

Analysis:

generation of \tilde{y}

$$w(\tilde{x} \rightarrow \tilde{y}) = w_{\text{a priori}}(\tilde{x} \rightarrow \tilde{y})$$

$$\times w_{\text{acc}}(\tilde{x} \rightarrow \tilde{y})$$

assume: $w_{\text{a priori}}(\tilde{x} \rightarrow \tilde{y}) = w_{\text{a priori}}(\tilde{y} \rightarrow \tilde{x})$

no bias in the generation. CLAIM:

$$P_{\text{eq}}(\tilde{x}) w(\tilde{x} \rightarrow \tilde{y}) = P_{\text{eq}}(\tilde{y}) w(\tilde{y} \rightarrow \tilde{x}) \quad \text{with}$$

$$P_{\text{eq}}(\tilde{x}) = Z^{-1} \exp(-\beta \mathcal{J}(\tilde{x}))$$

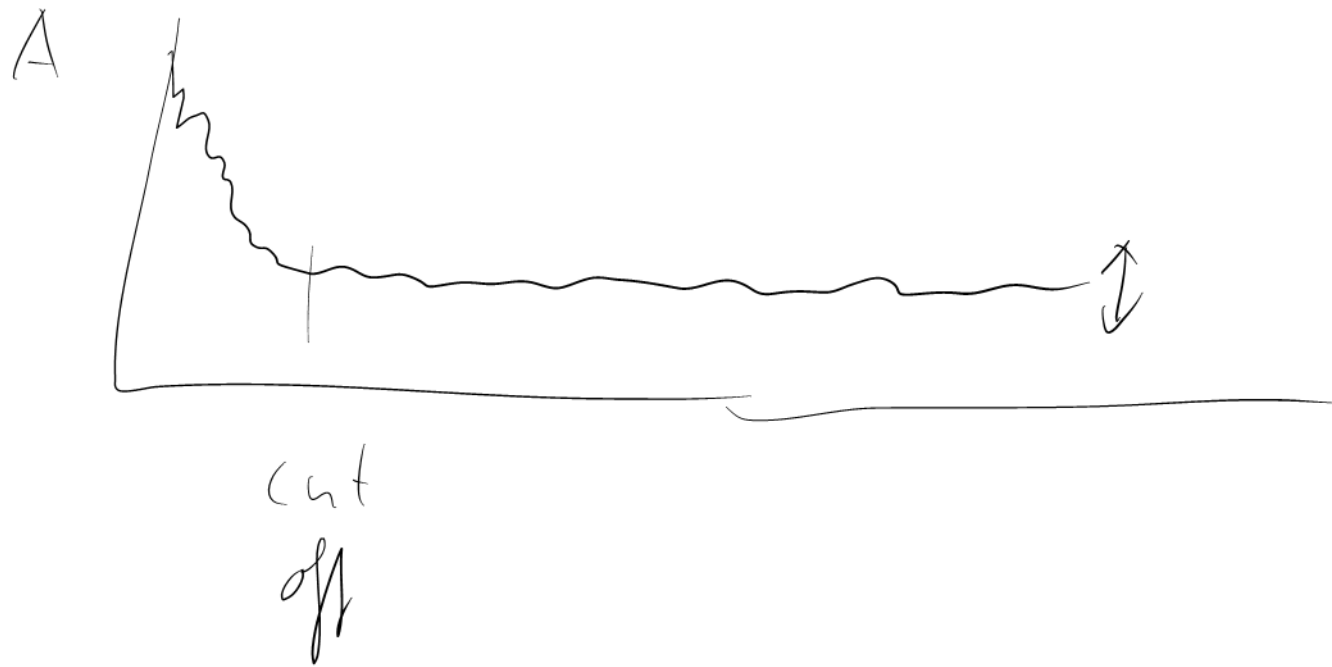
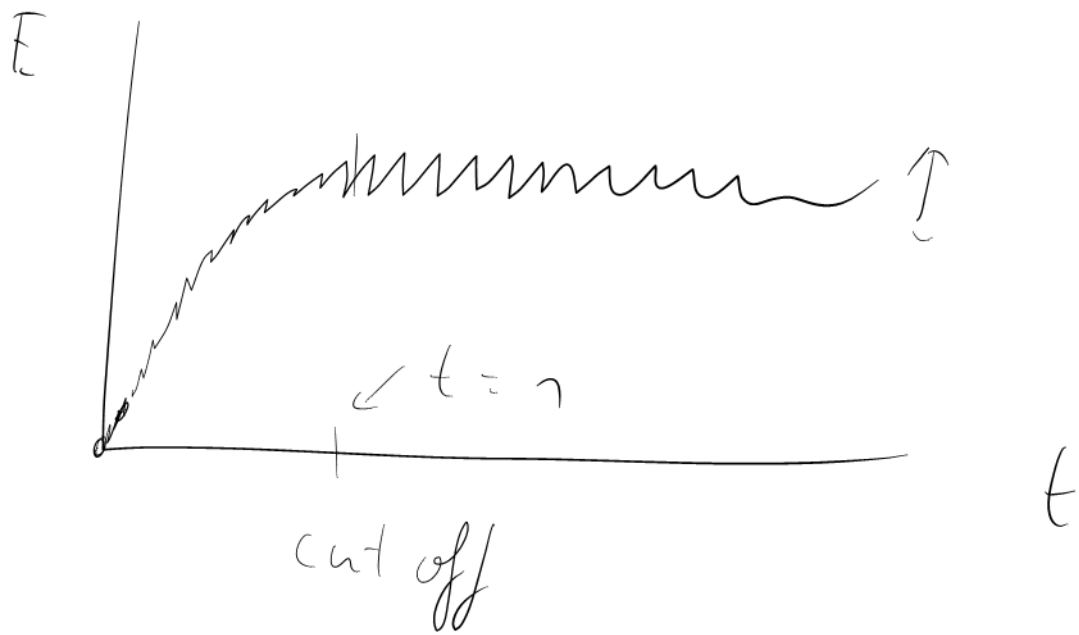
this is equivalent to

$$\exp(-\beta \mathcal{H}(\bar{x})) w_{acc}(\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y}) = \exp(-\beta \mathcal{H}(\bar{y})) w_{acc}(\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{x})$$

$$\underline{\text{or}} \quad \frac{w_{acc}(\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y})}{w_{acc}(\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{x})} = \exp(-\beta \Delta E) = \frac{\exp(-\beta \mathcal{H}(\bar{y}))}{\exp(-\beta \mathcal{H}(\bar{x}))}$$

$$\underline{\text{case 1:}} \quad \Delta E > 0 : \left. \begin{array}{l} w_{acc}(\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y}) = \exp(-\beta \Delta E) \\ w_{acc}(\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{x}) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{OK} \checkmark$$

$$\underline{\text{case 2:}} \quad \Delta E < 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} w_{acc}(\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y}) = 1 \\ w_{acc}(\bar{y} \rightarrow \bar{x}) = \exp(+\beta \Delta E) \end{array} \right\} \text{OK} \checkmark$$

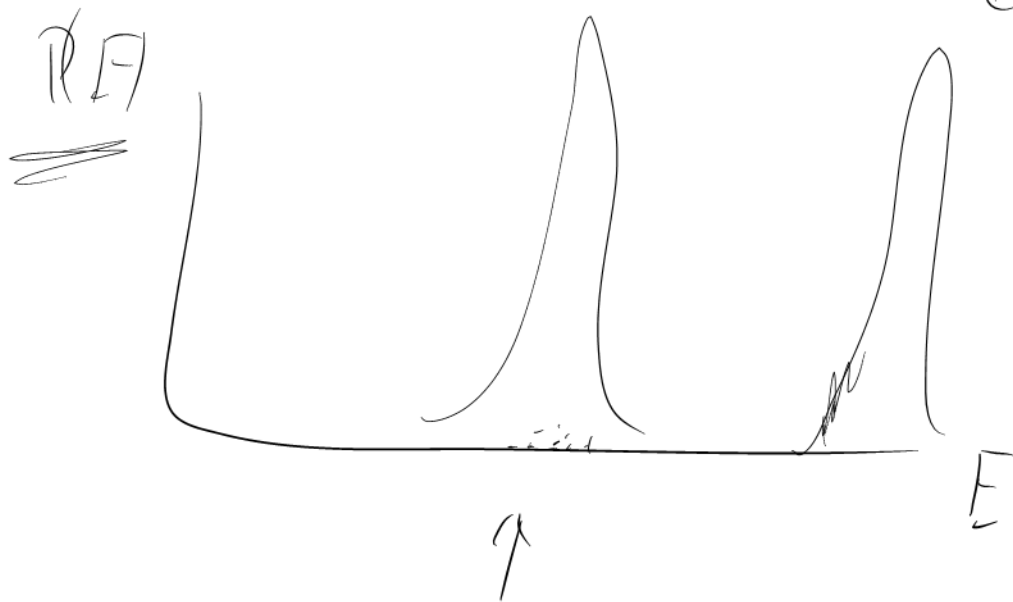


$$\langle A \rangle = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T A(\bar{x}(t))$$

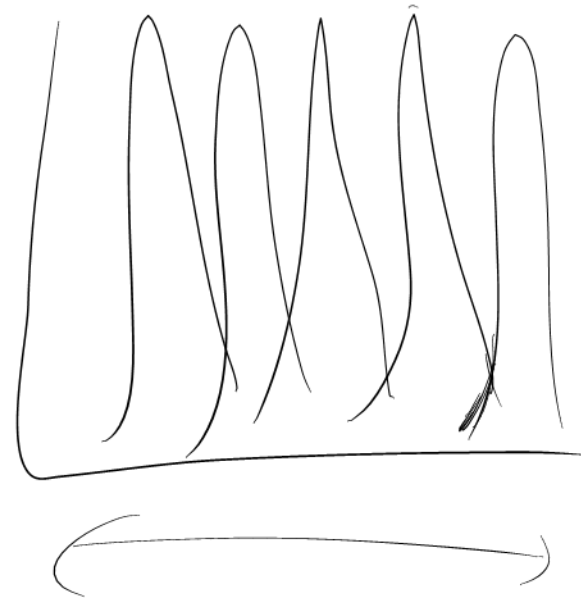
example $A = E$

simple sampling

$$\beta = 0$$



IMPORTANCE
SAMPLING

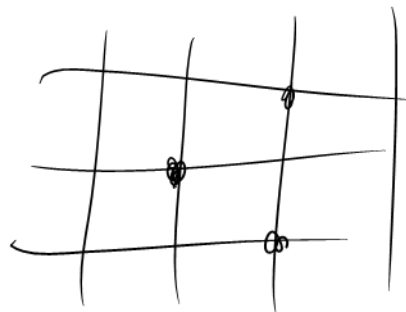


1 MCS (Monte Carlo Step) "time unit" for

MC simulations:

Each degree of freedom has been touched once
(on average)

Example: Hard-Sphere Lattice Gas



$L \times L$ square lattice (periodic b.c.)

N particles on L^2 sites

occupancy = $\begin{cases} 0 & \text{or} \\ 1 \end{cases}$

- Alg. 1:
- pick a particle at random
 - pick a direction at random
 - if free, go there
 - if not, stay where you are

$$w_{\text{apriori}} = \frac{1}{N} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

$$w_{\text{acc}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{free} \\ 0 & \text{occupied} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\text{eq}}(\vec{x}) w(\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{y}) \stackrel{??}{=} P_{\text{eq}}(\vec{y}) w(\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{x}) \quad | : w_{\text{apriori}}$$

$$P_{\text{eq}}(\vec{x}) w_{\text{acc}}(\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{y}) \stackrel{??}{=} P_{\text{eq}}(\vec{y}) w_{\text{acc}}(\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{x})$$

Case 1: Move is possible

$$P_{eq}(\vec{x}) > 0, \quad P_{eq}(\vec{y}) > 0, \quad P_{eq}(\vec{x}) = P_{eq}(\vec{y})$$

$$W_{acc}(\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{y}) = 1 \quad W_{acc}(\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{x}) = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

Case 2: Move is impossible

$$P_{eq}(\vec{x}) \geq 0$$

$$W_{acc}(\vec{x} \rightarrow \vec{y}) = 0$$

l.h.s. = 0

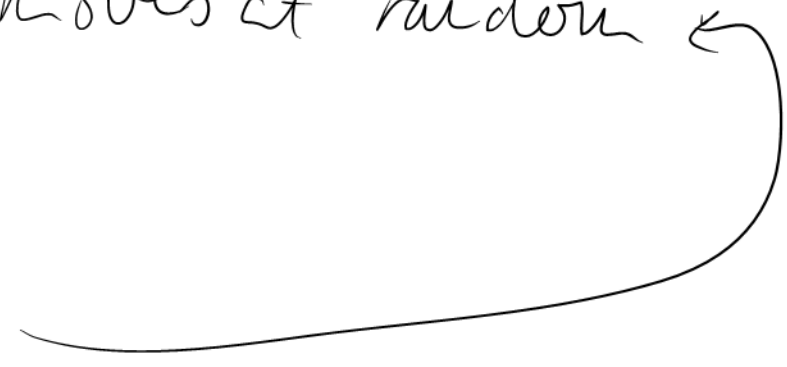
$$P_{eq}(\vec{y}) = 0$$

$$W_{acc}(\vec{y} \rightarrow \vec{x}) \text{ is not interesting}$$

r.h.s. = 0 OK

Alg. 2: Replace particles by holes!

Alg. 3: Something "really smart"

- Make a list of all possible moves
 - pick one of these moves at random
 - do this move
 - update the list
- 

THIS VIOLATES DETAILED
BALANCE!

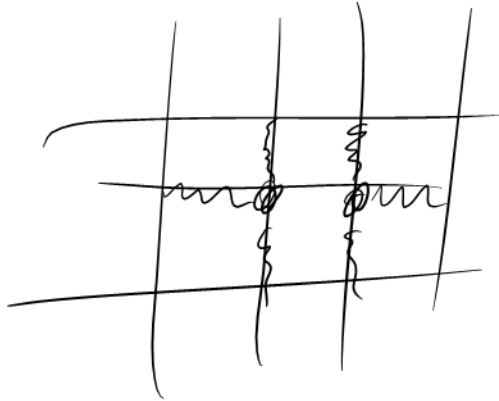
$$W_{acc} = 1$$

$$w_{a priori} = (\text{length of the list})^{-1}$$

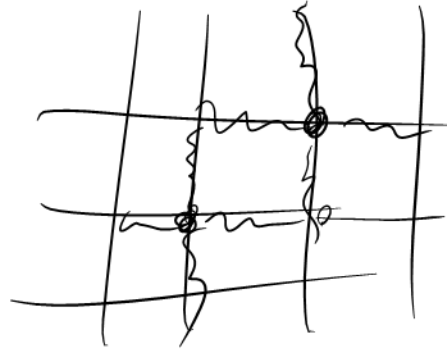
is NOT

CONSTANT!

example:



6 possibilities



8 possibilities

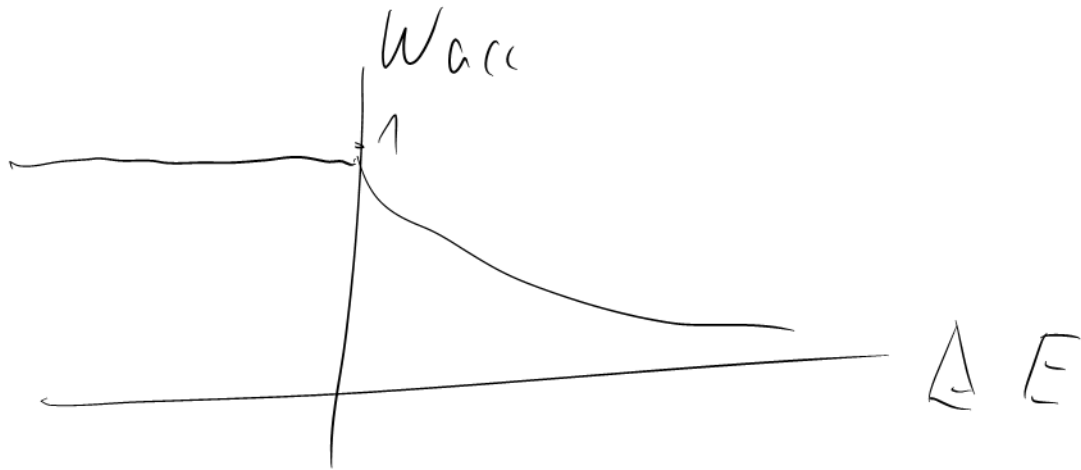
Remark: It IS possible to base MC
on such event lists, but this is more
complicated, involving WAITING TIME
distributions \rightarrow then detailed balance
can be satisfied. "event-driven"

Simulation, "n-fold way"

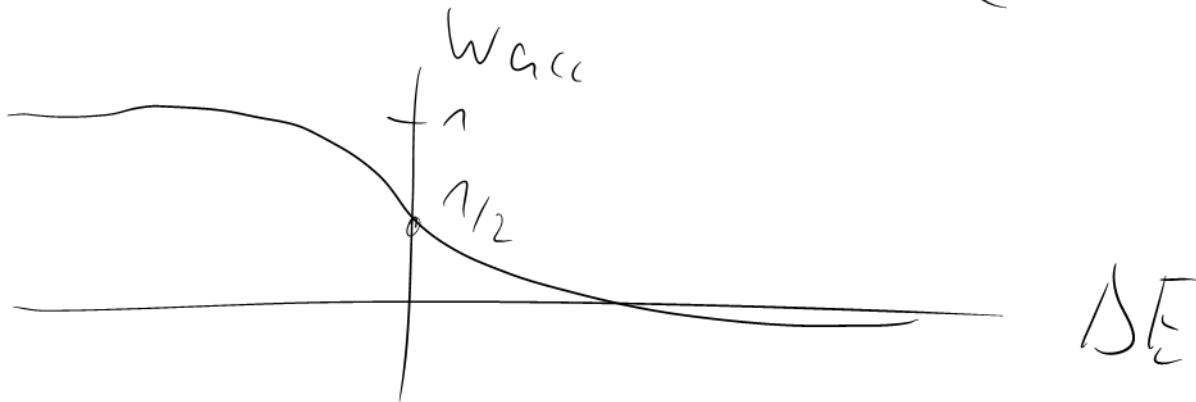
[Bortz / Lebowitz / Kalos 70s]

Metropolis:

$$w_{acc} = \min(1, \exp(-\beta \Delta E))$$



"Heat bath" $w_{acc} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right) \right)$



$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{w_{acc}(\ddot{x} - \ddot{y})}{w_{acc}(\ddot{y} - \ddot{x})} &= \frac{1 - \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)}{1 + \tanh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)} = \\
&= \frac{\cosh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right) - \sinh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)}{\cosh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right) + \sinh\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)} = \\
&= \frac{e_{yp}\left(-\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)}{e_{yp}\left(\frac{\beta \Delta E}{2}\right)} = e_{yp}(-\beta \Delta E) \quad \text{OK}
\end{aligned}$$