

## Problem Set 8 (the Ising Model)

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Course: *Computational Physics - (Spring 2023)*  
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### Exercise 9.1

Simulate the 2D Ising model with the Metropolis Algorithm. Examine the behavior of  $C_v$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $|\langle M \rangle|$  and  $\xi$ , especially around the critical temperature.

**Answer.** The following functions were defined:

- **initilize\_system():**

A basic function to construct a random matrix of 1's and -1's of side length  $L$ .

- **Metropolis():**

Takes a lattice, a value of  $\beta$  and the number of Metropolis steps to be taken. To make the function faster, a look-up table of transition probabilities was implemented. In each iteration, a spin is chosen at random and flipped according to the Metropolis algorithm.

- **energy():**

This computes the energy of the system based on the following relation, as described in the textbook:

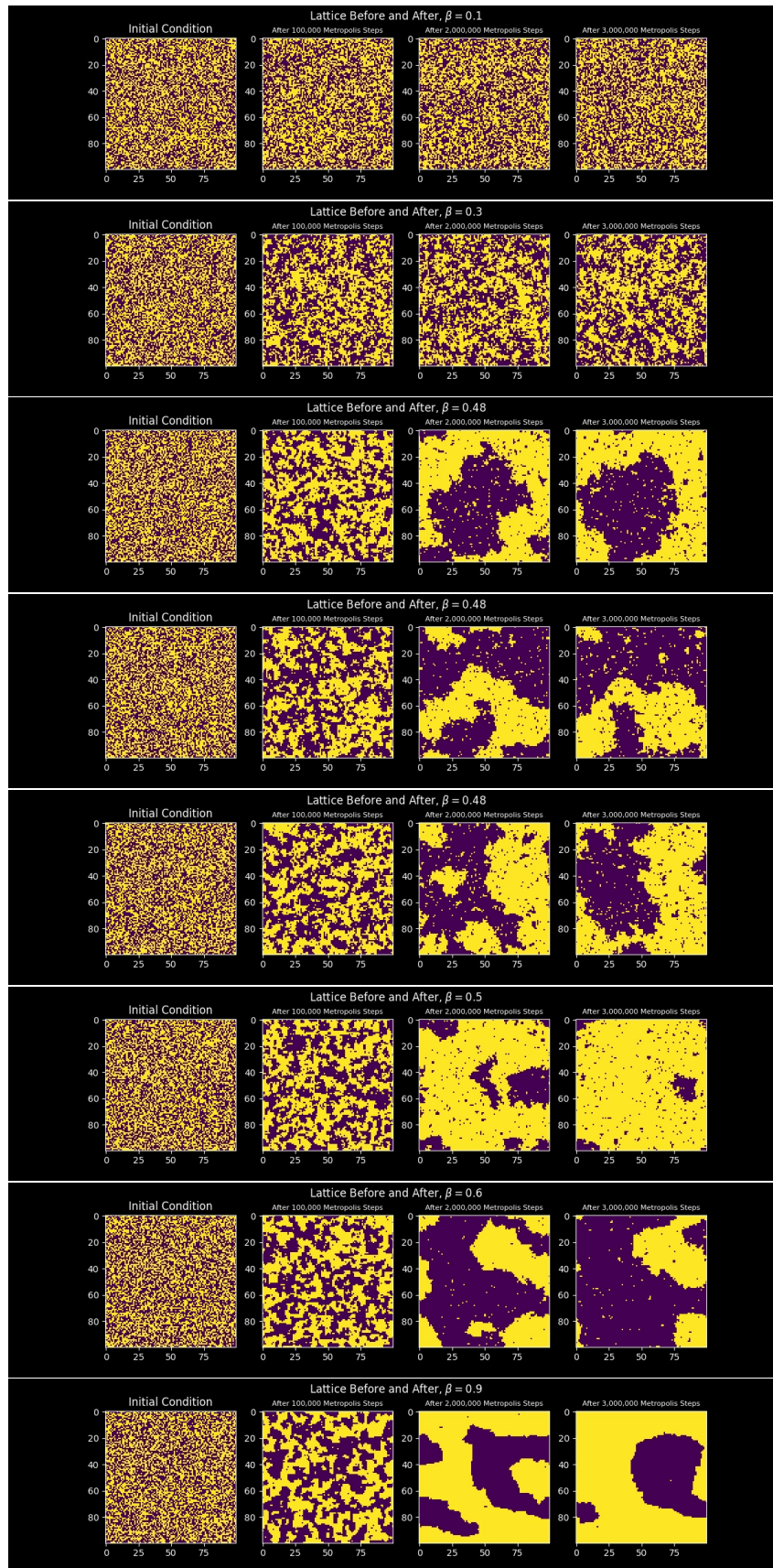
$$E(\vec{s}) = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} s_i s_j - h \sum_i s_i$$

To do so, periodic boundary conditions are applied and a vectorized energy calculation is implemented.

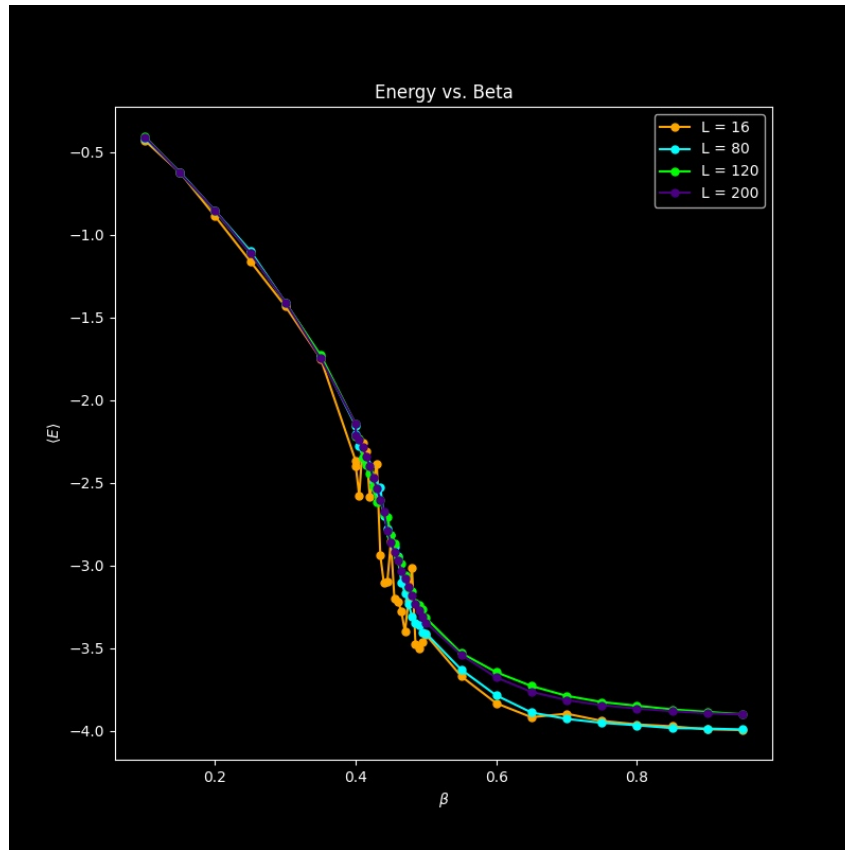
- **magnetization():**

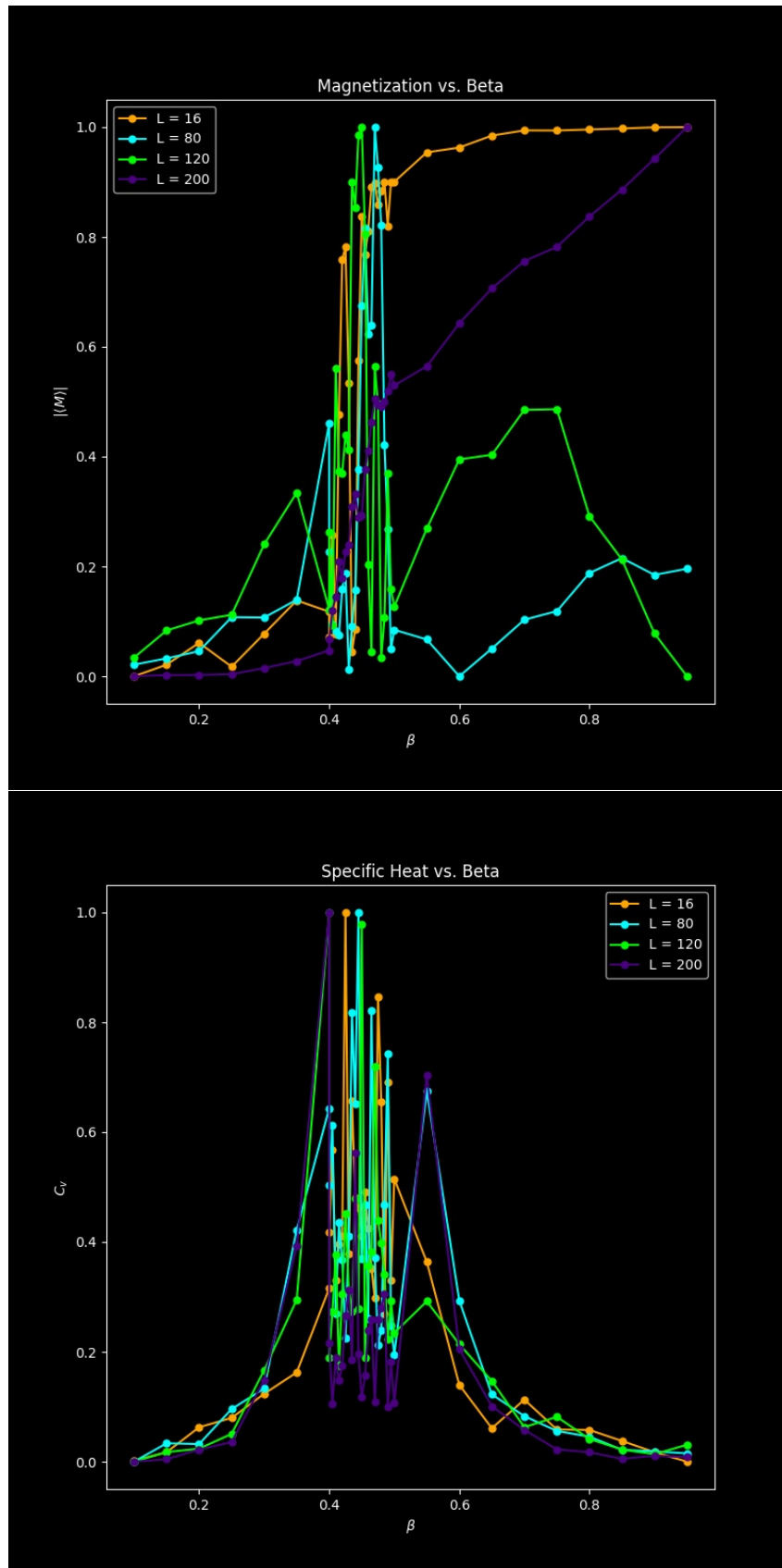
Returns the total magnetization (basically the absolute sum) of a lattice.

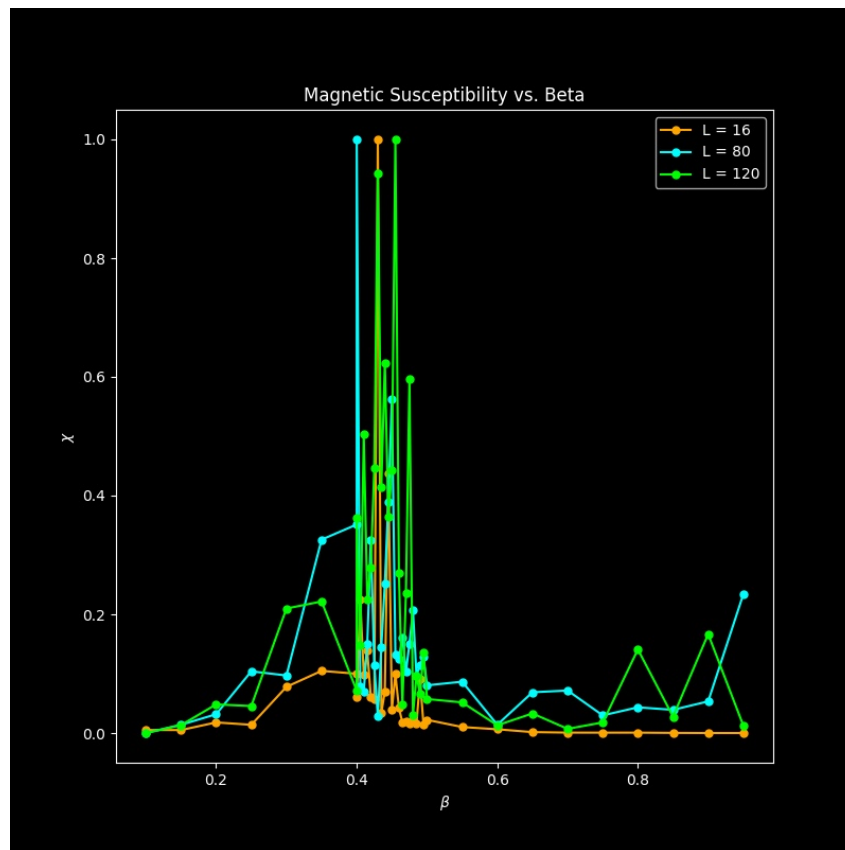
For lattice size of 100, the visualization is shown for different values of  $\beta$  and different number of steps. As expected, for smaller values of  $\beta$ , randomness is evident even after 3,000,000 Metropolis steps, indicating the high temperature of the system.



For values of  $L \in \{16, 80, 120, 200\}$ ,  $C_v$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $|\langle M \rangle|$ , and  $\zeta$  were calculated for ensemble sizes of 50, and normalized and plotted as follows (More Metropolis steps were needed for the second and the fourth plots to obtain cleaner data points; due to the tight deadline and the time-consuming process of the program, this was not feasible):







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Sources:

1. [The Metropolis Algorithm](#)
2. [Ising model](#)