

热力学函数温度系数的计算

国防科技大学 田德余 翁武军 刘振源

【摘要】 利用热容、熵、焓与温度关系的方程^[1]，采用解最小二乘联立方程组的方法，编制了计算程序。可算出各种物质热力学函数温度系数。以此经验方程求得各种温度下的函数值与标准值非常接近，偏差小，精度高于文献 [1、2]。用该程序系统地算出铜元素各种燃烧产物热力学函数温度系数，并保证两个不同温度区间交接处 (1000K) 的函数值完全相等，为推进剂性能计算进一步发展提供了可靠的数据。

一、前 言

火炸药的配方设计中广泛采用计算机进行理论比冲、火药力及爆轰参数的性能计算，以便迅速、准确地选择最佳配方。这些性能计算都需要知道燃烧 (爆轰) 产物热力学函数 (H_T° 、 S_T° 、 C_P°) 的温度系数。近来推进剂中加入了许多附加物、催化剂，因而在组份中引入了铜、铅、磷、钛、锆等元素。这些元素燃烧产物热力学函数的温度系数文献中没有，各单位迫切需要这些数据。我们摸索了计算方法，不断改进和完善了计算程序，通过验算对比解决了一些技术关键，保证在两个温度区间的交接处 (1000K) 用各自的经验方程求出的函数值相等。用经验方程求得计算值与标准值 (或初始值) 几乎完全一致，(总体) 标准偏差低于文献结果。

二、计 算 方 法

文献 [3] 中列出了大量化合物在各种温度下的热力学函数 (C_P° 、 S_T° 、 H_T°) 值，但无热力学函数的温度系数，我们按文献 [1] 给出的热容、熵、焓与温度的关系式：

$$C_P^\circ/R = a_1 + a_2T + a_3T^2 + a_4T^3 + a_5T^4 \quad (1)$$

$$S_T^\circ/R = a_1 \ln T + a_2T + (a_3/2)T^2 + (a_4/3)T^3 + (a_5/4)T^4 + a_7 \quad (2)$$

$$H_T^\circ/(RT) = a_1 + (a_2/2)T + (a_3/3)T^2 + (a_4/4)T^3 + (a_5/5)T^4 + a_6/T \quad (3)$$

采用联立方法，求出经验方程系数即热力学函数的温度系数 (a_1 、 a_2 、 a_3 、 a_4 、 a_5 、 a_6 、 a_7)。为了使方程拟合得更好，把每个燃烧产物分成两个 (或多个) 温度区间，分别求出各自的温度系数，要求在两个区间交接处 (1000K 或任意一温度) 求出的函数值相等。

我们采用最小二乘解联立方程组的方法。大致计算过程如下：设在 300K - 1000K 区间所求温度系数为 a_1 、 a_2 、 a_3 、 a_4 、 a_5 、 a_6 、 a_7 ，在 1000K - 5000K 区间所求温度系数为 b_1 、 b_2 、 b_3 、……， b_7 ，则方程 (1~3) 在温度为 300K - 1000K 及 1000K - 5000K 温度范围内可分别写为：

$$x_{i1}a_1 + x_{i2}a_2 + x_{i3}a_3 + \cdots x_{i7}a_7 = B_i$$

$$x_{i+1,1}a_1 + x_{i+1,2}a_2 + x_{i+1,3}a_3 + \cdots x_{i+1,7}a_7 = B_{i+1}$$

$$x_{i+2,1}a_1 + x_{i+2,2}a_2 + x_{i+2,3}a_3 + \cdots x_{i+2,7}a_7 = B_{i+2}$$

$$x_{i1}b_1 + x_{i2}b_2 + x_{i3}b_3 + \cdots x_{i7}b_7 = B_i$$

$$x_{i+1,1}b_1 + x_{i+1,2}b_2 + x_{i+1,3}b_3 + \cdots x_{i+1,7}b_7 = B_{i+1}$$

$$x_{i+2,1}b_1 + x_{i+2,2}b_2 + x_{i+2,3}b_3 + \cdots x_{i+2,7}b_7 = B_{i+2}$$

根据两个区间在 1000K 处函数值相等的要求, 有关系:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k,i} a_i &= \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k,i} b_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+1,i} a_i = \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+1,i} b_i, \\ \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+2,i} a_i &= \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+2,i} b_i \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $k, k+1, k+2$ 为温度在 1000K 时的下标。

根据性能计算中对温度范围的常用情况, 导出对于 a_1, a_2, a_3 的关系式:

$$\begin{aligned} x_{k,1}a_1 + x_{k,2}a_2 + x_{k,3}a_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k,i}b_i - \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k,i}a_i = \bar{e}_1 \\ x_{k+1,1}a_1 + x_{k+1,2}a_2 + x_{k+1,3}a_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+1,i}b_i - \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+1,i}a_i = \bar{e}_2 \\ x_{k+2,1}a_1 + x_{k+2,2}a_2 + x_{k+2,3}a_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+2,i}b_i - \sum_{i=1}^7 x_{k+2,i}a_i = \bar{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3$ 表示为坐标 $b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_7, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7$ 的向量。

设方程组系数矩阵的逆矩阵为 $D(3, 3)$, 利用求逆矩阵方法, 温度系数 a_1, a_2, a_3 可表示为:

$$a_1 = D_{11}\bar{e}_1 + D_{12}\bar{e}_2 + D_{13}\bar{e}_3, \quad a_2 = D_{21}\bar{e}_1 + D_{22}\bar{e}_2 + D_{23}\bar{e}_3, \quad a_3 = D_{31}\bar{e}_1 + D_{32}\bar{e}_2 + D_{33}\bar{e}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即: } a_1 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 (D_{11}x_{k,i} + D_{12}x_{k+1,i} + D_{13}x_{k+2,i})b_i - \sum_{i=4}^7 (D_{11}x_{k,i} + D_{12}x_{k+1,i} + D_{13}x_{k+2,i})a_i \\ a_2 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 (D_{21}x_{k,i} + D_{22}x_{k+1,i} + D_{23}x_{k+2,i})b_i - \sum_{i=4}^7 (D_{21}x_{k,i} + D_{22}x_{k+1,i} + D_{23}x_{k+2,i})a_i \\ a_3 &= \sum_{i=1}^7 (D_{31}x_{k,i} + D_{32}x_{k+1,i} + D_{33}x_{k+2,i})b_i - \sum_{i=4}^7 (D_{31}x_{k,i} + D_{32}x_{k+1,i} + D_{33}x_{k+2,i})a_i \end{aligned}$$

令数据的矩阵 $E(3, 11)$ 为 $b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_7, a_4, a_5, a_6, a_7$ 的系数矩阵, 则 a_1, a_2, a_3 可写为:

$$a_k = \sum_{i=1}^7 E_{k,i}b_i + \sum_{i=8}^{11} E_{k,i}a_{i-4}$$

其中 $k=1, 2, 3$ 。 $E_{k,i}$ 为矩阵 E 的元素。故热力学函数的计算值可以写为:

$$\hat{f}_k = \sum_{i=1}^7 (x_{k,i} + x_{k,1}E_{1i} + x_{k,2}E_{2i} + x_{k,3}E_{3i})b_i + \sum_{i=8}^{11} (x_{k,i-4} + x_{k,1}E_{1,i} + x_{k,2}E_{2,i} + x_{k,3}E_{3,i})a_{i-4}$$

其中 $k=1, 2, 3, \cdots, 3N$ 。为方便, 当 $i=1, 2, \cdots, 7$ 时, 令 $P_{ki} = x_{k,i} + x_{k,1}E_{1,i} + x_{k,2}E_{2,i} + x_{k,3}E_{3,i}$ 。当 $i=8, 9, 10, 11$ 时, $P_{ki} = x_{k,i-4} + x_{k,1}E_{1,i} + x_{k,2}E_{2,i} + x_{k,3}E_{3,i}$, 其中 $k=1, 2, \cdots, 3N$ 。

根据最小二乘法的原理, 欲使 $Q = \sum_{k=1}^{3N} (\hat{f}_k - f_k)^2$ 为极小, 必须是

$$\partial Q / \partial b_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \cdots, 7; \quad \partial Q / \partial a_i = 0, \quad i = 4, 5, 6, 7$$

其中 f_k 为热力学函数的标准值, $\hat{f}_k$ 为热力学函数的计算值。即:

$$\sum_{k=1}^7\left(\sum_{k=1}^{3N}p_{k,i}\cdot p_{k,L}\right)b_i+\sum_{i=8}^{11}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{3N}p_{k,i}\cdot p_{k,L}\right)a_{i-4}=\sum_{k=1}^{3N}p_{k,L}\cdot f_k$$

其中 $L=1,2,\cdots,11$ 。这是一个 11 阶的正规方程组。为提高计算精度, 采用全主元素消去法解这个方程组, 可以计算出 $b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_7, a^4, \cdots a^7$ 的值, 进而算出 a^1, a^2, a^3 。使用这种方法既能使三种热力学函数同时很好的拟合, 又保证在两个不同温度区间交接处 (1000K) 计算的函数值相等。我们用该计算方法编制了计算热力学函数温度系数的 BASICA 程序语言。

三、结果与讨论

我们用该程序求得热力学函数经验方程系数, 并按此经验方程算出各种温度下的热容、熵、焓值, 计算值与标准值 (初始值) 拟合得很好, 标准偏差甚小, 以 FeO (g) 为例, 一般标准偏差在千分之一以下, 总体标准偏差: C_P° 的为 0.0129; S_T° 的为 0.0096; H_T° 的为 3.665。

表 1 求得经验方程系数文献 [1、2] 给出经验方程系数算出的标准偏差 σ 比较表

物 质	CO ₂ (g)		CO (g)		MgO (g)		Mg Cl ₂ (g)	
	本法	文献法	本法	文献法	本法	文献法	本法	文献法
热容 C_P°	0.0590	0.0741	0.0249	0.0309	0.0864	0.0875	0.0157	0.0953
熵 S_T°	0.0070	0.0242	0.0030	0.0100	0.0574	0.0620	0.0025	0.0225
焓 H_T°	14.962	28.970	6.485	11.916	28.235	27.597	3.032	19.039

C_P° 单位为 J/mol·K, S_T° 单位为 J/mol·K, H_T° 单位为 J/mol

表 2 铜及其燃烧产物热力学函数温度系数 a_i 、 a_7 (温度范围 300K – 5000K)

物 质	a_i	300K – 1000K	1000K – 5000K	物 质	a_i	300K – 1000K	1000K – 5000K
Cu (气)	a_1	2.701686E+ 00	3.108149E+ 00	Cu (结晶)	a_1	2.269441E+ 00	4.250775E+ 00
	a_2	– 1.609981E– 03	– 9.303292E– 04		a_2	3.735531E– 03	– 1.547937E– 03
	a_3	4.568763E– 06	3.754100E– 07		a_3	– 6.628723E– 06	– 8.888982E– 07
	a_4	– 5.479933E– 09	– 1.512751E– 11		a_4	6.180276E– 09	2.223810E– 09
	a_5	2.354340E– 12	– 3.227951E– 15		a_5	– 2.126112E– 12	– 6.073335E– 13
	a_6	– 7.646056E+ 02	– 1.007798E+ 03		a_6	– 7.950114E+ 02	– 1.362524E+ 03
	a_7	4.929403E+ 00	2.3064673E+ 00		a_7	– 9.809692E+ 00	– 20.14357E+ 00
Cu ⁺ (气)	a_1	2.498715E+ 00	2.395609E+ 00	Cu ₂ O (结晶)	a_1	3.194544E+ 00	6.808461E+ 00
	a_2	1.638476E– 05	2.062099E– 04		a_2	2.446434E– 02	4.837261E– 03
	a_3	– 3.519404E– 08	– 1.220418E– 07		a_3	– 4.381593E– 05	– 4.424622E– 06
	a_4	2.585665E– 11	1.967035E– 11		a_4	3.913252E– 08	3.158228E– 09
	a_5	4.244869E– 15	1.171013E– 15		a_5	– 1.323435E– 11	– 6.383065E– 13
	a_6	– 7.452463E+ 02	– 7.085394E+ 02		a_6	– 1.723399E+ 03	– 2.179870E+ 03
	a_7	5.073371E+ 00	5.633698E+ 00		a_7	– 1.275645E+ 01	– 2.894669E+ 01

物 质	a _i	300K– 1000K	1000K– 5000K	物 质	a _i	300K– 1000K	1000K– 5000K
CuO (气)	a ₁	3. 833116E+ 00	4.503718E+ 00	CuO (结晶)	a ₁	0. 8272136E+ 00	5. 107274E+ 00
	a ₂	2. 241529E– 03	5.697846E– 05		a ₂	2. 461037E– 02	1. 952584E– 03
	a ₃	– 2. 683318E– 06	– 2. 828813E– 08		a ₃	– 4. 515645E– 05	– 4. 080204E– 14
	a ₄	1. 163947E– 09	1.457646E– 11		a ₄	3. 908268E– 08	– 5. 396244E– 14
	a ₅	– 9. 064798E– 15	– 7. 733358E– 16		a ₅	– 1. 272442E– 11	4. 152066E– 14
	a ₆	– 1. 218891E+ 03	– 1. 396543E+ 03		a ₆	– 1. 012386E+ 03	– 1. 648725E+ 03
	a ₇	5. 796347E+ 00	2.402083E+ 00		a ₇	– 5. 238786E+ 00	– 2. 466677E+ 01
CuF (气)	a ₁	2. 883433E+ 00	4.362538E+ 00	CuF (结晶)	a ₁	4. 402403E+ 00	5. 447617E+ 00
	a ₂	5. 918917E– 03	2.311594E– 04		a ₂	8. 288616E– 03	4. 129936E– 03
	a ₃	– 8. 719548E– 06	– 1. 073201E– 07		a ₃	– 8. 193273E– 06	– 2. 417911E– 06
	a ₄	5. 797495E– 09	2.793334E– 11		a ₄	3. 859796E– 09	4. 413412E– 10
	a ₅	– 1. 367437E– 12	– 1. 460602E– 15		a ₅	– 7. 447411E– 13	1A. 181686E– 14
	a ₆	– 1. 056549E+ 03	– 1. 393325E+ 03		a ₆	– 1. 616011E+ 03	– 1. 803704E+ 03
	a ₇	9. 376499E+ 00	2. 122538E+ 00		a ₇	– 1. 942258E+ 01	– 2. 442131E+ 01
CuF ₂ (结晶)	a ₁	4. 02715E+ 00	8.857727E+ 00	CuF ₂ (气)	a ₁	3. 488578E+ 00	7. 513212E+ 00
	a ₂	1. 427766E– 02	1.316702E– 03		a ₂	1. 133293E– 02	– 1. 299935E– 03
	a ₃	– 8. 277081E– 06	2.321700E– 06		a ₃	– 1. 439216E– 05	8. 349104E– 07
	a ₄	– 2. 401706E– 09	– 2. 070245E– 09		a ₄	1. 272011E– 09	– 1. 702902E– 10
	a ₅	2. 871745E– 12	4.474543E– 13		a ₅	– 8. 116372E– 13	1. 182184E– 14
	a ₆	– 1. 871211E+ 03	– 2. 976675E+ 03		a ₆	– 1. 430741E+ 03	– 2. 518751E+ 03
	a ₇	– 1. 964374E+ 01	– 4. 226071E+ 01		a ₇	9. 434858E+ 00	– 1. 107210E+ 01

我们选择了几种物质用文献 [1] 中经验方程系数, 算出 300K– 5000K 之间每间隔 100K 各种温度下的热容、熵、焓值, 进而算出其 (总体) 偏差, 同时用该程序求出的经验方程系数, 算出对应温度下的热容、熵、焓值的 (总体) 标准偏差, 其值比文献 [1、2] 算出值小, 见表 1。可见我们求出的热力学函数温度系数算出各种温度下的数值与标准值非常一致, 精度高于国外文献 [1] 结果, 进一步证明了我们求得的经验方程系数是准确可靠的。我们用该法算出铜及其燃烧产物物质热力学函数的温度系数, 部分结果列在表 2 中, 供查阅。

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HYDROQUENCH OF ALUMINIZED COMPOSITE SOLID PROPELLANTS

Yin Jinqi, Wu Xinping, Li Zhaozhong, Wang Youhong, Wang Ang
(*Northwestern Polytechnical University*)

ABSTRACT

The extinction process of three kinds of aluminized composite propellants by liquid injection has been experimentally investigated, according to the liquid quench model of solid propellant proposed by the authors. The experimental results indicate that (1) The liquid quantity requirement (LQR in g/cm^2) for reliable extinction varies significantly with the energy of propellant in the relationship of $\text{LQR} \propto 0.1Q_f (Q_f \text{ kJ/g})$ — the heat released by the propellant at constant volume; (2) The extinction speed increases and LQR decreases with increasing liquid injection pressure drop; (3) LQR increases with increasing combustion chamber pressure for propellants having positive pressure exponents. In addition to LQR, there exists a non-dimensional parameter which summarizes the effects of energy and burning rate characteristics of propellants, liquid injection pressure drop, liquid properties and combustion chamber pressure on the liquid quench process. If the parameter is less than a critical value, the extinction of propellant by liquid injection is not obtainable. The examination by means of the scanning electron microscopy demonstrates that the appearance of the burning surface quenched by liquid are different from those by extinguished by rapid depressurization. The surface profile is porous and a lot of oxidizer particles are dissolved during liquid quenching. This fact exerts an influence on the reignition of the quenched burning surface for stop/restart solid rocket motors.

CALCULATION OF TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENTS FOR THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTION

Tian Deyu, Weng Wujun, Liu Zhengyuan
(*Nanjing University of Defence Technology*)

ABSTRACT

Temperature coefficients for thermodynamic function are determined by means of a simultaneous least-squares fitting of heat-capacity, enthalpy, entropy, which are described as polynomial equations in temperature. After some mathematical treatments and programming, exact numerical solutions can be obtained. Even some of solution errors are less than those given in reference [1], [2]. The first and systematical calculation of the temperature coefficients for combustion products of the copper element has been completed. The function ensures the equal values at the cross point of the two temperature intervals (such as 100K). In fact, this method provides the reliable data of the temperature coefficients for the calculation of the propellant performance.