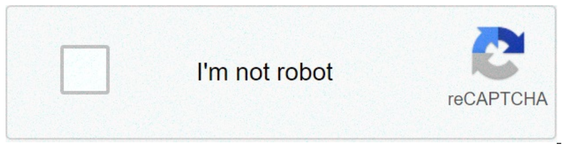

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Ncert solid state intext solutions

NCTERT SOLUCTIONS FOR CLASS 12 Chapter Chapter 1 The Sólido State - As we know there are three states of Matêcia that are solid, liquid and gains, but in the NCTERT SOLUTIONS FOR CLASS 12 Chapter 1, you Only you will get to know the solutions for the solid state. In this chapter of NCTERT book, you will be introduced to different types of structure of solids that exist in nature. For example., NaCl has a cubic structure and graphite has hexagonal structure. At the end of the NCTERT SOLUTIONS FOR CLASS 12 CHEMISTRY CHAPTER 1, you will also know the defects in these solid structures. These defects in the themselves also introduce some magnetic properties. NCTERT SOLUÇÕES FOR CLASS 12 chapter 1 in the solid state are prepared in a very comprehensive way. These NCTER solutions help students understand the theme completely. When referring to NCTERT SOLUCTIONS FOR CLASS 12, students can understand all important concepts and practical issues well enough before their examination. Topics and Sub-Topic Class 12 Chapter Chapter 1 NCTERT Solutions 1.1 General Characteric Status 1,2 Amorphas and Crystalline Sólidos 1.3 Classification of crystalline silt 1.4 Crystal and unit Crista 1,4 , 5 Number of Aishes in a Canyon Unit 1.6 Closely Compressed Structures 1.7 Efficiency Packing 1.8 Caches Involving Canyon Lula Unit Dimensions 1.9 Imperfections in Sólidos 1,10 Electric Properties 1,11 Solutions Magnetic properties NCTERT for class 12 Chapter Chapter 1, the state soluations solids to questions in the ex 1.1-1.24 Q 1.1 Why are you all-clicked? Answer: Sólidos has good intermolecular force from the attractions, which tend to keep the molems of saplids closer. And thus make them solid. Q 1.2 Why are the themes a defined volume? Answer: at room temperature, intermolecular forces bring as close to them to each other and occupy fixed positions. They oscillate on their hands position, but they fixed volume. Thus, due to the fixed position of particles and strong intermolecular force, solids have a defined volume. Q 1.10 Give the meaning of a Pointan structure ¢. Answer: The crystalline structure is the pattern of points representing the locations of reasons. And each point on a network is called networkpoints. These points are significant since they represent a component particle that can be an ation, a molemplate (an £ group) or a iation. Q 1,11 Name the parameters that characterize a unit CÃ ©. Answer: A unit cell is characterized by: - (i) its dimensions along the three edges, B and c. These edges may or may not be mutually perpendicular. (Ii) the nodes between the edges, X Â Â Â Â Â (between B and C), p (between A and C) and Y (between A and B). Thus, a calama unit is characterized by six parameters A, B, C, I Â ± A, P and Y. Q 1.12 distinguish between (i) hexagonal and monoclectal unit (II) of the face-centered and centered-end unit-centered skills. Answer: (i) hexagonal and ceasing monoclectural unit: - monoclean hexagonal properties Possible primitive variation primitive, close axial centered axial distance examples Graffiti, sulfur (ii) monoclectal zn -Centrated and creature centered at the end: - A face centered CÃ © Lula Unitaria contained in all corners and in the center of all faces, while at the end - centered CÃ © Lula Unit It was a pair of opposing faces contained in but in addition to an articles in all corners. The total number of articles in the unit Canyon A differs by 1. q 1.17 Which of the following crosslinks has the highest simple packaging efficiency (i) Cubic (II) Cubic Cubic and (III) Hexagonal compact-narrow licks? Answer: (i) Simple Cubic: - In a simple cubic network the arts are located only in the corners of the cube. Thus, the length of the edge or the side of the cube to AA, and the radius of each particle, are related as a 2R = volume of cÃ ± cÃ ° CÃ³bico = = and the volume of an article of: (ii) of the cubic centered body: - in the cubic centered body, we have arts in all corners and in the center of the body. Clearly, the whole in the center will be in with the other two diagonally organized articles. ; And also, the diagonal length of the body is equal to 4R. The volume of the cube: In the BCC, a total number of articles (iii) hexagonal close-packed: - We know that both types of (HCP and CCP) are equally efficient. We also know that CCP packaging efficiency is 74%. (i) Simple Cubic = 52.4% (II) Centralized Cubic = 68% (iii) hexagonal closed clasp = 74%, among all, HCP packaging efficiency is the highest. Q 1.22. Ionic silks, who have anonymous vacancies due to the defect of excess metal, develop color. Explain with the help of a suitable example. Answer: In excess metal defect f-centers are generated. The centers of F are the anionic sites occupied by ElÃ © trons not peers. These f centers are responsible â € â €