

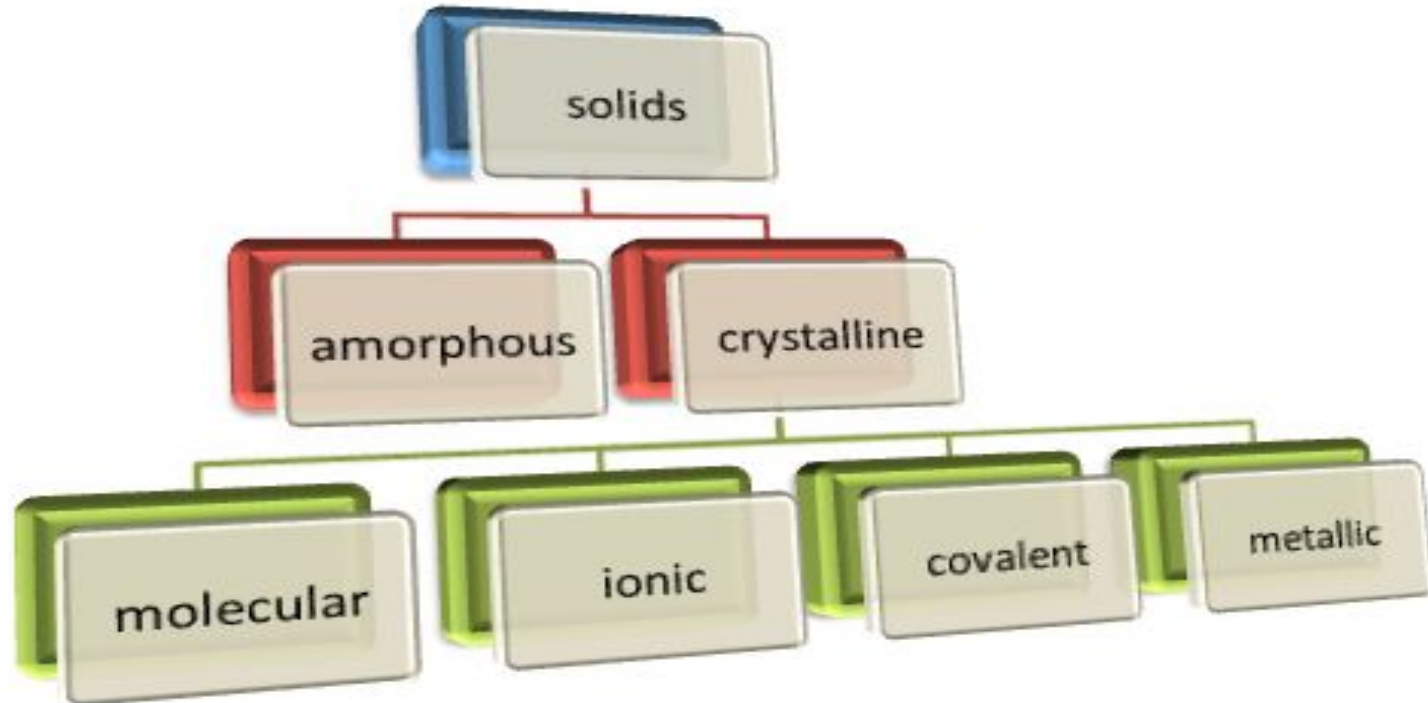
# Structure of solids



# Content

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# Classification of solids



# Crystalline

1. Crystalline solids have orderly arrangement of constituent particles
2. they have definite melting and boiling point
3. they are true solids
4. They are anisotropic which means they have different physical properties in different directions
5. examples: diamonds, table salts
6. definite heat of fusion

# Amorphous

1. Amorphous solids have random arrangement of constituent particles
2. they have range of melting and boiling point
3. they are pseudo solids OR super cooled liquids
4. They are isotropic which means they have same physical properties in different directions
5. examples : glass, rubber, plastics
6. no definite heat of fusion

# Arrangement of particles in crystalline and amorphous solids

A B A B A B A B A B A B

B A B A B A B A B A B A

A B A B A B A B A B A B

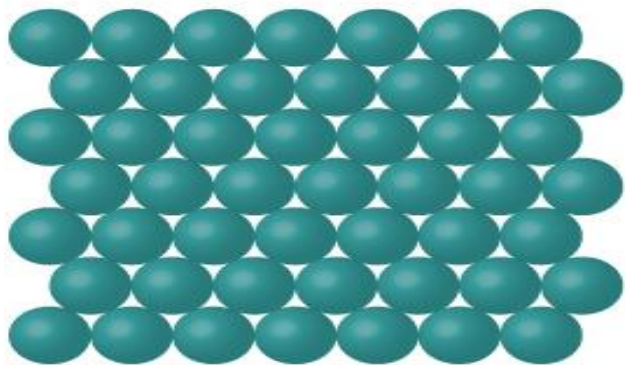
Crystalline solids

A A A A B B A B A B B

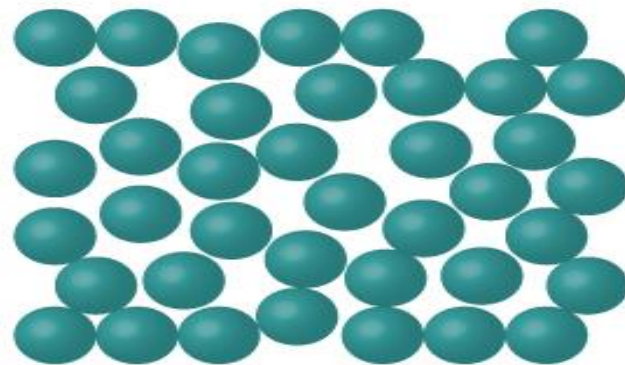
A B A B A A A B B B A

A A A A B B A B A B B

Amorphous solid

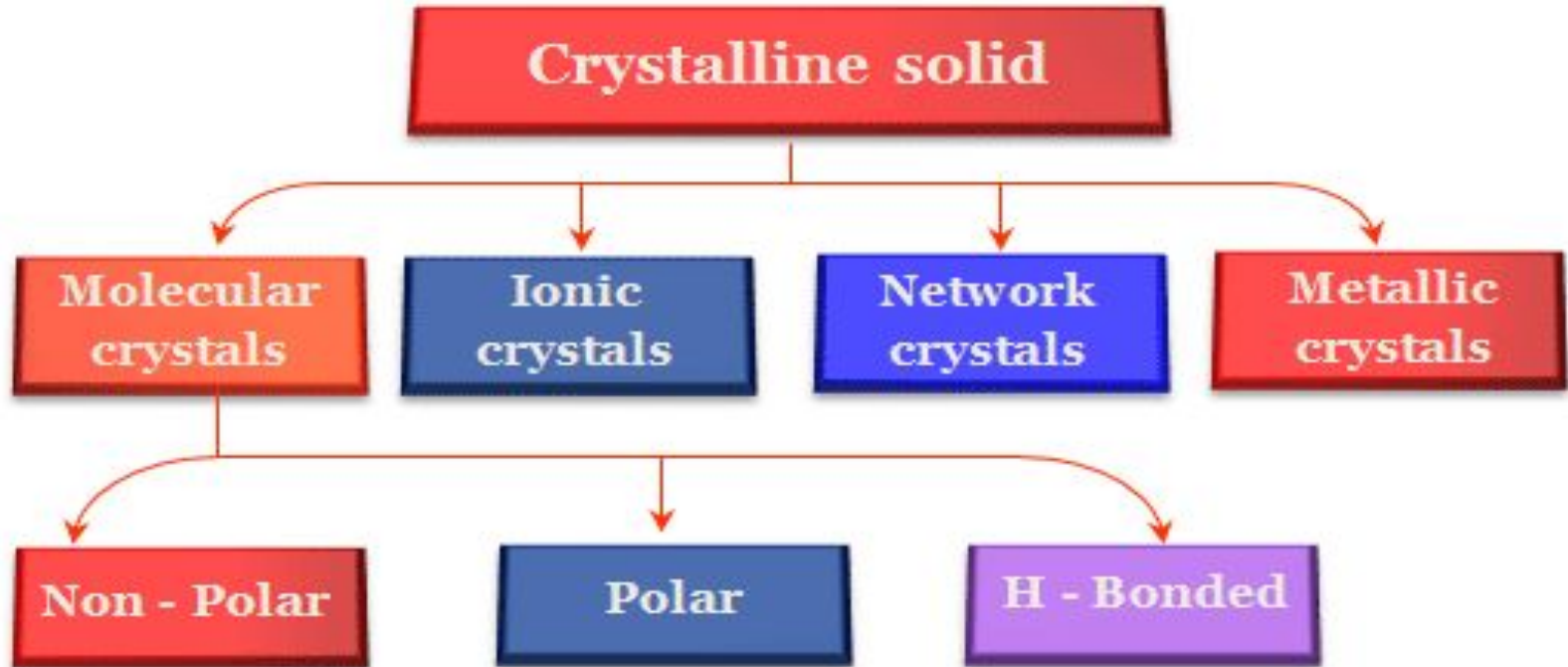


Crystalline



Amorphous

# Classification of crystalline solids

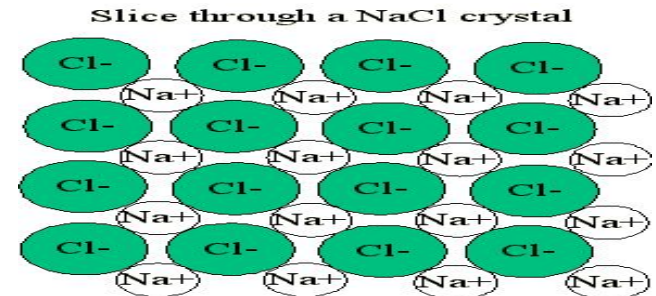


1. Molecular solids are the solids where constituent particles are molecular. they are classified as

a) polar solids like HCL, SO<sub>2</sub> ETC

b) Non -polar solids like CO<sub>2</sub>, CL<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> etc

2. Ionic solids are those where the constituent particles are ions like NaCl, MgCl<sub>2</sub>, CaO etc





**Metallic solids**: These solids are mostly metals with sea of electrons in which position of metal ions are embedded at fixed positions.

Eg. Brass, Copper, Nickel

**Covalent solids/Networking solids** : 3 Dimensional carbon compounds where constituent particles are carbon atoms

Eg: diamonds, graphite etc

# Questions

1. Orderly arrangement of constituent particles are observed in \_\_\_\_\_ solids
2. Amorphous solids are isotropic because \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ an example of amorphous solids
4. Crystalline solids in which the constituents particles are ions are called
5. \_\_\_\_\_ can not be constituent particles for any solids
6. Classify following into types of solid  
 $P_4O_{10}$ , Graphite, Brass,  $I_2$ , Plastic, NaCl