

Time-Dependent Schroedinger Equation in 2-D

Fu-Chang Sun
Department of Physics
University at Buffalo

Introduction

- Quantum mechanics
 - Black body radiation
 - Stable electron orbits
- Many fields of physics and chemistry

Quantum mechanics

- Quantization of certain physical quantities
- Wave-particle duality
- Uncertainty principle
- Quantum entanglement

Motive

- What does it look like?
 - propagation in free space
 - reflection from a potential step
 - tunneling through a barrier

Schrodinger equation

- Time independent

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V(\vec{r})\psi = E\psi$$

- Time dependent

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi + V(\vec{r})\psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

Formal solution

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t) = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} \psi(\vec{r}, 0) \quad \left(e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} \right)^+ = \left(e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar} H t} \right)^{-1}$$

$$H \equiv -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 + V(\vec{r}) = H^+$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i^2} \quad i = 1, 2, 3$$

Probability is conserved

$$\int |\psi(\vec{r}, t)|^2 dr = \int |\psi(\vec{r}, 0)|^2 dr$$

Approach

- Matrix Approach
- Variational Approach
- Centered Difference Method
- Quantum Monte Carlo
- Spectral Method
- ...

Time centered space

- Forward Time Centered Space

1. It is numerically unstable.

2. The probability is not conserved.

- Backward Time Centered Space

It is stable, the probability is not conserved, either.

$$\psi(\vec{r}, t + \Delta t) \approx (1 - i\Delta t H / \hbar) \psi(\vec{r}, t)$$

Symmetric Time Centered Space

$$\psi^{n+1} = \psi^n - \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H(\psi^n + \psi^{n+1})$$

- Cayley form

$$\exp(-i\Delta t H / \hbar) \approx \frac{1 - i\Delta t H / 2\hbar}{1 + i\Delta t H / 2\hbar}$$

$$\psi^{n+1} = \left(I + \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right)^{-1} \left(I - \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right) \psi^n$$

Crank-Nicolson Method

In 2 dimensions

$$\psi^{n+1} = \left(I + \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right)^{-1} \left(I - \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right) \psi^n$$

$$H = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) + V \quad \left(I + \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right)^{-1} \left(I - \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right) = Q^{-1} - I$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \left(I + \frac{i\tau}{2\hbar} H\right) \quad Q\chi = \psi^n, \chi = Q^{-1}\psi^n$$

For convenience, we take x and y lattices to be the same.

Partial Differential Equations

- Elliptic partial differential equations
- Parabolic partial differential equations
- Hyperbolic partial differential equations

Parabolic partial differential equations

- Initial conditions are specified at some time
- Boundary conditions are specified at the boundaries of the closed region for all time

$$\frac{\partial n(\vec{r}, t)}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (D(\vec{r}) \nabla n(\vec{r}, t)) = S(\vec{r}, t)$$

Discrete in two dimensions

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i,j}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{i,j}}{\partial y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\psi_{i+1,j} + \psi_{i-1,j} - 2\psi_{i,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{\psi_{i,j+1} + \psi_{i,j-1} - 2\psi_{i,j}}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

- For Dirichlet Boundary conditions

$$\psi(x, 0, t) = \psi(0, y, t) = \psi(L_x, y, t) = \psi(x, L_y, t) = 0$$

For example $N=3*3$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{1,1} \\ \psi_{2,1} \\ \psi_{3,1} \\ \psi_{1,2} \\ \psi_{2,2} \\ \psi_{3,2} \\ \psi_{1,3} \\ \psi_{2,3} \\ \psi_{3,3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H_{Dirichlet} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2mh^2} M + V \quad h = \text{unit lattice of } x \text{ and } y$$

Process

Trouble

- Create the wave package can move in 2 dimensions
- Algorithm for solving the matrix elements
- Plot the 3D graphics using gnuplot

Goal

- Simulate the movement in different potential
- Observe the phenomena which is forbidden in classical

Continued...