

• 微正则系综

理想气体的微正则系综:

$$\Omega(E, V, N) = \frac{V^N}{h^{3N}} \cdot (2mE)^{\frac{3N-1}{2}} \cdot \frac{2\pi^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{3N}{2})} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{m}{2E}} \cdot \Delta$$

$$= \left(\frac{V}{h^3}\right)^N \cdot \frac{(2\pi mE)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{3N}{2})} \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta}{E}\right)$$

我们有  $\Omega \propto E^{\frac{3N}{2}}$ .

• 指数求和 (大N极限)

考虑  $I = \sum_{i=1}^M e^{N\phi_i}$ ,  $N \rightarrow \infty$ .

$$e^{N\phi_{\max}} \leq I \leq M \cdot e^{N\phi_{\max}}$$

$$\phi_{\max} \leq \frac{\ln I}{N} \leq \phi_{\max} + \frac{\ln M}{N} \xrightarrow{\text{当 } M \sim \text{poly}(N) \text{ 时, 该项} \rightarrow 0}$$

结论:  $I^{N \rightarrow \infty} \approx e^{N\phi_{\max}}$ .

• 鞍点积分 [鞍点, 复变函数的极值点, 一定是鞍点]

$$I = \int dx e^{N\phi(x)}, \quad N \rightarrow \infty$$

$x = x_m$ ,  $\phi(x)$  极大

$$\Rightarrow \phi(x) = \phi(x_m) + \frac{1}{2}\phi''(x_m)(x-x_m)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \phi(x_m) - \frac{1}{2}a(x-x_m)^2, \quad a > 0.$$

$$I = \int dx \cdot e^{N(\phi(x_m) - \frac{1}{2}a(x-x_m)^2)}$$

$$= e^{N\phi(x_m)} \cdot \int dx e^{-\frac{Na}{2}(x-x_m)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{N|a|}} \cdot e^{N\phi(x_m)}$$

更高阶的修正:  $\frac{1}{3!}\phi'''(x_m)(x-x_m)^3 + \dots$

$$I = \int dx e^{N(\phi(x_m) - \frac{1}{2}a(x-x_m)^2)} \underbrace{\left[1 + \frac{N}{3!}\phi'''(x_m)(x-x_m)^3 + O((x-x_m)^4)\right]}_{\text{奇函数, 0}}$$

正态分布的4阶矩:  $\sim \sigma^4$ , 后面项对应更高阶矩

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{N|a|}} \cdot e^{N\phi(x_m)} \cdot (1 + O(\frac{1}{N}))$$

$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{Na}$ ,  $\sigma^4 = \frac{1}{N^2 a^2}$ , 前面项系数  $N \rightarrow O(\frac{1}{N})$ .

取对数, 得

$$\frac{\ln I}{N} = \phi(x_m) - \frac{1}{2N} \ln \frac{N|a|}{2\pi} + O(\frac{1}{N^2}).$$

[这个积分十分重要! 因为在统计物理中, 人们只会做高斯积分, 因此要把后面的项展开, 得到一些 Gauss 微扰]

• 斯特林近似:  $N \rightarrow \infty$  时对  $N!$  的近似

$$N! = \Gamma(N+1) = \int_0^{\infty} dx x^N e^{-x} = \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{N(\ln x - \frac{x}{N})} \xrightarrow{\phi(x)}$$

$$\phi(x_m) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{N}{x_m} - 1 = 0, \quad x_m = N.$$

$$\phi''(x_m) = -\frac{1}{N^2}.$$

$$\phi(x_m) = \ln N - 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow N! = e^{N(\ln N - 1)} \int_0^{\infty} dx e^{-\frac{1}{2N}(x-x_m)^2}$$

$$= e^{N \ln N - N} \cdot \sqrt{2\pi N}. \quad (\text{主要的值在 } x=N \text{ 附近, } N \text{ 足够大, 可以当全空间})$$

$$\ln N! = N \ln N - N + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi N) + \dots$$

问:  $\Omega(E, V, N)$  与物理实际量的关系?

$E_1$	$E_2$
-------	-------

$N_1, V_1$  固定

1+2 系, 宏观函数:

$$\Omega(E) = \int dE_1 \Omega_1(E_1) \cdot \Omega_2(E - E_1)$$

$$\approx \Omega_1(E_1^*) \cdot \Omega_2(E - E_1^*), \quad E_1^*: \Omega_1, \Omega_2 \text{ 最大的值}$$

确定  $E_1^*$ :

$$\frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial E_1} \cdot \Omega_2 - \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial E_2} \cdot \Omega_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Omega_1} \frac{\partial \Omega_1}{\partial E_1} = \frac{1}{\Omega_2} \frac{\partial \Omega_2}{\partial E_2}$$

回忆热力学基本方程: 平衡态, 对应的量相等.  $\Rightarrow$  温度

对  $\Omega$

$$\left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_{N, V} = \frac{1}{T}, \quad \frac{\partial \ln \Omega}{\partial E} = \frac{1}{k_B T} \quad (?)$$

因此可以认为:

$$S(E, N, V) = k_B \ln \Omega(E, N, V)$$

理想气体的熵

$$\Omega(E, V, N) = \left( \frac{V}{h^3} \right)^N \cdot \frac{(2\pi m E)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{3N}{2})} \cdot \left( \frac{\Delta}{E} \right)$$

$$S(E, V, N) = N k_B \cdot \ln \left[ \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m E)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \underbrace{k_B \ln \left( \frac{3N}{2} - 1 \right)!}_{-k_B \frac{3N}{2} (\ln \frac{3N}{2} - 1)} + \ln \left( \frac{\Delta}{E} \right)$$

0 (因此  $\Delta \sim \text{poly}(N)$  都没问题)

$$= N k_B \cdot \ln \left[ V \cdot \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} N k_B$$

问题:  $S$  是广延量!

$$S(\lambda E, \lambda V, \lambda N) = \lambda S(E, V, N) + \underbrace{\lambda \cdot N k_B \ln \lambda}_{\text{这一项不太对}}$$

混合熵问题

$E_1, N_1, V_1$	$E_2, N_2, V_2$
-----------------	-----------------

初态: 2 相系, 理想气体 (两种不同)

拿开隔板, 气体混合

期待: 可通过过程,  $\Delta S > 0$

现在计算, 初态:

$$S_i = S_1 + S_2 = N_1 k_B \ln \left[ V_1 \left( \frac{4\pi m E_1}{3N_1 h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + N_2 k_B \ln \left[ V_2 \left( \frac{4\pi m E_2}{3N_2 h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} N k_B$$

末态 (内能不变, 因为无相互作用):

$$S_f = N_1 k_B \ln \left[ V \left( \frac{4\pi m E_1}{3N_1 h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + N_2 k_B \ln \left[ V \left( \frac{4\pi m E_2}{3N_2 h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} N k_B$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta S = S_f - S_i = N_1 k_B \ln \frac{V}{V_1} + N_2 k_B \ln \frac{V}{V_2} > 0$$

问: 对于相同密度的同种气体?  $\Delta S = 0$ ?  $\Rightarrow$  吉布斯悖论

解释来源于微观粒子的全同性 (量子力学)

实际上, 微观状态数多减了一些 — 实际上应该除以  $N!$

$$S(E, N, V) = N k_B \cdot \ln \left[ V \cdot \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{3}{2} N k_B - k_B (N \ln N - N)$$

$$= N k_B \ln \left[ \frac{V}{N} \cdot \left( \frac{4\pi m E}{3N h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k_B$$

这时,  $S$  就获得了广延性:

$$S(\lambda E, \lambda N, \lambda V) = \lambda \cdot S(E, N, V).$$

对于理想气体的情形:

— 当种类不同时, 结果会变

— 当种类相同时, 计算末态熵应用 粒子数.

$$\Delta S = (N_1 + N_2) \ln \frac{V}{N} - N_1 k_B \ln \frac{V}{N_1} - N_2 k_B \ln \frac{V}{N_2} = 0.$$

这就满足了宏观条件.

回到当初, 应有

$$dF = \frac{\prod_i dp_i dq_i}{h^{3N} \cdot N!}.$$