

18章 分配関数と理想気体

ボルツマン因子 k_B : 系がエネルギー E_j の状態にある確率を記述する

$$p_j \propto \exp\left[-\frac{E_j}{k_B T}\right]$$

分配関数 Q : $Q = \sum_j \exp\left[-\frac{E_j}{k_B T}\right]$ とすれば $p_j = \frac{1}{Q} \exp\left[-\frac{E_j}{k_B T}\right]$

ボルツマン統計より $Q(N, V, T) = \frac{[q(V, T)]^N}{N!}$

$$q(V, T) = \sum_j \exp\left[-\frac{\varepsilon_j}{k_B T}\right]$$

エネルギーの平均値 $\langle \varepsilon \rangle = k_B T^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial T} \right)_V$

18. 1 単原子理想気体中の原子の並進の分配関数は $(2\pi mk_B T/h^2)^{3/2} V$ である

単原子理想気体の原子エネルギー

$$\varepsilon_{\text{atomic}} = \varepsilon_{\text{trans}} + \varepsilon_{\text{elec}}$$

$$q(V, T) = q_{\text{trans}}(V, T) + q_{\text{elec}}(T)$$

立方体の容器内の並進エネルギー状態

$$\varepsilon_{n_x, n_y, n_z} = \frac{h^2}{8ma^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2) \quad n_x, n_y, n_z = 1, 2, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} q_{\text{trans}} &= \sum_{n_x, n_y, n_z=1}^{\infty} \exp[-\beta \varepsilon_{n_x, n_y, n_z}] = \sum_{n_x=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_y=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n_z=1}^{\infty} \exp\left[-\frac{\beta h^2}{8ma^2} (n_x^2 + n_y^2 + n_z^2)\right] \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta h^2 n^2}{8ma^2}\right) \right]^3 \\ &\cong \left[\int_0^{\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{\beta h^2 n^2}{8ma^2}\right) dn \right]^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{2\pi mk_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} V \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{平均エネルギー} \quad \langle \varepsilon_{\text{trans}} \rangle = k_B T^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln q_{\text{trans}}}{\partial T} \right)_V = \dots = \frac{3}{2} k_B T$$

18.2 室温ではほとんどの原子が基底状態にある

電子分配関数 $q_{\text{elec}} = \sum_i q_{ei} \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{ei})$

$$q_{\text{elec}}(T) = q_{e1} + q_{e2} \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{e2}) + \dots$$

ふつうは $\beta \varepsilon_{ei} = \frac{10000 \text{ cm}^{-1}}{0.6950 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ K}} \frac{1}{T} \cong \frac{10^4 \text{ K}}{T} \Rightarrow$ 2項目以降は無視できる
(ことが多い)

例) $^3\text{S}_1$ にあるヘリウム原子の割合 $^3\text{S}_1 - ^1\text{S}_0 = 159850.318 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$$f_2 = \frac{3 \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{e2})}{1 + 3 \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{e2}) + \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{e3})} = \begin{cases} 10^{-334} & (T = 300 \text{ K}) \\ 10^{-33} & (T = 3000 \text{ K}) \end{cases}$$

平均エネルギー $U = k_B T^2 \left(\frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial T} \right)_{N,V} = \frac{3}{2} k_B T + \frac{N g_{e2} \varepsilon_{e2} \exp(-\beta \varepsilon_{e2})}{q_{\text{elec}}} + \dots$

熱容量 $\bar{C}_V = \left(\frac{dU}{dT} \right)_{N,V} = \frac{3}{2} R$

圧力 $P = k_B T \left(\frac{\partial \ln Q}{\partial V} \right)_{N,T} = \frac{N k_B T}{V}$ (理想気体の状態方程式)

18.3 二原子分子のエネルギーはべつべつの項の和として近似できる

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_{\text{trans}} + \varepsilon_{\text{rot}} + \varepsilon_{\text{vib}} + \varepsilon_{\text{elec}}$$

$$Q(N, V, T) = \frac{[q(V, T)]^N}{N!}$$

$$q(V, T) = q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{rot}} q_{\text{vib}} q_{\text{elec}}$$

$$q_{\text{trans}} = \left[\frac{2\pi(m_1 + m_2)k_B T}{h^2} \right]^{3/2}$$

$$q_{\text{rot}} \text{の原点} \Rightarrow J = 0$$

$$q_{\text{vib}} \text{の原点} \Rightarrow \nu = 0, \text{ポテンシャルの底}$$

$$q_{\text{elec}} \text{の原点} \Rightarrow \text{ポテンシャルの底}$$

18.4 室温ではほとんどの分子が基底振動状態にある

調和振動子近似

$$\varepsilon_\nu = \left(\nu + \frac{1}{2} \right) h\nu$$

$$q_{\text{vib}}(T) = \sum_\nu \exp(-\beta\varepsilon_\nu) = \sum_\nu \exp\left[-\beta\left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)h\nu \right]$$

$$= \exp\left(-\beta\frac{h\nu}{2}\right) \sum_\nu \exp(-\beta h\nu\nu) = \frac{\exp\left(-\beta\frac{h\nu}{2}\right)}{1 - \exp(-\beta h\nu)}$$

18.4 室温ではほとんどの分子が基底振動状態にある(つづき)

振動温度 $\theta_{\text{vib}} = \frac{h\nu}{k_B}$ を定義

$$q_{\text{vib}}(T) = \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{2T}\right)}{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{T}\right)}$$

エネルギー

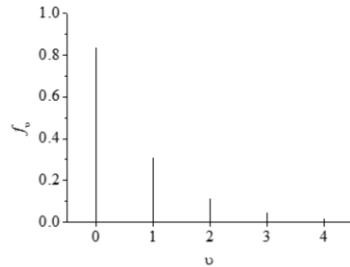
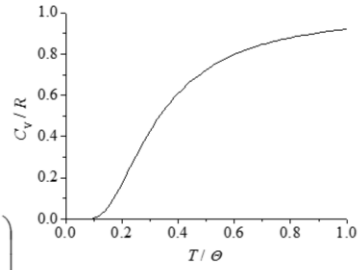
$$\langle E_{\text{vib}} \rangle = Nk_B T^2 \frac{d \ln q_{\text{vib}}}{dT} = Nk_B \left(\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{2} + \frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{\exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{T}\right) - 1} \right)$$

熱容量

$$C_{V,\text{vib}} = \frac{d\langle E_{\text{vib}} \rangle}{dT} = R \left(\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{T} \right)^2 \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{2T}\right)}{\left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{\text{vib}}}{T}\right)\right]^2}$$

振動励起の確率

$$f_v = \frac{\exp\left(-\beta h\nu \left(\nu + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)}{q_{\text{vib}}}$$



18.5 大部分の分子が常温で励起回転状態にある

剛体回転子のエネルギー準位 $\epsilon_J = \frac{\hbar^2 J(J+1)}{2I}$ ($J=0,1,2,\dots$)

縮退度 $g_J = 2J+1$

分配関数 $q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} (2J+1) \exp\left[-\beta \frac{\hbar^2 J(J+1)}{2I}\right]$

回転温度を $\theta_{\text{rot}} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2Ik_B} = \frac{hB}{k_B}$ とすれば

$$q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \sum_{J=0}^{\infty} (2J+1) \exp\left[-\theta_{\text{rot}} \frac{J(J+1)}{T}\right]$$

常温では θ_{rot}/T の値は小さいので

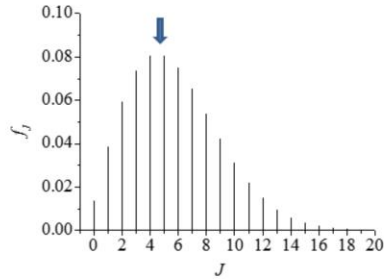
$$q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \int_0^{\infty} (2J+1) \exp\left[-\theta_{\text{rot}} \frac{J(J+1)}{T}\right] dJ$$

$$= \frac{T}{\theta_{\text{rot}}} = \frac{8\pi^2 Ik_B T}{h^2} \quad (\text{高温近似})$$

平均回転エネルギー

$$\langle E_{\text{rot}} \rangle = Nk_B T^2 \frac{d \ln q_{\text{rot}}}{dT} = Nk_B T \quad (\text{剛体回転子} \rightarrow \text{回転の自由度は2})$$

18.5 大部分の分子が常温で励起回転状態にある(つづき)



$$\text{最確値} \sim \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_{\text{rot}}} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

300 KのCOでは $J=7$

回転スペクトルのP枝とR枝の形を決める

18.6 回転の分配関数は対称数を含む

$$\text{等核二原子分子} \quad q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \frac{T}{2\Theta_{\text{rot}}}$$

$$\text{異核二原子分子} \quad q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \frac{T}{\Theta_{\text{rot}}}$$

まとめると $q(V, T) = q_{\text{trans}} q_{\text{rot}} q_{\text{vib}} q_{\text{elec}}$

$$= \left[\frac{2\pi M k_B T}{h^2} \right]^{3/2} V \frac{T}{\sigma \Theta_{\text{rot}}} \frac{\exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib}}/2T]}{1 - \exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib}}/T]} g_{\text{el}} \exp[-D_e/k_B T]$$

18.7 多原子分子の振動の分配関数は各基準振動における調和振動子分配関数の積である

$$q_{\text{vib}} = \prod_{j=1}^{\alpha} \frac{\exp[-\theta_{\text{vib},j}/2T]}{1 - \exp[-\theta_{\text{vib},j}/T]} \quad \text{固有振動温度 } \theta_{\text{vib},j} = \frac{h\nu_j}{k_B}$$

$$E_{\text{vib}} = Nk_B \sum_j \left(\frac{\theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2} + \frac{\theta_{\text{vib},j}}{\exp(-\theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1} \right)$$

$$C_{V,\text{vib}} = Nk_B \sum_j \left(\left(\frac{\theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2} \right)^2 \frac{\exp(-\theta_{\text{vib},j}/T)}{[\exp(-\theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1]^2} \right)$$

18. 8 多原子分子の回転の分配関数の形は分子の形に依存する

$$q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \frac{8\pi^2 I k_B T}{\sigma \hbar^2} = \frac{T}{\sigma \Theta_{\text{rot}}} \quad \sigma: \text{対称数}$$

$$\Theta_{\text{rot},j} = \frac{\hbar^2}{2I_j k_B} \quad j = A, B, C: \text{固有回転温度}$$

$$q_{\text{rot}}(T) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_{\text{rot}}} \right)^{3/2} & \text{球対称コマ } (I_A = I_B = I_C) \\ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_{\text{rot},A}} \right) \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_{\text{rot},C}} \right)^{1/2} & \text{対称コマ } (I_A = I_B < I_C) \\ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{T^3}{\Theta_{\text{rot},A} \Theta_{\text{rot},B} \Theta_{\text{rot},C}} \right)^{1/2} & \text{非対称コマ } (I_A < I_B < I_C) \end{cases}$$

$$U_{\text{rot}} = N_A k_B T^2 \frac{d \ln q_{\text{rot}}(T)}{dT} = \frac{3RT}{2} \quad \text{平均モル回転エネルギー}$$

$$\bar{C}_{V,\text{rot}} = \frac{3R}{2}$$

18.9 モル熱容量の計算値は実験データとびったり一致する

直線形多原子分子(理想気体)

$$q(V, T) = \left[\frac{2\pi M k_B T}{h^2} \right]^{3/2} V \frac{T}{\sigma_{\text{rot}}} \left(\prod_j^{3N-5} \frac{\exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/2T]}{1 - \exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T]} \right) g_{\text{el}} \exp\left[-\frac{D_e}{k_B T}\right]$$

$$\frac{U}{Nk_B T} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \sum_j^{3N-5} \left(\frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2T} + \frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T}{\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1} \right) - \frac{D_e}{k_B T}$$

$$\frac{C_V}{Nk_B} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + \sum_j^{3N-5} \left(\left(\frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2} \right)^2 \frac{\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T)}{[\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1]^2} \right)$$

18. 9 モル熱容量の計算値は実験データとびったり一致する(つづき)

非直線形多原子分子(理想気体)

$$q(V, T) = \left[\frac{2\pi M k_B T}{h^2} \right]^{3/2} V \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{T^3}{\Theta_{\text{rot,A}} \Theta_{\text{rot,B}} \Theta_{\text{rot,C}}} \right)^{1/2} \times \left(\prod_{j=1}^{3N-6} \frac{\exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/2T]}{1 - \exp[-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T]} \right) g_{\text{el}} \exp\left[-\frac{D_e}{k_B T}\right]$$

$$\frac{U}{Nk_B T} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \sum_j^{3N-6} \left(\frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2T} + \frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T}{\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1} \right) - \frac{D_e}{k_B T}$$

$$\frac{C_V}{Nk_B} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \sum_{j=1}^{3N-6} \left(\left(\frac{\Theta_{\text{vib},j}}{2} \right)^2 \frac{\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T)}{\left[\exp(-\Theta_{\text{vib},j}/T) - 1 \right]^2} \right)$$

モル熱容量の値(300 K)

	C_V/R calcd.	C_V/R exptl.
CO ₂	3.49	3.46
CH ₄	3.30	3.29
H ₂ O	3.30	3.01