

Contents

| | Pref | face pe | age xi |
|--------|---|---|--|
| Part I | One-dim | ensional problems | 1 |
| 1 | Varia | ational solution of the Schrödinger equation | 3 |
| | 1.1 1.2 | r . r | 3 5 |
| 2 | Solu | tion of bound state problems using a grid | 10 |
| | 2.3 2.4 | Finite differences Solution of the Schrödinger equation using three-point finite differences | 10 11 15 17 21 |
| 3 | Solu | tion of the Schrödinger equation for scattering states | 32 |
| | 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 | The transfer matrix method The complex-absorbing-potential approach R-matrix approach to scattering Green's functions | 34 38 39 51 60 79 83 |
| 4 | Perio | odic potentials: band structure in one dimension | 85 |
| | 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 | Periodic cardinals R-matrix calculation of Bloch states | 85 86 87 89 93 103 |



| viii | Contents | | |
|---------|---|---|-----|
| 5 | Solution of time-dependent problems in quantum mechanics | | 115 |
| | | e Schrödinger, Heisenberg, and interaction pictures | 115 |
| | | e semodinger, riesenberg, and interaction pictures | 117 |
| | | ne-dependent variational method | 119 |
| | | me propagation by numerical integration | 120 |
| | | me propagation using the evolution operator | 121 |
| | 5.6 Ex | | 128 |
| | 5.7 Ph | otoionization of atoms in intense laser fields | 134 |
| | 5.8 Ca | lculation of scattering wave functions by wave packet | |
| | pro | ppagation | 142 |
| | 5.9 Ste | eady state evolution from a point source | 147 |
| | 5.10 Ca | lculation of bound states by imaginary time propagation | 151 |
| | 5.11 Ap | ppendix | 155 |
| 6 | Solution | of Poisson's equation | 160 |
| | 6.1 Fir | nite difference approach | 160 |
| | 6.2 Fo | urier transformation | 167 |
| Part II | Two- and th | nree-dimensional systems | 171 |
| 7 | Three-dimensional real-space approach: from quantum dots to Bose–Einstein condensates | | |
| | 7.1 Th | man dimanajanal arid | 173 |
| | | ree-dimensional grid and state problems on the 3D grid | 175 |
| | | lution of the Poisson equation | 179 |
| | | armonic quantum dots | 184 |
| | | oss–Pitaevskii equation for Bose–Einstein condensates | 189 |
| | | me propagation of a Gaussian wave packet | 191 |
| 8 | Variational calculations in two dimensions: quantum dots | | |
| | 8.1 Int | croduction | 196 |
| | 8.2 Fo | | 197 |
| | | de description | 200 |
| | 8.4 Ex | • | 202 |
| | 8.5 Fe | w-electron quantum dots | 203 |
| | 8.6 Ap | ppendix | 208 |
| 9 | Variation | nal calculations in three dimensions: atoms and molecules | 214 |
| | 9.1 Th | ree-dimensional trial functions | 214 |
| | 9.2 Sm | nall atoms and molecules | 216 |
| | 9.3 Ou | antum dots | 217 |



| | | Contents | ix |
|----|---|----------|------------|
| | | | |
| | 9.4 Appendix: Matrix elements | | 220 |
| | 9.5 Appendix: Symmetrization | | 223 |
| 10 | Monte Carlo calculations | | 225 |
| | 10.1 Monte Carlo simulations | | 225 |
| | 10.2 Classical interacting many-particle system | | 229 |
| | 10.3 Kinetic Monte Carlo | | 231 |
| | 10.4 Two-dimensional Ising model | | 239 |
| | 10.5 Variational Monte Carlo10.6 Diffusion Monte Carlo | | 250 255 |
| | | | |
| 11 | Molecular dynamics simulations | | 263 |
| | 11.1 Introduction | | 263 |
| | 11.2 Integration of the equation of motions | | 264 |
| | 11.3 Lennard–Jones system | | 265 |
| | 11.4 Molecular dynamics with three-body interactions 11.5 Thermostats | | 265 |
| | 11.5 Thermostats 11.6 Physical quantities | | 266 270 |
| | 11.7 Implementation and examples | | 270 |
| 12 | Tight-binding approach to electronic structure calculations | | 274 |
| | 12.1 Tight-binding calculations | | 274 |
| | 12.2 Electronic structure of carbon nanotubes | | 281 |
| | 12.3 Tight-binding model with Slater-type orbitals | | 289 |
| | 12.4 Appendix: Matrix elements of Slater-type orbitals | | 291 |
| 13 | Plane wave density functional calculations | | 295 |
| | 13.1 Density functional theory | | 295 |
| | 13.2 Description of the plane wave code and examples | | 304 |
| 14 | Density functional calculations with atomic orbitals | | 317 |
| | 14.1 Atomic orbitals | | 317 |
| | 14.2 Matrix elements for numerical atomic orbitals | | 319 |
| | 14.3 Examples | | 324 |
| | 14.4 Appendix: Three-center matrix elements | | 326 |
| 15 | Real-space density functional calculations | | 332 |
| | 15.1 Ground state energy and the Kohn-Sham equation | | 332 |
| | 15.2 Real-space approach | | 334 |
| | 15.3 Examples | | 337 |



| X | Contents | |
|----|---|-----|
| 16 | Time-dependent density functional calculations | 339 |
| | 16.1 Linear response | 340 |
| | 16.2 Linear optical response | 343 |
| | 16.3 Solution of the time-dependent Kohn–Sham equation | 346 |
| | 16.4 Simulation of the Coulomb explosion of H ₂ | 347 |
| | 16.5 Calculation of the dielectric function in real time and real space | 350 |
| 17 | Scattering and transport in nanostructures | |
| | 17.1 Landauer formalism | 358 |
| | 17.2 R-matrix approach to scattering in three dimensions | 362 |
| | 17.3 Transfer matrix approach | 362 |
| | 17.4 Quantum constriction | 372 |
| | 17.5 Nonequilibrium Green's function method | 377 |
| | 17.6 Simulation of transport in nanostructures | 385 |
| 18 | Numerical linear algebra | |
| | 18.1 Conjugate gradient method | 390 |
| | 18.2 Conjugate gradient diagonalization | 392 |
| | 18.3 The Lanczos algorithm | 394 |
| | 18.4 Diagonalization with subspace iteration | 396 |
| | 18.5 Solving linear block tridiagonal equations | 398 |
| | Appendix Code descriptions | 407 |
| | References | 409 |
| | Index | 428 |



Preface

Computer simulation is an indispensible research tool for modeling, understanding, and predicting nanoscale phenomena. There is a huge gap between the complexity of the programs and algorithms used in computational physics courses and and those used in research for computer simulations of nanoscale systems. The advanced computer codes used by researchers are often too complicated for students who want to develop their own codes, want to understand the essential details of computer simulations, or want to improve existing programs.

The aim of this book is to provide a comprehensive program library and description of advanced algorithms to help students and researchers learn novel methods and develop their own approaches. An important contribution of this book is that it is accompanied by an algorithm library in Fortran 90 that implements the computational approaches described in the text.

The physical problems are solved at various levels of sophistication using methods based on classical molecular dynamics, tight binding, density functional approaches, or fully correlated wave functions. Various basis functions including finite differences, Lagrange functions, plane waves, and Gaussians are introduced to solve bound state and scattering problems and to describe electronic structure and transport properties of materials. Different methods of solving the same problem are introduced and compared.

The book is divided into two parts. In the first part we concentrate on onedimensional problems. The solution of these problems is obviously simpler and this part serves as an introduction to the second, more advanced, part, in which we describe simulations in three-dimensional problems. The first part can be used in undergraduate computational physics education. The second part is more appropriate for graduate and higher-level undergraduate classes.

The problems in the first part are sufficiently simple that the essential parts of the codes can be presented and explained in the text. The second part contains more elaborate codes, often requiring hundreds of lines and sets of different algorithms. Here only the main structure of the codes is explained. We do not try to teach computer programming, as there are excellent books available for that purpose. The codes are written to be simple and easy to follow, sacrificing speed and efficiency for clarity. The reader is encouraged to rewrite these codes to tailor them to his or her own needs.



xii Preface

The computer codes and examples used in this book are available from the book's website; see www.cambridge.org/9781107001701. The codes are grouped corresponding to the sections of the book where they appear. A short description of how to use the code and example inputs and outputs is provided.

We are continuing work on upgrading the codes and refreshing the program library with new examples and novel algorithms.

We would like to thank all our friends who contributed and helped us in this project. Special thanks are due to Professor Yasuyuki Suzuki (Niigata, Japan), Professor Daniel Baye (Brussels, Belgium) and Professor Kazuhiro Yabana (Tsukuba, Japan).