

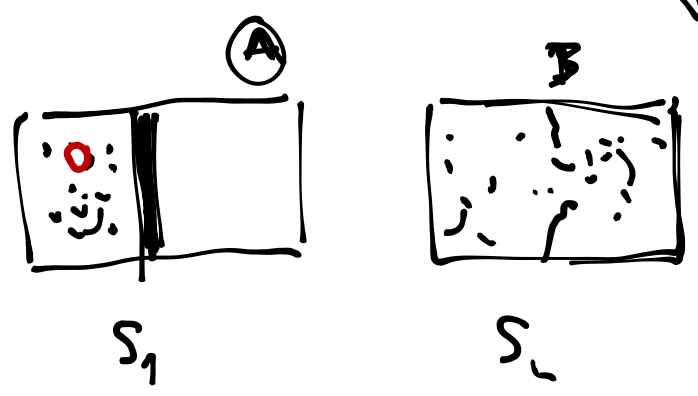
▷ Ensemble microcanónico: Comentario

i Justificación de $S = k_B \ln \Omega(E, V, N)$

$$\rho = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Omega} & \text{para } \ln(q, p) \text{ tal que } \mathcal{H}(q, p) = E \\ 0 & \text{de otro modo} \end{cases}$$

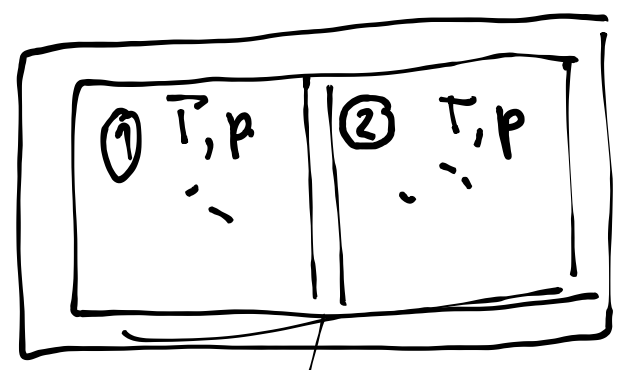
$$\rho = \frac{\delta(E - \mathcal{H}(q, p))}{\Omega}$$

También: $\Omega = e^{S/k_B}$: Si S es max, $\Rightarrow \Omega$ es max



$\left. \begin{matrix} S_2 > S_1 \\ \Omega_2 > \Omega_1 \end{matrix} \right\}$ Relación entropía con información

o Superposición de gases



diaphragma

$$S = S_1 + S_2; \quad E = E_1 + E_2$$

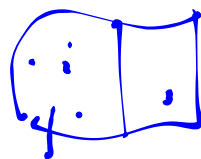
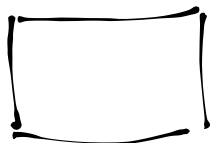
En equilibrio: $S_{\text{max}} \rightarrow dS_T = 0$

• los estados compatibles, en equilibrio

En equilib. $T_1 = T_2$

$$\Omega_T \approx \Omega_1(E_1) \Omega_2(E_2) \quad / \quad \ln \Omega$$

$$\ln \Omega = \ln(\Omega_1 \Omega_2) \Rightarrow \ln \Omega_1 + \ln \Omega_2 \quad / \quad \frac{d}{dE_1}$$



Combinatoria

Exercicio

porque se multiplicam? $\Omega_1 \Omega_2$



$$\Omega(E) \approx \Omega_1(E_1) \Omega_2(\overbrace{E-E_1}^{E_2}) \quad / \quad \frac{d}{dE_1}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial E_1} \Omega_2 - \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial E_2} \Omega_1$$

$$\frac{1}{\Omega_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial E_1} = \frac{1}{\Omega_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial E_2} \quad (*)$$

$$\text{si } \boxed{S = k_B \ln \Omega} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} = \frac{k_B}{\Omega} \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{T}$$

... em se cal (*) implica

$$\frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1}{T_2} //$$

② Relación entre entropía de Boltzmann y la

de Jaynes - Shannon

Gibbs - Shannon.

$$S = -k_B \sum_i p_i \ln p_i$$

• En el continuo

$$S = -k_B \int \frac{d^{3N}q d^{3N}p}{\Lambda_N} \rho(q,p) \ln \rho(q,p)$$

¿equivalente a $S = k_B \ln \Omega(E)$?

Sabemos $\rho(q,p) = \frac{1}{\Omega(\mathcal{H}(q,p))}$

$\forall q,p \text{ tales que}$
 $\mathcal{H}(q,p) = E$

$$S = -k_B \int \frac{d^{3N}q d^{3N}p}{\Lambda_N} \frac{1}{\Omega(\mathcal{H}(q,p))} \ln \frac{1}{\Omega(\mathcal{H}(q,p))}$$

$q,p \text{ tales que}$
 $\mathcal{H}(q,p) = E$

$$= +k_B \frac{1}{\Omega(E)} \ln \Omega(E)$$

$$\int \frac{d^{3N}q d^{3N}p}{\Lambda_N} \quad q,p \text{ tales que } \mathcal{H}(q,p) = E = \Omega(E)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{S = k_B \ln \Omega}$$

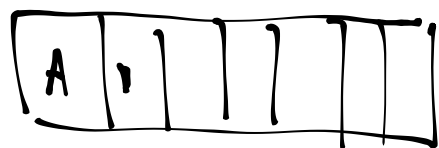
Jaynes, 1957 Prin A MaxEnt $x = (q, p)$

$$S[p] = -k_B \int dx \, p(x) \ln p(x)$$

$$\frac{\delta S}{\delta p} = 0 \quad : \text{da equación para } p!$$

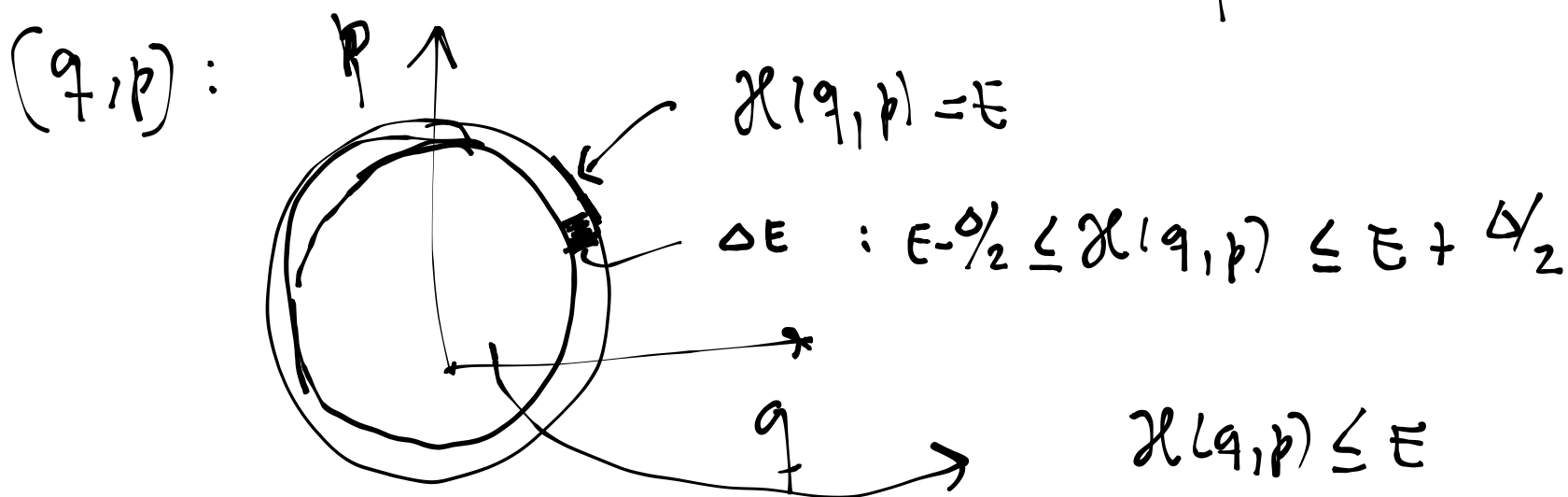
• sea $S = -k \langle \ln p \rangle$ $\checkmark \checkmark$

$$I = + \sum p_i \ln p_i$$



③ Varias maneras de obtener $\Omega(E, v, N)$:

Hay tres formas del no. total de estados que en el límite termodinámico son equivalentes:



$$\cdot \quad \Phi(E) = \int_{q,p} \theta(E - \mathcal{H}(q,p)) d\Gamma \quad : \quad \mathcal{H}(q,p) < E$$

$$\cdot \quad \frac{\partial \Phi(E)}{\partial E} \cdot \Delta E = \Omega(E) \Delta E \quad : \quad \mathcal{H}(q,p) \approx E$$

$$E - \frac{\Delta E}{2} \leq \mathcal{H} \leq E + \frac{\Delta E}{2}$$

$$\Omega(E) = \int_{q,p} \delta(E - \mathcal{H}(q,p)) d\Gamma$$

La entropía se puede definir de varias maneras

$$S = k_B \ln \Phi$$

$$S = k_B \ln(\Omega(E) \Delta E)$$

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega(E, V, N)$$

en límite termodinámico:

$$N \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{con} \quad \frac{N}{V} = \text{cte}$$

se puede demostrar que

estas tres son equivalentes.

ver Huang p. 134 (2ª Edición).

Ruelle: Statistical Mechanics

Rigorous Results.

▷ Ensemble canónico

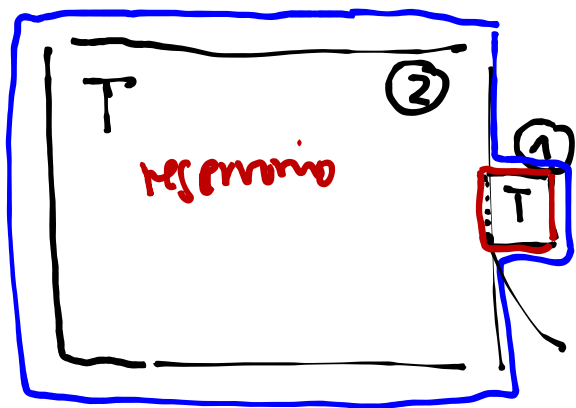
Sistema con macroestado definido por (T, V, N)

computar 2

SubSistemas:

$$N = N_1 + N_2$$

$$V = V_1 + V_2$$



diatermico

$$E \approx E_1 + E_2$$

energías promedio.

en eq. $E_1 \approx \langle E_1 \rangle$

$$E_2 = \langle E_2 \rangle$$

¿hay fluctuaciones de energía?

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1(q_1, p_1) + \mathcal{H}_2(q_2, p_2)$$

$$\langle A \rangle_1 = \int dq_1 dp_1 A(q_1, p_1) \rho(q_1, p_1)$$

$$\rho(q_1, p_1) \equiv \rho_1 : \text{distribu. obtenida.}$$

; No es el que corresponde al microcanónico!

; corresponde al canónico!

o los estados compatibles: $\rightarrow$ en equilibrio

$$\Omega(E) \approx \Omega_1(E_1) \Omega_2(E_2)$$

$$\Omega(E) \approx \Omega(E_1) \Omega_2(E - E_1)$$

$$\approx \Omega(x_1) \Omega_2(x_2) \quad , \quad x_2 = x - x_1$$

• Note que $E_1 \ll E_2 \approx E$

Assuming $\Omega_2 = \Omega(E - E_1)$ into a E .

$$\Omega_2 \approx e^{S_2/k_B} \left(k_B \ln \Omega_2(E - E_1) = S_2(E - E_1) \right)$$

$$S_2(E - x_1) \approx S(E) - x_1 \frac{\partial S_2}{\partial E_2} + \mathcal{O}(x_1^2) / \exp$$

$\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \approx E_1 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ E \approx E_2 \end{matrix}$
 $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \frac{1}{T_2} \approx \frac{1}{T} \end{matrix}$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\Omega_2 = e^{S(E)} e^{-\frac{x_1}{k_B T}}}$$

• Volvum al valor top. de un observable en (1)

$$\langle A \rangle = \int dq_1 dp_1 A(q_1, p_1) \rho_1$$

pero como $\Omega \approx \Omega_1 \Omega_2$

$\tau \quad \rho_1 \approx \rho_1 \rho_2 \Rightarrow \rho_1 \approx \rho \Omega_2$

$$\langle A \rangle = \int dq_1 dp_1 A(q_1, p_1) \left(\rho e^{\frac{S}{k_B T}} \right) e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1(q_1, p_1)}{k_B T}}$$

$= 1$

$$\langle A \rangle = \int dq_1 dq_2 A(q_1, p_2) e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1(q_1, p_1)}{k_B T}}$$

luego

mezo papel en ρ_1

$$\rho_1 \otimes e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1(q_1, p_1)}{k_B T}} = a e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1}{k_B T}}$$

dens. de prob.

$$\int dq_1 dp_1 \rho_1 = 1$$

$$\int dq_1 dp_1 a e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1}{k_B T}} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \int dq_1 dp_1 e^{-\frac{\mathcal{H}_1}{k_B T}}$$

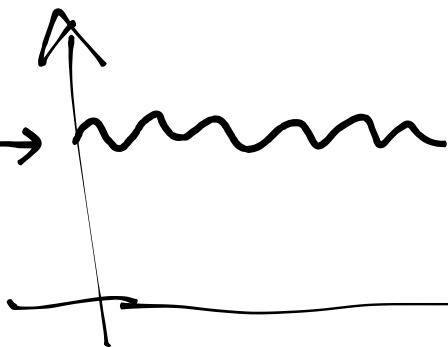
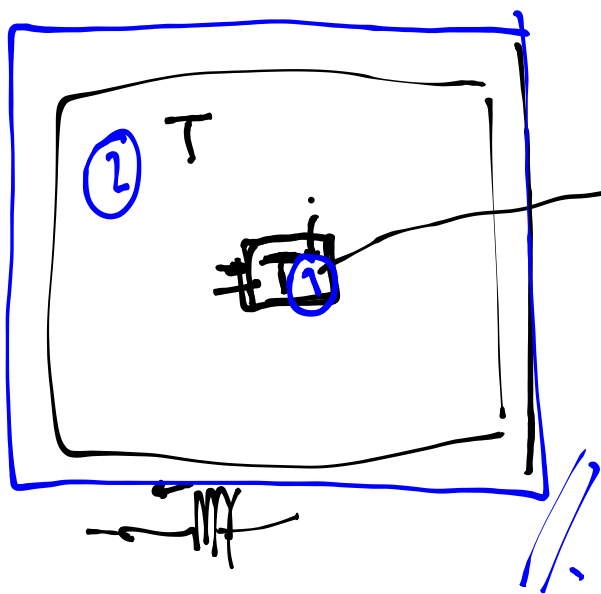
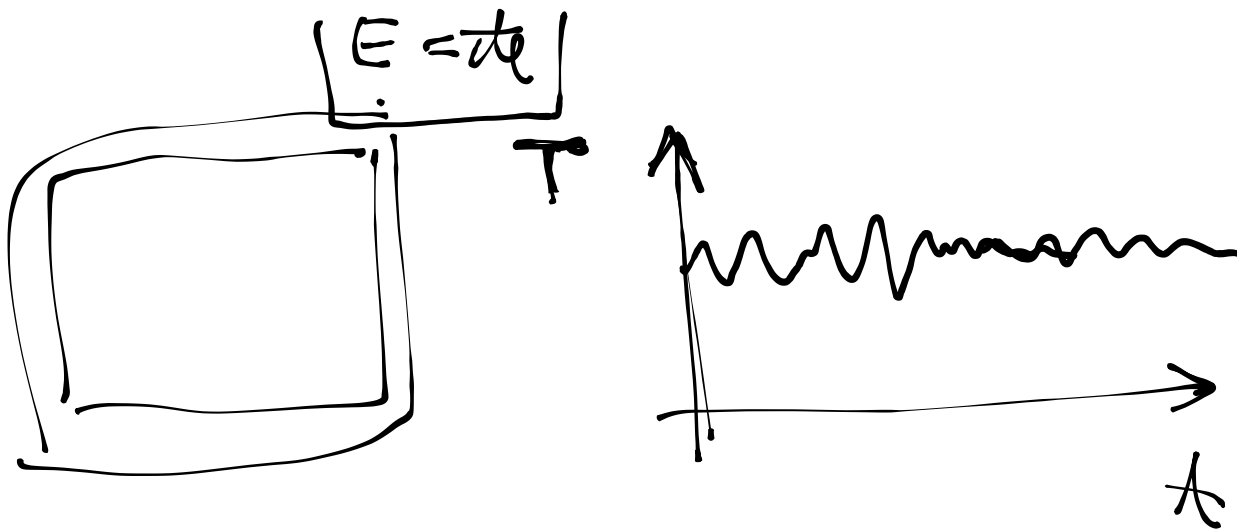
$$\therefore \rho_1(q_1, p_1) = \frac{e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(q_1, p_1)}}{\int dq_1 dp_1 e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}}} ; \quad \beta \equiv \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

En general, para cualquier sistema en
 contacto de temperatura, o sea en ensamble canónico
 la dens. de prob. es

$$\rho(q, p) = \frac{e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(q, p)}}{\mathcal{Z}} ; \quad \beta \equiv \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$\text{con } \mathcal{Z}(\beta) = \int dq dp e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}(q, p)}$$

$\mathcal{Z}$ se llama función de partición //



$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} + \mathcal{V}$$

↓

$\mathcal{E}$

