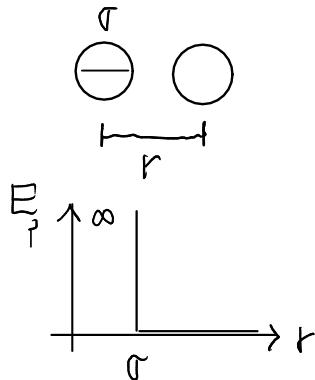


## INTERPRETAZIONE MICRO DELL'ENTROPIA

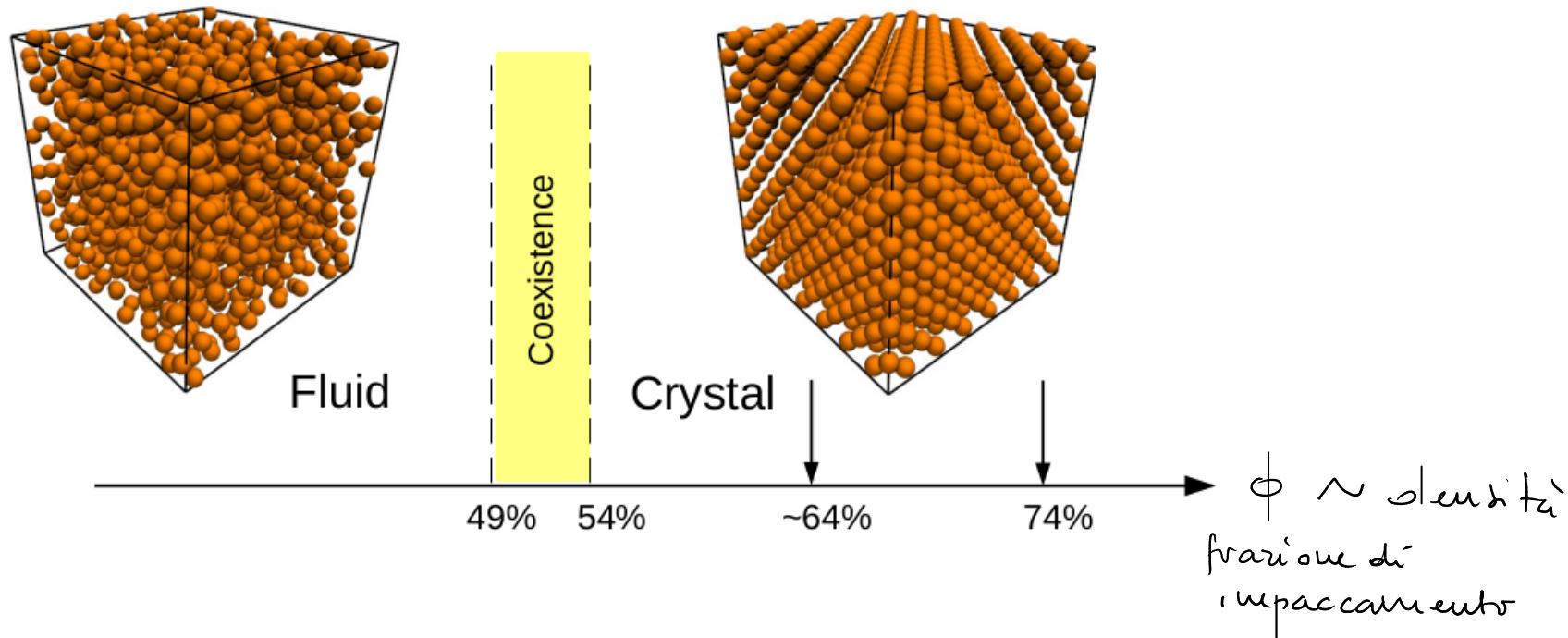
Varabili di stato :

- $P \rightarrow$  urti delle particelle sulle pareti  $\rightarrow$  forza media
- $T \rightarrow$  agitazione termica  $\rightarrow$  energia cinetica micro  $E_c^{(m)}$  (sottratto quella del CM)
- $U \rightarrow$  energia totale micros  $\rightarrow E_c^{(m)} + E_p^{(m)} = U$
- $S \rightarrow ?$

Sfere dure :



$$E_p(r) = \begin{cases} \infty & r < r \\ 0 & r > r \end{cases}$$



Dinamica molecolare  $\rightarrow$  integrazione numerica delle eq. del moto delle particelle

## Phase Transition for a Hard Sphere System

B. J. ALDER AND T. E. WAINWRIGHT

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(Received August 12, 1957)

A CALCULATION of molecular dynamic motion has been designed principally to study the relaxations accompanying various nonequilibrium phenomena. The method consists of solving exactly (to the number of significant figures carried) the simultaneous classical equations of motion of several hundred particles by means of fast electronic computers. Some of the



Bernd Alder '57

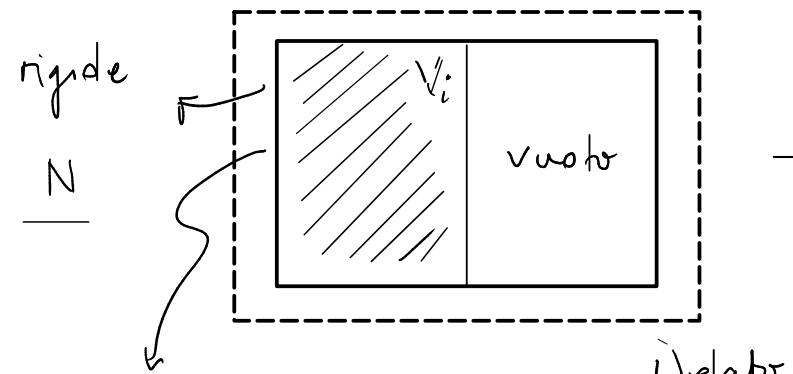
S cristallo  $\rightarrow$  S fluido  $\Rightarrow$  entropia non è  
sempre misura del disordine

<u>Stato</u>	<u>Realizzazione micro</u>
$U, V, N, P, T$ [macro-stato]	$\{ \vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots \}$ [micro-stato]

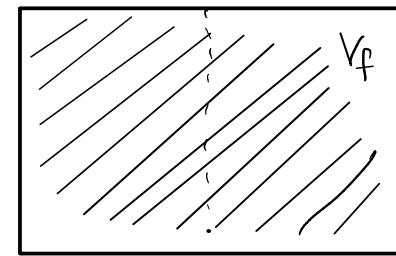
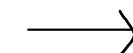
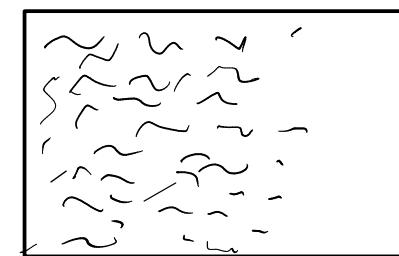
Cit. Rovelli  $\rightarrow$  sfocatura  
 $\rightarrow$  Si è legata al n. di realizzazioni micro compatibili con uno stato

Espansione libera  $\rightarrow$  prototipo trasf. irreversibile

$$V_f > V_i$$



adiabatiche iniziate  
(isolato  
termicamente)



finale

$$\delta W = -P_{\text{est}} dV \\ = 0$$

$$\text{I pr: } \Delta U = W + Q = 0 \Rightarrow T_f = T_i$$

$$dU = \delta W + \delta Q \Rightarrow \delta Q = dU - \delta W \\ = dU + P dV$$

$$\text{II pr: } \Delta S = \int_i^f \frac{\delta Q}{T} = \int_i^f \frac{1}{T} dU + \int_i^f \frac{P}{T} dV = C_V \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dU}{U} + nR \int_{V_i}^{V_f} \frac{dV}{V}$$

$$dS = \frac{\delta Q}{T} \underset{Q_S}{=}$$

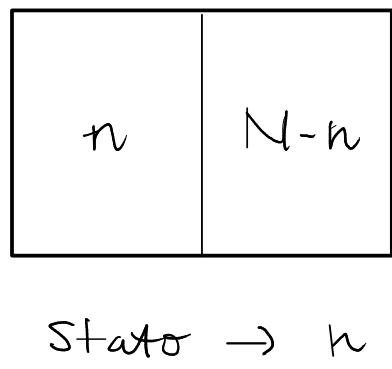
$$-U = C_V T \quad g.p. \quad = C_V \ln \frac{T_f}{T_i} + nR \ln \frac{V_f}{V_i}$$

$$\Delta S = Nk_B \ln \left( \frac{V_f}{V_i} \right) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{irrev.}$$

$$V_f = 2V_i \quad \Delta S = Nk_B \ln 2$$

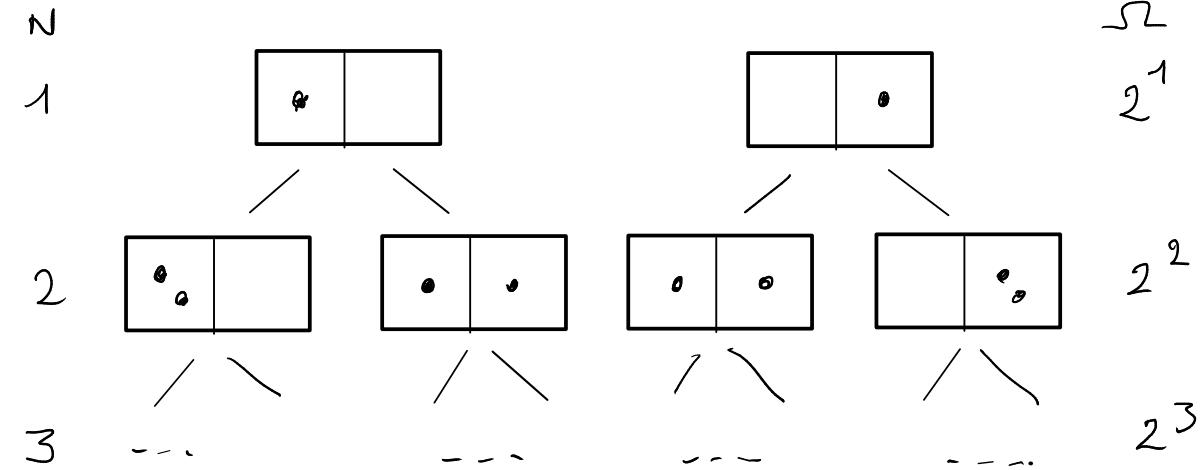
$$PV = nRT = Nk_B T = 0 \quad \therefore T_f = T_i \quad g.p.$$

Modello : discretizzo posizione particelle assx adx (ignora velocità)



n. totale di  
realizzazioni  
microscopiche

$$\Omega = 2^N$$



Arrangiamenti

$$\frac{N!}{(N-n)!}$$

$\rightarrow$

$$\frac{N!}{(N-n)! n!} \equiv C_n^N = \binom{N}{n}$$

N. realizzazioni micro

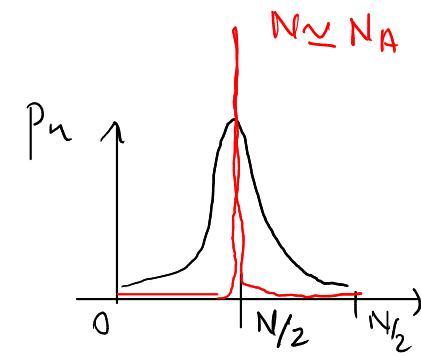
$$w_n = \binom{N}{n}$$

[Nota:  $\sum_{n=0}^N \binom{N}{n} = 2^N = 52$ ]

Prob. di uno stato  $n$  (realizzazioni equi probabili)

$$p_n = \frac{w_n}{\Omega}$$

Ese:  $N=4$   $p_0 = p_4 = 0.0625$ ,  $p_1 = p_3 = 0.25$ ,  $p_2 = 0.375$



$$N=12 : w_0 = 1, w_6 = 924, \Omega = 4096 \rightarrow p_0 = p_{12} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \quad p_6 = 0.22$$

$$N \approx N_A : p_0 = p_{N_A} = \frac{1}{2^{N_A}} = 2^{-10^{23}} \approx 10^{-10^{22}} \rightarrow \text{origine irreversibilità!}$$

Entropia di Boltzmann (realizzazioni micro equ-probabili)  $\rightarrow$  isolato

$$S_n \sim \ln W_n \quad \text{log del n. di realizzazioni micro}$$

$$S \equiv K_B \ln W \quad \rightarrow \ln \text{ per coerenza con l'estensività di } S$$

↑  
costante di  
Boltzmann

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow w_1 \cdot w_2 \quad S = S_1 + S_2$$

$w_1 \quad w_2$

Il pr. di equilibrio corrisponde allo stato più probabile  $\rightarrow$  massimizza  $W$

$S \rightarrow$  misura della vostra ignoranza o incertezza circa lo stato microscopico  $w$  del sistema

Ese. espansione libera  $w_i = N \rightarrow w_f = \frac{N}{2}$  Appross. di Stirling:  $\ln N! \approx N \ln N - N$

$$\Delta S = S_f - S_i = K_B \ln w_f - K_B \ln w_i = K_B \ln \left[ \frac{N!}{(N/2)!^2} \right] - K_B \ln \frac{1}{=} = K_B \ln N! - 2 K_B \ln \left( \frac{N}{2} \right)!$$

$$\approx N K_B \ln N - N K_B - 2 K_B \frac{N}{2} \ln \frac{N}{2} + N K_B = N K_B \cancel{\ln N} - N K_B \cancel{\ln N} + N K_B \ln 2 = \underline{N K_B \ln 2} \quad \square$$