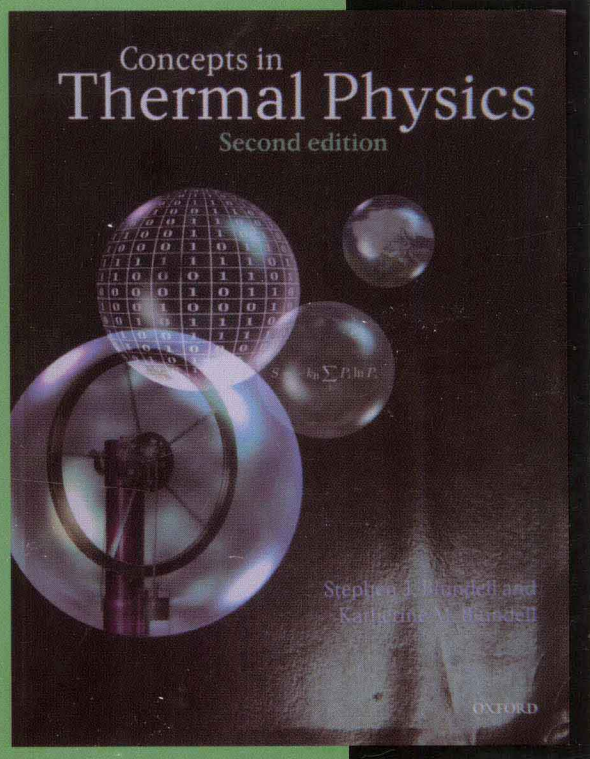


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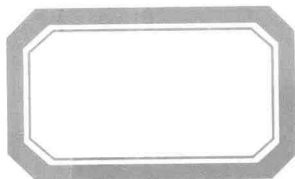
Stephen J. Blundell and Katherine M. Blundell

热物理概念(第2版)

——热力学与统计物理学



清华大学出版社



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Concepts in Thermal Physics
(Second Edition)

Stephen J. Blundell
Katherine M. Blundell

清华大学出版社
北京

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热物理概念——热力学与统计物理学

影印版序

本书是一本可用于物理学以及相关专业的“热力学与统计物理学”课程教学的富有新意的高水平优秀教材,它是作者 S. J. Blundell 和 K. M. Blundell 在牛津大学物理系讲授同类课程的基础上编写的.该书于 2006 年出版,2010 年推出第 2 版.

与同类教材,特别是国内广泛采用的教材相比,本书至少具有下列基本特点:

1. 教材起点较低,但是达到的深度和广度均强于同类教材.类似于其他教材,其内容也分为热力学和统计物理两个部分,两者的篇幅大致相当.热力学部分包括了国内热学课程中介绍的部分内容(如气体动理学理论,平均自由程等)以及统计物理课程中的热力学内容,补充了课程后面深入讨论中将用到的概率论和统计等数学基本知识.删去了与热机有关的比较陈旧的内容,而对热力学相关的应用又多有扩展,涉及到信息论(其中包含了对量子信息有关问题的简介)等新内容.

统计物理部分完全以系综理论作为出发点,将理论分析和应用置于统一的框架之下.该部分涉及到的应用范围非常广泛,除了通常教材中讨论的一些系统(如理想气体,光子气体,声子,电子气体等)之外,还包含了天体物理,大气物理,激光物理等多个学科中与统计物理有关的一系列问题.

应该着重指出的是,作者没有将热力学和统计物理两个部分割裂开来,而是充分注意到了两者之间在概念、方法等方面的有机联系.例如,在热力学部分中讨论与温度有关的问题时,没有采用传统的处理方法,而是将系综的概念贯穿其中,并且给出了正则系综的正则分布的导出过程和结果.将化学势、相关的热力学关系等内容放在统计物理部分讨论,将它们与巨正则系综和巨配分函数等内容联系起来,有助于更深入理解化学势的含义.再如,对光子气体系统的处理也是放在统计物理部分的,但是同时使用了热力学和统计物理两种处理方法,相互印证.

2. 正如书名所表明的,该书对基本概念进行了非常充分和清晰的讨论.书中包含了许多实例,用以对相关的概念和方法进行说明.为了使主题和重点更加明确,作者对每章的篇幅均作了一定的限制,平均 10 页左右,其中还包括了习题、总结以及文献阅读指导等内容.总结和文献阅读指导简明扼要,有利于更好地理解 and 深化所学内容.

3. 书中包含了与热力学统计物理相关的物理学家的小传,充分反映他们各自的贡献.将物理学家的贡献、物理学发展简史等与课程教学结合起来,这是近年来国外出版的许多物理学教材中比较通行的一种做法.通过这些内容可以大体看出物理学发展的一些过程,进而认识到教

科书中讨论的概念和方法是经过许多物理学家的共同努力而积淀下来的,是需要深刻理解的.在这些精心选择的科学家小传中同时也融合了科学文化、科学方法等方面的内容.采用该书学到的物理学是鲜活的.

4. 作者对扩展性的材料进行了精心的选择和安排.书中包含了一些高等的扩展内容,采用加框的方式示出.在讨论热力学和统计物理基本理论的常规应用之外,通过专题的形式讨论了如前面所提到的在天体物理,宇宙学,大气物理等其他学科中的应用.此外,通过多种形式介绍了物理学的一些新发展,如宇宙背景辐射,任意子等.这些内容极大地丰富了作为基础理论课程的统计物理的内涵.

该书从篇幅来看,内容多于课堂教学所能讲授的.但是因为概念清晰,处理方法简明,重点突出,许多内容学生完全可以自学.因此,这本教材为学生的学习和教师的教学均提供了更多可以选择的余地.

总之,我们认为 *Concepts in Thermal Physics* 是一本不可多得优秀教材,可以作为国内热力学统计物理课程优先选择的教材,借此改变国内长期以来教材选择比较单一化、内容体系缺乏多样性的局面^①,它也必将为推进国内该课程的教学改革提供重要的参考、借鉴和促进作用.

南京大学物理学院 鞠国兴

2012-5-15

^① 朱邦芬.我国物理学本科核心课程教材的使用情况调研和建议.物理,第41卷(2012年)第5期,340

前 言

太初有道……

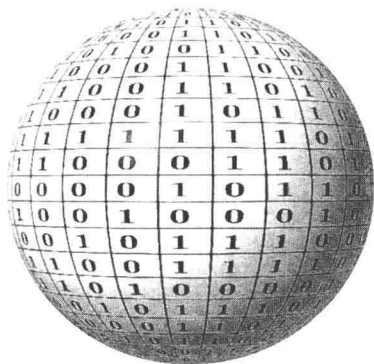
(约翰 1:1^①, 公元 1 世纪)

考虑太阳光束. 每当你让太阳的光线投射进来,
斜穿过屋内黑暗的厅堂的时候,
你就会看见许多微粒以许多方式混合着,
恰恰在光线所照亮的那个虚空里面,
像在一场永恒的战斗中, 不停地互相撞击,
一团一团地角斗着, 没有休止,
时而遇合, 时而分开, 被推上推下.
从这个你就可以猜测到:
在那更广大的虚空里面
有怎样一种不停的原子的运动, ——

(物性论, C. Lucretius^②, 公元前 1 世纪)

……(我们)整天劳苦受热.

(马太福音 20:12^③, 公元 1 世纪)



热物理构成任何本科生物理课程的一个核心部分, 它既包括经典热力学(主要是在 19 世纪建立的, 并且是由希望理解热机使用中热转化为功这个问题所驱动的)的基础, 也包括统计力学(由 Boltzmann 以及 Gibbs 建立, 它关注系统的基本微观态的统计行为)的基础. 学生常常发现这些专题是非常难以理解的, 这个问题是与不熟悉数学特别是概率统计中的一些基本概念相关的. 此外, 传统的热力学关注蒸汽机, 而这些对于 21 世纪的学生而言似乎是遥远的, 并且很大程度上与他们是不相关的. 这是非常遗憾的事情, 因为理解热物理对于几乎全部近代物理以及

① 《新约·约翰福音》第 1 章第 1 节, 即开篇第一句话. 译文引自《圣经》和合本——译注

② C. Lucretius(卢克莱修), 约公元前 99 年—前 55 年, 古罗马哲学家. 这里的译文引自《物性论》, 略有改动, 方书春译, 商务印书馆, 1981, 第 67 页; 译林出版社, 2011, 第 66 页——译注

③ 《新约·马太福音》第 20 章第 12 节. 译文引自《圣经》和合本. 这里“苦”和“热”的英文“work”, “heat”在字面上分别相应于热力学与统计物理学中的“功”和“热”, 即与可以改变热力学系统状态的两种方式: “做功”和“传热”相联系——译注

在本世纪中我们所面临的重要技术挑战都很关键。

本书的目的是介绍热物理中的一些核心概念,通过来自天体物理,大气物理,激光物理,凝聚态物理以及信息论中的许多近代例子充实这些方面的内容.对重要的数学原理,特别是与概率统计相关的原理进行比较详细的讨论,力图补充一些材料,而不再自动假定它们已包含在各学校的数学课程之中.此外,附录中包含一些有用的数学知识,例如各种积分,数学结果以及恒等式.遗憾的是,掌握研究热物理所需的数学并没有捷径,但是附录中的材料提供了有用的备忘录.

关于热物理这个学科的许多教程是按照历史发展来讲授的:先讲授气体动理学理论,再是经典热力学,最后是统计力学.在其他一些教程中,先由经典热力学原理开始,然后接着是统计力学,直到最后才是动理学理论.尽管两种方法各有优缺点,我们着力于一种更为有机统一的处理方法.例如,我们用一种直截了当的统计力学观点引进温度,而不是基于有些抽象的卡诺热机.然而,我们确实将对配分函数以及统计力学的详细讨论推迟到介绍了态函数之后,这使得对配分函数的计算更为方便.我们相对比较早地介绍气体动理学理论,因为它提供了一个简单且很好定义的平台,可以在其上使用概率分布的一些简单概念.在牛津大学开设的课程中,这种方法效果良好.但是在其他一些地方,因为动理学理论仅在课程较后的阶段才学习,我们已设计本书的内容安排,使得省略动理学理论的章节不会引起一些问题,详情参见第10页的图1.5.此外,本书中的某些部分包含一些更为高等的材料(常常置于方框中,或者书的最后部分),在初次阅读时可以跳过这些部分.

本书编排为一系列短而易于消化的章节,每一章介绍一个新概念或者说明一个重要的应用.大多数读者可以从示例开始学习,书中给出了许多有计算过程的实例,以便于在引入概念时读者可以逐步熟悉这些概念.每章末提供了一些练习题,使学生可以进行方方面面的实际应用.

在选择要包含哪些专题,应该达到什么程度时,我们力求在可教性和严格性之间达到平衡,通过给出足够多的细节提供一种易理解的方式介绍专题,满足更为高等的读者.我们也试图在基本原理和实际应用之间进行平衡.然而,本书并不在任何工程学的层次上处理实际的热机,也不冒险涉及深奥的各态遍历理论.不过,我们希望本书对于理解热物理的严密基础已提供了足够的材料,所推荐的进一步读物指明可以参考的附加材料.贯穿本书的一个重要主题是信息的概念以及它与熵的联系.在本前言开头所指出的黑洞,它的表面覆盖有信息“比特”,是一个体现信息、热力学、辐射和宇宙之间深刻联系的有帮助的图像.

热物理的历史是令人神往的历史,我们提供了热物理中一些主要开拓者的简短的传略片段.为确立列入的资格,选入者必须已做出过一项特别重要的贡献和/或者是具有特别有趣的生平并且是已去世的!因此,人们不应该从已选定的人物名单中断定热物理学这个学科在任何意义上是已完成的,用相同的观点来写这个学科当前的工作会更难.传略是简短的,仅仅给出生命故事的一瞥,因此详情请查询书后参考文献中列出的更全面的传记列表.在主体内容的叙述中穿插一些传略用以提供一些轻快的调剂,并表明科学是一项人类共同努力的事业.

非常高兴在此致谢,感谢当我们在剑桥大学读本科时为我们讲授这门学科的那些老师,特别是 Owen Saxton 和 Peter Scheuer,感谢我们在牛津大学的朋友:我们得益于与物理系许多同事的有启发性的讨论,牛津学生聪明的提问,以及曼斯菲尔德学院和圣约翰学院提供的相互激励的环境.在本书写作过程中,我们受到来自 Sönke Adlung 以及牛津大学出版社他的同事持续不断的鼓励,特别是 Julie Harris 提供的最高级别的 LATEX 支持^①.

牛津以及其他地方的许多朋友和同事非常友好地腾出时间阅读本书各章的初稿,他们对书稿进行了许多有益的评论,这极大地改善了最后的书稿,他们包括:Fathallah Alouani Bibi, James Analytis, David Andrews, Arzhang Ardavan, Tony Beasley, Michael Bowler, Peter Duffy, Paul Goddard, Stephen Justham, Michael Mackey, Philipp Podsiadlowski, Linda Schmidtbreick, John Singleton 以及 Katrien Steenbrugge. 特别感谢 Tom Lancaster,他两次阅读本书早期的全部手稿,提出了许多建设性和富于想象的建议,也感谢 Harvey Brown 的总是富有激发性的洞察力以及持续不断的鼓励.对所有这些朋友表示我们最诚挚的谢意.在本书出版后我们所发现的错误将被张贴在本书的网站上,地址如下:

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjb/ctp/>

我们真诚地希望本书能使热物理的学习愉快和令人神往,希望我们已努力将对这门学科我们所感受到的热情中的某些东西传达给读者.此外,理解热物理学的概念对于人类的未来是至关重要的,即将面临的能源危机以及气候变化可能产生的潜在后果要求最高层次上的创新和科技革新.这意味着热物理学是一个一些明天最优秀的人才今天需要掌握的领域.

斯蒂芬 J. 布伦德尔,凯瑟琳 M. 布伦德尔

牛 津

2006 年 6 月

^① LATEX 是一种科技排版系统.所谓支持是指通过宏包或编写代码实现特殊的排版效果. 译注

第 2 版前言

本版保持了与第 1 版相同的结构,但是增加了概率论, Bayes 定理,扩散问题,渗压作用, Ising 模型, Monte-Carlo 模拟以及大气物理中的辐射转移等材料. 我们也利用此机会改进了各类专题的处理方法,这包括约束的讨论, Fermi-Dirac 分布和 Bose-Einstein 分布的表示,以及修改了各类错误. 我们特别感谢下列人员,他们指出了错误或遗漏并进行了高度相关的评述: David Andrews, John Aveson, Ryan Buckinham, Radu Coldea, Merlin Cooper, Peter Coulon, Peter Duffy, Ted Einstein, Joe Fallen, Amy Fok, Felix Flicker, William Frass, Andrew Garner, Paul Hennin, Ben Jones, Stephen Justham, Austen Lamacraft, Peter Liley, Gabriel McManus, Adam Micolich, Robin Moss, Alan O'Neill, Wilson Poon, Caity Rice, Andrew Steane, Nicola van Leeuwen, Yan Mei Wang, Peter Watson, Helena Wilding, 以及 Michael Williams. 我们再次得到牛津大学出版社工作人员的支持,其中特别是我们的编审 Alison Lees,他特别仔细地审阅了手稿,作了许多重要的改进. Myles Allen, David Andrews 以及 William Ingram 在关于大气物理的处理方面给予了我们非常持久和有教益的评述,他们的奉献是无价的. 也感谢 Geoff Brooker,他与我们分享了他关于自由能性质的深刻见解. 感谢 Tom Lancaster,他再次提出了许多有益的建议.

斯蒂芬 J. 布伦德尔,凯瑟琳 M. 布伦德尔牛津

2009 年 8 月

Preface

In the beginning was the Word...

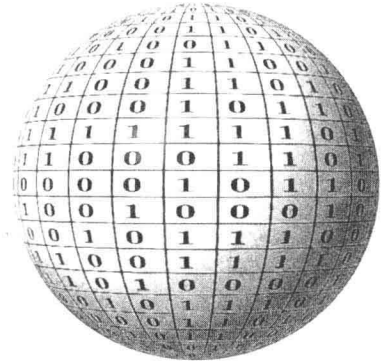
(John 1:1, first century AD)

Consider sunbeams. When the sun's rays let in
Pass through the darkness of a shuttered room,
You will see a multitude of tiny bodies
All mingling in a multitude of ways
Inside the sunbeam, moving in the void,
Seeming to be engaged in endless strife,
Battle, and warfare, troop attacking troop,
And never a respite, harried constantly,
With meetings and with partings everywhere.
From this you can imagine what it is
For atoms to be tossed perpetually
In endless motion through the mighty void.

(*On the Nature of Things*, Lucretius, first century BC)

... (we) have borne the burden of the work and the heat of the day.

(Matthew 20:12, first century AD)



Thermal physics forms a key part of any undergraduate physics course. It includes the fundamentals of *classical thermodynamics* (which was founded largely in the nineteenth century and motivated by a desire to understand the conversion of heat into work using engines) and also *statistical mechanics* (which was founded by Boltzmann and Gibbs, and is concerned with the statistical behaviour of the underlying microstates of the system). Students often find these topics hard, and this problem is not helped by a lack of familiarity with basic concepts in mathematics, particularly in probability and statistics. Moreover, the traditional focus of thermodynamics on steam engines seems remote and largely irrelevant to a twenty-first century student. This is unfortunate since an understanding of thermal physics is crucial to almost all modern physics and to the important technological challenges which face us in this century.

The aim of this book is to provide an introduction to the key concepts in thermal physics, fleshed out with plenty of modern examples from astrophysics, atmospheric physics, laser physics, condensed matter physics and information theory. The important mathematical principles, particularly concerning probability and statistics, are expounded in some detail. This aims to make up for the material which can no longer be automatically assumed to have been covered in every school

mathematics course. In addition, the appendices contain useful mathematics, such as various integrals, mathematical results and identities. There is, unfortunately, no shortcut to mastering the necessary mathematics in studying thermal physics, but the material in the appendix provides a useful *aide-mémoire*.

Many courses on this subject are taught historically: the kinetic theory of gases, then classical thermodynamics are taught first, with statistical mechanics taught last. In other courses, one starts with the principles of classical thermodynamics, followed then by statistical mechanics and kinetic theory is saved until the end. Although there is merit in both approaches, we have aimed at a more integrated treatment. For example, we introduce temperature using a straightforward statistical mechanical argument, rather than on the basis of a somewhat abstract Carnot engine. However, we do postpone detailed consideration of the partition function and statistical mechanics until after we have introduced the functions of state, which manipulation of the partition function so conveniently produces. We present the kinetic theory of gases fairly early on, since it provides a simple, well-defined arena in which to practise simple concepts in probability distributions. This has worked well in the course given in Oxford, but since kinetic theory is only studied at a later stage in courses in other places, we have designed the book so that the kinetic theory chapters can be omitted without causing problems; see Fig. 1.5 on page 10 for details. In addition, some parts of the book contain material that is much more advanced (often placed in boxes, or in the final part of the book), and these can be skipped at first reading.

The book is arranged in a series of short, easily digestible chapters, each one introducing a new concept or illustrating an important application. Most people learn from examples, so plenty of worked examples are given in order that the reader can gain familiarity with the concepts as they are introduced. Exercises are provided at the end of each chapter to allow the students to gain practice in each area.

In choosing which topics to include, and at what level, we have aimed for a balance between pedagogy and rigour, providing a comprehensible introduction with sufficient details to satisfy more advanced readers. We have also tried to balance fundamental principles with practical applications. However, this book does not treat real engines in any engineering depth, nor does it venture into the deep waters of ergodic theory. Nevertheless, we hope that there is enough in this book for a thorough grounding in thermal physics and the recommended further reading gives pointers for additional material. An important theme running through this book is the concept of information, and its connection with entropy. The black hole shown at the start of this preface, with its surface covered in 'bits' of information, is a helpful picture of the deep connection between information, thermodynamics, radiation, and the Universe.

The history of thermal physics is a fascinating one, and we have provided a selection of short biographical sketches of some of the key pioneers in thermal physics. To qualify for inclusion, the person had to

have made a particularly important contribution or had a particularly interesting life – and be dead! Therefore one should not conclude from the list of people we have chosen that the subject of thermal physics is in any sense finished, it is just harder to write with the same perspective about current work in this subject. The biographical sketches are necessarily brief, giving only a glimpse of the life-story, so the Bibliography should be consulted for a list of more comprehensive biographies. However, the sketches are designed to provide some light relief in the main narrative and demonstrate that science is a *human* endeavour.

It is a great pleasure to record our gratitude to those who taught us the subject while we were undergraduates in Cambridge, particularly Owen Saxton and Peter Scheuer, and to our friends in Oxford: we have benefitted from many enlightening discussions with colleagues in the physics department, from the intelligent questioning of our Oxford students and from the stimulating environments provided by both Mansfield College and St John's College. In the writing of this book, we have enjoyed the steadfast encouragement of Sönke Adlung and his colleagues at OUP, and in particular Julie Harris' black-belt L^AT_EX support.

A number of friends and colleagues in Oxford and elsewhere have been kind enough to give their time and read drafts of chapters of this book; they have made numerous helpful comments, which have greatly improved the final result: Fathallah Alouani Bibi, James Analytis, David Andrews, Arzhang Ardavan, Tony Beasley, Michael Bowler, Peter Duffy, Paul Goddard, Stephen Justham, Michael Mackey, Philipp Podsiadlowski, Linda Schmidtbreick, John Singleton and Katrien Steenbrugge. Particular thanks are due to Tom Lancaster, who twice read the entire manuscript at early stages and made many constructive and imaginative suggestions, and to Harvey Brown, whose insights were always stimulating and whose encouragement was always constant. To all these friends, our warmest thanks are due. Errors which we discover after going to press will be posted on the book's website, which may be found at:

<http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sjb/ctp>

It is our earnest hope that this book will make the study of thermal physics enjoyable and fascinating and that we have managed to communicate something of the enthusiasm we feel for this subject. Moreover, understanding the concepts of thermal physics is vital for humanity's future; the impending energy crisis and the potential consequences of climate change mandate creative, scientific, and technological innovations at the highest levels. This means that thermal physics is a field that some of tomorrow's best minds need to master today.

SJB & KMB
Oxford
June 2006

Preface to the second edition

This new edition keeps the same structure as the first edition but includes additional material on probability, Bayes' theorem, diffusion problems, osmosis, the Ising model, Monte-Carlo simulations, and radiative transfer in atmospheric physics. We have also taken the opportunity to improve the treatment of various topics, including the discussion of constraints and the presentation of the Fermi–Dirac and Bose–Einstein distributions, as well as correcting various errors. We are particularly grateful to the following people who have pointed out errors or omissions and made highly relevant comments: David Andrews, John Aveson, Ryan Buckingham, Radu Coldea, Merlin Cooper, Peter Coulon, Peter Duffy, Ted Einstein, Joe Fallon, Amy Fok, Felix Flicker, William Frass, Andrew Garner, Paul Hennin, Ben Jones, Stephen Justham, Austen Lamacraft, Peter Liley, Gabriel McManus, Adam Micolich, Robin Moss, Alan O'Neill, Wilson Poon, Caity Rice, Andrew Steane, Nicola van Leeuwen, Yan Mei Wang, Peter Watson, Helena Wilding, and Michael Williams. We have once again enjoyed the support of the staff of OUP and, in particular, our copy-editor Alison Lees, who trawled through the manuscript with meticulous care, making many important improvements. Myles Allen, David Andrews, and William Ingram gave us very pertinent and instructive comments about the treatment of atmospheric physics and their input has been invaluable. Thanks are also due to Geoff Brooker, who shared his profound insights into the nature of free energies, and Tom Lancaster, who once again made numerous helpful suggestions.

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