

Estrutura de líquidos

$g(r)$ - expansão em “aglomerados” e na densidade

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BioLat group

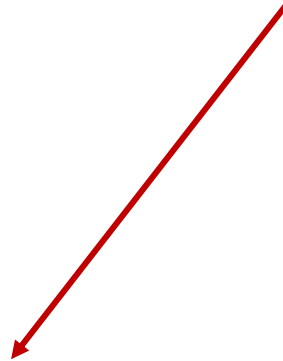
Instituto de Física USP

13 de maio de 2022

Esperimento e teoria

$$I(\theta, R, t; \omega) = \varepsilon_0 c \frac{\overline{A^2}(\theta, \omega)}{R^2} [F(q)F^*(q)][P(q)P^*(q)],$$

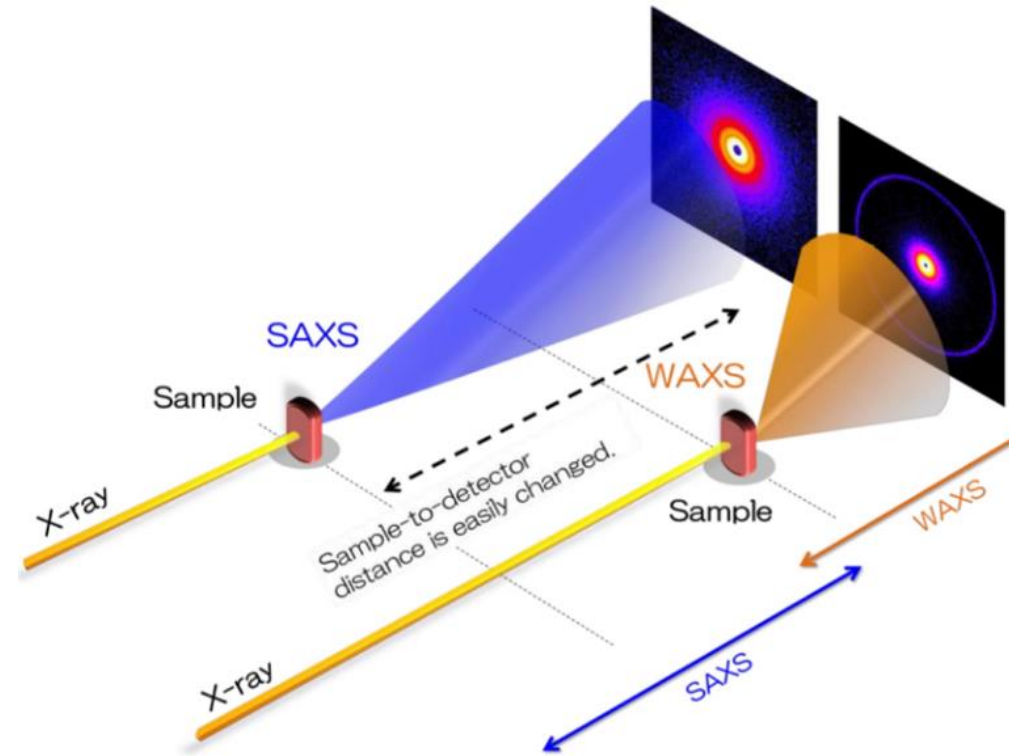
ESTRUTURA



$$S(q) = 1 + \frac{N}{V} \int_V d\vec{r} \, \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{r}) e^{i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

esperimento

teoria



O cálculo de $g(r)$:

$$g(r) = V \langle \delta(\vec{R}_1 - \vec{R}_2 - \vec{r}) \rangle$$

$$= V^2 e^{-\beta u(r)} \int_V d\vec{R}_{31} \dots \int_V d\vec{R}_{N1} \frac{e^{-\beta \sum_{i < j, (i,j) \neq (1,2)} u(R_{ij})}}{Z(T, V, N)}$$

$$Z = \int_V d\vec{R}_1 \int_V d\vec{R}_2 \dots \int_V d\vec{R}_N e^{-\beta \sum_{i < j} u(R_{ij})}$$

Função de Mayer: transforma integral múltipla em soma

$$g(r) = V^2 e^{-\beta u(r)} \int_V d\vec{R}_{31} \dots \int_V d\vec{R}_{N1} \frac{e^{-\beta \sum_{i < j, (i,j) \neq (1,2)} u(R_{ij})}}{Z(T, V, N)}$$

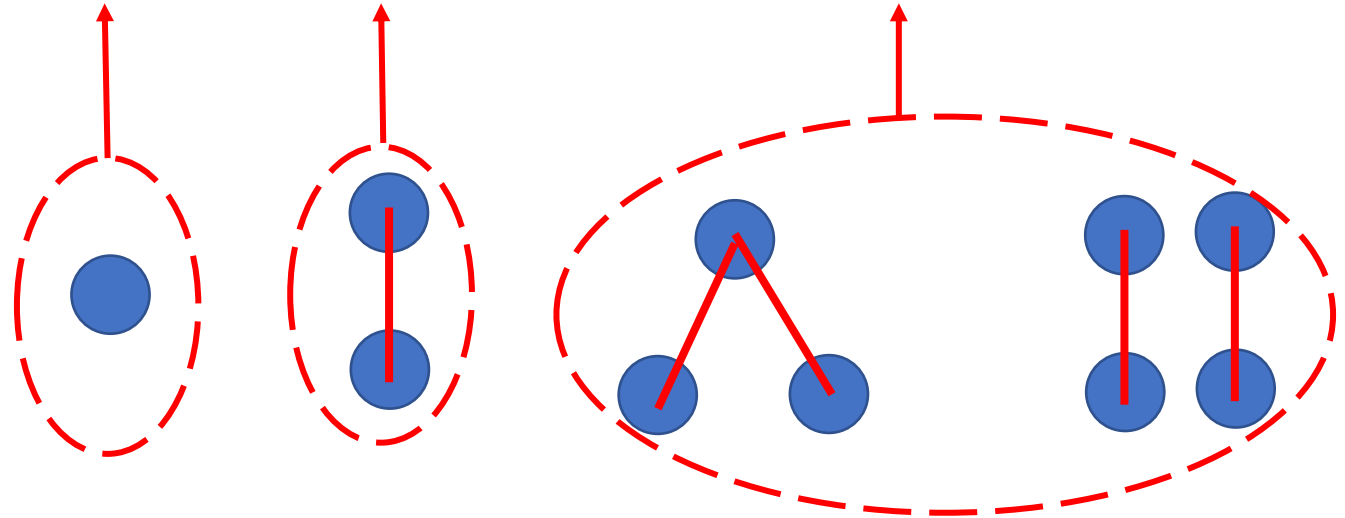
$$e^{-\beta u(r_{ij})} = 1 + f(r_{ij})$$

$$e^{-\beta \sum_{i < j} u(r_{ij})} = \prod_{i < j} [1 + f(r_{ij})]$$

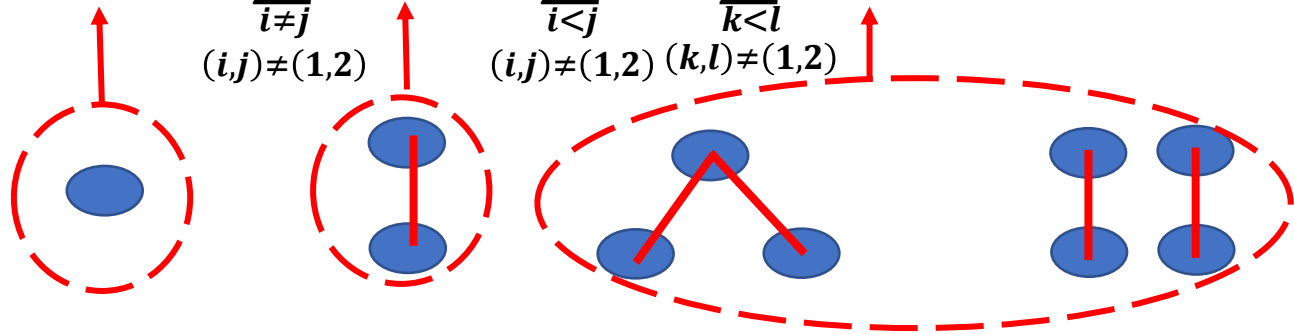
$$g(r) = V^2 e^{-\beta u(r)} \int_V d\vec{R}_{31} \dots \int_V d\vec{R}_{N1} \frac{\prod_{i,j=3}^N [1 + f(r_{ij})]}{Z(T, V, N)}$$

$g(r)$ pode ser expandida em "aglomerados"

$$g(\mathbf{r}) e^{\beta u(\mathbf{r})} = V^2 \int_V d\vec{r}_3 \dots \int_V d\vec{r}_N \left\{ 1 + \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ (i,j) \neq (1,2)}} f_{ij} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ (i,j) \neq (1,2)}} \sum_{\substack{k < l \\ (k,l) \neq (1,2)}} f_{ij} f_{kl} + o(f^3) \right\}$$



$$g(r) e^{\beta u(r)} = V^2 \int_V d\vec{r}_3 \dots \int_V d\vec{r}_N \{ 1 + \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ (i,j) \neq (1,2)}} f_{ij} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ (i,j) \neq (1,2)}} \sum_{\substack{k < l \\ (k,l) \neq (1,2)}} f_{ij} f_{kl} + o(f^3) \}$$

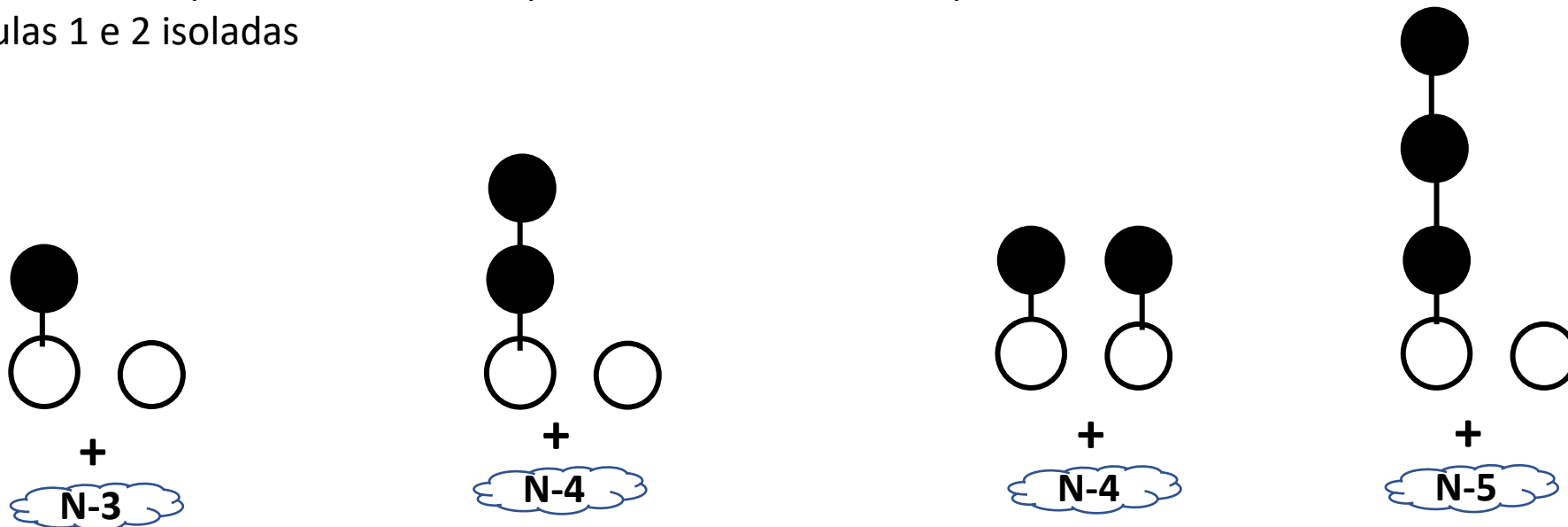


$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de N-2} \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right\} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-3 partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \dots \} \frac{V^2}{Q_N}$$

$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de N-2} \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-3 partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \dots \right\} \frac{V^2}{Q_N}$$

Vamos desenvolver um pouco mais os dois primeiro termos acima, que envolvem

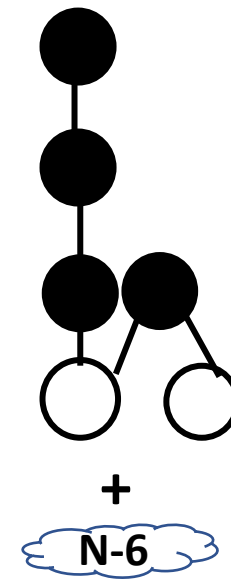
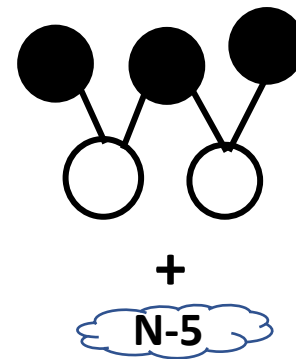
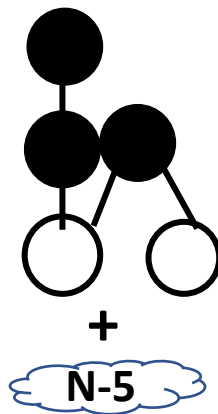
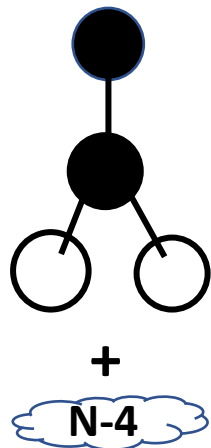
- as partículas 1 e 2 isoladas



$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de N-2} \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{s sobre} \\ \text{N-3 partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{s sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{s sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{s sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{s sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \dots \right\} \frac{V^2}{Q_N}$$

Vamos desenvolver um pouco mais os dois primeiro termos acima, que envolvem

- as partículas 1 e 2 ligadas por uma partícula



$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de } N-2 \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right\} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-3 \text{ partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-4 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-4 \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-6 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-6 \end{array} \right) + \dots \left\} \frac{V^2}{Q_N}$$

Cada termo de $g(r)$ para um sistema de N partículas envolve:

- agregados de $L + 2$ partículas que envolvem as 2 partículas 1 e 2
- soma sobre todas as configurações das $(N-2-L)$ partículas $\rightarrow Z(T, V, N - 2 - L) = Z_{N-2-L}$

$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \sum_{L=0} (agregados de L + 2 partículas) \times Z_{N-2-L}$$

Exercício:

-> Construa todos os termos da soma de conjuntos de agregados para $N=4$

$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de } N-2 \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right\} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-3 \text{ partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-4 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-4 \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-6 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-6 \end{array} \right) + \dots \left. \vphantom{\left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \text{sobre} \\ N-6 \end{array} \right)} \right\} \frac{V^2}{Q_N}$$

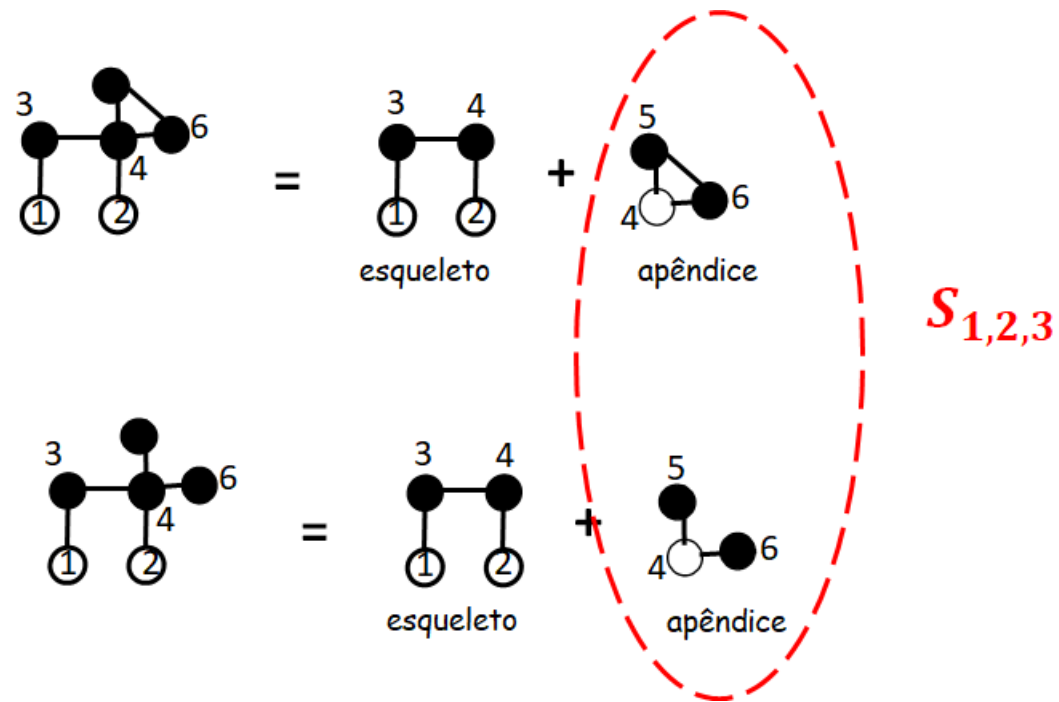
$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{soma sobre} \\ \text{configurações} \\ \text{de N-2} \\ \text{partículas} \end{array} \right\} + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-3 partículas} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-4} \end{array} \right) + \dots + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{sobre} \\ \text{N-6} \end{array} \right) + \dots \left\{ \frac{V^2}{Q_N} \right.$$

$$g(r)e^{\beta u(r)} = \sum_{L=0} (agregados de L + 2 partículas) \times Z_{N-2-L}$$

$$g(r)e^{\beta \mu(r)} = \frac{V^2}{Q_N} \sum_{L=0} \Omega(L+2, N) \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{aglomerados de} \\ L + 2 \text{ partículas} \\ \text{que incluem} \\ 1 \text{ e } 2 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} Z_{N-2-L} \end{array} \right)$$

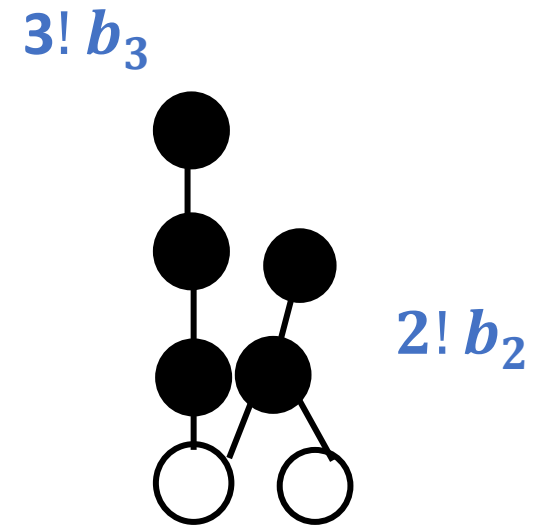
fatorização das integrais: aglomerados que envolvem as partículas 1 e 2 são divididos em

- Esqueletos
- Apêndices

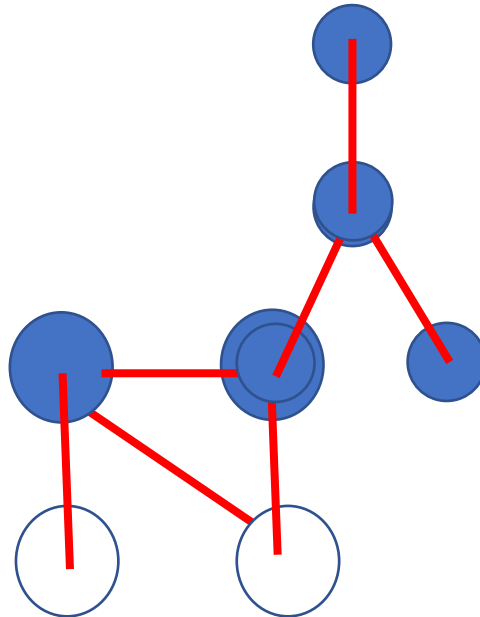


Esqueletos e Apêndices

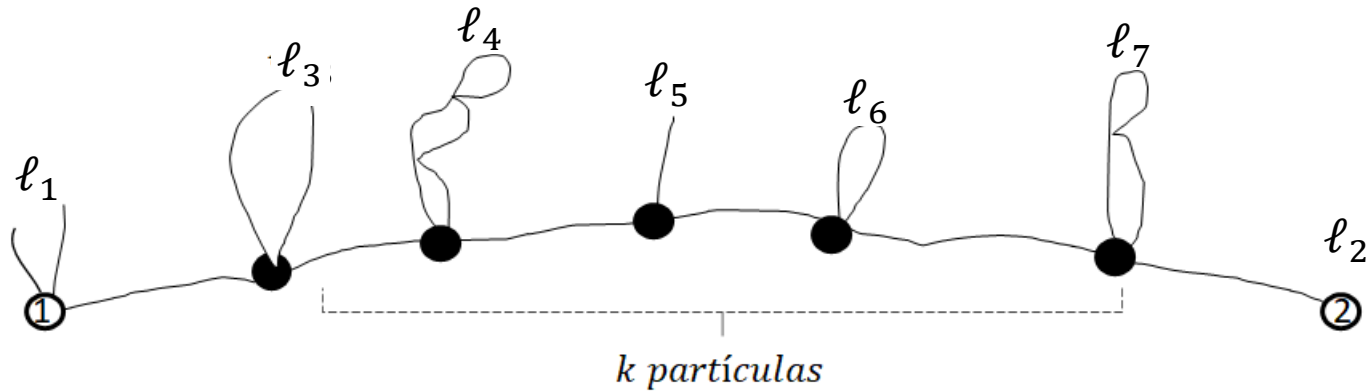
$$\frac{\int_V d\vec{r}_1 \cdots \int_V d\vec{r}_j S_{1,2,3,\dots,j}}{j!} \equiv V b_j$$



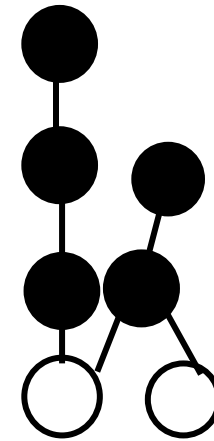
Exercício Escreva as integrais que representam o esqueleto e o apêndice do diagrama abaixo. Escreva as integrais para os apêndices na forma de funções S_j e b_j



Esqueletos e Apêndices



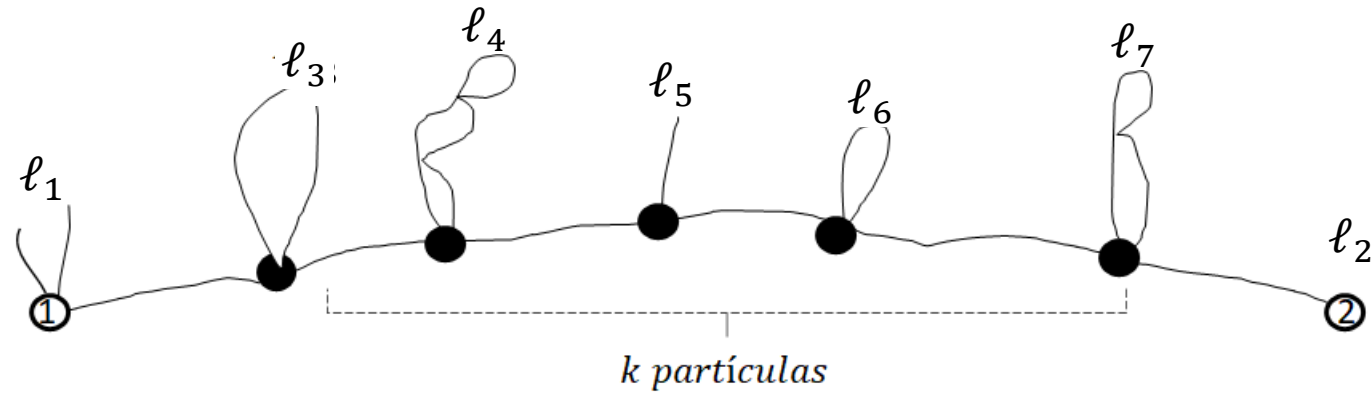
$$\frac{\int_V d\vec{r}_1 \dots \int_V d\vec{r}_j S_{1,2,3,\dots,j}}{j!} \equiv v b_j$$



$$\begin{aligned} k &= 1 \\ \ell_1 &= 3 \\ \ell_2 &= 0 \\ \ell_3 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Número total de partículas no agregado: } 2 + L = 2 + k + \sum_{k=0}^{k+2} \ell_{k+1}$$

Esqueletos e Apêndices



Cada apêndice contribui com um fator b_{ℓ_k} , como vimos no exemplo acima, isto é, *cada* laço de ℓ_k partículas ligado à partícula k produz um fator

$$(\ell_{k+1})!b_{\ell_{k+1}}$$

O esqueleto contribui com um fator

$$k! \delta_k (r_{12})$$

O número total de partículas do aglomerado (esqueleto + apêndices) é

$$L + 2 = k + 2 + \sum_{r=1}^{k+2} \ell_r \quad (5)$$

Devemos ainda somar sobre todas as escolhas possíveis de L partículas para uma particular agregado, entre as $N - 2$:

$$\frac{(N - 2)!}{(N - 2 - L)! k! \ell_1! \ell_2! \dots \ell_k! \ell_{k+1}! \ell_{k+2}!} \quad (6)$$

pois para um agregado específico não devem ser contadas as permutações entre partículas do esqueleto entre si, os dos apêndices. Reunindo todas essas

$$g(r)e^{\beta\mu(r)} = V^2 \sum_{k=0} \frac{(N-2)!}{(N-L-2)!k! \prod_{n=1}^{k+2} l_n!}$$

$$k! \delta_k \sum_{\{l_n\}} \prod_{r=1}^{k+2} (l_r + 1)! b_{l_{r+1}} \frac{Z_{N-2-L}}{Z_N}$$