

* Distribution of Velocities of gases :-* Maxwell distribution law of velocities :-

Gaseous molecules are colliding with themselves randomly thereby changing the molecular velocity.

Let us consider a gas molecule of mass 'm' having a velocity component 'u'. Then, the kinetic energy 'E' associated with this velocity component is $\frac{1}{2} mu^2$. The probability that this molecule has its velocity component between u and u+du is given by P(u). Boltzmann had shown that the probability for a molecule to have an energy 'E' was proportional to $e^{-E/KT}$.

$$P(u) \propto e^{-E/KT} \propto e^{-mu^2/2KT}$$

$$\propto P(u) du = A e^{-mu^2/2KT} du \quad \text{--- ①}$$

where, 'A' is the constant of proportionality.

This constant can be evaluated by requiring that the total probability must be unity. Thus,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} P(u) du = A \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-mu^2/2KT} du = 1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

The range of integration +∞ to -∞ (velocity component u) has both magnitude and direction. This eqⁿ - ② is simplified as -
putting $m/2KT = a$.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-au^2} du = \left(\frac{\pi}{a}\right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2\pi KT}{m}\right)^{1/2} \quad \text{--- ③}$$

from eq^s - ② & ③ we have $A \left(\frac{2\pi KT}{m}\right)^{1/2} = 1$

So, $A = (m/2\pi kT)^{1/2}$ — (4)

Now substituting for A in eq^s - (1) we get.

$P(u) du = \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{1/2} e^{-mu^2/2kT} du$ — (5)

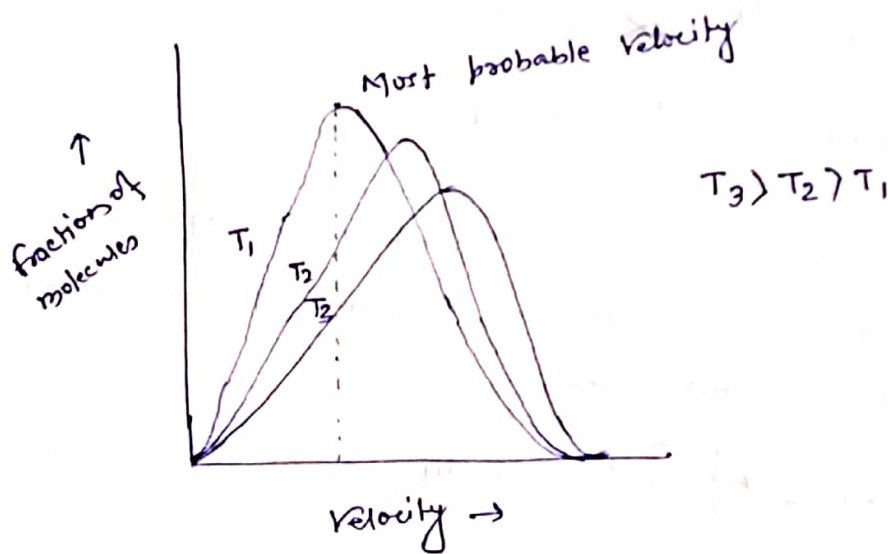
Eq^s - (5) is called Maxwell distribution of molecular velocities in one dimension.

In three dimension, the eq^s - (5) is written as -

$P(c) dc = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi kT}\right)^{3/2} c^2 \exp(-mc^2/2kT) dc$ — (6)

$\frac{dNc}{N} = 4\pi \left(\frac{M}{2\pi RT}\right)^{3/2} c^2 \exp\left(-\frac{Mc^2}{2RT}\right) dc$ — (7)

This may be plotted as:-



At higher temperature, the whole curve shifts to the right. This shows that at higher temperature more molecules have higher velocity and fewer molecules have lower velocity.

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