

高等热力学与统计物理第七次作业

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- 1 考虑在长度为 L 的一维线性匣子内的气体系统。两原子的相互作用能量是 u_{ij}

$$u_{ij} = \begin{cases} \infty & |x_{ij}| \leq d \\ 0 & |x_{ij}| > d \end{cases}$$

计算这个系统的前两个 virial 系数，并同准确的状态方程

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho d}$$

相比较。其中线密度 $\rho = N/L$ 。

由题意可知：

$$f_{ij} = e^{-\beta u_{ij}} - 1 = \begin{cases} -1, & |x_{ij}| \leq d; \\ 0, & |x_{ij}| > d. \end{cases}$$

由集团积分定义可计算：

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{1!L} \int dx_1 1 = 1,$$

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2!L} \int dx_1 dx_2 f_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-d}^d (-1) dx_{12} = -d,$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_3 &= \frac{1}{3!L} \int dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 (3f_{12}f_{13} + f_{12}f_{13}f_{23}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-d}^d (-1) dx_{12} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \int dx_{12} dx_{13} f_{12}(x_{12}) f_{13}(x_{13}) f_{23}(x_{12} - x_{13}) \\ &= 2d^2 - \frac{1}{2}d^2 = \frac{3}{2}d^2. \end{aligned}$$

根据 Mayer 第一定理，有：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{kT} &= b_1 y + b_2 y^2 + b_3 y^3 + \mathcal{O}(y^4), \\ \rho &= b_1 y + 2b_2 y^2 + 3b_3 y^3 + \mathcal{O}(y^4). \end{aligned}$$

利用级数反演可得：

$$y = \rho - 2b_2 \rho^2 + (8b_2^2 - 3b_3) \rho^3 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^4).$$

则有：

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \rho - b_2 \rho^2 + (4b_2^2 - 2b_3) \rho^3 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^4)$$

$$= \rho \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 \rho - \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 \rho^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3) \right).$$

其中 $\beta_1 = 2b_2 = -2d$; $\beta_2 = 3(b_3 - 2b_2^2) = -\frac{3}{2}d^2$.

对准确的状态方程展开可得:

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \rho (1 + d\rho + d^2\rho^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho))$$

则准确的状态方程给出的 Virial 系数为:

$$\beta'_1 = -2d = \beta_1; \quad \beta'_2 = -\frac{3}{2}d^2 = \beta_2.$$

2 证明直径为 d 的硬球的三维经典气体的状态方程是

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \rho \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho d^3 + \frac{5}{18} \pi^2 (\rho d^3)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 d^9) \right]$$

试比较同一系统由 Van der Waals 方程给出的 $(\rho d^3)^2$ 的系数。

直径为 d 的三维经典气体相互作用能为:

$$u_{ij} = \begin{cases} \infty & |r_{ij}| \leq d \\ 0 & |r_{ij}| > d \end{cases}$$

则有:

$$f_{ij} = e^{-\beta u_{ij}} - 1 = \begin{cases} -1, & |r_{ij}| \leq d; \\ 0, & |r_{ij}| > d. \end{cases}$$

根据集团积分定义可以计算:

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{V} \int d^3 \vec{r}_1 d^3 \vec{r}_2 f_{12} = \int_0^d -4\pi r_{12}^2 dr_{12} = -\frac{4\pi d^3}{3},$$

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{2V} \int d^3 \vec{r}_1 d^3 \vec{r}_2 d^3 \vec{r}_3 f_{12} f_{13} f_{23} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3 \vec{r}_{12} \int d^3 \vec{r}_{13} f_{12}(\vec{r}_{12}) f_{13}(\vec{r}_{13}) f_{23}(\vec{r}_{13} - \vec{r}_{12}).$$

注意到 $I = - \int d^3 \vec{r}_{13} f_{12}(\vec{r}_{12}) f_{13}(\vec{r}_{13}) f_{23}(\vec{r}_{13} - \vec{r}_{12})$ 表示半径为 d , 球心间距为 r_{12} 的球的相交部分的体积, 则有:

$$I = \frac{2\pi}{3} d^3 \left(1 - \frac{r_{12}}{2d} \right) - \frac{\pi}{6} r_{12} \left(d^2 - \frac{r_{12}^2}{4} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3} d^3 - \pi d^2 r_{12} + \frac{\pi}{12} r_{12}^3.$$

则有:

$$\beta_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^d 4\pi r_{12}^2 \left(-\frac{\pi}{12} r_{12}^3 + \pi d^2 r_{12} - \frac{4\pi}{3} d^3 \right) dr_{12} = -\frac{5\pi^2}{12} d^6.$$

则状态方程为:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{P}{kT} &= \rho \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \beta_1 \rho - \frac{2}{3} \beta_2 \rho^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3) \right) \\ &= \rho \left[1 + \frac{2}{3} \pi \rho d^3 + \frac{5}{18} \pi^2 (\rho d^3)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\rho^3 d^9) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

该系统对应的 Van der Waals 方程为:

$$P(V - Nb) = NkT$$

则有:

$$\frac{P}{kT} = \frac{\rho}{1 - \rho b} = \rho (1 + b\rho + b^2\rho^2 + \rho^3).$$

若二者关于 ρ^2 系数相等, 则有:

$$b = \frac{2}{3}\pi d^3.$$

但是注意到, 对于三阶项, 有:

$$b^2 = \frac{4}{9}\pi^2 d^6 > \frac{5}{18}\pi^2 d^6.$$

3 证明下列单原子非理想气体的能量与熵的公式

$$E = NkT \left[\frac{3}{2} + T \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{\partial \beta_k}{\partial T} \rho^k \right]$$

$$S = Nk \left\{ \ln \left[\left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^3} \right)^{3/2} \frac{\omega}{\rho} \right] + \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (T\beta_k) \rho^k \right\}$$

其中 ω 为基态简并度, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k, \dots$ 为各阶不可约集团积分。

气体状态方程为:

$$PV = NkT \left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k+1} \beta_k \rho^k \right).$$

经典逸度满足:

$$\ln y = \ln \rho - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k \rho^k.$$

则单个原子的化学势为:

$$\mu = kT \ln Z = kT \ln \frac{\lambda^3 y}{q} = kT \left[\frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mkT} \right) + \ln \rho - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k \rho^k - \ln q \right].$$

则 Gibbs 势为:

$$G = N\mu = NkT \ln \frac{\lambda^3 y}{q} = NkT \left[\frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mkT} \right) + \ln \rho - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \beta_k \rho^k - \ln q \right].$$

自由能为:

$$F = G - PV = NkT \left[\frac{3}{2} \ln \left(\frac{2\pi\hbar^2}{mkT} \right) + \ln \rho - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \beta_k \rho^k - \ln q - 1 \right]$$

则熵为:

$$S = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{N, \rho} = Nk \left\{ \ln \left[\left(\frac{mkT}{2\pi\hbar^3} \right)^{3/2} \frac{\omega}{\rho} \right] + \frac{5}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (T\beta_k) \rho^k \right\}$$

其中 $\omega = q$ 为基态简并度。

内能为:

$$E = F + TS = NkT \left[\frac{3}{2} + T \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+1} \frac{\partial \beta_k}{\partial T} \rho^k \right].$$