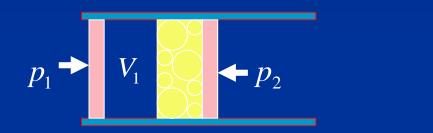
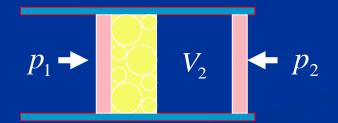
§ 2.3 气体节流过程和绝热膨胀过程

一、节流过程

A. 实验





1852年,焦耳和汤姆逊在研究气体内能时,采用多孔塞过程——节流过程。气体绝热由高压 p_1 到低压 p_2 ,并达到定常状态。

测量气体在多孔塞两边的温度结果表明:在节流过程前后,气体的温度发生了变化。该效应称为焦-汤效应。

B. 过程方程(节流过程在绝热下进行)

Q = 0

外界对气体做功

$$p_1V_1 - p_2V_2$$

内能变化

$$U_2 - U_1 = p_1 V_1 - p_2 V_2$$



$$U_1 + p_1 V_1 = U_2 + p_2 V_2$$

即

$$H_1 = H_2$$

节流过程前后焓相等: 等焓过程

定义焦-汤系数: 焓不变的条件下,气体温度随压强的变化关系。

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{H}$$

热统

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{H}$$

$$\mu < 0$$
 升温 $dp < 0$ $\mu = 0$ 不变

 $\mu > 0$ 降温

μ与状态方程和热容量的关系

$$H = H(T, p)$$
 \Longrightarrow $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{H} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial H}\right)_{T} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p} = -1$ 链式关系

$$\mu = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_{T}}{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p}} = -\frac{V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p}}{\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p}} = \frac{1}{C_{p}} \left[T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} - V\right] = \frac{V}{C_{p}} (T\alpha - 1)$$

理想气体:

$$\alpha(T) = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\mu = 0$$

说明理想气体在节流过程前后温度不变

热统

实际气体:

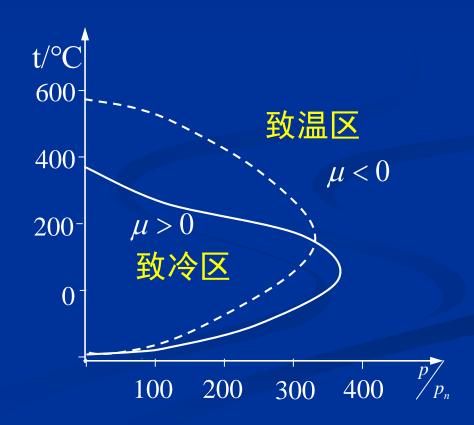
$$\alpha(T) < \frac{1}{T}$$
 $\mu < 0$ 气体节流后升温称为致温区

$$\alpha(T) > \frac{1}{T}$$
 $\mu > 0$ 气体节流后降温称为致冷区

$$\alpha(T) = \frac{1}{T}$$
 反转曲线 反转温度

虚线一范德瓦耳斯气体的反转温度。

实线一氮气反转温度。



二、气体昂尼斯方程:

第二位力系数
$$p = \frac{nRT}{V} \left[1 + \frac{n}{V} B(T) \right]$$

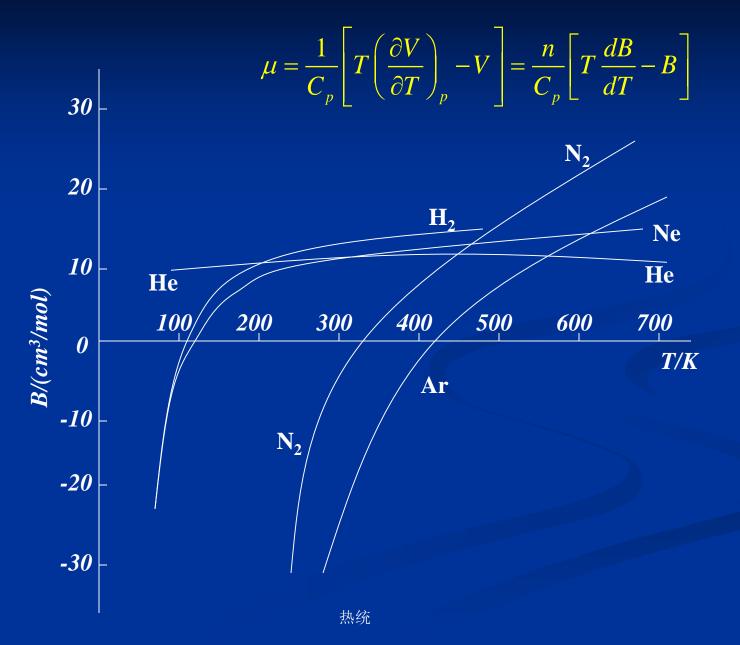
$$\approx \frac{nRT}{V} \left[1 + \frac{p}{RT} B(T) \right] \qquad \left(\frac{n}{V} = \frac{p}{RT} \right)$$

$$V = n \left[\frac{RT}{p} + B \right]$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{C_p} \left[T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p - V \right] = \frac{n}{C_p} \left[T \frac{dB}{dT} - B \right]$$

 $T \frac{dB}{dT}$ 是正的,在足够低的温度下分子间吸力的影响显著使B取负值,因此上式给出的 $\mu > 0$ 。温度足够高时,斥力的影响显著使B取正值,有可能使 $\mu < 0$,反转温度的存在是分子间吸力和斥力的影响相互竞争的表现。

第二位力系数随温度的变化关系



三、绝热膨胀(近似为准静态过程),5不变

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{p} dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{T} dp = 0$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = -\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \quad \text{麦氏关系}$$

$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{S} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{T}}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{p}} = \frac{T}{C_{p}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} = \frac{VT\alpha}{C_{p}} > 0$$

$$\text{类似焦汤系数} \qquad C_{p} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p} = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \qquad -\mathbf{定降温!}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{S} = \frac{VT\alpha}{C_{p}} > 0$$

准静态绝热过程中气体的温度随压强的变化率。

气体膨胀压强降低,气体的温度必然下降。

解释:能量转化的角度看,气体在绝热膨胀过程中对外做功,内能减少,加以膨胀后分子间平均距离增大,分子间相互作用势能增加,分子的平均动能必减少,温度必降低。

热统

§ 2.4 基本热力学函数的确定

从物态方程和热容量等得出热力学基本函数: 内能和熵

一、选取物态方程
$$p = p(T, V)$$

内能
$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV = C_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} - p$$

$$dU = C_{V} dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} - p\right] dV$$

内能是态函数,两个状态的内能差与中间过程无关。

热统

内能积分表示:

$$U = \int \left\{ C_V dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV \right\} + U_0$$

 U_0 参考态的内能。

$$C_V$$
 通过实验测量的量, $T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p$ 来自物态方程。

熵 S = S(T, V)

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV = \frac{C_{V}}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dV$$

$$S = \int \left\{ \frac{C_V}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V dV \right\} + S_0$$

热统

二、选取物态方程 V = V(T, p)

$$V = V(T, p)$$

$$dH = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_T dp$$

根据:

$$C_{p} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p}$$

$$C_{p} = \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = V - T\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p}$$

代入可得:
$$dH = C_p dT + \left[V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \right] dp$$

焓的积分表示:
$$H = \int \left\{ C_p dT + \left[V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p \right] dp \right\} + H_0$$

根据定义可得内能:

$$U = H - pV$$

熵
$$S = S(T, p)$$

$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_p dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T dp$$

根据:
$$C_p = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_p$$
 $\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right)_T = - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p$

代入可得:
$$dS = \frac{C_p}{T} dT - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p dp$$

熵的积分表示:
$$S = \int \left\{ \frac{C_p}{T} dT - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_p dp \right\} + S_0$$

*C*_p 通过实验测量的量,其他的来自物态方程,因此只要知道物态方程,通过实验测量热容量,就可知道内能,熵等。

热统

例一、以温度、压强为状态参量,求理想气体的焓、熵和G。

1摩尔理想气体物态方程

$$pV_m = RT$$

$$H_{m} = \int \left\{ C_{p,m} dT + \left[V_{m} - T \left(\frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \right] dp \right\} + H_{m,0}$$

由理想气体物态方程可得:

$$\left(\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{R}{p}$$

所以:
$$V_m - T \left(\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial T} \right)_p = V_m - T \frac{R}{p} = V_m - \frac{pV_m}{p} = 0$$

因此可得:
$$H_m = \int C_{p,m} dT + H_{m,0} = C_{p,m} T + H_{m,0}$$

热统

根据熵的表达式可得:

$$S_{m} = \int \left\{ \frac{C_{p,m}}{T} dT - \left(\frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial T} \right)_{p} dp \right\} + S_{m,0}$$

$$= \int \frac{C_{p,m}}{T} dT - \int \frac{R}{p} dp + S_{m,0}$$

$$= \int \frac{C_{p,m}}{T} dT - R \ln p + S_{m,0}$$

$$= C_{p,m} \ln T - R \ln p + S_{m,0}$$

根据定义可得:

$$G_m = H_m - TS_m$$

= $C_{p,m}T - C_{p,m}T \ln T + RT \ln p + H_{m,0} - TS_{m,0}$

例二、求范氏气体的内能和熵

由范德瓦耳斯方程(1摩尔)
$$\left(p + \frac{a}{V_m^2} \right) (V_m - b) = RT$$

得:
$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \frac{R}{V_{m} - b}, \quad T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} - p = \frac{a}{V_{m}^{2}}$$

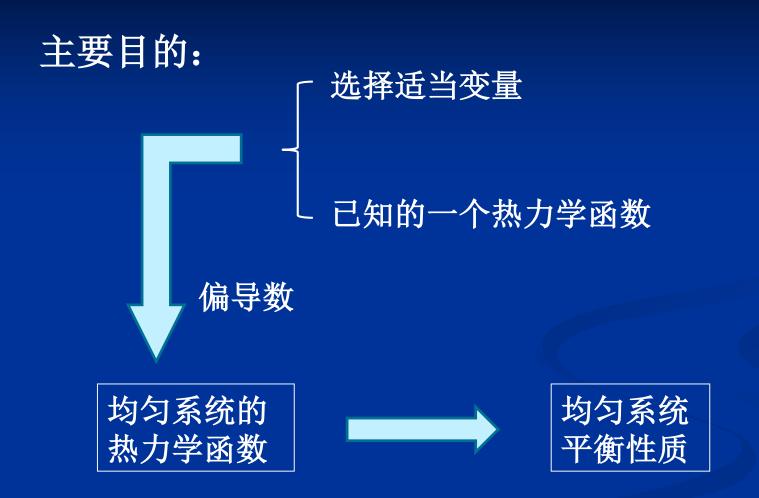
代入:
$$U_{m} = \int \left\{ C_{V,m} dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_{V} - p \right] dV \right\} + U_{m0}$$

$$S_{m} = \int \left\{ \frac{C_{V,m}}{T} dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_{V} dV \right\} + S_{m0}$$

$$C_{V,m}$$
只是 T 的函数
$$U_m = \int C_{V,m} dT - \frac{a}{V_m} + U_{m0}$$

$$S_{m} = \int \frac{C_{V,m}}{T} dT + R \ln \left(V_{m} - b\right) + S_{m0}$$

§ 2.5 特性函数



定义:在适当选取独立变量的条件下,只要知道一个热力学函数,就可以求得其余全部热力学函数,从而把均匀系统的平衡性质完全确定,这个函数称为特性函数。



一、内能作为特性函数

$$U = U(S,V)$$

独立参量 S,V

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V} dS + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S} dV$$

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

其余参量

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V} \qquad p = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S}$$

热统

函数

$$H = U + pV = U - V \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S}$$

$$F = U - TS = U - S \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S} \right)_{V}$$

$$G = H - TS = U - V \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S} - S \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V}$$

即,已知函数 U = U(S,V)的具体表达式,可以通过微分求出 其它热力学函数和参量。称 U是 S,V为参量的特性函数。

二、自由能作为特性函数

$$F = F(T, V)$$

F = F(T, V) 独立参量 T, V

$$dF = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V} dT + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T} dV \qquad dF = -SdT - pdV$$

$$dF = -SdT - pdV$$

其余参量

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{V} \qquad p = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_{T} \qquad 物态方程$$

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

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$$U = F + TS = F - T \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_V$$
 吉布斯——亥姆霍兹方程

$$G = F + pV = F - V \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T$$

$$H = U + pV = F - T \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{V} - V \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_{T}$$

三、吉布斯作为特性函数

$$G = G(T, p)$$

独立参量 T, p

$$dG = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_{p} dT + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_{T} dp \qquad dG = -SdT + Vdp$$

其余参量

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_{p} \qquad V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_{T}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_T$$

物态方程

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$$U = G + TS - pV = G - T\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p - p\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_T$$

$$F = G - pV = G - p \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_{T}$$

$$H = G + TS = G - T \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T} \right)_p$$
 吉布斯——亥姆霍兹方程

证明,以p和H为状态参量,特性函数为S时,有

$$T = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}} \qquad V = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_{H}}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}}$$

由
$$S = S(p, H)$$
, 全微分得
$$dS = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_H dp + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_p dH$$

已知热力学函数
$$dH = TdS + Vdp$$

$$dS = \frac{dH}{T} - \frac{V}{T}dp$$

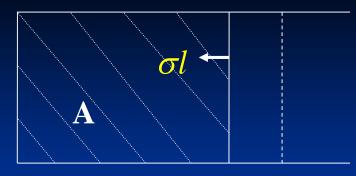
$$\frac{1}{T} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p} \qquad T = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}}$$

$$T \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial H}\right)_{p} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p} - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{H}}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{H}}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial H} = -\frac{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial P}\right)_{H}}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{p}}$$

例二、求表面系统的热力学函数

物态方程 $f(\sigma, A, T) = 0$ $\sigma = \sigma(T)$ 由热力学基本方程:





 $\rightarrow dx$

选取函数关系: F = F(T, A)

全微分:
$$dF = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_A dT + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial A}\right)_T dA$$

对比得:
$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_A$$
 $\sigma = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial A}\right)_T$

第二项积分得:
$$F = \int_0^A \sigma dA = \sigma \int_0^A dA = \sigma A$$

$$S = -A \frac{d\sigma}{dT}$$

系统内能为:
$$U = F + TS = \sigma A - AT \frac{d\sigma}{dT} = A \left(\sigma - T \frac{d\sigma}{dT} \right)$$

例三、当橡皮筋被绝热拉长时温度增加。(a)如果橡皮筋被等温拉长,它的熵是增,是减还是不变?(b)如果橡皮筋被绝热拉长,它的内能是增,是减还是不变?

 \mathbf{p} : (a) 设橡皮筋被拉长 \mathbf{x} , 则外界对橡皮筋做功

$$dW = kxdx$$

其中 k > 0 为弹性系数

由公式

$$dF = -SdT + dW = -SdT + kxdx$$

再根据

$$dF = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{x} dT + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)_{T} dx$$

可得

$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{x} \qquad kx = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)_{T}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial T} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial T \partial x}$$

所以

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)_T = -k \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial T}\right)_x = 0$$

即等温拉长时熵不变。

(b) 根据公式

$$dU = TdS + kxdx$$

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_x dS + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_S dx$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x}\right)_{S} = kx > 0$$

即绝热拉长时内能增加。

热统