

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

- Need to relate HEAT (Q), WORK (W) and Total Energy (E) each other during the thermodynamic process
- Need to study the relationship among the various forms of energy and energy interactions
- First Law states energy can be neither created nor destroyed during a process, it can only change forms
- It is also known as the conservation of energy principle
- First Law emerged in 1850 out of the works of William Rankine, Rudolph Clausius & Lord Kelvin and invented by Julius Robert Mayer
- It implies every bit of energy should be accounted for during the process

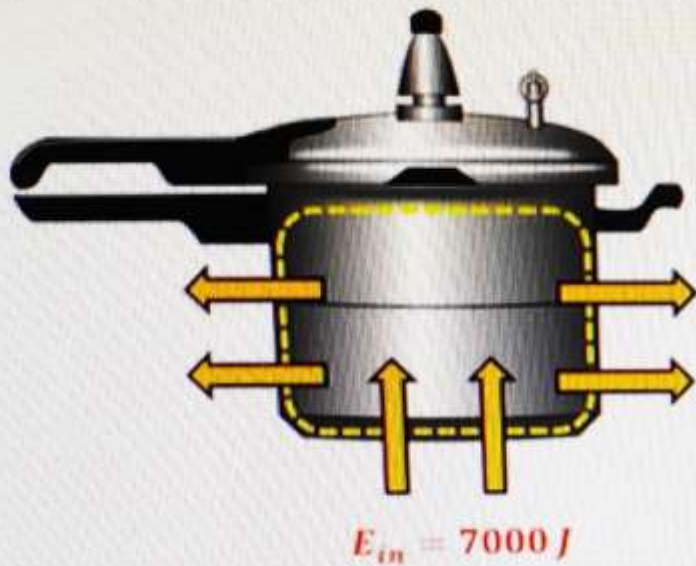
FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

- Total Energy of universe remains constant
- e. g. light bulbs transform electrical energy into light energy, and gas stoves transform chemical energy from natural gas into heat energy.
- The net heat energy supplied to the system is equal to sum of change in internal energy of the system and work done by the system.
- Consequence of the first law is the existence & definition of the property Total Energy E

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

- Energy Balance
- The net change (increase or decrease) in the total energy of the system during a process is equal to the difference between the total energy entering and the total energy leaving the system during the process
- (Total Energy entering the system) – (Total energy leaving the system) = (Change in the total energy of the system)
- $E_{in} - E_{out} = \triangle E_{sys}$
- It is applicable to any kind of system undergoing any kind of process

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS



Que: By what amount the system energy is increased?

Ans: $(7000 - 2000) = 5000 \text{ J}$

$E_{out} = 2000 \text{ J}$



10 minutes

Conservation of Energy



First Law of Thermodynamics

“Energy can be neither created nor destroyed during a process; it can only Change forms.”

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

$$E_2 = E_1 + E_{in} - E_{out}$$

First Law of Thermodynamics

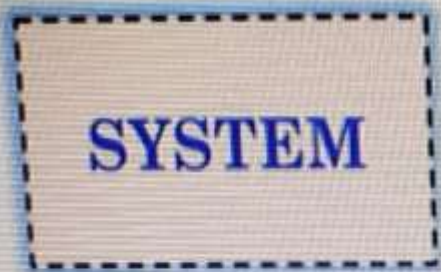


Time (T_1)

$$E_2 = E_1 + E_{in} - E_{out}$$
$$E_2 - E_1 = E_{in} - E_{out}$$
$$\Delta E_{system} = E_{in} - E_{out}$$



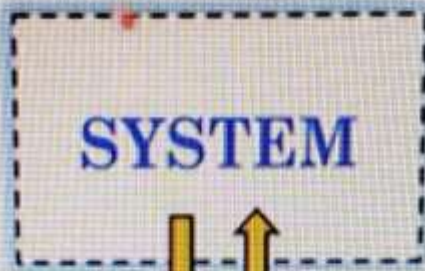
Time (T_2)



Surrounding

State 1

Energy (E_1)



E_{out}

E_{in}



Surrounding

State 2

Energy (E_2)

Energy

Heat

Work

Mass

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS

$$\Delta E_{\text{system}} = E_{\text{in}} - E_{\text{out}}$$



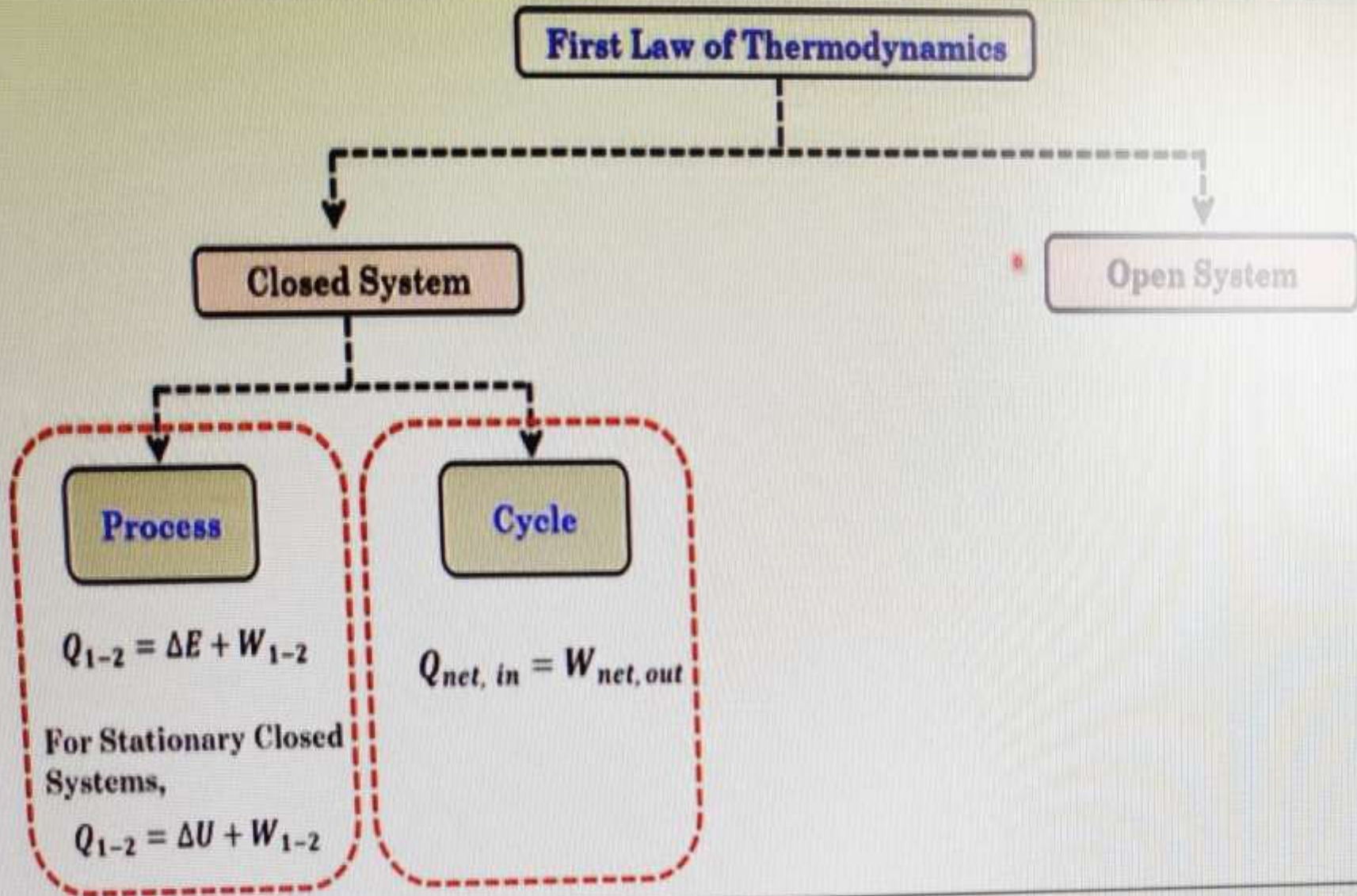
Generalized Mathematical Form for
First Law of Thermodynamics

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Change in Total Energy} \\ \text{of the System } (\Delta E) \end{array} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Total Energy} \\ \text{Entering the System } (E_{\text{in}}) \end{array} - \begin{array}{l} \text{Total Energy} \\ \text{Leaving the System } (E_{\text{out}}) \end{array}$$

“The net change in the total energy of the system during a process is equal to the difference between the total energy entering and the total energy leaving the system during that process.”

This is applicable to any kind of **system** and also applicable to any kind of **Process**.

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS



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