

自由结合链的正则配分函数

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△ 我们考虑一根由 $n+1$ 个质量为 m 的质点连结而成的链, $\vec{r}_i, \vec{p}_i, i=0, \dots, n$ 分别是这些质点的坐标和动量。

△ 这 $n+1$ 个质点的哈密顿量。

$$\mathcal{H}(\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\}) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\vec{p}_i^2}{2m} + V(\{\vec{r}_i\}),$$

Edwards and Goodyear (1972) J. Phys. A 5: 965, 5: 1188
Fokker-Planck equation of a polymer chain (FLC)

△ $V(\{\vec{r}_i\})$ 是这一系统的势能, 包括以下几种贡献

- 1) 高分子链的共价连接, 若 $i-1$ 与 i 个质点间的势 $u_i(\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_{i-1})$. 假设这一势能对所有相邻质点都是相同的, 且只依赖于距离大小(各向同性), 则 $u_i = u(\|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_{i-1}\|), i=1, \dots, n$,
- 2) 质点之间的非共价相互作用, 例如排除体积力(自回避链), 范德华, 静电等等.
- 3) 外场作用.

Glattig et al. (1995) Colloid Polym. Sci. 273: 32
Canonical ensemble average of FLC
M 26: 6085 (1993)
Macromol. Theor. Simul. 3: 575 (1993)

△ 第 2) 种是高分子链问题固有的, 设 2), 3) 类贡献为零, $V(\{\vec{r}_i\}) = \sum_{i=1}^n u(\|\vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_{i-1}\|)$

△ 考虑该链与一个温度为 T 的大热源交换(恒温), 正则配分函数

$$Z(T) = \int_{\Gamma'} d\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\} \exp(-\mathcal{H}/(k_B T)) \delta(\vec{r}_0) \delta(\vec{p}_0)$$

Yamakawa 的书是 overdamped limit 的情况

Γ' 是所有可取的状态 $\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\}$, $\delta(\vec{r}_0)$ 和 $\delta(\vec{p}_0)$ 把第一个质点, 设为固定在坐标原点. 能这么做是因为在没有外场的情况下, \mathcal{H} 是空间平移不变的. 记 $\vec{r}_i \equiv \vec{r}_i - \vec{r}_{i-1}, i=1, \dots, n$, 则

$$Z(T) = \int_{\Gamma} d\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\} \exp(-\mathcal{H}/(k_B T))$$

此处 Γ 是所有可取的状态 $\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\}$ 的集合.

$$= \int_{\Gamma} d\{\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i\} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{p}_i^2 / (2m)\right] \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} V(\{\vec{r}_i\})\right]$$

$$= Z_0 \int d\vec{r}_1 \dots d\vec{r}_n \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^n u(\|\vec{r}_i\|)\right]$$

$$= Z_0 \left(\int d\vec{r} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} u(\|\vec{r}\|)\right] \right)^n \quad \text{此处假设 } u(\|\vec{r}_i\|) = u(\|\vec{r}\|) \forall i$$

$$\text{其中 } Z_0 = \int d\vec{p}_1 \dots d\vec{p}_n \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_{i=1}^n \vec{p}_i^2 / (2m)\right)$$

$$= \left(\int d\vec{p} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \vec{p}^2 / (2m)\right) \right)^n$$

$$= (2\pi m k_B T)^{3n/2}$$

△ 系统取任一状态 (\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i) 的概率密度 (Boltzmann 分布)

$$p(\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i) = Z^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{\mathcal{H}(\vec{p}_i, \vec{r}_i)}{k_B T}\right)$$

$$= Z^{-1} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_j \left(\frac{\vec{p}_j^2}{2m} + u(\|\vec{r}_j\|)\right)\right]$$

假设 $u(\|\vec{r}\|)$ 满足简谐振荡势 $u(\|\vec{r}\|) = \frac{1}{2}k(\|\vec{r}\| - b)^2$, 其中 k 是弹簧系数, b 是弹簧的平衡长度. 该式可与 δ 函数相联系. 由狄拉克 δ 函数的极限表示:

$$\delta(x-a) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\epsilon}(x-a)^2\right]$$

当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时有

$$\exp\left[-\frac{1}{k_B T} u(\|\vec{r}\|)\right] = \exp\left[-\frac{k}{2k_B T} (\|\vec{r}\| - b)^2\right]$$

$$\approx \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}} \delta(\|\vec{r}\| - b) = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}} 4\pi b^2 \psi(\vec{r})$$

其中 $\psi(\vec{r}) = \frac{1}{4\pi b^2} \delta(\|\vec{r}\| - b)$ 是半径为 b 的球面上的均匀分布,

$$\therefore p(\vec{r}_i, \vec{p}_i) = Z^{-1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_j \frac{\vec{p}_j^2}{2m}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_k \sqrt{\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}} \delta(\|\vec{r}_k\| - b)\right)$$

$$= Z^{-1} \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{n/2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_j \frac{\vec{p}_j^2}{2m}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_k \delta(\|\vec{r}_k\| - b)\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore p(\vec{r}_i, \vec{p}_i) &= Z^{-2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_j \frac{1}{2m} \right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_k \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}} \delta(\|\vec{r}_k\| - b)\right) \\ &= Z^{-1} \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{n}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_j \frac{\vec{p}_j^2}{2m}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{1}{k_B T} \sum_k \delta(\|\vec{r}_k\| - b)\right) \end{aligned}$$

末端距 $\vec{R} = \sum_j \vec{r}_j$ 的平均值

$$\langle \vec{R} \rangle = \int_{\Gamma} \vec{R}^2 p(\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j) d\{\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j\} = \int_{\Gamma} \left(\sum_k \vec{r}_k\right) \cdot \left(\sum_k \vec{r}_k\right) p(\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j) d\{\vec{r}_j, \vec{p}_j\}$$

=

$$\begin{aligned} Z(T) &= Z_0 \left[\int d^3 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} 4\pi b^3 \psi(\vec{r}) \right]^n \\ &= Z_0 \left(\frac{2\pi k_B T}{k}\right)^{\frac{3n}{2}} (4\pi b^3)^n \end{aligned}$$