions.

5.1. WaveFunction

When you only have one energy level you should use `WaveFunction::new`.

```
1 let wave_function = wave_function_builder::WaveFunction::new(  
2     &/*potential*/,
```

```

3     /*mass*/,
4     /*nth energy*/,
5     APPROX_INF,
6     1.5,
7     ScalingType::/*Scaling*/,
8 );

```

The example above has to placed right after the `fn main()` line. You have to replace all the commentaries (`/*...*/`) with the values you want. For the first you can choose a potential from section 5.4 for this you can type `potentials::/*potential*/`.

For the Mass you can just use a normal float.

“nth energy” must be a positive integer (including 0) and is the nth energy level of the potential.

And as for the scaling type, choose one of the options described at the end of section ??.

5.2. SuperPosition

To construct a super position you can add this to your main function

```

1 let wave_function = wave_function_builder::SuperPosition::new(
2     &/*potential*/,
3     /*mass*/,
4     &[
5         /*nth energy/, /*phase*/,
6         /*nth energy/, /*phase*/,
7         // ...
8     ],
9     APPROX_INF,
10    1.5, // view factor
11    ScalingType::/*scaling*/,
12 );

```

Just like in section 5.1 you have to replace all the commentaries (`/*...*/`) with the values you want.

“potential” you have to choose a potential from section 5.4.

“mass” your mass as a float.

“nth energy” must be a positive integer (including 0) and is the nth energy level of the potential.

“phase” a complex number that the wave function with the corresponding energy will be multiplied by. To make a complex number you can use `complex(/*Re*/, /*Im*/)`.

“// ...” you can add as many energies as your computer can handle.

And as for the scaling type, choose one of the options described at the end of section ??.

5.3. Plotting

For all the plotting methods mentioned below you’ll need an output directory in which the files will be placed.

```
1 let output_dir = Path::new("output");
```

The default is *output*, you can choose any directory name that you'd like. The folder will be located where you ran the program. The data calculated by the program will be stored as space separated values like in the example below (the first line will not be in the output file).

```
x    Re     Im
1.0  2.718  3.141
2.0  1.414  1.465
```

Every line is a data point where the first number is the x-coordinate, the second the real part of $\Psi(x)$ and the third the imaginary part of $\Psi(x)$

5.3.1. WaveFunction

For a WaveFunction as we've seen in section 5.1 you have three options.

plot_wavefunction

With `plot::plot_wavefunction` the result will be plotted as one function in gnuplot.

```
1 plot::plot_wavefunction(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
```

You can replace *data.txt* with another file name.

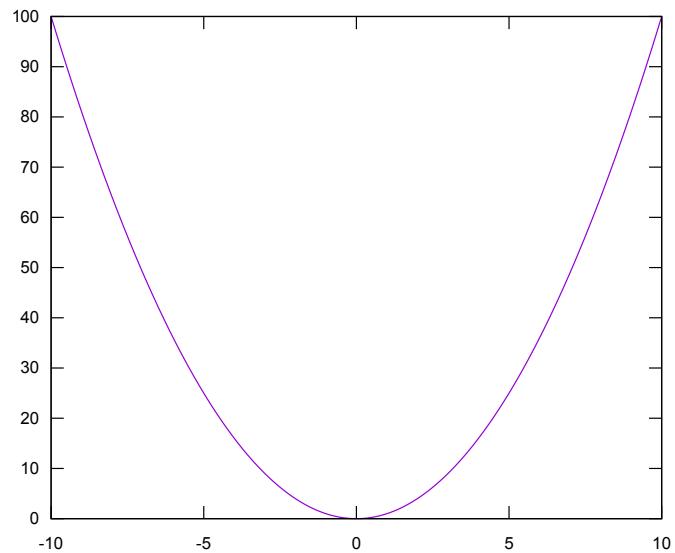
`plot_wavefunction_parts`

`plot_probability`

5.4. Potentials

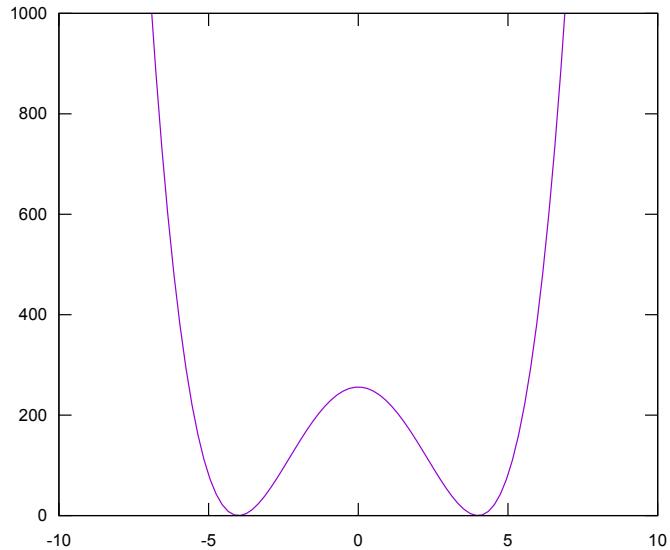
`square` Normal square potential as used in Hall (2013).

$$x^2$$



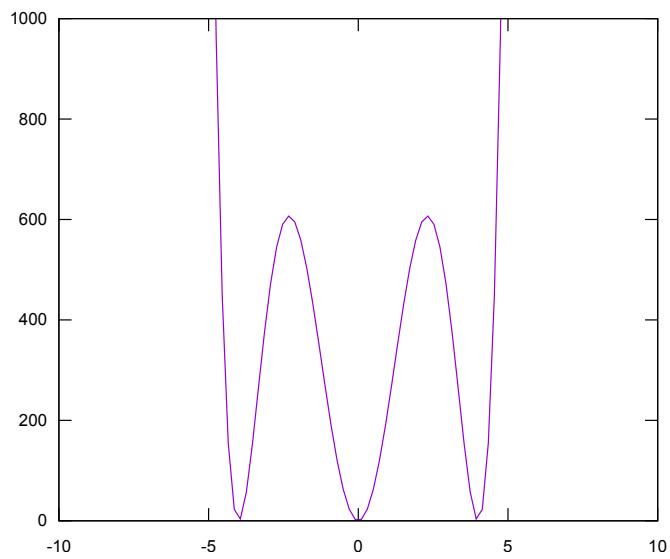
mexican_hat 4th degree polynomial that looks like a mexican hat, with 2 minima.

$$(x - 4)^2(x + 4)^2$$



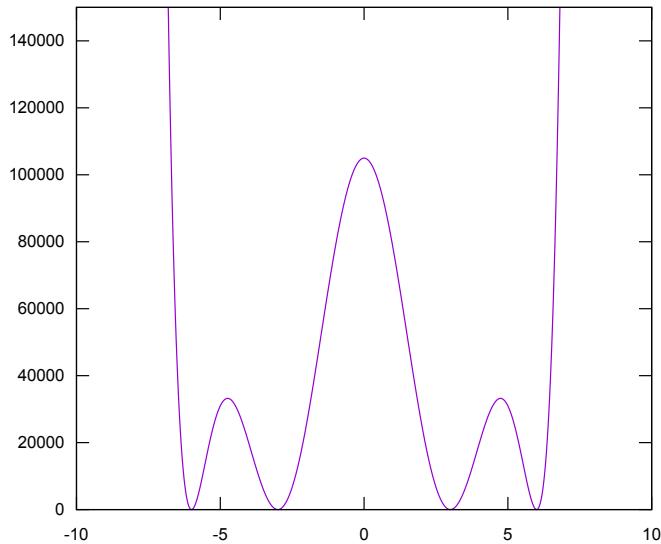
double_mexican_hat 6th degree polynomial that has 3 minima.

$$(x - 4)^2x^2(x + 4)^2$$



triple_mexican_hat 8th degree polynomial that has 4 minima.

$$(x - 6)^2(x - 3)^2(x + 3)^2(x + 6)^2$$



smooth_step Step function that goes to ENERGY_INF outside the interval $(-5, 5)$. Joints were added at ± 5 to make the function differentiable.

5.4.1. Custom Potentials

To create a custom potential you'll have to define a function like shown below.

```
1 fn my_potential(x: f64) -> f64 {  
2     return /*some calculation*/;  
3 }
```

`my_potential` is the name that you can choose and have to use later when you're passing it to `WaveFunction::new`. `/*some calculation*/` can be any Rust code that results in a `f64`.

Examples

Negative bell curve $(-e^{-x^2} + 1)$

```
1 fn neg_bell(x: f64) -> f64 {  
2     return -(-x.powi(2)).exp();  
3 }
```

General polynomial (might not work for all configurations)

```
1 const COEFFICIENTS: [f64;4] = [a, b, c, d]  
2 fn polynom(x: f64) -> f64 {
```

```
3     let mut result = 0.0;
4     for n in 0..COEFFICIENTS.len() {
5         result += x.powi(n) * COEFFICIENTS[n];
6     }
7     return result;
8 }
```

You need to set values for a, b, etc. and they need to be floating point numbers or you'll get error E0308. For example 1 would cause an error but 1.0 or 3.141 are correct. You can add even more coefficients if you'd like. The 4 in the square brackets is the degree of the polynomial plus 1. The potential above would mathematically be $a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3$.

6. Results

6.1. Wave Functions

6.1.1. Hall Example

As a first result lets replicate the example from hall with the 39th energy of a square potential.

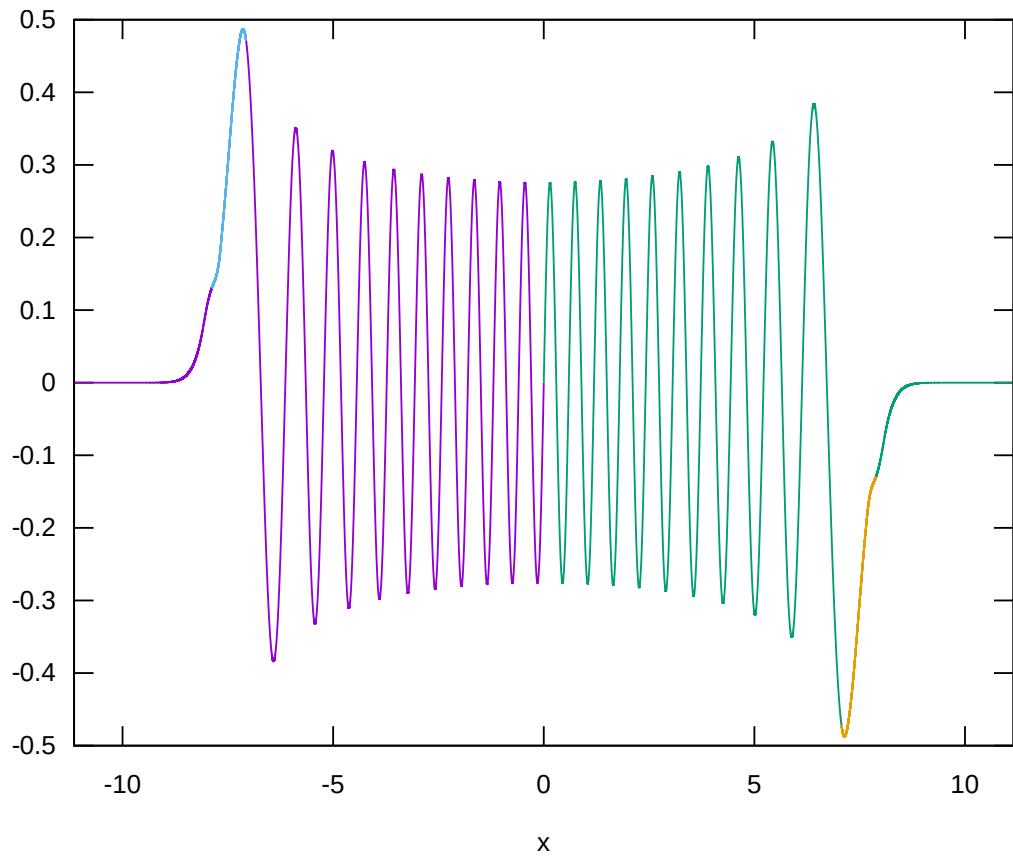


Figure 6.1.: Wave function of 39th energy with $V(x) = x^2$, $m = 1$ and $f_{view} = 0.1$.

This result is very similar to the plot (Hall, 2013, fig. 15.5). The only difference is the joint between the Airy function and the exponential WKB part. In our case the two functions don't meat as nicely. Overall the most important thing ought to be the number of maxima and minima which do match.

6.1.2. Phase Shift

Because the Schrödinger equation is linear we can rotate the wave function in the complex plane. For an example we will use a phase of $e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$ on the wave function of a square potential.

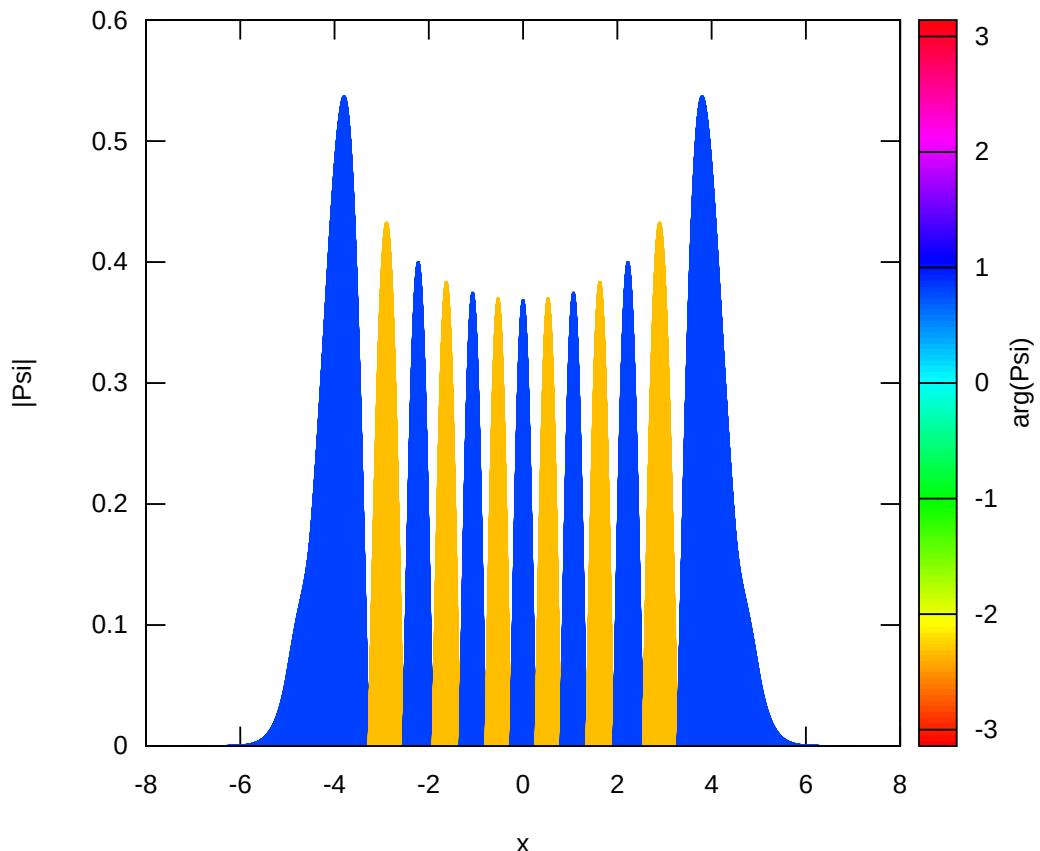


Figure 6.2.: Wave function of 12th energy with $V(x) = x^2$, $m = 1$ rotated by $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

6.1.3. 0th Energy

In quantum mechanics the 0th energy is not always 0. As an example we will take the 0th energy of a square potential.

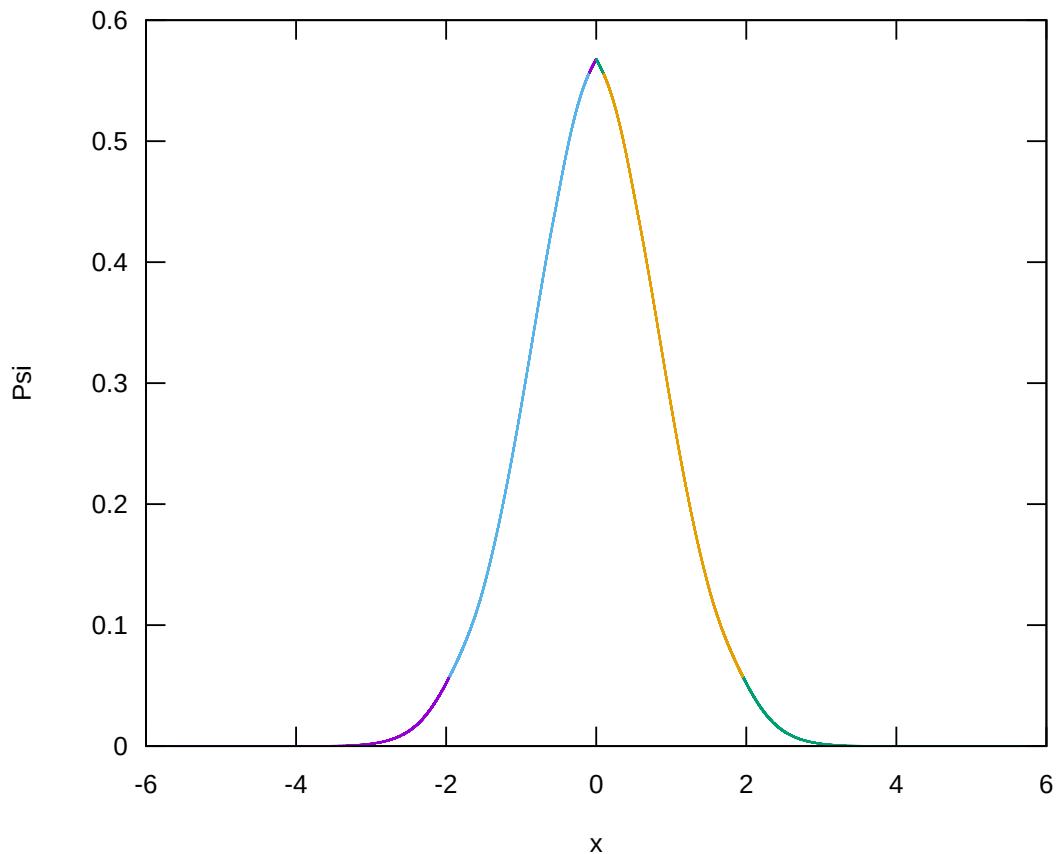


Figure 6.3.: Wave function of 0th energy with $V(x) = x^2$.

Unfortunately there's a discontinuity at $x = 0$. This shouldn't happen when only using one turning point and it only seems to be a problem with the 0th energy

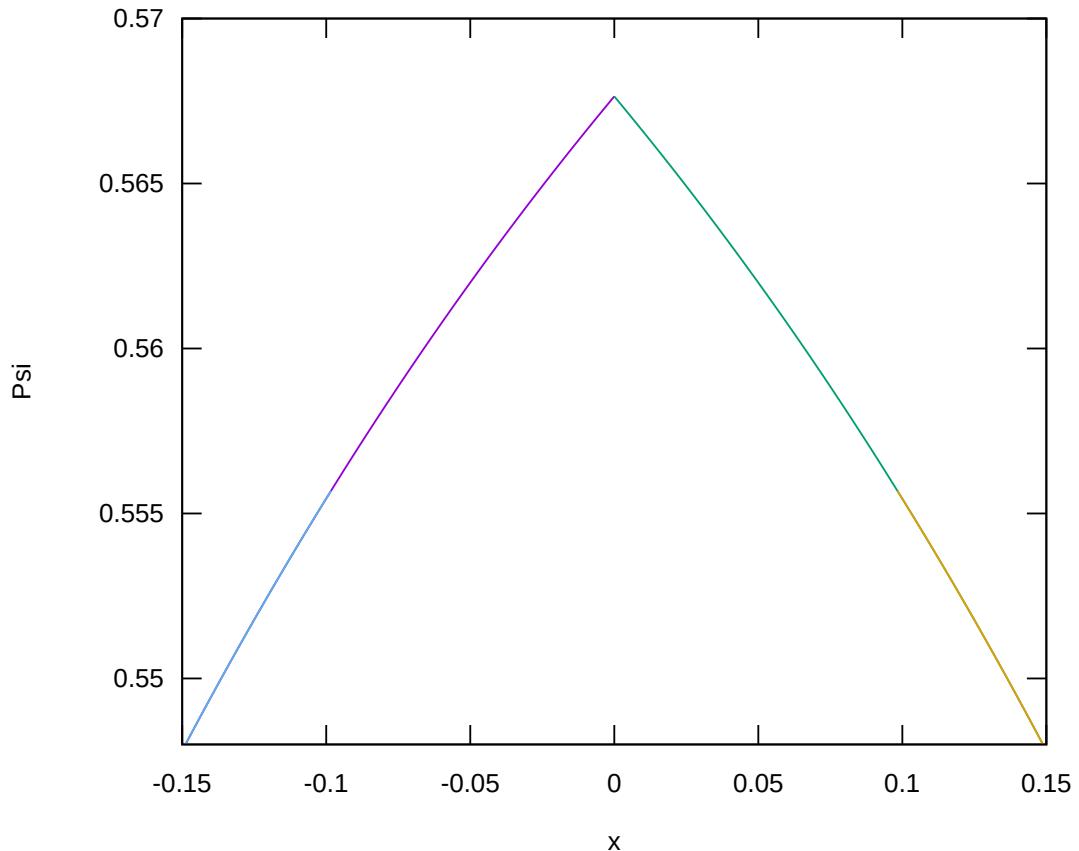


Figure 6.4.: Zoom of wave function of 0th energy with $V(x) = x^2$.

As far as the program is concerned $\Psi(x) = 0$ is a valid solution but this has to be done in a super position of the same energy with destructive interference.

$$\Psi_{super}(x) = 1 \cdot \Psi(x) - 1 \cdot \Psi(x) = 0$$

In theory this is possible but can't be physically valid because the Schrödinger equation does not show the full picture. In quantum field theory the wave function would always oscillate in some way.

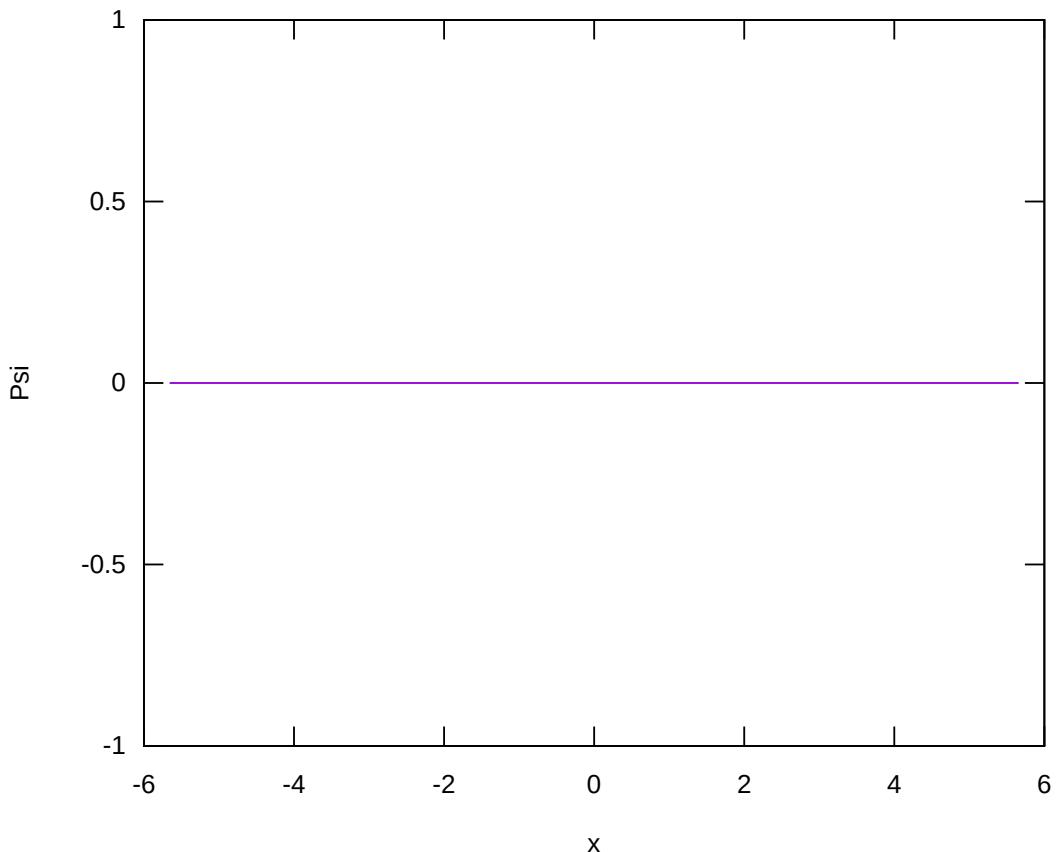


Figure 6.5.: Destructive interference of 0th energy with $V(x) = x^2$.

$\Psi(x) = 0$ would still contain energy we just can't tell because energy usually only emerges in the time dependent Schrödinger equation.

6.2. Mexican Hat Potential

For this example we will use the “mexican hat” potential.

$$V(x) = (x - 4.0)^2(x + 4.0)^2$$

It is particularly interesting because it has a maxima. This means that at low engineries it will form two oscillations around the two minima.

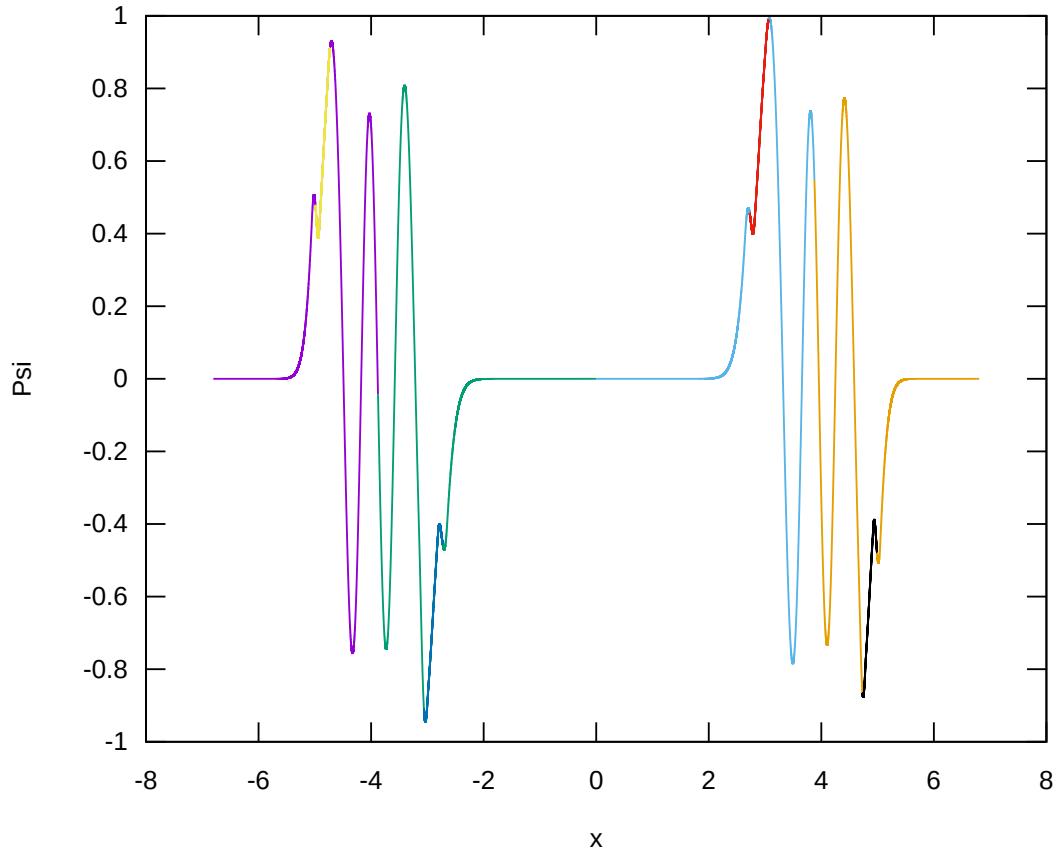


Figure 6.6.: Wave function of a mexican hat potential, with n th energy 10 and $m = 1$. The wave function oscillates in two intervals $(-4.85, -2.89)$ and $(2.89, 4.85)$. Between these intervals function decease exponentially. The transition region from exponential WKB to Airy appears to have a bigger dependency then with a square potential. Even though the two functions should meat at the same point the exponential WKB part seems to have a larger magnitude.

If the energy is high enough, the two oscillations will eventually merge into one as shown in figure 6.7.

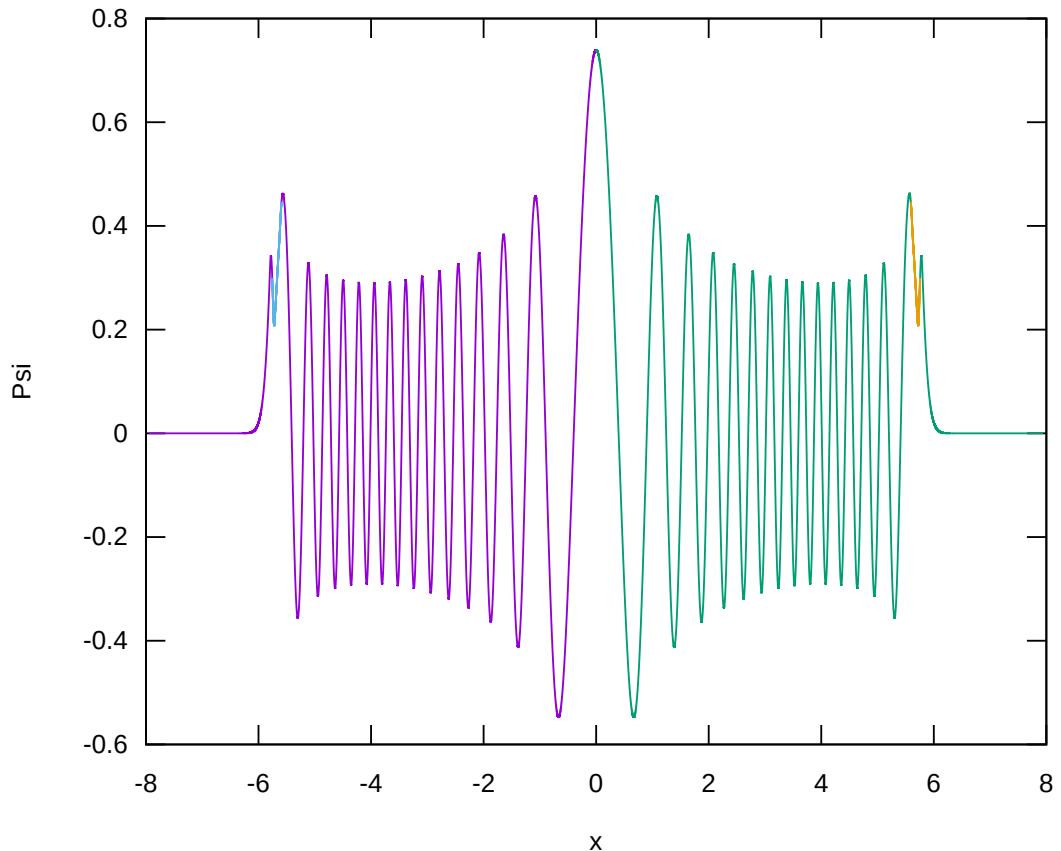


Figure 6.7.: Wave function of mexican hat potential, with n th energy 56 and $m = 1$. This is the first energy where the oscillating parts combine. The middle of the function has a rather low frequency compared to the other oscillating parts.

Unfortunately the program is not able to calculate the 55th energy because Newtons method fails to find the turning points in the middle. And with 54th energy the program doesn't generate any errors but the region around $x = 0$ can't be correct (Figure A.1), this occurs because the program fails to detect all the turning points.

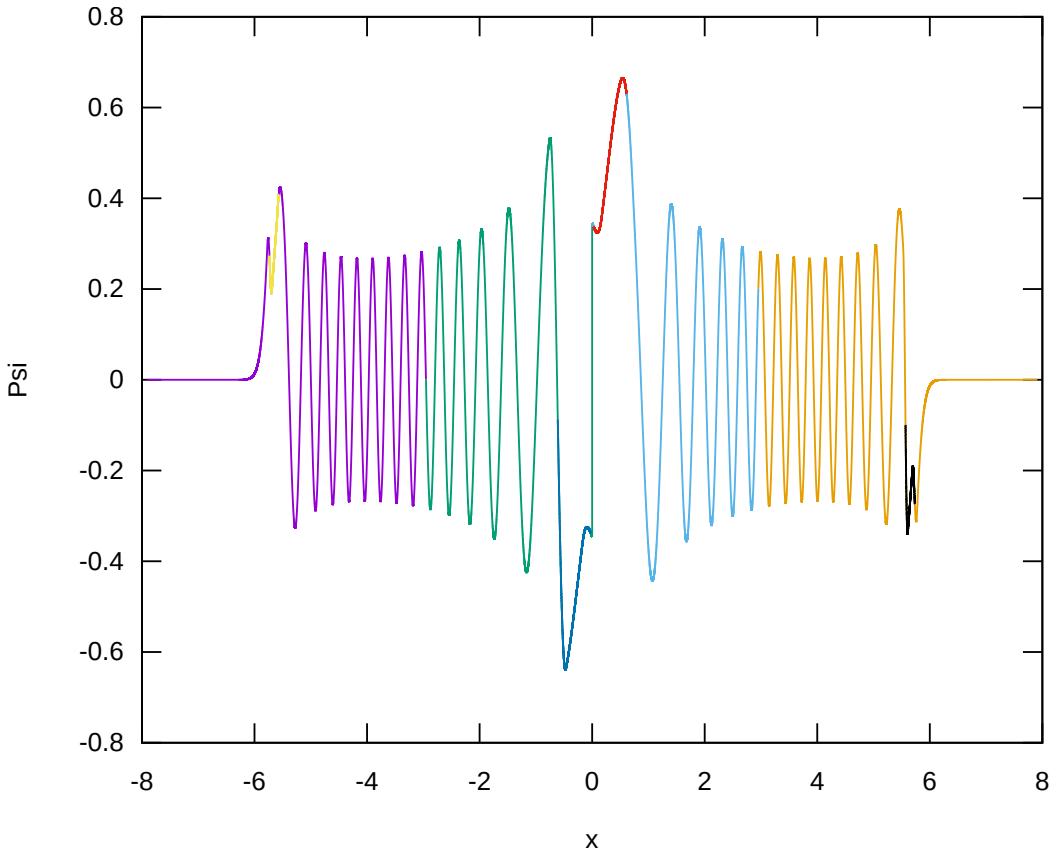


Figure 6.8.: Wave function of mexican hat potential, with 53rd energy and $m = 1$. Because the oscillating parts are right at the boundary to merge, the wave function has a discontinuity that has been generated by the program at $x = 0$.

But the 53rd energy can be calculated. However there's a discontinuity at $x = 0$ as shown in figure 6.8. This happens because there would be an extra term in the approximation that handles these cases. When this extension has been implemented, there were problems that most of the wave function would diverge to infinity.

6.2.1. Super Position

While some wave functions with super position of energy seem to be chaotic, others are in some way beautiful because of there symmetries. Unfortunately the color plots usually don't make the symmetries that arise when plotted in 3D obvious.

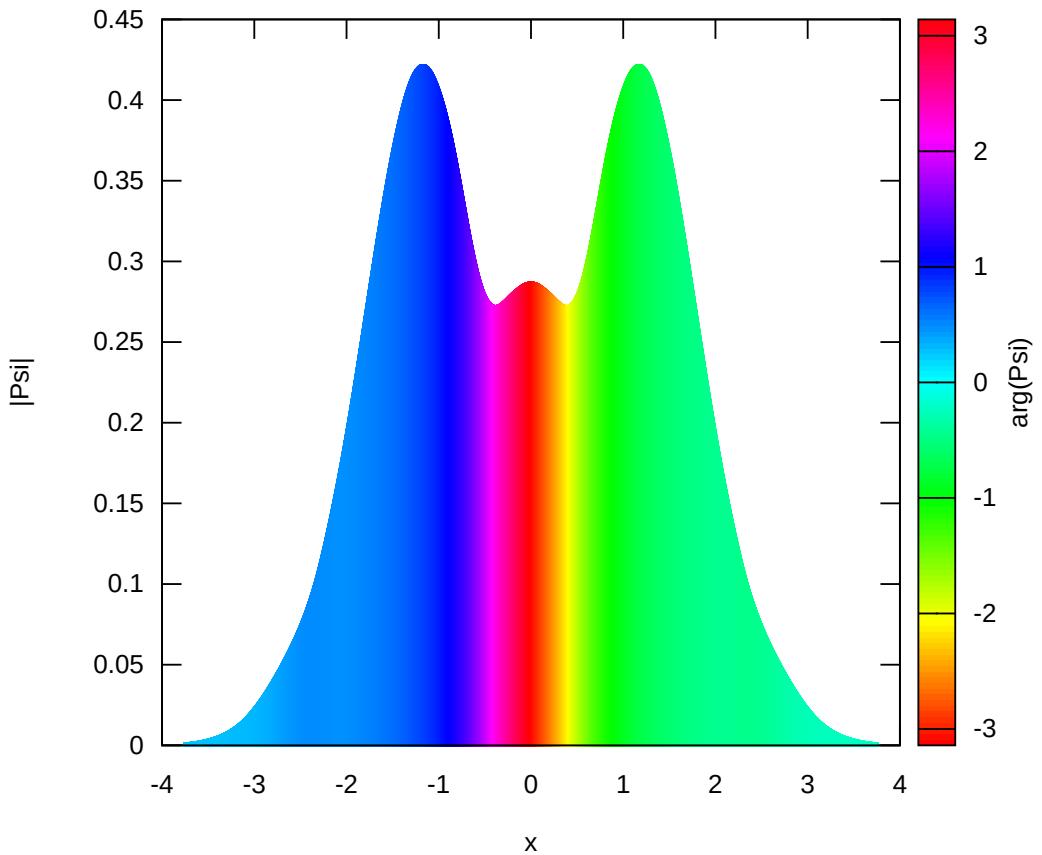


Figure 6.9.: Wave function of square potential, super position of 1 times 1st energy and i times 2nd energy. The function has three local maxim, it takes a full “turn” around the complex plane because all the colors only occurs once. Further on the two maxima at $x \approx \pm 1.17$ are in opposite directions concerning the angle of the complex plane.

This is probably one of the simplest super position that can be made. In 3D it looks just like a single loop around the x-axis that emerges out of nowhere and disappears again by exponentially decaying.

A. Detailed Calculations and Tests

A.1. Additional Plots

A.1.1. Mexican Hat

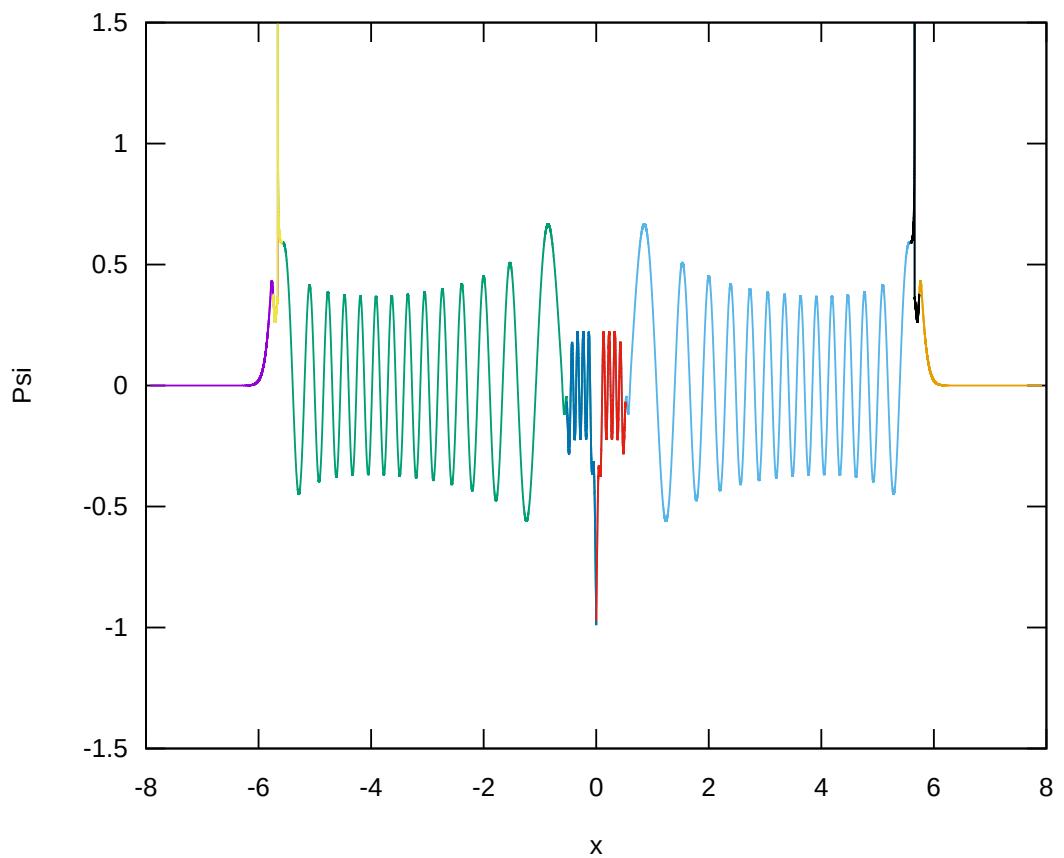


Figure A.1.: Wave function of mexican hat potential, with the 54th energy and $m = 1$. The program could not find all the turning points, that's why there are two asymptotes at the turning points. Around $x = 0$ it oscillates with a high frequency even though a small frequency was expected.

A.2. Proofs

A.2.1. Smoothness of Transitionfunction

Given that

$$f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$\{f, g\} \in C^1 \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\{\alpha, \delta\} \in \mathbb{C} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

define

(Hall, 2013)

$$\chi(x) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi(x - \alpha)}{2\delta}\right) \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$(f \sqcup g)(x) = f(x) + (g(x) - f(x))\chi(x) \quad (\text{A.6})$$

and proof that

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(\alpha) = \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha) \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) = \frac{dg}{dx}(\alpha + \delta). \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Calculate derivatives

$$\frac{d\chi}{dx}(x) = \frac{\pi}{2\delta} \sin\left(\frac{\pi(x - \alpha)}{\delta}\right) \quad (\text{A.9})$$

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(x) = \frac{df}{dx}(x) + \left(\frac{dg}{dx}(x) - \frac{df}{dx}(x)\right)\chi(x) + (g(x) - f(x))\frac{d\chi}{dx}(x). \quad (\text{A.10})$$

Note that

$$\frac{d\chi}{dx}(\alpha) = 0 \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\chi(\alpha) = 0 \quad (\text{A.12})$$

$$\frac{d\chi}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) = 0 \quad (\text{A.13})$$

$$\chi(\alpha + \delta) = 1 \quad (\text{A.14})$$

therefor

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(\alpha) = \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha) + 0\left(\frac{dg}{dx}(\alpha) - \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha)\right) + 0(g(x) - f(x)) = \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha) \quad (\text{A.15})$$

and

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) = \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) + 1\left(\frac{dg}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) - \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha + \delta)\right) + 0(g(x) - f(x)) \quad (\text{A.16})$$

$$\frac{d(f \sqcup g)}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) = \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) + \frac{dg}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) - \frac{df}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) = \frac{dg}{dx}(\alpha + \delta) \blacksquare. \quad (\text{A.17})$$

A.3. Validity of 0 Wave Function

$$\Psi(x) = 0 \quad (\text{A.18})$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \Psi(x) + V(x)\Psi(x) = E\Psi(x) \quad (\text{A.19})$$

$$\frac{1}{2m} \cdot 0 + V(x) \cdot 0 = E \cdot 0 \quad (\text{A.20})$$

$$0 = 0 \blacksquare \quad (\text{A.21})$$

Therefore $\Psi(x) = 0$ is a solution for all energies and all potentials.

A.4. Branch Elimination

To check if branches with a constant condition of `false` gets removed we will use “Compiler Explorer” on <https://godbolt.org/>. This is an online tool to generate the assembly of source code. The settings used for this test are “Rust” for the language, “rustc 1.65.0” for the compiler with flags “-O”.

Rust Code

```
const COND: bool = true;

pub fn test(x: f64) -> f64 {
    if x > 5.0 && COND {
        return x % 5.0;
    } else {
        return x*x;
    }
}
```

Assembly

```
.LCPI0_0:
    .quad    0x4014000000000000
example::test:
    push     rax
    ucomisd xmm0, qword ptr [rip + .
                           LCPI0_0]
    jbe     .LBB0_1
    movsd   xmm1, qword ptr [rip + .
                           LCPI0_0]
    call    qword ptr [rip +
                      fmod@GOTPCREL]
    pop    rax
    ret
.LBB0_1:
    mulsd   xmm0, xmm0
    pop    rax
    ret
```

As we can see in the `true` case the `.LBB0_1` label was inserted which means the code will branch.

Rust Code

```
const COND: bool = false;

pub fn test(x: f64) -> f64 {
```

Assembly

```
example::test:
    mulsd   xmm0, xmm0
    ret
```

```
if x > 5.0 && COND {  
    return x % 5.0;  
} else {  
    return x*x;  
}  
}
```

In the `false` case the compiler directly calculates x^2 directly without any checks since the first condition is always `false`.

B. Data Files

B.1. Energies

energies_approx.dat

```
0 0.7071985499773434
1 2.121283145049141
2 3.535523992562384
3 4.949764840075626
4 6.364005687588868
5 7.778246535102111
6 9.192487382615353
7 10.606571982569964
8 12.020812830083207
9 13.435366182479338
10 14.849294525109691
11 16.263535372622933
12 17.67761996769473
13 19.091860815207973
14 20.506257920045474
15 21.92034251511727
16 23.33442711018907
17 24.74866795770231
18 26.163221310098443
19 27.577305905170242
20 28.99185925756637
21 30.40578760507954
22 31.82002845259278
23 33.23442555254747
24 34.648041390294935
25 36.062282237808176
26 37.477148095087195
27 38.89076393283466
28 40.305004785230715
29 41.71971439006829
30 43.133330227815755
31 44.547571075328996
32 45.96181192284224
33 47.37636527523837
34 48.79044987031017
35 50.204534470264775
36 51.61908782266091
37 53.03301616529126
```

energies_exact.dat

```
0 0.7071067811865475
1 2.1213203435596424
2 3.5355339059327373
3 4.949747468305832
4 6.363961030678928
5 7.778174593052022
6 9.192388155425117
7 10.606601717798211
8 12.020815280171307
9 13.435028842544401
10 14.849242404917497
11 16.263455967290593
12 17.677669529663685
13 19.09188309203678
14 20.506096654409877
15 21.920310216782973
16 23.334523779156065
17 24.74873734152916
18 26.162950903902257
19 27.577164466275352
20 28.991378028648445
21 30.40559159102154
22 31.819805153394636
23 33.23401871576773
24 34.648232278140824
25 36.062445840513924
26 37.476659402887016
27 38.89087296526011
28 40.30508652763321
29 41.7193000900063
30 43.13351365237939
31 44.54772721475249
32 45.961940777125584
33 47.37615433949868
34 48.790367901871775
35 50.20458146424487
36 51.61879502661797
37 53.03300858899106
```

38	54.4472570128045	38	54.44722215136415
39	55.8613416078763	39	55.86143571373725
40	57.27558245538954	40	57.27564927611034
41	58.68966705046134	41	58.68986283848344
42	60.10453291262317	42	60.104076400856535
43	61.518148750370635	43	61.51828996322963
44	62.93270210276677	44	62.932503525602726
45	64.3472554551629	45	64.34671708797582
46	65.76149630267614	46	65.76093065034891
47	67.17542464530649	47	67.175144212722
48	68.58935298793685	48	68.58935777509511
49	70.00343758789145	49	70.0035713374682
50	71.41783468784614	50	71.4177848998413

C. Source Code

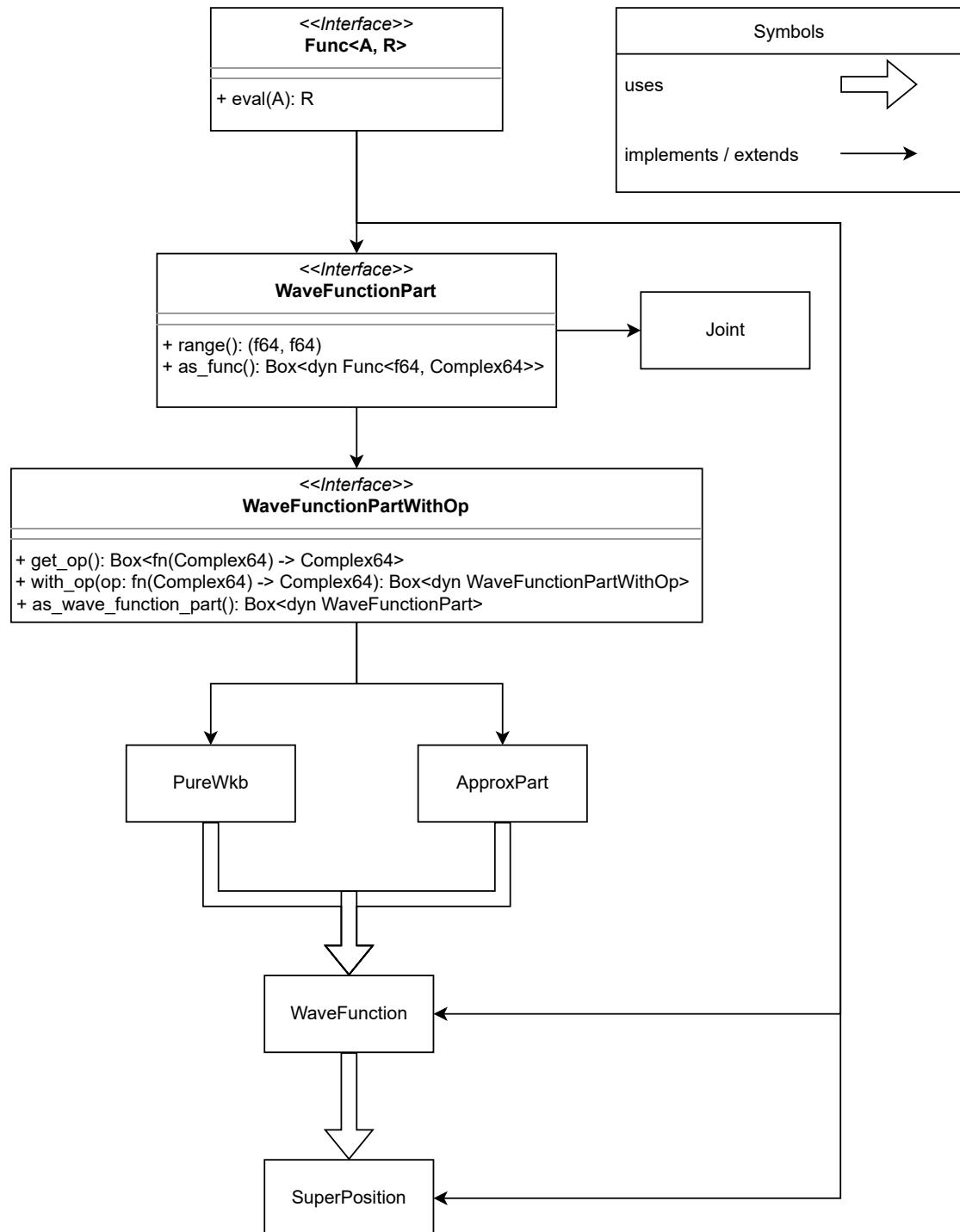


Figure C.1.: UML diagram of program architecture

The source code is also available on the authors GitHub
<https://github.com/Gian-Laager/Schroedinger-Approximation>

src/main.rs

```
1 #![allow(dead_code)]
2
3 mod airy;
4 mod airy_wave_func;
5 mod check;
6 mod energy;
7 mod integrals;
8 mod newtons_method;
9 mod plot;
10 mod potentials;
11 mod tui;
12 mod turning_points;
13 mod utils;
14 mod wave_function_builder;
15 mod wkb_wave_func;
16
17 use crate::airy::airy_ai;
18 use crate::airy_wave_func::AiryWaveFunction;
19 use crate::integrals::*;

20 use crate::newtons_method::derivative;
21 use crate::utils::Func;
22 use crate::utils::*;

23 use crate::wave_function_builder::*;

24 use crate::wkb_wave_func::WkbWaveFunction;
25 use num::complex::Complex64;
26 use num::pow::Pow;
27 use rayon::iter::*;

28 use std::f64;
29 use std::fs::File;
30 use std::io::Write;
31 use std::path::Path;
32 use std::sync::Arc;
33
34 const INTEG_STEPS: usize = 64000;
35 const TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD: usize = 1000;
36 const NUMBER_OF_POINTS: usize = 100000;
37
38 const AIRY_TRANSITION_FRACTION: f64 = 0.5;
39 const ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS: bool = true;
40
41 const VALIDITY_LL_FACTOR: f64 = 3.5;
42
43 const APPROX_INF: (f64, f64) = (-200.0, 200.0);
```

```

44 const VIEW_FACTOR: f64 = 0.25;
45
46 fn main() {
47     // let wave_function = wave_function_builder::WaveFunction::new(
48     //     &potentials::square,
49     //     1.0, // mass
50     //     9, // nth energy
51     //     APPROX_INF,
52     //     VIEW_FACTOR,
53     //     ScalingType::Renormalize(1.0.into()),
54     // );
55
56
57     let wave_function = wave_function_builder::SuperPosition::new(
58         &potentials::mexican_hat,
59         1.0, // mass
60         &[
61             (15, complex(1.0, 0.0)), // (nth energy, phase)
62             (16, complex(0.0, 1.0)), // (nth energy, phase)
63         ],
64         APPROX_INF,
65         VIEW_FACTOR,
66         ScalingType::Renormalize(complex(1.0, 0.0)),
67     );
68
69     let output_dir = Path::new("output");
70
71     // For WaveFunction
72     // plot::plot_wavefunction(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
73     // plot::plot_wavefunction_parts(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
74     // plot::plot_probability(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
75
76     // For SuperPosition
77     plot::plot_superposition(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
78     // plot::plot_probability_super_pos(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
79 }

```

src/airy.rs

```

1 /* automatically generated by rust-bindgen 0.59.2 */
2 #![allow(non_snake_case)]
3 #![allow(deref_nullptr)]
4 #![allow(non_camel_case_types)]
5
6 #[derive(PartialEq, Copy, Clone, Hash, Debug, Default)]
7 #[repr(C)]
8 pub struct __BindgenComplex<T> {
9     pub re: T,
10    pub im: T,

```

```

11 }
12 pub type size_t = ::std::os::raw::c_ulong;
13 pub type wchar_t = ::std::os::raw::c_int;
14 #[repr(C)]
15 #[repr(align(16))]
16 #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
17 pub struct max_align_t {
18     pub __clang_max_align_nonce1: ::std::os::raw::c_longlong,
19     pub __bindgen_padding_0: u64,
20     pub __clang_max_align_nonce2: u128,
21 }
22 #[test]
23 fn bindgen_test_layout_max_align_t() {
24     assert_eq!(
25         ::std::mem::size_of::<max_align_t>(),
26         32usize,
27         concat!("Size_of:", stringify!(max_align_t))
28     );
29     assert_eq!(
30         ::std::mem::align_of::<max_align_t>(),
31         16usize,
32         concat!("Alignment_of:", stringify!(max_align_t))
33     );
34     assert_eq!(
35         unsafe {
36             &(*(::std::ptr::null::<max_align_t>())).__clang_max_align_nonce1 as *
37             const _ as usize
38         },
39         0usize,
40         concat!(
41             "Offset_of_field:",
42             stringify!(max_align_t),
43             "::",
44             stringify!(__clang_max_align_nonce1)
45         )
46     );
47     assert_eq!(
48         unsafe {
49             &(*(::std::ptr::null::<max_align_t>())).__clang_max_align_nonce2 as *
50             const _ as usize
51         },
52         16usize,
53         concat!(
54             "Offset_of_field:",
55             stringify!(max_align_t),
56             "::",
57             stringify!(__clang_max_align_nonce2)
58         )
59     );
60 }

```

```

58 }
59 #[repr(C)]
60 #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
61 pub struct _GoString_ {
62     pub p: *const ::std::os::raw::c_char,
63     pub n: isize,
64 }
65 #[test]
66 fn bindgen_test_layout__GoString_() {
67     assert_eq!(
68         ::std::mem::size_of::<_GoString_>(),
69         16usize,
70         concat!("Size_of:", stringify!(_GoString_))
71     );
72     assert_eq!(
73         ::std::mem::align_of::<_GoString_>(),
74         8usize,
75         concat!("Alignment_of:", stringify!(_GoString_))
76     );
77     assert_eq!(
78         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<_GoString_>())).p as *const _ as usize },
79         0usize,
80         concat!(
81             "Offset_of_field:",
82             stringify!(_GoString_),
83             "::",
84             stringify!(p)
85         )
86     );
87     assert_eq!(
88         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<_GoString_>())).n as *const _ as usize },
89         8usize,
90         concat!(
91             "Offset_of_field:",
92             stringify!(_GoString_),
93             "::",
94             stringify!(n)
95         )
96     );
97 }
98 pub type GoInt8 = ::std::os::raw::c_schar;
99 pub type GoUint8 = ::std::os::raw::c_uchar;
100 pub type GoInt16 = ::std::os::raw::c_short;
101 pub type GoUint16 = ::std::os::raw::c_ushort;
102 pub type GoInt32 = ::std::os::raw::c_int;
103 pub type GoUint32 = ::std::os::raw::c_uint;
104 pub type GoInt64 = ::std::os::raw::c_longlong;
105 pub type GoUint64 = ::std::os::raw::c_ulonglong;
106 pub type GoInt = GoInt64;

```

```

107 pub type GoUint = GoUint64;
108 pub type GoUintptr = ::std::os::raw::c_ulong;
109 pub type GoFloat32 = f32;
110 pub type GoFloat64 = f64;
111 pub type GoComplex64 = __BindgenComplex<f32>;
112 pub type GoComplex128 = __BindgenComplex<f64>;
113 pub type _check_for_64_bit_pointer_matching_GoInt = [::std::os::raw::c_char; 1usize];
114 pub type GoString = _GoString_;
115 pub type GoMap = *mut ::std::os::raw::c_void;
116 pub type GoChan = *mut ::std::os::raw::c_void;
117 #[repr(C)]
118 #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
119 pub struct GoInterface {
120     pub t: *mut ::std::os::raw::c_void,
121     pub v: *mut ::std::os::raw::c_void,
122 }
123 #[test]
124 fn bindgen_test_layout_GoInterface() {
125     assert_eq!(
126         ::std::mem::size_of::<GoInterface>(),
127         16usize,
128         concat!("Size_of:", stringify!(GoInterface))
129     );
130     assert_eq!(
131         ::std::mem::align_of::<GoInterface>(),
132         8usize,
133         concat!("Alignment_of:", stringify!(GoInterface))
134     );
135     assert_eq!(
136         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<GoInterface>())).t as *const _ as usize },
137         0usize,
138         concat!(
139             "Offset_of_field:",
140             stringify!(GoInterface),
141             "::",
142             stringify!(t)
143         )
144     );
145     assert_eq!(
146         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<GoInterface>())).v as *const _ as usize },
147         8usize,
148         concat!(
149             "Offset_of_field:",
150             stringify!(GoInterface),
151             "::",
152             stringify!(v)
153         )
154     );
155 }

```

```

156 #[repr(C)]
157 #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
158 pub struct GoSlice {
159     pub data: *mut ::std::os::raw::c_void,
160     pub len: GoInt,
161     pub cap: GoInt,
162 }
163 #[test]
164 fn bindgen_test_layout_GoSlice() {
165     assert_eq!(
166         ::std::mem::size_of::<GoSlice>(),
167         24usize,
168         concat!("Size_of:", stringify!(GoSlice))
169     );
170     assert_eq!(
171         ::std::mem::align_of::<GoSlice>(),
172         8usize,
173         concat!("Alignment_of:", stringify!(GoSlice))
174     );
175     assert_eq!(
176         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<GoSlice>())).data as *const _ as usize },
177         0usize,
178         concat!(
179             "Offset_of_field:",
180             stringify!(GoSlice),
181             "::",
182             stringify!(data)
183         )
184     );
185     assert_eq!(
186         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<GoSlice>())).len as *const _ as usize },
187         8usize,
188         concat!(
189             "Offset_of_field:",
190             stringify!(GoSlice),
191             "::",
192             stringify!(len)
193         )
194     );
195     assert_eq!(
196         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<GoSlice>())).cap as *const _ as usize },
197         16usize,
198         concat!(
199             "Offset_of_field:",
200             stringify!(GoSlice),
201             "::",
202             stringify!(cap)
203         )
204     );
}

```

```

205 }
206 #[repr(C)]
207 #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
208 pub struct airy_ai_return {
209     pub r0: GoFloat64,
210     pub r1: GoFloat64,
211 }
212 #[test]
213 fn bindgen_test_layout_airy_ai_return() {
214     assert_eq!(
215         ::std::mem::size_of::<airy_ai_return>(),
216         16usize,
217         concat!("Size_of:", stringify!(airy_ai_return))
218     );
219     assert_eq!(
220         ::std::mem::align_of::<airy_ai_return>(),
221         8usize,
222         concat!("Alignment_of:", stringify!(airy_ai_return))
223     );
224     assert_eq!(
225         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<airy_ai_return>())).r0 as *const _ as usize
226             },
227         0usize,
228         concat!(
229             "Offset_of_field:",
230             stringify!(airy_ai_return),
231             "::",
232             stringify!(r0)
233         )
234     );
235     assert_eq!(
236         unsafe { &(*(::std::ptr::null::<airy_ai_return>())).r1 as *const _ as usize
237             },
238         8usize,
239         concat!(
240             "Offset_of_field:",
241             stringify!(airy_ai_return),
242             "::",
243             stringify!(r1)
244         )
245     );
246     extern "C" {
247         pub fn airy_ai(zr: GoFloat64, zi: GoFloat64) -> airy_ai_return;
248     }

```

src/airy_wave_func.rs

```
1 use crate::newtons_method::*;


```

```

2 use crate::turning_points::*;
3 use crate::wkb_wave_func::Phase;
4 use crate::*;

5 use num::signum;
6 use std::sync::Arc;
7
8 #[allow(non_snake_case)]
9 fn Ai(x: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
10     let go_return;
11     unsafe {
12         go_return = airy_ai(x.re, x.im);
13     }
14     return complex(go_return.r0, go_return.r1);
15 }
16
17 #[allow(non_snake_case)]
18 fn Bi(x: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
19     return -complex(0.0, 1.0) * Ai(x)
20         + 2.0 * Ai(x * complex(-0.5, 3.0_f64.sqrt() / 2.0)) * complex(3_f64.sqrt() /
21             2.0, 0.5);
22 }
23
24 #[derive(Clone)]
25 pub struct AiryWaveFunction {
26     c: Complex64,
27     u_1: f64,
28     pub turning_point: f64,
29     phase: Arc<Phase>,
30     pub ts: (f64, f64),
31     op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64,
32     phase_off: f64,
33 }
34
35 impl AiryWaveFunction {
36     pub fn get_op(&self) -> Box<fn(Complex64) -> Complex64> {
37         Box::new(self.op)
38     }
39
40     fn get_u_1_cube_root(u_1: f64) -> f64 {
41         signum(u_1) * u_1.abs().pow(1.0 / 3.0)
42     }
43
44     pub fn new<'a>(phase: Arc<Phase>, view: (f64, f64)) -> (Vec<AiryWaveFunction>,
45     TGroup) {
46         let phase = phase;
47         let turning_point_boundaries = turning_points::calc_ts(phase.as_ref(), view);
48
49         let funcs: Vec<AiryWaveFunction> = turning_point_boundaries
50             .ts

```

```

49     .iter()
50     .map(|((tb1, tb2), t)| {
51         let u_1 = 2.0 * phase.mass * -derivative(phase.potential.as_ref(), *t
52             );
53         AiryWaveFunction {
54             u_1,
55             turning_point: *t,
56             phase: phase.clone(),
57             ts: (*tb1, *tb2),
58             op: identity,
59             c: 1.0.into(),
60             phase_off: 0.0,
61         }
62     })
63     .collect::<Vec<AiryWaveFunction>>();
64     return (funcs, turning_point_boundaries);
65 }
66
67 pub fn with_op(&self, op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64) -> AiryWaveFunction {
68     AiryWaveFunction {
69         u_1: self.u_1,
70         turning_point: self.turning_point,
71         phase: self.phase.clone(),
72         ts: self.ts,
73         op,
74         c: self.c,
75         phase_off: self.phase_off,
76     }
77 }
78
79 pub fn with_c(&self, c: Complex64) -> AiryWaveFunction {
80     AiryWaveFunction {
81         u_1: self.u_1,
82         turning_point: self.turning_point,
83         phase: self.phase.clone(),
84         ts: self.ts,
85         op: self.op,
86         c,
87         phase_off: self.phase_off,
88     }
89 }
90
91 pub fn with_phase_off(&self, phase_off: f64) -> AiryWaveFunction {
92     AiryWaveFunction {
93         u_1: self.u_1,
94         turning_point: self.turning_point,
95         phase: self.phase.clone(),
96         ts: self.ts,

```

```

97         op: self.op,
98         c: self.c,
99         phase_off,
100     }
101 }
102 }
103
104 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for AiryWaveFunction {
105     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
106         let u_1_cube_root = Self::get_u_1_cube_root(self.u_1);
107
108         let value = self.c
109             * ((std::f64::consts::PI.sqrt() / (self.u_1).abs().pow(1.0 / 6.0))
110                 * Ai(complex(u_1_cube_root * (self.turning_point - x), 0.0)))
111                 as Complex64;
112         return (self.op)(value);
113     }
114 }
115
116 #[cfg(test)]
117 mod test {
118     use super::*;

119     #[test]
120     fn airy_func_plot() {
121         let output_dir = Path::new("output");
122         std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
123
124         let airy_ai = Function::new(|x| Ai(complex(x, 0.0)));
125         let airy_bi = Function::new(|x| Bi(complex(x, 0.0)));
126         let values = evaluate_function_between(&airy_ai, -10.0, 5.0, NUMBER_OF_POINTS
127             );
128
129         let mut data_file = File::create("airy.txt").unwrap();
130
131         let data_str_ai: String = values
132             .par_iter()
133             .map(|p| -> String { format!("{} {} {}\n", p.x, p.y.re, p.y.im) })
134             .reduce(|| String::new(), |s: String, current: String| s + &*current);
135
136         let values_bi = evaluate_function_between(&airy_bi, -5.0, 2.0,
137             NUMBER_OF_POINTS);
138
139         let data_str_bi: String = values_bi
140             .par_iter()
141             .map(|p| -> String { format!("{} {} {}\n", p.x, p.y.re, p.y.im) })
142             .reduce(|| String::new(), |s: String, current: String| s + &*current);
143
144         data_file

```

```

144         .write_all((data_str_ai + "\n\n" + &*data_str_bi).as_ref())
145         .unwrap()
146     }
147 }
```

src/check.rs

```

1 use crate::*;

2
3 pub struct SchroedingerError<'a> {
4     pub wave_func: &'a WaveFunction,
5 }
6
7 impl<f64, Complex64> for SchroedingerError<'_> {
8     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
9         complex(-1.0 / (2.0 * self.wave_func.get_phase().mass), 0.0)
10        * Derivative {
11            f: &Derivative { f: self.wave_func },
12        }
13        .eval(x)
14        + ((self.wave_func.get_phase().potential)(x) - self.wave_func.get_phase()
15            .energy)
16        * self.wave_func.eval(x)
17    }
18 }
```

src/energy.rs

```

1 use crate::*;

2
3 struct Integrand<'a, F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync> {
4     mass: f64,
5     pot: &'a F,
6     energy: f64,
7 }
8
9 impl<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync> Func<f64, f64> for Integrand<'_, F> {
10     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> f64 {
11         let pot = (self.pot)(x);
12
13         if !pot.is_finite() {
14             return 0.0;
15         }
16
17         if pot < self.energy {
18             return (2.0 * self.mass * (self.energy - pot)).sqrt();
19         } else {
20             return 0.0;
21         }
22     }
23 }
```

```

22     }
23 }
24
25 struct SommerfeldCond<'a, F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync> {
26     mass: f64,
27     pot: &'a F,
28     view: (f64, f64),
29 }
30
31 impl<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync> Func<f64, f64> for SommerfeldCond<'_, F> {
32     fn eval(&self, energy: f64) -> f64 {
33         let integrand = Integrand {
34             mass: self.mass,
35             pot: self.pot,
36             energy,
37         };
38         let integral = integrate(
39             evaluate_function_between(&integrand, self.view.0, self.view.1,
40                 INTEG_STEPS),
41                 TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
42         );
43         return ((2.0 * integral - f64::consts::PI) / f64::consts::TAU) % 1.0;
44     }
45 }
46 pub fn nth_energy<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync>(n: usize, mass: f64, pot: &F, view: (f64,
47     f64)) -> f64 {
48     const ENERGY_STEP: f64 = 10.0;
49     const CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP: usize = INTEG_STEPS;
50     let sommerfeld_cond = SommerfeldCond { mass, pot, view };
51
52     let mut energy = 0.0; // newtons_method_non_smooth(&|e| sommerfeld_cond.eval(e),
53         1e-7, 1e-7);
54     let mut i = 0;
55
56     loop {
57         let vals = evaluate_function_between(
58             &sommerfeld_cond,
59             energy,
60             energy + ENERGY_STEP,
61             CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP,
62         );
63         let mut int_solutions = vals
64             .iter()
65             .zip(vals.iter().skip(1))
66             .collect::<Vec<(&Point<f64, f64>, &Point<f64, f64>)>>()
67             .par_iter()
68             .filter(|(p1, p2)| (p1.y - p2.y).abs() > 0.5 || p1.y.signum() != p2.y.
69                 signum())

```

```

67         .map(|ps| ps.1)
68         .collect::<Vec<&Point<f64, f64>>>());
69     int_solutions.sort_by(|p1, p2| cmp_f64(&p1.x, &p2.x));
70     if i + int_solutions.len() > n {
71         return int_solutions[n - i].x;
72     }
73     energy += ENERGY_STEP - (ENERGY_STEP / (CHECKS_PER_ENERGY_STEP as f64 + 1.0))
74         ;
75     i += int_solutions.len();
76 }

```

src/integrals.rs

```

1 use crate::*;

2 use rayon::prelude::*;

3

4 #[allow(non_camel_case_types)]
5 #[derive(Clone)]
6 pub struct Point<T_X, T_Y> {
7     pub x: T_X,
8     pub y: T_Y,
9 }
10

11 pub fn trapezoidal_approx<X, Y>(start: &Point<X, Y>, end: &Point<X, Y>) -> Y
12 where
13     X: std::ops::Sub<Output = X> + Copy,
14     Y: std::ops::Add<Output = Y>
15         + std::ops::Mul<Output = Y>
16         + std::ops::Div<f64, Output = Y>
17         + Copy
18         + From<X>,
19 {
20     return Y::from(end.x - start.x) * (start.y + end.y) / 2.0_f64;
21 }
22

23 pub fn index_to_range<T>(x: T, in_min: T, in_max: T, out_min: T, out_max: T) -> T
24 where
25     T: Copy
26         + std::ops::Sub<Output = T>
27         + std::ops::Mul<Output = T>
28         + std::ops::Div<Output = T>
29         + std::ops::Add<Output = T>,
30 {
31     return (x - in_min) * (out_max - out_min) / (in_max - in_min) + out_min;
32 }
33

34 pub fn integrate<
35     X: Sync + std::ops::Add<Output = X> + std::ops::Sub<Output = X> + Copy,

```

```

36     Y: Default
37     + Sync
38     + std::ops::AddAssign
39     + std::ops::Div<f64, Output = Y>
40     + std::ops::Mul<Output = Y>
41     + std::ops::Add<Output = Y>
42     + Send
43     + std::iter::Sum<Y>
44     + Copy
45     + From<X>,
46 >(
47     points: Vec<Point<X, Y>>,
48     batch_size: usize,
49 ) -> Y {
50     if points.len() < 2 {
51         return Y::default();
52     }
53
54     let batches: Vec<&[Point<X, Y>]> = points.chunks(batch_size).collect();
55
56     let parallel: Y = batches
57         .par_iter()
58         .map(|batch| {
59             let mut sum = Y::default();
60             for i in 0..(batch.len() - 1) {
61                 sum += trapezoidal_approx(&batch[i], &batch[i + 1]);
62             }
63             return sum;
64         })
65         .sum();
66
67     let mut rest = Y::default();
68
69     for i in 0..batches.len() - 1 {
70         rest += trapezoidal_approx(&batches[i][batches[i].len() - 1], &batches[i + 1][0]);
71     }
72
73     return parallel + rest;
74 }
75
76 pub fn evaluate_function_between<X, Y>(f: &dyn Func<X, Y>, a: X, b: X, n: usize) ->
77     Vec<Point<X, Y>>
78 where
79     X: Copy
80     + Send
81     + Sync
82     + std::cmp::PartialEq
83     + From<f64>

```

```

83     + std::ops::Add<Output = X>
84     + std::ops::Sub<Output = X>
85     + std::ops::Mul<Output = X>
86     + std::ops::Div<Output = X>,
87 Y: Send + Sync,
88 {
89     if a == b {
90         return vec![];
91     }
92
93     (0..n)
94         .into_par_iter()
95         .map(|i| {
96             index_to_range(
97                 X::from(i as f64),
98                 X::from(0.0_f64),
99                 X::from((n - 1) as f64),
100                a,
101                b,
102            )
103        })
104        .map(|x: X| Point { x, y: f.eval(x) })
105        .collect()
106    }
107
108 #[cfg(test)]
109 mod test {
110     use super::*;

111     fn square(x: f64) -> Complex64 {
112         return complex(x * x, 0.0);
113     }
114
115     fn square_integral(a: f64, b: f64) -> Complex64 {
116         return complex(b * b * b / 3.0 - a * a * a / 3.0, 0.0);
117     }
118 }

119 #[tokio::test(flavor = "multi_thread")]
120 async fn integral_of_square() {
121     let square_func: Function<f64, Complex64> = Function::new(square);
122     for i in 0..100 {
123         for j in 0..10 {
124             let a = f64::from(i - 50) / 12.3;
125             let b = f64::from(j - 50) / 12.3;
126
127             if i == j {
128                 assert_eq!(
129                     integrate(
130                         evaluate_function_between(&square_func, a, b, INTEG_STEPS

```

```

132             ),
133             TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
134             ),
135             complex(0.0, 0.0)
136         );
137         continue;
138     }
139
140     let epsilon = 0.00001;
141     assert!(complex_compare(
142         integrate(
143             evaluate_function_between(&square_func, a, b, INTEG_STEPS),
144             TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
145             ),
146             square_integral(a, b),
147             epsilon,
148         ));
149     }
150 }
151
152 #[test]
153 fn evaluate_square_func_between() {
154     let square_func: Function<f64, Complex64> = Function::new(square);
155     let actual = evaluate_function_between(&square_func, -2.0, 2.0, 5);
156     let expected = vec![
157         Point {
158             x: -2.0,
159             y: complex(4.0, 0.0),
160         },
161         Point {
162             x: -1.0,
163             y: complex(1.0, 0.0),
164         },
165         Point {
166             x: 0.0,
167             y: complex(0.0, 0.0),
168         },
169         Point {
170             x: 1.0,
171             y: complex(1.0, 0.0),
172         },
173         Point {
174             x: 2.0,
175             y: complex(4.0, 0.0),
176         },
177     ];
178
179     for (a, e) in actual.iter().zip(expected) {

```

```

180         assert_eq!(a.x, e.x);
181         assert_eq!(a.y, e.y);
182     }
183 }
184
185 fn sinusoidal_exp_complex(x: f64) -> Complex64 {
186     return complex(x, x).exp();
187 }
188
189 fn sinusoidal_exp_complex_integral(a: f64, b: f64) -> Complex64 {
190     // (-1/2 + i/2) (e^((1 + i) a) - e^((1 + i) b))
191     return complex(-0.5, 0.5) * (complex(a, a).exp() - complex(b, b).exp());
192 }
193
194 #[tokio::test(flavor = "multi_thread")]
195 async fn integral_of_sinusoidal_exp() {
196     let sinusoidal_exp_complex: Function<f64, Complex64> =
197         Function::new(sinusoidal_exp_complex);
198     for i in 0..10 {
199         for j in 0..10 {
200             let a = f64::from(i - 50) / 12.3;
201             let b = f64::from(j - 50) / 12.3;
202
203             if i == j {
204                 assert_eq!(
205                     integrate(
206                         evaluate_function_between(&sinusoidal_exp_complex, a, b,
207                             INTEG_STEPS),
208                         TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
209                         ),
210                         complex(0.0, 0.0)
211                     );
212                 continue;
213             }
214             let epsilon = 0.0001;
215             assert!(complex_compare(
216                 integrate(
217                     evaluate_function_between(&sinusoidal_exp_complex, a, b,
218                         INTEG_STEPS),
219                         TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
220                         ),
221                         sinusoidal_exp_complex_integral(a, b),
222                         epsilon,
223                     ));
224         }
225     }
226 }
```

src/main.rs

```
1 #[allow(dead_code)]
2
3 mod airy;
4 mod airy_wave_func;
5 mod check;
6 mod energy;
7 mod integrals;
8 mod newtons_method;
9 mod plot;
10 mod potentials;
11 mod tui;
12 mod turning_points;
13 mod utils;
14 mod wave_function_builder;
15 mod wkb_wave_func;
16
17 use crate::airy::airy_ai;
18 use crate::airy_wave_func::AiryWaveFunction;
19 use crate::integrals::*;
20 use crate::newtons_method::derivative;
21 use crate::utils::Func;
22 use crate::utils::*;
23 use crate::wave_function_builder::*;
24 use crate::wkb_wave_func::WkbWaveFunction;
25 use num::complex::Complex64;
26 use num::pow::Pow;
27 use rayon::iter::*;
28 use std::f64;
29 use std::fs::File;
30 use std::io::Write;
31 use std::path::Path;
32 use std::sync::Arc;
33
34 const INTEG_STEPS: usize = 64000;
35 const TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD: usize = 1000;
36 const NUMBER_OF_POINTS: usize = 100000;
37
38 const AIRY_TRANSITION_FRACTION: f64 = 0.5;
39 const ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS: bool = true;
40
41 const VALIDITY_LL_FACTOR: f64 = 3.5;
42
43 const APPROX_INF: (f64, f64) = (-200.0, 200.0);
44 const VIEW_FACTOR: f64 = 0.25;
45
46 fn main() {
```

```

47 // let wave_function = wave_function_builder::WaveFunction::new(
48 //     &potentials::square,
49 //     1.0, // mass
50 //     9, // nth energy
51 //     APPROX_INF,
52 //     VIEW_FACTOR,
53 //     ScalingType::Renormalize(1.0.into()),
54 // );
55
56
57 let wave_function = wave_function_builder::SuperPosition::new(
58     &potentials::mexican_hat,
59     1.0, // mass
60     &[
61         (15, complex(1.0, 0.0)), // (nth energy, phase)
62         (16, complex(0.0, 1.0)), // (nth energy, phase)
63     ],
64     APPROX_INF,
65     VIEW_FACTOR,
66     ScalingType::Renormalize(complex(1.0, 0.0)),
67 );
68
69 let output_dir = Path::new("output");
70
71 // For WaveFunction
72 // plot::plot_wavefunction(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
73 // plot::plot_wavefunction_parts(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
74 // plot::plot_probability(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
75
76 // For SuperPosition
77 plot::plot_superposition(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
78 // plot::plot_probability_super_pos(&wave_function, output_dir, "data.txt");
79 }

```

src/newtons_method.rs

```

1 use crate::integrals::*;
2 use crate::utils::cmp_f64;
3 use num::Float;
4 use rayon::prelude::*;
5 use std::cmp::Ordering;
6 use std::fmt::Debug;
7 use std::ops::*;
8 use std::sync::Arc;
9
10 #[derive(Default, Debug)]
11 pub struct Vec2 {
12     x: f64,
13     y: f64,

```

```

14 }
15
16 impl Vec2 {
17     pub fn dot(&self, other: &Vec2) -> f64 {
18         return self.x * other.x + self.y + other.y;
19     }
20
21     pub fn mag(&self) -> f64 {
22         return (self.x.powi(2) * self.y.powi(2)).sqrt();
23     }
24
25     pub fn pseudo_inverse(&self) -> CoVec2 {
26         CoVec2(self.x, self.y) * (1.0 / (self.x.powi(2) + self.y.powi(2)))
27     }
28 }
29
30 impl Add for Vec2 {
31     type Output = Vec2;
32
33     fn add(self, other: Self) -> Self::Output {
34         Vec2 {
35             x: self.x + other.x,
36             y: self.y + other.y,
37         }
38     }
39 }
40
41 impl Sub for Vec2 {
42     type Output = Vec2;
43
44     fn sub(self, other: Self) -> Self::Output {
45         Vec2 {
46             x: self.x - other.x,
47             y: self.y - other.y,
48         }
49     }
50 }
51
52 impl Mul<f64> for Vec2 {
53     type Output = Vec2;
54
55     fn mul(self, s: f64) -> Self::Output {
56         Vec2 {
57             x: self.x * s,
58             y: self.y * s,
59         }
60     }
61 }
62 }
```

```

63 #[derive(Debug)]
64 pub struct CoVec2(f64, f64);
65
66 impl Add for CoVec2 {
67     type Output = CoVec2;
68
69     fn add(self, other: Self) -> Self::Output {
70         CoVec2(self.0 + other.0, self.1 + other.1)
71     }
72 }
73
74 impl Sub for CoVec2 {
75     type Output = CoVec2;
76
77     fn sub(self, other: Self) -> Self::Output {
78         CoVec2(self.0 - other.0, self.1 - other.1)
79     }
80 }
81
82 impl Mul<Vec2> for CoVec2 {
83     type Output = f64;
84
85     fn mul(self, vec: Vec2) -> Self::Output {
86         return self.0 * vec.x + self.1 * vec.y;
87     }
88 }
89
90 impl Mul<f64> for CoVec2 {
91     type Output = CoVec2;
92
93     fn mul(self, s: f64) -> Self::Output {
94         CoVec2(self.0 * s, self.1 * s)
95     }
96 }
97
98 fn gradient<F>(f: F, x: f64) -> Vec2
99 where
100     F: Fn(f64) -> Vec2,
101 {
102     let x_component = |x| f(x).x;
103     let y_component = |x| f(x).y;
104     return Vec2 {
105         x: derivative(&x_component, x),
106         y: derivative(&y_component, x),
107     };
108 }
109
110 // pub fn derivative<F, R>(f: &F, x: f64) -> R
111 // where

```

```

112 //      F: Fn(f64) -> R + ?Sized,
113 //      R: Sub<R, Output = R> + Div<f64, Output = R>,
114 // {
115 //     let epsilon = f64::epsilon().sqrt();
116 //     (f(x + epsilon / 2.0) - f(x - epsilon / 2.0)) / epsilon
117 // }
118
119 pub fn derivative<F, R>(func: &F, x: f64) -> R
120 where
121     F: Fn(f64) -> R + ?Sized,
122     R: Sub<R, Output = R> + Div<f64, Output = R> + Mul<f64, Output = R> + Add<R,
123         Output = R>,
124 {
125     let dx = f64::epsilon().sqrt();
126     let dx1 = dx;
127     let dx2 = dx1 * 2.0;
128     let dx3 = dx1 * 3.0;
129
130     let m1 = (func(x + dx1) - func(x - dx1)) / 2.0;
131     let m2 = (func(x + dx2) - func(x - dx2)) / 4.0;
132     let m3 = (func(x + dx3) - func(x - dx3)) / 6.0;
133
134     let fifteen_m1 = m1 * 15.0;
135     let six_m2 = m2 * 6.0;
136     let ten_dx1 = dx1 * 10.0;
137
138     return ((fifteen_m1 - six_m2) + m3) / ten_dx1;
139 }
140
141 pub fn newtons_method<F>(f: &F, mut guess: f64, precision: f64) -> f64
142 where
143     F: Fn(f64) -> f64,
144 {
145     loop {
146         let step = f(guess) / derivative(f, guess);
147         if step.abs() < precision {
148             return guess;
149         } else {
150             guess -= step;
151         }
152     }
153
154 pub fn newtons_method_2d<F>(f: &F, mut guess: f64, precision: f64) -> f64
155 where
156     F: Fn(f64) -> Vec2,
157     F::Output: Debug,
158 {
159     loop {

```

```

160     let jacobian = gradient(f, guess);
161     let step: f64 = jacobian.pseudo_inverse() * f(guess);
162     if step.abs() < precision {
163         return guess;
164     } else {
165         guess -= step;
166     }
167 }
168 }
169
170 pub fn newtons_method_max_iters<F>(
171     f: &F,
172     mut guess: f64,
173     precision: f64,
174     max_iters: usize,
175 ) -> Option<f64>
176 where
177     F: Fn(f64) -> f64,
178 {
179     for _ in 0..max_iters {
180         let step = f(guess) / derivative(f, guess);
181         if step.abs() < precision {
182             return Some(guess);
183         } else {
184             guess -= step;
185         }
186     }
187     None
188 }
189
190 fn sigmoid(x: f64) -> f64 {
191     1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
192 }
193
194 fn check_sign(initial: f64, new: f64) -> bool {
195     if initial == new {
196         return false;
197     }
198     return (initial <= -0.0 && new >= 0.0) || (initial >= 0.0 && new <= 0.0);
199 }
200
201 pub fn bisection_search_sign_change<F>(f: &F, initial_guess: f64, step: f64) -> (f64,
202                                         f64)
203 where
204     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized,
205 {
206     let mut result = initial_guess;
207     while !check_sign(f(initial_guess), f(result)) {
208         result += step

```

```

208     }
209     return (result - step, result);
210 }
211
212 fn regula_falsi_c<F>(f: &F, a: f64, b: f64) -> f64
213 where
214     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized,
215 {
216     return (a * f(b) - b * f(a)) / (f(b) - f(a));
217 }
218
219 pub fn regula_falsi_method<F>(f: &F, mut a: f64, mut b: f64, precision: f64) -> f64
220 where
221     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized,
222 {
223     if a > b {
224         let temp = a;
225         a = b;
226         b = temp;
227     }
228
229     let mut c = regula_falsi_c(f, a, b);
230     while f64::abs(f(c)) > precision {
231         b = regula_falsi_c(f, a, b);
232         a = regula_falsi_c(f, a, b);
233         c = regula_falsi_c(f, a, b);
234     }
235     return c;
236 }
237
238 pub fn regula_falsi_bisection<F>(f: &F, guess: f64, bisection_step: f64, precision: f64) -> f64
239 where
240     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized,
241 {
242     let (a, b) = bisection_search_sign_change(f, guess, bisection_step);
243     return regula_falsi_method(f, a, b, precision);
244 }
245
246 #[derive(Clone)]
247 pub struct NewtonsMethodFindNewZero<F>
248 where
249     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized + Clone,
250 {
251     f: Arc<F>,
252     precision: f64,
253     max_iters: usize,
254     previous_zeros: Vec<(i32, f64)>,
255 }

```

```

256
257 impl<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + ?Sized + Clone> NewtonsMethodFindNewZero<F> {
258     pub(crate) fn new(f: Arc<F>, precision: f64, max_iters: usize) ->
259         NewtonsMethodFindNewZero<F> {
260             NewtonsMethodFindNewZero {
261                 f,
262                 precision,
263                 max_iters,
264                 previous_zeros: vec![],  

265             }
266         }
267
268     pub(crate) fn modified_func(&self, x: f64) -> f64 {
269         let divisor = self
270             .previous_zeros
271             .iter()
272             .fold(1.0, |acc, (n, z)| acc * (x - z).powi(*n));
273         let divisor = if divisor == 0.0 {
274             divisor + self.precision
275         } else {
276             divisor
277         };
278         (self.f)(x) / divisor
279     }
280
281     pub(crate) fn next_zero(&mut self, guess: f64) -> Option<f64> {
282         let zero = newtons_method_max_iters(
283             &|x| self.modified_func(x),
284             guess,
285             self.precision,
286             self.max_iters,
287         );
288
289         if let Some(z) = zero {
290             // to avoid hitting maxima and minima twice
291             if derivative(&|x| self.modified_func(x), z).abs() < self.precision {
292                 self.previous_zeros.push((2, z));
293             } else {
294                 self.previous_zeros.push((1, z));
295             }
296         }
297
298         return zero;
299     }
300
301     pub(crate) fn get_previous_zeros(&self) -> Vec<f64> {
302         self.previous_zeros
303             .iter()
304             .map(|(_, z)| *z)

```

```

304         .collect::<Vec<f64>>()
305     }
306 }
307
308 pub fn make_guess<F>(f: &F, (start, end): (f64, f64), n: usize) -> Option<f64>
309 where
310     F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync,
311 {
312     let sort_func = |(_, y1): &(f64, f64), (_, y2): &(f64, f64)| -> Ordering {
313         cmp_f64(&y1, &y2) };
314     let mut points: Vec<(f64, f64)> = (0..n)
315         .into_par_iter()
316         .map(|i| index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, n as f64, start, end))
317         .map(move |x| {
318             let der = derivative(f, x);
319             (x, f(x) / (-(-der * der).exp() + 1.0))
320         })
321         .map(|(x, y)| (x, y.abs()))
322         .collect();
323     points.sort_by(sort_func);
324     points.get(0).map(|point| point.0)
325 }
326
327 pub fn newtons_method_find_new_zero<F>(
328     f: &F,
329     guess: f64,
330     precision: f64,
331     max_iters: usize,
332     known_zeros: &Vec<f64>,
333 ) -> Option<f64>
334 where
335     F: Fn(f64) -> f64,
336 {
337     let f_modified = |x| f(x) / known_zeros.iter().fold(0.0, |acc, &z| acc * (x - z))
338     ;
339     newtons_method_max_iters(&f_modified, guess, precision, max_iters)
340 }
341 #[cfg(test)]
342 mod test {
343     use super::*;
344     use crate::utils::cmp_f64;
345
346     fn float_compare(expect: f64, actual: f64, epsilon: f64) -> bool {
347         let average = (expect.abs() + actual.abs()) / 2.0;
348         if average != 0.0 {
349             (expect - actual).abs() / average < epsilon
350         } else {
351             (expect - actual).abs() < epsilon

```

```

351     }
352 }
353
354 #[test]
355 fn derivative_square_test() {
356     let square = |x| x * x;
357     let actual = |x| 2.0 * x;
358
359     for i in 0..100 {
360         let x = index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, 100.0, -20.0, 20.0);
361         assert!(float_compare(derivative(&square, x), actual(x), 1e-4));
362     }
363 }
364
365 #[test]
366 fn derivative_exp_test() {
367     let exp = |x: f64| x.exp();
368
369     for i in 0..100 {
370         let x = index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, 100.0, -20.0, 20.0);
371         assert!(float_compare(derivative(&exp, x), exp(x), 1e-4));
372     }
373 }
374
375 #[test]
376 fn newtons_method_square() {
377     for i in 0..100 {
378         let zero = index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, 100.0, 0.1, 10.0);
379         let func = |x| x * x - zero * zero;
380         assert!(float_compare(
381             newtons_method(&func, 100.0, 1e-7),
382             zero,
383             1e-4,
384         ));
385         assert!(float_compare(
386             newtons_method(&func, -100.0, 1e-7),
387             -zero,
388             1e-4,
389         ));
390     }
391 }
392
393 #[test]
394 fn newtons_method_cube() {
395     for i in 0..100 {
396         let zero = index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, 100.0, 0.1, 10.0);
397         let func = |x| (x - zero) * (x + zero) * (x - zero / 2.0);
398         assert!(float_compare(
399             newtons_method(&func, 100.0, 1e-7),

```

```

400             zero,
401             1e-4,
402         )));
403         assert!(float_compare(
404             newtons_method(&func, -100.0, 1e-7),
405             -zero,
406             1e-4,
407         )));
408         assert!(float_compare(
409             newtons_method(&func, 0.0, 1e-7),
410             zero / 2.0,
411             1e-4,
412         ));
413     }
414 }
415
416 #[test]
417 fn newtons_method_find_next_polynomial() {
418     for i in 0..10 {
419         for j in 0..10 {
420             for k in 0..10 {
421                 let a = index_to_range(i as f64, 0.0, 10.0, -10.0, 10.0);
422                 let b = index_to_range(j as f64, 0.0, 10.0, -100.0, 0.0);
423                 let c = index_to_range(k as f64, 0.0, 10.0, -1.0, 20.0);
424                 let test_func = |x: f64| (x - a) * (x - b) * (x - c);
425
426                 for _guess in [a, b, c] {
427                     let mut finder =
428                         NewtonsMethodFindNewZero::new(Arc::new(test_func), 1e-15,
429                                         10000000);
430
431                     finder.next_zero(1.0);
432                     finder.next_zero(1.0);
433                     finder.next_zero(1.0);
434
435                     let mut zeros_expected = [a, b, c];
436                     let mut zeros_actual = finder.get_previous_zeros().clone();
437
438                     zeros_expected.sort_by(cmp_f64);
439                     zeros_actual.sort_by(cmp_f64);
440
441                     assert_eq!(zeros_actual.len(), 3);
442
443                     for (expected, actual) in zeros_expected.iter().zip(
444                         zeros_actual.iter()) {
445                         assert!((*expected - *actual).abs() < 1e-10);
446                     }
447                 }
448             }
449         }
450     }

```

```

447         }
448     }
449 }
450
451 #[test]
452 fn newtons_method_find_next_test() {
453     let interval = (-10.0, 10.0);
454
455     let test_func = |x: f64| 5.0 * (3.0 * x + 1.0).abs() - (1.5 * x.powi(2) + x - 50.0).powi(2);
456
457     let mut finder = NewtonsMethodFindNewZero::new(Arc::new(test_func), 1e-11, 1000000000);
458
459     for _i in 0..4 {
460         let guess = make_guess(&|x| finder.modified_func(x), interval, 1000);
461         finder.next_zero(guess.unwrap());
462     }
463
464     let mut zeros = finder.get_previous_zeros().clone();
465     zeros.sort_by(cmp_f64);
466     let expected = [-6.65276132415, -5.58024707627, 4.91358040961, 5.98609465748];
467
468     println!("zeros: {:?}", zeros);
469
470     assert_eq!(zeros.len(), expected.len());
471
472     for (expected, actual) in expected.iter().zip(zeros.iter()) {
473         assert!((*expected - *actual).abs() < 1e-10);
474     }
475 }
476
477 #[test]
478 fn regula_falsi_bisection_test() {
479     let func = |x: f64| x * (x - 2.0) * (x + 2.0);
480
481     let actual = regula_falsi_bisection(&func, -1e-3, -1e-3, 1e-5);
482     let expected = -2.0;
483
484     println!("expected: {}, actual: {}", expected, actual);
485     assert!(float_compare(expected, actual, 1e-3));
486 }
487 }
```

src/plot.rs

```

1 use crate::*;

2 use std::fmt;
```

```

3
4 pub fn to_gnuplot_string_complex<X>(values: Vec<Point<X, Complex64>>) -> String
5 where
6     X: fmt::Display + Send + Sync,
7 {
8     values
9         .par_iter()
10        .map(|p| -> String { format!("{} {} {}\n", p.x, p.y.re, p.y.im) })
11        .reduce(|| String::new(), |s: String, current: String| s + &*current)
12 }
13
14 pub fn to_gnuplot_string<X, Y>(values: Vec<Point<X, Y>>) -> String
15 where
16     X: fmt::Display + Send + Sync,
17     Y: fmt::Display + Send + Sync,
18 {
19     values
20         .par_iter()
21        .map(|p| -> String { format!("{} {}\n", p.x, p.y) })
22        .reduce(|| String::new(), |s: String, current: String| s + &*current)
23 }
24
25 pub fn plot_wavefunction_parts(wave_function: &WaveFunction, output_dir: &Path,
26                                output_file: &str) {
27     std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
28
29     let wkb_values = wave_function
30         .get_wkb_ranges_in_view()
31         .iter()
32         .map(|range| evaluate_function_between(wave_function, range.0, range.1,
33                                              NUMBER_OF_POINTS))
34         .collect::<Vec<Vec<Point<f64, Complex64>>>();
35
36     let airy_values = wave_function
37         .get_airy_ranges()
38         .iter()
39         .map(|range| {
40             evaluate_function_between(
41                 wave_function,
42                 f64::max(wave_function.get_view().0, range.0),
43                 f64::min(wave_function.get_view().1, range.1),
44                 NUMBER_OF_POINTS,
45             )
46         })
47         .collect::<Vec<Vec<Point<f64, Complex64>>>();
48
49     let wkb_values_str = wkb_values
50         .par_iter()
51         .map(|values| to_gnuplot_string_complex(values.to_vec()))

```

```

50     .reduce(
51         || String::new(),
52         |s: String, current: String| s + "\n\n" + &*current,
53     );
54
55     let airy_values_str = airy_values
56         .par_iter()
57         .map(|values| to_gnuplot_string_complex(values.to_vec()))
58         .reduce(
59             || String::new(),
60             |s: String, current: String| s + "\n\n" + &*current,
61         );
62
63     let mut data_full = File::create(output_file).unwrap();
64     data_full.write_all(wkb_values_str.as_ref()).unwrap();
65     data_full.write_all("\n\n".as_bytes()).unwrap();
66     data_full.write_all(airy_values_str.as_ref()).unwrap();
67
68     let mut plot_3d_file = File::create("plot_3d.gnuplot").unwrap();
69
70     let wkb_3d_cmd = (1..=wkb_values.len())
71         .into_iter()
72         .map(|n| {
73             format!(
74                 "\"{}\" 1:2:3 i {} t \"WKB\" {} \"wl",
75                 output_file,
76                 n - 1,
77                 n
78             )
79         })
80         .collect::<Vec<String>>()
81         .join(",");
82
83     let airy_3d_cmd = (1..=airy_values.len())
84         .into_iter()
85         .map(|n| {
86             format!(
87                 "\"{}\" 1:2:3 i {} t \"Airy\" {} \"wl",
88                 output_file,
89                 n + wkb_values.len() - 1,
90                 n
91             )
92         })
93         .collect::<Vec<String>>()
94         .join(",");
95     let plot_3d_cmd: String = "splot ".to_string() + &wkb_3d_cmd + "," + &
96         airy_3d_cmd;
97     plot_3d_file.write_all(plot_3d_cmd.as_ref()).unwrap();

```

```

98  let mut plot_file = File::create("plot.gnuplot").unwrap();
99  let wkb_cmd = (1..=wkb_values.len())
100 .into_iter()
101 .map(|n| {
102     format!(
103         "\\"{}\"u1:2ui{}t\"Re(WKB{})\"wl",
104         output_file,
105         n - 1,
106         n
107     )
108 })
109 .collect::<Vec<String>>()
110 .join(",");
111
112 let airy_cmd = (1..=airy_values.len())
113 .into_iter()
114 .map(|n| {
115     format!(
116         "\\"{}\"u1:2ui{}t\"Re(Airy{})\"wl",
117         output_file,
118         n + wkb_values.len() - 1,
119         n
120     )
121 })
122 .collect::<Vec<String>>()
123 .join(",");
124 let plot_cmd: String = "plot".to_string() + &wkb_cmd + "," + &airy_cmd;
125
126 plot_file.write_all(plot_cmd.as_ref()).unwrap();
127
128 let mut plot_imag_file = File::create("plot_im.gnuplot").unwrap();
129
130 let wkb_im_cmd = (1..=wkb_values.len())
131 .into_iter()
132 .map(|n| {
133     format!(
134         "\\"{}\"u1:3ui{}t\"Im(WKB{})\"wl",
135         output_file,
136         n - 1,
137         n
138     )
139 })
140 .collect::<Vec<String>>()
141 .join(",");
142
143 let airy_im_cmd = (1..=airy_values.len())
144 .into_iter()
145 .map(|n| {
146     format!(

```

```

147             "\"{}\"u1:3u{}t\"Im(Airy{})\"wl",
148             output_file,
149             n + wkb_values.len() - 1,
150             n
151         )
152     }
153     .collect::<Vec<String>>()
154     .join(",");
155     let plot_imag_cmd: String = "plot".to_string() + &wkb_im_cmd + ", " + &
156     airy_im_cmd;
157     plot_imag_file.write_all(plot_imag_cmd.as_ref()).unwrap();
158 }
159
160 pub fn plot_complex_function(
161     func: &dyn Func<f64, Complex64>,
162     view: (f64, f64),
163     title: &str,
164     output_dir: &Path,
165     output_file: &str,
166 ) {
167     std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
168     let values = evaluate_function_between(func, view.0, view.1, NUMBER_OF_POINTS);
169
170     let values_str = to_gnuplot_string_complex(values);
171
172     let mut data_file = File::create(output_file).unwrap();
173
174     data_file.write_all(values_str.as_bytes()).unwrap();
175
176     let mut plot_3d_file = File::create("plot_3d.gnuplot").unwrap();
177     plot_3d_file
178         .write_all(format!("splot \"{}\"u1:2:3t\"{}\"wl", output_file, title).
179                     as_bytes())
180         .unwrap();
181
182     let mut plot_file = File::create("plot.gnuplot").unwrap();
183     plot_file
184         .write_all(format!("plot \"{}\"u1:2t\"Re({})\"wl", output_file, title).
185                     as_bytes())
186         .unwrap();
187
188     let mut plot_im_file = File::create("plot_im.gnuplot").unwrap();
189     plot_im_file
190         .write_all(format!("plot \"{}\"u1:3t\"Im({})\"wl", output_file, title).
191                     as_bytes())
192         .unwrap();
193
194     let mut plot_color_file = File::create("plot_color.gnuplot").unwrap();

```

```

192     plot_color_file
193         .write_all(
194             format!(
195                 "set_cbrange[-pi:pi]\nset_clabel \"arg({})\"\nset_ylabel \"|{}|\"\
196                 nset_palette[model_HSV_defined(0,0,1,1,1,1)]\nplot \"{}\"\
197                 \"1:(sqrt($2**2+$3**2)):(atan2($2,$3))\"w,boxes,t,\"{}\"lc\
198                 palette_z",
199             )
200         .as_bytes(),
201     .unwrap();
202 }
203 pub fn plot_wavefunction(wave_function: &WaveFunction, output_dir: &Path, output_file:
204     &str) {
205     plot_complex_function(
206         wave_function,
207         wave_function.get_view(),
208         "Psi",
209         output_dir,
210         output_file,
211     );
212 }
213 pub fn plot_superposition(wave_function: &SuperPosition, output_dir: &Path,
214     output_file: &str) {
215     plot_complex_function(
216         wave_function,
217         wave_function.get_view(),
218         "Psi",
219         output_dir,
220         output_file,
221     );
222 }
223 pub fn plot_probability(wave_function: &WaveFunction, output_dir: &Path, output_file:
224     &str) {
225     std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
226     let values = evaluate_function_between(
227         wave_function,
228         wave_function.get_view().0,
229         wave_function.get_view().1,
230         NUMBER_OF_POINTS,
231     )

```

```

231     .par_iter()
232     .map(|p| Point {
233         x: p.x,
234         y: p.y.norm_sqr(),
235     })
236     .collect();
237
238     let values_str = to_gnuplot_string(values);
239
240     let mut data_file = File::create(output_file).unwrap();
241
242     data_file.write_all(values_str.as_bytes()).unwrap();
243
244     let mut plot_file = File::create("plot.gnuplot").unwrap();
245     plot_file
246         .write_all(format!("plot \"{}\" u 1:2 t \"|Psi|^2\" w l", output_file).
247                     as_bytes())
248         .unwrap();
249 }
250
251 pub fn plot_probability_super_pos(
252     wave_function: &SuperPosition,
253     output_dir: &Path,
254     output_file: &str,
255 ) {
256     std::env::set_current_dir(&output_dir).unwrap();
257     let values = evaluate_function_between(
258         wave_function,
259         wave_function.get_view().0,
260         wave_function.get_view().1,
261         NUMBER_OF_POINTS,
262     )
263     .par_iter()
264     .map(|p| Point {
265         x: p.x,
266         y: p.y.norm_sqr(),
267     })
268     .collect();
269
270     let values_str = to_gnuplot_string(values);
271
272     let mut data_file = File::create(output_file).unwrap();
273
274     data_file.write_all(values_str.as_bytes()).unwrap();
275
276     let mut plot_file = File::create("plot.gnuplot").unwrap();
277     plot_file
278         .write_all(format!("plot \"{}\" u 1:2 t \"|Psi|^2\" w l", output_file).
279                     as_bytes())

```

```
278     .unwrap();  
279 }
```

src/potentials.rs

```
1 use crate::*;

2

3 const ENERGY_INF: f64 = 1e6;

4

5 #[allow(unused)]
6 pub fn smooth_step(x: f64) -> f64 {
7     const TRANSITION: f64 = 0.5;
8     let step = Arc::new(Function::new(|x: f64| -> Complex64 {
9         if x.abs() < 2.0 {
10             complex(10.0, 0.0)
11         } else {
12             complex(0.0, 0.0)
13         }
14     }));
15     let zero = Arc::new(Function::new(|_: f64| -> Complex64 { complex(0.0, 0.0) }));
16     let inf = Arc::new(Function::new(|x: f64| -> Complex64 {
17         if x.abs() > 5.0 {
18             complex(ENERGY_INF, 0.0)
19         } else {
20             complex(0.0, 0.0)
21         }
22     }));
23

24     let joint_inf_zero_l = wave_function_builder::Joint {
25         left: inf.clone(),
26         right: zero.clone(),
27         cut: -5.0 + TRANSITION / 2.0,
28         delta: TRANSITION,
29     };
30

31     let joint_zero_step_l = wave_function_builder::Joint {
32         left: zero.clone(),
33         right: step.clone(),
34         cut: -2.0 + TRANSITION / 2.0,
35         delta: TRANSITION,
36     };
37

38     let joint_zero_inf_r = wave_function_builder::Joint {
39         left: zero.clone(),
40         right: inf.clone(),
41         cut: 5.0 - TRANSITION / 2.0,
42         delta: TRANSITION,
43     };
44 }
```

```

45     let joint_step_zero_r = wave_function_builder::Joint {
46         left: step.clone(),
47         right: zero.clone(),
48         cut: 2.0 - TRANSITION / 2.0,
49         delta: TRANSITION,
50     };
51
52     if wave_function_builder::is_in_range(joint_zero_inf_r.range(), x) {
53         return joint_zero_inf_r.eval(x).re;
54     }
55
56     if wave_function_builder::is_in_range(joint_inf_zero_l.range(), x) {
57         return joint_inf_zero_l.eval(x).re;
58     }
59
60     if wave_function_builder::is_in_range(joint_step_zero_r.range(), x) {
61         return joint_step_zero_r.eval(x).re;
62     }
63
64     if wave_function_builder::is_in_range(joint_zero_step_l.range(), x) {
65         return joint_zero_step_l.eval(x).re;
66     }
67
68     return zero.eval(x).re.max(inf.eval(x).re.max(step.eval(x).re));
69 }
70 #[allow(unused)]
71 pub fn mexican_hat(x: f64) -> f64 {
72     (x - 4.0).powi(2) * (x + 4.0).powi(2)
73 }
74
75 #[allow(unused)]
76 pub fn double_mexican_hat(x: f64) -> f64 {
77     (x - 4.0).powi(2) * x.powi(2) * (x + 4.0).powi(2)
78 }
79
80 #[allow(unused)]
81 pub fn triple_mexican_hat(x: f64) -> f64 {
82     (x - 6.0).powi(2) * (x - 3.0).powi(2) * (x + 3.0).powi(2) * (x + 6.0).powi(2)
83 }
84
85 pub fn square(x: f64) -> f64 {
86     x * x
87 }
88 }
```

src/tui.rs

```

1 use std::io;
2
```

```

3 fn get_float_from_user(message: &str) -> f64 {
4     loop {
5         println!("{}", message);
6         let mut input = String::new();
7
8         // io::stdout().lock().write(message.as_ref()).unwrap();
9         io::stdin()
10            .read_line(&mut input)
11            .expect("Not a valid string");
12         println!("");
13         let num = input.trim().parse();
14         if num.is_ok() {
15             return num.unwrap();
16         }
17     }
18 }
19
20 fn get_user_bounds() -> (f64, f64) {
21     let user_bound_lower: f64 = get_float_from_user("Lower bound:");
22
23     let user_bound_upper: f64 = get_float_from_user("Upper bound:");
24     return (user_bound_lower, user_bound_upper);
25 }
26 fn ask_user_for_view(lower_bound: Option<f64>, upper_bound: Option<f64>) -> (f64, f64)
27 ) {
28     println!("Failed to determine boundary of the graph automatically.");
29     println!("Please enter values manually.");
30     lower_bound.map(|b| println!("(Suggestion for lower bound: {})".format(b)));
31     upper_bound.map(|b| println!("(Suggestion for upper bound: {})".format(b)));
32
33     return get_user_bounds();
34 }
```

src/turning_points.rs

```

1 use crate::cmp_f64;
2 use crate::newtons_method::*;
3 use crate::wkb_wave_func::*;
4 use crate::*;
5 use num::signum;
6
7 const MAX_TURNING_POINTS: usize = 256;
8 const ACCURACY: f64 = 1e-9;
9
10 pub struct TGroup {
11     pub ts: Vec<((f64, f64), f64)>,
12     // pub tn: Option<f64>,
13 }
```

```

15 impl TGroup {
16     pub fn new() -> TGroup {
17         TGroup { ts: vec![] }
18     }
19
20     pub fn add_ts(&mut self, new_t: ((f64, f64), f64)) {
21         self.ts.push(new_t);
22     }
23 }
24
25 fn validity_func(phase: Phase) -> Arc<dyn Fn(f64) -> f64> {
26     Arc::new(move |x: f64| {
27         1.0 / (2.0 * phase.mass).sqrt() * derivative(&|t| (phase.potential)(t), x).
28             abs() * VALIDITY_LL_FACTOR
29         - ((phase.potential)(x) - phase.energy).pow(2)
30     })
31 }
32
33 fn group_ts(zeros: &Vec<f64>, phase: &Phase) -> TGroup {
34     let mut zeros = zeros.clone();
35     let valid = validity_func(phase.clone());
36
37     zeros.sort_by(cmp_f64);
38     let mut derivatives = zeros
39         .iter()
40         .map(|x| derivative(valid.as_ref(), *x))
41         .map(signum)
42         .zip(zeros.clone())
43         .collect::<Vec<(f64, f64)>>();
44
45     let mut groups = TGroup { ts: vec![] };
46
47     if let Some((deriv, z)) = derivatives.first() {
48         if *deriv < 0.0 {
49             let mut guess = z - ACCURACY.sqrt();
50             let mut new_deriv = *deriv;
51             let mut missing_t = *z;
52
53             while new_deriv < 0.0 {
54                 missing_t =
55                     regula_falsi_bisection(valid.as_ref(), guess, -ACCURACY.sqrt(),
56                                         ACCURACY);
57                 new_deriv = signum(derivative(valid.as_ref(), missing_t));
58                 guess -= ACCURACY.sqrt();
59             }
60
61             derivatives.insert(
62                 0,
63                 (signum(derivative(valid.as_ref(), missing_t)), missing_t),

```

```

62         );
63     }
64   }
65
66   if let Some((deriv, z)) = derivatives.last() {
67     if *deriv > 0.0 {
68       let mut guess = z + ACCURACY.sqrt();
69       let mut new_deriv = *deriv;
70       let mut missing_t = *z;
71
72       while new_deriv > 0.0 {
73         missing_t =
74           regula_falsi_bisection(valid.as_ref(), guess, ACCURACY.sqrt(),
75                                   ACCURACY);
76         new_deriv = signum(derivative(valid.as_ref(), missing_t));
77         guess += ACCURACY.sqrt();
78       }
79
80       derivatives.push((signum(derivative(valid.as_ref(), missing_t)),
81                         missing_t));
82     }
83
84     assert_eq!(derivatives.len() % 2, 0);
85
86     for i in (0..derivatives.len()).step_by(2) {
87       let (t1_deriv, t1) = derivatives[i];
88       let (t2_deriv, t2) = derivatives[i + 1];
89       assert!(t1_deriv > 0.0);
90       assert!(t2_deriv < 0.0);
91
92       let turning_point = newtons_method(
93           &|x| phase.energy - (phase.potential)(x),
94           (t1 + t2) / 2.0,
95           1e-7,
96           );
97       groups.add_ts(((t1, t2), turning_point));
98     }
99
100   return groups;
101 }
102 pub fn calc_ts(phase: &Phase, view: (f64, f64)) -> TGroup {
103   let zeros = find_zeros(phase, view);
104   let groups = group_ts(&zeros, phase);
105   println!(
106     "Turning Points: {:.7?}",
107     groups.ts.iter().map(|(_, t)| *t).collect::<Vec<f64>>()
108   );

```

```

109     return groups;
110 }
111
112 fn find_zeros(phase: &Phase, view: (f64, f64)) -> Vec<f64> {
113     let phase_clone = phase.clone();
114     let validity_func = Arc::new(move |x: f64| {
115         1.0 / (2.0 * phase_clone.mass).sqrt()
116         * derivative(&|t| (phase_clone.potential)(t), x).abs()
117         * VALIDITY_LL_FACTOR
118         - ((phase_clone.potential)(x) - phase_clone.energy).pow(2)
119     });
120     let mut zeros = NewtonsMethodFindNewZero::new(validity_func, ACCURACY, 1e4 as
121         usize);
122     (0..MAX_TURNING_POINTS).into_iter().for_each(|_| {
123         let modified_func = |x| zeros.modified_func(x);
124
125         let guess = make_guess(&modified_func, view, 1000);
126         guess.map(|g| zeros.next_zero(g));
127     });
128
129     let view = if view.0 < view.1 {
130         view
131     } else {
132         (view.1, view.0)
133     };
134     let unique_zeros = zeros
135         .get_previous_zeros()
136         .iter()
137         .filter(|x| **x > view.0 && **x < view.1)
138         .map(|x| *x)
139         .collect::<Vec<f64>>();
140     return unique_zeros;
141 }
```

src/utils.rs

```

1 use crate::newtons_method::derivative;
2 use crate::Complex64;
3 use std::cmp::Ordering;
4
5 pub fn cmp_f64(a: &f64, b: &f64) -> Ordering {
6     if a < b {
7         return Ordering::Less;
8     } else if a > b {
9         return Ordering::Greater;
10    }
11    return Ordering::Equal;
12 }
```

```

13
14 pub fn complex(re: f64, im: f64) -> Complex64 {
15     return Complex64 { re, im };
16 }
17
18 pub fn sigmoid(x: f64) -> f64 {
19     1.0 / (1.0 + (-x).exp())
20 }
21
22 pub fn identity(c: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
23     c
24 }
25
26 pub fn conjugate(c: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
27     c.conj()
28 }
29
30 pub fn negative(c: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
31     -c
32 }
33
34 pub fn negative_conj(c: Complex64) -> Complex64 {
35     -c.conj()
36 }
37
38 pub fn complex_compare(expect: Complex64, actual: Complex64, epsilon: f64) -> bool {
39     let average = (expect.norm() + actual.norm()) / 2.0;
40     return (expect - actual).norm() / average < epsilon;
41 }
42
43 pub fn float_compare(expect: f64, actual: f64, epsilon: f64) -> bool {
44     let average = (expect + actual) / 2.0;
45
46     if average < epsilon {
47         return expect == actual;
48     }
49
50     return (expect - actual) / average < epsilon;
51 }
52
53 pub trait Func<A, R>: Sync + Send {
54     fn eval(&self, x: A) -> R;
55 }
56
57 pub trait ReToC: Sync + Func<f64, Complex64> {}
58
59 pub trait ReToRe: Sync + Func<f64, f64> {}
60
61 pub struct Function<A, R> {

```

```

62     pub(crate) f: fn(A) -> R,
63 }
64
65 impl<A, R> Function<A, R> {
66     pub const fn new(f: fn(A) -> R) -> Function<A, R> {
67         return Function { f };
68     }
69 }
70
71 impl<A, R> Func<A, R> for Function<A, R> {
72     fn eval(&self, x: A) -> R {
73         (self.f)(x)
74     }
75 }
76 pub struct Derivative<'a> {
77     pub f: &'a dyn Func<f64, Complex64>,
78 }
79
80 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for Derivative<'_> {
81     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
82         derivative(&|x| self.f.eval(x), x)
83     }
84 }
```

src/wave_function_builder.rs

```

1 use crate::wkb_wave_func::Phase;
2 use crate::*;

3 use ordinal::Ordinal;
4 use std::sync::*;

5
6 pub enum ScalingType {
7     Mul(Complex64),
8     Renormalize(Complex64),
9     None,
10 }
11
12 pub trait WaveFunctionPart: Func<f64, Complex64> + Sync + Send {
13     fn range(&self) -> (f64, f64);
14     fn as_func(&self) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>;
15 }
16
17 pub trait WaveFunctionPartWithOp: WaveFunctionPart {
18     fn get_op(&self) -> Box<fn(Complex64) -> Complex64>;
19     fn with_op(&self, op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64) -> Box<dyn
20         WaveFunctionPartWithOp>;
21     fn as_wave_function_part(&self) -> Box<dyn WaveFunctionPart>;
22 }
```

```

23 pub fn is_in_range(range: (f64, f64), x: f64) -> bool {
24     return range.0 <= x && range.1 > x;
25 }
26
27 #[derive(Clone)]
28 pub struct Joint {
29     pub left: Arc<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>,
30     pub right: Arc<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>,
31     pub cut: f64,
32     pub delta: f64,
33 }
34
35 impl WaveFunctionPart for Joint {
36     fn range(&self) -> (f64, f64) {
37         if self.delta > 0.0 {
38             (self.cut, self.cut + self.delta)
39         } else {
40             (self.cut + self.delta, self.cut)
41         }
42     }
43     fn as_func(&self) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>> {
44         return Box::new(self.clone());
45     }
46 }
47
48 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for Joint {
49     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
50         let (left, right) = if self.delta > 0.0 {
51             (&self.left, &self.right)
52         } else {
53             (&self.right, &self.left)
54         };
55
56         let delta = self.delta.abs();
57
58         let chi = |x: f64| f64::sin(x * f64::consts::PI / 2.0).powi(2);
59         let left_val = left.eval(x);
60         return left_val + (right.eval(x) - left_val) * chi((x - self.cut) / delta);
61     }
62 }
63
64 #[derive(Clone)]
65 struct PureWkb {
66     wkb: Arc<WkbWaveFunction>,
67     range: (f64, f64),
68 }
69
70 impl WaveFunctionPart for PureWkb {
71     fn range(&self) -> (f64, f64) {

```

```

72     self.range
73 }
74 fn as_func(&self) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>> {
75     Box::new(self.clone())
76 }
77 }
78
79 impl WaveFunctionPartWithOp for PureWkb {
80     fn as_wave_function_part(&self) -> Box<dyn WaveFunctionPart> {
81         Box::new(self.clone())
82     }
83
84     fn get_op(&self) -> Box<fn(Complex64) -> Complex64> {
85         self.wkb.get_op()
86     }
87
88     fn with_op(&self, op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64) -> Box<dyn
89         WaveFunctionPartWithOp> {
90         Box::new(PureWkb {
91             wkb: Arc::new(self.wkb.with_op(op)),
92             range: self.range,
93         })
94     }
95 }
96 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for PureWkb {
97     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
98         self.wkb.eval(x)
99     }
100 }
101
102 #[derive(Clone)]
103 struct ApproxPart {
104     airy: Arc<AiryWaveFunction>,
105     wkb: Arc<WkbWaveFunction>,
106     airy_join_l: Joint,
107     airy_join_r: Joint,
108     range: (f64, f64),
109 }
110
111 impl WaveFunctionPart for ApproxPart {
112     fn range(&self) -> (f64, f64) {
113         self.range
114     }
115     fn as_func(&self) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>> {
116         Box::new(self.clone())
117     }
118 }
119

```

```

120 impl WaveFunctionPartWithOp for ApproxPart {
121     fn as_wave_function_part(&self) -> Box<dyn WaveFunctionPart> {
122         Box::new(self.clone())
123     }
124
125     fn get_op(&self) -> Box<fn(Complex64) -> Complex64> {
126         self.wkb.get_op()
127     }
128
129     fn with_op(&self, op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64) -> Box<dyn
130         WaveFunctionPartWithOp> {
131         Box::new(ApproxPart::new(
132             self.airy.with_op(op),
133             self.wkb.with_op(op),
134             self.range,
135         ))
136     }
137
138 impl ApproxPart {
139     fn new(airy: AiryWaveFunction, wkb: WkbWaveFunction, range: (f64, f64)) ->
140         ApproxPart {
141         let airy_rc = Arc::new(airy);
142         let wkb_rc = Arc::new(wkb);
143         let delta = (airy_rc.ts.1 - airy_rc.ts.0) * AIRY_TRANSITION_FRACTION;
144         ApproxPart {
145             airy: airy_rc.clone(),
146             wkb: wkb_rc.clone(),
147             airy_join_l: Joint {
148                 left: wkb_rc.clone(),
149                 right: airy_rc.clone(),
150                 cut: airy_rc.ts.0 + delta / 2.0,
151                 delta: -delta,
152             },
153             airy_join_r: Joint {
154                 left: airy_rc.clone(),
155                 right: wkb_rc.clone(),
156                 cut: airy_rc.ts.1 - delta / 2.0,
157                 delta,
158             },
159             range,
160         }
161     }
162
163 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for ApproxPart {
164     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
165         if is_in_range(self.airy_join_l.range(), x) && ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS {
166             return self.airy_join_l.eval(x);

```

```

167         } else if is_in_range(self.airy_join_r.range(), x) && ENABLE_AIRY_JOINTS {
168             return self.airy_join_r.eval(x);
169         } else if is_in_range(self.airy.ts, x) {
170             return self.airy.eval(x);
171         } else {
172             return self.wkb.eval(x);
173         }
174     }
175 }
176
177 #[derive(Clone)]
178 pub struct WaveFunction {
179     phase: Arc<Phase>,
180     view: (f64, f64),
181     parts: Vec<Arc<dyn WaveFunctionPart>>,
182     airy_ranges: Vec<(f64, f64)>,
183     wkb_ranges: Vec<(f64, f64)>,
184     scaling: Complex64,
185 }
186
187 fn sign_match(f1: f64, f2: f64) -> bool {
188     return f1.signum() == f2.signum();
189 }
190
191 fn sign_match_complex(mut c1: Complex64, mut c2: Complex64) -> bool {
192     if c1.re.abs() < c1.im.abs() {
193         c1.re = 0.0;
194     }
195
196     if c1.im.abs() < c1.re.abs() {
197         c1.im = 0.0;
198     }
199
200     if c2.re.abs() < c2.im.abs() {
201         c2.re = 0.0;
202     }
203
204     if c2.im.abs() < c2.re.abs() {
205         c2.im = 0.0;
206     }
207
208     return sign_match(c1.re, c2.re) && sign_match(c1.im, c2.im);
209 }
210
211 impl WaveFunction {
212     pub fn get_energy(&self) -> f64 {
213         self.phase.energy
214     }
215 }
```

```

216 pub fn new<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync + Send>(
217     potential: &'static F,
218     mass: f64,
219     n_energy: usize,
220     approx_inf: (f64, f64),
221     view_factor: f64,
222     scaling: ScalingType,
223 ) -> WaveFunction {
224     let energy = energy::nth_energy(n_energy, mass, &potential, approx_inf);
225     println!("{}Energy: {:.9}", Ordinal(n_energy).to_string(), energy);
226
227     let lower_bound = newtons_method::newtons_method_max_iters(
228         &|x| potential(x) - energy,
229         approx_inf.0,
230         1e-7,
231         100000,
232     );
233     let upper_bound = newtons_method::newtons_method_max_iters(
234         &|x| potential(x) - energy,
235         approx_inf.1,
236         1e-7,
237         100000,
238     );
239
240     let view = if lower_bound.is_some() && upper_bound.is_some() {
241         (
242             lower_bound.unwrap() * (upper_bound.unwrap() - lower_bound.unwrap())
243                 * view_factor,
244             upper_bound.unwrap() * (upper_bound.unwrap() - lower_bound.unwrap())
245                 * view_factor,
246         )
247     } else {
248         println!("Failed to determine view automatically, using APPROX_INF as view");
249         (
250             approx_inf.0 - f64::EPSILON.sqrt(),
251             approx_inf.1 + f64::EPSILON.sqrt(),
252         )
253     };
254
255     let phase = Arc::new(Phase::new(energy, mass, potential));
256
257     let (airy_wave_funcs, boundaries) = AiryWaveFunction::new(phase.clone(), (
258         view.0, view.1));
259     let (parts, airy_ranges, wkb_ranges): (
260         Vec<Arc<dyn WaveFunctionPart>>,
261         Vec<(f64, f64)>,
262         Vec<(f64, f64)>,
263     ) = if boundaries.ts.len() == 0 {

```

```

261     println!("No turning points found in view! Results might be in accurate")
262     ;
263     let wkb1 = WkbWaveFunction::new(
264         phase.clone(),
265         1.0.into(),
266         INTEG_STEPS,
267         approx_inf.0,
268         approx_inf.0,
269         f64::consts::PI / 4.0,
270     );
271     let wkb2 = WkbWaveFunction::new(
272         phase.clone(),
273         1.0.into(),
274         INTEG_STEPS,
275         approx_inf.0,
276         approx_inf.1,
277         f64::consts::PI / 4.0,
278     );
279
280     let center = (view.0 + view.1) / 2.0;
281     let wkb1 = Box::new(PureWkb {
282         wkb: Arc::new(wkb1),
283         range: (approx_inf.0, center),
284     });
285
286     let wkb2 = Box::new(PureWkb {
287         wkb: Arc::new(wkb2),
288         range: (center, approx_inf.1),
289     });
290
291     let wkb1_range = wkb1.range();
292     (
293         vec![
294             Arc::from(wkb1.as_wave_function_part()),
295             Arc::from(wkb2.as_wave_function_part()),
296         ],
297         vec![],
298         vec![wkb1_range, wkb2.range()],
299     )
300 } else {
301     let turning_points: Vec<f64> = [
302         vec![2.0 * approx_inf.0 - boundaries.ts.first().unwrap().1,
303             boundaries.ts.iter().map(|p| p.1).collect(),
304             vec![2.0 * approx_inf.1 - boundaries.ts.last().unwrap().1],
305         ]
306         .concat();
307
308     let wave_funcs = turning_points
309         .iter()

```

```

309     .zip(turning_points.iter().skip(1))
310     .zip(turning_points.iter().skip(2))
311     .map(
312         |((previous, boundary), next)| -> (WkbWaveFunction, (f64, f64)) {
313             (
314                 if derivative(phase.potential.as_ref(), *boundary) > 0.0
315                 {
316                     WkbWaveFunction::new(
317                         phase.clone(),
318                         1.0.into(),
319                         INTEG_STEPS,
320                         *boundary,
321                         *previous,
322                         f64::consts::PI / 4.0,
323                         )
324                 } else {
325                     WkbWaveFunction::new(
326                         phase.clone(),
327                         1.0.into(),
328                         INTEG_STEPS,
329                         *boundary,
330                         *boundary,
331                         f64::consts::PI / 4.0,
332                         )
333                 },
334             ((boundary + previous) / 2.0, (next + boundary) / 2.0),
335             )
336         },
337         .collect::<Vec<(WkbWaveFunction, (f64, f64))>>());
338
339 let wkb_airy_pair: Vec<(&(WkbWaveFunction, (f64, f64)), AiryWaveFunction)> = wave_funcs
340     .iter()
341     .zip(airy_wave_funcs.iter())
342     .map(|(w, a)| {
343         (
344             w,
345             a.with_phase_off(w.0.phase_off)
346             .with_c(w.0.get_exp_sign().into()),
347             )
348         })
349     .collect();
350
351 let wkb_ranges = wkb_airy_pair
352     .iter()
353     .map(|(_ , wkb_range), _| *wkb_range)
354     .collect();
355 let airy_ranges = wkb_airy_pair.iter().map(|(_ , airy)| airy.ts).collect()

```

```

356 ;
357     let approx_parts: Vec<Arc<dyn WaveFunctionPartWithOp>> = wkb_airy_pair
358         .iter()
359         .map(|((wkb, range), airy)| -> Arc<dyn WaveFunctionPartWithOp> {
360             Arc::new(ApproxPart::new(airy.clone(), wkb.clone(), *range))
361         })
362         .collect();
363
364     (
365         approx_parts
366             .iter()
367             .map(|p| Arc::from(p.as_wave_function_part()))
368             .collect(),
369         airy_ranges,
370         wkb_ranges,
371     )
372 };
373
374 match scaling {
375     ScalingType::Mul(s) => WaveFunction {
376         phase,
377         view,
378         parts,
379         airy_ranges,
380         wkb_ranges,
381         scaling: s,
382     },
383     ScalingType::None => WaveFunction {
384         phase,
385         view,
386         parts,
387         airy_ranges,
388         wkb_ranges,
389         scaling: complex(1.0, 0.0),
390     },
391     ScalingType::Renormalize(s) => {
392         let unscaled = WaveFunction {
393             phase: phase.clone(),
394             view,
395             parts: parts.clone(),
396             airy_ranges: airy_ranges.clone(),
397             wkb_ranges: wkb_ranges.clone(),
398             scaling: s,
399         };
400         let factor = renormalize_factor(&unscaled, approx_inf);
401         WaveFunction {
402             phase,
403             view,

```

```

404             parts,
405             airy_ranges,
406             wkb_ranges,
407             scaling: s * factor,
408         }
409     }
410 }
411 }
412
413 pub fn calc_psi(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
414     for part in self.parts.as_slice() {
415         if is_in_range(part.range(), x) {
416             return part.eval(x);
417         }
418     }
419     panic!(
420         "[WkbWaveFunction::calc_psi] x out of range (x={}, ranges={:#?})",
421         x,
422         self.parts
423             .iter()
424             .map(|p| p.range())
425             .collect::<Vec<(f64, f64)>>()
426     );
427 }
428
429 pub fn get_airy_ranges(&self) -> &[(f64, f64)] {
430     self.airy_ranges.as_slice()
431 }
432
433 pub fn get_wkb_ranges(&self) -> &[(f64, f64)] {
434     self.wkb_ranges.as_slice()
435 }
436
437 pub fn get_wkb_ranges_in_view(&self) -> Vec<(f64, f64)> {
438     self.wkb_ranges
439         .iter()
440         .map(|range| {
441             (
442                 f64::max(self.get_view().0, range.0),
443                 f64::min(self.get_view().1, range.1),
444             )
445         })
446         .collect::<Vec<(f64, f64)>>()
447 }
448
449 pub fn is_wkb(&self, x: f64) -> bool {
450     self.wkb_ranges
451         .iter()
452         .map(|r| is_in_range(*r, x))

```

```

453         .collect::<Vec<bool>>()
454         .contains(&true)
455     }
456
457     pub fn is_airy(&self, x: f64) -> bool {
458         self.airy_ranges
459         .iter()
460         .map(|r| is_in_range(*r, x))
461         .collect::<Vec<bool>>()
462         .contains(&true)
463     }
464
465     pub fn get_view(&self) -> (f64, f64) {
466         self.view
467     }
468
469     pub fn set_view(&mut self, view: (f64, f64)) {
470         self.view = view
471     }
472
473     pub fn get_phase(&self) -> Arc<Phase> {
474         self.phase.clone()
475     }
476 }
477
478 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for WaveFunction {
479     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
480         self.scaling * self.calc_psi(x)
481     }
482 }
483
484 pub struct SuperPosition {
485     wave_funcs: Vec<WaveFunction>,
486     scaling: Complex64,
487 }
488
489 impl SuperPosition {
490     pub fn new<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Send + Sync>(
491         potential: &'static F,
492         mass: f64,
493         n_energies_scaling: &[(usize, Complex64)],
494         approx_inf: (f64, f64),
495         view_factor: f64,
496         scaling: ScalingType,
497     ) -> SuperPosition {
498         let wave_funcs = n_energies_scaling
499             .iter()
500             .map(|(e, scale)| {
501                 let wave = WaveFunction::new(

```

```

502             potential,
503             mass,
504             *e,
505             approx_inf,
506             view_factor,
507             ScalingType::Mul(*scale),
508         );
509         println!("Calculated {} Energy\n", Ordinal(*e).to_string());
510         return wave;
511     }
512     .collect();
513
514     match scaling {
515         ScalingType::Mul(s) => SuperPosition {
516             wave_funcs,
517             scaling: s,
518         },
519         ScalingType::None => SuperPosition {
520             wave_funcs,
521             scaling: 1.0.into(),
522         },
523         ScalingType::Renormalize(s) => {
524             let unscaled = SuperPosition {
525                 wave_funcs: wave_funcs.clone(),
526                 scaling: s,
527             };
528             let factor = renormalize_factor(&unscaled, approx_inf);
529             println!("factor: {}", factor);
530             SuperPosition {
531                 wave_funcs,
532                 scaling: s * factor,
533             }
534         }
535     }
536 }
537
538 pub fn get_view(&self) -> (f64, f64) {
539     let view_a = self
540         .wave_funcs
541         .iter()
542         .map(|w| w.get_view().0)
543         .min_by(cmp_f64)
544         .unwrap();
545     let view_b = self
546         .wave_funcs
547         .iter()
548         .map(|w| w.get_view().1)
549         .max_by(cmp_f64)
550         .unwrap();

```

```

551         (view_a, view_b)
552     }
553 }
554
555 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for SuperPosition {
556     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
557         self.scaling * self.wave_funcs.iter().map(|w| w.eval(x)).sum::<Complex64>()
558     }
559 }
560
561 struct Scaled<A, R>
562 where
563     R: std::ops::Mul<R, Output = R> + Sync + Send + Clone,
564 {
565     scale: R,
566     func: Box<dyn Func<A, R>>,
567 }
568
569 impl<A, R> Func<A, R> for Scaled<A, R>
570 where
571     R: std::ops::Mul<R, Output = R> + Sync + Send + Clone,
572 {
573     fn eval(&self, x: A) -> R {
574         self.func.eval(x) * self.scale.clone()
575     }
576 }
577
578 fn renormalize_factor(wave_func: &dyn Func<f64, Complex64>, approx_inf: (f64, f64))
579     -> f64 {
580     1.0 / integrate(
581         evaluate_function_between(
582             wave_func,
583             approx_inf.0 * (1.0 - f64::EPSILON),
584             approx_inf.1 * (1.0 - f64::EPSILON),
585             INTEG_STEPS,
586         )
587         .par_iter()
588         .map(|p| Point {
589             x: p.x,
590             y: p.y.norm_sqr(),
591         })
592         .collect(),
593         TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
594     )
595 }
596
597 pub fn renormalize(
598     wave_func: Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>>,
599     approx_inf: (f64, f64),

```

```

599 ) -> Box<dyn Func<f64, Complex64>> {
600     let area = renormalize_factor(wave_func.as_ref(), approx_inf);
601     return Box::new(Scaled::<f64, Complex64> {
602         scale: area.into(),
603         func: wave_func,
604     });
605 }
606
607 #[cfg(test)]
608 mod test {
609     use super::*;

610     #[test]
611     fn sign_check_complex_test() {
612         let range = (-50.0, 50.0);
613         let n = 100000;
614         for ri1 in 0..n {
615             for ii1 in 0..n {
616                 for ri2 in 0..n {
617                     for ii2 in 0..n {
618                         let re1 = index_to_range(ri1 as f64, 0.0, n as f64, range.0,
619                         range.1);
620                         let im1 = index_to_range(ii1 as f64, 0.0, n as f64, range.0,
621                         range.1);
622                         let re2 = index_to_range(ri2 as f64, 0.0, n as f64, range.0,
623                         range.1);
624                         let im2 = index_to_range(ii2 as f64, 0.0, n as f64, range.0,
625                         range.1);
626
627                         assert_eq!(
628                             sign_match_complex(complex(re1, im1), complex(re2, im2)),
629                             sign_match_complex(complex(re2, im2), complex(re1, im1))
630                         );
631                     }
632                 }
633             }
634         }
635     }

```

src/wkb_wave_func.rs

```

1 use crate::*;
2 use std::fmt::Display;
3 use std::sync::Arc;
4
5 #[derive(Clone)]
6 pub struct Phase {
7     pub energy: f64,

```

```

8     pub mass: f64,
9     pub potential: Arc<dyn Fn(f64) -> f64 + Send + Sync>,
10 }
11
12 impl Display for Phase {
13     fn fmt(&self, f: &mut std::fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> std::fmt::Result {
14         write!(f,
15             "Phase{{energy:{}{}, mass:{}{}, potential:{}[func]}}",
16             self.energy, self.mass
17         )
18     }
19 }
20
21
22 impl Phase {
23     fn default() -> Phase {
24         Phase {
25             energy: 0.0,
26             mass: 0.0,
27             potential: Arc::new(|x| 0.0),
28         }
29     }
30
31     pub fn new<F: Fn(f64) -> f64 + Sync + Send>(
32         energy: f64,
33         mass: f64,
34         potential: &'static F,
35     ) -> Phase {
36         return Phase {
37             energy,
38             mass,
39             potential: Arc::new(potential),
40         };
41     }
42
43     fn sqrt_momentum(&self, x: f64) -> f64 {
44         self.eval(x).abs().sqrt()
45     }
46 }
47
48 impl Func<f64, f64> for Phase {
49     fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> f64 {
50         (2.0 * self.mass * ((self.potential)(x) - self.energy))
51             .abs()
52             .sqrt()
53     }
54 }
55
56 #[derive(Clone)]

```

```

57 pub struct WkbWaveFunction {
58     pub c: Complex64,
59     pub turning_point_exp: f64,
60     pub turning_point_osc: f64,
61     pub phase: Arc<Phase>,
62     integration_steps: usize,
63     op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64,
64     pub phase_off: f64,
65 }
66
67 impl WkbWaveFunction {
68     pub fn get_c(&self) -> Complex64 {
69         self.c
70     }
71
72     pub fn with_c(&self, c: Complex64) -> WkbWaveFunction {
73         WkbWaveFunction {
74             c,
75             turning_point_exp: self.turning_point_exp,
76             turning_point_osc: self.turning_point_osc,
77             phase: self.phase.clone(),
78             integration_steps: self.integration_steps,
79             op: self.op,
80             phase_off: self.phase_off,
81         }
82     }
83
84     pub fn new(
85         phase: Arc<Phase>,
86         c: Complex64,
87         integration_steps: usize,
88         turning_point_exp: f64,
89         turning_point_osc: f64,
90         phase_off: f64,
91     ) -> WkbWaveFunction {
92         return WkbWaveFunction {
93             c,
94             turning_point_exp,
95             turning_point_osc,
96             phase: phase.clone(),
97             integration_steps,
98             op: identity,
99             phase_off,
100        };
101    }
102
103    pub fn with_op(&self, op: fn(Complex64) -> Complex64) -> WkbWaveFunction {
104        return WkbWaveFunction {
105            c: self.c,

```

```

106     turning_point_exp: self.turning_point_exp,
107     turning_point_osc: self.turning_point_osc,
108     phase: self.phase.clone(),
109     integration_steps: self.integration_steps,
110     op,
111     phase_off: self.phase_off,
112   };
113 }
114
115 pub fn get_op(&self) -> Box<fn(Complex64) -> Complex64> {
116   Box::new(self.op)
117 }
118
119 pub fn get_exp_sign(&self) -> f64 {
120   let limit_sign = if self.turning_point_exp == self.turning_point_osc {
121     1.0
122   } else {
123     -1.0
124   };
125
126   (self.psi_osc(self.turning_point_exp + limit_sign * f64::EPSILON.sqrt()) /
127    self.c)
128     .re
129     .signum()
130 }
131
132 fn psi_osc(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
133   let integral = integrate(
134     evaluate_function_between(
135       self.phase.as_ref(),
136       x,
137       self.turning_point_osc,
138       self.integration_steps,
139     ),
140     TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,
141   );
142   self.c * complex((integral + self.phase_off).cos(), 0.0) / self.phase.
143   sqrt_momentum(x)
144 }
145
146 fn psi_exp(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
147   let integral = integrate(
148     evaluate_function_between(
149       self.phase.as_ref(),
150       x,
151       self.turning_point_exp,
152       self.integration_steps,
153     ),
154     TRAPEZE_PER_THREAD,

```

```

153     );
154     let exp_sign = self.get_exp_sign();
155
156     exp_sign * (self.c * 0.5 * (-integral.abs()).exp())
157   }
158 }
159
160 impl Func<f64, Complex64> for WkbWaveFunction {
161   fn eval(&self, x: f64) -> Complex64 {
162     let val = if self.phase.energy < (self.phase.potential)(x) {
163       self.psi_exp(x)
164     } else {
165       self.psi_osc(x)
166     };
167
168     return (self.op)(val);
169   }
170 }
171
172 #[cfg(test)]
173 mod test {
174   use super::*;

175   use std::cmp::Ordering;
176
177   fn pot(x: f64) -> f64 {
178     1.0 / (x * x)
179   }
180
181   fn pot_in(x: f64) -> f64 {
182     1.0 / x.sqrt()
183   }
184
185   #[test]
186   fn phase_off() {
187     let energy_cond = |e: f64| -> f64 { (0.5 * (e - 0.5)) % 1.0 };
188
189     let integ = Function::<f64, f64>::new(energy_cond);
190     let mut values = evaluate_function_between(&integ, 0.0, 5.0, NUMBER_OF_POINTS
191       );
192     let sort_func =
193       |p1: &Point<f64, f64>, p2: &Point<f64, f64>| -> Ordering { cmp_f64(&p1.x,
194         &p2.x) };
195     values.sort_by(sort_func);
196
197     let mut data_file = File::create("energy.txt").unwrap();
198
199     let data_str: String = values
200       .par_iter()
201       .map(|p| -> String { format!("{} {} \n", p.x, p.y) })

```

```
200         .reduce(|| String::new(), |s: String, current: String| s + &*current);
201
202     data_file.write_all((data_str).as_ref()).unwrap()
203 }
204 }
```

lib/build.sh

```
1 #! /bin/bash
2
3 go get main
4 go build -o libairy.a -buildmode=c-archive main.go
```

lib/go.mod

```
1 module main
2
3 go 1.18
4
5 require gonum.org/v1/gonum v0.11.0
```

lib/main.go

```
1 package main
2
3 import "C"
4 import "gonum.org/v1/gonum/mathext"
5
6 //export airy_ai
7 func airy_ai(zr float64, zi float64) (float64, float64) {
8     z := mathext.AiryAi(complex(zr, zi))
9     return real(z), imag(z)
10 }
11
12 func main() {
13 }
14 }
```

build.rs

```
1 use std::env;
2 use std::path::PathBuf;
3 use std::process::Command;
4
5 fn main() {
6     Command::new("sh")
7         .arg("build.sh")
8         .current_dir("./lib/")
```

```

9     .status()
10    .unwrap();
11
12    let path = "./lib";
13    let lib = "airy";
14
15    println!("cargo:rustc-link-search=native={}, path");
16    println!("cargo:rustc-link-lib=static={}, lib");
17
18    // The bindgen::Builder is the main entry point
19    // to bindgen, and lets you build up options for
20    // the resulting bindings.
21    let bindings = bindgen::Builder::default()
22        // The input header we would like to generate
23        // bindings for.
24        .header("lib/libairy.h")
25        // Tell cargo to invalidate the built crate whenever any of the
26        // included header files changed.
27        .parse_callbacks(Box::new(bindgen::CargoCallbacks))
28        // Finish the builder and generate the bindings.
29        .generate()
30        // Unwrap the Result and panic on failure.
31        .expect("Unable to generate bindings");
32
33    // Write the bindings to the $OUT_DIR/bindings.rs file.
34    let out_path = PathBuf::from(env::var("OUT_DIR").unwrap());
35    bindings
36        .write_to_file(out_path.join("bindings.rs"))
37        .expect("Couldn't write bindings!");
38 }

```

Cargo.toml

```

1 [package]
2 name = "shroedinger_approx"
3 version = "0.1.0"
4 edition = "2021"
5
6 # See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html
7
8 [dependencies]
9 num = "0.4.0"
10 tokio = { version = "1.0.3", features = ["full"] }
11 rayon = "1.5.3"
12 scilib = "0.5.0"
13 ordinal = "0.3.1"
14
15 [build-dependencies]

```

```
16 bindgen = "0.60.1"
```

energy.wsl

```
1 m = 1
2 V[x_] = x^2
3
4 nthEnergy[n_] = Module[{energys, energy},
5   energys = Solve[Integrate[Sqrt[2*m*(en - V[x])], {x, -Sqrt[en], Sqrt[en]}] == Pi
6     *(n + 1/2), en] // N;
7   energy = en /. energys[[1]];
8   energy
9 ]
10 energys = Table[{n, N@nthEnergy[n]}, {n, 0, 50}]
11
12 csv = ExportString[energys, "CSV"]
13 csv = StringReplace[csv, "," -> " "]
14 Export["output/energys_exact.dat", csv]
```

exact.wsl

```
1 c1 = -5.0
2 c2 = 1.0
3 numberofPoints = 1000
4 m = 2
5 n = 5
6 viewFactor = 1.5
7
8 V[x_] := x^2
9
10 energys = Solve[Integrate[Sqrt[2*m*(en - V[x])], {x, -Sqrt[en], Sqrt[en]}] == 2*Pi*(n
11   + 1/2), en] // N
12 energy = en /. energys[[1]]
13 view = Solve[energy == V[x], x]
14 view = Function[l, x /. l] /@ view
15 view = Function[x, x*viewFactor] /@ view
16
17
18 Print["Energy = ", energy]
19 Print["view = ", view]
20
21
22 solution := DSolve[{V[x] psi[x] - psi''[x]/(2 m) == energy psi[x]}, psi[x], x]
23 psi[x_] = psi[x] /. solution[[1]] /. C[1] -> c1 /. C[2] -> c2
24
25 Print["psi[x] = ", psi[x]]
26
```

```

27 (*psi[x_] = c2*ParabolicCylinderD[(-1 - 50*.Sqrt[m])/2, *)
28      (*I*2^(3/4)*m^(1/4)*x] + c1*ParabolicCylinderD[(-1 + 50*.Sqrt[m])/2, *)
29      (*2^(3/4)*m^(1/4)*x]*)
30
31
32
33 step = (Abs[view[[1]]] + Abs[view[[2]]]) / numberOfPoints
34
35
36 vals = Table[{x, N@psi[x]}, {x, view[[1]], view[[2]], step}]
37 vals = Function[p, {p[[1]], Re[p[[2]]], Im[p[[2]]]}] /@ vals
38 Print["psi[0] = ", psi[0]]
39
40 total = N@Integrate[Re[psi[x]]^2 + Im[psi[x]]^2, {x, -Sqrt[energy], Sqrt[energy]}]
41
42 Print["area under solution = ", total]
43 total = N@Integrate[Abs[psi[x]], {x, -Sqrt[energy], Sqrt[energy]}]
44 Print["area under solution after renormalization = ", N@Integrate[Re[psi[x]]^2 + Im[
45     psi[x]]^2, {x, -Sqrt[energy], Sqrt[energy]}]]
46
47 vals = Function[p, {p[[1]], p[[2]] / total, p[[3]] / total}] /@ vals
48 csv = ExportString[vals, "CSV"]
49 csv = StringReplace[csv, "," -> " "]
50 Export["output/exact.dat", csv]

```

Bildquellen

Wo nicht anders angegeben, sind die Bilder aus dieser Arbeit selbst erstellt worden.

Bibliography

- CODATA. CODATA Value: Planck Length. <https://physics.nist.gov/cgi-bin/cuu/Value?plkl>, 2022a.
- CODATA. CODATA Value: Planck Mass. <https://physics.nist.gov/cgi-bin/cuu/Value?plkm>, 2022b.
- CODATA. CODATA Value: Planck Time. <https://physics.nist.gov/cgi-bin/cuu/Value?plkt>, 2022c.
- Bryce Seligman DeWitt und Neill Graham. *The many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics*, volume 63. Princeton University Press, 2015.
- Espen Gaarder Haug. The gravitational constant and the Planck units. A simplification of the quantum realm. *Physics Essays*, 29(4):558–561, 2016.
- Brain C. Hall. *Quantum Theory for Mathematicians*. Springer New York, NY, 1 edition, 2013. ISBN 978-1461471158.
- Christopher Kormanyos John Maddock. Calculating a Derivative - 1.58.0. https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_58_0/libs/multiprecision/doc/html/boost_multiprecision/tut/floats/fp_2022.html.
- Robert G. Littlejohn. Physics 221A, 2020. URL [url{https://www.pas.rochester.edu/~passage/resources/prelim/Quantum/UCB%20Notes/7%20wkb.pdf}](https://www.pas.rochester.edu/~passage/resources/prelim/Quantum/UCB%20Notes/7%20wkb.pdf).
- Erwin Schrödinger. Die gegenwärtige Situation in der Quantenmechanik. *Naturwissenschaften*, 23, 1935.
- Tanja Van Mourik, Michael Bühl, und Marie-Pierre Gaigeot. Density functional theory across chemistry, physics and biology, 2014.
- Eric W. Weisstein. Newton's Method, 2022. URL <https://mathworld.wolfram.com/NewtonMethod.html>. [Online; accessed 10-August-2022].
- Wikipedia. Numerical integration, 2022. URL https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Numerical_integration. [Online; accessed 10-August-2022].
- Barton Zwiebach. MIT 8.06 Quantum Physics III, 2018. URL [url{https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/8-06-quantum-physics-iii-spring-2018/resources/l7-3/}](https://ocw.mit.edu/courses/8-06-quantum-physics-iii-spring-2018/resources/l7-3/).

Selbständigkeitserklärung

Hiermit bestätige ich, Gian Laager, meine Maturaarbeit selbständig verfasst und alle Quellen angegeben zu haben.

Ich nehme zur Kenntnis, dass meine Arbeit zur Überprüfung der korrekten und vollständigen Angabe der Quellen mit Hilfe einer Software (Plagiaterkennungstool) geprüft wird. Zu meinem eigenen Schutz wird die Software auch dazu verwendet, später eingereichte Arbeiten mit meiner Arbeit elektronisch zu vergleichen und damit Abschriften und eine Verletzung meines Urheberrechts zu verhindern. Falls Verdacht besteht, dass mein Urheberrecht verletzt wurde, erkläre ich mich damit einverstanden, dass die Schulleitung meine Arbeit zu Prüfzwecken herausgibt.

Ort

Datum

Unterschrift