

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

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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

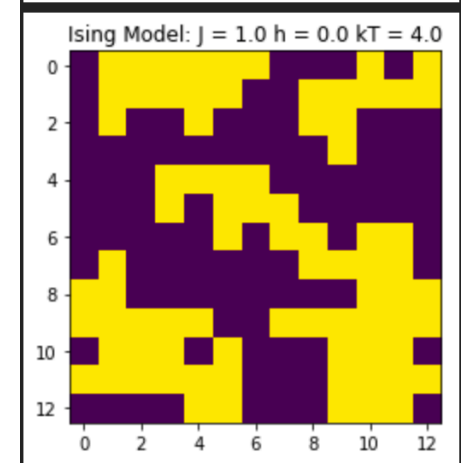
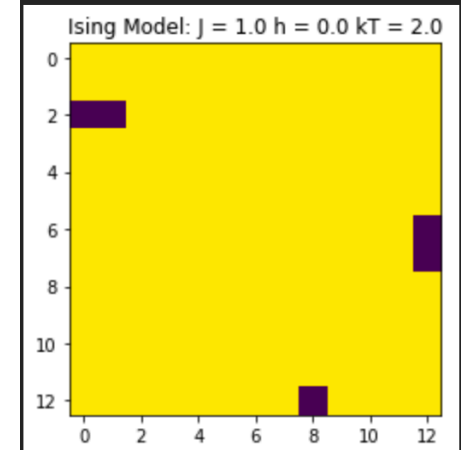
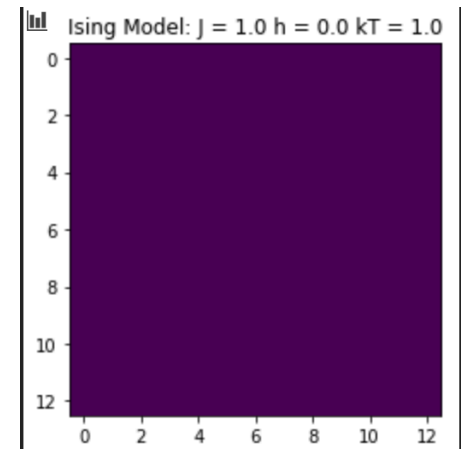
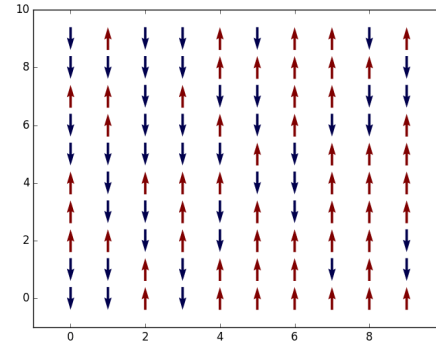
- if new $E <$ old E :

 - 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

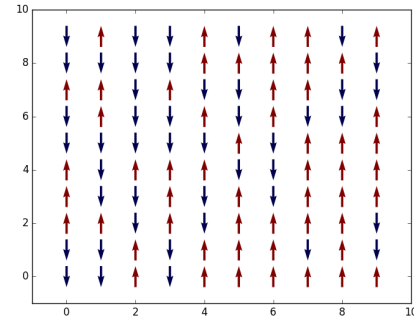
Previous work:

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.

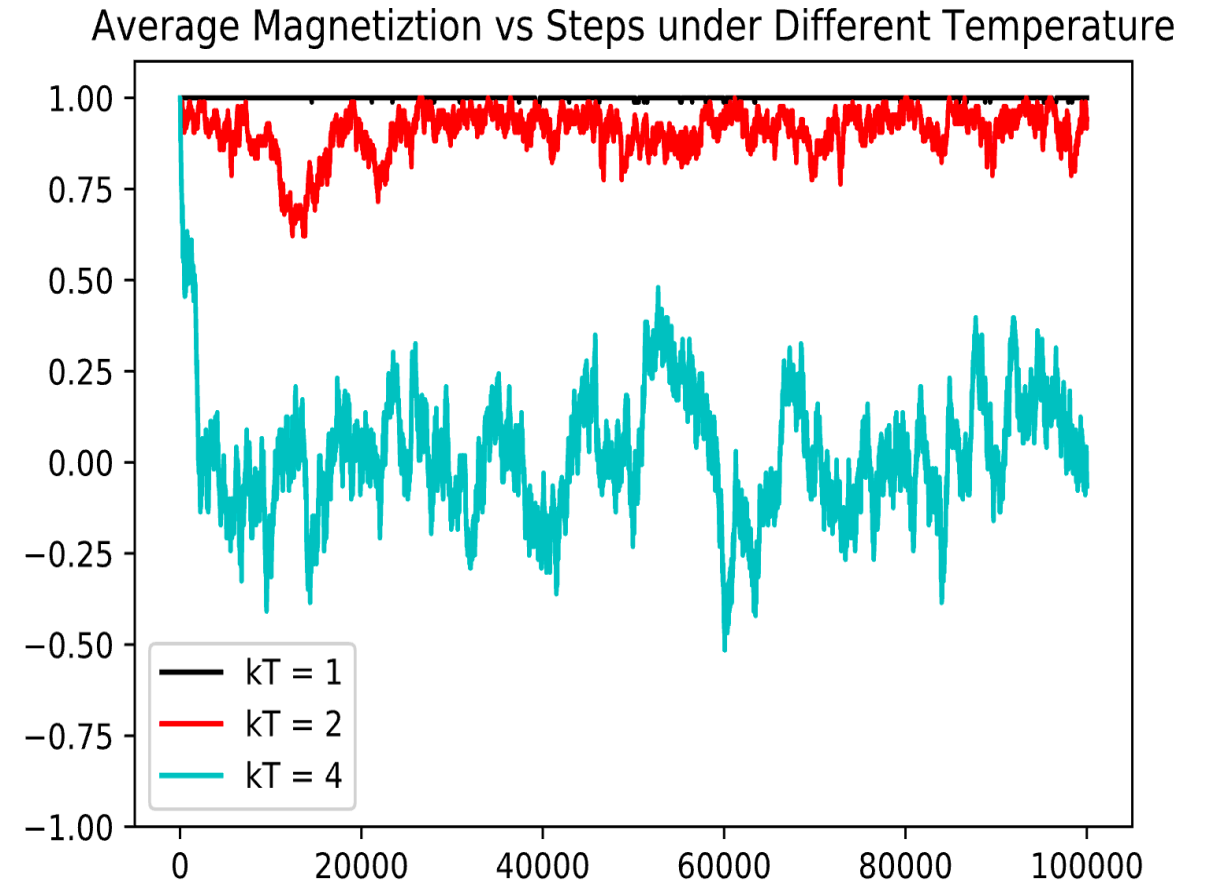
Compare information measures with the actual model.

Motivations

No stable conformation for a small system.

Ignoring specific conformations.

Fluctuations and patterns.



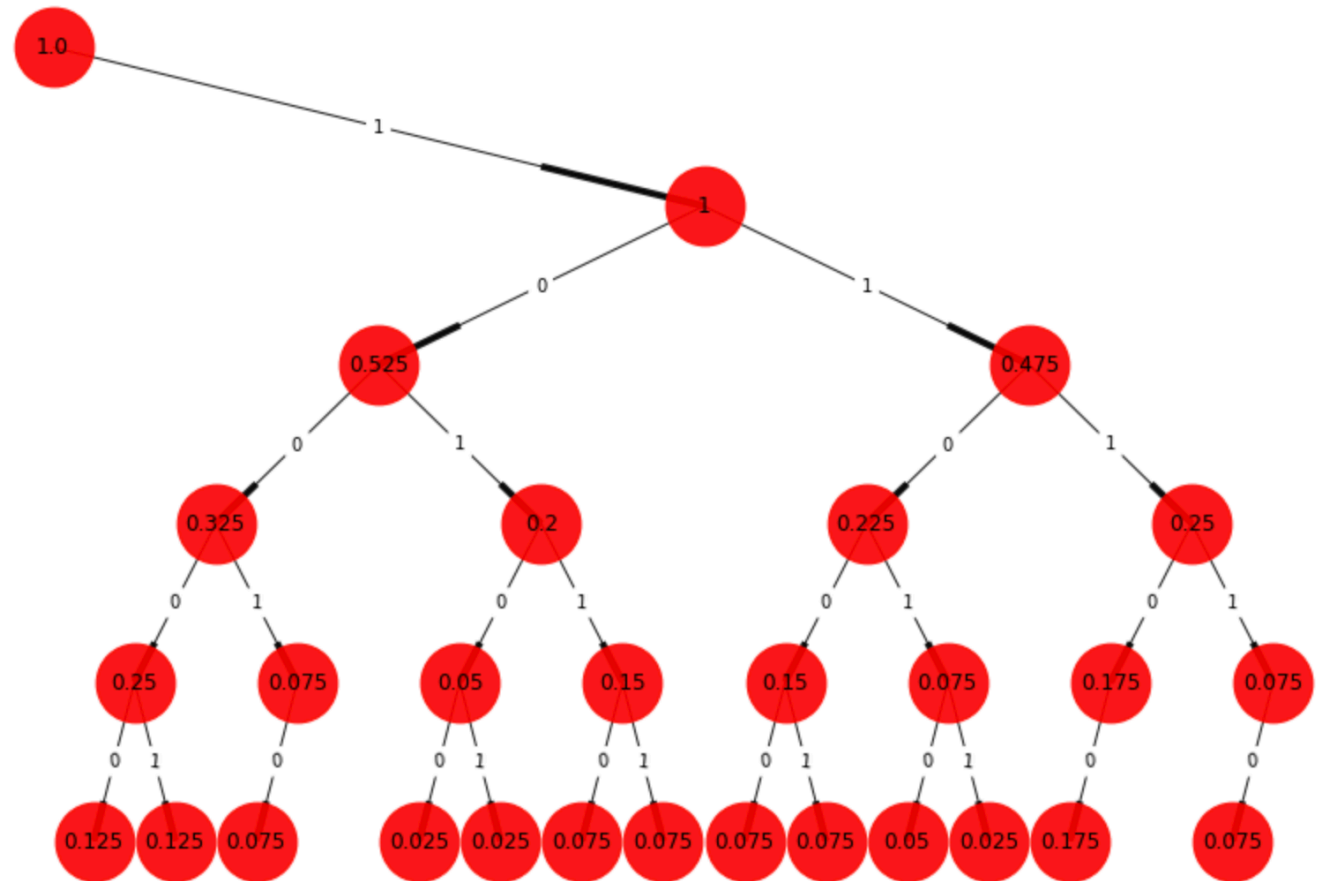
Experiments

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.