

[振動分配関数]

$$q_{\text{vib}}^{(1)} = \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{h\nu}{k_B T}\right) \right]^{-1} \quad 1 \text{ 振動子 (7.4)}$$

$$q_{\text{vib-cl}}^{(1)} = \frac{k_B T}{h\nu} \quad \text{古典極限 1 振動子 (7.4-cl)}$$

$$q_{\text{vib}} = \prod_{i=1}^{n_v} \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{h\nu_i}{k_B T}\right) \right]^{-1} \quad n_v \text{ 振動子 (7.5)}$$

[回転分配関数]

$$q_{\text{rot}}^{2D} = \int_0^\infty \rho_{\text{rot}}^{2D} \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon_J}{k_B T}\right) d\varepsilon_J = \frac{k_B T}{\sigma B} \quad 2 \text{ 次元回転子 (7.6)}$$

σ : 回転対称数
 $= 2$ ($\text{H}_2, \text{N}_2, \text{CO}_2$)
 $= 1$ ($\text{HCl}, \text{N}_2\text{O}$)

$$q_{\text{rot}}^{3D} = \frac{n_{\text{isom}} \pi^{1/2}}{\sigma} \left(\frac{k_B T}{A} \frac{k_B T}{B} \frac{k_B T}{C} \right)^{1/2} \quad 3 \text{ 次元回転子 (7.7)}$$

σ : 回転対称数
 $= 2$ ($\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{SO}_2$)
 $= 3$ (NH_3)
 $\vdots$
 n_{isom} : (光学)異性体の数

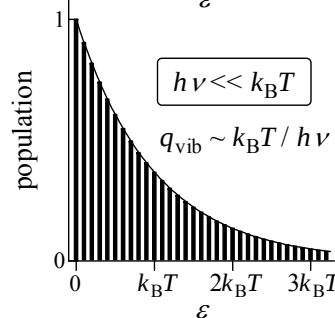
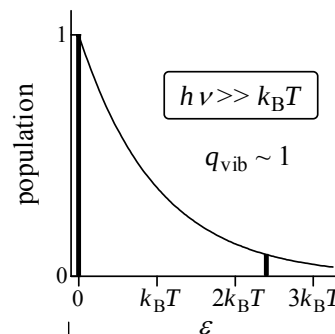
[並進分配関数]

$$q_{\text{trans}}^{1D} = \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{1/2} l \quad 1 \text{ 次元並進 (7.8)}$$

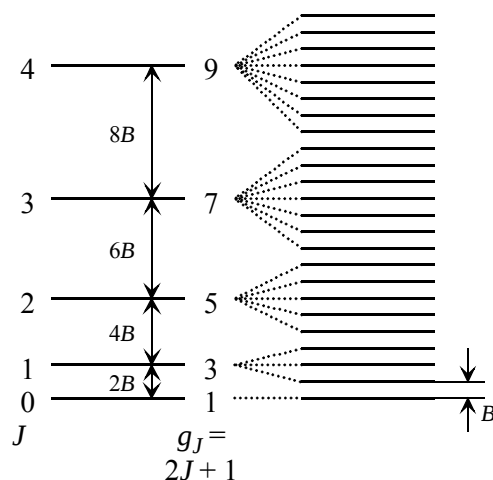
$$q_{\text{trans}}^{3D} = \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} l_x l_y l_z \quad 3 \text{ 次元並進 (7.9)}$$

$$q_{\text{trans}}^\circ = \left(\frac{2\pi m k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad 3 \text{ 次元並進/単位体積あたり (7.10)}$$

$$q_{\text{trans}}^\circ = \left(\frac{2\pi \mu k_B T}{h^2} \right)^{3/2} \quad 3 \text{ 次元相対並進/単位体積あたり (7.11)}$$



10.1 振動分配関数

10.2 二次元回転の状態密度 $\sim 1/B$

10.3

ボルツマン分布 – 統計力学的裏付

