

计算物理作业十四

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1 作业题目

设体系的能量为 $H(x, y) = -2(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{1}{2}(x^4 + y^4) + \frac{1}{2}(x - y)^4$, 取 $\beta = 0.2, 1, 5$, 采用 Metropolis 抽样法计算 $\langle x^2 \rangle, \langle y^2 \rangle, \langle x^2 + y^2 \rangle$. 抽样时在二维平面上依次标出 Markov 链点分布, 从而形象地理解 Markov 链.

2 算法简介

2.1 Metropolis 抽样规则

采用对称建议分布 T , 非对称接受概率 A , 由待满足的几率分布 p 的形式决定, 即满足如下式:

$$W_{ij} = \begin{cases} T_{ij} & , p_j > p_i \\ T_{ij}(p_j/p_i) & , p_j < p_i \end{cases}, \quad A_{ij} = \min\{1, p_j/p_i\} \quad (1)$$

$$W_{ii} = 1 - \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} \quad (2)$$

2.2 抽样方法

具体抽样方法如下: 设初始点坐标为 (x_0, y_0) , 已经产生了 $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ 这些点后, 可在最后一个点附近构造一个试探解 $\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_n + (\xi_x, \xi_y)\Delta x$, Δx 是固定步长, $\xi_x, \xi_y \in (-1/2, 1/2)$ 是均匀分布的随机数. 设体系满足 Boltzmann 分布:

$$p(x, y) \propto \exp\{-\beta H(x, y)\} \quad (3)$$

通过如下步骤得到 x_{n+1} :

- (1) 产生 $[-1/2, 1/2]$ 上均匀分布的随机数 ξ_x, ξ_y , 令 $\mathbf{x}_t = \mathbf{x}_n + (\xi_x, \xi_y)\Delta x$;
- (2) 计算 $\Delta E = \beta(H(\mathbf{x}_t) - H(\mathbf{x}_n))$ 若 $\Delta E < 0$ 则取 $\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{x}_t$;
- (3) 若 $\Delta E > 0$, 则产生一个 $[0, 1]$ 上均匀分布的随机数 ξ , 若 $\xi < e^{-\Delta E}$ 则 $\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{x}_t$, 反之则 $\mathbf{x}_{n+1} = \mathbf{x}_t$.

2.3 积分计算

设上述抽样共进行 N 步, 可通过平均值法计算定积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(\mathbf{x}_i) \quad (4)$$

3 编程实现

使用 FORTRAN90 进行编程，

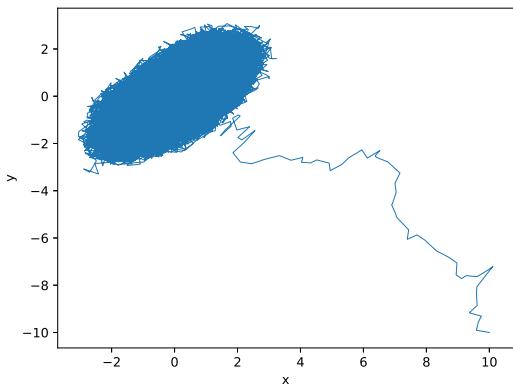
- SUBROUTINE `Sample`: 根据 Metropolis 抽样规则产生抽样点；
- SUBROUTINE `Integrate`: 根据已产生的抽样求三个积分的子程序.

由模块 `Metropolis` 包装，在主程序中分别实现 $\beta = 0.2, \beta = 1.0, \beta = 5.0$ 的情况，并用 python 绘图. 程序详见附件/附录.

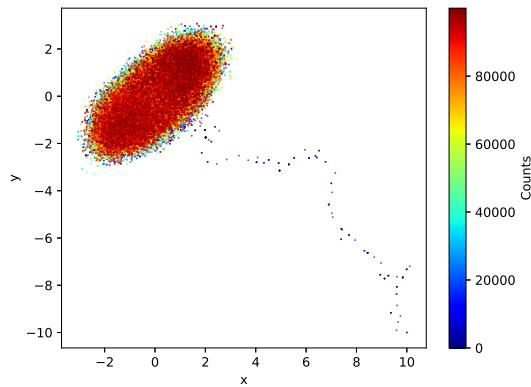
4 计算结果

适当选取 Δx , 并选取能量高的点 ($x_0 = 10, y_0 = -10$) 开始模拟, 将绘制的图像显示如下, 左侧为将所有抽样点连线的折线图, 右为根据抽样次序变换点颜色的散点图.

- $\beta = 0.2$



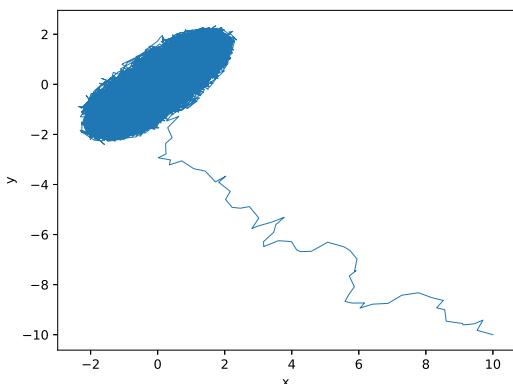
(a) 抽样点连线图



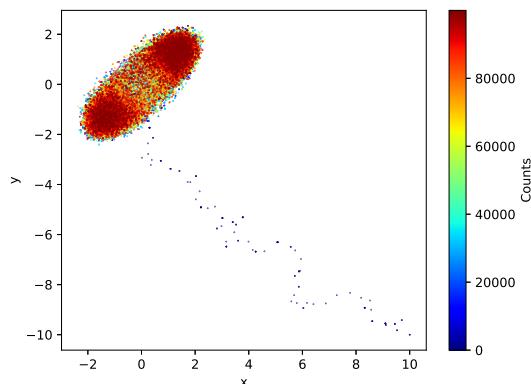
(b) 抽样点分布图

图 1: $\beta = 0.2$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 1.0$)

- $\beta = 1.0$



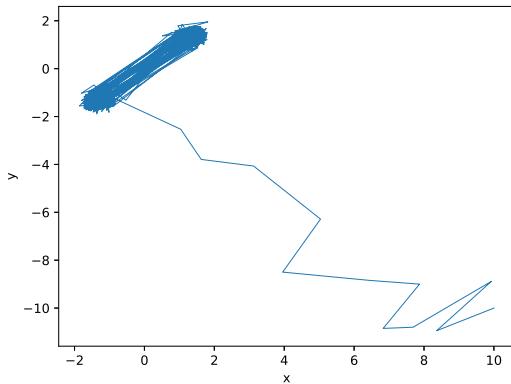
(a) 抽样点连线图



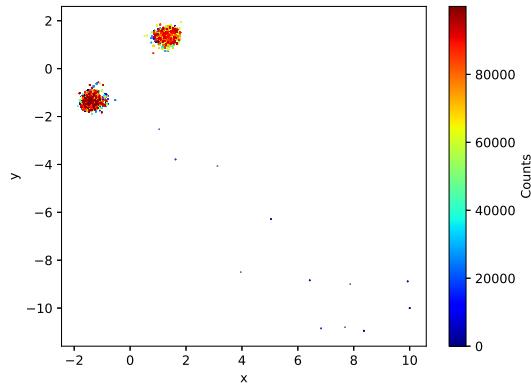
(b) 抽样点分布图

图 2: $\beta = 1.0$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 1.0$)

- $\beta = 5.0$



(a) 抽样点连线图



(b) 抽样点分布图

图 3: $\beta = 5.0$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 5.0$)

所得积分值如下表:

表 1: 积分值计算结果

β	$\langle x^2 \rangle$	$\langle y^2 \rangle$	$\langle x^2 + y^2 \rangle$
0.2	1.6242	1.5795	3.2038
1.0	1.7148	1.7283	3.4432
5.0	1.9650	1.9743	3.9394

5 结论

本题我们进行了 Metropolis 方法的模拟 (模拟退火法) 并绘制了 Markov 链, 对 Markov 链有了更深的理解.

6 源代码

FORTRAN90 源代码：

```

1 MODULE Metropolis
2 IMPLICIT NONE
3 CONTAINS
4   SUBROUTINE Sample(x0, y0, beta, num, step, filename)
5     CHARACTER(LEN=*) , INTENT(IN) :: filename
6     REAL(KIND=8), INTENT(IN) :: beta, x0, y0, step
7     REAL(KIND=8) :: rand(3 * num), xt(2), x(0:num, 2), d,
8       seed
9     INTEGER(KIND=4), INTENT(IN) :: num
10    INTEGER(KIND=4) :: i
11    x(0, 1) = x0
12    x(0, 2) = y0 ! 初始化起步点
13    CALL RANDOM_NUMBER(seed)
14    ! 用FORTRAN自带的随机数生成器生成16807生成器的种子
15    CALL Schrage(3 * num, int(2147483647 * seed), rand)
16    DO i = 1, num
17      xt(1) = x(i-1, 1) + step * (rand(i) - 0.5)
18      xt(2) = x(i-1, 2) + step * (rand(2 * i) - 0.5)
19      ! xt储存建议的一步，是否接受取决于随机数的判断
20      d = beta * (H(xt(1), xt(2)) - H(x(i-1, 1), x(i-1, 2)
21        )) ! 计算能量差d
22      IF(d < 0) THEN
23        x(i, :) = xt(:) ! 若能量减小则直接接收
24      ELSE
25        IF(rand(3 * i) < EXP(-d)) THEN
26          x(i, :) = xt(:)
27          ! 若能量增加，使用rand(3*i)与Bolzmann因子EXP
28          ! (-d)比较来进行判断
29        ELSE
30          x(i, :) = x(i-1, :)
31          ! 若前面两次判断都为假，则抽样失败，点与上一
32          ! 个点相同
33        END IF
34      END IF
35    END DO
36    OPEN (1, file=filename)

```

```

33      WRITE (1, *) x
34      CLOSE (1)
35  END SUBROUTINE Sample
36
37  SUBROUTINE Integrate(num, filename)
38      CHARACTER(LEN=*) :: filename
39      INTEGER(KIND=4) :: num
40      INTEGER(KIND=4) :: i
41      REAL(KIND=8), DIMENSION(0:num, 2) :: x
42      REAL(KIND=8) :: i1, i2, i3
43      OPEN (1, file=filename)
44      READ (1, *) x
45      CLOSE (1)
46      i1 = 0
47      i2 = 0
48      i3 = 0
49      DO i = 1, num
50          i1 = real(i1 * (i-1)) / i + x(i, 1)**2 / i
51          i2 = real(i2 * (i-1)) / i + x(i, 2)**2 / i
52          i3 = real(i3 * (i-1)) / i + (x(i, 1)**2 + x(i, 2)
53                                     **2) / i
54          ! 按步更新平均值，可防止求和溢出
55      END DO
56      print *, 'i1 = ', i1
57      print *, 'i2 = ', i2
58      print *, 'i3 = ', i3
59  END SUBROUTINE Integrate
60
61  REAL(KIND=8) FUNCTION H(x, y)
62      REAL(KIND=8), INTENT(IN) :: x, y
63      H = -2 * (x**2 + y**2) + 0.5 * (x**4 + y**4) + 0.5 * (x
64                                     - y)**4
65  END FUNCTION H
66  END MODULE Metropolis
67
68  SUBROUTINE Schrage(num, z0, rand)
69      ! Schrage随机数生成器子程序，将均匀随机数序列存放在数组rand中
    IMPLICIT NONE
    INTEGER(KIND=4) :: N = 1, num

```

```

70      INTEGER :: m = 2147483647, a = 16807, q = 127773, r = 2836,
71      In(num), z0
72      REAL(KIND=8), INTENT(INOUT) :: rand(num)
73      In(1) = z0 !将传入值z0作为种子
74      rand(1) = REAL(In(1))/m
75      DO N = 1, num - 1
76          In(N + 1) = a * MOD(In(N), q) - r * INT(In(N) / q)
77          IF (In(N + 1) < 0) THEN !若值小于零, 按Schrage方法加m
78              In(N + 1) = In(N + 1) + m
79          END IF
80          rand(N + 1) = REAL(In(N + 1))/m !得到第N+1个随机数
81      END DO
82
83  END SUBROUTINE Schrage
84
85
86 PROGRAM MAIN
87     USE Metropolis
88     IMPLICIT NONE
89     CALL Sample(10.0_8, -10.0_8, 0.2_8, 100000, 1.0_8, '0_2.dat'
90                 )
91     print *, 'beta = 0.2:'
92     CALL Integrate(100000, '0_2.dat')
93     CALL Sample(10.0_8, -10.0_8, 1.0_8, 100000, 1.0_8, '1_0.dat'
94                 )
95     print *, 'beta = 1.0:'
96     CALL Integrate(100000, '1_0.dat')
97     CALL Sample(10.0_8, -10.0_8, 5.0_8, 100000, 5.0_8, '5_0.dat'
98                 )
99     print *, 'beta = 5.0:'
100    CALL Integrate(100000, '5_0.dat')
101
102 END PROGRAM MAIN

```

python 绘图脚本代码:

```

1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import matplotlib as mpl
4 import math

```

```
5
6 plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
7 plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 300
8
9 dat = np.loadtxt('0_2.dat')
10 x = dat[0:100000]
11 y = dat[100001:200001]
12 plt.xlabel('x')
13 plt.ylabel('y')
14 plt.plot(x, y, linewidth=0.1)
15 plt.savefig('0_2.eps')
16 plt.show()
17 plt.scatter(x, y, c=range(100000), cmap=mpl.cm.jet, s=0.1)
18 plt.colorbar(label="Counts", orientation='vertical')
19 plt.xlabel('x')
20 plt.ylabel('y')
21 plt.savefig('0_2_1.eps')
22 plt.show()
23
24 dat = np.loadtxt('1_0.dat')
25 x = dat[0:100000]
26 y = dat[100001:200001]
27 plt.xlabel('x')
28 plt.ylabel('y')
29 plt.plot(x, y, linewidth=0.1)
30 plt.savefig('1_0.eps')
31 plt.show()
32 plt.scatter(x, y, c=range(100000), cmap=mpl.cm.jet, s=0.1)
33 plt.colorbar(label="Counts", orientation='vertical')
34 plt.xlabel('x')
35 plt.ylabel('y')
36 plt.savefig('1_0_1.eps')
37 plt.show()
38
39 dat = np.loadtxt('5_0.dat')
40 x = dat[0:100000]
41 y = dat[100001:200001]
42 plt.xlabel('x')
43 plt.ylabel('y')
```

```
44 plt.plot(x, y, linewidth=0.1)
45 plt.savefig('5_0.eps')
46 plt.show()
47 plt.scatter(x, y, c=range(100000), cmap=mpl.cm.jet, s=0.1)
48 plt.colorbar(label="Counts", orientation='vertical')
49 plt.xlabel('x')
50 plt.ylabel('y')
51 plt.savefig('5_0_1.eps')
52 plt.show()
```