

在这里就采用周期边界的IsingModel进行模拟（电脑跑不了那么高性能服务）

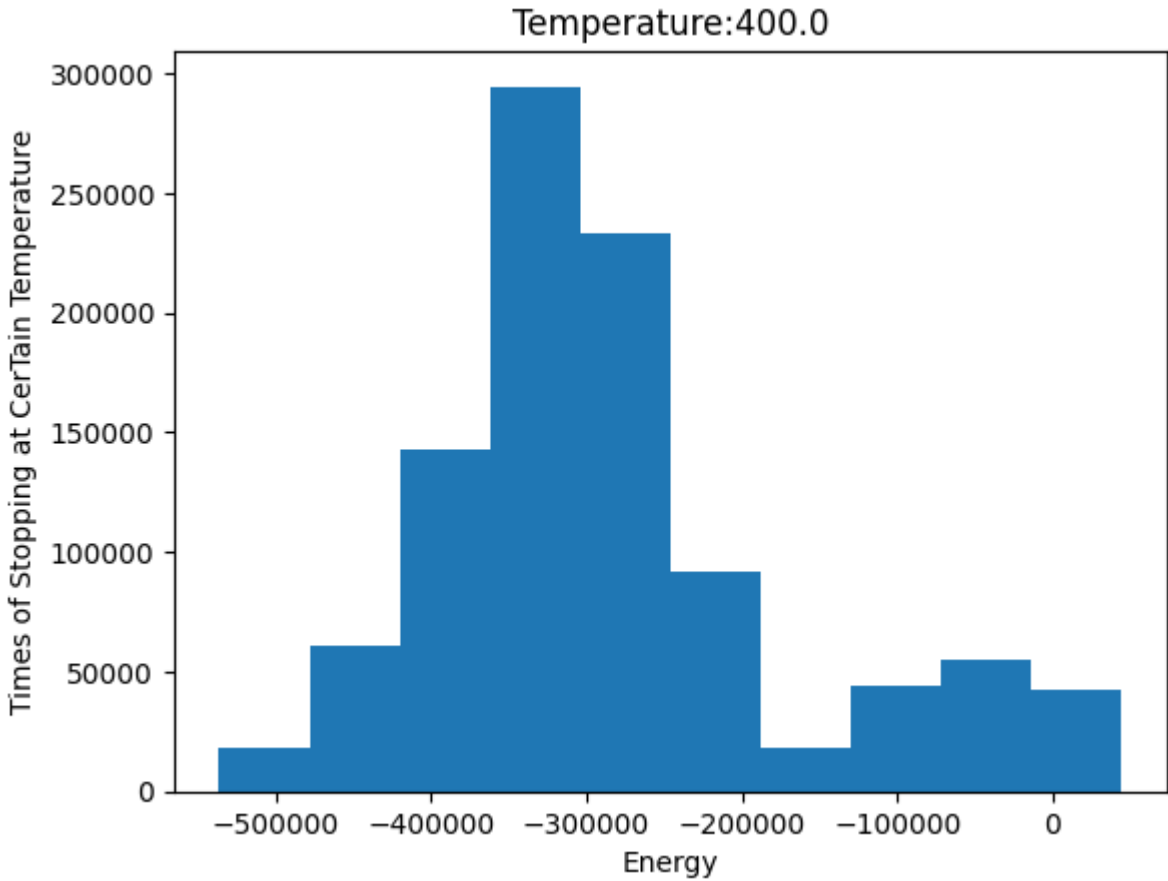
然后给的demo老师您确定可以跑吗？

为什么我复制下来逐单元格运行结果发现全是报错？ 标准运行也运行不了啊

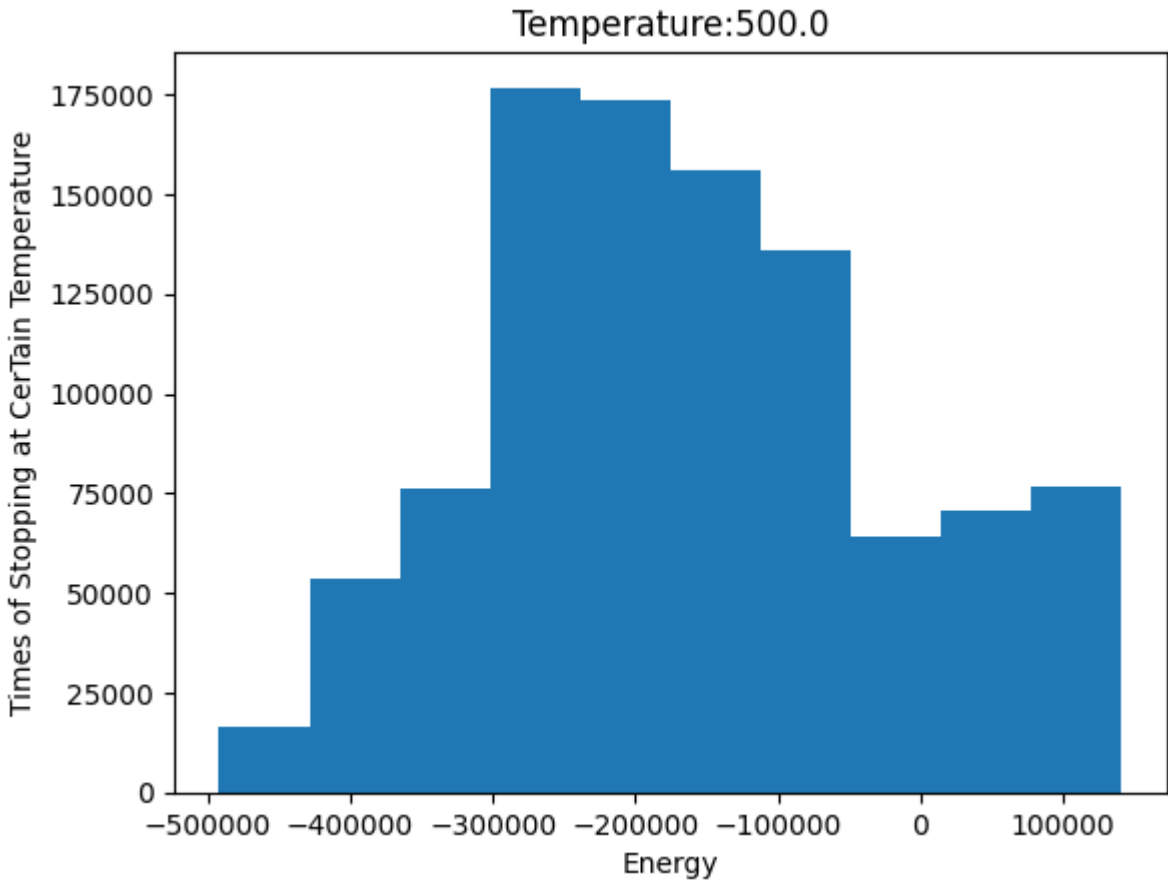
```
In [6]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import random
import math

In [9]: def S_near(i, j, Energy):
    return Energy
def IsingModel (Length,height,T,Start_Times ,Trial_times):
    beta=1/T
    M=0
    data=[]
    s=2*np. random. randint(0,1, (Length,height))-1
    Es=-np. sum(s[:,0:height-1]*s[:,1:height])-np. sum(s[0:Length-1,:]*s[1:Length,:])
    for t in range(Start_Times+Trial_times):
        location=[random. randint(0,Length-1),random. randint(0,height-1)]
        snew=s
        snew[location[0],location[1]]=-snew[location[0],location[1]]
        Ey=-np. sum(snew[:,0:height-1]*snew[:,1:height])-np. sum(snew[0:Length-1,:]*
        h=min(1,np. exp(-(Ey-Es)*beta))
        u=random. random()
        if u<h:
            s=snew
        if t>=Start_Times:
            M+=np. sum(s)
            data.append(M)
    M/=Trial_times
    print("Average:",M)
    plt.hist(data)
    plt.xlabel("Energy")
    plt.ylabel("Times of Stopping at CerTain Temperature")
    plt.title("Temperature:"+str(T))
    plt.show()
    return M
Tlist=np. linspace(400,2000,17). tolist()
for T in Tlist:
    IsingModel(32,16,T,1000000,1000000)
```

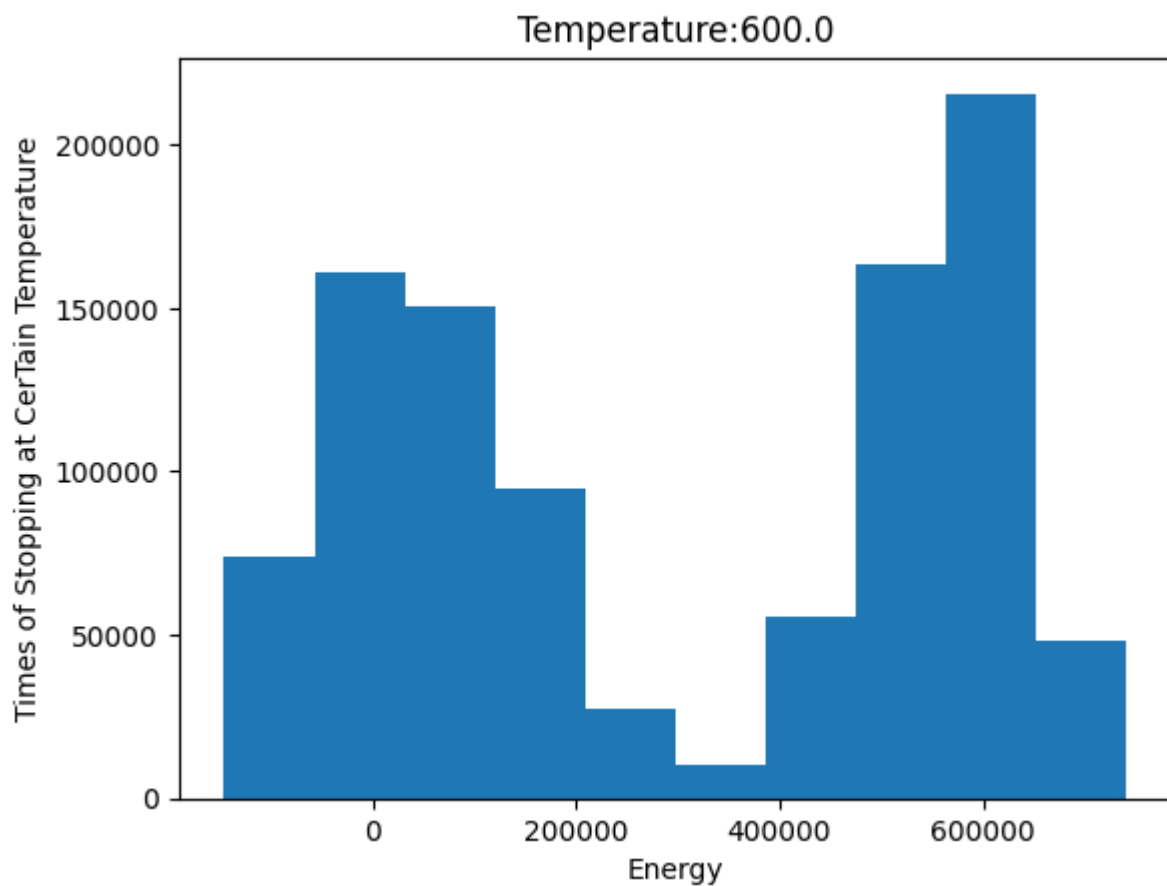
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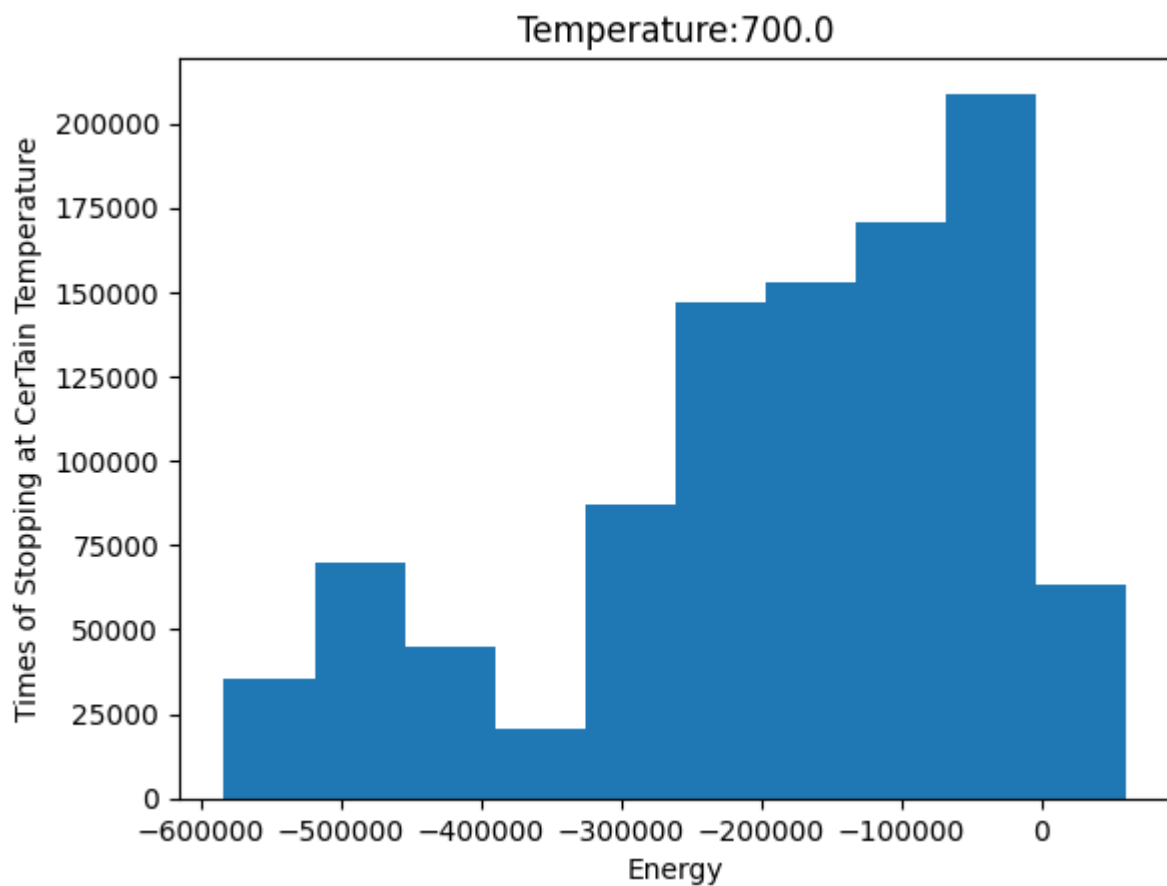
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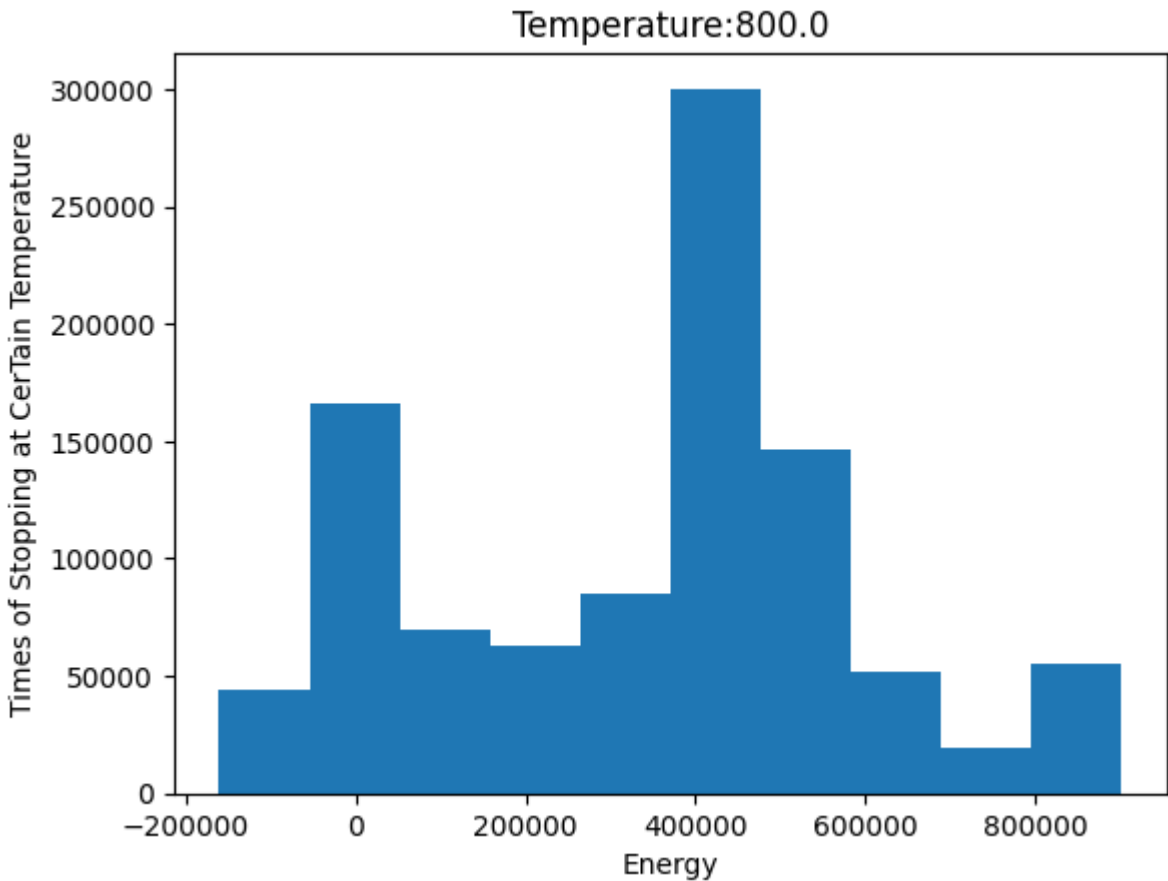
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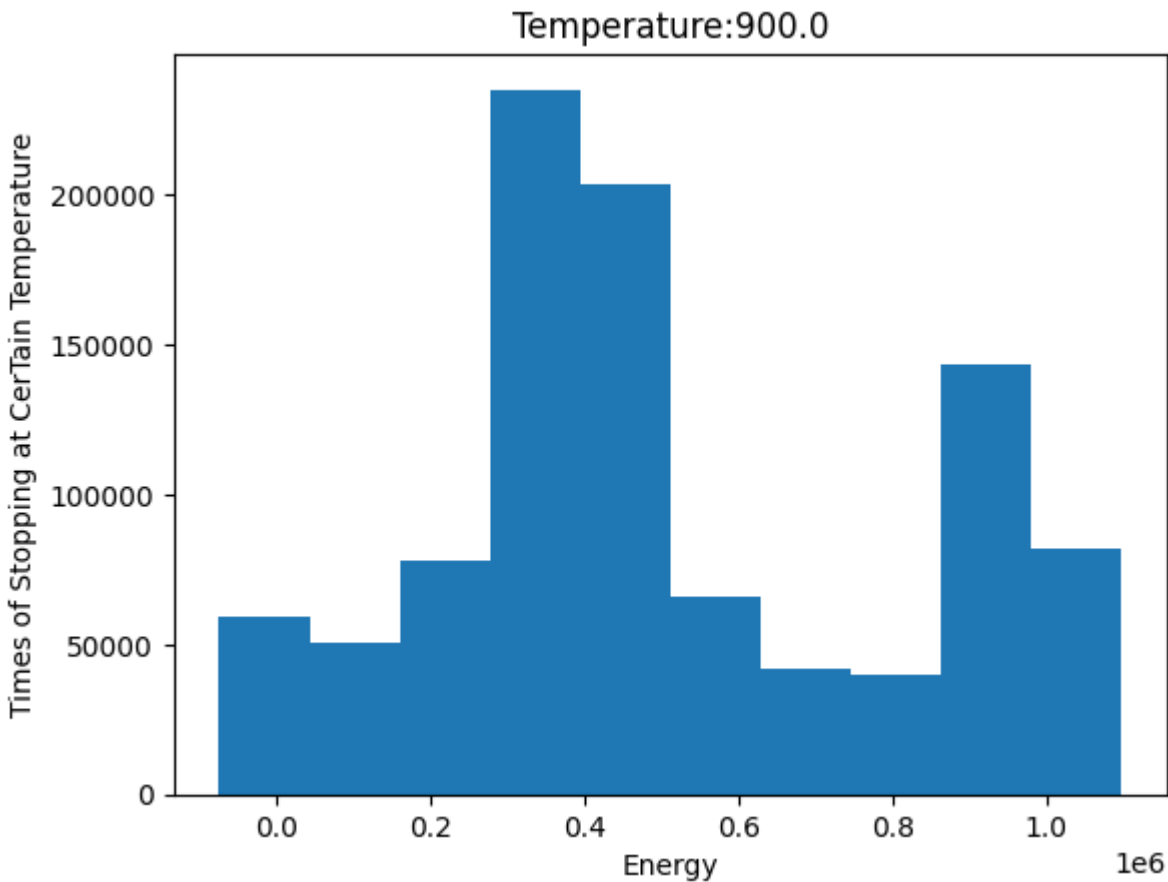
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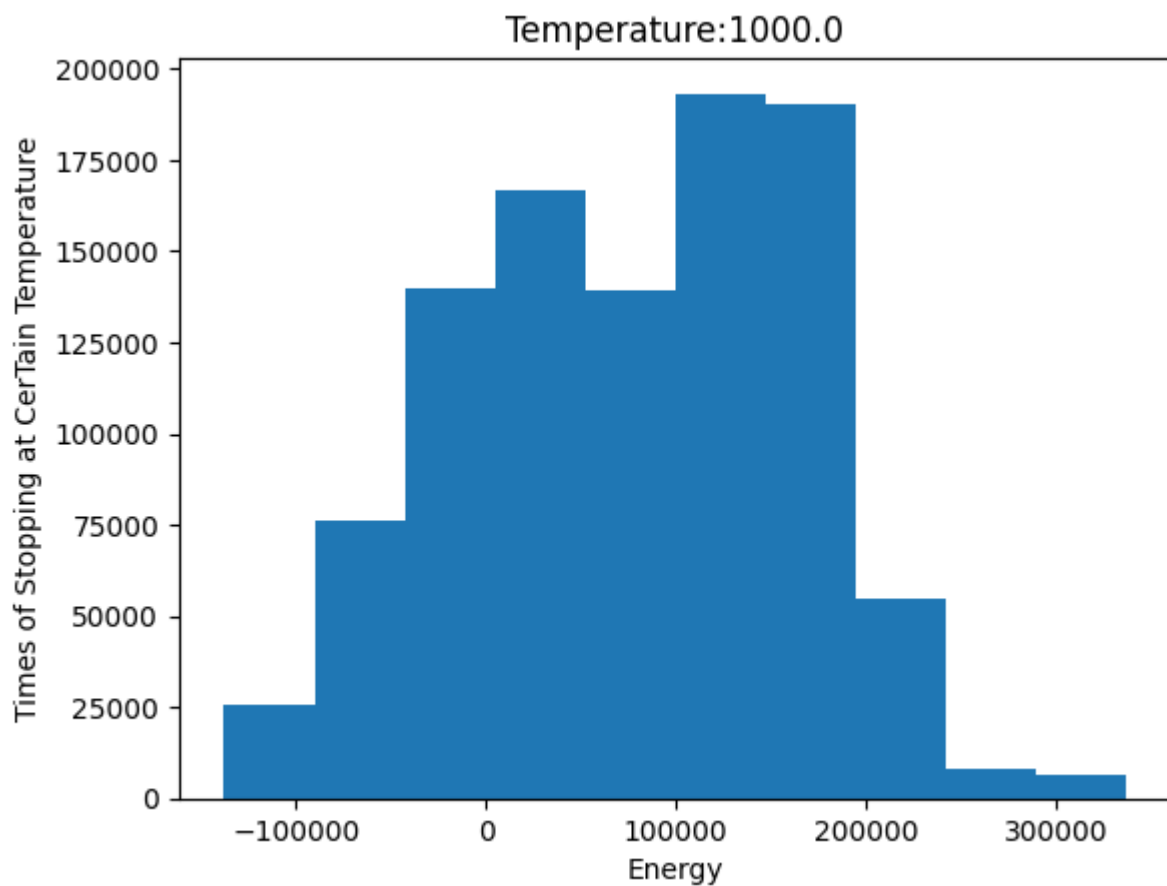
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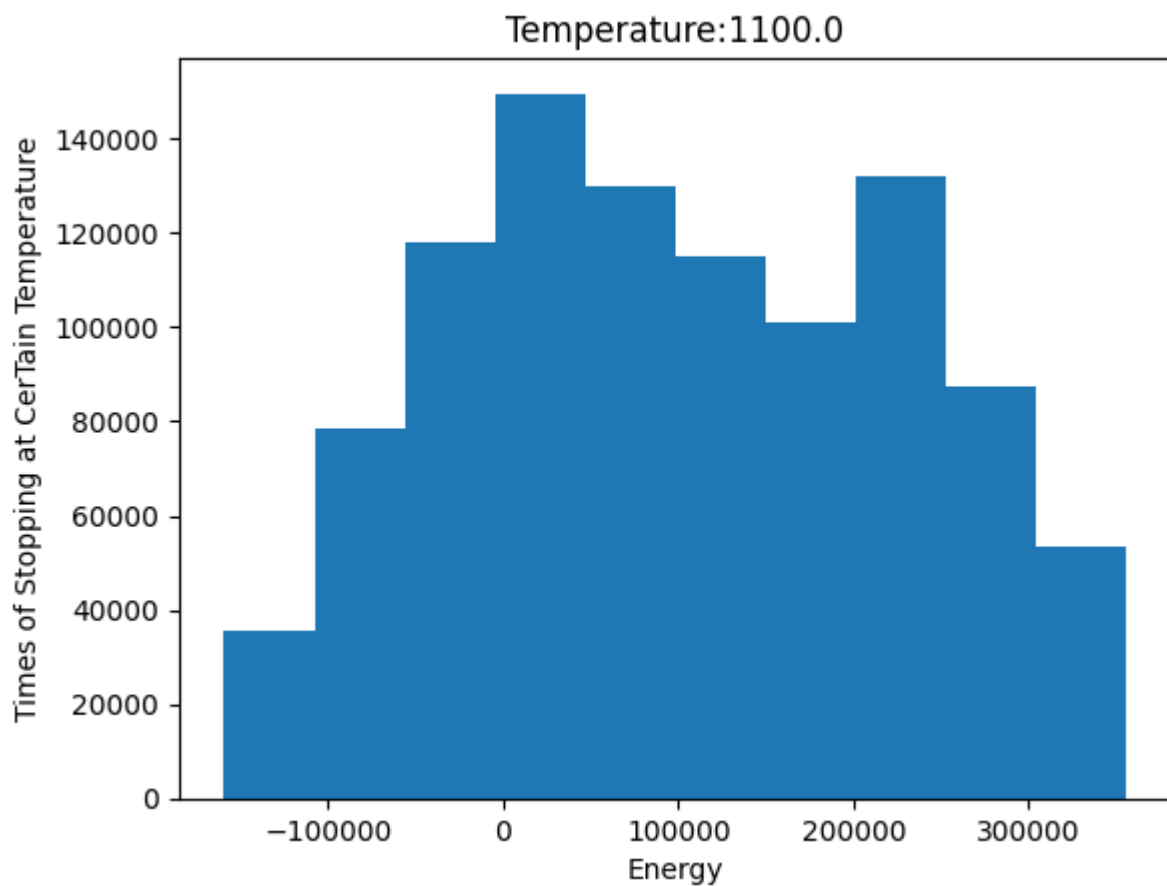
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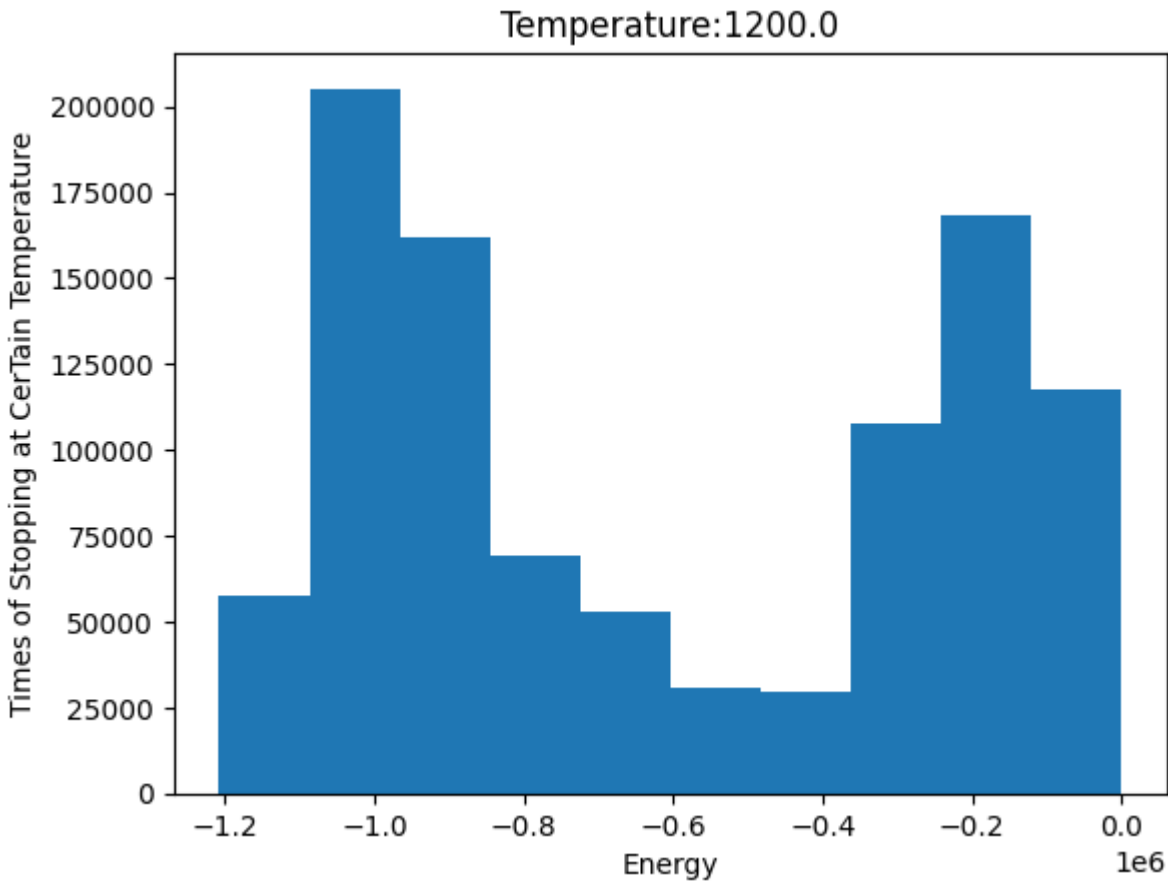
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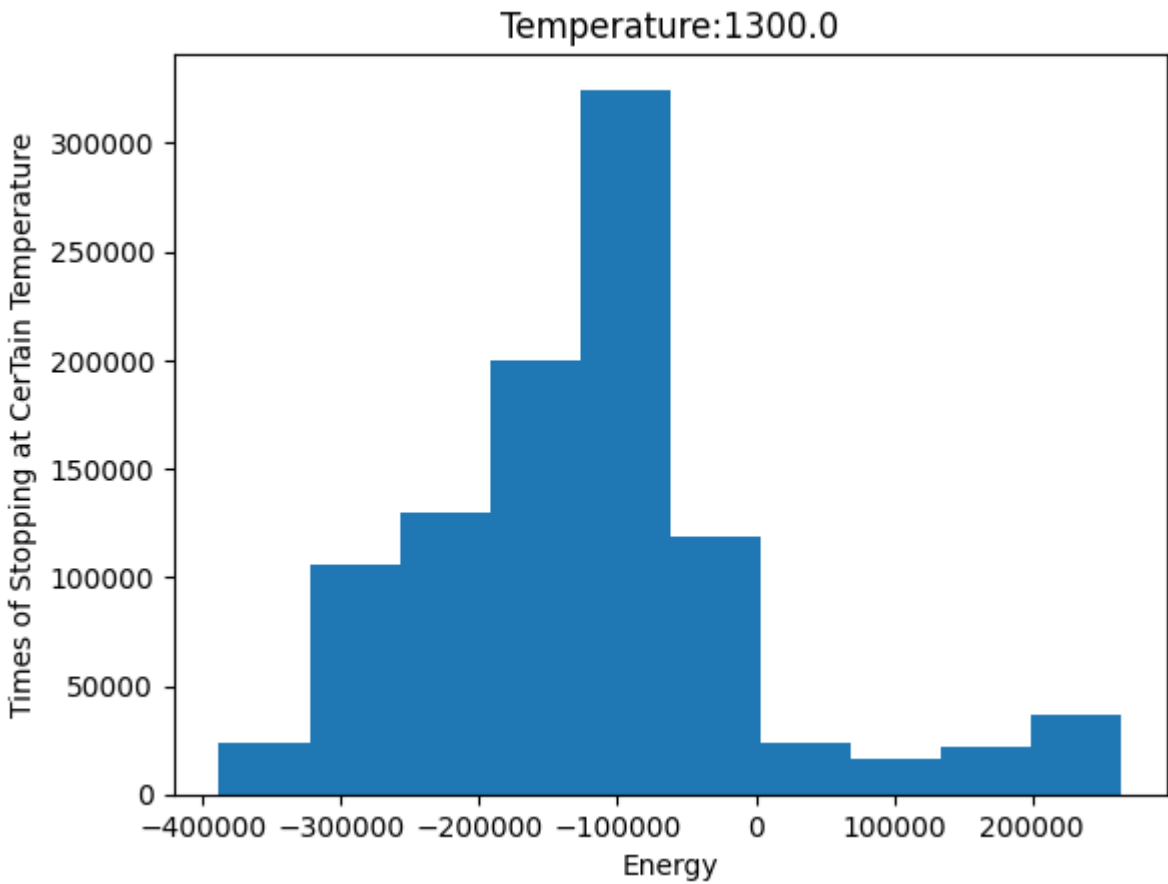
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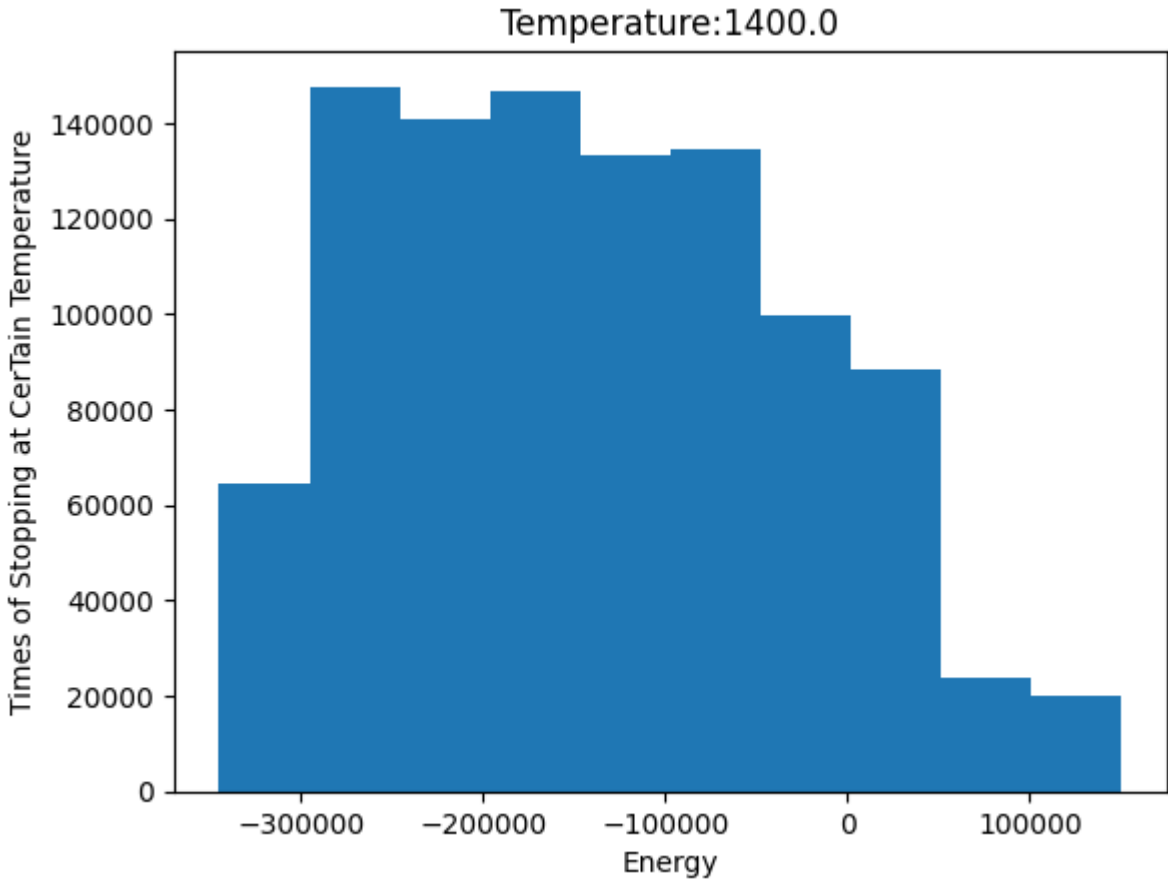
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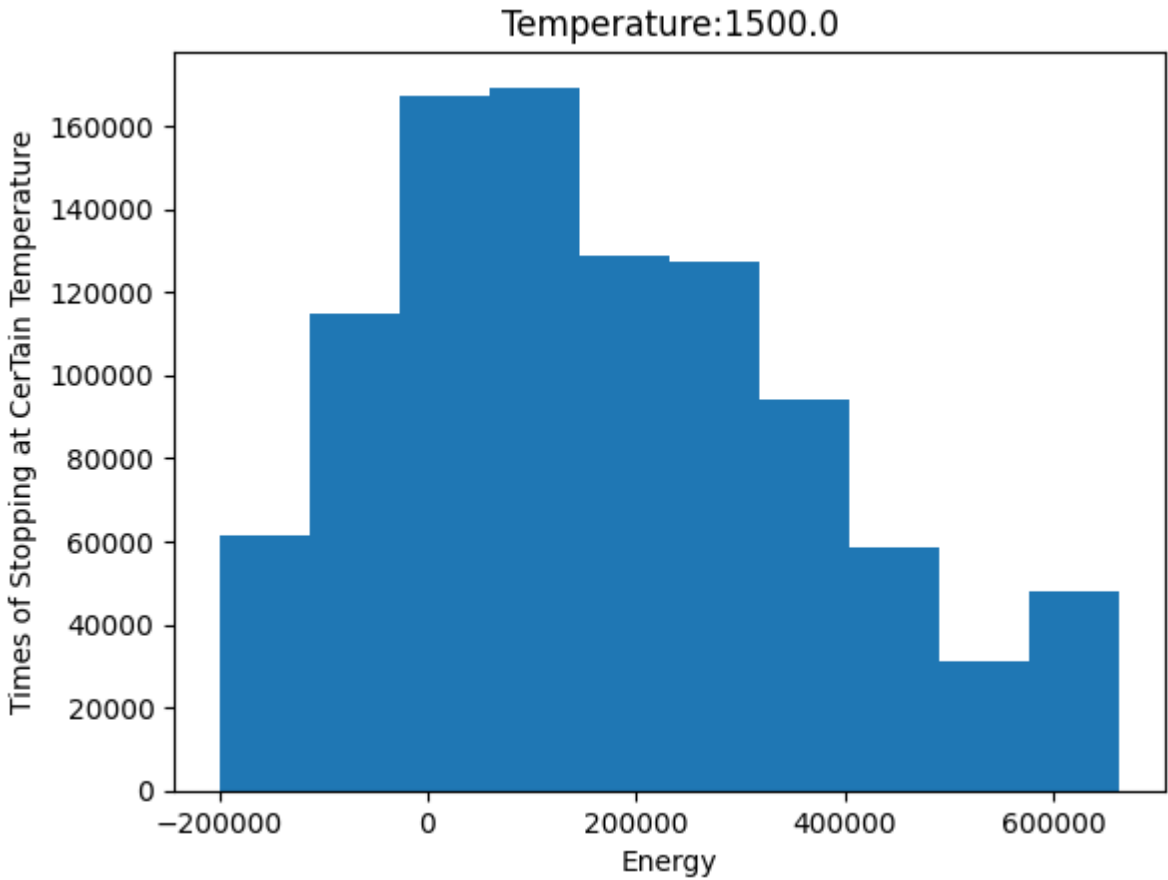
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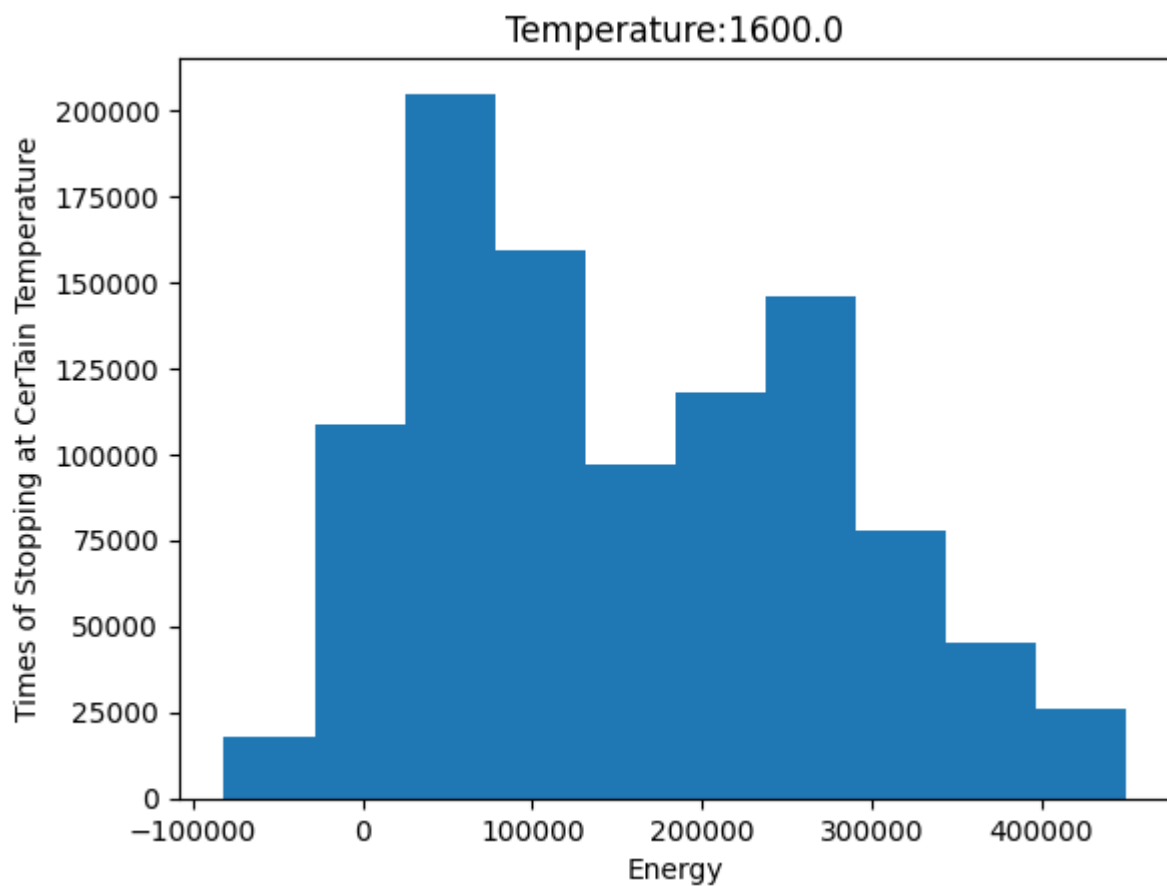
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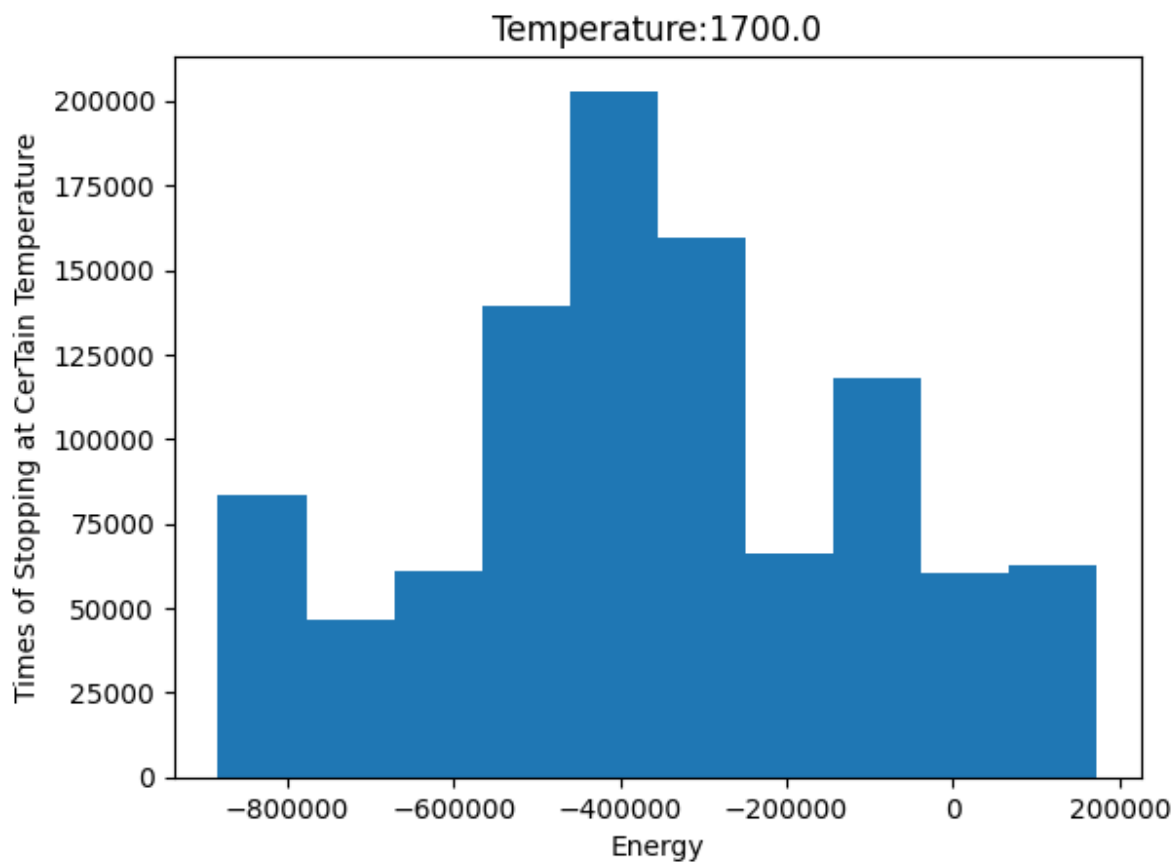
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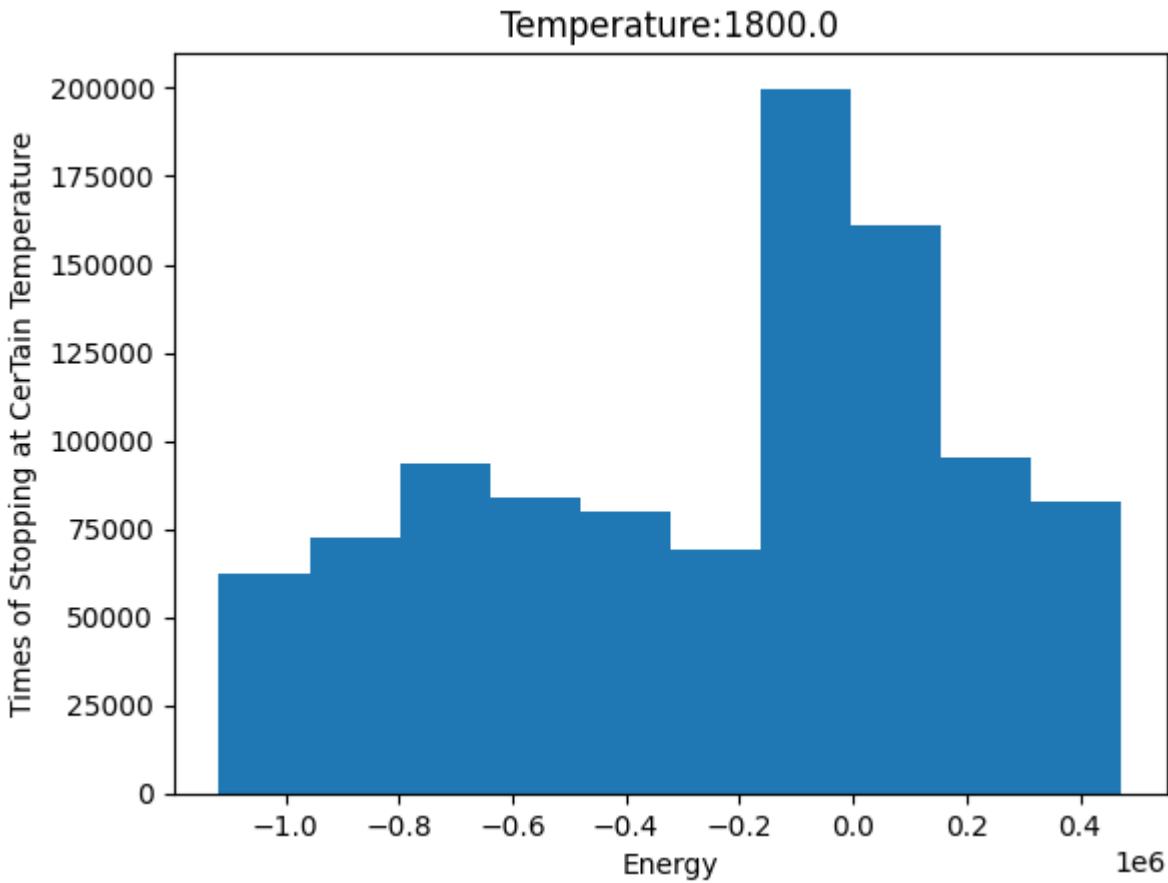
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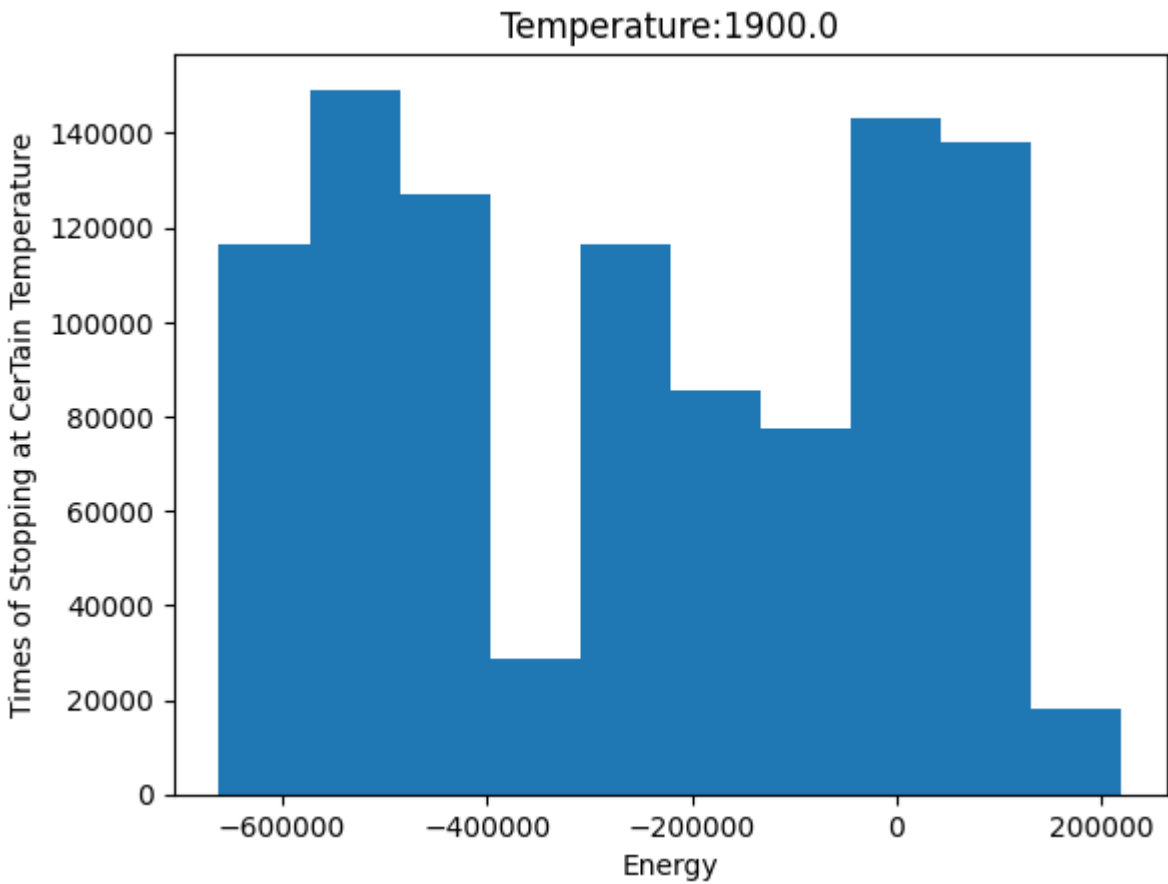
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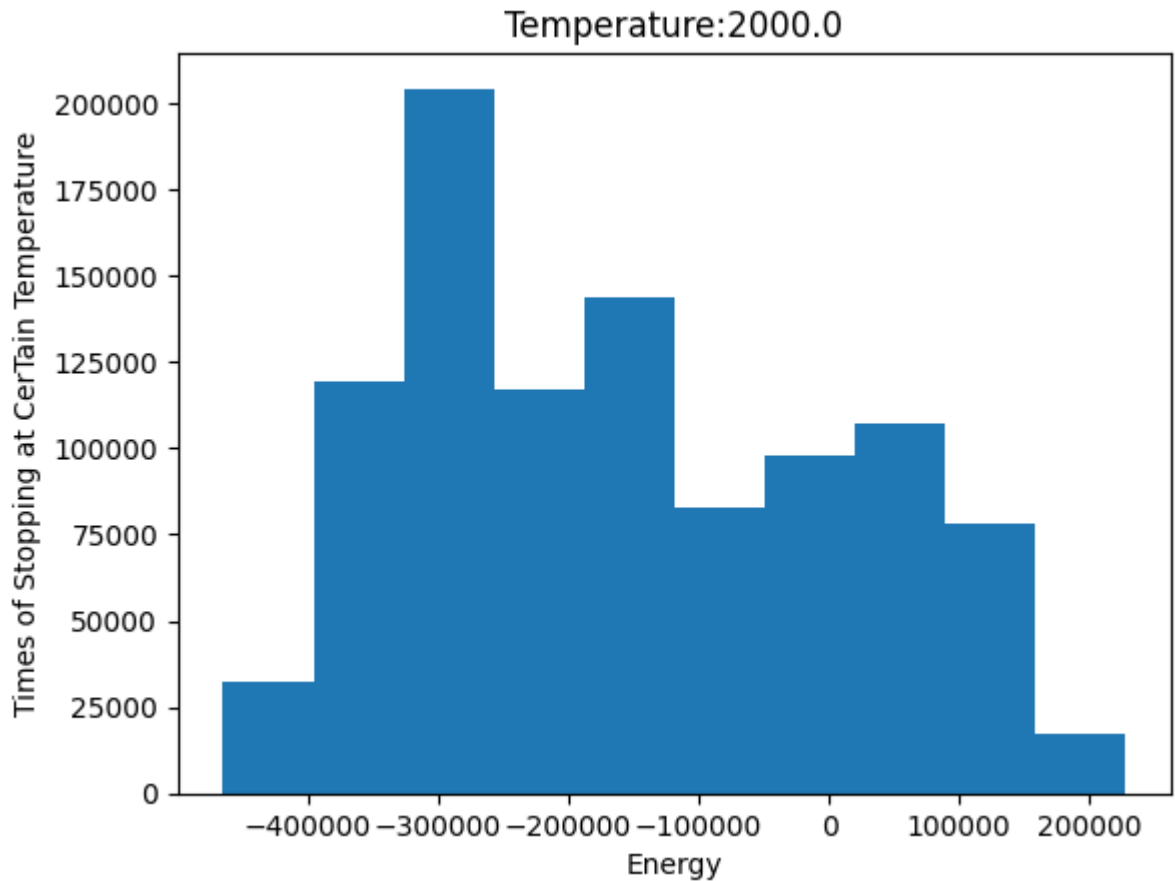
Average: -0.988912



Average: -0.427008



Average: -0.274004



在这里我们可以看到：600单位温度以下都是单峰的情况，600单位温度-1000单位温度是双峰的情况，1000-1200单位温度又变为单峰，1200单位温度左右有个双峰的临界相变点，1600单位温度和1900单位温度也是双峰的临界相变点，另外都是单峰。

```
In [15]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def show(s,T):
    x = np.linspace(0,31,32)
    y = np.linspace(0,15,16)

    plt.xticks(y, labels=y,
               rotation=45, rotation_mode="anchor", ha="right")
    plt.yticks(x, labels=x)
    plt.title("Ising Model at "+str(T)+" K")

    plt.imshow(s)
    plt.colorbar()
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()

def IsingModel(Length,height,T,Start_Times ,Trial_times):
    beta=1/T
    M=0
    data=[]
    s=2*np.random.randint(0,1,(Length,height))-1
    Es=-np.sum(s[:,0:height-1]*s[:,1:height])-np.sum(s[0:Length-1,:]*s[1:Length,:])
    for t in range(Start_Times+Trial_times):
        location=[random.randint(0,Length-1),random.randint(0,height-1)]
        snw=s
        snw[location[0],location[1]]=-snw[location[0],location[1]]
```

```

Ey=-np.sum(snew[:,0:height-1]*snew[:,1:height])-np.sum(snew[0:length-1,:]*
h=min(1,np.exp(-(Ey-Es)*beta))
u=random.random()
if u<h:
    s=snew
if t>=Start_Times:
    M+=np.sum(s)
    data.append(s)
M/=Trial_times

show(s,T)
return M
Tlist=np.linspace(400,2000,17).tolist()
for T in Tlist:
    IsingModel(32,16,T,1000000,1000000)

```

