

Maxwell's distribution law of molecular speeds (C) →

Used Boltzmann's distribution law.

$dN(c)/dc \Rightarrow$ No. of molecules in range

	dc
c	$c+dc$
	$dN(c)dc$
p	$p+dp$
E	$E+dE$
k	$k+dK$

If gas contain N molecules \rightarrow momentum

$$\frac{dN}{N} = \frac{dP}{Z} = \frac{g(p) dp e^{-\beta E}}{Z}$$

\downarrow Probab. \downarrow No. of microstate or degeneracy



$$= A g(p) dp e^{-\beta E}$$

$$= A \frac{V 4\pi p^2 dp e^{-\beta E}}{h^3}$$

$$dP = \frac{AV p^2}{2\pi^2 h^3} e^{-\beta(p^2/2m)} dp$$

$$\int dP = \frac{AV}{2\pi^2 h^3} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\beta(p^2/2m)} p^2 dp$$

$$1 = \frac{AV}{2\pi^2 h^3} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\beta/4m}}$$

$$A = \frac{(2\pi)^{3/2} h^3}{V} \left(\frac{\beta}{4m}\right)^{3/2}$$

$$dP = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} p^2 e^{-p^2/2m} dp$$

$$p = mc$$

$$dP = \frac{dN}{N} = 4\pi \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-mc^2/2k_B T} c^2 dc$$

$c \rightarrow 0 \text{ to } \infty$

$$dN = 4\pi N \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} e^{-mc^2/2k_B T} c^2 dc$$

Average speed: (\bar{c})



$$\bar{c} = \frac{\int c dP}{\int dP}$$

$$\int dP = 1$$

$$\bar{c} = \int c dP$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} c \frac{dN}{N} = \frac{\int c dN}{\int dN}$$

$$\bar{c} = \sqrt{\frac{8k_B T}{\pi m}}$$

Average speed

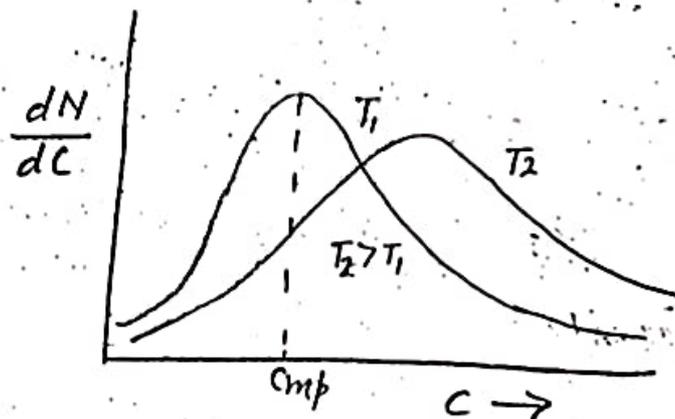
$$\overline{c^2} = \frac{\int c^2 dN}{\int dN}$$

$$= \frac{3k_B T}{m}$$

$$\left(\overline{c^2} \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{3k_B T}{m}} = c_{\text{rms}} \text{ (root mean square)}$$

$$c_{\text{rms}} > \overline{c} > c_{\text{mp}} \text{ (most probable)}$$

$$\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$



$$A_1 = A_2 \text{ (area)}$$

$$\int \frac{dN}{dc} dc = N$$

breadth x height



Most probable speed (c_{mp}):

followed by max. no. of molecules

at $c = c_{\text{mp}}$

$$\frac{d}{dc} \left(\frac{dN}{dc} \right) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dN}{dc} = 4\pi N \left(\frac{m}{2\pi k_B T} \right)^{3/2} c^2 e^{-mc^2/2k_B T}$$

peak depend upon temp.