# Homework No.8

## Ruqi Feng

## December 2022

## 1 Electrostatics

## 1.1 Description

Consider the Poisson equation

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{\rho(x,y)}{\varepsilon_0} \tag{1}$$

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:

- $\rho(x,y)=0, \ \phi(0,y)=\phi(L_x,y)=\phi(x,0)=0, \ \phi(\mathbf{x},\,L_y)=1 \ \mathrm{V}, \ L_x=1$  m, and  $L_y=1.5$  m;
- $\frac{\rho(x,y)}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 \text{ V/m}^2$ ,  $\phi(0,y) = \phi(L_x,y) = \phi(x,0) = \phi(x,L_y) = 0$ , and  $L_x = L_y = 1 \text{ m}$ .

#### 1.2 Solution

为了数值解,我们首先离散化 Poisson 方程1

$$h^{2}\rho_{ij} = u_{i,j+1} + u_{i,j-1} + u_{i+1,j} + u_{i-1,j} - 4u_{i,j}$$
(2)

其中  $h^2/\varepsilon_0$  是网格面积。

以 2 维为例,如果网格是  $n \times n$  的,可以按照行优先的方式将  $u_{ij}$  写成列向量

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_{0,0} & u_{0,1} & \dots & u_{0,n-1} & u_{1,0} & \dots & u_{1,n-1} & \dots & u_{n-1,n-1} \end{pmatrix}^T$$
 (3)

这意味着方程2的系数矩阵(大小为  $n^2 \times n^2$ )是一个分块对角矩阵,分块矩阵的大小约为  $3n \times 3n$ 。它十分稀疏,直接用 Gauss 消元法求解的时间复杂度达到了  $O(n^6)$ ,分块使用 Gauss 消元法求解的时间复杂度也高达  $O(3n \times (3n)^3) = O(n^4)$ 。所以我们采用 Relaxation method 迭代求解上述方程。

根据 Jacobi 法,解的迭代公式

$$u_k^{n+1} = \frac{1}{A_k} \left( b_k - \sum_{k \neq j} A_{ij} u_j^n \right)$$
 (4)

又由于求和中只有 4 项非零,一次迭代的时间复杂度为  $O(n^2)$ 。为了获得更快的收敛速率,我使用了 Gauss-Seidel 方法,只需用已经算出的  $u_k^{n+1}$  代替  $u_k^n$  来计算  $u_l^{n+1}(l>k)$ 。

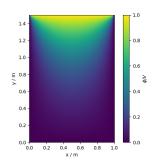
整理后的迭代公式为

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4} (u_{i+1,j}^n + u_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j+1}^n + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + h^2 \rho_{i,j})$$
 (5)

所以只需从边界开始,向i,j增加的方向逐点求解即可。

## 1.3 Input and Outputs

按照题目所给的边界条件和  $\rho(x,y)$  求解 Poisson 方程,取  $\varepsilon_0 = 1$ ,使 用  $100 \times 100$  的格点和误差 < 1e - 5 的收敛判据,结果如图1和2所示



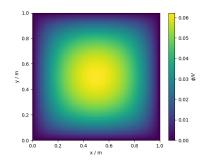


图 1: 仅上边界高电势

图 2: 均匀分布的面电荷

程序使用了 numpy, matplotlib 库。在安装了依赖库的环境中运行 q1\_electrostatics.py 即可。

### 1.4 Pseudocode

## Algorithm 1 Electrosatics

```
Input: \rho(x,y), boundary conditions \phi(0,y), \phi(L_x,y), \phi(x,0), \phi(x,L_y),
          grid number N, tol
          Output: \phi_{i,j}
       1: \phi_{i,j} = 0
                                                                                                  \rhd \ Initial \ guess
      2: Set \phi_{i,0}, \phi_{i,N}, \phi_{0,j}, \phi_{N,j} according to boundary conditions
      3: \phi_{ij}^{last} \leftarrow \phi_{ij}
      4: while \max(abs(\phi_{ij} - \phi_{ij}^{last})) > tol \mathbf{do}
               \phi_{ij}^{last} \leftarrow \phi_{ij}
       5:
               for i in range(N) do
       6:
                     for j in range(N) do
       7:
                          \phi_{ij} \leftarrow \tfrac{1}{4}(\phi_{i+1,j}^{last} + \phi_{i-1,j} + \phi_{i,j+1}^{last} + \phi_{i,j-1} + h^2 \rho_{i,j})
                     end for
       9:
                end for
      10:
      11: end while
12: return \phi_{i,j}
```

# 2 Time-dependent Schrodinger Equation

## 2.1 Description

Solve the time-dependent Schrodinger equation using the Crank–Nicolson method 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.

#### 2.2 Solution

我们分别使用 Stable Explicit method and Crank-Nocolson 方法求解 含时 Schrodinger 方程

#### 2.2.1 Crank-Nicolson method

使用 Forward method 和 Backward method 的线性组合来近似  $\frac{d\psi}{dt}$  得到

$$\frac{\beta}{\Delta x^2}(u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}) + \frac{1 - \beta}{\Delta x^2}(u_{i+1,j-1} - 2u_{i,j-1} + u_{i-1,j-1}) = \frac{1}{\Delta t}(u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1})$$
(6)

其中 j 是时间,i 为空间网格坐标。当  $beta=\frac{1}{2}$  时, $u_{i,j}$  的迭代关系就可以表达为

$$\vec{u}_i = (2I + \alpha B)^{-1} (2I - \alpha B) \vec{u}_{i-1} \tag{7}$$

其中  $B_{ij} = 2\delta_{ij} - \delta_{\|i-j\|,1}$ 。它总是收敛的,而且有  $O(\Delta x^2 + \Delta t^2)$  的精度。

#### 2.2.2 Stable explicit method

Askar 等人在 1978 年提出 [1],只需要在 Explicit 方法中的合适位置以 上一步的  $\psi$  替代如下

$$\psi_j^{n+1} = \psi_j^{n-1} + \frac{i\Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (\psi_{j+1}^n + \psi_{j-1}^n - 2\psi_j^n) - 2i\Delta t V_j \psi_j^n$$
 (8)

此方法就无条件收敛。**但是**, Rubin 等人在 1979 年指出 [2], 前者的证明含有'trivial' 的错误, 所以它事实上是有条件收敛的。

## 2.3 Input and Outputs

取  $\frac{\hbar^2}{m} = 1$ , 分别在 3e-2 和 1e-3 的时间步长以及 6e-2 的空间步长下使用 C-N 方法和 Stable<sup>1</sup> explicit 方法求解入射方势阱的高斯波包的演化。

当在 Stable explicit 方法中取时间步长较大时,我们观察到方程的解立即发散了。这和 [2] 中的结论相符合: 在没有感受到势能时,收敛条件为  $\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta r^2} < \frac{1}{2}$ ,和普通的 explicit method 无异。

从图4中可以看出两种方法收敛后给出一致的结果。在时间较大时,波函数有振荡现象,我认为这是反射波(边界条件相当于完美反射壁)干涉导致的。

程序使用了 numpy 和 matplotlib 和 scipy 库。在安装了依赖库的环境下运行 q2\_schrodinger\_explicit.py 或 q2\_schrodinger\_CN.py 即可。

#### 2.4 Pseudocode

#### Algorithm 2 Time Dependent Schrodinger: CN

**Input**: potential V(r), initial wave function  $\psi$ , simulation time  $t_m$ 

Output:  $\psi(x,t)$ 

1:  $\psi_{i,0} \leftarrow \text{input init } \psi$ 

2:  $t \leftarrow 0$ 

3:  $\alpha \leftarrow \frac{dt}{dx^2}$ 

4: while  $t < t_m$  do

5:  $t \leftarrow t + dt$ 

6: Construct matrix B

▷ according to 7

7:  $\psi_{i,t} \leftarrow (2I + \alpha B)^{-1} (2I - \alpha B) \psi_{i,t-dt}$ 

8: end while

Return:  $\psi_{i,t}$ 

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ 事实上应该不是 stable 的,参见 [2]

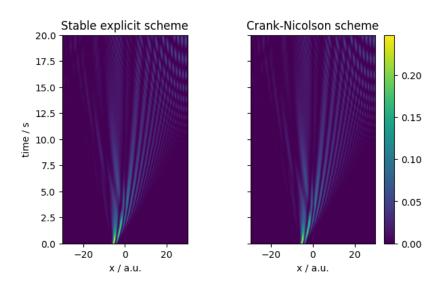


图 3: C-N method and stable explicit method 的结果

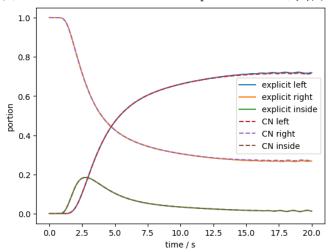


图 4: 两种方法中粒子密度随时间的变化。可以观察到在势阱左侧的粒子逐渐减少,右侧逐渐增加。

### 2.5 Pseudocode

#### Algorithm 3 Time Dependent Schrodinger: stable explicit

**Input**: potential V(r), initial wave function  $\psi$ , simulation time  $t_m$ 

Output:  $\psi(x,t)$ 

- 1:  $\psi_{i,0}, \psi_{i,-dt} \leftarrow \text{input init } \psi$
- 2:  $t \leftarrow 0$
- 3:  $\alpha \leftarrow \frac{dt}{dx^2}$
- 4: while  $t < t_m$  do
- 5:  $t \leftarrow t + dt$
- 6:  $\psi_{j,t} \leftarrow \psi_{j,t-dt} + \frac{idt}{dx^2} (\psi_{j+1,t-dt} + \psi_{j-1,t-2dt} \psi_{j,t-dt}) 2idt V_j \psi_{j,t-dt}$
- 7: end while

Return:  $\psi_{i,t}$ 

# 3 Stability of 1D explicit method

As for 1D wave equations, insert the ansatz  $u_{x_i,t_j} = \xi^{t_j} e^{iKx_i\Delta x}$  into

$$u_{x_i,t_{j+1}} = 2u_{x_i,t_j} - u_{x_i,t_{j-1}} + \frac{c^2 \Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2} (u_{x_{i+1},t_j} - 2u_{x_i,t_j} + u_{x_{i-1},t_j})$$
(9)

which is

$$\xi^{t_{j+1}} e^{iKx_i \Delta x} = 2\xi^{t_j} e^{iKx_i \Delta x} - \xi^{t_{j-1}} e^{iKx_i \Delta x}$$
(10)

$$+\alpha^2(\xi^{t_j}e^{iKx_{i+1}\Delta x} - 2\xi^{t_j}e^{iKx_i\Delta x} + \xi^{t_j}e^{iKx_{i-1}\Delta x}) \tag{11}$$

where  $\alpha^2 = \frac{c^2 \Delta t^2}{\Delta x^2}$ . Noting  $x_{i+1} = x_i + 1$  and  $t_{i+1} = t + 1$ , it further simplifies to

$$-\xi + 2 - \xi^{-1} + \alpha^2 (e^{iK\Delta x} - 2 + e^{-iK\Delta x}) = 0$$
 (12)

Denoting  $1 + \alpha^2 (e^{iK\Delta x/2} - 1 + e^{-iK\Delta x/2}) = 1 - 2\alpha^2 \sin^2 \frac{K\Delta x}{2}$  as  $\eta$  and the solution yields

$$\|\xi\| = \|\eta \pm \sqrt{\eta^2 - 1}\| \tag{13}$$

When  $\frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x} = \|\alpha\| \le 1$ ,  $-1 \le \eta \le 1$ ,  $\|\xi\|^2 = \eta^2 + 1 - \eta^2 = 1$  and thus convergent. On the other hand, when  $\|\alpha\| > 1$ ,  $\|\eta + \sqrt{\eta^2 - 1}\|$  certainly exceeds the boundary.

Therefore, the convergence condition is  $\|\alpha\| = \frac{cdt}{dx} \le 1$ 

# References

- [1] Attila Askar and Ahmet S Cakmak. "Explicit integration method for the time-dependent Schrodinger equation for collision problems". In: The Journal of Chemical Physics 68.6 (1978), pp. 2794–2798.
- [2] Robert J. Rubin. "Comment on explicit integration method for the time-dependent Schrödinger equation". In: *The Journal of Chemical Physics* 70.10 (1979), pp. 4811–4811. DOI: 10.1063/1.437245. URL: https://doi.org/10.1063/1.437245.