

Studies of phase transitions in magnetic systems

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I. INTRODUCTION

A phase transition is a change of the macroscopic properties of a substance due to a change in for example temperature or pressure. This can have dramatic effects, like the Meissner effect, where at a certain critical temperature superconductors become very diamagnetic (susceptibility in the order of negative 10^5). In this report, we are going to study the phase transition of two dimensional lattices using the Ising model and Monte Carlo simulations. In the theory section you will find a short description of the theory needed in the report. We also list some calculations and ways in which we have optimized our code in the appendix.

We test our code against analytical results to make sure it runs correctly. For a 2×2 lattice we can derive analytical expressions for susceptibility, heat capacity for constant volume, mean energy and mean absolute magnetization. Using this, we can compare our algorithm with analytical results for different temperatures. This way we also get an idea of how many iterations are needed for the code to produce reliable results.

Next we do a more careful study of how many Monte Carlo iterations we need, before we reach equilibrium. Using a 20×20 lattice and temperatures $T = 1.0, 2.4$ J/k_B , we plot mean energy and magnetization as a function of cycles. Then we can eyeball how many iterations we need to reach the most likely state. We also make a plot of the total number of accepted configurations, hopefully getting an idea of when most flips happens.

From the results of these simulations we can also approximate the probability distribution for energy. This is done by counting the number of times each possible value for the system's total energy occurs during the simulation. We visualize this using a histogram plot and compare it to the computed variance in energy σ_E^2 .

Lastly, we do a numerical study of phase transitions. We simulate $L \times L$ lattices with $L = \{40, 60, 80, 100\}$ for a range of temperatures $T \in [2.0, 2.3]$ (in units of J/k_B). We then plot the computed mean energy $\langle E \rangle$, mean absolute magnetization $\langle |M| \rangle$, heat capacity C_V and susceptibility χ , as functions of temperature. Hopefully we can then identify signs of phase transition and use our results to reproduce Lars Onsager's critical temperature (see [2]) of $kT_C/J = 2/\ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \approx 2.269$.

For our studies we have used c++ for heavy computation, python for visualization and automation. All the code along with instructions on how to run it, can be cloned from our GitHub repository¹.

II. THEORY

Statistical terms

Here follow definitions and short explanations of some basic statistical terms used in this report.

The expectation value or mean value, here denoted as $\langle A \rangle$, is the sum of all values A_i , divided by the total number N of values it can have:

$$\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N A_i$$

However, when given a probability distribution P_i , which describes the probability of having outcome A_i , one can also find the expectation value through

$$\langle A \rangle = \sum_i^N A_i P_i.$$

Variance is a measure of the spread in a set of data A_i . The mathematical definition is

$$\text{Var}(A) = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_i^N (A_i - \langle A \rangle)^2 = \langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2,$$

where N is the total number of outcomes and $\langle A \rangle$ is the expectation value of A_i . The often used standard deviation σ_A is the square root of the variance:

$$\sigma_A = \sqrt{\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2},$$

Monte Carlo

Monte Carlo simulations is a broad term for algorithms that rely on random sampling. These algorithms have a wide range of applications, one example of which is approximating the value of π ². We will be using random number generators to select spins in our lattice and then to determine whether they should be flipped.

We will be simulating $L \times L$ lattices, each consisting of L^2 spins. One Monte Carlo cycle entails choosing L^2 spins at random and flipping it based on the probability described by equation (10). Each cycle we can calculate the energy and magnetization. The idea is that after a large number of cycles N , we have reached a state with properties like that of a real physical system. The challenge here is having the right probability distribution and completing enough cycles N .

¹ github.com/sigurdru/FYS3150/tree/master/Project4

² <https://academo.org/demos/estimating-pi-monte-carlo/>

Canonical ensemble

The probability of finding a system in a given microstate is found through the canonical ensemble, given by equation (1) (see [1] chapter 13.2.2).

$$P_i(\beta) = \frac{\exp(-\beta E_i)}{Z}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T} \quad (1)$$

Here $P_i(\beta)$ is the probability of finding the system with energy E_i and temperature T in Kelvin. k_B is Boltzmann constant and Z the partition function given by

$$Z = \sum_{i=1}^M \exp(-\beta E_i). \quad (2)$$

Where M is the total number of microstates.

The canonical ensemble and partition function is usually hard to find, however, when obtained we can use them to find many useful relations. Below we list the expressions (without derivation) we need will need in the report. Everything is from [1] chapter 13.2.2.

The mean energy $\langle E \rangle$ given as

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^M E_i \exp(-\beta E_i), \quad (3)$$

and the mean square energy ($\langle E^2 \rangle$) is calculated by

$$\langle E^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^M E_i^2 \exp(-\beta E_i). \quad (4)$$

Mean absolute value of the magnetic moment $\langle |M| \rangle$

$$\langle |M| \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^M |M_i| \exp(-\beta E_i), \quad (5)$$

and mean square magnetic moment ($\langle M^2 \rangle$) by

$$\langle M^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{i=1}^M M_i^2 \exp(-\beta E_i). \quad (6)$$

With this we can also find the susceptibility χ

$$\chi = \beta \sigma_M^2, \quad \sigma_M = \sqrt{\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle |M| \rangle^2} \quad (7)$$

Where σ_M is the variance of $|M|$. We evaluate the absolute value of M because that gives nicer plots. Specific heat capacity at constant volume C_V is given by

$$C_V = \frac{\beta}{T} \sigma_E^2, \quad \sigma_E = \sqrt{\langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2} \quad (8)$$

σ_E is the variance of E .

Ising model for two dimensional lattice

From [1] chapter 13.3.1, the energy in a 2D lattice with no external magnetic field is given by

$$E = -J \sum_{\langle kl \rangle}^N s_k s_l, \quad (9)$$

where $s_k = \pm 1$ (representing the spin direction), N the total number of spins and J a coupling constant indicating the strength of the interaction between neighboring spins. The $\langle kl \rangle$ means that we sum over the nearest neighbors.

We are going to flip spins based on probability. We use the method described in [1] chapter 13.5. When we consider flipping a spin, we first calculate the change in energy that would entail (ΔE). If that change is negative or zero we do it with a 100% probability, because we want to reach the ground state (the state with lowest energy). However we know random fluctuations happens, so if $\Delta E > 0$ we do it with a probability described by equation (10).

$$P_{\text{flip}} = \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}\right) \quad (10)$$

Where P_{flip} is the probability that we flip, T is temperature and k_B is Boltzmann constant. There are only a few values ΔE can have, so in order to optimize the code we can calculate them beforehand. This is covered in the appendix for those interested.

Phase transitions

A phase transition is an abrupt change on the macroscopic scale (i.e. ice melting), because parameters like pressure and temperature changing. The point at which this happens is called the critical point. In this report we are going to study the critical temperature (T_C), and will cover some theory and necessary equations for our report. Everything is from [1] chapter 13, and we recommend reading it for a more extensive explanation.

In our simulations we expect to see a second order transition at critical temperature. Meaning mean magnetization $\langle M \rangle$ will go from zero to not be zero. For critical phenomena, when temperature approaches critical ($T \rightarrow T_C$) the mean magnetic moment ($\langle M(T) \rangle$) scales as (for $T < T_C$)

$$\langle M(T) \rangle \sim (T - T_C)^{1/8}, \quad (11)$$

susceptibility ($\chi(T)$) scales as

$$\chi(T) \sim |T_C - T|^{7/4} \quad (12)$$

and specific heat capacity (C_V) as

$$C_V(T) \sim |T_C - T|^0. \quad (13)$$

The exponents are what we refer to as critical exponents.

Another relation we can find is correlation length (ξ), which describes the length scale when overall properties of the material starts to differ from its bulk properties. When $T \geq T_C$ it is at the length scale of the lattice spacing. When we approach critical temperature spins become more correlated, and when they are close, the correlation length goes as

$$\xi(T) \sim |T_C - T|^\nu. \quad (14)$$

Where ν is another critical exponent, which we will set to $\nu = 1$ in our report.

III. METHODS

As we mentioned in the introduction, in this report we are going to simulate a 2D lattice with L^2 number of spins, L in the x- and y-direction. We will look at different numbers of spin and temperature, looking at how our system responds. We are only going to use periodic boundary conditions, meaning the edges are neighbors. For a square piece of (stretchy) paper, this would look like first folding it into a cylinder and then into a donut-shape. We are going to use random initial spin direction, unless we specify otherwise. To simulate we are going to use Monte Carlo simulations for choosing and flipping spins. We use the probability distribution described by equation (10) to choose whether or not to flip spins (see the theory section for a more detailed description).

A. Units

We scale our units in order to have easier numbers to work with. We use J and the Boltzmann constant k_B , such that we get the units described by table I.

Quantity	Unit
Energy (E)	J
Magnetization (M)	–
Temperature (T)	J/ k_B
Susceptibility (χ)	1/J

Table I. Table showing the units we use in this report, after scaling.

B. Testing of algorithm

In order to make sure our algorithm is running correctly, we want to test it. We do this by comparing it to analytical results, namely a 2x2 lattice.

By using equation (9) and testing all 16 different combinations for a 2D lattice, we have made a table II that shows all the possible energies and magnetizations, as

well as the multiplicity of each configuration (marked as degeneracy). With this we can find the analytical term

Number spins up	Degeneracy	Energy, [J]	Magnetization
4	1	-8	4
3	4	0	2
2	4	0	0
2	2	8	0
1	4	0	-2
0	1	-8	-4

Table II. Table showing the energy, multiplicity and magnetization of different configurations of spins in a 2×2 2D-lattice with periodic boundary conditions.

of the partition function (Z). Reading the values from table II and using equation (2) we get:

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \sum_{i=1}^{16} \exp(-\beta E_i) \\ &= 12 + 2 \exp(8\beta) + 2 \exp(-8\beta) \\ &= 12 + 4 \cosh(8\beta). \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

With the partition function and the canonical ensemble through equation (1), we can find a lot of useful values. With equations (3-8) we obtain energy $\langle E \rangle$, mean absolute value of the magnetic moment $\langle |M| \rangle$, susceptibility χ and specific heat capacity at constant volume C_V . The calculations are done in the appendix VIB.

With this we can compare our simulations to expected theoretical values. Plotting expectation values (for $T = 1\text{J}/k_B$) as a function of Monte Carlo iterations we can get an idea of how many we need to reach equilibrium. Then we can plot simulated and theoretical expectation values as a function of temperature, to see how well they correspond. Ideally we want them to overlap completely.

C. Reaching the most likely state (denne m  finskrives)

From looking at an 2x2 lattice, we will get an idea of how many Monte Carlo cycles we will need to reach equilibrium. However we want to study this more carefully, testing for $L = 20$ spins. First with a temperature of $T = 1\text{J}/k_B$, then $T = 2.4\text{J}/k_B$, we will plot the expectation value of energy ($\langle E \rangle$) and absolute magnetization ($\langle |M| \rangle$) as a function of iterations. After testing with random initial conditions, we also do the same looking spin starting in the same direction.

We also want to study the number of accepted configurations. This means we want to count the number of times we flip a spin. We therefore make a plot of the total number of accepted configurations as a function of iterations. We also look at how this varies with temperature.

It is interesting what the probability of obtaining an energy E is (like a numerical partition function). The way we do this, is by finding out how many times a given energy E appears and then divide it by the total number of energies tested for. Then we will get an estimate of the probability one energy appears. Then compare it to the computed variance in energy (σ_E).

D. Study of phase transition

First we look at how our system behaves for different lattice sizes, around critical temperature. We test for $L = 40, L = 60, L = 80$ and $L = 100$ in the temperature range $T[K_B/J] \in [2.0, 2.3]$. We will initially start with a temperature step of $\Delta T = 0.005$, however might change it based on results. For the different lattice sizes we will plot $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ as a function of temperature T . Our hope is that we can see an indication of a phase transition, namely a changes in traits around a specific temperature.

IV. RESULTS

In figure 2 you find theoretical and computed values for $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , in a 2x2 lattice. Both with random (top four plots) initial values, and ordered (all spins starting in the same direction) initial conditions (bottom four plots). Afterwards we also plotted them as a function of temperature with random initial conditions, see figure 1.

Similar plots can be found for the 20x20 lattice in figure 3. There we have plotted the computed values of $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , where the top four are for the temperature $T = 1$ and the bottom four are for $T = 2.4J/k_B$.

We also plotted the number of accepted configurations as a function of Monte Carlo Cycles in figure 4. The top two plots are for temperature $T = 1J/k_B$, with both random and ordered initial configuration, and the bottom two are with temperature $T = 2.4J/k_B$.

V. DISCUSSION

When plotting for a specific temperature as a function Monte Carlo cycles, there was always what we could describe as a break in time.

VI. APPENDIX

A. Algorithm specific optimization

In order to make our algorithm run faster, we do some optimization. We list the optimizations we implemented here, to make our code easier to understand and as a guide for anyone who wants to do something similar.

During our simulations we calculate the change in energy (ΔE) many times. We want to make more efficient by exploring the possible values ΔE can have. During our simulations we only evaluate one spin at a time, meaning we only need to look at the possible values ΔE can have when flipping one spin. It turns out there are five possible situations (using equation (9)):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Zero down: } & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 8J \\
 \text{One down: } & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 4J \\
 \text{Two down: } & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta E = 0J \\
 \text{Three down: } & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta E = -4J \\
 \text{Four down: } & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \end{array} \Rightarrow \Delta E = -8J
 \end{aligned}$$

We can thus compute and store the different values of $e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}}$ beforehand to avoid making these computations every time we update the energy.

As mentioned previously, we are going to use periodic boundary conditions. The easiest, but slow way of implementing this, is with if-tests. However we did it with a simple function (in c++),

```
int PeriodicBoundary(int i, int limit, int add) {
    return (i+limit+add) % (limit);
}
```

that takes the current index you are evaluating (i), the total size ($limit$) and the amount you want to go forward and backward (add). Then we sum all the arguments and take the rest, reassuring us that we always arrive at the right index.

When we run our simulations for different temperatures, for example when studying phase transitions, we ended up parallelizing our code. The different temperatures are not dependant on eachother, so we can allocate the task to different cores. This was easily done with OpenMP.

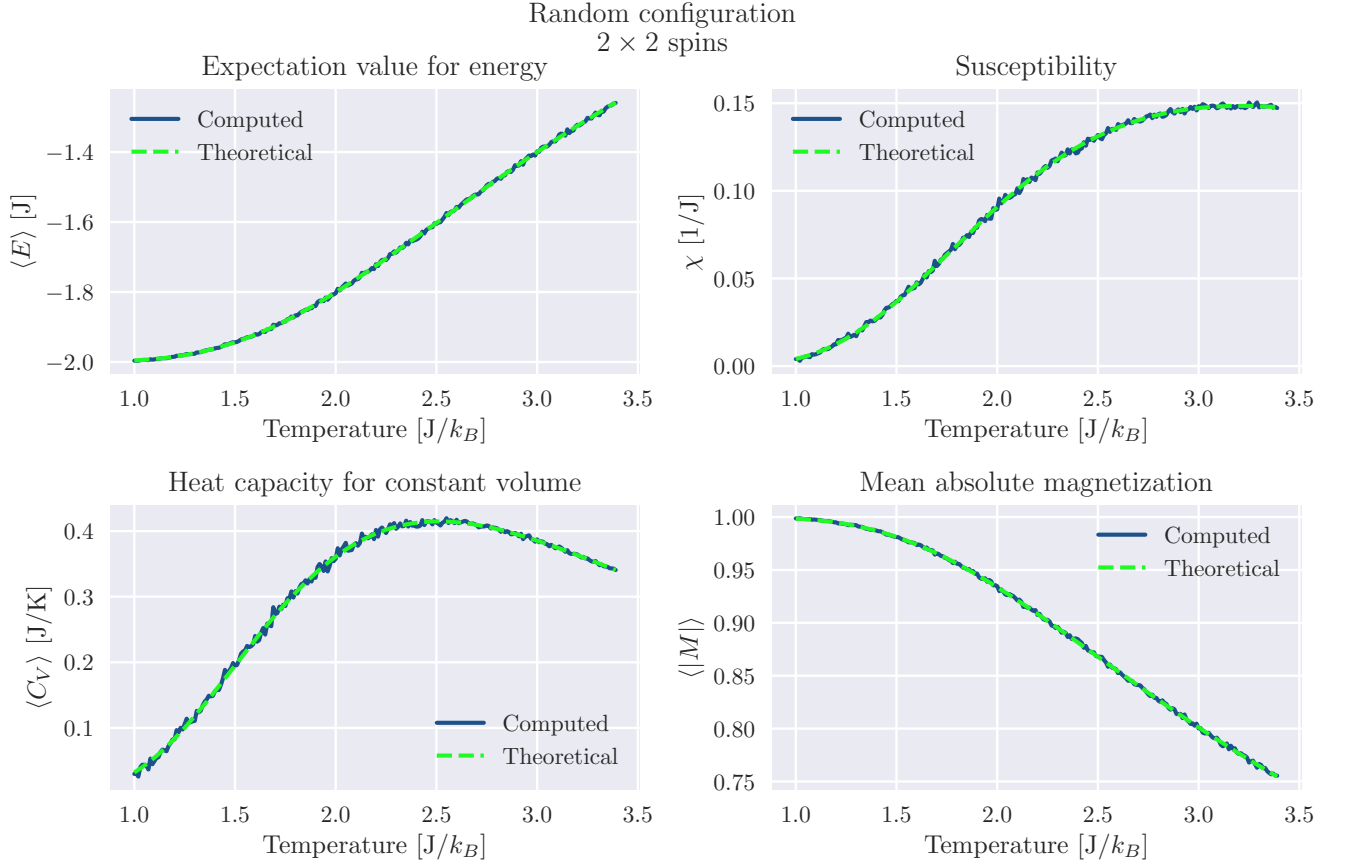


Figure 1. In this figure you see the theoretical and computed values of $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , for a 2×2 lattice. They are all plotted as a function of temperature.

B. Calculations of 2×2 lattice

Inserting the values from table II into equations (1) and (3-8) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle E \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} (-8J e^{8\beta} + 2 \cdot 8J e^{-8\beta} - 8J e^{8\beta}) \\
 &= \frac{-32J}{Z} \cosh(8\beta) \\
 \langle E^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} ((-8J)^2 e^{8\beta J} + 2 \cdot (8J)^2 e^{-8\beta J} (-8J)^2 e^{8\beta}) \\
 &= \frac{256J^2}{Z} \cosh(8\beta) \\
 \langle |M| \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} (4e^{8\beta} + 4 \cdot 2e^0 + 4 \cdot 2e^0 + 4e^{8\beta}) \\
 &= \frac{8}{Z} (2 + e^{8\beta}) \\
 \langle M^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{Z} (4^2 e^{8\beta} + 4 \cdot 2^2 e^0 + 4 \cdot 2^2 e^0 + 4^2 e^{8\beta}) \\
 &= \frac{32}{Z} (1 + e^{8\beta}) \\
 \chi &= \frac{32\beta}{Z} \left((1 + e^{8\beta}) - \frac{2}{Z} (2 + e^{8\beta})^2 \right) \\
 C_V &= \frac{256J^2\beta}{TZ} \left(\cosh(8\beta) - \frac{4}{Z} \cosh^2(8\beta) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

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- [1] Morten Hjorth-Jensen, Computational Physics, Lecture Notes Fall 2015, August 2015, <https://github.com/CompPhysics/ComputationalPhysics/blob/master/doc/Lectures/lectures2015.pdf>.
- [2] Lars Onsager, Crystal Statistics. I. A two-Dimensional Model with an Order-Disorder Transition, 1. February 1944, <https://journals.aps.org/pr/abstract/10.1103/PhysRev.65.117>

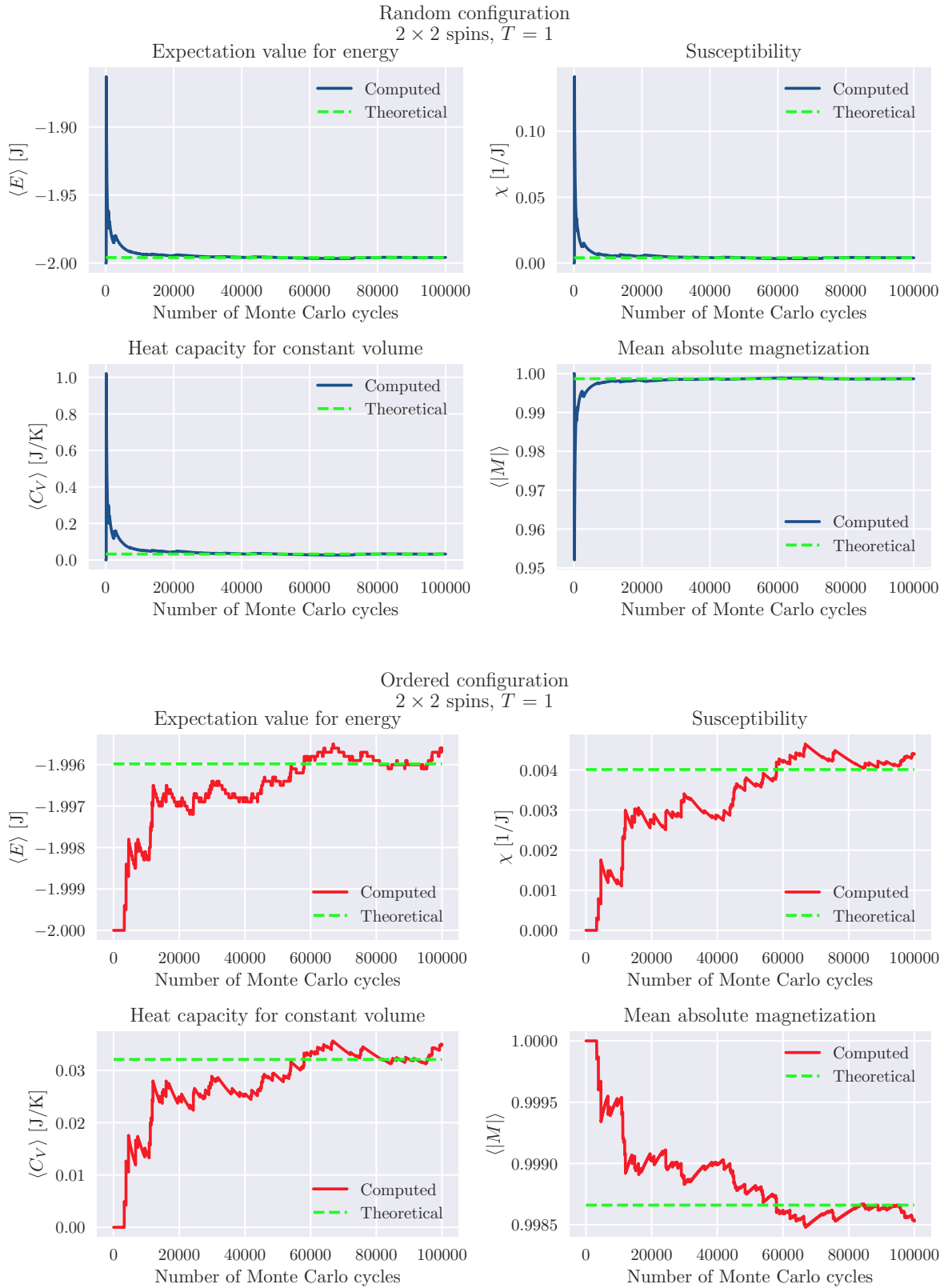


Figure 2. In this figure you see the theoretical and computed values of $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , for a 2×2 lattice and temperature $T = 1J/k_B$. The top four plots are from random initial values, and the bottom four are from all pointing in the same direction.

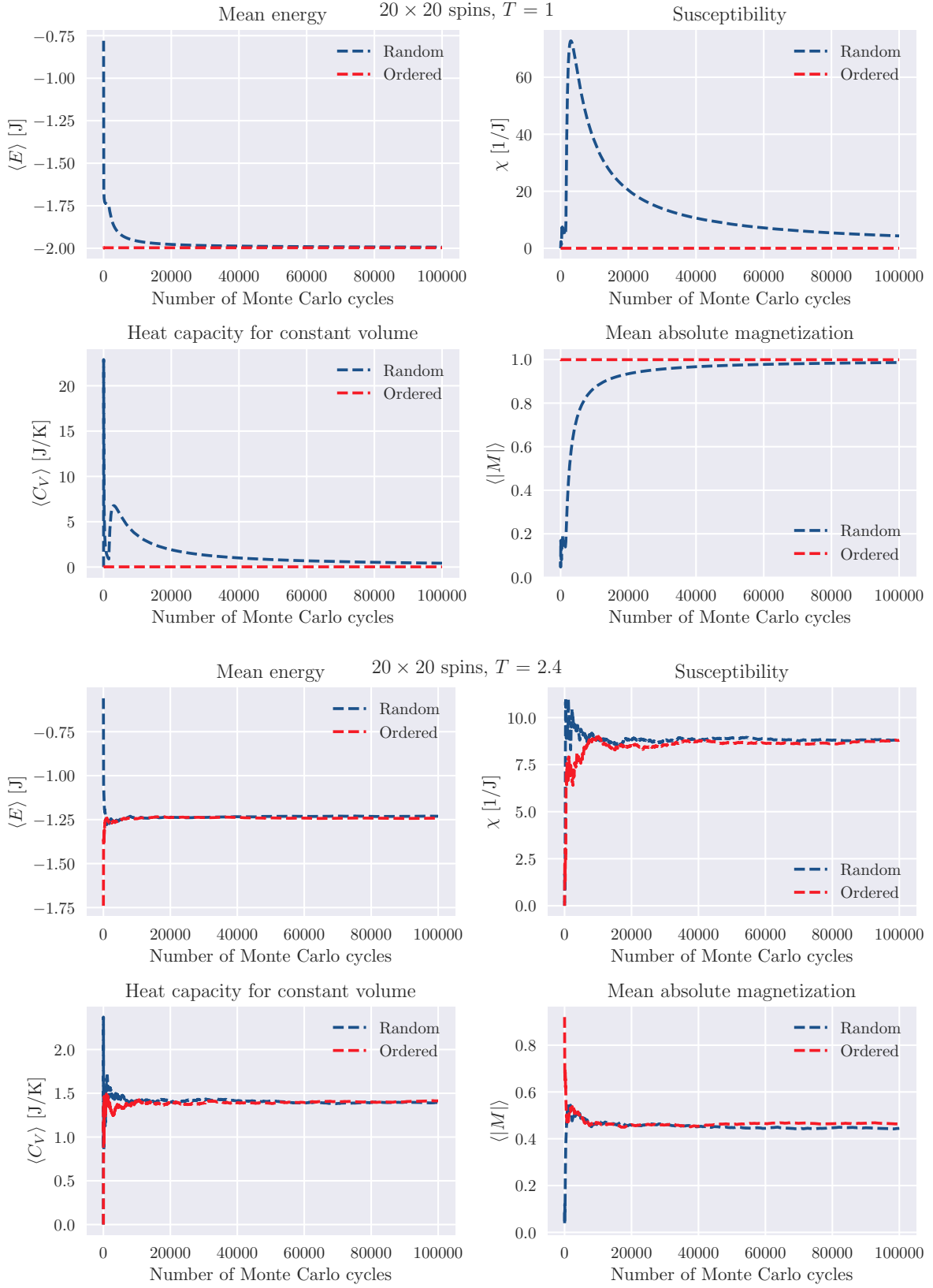


Figure 3. In this figure you see the computed values of $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , for both random and ordered initial conditions. The top four shows the computed values for random and ordered initial conditions, for a temperature $T = 1J/k_B$. Bottom four shows the same, only for a temperature $T = 2.4J/k_B$.

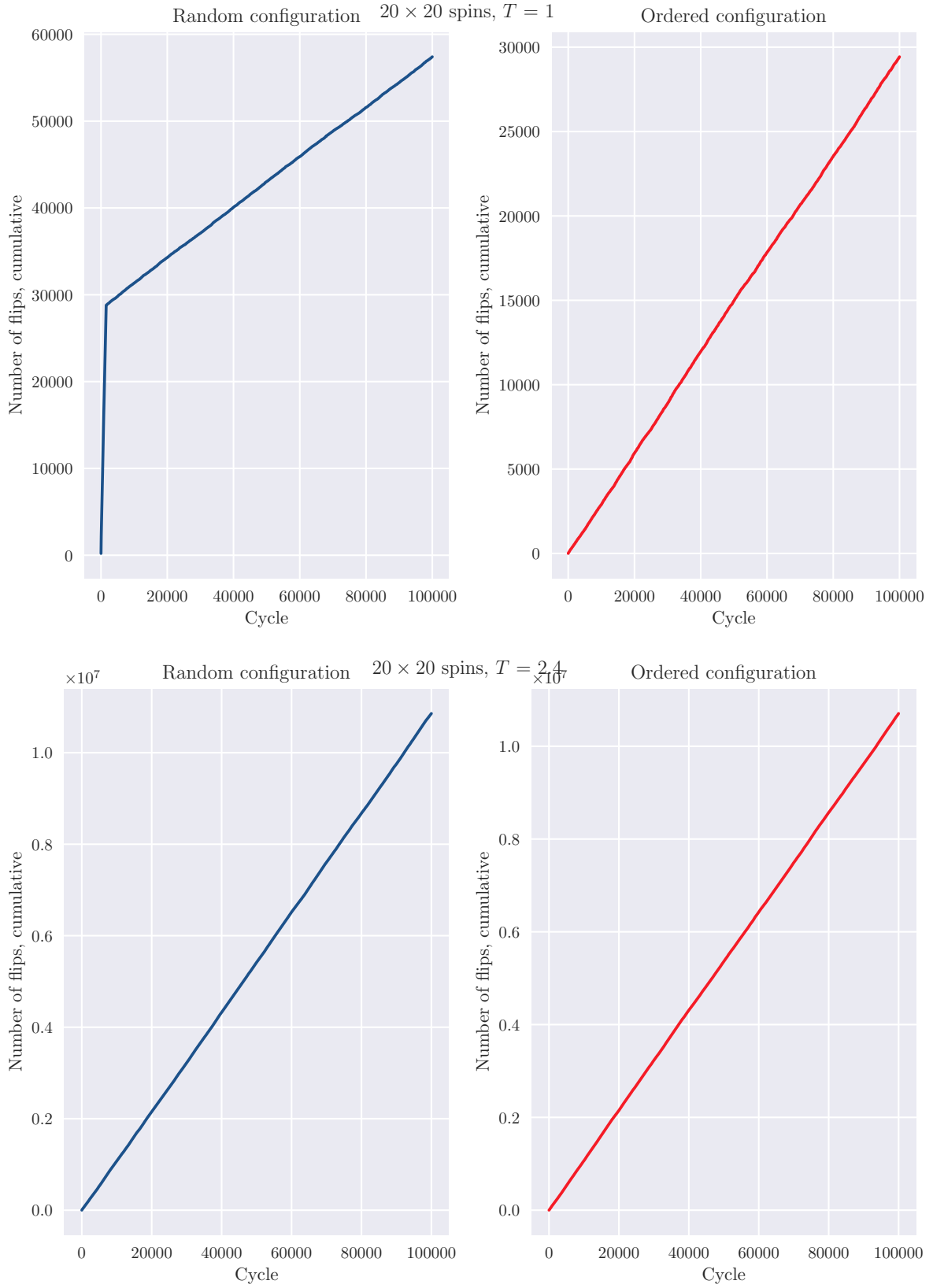


Figure 4. Here we have plotted the number of accepted configuration as a function of Monte Carlo cycles, for a 20×20 lattice. The top two plots are with temperature $T = 1J/k_B$, and shows both random and ordered initial conditions. The bottom two shows the same, only with a temperature of $T = 2.4$.

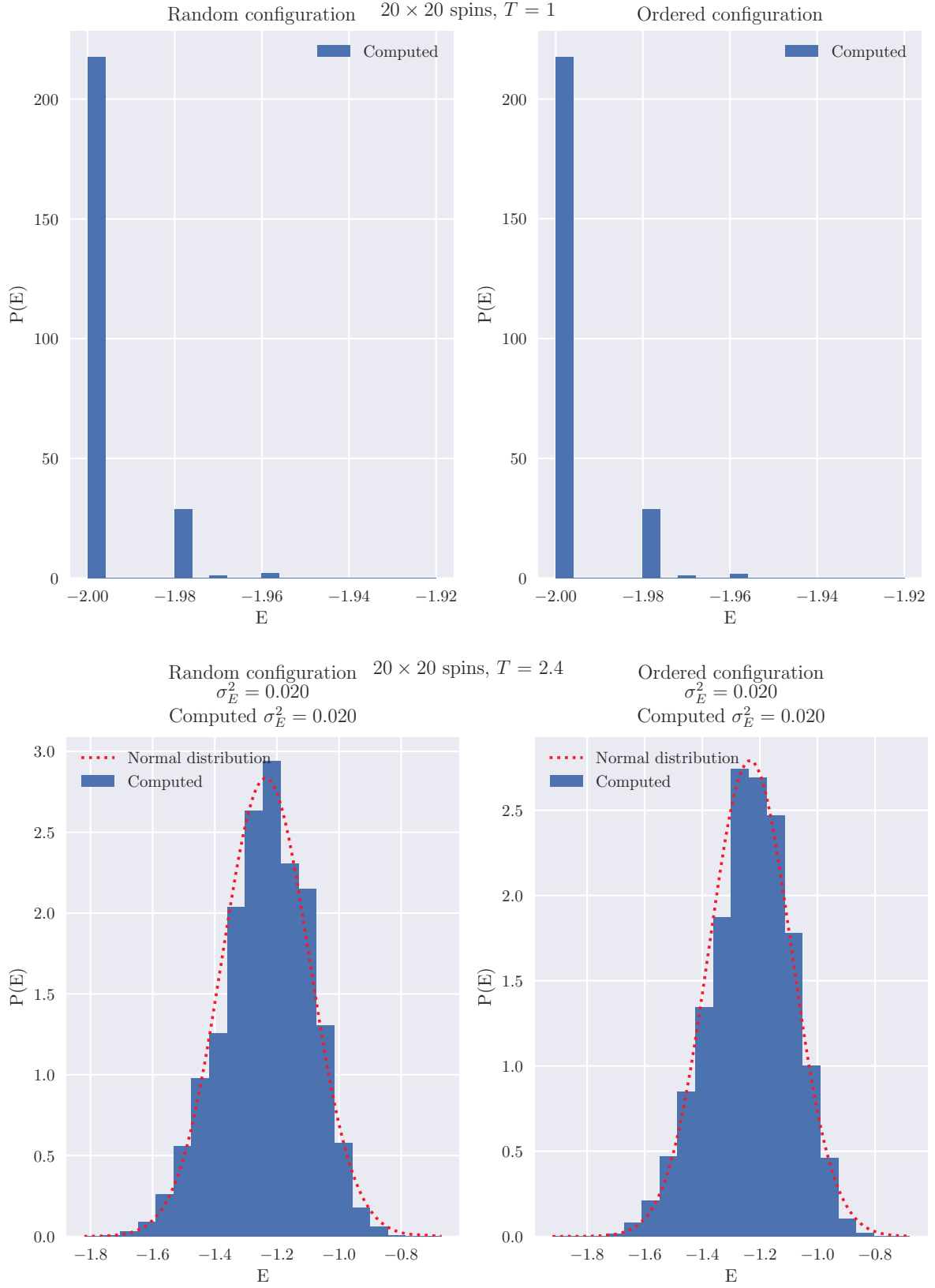


Figure 5. In this figure you see the theoretical and computed values of $\langle E \rangle$, $\langle |M| \rangle$, C_V and χ , for a 2×2 lattice. They are all plotted as a function of temperature.