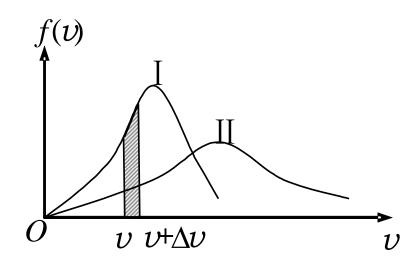
热学习题课

2013.05

- 1.图示的两条曲线分别表示氦、氧两种气体在相同温度T时分子按速率的分布,其中
- (1) 曲线 I 表示______气分子的速率分布曲线; 曲线 II表示_____气分子的速率分布曲线.
- (2) 画有阴影的小长条面积表示______.
- (3) 分布曲线下所包围的面积表示_____.

(2)速率在 $v \rightarrow v + dv$ 区间内的分子数占总分子数的百分比. (3)速率在 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 区间内的分子数占总分子数的百分比(=100%).



- 2. 用总分子数N、气体分子速率v和速率分布函数f(v) 表示下列各量:
- (2) 速率大于 v_0 的那些分子的平均速率=______
- (3)多次观察某一分子的速率,发现其速率大于vo的概率=

_____0

答案: (1)
$$\int_{v_0}^{\infty} Nf(v) dv$$

(2)
$$\int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} \nu f(\nu) \,\mathrm{d}\nu / \int_{\nu_0}^{\infty} f(\nu) \,\mathrm{d}\nu$$

$$(3) \int_{v_0}^{\infty} f(v) \, \mathrm{d}v$$

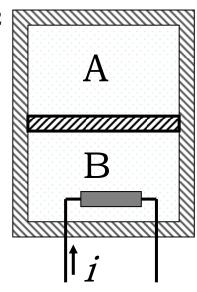
3.如图,总体积为40L的绝热容器,中间用一隔热板隔开,隔板重量忽略,可以无摩擦的自由升降。A、B两部分各装有1mol的氮气,它们最初的压强是1.013×10⁵Pa,隔板停在中间,现在使微小电流通过B中的电阻而缓缓加热,直到A部分气体体积缩小到一半为止,求在这一过程中: (1)B中气体的过程方程,以其体积和温度的关系表示; (2)两部分气体各自的最后温度; (3)B中气体吸收的热量?

解: (1) $p_A V_A^{\gamma} = C = p_{A1} V_{A1}^{\gamma} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 0.02^{1.4} = 4.2 \times 10^2$

活塞上升过程中, $p_A = p_B$, $V_A = V - V_B = 0.04 - V_B$

B 中气体的过程方程为: $p_B(0.04-V_B)^{\gamma} = 4.2 \times 10^2$

$$p_B = \frac{RI_B}{V_B}$$
 $T_B(0.04 - V_B)^{\gamma} = 51V_B$



(2)
$$T_{A2} = T_{A1} \left(\frac{V_{A1}}{V_{A2}}\right)^{\gamma - 1} = \frac{p_{A1} V_{A1}}{R} \left(\frac{V_{A1}}{V_{A2}}\right)^{\gamma - 1} = 322K$$

$$T_{B2} = \frac{51V_{B2}}{(0.04 - V_{B2})^{\gamma}} = 965K$$

(3)
$$Q_B = \Delta E_B + A_B = \frac{i}{2} R (T_{B2} - T_{B1}) + \int_{V_{B1}}^{V_{B2}} p_B dV_B$$

$$=\frac{i}{2}R\left(T_{B2}-\frac{p_{B1}V_{B1}}{R}\right)+\int_{V_{B1}}^{V_{B2}}\frac{4.2\times10^{2}}{\left(0.04-V_{B2}\right)^{\gamma}}dV_{B}$$

$$= 1.66 \times 10^4 J$$

4. $1 \text{mol} \chi \text{原子分子理想气体作如图的可逆循环过程,其中 } 1—2 为 直线, 2—3 为 绝 热 线, 3—1 为 等 温 线。已 知 <math>T_2 = 2T_1$, $V_3 = 8V_1$ 。试求:(1)各过程的功,内能增量和传递的热量(用 T_1 和已知常数表示);(2)此循环的效率 η 。

解: (1) 1—2任意过程

$$\Delta E_{1} = C_{V}(T_{2} - T_{1})$$

$$= C_{V}(2T_{1} - T_{1}) = \frac{5}{2}RT_{1} \quad p_{1}$$

$$A_{1} = \frac{1}{2}(p_{2}V_{2} - p_{1}V_{1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}RT_{2} - \frac{1}{2}RT_{1} = \frac{1}{2}RT_{1}$$

$$Q_{1} = \Delta E_{1} + A_{1} = \frac{5}{2}RT_{1} + \frac{1}{2}RT_{1} = 3RT_{1}$$

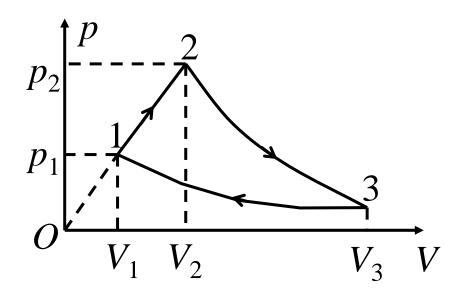
2—3绝热膨胀过程

$$\Delta E_2 = C_V (T_3 - T_2)$$

$$= C_V (T_1 - T_2) = -\frac{5}{2} R T_1$$

$$A_2 = -\Delta E_2 = \frac{5}{2} R T_1$$

$$Q_2 = 0$$



$$3$$
—1等温压缩过程 $\Delta E_3 = 0$

$$A_3 = -RT_1 \ln(V_3/V_1) = -RT_1 \ln(8V_1/V_1) = -2.08RT_1$$

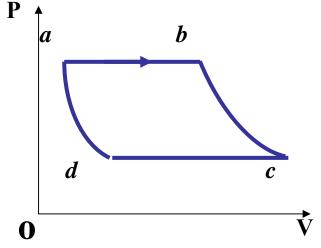
$$Q_3 = A_3 = -2.08RT_1$$

(2)
$$\eta = 1 - |Q_3|/Q_1 = 1 - 2.08RT_1/(3RT_1) = 30.7\%$$

5.一热力学系统由2mol单原子与2mol双原子(无振动) 理想气体混合而成。该系统经过一如图所示的abcda可逆循环过程,其中ab,cd为等压过程,bc,da为绝热过程,且 T_a =300K, T_b =900K, T_c =450K, T_d =150K, V_a =3m³。求:1)混合气体的定容和定压摩尔热容;2)ab,cd过程系统与外界交换的热量;3)循环的效率;4)循环的系统熵变。

解:1)设 ν_1 mol定容摩尔热容 $C_{1V,mol}$ 的气体与 ν_2 mol定容摩尔热容 $C_{2V,mol}$ 的另一种气体混合,则在等容中气体温度升高dT后吸热为

$$dQ = dQ_1 + dQ_2 = v_1 C_{1V,\text{mol}} dT + v_2 C_{2V,\text{mol}} dT$$



由定义得(v₁+ v₂)mol混合气体的定容摩尔热容为

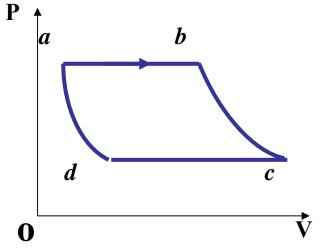
$$C_{\text{V,mol}} = \frac{dQ}{(\nu_1 + \nu_2)dT} = \frac{\nu_1 C_{1V,\text{mol}} + \nu_2 C_{2V,\text{mol}}}{\nu_1 + \nu_2}$$

同理可得(v₁+ v₂)mol混合气体的定压摩尔热容为

$$C_{P,\text{mol}} = \frac{dQ}{(v_1 + v_2)dT} = \frac{v_1 C_{1P,\text{mol}} + v_2 C_{2P,\text{mol}}}{v_1 + v_2}$$

$$\therefore C_{V,\text{mol}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{3R}{2} + 2 \times \frac{5R}{2}}{2 + 2} = 2R$$

$$\therefore C_{P,\text{mol}} = \frac{2 \times \frac{5R}{2} + 2 \times \frac{7R}{2}}{2 + 2} = 3R$$



2)ab为等压吸热过程, 吸收的热量为

$$Q_{ab} = (\nu_1 + \nu_2)C_{P,\text{mol}}(T_b - T_a)$$

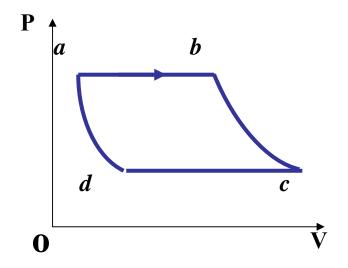
= $4 \times 3 \times 8.31 \times (900 - 300) = 5.98 \times 10^4 [\text{J}]$

cd为等压放热过程,放出的热量为

$$Q_{cd} = 4 \times 3 \times 8.31 \times (150 - 450) = -2.99 \times 10^{4} [J]$$

3)循环吸收的热量为 $Q_1 = Q_{ab}$ 循环放出的热量为 $Q_2 = |Q_{cd}|$

$$\therefore \eta = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{2.99 \times 10^4}{5.98 \times 10^4} = 50\%$$



4)ab过程系统的熵变:

$$\Delta S_{ab} = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dQ}{T} = \int_{T_{a}}^{T_{b}} \frac{(v_{1} + v_{2})C_{P,\text{mol}}dT}{T}$$

$$= (v_{1} + v_{2})C_{P,\text{mol}} \ln \frac{T_{b}}{T_{a}} = 1.10 \times 10^{2} [\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1}]$$

cd过程系统的熵变: $\Delta S_{cd} = -1.10 \times 10^2 [\mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{K}^{-1}]$

bc,da为可逆绝热过程,系统的熵变: ΔS_{bc} =0, ΔS_{da} =0 循环过程的系统熵变:

$$\Delta S_{abcda} = \Delta S_{ab} + \Delta S_{bc} + \Delta S_{cd} + \Delta S_{da} = 0$$