Using the density of states

\[ g(E) = \frac{1}{N_0!} \int \frac{d^3p_i}{h^{3N}} \frac{d^3p_e}{h^{3N}} \delta\left(H(g_i, p_i) - E\right) \]

2. Gibbs correction due to indistinguishable particles

\[ \Omega(E) = g(E) \Delta \]

Then

\[ Q_N(T, V) = \int dE \; g(E) e^{-E/k_BT} \]

Probability \( P(E) = \frac{g(E)e^{-E/k_BT}}{Q_N(T, V)} \)

Combining the above

\[ Q_N(T, V) = \frac{1}{N_0!} \int \frac{d^3p_i}{h^{3N}} \int \frac{d^3p_e}{h^{3N}} e^{-H(g_i, p_i)/k_BT} \]

Boltzmann factor \( e^{\frac{-H}{k_BT}} \)

The density of states \( g(E) \) has built into it all the information about a system as far as its thermodynamic behavior is concerned.

If one knows \( g(E) \), then one can compute the entropy \( S(E) = k_B \ln \Omega(E) = k_B \ln \left[ g(E) \Delta \right] \)

Or one can compute the canonical partition function \( Q_N(T, V) = \int dE \; g(E) e^{-E/k_BT} \).
In the canonical ensemble, the energy of the system of interest is not fixed, but follows a probability distribution set by a fixed temperature. The temperature determines the average energy. The canonical ensemble does not depend on any details of the reservoir, except its being large.

In thermodynamics we saw that when one wishes to use $T$ as the variable instead of $S$, the potential to use is the Helmholtz free energy $A(T,V,N)$. We will now see that there is a direct relation between $A$ and the canonical partition function $Q_N$.

In the canonical ensemble, the average energy is:

$$\langle E \rangle = \int dE \frac{E P(E)}{Q_N(T,V)}$$

average value $\int P(E) \text{ probability density to have energy } E$

$$P(E) = \frac{g(E)e^{-E/k_BT}}{Q_N(T,V)}, \quad Q_N = \int dE g(E)e^{-E/k_BT}$$

define $\beta = \frac{1}{k_BT}$ then

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\int dE E g(E)e^{-\beta E}}{\int dE g(E)e^{-\beta E}} = \frac{-\frac{d}{d\beta} \left[ \int dE g(E)e^{-\beta E} \right]}{\int dE g(E)e^{-\beta E}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \left[ \int dE g(E)e^{-\beta E} \right] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Q_N(T,V)$$

$$\langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Q_N(T,V)$$
Relation between $Q_N$ and Helmholtz free energy $A$

$$A = E - TS \implies E = A + TS = A - T \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N}$$

$$E = A - T \left( \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right)_{V,N} = - T^2 \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \frac{A}{T} \right) \right]_{V,N}$$

\[\frac{\partial (A/T)}{\partial (1/T)}\] \[\frac{\partial (\beta A)}{\partial \beta}\] \[\frac{\partial}{\partial (1/T)}\]

\[\frac{-A}{T} = S - (\frac{1}{T})E\]

\[\frac{\partial}{\partial (1/T)}\]

\[\frac{\partial (A/T)}{\partial (1/T)} = -E\]

Compare with \[\langle E \rangle = - \frac{2}{\partial \beta} (\ln Q_N)\]

\[A(T,V,N) = -k_B T \ln Q_N(T,V)\]

Another way to write the above is

\[-\frac{A}{T} = k_B \ln Q_N\]

Note: \[-\frac{A}{T}\] is the Legendre transform of $S$ with respect to $E$
Now compare

\[-\frac{A}{T} = k_B \ln Q_N\]
\[Q_N \text{ is canonical partition function}\]

\[S = k_B \ln \Omega\]
\[\Omega \text{ is microcanonical partition function}\]

The thermoodynamic potential is the log of the partition function

\[-\frac{A}{T} = S - \frac{E}{T}\]
\[-\frac{A}{T} \text{ is Legendre transform of } S\]

\[Q_N = \int \frac{dE}{E} \Omega(E) e^{-\beta E}\]
\[Q_N \text{ is Laplace transform of } \Omega\]

This holds more generally: If one takes the Laplace transform of a partition function, the corresponding thermoodynamic potential of the new partition function is just the Legendre transform of the original thermo potential.

There is still one point to check out more carefully.

\[E = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (-\beta A)\]
\[\text{is a result within the microcanonical ensemble}\]
\[\text{if we started with } S(E,V,N)\]
\[\text{with } E \text{ fixed and Legendre transform to get } A\]

\[\langle E \rangle = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Q_N\]
\[\text{is a result within the canonical ensemble with }\]
\[E \text{ fluctuating - only the average } \langle E \rangle\]
\[\text{if fixed by the temperature } T\]
We expect these must be the same since fluctuations about $\langle E \rangle$ should vanish in thermo limit of very large systems.

Alternatively:

$$ -\frac{A}{T} \equiv k_B \ln Q_N $$

computed from the Legendre transform of $S$ in the microcanonical Helmholz free energy.

$$ -\frac{A}{T} = k_B \ln Q_N \equiv \ln Z $$

computed from the canonical partition function $Z$ is the canonical Helmholz free energy.

How do we know the two are really the same?

In other words, how do we know that the thermodynamic properties computed within the microcanonical ensemble will agree with the thermodynamic properties computed within the canonical ensemble?

How do we know that the two ensembles give equivalent results?

The results will be equivalent if the fluctuations of $E$ about its average $\langle E \rangle$ can be ignored. We will see that this in fact the case in the "thermodynamic limit" of $N \to \infty$. 
Energy fluctuations - In canonicalensemble, $E$ is not fixed, but has a prob dist. How wide is the dist with $E$?

$$\frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{\int \delta E \, \Omega(E) \, e^{-\beta E}}{Q_N} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\int \delta E \, \Omega(E) \, e^{-\beta E}}{Q_N} (-E) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[ \frac{\int \delta E \, \Omega(E) \, e^{-\beta E}}{Q_N^2} \right] \frac{\partial Q_N}{\partial \beta}$$

$$= -\langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle \frac{2 \ln Q_N}{\partial \beta}$$

$$= -\langle E^2 \rangle + \langle E \rangle^2$$

So the fluctuation in the energy $E$ is:

$$\langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 = - \frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial \beta} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\ln Q_N) = - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \beta^2} (\beta A)$$

Note: $\langle (E - \langle E \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle E^2 - 2E\langle E \rangle + \langle E \rangle^2 \rangle$

$$= \langle E^2 \rangle - 2 \langle E \rangle \langle E \rangle + \langle E \rangle^2 = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2$$

So fluctuation in energy is

$$\langle (E - \langle E \rangle)^2 \rangle = \langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2 = - \frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial \beta} = - k_B \frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial (VT)} = k_B T^2 \frac{\partial \langle E \rangle}{\partial T}$$

$$= k_B T^2 C_V$$

specific heat at constant volume

Note: $\langle E \rangle \sim N$, $C_V \sim N$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\langle E^2 \rangle - \langle E \rangle^2}}{\langle E \rangle} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T^2 C_V}{\langle E \rangle}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{N}{\sqrt{N}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \to 0 \text{ as } N \to \infty$$
We now investigate the effect that the energy fluctuations have on the canonical Helmholtz free energy $A$, as compared to the microcanonical Helmholtz free energy $A_{\text{micro}}$.

**Microcanonical $A_{\text{micro}}$**:

1. Compute $S(E) = k_B \ln S(E)$ from the microcanonical partition function $S(E)$.
2. Take the Legendre transform of $S$ with respect to $E$ to get $\frac{A}{T} = S - \frac{E}{T}$, this gives the microcanonical $A$.

We will write the Legendre transform as follows:

$$\frac{A(T)}{T} = \max_E \left[ S(E) - \frac{E}{T} \right]$$

or

$$A(T) = \min_E \left[ E - TS(E) \right]$$

Let $\bar{E}$ be the minimizing value of $E$.

$$A_{\text{micro}} = \bar{E} - TS(\bar{E})$$

**Canonical $A$**

1. Compute $A(T) = -k_B T \ln Q_N(T)$.

Consider now the computation of $Q_N = e^{-A/k_B T}$.
Consider the exponent $E - TS(E)$ and expand to 2nd order about its minimum at $\bar{E}$, $E = \bar{E} + \delta E$

\[
E - TS(E) = \bar{E} - TS(\bar{E}) + \delta E - T \langle \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \rangle_{v,N} \delta E - \frac{1}{2} T \langle \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial E^2} \rangle_{v,N} \delta E^2
\]

0th order 1st order 2nd order

\[
= Am_{\text{micro}} + \delta E - T \langle \frac{1}{T} \rangle_{v,N} \delta E - \frac{1}{2} T \langle \frac{\partial (\frac{1}{T})}{\partial E} \rangle_{v,N} \delta E^2
\]

cancel

\[
= Am_{\text{micro}} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{T} \right)_{v,N} \delta E^2
\]

\[
= Am_{\text{micro}} + \frac{\delta E^2}{2 TC_v}
\]

where used

\[
\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial E} \right)_{v,N} = \frac{1}{(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T})_{v,N}} = \frac{1}{C_V}
\]

\[
Q_N = e^{-A/k_BT} = \int_{\Delta} d\delta E e^{-A_{\text{micro}}/k_BT} e^{-\delta E^2/2k_BT^2C_V}
\]

we have a Gaussian integral – integrand is sharply peaked at $\delta E = 0$ with width $\sqrt{\langle \delta E^2 \rangle} = \sqrt{k_B T^2 C_V}$

so \[
\frac{\sqrt{\langle \delta E^2 \rangle}}{E} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{V_N}} \quad \text{small fluctuations}
\]
\begin{align*}
\Omega(E) & \sim e^{-\beta E} \quad \text{width } \sim \sqrt{N} \\
Q_N & = e^{-A/k_B T} = e^{-A_{\text{micro}}/k_B T} \frac{\sqrt{2\pi k_B T^2 C_V}}{\Delta} \\
\text{Take logs} \\
A &= A_{\text{micro}} - k_B T \ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{2\pi k_B T^2 C_V}}{\Delta} \right) \\
\uparrow & \quad \uparrow \\
\text{canonical} & \quad \text{microcanonical} \\
\text{Helmholtz} & \quad \text{Helmholtz} \\
\text{free energy} & \quad \text{free energy} \\
\text{correction due to fluctuations in energy} \uparrow \\
\text{Note: } A \sim A_{\text{micro}} \sim N, \quad C_V \sim N \\
\text{so the correction term between } A \text{ and } A_{\text{micro}} \\
\text{has relative size} \\
\frac{A - A_{\text{micro}}}{A} \sim \frac{\ln N}{N} \to 0 \quad \text{as } N \to \infty
\end{align*}
The canonical ensemble gives the same results as the microcanonical ensemble, provided one takes the thermodynamic limit \( N \to \infty \).

This is because as \( N \to \infty \), the most probable energy \( \overline{E} \) is the same as the average energy \( \langle E \rangle \), and all other energies have negligible probability to occur.