第八章知识点梳理和典型例题

内部资料请勿外传,有任何问题和建议请联系pb161462@mail.ustc.edu.cn,dinggj@ustc.edu.cn

一、基本概念和基本规律

(1) 玻色分布和费米分布

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

其中"+"为费米分布,"-"为玻色分布。

- ▶ 适用范围: 简并的玻色气体和费米气体
- 》简并(不是简并度): 不满足经典极限条件 $e^a >> 1 \Leftrightarrow$ $n\lambda^3 << 1, \lambda = \frac{h}{\left(2\pi mkT\right)^{1/2}}$ 。
- ▶ 强简并: $n\lambda^3 \gg 1$; 弱简并: $n\lambda^3$ 小但不可忽略; 非简并: $n\lambda^3 \ll 1$
- > 总粒子数和内能

$$N = \sum_{l} \frac{\omega_{l}}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_{l}} \pm 1}, \quad U = \sum_{l} \frac{\omega_{l} \varepsilon_{l}}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_{l}} \pm 1}$$

在能级准连续的极限下,

$$N = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1}, \quad U = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1}$$

(2) 玻色、费米分布的巨配分函数

$$\Xi = \prod_{l} \Xi_{l} = \prod_{l} \left[1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}} \right]^{\pm \omega_{l}}, \quad \ln \Xi = \sum_{l} \pm \omega_{l} \ln(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}})$$

在能级准连续的极限下

$$1 \text{ nE} = \pm \int_0^{+\infty} l(n \pm k^{-\alpha - \beta}) D\varepsilon \quad (d$$

对于平动能级: $D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = g \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon$

(3) 热力学量的统计公式:

- ightharpoonup 平均粒子数: $\overline{N} = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \alpha}$
- ightharpoonup 内能: $U = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \beta}$
- $ightharpoonup \int \chi \mathcal{J}$: $Y = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial V}$, $p = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial V}$
- ▶ 熵:

$$\begin{split} S &= k \Bigg(\ln \Xi - \alpha \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \alpha} - \beta \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \beta} \Bigg) = k \Big(\ln \Xi + \alpha \overline{N} + \beta U \Big) \\ \beta &= \frac{1}{kT}, \ \alpha = -\beta \mu = -\frac{\mu}{kT} \end{split}$$

- ▶ 巨热力学势: $J = F \mu \overline{N} = -kT \ln \Xi$
- (4) 玻尔兹曼关系: $S = k \ln \Omega$

(5) 利用费米分布和玻色分布处理热力学问题的一般方法

- ①**配分函数法**:求解能级和能级简并度(或者态密度),计算配分函数,利用配分函数计算热力学量。
- ②**分布函数法**: 求解能级和能级简并度(或者态密度),计算粒子数和能量,计算其他宏观热力学量。

无论哪种方法,最重要的都是求解系统的能级和能级简并度(或者态密度)。

(6) 弱简并理想玻色气体和费米气体

> 分布函数方法:

$$\begin{split} N &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1}, \qquad D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \equiv g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon \\ &= g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2}}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon \\ &= g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2mkT)^{3/2} kT \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{3/2}}{e^{\alpha + x} \pm 1} dx \\ &\approx g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2mkT)^{3/2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha - x} (1 \mp e^{-\alpha - x}) x^{1/2} dx \\ &= g \left(\frac{2m\pi kT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V e^{-\alpha} \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} U &= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1}, \qquad D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \equiv g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} (2m)^{3/2} \, \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon \\ &= g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} (2m)^{3/2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} \pm 1} d\varepsilon \\ &= g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} (2mkT)^{3/2} kT \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{3/2}}{e^{\alpha + x} \pm 1} dx \\ &\approx g \, \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} (2mkT)^{3/2} kT \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha - x} (1 \mp e^{-\alpha - x}) x^{3/2} dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} g \left(\frac{2m\pi kT}{h^{2}} \right)^{3/2} V kT e^{-\alpha} \left[1 \mp \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} e^{-\alpha} \right] \end{split}$$

内能和压强: $U \approx \frac{3}{2} NkT \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}g} n\lambda^3 \right], \quad pV \approx NkT \left[1 \pm \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}g} n\lambda^3 \right], \quad \dot{\mathbf{Z}}$ 里

第二项是由微观粒子全同性原理引起的量子统计关联所导致的附加内能和附加压强。量子统计关联使费米子间出现等效的排斥作用,玻色粒子间则出现等效的吸引作用。

▶配分函数方法

$$\ln \Xi = \pm \int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}\right) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

$$= \pm g \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(2m\right)^{3/2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}\right) \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \pm g \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - x}\right) x^{1/2} dx$$

$$= gV \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^{2}}\right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\mp 1)^{l-1}}{l^{5/2}} z^{l}, \quad z \equiv e^{-\alpha}$$

$$\bar{N} = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \alpha} = z \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial z} = gV \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^{2}}\right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\mp 1)^{l-1}}{l^{3/2}} z^{l}$$

$$U = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{3}{2} kT \ln \Xi, \quad p = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial V} = \frac{kT}{V} \ln \Xi$$

- (7) 玻色爱因斯坦凝聚:当温度足够低时,将有宏观数量的粒子从激发态聚集到基态上,形成一个凝聚体,称为玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚。
 - ightharpoonup 处在任一能级上的粒子数都不能为负值 $a_l \ge 0$ 要求 $\varepsilon_l > \mu$, $\forall l$ 。如果以选取能低能级为能量的零点 $\varepsilon_0 = 0$,则要求 $\mu < 0$ 。
 - ▶ 化学势 µ 由粒子数守恒公式确定

$$N = \sum_{l} a_{l} = \sum_{l} \frac{\omega_{l}}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon_{l} - \mu}{kT}} - 1}$$

在粒子数 N 给定的情况下,化学势随温度的降低而升高。当 $T \to 0K$ 时,化学势 $\mu \to 0-$ 。

 \triangleright 化学势趋于零时的临界温度 T_c : 只考虑玻色粒子的平动

$$n = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^\infty \frac{D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT_c}} - 1} = \frac{2\pi}{h^3} g\left(2m\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon}{kT_c}} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{2\pi}{h^3} g\left(2mkT_C\right)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{1/2}}{e^{x} - 1} dx = n$$

可得临界温度 $T_C = \frac{h^2}{2\pi mk} \left(\frac{n}{2.612g}\right)^{2/3}$

 $ightharpoonup T < T_c$ 时,最低能级 $\varepsilon_0 = 0$ 的粒子数密度: $n_0 = n \left[1 - \left(T / T_c \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$

- ▶ 玻色一爱因斯坦凝聚的形成条件: ①玻色子 ②化学势μ随温度 降低趋向于 0。
- ▶凝聚体的微观状态完全确定,熵也为零。凝聚体中粒子的动量和 能量为零,对压强没有贡献。
- ► T < T。时玻色气体的内能和热容量

$$U = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\varepsilon/kT} - 1} = \frac{2\pi gV}{h^3} (2m)^{3/5} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2}}{e^{\varepsilon/kT} - 1} d\varepsilon$$
$$= \frac{2\pi gV}{h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} (kT)^{\frac{5}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx}{e^x - 1}$$
$$= 0.770NkT \left(\frac{T}{T_C}\right)^{3/2}$$

定容热容量: $C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{5}{2} \frac{U}{T} = 1.925 Nk \left(\frac{T}{T_C}\right)^{3/2}$

相关习题: 教材习题 8.4, 8.5, 8.6。

(8) 光子气体

- Arr 特点: 光子数不守恒所以α=μ=0, 内禀自由度g=2, 能量 $ε=\hbarω$
- ightharpoonup 态密度: $ext{c}_{\omega \to \omega + d\omega}$ 的频率范围内,光子可能的量子状态数为

$$D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 d\omega$$

- ightharpoonup 分布函数: $a_l = \frac{\omega_l}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l} 1} \rightarrow a_l = \frac{D(\omega)d\omega}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} 1} = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^2}{e^{\hbar \omega/kT} 1} d\omega$
- ▶ 内能按频率分布(普朗克公式):

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

① 低频近似 $\hbar\omega << kT$, $U(\omega,T)d\omega \approx \frac{V}{\pi^2c^3}\omega^2kTd\omega$ (瑞利一金斯公

式)

- ② 高频近似 $\hbar\omega\gg kT$, $U(\omega,T)d\omega\approx \frac{V}{\pi^2c^3}\hbar\omega^3e^{-\hbar\omega/kT}d\omega$ (维恩公式)
- ho 维恩位移定律:内能随频率的分布有一个极大值 ω_m ,满足 $\frac{\hbar\omega_m}{kT}\approx 2.82\%$
- ▶ 光子气体的总内能

$$U(T) = \int_0^\infty U(\omega, T) d\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1} d\omega = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{15c^3 \hbar^3} V T^4$$

辐射通量密度: $J_u = \frac{1}{4}cu = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{60c^2\hbar^3}T^4 = \sigma T^4$, $\sigma = \frac{\pi^2 k^4}{60c^2\hbar^3}$

▶ 巨配分函数

$$\ln \Xi = -\int_0^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon} \right) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$$

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

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

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

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

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

定压热容量:
$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{4\pi^2 k^4 V}{15c^3 \hbar^3} T^3$$

熵:
$$S = k(\ln \Xi + \alpha \overline{N} + \beta U) = \frac{4\pi^2 k^4}{45c^3 \hbar^3} T^3 V$$

(9) 金属中的自由电子气体

 \triangleright 特点:费米子,内禀自由度g=2,金属中的自由电子气体是强

简并的费米气体 $n\lambda^3 >> 1$ 。

ightharpoonup 态密度: $D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3}(2m)^{3/2}\varepsilon^{1/2}d\varepsilon$

▶ 根据费米分布,温度为时处在能量为的一个量子态上的平均电

子数为
$$f = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1}$$
。当 $T = 0K$ 时, $f = \begin{cases} 1, & \varepsilon < \mu(0) \\ 0, & \varepsilon > \mu(0) \end{cases}$, $\mu(0)$ 表

示温度T=0K时的化学势。所以在T=0K时,电子从 $\varepsilon=0$ 的状态 起依次填充至 $\varepsilon=\mu(0)$ 的状态,每个量子态一个电子。

$$ightharpoonup$$
 费米能级: $\varepsilon_F = \mu(0) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}$

费米动量:
$$p_F = \sqrt{2m\varepsilon_F} = (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3}\hbar$$

费米速度:
$$v_F = p_F / m = (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3} \hbar / m$$

费米温度:
$$T_F = \varepsilon_F / k = \frac{\hbar^2}{2km} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3}, T_F \approx 10^4 \sim 10^5 K$$

► T=0K时电子气体的内能和压强

$$U(0) = \int fD(\varepsilon)\varepsilon d\varepsilon = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^{\mu(0)} \varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon = \frac{3N}{5} \mu(0)$$
$$p = \frac{2}{3} \frac{U(0)}{V} = \frac{2}{5} n\mu(0)$$

电子气体的压强常称为<mark>简并压强</mark>,这是一种与热运动无关的压强, 是泡利不相容原理和电子气体高密度的结果。

T > 0K 的费米系统: 绝大多数状态的占据情况没有改变,只是在μ(0)附近数量级为kT 的能量范围内占据情况发生改变。化学势μ随着温度升高而降低。

总电子数:

$$N = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{D(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1}$$

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

$$\approx \frac{8\pi V}{3h^3} (2m\mu)^{3/2} \left[1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left(\frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 \right] \Rightarrow \mu \approx \mu(0) \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{kT}{\mu(0)} \right)^2 \right]$$

总内能:

$$U = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{D(\varepsilon)\varepsilon d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon} + 1}$$

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

$$\approx \frac{8\pi V}{5h^3} (2m\mu)^{3/2} \mu \left[1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left(\frac{kT}{\mu} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\approx \frac{3}{5} N \mu(0) \left[1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{kT}{\mu(0)} \right)^2 \right]$$

定容热容量: $C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = Nk \frac{\pi^2 kT}{2\mu(0)}$

二、典型例题

例题 1: 磁学系统的低能激发可以用磁振子描述。磁振子是自旋为零的玻色子,其粒子数不守恒。动量为 \bar{p} 的磁振子能量 $\varepsilon(\bar{p})=c|\bar{p}|^{\epsilon}$,其中c和s为常数,由磁有序类型决定。已知体系温度为T,不考虑磁振子间的相互作用。

1. 求单位"体积"的 d维材料里磁振子的单粒子态密度 $\Omega(\varepsilon)$ 。

- 2. 求单位"体积"的磁振子的平均粒子数。
- 3. 求单位"体积"的磁振子的平均能量。
- 4. 求单位"体积"的磁振子的热容。

【积分表达式 $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^{p-1}}{e^x-1} dx = \Gamma(p)\zeta(p)$, 其中是 $\Gamma(p)$ 欧拉 Γ 函数,

$$\zeta(p) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-p}$$
 是黎曼 ζ 函数】

解:

1.

$$\Omega(\varepsilon) = \int \delta(\varepsilon - \varepsilon_p) \frac{d^d x d^d p}{h^d} = \frac{S_d}{h^d} \int \delta(\varepsilon - c p^s) p^{d-1} dp$$

$$= \frac{S_d}{h^d} \frac{p^{d-1}}{c s p^{s-1}} \Big|_{p = (\varepsilon/c)^{1/s}} = \frac{S_d}{c s h^d} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{c}\right)^{d/s - 1} = \frac{S_d}{s c^{d/s} h^d} \varepsilon^{d/s - 1}$$

2.

$$N = \int_0^\infty \frac{\Omega(\varepsilon)}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{S_d}{sc^{d/s}h^d} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{d/s - 1}}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{S_d(k_B T)^{d/s}}{sc^{d/s}h^d} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{d/s - 1}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$= \frac{(k_B T)^{d/s} S_d \Gamma(d/s) \zeta(d/s)}{sc^{d/s}h^d}$$

3.

$$U = \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon \Omega(\varepsilon)}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} d\varepsilon = \frac{S_d(k_B T)^{d/s+1}}{sc^{d/s} h^d} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{d/s}}{e^x - 1} dx$$
$$= \frac{(k_B T)^{d/s+1} S_d \Gamma(d/s + 1) \zeta(d/s + 1)}{sc^{d/s} h^d}$$

4.

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{d+s}{s} k_B \frac{(k_B T)^{d/s} S_d \Gamma(d/s+1) \zeta(d/s+1)}{s c^{d/s} h^d}$$

例题 2: 极端相对论电子的能谱近似为 $\varepsilon(\bar{p}) = c | \bar{p} |$,其中c 为光速, \bar{p} 是电子动量。电子密度为n,不考虑电子之间的相互作用。

- 1. 求费米能 ε_{F} 。
- 2. 求低温($kT \ll \varepsilon_F$)时化学势和温度的关系,准确到温度的平方项。
- 3. 求系统的等容热容。

解:

1. 单位体积里的态密度

$$\Omega(\varepsilon) = 2 \int \delta(\varepsilon - cp) \frac{d^3x d^3p}{h^3} = \frac{8\pi V}{h^3} \int \delta(\varepsilon - cp) p^2 dp = \frac{8\pi \varepsilon^2}{h^3 c^3}$$

$$= \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3}$$

$$n = \int_0^{\varepsilon_F} \Omega(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon_F^3}{3\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3}$$

$$\varepsilon_F = c\hbar (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3}$$

2.由费米分布,单位体积内的电子数为

$$n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\Omega(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon} + 1} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^2}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}} + 1} d\varepsilon$$

利用 Sommerfeld 展开公式

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\eta(\varepsilon)}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}}+1} d\varepsilon = \int_{0}^{\mu} \eta(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^{2}}{6} (kT)^{2} \eta'(\mu) + \cdots$$

可得

$$n = \frac{1}{\pi^{2}\hbar^{3}c^{3}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}} + 1} d\varepsilon \approx \frac{1}{\pi^{2}\hbar^{3}c^{3}} \int_{0}^{\mu} \varepsilon^{2} d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^{2}}{6} (kT)^{2} \frac{2\mu}{\pi^{2}\hbar^{3}c^{3}}$$

$$\equiv \frac{1}{3\pi^{2}\hbar^{3}c^{3}} \left[\mu^{3} + (\pi kT)^{2} \mu \right]$$

$$\equiv \frac{\mu^{3}}{3\pi^{2}\hbar^{3}c^{3}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\mu} \right)^{2} \right]$$

所以化学势为

$$\mu = c\hbar (3\pi^2 n)^{1/3} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\mu} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/3} = \varepsilon_F \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\mu} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/3}$$

在低温 $(kT \ll \varepsilon_F)$ 时

$$\mu \approx \varepsilon_F \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

3.单位体积电子气的内能是

$$\begin{split} U &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\Omega(\varepsilon)\varepsilon d\varepsilon}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon}+1} = \frac{1}{\pi^2\hbar^3c^3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon^3}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{kT}}+1} d\varepsilon \\ &\approx \frac{1}{\pi^2\hbar^3c^3} \int_0^{\mu} \varepsilon^3 d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (kT)^2 \frac{3\mu^2}{\pi^2\hbar^3c^3} \\ &\approx \frac{\mu^4}{4\pi^2\hbar^3c^3} \left[1 + 2 \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\mu} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\approx \frac{\varepsilon_F^4}{4\pi^2\hbar^3c^3} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right]^4 \left[1 + 2 \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\approx \frac{3}{4} n\varepsilon_F \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\pi kT}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right] \end{split}$$

所以系统的等容热容量是

$$C_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \frac{\pi^{2}k^{2}n}{\varepsilon_{F}}T$$

例题 3: 处于旋转约束势阱中的二维玻色子的有效能量为

$$\varepsilon(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} + V(|\vec{r}|)$$

 $V(|\bar{r}|)$ 是粒子感受到的有效约束势,

$$V(|\vec{r}|) = \frac{1}{2}m(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)r^2 + \frac{1}{4}kr^4$$

其中 \vec{p} 、 \vec{r} 和m分别是原子动量、位置和质量,k>0是一个小的常数。 旋转频率 Ω 大于势阱的约束频率 ω 。在这种情况下原子主要集中在一个环上而不是势阱中心。粒子之间的相互作用很弱,可以忽略不计。

- 1. 求发生玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚时体系的化学势。
- 2. 求系统的单粒子态密度。
- 3. 实验上能达到的构低温度为 T,求可以发生玻色一爱因斯坦凝聚时系统最少有多少个粒子? 假设 $kT << m^2(\Omega^2 \omega^2)^2/k$

解:

1. 发生凝聚时, 化学势为能量的最低点, 即动能为零、势能最小。

$$0 = \partial_r V = m(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)r + kr^3$$

$$r_m^2 = \frac{m(\Omega^2 - \omega^2)}{k}$$

$$\mu = E_m = V_m = V(r_m)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}m(\omega^2 - \Omega^2)\frac{m(\Omega^2 - \omega^2)}{k} + \frac{k}{4}\left(\frac{m(\Omega^2 - \omega^2)}{k}\right)^2$$

$$= -\frac{m^2(\Omega^2 - \omega^2)^2}{4k}$$

$$V(r) = V_m + \frac{k}{4}(r^2 - r_m^2)^2$$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \int \delta[\varepsilon - V_m - p^2/2m - k(r^2 - r_m^2)^2/4] \frac{d^2r d^2p}{h^2}$$
$$= \frac{m(2\pi)^2}{2h^2} \int \Theta[\varepsilon - V_m - k(r^2 - r_m^2)^2/4] dr^2$$

积分区间为 $r^2 > 0$ && $-2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k} \le r^2 - r_m^2 \le 2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k}$, 即 $\max(r_m^2 - 2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k}, 0) \le r^2 \le r_m^2 + 2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k}$

$$g(\varepsilon) = \frac{m}{2\hbar^2} \begin{cases} 4\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k} & \text{if } \varepsilon - V_m < |V_m| \\ r_m^2 + 2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k} & \text{if } \varepsilon - V_m > |V_m| \end{cases}$$

3. 发生 BEC 时, 体系处于激发态上的粒子数为

$$N_{ex} = \int g(\varepsilon) \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)} - 1} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \int_{V_m}^{0} \frac{2m}{\hbar^2} \frac{\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k}}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - V_m)} - 1} d\varepsilon + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{m}{4\hbar^2} \frac{r_m^2 + 2\sqrt{(\varepsilon - V_m)/k}}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - V_m)} - 1} d\varepsilon$$

$$= \frac{2m(k_B T)^{3/2}}{\hbar^2 \sqrt{k}} \int_{0}^{\frac{|V_m|}{k_B T}} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x - 1} dx + \frac{2m(k_B T)^{3/2}}{\hbar^2 \sqrt{k}} \int_{\frac{|V_m|}{k_B T}}^{\infty} \frac{\cdots}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$\simeq \frac{2m(k_B T)^{3/2}}{\hbar^2 \sqrt{k}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{2m(k_B T)^{3/2}}{\hbar^2 \sqrt{k}} \Gamma(3/2) \zeta(3/2)$$

要实现 BEC 的话要求 $N > N_{ex}$ 。

例题 4: N 个无相互作用的自旋为1/2的费米子处在一个截面积为A,高度为L的柱形容器里。考虑重力场的作用,动量为 \vec{p} 位置在 \vec{r} 的粒子能量为 $\varepsilon(\vec{r},\vec{p})=\vec{p}^2/(2m)+mgz$,其中m 为粒子质量,g 为重力加速度,0<z<L。

- 1. 求费米能 ε_F , 保留到mgL的最低非零项。
- 2. 求零温下的内能。
- 3. 求粒子数密度和高度z的关系n(z)。

解:

$$\begin{split} \varepsilon(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{p}) &= mgz + \mathbf{p}^2/2m \\ N &= 2\int \Theta[\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{p})] \frac{d^3r d^3p}{h^3} \\ &= \frac{4\pi A(2m)^{3/2}}{mgh^3} \int_0^{mgL} d\varepsilon_r \int_0^{\varepsilon_p} d\varepsilon_p \sqrt{\varepsilon_p} \Theta(\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r - \varepsilon_p) \\ &= \frac{8\pi A(2m)^{3/2}}{3mgh^3} \int_0^{mgL} d\varepsilon_r \left(\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r\right)^{3/2} \\ &= \frac{16\pi A(2m)^{3/2}}{15mgh^3} \left[\varepsilon_F^{5/2} - (\varepsilon_F - mgL)^{5/2}\right] \\ &= \frac{16\pi (2m)^{3/2}}{15mgh^3} \varepsilon_F^{5/2} \left\{1 - \left[1 - \frac{5}{2} \frac{mgL}{\varepsilon_F} + \frac{15}{8} \frac{(mgL)^2}{\varepsilon_F^2} + \cdots\right]\right\} \\ &= \frac{8\pi V(2m)^{3/2}}{3h^3} \varepsilon_F^{3/2} \left[1 - \frac{3}{4} \frac{mgL}{\varepsilon_F}\right] \\ &\varepsilon_F^0 &= \frac{h^2}{2m} \left(\frac{3n}{8\pi}\right)^{2/3} \\ \varepsilon_F^0 &= \varepsilon_F \left[1 - \frac{3mgL}{4\varepsilon_F}\right]^{2/3} \simeq \varepsilon_F^0 \left[1 + \frac{\Delta\varepsilon_F}{\varepsilon_F^0}\right] \left[1 - \frac{mgL}{2\varepsilon_F^0}\right] \\ \varepsilon_F &= \varepsilon_F^0 + mgL/2 \end{split}$$

内能

$$\begin{split} U &= 2\int \Theta[\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p})] \varepsilon(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{p}) \frac{d^3r d^3p}{h^3} \\ &= \frac{4\pi A (2m)^{3/2}}{mgh^3} \int_0^{mgL} d\varepsilon_r \int_0^{\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r} \sqrt{\varepsilon_p} (\varepsilon_r + \varepsilon_p) \\ &= \frac{4\pi A (2m)^{3/2}}{mgh^3} \int_0^{mgL} d\varepsilon_r \Big[\frac{2}{3} \varepsilon_r (\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r)^{3/2} + \frac{2}{5} (\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r)^{5/2} \Big] \\ &= \frac{8\pi A (2m)^{3/2}}{3mgh^3} \int_0^{mgL} d\varepsilon_r \Big[\varepsilon_F (\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} (\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon_r)^{5/2} \Big] \\ &= \frac{8\pi A (2m)^{3/2}}{3mgh^3} \Big\{ \frac{2}{5} \varepsilon_F [\varepsilon_F^{5/2} - (\varepsilon_F - mgL)^{5/2}] - \frac{4}{35} [\varepsilon_F^{7/2} - (\varepsilon_F - mgL)^{7/2}] \Big\} \\ &\simeq \frac{16\pi A (2m)^{3/2}}{15mgh^3} \varepsilon_F^{7/2} \Big\{ \frac{5}{2} \frac{mgL}{\varepsilon_F} - \frac{15(mgL)^2}{8\varepsilon_F^2} - \frac{2}{7} \Big[\frac{7mgL}{2\varepsilon_F} - \frac{35(mgL)^2}{8\varepsilon_F^2} \Big] \Big\} \\ &= \frac{16\pi V (2m)^{3/2}}{15h^3} \varepsilon_F^{5/2} \Big[\frac{3}{2} - \frac{5mgL}{8\varepsilon_F} \Big] = \frac{3N\varepsilon_F^0}{5} \Big(\frac{\varepsilon_F}{\varepsilon_F^0} \Big)^{5/2} \Big[1 - \frac{5}{12} \frac{mgL}{\varepsilon_F^0} \Big] \\ &\simeq \frac{3}{5} N\varepsilon_F^0 + \frac{NmgL}{2} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} n(z) &= 2 \int \Theta[\varepsilon_F - \varepsilon(z, \mathbf{p})] d^3 p / h^3 \\ &= \frac{4\pi (2m)^{3/2}}{h^3} \int \Theta(\varepsilon_F - mgz - \varepsilon_p) \varepsilon_p^{1/2} d\varepsilon_p \\ &= \frac{8\pi (2m)^{3/2}}{3h^3} (\varepsilon_F - mgz)^{3/2} = \frac{8\pi (2m)^{3/2}}{3h^3} (\varepsilon_F^0)^{3/2} \left(\frac{\varepsilon_F - mgz}{\varepsilon_F^0}\right)^{3/2} \\ &\simeq \frac{N}{V} \left[1 + \frac{mg(L/2 - z)}{\varepsilon_F^0}\right]^{3/2} \\ &\simeq n \left[1 + \frac{3mg(L/2 - z)}{2\varepsilon_F^0}\right] \end{split}$$

例题 5: 对于 $e^{-\alpha} \ll 1$ 的气体是非简并气体,可用玻尔兹曼分布处理,得到 $e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{Z_1} = \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k T} \right)^{3/2}$,对于弱简并的玻色气体, $e^{-\alpha}$ 虽然小,但分布函数 a_l 分母中的-1不能忽略,此时可将 $z \equiv e^{-\alpha}$ 按 $y \equiv \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k T} \right)^{3/2}$ 的幂次展成幂级数 $z = a_1 y + a_2 y^2 + a_3 y^3 + \cdots$,则

- (1) 试求前三项系数 a_1, a_2, a_3 ;
- (2) 试计算内能 E、压强 p 和熵 S,将它们用 T 和 $n = \frac{N}{V}$ 表示出来。解:设玻色子的自旋为 S = 0,平动能级准连续,态密度为

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

(1) 巨配分函数为

$$\ln \Xi = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon} \right) D(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon
= -\frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(2m \right)^{3/2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon} \right) \varepsilon^{1/2} d\varepsilon
= -\frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \ln \left(1 - e^{-\alpha - x} \right) x^{1/2} dx
= \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-l(\alpha + x)} x^{1/2} dx
= \frac{2\pi V}{h^{3}} \left(\frac{2m}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-l\alpha}}{l^{5/2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{1/2} dx
= V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^{2}} \right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-l\alpha}}{l^{5/2}}
= V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^{2}} \right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{l}}{l^{5/2}}, \quad z \equiv e^{-\alpha}$$

粒子数N为

$$N = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \alpha} = z \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial z} = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2} \right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^l}{l^{3/2}}$$

可得

$$\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{l}}{l^{3/2}} = \frac{N}{V} \left(\frac{h^{2}}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{3/2} = y$$

将
$$z = a_1 y + a_2 y^2 + a_3 y^3 + \cdots$$
代入上式,考虑前三项

$$z + \frac{z^{2}}{2^{3/2}} + \frac{z^{3}}{3^{3/2}} = a_{1}y + a_{2}y^{2} + a_{3}y^{3} + \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} \left(a_{1}y + a_{2}y^{2} + a_{3}y^{3} \right)^{2} + \frac{a_{1}^{3}y^{3}}{3^{3/2}} + O(y^{4})$$

$$= a_{1}y + \left[a_{2} + \frac{a_{1}^{2}}{2^{3/2}} \right] y^{2} + \left[a_{3} + \frac{a_{1}a_{2}}{2^{1/2}} + \frac{a_{1}^{3}}{3^{3/2}} \right] y^{3} + O(y^{4})$$

所以有

$$a_1 = 1$$
, $a_2 + \frac{a_1^2}{2^{3/2}} = 0$, $a_3 + \frac{a_1 a_2}{2^{1/2}} + \frac{a_1^3}{3^{3/2}} = 0$

可解得

$$a_1 = 1$$
, $a_2 = -\frac{1}{2^{3/2}}$, $a_3 = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3^{3/2}}$

所以

$$z = y - \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3^{3/2}}\right) y^3 + \cdots$$

$$\ln \Xi = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta h^2}\right)^{3/2} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^l}{l^{5/2}} = \frac{N}{y} \left[z + \frac{z^2}{2^{5/2}} + \frac{z^3}{3^{5/2}}\right]$$

$$= N \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} y + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}}\right) y^2 + O(y^3)\right]$$

(2) 气体的内能,压强和熵分别为

$$U = -\frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{3}{2\beta} \ln \Xi = \frac{3}{2} NkT \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} y + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right]$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln \Xi}{\partial V} = \frac{1}{\beta V} \ln \Xi = \frac{NkT}{V} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} y + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{5}{2} k \ln \Xi + \alpha k N = \frac{5}{2} k \ln \Xi - Nk \ln z$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} Nk \left[1 - \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} y + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right] - Nk \ln \left[y - \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3^{3/2}} \right) y^3 \right]$$

$$= Nk \left[-\ln y + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{7/2}} y + \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{3^{5/2}} \right) y^2 + O(y^3) \right]$$

例题 6: (1) 导出黑体辐射的辐射通量密度 $J(\lambda)$ 与波长 λ 的关系;

- (2) 导出黑体辐射通量密度 $J(\lambda)$ 的极大值的位置 λ_{max} 与温度 T的关系;
- (3) 如果太阳像一个直径为 10⁶km、温度为 6000K 的黑体,它 在波长 3cm 处的单位频率带宽内发射的微波功率是多少?

 \mathbf{M} :光子的圆频率在 $\omega \sim \omega + d\omega$ 范围内的状态数为

$$D(\omega)d\omega = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 d\omega$$

光子气体服从玻色分布,光子的化学势为 $\mu=0$,因此光子的圆频率在 $\omega\sim\omega+d\omega$ 范围内的辐射能量为

$$U(T,\omega)d\omega = \hbar\omega \frac{D(\omega)d\omega}{e^{\beta\varepsilon} - 1} = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\hbar\omega^3}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}} - 1} d\omega$$

(1) 光子气体的辐射通量密度

$$J(T,\omega)d\omega = \frac{1}{4}\frac{c}{V}U(T,\omega)d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi^{2}c^{2}}\frac{\hbar\omega^{3}}{e^{\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT}}-1}d\omega$$

波长和圆频率之间的关系为 $\omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda}$,因此辐射通量密度与波长的关系为

$$J(T,\lambda) = J(T,\omega) \left| \frac{d\omega}{d\lambda} \right| = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 c^2} \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda^2} = \frac{2\pi hc^2}{\lambda^5} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{kT\lambda}} - 1}$$

与波长极大值的位置 λ_{max} 对应的 $x_m = \frac{hc}{kT\lambda_m}$ 满足

$$\frac{dJ}{dx} = \frac{2\pi k^5 T^5}{h^4 c^3} \frac{5x^4 (e^x - 1) - x^5 e^x}{\left(e^x - 1\right)^2} = 0$$

即 $5(1-e^{-x})-x=0$,可解得

$$x = 4.96511 \Rightarrow \lambda_{\text{max}} = \frac{hc}{4.96511kT}$$

(3) 由圆频率和频率之间的关系 $\omega=2\pi\nu$,可知

$$J(T,v)dv = J(T,\omega)\frac{d\omega}{dv}dv = 2\pi J(T,\omega)dv$$
$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2 c^2} \frac{\hbar \omega^3}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1}dv = \frac{2\pi h v^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hv}{kT}} - 1}dv$$

太阳在 $\lambda = 3cm$ 微波段处 $v = \frac{c}{\lambda}$, $\frac{hv}{kT} = \frac{hc}{kT\lambda}$, 辐射面积是

$$S = \pi d^2$$
, $d = 10^6 km$

所以在单位频率带宽内发射的微波功率为

$$SJ(T,v)dv = \pi d^{2} \frac{2\pi hc}{\lambda^{3}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{kT\lambda}} - 1} dv = \frac{2\pi^{2}hcd^{2}}{\lambda^{3}} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{hc}{kT\lambda}} - 1} \approx 1816.7873 \text{ J/s}, \quad dv = 1$$