

三、双原子分子(原子核仍处于基态)

我们引入 Born - Oppenheimer 近似使得原子核坐标和电子坐标分离, 在这样的处理下, 不同能级的电子构成了不同的原子核运动的势能面(电子的速度远大于核速度, 则核坐标为参数, 电子绕核运动形成了有效势场)

核运动:

$$H = K(\text{动能}) + V(R) (\text{势能}) \quad R: \text{核间距}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} m_1 |\vec{R}_1|^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 |\vec{R}_2|^2$$

$$\text{在质心核中 } \vec{R}_c = \frac{m_1 \vec{R}_1 + m_2 \vec{R}_2}{m_1 + m_2} \quad \vec{R} = \vec{R}_2 - \vec{R}_1 \quad M = m_1 + m_2 \quad \mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$K = \frac{1}{2} M |\vec{R}_c|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu |\vec{R}|^2$$

$$\text{相对运动以球坐标可以表示为 } T_{\text{rel}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu |\vec{R}|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mu (R^2 + R^2 \dot{\theta}^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \theta \dot{\phi}^2)$$

作刚性转子近似, 认为只有振动与势能有关, 转动时核间距固定, 只有振动才发生微小的变化, 此时可实现转动与振动的分离

我们分离电子、振动、转动依据的相对运动的快慢, 由不确定性关系, $\Delta t \cdot \Delta E \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$, 若运动快, Δt 小, 则 ΔE 大, 运动慢, Δt 大, 则 ΔE 小.

但运动分离不意味部分函数的因子化, 因为 $e \rightarrow v \rightarrow r$ 是相互影响的.

即 $g = g_e \cdot g_v \cdot g_{vr}$. 即用 (e, v, r) 三个量子数描述一个 g_{inner} .

但是若 $\frac{\Delta E_{10}^{(e)}}{kT} \gg 1$, 则 $g_e = g_0^{(e)} e^{-\beta E_0^{(e)}}$, 即电子能级也被冻结于基态

$g_0^{(e)} = 2s+1$ $\begin{cases} s=0, & g_0^{(e)}=1 \text{ mostly} \\ s=1, & g_0^{(e)}=3, \text{ eg: O}_2 \text{ 基态 3重简并} \end{cases}$ 此时 $g_{vr} = g_e \cdot g_{vr}$

在刚性转子近似下, $g_{vr} = g_v \cdot g_r$ ☆☆

对于振动, 在简谐近似下: $V(R) = V(R_0) + \frac{1}{2} k (R - R_0)^2$

由讨论声子振动的结论 $g_v = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \beta \hbar \omega}}{1 - e^{-\beta \hbar \omega}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2} \Theta_v / T}}{1 - e^{-\Theta_v / T}} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\Theta_v}, & T \gg \Theta_v \\ e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\Theta_v}{T}}, & T \ll \Theta_v \end{cases}$

$$\text{其中 } \theta_v = \frac{\hbar\omega}{k_B} \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}} \quad k = \left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial R^2}\right) \Big|_{R_0}$$

对于 H_2 : $\theta_v = 6300 \text{ K}$ HCl : $\theta_v = 4300 \text{ K}$. $I_2 = 310 \text{ K}$, 一般, 对于振动自由度经典极限不能达到.

转动: 定义转动惯量 $I \equiv \mu R_0^2$, 则转动能级为 $E_J = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I} J(J+1)$ $J=0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$g_r = \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} (2J+1) e^{-\beta \frac{\hbar^2 J(J+1)}{2I}} = \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} (2J+1) e^{-J(J+1)\theta_r/I}$$

$\underbrace{g(J)}_{g_r}$

其中 $\theta_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2Ik_B}$ 对 H_2 : $\theta_r = 88 \text{ K}$. $HCl: 9.4 \text{ K}$ $I_2: 0.053 \text{ K}$.

对 θ_r 足够大, 则

$$g_r = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{\theta_r} de^{-(J^2+J)\beta \frac{\hbar^2}{2I}} = \frac{1}{\theta_r}. \quad \text{作业: } 4.14.$$

则: $g = g_t \cdot g_n \cdot g_e \cdot g_v \cdot g_r / \sigma_{AB}$. σ_{AB} 为对称数, 若 A, B 为同一原子, 则 $\sigma_{AB} = 2$.

若 A, B 不同, 则 $\sigma_{AB} = 1$. (从量子力学的角度, σ_{AB} 源于相同粒子交换对称的问题; 从经典力学的角度上, 我们在考虑转动时, 转动角度为 360° ; 但若两原子相同, 则转 180° 即可, 所以要除 2).

总结: 原子核总是被“冻结”在基态.

电子大多数只有基态贡献, 偶尔会有激发

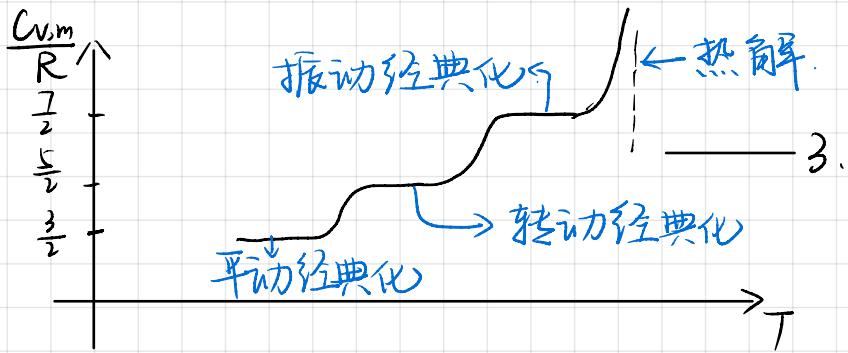
振动: 要考察分子的特征温度 (有 H 的分子 θ_v 较高, 但重分子会有热激发, 就会过渡到高温经典连续化过程)

转动: 也要考察条件, 同样, 若温度高会过渡到经典连续化.

平动: 总是可以连续化 (电子, 1K 的温度下都可以连续)

$$\langle E \rangle = kT^2 \frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial T} ; \quad C_V = \frac{\partial E}{\partial T} \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{考察温度在几十 K 到上千 K.} \\ &\text{设此时核与电子不贡献.} \end{aligned}$$

双原子分子高温时 振动与转动的贡献均为 Nk , 而平动贡献为 $\frac{3}{2}k$



四、多原子(n 个)分子.

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ DOF: } 3n \begin{cases} r & 3 \\ v & 3n-5 \\ \nu & 3n-6 \end{cases} \begin{array}{l} \text{线型分子.} \\ \text{非线型分子} \\ \text{线} \\ \text{非.} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} Q = g^N / N! \quad g = g_r g_n g_e g_v g_r / \sigma$$

$\textcircled{3}$ 由于多原子分子比较重, g_r 可以用经典化连续处理. $g_r = \prod_B (2I_B + 1) e^{-\beta E_B}$

$$g_r = \prod_{i=1}^{3n-5} g_{r_i}, \text{ 重点考察 } g_r$$

a. 线型. $g_r = \frac{T}{6\theta_r} \quad \theta_r = \frac{\hbar^2}{2IK_B} \quad I = \sum_i m_i r_{i0}^2 \quad r_{i0}: i\text{核与质心的距离.}$

若分子对称 ($D=C=O$, $H-C\equiv C-H$), $\Gamma=2$

b. 非线型. ($CHCl_3$)

首先建立质心系 (以质心为原点) 转动惯量 I_{ij} (张量)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{xx} = \sum_s m_s (y_s^2 + z_s^2) \\ I_{yy} = \sum_s m_s (x_s^2 + z_s^2) \\ I_{zz} = \sum_s m_s (x_s^2 + y_s^2) \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{xy} = \sum_s m_s x_s y_s = I_{yx} \\ I_{xz} = \sum_s m_s x_s z_s = I_{zx} \\ I_{yz} = \sum_s m_s y_s z_s = I_{zy} \end{array} \right.$$

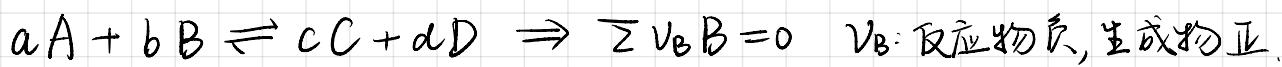
I 是实对称系, 可以对角化 (对应坐标系的转动). 对角化后的对角元为主转动惯量, 记为 I_x, I_y, I_z .

$$\text{则 } g_r = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \left(\frac{8\pi^2 k T}{h^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} (I_x I_y I_z)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Γ : 通过转动可得空间等价形数

$$\text{eg: } \begin{pmatrix} H_2O & : 2 \\ NH_3 & : 3 \\ CH_4 & : 12 \\ C_6H_6 & : 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、气相化学平衡(理想气体)



化学平衡条件: $\bar{v}_B v_B \mu_B = 0$

$$\text{多组分配分函数 } Q = \prod_B \frac{g_B^{N_B}}{N_B!} \quad A = -kT \ln Q. \quad \mu_B = \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial N_B}\right)_{T, V, \{N_C, C \neq B\}}$$

$$A = -kT \sum_B [N_C \ln \frac{g_B}{N_B} + N_B]$$

$$\mu_B = -kT \ln \frac{g_B}{N_B} \quad \text{代入化学平衡的条件} \Rightarrow \bar{v}_B \ln \frac{g_B}{N_B} = 0$$

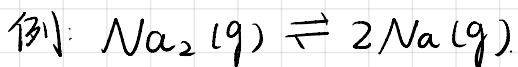
$$\text{得到: } \bar{v}_B \ln g_B = \bar{v}_B \ln N_B \Rightarrow \prod_B g_B^{v_B} = \prod_B N_B^{v_B}$$

$$\text{同时除以体和得到 } \prod_B \left(\frac{g_B}{N_B}\right)^{v_B} = \prod_B \left(\frac{N_B}{V_B}\right)^{v_B} \quad \text{令 } P = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{P}{kT} = \frac{P/P^\theta}{kT/kT^\theta}$$

$$\text{右} = \prod_B \left(\frac{P_B}{P^\theta}\right)^{v_B} \left(\frac{P^\theta}{kT}\right)^{\Delta v_B} = K_P \cdot \left(\frac{P^\theta}{kT}\right)^{\Delta v_B}$$

左 = $\prod_B [g_B^{(B)} / \lambda_B^3]^{v_B}$ 由于反应前后原子数守恒, 则核的贡献抵消

$$\text{R.I. } K_P = \prod_B [g_{\text{envr}}^{(B)} / \lambda_B^3]^{v_B} \quad \text{核均处于基态}$$

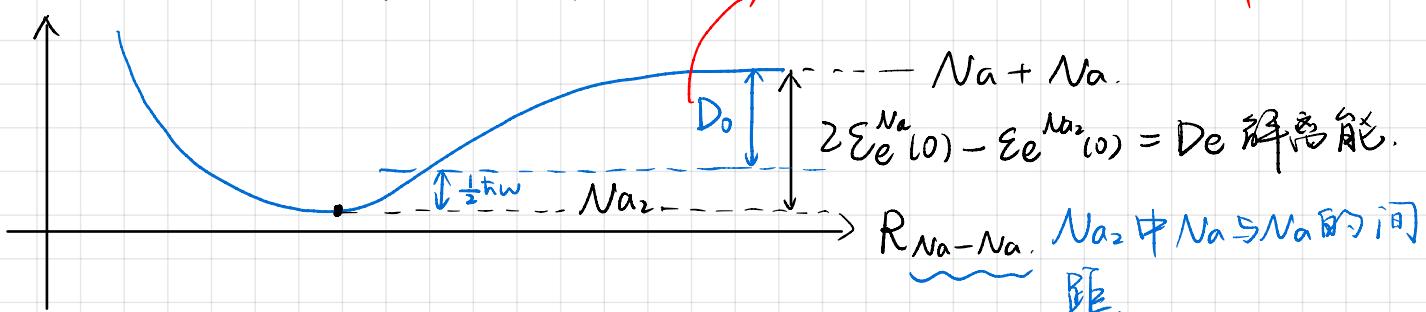


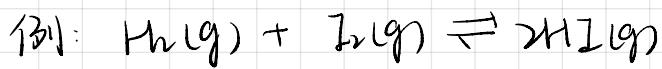
$$K_P = \frac{[g_{\text{envr}}(\text{Na}) / \lambda^3 \text{Na}]^2}{[g_{\text{envr}}(\text{Na}_2) / \lambda^3 \text{Na}_2]^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{2\pi m_{\text{Na}} kT}{h^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{g_{e^-(0)}}{g_{e^-(0)}}\right)^2 e^{-\beta \cdot 2\epsilon_e^{Na(0)}}}{\left(\frac{2\pi m_{\text{Na}_2} kT}{h^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{T}{2\Theta_r} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{\Theta_r}{T}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\beta \hbar \omega} \underbrace{g_{e^-(0)}}_{\text{转}} \underbrace{e^{-\beta \epsilon_e^{Na_2(0)}}}_{\text{振}} \underbrace{e^{-\beta \epsilon_e^{Na_2(0)}}}_{\text{电子}}} \quad \text{Na 原子无转动能级.}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\pi m_{\text{Na}} kT}{h^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 8 \cdot \frac{\Theta_r^{Na}}{T} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\Theta_r^{Na_2}}{T}}\right) e^{-\beta D_0}$$

$$D_0 = 2\epsilon_e^{Na(0)} - [\epsilon_e^{Na_2(0)} + \frac{1}{2}\hbar\omega] \quad \text{振动零点能校正后的解离能.}$$





$$K_p = \frac{g_{\text{env}}^2(\text{HI}) \lambda^{-6}(\text{HI})}{g_{\text{env}}(\text{H}_2) \lambda^{-3}(\text{H}_2) g_{\text{env}}(\text{I}_2) \lambda^{-3}(\text{I}_2)}$$

$$= \frac{m_{\text{H}_2}^3}{m_{\text{H}}^{\frac{3}{2}} m_{\text{I}_2}^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\theta_r^{\text{H}_2} \theta_r^{\text{I}_2}}{\theta_r^2(\text{H}_2)} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{(1 - e^{-\frac{\theta_r(\text{H}_2)}{T}})(1 - e^{-\frac{\theta_r(\text{I}_2)}{T}})}{(1 - e^{-\frac{\theta_r(\text{H}_2)}{T}})^2} \cdot e^{-\beta(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\text{H}_2} - \frac{1}{2} \hbar \omega_{\text{I}_2})}$$

转动对称

• $e^{\beta(2D_e^{\text{H}_2} - D_e^{\text{H}_2} - D_e^{\text{I}_2})}$. (以原子能量为原点).

$$= \boxed{\quad} \cdot e^{\beta(2D_e^{\text{H}_2} - D_e^{\text{H}_2} - D_e^{\text{I}_2})}$$

修正的电离能.

作业: Prob. 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, $\text{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{O}_2 \rightleftharpoons \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 的 K_p

§ 6. 金属中的自由电子气

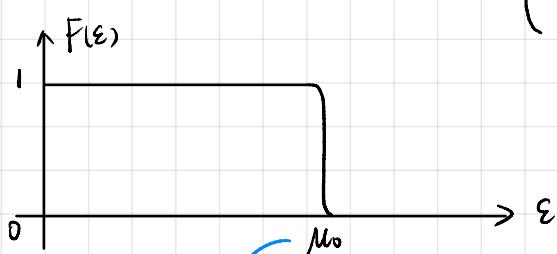
一、费米函数和平动态密度

根据 Fermi - Dirac 分布, 我们定义 Fermi 函数为

$$F(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon - \mu)} + 1} = \begin{cases} 0 & \frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT} \gg 1 \\ < \frac{1}{2} & \dots > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \dots = 0 \\ > \frac{1}{2} & \dots < 0 \\ 1 & \dots \ll -1 \end{cases}$$

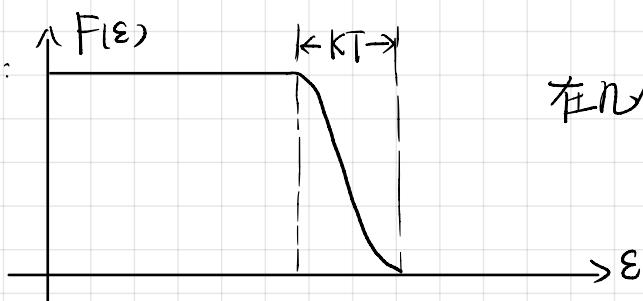
$\frac{\varepsilon - \mu}{kT}$	$F(\varepsilon)$
$\gg 1$	0
> 0	≈ 0.12
$= 0$	0.5
< 0	0.73
$\ll -1$	0.88

0K时



零温时的化学势称为 Fermi 能级.

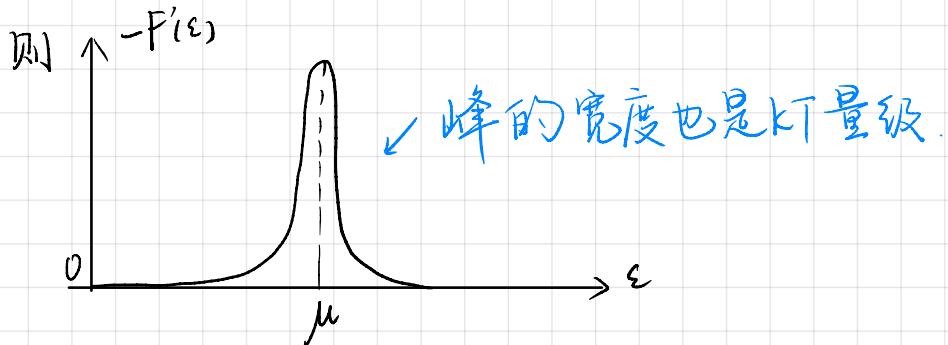
非零温时:



在几个 kT 内 $F(\varepsilon)$ 从 1 变为 0

考察 $-F'(\varepsilon)$, 令 $\beta(\varepsilon - \mu) = x$

$$\text{则 } -F'(\varepsilon) = \frac{e^x}{(e^x + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{(1 + e^x)(1 + e^{-x})} \leftarrow \text{偶函数}$$



* 巨配分函数 \downarrow 自旋带来的简并度 $g_J=2$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta PV &= \ln \Theta = \sum_j g_j \ln (1 + e^{\beta \mu} e^{-\beta \varepsilon_j}) \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \rho(\varepsilon) \ln (1 + e^{\beta \mu} e^{-\beta \varepsilon}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle N \rangle = \frac{\partial \ln \Theta}{\partial (\beta \mu)} \Big|_{V, \beta} = \sum_j \underbrace{\langle n_j \rangle}_{\text{之前定义的 Fermi 函数}} = 2 \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \rho(\varepsilon) F(\varepsilon)$$

$$\langle E \rangle = \frac{\partial \ln \Theta}{\partial \beta} \Big|_{V, \beta \mu} = \sum_i \langle n_i \rangle \varepsilon_i = 2 \int_0^\infty d\varepsilon \rho(\varepsilon) F(\varepsilon)$$

$$\text{由之前的推导. } \rho(\varepsilon) = \frac{2\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

二. 计算 $\langle N \rangle$ $\langle E \rangle$

1. 0K下: ($\varepsilon < \mu_0, F=1$; $\varepsilon > \mu, F=0$)

$$\langle N \rangle = \int_0^{\mu_0} d\varepsilon \cdot \frac{4\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{8}{3} \frac{\pi V}{h^3} (2m)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mu_0^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

注意: $\langle N \rangle$ 是已知的 (通过称重), 可以由上式求 μ_0 .

$$\Rightarrow \mu_0 = \left(\frac{3N h^3}{8\pi V} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \frac{1}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{8m} \left(\frac{3N}{\pi V} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

定义 $\mu_0 = k_B T_F$. T_F 为费米温度.