

我们在最简化的 p - V - T 液体模型, 其基本微分方程: $dU = Tds - pdv$ ^{Internal Energy} $\Rightarrow T = (\frac{\partial U}{\partial s})_v$, $-p = (\frac{\partial U}{\partial v})_s$ 而内能 U 与熵 s 和体积 v 的关系立刻有: $\frac{\partial}{\partial s}(\frac{\partial U}{\partial s})_v = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v})_s \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial s^2})_v = -(\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial v^2})_s$.

像这样, 利用多元函数的全微分可换序性质所导出的关系称为 Maxwell 关系.

若要将热力学基本微分方程以其他独立参数表示, 则应当使用 Legendre Transform.

Enthalpy $dH = d(u+pv) = du + pdv + vdp = Tds - pdv + pdv + vdp = Tds + vdp \quad \Leftrightarrow (\frac{\partial T}{\partial p})_s = (\frac{\partial v}{\partial s})_p$
 Helmholtz FF: $d(F) = d(u-Ts) = du - Tds - sdT = -sdT - pdv \quad \Leftrightarrow (\frac{\partial s}{\partial v})_T = (\frac{\partial p}{\partial T})_v$
 Gibbs FF: $d(G) = d(u-Ts+pv) = du - Tds - sdT + pdv + vdp = -sdT + vdp \quad \Leftrightarrow -(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T = (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p$

方法 2. 在等温过程中, 由热一律: $\Delta U = T\Delta s - W_{ext} = W_{ext} = (T\Delta s - \Delta U) = -\Delta F \Rightarrow$ Helmholtz 自由能的减少等于系统所做的功.

*注 2: Maxwell 关系可将一些不易测量的量与一些容易测量的量联系起来.

比如我们可以将熵改写成以 (T, v) 为独立变量的函数: $u(s, v) = u(s(T, v), v) \rightarrow u(T, v)$.

$$\Rightarrow du = Tds - pdv = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v dT + (\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v dT - pdv = [T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v - p] dv + T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v dT.$$

从而可以得到热容量的表达式 $C_v = (\frac{\partial U}{\partial T})_v = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v$. 以及 $(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_T = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_T - p = T(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T})_v - p$ 从这也可立刻验证对于 ideal gas 有 $(\frac{\partial U}{\partial v})_T = 0$.

因此, 我们可以将熵的变量改写成 (T, p) . $H(s, p) = H(s(T, p), p) \rightarrow H(T, p)$.

$$dH = Tds + vdp = T[(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_p dT + (\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T dp] + vdp = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_p dT + [T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T + v] dp.$$

$$\Rightarrow C_p = (\frac{\partial H}{\partial T})_p = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_p. \quad (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_T = T(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T + v = v - T(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p.$$

同时利用 $S(T, v) = S(T, v(T, p), p) \rightarrow S(T, p)$, 有: $ds = (\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_p dT + (\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T [(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p})_T dp + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p dT]$ 有: $(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T = (\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_v + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_T (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p$.

从而有 C_p 和 C_v 的关系: $C_p - C_v = T(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T})_v (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p = \alpha^2 v T / \kappa$.

下面我们讨论如何从一个系统的基态信息 (物态方程, 热容量等) 与实验上容易测量的量 (热力学性质) 联系起来.

例如, 若我们有 p - V - T 系统的物态方程 $v = v(p, T)$, 我们可以给出系统的熵: $H(p, T) = H_0 + \int_{(p_0, T_0)}^{(p, T)} (C_p dT + [v - T(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p] dp)$. 由于 H 为态函数, 所以可以沿任何路径积分.
 我们还需要实验确定 C_p , 另外, 也需要测量各个温度某一定压下的 $C_p(p, T)$, 因为从热力学可知, 利用 $C_p, T, (\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_T = T \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (\frac{\partial s}{\partial T})_p \Big|_T = T \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T \Big|_p = T \frac{\partial}{\partial T} (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p = -T(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial T^2})_p$.

从而有 $C_p(p, T) = C_p(p_0, T) - T \int_{p_0}^p (\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial T^2})_p dp$

由于 p - V - T 系统的性质由两个态函数确定, 所以我们再确定一个: $S = (\frac{\partial H}{\partial T})_p dT + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p dp = C_p \frac{dT}{T} - (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p dp$. S 表达式类似热力学第一定律. 一旦系统的物态方程 $v = v(p, T)$ 和 C_p 被测定,

系统的所有热力学性质就完全确定. (这需要 $H(p, T)$ 和 $S(p, T)$).

*事实上, 在独立变量的选法取下, 若我们知晓某一个态函数, 就可以计算该态所有的态函数和状态变量. 容易证明: $u(S, V)$, $H(S, P)$, $F(T, V)$, $G(T, P)$ 都是这样的态函数和状态变量.

Example 1 等一丁例子: $u(S, V) = Tds - pdv$ 求 $T = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial S})_V = T(S, V)$, 求 $P = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial V})_S = P(S, V)$. 假设 $P(S, V)$ 和 $T(S, V)$ 可以求得物理性质, 从而 $H = u + pV$, $F = u - TS$, $G = u - TS + pV$ 都可求得.

*对于单质均匀系而言, $G(T, P) = \mu(T, P)$, $\mu(T, P)$ 称为化学势.

[Example] 理想气体的热力学函数.

在前面, 我们已得到: 1mol 理想气体的熵 $S = \int C_V \frac{dT}{T} + R \ln V + S_0 = \int C_P \frac{dT}{T} - R \ln P + S_0$ 焓 $h = \int C_P dT + h_0$

则理想气体的化学势: $\mu(T, P) = h - TS = R T (\phi(T) + \ln P)$

$$\phi(T) = \frac{1}{R} \int C_P dT - \frac{1}{R} \int C_P \frac{dT}{T} + \frac{h_0}{RT} - \frac{S_0}{R} = - \int \frac{dT}{T^2} \int C_P(T) dT + \frac{h_0}{RT} - \frac{S_0}{R}$$

接下来, 我们可以来研究两种特殊的系统

a. 磁性质: 热力学基本方程: $du = Tds + \mu dn$ 实际上, 当磁矩张度顺着外场的方向排列时, 磁矩的能量将上升

磁矩张度: $-p \rightarrow H$, μ 磁矩: $V \rightarrow M$. 我们希望计算其外部不变时磁矩的热量 (类似可逆过程), \Rightarrow 应计算 $H(T, H)$.

$$du = Tds + \mu dm \Rightarrow dH = d(u - \mu m) = du - \mu dm - m d\mu = Tds + \mu dm - \mu dm - m d\mu = Tds - m d\mu$$

$$\text{利用 } ds = (\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_H dT + (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T dH \text{ 可得: } dH = T [(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_H dT + (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T dH] - m d\mu = T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_H dT + [(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T - m] d\mu$$

$$\text{从 } \mu \text{ 有 "亥姆霍兹" } C_H = T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_H$$

$$\text{在 } T \text{ 不变, 利用 Gibbs 自由能得另一组 Maxwell 关系: } (\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T})_H = - (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T \text{ 从而可得: } (\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T})_H = - (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T$$

$$\text{* 利用 "链式法则" 求导: } F(x, y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial F}{\partial x})_z (\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})_z (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_x = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial T / \partial y}{\partial T / \partial x} \text{ 依此求导, 依此求导, 依此求导}$$

$$(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T (\frac{\partial T}{\partial S})_H (\frac{\partial H}{\partial T})_S = -1 \Rightarrow (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T = - (\frac{\partial T}{\partial H})_S (\frac{\partial H}{\partial T})_S = - \frac{C_H}{T} (\frac{\partial T}{\partial H})_S = - \frac{1}{C_H} (\frac{\partial S}{\partial H})_T = - \frac{1}{C_H} (\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T})_H$$

代入所求 "磁矩定律", 也就是磁矩定律, 我们有: $(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H})_S = \frac{C_H}{T C_H} \Rightarrow \text{在绝热 (S 不变) 的情况下, 磁矩张度增加, 磁矩介质的温度将下降.}$

b. 单原子理想气体 (光子系), 磁矩的能量 $U(T, V) = u(T) \cdot V$, 由电动力学可知, 辐射压强 $P = \frac{1}{3} u$

$$\text{将光子系看作 } PVT \text{ 系统, 利用 } u(S, V) \rightarrow u(T, V) \text{ 有: } du = T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_U dV + [T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial U})_V - P] dU = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial V})_T = T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial V})_T - P = T (\frac{\partial S}{\partial T})_V - P$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{4}{3} \frac{du}{dT} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow u(T) = a T^4$$