

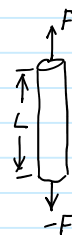
# 弹性固体的热力学

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## 弹性固体的热力学

△ 什么是弹性 (elasticity). 一维简化解释. 考虑一个棒状固体, 在无外力作用下保持形状 (固体的性质). 如果它在受到恒定拉力  $F$  时, 伸长长度  $L$  也保持恒定, 且撤去力  $F$  后形状能完全恢复, 则称该固体具有弹性.

△ 考虑一个长为  $L$ , 截面积为  $A$  的弹性固体, 它与环境热源达到热平衡, 温度为  $T$ . 受到恒定的拉伸力  $F$ , 与环境没有物质交换. 该固体的平衡状态由  $(T, V, L)$  唯一确定, 故其热力学状态函数 (内能  $U$ , 熵  $S$  等) 均为  $(T, V, L)$  的函数. ( $V \equiv AL$ )

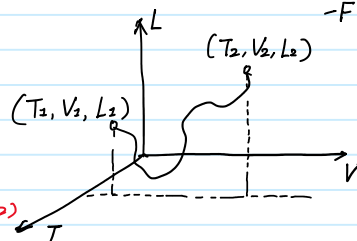


△ 该固体的拉伸过程必满足热力学第一定律:

$$dU = \delta Q - \delta W \quad (1)$$

其中  $d$  表示正常意义的微分,  $\delta$  表示依赖路径的微分

以及热力学第二定律:  $\delta Q \leq TdS$ , 可逆过程取等号. (2)



△ 假设拉伸过程是准静态过程, 式(2)取等号.

△ 外界对物体所做的功包括体积功和力  $F$  做的功. 假设等压过程压强是  $p$ , 则体积功

$$dW_1 = -pdV \quad dV > 0 \text{ 时体系对外做功, 要加负号} \quad (3)$$

在准静态过程中体积功是状态函数. 同理力  $F$  做的功也是状态函数

$$dW_2 = FdL \quad dL > 0 \text{ 时外界对体系做功} \quad (4)$$

故  $\delta W = dW = dW_1 + dW_2$

式(3)~(4)代入(1)得

$$dU = TdS - pdV + FdL \quad (5)$$

观察式(5), 它说明  $U = U(S, V, L)$ , 因此形如  $U = U(S, V, L)$  的全微分

$$dU = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} \right|_{V,L} dS + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{S,L} dV + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{S,V} dL$$

$$\text{其中 } \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial S} \right|_{V,L} \equiv T, \quad \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{S,L} \equiv -p, \quad \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{S,V} \equiv F \quad (7)$$

但是熵  $S$  不可测 亦不可控, 式(6)没有实验意义. 如果实验上我们通过控制  $(T, V, L)$  来改变体系的状态, 则平衡态下体系的自由能是亥姆霍兹自由能:

$$\begin{aligned} A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U - TS &\Rightarrow dA = dU - TdS - SdT \quad (8a) \\ &\quad \text{(代入式(5))} \\ &= FdL - pdV - SdT \quad (8c) \end{aligned}$$

上式恰为  $A$  的实验控制量为自变量的函数  $A(T, V, L)$  的全微分

$$dA = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} dT + \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} dV + \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} dL \quad (9a)$$

$$\text{其中 } -S = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \quad (9b) \quad -p = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \quad (9c) \quad F = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} \quad (9d)$$

其中  $-S = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \quad (9b)$ ,  $-P = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \quad (9c)$ ,  $F = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} \quad (9d)$

利用上面的一阶偏导关系再求偏导, 有以下二阶交叉偏导关系, 即 Maxwell 关系.

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \right) \right|_{T,V} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right|_{T,V} \right) \right|_{V,L} = \left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} = \beta \beta_{T,L} \quad (10a)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \right) \right|_{T,V} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} \right) \right|_{V,L} = - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \quad (10b)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial P}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \right) \right|_{T,V} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial V} \left( \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} \right) \right|_{T,L} = - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \quad (10d)$$

其中, 定长 L 下的响应函数 (依赖体系的 pVT 关系), 是自由能的其他二阶偏导数.

等压体膨胀系数  $\alpha_{p,L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} V^{-1} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L}$  (出现在式 (15a)) (11a)

等温压缩系数  $\kappa_{T,L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} -V^{-1} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right|_{T,L}$  (来自  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial V^2} \right|_{T,L}$  和  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial p^2} \right|_{T,L}$ ) (11b)

热膨胀系数  $\beta_{V,L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} p^{-1} \left. \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L}$  (出现在式 (10a)) (11c)

等压热容:  $C_{p,L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left. \frac{dQ_{rev}}{dT} \right|_{p,L} = T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L}$ , (来自  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial T^2} \right|_{p,L}$ ) (11d)

等容热容:  $C_{v,L} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left. \frac{dQ_{rev}}{dT} \right|_{v,L} = T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right|_{v,L}$  (来自  $\left. \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial T^2} \right|_{v,L}$ ) (11e)

△ 我们可以从  $F = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$  的展开推导发现 F 的几个贡献. 由

$$F = \left. \frac{\partial A}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = \left. \frac{\partial (U - TS)}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} - T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = F_e + F_s \quad (12)$$

其中  $F_e \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$  弹性的内能贡献 (12a)

$F_s \equiv -T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$  弹性的熵贡献, (12b)

△ 固体的内能主要是原子间的相互作用势能, 只与原子间距有关. 使固体一长度至 L 的力 F 的内能贡献  $F_e = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$ , 就是等温等容下改变长度造成的原子间距变化导致的势能变化.

对于橡胶材料, 由于长链分子可通过内旋转改变构象, 而无需拉伸其价键, 同时链链之间是非极性键, 链间非共价键也弱, 故改变原子间距造成的内能变化不大,  $F_e \approx 0$

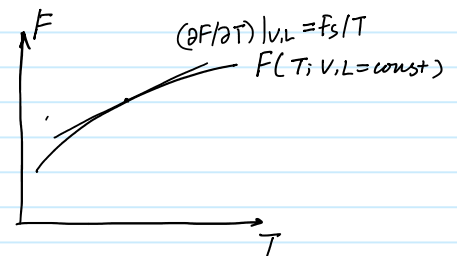
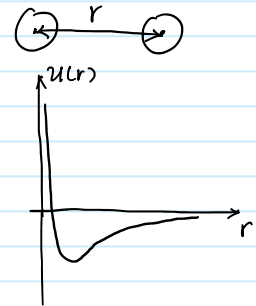
但是橡胶固体拉伸将造成网链均方末端距变大, 构象熵降低故  $T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{v,L} < 0$ , 因而  $F_s > 0$ . 实验证明橡胶拉伸的  $F_s \gg F_e$ .

△ 实验是怎么测  $F_e$  和  $F_s$  的? 由式 (10b)

$$F_s = -T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} \quad (12d)$$

故 熵贡献可通过恒容定长度湿的力学测试得到, 故由

$$F_e = F - F_s \quad (12e)$$



可算出  $F_c$ 。

△ 实际实验难以实现等等。往往是等压的，体系的状态由  $(T, p, L)$  控制。故平衡态下度化为零的自由能是吉布斯自由能

$$G \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} U - TS + pV \Rightarrow dG = dU - TdS - SdT + pdV + Vdp \quad (13a) \quad (13b)$$

(代入式(6))

$$= -SdT + FdL + Vdp \quad (13c)$$

由  $G = G(T, p, L)$  的全微分有：

$$-S = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} \quad (14a), \quad V = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right|_{T, L} \quad (14b), \quad F = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \quad (14c)$$

Maxwell 关系：

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right|_{T, L} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} \right) \right|_{T, L} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right|_{T, L} \right) \right|_{p, L} = - \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} = -V\alpha_{p, L} \quad (15a)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} \right) \right|_{T, p} = - \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \right) \right|_{p, L} = - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} \quad (15b)$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial L} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial p} \right|_{T, L} \right) \right|_{T, p} = \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left( \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \right) \right|_{T, L} = \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} \right|_{T, L} \quad (15c)$$

△ 等温等压下，力  $F$  的贡献可由式 (14c) 展开得到：

$$F = \left. \frac{\partial G}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} = \left. \frac{\partial (U - TS + pV)}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} - T \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} + p \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \quad (16)$$

$$= \left. \frac{\partial H}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} + T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{T, p}$$

$$= f_h + f_s$$

其中  $f_h$  和  $f_s$  都不是等容量，它们都不是具有微观物理意义的内能贡献和焓贡献。

△ 使用 Tolbolsky 方法，可推出：

$$F = F_c + T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} + \frac{T\alpha_{p, L}}{k_{T, L}} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \quad (17)$$

$$\text{即 } F_s = T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L} + \frac{T\alpha_{p, L}}{k_{T, L}} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p}.$$

其中， $\left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p, L}$  可通过常压下的定长度温力学测试得到。

$\alpha_{p, L}$ ,  $k_{T, L}$  也须通过相应的定长实验测量得到

$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p}$  是等温等压下固体形变的体积变化率。

假设形变很小 ( $L \rightarrow L_0$ )，可近似用  $L_0$  时的测量结果代替，称  $\alpha_p$ ,  $k_T$  可能通过查表得到。当  $L \rightarrow L_0$  时  $\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p}$  与固体的泊松比和杨氏模量有关，亦不难查阅或测量。

对于大部分橡胶系， $\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T, p} \rightarrow 0$  (不可压缩假设)，故  $F_c \approx f_h = F - f_s$ ，实验工作量进一步简化。

△ 式 (17) 的详细推导。

由  $U = U(T, V, L)$ ,  $V = V(T, p, L)$ , 视  $U$  为复合函数  $U = U(T, V(T, p, L), L)$ , 由链式求导法则有

$$f_h \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} + F_c \quad (18)$$

$\left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p}$  实验意义已明确, 仍需处理的是  $\left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$ . 这一偏导来自  $U = U(T, V, L)$  的全微分

$$\begin{aligned} dU &= \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} dT + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L} dV + \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} dL \\ &= X dT + Y dV + Z dL \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

其中记  $X \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L}$ ,  $Y \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial V} \right|_{T,L}$ ,  $Z \equiv F_c \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V}$

将式(19)改成  $U = U(T, p, L)$  的全微分, 需把  $dV$  换成  $dp$ . 而  $V$  在控制条件为  $(T, p, L)$  时  $V = V(T, p, L)$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} dT + \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right|_{T,L} dp + \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL \\ &= V\alpha_{p,L} dT - V\kappa_{T,L} dp + \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

代入式(19)得:

$$\begin{aligned} dU &= X dT + Y (V\alpha_{p,L} dT - V\kappa_{T,L} dp + \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL) + Z dL \\ &= (X + YV\alpha_{p,L}) dT - YV\kappa_{T,L} dp + (Y \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL + Z) dL \end{aligned} \quad (20.5)$$

△另一方面, 由于式(6)总成立, 我们把式(6)改成  $U = U(T, p, L)$  的全微分, 除需代入式(20)外, 还需代入  $S = S(T, p, L)$  的全微分:

$$\begin{aligned} dS &= \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} dT + \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right|_{T,L} dp + \left. \frac{\partial S}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL \\ &= T^{-1} C_{p,L} dT - \alpha_{p,L} V dp - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} dL \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式(20)、(21)代入(6)得:

$$\begin{aligned} dU &= T(T^{-1} C_{p,L} dT - \alpha_{p,L} V dp - \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} dL) + F dL \\ &\quad - p(V\alpha_{p,L} dT - V\kappa_{T,L} dp + \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} dL) \\ &= (C_{p,L} - pV\alpha_{p,L}) dT - (TV\alpha_{p,L} + V\kappa_{T,L}) dp + (F - T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} - p \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p}) dL \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

由于式(22)是由式(6)独立得出且总成立, 且全微分的各偏导数线性无关, 故比较式(22)与式(20.5)应有

$$\begin{cases} X + YV\alpha_{p,L} = C_{p,L} - pV\alpha_{p,L} \\ YV\kappa_{T,L} = TV\alpha_{p,L} - pV\kappa_{T,L} \\ Z + Y \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} = F - T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} - p \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} \right|_{V,L} = C_{p,L} - \frac{T\alpha_{p,L}}{\kappa_{T,L}} & (23a) \\ Y \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial p} \right|_{T,L} = \frac{T\alpha_{p,L}}{\kappa_{T,L}} - p & (23b) \\ Z \equiv \left. \frac{\partial U}{\partial L} \right|_{T,V} = F - T \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right|_{p,L} - T \frac{\alpha_{p,L}}{\kappa_{T,L}} \left. \frac{\partial V}{\partial L} \right|_{T,p} & (23c) \end{cases}$$