

取特定末端距约束下的正则配分函数

2021年1月5日 星期二 下午4:32

自由单链在正则系综条件下按玻尔兹曼分布的概率分布， \vec{R} 也是涨落的。

如果约束一根链取某固定末端距 \vec{R} ，则与自由条件相比，体系只能取那些构象，即满足 $\sum_{j=1}^n \vec{r}_j = \vec{R}$ 的构象。在正则系综平衡态下，配分函数

$$Z_{\vec{R}} = \int_{I_{\vec{R}}} d\{\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j\} \exp\left(-\frac{H(\{\vec{p}_j, \vec{r}_j\})}{k_B T}\right)$$

其中 $I_{\vec{R}}$ 是所有满足 $\sum_{j=1}^n \vec{r}_j = \vec{R}$ 的部份 $\{\vec{p}_j, \vec{r}_j\}$ 。

利用 δ 函数上式

$$\Leftrightarrow Z_{\vec{R}} = \int_I d\{\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j\} \exp\left(-\frac{H(\{\vec{p}_j, \vec{r}_j\})}{k_B T}\right) \delta(\vec{R} - \sum_{j=1}^n \vec{r}_j)$$

其中 I 是所有 $\{\vec{p}_j, \vec{r}_j\}$ ，依照自由结合链正则配分函数的推导，可达到

$$Z_{\vec{R}} = Z_0 \int_{\{\vec{r}_j\}} d\vec{r}_1 \cdots d\vec{r}_n \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_{j=1}^n u(\|\vec{r}_j\|)\right] \delta(\vec{R} - \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{r}_k)$$

其中 $Z_0 = (2\pi m k_B T)^{3n/2}$ ，自由连接链的势函数 $u(\|\vec{r}_j\|)$ 满足，

$$\exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} u(\|\vec{r}_j\|)\right] = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}} 4\pi b^2 \psi(\|\vec{r}_j\|), \text{ 其中 } \psi(\|\vec{r}_j\|) = \frac{1}{4\pi b^2} \delta(\|\vec{r}_j\| - b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} \Leftrightarrow Z_{\vec{R}} &= Z_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3n}} d\vec{r}_1 \cdots d\vec{r}_n \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \delta(\|\vec{r}_1\| - b) \cdots \delta(\|\vec{r}_n\| - b) \delta(\vec{R} - \sum_{k=1}^n \vec{r}_k) \\ &= Z_0 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi)^{-3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3(n+1)}} d\vec{r}_1 \cdots d\vec{r}_n d\vec{k} \delta(\|\vec{r}_1\| - b) \cdots \delta(\|\vec{r}_n\| - b) \exp(i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) \\ &\quad \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_1) \cdots \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}_n) \\ &= Z_0 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi)^{-3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d\vec{k} \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^{3n}} d\vec{r} \delta(\|\vec{r}_j\| - b) \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) \right]^n \end{aligned}$$

之前推导过，

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d\vec{r} \delta(\|\vec{r}\| - b) \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}) = 4\pi b^2 \frac{\sin(kb)}{kb} \approx 4\pi b^2 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} k^2 b^2\right), \quad kb \ll 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore Z_{\vec{R}} &= Z_0 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi)^{-3} (4\pi b^2)^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} d\vec{k} \exp(-i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{R}) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} n k^2 b^2\right), \quad kb \ll 1 \\ &= Z_0 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} (2\pi)^{-3} (4\pi b^2)^n \left(\frac{6\pi}{nb^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{3\|\vec{R}\|^2}{2nb^2}\right), \quad kb \ll 1 \\ &= Z_0 Z_2 \left(\frac{3}{2\pi nb^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{3\|\vec{R}\|^2}{2nb^2}\right), \quad kb \ll 1 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $Z_2 = (4\pi b^2)^n \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}}$ ，且之前推导过，自由连接链自由状态的正则配分函数是 $Z = Z_0 Z_2$

自由连接链末端距向量 \vec{R} 的概率密度 $\varphi(\vec{R}) = \left(\frac{3}{2\pi nb^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{3\|\vec{R}\|^2}{2nb^2}\right)$ ，故

$$Z_{\vec{R}} = Z \varphi(\vec{R})$$

$$\ln Z_{\vec{R}} = \ln Z + \ln \varphi(\vec{R}) = \ln Z + \ln \left[\left(\frac{3}{2\pi nb^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] - \frac{3\|\vec{R}\|^2}{2nb^2}$$

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