

The image features a decorative border composed of thin black lines forming a rectangular frame. At each of the four corners, there is a cluster of three overlapping diamonds. Small, four-pointed star-like symbols are placed at the intersections of the lines and the diamonds: one at the top-left, one at the top-right, one at the bottom-left, and one at the bottom-right. The main title is centered within the frame.

TRANSICIONES DE FASES EN MODELOS DE ISING USANDO ML

Salomón Uran Parra

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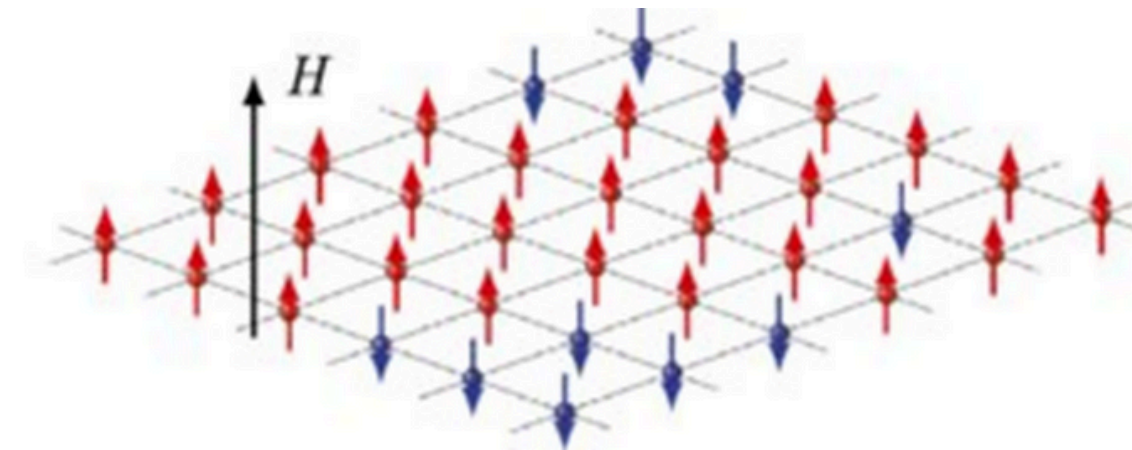
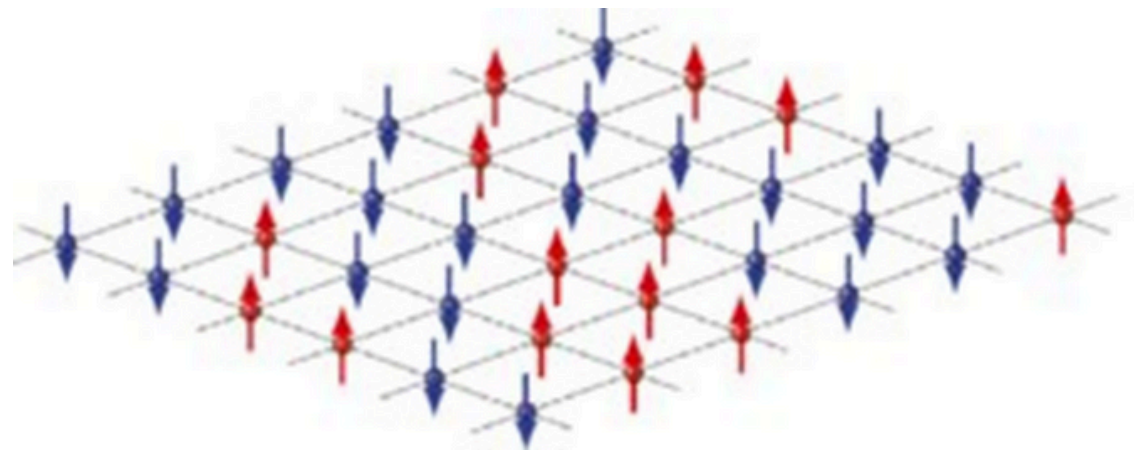
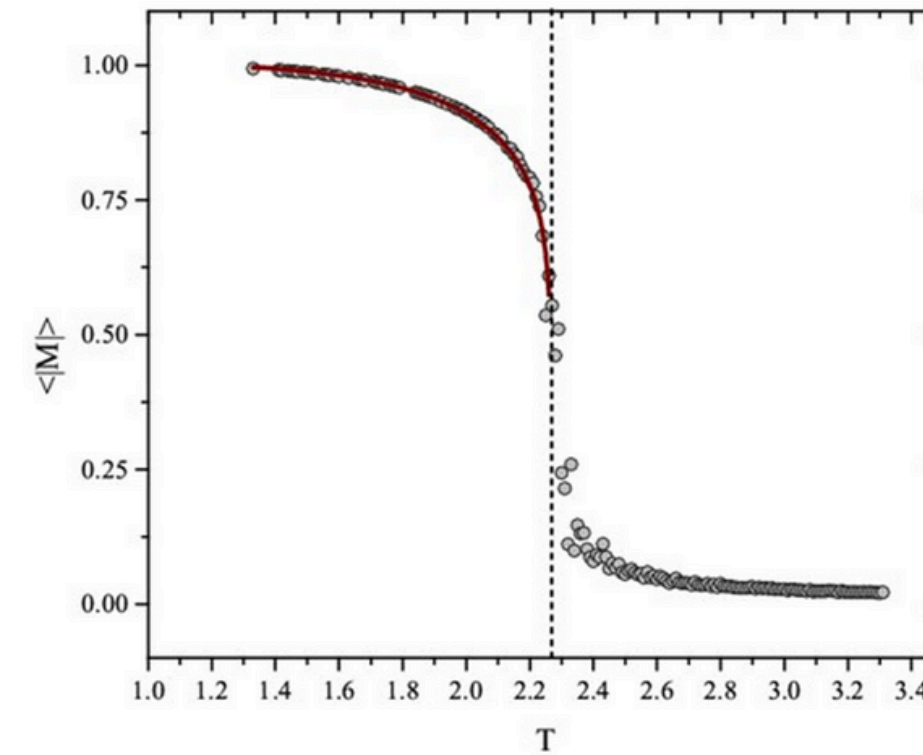
Nicolas Osorno Roa

MODELO DE ISING

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z - H \sum_i \sigma_i^z$$

$$\mathcal{M} \sim \sum_i \sigma_i^z$$

$$T_c = \frac{2J}{k_B \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)}$$



OBJETIVOS PRINCIPALES

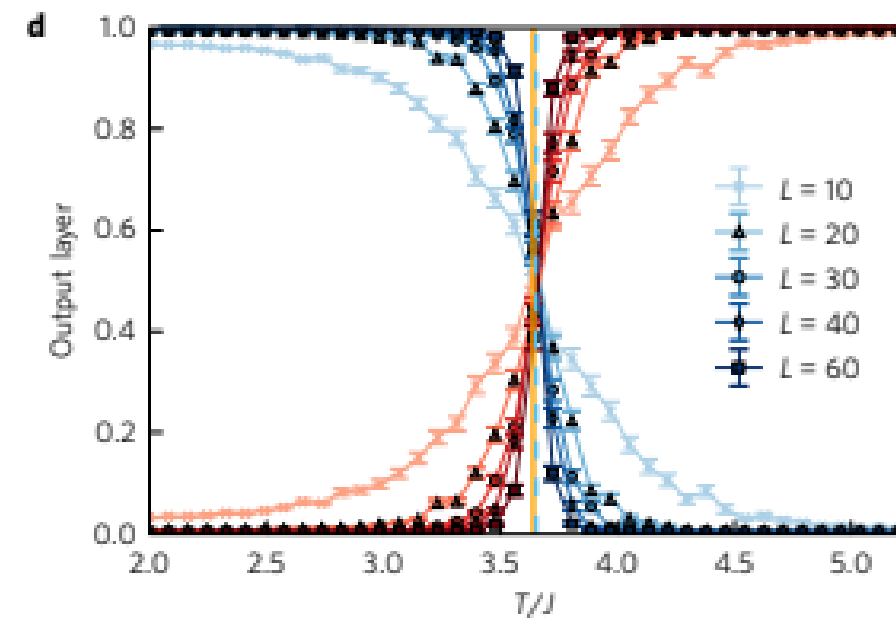
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LETTERS

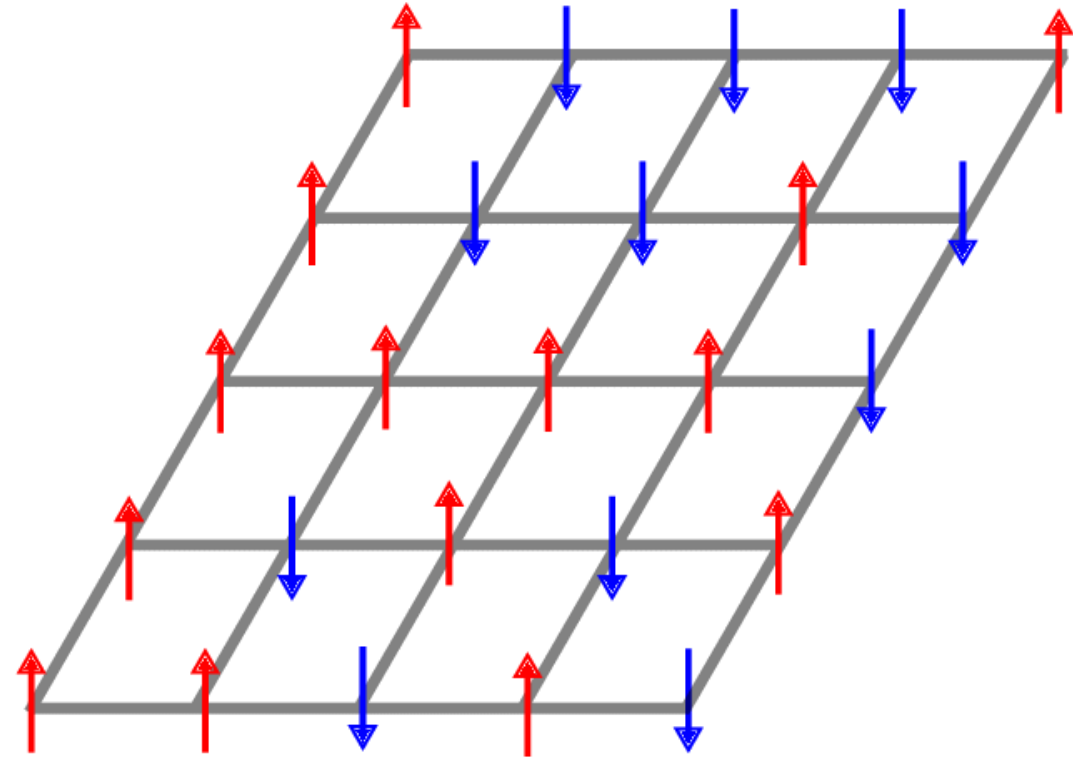
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Machine learning phases of matter

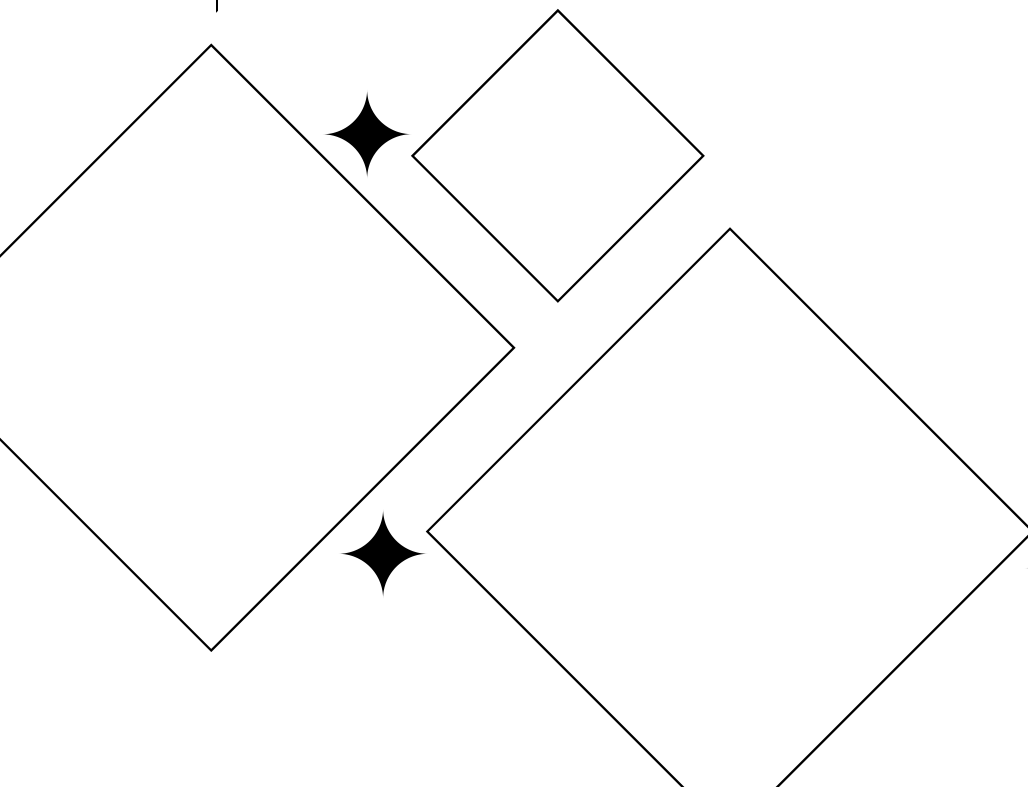
Juan Carrasquilla^{1*} and Roger G. Melko^{1,2}



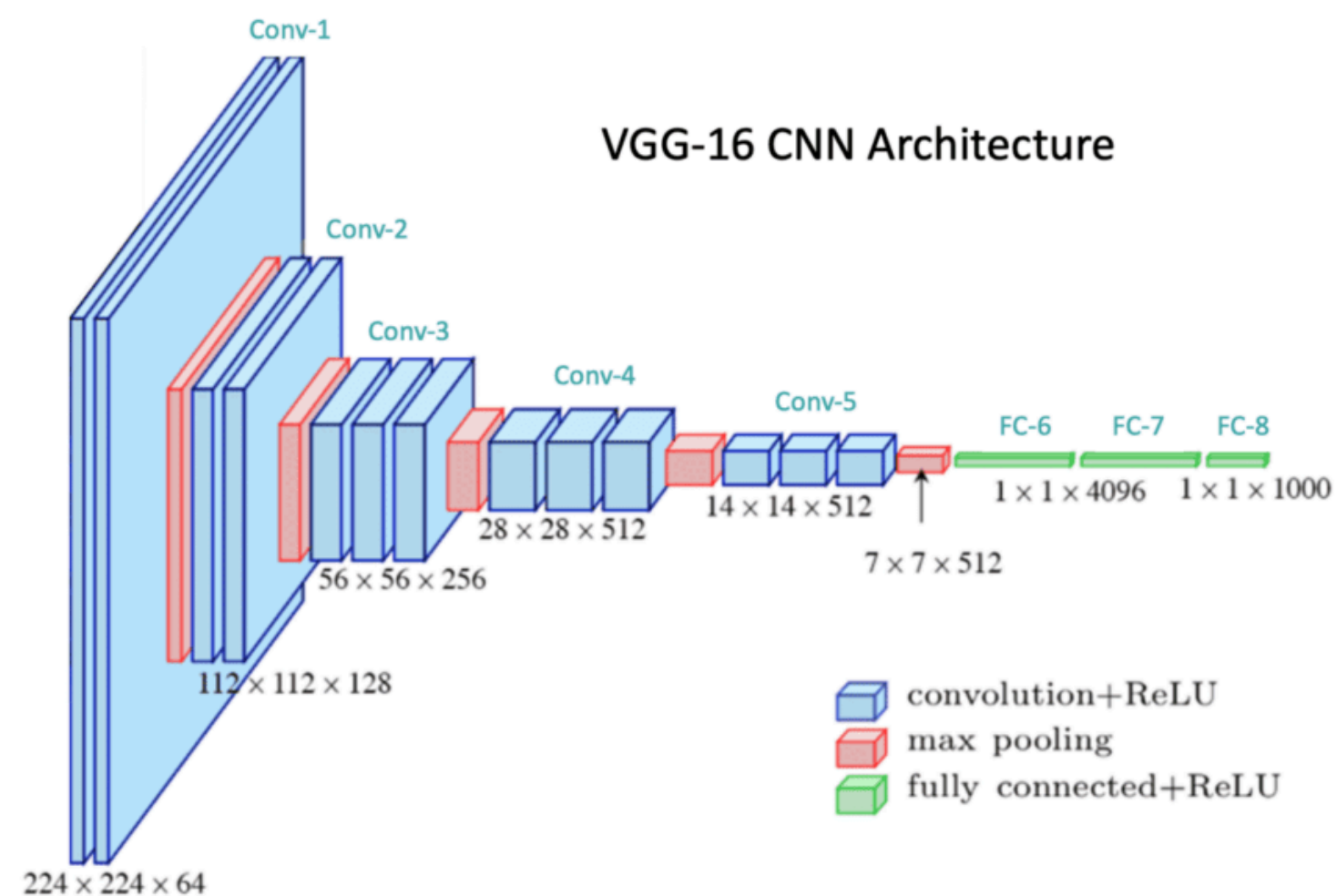
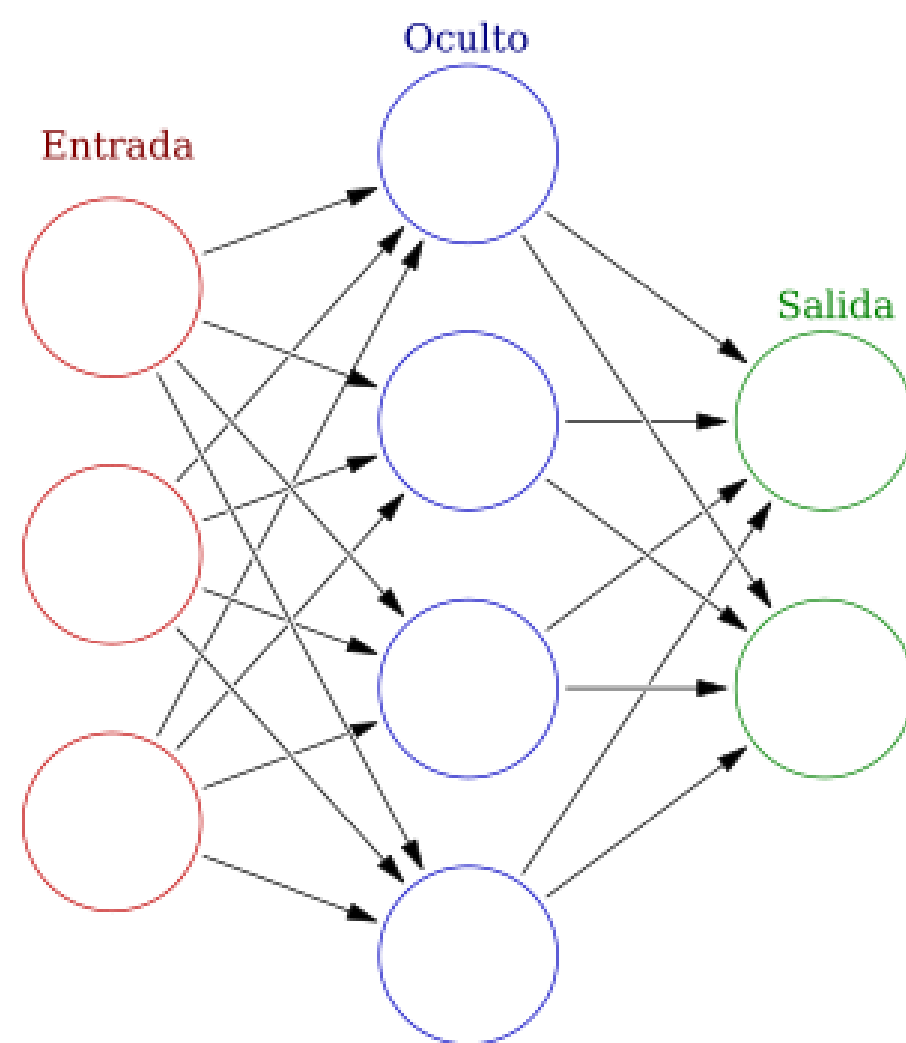
GENERACIÓN DE DATOS



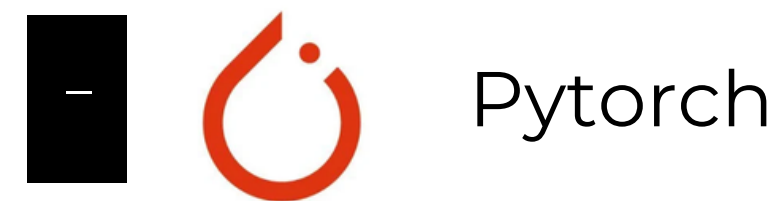
- Inicializar la red de espines aleatoriamente (+1 o -1)
- Definir temperatura T y parámetros del sistema
- Repetir por N_{sweeps} :
 - Para cada espín (i, j) :
 - Calcular la variación de energía ΔE si el espín se voltea
 - Si $\Delta E \leq 0 \rightarrow$ aceptar el cambio (minimiza energía)
 - Si $\Delta E > 0 \rightarrow$ aceptar con probabilidad $\exp(-\Delta E / T)$
(Esto permite fluctuaciones térmicas controladas por T)
- Luego de la termalización:
 - Medir energía promedio y magnetización
 - Guardar configuraciones para entrenamiento del modelo



MODELO

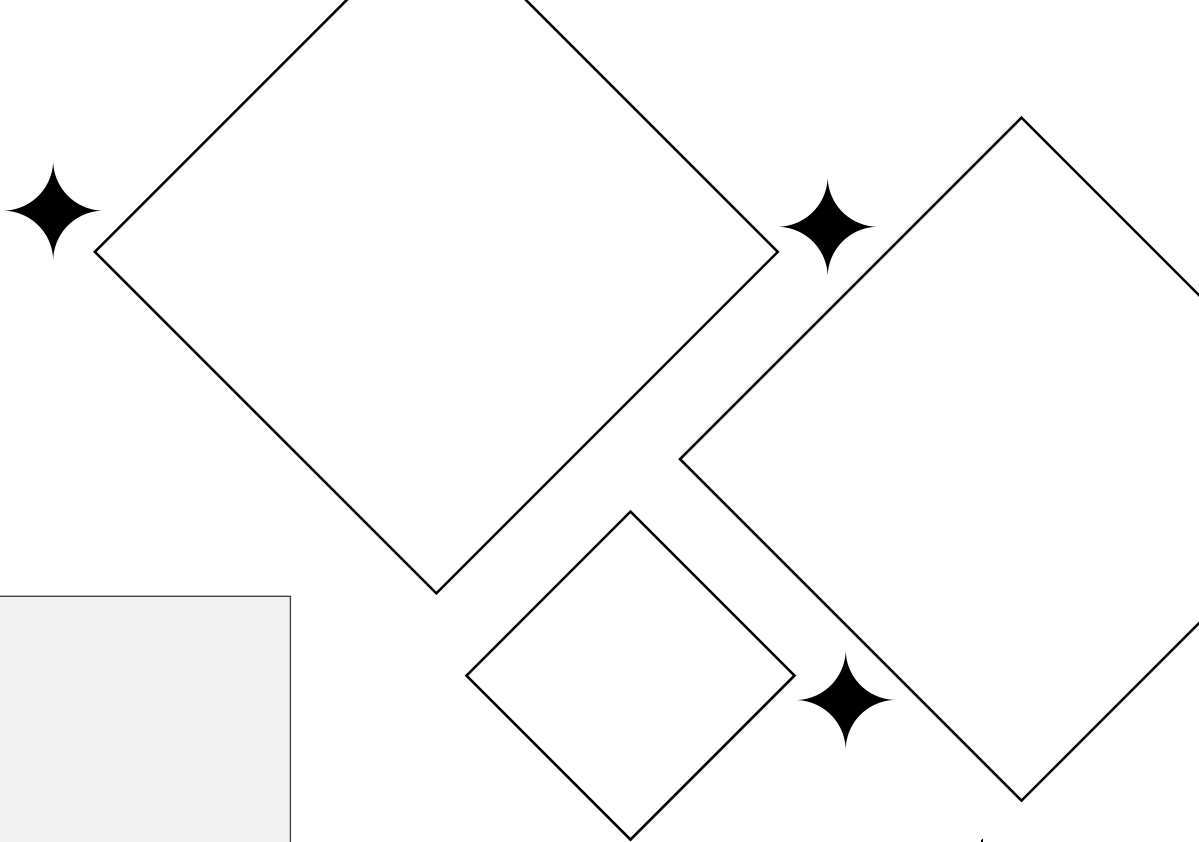


H E R R A M I E N T A S



C R O N O G R A M A

Objetivo	Semanas
Desarrollo Teórico	1
Simulacion Monte Carlo	1
Implementación NN	2
Implementación CNN	2





**GRACIAS POR
SU ATENCIÓN**

¿Preguntas?

