

13-5循环过程、卡诺循环

(Cycling process .CANNOT cycle)

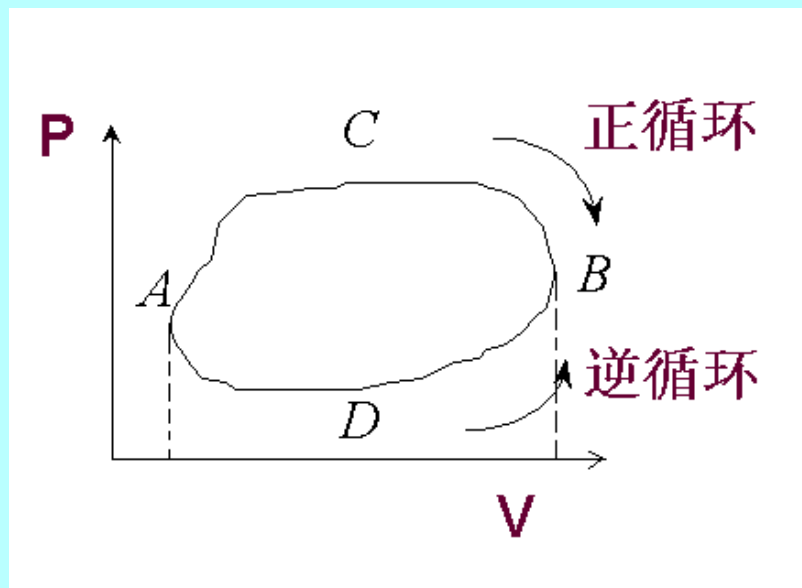
循环过程----物质系统经历一系列变化过程又回到初始状态的周而复始的过程。

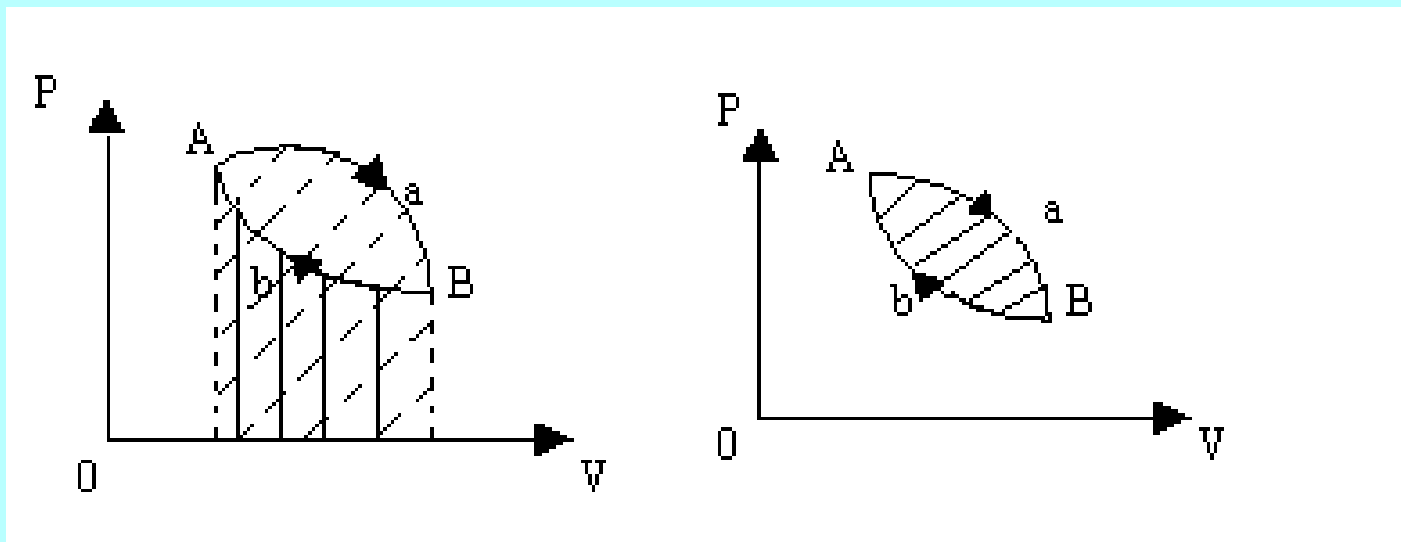
准静态循环表达：p—V图上一封闭曲线(如图)

一、循环过程特征：

$$1)\Delta E = 0 \quad \therefore Q_{\text{净吸热}} = W_{\text{净功}}$$

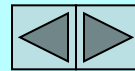
2)循环过程一定伴随有吸热和放热过程

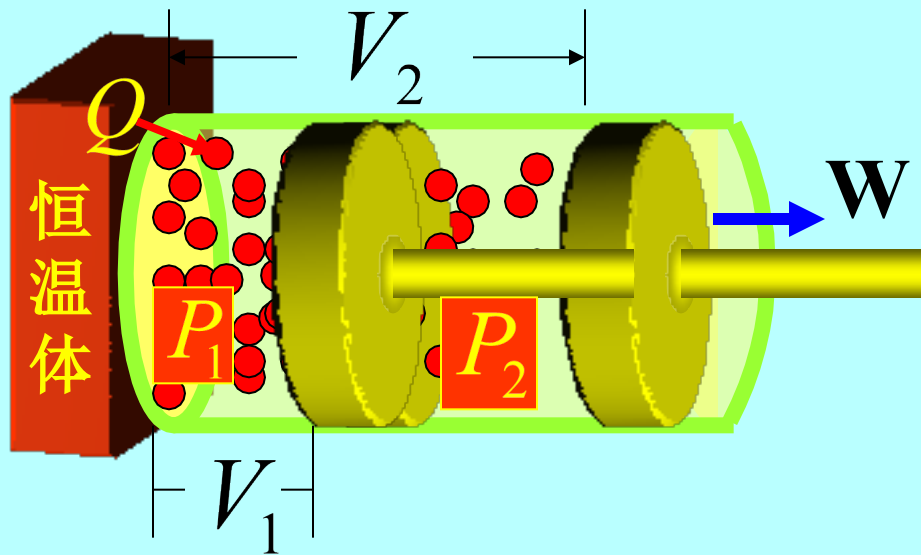




$$W_{\text{净}} = W_{AaB} - W_{AbB} = W_{AaB} + W_{BbA}$$

净功（循环过程气体对外做功） W 绝对值的表达：
 p — V 图上封闭曲线所包围的面积。



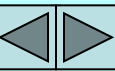


循环过程的提出是18世纪研究怎样将热转换为功的问题提出来的，表面上看，似乎等温膨胀最理想。即从外界吸收热全部变为功。这种想法怎样呢？

实际上阐明这种方法不行。

- 1) 气缸长度是有限的，膨胀不可能无限制地进行下去。
- 2) 虽然气缸能够做得无限长，但当气缸内压强与外界一致时，膨胀也将停止。

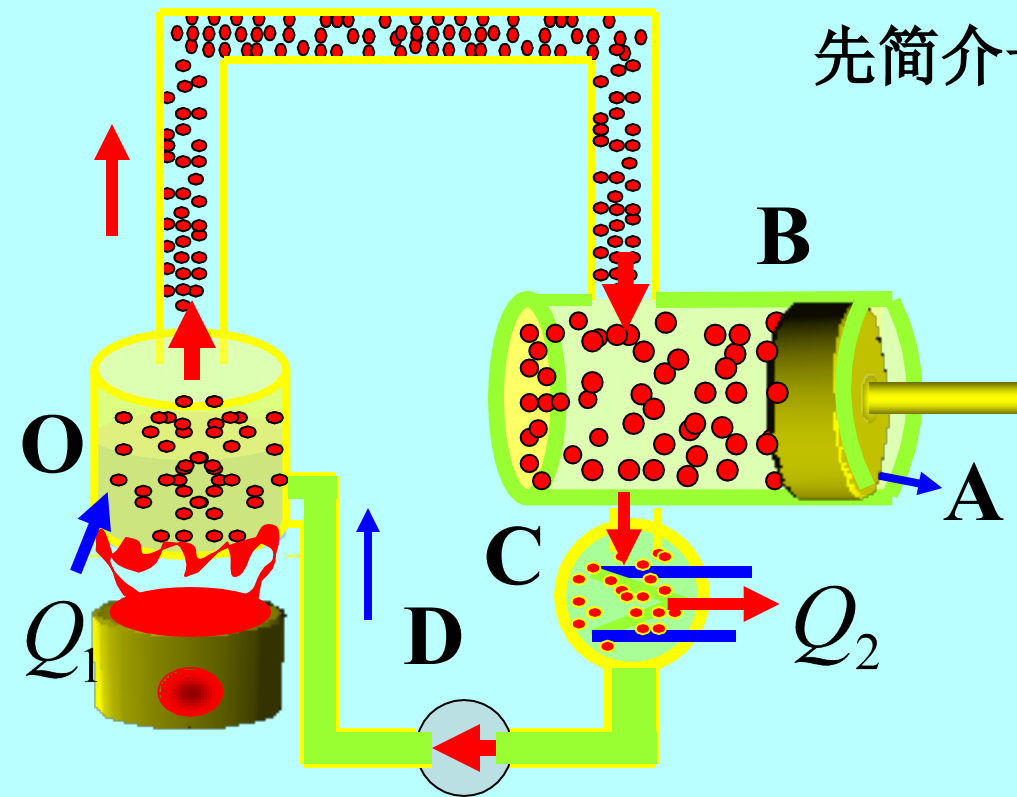
大量事实证明：要连续地把热转换为功只有利用循环过程。这种循环动作的机器称为热机。



二、利用循环过程的热机及致冷机的一般概念

1) 热机：经过循环过程不断把热转换为功的机器

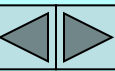
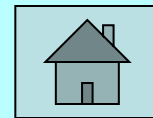
先简介一种详细的热机--蒸汽机



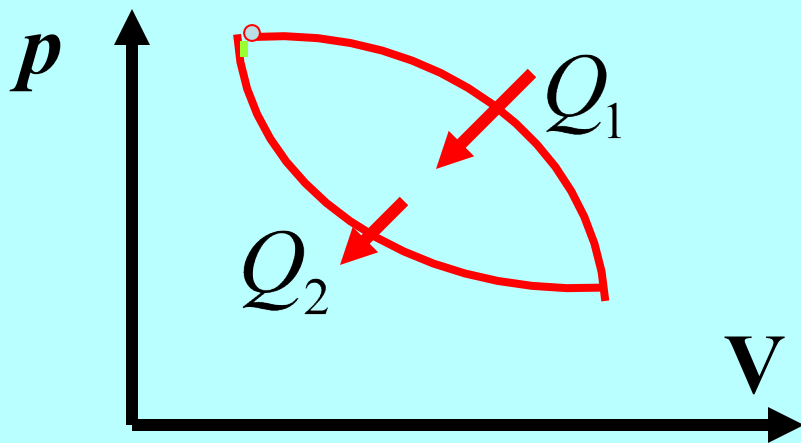
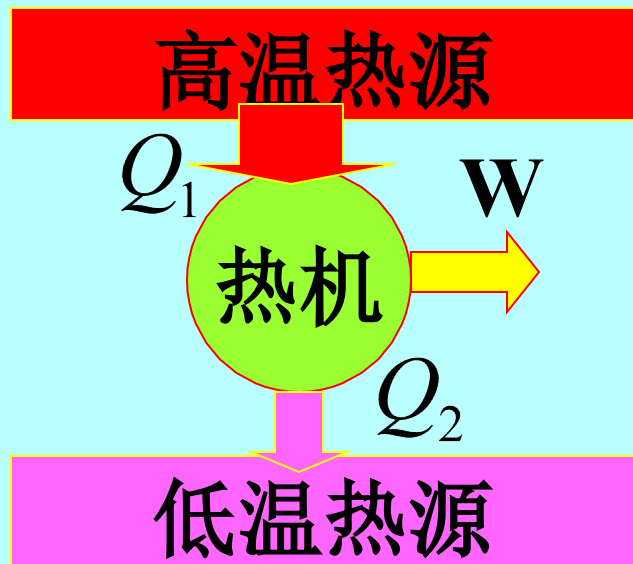
构造：

O：锅炉， B：气缸

C：冷凝器， D：水泵



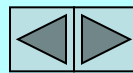
①热机必须有工作物质、高温热源（锅炉）、低温热源（冷凝器、大气）



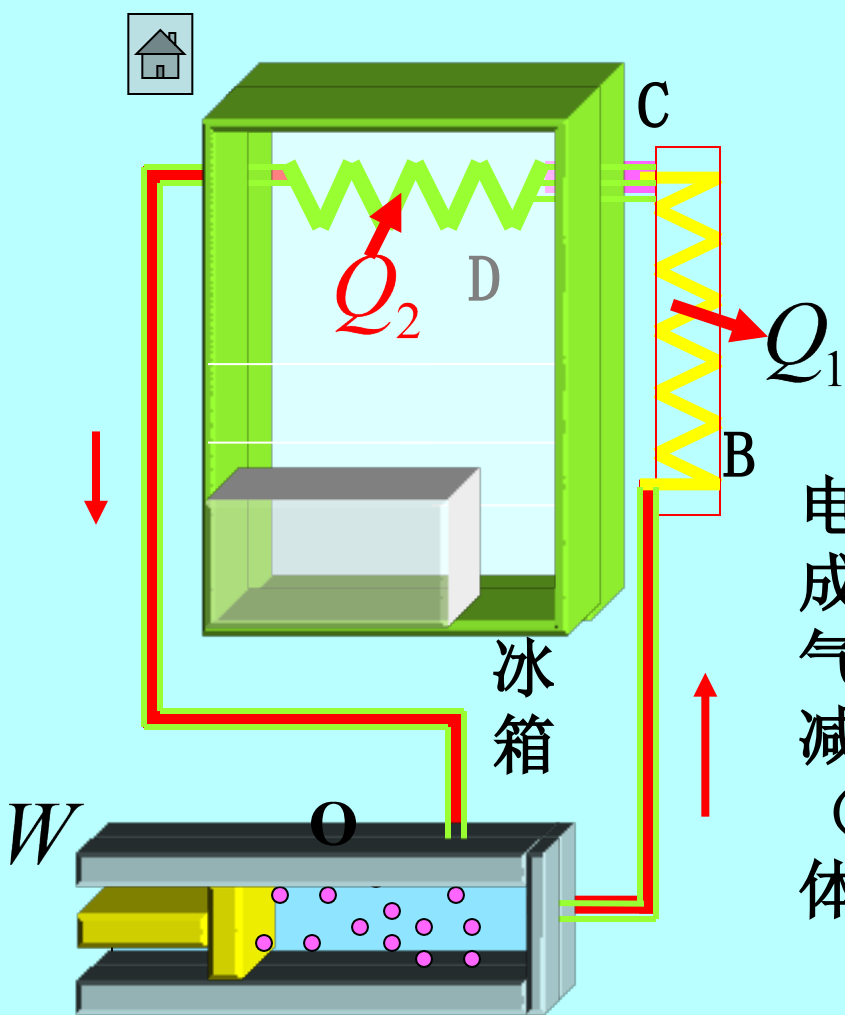
②热机的效率
$$\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1}$$

大量事实证明 $Q_2 \neq 0 \rightarrow \eta < 1$

③热机在循环过程中作净功 $W > 0$



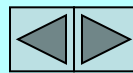
2) 致冷机—在外界做功的条件下，工作物质从低温热源吸收热量传到高温热源去，使低温物体更低温的机器。



O 电动压缩泵 B: 冷凝器
C 毛细管 D: 蒸发器
E 工作物质: R-12 (CCl_2F_2)

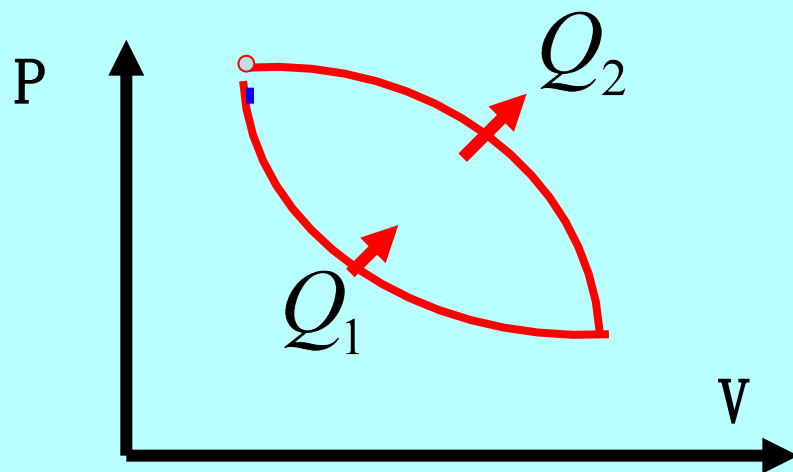
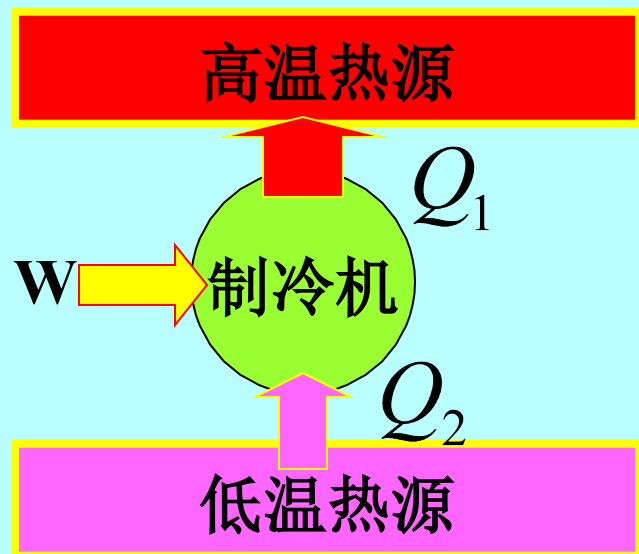
原理:

电动压缩泵将致冷剂（氟里昂）压缩成高温高压气体，送至冷凝器，向空气（高温热源）中放热。经过毛细管减压膨胀，进入蒸发器D吸收冰箱（低温热源）的热量之后变为低压气体再一次循环……。



从以上能够看出：

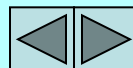
①致冷机是在外界作功的条件下从低温热源吸收热量传向高温热源。



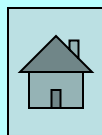
②致冷机希望做功少，提取热量多。故定义：

$$\text{致冷系数 } w = \frac{Q_2}{W} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2}$$

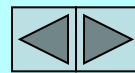
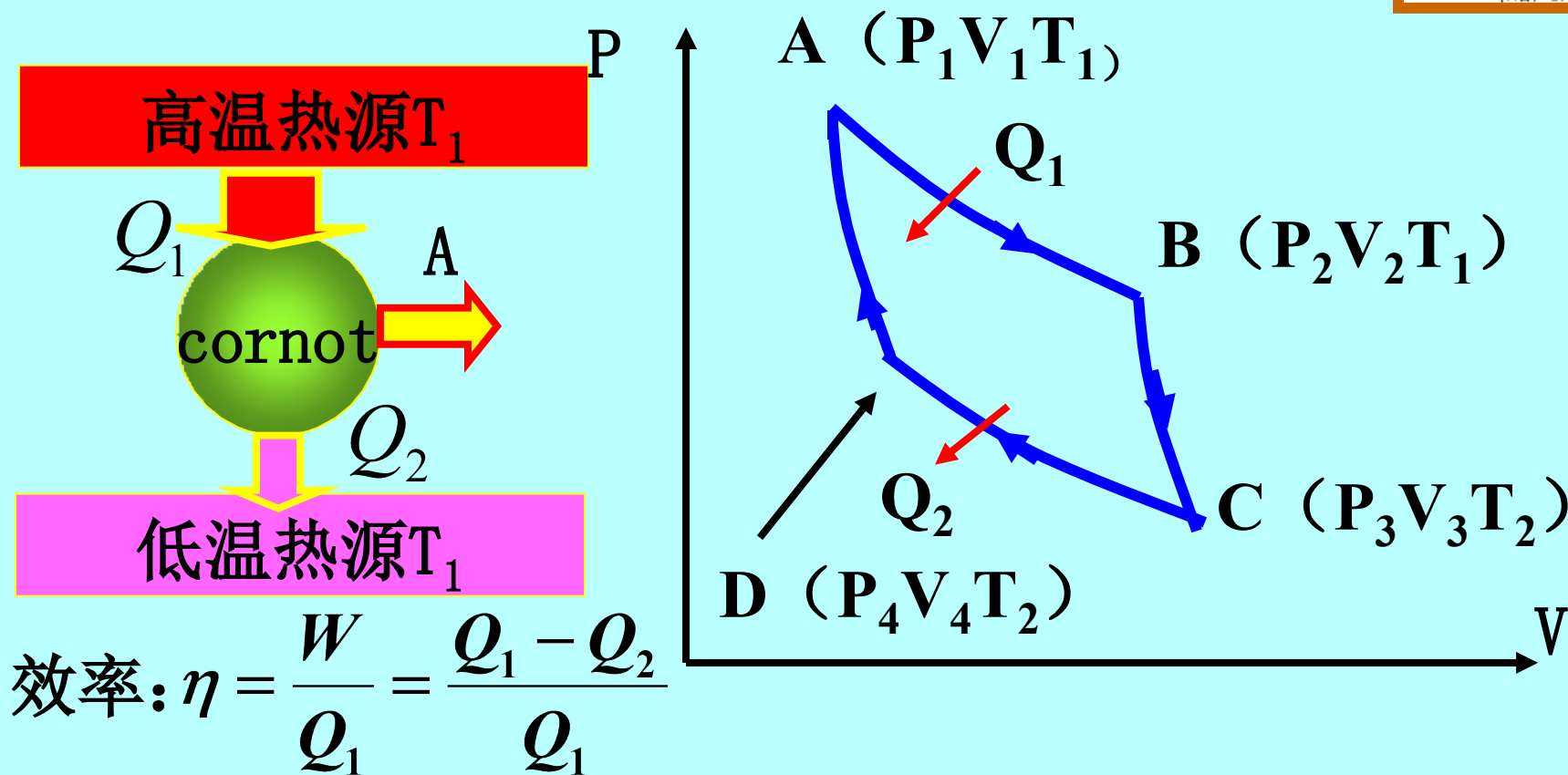
即用作单位数量的功所能从低温热源提取的热量来阐明致冷的性能。



三、卡诺循环



提出：1828年法国青年工程师为研究怎样提高热机效率而提出的一种理想热机。



效率: $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1}$

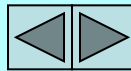
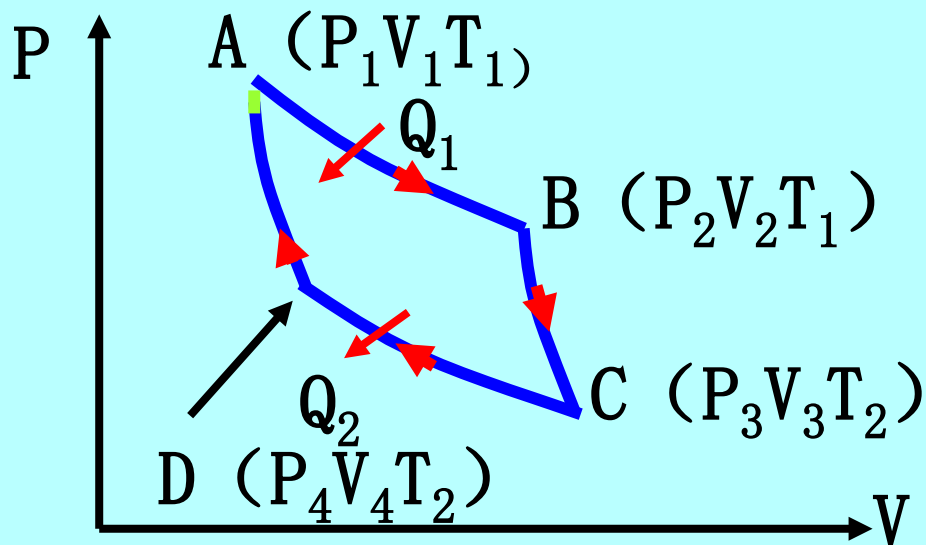
A—B: 等温膨胀吸热

$$Q_1 = \frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

C—D: 等温压缩放热

$$Q_2 = \frac{m}{M} RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

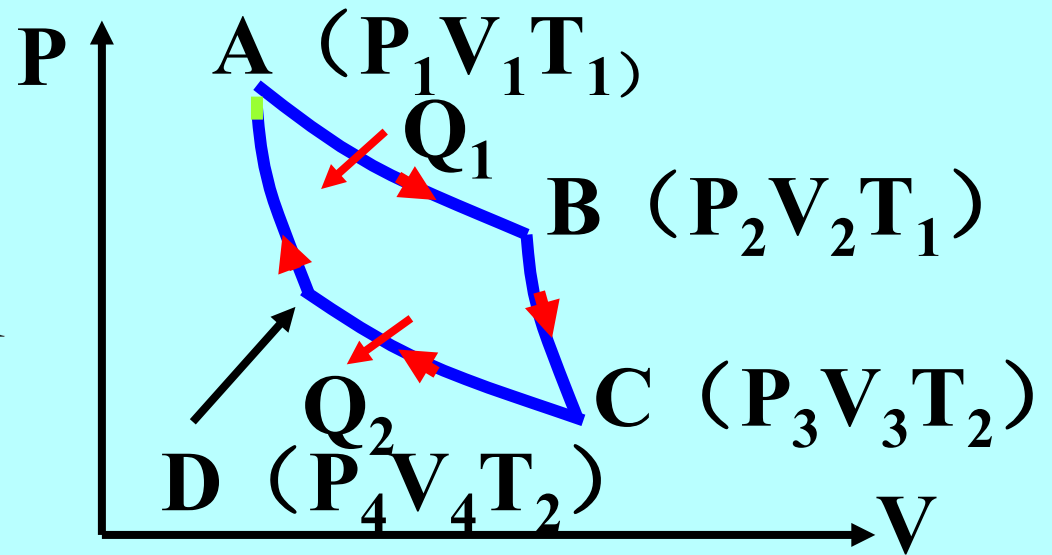
$$\eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} - \frac{m}{M} RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{\frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}} \quad \text{----- (1)}$$



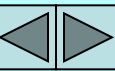
$$TV^{\gamma-1} = c'$$

$$T_1 V_2^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_3^{\gamma-1}$$

$$T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_4^{\gamma-1}$$



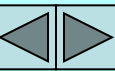
$$\left(\frac{V_2}{V_1}\right)^{\gamma-1} = \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)^{\gamma-1} \Rightarrow \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$



$$\eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{\frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1} - \frac{m}{M} RT_2 \ln \frac{V_3}{V_4}}{\frac{m}{M} RT_1 \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{V_3}{V_4}$$

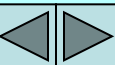
$$\eta = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

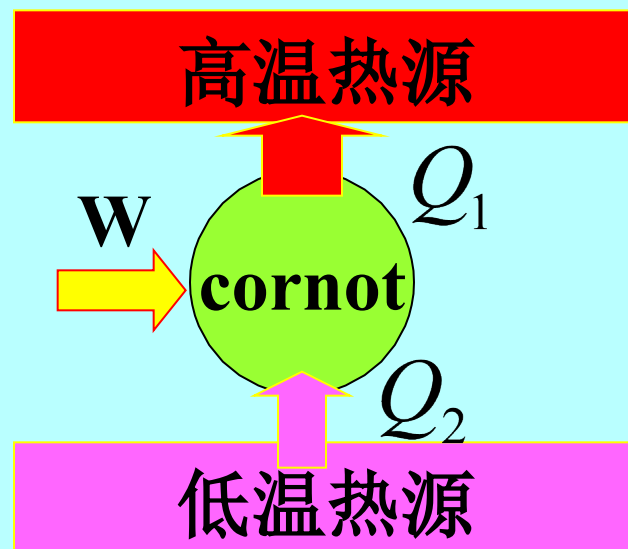
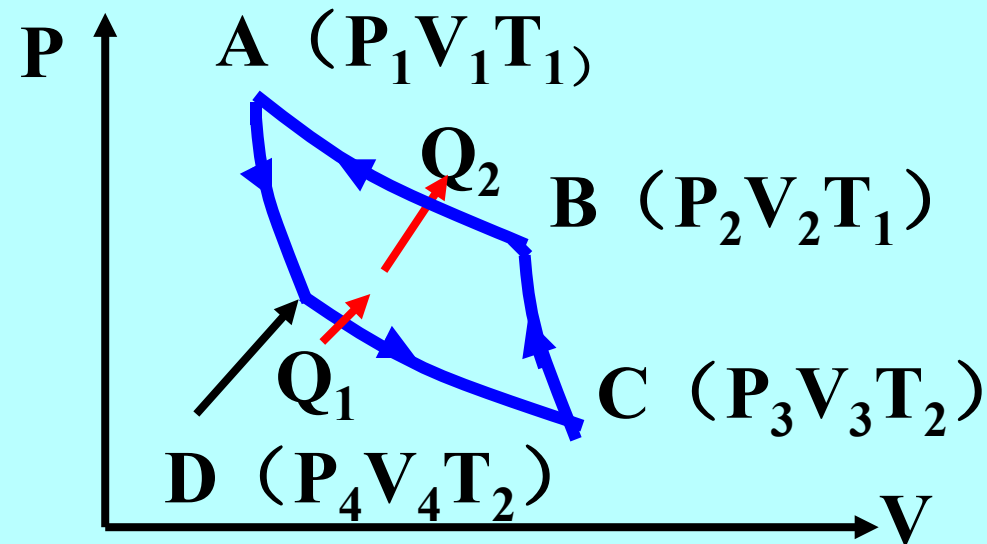


结论:1) Carnot循环的效率不大于1;

2) Carnot机的效率指出了提升热机效率的方向:提升高低温热源的温度差;(提升高温热源的温度)

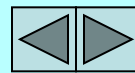
3) 卡诺循环作逆循环时则须外界对系统做功.





其致冷系数 $w = \frac{Q_2}{W} = \frac{Q_2}{Q_1 - Q_2} = \frac{T_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{1}{T_1 / T_2 - 1}$

T_2 越小, 致冷系数低. 即低温热源的温度越低消耗的功就越多.



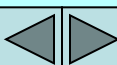
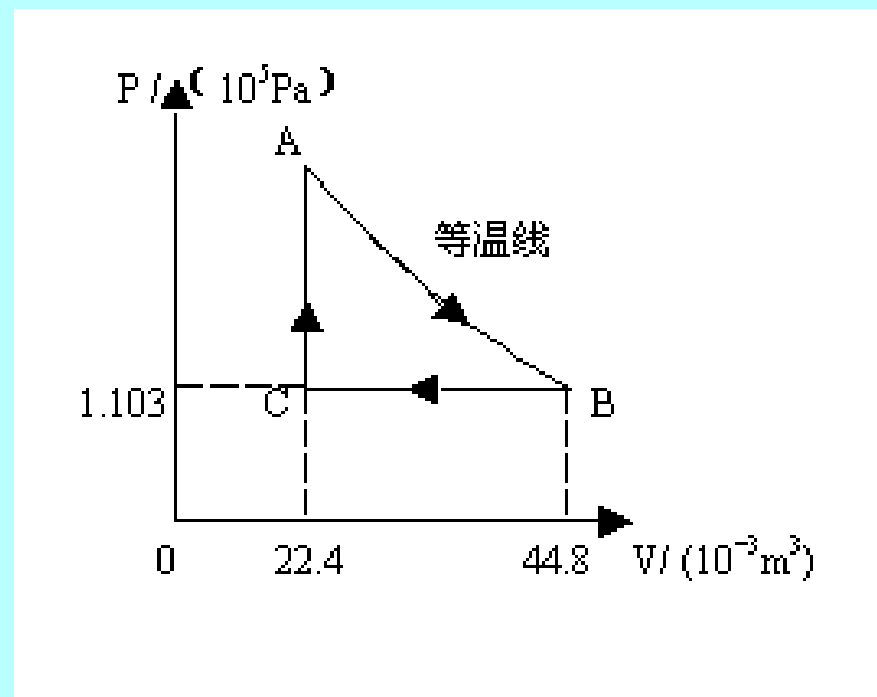
例：如图，使1mol氧气作ABCA循环，求：(1) 循环过程中系统吸收的热量；(2) 所做的功；(3) 循环的效率；(4) 若在此循环中的最高与最低温度之间作卡诺循环，求循环的效率。

(已知氧气的 $C_V = 2.5R$)

解：(1) 由状态方程

$P_C V_C = RT_C$ 得

$$T_C = \frac{P_C V_C}{R} \longrightarrow T_C = 273K$$



根据等压过程方程 $\frac{V_B}{T_B} = \frac{V_C}{T_C}$

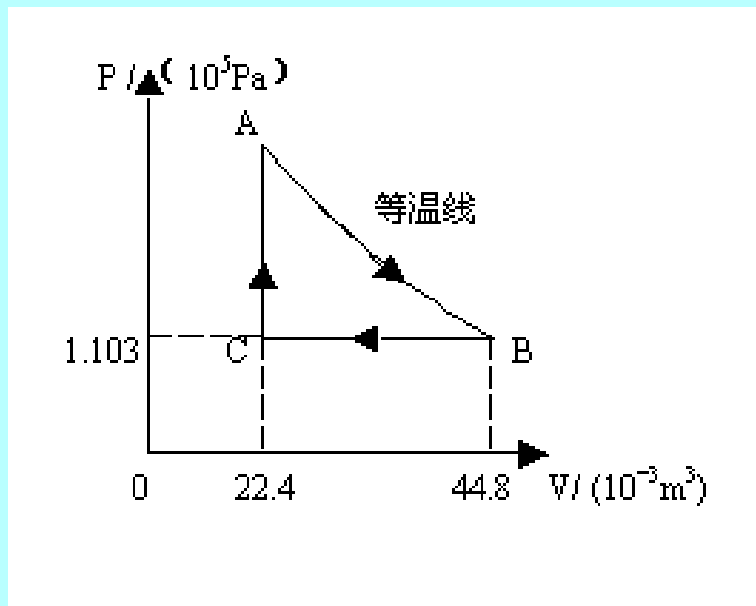
$$T_B = \frac{V_B}{V_C} T_C = 546(K) \quad T_A = T_B = 546k$$

各过程吸收的热量为:

$$Q_{AB} = \frac{m}{M} R T_A \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} = 3145(J) \quad \left(\frac{m}{M} = 1\right)$$

$$Q_{BC} = \frac{m}{M} C_P (T_C - T_B) = \frac{m}{M} (C_V + R)(T_C - T_B) = -7940(J)$$

$$Q_{CA} = \frac{m}{M} C_V (T_A - T_C) = 5672(J)$$



ABCA循环过程中吸收的总热量为： $Q_1 = Q_{AB} + Q_{CA} = 8817 \text{ (J)}$

ABCA循环过程中放出的热量为： $Q_2 = |Q_{BC}| = 7940 \text{ (J)}$

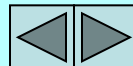
ABCA循环过程中净吸收的热量为： $Q_1 - Q_2 = 877 \text{ (J)}$

or: $Q_{AB} + Q_{CA} + Q_{BC} = 877 \text{ (J)}$ (净功)

(2) 措施一：整个循环过程中系统所做的功W为曲线包围的面积

$$W = \frac{m}{M} RT_A \ln \frac{V_B}{V_A} - P_B (V_B - V_C) = 877 \text{ (J)}$$

措施二：由热力学第一定律有： $W = Q_1 - Q_2 = 877 \text{ (J)}$

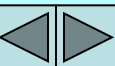


(3) 循环效率: $\eta = \frac{W}{Q_1} = 9.9\%$

(4) 循环过程中的最高温度为 $T_A = T_B = 546\text{K}$, 最低温度为 $T_C = 273\text{K}$, 则 T_A 与 T_C 之间作卡诺循环的效率

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{T_C}{T_A} = 50\%$$

在一样的高温热源与低温热源之间, 卡诺循环要比其他循环的效率要高。



13-6热力学第二定律 卡诺定理

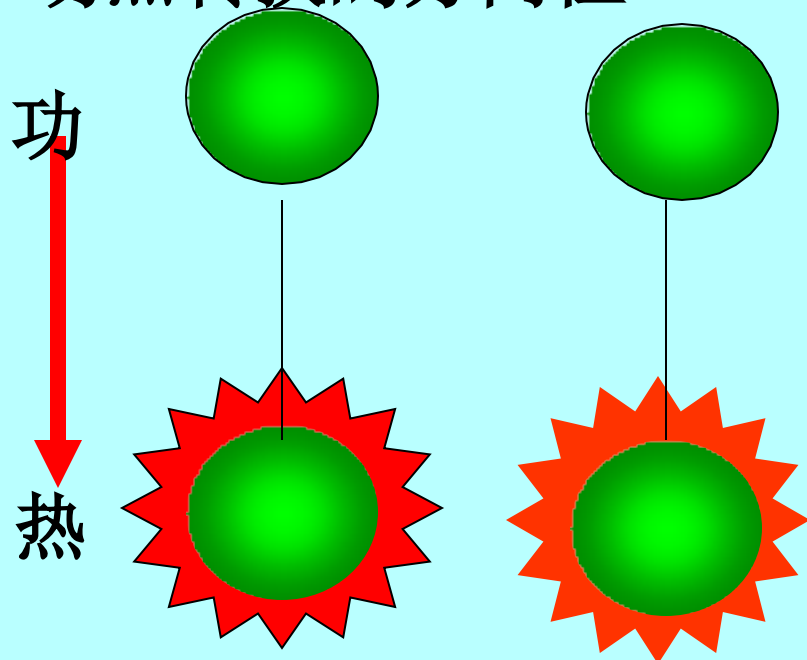
(The Second Law of the Thermodynamics)

引言：凡符合热一律的过程——即符合能量守恒的过程式是否都能实现呢？这是热二律要回答的问题。

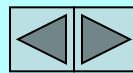
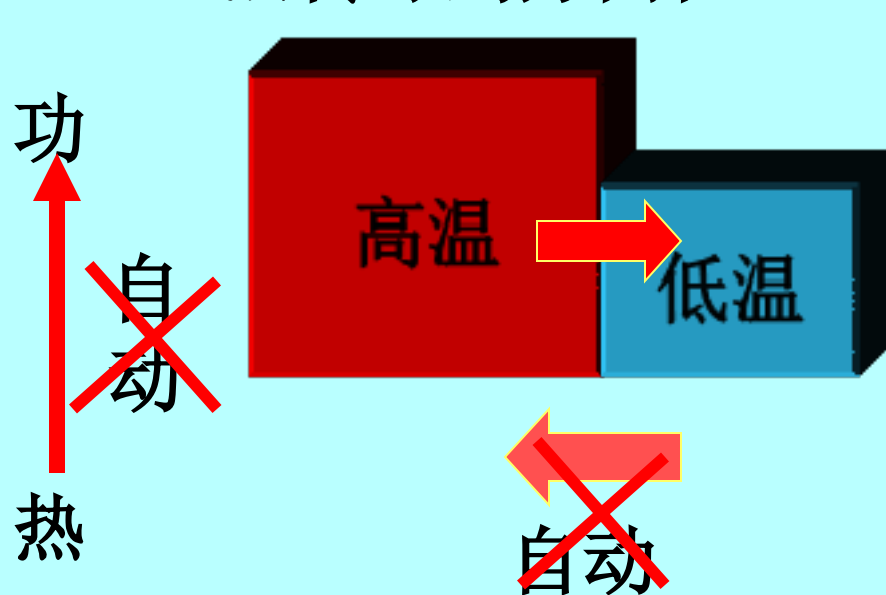
一、热力学过程的方向性



功热转换的方向性

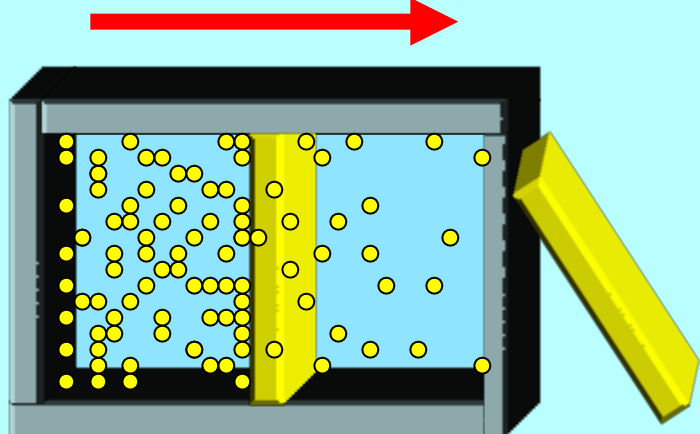


热传导的方向性

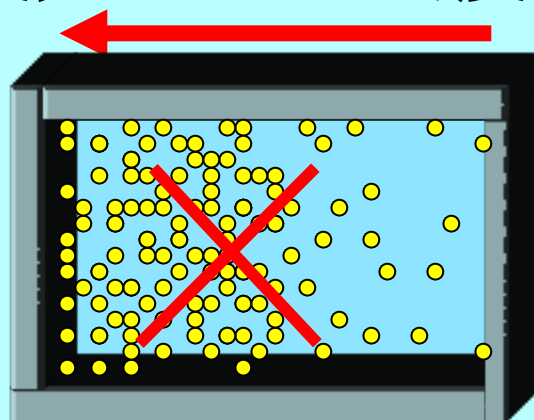


气体的绝热自由膨胀

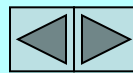
密度大 密度小



密度大 密度小



注意：这里的方向性，是指它们存在一种自动的、无条件的、自发的、不必外界帮助而进行的方向。而不是其反方向不能实现，只是实现其反方向过程要产生“对外影响”。



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