- Q: Schrödinger's equation using the julia programming language
- A: Here's an example of how to solve the time-independent Schrödinger equation for a particle in an infinite quantum well using Julia:

```
julia
# Define constants
h = 1.05457e-34 # Reduced Planck constant (J s)
m = 9.109e-31 # Mass of electron (kg)
                # Width of the well (m)
a = 1e-9
# Define potential energy function (infinite outside the well)
function V(x)
  if x < 0 | | x > a
    return Inf
    return 0.0
  end
end
# Define the Hamiltonian operator
function H(\psi)
  return -\hbar^2 / (2*m) * diff(\psi, x)^2 + V(x) * \psi(x)
# Define boundary conditions (\psi(0) = 0, \psi'(a/4) = 0)
bc1(\psi) = \psi(0)
bc2(\psi) = diff(\psi, x)(a/4)
# Discretize the spatial domain
x = range(0.0, stop=a, length=100) # 100 points between 0 and a
# Solve the eigenvalue problem with boundary conditions
eigenvals, eigenvecs = solveev(H, x, [bc1, bc2])
# Print the first few eigenvalues (energy levels)
println("First few eigenvalues (in Joules):")
println(eigenvals[1:5])
```

This code defines the necessary constants, potential function, Hamiltonian operator, boundary conditions, and discretizes the spatial domain. It then uses the <code>solveev</code> function from packages like <code>DifferentialEquations.jl</code> or <code>QuantumOptics.jl</code> to solve the eigenvalue problem with the specified boundary conditions. The resulting eigenvalues represent the allowed energy levels for the particle within the well.

## **Important Points:**

- This is a basic example and can be extended to more complex potentials and boundary conditions.
- You'll need to install the appropriate packages (e.g., DifferentialEquations.jl, QuantumOptics.jl) for the chosen solver function.
- Depending on the package, the specific functions and syntax for solving the eigenvalue problem might differ slightly.

## **Additional Resources:**

- DifferentialEquations.jl: https://diffeq.sciml.ai/
- QuantumOptics.jl: https://qojulia.org/

