定态微扰论

微扰方程: 原方程: $(\hat{H}^{(0)} + \hat{H}')\psi_n = E_n\psi_n$; 零级方程: $\hat{H}^{(0)}\psi_n^{(0)} = E_n\psi_n^{(0)};$

一级方程: $(\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)})\psi_n^{(1)} = -(\hat{H}' - E_n^{(1)})\psi_n^{(0)};$ 二级方程: $(\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)})\psi_n^{(2)} = -(\hat{H}' - E_n^{(1)})\psi_n^{(1)} +$

无简并的微扰论:能级一级修正: $E_n^{(1)}=H_{nn}^\prime=$ $\int \psi_n^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_n^{(0)} d\tau$; 能级二级修正: $E_n^{(2)} = H$ $\sum_k \frac{|H'_{kn}|^2}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}}$; 波函数一级修正: $\psi_n^{(1)}(x)$ $\sum_{k \neq n} \frac{E'_k}{E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)}} \psi_k^{(0)}(x).$

推导过程 一级微扰推导: 一级方程两边左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)*}$ 并 积分: $\langle \psi_n^{(0)} | (\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)}) | \psi_n^{(1)} \rangle = -\langle \psi_n^{(0)} | (\hat{H}' - E_n^{(0)}) | \psi_n^{(1)} \rangle$ $E_n^{(1)}|\psi_n^{(0)}\rangle$ 得到: $0=-(H'_{nn}-E_n^{(1)})$, H'_{nn} 见上 方,因此 $E_n^{(1)} = H'_{nn}$

一级波函数推导:一级方程两边左乘 $\psi_k^{(0)*}$ 并积分: 由 $\int \psi_k^{(0)*} \psi_m^{(0)}(x) dx = \delta_{km}$ 对 $k \neq n$, 得 $(E_n^{(0)} E_k^{(0)} \rangle \langle \psi_k^{(0)} | \psi_n^{(1)} \rangle = \langle \psi_k^{(0)} | \hat{H}' | \psi_n^{(0)} \rangle = H'_{kn}$ $a_{nk}^{(1)} = \langle \psi_k^{(0)} | \psi_n^{(1)} \rangle = H_{kn}'/(E_n^{(0)} - E_k^{(0)})$ 代入 $\psi_n^{(1)} = \sum_m' a_{nm}^{(1)} \psi_m^{(0)}$

二级能级推导:一级波函数修正带入二级方程得到: $(\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)})\psi_n^{(2)} = -\sum_m' \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \hat{H}'\psi_m^{(0)} +$ $E_n^{(1)} \sum_{m}' \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}} \psi_m^{(0)} + E_n^{(2)} \psi_n^{(0)}$

利用正交性和左乘 $\psi_n^{(0)}$ 积分得到: $-\sum_{m}^{\prime} \frac{H'_{mn}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}} \int \psi_{n}^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_{m}^{(0)} dt + E_{n}^{(2)}$

其中 $\int \psi_n^{(0)*} \dot{H}' \psi_m^{(0)} dt = H'_{nm}$ 最终的二级微扰能量表达式: $E_n^{(2)} = \sum_m' \frac{H'_{mn} H'_{nm}}{E_n^{(0)} - E_m^{(0)}}$ 且 $H'_{nm} = (H'_{mn})^*$

一级方程: $(\hat{H}^{(0)} - E_n^{(0)})\psi_{nl}^{(1)} = -(\hat{H}' - E_{nl}^{(1)})\psi_{nl}^{(0)}$; 零级波函数: $\psi_{nl}^{(0)} = \sum_{j=1}^{k} c_{jl}^{(0)} \phi_{nj}^{(0)}$; 一级波函数: $\psi_{nl}^{(1)} = \sum_{m} c_{ml}^{(1)} \phi_{m}^{(0)}, \quad \exists \forall \ c_{ml}^{(1)} = \frac{\int \phi_{m}^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_{nl}^{(0)} \, \mathrm{d}\tau}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}}$ 一级能级修正: $E_{nl}^{(1)}$ 为 H' 对应子阵的本征值; 二级

能级修正: $E_{nl}^{(2)} = \sum_{m} \frac{|\int \phi_{m}^{(0)*} \hat{H}' \psi_{nl}^{(0)} d\tau|^{2}}{E_{n}^{(0)} - E_{m}^{(0)}}$

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。 $U_m =$ $-\vec{M}\cdot\vec{B}=-M_zB=rac{eB}{2\mu}(\hat{L}_z+2\hat{S}_z)$,能量本征值改 为: $E_{nlm_lm_s}=E_n+rac{eB\hbar}{2\mu}(m_l+2m_s)$, $(m_s=\pmrac{1}{2})$ 。

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: $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = (\hat{H}_0 + \hat{H}'(t))\Psi(t)$

将 Ψ 按 \hat{H}_0 本质函数系 $\{\phi_n\}$ 展开, $\Psi(x,t)=\sum_n c_n(t)\phi_n(x)$, $|c_m(t)|^2$ 是 $|k\rangle \rightarrow |m\rangle$ 的跃迁几 率。设 $c_n(t) = a_n(t) \exp\{-\frac{iE_n t}{\hbar}\}$,

带入得到 $i\hbar \sum_{n} \dot{a}_{n}(t) \exp\left(-\frac{iE_{n}t}{\hbar}\right) \phi_{n} =$

 $\sum_{n} a_{n}(t) \exp\left(-\frac{iE_{n}t}{\hbar}\right) \hat{H}'(t) \phi_{n}$,两边左乘 ϕ_{m}^{*} 利用 正交性 $\langle \phi_m | \phi_n \rangle = \delta_{mn}^{\prime}$ 得到严格方程: $i\hbar \dot{a}_m(t) = \sum_n H'_{mn}(t) e^{i\omega_{mn}t} a_n(t)$

其中 $\omega_{mn} = \frac{1}{\hbar} (E_m - E_n)$ 为固有角频率。

含时间微扰法: 系数展开: $a_m(t) = a_m^{(0)} + a_m^{(1)}(t) + \dots$

零级近似: $i\hbar \frac{da_m^{(0)}}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow a_m^{(0)}(t) = a_m^{(0)}(0)$

初始条件: $a_n^{(0)} = a_n^{(0)}(0) = \delta_{nk}$

一级近似: $i\hbar \frac{da_m^{(1)}}{dt} = \sum_n H'_{mn}(t)e^{i\omega_{mn}t}a_n(0) = H'_{mk}(t')e^{i\omega_{mk}t}$ 积分得: 对 $m \neq k$, $a_m(t) =$ $a_m^{(1)}(t) = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int_0^t H'_{mk}(t') e^{i\omega_{mk}t'} dt',$

跃迁几率(处于m 态的几率)为 $W_{k\to m}=|a_m(t)|^2$,跃迁速率为 $w=\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}|a_m(t)|^2$ 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

 $H' = e\vec{E}(t)\cdot\vec{x} = -e\vec{x}\cdot\vec{E}_0\sin(\omega t), a_m(t) = a_m^{(1)}(t) =$ $\frac{e\vec{x}_{mk}\cdot\vec{E}_0}{2\hbar}\left[\frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}+\omega)t}-1}{i(\omega_{mk}+\omega)}-\frac{e^{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)t}-1}{i(\omega_{mk}-\omega)}\right], 共振条$ 件为 $\omega_{mk} = \omega$ (吸收) 或 $\omega_{mk} = -\omega$ (受激辐射)。

H' 矩阵元为零的跃迁被禁止,一般选择定则: $\hat{H}'_{mk} \neq$ 0, 电偶极选择定则: $\vec{x}_{mk} = \int \psi_m^*(\vec{x}) \vec{x} \psi_k(\vec{x}) d\tau \neq 0$, |m
angle 和 |k
angle 两态宇称相反,进一步考虑角动量选择准则得到 $\Delta l=\pm 1$, $\Delta m=0,\pm 1$; $\Delta m_s=0$

微扰法成立的必要条件: $|a_m^{(1)}(t)|^2 \ll 1$,尖锐共振 $\omega_{mk} - \omega = 0$ 且 t 足够大时微扰法失效,需要严格求 (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共振或近共振初始态条件: $a_1(0) = 1; \ a_2(0) = 0, \$ 忽略非共振项:

由方程组: $i\frac{da_1}{dt}=\Omega a_2$, $i\frac{da_2}{dt}=\Omega^*a_1$, $\Omega=\frac{e\vec{E}_0\cdot\vec{x}_{12}}{2\hbar}$ 得到: $\frac{d^2a_1}{dt^2} = |\Omega|^2 a_1 = 0$ 解得: $a_1(t) = \cos(|\Omega|t)$, $a_2(t) = -i\frac{|\Omega|}{\Omega}\sin(|\Omega|t)$

对比微扰法, $i\frac{da_2}{dt}=\Omega^*a_1\approx\Omega^*$,得到 $a_2=-i\Omega^*t$,非微扰退化为微扰的条件为: $|\Omega|t\ll 1$ 。

能量时间不确定关系

定义某个力学量 A 变化的特征时间为 $\tau \equiv \Delta A/|\frac{d\overline{A}}{dt}|$, 由 $\Delta A \Delta E \geq \frac{1}{2} |\overline{[A,H]}|$ 及 $\frac{d\overline{A}}{dt} = \frac{1}{i\hbar} \overline{[A,H]}$ 可以导 出, $\sigma = \frac{\Delta A}{4} = \frac{\Delta A}{4} = -\frac{\hbar}{4}$ $\text{$\mathbb{H}$: $\tau = \frac{\Delta A}{\left|\frac{dA}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\Delta A}{\frac{1}{\hbar}\left|\overline{[A,H]}\right|} \ge \frac{at}{\frac{1}{\hbar}\left(2\Delta A\Delta E\right)} = \frac{\hbar}{2\Delta E}}$

由此可得: $\Delta E \cdot \tau_A \geq \hbar/2$

全同粒子

流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), $\Psi(\cdots,q_i,\cdots,q_j,\cdots)$ = $C\Psi(\cdots,q_j,\cdots,q_i,\cdots)$, 交换对称 (C=+1) 称为 Bose 子, 交换反对称 (C = -1) 称为 Fermi 子。Bose 子自旋s为整数(例如光子自旋1、介子自旋0),Fermi 子自旋 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 $\psi(q_1,q_2)=\psi_1(q_1)\psi_2(q_2)$ 不满足全同性要求,将其对称化 (反对称化) 处理: $\psi_{\pm}(q_1, q_2) = C[\psi_1(q_1)\psi_2(q_2) \pm \dot{\psi}_1(q_2)\psi_2(\dot{q}_1)],$ 证明这个形式是唯一的

- (1) 设波函数: $\psi(q_1, q_2) = c_1 \psi_1(q_1) \psi_2(q_2) +$ $c_2\psi_1(q_2)\psi_2(q_1)$
- (2) 交换性质: $\psi(q_2, q_1) = C\psi(q_1, q_2), (C = \pm 1)$
- (3) 代入求解: $(c_1 Cc_2)\psi_1(q_2)\psi_2(q_1) + (c_2 c_2)\psi_1(q_2)\psi_2(q_1)$ $(Cc_1)\psi_1(q_1)\psi_2(q_2) = 0$ (4) 解得: $c_2 = Cc_1 = \pm c_1$ (5) 最终形式: $\psi(q_1, q_2) = C'[\psi_1(q_1)\psi_2(q_2) \pm c']$
- $\psi_1(q_2)\psi_2(q_1)]$

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

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: $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = H(q_1, q_2, ...) \Psi(t, q_1, q_2, ...)$ 两个条件: 1) $H(q_2, q_1, ...) = H(q_1, q_2, ...)$ 2) $\Psi(t, q_2, q_1, ...) = C\Psi(t, q_1, q_2, ...) \ (C = \pm 1)$

由此可得: $\frac{\partial \Psi(t,q_2,q_1,\ldots)}{\partial t} = C \frac{\partial \Psi(t,q_1,q_2,\ldots)}{\partial t}$

时间演化: $\Psi(t+dt,q_2,q_1,...) = \Psi(t,q_2,q_1,...) +$ $\frac{\partial \Psi(t, q_2, q_1, \dots)}{\partial t} dt = C\Psi(t, q_1, q_2, \dots) +$ $C\frac{\partial \Psi(\tilde{t},q_1,q_2,\ldots)}{\partial t}dt = C\Psi(t+dt,q_1,q_2,\ldots)$

全同粒子的性质 例子:一维无限深势阱中有两个电子 (费米子) 基态波函数: $\Psi(x_1, x_2) =$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\psi_1(x_1)\psi_1(x_2)\left[\chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(1)\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(2) - \chi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2)\chi_{-\frac{1}{2}}(1)\right]$ ▼2 轨道波函数和自旋波函数一个交换对称一个交换反对 称: 一般含时间解由所有定态解叠加生成,自然也满 足交换反对称性

例一: 考虑无相互作用的 2 粒子处于单粒子动量本征 态, 假设它们的自旋状态相同交换对称时等效吸引, 交 换反对称时等效排斥 (系统波函数的模为 0)

例二:两粒子占据两个正交单粒子态,全同费米子有一种,全同玻色子有三种分别是 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[\psi_1(q_1)\psi_2(q_2)+$ $\psi_1(q_2)\psi_2(q_1)$], $\psi_1(q_1)\psi_1(q_2)$, $\psi_2(q_1)\psi_2(q_2)$

不能确切地知道状态波函数的情况下,只能借助于统 计方法描述系统的状态,不是叠加态 (叠加态有确定的 波函数,混合态只能给出波函数的概率分布)。 $\langle F \rangle$ = $\sum_{\psi} P_{\psi} \langle F \rangle_{\psi} = \sum_{\psi} P_{\psi} \langle \psi | F | \psi \rangle.$

纯态例子 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_{n} c_{n} |\psi_{n}\rangle$ $\langle F \rangle = \langle \psi|F|\psi\rangle = \sum_{mn} c_{m}^{*} c_{n} \langle \psi_{m}|F|\psi_{n}\rangle = \sum_{n} |c_{n}|^{2} \langle \psi_{n}|F|\psi_{n}\rangle + \sum_{mn}^{\prime} c_{m}^{*} c_{n} \langle \psi_{m}|F|\psi_{n}\rangle$

密度算符

纯态: $\rho \equiv |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$, 定义 $\mathrm{tr}(A) \equiv \sum_n \langle n|A|n\rangle$, 则有 $\mathrm{tr}(F\rho) = \mathrm{tr}(\rho F) = \langle F\rangle$; 混合态: $\rho \equiv \sum_\psi P_\psi |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$, 则有 $\langle F \rangle \equiv \operatorname{tr}(F\rho)$ 。运动学方程: $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\rho = \frac{1}{i\hbar}[H,\rho]$ 。

- 热力学第零定律(热平衡原理)

- 热力学第一定律: 闭系: $dE = \overline{dQ} + \overline{dW} = \overline{dQ} -$ PdV; \mathcal{H} \mathcal{A} : $dE = \overline{dW} + \overline{dQ} + \sum_{i} \mu_{i} dn_{i}$.

- 热容量: $C_V = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_V$, $C_P = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_P$, 其中

- 热力学第二定律: $dS \geq \frac{dQ}{T}$,可逆过程时取等号。 Clausius 表述: 不可能把热量从低温物体传到高温物 体而不引起其他变化。Kelvin 表述:不可能从单一热源取得热量使之完全变成有用功而不引起其他变化。 - 热力学第三定律: 不可能用有限次的步骤使系统的 温度降低到绝对零度

- 热力学基本函数: H = E + PV, F = E - TS, $G = E + PV - TS \, .$

· 重要的微分式: dE = TdS - PdV, dH = TdS +VdP, dF = -SdT - PdV, dG = -SdT + VdP- 麦克斯关系: $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_S = -\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial S}\right)_V$, $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial P}\right)_S =$ $\begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}\right)_P \cdot \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T}\right)_V \cdot \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_T = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P \cdot \\ - \quad \text{理想气体熵变计算公式: } S(f) - S(i) = \end{array}$ $C_V \ln \left(\frac{T_f}{T_i} \right) + Nk \ln \left(\frac{V_f}{V_i} \right)$.

- 化学势: $\mu = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial N}\right)_{S,V} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial N}\right)_{S,P} =$ $\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{S,P} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{T,V} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial N}\right)_{T,P} \circ$ - 热力学能量方程 $dE(T,V) = \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial T}\right)_V dT +$

 $\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T dV = C_v dT + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T dV C_P = \left(\frac{dQ}{dT}\right)_P =$ $\left(\frac{dE + PdV}{dT}\right)_{P} = \left[\frac{C_{v}dT + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_{T}dV + PdV}{dT}\right]$ $= \ C_V \ + \ \left[P + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T\right] \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_P \ \Rightarrow \ \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial V}\right)_T \ =$ $(C_P - C_V) \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_P - P$

 $dE(T,V) = C_V dT + \left[(C_P - C_V) \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V} \right)_P - P \right] dV$

- 如果一个过程发生以后,我们有办法使它和它的外界同时回到初始态,这个过程称为可逆过程。 - 可逆放热过程一定是熵减少的过程,自由绝热膨胀是不可逆过程,熵增加(构造可逆过程, ΔS = $nRln(V_2/V_1)$

证明可逆热机效率最高: 假设热机 B 比可逆热机 A 效率更高,则可利用 B 所做的功的一部分推动 A 逆向运行(另一部分功输出到外界),而最后 2 个热机的工作物质和高温热源都没有变化,唯一变化是从单 (低温) 热源吸取热量而全部变成了有用的功

- 证明热机效率等于温度之比 $dQ = dE + PdV = C_v dT + PdV = 0 \ dT = \frac{PdV + VdP}{nR} \Rightarrow C_v \frac{PdV + VdP}{nR} + PdV = 0 \ (1)$ $C_p - C_v = nR \ \gamma \equiv \frac{C_p}{C_v} \Rightarrow nR = C_v(\gamma - 1)$ $C_v \frac{PdV + VdP}{C_v(\gamma - 1)} + PdV = 0 \rightarrow VdP + \gamma PdV = 0 \rightarrow VdP + VdP +$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial P} + \gamma \frac{dV}{V} = 0 \Rightarrow PV^{\gamma} = const \text{ (2.45)}$

 $(4 \to 1) T_1 V_1^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma - 1} (2 \to 3) T_1 V_2^{\gamma - 1} =$ $T_2 V_3^{\gamma - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{\vec{V_2}}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$

 $Q_1 = \int_1^2 P dV = \int_1^2 \frac{nRT_1}{V} dV = nRT_1 \ln\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)$ $Q_2 = \int_3^4 P dV = -\int_3^4 \frac{nRT_2}{V} dV = nRT_2 \ln \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4} \right)$ $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

- 证明 G(T,P,N)=Ng(T,P),即为化学势 $dE=TdS-PdV+\mu dN$ G=E+PV-TS $dG=TdS-PdV+\mu dN$ $-SdT + VdP + \mu dN \ \mu = \left| \frac{\partial G}{\partial N} \right|_{T.P.}$

Language 乘子法

粒子数 $(\sum_{i} n_{i} = N)$ 和能量 $(\sum_{i} n_{i} \varepsilon_{i} = E)$, $F = \ln W\{n_{i}\} + \alpha(N - \sum_{i} n_{i}) + \beta(E - \sum_{i} n_{i} \varepsilon_{i})$ 最可几分布。 $\alpha(\mu,T) = -\frac{\mu}{kT}$, $\beta(T) = \frac{1}{kT}$ 。证明:构造两个有能量交换和(无)物质交换的系统 $\ln W_B\{n_i\} \approx \sum_i [(n_i+g_i)\ln(n_i+g_i)-n_i\ln n_i$ $g_i \ln g_i$ $\frac{\partial}{\partial n_i} \ln W_B\{n_i\} \approx \ln \left(\frac{g_i}{n_i} + 1\right)$, $\ln W_F\{n_i\} \approx \sum_i [g_i \ln g_i - n_i \ln n_i - (g_i - n_i \ln n_i)] = \sum_i [g_i \ln g_i - n_i \ln n_i] = \sum_i [g_i \ln g_i - n_i \ln n_i]$ $(n_i) \ln(g_i - n_i) \frac{\partial}{\partial n_i} \ln W_F\{n_i\} \approx \ln\left(\frac{g_i}{n_i} - 1\right),$

进而由 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial n_i} = 0$ 有 $\ln\left(1 \pm \frac{g_i}{n_i}\right) - \alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i = 0$ 即得

四种统计 $e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon_i}\gg 1\Rightarrow e^{\alpha}\gg 1$ 满足能级非简并条件等价于 $n\lambda^3\ll 1$, $\lambda=\frac{h}{p}=\frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi mkT}}$ 代入单原子理想气体 $e^{\alpha}=\frac{z}{N}$ 即证明

满足可区分粒子或者 $e^{\alpha}\gg 1$ 时,玻尔兹曼统计适用 Bose 子: 微观状态数: $W_B\{n_i\} = \prod_i \frac{(n_i + g_i - 1)!}{n_i!(g_i - 1)!}$, 最可几分布: $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i} - 1}$ (Bose 分布)。 Fermi 子: 微观状态数: $W_F\{n_i\} = \prod_i \frac{g_i!}{n_i!(g_i-n_i)!}$, 最可几分布: $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i} + 1}$ (Fermi 分布)。 半经典近似: 微观状态数: $W_S\{n_i\} = \prod_i \frac{g_i^{\ \ i}}{n_i!}$, 最可几分布: $n_i = g_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}$ (Boltzmann 分布)。 定域或可区分粒子: 微观状态数: $W_1\{n_i\} = N! \prod_i \frac{g_i^{-1}}{n_i!}$; 最可几分布: $n_i = g_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i}$ (Boltzmann 分布)。 配分函数: 定义配分函数 $z = \sum_{i} g_{i} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{i}}$

$$\begin{split} \bar{E} &= \sum_{i} \varepsilon_{n} \bar{n_{i}} \approx \sum_{i} \varepsilon_{i} n_{i} = e^{-\alpha} \Biggl(\sum_{i} -\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{i}} g_{i} \Biggr) \\ &= \sum_{i} \varepsilon_{i} g_{i} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{i}} = -\frac{N}{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} z = -N \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta} \\ P &= \sum_{i} -\frac{\mathrm{d} \varepsilon_{i}}{\mathrm{d} V} n_{i} = -\sum_{i} g_{i} \frac{\mathrm{d} \varepsilon_{i}}{\mathrm{d} V} e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{i}} \\ &= -e^{-\alpha} \Biggl(\sum_{i} g_{i} \Biggl(-\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_{i}} \Biggr) \Biggr) = \frac{N}{z} \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial z}{\partial V} = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial V} \end{split}$$

计算 α : $\sum_i g_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i} = N$, 进而有 $e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{z}$, 由此 $\alpha = \ln \frac{z}{N}$;

计算能量平均值、压强与物态方程:用最可几分布代替平均分布,

计算热量、 β **和熵**: 利用配分函数和热力学第一定律计算热量变化:

$$\begin{split} \bar{\mathbf{d}}Q &= -N\mathbf{d}\left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right) + \frac{N}{\beta}\left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial V}\right)\mathbf{d}V \\ &= \frac{N}{\beta}\left[\left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial V}\right)\mathbf{d}V + \left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right)\mathbf{d}\beta - \left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right)\mathbf{d}\beta - \beta\mathbf{d}\left(\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{N}{\beta}\left[\mathbf{d}\ln z - \mathbf{d}\left(\beta\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right)\right] = \frac{N}{\beta}\mathbf{d}\left(\ln z - \beta\frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}\right) \end{split}$$

代人 $dS = \frac{\bar{d}Q}{T}$ 得 $dS = Nkd \left(\ln z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta} \right)$ 。 半经典 $S = k \ln W\{n_i\} =$ $Nk(\ln z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}) + Nk \ln \frac{e}{N}$,定域粒子 $S = k \ln W\{n_i\} = Nk(\ln z - \beta \ln z)$

计算自由能和 α 值: 利用开系 dF=-SdT-Pd $V+\mu$ dN 有 P=
$$\begin{split} &-\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T, \ S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_V, \ \mu = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N}\right)_{T,V} \\ &+ \text{经典 } F = -NkT \ln \frac{cz}{N}; \ \text{定域粒子 } F = -NkT \ln z. \end{split}$$

证明关系: 立方体容器中的气体 ε_i =

$$\begin{array}{ll} \frac{d\tilde{c}_i}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{n_x \pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_y \pi}{L} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{n_z \pi}{L} \right)^2 \right] = A_i V^{-2/3} \\ \frac{d\tilde{c}_i}{dV} = -\frac{2}{3} A_i V^{-2/3-1} = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{\tilde{c}_i}{V} \\ P = \sum_i -\frac{d\tilde{c}_i}{dV} n_i = \frac{2}{3V} \sum_i \tilde{c}_i n_i = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\tilde{E}}{V} \end{array}$$

证明 k 是玻尔兹曼常数

由于 β 是 dQ 的积分因子, 设 $\beta dQ = dS'$ (1) 根据热力学, dQ = TdS, 代入 (1) 得: $dS' = \beta TdS$ 因 $\beta = \beta(T)$, 可设 S' = S'(S, T),

于是 $dS' = \frac{\partial S'}{\partial S} dS + \frac{\partial S'}{\partial T} dT$

得到 $\beta T = \frac{\partial S'}{\partial S}$ (4) $\frac{\partial S'}{\partial T} = 0$

设 S' = S'(S), $\frac{\partial S'}{\partial S} = f(S)$, 代入 (4) 得

 $\beta(T)T = f(S) =$ \sharp $<math> \sharp$ $(\frac{1}{k}) \to \beta = \frac{1}{kT}$

熵: $dS = kd(\ln W_{sm}\{n_i\})$, $S = k \ln W_s\{n_i\}$ 推导过程: 先有 $\overline{dQ} = \frac{N}{\beta} d(\ln z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta})$, 再根据

 $\begin{array}{l} \ln W_{sm}\{n_i\} = \sum_i (n_i \ln g_i - \ln n_i!)|_{n_i = g_i \exp\{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_i\}} \underbrace{2 \widetilde{\pi} V}_{n_i} (2mkT_c)^{3/2} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{e^x - 1} = 2.612 V \left(\frac{2\pi mkT_c}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} \underbrace{\sum_i [n_i \ln g_i - n_i (\ln n_i - 1)]}_{\text{BUT for the left Head for the stands}} = 2.612 V \left(\frac{2\pi mkT_c}{h^2}\right)^{3/2} \underbrace{\sum_i [n_i \ln g_i - n_i (\ln n_i - 1)]}_{\text{BUT for the left Head for$ $n_i||_{\frac{g_i}{n_i} = \exp\{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i\}} = \sum_i n_i (\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i + 1) =$

 $N\alpha + \beta E + N = N(\ln z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta}) + N(1 - \ln N),$ 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 $\frac{\Delta \varepsilon_i}{kT} \ll 1$ 。

态密度: 相空间中能量曲面 arepsilon 包围体积为 $\Omega(arepsilon)$,则 arepsilon到 ε +d ε 能量间隔内量子态数目是 $g(\varepsilon)$ d $\varepsilon = \frac{d\Omega(\varepsilon)}{h^r}J$, J 是内部简并度, 基本粒子为自旋简并度。

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: $n(\varepsilon)\mathrm{d}\varepsilon=g(\varepsilon)e^{-\alpha-\beta\varepsilon}\mathrm{d}\varepsilon$ 。对于 n维单原子理想气体有: $z(\beta,V)=\int_0^\infty e^{-\beta\varepsilon}g(\varepsilon)\mathrm{d}\varepsilon=$ $\frac{V}{h^n} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta} \right)^{n/2} \circ$

相空间算配分函数:
$$\begin{split} &\epsilon = \frac{p_x^2}{2m} + \frac{p_y^2}{2m} + \frac{p_z^2}{2m} + U(x,y,z),\\ &z(\beta,V) = \frac{1}{h^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2} \cdot \int e^{-\beta U(x,y,z)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \end{split}$$

Boltzmann 统计模型

三维单原子非相对论气体: $\varepsilon = p^2/2m$,

势阱模型: $\varepsilon_i = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2}(n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2) \Omega(\varepsilon) =$ $\frac{4\pi V}{3}(2m\varepsilon)^{3/2}, \ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = J\frac{2\pi V(2m)^{3/2}}{h^3}\sqrt{\varepsilon}d\varepsilon,$

 $z(\beta, V) = \frac{V}{h^3} \left(\frac{2\pi m}{\beta}\right)^{3/2},$ $lnz = \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{2\pi m}{h^2} - \frac{3}{2} \ln \beta + \ln V$ $E = -N \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial \beta} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{N}{\beta} = \frac{3}{2} NkT$ $P = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial V} = \frac{NkT}{V}$

 $F(T,V) = -NkT(\frac{3}{2}\ln kT + \ln \frac{V}{N} + \frac{3}{2}\ln \frac{2\pi m}{h^2} + 1)$ $S(T,V) = Nk(\frac{3}{2} \ln kT + \ln \frac{V}{N} + j + \frac{5}{2}), j = \frac{3}{2} \ln \frac{2\pi m}{h^2}$ $\mu = kT(\ln \frac{N}{V} - \frac{3}{2}\ln kT - j)$

三维单原子光子气体: $\varepsilon = cp$, 势阱模型: $\varepsilon_i =$ $\frac{hc}{2L}\sqrt{n_1^2+n_2^2+n_3^2}$, $C_V=3Nk~\Omega(\varepsilon)=\frac{4\pi V}{3c^3}\varepsilon^3$, $g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon = J\frac{4\pi V}{(hc)^3}\varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon$

三维双原子非相对论气体: $C_V = C_V^t + C_V^r + C_V^v$ (平动、转动、振动),其中 $C_V^t = \frac{3}{2}Nk$, $C_V^r = Nk$, $C_V^\nu = Nk\frac{x^2e^x}{(e^x-1)^2} \ll Nk$

转动: $\Omega^r(\varepsilon^r) = 8\pi^2 I \varepsilon^r$, $g^r(\varepsilon^r) d\varepsilon^r = \frac{8\pi^2 I}{h^2} d\varepsilon^r$, $z^r(\beta) = \frac{8\pi^2 I}{h^2} \frac{1}{\beta} \varepsilon_0^r = \frac{h^2}{8\pi^2 I}$, 特征温度为 $\theta^r = \varepsilon_0^r/k$, 准连续条件变为 $\theta^r \ll T$

振动: 谐振子能级 $\varepsilon = (n+1/2)h\nu, \theta^{\nu} = \frac{h\nu}{k}, T \ll \theta^{\nu}$ 整体: $\Omega(\varepsilon) = \frac{64}{15}\pi^3 VI(2m)^{3/2} \varepsilon^{5/2}, \ g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon =$ $\frac{32\pi^3VI(2m)^{3/2}}{3h^5}\varepsilon^{3/2}d\varepsilon$

二维单原子非相对论气体: $\Omega(\varepsilon)=2\pi mS\varepsilon$, $g(\varepsilon)d\varepsilon=\frac{2\pi mS}{h^2}d\varepsilon$, $z(\beta,S)=\frac{2\pi mS}{h^2}\int_0^\infty e^{-\beta\varepsilon}\varepsilon d\varepsilon=\frac{2\pi mS}{h^2\beta}$ E = NkT, $C_V = Nk$

Einstein 晶格振动模型: $H = \sum_{i=1}^{3N} (\frac{1}{2m} p_i^2 +$ $\frac{m}{2}(2\pi\nu_i)^2q_i^2$),假设 3N 个振动模式固有频率都相等 $\nu_i = \nu$, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n = (n + \frac{1}{2})h\nu$ $z(\beta) = \frac{e^{-1/2\beta h\nu}}{1 - e^{-\beta h\nu}}$ $\overline{E}(T) = 3Nh\nu(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{e^{\beta h\nu} - 1}), C_{\nu} = 3Nk\varepsilon(\beta h\nu),$ 其中 $\varepsilon(x) = \frac{x^2 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2}$ 称为 Einstein 函数, S = $3Nk\left[\frac{\beta h\nu}{e^{\beta h\nu}} - \ln\left(1 - e^{-\beta h\nu}\right)\right]$

令 $\theta_E = \frac{h\nu}{k} (100K - 300K)$,称为 Einstein 温度; (1) 高温时, $T \gg \theta_E, x = \theta_E/T \ll 1, C_{\nu} \approx 3Nk$; (2) 低温时, $C_{\nu} \approx 3Nk(\frac{\theta_E}{T})^2 e^{-\theta_E/T}$

Bose/Fermi 统计公式: 上 Bose, 下 Fermi,

 $\ln W\{n_i\} = \sum_i \left[n_i \ln \left(\frac{g_i}{n_i} \pm 1 \right) \pm g_i \ln \left(1 \pm \frac{n_i}{g_i} \right) \right],$ $\Phi(\alpha, \beta, V) = \mp \sum_{i} g_{i} \ln \left(1 \mp e^{-\alpha - \beta \varepsilon_{i}} \right),$ $N = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \alpha}, \ E = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \beta}, \ P = \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial V}, \ S =$ $k\left(\Phi - \alpha \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \alpha} - \beta \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \beta}\right)$.

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: $T_c = \frac{h^2}{2\pi mk} \left(\frac{n}{2.612}\right)^{2/3} \, \mathbb{H} \, n\lambda^3(T = T_c) = 2.612,$ $\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi mkT}} \,.$

 $N = \int_0^\infty \frac{g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon}{e^{\varepsilon/kT_c} - 1} = \frac{2\pi V (2m)^{3/2}}{h^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon} d\varepsilon}{e^{\varepsilon/kT_c} - 1} =$

即可解出临界温度。

半经典极限条件 e^{α} \gg 1, 即 e^{α} = z/N = $\left(\frac{V}{N}\right)\left(\frac{2m\pi kT}{h^2}\right)^{3/2}\gg 1$,可以改写为 $n\lambda^3\ll 1$,

比较:另一种半经典近似条件——能级准连续条件 考虑平动能级: $\varepsilon_i = \frac{h^2}{8mL^2}(n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2), \ \Delta \varepsilon \approx$ $\frac{h^2}{8mL^2}$ 准连续条件 $\Delta\varepsilon \ll kT$ 要求 $\frac{h^2}{8mL^2} \ll kT$

作为估算,可取 $L \gg \lambda \ (\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\pi kT}})$ 光子气体: (bose-einstein 分布) 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 $\varepsilon = cp$,J = 2。光子数不守恒! $n_i = \frac{g_i}{e^{\beta arepsilon_i - 1}}, \ g(
u) d
u = \frac{4\pi JV}{c^3}
u^2 d
u, \ n(
u) d
u = \frac{4\pi JV}{c^3}
u^2 e^{h
u/kT - 1} d
u,$

planck 公式: $\bar{E}(\nu,T)d\nu = h\nu n(\nu)d\nu =$ $\frac{8\pi V}{c^3} \frac{h\nu^3}{e^{h\nu/kT}-1} d\nu$

二维 planck 公式: $\bar{E}(\nu,T)d\nu=\frac{2\pi JS}{c^2}\frac{h\nu^2}{e^{h\nu/kT}-1}d\nu$ 两个极限频率 $h\nu/kT$ \ll 1: $\bar{E}(\nu,T)$ \approx $\frac{8\pi V}{c^3}kT\nu^2$ (瑞利金斯公式), $h\nu/kT\gg 1$: $\bar{E}(\nu,T)\approx$ $\frac{8\pi V}{c^3}h\nu^3e^{-h\nu/kT}$ (维恩公式),

总光子数: $N = \int_0^\infty n(\nu) d\nu = 8\pi V \times 2.404 \left(\frac{kT}{hc}\right)^3$ 总能量: $\bar{E}=bVT^4$, 总能量密度: $u=\frac{\bar{E}}{V}=bT^4$, 总 面辐射强度: $J = \frac{1}{4}cu = \sigma T^4$,其中 $b = \frac{8\pi^5 k^4}{15(hc)^3}$ 声子气体: 声子不断产生和消灭,能量和动量满足: $\varepsilon=vp$,横波 J=2,纵波 J=1。总声子数不守恒! 根据总模式数只有 3N 个, $\int_0^{\nu D} g(\nu) d\nu = 3N$ 可以得到德拜频率。特征温度 $\theta_D=\frac{h\nu_D}{k}$,平衡态平 均声子数 $\bar{n_i} = \frac{g_i}{e^{h\nu_i/kT}-1}$ 。 $n(\nu)d\nu = \frac{g(\nu)d\nu}{e^{\beta h\nu}-1}$, 本征模式: 指具有有确定的频率、波矢、振动方向的

特殊声波; • 引入声子概念后晶格的振动就被看做是 de Broglie 关系: $\varepsilon = h \nu \ \vec{p} = \hbar \vec{k} \ (p = \frac{h}{\lambda}) \ \nu = {\bf v}/\lambda$

 $\varepsilon = h(v/\lambda) = v(h/\lambda) \Rightarrow \varepsilon = vp$ (声子能量-动量关 系)

Debye 假设: 频率有上限

一维: $\Omega = 2L/v, g(\varepsilon) = 2L/(hv), g(\nu)d\nu = 2L(\frac{2}{v_t} + \frac{1}{v_j})d\nu = B_1d\nu = \frac{3N}{\nu_D}d\nu, (0 \le \nu \le \nu_D)$ $n(\nu)d\nu = \frac{3N}{\nu_D} \frac{1}{e^{\beta h\nu} - 1} d\nu, \ (0 \le \nu \le \nu_D), \ \nu_D = \frac{3N}{B_1}$ $\overline{E}(T,V) = \frac{3N}{\nu_D} \frac{(kT)^2}{h} \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \ C_V = Nk\pi^2 \frac{T}{\theta_D}$

二维: $g(\nu)d\nu = 2\pi S(\frac{2}{v_t^2} + \frac{1}{v_t^2})\nu d\nu = B_2\nu d\nu =$ $\frac{6N}{\nu_D^2} \nu d\nu, \ (0 \le \nu \le \nu_D) \ \stackrel{`}{n}(\nu) d\nu = \frac{6N}{\nu_D^2} \nu d\nu \frac{1}{e^{\beta h\nu} - 1},$ $(0 \leq \nu \leq \nu_D), \, \nu_D = (\tfrac{6N}{B_2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \,\, \overline{E}(T,V) = \tfrac{6N}{\nu_D^2} \tfrac{(kT)^3}{h^2} \,\, \cdot$ $2.404, C_V = 18Nk(\frac{T}{\theta_D})^2 \cdot 2.404$

三维: $g(\nu)d\nu = 4\pi V(\frac{2}{v_3^3} + \frac{1}{v_3^3})\nu^2 d\nu = B_3\nu^2 d\nu =$ $\frac{9N}{\nu_D^3} \nu^2 d\nu$, $(0 \le \nu \le \nu_D)$

 $n(\nu)d\nu = \frac{9N}{\nu_D^3}\nu^2 d\nu \frac{1}{e^{\beta h\nu}-1}, \ (0 \le \nu \le \nu_D),$

 $\nu_D = (\frac{9N}{B_3})^{\frac{1}{3}} \ \overline{E}(T,V) = \frac{9N}{\nu_D^2} \int_0^{\nu_D} \frac{h\nu^3}{e^{\beta h\nu} - 1} d\nu =$

高温时: $y \ll 1$, $\overline{E}(T,V) = 3NkT$, $C_V = 3Nk$ 低温时: $y\gg 1,\,C_V=3Nk\frac{4\pi^4}{5}(\frac{T}{\theta_D})^3,$ 其中 $\theta_D=$ $\frac{h\nu_D}{h}$,约为几百 K

Fermi 气体: 以电子气体为例,J=2,计算 Fermi 能级时利用 $T \to 0$ 时 $\mu_0 = \varepsilon_F$, $N = \int_0^{\mu_0} g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$, $ar{E}_0 = \int_0^{\mu_0} \varepsilon g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon$ 。 零温情形 T=0K 的情形称为完全简并的电子 Fermi

气体。粒子从最低单粒子态填起,依次填充,直到填满为止(最高的单粒子能级叫做费米能级)定义单个 量子态上的平均粒子数 $f_i = n_i/g_i$, $\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i =$ $(\varepsilon_i - \mu_0)/kT$

 $f_i = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha + \beta \varepsilon_i + 1}} = \begin{cases} 1, & \varepsilon_i < \mu_0 \\ 0, & \varepsilon_i > \mu_0 \end{cases}$ $g(\varepsilon) = J \frac{2\pi V (2m)^{3/2}}{h^3} \sqrt{\varepsilon} = CV \sqrt{\varepsilon},$ 其中 J = 2, $C = \frac{2\pi J (2m)^{3/2}}{h^3},$ $N = \sum_i n_i = \sum_{i (\varepsilon_i < \mu_0)} g_i =$ $\int_0^{\mu_0} g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon = CV \int_0^{\mu_0} \sqrt{\varepsilon} d\varepsilon = \frac{2}{3} CV \mu_0^{3/2}$ 电子 $\varepsilon_F = \mu_0 = (\frac{3N}{2CV})^{2/3} = \frac{h^2}{2m} (\frac{3}{8\pi} \frac{N}{V})^{2/3} \bar{E}_0 =$

 $\bar{P_0} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{E_0}{V} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{N\mu_0}{V}$ 有限温度情形 (kT 有限大但远小于 μ_0)

 $rac{2}{5}CV\mu_0^{5/2}$,单粒子平均能量 $rac{ar{E_0}}{N}=rac{3}{5}\mu_0$

定义费米温度 $T_F = \frac{\mu_0}{k}$, $C_V = \frac{\pi^2}{2} Nk \left(\frac{kT}{\mu_0}\right) =$ $\frac{\pi^2}{2}Nk\left(\frac{T}{T_F}\right)$, 近似解法: $\Delta \bar{E} \approx N \cdot \frac{kT}{\mu_0} \cdot 2kT$, $C_V = 4Nk\left(\frac{T}{T_F}\right)$.

相对论情况 (且 T=0K):

 $n_i \ = \ \tfrac{g_i}{e^{\alpha+\beta\varepsilon_i}+1}, \ \Omega(\varepsilon) \ = \ V \tfrac{4\pi}{3}(\varepsilon/c)^3, \ g(\varepsilon) \ =$ $J\frac{4\pi V}{(hc)^3}\varepsilon^2$, $n(\varepsilon) = f_F g(\varepsilon), N = \frac{4\pi JV}{3(hc)^3}\varepsilon_F^3$,

 $\varepsilon_F = hc \left(\frac{3N}{4\pi JV} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \ \bar{E_0} = \frac{3}{4} N \varepsilon_F,$

证明 $\bar{P}_0 = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\bar{E}_0}{V}$ 。根据光子气体特性函数 (bose) $\Phi(\beta, V) = -\int_0^\infty \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon}) g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon, \, \, \forall \, g(\varepsilon) d\varepsilon \, \, \forall \, d\varepsilon \, \, \forall \, d\varepsilon \, \, \forall \, d\varepsilon \, \, d\varepsilon$ 入得 $\Phi(\beta, V) = -\frac{8\pi V}{(hc)^3} \int_0^\infty \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon}) \varepsilon^2 d\varepsilon =$ $\frac{8\pi V}{(hc)^3} \frac{\beta}{3} \int_0^\infty \frac{\varepsilon^3}{e^{\beta \varepsilon} - 1} d\varepsilon \quad = \quad \frac{8\pi V}{3(hc)^3} \frac{1}{\beta^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{y^3 dy}{e^y - 1}$ $\frac{8\pi^5}{45(hc)^3}V\beta^{-3}$ 再根据 $P=\frac{1}{\beta}\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial V};\bar{E}=-\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial\beta}$

玻色气体化学势为负,费米气体化学势可正可负,费 米气体零温的内能、平均速率不为 0