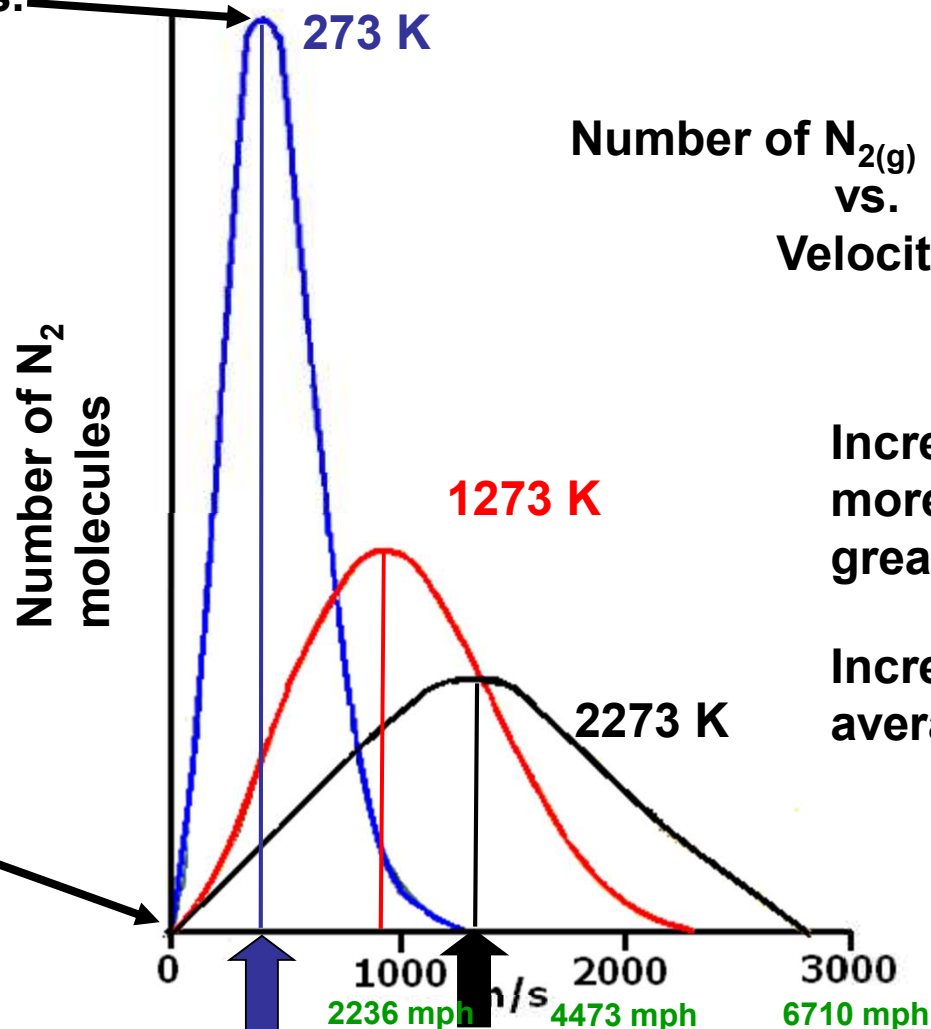


Particle Velocity: Temp. Dependence

Many particles.



Number of $N_{2(g)}$ molecules
vs.
Velocity

Increase temperature \Rightarrow
more molecules will have
greater velocities.

Increase Temperature \Rightarrow
average velocity increases.

No particles
with zero
velocity!

Greatest number of
molecules have this
velocity @ 273K

Greatest number of
molecules have this
velocity @ 2273K



Average Kinetic Energy

$$\overline{\text{K.E.}} = \bar{E}_k = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{R}{N_a} \times T$$

$R = 8.314 \text{ J/mol K}$
 $N_a = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$

$$\overline{\text{K.E.}} = \bar{E}_k \propto T$$

*Average Kinetic Energy is **proportional** to the **Temperature (K)***

...that is, as the temperature increases, so does the average kinetic energy of the molecule...

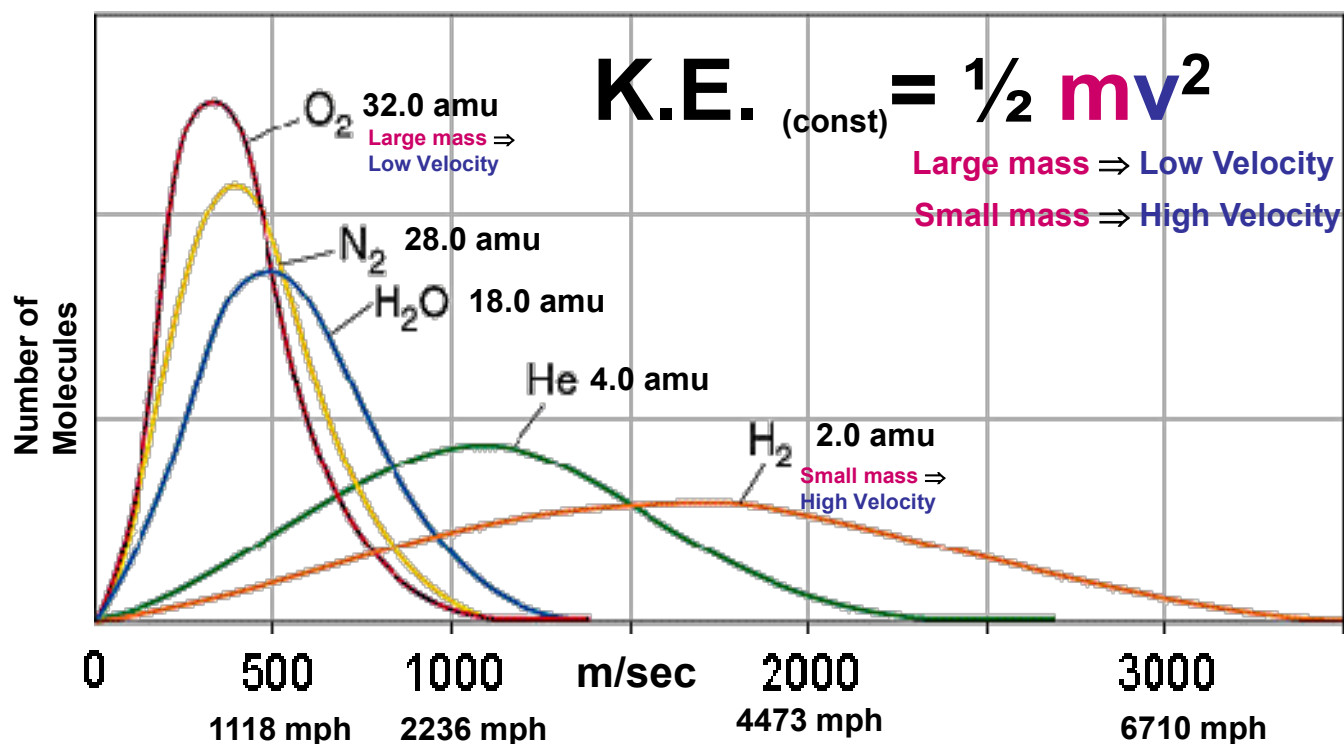


Particle Velocity: Mass Dependence

273 K: Constant Temperature

Consider the following molecules to have the same K.E.

O_2 , N_2 , H_2O , He, H_2



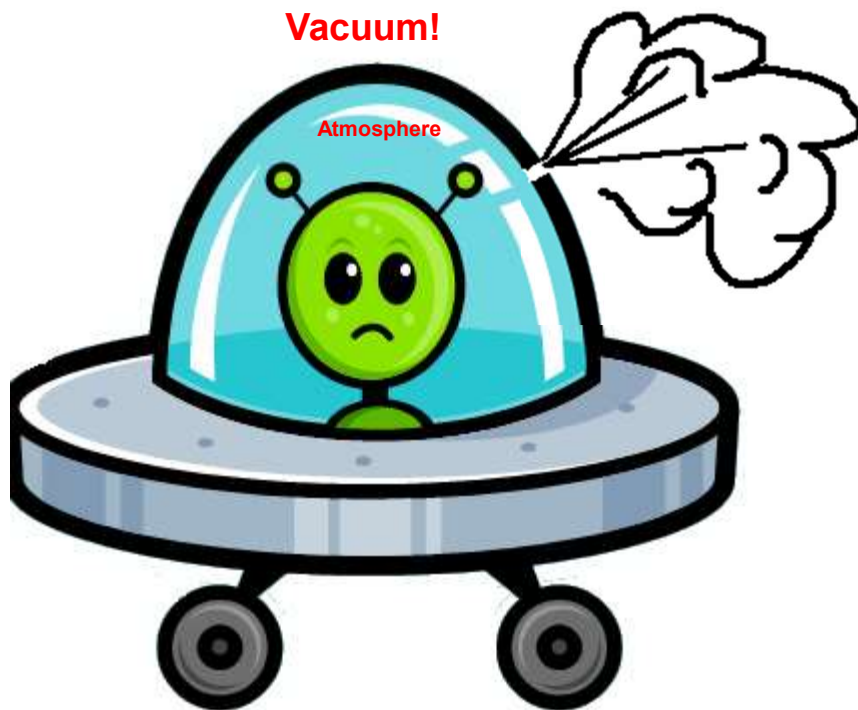
http://itl.chem.ufl.edu/2045/lectures/lec_d.html

Different velocity distributions! Why?



Graham's Law of Effusion

Effusion: Gas expanding through a small hole into vacuum.



“My atmosphere is a mixture of Ar and He gas”

“He_(g) will leave 3.2 times more quickly than Ar_(g)”

$$\text{Rate}_{\text{effusion}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}}$$

Small low-mass molecules effuse with higher rates that is, more quickly than high mass species

...or...

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{gas1}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{gas2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_2}}{\sqrt{M_1}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{He}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{Ar}}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{Ar}}}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{He}}}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{He}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{Ar}}} = \frac{\sqrt{39.9 \text{ amu}}}{\sqrt{4 \text{ amu}}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{He}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{Ar}}} = 3.2$$



Diffusion

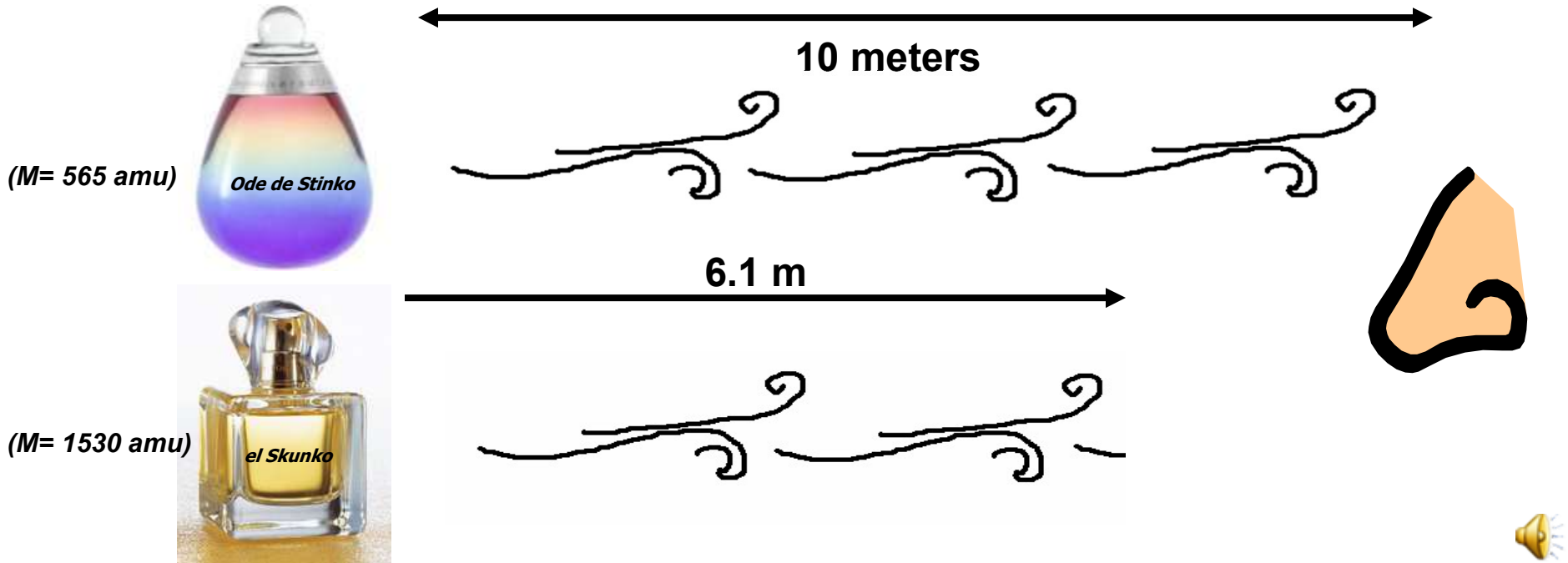


The movement of one gas (or liquid) through another.

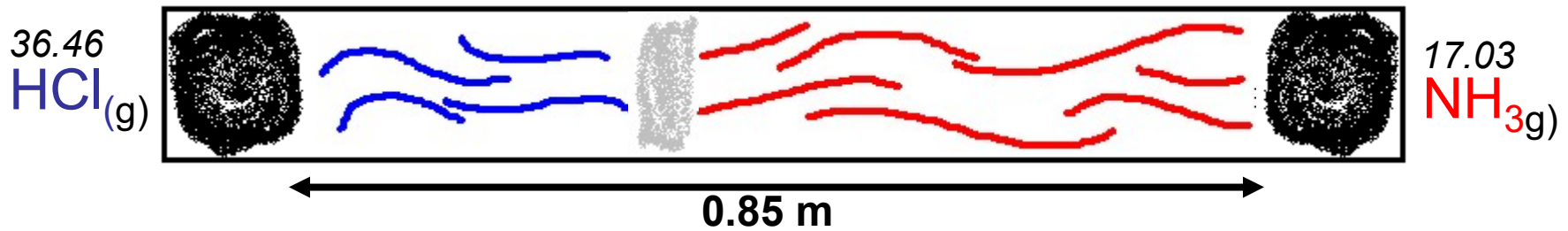
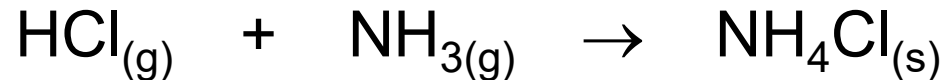
Graham's Law Applies:

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{gas1}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{gas2}}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_2}}{\sqrt{M_1}} \quad \frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{skunko}}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{stinko}}} = \frac{\sqrt{M_{\text{stinko}}}}{\sqrt{M_{\text{skunko}}}} = \frac{\sqrt{565}}{\sqrt{1530}} = 0.61$$

Two lovely new fragrances!



Diffusion:



$$x + y = 0.85\text{m}$$

$$y = 0.85\text{m} - x$$

$$\frac{\text{Rate}_{\text{NH}_3}}{\text{Rate}_{\text{HCl}}} = \frac{\sqrt{36.46 \text{ amu}}}{\sqrt{17.03 \text{ amu}}} = 1.46$$

$$\frac{y/t}{x/t} = \frac{y}{x} = 1.46$$

$$\frac{(0.85 - x)}{x} = 1.46$$

$$1.46 x = (0.85 - x)$$

$$x = 0.35 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 0.50 \text{ m}$$

