第七章:玻尔兹曼统计

§ 7.1 热力学量的统计表达式

讨论对象: 半经典半量子系统

1、系统的(量子)配分函数

由玻耳兹曼量子分布:
$$a_l = \omega_l e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}$$

及系统的总粒子数:
$$N = \sum_{i} a_{i}$$

可得:
$$N = \sum_{l} a_{l} = \sum_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

$$= e^{-\alpha} \sum_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

系统的(量子)配分函数为: $Z = \sum_{i} \omega_{i} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{i}}$

从而有: $N = e^{-\alpha}Z$

可得到:

$$e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{Z}$$

2、系统的内能

$$U = \sum_{l} a_{l} \varepsilon_{l} = \sum_{l} \varepsilon_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}} = e^{-\alpha} \sum_{l} \varepsilon_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

$$=e^{-\alpha}\left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta}\right)\sum_{l}\omega_{l}e^{-\beta\varepsilon_{l}}=\frac{N}{Z}\left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta}\right)Z$$

$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$$

内能变化分析

$$U = \sum_{l} a_{l} \varepsilon_{l}$$

$$U = \sum_{l} a_{l} \varepsilon_{l} \qquad dU = \sum_{l} da_{l} \cdot \varepsilon_{l} + \sum_{l} a_{l} \cdot d\varepsilon_{l}$$

$$dU = dW + dQ = Y_i \cdot dy_i + dQ$$

吸收热量:

$$\mathrm{d}Q = \sum_l \mathrm{d}a_l \cdot \varepsilon_l$$
 从外界吸热, 使能级上粒子数变化

广义力的功:

$$\mathrm{d}W = Y_i \mathrm{d}y = \sum_l a_l \cdot \mathrm{d}\varepsilon_l$$

外界做功,

$$= \sum_{i} a_{i} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{i}}{\partial y_{i}} \cdot dy_{i}$$

广义力:

$$Y_i = \sum_l a_l \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y_i}$$

3、系统的广义力及压强

$$Y = \sum_{l} \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{l}}{\partial y} \omega_{l} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

$$=e^{-\alpha}\left(-\frac{1}{\beta}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)\sum_{l}\omega_{l}e^{-\beta\varepsilon_{l}}$$

$$=e^{-\alpha}\left(-\frac{1}{\beta}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)Z$$

$$Y = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z$$

$$Y_i = \sum_{l} a_l \frac{\partial \varepsilon_l}{\partial y_i}$$

$$a_l = \omega_l e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}$$

$$Z = \sum_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

可知对应关系: $Y \rightarrow -p$, $y \rightarrow V$

$$Y = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z$$

· 系统的压强为:

$$p = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z$$

由热力学可知:Q是过程量,不是完整微分

分析一: 热力学分析

由第一定律: dU = dQ + dW

可得:
$$\frac{1}{T}dQ = \frac{1}{T}(dU - dW) = dS$$

其中,dS 是完整微分,

即:因子 $\frac{1}{T}$ 使 tQ 变成了 "完整微分"

分析二: 统计物理分析

曲:
$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$$
 $Y = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z$

可得: dQ = dU - dW = dU - Ydy

$$= -Nd\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\beta}\ln Z\right) + \frac{N}{\beta}\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\ln Z \,dy$$

两边同时乘上 β ,则有:

$$\beta \overline{dQ} = -N\beta d \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right) + N \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z \, dy$$

$$d\left(\beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z\right) = \beta d\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z d\beta$$

由:
$$Z = Z(\beta, y)$$

得:
$$d(\ln Z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z d\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z dy$$

$$\beta \frac{dQ}{dQ} = Nd \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$

即:因子 β 也使 \overline{aQ} 变成了"完整微分"

又:因子 $\frac{1}{T}$ 使 aQ 变成了 "完整微分"

比较"分析一"和"分析二",可以令:

$$\beta = \frac{1}{k T}$$

根据本章后面的分析可知,

k 正是玻耳兹曼常数,

 $k = 1.381 \times 10^{-23} \,\mathrm{J \cdot K^{-1}}$

4、系统的熵 熵的统计意义(玻耳兹曼关系)

$$\mathbf{\dot{H}} \qquad \beta \mathbf{\dot{d}} Q = Nd \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$

再由
$$\beta = \frac{1}{kT}$$
 $dS = \frac{1}{T}dQ$

得到:
$$dS = Nkd \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$

由于绝对熵(S(T)=S(0)=0)的存在,上述积分常数取"零"。

系统的熵为:
$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$

熵的统计意义 玻耳兹曼关系

由:
$$N = e^{-\alpha}Z$$
 得: $\ln Z = \ln N + \alpha$

再由:
$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z = \sum_{l} a_{l} \varepsilon_{l}$$

$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$
 可得: $S = k \left(N \ln N + \alpha N + \beta \sum_{l} a_{l} \varepsilon_{l} \right)$ 见下面分析

$$= k \left(N \ln N + \sum_{l} (\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_{l}) a_{l} \right)$$

由玻耳兹曼量子分布:
$$a_l = \omega_l e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_l}$$

可得:
$$\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_l = \ln \frac{\omega_l}{a_l}$$

$$S = k \left(N \ln N + \sum_{l} \left(\ln \frac{\omega_{l}}{a_{l}} \right) a_{l} \right)$$

$$= k \left(N \ln N + \sum_{l} a_{l} \ln \omega_{l} - \sum_{l} a_{l} \ln a_{l} \right)$$

$$S = k \ln \Omega_{M.B}$$

玻耳茲曼关系 (一个普遍关系式)

绝对熵

T=0K时,可认为所有粒子处于同一能级,

$$\Omega = 1$$

$$\therefore S(T) = S(0) = 0$$

即:在量子统计中,存在"绝对熵"。

"非简并系统"与"定域系统"的熵

对非简并系统, $\Omega = \Omega_{M,B}/N!$

简并系统的熵为:

$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right) - k \ln N!$$

$$= k \ln \frac{\Omega_{M.B}}{N!} = k \ln \Omega$$

对定域系统, $\Omega = \Omega_{MB}$

· 定域系统的熵为:

$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right)$$
$$= k \ln \Omega_{M.B} = k \ln \Omega$$

非简并系统和定域系统的自由能

由
$$F=U-TS$$
 可知:

对"非简并系统",

$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$$
$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z \right) - k \ln N!$$

$$F = -NkT \ln Z + kT \ln N !$$

对"定域系统",

$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_1$$

$$S = Nk \left(\ln Z_1 - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_1 \right)$$

$$F = -N k T \ln Z_1$$

系统的(量子)配分函数为:

$$Z = \sum_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

$$U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$$

$$Y = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z$$

$$p = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z$$

玻耳兹曼经典统计中

讨论对象: (纯)经典系统

$$a_{l} = \omega_{l} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{l}} \leftarrow \begin{cases} a_{l} \Rightarrow \Delta N \\ \omega_{l} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta \Sigma}{h^{r}} \end{cases}$$

dN为几何空间($\triangle q_1 \triangle q_2 \triangle q_r$)和动量空间($\triangle p_1 \triangle p_2 \triangle p_r$)

构成的相空间 $\Delta\Sigma$ 之中,相应能量 ε : $\varepsilon + \Delta \varepsilon$ 上的粒子数。

$$\Delta N = \frac{\Delta \Sigma}{h^r} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon}$$

$$Z = \sum_{l} \omega_{l} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{l}}$$

将玻耳兹曼量子统计中的配分函数Z,推广至经典情况:

$$\Delta \Sigma = \Delta q_1 \Delta q_2 \dots \Delta q_r \Delta p_1 \Delta p_2 \dots \Delta p_r$$

如果 $\Delta\Sigma$ 取得足够小,就有:

$$Z = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta \varepsilon} \frac{dq_1 dq_2 \dots dq_r dp_1 dp_2 \dots dp_r}{h^r}$$

为"经典配分函数的积分形式"。