第九章 气体动力循环





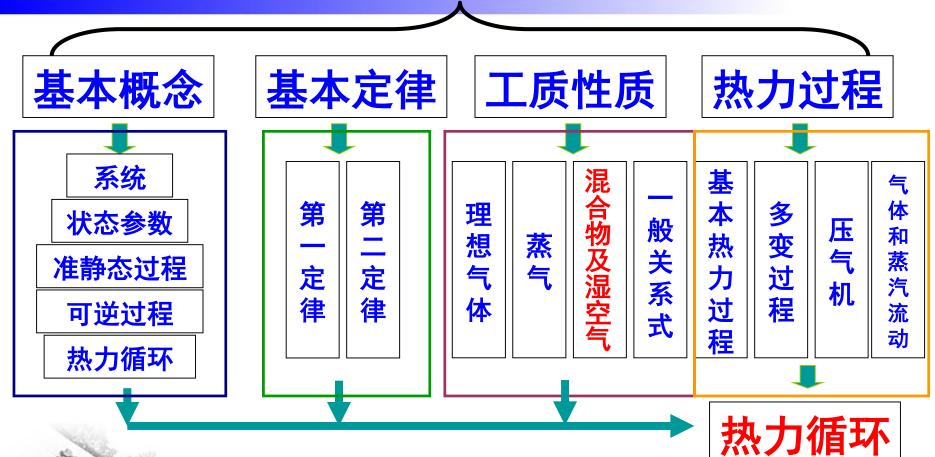
- 9-2 活塞式内燃机实际循环的简化
 - 9-3 活塞式内燃机的理想循环

9-4 活塞式内燃机各种理想循环的热力学比较

- 9-5 燃气轮机装置循环
- 9-6 燃气轮机装置的定压加热实际循环

热能和机械能转换





工程热力学

題大學



要实现连续的热功转换,必须构成循环。

定义:

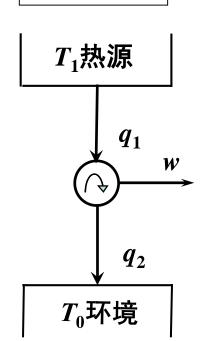
工质从某一初态出发经历一系列热力 状态变化后又回到原来初态的热力过程, 即封闭的热力过程,叫热力循环。



热力循环

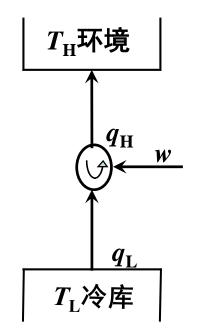
动力循环 📛 正循环

内燃机循环 燃气轮机循环 蒸汽动力循环



制冷循环 🖾 逆循环

制為热





动力循环分类

气体动力循环:内燃机、燃气轮机

空气为主的燃气

按理想气体处理

按工质

蒸汽动力循环: 汽轮机

水蒸气等 实际气体

气体动力循环分类



活塞式 piston engine

按结构

汽车,摩托,小型轮船

叶轮式 Gas turbine cycle

航空,大型轮船,移动电站,

联合循环的顶循环



气体动力循环分类



汽油机 petrol (gasoline) engine 小型汽车,摩托

按燃料

柴油机diesel engine 中、大型汽车,火车, 轮船,移动电站

煤油机 kerosene oil engine 航空

气体动力循环分类



按点燃方式:点燃式 汽油机

吸入燃料和空气混合物,压缩后,由电火花点燃。

压燃式 柴油机

吸入空气,压缩后,空气的温度上升到 燃料自燃的温度,再喷入燃料燃烧。

按冲程数:



四冲程

进气、压缩、燃烧、膨胀和排气,完成一个工作循环所需要的冲程数量。



循环类章节的教学要求



- 1. 掌握循环的构成及循环坐标图;
- 2. 掌握循环性能比较的方法;
- 3. 掌握循环热量、功量及热效率的计算;
- 4. 能分析影响循环热效率的主要因素;
- 5. 掌握提高循环经济性的方法和途径。

9-1 分析动力循环的一般方法



一、分析动力循环的目的

在热力学基本定律的基础上,分析循环能量转化的经济性, 寻求提高经济性的方向及途径。

二、分析动力循环的一般步骤

1. 实际循环(复杂不可逆) 抽象、简化 可逆理论循环

分析可逆循环

─────────── 影响经济性的主要因素和可能改进途径

指导改善实际循环

2. 分析实际循环与理论循环的偏离程度, 找出实际损失的部位、大小、原因及改进办法

三、分析动力循环的方法



1. 第一定律分析法

以第一定律为基础,以能量的 数量守恒为立足点,以热效率 为经济性指标。

2. 第二定律分析法 ———

以第一定律和第二定律为依据, 从能量的数量和质量两个方面进 行综合分析。

熵分析法 — 熵产 — 作功能力损失



——不可逆过程中实际作功量和循环加热量之比

$$\eta_{\rm i} = \frac{w_{\rm net,act}}{q_{\rm i}} = \frac{\eta_{\rm T} w_{\rm net}}{q_{\rm i}} = \eta_{\rm T} \eta_{\rm t}$$

其中

$$\eta_{\rm t} = \frac{w_{
m net}}{q_{
m l}}$$

与实际循环相当的内可逆循环的热效率 (忽略摩擦)

$$\eta_{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{w_{\mathrm{net,act}}}{w_{\mathrm{net}}}$$

相对内部效率,反映内部摩擦引起的损失

9-2 活塞式内燃机实际循环的简化 逐大學



一、活塞式内燃机简介

定义:将燃料产生的热能转变为机械能的热力发动机, 燃烧产生热能及热能转变为机械能的过程都是在气缸内进行, 故称内燃机。

1. 分类:

按燃料: 煤气机(gas engine)

汽油机(gasoline engine; petrol engine)

柴油机(diesel engine)

按点火方式:点燃式(spark ignition engine)

压燃式(compression ignition engine)

按冲程: 二冲程(two-stroke)

四冲程(four-stroke)

2、内燃机基本构造

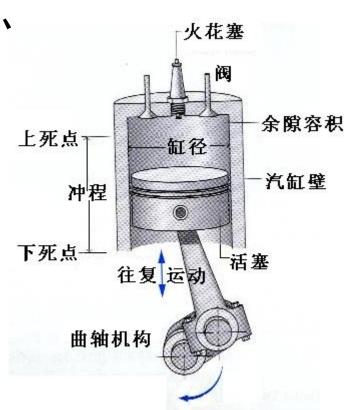


<mark>气缸体</mark>──内燃机的主体,安装其他零件、 部件和附件的支撑骨架。

活塞连杆组件——内燃机的重要部件, 实现压缩气体及膨胀输出推动力

曲轴飞轮组件——将连杆传来的作用 力转变为扭矩输出。

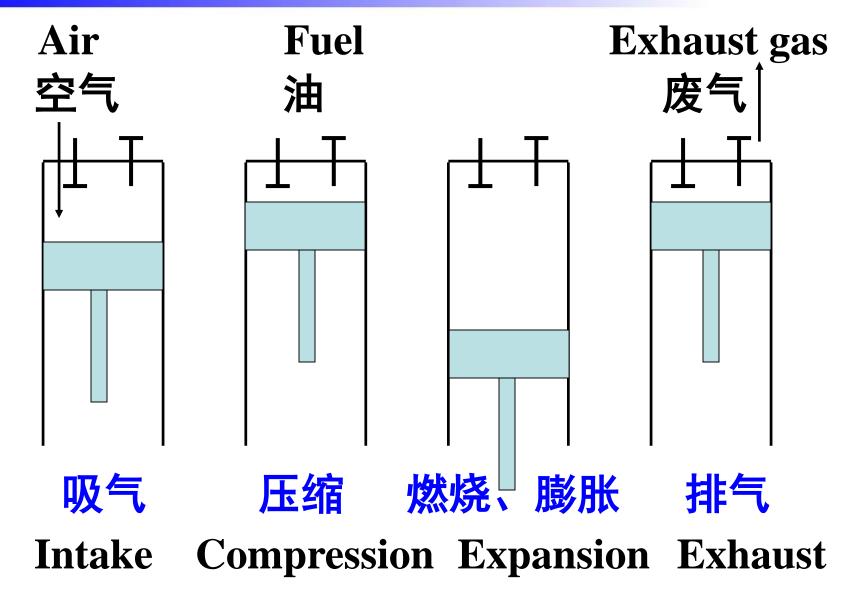
配气机构——包括进、排气阀和凸轮轴。



冲程──活塞在气缸内从一个止点位置移动到另一个止点位置。

四冲程柴油机工作原理

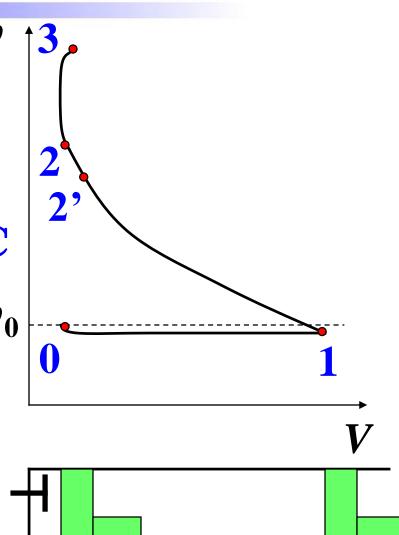




四冲程柴油机工作过程



- 0—1 吸空气
- 1—2'多变压缩 一般n=1.34~1.37
- p₂'=3.5~5MPa t₂'=600~800℃ 柴油自燃 t=335℃
 - 2'喷柴油
 - 2 开始燃烧
 - 2—3 迅速燃烧,近似(V) p↑5~9MPa

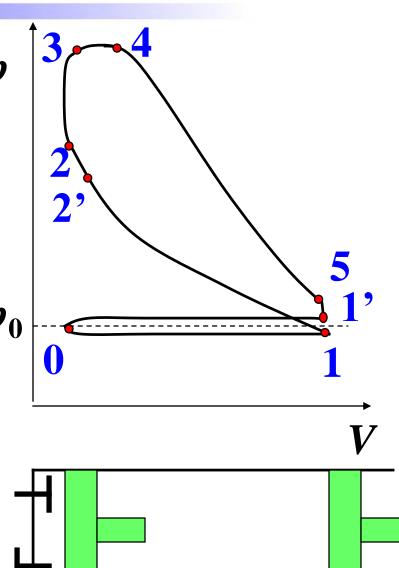


四冲程柴油机工作过程



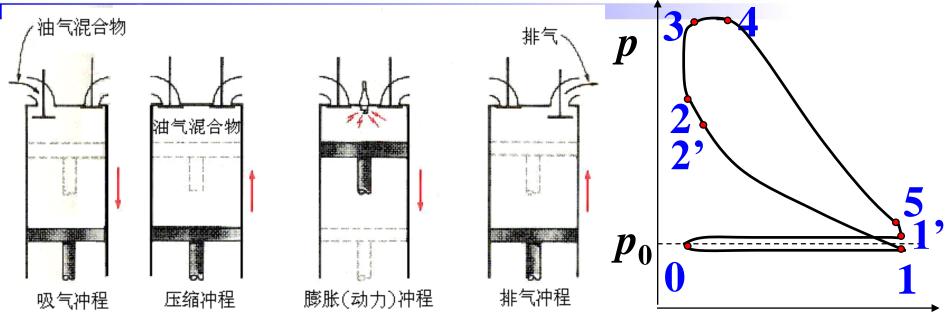
- 3—4 边喷油,边膨胀 近似(p)膨胀 *t*₄可达1700~1800℃
 - 4 停止喷柴油
- 4—5 多变膨胀 $p_5 = 0.3 \sim 0.5 \text{MPa}$ *t*₅≈500°C
- 5—1'开阀排气,

1'—0 活塞推排气,完成循环



二、活塞式内燃机循环的简化



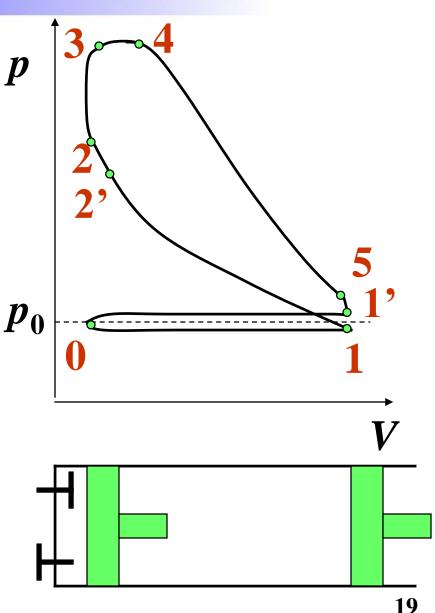


引入空气标准假设对该实际气体循环进行抽象、概括:

- 1) 把实际工质简化为空气,且作理想气体处理,比热容取定值;
- 2) 压缩和膨胀过程中忽略气体与汽缸壁之间的热交换,简化为可逆绝热过程;
- 3) 燃料定容、定压加热过程,简化为工质从高温热源可逆吸热升温、升压的过程;
- 4) 把排气过程简化成向低温热源可逆定容放热过程;
- 5) 忽略实际过程的摩擦阻力及进、排气阀的节流损失,进排气压力相等,推动功相 互抵消,因此,进排气过程相互重合抵消,循环变成闭式循环。

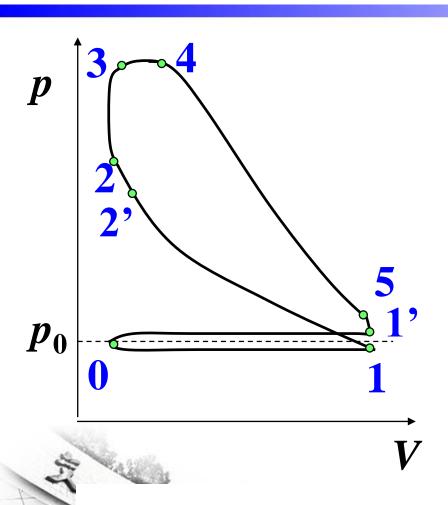


- 1. 工质 定比热理想气体,空气 工质数量不变
- 2. 0-1和1'-0抵消
 开口→闭口循环
- 3. 燃烧→外界加热 排气→向外界放热
- 4. 多变→绝热
 不可逆→可逆

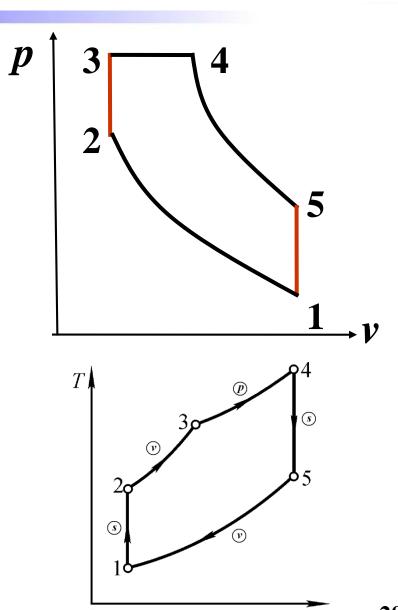


混合加热理想循环(萨巴德循环)



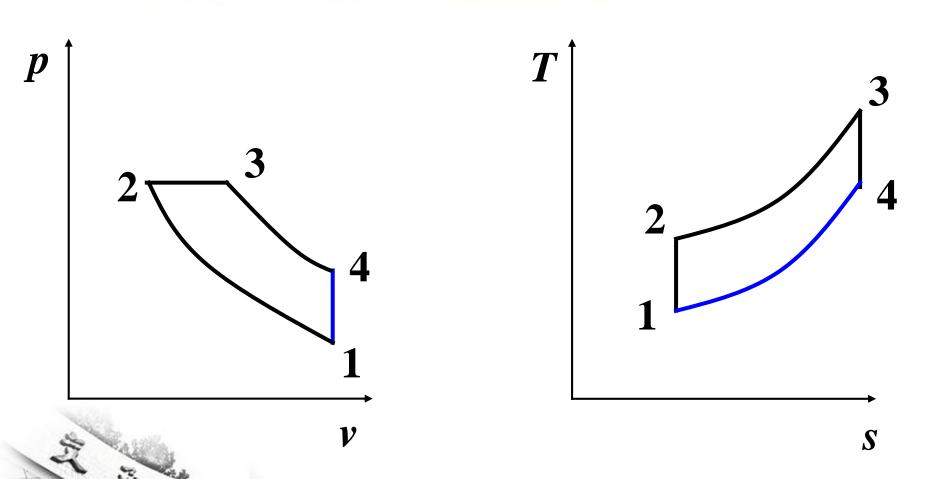


目前柴油机装置,大多采 用混合加热循环



定压加热循环(狄塞尔Diesel循环)



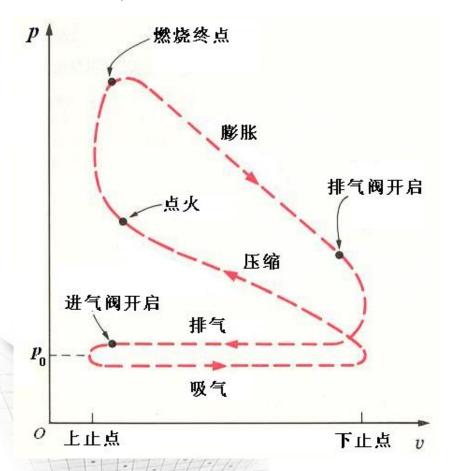


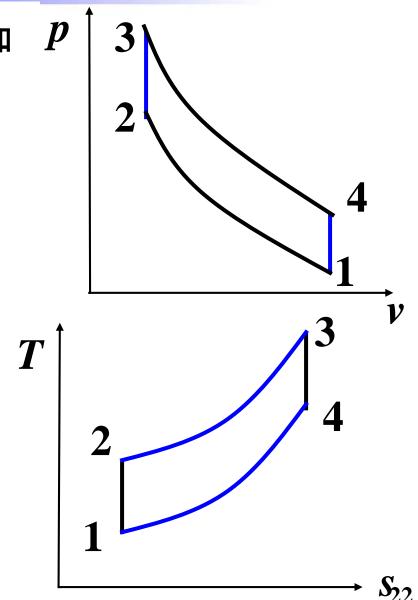
早期的柴油机装置,大多采用定压加热循环,目前部分在用

定容加热循环(奥托OTTO循环)



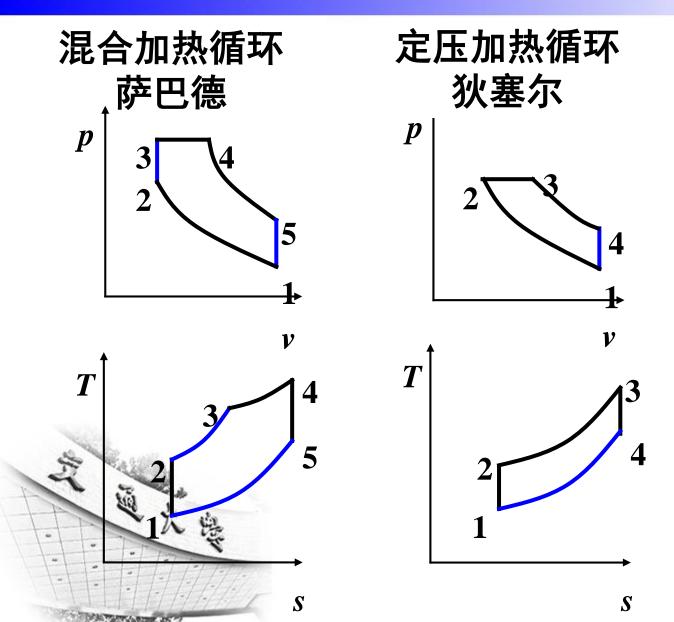
早期的内燃机装置,大多采用定容加热循环,目前的小型汽车、摩托车



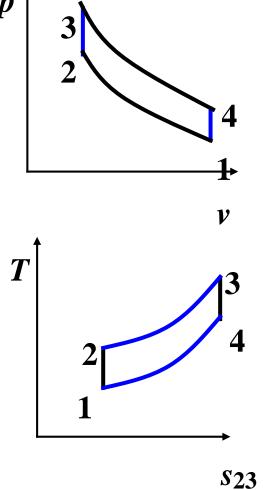


活塞式内燃机的三种理想循环





定容加热循环 奥托



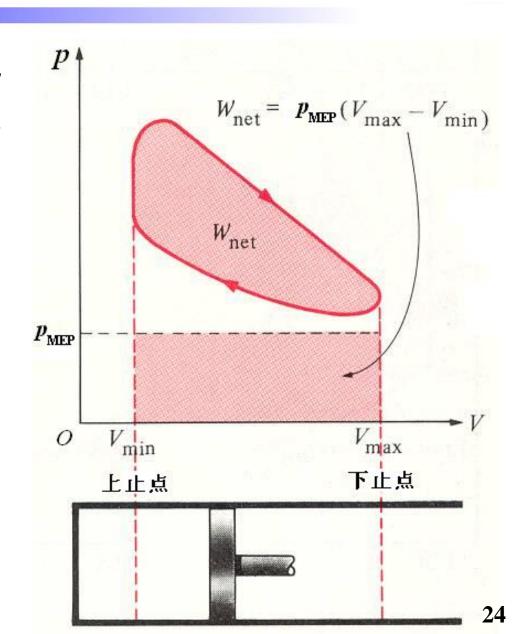
三、平均有效压力(mean effective pressure)



工程上为了简化往复式发动机的净功计算,并提供一种性能比较手段,工程界引入了平均有效压力的概念:

$$p_{ ext{MEP}} = rac{循环净功}{活塞排量} = rac{W_{ ext{net}}}{V_{ ext{h}}}$$





9-3 活塞式内燃机的理想循环



根据不同内燃机燃烧过程的特点,可以分为三类:

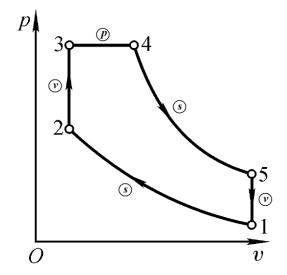
- 1、混合加热理想循环——把燃料燃烧过程分解成可逆定容加热和可逆定压加热两个过程的循环,又称萨巴德循环;
- 2、定压加热理想循环——把燃料燃烧过程简化为可逆定压加热过程的循环,又称狄塞尔循环;
- 3、定容加热理想循环——把燃料燃烧过程简化为可逆定容加热过程的循环,又称奥托循环。

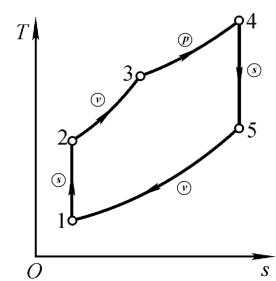
分析循环吸热量,放热量,热效率和功量

一、混合加热理想循环



1. p-v图及T-s图





1→2 等熵压缩; 2→3 等容吸热;

3→4 定压吸热; 4→5 等熵膨胀;

5→1 定容放热

混合加热理想循环的特性参数:

压缩比 (compression ratio)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

定容增压比(pressure ratio)

$$\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$$

定压预胀比 (cutoff ratio)

$$\rho = \frac{v_4}{v_{3}}$$

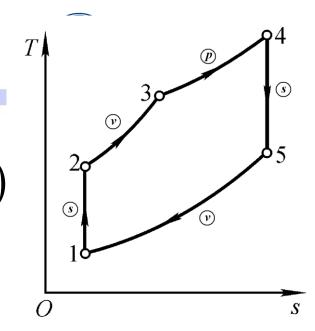
2. 循环吸热量、放热量、做功和热效率

吸热量

$$q_1 = q_{2-3} + q_{3-4} = c_V (T_3 - T_2) + c_p (T_4 - T_3)$$

放热量(取绝对值)

$$q_2 = q_{5-1} = c_V (T_5 - T_1)$$



循环净功量:
$$\oint \delta q = \oint \delta w$$

$$w_{\text{net}} = q_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2$$

或
$$w_{\text{net}} = w_{1-2} + w_{2-3} + w_{3-4} + w_{4-5} + w_{5-1}$$

$= w_{1-2} + w_{3-4} + w_{4-5}$

变化功?

技术功还是体积

$$= \frac{R_{g}}{\kappa - 1} T_{1} \left| 1 - \left(\frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right| + p_{3} \left(v_{4} - v_{3} \right) + \frac{R_{g}}{\kappa - 1} T_{4} \left| 1 - \left(\frac{p_{5}}{p_{4}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right|$$

$$\eta_{t} = \frac{w_{\text{net}}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{5} - T_{1}}{(T_{3} - T_{2}) + \kappa (T_{4} - T_{3})}$$



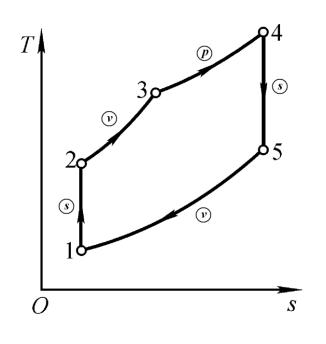
利用 ε 、 λ 、 ρ 表示 $\eta_{\rm t}$

$$1 \to 2 \qquad T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\kappa - 1} = T_1 \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}$$

$$2 \to 3 \qquad T_3 = T_2 \frac{p_3}{p_2} = T_1 \lambda \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}$$

$$3 \to 4 \qquad T_4 = T_3 \frac{v_4}{v_3} = T_1 \rho \lambda \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}$$

$$5 \to 1 \qquad T_5 = T_1 \frac{p_5}{p_1}$$

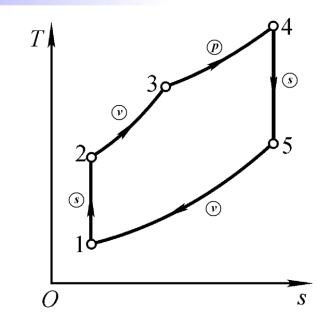




$$p_1 v_1^{\kappa} = p_2 v_2^{\kappa}; \quad p_5 v_5^{\kappa} = p_4 v_4^{\kappa}$$

两式相除,考虑到 $p_4 = p_3$ $v_1 = v_5$ $v_2 = v_3$

$$\frac{p_5}{p_1} = \frac{p_4}{p_2} \left(\frac{v_4}{v_3}\right)^{\kappa} = \frac{p_3}{p_2} \left(\frac{v_4}{v_3}\right)^{\kappa} = \lambda \rho^{\kappa}$$



$$T_5 = T_1 \frac{p_5}{p_1} \implies T_5 = T_1 \lambda \rho^{\kappa}$$

把
$$T_2$$
、 T_3 、 T_4 和 T_5 代入

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{I_{5} - I_{1}}{(T_{3} - T_{2}) + \kappa (T_{4} - T_{3})}$$

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \rho - 1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} \left[(\lambda - 1) + \kappa \lambda (\rho - 1) \right]}$$

循环热效率定性比较常用方法



多热源可逆热机与相同温度界限的卡诺热机相比,

热效率如何?

$$Q_{1C} > Q_{1R}$$

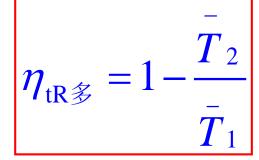
$$Q_{2C} < Q_{2R}$$

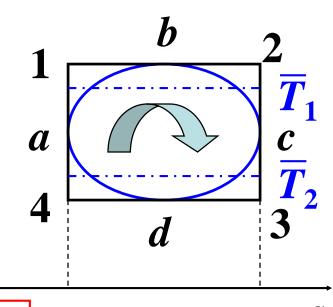
$$\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

平均温度法:

$$Q_{1R} = \overline{T}_{1}(s_{c} - s_{a})$$

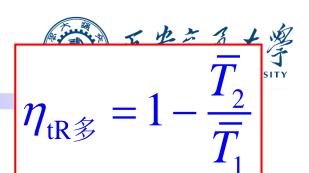
$$Q_{2R} = \overline{T}_2(s_c - s_a)$$

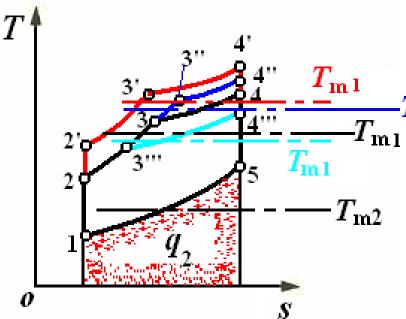




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$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} \left[\left(\lambda - 1 \right) + \kappa \lambda \left(\rho - 1 \right) \right]}$$





a)
$$\varepsilon \uparrow \eta_t \uparrow$$

b)
$$\lambda \uparrow \eta_t \uparrow$$

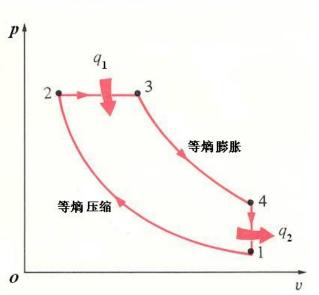
c)
$$\rho \uparrow \eta_t \downarrow$$

归纳:

- 1. 吸热前压缩气体,提高平均吸热温度是提高热效率的重要措施,是卡诺循环,第二定律对实际循环的指导。
- 2. 利用T-s图分析循环较方便。
- 3. 同时考虑 q_1 和 q_2 或 T_{1m} 和 T_{2m} 平均,定性比较热效率高低。

二、定压加热理想循环(Diesel cycle)





S

吸热量
$$q_1 = c_p (T_3 - T_2)$$

放热量(取绝对值)

$$q_2 = c_V \left(T_4 - T_1 \right)$$

热效率
$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{\kappa (T_{3} - T_{2})}$$

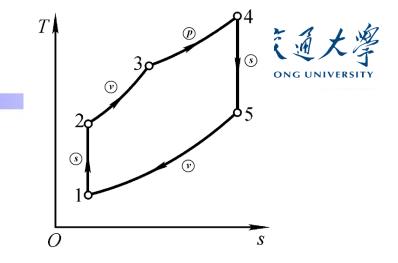
$$\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{\rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\kappa \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} (\rho - 1)}$$

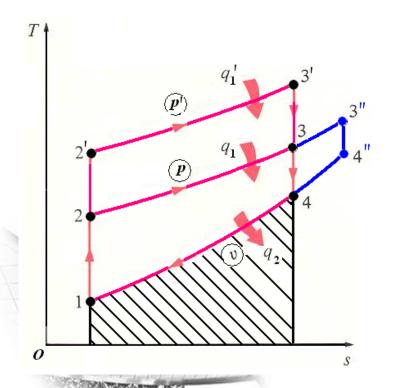
$$\rho = \frac{v_3}{\kappa \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} (\rho - 1)}$$

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} \left[(\lambda - 1) + \kappa \lambda (\rho - 1) \right]}$$

$$\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\kappa \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} (\rho - 1)}$$



讨论:

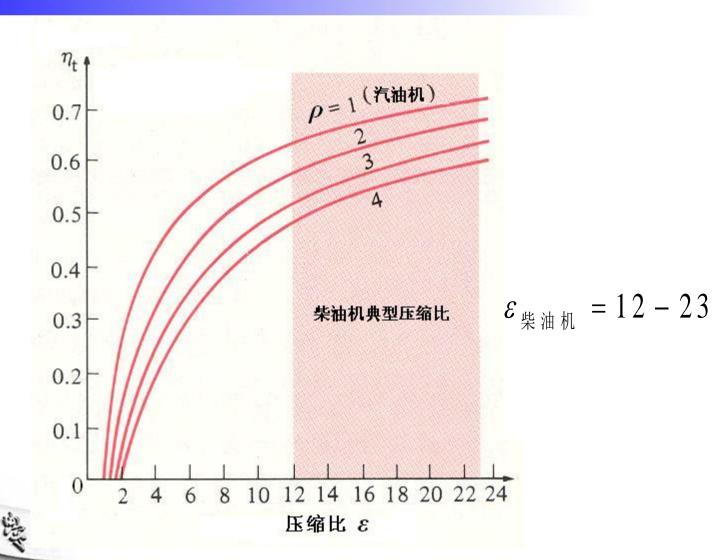


a)
$$\varepsilon \uparrow \eta_{t} \uparrow w_{net} \uparrow$$

b)
$$\rho \uparrow \eta_t \downarrow w_{\text{net}} \uparrow$$

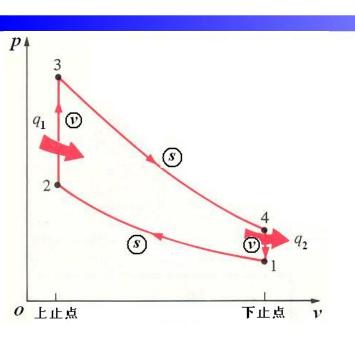
c) 重负荷(ρ [↑], q_1 [↑])时内部热效率下降,除 ρ [↑]外还有因温度上升而使 κ [↓],造成热效率下降

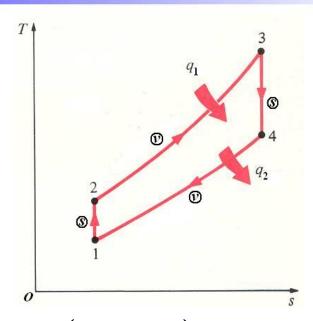




三、定容加热理想循环(Otto cycle)







$$\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$$

吸热量

$$q_1 = c_V \left(T_3 - T_2 \right)$$

放热量

$$q_2 = c_V \left(T_4 - T_1 \right)$$

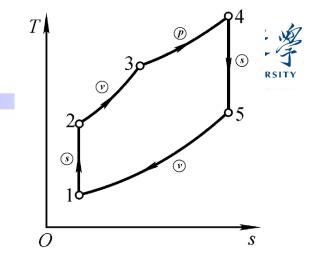
热效率

$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_4 - T_1}{T_3 - T_2}$$

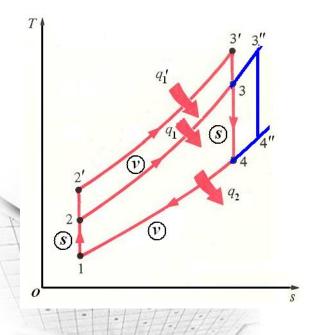
$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}}$$

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} \left[(\lambda - 1) + \kappa \lambda (\rho - 1) \right]}$$

$$\rho = 1 \Longrightarrow \eta_t = 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}}$$

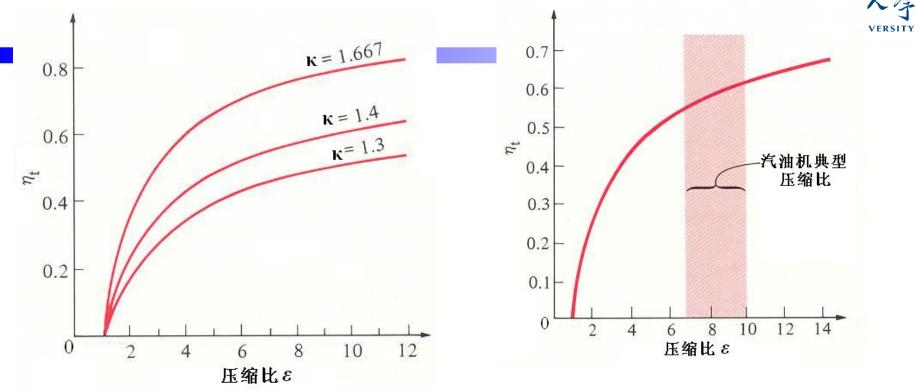


讨论:



- a) $\varepsilon \uparrow \eta_{t} \uparrow$
- b) λ \uparrow ; η_t 不变,但 w_{net} \uparrow
- c)重负荷(q_1 [↑])时内部热效率下降,因温度上升使 κ [↓],造成热效率下降





汽油易爆燃

$$\varepsilon = 7 \rightarrow 10$$

$$\varepsilon_{$$
柴油机 $}=12-23$

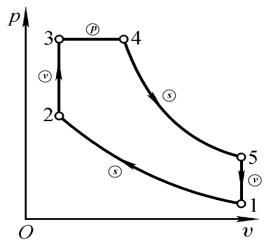
一般柴油机效率高于汽油机,但汽油机小巧。

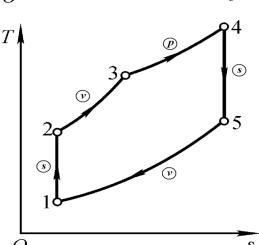
上节课主要内容回顾



一、混合加热理想循环

1. p-v图及T-s图





- 1→2 等熵压缩; 2→3 等容吸热;
- 3→4 定压吸热; 4→5 等熵膨胀;
- 5→1 定容放热

混合加热理想循环的特性参数:

压缩比 (compression ratio) $\mathcal{E} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$

定容增压比(pressure ratio) $\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$

定压预胀比 (cutoff ratio) $\rho = \frac{v_4}{v_3}$

2. 循环吸热量、放热量、做功和热效率



吸热量:
$$q_1 = q_{2-3} + q_{3-4} = c_V(T_3 - T_2) + c_p(T_4 - T_3)$$

放热量(取绝对值):
$$q_2 = q_{5-1} = c_V (T_5 - T_1)$$

循环净功量:
$$\oint \delta q = \oint \delta w$$
 $w_{\text{net}} = q_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2$

热效率:
$$\eta_{t} = \frac{w_{\text{net}}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{5} - T_{1}}{(T_{3} - T_{2}) + \kappa(T_{4} - T_{3})}$$

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\lambda \rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} \left[(\lambda - 1) + \kappa \lambda (\rho - 1) \right]}$$

$$a) \quad \varepsilon \uparrow \quad \eta_{t} \uparrow \quad w_{\text{net}} \uparrow$$

$$b) \quad \lambda \uparrow \quad \eta_{t} \uparrow \quad w_{\text{net}} \uparrow$$

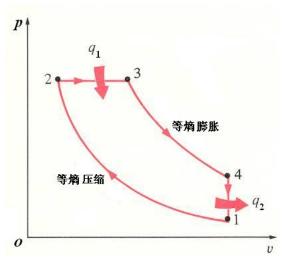
$$\eta_{t} \uparrow \quad \psi_{\text{net}} \uparrow$$

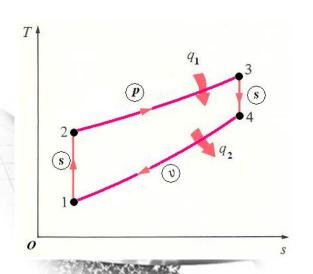
$$\eta_{t} \uparrow \quad \psi_{\text{net}} \uparrow$$

二、定压加热理想循环(Diesel cycle)



1. p-v图及T-s图





1→2 等熵压缩; 2→3 定压吸热;

3→4 等熵膨胀; 5→1 定容放热

$$v_2 = \frac{v_3}{2}$$

 $\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_1}$

2. 循环吸热量、放热量、做功和热效率

吸热量 $q_1 = c_p (T_3 - T_2)$

放热量(取绝对值) $q_2 = c_V (T_4 - T_1)$

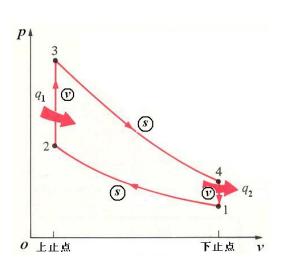
热效率
$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{\kappa (T_{3} - T_{2})}$$

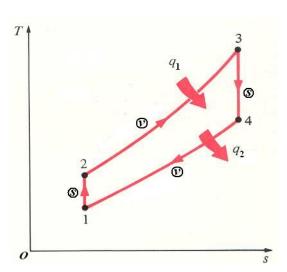
$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{\rho^{\kappa} - 1}{\kappa \varepsilon^{\kappa - 1} (\rho - 1)}$$
 特性参数对热效率 及净功量的影响

三、定容加热理想循环(Otto cycle)



1. p-v图及T-s图





1→2 等熵压缩; 2→3 定容吸热;

3→4 等熵膨胀; 5→1 定容放热

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

 $\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$

2. 循环吸热量、放热量、做功和热效率

吸热量 $q_1 = c_V (T_3 - T_2)$

放热量 $q_2 = c_V (T_4 - T_1)$

热效率
$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_4 - T_1}{T_3 - T_2}$$

$$\eta_t = 1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^{\kappa - 1}}$$
 特性参数对热效率 及净功量的影响

9-4 活塞式内燃机各种理想循环的热力学比较

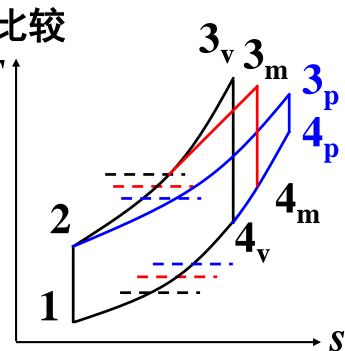


一、压缩比相同,吸热量相同时的比较

面积法(吸/放热量)
$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}}$$

平均温度法 $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \overline{T}_{2v} < \overline{T}_{2m} < \overline{T}_{2p} \\ \overline{T}_{1v} > \overline{T}_{1m} > \overline{T}_{1p} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\eta_{\text{tv}} > \eta_{\text{tm}} > \eta_{\text{tp}}}{\eta_{\text{tp}}}$$



二、循环 p_{max} 、 T_{max} 相同时的比较



面积法(吸/放热量) $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_2}$

$$q_{1p} > q_{1m} > q_{1v}$$

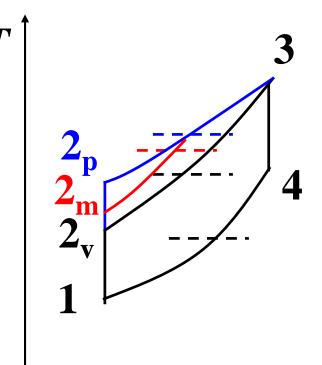
$$q_{2p} = q_{2m} = q_{2v}$$

$$q_{1v} > \eta_{tp} > \eta_{tm} > \eta_{tv}$$

平均温度法 $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

$$\overline{T}_{2p} = \overline{T}_{2m} = \overline{T}_{2v}$$

$$\overline{T}_{1p} > \overline{T}_{1m} > \overline{T}_{1v}$$



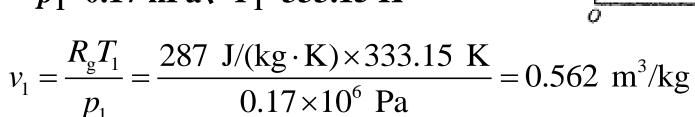
$$\eta_{\mathrm{tp}} > \eta_{\mathrm{tm}} > \eta_{\mathrm{tv}}$$

例题1: 已知柴油机混合加热理想循环 p_1 =0.17 MPa、 t_1 =60°C,压缩比 ε =14.5,气缸中气体最大压力10.3 MPa,循环加热量 q_1 =900 kJ/kg。设工质为空气,比热容为定值并取 c_p =1004 J/(kg K), c_V =718 J/(kg K), κ =1.4;环境温度 t_0 =20°C,压力 p_0 =0.1 MPa。试分析该循环并求循环热效率及烟效率。

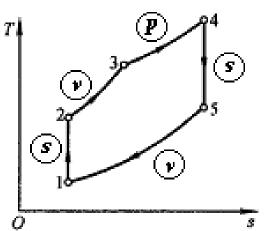
解:

- (1) 画出循环坐标图
- (2) 由已知条件及过程特点确定状态参数

点1:
$$p_1=0.17$$
 kPa、 $T_1=333.15$ K



点2:
$$v_2 = \frac{v_1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{0.562 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}{14.5} = 0.038 \text{ 7 m}^3/\text{kg}$$



1-2是定熵过程,有



$$p_2 = p_1 \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\kappa} = p_1 \varepsilon^{\kappa} = 0.17 \text{ MPa} \times 14.5^{1.4} = 7.18 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{p_2 v_2}{R_g} = \frac{7.18 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \times 0.038 \ 7 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}{287 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}} = 968 \text{ K}$$

点3:
$$p_3 = 10.3 \text{ MPa}$$
 $v_3 = v_2 = 0.038 \text{ 7 m}^3/\text{kg}$

$$T_3 = \frac{p_3 v_3}{R_g} = \frac{10.3 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \times 0.038 \text{ 7 m}^3/\text{kg}}{287 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}} = 1389 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2} = \frac{10.3 \text{ MPa}}{7.18 \text{ MPa}} = 1.43$$

点4:
$$p_4 = p_3 = 10.3 \text{ MPa}$$
, $q_1 = q_{2-3,V} + q_{3-4,p}$

$$q_{2-3,V} = c_V(T_3 - T_2) = 0.718 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)} \times (1389 - 968) \text{ K} = 302 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_{3-4,p} = q_1 - q_{2-3,V} = 900 \text{ kJ/kg} - 302 \text{ kJ/kg} = 598 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$q_{3-4,p} = c_p (T_4 - T_3)$$

所以
$$T_4 = T_3 + \frac{q_{3-4,p}}{c_p} = 1 \ 389 \ \text{K} + \frac{598 \ \text{kJ/kg}}{1.004 \ \text{kJ/(kg · K)}} = 1 \ 985 \ \text{K}$$

$$v_* = \frac{R_g T_4}{c_p} = \frac{287 \ \text{J/(kg · K)} \times 1 \ 985 \ \text{K}}{2000 \times 1000 \times 1000 \times 1000} = 0.055 \ \text{m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$v_4 = \frac{R_g T_4}{p_4} = \frac{287 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K}) \times 1985 \text{ K}}{10.3 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}} = 0.055 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

点5:
$$v_5 = v_1 = 0.562 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}$$

$$p_5 = p_4 \left(\frac{v_4}{v_5}\right)^{\kappa} = 10.3 \text{ MPa} \times \left(\frac{0.055 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}{0.562 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}\right)^{1.4} = 0.398 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_5 = \frac{p_5 v_5}{R_g} = \frac{0.398 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} \times 0.562 \text{ m}^3/\text{kg}}{287 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}} = 779 \text{ K}$$



$$q_2 = c_V (T_5 - T_1) = 0.718 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)} \times (779 - 333) \text{ K} = 320 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2 = 900 \text{ kJ/kg} - 320 \text{ kJ/kg} = 580 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_t = \frac{w_{\text{net}}}{q_1} = \frac{580 \text{kJ/kg}}{900 \text{kJ/kg}} = 0.644$$

(2) 循环的㶲效率

$$\eta_{e_{\mathbf{x}}} = \frac{收益火用}{代价火用} = \frac{w_{\text{net}}}{e_{\mathbf{x},O}}$$

关键是确定吸热量的热量㶲

$$e_{x,Q} = e_{x,Q_{2-3}} + e_{x,Q_{3-4}} = \int_{2}^{3} (1 - \frac{T_{0}}{T})c_{v} dT + \int_{3}^{4} (1 - \frac{T_{0}}{T})c_{p} dT$$

循环吸热量中的烟:



$$\begin{split} e_{\mathbf{x},\mathcal{Q}} &= e_{\mathbf{x},\mathcal{Q}_{2-3}} + e_{\mathbf{x},\mathcal{Q}_{3-4}} = \int_{2}^{3} (1 - \frac{T_{0}}{T}) c_{\mathbf{v}} dT + \int_{3}^{4} (1 - \frac{T_{0}}{T}) c_{\mathbf{p}} dT \\ &= c_{\mathbf{v}} (T_{3} - T_{2}) - c_{\mathbf{v}} T_{0} \ln \frac{T_{3}}{T_{2}} + c_{\mathbf{p}} (T_{4} - T_{3}) - c_{\mathbf{p}} T_{0} \ln \frac{T_{4}}{T_{3}} \\ &= 302 - 0.718 \times 293 \times \ln \frac{1389}{968} + 598 - 1.004 \times 293 \times \ln \frac{1985}{1389} \\ &= 719.0 \text{ kJ/kg} \end{split}$$

循环㶲效率

$$\eta_{e_{x}} = \frac{w_{\text{net}}}{e_{x,Q}} = \frac{580.0 \text{ kJ/kg}}{719.0 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 0.807$$

总结循环分析的步骤



- 1、画出循环过程图T-s图、p-v图、 $\log p$ -h图。
- 2、根据过程特点,确定各状态点的状态参数

注意区分:工质的性质

理想气体: 过程方程+状态方程

实际气体: 查图或查表的方法

3、计算循环中的热量、功量、效率及实际过程的有效能损失



气体动力循环分类



活塞式 piston engine

按结构:

汽车,摩托,小型轮船

叶轮式 Gas turbine cycle

航空,大型轮船,移动电站,

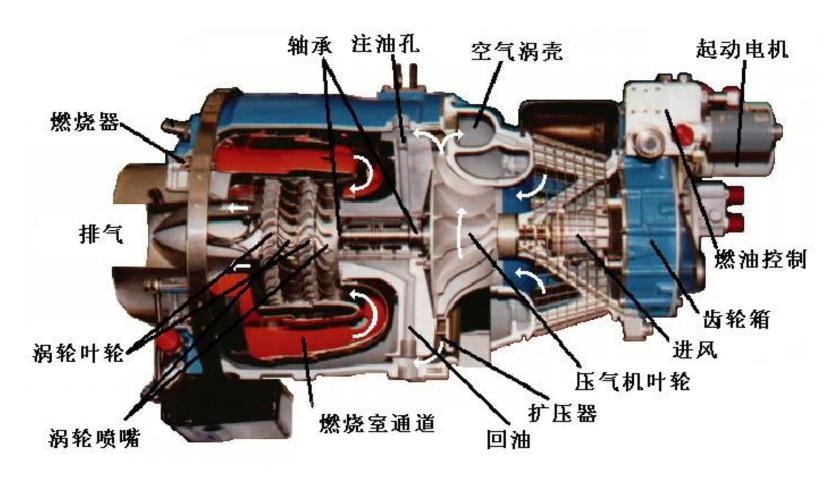
联合循环的顶循环



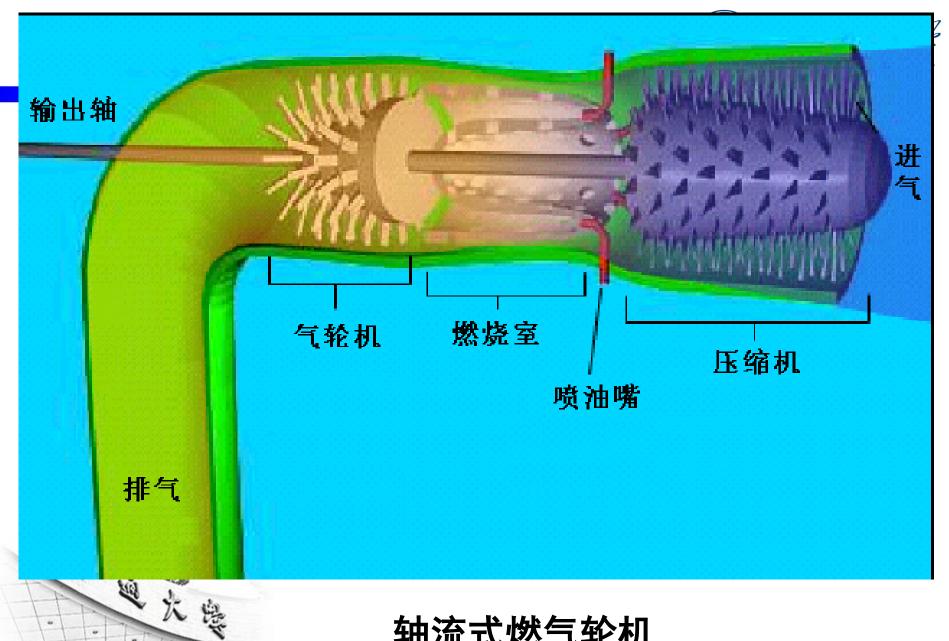
9-6 燃气轮机装置循环——布雷顿循环



一、燃气轮机(gas turbine)装置简介

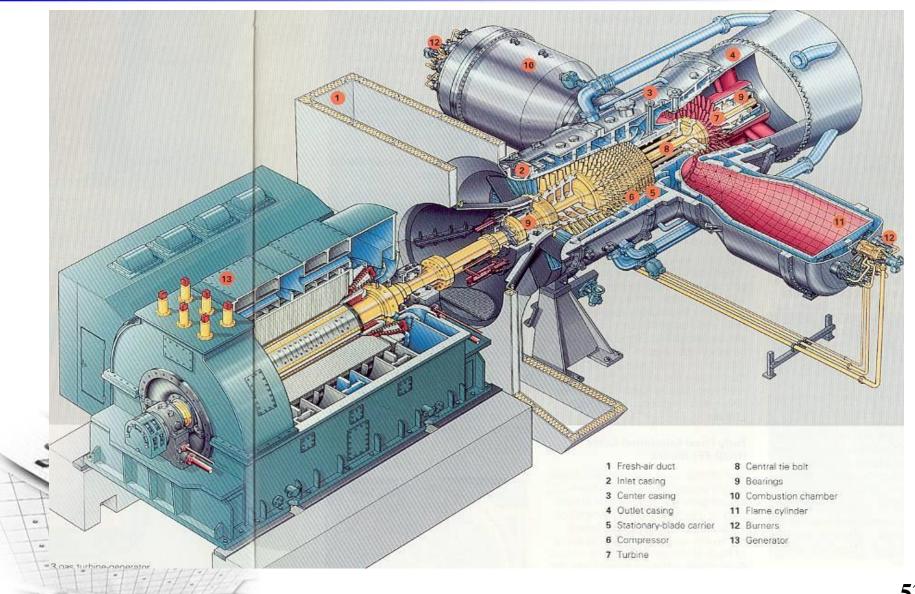


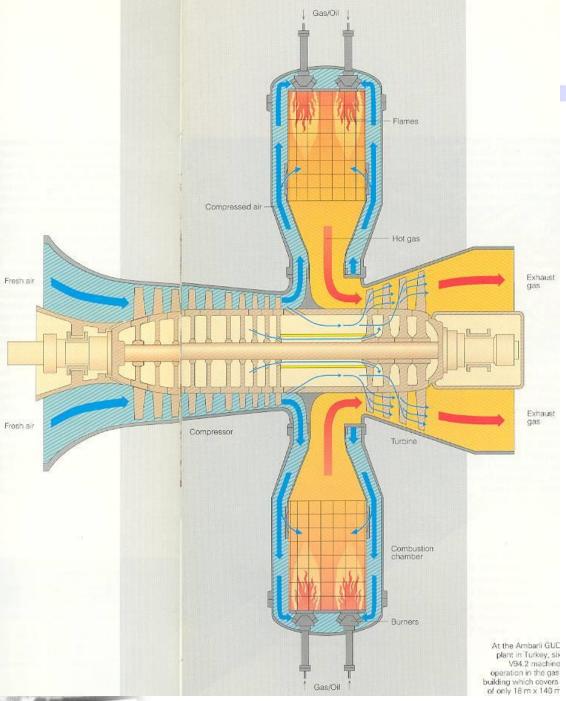
小型燃气轮机



轴流式燃气轮机







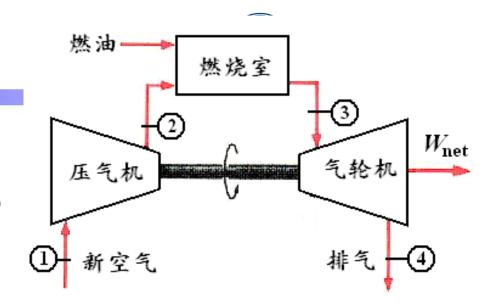


构成

压气机(compressor)

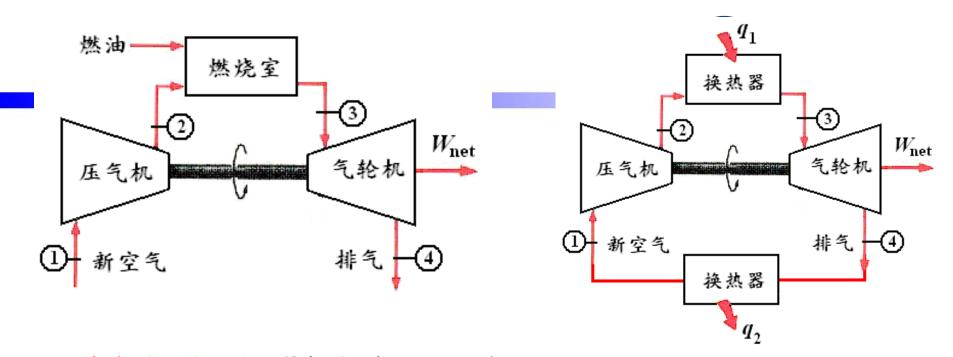
燃烧室(combustion chamber)

燃气轮机(gas turbine)



特点

- 1. 开式循环(open cycle), 工质流入和流出;
- 2. 运转平稳, 连续输出功(叶轮式机械的共同特点);
- 3. 启动快,达满负荷快;
- 4. 燃气轮机产生的功率大部分被压气机消耗,但由于设备简单、重量轻,重量功率比仍较大。



引入空气标准假设进行抽象、概括:

- 1) 把实际工质简化为空气,且作理想气体处理,比热容取定值;
- 2) 压缩和膨胀过程中忽略换热和摩擦损失, 简化为可逆绝热过程;
- 3)燃料燃烧加热过程,简化为工质从高温热源可逆等压吸热过程;
- 4) 把排气过程简化成向低温热源可逆定压放热过程;
- 5) 进排气过程相互重合抵消,循环变成闭式循环。

二、定压加热理想循环

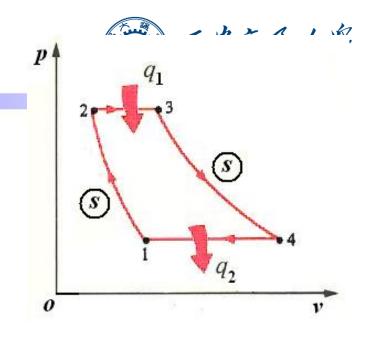
1-2 等熵压缩(压气机内)

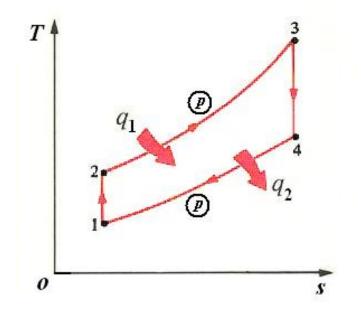
循环增压比
$$\pi = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$
 (pressure ratio)

2-3 定压吸热(燃烧室内)

循环增温比
$$\tau = \frac{T_3}{T_1}$$
 (temperature ratio)

- 3-4 等熵膨胀(燃气轮机内)
- 4-1 定压放热(排气, 假想换热器)





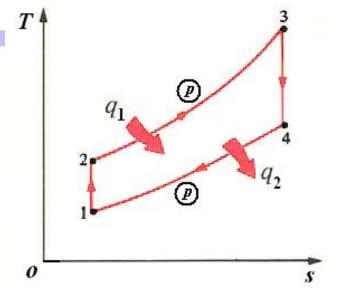
三、定压加热理想循环分析



1. 热效率η,

$$q_1 = h_3 - h_2 = c_{pm} \Big|_{t_2}^{t_3} (T_3 - T_2) = c_p (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$q_2 = h_4 - h_1 = c_{pm} \Big|_{t_1}^{t_4} (T_4 - T_1) = c_p (T_4 - T_1)$$



$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{T_{3} - T_{2}}$$

$$T_4 = T_3 \left(\frac{p_4}{p_3}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}$$

$$T_1 = T_2 \left(\frac{p_1}{r_3}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} T_{4} - T_{3} \\ \hline p_{3} \end{array} \right)$$

$$T_{1} = T_{2} \left(\frac{p_{1}}{p_{2}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}$$

$$P_{4} = p_{1} \Rightarrow \frac{T_{4}}{T_{3}} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{T_{3} - T_{2}} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}$$

$$P_{3} = p_{2} \Rightarrow \frac{T_{4}}{T_{3}} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{T_{3} - T_{2}} = \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}$$

$$\therefore \eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}}}$$

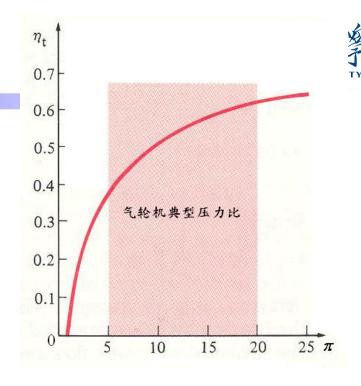
注意:式中 T_1 、 T_2 并非指高温热源,低温热源。

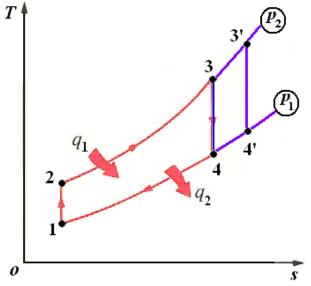
2.分析

$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1}}} \quad \eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}}$$

$$a)$$
 π ↑ η_t ↑ η_t 与 T_3 无关

b)
$$\pi$$
一定 $\tau \uparrow q_1 \uparrow w_{\text{net}} \uparrow \eta_{\text{t}}$ 不变





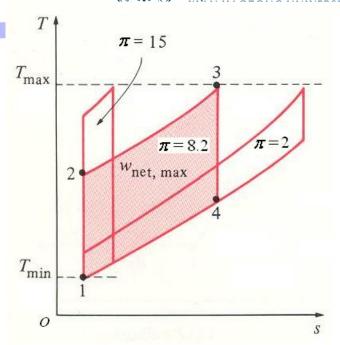


$$c)$$
 τ 一定, π 取某值 $w_{\text{net}} \to w_{\text{max}}$

$$w_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2$$

= $c_p [(T_3 - T_2) - (T_4 - T_1)]$

$$=c_{p}T_{1}\left[\frac{\tau\left(\pi^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}-1\right)}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}}-\left(\pi^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}-1\right)\right]$$

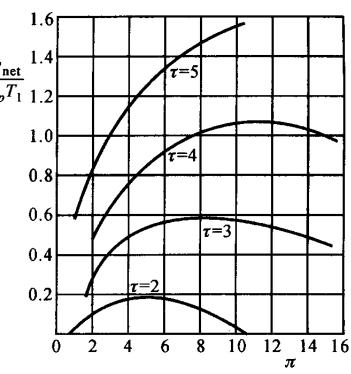


$$\frac{\delta w_{\text{net}}}{d\pi} = 0 \longrightarrow \pi = \tau^{\frac{\kappa}{2(\kappa - 1)}} \longrightarrow w_{\text{net}} \longrightarrow w_{\text{net,max}}$$

d) w_{net} 与 τ 及 π 的关系



- 1) 对于任一 τ ,均有 π ,使 $w \rightarrow w_{\text{net,max}}$
- 2) τ 上升,即 T_3 上升,使取得 $w_{\text{net,max}}$ 的 π 上升, η_{t} 上升,所以提高 T_3 能带 动 $w_{\text{net,max}}$ 及 η_{t} 同时升高(π_{opt})。



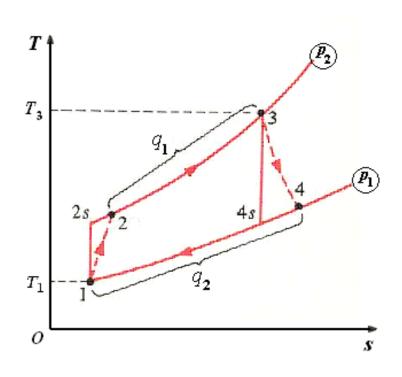
在材料强度许可的前提下,尽可能提高 T_3 ,有利于提高燃气轮机的比功率。

9-7 燃气轮机装置定压加热实际循环



一、定压加热的实际循环

- 1-2 不可逆绝热压缩,熵增;
- 2-3 定压吸热;
- 3-4 不可逆绝热膨胀,熵增;
- 4-1 定压放热。



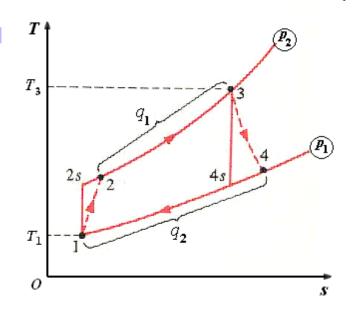
压气机绝热效率和燃气轮机相对内效率



压气机绝热效率:
$$\eta_{C,s} = \frac{w_{C,s}}{w_C'} = \frac{h_{2_s} - h_1}{h_2 - h_1}$$

$$w'_{\rm C} = (h_2 - h_1) = \frac{w_{C,s}}{\eta_{C,s}} = \frac{1}{\eta_{C,s}} (h_{2_s} - h_1)$$

$$h_2 = h_1 + \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} (h_{2_s} - h_1)$$



燃气轮机相对内效率:

$$\eta_{\rm T} = \frac{w'_{\rm t,T}}{w_{\rm t,T}} = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{h_3 - h_{4_{\rm c}}}$$

$$w'_{t,T} = h_3 - h_4 = w_{t,T} \eta_T = \eta_T (h_3 - h_{4_s})$$

$$h_4 = h_3 - \eta_{\rm T} (h_3 - h_{4_{\rm s}})$$

三、燃气轮机装置的内部热效率

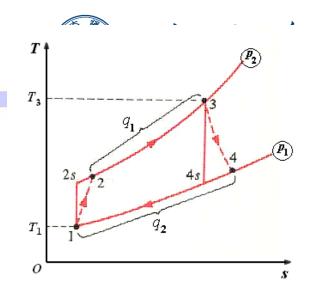
$$\eta_{\mathrm{i}} = rac{w_{\mathrm{net}}'}{q_{\mathrm{i}}'}$$

$$w'_{\text{net}} = w'_{\text{t,T}} - w'_{\text{C}}$$

$$= \eta_{\rm T} \left(h_3 - h_{4_{\rm s}} \right) - \frac{1}{\eta_{\rm Cs}} \left(h_{2_{\rm s}} - h_1 \right)$$

$$q_1' = h_3 - h_2 = h_3 - h_1 - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} (h_{2s} - h_1)$$

$$\eta_{i} = \frac{\eta_{T} \left(h_{3} - h_{4_{s}} \right) - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_{s}} - h_{1} \right)}{h_{3} - h_{1} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_{s}} - h_{1} \right)} =$$



$$= \frac{\eta_{\mathrm{T}} \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{\mathrm{Cs}}}}{\frac{\tau-1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{\mathrm{Cs}}}}$$

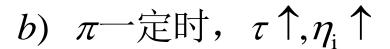
$$\eta_{i} = \frac{\eta_{T} (h_{3} - h_{4_{s}}) - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} (h_{2_{s}} - h_{1})}{h_{3} - h_{1} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} (h_{2_{s}} - h_{1})} = \frac{\eta_{T} \frac{\tau}{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}{\frac{\tau - 1}{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}$$



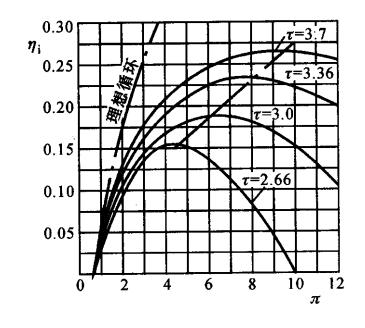
讨论:

$$a)$$
除 π 、 τ 外, η_i 还与 η_{Cs} 、 η_T 有关
$$\eta_T \uparrow \eta_{Cs} \uparrow \Rightarrow \eta_i \uparrow$$

目前 $\eta_{\rm T} = 0.85 \sim 0.92$, $\eta_{\rm Cs} = 0.85 \sim 0.90$

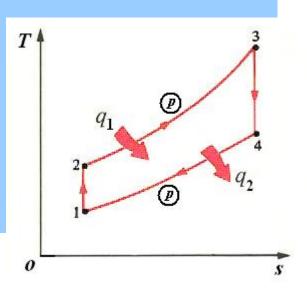


c) $\pi \uparrow, \eta_i \uparrow$ 但有极值



而且,极值随循环增温比的增大而增大,因此,增大τ是提高燃 气轮机装置实际热效率的主要方向。 例题2:空气标准布雷顿循环,进入压气机的空气 p_1 =0.1MPa、 t_1 =20℃,离开压气机的空气压力 p_2 =0.5MPa,循环最高温度 t_3 =1000℃。试求:

- (1) 循环各点状态参数(压力、温度)
- (2) 压气机耗功 w_c 和燃气轮机做功 w_T
- (3) 循环热效率
- (4) 若燃气轮机相对内效率为0.9, 此时循环热效率



解(1)做出循环坐标图

(2) 求循环各状态点的状态参数(压力和温度)

状态点1(压气机入口): $p_1=0.1$ MPa、 $t_1=20$ °C, T=293K(已知)

状态点2(压气机出口): $p_2=0.5$ MPa(已知), 1-2定熵过程

由定熵过程的过程方程,得:

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = 293 \times \left(\frac{0.5}{0.1}\right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}} = 464.5 \text{ K}$$

状态点3(气轮机进口):

 T_3 =1000+273=1273K(已知),2-3定压过程

$$p_3 = p_2 = 0.5 \text{ MPa}$$

状态点4(气轮机出口):

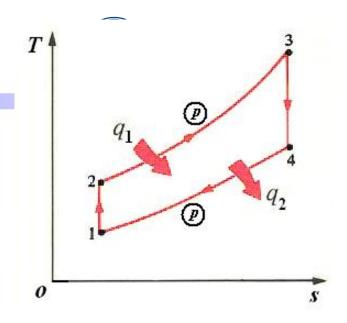
4-1定压过程, $p_4=p_1=0.1$ MPa(已知),3-4 定熵过程

$$T_4 = T_3 \left(\frac{p_4}{p_3}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = 1273 \times \left(\frac{0.1}{0.5}\right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}} = 803.5 \text{ K}$$

(2) 压气机耗功 w_c 和燃气轮机做功 w_T

$$w_c = h_2 - h_1 = c_p (T_2 - T_1) = 1.004 \times (464.5 - 293) = 172 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_T = h_3 - h_4 = c_p (T_3 - T_4) = 1.004 \times (1273 - 803.5) = 471.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$



$$\eta_{\rm t} = \frac{w_{\rm net}}{q_1} = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1}$$

$$q_1 = h_3 - h_2 = c_p (T_3 - T_2) = 1.004 \times (1273 - 464.5) = 811.9 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{\text{net}} = w_T - w_c = (471.5 - 172) \text{ kJ/kg} = 299.5 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_{\rm t} = \frac{w_{\rm net}}{q_{\rm 1}} = \frac{299.5}{811.9} = 37\%$$

(4) 若燃气轮机相对内效率为0.9, 此时循环热效率

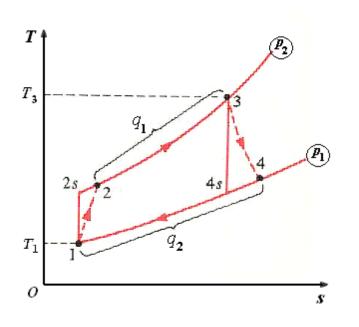


$$w_T' = \eta_T w_T = 0.9 \times 471.5 = 424.35 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$\eta_{\rm t}' = \frac{w_{\rm net}'}{q_1} = \frac{w_T' - w_c}{q_1} = \frac{424.35 - 172}{811.9} = 30.8\%$$

例题3: 某燃气轮机装置定压加热循环,循环增压比 π =7,增温比 τ =4,压气机吸入空气压力 p_1 =0.8MPa, t_1 =17 $^{\circ}$ 0。压气机绝热效率 $\eta_{\rm Cs}$ =0.90,燃机轮机相对内效率 $\eta_{\rm T}$ =0.92,若空气取定比热,其 c_p =1.03 kJ/(kg K), $R_{\rm g}$ =0.287 kJ/(kg K), κ =1.3863。

求:循环吸热量 q_1 ,放热量 q_2 ,循环净功及装置内部热效率 η_i ;



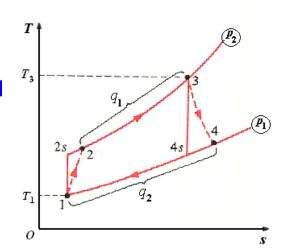
$$p_2 = \pi p_1 = 7 \times 0.8 \text{ MPa} = 5.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T_{2s} = T_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} = T_1 \pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}$$

$$= 290 \text{ K} \times 7^{\frac{1.3868 - 1}{1.3868}} = 498.76 \text{ K}$$

$$h_2 = h_1 + \frac{1}{\eta_{\text{C,s}}} \left(h_{2_{\text{s}}} - h_1\right)$$

$$T_2 = T_1 + \frac{T_{2s} - T_1}{\eta_{Cs}} = 290 \text{ K} + \frac{(498.76 - 290) \text{ K}}{0.90} = 521.95 \text{ K}$$





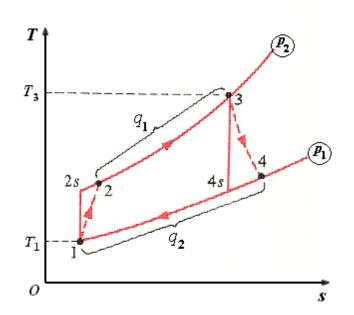
$$T_3 = \tau T_1 = 4 \times 290 \text{ K} = 1160 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{4s} = T_3 \left(\frac{p_4}{p_3}\right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} = T_3 \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} = 1160 \text{ K} \times \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{\frac{1.3868 - 1}{1.3868}} = 674.48 \text{ K}$$

$$T_4 = T_3 - \eta_T (T_3 - T_4) = 1160 \text{ K} - 0.92 \times (1160 - 674.48) \text{ K} = 713.32 \text{ K}$$

$$q_1 = c_p (T_3 - T_2)$$

= 1.03 J/(kg·K)×(1160-521.95) K
= 657.19 kJ/kg





$$q_2 = c_p (T_4 - T_1)$$

= 1.03 kJ/(kg·K)×(713.32-290) K
= 436.02 kJ/kg

$$\eta_{\rm i} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{436.02 \text{ kJ/kg}}{657.19 \text{ kJ/kg}} = 33.65\%$$

$$w_{\text{net}} = \eta_i q_1 = 0.336 \ 5 \times 657.19 \ \text{kJ/kg} = 221.14 \ \text{kJ/kg}$$

$$w_{\text{net}} = q_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2 = 657.19 - 436.02 \text{ kJ/kg} = 221.17 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

总结循环分析的步骤



- 1、画出循环过程图T-s图、p-v图、 $\log p$ -h图。
- 2、根据过程特点,确定各状态点的状态参数

注意区分:工质的性质

理想气体: 过程方程+状态方程

实际气体: 查表或查图的方法

3、计算循环中的热量、功量、效率及实际过程的有效能损失



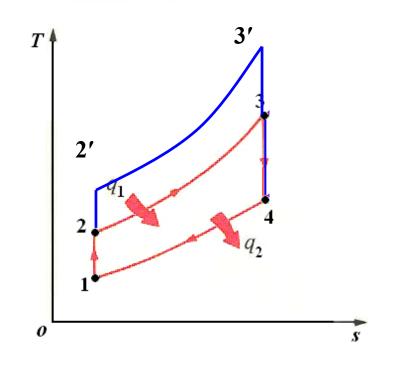
燃气轮机装置的定压加热理想循环



$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}}$$

循环增压比
$$\pi = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

循环增压比越高, 循环热效率越高



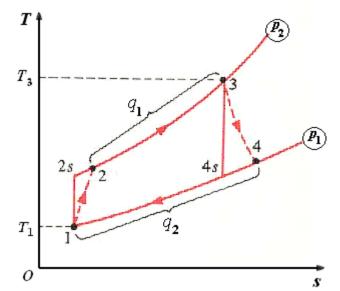
但是随着循环增压比的增加,燃气轮机的进口(3点)压力和温度均升高,对设备的耐压性和耐高温性提出了更高要求,因此,增压比的增加受到设备耐压和耐温性能的限制。



对于实际循环

$$\eta_{i} = \frac{\eta_{T} \left(h_{3} - h_{4_{s}} \right) - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_{s}} - h_{1} \right)}{h_{3} - h_{1} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_{s}} - h_{1} \right)} = \frac{\eta_{T} \frac{\tau}{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}{\frac{\tau - 1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}$$

$$T_{1} = \frac{\eta_{T} \left(h_{3} - h_{4_{s}} \right) - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_{s}} - h_{1} \right)}{\eta_{Cs}} = \frac{\eta_{T} \frac{\tau}{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}} - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}}}$$



\mathcal{T} 受材料耐热限制 \mathcal{T} \mathcal{T} 现最佳



有无其它途径?

9-8 提高燃气轮机装置热效率的热力学措施

一、回热(regeneration)

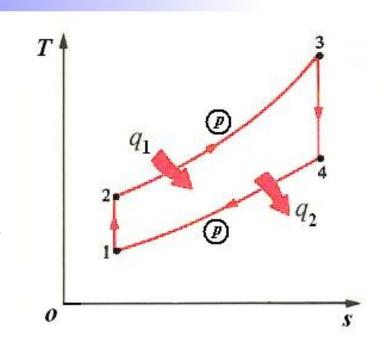
T₄在500°C左右

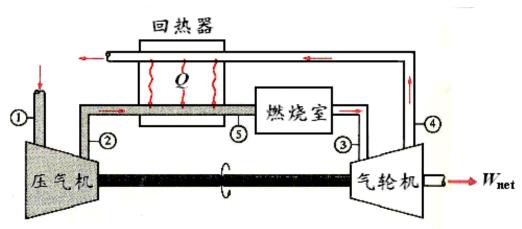
若使 $T_4 \longrightarrow P_4 \longrightarrow T_4$ 不可能

如果 $T_4 > T_2$

预热空气, 回热







回热在T-s 图上的表示

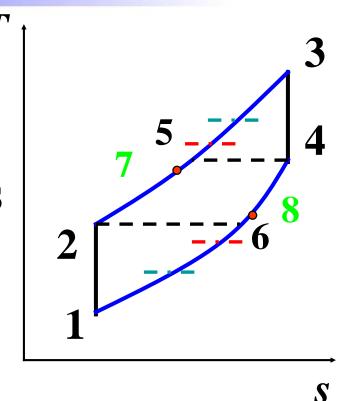


理想回热: 5 6

实际回热: 7.8

定义: 回热度 Effectiveness

$$\sigma = \frac{\text{实际回热利用的热量}}{\text{理论上极限可利用的热量}}$$
$$= \frac{h_7 - h_2}{h_5 - h_2} = \frac{h_4 - h_8}{h_4 - h_6}$$

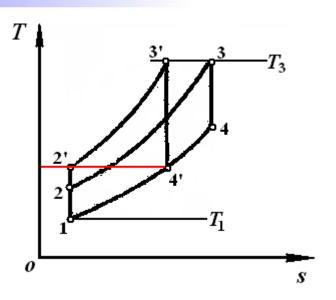


一般取0.6~0.9

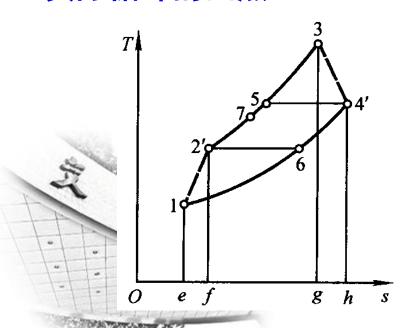
$$\eta_{\mathrm{t回}} = rac{w_{\mathrm{ph}}}{q_{\mathrm{1}}}$$
 > $\eta_{\mathrm{t简}}$



注意: π达一定值, 回热不能进行。



实际循环的回热

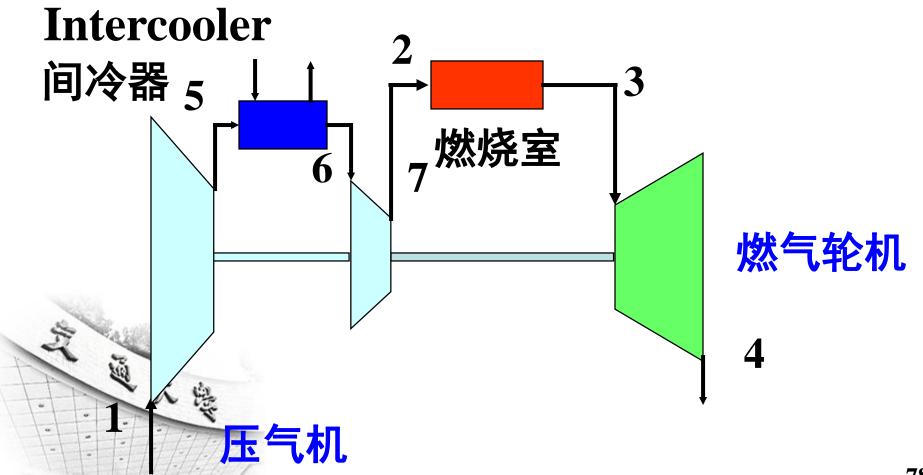


$$\sigma' = \frac{h_7 - h_{2'}}{h_5 - h_{2'}} = \frac{h_7 - h_{2'}}{h_{4'} - h_6}$$

二、回热基础上分级压缩,中间冷却

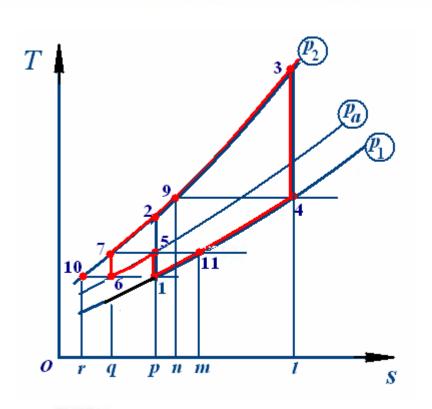


分级压缩中间冷却的图示



如果没有回热,采用分级压缩,中间冷却后





循环12341 循环1567341: { + 循环67256

循环67256: $\eta'_{t} = 1 - \frac{1}{\kappa - 1} < \eta_{t}$

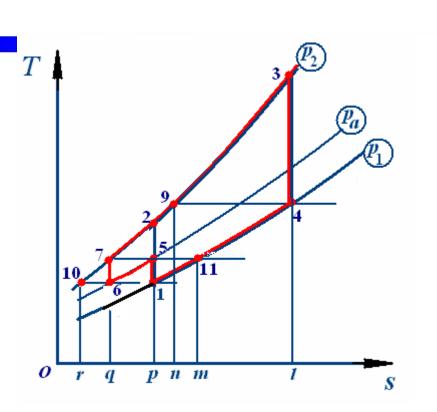


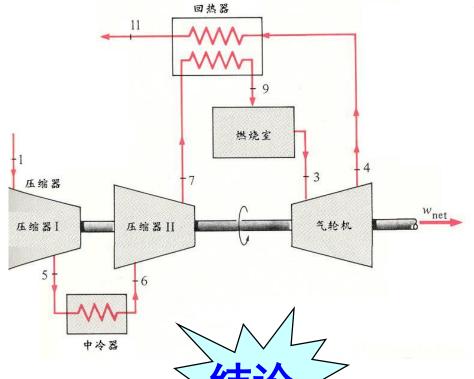


$$|w_{\text{ph}}\rangle |w_{\text{fi}}\rangle |\eta_{\text{t, ph}} < \eta_{\text{tfi}}\rangle$$

回热基础上分级压缩中间冷却







 $W_{\text{net},1567341} > W_{\text{net},12341}$

 $q_{1,1567341} = q_{1,12341}$

 $\eta_{t,1567341} > \eta_{t,12341}$



三、回热基础上分级膨胀,中间加热



若无回热

$$\eta_{\text{t,12341}} = \eta_{\text{t,127101}}$$

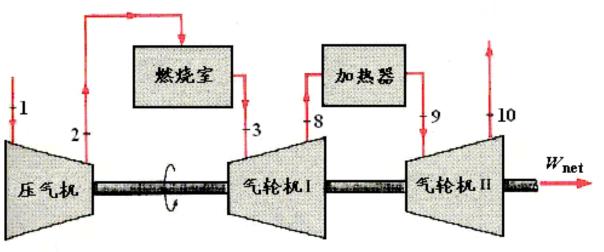
$$\eta_{\text{t,1238910}} < \eta_{\text{t,127101}}$$

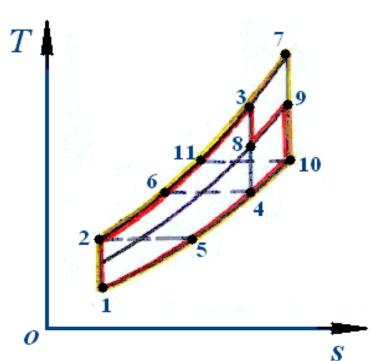
$$\eta_{
m t.$$
中热 $<$ $\eta_{
m t.}$ 简



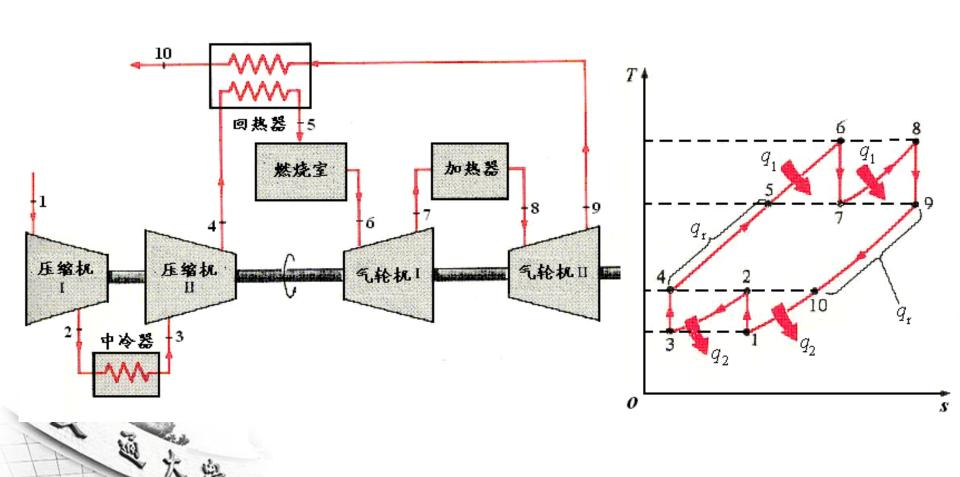
循环12389101与循环12341比较 T_{1m} 上升, T_{2m} 不变

$$\eta_{
m t, ph} > \eta_{
m t, fi}$$

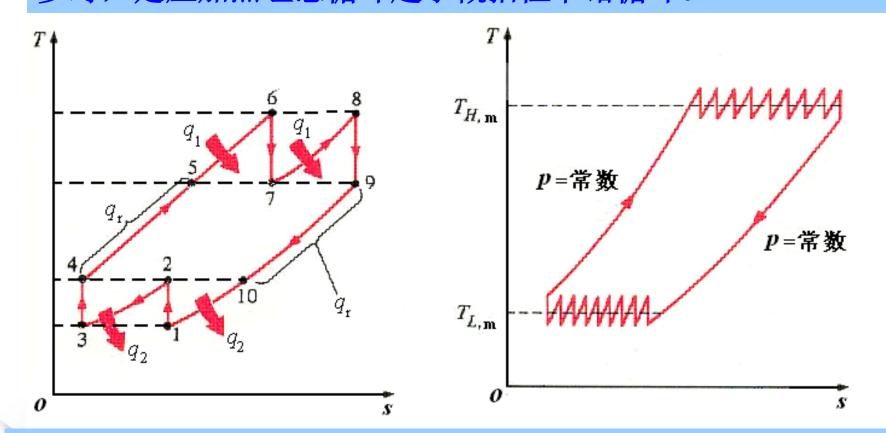




四、回热基础上分级压缩,中间冷却; 分级膨胀,中间加热



当分级压缩中间冷却;分级膨胀中间再热,级数趋向无穷 多时,定压加热理想循环趋于概括性卡诺循环。



注意:分级压缩中间冷却,分级膨胀中间再热只有在回 热的基础上进行,才能提高装置的热效率,如果没有回 热,循环的热效率反而下降。

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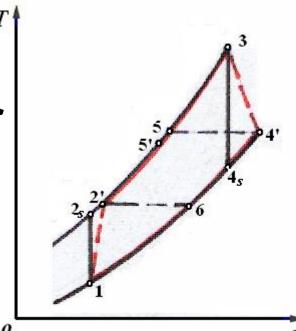
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例题4



一燃气轮机装置,按等压加热循环工作。压缩机进口参数为 t_1 =27°C, p_1 =0.1MPa,压缩机增压比 π =6,气轮机进口燃气温度为 t_3 =800°C,压缩机绝热效 η_{Cs} =0.88,燃气轮机相对内效率 η_{T} =0.85,求:

- 1) 该装置的热效率;
- 2) 试计算1kg燃气流经压气机、燃气轮机时的熵增;
 - 3) 若采用极限回热, 计算其热效率;
- 4)指出提高装置热效率的热力学途径。 燃气Rg=0.287kJ/(kg K),比热容取定值, $c_p=1.005$ kJ/(kg K)

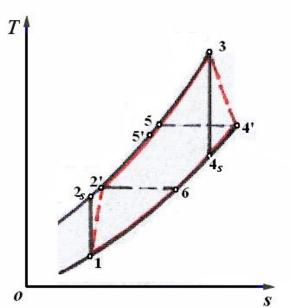


解:1) 求热效率



$$c_V = c_p - R_g$$

=
$$100 5 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)} - 287 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)} = 718 \text{ J/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$$



$$\kappa = \frac{c_p}{c_V} = 1.4$$

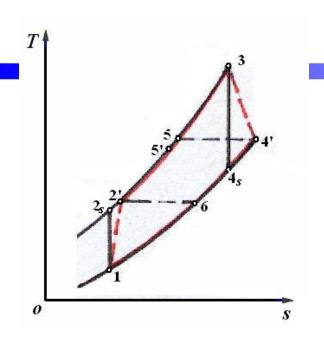
$$T_{2s} = T_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} = T_1 \pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}$$

$$= (27 + 273) \text{ K} \times 6^{\frac{1.4 - 1}{1.4}} = 500.5 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2' = T_1 + \frac{T_{2s} - T_1}{\eta_{Cs}}$$

$$T_3 = (800 + 273) \text{ K} = 1073 \text{ K}$$
 = 300 K + $\frac{(500.5 - 300) \text{ K}}{0.88}$ = 527.9 K

$$T_{4s} = T_3 \left(\frac{p_{4s}}{p_3}\right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa}} = T_3 \left(\frac{1}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = 1\ 073\ \text{K} \times \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^{\frac{1.4-1}{1.4}} = 643.1\ \text{K}$$



$$\eta_T = \frac{h_3 - h_4^{'}}{h_3 - h_{4s}} = \frac{T_3 - T_4^{'}}{T_3 - T_{4s}}$$
 It is a proper than the property of t



$$T_{4'} = T_3 - \eta_T (T_3 - T_{4s})$$

= 1 073 K - 0.58×(1 073 - 643.1) K
= 702.6 K

$$\eta_{\rm i} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_{4'} - T_1}{T_3 - T_{2'}} = 1 - \frac{(707.6 - 300) \text{ K}}{(1\ 073 - 527.9) \text{ K}} = 0.252$$

2) 压气机和燃气轮机中的熵增

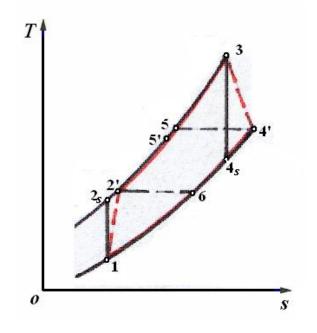
$$\Delta s_{12'} = \Delta s_{12s} + \Delta s_{2s2'} = \Delta s_{2s2'} = c_p \ln \frac{T_{2'}}{T_{2s}}$$

$$= 1.005 \text{ kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)} \times \ln \frac{527.9 \text{ K}}{500.5 \text{ K}} = 0.053 \text{ 6 kJ/(kg} \cdot \text{K)}$$

$$\Delta s_{34'} = \Delta s_{34s} + \Delta s_{4s4'} = \Delta s_{4s4'} = c_p \ln \frac{T_{4'}}{T_{4s}}$$



=1.005 kJ/(kg·K)×ln
$$\frac{707.6 \text{ K}}{641.3 \text{ K}}$$
 = 0.096 kJ/(kg·K)



3) 极限回热时的热效率:

$$q_1 = c_p (T_3 - T_5)$$
 $q_2 = c_p (T_6 - T_1)$

$$\eta_{i,\square} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} = 1 - \frac{T_6 - T_1}{T_3 - T_5}$$

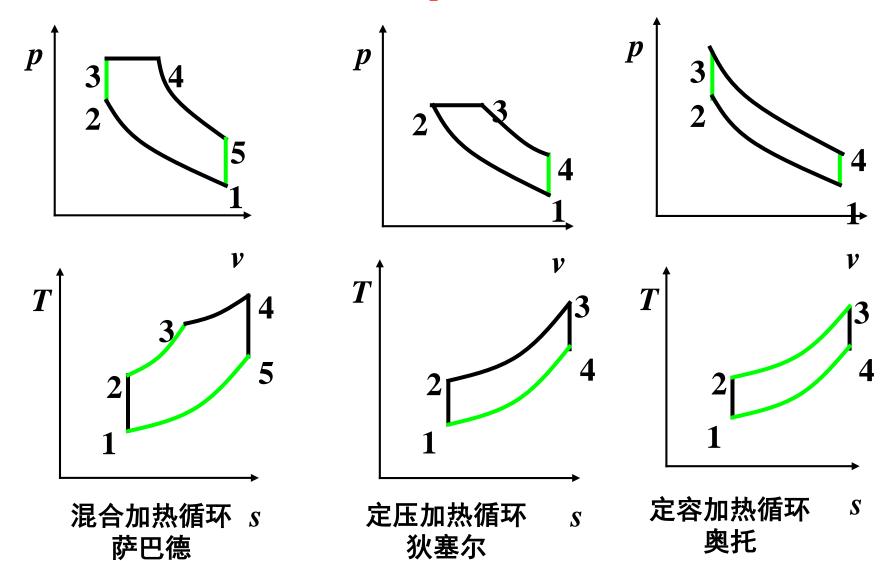
$$= 1 - \frac{T_{2'} - T_1}{T_3 - T_{4'}} = 1 - \frac{(527.9 - 300) \text{ K}}{(1073 - 707.6) \text{ K}} = 0.376$$

4)提高装置热效率的热力学途径:回热,在回热基础上分级压缩、中间冷却和在回热基础上分级膨胀、中间再热。

小结

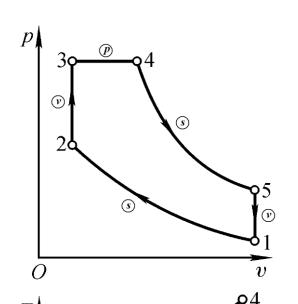


一、活塞式内燃机循环: 1.p-v图及T-s图



2、循环计算





压缩比 (compression ratio)

$$\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$$

定容增压比(pressure ratio)

$$\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$$

定压预胀比 (cutoff ratio)

$$\rho = \frac{v_4}{v_3}$$

吸热量

$$q_1 = q_{2-3} + q_{3-4} = c_V (T_3 - T_2) + c_p (T_4 - T_3)$$

放热量(取绝对值)

$$q_2 = q_{5-1} = c_V (T_5 - T_1)$$

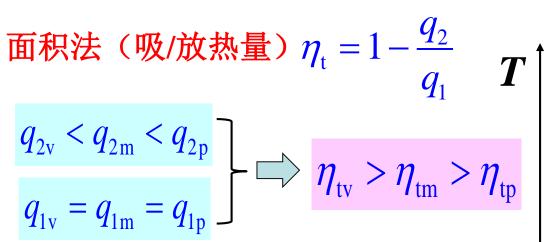
$$W_{\text{net}} = q_{\text{net}} = q_1 - q_2$$

$$\eta_{\rm t} = \frac{w_{\rm net}}{q_{\rm 1}} = 1 - \frac{q_{\rm 2}}{q_{\rm 1}}$$

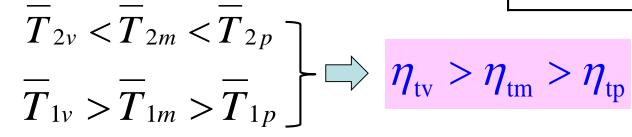
3、循环比较

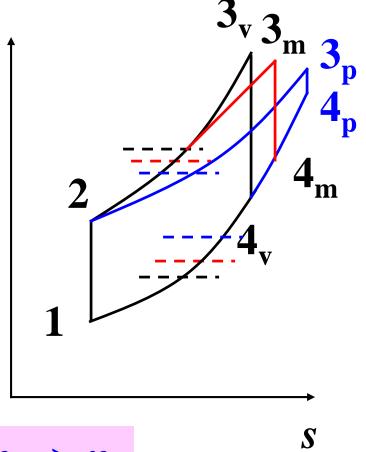


1)、压缩比相同,吸热量相同时的比较



平均温度法 $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$





2)、循环 p_{max} 、 T_{max} 相同时的比较



面积法(吸/放热量) $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_2}$

$$q_{1p} > q_{1m} > q_{1v}$$

$$q_{2p} = q_{2m} = q_{2v}$$

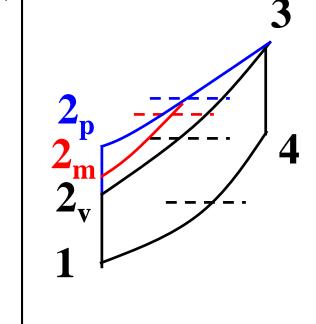
$$q_{1} > q_{1v}$$

$$\eta_{tp} > \eta_{tm} > \eta_{tv}$$

平均温度法 $\eta_{\rm t} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$

$$\overline{T}_{2p} = \overline{T}_{2m} = \overline{T}_{2v}$$

$$\overline{T}_{1p} > \overline{T}_{1m} > \overline{T}_{1v}$$

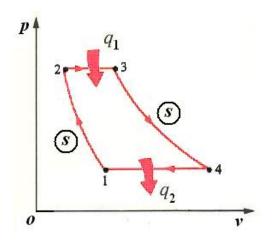


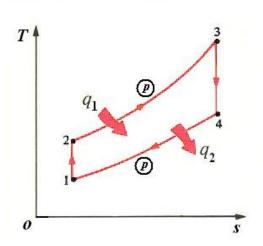
$$\eta_{\rm tp} > \eta_{\rm tm} > \eta_{\rm tv}$$











循环增压比

$$\pi = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

循环增温比

$$\tau = \frac{T_3}{T_1}$$

1. 热效率η,

$$q_1 = h_3 - h_2 = c_p (T_3 - T_2)$$



$$q_2 = h_4 - h_1 = c_p (T_4 - T_1)$$

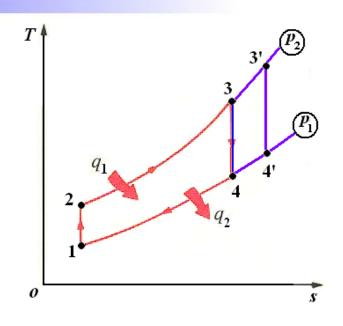
$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{q_{2}}{q_{1}} = 1 - \frac{T_{4} - T_{1}}{T_{3} - T_{2}}$$



$$\eta_{t} = 1 - \frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}}}$$

注意:式中 T_1 、 T_2 并非指高温

热源,低温热源。



2. 循环分析及优化

$$a)$$
 π ↑ η_{t} ↑ η_{t} 与 T_{3} 无关

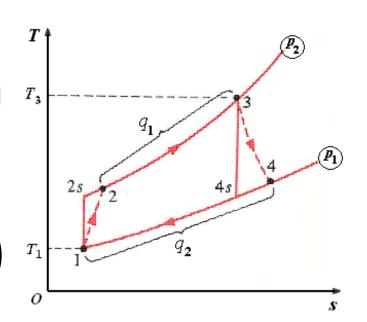
b)
$$\pi$$
一定 $\tau \uparrow q_1 \uparrow w_{net} \uparrow \eta_t$ 不变

三、燃气轮机定压加热的实际循环

压气机绝热效率

$$\eta_{\text{C,s}} = \frac{w_{\text{C,s}}}{w_{\text{C}}'} = \frac{h_{2_{\text{s}}} - h_{1}}{h_{2} - h_{1}}$$

$$w_{\rm C}' = \frac{w_{\rm C,s}}{\eta_{\rm C,s}} = \frac{1}{\eta_{\rm C,s}} \left(h_{\rm 2_s} - h_{\rm 1} \right) \qquad h_{\rm 2} = h_{\rm 1} + \frac{1}{\eta_{\rm C,s}} \left(h_{\rm 2_s} - h_{\rm 1} \right) \qquad \tau_{\rm 1} = h_{\rm 1} + \frac{1}{\eta_{\rm C,s}} \left(h_{\rm 2_s} - h_{\rm 1} \right)$$



燃气轮机相对内效率

$$\eta_{\rm T} = \frac{w'_{\rm t,T}}{w_{\rm t,T}} = \frac{h_3 - h_4}{h_3 - h_{4_{\rm s}}}$$

$$w_{\mathrm{t,T}}' = \eta_{\mathrm{T}} \left(h_3 - h_{4_{\mathrm{s}}} \right)$$

$$h_4 = h_3 - \eta_{\rm T} (h_3 - h_{4_{\rm s}})$$

内部热效率 $\eta_{\rm i} = \frac{w'_{\rm net}}{a'_{\cdot}}$

$$w'_{\text{net}} = w'_{\text{t,T}} - w'_{\text{C}} = \eta_{\text{T}} \left(h_3 - h_{4_s} \right) - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} \left(h_{2_s} - h_1 \right)$$

$$q_1' = h_3 - h_2 = h_3 - h_1 - \frac{1}{\eta_{Cs}} (h_{2s} - h_1)$$

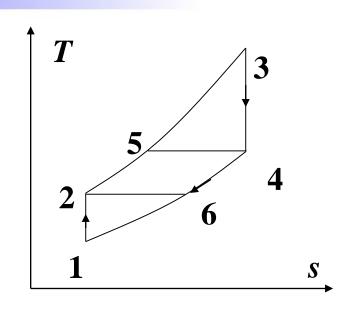
四、提高燃气轮机装置热效率的热力学措施。新安克通大學

1、采用回热

平均吸热温度升高、平均放热温度降低

$$\Rightarrow \eta_{\rm t, p} = 1 - \frac{T_{\rm 2p}}{T_{\rm 1p}} > \eta_{\rm t}$$

2、回热基础上分级压缩、级间冷却



没有回热的分级压缩、级间冷却不能提高热效率

3、回热基础上多级膨胀、中间再热

没有回热的多级膨胀、中间再热不能提高热效率

作业



- 9-4,
- · 9-5₁
- · 9-15,
- 9-23

