## Computational Physics (physics 760) Exercise 5

Ajay S. Sakthivasan, Dongjin Suh

December 2, 2022

## 1. Artifical Hamiltonian and its corresponding equations of motion

The action:

$$S[\Phi] = \Phi^2$$

The artifical Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p^2}{2} + S[\Phi] = \frac{p^2}{2} + \Phi^2$$

Hamiltonian's equations of motion:

(1) 
$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \mathcal{H} = p$$

(2) 
$$\dot{p} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \mathcal{H} = -2\Phi$$

## 2. Leapfrog Integrator

Modifying the leapfrog integrator to accommodate the new system inhand, we obtain plot 1 for relative error vs. molecular dynamics steps. Figure 2 shows the observable plotted against the HMC trajectory. We then compare the autocorrelation function with the function  $\exp(t/\tau_{int})$  for  $t \geq 0$ . This is given in figure 3. We can also see from figure 4 that the autocorrelation decreases as the bin width is increased.

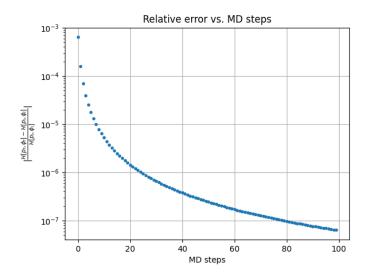


Figure 1: Relative Error vs. MD steps obtained from Leapfrog integrator

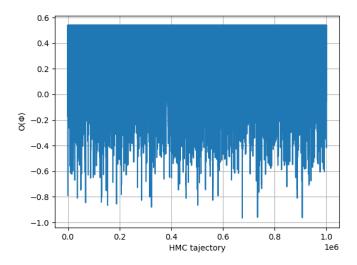


Figure 2: Observable vs. HMC trajectory

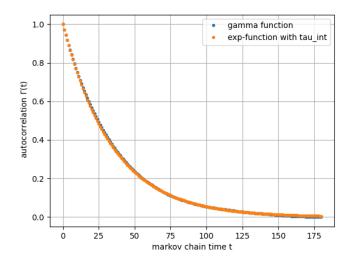


Figure 3: Autocorrelation vs. Markov Chain Time

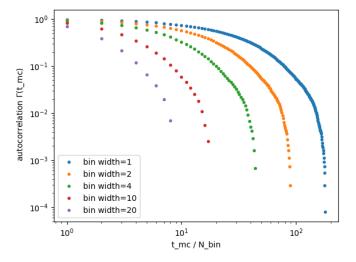


Figure 4: Autocorrelation vs. Markov Chain Time for different Bin Widths

## 3. Bootstrap Routine

Setting the number of bootstrap samples to 200, the behaviour of the error as a function of bin width is given in figure 5. We see that the mean is close to the actual mean, whereas the error is far from the actual error. But we also notice that the error seems to increase with increasing bin width. This suggests, chosen sufficiently large bin width, we should be able to get the right value for our error. We were also asked to study the behaviour of the mean and error with different bootstrap sample sizes. But this seemed to be giving something contrary to what we were expecting and not included in the report. The corresponding parts in the code are commented towards the end.

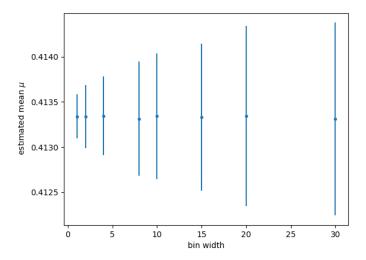


Figure 5: Estimated Mean vs. Bin Width for Bootstrap Samples = 200