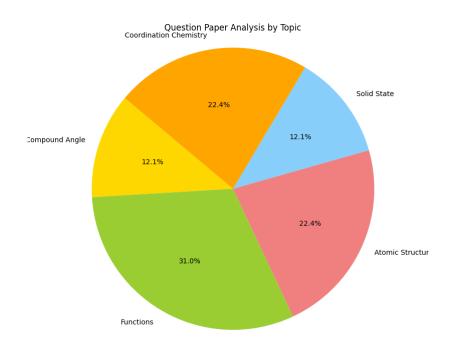
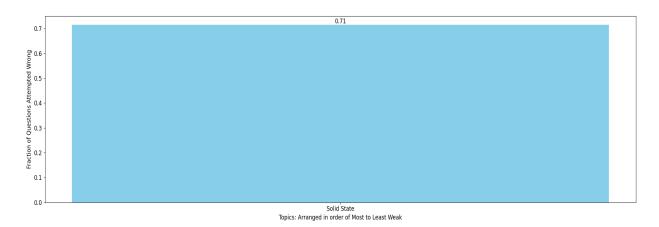
### Mahika Total MLAssist - Personalised DPP

# **Question Paper Analysis:**



# Weak Topic Analysis:



#### **Practice Questions:**

#### Solid State:

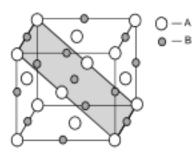
- Which kind of defects are introduced by doping? 51.
  - (A) Dislocation defect

(B) Schottky defect

(C) Frenkel defects

- (D) Electronic defects
- A metal crystallizes in a body centered cubic lattice (bcc) with the edge of the unit cell 5.2Å. The 15. distance between the two nearest neighbours is
  - (A) 10.4 Å
- (B) 4.5 Å
- (C) 5.2Å
- (D) 9.0Å
- 15. Calculate number of oxygen molecules present in a unit cell
  - (A)  $24 \times 10^{23}$
- (B)  $12 \times 10^{23}$
- (C)  $6 \times 10^{23}$
- (D)  $3 \times 10^{23}$
- If the unit cell of a mineral has cubic close packed (ccp) array of oxygen atoms with m fraction of 8. octahedral holes occupied by aluminum ions and n fraction of tetrahedral holes occupied by magnesium ions m and n respectively, are -[JEE-2015]

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}$  (B) 1,  $\frac{1}{4}$  (C)  $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$  (D)  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}$
- 2. A crystal is made of particles A and B. A forms FCC packing and B occupies all the octahedral voids. If all the particles along the plane as shown in figure are removed, then, the formula of the crystal would be:



- (A) AB
- (B) A<sub>5</sub>B<sub>7</sub>
- (C) A<sub>7</sub>B<sub>5</sub>
- (D) None of these

