三、热力学循环(thermodynamic cycle)

1、循环过程—热力学系统的状态经过一系列不同的过程又回到初始状态。

热机——持续不断地将热转换为功的装置。

工质——在热机中参与热功转换的媒介物质。

特点:

$$\triangle E=0;$$
 $Q_{\overline{W}}-|Q_{\overline{D}}|=Q_{\overline{P}}=A_{\overline{P}}$

2、两种循环:

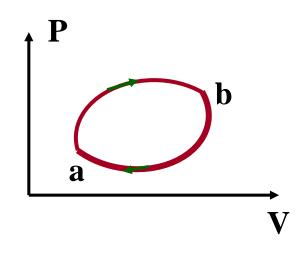
正循环: 顺时针方向变化

 $A_{\beta} > 0$ (蒸汽机、内燃机)

逆循环: 反时针方向变化

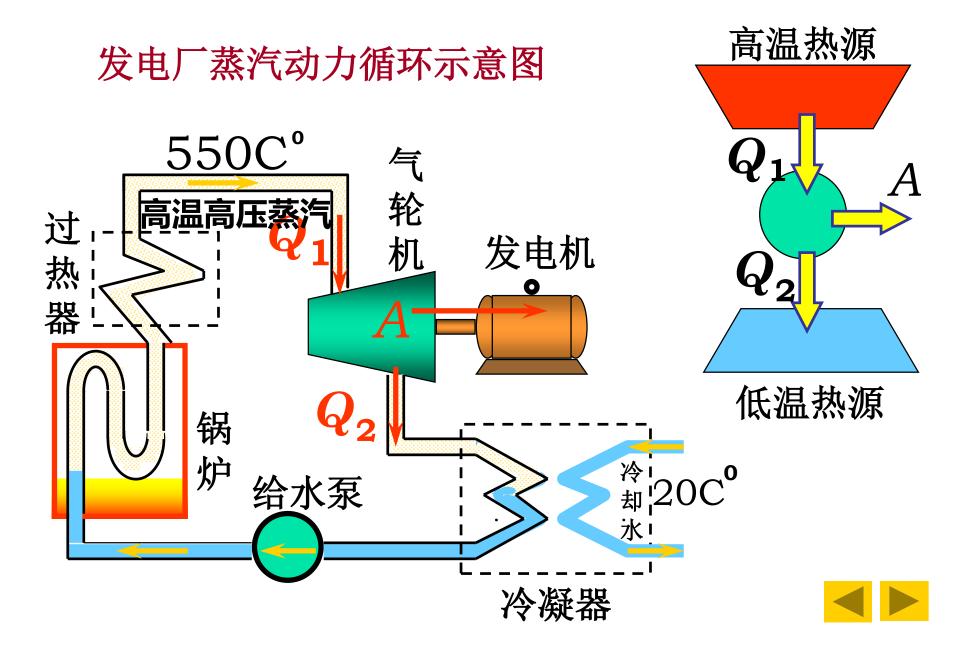
$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{\beta}}=\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{W}}-\mid\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{M}}\mid<\mathbf{0}$$

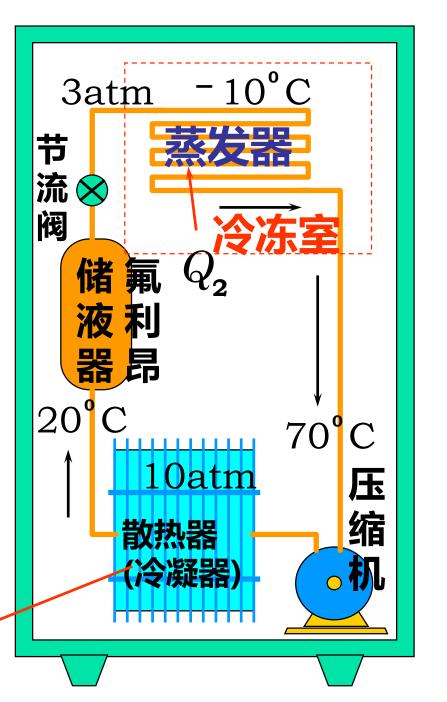
(家用冰箱、致冷装置)





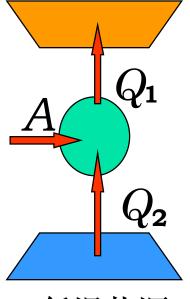
热机工作示意图





(周围环境)

高温热源



低温热源

(冷冻室)



3、性能指标

热机效率

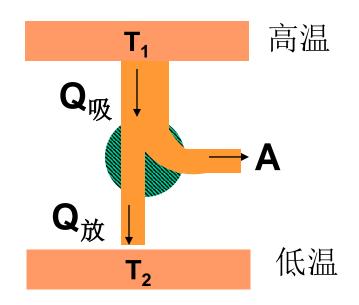
$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\mathfrak{W}}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{\mathfrak{M}}}|}{Q_{\mathfrak{W}}}$$

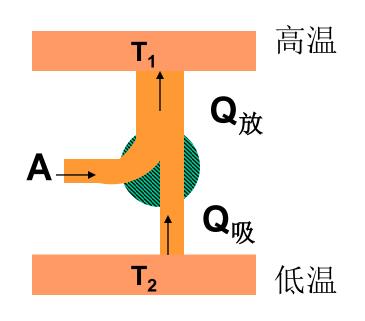
$$Q_{\mathfrak{W}} = A + Q_{\mathfrak{M}}$$

致冷系数

$$\omega = \frac{Q_{\mathcal{W}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\mathcal{W}}}{\left|Q_{\dot{\mathcal{W}}}\right| - Q_{\mathcal{W}}}$$

$$A + Q_{\mathfrak{W}} = Q_{\mathfrak{M}}$$







例1、1mol单原子分子的理

想气体,经历如图所示的可 逆循环,联结ac两点的曲 线III的方程为 $P = \frac{P_0}{V_c^2}V^2$,

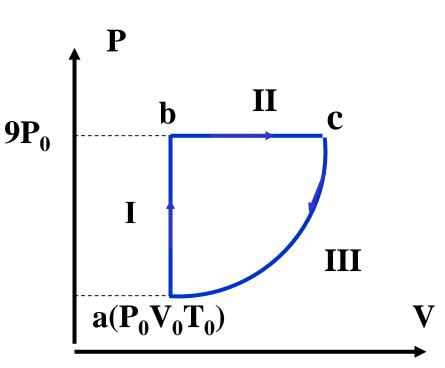
a点的温度为 T_0 。



过程中气体吸收的热量;

- 2) 求此循环的效率;
- 3) 净功.





分析:
$$Q_I = C_v (T_b - T_a)$$

$$Q_{II} = C_{P} (T_{c} - T_{b})$$

$$Q_{III} = A + C_{V} (T_{a} - T_{c})$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & &$$

$$\frac{P_0}{V_0^2} = \frac{9P_0}{V_c^2} \Rightarrow V_c = 3V_0$$

$$\frac{P_0V_0}{T_0} = \frac{9P_03V_0}{T_c} \Rightarrow T_c = 27T_0$$

$$\mathbf{a(I)}$$

 $\mathbf{\widetilde{R}}: \quad \frac{P_0}{T_0} = \frac{9P_0}{T_1} \Rightarrow T_b = 9T_0$

$$Q_{I} = C_{v}(T_{b} - T_{a}) = \frac{3}{2}R(9T_{0} - T_{0}) = 12RT_{0}$$
 $PV = \frac{m}{M}RT$

$$Q_{II} = C_{P}(T_{c} - T_{b}) = \frac{5}{2}R(27T_{0} - 9T_{0}) = 45RT_{0}$$

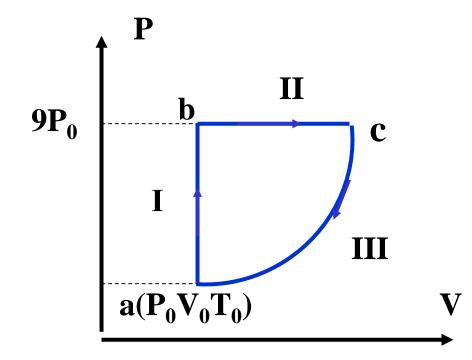
$$Q_{III} = A + \Delta E = \int_{V_{c}}^{V_{a}} PdV + C_{v}(T_{a} - T_{c})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{PV}{T} = \frac{m}{M}R$$

$$= \int_{3V_0}^{V_0} \frac{P_0}{V_0^2} V^2 dV + \frac{3}{2} R (T_0 - 27T_0) = -47.7 R T_0$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\left| \mathbf{Q}_{\text{III}} \right|}{\mathbf{Q}_{\text{I}} + \mathbf{Q}_{\text{II}}}$$

$$(3) A_{\beta} = Q_{\beta}$$



$$= Q_{I} + Q_{II} + Q_{III}$$

=
$$12RT_0 + 45RT_0 - 47.7RT_0 = 9.3RT_0$$



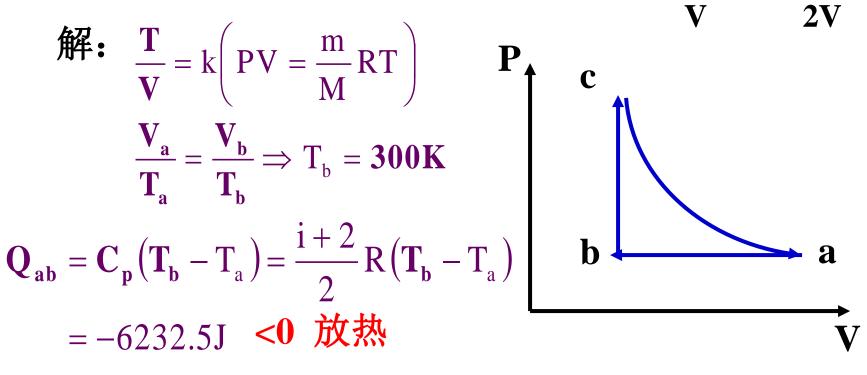
例2、1mo1单原子理想气体的循环过程如↑ T-V图所示,其中C点的温度为T。=600K。 试求:

- (1) ab、bc、ca各个过程系统吸收的热 量;
 - (2) 经一循环系统所作的净功;
 - (3) 循环的效率。(Ln2=0.693)

解:
$$\frac{\mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{V}} = \mathbf{k} \left(\mathbf{PV} = \frac{\mathbf{m}}{\mathbf{M}} \mathbf{RT} \right)$$
 P

$$\frac{\mathbf{V}_{a}}{\mathbf{T}_{a}} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_{b}}{\mathbf{T}_{b}} \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{b} = \mathbf{300K}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \left(\mathbf{T}_{a} - \mathbf{T}_{b} \right) = \mathbf{1} + 2 \mathbf{p} \left(\mathbf{T}_{a} - \mathbf{T}_{b} \right)$$



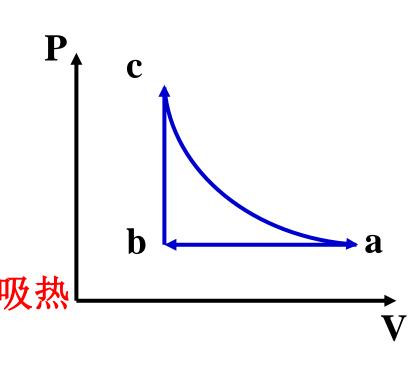
$$\mathbf{Q_{bc}} = \mathbf{C_v} (\mathbf{T_c} - T_b)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} R(\mathbf{T_c} - T_b) = 3739.5J$$

$$\mathbf{Q_{ca}} = RT_{C} \ln \frac{V_{a}}{V_{c}} = 3456 J > 0$$
 吸热

$$\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{Q}_{ba} + \mathbf{Q}_{ca}) - |\mathbf{Q}_{ab}| = 963 \mathbf{J}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\mathbf{A}}{\mathbf{Q}_{ha} + \mathbf{Q}_{ca}} = 13.4\%$$



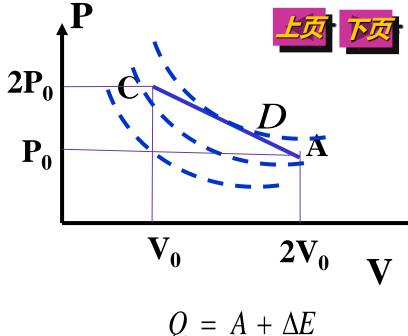


习题11 A、C温度相同

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} P V & = & R T \end{array} \right) \qquad P = -\frac{P_0}{V_0} V + 3P_0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{R} \left(-\frac{P_0}{V_0} V^2 + 3P_0 V \right)$$

$$\frac{dT}{dV} = 0 \Rightarrow V = \frac{3}{2}V_0 \Rightarrow T_{\text{max}}$$



$$dQ = PdV + C_V dT = 0 \qquad \left(P dV + V dP = R dT \right)$$

$$P dV = \left(-\frac{P_0}{V_0} V + 3P_0\right) dV$$

$$C_V dT = \frac{5}{2} R dT = \frac{5}{2} (-\frac{P_0}{V_0} 2V + 3P_0) dV$$

$$Q_{\mathfrak{W}} = Q_{BC} + Q_{CD}$$

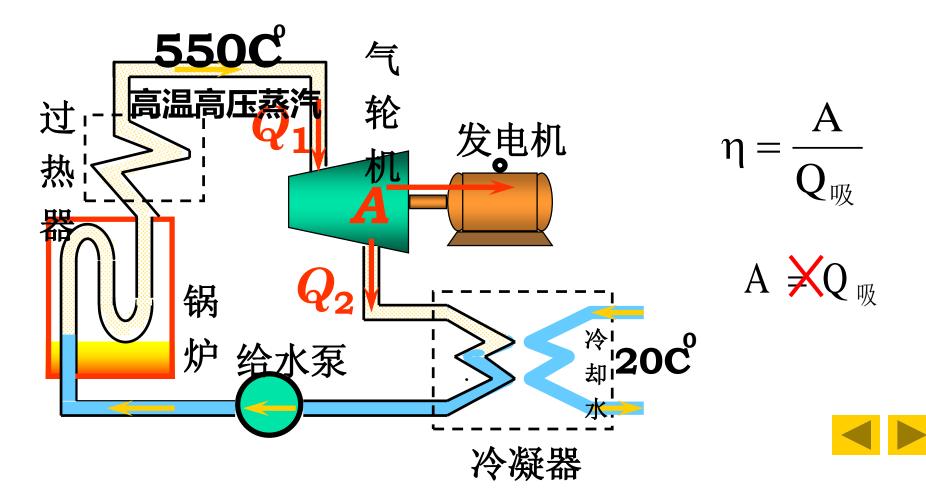
$$= C_{V} (T_{C} - T_{B}) + C_{V} (T_{D} - T_{C}) + A_{CD}$$

$$=\frac{67}{16}P_0V_0$$

$$\eta = \frac{A_{\text{p}}}{Q_{\text{m}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} P_0 V_0}{\frac{67}{16} P_0 V_0} = 11.9\%$$



热机发展简介: 1698年萨维利和1705年纽可门先后发明了蒸汽机, 当时蒸汽机的效率极低。1765年瓦特进行了重大改进, 提高效率 3~4倍。



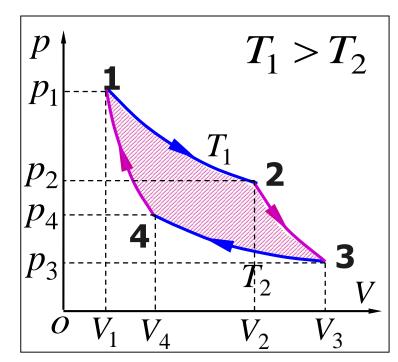
4、卡诺循环(Carnot cycle)

1824 年法国的年青工程师卡诺提出一个工作在

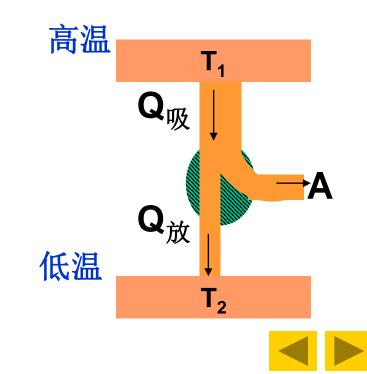
两热源之间的理想循环—卡诺循环. 给出了热机效率

的理论极限值;他还提出了著名的卡诺定理...

卡诺循环: 两个绝热过程;



两个等温过程

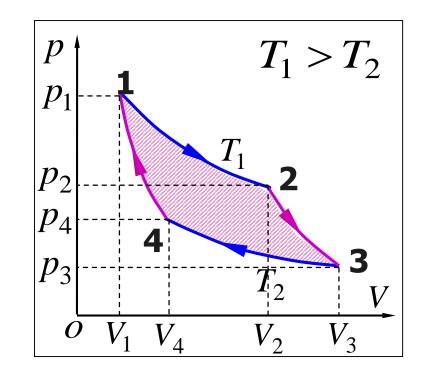


1→2: T₁等温膨胀(吸热)

$$Q_1 = vRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$3\rightarrow 4$$
: T_2 等温压缩(放热)

$$Q_2 = vRT_2 \ln \frac{V_4}{V_3}$$



$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{|Q_2|}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{|T_2| \ln \overline{V_3}}{T_1 \ln \overline{V_2}}$$



$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

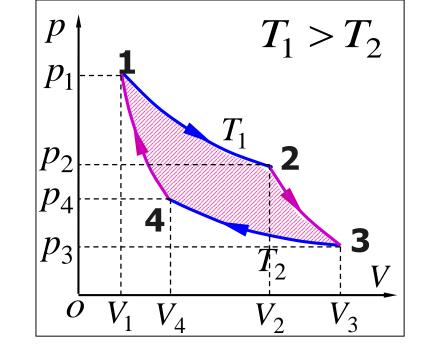
$$V_4^{\gamma - 1} T_4 = V_1^{\gamma - 1} T_1$$

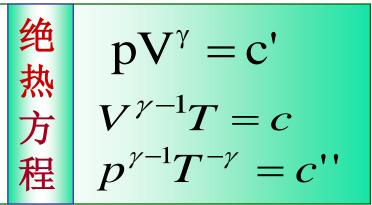
$$V_3^{\gamma - 1} T_3 = V_2^{\gamma - 1} T_2$$

考虑到
$$T_1=T_2$$
 $T_3=T_4$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{V_3}{V_4} = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

卡诺循环的效率
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$







1)卡诺热机效率
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

只与T₁和T₂有关,与物质种类、膨胀的体积无关

$$2$$
)理论指导作用 提高 $\eta \left\{ egin{array}{l} T_1 \uparrow \\ T_2 \downarrow \end{array} \right.$

提高高温热源的温度现实些

- 3) 系统在循环中所吸收的热量,仍有部分释放于低温热源,热机效率 $\eta \neq 1 < 1$,说明低温热源温度 $T_2 \neq 0$
 - 热机循环不向低温热源放热是不可能的
 - 热机循环至少需要两个热源



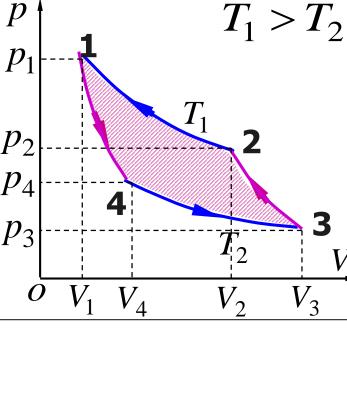
卡诺制冷循环的制冷系数

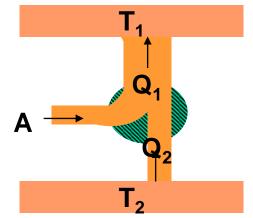
$$\omega = \frac{Q_{\text{W}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{W}}}{\left|Q_{\text{M}}\right| - Q_{\text{W}}}$$

$$vRT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{vRT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} - vRT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}$$

$$=\frac{T_2}{T_1-T_2}$$







例4、书P290 7-16

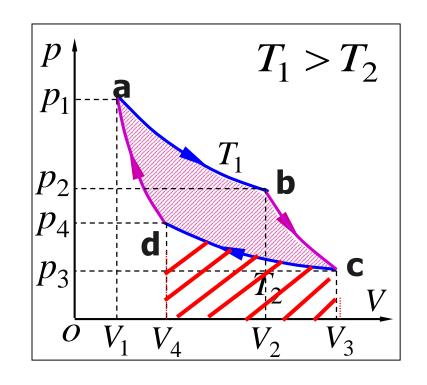
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{T_0}{3T_0}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} = 66.7\%$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{m}}|}{Q_{\dot{m}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{|Q_{\dot{m}}|}{Q_{\dot{m}}} = \frac{T_{\dot{m}}}{T_{\dot{n}}} = \frac{T_0}{3T_0}$$

 $\Rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{W}} = 3|\mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{W}}| = 3A_1$



面积A₁是循环的放热

$$\mathbf{A}_{\beta} = \mathbf{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}} - |\mathbf{Q}_{\dot{\mathfrak{B}}}|$$
$$= 2|\mathbf{Q}_{\dot{\mathfrak{B}}}| = 2\mathbf{A}_{1}$$



例5、一台电冰箱放在室温为 20°C 的房间里,冰箱储藏柜中的温度维持在5°C。 现每天有 2.0×10⁷J 的热量自房间传入冰箱内, 若要维持冰箱内温度不变,外界每天需作多少功? 其功率为多少? (设在 5°C 至 20°C 运转的致冷机(冰箱)的致冷系数是卡诺致冷机致冷系数的 55%).

解:
$$\omega = \omega_{+} \times 55\% = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} \times \frac{55}{100} = 10.2$$

致冷机致冷系数 $\omega = \frac{Q_2}{A}$

房间传入冰箱的热量 $Q' = 2.0 \times 10^7 \text{ J}$,热平衡时 $Q' = Q_2$

$$A = \frac{Q_2}{\omega} = \frac{2 \times 10^7}{10.2} = 1.96 \times 10^6 J$$

