

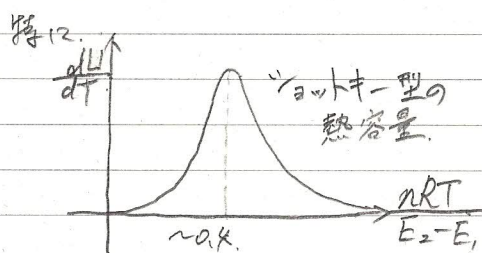
現象の2状態系での実験結果

$$U = \frac{E_1 \exp\left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{nRT}\right) + E_2}{\exp\left(\frac{E_2 - E_1}{nRT}\right) + 1}$$

n : 物質量 (モル数)

$$n = \frac{N \leftarrow \text{分子の個数}}{N_A \leftarrow \text{Avogadro定数}}$$

$$N_A \approx 6.02 \times 10^{23} / \text{mol}$$



$$R \approx 8.31 \text{ J/K}\cdot\text{mol}$$

気体定数

よって実験と合わせれば

$$\frac{E_2 - E_1}{nRT} = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta T}$$

$$\frac{N \Delta E}{nRT}$$

Boltzmann定数

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{R}{N_A} =: k_B \approx 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$$

k_B と書く。

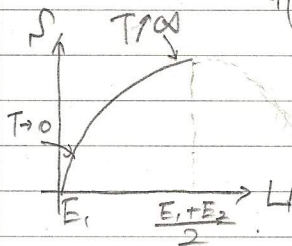
よってこの系のエントロピーは

$$S(U, N) = k_B \log W(U, N)$$

$$= N k_B \log \left(\frac{U - E_1}{N \Delta E} \right)$$

$E_2 - E_1$

$$= - \frac{k_B N}{E_2 - E_1} \left\{ (U - E_1) \log \frac{U - E_1}{E_2 - E_1} + (E_2 - U) \log \frac{E_2 - U}{E_2 - E_1} \right\}$$



より一般の系で

$$S(U, X) = k_B \log W(U, X)$$

1877

Boltzmann
(1844~1906)

平衡状態 (U, X) に
対応する状態の数

$(U, X) \rightarrow (U', X')$ が可能

$$\Leftrightarrow S(U, X) \leq S(U', X')$$

$$\Leftrightarrow W(U, X) \leq W(U', X')$$

とすると

$$\otimes \rightarrow \frac{E_2 - U}{U - E_1} = e^{\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}} \quad U = E_1 + \Delta E M$$

$$c = \frac{M}{N} \quad 1 - c = e^{\frac{\Delta E}{k_B T}} \quad U - E_1 = \Delta E M$$

$$c = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_2}{k_B T}}}{e^{-\frac{E_1}{k_B T}} + e^{-\frac{E_2}{k_B T}}}$$

$$c = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_2}{k_B T}}}{e^{-\frac{E_1}{k_B T}} + e^{-\frac{E_2}{k_B T}}}$$

$$1 - c = \frac{e^{-\frac{E_1}{k_B T}}}{e^{-\frac{E_1}{k_B T}} + e^{-\frac{E_2}{k_B T}}}$$