

## Molecular “Vibrations” and Temperature

$$T = kv^2$$

where T is Kelvin temperature, k is a constant that depends upon, partially, the molecular weight, and v represents the magnitude of the molecular vibrations, as discussed in class.

Thus, the more a molecule “vibrates” the warmer its temperature. In essence, “temperature” is a characteristic of the molecule, not something that “flows” from one molecule to another.