

# CompPhys Assignment 08

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## 1 Poisson Equation

### 1.1 题目描述

Consider the Poisson equation:

$$\nabla^2 \phi(x, y) = -\rho(x, y)/\epsilon_0 \quad (1.1)$$

from electrostatics on a rectangular geometry with  $x \in [0, L_x]$  and  $y \in [0, L_y]$ . Write a program that solves this equation using the relaxation method. Test your program with:

- (a)  $\rho(x, y) = 0, \phi(0, y) = \phi(L_x, y) = \phi(x, 0) = 0, \phi(x, L_y) = 1V, L_x = 1m, L_y = 1.5m$
- (b)  $\rho(x, y)/\epsilon_0 = 1V/m^2, \phi(0, y) = \phi(L_x, y) = \phi(x, 0) = \phi(x, L_y) = 0, L_x = 1m, L_y = 1m$

### 1.2 解决方案描述

我们首先将上述泊松方程 (1.1) 离散化：

$$u_{i,j} = \frac{1}{4}[u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} + u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j}] + \frac{h^2}{4} \frac{\rho_{i,j}}{\epsilon_0} \quad (1.2)$$

其中  $h$  为求解时划分的网格长度。对于 Successive Over Relaxation 方法而言，其给出迭代公式：

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = (1 - \omega)u_{i,j}^n + \frac{\omega}{4} \left[ u_{i,j+1}^n + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + u_{i+1,j}^n + u_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + \frac{h^2}{4} \frac{\rho_{i,j}}{\epsilon_0} \right] \quad (1.3)$$

其中指标  $n$  代表迭代的次数， $\omega$  被称为 over-relaxation 参数，当  $\omega \simeq \frac{2}{1+\frac{\pi}{L}}$  时，迭代的收敛速度最快，其中  $L$  是划分的网格点的数目。

因此，当设定好问题的边界条件后，对于边界内的点，先随机猜测一个试解，然后将试解带入公式 (1.3) 进行迭代求解，当迭代前后解的差距满足精度要求或者迭代次数大于最大迭代次数时结束迭代过程，返回最终结果。

### 1.3 伪代码

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#### Algorithm 1: Poisson Equation

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**Input:**  $L_x, L_y, h, \rho/\epsilon_0$ , value at each boundary

**Output:** Plot the potential figure

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1 X, Y ← the grid points of the plane
2  $\omega \leftarrow \frac{2}{1+\pi/LEN(\mathbf{X})}$ 
3  $V \leftarrow$  the boundary value of the grid //  $V$  is a matrix contains potential
4 Generate random value for interior points
5 while  $state < MAX$  and  $signal > eps$  do
6   for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{Y}) - 2$  do
7     for  $j \leftarrow 1$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{X}) - 2$  do
8        $tem \leftarrow V_{i,j}$ 
9        $V_{i,j} \leftarrow (1 - \omega)V_{i,j} + \frac{\omega}{4}[V_{i+1,j} + V_{i-1,j} + V_{i,j+1} + V_{i,j-1}]$ 
10       $signal \leftarrow signal + ABS(tem - V_{i,j})$ 
11       $state ++$ 
12    end
13  end
14 end
15 PLOT(The figure of potential)
16 return  $V$ 
```

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### 1.4 输入输出示例

本题中我们分别设定边界条件及电荷分布如题目描述中的 a, b 两种情况, 最终绘制出两种情况下的电势分布图, 取区间间隔  $h = 0.02$ , 结果如下图所示。

(a)  $\rho(x, y) = 0$ ,  $\phi(0, y) = \phi(L_x, y) = \phi(x, 0) = 0$ ,  $\phi(x, L_y) = 1V$ ,  $L_x = 1m$ .  $L_y = 1.5m$

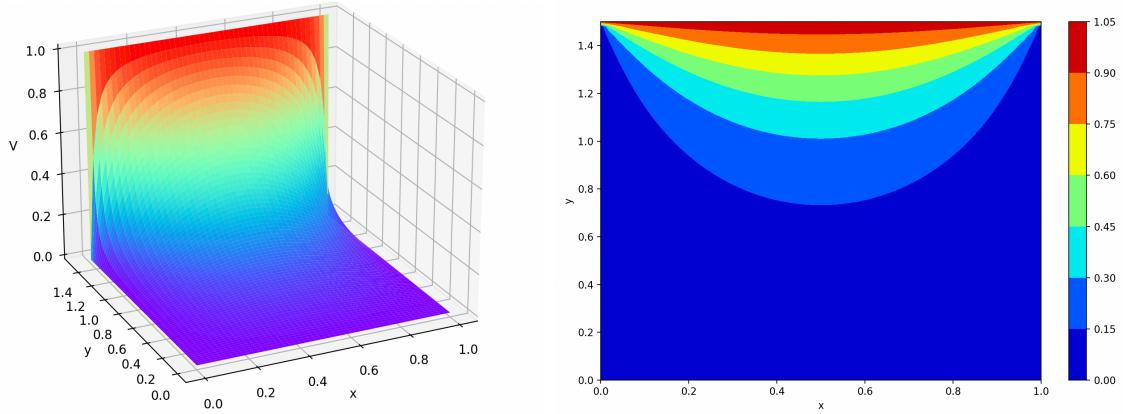


图 1: 平面电势分布图

图 2: 平面电势分布图

(b)  $\rho(x, y)/\epsilon_0 = 1V/m^2$ ,  $\phi(0, y) = \phi(L_x, y) = \phi(x, 0) = \phi(x, L_y) = 0$ ,  $L_x = 1m$ .  $L_y =$

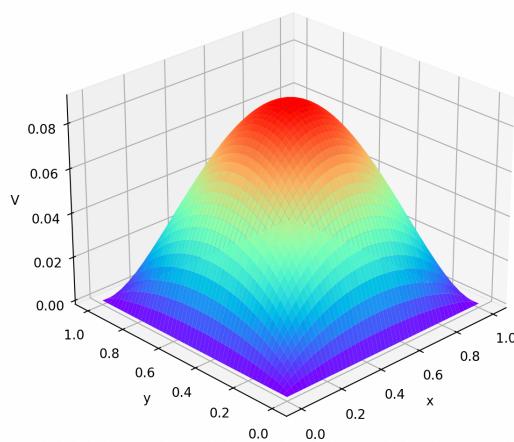


图 3: 平面电势分布图

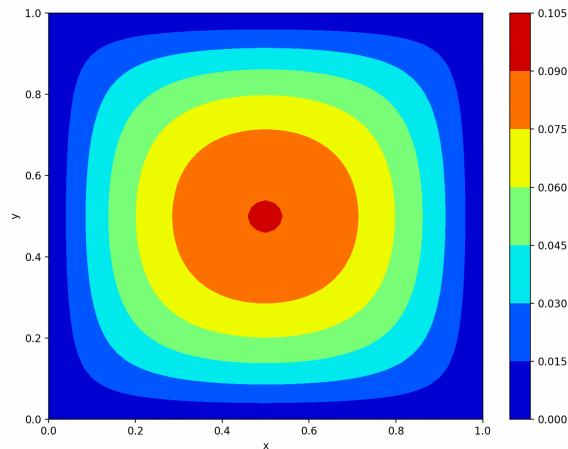


图 4: 平面电势分布图

## 1.5 用户手册

1. 本程序的源程序为 Poisson\_equation.py
2. 在执行源程序之前，应当先安装 numpy, matplotlib 库
3. 本程序分别利用 Successive Over Relaxation 方法求解不同边界条件及电荷分布情况下的泊松方程
4. 运行程序后，将分别绘制出两种条件下平面上电势的分布图
5. 本程序计算量较大，还请您耐心等待，若需要缩短计算时间，您可以更改源代码中  $h$  的值

## 2 Time-dependent Schrodinger Equation

### 2.1 题目描述

Solve the time-dependent Schrodinger equation using both the Crank – Nicolson scheme and stable explicit scheme. Consider the one-dimensional case and test it by applying it to the problem of a square well with a Gaussian initial state coming in from the left.

$$\text{Gaussian initial state: } \Psi(x, 0) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi}} \exp(i k_0 x - \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2})$$

### 2.2 解决方案描述

本题中将通过两种算法求解初始为高斯波包的概率波通过一个有限深方势阱的后的波的演化过程。

### 2.2.1 Crank-Nicolson Scheme

对于含时的薛定谔方程：

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + V\psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \quad (2.1)$$

我们将其离散化，令  $i$  代表位置， $j$  代表时间，得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{i\hbar}{\Delta t} [\psi_{i,j+1} - \psi_{i,j-1}] &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{4m\Delta x^2} [\psi_{i-1,j} + \psi_{i+1,j} - 2\psi_{i,j}] + \frac{1}{2}V_i\psi_{i,j} \\ &\quad - \frac{\hbar^2}{4m\Delta x^2} [\psi_{i-1,j+1} + \psi_{i+1,j+1} - 2\psi_{i,j+1}] + \frac{1}{2}V_i\psi_{i,j+1} \end{aligned}$$

再令  $\alpha = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x^2}$ ，带入整理得：

$$\begin{aligned} &- \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}\psi_{i-1,j} + (i + \frac{V_i\Delta t}{2\hbar} + \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m})\psi_{i,j} - \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}\psi_{i+1,j} \\ &= \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}\psi_{i-1,j+1} + (i - \frac{V_i\Delta t}{2\hbar} - \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m})\psi_{i,j+1} + \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}\psi_{i+1,j+1} \end{aligned}$$

将其整理为矩阵的形式：

$$[iI + B]\Psi_{j+1} = [iI - B]\Psi_j \quad (2.2)$$

$$\Psi_{j+1} = [iI + B]^{-1}[iI - B]\Psi_j \quad (2.3)$$

其中：

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{V_1\Delta t}{2\hbar} - \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m} & \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m} & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m} & -\frac{V_2\Delta t}{2\hbar} - \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m} & \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}, \Psi_j = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{1,j} \\ \psi_{2,j} \\ \psi_{3,j} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

因此，只要知道了初始状态和势能函数，带入计算即可

### 2.2.2 Stable Explicit Scheme

我们设波函数的解的形式为：

$$\psi(x, t) = U(t)\psi(x, t=0) = e^{(-iHt)}\psi(x, t=0)$$

因此，令  $i$  代表位置， $j$  代表时间：

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{i,j+1} &= \psi_{i,j-1} + \frac{i\hbar^2\Delta t}{m\Delta x^2}(\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j} - 2\psi_{i,j}) - 2i\Delta tV_i\psi_{i,j} \\ &\quad \psi_{i,j-1} + \left(-\frac{2i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} - 2i\Delta tV_i\right)\psi_{i,j} + \frac{i\alpha\hbar^2}{m}(\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

将其写为矩阵形式：

$$\Psi_{j+1} = \Psi_{j-1} + A\Psi_j \quad (2.5)$$

其中：

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} - 2i\Delta t V_1 & \frac{i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} & 0 & \dots & \dots \\ \frac{i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} & -\frac{2i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} - 2i\Delta t V_2 & \frac{i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}, \Psi_j = \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{1,j} \\ \psi_{2,j} \\ \psi_{3,j} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

知道了初始波函数和势能函数，带入计算即可

## 2.3 伪代码

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### Algorithm 2: Crank-Nicolson Scheme

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Input:  $V$ , the initial  $\Psi_0$ 
Output: Plot the  $|\Psi(x, t)|^2$ 

1  $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{T} \leftarrow$  the grid points of the plane
2  $\Psi[0] \leftarrow \Psi_0$ 
// Mat1=iI+B, Mat2=iI-B
3 for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{X}) - 1$  do
4   for  $j \leftarrow 0$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{X}) - 1$  do
5     if  $i = j$  then
6       |  $Mat1[i][j] \leftarrow i - \frac{V_i \Delta t}{2\hbar} - \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m}$ 
7       |  $Mat2[i][j] \leftarrow i + \frac{V_i \Delta t}{2\hbar} + \frac{\alpha\hbar}{2m}$ 
8     end
9     if  $i = j - 1$  or  $i = j + 1$  then
10    |  $Mat1[i][j] \leftarrow \frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}$ 
11    |  $Mat2[i][j] \leftarrow -\frac{\alpha\hbar}{4m}$ 
12  end
13 end
14 end
15 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{T}) - 1$  do
16   |  $\Psi[i] \leftarrow Mat1^{-1} Mat2 \Psi[i - 1]$ 
17 end
18 PLOT( $|\Psi(x, t)|^2$ )
19 return  $\Psi(x, t)$ 

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**Algorithm 3:** Stable Explicit Scheme

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**Input:**  $V$ , the initial  $\Psi_0$  and  $\Psi_1$

**Output:** Plot the  $|\Psi(x, t)|^2$

```

1 X, T  $\leftarrow$  the grid points of the plane
2  $\Psi[0] \leftarrow \Psi_0$ ,  $\Psi[1] \leftarrow \Psi_1$ 
// Mat3=A
3 for  $i \leftarrow 0$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{X}) - 1$  do
4   for  $j \leftarrow 0$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{X}) - 1$  do
5     if  $i = j$  then
6       |  $Mat3[i][j] \leftarrow -\frac{2i\alpha\hbar^2}{m} - 2i\Delta t V_i$ 
7     end
8     if  $i = j - 1$  or  $i = j + 1$  then
9       |  $Mat3[i][j] \leftarrow \frac{i\alpha\hbar^2}{m}$ 
10    end
11  end
12 end
13 for  $i \leftarrow 1$  to  $LEN(\mathbf{T}) - 2$  do
14   |  $\Psi[i + 1] \leftarrow \Psi[i - 1] + A\Psi[i]$ 
15 end
16 PLOT( $|\Psi(x, t)|^2$ )
17 return  $\Psi(x, t)$ 

```

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## 2.4 输入/输出示例

本题目中为简便计算取  $\hbar = 1, m = 1$ , 取  $\Delta t = 0.01, \Delta x = 0.2$ 。势阱范围为  $-2 \sim 2$ , 深度取  $V_0 = -5$ , 初始高斯波包中  $k_0 = 1, \xi_0 = -6$ , 用两种方法计算得到的概率密度随时间演化下图所示

(a) Crank-Nicolson Scheme

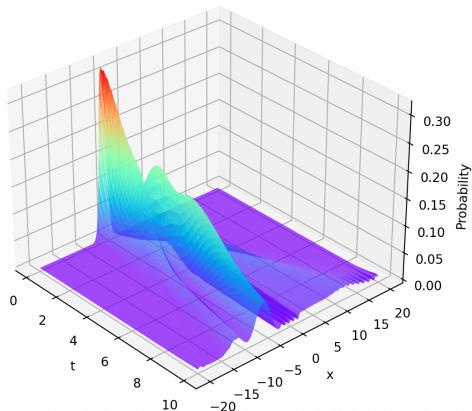


图 5: Crank-Nicolson Scheme

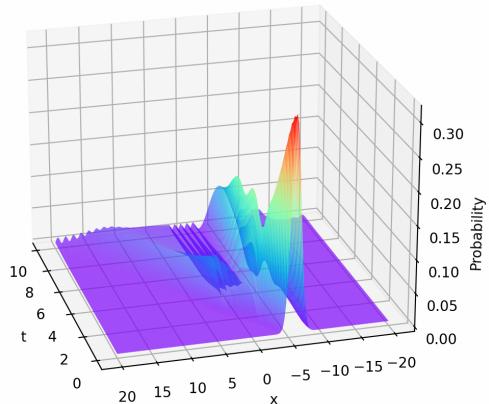


图 6: Crank-Nicolson Scheme

(b) Stable Explicit Scheme

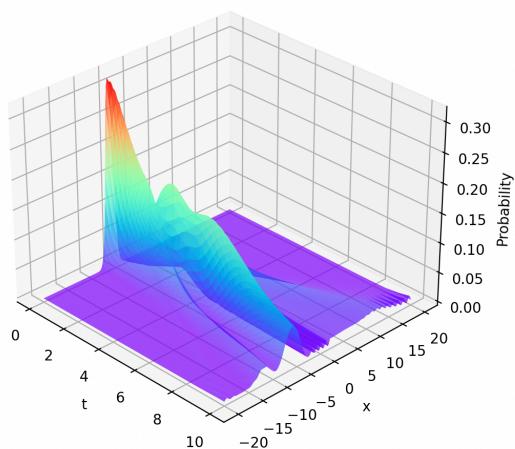


图 7: Stable Explicit Scheme

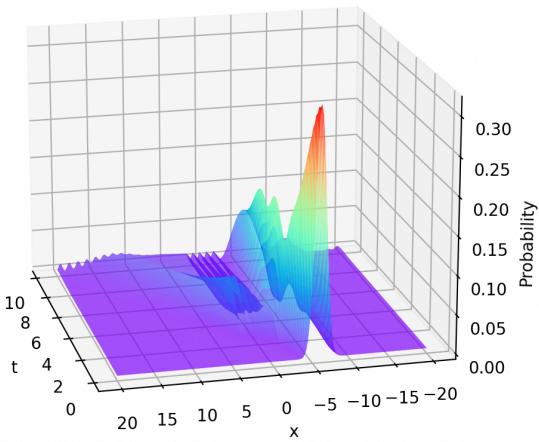


图 8: Stable Explicit Scheme

可以看出，两种算法算出来的结果相同。随着时间的演化，波函数既有从势阱透射的，也有由势阱反射回来的。

若减小势阱的深度，令  $V_0 = -0.2$ ，结果如下图：

(a) Crank-Nicolson Scheme

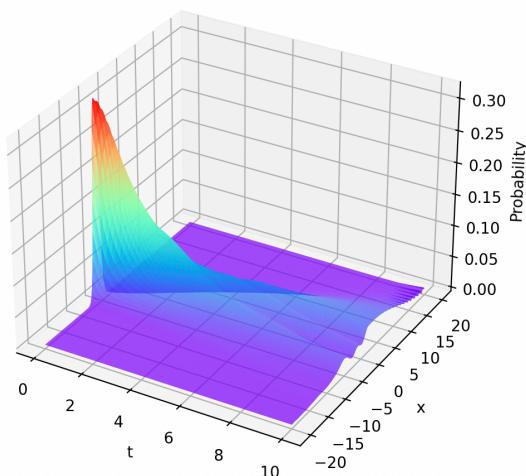


图 9: Crank-Nicolson Scheme

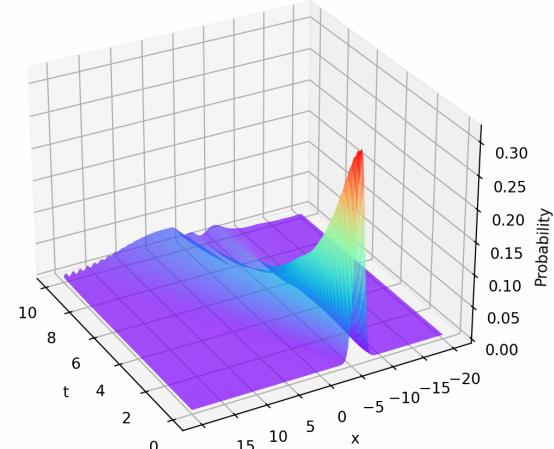


图 10: Crank-Nicolson Scheme

(b) Stable Explicit Scheme

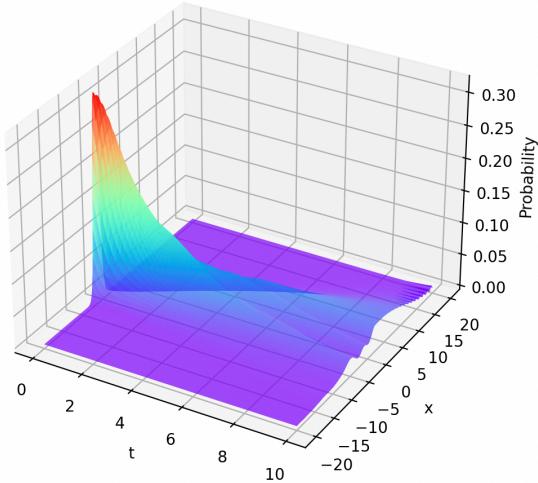


图 11: Stable Explicit Scheme

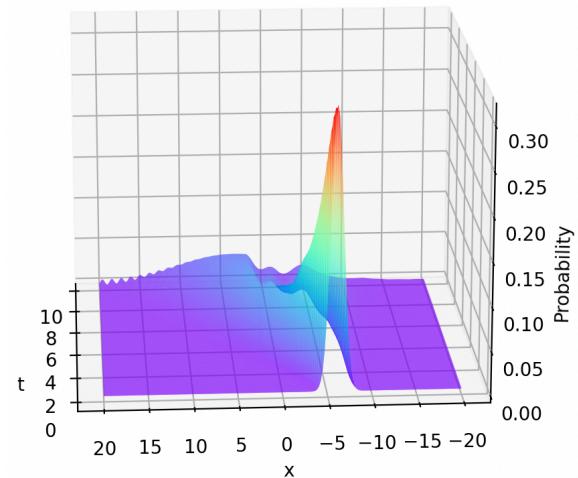


图 12: Stable Explicit Scheme

可以看出，随着势阱深度减小，透射波的成分增大，透射系数增加，这与理论分析相符。

## 2.5 用户手册

1. 本程序的源程序为 Schrodinger\_time.py
2. 在执行源程序之前，应当先安装 numpy, matplotlib, math, cmath 库
3. 本程序分别利用 Crank-Nicolson Scheme 和 Stable Explicit Scheme 计算函数的薛定谔方程
4. 运行程序后，将分别绘制出两种算法求解出的对应波函数的概率密度图
5. 本程序计算量较大，还请您耐心等待，若需要缩短计算时间，您可以更改源代码中  $h\_t, h\_x$  的值

## 3 Stability condition of the Explicit Scheme

### 3.1 题目描述

Prove the stability condition of the explicit scheme of the 1D wave equation by performing Von Neumann stability analysis:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (3.1)$$

If  $\frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x} \leq 1$ , the explicit scheme is stable.

### 3.2 证明过程

首先将上式离散化，得到：

$$\frac{1}{\Delta t^2}(u_{i,j+1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j-1}) = \frac{c^2}{\Delta x^2}(u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}) \quad (3.2)$$

变形得到：

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,j+1} &= 2u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1} + c^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} (u_{i+1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i-1,j}) \\ \Rightarrow u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} &= c^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} u_{i-1,j} + 2 \left(1 - c^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2}\right) u_{i,j} + c^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} u_{i+1,j} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

令  $u_{i,j} = \xi^j e^{IKi\Delta x}$ ,  $I = \sqrt{-1}$ ,  $c^2 \frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} = \alpha^2$ , 得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \xi + \xi^{-1} &= \alpha^2 e^{-IK\Delta x} + 2(1 - \alpha^2) + \alpha^2 e^{IK\Delta x} \\ \Rightarrow \xi + \xi^{-1} &= 2(1 - \alpha^2) + 2\alpha^2 \cos(K\Delta x) \\ \Rightarrow \xi^2 - 2 \left[1 - 2\alpha^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{K\Delta x}{2}\right)\right] \xi + 1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

令  $\beta = 1 - 2\alpha^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{K\Delta x}{2}\right)$ , 则上面一元二次方程化为：

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^2 - 2\beta\xi + 1 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \xi &= \beta \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

由冯·诺伊曼稳定性分析的条件，如果对于任意  $K$ , 都有  $|\xi| \leq 1$ , 则该算法是收敛的。因此，对本题而言，我们希望  $-1 \leq \xi \leq 1$ , 在这种情况下：

$$\begin{aligned} \xi &= \beta \pm I \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} \\ |\xi| &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

此时应当满足不等式：

$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq 1 - 2\alpha^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{K\Delta x}{2}\right) \leq 1 \\ \Rightarrow 0 &\leq \alpha^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{K\Delta x}{2}\right) \leq 1 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

其中式 (3.5) 对任意的  $K$  都成立，因此必须满足：

$$\alpha \leq 1 \Rightarrow \frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x} \leq 1$$