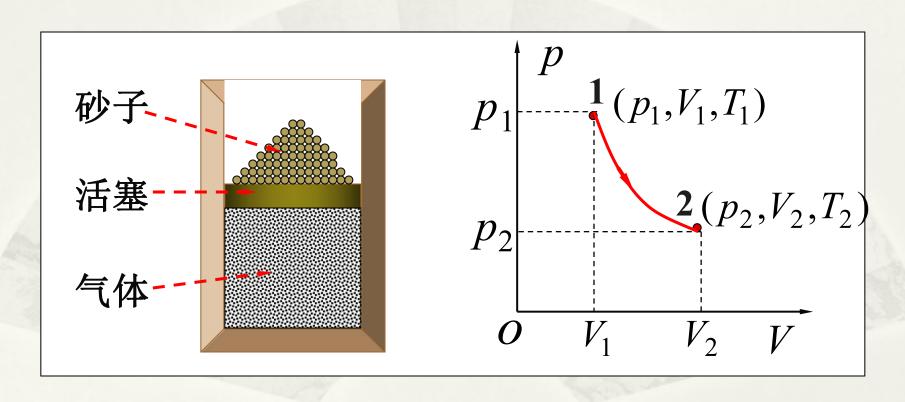
新文章 热力学基础



7.1 准静态过程

准静态过程:从一个平衡态到另一平衡态所经过的每一中间状态均可近似当作平衡态的过程.

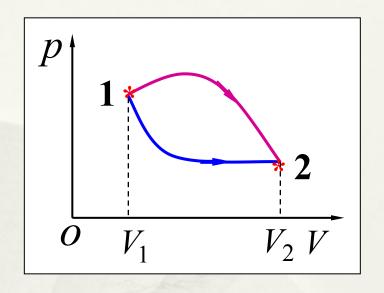


7.2 热力学第一定律

一 热力学第一定律

$$Q = E_2 - E_1 + A$$

系统从外界吸收的热量, 一部分使系统的内能增加, 另一部分使系统对外界做功



第一定律的符号规定

	Q	$E_2 - E_1$	A
+	系统吸热	内能增加	系统对外界做功
_	系统放热	内能减少	外界对系统做功

例、一定量气体吸热800J,对外作功500J,由状态A沿路径(1)变化到状态B,问气体的内能改变了多少?如气体沿路径(2)从状态B回到状态A时,外界对气体作功300J,问气体放出热量多少?

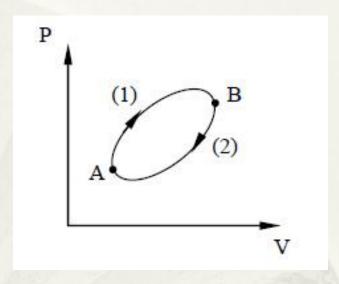
$$Q = \Delta E + A$$

解: (1)

$$\Delta E = Q_1 - A_1 = 800 - 500 = 300J$$

(2)

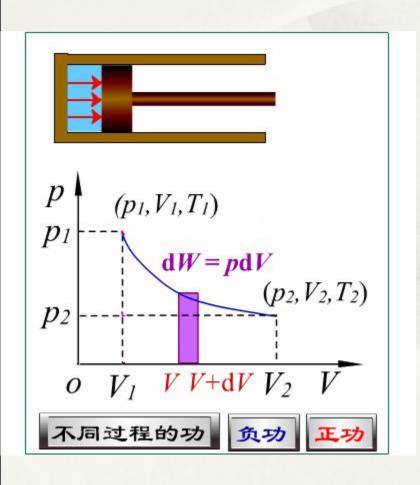
$$Q_2 = -\Delta E - A_2 = -300 - 300 = -600J$$



二. 功(过程量)宏观运动能量 🛹 热运动能量



功是能量传递和转换的量度,它引起系统热运动 状态的变化.



准静态过程功的计算

$$dA = Fdl = pSdl$$
$$dA = pdV$$

$$A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p \, \mathrm{d} V$$

注意: 作功与过程有关.

三. 热 量(过程量)和摩尔热容

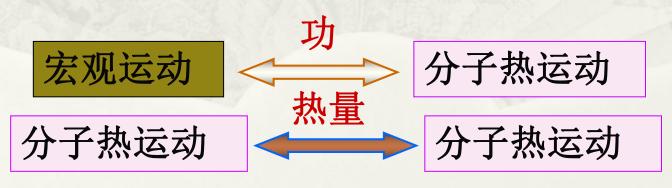
通过传热方式传递能量的量度,系统和外界之间存在温差而发生的能量传递.

功与热量的异同

- 1) 过程量: 与过程有关;
- 2) 等效性: 改变系统热运动状态作用相同;

$$1 \div = 4.18 \, \text{J}$$
 , $1 \, \text{J} = 0.24 \, \div$

3) 功与热量的物理本质不同.



摩尔热容 1mol物质升温1开所需的热量

定义:
$$C_{mol} = \frac{dQ}{dT}$$

$$\frac{m}{M}$$
摩尔物质从 $T_1 \to T_2$: $Q = \frac{m}{M} C_{mol} (T_2 - T_1)$

- :: Q的大小与过程有关
- :. C_{mol}的大小也与过程有关
- *等容摩尔热容 C_V

$$C_{V} = \frac{dQ_{V}}{dT}$$

$$dQ_{V} = dE \quad (\because dV = 0 \therefore dA = PdV = 0)$$

$$E = \frac{i}{2}RT \rightarrow dE = \frac{i}{2}RdT$$

*等压摩尔热容 C_P

$$C_{P} = \frac{dQ_{P}}{dT}$$

$$dQ_{P} = dE + PdV = \frac{i}{2}RdT + RdT$$

$$C_{P} = \frac{i}{2}R + R = \frac{i+2}{2}R$$

$$= C_{V} + R$$

$$PV = RT \rightarrow d (PV) = PdV + VdP = PdV = RdT$$

*摩尔热容比

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

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

 双原子: $i = 5$
 $\gamma = \frac{7}{5}$

 多原子: $i = 6$
 $\gamma = \frac{8}{6}$

7.3 热力学第一定律对理想气体等值过程应用

计算各等值过程的热量、功和内能的理论基础

(1)
$$pV = \frac{m}{M}RT$$
 (理想气体的共性)

(2)
$$\begin{cases} dQ = dE + p dV \\ Q = \Delta E + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV \end{cases}$$

解决过程中能量转换的问题

(3)
$$E = E(T)$$
 (理想气体的状态函数)

(4) 各等值过程的特性.

等体过程

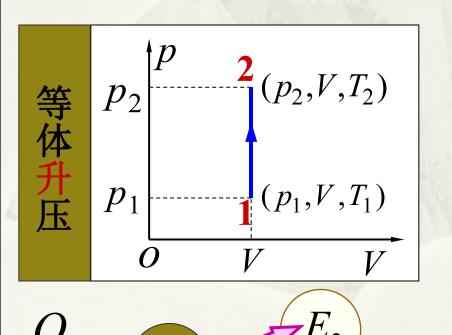
特性 V = 常量

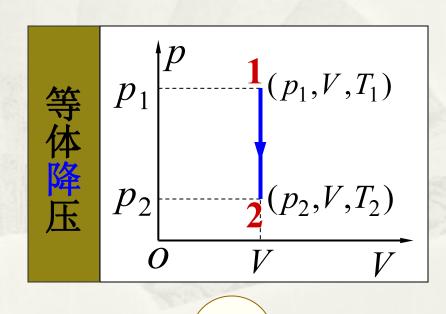
过程方程 $pT^{-1} = 常量$

热力学第一定律 $dQ_V = dE$

$$dQ_V = dE = \frac{m}{M}C_V dT$$

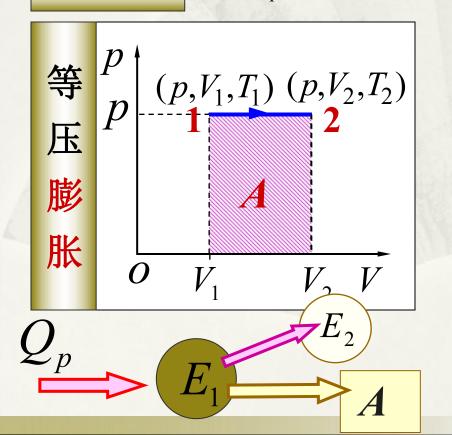
$$Q_V = \frac{m}{M} C_V (T_2 - T_1) = E_2 - E_1$$





二、等压过程

特性 p = 常量过程方程 $VT^{-1} = 常量$ 功 $A = p(V_2 - V_1)$ 热一律 $dQ_p = dE + dA$

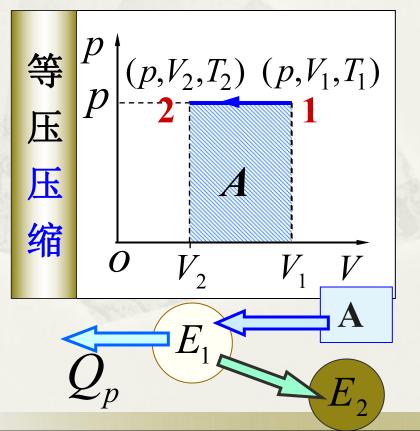


$$Q_{p} = \frac{m}{M} C_{p} (T_{2} - T_{1}),$$

$$E_{2} - E_{1} = \frac{m}{M} C_{V} (T_{2} - T_{1})$$

$$A = p(V_{2} - V_{1})$$

$$= \frac{m}{M} R(T_{2} - T_{1})$$



三、等温过程

特征 T = 常量过程方程 pV = 常量

热一律
$$dQ_T = dA = pdV$$

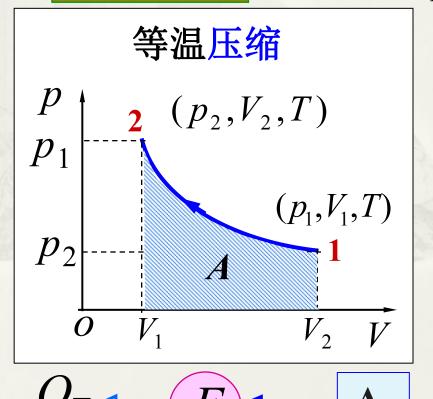
等温膨胀
$$p_{1} = 1 (p_{1}, V_{1}, T)$$

$$p_{2} = (p_{2}, V_{2}, T)$$

$$p_{2} = V_{1} = V_{2}$$

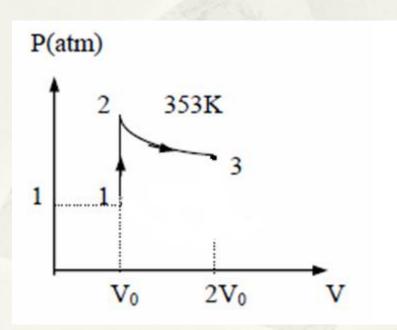
$$Q_T = A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p \, \mathrm{d}V$$
$$= \int_{V_2}^{V_1} \frac{m}{M} \frac{RT}{V} \, \mathrm{d}V =$$

$$\frac{m}{M}RT\ln\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{m}{M}RT\ln\frac{p_1}{p_2}$$



例、1mo1氢,在压强为1大气压,温度为20℃时,体积为V₀,今使其经以下两个过程达到同一状态,试分别计算以下两种过程中吸收的热量,气体对外作功和内能的增量,并在p-V图上画出上述过程。

(1) 先保持体积不变,加热使其温度升高到80℃,然后令其作等温膨胀,体积变为原体积的2倍;



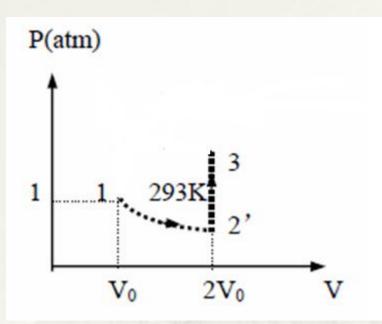
$$A = A_{23} = RT_2 \ln \frac{2V_o}{V_o}$$

$$\Delta E = C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$Q = \Delta E + A$$

(2) 先使其等温膨胀到原体积的2倍,然后保持体积

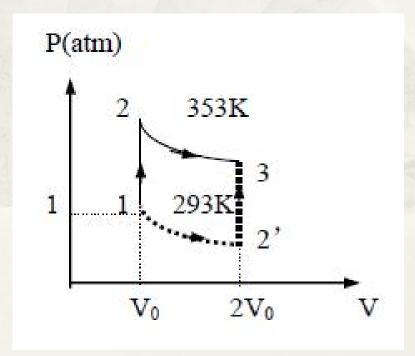
不变,加热到80℃。



$$A = A_{12} = RT_1 \ln \frac{2V_0}{V_0}$$

$$\Delta E = C_v (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$Q = A + \Delta E$$



7.4 绝热过程 多方过程

绝热过程

与外界无热量交换的过程

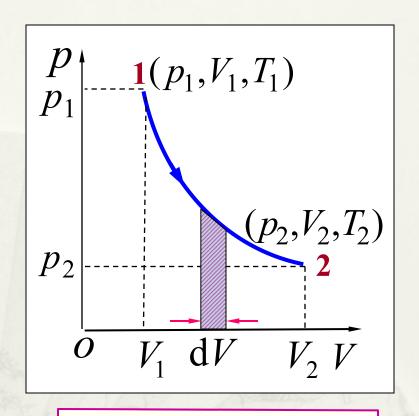
$$dQ = O$$

$$dA + dE = 0$$

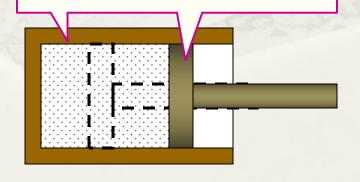
$$dA = -dE$$

$$dE = \frac{m}{M}C_V dT$$

$$A = -\frac{m}{M}C_V(T_2 - T_1)$$



绝热的汽缸壁和活塞

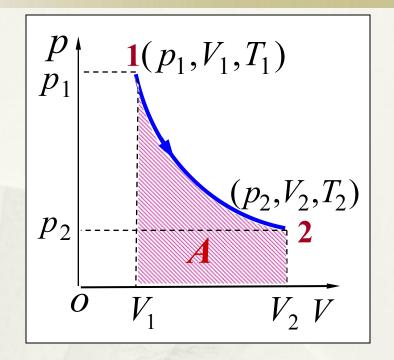


由热力学第一定律有

$$A = -\Delta E$$

$$A = \frac{m}{M} C_V (T_1 - T_2)$$

若已知 p_1, V_1, p_2, V_2 及 γ



从
$$pV = \frac{m}{M}RT$$
可得 $A = C_{V}(\frac{p_{1}V_{1}}{R} - \frac{p_{2}V_{2}}{R})$

$$A = \frac{C_{\rm V}}{C_{\rm P} - C_{\rm V}} (p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2)$$

$$A = \frac{p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2}{\gamma - 1}$$

绝热过程方程的推导

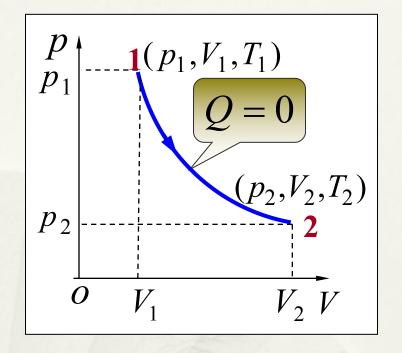
$$\therefore dQ = 0, \quad \therefore dA = -dE$$

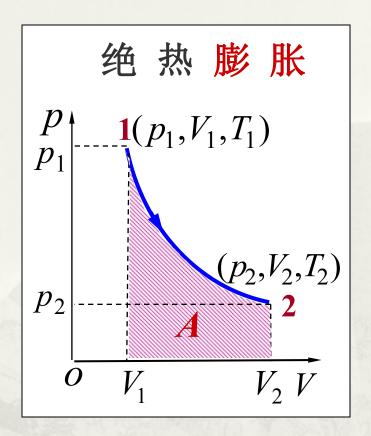
$$\begin{cases} p dV = -\frac{m}{M} C_V dT \\ pV = \frac{m}{M} RT \end{cases}$$

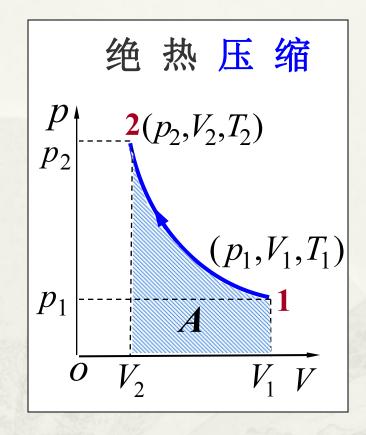
$$\frac{m}{M} \frac{RT}{V} dV = -\frac{m}{M} C_V dT$$

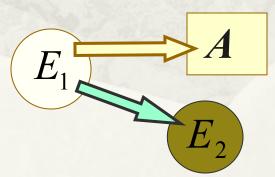
分离变量得
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}V}{V} = -\frac{C_V}{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{T}$$

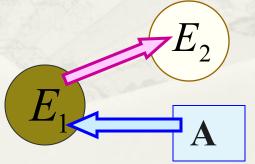
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}V}{V} = -\int \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}T}{T}$$



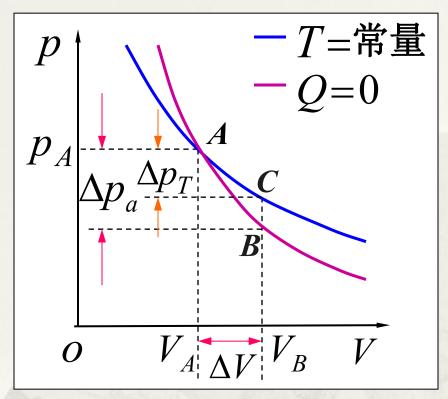








> 绝热线和等温线



绝热线的斜率的绝 对值大于等温线的斜率 的绝对值

绝热线比等温线陡一些

绝热过程曲线的斜率

$$pV^{\gamma} = 常量$$

$$\gamma pV^{\gamma-1}dV + V^{\gamma}dp = 0$$

$$(\frac{dp}{dV})_{Q} = -\gamma \frac{p_{A}}{V_{A}}$$

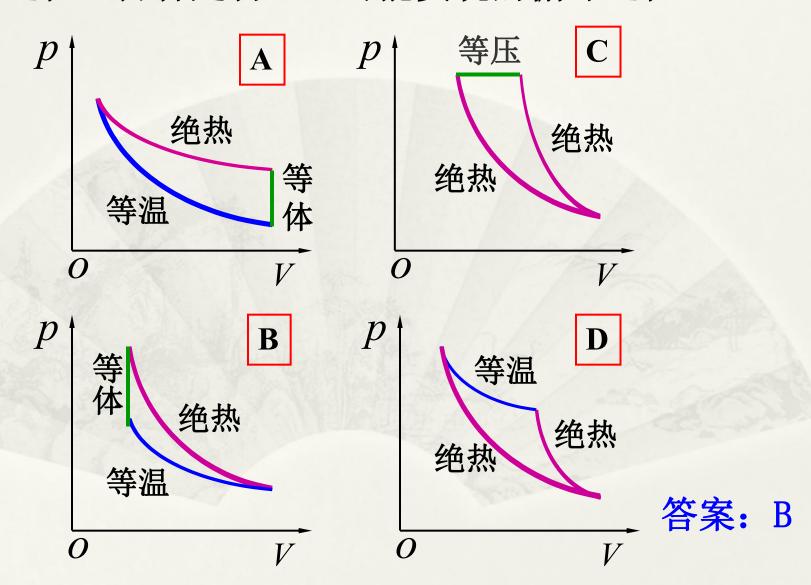
等温过程曲线的斜率

$$pV = 常量$$

$$p \, \mathrm{d} V + V \, \mathrm{d} p = 0$$

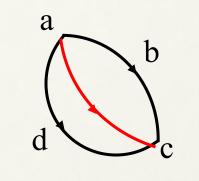
$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{\mathrm{d}V}\right)_T = -\frac{p_A}{V_A}$$

例1、以下四图是某人设计的理想气体的四种循环过程,哪种是物理上可能实现的循环过程?



问: abc过程和adc过程是吸热还是放热

答:::
$$a \to c$$
 $(dQ = 0)$
 $A > 0$
 $A = -\Delta E$





$$abc$$
过程: $Q' = A' + \Delta E$ $\Delta E = -A$ $A' > A$ $Q' = (A' - A) > 0$ (吸热)

$$adc$$
过程: $Q'' = A'' + \Delta E$

$$\Delta E = -A$$

$$A'' < A$$

$$Q' = (A'' - A) < 0$$
 (放热)

[例3] 1mo1单原子理想气体,由状态a(p₁, V₁)先等压加热至体积增大1倍,再等体加热至压力增大1倍,最后再经绝热膨胀,使其温度降至初始温度,如图所示,试求:

- (1) 状态d的体积Vd;
- (2)整个过程对外所做的功;
- (3)整个过程吸收的热量.

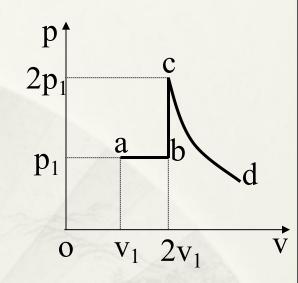


解:(1)由绝热过程方程: $T_cV_c^{\gamma-1} = T_dV_d^{\gamma-1}$

得:
$$V_d = \left(\frac{T_c}{T_d}\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}} V_c = 15.8 V_1$$

根据题意:
$$T_d = T_a = \frac{p_1 V_1}{R}$$

$$T_c = \frac{p_c V_c}{R} = \frac{4 p_1 V_1}{R} = 4 T_a$$



$$V_c = 2V_1$$

$$\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$$

(2)整个过程对外所做的功;

$$A = A_{ab} + A_{bc} + A_{cd}$$

其中:
$$A_{ab} = p_1(V_b - V_a) = p_1V_1$$

$$A_{bc} = 0$$

$$A_{cd} = -\Delta E_{cd} = C_V (T_c - T_d) = C_V (4T_a - T_a)$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} R \cdot 3T_a = \frac{9}{2} p_1 V_1$$

得:
$$A = \frac{11}{2} P_1 V_1$$

(3)整个过程吸收的热量.

方法一:
$$Q = Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} + Q_{cd} = \frac{11}{2} P_1 V_1$$

$$Q_{ab} = C_p (T_b - T_a) = \frac{5}{2} R(T_b - T_a)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}(p_b V_b - p_a V_a) = \frac{5}{2}p_1 V_1$$

$$Q_{bc} = C_V(T_c - T_b) = \frac{3}{2}R(T_c - T_b) = \frac{3}{2}(p_c V_c - p_b V_b) = 3p_1 V_1$$

$$Q_{cd} = 0$$

方法二:对abcd整个应用热力学第一定律 $Q=\Delta E+A$

$$T_a = T_d, \Delta E = 0 \quad \therefore Q = A = \frac{11}{2} p_1 V_1$$