

# Exercise 1

## Model

The Ising model is represented by a 3-dimensional lattice of  $L^3$  integer values  $\sigma_{ijk}$ . For a given temperature  $N_S \cdot L^3$  single spin flips at random positions are performed. The temperature of the system is raised in steps of  $\delta T = (T_e - T_s) / N_T$ . The program takes  $L, T_s, T_e, N_T, N_S$  as parameters.

Energy and magnetization are measured as  $\frac{E_{tot}^{(T)}}{J} = \sum_n n \sigma_a \sigma_b$  and  $M_{tot}^{(T)} = \sum_{ijk} \sigma_{ijk}$  respectively. Those quantities are measured after each  $L^3$  single spin flips (a “system sweep”) and subsequently averaged over all  $N_S$  sweeps of a timestep giving  $\langle E_{tot} \rangle_T$  and  $\langle M_{tot} \rangle_T$ .

Utilizing the same scheme  $\langle E_{tot}^2 \rangle_T$  and  $\langle M_{tot}^2 \rangle_T$  are retrieved. Using these quantities  $\chi(T) = \frac{\langle M_{tot}^2 \rangle_T - \langle M_{tot} \rangle_T^2}{T}$  as well as  $C_V(T) = \frac{\langle E_{tot}^2 \rangle_T - \langle E_{tot} \rangle_T^2}{T^2}$  can be computed.

All four quantities are then given out per system size  $L^3$ .

## Code

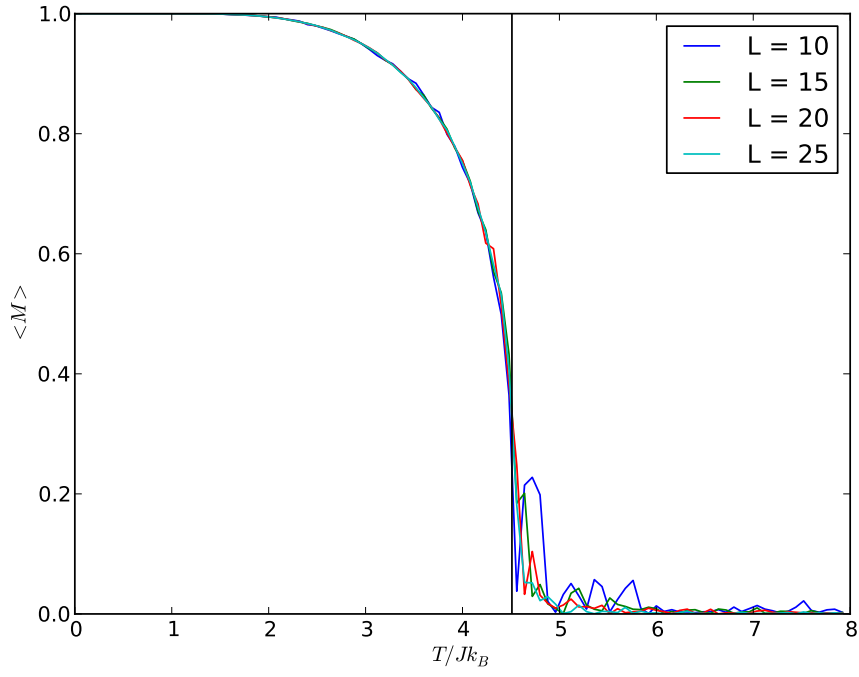
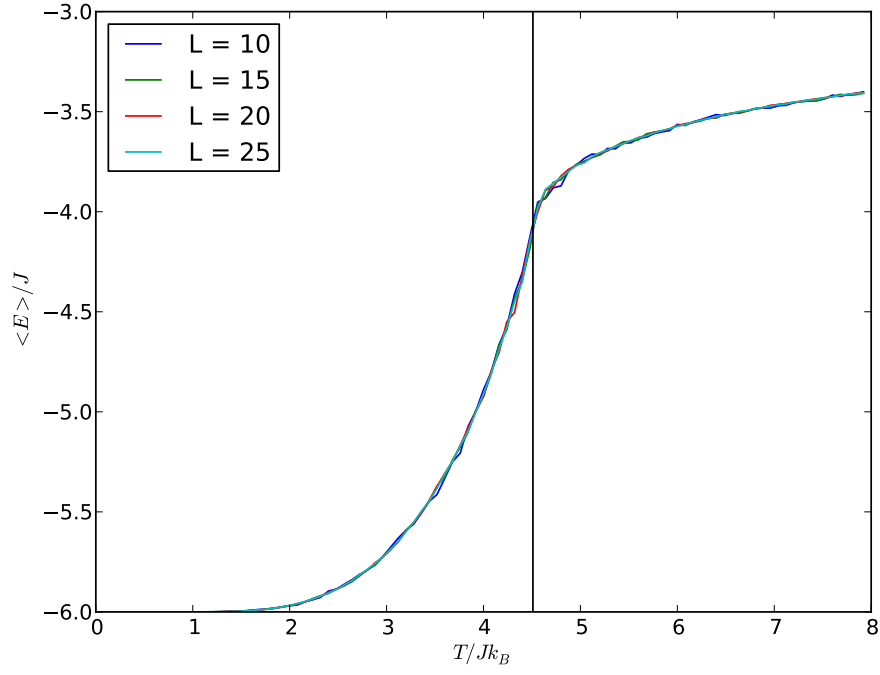
The code can easily be built using cmake. run `\$ cmake . && make` in the directory `ex01_ricoh/src/Ex1/`. Or run the script `run_experiments.sh` which builds the code, writes the parameter files and starts the program.

## Simulations

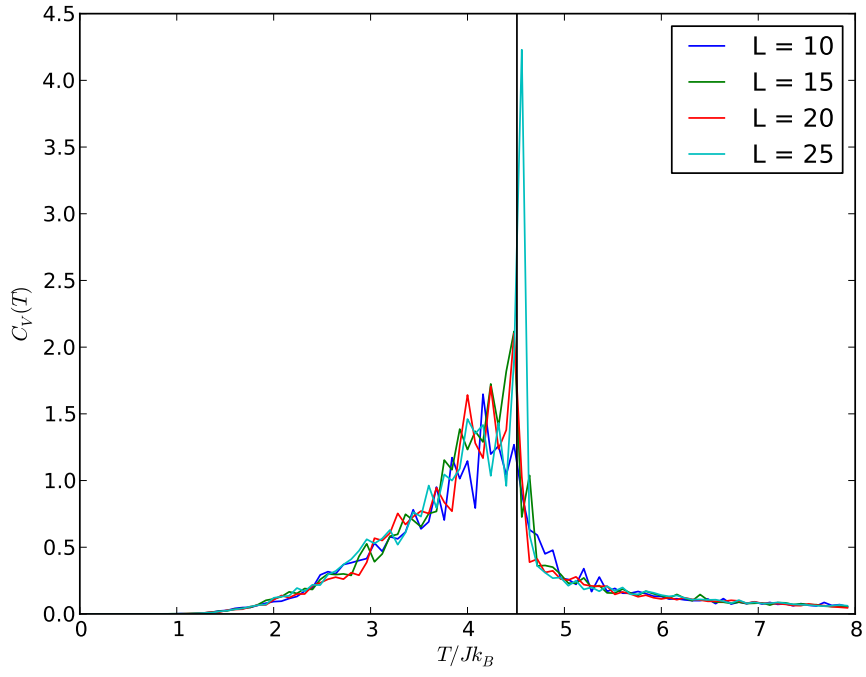
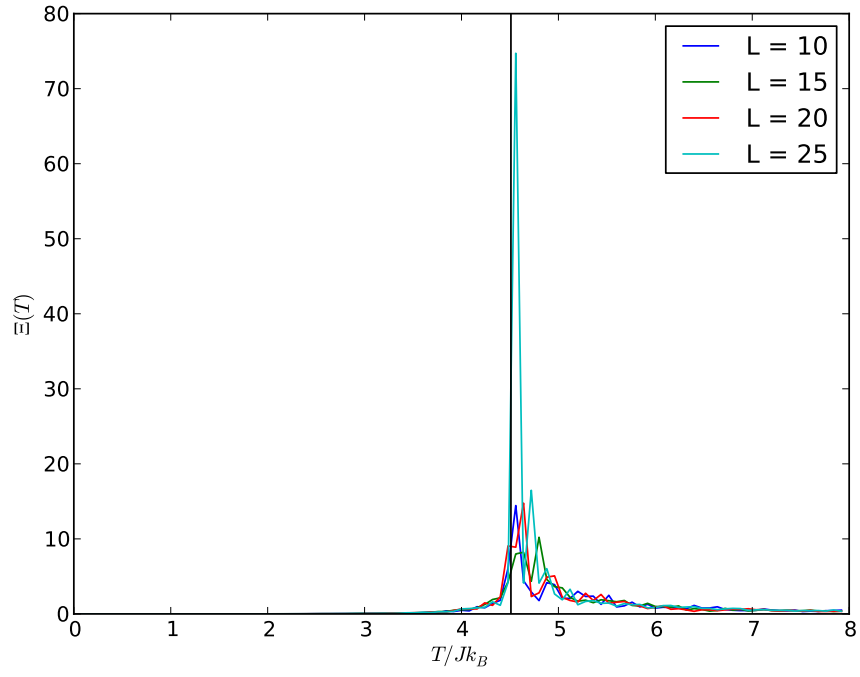
The following value was found to lead to converging simulations:  $N_S = 200$ . Temperature was varied from  $T_s = 0$  to  $T_e = 8$  in  $N_T = 100$  steps. The experiment was run for systems of the size  $L = \{10, 15, 20, 25\}$ .

## Results

All quantities were plotted vs.  $T$  for all system sizes. Additionally the theoretical value for  $T_c = 4.51$  was plotted as a vertical line.



The Energy increase flattens after  $T = T_c$ . Magnetization should decrease exponentially until reaching 0 at  $T_c$ . The higher  $L$  gets the less  $\langle M \rangle$  will fluctuate after  $T_c$ .



These two quantities should display a pole at  $T_c$  which they do for high enough  $L$ .