

热力学 → 存在一个态函数定义为温度 θ (物态方程) $F(\theta, \dots, x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$

顺磁固体 $M = \frac{C}{T} H$. (居里定律) $M = \frac{C}{T - T_0} H$ (外层)

PVT系统 $F(p, V, T) = 0$. $\alpha = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$ $T = \frac{1}{\alpha}$ 压强微分 $d\theta = \frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V$

(等温)压缩系数 $\kappa_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_T$ 绝热压缩系数 $\kappa_S = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_S$

利用 $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T = -1$, $\alpha = \kappa_T \theta p$.

可逆过程 求无耗散的准静态过程 ~~可逆过程~~

准静态过程 外界对体系元功 $dW = Y dy$ Y : 强度量 (广义力) y : 广延量 (广义位移) 互为共轭.

体积功 $dW = -pdV$. 磁介质 $dW = \frac{V}{4\pi} H \cdot d\vec{B}$ (Gauss 定律)

电流 $dW = \frac{V}{4\pi} E \cdot d\vec{B}$. 二组共轭: $dW = \sigma dA$. 弹性固体 $dW = \sigma_{ij} dx_{ij}$

对 PVT 系统 $C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V$ $C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p$ $H = U + pV$. 定压下 $d\theta p = dH$.

理想气体 1) $V = V(T)$ 与 V 无关 (玻耳兹曼定律) 2) $pV = nRT$.

$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{dU}{dT}$ $C_p = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_p + nR = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V + \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_p + nR = C_V + nR$.

$\Rightarrow C_p - C_V = nR$. 注意 C_V, C_p 本身并非常数.

卡诺定理: 工作在两个热源 (θ_1, θ_2) 之间热机效率以可逆热机效率为最高, 且与工作物质无关 (所有可逆机效率相等)

定义热力学温度 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = f(\theta_1, \theta_2) \Rightarrow F(\theta_1, \theta_2) = f(\theta_2)$ 纯对温度 $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

上面原则上 T 可以是分数。规定水的三相点热力学温度应为 $273.16K$.

克劳修斯不等式 设系统在循环中相继与 T_1, \dots, T_n 的 n 个热源接触, 吸收热量 a_1, \dots, a_n , 则

$\sum_i \frac{a_i}{T_i} \leq 0$. 连续形式: $\oint \frac{da}{T} \leq 0$.

熵 $dS = \frac{da}{T}$ (S 是凸函数). $TdS = dU + pdV$ $dS = \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{p}{T} dV$

理想气体 $dU = C_V(T)dT$ $dS = \frac{C_V(T)}{T} dT + nR \frac{dV}{V} \Rightarrow S = S_0 + \int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_V}{T} dT + nR \ln \frac{V}{V_0}$

S_0 是熵常数, 热力学范围无法确定

热力学表述 $\Delta S = S - S_0 \geq \int_{(P_0)}^{(P)} \frac{da}{T}$ 注意其中 P_0 到 P 可能是不可逆的, T 是热源温度

熵增加原理: 绝热条件下系统的熵永不减少.

均匀系的平衡性质.

由 $dU = TdS - pdV$, $T = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S} \right)_V$, $p = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right)_S \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_S = -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial S} \right)_V$ 麦克斯韦关系.

$H = U + pV$ $dH = TdS + Vdp \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p} \right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S} \right)_p$

$F = U - TS$. $dF = -SdT - pdV$.

$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V$

$G = U - TS + pV$ $dG = -SdT + Vdp$

$-\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$

$$S(T, V) = dV = TdS - pdV = T \left[\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T dV \right] - pdV$$

$$= T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V, \quad \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p. \quad \text{类似地} \quad \text{C}_P$$

$$C_P = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_P = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P \quad \text{而} \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_P \xrightarrow{S=S(V(T, P), T)} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_V + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P =$$

$$\Rightarrow C_P - C_V = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P = TV \frac{\alpha^2}{\chi_T}. \quad C_P > C_V.$$

热力学函数与特性函数

$$pVT \text{ 系统, 已知 } V = V(p, T) \quad dH = C_p dT + [V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P] dp.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p} \right)_T = -T \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2} \right)_P \quad \text{即} \quad C_p = C_{p_0, T} - T \int_{p_0}^p \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2} \right)_P dp$$

$$\Rightarrow H = H_0(p_0, T_0) + \int_{(p_0, T_0)}^{(p, T)} [C_p dT + [V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P] dp].$$

即只需知道物态方程 $V = V(p, T)$ 和 $C_p(p_0, T)$ 即可求出 $H - H_0$ (和其他态函数).

$$\text{熵 } ds = C_p \frac{dT}{T} - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dp. \quad S = S_0 + \int [C_p \frac{dT}{T} - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_P dp].$$

特性函数 $V = V(S, V)$. $T = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S} \right)_V, \quad p = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_S$ 联立 $T(S, V)$ 与 $p(S, V)$ 消去 S , 得 $p(V, T)$ 即物态方程.

消去 V , $S = S(p, T)$ 得到熵 同理 $(T(p, T))$, $V(T, V)$ 等其他态函数均可求出.

其余特性函数: $H(S, p)$, $F(V, T)$, $G(p, T)$

对均相单元系, 引入 $\mu(T, p)$ 化学势 $\bar{\mu}(T, p) = n\mu(T, p)$.

理想气体化学势 $\mu(T, p) = RT [\phi(T) + \ln p]$.

$$1 \text{ mol: } s = s_0 + \int C_p \frac{dT}{T} - R \ln p = s(T, p) \quad h = h_0 + \int C_p dT.$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(T) = \frac{1}{RT} \int C_p dT - \frac{1}{R} \int \frac{C_p}{T} dT + \frac{h_0}{R} - \frac{s_0}{R}.$$

范氏气体的热力学函数 (1 mol)

物态方程: $(p + \frac{a}{V^2})(V - b) = RT$ a : 分子间吸引 b : 分子体积/近程排斥.

$$p(V, T) = \frac{RT}{V-b} - \frac{a}{V^2}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{R}{V-b} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \right)_V = \frac{a}{V^2}.$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_V}{\partial V} \right)_T = \frac{\partial u}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_T = 0. \quad \Rightarrow C_V \text{ 只是 } T \text{ 的函数.}$$

$$\text{因此, } u = u_0 - \frac{a}{V} + \int C_V(T) dT$$

$$\text{熵 } s = s_0 + \int \frac{C_V(T)}{T} dT + R \ln(V - b).$$

表面对称热力学函数

$$dF = -SdT + \sigma dA \quad \sigma = \sigma(T) = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial A}\right)_T \Rightarrow F(A, T) = A\sigma(T) \quad \sigma(T) = \frac{F(A, T)}{A}$$

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_A = -A \frac{d\sigma(T)}{dT} \quad U = F + TS = A\left[\sigma - T \frac{d\sigma}{dT}\right]$$

磁性介质的热力学

忽略去真空磁场能的能量为磁介质内能。

$$dU = TdS + \frac{V}{4\pi} \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{B} = TdS + Vd\left(\frac{H^2}{8\pi}\right) + V\vec{H} \cdot d\vec{m} \quad (\vec{B} = \vec{H} + 4\pi\vec{m})$$

只关心磁介质 $dU = TdS + V\vec{H} \cdot d\vec{m}$ 忽略体积变化，只考虑单位体积磁介质 ($V=1$) 设 \vec{H} 与 \vec{m} 同向

$$dU = TdS + HdM \quad C_H = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_H \quad \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T = -\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_H \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_S$$

$$\text{因此 } \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_S = -\frac{C_H}{XH} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \quad (\text{纯热去磁修正}) \quad \text{磁介质物态方程 } M = XH \quad X: \text{磁化率} \quad = -\frac{C_H}{T} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_S.$$

$$\text{居里定律 } X = \frac{C}{T} (C > 0) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_S = \frac{C}{T} \frac{1}{C_H} > 0.$$

磁致伸缩效应 此时考虑 V 变化, $dU = TdS - pdV + HdM \quad m = VM \quad (-\text{负极, 为 } f dV \vec{H})$

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp + VMdH \quad V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_{T, H} \quad G(T, p, H) = G(T, p, H=0) - \frac{1}{2} X V H^2.$$

$$\text{即 } V(T, p, H) - V_0(T, p, H=0) = -\frac{H^2}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial p}(XV)\right]_{T, H} \quad \text{原则上 } X = X(T, p) \quad \text{在居里定律范围 } X = X(T).$$

$$\Rightarrow V - V_0 = -\frac{H^2 X}{2} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p}\right)_{T, H} \quad \text{即 } \frac{V - V_0}{V} = X \frac{H^2}{2} K_T \quad \text{即 } \frac{V - V_0}{V} \text{ 与 } X \text{ 同号.}$$

顺磁: $X > 0$ 伸 缩: $X < 0$ 缩

平衡辐射场的热力学 闭合腔室, 固定温度 T , 腔内真空, 有电磁场

$$U(T, V) = u(T)V \quad u(T) \sim T^4 \quad \text{结果: } p = \frac{1}{3} u(T) \quad (\text{麦克斯韦方程})$$

$$\text{由 } \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial V}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p \Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{3} T \frac{du}{dT} - \frac{1}{3} u \Rightarrow u = a T^4.$$

$$\text{熵 } ds = \frac{dU + pdV}{T} = \frac{4}{3} a d(VT^3) \Rightarrow s = \frac{4}{3} a T^3 V.$$

$$H = \frac{4}{3} a T^4 V \quad F = -\frac{1}{3} a T^4 V \quad G = 0 \quad \rightarrow \text{分子气体化系数 } \mu = 0. \quad \text{光子数不守恒}$$

$$\text{辐射通量密度 } J = \frac{1}{4} \pi c u = \frac{1}{4} \pi a c T^4 = \frac{1}{4} \sigma T^4 \quad \sigma = ac.$$

第三章. 单元系的相平衡

平衡判据 熵判据

(与 n)

熵判据 $dS(U, T) = \frac{1}{T} dU + \frac{P}{T} dV \quad$ 一个封闭系统 U 和 V 不变时, 熵在平衡时达到极大.

H 判据 T 与 V 不变时, 平衡时 H 达到极小.

G 判据 T 与 p 不变时, 平衡时 G 达到极小.

开尔文的基本微分方程

$$du = Tds - pdv \quad (U = sT, V = uT, S = su, V = uN)$$

$$dU = d(uT) = udT + ndu = udT + nTds - npdv = (u - Ts + Pv)du + Tds - pdV + \mu dn$$

$$\text{即: } dU = Tds - pdV + \mu dn$$

$$\exists \lambda \quad J = F - \mu n \quad dJ = -SdT - pdV - ndp \quad J = F - G = -pV \quad \text{巨热}$$

平衡条件

$$\text{设体小单元多相, } V = \sum_{\alpha} u_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} \quad V = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{u_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} n_{\alpha} \quad n = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} \quad \bar{S} = S - \frac{1}{T} V - \frac{P}{T} V + \frac{\mu}{T} n$$

$$\text{约束: } \delta \bar{S} = \delta S - \frac{1}{T} \delta V - \frac{P}{T} \delta V + \frac{\mu}{T} \delta n = 0 \quad \text{其中 } -\frac{1}{T}, -\frac{P}{T}, \frac{\mu}{T} \text{ 是三个极值的因子.}$$

$$\text{对每个相 } \alpha, \quad \delta s_{\alpha} = \frac{\delta u_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} + \frac{p_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} \delta v_{\alpha} \quad \text{则}$$

$$\delta \bar{S} = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{T_{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{T} \right) \delta s_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha} n_{\alpha} \left(\frac{p_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} - \frac{P}{T} \right) \delta v_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha} \left(s_{\alpha} - \frac{u_{\alpha}}{T} - \frac{p v_{\alpha}}{T} + \frac{\mu}{T} \right) \delta n_{\alpha}$$

$$\text{因此, } \cancel{\frac{1}{T_{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{T}} = 0 \quad \frac{p_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} - \frac{P}{T} = 0 \quad s_{\alpha} - \frac{u_{\alpha}}{T} - \frac{p v_{\alpha}}{T} + \frac{\mu}{T} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = T_{\alpha} \quad P = p_{\alpha} \quad \mu = \mu_{\alpha} \quad (\text{相平衡})$$

平衡的稳定性条件 $\bar{s}^2 S \leq 0$. (假设 $\delta \bar{S} = 0$).

$$\bar{s}^2 S = \delta^2 S - \frac{1}{T} \delta^2 U - \frac{P}{T} \delta^2 V + \frac{\mu}{T} \delta^2 n \quad \delta^2 S = \sum_{\alpha} (n_{\alpha} \delta^2 s_{\alpha} + s_{\alpha} \delta^2 n_{\alpha} + 2 \delta n_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha}) \quad \delta^2 U, \delta^2 V \text{ 同理.}$$

$$T_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha} = \frac{\delta u_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} + \frac{p_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} \delta v_{\alpha} \Rightarrow \delta T_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha} + \delta s_{\alpha} \delta T_{\alpha} = \delta^2 u_{\alpha} + \delta p_{\alpha} \delta v_{\alpha} + \delta v_{\alpha} \delta^2 u_{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta^2 s_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{T_{\alpha}} [\delta^2 u_{\alpha} + (p_{\alpha} \delta^2 v_{\alpha} + \delta p_{\alpha} \delta v_{\alpha} - \delta T_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha})] \quad \text{结合 } T_{\alpha} = T, p_{\alpha} = P, \mu_{\alpha} = \mu, \text{ 得到}$$

$$\bar{s}^2 S = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{n_{\alpha}}{T_{\alpha}} [\delta p_{\alpha} \delta v_{\alpha} - \delta T_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha}] \leq 0 \quad \text{要求 } \delta p_{\alpha} \delta v_{\alpha} - \delta T_{\alpha} \delta s_{\alpha} \leq 0 \quad (\text{否则可单独取该 } \alpha \text{ 相考察}).$$

$$\delta p_{\alpha} = \left(\frac{\partial p_{\alpha}}{\partial v_{\alpha}} \right)_T \delta v_{\alpha} + \left(\frac{\partial p_{\alpha}}{\partial T_{\alpha}} \right)_{v_{\alpha}} \delta T_{\alpha}, \quad \delta s_{\alpha} = \left(\frac{\partial s_{\alpha}}{\partial v_{\alpha}} \right)_T \delta v_{\alpha} + \left(\frac{\partial s_{\alpha}}{\partial T_{\alpha}} \right)_{v_{\alpha}} \delta T_{\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T} \right)_V (\delta T)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_T (\delta v)^2 \geq 0 \quad \text{即 } \frac{C_V}{T} (\delta T)^2 + \frac{1}{\nu K_T} (\delta v)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{要求: } C_V \geq 0 \quad K_T \geq 0$$

相图与克拉珀龙方程.

相平衡方程可概括为: $\mu_{\alpha}(T, P) = \mu_{\beta}(T, P)$. → 求出 α, β 相平衡曲线

$$d\mu_{\alpha} = d\mu_{\beta} \Rightarrow d\mu_{\alpha} = -s_{\alpha} dT + v_{\alpha} dp$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{s_{\beta} - s_{\alpha}}{v_{\beta} - v_{\alpha}} = \frac{T(s_{\beta} - s_{\alpha})}{T(v_{\beta} - v_{\alpha})} = \frac{\lambda}{T(v_{\beta} - v_{\alpha})} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{相变潜热.} \\ \text{(克拉珀龙方程)} \end{array}$$

一级相变: μ 连续, μ' (s, v) 不连续有跃变.

$$\lambda = T(s_{\beta} - s_{\alpha}) = h_{\beta} - h_{\alpha} \quad (\text{等温等压过程, 变热等于焓变})$$

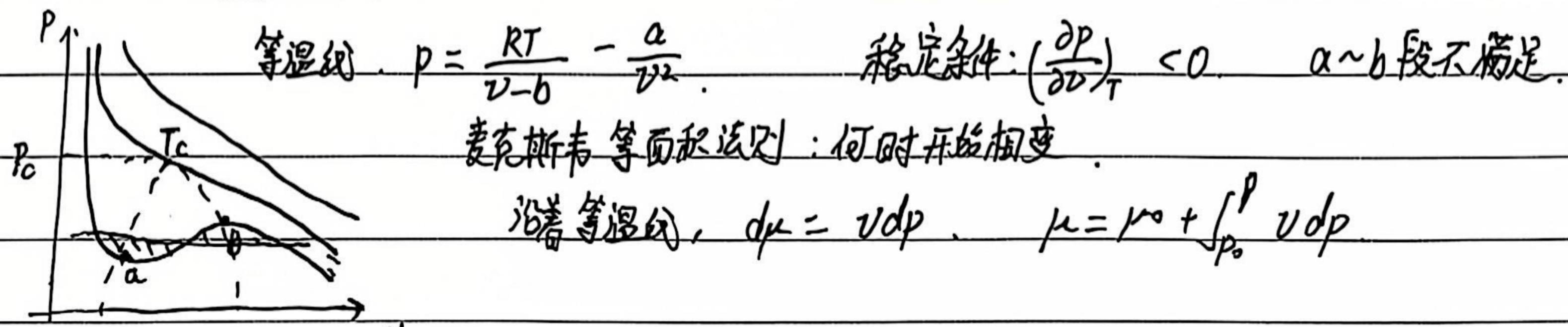
$$\frac{dh}{dT} = C_p^\theta - C_p^\alpha + \left[\left(\frac{\partial h^\theta}{\partial p} \right)_T - \left(\frac{\partial h^\alpha}{\partial p} \right)_T \right] \frac{dp}{dT} = C_p^\theta - C_p^\alpha + \frac{\lambda}{T} - \left[\left(\frac{\partial v^\theta}{\partial T} \right)_p - \left(\frac{\partial v^\alpha}{\partial T} \right)_p \right] \frac{\lambda}{v^\theta - v^\alpha}.$$

气-固/液相变时，气体看作理想气体， $v \gg v_{\text{固/液}}$ ，得到 $\frac{dh}{dT} \approx C_p^\theta - C_p^\alpha$.

蒸气压方程 $\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\lambda}{T v_\lambda} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\lambda}{RT^2}$. 若 λ 为常数， $p = p_0 \exp\left[-\frac{\lambda}{R}\left(\frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{T_0}\right)\right]$.

若取 $\lambda = a + bT$. 则 $\ln p \sim -\frac{a}{RT} + \frac{b}{R} \ln T + c$.

范氏气体的气液相变



曲面分界面平衡条件 考虑表面相（略去其摩尔数）. 液相与气相平衡，液相与气相平衡.

设 $V_\alpha + V_\beta = V_0$, $n_\alpha + n_\beta = n$. T 不变. 平衡条件 $\delta F = 0$.

$$\delta F_\alpha + \delta F_\beta + \delta F_\gamma = 0. \quad \delta F_\alpha = +\mu_\alpha s_{n_\alpha} - p_\alpha sV_\alpha. \quad \delta F_\beta = \mu_\beta s_{n_\beta} - p_\beta sV_\beta. \quad \delta F_\gamma = \sigma \delta A.$$

假设液相为球形液滴，半径 r . $V_\alpha = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$, $A = 4\pi r^2$, $sV_\alpha = 4\pi r^2 s r$, $\delta A = 8\pi r s dr = \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r}$.

$$\Rightarrow \delta F = -(p_\alpha - p_\beta - \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r}) \delta V_\alpha + (\mu_\alpha - \mu_\beta) \delta n_\alpha = 0. \quad \text{则 } \begin{cases} p_\alpha = p_\beta + \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r} & (T_\alpha = T_\beta = T), \\ \mu_\alpha = \mu_\beta. \end{cases}$$

滴淌: $\mu_\alpha(p_\beta + \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r}, T) = \mu_\beta(p_\beta, T)$. (严格上上述推导不严格，应使用拉瓦莱子，否则 $T_\alpha = T_\beta$ 之假设过早).
平面: $\mu_\alpha(p, T) = \mu_\beta(p, T)$. (一条件看起来似乎直接从前提.)

$$\mu_\alpha(p' + \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r}, T) \approx \mu_\alpha(p, T) + V_\alpha(p' + \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r} - p) + \dots \quad (\text{液体不可压缩，略去高阶项}).$$

认为 ρ 相为理想气体 $\mu_\beta(p, T) = \mu_\beta(p, T) + RT \ln \frac{p'}{p}$.

$$\Rightarrow p' - p + \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r} = \frac{RT}{V_\alpha} \ln \frac{p'}{p}. \quad \text{即液滴的饱和蒸气压 } p' \neq \text{平面饱和蒸气压 } p.$$

$$\text{一般 } p' - p \ll \frac{\delta V_\alpha}{r}. \quad r_c = \frac{20 V_\alpha}{RT \ln \frac{p'}{p}}. \quad r < r_c \quad \mu_\alpha > \mu_\beta \quad r > r_c \quad \mu_\alpha < \mu_\beta.$$

(液滴减小
(过饱和蒸气))
液滴增大.

相变的朗道理论（热力学唯象理论）

连续相变 在相变点处 $\Delta S = 0$, $\Delta U = 0$. 例子: ① 临界点处的气液相变.
(也称临界点).

发散: 临界点.. 气液相变
连续相变点 $k_T = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_T \rightarrow \infty$. 顺磁-铁磁 磁化率 $\chi \sim \frac{C}{(T-T_c)^2} \rightarrow \infty$.

微观机制: 关联长度 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$. 临界指数.

定义 约化温度 $t = \frac{T-T_c}{T_c}$ $\xi \sim |t|^{-\nu}$ ($H \rightarrow 0$). $V > 0$ $C_V \sim |t|^{-\alpha}$ $\chi \sim |t|^{-\gamma}$.

根源为系统的对称性破缺 高对称性 \rightarrow 低对称性 相 对称性可用序参量刻画.

$$M = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{高对称相} \\ \neq 0 & \text{低对称相.} \end{cases}$$

如顺磁-铁磁相变，取 $m \sim M(t)$, $T > T_c$ 为高对称相。

气液相变，取 $m \sim \rho_{\text{液}} - \rho_{\text{气}}$.

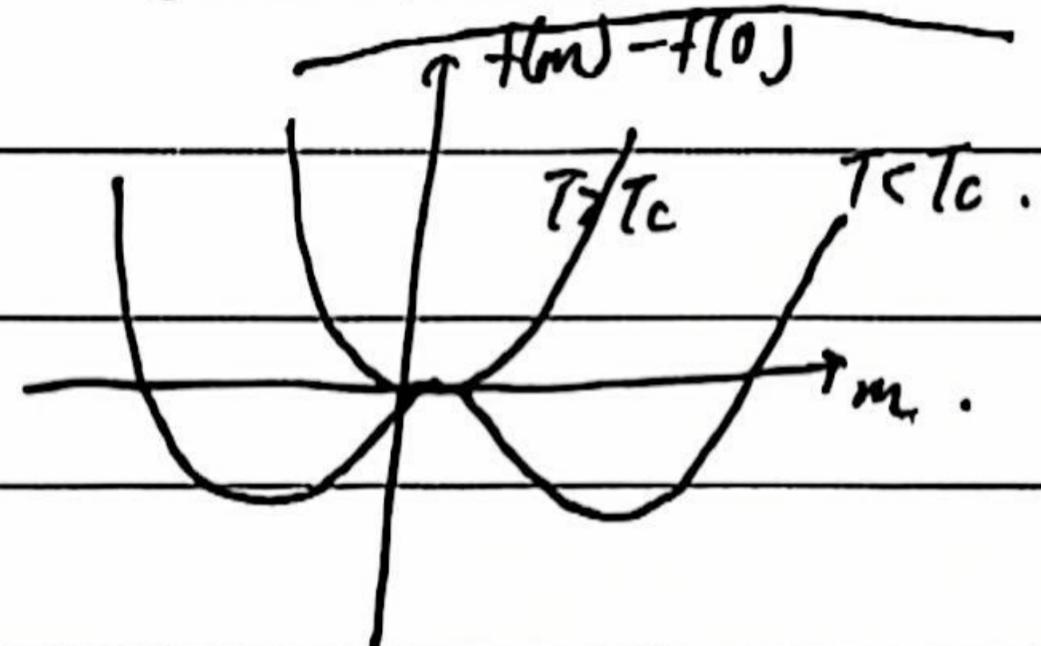
$$\text{序参量满足 } m = \begin{cases} 0 & t > 0 \\ (-t)^\beta & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad \beta: \text{序参量临界指数.}$$

$$\text{关联函数 } C(x) \sim \frac{e^{-|x|^{1/\eta}}}{|x|^{d-2+\eta}} \quad t \neq 0 \text{ 时 } C(x) \text{ 随距离衰减. } \quad t=0 \text{ 时 } \eta \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时 } C(x) \text{ 为常数.}$$

$d: \text{系统维数. } \eta: \text{比值较小的临界指数.}$

- 相变的假设：
- 1) 连续相变可以用一个序参量 m 表征。高温相 $m=0$ ，低温相 $m \neq 0$. $T=T_c$ 时 $m=0$.
 - 2) 在 T_c 附近（临界区城内）体系的自由能可展开为 m 的幂级数.
 - 3) 系统平衡时所取的真实状态由自由能极小值定出.

$$f(m) = f_0 + \frac{1}{2}a(t)m^2 + \frac{1}{4}b(t)m^4 + \dots \quad \text{额外假设: ① } f(m) \text{ 不含 } m \text{ 的奇次项. } \quad f(m) = f(-m)$$



由第3条假设，

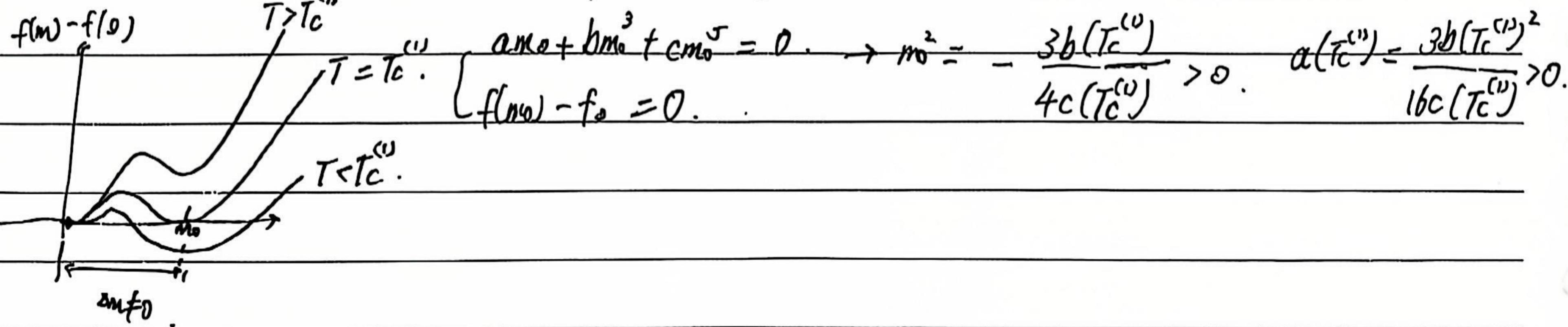
即 $T > T_c$ 时 $m=0$.

$$\text{② } a(t) \text{ 在 } T_c \text{ 附近变号 } a(T_c) = a_0(T-T_c) \text{ } a_0 > 0$$

$$\text{③ } b(t) > 0. \text{ 大致为常数}$$

$$T < T_c \text{ 时 } m = \sqrt{-\frac{a(t)}{b(t)}} \sim |T_c - T|^{1/2}$$

$$\text{一级相变相道理论. } f(m) = f_0 + \frac{1}{2}a(t)m^2 + \frac{1}{4}b(t)m^4 + \frac{1}{6}c(t)m^6 \quad b(t) < 0 \quad c(t) > 0.$$



一、二级相变同时发生，要求 $a - \frac{3b^2}{16c} = 0, a = 0$. $\rightarrow a, b = 0$ 一般不同时.

设 a, b, c 依赖于参数 Δ $a(\Delta, T) = b(\Delta, T) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = \Delta_c, T = T_c$. (三临界点).

$$\text{二极相变曲线 } a(\Delta, T) = 0 \quad \frac{da}{dT}_{T_c} = -\frac{\partial a / \partial T}{\partial a / \partial \Delta} \rightarrow \Delta^{(2)}(T)$$

$$\text{一级相变曲线} \quad \frac{da}{dT}_{T_c} = -\frac{a_{TC} + c_{\Delta} \Delta - \frac{3}{8}bb_T}{a_0 c + c_{\Delta} \Delta - \frac{3}{8}bb_\Delta}.$$

$$(a_c, T_c) \text{ 处 } \frac{d\Delta}{dT}_{T_c} = \frac{da}{dT}_{T_c} = -\frac{a_c}{a_0} \rightarrow \text{平滑连接.}$$

渐近行为:

$$3\lambda \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{T-T_c}{T_c} \\ \frac{\Delta-\Delta_c}{\Delta_c} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{在 } \bar{x}=0 \text{ 时 } a(\bar{x}) = b(\bar{x}) = 0 \quad \text{假设 } a(\bar{x}) = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{x} \quad b(\bar{x}) = \bar{b} \cdot \bar{x}.$$

$$\frac{df}{dm} = 0 \Rightarrow (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{x}) + (\bar{b} \cdot \bar{x})m^2 + cm^4 = 0. \quad (c > 0)$$

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} \perp \bar{b}, \quad m \sim |\bar{x}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{取 } \bar{x} \perp \bar{a}, \quad m \sim |\bar{x}|^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

连续相变的标度理论 (临界指数间关系)

标度假设 $f_s(t, h) \sim t = \frac{T-T_c}{T_c}$ h : 外磁场的磁感应强度 H .

$(t, h) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 临界区域 $f_s(t, h) \sim t^{2-\alpha} g_s\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right)$. 发散.

$$V_s \sim \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial t} \sim t^{1-\alpha} g_E\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right) \quad g_E(x) = (2-\alpha) g_s(x) - \alpha x g'_s(x).$$

$$C_v \sim t^{-\alpha} g_C\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right). \quad \alpha \text{ 即热容临界指数}$$

$$m \sim \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} \sim t^{2-\alpha-\delta} g_m\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right) \quad m \sim |t|^\beta \quad \beta = 2-\alpha-\delta \text{ 动摩擦系数临界指数}$$

$x \rightarrow \infty$ 时设

$$g_m(x) \sim x^\rho \quad m(t \sim 0, h) \sim t^{2-\alpha-\delta} \left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right)^\rho \quad 2-\alpha-\delta = \alpha\rho, \quad m \sim h^\rho \sim h^{\frac{\rho}{1-\alpha}}.$$

$$\rightarrow \delta = \frac{\rho}{2-\alpha-\delta} = \frac{\rho}{\rho}. \quad \gamma = 2\alpha - 2 + \alpha.$$

即 $\alpha, \rho, \gamma, \delta$ 中只有 2 个独立.

Rushbrooke 等: $\alpha + 2\rho + \gamma = 2$. Widom 等: $\delta - 1 = \frac{\gamma}{\rho}$. (Landau 模型)

假设

$$f(t, h) \sim t^{-\nu} g_f\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right) \quad g_f(t, 0) \sim t^{-\nu} \quad f(t, h) \sim t^{-\nu} \left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right)^\rho = t^{-\nu-\rho\alpha} h^\rho$$

$$-\rho = \nu_h = \frac{\nu}{\alpha} \quad t=0 \text{ 时 } f \sim h^{-\nu_h}.$$

超标度假设 假设对 d 维系统 $\tilde{F}(t, h) = \left(\frac{L}{\xi}\right)^d g_1(t, h) + \left(\frac{L}{\xi}\right)^d \left(\frac{L}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha g_2(t, h)$. α 为逆

$\left(\frac{L}{\alpha}\right)^\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ 若 $\xi \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $1 > \xi \gg \alpha$, 单位体积自由能 $f_s \sim \frac{F}{L^d} \sim t^{d\nu} g_f\left(\frac{h}{t^\alpha}\right)$.

$\rightarrow d\nu = 2-\alpha$. (Landau, $\alpha=0, \nu=\frac{1}{2}, d=4$)

约瑟夫森关系.

多元系统的相与化学平衡.

多元均匀的热力学方程

设 K 个组元无化学反应 假设为广义体: $V(T, p, \alpha n_1, \dots, \alpha n_K) = \alpha V(T, p, n_1, \dots, n_K)$ V, S 类似.

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^K n_i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, p, n_j \neq i} \quad V, S \text{ 类似.} \quad \text{即 } V_i = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, p, n_j \neq i} \quad \text{偏摩尔体积} \quad V_i, S_i \text{ 类似.}$$

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^K n_i \mu_i \quad \text{其中 } \mu_i = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial n_i} \right)_{T, p, n_j \neq i} \quad \text{称为第 } i \text{ 组元的化学势.}$$

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp + \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i dn_i \Rightarrow SdT - Vdp + \sum_{i=1}^K n_i d\mu_i = 0. \quad (\text{吉布斯-亥姆霍兹方程})$$

多元复相的相平衡与相律

K 个组元无化学反应, 但每个组元可以有两相 α, β . $n_i^\alpha + n_i^\beta = n_i$ 固定

$$(RT\delta p)_\alpha \delta G^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i^\alpha \delta n_i^\alpha \quad \delta G^\beta = \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i^\beta \delta n_i^\beta \Rightarrow \delta G = \sum_{i=1}^K (\mu_i^\alpha - \mu_i^\beta) \delta n_i^\alpha \Rightarrow \mu_i^\alpha = \mu_i^\beta \quad (i=1, \dots, K).$$

Gibbs 相律 设 K 个组元 (无化学反应), 每个组元有 ϕ 个相. 此体可独立改变的强度是数目 $f = ?$

设 $x_i^\alpha = \frac{n_i^\alpha}{n^\alpha}$. (浓度) 则 $\sum_{i=1}^K x_i^\alpha = 1$. 每个相 α 有 $T^\alpha, p^\alpha, (K-1)$ 个 x_i^α 共 $K+1$ 个强度是

共 $\phi(K+1)$ 个. 而约束有: $T' = T^2 = \dots = T^\phi \quad p' = p^2 = \dots = p^\phi \quad \mu_i' = \mu_i^2 = \dots = \mu_i^\phi \quad (i=1, \dots, K)$

共 $(\phi-1)(K+2)$ 个约束 $f = \phi(K+1) - (\phi-1)(K+2) = K+2-\phi$.

单元系 $K=1$ 三相点 $\phi=3 \Rightarrow f=0$. (备注: 可定义相浓度 $\frac{n^\alpha}{n} \times (K-1)$, 也可独立变化, 但不会在强度是中体现出来, 故忽略此自由度)

化学反应 (化学平衡)

化学方程式写成 $\sum_i v_i A_i = 0$. 生成物 $v_i > 0$ 反应物 $v_i < 0$ 遵守质量定律: $\Delta n_i = v_i \Delta n$ ($i=1, \dots, K$)

反应热 $\Delta_H = \Delta H = \sum_{i=1}^K v_i \mu_i$.

$$(RT\delta p)_\alpha, \delta G = 0 = \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i \delta n_i = \left(\sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i v_i \right) \delta n \Rightarrow \text{化学平衡条件: } \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i v_i = 0. \quad (\text{平衡的充要条件})$$

混合理想气体

Dalton 分压定律 $p = \sum_{i=1}^K p_i$. p_i 为第 i 组元分压, 即各组元单独存在时的压 $p_i = n_i \frac{RT}{V}$.

$\mu_i = \hat{\mu}(T_i, p_i)$ $\hat{\mu}$ 为纯的第 i 组元的化学势. (半透膜实验) 注意 p_i 为分压.

$$\Rightarrow \mu_i(T) = RT[\phi_i(T) + h(p_i)]. \quad G = \sum_{i=1}^K \mu_i n_i = \sum_{i=1}^K n_i RT[\phi_i(T) + h(x_i p)]. \quad x_i = \frac{n_i}{n}.$$

$$V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right)_{T, n_i} = \sum_{i=1}^K \frac{n_i RT}{p} \quad \text{即分压定律.}$$

$$\delta = - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right)_{p, n_i} = \sum_{i=1}^K n_i \left[\int C_{p,i} \frac{dT}{T} - R \ln(x_i p) + S_{i0} \right] = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^K n_i \left[\int C_{p,i} \frac{dT}{T} - R h p + S_{i0} \right]}_{\delta^{\text{pure}}} - R \sum_{i=1}^K n_i \ln x_i.$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial T} \right)_p = \sum_{i=1}^K v_i C_{p,i} \quad (\text{Kirchhoff 方程}). \quad \text{注: } \delta \text{ 为混合熵.}$$

理想气体反应的化学平衡.

定义 $\ln k_p(T) = - \sum_i v_i \phi_i(T)$ 则 $\sum_i v_i \mu_i = 0$ 可写为 $\prod_{i=1}^K p_i^{v_i} = k_p(T)$. (定压平衡恒量).

$$p_i = x_i p, \quad \prod_{i=1}^K x_i^{v_i} = p^{-\sum_i v_i} k_p(T) = k(p, T).$$

$$\frac{d}{dT} \ln k_p(T) = - \frac{\Delta H}{RT^2}. \quad (\text{范霍夫方程})$$

定义 定义

溶剂

理想溶液

非强电解质溶液在无限稀下的极限 组元 $i=1 \dots k$. 稀: $n_i \gg n_{i+1}$.

$$\text{内能 } \frac{U}{n_1} = u_1(T, p) + \sum_{i=2}^k u_i(T, p) \left(\frac{n_i}{n_1} \right) + \dots \approx \sum_{i=1}^k u_i n_i. \quad u_i: \text{偏 } i \text{ mol 内能 在无限稀下的极限.}$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^k V_i n_i. \quad S = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i s_i^* + C. \quad T ds_i^* = du_i + pdv_i. \quad C = -R \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \ln x_i.$$

$$G = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i [g_i(T, p) + RT \ln x_i] \quad \mu^i = g_i + RT \ln x_i. \quad (\text{定义})$$

溶液与蒸汽的平衡 i组元: $g_i + RT \ln x_i = RT [\phi_i(T) + \ln p_i]$

$$\Rightarrow \text{对溶质} \quad p_i = k_i x_i \quad \ln k_i = \frac{g_i}{RT} - \phi_i(T) \quad k_i: \text{亨利系数.} \\ (\text{亨利定律})$$

$$\text{对溶剂 } x_1 = 1. \quad g_1(T, p) = RT [\phi_1(T) + \ln p_1^\circ] \quad x_i \approx 1, \quad \frac{p_1^\circ - p_1}{p_1^\circ} = \sum_{i>1} x_i. \quad (\text{拉乌尔定律})$$

$$\text{渗透压 } \mu'(T, p') = g_1(T, p') + RT \ln x_1. \quad \mu'(T, p') - \mu'(T, p) \approx \pi \nu'. \quad \pi = p' - p.$$

$$\text{纯溶剂在 } T, p \text{ 时} \quad \pi \nu' = -RT \ln x_1 \approx RT \sum_{i>1} x_i. \quad (\text{范托夫渗透压方程})$$

热力学第三定律

不可能用有限的手段使一个物体到达绝对零度

$$\text{能斯特定理: } \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} (\Delta S)_T = 0$$

$$\text{实验总结: } \lim_{T \rightarrow 0} C_y = 0. \quad (\Delta S)_T = S_0(y') - S_0(y) + \int_0^T (C_{y'} - C_y) \frac{dT}{T} \quad T \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow S_0(y') = S_0(y)$$

$$\text{绝对熵 } S_0(y) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad S(T, y) = \int_0^T C_y \frac{dT}{T}$$

微正则系综、经典的孤立系、对应系综 E, N 固定 $\rho \text{ 为 } \rho(q, p) = C$ $E \leq H(q, p) \leq E + \Delta E$

N 个全同粒子： $\Lambda(E) = \frac{1}{N! h^{Nr}} \int_{E \leq H \leq E + \Delta E} dq dp$ (半经典)

- 盒子理想气体 $V = L^3$ 周期边界条件： $\vec{p} = (\frac{2\pi\hbar}{L})\vec{n}$ $\vec{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^3$

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m}, \quad \Lambda(N, E, V) = \frac{V^N}{N! h^{Nr}} \int_{E \leq H \leq E + \Delta E} d\vec{p}_1 \cdots d\vec{p}_N$$

积分区域为 $3N$ 维空间中的球壳

$$\Lambda(N, E, V) = \frac{3N}{2E} \left(\frac{V}{h}\right)^N \frac{(2\pi m E)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{N! \left(\frac{3N}{2}\right)!} \Delta E \quad \therefore S(N, E, V) = k_B \ln \Lambda. \quad \text{使用 Stirling 公式,}$$

$$S(N, E, V) \approx Nk_B \ln \left[\left(\frac{4\pi m E}{3Nh^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{V}{N} \right) \right] + \frac{5}{2} Nk_B. \quad (\text{略去 } k_B \ln E).$$

代入 $TV = E = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T$, 符合热力学中的熵

$$\text{利用 } dS = \frac{1}{T} dE + \frac{P}{T} dV - \frac{\mu}{T} dN \text{ 和 } E = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T, P = Nk_B T, \mu = k_B T \ln \left[\frac{P}{k_B T} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T} \right)^{\frac{3N}{2}} \right]$$

正则系综、一个与大热源接触的宏观系统处于量子态 "S" (能量 E_S) 检算 $\rho_S \propto \Lambda_{tot} = e^{h\Lambda_T(E_0 - E_S)}$

$$E_S + E_r = E_0 \text{ 固定, 且 } E_r \gg E_S. \quad h\Lambda_T(E_0 - E_S) \approx h\Lambda(E_0) - E_S \left(\frac{\partial \ln \Lambda(E)}{\partial E} \right) \Big|_{E=E_0}$$

$$\text{因此 } \rho_S = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_S}. \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T} \quad \text{归一化} \Rightarrow Z = \sum_S e^{-\beta E_S}. \quad Z \text{ 反配分函数. } Z = Z(T, \mu)$$

巨正则系综、现在还可以变换粒子数 (同时与热源、粒子源接触) $\rho_{N,S}$ 或 $e^{h\Lambda_T(E_0 - E_S^{(N)}, N_0 - N)}$

$$E_S^{(N)} \ll E_0, \quad N \ll N_0. \quad \rightarrow \rho_{N,S} = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_S^{(N)} - \alpha N}. \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}, \quad \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{k_B T}$$

$$Z = \prod_N e^{-\alpha N} \prod_S e^{-\beta E_S^{(N)}} \quad \text{反配分函数.}$$

$$\text{K 个组元情形. } \rho_{N_1, \dots, N_k, S} = \frac{1}{Z} \exp \left[-\beta E_S^{(N_1, \dots, N_k)} - \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i N_i \right] \quad \alpha_i = -\frac{\mu_i}{k_B T}. \quad Z = Z(T, V, \mu) \\ = Z(\rho, y, \alpha)$$

热力学 公式 一般地 $dS = 0$ 内能 $U = E = \sum_S \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_S} \cdot E_S = \frac{1}{Z} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \right) \sum_S e^{-\beta E_S} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z(\beta, y)$

② 物态方程 (广义力) $dU = TdS + Ydy \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_S \left(\frac{\partial E_S}{\partial y} \right) e^{-\beta E_S(y)} = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z(\beta, y).$

PVT 系统 $y = V, \quad P = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z(\beta, V).$

③ 熵 $d\ln Z = \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} d\beta + \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial y} dy \quad \text{由 } dU = TdS + Ydy \rightarrow \frac{1}{k_B} dS = \beta(dU - Ydy) = d\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta}.$

$$\rightarrow S = k_B \left[\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right].$$

$$F = U - TS = -\frac{1}{\beta} \ln Z.$$

对巨正则系综, $Z = Z(\alpha, \beta, y) = \sum_N \sum_S e^{-\alpha N - \beta E_S} \quad N = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \ln Z \quad U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z$

$$Y = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z \quad Y = -\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z \quad S = k_B \left[\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} - \alpha \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \alpha} \right]$$

$$\text{已势 } J = V - TS - \mu N = -k_B T h \bar{E} \quad (\text{对 } pV T \text{ 系统}, J = -pV).$$

$$\text{涨落 (以正则小波为例) } \langle (E - \bar{E})^2 \rangle = \frac{\partial^2 h \bar{E}}{\partial \rho^2} = -\frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial \rho} = k_B T^2 C_V.$$

$$\text{相对涨落 } \sqrt{\frac{\langle (E - \bar{E})^2 \rangle}{\bar{E}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T^2 C_V}{\bar{E}^2}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{1}{N}} \quad (C_V \sim N, \bar{E} \sim N).$$

$$\text{正则小波讨论粒子数涨落: } \sqrt{\frac{\langle (N - \bar{N})^2 \rangle}{\bar{N}^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{k_B T \chi_T}{\bar{N}}} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

涨落的准热力学理论

源 / 没有固定 / / 系统和源之间可以有能量交换和体积功, $\Delta E + \Delta E_r = 0$, $\Delta V + \Delta V_r = 0$.

S 算出系统 S 的涨落, 忽略源的涨落 (N_r 远大). 计算 S 发生 $\Delta E, \Delta V$ 涨落概率.

$$W \propto \exp \left[\frac{\Delta S^{(0)} - \bar{\Delta} S^{(0)}}{k_B T} \right] = \exp \left(\frac{\Delta S^{(0)}}{k_B T} \right), \quad \Delta S^{(0)} = \Delta S + \Delta S_r, \quad \Delta S_r = \frac{\Delta E_r + p \Delta V_r}{T} = -\frac{\Delta E + p \Delta V}{T}.$$

$$W \propto \exp \left(\frac{T \Delta S - \Delta E - p \Delta V}{k_B T} \right) \quad \text{满足热力学定律下二阶项为 0.}$$

$$\cancel{W \propto \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta G}{k_B T} \right)} \quad \Rightarrow \Delta E - T \Delta S + p \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} (\Delta S)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial V} (\Delta S)(\Delta V) + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V^2} (\Delta V)^2 \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\Delta S \Delta T - \Delta p \Delta V). \quad [\text{得到拉格朗日函数在任何情形下适用}]$$

$$W \propto \exp \left(-\frac{\Delta S \Delta T - \Delta p \Delta V}{2k_B T} \right), \quad \Delta S = \frac{C_V \Delta T}{T} + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V \Delta V, \quad \Delta p = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V \Delta T + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T \Delta V.$$

$$\rightarrow W \propto \exp \left[-\frac{C_V (\Delta T)^2}{2k_B T^2} + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V} \right)_T \frac{(\Delta V)^2}{2k_B T} \right]. \quad \overline{(\Delta T)^2} = k_B T^2 / C_V, \quad \overline{(\Delta V)^2} = V \chi_T k_B T. \\ (\text{高斯型涨落}). \quad \cancel{\Delta T, \Delta V \text{ 独立}} : \overline{(\Delta T)(\Delta V)} = 0.$$

近独立子系统的分布 (子系统无相互作用) $E = \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i$. 子系统相互作用对能量影响可略.

N 个粒子 (全同的) 系统的状态描写 可分辨 $S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N) \rightarrow M^N$ 分布

不可分辨 $S = (a_1, a_2, \dots)$ $\rightarrow FD/BF$ 分布

$$\text{对可分辨的小波, } Z = \sum_{(s_1, s_2, \dots)} e^{-\beta E_S} = \sum_{(s_1, s_2, \dots)} e^{-\beta \sum_i \varepsilon_i} = \left(\sum_{s_1} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_1} \right) \left(\sum_{s_2} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_2} \right) \cdots \left(\sum_{s_N} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_N} \right) \\ = \underbrace{Z_1 \cdots Z_N}_{\text{子小波配分函数}} = Z^N.$$

$$P_s = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_s} \quad \text{在 } s \text{ 状态上的粒子数} \quad \bar{a}_s = N P_s = e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s} \quad e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{Z}$$

即 (量子的)麦克斯韦 - 波尔兹曼分布.

$$\text{不可分辨情形, } \bar{E} = \sum_{N,S} e^{-\alpha^N - \beta E_S^{(N)}} \quad E_S^{(N)} = \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon_i = \sum_s a_s \varepsilon_s, \quad N = \sum_s a_s.$$

$$\bar{E} = \sum_N \sum_{(a_s)} \prod_s (e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})^{a_s} = \sum_{(a_s)} \prod_s (e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})^{a_s} = \prod_s \sum_{a_s} (e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})^{a_s}$$

在约束 $N = \sum_s a_s$ 下求和.

$$\text{费米子情形 } \Xi = \prod_s [1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s}]$$

$$\text{玻色子情形 } \Xi = \prod_s \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s}}$$

$$\text{即 } \Xi = \prod_s (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})^{\pm 1}$$

+1: 费米子 -1: 玻色子. $h_s^{\pm} = \pm \sum_h h (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})$

$$\text{定义 } \xi_s = \pm h (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_s})$$

$$\bar{a}_s = -\frac{\partial \xi_s}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_s} \pm 1}$$

若 $e^\alpha \gg 1$ F.D. / B.E. \rightarrow M.B. 分布 $\frac{1}{N!}$ 称为非简并条件.

有简并时, 能级 ε_i 简并度 ω_i M.B.: $\bar{a}_i = \omega_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}$. F.D./B.E.: $\bar{a}_i = \frac{\omega_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i} \pm 1}$.

非简并条件 $e^\alpha \gg 1 \Leftrightarrow \omega_i \gg \bar{a}_i$.

统计分布的另一种推导方式 从几率出发考虑最概然分布 经典条件 $\sum a_i = N$ $\sum a_i \varepsilon_i = E$ 固定

$$\text{可写为: } \Lambda_{\text{MB}} = \frac{N!}{\prod a_i!} \prod \omega_i^{a_i}$$

$$\text{B.E. } \square \square \square \square \square \dots \quad \Lambda_{\text{BE}} = \prod \frac{(\omega_i + a_i - 1)!}{a_i! (\omega_i - 1)!}$$

$$\text{F.D. } \Lambda_{\text{FD}} = \prod \frac{\omega_i!}{a_i! (\omega_i - a_i)!}$$

非简并条件 $\omega_i \gg a_i$ 下 $\Lambda_{\text{BE}} \approx \Lambda_{\text{FD}} \approx \frac{\Lambda_{\text{MB}}}{N!}$ (量子的近似)

$$\text{以 M.B. 为例, } \ln \Lambda_{\text{MB}} \approx N \ln N - N - \sum_i (a_i \ln a_i - a_i) + \sum_i a_i \ln \omega_i = N \ln N - \sum_i a_i \ln a_i + \sum_i a_i \ln \omega_i$$

$$\ln N - \alpha S/N - \beta S/E = - \sum_i \left[\ln \left(\frac{a_i}{\omega_i} \right) + \alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i \right] \delta a_i = 0. \Rightarrow \hat{a}_i = \omega_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}. \text{ 其中 } \alpha, \beta \text{ 是拉格朗日乘子.}$$

$$\text{进阶: } \ln \Lambda_{\text{MB}} [\{\hat{a}_i + \delta a_i\}] - \ln \Lambda_{\text{MB}} [\{\hat{a}_i\}] = \ln \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{\delta a_i}{\hat{a}_i} \right)^2 \hat{a}_i. \text{ 假设 } \frac{\delta a_i}{\hat{a}_i} \approx \epsilon. \quad \ln \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha} = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 N. \quad \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha} \sim \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 N). \quad \epsilon \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

近独立系中粒子数分布的涨落

$$\text{对 F.D. 或 B.E. } \langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle = -\frac{\partial \bar{a}_s}{\partial \alpha} = \bar{a}_s (1 \mp \bar{a}_s) \quad -: \text{F.D.} \quad +: \text{B.E.}$$

$$\text{对 F.D. 而言, } a_s \sim 0 \text{ or } 1. \quad \langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle \sim 0$$

$$\text{对 B.E. } \langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle \sim \bar{a}_s^2 (\bar{a}_s \gg 1)$$

相对涨落 ~ 1 . (量子全局性导致).

量子理想气体

(准连续)

$$\text{理想波色气体 强简并非相对论性 } \quad \varepsilon = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} \approx \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right)^2 n^2. \quad \text{通常温度下 } \Delta\varepsilon \sim \frac{\hbar^2}{mL^2} \ll k_B T.$$

准连续条件下，求和 → 积分。

$$h\Xi = - \sum_{\varepsilon} h(1 - e^{-\alpha - \rho\varepsilon}) \quad V = L^3 \text{ 中 } d^3p \text{ 内量子态个数} \quad \frac{Vd^3p}{h^3} = \frac{4\pi V p^2 dp}{h^3} = \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (\frac{2\pi}{L})^{\frac{3}{2}} \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}} d\varepsilon.$$

记为 $g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$ (态密度) 表示单粒子能量 $\varepsilon \sim \varepsilon + d\varepsilon$ 中的态数目，忽略了粒子自旋。

$$h\Xi = - \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2\pi m k_B T)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^\infty h(1 - e^{-\alpha - \frac{\hbar}{k_B T} x}) \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx. \quad x = \rho\varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon}{k_B T}, \quad \alpha = -\frac{\mu}{k_B T}.$$

$$\text{而 } e^{-\alpha} = e^{\mu/k_B T} \triangleq z \text{ (密度)} \quad h\Xi = \frac{V}{h^3} (2\pi m k_B T)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{\mu}{k_B T} j}}{j^{5/2}} z^j \quad \text{定义 } g_s(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j^5}.$$

定义粒子的热波长 $\lambda_T = \frac{\hbar}{(2\pi m k_B T)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$. 即 $\varepsilon \sim \lambda_T$ 时的德布罗意波长，则

$$h\Xi = \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right) g_{5/2}(z).$$

$$\bar{N} = -\frac{\partial h\Xi}{\partial \alpha} = \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right) g_{3/2}(z). \quad U = -\frac{\partial h\Xi}{\partial \rho} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right) g_{5/2}(z).$$

$$pV = -J = k_B T / h\Xi = k_B T \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right) g_{5/2}(z).$$

$$S = k_B [h\Xi + \rho U + \alpha N] = k_B \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right)$$

引入元量纲参数 $y = \frac{\bar{N}}{V} \lambda_T^3 = n \lambda_T^3$ 表示：在热波长尺度范围内平均粒子数

$y \ll 1$ ：弱简并气体 $y \sim 1$ 强简并。 (弱简并： $\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} \gg N$, 准连续： $\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} \gg 1$)

$$y = g_{3/2}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j^{3/2}} = z + \frac{z^2}{2^{3/2}} + \frac{z^3}{3^{3/2}}. \quad y \ll 1 \Leftrightarrow z \ll 1. \quad \text{反解: } z = y - \frac{y^2}{2^{3/2}} + \dots$$

$$\text{以物态方程为例, } pV = k_B T \left(\frac{V}{\lambda_T^3}\right) g_{5/2}(z) \rightarrow \frac{pV}{N k_B T} = \frac{g_{5/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(z)} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^{5/2}} y + \dots (y \ll 1).$$

(等效的相互吸引, 粒子全同性的统计关联, 量子效应) $P_{B.E.} \leq P_{\text{理想气体}}$.

玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚 (强简并情形)

$$z=1 \text{ 时 } y = g_{3/2}(3/2) = 2.612. \quad \text{若 } z_{\max} = 1 \text{ 对应 } \alpha = 0 \quad \bar{a}_s = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{\mu - \alpha}{k_B T}\right) - 1}.$$

$\varepsilon \in [0, +\infty)$ 准连续 若 $\mu > 0$, $\varepsilon = \mu$ 时 $\bar{a}_s \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ 理想波色气体 $\mu \leq 0$ $\alpha \geq 0$ $z_{\max} = 1$.

若令 $T \rightarrow 0$, $y \rightarrow \infty$ 与 $y_{\max} = 2.612$ 矛盾。 → 基态粒子数不可忽略 (一定温度时 $\mu \rightarrow 0$)

$$\text{取 } \bar{N} = \bar{N}_{\varepsilon=0} + \bar{N}_{\varepsilon>0} \quad h\Xi = -\frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2\pi m k_B T)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^\infty h(1 - e^{-\alpha - x}) \sqrt{x} dx - h(1 - e^{-\alpha}).$$

$$\bar{N}_{\varepsilon>0} = \frac{V}{\lambda_T^3} g_{3/2}(z, \alpha=1) \quad \bar{N}_{\varepsilon=0} = \bar{N} - \bar{N}_{\varepsilon>0}. \quad \cancel{\left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}\right]} \rightarrow \cancel{\lambda_T^3}.$$

$$\Rightarrow n_s(T) = n \left[1 - \left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}\right] \quad n \lambda_{Tc}^3 = g_{3/2}(3/2) \quad T_c = \frac{2\pi}{g_{3/2}(3/2)^{2/3}} \frac{\hbar^2}{m k_B} n^{2/3}.$$

$$P = \frac{2}{3} \frac{U}{V} = \begin{cases} \frac{k_B T}{\lambda_T^3} g_{3/2}(z) = n k_B T \frac{g_{3/2}(z)}{g_{3/2}(3/2)} & T > T_c \\ \frac{k_B T}{\lambda_T^3} g_{3/2}(3/2) & T < T_c \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{k_B T}{\lambda_T^3} g_{3/2}(3/2) = n k_B T \frac{g_{3/2}(3/2)}{g_{3/2}(3/2)} \cancel{\left(\frac{T}{T_c}\right)^{3/2}}. \quad T < T_c.$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = \begin{cases} \left[\frac{15}{4} \frac{g_{5/2}(\omega)}{g_{3/2}(\omega)} - \frac{9}{4} \frac{g_{3/2}(\omega)}{g_{1/2}(\omega)} \right] N k_B & T > T_c \\ \left[\frac{15}{4} \frac{J(5/2)}{J(3/2)} \left(\frac{T}{T_c} \right)^{3/2} \right] N k_B & T < T_c \end{cases}$$

C_V 连续, $\frac{dC_V}{dT}$ 不连续 (三级相变).

黑体辐射的统计物理理论

在自由电子稀少的空间, 光子可视为理想玻色气体. 两种视角: (i) 简正模式 (ii) 光子气体
简正模式 每个模式用 (\vec{k}, s) 表示, $E = \sum_{\vec{k}, s} (n_{\vec{k}, s} + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}$. 不同模式间可分辨的近独立子.

$$Z = \prod_{\vec{k}, s} \sum_{n_{\vec{k}, s}} e^{-\beta(n_{\vec{k}, s} + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}} = \sum_{n_{\vec{k}, s}} e^{-\beta(n_{\vec{k}, s} + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}} = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta(n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}} / 2}}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}}}$$

$$U = -\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = \sum_{\vec{k}, s} \left(-\frac{\partial \ln Z_{\vec{k}, s}}{\partial \beta} \right) = U_0 + 2 \sum_{\vec{k}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln (1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega_{\vec{k}}})$$

$$\sum_{\vec{k}} \rightarrow \int \frac{4\pi k^2 dk \cdot V}{h^3} \cdot \frac{\omega}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\hbar^3} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} d\omega. \quad (\text{能谱密度})$$

另一种视角: 光子气体 $n_{\vec{k}, s}$ 每改变 1, 相当于增加/减少一个光子.

光子 $p = \hbar \vec{k}$, $\epsilon = \hbar \omega$. 波色子 $s=1$. $S_z = \pm 1$ 自旋 $\neq 0$ 光子静止质量为 0, 遵守对称性原则.

物理上只有模长子, 没有以长子 (对应 $\vec{k} \parallel \vec{r}$).

$$\bar{\alpha}_i = \frac{C_i}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \quad \text{其中 } C_i = \frac{8\pi V k^3 dk}{(2\pi)^3} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{U(\omega, T)}{V} d\omega = \bar{\alpha}_i(\hbar \omega) = \frac{1}{\pi^3 c^3} \frac{\hbar \omega^2}{e^{\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT}} - 1} d\omega.$$

固体的低温热容

爱因斯坦模型 3N 个振子以共同频率 ω 做立振运动.

$$Z = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta(n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega} \quad U = -3N \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} = \frac{3}{2} N \hbar \omega + \frac{3N \hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1}$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = 3Nk \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \right)^2 \frac{e^{\hbar \omega / kT}}{(e^{\hbar \omega / kT} - 1)^2}$$

低温 ($\frac{\hbar \omega}{kT} \gg 1$) 下: $C_V \approx 3Nk_B \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \right)^2 e^{-\frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T}}$

高温下: $C_V = 3Nk_B$. (杜拜-戈德斯蒂定律).

3) $\lambda \hbar \omega = k_B \theta_E \quad C_V \approx 3Nk_B \left(\frac{\theta_E}{T} \right)^2 e^{-\theta_E / T}$

德拜模型 原子振动 \rightarrow 声波 纵声波 $\omega = c_s k$ 横声波 $\omega = c_s k$.

$$g(\omega) d\omega = \frac{V}{2\pi^2} \left(\frac{1}{C_L^2} + \frac{1}{C_T^2} \right) \omega^2 d\omega.$$

$$U = U_0 + \int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) \left(\frac{\hbar \omega}{e^{\beta \hbar \omega} - 1} \right) d\omega.$$

$$\int_0^{\omega_D} g(\omega) d\omega = 3N, \quad \text{定义截止频率 } \omega_D.$$

$$\text{定义两个无量纲参数 } y = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B T} \quad \pi = \frac{\hbar \omega_D}{k_B T}.$$

$$U = U_0 + 3Nk_B T D(x) \quad D(x) = \frac{3}{x^3} \int_0^x \frac{y^3 dy}{e^y - 1} \quad u = \frac{1}{x}, f_0(u) = 3u^3 \int_0^u \frac{y^4 e^y dy}{(e^y - 1)^2}$$

则 $C_V = 3Nk_B f_0(T/\theta_0)$ 其中 $\theta_0 = Tx = k_B T_0 / k_B$. 捷开温

高温: $T \gg \theta_0$, $x \ll 1$, $u \gg 1$, $D(0) = f_0(\infty) \approx 1$, $U = U_0 + 3Nk_B T$, $C_V = 3Nk_B$.

$$\text{低温 } T \ll \theta_0, x \gg 1, u \ll 1, D(x) \approx \frac{\pi^4}{5x^3}, U = U_0 + 3Nk_B \left(\frac{\pi^4}{5}\right) \frac{T^4}{\theta_0^3}$$

$$C_V = 3Nk_B \frac{4\pi^4}{5} \left(\frac{T}{\theta_0}\right)^3. \rightarrow \text{捷开 } T^3 \text{ 律. 对绝缘固体符合更好}$$

对金属, 在低温下 $C_V \approx \frac{aT + bT^3}{V}$. 对磁性物质, 磁性自旋波还会贡献 $T^{3/2}$.

理想费米气体

$$\text{强简并理想费米气体 } h_E = \frac{2\pi(2s+1)V}{h^3} (2m k_B T)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \ln(1 + e^{-\alpha - \frac{E}{k_B T}}) dx$$

$$\text{展开积分 } h_E = \frac{(2s+1)V}{h^3} (2\pi m k_B T)^{3/2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-1} \frac{e^{-j\alpha}}{j^{3/2}} \bar{N} = -\frac{\partial h_E}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{(2s+1)V}{h^3} (2\pi m k_B T)^{3/2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{j-1} \frac{e^{-j\alpha}}{j^{5/2}}$$

$$\text{可定义 } f_s(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{j-1} z^j}{j^5}, V = -\frac{\partial h_E}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T h_E. \rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial h_E}{\partial V} = \frac{2V}{3\rho}$$

$$\text{定义 } y = \frac{\bar{N} h^3}{(2s+1)V (2\pi m k_B T)^{3/2}} = \frac{\bar{N} h^3}{(2s+1)} \frac{n \alpha^3}{2s+1} \text{ 反射 } z = y + \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} y^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3^{3/2}}\right) y^3 + \dots$$

$$\text{代入向 } \frac{PV}{\bar{N} k_B T} = \frac{2V}{3\bar{N} k_B T} = \frac{h_E}{\bar{N}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^{3/2}} y + \dots \text{ p 越来越大. 等效的排斥}$$

强简并理想费米气体 金属中的电子气 向由电子 \rightarrow Drude 模型, 经典统计.

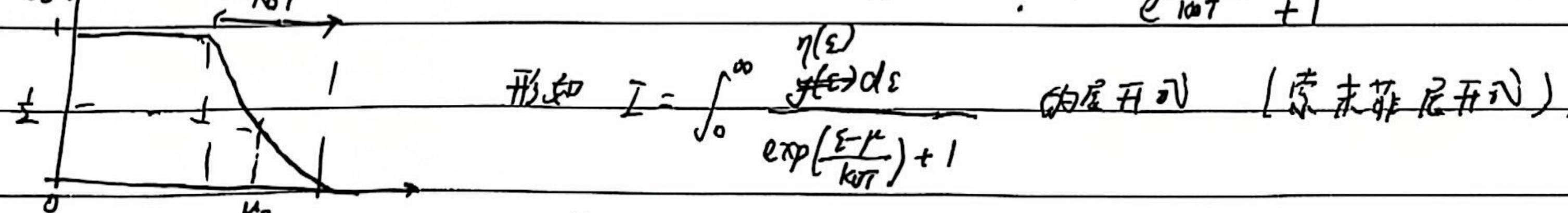
$$\text{零温时情形 } T=0, \bar{\alpha}_s = \frac{1}{e^{\frac{E-\mu}{k_B T}} + 1} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bar{\alpha}_s \uparrow \\ | \\ 1 \\ | \\ \mu \end{array} \quad \text{设 } s = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\bar{N} = \int_0^{\mu_0} \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \sqrt{\varepsilon} d\varepsilon \rightarrow \mu_0 = \frac{\varepsilon_F}{\sqrt{\mu_0}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} (3\pi^2 n)^{2/3} = \frac{\hbar^2 k_F^2}{2m} = \frac{P_F^2}{2m} \rightarrow \text{简并度.}$$

$$\text{内能 } U = \int_0^{\mu_0} \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon = \frac{3}{5} \bar{N} \varepsilon_F. \quad p = \frac{2U}{3V} = \frac{2}{5} \bar{N} \varepsilon_F. \text{ (简并压).}$$

玻色气体在 0K 时 $U=0, p=0$. 凝聚在基态。 \rightarrow 费米子由于泡利不相容原理, 粒子填满能级。

$$\text{非零温下. 设 } k_B T \ll \varepsilon_F = \mu_0. \quad \bar{N} = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon} d\varepsilon}{e^{\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{k_B T}} + 1} \quad U = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^{3/2} d\varepsilon}{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{k_B T}\right) + 1}$$



$$\text{形如 } I = \int_0^\infty \frac{\eta(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{\exp\left(\frac{\varepsilon-\mu}{k_B T}\right) + 1} \quad \text{的展开式 (未展开形式),}$$

$$I = \int_0^\mu \eta(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon + \frac{\pi^2}{6} (k_B T)^2 \eta'(\mu) + \frac{7\pi^4}{720} (k_B T)^4 \eta'''(\mu) + \dots$$

$$\text{得到 } N = \frac{2}{3} c \mu^{3/2} \left[1 + \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu} \right)^2 \right] \quad U = \frac{2}{5} c \mu^{5/2} \left[1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{8} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{其中 } c = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{3/2} \quad \text{和} \quad \mu = \mu_0 \left[1 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu_0} \right)^2 \right] \quad U = \frac{3}{5} k_B \mu_0 \left[1 + \frac{5\pi^2}{12} \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu_0} \right)^2 \right].$$

$$C_V = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right)_V = N k_B \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{k_B T}{\mu_0} \right) \propto T. \quad \text{只有在 } k_B T \gg \mu_0 \text{ 时有 } C_V.$$

磁物中的简并理想气体 磁场较弱、静。讨论可得: $\mu_B B \ll k_B T \ll \varepsilon_F$ 和 $k_B T \leq \mu_B B \ll \varepsilon_F$

电子有自旋/带轨道运动(磁矩)。先考虑自旋影响。 $\mu = g \mu_B \hat{s}$ 电子: $g = -2$. $\varepsilon = \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2m} \pm \mu_B B_0$.
 $(\hat{s} = \frac{1}{2}) \quad (\mu_B \text{ 为 } \frac{e\hbar}{2mc})$

$$g_+(\varepsilon) = g_-(\varepsilon) = \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{\varepsilon - \mu_B B_0}^{\mu_0} g_{\pm}(\varepsilon + \mu_B B) d\varepsilon. \quad \text{且 } \varepsilon' = \varepsilon + \mu_B B_0, \text{ 对}$$

$$N_+ = \int_0^{\mu + \mu_B B_0} g_+(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon. \quad N = N_+ + N_- = \frac{4\pi V}{3h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[(\mu + \mu_B B_0)^{\frac{3}{2}} + (\mu - \mu_B B_0)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

$$\mu_B B_0 \ll \mu_0, B \text{ 对 } N \text{ 的影响量级为 } \left(\frac{\mu_B B_0}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2. \quad \text{在讨论区域下忽略.} \quad N = \frac{8\pi V}{3} \left(\frac{2m\mu}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\text{磁化强度 } M = \frac{1}{V} \mu_B (N_+ - N_-) = \frac{4\pi}{3h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mu^{\frac{3}{2}} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{\mu_B B_0}{\mu} \right) \cdot \mu_B = \frac{3n \mu_B^3}{2\varepsilon_F} B_0.$$

$$\text{得泡利顺磁性的磁化率 } \chi_{para} = \frac{3n \mu_B^3}{2\varepsilon_F}. \quad \begin{aligned} & \text{(注意: } N_-, N_+ \text{ 中"- "+" 指能量级为"- "还是"+ ", 不是)} \\ & \text{磁矩与磁场是否同向} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{轨道运动引起的磁矩. } H = \frac{1}{m} (\vec{p} + e\vec{A})^2. \quad \text{回旋辐射频率 } \omega_B = \frac{eB_0}{mc} \frac{eB_0}{mc}.$$

$$\vec{p}^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 \rightarrow \text{量子化后是一个相当于一个端点子. } \quad \varepsilon = \frac{p^2}{2m} + (n + \frac{1}{2}) \hbar \omega_B. \quad \hbar \omega_B \approx \mu_B B_0.$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \mu = -k_B T \ln \Omega. \quad X = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial B^2} (k_B T \ln \Omega). \quad \text{计算得 } k_B T \ln \Omega = \frac{2}{3} N \varepsilon_F \left[1 - \frac{5}{32} \left(\frac{\hbar \omega_B}{\varepsilon_F} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\text{得到朗道抗磁性的磁化率 } \chi_{dia} = -\frac{n \mu_B^2}{2\varepsilon_F} \quad \chi_{dia} = -\frac{1}{3} \chi_{para}.$$

$$\text{即总体上自由电子气表现出顺磁性. } \quad \text{真实固体中的电子气, } \chi_{dia} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{m_e}{m_e^*} \right)^2 \chi_{para}.$$

m_e^* 为包含了电子与晶格相互作用后的有效质量.

GaAs 半导体中 $m_e^* \ll m_0$, 不仅体现顺磁性.

经典流体

经典理想气体

单原子分子理想气体 只有平动动能, 考虑全同性, $Z = \frac{z^N}{N!} \quad Z = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\rho h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$P = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z = \frac{Nk_B T}{V} \quad U = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \ln Z = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T. \quad S = \frac{3}{2} Nk_B T + Nk_B \ln \frac{V}{N} + \frac{3}{2} Nk_B \left[\frac{5}{3} + \ln \frac{2\pi mk_B T}{h^2} \right]$$

$$\text{双原子分子气体的热容量 } E = \sum_{i=1}^N (\varepsilon_i^{(t)} + \varepsilon_i^{(r)} + \varepsilon_i^{(v)}), \quad \varepsilon_i^{(r)} = \frac{U}{2J}$$

$$Z = Z^{(t)} \cdot Z^{(r)} \cdot Z^{(v)} \quad C_V = C_V^{(t)} + C_V^{(r)} + C_V^{(v)} \quad C_V^{(t)} = \frac{3}{2} N k_B$$

$$C_V^{(r)} = \frac{N \hbar \omega}{2} + \frac{N \hbar \omega}{e^{\theta_r \hbar \omega} - 1} \quad C_V^{(v)} = N k_B \left(\frac{\theta_v}{T}\right)^2 e^{-\theta_v/T} \quad \theta_r = \frac{\hbar \omega}{k_B}$$

即一般室温下，振动自由度被冻结，对热容几乎没有贡献。

$$\text{转动自由度} \quad \epsilon_j^{(r)} = \frac{j(j+1)\hbar^2}{2I} \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{简并度} \quad \omega_j = 2j+1 \quad Z^{(r)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\frac{j(j+1)\hbar^2}{2Ik_B T}}$$

$$\text{转动特征温度} \quad \theta_r \triangleq \frac{h^2}{2Ik_B} \quad Z^{(r)} = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2j+1) e^{-\theta_r(j+1)(\frac{\theta_r}{T})} \quad \theta_r \sim 10^0 \sim 10^1 K$$

$$\text{高温 } T > \theta_r \quad \left(\frac{\theta_r}{T}\right) \ll 1 \quad \therefore x = j(j+1) \frac{\theta_r}{T} \quad x \text{ 可看作连续变化} \quad dx = (2j+1) \frac{\theta_r}{T} \quad Z^{(r)} = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{I}{\theta_r}\right) e^{-x} dx$$

$$U^{(r)} = -N \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \theta_r} = N k_B T \quad C_V^{(r)} = N k_B$$

低温 $T \sim \theta_r$ 数值计算

H核为单子，而H核交换平反对称 $\bar{\psi} = \bar{\psi}_L \cdot \bar{\psi}_R$

如果双原子分子两个原子核相同 (H_2, O_2) 量子全同性影响 j 的取值 H_2 分子分为正氛 (两氢核自旋平行) 和

与仲氛 (两氢核自旋反平行)。正氛占 $\frac{1}{2}$, 仲氛占 $\frac{1}{4}$ 全同性要求正氛分子 j 取奇数, 仲氛分子 j 取偶数。

$$\text{正: } Z_0^{(r)} = \sum_{j=1,3,\dots} (2j+1) e^{-j(j+1)\frac{\theta_r}{T}} \quad \text{仲: } Z_p^{(r)} = \sum_{j=0,2,\dots} (2j+1) e^{-j(j+1)\frac{\theta_r}{T}} \quad C_V^{(r)} = \frac{3}{4} C_V^{(r)} + \frac{1}{4} C_V^{(p)}$$

三立式: $|11\rangle, |1\downarrow\rangle, |1\downarrow\rangle + |1\uparrow\rangle$; 单立式 $[|1\downarrow\rangle - |1\uparrow\rangle]$; $S=0$. 除非平轨道须反对称, j 取奇数。

不考虑分子内电子运动对热容贡献, 因为电子能级间隔 $\sim eV \sim 10^4 K$. 常温下自由度冻结, 仲氛要求平轨道须反对称, j 取偶数。

$T \ll \theta$: 该自由度被冻结 $T \sim \theta$: 使用量子方法 $T \gg \theta$: 能均分定理

简合理想气体及其化学反应 假定 K 种分子, 每种 N_i 个. $\sum_{i=1}^K N_i = N$.

$$\text{已证明下, } h_{\text{总}}^{\text{总}} = \sum_{i=1}^K e^{-\alpha_i} z_i. \text{ 推导如下: } E = \prod_i \sum_{N_i} \left(\sum_{z_i} e^{-\frac{\alpha_i}{2} \theta_i z_i} \right)^{N_i} \frac{1}{N_i!} = \prod_i \sum_{N_i} (e^{-\alpha_i} z_i)^{N_i} \frac{1}{N_i!}$$

$$\bar{E} = \prod_i \exp(e^{-\alpha_i} z_i). \Rightarrow \ln \bar{E} = \sum_i e^{-\alpha_i} z_i. \text{ 注意必须考虑全同性因子} \frac{1}{N_i!}.$$

$$z_i^{(t)} = V \left(\frac{2\pi m_i}{\rho h^2} \right)^{3/2}. \quad \bar{z}_i = -\frac{\partial \ln \bar{E}}{\partial \alpha_i} = e^{-\alpha_i} z_i. \quad P = \frac{1}{\bar{E}} \frac{\partial \ln \bar{E}}{\partial V} = \sum_{i=1}^K p_i. \quad p_i = \frac{N_i k_B T}{V}.$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^K \bar{N}_i \left(\frac{3}{2} k_B T - \frac{\partial \ln z_i^{(t)}}{\partial \theta_i} \right) \quad z_i^{(t)} \text{ 为除平动部分其余部分 (转动、振动等).}$$

$$S = k_B \sum_{i=1}^K \bar{N}_i \left(\frac{S}{2} + \alpha_i - \rho \frac{\partial \ln z_i^{(t)}}{\partial \theta_i} \right) = k_B \sum_{i=1}^K \bar{N}_i \left[1 + \rho \bar{z}_i - \phi_i(T) - h_{p,i} \right] - k_B \sum_{i=1}^K \bar{N}_i h_{x,i}$$

第一项是各组分熵直接相加, 第二项是混合熵 $S_{\text{mix}} = -k_B \sum_{i=1}^K \bar{N}_i h_{x,i}$.

$$\mu_i = RT [\phi_i(T) + h_{p,i}] \quad \text{其中 } \phi_i(T) = \ln \left[\frac{1}{k_B T z_i^{(t)}(T)} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m_i k_B T} \right)^{3/2} \right].$$

实际气体的物态方程 迈耶的集团展开理论: 适用于流体密度不是很大, 分子间作用力不是长程吸引形。

单原子分子 假设原子势可用对数描述 $H = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{ij} \phi(r_{ij})$.

$$E = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{N}{N!} \right)^N \alpha_N(T, V). \quad \text{其中 } \alpha = e^{-\sigma} = e^{AV}. \quad \sigma_T = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi m k_B T}}$$

$$\alpha_N(T, V) \text{ 为位形积分 } \alpha_N(T, V) = \frac{1}{N!} \int \cdots \int \exp \left(-\sigma \sum_{ij} \phi(r_{ij}) \right) d^3 r_1 \cdots d^3 r_N.$$

$$f_{ij} \triangleq e^{-\sigma \phi(r_{ij})} - 1, \quad \alpha_N = \frac{1}{N!} \int \cdots \int \prod_{ij} (1 + f_{ij}) d^3 r_1 \cdots d^3 r_N$$

$$= \frac{1}{N!} \int \cdots \int \left(1 + \sum_{ij} f_{ij} + \sum_{ijkl} f_{ij} f_{kl} + \cdots \right) d^3 r_1 \cdots d^3 r_N.$$

圆的角度，由点在圆上构成集团，集团按其包含的分子数分为单粒子集团、二粒子集团等

对集团 C ，其包含 n_c 个圆点，则 $b_c(T) \triangleq \frac{1}{n_c! V} \sum_{\substack{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{n_c} \\ \in C}} d^3 r_{i_1} \dots d^3 r_{i_{n_c}} \prod_{i \in C} f_i$ 。
 i 和 i_j 的双下标。

求和 Σ 表示对集团的点的标号的不同置换 $P(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_{n_c})$ 处理（保持每个 f_{ij} 中 $i < j$ ）。

$a_n \frac{1}{n!}$ 是分子置換因子。

例：单粒子集团 $b_1 = 1$ 。二粒子集团 $b_2 = \frac{1}{2! V} \int d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 f_{12}$

$$b_3 = b_3 = \frac{1}{3! V} \int d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 d^3 r_3 (f_{12} f_{13} + f_{12} f_{23} + f_{13} f_{23})$$

积分前分子可以省略。 $\frac{n!}{V n_1! (n_2! \dots n_c!)^{n_c}}$

$b_n = b_n$ 是组内置換因子，消除组内

重复排列。 b_n 中不包括 $\frac{1}{2!}$ 这种项。

假设某个圆中只有 n_c 个圆点的集团 C 出现了 m_c 次 满足约束 $N = \sum_c m_c n_c$ 。
 b_n 是常数： $\frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{3!} \dots \frac{1}{n_c!}$

$$a_n = \sum_{m_c} \frac{1}{N!} \left(\frac{n!}{V n_1! (n_2! \dots n_c!)^{n_c}} \prod_i (V n_i! b_i(T))^{m_i} \right)$$

Σ' 表示约束求和。
 \sum_{m_c} 表示 3 种情况。

$$\text{因此 } \Xi = \sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{\sum_c m_c n_c} \sum_{m_c} \prod_c \frac{[V b_c(T)]^{m_c}}{m_c!} - \sum_{m_c} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{\sum_c m_c n_c} \prod_c \frac{[V b_c(T)]^{m_c}}{m_c!} = \sum_{m_c} \prod_c \frac{1}{m_c!} \left[\left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{n_c} V b_c(T) \right]^{m_c}$$

$$= \prod_c \frac{1}{m_c!} \left[\left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{n_c} V b_c(T) \right]^{m_c} = \prod_c \exp \left[\left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{n_c} V b_c(T) \right]$$

$$\text{由 } J = -\frac{1}{\rho} k_B \Xi = -pV \text{ 得 } \frac{P}{k_B T} = \sum_c \left[\left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{n_c} b_c(T) \right]$$

$$n = \frac{N}{V} = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln \Xi = \sum_c n_c \left[\left(\frac{z}{\lambda_T^3} \right)^{n_c} b_c(T) \right], \text{ 反解得 } \frac{P}{k_B T} = n + B_2(T)n^2 + B_3(T)n^3 + \dots$$

其中第二位力系数 $B_2(T) = -\frac{1}{2} \int d^3 r f(r)$.

第三位力系数 $B_3(T) = -\frac{1}{3!} \int d^3 r_1 d^3 r_2 d^3 r_3 f_{12} f_{13} f_{23}$

在气体发生相变的凝聚为液体的相变点处，适用理论的集团层开发散

惰性气体中单原子分子间的位能 $\phi(r) = \phi_0 \left[\left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^{12} - 2 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^6 \right]$ 又称 12-6 势。

硬心位能 $\phi(r) = \begin{cases} +\infty & r < r_0 \\ -\phi_0 \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^6 & r \geq r_0 \end{cases}$ 粒分子 $B_2(T) = b - \frac{a}{N k_B T}$.

$$\text{其中 } a = \frac{2\pi}{3} \phi_0 r_0^3, b = \frac{4\pi}{3} \phi_0 r_0^3, \text{ 且 } (p + \frac{N^2 a}{V^2})(V - N b) = N k_B T \quad (V \gg b).$$

只有单粒子不可约的集团会位力系数有影响 (剪掉其中一段圆仍连通) Δ) $B_n(T) = (n-1) \bar{b}_n / n!$

其中 $\bar{b}_n(T)$ 即单粒子不可约的 n 粒子集团积分。

液体的热力学性质

液体的物理性质 (不考虑表面)

过大，集团层开发散

对分布函数 该分子服从经典力学 i, j 间相互作用为 $V(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j)$.

$$\text{概率密度 } P(\vec{r}_1, \dots, \vec{r}_N) = \frac{1}{N! a_N(T, V)} \exp \left[-\beta \sum_{i < j} V(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_j) \right]$$

归一化因子。

$$\Rightarrow \int d\vec{x}_1 \sum_{i,j}^N p_{ij}(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) = \sum_{i,j}^N p_j(\vec{x}_2) = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{N(N-1)}{V}$$

且 $p(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_N)$ 取平均

$$= \sum_{i,j}^N p_{ij}(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2).$$

$$\text{单体分布函数 } n_1(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^N \langle \delta(\vec{x} - \vec{r}_i) \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i(\vec{x}). \quad \text{两体 } n_2(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) = \sum_{i \neq j} \langle \delta(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{r}_i) \delta(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{r}_j) \rangle$$

$$\text{若系统各向同性, } n_2(\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2) = n_2(|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|) = (\frac{N}{V})^2 g(|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|) \quad n_1(\vec{x}) = \frac{N}{V}$$

其中 $g(r)$ 称为对分布函数, 无量纲, $r \rightarrow \infty$, $g(r) \rightarrow 1$ $g(r) \neq 1$ 体现了相距为 r 的两个分子关联

$$\text{光散射 结构因子 } S(g) - 1 = \frac{N}{V} \int d^3 r [g(r) - 1] e^{-i \vec{q} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \text{散射光强 } I \propto |S(g)|^2.$$

$$g(|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|) = \frac{V^2}{N^2} n_2(|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|) \quad \text{两边积分} \quad \int d^3 r [g(r) - 1] = -\frac{V}{N} + V \frac{\langle N \rangle^2}{N^2}$$

$$\left(\int d\vec{x}_1 n_2(|\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_2|) = \frac{N(N-1)}{V} \right), \text{允许张落, } g \text{ 前的等号右边换成 } \langle N(N-1) \rangle / V. \quad \text{其中 } \langle N \rangle^2 = \langle (N - \langle N \rangle)^2 \rangle$$

利用配正则分布中粒子数涨落公式, $n \int d^3 r [g(r) - 1] = -1 + nk_B T \chi_T$. 称为液体的涨落物态方程或压缩物态方程.

$$h(r) \equiv g(r) - 1 \text{ 称为对关联函数} \quad \text{一般不可压缩: } n \int d^3 r [g(r) - 1] \approx -1.$$

$$\text{利用位力定理, 还可得到 } pV = Nk_B T \left[1 - \frac{1}{6k_B T} \int d^3 r (\vec{r} \cdot \nabla V(\vec{r})) g(r) \right]. \quad \text{以上两式严格成立 (经典, 量子) 作用情形}$$

$$\text{带电稀薄高分子的统计性质} \quad \text{长程对势} \quad \int d^3 r f(r) = \int d^3 r [e^{-\frac{q_i q_j}{k_B T}} - 1] \approx \int 4\pi r^2 dr [-\frac{q_i q_j}{k_B T}] \rightarrow \infty.$$

\rightarrow 乐园层开失效

$$\text{完全电离的带电电中性的宏观函数} \quad \text{离子浓度 } z_i e \quad \text{单空带电能 } (z_i e)^2 n^{1/3} \ll k_B T.$$

$$\text{即 } n \ll \left(\frac{k_B T}{z_i e}\right)^3: \quad \text{静电引起内能变化} \quad U_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i (z_i e) n_{i0} \phi_i \quad \phi_i: \text{第 } i \text{ 种离子感受到的平均静电势.}$$

$$n_i(r) = n_{i0} \exp\left(-\frac{z_i e \phi(r)}{k_B T}\right). \quad \text{考虑一个特定离子周围的离子分布, 展开 } n_i(r) \approx n_{i0} - \frac{n_{i0} z_i e \phi(r)}{k_B T}.$$

$$\text{又 } \nabla^2 \phi = -4\pi \sum_i (z_i e) n_i(r). \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \phi - \chi^2 \phi = 0. \quad \text{其中 } \chi^2 = \frac{4\pi e^2}{k_B T} \sum_i n_{i0} z_i^2. \quad (\text{利用 } \sum_i (z_i e) n_{i0} = 0)$$

$$\phi(r) = z_i e \left(\frac{e^{-\chi r}}{r}\right) \approx \frac{z_i e}{r} - e z_i \chi + \dots \Rightarrow \phi_i = -e z_i \chi$$

备注: 上面是为了求 ϕ_i , 即“其余粒子对某特定离子电势贡献”. 外离子由于电中性条件对 ϕ_i 无贡献.

只在 r 很近 ($r \ll n^{1/3}$) 附近离子有贡献, 此时该特定离子对周围离子数密度有绝对影响, 且边界 $\phi(r \rightarrow \infty) = 0$.

可以用涨落理解.

$$\Rightarrow U_{\text{int}} = -\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{V k_B T}} \left(\sum_i N_i z_i^2 e^2 \right)^{3/2} \quad \text{or} \quad V^{-1/2} \rho^{1/2}. \quad U = -\frac{\partial \ln \chi}{\partial \rho} \Rightarrow \ln \chi \propto \rho^{3/2}.$$

$$F = -k_B T \ln \chi. \Rightarrow F \propto \rho^{1/2}. \quad F = F_0 - \frac{2e^3}{3} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{V k_B T}} \left(\sum_i N_i z_i^2 \right)^{3/2}$$

$$p = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} = \frac{Nk_B T}{V} - \frac{e^3}{3V^{3/2}} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k_B T}} \left(\sum_i N_i z_i^2 \right)^{3/2} \quad \text{与乐园层开 } F = \frac{1}{2} k_B T \propto \frac{1}{V^{1/2}} \text{ 不同, 长程力 } F = \frac{1}{2} k_B T \propto \frac{1}{V^{3/2}}.$$

$$G = \sum_i N_i (g_i + k_B T \ln \chi_i) - \frac{V k_B T}{12\pi} \chi^3 \quad \chi^2 = \frac{4\pi e^2}{\epsilon k_B T} \left(\sum_i N_i z_i^2 \right), \quad \text{常用于电解质溶液, } \epsilon \text{ 为相对介电常数.}$$

$$\chi_i = g_i + k_B T (h \chi_i + \ln Y_i) \quad \text{对 } M_{Y_1}^+ M_{Y_2}^- \text{ 电中性 } (Y_1 Z_+ + Y_2 Z_- = 0) \text{ 溶液.}$$

$$\ln Y_{\pm} = -\frac{e^2 (Y_1 Z_+^2 + Y_2 Z_-^2)}{8\pi \epsilon k_B T} = -\frac{F^2 (Y_1 Z_+^2 + Y_2 Z_-^2)}{8\pi \epsilon N A R T} \quad \text{其中 } F = Nae \text{ 称为法拉第电解常数.}$$

二级相变及其平均场理论

自旋模型的微观机制与处理方法

原子的角动量

$$H = H[S_i], S_i \text{ 定义在格点 } i \text{ 处的自旋变量}$$

若两个H原子 $\Psi(S_1, S_2) = \phi_0(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_1) \phi_0(\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_2) \otimes X_1 X_2 S_2$

自旋部分分为 三重态 $X_{m_2}^{(S)} = \begin{cases} |1\uparrow\uparrow\rangle \\ \frac{1}{2}[|1\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + |1\downarrow\uparrow\rangle] \\ |1\downarrow\downarrow\rangle \end{cases} \quad S=1.$

单态 $X_{m_2}^{(A)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|1\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |1\downarrow\uparrow\rangle] \quad S=0.$

空间部分：对称部分 $\Psi^{(S)}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$

反对称 $\Psi^{(A)}(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$

H原子费米子 \rightarrow 正有2种 $\Psi^{(A)} X^{(S)}$ 与 $\Psi^{(S)} X^{(A)}$ $H = \begin{cases} K-J & \text{三重态} \\ K+J & \text{单态} \end{cases}$

$J(a)$: 应交换相互作用能 一般随 a 指数衰减 $|J| \ll K$ 两个H原子情形 $J < 0$. $H_x = -J \vec{S}_1 \cdot \vec{S}_2$.

Ising模型

简单棋局格 格点 i 在每个格点定义一个自旋变量 $\sigma_i = \pm 1$. $H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j$. $\langle ij \rangle$: 邻格上的近邻对.

顺磁-铁磁相变 (若 $\langle \sigma_i \rangle$ 或 $\langle \sigma_i^2 \rangle$ 若 $\langle \sigma_i \rangle \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 有自发磁化, 铁磁相)

附加磁场 $H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j - H \sum_i \sigma_i$.

式解 $Z = \prod_{\sigma_i} e^{-\beta H[\{\sigma_i\}]} = \prod_{\sigma_i=\pm 1} \dots \prod_{\sigma_i=\pm 1} e^{-\beta H[\{\sigma_i\}]}$ $\langle \sigma_i \rangle = -\frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial H}$.

拓展至二维: $\vec{S}_i = (S_i^x, S_i^y)$ $(S_i^x)^2 + (S_i^y)^2 = 1$. $H = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j$ $\vec{S}_i \cdot \vec{S}_j = S_i^x S_j^x + S_i^y S_j^y$.

H 具有 $O(2)$ 的转动不变性. 称为 XY 模型

三维情况 $\vec{S}_i = (S_i^x, S_i^y, S_i^z)$ $|S_i|^2 = 1$. H 具有 $O(3)$ 的转动不变性 称为海森堡模型

new: $O(n)$ -sigma 模型

很形式角, 近似方法: 平均场近似 (d->∞时严格正确) 高温展开 (临界区域发散).

重整化群 (在临界区域工作较好, 但须深入临界区域, 往往需结合其他近似方法)

蒙特卡罗方法 (普适性强, 用计算机)

伊辛模型的平均场近似 对某个固定格点 i 上的 σ_i 取 H : $-\sigma_i(H + J \sum_{j \in \langle ij \rangle} \sigma_j)$.

平均场近似: 用 $J \sum_{j \in \langle ij \rangle} \sigma_j$ 的小概率代替它本身, 消去烦杂. 考虑定义 $H_{eff} = \langle J \sum_{j \in \langle ij \rangle} \sigma_j \rangle = q J \langle \sigma_i \rangle$.

$$\Rightarrow H^{(MF)}(\langle \sigma_i \rangle) = -\sum_i \sigma_i (H + H_{eff}). \quad H_{eff} = \langle \sum_{j \in \langle ij \rangle} \sigma_j \rangle \quad \text{自治方程, 其中 } q \text{ 是晶格配位数.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} e^{\beta(H + H_{eff}) \sum_i \sigma_i} = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_i e^{\beta(H + H_{eff}) \sigma_i} = \prod_i \sum_{\sigma_i} e^{\beta(H + H_{eff}) \sigma_i} \\ &= \prod_i [e^{\beta(H + H_{eff})} + e^{-\beta(H + H_{eff})}] = [2 \cosh \beta(H + H_{eff})]^N. \end{aligned}$$

$$H_{eff} = q J \langle \sigma_i \rangle = \frac{q J}{N} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial H} = q J \tanh [\beta(H + H_{eff})] \quad \text{自治方程}$$

用质量 m 代替 $\langle \sigma_i \rangle$.

临界温度 ($H=0$), $H_{eff} = q J \tanh \beta H_{eff}$. 当 $\beta H_{eff} \ll 1$ 时, 左边 $\sim \frac{q J}{k_B T} H_{eff}$.

当 $\frac{q J}{k_B T} > 1$ 时, 自治方程有非平凡解 \rightarrow 有自发磁化, 有铁磁相变.

$$\text{临界温度 } T_c = \frac{q J}{k_B} > 0.$$

$$\text{序参量 } m = \frac{\langle \sigma_i \rangle}{N} \quad \text{在 } T \approx T_c \text{ 时有 } m = \langle \sigma_i \rangle \propto \sqrt{B(1 - \frac{T}{T_c})} \quad T \approx T_c. \quad \text{即 } m \sim \begin{cases} 0 & T > T_c \\ (T_c - T)^{1/2} & T \leq T_c \end{cases}$$

即序参量临界指数 $\beta = \frac{1}{2}$.

$$k_T = \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial H}\right)_T \Big|_{H=0} \quad k_T \propto \frac{1}{T-T_c} \quad \gamma = 1.$$

$T=T_c$ 时, $H \sim m^{\delta} \rightarrow \delta = 3$. C_H 不发散 $\rightarrow \alpha = 0$. 与热力学 Landau 范式一致.

布拉格-威廉斯近似. 假设各个格点上 $\{\sigma_i\}$ 独立统计 $\Rightarrow \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle \sim \langle \sigma_i \rangle \langle \sigma_j \rangle$. χ_{ij} .

$$\langle \sigma_i \rangle = m \text{ 与 } i \text{ 无关, 顺磁相} \quad \sigma_i = \begin{cases} +1 & P_+ \\ -1 & P_- \end{cases} \quad \langle \sigma_i \rangle = m = P_+ - P_-$$

$$U = \langle H \rangle = -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \sum_i H \langle \sigma_i \rangle \approx -J \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \langle \sigma_i \rangle \langle \sigma_j \rangle - \sum_i H \langle \sigma_i \rangle = -\frac{gJN^2}{2} m^2 - NHm.$$

$$S = k_B \ln \Omega = k_B \ln \frac{N!}{N^N N!} \approx k_B N [-P_+ \ln P_+ - P_- \ln P_-] = -Nk_B \left[\frac{1+m}{2} \ln \frac{1+m}{2} + \frac{1-m}{2} \ln \frac{1-m}{2} \right]$$

$$F = U - TS = Nf. \quad f = -\frac{gJ}{2} m^2 - NHm + k_B T \left[\left(\frac{1+m}{2} \right) \ln \frac{1+m}{2} + \left(\frac{1-m}{2} \right) \ln \frac{1-m}{2} \right]$$

真实状态 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial m} = 0 \Rightarrow -gJm - H + \frac{k_B T}{2} \ln \frac{1+m}{1-m} = 0$. 即 $m = \tanh[\beta(gJm + H)]$. 与前面平均场近似结果相同.

$$\text{在临界区域} \quad f(m) = f_0 - mH + \frac{m^2}{2} (k_B T - gJ) + \frac{k_B T}{12} m^4 + \dots \quad \text{与热力学胡适范式一致.}$$

临界点附近的涨落与关联

$$F[m(\vec{r})] = \int d^3r f(\vec{r}) = \int d^3r \left[f_0(T) + \frac{abz}{2} m^2(\vec{r}) + \frac{d(z)}{2} (\nabla m(\vec{r}))^2 + \frac{b(z)}{4} m^4(\vec{r}) \right]. \quad \text{金兹堡-朗道模型}$$

$$\text{求 } F[m(\vec{r})] \text{ 的极小值} \quad \langle m(\vec{r}) \rangle = \bar{m} \text{ 与坐标无关.} \quad \bar{m}^2 = \begin{cases} -a(z)/b(z) & T < T_c \\ 0 & T > T_c. \end{cases}$$

$$m(\vec{r}) \text{ 也写成: } m(\vec{r}) = \bar{m} + \delta m(\vec{r}). \quad (\text{若 } \delta m \text{ 涨落})$$

$$\text{关联函数 } C(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = \langle (m(\vec{r}_1) - \langle m(\vec{r}_1) \rangle)(m(\vec{r}_2) - \langle m(\vec{r}_2) \rangle) \rangle. \quad \text{无关时 } C(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = 0.$$

$$\text{对平移不变体小 } C(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = C(\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2). \quad \text{傅立叶展开 } \delta m(\vec{r}) = m(\vec{r}) - \bar{m} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{k}} \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}} e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

其中, 对长度为 L 的周期立方体, $\vec{k} = \left(\frac{2\pi}{L}\right) \vec{n}, \vec{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. 对宏观体积可认为 \vec{k} 无关.

$$\text{逆变换: } \int d^3r \delta m(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} = \sum_{\vec{k}} \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}} \int_V e^{i(\vec{k}-\vec{p}) \cdot \vec{r}} \frac{d^3r}{V} = \hat{m}_{\vec{p}}.$$

$$C(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = \frac{1}{V^2} \sum_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \langle \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}_1}, \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}_2} \rangle e^{i\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_1 + i\vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_2}. \quad \text{且 } \vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2 = \vec{r}.$$

故到 $C(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$ 只依赖于 \vec{r} , 与 \vec{r}_1 无关 (假设消去 \vec{r}_1). 对 $\int \frac{d^3k}{V}$ 积分

$$C(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{V} \int d^3r_2 C(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{V^2} \sum_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2} \langle \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}_1}, \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}_2} \rangle e^{i\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{r}} \delta_{\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2, 0} = \frac{1}{V^2} \sum_{\vec{k}} \langle \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}}, \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}} \rangle e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}$$

$$\text{故到 } \tilde{m}_{-\vec{k}} = \tilde{m}_{\vec{k}}^* \text{ 故 } C(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{V^2} \sum_{\vec{k}} \langle |\tilde{m}_{\vec{k}}|^2 \rangle e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}}.$$

$$\delta f(\vec{r}) = \frac{a(z)}{2} [\delta m(\vec{r})]^2 + \frac{d(z)}{2} (\nabla \delta m(\vec{r}))^2 + \frac{b}{4} [\bar{m} + \delta m(\vec{r})]^4$$

$$\text{在顺磁相下, } m(\vec{r}) = \delta m(\vec{r}), \quad \delta F = \frac{1}{2V} \sum_{\vec{k}} [a(z) + d(z) \vec{k}^2] / |\tilde{m}_{\vec{k}}|^2$$

$$= \int d^3r \delta f(\vec{r})$$

$$n_{\text{平}} \propto \exp\left(-\frac{\delta F}{k_B T}\right) = \prod_k \exp\left[-\frac{[a(t) + d(t)] \vec{k}^2}{2V k_B T} |m_k|^2\right] \Rightarrow \langle |m_k|^2 \rangle = \frac{V k_B T}{a(t) + d(t) \vec{k}^2}$$

$$\text{因此 } C(\vec{r}) = \frac{k_B T}{4\pi d(t)} \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{R}} \left(\frac{4\pi}{a(t) + \vec{R}^2} \right) e^{i\vec{R} \cdot \vec{r}} \quad \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{R}} \xrightarrow{\frac{k_B T}{(2\pi)^3}} \int \frac{d^3 R}{(2\pi)^3}$$

$$\text{由连续下得} \quad C(\vec{r}) = \frac{k_B T}{4\pi d(t)} \frac{e^{-rs}}{r} \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{d(t)}{a(t)}} \propto |T - T_c|^{-1/2}. \quad \text{即 } \nu = 1/2.$$

$$T = T_c, s \rightarrow \infty. \quad C(\vec{r}) \sim r^{-D+2-\eta} \quad \text{对1D短程空间反旋模型, } C(r) \text{ 在相变点处, } C(r) \sim r^{-D+2-\eta}$$

平均场近似给出 $\eta = 0$.

— 伊辛模型的严格解 高温开对称性

$$\text{磁严解. 周期边界条件 } \sigma_{N+1} = \sigma_1. \quad H = -J \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} - \frac{H}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_i + \sigma_{i+1}).$$

$$Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_{i=1}^N \exp\left[\beta(J\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} + \frac{H}{2}(\sigma_i + \sigma_{i+1}))\right]. \quad \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} = \sum_{\sigma_1} \sum_{\sigma_2} \dots \sum_{\sigma_N}$$

$$\text{3) 磁转移矩阵 } T = \begin{pmatrix} T_{1,1} & T_{1,i-1} \\ T_{i-1,1} & T_{i-1,i-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{\beta(J+H)} & e^{-\beta J} \\ e^{-\beta J} & e^{\beta(J-H)} \end{pmatrix} \quad Z = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} T_{\sigma_1 \sigma_2} T_{\sigma_2 \sigma_3} \dots T_{\sigma_N \sigma_1} = \text{Tr}(T^N) = \lambda_1^N + \lambda_2^N \approx \lambda_1^N.$$

$$|T - \lambda I| = [\lambda - e^{\beta(J+H)}][\lambda - e^{\beta(J-H)}] - e^{-2\beta J} = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = e^{\beta J} \cosh(\beta H) \pm \sqrt{e^{2\beta J} \sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-2\beta J}}$$

$$F = -k_B T / h Z \approx -N k_B T / h \lambda_1 = -N k_B T / h [e^{\beta J} \cosh(\beta H) + \sqrt{e^{2\beta J} \sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-2\beta J}}]$$

$$m = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{\partial F}{\partial H} = \frac{\sinh(\beta H)}{\sqrt{\sinh^2(\beta H) + e^{-4\beta J}}} \quad J=0 \text{ 时 } m=0 \Rightarrow \text{没有自发磁化}.$$

在 $H \rightarrow 0$ 时 $m \sim \chi H \quad \chi \sim \frac{1}{k_B T} \quad \text{顺磁磁化率}$

$$\text{拓展: } \Delta H=0, \quad H \rightarrow H = -\sum_{i=1}^N J_i \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \quad (\sigma_{N+1} = \sigma_1). \quad Z_N = \sum_{\{\sigma_i\}} \prod_{i=1}^N e^{\beta J_i \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}} \propto T^{(N)} \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} e^{\beta J_1} & e^{-\beta J_1} \\ e^{-\beta J_1} & e^{\beta J_1} \end{pmatrix} \quad Z_N = \text{Tr}(T^{(1)} \dots T^{(N)}) \quad T^{(i)} = e^{\beta J_i} \mathbb{1} + e^{-\beta J_i} \tau_1. \quad \tau_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

定义 $P_{\pm} \triangleq \frac{1 \pm \tau_1}{2}$ 投影算子 ($P_+^2 = P_+$, $P_-^2 = P_-$, $P_+ P_- = 0$).

$$T^{(i)} = 2 [\cosh(\beta J_i) P_+ + \sinh(\beta J_i) P_-].$$

$$Z_N = 2^{N-1} \left[\prod_{i=1}^N \cosh(\beta J_i) + \prod_{i=1}^N \sinh(\beta J_i) \right]$$

关联函数 $C(i,j) \triangleq \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle - \langle \sigma_i \rangle \langle \sigma_j \rangle = \langle (\sigma_i \sigma_{i+1}) \dots (\sigma_{j-1} \sigma_j) \rangle. \quad C(j) \triangleq \langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle.$

$$\langle \sigma_i \sigma_j \rangle = \frac{1}{\beta^{N-1} Z_N} \left. \frac{\partial^{j-i} Z_N(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_N)}{\partial \beta_1 \partial \beta_2 \dots \partial \beta_{j-1}} \right|_{\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \dots = \beta_N = \beta} = \frac{\tanh^{j-i}(\beta J) + \tanh^{N-j+i}(\beta J)}{1 + \tanh^N(\beta J)} \propto e^{-j/J}.$$

$$\xi = -\frac{1}{\ln \tanh(\beta J)} \approx \frac{1}{2} e^{2\beta J} \quad \text{不会发散} \quad J=0, T_c=0.$$

二维伊辛模型的高退层开与对偶性

正方晶格上无外场的 Ising 模型 $H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \sigma_i \sigma_j$. $\sigma_i = \pm 1$. $Z = \prod_{\langle i,j \rangle} e^{A \sigma_i \sigma_j}$. $A = J/kT$.

离散数因 $N \rightarrow \infty$. 周期性边界条件 (二维环面).

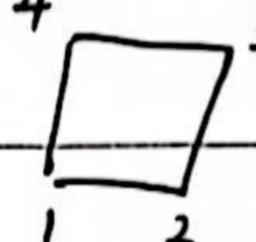
$$e^{A \sigma_i \sigma_j} = 1 + A \sigma_i \sigma_j + \frac{1}{2!} (A)^2 (\sigma_i \sigma_j)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (A)^3 (\sigma_i \sigma_j)^3 + \dots$$

$$= [1 + \frac{1}{2!} (A)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} (A)^4 + \dots] + [A \sigma_i \sigma_j + \frac{1}{3!} (A)^3 + \dots] \sigma_i \sigma_j$$

$$= \cosh A + \sigma_i \sigma_j \sinh A.$$

$$\prod_{\langle i,j \rangle} e^{A \sigma_i \sigma_j} = \cosh A \quad Z = [\cosh A]^{2N} \prod_{\langle i,j \rangle} [1 + \sigma_i \sigma_j \tanh A].$$

高温 $A \ll 1$, $\tanh A \approx A \ll 1$.

类似朱恩展开方法, 但低阶项为 0. 最低阶非零项:  $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2), (\sigma_3, \sigma_4), (\sigma_2, \sigma_3), (\sigma_4, \sigma_1)$. $[\tanh A]^4$.

一共有 N 个这样的小方框,

$$Z = [\cosh A]^{2N} \sum_{\Gamma} [\tanh A]^{L(\Gamma)} \quad L(\Gamma) \text{ 是闭合回路 } \Gamma \text{ 的长度.}$$

对晶格上不同闭合回路求和

$$L=4 \quad \square \quad L=6 \quad \square : \quad L=8 \quad \square \quad \square \quad \square : \quad \square \quad \square : \quad \square \quad \square :$$

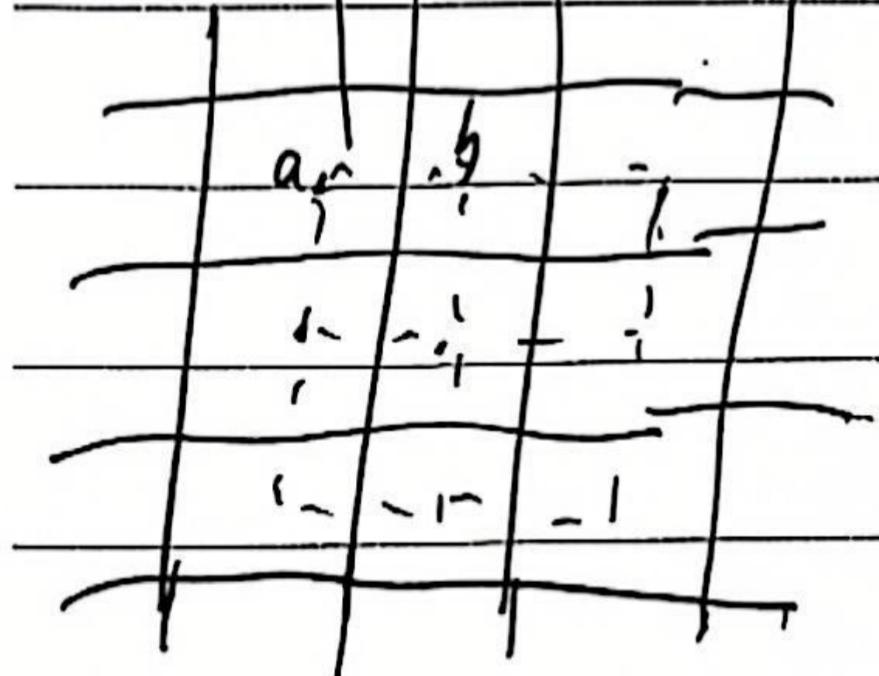
定义一组 n_{ab} . (a, b : link). $n_{ab} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{若 } ab \text{ 属于某个闭合回路} \\ 0 & \text{其他情形} \end{cases}$ $\partial n_{ab} = 0$ 表示构成闭合回路.

$$Z = [\cosh A]^{2N} \sum_{\substack{\Gamma \\ \partial n_{ab}=0}} [\tanh A]^{L(\Gamma)}.$$

$$\Gamma = \sum_{ab} n_{ab} = \sum_{\langle a,b \rangle} \frac{1 - T_a T_b}{2}$$

对偶晶格

在对偶晶格上定义伊辛变量: 若 a, b 相交 $n_{ab} = 0$, 取 $T_a T_b = -1$



若 $n_{ab} = 1$, 则 $T_a T_b = 1$. 优点: n_{ab} 自动构成闭合回路.

于是 $Z \stackrel{\rho}{=} \sum_{\Gamma} e^{(\tilde{\rho}) \sum_{\langle a,b \rangle} T_a T_b}$ 其中 $\tilde{\rho}$: 对偶温度. $e^{-2\tilde{\rho}} \approx \tanh A$.

$$\text{即 } \sinh(2\tilde{\rho}) \sinh(\tilde{\rho}) = 1.$$

$$? Z(\rho) = [\sinh 2\tilde{\rho}]^N Z(\tilde{\rho}). \quad \frac{F(\rho)}{N} + \frac{1}{\rho} \ln \sinh(2\tilde{\rho}) = \frac{F(\tilde{\rho})}{N}.$$

二维相变 相变点 $\frac{F(\rho)}{N}$ ($N \rightarrow \infty$) 出现奇异性, 则 $\frac{F(\tilde{\rho})}{N}$ 也有奇异性, 故 $\rho = \tilde{\rho} = \rho_c$.

\Rightarrow 相变温度 $\sinh(2\tilde{\rho}_c) = 1$. $\rho_c = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+J_2) = 0.44069$. (严格解).

$$\text{平均场 } \rho_c = \frac{1}{q} = 0.25.$$

这种模型称为自对偶模型.

伊辛模型 闭合对称性 $Z_2 = \{1, -1\}$ 即 $\sigma_i \rightarrow -\sigma_i$, H 不变.

有限大体系不出现相变. $\langle \sigma_i \rangle = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{\sigma_i} \sigma_i e^{\beta H_{\text{eff}}(\sigma_i)} \sigma_i \sigma_j$ 假设 $\sigma_i \rightarrow -\sigma_i$.

$\langle \sigma_i \rangle = -\langle \sigma_i \rangle \Rightarrow \langle \sigma_i \rangle = 0$ 没有铁磁相. 即相变是热力学极限下的现象.

铁磁相 $Z_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ (1)

具有连续对称性的相变. 以经典海森堡模型为例. $H = -J \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{s}_j - \vec{s}_i \cdot \vec{H}$. 设 H 沿 \hat{n} 方向.

\vec{s}_i 在单位球面上 平均场近似 定义 $H_{\text{eff}} = gJ \langle S_{iz} \rangle$. $H^{(MF)} = -\sum_i S_{iz} (H_{\text{eff}} + H)$.

$M_z = \langle S_{iz} \rangle = \coth \beta (H_{\text{eff}} + H) - \frac{1}{\beta (H_{\text{eff}} + H)}$ 自洽方程 $H_{\text{eff}} = gJ [\coth \beta (H_{\text{eff}} + H) - \frac{1}{\beta (H_{\text{eff}} + H)}]$

$\beta (H_{\text{eff}} + H) \ll 1$ 时 $T_c = \frac{gJ}{3k_B}$

无外场的海森堡模型 具有 $O(3)$ 对称性 $\vec{s}_i \rightarrow R \cdot \vec{s}_i$.

铁磁相下, 仍有 $O(2)$ 不对称性. 对称性破缺.

$F[\vec{m}(\vec{r})] = \int d^3r [\frac{a}{2} \vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r}) \vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r}) + \frac{d}{2} (\nabla \vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r})) \cdot (\nabla \vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r})) + \frac{b}{4} (\vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r}) \vec{m}^\alpha(\vec{r}))^2]$ 且 $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$.

注意形式具有 $O(3)$ 对称性. 对称性破缺后的龙德斯通模式.

$\bar{m} = \bar{m} \hat{n}$. 均匀磁化 $\bar{m} = \langle \vec{m}(\vec{r}) \rangle$ 不依赖于 \vec{r} . \hat{n} 为三组的单位矢量.

$\bar{m}^2 = \begin{cases} -a(\tau) / b(\tau) & T < T_c \\ 0 & T > T_c \end{cases}$ 破缺相 $O(2)$
对称相 $O(3)$.

取 $\vec{m}(\vec{r}) = \bar{m} + \vec{\phi}(\vec{r})$. $= \bar{m} \hat{n} + \vec{\phi}(\vec{r})$. 展开.

$F^{(2)}[\vec{\phi}(\vec{r})] = \int d^3r [\frac{a}{2} \vec{\phi}(\vec{r})^2 + \frac{b}{4} \bar{m}^2 [2\vec{\phi}^2 + 4(\hat{n} \cdot \vec{\phi})^2] + \frac{d}{2} (\nabla \vec{\phi})^2]$.

分为 $1/\vec{r}$ 分量(径向) \vec{n} 分量(切向). $\vec{\phi} = \sigma(\vec{r}) \hat{n} + \vec{\phi}_T(\vec{r})$ 行

$F^{(2)}[\sigma(\vec{r}), \vec{\phi}_T(\vec{r})] = \int d^3r [\frac{d}{2} \vec{\phi}_T^\alpha \cdot \nabla \vec{\phi}_T^\alpha + \frac{d}{2} (\nabla \sigma)^2 + |a| \sigma^2]$

$\vec{\phi}_T$ 与 σ 彼此独立, 可分开计算. 质量不为 0 的 σ 之后分为 2 种形式: (i) σ 的涨落

$\langle \sigma(\vec{r}) \sigma(0) \rangle = \frac{k_B T}{4\pi d(T)} \frac{e^{-r/s}}{r}$ $s = \sqrt{\frac{d(T)}{2|a(T)|}}$ $\propto (T-T_c)^{-1/2}$ 希格斯模式.
 ϕ_T^0 涨落 $M_T = 0$. $C_T(r) = \langle \phi_T^\alpha(\vec{r}) \phi_T^\alpha(0) \rangle = P^{\alpha\beta} \frac{k_B T}{4\pi d(T)} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$ 其中 $P^{\alpha\beta} = \delta^{\alpha\beta} - n^\alpha n^\beta$.

为横向投影算符 $P^{\alpha\beta} \phi_\beta^\alpha = \phi_T^\alpha$. 长程涨落, 希格斯通模式.

龙德斯通定理: 从高对称相性破缺到低对称性时, 破缺的群的生成元数即对应几个希格斯通模式涨落的数量. ($O(3)$ 3 个生成元, $O(2)$ 1 个, 故 2 个希格斯通模式).