

Last class we derived -

4th January 2024

$$u = kN \left(\frac{V}{N} \right)^{-2/3} \exp \left(\frac{2}{3} \frac{S}{NR} \right) \\ = f(N, V, S)$$

If $V \rightarrow \lambda V$, $S \rightarrow \lambda S$, $N \rightarrow \lambda N$,

then $\frac{V}{N} \rightarrow \frac{V}{N}$, $\frac{S}{N} \rightarrow \frac{S}{N}$, only $N \rightarrow \lambda N$.

(*) If we are given another $u = f(N, V, S)$ for another system, we should be able to tell if it is correct or not, and calculate T, P, μ .

○ Thermodynamics \rightarrow Physics that cares about macroscopic variables

To know a system completely - we need to know all $u \times 10^{23}$ is in molecules, initial states, etc.

\Rightarrow Thermodynamics reduces this into a few effective variables, not 10^{23} something variables.

Just like QTR reduces to NLM / N's theory of gravitation

But this works (is useful for) when we have the timescale of measurement is much larger than atomic timescale.

timescale \gg atomic timescale.

Also,

lengthscale \gg Intermolecular distance.

So based on timescale and length scale, we worry about the effective DOF, not the fundamental DOF.

Finding these effective DOF is essential to good application.

Equilibrium \rightarrow The system does not change parameters in scales used.

What are good choices to guide the selection of DoF of a system at equilibrium?

→ Constant quantities in an 'Equilibrium' state.

⇒ Conserved quantities ⇒ Due to some symmetries of the system.

⊗ → Other quantities may also emerge, which are good descriptors of the system.

○ Emergence of macroscopic variables:

Let us consider a system of nine atoms.



Wave has the amplitude proportional to the distance these atoms move

OR something like,



OR,



9 * particles in a system & coupled to each other with spring-like connections — any arbitrary motion of them can be expressed as a combination of these 3 waves. → Normal modes

(*) But this depends on the resolution (scales) that we use to measure this system.

If it is large, we may resolve only the third one.

⇒ Your observation scale determines the mode that you observe.

⇒ System will be effectively described by that mode.

⇒ That is the only DOF that is effective

This is akin to the 'Emergence' of Thermodynamic variables.