# 第四章 习题1

# 工程热力学与传热学

**Engineering Thermodynamics & Heat transfer** 

第四章 气体的热力过程

同济大学机械与能源工程学院 吴家正

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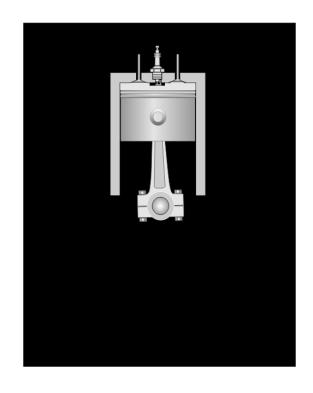
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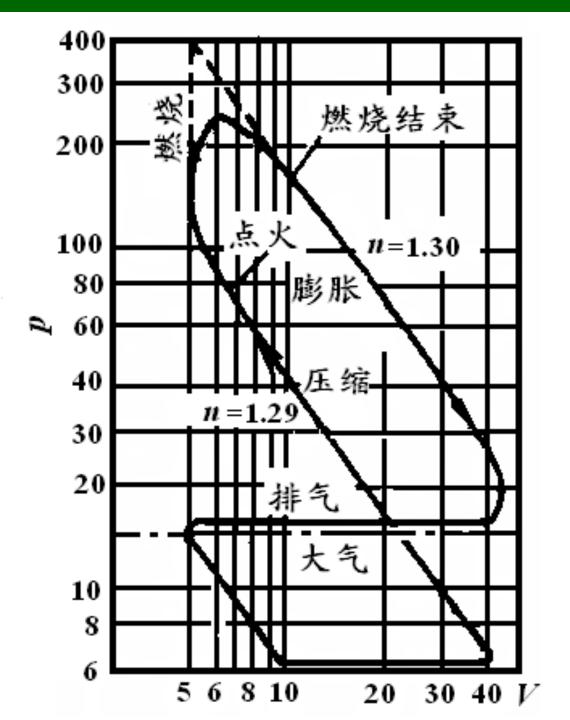
# 4.1 理想气体的基本热力过程

# 4.1.1 气体基本热力过程

- 1.研究热力过程的目的、方法
- ►目的 以热力学第一定律为基础,分析可逆的基本热力过程中能量转换、传递关系,揭示过程中工质状态参数的变化规律及热量和功量的计算。
- **▶** 方法和手段
  - 求出过程方程及计算各过程初终态参数。 $p, v, T, \triangle u, \triangle h$
  - 根据热力学第一定律及气体性质计算过程中功和热。w, w<sub>i</sub>, q
  - 画出过程*p-v*及*T-s*图,分析过程中参数及能量关系。

# 2.基本热力过程的过程方程





在
$$\log p - \log V$$
 图上有 $\log p = -n \ln V + c$   $\Rightarrow pv^n = 常数$ 

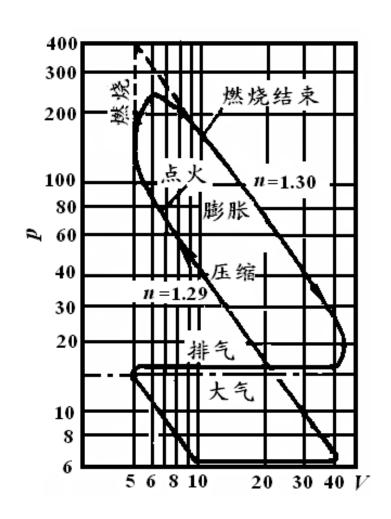
$$n=0$$
  $p=C$  定压过程

$$n=1$$
  $pv=C$  定温过程

$$n = \kappa$$
  $pv^{\kappa} = C$  定熵过程

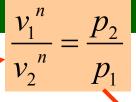
$$n = \pm \infty$$
  $v = \mathbb{C}$  定容过程

$$n$$
=任意值  $pv^n$  =C 多变过程



# 4.1.2 理想气体多变过程

### 1. 过程方程及其初终态状态参数计算



$$p_1 v_1^{\ n} = p_2 v_2^{\ n}$$

$$\Longrightarrow p_1 v_1 v_1^n$$

$$p_1 v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n$$
  $\implies$   $p_1 v_1 v_1^{n-1} = p_2 v_2 v_2^{n-1} \implies$   $T_1 v_1^{n-1} = T_2 v_2^{n-1} \implies$ 

$$\left|T_{1}v_{1}^{n-1}=T_{2}v_{2}^{n-1}\right| \Longrightarrow$$

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

★定容过程 (*v*=常数)

$$n = +\infty$$

 $pv = R_{\sigma}T$ 

$$n = \pm \infty$$
  $v_1 = v_2$ 

$$v_{1} = \frac{R_{g}T_{1}}{}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{R_{\rm g}T_1}{p_1}$$
  $v_2 = \frac{R_{\rm g}T_2}{p_2}$   $\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$ 

# ★定压过程 (*p*=常数)

$$n = 0$$
  $p_1 = p_2$ 

$$p_1 = \frac{R_{\rm g} T_1}{v_1}$$

$$p_1 = \frac{R_g T_1}{v_1}$$
  $p_2 = \frac{R_g T_2}{v_2}$   $\frac{v_1}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{T_2}$ 

$$p_1 v_1^{\ n} = p_2 v_2^{\ n}$$

★定温过程 
$$n=1$$
  $T_1=T_2$ 

$$T_1 = \frac{p_1 v_1}{R_g}$$
  $T_2 = \frac{p_2 v_2}{R_g}$   $p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$ 

#### ★定熵(可逆绝热)过程

$$Tds = \delta q = dh - vdp = 0 \implies vdp = dh = c_p dT$$
 (A)

$$Tds = \delta q = du + pdv = 0 \Rightarrow -pdv = du = c_V dT$$
 (B)

$$(A) \div (B)$$
  $\kappa = -\frac{v}{p} \frac{dp}{dv} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} + \kappa \frac{dv}{v} = 0$ 

# 取定比热容, 积分 $\ln p + \ln v^{\kappa} = c \Rightarrow pv^{\kappa} = c$

$$p_1 v_1^{\kappa} = p_2 v_2^{\kappa} \implies p_1 v_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = p_2 v_2 v_2^{\kappa-1}$$

$$p_1 v_1^{\kappa} = p_2 v_2^{\kappa} \Rightarrow p_1 v_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = p_2 v_2 v_2^{\kappa-1}$$
 里想气体、 理想气体、  $T_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = T_2 v_2^{\kappa-1}$  了逆绝热证

# 三式适用于:

可逆绝执过程。

#### 2. 理想气体的多变过程的热力学能差、焓差、熵差和功及热量计算

$$\Delta u = c_{v} \Big|_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} (T_{2} - T_{1}) = c_{v} (T_{2} - T_{1})$$

$$\Delta h = c_{p} \Big|_{t_{1}}^{t_{2}} (T_{2} - T_{1}) = c_{p} (T_{2} - T_{1})$$

定比热容

$$\Delta s = c_{\rm p} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R_{\rm g} \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

$$= c_{\rm v} \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_{\rm g} \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$= c_{v} \ln \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} + c_{p} \ln \frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}}$$

$$w = \int_1^2 p \, \mathrm{d}v \qquad w_t = -\int_1^2 v \, \mathrm{d}p$$

$$q = \int_{1}^{2} T \mathrm{d}s$$

$$q = \Delta u + w$$

$$q = \Delta h + w_{\rm t}$$

#### 3. 多变指数

$$p_1 v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n \Longrightarrow \ln p_1 + n \ln v_1 = \ln p_2 + n \ln v_2$$

$$n = \frac{\ln (p_2 / p_1)}{\ln (v_1 / v_2)}$$

### 4. 在 $p \sim 图及T \sim 图上表示$

斜率 
$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{n} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{n}$$

$$pv^n = C$$
  $\frac{\mathrm{d}p}{p} + n\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{v} = 0$   $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_n = -n\frac{p}{v}$ 

$$T \mathrm{d} s = \delta q = c_n \mathrm{d} T$$
 
$$\left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n}$$
  $c_n$  称为多变比热容  $c_n = \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_v$ 

称为多变比热容 
$$c_n = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1}c_v$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{n} = -n\frac{p}{v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{n} = \frac{T}{c_{n}}$$

$$c_{n} = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1}c_{v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n}$$

$$c_n = \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_{v}$$

★定容过程: 
$$n = \pm \infty$$
  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{v} = \pm \infty$   $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{v} = \frac{T}{c_{v}}$ 

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{v} = \frac{T}{c_{v}}$$

$$n = 0$$

★定压过程: 
$$n=0$$
  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{n}=0$   $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{n}=\frac{T}{c_{n}}$ 

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{v} = \frac{T}{c_{p}}$$

$$n = 1$$

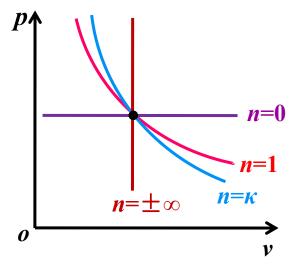
$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{\mathrm{T}} = -\frac{p}{v}$$

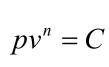
★定温过程: 
$$n=1$$
  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{T} = -\frac{p}{v}$   $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{T} = \frac{T}{c_{T}} \Rightarrow 0$ 

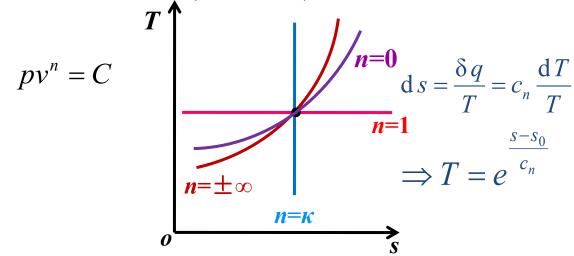
$$n = \kappa$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{\kappa} = -\kappa \frac{p}{v}$$

★定比熵过程 
$$n = \kappa$$
  $\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{\kappa} = -\kappa \frac{p}{v} \left(=-\frac{c_p}{c_V} \frac{p}{v}\right)$   $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{\kappa} = \frac{T}{c_s} = \infty$ 

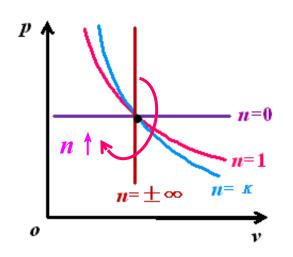


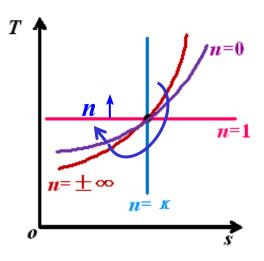




$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{x} = -n\frac{p}{v}$$

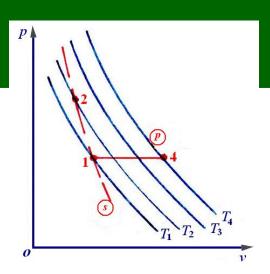
$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_{n} = -n\frac{p}{v} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_{n} = \frac{T}{c_{n}} = \frac{T}{\frac{n-\kappa}{n-1}c_{v}}$$





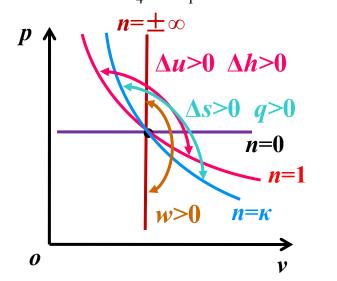
★在实际工程中,**更多关注的是过程在**T-s**图及**p-v**图上走向** 

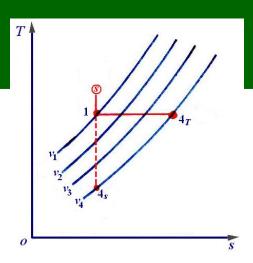
① 在p¬ 图上确定 T增大及 S增大方向 在了 图上确定 / 增大及 / 增大方向



# 在p-v图上利用特殊过程的特性确定T、s方向,如上图

$$p_1 = p_4 \qquad \frac{v_4}{T_4} = \frac{v_1}{T_1} \qquad \Longrightarrow T_4 > T_1$$

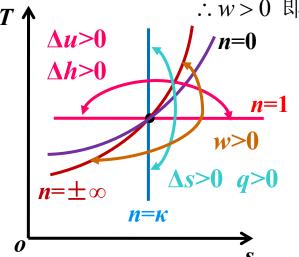




# 在T-s图上利用过程的能量关系确定p、v的方向,如上图 $T_1 = T_4$ $q = \Delta p + w$

 $:: s_4 > s_1 \quad 根据 \ ds = \frac{\delta q}{T}, \quad \delta q > 0,$ 

 $\therefore w > 0 \quad \exists \exists dv > 0, \ v_4 > v_1$ 



# 在P.104图4-2 中的变化要 熟记

# 4.2 理想气体热力过程的功及热量

# 4.2.1 理想气体基本过程的膨胀功和技术功

# 1. 多变过程的膨胀功和技术功

$$p_1 v_1^n = p v^n \notin p = \frac{p_1 v_1^n}{v^n}$$

$$w = \int_{1}^{2} p \, dv = p_{1}v_{1}^{n} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dv}{v^{n}} = \frac{1}{n-1} (p_{1}v_{1} - p_{2}v_{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{n-1} R_{g} [T_{1} - T_{2}] = \frac{R_{g} T_{1}}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right] = \frac{R_{g} T_{1}}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}} \right)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$w_{t} = -\int_{1}^{2} v dp = \dots = \frac{nR_{g}}{n-1} (T_{1} - T_{2}) = \frac{nR_{g}T_{1}}{n-1} \left( 1 - \frac{T_{2}}{T_{1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{R_{g}T_{1}}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right] = \frac{nR_{g}T_{1}}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}} \right)^{n-1} \right]$$

$$w_{t} = nw$$

#### 2. 可逆绝热过程的膨胀功和技术功

$$Q = \Delta u + w$$

$$w = -\Delta u = u_1 - u_2 = c_v (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left( 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) = \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v_1}{v_2} \right)^{\kappa - 1} \right]$$

$$w = \frac{1}{\kappa - 1} R_{g} (T_{1} - T_{2}) = \frac{R_{g} T_{1}}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right] = \frac{R_{g} T_{1}}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}} \right)^{\kappa - 1} \right]$$

### 同样

$$q = \Delta h + w_{\rm t}$$

$$W_{\rm t} = -\Delta h = h_1 - h_2$$

$$w_{t} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1} R_{g} (T_{1} - T_{2}) = \frac{\kappa R_{g} T_{1}}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} \right] = \frac{\kappa R_{g} T_{1}}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{v_{1}}{v_{2}} \right)^{\kappa - 1} \right]$$

$$w_{\rm t} = \kappa w$$

#### 3. 定容过程的膨胀功和技术功

$$w = \int_{1}^{2} p dv = 0$$
  $w_{t} = -\int_{1}^{2} v dp = v(p_{1} - p_{2})$ 

#### 4. 定压过程的膨胀功和技术功

$$w = p(v_2 - v_1) \qquad w_t = 0$$

#### 5. 定温过程的膨胀功和技术功

$$w = \int_{1}^{2} p \, dv = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{pv}{v} \, dv = R_{g} T \ln \frac{v_{2}}{v_{1}}$$

$$w_{t} = -\int_{1}^{2} v \, dp = -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{vp}{p} \, dp = -R_{g} T \ln \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}}$$

$$w_{t} = w$$

# 4.2.2 气体热力过程的热量及多变过程的比热容

#### 1. 热量

1. 
$$\frac{\Delta u + w = c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right) + \frac{R_g}{n-1} \left( T_1 - T_2 \right) = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right)}{c_n \left( T_2 - T_1 \right)}$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right) = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right) = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right) = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V \left( T_2 - T_1 \right)$$

2. 多变比热容 
$$q = \Delta u + w$$
 
$$= \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n = 0 & c_p = \kappa c_V \\ n = 1 & c_T \to \infty \\ n = \kappa c_V & c_T \to \infty \\ n = \kappa c_V & c_T \to \infty \\ n = \kappa c_V & c_T \to \infty \\ n = \kappa c_V & c_V \to \infty \\ n \to \kappa \\ n \to \kappa C_V & c_V \to \infty \\ n \to \kappa$$

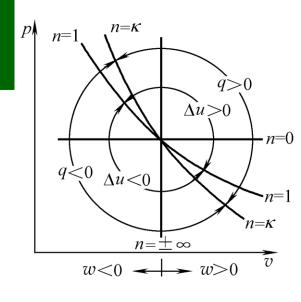
理想气体可逆过程计算公式(定值比热容)汇总于表4-1, P106

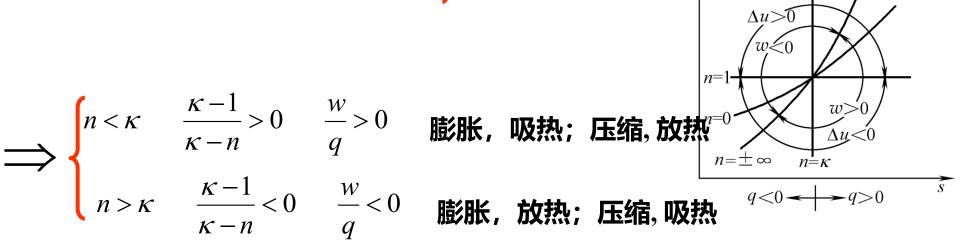
# 4.2.3 多变过程的能量关系

$$w = \frac{R_{g}}{n-1} (T_{1} - T_{2}) = \frac{\kappa - 1}{n-1} c_{V} (T_{1} - T_{2})$$

$$q = \frac{n - \kappa}{n-1} c_{V} (T_{2} - T_{1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{w}{q} = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa - n}$$





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解: 1-3

$$1 < n_{1-3} < \kappa \perp T_3 > T_1 \not \supset S_3 < S_1$$

由于w<0, q<0, 故边压缩、边放热

**1-2** 
$$\kappa < n_{1-2} < \infty \perp T_2 < T_1 \not \supset s_2 < s_1$$

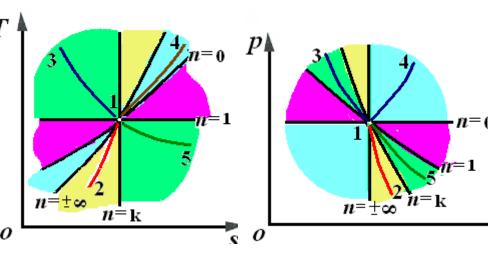
由于w>0, q<0, 故边膨胀、边放热

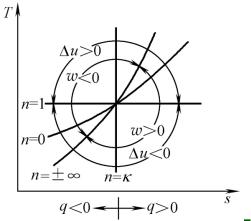
1-4 
$$0 > n_{1-4} > -\infty \coprod T_4 > T_1 \boxtimes s_4 > s_1$$

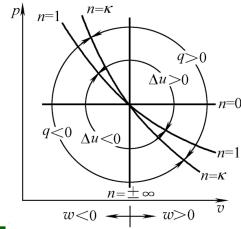
由于w>0, q>0, 故边膨胀、边吸热

**1-5** 
$$1 < n_{1-5} < \kappa \perp T_5 < T_1 \nearrow S_5 > S_1$$

由于w>0, q>0, 边膨胀、边吸热、 边降温

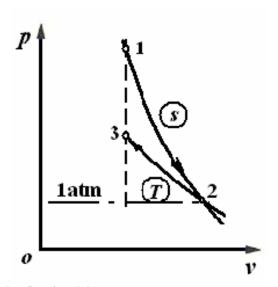


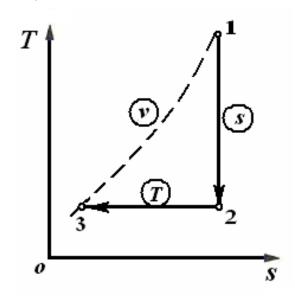




例2 0.5 kmol某种单原子理想气体,由25 °C,2m³ 可逆绝热膨胀到1 atm,然后在此状态的温度下定温可逆压缩回到2 m³。1) 画出各过程的p-v图及T-s图; 2) 计算整个过程的Q,W, $\Delta U$ , $\Delta H$   $Q\Delta S$ 。

解: 1)





# 2) 先求各状态参数

$$p_1 = \frac{nRT_1}{V_1} = \frac{500 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ 5 J/(mol} \cdot \text{K}) \times (273 + 25) \text{ K}}{2 \text{ m}^3}$$
$$= 6.193 93 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa} = 6.11 \text{ atm}$$

$$T_2 = T_1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = 298\text{K} \times \left(\frac{1\text{MPa}}{6.11\text{MPa}}\right)^{\frac{1.67-1}{1.67}} = 144.26\text{K}$$

$$V_2 = V_1 \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa}} = 2\text{m}^3 \times \left(\frac{6.11\text{MPa}}{1\text{MPa}}\right)^{\frac{1}{1.67}} = 5.906\text{m}^3$$

$$T_3 = T_2 = 144.26 \text{ K}$$
  $V_3 = V_1 = 2 \text{ m}^3$ 

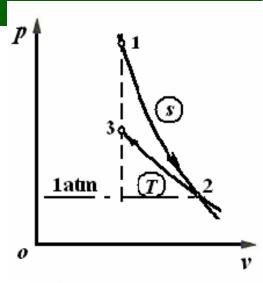
$$p_3 = \frac{500 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ 5 J/(mol} \cdot \text{K}) \times 144.26 \text{ K}}{2 \text{ m}^3} = 299 855 \text{ Pa}$$

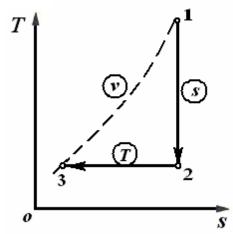
# 理想气体等温过程: 热量=膨胀功=技术功

$$Q = Q_{1-2} + Q_{2-3} = Q_{2-3} = W_{t2-3} = nRT \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$

$$= 500 \text{ mol} \times 8.314 \text{ 5 J/(mol} \cdot \text{K}) \times 144.26 \text{ K} \times \ln \frac{2 \text{ m}^3}{5.906 \text{ m}^3}$$

$$= -649.4 \text{ kJ}$$





$$W = W_{1-2} + W_{2-3} = (U_1 - U_2) + W_{T2-3} = nC_{Vm} (T_1 - T_2) + nRT \ln \frac{V_3}{V_2}$$
  
= [500 mol×3×8.314/2 J/(mol·K)×(298–144.26) K]/1000  
+ (-649.4) kJ = 309.25

$$\Delta U_{1-3} = Q_{1-3} - W_{1-3} = -649.4 \text{ kJ} - 309.25 \text{ kJ} = -958.65 \text{ kJ}$$

$$\Delta H_{1-3} = nc_{p,m}(T_3 - T_1) = \Delta U_{1-3} + (p_3 - p_1)V_{1-3}$$
  
= -958.65 kJ+ (299.855 - 619.393) kPa× 2 m<sup>3</sup> = -1597.73 kJ

$$\Delta S_{1-3} = n \left[ c_{\text{v,m}} \ln \frac{T_3}{T_1} + R \ln \frac{V_3}{V_1} \right]$$

= 
$$[500 \text{ mol} \times 3 \times 8.314/2 \text{ J/(mol} \cdot \text{K})]/1000 \times \ln \frac{144.26 \text{ K}}{298 \text{ K}} = -4.52 \text{ kJ/K}$$

# 第四章 习题2

P.131-132

4-11; 4-12; 4-13; 4-14.

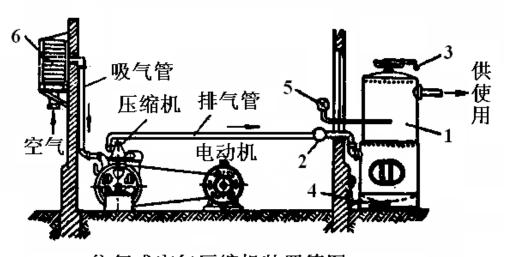
# 4.3 压气机的热力过程

# 4.3.1 压气机概述

定义: 用消耗机械能(功)来生产压缩气体的一种工作机。

动力机、风动工具、制冷工程、化学工业、潜水作业、 医疗、休闲等。

工业上:锅炉鼓风、出口引风、炼钢、燃气轮机、制冷空调等等

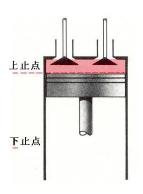


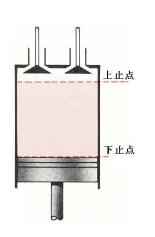
往复式空气压缩机装置简图 1.储气罐 2.止回阀 3.安全阀 4.泄水阀 5.压力表 6.空气滤清器 型式结 构

离心式

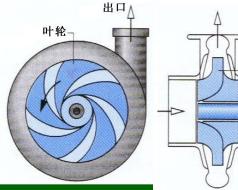
活塞式(往复式) 一压头高,流量小,间隙生产。出口当连续流动 压头低,流量大,叶轮式连续流动

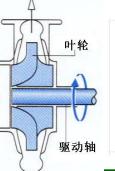










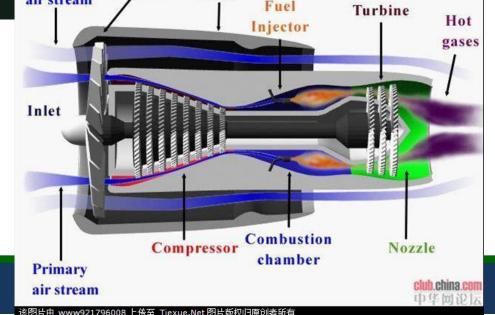




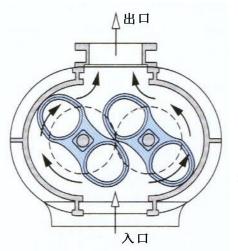






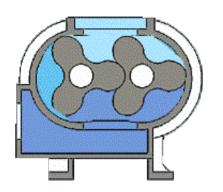


# 另有容积式回转风机——罗茨式压气机(Roots blower),等等。

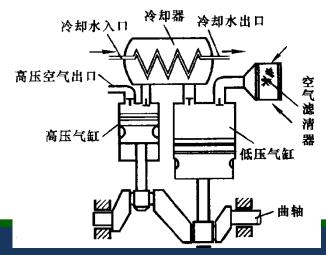








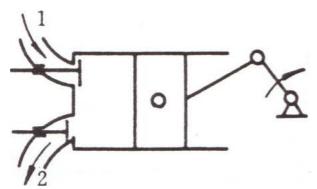
# 单级压缩, 多级压缩



压气机不是动力机, 压气机中进行的过程 不是循环

# 4.3.2 单级活塞式压气机工作原理

#### 1、工作原理



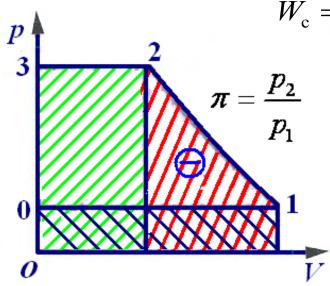
0-1: 吸气, 传输推动功*p*<sub>1</sub>*v*<sub>1</sub>

1-2: 压缩, 耗外功

2-3: 排气, 传输推动功*p*<sub>2</sub>*v*<sub>2</sub>

压气机耗轴功: (mkg气体)

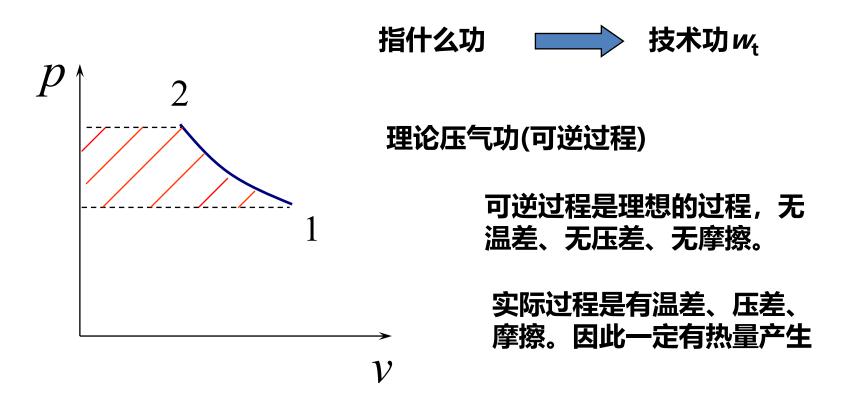
$$W_{c} = p_{1}V_{1} + \int_{1}^{2} p dV - p_{2}V_{2} = -\int_{1}^{2} V dp = W_{t} = W_{s}$$



注意: 1、假设没有余隙存在,压缩过程可逆,无阻力; 2、π称为压力比(升压比、增压比); 3、压气机生产量通常用单位时间里生产气体的标准立方米表示; 4、如果是单位质量,在*P-V*图上过程0-1、2-3不能表示。

#### 2、压气机可能的压气过程

目的: 研究耗功, 越少越好



# 考察同样初终态的比较极端压气过程气体工质的热量产生的情况:

● 特别快,来不及换热。

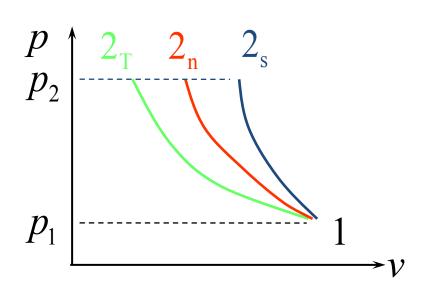
(s) n=k

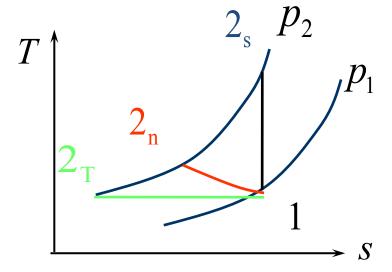
● 特别慢,热全散走。

n=1

● 实际压气过程是

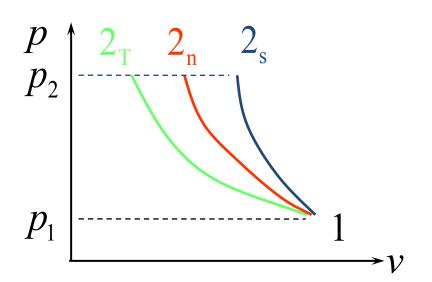


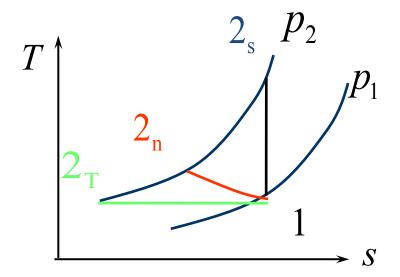




### 3、三种压气过程的参数关系

$$|w_{tT}| < |w_{tn}| < |w_{ts}|$$
  $|q_T| < |q_n| < |q_s| = 0$   
 $v_{2T} < v_{2n} < v_{2s}$   $T_1 = T_{2T} < T_{2n} < T_{2s}$ 

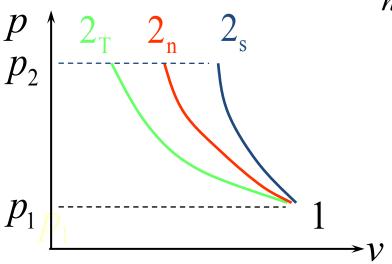


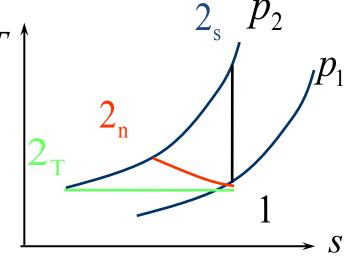


#### 3、三种压气过程功的计算

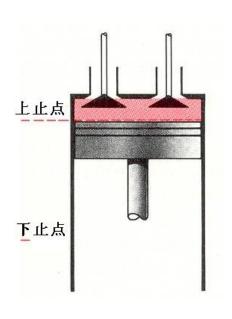
$$W_{\rm c} = -\int_1^2 V \, dp = W_{\rm t} = W_{\rm s}$$

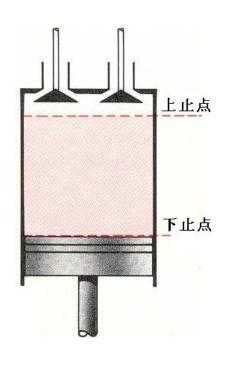
- 定温压缩过程( $12_{T}p_{2}p_{1}1$ ) $W_{s,T} = -p_{1}V_{1}\ln\frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}} = mRT_{1}\ln\frac{p_{1}}{p_{2}}$  需功最小
- 定熵压缩过程( $12 p_2 p_1 1$ )  $W_{s,s} = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa 1} mR(T_1 T_2)$  需功最大
- 多变压缩过程( $12_{n}p_{2}p_{1}1$ )  $W_{s,n} = \frac{n}{n-1} mR(T_{1} T_{2})$  两者之间





# 4.3.2 余隙容积





# 实际上压气机的气缸是有余隙的

产生原因

布置进、排气结构制造公差。<br/>部件热膨胀

### 1、活塞式压气机的余隙影响

避免活塞与进排气阀碰撞,留 有余隙容积V<sub>3</sub>

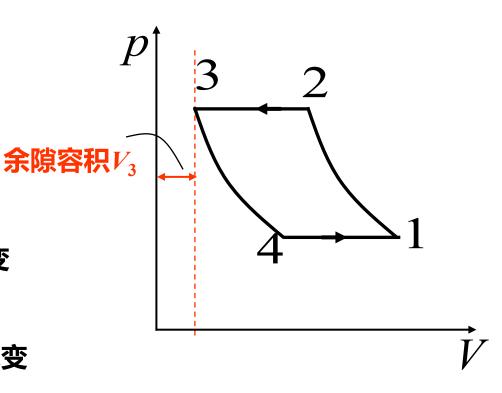
$$1 \Longrightarrow 2$$
 压缩过程 $p1 \rightarrow p2$ 

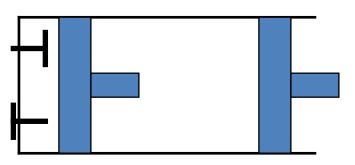
$$2 \Rightarrow 3$$
 排气, 状态未变

$$4 \Longrightarrow 1$$
 进新气,状态未变

余隙容积比 
$$\sigma = \frac{V_3}{V_1 - V_3} \times 100\%$$

 $\sigma$ 一般大小为3%~8%





# 活塞排量 $V_{\rm h} = V_1 - V_3$

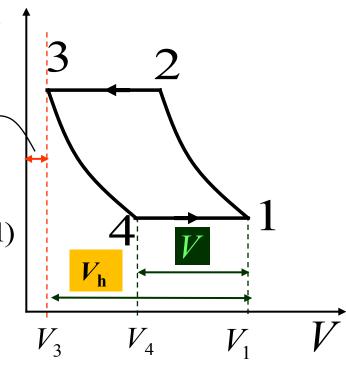
有效吸气量  $V = V_1 - V_4$ 

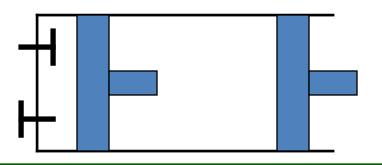
容积效率 
$$\eta_{v} = \frac{V}{V_{h}} = \frac{V_{1} - V_{4}}{V_{1} - V_{3}} = 1 - \frac{V_{3}}{V_{1} - V_{3}} (\frac{V_{4}}{V_{3}} - 1)$$

余隙容积1/3

代入余隙容积比 $\sigma$ 及 $\frac{V_4}{V_3} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 

$$\eta_{v} = 1 - \sigma[(\frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}})^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1] = 1 - \sigma(\pi^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$
其中  $\pi = \frac{p_{2}}{p_{1}}$ ,增压比





# 2、余隙容积1/3对理论压气功的影响

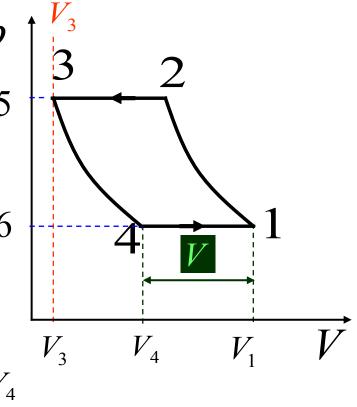
#### 设 $1\rightarrow 2$ 和 $3\rightarrow 4$ 两过程n相同

$$W_{s,n} = \frac{n}{n-1} p_1 V_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}\right] - \frac{n}{n-1} p_4 V_4 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_3}{p_4}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}\right]$$

由于 
$$p_1 = p_4$$
,  $p_3 = p_2$ ,  $V = V_1 - V_4$ 

$$W_{s,n} = \frac{n}{n-1} p_1 V \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}\right] = \frac{n}{n-1} mRT_1 \left[1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}\right]$$

上式表明余隙以对理论压气功无影响,但减少有效容积。设计时尽量减少余隙。



分析:

$$\eta_{v} = 1 - \sigma(\pi^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)$$

容积效率 $\eta_{v}$ 越大越好; 余隙容积比 $\sigma$ 越小越好。

要获得较高压力的气体,提高增压 比π作用有限。

因为余隙存在,容积效率 $\eta_{v}$ 下降,增压比 $\pi$ 越大越不利。

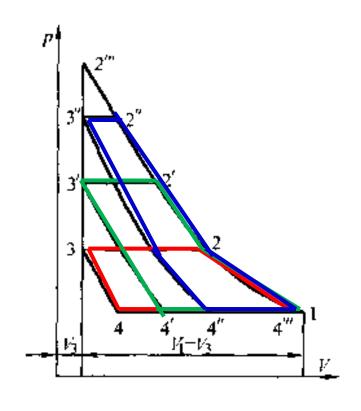


图 4-10 余隙容积对排气量的影响

# 必须采用多级压缩

# 4.3.3 分级压缩及级间冷却

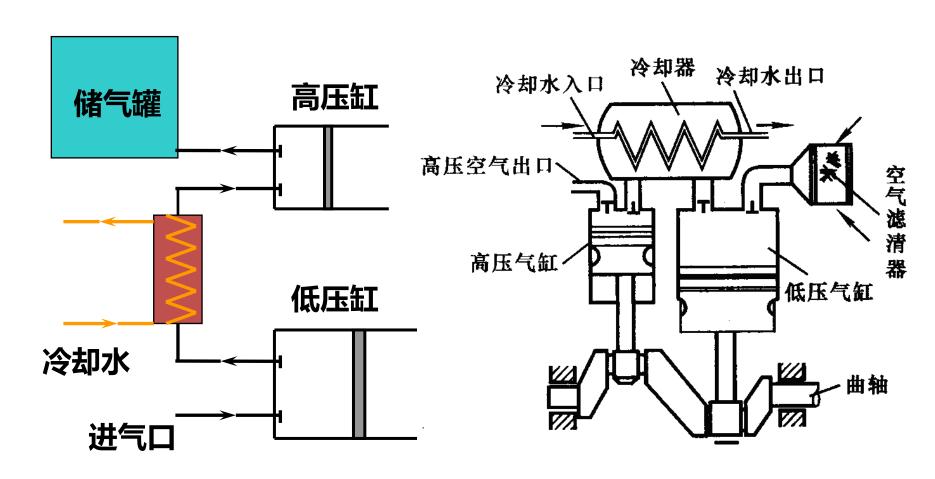
工程上需要高压气体,但压缩过程中随高p升高,T升高(通常规定压气机排气温度不超过 $160\sim180^{\circ}$ C);T高,有效吸气量减小,即 $\eta_v$ 下降。为使

排气温度下降 分级压缩 (multistage compression) 容积效率增加 级间冷却 (intervening cooling )



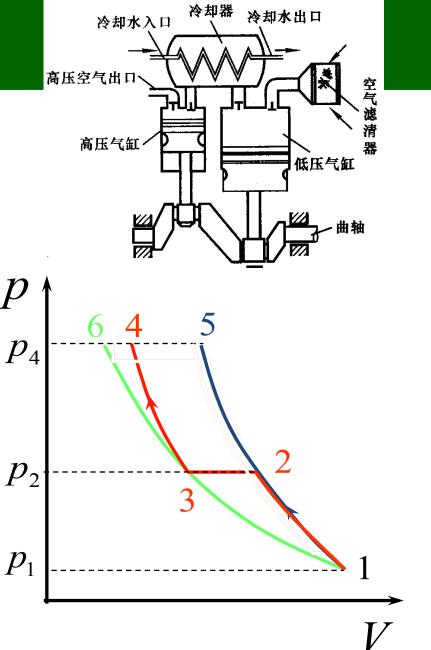


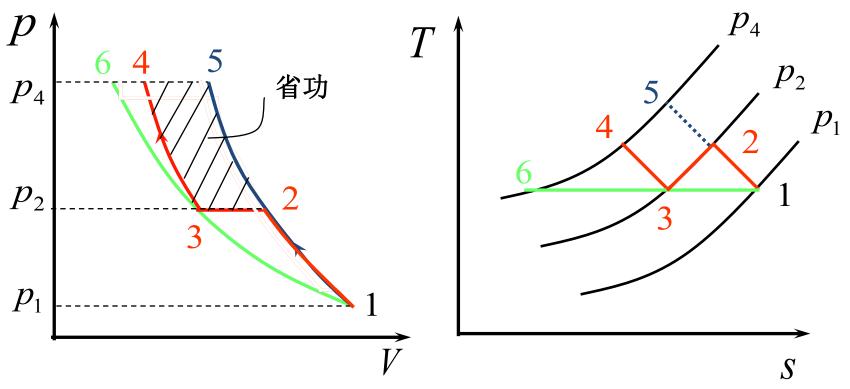
# 1、分级压缩中间冷却设备示意图



#### 2、两级压缩中间冷却工作过程

- $p_1 \Longrightarrow 1$  低压气缸吸气过程
- $1 \Longrightarrow 2$  低压气缸中气体压缩过程
- $2 \Rightarrow p_2$  低压气缸向中冷器排气
- 2 ⇒ 3 气体在中冷器中定压冷却过程
- $p_2 \Longrightarrow 3$  冷却后气体被吸入高压气缸
  - 3 ⇒ 4 高压气缸中气体的压缩过程
  - $4 \Longrightarrow p_4$  高压气缸排气过程





采用多级压缩的优点: 1、排气温度下降( $T_4 < T_5$ ); 2、省功有一个最佳压力比 $\frac{p_2}{p_1}$ 

#### 3、最佳压力比的推导

$$w_{\text{figs}} = \frac{n}{n-1} RT_1 \left[ 2 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - \left( \frac{p_4}{p_2} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right] \qquad p_4$$

# 欲求ル分级最小值,

$$\frac{\partial w_{\text{fig}}}{\partial p_2} = 0 \qquad p_2 = \sqrt{p_1 \cdot p_4}$$

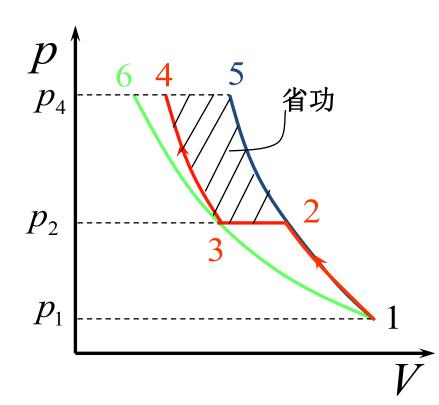
$$\mathbb{P} \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{p_4}{p_2}$$

# 说明当两级的升压比相等时,两级压缩所需的总轴功为最小。每级输入轴功也相同

# 最佳压力比

$$\pi = \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{\sqrt{p_1 \cdot p_4}}{p_1}$$

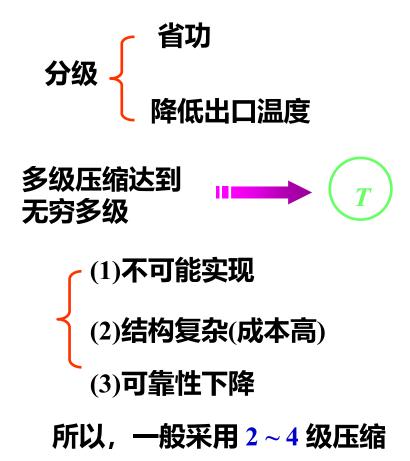
$$= \sqrt{\frac{p_4}{p_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{p_{\cancel{\$}}}{p_{\cancel{$}\!\!\!/}}} = (\frac{p_{\cancel{\$}}}{p_{\cancel{$}\!\!\!/}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

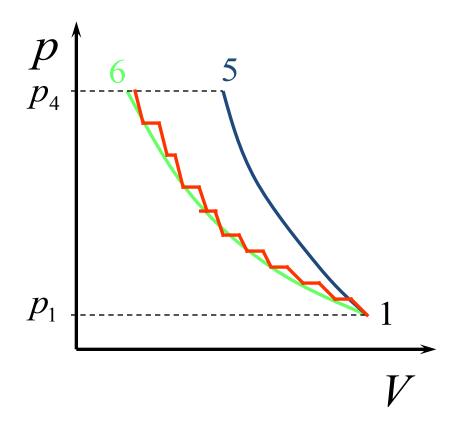


# 可证明若z级 $\pi = 0$

$$\pi = \left(\frac{p_{\underline{\%}}}{p_{\overline{\upomega}}}\right)^{\frac{1}{z}}$$

# 4、多级压缩讨论





1) 按 
$$\pi=(\frac{p_{\otimes}}{p_{\tilde{\eta}}})^{\frac{1}{z}}$$
 选择各级中间压力,优点:

$$w_{s,i} = \frac{n}{n-1} RT_1(\pi_i^{\frac{n-1}{n}} - 1)$$

有利于曲轴平衡(总耗功  $W_{s} = ZW_{s,i}$ )

b. 各缸终温相同  $T=T_1\pi_i^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$  小于不如此分配时 各缸终温中最高者,有利于润滑油工作及使可靠性增加。

c. 各级散热相同 
$$q_i = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_{\rm v} \Delta T$$
 各中冷器散热相等  $q_{\rm th, i} = c_{\rm p} \Delta T$ 

- d. 各缸按比例缩小
- e. 对提高整机容积效率  $\eta_v$  有利(在每级中升压比缩小,容积效率比不分级时大)
- 2) 定温效率(isothermal efficiency):评价活塞式压气机性能指标——可逆定温过程与实际定温过程的压缩轴功之比:

$$\eta_{c,T} = \frac{w_{s,T}}{w_s} < 1$$

3) 绝热压缩效率:无冷却措施的实际压气机——可逆绝热过程与实际绝热过程的压缩轴功之比:

$$\eta_{c,T} = \frac{w_{s,s}}{w_{s,s}} < 1$$

4) 真空泵(vacuum pump)的实质也是压气机,是出口压力为恒值—环境压力,进气压力不断降低的压气机。