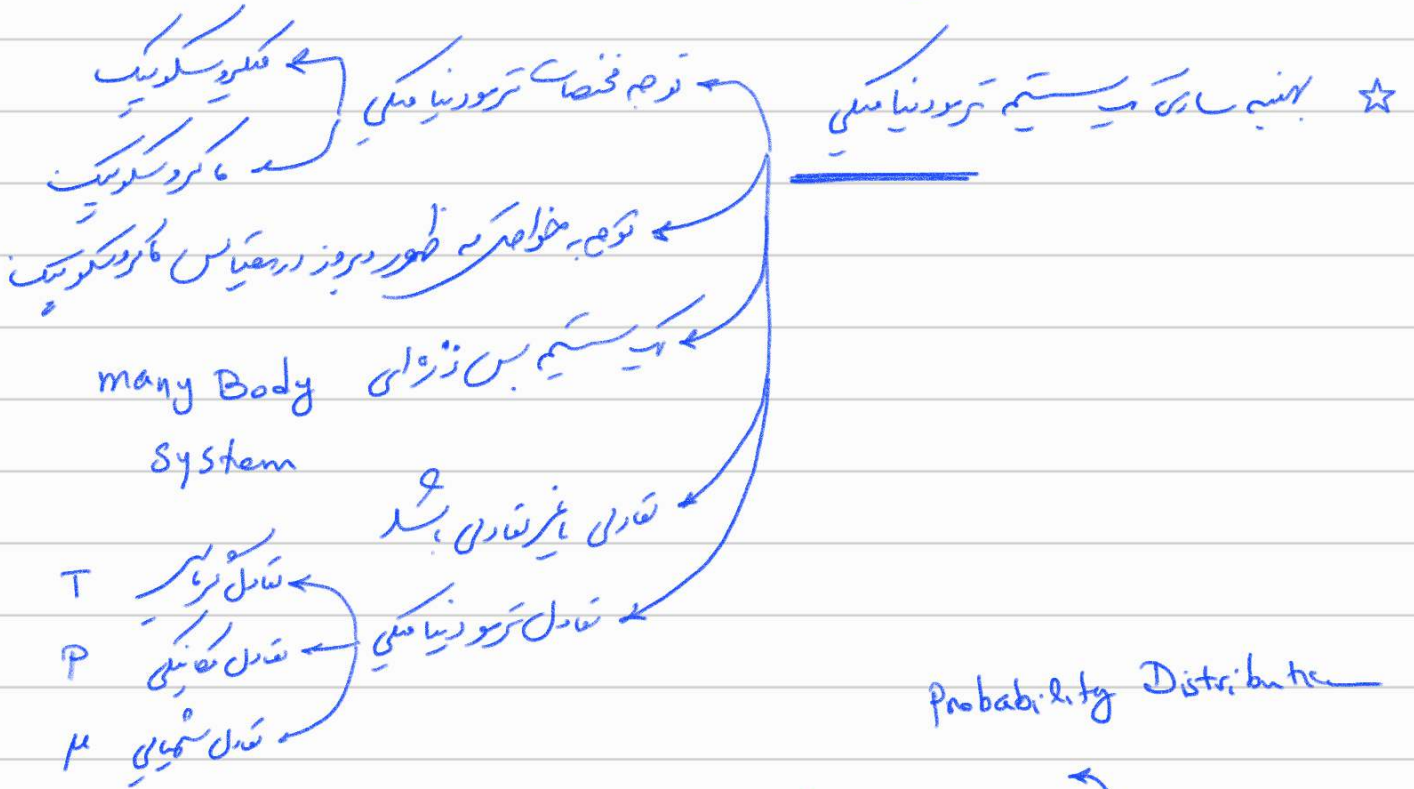


* Optimization in thermodynamical System



$$\langle f \rangle_{\text{ensemble}} = \int d\Gamma f(\Gamma) \rho(\Gamma)$$

observable quantity phase space

Recall that Canonical Ensemble. $N = c + s$

$$\langle f \rangle = \text{Tr}(\rho f)$$

$$Z(N, V, T) = \sum_{\{c\}} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(\{c\})}$$

all available configurations

$$\rho(\{c\}) = \frac{e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(\{c\})}}{Z(N, T, V)}$$

$$\langle f \rangle = \int_{\text{Phase Space}} d\Gamma(fct) f(\Gamma(fct)) \underline{\rho(\Gamma(fct))} \quad \star$$

Integration

عملی الاصل حل آسانال مذکور راه تزان به صورت عددی به دو صورت زیر دنبال کرد $N(fct)$

(A) $\langle f \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{fct} f(fct) \rho(fct) =$

$N(fct)$
*

Abundance فراوانی

(B) Importance Sampling method
یکگزیندهایی در آن روش می شوند که علی الاصل روش

همزی و بازرسی در تعیین مقدار چشم رسانی گیت مورد نظر دارند

observable

$$\langle f \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N f(fct_i)$$

اینها fct_i که بین $\rho(fct)$ به دست می آید

* Metropolis algorithm $\rightarrow AR = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{\rho(fct_{i+1})}{\rho(fct_i)} \right\}$

$\{ fct_1, fct_2, \dots, fct_N \}$

$\rho(fct)$

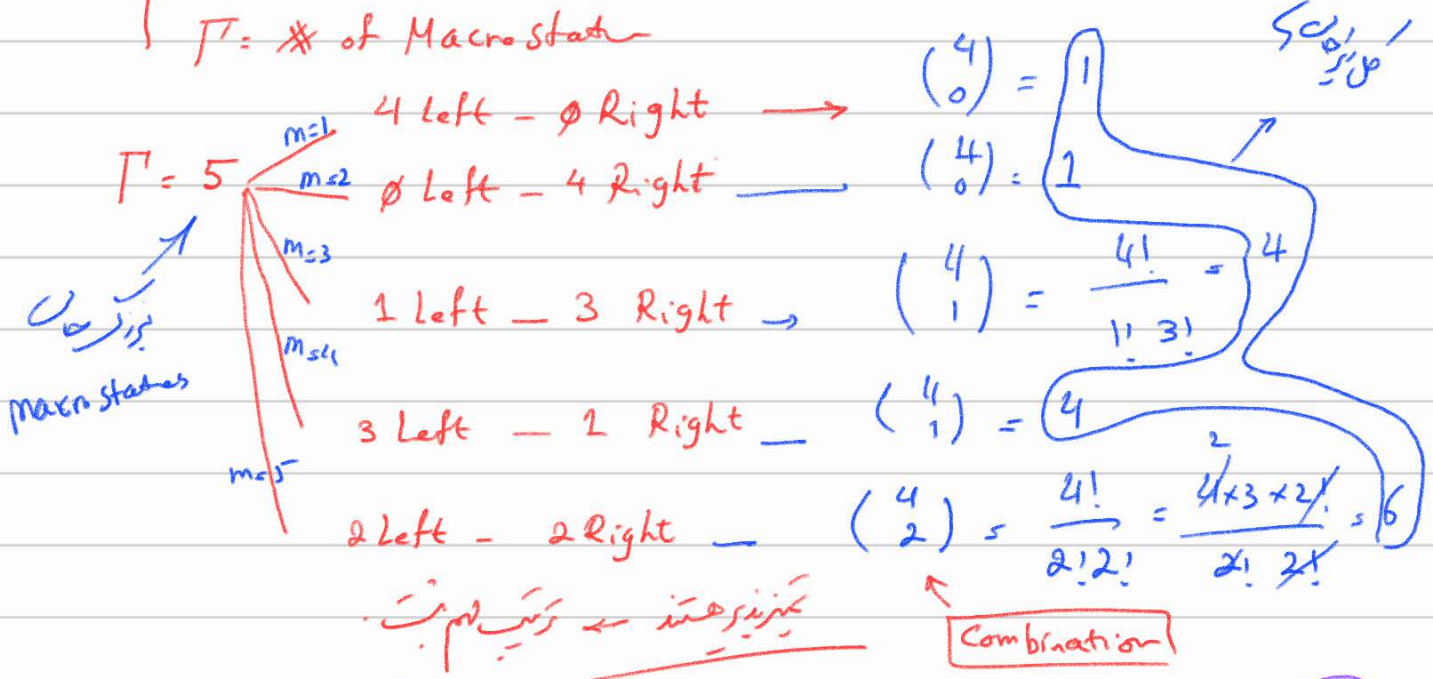
جمع بندی کنیم، برای محاسبه حرکت یک هدف و نیز به تعبیر Importance Sampling حالت fct (یکگزیندهایی) اینها

که در این روش $\rho(fct)$ هستند و در نتیجه حالت fct (یکگزیندهایی) نفس همین در $\langle f \rangle$ دارند بطور خودکار

EX1: $\langle f \rangle = \sum_{m=1}^{\Gamma} f_m \rho_m$

L	R
*	*
:	:
:	:

$\Omega = 2^4 = 16 \equiv$ * of microstate $N=4$
 $\Gamma =$ * of Macrostate



$$\langle f \rangle = f_{m=1} \rho_{m=1} + f_{m=2} \rho_{m=2} + f_{m=3} \rho_{m=3} + f_{m=4} \rho_{m=4} + f_{m=5} \rho_{m=5}$$

$$= f_{m=1} \frac{1}{16} + f_{m=2} \frac{1}{16} + f_{m=3} \frac{4}{16} + f_{m=4} \frac{4}{16} + f_{m=5} \frac{6}{16}$$

$$\frac{\rho(2 \text{ Left} - 2 \text{ Right})}{\rho(3 \text{ Left} - 1 \text{ Right})} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$$

Thermodynamical limits $N = 10^{23} \rightarrow$

$$N = 100 \rightarrow \rho(50-50) = \frac{100!}{50!50!} \gg \rho(50-50) \gg \dots$$

$$\rho(90-10) = \frac{100!}{90!10!}$$

$$N, 100 \quad \frac{9(50-50)}{9(1-99)} = \frac{991}{50!50!} \gg 1$$

Ex 2: Canonical Ensemble Tracts, N-cts

$$Z(T, V, N) = \sum_{fct} e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(fct)}$$

$\mathcal{H}(fct) = \mathcal{H}_{Kinetic} + U_{Interaction}$
 $D=3$

$$\mathcal{H}(fct), \mathcal{H}_{Kinetic} = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m}$$

$$Z(T, V, N) = \int \frac{d^3q d^3p}{h^{3N}} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \frac{p_i^2}{2m}} = \left[\int \frac{d^3q d^3p}{h^3} e^{-\beta \frac{(p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2)}{2m}} \right]^N$$

$$Z = \left(\frac{V}{\lambda^3} \right)^N$$

$$\langle \mathcal{H} \rangle = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z = \frac{3}{2} NKT$$

$$C_V = \frac{\partial \langle \mathcal{H} \rangle}{\partial T} \Big|_V = \frac{\beta}{T} \left[\langle \mathcal{H}^2 \rangle - \langle \mathcal{H} \rangle^2 \right]$$

σ^2
E

$$C_V \approx \frac{\beta}{T} \sigma^2$$

Constant External magnetic field

$$\langle M \rangle = \sum_{fct} M(fct) \frac{e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(fct)}}{Z(T, V, N)}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = - \frac{1}{B_{ext}} \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{m}_i$$

Intrinsic magnetic moment

$$\langle M \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{\text{ext}}} \ln Z = - \frac{\partial}{\partial B_{\text{ext}}} F$$

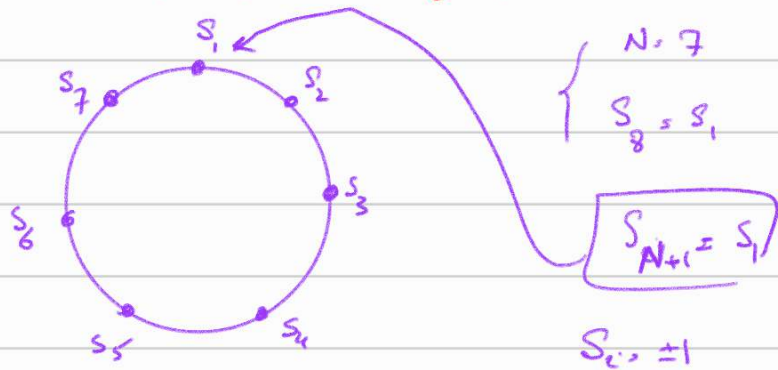
← Helmholtz-free Energy

$$\chi = \lim_{B_{\text{ext}} \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial \langle M \rangle}{\partial B_{\text{ext}}} = \beta [\langle M^2 \rangle - \langle M \rangle^2]$$

$= \beta \sigma_M^2$

$\langle M \rangle = \chi B_{\text{ext}}$

Ex 3. 1-Dimensional Ising-Model 1924



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

~~$Z(T, V, N) = [Z(T, V, 1)]^N$~~

$$Z = \sum_{S_1 = -1}^{+1} \sum_{S_2 = -1}^{+1} \dots e^{+\beta J \sum_{\langle i, j \rangle} S_i \cdot S_j}$$

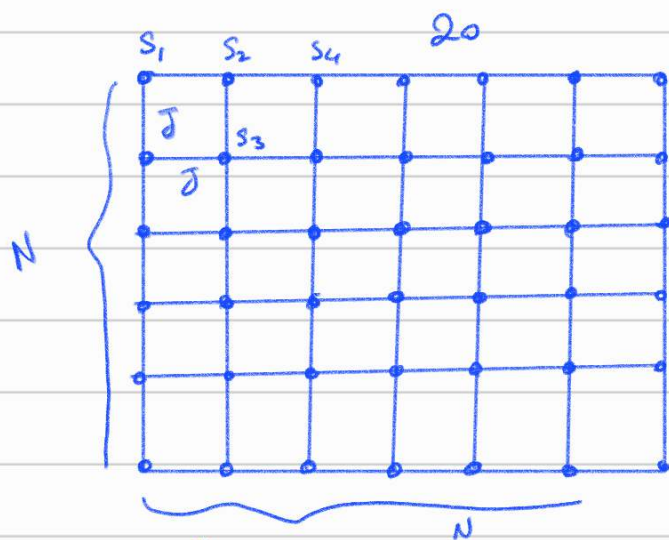
$$= \text{Tr}(T^N)$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} \langle +1 | e^{-\beta H} | +1 \rangle & \langle +1 | e^{-\beta H} | -1 \rangle \\ \langle -1 | e^{-\beta H} | +1 \rangle & \langle -1 | e^{-\beta H} | -1 \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Transfer matrix method.

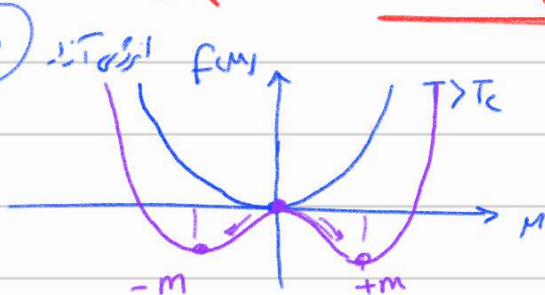
$$T_s \begin{bmatrix} e^{\beta J} & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{\beta J} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 4. 2-D Ising model.



$$S_i = \pm 1$$

$J < 0 \rightarrow$ Ferromagnetic



Second order
Phase transition

$$M_s = \sum_{i=1}^N S_i \leftarrow \text{Magnetization}$$

$$N = (N_{\text{Spin}})^2$$

$$N_{\text{Spin}} = (20)^2 = 400$$

$\{S_i\}, i=1, \dots, 400$

$$N = 20$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} S_i = +1 \\ S_i = -1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\Omega = 2^{400} = 2.58 \times 10^{120}$$

$$\langle M \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N M_i S_i$$

مقدار فضا برای اسپین‌ها
اولی فردا اسپین‌ها

$$M_i = \sum_{j=1}^{400} S_j^{(i)}$$

اسپین‌ها

10^9 flops

$$\text{Elapsed-Time} = \frac{2.58 \times 10^{120}}{10^9} = 8.3 \times 10^{403} \text{ yr}$$

$$T_{\text{universe}} = 14 \times 10^9 \text{ yr}$$

$$\frac{\text{Elapsed-Time}}{T_{\text{Univers}}} = \frac{8.8 \times 10^{103} \text{ Yr}}{14 \times 10^9 \text{ Yr}} = 10^{93}$$

Importance Sampling ← الزمان ←

تجارب حاصل را انتخاب کنیم تا فقط به این انتخاب بپردازیم

به جای اینکه هر یک از این انتخاب‌ها را پس از وزن (احتمال) در هم بزنیم صرفاً یک انتخاب را نگه می‌داریم.
که احتمال بیشتری می‌دهند

Metropolis

$$\{S\}_{\text{old}} \rightarrow \{S\}_{\text{new}}$$

↓

$$P_{\text{old}} \sim e^{-\beta H(\{S\}_{\text{old}})}$$

$$\Rightarrow AR = \min \left\{ 1, \frac{P_{\text{new}}}{P_{\text{old}}} \right\}$$

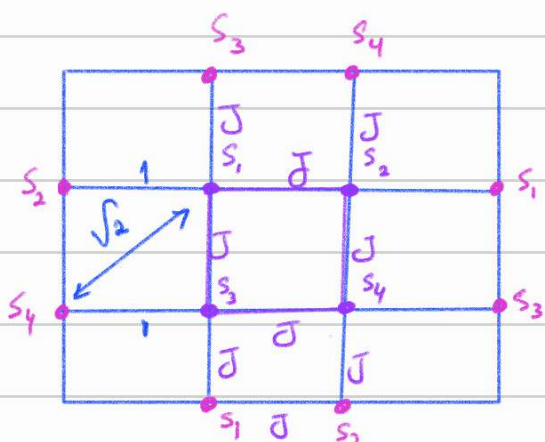
$$P_{\text{new}} \sim e^{-\beta H(\{S\}_{\text{new}})}$$

کمیتر بزرگتر است ← {S}



Ex 4: 2D-Ising $N=4$ $S = \pm 1$ $B_{\text{ext}} = B \hat{K}$

Periodic Boundary Condition



Internal Interact-

$$H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i S_j - B_{\text{ext}} \sum_i S_i$$

توزیع می‌کند

External Interact-

$$N = \Omega = 2^4 = 16$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\text{ext}} = 0$$

① All up

$$S_{\text{All-up}} = \frac{\binom{4}{4}}{2^4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

↑↑
↑↑

$$\mathcal{H} = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} S_i S_j$$

$$= -J \sum_{i=1}^4 S_i \sum_{j=1}^4 S_j = -\frac{J}{2} [4 \times 4]$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{All-up}} = -8J$$

$$M_{\text{All-up}} = \sum_{i=1}^4 S_i = 4$$

↑↑
↑↑

② All Down

$$S_{\text{All-Down}} = \frac{\binom{4}{4}}{2^4} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{J}{2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^4 S_i \sum_{j=1}^4 S_j \right] = -8J$$

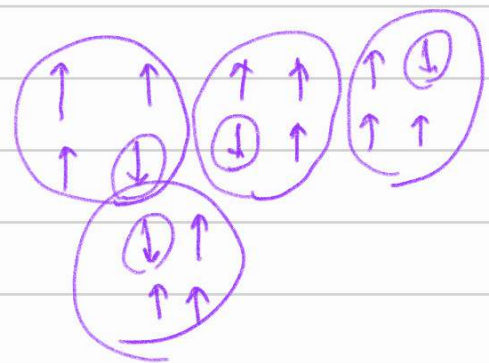
$$M_{\text{All-Down}} = \sum_{i=1}^4 S_i = -4$$

↓ ↓
↓ ↓

③ 3 up - 1 Down

$$S_{\text{3up-1Down}} = \frac{\binom{4}{1}}{2^4} = \frac{4}{16}$$

for $\binom{4}{1}$



$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{3up-1Down}} = 0 \quad M_{\text{3up-1Down}} = 2$$

④ 1 up - 3 Down

$$S_{\text{1up-3Down}} = \frac{\binom{4}{1}}{2^4} = \frac{4}{16}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{1up-3Down}} = 0 \quad M_{\text{1up-3Down}} = -2$$

5 } $2\text{up} - 2\text{Down}$

$$g_{2\text{up} - 2\text{Down}} = \frac{\binom{4}{2}}{2^4} = \frac{6}{16} \rightarrow \text{prob } \frac{6}{16}$$



$$H=+8J$$

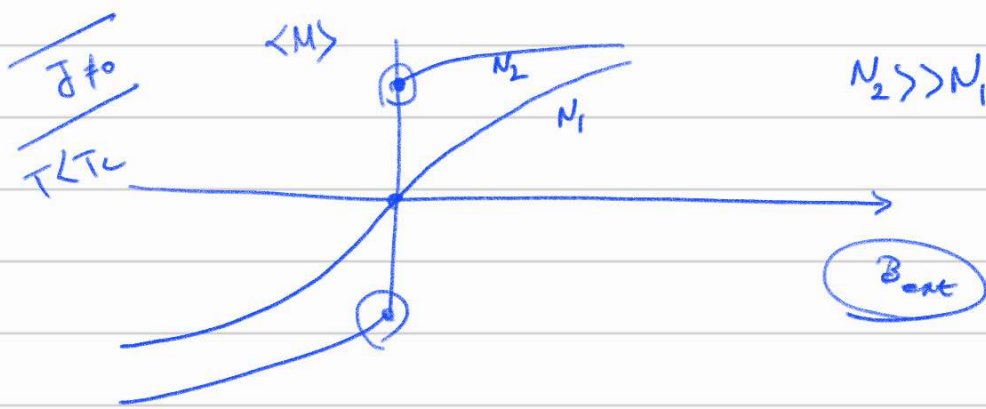
$$M=0$$

$$Z(T, B_{\text{ext}}, 4) = \sum_{\{s_i\}_{i=1}^4} e^{\beta J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} s_i s_j} = \sum_{s_1=-1}^{s_1=+1} \sum_{s_2=-1}^{s_2=+1} \sum_{s_3=-1}^{s_3=+1} \sum_{s_4=-1}^{s_4=+1} e^{\beta J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} s_i s_j}$$

$$= \underbrace{1 e^{+\beta 8J}}_{\text{All-Up}} + \underbrace{1 e^{+\beta 8J}}_{\text{All-Down}} + \underbrace{4 e^0}_{\text{3up-1Down}} + \underbrace{4 e^0}_{\text{1up-3Down}}$$

$$+ \underbrace{4 e^0 + 2 e^{-\beta 8J}}_{\text{2up-2Down}}$$

$$Z = 2 e^{+\beta 8J} + 12 e^0 + 2 e^{-\beta 8J}$$



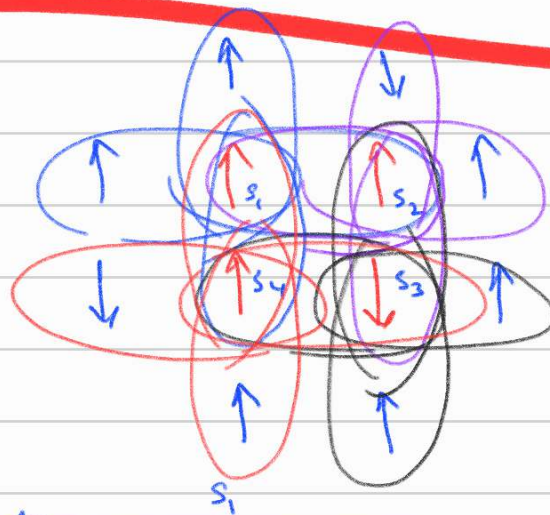
$$\langle H^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[2 \times 64 e^{\beta 8J} + (2 \times 64) e^{-\beta 8J} \right]$$

$$\langle |M| \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[8 e^{\beta 8J} + 16 \right]$$

$$\langle M^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left[(2 \times 16) e^{\beta 8J} + 32 \right]$$

$C_v \checkmark, \chi = \checkmark$

3 up 1 Down



$$\sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j = \frac{1}{2} \left[\underbrace{(+1)(+1)}_{s_1} + \underbrace{(+1)(+1)}_{s_2} + \underbrace{(+1)(+1)}_{s_3} + \underbrace{(+1)(+1)}_{s_4} \right]$$

$$\underbrace{+ (-1)(+1) + (+1)(-1) + (+1)(-1) + (+1)(+1)}_{s_2}$$

$$\underbrace{+ (-1)(+1) + (-1)(+1) + (-1)(+1) + (-1)(+1)}_{s_3}$$

$$\underbrace{+ (-1)(-1) + (+1)(-1) + (+1)(+1) + (+1)(+1)}_{s_4}$$

$$\sum_{\langle ij \rangle} s_i s_j = \frac{1}{2} [4 + 0 - 4 + 0] = 0$$

چون N کوچک بود توانستیم به سادگی نتیجه را در نظر بگیریم و گویای N عدد بزرگ را بگیریم

و وزن (افراد) به هم رتبه به هم آید. ← بهینه است. $N \rightarrow \infty$

MCMC or HMC or Genetic
Algorithms to find

The expectation value of
observable quantity.