

# 工程热力学

## 第四章



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## 气体的基本热力过程

### Basic thermodynamic process

4-1 研究热力过程的目的及一般方法

4-2 理想气体的定压、定容和定温过程

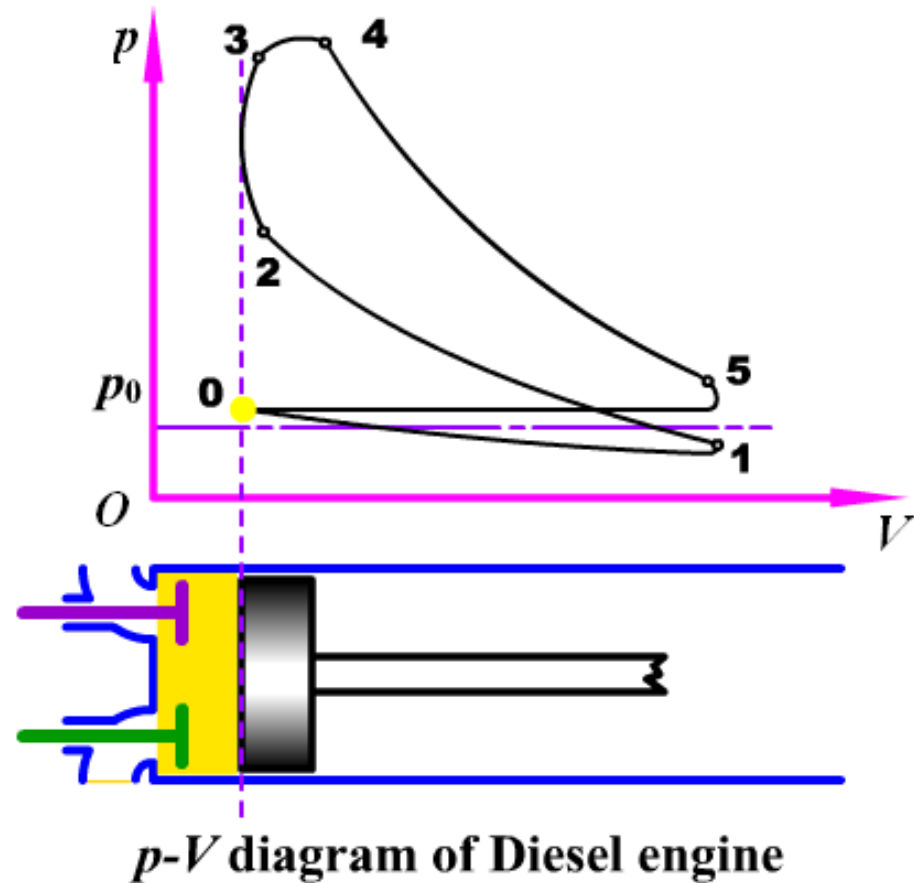
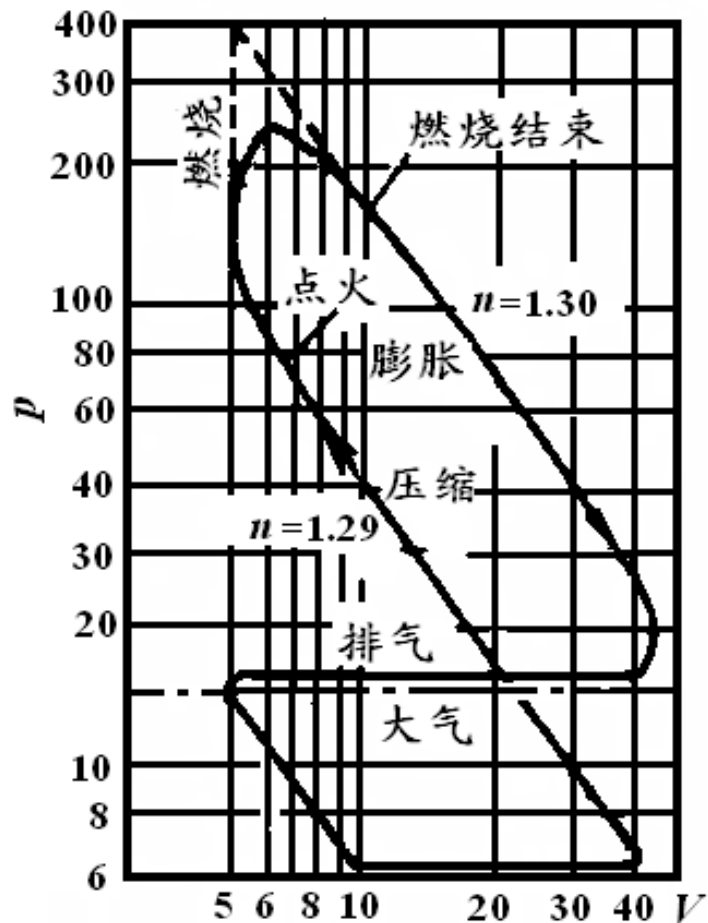
4-3 理想气体等比熵（可逆绝热）过程

4-4 理想气体多变过程



## 4-1 研究热力过程的目的及一般方法

### 一、基本热力过程(fundamental thermodynamic process)





在  $\log p$ - $\log V$  图上有  $\log p = -n \ln V + c \Rightarrow p v^n = \text{常数}$

$n = 0$      $p = \text{常数}$     定压过程

(isobaric process; constant pressure process)

$n = 1$      $p v = \text{常数}$     定温过程

(isothermal process; constant temperature process)

$n = \kappa$      $p v^\kappa = \text{常数}$     定熵(可逆绝热) 过程

(isentropic process; reversible adiabatic process)

$n = \pm\infty$      $v = \text{常数}$     定容过程

(isometric process; constant volume process)

$p v^n = \text{常数}$     多变过程(polytropic process)



## 二、研究热力过程的目的、方法

### 1. 目的

以热力学第一定律为基础，理想气体为工质，分析可逆的基本热力过程中能量转换、传递关系，揭示过程中工质状态参数的变化规律及热量和功量的计算。

### 2. 方法和手段

- 根据过程特点，利用状态方程及热力学第一定律，得出过程方程
- 借助过程方程式，计算各过程初、终态参数。
- 画出过程的 $p-v$ 图及 $T-s$ 图，帮助直观分析过程中参数变化及能量关系。
- 确定工质初、终态比热力学能、比焓、比熵的变化量。
- 确定1kg工质对外作出的功和过程热量。



$$\Delta u = c_V \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta T \quad \Delta h = c_p \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} \Delta T \quad \Delta s = s_2^0 - s_1^0 - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

$$w = \int_1^2 p dv \quad w_t = - \int_1^2 v dp$$

$$q = \int_1^2 T ds \quad q = \Delta u + w \quad q = \Delta h + w_t$$



## 4-2 理想气体的定压、定容和定温过程

### 一、过程方程

定容过程 ( $v$ =常数)

$$n = \pm\infty \quad v_1 = v_2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{R_g T_1}{p_1} \quad v_2 = \frac{R_g T_2}{p_2} \quad \frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$$

定压过程 ( $p$ =常数)

$$n = 0 \quad p_1 = p_2$$

$$p_1 = \frac{R_g T_1}{v_1} \quad p_2 = \frac{R_g T_2}{v_2} \quad \frac{v_1}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{T_2}$$



定温过程 ( $T=\text{常数}$ )

$$n = 1$$

$$T_1 = T_2$$

$$T_1 = \frac{p_1 v_1}{R_g} \quad T_2 = \frac{p_2 v_2}{R_g} \quad p_1 v_1 = p_2 v_2$$

二、在  $p - v$  图及  $T - s$  图上表示

斜率

$$\left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_n \quad \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right)_n$$

$$pv^n = \text{常数} \quad \frac{dp}{p} + n \frac{dv}{v} = 0 \quad \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_n = -n \frac{p}{v}$$

$$Tds = \delta q = c_n dT \quad \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n}$$





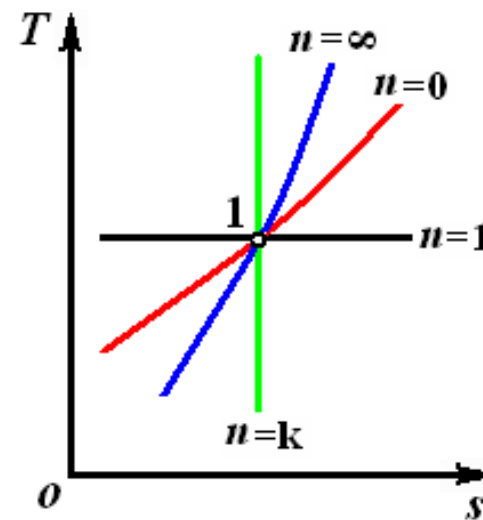
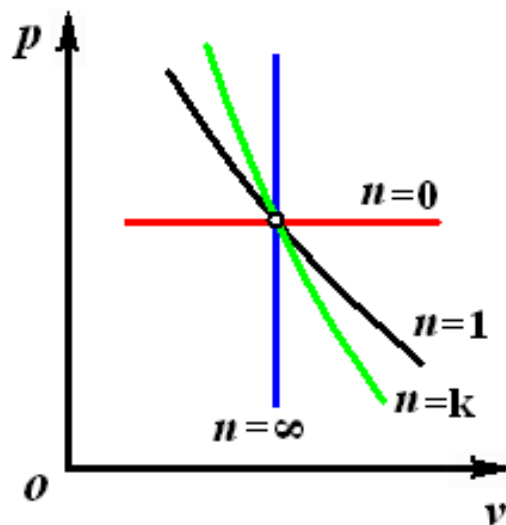
**定容过程:**  $n = \pm\infty \quad \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_v = \pm\infty \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_v = \frac{T}{c_v}$

**定压过程:**  $n = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_p = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_v = \frac{T}{c_p}$

**定温过程:**  $n = 1 \quad \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_T = -\frac{p}{v} \quad \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_T = \frac{T}{c_T} \Rightarrow 0$

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_n = -n \frac{p}{v}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n}$$





### 三、比热容

**定容过程**

$$c_V = \frac{R_g}{\gamma - 1}$$

**定压过程**

$$c_p = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1} R_g$$

**定温过程**

$$c_T \rightarrow \infty$$

### 四、 $\Delta u$ 、 $\Delta h$ 和 $\Delta s$

**定容过程**

$$\Delta u = c_V \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta h = c_p \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta s = \int_1^2 c_V \frac{dT}{T} \Rightarrow \Delta s = c_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$



## 定压过程

$$\Delta u = c_V \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) \quad \Delta h = c_p \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta s = \int_1^2 c_p \frac{dT}{T} \Rightarrow \Delta s = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

## 定温过程

$$\Delta u = 0 \quad \Delta h = 0$$

$$\Delta s = \int_1^2 c_V \frac{dT}{T} + R_g \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} \Rightarrow \Delta s = R_g \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$



## 五、 $w$ , $w_t$ 和 $q$

### 定容过程

$$w = \int_1^2 p dv = 0 \quad w_t = -\int_1^2 v dp = v(p_1 - p_2)$$

$$q_v = \Delta u + w = \Delta u = c_v \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) = \int_1^2 T ds$$

### 定压过程

$$w = p(v_2 - v_1) \quad w_t = 0$$

$$q_p = \Delta h + w_t = \Delta h = c_p \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) = \int_1^2 T ds$$



## 定温过程

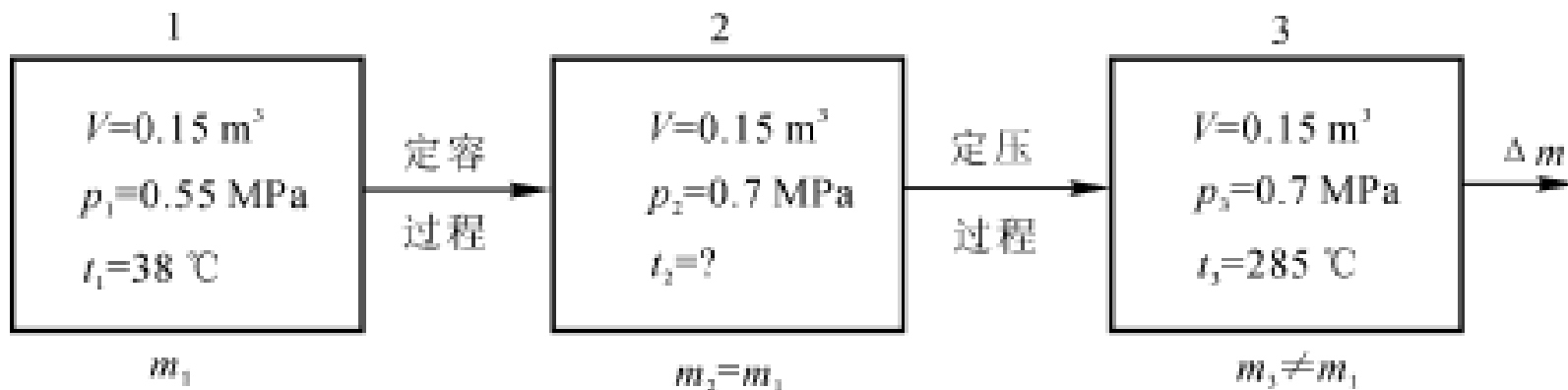
$$w = \int_1^2 p dv = \int_1^2 \frac{pv}{v} dv = R_g T_1 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$w_t = -\int_1^2 v dp = -\int_1^2 \frac{vp}{p} dp = -R_g T_1 \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$$

$$q = \Delta u + w = \Delta h + w_t \Rightarrow q = w = w_t$$



例题：一容积 $0.15\text{m}^3$ 的储气罐，内装氧气，其初态压强 $p_1=0.55\text{MPa}$ ，温度 $t_1=38^\circ\text{C}$ 。若对氧气加热，其温度、压强都升高。储气罐装有压力控制阀，当压强超过 $0.7\text{MPa}$ 时，阀门便自动打开，放走部分氧气，即储气罐中维持的最大压强为 $0.7\text{MPa}$ 。问当罐中氧气温度为 $285^\circ\text{C}$ 时，对罐中的氧气共加入了多少热量？假设氧气的比热容为定值。





## 4-3 理想气体等比熵（可逆绝热）过程

### 一、过程方程

$$Tds = \delta q = dh - vdp = 0 \Rightarrow vdp = dh = c_p dT \quad (A)$$

$$Tds = \delta q = du + pdv = 0 \Rightarrow -pdv = du = c_v dT \quad (B)$$

$$(A) \div (B) \quad \kappa = -\frac{v}{p} \frac{dp}{dv} \Rightarrow \frac{dp}{p} + \kappa \frac{dv}{v} = 0$$

**取定比热容，积分**  $\ln p + \ln v^\kappa = c \Rightarrow pv^\kappa = c$

$$p_1 v_1^\kappa = p_2 v_2^\kappa \Rightarrow p_1 v_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = p_2 v_2 v_2^{\kappa-1} \Rightarrow$$

**上述三式适用于：**

$$T_1 v_1^{\kappa-1} = T_2 v_2^{\kappa-1} \quad T_1 p_1^{-\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = T_2 p_2^{-\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}$$

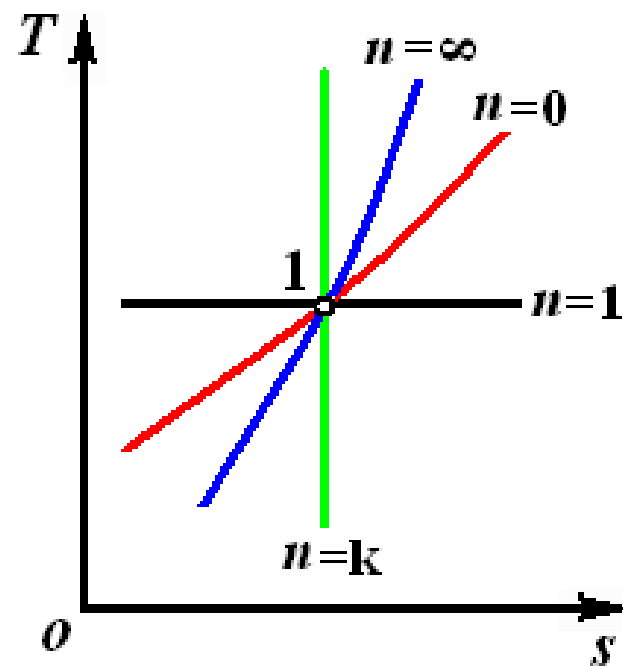
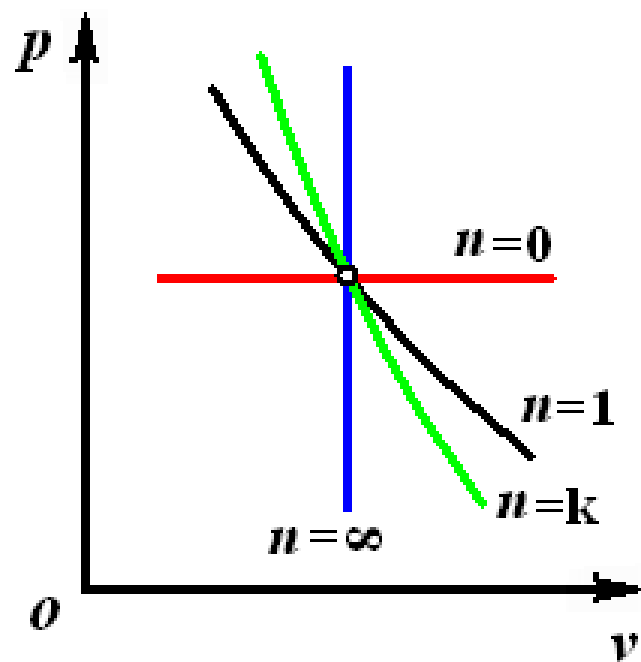
**理想气体，定比热，可逆绝热过程**



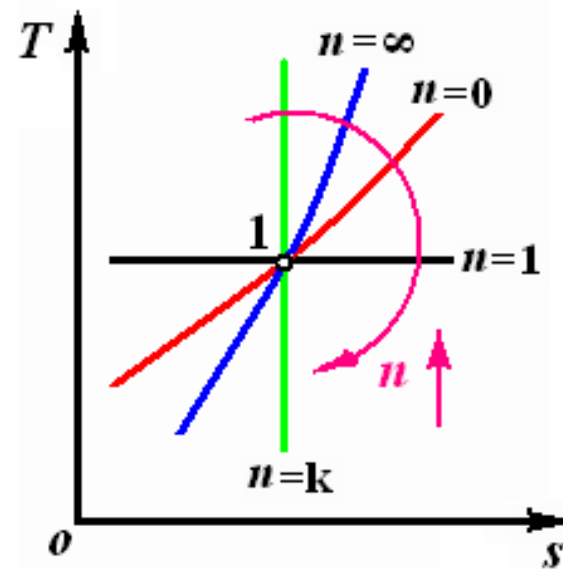
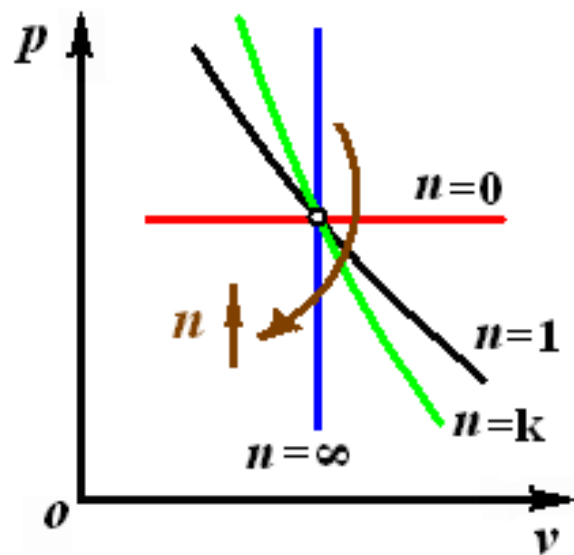
## 二、在 $p - v$ 图及 $T - s$ 图上表示

$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_K = -\kappa \frac{p}{v} \left( = -\frac{c_p}{c_v} \frac{p}{v} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_K = \frac{T}{c_s} = \infty$$







$$\left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial v}\right)_n = -n \frac{p}{v} \begin{cases} (n=0) & 0 \\ (n=1) & -\frac{p}{v} \\ (n=\kappa) & -\kappa \frac{p}{v} \\ n=\pm\infty & \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial s}\right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n} \begin{cases} \frac{T}{c_p} \\ 0 \\ \infty \\ \frac{T}{c_v} \end{cases}$$



### 三、比热容

$$c_s \rightarrow 0$$

### 四、 $\Delta u, \Delta h, \Delta s$

$$\Delta u = c_v \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) = u(T_2) - u(T_1)$$

$$\Delta h = c_p \Big|_{T_1}^{T_2} (T_2 - T_1) = h(T_2) - h(T_1)$$

$$s_2 = s_1 \quad \Delta s = 0$$



## 五、 $w$ , $w_t$ 和 $q$

$$w = \int_1^2 p dv = \int_1^2 \frac{pv^\kappa}{v^\kappa} dv = p_1 v_1^\kappa \int v^{-\kappa} dv = \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} \right]$$

或

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \cancel{q} - \Delta u \\ &= -\Delta u = u_1 - u_2 = \frac{R_g}{\kappa - 1} (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{T_2}{T_1} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa - 1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} \right] \end{aligned}$$



$$w_t = \underset{0}{\cancel{q}} - \Delta h = -\Delta h = h_1 - h_2 = \frac{\kappa}{\kappa - 1} R_g (T_1 - T_2) = \kappa w$$

## 六、变比热绝热过程的计算

1.  $w = u_1 - u_2$  **查表**  
 $w_t = h_1 - h_2$

2. 用  $\kappa_m$  代替  $\kappa$

$$a) \quad \kappa_m = \frac{c_p \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}}{c_v \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2}}$$

$$b) \quad \kappa_m = \frac{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}{2} \quad \kappa_1 = \frac{c_{p1}}{c_{v1}} \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{c_{p2}}{c_{v2}}$$



$$3. \quad \Delta s = \int_1^2 c_p \frac{dT}{T} - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} = 0$$

$$\ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{1}{R_g} \left( \int_{T_0}^{T_2} c_p \frac{dT}{T} - \int_{T_0}^{T_1} c_p \frac{dT}{T} \right) \quad \text{令} \quad s^0 = \int_{T_0}^T c_p \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{1}{R_g} (s_2^0 - s_1^0) \quad (A)$$

定义  $\ln p_r = \frac{s^0}{R_g} \longrightarrow p_r = f(T) \longrightarrow$

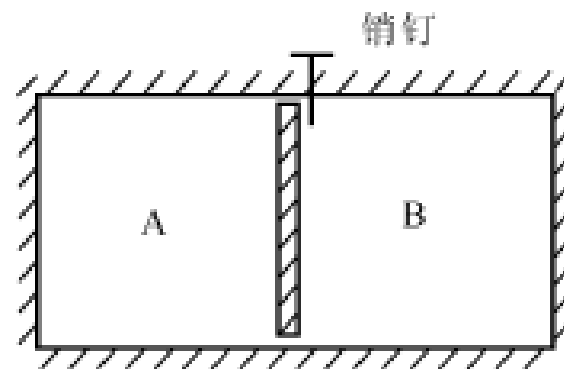
$$\ln \frac{p_{r2}}{p_{r1}} = \frac{1}{R_g} (s_2^0 - s_1^0) \quad (B)$$

比较式 (A) 与式 (B)  $p_2 = p_1 \frac{p_{r2}}{p_{r1}}$



例3-9 一绝热刚体汽缸,被一导热的无摩擦活塞分成两部分。最初活塞被固定在某一位置上,汽缸的一侧储有压力为  $0.2 \text{ MPa}$ 、温度为  $300 \text{ K}$  的  $0.01 \text{ m}^3$  的空气,另一侧储有同容积、同温度的空气,其压力为  $0.1 \text{ MPa}$ 。去除销钉,放松活塞任其自由移动,最后两侧达到平衡。设空气的比热容为定值,试计算:

- (1) 平衡时的温度为多少?
- (2) 平衡时的压力为多少?
- (3) 两侧空气的熵变值及整个气体的熵变值是多少?





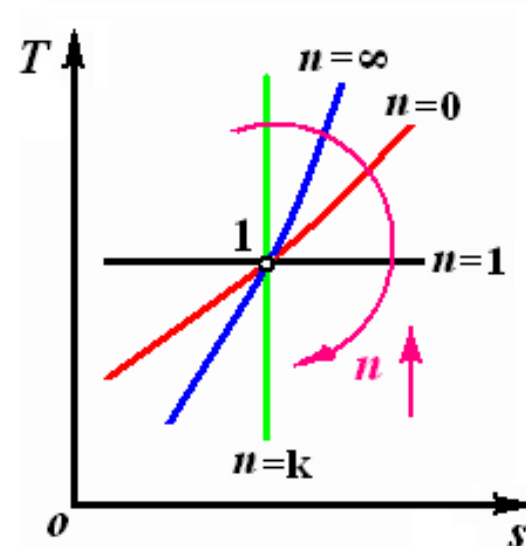
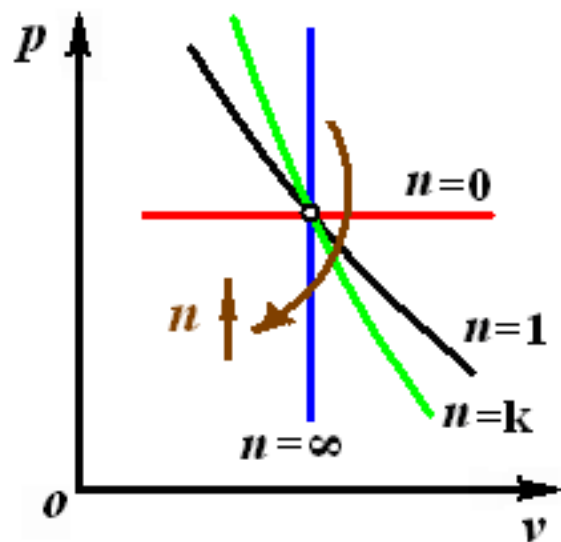
## 4-4 理想气体多变过程

### 一、过程方程

$$p_1 v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n \quad T_1 v_1^{n-1} = T_2 v_2^{n-1} \quad T_1 p_1^{-\frac{n-1}{n}} = T_2 p_2^{-\frac{n-1}{n}}$$

### 二、在 $p-v$ 图及 $T-s$ 图上表示

$$\left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} \right)_n = -n \frac{p}{v} \quad \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial s} \right)_n = \frac{T}{c_n} = \frac{T}{\frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V}$$





### 三、 $\Delta u$ , $\Delta h$ 和 $\Delta s$

$$\Delta u = c_V \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\Delta h = c_p \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} (T_2 - T_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta s = s_2^0 - s_1^0 - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} & \xrightarrow{\text{定比热容}} \Delta s = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} \\ & = c_V \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + R_g \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} \\ & = c_V \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1} + c_p \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1} \end{aligned}$$





#### 四、 $w$ , $w_t$ 和 $q$

$$w = \int_1^2 p dv = \dots = \frac{R_g T_1}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right] = \frac{R_g}{n-1} (T_1 - T_2)$$

$$w_t = - \int_1^2 v dp = \dots = \frac{n R_g T_1}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{p_2}{p_1} \right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right] = n w$$



$$q = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta u + w = c_V (T_2 - T_1) + \frac{R_g}{n-1} (T_1 - T_2) = \left( \frac{R_g}{\kappa-1} - \frac{R_g}{n-1} \right) (T_2 - T_1) \\ \\ = \frac{n-\kappa}{n-1} c_V (T_2 - T_1) \\ \\ c_n (T_2 - T_1) \\ \\ \int_1^2 T ds \end{array} \right.$$



## 五、比热容

$$q = \Delta u + w = \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_V (T_2 - T_1) = c_n (T_2 - T_1)$$
$$c_n = \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_V \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} n = 0 & c_p = \kappa c_V \\ n = 1 & c_T \rightarrow \infty \\ n = k & c_s \rightarrow 0 \\ n = \pm \infty & c_V \end{array} \right.$$

## 六、多变指数

$$p_1 v_1^n = p_2 v_2^n \Rightarrow \ln p_1 + n \ln v_1 = \ln p_2 + n \ln v_2$$

$$n = \frac{\ln(p_2 / p_1)}{\ln(v_1 / v_2)}$$

$$\text{或由} \quad c_n = \frac{n - \kappa}{n - 1} c_V \Rightarrow n = \frac{c_n - c_p}{c_n - c_V}$$



## 七、多变过程的能量关系 $w / q$

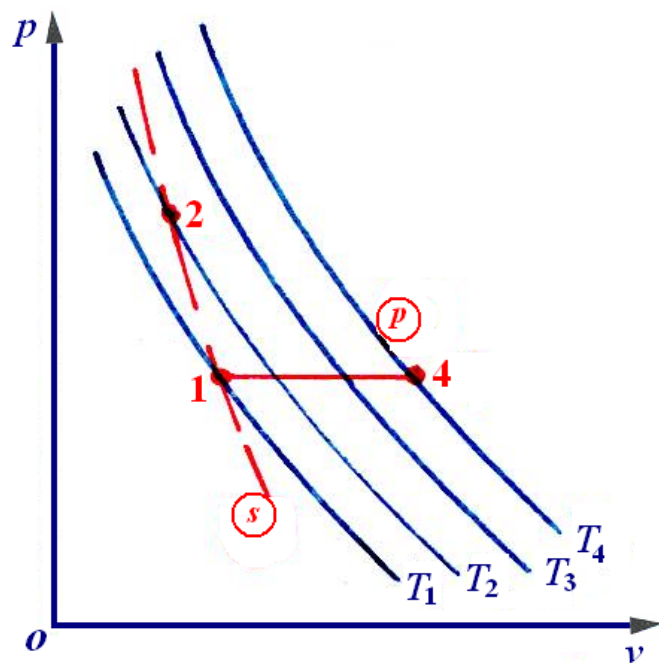
$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \frac{R_g}{n-1} (T_1 - T_2) = \frac{\kappa - 1}{n-1} c_V (T_1 - T_2) \\ q &= \frac{n - \kappa}{n-1} c_V (T_2 - T_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{w}{q} = \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa - n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} n < \kappa & \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa - n} > 0 \quad \frac{w}{q} > 0 \quad \text{膨胀, 吸热} \quad \text{压缩, 放热} \\ n > \kappa & \frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa - n} < 0 \quad \frac{w}{q} < 0 \quad \text{膨胀, 放热} \quad \text{压缩, 吸热} \end{array} \right.$$



## 八、关于 $T-s$ 图及 $p-v$ 图

1. 在 $p-v$ 图上确定 $T$ 增大及 $s$ 增大方向



利用特殊过程的特性, 如

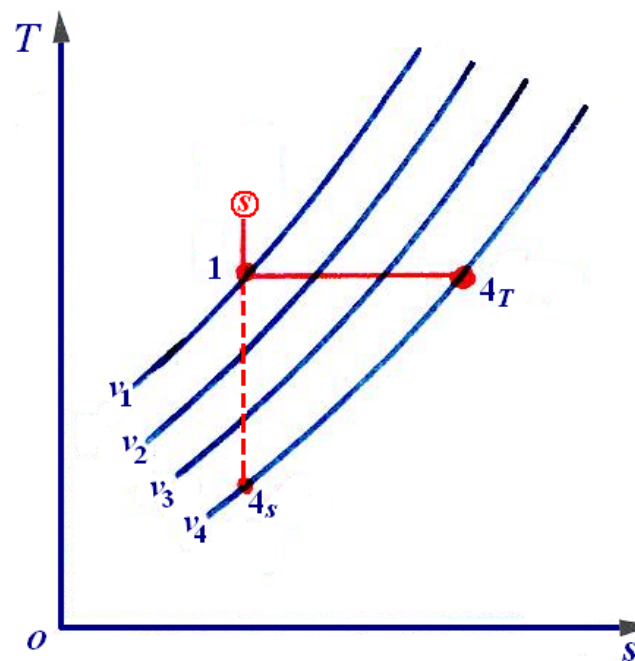
$$p_1 = p_4$$

利用过程的能量关系, 如

$$T_1 = T_4 \quad q = \Delta u + w$$

0

在 $T-s$ 图上确定 $p$ 增大及 $v$ 增大方向

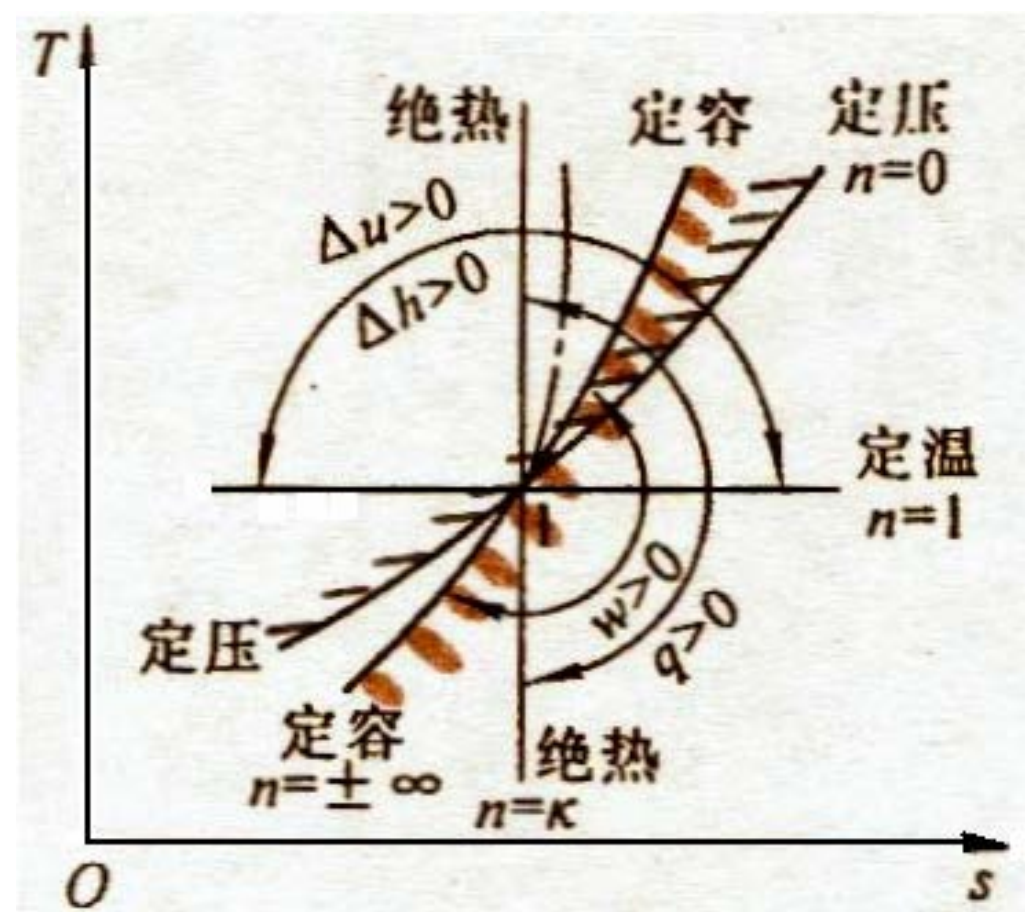
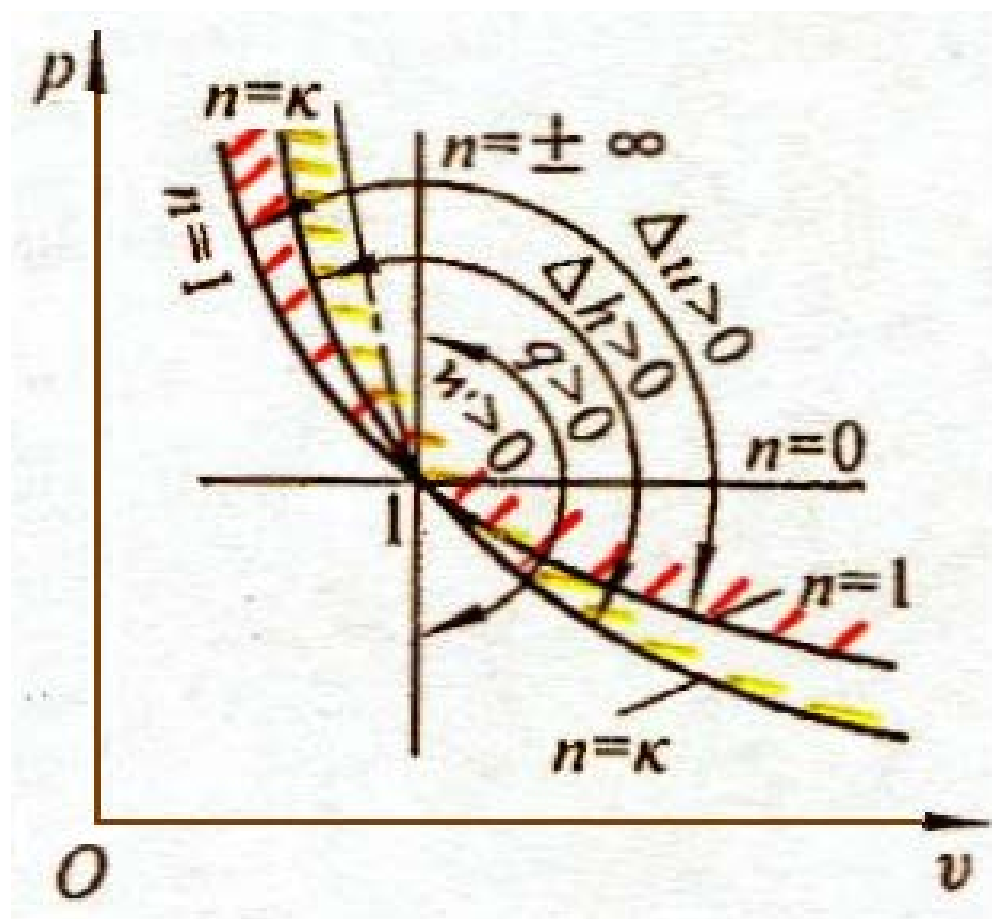


$$\frac{v_4}{T_4} = \frac{v_1}{T_1} \Rightarrow T_4 > T_1$$

$$s_4 > s_1 \Rightarrow q > 0 \Rightarrow v_4 > v_1$$



## 八、关于 $T-s$ 图及 $p-v$ 图





## 2. 在 $T$ - $s$ 图上用图形面积表示 $\Delta u$ 和 $\Delta h$

依据： a)  $T$ - $s$ 图上过程下面积表示 $q$

$$\text{b) } q_p = \Delta h, \quad q_v = \Delta u$$

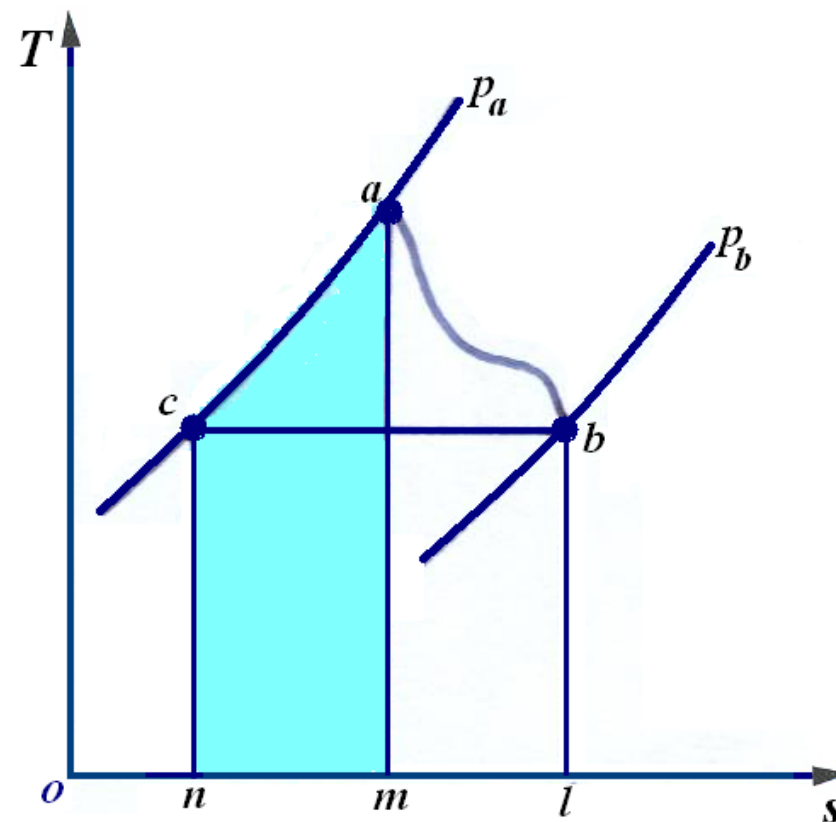
例：  $h_a - h_b$  用什么面积表示？

$$T_c = T_b \quad h_c = h_b$$

**考虑过程等压**  $c \longrightarrow a$

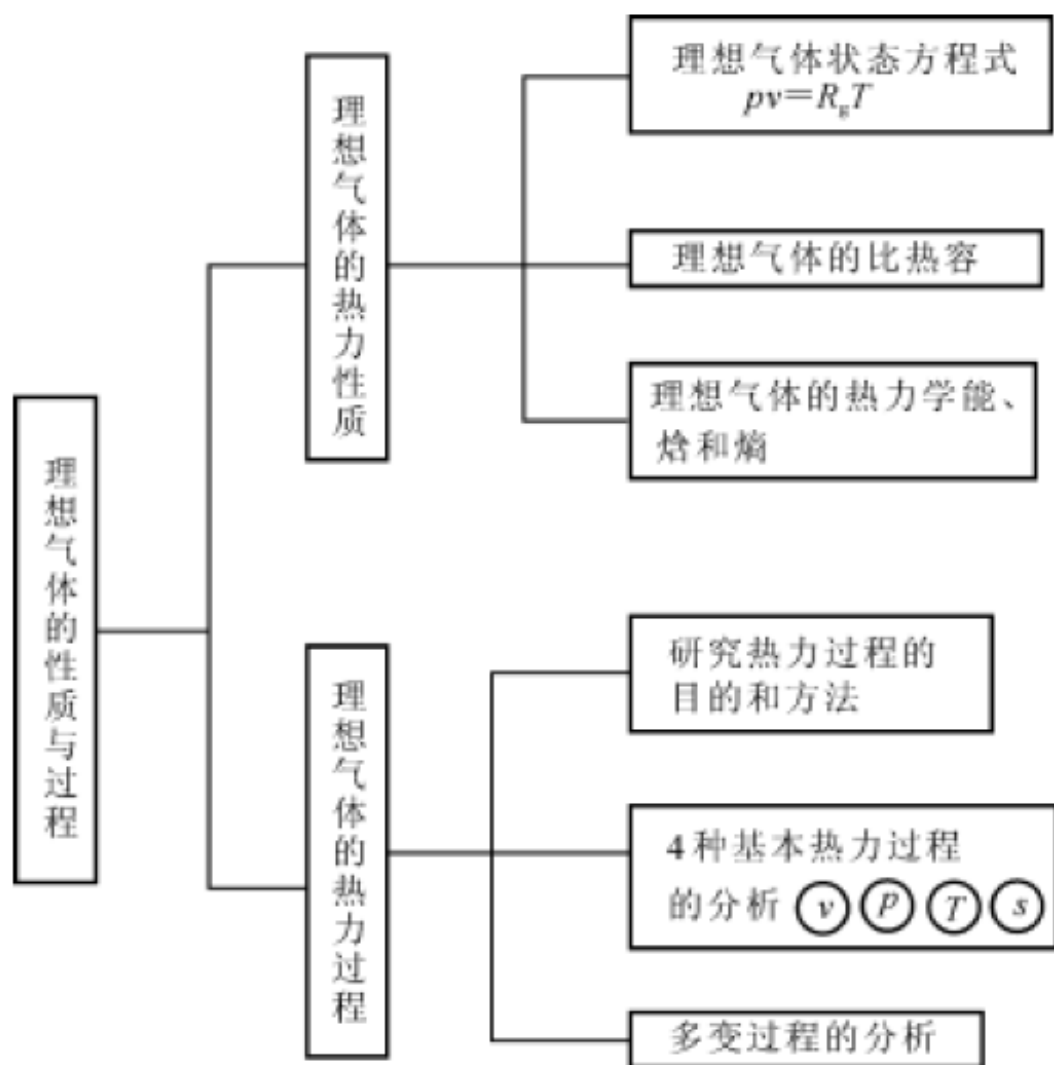
$$q_p = h_a - h_c = \text{面积} amnca$$

$$h_a - h_b = \text{面积} amnca$$





## 知识脉络



### 1. 理想气体状态方程

适用于 1 kg 气体

适用于  $m$  kg 气体

适用于 1 mol 气体

适用于  $n$  mol 气体

$$pv = R_g T$$

$$pV = mR_g T$$

$$pV_m = RT$$

$$pV = nRT$$

通用气体常数与气体常数之间的关系为  $R_g = \frac{R}{M}$

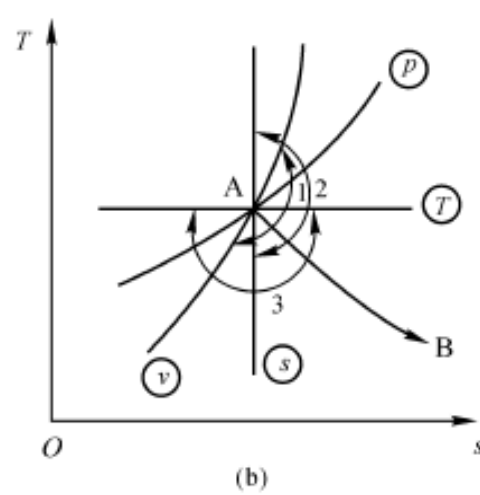
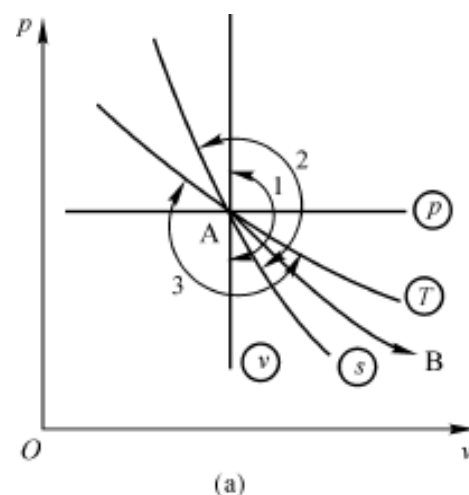






表 3-3 理想气体的热力学能、焓和熵

类 型	热力学能	焓	熵
微元变化	$du = c_v dT$	$dh = c_p dT$	$ds = c_p \frac{dT}{T} - R_g \frac{dp}{p}$
有限变化 (真实比热容)	$\Delta u = \int_1^2 c_v dT$	$\Delta h = \int_1^2 c_p dT$	$\Delta s = \int_1^2 c_p \frac{dT}{T} - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$
有限变化 (平均比热容)	$\Delta u = c_v \Big _0^2 t - c_v \Big _0^1 t$	$\Delta h = c_p \Big _0^2 t - c_p \Big _0^1 t$	$\Delta s = s_{T_2}^0 - s_{T_1}^0 - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$
有限变化 (定值比热容)	$\Delta u = c_v \Delta T$	$\Delta h = c_p \Delta T$	$\Delta s = c_p \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} - R_g \ln \frac{p_2}{p_1}$

熵还有另外 2 个计算公式, 即

$$ds = c_v \frac{dT}{T} + R_g \frac{dv}{v}$$

$$ds = c_p \frac{dv}{v} + c_v \frac{dp}{p}$$



表 3-4 气体的各种热力过程

过程	过程方程式	初、终态参数 间的关系	功量交换		热量交换 <sup>②</sup>
			$w$	$w_t^{①}$	
定容	$v = \text{定值}$	$v_2 = v_1; \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{p_1}$	0	$v(p_1 - p_2)$	$c_v(T_2 - T_1)$
定压	$p = \text{定值}$	$p_2 = p_1; \frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$p(v_2 - v_1)$ 或 $R_g(T_2 - T_1)$	0	$c_p(T_2 - T_1)$
定温	$pv = \text{定值}$	$T_2 = T_1; \frac{p_2}{p_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$p_1 v_1 \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$	$w$	$w$
可逆 绝热	$pv^\kappa = \text{定值}$	$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^\kappa$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{\kappa-1}$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}}$	$\frac{R_g}{\kappa-1}(T_1 - T_2)$ 或 $\frac{R_g T_1}{\kappa-1} \left[ 1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} \right]$	$\kappa w$	0
多变	$pv^n = \text{定值}$	$\frac{p_2}{p_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^n$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2}\right)^{n-1}$ $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}}$	$\frac{R_g}{n-1}(T_1 - T_2)$ 或 $\frac{R_g T_1}{n-1} \left[ 1 - \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right)^{\frac{n-1}{n}} \right]$	$nw^{③}$	$c_n(T_2 - T_1) =$ $\frac{n-\kappa}{n-1}c_v(T_2 - T_1)$

注:① 当忽略流动工质动、位能的变化时,技术功  $w_t$  就是开口系(稳定流动)对应的轴功  $w_s$ ;

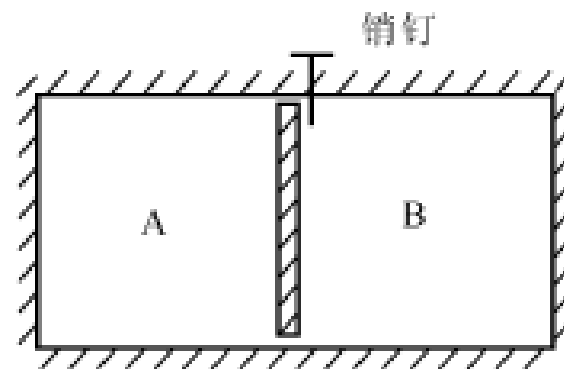
② 如果须要精确地考虑比热容不是常量,可以用平均比热容代替表内的  $c_v$  或  $c_p$ ;

③  $n = \infty$  时除外。



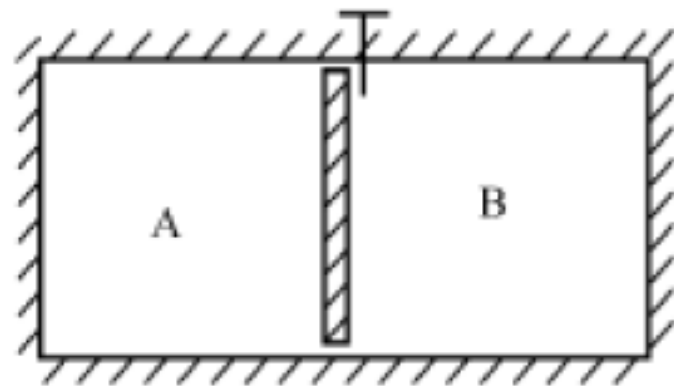
例3-9 一绝热刚体汽缸,被一导热的无摩擦活塞分成两部分。最初活塞被固定在某一位置上,汽缸的一侧储有压力为  $0.2 \text{ MPa}$ 、温度为  $300 \text{ K}$  的  $0.01 \text{ m}^3$  的空气,另一侧储有同容积、同温度的空气,其压力为  $0.1 \text{ MPa}$ 。去除销钉,放松活塞任其自由移动,最后两侧达到平衡。设空气的比热容为定值,试计算:

- (1) 平衡时的温度为多少?
- (2) 平衡时的压力为多少?
- (3) 两侧空气的熵变值及整个气体的熵变值是多少?





**例 3-11** 将例 3-9 中的导热活塞改为无摩擦的绝热活塞,如图 3-16 所示,其他条件不变。(1) 问突然拔走销钉后,终态 A、B 中气体的压力是多少? 终态温度能否用热力学方法求出?(2) 假设拔走销钉后,活塞缓慢移动,终温又能否确定? 左室气体对右室气体所做的功能否求出?



**解** (1) 选取 A 室与 B 室中的气体为闭口系,因  $Q = 0$ ,



**谢谢!**