

Grand-canonical potential and Gibbs distribution

Reminder: we considered the dependence of thermodynamic functions on the number of particles N and introduced the chemical potential

$$dF = -SdT - PdV + \mu dN$$

$$d\varphi = -SdT + VdP + \mu dN$$

$$dH = TdS + VdP + \mu dN$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{T,V} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial N}\right)_{T,P} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial N}\right)_{S,P}$$

In order to have some potential which has μ as an external parameter we introduced the differential of another potential, $F - \mu N$, in a given volume

$$d\Omega = -SdT - Nd\mu \quad \Big| \quad N = -\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \mu}$$

Also, we've shown that $\varphi = \mu N$, so

$$\Omega = F - \varphi = -PV$$

but note: it has to take μ and T as variables !!!

Gibbs distribution

$$W_{nN} = \frac{e^{\frac{\mu N - \epsilon_{nN}}{T}}}{\Omega}$$

- Grand-canonical ensemble

$$w_{nN} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\mu N - \epsilon_{nN}}{T}}}{\tilde{Z}} \quad - \text{Grand-canonical ensemble}$$

$$\tilde{Z} = \sum_{n,N} e^{-\frac{\mu N - \epsilon_{nN}}{T}} \quad - \text{Grand canonical partition function}$$

Generalise the definition of entropy

$$S = - \langle \ln w_{nN} \rangle \equiv - \sum_{n,N} w_{nN} \ln w_{nN} \quad (*)$$

We may also introduce a "more quantum" representation for it: $\tilde{Z} = \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\frac{\mu \hat{N} - \hat{H}}{T}} \right)$

Let's use (*) with the grand-canonical Gibbs distribution

$$S = - \left\langle \ln \frac{1}{\tilde{Z}} + \frac{\mu N - \epsilon_{nN}}{T} \right\rangle =$$

$$= \ln \tilde{Z} - \frac{\mu N}{T} + \frac{E}{T}$$

$$\rightarrow -T \ln \tilde{Z} = E - ST - \mu N$$

Since $E - ST - \mu N \equiv F - \mu N = \Omega$

$$\boxed{-T \ln \tilde{Z} = \Omega}$$

Once more,

$$\boxed{\Omega = -T \ln \left[e^{-\frac{\mu N}{T}} \sum e^{-\frac{\epsilon_{nN}}{T}} \right]}$$

$$\Omega = -T \ln \sum_N \left[e^{\frac{\mu N}{T}} \sum_n e^{-\frac{E_{nN}}{T}} \right]$$

It's also convenient to write the grand-canonical distribution in the form

$$W_{nN} = e^{\frac{\Omega - E_{nN}}{T}}$$