OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Journal of
Thermodynamics & Catalysis

Commentary

Concepts in Thermodynamics

Zidan MA*

Department of Engineering, Alexandria University, Egypt

INTRODUCTION

The basic thermodynamic principles can be started with the defining of the energy or thermal energy that can be surrounding by the environment the best way to say an example for the energy is gas which is fitted inside the cylinder and that is covered with the lid and that total cylinder or the gas which is inside the lid is like a energy or steam engine. Basically, the entropy or systemic energy is free to interchange the heat or the work and also the other basic forms of the systemic energy which is surrounded by the environment.

The systems energy which is stated or called as the thermodynamics, the characteristics that define the value of the state of energy is independent in their way like the way the system. Everywhere we can apply this thermodynamics states and laws or the principles and in every component the energy or entropy is controlling the atmosphere or the nature. That whose properties are interlinked and has a relation into the system from the state to state. In these thermodynamics the main concept that is revolving is equilibrium. Which is having no tendency or no state of energy? The system of energy can be changed when externally applied force of energy is added to the internal energy for example temperature.

In general example like a balloon which is filled with the external gas and when applying force to blast the filled air or filled energy is is exposed out that is called the external energy or external force. It may be the irreversible or the reversible process and having the equilibrium that can be stated with the direction or the point. When the point of energy or heat is stopped then it is called as the basic temperature Energy is the main point to discuss in this thermodynamic concept, because the basic point of transferring the heat to the body is energy. This energy we can use in everyday life as a mechanical or a potential energy. The work which is applying with force is the frictional force if there is no surface energy or friction force then energy may not do at the time.

The time where the energy may increase more or use more to the system or the particular body in that point the kinetic energy is converted into the potential energy and it remains same or equal to the initial work

Thermodynamics can surround with all the forms of energy or heat which is in different faces, however it may be differ from the other states of energy, the way the conversion of work from the heat is not fully reversible it may be irreversible too. If all the converted energy is stored and used then it is called as the mechanical energy. The energy which is expressed as quantitatively are called as the second law of energy or dynamics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to the journal editor and the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Correspondence to: Zidan MA. Department of Engineering, Alexandria University, Egypt, E-Mail: yehia.elshazli@alexen.edu.eg

Received: July 06, 2021**; Accepted:** July 20, 2021**; Published:** July 27, 2021

Citation: Zidan MA (2021) Concepts in Thermodynamics. J Thermo and Catalys 12:211