

# Introduction to Computational Physics

## Exercise 2

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October 21, 2010

### Abstract

Something doesnt work quite right with my programm and I'm not quite sure where it comes from.

Two problems: I dont get the distribution I should although when I run the algorithm on a lattice and check the lattice output it seems that my code numbers the clusters correctly - I've also double checked the mass addings and I couldnt see anything wrong (maybe I got blind to the problem meanwhile). Secondly I sometimes get an buffer overrun error in the array clustersize - that is when  $M[j]$  (which also is the index of the clusterSize array) exceeds its boundary - which, in my opinion, shouldnt happen.

I'm aware that my graph is faulty but I'll add it nonetheless for completeness :)

## 1 Code

### 1.1 Clustersize distribution

```
001 #include <stdlib.h>
002 #include "rng.h"
003 #include <stdlib.h>
004 #include <iostream>
005 #include <fstream>
006 #include <time.h>
007
008 using namespace std;
009
010 //////////////////////////////////////
011 //for debug purposes////////////////////////////////
012 bool toggle_lattice = true;
013 bool toggle_origin_lattice = false;
014 bool toggle_mass_list = false;
015 //////////////////////////////////////
016
017 //////////////////////////////////////
018 //Mass and Cluster Array////////
019 int M[N*N] = {0};
020 int T[N*N] = {0};
021 //////////////////////////////////////
022
023
024
```

```

025 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
026 //recursive loop for real k///
027 int get_real_k(int k_inp) {
028     if (M[k_inp] >= 0)
029         return k_inp;
030     else
031         return get_real_k(-M[k_inp]);
032 }
033 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
034
035
036 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
037 //algorithm////////////////////////////////////
038 void hkalg(double P, int *clusterSize) {
039
040     //local variables/////
041     int k = 2;
042     int kmax = 2;
043     srand(time(NULL));
044     rng myRNG; //thats the RNG from Exercise1
045     myRNG.set_values(313, 81916, rand()%20);
046     int lat[N*N];
047
048     //reset mass, cluster array/////
049     for (int i = 0; i<N*N;i++) {
050         M[i]=0;
051         T[i]=0;
052     }
053
054
055     //initialize new lattice/////
056     for (int i=0; i<N*N; i++) {
057         if(myRNG.get_rnd(<P) {
058             lat[i]=1; //tree
059         }
060         else {
061             lat[i]=0; //empty
062         }
063     }
064
065
066     //detecting first occupied location/////
067     int firstSiteLoc;
068     bool firstSitefound = false;
069     while(!firstSitefound) {
070         int i = 0;
071         if (lat[i]==1) {
072             firstSitefound = true;
073             firstSiteLoc = i;
074             T[i] = k;
075             M[k] = 1;
076         }
077         i++;

```

```

078 }
079
080
081 //main loop//////////
082 for (int i = firstSiteLoc+1; i<N*N; i++) {
083
084     bool bottomRow = false;
085     bool leftColumn = false;
086     if (i%N == 0) leftColumn = true;
087     if (i-N < 0) bottomRow = true;
088
089     if(lat[i]) {
090
091         //check if bottom and left side are empty - if its the bottomrow, bottom site
is considered empty
092         if (((lat[i-1]==0) || leftColumn) && ((lat[i-N]==0) || bottomRow)) {
093             k += 1;
094             M[k] = 1;
095             T[i] = k;
096             kmax = k;
097         }
098
099         //check if both are occupied but with different cluster indexes
100         else if (((lat[i-1] && !leftColumn) && (lat[i-N] && !bottomRow)) &&
get_real_k(T[i-1]) != get_real_k(T[i-N])) {
101             if (get_real_k(T[i-1]) < get_real_k(T[i-N])) { //choose the smaller
clusternumber to use e.g. k1
102                 T[i] = get_real_k(T[i-1]); //assign parent cluster number
103                 M[T[i]] += M[get_real_k(M[T[i-N]])] + 1; //assign the proper masses m(k1)
= m(k1) + m(k2) + 1
104                 M[T[i-N]] = -T[i-1]; //link k2 to k1
105             }
106             else {
107                 T[i] = get_real_k(T[i-N]); //case if k2<k1
108                 M[T[i]] += M[get_real_k(M[T[i-1]])] + 1;
109                 M[T[i-1]] = -T[i-N];
110             }
111
112         }
113         //check if one or both of them has value (aka is occupied) and if both are
occupied make sure they have the same cluster number
114         else if (((lat[i-1] && !leftColumn) || (lat[i-N] && !bottomRow)) ||
(((lat[i-1] && !leftColumn) && (lat[i-N] && !bottomRow)) && get_real_k(T[i-1]) ==
get_real_k(T[i-N]))) {
115             if (lat[i-1] && !leftColumn) { //also make sure you dont connect clusters
within rows in case only the 2nd statement of the previous if is true
116                 T[i] = get_real_k(T[i-1]);
117                 M[get_real_k(T[i-1])] += 1;
118             }
119             else if (!bottomRow) {
120                 T[i] = get_real_k(T[i-N]);;
121                 M[get_real_k(T[i-N])] += 1;
122             }

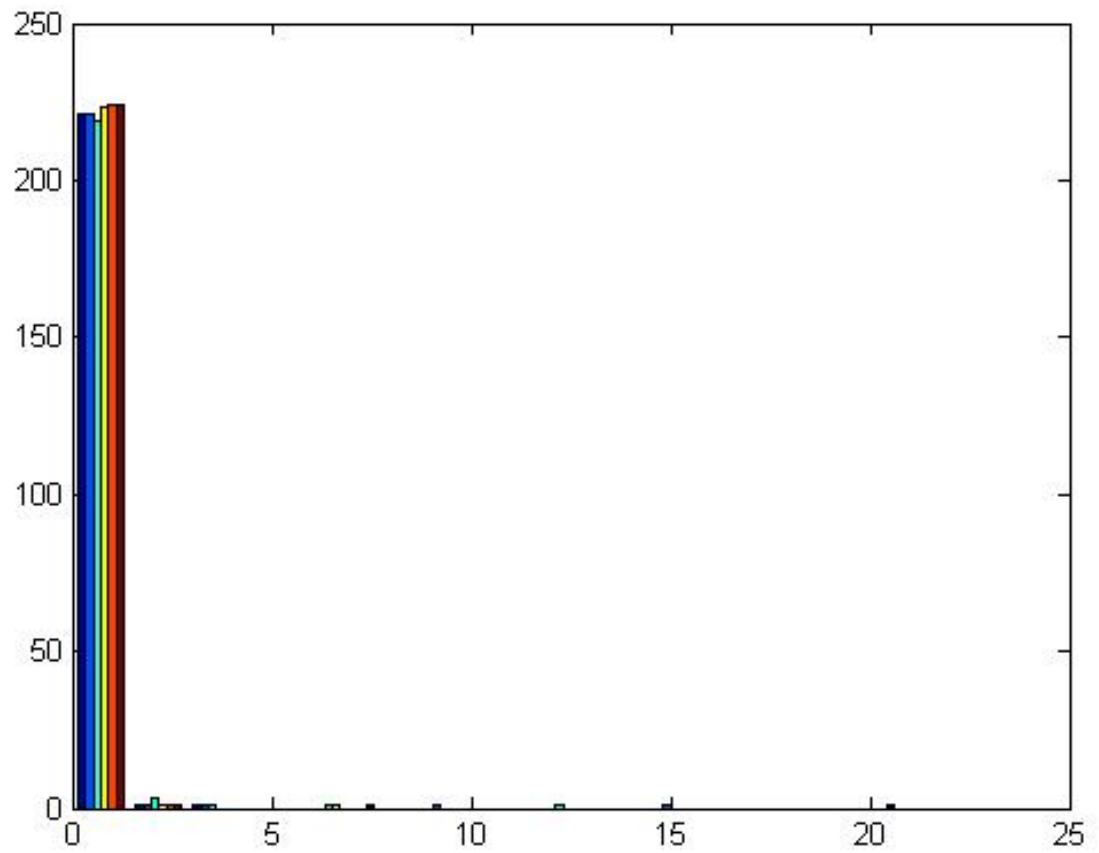
```

```

123     }
124
125
126     }
127     else
128         T[i] = 0;
129 }
130
131
132 //if M[j] has mass m, count +1 at clusterSize[m]
133 for (int j=2; j<=kmax; j++){
134     if(M[j] >=0){
135         clusterSize[M[j]] += 1;
136     }
137 }
138
139
140 //for debug purpose only
141 if(toggle_mass_list){
142     ofstream myFile2;
143     myFile2.open("Masses.txt");
144     for (int i=0; i<N*N;i++)
145         myFile2 << M[i] << " " << endl;
146 }
147
148 if (toggle_lattice){
149     ofstream myFile3;
150     myFile3.open("lattice.txt");
151     for (int n = N-1; n >= 0; n--){
152         myFile3 << endl;
153         for (int m = n*N; m < (n*N + (N-1)); m++)
154             myFile3 << T[m] << "\t";
155     }
156 }
157
158
159 if (toggle_origin_lattice){
160     ofstream myFile4;
161     myFile4.open("Origin_latt.txt");
162     for (int n = N-1; n >= 0; n--){
163         myFile4 << endl;
164         for (int m = n*N; m < (n*N + (N-1)); m++)
165             myFile4 << lat[m] << "\t";
166     }
167 }
168 }
169
170
171

```

## 1.2 Plot



Diff colors indicate diff occupation probabilities where blue is the lowest and red the highest  
- but apparently something's wrong.