

## 63. 熱気球

熱気球問題では

$$PV = nRT \left( \text{または } \frac{PV}{nT} = \text{一定}, \frac{nT}{PV} = \text{一定} \right) \text{ と}$$

$$PM = \rho RT \left( \text{または } \frac{PM}{\rho T} = \text{一定}, \frac{\rho T}{PM} = \text{一定} \right) \quad (M : \text{気体のモル質量}, \rho : \text{気体の密度})$$

(1)

$$p_0 m_A = d_0 RT_0 \text{ より}, \quad d_0 = \frac{p_0 m_A}{RT_0} \text{ [kg/m}^3 \text{]}$$

(3)

$$p_0 m_A = d_0 RT_0, \quad p_0 m_A = d_1 RT_1 \text{ より}, \quad d_0 RT_0 = d_1 RT_1 \quad \therefore d_1 = \frac{T_0}{T_1} \cdot d_0 \text{ [kg/m}^3 \text{]}$$

(4)

絶対温度が  $T_A^*$  で与えられる高度の大気圧を  $p_A^*$ ,この高度における気球内の空気の密度すなわち求める空気の密度を  $d_2$  とすると,

$$p_0 m_A = d_0 RT_0 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$p_A^* m_A = d_2 RT_2 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\textcircled{2}}{\textcircled{1}} \text{ より}, \quad \frac{p_A^*}{p_0} = \frac{d_2 T_2}{d_0 T_0} \quad \therefore d_2 = \frac{T_0}{T_2} \cdot \frac{p_A^*}{p_0} \cdot d_0 \quad \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$T_A^* = C \cdot (p_A^*)^\alpha, \quad C = \frac{T_0}{(p_0)^\alpha} \text{ より}, \quad T_A^* = \frac{T_0}{(p_0)^\alpha} (p_A^*)^\alpha \quad \therefore \frac{p_A^*}{p_0} = \left( \frac{T_A^*}{T_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \quad \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{3}, \textcircled{4} \text{ より}, \quad d_2 = \frac{T_0}{T_2} \cdot \left( \frac{T_A^*}{T_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \cdot d_0 \text{ [kg/m}^3 \text{]}$$