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:

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

$$W_{ii} = 1 - \sum_{j \neq i} W_{ij} \tag{2}$$

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:

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

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

• $\beta = 0.2$

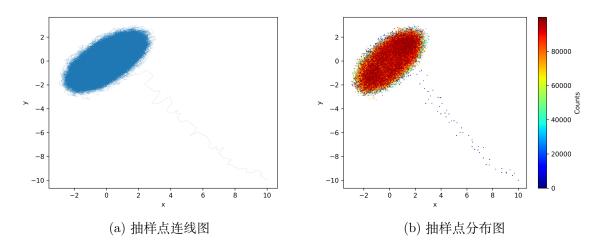


图 1: $\beta = 0.2$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 1.0$)

• $\beta = 1.0$

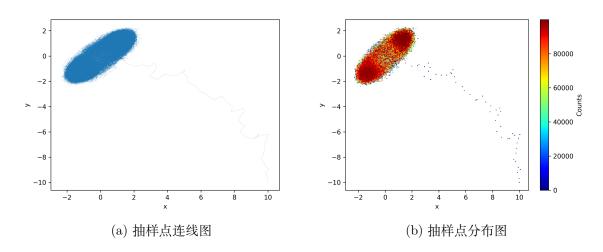


图 2: $\beta = 1.0$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 1.0$)

• $\beta = 5.0$

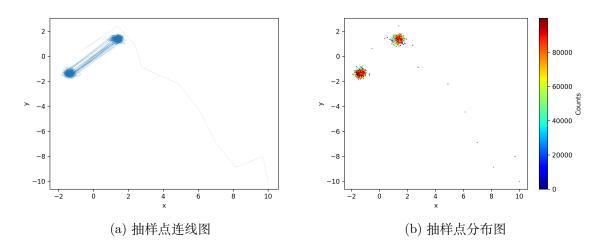


图 3: $\beta = 5.0$ 时 Markov 链点图 ($\Delta x = 5.0$)

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:

```
MODULE Metropolis
  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,
             seed
8
          INTEGER(KIND=4), INTENT(IN) :: num
9
          INTEGER(KIND=4) :: i
          x(0, 1) = x0
10
          x(0, 2) = y0! 初始化起步点
11
12
          CALL RANDOM_NUMBER(seed)
          ! 用FORTRAN自带的随机数生成器生成16807生成器的种子
13
          CALL Schrage(3 * num, int(2147483647 * seed), rand)
14
          DO i = 1, num
15
16
              xt(1) = x(i-1, 1) + step * (rand(i) - 0.5)
              xt(2) = x(i-1, 2) + step * (rand(2 * i) - 0.5)
17
              ! xt储存建议的一步, 是否接受取决于随机数的判断
18
              d = beta * (H(xt(1), xt(2)) - H(x(i-1, 1), x(i-1, 2))
19
                 ))! 计算能量差d
20
              IF(d < 0) THEN
                  x(i, :) = xt(:) ! 若能量减小则直接接收
21
22
              ELSE
                  IF(rand(3 * i) < EXP(-d)) THEN
23
                      x(i, :) = xt(:)
24
                      ! 若能量增加,使用rand(3*i)与Bolzmann因子EXP
25
                        (-d)比较来进行判断
26
                  ELSE
                      x(i, :) = x(i-1, :)
27
                      ! 若前面两次判断都为假,则抽样失败,点与上一
28
                        个点相同
29
                  END IF
30
              END IF
31
          END DO
32
          OPEN (1, file=filename)
```

```
33
           WRITE (1, *) x
34
           CLOSE (1)
       END SUBROUTINE Sample
35
36
37
       SUBROUTINE Integrate (num, filename)
38
           CHARACTER(LEN=*) :: filename
39
           INTEGER(KIND=4) :: num
           INTEGER(KIND=4) :: i
40
           REAL(KIND=8), DIMENSION(0:num, 2) :: x
41
42
           REAL(KIND=8) :: i1, i2, i3
43
           OPEN (1, file=filename)
44
           READ (1, *) x
45
           CLOSE (1)
           i1 = 0
46
47
           i2 = 0
           i3 = 0
48
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))
                  **2) / i
               ! 按步更新平均值, 可防止求和溢出
53
54
           END DO
           print *, 'i1 = ', i1
55
56
           print *, 'i2 = ', i2
           print *, 'i3 = ', i3
57
58
       END SUBROUTINE Integrate
59
60
       REAL(KIND=8) FUNCTION H(x, y)
61
           REAL(KIND=8), INTENT(IN) :: x, y
62
           H = -2 * (x**2 + y**2) + 0.5 * (x**4 + y**4) + 0.5 * (x
              -v)**4
       END FUNCTION H
63
64
   END MODULE Metropolis
65
66
   SUBROUTINE Schrage(num, z0, rand)
67
       !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
68
       IMPLICIT NONE
69
       INTEGER(KIND=4) :: N = 1, num
```

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

python 绘图脚本代码:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib as mpl
import math
```

```
5
  plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
   plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 300
8
9||| dat = np.loadtxt('0_2.dat')
10||| x = dat[0:100000]
   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)
   plt.colorbar(label="Counts", orientation='vertical')
19 \parallel 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 \| \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{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')
   plt.show()
31
32
   plt.scatter(x, y, c=range(100000), cmap=mpl.cm.jet, s=0.1)
   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')
   x = dat[0:100000]
41|||y| = dat[100001:200001]
42||| plt.xlabel('x')
43||| plt.ylabel('y')
```

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