# Exact Computation of the Triangular-Lattice Ising Model with Eighteen Spins on a Side

Seung-Yeon Kim

Abstract—The Ising model, consisting of magnetic spins, is the most important system in understanding phase transitions and critical phenomena. For the first time, the exact integer values for the density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions are evaluated. Also, the exact specific heats are obtained for the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet and antiferromagnet at the same time.

*Index Terms*—Exact computation, triangular-lattice Ising model, density of states.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Phase transitions and critical phenomena are the most universal phenomena in nature. The Ising model, consisting of magnetic spins, is the simplest system showing phase transitions and critical phenomena at finite temperatures. The Ising model has played a central role in our understanding of phase transitions and critical phenomena [1]. Also, the Ising model explains the gas-liquid phase transitions accurately. Based on the Ising model, various theoretical methods such as mean-field theory, power-series expansion and analysis, renormalization group, and canonical transfer matrix have been developed to understand phase transitions and critical phenomena.

In particular, computer simulations have been the most popular method in studying phase transitions and critical phenomena due to the recent fast growth of computer hardware and software technologies. To investigate the phase transition and critical behavior of a given system as a continuous function of temperature, to obtain the partition function zeros showing most effectively phase transitions and critical phenomena, and to perform microcanonical analysis for phase transitions and critical phenomena, we need to calculate the density of states as a function of energy. The most computational methods to calculate the density of states yield the approximate density of state [2]-[13].

On the other hand, the microcanonical transfer matrix [14]-[39] is an exact computation method to calculate the exact integer values for the density of states. Until now, the exact integer values for the density of states of the Ising model on equilateral triangular lattice with free boundary conditions have been obtained up to fifteen spins on a side

(corresponding to  $2^{120} \approx 1.3 \times 10^{36}$  states) [15]. In this work, for the first time, we evaluate the exact integer values for the density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side (corresponding to  $2^{171} \approx 3.0 \times 10^{51}$  states). It is very difficult task to classify all  $2^{171}$  spin configurations according to their energy values.

Using the exact density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side, we obtain much more accurately the specific heats of two different systems (the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet and antiferromagnet) at the same time. Based on the specific heats of the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet and antiferromagnet, we discuss the phase transitions and critical phenomena of these systems.

# II. ISING MODEL

The Ising model on the equilateral triangular lattice [15] with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions is defined by the Hamiltonian

$$H = J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} (1 - \sigma_i \sigma_j),$$

where *J* is the coupling constant,  $\langle i, j \rangle$  indicates a sum over all bonds between any nearest-neighbor spin pairs  $\sigma_i$  and  $\sigma_j$ , and  $\sigma_i = \pm 1$  (1 for upward magnetic spin and -1 for downward magnetic spin). On triangular lattice, each spin has the six nearest neighbor spins except for the spins on the boundary edges. The triangular-lattice Ising model with *L* spins on a side has N=L(L+1)/2 spins and B=3(N-L) bonds. Therefore, there are N=171 spins and B=459 bonds for the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side (*L*=18) and free boundary conditions.

Next, we define the density of states,  $\Omega(E)$ , with a given energy

$$E = \sum_{< i,j >} (1 - \sigma_i \sigma_j),$$

where *E* is integers between 0 and 4B/3=612 for *L*=18. Then, the partition function of the triangular-lattice Ising model (a sum over all possible spin configurations)

$$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma\}} \exp(-\beta H),$$

where  $\beta = 1/kT$  (k is the Boltzmann constant and T is temperature), can be written as

$$Z(T) = \sum_{E=0}^{612} \Omega(E) \exp(-\beta JE)$$

The partition function is the most important function in

Manuscript received November 26, 2014; revised May 12, 2015. This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education (grant number NRF-2014R1A1A2056127).

Seung-Yeon Kim is with the School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Korea National University of Transportation, Chungju 380-702, Republic of Korea (e-mail: sykimm@ut.ac.kr).

thermodynamics, statistical mechanics, and physical chemistry.

III. DENSITY OF STATES

The microcanonical transfer matrix [14]-[39], an exact computation method, is applied to calculate the exact integer values for the density of states of the Ising model on the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side (*L*=18, *N*=171, *B*=459). First, an array  $\omega^{(1)}$ , which is indexed by energy *E* and the eighteen spin variables  $\sigma_i^{(1)}(1 \le i \le 18)$  for the first row, is initialized with the seventeen horizontal bonds as

$$\omega^{(1)}(E;\sigma^{(1)}) = \delta(E + \sum_{n=1}^{17} \sigma_n^{(1)} \sigma_{n+1}^{(1)} - 17),$$

where  $\delta$  is the Kronecker delta. Second, by introducing the seventeen spin variables  $\sigma_i^{(2)}(1 \le i \le 17)$  for the second row and considering the thirty-four vertical bonds between the first and second rows, the array  $\omega^{(1)}$  is modified into

$$\varpi^{(2)}(E;\sigma^{(2)}) = \omega^{(1)}(E + \sum_{n=1}^{17} \sigma_n^{(2)}(\sigma_n^{(1)} + \sigma_{n+1}^{(1)}) - 34;\sigma^{(1)}).$$

After taking the sixteen horizontal bonds of the second-row spins, we obtain

$$\omega^{(2)}(E;\sigma^{(2)}) = \overline{\sigma}^{(2)}(E + \sum_{n=1}^{16} \sigma_n^{(2)} \sigma_{n+1}^{(2)} - 16; \sigma^{(2)}).$$

Next, for the third row, if we introduce the sixteen spin variables  $\sigma_i^{(3)}(1 \le i \le 16)$  and consider the thirty-two vertical bonds, we have

$$\varpi^{(3)}(E;\sigma^{(3)}) = \omega^{(2)}(E + \sum_{n=1}^{16} \sigma_n^{(3)}(\sigma_n^{(2)} + \sigma_{n+1}^{(2)}) - 32;\sigma^{(2)}).$$

Now, the fifteen horizontal bonds connecting the spins in the third row are taken into account by shifting the energy:

$$\omega^{(3)}(E;\sigma^{(3)}) = \overline{\omega}^{(3)}(E + \sum_{n=1}^{15} \sigma_n^{(3)} \sigma_{n+1}^{(3)} - 15; \sigma^{(3)})$$

After repeating these steps, the final spin  $\sigma_1^{(18)}$  in the eighteenth row is introduced with the two vertical bonds such as

$$\boldsymbol{\varpi}^{(18)}(E;\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{(18)}) = \boldsymbol{\omega}^{(17)}(E + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^{(18)}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1^{(17)} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2^{(17)}) - 2; \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{(17)}).$$

Finally, the exact integer values for the density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side is given by

$$\Omega(E) = \sum_{\sigma} \overline{\varpi}^{(18)}(E; \sigma_1^{(18)}),$$

as shown in Table I, II, and III. The sum over all densities of states is exactly equal to the number of all possible spin configurations:

$$\sum_{E} \Omega(E) = 2^{171} \approx 3.0 \times 10^{51}$$

TABLE I: EXACT INTEGER VALUES FOR THE DENSITY OF STATES  $\Omega(E)$  OF THE ISING MODEL ON THE EQUILATERAL TRIANGULAR LATTICE WITH EIGHTEEN SPINS ON A SIDE AND FREE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, AS A FUNCTION OF ENERGY E (=0~248)

Ε	$\Omega(E)$
0	2
4	6
8	120
12	698
16	4926
20	32898
24	183598
28	1077360
32	5732928
36	29742908
40	149995056
44	725682150
48	3441025398
52	15850948398
56	71378421714
60	314842377450
64	1360270736442
68	5773198112370
72	24079429379534
76	98835422837142
80	399631763275344
84	1593020943584184
88	6266017974032538
92	24330015011053098
90	95594575050157502
100	5545490099900204254
104	1329908480113010380
112	1816632/00853/2/7038
112	66172517125822650006
120	238828273199602595280
120	854324137189574254854
121	3029724735335329863798
132	10654321072330846416222
136	37159871767171454952942
140	128563609273897927138074
144	441279588731867009146194
148	1502816275339314440210718
152	5078404212126656898914814
156	17029451373598977602838314
160	56668176518722621470880116
164	187131754821406286835976524
168	613227992362498144545682982
172	1994123411279023994947380294
176	6434584028140782226639532112
180	20601752121939915250005359616
184	65444705313464469115525800978
188	206251950660318896085506890758
192	644817488924589508544194155446
196	1999625296622038907636275808550
200	6150176507800464864457145926374
204	18/58/64/07/078401998/4164120552
208	56734522502598178279959938358008
212	1/0120524895155900490975462542828
216	2020827082220017649369928170719204
220	14070/07//0441//43244/33103143/430 /25015177625206/82877/025 <i>6567</i> 12000
224 229	+550151770555004658774025050715900 12585772860761303660220700607001722
220 232	1230374300070137300022070904901732
232 236	107/250689/98/1268/9065092668906/11/6
230	102723000770071200720030730002004140 288014606367086068382310243413145754
240	20001+00000/0000000025102+05+15145754
248	2210760545258121573655221760353521826

The ferromagnetic (J > 0) ground states correspond to

$$\Omega(E=0)=2,$$

and the antiferromagnetic (J < 0) ground states are quite degenerate such as

$$\Omega(E = 612) = 23665003296449525435806996826$$

corresponding approximately to  $2.4 \times 10^{28}$ .

The largest density of states is

$$\Omega(E = 460) = 223344742615528798625291061965$$
  
299440306354840893412.

corresponding approximately to  $2.2 \times 10^{50}$ . This kind of a large integer number is stored in a computer by using a positional numeral system with a radix (or base) of  $2^{31}$  such as

$$\Omega(E = 460) = \sum_{j} P_{j} (2^{31})^{j-1}.$$

Here, we need the six  $P_i$ 's as follows:

$$P_1 = 143620068,$$
  
 $P_2 = 1321816796,$   
 $P_3 = 1227133195,$   
 $P_4 = 1023651300,$   
 $P_5 = 424290496,$ 

and

$$P_6 = 4890.$$

It should be noted that the exact integer values for the density of states of the Ising model on the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions are obtained for the first time. Even the approximate values for the density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions have never been calculated by using other non-exact methods.

# IV. EXACT SPECIFIC HEATS

Given the exact integer values for the density of states  $\Omega(E)$ , the free energy *F* is exactly given by

$$F = -kT\ln Z(T).$$

From the exact free energy, the exact thermodynamic functions can be obtained. For example, the exact specific heat can be expressed as [32], [37]

$$C(T) = (NkT^2)^{-1} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} \ln Z(T).$$

It should be noted that the exact specific heats of two different systems (the ferromagnet and the antiferromagnet) can be obtained at the same time in this work.

Fig. 1 shows the exact specific heat of the Ising ferromagnet (J>0) on the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions. The specific heat shows the sharp peak at T=3.232J/k, signaling the phase transition between the low-temperature ferromagnetic phase and the high-temperature paramagnetic

phase.

TABLE II: EXACT INTEGER VALUES FOR THE DENSITY OF STATES  $\Omega(E)$  OF THE ISING MODEL ON THE EQUILATERAL TRIANGULAR LATTICE WITH EIGHTEEN SPINS ON A SIDE AND FREE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS, AS A FUNCTION OF ENERGY E (=252~500)

Ε	$\Omega(E)$
252	6032574296702207567992159617631054388
256	16291195531867254409681753011959573286
260	43531947414286528716741831764080745418
264	115075126573566581358408907157488958812
268	300873678653252315209962248506197217320
272	777902547118917508886357885597026371366
276	1988433439781483966312131893603101542126
280	5023958673368655601048981585747322922204
284	12543885244867446025652519130032502285132
288	30943435281169248372287421652274949167448
292	75396697989825485392612164879262241525340
296	181416915513496537802958960691994207820984
300	430959549961245438057562394617210011264808
304	1010455910177551377990340814506184069953140
308	2337794510734717746244322204432816224734456
312	5335638573482537573490477967589333546397300
316	12009846987882627333999323765431938145155756
320	26652393902684429250696803548595613647326734
324	58298310736110255123305274354978237303067770
328	125651170264436331856921237358213453896069668
332	200/08220/4853844/4/0589/5424/01125511440//00
240	55//20120508120020595/22544/95580882405985550 11/79511/770/75688//028605588888/00/152257/0/8
340 344	114/83114/704/308844938093388888400413555/4048
344	252478092992574552525290580495955520750080550 4631010578468230284770764110614881772222106046
352	0075387362796883330336224770704119014881772222100040
356	17479838923327154950510934380492643075364900888
360	33083560464058716419199680375817998937570681962
364	61506299526417504864955335620459187482958031548
368	112275207284978890115800573591860818881023776790
372	201151604933687224887819792212492026300496077482
376	353549914805816553550110672952201751485673345844
380	609356184799887613362709199930535233554098666606
384	1029398830001625559753762008003729222640666522202
388	1703646342247042457834241306547706659577566228218
392	2760845787272406555573996114171202185297260231814
396	4378719827587143093460219433647641846027105118498
400	6792992427163107607330591388598583409311604038806
404	10302472823119506572551114792442523831590149014978
408	15266370194980358625705190888815790266438642426302
412	22089262612143002704248051819439686486356276466066
416	31189169632766629985795474696554089831603362694564
420	42945512870251241349677149761961196285738164376340
424	57626836356124675863137961179245217030105494120710
428	/530311302093999631654514318/513130695899814814958
432	95753800549040845154443895708987044017052089108192
430	118389329410043473011419930402233300704094737778930
440	1422081411719030407409107253118153835352991827539074
444	187/06/18825006013726516030528600/807/858108363575/
452	205418817021640234882736178728743807730007752178450
456	217831755706261800880699734153843652400701430461078
460	223344742615528798625291061965299440306354840893412
464	221166015404198799821872320331558576084831981659624
468	211269309152492812119488374854525701462767985296124
472	194440864822807089868319235365666649412871411180940
476	172185929905909902442436348164816469818599994947408
480	146506912841695542187622155503529962943797769036172
484	119597709009310355684848476855733332051653835280332
488	93520159958647237984995369509626383559951598328372
492	69931766814162508421556977727470656380144332831802
496	49917393007869262174557191391305210208311870740686
500	33947391382667604774400754087373481647747354286902

TABLE III: EXACT INTEGER VALUES FOR THE DENSITY OF STATES  $\Omega(E)$  of the Ising Model on the Equilateral Triangular Lattice with Eighteen Spins on a Side and Free Boundary Conditions, as a Function of Energy E (=504~612)

Ε	$\Omega(E)$
504	21950781726445057354293572646890974133910427062586
508	13465804322590765693109900843417171490205709454840
512	7818704538801627208348282883093631189281721542472
516	4286118920863464319012351239079820313385928372184
520	2212305652992360430441136002143791362484968188504
524	1072041653307650893550563631998246073083876491714
528	486181006450383850841607109660327484773133664052
532	205649417094675483217121122612034006852750305776
536	80835122735378429057361360565289896153212053658
540	29408820840369626431217743962720078903176877928
544	9859751964338024711704821054735749328800880912
548	3031755345218311633082572397197569224058917256
552	850526355685300635904139272904828377861799116
556	216439491775713945247246780347735395063388510
560	49642320030960240892240905384932124041386758
564	10188582054939574080136950772359492660736290
568	1856076608608365806023004991979821849783174
572	297351124582870094358418260738393802564494
576	41444399841439401286605731668575495441304
580	4962271488410140540704733439860177529052
584	502673946829119573918563783000154607602
588	42275793284432184726316549690456143940
592	2881565478570894451055004821430792480
596	154143255292560847456301000415328128
600	6182853767838614190348673645213992
604	173315951796170858726377113576180
608	2994826377002713783475651283510
612	23665003296449525435806996826



Fig. 1. Exact specific heat (in units of the Boltzmann constant k) per volume as a function of temperature (in units of J/k) for the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet (J > 0) with eighteen spins on a side.



Fig. 2. Exact specific heat (in units of *k*) per volume as a function of temperature (in units of |J|/k) for the triangular-lattice Ising antiferromagnet (J < 0) with eighteen spins on a side.

Fig. 2 shows the exact specific heat of the Ising antiferromagnet (J<0) on the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions. The specific heat shows a peak at T=1.340|J|/k. But the peak of the triangular-lattice Ising antiferromagnet is not sharp, compared to the peak of the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet. Rather, the peak for the specific heat of the triangular-lattice Ising antiferromagnet resembles the Schottky-anomaly peak for the specific heat of the one-dimensional Ising model [40].

# V. CONCLUSION

For the first time, we have evaluated the exact integer values for the density of states of the Ising model on the equilateral triangular lattice with eighteen spins on a side and free boundary conditions, by classifying all  $2^{171} \approx 3.0 \times 10^{51}$ spin configurations according to their energy values. Using the exact density of states of the triangular-lattice Ising model with eighteen spins on a side, we have obtained much more accurately the specific heats of two different systems (the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet and antiferromagnet) at the same time. Based on the specific heats of the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet and antiferromagnet, we have investigated the phase transitions and critical phenomena of these systems. The specific heat of the triangular-lattice Ising ferromagnet has shown a sharp peak, signaling the phase transition between the low-temperature ferromagnetic phase and the high-temperature paramagnetic phase. On the other hand, the specific heat of the triangular-lattice Ising antiferromagnet has shown the Schottky-anomaly peak.

## REFERENCES

- [1] C. Domb, *The Critical Point*, London, U.K.: Taylor and Francis, 1996.
- [2] G. Bhanot, R. Salvador, S. Black, P. Carter, and R. Toral, "Accurate estimate of v for the three-dimensional Ising model from a numerical measurement of its partition function," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 59, pp. 803-806, 1987.
- [3] B. A. Berg and T. Neuhaus, "Multicanonical ensemble: A new approach to simulate first-order phase transitions," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 68, pp. 9-12, 1992.
- [4] J. Lee, "New Monte Carlo algorithm: Entropic sampling," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 71, pp. 211-214, 1993.
- [5] F. Wang and D. P. Landau, "Multiple-range random walk algorithm to calculate the density of states," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 86, pp. 2050-2053, 2001.
- [6] C.-O. Hwang, S.-Y. Kim, D. Kang, and J. M. Kim, "Ising antiferromagnets in a nonzero uniform magnetic field," *Journal of Statistical Mechanics*, vol. 7, pp. 1-8, 2007.
- [7] S.-Y. Kim, C.-O. Hwang, and J. M. Kim, "Partition function zeros of the antiferromagnetic Ising model on triangular lattice in the complex temperature plane for nonzero magnetic field," *Nuclear Physics B*, vol. 805, pp. 441-450, 2008.
- [8] C.-O. Hwang and S.-Y. Kim, "Yang-Lee zeros of triangular Ising antiferromagnets," *Physica A*, vol. 389, pp. 5650-5654, 2010.
- [9] J. H. Lee, H. S. Song, J. M. Kim, and S.-Y. Kim, "Study of a square-lattice Ising superantiferromagnet using the Wang-Landau algorithm and partition function zeros," *Journal of Statistical Mechanics*, vol. 10, pp. 1-9, 2010.
- [10] S.-Y. Kim, "Evaluation of Wang-Landau Monte Carlo simulations," International Proceedings of Computer Science and Information Technology, vol. 22, pp. 125-129, 2012.
- [11] S.-Y. Kim, "Evaluation of an efficient Monte Carlo algorithm to calculate the density of states," *International Journal of Machine Learning and Computing*, vol. 2, pp. 144-149, 2012.

- [12] S.-Y. Kim and W. Kwak, "Study of the antiferromagnetic Blume-Capel model by using the partition function zeros in the complex temperature plane," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 65, pp. 436-440, 2014.
- [13] C.-O. Hwang and S.-Y. Kim, "Field-induced Kosterlitz-Thouless transition in critical triangular-lattice antiferromagnets," *Monte Carlo Methods and Applications*, vol. 20, pp. 217-221, 2014.
- [14] G. Bhanot, "A numerical method to compute exactly the partition function with applications to Z(n) theories in two dimensions," *Journal of Statistical Physics*, vol. 60, pp. 55-75, 1990.
- [15] B. Stosic, S. Milosevic, and M. E. Stanley, "Exact results for the two-dimensional Ising model in a magnetic field: Tests of finite-size scaling theory," *Physical Review B*, vol. 41, pp. 11466-11478, 1990.
- [16] R. J. Creswick, "Transfer matrix for the restricted canonical and microcanonical ensembles," *Physical Review E*, vol. 52, pp. R5735-R5738, 1995.
- [17] R. J. Creswick and S.-Y. Kim, "Finite-size scaling of the density of zeros of the partition function in first- and second-order phase transitions," *Physical Review E*, vol. 56, pp. 2418-2422, 1997.
- [18] S.-Y. Kim and R. J. Creswick, "Yang-Lee zeros of the Q-state Potts model in the complex magnetic field plane," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 81, pp. 2000-2003, 1998.
- [19] S.-Y. Kim and R. J. Creswick, "Fisher zeros of the *Q*-state Potts model in the complex temperature plane for nonzero external magnetic field," *Physical Review E*, vol. 58, pp. 7006-7012, 1998.
- [20] R. J. Creswick and S.-Y. Kim, "Microcanonical transfer matrix study of the *Q*-state Potts model," *Computer Physics Communications*, vol. 121, pp. 26-29, 1999.
- [21] S.-Y. Kim and R. J. Creswick, "Exact results for the zeros of the partition function of the Potts model on finite lattices," *Physica A*, vol. 281, pp. 252-261, 2000.
- [22] S.-Y. Kim and R. J. Creswick, "Density of states, Potts zeros, and Fisher zeros of the *Q*-state Potts model for continuous *Q*," *Physical Review E*, vol. 63, article: 066107, pp. 1-12, 2001.
- [23] S.-Y. Kim, "Partition function zeros of the Q-state Potts model on the simple-cubic lattice," *Nuclear Physics B*, vol. 637, pp. 409-426, 2002.
- [24] S.-Y. Kim, "Density of the Fisher zeros for the three-state and four-state Potts models," *Physical Review E*, vol. 70, pp. 1-5, 2004.
- [25] S.-Y. Kim, "Yang-Lee zeros of the antiferromagnetic Ising model," *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 93, pp. 1-4, 2004.
- [26] S.-Y. Kim, "Fisher zeros of the Ising antiferromagnet in an arbitrary nonzero magnetic field plane," *Physical Review E*, vol. 71, pp. 1-4, 2005.
- [27] S.-Y. Kim, "Density of Yang-Lee zeros and Yang-Lee edge singularity for the antiferromagnetic Ising model," *Nuclear Physics B*, vol. 705, pp. 504-520, 2005.
- [28] S.-Y. Kim, "Honeycomb-lattice antiferromagnetic Ising model in a magnetic field," *Physics Letters A*, vol. 358, pp. 245-250, 2006.

- [29] S.-Y. Kim, "Density of Yang-Lee zeros for the Ising ferromagnet," *Physical Review E*, vol. 74, pp. 1-7, 2006.
- [30] M. E. Monroe and S.-Y. Kim, "Phase diagram and critical exponent v for nearest-neighbor and next-nearest-neighbor interaction Ising model," *Physical Review E*, vol. 76, article: 021123, pp. 1-5, 2007.
- [31] S.-Y. Kim, "Ground-state entropy of the square-lattice Q-state Potts antiferromagnet," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 52, pp. 551-556, 2008.
- [32] S.-Y. Kim, "Specific heat of the square-lattice Ising antiferromagnet in a magnetic field," *Journal of Physical Studies*, vol. 13, pp. 1-3, 2009.
- [33] S.-Y. Kim, "Partition function zeros of the square-lattice Ising model with nearest- and next-nearest-neighbor interactions," *Physical Review E*, vol. 81, pp. 1-7, 2010.
- [34] S.-Y. Kim, "Partition function zeros of the honeycomb-lattice Ising antiferromagnet in the complex magnetic-field plane," *Physical Review E*, vol. 82, pp. 1-7, 2010.
- [35] S.-Y. Kim, "Honeycomb-lattice Ising model in a nonzero magnetic field: Low-temperature series analysis and partition function zeros," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 56, pp. 1051-1054, 2010.
- [36] S.-Y. Kim, "Yang-Lee edge singularity of the square-lattice Ising ferromagnet," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 59, pp. 2205-2208, 2011.
- [37] S.-Y. Kim, "Specific heat and partition function zeros of the three-state Potts model," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 59, pp. 2980-2983, 2011.
- [38] S.-Y. Kim, "Ising antiferromagnets on honeycomb and square lattices in the critical magnetic field," *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, vol. 61, pp. 1950-1955, 2012.
- [39] S.-Y. Kim, "Exact partition functions of the Ising model on L x L square lattices with free boundary conditions up to L=22," Journal of the Korean Physical Society, vol. 62, pp. 214-219, 2013.
- [40] S.-Y. Kim, "Generalized Schottky anomaly," Journal of the Korean Physical Society, vol. 65, pp. 970-972, 2014.

**Seung-Yeon Kim** received the B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees in physics from Yonsei University, Seoul, Republic of Korea, in 1990 and 1992, respectively. He received the Ph.D. degree in physics from University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA in 2000.

As a postdoctoral research fellow and a professor, he worked at Princeton University, New Jersey, USA, Korea Institute for Advanced Study, Seoul, Korea, and Soongsil University, Seoul, Korea before joining Korea National University of Transportation in 2006. Currently, he is a full professor at Korea National University of Transportation. His research interests are mathematical physics, computational physics, computational biology, and bioinformatics.