

定态微扰论

微扰方程：原方程：

(
H
′

(0)

+
H
′

)

ψ

n

=

E

n

ψ

n

;

{\displaystyle (\hat {H}^{(0)}+{\hat {H}}')\psi _{n}=E_{n}\psi _{n};}

零级方程：

H
′

(0)

ψ

n

(0)

=

E

n

ψ

n

(0)

;

{\displaystyle {\hat {H}}^{(0)}\psi _{n}^{(0)}=E_{n}\psi _{n}^{(0)};}

一级方程：

(
H
′

(0)

−

E

n

(0)

)

ψ

n

(1)

=
−
(
H
′
−

E

n

(1)

)

ψ

n

(0)

;

{\displaystyle (\hat {H}^{(0)}-E_{n}^{(0)})\psi _{n}^{(1)}=-(\hat {H}'-E_{n}^{(1)})\psi _{n}^{(0)};}

二级方程：

(
H
′

(0)

−

E

n

(0)

)

ψ

n

(2)

=
−
(
H
′
−

E

n

(1)

)

ψ

n

(1)

+

E

n

(2)

ψ

n

(0)

.

{\displaystyle (\hat {H}^{(0)}-E_{n}^{(0)})\psi _{n}^{(2)}=-(\hat {H}'-E_{n}^{(1)})\psi _{n}^{(1)}+E_{n}^{(2)}\psi _{n}^{(0)}~.}

无简并的微扰论：能级一级修正：

E

n

′

=

H
′

n
n

=

∫

ψ

n

(0)

∗

H
′

ψ

n

(0)

dτ;

{\displaystyle E_{n}^{(1)}={\hat {H}}_{nn}'={\int \psi _{n}^{(0)*}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{n}^{(0)}d\tau ;}

 能级二级修正：

E

n

(2)

=

∑

k

|

H
′

k
n

|

2

E

n

(0)

−

E

k

(0)

;

{\displaystyle E_{n}^{(2)}={\sum _{k}{\frac {|H'_{kn}|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{k}^{(0)}}}};}

 波函数一级修正：

ψ

n

(1)

(
x
)
=

∑

k
≠
n

H
′

k
n

E

n

(0)

−

E

k

(0)

ψ

k

(0)

(
x
)
.

{\displaystyle \psi _{n}^{(1)}(x)={\sum _{k\neq n}{\frac {H'_{kn}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{k}^{(0)}}}\psi _{k}^{(0)}(x).}

推导过程
一级微扰推导：一级方程两边左乘

ψ

n

(0)

∗

{\displaystyle \psi _{n}^{(0)*}}

 并积分：

⟨

ψ

n

(0)

|

(
H
′

(0)

−

E

n

(0)

)

|

ψ

n

(1)

⟩
=
−
⟨

ψ

n

(0)

|

(
H
′
−

E

n

(1)

)

|

ψ

n

(0)

⟩

{\displaystyle \langle \psi _{n}^{(0)}|({\hat {H}}^{(0)}-E_{n}^{(0)})|\psi _{n}^{(1)}\rangle =-\langle \psi _{n}^{(0)}|({\hat {H}}'-E_{n}^{(1)})|\psi _{n}^{(0)}\rangle }

 得到：0=−(

H
′

n
n

−

E

n

(1)

),

H
′

n
n

{\displaystyle H'_{nn}}

 见上方，因此

E

n

(1)

=

H
′

n
n

{\displaystyle E_{n}^{(1)}=H'_{nn}}

一级波函数推导：一级方程两边左乘

ψ

k

(0)

∗

{\displaystyle \psi _{k}^{(0)*}}

 并积分：

由

∫

ψ

k

(0)

∗

ψ

m

(0)

(
x
)
d
x
=

δ

k
m

对

k
≠
n
,

得

(

E

n

(0)

−

E

k

(0)

)
⟨

ψ

k

(0)

|

ψ

n

(1)

⟩
=
⟨

ψ

k

(0)

|

H
′

|

ψ

n

(0)

⟩
=

H
′

k
n

{\displaystyle {\int \psi _{k}^{(0)*}\psi _{m}^{(0)}(x)dx=\delta _{km}~对~k\neq n,~得~(E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{k}^{(0)})\langle \psi _{k}^{(0)}|\psi _{n}^{(1)}\rangle =\langle \psi _{k}^{(0)}|{\hat {H}}'|\psi _{n}^{(0)}\rangle =H'_{kn}}

a

n
k

(1)

=
⟨

ψ

k

(0)

|

ψ

n

(1)

⟩
=

H
′

k
n

/
(

E

n

(0)

−

E

k

(0)

)

{\displaystyle a_{nk}^{(1)}=\langle \psi _{k}^{(0)}|\psi _{n}^{(1)}\rangle =H'_{kn}/(E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{k}^{(0)})}

代入

ψ

n

(1)

=

∑

m

a

n
m

(1)

ψ

m

(0)

{\displaystyle \psi _{n}^{(1)}=\sum _{m}a_{nm}^{(1)}\psi _{m}^{(0)}}

二级能级推导：一级波函数修正带入二级方程得到：

(
H
′

(0)

−

E

n

(0)

)

ψ

n

(2)

=
−

∑

m

H
′

m
n

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

H
′

ψ

m

(0)

+

{\displaystyle (\hat {H}^{(0)}-E_{n}^{(0)})\psi _{n}^{(2)}=-\sum _{m}{\frac {H'_{mn}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{m}^{(0)}+}

E

n

(1)

∑

m

H
′

m
n

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

ψ

m

(0)

+

E

n

(2)

ψ

n

(0)

{\displaystyle E_{n}^{(1)}\sum _{m}{\frac {H'_{mn}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}}}\psi _{m}^{(0)}+E_{n}^{(2)}\psi _{n}^{(0)}}

利用正交性和左乘

ψ

n

(0)

{\displaystyle \psi _{n}^{(0)}}

 积分得到：

0
=
−

∑

m

H
′

m
n

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

∫

ψ

n

(0)

∗

H
′

ψ

m

(0)

d
t
+

E

n

(2)

{\displaystyle -\sum _{m}{\frac {H'_{mn}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}}\int \psi _{n}^{(0)*}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{m}^{(0)}dt+E_{n}^{(2)}}

其中

∫

ψ

n

(0)

∗

H
′

ψ

m

(0)

d
t
=

H
′

n
m

{\displaystyle \int \psi _{n}^{(0)*}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{m}^{(0)}dt=H'_{nm}}

 最终的二级微扰能量表达式：

E

n

(2)

=

∑

m

H
′

m
n

H
′

n
m

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

且

H
′

n
m

=
(

H
′

m
n

)
∗

{\displaystyle E_{n}^{(2)}=\sum _{m}{\frac {H'_{mn}H'_{nm}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}}}且~H'_{nm}=(H'_{mn})^{*}}

带有简并的微扰论：

一级方程：

(
H
′

(0)

−

E

n

(0)

)

ψ

n
l

(1)

=
−
(
H
′
−

E

n
l

(1)

)

ψ

n
l

(0)

;

{\displaystyle (\hat {H}^{(0)}-E_{n}^{(0)})\psi _{nl}^{(1)}=-(\hat {H}'-E_{nl}^{(1)})\psi _{nl}^{(0)};}

零级波函数：

ψ

n
l

(0)

=

∑

j
=
1

k

c

j
l

(0)

ϕ

n
j

(0)

;

{\displaystyle \psi _{nl}^{(0)}=\sum _{j=1}^{k}c_{jl}^{(0)}\phi _{nj}^{(0)};}

 一级波函数：

ψ

n
l

(1)

=

∑

m

c

m
l

(1)

ϕ

m

(0)

,

{\displaystyle \psi _{nl}^{(1)}=\sum _{m}c_{ml}^{(1)}\phi _{m}^{(0)},}

 其中

c

m
l

(1)

=

∫

ϕ

m

(0)

∗

H
′

ψ

n
l

(0)

d
τ

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

;

{\displaystyle c_{ml}^{(1)}={\frac {\int \phi _{m}^{(0)*}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{nl}^{(0)}d\tau }{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}};}

一级能级修正：

E

n
l

(1)

{\displaystyle E_{nl}^{(1)}}

 为

H
′

{\displaystyle H'}

 对应子阵的本征值；二级能级修正：

E

n
l

(2)

=

∑

m

|

∫

ϕ

m

(0)

∗

H
′

ψ

n
l

(0)

d
τ

|

2

E

n

(0)

−

E

m

(0)

.

{\displaystyle E_{nl}^{(2)}=\sum _{m}{\frac {|\int \phi _{m}^{(0)*}{\hat {H}}'\psi _{nl}^{(0)}d\tau |^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)}-E_{m}^{(0)}}.}

zeeman 效应：

实验证明，在外磁场中原子的能级会发生分裂。理论解释：电子的磁矩和外磁场有附加的相互作用能。

U

m

=
−

M
→

⋅

B
→

=
−

M

z

B
=
−

e
B
μ

2
μ

(

L

z

+
2

S

z

),

{\displaystyle U_{m}=-{\vec {M}}\cdot {\vec {B}}=-M_{z}B=-{\frac {eB}{2\mu }}({\hat {L}}_{z}+2{\hat {S}}_{z}),}

 能量本征值改为：

E

n
l
m
l

=

E

n

+

e
B
ℏ

2
μ

(

m

l

+
2

m

s

),

(

m

s

=
±

1
2

)
.

{\displaystyle E_{nlm_{l}m_{s}}=E_{n}+{\frac {eB\hbar }{2\mu }}(m_{l}+2m_{s}),\;(m_{s}=\pm {1 \over 2}).}

量子跃迁

从一个能量本征态跃迁到另一个能量本征态，同时放出或吸收一定的能量。无扰动时无跃迁，有扰动时有跃迁。代入薛定谔方程：

i
ℏ

∂
Ψ

∂

t

=
(

H
0

+

H
′

(
t
)

)
Ψ
(
t
)

{\displaystyle i\hbar {\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial t}}=(\hat {H}_{0}+{\hat {H}}'(t))\Psi (t)}

 将

Ψ
(
t
)

{\displaystyle \Psi (t)}

 按

H
0

{\displaystyle {\hat {H}}_{0}}

 本质函数系

{

ϕ

n

}

{\displaystyle \{\phi _{n}\}}

 展开，

Ψ
(
x
,
t
)
=

∑

n

c

n

(
t
)

ϕ

n

(
x
)
,

|

c

m

(
t
)

|

2

{\displaystyle \Psi (x,t)=\sum _{n}c_{n}(t)\phi _{n}(x),~|c_{m}(t)|^{2}}

 是

|
k
⟩
→
|
m
⟩

{\displaystyle |k\rangle \rightarrow |m\rangle }

 的跃迁几率。设

c

n

(
t
)
=

a

n

(
t
)
exp
⁡
{
−

i

E

n

t

ℏ

,

{\displaystyle c_{n}(t)=a_{n}(t)\exp \{-{\frac {iE_{n}t}{\hbar }},}

带入得到

i
ℏ

∑

n

a
˙

n

(
t
)
exp
⁡
(
−

i

E

n
t

ℏ

)

ϕ

n

=

{\displaystyle i\hbar \sum _{n}{\dot {a}}_{n}(t)\exp \left(-{\frac {iE_{n}t}{\hbar }}\right)\phi _{n}=}

∑

n

a

n

(
t
)
exp
⁡
(
−

i

E

n
t

ℏ

)

H
′

(
t
)

ϕ

n

,

{\displaystyle \sum _{n}a_{n}(t)\exp \left(-{\frac {iE_{n}t}{\hbar }}\right){\hat {H}}'(t)\phi _{n},}

 两边左乘

ϕ

m

∗

{\displaystyle \phi _{m}^{*}}

 利用正交性

⟨

ϕ

m

|

ϕ

n

⟩
=

δ

m
n

{\displaystyle \langle \phi _{m}|\phi _{n}\rangle =\delta _{mn}}

 得到严格方程：

i
ℏ

a
˙

m

(
t
)
=

∑

n

H
′

m
n

(
t
)

e

i
ω

m
n

t

a

n

(
t
)

{\displaystyle i\hbar {\dot {a}}_{m}(t)=\sum _{n}{H'_{mn}(t)e^{i\omega _{mn}t}a_{n}(t)}

其中

ω

m
n

=

1
ℏ

(

E

m

−

E

n

)

{\displaystyle \omega _{mn}={\frac {1}{\hbar }}(E_{m}-E_{n})}

 为固有角频率。

含时间微扰法：系数展开：

a

m

(
t
)
=

a

m

(0)

+

a

m

(1)

(
t
)
+
…

{\displaystyle a_{m}(t)=a_{m}^{(0)}+a_{m}^{(1)}(t)+...}

零级近似：

i
ℏ

d

a

m

(0)

d
t

=
0
⇒

a
˙

m

(0)

(
t
)
=

a
˙

m

(0)

(0)

{\displaystyle i\hbar {\frac {da_{m}^{(0)}}{dt}}=0\Rightarrow {\dot {a}}_{m}^{(0)}(t)={\dot {a}}_{m}^{(0)}(0)}

初始条件：

a

n

(0)

=

a

n

(0)

(0)
=

δ

n
k

{\displaystyle a_{n}^{(0)}=a_{n}^{(0)}(0)=\delta _{nk}}

一级近似：

i
ℏ

d

a

m

(1)

d
t

=

∑

n

H
′

m
n

(
t
)

e

i
ω

m
n

t

a

n

(0)

=

H
′

m
k

(

t
′

)

e

i
ω

m
k

t

{\displaystyle i\hbar {\frac {da_{m}^{(1)}}{dt}}=\sum _{n}{H'_{mn}(t)e^{i\omega _{mn}t}a_{n}(0)}={H'_{mk}(t')e^{i\omega _{mk}t}}

 积分得：对

m
≠
k
,

{\displaystyle m\neq k,}

a

m

(
t
)
=

a

m

(1)

(
t
)
=

1
i
ℏ

∫

0

t

H
′

m
k

(

t
′

)

e

i
ω

m
k

t
′

d

t
′

,

{\displaystyle a_{m}^{(1)}(t)={\frac {1}{i\hbar }}\int _{0}^{t}{H'_{mk}(t')e^{i\omega _{mk}t'}dt'},}

跃迁几率（处于

m

{\displaystyle m}

 态的几率）为

W

k
→
m

=

|

a

m

(
t
)

|

2

,

{\displaystyle W_{k\rightarrow m}={|a_{m}(t)|}^{2},}

 跃迁速率为

ω
=

d

a

m

(
t
)

d
t

|

a

m

(
t
)

|

2

{\displaystyle \omega ={\frac {da_{m}(t)}{dt}}|a_{m}(t)|^{2}}

 决定了光谱线相对强度。玻尔理论只能给出谱线频率

光驱动原子的电偶极跃迁

H
′
=
e

E
→

(
t
)
⋅

x
→

=
−
e

x
→

⋅

E
→

0

sin
⁡
(
ω
t
)
,

a

m

(
t
)
=

a

m

(1)

(
t
)
=

e

x
→

m
k

⋅

E
→

0

2
ℏ

[

e

i
(
ω

m
k

+
ω
)
t

−
1

i
(
ω

m
k

+
ω
)

−

e

i
(
ω

m
k

−
ω
)
t

−
1

i
(
ω

m
k

−
ω
)

]

,

{\displaystyle H'=e{\vec {E}}(t)\cdot {\vec {x}}=-e{\vec {x}}\cdot {\vec {E}}_{0}\sin(\omega t),a_{m}(t)=a_{m}^{(1)}(t)={\frac {e{\vec {x}}_{mk}\cdot {\vec {E}}_{0}}{2\hbar }}\left[{\frac {e^{i(\omega _{mk}+\omega)t}-1}{i(\omega _{mk}+\omega)}}-{\frac {e^{i(\omega _{mk}-\omega)t}-1}{i(\omega _{mk}-\omega)}}\right],}

 共振条件为

ω

m
k

=
ω

{\displaystyle \omega _{mk}=\omega }

 (吸收) 或

ω

m
k

=
−
ω

{\displaystyle \omega _{mk}=-\omega }

 (受激辐射)。

选择定则

H
′

{\displaystyle H'}

 矩阵元为零的跃迁被禁止，一般选择定则：

H
′

m
k

≠

{\displaystyle {\hat {H}}'_{mk}\neq }

0，电偶极选择定则：

x
→

m
k

=

∫

ψ

m

∗

(
x
)

x
→

ψ

k

(
x
)
d
τ
≠
0

,

{\displaystyle {\vec {x}}_{mk}=\int \psi _{m}^{*}(x){\vec {x}}\psi _{k}(x)d\tau \neq 0,}

 和

|
m
⟩

{\displaystyle |m\rangle }

 和

|
k
⟩

{\displaystyle |k\rangle }

 两态宇称相反，进一步考虑角动量选择准则得到

Δ
l
=
±
1
,
Δ
m
=
0
,
±
1
;
Δ

m

s

=
0

{\displaystyle \Delta l=\pm 1,\Delta m=0,\pm 1;\Delta m_{s}=0}

微扰法成立的必要条件：

|

a

m

(1)

(
t
)

|

2

≪
1
,

{\displaystyle |a_{m}^{(1)}(t)|^{2}\ll 1,}

 尖锐共振

ω

m
k

−
ω
=
0

{\displaystyle \omega _{mk}-\omega =0}

 且

t

{\displaystyle t}

 足够大时微扰法失效，需要严格求解（Rabi 震荡）；微扰法对于通常的弱光在非共振情况一般是适用的。

Rabi 震荡（非微扰理论）

考虑较强的激光与原子的共振或近共振初始态条件：

a

1

(
0
)
=
1
;

a

2

(
0
)
=
0
,

{\displaystyle a_{1}(0)=1;a_{2}(0)=0,}

 忽略非共振项：

由方程组：

i

d

a

1

d
t

=

Ω

a

2

,
i

d

a

2

d
t

=

Ω

∗

a

1

,
Ω
=

e

E
→

0

⋅

x
→

12

2
ℏ

,

{\displaystyle i{\frac {da_{1}}{dt}}=\Omega a_{2},i{\frac {da_{2}}{dt}}=\Omega ^{*}a_{1},\Omega ={\frac {e{\vec {E}}_{0}\cdot {\vec {x}}_{12}}{2\hbar }},}

 得到：

d

2

a

1

d

t

2

=

|

Ω

|

2

a

1

=
0

{\displaystyle {\frac {d^{2}a_{1}}{dt^{2}}}={|\Omega |^{2}a_{1}=0}

 解得：

a

1

(
t
)
=
cos
⁡
(
|
Ω
|
t
)
,

{\displaystyle a_{1}(t)=\cos(|\Omega |t),}

对比微扰法，

i

d

a

2

d
t

=

Ω

∗

a

1

≈

Ω

∗

,

{\displaystyle i{\frac {da_{2}}{dt}}=\Omega ^{*}a_{1}\approx \Omega ^{*},}

 得到

a

2

=
−
i

Ω

∗

t
,

{\displaystyle a_{2}=-i\Omega ^{*}t,}

 非微扰退化为微扰的条件为：

|
Ω
|
t
≪
1
.

{\displaystyle |\Omega |t\ll 1.}

能量时间不确定关系

定义某个力学量

A

{\displaystyle A}

 变化的特征时间为

τ
≡
Δ
A

/

|

d
A

d
t

|

,

{\displaystyle \tau \equiv \Delta A/|{\frac {dA}{dt}}|,}

由

Δ
A
Δ
E
≥

1
2

|

[
A
,
H
]

|

{\displaystyle \Delta A\Delta E\geq {\frac {1}{2}}|[\overline {A},H]}

 及

d
A

d
t

=

1
i
ℏ

[
A
,
H
]

{\displaystyle {\frac {dA}{dt}}={\frac {1}{i\hbar }}[A,H]}

 可以导出：

τ
=

Δ
A

|

d
A

d
t

|

=

Δ
A

1
ℏ

|

[
A
,
H
]

|

≥

Δ
A

1
ℏ
(
2
Δ
A
Δ
E
)

=

ℏ

2
Δ
E

{\displaystyle \tau ={\frac {\Delta A}{|{\frac {dA}{dt}}|}}={\frac {\Delta A}{\hbar |[A,H]|}}\geq {\frac {\Delta A}{\hbar (2\Delta A\Delta E)}}={\frac {\hbar }{2\Delta E}}}

由此可得：

Δ
E
⋅
τ
A
≥
ℏ

/

2

{\displaystyle \Delta E\cdot \tau _{A}\geq \hbar /2}

全同粒子

微观粒子内部属性要么全同，要么显著不同，同一种粒子内部属性全同；量子力学中，在两个波包的重叠区域不能区分 2 个全同粒子；全同粒子处于同一个环境中时，需要考虑粒子的不可区别性（全同性）

典型例子：多电子原子中的电子、固体中的“公用”电子、原子核中的核子等

Bose 子与 Fermi 子 交换任意两个粒子的全部坐标（空间坐标 + 自旋坐标），

Ψ
(
⋯
,

q

i

,
⋯
,

q

j

,
⋯
)
=
C
Ψ
(
⋯
,

q

j

,
⋯
,

q

i

,
⋯
)
,

{\displaystyle \Psi (\cdots ,q_{i},\cdots ,q_{j},\cdots)=C\Psi (\cdots ,q_{j},\cdots ,q_{i},\cdots),}

 交换对称 (

C
=
+
1

{\displaystyle C=+1}

) 称为 Bose 子，交换反对称 (

C
=
−
1

{\displaystyle C=-1}

) 称为 Fermi 子。Bose 子自旋

s

{\displaystyle s}

 为整数 (例如光子自旋 1、介子自旋 0)，Fermi 子自旋

s

{\displaystyle s}

 为半整数 (例如电子、质子、中子自旋 1/2)。复合粒子取决于总自旋 (例如中性原子取决于中子数，偶为 Bose，奇为 Fermi)。

两个全同粒子系统

分离变量形式特解

ψ

(

q

1

,

q

2

)
=

ψ

1

(

q

1

)

ψ

2

(

q

2

)

{\displaystyle \psi (q_{1},q_{2})=\psi _{1}(q_{1})\psi _{2}(q_{2})}

 不满足全同性要求，将其对称化（反对称化）处理：

ψ

±

(

q

1

,

q

2

)
=
C
[

ψ

1

(

q

1

)

ψ

2

(

q

2

)
±

ψ

1

(

q

2

)

ψ

2

(

q

1

)
]
,

{\displaystyle \psi _{\pm }(q_{1},q_{2})=C[\psi _{1}(q_{1})\psi _{2}(q_{2})\pm \psi _{1}(q_{2})\psi _{2}(q_{1})],}

证明这个形式是唯一的

(1) 设波函数：

ψ

(

q

1

,

q

2

)
=

c

1

ψ

1

(

q

1

)

ψ

2

(

q

2

)
+

c

2

ψ

1

(

q

2

)

ψ

2

(

q

1

)

{\displaystyle \psi (q_{1},q_{2})=c_{1}\psi _{1}(q_{1})\psi _{2}(q_{2})+c_{2}\psi _{1}(q_{2})\psi _{2}(q_{1})}

(2) 交换性质：

ψ

(

q

2

,

q

1

)
=
C
ψ

(

q

1

,

q

2

)
,
(
C
=
±
1
)

{\displaystyle \psi (q_{2},q_{1})=C\psi (q_{1},q_{2}),\;(C=\pm 1)}

(3) 代入求解：

(

c

1

−

C

c

2

)

ψ

1

(

q

2

)

ψ

2

(

q

1

)
+
(

c

2

−

C

c

1

)

ψ

1

(

q

1

)

ψ

2

(

q

2

)
=
0

{\displaystyle (c_{1}-Cc_{2})\psi _{1}(q_{2})\psi _{2}(q_{1})+(c_{2}-Cc_{1})\psi _{1}(q_{1})\psi _{2}(q_{2})=0}

 (4) 解得：

c

2

=

C

c

1

=
±

c

1

{\displaystyle c_{2}=Cc_{1}=\pm c_{1}}

(5) 最终形式：

ψ

(

q

1

,

q

2

)
=

C
′

[

ψ

1

(

q

1

)

ψ

2

(

q

2

)
±

ψ

1

(

q

2

)

ψ

2

(

q

1

)
]

{\displaystyle \psi (q_{1},q_{2})=C'[\psi _{1}(q_{1})\psi _{2}(q_{2})\pm \psi _{1}(q_{2})\psi _{2}(q_{1})]}

Pauli 不相容原理

不可能有两个或更多的费米子处于完全相同的单粒子态中

重要体现，如 - 元素周期表的物理根源（电子是费米子，每个壳层能够容纳的电子数有限）；- 固体中的能带填充（存在满带和不满带）- 电子束无法像激光那样输出- 中子星（存在简并压强）。

Bose/Fermi 性质的不变性证明

设含时薛定谔方程：

i
ℏ

∂
Ψ

∂

t

=
H
(

q

1

Nα + βE + N = N(ln z − β

∂

ln
z

∂
β

{\displaystyle \partial {\ln z \over \beta }}

) + N(1 − ln N)，两边乘 *k* 对比即得。

量子态的相体积：在能量准连续的条件下，对于量子数足够大的状态，一个量子态在 *μ* 空间中对应 *h^r* 的相体积，*r* 是粒子的自由度数。能级准连续近似成立的条件为

Δ

ε

i

k
T

≪
1
{\displaystyle {\frac {\Delta \varepsilon _{i}}{kT}}\ll 1}

。

态密度：设相空间中能量曲面 *ε* 包围的体积为 Ω(*ε*)，则 *ε* 到 *ε* + d*ε* 能量间隔内的量子态数目是 *g(ε)*d*ε* = −

d
Ω
(
ε)

h

r

J

{\displaystyle -{\frac {d\Omega (\varepsilon)}{h^{r}}}J}

，*J* 是内部简并度，对基本粒子 *J* 是自旋简并度。

理想气体：近独立粒子组成、符合半经典分布，能级准连续情况下有：*n(ε)*d*ε* = *g(ε)**e*^{−α−β*ε*}d*ε*。对于 *n* 维单原子理想气体有：*z(β, V)* = ∫₀[∞] *e*^{−β*ε*}*g(ε)*d*ε* =

V

h

n

(

2
π
m

β

)

n

/
2

{\displaystyle {\frac {V}{h^{n}}}\left({\frac {2\pi m}{\beta }}\right)^{n/2}}

。

直接用相空间计算配分函数:

ε
=

p

x

2
m

+

p

y

2
m

+
U
(
x
,
y
,
z
)
,

z
(
β
,
V
)
=

1

h

3

(

2
π
m

β

)

3

/
2

{\displaystyle \ \varepsilon ={\frac {p_{x}^{2}}{2m}}+{\frac {p_{y}^{2}}{2m}}+U(x,y,z),\ \ z(\beta ,V)={\frac {1}{h^{3}}}\left({\frac {2\pi m}{\beta }}\right)^{3/2}}

。
∫ *e*^{−β*U*(*x,y,z*)}d*x*d*y*d*z*。

Boltzmann 统计模型

三维单原子非相对论^{*g*}气体:*ε* = *p*²/*2m*，势阱模型：*ε_i* =

h

2

8
π
L

2

(

n

1

2

+

n

2

2

+

n

3

2

)
,

{\displaystyle \varepsilon _{i}={\frac {h^{2}}{8\pi L^{2}}}(n_{1}^{2}+n_{2}^{2}+n_{3}^{2}),}

C_V =

3
2

N
k
,

Ω
(
ε
)
=

4
π
V

(
2
m
ε
)

3

/
2

,

g
(
ε
)
d
ε
=

J

2
π
V
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

h

3

√
ε
d
ε
,

{\displaystyle C_{V}={\frac {3}{2}}Nk,\ \Omega (\varepsilon)={\frac {4\pi V}{3}}(2m\varepsilon)^{3/2},\ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon ={\frac {J}{2\pi V(2m)^{3/2}}}{\frac {\sqrt {\varepsilon }}{h^{3}}}d\varepsilon ,}

F(T, V) = −*NkT*

(

3
2

ln
⁡
k
T
+
ln
⁡

V

N

+

3
2

ln
⁡

2
π
m

h

2

+
1
)
,

{\displaystyle F(T,V)=-NkT\left({\frac {3}{2}}\ln kT+\ln {\frac {V}{N}}+{\frac {3}{2}}\ln {\frac {2\pi m}{h^{2}}}+1\right),}

S(T, V) = *Nk*

(

3
2

ln
⁡
k
T
+
ln
⁡

V

N

+
j
+

5
2

)
,

j
=

3
2

ln
⁡

2
π
m

h

2

,

{\displaystyle S(T,V)=Nk\left({\frac {3}{2}}\ln kT+\ln {\frac {V}{N}}+j+{\frac {5}{2}}\right),\ j={\frac {3}{2}}\ln {\frac {2\pi m}{h^{2}}},}

μ = *kT*

(
ln
⁡

N

V

−

3
2

ln
⁡
k
T
−
j
)
;

{\displaystyle \mu =kT\left(\ln {\frac {N}{V}}-{\frac {3}{2}}\ln kT-j\right);}

三维单原子光子^{*g*}气体: *ε* = *cp*，势阱模型：*ε_i* =

h
c

2
L

√

n

1

2

+

n

2

2

+

n

3

2

,

{\displaystyle \varepsilon _{i}={\frac {hc}{2L}}{\sqrt {n_{1}^{2}+n_{2}^{2}+n_{3}^{2}}},}

C_V = *3Nk*，Ω(*ε*) =

4
π
V

3

c

3

ε

3

,

g
(
ε
)
d
ε
=

J

4
π
V

3

ε

2

d
ε
;

{\displaystyle C_{V}=3Nk,\ \Omega (\varepsilon)={\frac {4\pi V}{3c^{3}}}\varepsilon ^{3},\ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon ={\frac {J}{4\pi V^{3}}}\varepsilon ^{2}d\varepsilon ;}

三维双原子非相对论^{*g*}气体：通常可以忽略分子振动，平动和转动能量准连续，*C_V* = *C_V*[‡] + *C_V*[⊥] + *C_V*[⊥]_⊥（平动、转动、振动），其中 *C_V*[‡] =

3
2

N
k
,

{\displaystyle C_{V}^{\ddagger }={\frac {3}{2}}Nk,}

C_V[⊥] = *Nk*, *C_V*[⊥]_⊥ = *Nk*

x

2

e

x

(

e

x

−
1

)

2

≪
N
k
,

{\displaystyle C_{V}^{\perp \perp }=Nk{\frac {x^{2}e^{x}}{(e^{x}-1)^{2}}}\ll Nk,}

转动：*Ω^r(*ε^r*)* = 8*π*²*Iε^r*，*g^r(*ε^r*)*d*ε^r* =

8
π

2

I

h

2

d
ε

r

,

z

r

(
β
)
=

8
π

2

I

h

2

1

β
,

{\displaystyle \Omega ^{r}(\varepsilon ^{r})=8\pi ^{2}I\varepsilon ^{r},\ g^{r}(\varepsilon ^{r})d\varepsilon ^{r}={\frac {8\pi ^{2}I}{h^{2}}}d\varepsilon ^{r},z^{r}(\beta)={\frac {8\pi ^{2}I}{h^{2}}}{\frac {1}{\beta }},}

整体：*Ω(ε)* =

6
4

π

3

V
I
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

ε

5

/
2

,

g
(
ε
)
d
ε
=

3
2
π

3

V
I
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

3
h

5

ε

3

/
2

d
ε
;

{\displaystyle \Omega (\varepsilon)={\frac {64}{15}}\pi ^{3}VI(2m)^{3/2}\varepsilon ^{5/2},\ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon ={\frac {32\pi ^{3}VI(2m)^{3/2}}{3h^{5}}}\varepsilon ^{3/2}d\varepsilon ;}

二维单原子非相对论^{*g*}气体: *C_v* = *Nk*，Ω(*ε*) = 2*πmSε*，*g(ε)*d*ε* =

2
π
m
S

h

2

d
ε
;

{\displaystyle C_{v}=Nk,\ \Omega (\varepsilon)=2\pi mS\varepsilon ,\ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon ={\frac {2\pi mS}{h^{2}}}d\varepsilon ;}

Einstein 品格振动模型: *H* = ∑_{*i*=1}^{3*N*} (

1

2
m

p

i

2

+

m

2

(
2
π

ν

i

)

2

q

i

2

)
,

{\displaystyle H=\sum _{i=1}^{3N}\left({\frac {1}{2m}}p_{i}^{2}+{\frac {m}{2}}(2\pi \nu _{i})^{2}q_{i}^{2}\right),}

假设 3*N* 个振动模式固有频率都相等 *ν_i* = *ν*，*ε* = *ε_n* =

(
n
+

1
2

)
h
ν
,

{\displaystyle \varepsilon _{n}=\left(n+{\frac {1}{2}}\right)h\nu ,}

z(β) =

e

−
1

/
2
β
h
ν

1
−

e

−
β
h
ν

,

{\displaystyle z(\beta)={\frac {e^{-1/2\beta h\nu }}{1-e^{-\beta h\nu }}},}

Ē(T) = 3*Nhν*

(

1
2

+

1

e

β
h
ν
−
1

)
,

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}(T)=3Nh\nu \left({\frac {1}{2}}+{\frac {1}{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}}\right),}

C_V = 3*Nkε(βhν)*，其中

ε(x) =

x

2

e

x

(

e

x

−
1

)

2

{\displaystyle {\frac {x^{2}e^{x}}{(e^{x}-1)^{2}}}}

 称为 Einstein 函数，*S* = 3*Nk*

[

β
h
ν

e

β
h
ν

e

β
h
ν
−
1

−
ln
⁡
(
1
−

e

−
β
h
ν

)
]

{\displaystyle S=3Nk\left[{\frac {\beta h\nu }{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}}-\ln \left(1-e^{-\beta h\nu }\right)\right]}

Bose/Fermi 统计公式: 上 Bose, 下 Fermi,

ln *W* {*n_i*} = ∑_{*i*}

[

n

i

ln
⁡
(

g

i

n

i

)
±
1
]
±

g

i

ln
⁡
(
1
±

n

i

g

i

)
,

{\displaystyle \ln W\{n_{i}\}=\sum _{i}\left[n_{i}\ln \left({\frac {g_{i}}{n_{i}}}\right)\pm 1\right]\pm g_{i}\ln \left(1\pm {\frac {n_{i}}{g_{i}}}\right),}

Φ(*α*, *β*, *V*) = ∓ ∑_{*i*} *g_i* ln

(
1
±

e

−
α
−
β

ε

i

)
,

{\displaystyle \Phi (\alpha ,\beta ,V)=\mp \sum _{i}g_{i}\ln \left(1\mp e^{-\alpha -\beta \varepsilon _{i}}\right),}

N = −

∂
Ψ

∂
α

,

E
=
−

∂
Ψ

∂
β

,

P
=

1
β

∂
Ψ

∂
V

,

S
=
k
(
Ψ
−
α

∂
Ψ

∂
α

−
β

∂
Ψ

∂
β

)
.

{\displaystyle N=-{\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial \alpha }},\ E=-{\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial \beta }},\ P={\frac {1}{\beta }}{\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial V}},\ S=k\left(\Psi -\alpha {\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial \alpha }}-\beta {\frac {\partial \Psi }{\partial \beta }}\right).}

玻色-爱因斯坦凝聚 (BEC): Bose 气体在低于某临界温度时, 气体中大部分粒子凝聚在最低能级. 其化学势 *μ* < 0, *T* 越小化学势越高, 越接近于 0—。临界温度: *T_c* =

h

2

2
π
m
k

(

n

2.612

)

2

/
3

{\displaystyle T_{c}={\frac {h^{2}}{2\pi mk}}\left({\frac {n}{2.612}}\right)^{2/3}}

 即 *nλ*³(*T* = *T_c*) = 2.612, *λ* =

h

p

=

h

√
2
π
m
k
T

{\displaystyle \lambda ={\frac {h}{p}}={\frac {h}{\sqrt {2\pi mkT}}}}

。

N = ∫₀[∞]

g
(
ε
)
d
ε

e

ε

/

k

T

c

−
1

=

2
π
V
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

h

3

∫

0

∞

√
ε
d
ε

e

ε

/

k

T

c

−
1

=

2
π
V

h

3

(
2
m
k

T

c

)

3

/
2

∫

0

∞

√
x
d
x

e

x

−
1

=
2.612
V

(

2
π
m
k

T

c

h

2

)

3

/
2

{\displaystyle N=\int _{0}^{\infty }{\frac {g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon }{e^{\varepsilon /kT_{c}}-1}}={\frac {2\pi V(2m)^{3/2}}{h^{3}}}\int _{0}^{\infty }{\frac {\sqrt {\varepsilon }d\varepsilon }{e^{\varepsilon /kT_{c}}-1}}={\frac {2\pi V}{h^{3}}}(2mkT_{c})^{3/2}\int _{0}^{\infty }{\frac {\sqrt {x}dx}{e^{x}-1}}=2.612V\left({\frac {2\pi mkT_{c}}{h^{2}}}\right)^{3/2}}

即可解出临界温度。

光子气体：腔内场域腔壁不断作用达到热平衡态，温度为 *T*。光子静止质量为零，能量和动量满足 *ε* = *cp*，*J* = 2。光子数不守恒！

n_i =

g

i

e

β

ε

i

−
1

,

g
(
ν
)
d
ν
=

4
π
J
V

c

3

ν

2

d
ν
,

n
(
ν
)
d
ν
=

4
π
J
V

c

3

ν

2

e

h
ν

/

k
T

−
1

d
ν
,

{\displaystyle n_{i}={\frac {g_{i}}{e^{\beta \varepsilon _{i}}-1}},\ g(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {4\pi JV}{c^{3}}}\nu ^{2}d\nu ,\ n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {4\pi JV}{c^{3}}}{\frac {\nu ^{2}}{e^{h\nu /kT}-1}}d\nu ,}

 Planck 公式:

E
̄
(
ν
,
T
)
d
ν
=

4
π
J
V

c

3

ν

2

e

h
ν

/

k
T

−
1

d
ν
,

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}(\nu ,T)d\nu ={\frac {4\pi JV}{c^{3}}}{\frac {\nu ^{2}}{e^{h\nu /kT}-1}}d\nu ,}

*hνn(ν)*d*ν* =

4
π
J
V

c

3

h
ν

3

e

h
ν

/

k
T

−
1

d
ν
,

{\displaystyle h\nu n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {4\pi JV}{c^{3}}}{\frac {h\nu ^{3}}{e^{h\nu /kT}-1}}d\nu ,}

 总光子数: *N* = ∫₀[∞] *n(ν)*d*ν* = 4*πJV* × 2.404

(

k
T

h
c

)

3

,

{\displaystyle \int _{0}^{\infty }n(\nu)d\nu =4\pi JV\times 2.404\left({\frac {kT}{hc}}\right)^{3},}

 总能量: *Ē* = ∫₀[∞] *n(ν)*d*ν* = 4*πJV* × 2.404

(

k
T

h
c

)

3

,

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}=\int _{0}^{\infty }n(\nu)d\nu =4\pi JV\times 2.404\left({\frac {kT}{hc}}\right)^{3},}

 总能量密度: *u* =

E
̄

V

=
b

T

4

,

{\displaystyle u={\frac {{\bar {E}}}{V}}=bT^{4},}

 总面辐射强度:

J =

1
4

c
u
=
σ

T

4

,

{\displaystyle J={\frac {1}{4}}cu=\sigma T^{4},}

 其中 *b* =

8
π

5

k

4

15
(
h
c

)

3

,

σ
=

2
π

5

k

4

15
h

3

c

2

.

{\displaystyle b={\frac {8\pi ^{5}k^{4}}{15(hc)^{3}}},\ \sigma ={\frac {2\pi ^{5}k^{4}}{15h^{3}c^{2}}}.}

声子气体：声子不断产生和消灭，能量和动量满足: *ε* = *vp*，横波 *J* = 2，纵波 *J* = 1。总声子数不守恒！根据总模式数只有 3*N* 个, ∫₀^{*ν_D*} *g(ν)*d*ν* = 3*N* 可以得到德拜频率. 特征温度 *θ_D* =

h
ν

D

k

,

n
̄

i

=

g

i

e

h
ν

i

/

k
T

−
1

.

{\displaystyle \theta _{D}={\frac {h\nu _{D}}{k}},\ {\bar {n}}_{i}={\frac {g_{i}}{e^{h\nu _{i}/kT}-1}}.}

*n(ν)*d*ν* =

g
(
ν
)
d
ν

e

β
h
ν
−
1

,

{\displaystyle n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {g(\nu)d\nu }{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}},}

—**维**：

*g(ν)*d*ν* = 2*L*

(

2

v

t

+

1

v

l

)
d
ν
=

B

1

d
ν
=

3
N

ν

D

d
ν
,

(
0
≤
ν
≤
ν

D

)
,

{\displaystyle g(\nu)d\nu =2L\left({\frac {2}{v_{t}}}+{\frac {1}{v_{l}}}\right)d\nu =B_{1}d\nu ={\frac {3N}{\nu _{D}}}d\nu ,\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),}

*n(ν)*d*ν* =

3
N

ν

D

d
ν

e

β
h
ν
−
1

,

(
0
≤
ν
≤
ν

D

)
,

ν

D

=

3
N

B

1

,

{\displaystyle n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {3N}{\nu _{D}}}d\nu {\frac {1}{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}},\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),\ \ \nu _{D}={\frac {3N}{B_{1}}},}

Ē(T, V) =

3
N

ν

D

(
k
T

)

2

π

2

6

,

C

V

=
N
k

π

2

T

θ

D

.

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}(T,V)={\frac {3N}{\nu _{D}}}{\frac {(kT)^{2}}{h}}{\frac {\pi ^{2}}{6}},\ C_{V}=Nk\pi ^{2}{\frac {T}{\theta _{D}}}.\ }

二维：
*g(ν)*d*ν* = 2*πS*

(

2

v

t

+

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)
ν
d
ν
=

B

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ν
d
ν
=

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N

ν

D

ν
d
ν
,

(
0
≤
ν
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ν

D

)
,

{\displaystyle g(\nu)d\nu =2\pi S\left({\frac {2}{v_{t}}}+{\frac {1}{v_{l}}}\right)\nu d\nu =B_{2}\nu d\nu ={\frac {6N}{\nu _{D}^{2}}}\nu d\nu ,\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),}

*n(ν)*d*ν* =

6
N

ν

D

ν
d
ν

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β
h
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1

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(
0
≤
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ν

D

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,

ν

D

=

(

6
N

B

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)

1
2

,

{\displaystyle n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {6N}{\nu _{D}^{2}}}\nu d\nu {\frac {1}{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}},\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),\ \ \nu _{D}=\left({\frac {6N}{B_{2}}}\right)^{\frac {1}{2}},}

Ē(T, V) =

6
N

ν

D

(
k
T

)

3

h

2

⋅
2.404
,

C

V

=
18
N
k
(

T

θ

D

)

2

⋅
2.404
.

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}(T,V)={\frac {6N}{\nu _{D}^{2}}}{\frac {(kT)^{3}}{h^{2}}}\cdot 2.404,\ C_{V}=18Nk\left({\frac {T}{\theta _{D}}}\right)^{2}\cdot 2.404.}

三维：
*g(ν)*d*ν* = 4*πV*

(

2

v

t

+

1

v

l

)

ν

2

d
ν
=

B

3

ν

2

d
ν
=

9
N

ν

D

ν

2

d
ν
,

(
0
≤
ν
≤
ν

D

)
,

{\displaystyle g(\nu)d\nu =4\pi V\left({\frac {2}{v_{t}}}+{\frac {1}{v_{l}}}\right)\nu ^{2}d\nu =B_{3}\nu ^{2}d\nu ={\frac {9N}{\nu _{D}^{3}}}\nu ^{2}d\nu ,\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),}

*n(ν)*d*ν* =

9
N

ν

D

ν

2

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ν

e

β
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3

,

{\displaystyle n(\nu)d\nu ={\frac {9N}{\nu _{D}^{3}}}\nu ^{2}d\nu {\frac {1}{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}},\ (0\leq \nu \leq \nu _{D}),\ \ \nu _{D}=\left({\frac {9N}{B_{3}}}\right)^{\frac {1}{3}},}

Ē(T, V) =

9
N

ν

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x
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x
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h
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{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}(T,V)={\frac {9N}{\nu _{D}^{3}}}\int _{0}^{\nu _{D}}{\frac {h\nu ^{3}}{e^{\beta h\nu }-1}}d\nu ,\ C_{V}=9Nk\left({\frac {kT}{h\nu _{D}}}\right)^{3}\int _{0}^{y}x^{2}\varepsilon (x)dx,\ y={\frac {h\nu _{D}}{kT}};}

低温时: *C_V* = 3*Nk*

4
π

4

5

(

T

θ

D

)

3

.

{\displaystyle C_{V}=3Nk{\frac {4\pi ^{4}}{5}}\left({\frac {T}{\theta _{D}}}\right)^{3}.}

Fermi 气体：以电子气体为例，*J* = 2，计算 Fermi 能级时利用 *T* → 0 时 *μ₀* = *ε_F*，*N* = ∫₀^{*μ₀*} *g(ε)*d*ε*，*Ē₀* = ∫₀^{*μ₀*} *εg(ε)*d*ε*。

非相对论情况:

n_i =

g

i

e

α
+
β

ε

i

+
1

,

g
(
ε
)
=

J

2
π
V
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

h

3

√
ε
,

ε

F

=

n

i

e

α
+
β

ε

i

+
1

,

{\displaystyle n_{i}={\frac {g_{i}}{e^{\alpha +\beta \varepsilon _{i}}+1}},\ g(\varepsilon)={\frac {J}{2\pi V(2m)^{3/2}}}{\frac {\sqrt {\varepsilon }}{h^{3}}}\sqrt {\varepsilon },\ \varepsilon _{F}={\frac {n_{i}}{e^{\alpha +\beta \varepsilon _{i}}+1}}},}

Ē₀ =

h

2

2
m

(

3

4
π
J

N

V

)

2

/
3

,

N
=

4
π
J
V
(
2
m
)

3

/
2

3
h

3

ε

F

2

,

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}_{0}={\frac {h^{2}}{2m}}\left({\frac {3}{4\pi J}}{\frac {N}{V}}\right)^{2/3},\ N={\frac {4\pi JV(2m)^{3/2}}{3h^{3}}}\varepsilon _{F}^{3/2},}

Ē₀ =

3
5

N
ε

F

,

P

0

=

2
3

E

0

V

,

ε

0

=

3
5

ε

F

{\displaystyle {\bar {E}}_{0}={\frac {3}{5}}N\varepsilon _{F},\ {\bar {P}}_{0}={\frac {2}{3}}{\frac {E_{0}}{V}},\ \ \varepsilon _{0}={\frac {3}{5}}\varepsilon _{F}}

近似解法: Δ*Ē* ≈ *N* ·

k
T

μ

0

{\displaystyle {\frac {kT}{\mu _{0}}}}

 · 2*kT*，*C_V* = 4*Nk*

(

T

T

F

)

.

{\displaystyle C_{V}=4Nk\left({\frac {T}{T_{F}}}\right).}

相对论情况:

n_i =

g

i

e

α
+
β

ε

i

+
1

,

g
(
ε
)
=

J

4
π
V

(
h
c

)

3

ε

2

,

{\displaystyle n_{i}={\frac {g_{i}}{e^{\alpha +\beta \varepsilon _{i}}+1}},\ g(\varepsilon)={\frac {J}{(hc)^{3}}}\varepsilon ^{2},}

ε_F = *hc*

(

3
N

4
π
J
V

)

1
3

,

N
=

4
π
J
V

(
h
c

)

3

ε

F

3

,

E

0

=

3
4

N
ε

F

,

{\displaystyle \varepsilon _{F}=hc\left({\frac {3N}{4\pi JV}}\right)^{\frac {1}{3}},\ N={\frac {4\pi JV}{(hc)^{3}}}\varepsilon _{F}^{3},\ {\bar {E}}_{0}={\frac {3}{4}}N\varepsilon _{F},}

P₀ =

1
3

E

0

V

.

{\displaystyle {\bar {P}}_{0}={\frac {1}{3}}{\frac {E_{0}}{V}}.}