



SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

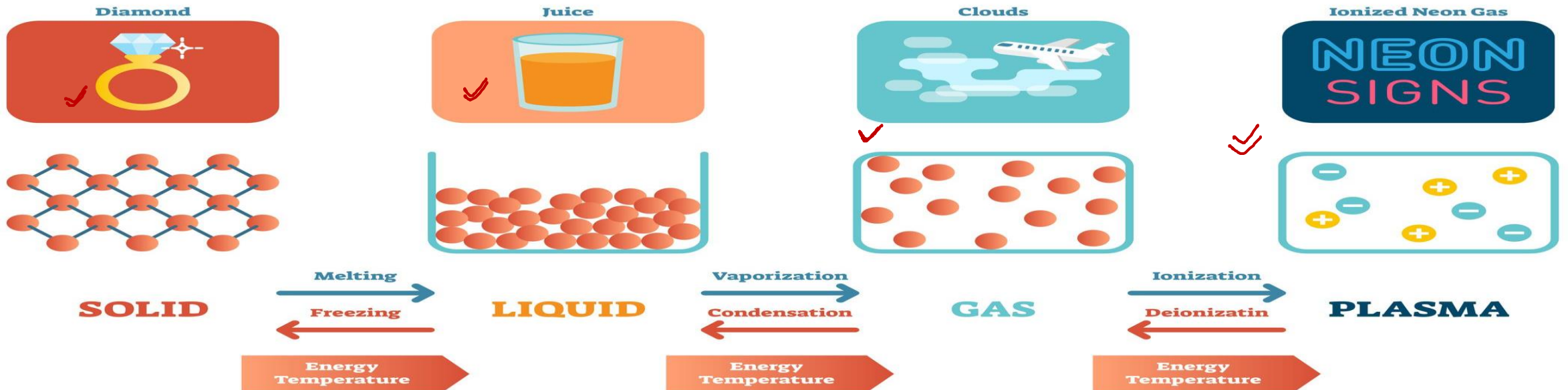
(पदार्थ)

# MATTER ✓✓

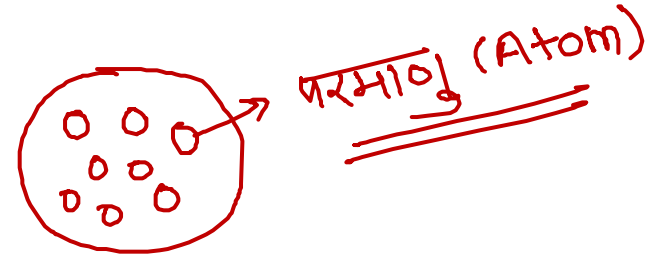
• Anything that occupies <sup>Volume (आयतन)</sup> space and has mass and is felt by senses is called matter.

• Matter is the form of five basic elements the Panch tatva – BE Cond.  
air , earth , fire , sky and water.  
↗

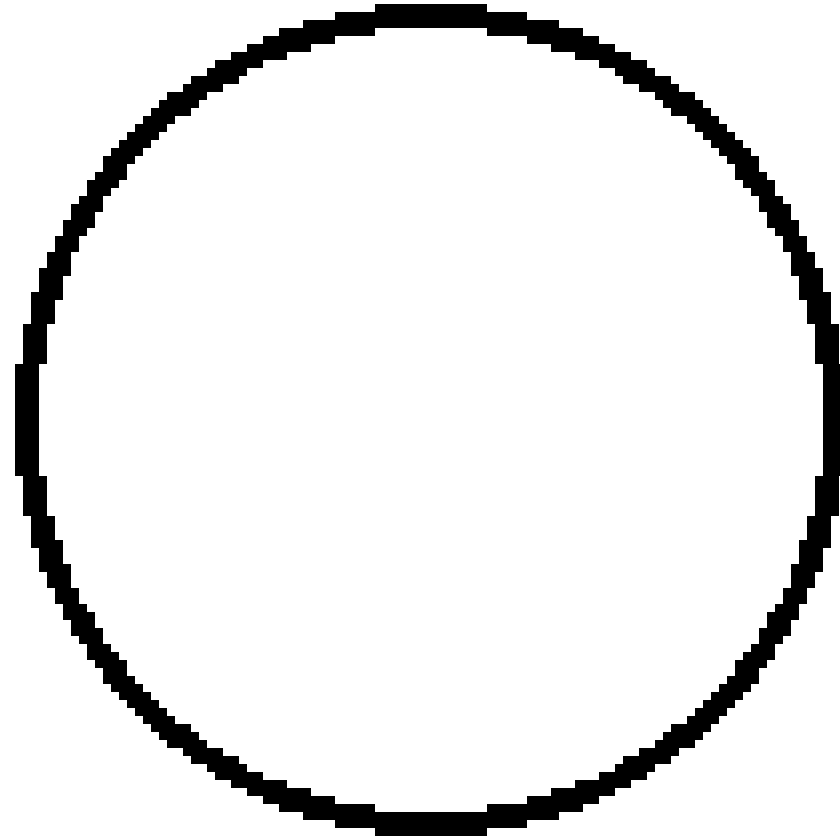
## States of Matter



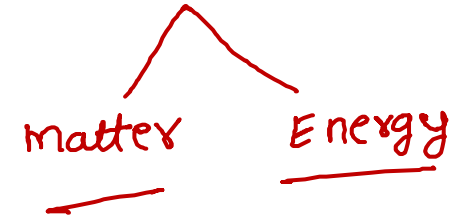
# Kinetic Theory of Matter



**Matter is made up of particles which are in continual random motion.**



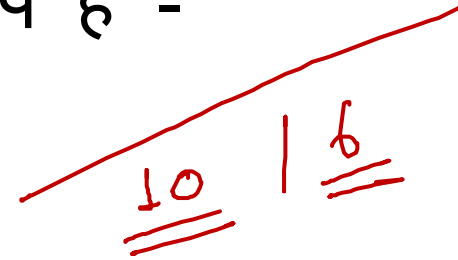
# पदार्थ



- कुछ भी जो व्याप्त है और द्रव्यमान है और इंद्रियों द्वारा महसूस किया जाता है, पदार्थ कहलाता है।

- पदार्थ पंच तत्त्व के पांच मूल तत्वों का रूप है -

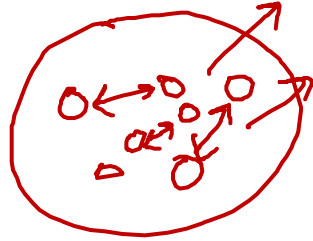
वायु, पृथ्वी, अग्नि, आकाश और जल।



5 अवस्था

# Characteristics of particles of matter

- Made of tiny particles. ✓

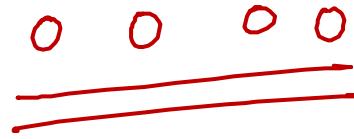


- Vacant spaces exist in particles.
- Particles are in continuous motion.
- Particles are held together by forces of attraction.

# पदार्थ के कणों की विशेषताएँ

- छोटे कणों से बना है।
- रिक्त स्थान कणों में मौजूद हैं।
- कण निरंतर गति में हैं।
- कण आकर्षण के बल पर एक साथ रखे जाते हैं।

# States of Matter



## **Basis of Classification of Types**

Based upon particle arrangement

Based upon energy of particles

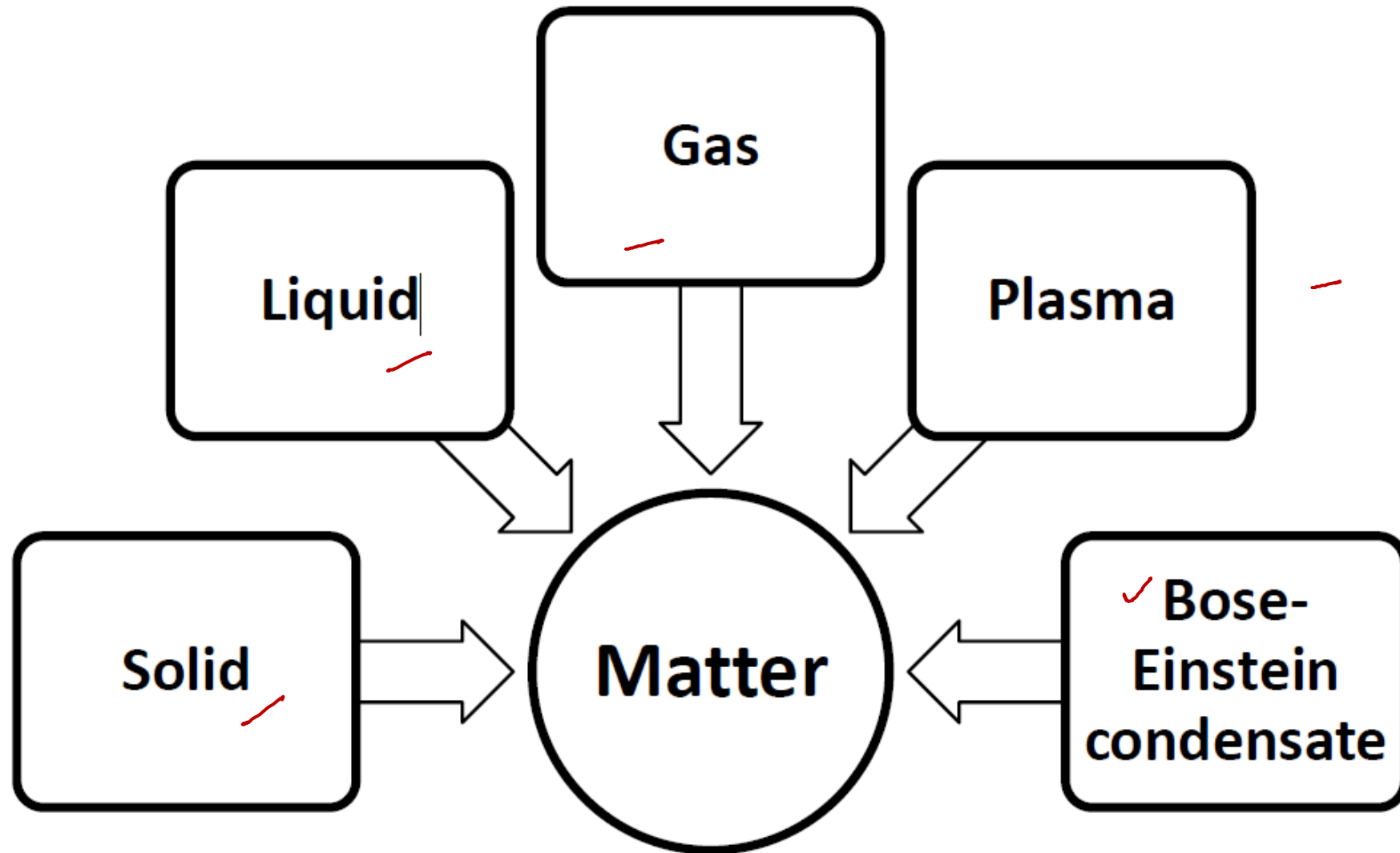
Based upon distance between particles

# द्रव्य की अवस्थाएं

- प्रकारों के वर्गीकरण का आधार
- कण व्यवस्था पर आधारित
- कणों की ऊर्जा पर आधारित है
- कणों के बीच की दूरी के आधार पर



# Five states of matter



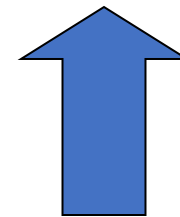
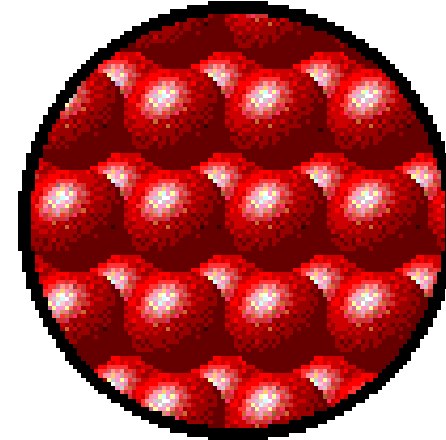
# STATES OF MATTER

## SOLIDS (ठोस)

Attraction force  
आकर्षण बल  $\Rightarrow$  maximum

- **Particles of solids are tightly packed, vibrating about a fixed position.**

- **Solids have a definite shape and a definite volume.**



**Heat**



1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of the document. The title is "The History of the United States of America" and the author is "John Adams". The date is "1776".

2. The second part of the document is a preface. It contains a short introduction to the document and a statement of the author's purpose. The author states that the purpose of the document is to provide a history of the United States of America.

3. The third part of the document is the main body of the text. It contains a detailed history of the United States of America, from the time of the first settlers to the present day. The author discusses the political, social, and economic development of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a conclusion. It contains a summary of the main points of the document and a statement of the author's conclusions. The author concludes that the United States of America is a great country and that its history is a source of pride and inspiration.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of references. It contains a list of the books and documents that the author used in writing the document. The references are listed in alphabetical order.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of footnotes. It contains a list of the notes and references that the author used in writing the document. The footnotes are listed in alphabetical order.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of appendices. It contains a list of the additional information that the author included in the document. The appendices are listed in alphabetical order.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of indexes. It contains a list of the topics and subjects that are covered in the document. The indexes are listed in alphabetical order.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of tables. It contains a list of the tables that the author included in the document. The tables are listed in alphabetical order.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of figures. It contains a list of the figures that the author included in the document. The figures are listed in alphabetical order.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of maps. It contains a list of the maps that the author included in the document. The maps are listed in alphabetical order.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of illustrations. It contains a list of the illustrations that the author included in the document. The illustrations are listed in alphabetical order.

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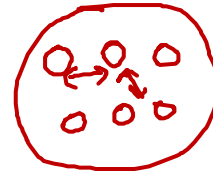
- In solids, particles are tightly or closely packed. ✓
- The gaps between the particles are tiny and hence it is tough to compress them.  

- Solid has a fixed shape and volume.
- Due to its rigid nature, particles in solid can only vibrate about their mean position and cannot move.
- Force of attraction between particles is adamant.  $K.E. \approx 0$
- The rate of diffusion in solids is very low.

## ठोस:

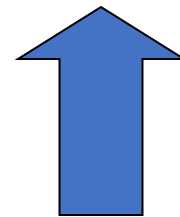
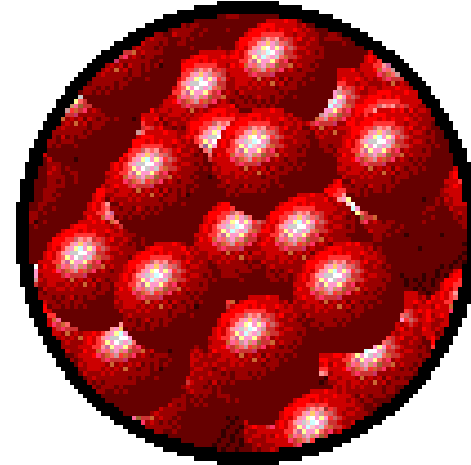
- ये पूर्ण रूप से असम्पीड्य, निश्चित आकार तथा आयतन के होते हैं। इनमें प्रबल अन्तरआण्विक आकर्षण होता है, जिसके कारण उनके अणु आपस में बंधे होते हैं जैसे- लोहे का सामान, लकड़ी, बर्फ इत्यादि।
- ठोस दो प्रकार के होते हैं- क्रिस्टलीय और अक्रिस्टलीय। अधिकतर ठोस क्रिस्टलीय होते हैं। कुछ ऐसे ठोस होते हैं, जिनकी कोई आकृति नहीं होती जैसे-स्टार्च, ये अक्रिस्टलीय ठोस कहलाते हैं।
- क्रिस्टलीय ठोस का एक निश्चित गलानांक होता है, किन्तु अक्रिस्टलीय ठोस का कोई निश्चित गलानांक नहीं होता है।
- आण्विक बलों के आधार पर क्रिस्टलीय ठोस के निम्न प्रकार हैं- आयनिक, आण्विक, सहसंयोजक एवं धात्विक।
- सोडियम क्लोराइड व अन्य लवण धातु ऑक्साइड, धातु सल्फाइड आदि आयनिक ठोस कहलाते हैं। आयोडीन, गंधक, फास्फोरस आदि आण्विक ठोस कहलाते हैं।
- वह ताप जिस पर कोई ठोस, द्रव अवस्था में परिवर्तित हो जाता है, उसे गलनांक कहा जाता है। बर्फ का गलनांक होता है।

# STATES OF MATTER

## LIQUID



- **Particles of liquids are tightly packed, but are far enough apart to slide over one another.**
- **Liquids have an indefinite shape and a definite volume.**



**Heat**

- In a liquid state of matter, particles are less tightly packed as compared to solids.

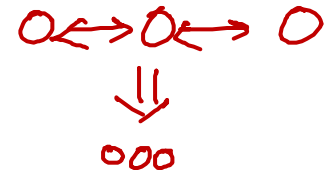


- Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are kept.

- Liquids are difficult to compress as particles have less space between them to move.



- Liquids have fixed volume but no fixed shape.



- The rate of diffusion in liquids is higher than that of solids.

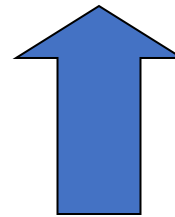
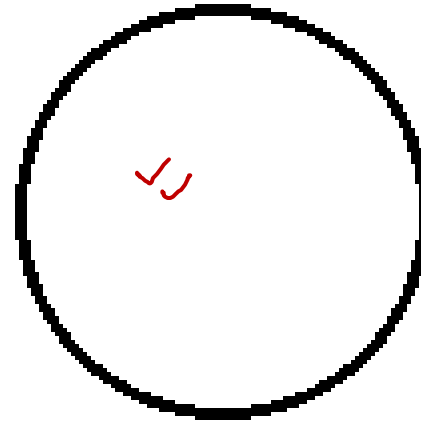
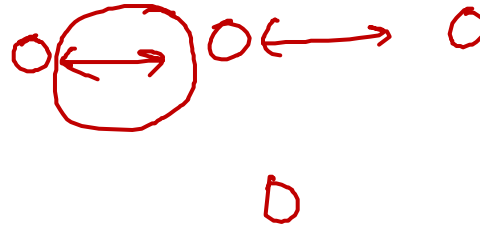
- Force of attraction between the particles is weaker than solids.

- Example of a liquid state of matter: water, milk, blood, coffee, etc.

# STATES OF MATTER

## GAS

- **Particles of gases are very far apart and move freely.**
- **Gases have an indefinite shape and an indefinite volume.**



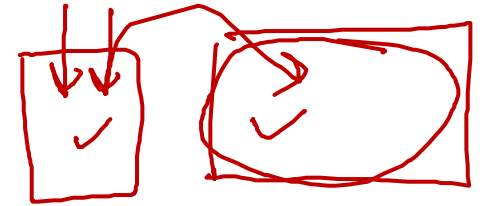
**Heat**



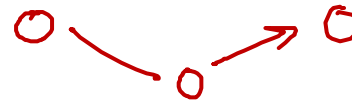
- In gases, particles are far apart from each other.

- Force of attraction between the particles is negligible, and they can move freely.

- Gases have neither a fixed volume nor a fixed shape.



- The gaseous state has the highest compressibility as compared to solids and liquids.



- The rate of diffusion is higher than solids and liquids.

- The kinetic energy of particles is higher than in solids and liquids.

- An example of gases: air, helium, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, etc.

## द्रव:

- द्रव का आकार अनिश्चित तथा आयतन निश्चित होता है। ये जिस पात्र में रखे जाते हैं, उसी का आकार ग्रहण कर लेते हैं जैसे – पानी, दूध, ग्लिसरीन इत्यादि।
- वह ताप जिस पर किसी द्रव का वाष्पदाब वायुमंडलीय दाब के बराबर हो जाता है, उसे उस वस्तु का क्वथनांक कहा जाता है। सामान्य परिस्थितियों में जल का क्वथनांक  $100^{\circ}$  होता है।

## गैस:

- गैस का आयतन और आकार दोनों अनिश्चित होता है, जिससे वह उसी पात्र का आयतन और आकार ग्रहण कर लेता है, जिसमें उसे रखा जाता है।
- पदार्थ की चौथी अवस्था भी होती है, जिसे प्लाज्मा कहा जाता है। यह द्रव्य या पदार्थ की वह अवस्था होती है, जिसमें गैस के अत्यधिक ऊर्जा वाले अत्यधिक उत्तेजित कण आयनिक अवस्था में होते हैं।
- जल, गंधक, फास्फोरस जैसे पदार्थ तीनों अवस्थाओं में मिलते हैं तथा कपूर, नौसादार, आयोडीन ऐसे पदार्थ हैं जो ठोस से सीधे गैसीय अवस्था में परिवर्तित हो जाते हैं।
- पदार्थ की पाँचवीं अवस्था बोस-आइंस्टीन कंडनसेट कहलाती है।
- तत्व: समान प्रकार के परमाणुओं से बने शुद्ध पदार्थ को तत्व कहते हैं जैसे- सोना, चाँदी, ताँबा, लोहा आदि। तत्व भी दो प्रकार के होते हैं- धातु एवं अधातु।

**But what happens if you raise the  
temperature to super-high levels...  
between  
1000°C and 1,000,000,000°C ?**

**Will everything  
just be a gas?**

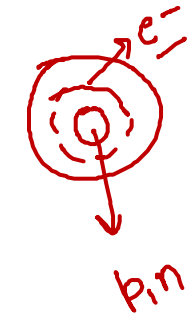
# STATES OF MATTER

PLASMA 4th

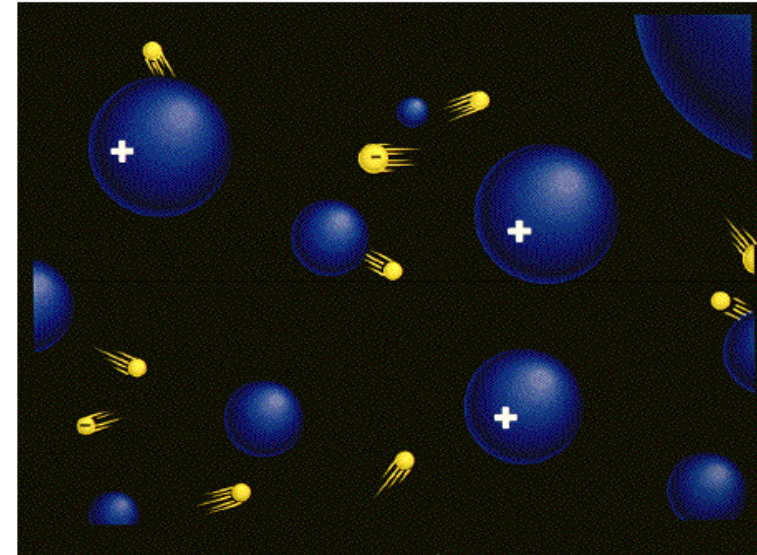
Na<sup>+</sup>  
Na<sup>+</sup>

$He + Ne \rightarrow \text{आयनीकृत} \checkmark$   
Highly energetic Gas

- A plasma is an ionized gas.
- A plasma is a very good conductor of electricity and is affected by magnetic fields.
- Plasmas, like gases have an indefinite shape and an indefinite volume.

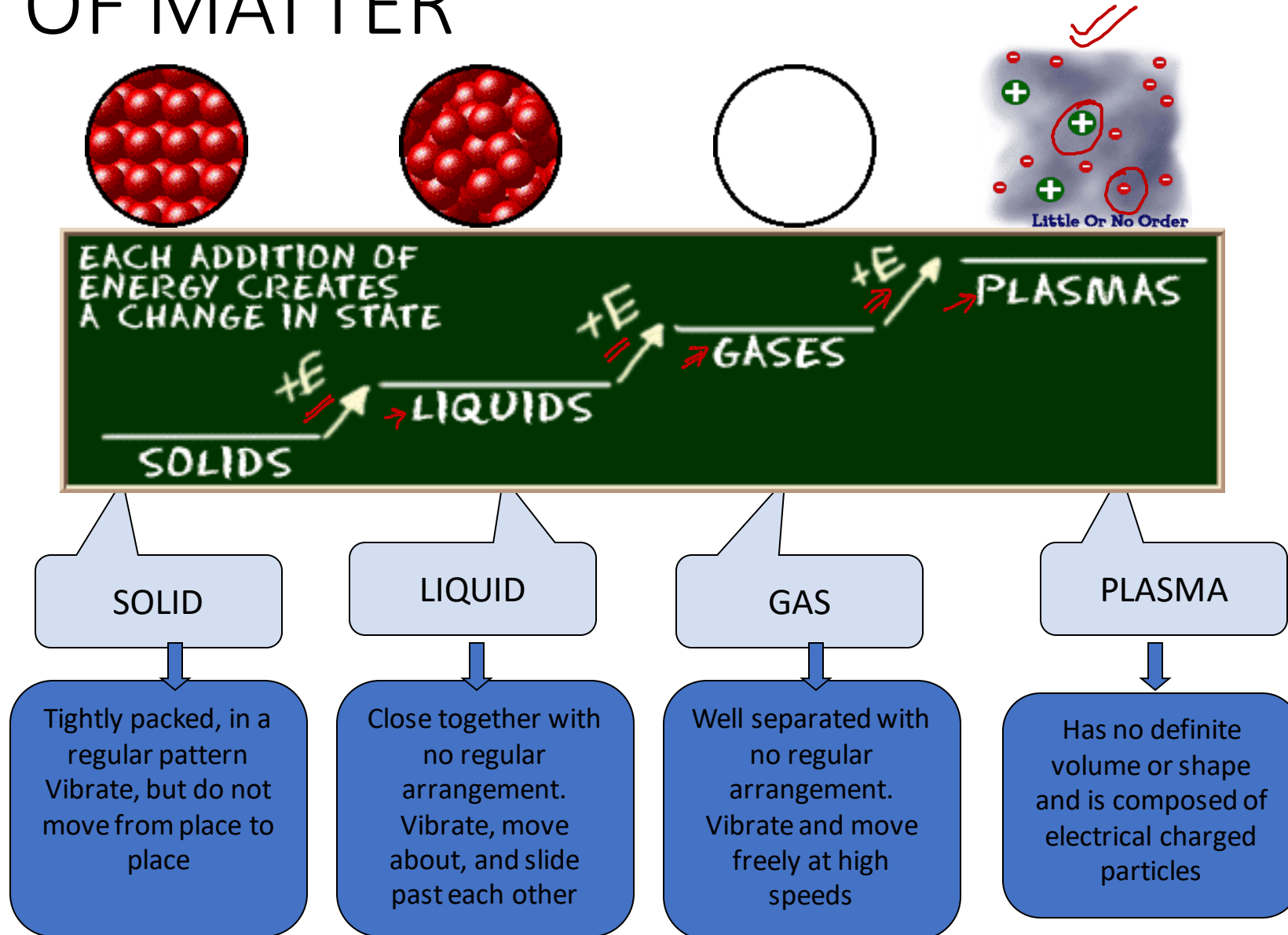


Gas



- Plasma is the common state of matter

# STATES OF MATTER



Plasma is a not so generally seen form of matter.

Plasma consists of particles with extremely high kinetic energy.

Electricity is used to ionize noble gases and make glowing signs, which is essentially plasma.

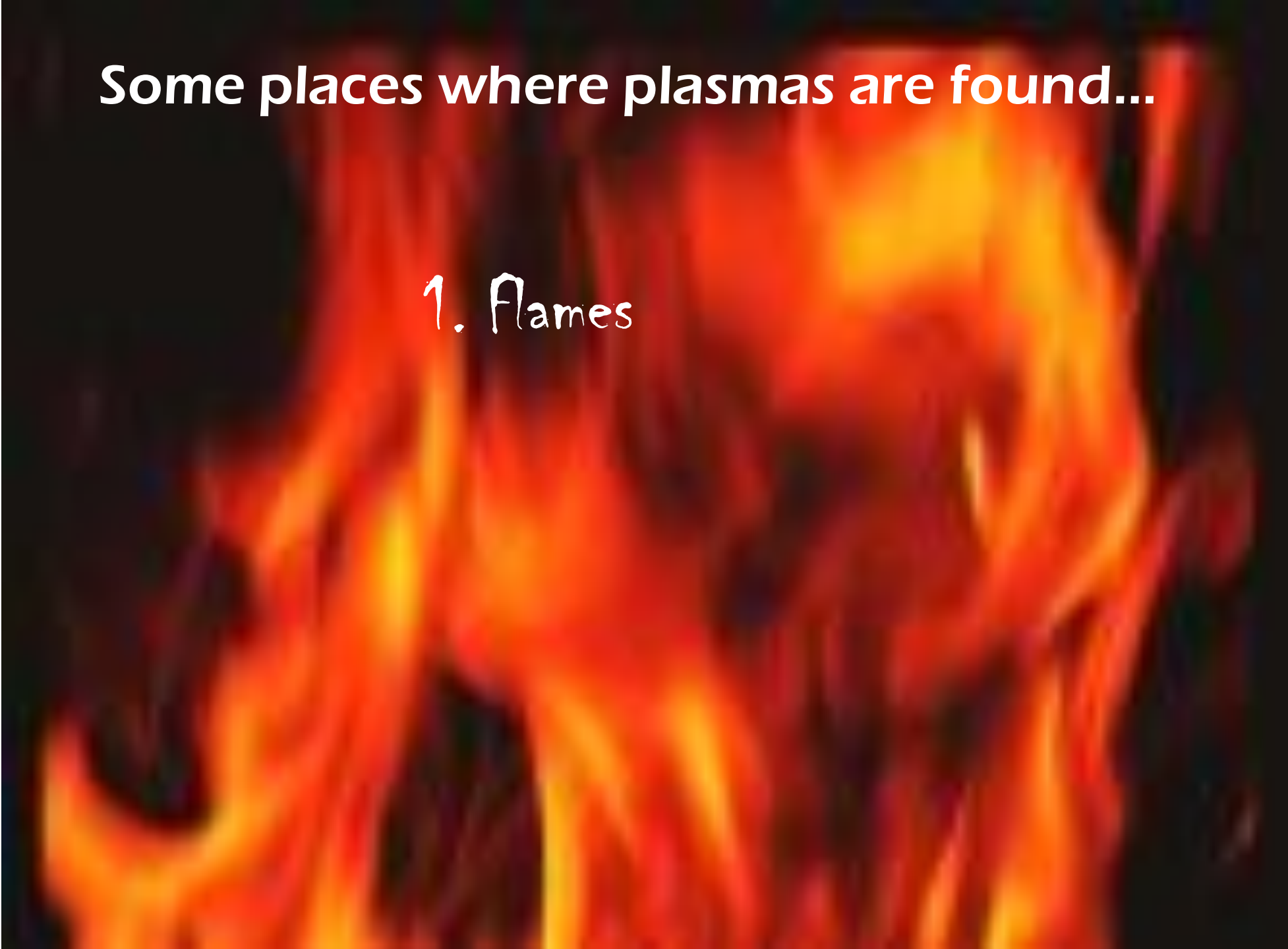
Superheated forms of plasma are what stars are.





# Some places where plasmas are found...

1. Flames







## 2. Lightning



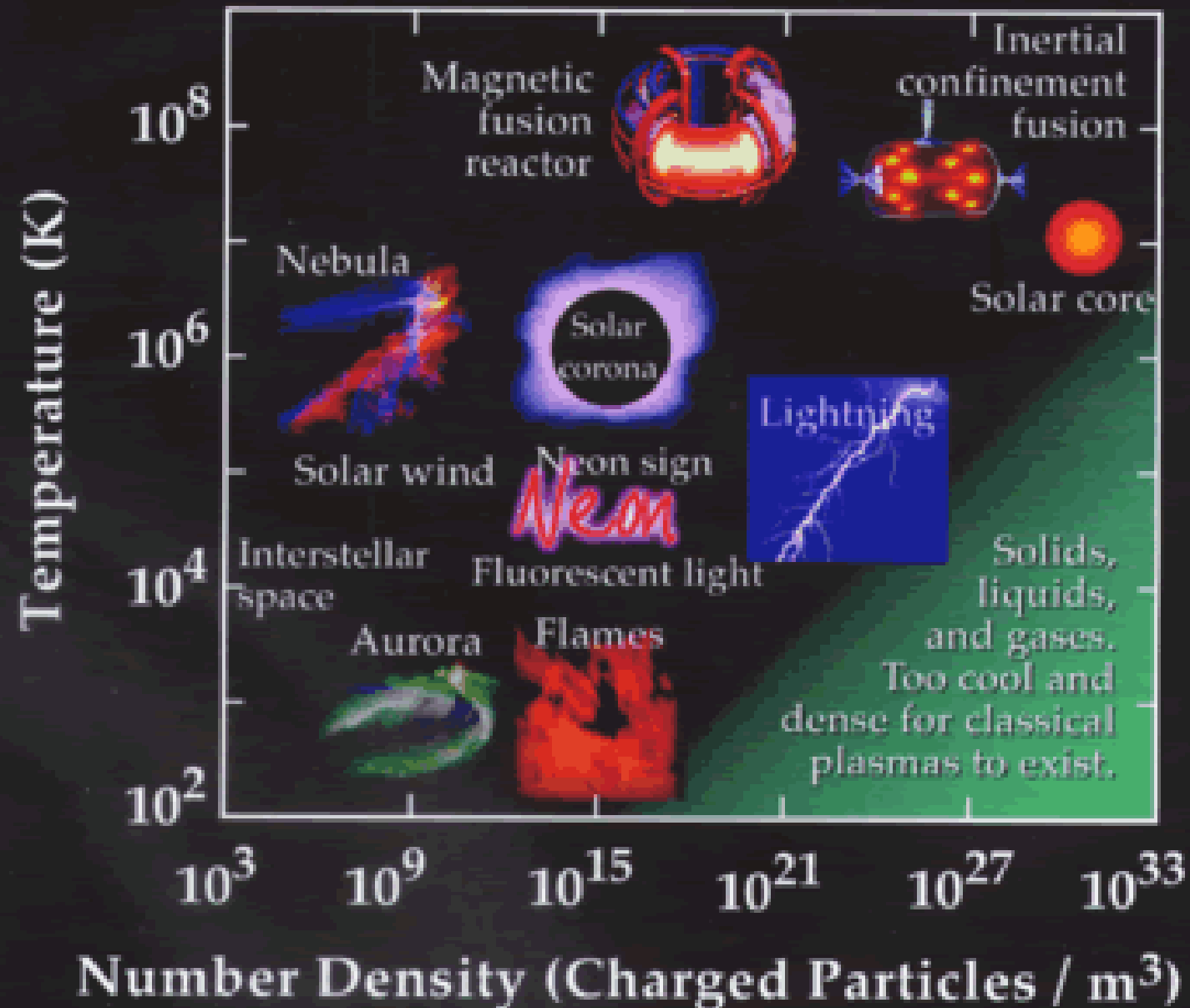
### 3. Aurora (Northern Lights)



**The Sun is an example of a star in its plasma state**



# Plasmas - The 4<sup>th</sup> State of Matter



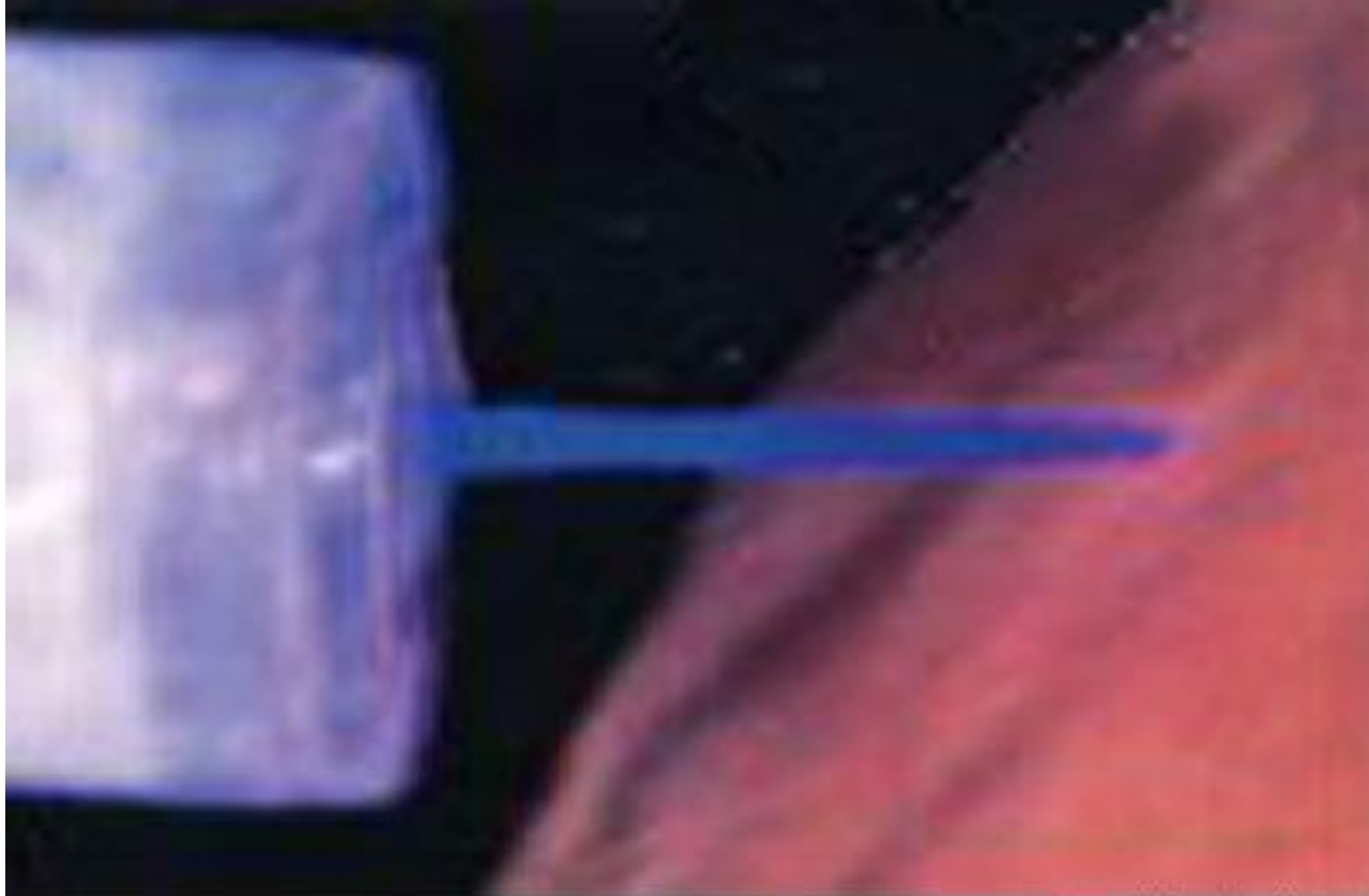


# COLD PLASMA

- \* Sir William Crooks ↓ plasma state ✓
- \* J.J. Thomson → properties study ✓
- \* Plasma → Irving Langmuir ✓



# COLD PLASMA PEN



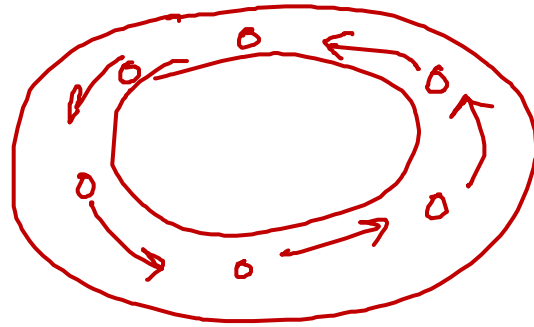
Source: Old Dominion University

# Bose-Einstein Condensates<sup>5th</sup>

- Discovered in 1995, Bose-Einstein condensates were made with the help of the advancements in technology.
- Carl Weiman and Eric Cornell cooled a sample of rubidium with the help of magnets and lasers to within a few degrees of absolute zero.  
48 Bosons - 273°C or 0K ✓
- At the said temperature, the motion of the molecules becomes negligible. As this brings down the kinetic energy, the atoms no longer stay separate, but they begin to clump together. As the atoms join together they form a super-atom.

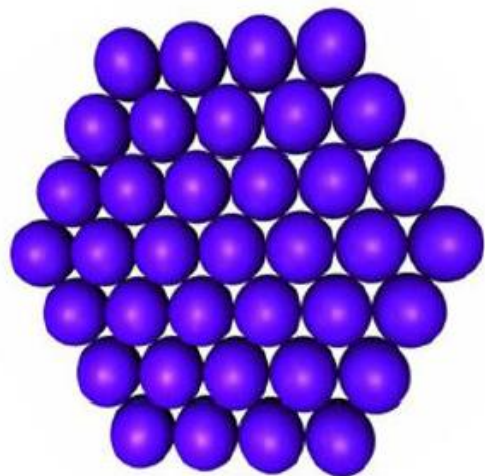


- *Light slows down as it passes through a BEC helping scientists to study more about the nature of light as a wave and particle.*
- *BEC's also show properties of a superfluid which implies, it flows without friction.*

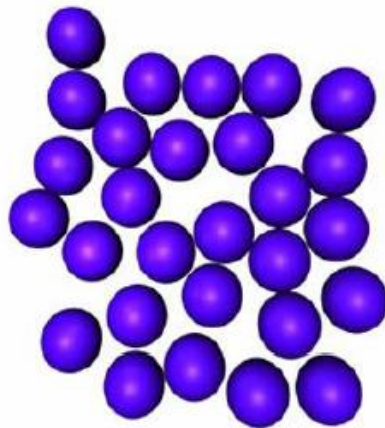




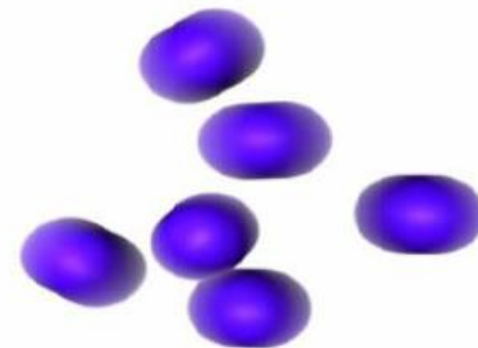
(i) SOLID



(ii) LIQUID



(iii) GAS



- Fixed shape and definite volume .

- Not fixed shape but fixed volume.

- Neither fixed shape nor fixed volume.

- Inter particle distances are smallest.

- Inter particle distances are larger.

- Inter particle distances are largest.

- Incompressible.

- Almost incompressible.

- Highly compressible.

- High density and do not diffuse.

- Density is lower than solids and diffuse.

- Density is least and diffuse.

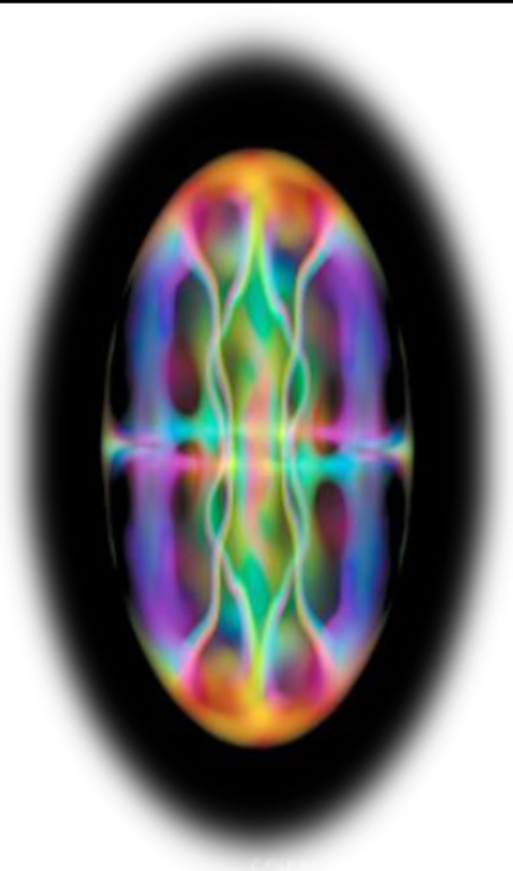
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle distances are smallest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle distances are larger.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle distances are largest.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incompressible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost incompressible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly compressible.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High density and do not diffuse.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density is lower than solids and diffuse.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Density is least and diffuse.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle forces of attraction are strongest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle forces of attraction are weaker than solids .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter particle forces of attraction are weakest.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constituent particles are very closely packed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constituent particles are less closely packed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constituent particles are free to move about.</li> </ul>

#### (iv) Plasma (non –evaluative)



- A plasma is an ionized gas.
- A plasma is a very good conductor of electricity and is affected by magnetic fields.
- Plasma, like gases have an indefinite shape and an indefinite volume. Ex. Ionized gas

## (v) Bose-Einstein condensate (non –evaluative)



- A **BEC** is a state of matter that can arise at very low temperatures.
- The scientists who worked with the Bose-Einstein condensate received a Nobel Prize for their work in 1995.
- The BEC is all about molecules that are really close to each other (even closer than atoms in a solid).



ठोस अवस्था	द्रव अवस्था	गैस अवस्था
1. ठोस का आकार और आयतन निश्चित होता है।	द्रवों का आयतन तो निश्चित होता है लेकिन आकार निश्चित नहीं होता है अर्थात् पात्र के अनुसार ये आकार ग्रहण कर लेते हैं।	द्रवों का आकार और आयतन दोनों ही निश्चित नहीं होते हैं।
2. ठोसों में अणु बहुत पास पास और इनके अणुओं का स्थान स्थिर होता है जिसके कारण इनके आकार को आसानी से परिवर्तित नहीं किया जा सकता है।	द्रव में अणु ठोस की तुलना में दूर दूर रहते हैं लेकिन गैस की तुलना में पास होते हैं तथा इसके अणुओं का स्थान स्थिर नहीं रहता है।	गैस के अणु दूर दूर स्थित रहते हैं और अणुओं का स्थान स्थिर नहीं रहता है।
3. ठोस के अणुओं की गतिज ऊर्जा न्यूनतम होती है।	द्रव के अणुओं की गतिज ऊर्जा कुछ अधिक होती है अर्थात् ठोस के अणुओं की तुलना में अधिक होती है लेकिन गैस की तुलना में कम होती है।	गैस के अणुओं की गतिज ऊर्जा का मान सबसे अधिक होता है।
4. संपीड़्यता कम होती है अर्थात् दबाने पर नहीं दबते हैं या बाह्य दाब का कम प्रभाव पड़ता है।	द्रवों में संपीड़्यता ठोसों से अधिक होती है अर्थात् बाह्य दाब का प्रभाव ठोसों से अधिक देखने को मिलता है।	संपीड़्यता सबसे अधिक पायी जाती है अर्थात् इन पर बाह्य दाब का प्रभाव सबसे अधिक पड़ता है।
5. ठोसों में बहने का गुण नहीं पाया जाता है।	द्रव, उच्च स्तर से निम्न स्तर की तरफ प्रवाहित हो सकते हैं अर्थात् इनमें बहने का गुण पाया जाता है।	गैस, सभी दिशाओं में बहती है। अर्थात् बहने का गुण सबसे अधिक देखने को मिलता है।
6. इनका घनत्व सबसे अधिक होता है।	इनका घनत्व कुछ कम होता है।	गैसों का घनत्व सबसे कम होता है।

7. इनको संग्रहित करने के लिए पात्र की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।	द्रवों को इक्कठा करने के लिए पात्र की आवश्यकता होती है।	इनको संग्रहित करने के लिए बंद पात्र की आवश्यकता होती है।
8. ठोस के कणों के मध्य अंतर आणविक आकर्षण बल सबसे अधिक पाया जाता है।	द्रवों के कणों के मध्य अंतर आणविक आकर्षण बल ठोसों से कम होता है लेकिन गैसों से अधिक पाया जाता है।	गैसों के कणों के मध्य अंतर आणविक आकर्षण बल सबसे कम पाया जाता है।
9. इनके आण्विक कण गति नहीं करते हैं या न के बराबर गति करते हैं।	द्रवों के कण ब्राउनियन आणविक गति करते हैं।	गैसों के कण स्वतंत्र, नियत और यदृच्छ गति करते हैं।

# Interchange in states of matter

Matter Can Change its State

Water can exist in three states of matter –

- Solid, as ice ,
- Liquid, as the familiar water, and
- Gas, as water vapour.

# पदार्थ की अवस्थाओं में परस्पर परिवर्तन

- पदार्थ अपने अवस्थाओं को बदल सकते हैं
- पदार्थ की तीन अवस्थाओं में पानी मौजूद हो सकता है -
- ठोस, बर्फ के रूप में,
- तरल, परिचित पानी के रूप में, और
- गैस, जल वाष्प के रूप में।

# PHASE CHANGES

**Description of  
Phase Change**

**Term for Phase  
Change**

**Heat Movement During  
Phase Change**

**Solid to  
liquid**

**Melting**

**Heat goes into  
the solid as it  
melts.**

**Liquid to  
solid**

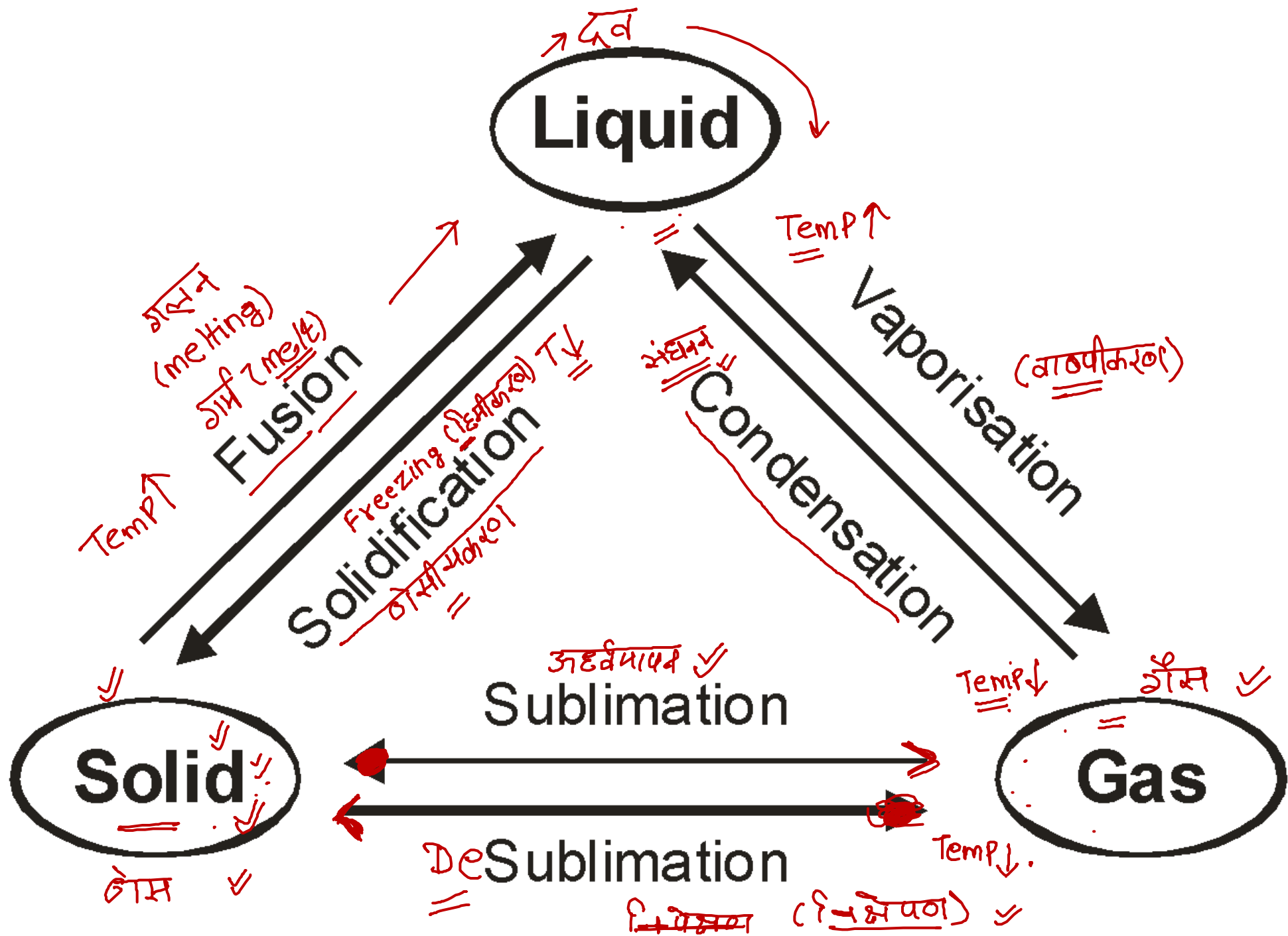
**Freezing**

**Heat leaves the  
liquid as it  
freezes.**



# PHASE CHANGES

Description of Phase Change	Term for Phase Change	Heat Movement During Phase Change
<b>Liquid to gas</b>	<b>Vaporization, which includes boiling and evaporation</b>	<b>Heat goes into the liquid as it vaporizes.</b>
<b>Gas to liquid</b>	<b>Condensation</b>	<b>Heat leaves the gas as it condenses.</b>
<b>Solid to gas</b>	<b>Sublimation</b>	<b>Heat goes into the solid as it sublimates.</b>



\* Melting Point (ગલનનાંક નિંદુ)

જે Temp પર પદાર્થ  
Solid  $\rightarrow$  Liquid ✓

ex: ice  $\rightarrow$  0°C ✓

↓  
water  $\rightarrow$  0°C

Tungstun  $\Rightarrow$  3420°C ✓

\* Bailing Point (ਵੱਧਣੀਆਂ ਨਿੰਦ੍ਰ)

वो Temp है, जिस पर

Liquid  $\rightarrow$  Gas

ex: water  $100^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{\text{B.P.}}}$

## \* Sublimation ~~3.2.4~~ (अट्वपातन)

① कपूर (Camphor)  $\Rightarrow$  ज्वलनशील

② Dry ice ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) शुष्क बर्फ.



(i) आग बुझाने में

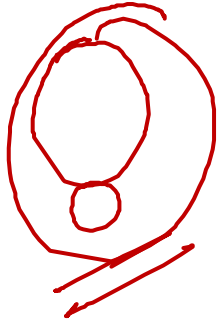
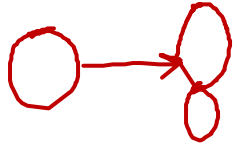
(ii) Artificial Rain

③

④

⑤

★



③ ~~Naph~~

③ Naphthalin (नेफथलीन)

④ नीलादर (NH<sub>4</sub>Cl)

(Ammonium chloride)

⑤ Anthracenes, Ball



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