

Master Equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle nA \rangle + \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \cdot \langle n \vec{v} A \rangle - n \langle \vec{v} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{r}} \rangle - n \langle \vec{F} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{p}} \rangle = 0$$

$$\partial_t \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\partial_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial r_i}$$

Density: $A=1$: $\partial_t n + \nabla \cdot (n \vec{u}) = 0$; $\rho := mn$, $\vec{u} := \langle \vec{v} \rangle$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{u}) = 0} \rightarrow \text{Continuity eqn} \quad \vec{J} := \rho \vec{u}$$

$$\partial_t \rho + \partial_j (\rho u_j) = \partial_t \rho + \rho \partial_j u_j + u_j \partial_j \rho = 0$$

$A(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$

Momentum: $A = p_i = mv_i$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle nA \rangle + \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \cdot \langle n \vec{v} A \rangle - n \langle \vec{v} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{r}} \rangle - n \langle \vec{F} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{p}} \rangle = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p_j} A = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho u_i) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} (\rho \langle v_j v_i \rangle) - n F_i = 0$$

Pressure Tensor: $\rho \langle (v_i - u_i)(v_j - u_j) \rangle =: P_{ij} = P_{ji} \rightarrow$ flux of i -th momentum in j -th direction

Maxwell-Boltzmann $\rightarrow P_{ij} = nkT \delta_{ij} = P$

flux of momentum $\leftrightarrow \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}} \leftrightarrow \text{Pressure}$

$$\langle v_j u_i \rangle = u_i \langle v_j \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \langle v_j v_i \rangle &= \rho \langle (v_j - u_j)(v_i - u_i) \rangle + \rho \langle v_j u_i \rangle + \rho \langle v_i u_j \rangle - \rho u_i u_j \\ &= P_{ij} + \rho u_i u_j \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial_t (\rho u_i) + \partial_j (P_{ij} + \rho u_i u_j) - n F_i = 0$$

$$u_i \partial_t \rho + \rho \partial_t u_i + \partial_j P_{ij} + \rho u_i \partial_j u_j + \rho u_j \partial_j u_i + u_i u_j \partial_j \rho - n F_i = 0$$

Continuity: $\partial_t \rho + \rho \partial_j u_j + u_j \partial_j \rho = 0$

$$\rho (\partial_t + u_j \partial_j) u_i = -\partial_j P_{ij} + \frac{\rho}{m} F_i \quad D_t \equiv \partial_t + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla$$

$$\rho D_t u_i = -\partial_j P_{ij} + \frac{\rho}{m} F_i \rightarrow \text{Newton's second law!}$$

Kinetic energy:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} m (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle F_j \frac{\partial}{\partial v_j} (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle \quad \sum_i \frac{\partial}{\partial j} (v_i - u_i)^2 = \sum_i 2(v_i - u_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial j}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle nA \rangle + \frac{\partial}{\partial \vec{r}} \cdot \langle n \vec{v} A \rangle - n \langle \vec{v} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{r}} \rangle - n \langle \vec{F} \cdot \frac{\partial A}{\partial \vec{p}} \rangle = 0 \quad \partial_j (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 = 2(v_i - u_i) \partial_j u_i$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \langle \rho (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \langle \rho v_j (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle - \rho \langle \underbrace{v_j \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2}_{v_j \partial_j u_i (v_i - u_i)} \rangle = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \partial_t \langle \rho (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \partial_j \langle \rho v_j (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle - \rho \langle v_j \partial_j u_i (v_i - u_i) \rangle = 0$$

* $A(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$ in master equation is time independent while this one is time dependent through u *

$$\text{extra term} \sim \langle (\vec{v} - \vec{u}) \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} \rangle = \langle \vec{v} - \vec{u} \rangle \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Temperature: } \frac{3}{2} kT(\vec{r}, t) = \frac{1}{2} m \langle (\vec{v} - \vec{u}(\vec{r}, t))^2 \rangle \quad \times \quad \text{Tr } P = 3P \frac{kT}{m} \quad \times$$

$$\text{Heat flux: } q_i := \frac{1}{2} m \rho \langle (v_i - u_i)(v_j - u_j)^2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} m \rho \langle v_i (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} m \rho \langle (v_i - u_i) (\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle + \frac{1}{2} m \rho u_i \langle (v_j - u_j)^2 \rangle \\ &= q_i + \frac{3}{2} \rho kT u_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho \langle v_j \partial_j u_i (v_i - u_i) \rangle = \rho \partial_j u_i \left(\langle (v_j - u_j)(v_i - u_i) \rangle + u_j \overbrace{\langle v_i - u_i \rangle}^0 \right)$$

$$= \partial_j u_i P_{ij}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\rho kT) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j} \left(q_i + \frac{3}{2} \rho kT u_i \right) + m P_{ij} \partial_j u_i = 0$$

Rate of strain : $U_{ij} := \frac{1}{2} (\partial_i u_j + \partial_j u_i)$
+ Continuity

$$\rho (\partial_t + u_j \partial_j) kT + \frac{2}{3} \partial_j q_j + \frac{2}{3} m U_{ij} P_{ij} = 0$$

$$\rho, \vec{u}, P_{ij}, q \quad (!)$$

$$f_1 = ?? \longleftrightarrow \text{Boltzmann Eq.}$$

Boltzmann Equation is hard!

Ideal Fluid : what about local equilibrium?

$$f_1^{(0)}(\vec{r}, \vec{p}, t) = n(\vec{r}, t) \left(\frac{1}{2\pi m kT(\vec{r}, t)} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{m(\vec{v} - \vec{u}(\vec{r}, t))^2}{kT(\vec{r}, t)} \right]$$

$$\text{find } P_{ij} \text{ \& } q_i : P_{ij} = \rho \langle (v_i - u_i)(v_j - u_j) \rangle = nkT \delta_{ij} \equiv P(\vec{r}, t) \delta_{ij}$$

$$q_i = \frac{1}{2} m \rho \langle (v_i - u_i)(\vec{v} - \vec{u})^2 \rangle = 0 \quad !$$

Equations of motion :

- Continuity : $\partial_t \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{u}) = 0$

$$\hookrightarrow (\partial_t + u_j \partial_j) \rho + \rho \partial_j u_j = 0$$

- momentum : Euler equation

$$(\partial_t + u_j \partial_j) u_i + \frac{1}{\rho} \partial_i P = \frac{F_i}{m}$$

Energy . flow of heat

$$\underline{(\partial_t + u_j \partial_j) T + \frac{2}{3} T \partial_j u_j = 0}$$

Ideal fluid \rightarrow they miss dissipation !

\hookrightarrow no irreversibility \rightarrow no equilibrium !

$f_i^{(10)}$ \rightarrow Detailed Balance $\rightarrow \frac{dH}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow$ no increase of entropy !

Directly :

$$D_t \rho = -\rho \partial_i u_i$$

$$D_t T = -\frac{2}{3} T \partial_i u_i$$

$$D_t (\rho T^{-3/2}) = T^{-3/2} D_t \rho - \frac{3}{2} T^{-5/2} \rho D_t T = -\rho T^{-3/2} \partial_i u_i + T^{-3/2} \rho \partial_i u_i = 0$$

$\rho T^{-3/2} = \text{constant} \rightarrow$ Adiabatic Process !

$q_i = 0$