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## **Engineering Thermodynamics**

Classroom Notes
[Handwritten]

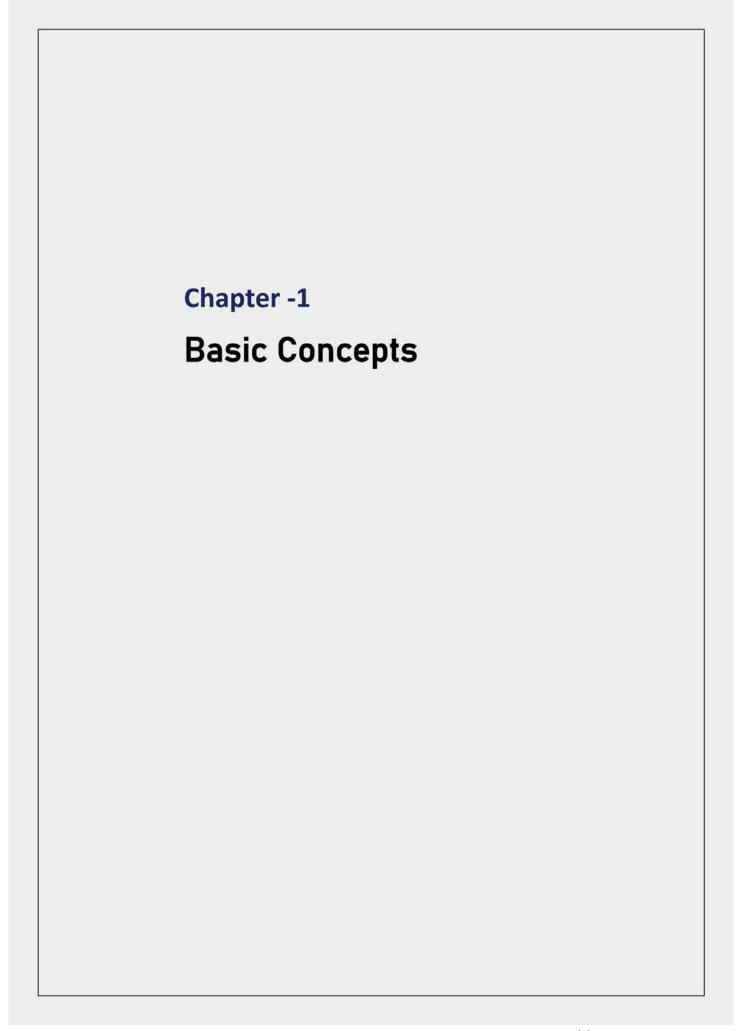
FOR GATE I ESE I PSU'S

Mechanical Engineering

By: Mr. Praveen Kulkarni

#### Index

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### Thermodynamics

It is the science of energy transfer and it affects on properties of system.

Energy transfer May be Heat, or work or both heat and work.

→ The Main aim of thermodynamic study is to convert discorganised form of energy (Heat) into organised form of energy (work) in an efficient Manner.

#### Applications of Thermodynamics:

Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, steam power plant, I.c. engines etc.

#### BASIC CONCEPTS

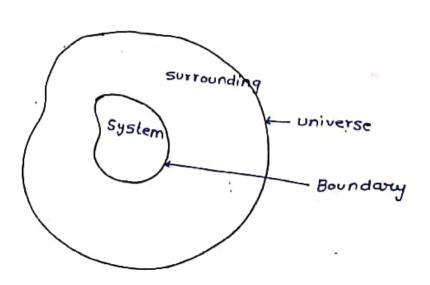
#### System:-

It is a region in space upon which the Study is Focused or concentrated.

#### Swowoundings:

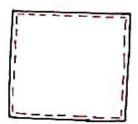
Any thing external to the System, where the effect of System is felt, is known as swirounding.

UNIVERSE = SYSTEM + SURROUNDING

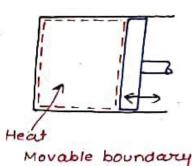


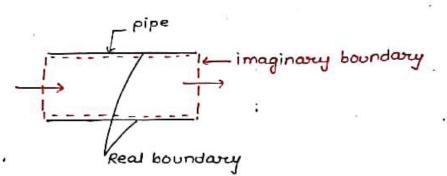
Boundary! The Separation between System and Surroungdings is known as boundary.

Note: Boundary can be rigid (Fixed), it can be Flexible (Movable, it can be real or imaginary.



Rigid container, Rigid boundary





Type's of System:→

Type of	Mass transfer	Energy transfer	Example	
system	×	Y	Piston cylinder without . valve	
			+	
open	· ·	. 🗸	Turbine, compressor, pump boiler	
Isolated	× .	×.	universe, Hot tea in	
			well insulated Flask.	

#### Note:

In a closed System, as there is no mass transfer, the System mass remains constant and hence it is also known as control mass system.

#### Control Volume:

It is the volume enclosing or surrounding the device which we wish to analyse, across the control volume both mass transfer and Heat to Energy transfer can take place.

# Microscopic and Macroscopic Approach of thermodynamics:

In Microscopic approach the behaviour of individual Molecules is taken into consideration, this approach is also stastical thremodynamics. This approach is useful at low densities (at higher altitudes).

In Macroscopic approach individual Molecular behaviour is not taken into consideration that is Average behaviour of molecules is taken into consideration. This approach is also known as classical thermodynamics.

#### NOTE:

In our Course we follow classical thermodynamics.

#### Thermodynamic Equalibrium!

A system is said to be in thermodynamic equalibrium if it is in -

- (1) Thermal equilibrium (equality of temperature)
- (2) Mechanical equilibrium ( equality of pressure/ forces)
- (3) chemical equilibrium Lequality of chemical potential)

#### Pure Substance:

A substance is said to be pure substance if it is

- (1) Homogeneous in chemical composition.
- (2) Homogeneous in chemical aggrégation (bonding)