

গুণগত রসায়ন

Zahid Sir

Part - 1



ସ୍ନାତକ ପରୀକ୍ଷା

Part-1

- ① ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ଧର୍ମ - କଳା ଶିଳ୍ପ / ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ଧର୍ମର ମାତ୍ରା
- ② (ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା) (ହୁଲ୍)

Extna: H ଧର୍ମର ଧର୍ମ (ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ଧର୍ମର ଧର୍ମ) } ସ୍ନାତକ (ସ୍ନାତକ)

Part-2

* H ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ + ତାହା (ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ) (ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା)

Part 3: (ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା + ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା + ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା)

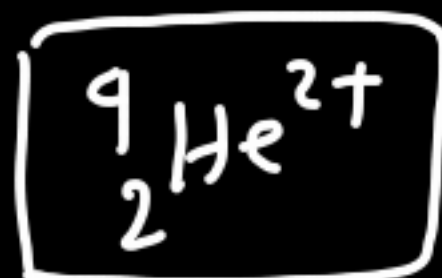
Part 4: ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ + Math (9)

Part 5: ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ମାତ୍ରା ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟକରିତ Math

Part 1

* ଆଲଫା (ମାଟ୍ରୋ α - କଣ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା): ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟିତ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଏକ ପ୍ରକାରର କଣ

① ଆଲଫା କଣ: ① α - କଣ



ଉଦା: Ra, Bi, U

② ଏହା କଣ

ଆଲଫା କଣ

α -କଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର
କର

③ A_{α}

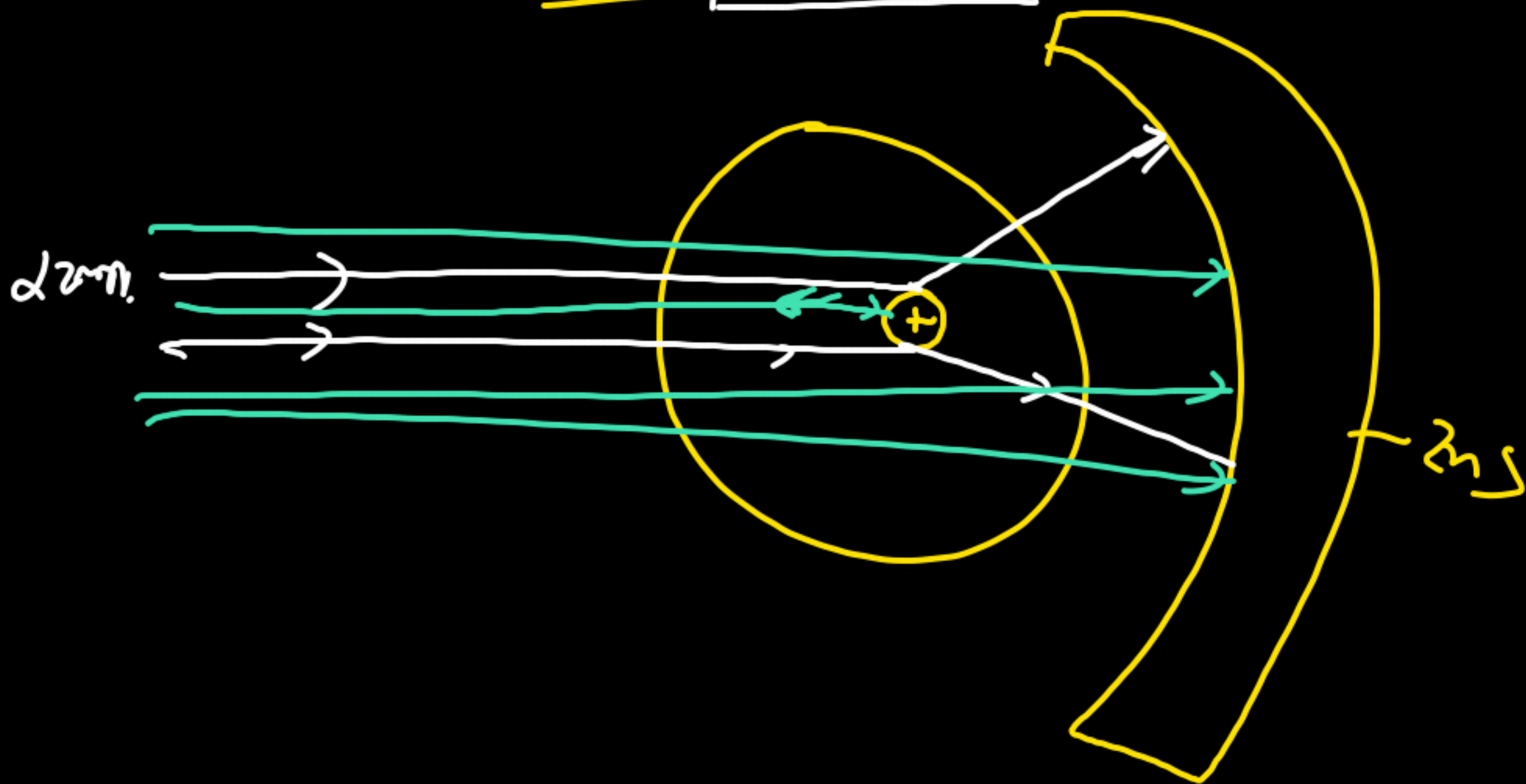
$$= 0.00004 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$= 4 \times 10^2 \times 10^9 \text{ nm}$$

$$= 400 \text{ nm}$$



ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି:

① ୨୨% α -କଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର
କର କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

② ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଚୁମ୍ବକ α -କଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର

③ ୨୦୦୦ α -କଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର 1 ବି

α -କଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇଥାଏ
କର କରାଯାଇଥାଏ

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ: ୧) ପରମାଣୁ-ଅବସ୍ଥା ସ୍ଥାନିତା

- ii) କେବଳ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ଚାହିଁ ଯିବାକୁ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧିତ ହୋଇ ରହେ
- iii) ପରମାଣୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧିତ ଶକ୍ତି ସ୍ତର ନାହିଁ,

ସାଧାରଣତଃ ପରମାଣୁ ସୂତ୍ର:

୧) ଯୌଗିକ ସୂତ୍ର

$$\Delta E = h\nu$$

ଅବଶ୍ୟକ

ଉଦା: *

ବୋର ପରମାଣୁ ସୂତ୍ର: ୧) ସ୍ଥିତିକ କକ୍ଷଗୁଡ଼ିକ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ

ii) ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରନ୍ କୌଣସି କକ୍ଷରେ $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$

iii) ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶକ୍ତି ବା ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ଶକ୍ତି $\Delta E = E_2 - E_1 = h\nu$

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad \bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$= hc\bar{\nu} = h\frac{c}{\lambda}$$

* ইলেকট্রনের গুরুত্ব:

ইলেকট্রনের চার্জ $= 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C} = 1 \text{ eV}$
 $= 1.6 \times 10^{-20} \text{ emu}$
 $= 4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu}$

$1 \text{ esu} = 1 \text{ g}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \text{cm}^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ $\text{erg} = \text{gcm}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$

$10\text{C} = 1 \text{ emu} = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ esu}$
 $1\text{C} = 3 \times 10^9 \text{ esu}$
 $1\text{J} = 10^7 \text{ erg}, 1 \text{erg} = 10^{-7} \text{ J} = 6.24 \times 10^{11} \text{ eV}$

$1 \text{ erg} = 1 \text{ gcm}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$ $1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ kgm}^2 \text{s}^{-2}$
 $\text{amu} = \text{atomic mass unit}$
 $\text{emu} = \text{electromagnetic unit}$
 $\text{esu} = \text{electrostatic unit}$

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	প্রতীক	C.G.S	M.K.S
1.	আলোর বেগ	c	$3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm s}^{-1}$	$3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
2.	প্ল্যাঙ্কের ধ্রুবক	h	$6.626 \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg.s}$	$6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$
3.	ইলেকট্রনের ভর	m	$9.108 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$	$9.108 \times 10^{-31} \text{ Kg}$
4.	ইলেকট্রনের চার্জ	e	$-4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ e.s.u}$	$-1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
5.	রিডবার্গ ধ্রুবক	R_H	109678 cm^{-1} বা, $1.09678 \times 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$	10967800 m^{-1} বা, $1.09678 \times 10^7 \text{ m}^{-1}$
6.	ফোটনের শক্তি	E	$1.6 \times 10^{-12} \text{ erg}$	$1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
7.	ব্যাসার্ধ	r	cm	m

ইলেকট্রনের কৌণিক ভরবেগ $mvr = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$ এখানে, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

শোষিত বা বিকিরিত শক্তি $E = h\nu = h \times \frac{c}{\lambda} = hc\bar{\nu}$ [$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$]

পরমাণুর n তম কক্ষপথের ব্যাসার্ধ নির্ণয়ের সূত্র $r_n = \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 Zme^2}$ (সহ)

n তম কক্ষপথের ব্যাসার্ধ নির্ণয়ের সূত্র $r_n = n^2 \times r_1$ $r_1 = 0.53 \text{ \AA}$

পরমাণুর n তম কক্ষপথের শক্তি নির্ণয়ের সূত্র $E_n = -\frac{2\pi^2 mZ^2 e^4}{n^2 h^2}$ (সহ)

n তম কক্ষপথের শক্তি নির্ণয়ের সূত্র $E_n = E_1 \times \frac{1}{n^2}$

কক্ষপথের ইলেকট্রনের গতিবেগ $v_n = \frac{2\pi Ze^2}{nh}$ (সহ)

n তম কক্ষপথের গতিবেগ $v_n = v_1 \times \frac{1}{n}$

ডি-ব্রগলির সমীকরণ $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$

রিডবার্গ সমীকরণ $\bar{\nu} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$

মহাজাগতিক রশ্মি	$< 0.00005 \text{ nm}$
গামা রশ্মি	$0.0005 - 0.01 \text{ nm}$
রঞ্জন রশ্মি	$0.01 - 10 \text{ nm}$
অতিবেগুনি রশ্মি	$10 \text{ nm} - 380 \text{ nm}$
দৃশ্যমান আলো	$380 - 780 \text{ nm}$
অবলোহিত রশ্মি	$0.780 - 1000 \mu\text{m}$
মাইক্রোওয়েভ অঞ্চল	$1000 \mu\text{m} - 1 \text{ m}$
রেডিও ওয়েভ অঞ্চল	$1 \text{ m} - 100 \text{ km}$

বেগুনি	$380 - 424 \text{ nm}$
নীল	$424 - 450 \text{ nm}$
আসমানি	$450 - 500 \text{ nm}$
সবুজ	$500 - 575 \text{ nm}$
হলুদ	$575 - 590 \text{ nm}$
কমলা	$590 - 647 \text{ nm}$
লাল	$647 - 780 \text{ nm}$

* বোর মডেলের সীমাবদ্ধতা:

① একটি মাত্র হাইড্রোজেন (লিথিয়াম) পরমাণু ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো পরমাণু বা আয়ন (H, He⁺, Li²⁺)

② এটি পরমাণুর আকার ও ভরবেগের সীমাবদ্ধতা ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো সীমাবদ্ধতা নেই।

iii) ଡି-ବ୍ରୋଗ୍ଲି ସମୀକରଣର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଦିତ୍ତ ଆମେ ପାଇବା $\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$

iv) କ୍ରିୟାଶୀଳ ଶକ୍ତି ଓ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଶକ୍ତିର ବ୍ୟବହାର ଦିତ୍ତ ଆମେ ପାଇବା ।

↓
ଗୋଟିଏ ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଶକ୍ତି

↓
ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଶକ୍ତି

↓
ଦା: ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଶକ୍ତି

ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଶକ୍ତିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ୦

* (ସାଧାରଣ ଓ ଅସାଧାରଣ) ଶକ୍ତିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ $\rightarrow$ (ସାଧାରଣ) ଶକ୍ତିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ

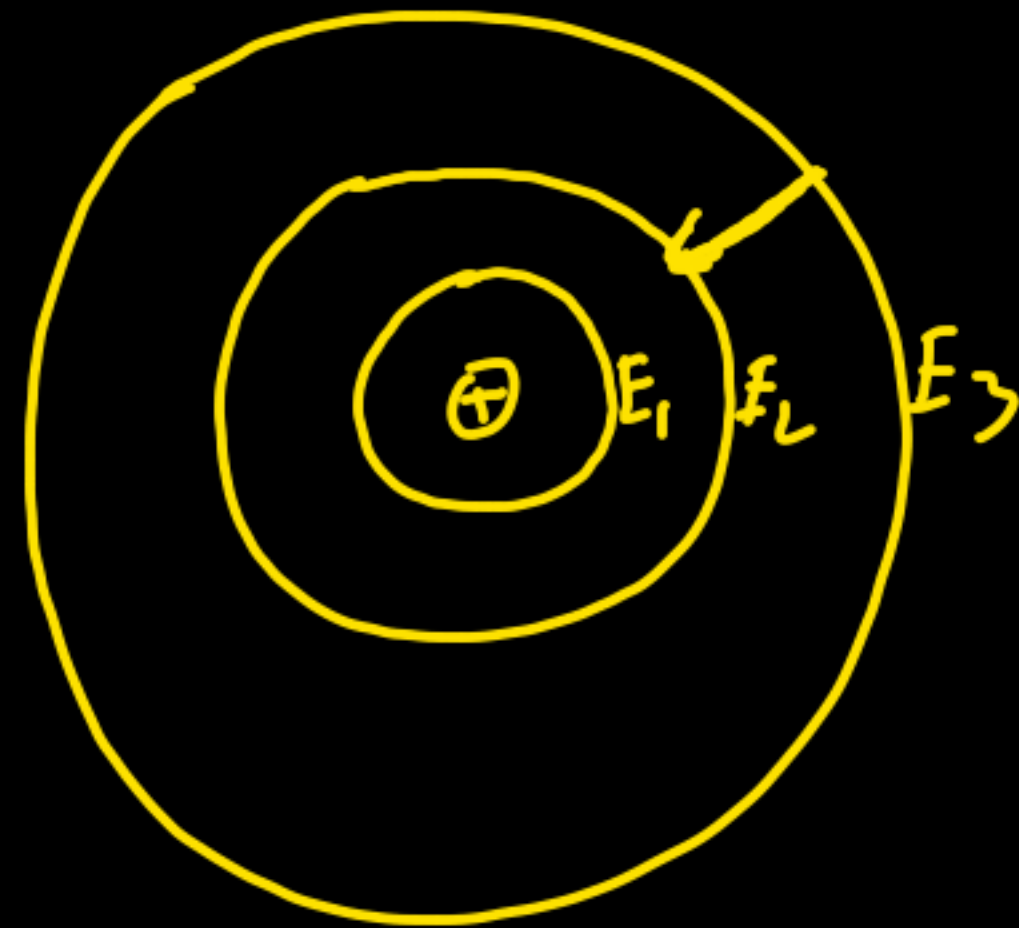
(୫)

* H-ପରମାଣୁର ଶକ୍ତିର ମୂଲ୍ୟ

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r_1 &= 0.53 \text{ \AA} \\ &= 0.53 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \\ &= 0.53 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1 \text{ \AA} &= 10^{-8} \text{ cm} \\ &= 10^{-10} \text{ m} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

* CG :



H-atom:

A ଡିଜିଆର କିନ୍ତୁ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଚାର୍ଜ ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ
ଆବେଶିତ ହୋଇ ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ନିୟମ ଅନୁସାରେ,

$$E_3 = \frac{-2\pi^2 e^4 m_e^2}{n^2 h^2}$$

$$= \frac{-2 \times (3.1416)^2 \times (-9.8 \times 10^{-10})^4 \times (9.11 \times 10^{-31})^2}{4 \times (6.626 \times 10^{-34})^2}$$

=

e_v

$$E_2 =$$

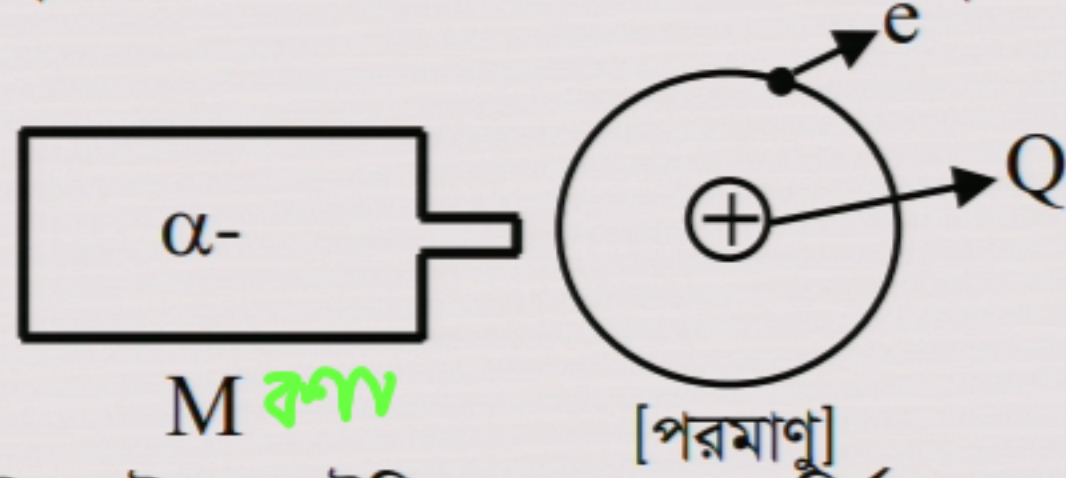
e_v

$$\therefore \Delta E = E_3 - E_2$$

$$\therefore \Delta E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{hc}{\Delta E} \text{ (cm)}$$

প্রশ্ন ০১ঃ নিম্নের উদ্দীপকটি লক্ষ্য কর এবং নিচের প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দাও।



গ) উদ্দীপকের ইলেকট্রনের কৌণিক ভরবেগ কত নির্ণয় কর?

ক) M-কণার সাহায্যে Q বস্তুটি শনাক্তকরণের মাধ্যমে পরমাণুর গঠন ব্যাখ্যা কর।

$$* \quad \underline{mvr} = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$= 6.626 \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg}\cdot\text{s}$$

H ବର୍ଣ୍ଣାଳୀ :

* H ବର୍ଣ୍ଣାଳୀ ଏକଟି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣାଳୀ

ଅବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତର ସୂତ୍ର: $\overline{\nu} = \frac{1}{\lambda} = R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$

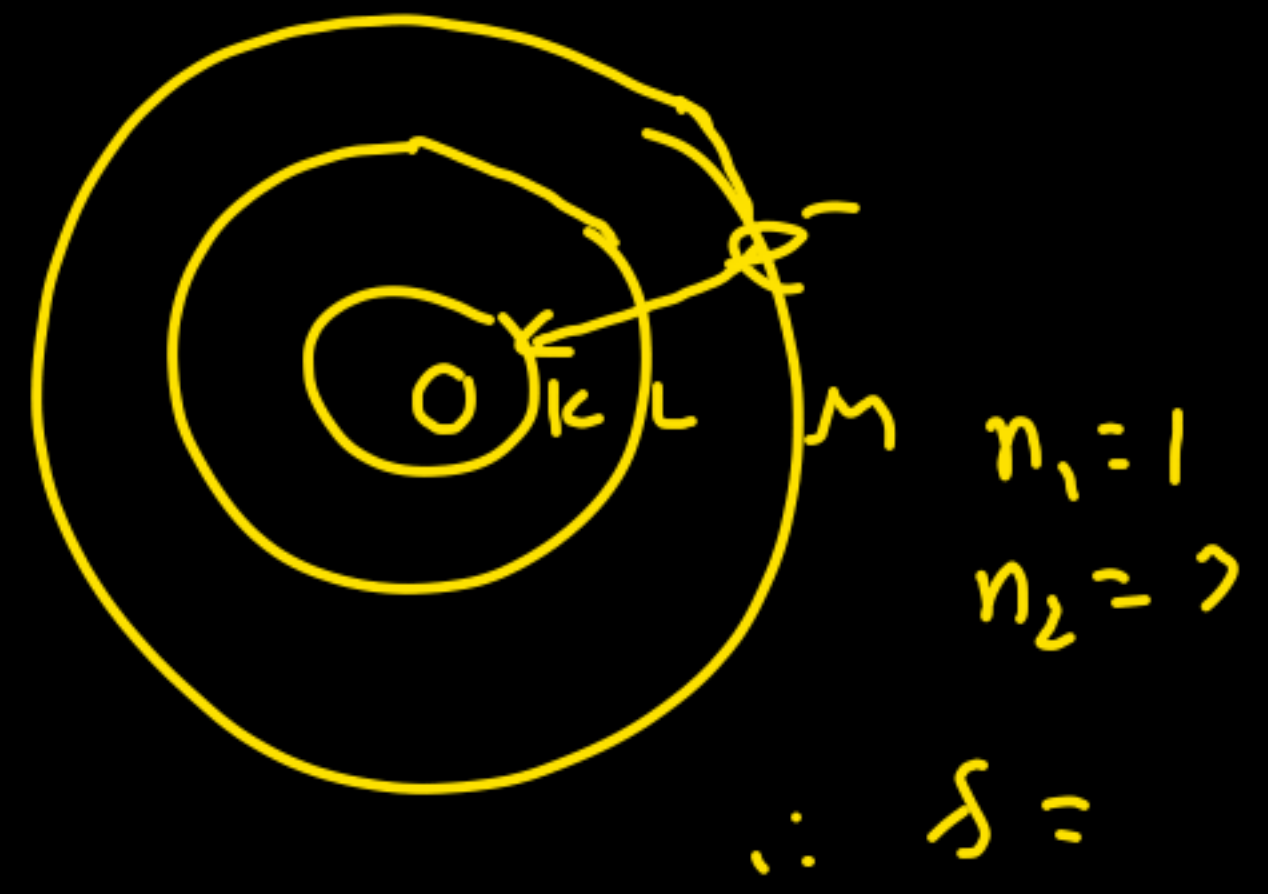
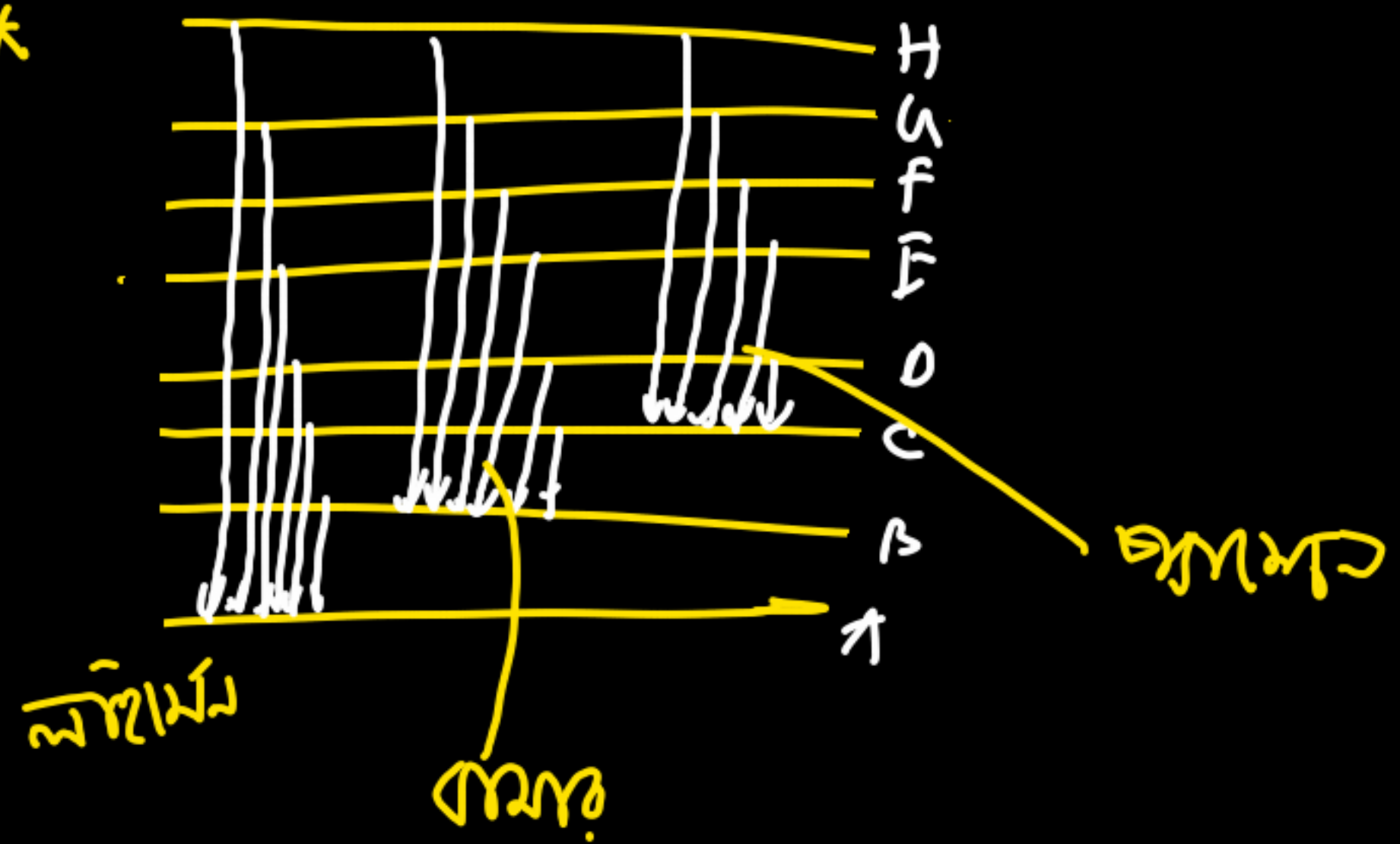
$R_H = 10967800 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ (MKS)}$
 $= 109678 \text{ cm}^{-1} \text{ (CGS)}$

$n_1 = T_o \quad n_2 = F_{rom} \quad \boxed{n_1 < n_2}$

* ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ସ୍ଥାନ ବାହାର ଆମ:

କମ (ବ୍ୟାସୀ) ବା (କ୍ଷୟ ବାହାର ଆମ)		ବା (କ୍ଷୟ ବାହାର ଆମ)			
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
କ୍ଷୟ (କ)	କ୍ଷୟ	କ୍ଷୟ	କ୍ଷୟ	କ୍ଷୟ	କ୍ଷୟ
$n_1 = 1$	$n_1 = 2$	$n_1 = 3$	$n_1 = 4$	$n_1 = 5$	$n_1 = 6$
$n_2 = 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$	$n_2 = 3, 4, 5, \dots$	$n_2 = 4, 5, 6, \dots$	$n_2 = 5, 6, 7, \dots$	$n_2 = 6, 7, 8, \dots$	$n_2 = 7, 8, 9, \dots$
UV. କ୍ଷୟ	କ୍ଷୟ, କ୍ଷୟ	IR			

*



Baric: { uv (ବାରି(ବହୁ)ବିକିରଣ) $(10-380nm)$
 ଭ୍ରମ ସ୍ତର ଭ୍ରମ (ଏବଂ) ମହାକାଶରେ ଥିବା ଏକାକୀ

ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟାତ୍ମାତ୍ମା: $380-780nm$

ପ	ବି	ଭ	ମ	ଝ	ଢ	ନି
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ବିଭାଜନ	ସିନ୍ଧୁ	ସମାନ୍ତର	ସିନ୍ଧୁ	ସିନ୍ଧୁ	ସିନ୍ଧୁ	ସିନ୍ଧୁ
380-424	424-470	470-500	500-545	545-590	590-690	690-780nm

Infrared

12

NIR $\rightarrow$ 780-2500nm

የፊትገጽ (ገጽ)

MIR $\rightarrow$ 2500-2500 nm

2500 - 100000nm (167824)

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \Delta E = h\nu = h \frac{c}{\lambda} = hc \bar{\nu} = \underline{hc R_H \left(\frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)}$$

$$C = \omega R \sqrt{m} B(0.5) = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

Banl:

$$\Delta E_{max} = \frac{hc}{\lambda_{min}}$$

$$\Delta E_{\min} = \frac{hf}{\lambda_{\max}}$$

[ଉତ୍କଳ ଲିପିରେ ମାଧବ ଯାଦବଙ୍କ ଯାଦବ ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଗଣ]

* ବାହାର ଆକୃଷ୍ଟର ଉଦ୍ଧାର ମାଗିବା ଓ ମୁହାଁକାରୀ ଚେଷ୍ଟା (୧୦୫ ଏଫ୍,

מרחב יסודי: $n_1 = 2$

ମୂର୍ତ୍ତି ଓଡ଼ିଆ (୧୫) - ୩୬

$$\begin{aligned} n_2 &= n_1 + 1 \\ &= 2 + 1 \\ n_2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

ମୌଳିକ ତଥ୍ୟ:

$$n_2 = \infty$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\alpha^2} = 0$$

* ଉଦାହରଣ:

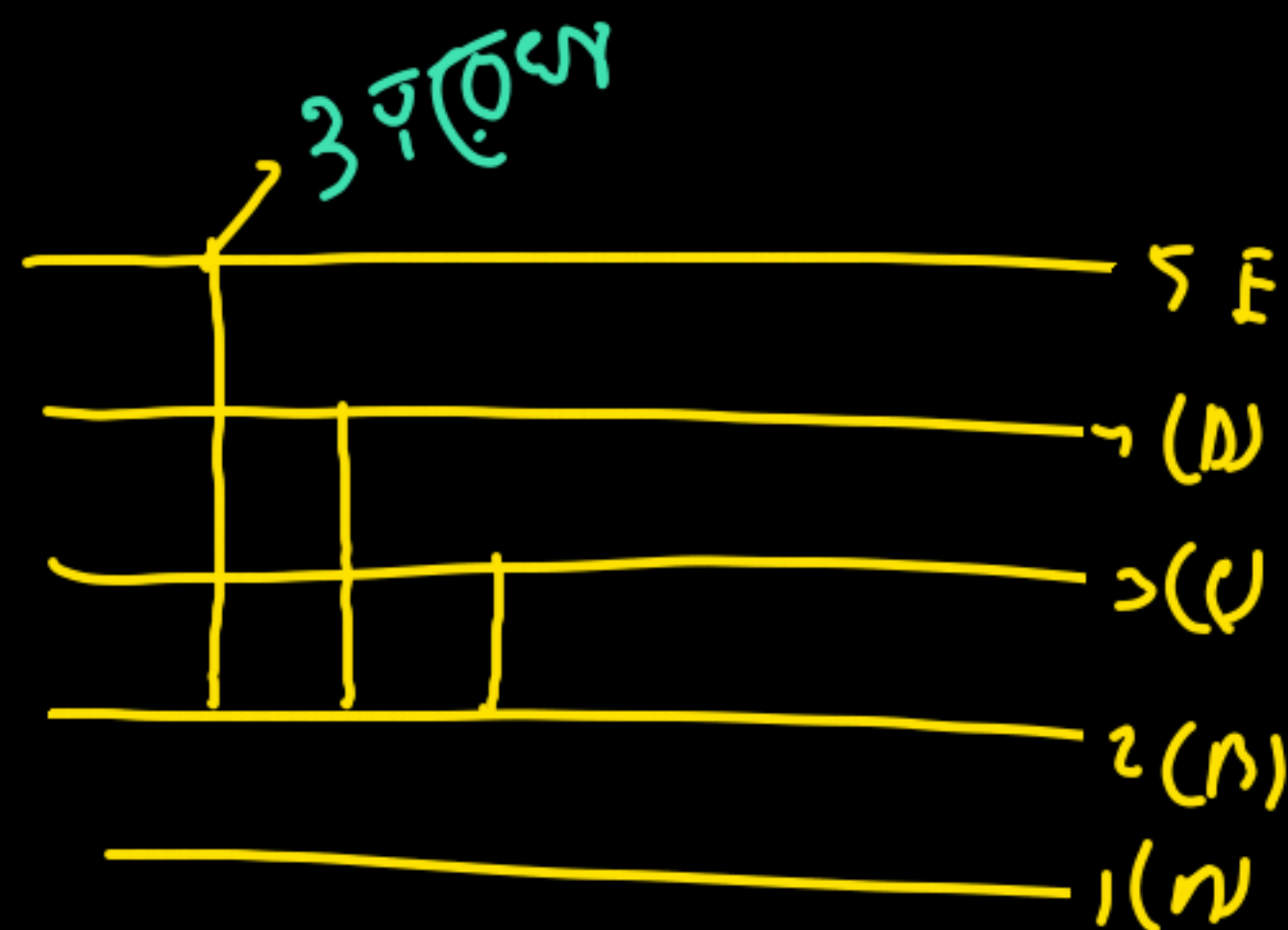
ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଗୁଣିତ

$$n_1 = 3$$

$$n_2 = n_1 + 3$$

$$= 3 + 3 = 6$$

ଉଦା:



ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଗୁଣିତ କେତେ ଗୁଣିତ ହେବ?

$$n_1 = 2 \quad n_2 = n_1 + 3 = 2 + 3 = 5$$

გონიერად გაცნა :

[illegible]

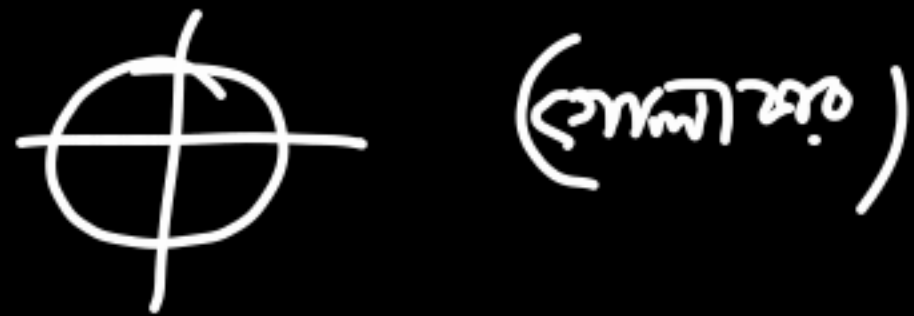
- ① ସମସ୍ତ (କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ) ସମ୍ପଦ (n) (କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ) *
- ② ସମସ୍ତ " " (l) (କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ) *
- ③ ସମସ୍ତ " " (m) (କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ) *
- ④ ସମସ୍ତ " " s (ସମସ୍ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ ସମ୍ପଦ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଭାବେ)

අගය (අගය) $\mu_{\text{ag}}(n)$

$k \rightarrow n=1$
 $L \rightarrow n=2$
 $M \rightarrow n=3$
 $N \rightarrow n=4$
 $O \rightarrow n=5$
 $P \rightarrow n=6$
 $Q \rightarrow n=7$

ସଂକଳିତ (ସଂକଳିତ) ସଂକଳନ: (1)

$$s \rightarrow l = 0$$



$$p \rightarrow l = 1$$



$$d \rightarrow l = 2$$

$$f \rightarrow l = 3$$

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ ଲେଖାଯାଇଛି (n-1) ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷାରେ.

$$n = 1$$

$$l = 0 \quad 1s$$

$$n = 2$$

$$l = 0 \quad 2s$$

$$1 \quad 2p$$

$$n = 3$$

$$l = 0 \quad 3s$$

$$= 1 \quad 3p$$

$$= 2 \quad 3d$$

$$n = 4$$

$$l = 0 \quad 4s$$

$$1 \quad 4p$$

$$2 \quad 4d$$

$$3 \quad 4f$$

* ଶୂନ୍ୟ (empty) ସ୍ଥାନ (m)

m ଥିବା ଲ ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ, m ଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ - ଲ ଥିବା
 କୋଷ ଥିବା + ଲ ଥିବା ସ୍ଥାନ ଥିବାରୁ
 ତାହା m ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ

n	l	m						
1	0 (1s)	0 (1s)						
2	0 (2s)	0 (2s)						
	1 (2p)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>+1</td></tr> <tr> <td>$2p_z$</td><td>$2p_x$</td><td>$2p_y$</td></tr> </table>	-1	0	+1	$2p_z$	$2p_x$	$2p_y$
-1	0	+1						
$2p_z$	$2p_x$	$2p_y$						

(2p ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ)

(ସ୍ଥାନ ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ) h^2
 ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ $= 2h^2$

3	0	0
	1	-1, 0, +1
	2	-2, -1, 0, +1, +2

$h^2 = 9h^2$
 ଥିବା କୋଷ ଥିବାରୁ

$d_{xy} d_{yz} d_{zx} d_{x^2-y^2} d_{z^2}$

* first approximation:

$$\pm \frac{1}{2}$$

*** (approximate values are given) $2(2l+1)$ $2n$ $2l+1$ $2n$

n	l	m	approximate		S	approximate values	
			$2l+1$ approximate	$2n$ approximate		$2(2l+1)$ approximate	$2n$ approximate
1	0	0	1	1	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	2	2
2	0	0	1	4	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	2	8
	1	-1, 0, +1	3		$\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}$	6	
3	0	0	1	9	$\pm \frac{1}{2}$	2	18
	1	-1, 0, +1	3		$\{\pm \frac{1}{2}\} \times 3$	6	
	2	-2, -1, 0, +1, +2	5		$\{\pm \frac{1}{2}\} \times 5$	10	

* ତ୍ରିଭୁଜୀୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସର ନୀତି :

- ① ଆଡ଼ିଟାଣି-ନୀତି
- ② ବ୍ରହ୍ମ ନୀତି
- ③ ବାଲିର ଚକ୍ର

ଆଡ଼ିଟାଣି-ନୀତି : $(n+1)$

* $n+1$ ଯେ ଧନ ଧନ ଥିବା ତାହା n ଯେ ଧନ ନୁହେଁ ତାହା ଧନ ନୁହେଁ ।

* K ଯେ 1 ତାହା n ଥିବା ନୀତି 95 ଥିବା (କେଉଁ?)

$$\text{ଉଦାହରଣ } n+1 = 3+2 \\ = 5$$

$$95 \therefore n+1 = 9+6 \therefore \underline{3d > 95} \\ = 9$$

* ତାହା 3 ଥିବା ତ୍ରିଭୁଜୀୟ ବିନ୍ୟାସ ଧାରଣ

$$29 \text{ Cu} = \underline{1s^2 2s^2 2p^6 3s^2 3p^6 4s^1 3d^9}$$

$$24 \text{ Cr} = [\text{Ar}] 4s^1 3d^5$$

$$ns^1 (n-1)d^{10}$$

$$ns^1 (n-1)d^5$$

* 2d $\rightarrow$ $n=2$?

$$n=2 \quad l=0, 1 \text{ වේ}$$

$$\text{ඉන් } d \text{ වර්ගයේ } l=2$$

$\therefore$ 2d $\rightarrow$ $n=2$ වේ

$$* 3f \rightarrow n=3 \quad l=0, 1, 2$$

$$f \rightarrow l=3 \text{ වේ}$$

******* භෞතික ස්වභාවය: $\times \overset{\sim}{1} \overset{\sim}{2} \overset{\sim}{9} \#$

භෞතික ස්වභාවය: $\times \overset{\sim}{1} \overset{\sim}{2} \overset{\sim}{9} \#$
 භෞතික ස්වභාවය: $\times \overset{\sim}{1} \overset{\sim}{2} \overset{\sim}{9} \#$

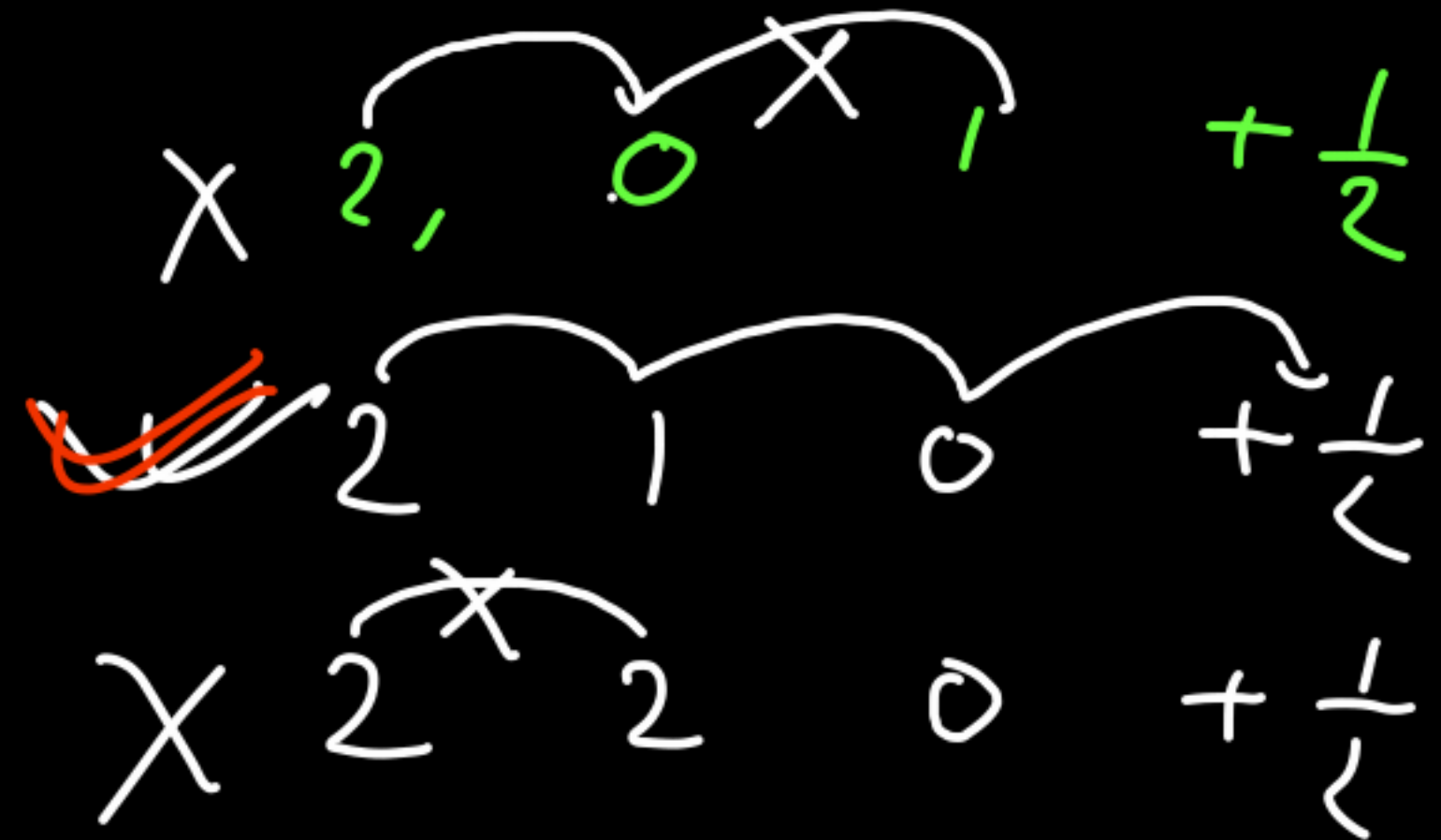
* $Na = 1s^2 2s^2 2p_x^2 2p_y^2 2p_z^2 3s^1$

	n	l	m	s
1e $1s$	1	0	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
2e $2s$	1	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
3e $2p_x$	2	0	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
4e $2p_y$	2	0	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
5e $2p_z$	2	1	0	$+\frac{1}{2}$
6e $3s$	2	1	+1	$+\frac{1}{2}$
7e	2	1	-1	$+\frac{1}{2}$
8e	2	1	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$
9e	2	1	+1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
10e	2	1	-1	$-\frac{1}{2}$

$$m = p_x = 0 \quad p_y = +1 \quad p_z = -1$$

$$11e \rightarrow 3, \quad 0, \quad 0, \quad +\frac{1}{2}$$

* $\text{ଅବସ୍ଥା (ଅବସ୍ଥା) କଣ?}$



* ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ:

$$7 \quad N = 1s^{1\downarrow} 2s^{1\downarrow} \underline{2p_x^1 2p_y^1 2p_z^1}$$

$$8 \quad O = 1s^{1\downarrow} 2s^{1\downarrow} 2p_x^{1\downarrow} 2p_y^1 2p_z^1$$

$$9 \quad F = 1s^{1\downarrow} 2s^{1\downarrow} 2p_x^{1\downarrow} 2p_y^{1\downarrow} 2p_z^1$$

* S ଘରାଣିଆର ଗ୍ୟାସ ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ଗଠିତ୍ର (ଅନ୍ତରା) ନା

* ଶିଖର (ଅନ୍ତରା ଘରାଣିଆର) ଗ୍ୟାସ (ଅନ୍ତରା)

