1、热力学第一定律(first law of thermodynamics)

$$\mathbf{Q} = \mathbf{A} + \Delta \mathbf{E}$$

0—外界向系统传递的热量

(吸热Q>0, 放热Q<0)

A—系统对外作的功

(对外作功A>0, 外界对系统作功A<0)

 $\triangle E$ —系统的内能的增量 $\triangle E = E_{\pi} - E_{\eta}$

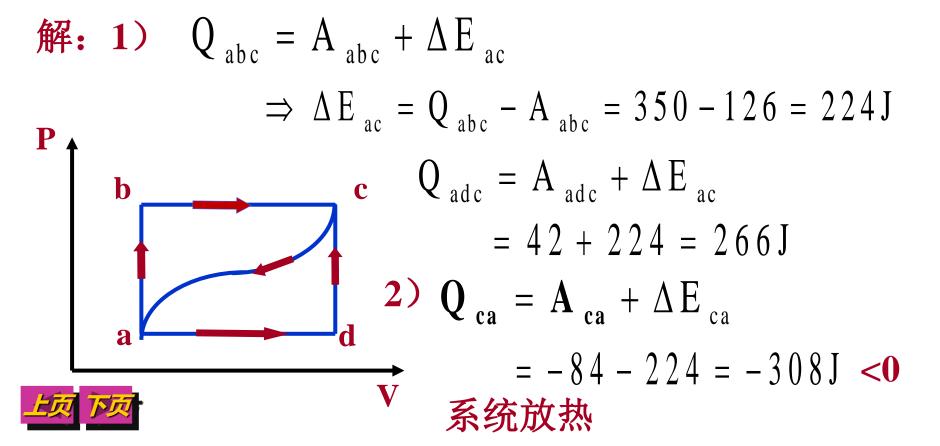
$$Q = \nu C_{mol}(T_2 - T_1) \quad C_{v} = \frac{i}{2} R \qquad dQ = \nu C dT$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \int_{\mathbf{V}_1}^{\mathbf{V}_2} \mathbf{P} d\mathbf{V} \qquad C_{\mathbf{P}} = C_{\mathbf{V}} + R \qquad \mathbf{d} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} d\mathbf{V}$$

$$\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = \frac{m}{M} \frac{i}{2} R(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\frac{dE}{dE} = v \frac{i}{2} RdT$$

- 例1 (p249 7-1) 一系统如图所示,由a沿abc到达c有350J的热量传入系统,系统对外作功126J。
- 1)若沿adc时,系统作功42J,系统吸收多少热量?
- 2)当系统由c沿曲线ca返回a时,外界对系统作功84J,系统是吸热还是放热?热量传递多少?



例2、 如图,一容器被一可移动,无摩擦且绝热的活塞 分割成I、II两部分.活塞不漏气、容器左端封闭且导热, 其他部分绝热。开始时在I、II中各有温度为0°C, 压强 为1atm的刚性双原子分子的理想气体。I、II两部分的 容积均为361,现从容器左端缓慢地对I中气体加热,使 活塞缓慢地向右移动,直到Ⅱ中气体的体积变为181为止。 求:

- (1) I中气体末态的压强和温度。
- (2) 外界传给I中气体的热量。

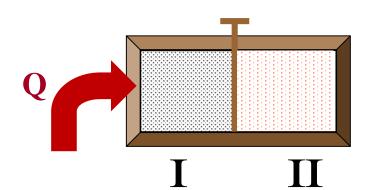
分析: P_I=P_{II};



已知 $P_{I0}=P_{II0}$ 、 $T_{I0}=T_{II0}$ 、 $V_{I0}=V_{II0}$ 、 $V_{I}=V_{II}$







解:

$$P_{II0}V_{II0}^{\gamma} = P_{II}V_{II}^{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_{P}}{C_{v}} = \frac{i+2}{i} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{II} = (\frac{V_{II0}}{V_{II}})^{\gamma} P_{II0} = 2.64 atm = 2.67 \times 10^5 Pa$$

 $(1atm = 1.013 \times 10^5 Pa)$

$$P_I = P_{II} = 2.67 \times 10^5 Pa$$

$$\frac{P_{I0}V_{I0}}{T_{I0}} = \frac{P_{I}V_{I}}{T_{I}} \Rightarrow T_{I} = 1.018 \times 10^{3} \text{ K}$$



(2)
$$Q_{I} = \Delta E_{I} + A_{I} = \Delta E_{I} - A_{II} = \Delta E_{I} + \Delta E_{II}$$

$$(0 = \Delta E_{II} + A_{II})$$

$$Q_{I} = \frac{m_{I}}{M} C_{V} (T_{I} - T_{I0}) + \frac{m_{II}}{M} C_{V} (T_{II} - T_{II0})$$

$$(PV = \frac{m}{M}RT \qquad C_v = \frac{i}{2}R)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2}(P_I V_I - P_{I0} V_{I0}) + \frac{5}{2}(P_{II} V_{II} - P_{II0} V_{II0}) = 2.98 \times 10^4 (J)$$



例3、侧面绝热的气缸盛有1mo1的单原子理想气体,气体的温度 T_1 =273K,活塞外气压强 P_0 = 1.01×10^5 Pa,活塞面积S=0.02m 2 、m=102kg(活塞绝热、不漏气且与气缸壁的磨擦可忽略),由于气缸内小突起物的阻碍,活塞起初停在距气缸底部为 I_1 =1m处。今从底部极缓慢地加热气缸中的气体,使活塞上升了 I_2 =0.5m的一段距离如图所示。试问:

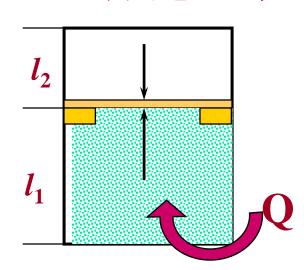
- (1) 气缸中的气体经历了哪几个过程?
- (2) 整个过程吸取的热量为多少?

判别系统内外压强大小

若系统压强 > 外界⇒直接膨胀 若系统的压强 < 外界 则

▲▶ (1)等体升温(2)等压膨胀

不是绝热过程





解:初始态的压强P1

$$P_1 = \frac{RT_1}{V_1} = \frac{RT_1}{Sl_1} = 1.13 \times 10^5 Pa$$

气缸中气体施于活塞向上的作用力

$$f_1 = P_1 S = 2.26 \times 10^3 N$$

活塞受到向下的作用力

$$f_0 + mg = P_0S + mg = 3.02 \times 10^3 N > f_1$$

加热后等体升温

$$P_2 = \frac{P_0S + mg}{S} = 1.51 \times 10^5 Pa$$

$$\frac{P_1}{T} = \frac{P_2}{T} \Longrightarrow T_2$$

系统两个过程:

等体升温

等压膨胀

加热后等容升温

$$P_2 = \frac{P_0S + mg}{S} = 1.51 \times 10^5 Pa \qquad \frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2} \Longrightarrow T_2$$

当气体压强为P。时,等压膨胀

$$P_2V_2 = RT_3 \Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{P_2(l_1 + l_2)S}{R} = 545K$$

法一、
$$Q = Q_v + Q_P = \frac{3}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) + \frac{5}{2}R(T_3 - T_2)$$

法二、二个过程合并考虑

$$\Delta E = C_v(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2}R(545 - 273)$$
$$A = P_2(V_2 - V_1) = P_2 l_2 S$$

$$Q = A + \Delta E = 4.90 \times 10^3 J$$



常见过程



等容过程 dV=0

等压过程 dP=0

等温过程 dT=0

绝热过程 dQ=0

等温过程	PV = C	n = 1
绝热过程	$PV^{\gamma} = C$	$n = \gamma$
等压过程	$P = C = PV^0$	n = 0
等容过程	$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{C} \Longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^{\frac{1}{\infty}} \mathbf{V}$	n = ∞

多方过程

$$PV^n = C$$
 (n为多方指数)

一般情况的多方指数 $1 < n < \gamma$, 多方过程近似代表气体内进行的实际过程。

解:
$$P=kV$$
 $\Rightarrow n=-1$

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

$$(PV = RT) = \frac{3}{2}(P_2V_2 - P_1V_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
P & B & (P_2V_2) \\
A & (P_1V_1)
\end{array}$$

$$A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} k V dV = \frac{1}{2} (P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)$$

or
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (P_2 + P_1)(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$Q = A + \Delta E = 2(P_2V_2 - P_1V_1)$$

$$C_{mol} = \frac{dQ}{dT}$$



$$dQ = dA + dE = PdV + \frac{3}{2}RdT$$

$$PV = RT \Rightarrow PdV + VdP = RdT$$

$$\therefore P = kV \implies dP = kdV$$

$$\therefore PdV + kVdV = 2PdV = RdT$$

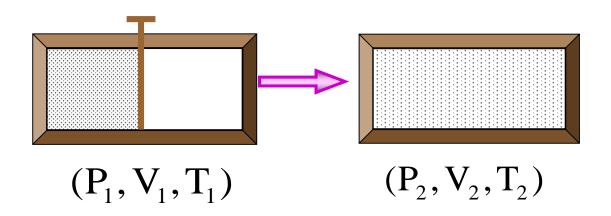
$$\Rightarrow PdV = \frac{1}{2}RdT$$

$$dQ = dA + dE = 2RdT$$

$$\therefore C_{mol} = \frac{dQ}{dT} = 2R$$



理想气体绝热自由膨胀过程(非准静态过程)



$$dQ = 0$$
; $A = 0 \implies \Delta E = 0$ $(Q = A + \Delta E)$

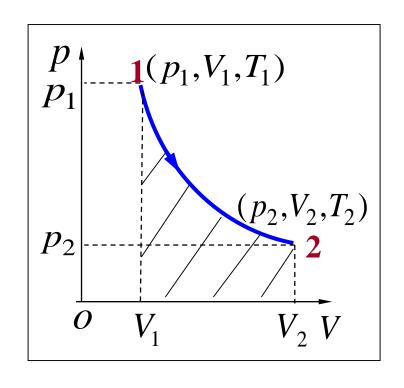
$$E_1 = E_2 \implies T_1 = T_2$$

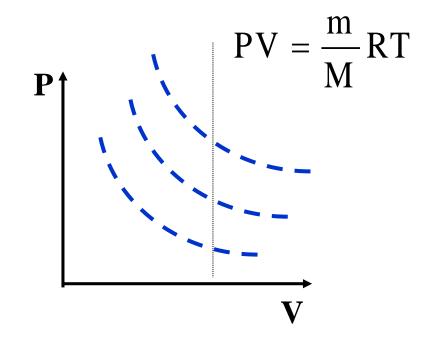
$$PV = \frac{m}{M}RT \Rightarrow P_1V_1 = P_22V_1 \Rightarrow P_2 = \frac{1}{2}P_1$$



准静态过程 $f(P,V)=0 \Rightarrow P-V$ 图:







$$S = A \begin{cases} \Delta V > 0 & A > 0 \\ \Delta V < 0 & A < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta T = \begin{cases} > 0 & \Delta E > 0 \\ < 0 & \Delta E < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Q = A + \Delta F$$

$$PV = C$$

$$VdP + PdV = 0$$

$$\frac{dP}{dV} = -\frac{P}{V}$$

等温 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Q}$

绝热:

 $PV^{\gamma} = C$

绝热:
$$A + \Delta E = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\Delta E$$

$$P_T > P_Q$$

$$V^{\gamma}dP + \gamma PV^{\gamma - 1}dV = 0$$

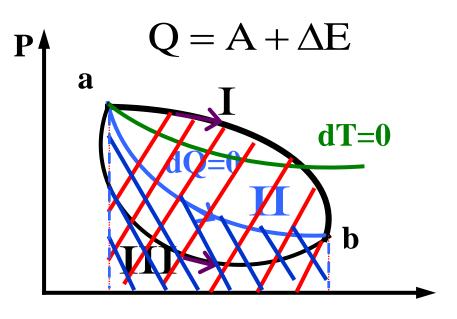
$$\frac{dP}{dV} = -\gamma \frac{P}{V} \qquad (\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_V})$$



p 285 思考题 7-7

aIb: $\Delta T < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E < 0$$



$$Q_{aIIb} = A_{aIIb} + \Delta E_{ab} = 0 \implies \Delta E_{ab} = -A_{aIIb}$$

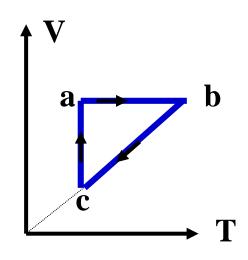
$$Q_{alb} = A + \Delta E > 0$$

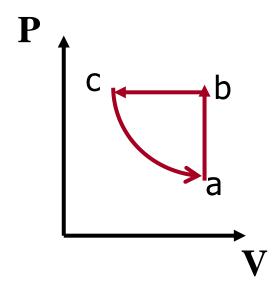
allib: $\Delta T < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta E < 0$

$$A > 0$$
 $A < |\Delta E|$

$$Q_{aIIIb} = A + \Delta E < 0$$







ab: 等体升温

bc: 等压压缩

$$V = kT$$
 ⇒等压过程
PV = $\frac{m}{M}$ RT

ca: 等温膨胀



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:

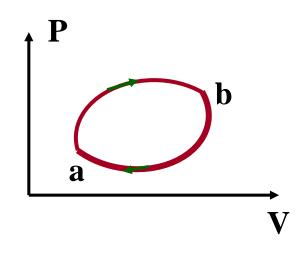
正循环: 顺时针方向变化

 $A_{\beta} > 0$ (蒸汽机、内燃机)

逆循环: 反时针方向变化

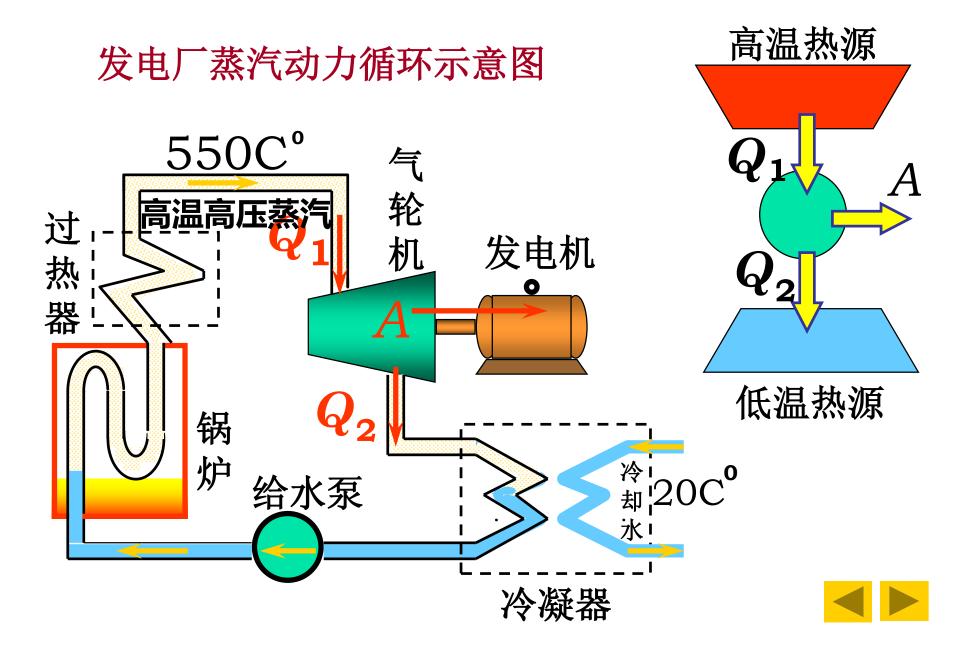
$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{\beta}}=\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{W}}-\mid\mathbf{Q}_{\mathbf{M}}\mid<\mathbf{0}$$

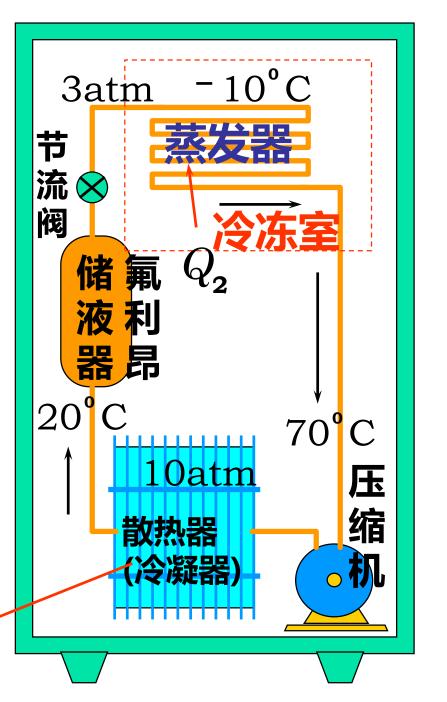
(家用冰箱、致冷装置)





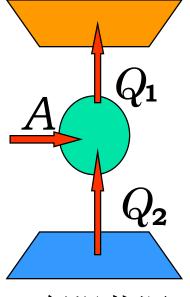
热机工作示意图





(周围环境)

高温热源



低温热源

(冷冻室)



3、性能指标

热机效率

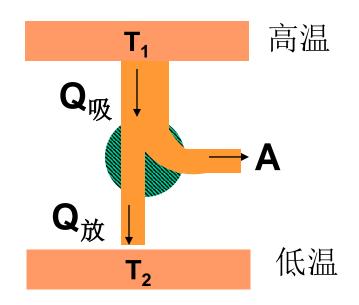
$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\mathfrak{W}}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{\mathfrak{M}}}|}{Q_{\mathfrak{W}}}$$

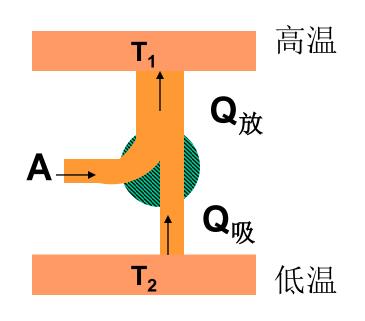
$$Q_{\mathfrak{W}} = A + Q_{\mathfrak{M}}$$

致冷系数

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

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



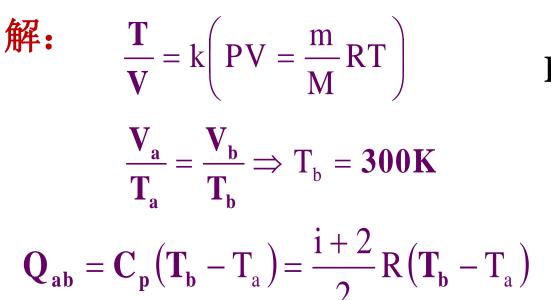




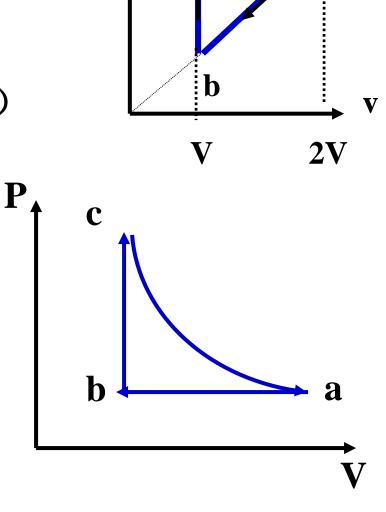
例1、1mo1单原子理想气体的循环过程如T-V图所示,其中C点的温度为

T_c=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)



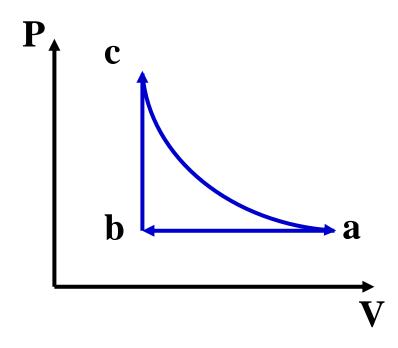
=-6232.5J **<0** 放热



$$\mathbf{Q_{bc}} = \mathbf{C_v} \left(\mathbf{T_c} - T_b \right) = \frac{i}{2} R \left(\mathbf{T_c} - T_b \right)$$

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

$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{ba} + Q_{ca}} = 13.4\%$$





例2、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^{9P0}

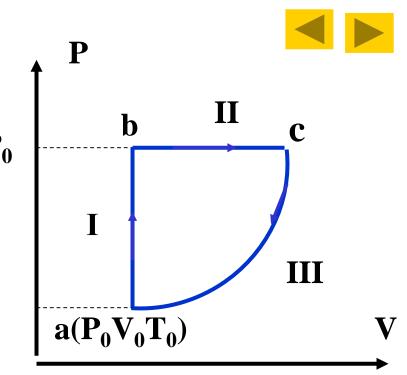
为
$$P = \frac{P_0}{V_0^2} V^2$$
 ,a点的温度为

 T_0 \circ

1) 试以To、R表示I、II、III过

程中气体吸收的热量;

- 2) 求此循环的效率;
- 3) 净功.



分析:
$$Q_I = C_v (T_b - T_a)$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
P & II \\
b & II \\
\hline
I & III \\
\hline
a(P_0V_0T_0) & III \\
\end{array}$$

解:
$$\frac{P_0}{T_0} = \frac{9P_0}{T_b} \Rightarrow T_b = 9T_0$$

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

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

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

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

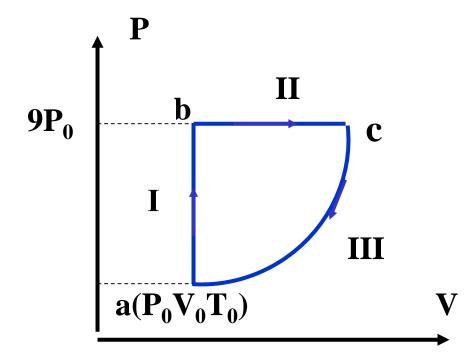
$$Q_{III} = A + \Delta E = \int_{V_{a}}^{A} PdV + C_{v}(T_{a} - T_{c})$$

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

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

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{\left| Q_{III} \right|}{Q_{I} + Q_{II}}$$

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



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

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

