

统计系综.

Einstein \rightarrow Brownian Motion \rightarrow 唯能论被击败

微观粒子

经典力学 - 经典统计

量子力学 - 量子统计
25, 26 24, 25

统计物理与量子物理的兼容.

系综 - Gibbs.

统计物理 - Maxwell, Boltzmann. 试图从牛顿力学出发建立统计力学.

185x Maxwell distribution

\downarrow
H定理.
(H定理)

密度算符 - 能量表象

1道系综, 两道热力学

§1 经典系综.

Maxwell . Boltzmann . Gibbs

经典力学 \rightarrow Hamilton.

考虑 N 个全同粒子的系统

每个粒子构成 - 自由度为 r 的子系统 $q_i, p_i, i=1, 2, \dots, f$

那么系统的自由度 $f = Nr$.

该系统的运动方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{q}_i = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p_i} \\ \dot{p}_i = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q_i} \end{cases} \quad i=1, 2, \dots, f.$$

相空间 (相流形)

代表点 $(q(t), p(t))$ 表示系统的状态.

代表点位置随时间演化画出相轨道, 轨道永不与自身相交.

(正则方程解的唯一性定理)

由能量守恒, $H(q, p) = E$ (闭, $2f-1$ 维曲面)

方便起见, 考虑能壳 $E \leq H \leq E + \Delta E$.

微观与宏观的对应 — 测量.

$$\underbrace{B(t_0)}_{\text{宏观测量量}} = \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\tau} dt \underbrace{B(q(t), \dots, p(t), \dots)}_{\text{微观对应}}$$

① Maxwell, Boltzmann: 宏观物理量 \Leftrightarrow 微观物理量的时间平均.

② Boltzmann: 遍历假设 (ergodic assumption).

$$B(t_0) = \int dq dp \rho(q_1, \dots, p_1, \dots) B(q, p)$$

体系代表点到达 (q, p) 代表点附近 $dq \times dp$ 的几率为 $dq dp \rho(q_1, \dots, p_1, \dots, p_N)$

$$\Omega = \prod_{i=1}^f (dq_i, dp_i)$$

时间平均 \Rightarrow 空间平均.

相空间中的 大量微观系统 (相空间分布) \Rightarrow 大量具有相同宏观物理性质
的一个代表点 的所有可能情况 的系统的集合. — 系综

Boltzmann 试图仅从 Newton 出发得到统计力学, 推导出 H 定理, 但 H 定理的结论
却与 Newton 背道而驰 — 不可能基于任何假设, 仅从 Newtonian 出发
得到统计力学.

各态历经假设并非可以证明的, 可解的系统非常少

—— 基本假设

直接

★ 现代计算机已经可以求解较大数量粒子构成的系统 ($\sim 10^5$)

→ Maxwell-Boltzmann, 时间平均 \Rightarrow 分子动力学模拟 (MDS)

量子统计 \Leftrightarrow 经典统计

① 对系统的描述 — 分立性

$$(q(t), p(t)) \longleftrightarrow \Delta q \cdot \Delta p \sim h$$

$$\bar{B} = \int d\Omega P(q, p) B(q, p) \quad \bar{B}(t_0) = \sum_{p, q} \Delta p \Delta q P(q, p, t_0) B(t_0)$$

② 全同性 \rightarrow 波函数

$$(q_1, p_1), (q_2, p_2), \dots, (q_N, p_N) \Leftrightarrow \Psi(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_N) \quad N \text{ 体波函数}$$

ϵ_i 包括第 i 个粒子的所有自由度

全同性原理:

$$\Psi(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_N) = \pm \Psi(\epsilon_2, \epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_N)$$

注意: 波函数的模方可观测, 故在统计上,

粒子的交换不改变概率分布

★ angular momentum. $\vec{J} = (J_x, J_y, J_z)$

任意两能量分量不可同时测量

任意分量与模方可同时测量 $\rightarrow \vec{J}^2 = j(j+1)\hbar^2, J_z = m\hbar, m = -j, \dots, j$

$$\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} \quad \vec{S}^2 = s(s+1)\hbar^2, S_z = m_s\hbar \quad j \text{ 可以为整数或半奇数}$$

$s = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, \dots$ 整数 \rightarrow Boson 半整数 \rightarrow Fermion.

$\rightarrow +$: 玻色子

$\rightarrow -$: 费米子

Zeeman 效应.

$$H_{\text{Zeeman}} = -\vec{\mu} \cdot \vec{B}$$

$$= -\mu_B (g_s S_z + g_L L_z) B_z$$

加入外磁场后能级分裂.

$$m_s = -s, -s+1, \dots, s-1, s \quad \text{磁矩 } \vec{\mu} = \mu_B (g_s \vec{S} + g_L \vec{L}) \quad \mu_B: \text{ Bohr 磁子 } (\mu_B = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc})$$

微观粒子的统计性质

Bose-Einstein	自旋量子数	交换对称性	Pauli 相容
Boson	整数	对称 "+"	X
Fermion	半整数	反对称 "-"	✓
Fermi-Dirac			

$$p \rightarrow uud \rightarrow (-1)^3 \rightarrow (-) \rightarrow \text{Fermion}$$

$$n \rightarrow \bar{u}dd \rightarrow (-) \rightarrow \text{Fermion}$$

$$H \rightarrow e^-, p \rightarrow (-1)^2 \rightarrow (+) \rightarrow \text{Boson}$$

经典统计 — Maxwell-Boltzmann.

量子 \rightarrow 经典

量子性

(1) 能壳是物理量在 典型能级间隔

$$\text{当 } \Delta E \ll k_B T, \Sigma \rightarrow \int \quad (\text{quasi-continuous}) \quad d\Omega = \prod_{i=1}^f (q_i, p_i) \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\Omega}{h^{N_f}} \uparrow \text{量子}$$

(2) 全同性的影响

非简并条件

当 $\lambda_d \sim \lambda_T$, 量子性质显著

注: (1) 与 (2) 是独立的!

当 $\lambda_d \ll \lambda_T$, 经典.

可以只满足一个, 用经典处理.

单原子分子 \rightarrow 符合经典力学

双/多原子分子 \rightarrow 自由度冻结

§2 正则系综.

经典. 孤立系, E, N 固定

$$P(q, p, t) = C \delta(H(q, p) - E) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C, & E \leq H \leq E + \Delta E \\ 0, & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Omega(E, N) = \frac{1}{N! h^{3N}} \int \{dq, dp\}.$$

全同粒子 对应原理

唯一例子 — 理想气体.

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m} \quad (\text{Born-Karman Condition. } \vec{p} = (\frac{2\pi}{L})\vec{n} \xrightarrow{\text{quasi continuous}})$$

对全空间积分.

$$\Omega(E, N, V) = \frac{V^N}{N! h^{3N}} \int d^3\vec{p}_1 d^3\vec{p}_2 \cdots d^3\vec{p}_N \left\{ 2mE \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i^2 \leq 2m(E + \Delta E) \right\}.$$

\Rightarrow 计算半径为 $R = \sqrt{2mE}$ 的 $3N$ 维球体的表面积.

\Rightarrow 计算半径为 $R = \sqrt{2mE}$ 的 $3N$ 维球体的体积.

$$V_n = \int_{|\vec{x}| \leq R} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n = \int r^{n-1} dr d\Omega_n = \frac{r^n}{n} \Omega_n.$$

考虑 $\int dx e^{-x^2}$.

$$\int d^n x e^{-x^2} = \left(\int dx_i e^{-x_i^2} \right)^n = (\sqrt{\pi})^n = \pi^{\frac{n}{2}}.$$

$$\text{另一方面, } I_n = \Omega_n \int_0^\infty r^{n-1} e^{-r^2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \Omega_n \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega_n = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} \Rightarrow V_n = \frac{r^n}{n} \Omega_n = \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n}{2}} r^n}{n \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})} = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}} r^n}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow & \int d^3\vec{p}_1 \cdots d^3\vec{p}_N \left\{ 2mE \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{p}_i^2 \leq 2m(E + \Delta E) \right\} \\ &= \frac{3N \pi^{\frac{3N}{2}} (2mE)^{\frac{3N}{2}-1} \Delta E}{\Gamma(\frac{3N}{2} + 1)} = \frac{3N}{2E} \frac{(2\pi mE)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{(\frac{3N}{2})!} \Delta E. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Omega(E, N, V) = \frac{3N}{2E} \left(\frac{V}{h^3}\right)^N \frac{(2\pi mE)^{\frac{3N}{2}}}{N! (\frac{3N}{2})!} \Delta E.$$

$$\text{Def } S(E, N, V) = k_B \ln \Omega(E, N, V)$$

$$= N k_B \ln \left[\left(\frac{4\pi m E}{3N h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{V}{N} \right) \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k_B$$

—— Boltzmann 熵. \longleftrightarrow ? 热力学熵?

$$\text{ideal gas } \bar{E} = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T, \quad PV = N k_B T.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow S &= N k_B \ln \left[\left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{k_B T}{P} \right) \right] + \frac{5}{2} N k_B \\ &= N k_B \ln \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} k_B T - N k_B \ln P + \frac{5}{2} N k_B \\ &= RT [\phi(T) - \ln P] + S_0. \end{aligned}$$

推广:

令两个孤立系统接触, (E_1, N_1, V_1) 与 (E_2, N_2, V_2) , 能量缓慢交换

$$\text{准静态假设: } \Omega(E, N, V) = \Omega_1(E_1, N_1, V_1) \Omega_2(E_2, N_2, V_2)$$

$$\bar{E}_1 \text{ 与 } \bar{E}_2 = ?$$

$$\text{由熵增加原理, } \left(\frac{\partial S_1}{\partial E_1} \right)_{E_1=\bar{E}_1} = \left(\frac{\partial S_2}{\partial E_2} \right)_{E_2=\bar{E}_2}, \quad \bar{E}_1 + \bar{E}_2 = E_0$$

$$\longleftrightarrow \text{热力学第零定律, } T_1 = T_2, \quad \frac{1}{T_1} = \frac{1}{T_2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令温标 } \frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial E} \right)_{N, V}$$

$$\text{同理有 } \frac{P}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right)_{E, N} \Rightarrow dS = \frac{1}{T} dE + \frac{P}{T} dV - \frac{\mu}{T} dN.$$

$$-\frac{\mu}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial N} \right)_{E, V}$$

则可以看出, 这与热力学中对熵的定义相同.

$$\text{ideal gas} \Rightarrow \bar{E} = \frac{3}{2} N k_B T, \quad PV = N k_B T, \quad \mu = k_B T \ln \left[\frac{P}{k_B T} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = RT [\phi(T) + \ln P]$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(T) = \ln \left[\frac{1}{k_B T} \left(\frac{h^2}{2\pi m k_B T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$$

§3 正则系综.

一个与大热源接触的宏观系统, 问系统处于某特定的量子态 S 的概率.

注意: 此量子态指系统整体的量子态, 是系统内所有粒子共同决定的.

另有一个 s 标记某特定粒子的状态.

考虑子系与大热源构成的整体, 在热平衡下, 可用 ^{micro}Canonical ensemble. $E_r + E_s = E_0$.

$$P_S \propto |\Omega_{\text{total}}| = e^{\ln \Omega_{\text{reservoir}}(E_0 - E_S)} \quad (E_S \ll E_0).$$

$$\ln \Omega_{\text{reservoir}} = \underbrace{\ln \Omega(E_0)}_{\text{const.}} - E_S \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \Omega_r(E_r)}{\partial E_r} \right)_{E_r=E_0}}_{\frac{1}{k_B T}} + \dots$$

$$P_S = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta E_S} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

$$\text{归一化条件 } \sum_S P_S = 1 \Rightarrow Z = \sum_S e^{-\beta E_S}$$

Z 称为 配分函数 (Zustand summe, Partition function).

§4 巨正则系综.

$$P_{N,S} (= P_{N, \underbrace{s_N}_{N \text{ 粒子态}}}) \propto e^{\ln \Omega_r(E_0 - E_S^{(N)}; N_0 - N)}, \quad E_S^{(N)} \ll E_0, N \ll N_0.$$

同样可对 Ω_r Taylor 展开,

$$\ln \Omega_r(E_0 - E_S^{(N)}; N_0 - N) = \ln \Omega_r(E_0, N_0) - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \Omega_r}{\partial E_S} \right)}_{\beta} E_S - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \ln \Omega_r}{\partial N} \right)}_{\alpha} N.$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{N,S} = \frac{1}{\Xi} e^{-\beta E_S^{(N)} - \alpha N} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\mu_i}{k_B T}$$

$$\text{where } \Xi = \sum_{(x_i)} e^{-\alpha N} \sum_{(N)} e^{-\beta E_S}, \quad \Xi \text{ 配分函数.}$$

$$\text{设有 } k \text{ 种粒子, 则有 } P_{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_k, S} = \frac{1}{\Xi} e^{-\beta E_S - \sum_i \alpha_i N_i}$$

$$\text{where } \Xi = \sum_{S, \{N_i\}} e^{-\beta E_S - \sum_i \alpha_i N_i}$$

in summary,

$$\Omega = \Omega(E, N, V)$$

封闭体系

$$Z = Z(T, N, V) = Z(\beta, N, V) \text{ 开放, 热平衡}$$

$$\Xi = \Xi(T, V, \mu) = \Xi(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \text{ 开放, 化学平衡.}$$

最一般的 differential equation.

$$dS = \frac{1}{T} dE - \sum_{j=1}^r \frac{Y_j}{T} dy_j - \frac{\mu}{T} \sum_{i=1}^k dN_i$$

下一步: $Z, \Xi \Rightarrow$ 宏观热力学量.

正则系综 \rightarrow 热力学公式.

$$\textcircled{1} U = \bar{E} = \sum_s \frac{e^{-\beta E_s}}{Z} E_s = - \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta}$$

② 状态方程.

$$dU = TdS + Ydy$$

$$Y = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{Z} \sum_s \frac{\partial E_s}{\partial y} e^{-\beta E_s} = - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial y}$$

③ 熵

$$dS = \frac{dU}{T} - Ydy = k_B \beta (dU - Ydy)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{k_B} dS = d \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right).$$

On that basis:

$$F = U - TS = - \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} - \frac{1}{\beta} \left(\ln Z - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right) = - k_B T \ln Z.$$

④ 正则系综

$$N = - \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \alpha}$$

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

$$Y = - \frac{1}{\beta} \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial y}$$

$$dU = TdS + Ydy + \mu dN \Rightarrow dS = k_B \beta (dU - Ydy - \mu dN)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = k_B \left(\ln Z - \alpha \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \alpha} - \beta \frac{\partial \ln Z}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

⑤ 热力学 $J = F - \mu N = -pV$

$$J = -k_B T \ln Z$$

热力学量的涨落

正则系综 温度恒定, 能量涨落.

$$\langle (E - \bar{E})^2 \rangle = \bar{E}^2 - \bar{E}^2 = - \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial \beta} = k_B T^2 C_V$$

$$\text{相对涨落 } \sigma^2 = \frac{\langle (E - \bar{E})^2 \rangle}{\bar{E}^2} \sim \frac{1}{N}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\langle (E - \bar{E})^2 \rangle}{\bar{E}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}.$$

E 正则系综

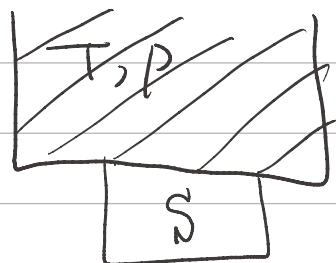
粒子数涨落:

$$\frac{\langle (N - \bar{N})^2 \rangle}{\bar{N}^2} = \frac{k_B T}{\bar{N}^2} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{N}}{\partial \mu} \right)_{T, V} = \frac{k_B T}{V} K_T$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\langle (N - \bar{N})^2 \rangle}{\bar{N}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{NN}}$$

注意: $1/\sqrt{N}$ law 不是严格成立, 在临界点附近, C_V 与 K_T 的均会发散, 破坏 $1/\sqrt{N}$ law.

涨落的唯热力学理论. (Birnbaum)



设系统 S 与大热源. (T, P) 接触.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta E + \Delta E_r = 0 \\ \Delta V + \Delta V_r = 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{对 } R + S, \text{ 整体的 } \Delta E^{(0)}_{\Delta V^{(0)}} \text{ 不变}).$$

忽略 reservoir 的涨落

计算 S $\Delta E, \Delta V$ 涨落的概率.

概率 \propto 高的涨落

$$W \propto \exp \left(\frac{S^{(0)} - \bar{S}^{(0)}}{k_B} \right) = \exp \left(\frac{\Delta S^{(0)}}{k_B} \right)$$

$$\text{其中, } \Delta S^{(0)} = \Delta S + \Delta S_r^{(0)}$$

$$\Delta S_r^{(0)} = \frac{\Delta E_r + P \Delta V_r}{T} = - \frac{\Delta E + P \Delta V}{T}$$

$$\Rightarrow W \propto \exp \left(\frac{T \Delta S - \Delta E - P \Delta V}{k_B T} \right) = \exp \left(\frac{-\Delta G}{k_B T} \right)$$

与 Fundamental equations 的矛盾等自: Δ 中包含高阶小量, 涨落取高阶小量.

$$\Delta E = -T \Delta S + P \Delta V = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S^2} (\Delta S)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial S \partial V} (\Delta S \Delta V) + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial V^2} (\Delta V)^2 \right] \sim \text{见热力学}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\Delta S \Delta T - \Delta P \Delta V).$$

$$\Rightarrow W \propto \exp \left(- \frac{\Delta S \Delta T - \Delta P \Delta V}{2 k_B T} \right)$$

接下来, 要讨论任意两热力学量的涨落, 只需用相应物理量替换式中的物理量.

如: $\Delta T, \Delta V$.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta S = \frac{C_V}{T} \Delta T + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \Delta V \\ \Delta P = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right)_V \Delta T + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T \Delta V \end{cases}$$

$$\text{代入得 } W \propto \exp \left(- \frac{C_V (\Delta T)^2}{2 k_B T} + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \right)_T \frac{(\Delta V)^2}{2 k_B T} \right)$$

对比 Gaussian

$$\begin{cases} \overline{(\Delta T)^2} = T^2 k_B / C_V \\ \overline{(\Delta V)^2} = V K_T k_B T \\ \Delta T \Delta V = 0 \end{cases}$$

supplemental knowledge

1D Gaussian distribution.

$$p(x) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx \sim \mu$$

$$\overline{x^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 p(x) dx \sim \sigma^2.$$

近独立子系

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i, \quad \epsilon_i = \epsilon_s, \quad s \text{ 为某量子态.}$$

	全同性	S 系统状态
可分辨	X	$S = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N)$ <small>N 个粒子各占一状态.</small>
不可分辨	✓	$S = (a_1, a_2, \dots)$ <small>每个状态上的粒子数.</small>

可分辨的近独立子系: $Z = \sum_S e^{-\beta E_S} = \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_N} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_{s_i}} = z^N$

where $z = \sum_s e^{-\beta \epsilon_s}$

$P_s = \frac{1}{z} e^{-\beta \epsilon_s}$

平均占有数 $\bar{a}_s = e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s}$ where $e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{z}$ — Maxwell-Boltzmann 分布.

E 正则系综 — 处理不可分辨近独立子系.

$$\Xi = \sum_{N, S} e^{-\alpha N - \beta E_S^{(N)}} = \sum_N \sum_S e^{-\alpha \sum_s a_s - \beta \sum_s a_s \epsilon_s}$$

求和满足 $N = \sum_s a_s$

$$= \sum_N \sum_{\{a_s\}} \prod_s (e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})^{a_s} \xrightarrow{\text{G.C.E.}} \sum_{\{a_s\}} \prod_s \pi (e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})^{a_s} = \prod_s \sum_{\{a_s\}} (e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})^{a_s}$$

Boson $\rightarrow 1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s} + (e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s}}$

Fermion $\rightarrow 1 + e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s}$
($a_s = 0, 1$)

$$= \prod_s (1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})^{\pm 1}$$

+ 对应 Fermion

- 对应 Boson.

$$\ln \Xi = \pm \sum_s \ln(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})$$

$$\text{定义 } C_s = \pm \ln(1 \pm e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s})$$

$$\text{则 } \bar{a}_s \Rightarrow \frac{\partial C_s}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha + \beta \epsilon_s} \pm 1}$$

"+" Fermi - Dirac distribution

"-" Bose - Einstein distribution.

$$\underline{e^{\alpha} \gg 1 \text{ 时, } \bar{a}_s := e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_s} \sim \bar{a}_s \text{ m.b.}}$$

非简并条件.

$\therefore \bar{a}_s$ 只依赖于 ϵ_s

\therefore 有简并时, 设能级 ϵ_i 的简并度为 $\omega_i \rightarrow (" \pi ")$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \bar{a}_{m.b.} = \omega e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_i} \\ \bar{a}_{i/F/B} = \frac{\omega}{e^{\alpha + \beta \epsilon_i} \pm 1} \end{cases}$$

另一种中推导方式: 最概然分布.

微观状态数 Ω .

约束条件: $N = \sum_s a_s$

$$E = \sum_s a_s \epsilon_s$$

$$\Omega = \Omega(\{a_s\}).$$

可分粒子: 设其 a_l 粒子占据能级 ϵ_l

$$\text{对于能级 } \epsilon_l, \Omega_l = \prod_i \omega_i^{a_i}$$

$$\text{故分布 } \{a_i\} \text{ 全部情况为 } \Omega_{M.B} = \frac{N!}{\prod_l a_l!} \prod_l \omega_l^{a_l}$$

$$\Omega_{B.E} = \prod_l C_{\omega_l + a_l - 1}^{a_l}$$

$$\Omega_{F.D} = \prod_l C_{\omega_l}^{a_l}$$

非简并: $\omega_l \gg a_l$, all l s.

$$\Omega_{B.E} \approx \Omega_{F.D} \approx \underbrace{\frac{\Omega_{M.B}}{N!}}_{\text{组合性的“构造”}}$$

M.B 的最概然分布.

$$\ln \Omega_{M.B} = N \ln N - \sum_l (a_l \ln a_l) + \sum_l a_l \ln \omega_l$$

$$\text{约束: } \sum_l a_l = N$$

$$\sum_l a_l \epsilon_l = E$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{条件极值: } F &= N \ln N - \sum_l (a_l \ln a_l) + \sum_l a_l \ln \omega_l + \alpha (\sum_l a_l - N) + \beta (\sum_l a_l \epsilon_l - E) \\ &= N \ln N - \sum_l a_l \ln a_l + \sum_l a_l \ln \omega_l + \alpha (\sum_l a_l - N) + \beta (\sum_l a_l \epsilon_l - E) \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta F = - \sum_l \left[\ln \left(\frac{a_l}{\omega_l} \right) + \alpha + \beta \epsilon_l \right] \delta a_l = 0 \Rightarrow \ln \left(\frac{a_l^*}{\omega_l} \right) + \alpha + \beta \epsilon_l \text{ for each } l.$$

$$\Rightarrow a_l^* = \omega_l e^{-\alpha - \beta \epsilon_l}$$

注意约束条件 $\sum a_i^* = N \Rightarrow \sum z = \sum a_i e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}$
 则 $e^{-\alpha} = \frac{N}{z}$.

$\delta F \Rightarrow$ 只能判断驻点。极大值？

$$\ln \Omega \{a_i^* + \delta a_i\} - \ln \Omega \{a_i^*\}$$

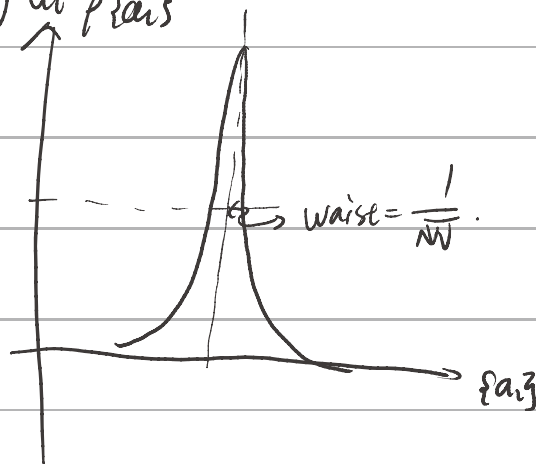
$$= \ln \frac{\Omega^* + \Delta \Omega}{\Omega^*} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left(\frac{\delta a_i}{a_i^*} \right)^2 \tilde{a}_i p \{a_i\}$$

设 $\frac{\delta a_i}{a_i^*} = \epsilon_i$ 且 $\sum \epsilon_i^2 = 1$, 则

$$\frac{\Omega^* + \Delta \Omega}{\Omega^*} \sim \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 N\right)$$

一个非常“陡”的 Gaussian d

故有 $a_i^* \approx \tilde{a}_i$.



★ 对于 B.E 或 F.D, a_i 一般不能被视作很大, 但在推导过程中依旧要用 Sterling 公式, 逻辑上不自洽.

近独立子系粒子数涨落.

F.D/B.E

$$\bar{a}_s = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_s}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{e^{\alpha + \beta \epsilon_s} + 1}$$

QVH证明, $\langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle = -\frac{\partial \bar{a}_s}{\partial \alpha} = \bar{a}_s(1 \pm \bar{a}_s)$.

Fermion: $\bar{a}_s = 0$ or 1 , therefore $\langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle \leq 1$. 微弱涨落

Boson: $\bar{a}_s \gg 1$, $\langle (a_s - \bar{a}_s)^2 \rangle \sim \bar{a}_s^2$. 强烈涨落 (全同性引起)

M.B.

$$P_{\{a_s\}} = \frac{N!}{\prod_s a_s!} \prod_s (p_s)^{a_s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}_s &= \sum_s a_s P_{\{a_s\}} = p_s \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left(\sum_{\{a_s\}} P_{\{a_s\}} \right) = p_s \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N p_i \right)^N \\ &= N p_s. \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{a_s^2} = \sum_s a_s^2 P_{\{a_s\}} = p_s \frac{\partial}{\partial p_s} \left(\sum_{\{a_s\}} p_{\{a_s\}} \right) = N(N-1)$$