

# Quantum Harmonic Oscillator

**GROUP NUMBER:1**

**MEMBERS:**

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## OUTLINE

- The Harmonic Oscillator Eigenstates
- The Classical Harmonic Oscillator
- Comparing Classical vs. Quantum Harmonic Results
- Plot Eigenvalues and Eigen functions of harmonic oscillator

## Methods Imported

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math
```

```
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy
import numpy.polynomial.hermite as Herm
```

```
import scipy
from scipy.special import hermite
```

```
from celluloid import Camera
from IPython.display import HTML
```

## PIP Used

```
!pip install celluloid
```

- **The Harmonic Oscillator Eigenstates**

For Hermite Polynomial when n is even

```
def evenHn(x,n):
    n1 = int(n/2)
    sum = 0
    for l in range(0,n1+1):

        s_term = ((-1)**(n1-l))/((fac(2*l))*fac(n1-l))
        sum += s_term * (2*x)**(2*l)
    Hn = fac(n)*sum
    return Hn

def oddHn(x,n):
    n1 = int((n-1)/2)
    sum = 0
    for l in range(0,n1+1):

        s_term = ((-1)**(n1-l))/((fac(2*l))*fac(n1-l))
        sum += s_term * (2*x)**(2*l+1)

    Hn = fac(n)*sum
    return Hn

def gauss(Hn,x):
    f = Hn*math.exp((-1*(x**2))/2)
    return f
```

For Hermite Polynomial when n is odd

- The Harmonic Oscillator Eigenstates

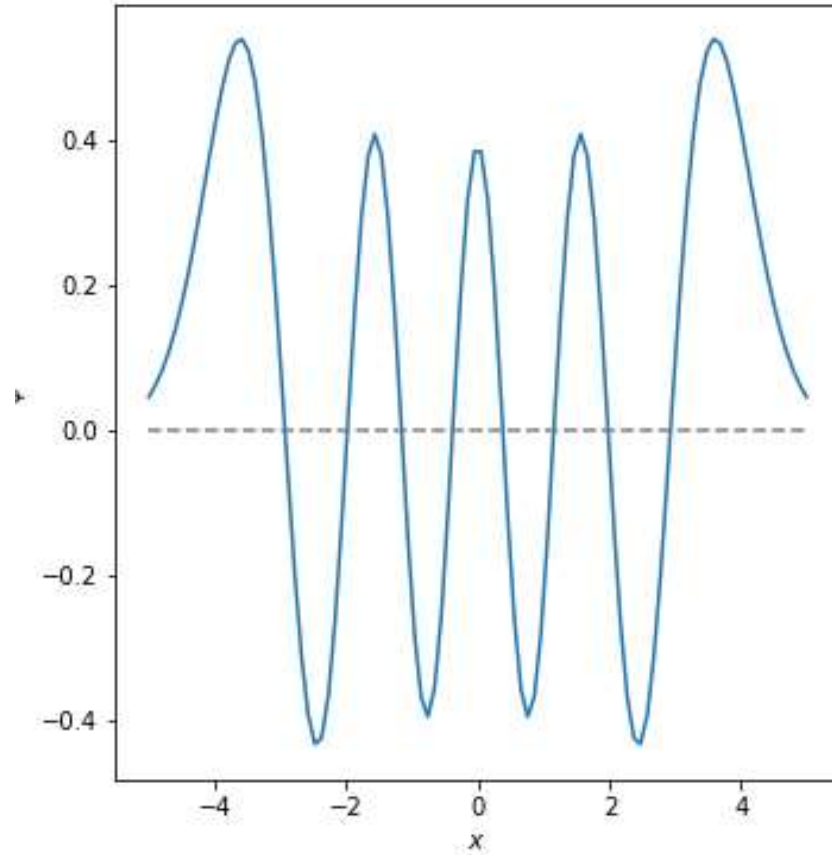
```
def main(n):  
    x = np.linspace(-5,5,100)  
    h = x[1]-x[0]  
    f = []  
    f2 = []  
    for _ in x:  
  
        if n%2==0:  
            Hn = evenHn(_,n)  
        else:  
            Hn = oddHn(_,n)  
        f1 = gauss(Hn,_)  
        f.append(f1)  
        f2.append(f1**2)  
  
    No = N(n)
```

Corresponding value of n,

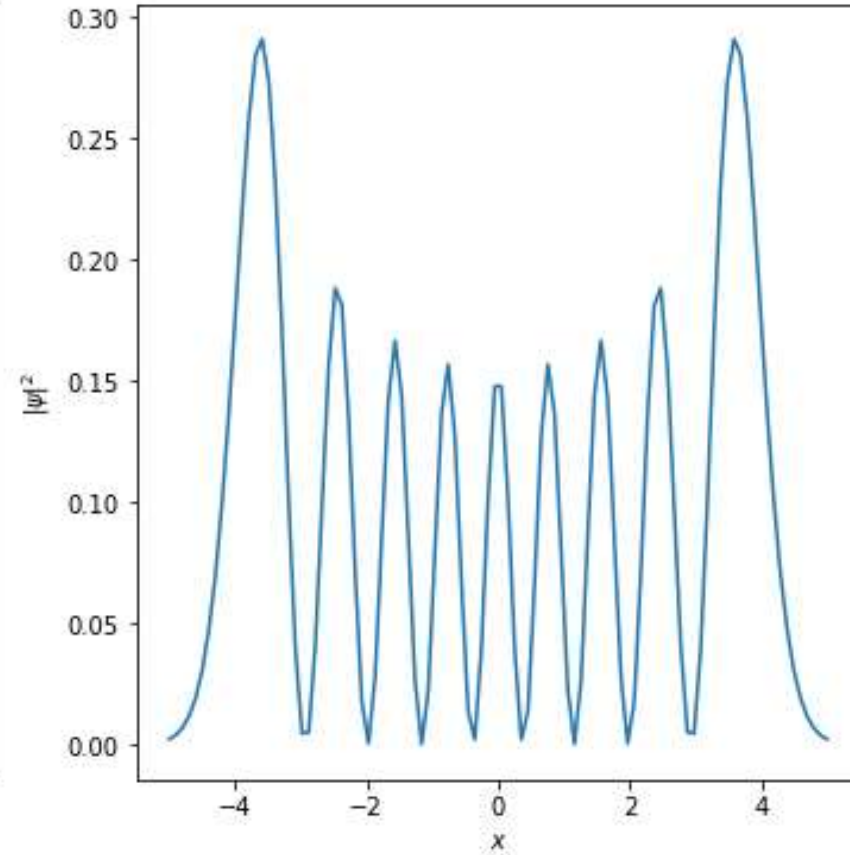
```
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))  
plt.subplot(1,2,1)  
plt.plot(x,No*np.array(f))  
plt.plot([-5,5],[0,0], color='gray', linestyle='--')  
plt.xlabel("$x$")  
plt.ylabel("$\psi$")  
plt.subplot(1,2,2)  
plt.plot(x,No**2*np.array(f2))  
plt.xlabel("$x$")  
plt.ylabel("$|\psi|^2$")  
n = int(input("Enter the value of n: "))
```

- The Harmonic Oscillator Eigenstates

$\Psi$  VS  $x$

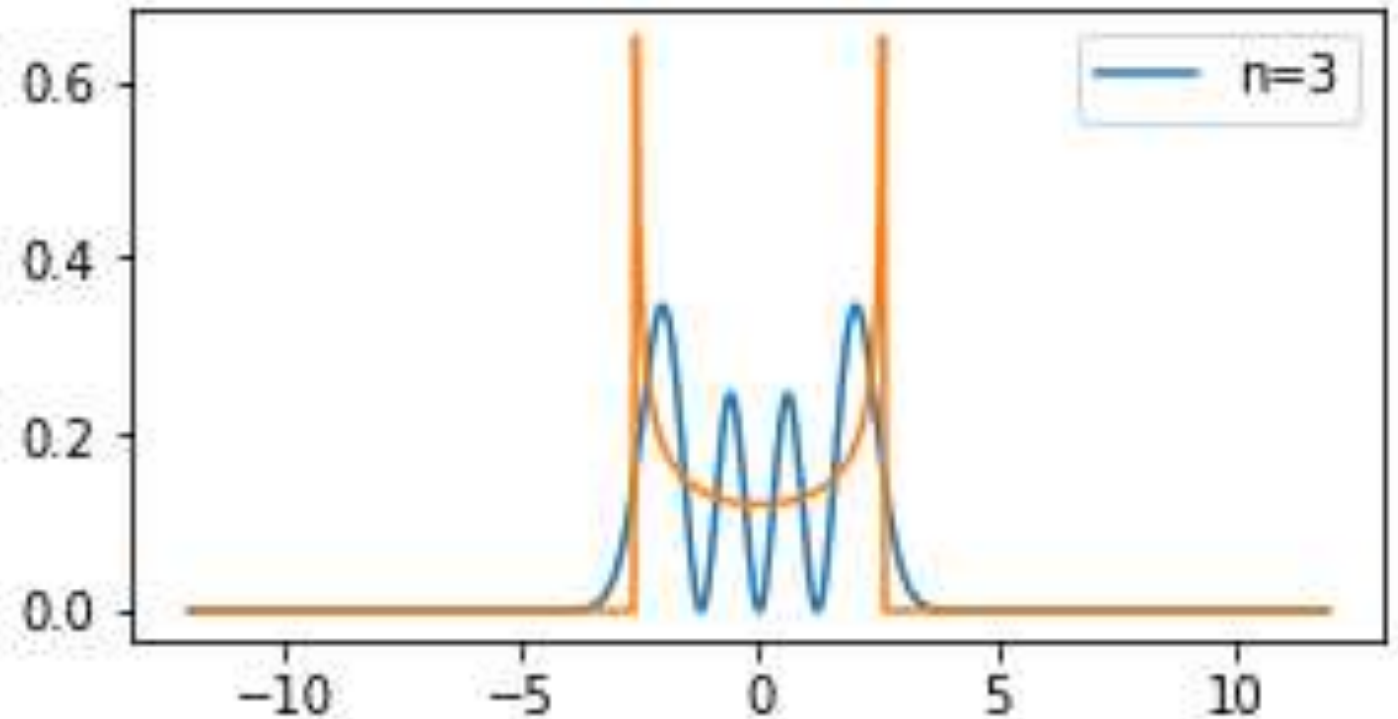


$\Psi^2$  VS  $x$



# The Classical Harmonic Oscillator

The quantum harmonic oscillator is the quantum-mechanical analog of the classical harmonic oscillator. Because **an arbitrary smooth potential can usually be approximated as a harmonic potential at the vicinity of a stable equilibrium point**, it is one of the most important model systems in quantum mechanics.

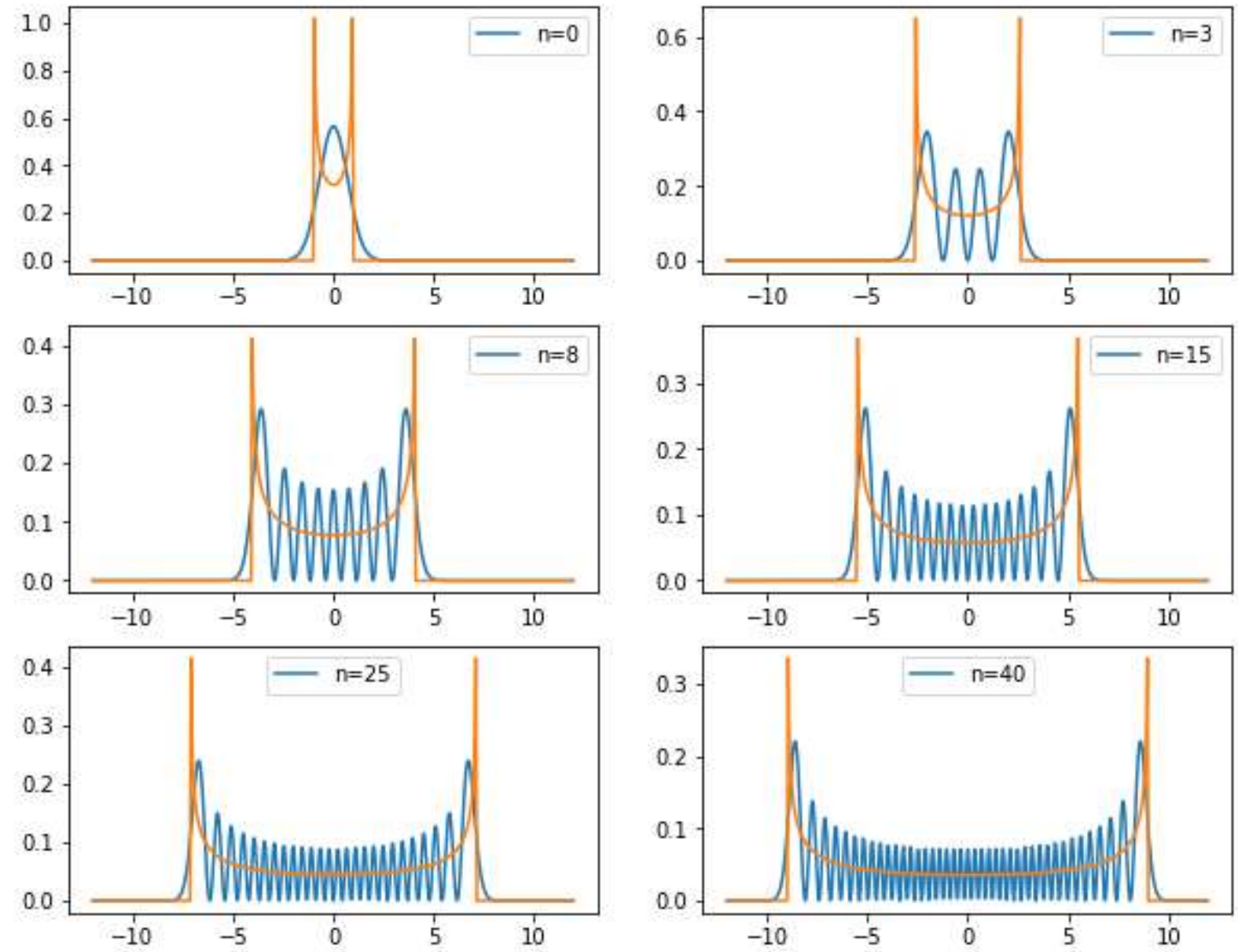


## The Classical Harmonic Oscillator

```
def N(n):  
    '''Normalization constant '''  
  
    return 1./np.sqrt(np.sqrt(np.pi)*2**n*factorial(n))  
  
def psi(x, n):  
    """Harmonic oscillator wavefunction for level n computed on grid of points x"""  
  
    Hr=hermite(n)  
  
     $\psi_x$  = N(n)*Hr(x)*np.exp(-0.5*x**2)  
  
    return  $\psi_x$   
  
def classical_P(x,n):  
    E = hbar*w*(n+0.5)  
    x_max = numpy.sqrt(2*E/(m*w**2))  
    classical_prob = numpy.zeros(x.shape[0])  
    x_inside = abs(x) < (x_max - 0.025)  
    classical_prob[x_inside] = 1./numpy.pi/numpy.sqrt(x_max**2-x[x_inside]*x[x_inside])  
    return classical_prob
```



# Comparing Classical vs. Quantum Harmonic Results



# Plot Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of harmonic oscillator

```
def E(n): #Eigen values

    '''Eigenvalues in units of h'''

    return (n + 0.5)

def V(x): #potential energy
    """Potential energy function"""

    return 0.5*x**2
```

# Plot Eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of harmonic oscillator

Module used:

```
!pip install celluloid

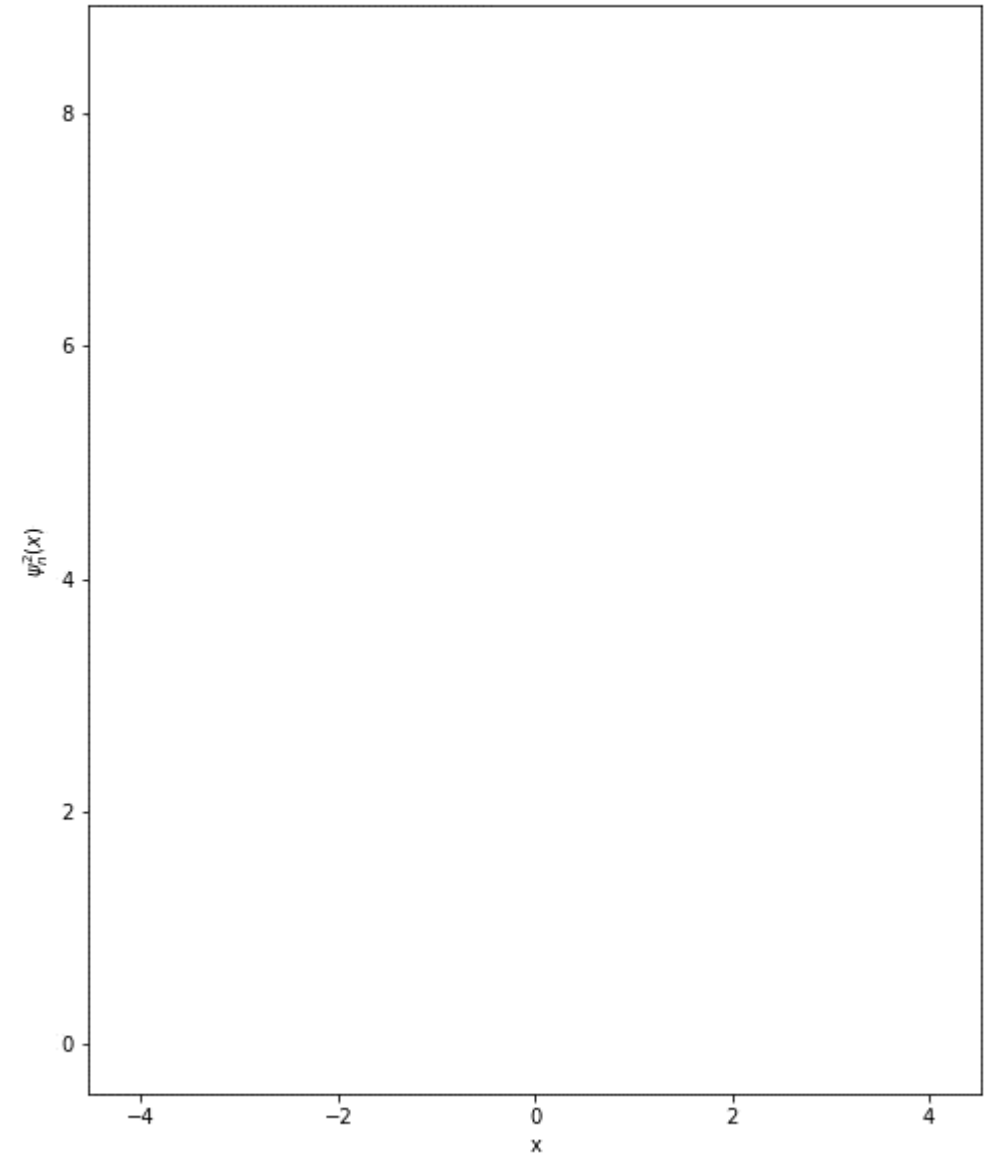
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from celluloid import Camera
from IPython.display import HTML

fig, bx = plt.subplots(figsize = (8,10))
camera = Camera(fig)
plt.close()
```

# Plot of Probability densities of harmonic oscillator

*On Increasing the level,  
the probability shift more toward  
classical probability density*



# Future prospects and Applications

The harmonic oscillator is a model which has several important applications in both classical and quantum mechanics.

It serves as a prototype in the mathematical treatment of such diverse phenomena as

*elasticity, acoustics, AC circuits,  
molecular and crystal vibrations,  
electromagnetic fields and  
optical properties of matter.*

# References

- ❖ [\*https://scipython.com/blog\*](https://scipython.com/blog)
- ❖ [\*https://youtube.com/shorts/p-plveDPwfc?feature=share\*](https://youtube.com/shorts/p-plveDPwfc?feature=share)
- ❖ [\*https://helentronica.com/2014/12/28/qm-with-python-swing-on-the-quantum-harmonic-oscillator/\*](https://helentronica.com/2014/12/28/qm-with-python-swing-on-the-quantum-harmonic-oscillator/)
- ❖ [\*https://chem.libretexts.org/Ancillary\\_Materials/Interactive\\_Applications\*](https://chem.libretexts.org/Ancillary_Materials/Interactive_Applications)
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- ❖ [\*https://github.com/agarret7/QHO-Visualizer/tree/master/src\*](https://github.com/agarret7/QHO-Visualizer/tree/master/src)
- ❖ [\*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum\\_harmonic\\_oscillator\*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantum_harmonic_oscillator)

Thank You