


Weakly nonlocal thermodynamics and Newtonian gravitation

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Collaboration with Sumiyoshi Abe and Robert Kovács

Outline

- 1 About the origin of evolution equations
- 2 Extensivity
- 3 Newtonian gravitation
- 4 Eötvös 100

Evolution with dissipation

Variational principles

- Ideal materials without dissipation
- Dissipation potentials? Gyarmati principle?
- There are many **different** variational principles for dissipative processes

Mixed strategies

- Phase fields, Ginzburg-Landau
- GENERIC

Pure thermodynamics?

- The heuristic road: thermostatics and the separation of divergences
- The rigorous way: Coleman-Noll and Liu procedures
- Rigorously blocked? Stability and material frame indifference

Methods from thermodynamics

Pure thermodynamics? Extended and internal variables

- The heuristic road: thermostatics and the separation of divergences
- The rigorous way: Coleman-Noll and Liu procedures. Blocked?

Benchmarks

- Ideal processes, variational principles
- Material frame indifference, the aspect of spacetime
- Weak nonlocality
- The problem of inertia

Generalizations

- Entropy flux is constitutive
- Derivative of a constraint can be a constraint
- Extensivity

Methods from thermodynamics

Pure thermodynamics?

- The heuristic road: thermostatics and the separation of divergences
- The rigorous way: Coleman-Noll and Liu procedures.

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Thermostatics, the hidden knowledge

Berezovski-Ván (Springer, 2017)
Biró et al. PLB, 2018.

Thermostatistics of fluids: $S(E, V, M)$

From discrete to continuum: extensivity.

$$\lambda S(E, V, M) = S(\lambda E, \lambda V, \lambda M) \leftrightarrow \exists \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v}) \leftrightarrow E = TS - pV + \mu M$$

Gibbs relation for fluids: specific quantities, $s(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v})$

$$de = Tds - pdv = Tds + \frac{p}{\rho^2} d\rho, \quad e = Ts - pv + \mu.$$

Gibbs relation for fluids: densities, $\rho_s(\rho_e, \rho)$

$$\rho_e = \rho e, \quad \rho_s = \rho s, \quad \rho = 1/v$$

$$d\rho_e = Td\rho_s + \mu d\rho, \quad \rho_e = T\rho_s + \mu\rho - p.$$

Thermostatistics of elasticity: $S(E, \epsilon, \rho)$?

Deformation is not extensive.

Gibbs relation for elasticity: specific quantities, $s(e, \epsilon)$

$$de = Tds + \boxed{\frac{\sigma}{\rho}} : d\epsilon, \quad e = Ts + \frac{\sigma}{\rho} : \epsilon + \mu.$$

Gibbs relation for elasticity: densities, $\rho_s(\rho_e, \epsilon)$

$$d\rho_e = Td\rho_s + \boxed{\sigma} : d\epsilon + \left(\mu + \frac{\sigma : \epsilon}{\rho} \right) d\rho, \quad \rho_e = T\rho_s + \sigma : \epsilon + \mu\rho.$$

Gibbs relation for elasticity: free energy density, $\rho_f(T, \epsilon, \rho)$

$$d\rho_f = -\rho_s dT + \sigma : d\epsilon + \left(\mu + \frac{\sigma : \epsilon}{\rho} \right) d\rho, \quad \rho_f = \sigma : \epsilon + \mu\rho.$$

A fluid with a scalar internal variable: $s(e, \rho, \varphi, \nabla\varphi)$

Gibbs relation: specific quantities $s(e, \rho, \varphi, \nabla\varphi)$

$$du = Tds + \frac{p}{\rho^2}d\rho = de - d\left(\varphi + \frac{\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla\varphi}{8\pi G\rho}\right).$$

Balances of mass, momentum and internal energy:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\rho} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= 0, \\ \rho \dot{\mathbf{v}} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} &= \mathbf{0}, \\ \rho \dot{e} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} &= -\mathbf{P} : \nabla \mathbf{v}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\rho \dot{s} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = \Sigma \geq 0}$$

Method: separation of divergences: $\dot{s}(e, \rho, \varphi, \nabla\varphi) + \text{balances}$.

Weakly nonlocal internal energy: $s(\mathbf{e}, \rho, \varphi, \nabla\varphi)$

$$\dot{\rho} + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0, \quad \rho \dot{\mathbf{e}} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} = -\mathbf{P} : \nabla \mathbf{v}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho \dot{s} &= \rho (\partial_e s \dot{\mathbf{e}} + \partial_\rho s \dot{\rho} + \partial_\varphi s \dot{\varphi} + \partial_{\nabla\varphi} s (\nabla\varphi)^\cdot) = \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \rho \dot{\mathbf{e}} + \frac{p}{T} \frac{\dot{\rho}}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{T} \dot{\varphi} - \frac{1}{8\pi G T \rho} (\nabla\varphi)^2 \dot{\rho} - \frac{1}{4\pi G T} \nabla\varphi \cdot (\nabla\varphi)^\cdot = \\ &\quad \dots \\ &= -\nabla \cdot \left[\frac{1}{T} \left(\mathbf{q} + \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{4\pi G} \nabla\varphi \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \left(\mathbf{q} + \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{4\pi G} \nabla\varphi \right) \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{1}{T} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\dot{\varphi}}{4\pi G T} (\Delta\varphi - 4\pi G \rho) \\ &\quad - \left[\mathbf{P} - p \mathbf{I} - \frac{1}{4\pi G} \left(\nabla\varphi \nabla\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla\varphi \mathbf{I} \right) \right] : \frac{\nabla \mathbf{v}}{T} \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thermal, mechanical and gravitational thermodynamic fluxes and forces.

Dissipative gravitation?

Main result:

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{l_1}{T} \left(\frac{\Delta\varphi}{4\pi G} - \rho \right) - \frac{l_{12}}{T} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}.$$

Ideal gravitation: Poisson equation

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\varphi &= 4\pi G\rho, \\ \mathbf{P} &= p\mathbf{I} + \frac{1}{4\pi G} \left(\nabla\varphi\nabla\varphi - \frac{1}{2}\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla\varphi \mathbf{I} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Surface or volumetric?

$$\begin{aligned} \rho\dot{\mathbf{v}} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P} &= \mathbf{0}, \\ \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4\pi G} \left(\nabla\varphi\nabla\varphi - \frac{1}{2}\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla\varphi \mathbf{I} \right) \right) &= \rho\nabla\phi, \\ \rho\dot{\mathbf{v}} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{P}_{NS} &= -\rho\nabla\phi. \end{aligned}$$

Extensive or not extensive?

Modified temperature?

$$du = d \left[e_{tot} - \frac{v^2}{2} - \varphi - \frac{\nabla\varphi \cdot \nabla\varphi}{8\pi G\rho} \right] = Tds - pdv$$

Energy of gravitational field

$$\text{density: } \rho_{fgrav} = \frac{(\nabla\varphi)^2}{8\pi G}, \quad \text{specific: } e_{fgrav} = \frac{(\nabla\varphi)^2}{8\pi G\rho}$$

Long range forces \rightarrow not extensive.

From continuum to discrete: form dependence

$$\lambda S(E, V, M) = S(\lambda E, \lambda V, \lambda M) \leftrightarrow \exists \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v}) \leftrightarrow E = TS - pV + \mu M$$

$$\mathbf{s}(\mathbf{e}, \mathbf{v}, \dots) \xleftrightarrow{\text{homogeneity}} \lambda S(E, V, M) = S(\lambda E, \lambda V, \lambda M)$$

Summary

Laws of physics from thermodynamics

- A world with many roads. Heuristic is good, rigorous is better.
- Extended Thermodynamics
- Internal variables, weak nonlocality

Are internal variables internal?

- Thermodynamic rheology → elasticity and local internal variable
- Phase fields (Cahn-Allen, Cahn-Hilliard) → weakly nonlocal internal variable and constraints
- Generalized continua (Cosserat, Eringen, Mindlin) → elasticity with weakly nonlocal dual internal variables
- Generalized heat conduction, rarefied gases → hierarchy of internal variables with increasing tensorial orders
- Korteweg and quantum fluids → fluid with weakly nonlocal density
- Thermodynamic gravitation → mechanics with weakly nonlocal energy

Gravitation challenge

Prediction and verification

- Thermodynamic rheology → confirmed (in rock experiments)
- Phase fields (Cahn-Allen, Cahn-Hilliard) → accepted
- Generalized continua (Cosserat, Eringen, Mindlin) → submitted
- Generalized heat conduction → accepted + confirmed (in room temperature experiments) + presentations of F. Vázquez, T. Fülöp, M. Szücs
- Rarefied gases → accepted + presentation of R. Kovács
- Korteweg and quantum fluids → accepted
- Thermodynamic gravitation → accepted (experiment??)

Gravitation : prediction
and
experimental verification??

Ország István
Eötvös Loránd



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100th anniversary of Roland Eötvös
(1848-1919), physicist, geophysicist,
and innovator of higher education
Commemorated in association with UNESCO

Eötvös Loránd (1848-1919) fizikus,
geofizikus és a felsőoktatás
megújítójának 100. évfordulója
Az UNESCO-val közösen emlékezzve

Eötvös balance

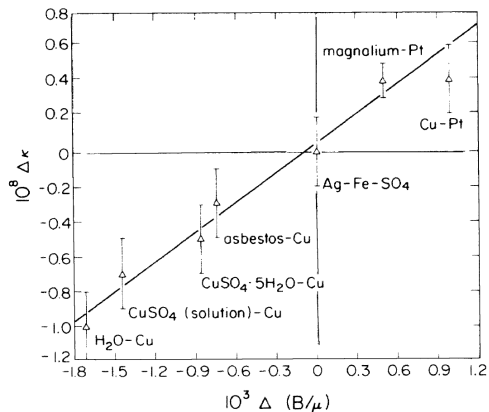
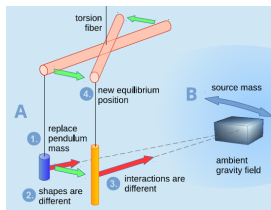


Sensitivity: $10^{-9} \rightarrow 10^{-11}$

Eötvös balance: the 5th force mystery

Eötvös ratio:

$$\begin{aligned}\eta = \Delta\kappa &= 2 \frac{|a_1 - a_2|}{|a_1 + a_2|} = \\ &= \frac{m_{P1}}{m_{I1}} - \frac{m_{P2}}{m_{I2}} = \\ &= C\Delta \left(\frac{B}{m} \right)\end{aligned}$$



Fischbach et al. (1986)

Jánosy Underground Physics Laboratory

- Laboratory preparation is finished
- Motorization is ready
- Cameras are installed
- Precision azimuth readout is working
- Software for readout and evaluation is written
- Test masses are manufactured and inserted
- EP measurement has been started last week

Sensitivity : $10^{-9} \rightarrow 10^{-11}$



Thank you for your attention!

