

Quantum Information and Computing

2022 - 2023

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Exercise #03

Theoretical

We consider the 1D quantum harmonic oscillator:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{H} = \hat{p}^2 + \omega^2 \hat{x}^2 \quad \text{where } \hbar \equiv m \equiv 1 \\ \hat{H}\psi = E\psi \quad \hat{p} \rightarrow -i\hbar\partial/\partial x, \quad \hat{x} \rightarrow x \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 x^2 \right) \psi(x) = E_n \psi(x) \\ \psi_k'' = \frac{\psi_{k+1} - 2\psi_k + \psi_{k-1}}{dx^2} \end{array} \right.$$

The eigenvector can be found from the above:

$$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\psi_{k+1} - 2\psi_k + \psi_{k-1}}{dx^2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \omega^2 x_k \psi_k = E \psi_k \quad \text{where} \quad H_{ij} = \langle \psi_i | H | \psi_j \rangle$$

We can get the matrix:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{dx^2} + \omega^2 x_1^2 & -\frac{1}{dx^2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{dx^2} & \frac{2}{dx^2} + \omega^2 x_2^2 & -\frac{1}{dx^2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{2}{dx^2} + \omega^2 x_N^2 \end{pmatrix} \longleftrightarrow H\psi = E\psi$$

Code development

We created the function to initialize the complex matrix to represent the Hamiltonian of the system given by L and N.

We create the subroutine to compute the eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

Results

```
q1@q1-VirtualBox:~$ gfortran schro-eq.f90 -o schro-eq eigen -llapack
q1@q1-VirtualBox:~$ ./schro-eq
+          QUANTUM HARMONIC          +
+-----+
+ Type: L, N, omega and folder name: 1
1000
1
qho
+ Data will be saved in: ./qho
+ Length of x space (L):      1.00000000
+ Number of points (N):      1000
+ Angular frequency (omega):  1.00000000

+ Computing the Hamiltonian...
!!! H matrix is too big to be printed on screen !!!

+ Computing Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors...
Eigenvalues:
 4.92671108
19.6926308
44.2757454
78.6756668
122.907829
writing on file: ./qho/eigenvalues.csv
writing on file: ./qho/eigenvectors.csv

Done!
```

```
function qho_H_init(L,N,omega) result(H)
  real :: L,omega
  integer :: N, ii

  real*16, dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: elem_real
  type(cmatrix) :: H

  allocate(elem_real(N+1,N+1))
  elem_real = 0 * elem_real

  ! diagonal
  do ii=1, N+1, 1
    elem_real(ii,ii) = ( 2 * (N*N)/(L*L) ) + omega*omega*((ii-1)*L/N - L/2)*((ii-1)*L/N - L/2)
  end do

  do ii=2, N+1, 1
    elem_real(ii,ii-1) = - (N*N)/(L*L)
    elem_real(ii-1,ii) = - (N*N)/(L*L)
  end do

  elem_real = 0.5* elem_real

  H = cmatrix_init(cmplx(X=elem_real,KIND=8))
end function qho_H_init

subroutine cmatrix_herm_eigens(cmat,eigenv,eigenh,success)
  type(cmatrix) :: cmat
  real*8, dimension(:) :: eigenv
  complex(kind=8), dimension(:,:) :: eigenh
  integer, optional :: success

  ! LAPACK variables
  double precision, dimension(:), allocatable :: RWORK
  integer :: INFO, LWORK
  integer :: N
  integer, parameter :: LWMAX = 100000
  complex*16 :: WORK(LWMAX)
  complex(kind=8), dimension(:,,:), allocatable :: VR
  ! Check if matrix is squared
  if(cmat%dim(1) == cmat%dim(2)) then
    N = cmat%dim(1)

    allocate(RWORK(3*N-2))
    allocate(VR(N,N))

    ! Compute optimal size of workspace
    LWORK = -1
    eigenh = cmat%element

    call ZHEEV('Vectors', 'U', N, eigenh, N, eigenv, WORK,LWORK,RWORK,INFO)
    LWORK = min(LWMAX, int(WORK(1)))

    ! Compute eigenvalues
    call ZHEEV('Values', 'U', N, eigenh, N, eigenv, WORK,LWORK,RWORK,INFO)

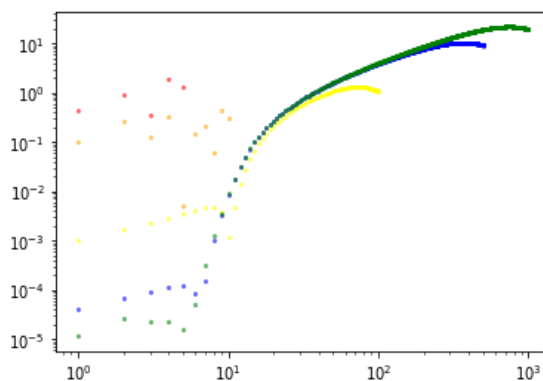
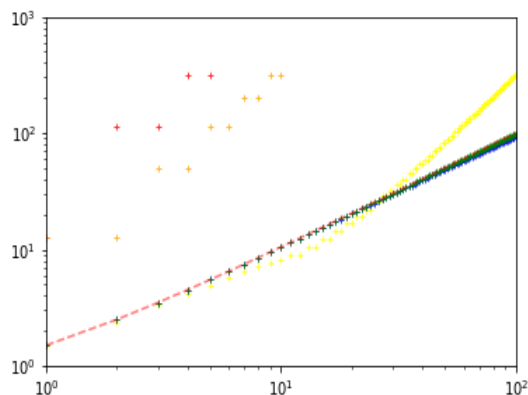
    if(present(success)) then
      success = INFO
    end if
  end if
end subroutine cmatrix_herm_eigens
```

Time Independent Schrödinger Equation

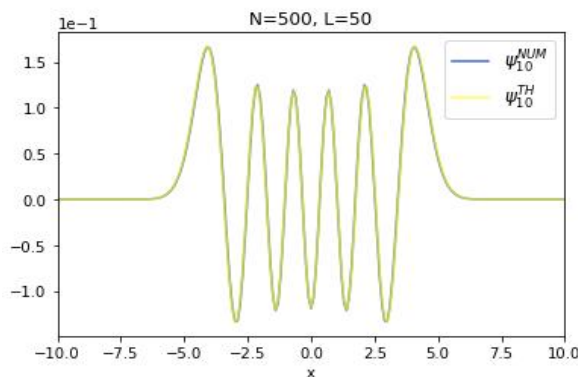
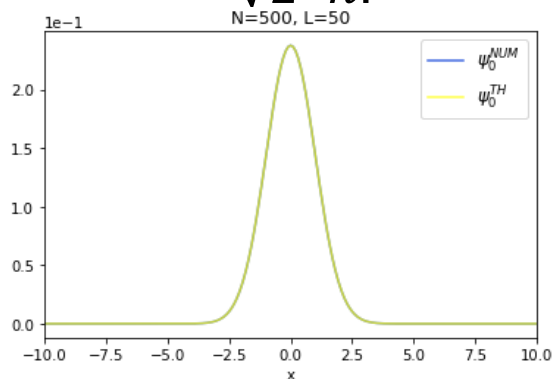
Results

$$E_n^{true} = \omega \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$err(E_n) \equiv \frac{|E_n - E_n^{true}|}{E_n^{true}}$$



$$\psi_n^{TH}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \left(\frac{\omega}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{-\frac{\omega x^2}{2}} H_n(\sqrt{\omega} x), \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



Time Independent Schrödinger Equation

Correctness: The code provides results in accordance with theoretical expectation but it highly depends on the choice of the parameters.

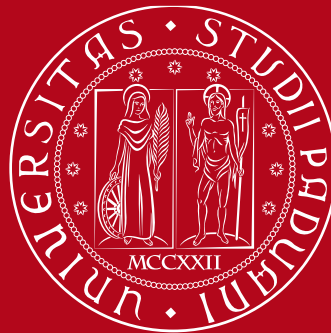
Stability: The code has been run multiple times in order to make the program as stable as possible.

Accurate discretization: The discretization can be improved by modifying the input parameters, (for $L=50$ and $N = 1000$, it returns the accurate results).

Flexibility: The program can be adapt in different values of parameters.

Efficiency: Can be improved by considering as real-only matrices.

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Thanks for the attention
