

developed. In 1735 George Hadley described the trade winds and effects of earth's rotation on the direction of wind. Du Crest's proposal of centigrade was formalized and introduced in 1736 AD. In 1817 AD Alexander von Humboldt constructed the first map showing the annual temperature over the globe.

Although Aristotle (350 BC) and Hippocrates taught about meteorological and climatological components their interest in nature went silent for several hundred years, only to resurface in the middle 15th century. Real scientific methods began in the 17th century when weather measuring instruments were developed.

Atmospheric thermodynamic is defined as the branch of science which deals with the study of different forms of energy along with their conversion. It is indeed an important branch of science because it provides an explanation of the macroscopic properties of matter in terms of the microscopic concept of matter. Unlike Kinetics, which deals with the rate of reaction thermodynamics is concerned with only the initial and final states of the system undergoing the changes. The laws of thermodynamics are applicable for only those systems that are in equilibrium. There are three fundamental laws of thermodynamics.

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