Cluster algorithms for the Ising model

Monte Carlo methods which overcome the problem of critical slowing down close to second order phase transitions

Ising model - Why?

- Phase transitions.
- One of the simplest statistical models that show a phase transition.
- Magnetic systems, opinion models, binary mixtures

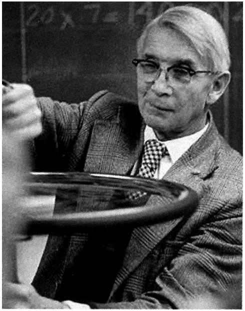


Figure : Ernst Ising (1900 - 1998)

Ising model - Why?

- Phase transitions.
- One of the simplest statistical models that show a phase transition.
- Magnetic systems, opinion models, binary mixtures

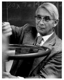


Figure : Ernst Ising (1900 - 1998)

Figure: Ernst Ising, lived from 1900 to 1998

1. Phase transitions are important
2. The Ising model is one of the simplest statistical models that shows a phase transition.
3. Ising model can be used to simulate magnetic systems (ferromagnetic and antiferromagnetic), opinion models and binary mixtures.
4. Ising model invented by Wilhelm Lenz (1888 - 1957) (the same as the Lenz in the Laplace-Runge-Lenz vector) in 1920, his student Ernst Ising solved it in the one-dimensional case 1924.
5. Wolfgang Pauli (1900 - 1958), at whom the road outside is named after, was an assistant of Lenz.
6. Also Otto Stern (1888 - 1969) from the Stern-Gerlach experiment was an assistant of Lenz.

Ising model - Definition

- Lattice with N sites
- Discrete integer spins $\sigma_i = \pm 1$ on each lattice site
- $$\mathscr{H}(\sigma) = -J \sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j - \mu H \sum_i \sigma_i$$
- J: interaction, H: external field
- $$p(\sigma, T) = \frac{e^{-\beta \mathscr{H}(\sigma)}}{\mathscr{Z}(T)}, \qquad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$
- $$\langle M \rangle_T = \sum_{\sigma} M(\sigma) p(\sigma, T)$$

Ising model - Definition

- Lattice with N sites
- Discrete integer spins $\sigma_i = \pm 1$ on each lattice site
- $$\mathscr{H}(\sigma) = -J\sum_{i,j}\sigma_i\sigma_j - \mu H\sum_i \sigma_i$$
- J: interaction, H: external field
- $$p(\sigma, T) = \frac{e^{-\beta\mathscr{H}(\sigma)}}{\mathscr{Z}(T)}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$
- $$\langle M \rangle_T = \sum_\sigma M(\sigma)p(\sigma, T)$$

1. Sum over nearest neighbours.
2. More favorable for the spins to be aligned!
3. J_{ij} in general case, $J > 0$: ferromagnetic, $J < 0$: antiferromagnetic
4. Configuration probability given by boltzmann distribution, Z partition function, given as

$$\mathscr{Z}(T) = \sum_\sigma e^{-\beta\mathscr{H}(\sigma)}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

5. So we are looking at a canonical system with constant temperature T.
6. Measurement value of a function, e.g. magnetization, is given by the sum over all states of the measurement value at the configuration times the configuration probability.

Ising model - Monte Carlo I

- We can't compute all configurations.
- We can't sample uniformely distributed over energy.
- Solution: Importance sampling using Metropolis $(M(RT)^2)$ algorithm.

- We can't compute all configurations.
- We can't sample uniformely distributed over energy.
- Solution: Importance sampling using Metropolis $(M(RT)^2)$ algorithm.

1. Why not? $\rightarrow 2^N = 2^{L^d}$ e.g. $L = systemSize = 15$ in 2 dimensions: $2^{15^2} = 2^{225} = 5 \cdot 10^{67}$
2. We can't compute the exact expectation value of an observable. But that's what we're interested in.
3. Because the distribution of the average energy gets sharper with increasing size $\left(\alpha \sqrt{L^d}\right)$.

Single spin flip metropolis - Algorithm

$$
\begin{aligned}
A(X \to Y) &= \min\left(1, \frac{p(Y)}{p(X)}\right) \\
&= \min\left(1, e^{-\beta[E(Y)-E(X)]}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

1. Choose on site.
2. Calculate energy difference.
3. Accept new configuration with transition probability above.

Single spin flip metropolis - Algorithm

$$A(X \to Y) = \min\left(1, \frac{p(Y)}{p(X)}\right) = \min\left(1, e^{-\beta[E(Y)-E(X)]}\right)$$

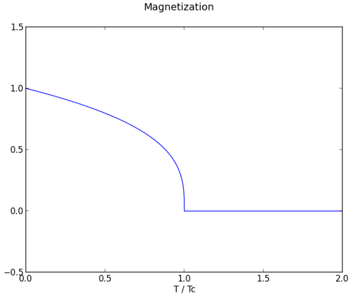
1. Choose on site.
2. Calculate energy difference.
3. Accept new configuration with transition probability above.

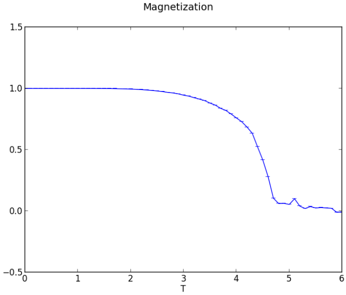
If energy decreases, always accept. If energy increases, accept with probability $e^{-\beta\Delta E}$.Blazingly fast (Troells: 2 flips/ns?), easy to implement.

1. New state given by spinflip at this site.

Single spin flip metropolis - Results

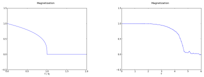
Spontaneous magnetization $M_s(T) = \left\langle \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i \right\rangle$





Single spin flip metropolis - Results

Spontaneous magnetization $M_s(T) = \left\langle \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i \right\rangle$



1. I implemented this single spin flip metropolis algorithm and would like to show you some results.
2. Let's look at the spontaneous magnetization.
3. In theory, we expect the spontaneous magnetization to look like this.
4. Well, this is what we get. It looks perfect - right? Well, life is not so easy. This result is in fact not the truth. Let me show you what we expect for the spontaneous magnetization.

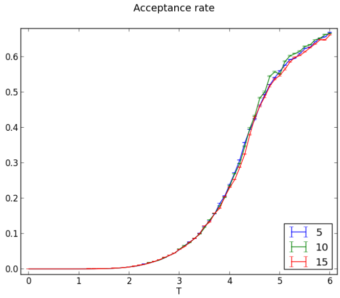
Ising model - 2 spins

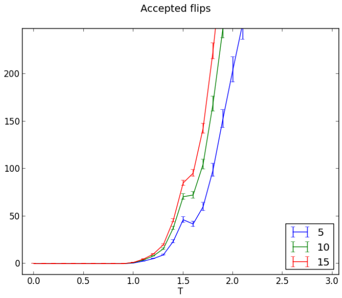
Ising model - 2 spins

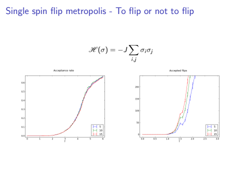
Show that we should expect the magnetization to vanish.

Single spin flip metropolis - To flip or not to flip

$$\mathscr{H}(\sigma) = -J \sum_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

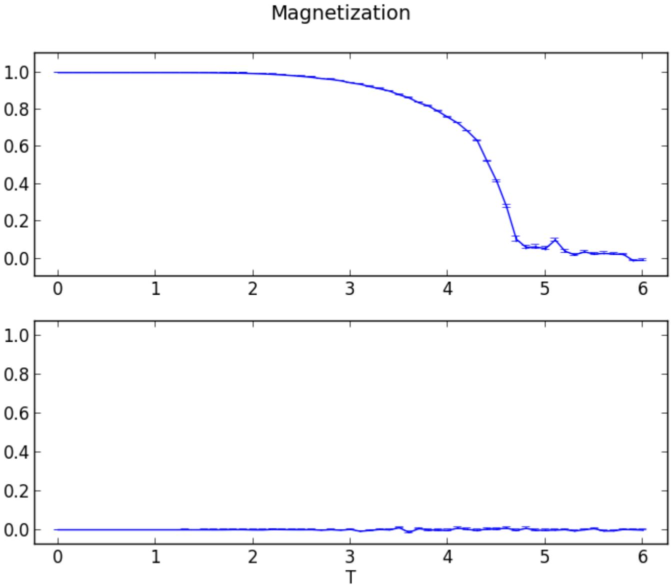






1. Now that we know that the magnetization should vanish, let's explore why it hasn't done so.
2. The hamiltonian of the system states clearly that the spins like to be aligned. They were all $+1$ at the beginning, and then thermalized (brought to thermodynamic equilibrium) in 3 sweeps (abbrevation for: 3 times number of sites spinflips).
3. The point is that the spins can also be aligned when they are all -1. But we didn't see that happen. Why?
4. I took 0.5 million measurement values, after every single spin flip. This means that the spin on every site could have flipped around 150 times. But it didn't. This is why:
5. What we see here is the acceptance rate of a spin flip. It is one if the suggested new configuration through the single spin flip was accepted. Well, it's actually almost zero for low temperatures. So we move ultra slow through phase space, which is no fun, because we want to do an ergodic sampling.

Why cluster algorithms are better



Questions

Wolff or Swendsen-Wang?

Swendsen-Wang better for parallelization because it touches the whole lattice.

A sample slide

A displayed formula:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\, dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

An itemized list:

- itemized item 1
- itemized item 2
- itemized item 3

Theorem

In a right triangle, the square of hypotenuse equals the sum of squares of two other sides.