

第八章

玻色统计和费米统计

§ 8.1 热力学量的统计表达

一、从非简并到简并

玻耳兹曼系统（玻耳兹曼分布） 孤立系统

定域粒子组成的系统，满足经典极限条件（非简并条件）的近独立粒子系统

经典极限条件
(非简并条件)

$$a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \mp 1} \xrightarrow{e^{\alpha} \gg 1} a_l = \omega_l e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}$$

玻色分布和费米分布趋向于玻耳兹曼分布。

$$Z_1 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \omega_l e^{-\beta \varepsilon_l} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_l}{e^{-\alpha}} \Rightarrow e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{Z_1} \quad Z_1 = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{h^2 \beta} \right)^{3/2}$$
$$e^{\alpha} = \frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi m k T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \gg 1 \quad e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k T} \right)^{3/2} = n \lambda^3 \ll 1$$

不满足非简并条件

开放系统，与源达到动态平衡，粒子数在能级上的平均分布。

采用玻色分布或费米分布

$$a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1}$$

费米统计

玻色统计

二、巨配分函数

$$\bar{N} = \sum_l a_l = \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1}$$

$$U = \sum_l \varepsilon_l a_l = \sum_l \frac{\varepsilon_l \omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1}$$

$$\Xi = \prod_l \Xi_l = \prod_l \left(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l} \right)^{\pm \omega_l}$$

$$\ln \Xi = \pm \sum_l \omega_l \ln \left(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l} \right)$$

对比玻耳兹曼分布

$$Z_1 = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \omega_l e^{-\beta \varepsilon_l}$$

三、用巨配分函数表示热力学量

1、平均粒子数 \bar{N}


$$\bar{N} = \sum_l a_l = \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1} \quad \ln \Xi = \pm \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi = \mp \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$= \mp \sum_l \omega_l \frac{\pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l} (-1)}{1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}}$$

$$= \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1} = \bar{N}$$

对比玻耳兹曼分布


$$\bar{N} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi$$

$$N = Z_1 e^{-\alpha}$$

2、内能

$$U = \sum_l \varepsilon_l a_l = \sum_l \frac{\varepsilon_l \omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1} \quad \ln \Xi = \pm \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi = \mp \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$= \mp \sum_l \omega_l \frac{\pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l} (-\varepsilon_l)}{1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}}$$

$$= \sum_l \frac{\omega_l \varepsilon_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1} = U$$

$$\Rightarrow U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi$$

对比玻耳兹曼分布

$$U = -N \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta}$$

3、广义力

$$Y = \sum_l a_l \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y} \quad \ln \Xi = \pm \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$-\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \Xi = \mp \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sum_l \omega_l \ln (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l})$$

$$= \mp \sum_l \omega_l \frac{\pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l} (-1)}{1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y} = \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} \pm 1} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y} = \sum_l a_l \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y} = Y$$

对比玻耳兹曼分布

$$Y = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \Xi$$

$$Y = -N \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial y}$$

压强

$$p = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \Xi$$

$$p = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial V}$$

4、其它热力学函数

由开系的热力学公式 $dU - Ydy - \mu dN = TdS$

$$\begin{aligned}\beta \left(dU - Ydy + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} d\bar{N} \right) &= -\beta d \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \Xi dy - \alpha d \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) \\&= -d \left(\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}^* \ln \Xi d\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}^* \ln \Xi dy - d \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha}^* \ln \Xi d\alpha \\&= -d \left(\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi \right) - d \left(\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) + d(\ln \Xi)^* \\&= d \left(\ln \Xi - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) \\&= \beta T dS\end{aligned}$$

$$\beta \left(dU - Ydy + \frac{\alpha}{\beta} d\bar{N} \right) = d \left(\ln \Xi - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) = \beta T dS$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \beta = \frac{1}{kT} \quad \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{kT}$$

熵

$$dS = k d \left(\ln \Xi - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right)$$

$$S = k \left(\ln \Xi - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi - \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi \right) \quad U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi$$

$$S = k \left(\ln \Xi + \beta U + \alpha \bar{N} \right) \quad \bar{N} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi$$

与玻耳兹曼关系比较

$$S = k \ln \Omega$$

§ 8.3 玻色—爱因斯坦凝聚

一、玻色气体的化学势

玻色分布下一个能级的
的粒子数

$$a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} - 1} = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} - 1} \quad \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{kT}$$

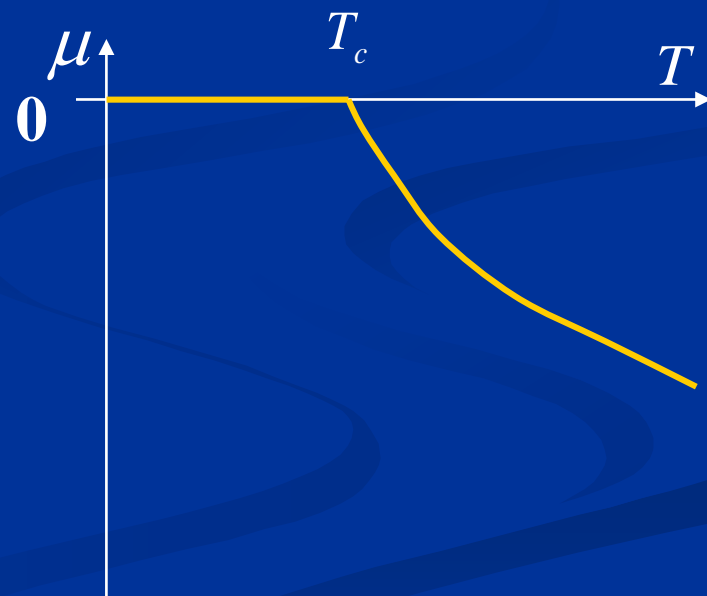
$$0 \leq a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} - 1} \quad e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} > 1 \quad \varepsilon_0 > \mu$$

最低能级 $\varepsilon_0 = 0$

⇒ $\mu(N, T, V) < 0$

在粒子数给定情况下, μ 与 T 的关系

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} - 1}$$



μ 随温度的升高而降低

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_l \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} - 1}$$

$$D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon$$

连续化

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^\infty \frac{D(\varepsilon)}{\omega_l} a_l d\varepsilon = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^\infty D(\varepsilon) a(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$n = n_0 + \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} - 1}$$

$T > T_c$ n_0 可以忽略

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}} - 1}$$

$\varepsilon = 0$ 能级

$\varepsilon > 0$ 能级

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT_c}} - 1}$$

临界温度 T_c : 所有玻色粒子都在非零能级的最低温度

$T < T_c$

n_0 可以和所有激发态能级上粒子数相比较, 即粒子都往 $\varepsilon = 0$ 能级聚集。

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\varepsilon}{kT_c} \quad n = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT_c}} - 1} = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2mkT_c)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2} dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2} dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \times 2.612$$

$$T_c = \frac{2\pi}{(2.612)^{2/3}} \frac{\hbar^2}{mk} n^{2/3}$$

$$T < T_c, \mu = 0$$

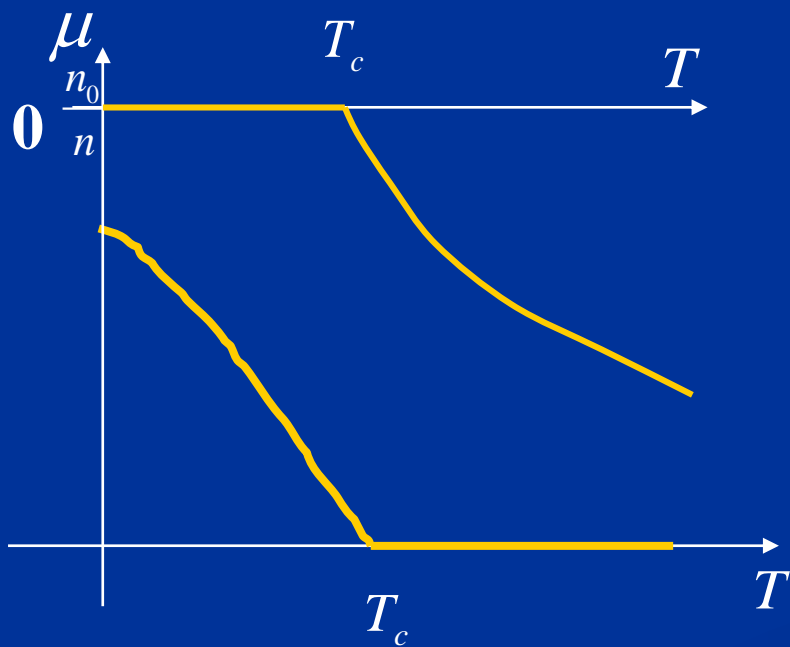
$$\varepsilon > 0$$

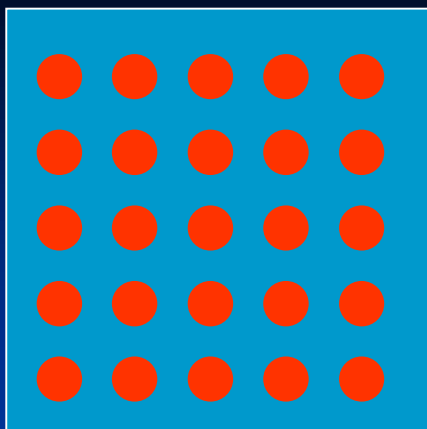
$$n_{\varepsilon > 0} = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2mkT)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2} dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2mkT_c)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2} dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$= n \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \quad n_0 = n \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$





$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$T > T_c \quad n_0 = n \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right] \approx 0$$

$$n_{\varepsilon > 0} = n \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \approx n$$

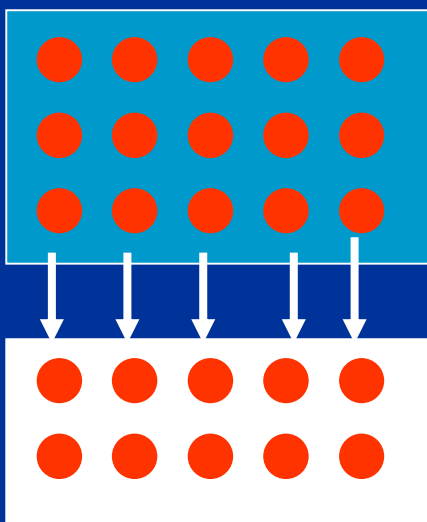
玻色粒子都在高能级。



$$\varepsilon = 0$$

$$T < T_c \quad n_0 = n \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right] \neq 0$$

$$n_{\varepsilon > 0} = n \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} < n$$



$$\varepsilon > 0$$

$$\varepsilon = 0$$

高能级装不下所有玻色粒子，必有可观数目粒子出现在零能级。——玻色—爱因斯坦凝聚。

$$T_c = \frac{2\pi}{(2.612)^{2/3}} \frac{\hbar^2}{mk} n^{2/3}$$

因此，为了容易实现玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚，需要提高临界温度。
为此，要提高气体密度，减小气体粒子质量。

二、热力学量

$T < T_c$ 时

$$n = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}} - 1}$$

$$U = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT}} - 1} = 0.770 NkT \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$C_V = 1.925 Nk \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}$$

$T < T_c$ ，理想玻色气体的 C_V 与 $T^{3/2}$ 成正比，
 $T = T_c$ 达极大值。高温时趋于经典值 $\frac{3}{2} Nk$

三、发展过程

1. 理论准备

1924.6.24, 印度人玻色给爱因斯坦寄“玻色分布”文章。

经爱因斯坦努力, 该论文发表。

在这篇文章基础上, 爱因斯坦继续发表论文, 提出“玻色凝聚”
Bose-Einstein Condensation (BEC) 的概念。

2. 实验检验

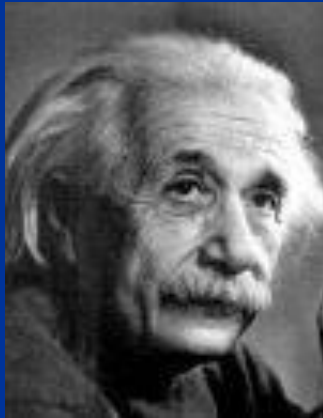
1995年7月13日, 美国科罗拉多大学报告: 铷 (^{87}Rb) 蒸气在170nK
出现BEC。

8月, 休斯顿Rice大学宣布, 在锂 (^7Li) 蒸气中出现BEC。

11月, 麻省理工学院宣布, 钠 (^{23}Na) 蒸气中出现BEC。



S. Bose



A. Einstein

1924年，玻色和爱因斯坦在理论上预言了玻色—爱因斯坦凝聚（BEC: Bose-Einstein Condensation）现象，如果将原子气体冷却到非常低的温度，那么所有原子会突然以可能的最低能态凝聚。

§ 8.4 光子气体

一、光子气体特性

光子——辐射场能量的量子化，自旋 1—玻色子。

平衡辐射场中，光子数不守恒。

空窖壁不断吸收和发射光子，保持能量守恒，但光子能量有高有低，发射光子平均能量高发射光子数目少，被吸收的光子平均能量低，被吸收的光子数目就多，因此不要求光子数守恒。

光子气体服从玻色分布

化学势描述
物质变化

$$a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} - 1} = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} - 1} = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1}$$

$$\mu = 0$$

二、普朗克公式

德布罗意关系: $\vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k},$ 色散关系: $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi f}{c} = \omega / c$
 $\varepsilon = \hbar \omega.$

分布: $a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1}$ 光子能动关系 $\varepsilon = cp$

动量空间 $p \rightarrow p + dp$ 中量子态数


$$g \frac{dx dy dz dp_x dp_y dp_z}{h^3} = 2 \frac{V 4\pi}{h^3} p^2 dp = \frac{8\pi V}{h^3} p^2 dp$$

频率空间 $\omega \rightarrow \omega + d\omega$ 中量子态数 $= \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 d\omega$ $d\omega \rightarrow 0$
 $\leftrightarrow \omega_l$

一个量子态的平均粒子数 $f = \frac{a_l}{\omega_l} = \frac{1}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$

频率空间 $\omega \rightarrow \omega + d\omega$ 中平均光子数

$$f \times \frac{V \omega^2 d\omega}{\pi^2 c^3} = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$$

普朗克公式
(辐射场内能) $U(\omega, T) d\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1} \times \hbar\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\hbar\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$

低频（弱简并），经典描述——能量均分定理。

$$\hbar\omega/kT \ll 1 \quad e^{\hbar\omega/kT} \approx 1 + \hbar\omega/kT$$

$$U(\omega, T) d\omega \approx \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\hbar\omega^3 d\omega}{1 + \hbar\omega/kT - 1} = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 kT d\omega$$

瑞利-金斯公式

高频 $\hbar\omega / kT \gg 1$

$$U(\omega, T)d\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \hbar\omega^3 e^{-\hbar\omega/kT} d\omega$$

U 随 ω 的增加迅速趋近于零。
温度为 T 的平衡辐射中，高频光子几乎不存在；温度为 T 时，窖壁发射高频光子的概率极小。

三、平衡辐射公式

$$x = \hbar\omega / kT$$

1. 内能

$$U = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1} = \frac{V\hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \left(\frac{kT}{\hbar} \right)^4 \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar x^3 dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$U = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{15 \hbar^3 c^3} VT^4 \quad U = aVT^4 \quad a = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{15 \hbar^3 c^3}$$

热力学只能通过实验确定系数 a ；统计物理可以计算 a 。

2. 维恩位移律

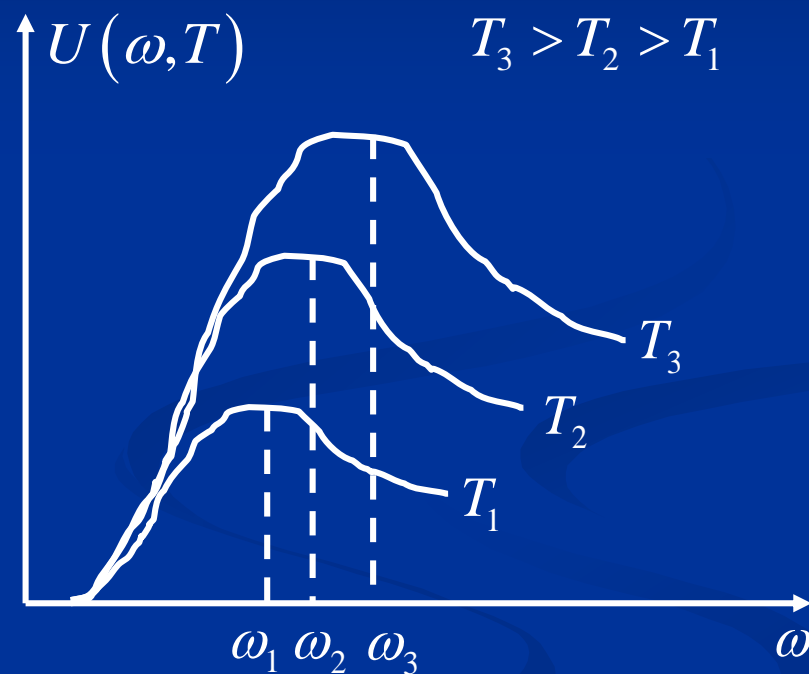
内能最大的频率 ω_m

$$\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} U(\omega, T) \right|_{\omega=\omega_m} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} = \frac{3x^2}{e^x - 1} - \frac{x^3 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} = 0$$

$$3e^x - 3 - xe^x = 0$$

$$\omega_m \approx \frac{2.822k}{\hbar} T$$



3. 压强、辐射通量密度

$$\omega \rightarrow \omega + d\omega \text{ 中量子态数} \quad \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 d\omega \leftrightarrow \omega_l \quad x = \hbar\omega / kT$$

$$\ln \Xi = - \sum_l \omega_l \ln(1 - e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}) = - \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^\infty \omega^2 \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}) d\omega$$

$$\ln \Xi = - \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{1}{(\beta \hbar)^3} \int_0^\infty x^2 \ln(1 - e^{-x}) dx$$

分部积分

$$\int_0^\infty x^2 \ln(1 - e^{-x}) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \ln(1 - e^{-x}) \right]_0^\infty - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1}$$

$$\ln \Xi = \frac{V}{3\pi^2 c^3} \frac{1}{(\beta \hbar)^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi^2 V}{45 c^3} \frac{1}{(\beta \hbar)^3}$$

$$\ln \Xi = \frac{\pi^2 V}{45 c^3} \frac{1}{(\beta \hbar)^3}$$

$$U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi = \frac{\pi^2 k^4 V}{15 c^3 \hbar^3} T^4$$

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \frac{U}{V}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \Xi = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{45 c^3 \hbar^3} T^4$$

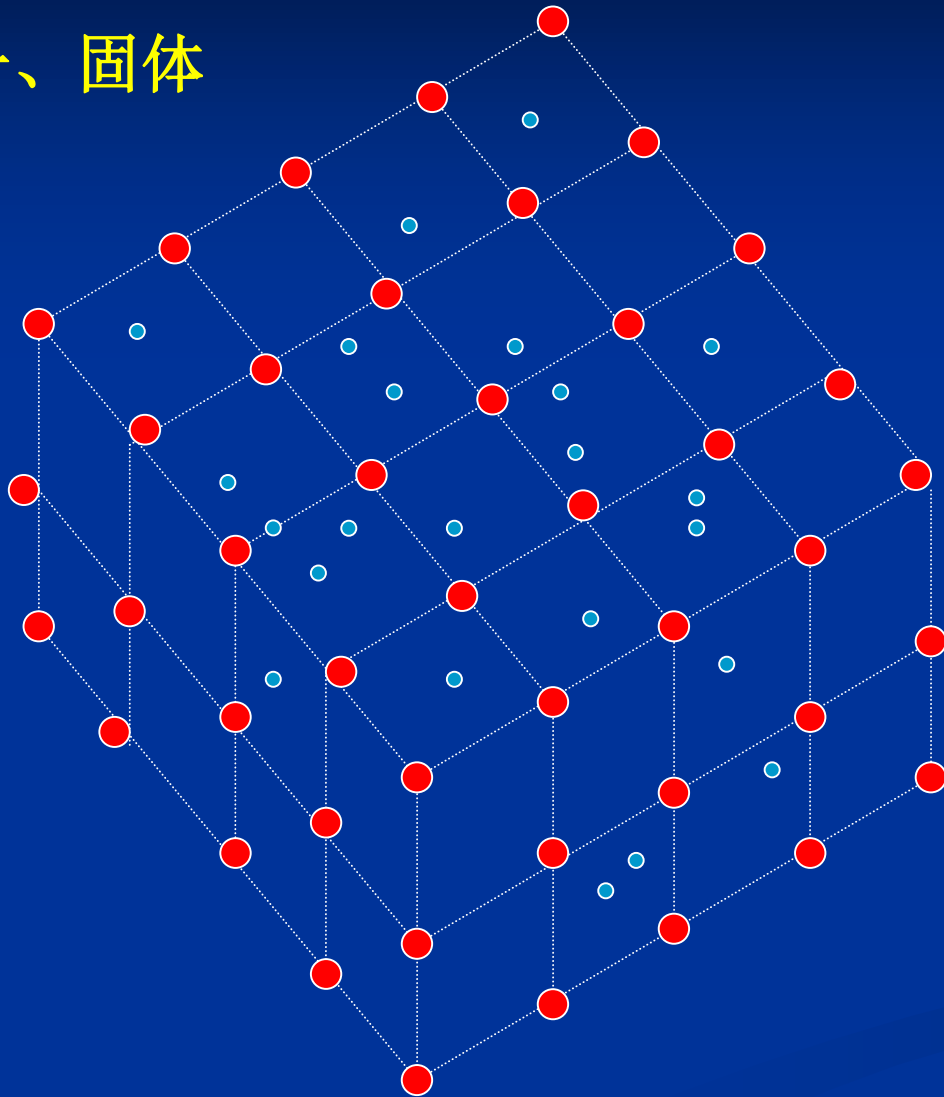
$$S = k \left(\ln \Xi - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi \right) = k (\ln \Xi + \beta U) = \frac{4 \pi^2 k^4 V}{45 c^3 \hbar^3} T^3$$

平衡辐射通量密度

$$J_{\mu} = \frac{c}{4} u = \frac{c}{4} \frac{U}{V} = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{60 c^2 \hbar^3} T^4$$

§ 8.5 金属中的自由电子气体

一、固体



每个原子贡献一个电子，
晶格中的自由电子气体。

晶格——三维线性振子

$$U = 3NkT$$

$$C_V = 3Nk$$

电子对热容量的
贡献未计！

量子性质

例Cu: 密度= $8.9 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$

原子量 = 63

$$n = \frac{8.9 \times 10^6}{63} \times N_0 = 8.5 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$m = 9.1 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$e^{-\alpha} = n\lambda^3 = \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} = \frac{3.54 \times 10^7}{T^{3/2}} = 3400 \gg 1$$

$n\lambda^3 \ll 1$ 非简并条件 \Rightarrow 弱简并 \Rightarrow 强简并

二、 $T=0K$

1. 费米气体

服从费米

$$a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_l - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$$

每个量子态上最多能容纳一个粒子（费米子遵从泡利原理）。

一个量子态的平均费米粒子数 $f = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$

电子 $g=2$ ； 粒子微观状态数

$$D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon \quad 6.2.17\text{式}$$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon + d\varepsilon$ 间粒子数

$$f \times D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$$

对能量积分得到粒子数总数

$$\frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}} + 1} = N \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu = \mu(N, T, V)$$

2. 化学势

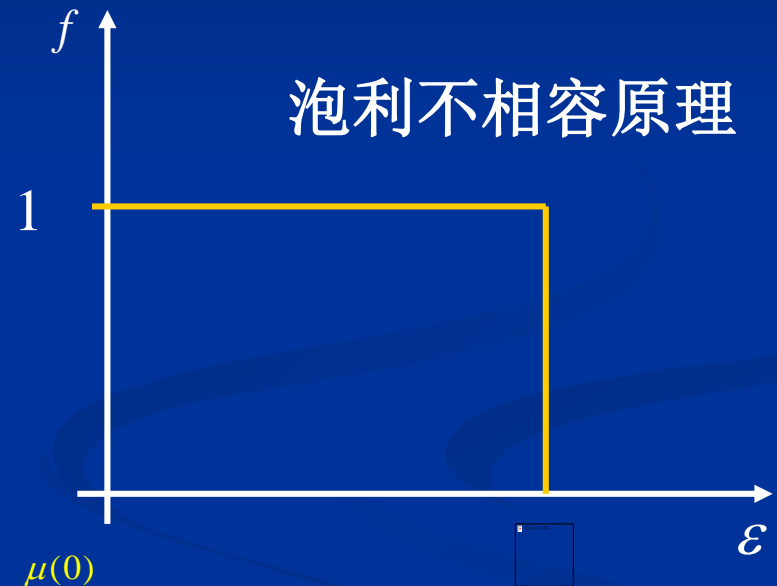
$$f = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}} + 1} \leq 1$$

$$T \rightarrow 0, \frac{1}{kT} \rightarrow \infty \quad \varepsilon > \mu(0) \quad f = 0$$

$$\varepsilon < \mu(0) \quad f = 1$$

$$\frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}} + 1} = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^{\mu(0)} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon = N$$

$$\frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \mu(0)^{3/2} = N$$



$$\frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \mu(0)^{3/2} = N$$

费米能级

$$\mu(0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3}$$

能量

$$\mu(0) = \frac{p^2(0)}{2m}$$

费米动量

$$p(0) = \hbar \left(3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V} \right)^{1/3}$$

内能

已求出 $\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon + d\varepsilon$ 间粒子数 $\frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$

$$\Rightarrow U = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \varepsilon \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1} = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^{\mu(0)} \varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{8\pi V}{5h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \mu(0)^{5/2} = \frac{3N}{5} \mu(0)$$

例Cu

$$\frac{N}{V} = 8.5 \times 10^{28} m^{-3}$$

费米能级 $\mu(0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(3\pi^2 \frac{N}{V} \right)^{2/3} = 1.12 \times 10^{-18} J = 7.0 eV$

费米温度 $kT_F = \mu(0)$

Cu: $T_F = 8.2 \times 10^4 K$

零温电子气体压强——简并压

$$p(0) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{U(0)}{V} = \frac{2}{5} n \mu(0) = 3.8 \times 10^{10} Pa$$

习题7.1结果

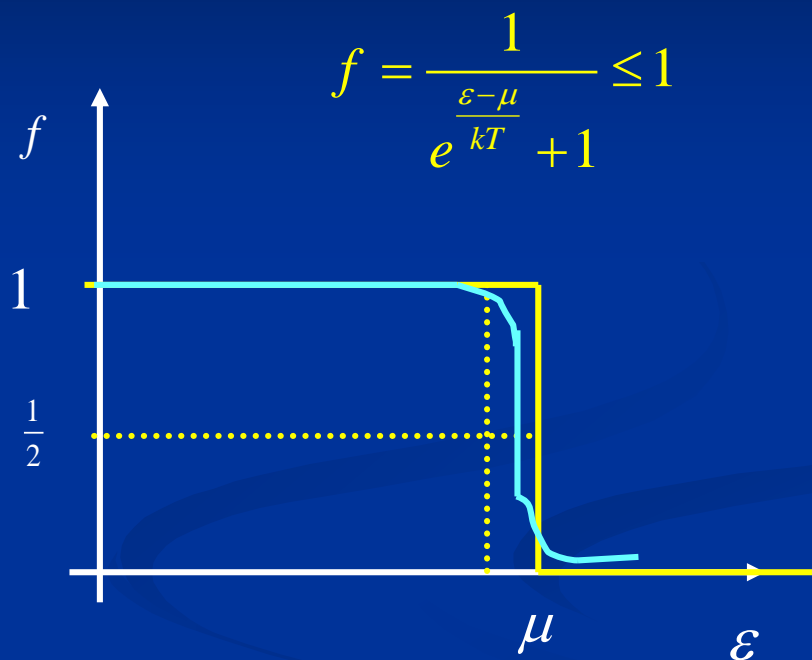
三、 $T > 0K$

1. 平均粒子数

$$\varepsilon < \mu \quad f > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon = \mu \quad f = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varepsilon > \mu \quad f < \frac{1}{2}$$



粒子分布只在 μ 附近 (kT 量级) 有变化

2. 热容量估计

只有费米能级附近 $\varepsilon = kT$ 能级中电子可以跳到费米能级之上。即吸热，对热容有贡献，有效电子数

$$N_e = \frac{kT}{\mu} N$$

每个粒子贡献热容量 $\frac{3}{2}k$ $C_V = \frac{3}{2} Nk \left(\frac{kT}{\mu} \right) = \frac{3}{2} Nk \left(\frac{T}{T_F} \right)$

Cu 室温 $\frac{T}{T_F} \approx \frac{1}{260}$

与晶格的热容量相比，电子贡献可以忽略。