HMM and epsilon-Machine Reconstruction of Simple 2D Ising Model

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2D Ising Model

NxN matrix (lattice) with each element being +1 or -1 representing spin up and spin down Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H} = -h\mu_0 \sum_i \sigma_i - J \sum_{adi} \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

 σ is the direction of the ith particle's spin which can be either "up" (+1) or "down"(-1), h is the magnitude of the applied magnetic field(not Planck's constant), and J is the spin-spin coupling term between adjacent spins on the lattice.

Our simplification:

1. h = 0, no external magnetic field, no preference on becoming all up or down, more chaotic.

- 2. All spins up initialization, ferromagnetic.
- 3. Choose a high temperature.



Monte Carlo Simulation

How the system evolves over time?

At each time step i:

randomly pick a pixel from NxN grids flip its spin and calculate the new system energy if new E < old E:

keep the change

else:

calculate Boltzmann factor, exp(-dE/kT), being the transition probability



Connection to Dynamic Systems

The Ising model can be expressed by a Markov process:

Next state only depend on the previous one

Previous work:

Encoding the success of flipping a random cell at each time step as 1 or 0 to make our word distribution.

Ignored the geometric distribution of spins (magnetic domain)

The overall sign/average magnetism/voting result is not the direct observable/prediction.

What I'm Trying to Do



Choose a temperature to observe the overall sign of the system per 5000 steps.

Encoding: > 0, 1; < 0, 0

Let the system to evolve and make observation per each period of time and then collect word distribution.

Hidden states representation, epsilon-machine reconstruction, look at the order of the Markov process.

Compare information measures with the actual model.

Motivations

- No stable conformation for a small system.
- Ignoring specific conformations.
- Fluctuations and patterns.





Experiments

Experiments of 25000 time steps, segmentation to make different word length.

State representation.

Inferring HMM

Evaluation of entropy rate, excess entropy.



Future Work

- 1. More careful encoding to include geometric distribution.
- 2. Temperature dependance of the structure.
- 3. Markov order of the system.
- 4. Difference b/w Markov and Hidden Markov.