

▲第三节循环过程 卡诺循环

一、循环过程

二、卡诺循环



一、循环过程

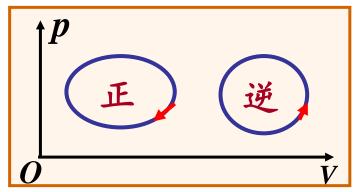
- 1.定义:系统经历一系列变化后又回到初始状态的整 个过程。
- 2.共同特征: $\Delta E = 0$

热力学第一定律: $Q_{\beta} = A_{\beta}$

3.循环过程分类:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{i} \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{i}$$

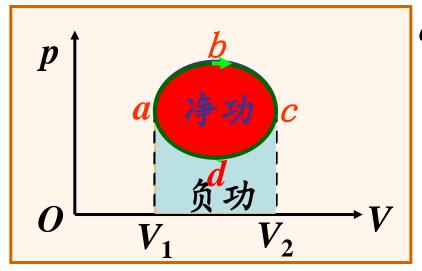
准静态循环过程的过程曲线为相平面中的一条闭合曲线



近循环: 顺时针方向 循环过程 逆循环: 逆时针方向



4.正循环和热机



a o b o c,系统对外界做正功 A_1 c o d o a,外界对系统做正功 A_2 (系统对外界做负功- A_2)

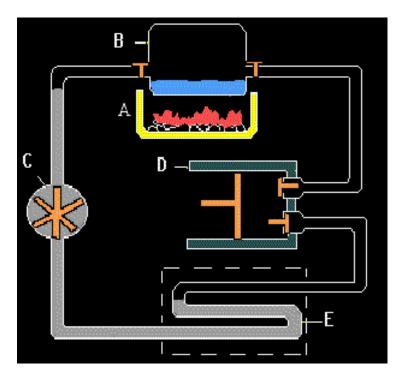
$$Q_{
atural} = A_{
atural} = A_{
atural} - A_{
atural} = S_{
atural} > 0$$

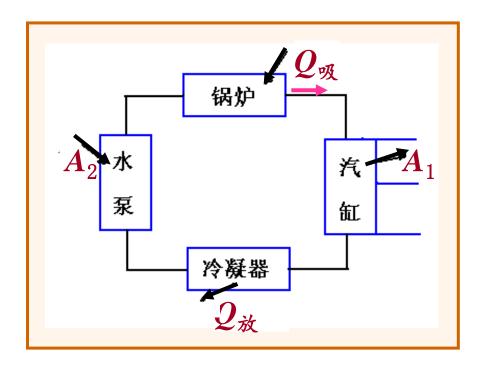
系统在循环过程中从外界吸热,全部用于对外做功。

热机的循环过程为正循环



实例:蒸汽机的循环





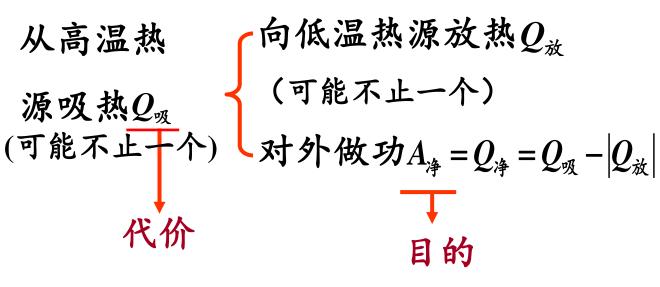
系统在循环过程中,水由高温热源吸热 Q_{v_n} 向低温热源放热 Q_{λ} ,并对外做净功,为:

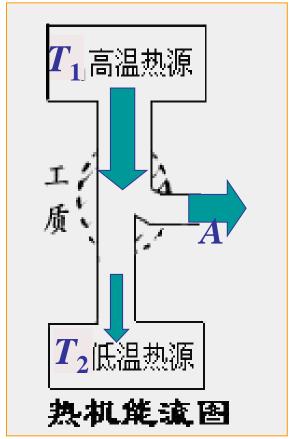
$$A_{\cancel{\dagger}} = A_1 - A_2 = Q_{\cancel{\%}} - |Q_{\cancel{\&}}|$$



推广到一般情况:

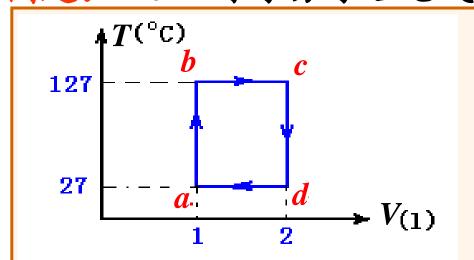
热机的能量转换:





热机效率:
$$\eta = \frac{A_{eta}}{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m W}} = \frac{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m W} - |Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m M}|}{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m W}} = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m M}|}{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle
m W}}$$

例题:1mol双原子分子理想气体如图循环, $\eta=?$



注意:是T-V图

循环为斯特林循环

$$T_b = T_c = 400 \text{ K}; \quad T_a = T_d = 300 \text{ K}$$

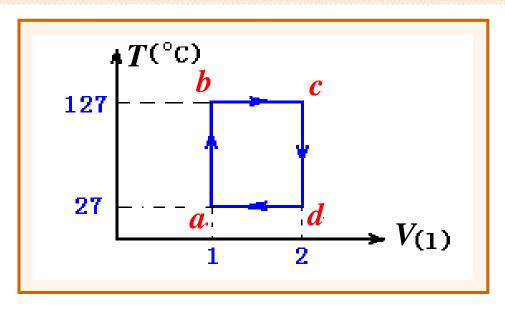
$$\frac{M}{\mu} = 1 \quad C_{\nu} = \frac{i}{2}R = \frac{5}{2}R$$

解:
$$Q_{ab} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_b - T_a) = \frac{5}{2} \times 8.31 \times (400 - 300) = 2080$$

$$Q_{bc} = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_b \ln \frac{V_c}{V_b} = 8.31 \times 400 \times \ln 2 = 2326.8$$

$$Q_{cd} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_d - T_c) = \frac{5}{2} \times 8.31 \times (300 - 400) = -2080$$

$$Q_{da} = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_d \ln \frac{V_a}{V_d} = 8.31 \times 300 \times \ln \frac{1}{2} = -1745.1$$



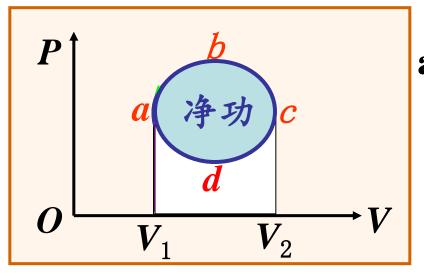
总吸热
$$Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{ab} + Q_{bc} = 2326.8 + 2080 = 4406.8(J)$$

总放热
$$Q_{\dot{\alpha}} = Q_{cd} + Q_{da} = -2080 - 1745.1 = -3825.1(J)$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\cancel{n}}|}{Q_{\cancel{n}}} = 13.2\%$$



5.逆循环及致冷系数



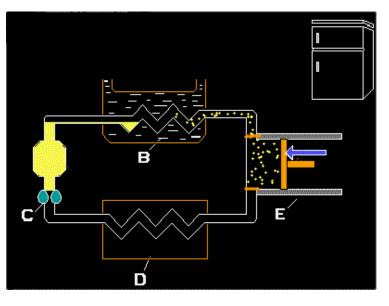
 $a \rightarrow d \rightarrow c$,系统对外界做正功 A_1 $c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$,外界对系统做正功 A_2 (系统对外界做负功- A_2)

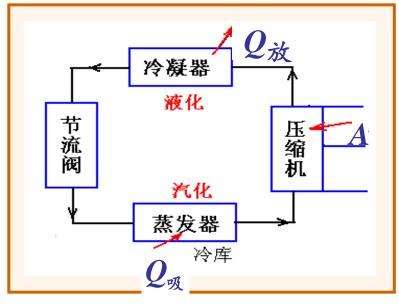
$$Q_{\mbox{\scriptsize{β}}} = A_{\mbox{\scriptsize{β}}} = A_1 - A_2 (= -S_{\mbox{\scriptsize{β}} | \mbox{\scriptsize{η}} | \mbox{\scriptsize{ϕ}}}) < 0$$

系统在循环过程中外界对系统做功,系统向外界放热。

致冷机的循环过程为逆循环

实例: 电冰箱





系统在循环过程中,外界对冰箱工作物质做功A,工作物质从低温热源(冷库)中吸热 Q_{W} ,向高温热源(冷凝器)放热 $Q_{\dot{\text{M}}}$ 且:

$$Q_{\not\ni} = Q_{\not\bowtie} - |Q_{\not\bowtie}| = A_{\not\ni} = -A \quad \therefore |Q_{\not\bowtie}| = Q_{\not\bowtie} + A$$

注意:这里的 Q_{W} 仅是循环过程中系统从冷库吸收的热量,它衡量致冷的效力。



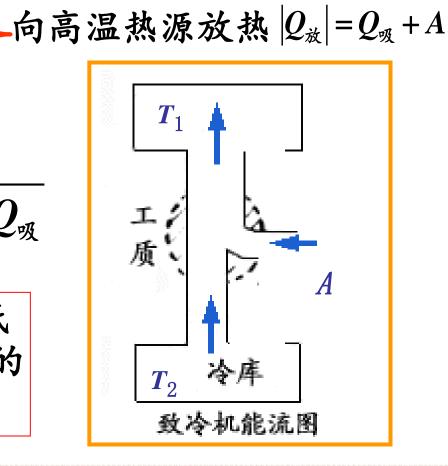
推广到一般情况:

能量转换:

从低温热源吸热 $Q_{\mathbb{W}}$ (目的)外界对系统做功A(代价)

致冷系数:
$$w = \frac{Q_{\text{g}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{g}}}{|Q_{\lambda}| - Q_{\text{g}}}$$

注意: 若致冷机中有几个低 温热源, Q_{W} 为从温度最低的 低温热源中吸收的热量。

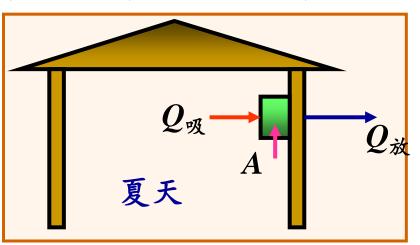


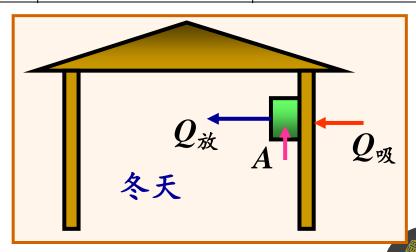


介绍:

空调机的循环

季节	低温热源	高温热源	效果	作用
夏天	房间 (Q_{y})	大气(Q _放)	室内降温(对房间致冷)	冷泵 (A)
冬天	大气(Q _w)	房间 (Q_{λ})	室内升温 (对大气致冷)	热泵 (A)





注意: 热泵与热机的区别

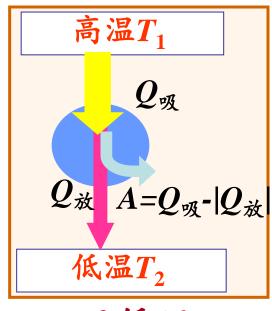




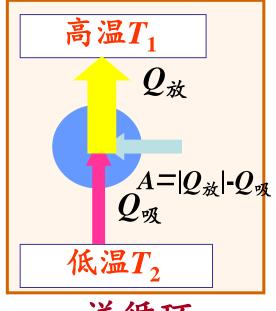
二、卡诺循环

- 1.定义:工作物质只与两个恒温热源交换能量的准 静态循环。
- 2.特点:
- (1)只需要两个热源。

卡诺循环过程:



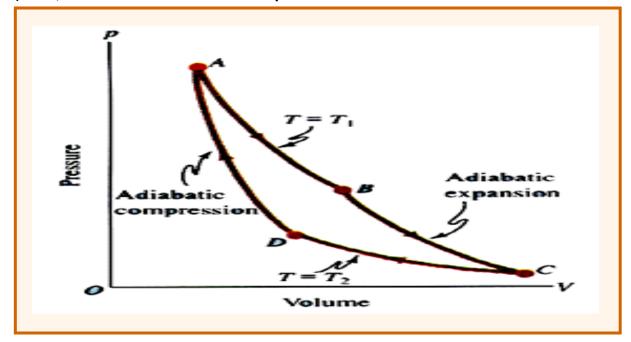
正循环



逆循环



例:卡诺正循环P-V图:



 $A \rightarrow B$ 等温膨胀:内能不变,从 T_1 吸热。

 $B \to C$ 绝热膨胀:对外作功,内能降低。

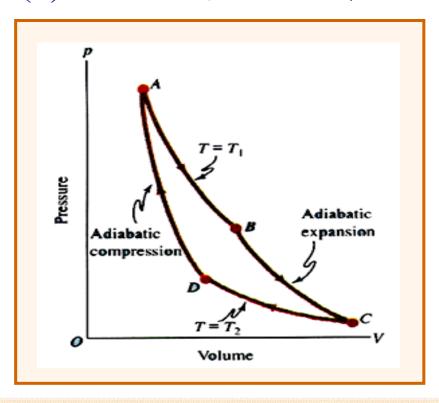
 $C \rightarrow D$ 等温压缩:内能不变,向 T_2 放热。

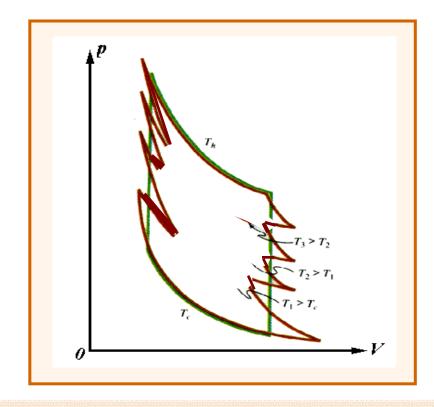
 $D \rightarrow A$ 绝热压缩:外界作功,内能升高。



卡诺循环:

- ①两个等温过程:系统与两个恒温热源交换能量
- ②两个绝热过程:系统不与其它热源交换能量
- (2)可以组成任何一种循环。





西南京道大學 Toursely Southwest Jian

思考: P_{270} 19.1(4): S_{BC} , S_{DA} 之间的关系?

$$T_A = T_B = T_1 \quad T_C = T_D = T_2$$

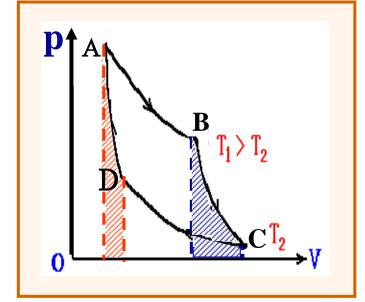
$$\therefore \Delta E_{BC} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_C - T_B) = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_2 - T_1) \qquad \Delta E_{DA} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_A - T_D) = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\mathcal{R}: Q_{\mathrm{BC}} = Q_{\mathrm{DA}} = 0$$

$$\therefore A_{BC} = -\Delta E_{BC} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$A_{DA} = -\Delta E_{DA} = -\frac{M}{\mu} C_V (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$\therefore A_{\rm BC} = |A_{DA}| \qquad \therefore S_{\rm BC} = S_{\rm DA}$$





3.理想气体的卡诺循环

(1)卡诺热机(正循环)效率

等温过程:

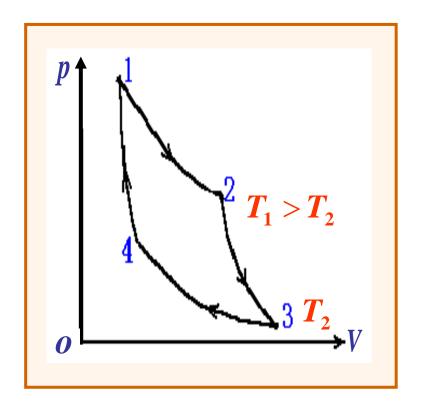
$$1 \to 2 \qquad Q_{\mathcal{K}} = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4 \quad Q Q_{\overline{\overline{M}}} = \frac{MM}{RR} \frac{VV_3}{V_3V_4} \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

绝热过程:

$$2 \rightarrow 3$$
 $T_1 V_2^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma - 1}$

$$4 \to 1 \qquad T_1 V_1^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma - 1}$$



$$\frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}} = \frac{V_{3}}{V_{4}}$$



(2)卡诺致冷机(逆循环)致冷系数

等温过程:

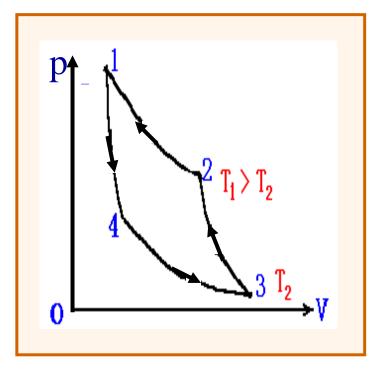
$$2 \to 1 \quad |Q_{\cancel{k}}| = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

$$4 \to 3 \qquad Q_{\%} = \frac{M}{\mu} R T_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

绝热过程:

$$3 \rightarrow 2$$
 $T_1 V_2^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma - 1}$

$$1 \to 4 \qquad T_1 V_1^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma - 1}$$



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



$$w = \frac{Q_{\text{M}}}{A} = \frac{Q_{\text{M}}}{|Q_{\text{M}}| - Q_{\text{M}}} = \frac{\frac{M}{\mu} RT_{2} \ln \frac{V_{3}}{V_{4}}}{\frac{M}{\mu} RT_{1} \ln \frac{V_{2}}{V_{1}} - \frac{M}{\mu} RT_{2} \ln \frac{V_{3}}{V_{4}}}$$

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

$$T_2 \downarrow , w \downarrow , A = \frac{Q_2}{w} \uparrow$$
 要从温度越纸的低温

热源中吸热就要消耗更多的功。

$$\eta = rac{A_{lpha}}{Q_{orall}} = 1 - rac{|Q_{\dot{lpha}}|}{Q_{orall}}$$
 $w = rac{Q_{orall}}{A} = rac{Q_{orall}}{|Q_{
u}| - Q_{
u}}$

对一切循环适用

注意:

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

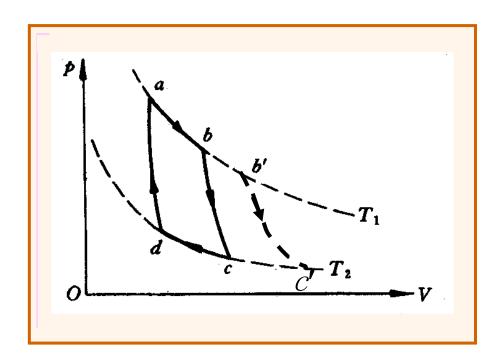
$$w = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$$

只对卡诺循环适用



练习1: P₂₇₀ 19.1(3)

一卡诺机进行如图两个循环,下列表述正确的是:



(1)
$$\eta_1 = \eta_2 \quad A_1 = A_2$$

(2)
$$\eta_1 > \eta_2 \quad A_1 < A_2$$

(3)
$$\eta_1 < \eta_2 \quad A_1 < A_2$$

$$(4) \quad \eta_1 = \eta_2 \quad A_1 < A_2$$

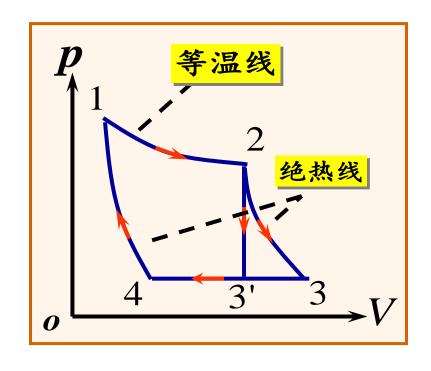


练习2. 两个循环过程:

过程1:1-2 等温、2-3 绝热 3-4 等压、4-1 绝热

过程2:1-2等温、2-3′等体 3′-4等压、4-1绝热

比较哪个过程热机效率高。



解答:两个过程吸热(1-2)是一样的

循环过程作功不同 $(A_1 > A_2)$

$$\therefore \quad \eta_1 > \eta_2$$

西南交通大學

例题(P27219.13):一定量的理想气体经历如图所示循环,已知

 T_2 =400K, T_3 =300K, 求此循环的循环效率。

$$1 \rightarrow 2 d p = 0 \qquad Q_{\mathcal{R}} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$3 \rightarrow 4 dp = 0 \qquad Q_{34} = \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_4 - T_3)$$

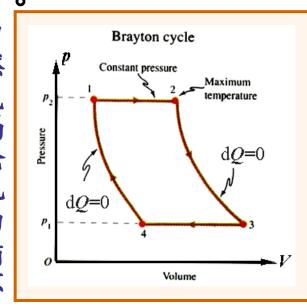
$$\therefore |Q_{\cancel{x}}| = \frac{M}{\mu} C_p (T_3 - T_4)$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 dQ = 0 T_2^{-\gamma} p_2^{\gamma-1} = T_3^{-\gamma} p_3^{\gamma-1}$$

$$4 \rightarrow 1 dQ = 0 T_1^{-\gamma} p_1^{\gamma-1} = T_4^{-\gamma} p_4^{\gamma-1}$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{|Q_{\dot{R}}|}{Q_{\dot{R}}} = 1 - \frac{T_3 - T_4}{T_2 - T_1} = 1 - \frac{T_3(1 - \frac{T_4}{T_3})}{T_2(1 - \frac{T_1}{T_2})} = 1 - \frac{T_3}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{300}{400} = 25\%$$

已知压强也可求效率。



$$\therefore \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{T_4}{T_3}$$

三、实际技术中的典型循环