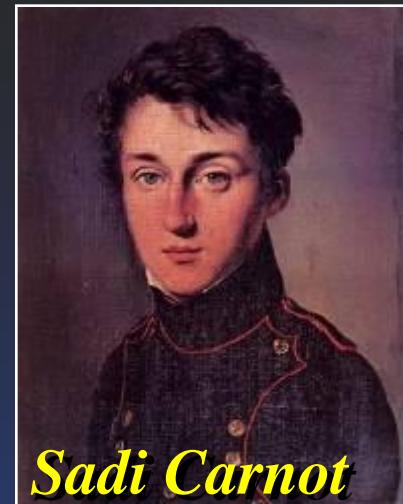


# §13.4 循环过程

地热

萨蒂·卡诺 17世纪法国一位年轻的炮兵军官。卡诺确切地把蒸气机、内燃机等以火为动力的机械叫做热机，当时他要探索的是如何利用较少的燃料获得较多的动力以提高热机的效率和经济效益。



*Sadi Carnot*

## 汽轮机



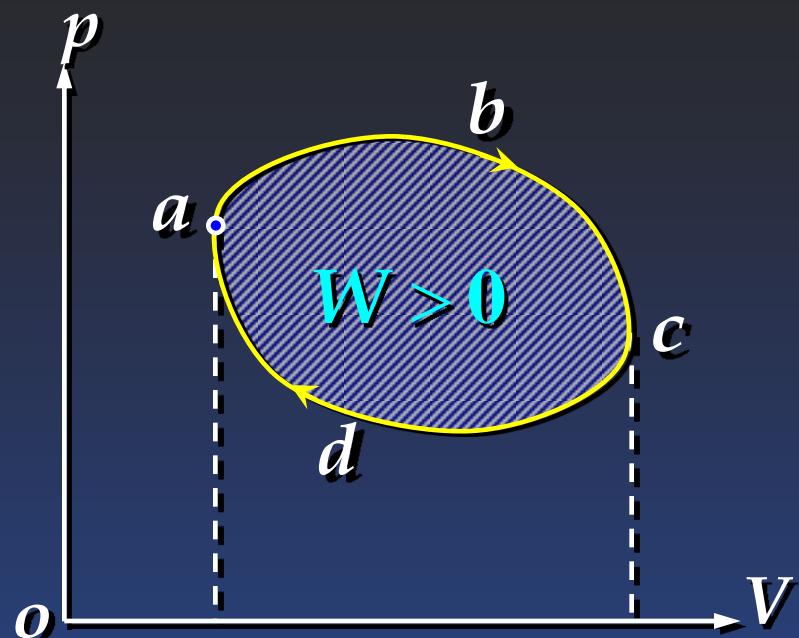
## 内燃机



# 一、循环过程

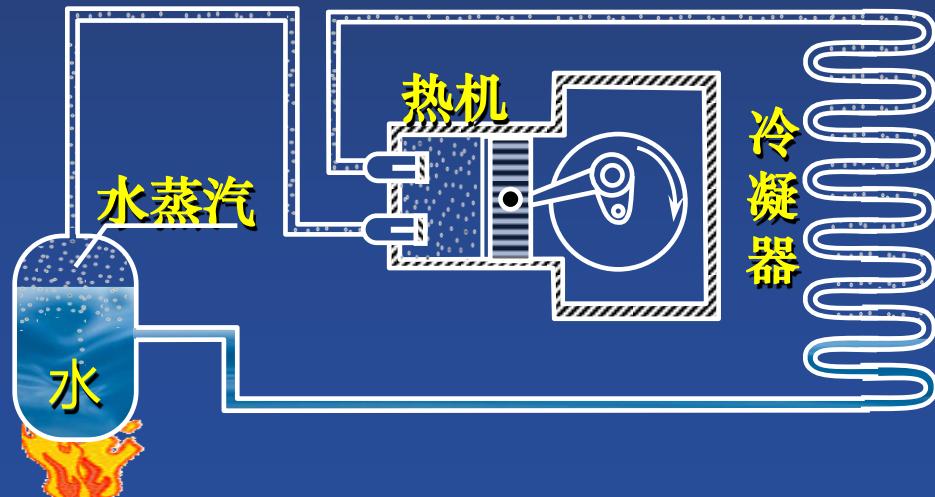
**特点:**  $\Delta E = 0$

循环一周，系统对外作净功  $W$  为循环曲线所包围的面积。



**正循环:** 顺时针循环曲线,  $W > 0$ 。

**逆循环:** 逆时针循环曲线,  $W < 0$ 。



# 1. 热机及热机效率

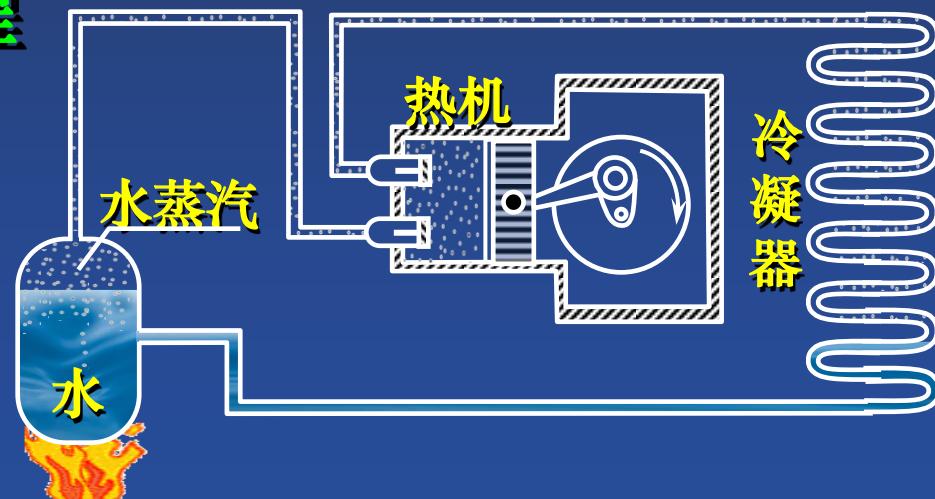
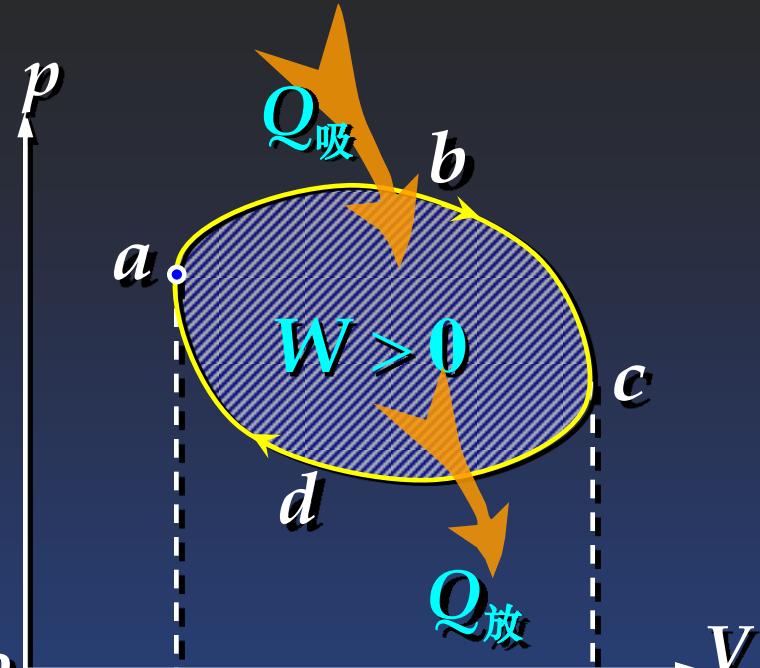
正循环是热机的工作方式。

设  $abc$  过程:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dQ > 0, Q_{\text{吸}} > 0 \\ \text{纯吸热过程} \end{array} \right.$

$cda$  过程:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} dQ < 0, Q_{\text{放}} < 0 \\ \text{纯放热过程} \end{array} \right.$

$$Q = Q_{\text{吸}} + Q_{\text{放}} = \Delta E + W$$

$$\text{由于: } \Delta E = 0$$



$$W = Q_{\text{吸}} - |Q_{\text{放}}|$$

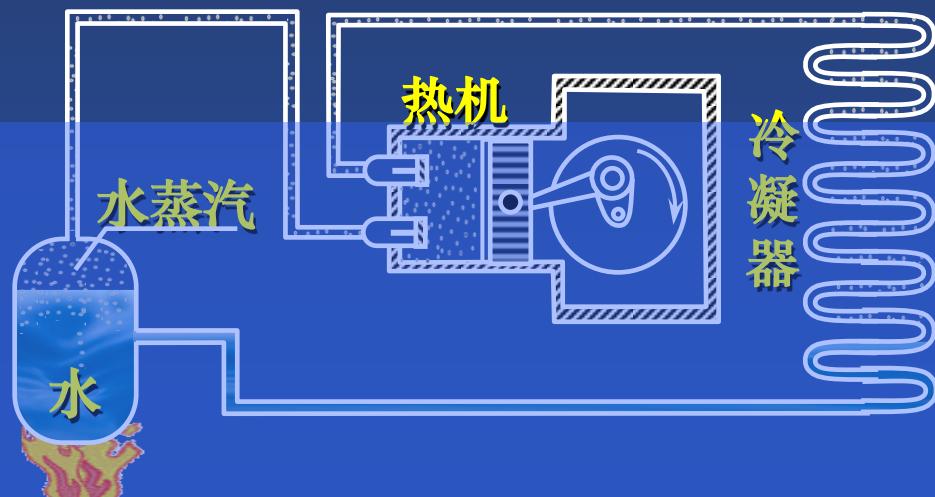
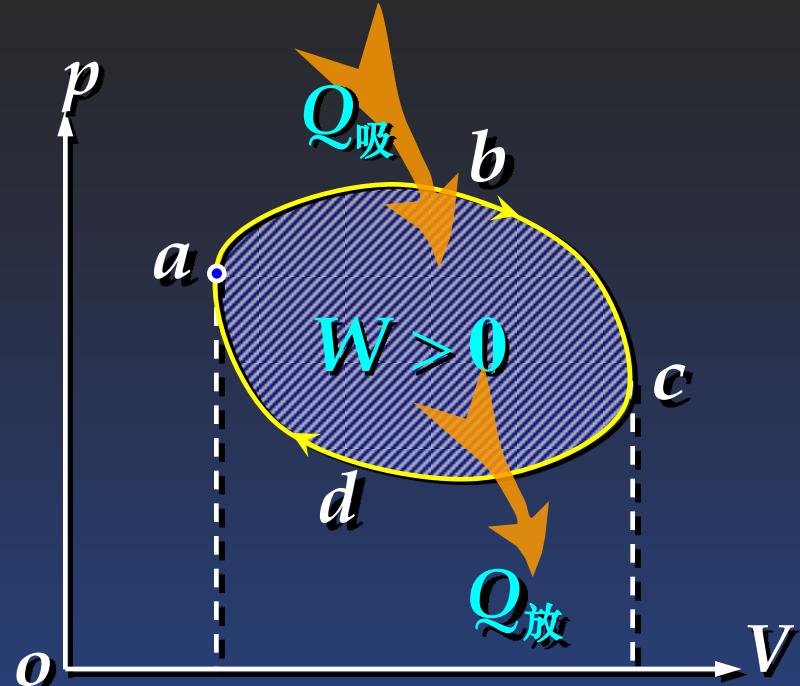
$$\therefore Q_{\text{放}} = -|Q_{\text{放}}|$$

$\therefore$  可写成:

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = W + |Q_{\text{放}}|$$

$$Q = Q_{\text{吸}} + Q_{\text{放}} = \Delta E + W$$

由于:  $\Delta E = 0$



$$W = Q_{\text{吸}} - |Q_{\text{放}}|$$

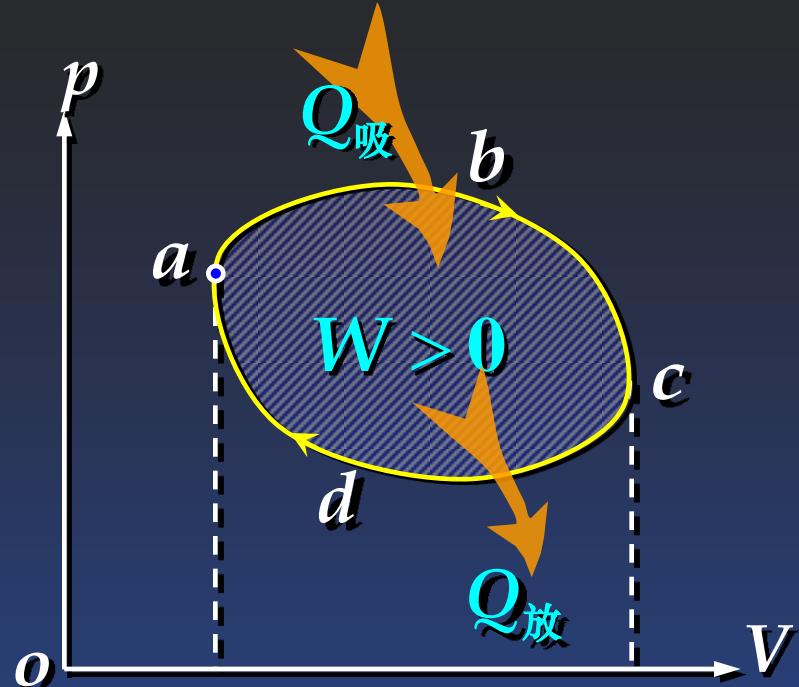
$$\because Q_{\text{放}} = -|Q_{\text{放}}|$$

$\therefore$  可写成：

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = W + |Q_{\text{放}}|$$

**定义**：热机效率

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}} - |Q_{\text{放}}|}{Q_{\text{吸}}}$$

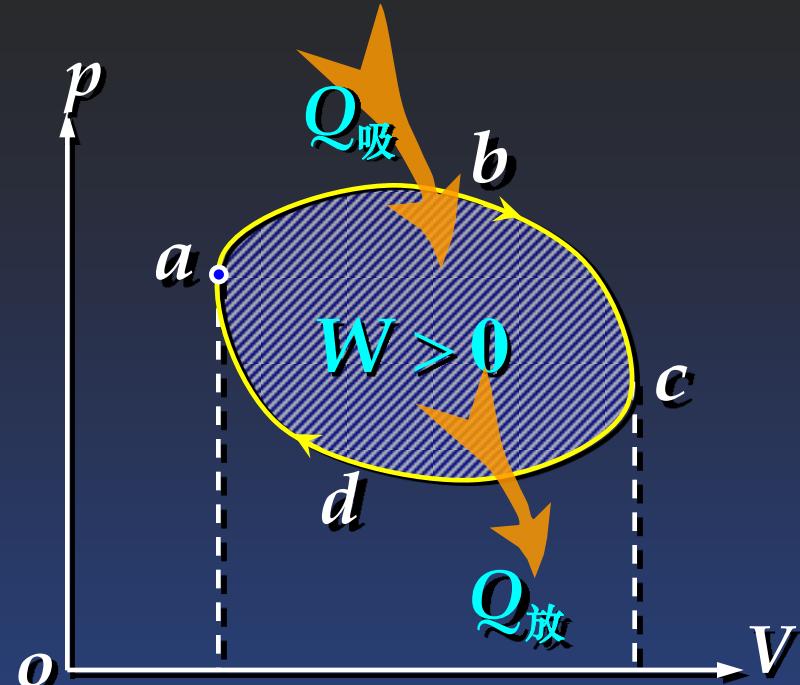


**注意**

热机效率用%形式表示。

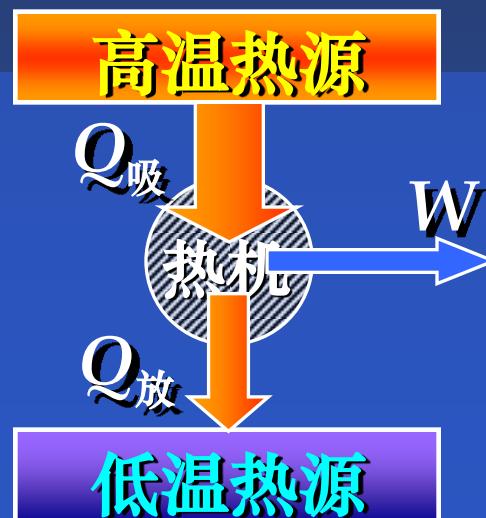
要分清哪些过程是纯吸热，

哪些过程是纯放热：



**定义**：热机效率

$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}} - |Q_{\text{放}}|}{Q_{\text{吸}}}$$



**注意**

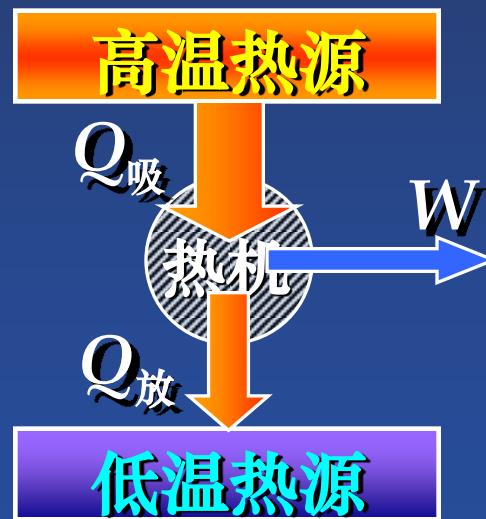
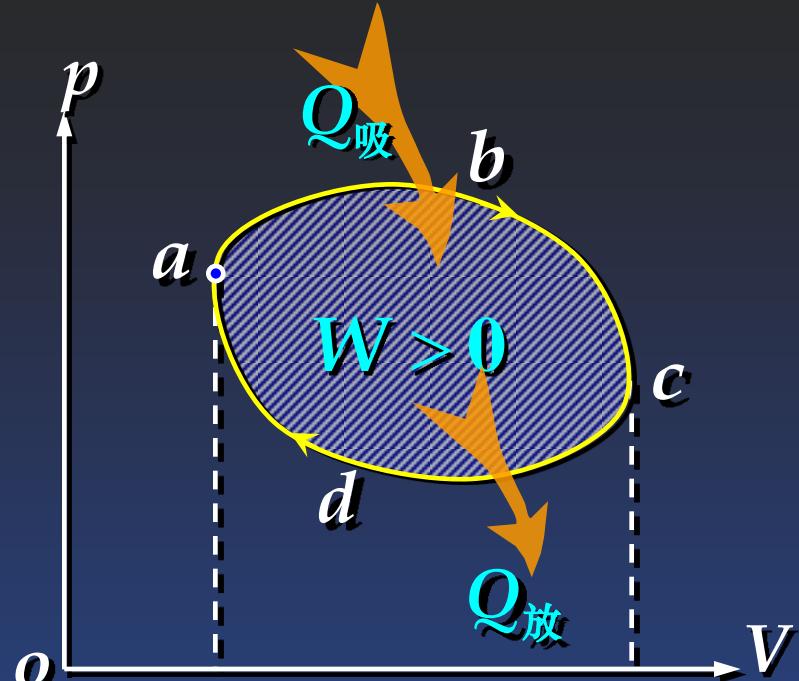
热机效率用%形式表示。

要分清哪些过程是纯吸热，

哪些过程是纯放热：

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{1\text{吸}} + Q_{2\text{吸}} + \dots$$

$$Q_{\text{放}} = Q_{1\text{放}} + Q_{2\text{放}} + \dots$$



例 一定量的He理想气体经过如图循环，求热机效率。

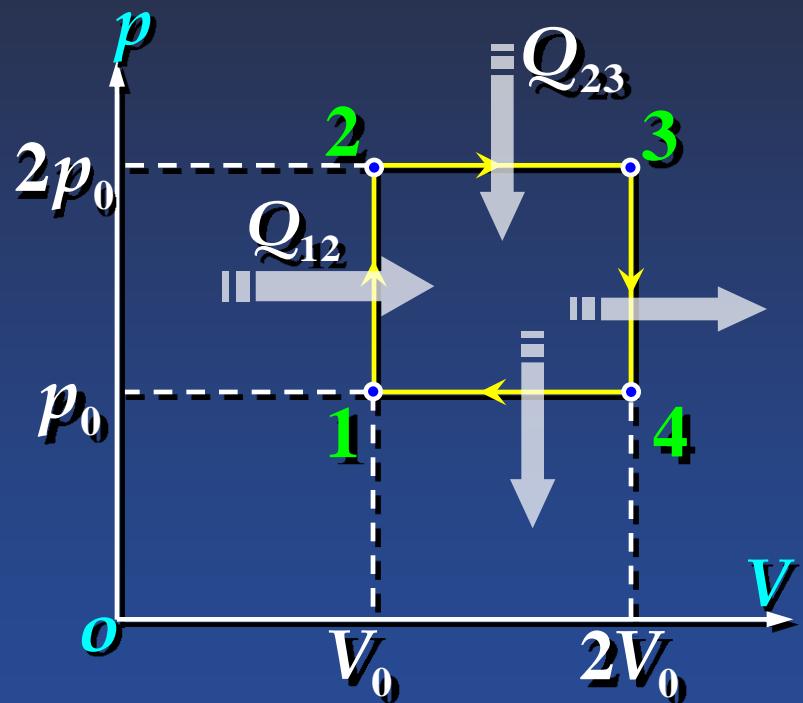
解：由图可知，12和23过程是纯吸热过程。

$$\therefore Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{12} + Q_{23}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q_{12} = \nu C_{V,m} (T_2 - T_1) \\ Q_{23} = \nu C_{p,m} (T_3 - T_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$C_{V,m} = \frac{i}{2} R = \frac{3}{2} R$$

$$\therefore Q_{12} = \nu \frac{3}{2} R (T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2} (p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1) = \frac{3}{2} p_0 V_0$$



同理:  $C_{p,m} = C_{V,m} + R = \frac{5}{2}R$

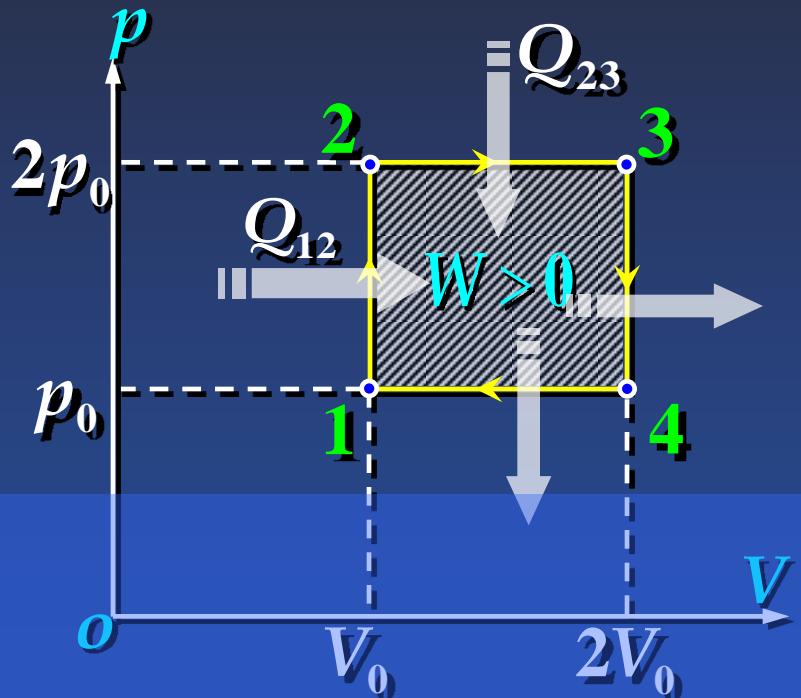
$$\therefore Q_{23} = \nu \frac{5}{2}R(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{5}{2}(p_3 V_3 - p_2 V_2) = 5p_0 V_0$$

$$\therefore Q_{\text{吸}} = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = \frac{13}{2}p_0 V_0$$

而净功:

$$C_{V,m} = \frac{i}{2}R = \frac{3}{2}R$$

$$\therefore Q_{12} = \nu \frac{3}{2}R(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{3}{2}(p_2 V_2 - p_1 V_1) = \frac{3}{2}p_0 V_0$$



同理:  $C_{p,m} = C_{V,m} + R = \frac{5}{2}R$

$$\therefore Q_{23} = v \frac{5}{2} R (T_3 - T_2) = \frac{5}{2} (p_3 V_3 - p_2 V_2) = 5p_0 V_0$$

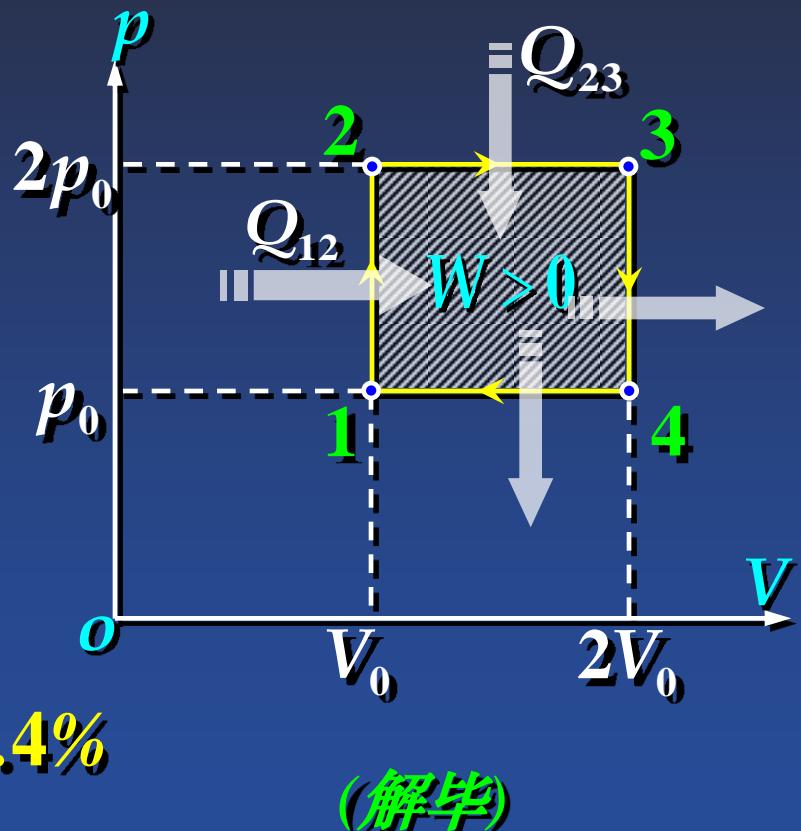
$$\therefore Q_{吸} = Q_{12} + Q_{23} = \frac{13}{2} p_0 V_0$$

而净功:

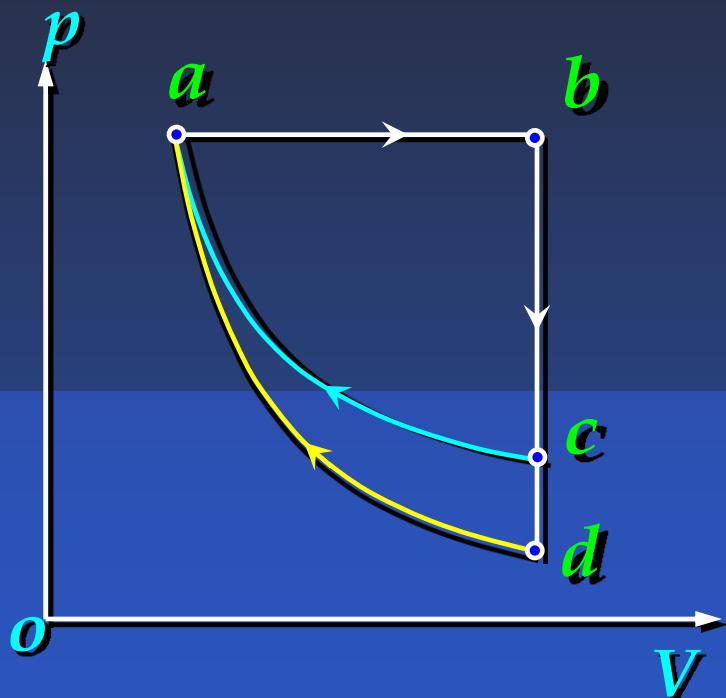
$$W = (2p_0 - p_0)(2V_0 - V_0)$$

$$= p_0 V_0$$

$$\therefore \eta = \frac{W}{Q_{吸}} = \frac{2}{13} \times 100\% \approx 15.4\%$$



课堂练习 如图两个循环:  $abca$  及  $abda$ , 则哪个循环对应的热机效率高?



$$W = (2p_0 - p_0)(2V_0 - V_0)$$

$$= p_0 V_0$$

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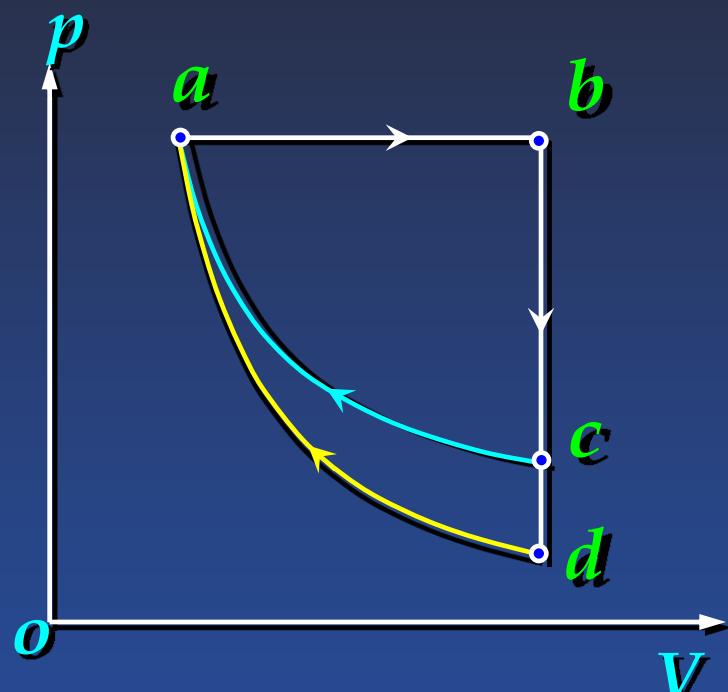
(解毕)

**课堂练习** 如图两个循环:  $abca$  及  $abda$ , 则哪个循环对应的热机效率高?

**提示:** 只有  $ab$  过程纯吸热。

$$\therefore \eta_{abca} = \frac{W_{abca}}{Q_{ab}}$$

$$\eta_{abda} = \frac{W_{abda}}{Q_{ab}}$$



**答案 :**  $\eta_{abda} > \eta_{abca}$

## 2. 致冷机及致冷系数

逆循环是致冷机的工作方式。

设  $abc$  过程:  $dQ > 0$ , 纯吸热

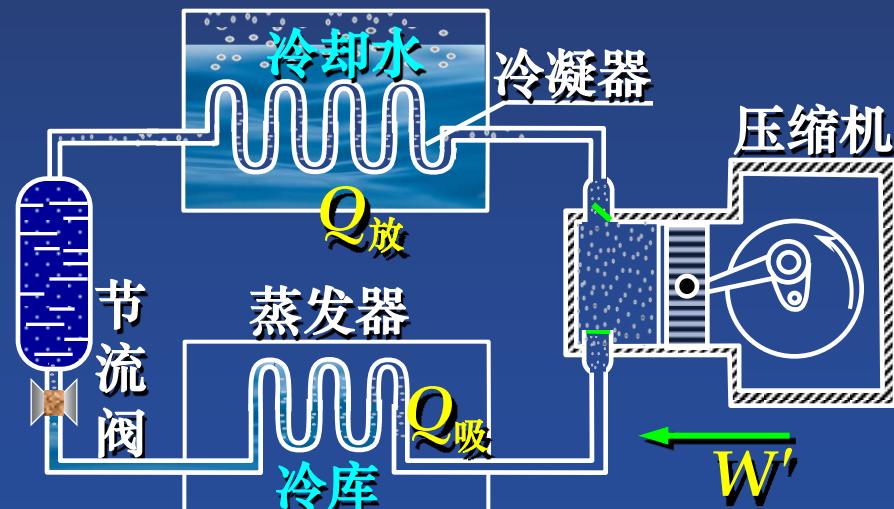
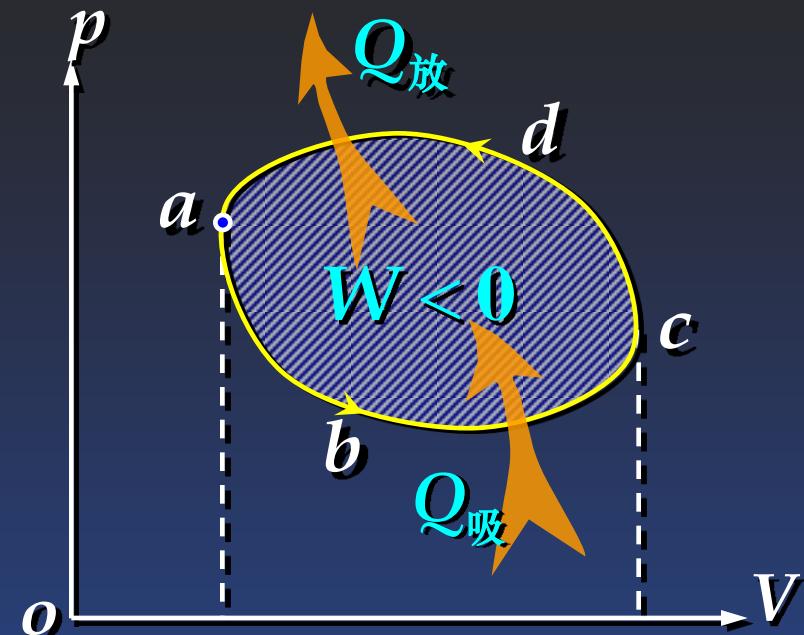
$cda$  过程:  $dQ < 0$ , 纯放热

能量守恒:

$$|Q_{\text{放}}| = |W| + Q_{\text{吸}} = -W + Q_{\text{吸}}$$

设外界对系统做功为  $W'$

则:  $W' = -W$



$$\therefore |Q_{放}| = W' + Q_{吸}$$

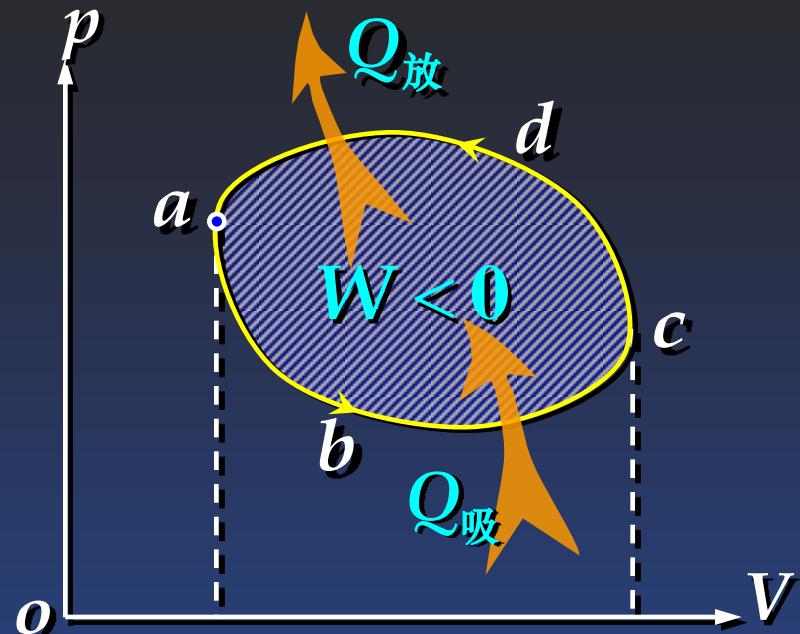
**定义：**致冷系数

$$w = \frac{Q_{吸}}{W'} = \frac{Q_{吸}}{|Q_{放}| - Q_{吸}}$$

$$|Q_{放}| = |W| + Q_{吸} = -W + Q_{吸}$$

设外界对系统做功为  $W'$

则：  
 $W' = -W$



$$\therefore |Q_{放}| = W' + Q_{吸}$$

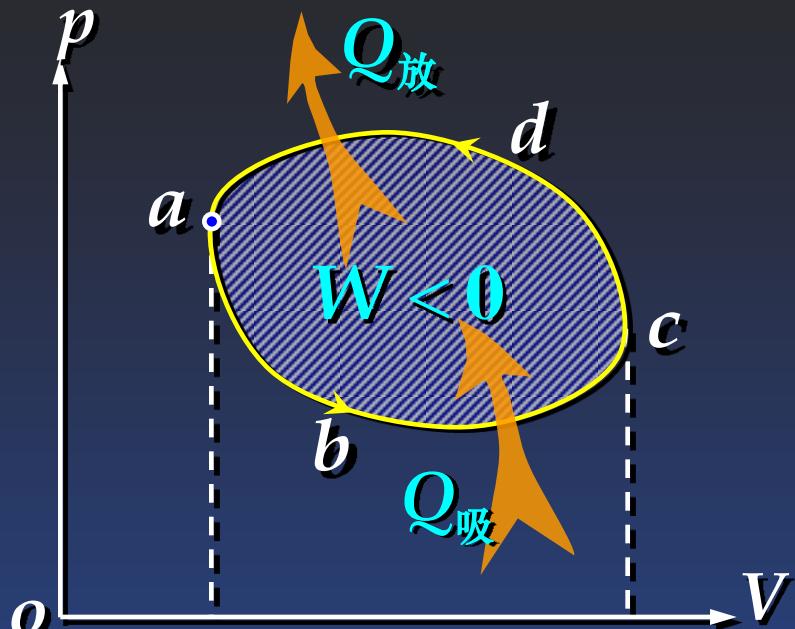
**定义：**致冷系数

$$w = \frac{Q_{吸}}{W'} = \frac{Q_{吸}}{|Q_{放}| - Q_{吸}}$$

**注意**

致冷系数不用%形式表示！

如  $w = 4.2$ ;  $w = 11.8$  等。



高温热源



**例** 电冰箱致冷系数  $w=9$ , 若使  $T$  下降  $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{分钟}$ , 则压缩机功率为多少? (设冰箱内食物的平均比热  $c=3.0 \times 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ , 质量  $m=27 \text{ kg}$ )

**解:** 每分钟内工质要从冰箱内吸热:

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = mc\Delta T = 27 \times 3.0 \times 10^3 \times 1 = 8.1 \times 10^4 \text{ (J)}$$

致冷系数不用%形式表示!

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$$w = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{W'} \longrightarrow W' = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{w} = \frac{8.1 \times 10^4}{9} = 9000 \text{ (J)}$$

压缩机功率:  $P = \frac{W'}{\Delta t} = \frac{9000}{60} = 150 \text{ (Watt)}$

*(解毕)*

氟利昂(Freon)的氟氯碳化物，稳定性高，不自燃、不助燃也不容易起化学变化，对人体伤害较小，因而使用普遍。它是破坏空气平流层中臭氧的元凶。

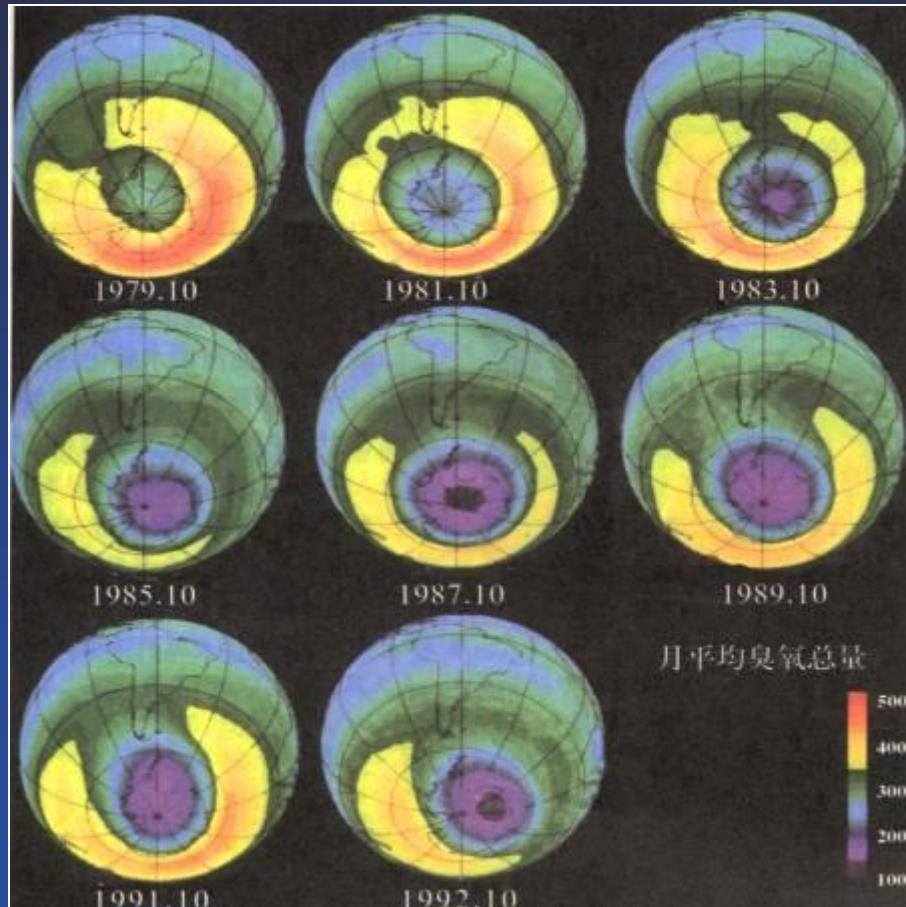
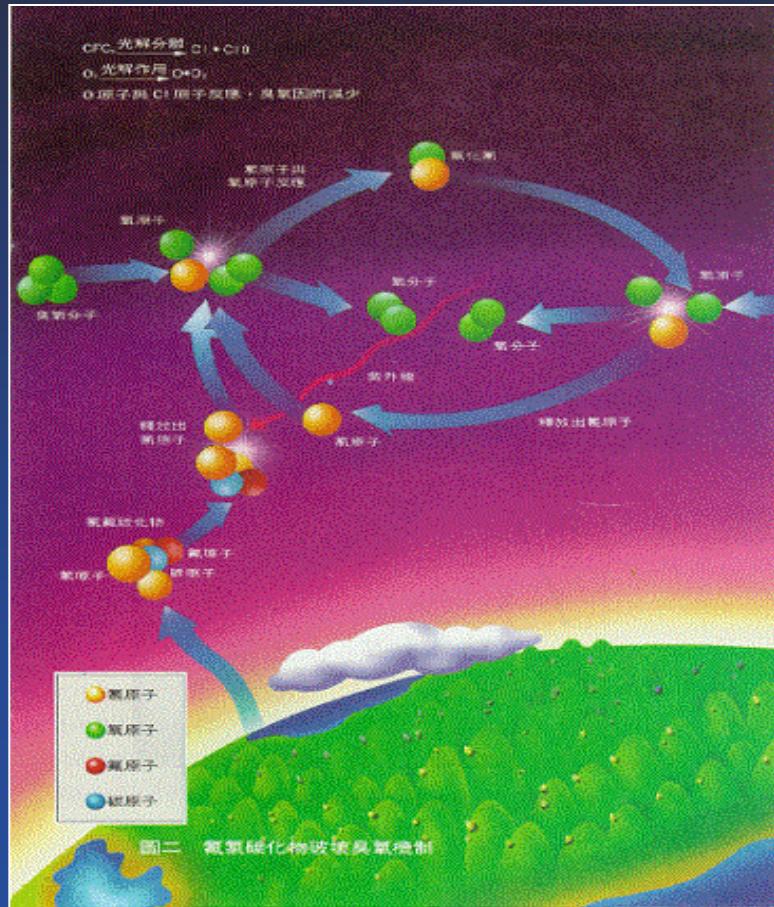
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## 归纳

1. 循环过程及其主要特点:  $\Delta E = 0$

2. 热机及热机效率 (正循环):

$$Q_{\text{吸}} = W + |Q_{\text{放}}| \quad \eta = \frac{W}{Q_{\text{吸}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}} - |Q_{\text{放}}|}{Q_{\text{吸}}}$$

3. 致冷机及致冷系数 (逆循环):

$$|Q_{\text{放}}| = W' + Q_{\text{吸}} \quad w = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{W'} = \frac{Q_{\text{吸}}}{|Q_{\text{放}}| - Q_{\text{吸}}}$$

(The end)