# **Physics 129L: Classical Simulation (part1)**

# 2D Classical Ising model (lattice Ising model)

The classical Ising model is a mathematical model used in statistical mechanics to study phase transitions in ferromagnetic materials. It was first proposed by the physicist Ernst Ising in 1925 as a simplified representation of the magnetic behavior of certain materials, such as iron. The Ising model has since become a fundamental tool in statistical mechanics and condensed matter physics.

The Ising model is typically defined on a lattice (or grid), which is a regular arrangement of discrete points in space. In this demonstration, we will be focusing on the 2D model. The structure is given below:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from IPython.display import display, clear_output
import time
```

#### 2D Lattice generation

We can treat spins lattice as random variables, denoted as  $\{S_{x,y}\}$ . Let's define a function to initialize a random spin configuration. When working with a numpy array, we can naturally assign its dimensional index to be its special location, with value -1 or 1.

```
In [2]: def initialize_spins(shape):
    spins = np.random.choice([-1, 1], size=shape)
    return spins
```

### **Ising Hamiltonian**

Depending on the arrangement of spins, the Hamiltonian for the classical Ising model is often given by the following expression:

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i S_j - B \sum_i S_i$$

where J is the coupling constant, representing the strength of the interaction between neighboring spins.  $\langle i, j \rangle$  denotes a sum over pairs of nearest-neighbor spins,  $S_i$  represents the spins, and B represents an external magnetic field.

```
In [30]: # Variables
J_value = 2 # coupling constant
B_value = 0 # external magnetic field
L_size =10 # lattice size
beta_value=0.05 # Temperature
```

```
In [4]: # Function to calculate the energy of the system
        def net_energy(spins, J, B,print_val=False):
            energy = 0 # initial
            for i in range(spins.shape[0]):
                for j in range(spins.shape[1]):
                    # Two neighboring spin coupling
                    # Calculate indices of neighboring spins using modulo for periodic boundary conditions
                    neighbor down = spins[(i + 1) % spins.shape[0], i]
                    neighbor right = spins[i, (j + 1) % spins.shape[1]]
                    # Interaction terms should be added to the energy
                    energy == J * spins[i, j] * (neighbor_down + neighbor right)
                    # External magnetic field
                    energy -= B * spins[i, j]
                    if print_val==True:
                        print('*Index**********)
                        print(i,j)
                        print('****Energy******')
                        print(energy)
                        print('**neighbor Index********)
                        print((i + 1) % spins.shape[0], i)
                        print(i, (i + 1) % spins.shape[1])
            return energy
        # Function to generate a random spin configuration of size L
        def generate_random_spin_configuration(L):
            return np.random.choice([-1, 1], size=(L, L))
```

### **Example:**

```
In []: spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
    print(spins)
    energy = net_energy(spins,J=J_value,B=B_value)
    print(energy)
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    im = ax.imshow(spins, cmap='binary', interpolation='none')
    display(fig)
```

### Statistical description of the Ising model

Let's look at various thermodynamic properties and statistical measures. The fundamential quatity is the partition function,

$$Z = \sum_{i,j} e^{-\beta H}$$

where  $\beta = 1/k_BT$ . For Ising model, we have,

$$Z = e^{-\beta \left(-J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} S_i S_j - B \sum_i S_i\right)}.$$

In particular, the joint distribution is a probability mass function (since we are working on a finite system), and it has a form,

$$P(S) = \frac{1}{Z}e^{-\beta H},$$

where  $S = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_L\}$ , and each S defines a unique energy. As one can see, it is very hard to draw sample from this multivariable distribution. It is easy to see that the total number of unique spin configurations exponentially grows with the system's dimension,  $2^{L^2}$ , making computations difficult for large system size L > 20.

```
In [5]: import numpy as np
        from itertools import product
        def generate_all_configurations(grid_size):
            # Generate all possible spin configurations
            spins = np.array(list(product([-1, 1], repeat=grid size**2)))
            # Reshape spins to a 2D array for easier manipulation
            configurations = spins.reshape((-1, grid_size, grid_size))
            # Find unique configurations
            unique configurations = np.unique(configurations, axis=0)
            return unique configurations
        def ising boltzmann weight(beta, J, B, spins):
            # J: coupling constant, B: external magnetic field, spins: 2D array representing spin configurati
            # Calculate the energy for the given spin configuration
            energy = net energy(spins,J,B)
            # Calculate the Boltzmann weight
            weight = np.exp(-beta * energy)
              print(energy)
              print(weight)
            return weight, energy
        def calculate_partition_function(beta, J, B, grid_size):
            # energy array
            energy_arry=np.zeros(int(2**(grid_size**2)))
            # probability array
            prob_arry=np.zeros(int(2**(grid_size**2)))
            # Generate all unique spin configurations
            unique configurations = generate all configurations(grid size)
            # Calculate Boltzmann weights for each unique configuration
            for i,config in enumerate(unique configurations):
```

```
# if i==6: # Example grid plot
    fig, ax = plt.subplots()
    im = ax.imshow(config, cmap='binary', interpolation='none')
    display(fig)
    print(f"The energy is:\n{energy}")

weights,energy = ising_boltzmann_weight(beta, J, B, config)
    energy_arry[i]=energy
    prob_arry[i]=weights

# Calculate the partition function as the sum of Boltzmann weights
    partition_function = np.sum(prob_arry)

unique_values, index,counts = np.unique(prob_arry,return_index=True, return_counts=True)
    unique_energy_energy_arry[index]

pdf=counts*unique_values/(partition_function)

return partition_function,unique_energy,pdf
```

### **Example:**

```
In [51]: # Record the start time
         start_time = time.time()
         Z, energy_arry,pdf= calculate_partition_function(beta_value, J_value, B_value, L_size)
         # Record the end time
         end time = time.time()
         print(f"The partition function Z for the Ising model is: {Z}")
         print(pdf)
         print(energy_arry)
         # Calculate the elapsed time
         elapsed_time = end_time - start_time
         # Print the elapsed time
         print(f"Elapsed Time: {elapsed_time:.4f} seconds")
         # fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
         # # Generate a list of colors using a colormap
         # colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 1, num_bars))
         # # Create a bar plot
         # ax.bar(energy_arry, pdf,color= colors)
         # # Adding labels and title
         # ax.grid(True)
         # ax.set_title('Exact Boltzmann Distribution of Configurations for Ising Model')
         # plt.show()
```

```
The partition function Z for the Ising model is: 43180521.331920676
[2.84790584e-06 2.54570562e-05 2.12340219e-04 1.20316844e-03
5.84875478e-03 2.25405651e-02 6.70627521e-02 1.40572363e-01
2.10215642e-01 2.20706644e-01 1.69722482e-01 9.53120138e-02
 4.36835874e-02 1.55709909e-02 5.08235943e-03 1.46057954e-03
5.89837368e-04 1.03521642e-04 7.72180708e-05 6.87407908e-06]
                      36. 28.
                                   20.
                                          12.
                                                       -4. \quad -12. \quad -20. \quad -28.
[ 60.
         52.
                44.
        -44. \quad -52. \quad -60. \quad -68. \quad -76. \quad -84. \quad -100.
  -36.
Elapsed Time: 701.4607 seconds
```

### Gibbs Sampler on Ising model

Calculating the exact partition function and obtaining the exact boltzmann weight for a spin configuration becomes hard as we increase the system size. Let's consider a conditional distribution function: a variable  $S_i$  given the rest spins,

$$P(S_i|S_{\text{rest}}) = \frac{e^{\beta(-2JS_i\sum_{\langle j\rangle}S_j - B\sum_jS_j - BS_i)}}{1 + e^{\beta(-2JS_i\sum_{\langle j\rangle}S_j - B\sum_jS_j - BS_i)}}$$

A Gibbs sampling process involves drawing a sample from the distribution of that variable while fixing the values of all other variables.

```
In [6]: # Gibbs Update
        import numpy as np
        def Gibbs_sampler(spins, spin_index_x, spin_index_y, beta, J, B, grid_size):
            # Initialize energy to zero
            energy = 0
            # Two neighboring spin coupling
            # Calculate indices of neighboring spins using modulo for periodic boundary conditions
            neighbor_down = spins[(spin_index_x + 1) % grid_size, spin_index_y]
            neighbor right = spins[spin index x, (spin index y + 1) % grid size]
            neighbor_up = spins[(spin_index_x - 1) % grid_size, spin_index_y]
            neighbor left = spins[spin index x, (spin index y - 1) % grid size]
            # Interaction terms should be added to the energy
            energy == J * spins[spin_index_x, spin_index_y] * (neighbor_down + neighbor_right+neighbor_up+nei
            # External magnetic field
            energy -= B * spins[spin_index_x, spin_index_y]
            # Calculate the weight factor using the Boltzmann factor
            weight factor = np.exp(-2*beta * energy)
            # Calculate the conditional probability
            prob = weight factor / (1 + weight factor)
            # Generate a uniform random number between 0 and 1
            uniform num = np.random.rand()
            # Update the spin value based on the conditional probability
            if uniform num <= prob:</pre>
                new_spin_val = spins[spin_index_x, spin_index_y]
            else:
                new_spin_val = -spins[spin_index_x, spin_index_y]
            # Return the calculated energy, conditional probability, and the new spin value
            return energy, prob, new_spin_val
        # spin index x=0
        # spin index v=0
        # # Example Spin
```

```
# spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
# print(spins)

# energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x,spin_index_y, beta=beta_value,J=J_v
# print(new_spin_val_c)
# print(prob_c)
```

### **Sampler Stepping**

For each variable in the distribution, sample a new value from its conditional distribution given the current values of all other variables (e.g. in our case, for each spin site).

```
In [7]: # Function to perform a Gibbs stepping
        def Gibbs_step(spins_init, beta, J, B, grid_size,burnin_=13000,sample_size=5000):
            spins=spins init
            burnin step=0
            s=0
            sample_gibbs_energy=[]
            while burnin step<=burnin :</pre>
                for i in range(grid_size):
                    for j in range(grid_size):
                         energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j, bet
                         spins[i,i]=new spin val c
                burnin_step+=1
            while s<sample_size:</pre>
                for i in range(grid_size):
                     for j in range(grid_size):
                         energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j, bet
                         spins[i,i]=new spin val c
                weights,energy = ising_boltzmann_weight(beta, J, B, spins)
                sample_gibbs_energy.append(energy)
                        #spins[i,j]=new_spin_val_c
                s+=1
            return sample_gibbs_energy
```

Example:

```
In [ ]:
        # Record the start time
        start time = time.time()
        spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
        print(spins)
        energy_arry_MC=Gibbs_step(spins_init=spins,beta=beta_value,J=J_value, B=B_value,grid_size=L_size,burn
        net_size=len(energy_arry_MC)
        energy_arry_MC, count_MC = np.unique(energy_arry_MC, return_counts=True)
        pdf_MC=count_MC/net_size
        pdf MC full=np.zeros(len(pdf))
        for i in range(0,len(energy_arry_MC)):
            indices = np.where(energy_arry_MC[i]==energy_arry)[0]
            pdf MC full[indices]=pdf MC[i]
        # Record the end time
        end time = time.time()
        # Calculate the elapsed time
        elapsed_time = end_time - start_time
        # Print the elapsed time
        print(f"Elapsed Time: {elapsed time:.4f} seconds")
        # Create a subplot with 1 row and 3 columns, specifying the width ratios
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
        gs = fig.add_gridspec(2, 2, height_ratios=[1, 1])
        num_bars = len(pdf_MC_full)
        # Generate a list of colors using a colormap
        colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 1, num_bars))
        # First subplot (1 row, 3 columns, first plot)
```

```
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(gs[0])
ax1.bar(energy_arry, pdf_MC_full,color= colors)
ax1.set_xlabel('Energy')
ax1.set_ylabel('Probability')
ax1.grid(True)
ax1.set_title('Simulated Boltzmann Distribution for Ising Model')
# Second subplot (1 row, 3 columns, second plot)
ax2 = fig.add_subplot(gs[1])
ax2.bar(energy_arry, pdf ,color= colors)
ax2.set_xlabel('Energy')
ax2.set_ylabel('Probability')
ax2.grid(True)
ax2.set_title('Exact Boltzmann Distribution for Ising Model')
# Third subplot (1 row, 3 columns, third plot - elongated)
ax3 = fig.add_subplot(gs[1, :])
ax3.bar(energy_arry, np.abs(pdf_MC_full-pdf),color= colors )
ax3.set_xlabel('Energy')
ax3.set_ylabel('Probability (percent difference)')
ax3.grid(True)
ax3.set_title(' Simulated v.s. Exact')
```

### magnetization, Landau theory, and phase transition of the Ising model

Magnetization is a measure of the average magnetic moment per spin in a given direction. In the context of the Ising model, the magnetic moment is represented by the sum of the spins. The **magnetization** M is defined as:

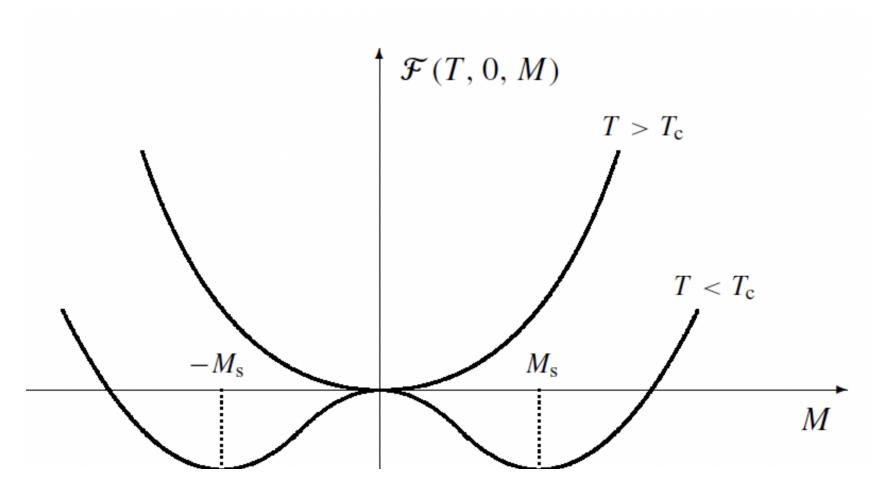
$$M = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} S_{i}$$

where  $N=L^2$  is the total number of spins. In the absence of an external magnetic field (B=0), the Ising model exhibits a spontaneous magnetization at low temperatures, where most spins tend to align in the same direction. In the Ising model, the magnetization serves as an order parameter that indicates the presence of a magnetic order in the system. The order parameter is often used to characterize the different phases of the model, especially in the study of phase transitions.

**Landau theory**, in the context of phase transitions, is a phenomenological approach that describes the free energy of a system near a critical point. It provides a framework for understanding the symmetry-breaking mechanisms and the emergence of order parameters. When near a second-order phase transition, the **Landau free energy** can often be written as a Taylor expansion in terms of an order parameter, typically the magnetization

$$F = F_0 + a(T - T_c)M^2 + bM^4 + \dots$$

where  $F_0$  is the free energy at the critical temperature ( $T_c$ ), a and b are phenomenological coefficients, T is the temperature.



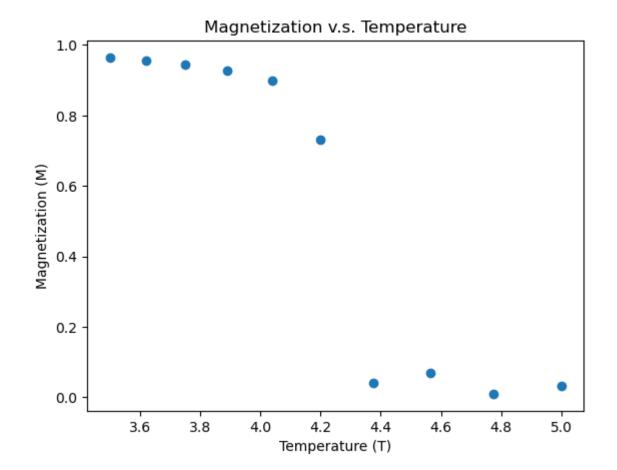
**Example: magnetization at different temperature** 

```
In [20]: # Function to perform a Gibbs stepping with magnetization
         def Gibbs_step_with_M(spins_init, beta_arry, J, B, grid_size,burnin_=13000,sample_size=5000):
             sample M=[]
             for f in range(0,len(beta arry)):
                 beta=beta arry[f]
                 spins=spins init
                 burnin_step=0
                 s=0
                 M=0
                 while burnin step<=burnin :</pre>
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                             energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                             spins[i,j]=new_spin_val c
                     burnin_step+=1
                 while s<sample size:
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                             energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                             spins[i,j]=new_spin_val_c
                     M+=np.sum(spins)/(grid_size**2)
                     s+=1
                 print(M)
                 sample_M.append(M/sample_size)
             return sample_M
         beta_arry=np.linspace(0.2,1/3.5,10)
         T_array=1/beta_arry
         spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L size)
         sample_M=energy_arry_MC=Gibbs_step_with_M(spins_init=spins,beta_arry=beta_arry,J=J_value, B=B_value,g
         # Create scatter plot
         plt.scatter(T_array, np.abs(sample_M), color='tab:blue', marker='o' )
         # Add labels and title
         plt.xlabel('Temperature (T)')
         plt.ylabel('Magnetization (M)')
```

```
plt.title('Magnetization v.s. Temperature')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

```
-279.5400000000005
86.38000000000038
631.940000000003
365.259999999956
6575.319999999883
8080.59999999959
8338.8399999944
8487.95999999355
8597.719999999284
8680.81999999924
```



In []:

## MC convergence and lattice size

Let's look at the MC convergence at different lattice size.

```
In [40]: # Create a figure and axis objects
         fig. axs = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(10, 4))
         L arry=np.linspace(10,40,5)
         # Generate a list of colors using a colormap
         colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 1, len(L arry)))
         for g in range(0,len(L_arry)):
             L_size =int(L_arry[g]) # lattice size
             beta arry=np.linspace(1/8,1/1,30)
             T_array=1/beta_arry
             spins = generate random spin configuration(L size)
             sample_M=Gibbs_step_with_M(spins_init=spins,beta_arry=beta_arry,J=J_value, B=B_value,grid_size=L_
             # Create scatter plot
             axs.scatter(T_array, np.abs(sample_M), color=colors[g], marker='o', label=f'L size: {L_size:.2f}'
         axs.axvline(x=Tc, color='tab:red', linestyle='--', label=f'Critical Temperature (Tc): {Tc:.2f}')
         # Add labels and title
         axs.set xlabel('Temperature')
         axs.set vlabel('Magnetization')
         axs.set title('Magnetization v.s. Temperature')
         axs.legend()
         # Show the plot
         plt.show()
```

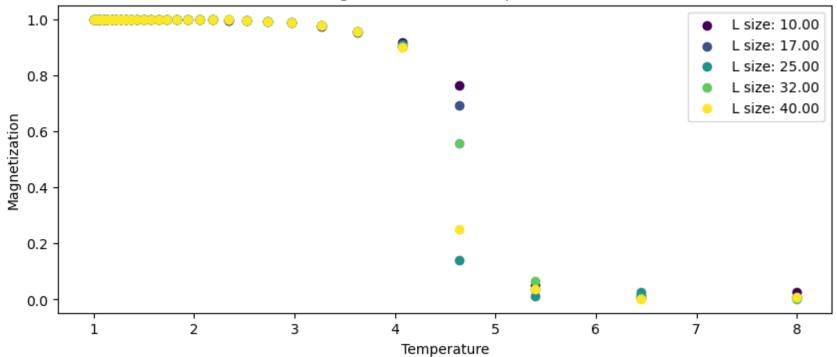
- -12.900000000000013
- 7.99999999999996
- -26.420000000000002
- 382.019999999998
- 459.35999999999916
- 478.7999999999984
- 486.68000000000002
- 493.560000000000057
- 496.74000000000063
- 497.6800000000004
- 498.5000000000003
- 499.180000000000023
- 499.420000000000024
- 499.720000000000014
- 499.7800000000001
- 499.8
- 499.94000000000005
- 499.90000000000003
- 499.98
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- ---
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 3.9307958477508644
- 4.2006920415225055
- -17.757785467127984
- -345.51557093425635
- -450.9826989619379
- -476.98961937716325
- -488.844290657439
- -493.70242214532846
- -496.29757785467075
- -497.9792387543253
- -498.60207612456776
- -499.3910034602079
- -499.6055363321802

- -499.70242214532885
- -499.8339100346022
- -499.86159169550183
- -499.96539792387546
- -500.0
- -499.99307958477505
- -499.99307958477505
- -500.0
- -499.9792387543253
- -499.9861591695502
- -500.0
- -499.99307958477505
- -500.0
- -500.0
- -500.0
- -500.0
- -500.0
- 3.8016000000000002
- 12.87039999999986
- 6.022399999999997
- -70.29120000000003
- -455.0464
- -479.0143999999999
- -488.31999999999897
- -493.5071999999991
- -496.7104000000008
- -498.00000000000136
- -498.7072000000015
- -499.2800000000007
- -499.4752000000006
- -499.712000000000044
- -499.8144000000003
- -499.92640000000017
- -499.9040000000001
- -499.9680000000001
- -499.97440000000006
- -499.9904
- -499.9936
- -499.9936
- -500.0
- -499.9936
- -499.9968
- -499.9968

- -500.0
- -500.0
- -500.0
- -500.0
- 1.21484375
- 2.853515625
- -32.841796875
- 279.17578125
- 450.685546875
- 477.369140625
- 488.658203125
- 493.8203125
- 496.349609375
- 497.96484375
- 498.671875
- 499.17578125
- 499.517578125
- 499.708984375
- 499.818359375
- 499.9140625
- 499.9296875
- 499.9609375
- 499.974609375
- 499.98046875
- 499.982421875
- 499.9921875
- 499.998046875
- 500.0
- 499.998046875
- 499.99609375
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 499.998046875
- 4.1112500000000003
- -1.589999999999987
- -18.83000000000001
- 124.77125
- 450.11999999999944
- 477.3887500000002
- 488.28625000000056
- 493.5237499999997
- 496.4687499999988

- 497.93749999999784
- 498.75124999999764
- 499.2637499999973
- 499.56749999999784
- 499.729999999985
- 499.8162499999985
- 499.891249999999
- 499.9487499999996
- 499.96874999999966
- 499.98249999999985
- 499.9774999999998
- 499.9924999999995
- 499.99875
- 499.9974999999995
- 499.995
- 499.99875
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0
- 500.0

### Magnetization v.s. Temperature

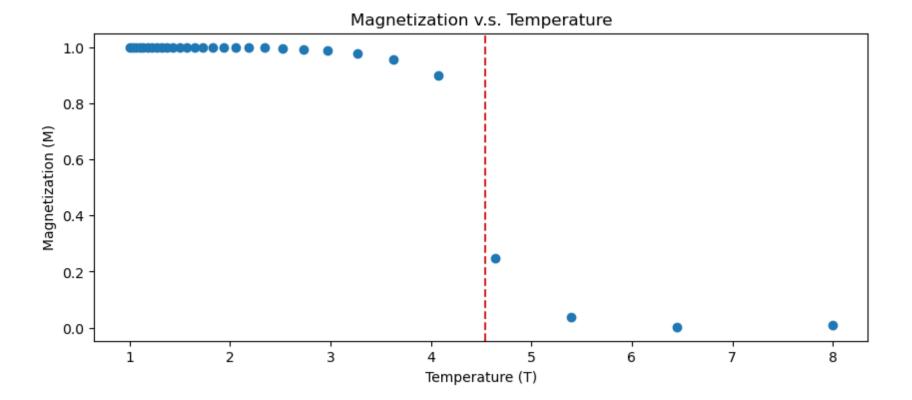


## The critical temperature

In 2D Ising model, the critical temperature can be calculated via the following,

$$T_C = \frac{2J}{\log(1+\sqrt{2})}.$$

```
In [42]: # Define the power-law function
Tc=2*J_value/(np.log(1+np.sqrt(2)))
fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(10, 4))
plt.scatter(T_array, np.abs(sample_M), color='tab:blue', marker='o')
# Add labels and title
plt.xlabel('Temperature (T)')
plt.ylabel('Magnetization (M)')
plt.title('Magnetization v.s. Temperature')
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



Magnetic Field dependence: magnetization of the 2D Ising model Let's look at the MC convergence at different lattice size.

```
In [13]: # Function to perform a Gibbs stepping with magnetization
         def Gibbs_step_with_M_vary_B(spins_init, beta, J, B_array, grid_size,burnin_=13000,sample_size=5000):
             sample M=[]
             for f in range(0,len(B_array)):
                 B=B_array[f]
                 spins=spins_init
                 burnin step=0
                 s=0
                 M=0
                 while burnin_step<=burnin_:</pre>
                      for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new_spin_val_c
                     burnin_step+=1
                 while s<sample_size:</pre>
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new spin val c
                     M+=np.sum(spins)/(grid_size**2)
                      s+=1
                 print(M)
                 sample_M.append(M/sample_size)
             return sample_M
```

### **Example**

```
In []:
B_arry=np.linspace(-50,50,100)
beta_value=0.05 # Temperature
L_size =5

spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
sample_M=energy_arry_MC=Gibbs_step_with_M_vary_B(spins_init=spins,beta=beta_value,J=J_value, B_array=
# Create scatter plot
plt.scatter(B_arry, np.sign(B_arry)*np.abs(sample_M), color='tab:blue', marker='o')

# Add labels and title
plt.xlabel('Temperature (T)')
plt.ylabel('Magnetization (M)')
plt.title('Magnetization v.s. Temperature')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

### MC convergence and lattice size

Let's look at the MC convergence at different lattice size.

```
In [54]: # Create a figure and axis objects
         fig. axs = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(10, 4))
         L_arry=np.linspace(10,40,5)
         # Generate a list of colors using a colormap
         colors = plt.cm.viridis(np.linspace(0, 1, len(L_arry)))
         for g in range(0,len(L_arry)):
             L_size =int(L_arry[g]) # lattice size
             B_{arry=np.linspace(-50,50,100)}
             spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
             # Create scatter plot
             sample M=Gibbs_step_with_M_vary_B(spins_init=spins,beta=beta_value,J=J_value, B_array=B_arry,grid
             axs.scatter(B_arry, np.sign(B_arry)*np.abs(sample_M), color=colors[g], marker='o', label=f'L size
         # Add labels and title
         axs.set xlabel('Magnetic Field')
         axs.set_ylabel('Magnetization')
         axs.set title('Magnetization v.s. Magnetic Field')
         axs.legend()
         # Show the plot
         plt.show()
```

- -496.58000000000055
- -496.8200000000003
- -495.7800000000008
- -496.2400000000004
- -495.26000000000056
- -495,60000000000006
- -494.28000000000077
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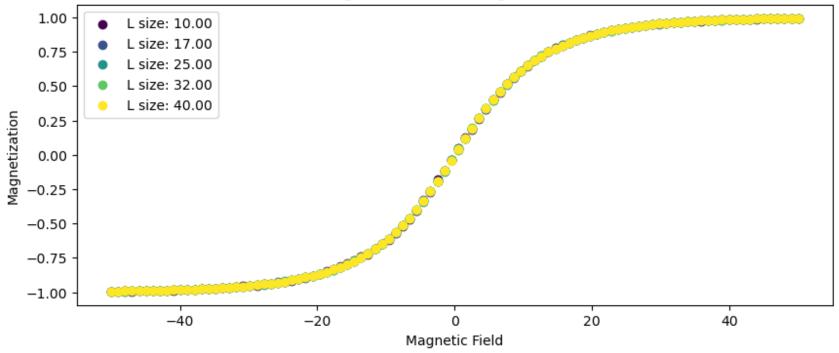
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## Magnetization v.s. Magnetic Field



# Specific Heat of the 2D Ising model

The specific heat  $(C_v)$  measures the amount of heat energy required to change the temperature of a substance by a unit temperature. It can be related to the variance of the energy in the 2D Ising model, e.g.,

$$C_v = rac{eta^2}{N} ig( \langle E^2 
angle - \langle E 
angle^2 ig) \,,$$

where N is the total number of spins.

```
In [15]: # Function to perform a Gibbs stepping with magnetization
         def Gibbs_step_with_E(spins_init, beta_arry, J, B, grid_size,burnin_=13000,sample_size=5000):
             sample M=[]
             sample C=[]
             for f in range(0,len(beta_arry)):
                 beta=beta_arry[f]
                 spins=spins_init
                 burnin_step=0
                 s=0
                 M=0
                 E=0 #define average energy
                 E_square=0
                 while burnin step<=burnin :</pre>
                     for i in range(grid_size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new_spin_val_c
                     burnin_step+=1
                 while s<sample_size:</pre>
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new spin val c
                     M+=np.sum(spins)/(grid_size**2)
                      s+=1
                     current_delta_E=net_energy(spins, J, B,print_val=False)
                     E+=np.abs(current delta E)
                     E_square+=current_delta E**2
                 print(M)
                 sample_M.append(M/sample_size)
                 E_2=(E/sample_size)**2
                 E2=E_square/sample_size
                 C=(1/grid_size**2)*beta**2*(E2-E_2)
                 sample C.append(C)
                 print(C)
                 print('----')
```

return sample\_C

-500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0
 -500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0

-500.0

0.0
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 -500.0 0.0
-500.0 0.0
 -500.0 0.0

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-500.0 0.0
 -500.0 0.0
 -500 <b>.</b> 0

0.0
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-500.0 0.0
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 -499.92 0.006301573435050802

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-496.80000000000024

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\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

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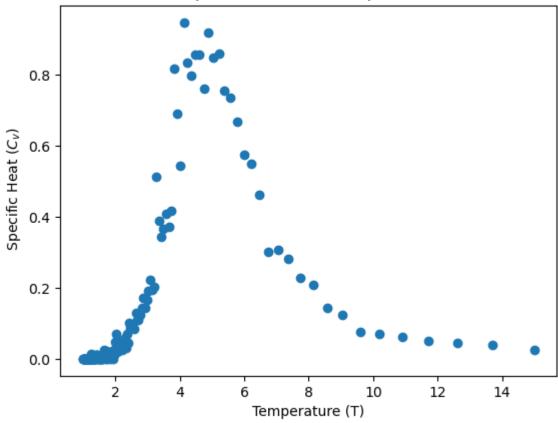
-----

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0.02610517333333333

-----

Specific Heat v.s. Temperature



#### **Example**

```
In []:
    beta_arry=np.linspace(1/1,1/15,150)

    T_array=1/beta_arry
    L_size =5

    spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
    sample_C=Gibbs_step_with_E(spins_init=spins,beta_arry=beta_arry,J=J_value, B=B_value,grid_size=L_size
    # Create scatter plot
    plt.scatter(T_array, (sample_C), color='tab:blue', marker='o')

# Add labels and title
    plt.xlabel('Temperature (T)')
    plt.ylabel('Specific Heat ($C_v$)')
    plt.title('Specific Heat v.s. Temperature')

# Show the plot
    plt.show()
```

# Magnetic Susceptibility of the 2D Ising model

Similarly, the magnetic susceptibility quantifies the material's ability to become magnetized per unit change in the external magnetic field strength,

$$\chi = \frac{\beta}{N} (\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2).$$

```
In [48]: # Function to perform a Gibbs stepping with magnetization
         def Gibbs_step_with_MS(spins_init, beta_arry, J, B, grid_size,burnin_=13000,sample_size=5000):
             sample M=[]
             sample Chi=[]
             for f in range(0,len(beta_arry)):
                 beta=beta_arry[f]
                 spins=spins init
                 burnin step=0
                 s=0
                 M=0
                 MS=0 #define average energy
                 MS_square=0
                 while burnin step<=burnin :</pre>
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new_spin_val_c
                     burnin_step+=1
                 while s<sample size:
                     for i in range(grid size):
                         for j in range(grid_size):
                              energy_c,prob_c,new_spin_val_c=Gibbs_sampler(spins,spin_index_x=i,spin_index_y=j,
                              spins[i,j]=new spin val c
                     M+=np.sum(spins)/(grid_size**2)
                      s+=1
                     MS+=np.abs(np.sum(spins) )
                     MS square+=((np.sum(spins))**2)
                 print(M)
                 print(MS)
                 print(MS square)
                 sample_M.append(M/sample_size)
                 MS 2=(MS/sample size)**2
                 MS2=MS_square/sample_size
                 Chi=1/(grid size**2)*beta*(MS2-MS 2)
                 print(Chi)
                 sample_Chi.append(Chi)
```

```
print('----')
return sample_Chi
```

## **Example**

```
In [50]:
    beta_arry=np.linspace(1/1,1/15,150)

T_array=1/beta_arry
L_size =5

spins = generate_random_spin_configuration(L_size)
    sample_Chi=Gibbs_step_with_MS(spins_init=spins,beta_arry=beta_arry,J=J_value, B=B_value,grid_size=L_s
# Create scatter plot
plt.scatter(T_array, (sample_Chi), color='tab:red', marker='o')

# Add labels and title
plt.xlabel('Temperature (T)')
plt.ylabel(' Magnetic Susceptibility ($\chi$)')
plt.title('Magnetic Susceptibility v.s. Temperature')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500 312500 0.0 500.0 12500

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12498
312404
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```

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312404
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499.92
12498
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312500
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312404
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312500
0.0
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500.0

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312404
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312404
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```

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12496

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-495.04000000000002

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300332
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```

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_____
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8550
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185396
0.33317228041163227
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-154.880000000000002 8416 164324 0.3480506828456375 11.43999999999984 7742 143772 0.3549484341834449 142.08000000000018 7768 147396 0.3834148779239372 118.560000000000016 7490 134604 0.310345256375839 -13.5200000000000016 5780 90892 0.3214335427293063 36.720000000000004 6178 101804 0.32727477004026834 7.11999999999987 5706 88412 0.28767137932885894 -29.280000000000022 5560 84116 0.2640749100671141 -9.5200000000000007 4528 57108

## 0.182710369360179 -4.080000000000007 4518 58356 0.19013869014765092 -18.15999999999986 4064 47596 0.15065558879642046 -3.919999999999997 4078 47636 0.14150707114093952 -27.3600000000000028 3858 44668 0.1391969357315435 -23.2000000000000003 3768 41660 0.11727230224608494 -13.439999999999994 3660 40004 0.11019534317673371 14.0000000000000000 3160 30452 0.08215821744966434 -2.880000000000008 3030 27748 0.06887412975391496 -14.71999999999985

3060 29236 0.07184539776286353 15.43999999999998 2964 26260 0.05505235672483215 3.20000000000000046 2696 22316 0.04538718153020129 \_\_\_\_\_ -11.19999999999983 2816 23516 0.040833536

