化工热力学

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口什么是热力学(Thermodynamics)?

Thermo dynamics (Greek words)

Lambda dynamics (Greek words)

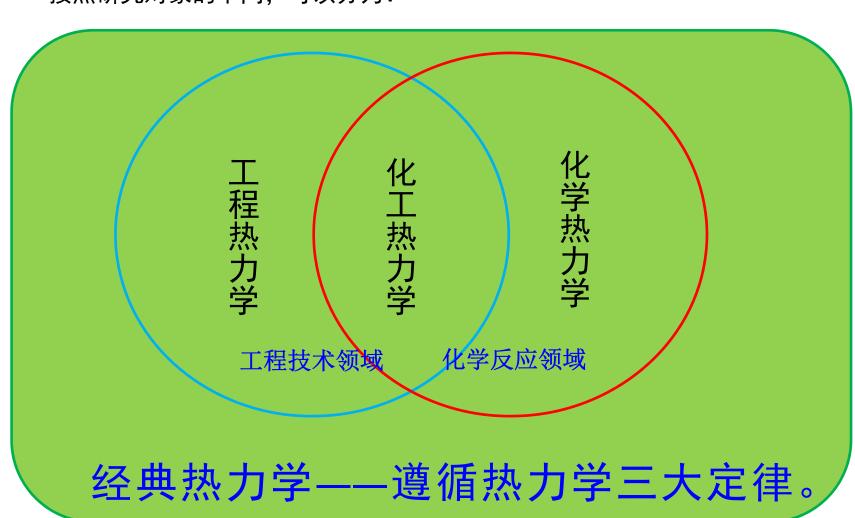
heat power

热能 Thermal Energy

研究热能有效利用及热能和其它形式能量转换规律的科学。

口热力学的分支

按照研究对象的不同,可以分为:



口化工热力学的重要性





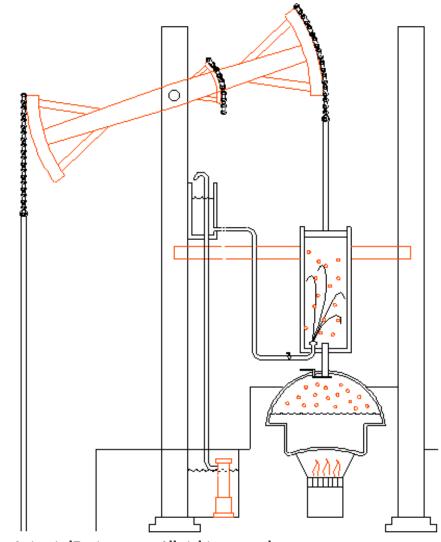






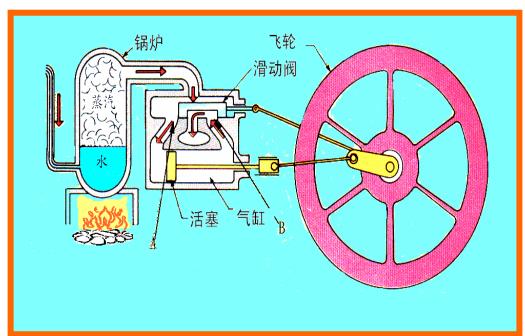
纽科门(Newcomen Thomas), 是英国工程师,<u>蒸汽机</u>发明人 之一。他发明的常压蒸汽机是 <u>瓦特</u>蒸汽机的前身。

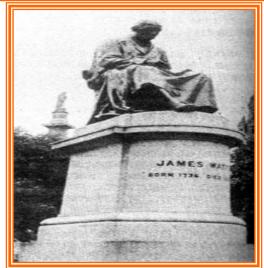




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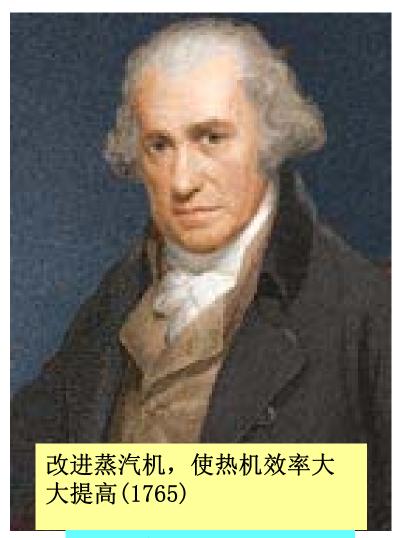
The Watt Engine (In 1784) The 1st applicable steam engine in the World



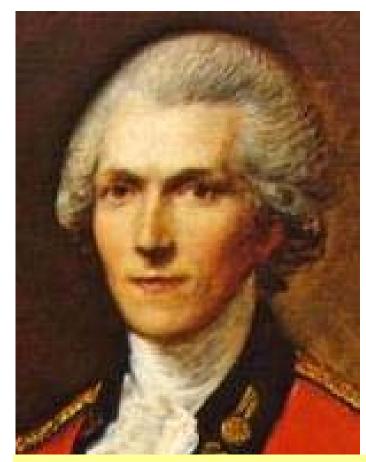


The statue of Watt





瓦特(James Watt) 1736-1819,英国



发现热-功转换,热是能量的一 种形式(1798)

汤姆逊(Benjamin Thompson) 1753-1814, 美裔英国



克拉佩龙 (Benoit-Pierre Clapeyron) 1799-1864,法国



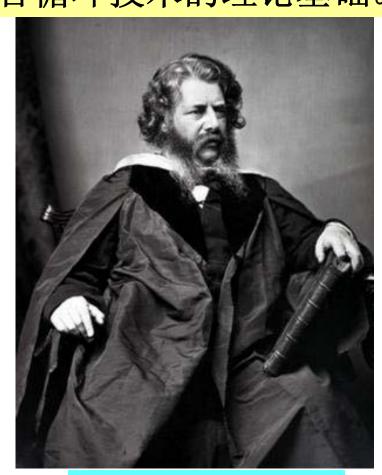
卡诺 (Sadi Carnot) 1796-1832, 法国

两个热力学循环概念的提出奠定了航空推进技术、蒸汽轮技术、低温制冷技术、和联合循环技术的理论基础。

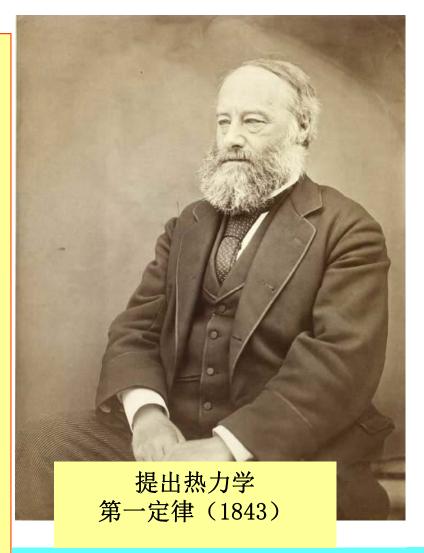
?热力学发展有重要影响 的科学家



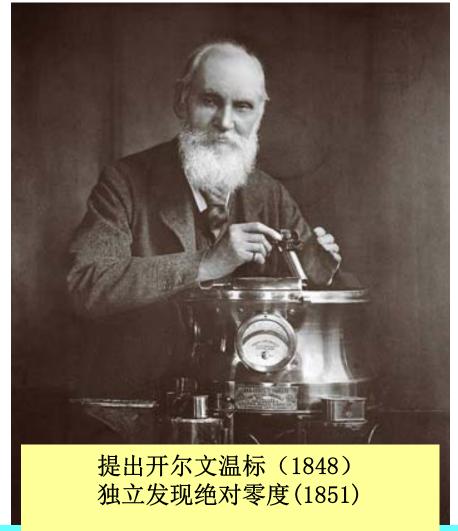
乔治,布雷顿 (George, Brayton) 1830—1892, 美国



威廉,约翰,郎肯 (W.J.M. Rankine) 1820—1872,英国



焦耳 (James Prescott Joule) 1818-1889,英国



威廉·汤姆生, 1824-1907, 英国 William Thomson (Lord Kelvin)

入二元 偏导数基本

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

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

$$dH = TdS + Vdp$$

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

$$dA = -SdT - pdV$$

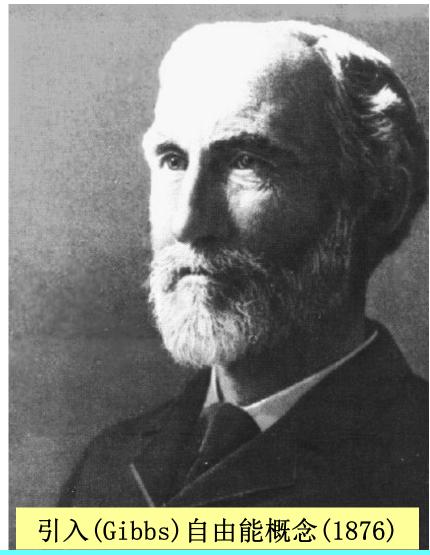
$$\left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = -S \, \& \left(\frac{\partial A}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = -p$$

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp$$

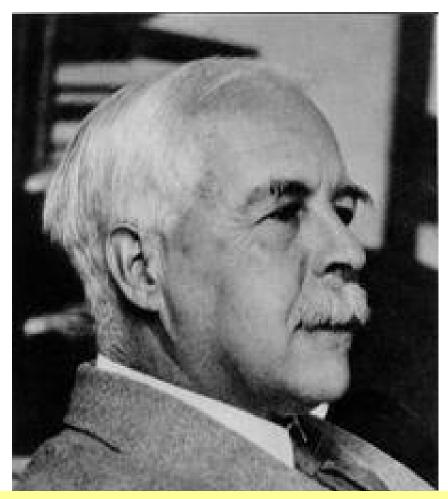
$$\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_{p} = -S \& \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_{S} = V$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y}\right)_{x} = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x}\right)_{y} = \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}$$



吉布斯 (Josiah Willard Gibbs) 1839-1903,美国

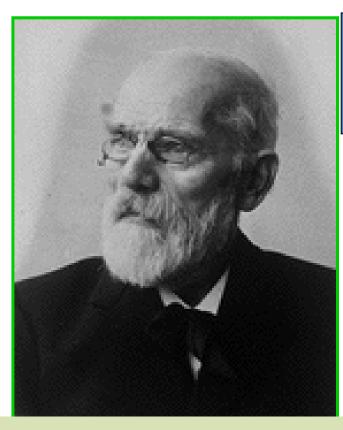


首次把热力学引入化学(1923)

路易斯(Gilbert Newton Lewis) 1875-1946, 美国

与本领域相关的诺贝尔奖科学家

1910年物理奖



范德瓦尔 (Nov.,1837-March, 1923,荷兰)

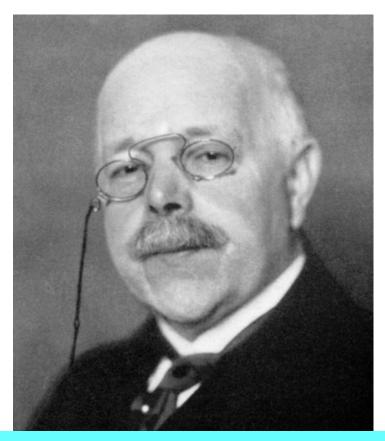
$$\mathbf{a/V^2}$$
 long-range attractive forces \mathbf{b} short-range repulsive forces

$$\left(P + \frac{a}{V^2}\right)\left(V - b\right) = RT$$

成功地描述了实际气体 分子之间的排斥力和相 互吸引力之间的关系

与本领域相关的诺贝尔奖科学家

1920年物理奖



能斯特(Walther Nernst) 1864-1941, 德国

他用量子理论的观点研究 低温下固体的比热:提出 光化学的"原子链式反应 "理论。1906年,根据对 低温现象的研究, 得出绝 对零度不可能达到的结论" 热力学第三定律",人们也 称之为"能斯特热定理"

The first time you go through it, you don't understand it at all.

昨夜西风凋碧树,独上高楼,望尽天涯路

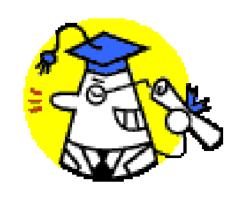




The second time you go through it, you think you understand it, except for one or two small point.

衣带渐宽终不悔,为伊消得人憔悴

The third time you go through it, you know you don't understand it, but you are so used to it, it doesn't *bother* you any more.



众里寻他千百度,蓦然回首,那人却在,灯火阑珊处

The Purpose

- To have a better understanding on general principles of thermodynamics
- To master the principles of energy conversion, the 1st and 2nd law of thermodynamics, and make reasonable and best usage of energy.
- Get a sound knowledge of calculating the PVT behavior and thermodynamic properties for real state of chemical processes.
- To master the basic principles of phase and chemical equilibrium, do equilibrium calculations and solve practical problems for chemical processing.

The scores

- Total marks 100
- Terminal Exam 80%
- Home works 20%

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