

Computational Simulation of the 2d Ising Model

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(Dated: February 29, 2024)

INTRODUCTION

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j - B \sum_i \sigma_i \quad (1)$$

[1] Lars Onsager, *Crystal Statistics. I. A Two-Dimensional Model with an Order-Disorder Transition*, Physical Review **65**, 117 (1944).

$$T_c = \frac{2}{\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})} \approx 2.269(J/k_B) \quad (2)$$

METHODS

DATA AND ANALYSIS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Prof. Navon, Prof. Newburgh, HongJoon

APPENDIX A: CONVERGENCE

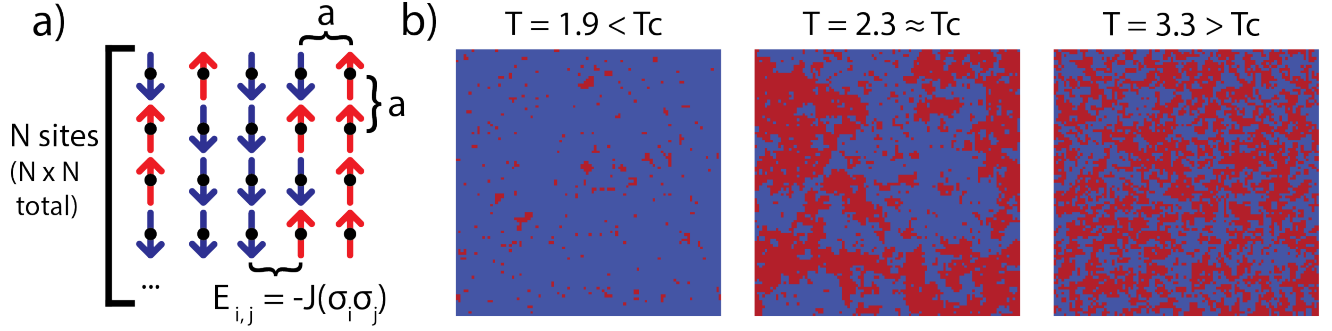


FIG. 1: a. diagram of the lattice. We use $N=100$ throughout. $E_{i,j}$ is neighbor spin interaction - adjacents only, wraps (each site has 4 neighbors). "a" is lattice distance (1), $J = 1$, spin = ± 1 . b. Snapshots after 10 million simulation steps at the given temperature, showing typical states below, near, and above T_c . Red is spin up, blue spin down.

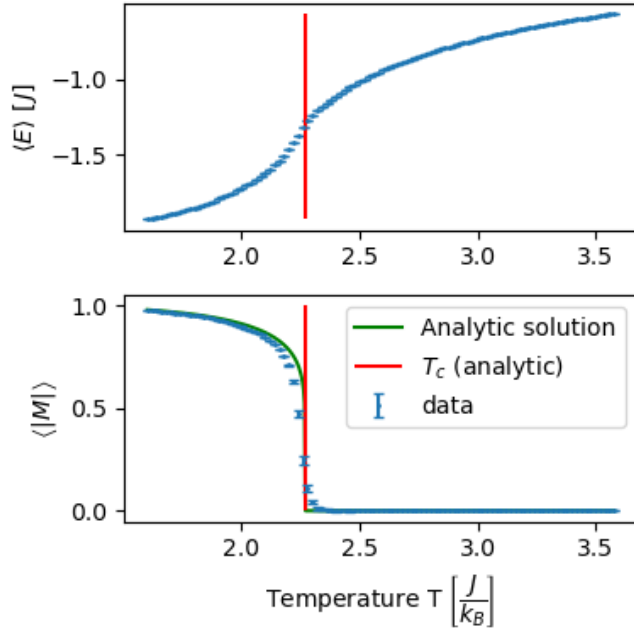


FIG. 2: Mean energy (top) and absolute magnetization (bottom) per lattice site as computed by MCMC simulation at a range of temperatures. Data is drawn from 97 independent simulations: each data point is the average value of $\langle M \rangle$ over all simulations; each standard error is the standard error of the mean of $\langle M \rangle$ over all simulations, treating each $\langle M \rangle$ as an independent measurement. Analytic T_c (red) and analytic curves (green) plotted for comparison. At first glance, our system appears to reach phase transition at lower temperature than the analytic T_c .

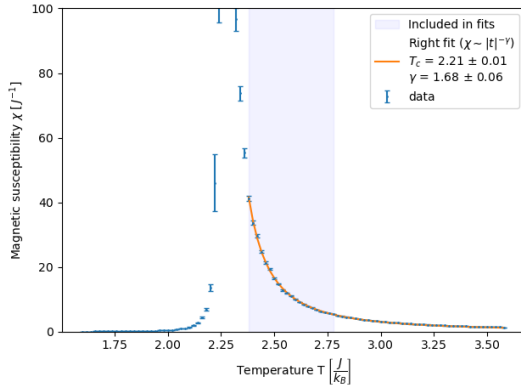


FIG. 3: Magnetic susceptibility at a range of temperatures. Susceptibility is calculated from variance in M over each simulation, which is taken as a single measurement. Data points on this graph are the mean of variance(M) over all 97 simulations at a given temperature, and error bars on this graph are the standard error of this mean. Shown in orange is a power law fit with T_c and γ considered as free variables, using only the data in the shaded column. NOTE: we intend to merge figures 3 and 4 into a single figure with 2 graphs.

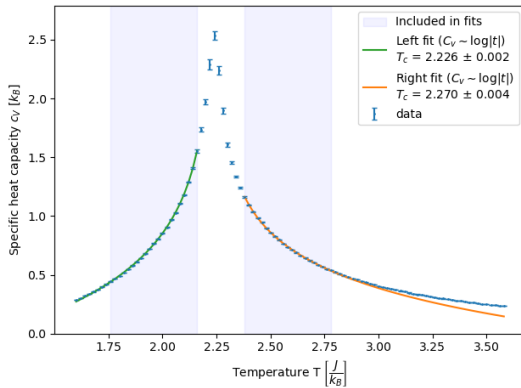


FIG. 4: Specific heat at a range of temperatures. Like susceptibility, specific heat is calculated from variance in E across MCMC steps. Data points on this graph are the mean of variance(E) over all 97 independent simulations at a given temperature, and error bars on this graph are the standard error of this mean. Shown in orange and green are logarithmic fits in which T_c was considered a free variable, using only the data in the shaded columns. We generated separate fits on the left and right of T_c . Although the power law should be symmetric, we find significantly different results for T_c . NOTE: we intend to merge figures 3 and 4 into a single figure with 2 graphs.

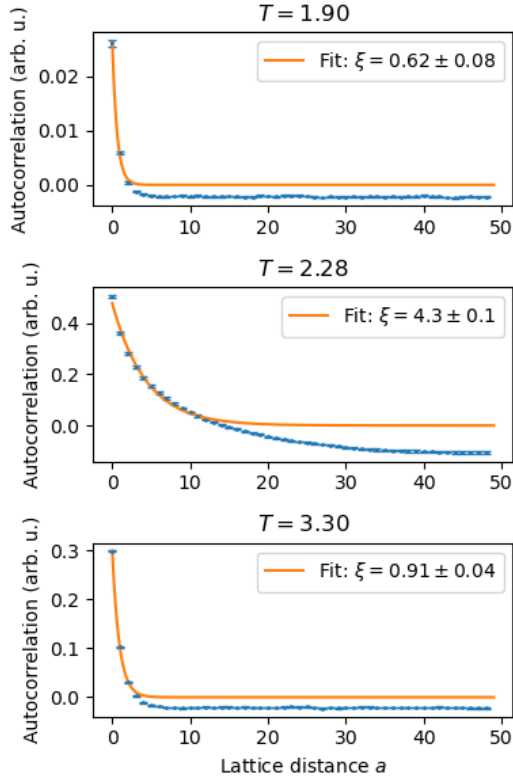


FIG. 5: Autocorrelation functions at representative temperatures: below, near, and above T_c . Shown in orange are exponential decay functions fit by least-squares regression to the positive portion of the autocorrelation data, with length scale parameter ξ . Autocorrelation seems to become negative (i.e. anticorrelated) after sufficient lattice distance, leading the exponential fit to deviate significantly from the data. This likely plays a role in our terrible estimate for ν . Note: we intend to merge Figs. 5 and 6.

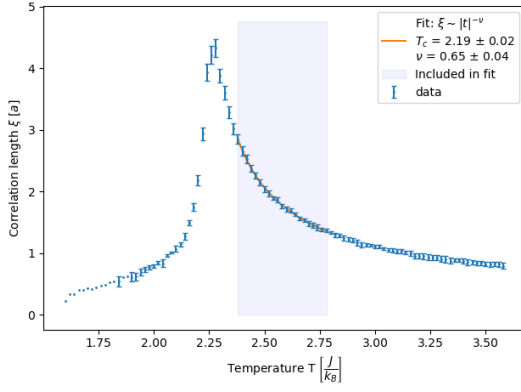


FIG. 6: Correlation length ξ at a range of temperatures. These data points are drawn from the fits depicted in Fig. 5, with all the inaccuracy that entails. Uncertainties are drawn from Scipy's curve fit covariance matrix. We intend to include a complete description of the nature of these uncertainties in the body of our report. As with χ and c_v , we fit a power law function (orange) to the data in the shaded region, with T_c and ν as free parameters. Note: we intend to merge Figs. 5 and 6.

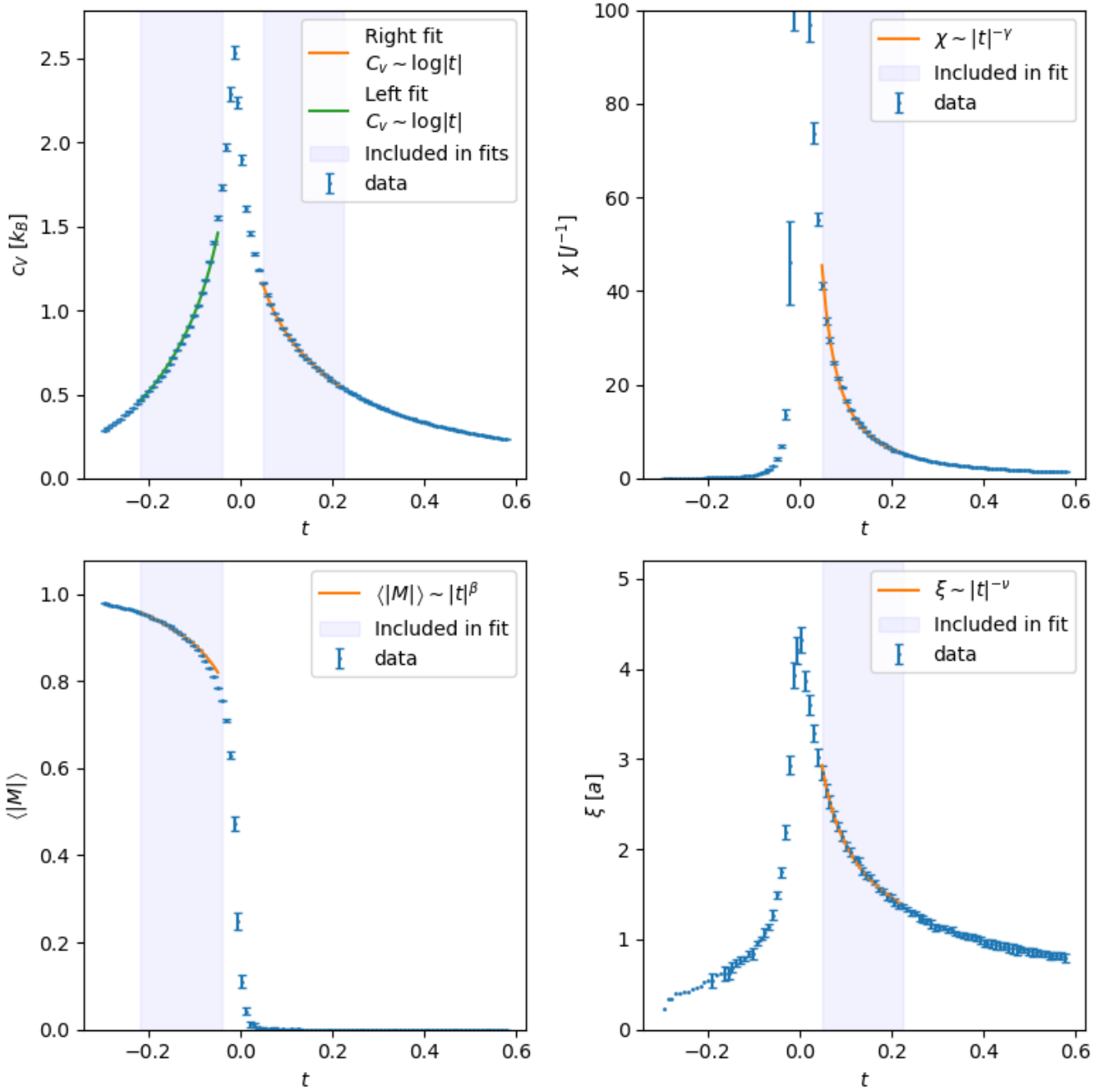


FIG. 7: Power law fits for the critical exponents for c_V (α) (upper left), χ (γ) (upper right), $|M|$ (β) (lower left), and ξ (ν) (lower right). We attempt to show $\alpha = 0$ by successfully fitting a logarithmic function to c_V . In each graph, the x-axis is the normalized temperature $t = \frac{T - T_c}{T_c}$, where T_c is the analytic value of T_c . As before, only data from the shaded regions was used for fits. We find the following values: $\gamma = 1.40 \pm .01$, $\beta = 0.103 \pm .002$, $\nu = 0.49 \pm .01$. All critical exponents are, of course, unitless. We have not checked identities because these values are clearly broken, ν especially (see abstract for details).

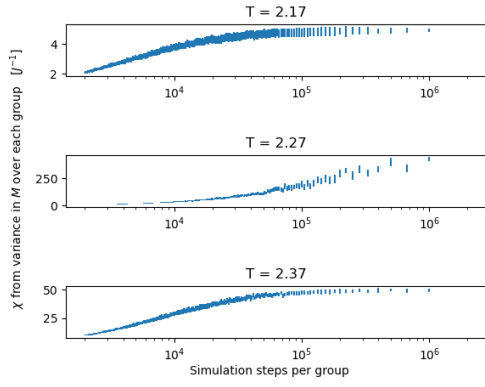


FIG. 8: χ values calculated with data from a simulation of 2,000,000 analyze steps. The total 2,000,000 steps were split as evenly as possible into groups of n_{steps} (x axis), and variance in M was calculated across each group. Each data point is the average variance over all such groups.