·第一章

1.比体积: $v = \frac{V}{m}$

2.真空度 $p_v = p_b - p$,表压 $p_e = p - p_b$

 $3.pv = R_g T$,其中 $R_g = \frac{R}{M}$

第二章

1.热力学第一定律:

闭口系: $q = \Delta u + w$

闭口系、可逆: $q = \Delta u + \int_1^2 p dv$

稳定流动: $q = \Delta h + \frac{1}{2}\Delta c^2 + g\Delta z + w_{net} = \Delta h + w_t$

稳定流动、可逆: $q = \Delta h - \int_1^2 v dp$

2.透平机械:

蒸汽机、汽轮机: q=0, $w_{net}=-\Delta h>0$

压缩机: $w_{net} = -\Delta h < 0$

换热设备: $w_{net} = 0, q = \Delta h$

绝热节流过程 (阀门): $q=0, \Delta w_s=0, \Delta h=0$

喷管: $-\Delta h = \frac{1}{2}\Delta c^2$

第三章

1.卡诺循环: $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2}$

热机效率 $\eta_c = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$,制冷系数 $\varepsilon = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}$,供暖系数 $\varepsilon' = \frac{T_1}{T_1 - T_2}$

2.克劳修斯不等式: $\oint \frac{\delta Q}{T} \le 0$

熵: $\Delta s = s_2 - s_1 = \int_1^2 \frac{\delta q}{\tau}$

熵产: $\delta s_g = ds - \frac{\delta Q}{T} \ge 0$, 熵流: $ds_f = \frac{\delta Q}{T}$

3.最大有用功:

闭系: $W_{u,max} = (U + p_0 V - T_0 S) - (U_0 + p_0 V_0 - T_0 S_0)$

开系: $W_{u,max} = (H - T_0 S) - (H_0 - T_0 S_0)$

能损: $\delta w_l = T_0 \delta s_a$

第四章

$$1.T = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\right)_v, \quad p = -\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}\right)_s$$

2.麦克斯韦关系: $(\frac{\partial s}{\partial v})_T = (\frac{\partial p}{\partial T})_v$, $(\frac{\partial s}{\partial p})_T = -(\frac{\partial V}{\partial T})_p$

3.比热: $c_v = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial T})_v$, $c_p = (\frac{\partial h}{\partial T})_p$, 绝热节流系数: $\mu_J = (\frac{\partial T}{\partial p})_h$

4.第一 ds 关系: $ds = \frac{c_v}{T}dT + (\frac{\partial p}{\partial T})_v dv$

第二 ds 关系: $ds = \frac{c_p}{T}dT - (\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p dp$

第一 du 关系: $du = c_v dT + (T\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}\right)_v - p) dv$

第二 dh 关系: $dh = c_p dT + (v - T(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T})_p) dp$

$$5.\left(\frac{\partial c_{v}}{\partial v}\right)_{T} = T\left(\frac{\partial^{2} p}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{v}, \quad \left(\frac{\partial c_{p}}{\partial p}\right)_{T} = -T\left(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial T^{2}}\right)_{p},$$

$$c_{p} - c_{v} = T\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}\right)_{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_{p} = \frac{Tv\alpha_{v}^{2}}{\kappa_{T}}, \quad \not \pm \Rightarrow \alpha_{v} = \frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_{p}, \quad \kappa_{T} = -\frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial p}\right)_{T}$$

$$\mu_{J} = \frac{1}{c_{p}}\left(T\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_{p} - v\right)$$

第五章

1.理想气体方程: $pV = nRT = mR_gT$, $pv = R_gT$, $pV_m = RT$

2.理想气体热系数: $\alpha_v = \frac{1}{T}$, $\kappa_T = \frac{1}{p}$, $\beta = \frac{1}{T}$, $\mu_J = 0$

理想气体的定压比热和定容比热是温度的单值函数

迈耶公式: $c_p - c_v = R_g$, $C_{p,m} - C_{v,m} = R$

3.热力学能: $du = c_v dT$, 焓: $dh = c_v dT$,

熵: $ds = c_v \frac{dT}{T} + R_g \frac{dv}{v} = c_p \frac{dT}{T} - R_g \frac{dp}{n}$

平均比热容(温度的单位为摄氏度):

$$c_p|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{\Delta h}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{c_p|_0^{t_2}t_2 - c_p|_0^{t_1}t_1}{t_2 - t_1}, \quad c_v|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{\Delta u}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{c_v|_0^{t_2}t_2 - c_v|_0^{t_1}t_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

4.范德瓦尔斯方程: $p = \frac{RT}{V_m - b} - \frac{a}{V_m^2}$

第六章

- 1.T-s 图将蒸汽状态分为了五块,左曲线上为饱和液,右曲线为饱和气,曲线左侧为未饱和液体,右侧为过热蒸汽,中间为湿蒸汽。曲线顶点为临界温度 T_c
- 2.等压线在 T-s 图上表示为三折线,分为加热阶段、气化阶段和过热阶段三个阶段,中间段为平台,温度为ts保持不变
- 3.求解气体状态参数:根据压力求解饱和蒸汽的 t_s ,v',v'',s',s'',h',h''等参数,判断蒸汽状态。

如在湿蒸汽区则利用公式 $x = \frac{v-v'}{v''-v'} = \frac{s-s'}{s''-s'} = \frac{h-h'}{h''-h'}$

也可利用 $t_s(s-s')=h-h'$

如在过热蒸汽区则利用线性内插

第七章

- 1.混合物的熵: $s(T,p) = \sum w_i s_i(T,p_i)$
- 2.相对湿度 $\varphi = \frac{p_v}{p_s}$, p_v 对应下的是露点温度, p_s 对应下的是环境温度
- 3.含湿量 $d = 0.622 \frac{p_v}{p_a} = 0.622 \frac{p_v}{p p_v}$
- 4.湿空气的焓: h = 1.005t + d(2501 + 1.86t) (t 单位为摄氏度)
- 5.湿空气过程(可以根据 h-d 图来求解)
 - (1) 加热过程: d 不变, h 增大
 - (2) 冷却去湿过程: $q = h_1 h_2 (d_1 d_2)h_w$

- (3) 绝热加湿:湿度增加,温度降低,焓保持不变
- (4) 绝热混合

$$q_1 + q_2 = q_3$$
, $q_1d_1 + q_2d_2 = q_3d_3$, $q_1h_1 + q_2h_2 = q_3h_3$

第八章

- 1.对于多变过程:
 - (1) 特征: $pv^n = 常数$
 - (2) 状态变化: $Tv^{n-1} = 常数$, $pT^{\frac{n}{1-n}} = 常数$ $du = c_v dT, dh = c_p dT,$ $ds = c_v \frac{dT}{T} + R_g \frac{dv}{v} = c_p \frac{dT}{T} R_g \frac{dp}{p} = c_v \frac{dp}{p} + c_p \frac{dv}{v}$
 - (3) 能量转化: $w = \int p dv = \frac{p_1 v_1}{n-1} \left(1 \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right) = \frac{R_g}{n-1} (T_1 T_2)$

$$w_t = nw$$
, $q = \frac{n-\gamma}{n-1}c_v(T_2 - T_1) = c_n(T_2 - T_1)$

- (4) 补充公式: $c_p c_v = R_g$, $\frac{c_p}{c_v} = \gamma$, $c_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma 1} R_g$, $c_v = \frac{1}{\gamma 1} R_g$
- 2.变化过程图像:顺时针旋转依次得到 $n = 0,1,\gamma,∞$

第九章

- 1.连续性方程: $\frac{dA}{A} + \frac{dc_f}{c_f} \frac{dv}{v} = 0$
- 2.稳定流动方程: $\Delta q = \Delta h + \frac{1}{2}\Delta c_f^2 + g\Delta z + w_{net} = \Delta h \int v dp$
- 3.定熵流动: $h + \frac{1}{2}c_f^2 = const$, $c_f dc_f = -vdp$

声速:
$$p = \sqrt{\gamma R_g T}$$
, 马赫数: $Ma = \frac{c_f}{c}$, $\frac{dA}{A} = (Ma^2 - 1)\frac{dc_f}{c_f}$

4.喷管: 截面积最小处(喉部) 为临界状态 Ma=1

滞止截面:
$$h^* = h_1 + \frac{1}{2}c_{f1}^2$$
, 定义 $v_{cr} = \frac{p_{cr}}{p^*} = 0.528(双) = 0.546(三)$

临界截面(喉部)速度: $c_{f,cr} = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}p^*v^*}$

最大流量:
$$q_{m,max} = A\sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma+1}(\frac{2}{\gamma+1})^{\frac{2}{\gamma-1}}\frac{p^*}{v^*}}$$

5.喷管效率:
$$\eta_N = \frac{c_{f2'}^2}{c_{f2}^2} = \varphi^2$$

第十章

1.压缩过程可视为开系, 所需外界功为∫ vdp

2.绝热压缩:
$$W_t = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} p_1 V_1 (1 - (\frac{p_2}{p_1})^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}})$$

多变压缩:
$$W_t = \frac{n}{n-1} p_1 V_1 (1 - (\frac{p_2}{p_1})^{\frac{n-1}{n}})$$

定温压缩:
$$W_t = p_1 V_1 ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

3.有摩擦时,绝热效率
$$\eta_{C,s} = \frac{W_t}{W_{t'}} = \frac{H_1 - H_2}{H_1 - H_{2'}} = \frac{T_2 - T_1}{T_{2'} - T_1}$$

- 4.有余隙容积时,容积效率 $\eta_V = \frac{V_1 V_4}{V_1 V_3}$,计算公式应代入有效容积
- 5.多级压缩:在 p-v 图上表现为在两条等温线之间按多变过程、平台往复逐渐上升,耗功最少时,增压比 $\pi = \sqrt[7]{\pi_{tot}}$,

此时每一级耗功量相等为 $\frac{n}{n-1}p_1V_1(1-\pi^{\frac{n-1}{n}})$

第十一章 (记忆图像)

1.朗肯循环:

- 1-2 为汽轮机中绝热膨胀,对外做功 $w_T = h_1 h_2$
- 2-3 为冷凝器中定压(定温)放热,放热量 $q_2 = h_2 h_3$
- 3-4 为水泵中绝热压缩,外界对其做功为 $w_P = h_4 h_3$
- 4-1 为锅炉中定压吸热,吸热量为 $q_1 = h_1 h_4$

2.热效率
$$\eta_t = \frac{w}{q_1} = \frac{w_T - w_P}{q_1} = \frac{(h_1 - h_2) - (h_4 - h_3)}{h_1 - h_4}$$

功比
$$r_w = \frac{w}{w_T} = \frac{w_T - w_P}{w_T} = \frac{(h_1 - h_2) - (h_4 - h_3)}{h_1 - h_2}$$

气耗率:
$$d = \frac{3600}{w}$$

相对内效率:
$$\eta_T = \frac{w'}{w}$$

3.再热循环: 由两个循环 12'341 和 AB2'2A 拼接而成

效率:
$$\eta_t = \frac{w}{q_1} = \frac{(h_1 - h_B) + (h_A - h_2)}{(h_1 - h_4) + (h_A - h_B)}$$

4.回热循环:

- (1) 先在循环图上标数字, 之后在 T-s 图上标出数字
- (2) 由等温升原则得出中间温度
- (3) 由温度和干度 x=0 可以查得压力
- (4) 换热器列方程组计算各级抽汽系数, 换热器有两种

对于表面式:
$$\alpha_1(h_1 - h_3) + \alpha_2(h_2 - h_4) = 0$$

对于混合式:
$$\alpha_1 h_1 + \alpha_2 h_2 = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) h_3$$

- (5) 计算循环功: $w = h_1 \alpha_A h_A ...$
- (6) 计算吸热量: $q_1 = h_1 h_{\frac{8}{8}}$

第十二章 (记忆图像)

1.燃气轮机内的循环:

1-2: 绝热压缩, 耗功
$$w_C = c_P(T_2 - T_1)$$

2-3: 定压膨胀, 吸热
$$q_1 = c_P(T_3 - T_2)$$

3-4: 绝热膨胀, 做功
$$w_T = c_P(T_3 - T_4)$$

4-1: 定压压缩, 放热
$$q_2 = c_P(T_4 - T_1)$$

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{q_2}{q_1}$$

2.定义增压比为
$$\pi = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$
, 升温比 $\tau = \frac{T_3}{T_1}$

3.有不可逆因素的循环
$$\eta_T = \frac{T_3 - T_4}{T_3 - T_{4t}}$$
Z, $\eta_{Cs} = \frac{T_{2t} - T_1}{T_2 - T_1}$

4.内燃机混合加热循环: 1-2 绝热压缩, 2-3 定容吸热, 3-4 定压吸热,

4-5 绝热膨胀. 5-1 定容放热

定义压缩比 $\varepsilon = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$,定容升压比 $\lambda = \frac{p_3}{p_2}$,定压预胀比 $\rho = \frac{v_4}{v_2}$

$$T_2 = T_1 \varepsilon^{\gamma - 1}, T_3 = T_1 \lambda \varepsilon^{\gamma - 1}, T_4 = T_1 \lambda \rho \varepsilon^{\gamma - 1}, T_5 = T_1 \lambda \rho^{\gamma}$$

$$q_2 = c_v T_1(\lambda \rho^{\gamma} - 1), \quad q_1 = c_v T_1 \varepsilon^{\gamma - 1} ((\lambda - 1) + \gamma \lambda (\rho - 1))$$

当 $\rho = 1$ 时变为定容加热循环(奥托循环)

第十三章 (记忆图像)

$$1.COP = \frac{收益}{付出}$$

2.制冷系数
$$\varepsilon = \frac{q_2}{w} = \frac{q_2}{q_1 - q_2}$$

3.空气制冷循环:

1-2: 膨胀机中定熵膨胀

2-3: 冷藏室中定压吸热

3-4: 压缩机中定熵压缩

4-1: 冷却器中定压放热

$$q_2 = c_p(T_3 - T_2), \quad q_1 = c_p(T_4 - T_1), \quad \varepsilon = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2}, \quad \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}}$$

4.蒸气制冷循环:

1-2: 节流阀中节流

2-3: 蒸发器中定压吸热

3-4: 压缩机中绝热压缩

4-1: 冷凝器中定压放热

$$w = h_4 - h_3$$
, $q_2 = h_3 - h_2$, $\varepsilon = \frac{q_2}{w} = \frac{h_3 - h_2}{h_4 - h_1}$

第十四章

- 1.定容反应 $Q_V = \Delta U$,定压反应 $Q_P = \Delta H$
- 2.基尔霍夫定律 $\Delta H = \Delta H_0 + \Delta H_{re} + \Delta H_{pr}$
- 3.反应最大功: 定温定容反应为 $-\Delta F$, 定温定压反应为 $-\Delta G$