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SEM-III (MJC PHY) (1)

Unit -1 (Kinetic Theory of Gases).

Ideal Gas:- An ideal gas is a theoretical gas composed of a set of randomly-moving, non-interacting point particles.

Now we discuss about the Maxwell-Boltzmann molecular speed distribution law for an ideal gas:-

The Maxwell-Boltzmann equation for distribution of energy among the molecules of an ideal gas is

$$n(E)dE = \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi KT)^{3/2}} E^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-E/KT} dE \quad \text{--- (i)}$$

∵ the molecules have no internal degrees of freedom, all the energy of the gas molecules is completely kinetic in nature. Thus.

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2,$$

$$\therefore dE = mv dv$$

Substituting these values of E and dE in equation (i), the number of molecules $n(v)dv$ whose speed lie between v and $(v+dv)$ is given by.

[PTO]

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(2)

$$n(v)dv = \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi K T)^{3/2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} m v^2\right)^{1/2} e^{-mv^2/2KT} m v dv$$

$$= \frac{2\pi N}{(\pi K T)^{3/2}} \cdot 2\left(\frac{m}{2}\right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-mv^2/2KT} dv$$

$$\boxed{n(v)dv = 4\pi N \left(\frac{m}{2\pi K T}\right)^{3/2} v^2 e^{-mv^2/2KT} dv}$$

(11)

The above equation is known as the
Maxwell-Boltzmann law of distribution
of speeds.