

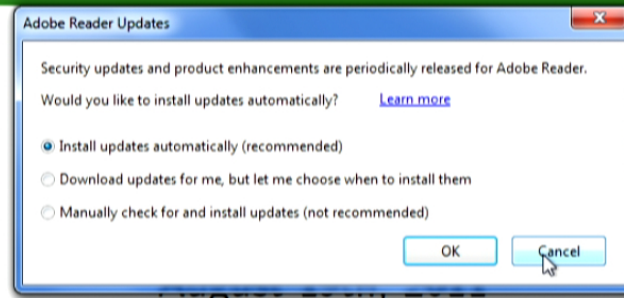
Title: Physics in Nature Presentation: Irreversible Processes

Date: Aug 19, 2011 09:15 AM

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Abstract:

The physics behind sprinklers



A simple sprinkler

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Examples of irreversible processes in nature

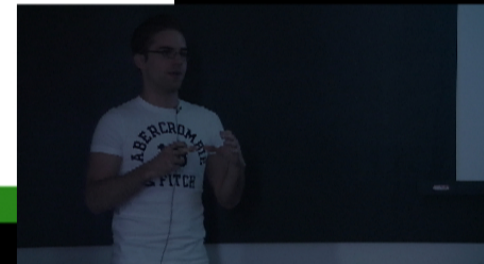
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- Sprinklers ;
- Waterfalls ;
- Doppler effect : $f = \left(\frac{v+v_r}{v+v_s} \right) f_0$
- A man crossing and uncrossing his legs?



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Outline

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- Entropy: overview and physical meaning
- Loschmidt's Paradox
- The Fluctuation Theorem



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Entropy, an obscure concept

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Definition: A small change in entropy may be defined as $dS \equiv \frac{\delta Q}{T}$.
Macroscopically, we can view entropy as:

- the availability of a system's energy to do work



Entropy, an obscure concept

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Microscopically, entropy is the measure the disorder of a system. It has to do with the quantity of available states Ω in a system.

Boltzmann's formula: $S = k_B \ln \Omega$



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Boltzmann's formula: $S = k_B \ln \Omega$

\Rightarrow 2nd law of thermodynamics = statistical law

Equilibrium = Perfect Internal Disorder (dye in water, air in a box)

Example: $P(N \text{ particles in one half of box}) = \frac{1}{2^N} \rightarrow 0$ if N large.



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Loschmidt's Paradox

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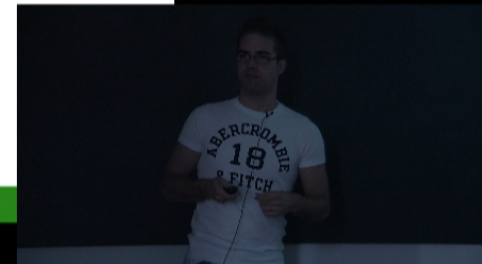
Paradox: Irreversible processes should not be deduced from time-symmetric dynamics. Yet, it happens.

H-Theorem: S can only increase in time for an ideal gas.



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Loschmidt's reply: the *molecular chaos assumption* is flawed:

- Introduces a time asymmetry
- Changes the conceptual system of stat. mech.



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Question: Is there a way to formally deduce irreversible processes from time-reversible dynamics?



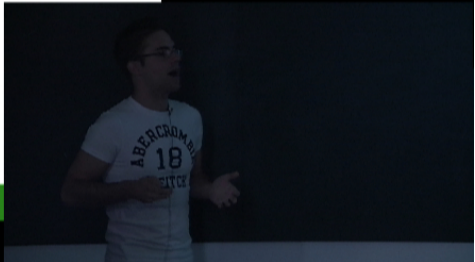
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YES!



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Crooks' Fluctuation theorem

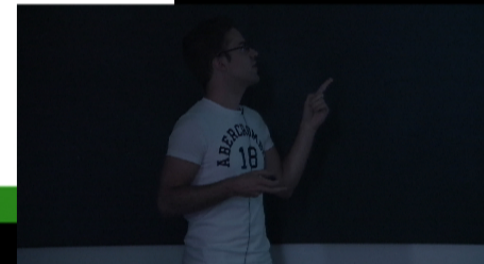
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Statistical "law" \Rightarrow non-zero probability of $\Delta S < 0$.
Can we quantify this probability?



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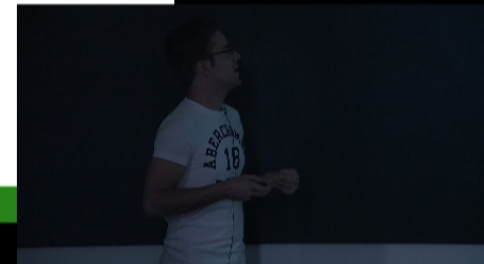
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Crooks' Fluctuation theorem: Let A and B be two microstates, $\Delta F = F(B) - F(A)$ the Helmholtz free energy difference between these states, and $W_{A \rightarrow B}$ the work done by the system while changing states from A to B . Then:

$$\frac{P(A \rightarrow B)}{P(A \leftarrow B)} = e^{\beta(W_{A \rightarrow B} - \Delta F)}$$



Crooks' Fluctuation theorem

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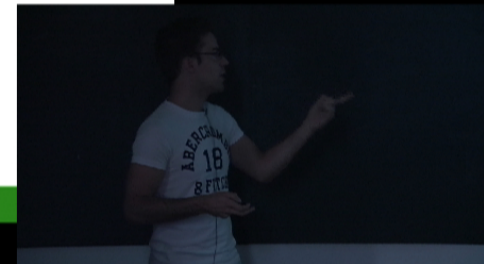
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Conclusion

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Conclusion

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- Waterfall: energy has been spread out in heat dissipation and sound waves ;
- Sprinkler: work to be done by pressure to reverse flow of water makes the probability ridiculously low ;
- Second law of thermodynamics is statistical and can be broken, but at VERY low probabilities.



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Irreversible processes can be deduced from time-reversible mechanisms !

