

Lecture 1 - Intro to Stat Mech

- (1) **Macrostate** : defined by thermodynamic variables : p, T, U, V, \dots
- (2) **Microstate** : defined by positions, velocities, spin, ... for each particle (atom/molecule)
- ↳ **Accessible microstate** : associated macrostate consistent with under ^{i.e.} system
- (3) **Single particle state (SPS)** : one particle state, ignoring all others
- 3 types of states

Distinguishability : Can we put a label on each particle?

Billiards : yes Gas : no & if we distinguish when simulating we are not reflecting reality

If gas particles are indistinguishable.

1 micro state : $(\vec{r}_1, \vec{v}_1, \vec{r}_2, \vec{v}_2, \vec{r}_3, \vec{v}_3, \dots)$
 $(\vec{r}_2, \vec{v}_2, \vec{r}_1, \vec{v}_1, \vec{r}_3, \vec{v}_3, \dots)$ \nearrow same microstate

Postulates of Statistical Mechanics

1. Microstates exist
2. Energy is conserved
3. Any closed system in equilibrium is equally likely to be in any of its accessible microstates & we assume this, but it's still a hypothesis

↓
let's now def the
STATISTICAL WEIGHT

Statistical Weight :

W_i : sta n° of accessible microstates

$$P(\text{macrostate } i) = P_i = \frac{W_i}{\text{Total n° of microstates}}$$

(ex1)

Deck of cards

- Microstate: Queen of clubs
- Microstate:
 - suit → clubs
 - card of any suit → queen

$$(1) W_{\text{clubs}} = 13, P_{\text{clubs}} = \frac{\text{n° clubs}}{\text{n° cards}_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) W_{\text{queen}} = 4, P_{\text{queen}} = \frac{1}{13}$$

How likely are U to draw a club against a queen?

$$\frac{P_{\text{clubs}}}{P_{\text{queen}}} = \frac{W_{\text{clubs}}}{W_{\text{queen}}} = \frac{13}{4} = 3.25$$

(ex2)

$$N_{\text{coins}} = 10$$

- Macrostate n n° of tails
 $n = 0, \dots, 10$ (11 variants)
- Microstate: sequence TH...
(10 variants, with 2 values per var)
SPS are coin H or T (1 var)

Weight $W(n)$ ← Binomial series

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

$$W(5) = 252$$

$$W(10) = 1$$

How many sequences are there to get 5 or 10 tails?

$$\frac{P(5)}{P(10)} = 252, P(5) = \frac{W(5)}{2^{10}} = 25\% \\ P(10) = 0.1\%$$

