多方过程

$$PV^{n} = C_{1}$$

$$V^{n-1}T = C_{2}$$

$$P^{n-1}T^{-n}=C_3$$

*多方过程的功
$$A = \frac{P_1V_1 - P_2V_2}{n-1}$$

*摩尔热容
$$C_{mol} = \frac{n-\gamma}{n-1}C_V$$

[例题7-5] 一摩尔的单原子理想气体,从初态 (P_1, V_1)

出发,经过某一过程 $PV^2 = C$,体积膨胀到 $V_2 = 2V_1$ 。

- (1).试写出气体温度与压强间的表达式: $(T \sim P)$
- (2).当气体膨胀时,其温度是升高还是降低; $(V \sim T)$
- (3).在此过程中气体摩尔热容 C_{mol} 为何值;
- (4).气体分子的平均动能将如何变化。

P: (1).
$$PV^2 = \frac{m}{M}RT \cdot \frac{m}{M}\frac{RT}{P} = \frac{m^2}{M^2}R^2\frac{T^2}{P} = C \therefore PT^{-2} = C'$$

(2). ::
$$PV^2 = C$$

 $PT^{-2} = C'$

$$VT = C''$$

$$V^{\gamma-1}T = C_2$$

$$P^{\gamma-1}T^{-\gamma} = C_3$$

(3).在此过程中气体摩尔ker C_{mol} 为何值;

解法一:

$$C_{mol} = \frac{n - \gamma}{n - 1} C_V$$

$$n=2, \qquad C_V=\frac{3}{2}R$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V} = \frac{i+2}{i} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$得: C_{mol} = \frac{1}{2}R$$

解法二:

$$C_{mol} = \frac{Q}{T_2 - T_1} = \frac{\Delta E + A}{T_2 - T_1}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{i}{2}R \quad (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2}R \quad (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$A = \frac{P_1V_1 - P_2V_2}{n - 1} = -R \quad (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$n = 2$$

得:
$$C_{mol} = \frac{1}{2}R$$

(4) 气体分子的平均动能将如何变化。

定性:
$$::VT=C''$$
 $::V\uparrow,T\downarrow\bar{\varepsilon}_k\downarrow$

7.4 循环过程

7.4.1 循环过程

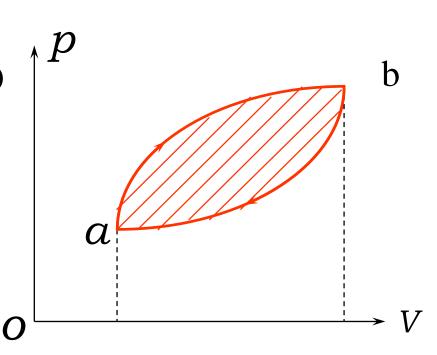
物质系统经历一系列状态变化过程又回到初始状态,称这一周而复始的变化过程为循环过程.

一、特点:

 $*\Delta E = 0$ (:初态=末态)

*P-V图上表示为一条 闭合曲线

*净功 A = 循环过程曲线 所包围的面积 = Q_{β}



* 循环分为正循环和负循环

7.4.2 热机和热机效率

$$\left. egin{aligned} \Delta E &= 0 \ A_{lpha} &> 0 \end{aligned}
ight.
ight. Q_{eta} &= Q_{ar{w}} - \left| Q_{\dot{\mathbb{D}}} \right| = A_{eta} > 0 \end{cases}$$

系统从外界吸收的净热量



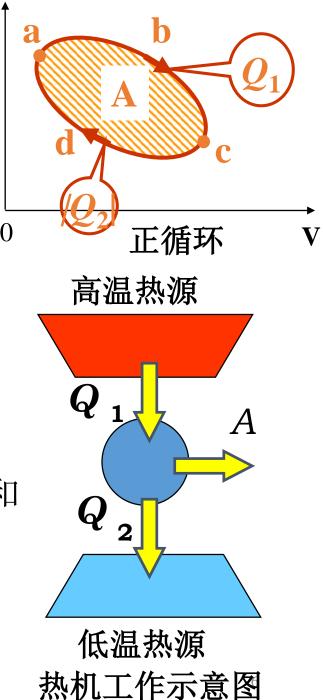
系统对外作功

注意: Q_{W} Q_{b} 是指整个过程中所有

分过程吸热、放热的总和

热机效率:

$$\eta = \frac{A_{\text{p}}}{Q_{\text{m}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{m}} - |Q_{\text{m}}|}{Q_{\text{m}}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\text{m}}|}{Q_{\text{m}}}$$



7.4.3 致冷机和致冷系数

$$\left. egin{aligned} \Delta E &= 0 \ A_{lpha} &< 0 \end{aligned}
ight.
ight. egin{aligned} Q_{eta} &= Q_{ar{w}} - \left| Q_{bk}
ight| = A_{eta} < 0 \end{aligned}$$

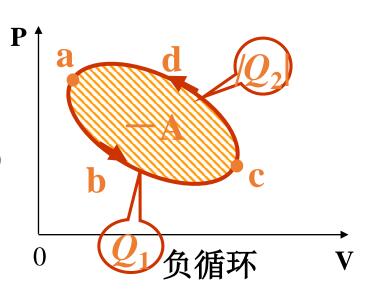
外界对系统作功

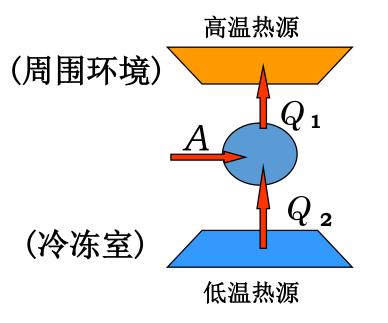


从低温源吸热向高温源放热。

制冷系数:

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





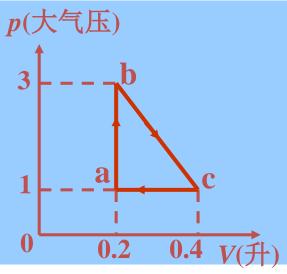
[例题7-6]一定质量的氮气在 7° C 时自 a 态开始做 abca 循环。求: 1. 净功 A=? 2. $T_b=?$ $T_c=?$ 3. 计算各分过程吸收或放出的热量? 4. 效率 $\eta=?$

解: 1. 净功:
$$A = S = \frac{1}{2}(p_b - p_a)(V_c - V_a) = 20J$$

2.
$$\frac{p_a}{p_b} = \frac{T_a}{T_b}$$
 $T_b = 840K$ $\frac{2}{T_a} = \frac{V_c}{V_a}$ $T_c = 560K$ $\frac{3}{T_c} = \frac{b}{100}$

3.
$$\mathbf{a} \Rightarrow \mathbf{b}$$
 等容过程 $Q_{ab} = \Delta E = vC_V(T_b - T_a)$

$$= v \frac{5}{2} R(T_b - T_a) = \frac{5}{2} (p_b V_b - p_a V_a) = \mathbf{100}(J)(\mathbf{y})$$



$$\mathbf{b} \Rightarrow \mathbf{c} \quad Q_{bc} = \Delta E_{bc} + A_{bc} = v \frac{5}{2} R (T_c - T_b) + S_{bc} = -10(J)$$
 (放热) 另解:

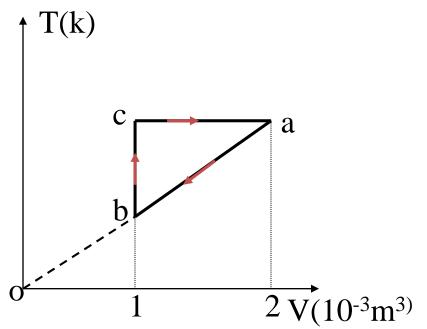
$$Q_{\text{p}} = Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} + Q_{ca} = 100 + Q_{bc} + (-70) = A_{\text{p}} = 20 \Rightarrow Q_{bc} = -10J_8$$

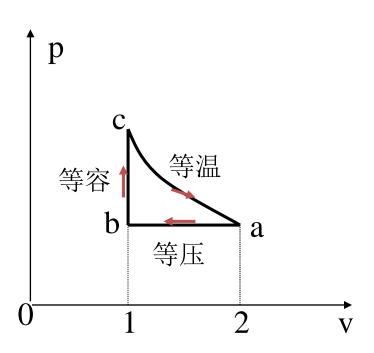
4. 求效率

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\text{W}}} = \frac{20}{100} = 20\%$$

[例题7-7] 1 mol单原子分子理想气体的循环过程如图所示,其中 $T_c = 600 K$ 。试求:

- ①.ab、bc、ca各过程系统与外界交换的热量,
- (2).经此循环系统所作的净功,
- ③ 循环的效率。





(1).ab、bc、ca各过程系统与外界交换的热量

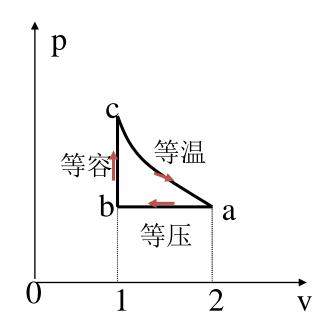
$$Q_{ab} = C_P(T_b - T_a)$$

$$\frac{V_a}{V_b} = \frac{T_a}{T_b} = 2$$

$$T_c = T_a = 600k$$

$$C_P = \frac{i+2}{2}R = \frac{5}{2}R$$

$$Q_{ab} = -6232.5(J)$$
放热



$$Q_{bc} = C_V (T_c - T_b)$$

$$C_V = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$T_c = 600k, T_b = 300k$$

$$Q_{bc} = 3739.5(J)$$
 吸热

$$Q_{ca} = RT_c \ln \frac{V_a}{V} = RT_c \ln 2 = 3456(J)$$
 吸热

(2).经一循环系统所作的净

$Q_{ca} = 3456(J)$

解一:

$$T_b = 300k$$

$$A_{/\!\!\!/} = A_{ca} - |A_{ab}| = Q_{ca} - |P_{ab}(V_b - V_a)|$$
$$= Q_{ca} - R (T_a - T_b) = 963(J)$$

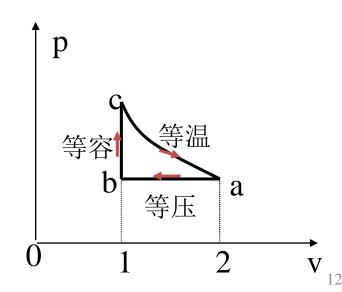
$$T_a = 600k$$

解二:

$$A_{\text{p}} = Q_{\text{m}} - |Q_{\text{h}}| = 3739.5 + 3456 - 6232.5 = 963(J)$$

(3) 循环的效率。

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\text{\tiny W}}} = 13.4\%$$



7.4.4卡诺循环

为了提高热机效率,1824年法国青年工程师卡诺 提出了一个理想循环,它体现了热机循环的基本 特征,我们称它为卡诺循环。

卡诺循环条件

- 1. 准静态循环。
- 2. 工质为理想气体。
- 3. 工质只和两个温度不同的恒温热库交换热量。

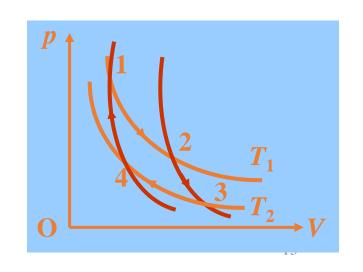
卡诺循环组成

二个等温过程,二个绝热过程

顺时针转组成正卡诺循环, 逆时针转组成逆卡诺循环。



卡诺(1796-1832)

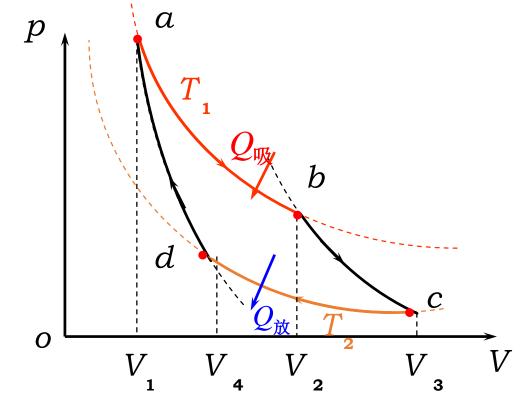


$$Q_{\mathbb{W}} = \frac{m}{M}RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$
 $\left| Q_{\hat{\mathbb{W}}} \right| = \frac{m}{M}RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$

$$b \sim c : V_2^{\gamma - 1} T_1 = V_3^{\gamma - 1} T_2$$

$$a \sim d : V_1^{\gamma - 1} T_1 = V_4^{\gamma - 1} T_2$$

由上两式得到
$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$



$$\therefore \eta_{+} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{\text{D}}}|}{Q_{\text{TW}}} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

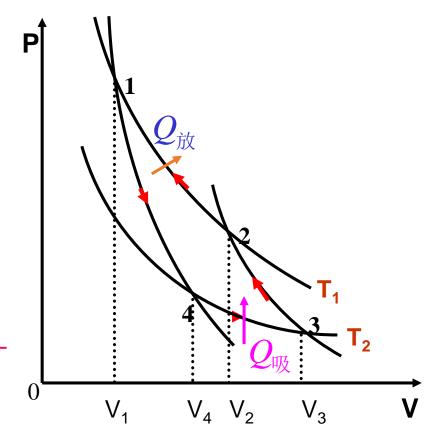
$$\eta_{\ddagger} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{\text{D}}}|}{Q_{\dot{\text{W}}}} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

- 意义: 1.指明了两个热源是热机工作的必要前提,即 $\eta<1$
 - 2. 指明了提高热机效率的方向
 - (1).提高高温热源的温度。
 - (2).可用更优的工作物质取代蒸汽。

二、卡诺制冷机

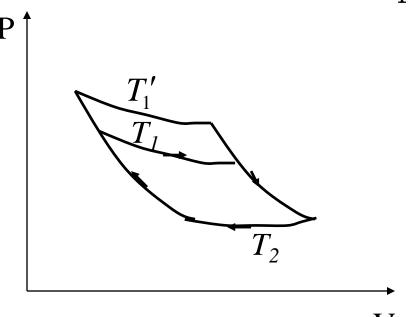
$$Q_{\text{TD}} = \frac{m}{M} RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$
$$\left| Q_{\text{TD}} \right| = \frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$\omega_{\dagger} = \frac{Q_{\text{th}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{th}}}{|Q_{\text{th}}| - Q_{\text{th}}} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$$



[例题7-8]某理想气体准静态卡诺循环,当高温热源温度T₁=400k, 低温热源温度T₂=300k时, 对外作功A=8000J, 今维持低温热源温度不变, 提高高温热源温度, 使其对外作功增至A'=10000J, 若两次卡诺循环都工作在相同的两绝热线间, 试求:

- (1). 第二次循环效率 n '=?
- (2). 第二次循环中高温热源温度T₁'=?



17

解: (1).
$$\eta' = \frac{A'}{Q_1'}$$

$$A' = 10000$$

$$Q_1' = Q_2' + A' = Q_2 + A'$$

$$Q_2 = Q_1 - A$$

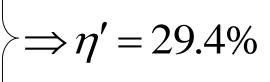
$$A = 8000$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{A}{n}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{300}{400} = 25\%$$

(2).第二次循环中高温热源温度T₁'=?

解:
$$\eta' = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1'} \Rightarrow T_1' = 425K$$



 $\Rightarrow Q$

