

统计物理作业五

1. 求弱简并理想费米(玻色)气体的压强和熵。

提示: $S = \int \frac{C_V}{T} dT + S_0(V)$ 。当 $n\lambda^3 \ll 1$ 时弱简并理想费米(玻色)气体趋于经典理想气体, 据此

可以确定函数 $S_0(V)$ 。

答:

$$p = nkT \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} \frac{N}{g} \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right], S = Nk \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{gV}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2^{7/2}} \frac{N}{V} \frac{1}{g} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right\}$$

弱简并理想费米(玻色)气体在体积 V 内, 能量处于 $\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon + d\varepsilon$ 范围内粒子的可能微观状态数为

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

因此系统的粒子总数和能量分别为

$$N = g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2}}{\varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon \quad U = g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon$$

当满足弱简并条件时 $e^{-\alpha} \ll 1$ ($\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \pm 1} \approx \varepsilon^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon} (1 \mp \varepsilon^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon})$), 因此关于能量和粒子数表达式展开到一阶有

$$\begin{aligned} N &= g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2}}{\varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon & U &= g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{\varepsilon^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon \\ &\approx g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2mkT)^{3/2} e^{-\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] & &\approx g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2mkT)^{3/2} e^{-\alpha} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] \\ &= g \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V e^{-\alpha} \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] & &= \frac{3}{2} g \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V kT e^{-\alpha} \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] \end{aligned}$$

由于 $e^{-\alpha} \ll 1$, 采用零级近似可以得到 (系统的自由变量选择位 n, V, T)

$$e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{gV} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \quad U = \frac{3}{2} NkT \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} \frac{N}{gV} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$

同样系统的巨配分函数的对数可以近似为

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \Xi &= \sum_l \mp \omega_l \ln (1 \mp e^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon_l}) \approx \mp g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \varepsilon^{1/2} \ln (1 \mp e^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon}) d\varepsilon \\ &= \mp g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \left\{ \left[\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{3/2} \ln (1 \mp e^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon}) \right]_0^\infty \mp \beta \int_0^\infty \frac{2\varepsilon^{3/2}}{3(e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} \mp 1)} d\varepsilon \right\} \\ &= \frac{2U}{3kT} = nV \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} \frac{n}{g} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$P = \frac{3U}{2V} = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln \Xi = nkT \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} \frac{N}{g} \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$S = k (\ln \Xi + \alpha N + \beta U) = Nk \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{gV}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2^{7/2}} \frac{N}{V} \frac{1}{g} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right\}$$

根据 U 的表达式可以得到定容热容为

$$C_v = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = \frac{3}{2} Nk \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{7/2}} \frac{N}{gV} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right]$$

利用玻尔兹曼统计得到经典统计熵为

$$S' = Nk \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{gV}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \right\} = \int \frac{C_{v0}}{T} dT + S_0, C_{v0} = \frac{3}{2} Nk$$

对于玻色和费米系统，热容将会发生变化，熵可以表示为

$$S = S' + \int \frac{C_v - C_{v0}}{T} dT = Nk \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{gV}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \right) + \frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2^{7/2}} \frac{N}{V} \frac{1}{g} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} \right\}$$

2. 试证明，在热力学极限下均匀的二维理想玻色气体不会发生 Bose-Einstein 凝聚现象。

提示：在热力学极限下理想玻色气体的凝聚温度 T_c 由积分 $\int \frac{D(\epsilon)}{\exp(\epsilon/kT_c) - 1} d\epsilon = n$ 确定。对于二维气体上述积分发散，这意味着在有限温度下二维理想玻色气体的化学势不可能趋于 0，因此不存在玻色凝聚现象。

二维情况下，电子能量处于 $\epsilon \rightarrow \epsilon + d\epsilon$ 范围内的量子态数目可以表示为

$$D(\epsilon)d\epsilon = \frac{2\pi A p dp}{h^2} = \frac{2\pi m A d\epsilon}{h^2}$$

发生 Bose-Einstein 凝聚现象是由于系统的化学势随着温度的降低而升高，如果其化学势可以升高到趋于 -0 的情况，那么处于基态的粒子数将与总粒子数可比，即产生凝聚现象。如果存在凝聚现象，那么临界温度可以由下式确定(化学势为 -0)

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{D(\epsilon)}{\exp(\epsilon/kT_c) - 1} d\epsilon = N \text{ 即需要满足}$$

$$\frac{2\pi m}{h^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\exp(\epsilon/kT_c) - 1} d\epsilon = \frac{2\pi mkT_c}{h^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{2\pi mkT_c}{h^2} \int_0^\infty \sum_{k=1}^\infty e^{-kx} dx = \frac{2\pi mkT_c}{h^2} \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k} = \infty$$

因此不存在使得化学势趋于 -0 的有限温度，所以二维系统不会发生 Bose-Einstein 凝聚现象。

3. 假设自由电子在二维平面上运用，密度为 n 。试求 0K 时二维电子气体的费米能级、内能和简并压。

$$\text{答: } \mu(0) = \frac{h^2}{4\pi m} n, \quad U = \frac{1}{2} N\mu(0), \quad p = \frac{1}{2} n\mu(0)$$

二维情况下，电子能量处于 $\varepsilon \rightarrow \varepsilon + d\varepsilon$ 范围内的量子态数目可以表示为（计及电子自旋贡献）

$$D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \frac{4\pi A p dp}{h^2} = \frac{4\pi m A d\varepsilon}{h^2}$$

在温度 T 下，能量为 ε 的量子态的平均电子数满足费米分布

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

$$\text{因此电子数可以表示为 } \frac{4\pi m A}{h^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1} d\varepsilon = N$$

0K 时能量低于化学势的能级为满态，而高于化学势的能级为空态，因此有

$$\frac{4\pi m A}{h^2} \mu(0) = N \Rightarrow \mu(0) = \frac{h^2}{4\pi m} n$$

$$\text{内能为 } U(0) = \frac{4\pi m A}{h^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1} d\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \frac{4\pi m A}{h^2} \mu(0)^2 = \frac{1}{2} N \mu(0)$$

简并压为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= - \sum_l a_l \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial V} = - \sum_l a_l \frac{\partial}{\partial A} \left(\frac{1}{2mA} (2\pi\hbar)^2 (n_x^2 + n_y^2) \right) \\ &= \sum_l a_l \frac{1}{2mA^2} (2\pi\hbar)^2 (n_x^2 + n_y^2) = \frac{U}{A} = \frac{1}{2} n \mu(0) \end{aligned}$$

4. 试证明空腔辐射的辐射通量密度 J_u 为 $J_u = \frac{\pi^2 k^4 T^4}{60 \hbar^3 c^2}$ 。

提示：计算单位时间内碰到单位面积器壁上的光子所携带的能量。对于空腔辐射（开系）而言不存在粒子数守恒，因此光子的分布率为

$$f = \frac{1}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1}, \varepsilon = \hbar\omega = cp, p = \hbar k$$

因此空腔辐射的通量密度为（考虑电子自旋简并度）

$$\begin{aligned} J_u &= \frac{2}{h^3} \int \frac{\hbar\omega c \cos\theta p^2 \sin\theta dp d\theta d\varphi}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} - 1} \\ &= \frac{2c}{(2\pi c)^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} - 1} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi k^4 T^4}{h^3 c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^3 dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi^2 k^4 T^4}{60 \hbar^3 c^2} \end{aligned}$$

5. 写出二维空间中平衡辐射的普朗克公式，并据此求平均总光子数、内能和辐射通量密度。

答：普朗克公式： $\frac{A}{\pi c^2} \frac{\hbar\omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\hbar\omega/kT} - 1}$ ；平均总光子数： $\bar{N} = \frac{\pi A}{6c^2 \hbar^2} k^2 T^2$ ；

内能: $U = \frac{2.404A}{\pi c^2 \hbar^2} k^3 T^3$; 辐射能量密度: $J_u = \frac{1.202}{\pi^2 c \hbar^2} k^3 T^3$

二维情况下的态密度可以表示为

$$D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{2Apdp \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta}{h^2} = \frac{A\omega d\omega}{\pi c^2}$$

因此可以得到普朗克公式: $\frac{A}{\pi c^2} \frac{\hbar \omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1}$

平均总光子数为

$$\bar{N} = \frac{A}{\pi c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega d\omega}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1} = \frac{Ak^2 T^2}{\pi \hbar^2 c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{\pi Ak^2 T^2}{6 \hbar^2 c^2}$$

$$U = \frac{A}{\pi c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar \omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1} = \frac{Ak^3 T^3}{\pi \hbar^2 c^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{2.404 Ak^3 T^3}{\pi \hbar^2 c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_u &= \frac{2}{h^2} \int \frac{\hbar \omega c \cos \theta p dp d\theta}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2c\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\omega^2 d\omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} \int_{-\pi/2}^{+\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{k^3 T^3}{c\pi^2 \hbar^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 dx}{e^x - 1} = \frac{2.404 k^3 T^3}{c\pi^2 \hbar^2} \end{aligned}$$

6. 试求在绝对零度下电子气体中电子的平均速率 \bar{v} 。(答: $\bar{v} = 3p_0 / 4m$ 。 p_0 是费密动量)

电子动量处于 $p \rightarrow p+dp$ 范围内的量子态数目可以表示为 (计及电子自旋贡献)

$$D(p)dp = \frac{8\pi V p^2 dp}{h^3} \Rightarrow D(v)dv = \frac{8\pi m^3 V v^2 dv}{h^3}$$

在温度 T 下, 能量为 ε 的量子态的平均电子数满足费米分布

$$f = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}, \quad \varepsilon = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

因此 0K 电子平均速率可以表示为

$$\bar{v} = \frac{8\pi m^3 V}{Nh^3} \int_0^{v_0} \frac{v^3 dv}{e^{\frac{mv^2/2 - \mu}{kT}} + 1} = \frac{8\pi m^3 V}{Nh^3} \frac{v_0^4}{4}$$

$$N = \frac{8\pi m^3 V}{h^3} \int_0^{v_0} \frac{v^2 dv}{e^{\frac{mv^2/2 - \mu}{kT}} + 1} = \frac{8\pi m^3 V}{h^3} \frac{v_0^3}{3}$$

$$\text{所以有 } \bar{v} = \frac{3}{4} v_0 = \frac{3p_0}{4m}$$

7. 在固态时，硒原子和碲原子均排成平行的长链，请证明对于这些物质在低温时的热容量 C_V 与温度 T 成正比。在固态时，石墨中的 C 原子按照平面排列，请证明在低温下其 C_V 与 T^2 成正比。由于硒原子和碲原子均排成平行的长链，可以近似认为系统为一维的。由 N 个原子组成的系统，其振动自由度为 N 。

一维和二维情况下，采用准连续近似可以求得态密度分别为

$$D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{2Ldp}{h} = \frac{Ld\omega}{\pi c_l} = B_1 d\omega \quad D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{2\pi A p dp}{h^2} = \frac{A\omega d\omega}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{c_l^2} + \frac{1}{c_t^2} \right) = B_2 \omega d\omega$$

由此可以得到一维和二维情况下的德拜频率分别为

$$\int_0^{\omega_D} D(\omega)d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_D} B_1 d\omega = N \Rightarrow \omega_D = \frac{N}{B_1} \quad \int_0^{\omega_D} D(\omega)d\omega = \int_0^{\omega_D} B_2 \omega d\omega = 2N \Rightarrow \omega_D = \frac{4N}{B_2}$$

低温下系统的内能为

$$U = U_0 + \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\hbar \omega D(\omega)d\omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} = U_0 + \frac{B_1 k^2 T^2}{\hbar} \int_0^{x_D} \frac{x dx}{e^x - 1} \approx U_0 + \frac{B_1 k^2 T^2}{\hbar} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x dx}{e^x - 1} = U_0 + \frac{B_1 \pi^2 k^2 T^2}{6\hbar}$$

$$U = U_0 + \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{\hbar \omega D(\omega)d\omega}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} = U_0 + \frac{B_2 k^3 T^3}{\hbar^2} \int_0^{x_D} \frac{x^2 dx}{e^x - 1} \approx U_0 + \frac{B_2 k^3 T^3}{\hbar^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{e^x - 1} = U_0 + \frac{2.404 B_2 k^3 T^3}{\hbar^2}$$

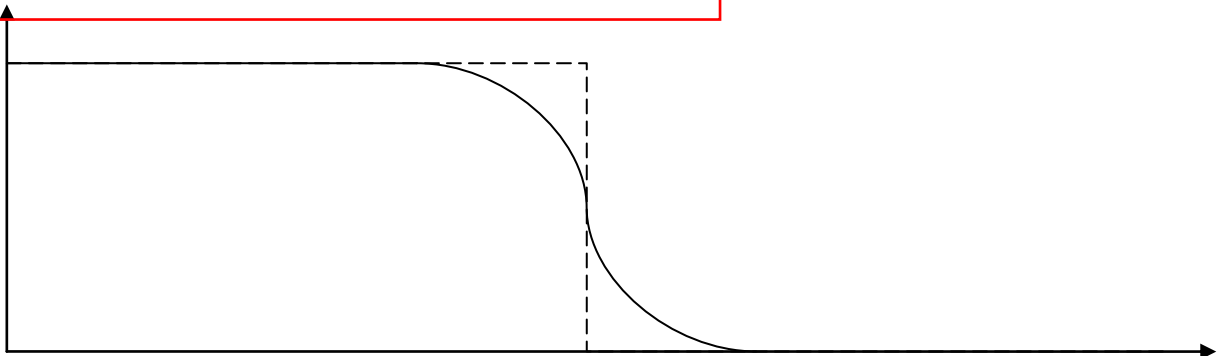
因此一维系统和二维系统低温热容分别为

$$C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = \frac{B_1 \pi^2 k^2 T}{3\hbar} \propto T \quad C_V = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} = \frac{3 \times 2.404 B_2 k^3 T^2}{\hbar^2} \propto T^2$$

8. 试求在低温下金属中自由电子气体的巨配分函数的对数，从而求出电子气体的压强，内能和熵。
提示：积分

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \varepsilon^{1/2} \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}) d\varepsilon &= \frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{3/2} \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}) \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2} (-\beta)}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1} d\varepsilon \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2} (-\beta)}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1} d\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{答: } \ln \Xi = \frac{16\pi V}{15h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} (-\alpha)^{5/2} \left(1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8\alpha^2} \right).$$



三维空间的态密度为（计及电子自旋简并度 2）

$$D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \frac{8\pi V p^2 dp}{h^3} = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon$$

因此准连续近似下存在

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \Xi &= \sum_i \omega_i \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}) = 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \varepsilon^{1/2} \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}) d\varepsilon \\ &= 4\pi V \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon^{3/2} \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}) \Big|_0^\infty - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2} (-\beta)}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1} d\varepsilon \right] \\ &= \frac{8\pi V \beta}{3} \left(\frac{2m}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1} d\varepsilon = \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{3/2}}{e^{\alpha + x} + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \int_\alpha^\infty \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy = \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy - \int_0^\alpha \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy \right] \\ &= \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy + \int_0^{-\alpha} \frac{(-y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^{-y} + 1} dy \right] \\ &= \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy - \int_0^{-\alpha} \frac{(-y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy - \int_0^{-\alpha} (y - \alpha)^{3/2} dy \right] \\ &\approx \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{(y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy - \int_0^\infty \frac{(-y - \alpha)^{3/2}}{e^y + 1} dy + \frac{2}{5} (-\alpha)^{5/2} \right] \\ &\approx \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \left[3(-\alpha)^{1/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{y}{e^y + 1} dy + \frac{2}{5} (-\alpha)^{5/2} \right] \\ &= \frac{16\pi V}{15h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} (-\alpha)^{5/2} \left(1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8\alpha^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

因此有内能，压强及熵为

$$U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln \Xi = \frac{3}{2\beta} \ln \Xi \quad P = \frac{2U}{3V} = \frac{\ln \Xi}{\beta V}$$

$$\alpha \bar{N} = -\alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln \Xi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{16\pi V}{15h^3} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} (-\alpha)^{5/2} \left(5 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8\alpha^2} \right)$$

$$S = k (\ln \Xi + \alpha \bar{N} + \beta U) = \frac{5}{2} k \ln \Xi + k \alpha \bar{N}$$