

$$U = \sum_i a_i \epsilon_i = \sum_i \epsilon_i w_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_i}$$

(粒子) 配分函数 $Z_1 = \sum_i w_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}$
 一切的基础, 不会就0分

内能的统计表达式

$$U = e^{-\alpha} \sum_i \epsilon_i w_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} = e^{-\alpha} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}\right) \sum_i w_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} = \frac{N}{Z_1} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \beta}\right) Z_1$$

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

$$N = \sum_i a_i = \sum_i w_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_i} = e^{-\alpha} \sum_i w_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} = e^{-\alpha} Z_1$$

广义力的统计表达式

$$Y = \left(\sum_i \frac{\partial \epsilon_i}{\partial y} a_i\right) = \sum_i \frac{\partial \epsilon_i}{\partial y} w_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_i} = e^{-\alpha} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \sum_i w_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}$$

$$= \frac{N}{Z_1} \left(-\frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) Z_1 = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln Z_1$$

e.g. $p = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z_1$

$Y dy = \sum_i a_i d\epsilon_i$ 功

$U = \sum_i \epsilon_i a_i \Rightarrow dU = \sum_i a_i d\epsilon_i + \sum_i \epsilon_i da_i$

$$dU = T ds + Y dy$$

$$\frac{1}{T} dQ = \frac{1}{T} (dU - Y dy) = ds$$

$$dQ = dU - Y dy = -N d \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta}\right) + \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\beta (dU - Y dy) = -N \beta d \left(\frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta}\right) + N \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial y} dy$$

$$Z_1 = Z_1(\beta, y) \Rightarrow d \ln Z_1 = \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} d\beta + \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial y} dy$$

目的: 把 y 代换掉!

$$\Rightarrow \beta (dU - Y dy) = N d \left(\ln Z_1 - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} \right) \text{ 是全微分!}$$

$\frac{1}{T}$ 是 dQ 的积分因子 β 是 dQ 的积分因子

由下文理想气体推得 $\beta = \frac{1}{kT}$, 其中 $k = \frac{R}{N_A}$

熵的统计表达式

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

$$N = e^{-\alpha} Z_1 \Rightarrow \ln Z_1 = \ln N + \alpha \Rightarrow S = k \left(N \ln N + \alpha N + \beta U \right)$$

$$= k \left(N \ln N + \sum_i (\alpha + \beta \epsilon_i) a_i \right)$$

由 $a_i = w_i e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_i} \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta \epsilon_i = \ln \frac{w_i}{a_i}$

$$S = k \left(N \ln N + \sum_i a_i \ln w_i - \sum_i a_i \ln a_i \right)$$

$$\text{又 } \ln \Omega = N \ln N - \sum_i a_i \ln a_i + \sum_i a_i \ln w_i$$

$S = k \ln \Omega$ 熵函数的统计意义 对粒子可分辨的定域系流是 $\Omega_{M.B.}$ 对满足经典极限条件的玻色(费米)分布

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

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

对满足经典极限条件粒子不可分辨的非定域系流

而 $U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_1$, $Y = -\frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial y}$ 仍适用

因为在经典极限下, 玻色(费米)系流配分函数与玻尔兹曼系流相同, 而 $\Omega_{B.E.} = \Omega_{F.D.} = \frac{\Omega_{M.B.}}{N!}$

以 $S = k \ln \Omega$ 为标准

若为经典极限下玻色(费米)分布

则在 $S = Nk \left(\ln Z_1 - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} \right)$ 后修正 $-k \ln N!$

上面的都是量子!

$$F = U - TS$$

$$F = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_1 = -NkT \left(\ln Z_1 - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z_1}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

$$= -NkT \ln Z_1$$

$$F = -NkT \ln Z_1 + kT \ln N!$$

经典统计中热力学函数

$$Z_1 = \int e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} \frac{dw_i}{h^3}$$

$$a_i = \frac{N}{Z_1} e^{-\beta \epsilon_i} \frac{dw_i}{h^3}$$

连续分布的 w_i

哈哈

回答: 粒子的微粒运动状态由大小为 h^3 的相格确定

★

配分函数 \rightarrow 理想气体物态方程

单原子分子理想气体(自由)

$$Z_1 = \frac{1}{h^3} \int e^{-\frac{\beta}{2m} (\vec{p}^2 + \vec{p}^2)} dx dy dz dp_x dp_y dp_z$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^3} \int dx dy dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2m} p_x^2} dp_x \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2m} p_y^2} dp_y \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\beta}{2m} p_z^2} dp_z$$

$$= V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{h^2 \beta} \right)^{3/2} \text{ 取 } h_0 = h, Z_1 = V \left(\frac{2\pi m}{h^2 \beta} \right)^{3/2}$$

$$p = \frac{N}{\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \ln Z_1 = \frac{NkT}{V}$$

若非单原子分子

$$pV = nRT \Rightarrow k = \frac{R}{N_A}$$

Z_1 对 V 的依赖关系仍不变

P.S. $U = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \ln Z_1 = N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{3}{2} \ln \beta \right) = \frac{3}{2} NkT$

经典极限条件

$$e^{-\alpha} = \frac{Z_1}{N} = \frac{V}{N} \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \gg 1$$

或 ① $\frac{N}{V}$ 小(稀薄) ② T 大(高温) ③ m 大

$$n \lambda^3 \ll 1 \quad \lambda \text{ 为热波长}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2m\epsilon}} = h \left(\frac{1}{2\pi mkT} \right)^{1/2}$$

将 ϵ 估计为 πkT