



$O(N)$ Fluctuations and Lattice Distortions in 1-Dimensional Systems

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Statistical mechanics harmonizes mechanical and thermodynamical quantities, via the notion of local thermodynamic equilibrium (LTE). In absence of external drivings, LTE becomes equilibrium tout court, and states are characterized by several thermodynamic quantities, each of which is associated with negligibly fluctuating microscopic properties. Under small driving and LTE, locally conserved quantities are transported as prescribed by linear hydrodynamic laws, in which the local material properties of the system are represented by the transport coefficients. In 1-dimensional systems, on the other hand, various anomalies are reported, such as the dependence of the heat conductivity on the global state, rather than on the local state. Such deductions, that rely on the existence of thermodynamic quantities like temperature and heat, are here interpreted within the framework of boundary driven 1-dimensional Lennard-Jones chains of N oscillators. It is found that these chains experience non-negligible $O(N)$ lattice distortions, resulting in strongly inhomogeneous systems, and $O(N)$ position fluctuations, that are in contrast with the requirements of LTE.

Keywords: chains of oscillators, local thermodynamic equilibrium, lattice distortion, macroscopic fluctuations, Lennard-Jones potential

1. INTRODUCTION

In a seminal paper, Rieder, Lebowitz, and Lieb investigated the properties of chains of N harmonic oscillators, interacting at their ends with stochastic heat baths [1]. These authors proved that while energy flows from hot to cold baths, the kinetic temperature profile decreases exponentially in the direction of the hotter bath, rather than increasing, and in the bulk its slope vanishes as N grows. Thus, in case the kinetic temperature equals the thermodynamic temperature, heat flows against the direction of energy, in the bulk of such 1D systems. Were this a real fact, no steady state would be reached, because at the boundaries heat would flow in opposite directions and indefinitely accumulate. On the contrary, Rieder et al. [1] proves the existence of and explicitly expresses the steady state. Taken in Rieder et al. [1] as a paradox without explanation, this fact is now understood as related to the absence of phononic interactions in harmonic chains [2], and it reveals that, in harmonic chains, the kinetic temperature does not correspond to the thermodynamic temperature, or the energy flux does not represent a heat flux, or both.

Thermodynamically peculiar behaviors are realized in anharmonic chains as well. In particular, 1D chains of N oscillators without on-site potentials, and conserving momentum, generically enjoy anomalous transport, i.e., the divergence with N of the thermal conductivity, $\kappa_N = \frac{\langle J \rangle N}{T_R - T_L}$, where T_R and T_L are the temperatures at the two ends of a chain and $\langle J \rangle$ is the average heat

flux [2–5]. On the other hand, evidence of normal transport in chains with asymmetric interactions, such as Lennard-Jones potentials, is reported in Zhong et al. [6] and Chen et al. [7]. Unexpected phenomena that seem to contradict the hydrodynamic laws of transport, e.g., currents going against the density gradient, a phenomenon called “uphill diffusion,” can be observed in several experimental settings. In e.g., Colangeli et al. [8], the readers may find further references and a non-equilibrium model with phase transition exhibiting uphill diffusion, whose thermodynamic relevance is still under investigation.

The fact is that temperature and heat pertain to macroscopic objects with microscopic states corresponding to Local Thermodynamic Equilibrium (LTE); they cannot be directly identified with mechanical quantities such as kinetic energy and energy flux, Landau and Lifshitz [9], section 9 and Chibbaro et al. [10] chapters 3, 4, and 5. LTE is the essence of Thermodynamics: it can be viewed at once as the precondition for the existence of the thermodynamic fields, such as temperature and heat, and as the natural state of objects obeying the thermodynamic laws. The microscopic conditions under which LTE is expected to hold are extensively discussed in the literature, e.g., [11] section 15.1, [12] section 2.3, [13] section 3.3, [14] chapter 1. In short, LTE requires the existence of three well-separated time and space scales, so that: (1) a macroscopic object can be subdivided in mesoscopic cells that look like a point to macroscopic observers, while containing a large number of molecules; (2) boundary effects are negligible compared to bulk effects, so that the contributions of neighboring cells to the mass and energy of a given cell are inappreciable within a cell; (3) particle interactions allow the cells to thermalize (positions and velocities become respectively uniformly and Maxwell-Boltzmann distributed) within times that are mere instants on the macroscopic scale.

That macroscopic observables are not affected by microscopic fluctuations, despite the exceedingly disordered and energetic microscopic motions, is essential for mesoscopic quantities to be sufficiently stable that thermodynamic laws apply, e.g., Landau and Lifshitz [9], section 1 and 2. This is the case for a quantity that is spatially weakly inhomogeneous, when the number N of particles in a cell is large, and the molecular interactions randomize positions and momenta so that, for instance, the fluctuations of a quantity ϕ of size $O(N)$ are order $O(\sqrt{N})$. The bulk of the cell then dominates in- and out-fluxes, and variations of ϕ are sufficiently slow on the mesoscopic scale.

Quantitatively, the space and time scales for which this description holds depend on the properties of the microscopic components of the systems of interest, [11–16]. However, the general rule is that fluctuations be negligible compared to the signal of interest; were e.g., position fluctuations large, two solids could kick each other, when placed at a short distance from each other. This, of course, is impossible in the thermodynamic realm (see also Exercise 4.5 in [17]).

Under the LTE condition, matter can be considered a continuum, obeying hydrodynamic laws, i.e., balance equations for locally conserved quantities, such as mass, momentum and energy [12, 18–20]. For small to moderate driving, they take a linear form, in which the local material properties are expressed by the linear transport coefficients. Locality implies that such

coefficients do not depend on the conditions of the system far away from the considered region. The thermal conductivity of an iron bar at a given temperature at a given point in space does not depend on the conditions of the bar far from that region; cutting the bar in two, or joining it to another bar, without changing the local state, leaves unchanged its local properties.

Fluctuations remain of course present in systems made of particles; they are larger for larger systems, they may be observed [21, 22], and they play a major role in many circumstances (see e.g., [23, 24]). This motivates a considerable fraction of research in statistical physics, e.g., [25, 26], concerning scales much smaller than the macroscopic ones, or occurring in low dimensional (1D and 2D) systems [4, 27–30]. In these phenomena, the linear transport coefficients do not always seem to exist [4], the robustness of the thermodynamic laws appear to be violated, and the behaviors appear to be strongly affected by boundary conditions and by all parameters that characterize a given object [7, 31–37]. It is also well-known that chains of oscillators behave more like some kind of (non-standard) fluids than like solids, because of the loss of crystalline structure, caused by cumulative position fluctuations [38]. Consequently, a fluid-like (possibly fluctuating) description has been adopted in a number of papers, cf. [39, 40].

In driven systems, the situation is problematic also because equipartition may be violated [41–43], the state of the system is model dependent, and the ergodic properties are partially understood [44, 45]. Hence, there is no universal agreement on the microscopic notion of temperature in non-equilibrium conditions [43, 46–51]. Further, a microscopic definition of heat flux requires a clear distinction between convection, i.e., energy transport due to macroscopic motions, and conduction, that is transport without macroscopic motions, cf. Chapter 4 of Zemansky and Dittman [52], and section III.2 and Chapter XI of De Groot et al. [18]. In 1D systems, this may not always be possible [53].

One interpretation of these facts is that LTE is violated in some situations, hence that thermodynamic concepts, such as heat and temperature, may be inappropriate [33, 34]. Another interpretation is that thermodynamic notions should be modified to treat small and strongly non-equilibrium systems (see e.g., [46–49]). It is therefore interesting to investigate the validity and universality of the mechanical counterparts of thermodynamic quantities, in situations in which LTE is not expected to hold, and “anomalous” phenomena have been reported.

We address such questions considering chains of N Lennard-Jones oscillators interacting with deterministic baths at their ends, and without on-site potentials. We mainly focus on two quantities: the distortion of the equilibrium lattice and the fluctuations of the particles, whose position will be denoted by x_i 's. The former is the displacement of the average of x_i with respect to its mechanical equilibrium value, while the latter is the standard deviation of x_i . Our central findings are that:

- thermostats at different temperatures induce $O(N)$ distortions of the equilibrium lattice, resulting in highly in-homogeneous chains;

- thermostats induce collective order $O(N)$ fluctuations, i.e., “macroscopic” motions. Negligible incoherent $O(\sqrt{N})$ vibrations typical of 3D equilibrium systems are thus replaced by kind of convective motions, even in chains bounded by still walls.

Note that these are two well distinct effects; the latter is crucial in our investigation, since it hinders thermodynamic properties, cf. section 3. Combined with the results of Rieder et al. [1] and further literature, e.g., [41, 46–50], this suggests that microscopic definitions appropriate for 3-dimensional equilibrium thermodynamic quantities, need extra scrutiny in 1D. As an example of the effects on observables of both $O(N)$ lattice distortions and position fluctuations, we consider the notion of heat flux, J say, given by Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2]. This confirms from a different standpoint conclusions reached in previous studies on the inapplicability of standard hydrodynamics [54, 55]. Note that Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2] has been criticized as an incorrect expression for the “heat flow.” In fact, it would only reduce to the correct expression, e.g., Equation (3.8) of Spohn [12], (a) apart from a dimensional constant, (b) if the position in space could be identified with the position of one particle, and (c) if position fluctuations about the equilibrium lattice positions would be totally negligible. Such negligible fluctuations would at once satisfy one of the conditions for the validity of LTE, allow the particle position to play the role of a position in space, and make valid the periodic lattice assumption of Lepri et al. [2]. Therefore, this quantity suits us, in order to illustrate the effect of non-negligible fluctuations and of lattice distortions. We find that:

- J is not spatially uniform in steady states. Variations of J decrease if the baths temperature difference is reduced at constant N , but they do not if the mean temperature gradient is reduced increasing N at constant baths temperatures.
- Dividing J by the local mass density partially balances the lattice inhomogeneity and yields an approximately uniform quantity. This suggests that, although relevant, the lattice deformation is not the only reason for J to fail.

These observations should be combined with those of Giberti et al. [53] and Lepri et al. [55], according to which collective and molecular motions are correlated, making hard to disentangle convection from conduction. Whatever their motion, single particles push their neighbors, producing kinds of convective cascades. That difficulties do not ease when N grows, because of $O(N)$ fluctuations and lattice distortions, explains why LTE, hence thermodynamic quantities, cannot be established in our 1D systems.

2. CHAINS OF LENNARD-JONES OSCILLATORS

Consider a 1D chain of N identical moving particles of equal mass m , and positions x_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$. Add two particles with fixed positions, $x_0 = 0$ and $x_{N+1} = (N + 1)a$, where a is the lattice spacing. Let nearest neighbors interact via the Lennard-Jones

potential (LJ):

$$V_1(r) = \epsilon \left[\left(\frac{a}{r} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)^6 \right], \quad (1)$$

where r is the distance between nearest neighbors: $r = |x_i - x_{i-1}|$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is the depth of the potential well. Thus, $x_i = ai$, with $i = 0, \dots, N + 1$, is a configuration of stable mechanical equilibrium for the system. We also consider interactions involving first and second nearest neighbors, with second potential given by [56, 57]:

$$V_2(s) = \epsilon \left[\left(\frac{2a}{s} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{2a}{s} \right)^6 \right], \quad (2)$$

where $s = |x_i - x_{i-2}|$. Further, we add two particles with fixed positions $x_{-1} = -a$ and $x_{N+2} = (N + 2)a$. With potential $V = V_1 + V_2$, the system has the usual stable mechanical equilibrium configuration $x_i = ai$, $i = -1, \dots, N + 2$. The first and last moving particles are in contact with two Nosé-Hoover thermostats, at kinetic temperatures T_L (on the left) and T_R (on the right) and with relaxation times θ_L and θ_R . Introducing the forces

$$F_1(r) = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial r}(r), \quad F_2(s) = \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial s}(s), \quad (3)$$

the equations of motion are given by:

$$m\ddot{x}_1 = F_1(x_1) - F_1(x_2 - x_1) - \xi_1 \dot{x}_1, \quad (4)$$

$$m\ddot{x}_i = F_1(x_i - x_{i-1}) - F_1(x_{i+1} - x_i), \quad i = 2, \dots, N - 1, \quad (5)$$

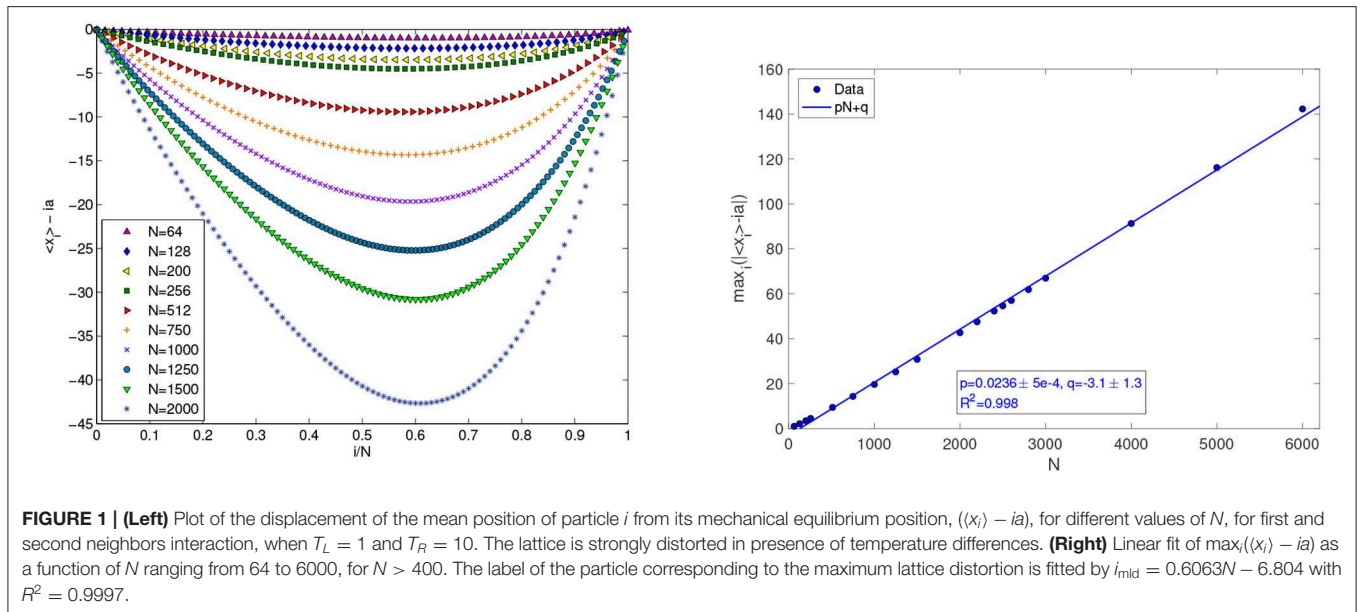
$$m\ddot{x}_N = F_1(x_N - x_{N-1}) - F_1(x_{N+1} - x_N) - \xi_N \dot{x}_N, \quad (6)$$

with

$$\dot{\xi}_1 = \frac{1}{\theta_L^2} \left(\frac{m\dot{x}_1^2}{T_L} - 1 \right), \quad \dot{\xi}_N = \frac{1}{\theta_R^2} \left(\frac{m\dot{x}_N^2}{T_R} - 1 \right), \quad (7)$$

in the case of nearest neighbors interaction. For first and second neighbors interactions, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} m\ddot{x}_1 &= F_1(x_1) - F_1(x_2 - x_1) + F_2(x_1 + a) - F_2(x_3 - x_1) \\ &\quad - \xi_1 \dot{x}_1, \\ m\ddot{x}_2 &= F_1(x_2 - x_1) - F_1(x_3 - x_2) + F_2(x_2) - F_2(x_4 - x_2) \\ &\quad - \xi_2 \dot{x}_2, \\ m\ddot{x}_i &= F_1(x_i - x_{i-1}) - F_1(x_{i+1} - x_i) + F_2(x_i - x_{i-2}) \\ &\quad - F_2(x_{i+2} - x_i), \quad i = 3, \dots, N - 2, \\ m\ddot{x}_{N-1} &= F_1(x_{N-1} - x_{N-2}) - F_1(x_N - x_{N-1}) \\ &\quad + F_2(x_{N-1} - x_{N-3}) - F_2(x_{N+1} - x_{N-1}) - \xi_{N-1} \dot{x}_{N-1}, \\ m\ddot{x}_N &= F_1(x_N - x_{N-1}) - F_1(x_{N+1} - x_N) + F_2(x_N - x_{N-2}) \\ &\quad - F_2(x_{N+2} - x_N) - \xi_N \dot{x}_N, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$



with

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\xi}_l &= \frac{1}{\theta_L^2} \left(\frac{m\dot{x}_l^2}{T_L} - 1 \right), \quad l = 1, 2, \\ \dot{\xi}_l &= \frac{1}{\theta_R^2} \left(\frac{m\dot{x}_l^2}{T_R} - 1 \right), \quad l = N - 1, N.\end{aligned}\quad (9)$$

The hard-core nature of the LJ potentials preserves the order of particles: $0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N < (N + 1)a$ holds at all times, if it does at the initial time¹.

For such systems, a form of single particle virial relation is often found to hold². That fact is usually mentioned to identify the average kinetic energy of a given particle with the temperature T_i in position x_i [2]:

$$T_i = \left\langle \frac{p_i^2}{m} \right\rangle, \quad i = 1, \dots, N. \quad (10)$$

Here, p_i is the momentum of particle i , the angular brackets $\langle \cdot \rangle$ denote time average, and T_i is called *single particle kinetic temperature*.

However, the validity of Equation (10) does not imply a Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of velocities, corresponding to a thermodynamic temperature [53]. Indeed, for $T_L \neq T_R$, the single particle kinetic temperature profile may take rather peculiar forms, compared to the linear thermodynamic temperature profiles in homogeneous solids when Fourier law holds. This is illustrated in great detail in the specialized

¹In some cases, we extended the Lennard-Jones interaction to the third nearest neighbors, preserving the equilibrium configuration $x_i = ia$. The corresponding equations of motion and thermostats are the natural modification of the previous ones, hence are not reported here.

²In Falasco et al. [58] a nonequilibrium mesoscopic version of the virial relation is given.

literature, cf. [2–4, 34, 59–63] just to cite a few. Also, numerically simulated profiles of various kinds of 1D systems, appear to be sensitive to parameters such as the relaxation constants of the thermostats, the interaction parameters, the form of the boundaries *etc.* cf. e.g., [34]. This is not surprising, since many correlations persist in space and time in low dimensional systems, hindering the realization of LTE and leading to anomalous behaviors [33, 54, 55, 64–70]. As a further testimony of the complex behavior of 1D chains, we mention that heat conductivity may depend on details of the interaction potential such as its asymmetry; see [6, 7] in which evidence is given for normal conductivity in chains with LJ potential.

In the following sections, we report our results about systems with various numbers of particles N . The parameters defining the Lennard-Jones potentials are $\epsilon = 1$ and $a = 1$, while the mass of the particles is $m = 1$. The relaxation times of the thermostats θ_L and θ_R are set to 1. The numerical integrator used is the fourth-order Runge-Kutta method with step size 10^{-3} . The time averages are typically taken over $O(10^8) - O(10^9)$ time steps in the stationary state.

3. LARGE LATTICE DEFORMATIONS AND FLUCTUATIONS

The distinction between the different states of aggregation of matter is not strictly possible in 1D systems with short range interactions; one nevertheless realizes that our oscillators chains are more similar to (a kind of) compressible fluids than to solids [34, 54]. In particular, Lepri et al. [55] shows persistent correlations, $O(N)$ dependence of relaxation times, and the failure of standard hydrodynamics, in non-driven LJ systems. Along similar lines of inquiry, we investigated two different effects in non-equilibrium conditions: the distortion of the equilibrium lattice and the size of the fluctuations of the particles.

For the first, we find that temperature differences at the boundaries of the chains induce “macroscopic” deformations of the periodic structure of the lattice; cf. Zhong et al. [6] for the influence of the asymmetry of the potential on such phenomenon. For all i , we obtain $\langle x_i \rangle - ia \sim O(N)$, as shown in **Figure 1**, whose right panel plots the quantity $\max_i(|\langle x_i \rangle - ia|)$ as a function of N . Consequently, for sufficiently large N the system cannot be treated as a spatially homogeneous object.

Our second observation, which concerns fluctuations, is that the presence of thermostats at different temperatures enhances the size of the vibrations, given by $\sqrt{\langle x_i^2 \rangle - \langle x_i \rangle^2}$, of each particle i about its average position $\langle x_i \rangle$. Such vibrations are order $O(i^{1/2})$ in chains without thermostats with origin in $i = 0$ [38], which means that, for sufficiently large i , position fluctuations are incompatible with a crystal structure. In our framework,

the length of chains is bounded, therefore the size of particle vibrations cannot indefinitely grow with particle index i : the vibrations are larger for particles in the bulk than for particles near the boundaries of the chains, see the left panel of **Figure 2**. More precisely, we find that for every particle i , the size of vibrations can be called “macroscopic”: $\sqrt{\langle x_i^2 \rangle - \langle x_i \rangle^2} \sim O(N)$. In the right panel of **Figure 2** and in **Figure 3**, square root fits and linear fits are compared for N ranging from 64 to 6000. The square root fits are appropriate for small N , while at large N the linear fit takes over. The size of these vibrations appears even more striking observing that displacing by a large amount one of them, a whole collection of particles must be correspondingly displaced. Indeed, the repulsive part of the LJ potential does not allow particles’ order to be modified, as noted also in Lepri et al. [55]. As observed e.g., in Giberti and Rondoni [34],

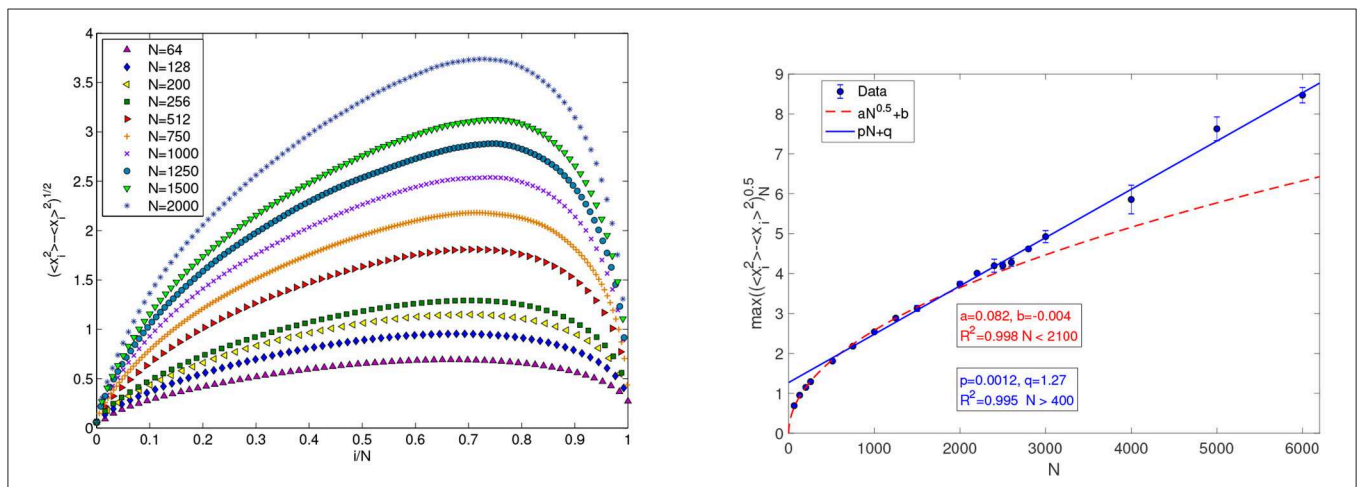


FIGURE 2 | (Left) Standard deviations of the particles vibrations about their average position, in lattice vectors units, for the case of **Figure 1**. **(Right)** Dependence on N (ranging from 64 to 6000) of the maximum standard deviation together with a linear fit for $N > 400$ (continuous blue line) and one square root fit for lattices with $N < 2100$ (dashed red line). Growing linearly with N , collective vibrations look like convective motions. The label of the particle corresponding to the maximum fluctuation amplitude is fitted by $i_{mfa} = 0.7398N - 6.75$ with $R^2 = 0.9993$.

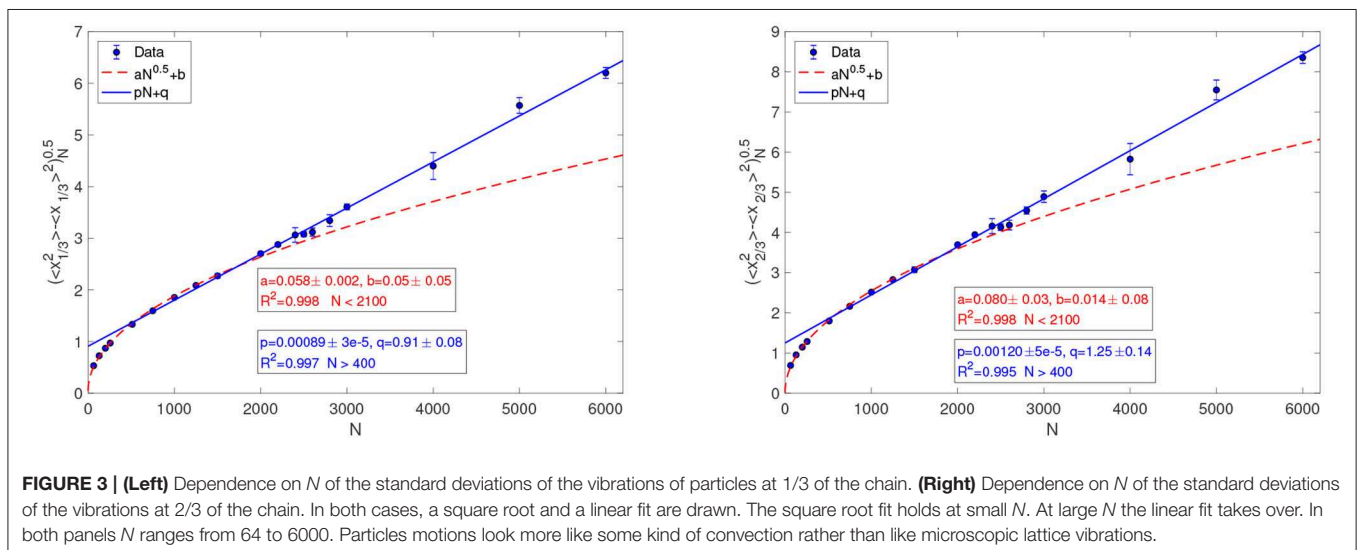


FIGURE 3 | (Left) Dependence on N of the standard deviations of the vibrations of particles at 1/3 of the chain. **(Right)** Dependence on N of the standard deviations of the vibrations at 2/3 of the chain. In both cases, a square root and a linear fit are drawn. The square root fit holds at small N . At large N the linear fit takes over. In both panels N ranges from 64 to 6000. Particles motions look more like some kind of convection rather than like microscopic lattice vibrations.

this kind of constraint leads to long-range correlations, that necessarily develop while the $O(N)$ fluctuations observed here take place. Concerning thermodynamics, they are in fact like the two sides of a coin: both long range correlations and large spatial fluctuations break locality, connecting mesoscopic cells over long distances. This violates the conditions for the validity of LTE, which require mesoscopic cells to be small independent equilibrium systems [14]. Absence of LTE in our systems was already noted e.g., Giberti et al. [53], in which non-Maxwellian velocities distributions were portrayed.

As a result, the motion of particles about their average positions is not an irregular motion about fixed positions. In accord with the observations on persistent correlations, this motion looks like a kind of convection, although LTE and standard hydrodynamics do not hold [34, 39, 40, 54, 55]. It follows that, in these cases, energy transport cannot be directly related to “heat” flows.

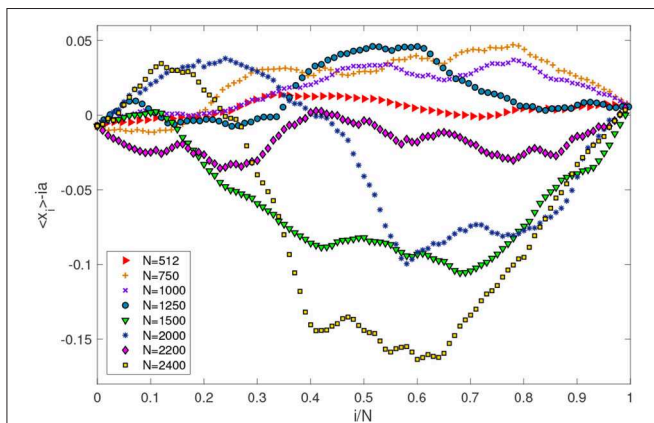


FIGURE 4 | Equilibrium simulations. Plot of the displacement of the mean position of particle i from its mechanical equilibrium position, $\langle x_i \rangle - ia$, for various values of N , for first and second neighbors interactions when $T_L = T_R = 5$. The deviations from the mechanical equilibrium are negligible.

The situation is different for $T_L = T_R$. **Figure 4** shows that the lattice deformations are much smaller than the lattice spacing a , and can be neglected. The computed values of $(\langle x_i \rangle - ia)$ practically vanish and do not depend on N . The standard deviation of the vibrations about the mean position is represented in the left panel of **Figure 5** and it appears to be closer to $O(\sqrt{N})$ than to $O(N)$ as can be seen in the right panel of **Figure 5**. In this case, in which there is no net energy transport, the system also behaves more like a fluid than like a solid in sense closer to that of Peierls [38], although our results refers to a different situation.

4. ENERGY BALANCE

In order to understand the effect of $O(N)$ fluctuations and lattice distortions on LTE, we now consider, as an example, the “heat flux” J_i given by Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2]. Note, exact expressions for the energy balance about single particles exist, e.g., Equation (17) of Lepri et al. [2]. Nevertheless, J_i , which had been presented as more accurate than Equation (17) of Lepri et al. [2], is here interesting because, in presence of LTE, it does correspond to a heat flux, apart from a dimensional constant, which is irrelevant for our investigation. Then, as the energy current flowing between neighboring particles labeled by i and $i + 1$ should not depend on i , the same should happen to the time average $\langle J_i \rangle$. In this section, we investigate whether this holds or not. A critical analysis of Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2] as a heat flux is provided in Mejía-Monasterio et al. [71].

For the case of first and second nearest neighbors interactions, the expression given by Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2] must be modified as follows:

$$J_i = \frac{1}{2}(x_{i+1} - x_i)F_1(x_{i+1} - x_i)(\dot{x}_{i+1} + \dot{x}_i) + (x_{i+2} - x_i)F_2(x_{i+2} - x_i)(\dot{x}_{i+2} + \dot{x}_i) + \dot{x}_i h_i, \tag{11}$$

where F_1 and F_2 are defined by Equation (3) and h_i is the energy of the i -th particle.

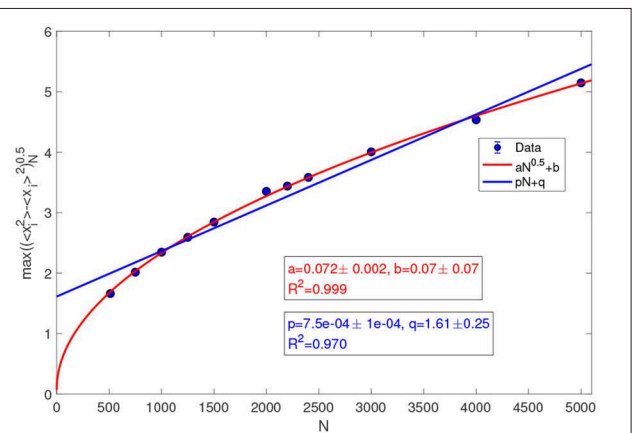
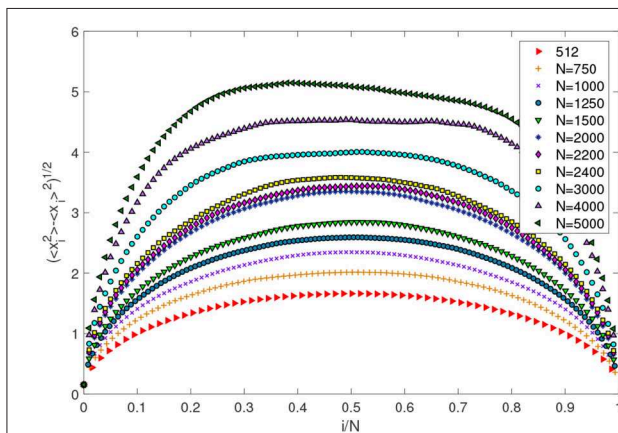
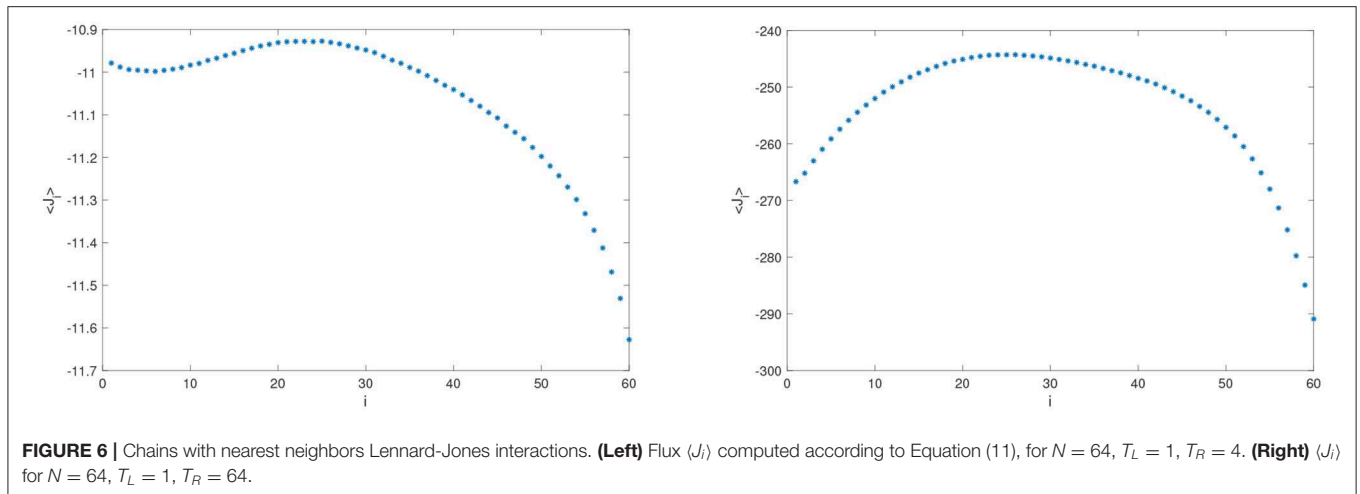


FIGURE 5 | Equilibrium simulations ($T_L = T_R = 5$) for N ranging from 512 to 5000. **(Left)** Standard deviations of the particles vibrations about their average position $\langle x_i^2 \rangle - \langle x_i \rangle^2$, in lattice vectors units. **(Right)** Dependence on N of the maximum standard deviation, together with linear and square root fits. This dependence on N should not be confused with the $O(\sqrt{i})$ dependence on i of Peierls [38].



The quantity J_i is only apparently “local” because it quantifies a flow through the position of particle i , and not through a fixed position in space. Moreover, it implicitly requires small position fluctuations and small lattice deformations, because Equation (11) is obtained through Fourier analysis for spatially homogeneous systems, in the limit of small wave vectors, [2, 28]. For instance, denoting by k the wave-vector, Equation (23) of Lepri et al. [2] follows from Equation (21) only if $k(x_{n+1} - x_n)$ is small. On the contrary, in our cases, this quantity strongly varies in space and time, and average lattice distortions are of order $O(N)$, cf. section 3. Therefore, one expects J_i to fail, and it is interesting to investigate how that is realized, varying the relevant model parameters.

For chains with nearest neighbors Lennard-Jones interactions [$F_2 \equiv 0$ in Equation (11)], we find that while the steady state heat flow should not depend on position, the time average of J_i substantially changes with i , cf. **Figure 6**. To quantify this phenomenon, we introduce the relative variation of $\langle J_i \rangle$,

$$\delta = \left| \frac{\max_i \langle J_i \rangle - \min_i \langle J_i \rangle}{\bar{J}} \right|, \text{ where } \bar{J} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \langle J_i \rangle,$$

In **Tables 1, 2**, for average temperature gradients similar to those commonly found in the literature [62, 63, 72], we observe that δ tends to grow with the temperature gradient, at fixed N . In general, however, reducing the average gradient by increasing the system size, does not lead to smaller δ ³.

We conclude that under our conditions the quantity J_i represents neither a heat nor an energy flow, and that this is not a consequence of the size of temperature gradients, but of the size of fluctuations. These increase with growing N , thus preventing LTE and standard hydrodynamics in the large N limit [34, 54, 55]. One may nevertheless ask whether the observed features of J_i are merely due to the deformation of the lattice, which invalidates the Fourier expansion of Lepri et al. [2]. One may thus take into account the lattice deformations and restore

³Actually, for mere energy flows, there is no reason to be bounded by small temperature gradients.

TABLE 1 | Relative variation δ of the flux J_i for $N = 64$ particles with first and second nearest neighbors interactions.

T_R	δ_1	δ_2
1.1	0.0240	0.0199
1.5	0.0091	0.0077
2	0.0142	0.0145
4	0.0480	0.0481
8	0.0831	0.0829
16	0.1060	0.1062
32	0.1199	0.1201
64	0.1229	0.1232

$T_L = 1$ while T_R takes eight different values. δ_1 is computed averaging over $2 \cdot 10^9$ time steps, δ_2 over $4 \cdot 10^9$ time steps.

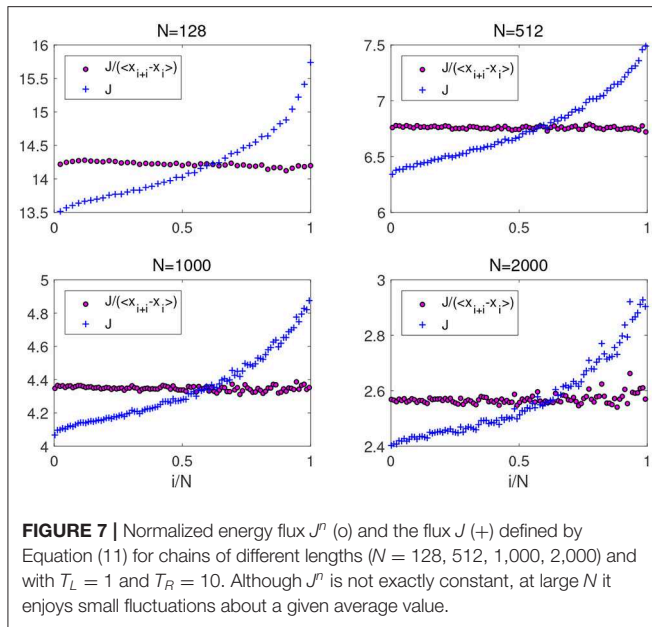
TABLE 2 | Relative variation δ of the average fluxes $\langle J_i \rangle$ defined by Equation (11).

T_R	$N = 64$	$N = 128$	$N = 256$
1.1	0.0240	0.0117	0.0110656
1.5	0.0091	0.0297	0.0317283
2	0.0142	0.0534	0.0555437
4	0.0480	0.0817	0.104345
8	0.0831	0.0659	0.0907829
16	0.1060	0.0683	0.0485491
32	0.1199	0.1560	0.0643797
64	0.1229	0.2306	0.195046

Chains with $N = 64$, $N = 128$, and with $N = 256$ particles, with nearest neighbors interactions are considered. Averages are computed over $2 \cdot 10^9$ time steps. $T_L = 1$, while T_R takes eight different values.

the correct units, normalizing J_i by the average distance between particles, as follows:

$$J_i^n = \frac{J_i}{\langle x_{i+1} - x_i \rangle}, \quad i = 2, \dots, N - 2. \quad (12)$$



This quantity, that should not be taken as a correct alternative to the definition of heat flux, is indeed approximately constant as a function of i . This is shown in **Figure 7**, where J_i^p results more stable than J_i as a function of i , thus indicating that the lattice inhomogeneity is one cause of error in J_i . However, the spurious fluctuations visible in **Figure 7**, reveal that lattice deformations are only one of the difficulties affecting J_i as a definition of heat flux.

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this work we have presented numerical results on one 1D chains of Lennard-Jones oscillators, in contact with two Nosé-Hoover thermostats. Scrutinizing the behavior of mechanical quantities that are commonly considered in the specialized literature, we have investigated the fluctuations and lattice distortions, which are expected to prevent the onset of “thermodynamic” regimes [33, 34, 50, 55].

The thermodynamic behavior emerges from the collective behavior of very large assemblies of interacting particles, provided that two conditions are met: rapid (compared to observation time scales) decay of correlation and negligible

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boundary effects. These conditions often take place for 3D mesoscopic cells containing large numbers of properly interacting particles, but it is not obvious in 1D systems. Indeed, quoting Spohn: “The propagation of local equilibrium in time, if true, is a deep and highly non-obvious property of a system of many particles governed by Newton’s equations of motion”, see [12] section 3.1.

In particular, we have observed that temperature differences at the boundaries produce $O(N)$ deformations of the lattice, that result in strongly inhomogeneous systems, and $O(N)$ position fluctuations that hinder LTE. In turn, we have observed that such $O(N)$ effects imply that increasing N , and correspondingly decreasing “temperature gradient,” does not lead our systems any closer to thermodynamic systems. Consequently, as observed also elsewhere, standard hydrodynamics does not apply [34, 54, 55]. This must be taken into account when defining e.g., the heat conductivity, because its anomalies are necessarily related to the absence of LTE.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The datasets generated for this study are available on request to the corresponding author.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors listed have made a substantial, direct and intellectual contribution to the work, and approved it for publication.

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Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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