

# El gas interactuante clásico

Lectura: M. Kardar Cap. 5, R. K. Pathria & P. D. Beale, Cap 10.

## » Hamiltoniano

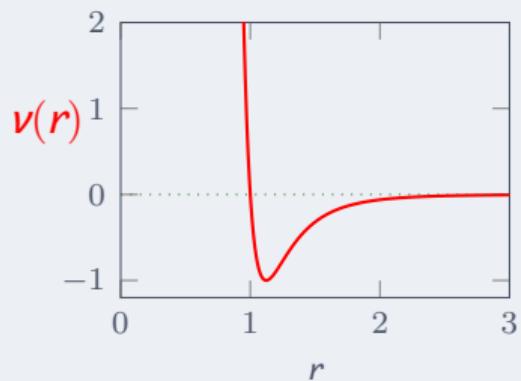
Un Hamiltoniano clásico general para  $N$  partículas

$$H_N = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + U(q_1, \dots, q_N)$$

La función de partición canónica es

$$\begin{aligned} Z(T, V, N) &= \frac{1}{N!} \int e^{-\beta \sum_i \frac{p_i^2}{2m}} e^{-\beta U} \frac{d\Gamma_N}{h^{3N}} \\ &= Z_0(T, V, N) \left\langle e^{-\beta U} \right\rangle_0 \end{aligned}$$

donde  $Z_0 = \left( \frac{V}{\lambda(T)^3} \right)^N \frac{1}{N!}$  y vamos a suponer  
 $U = \sum_{i < j} v(r_{ij})$  con  $r_{ij} = |\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j|$ .



$$Z(N, T, V) = \frac{1}{N!} \frac{1}{\lambda^{3N}} \int \left( \prod_{i=1}^N d^3 q_i \right) e^{-\beta \sum_{j < k} v(r_{jk})}$$

Vamos a expandir en  $f = e^{-\beta v(r)} - 1$  (función de Mayer  $f$ ), con  $f_{ij} = f(r_{ij})$ .

$$\prod_{j < k} (1 + f_{jk}) = \left( 1 + \sum_{j < k} f_{jk} + \sum_{j < k, l < m} f_{jk} f_{lm} + \dots \right)$$

expansión en racimos (clusters)

### Contribuciones

- $\int \prod_{i=1}^N d^3 q_i 1 = V^N$  Gas Ideal.

- $$\begin{aligned} \int \prod_{i \neq j, k} d^3 q_i \int d^3 q_j d^3 q_k f_{jk} &= V^{N-2} \int d^3 q_j d^3 q_k f_{jk} \\ &= V^{N-2} \int d^3 R d^3 r f(r) = V^{N-1} \int f(r) d^3 r \end{aligned}$$

Teniendo en cuenta que hay  $\binom{N}{2} \simeq N^2/2$  términos

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{1}{N! \lambda^{3N}} \left( V^N + V^{N-1} \frac{N^2}{2} \int d^3r f(r) + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N! \lambda^{3N}} V^N \left( 1 + \frac{N}{V} \frac{N}{2} \int d^3r f(r) + \dots \right) \\ &= Z_0 \left( 1 + \frac{N}{V} \frac{N}{2} \int d^3r f(r) + \dots \right) \end{aligned}$$

## » Gas diluido

Supongamos que  $\frac{N}{V} \int d^3r f \ll 1$

$$Z \simeq Z_0 \left( 1 + \frac{NN}{2V} \int f d^3r \right) \simeq Z_0 \left( 1 + \frac{N}{2V} \int f d^3r \right)^N$$

Así

$$F = -k_B T \ln(Z) \simeq F_0 - N k_B T \ln \left[ 1 + \frac{N}{2V} \int f d^3r \right] \simeq F_0 - N k_B T \frac{N}{2V} \int f d^3r$$

$$p = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \Big|_{T,N} = \frac{N k_B T}{V} \left( 1 - \frac{N}{2V} \int f d^3r \right)$$

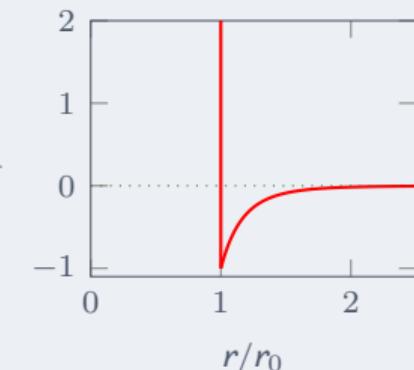
Es una expansión del virial

$$\frac{p}{n k_B T} = 1 + B_2(T) \frac{N}{V} + B_3(T) \left( \frac{N}{V} \right)^2 + \dots, \text{ con } B_2(T) = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3r f = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3r \left[ e^{-\beta v(r)} - 1 \right]$$

## » Ejemplo

$$v(r) = \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{si } r > r_0 \\ -U_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^6 & \text{si } r < r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$B_2(T) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty 4\pi r^2 \left( e^{-\beta v} - 1 \right) dr$$



A alta  $T(\beta\mu U_0 \ll 1)$  finalmente,

$$B_2 = V_e(1 - \beta U_0), \quad \text{con} \quad V_e = \frac{2\pi}{3} r_0^3$$

Y la ecuación de estado ( $V_e$  "chico")

$$Nk_B T = \left[ p + U_0 V_e \left( \frac{N}{V} \right)^2 \right] [V - NV_e]$$

## » El caso general, en el gran canónico (M. Kardar 5.2)

$$Z_{GC} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta\mu N} Z(N, T, V) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^N S_N \quad \text{con} \quad S_N = \int \prod_{i=1}^N d^3 q_i \prod_{i < j} (1 + f_{ij})$$

Hay que ordenar y contar los términos en  $S_N$ . Cada término lo represento por un gráfico, por ejemplo para el término

$$\left( \int d^3 q_1 \right) \left( \int d^3 q_2 d^3 q_3 f_{23} \right) \left( \int d^3 q_4 d^3 q_5 d^3 q_6 f_{45} f_{56} \right) \left( \int d^3 q_7 \right) \cdots \left( \int d^3 q_N \right)$$



Ahora defino, por conveniencia,  $b_\ell$  a la suma sobre todos los clusters posibles de tamaño  $\ell$

$$b_1 = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$b_1 = \int d^3q = V$$

$$b_2 = \begin{array}{cc} \bullet & \bullet \\ 1 & 2 \end{array}$$

$$b_2 = \int d^3q_1 d^3q_2 f_{12}$$

$$b_3 = \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & & \\ & \bullet & \\ 1 & 2 & \end{array}$$

+ rotados

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & & \\ & \bullet & \\ 1 & 2 & \end{array}$$

$$b_3 = \int d^3q_1 d^3q_2 d^3q_3 [f_{12}f_{13} + f_{13}f_{32} + f_{21}f_{23} + f_{12}f_{23}f_{31}]$$

Finalmente, cada término (gráfico), se puede descomponer en  $n_1$  clusters de 1,  $n_2$  clusters de 2, etc. Por lo tanto

$$S_N = \sum_{\{n_\ell\}'} \prod_\ell b_\ell^{n_\ell} W(\{n_\ell\}) \quad \text{donde} \quad \{n_\ell\}' \rightarrow \sum_\ell \ell n_\ell = N$$

¿Cuánto vale  $W$  para un conjunto dado de  $\{n_\ell\}$ ? Notemos, que hay distintas maneras de asignar las  $N$  partículas a los  $n_\ell$  clusters de tamaño  $\ell$ , y que dada una de ellas, hay varias maneras de armar los clusters en sí.

Así, tenemos

$$W = \frac{N!}{(1!)^{n_1} (2!)^{n_2} (3!)^{n_3} \dots n_1! n_2! \dots} = \frac{N!}{\prod_\ell n_\ell! (\ell!)^{n_\ell}}$$

### Ejemplos

$$N = 3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_1 = 1, n_2 = 1 \\ \end{array} \right. \quad \mid W = 3$$

$$N = 4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n_1 = 0, n_2 = 2 \\ n_1 = 0, n_2 = 0, n_3 = 0, n_4 = 1 \\ n_1 = 2, n_2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} W = \\ W = \\ W = \end{array} \right.$$

$$Z_{GC} = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{N!} \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^N \sum_{\{n'_\ell\}} \frac{N! \prod_\ell b_\ell^{n_\ell}}{\prod_\ell n_\ell! (\ell!)_\ell^n}$$

Al ser el GC,

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{GC} &= \sum_{\{n_\ell\}} \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^{\sum_\ell \ell n_\ell} \prod_\ell \frac{b_\ell^{n_\ell}}{n_\ell! (\ell!)_\ell^n} = \sum_{\{n_\ell\}} \prod_\ell \frac{1}{n_\ell!} \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu\ell} b_\ell}{\lambda^{3\ell} \ell!} \right)^{n_\ell} \\ &= \prod_\ell \sum_{n_\ell}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n_\ell!} \left[ \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^\ell \frac{b_\ell}{\ell!} \right]^{n_\ell} = \prod_\ell \exp \left[ \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^\ell \frac{b_\ell}{\ell!} \right] \\ &= \boxed{\exp \left[ \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{e^{\beta\mu}}{\lambda^3} \right)^\ell \frac{b_\ell}{\ell!} \right]} \end{aligned}$$

Así, en términos de la fugacidad  $z$ , nos queda la ecuación de estado

$$\beta pV = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z}{\lambda^3} \right)^\ell \frac{b_\ell}{\ell!} \quad , \langle N \rangle = z \frac{\partial \ln Z_{GC}}{\partial z} \Big|_{\beta, V} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{z}{\lambda^3} \right)^\ell \frac{b_\ell}{(\ell-1)!}$$

con

$$b_1 = \int d^3q = V$$

$$b_2 = \int d^3q_1 d^3q_2 f_{12}$$

$$b_3 = \dots$$

$$b_4 = \dots$$