

# Title: Site percolation on the square lattice

Name of the author: Sebastian Suwada

Date: 06.05.2023, Wrocław

Short description:

- i. Language: Python
- ii. Environment: Visual Studio Code
- iii. Basic info about the computer used for simulations:

Processor: 2,7 GHz Dual-Core Intel Core i5, RAM: 8 GB 1867 MHz DDR3

**(a) Visualize sample configurations for  $L = 10$  and 3 values of  $p = 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$  within the burning algorithm and describe each site by the number, as shown during the lecture.**

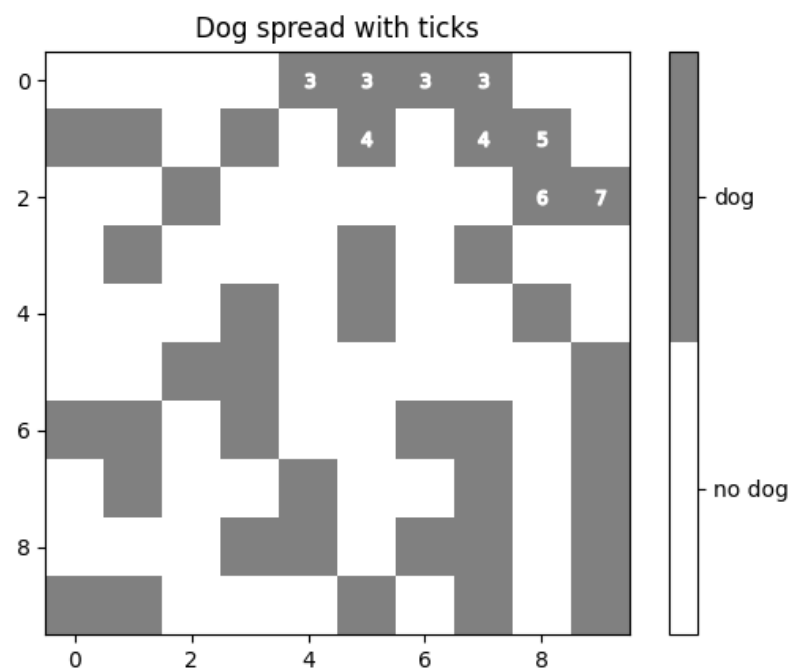


Figure 1 Configuration of  $L=10$  and  $p=0.4$

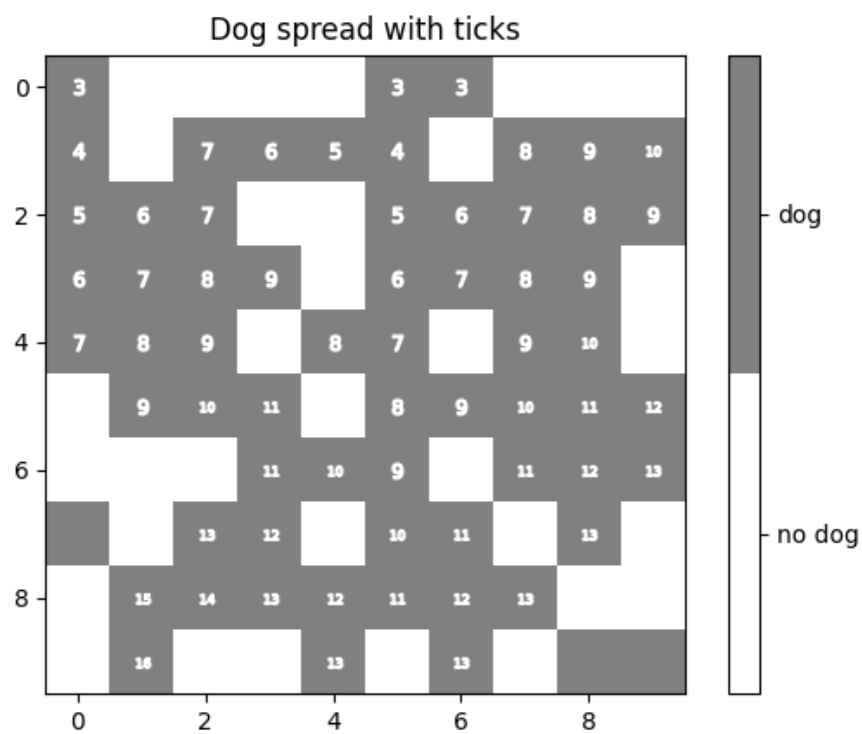


Figure 2 Configuration of  $L=10$  and  $p=0.6$

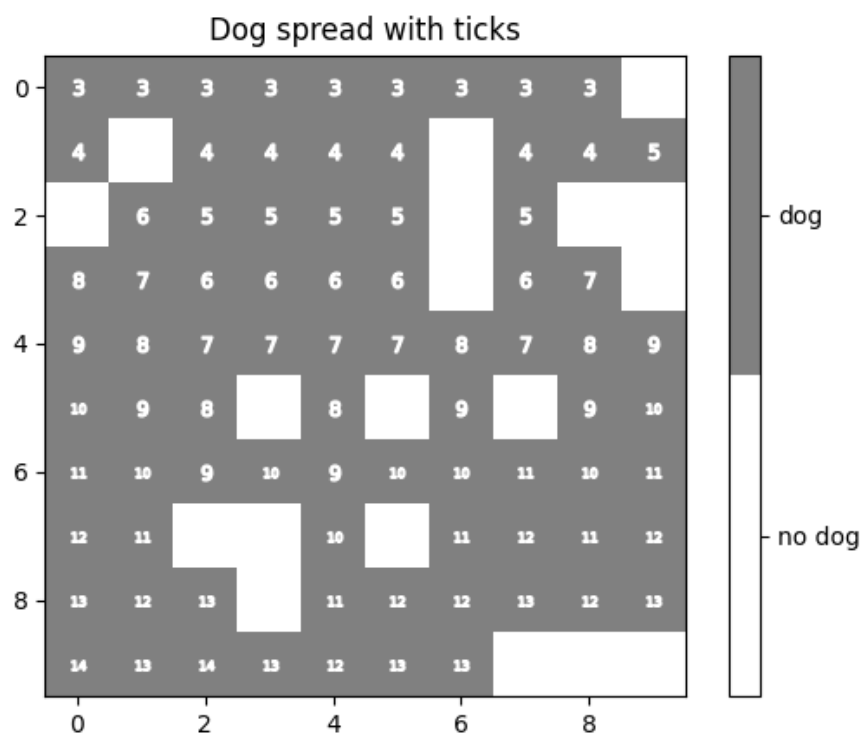


Figure 3 Configuration of  $L=10$  and  $p=0.8$

**(b) Probability Pflow that the path connecting the first and the last row exists as a function of  $p$  for  $L = 10, 50, 100$  (use legend).**

For all runs I used:

$p_{\text{low}} = 0$ ,  $p_{\text{max}} = 1$ ,  $\text{step} = 0.01$  and  $T = 100$

a)  $L = 10$

Execution time: 5.693042993545532

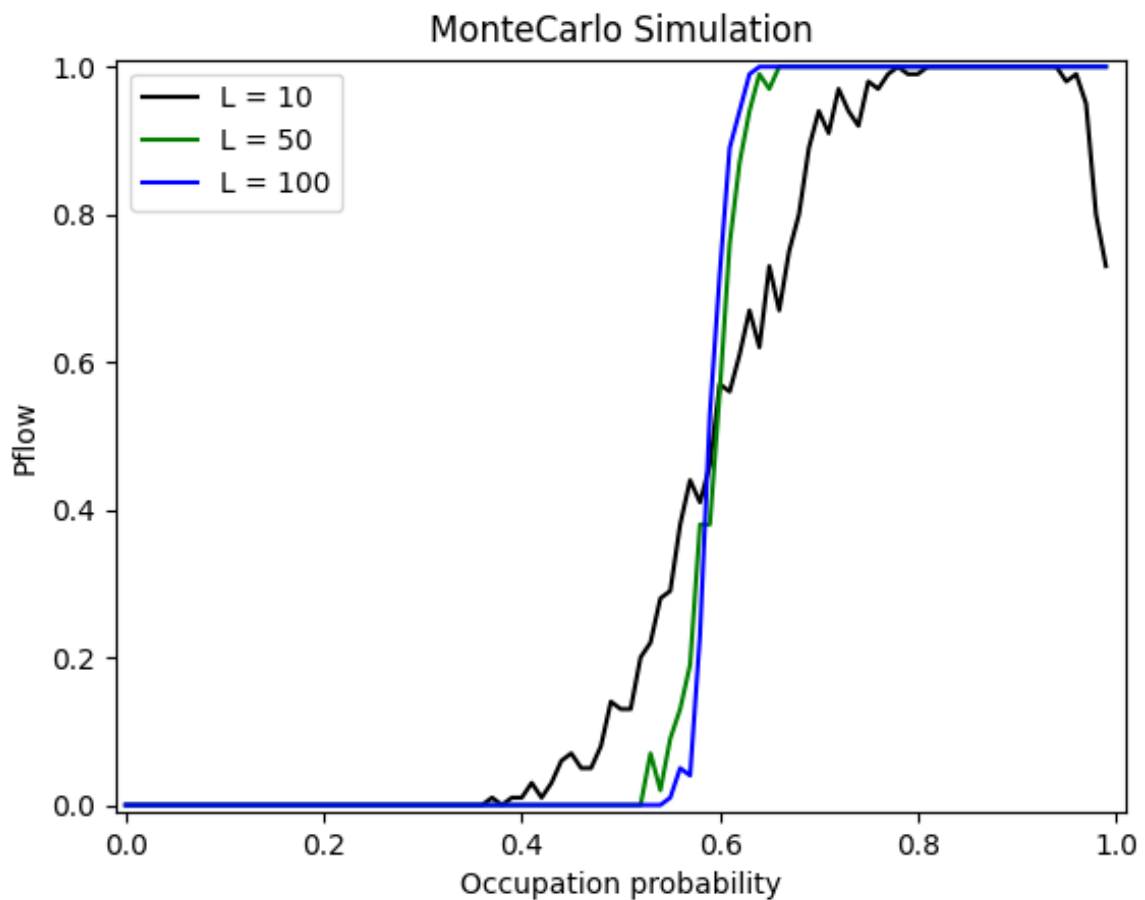
b)  $L = 50$

Execution time: 302.8307538032532

c)  $L = 100$

Execution time: 2072.30863404274

**Probability Pflow related to occupation probability:**



**d) Additional plots showing spreading flea on dogs with percolation example:**

Legend:

Black square – Flea on dog

Gray square – Dog without flea

White square – No dog on this square

L – size of lattice

Pd – probability of being a dog on one square.

Pf – probability of flea jumping on another dog.

Simulation was performed with initial values:

L = 100

Pd = 0.7

Pf = 0.8

Pos\_x = 50

Pos\_y = 50

