A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science, Vuyyuru

Academic Year 2018-2019

1.NAME OF THE EVENT: GUEST LECTURE

• Topic: 'THERMODYNAMICS'

Date Conducted: 14.09.2018

Name and Designation of the Resource person
:Sri M.Hari Prasad,Rtd. Lecturer in Chemistry, A.N.R College, Gudivada .

• Report on the guest lecturer:

Objectives

The first law of thermodynamics-statement, definition of internal energy and enthalpy. Heat capacities and their relationship. Joule-Thomson effect- coefficient. Calculation of w, for the expansion of perfect gas under isothermal and adiabatic conditions for reversible processes. State function. Temperature dependence of enthalpy of formation-Kirchhoff's equation. Second law of thermodynamics.

Notes on lecture

Thermodynamics deals with the concepts of heat and temperature and the interconversion of heat and other forms of energy. The four laws of thermodynamics govern the behaviour of these quantities and provide a quantitative description. William Thomson, in 1749, coined the term thermodynamics.

Thermodynamics in physics is a branch that deals with heat, work and temperature, and their relation to energy, radiation and physical properties of matter.

To be specific, it explains how thermal energy is converted to or from other forms of energy and how matter is affected by this process. Thermal energy is the energy that comes from heat. This heat is generated by the movement of tiny particles within an object, and the faster these particles move, the more heat is generated.

Different Branches of Thermodynamics

Thermodynamics is classified into the following four branches:

- Classical Thermodynamics
- Statistical Thermodynamics

- Chemical Thermodynamics
- Equilibrium Thermodynamics

Classical Thermodynamics

In classical thermodynamics, the behaviour of matter is analysed with a macroscopic approach. Units such as temperature and pressure are taken into consideration, which helps the individuals calculate other properties and predict the characteristics of the matter undergoing the process.

Statistical Thermodynamics

In statistical thermodynamics, every molecule is under the spotlight, i.e. the properties of every molecule and how they interact are taken into consideration to characterise the behaviour of a group of molecules.

Chemical Thermodynamics

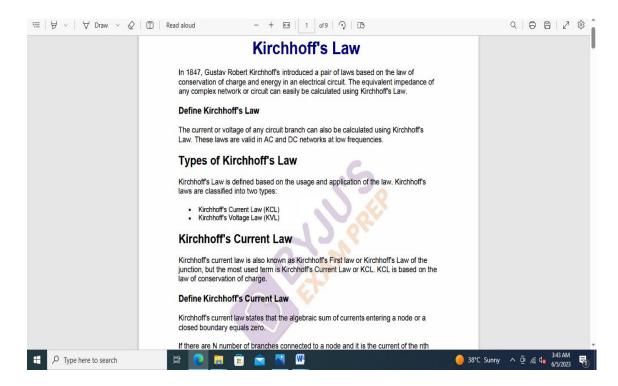
Chemical thermodynamics is the study of how work and heat relate to each other in chemical reactions and in changes of states.

Equilibrium Thermodynamics

Equilibrium thermodynamics is the study of transformations of energy and matter as they approach the state of equilibrium.

Basic Concepts of Thermodynamics – Thermodynamic Terms

Thermodynamics has its own unique vocabulary associated with it. A good understanding of the basic concepts forms a sound understanding of various topics discussed in thermodynamics preventing possible misunderstandings.



Outcome

Lecture was received by all third B.Sc Students Impressively. And they get knowledge on this chapter.

PHOTOS



Presentation on Thermodynamics

Presentation on Thermodynamics

• News paper cuttings



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