第二章知识点梳理和典型例题

内部资料请勿外传,有任何问题和建议请联系 dinggj@ustc. edu. cn

- 一、基本概念和基本规律(建议掌握下面所列热力学关系的推导过程、理解热力学处理问题的方法和思路最重要)
 - (1) 热力学微分关系总结:

热力学函数	热力学基本方程	麦克斯韦关系
U	dU = TdS - pdV	$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial V}\right)_{S} = -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial S}\right)_{V}$
H = U + pV	dH = TdS + Vdp	$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{S} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial S}\right)_{p}$
F = U - TS	dF = -SdT - pdV	$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_{T}$
G = H - TS	dG = -SdT + Vdp	$-\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p}\right)_T$

(2) 能态方程:
$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V - p$$

(3) 焓态方程:
$$\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = V - T \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{D}$$

(4) 定压热容与定容热容之差:
$$C_p - C_v = T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_v \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_v$$

(5) 焦汤系数:
$$\mu = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right)_{H} = \frac{V}{C_{p}} \left[\frac{T}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_{p} - 1\right]$$

(6) 基本热力学函数的确定:

① 内能:
$$dU = C_V dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV \Rightarrow U = \int \left\{ C_V dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV \right\} + U_0$$

②熵:
$$dS = \frac{C_V}{T}dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V dV \Rightarrow S = \int \left[\frac{C_V}{T}dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V dV\right] + S_0$$

或者
$$dS = \frac{C_p}{T}dT - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p dp \Rightarrow S = \int \left[\frac{C_p}{T}dp - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p dp\right] + S_0$$

(7) 定容热容量与物态方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_{V}}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = T\left(\frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{V} \Rightarrow C_{V}(T, V) = C_{V}(T, V_{0}) + T\int_{V_{0}}^{V} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{V} dV$$

(8) 定压热容量与物态方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_{p}}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = -T\left(\frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{p} \Rightarrow C_{p}(T, p) = C_{p}(T, p_{0}) - T\int_{p_{0}}^{p} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} V}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{p} dp$$

- (9)特性函数:如果适当选择独立变量(状态参量),只要知道一个 热力学函数,就可以通过求偏导数而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。
- ①自由能是以T,V为自变量的特性函数:

$$dF = -SdT - pdV$$

熵:
$$S = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_V$$

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

内能:
$$U = F + TS = F - T \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T} \right)_{tot}$$

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

吉布斯函数:
$$G = F + pV = F - V \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V} \right)_T$$

②吉布斯函数是以 T,p 为自变量的特性函数:

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp$$

熵: $S = -\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p$

物态方程: $V = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_T$

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

焓: $H = G + TS = G - T\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial T}\right)_p$

自由能:
$$F = G - pV = G - p\left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial p}\right)_T$$

✓ 在诸多特性函数中,F(T,V)和G(T,p)特别有用,因为它们相应独立变量与都是直接可测量的变量。例如:

$$G(T, p) = \int_{p_0}^{p} V(T, p) dp - \int dT \int C_p(T, p_0) \frac{dT}{T} + G_1 T + G_0$$

这里 G, 和 G。是任意的积分常数。

建议掌握利用特性函数自由能或者吉布斯函数求解体系热力学性质的基本方法,例如利用自由能理解二维表面系统。

(10) 磁介质的热力学: 与 pV 系统类似,相应的热力学公式可通过变量替换 $p \leftrightarrow -\mu_0 \mathcal{H}, V \leftrightarrow m$ 得到。

内能:
$$dU = TdS + \mu_0 \mathcal{H} dm \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial m}\right)_S = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial S}\right)_m$$
焓: $dH = TdS - \mu_0 md\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \mathcal{H}}\right)_S = -\mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial S}\right)_S$

自由能:
$$dF = -SdT + \mu_0 \mathcal{H} dm \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial m}\right)_T = -\mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial T}\right)_m$$

吉布斯函数:
$$dG = -SdT - \mu_0 md\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial \mathcal{H}}\right)_T = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial m}{\partial T}\right)_{\mathcal{H}}$$

(11) 热辐射的热力学理论:

物态方程: $p = \frac{1}{3}aT^4$, a是积分常数

内能: $U = aVT^4$

熵: $S = \frac{4}{3}aVT^3$

自由能: $F = U - TS = -\frac{1}{3}aT^4V$

吉布斯函数: G = U - TS + pV = 0

▶ 辐射通量密度: 平衡状态下,单位时间内通过单位面积,向一侧辐射的总辐射能量: $J_u = \sigma T^4$, $\sigma = \frac{1}{4} ca = 5.669 \times 10^{-8} \, \text{W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-4}$

总结:在热力学中往往用偏导数描述一个物理效应,我们需要根据麦氏关系和偏微分的运算性质把描述物理效应的偏导数用物态方程和 热容量表达出来。常用下面四条偏微分的运算性质:

对于多变量函数 f(x,y,z)=0

① 互逆公式
$$\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right)_z = 1$$

② 循环公式
$$\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right)_z \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)_y \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)_z = -1$$

复合函数的微商 F = F(x, w), w = w(x, y)

③链式关系
$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)_x = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w}\right)_x \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)_x$$

④脚标变换
$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)_{y} = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)_{w} + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial w}\right)_{x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)_{y}$$

二、典型例题

例题 1: 一弹性棒在外力F, 温度T下的伸长长度l为

$$\mu_0 \left[1 + \beta (T - T_0) \right] l = \alpha (T - T_0) + F$$

其中 α, β, μ_0 和 T_0 都是大于零的常数。保持长度不变的等长热容量 $C_l(l,T) = A(l)T$ 。当l = 0时, $A(0) = A_0$,试求:

- (1) 等长热容量 $C_i(l,T)$ 中的待定函数A(l);
- (2) 求温度从 T_0 变为T,伸长长度从0变为I时的熵改变;
- (3) 求外力为零时的等力热容量 C_F ;
- (4) 求绝热条件下的温度弹性系数 μ_s ,即棒绝热伸长一个单位长度导致的温度变化量。

解

1.

$$dF = -SdT + Fdl$$

$$C_{l} = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{l}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_{l}}{\partial l}\right)_{T} = T\frac{\partial^{2} S}{\partial l \partial T} = T\frac{\partial^{2} S}{\partial T \partial l} = -T\left(\frac{\partial^{2} F}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{l} = 0$$

$$= \frac{dA(l)}{dl}T \Rightarrow A(l) = A_{0}$$

2.

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{l} &= \frac{C_{l}(l,T)}{T} = A_{0} \\ \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial l}\right)_{T} &= -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{l} = -\left(\frac{\partial \left[-\alpha(T-T_{0}) + \mu_{0}l + \mu_{0}\beta l(T-T_{0})\right]}{\partial T}\right)_{l} = -\mu_{0}\beta l + \alpha \\ \Delta S &= \int_{T_{0},0}^{T_{0},l} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial l}\right)_{T} dl + \int_{T_{0},l}^{T,l} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{l} dT = -\frac{\mu_{0}\beta l^{2}}{2} + \alpha l + A_{0}(T-T_{0}) \end{split}$$

3.

$$\begin{split} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_F &= \frac{\partial (S,F)}{\partial (T,F)} = \frac{\partial (S,F)}{\partial (T,l)} \frac{\partial (T,l)}{\partial (T,F)} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_l - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial l}\right)_T \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_l / \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial l}\right)_T \\ C_F &= T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_F = C_l + T \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_l^2 / \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial l}\right)_T \\ &= A_0 T + \frac{(\mu_0 \beta l - \alpha)^2 |T|}{\mu_0 [1 + \beta (T - T_0)]} \end{split}$$

4.

$$\mu_{S} = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial l}\right)_{S} = \frac{\partial (T, S)}{\partial (l, S)} = \frac{\partial (T, S)}{\partial (l, T)} \frac{\partial (l, T)}{\partial (l, S)} = -T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial l}\right)_{T} / C_{l} = T\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial T}\right)_{l} / C_{l}$$
$$= \frac{\mu_{0}\beta l - \alpha}{A_{0}}$$

例题 2: 范德瓦尔斯气体的物态方程为 $\left(p+n^2\frac{a}{V^2}\right)(V-nb)=nRT$,这里 a和b是常数,n设是气体的物质的量,试求解

- (1)证明范德瓦尔斯气体的定压热容量 C_v 只是温度的函数,与体积无关;
 - (2) 导出熵的表达式;
 - (3) 导出自由能的表达式;
 - (4)解析吉布斯函数的表达式;

解:由范德瓦尔斯气体的物态方程可知

$$p = \frac{nRT}{V - nh} - \frac{n^2 a}{V^2}$$

所以有

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} = \frac{nR}{V - nb}, \quad T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{V} - p = \frac{n^{2}a}{V^{2}}$$

定容热容量 C_v 对体积V的微商是

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_{V}}{\partial V}\right)_{T} = T \left(\frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{V} = T \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{nR}{V - nb}\right)_{V} = 0$$

所以范德瓦尔斯气体的定压热容量 C_v 只是温度的函数,与体积无关。

(2) 以T,V 为状态参量时

$$dS = \frac{C_V}{T}dT + \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V dV = \frac{C_V}{T}dT + \frac{nR}{V - nb}dV$$

所以

$$S = \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{C_V}{T'} dT' + \int_{V_0}^{V} \frac{nR}{V' - nb} dV' + S_0'$$

$$= \int_{T_0}^{T} \frac{C_V}{T'} dT' + nR \ln(V - nb) + S_0, \quad S_0 = S_0' - nR \ln(V_0 - nb)$$

这里 $S_0 \equiv S_0' - nR \ln(V_0 - nb)$ 是任意常数。

(3) 以T,V 为状态参量时

$$dU = C_V dT + \left[T \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right)_V - p \right] dV = C_V dT + \frac{n^2 a}{V^2} dV$$

积分可得

$$U = \int_{T_0}^T C_V dT' + \int_{V_0}^V \frac{n^2 a}{V'^2} dV' + U_0'$$

= $\int_{T_0}^T C_V dT' - \frac{n^2 a}{V} + U_0, \quad U_0 \equiv U_0' + \frac{n^2 a}{V}$

所以自由能是

$$F(T,V) = U - TS$$

$$= \int_{T_0}^T C_V dT' - \frac{n^2 a}{V} - T \int_{T_0}^T \frac{C_V}{T'} dT' - nRT \ln(V - nb) + U_0 - TS_0$$

$$= \int_{T_0}^T C_V \left(1 - \frac{T}{T'} \right) dT' - \frac{n^2 a}{V} - nTR \ln(V - nb) + F_0$$

其中 $F_0=U_0-TS_0$ 。

(4) 根据吉布斯函数的定义可知

$$\begin{split} G(T,V) &= F + pV \\ &= \int_{T_0}^T C_V \left(1 - \frac{T}{T'} \right) dT' - \frac{n^2 a}{V} - nTR \ln(V - nb) + F_0 + \frac{nRTV}{V - nb} - \frac{n^2 a}{V} \\ &= \int_{T_0}^T C_V \left(1 - \frac{T}{T'} \right) dT' + \frac{nRTV}{V - nb} - \frac{2n^2 a}{V^2} - nTR \ln(V - nb) + F_0 \end{split}$$

例题 3: 一种物质在熵为 S_0 的可逆等熵过程中,体积从 V_0 膨胀到 V 时对外所做的功为 $W_{S_0} = RS_0 \ln \frac{V}{V_0}$ 。此外这种物质的温度满足 $T = R \frac{V_0}{V} \left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{\alpha}$,其中 R, α , S_0 , V_0 都是常数,且 $\alpha \neq -1$,S 为系统的熵。设在 $S = S_0$, $V = V_0$ 时,该物质的内能是 U_0 。 试以 S, V 为独立变量,求

- (1) 体系的内能;
- (2) 体系的物态方程;
- (3) 在熵为s 的等熵可逆过程中,体积从 v_0 膨胀到v 时,外界对系统所做的功。

解:内能是以S,V为独立变量的特性函数,满足

$$dU = TdS - pdV$$

所以

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial S}\right)_{V} = T = R \frac{V_{0}}{V} \left(\frac{S}{S_{0}}\right)^{\alpha}$$

积分可得

$$U(S,V) = \frac{RV_0S_0}{(1+\alpha)V} \left(\frac{S}{S_0}\right)^{1+\alpha} + f(V)$$

在可逆等熵过程中,内能的改变等式外界对系统所做的功,也等于系统对外做功的相反数,即

$$\Delta U = -W_{S_0} \Rightarrow U(S_0, V) - U(S_0, V_0) = -RS_0 \ln \frac{V}{V_0} = RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V}$$

把内能的表达式代入上式可得

$$\frac{RV_0S_0}{(1+\alpha)V} + f(V) - \frac{RV_0S_0}{(1+\alpha)V_0} - f(V_0) = RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V}$$

即得

$$f(V) = \frac{RS_0(V - V_0)}{(1 + \alpha)V} + RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V} + f(V_0)$$

这里 $f(V_0)$ 为任意常数,它不影响内能的性质。把待定函数 f(V) 代入内能的表达式可得,

$$U(S,V) = \frac{RV_0S_0}{(1+\alpha)V} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{1+\alpha} - 1 \right] + RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V} + U_0$$

$$\stackrel{!}{\boxtimes} \stackrel{!}{=} \stackrel{!}{=} f(V_0) = U_0 - \frac{RS_0}{1+\alpha} \circ$$

(2) 由热力学基本方程可知压强是内能对体积微商的负值,

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_{S} = \frac{RV_{0}S_{0}}{(1+\alpha)V^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_{0}}\right)^{1+\alpha} - 1\right] + \frac{RS_{0}}{V}$$

(3) 根据功的定义

$$W = -\int_{V_0}^{V} p dV = -\int_{V_0}^{V} \left\{ \frac{RV_0 S_0}{(1+\alpha)V^2} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{1+\alpha} - 1 \right] + \frac{RS_0}{V} \right\} dV$$
$$= \frac{RV_0 S_0}{1+\alpha} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{1+\alpha} - 1 \right] \left(\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V_0} \right) + RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V}$$

另外也可根据在等熵可逆过程中, 外界对系统所做的功等于体系内能 的改变,

$$W = U(S, V) - U(S, V_0) = \frac{RV_0 S_0}{1 + \alpha} \left[\left(\frac{S}{S_0} \right)^{1 + \alpha} - 1 \right] \left(\frac{1}{V} - \frac{1}{V_0} \right) + RS_0 \ln \frac{V_0}{V}$$

例题 4: 设顺磁介质满足居里定律 $M = \frac{A}{T}H$,其中A为正常数,磁场强度H不变时的热容量 C_H 满足 $C_0 \equiv C_H|_{H=0} = b/T^2$,这里b为正常数。试求

- (1) 导出 C_H 和 C_M ,其中是 C_M 磁化强度M不变时的热容量;
- (2) 证明内能只是温度的函数,并导出内能的表达式;
- (3) 求以T,H 为独立变量的熵的表达式;
- (4) 求绝热磁化率 $\eta_s = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_s$ 的表达式;
- (5) 求等温磁化过程(磁场从0变为 H_0) 吸收的热量,令温度为 T_0 ;
- (6) 计算以此顺磁介质为工作物质的可逆卡诺循环的效率。

【提示:外界对系统做功的元功表达式为 $dW = \mu_0 H dM$ 】

解: (1) 由内能的热力学基本方程

$$dU = TdS + \mu_0 HdM$$

可得自由能F = U - TS 和吉布斯函数 $G = U - TS - \mu_0 HM$ 满足

$$dU = -SdT + \mu_0 H dM \,, \quad dG = -SdT - \mu_0 M dH \label{eq:du}$$

由此可得麦氏关系

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M}\right)_{T} = -\mu_{0} \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{M}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{T} = \mu_{0} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{H}$$

由定义

$$C_H = T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_H$$

可知

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_H}{\partial H}\right)_T = T \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial H} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_H\right]_T = T \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T\right]_H = \mu_0 T \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H\right]_H = \mu_0 T \left(\frac{\partial^2 M}{\partial^2 T}\right)_H = \frac{2\mu_0 A}{T^2} H$$

所以在磁场强度H下热容量 C_H 为

$$C_{H} = C_{0} + \int_{0}^{H} \left(\frac{\partial C_{H}}{\partial H} \right)_{T} dH = \frac{b}{T^{2}} + \int_{0}^{H} \frac{2\mu_{0}A}{T^{2}} H dH = \frac{b}{T^{2}} + \frac{\mu_{0}A}{T^{2}} H^{2} = \frac{b + \mu_{0}AH^{2}}{T^{2}}$$

接着我们考察热容量 C_{M} ,因为 C_{H} 与 C_{M} 的差满足等式

$$\begin{split} C_{H} - C_{M} &= T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{H} - T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{M} \\ &= T \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M} \right)_{T} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{H} \\ &= -\mu_{0} T \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T} \right)_{M} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T} \right)_{H} \\ &= -\mu_{0} T \frac{M}{A} \frac{-AH}{T^{2}} \\ &= \frac{\mu_{0} A}{T^{2}} H^{2} \end{split}$$

所以热容量 C_M 是

$$C_M = C_H - \frac{\mu_0 A}{T^2} H^2 = \frac{b + \mu_0 A H^2}{T^2} - \frac{\mu_0 A}{T^2} H^2 = \frac{b}{T^2}$$

(2) 类似于 pV 系统的能态方程,根据内能的热力学基本方程可知

$$\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial M}\right)_{T} = T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial M}\right)_{T} + \mu_{0}H = -\mu_{0}T\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial T}\right)_{M} + \mu_{0}H = -\mu_{0}T\frac{M}{A} + \mu_{0}H = 0$$

所以内能与磁化强度M无关,只依赖于温度,

$$dU = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{M} dT + \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial M}\right)_{T} dM = C_{M} dT = \frac{b}{T^{2}} dT$$

$$U = \int \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_{\rm tr} dT = \int \frac{b}{T^2} dT = -\frac{b}{T} + U_0$$

这里 U_0 是积分常数。

(3) 熵的微分是

$$\begin{split} dS &= \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_{H} dT + \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_{T} dH \\ &= \frac{C_{H}}{T} dT + \mu_{0} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_{H} dH \\ &= \frac{b + \mu_{0} AH^{2}}{T^{3}} dT + \mu_{0} \frac{-AH}{T^{2}} dH \\ &= d \left(-\frac{b}{2T^{2}} - \frac{\mu_{0} AH^{2}}{2T^{2}}\right) \end{split}$$

所以熵的表达式为

$$S = -\frac{b + \mu_0 A H^2}{2T^2} + S_0$$

这里50是积分常数。

(4) 绝热磁化率
$$\eta_S = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_S$$
 可化简为
$$\eta_S = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_S = \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T + \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial H}\right)_S$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T - \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial S}\right)_H \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial H}\right)_T}{\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_H}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H}{C_H}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial H}\right)_T - \mu_0 T \frac{\left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial T}\right)_H^2}{C_H}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T} - \mu_0 T \frac{\left(-\frac{AH}{T^2}\right)^2}{\frac{b + \mu_0 AH^2}{T^2}}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T} - \frac{\mu_0^2 A^2 H^2}{T(b + \mu_0 AH^2)} = \frac{Ab}{T(b + \mu_0 AH^2)}$$

(5)利用第(3)小问求得的熵的表达式,可得顺磁介质在等温磁化过程中的熵变为

$$\Delta S = S(T_0, H_0) - S(T_0, 0) = -\frac{\mu_0 A H_0^2}{2T_0^2}$$

所以在此过程中吸收的热量是

$$Q = T_0 \Delta S = -\frac{\mu_0 A H_0^2}{2T_0}$$

由上式可见Q<0,这表明等温磁化是放热过程。

(6)绝热过程中熵保持不变,由第(3)小问熵的表达式可知绝热过程方程为

$$\frac{b + \mu_0 AH^2}{T^2} = Const$$

以顺磁介质作为工作物质的可逆卡诺循环经历如下过程:

- ①减小磁场的等温过程,介质从 (T_1, H_1) 变到 (T_1, H_2) , $H_1 > H_2$ 。
- ②绝热降温过程,介质从 (T_1, H_2) 变到 (T_2, H_3)
- ③增大磁场的等温过程,介质从 (T_2, H_3) 变到 (T_2, H_4) , $H_4 > H_3$
- ④绝热升温过程,介质从 (T_2,H_4) 变到 (T_1,H_1)

在等温去磁过程中,介质从高温热源 T_1 吸收热量 Q_1 。根据第(3)小问熵的表达式可知 Q_1 为

$$Q_1 = T_1 \left[S(T_1, H_2) - S(T_1, H_1) \right] = \frac{\mu_0 A \left(H_1^2 - H_2^2 \right)}{2T_1} > 0$$

在绝热降温过程中, 系统满足绝热方程

$$\frac{b + \mu_0 A H_2^2}{T_1^2} = \frac{b + \mu_0 A H_3^2}{T_2^2} \tag{#1}$$

在等温磁化过程中,介质从低温热源 T_2 吸收热量 Q_2 。根据第(3)小

问熵的表达式可知 2, 为

$$Q_2 = T_2 \left[S(T_2, H_4) - S(T_2, H_3) \right] = \frac{\mu_0 A \left(H_3^2 - H_4^2 \right)}{2T_2} < 0$$

所以在此等温磁化过程中实际上是放热。最后在绝热升温过程中,系 统满足绝热方程

$$\frac{b + \mu_0 A H_1^2}{T_1^2} = \frac{b + \mu_0 A H_4^2}{T_2^2}$$
 (#2)

两个绝热方程(#2)和(#1)相减可得

$$\frac{H_1^2 - H_2^2}{T_1^2} = \frac{H_4^2 - H_3^2}{T_2^2}$$

所以卡诺热机的效率为

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{|Q_2|}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{H_4^2 - H_3^2}{H_1^2 - H_2^2} \frac{T_1}{T_2} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

例题5: 气体中的声速 $C^2 = 1/(\rho \kappa_s)$, 其中 $\rho = M/V$ 是气体质量密度,

$$\kappa_s = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_s$$
 是绝热压缩系数。在低压下,一摩尔某气体的状态方

程可以用如下方程近似:

$$\frac{pV}{RT} = 1 + \frac{B}{V}$$

其中p,V分别是压强和体积,R是理想气体常数,维理系数B是温度T的函数,由分子间的相互作用决定。已知压强为零时,该气体的等压热容量 C_p^o 为和温度无关的常数。求解:

- (1) 求温度为T,压强为p时该气体的摩尔等压热容 $C_p(T,p)$,准确到B及其导数的一次方;
 - (2) 求B=0时的声速 C_0 与温度及压强的关系;

(3) $B \neq 0$ 时, $C^2 = C_0^2 [1 + f(T)p]$,求f(T)的表达式,准确到B及其导数的一次方。

解: (1)

$$V = \frac{RT}{p} + \frac{BRT}{pV} \simeq \frac{RT}{p} + B$$

$$dG = -SdT + Vdp$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p}\right)_T = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_p\right]_T = T\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial p \partial T} = T\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial T \partial p}$$

$$= -T\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2} = -TB''$$

$$C_p = C_p(T, p = 0) + \int_0^p \left(\frac{\partial C_p}{\partial p}\right)_T dp = C_p^0 - TB''p$$

另一解法:

$$p = \frac{RT}{V} + \frac{RTB}{V^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p = -\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V / \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_T = \frac{R/V + R(TB)'/V^2}{RT/V^2 + 2RTB/V^3}$$

$$= \frac{V}{T} \left[1 + (TB)'/V\right] \left[1 + 2B/V\right]^{-1}$$

$$\simeq \frac{V}{T} \left[1 + \frac{(TB)' - 2B}{V}\right] = \frac{V + TB' - B}{T}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial T^2}\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial [V + TB' - B]/T}{\partial T}\right)_p = -\frac{V}{T^2} + \frac{1}{T} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T}\right)_p + [B' - B/T]'$$

$$= -\frac{V}{T^2} + \frac{V + TB' - B}{T^2} + B'' - \frac{B'}{T} + \frac{B}{T^2}$$

$$= B''$$

$$C_p = C_p^0 - TB''p$$

$$\kappa_{S} = -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_{S} = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial (V, S)}{\partial (p, S)} = -\frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial (V, S)}{\partial (T, p)} \frac{\partial (T, p)}{\partial (p, S)} \\
= \frac{T}{VC_{p}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial p} \right)_{T} - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_{T} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_{p} \right] \\
= \frac{T}{VC_{p}} \left[-\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \right)_{p}^{2} - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p} \right)_{T} \frac{C_{p}}{T} \right] \\
= \frac{T}{VC_{p}} \left[-\left(\frac{R}{p} + B' \right)^{2} + \frac{RC_{p}}{p^{2}} \right] \\
= \frac{T}{p^{2}VC_{p}} \left[RC_{p} - (R + B'p)^{2} \right]$$

$$C^{2} = \frac{V}{M\kappa_{s}} = \frac{p^{2}V^{2}}{MT} \frac{C_{p}}{RC_{p} - (R + B'p)^{2}}$$
$$\simeq \frac{(RT + Bp)^{2}}{MT} \frac{C_{p}}{RC_{p} - (R + B'p)^{2}}$$

$$C_0^2 = \frac{RT}{M} \frac{C_p^0}{C_p^0 - R} = \frac{RT}{M} \frac{C_p^0}{C_v^0}$$

(3)

$$\begin{split} C^2 &= \frac{RTC_p^0}{MC_v^0} \Big[1 + \Big(\frac{2B}{RT} - \frac{TB''}{C_p^0} + \frac{TB'' + 2B'}{C_v^0} \Big) p \Big] \\ f(T) &= \frac{2B}{RT} - \frac{TB''}{C_p^0} + \frac{TB'' + 2B'}{C_v^0} \end{split}$$

例题6: 在有外电场时,某气体的压强可以表示为 $p = RTp + \sum_{n>1} B_n \rho^n$,其中 $\rho = N/V$ 是密度, R, N 和 V 分别是理想气体常数,气体的摩尔数和体积。 n 阶维理系数 $B_n = B_n(T, E)$ 依赖于温度 T 和外电场 E 。

【提示:总电偶极矩 \mathcal{P}_d 改变时,系统对外做功的元功表达式为 $\mathbf{d}W = -Ed\mathcal{P}_d$ 】

- (1) 请写出该系统可逆元过程内能改变量的完整表达式;
- (2) 在该气体密度趋于零时,总电偶极矩为 $\mathcal{P}_{d0} = NP_{d0}$,其中 $P_{d0} = P_{d0}(T, E)$ 只依赖于温度和电场,求状态方程 $P_{d} = P_{d}(T, \rho, E)$,这里 $P_{d} = \mathcal{P}_{d}/V$ 是单位体积的电偶极矩;
 - (3) 求该气体的电致伸缩系数 $\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial E} \right)_{T,p}$ 。

解:

$$dU = TdS - pdV + Ed\mathcal{P}_d$$

$$d\tilde{F} = -SdT - pdV - \mathcal{P}_d dE$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}_d}{\partial V}\right)_{T,E} = \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial E}\right)_{T,V} = \sum_{n>1} \partial_E B_n \rho^n = \sum_{n>1} \frac{N^n \partial_E B_n}{V^n}$$

$$\int_{\infty}^{V} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}_d}{\partial V}\right)_{T,E} dV = \int_{\infty}^{V} \left[\sum_{n>1} \frac{N^n \partial_E B_n}{V^n}\right] dV$$

$$\mathcal{P}_d - \mathcal{P}_{d0} = -\sum_{n>1} \frac{N^n (\partial_E B_n)}{(n-1)V^{n-1}}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_d = NP_{d0} - V \sum_{n>1} \frac{(\partial_E B_n)}{n-1} \rho^n$$

$$P_d(T, E, \rho) = \frac{\mathcal{P}_d}{V} = P_{d0}\rho - \sum_{n>1} \frac{(\partial_E B_n)}{n-1} \rho^n$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_{T,E} = -\frac{NRT}{V^2} - \sum_{n>1} \frac{nN^n B_n}{V^{n+1}} = -\frac{1}{V} \left[RT\rho + \sum_{n>1} nB_n \rho^n\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial E}\right)_{T,p} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial (V,p)}{\partial (E,p)} = \frac{1}{V} \frac{\partial (V,E)}{\partial (E,p)} \frac{\partial (V,p)}{\partial (V,E)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial E}\right)_{T,V} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial p}\right)_{T,E} = \frac{-1}{V} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial E}\right)_{T,V} / \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial V}\right)_{T,E}$$

$$= \frac{\sum_{n>1} (\partial_E B_n) \rho^n}{RT\rho + \sum_{n>1} nB_n \rho^n}$$

例题 7: 实验发现,温度为T时,黑体辐射的辐射通量 $J=cu(T)/4=\sigma T^4$ 其中c和 σ 分别是光速和 Stefan-Boltzmann 常数,u(T)是单位体积的内能密度。试求:

- (1) 求黑体辐射的压强;
- (2) 求黑体辐射的化学势;
- (3) 把黑体辐射当成工作物质构造一个卡诺热机,工作于温度为 T_1 和 T_2 的两个热源。求每个过程对外做功和吸收/放出的热量,以及热机的效率。

解:

$$u(T) = 4\sigma T^4/c = aT^4$$

$$U(T, V) = uV = aVT^4$$

$$C_v(T, V) = \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial T}\right)_V = 4aVT^3$$

$$S(T, V) = S(0, V) + \int_0^T \frac{C_V(t, V)}{t} dt$$

$$= 0 + \int_0^T 4aVt^2 dt$$

$$= \frac{4aVT^3}{3}$$

$$F(T, V) = U(T, V) - TS(T, V) = -\frac{aVT^4}{3}$$

$$p = -\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T = \frac{aT^4}{2} = \frac{u(T)}{2}$$

- 2. G = F + pV = 0
- 3. Carnot 过程: $1(V_1,T_1) \to 2(V_2,T_1) \to 3(V_3,T_2) \to 4(V_4,T_2) \to 1$ 。 可逆绝热过程为等熵过程, $Q_{2\to 3} = Q_{4\to 1} = 0$ 。

$$V = \frac{3S}{4aT^3}$$

$$V_2T_1^3 = V_3T_2^3$$

$$V_4T_2^3 = V_1T_1^3$$

$$\begin{split} W_{2\to 3} &= \int_{V_2}^{V_3} p dV = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{a T^4}{3} d \Big(\frac{3S_2}{4a T^3} \Big) = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} \frac{-3S_2}{4} dT = \frac{3S_2(T_1 - T_2)}{4} \\ &= \frac{3(T_1 - T_2)}{4} \frac{4a V_2 T_1^3}{3} = a T_1^3 (T_1 - T_2) V_2 \\ W_{4\to 1} &= -a T_1^3 (T_1 - T_2) V_1 \end{split}$$

对黑体辐射,等温过程就是等压过程。所以

$$\begin{split} W_{1\to 2} &= \int p(T)dV = p(T_1)(V_2 - V_1) = aT_1^4(V_2 - V_1)/3 \\ Q_{1\to 2} &= \int_{V_1}^{V_2} dU + dW = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} [u(T)dV + p(T)dV] = 4aT_1^2(V_2 - V_1)/3 \\ W_{3\to 4} &= -aT_2^4(V_3 - V_4)/3 = -aT_2(T_1^3V_2 - T_1^3V_1)/3 = -aT_2T_1^3(V_2 - V_1)/3 \\ Q_{3\to 4} &= -4aT_2^3(V_3 - V_4)/3 = -4aT_2T_1^3(V_2 - V_1)/3 \end{split}$$

总功
$$W=4aT_1^3(T_1-T_2)(V_2-V_1)/3$$
, 吸热 $Q_1=4aT_1^4(V_2-V_1)/3$, $\eta=W/Q_1=(T_1-T_2)/T_1=1-T_2/T_1$ 。

- **例题 8**: 太阳辐射可以近似地看成是理想黑体辐射,已知太阳半径为 $R_s \simeq 7 \times 10^5 \, km$ 。试求:
- (1) 平衡时, 内能密度u=u(T) 只和温度有关, 黑体辐射压强p=u/3, 辐射能流密度是J=cu/4, 其中c是光速。求黑体辐射的能流密度和温度的关系;
- (2) 把小行星当成一个半径为r的理想黑体。当r很小时,可以假设小行星处于热力学平衡态。求小行星的温度和它环绕太阳运动的轨道半径R的关系($R\gg R_s\gg r$);
- (3) 地球轨道半径大约为 $1.5 \times 10^8 \, km$,假设地表温度为 300K,请估计太阳表面温度 T_s ;
- (4) 太阳辐射会对小行星产生一个向外的推力,当小行星的半径 $_r$ 比较大时,这个推力远小于引力。但随着 $_r$ 减小,辐射推力的作用相对变大。假设小行星质量密度为 $_\rho$,估计轨道半径为 $_R$ 时辐射推力和引力抵消时的 $_r$ 。已知太阳质量为 $_R$ 。

解:

$$\begin{split} dF &= -SdT - pdV \\ U(T,V) &= u(T)V = F + TS \\ u(T) &= \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial V}\right)_T = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial V}\right)_T + T\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial V}\right)_T = -p + T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_V \\ &= -\frac{u}{3} + \frac{T}{3}\frac{du}{dT} \\ \frac{du}{u} &= 4\frac{dT}{T} \\ u &= aT^4 \\ J &= \frac{cu}{4} = \frac{ac}{4}T^4 = \sigma T^4 \end{split}$$

• 小行星吸收太阳辐射面积为 πr^2 ,发射面积为 $4\pi r^2$ 。吸收和发射相等时,达到平衡。假设太阳表面温度为 T_s ,

$$\frac{4\pi R_s^2 \sigma T_s^4}{4\pi R^2} \pi r^2 = 4\pi r^2 \sigma T^4$$
$$T^4 = \frac{R_s^2}{4R^2} T_s^4$$

- 地球表面温度大约为 $T_E=300~{
 m K},~$ 因此 $T_s=\sqrt{\frac{2R}{R_s}}T_E\simeq 6200~{
 m K}$ 。
- 令太阳质量为 M_{\circ} , 引力常数 G_{\circ}

$$F = pA = \frac{u}{3}\pi r^{2} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{4\pi R_{s}^{2}\sigma T_{s}^{4}}{4\pi R^{2}}\frac{4}{c}\pi r^{2} = \frac{4\pi r^{2}R_{s}^{2}}{3cR^{2}}\sigma T_{s}^{4}$$

$$F_{G} = \frac{GM_{s}}{R^{2}}\rho \frac{4\pi r^{3}}{3}$$

$$F = F_{G} \Rightarrow r = \frac{R_{s}^{2}\sigma T_{s}^{4}}{GM_{s}c\rho}$$