

• 黑体辐射

能量法

$$J = \frac{E}{V} \cdot \langle C_u \rangle \quad [j = \rho \cdot v]$$

↪ 对应微平均

$$C_u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\Omega \cdot C \cos\theta = \frac{C}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{C}{4}$$

↪ 有一步出错了, 确实, 但也要算进来, 因为总“能量”是四面八方和。

$$\Rightarrow J = \frac{\pi^2}{60} \frac{(k_B T)^4}{\hbar^3 c^2} = \sigma T^4$$

辐射压力

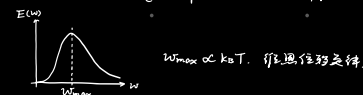
$$\begin{aligned} pV &= k_B T \cdot \ln Z \approx -k_B T \cdot \sum_{\vec{k}} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}}) \\ &= -k_B T \cdot \frac{2V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k \cdot \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \hbar c k}) \\ &= -k_B T \cdot \frac{V}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty k^2 dk \cdot \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \hbar c k}) \quad , \text{分部积分} \\ &= k_B T \cdot \frac{V}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \beta \hbar c \cdot \int_0^\infty \frac{k^3 dk}{e^{\beta \hbar c k} - 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} E. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{3} \frac{E}{V} \quad (\text{依赖于频率 } \omega \text{ 的量子 } \varepsilon \sim k^2; \quad P = \frac{5}{2} \frac{E}{V})$$

能量随频率的分布

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{V}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^3 \hbar c dk}{e^{\beta \hbar c k} - 1} \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\hbar}{c^3} \frac{\omega^3 d\omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\omega) = \frac{V \hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \frac{\omega^3}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \quad \text{普朗克分布.}$$



$$(1) \beta \hbar \omega \gg 1: E(\omega) = \frac{V \hbar}{\pi^2 c^3} \omega^3 e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}$$

$$(2) \beta \hbar \omega \ll 1: E(\omega) = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} k_B T \cdot \omega^3 \quad \text{经典极限. (高温) 经典电动力学的结果. 发散!}$$

$$= k_B T \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \cdot \omega^3 \right)}_{[\omega, \omega + d\omega] \text{ 之间模式的数目.}}$$

$$\frac{2V}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3k = \frac{V}{\pi^2} \int dk \cdot k^2 = \frac{V}{\pi^2 c^3} \int d\omega \cdot \omega^2 = \int d\omega \cdot \underline{g(\omega)}$$

态密度.

瑞利-金斯公式实际上是经典均分定理的结果!

提醒: 微级背景辐射, 目前为止最为精确! ($T \sim 2.7K$)

• 固体热容

固体: 周期排列的晶格. 原子近乎谐振运动.

$$\text{动能} \quad K = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{u}_i^2$$

$$\text{势能} \quad \overline{U} \approx \overline{U}(x_i^*) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial^2 \overline{U}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \bigg|_{x_i^*, x_j^*} u_i u_j$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_{i=1}^{3N} \dot{u}_i^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} K_{ij} u_i u_j$$

简化模式:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} m \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (\dot{q}_i^2 + \omega_i^2 q_i^2) \quad 3N \text{ 个自由度.}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_V = 3N k_B.$$

量子处理

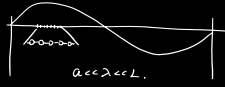
爱因斯坦: $\omega_i \equiv \omega$. (双原子分子振动, 同)

$$C_V = 3N k_B \left(\frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 \frac{e^{-\frac{\theta_E}{T}}}{(e^{-\frac{\theta_E}{T}} - 1)^2} \quad , \quad \theta_E = \frac{\hbar \omega_E}{k_B}.$$

问题: 超导太快. 指数 \times 衰变: T^3 .

来源: 存在“最小激发”. “gappeel”.

有没有更“廉价”的激发呢? 如果有, 超导不会那么快地趋于 0.



$\lambda \gg a$, 相邻原子的偏移量差 $\gg 1$. “库曼”拉伸扭小. 导致取整数值!
(长波极限)

色散关系: $\omega = c \cdot k$. (k 很小)

低温下, 更容易激发的是声子! 它是“单个谐振子”!

量化的声子:

$\epsilon_{ks} = (\hbar \omega_{ks} + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{ks}$. phonon 声子 固体当中, 低能/长波极限下的无激发.

理想声子晶体 (在谐振子近似下, 各 k 是独立的, 别的情况会出很复杂)

$$E = \sum_{ks} \frac{\hbar \omega_{ks}}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega_{ks}} - 1} = \int d\omega g(\omega) \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$



$$g(\omega) = \frac{V}{2\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 \cdot 3$$

$$\sum_s = (\text{transverse}) + (\text{longitudinal}) = 3.$$

更严格地, 由声纵波与横波产生引回.

$$g(\omega) = \frac{V}{2\pi^2 c^3} \omega^2 \left(\frac{2}{c_t^3} + \frac{1}{c_l^3} \right) \quad \text{注意是三种不同模式加起来, 只是单个 k 分解!}$$

这更方便, 记成 $g \sim \frac{3}{c^3}$.

$$E = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^{\omega_D} d\omega \omega^4 \frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$

$\omega \rightarrow \infty: k \rightarrow \infty, \lambda \rightarrow 0$. “波”的概念不存在!

另外由于 ω 只有 $3N$ 个, 因此 ω 可能 ∞ . (本质这是因为 a 有限)

$$\int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega = 3N. \Rightarrow \frac{V}{2\pi^2 c^3} \omega_D^3 = 3N. \quad \omega_D \sim \frac{c}{(\frac{V}{N})^{1/3}} \sim \frac{c}{a}. \quad \text{最高声波长.}$$

$$E = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 c^3} \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{d\omega}{\beta \hbar} \frac{\hbar (\frac{\omega}{\beta \hbar})^5}{e^x - 1} = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} (k_B T)^4 \cdot \int_0^{\omega_D} \frac{x^5 dx}{e^x - 1}.$$

(1) $\beta \hbar \omega_D \gg 1$ 低温极限

$$E = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} (k_B T)^4 \frac{\pi^4}{15} = \frac{V \pi^2}{10 (\hbar c)^3} (k_B T)^4.$$

$$C_V = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \propto T^3.$$

(2) $\beta \hbar \omega_D \ll 1$. 高温极限 (经典)

$$E = \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} (k_B T)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \omega_D^5$$

$$= \frac{3V}{2\pi^2 \hbar^3 c^3} (k_B T)^4 \cdot \frac{N \cdot 2\pi^2 c^3}{V} (\beta \hbar)^5$$

$$= 3N k_B T.$$

$$C_V = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} = 3N k_B. \quad \text{回到了经典结果.}$$