第4节 理想气体绝热过程

绝热过程: dQ = 0, Q = 0

一、准静态绝热过程

$$dQ = dE + dA = 0$$
, $dE = vC_V dT$, $dA = P dV$
 $vC_V dT + P dV = 0$, $dT = -\frac{P}{vC_V} dV$
 $PV = vRT$, $P dV + V dP = vR dT$
 $P dV + V dP = vR$ $\left(-\frac{P}{vC_V} dV\right) = -\frac{R}{C_V} P dV$
 $\left(1 + \frac{R}{C_V}\right) P dV + V dP = 0$, $\gamma P dV + V dP = 0$
 $\gamma \frac{dV}{V} + \frac{dP}{P} = 0$, $\gamma \ln V + \ln P = c$
 $PV^{\gamma} = e^c = c_1$ 绝热过程方程(泊松方程)
 $P_1V_1^{\gamma} = PV^{\gamma} = P_2V_2^{\gamma} = c_1$
 $c_1 = PV^{\gamma} = PVV^{\gamma-1} = vRTV^{\gamma-1}$, $TV^{\gamma-1} = c_2$
 $c_1 = PV^{\gamma} = P^{\gamma} P^{1-\gamma} V^{\gamma} = (vRT)^{\gamma} P^{1-\gamma}$, $P^{\gamma-1} T^{-\gamma} = c_3$

$$PV^{\gamma} = c_1$$

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = c_2$$

$$P^{\gamma-1} T^{-\gamma} = c_3$$

例: 狄塞尔内燃机气缸中的空气,在压缩前温度为320K,压强 为1.013×10⁵Pa, 假定空气突然被压缩到原来体积的1/16.9

求: 压缩终了时气缸内空气的温度和压强 (空气的 $\gamma=1.4$)

解:看作绝热压缩,压缩前 (P_1,V_1,T_1) ,压缩后 (P_2,V_2,T_2)

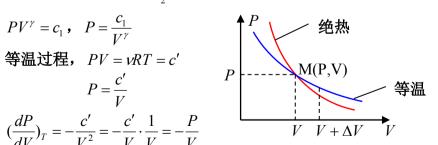
$$T_1V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2V_2^{\gamma-1}$$
, $T_2 = T_1(\frac{V_1}{V_2})^{\gamma-1} = 320 \times 16.9^{1.4-1} = 992K$

$$P_1V_1^{\gamma} = P_2V_2^{\gamma}$$
, $P_2 = P_1(\frac{V_1}{V_2})^{\gamma} = 1.013 \times 10^5 \times 16.9^{1.4} = 53.05 \times 10^5 Pa$

$$PV^{\gamma}=c_1$$
 , $P=rac{c_1}{V^{\gamma}}$

$$P = \frac{c'}{V}$$

$$(\frac{dP}{dV})_T = -\frac{c'}{V^2} = -\frac{c'}{V} \cdot \frac{1}{V} = -\frac{P}{V}$$



$$(\frac{dP}{dV})_{\mathcal{Q}=0} = -\gamma \frac{c_1}{V^{\gamma+1}} = -\gamma \frac{c_1}{V^{\gamma}} \cdot \frac{1}{V} = -\gamma \frac{P}{V} \text{, } \left| (\frac{dP}{dV})_{\mathcal{Q}=0} \right| > \left| (\frac{dP}{dV})_T \right|$$

P = nkT, 等温膨胀过程, $V \uparrow$, $n \downarrow$, T不变, $P \searrow$ 绝热膨胀过程, $V \uparrow$, $n \downarrow$, $T \downarrow$, $P \downarrow \downarrow$ 方法 1、Q=0

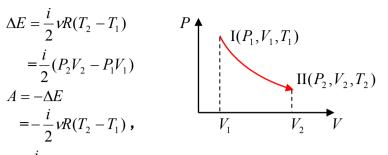
$$\Delta E = \frac{i}{2} vR(T_2 - T_1)$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} (P_2 V_2 - P_1 V_1)$$

$$A = -\Delta E$$

$$= -\frac{i}{2} vR(T_2 - T_1),$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} (P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2)$$



方法 2、Q = 0

$$A = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} P dV = \int_{V_1}^{V_2} \frac{c_1}{V^{\gamma}} dV = \frac{c_1}{1 - \gamma} V^{1 - \gamma} \begin{vmatrix} V_2 \\ V_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{c_1}{1 - \gamma} (V_2^{1 - \gamma} - V_1^{1 - \gamma}) = \frac{c_1}{\gamma - 1} (V_1^{1 - \gamma} - V_2^{1 - \gamma})$$

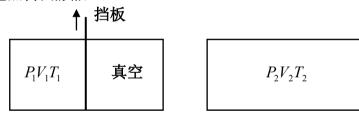
$$P_1 V_1^{\gamma} = P_2 V_2^{\gamma} = c_1$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} (P_1 V_1 - P_2 V_2)$$

$$\Delta E = -A$$

$$\frac{i}{2} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} ?$$

二、绝热自由膨胀



绝热刚性容器

O=0, A=0, $\Delta E=0$, 膨胀前后及中间过程内能不变 对真实气体也成立

理想气体,
$$\Delta E = 0$$
 , $E_1 = E_2$, $\frac{i}{2} \nu R T_1 = \frac{i}{2} \nu R T_2$, $T_1 = T_2$

$$P_1V_1 = vRT_1$$
, $P_2V_2 = vRT_2$, $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$, $yx = 2V_1$, $P_2 = \frac{1}{2}P_1$

注意: (1) 中间过程不是平衡态, 理想气体状态方程不成立

- (2) 始末状态温度相等,但不是等温过程
- (3) 是绝热过程, 但不是准静态的 泊松方程不成立, $PV_1^{\gamma} \neq P_2V_2^{\gamma}$, $P_1V_1 = P_2V_2$

第5节 循环过程

一、循环过程:

体系经历一系列变化后又回到 初始状态的过程,特征: $\Delta E = 0$ Q = A: 净热=净功

热机,工作物质(工质)

工作过程:循环过程

准静态循环过程对应闭合曲线

PV 图上,循环过程所围面积=净功

如果循环顺时针进行,A>0,正循环(热机循环),热机 如果循环逆时针进行,A < 0,逆循环(致冷循环),致冷机 (外界对体系作的净功为|A|)

(体系消耗外界净功 | A |)

二、循环效率

 Q_{W} 、 Q_{h} : 算术量, $Q_{\text{W}} - Q_{\text{h}} = A$

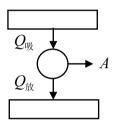
$$Q_{\text{intr}} - Q_{\text{intr}} = A$$

1、正循环

$$A>0$$
 , $Q_{yy}=Q_{yy}+A$

热机效率:
$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\text{w}}}$$

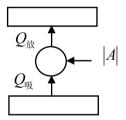
$$\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\text{W}}} = \frac{Q_{\text{W}} - Q_{\text{W}}}{Q_{\text{W}}} = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{W}}}{Q_{\text{W}}}$$



2、逆循环

$$A < 0$$
 , $Q_{yy} - Q_{yy} = -\left|A\right|$ $Q_{yy} + \left|A\right| = Q_{yy}$,

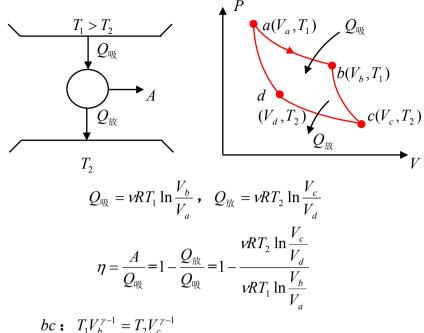
致冷系数:
$$w = \frac{Q_{\text{w}}}{|A|} = \frac{Q_{\text{w}}}{Q_{\text{w}} - Q_{\text{w}}}$$



注意:分子上的 Q_{w} 只计算从低温冷库吸取的热量 分母上的 Qm 要计算全部吸热

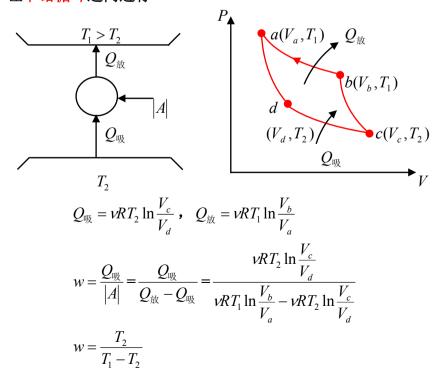
$$0 \le \eta \le 1$$
, $w \ge 0$

三、卡诺循环:准静态循环,理想气体,两个等温+两个绝热过程



$$\begin{aligned} bc: & T_1 V_b^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_c^{\gamma - 1} \\ da: & T_1 V_a^{\gamma - 1} = T_2 V_d^{\gamma - 1} \\ & (\frac{V_b}{V_a})^{\gamma - 1} = (\frac{V_c}{V_d})^{\gamma - 1} \text{, } \frac{V_b}{V_a} = \frac{V_c}{V_d} \\ & \eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \end{aligned}$$

注意: 1、两个热源,2、 η 仅由 T_1 和 T_2 决定,3、 η <1 让卡诺循环逆向进行



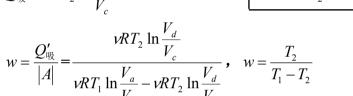
$$T_1$$
固定, $T_2 \downarrow$, $w \downarrow$

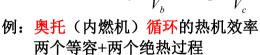
如
$$T_1 = 300K$$
, $T_2 = 270K$, $w = \frac{270}{300 - 270} = 9$
$$T_2 = 250K$$
, $w = \frac{250}{300 - 250} = 5$
$$T_2 = 100K$$
, $w = \frac{100}{300 - 100} = 0.5$

 T_1 固定, $T_2 \rightarrow 0$, $w \rightarrow 0$, $Q_{\text{wg}} = w|A| \rightarrow 0$

绝对零度是不可到达的

例: 逆向斯特林循环的致冷系数





解:
$$Q_{\text{ij}} = \nu C_V (T_a - T_d)$$

 $Q_{\text{ij}} = \nu C_V (T_b - T_c)$

两个等容+两个绝热过程
解:
$$Q_{\text{W}} = \nu C_V (T_a - T_d)$$
 $Q_{\text{h}} = \nu C_V (T_b - T_c)$
 $\eta = \frac{A}{Q_{\text{W}}} = 1 - \frac{Q_{\text{h}}}{Q_{\text{W}}}$,
 $= 1 - \frac{T_b - T_c}{T - T_c}$,

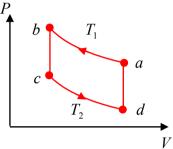
$$ab: T_a V_a^{\gamma-1} = T_b V_b^{\gamma-1}$$

$$dc: T_d V_d^{\gamma - 1} = T_c V_c^{\gamma - 1}$$

$$\frac{T_a}{T_d} = \frac{T_b}{T_c}, \quad \frac{T_a - T_d}{T_d} = \frac{T_b - T_c}{T_c}, \quad \frac{T_b - T_c}{T_a - T_d} = \frac{T_c}{T_d}$$

$$\frac{T_c}{T_d} = (\frac{V_d}{V_c})^{\gamma - 1} = \frac{1}{(\frac{V_c}{V_d})^{\gamma - 1}}, \quad \diamondsuit \frac{V_c}{V_d} = \delta:$$
 压缩比

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{1}{\delta^{\gamma - 1}}, \quad \delta \uparrow, \quad \eta \uparrow$$



$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ A \\ C \\ A \\ C \\ \end{array}$$