

作业

1: No:11;

2: 自学本章各例题并完成书上的习题(对照书后的参考答案自己订正)。

第十六周星期三交作业



习题课 热力学第一定律及其应用

热力学第一定律：

包括机械运动和热运动在内的能量守恒定律

对任何热力学系统 $Q = \Delta E + A$

理想气体准静态过程 $Q = \frac{M}{\mu} C_v \Delta T + \int_{V_1}^{V_2} p dV$

要求：

应用于理想气体等体、等压、等温过程，绝热过程，和各种循环过程。

主要关系：

• 状态方程 $pV = \frac{M}{\mu} RT$; $p = nkT$

• 摩尔热容 $C_v = \frac{i}{2} R$ $C_p = C_v + R = \frac{i+2}{2} R$

泊松比： $\gamma = \frac{C_p}{C_v} = \frac{i+2}{i}$

单原子分子气体： $i = 3$

刚性双原子分子气体： $i = 5$

刚性多原子分子气体： $i = 6$

过程方程:

等体过程:
$$\frac{p_1}{p_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

等压过程:
$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$$

等温过程:
$$p_1 V_1 = p_2 V_2$$

绝热过程:
$$p_1 V_1^\gamma = p_2 V_2^\gamma ,$$

$$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1} ,$$

$$p_1^{\gamma-1} T_1^{-\gamma} = p_2^{\gamma-1} T_2^{-\gamma}$$

循环过程: $\Delta E = 0$ $Q_{\text{净}} = A_{\text{净}}$

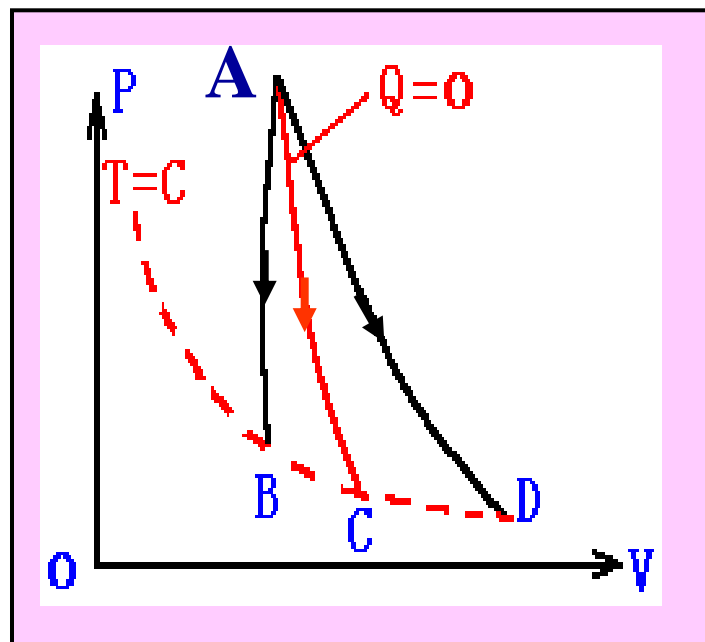
$$\eta = \frac{A_{\text{净}}}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\text{放}}|}{Q_{\text{吸}}},$$

$$w = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{|Q_{\text{放}}| - Q_{\text{吸}}}$$

卡诺循环: $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

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

练习1. 讨论图中： $A \rightarrow B$ $A \rightarrow D$ 过程摩尔热容的正负。



思路：

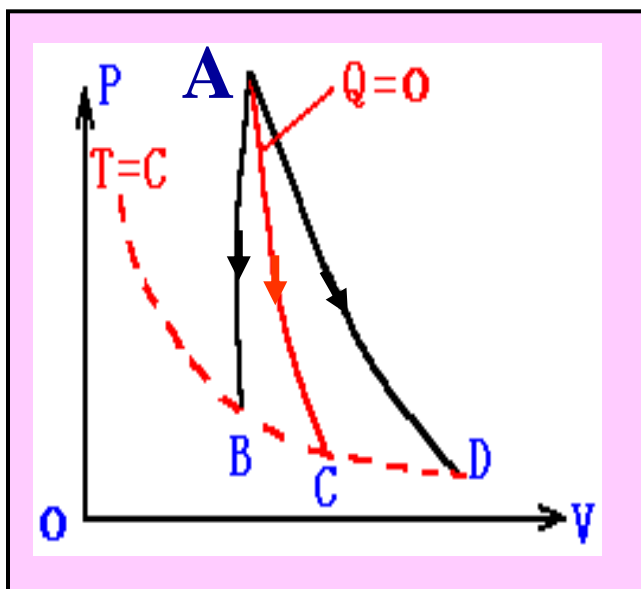
$$Q = \frac{M}{\mu} C_{\mu} \Delta T$$

$$T_A > T \quad \therefore \Delta T < 0$$

$$\therefore Q > 0 \quad C_{\mu} < 0$$

$$Q < 0 \quad C_{\mu} > 0$$

解： $A \rightarrow B$
 $A \rightarrow C$
 $A \rightarrow D$ } 内能改变相同，为 ΔE ，且 $\Delta E < 0$



$A \rightarrow C$: 绝热

$$Q_1 = A_1 + \Delta E = 0$$

↓

AC 曲线下面积 S_1

$$A \rightarrow B \quad Q_2 = A_2 + \Delta E$$

$$< A_1 + \Delta E (= 0)$$

$$S_2 < S_1$$

↓

AB 曲线下面积

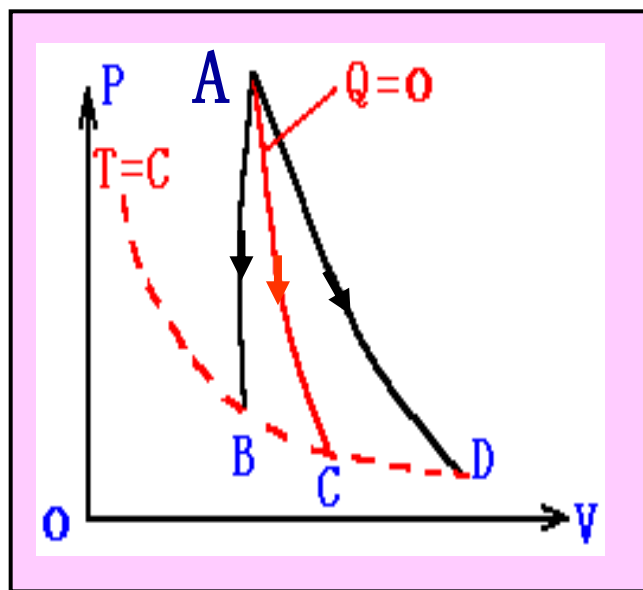
在 $Q_2 = \frac{M}{\mu} C_\mu \Delta T$ 中: $Q_2 < 0, \quad \Delta T < 0$

$$\therefore C_\mu > 0$$

$$A \rightarrow D: \quad Q_3 = A_3 + \Delta E$$

$$> A_1 + \Delta E (= 0)$$

$S_3 > S_1$
 \downarrow
 AD 曲线下面积



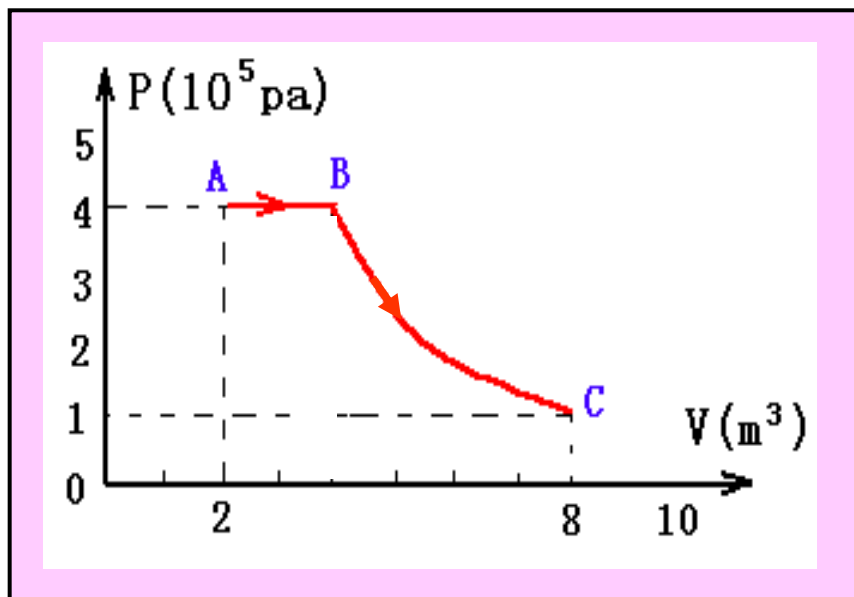
在 $Q_3 = \frac{M}{\mu} C'_\mu \Delta T$ 中:

$$Q_3 > 0, \quad \Delta T < 0$$

$$\therefore C'_\mu < 0$$

$$\therefore C_\mu > 0 > C'_\mu$$

练习2. P₂₇₁ 19.9



已知：单原子分子理想气体

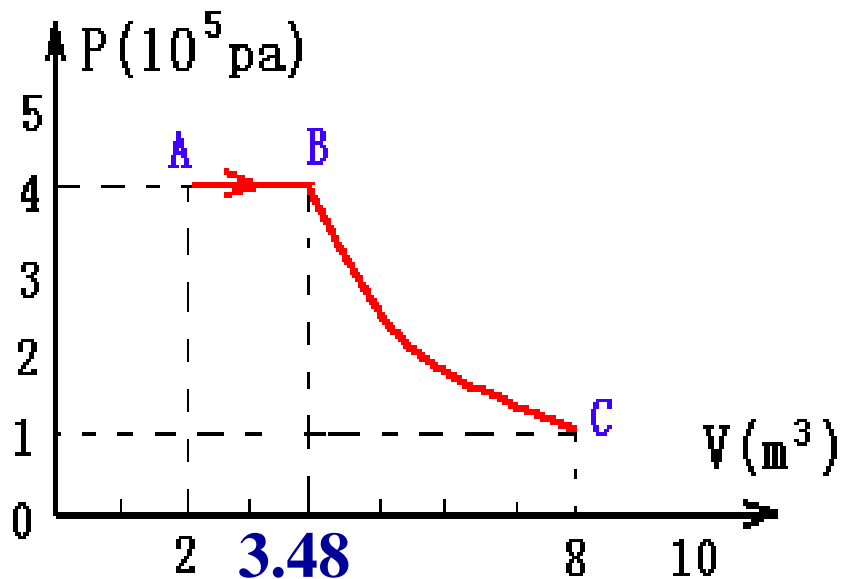
$$p_A = p_B$$

$$Q_{BC} = 0$$

求：A、 ΔE 、 Q

$$\text{解： } \Delta E = \frac{M}{\mu} \cdot \frac{i}{2} R \Delta T = \frac{M}{\mu} \cdot \frac{i}{2} R (T_C - T_A) = \frac{3}{2} (P_C V_C - P_A V_A) = 0$$

$$P_B V_B^\gamma = P_C V_C^\gamma \quad \gamma = \frac{5}{3} \quad \therefore V_B = \sqrt[5/3]{\frac{8^{5/3}}{4}} = 3.48$$



$$Q = Q_{AB} + Q_{BC} = Q_{AB}$$

$$= \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_B - T_A) = \frac{M}{\mu} \frac{i+2}{2} R (T_B - T_A)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} (p_B V_B - p_A V_A) = \frac{5}{2} p_A (V_B - V_A)$$

$$Q = \frac{5}{2} p_A (V_B - V_A) = \frac{5}{2} \times 4 \times 10^5 \times (3.48 - 2) = 1.48 \times 10^6 \text{ (J)}$$

$$A = Q - \Delta E = 1.48 \times 10^6 \text{ (J)}$$

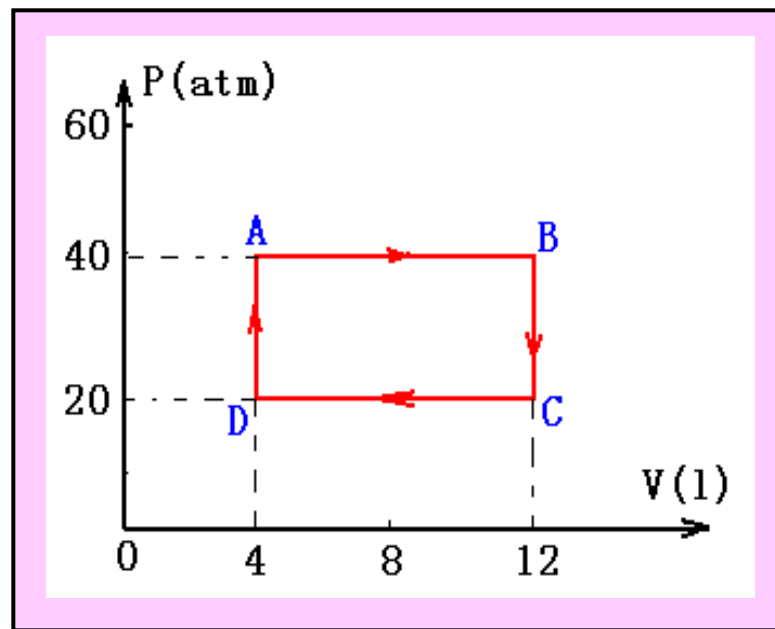
练习3.

已知：一定量的理想气体 $T_A = 300\text{K}$, $C_p = \frac{5}{2}R$
进行如图循环过程

求：(1) $Q_{\text{净}} = ?$

(2) $\eta = ?$

(3) 循环中 $E = E_A$ 的状态



解：(1) 循环过程

$$Q_{\text{净}} = A_{\text{净}} = S_{ABCD} = (40 - 20)(12 - 4) \text{ atm} \cdot \text{l} \\ = 20 \times 8 \times 101.3 \text{ (J)} = 1.62 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$$

(2) 哪些过程吸热?

$$T_A = 300\text{K}$$

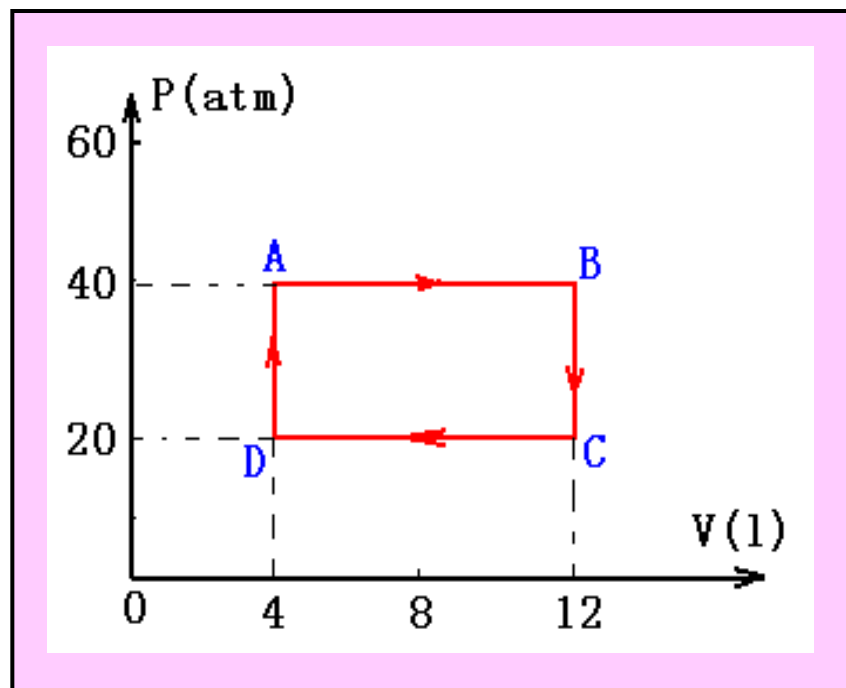
$$T_B = \frac{V_B}{V_A} \cdot T_A = 900\text{K}$$

$$T_C = \frac{P_C}{P_B} \cdot T_B = 450\text{K}$$

$$T_D = \frac{V_D}{V_C} \cdot T_C = 150\text{K}$$

$\therefore A \rightarrow B, D \rightarrow A$ 为吸热过程

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{AB} + Q_{DA}$$



$$Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{AB} + Q_{DA}$$

$$= \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_B - T_A) + \frac{M}{\mu} C_v (T_A - T_D)$$

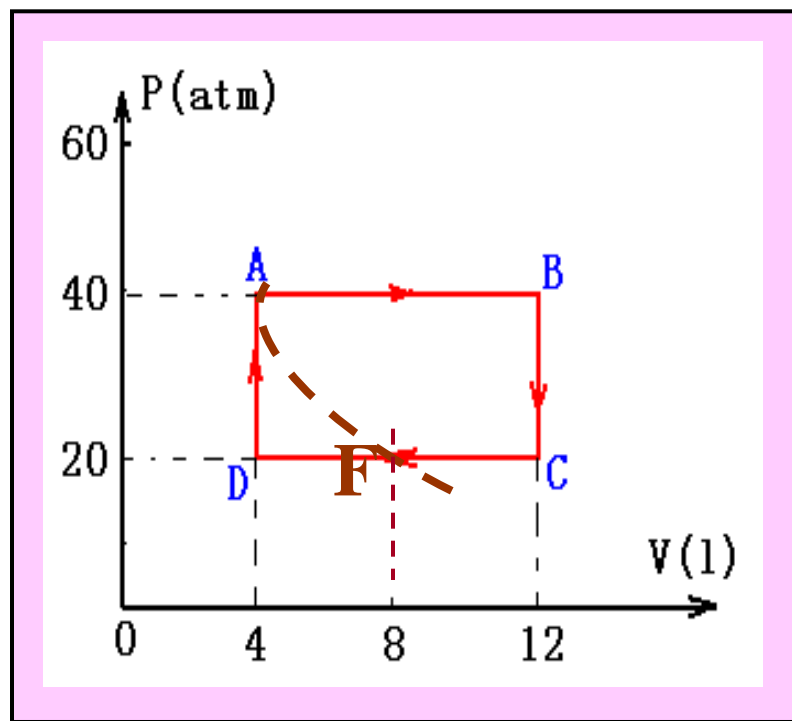
$$= \frac{p_A V_A}{RT_A} \cdot \frac{5}{2} R (T_B - T_A) + \frac{p_A V_A}{RT_A} \cdot \frac{3}{2} R (T_A - T_D)$$

$$= \frac{40 \times 4 \times 101.3}{300 \times 2} (5 \times 600 + 3 \times 150)$$

$$= 9.32 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{A_{\text{净}}}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = \frac{1.62 \times 10^4}{9.32 \times 10^4} = 17.4\%$$

(3) 与A内能相同的点必与A在同一条等温线上,又该点在循环上,为等温线与循环的交点。



$$T_B = 900\text{K} > T_A (300\text{K})$$

$$T_C = 450\text{K} > T_A (300\text{K})$$

$$T_D = 150\text{K} < T_A (300\text{K})$$

\therefore 过 A 等温线必然与 CD 相交, 设交点为 F

$$p_F = 20 \text{ atm} \quad T_F = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{由 } p_A V_A = p_F V_F \rightarrow V_F = \frac{40 \times 4}{20} = 8 \quad (1)$$

\therefore 循环中与A有相同内能的状态为 F(20 atm, 8 l, 300 K)

练习4. P₂₇₂19.14

已知: 1mol双原子分子气体如图循环

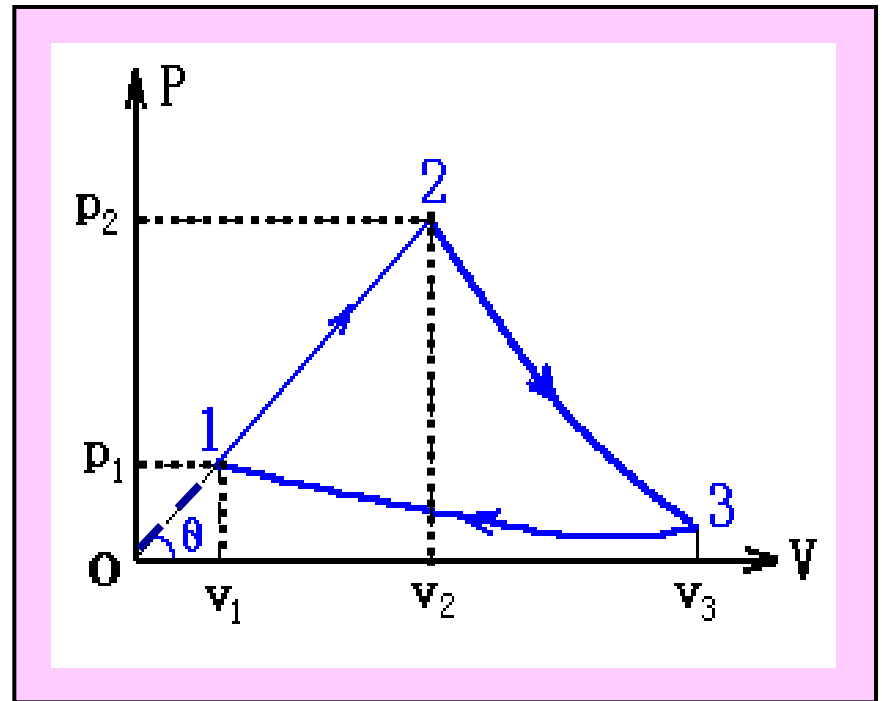
1-2为直线, 2-3为绝热线, 3-1为等温线.

$$T_2 = 2T_1 \quad V_3 = 8V_1$$

求: 1. 各过程 $A, \Delta E, Q$

2. η

解: $\frac{M}{\mu} = 1, \quad C_V = \frac{5}{2}R$



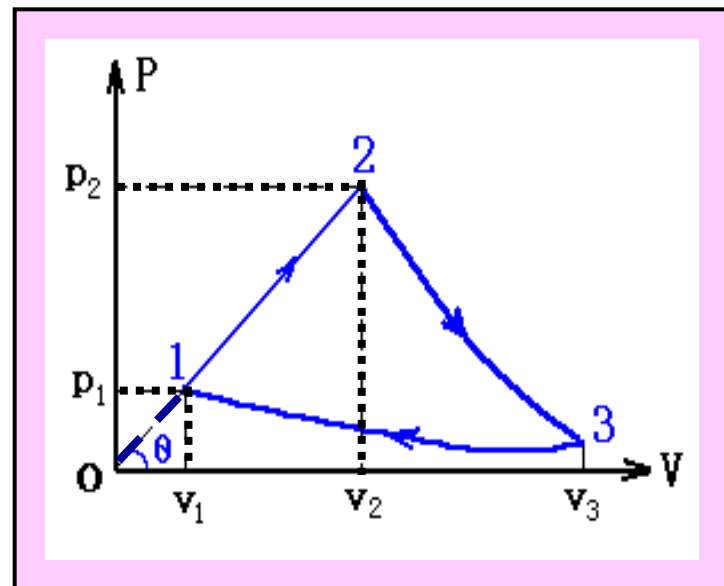
1-2: 多方过程

$$\Delta E_1 = \frac{M}{\mu} C_v (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} R (2T_1 - T_1) = \frac{5}{2} RT_1$$

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} (p_1 + p_2) (V_2 - V_1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1) = \frac{1}{2} R (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{1}{2} RT_1 \quad Q_1 = A + \Delta E = 3RT_1$$



2-3: 绝热膨胀 $Q_2 = 0$

$$\Delta E_2 = \frac{M}{\mu} C_v (T_3 - T_2) = \frac{5}{2} R (T_1 - 2T_1) = -\frac{5}{2} RT_1$$

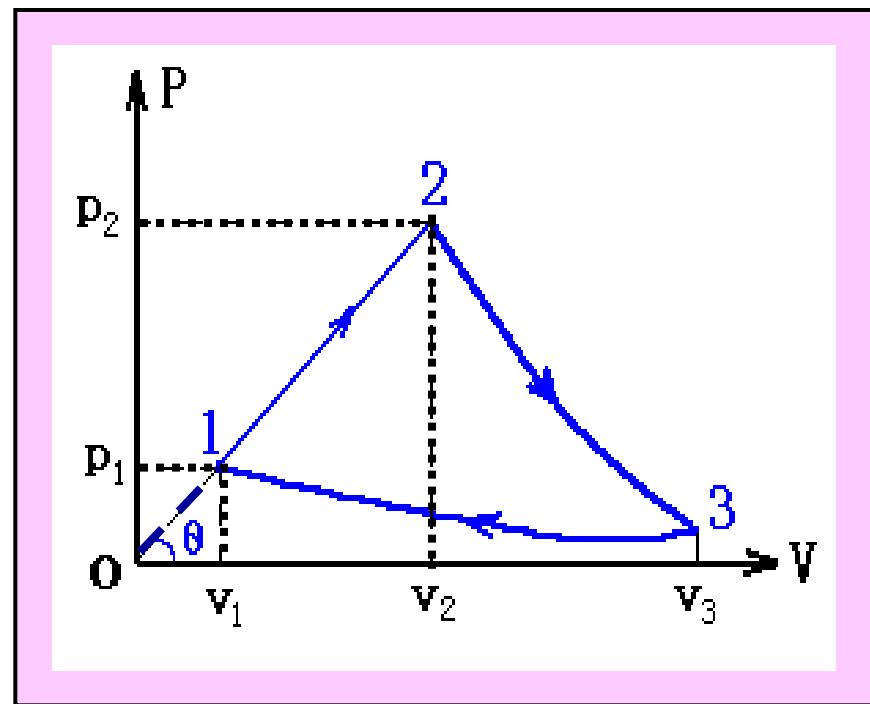
$$A_2 = -\Delta E_2 = \frac{5}{2} RT_1$$

3-1: 等温压缩

$$\Delta E_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 &= \frac{M}{\mu} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_1}{V_3} \\ &= RT_1 \ln \frac{1}{8} = -2.08 RT_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_3 = A_3 = -2.08 RT_1$$

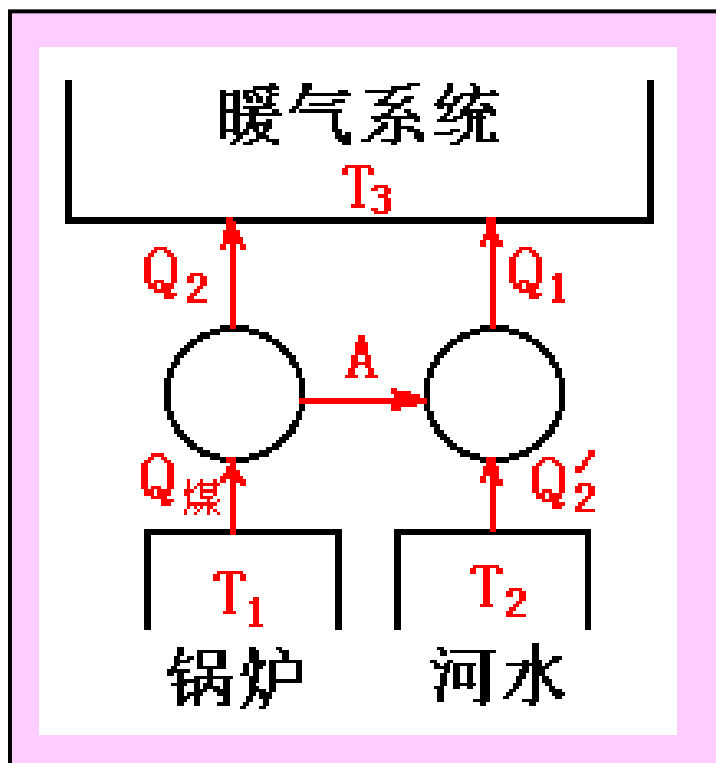


$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_3|}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{2.08}{3} = 30.7\%$$

练习5. P₂₇₃ 19.17

设一暖气装置由一台卡诺热机和一台卡诺致冷机组合成。热机靠燃料燃烧释放的热量工作并向暖气系统中的水放热，同时带动致冷机。致冷机自河水中吸热，也向暖气系统放热。假定热机锅炉的温度为 $t_1 = 210^\circ\text{C}$ ，河水的温度为 $t_2 = 15^\circ\text{C}$ ，暖气系统的温度为 $t_3 = 60^\circ\text{C}$ ，设煤的燃烧值 $3.34 \times 10^7 \text{ J/kg}$ ，求每燃烧1kg煤，暖气系统中的水获得热量是多少？是煤发出热量的几倍？

画出问题的能流图



$$T_1 = 483\text{K}$$

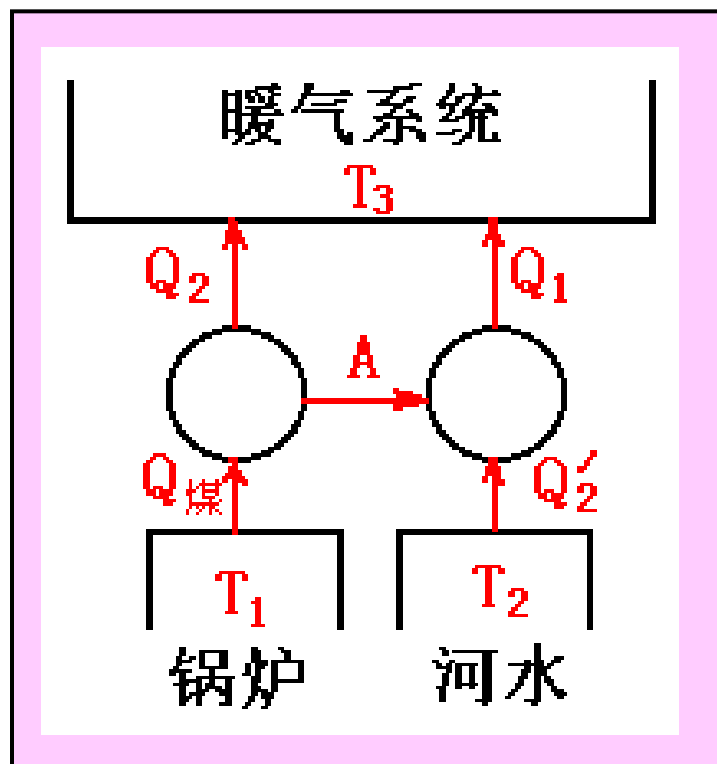
$$T_2 = 288\text{K}$$

$$T_3 = 333\text{K}$$

$$Q_{\text{煤}} = 3.34 \times 10^7 \text{J} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$$

为卡诺机

$$\text{求: } Q = Q_2 + Q_1 = ? \quad \frac{Q}{Q_{\text{煤}}} = ?$$



(1) 卡诺热机:

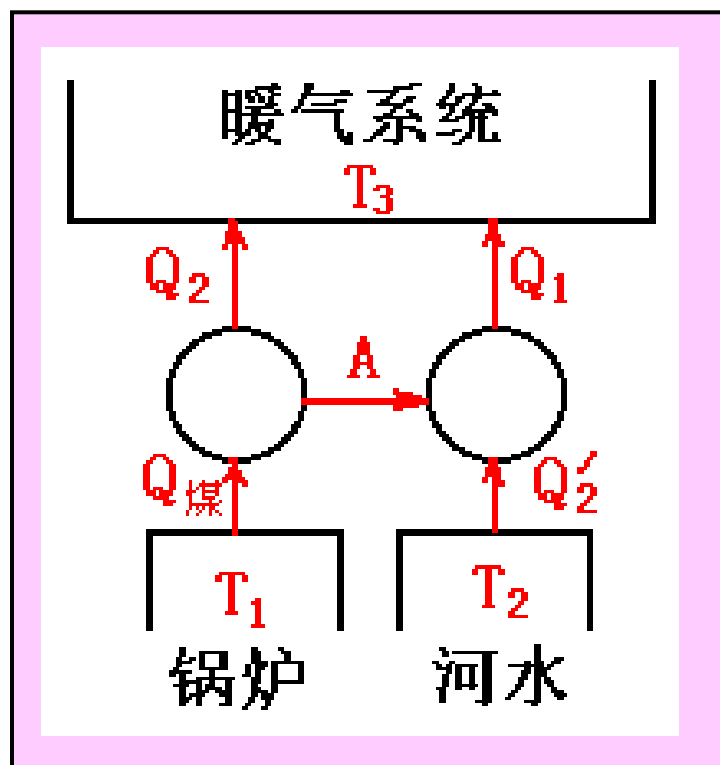
$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_3}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{333}{483} = 31.1\%$$

每燃烧1kg煤

$$Q_{\text{煤}} = 3.34 \times 10^7 \text{ J}$$

$$A = \eta Q_{\text{煤}} = 31.1\% \times 3.34 \times 10^7 = 1.04 \times 10^7 \text{ (J)}$$

$$Q_2 = Q_{\text{煤}} - A = 2.30 \times 10^7 \text{ (J)}$$



(2) 卡诺致冷机:

$$w = \frac{T_2}{T_3 - T_2} = \frac{288}{333 - 288} = 6.4$$

$$Q'_2 = Aw = 1.04 \times 10^7 \times 6.4 = 6.66 \times 10^7 \text{ (J)}$$

$$Q_1 = A + Q'_2 = (1.04 + 6.66) \times 10^7 = 7.70 \times 10^7 \text{ (J)}$$

(4) 暖气系统得热:

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = (7.7 + 2.3) \times 10^7 = 10^8 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\frac{Q}{Q_{\text{煤}}} = \frac{10^8}{3.34 \times 10^7} = 2.99$$

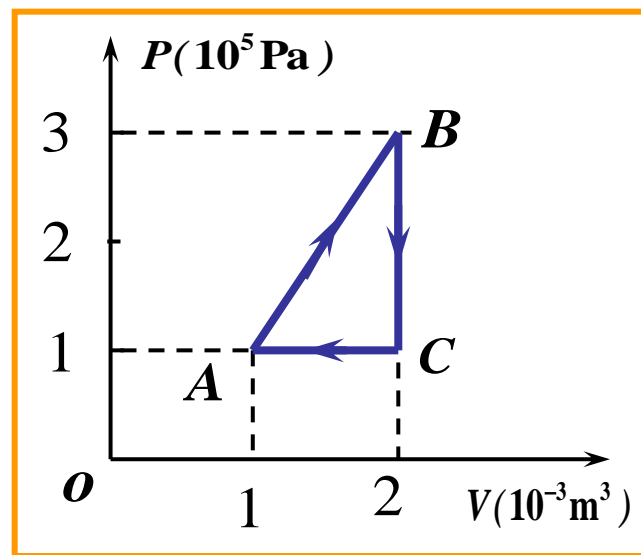
练习6

一定量的单原子分子理想气体，从初态 A 出发，沿图示直线过程变到另一状态 B ，又经过等体、等压两过程回到状态 A 。求：

(1) $A—B$ ， $B—C$ ， $C—A$ 各过程中系统对外所作的功 W ，内能增量及所吸收的热量 Q 。

(2) 整个循环过程中系统对外所作的总功以及总热量。

(3) 热机效率。



解：(1) A—B过程：

$$W_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}(p_B + p_A)(V_B - V_A)$$

$$= 200\text{J}$$

$$\Delta E_{AB} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_B - T_A)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}(p_B V_B - p_A V_A) = 750\text{J}$$

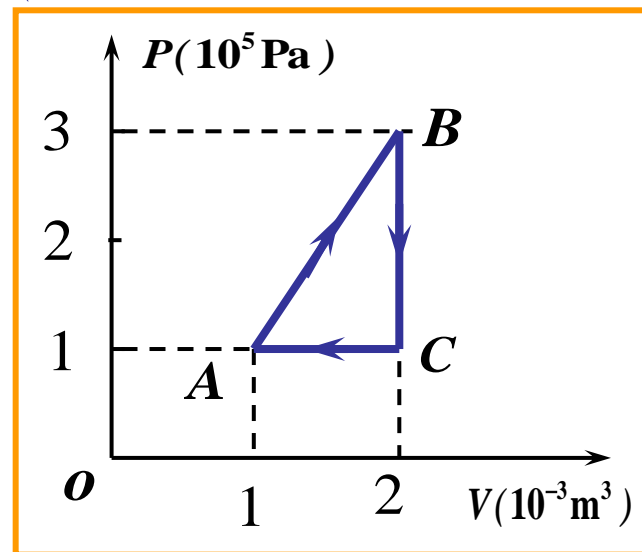
$$Q_{AB} = \Delta E_{AB} + W_{AB} = 950\text{J} > 0 \text{ 吸热}$$

B—C过程：

$$W_{BC} = 0$$

$$\Delta E_{BC} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_C - T_B) = \frac{3}{2}(p_C V_C - p_B V_B) = -600\text{J}$$

$$Q_{BC} = \Delta E_{BC} + W_{BC} = -600\text{J} < 0 \text{ 放热}$$



C—A过程:

$$W_{CA} = P_A(V_A - V_C) = -100\text{J}$$

$$\Delta E_{CA} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_A - T_C)$$

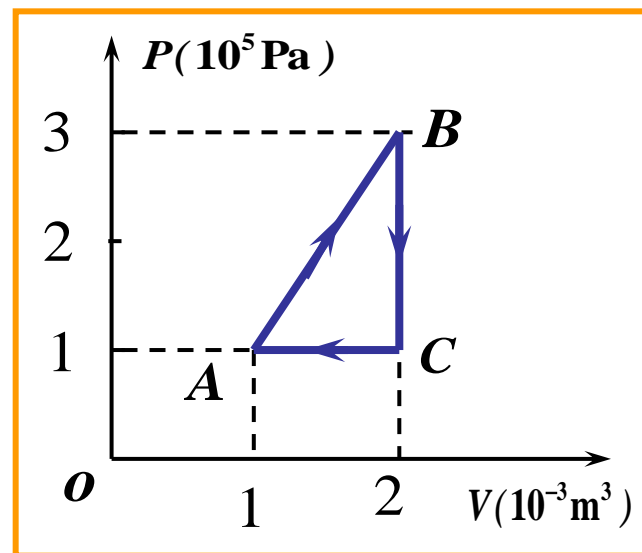
$$= \frac{3}{2} (p_A V_A - p_C V_C)$$

$$= -150\text{J}$$

$$Q_{CA} = \Delta E_{CA} + W_{CA} = -250\text{J} < 0 \text{ 放热}$$

(2) 总功: $W = W_{AB} + W_{BC} + W_{CA} = 100\text{J}$

总热量: $Q = Q_{AB} + Q_{BC} + Q_{CA} = 100\text{J}$



(3) 热机效率

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{AB} = 950\text{J}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{放}} &= Q_{BC} + Q_{CA} \\ &= -850\text{J} \end{aligned}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\text{放}}|}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = 10.5\%$$

