

1 MFT series expansion of the Ising model

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import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.optimize import curve_fit

def bw_free_energy(n, m, h, kb, T):
    # Compute the Bragg-Williams free energy for the Ising model to n terms
    # Reduced unit: qJ = 1.0, Tc = 1.0
    Gn = -m**2 / 2
    Gn -= h * m

    taylor_sum = 0
    for k in range(1, n+1):
        taylor_sum += m**(2*k) * (1/(2*k-1) - 1/(2*k))
    Gn += kb * T * taylor_sum

    return Gn

def bw_first_derivative(n, m, h, kb, T):
    Gn = -m
    Gn -= h

    taylor_sum = 0
    for k in range(1, n+1):
        taylor_sum += 2*k*m**(2*k - 1) * (1/(2*k-1) - 1/(2*k))
    Gn += kb * T * taylor_sum

    return Gn

def bw_binary_search(n, h, kb, T, m1, m2, target_accuracy=1e-3):
    # Employ the binary search method to find the minimum of the
    # approximate free energy
    accuracy = 1.0
    while accuracy > target_accuracy:
        f1 = bw_first_derivative(n, m1, h, kb, T)
        f2 = bw_first_derivative(n, m2, h, kb, T)
        assert f1 * f2 < 0
        m = (m1 + m2) / 2
        fmid = bw_first_derivative(n, m, h, kb, T)
        if fmid == 0.0:
            return m
        if fmid * f1 > 0:
            m1 = m
        else:
            m2 = m
        accuracy = np.abs(m1 - m2)

    return (m1 + m2) / 2

def exact_free_energy(m, h, kb, T):
    G = -m**2 / 2
    G -= h * m
    G += (1/2) * kb * T * ((1+m)*np.log(1+m) + (1-m)*np.log(1-m))
    return G
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def exact_magnetization(m, h, kb, T):
    # The Curie-Weiss self-consistent solution for m(T)
    return np.tanh((1/(kb*T)) * (m + h))

def exact_binary_search(h, kb, T, m1, m2, target_accuracy=1e-3):
    # Employ the binary search method to find the solution to the
    # exact magnetization at a given temperature
    accuracy = 1.0
    while accuracy > target_accuracy:
        f1 = m1 - exact_magnetization(m1, h, kb, T)
        f2 = m2 - exact_magnetization(m2, h, kb, T)
        assert f1 * f2 < 0
        m = (m1 + m2) / 2
        fmid = m - exact_magnetization(m, h, kb, T)
        if fmid == 0.0:
            return m
        if fmid * f1 > 0:
            m1 = m
        else:
            m2 = m
        accuracy = np.abs(m1 - m2)

    return (m1 + m2) / 2

if __name__ == '__main__':
    h = 0
    kb = 1.0
    n = 100
    m = np.linspace(-1, 1, 200)

    fig, axes = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,11), nrows=3)

    T_list = np.arange(0.01, 1.5, 0.01)

    exact_root_list = []
    for T in T_list:
        # If T < Tc, the root is nontrivial
        if T < 0.99999:
            exact_root = exact_binary_search(h, kb, T, 0.1, 2)
        else:
            exact_root = exact_binary_search(h, kb, T, -0.5, 0.5)
        exact_root_list.append(exact_root)
    exact_root_list = np.array(exact_root_list)

    n_plot = [5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200]
    for n in n_plot:
        bw_root_list = []
        for T in T_list:
            if T < 0.99999:
                bw_root = bw_binary_search(n, h, kb, T, 0.1, 3)
            else:
                bw_root = bw_binary_search(n, h, kb, T, -0.5, 0.5)
            bw_root_list.append(bw_root)

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bw_root_list = np.array(bw_root_list)
diff = np.abs(bw_root_list - exact_root_list)
error = diff / exact_root_list
axes[0].plot(T_list, bw_root_list, label='n = %d' % n)
axes[1].plot(T_list, error, label='n = %d' % n)
axes[0].plot(T_list, exact_root_list, 'k—', label='Exact')

axes[0].set_ylabel('$m(T)$')
axes[0].set_xlabel('$T/T_c$')
axes[1].set_ylabel(r'$\frac{|m(T) - m_n(T)|}{m(T)}$')
axes[1].set_xlabel('$T/T_c$')

axes[0].set_title('(a) Magnetization versus temperature')
axes[1].set_title('(b) Percent error versus temperature')

axes[0].legend()
axes[1].legend()

max_error_list = []
n_list = np.logspace(1, 3, 21)[:16]
for n in n_list:
    n = int(n)
    print(n)
    bw_root_list = []
    exact_root_list = []
    for T in T_list:
        if T < 0.99999:
            bw_root = bw_binary_search(n, h, kb, T, 0.1, 3)
            exact_root = exact_binary_search(h, kb, T, 0.1, 2)
        else:
            bw_root = bw_binary_search(n, h, kb, T, -0.5, 0.5)
            exact_root = exact_binary_search(h, kb, T, -0.5, 0.5)
    bw_root_list.append(bw_root)
    exact_root_list.append(exact_root)

exact_root_list = np.array(exact_root_list)
bw_root_list = np.array(bw_root_list)
diff = np.abs(bw_root_list - exact_root_list)
error = diff / exact_root_list
error = error[np.isfinite(error)]
max_error_list.append(np.max(error))

power_scaling = lambda n, a, p, c: a * n**p + c
popt, pcov = curve_fit(power_scaling, n_list, max_error_list,
                        [1, -0.5, n_list[0]])

axes[2].scatter(n_list, np.array(max_error_list))
axes[2].plot(n_list, power_scaling(n_list, *popt), 'k—',
             label='Error $\sim n^{\{ \{0:.2f\} \}}$'.format(popt[1]))
axes[2].set_xscale('log')
axes[2].set_yscale('log')
axes[2].set_xlim([1e1, 1e3])
axes[2].set_ylabel(r'$Max\left(\frac{|m(T) - m_n(T)|}{m(T)}\right)$')
axes[2].set_xlabel('n')
axes[2].set_title('(c) Max error versus number of terms in expansion')

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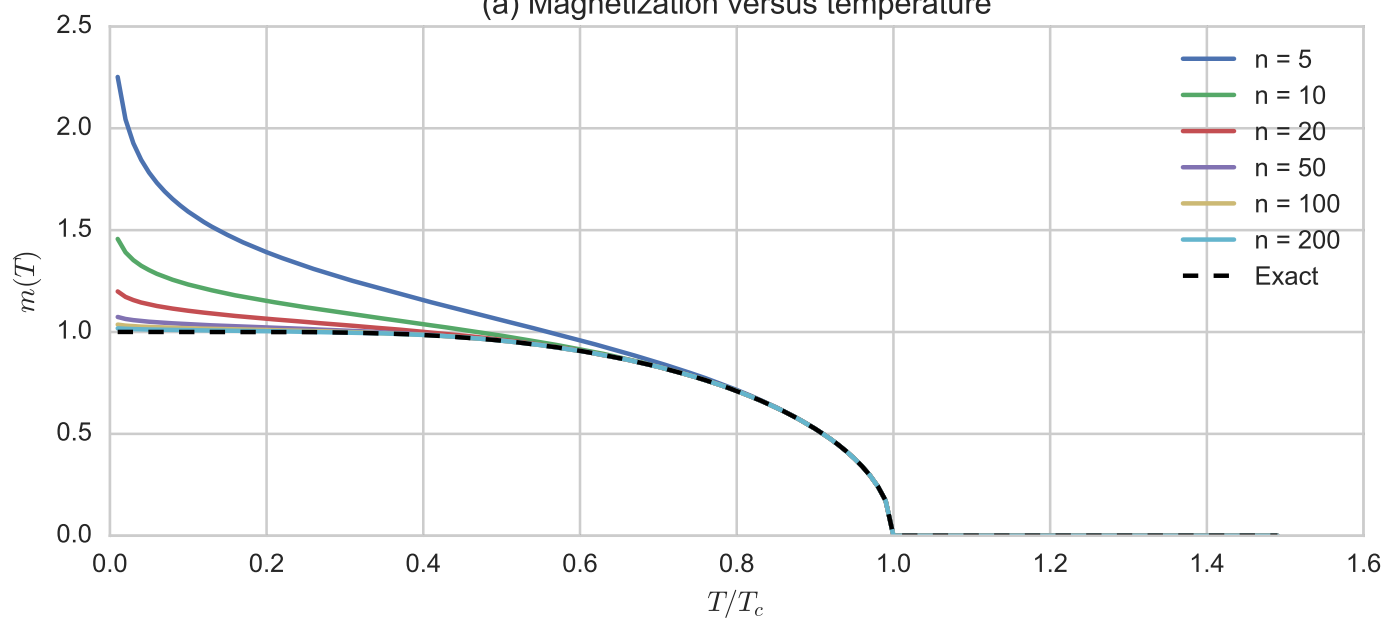
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axes[2].legend()

fig.tight_layout()
fig.savefig('ising.pdf')
```

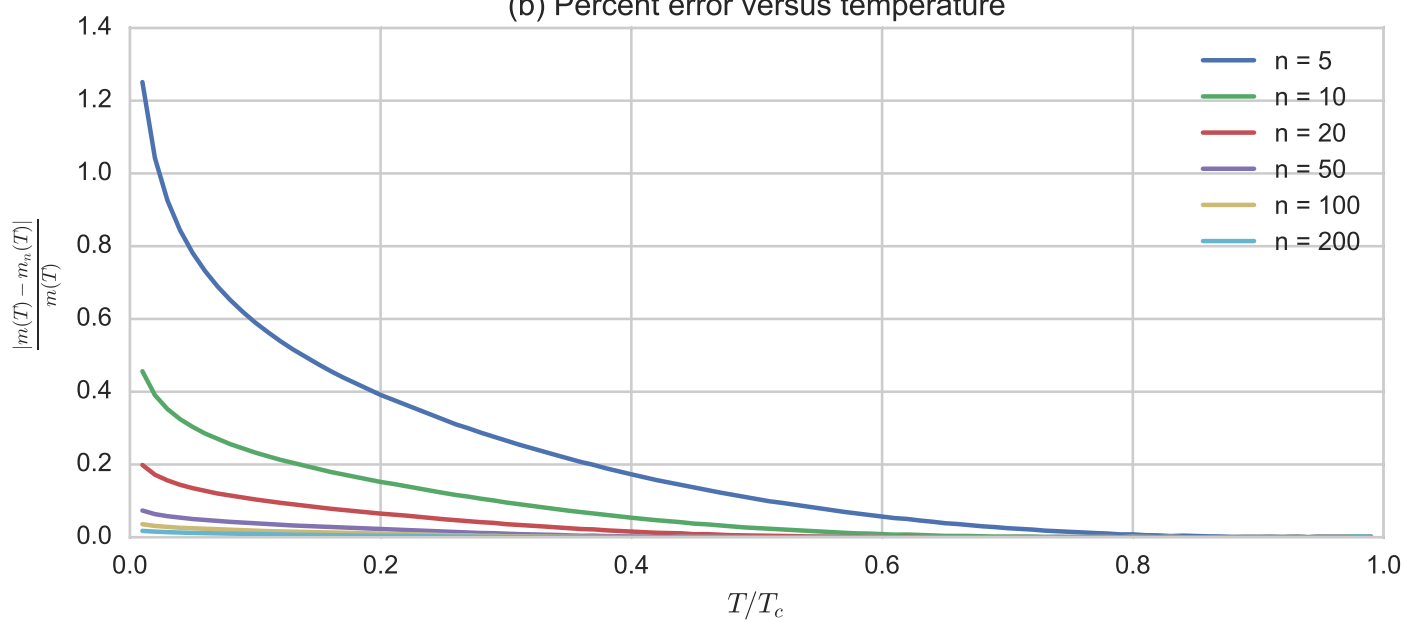
The figure produced by the above code is on the next page.

When approximating the Ising magnetization, the largest deviation from the exact solution occurs at low values of T , as can be seen in (a) and (b). To determine the required number of terms n to reach agreement within 1%, the maximum error was computed at values ranging from $n = 10$ to 1000, but ended prematurely around $n \approx 300$ due to an overflow error (m^n terms being the culprit). Fortunately, this is also around the number of terms required to be within 1% of the exact solution. Additionally, the error was found to scale as approximately $n^{-1.15}$.

(a) Magnetization versus temperature



(b) Percent error versus temperature



(c) Max error versus number of terms in expansion

