Molecular “Vibrations” and Temperature

\[ T = k \nu^2 \]

where \( T \) is Kelvin temperature, \( k \) is a constant that depends upon, partially, the molecular weight, and \( \nu \) 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.