

統計力学 A Ⅶ

2020 / 11 / 24

現状の理解のテーブル

Γの
積分

$$\Omega(E, V, N) = \int_{H(\Gamma; V, N) \leq E} d\Gamma$$

$$\Sigma(\beta, V, N) = \int d\Gamma e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

熱力学
関数

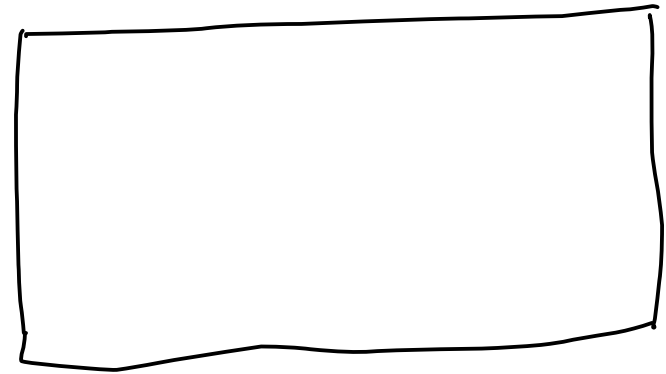
$$S(E, V, N) = k_B \log \frac{\Omega(E, V, N)}{N!}$$
$$= k_B \log \frac{\Sigma(E, V, N)}{N!}$$

$$F(T, V, N) = -k_B T \log \frac{\Sigma(\beta, V, N)}{N!}$$
$$\beta = \frac{1}{k_B T}$$

統計
分布

$$f_{mc}^{E, V, N}(\Gamma) = \frac{\delta(H(\Gamma; V, N) - E)}{\Sigma(E, V, N)}$$

$$\Sigma(E, V, N) = \frac{\partial \Omega(E, V, N)}{\partial E}$$



断熱環境

等温環境

現状の理解のテーブル

Γの
積分

$$\Omega(E, V, N) = \int_{H(\Gamma; V, N) \leq E} d\Gamma$$

$$Z(\beta, V, N) = \int d\Gamma e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

熱力学
関数

$$S(E, V, N) = k_B \log \frac{\Omega(E, V, N)}{N!}$$

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統計
分布

$$f_{E, V, N}^{mc}(\Gamma) = \frac{\delta(H(\Gamma; V, N) - E)}{\Sigma(E, V, N)}$$

$$\Sigma(E, V, N) = \frac{\partial \Omega(E, V, N)}{\partial E}$$

≡ 微分 = カル分布

断熱環境

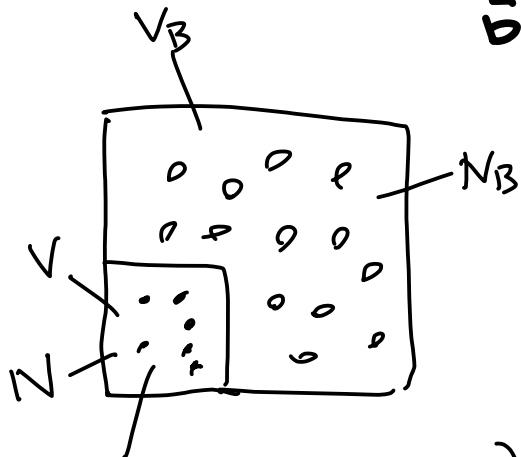
$$p_{\beta, V, N}^c(\Gamma) = \frac{e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}}{Z(\beta, V, N)}$$

カル分布

等温環境

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設定



$$\Gamma = (V_1, \dots, V_N, P_1, \dots, P_N)$$

$$\Gamma_B = (V_1^B, \dots, V_{N_B}^B, P_1^B, \dots, P_{N_B}^B)$$

$$N \ll N_B$$

$$V \ll V_B$$

$$\Gamma_{\text{tot}} = (\Gamma, \Gamma_B)$$

$$\int_{E_{\text{tot}}, V_{\text{tot}}, N_{\text{tot}}}^{\text{mc}} (\Gamma_{\text{tot}}) = \frac{\mathcal{S}(H_{\text{tot}}(\Gamma_{\text{tot}}) - E_{\text{tot}})}{\sum_{\Gamma} (E_{\text{tot}}, V_{\text{tot}}, N_{\text{tot}})}$$

$$H_{\text{tot}}(\Gamma_{\text{tot}}) = H(\Gamma; V, N) + H_B(\Gamma_B) + H_{\text{int}}(\Gamma_{\text{tot}})$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{P}(\Gamma) \equiv \int d\Gamma_B \int_{E_{\text{tot}}, V_{\text{tot}}, N_{\text{tot}}}^{\text{mc}} (\Gamma, \Gamma_B)$$

Σ計算する

cf: $P(x, Y)$

$\Rightarrow P(x) = \sum_Y P(x, Y)$

微分計算

$$\mathcal{P}(\Gamma) \equiv \int d\Gamma_B \int_{E_{tot}, V_{tot}, N_{tot}}^{mc} (\Gamma, \Gamma_B) \quad \int_{E_{tot}, V_{tot}, N_{tot}}^{mc} (\Gamma_{tot}) = \frac{\mathcal{S}(H_{tot}(\Gamma_{tot}) - E_{tot})}{\sum_{tot} (\mathcal{I}_{tot}, V_{tot}, N_{tot})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{tot}} \int d\Gamma_B \delta(H(\Gamma; V, N) + \underline{H_B(\Gamma_B)} + \cancel{H_{int}(\Gamma, \Gamma_B)} - E_{tot})$$

↖ $N^{\frac{2}{3}} \sim o(N)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sum_{tot}} \sum_B (E_{tot} - H(\Gamma; V, N), V_B, N_B)$$

$$= \frac{N_B!}{\sum_{tot}} e^{N_B \omega_B \left(\frac{E_{tot} - H(\Gamma; V, N)}{N_B}, \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right) + o(N_B)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum_B (E_B, V_B, N_B)}{N_B!} &= e^{N_B \omega_B \left(\frac{E_B}{N_B}, \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right) + o(N_B)} \\ &= e^{\frac{1}{k_B} S_B(E_B, N_B, V_B)} \end{aligned}$$

計算 II

$$\omega_B \left(\underbrace{\frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{N_B}}_{U_B}, \underbrace{\frac{V_B}{N_B}}_{V_B} \right) = \omega_B \left(\frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{N_B}, \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right) + \underbrace{\frac{\partial \omega_B(U_B, V_B)}{\partial U_B}}_{\text{}} \bigg|_{U_B = \frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{N_B}} \left(- \frac{H(P; V, N)}{N_B} \right) + o\left(\frac{N}{N_B}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{k_B} \frac{\partial S_B(E_B, V_B, N_B)}{\partial E_B} = \frac{1}{k_B T} = \beta$$

$$P(P) = \frac{N_B!}{\sum_{\text{tot}}} e^{N_B \omega_B \left(\frac{E_{\text{tot}}}{N_B}, \frac{V_B}{N_B} \right)} e^{-\beta H(P; V, N)}$$

(註: P は Γ の座標) (注: P は Γ の座標)

$$= \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta H(P; V, N)}$$

$$\int d\Gamma P(\Gamma) = 1 \quad \text{よって} \quad Z = \int d\Gamma e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

$$Z(\beta, V, N) \ll \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

力) = カル分布

$$\checkmark \int_{\beta, V, N}^C P(\Gamma) = \frac{1}{Z(\beta, V, N)} e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

✓ 分配関数

$$Z(\beta, V, N) = \int d\Gamma e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

自由エネルギー

$$F(T, V, N) = -k_B T \log \frac{Z(\beta, V, N)}{N!}$$

✓ $A(\Gamma)$ (任意)

$$\langle A \rangle_{\beta, V, N}^C \equiv \int d\Gamma A(\Gamma) P_{\beta, V, N}^C(\Gamma)$$

カノニカル分布の特徴

エネルギーの相加性

\Leftrightarrow 分布の独立性

便利 (本質?)

e.g. $H(\Gamma) = K(p_1, \dots, p_N) + V(q_1, \dots, q_N)$

$$P_{\beta, V, N}(\Gamma) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{Z_K} e^{-\beta K(p_1, \dots, p_N)}}_{\text{運動量空間上の分布}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{Z_V} e^{-\beta V(q_1, \dots, q_N)}}_{\text{位置空間上の分布}}$$

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$$\bar{H} = \int d\Gamma H(\Gamma; V, N) \frac{1}{Z(\beta, V, N)} e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)} \quad \left(= \langle H \rangle_{\beta, V, N}^c \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{Z(\beta, V, N)} \left(- \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} Z(\beta, V, N) \right)$$

$$Z = \int d\Gamma e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}$$

$$= - \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z(\beta, V, N)$$

$$\bar{H} = -k_B T \log \frac{Z}{N!}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} (\beta \bar{H})$$

$$= \bar{H} + \beta \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial \beta} \right)_{V, N}$$

$$= \bar{H} - T \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial T} \right)_{V, N}$$

$$= \bar{H} + TS$$

圧力

$$p(\Gamma; V, N) \equiv - \frac{\partial H(\Gamma; V, N)}{\partial V}$$

$$p_* = - \int d\Gamma \frac{\partial H(\Gamma; V, N)}{\partial V} \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)} \quad (= \langle p \rangle_{\beta, V, N}^c)$$

$$= + \frac{k_B T}{Z} \int d\Gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial V} (e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)})$$

$$= k_B T \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} Z$$

$$= k_B T \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \log Z$$

$$= - \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial V} \right)_{T, N}$$

$$\leftarrow \bar{H} = -k_B T \log \frac{Z}{N!}$$

運動重力量の分布

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(p_1, \dots, p_N) &= \int dr_1 \dots dr_N \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m} - \beta V(r_1, \dots, r_N)} \\ &= \frac{1}{Z_k} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k &= \int dp_1 \dots dp_N e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m}} \\ &= \left[\int dp e^{-\beta \frac{|p|^2}{2m}} \right]^N \\ &= (Z_k^{(1)})^N \end{aligned}$$

$$\rho(p) = \frac{1}{Z_k^{(1)}} e^{-\beta \frac{|p|^2}{2m}}$$

マクスウェル分布

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k^{(1)} &= \int dp e^{-\beta \frac{|p|^2}{2m}} \\ &= \left(\frac{2m\pi}{\beta} \right)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

運動エネルギー

$$K(P) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m}$$

$$K_* = \frac{1}{Z_K} \int dP_1 \dots dP_N \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m} e^{-\beta \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{|p_i|^2}{2m}}$$

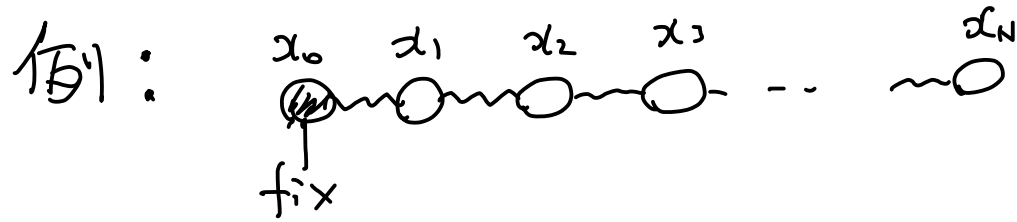
$$= \frac{N}{Z_K^{(1)}} \int dP \frac{|P|^2}{2m} e^{-\beta \frac{|P|^2}{2m}}$$

$$= -N \frac{1}{Z_K^{(1)}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} Z_K^{(1)} = -N \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log Z_K^{(1)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2} N k_B T}}$$

「1自由度」あたり $\frac{1}{2} k_B T$ のエネルギーが配分される

エネルギー-等分配則



$$\Gamma = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N, p_1, \dots, p_N)$$

$$H(\Gamma; N) = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{k}{2} [(x_i - x_{i-1}) - a]^2$$

$$y_i = x_i - x_{i-1} - a$$

$$\rightarrow \Gamma = (y_1, \dots, y_N, p_1, \dots, p_N)$$

$$P_{\beta}^c(\Gamma) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-\beta \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{p_i^2}{2m} + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{k}{2} y_i^2 \right]}$$

↓
N

↓
N

"2N自由度"

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \times 2N \times k_B T = N k_B T$$

* 真空中の電磁場

~ 多数の振動子

* 固体

結晶格子の振動

注意!

▷ 調和振動子 (線形振動子) のみ

▷ 非線形振動子の「1自由度あたり」の

エネルギー配分は $\frac{1}{2}k_B T$ ではない

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まとめ

▷
$$\rho_{\beta, V, N}^C(\Gamma) = \frac{e^{-\beta H(\Gamma; V, N)}}{Z(\beta, V, N)} \quad \text{による}$$

(カノニカル分布)

様々な統計量を計算できる。(cf. シボート)

▷ 熱力学量の計算は 分配関数による公式

と同じ結果を与える。

レポート

エネルギーゆらぎの分散 σ_E を

$$\sigma_E \equiv \left\langle \left(H - \langle H \rangle_{\beta, V, N}^C \right)^2 \right\rangle_{\beta, V, N}^C \quad \text{を "定義する"}$$

σ_E を 熱力学関数 で表わせ