

量子理想气体

微观观：{n_k}

对无相互作用子粒：

$$N = \sum_k n_k, \quad E = \sum_k n_k \varepsilon_k$$

$$Z(T, V, N) = \sum_{\{n_k\}} e^{-\beta E(\{n_k\})} \\ = \sum_{\{n_k\}}' e^{-\beta \sum_k n_k \varepsilon_k} \\ \xrightarrow{\text{利用: } \sum_k n_k = N}$$

为了拿掉限制，取正则子系：

$$\Omega(T, V, \mu) = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu N} Z(T, V, N) \\ = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} e^{\beta \mu \sum_k n_k} \sum_{\{n_k\}}' e^{-\beta \sum_k \varepsilon_k n_k} \\ = \sum_{\{n_k\}} e^{-\beta \sum_k (\varepsilon_k - \mu) n_k} \\ = \sum_{\{n_k\}} \prod_k e^{-\beta (\varepsilon_k - \mu) n_k} \\ = \prod_k \sum_{n_k} e^{-\beta (\varepsilon_k - \mu) n_k} \quad [\text{取分号之后恰好是 } \omega_k \text{ 的定义!}]$$

$$\sum_{n_k} \begin{cases} \text{玻色子: } \sum_{n_k=0}^{\infty}, & \Omega = \prod_k \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}} \\ \text{费米子: } \sum_{n_k=0}^1, & \Omega = \prod_k [1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}] \end{cases}$$

$$\ln \Omega = \begin{cases} -\sum_k \ln(1 - e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}), & \text{玻色子} \\ \sum_k \ln(1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}), & \text{费米子} \end{cases} \quad \ln \Omega = \sum_k \ln \omega_k, \quad \text{无相互作用子粒子的熵}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{\partial \ln \Omega}{\partial (\beta \mu)} = \begin{cases} \sum_k \frac{e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}}{1 - e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}} = \sum_k \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)} - 1} =: \sum_k \langle n_k \rangle \\ \sum_k \frac{e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}}{1 + e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)}} = \sum_k \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)} + 1} =: \sum_k \langle n_k \rangle \end{cases}$$

每个态的平均占据数：

$$\langle n_k \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)} - 1}, & \text{B-E 分布} \\ \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)} + 1}, & \text{F-D 分布} \end{cases} \quad (\Rightarrow \text{经典: M-B 分布, } \langle n_k \rangle = e^{-\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)})$$

若有

$$e^{-\beta \mu} \gg 1 \quad (z = e^{\beta \mu} \ll 1) \quad \text{非简并极限} \quad (\text{条件 2: } k_B T \gg \Delta \varepsilon, \text{ 忽略能级的离散性!})$$

则三种分布趋于相同！

物理上：⟨n_k⟩ ≪ 1，看子云“是否相容”，这时玻色子、费米子的区别不重要了。

高温极限下：

$$e^{\beta \mu} = n \lambda^3 \rightarrow 0, \quad \beta \mu \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} -\infty, \quad \mu \text{ 与 } T \text{ 有关!} \quad [\text{这个在 11.2 的习题中会详细说}] \\ \begin{cases} \ll 1: \text{量子效应弱} \\ \sim 1: \text{显著} \end{cases}$$

理想玻色气体

$$N = \sum_k n_k = \sum_k \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_k - \mu)} - 1} = \sum_k \frac{1}{z^{-1} e^{\beta \varepsilon_k} - 1}$$

$$E = \sum_k \varepsilon_k n_k = \sum_k \frac{\varepsilon_k}{z^{-1} e^{\beta \varepsilon_k} - 1}$$

$$\frac{PV}{k_B T} = \ln \Omega = -\sum_k \ln(1 - z e^{-\beta \varepsilon_k})$$

非相对论性自由粒子：ε_k = \frac{\hbar^2 k^2}{2m}，(忽略零点)

波函数

$$\phi_k(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

周期性边界条件

$$\phi_k(x_\alpha + L_\alpha) = \phi_k(x_\alpha), \quad \alpha = x, y, z.$$

来源：近无穷大体系中的“平移不变性”，好处：波函数是 k 的本征态，k 是“好”量子数。

且在热力学极限下，体系 (bulk) 的性质与边界条件无关的，边界条件可忽略。

$$e^{i \vec{k} \cdot (\vec{x} + \vec{L})} = e^{i \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{L} = 2\pi n$$

$$\vec{r} = \left(\frac{2\lambda}{L_x} n_x, \frac{2\lambda}{L_y} n_y, \frac{2\lambda}{L_z} n_z \right), \quad n_x = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$



$$\sum_k \rightarrow \int d^3k, \quad \rho_k = \frac{1}{V_k}, \quad V_k: \text{每个 } T \text{ 态占有的体积.}$$

$$V_k = \frac{(2\pi)^3}{V}, \quad \sum_k \rightarrow \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k, \quad [d^3k: \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k]$$

波矢的平均值: $[\text{这也可用平均值得到: } \int \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon d^3k}{h^3} = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k]$

$$N = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \cdot \frac{1}{2 - e^{\beta \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}} - 1}$$

$$= \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dk \cdot \frac{k^2}{2 - e^{\beta \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}} - 1}, \quad \text{不太算, 但可以物理相变量拿出来!}$$

定义无量纲数

$$x = \beta \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}$$

$$k dk = \frac{m dx}{\beta h^2}, \quad dk = \sqrt{\frac{m}{\beta h^2}} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$k^2 = \frac{2m}{\beta h^2} x = \frac{9\pi}{\lambda^2} x$$

代入, 得

$$N = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\lambda} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\frac{9\pi}{\lambda^2} x}{2 - e^x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^\infty dx \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2 - e^x - 1}$$

定义

$$g_m(z) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^{m-1}}{2 - e^x - 1}, \quad \text{Polylogarithm } \text{Li}_m(z)$$

得

$$N = \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot g_{3/2}(z)$$

$$= \frac{V}{\lambda^3} g_{3/2}(z)$$

$$E = \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \cdot \frac{\frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}}{2 - e^{\beta \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}} - 1}$$

$\frac{h^2 k^2}{2m} \rightarrow \text{相态能量 } \frac{p^2}{2m}$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{k^2}{\lambda^2} \int_0^\infty dx \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{2 - e^x - 1}$$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{k^2}{\lambda^2} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot g_{5/2}(z)$$

$$= \frac{V}{\lambda^3} \cdot \frac{5}{2} k_B T \cdot g_{5/2}(z)$$

$$\ln \Omega = - \frac{V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \ln(1 - z e^{-\beta \frac{h^2 k^2}{2m}})$$

$$= - \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \int_0^\infty dx \sqrt{x} \ln(1 - z e^{-x})$$

分部积分: $\frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \ln(1 - z e^{-x}) \Big|_0^\infty = 0$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\infty dx \cdot x^{3/2} \cdot \frac{z e^{-x}}{1 - z e^{-x}}$$

$$= \frac{2V}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) g_{5/2}(z)$$

$$= \frac{V}{\lambda^3} g_{5/2}(z)$$

$$\ln \Omega = \frac{pV}{k_B T} \Rightarrow E = \frac{3}{2} pV$$