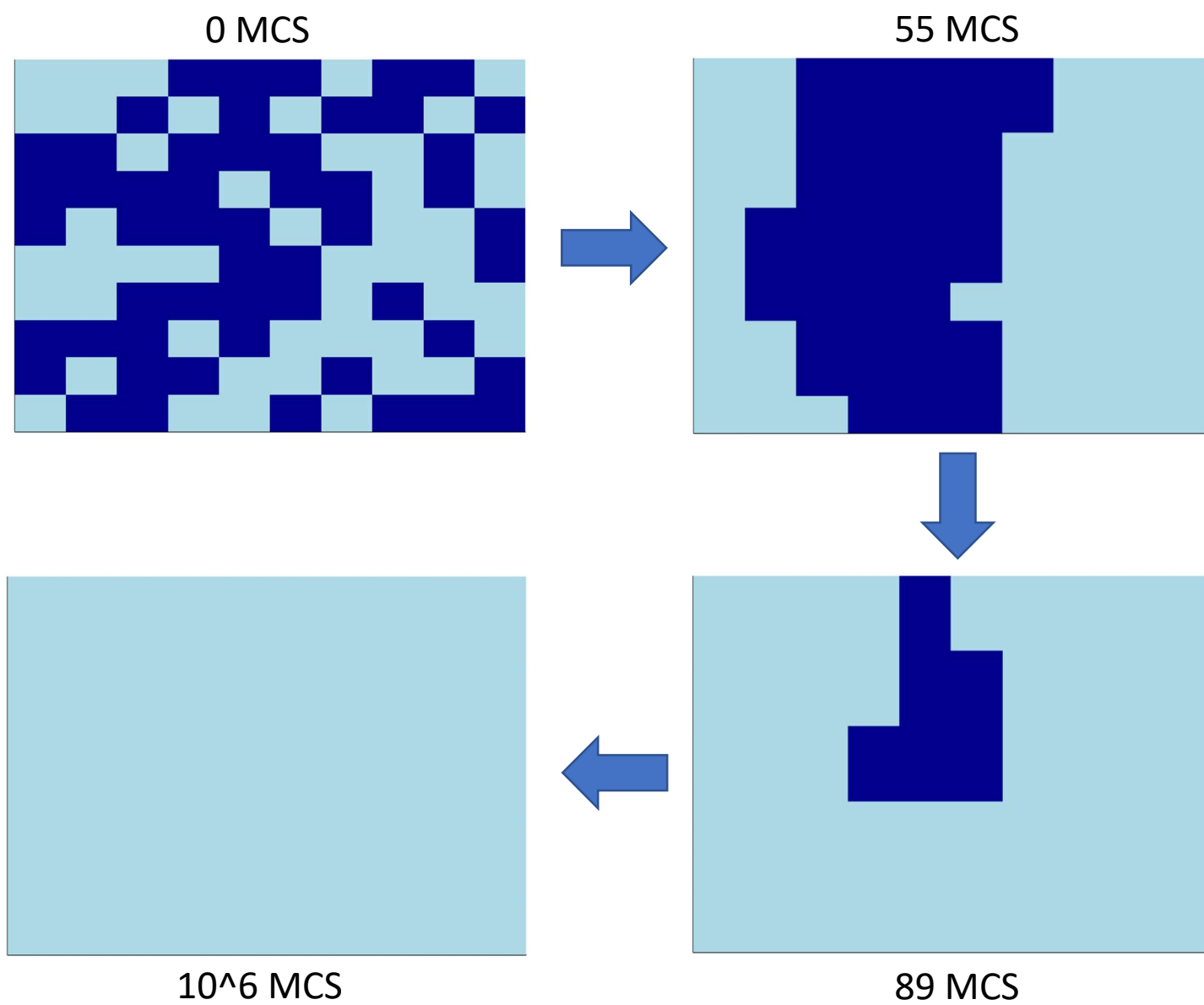


Wyniki dla symulacji modelu Isinga

Krystian Walewski

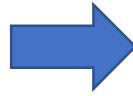
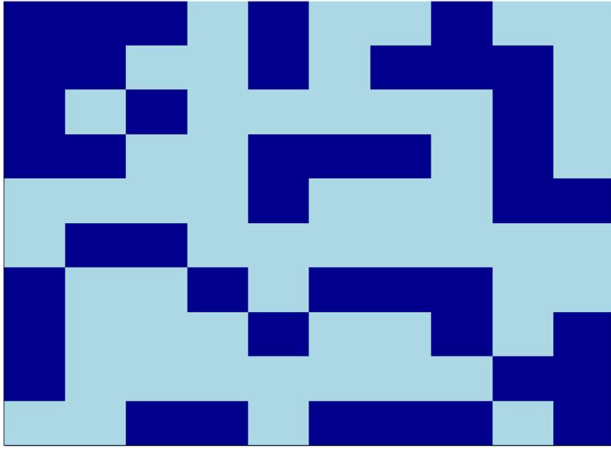
1. Konfiguracja spinów.

$T=1, L=10$

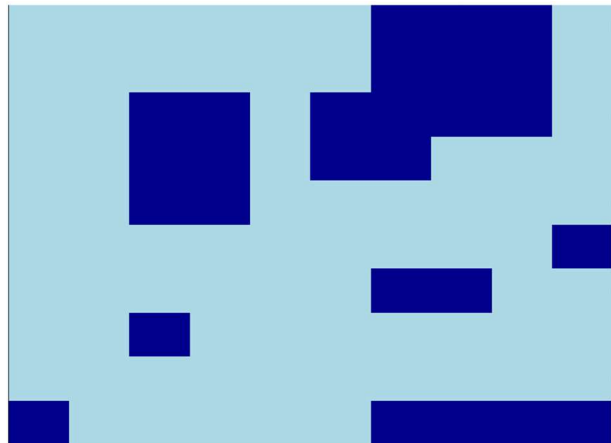
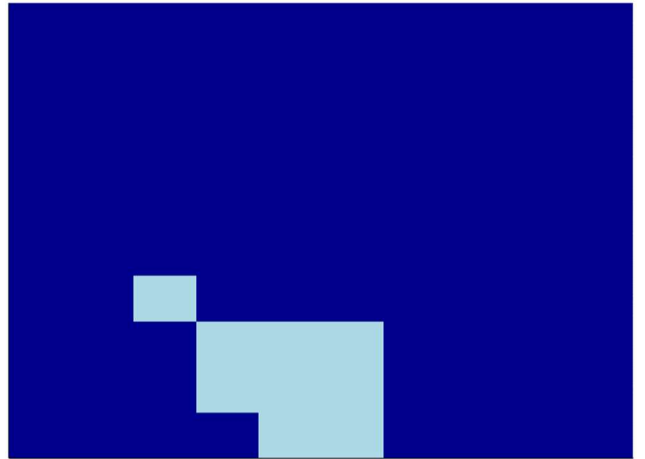


T=2.26, L=10

0 MCS



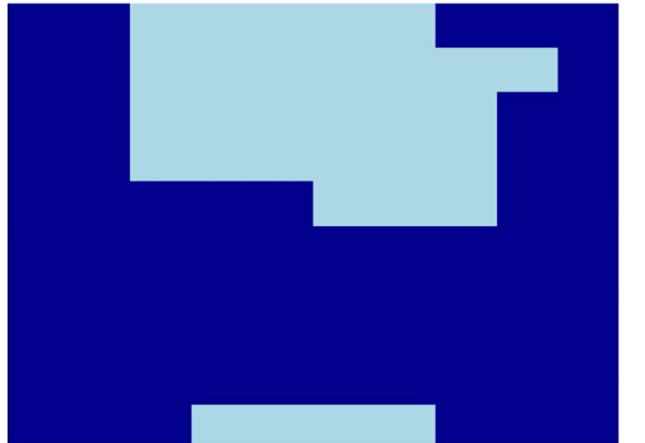
369210 MCS



10^6 MCS

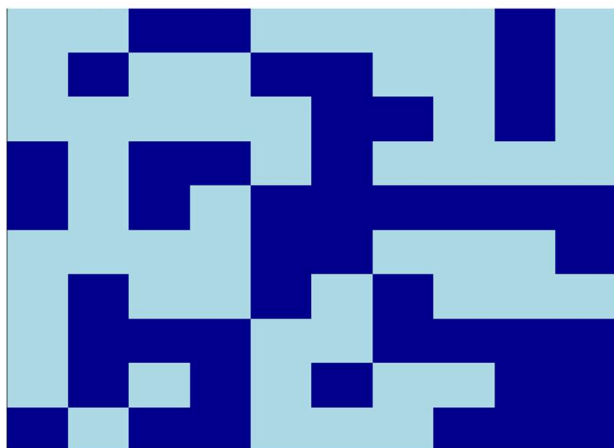


638271 MCS

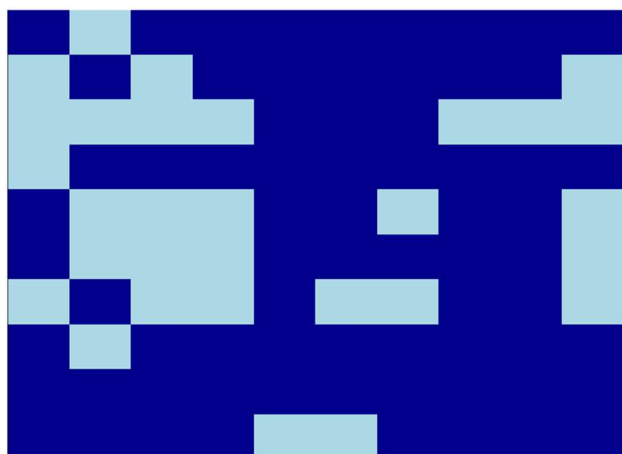
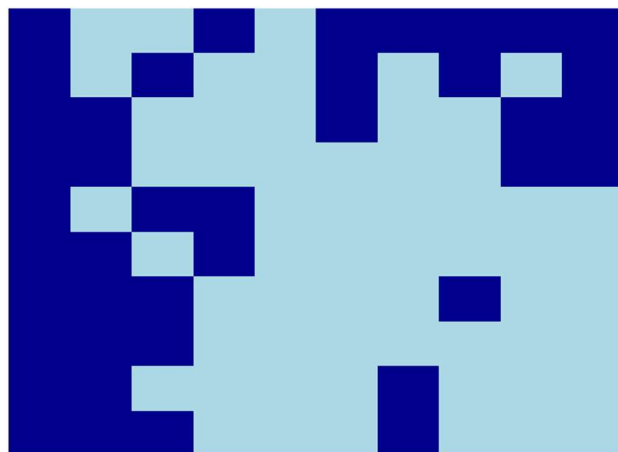


$T=4, L=10$

0 MCS



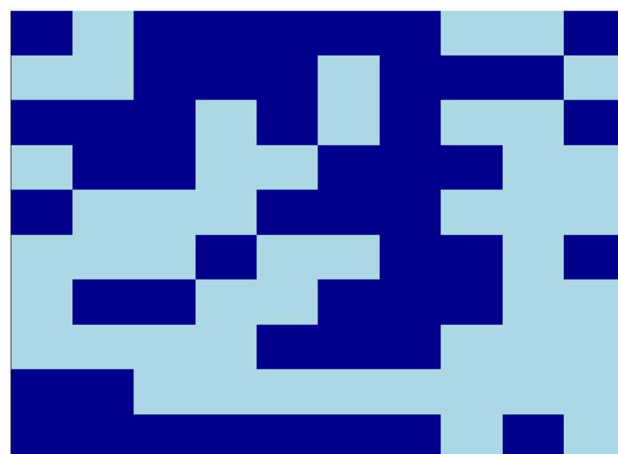
375192 MCS



10^6 MCS

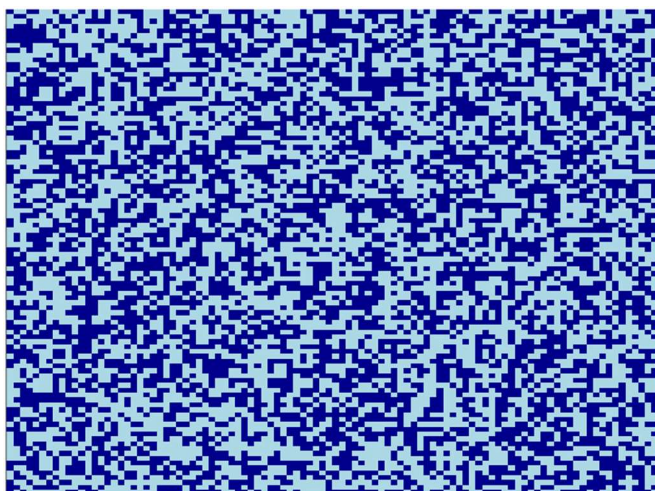


653212 MCS



$T=1, L=100$

0 MCS



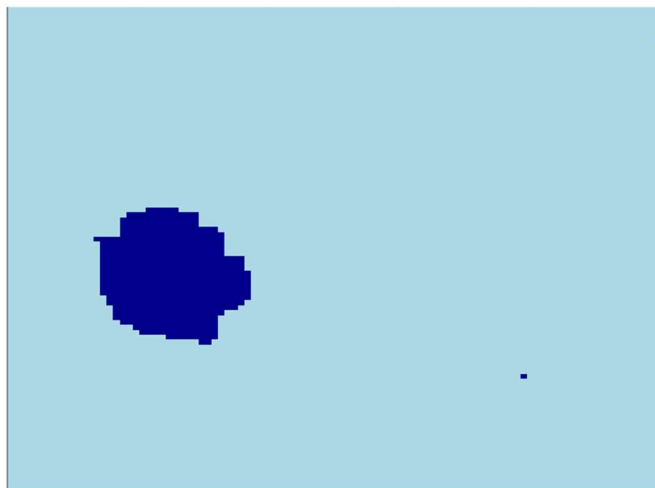
123 MCS



10^6 MCS

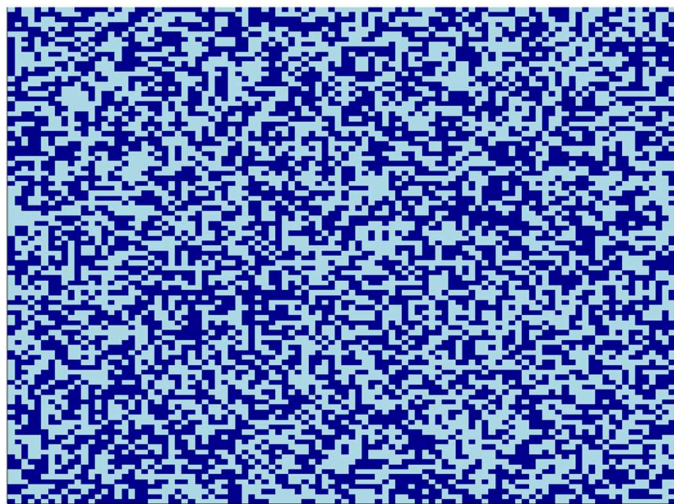


1342 MCS

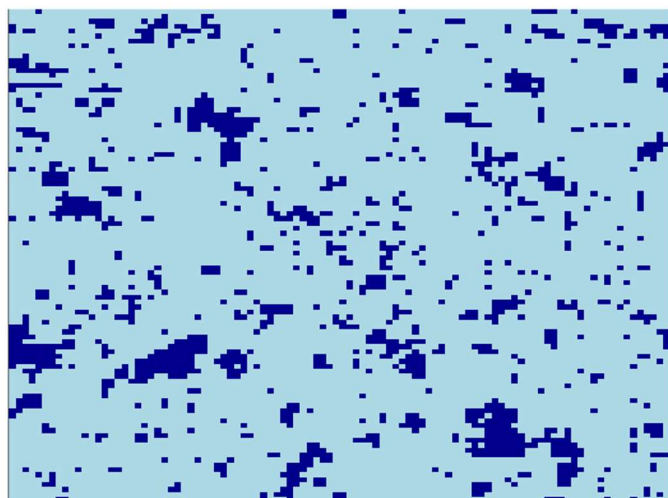
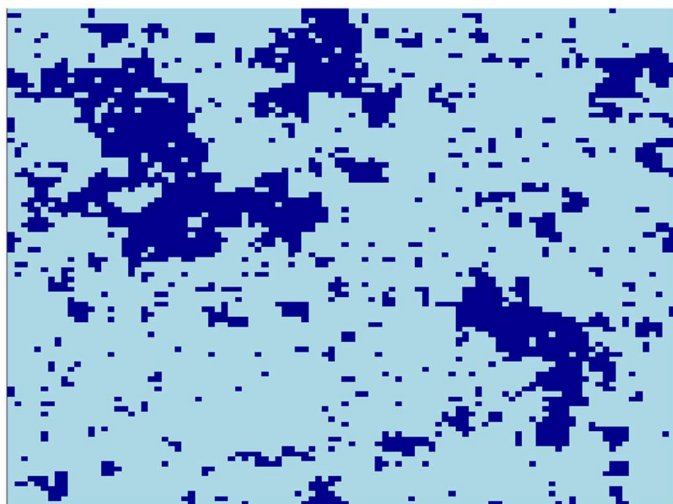


$T=2.26$, $L=100$

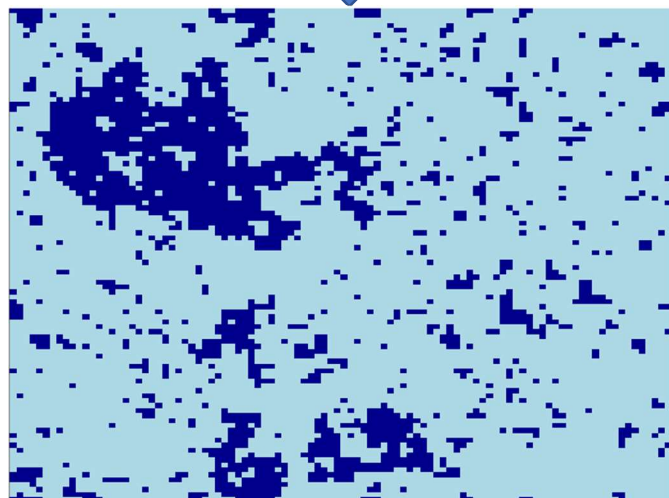
0 MCS



380755 MCS



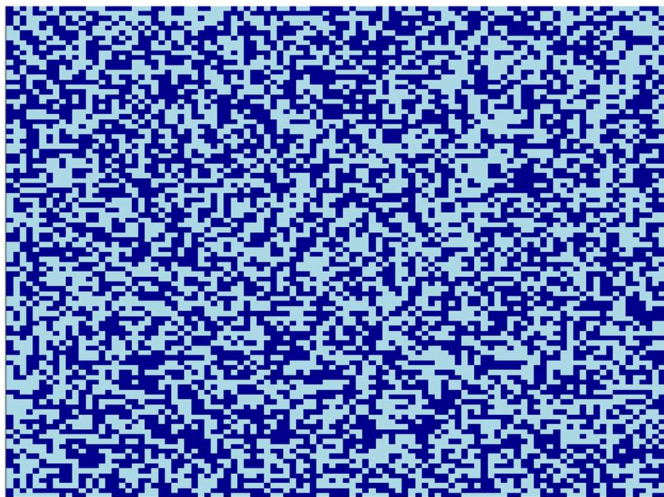
10^6 MCS



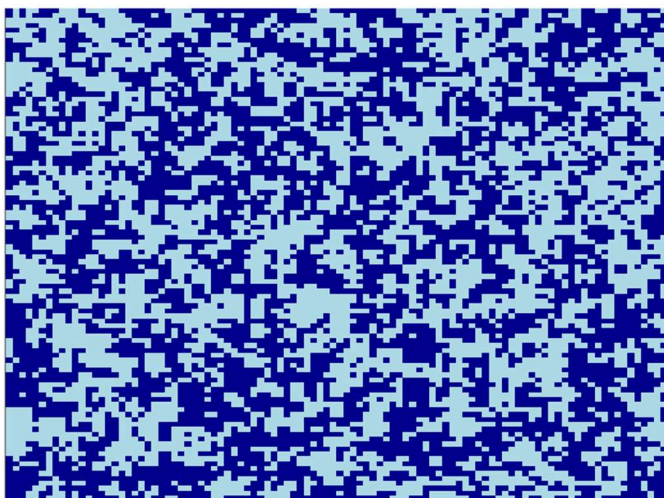
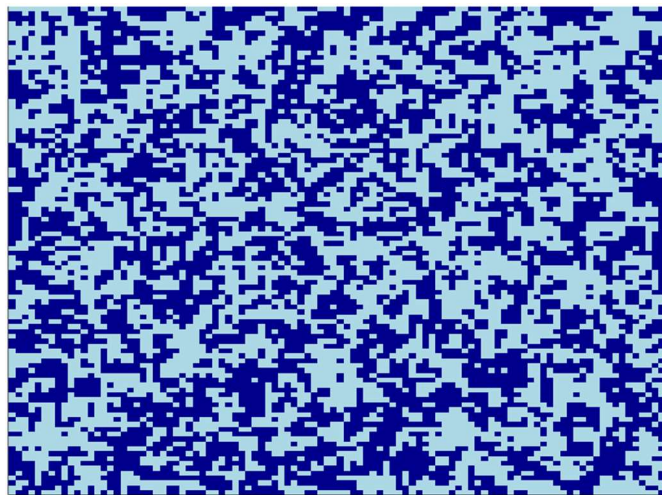
713366 MCS

T=4, L=100

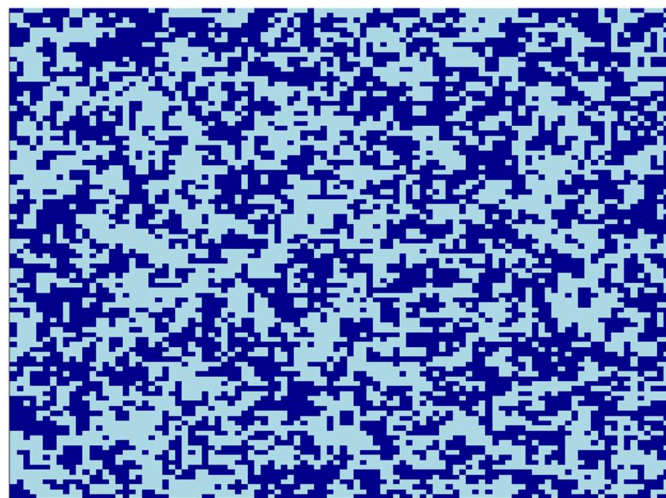
0 MCS



385132 MCS



10^6 MCS

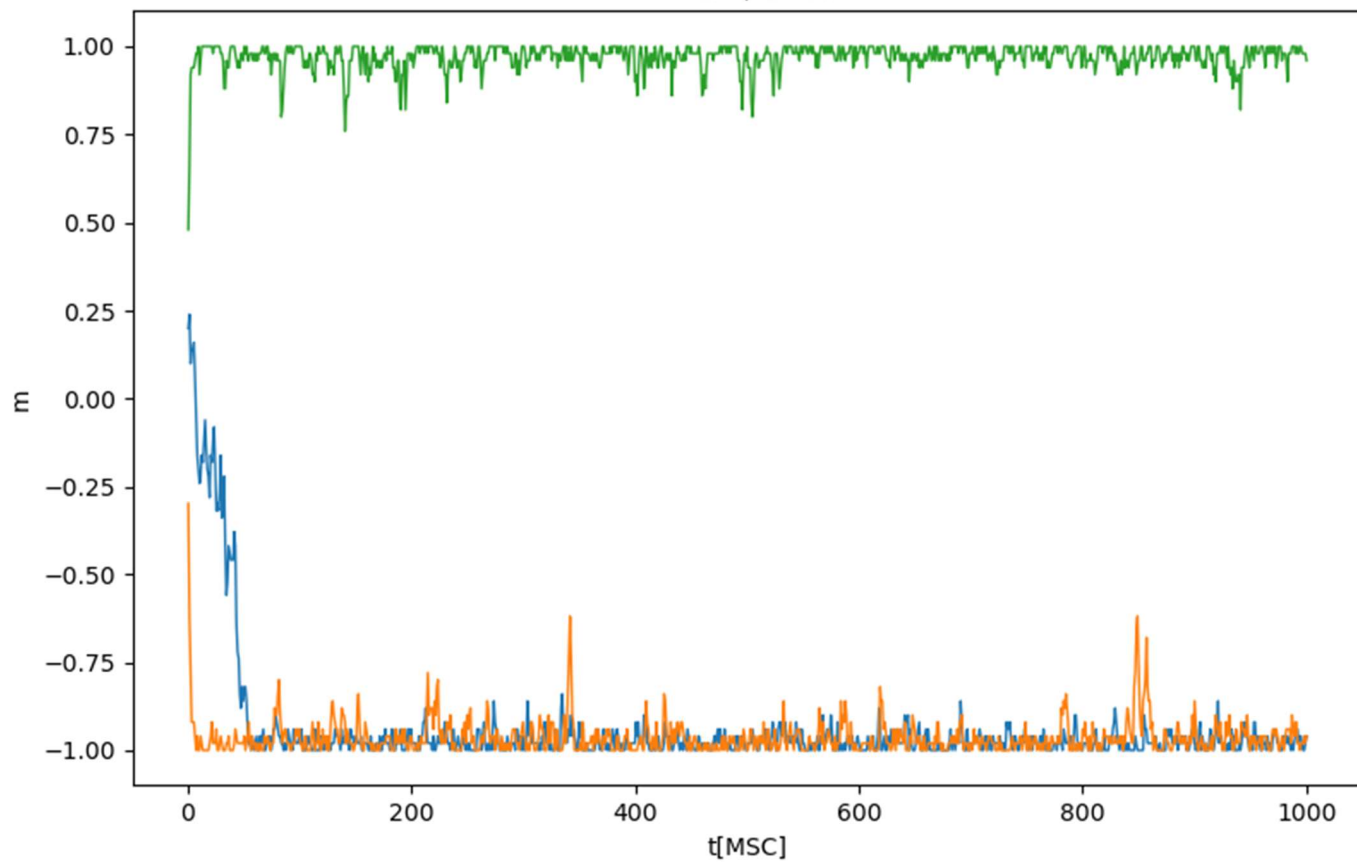


687108 MCS

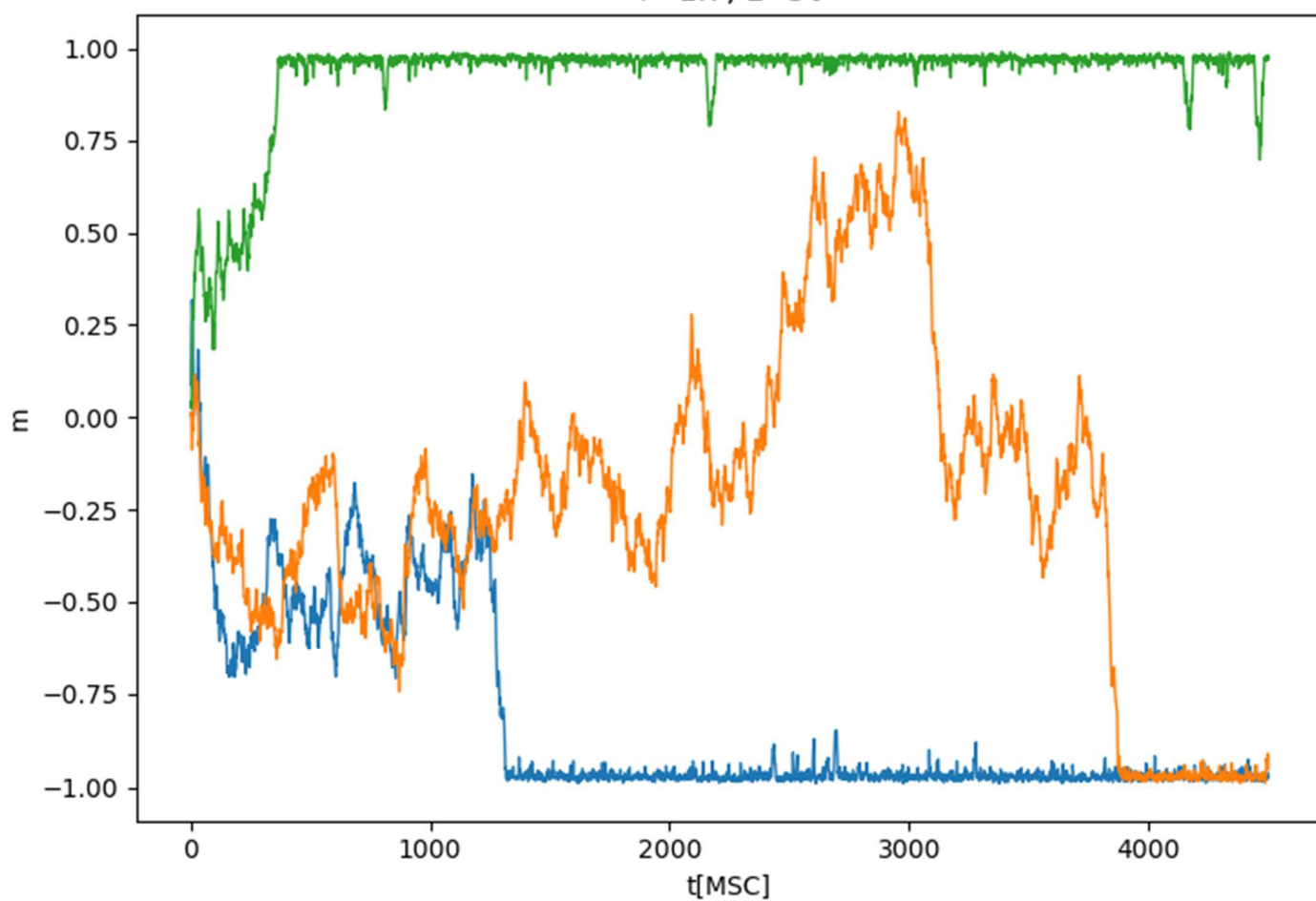


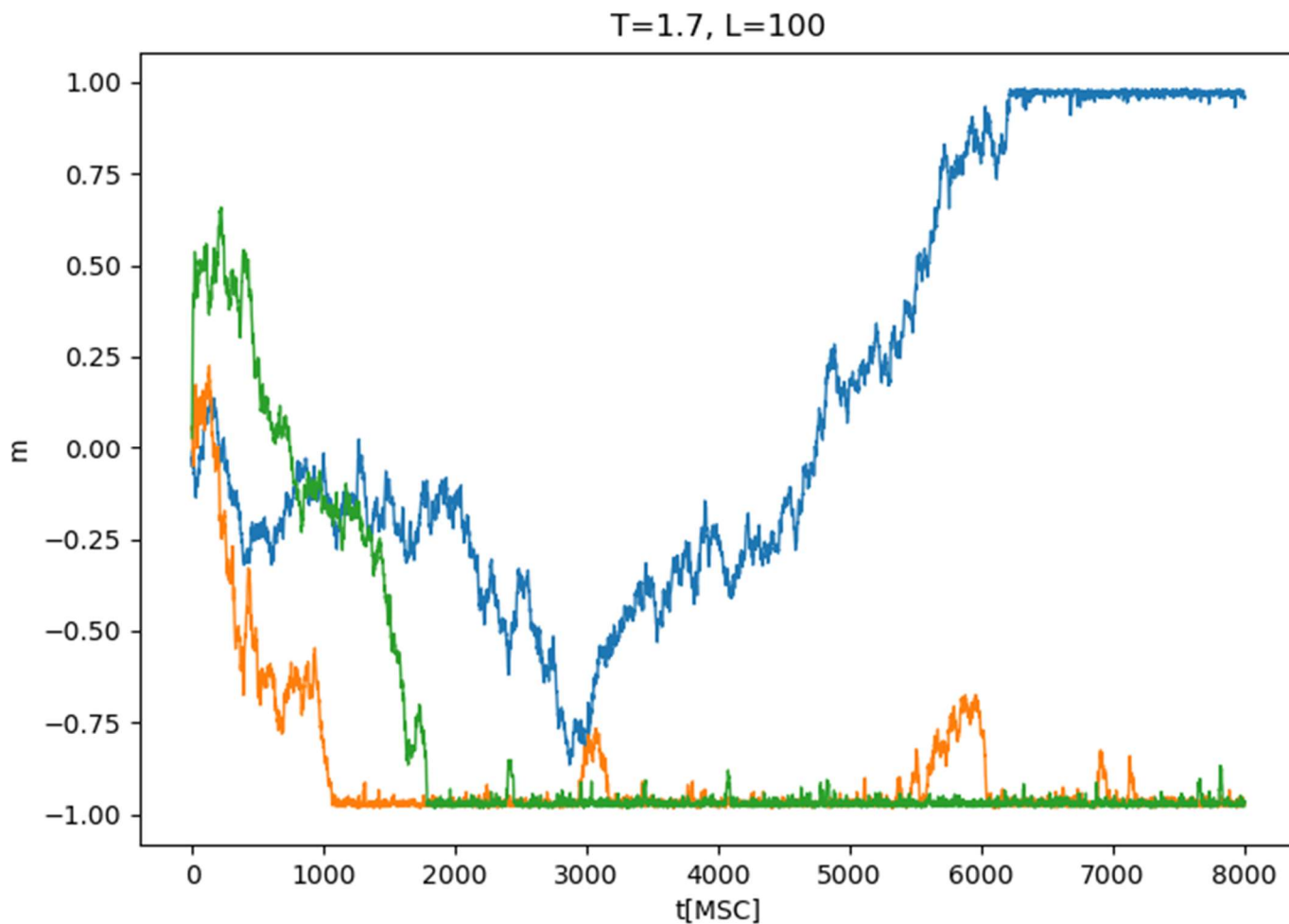
2. Trajektorie dla temperatury $T^*=1.7$ dla każdego L .

$T=1.7, L=10$

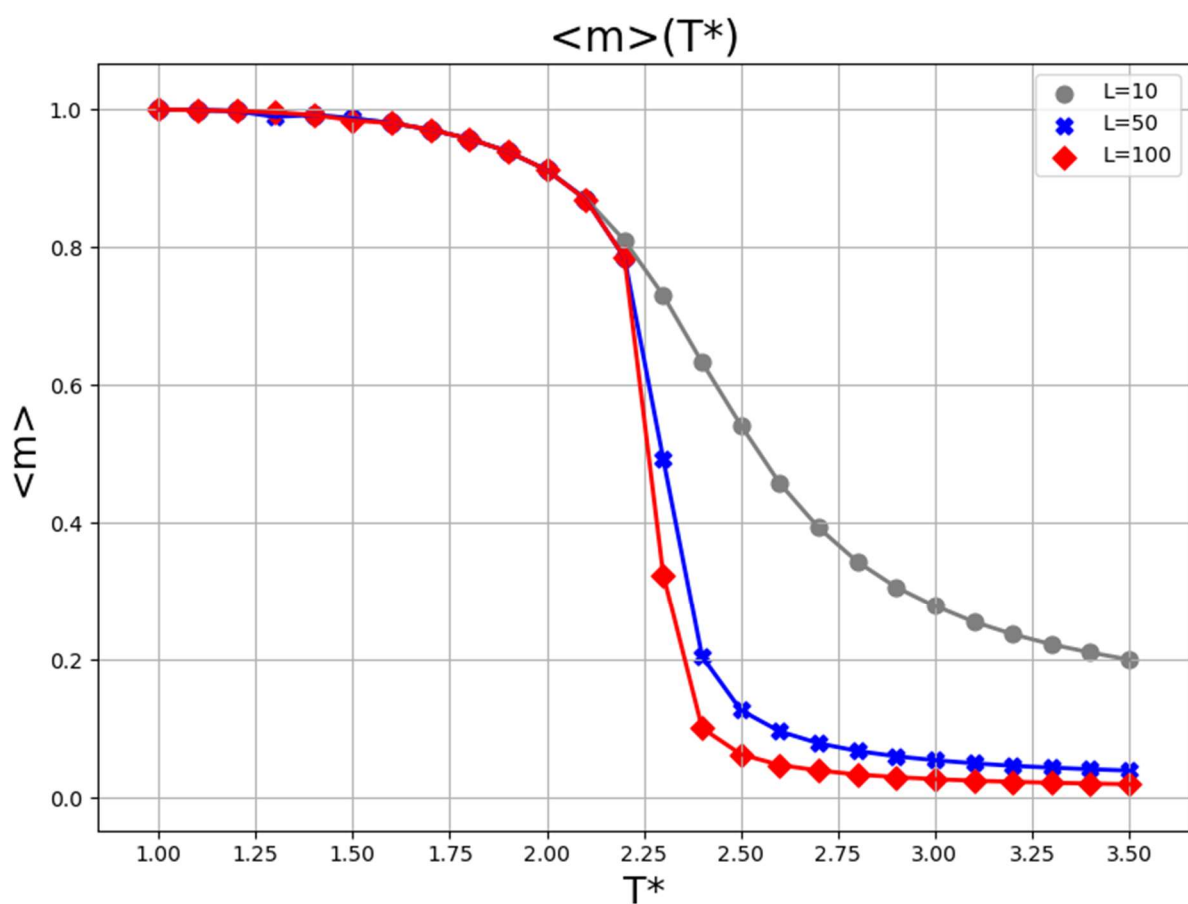


$T=1.7, L=50$





3. Magnetyzacja jako funkcja temperatury dla zakresu $[1, 3.5]$. Dla każdej temperatury bierzemy średnią z $K-K_0$ ostatnich kroków MC, gdzie:
 $K=10^6$, $K_0=10^4$.



4. Podatność magnetyczna jako funkcja temperatury dla zakresu [1, 3.5].

