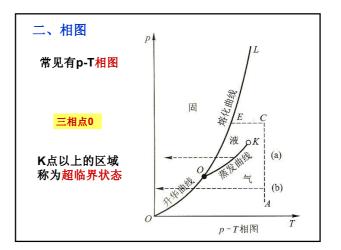
固液、固气相变 相图

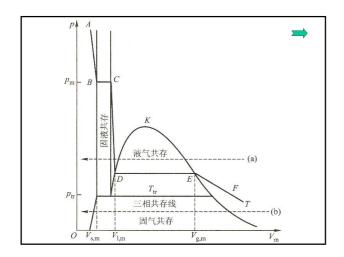
一、固液及固气相变

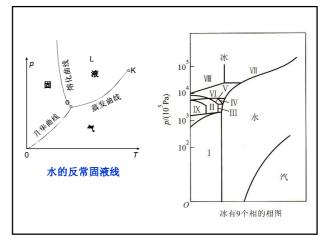
固---液相变:溶解或凝固 都伴随有潜热的吸

固---气相变: 升华或凝华

过冷液体 ── 应用:人体器官、食品等的速冻低温保存。







三、克拉珀龙方程 $\eta = \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{dp \cdot v(V_{g,m} - V_{l,m})}{v l_{v,m}} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt$ $\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{l_{v,m}}{T(V_{g,m} - V_{l,m})}$ 克拉珀龙---克劳修斯方程

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{l_{12,m}}{T(V_{1,m} - V_{2,m})} = \frac{l_{12}}{T(V_1 - V_2)}$$

$$\therefore l_{12,m} = T(S_{1,m} - S_{2,m})$$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{S_{1,m} - S_{2,m}}{V_{1,m} - V_{2,m}}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{S_{1,m} - S_{2,m}}{V_{1,m} - V_{2,m}}$$

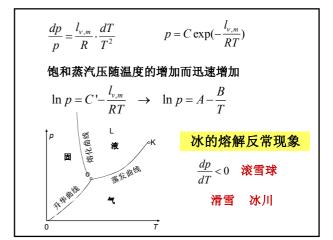
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蒸汽压方程: 描述液---气及固----气的饱和蒸汽压 随着温度变化的方程。



- •温度变化不大时,汽化热或升华热不随温度变化
- 液相或固相的体积比与相心得多可忽略
- •饱和蒸汽压不大时,蒸汽可看作理想气体

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{l_{v,m}}{T(RT/p)}$$



例: 水在100°C 时的汽化热为 $2.26 \times 10^6 \text{J·kg}^{-1}$ 试问从海平面每上升1km, 其沸点变化多少? 设大气温度300K.

解: 饱和蒸汽压随沸点温度的变化关系 化为对高度的变化关系

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = \frac{\frac{dp}{dz}}{\frac{dT}{dz}} = \frac{l_{v,m}}{T(RT/p)} \qquad \frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho g$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -\frac{\rho gRT^2}{pl_{v,m}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{M_{air}p}{RT_0} \longrightarrow \frac{dT}{dz} = -\frac{M_{air}gT^2}{T_0M_{vapor}L_v}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dz} = -3.2\text{K/km}$$

若考虑温度每公里高度下降~10K $T_0 = 300 - 10z$

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{373} - 0.70 \times 10^{-3} \ln(1 - z/30)$$