



Il modello di Ising

Simulazione di Materia Condensata e Biosistemi

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DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



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Hamiltoniana

1 Introduzione

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

- ◇ Interazione fra primi vicini
- ◇ Accoppiamento con un campo esterno



Modello di Ising 1D con condizioni periodiche.



Modello di Ising 1D

1 Introduzione

- ◇ Teoria di campo medio
- ◇ Sistema presenta una transizione di fase a $T_c \neq 0$

$$m = \tanh [\beta (h + Jn_{nn}m)]$$

- ◇ Soluzione analitica
- ◇ Sistema disordinato per ogni $T \neq 0$ a campo esterno nullo

$$m = \frac{\sinh(\beta h)}{\sqrt{e^{-4\beta J} + \sinh^2(\beta h)}}$$



Modello di Ising 2D

1 Introduzione

- ◇ Soluzione analitica per $h \neq 0$
- ◇ Sistema presenta una transizione di fase a $T_c \neq 0$

$$m(\beta, h = 0) = \begin{cases} \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sinh^4(2\beta J)} \right]^{\frac{1}{8}} & T < T_c \\ 0 & T > T_c \end{cases}$$

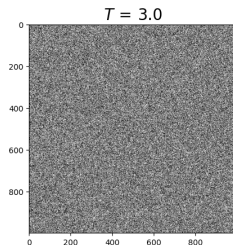
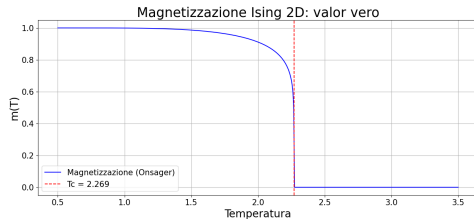




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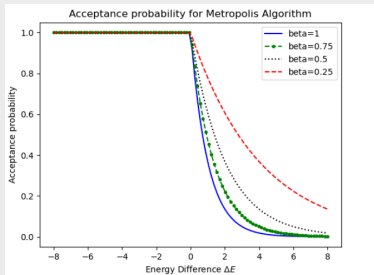


Metropolis vs Wolff

2 Metodi numerici

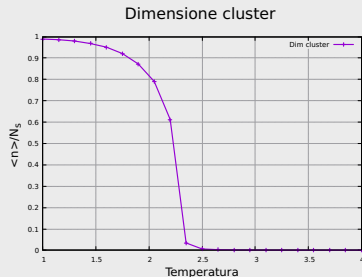
Metropolis

- ◇ Tentata inversione di un singolo spin
- ◇ $A(\nu | \mu) = \min [1, e^{-\beta(E_\nu - E_\mu)}]$
- ◇ Ottimo per $T \ll T_c$ oppure $T \gg T_c$



Wolff

- ◇ Algoritmo di clustering
- ◇ $P_{add} = 1 - \exp(-2\beta J)$
- ◇ Ottimo per $T \simeq T_c$

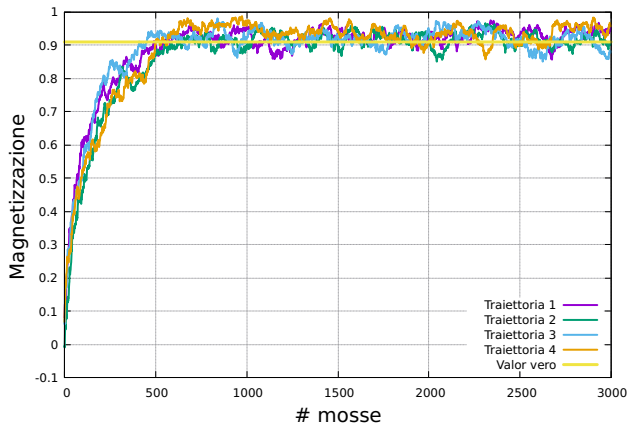




Termalizzazione

2 Metodi numerici

Termalizzazione: 3000 spin, $T = 0.5$



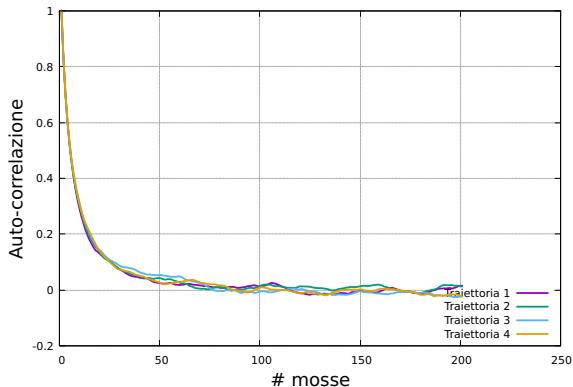
- ◇ Giungere all'equilibrio termodinamico
- ◇ Attenzione a stati metastabili
- ◇ Dipendenza dalla condizione iniziale



Auto-correlazione

2 Metodi numerici

Autocorrelazione m: $N = 500$, $T = 2.0$



Autocorrelazione per modello di Ising 2D.

Definizione

$$\chi(t) = \frac{\langle m(t')m(t' + t) \rangle_{t'} - \langle m \rangle^2}{\sigma_m^2}$$

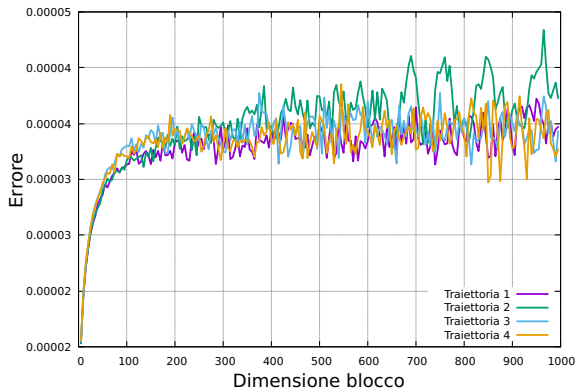
- ◇ $\chi(t) \propto e^{-t/t_c}$
- ◇ Indipendenza statistica fra configurazioni
- ◇ $n_{max} = \frac{t_{max}}{2t_c}$



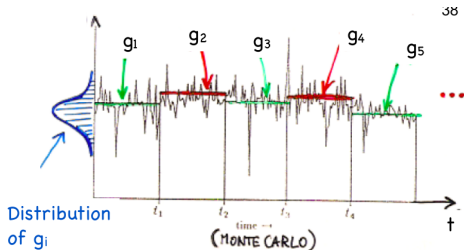
Data-blocking

2 Metodi numerici

Dimensione blocco: $N = 500$, $T = 2.0$



Analisi per dimensione blocchi nel caso di un modello di Ising 2D.



- ◇ Dati raggruppati in blocchi
- ◇ Errore satura quando raggiunta l_{lim}



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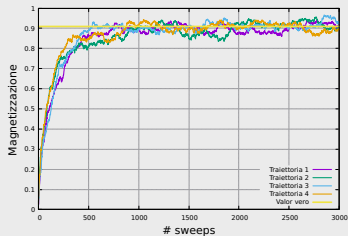
Caratterizzazione

3 Simulazioni modello di Ising 1D

Termalizzazione

- ◇ Maggiore T , minore t_{term}
- ◇ $t_{term}^{max} \simeq 600$ sweeps

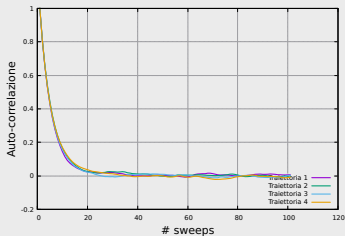
Termalizzazione: 10000 spin, $T = 0.5$



Auto-correlazione

- ◇ Maggiore T , minore t_c
- ◇ $t_c^{max} \simeq 500$ sweeps

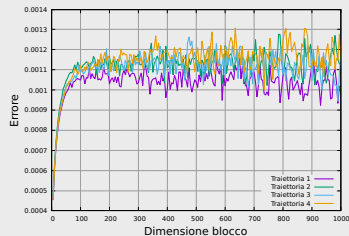
Autocorrelazione m: 1000 spin, $T = 1.5$



Blocchi

- ◇ Maggiore T , minore l_{blk}
- ◇ $l_{blk}^{max} \simeq 1000$ sweeps

Dimensione blocco: 3000 spin, $T = 1.0$

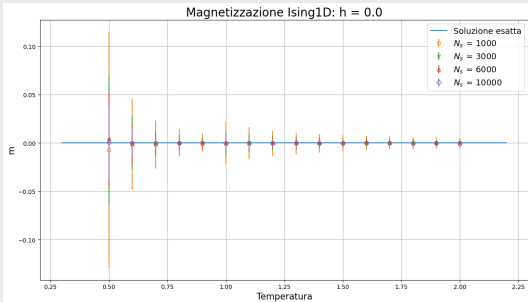




Magnetizzazione

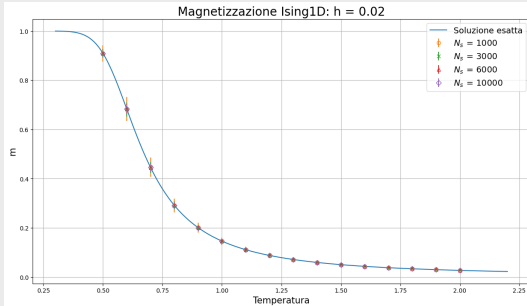
3 Simulazioni modello di Ising 1D

$$h = 0.0$$



◇ $m = 0$ per ogni $T \neq 0$

$$h = 0.02$$



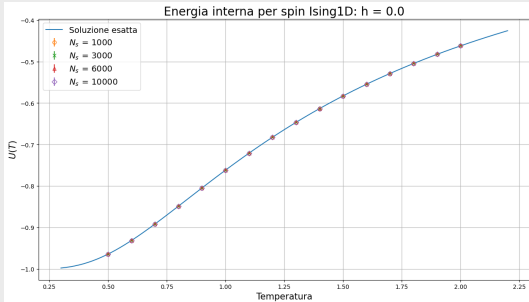
◇ campo magnetico impone ordine



Energia interna

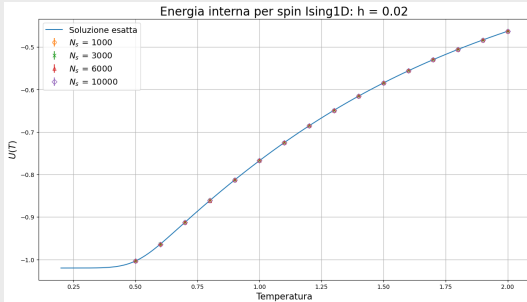
3 Simulazioni modello di Ising 1D

$h = 0.0$



◇ per $T \rightarrow 0$ l'energia $U(T) \rightarrow -1$

$h = 0.02$



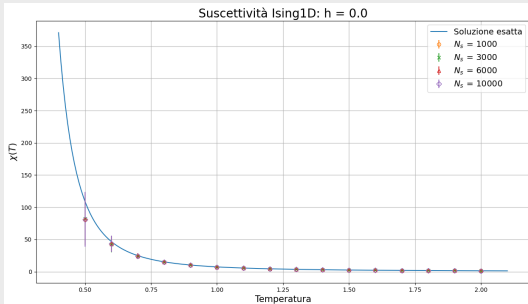
◇ per $T \rightarrow 0$ l'energia $U(T) \rightarrow -1.02$



Suscettività magnetica

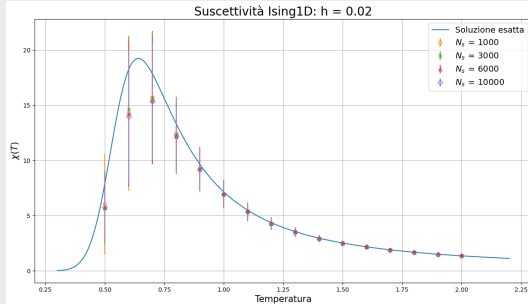
3 Simulazioni modello di Ising 1D

$$h = 0.0$$



◇ aumento per $T \rightarrow 0$ perchè $T_c = 0$

$$h = 0.02$$



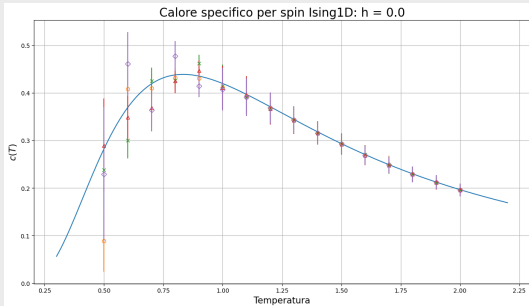
◇ picco a $T \neq 0$ dovuto ad h



Calore specifico

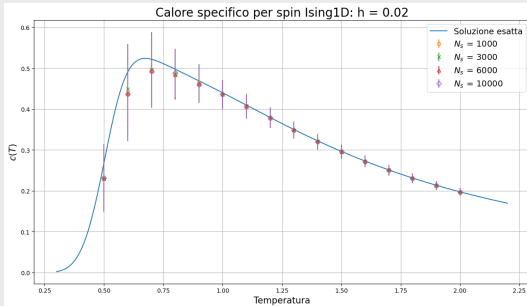
3 Simulazioni modello di Ising 1D

$h = 0.0$



◇ difficoltà a studiare il picco

$h = 0.02$



◇ campo magnetico semplifica lo studio



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Fine

4 Conclusioni

Grazie per l'attenzione



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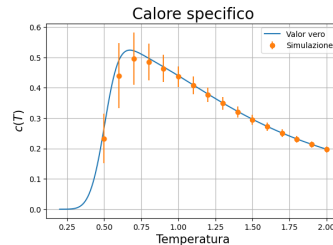
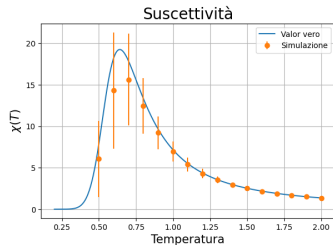
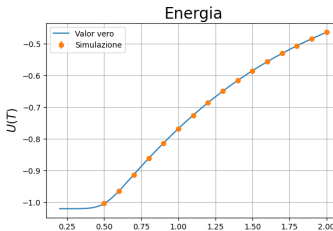
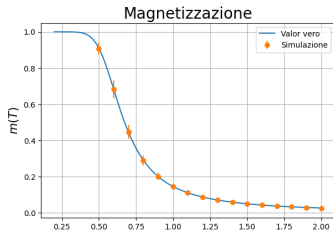
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Osservabili per $N_s = 1000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 1000$, $h = 0.02$

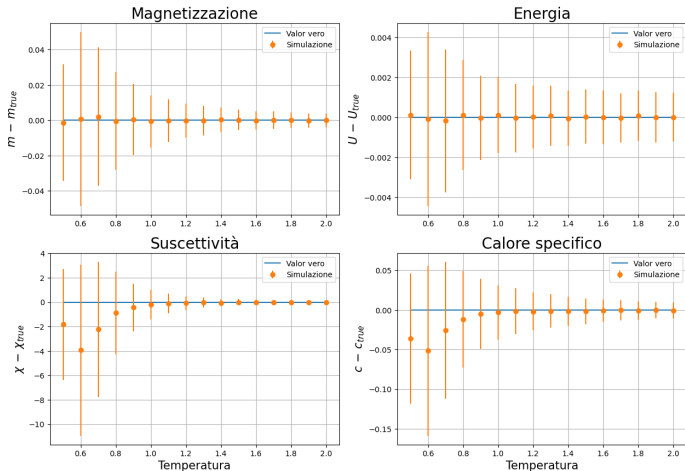




Differenza dal valor vero per $N_s = 1000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 1000$, $h = 0.02$

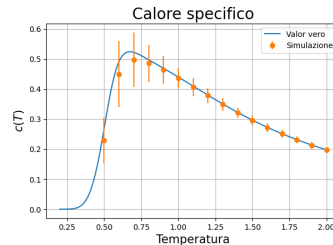
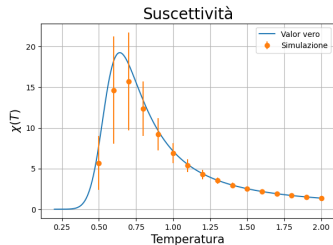
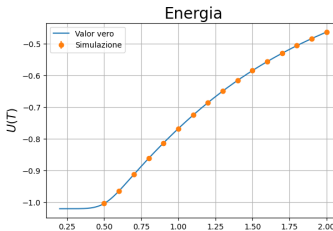
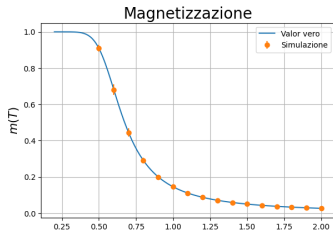




Osservabili per $N_s = 3000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 3000$, $h = 0.02$

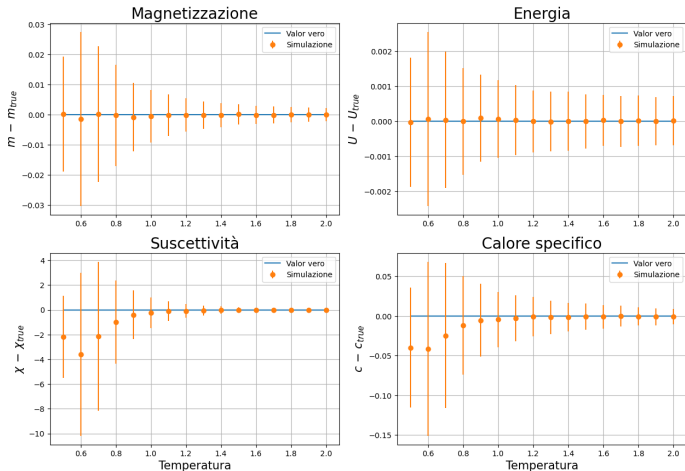




Differenza dal valor vero per $N_s = 3000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 3000$, $h = 0.02$

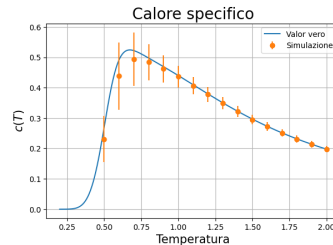
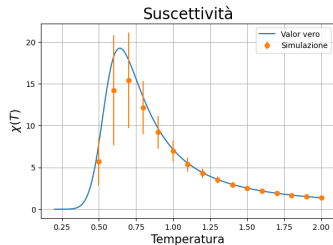
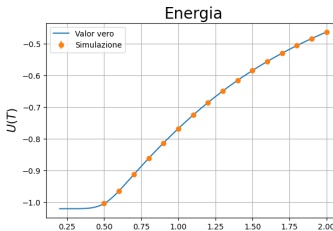
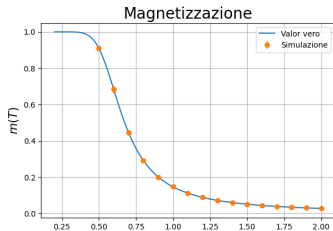




Osservabili per $N_s = 6000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 6000$, $h = 0.02$

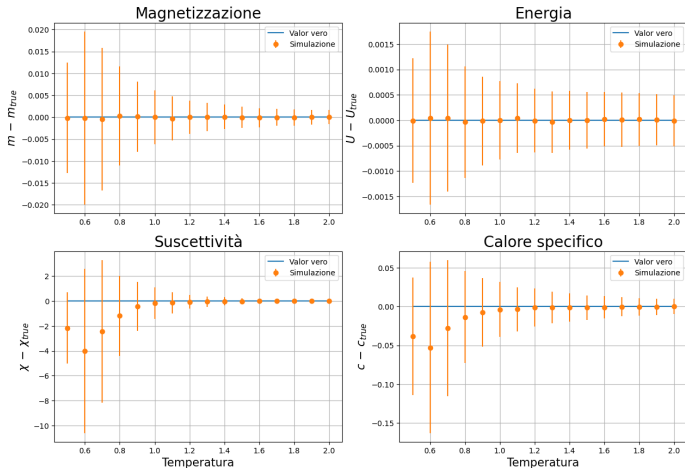




Differenza dal valor vero per $N_s = 6000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 6000$, $h = 0.02$

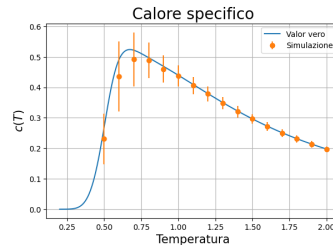
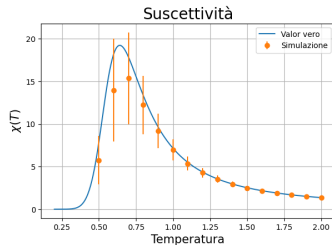
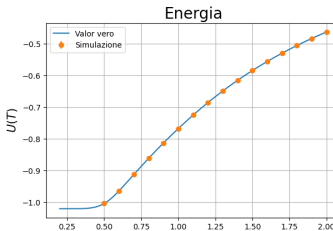
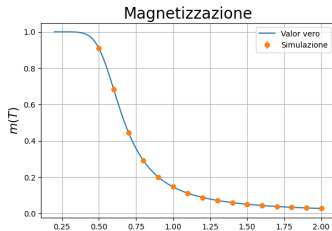




Osservabili per $N_s = 10000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 10000$, $h = 0.02$





Differenza dal valor vero per $N_s = 10000$, $h = 0.02$

5 Backup modello di Ising 1D

Ising 1D: $N_s = 10000$, $h = 0.02$

