

Physics 562 - Computational Physics

Assignment 2: Quantum Harmonic Oscillator

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Abstract

The assignment focuses on solving for the eigenfunctions for the one dimensional quantum harmonic oscillator. In the process, programs to imitate the exponential function, hermit function, and factorial function are created. The ground state and the first six excited states are plotted on a graph. The results are not normalized, so this paper only concludes that the amplitude decreases and the wavelength decreases as the energy state is increased.

1 Introduction

While the classical harmonic oscillator is well suited for solving systems of mechanical springs and pendulums, the quantum harmonic oscillator can solve systems of atomic particles. In addition, the quantum harmonic oscillator is one of the few quantum mechanical systems that has an exact, analytical solution. The eigenfunctions for the quantum harmonic oscillator are of the form

$$\Psi_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n n!}} \cdot \left(\frac{mw}{\pi\hbar}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot e^{-\frac{mwx^2}{2\hbar}} \cdot H_n\left(\sqrt{\frac{mw}{\hbar}}x\right). \quad (1)$$

The parameters are set as $m = 1$, $w = 1$, and $\hbar = 3$. Although these values have no physical meaning, they preserve the shape of the curves. The first seven energy states are plotted in order to determine traits about the curves.

2 The Fortran95 code

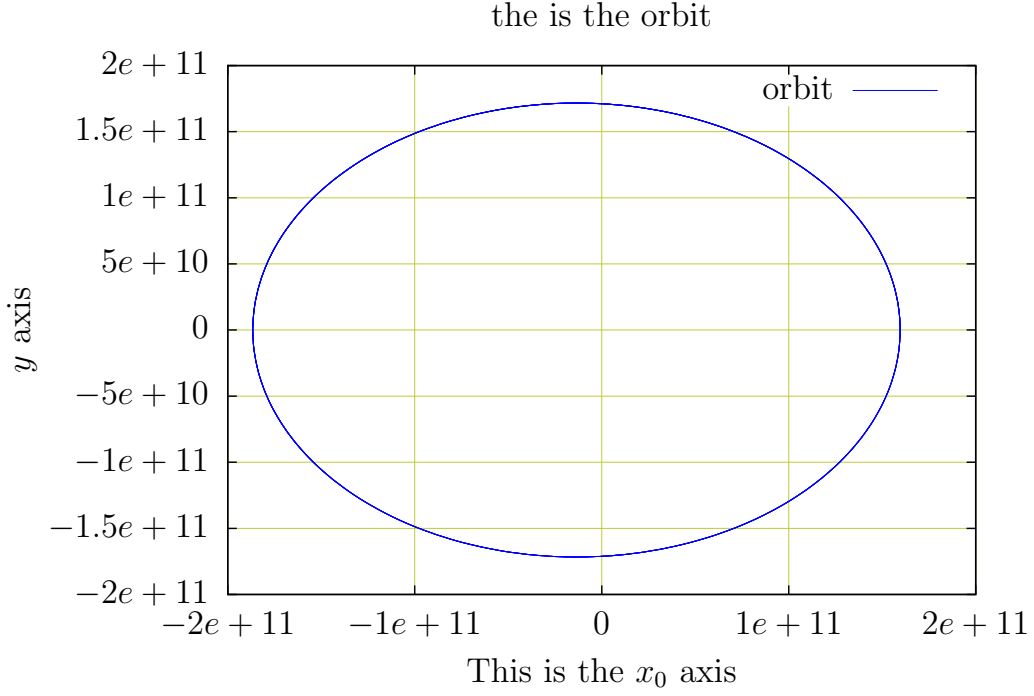
The code is going to solve the problem. First a module called `NumType` is created to store all my global parameters. These include values of `pi` and the exponential of one.

The main program is `oscillator` and it begins with its own module. In this module, I call in `numtype`.

The code is run by typing `./wowza`. The results are printed on the screen, or the data can redirect to the file `amazing data` by typing `./wowza > amazingdata.data`. The Plot provides the picture in Fig. ??.

3 Data Analysis

the code returns an array of values.



4 Summary and conclusions

The eigenfunctions Ψ for the first eight energy states were plotted. The graph demonstrates that as n increases the amplitude decreases and the wavelength decreases.

References

- [1] M. Metcalf, J. Reid and M. Cohen, *Fortran 95/2003 explained*. Oxford University Press, 2004.