§ 9.7 系统的摩尔定容热容与 配分函数的关系

The Relation of the Molar heat capacity and partition function

1. 定容摩尔热容与配分函数的关系:

$$C_{V,m} = \left(\frac{\partial U_m}{\partial T}\right)_V \qquad U = \frac{N}{q}kT^2\left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial T}\right)_V = NkT^2\left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

每摩尔物质粒子数 N 为 L

$$\therefore C_{V,m} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[RT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T} \right)_V \right]_V$$

$$q = q^0 e^{-\varepsilon_0/kT}$$

因为: $q=q^0e^{-\epsilon_0/kT}$ 而且 ϵ_0 与温度无关,为常量。

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[RT^{2} \left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T} \right)_{V} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[RT^{2} \left(\frac{\partial \ln q^{0}}{\partial T} \right)_{V} + L\varepsilon_{0} \right]_{V} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[RT^{2} \left(\frac{\partial \ln q^{0}}{\partial T} \right)_{V} \right]$$

C_{vm}不受零点选择的影响

将q的析因子性质代入上式得:

$$C_{V,m} = C_{V,t} + C_{V,r} + C_{V,v}$$

2.C_{v,t},C_{v,r},C_{v,v}的计算

平动

$$U_t^0 = \frac{3}{2}RT$$

$$C_{V,t} = \left(\frac{\partial U_t^0}{\partial T}\right)_V = \frac{3}{2}R$$

转动

$$U_r^0 = RT$$

$$C_{V,r} = \left(\frac{\partial U_r^0}{\partial T}\right)_V = R$$

此式仅适用于双原子分子等线性分子,而且是在转动量子化效应不明显时(转动能级充分开放)。

T↓,量子化效应逐渐突出,极端情况为全部粒子处于基态

$$q_r^0 = q_r = g_{r,o} e^{\frac{\varepsilon_{r,0}}{kT}} = 1$$
 $C_{V,r} = 0$

振动

将
$$q_v^0 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{\theta_v}{T}}}$$
 (9.5.22) 代入 (9.7.2):
$$C_{V,v} = \frac{d}{dT} [RT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q_v^0}{\partial T}\right)_V]$$

得:

$$C_{V,v} = R \left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2} e^{\Theta_{v}/T} \left(e^{\Theta_{v}/T} - 1\right)^{-2} \qquad (9.7.6)$$

该式表明, C_{Vv} 是温度的函数。

在温度较低时:
$$\Theta_V >> T$$
, $\left(e^{\Theta_V/T} - 1\right) \approx e^{\Theta_V/T}$

$$C_{V,v} = R \left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2} e^{\Theta_{v}/T} \left(e^{\Theta_{v}/T} - 1\right)^{-2} \approx \frac{R \left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2}}{e^{\Theta_{v}/T}} \approx 0 \quad \therefore C_{V,v} = 0.$$

温度较高时:
$$T >> \Theta_{v}$$
, $e^{\Theta_{v}/T} \approx 1 + \frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}$

$$C_{V,v} = R \left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2} e^{\Theta_{v}/T} \left(e^{\Theta_{v}/T} - 1\right)^{-2} \approx \frac{R \left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2} e^{\Theta_{v}/T}}{\left(\frac{\Theta_{v}}{T}\right)^{2}} \approx R e^{\Theta_{v}/T} \approx R$$

$$\therefore C_{V,v} = R$$

综上所述:

单原子分子(没有振动与转动): $C_{V,m} = 3R/2$

与实验值相符

§ 9.8 系统的熵与配分函数的关系

The Relation of entropy and partition function

1. 玻尔兹曼熵定理

$$S = S(N, U, V)$$

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

$$S = f(\Omega)$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$
$$\Omega = \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2$$

$$S = f(\Omega)$$

$$S_1 = f(\Omega_1)$$

$$S_2 = f(\Omega_2)$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$f(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2) = f(\Omega_1) + f(\Omega_2)$$

 $S \propto \ln \Omega$



$$S = k \ln \Omega$$

2. 摘取最大项原理

$$S = k \ln W_B$$

仍用§9.3中N个粒子分布于同一能级的A、B两量子态上的例子来 说明。前已证明,

最概然分布的微态数

$$W_{\rm B} = \frac{N!}{(N/2)!(N/2)!} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi N} \cdot 2^{N}}$$

总微态数 $\Omega = 2^{N}$

$$\Omega = 2^{N}$$

$$P_{\rm B} = \frac{W_{\rm B}}{\Omega} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi N}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi \times 10^{24}}} \approx 8 \times 10^{-13}$$

 $\ln W_B = \ln \Omega + \ln \frac{W_B}{\Omega} = \ln 2^N + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2/\pi N} \cdot 2^N}{2^N}$ 但

$$= 0.693 \times 10^{24} - 27.83 = \ln \Omega$$

当粒子数N趋于无穷大时,最概然分布数学几率 P_R = W_B/Ω 变得很小,但 $\ln W_B/\ln \Omega \rightarrow 1$ 。

因为 N 很大的情况下, Ω 难于计算,所以可用 W_R 代替。

3.熵的统计意义

(1)玻尔兹曼熵定理

$$S = k \ln \Omega$$

$$\Omega \uparrow S \uparrow$$

$$T \uparrow \Omega \uparrow$$

$$\Delta S = nC_{V,m} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$V \uparrow \Omega \uparrow$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \frac{h^2}{8mV^{2/3}} \left(n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2\right)$$

(2)热力学第三定律

$$0K$$
、完美晶体, $\Omega = 1, S = k \ln \Omega = 0$

对非完美晶体

如NO(NONONOON 及NOONNOON 不同排列方式) $\Omega > 1$,S > 0

(3)熵增原理

理想气体恒T恒p混合

$$\Delta S = -(n_A R \ln y_A + n_B R \ln y_B)$$

$$= -\left(N_A k \ln \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} + N_B k \ln \frac{N_B}{N_A + N_B}\right)$$

增加的微态数为:
$$\frac{(N_A + N_B)!}{N_A! N_B!}$$

$$\Delta S = k \ln \frac{(N_A + N_B)!}{N_A! N_B!}$$

$$= -\left(N_A k \ln \frac{N_A}{N_A + N_B} + N_B k \ln \frac{N_B}{N_A + N_B}\right)$$

4. 熵与配分函数的关系

$$S = k \ln \Omega \approx k \ln W_B$$

离域子系统

$$W = \prod_{i} \frac{g_{i}}{n_{i}!}$$

$$\ln W_B = \sum_i (n_i \ln g_i - \ln n_i!)$$

$$= \sum_{i} (n_i \ln g_i - n_i \ln n_i + n_i)$$

$$= \sum_{i} \left[n_{i} \ln g_{i} - n_{i} \ln \left(\frac{N}{q} g_{i} e^{-\varepsilon_{i}/kT} \right) + n_{i} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{i} \left(n_{i} \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{n_{i} \varepsilon_{i}}{kT} + n_{i} \right)$$

$$= \ln \frac{q}{N} \sum_{i} n_{i} + \frac{1}{kT} \sum_{i} n_{i} \varepsilon_{i} + \sum_{i} n_{i}$$

$$= N \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{kT} + N$$

$$\ln N! = N \ln N - N$$

$$n_{i} = \frac{Ng_{i}e^{-\varepsilon_{i}/(kT)}}{q}$$

$$S = Nk \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{T} + Nk$$

定域子系统

$$W = N! \prod_{i} \frac{g_{i}^{n_{i}}}{n_{i}!}$$

$$\ln W_B = \ln N! + \left(N \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{kT} + N\right)$$

$$= N \ln N - N + N \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{kT} + N$$

$$= N \ln q + \frac{U}{kT}$$

$$S = k \ln W_B = Nk \ln q + \frac{U}{T}$$

离域子系统

$$S = Nk \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{T} + Nk$$

将
$$q = e^{-\frac{\varepsilon_0}{kT}} q^0 代入$$
得: $S = Nk \ln \frac{q^0 e^{-\varepsilon_0/kT}}{N} + \frac{U^0}{T} + \frac{U_0}{T} + Nk$

$$= Nk \ln \frac{q^0}{N} - \frac{\varepsilon_0 Nk}{kT} + \frac{U^0}{T} + \frac{U_0}{T} + Nk$$

$$= Nk \ln \frac{q^0}{N} + \frac{U^0}{T} + Nk$$
给的操

同理

户理
定域子系统
$$S = Nk \ln q^0 + \frac{U^0}{T}$$

对比上式可知,系 统的熵与能量零点选 择无关。

系统的熵是粒子各种独立运动形式对熵的贡献之和,即:

$$S = S_t + S_r + S_V + S_e + S_n$$
 (9.8.6)

对离域子,式中各独立运动形式的熵为:

$$S_t = Nk \ln \left(\frac{q_t^0}{N}\right) + \frac{U_t^0}{T} + Nk$$

$$S = Nk \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{T} + Nk$$

$$S_r = Nk \ln q_r^0 + \frac{U_r^0}{T}$$

$$S_v = Nk \ln q_v^0 + \frac{U_v^0}{T}$$

$$RNk项落在S_t$$

$$L, 是为保证在单
原子分子时, S_t与S$$
相符。

$$S = Nk \ln \frac{q}{N} + \frac{U}{T} + Nk$$

将Nk项落在 S_{i} 上,是为保证在单 原子分子时,S,与S相符。

$$S = Nk \ln q^0 + \frac{U^0}{T}$$

$$S_{t} = Nk \ln q_{t}^{0} + \frac{U_{t}^{0}}{T}$$

$$S_{r} = Nk \ln q_{r}^{0} + \frac{U_{r}^{0}}{T}$$

$$S_{v} = Nk \ln q_{v}^{0} + \frac{U_{r}^{0}}{T}$$

5. 统计熵的计算

因为人们对核自旋及 核内更深层次的微粒运动 认识还很不充分,所以统计的方法仍然算不出熵的绝对值。

但基于常温下电子运动及核运动确实处于基态这样一个事实,可认为一般物理化学过程中电子运动及核运动对熵的贡献保持不变, ΔS 只是由于 S_t , S_r , S_v 变化而产生的。

通常,将由统计热力学方法计算出S_t,S_r,S_v之和称为统计熵。因为计算它时要用到光谱数据,故又称光谱熵。而热力学中以第三定律为基础,由量热实验测得热数据求出的规定熵被称作量热熵。

(1) S_t的计算

对离域子,因为:

$$q_{t}^{0} = q_{t} = \left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^{2}}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}V$$

$$U_{t}^{0} = \frac{3}{2}NkT$$

$$S_{t} = Nk \ln \left(\frac{q_{t}^{0}}{N}\right) + \frac{U_{t}^{0}}{T} + Nk$$

$$S_t = Nk \ln \left[\left(\frac{2\pi mkT}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{V}{N} \right] + \frac{5}{2} Nk$$
 (9. 8. 9)

(2) S, 的计算

对离域子

$$q_r^0 = q_r = \frac{T}{\Theta_r \sigma}$$
 \mathcal{B} $U_r^0 = NkT$

$$S_r = Nk \ln \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_r \sigma}\right) + Nk$$
 (9.8.11)

(3) S_v的计算

对离域子

$$q_{v}^{0} = (1 - e^{-\Theta_{v}/T})^{-1} \qquad \mathcal{D} \qquad U_{v}^{0} = \frac{Nk\Theta_{v}}{e^{\Theta_{v}/T} - 1}$$

$$S_{v} = -Nk \ln(1 - e^{-\Theta_{v}/T}) + Nk \frac{\Theta_{v}}{T} (e^{\Theta_{v}/T} - 1)^{-1}$$
 (9.8.13)

内容小结

1. 热力学能与配分函数之间的关系

$$U = NkT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

$$U = U^0 + U_0$$

$$\therefore U^{0} = NkT^{2} \left(\frac{\partial \ln q^{0}}{\partial T} \right)_{V}$$

单原子分子

$$U_{m} = U_{m,t}^{0} + U_{0,m,t} = \frac{3}{2}RT + U_{0,m}$$

双原子分子

若振动能级未开放

$$U_{m} = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right)RT + U_{0,m} = \frac{5}{2}RT + U_{0,m}$$

若振动能级充分开放

$$U_m = \frac{7}{2}RT + U_{0,m} \qquad (U_{v,m}^0 = RT)$$

2. 系统的摩尔定容热容与配分函数的关系

$$C_{V,m} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left[RT^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T} \right)_V \right]_V$$

C_{v,m}不受零点选择的影响

单原子分子(没有振动与转动): $C_{Vm} = 3R/2$

双原子分子,低温下,振动能级未开放时: $C_{V,m}=5R/2$

3. 系统的熵与配分函数的关系

(1) 玻尔兹曼熵定理

$$S = k \ln \Omega$$

(2) 摘取最大项原理

$$S = k \ln W_B$$