

\*  $Li^{2+}$  ର 2nd ବ୍ୟାସୀୟ ବ୍ୟାସୀୟ କଣ?

$$\Rightarrow h = 6.626 \times 10^{-27} \text{ sec} \cdot s$$

$$m = 9.11 \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$$

$$e = 4.8 \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu.}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{n^2 h^2}{4\pi^2 m z e^2}$$

$$= \frac{2^2 \times (6.626 \times 10^{-27})^2}{4 \times (3.14)^2 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-28} \times 3 \times (4.8 \times 10^{-10})^2}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \times (0.529)$$

$$= 0.705$$

\* ଏହା କେଉଁ ବ୍ୟାସୀୟ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅଛି? ଏହାକୁ କିପରି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କରାଯାଇଛି?

$$\Rightarrow E = -\frac{2\pi^2 e^4 m}{n^2 h^2}$$

କେମିତି ଭୋଲ ହୁଏ ଏହାକୁ  $e^-$  ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରାଯାଇଛି।  
 ଉପର ସ୍ତରରୁ ନିମ୍ନ ସ୍ତରକୁ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଜନ ହେଉଥିବା ବେଳେ ଏହା ଘଟେ।  
 ଏହା ଘଟେ ବେଳେ ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରାଯାଇଛି।  
 ଏହା ଘଟେ ବେଳେ ଏହାକୁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ କରାଯାଇଛି।

ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଶକ୍ତି ସମୀକରଣ:

$$E_2 - E_1 = h\nu$$

$$-\frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{n_2^2 h^2} - \left( -\frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{n_1^2 h^2} \right) = h\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{n_1^2 h^2} - \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{n_2^2 h^2} = h\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{h^2} \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) = h\nu$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{h^3} \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) = h\nu$$

$$\therefore \nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right) \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{h^3} = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{c h^3} \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{\nu} = R \left( \frac{1}{n_1^2} - \frac{1}{n_2^2} \right)$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2}{c h^3}$$

$\bar{\nu}$  = wavenumber

$\lambda$  = wavelength

$$\nu = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$\nu \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\Delta E = h\nu$$

$$E \propto \nu$$

$$\begin{aligned} E &\propto \nu \\ \nu &\propto \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ \nu &\propto \bar{\nu} \\ \bar{\nu} &\propto \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{\lambda} \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$H_{\alpha} = \text{Red (नारंग)} \rightarrow 6562 \text{ \AA}$$

$$H_{\beta} = \text{नीलासुवर्ण} \rightarrow 4861 \text{ \AA}$$

$$H_{\gamma} = \text{नीला} \rightarrow 4340 \text{ \AA}$$

$$H_{\delta} = \text{लालसुवर्ण} \rightarrow 4102 \text{ \AA}$$

VIBGYOR

$$H_{\alpha} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{3^2} \right)$$

$$= R_H \times \frac{5}{36} = 0.138 R_H$$

$$H_{\gamma} = R_H \times \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{5^2} \right)$$

$$= R_H \times \frac{21}{100} = 0.21 R_H$$

$$H_{\beta} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} \right)$$

$$= R_H \times \frac{3}{16}$$

$$= 0.187 R_H$$

$$H_{\delta} = R_H \left( \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{6^2} \right)$$

$$= R_H \times \frac{8}{36}$$

$$= 0.22 R_H$$

$$n = 1$$

l - का संख्या = 1


l - का magnitude (value) = (n-1)

m - का संख्या = l - का संख्या


m - का magnitude = +l से लेकर -l

S - का संख्या " = 2 से लेकर (+1/2 से लेकर -1/2)

l - का Magnitude व subshell का shape

l = 0 ; 's' → spherical 

l = 1 ; 'p' → Dumbbell 

l = 2 ; 'd' → Dumbbell 

l = 3 ; 'f' → Dumbbell 

# ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଉପ-Principle କ୍ରମାବଳୀ ଅନୁସାରେ - 3<sup>o</sup>  
 କ୍ରମ 3, ଏହା orbital configuration - କ୍ରମାବଳୀ

$\Rightarrow n=3$

$l=0$  ଅନୁ  $2l+1 = 3$  ଫି

$l=0$  ଅନୁ Magnituded  $= (n-1) = (3-1) = 2$

$l=0$  ଅନୁ value ସୂଚନା ଅନୁ  $= 0, 1, 2$

$l=0$  ଅନୁ କ୍ରମ  $2l+1$  ଅନୁ  $l=0, m_1 = 0; s = 1$

$l=1$  ଅନୁ  $m_2 = -1, 0, +1; p$

$l=2$  ଅନୁ  $m_3 = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2, d$

$s = (\pm 1/2)$

$\therefore$  orbital configuration ~~ଅନୁ~~  $= 3s, 3p, 3d^{10}$

# ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ-ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କ୍ରମାବଳୀ:-

\* କ୍ରମାବଳୀ :-

#  $p$  କ୍ରମାବଳୀ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ 6 ଫି  $e^-$  ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କ୍ରମାବଳୀ ?

$\Rightarrow n=3$   
 $p$ -ଅନୁ କ୍ରମ  $l=1$

$m = (-1 \rightarrow +1)$

$= -1, 0, +1$

$n$	$l$	$m$	$s$
3	1	-1	+1/2
		-1	-1/2
		0	-1/2
		0	+1/2
		+1	+1/2
		+1	-1/2

# d orbitals are 10 in  $e^{-}$  spin up.

⇒ d orbitals are  $l = 2$

$$m = -2, -1, 0, +1, +2$$

n	l	m	s
2	2	-2	+1/2
2	2	-2	-1/2
2	2	-1	+1/2
2	2	-1	-1/2
2	2	0	+1/2
2	2	0	-1/2
2	2	+1	+1/2
2	2	+1	-1/2
2	2	+2	+1/2
2	2	+2	-1/2

∴ d orbitals are 10 in  $e^{-}$  spin up.

Handwritten note :-

(n+1) . no. of orbitals are there in shell.

(n+1) . no. of orbitals are there in shell.

n - no. of orbitals are there in shell.

Handwritten note :-

Handwritten note :-

no. of orbitals Exchange Energy is there.

ଦ୍ୱି-ପ୍ରକାରୀ ସ୍ୱାଭାବ :-

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

1. Partical Nature
2. Wave Nature.

ଅନିଶ୍ଚିତତା ସମ୍ପର୍କ :-

$$\Delta x \cdot \Delta p \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$\Delta x =$  ପ୍ରାଣମାନ  
 $\Delta p =$  ତ୍ୱରଣ

$$\Delta x \cdot m \cdot \Delta v \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$m \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta v \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

ସ୍ତରୀକୃତ ସମୀକରଣ :-

କ୍ରମ = 2

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{8\pi^2 m}{h^2} (E - V) \psi = 0$$

$x, y, z =$  ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ - ସମ୍ପର୍କ

$\psi =$  ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ଓ ଶକ୍ତି ସମ୍ପର୍କ

$m =$  " ବସ୍ତୁର ବସ୍ତୁତ୍ୱ

$h =$  ପ୍ଲାଙ୍କର ସ୍ଥିରାଙ୍କ

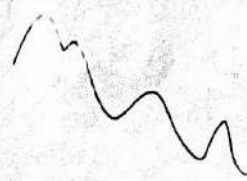
$E =$  ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ସମ୍ପର୍କ

$V =$  " ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ବିଶେଷତା

$\psi$  ଓ  $\psi^2$  - ଯେଉଁଠି  $\psi = 0$  ସେଠାରେ କଣିକା ଥିବେ ନାହିଁ

କଣିକା ଥିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ - କଣିକା ଥିବାର ସମ୍ଭାବନା

ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କୀୟ



විකල්ප - සාක්ෂි - වීණ පරීක්ෂණ :-

පරීක්ෂණ	ප්‍රතිචාරය	නිගමනය
<p>දැමූ සාදන සාදන HCl දැමූ දමන + සාමාන්‍ය ජල- දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ HCl - දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p>	<p>1. Golden yellow රතු පිටුපා දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p> <p>2. දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p> <p>3. බිංදු දැමූ (Apple දැමූ) දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p> <p>4. දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p> <p>5. දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ (දැමූ දැමූ) දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ</p>	<p>1. <math>Na^+</math> දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ (sample No. 1 = NaCl)</p> <p>2. <math>K^+</math> දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ (sample No. 2 = KCl)</p> <p>3. <math>Ba^{2+}</math> දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ (sample No. 3 <math>\rightarrow</math> BaCl<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>4. <math>Ca^{2+}</math> දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ (sample 4 <math>\rightarrow</math> CaCl<sub>2</sub>)</p> <p>5. <math>Cu^{2+}</math> දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ sample 5 <math>\rightarrow</math> CuSO<sub>4</sub></p>

දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ + NaOH දැමූ  
+ දැමූ

දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ

$NH_4^+$  දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
(sample - 6  $\Rightarrow$   
 $NH_4Cl$ )

$Na, Cl$   
 $Ca^{2+}, SO_4^{2-}, K^+, NH_4^+$   
 $NH_4^+$   
 $Na, Cl, SO_4^{2-}$   
 $K^+, NH_4^+$

(දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ  
දැමූ දැමූ දැමූ)

# Chemical Bonding

විඛණන ශක්තිය

$$U = \frac{NA z_+ z_- e^2}{r_0} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)$$

$N$  = ඇවරග්ගස්ට්ස් නියතය

$A$  = Madelung constant

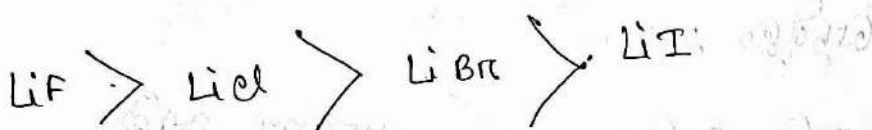
$e$  = විද්‍යුත් චුම්බක බලය

$r_0$  = අන්තර් අයුරු දුර

$z_+$  = ධන අයුරු බලය

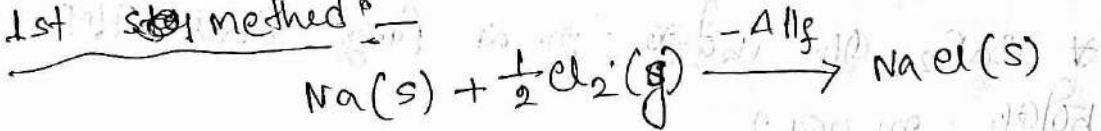
$z_-$  = ඍණ අයුරු බලය

$n$  = Born Exponent constant

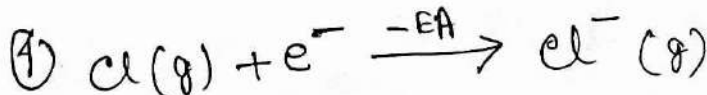
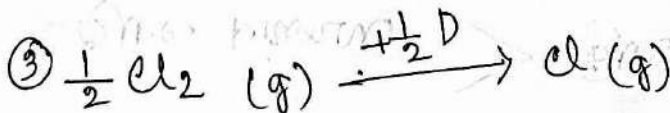
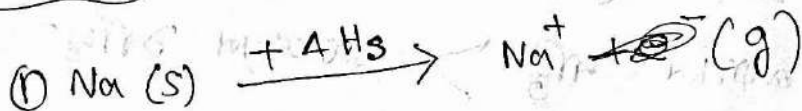


Born-Haber cycle

1st method



2nd method





क्रमांक अनुपात

$r_+/r_-$	C.N	Geometry
0 - 0.155	2	Linear
0.155 - 0.225	3	Trigonal planar
0.225 - 0.414	4	Tetrahedral
0.414 - 0.732	6	Octahedral
0.732 - 1.000	8	Cubic

Na<sup>+</sup> आयन का क्रमांक 2:1 - ~~0.105~~ nm 0.095 nm

Cl<sup>-</sup> आयन का क्रमांक 1:1 - 0.181 nm

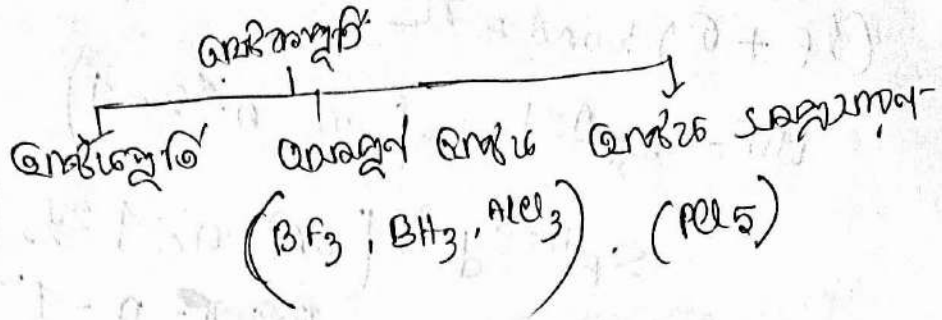
$$\frac{0.095}{0.181} = \frac{0.524}{1}$$

C.N 2:1 = 6

एक, 2:1

Octahedral

Co-valent Bond



ନିଷ୍କାର ଓ π ବନ୍ଧନ

σ = ଦୁଇଟି ବନ୍ଧନ ନିଜ ନିଜ ଭାଗ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ଗଠିତ ହୁଏ।  
 ଏହା ଯେ ବନ୍ଧନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରେ ତାହା σ ବନ୍ଧନ ହୁଏ।

π-bond :- ଦୁଇଟି p ବନ୍ଧନ ଯେଉଁଠି ସମାନ୍ତର ଭାବରେ  
 ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୁଏ ତାହା π ବନ୍ଧନ ହୁଏ।



VSEPR-Theory

Valence shell Electron pair Repulsion.  
 (CH<sub>4</sub>, PCl<sub>5</sub>, PCl<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub>)

- Rules
- ① Bond pairs are less repulsive than lone pairs.
  - ② lone-pair lp > lp-bp > bp-bp
  - ③

$$n = lp + bp$$

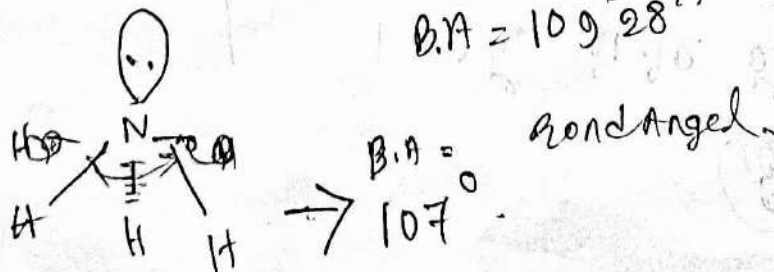
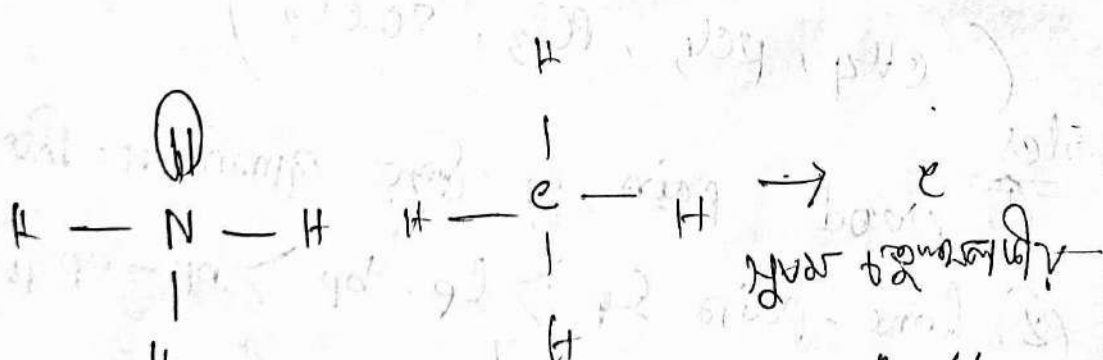
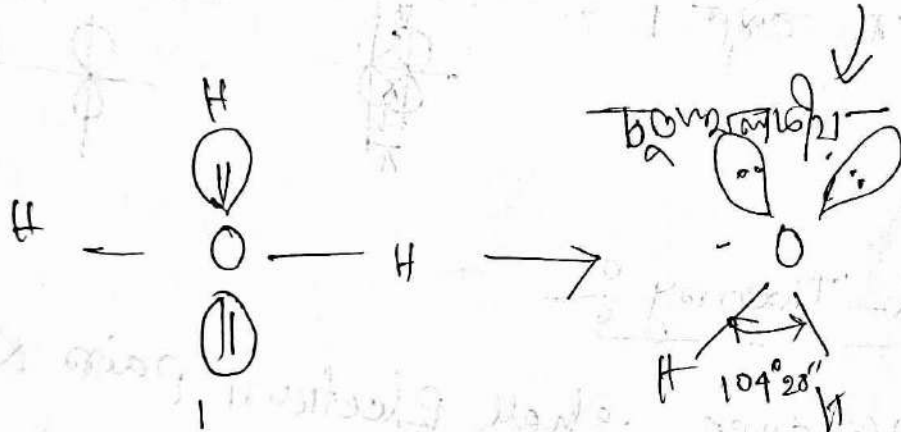
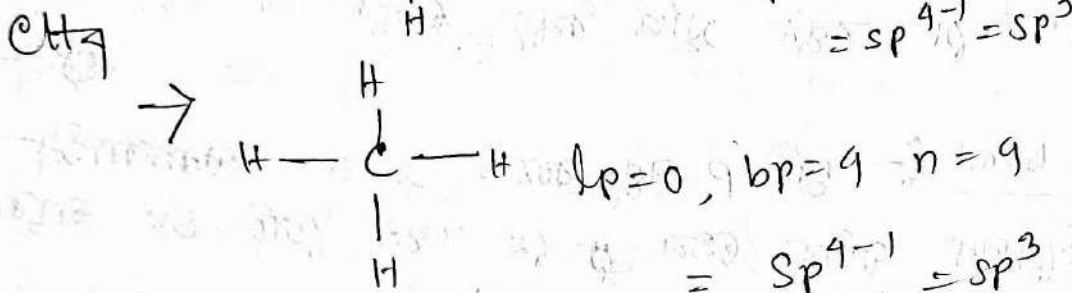
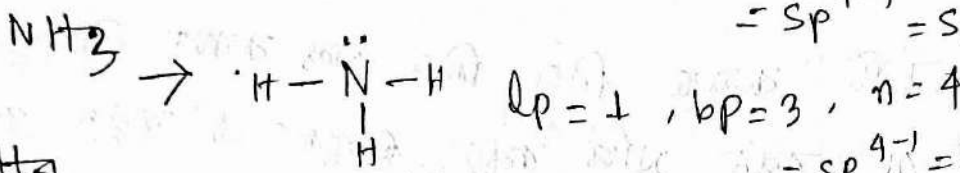
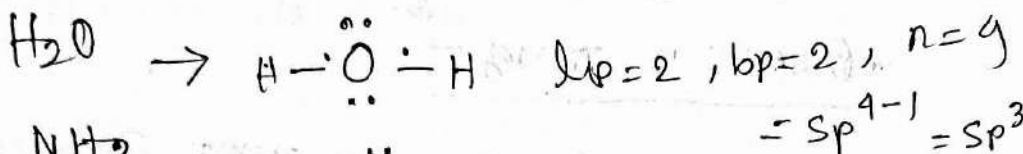
Hybridisierung

$$(lp + bp) \text{ bond} = n$$

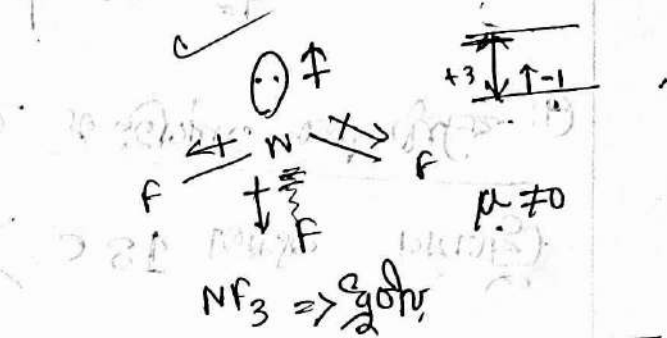
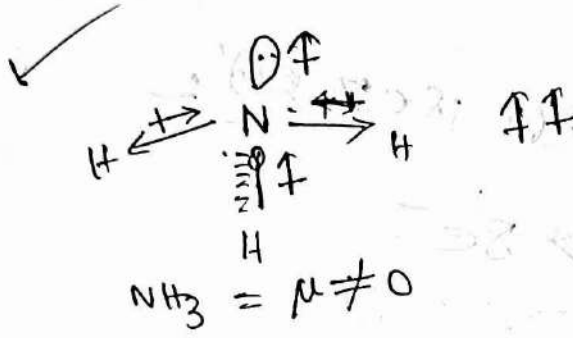
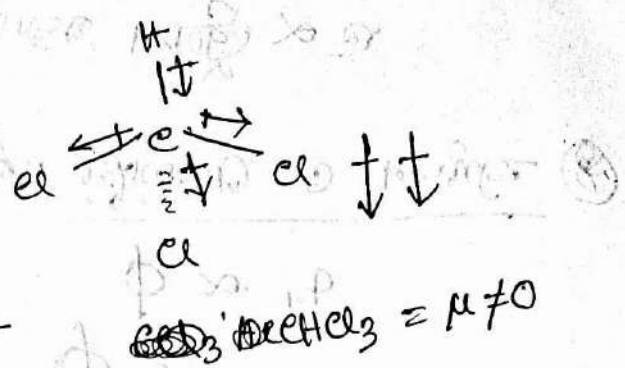
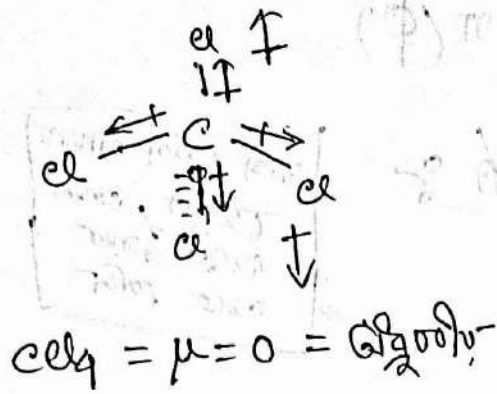
$$Hb = sp^{n-1} \quad [ \text{z.B. } n = 2 - 4 ]$$

$$sp^{n-1} \text{ d. n. } [ \text{z.B. } n \geq 4 \text{ z.B. } ]$$

$$n = n - 4$$



Dipole moment (ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣକ ମୂଳକ)



$\text{NH}_3 > \text{NF}_3$

କେଉଁରା ଲକ୍ଷଣାତେ  $\text{NH}_3$  ର ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣକ ମୂଳକ ଅଧିକ?



ଫଳସ୍ଵରୂପେ :-

①  $\frac{\text{ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣକ ମୂଳକ}}{\text{ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣକ ମୂଳକ}} \propto \frac{1}{\text{ଦୂରତା}}$

ଦୂରତା ଅଧିକ ହେଲେ ଦ୍ଵିଗୁଣକ ମୂଳକ କମିଯାଏ ।

② ଆନାୟତା ଗୋରୁ :-

$n \propto \phi$  ସ୍ତମ୍ଭୀୟ ବସ୍ତୁତା ( $\phi$ )

③ କମ୍ପାନୀ 3 ଓ ଆନାୟତା ଗର୍ଭ :-

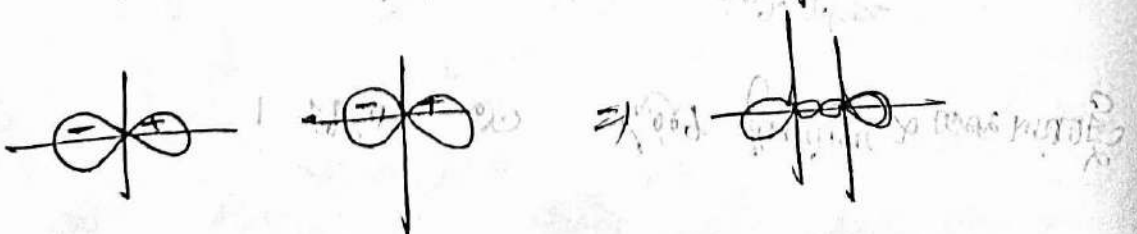
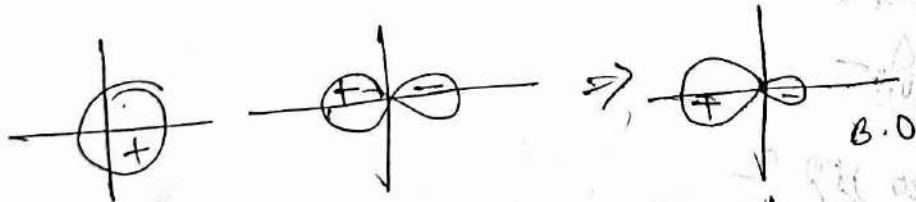
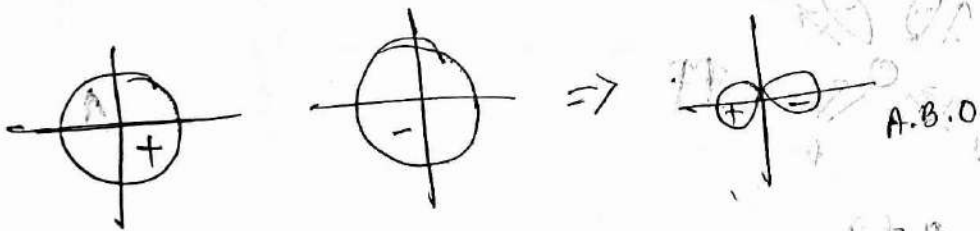
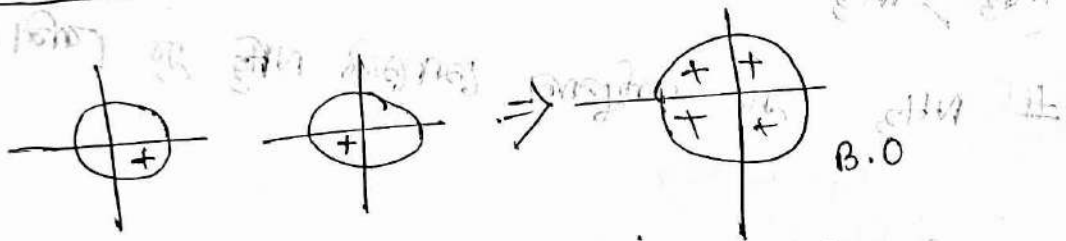
$q_+ \propto \phi$   
 $q_- \propto \phi$

କମ୍ପାନୀ ଗୋରୁ  
 ଗର୍ଭ, ଗୋରୁ  
 ଗୋରୁ ଗୋରୁ  
 ଗୋରୁ ଗୋରୁ

④ କମ୍ପାନୀ ଗୋରୁ ଗର୍ଭ 18 e<sup>-</sup> ଗର୍ଭ :-

ସ୍ତମ୍ଭୀୟ ବସ୍ତୁତା  $18 e^- > 8 e^-$

# ଆନାୟତା ଗୋରୁ :-

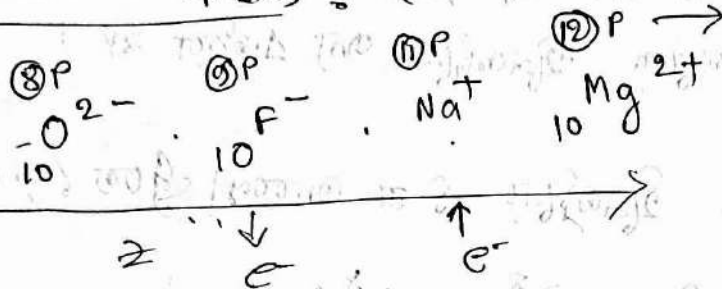


$$r_{A-B} = r_A + r_B - 0.1(x_A - x_B)$$

Size comparison (Main group)

$$r_{i.p.w} > r_{metalloid} > r_{cov.}$$

iso electronic species :- (same number of electrons sp)



z = effective charge

$$z_{eff} \propto z^*$$

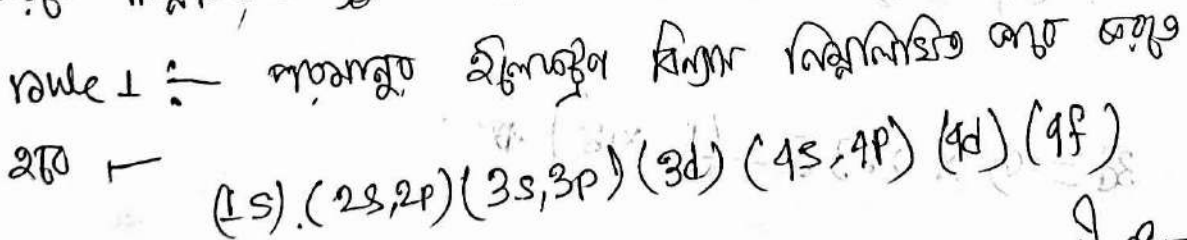
Slater's rule :- for the electron, which is outer than the electron in question

shielding constant (s) :-

$$s = z - z_{eff}$$

Slater's rule :- for the electron in question, which is inner than the electron in question

rule 1 :- for the electron in question, which is inner than the electron in question



rule 2 :- for the electron in question, which is inner than the electron in question

$$0 \text{ for } 2s, 1 \text{ for } 2p, 0 \text{ for } 3s, 1 \text{ for } 3p, 1 \text{ for } 3d, 1 \text{ for } 4s, 1 \text{ for } 4p, 1 \text{ for } 4d, 1 \text{ for } 4f$$

rule 3:- (ns, np) ಶಿಲೀಶರ್ಮಣದ ಒಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಾಯನ ಶಿಲೀಶರ್ಮಣದ  
 ಒಂದು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 0.35 | ಉದಾಹರಣೆ 1s-ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು 0.30 |

(n-1) ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು 0.85 ಒಂದು 2p ಒಂದು (n-2) ನಲ್ಲಿ

ಒಂದು ಒಂದು 0.85 ಒಂದು 2p |  
 1.0

rule 4:- nd ಓ ns ಶಿಲೀಶರ್ಮಣದ ಒಂದು 0-ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು 0.35

ಒಂದು ಒಂದು 1.0000 ಒಂದು 2p |

# Mn - ನಲ್ಲಿ 3d ಶಿಲೀಶರ್ಮಣದ 6 ನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು 1.0000 ಒಂದು 2p

$$25^{Mn} = 1s^2 (2s 2p)^8 (3s 3p)^8 (3d^5 4s^1)$$

$$\sigma = 4 \times 0.35 + 18 \times 1$$

$$= 19.4$$

#  $Ag^{+}$  :-  
 33

$$Ag = (1s)^2 (2s 2p)^8 (3s^2 3p^6) (3d^{10}) (4s^2 4p^3)$$

$$= 4 \times 0.35 + (18 \times 0.85) + (10 \times 1.00)$$

$$= 26.7$$

$$Z_{eff} = Z - \sigma = 33 - 26.7 = 7.7$$

$$3d = 9 \times 0.35 + (1 \times 18)$$

$$= 21.15$$

$$Z_{eff} = Z - \sigma = 33 - 21.15$$

$$\# \quad k = 1s^2(2s^2 2p^6)(3s^2 3p^6) / 4s^1$$

$$= 0 \times 0.35 + 8 \times 0.85 + 10 \times 1$$

$$= 16.8$$

$$z_{\text{eff}} = 19 - 16.8$$

$$= 2.2$$

#  $z_{\text{eff}}$   $2s$   $2p$   $3s$   $3p$   $3d$  (d  $z_{\text{eff}}$   $3s$   $3p$ )

$$\Rightarrow 0 + 18 \times 1 = 18$$

$$\# \quad z_n = 30$$

$$(1s^2)(2s^2 2p^6)(3s^2 3p^6)(3d^{10})(4s^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \times 0.35 + 18 \times 0.85 + 10 \times 1.0$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.35 + 18 = 25.65$$

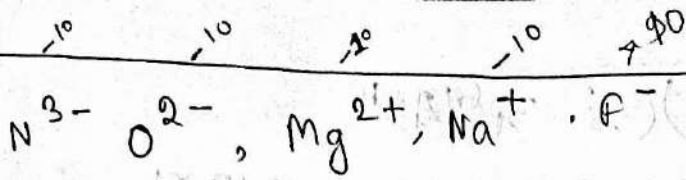
$$z_{\text{eff}} = 30 - 25.65 = 4.35$$

$$3d = 10 \times 0.35 + 18 \times 1$$

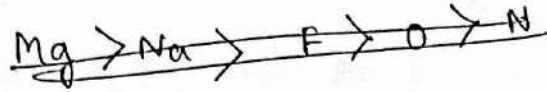
$$= 21.15$$

$$z_{\text{eff}} = 30 - 21.15$$

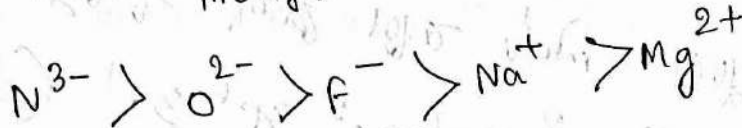
$$= 8.85$$



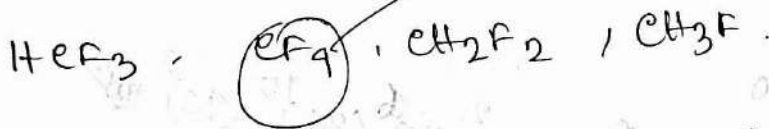
decreasing order of size  $\frac{p}{o}$  after 21st group



↑ charge increases  
↓ size decreases.



$r_{A-B} = r_A + r_B - \frac{1}{2} (\chi_A - \chi_B) \uparrow$   
 $\downarrow$   $\rightarrow 4(e-f) \frac{p}{o}$



CF value  $\frac{p}{o}$  for  $CF_4$  is more  $\frac{p}{o}$

Atomic co-valent radii

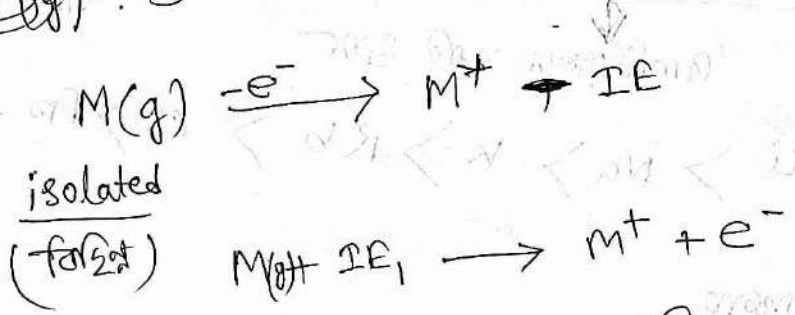
	P block		
2nd →	B 125 pm	C 117 pm	N O 110 pm
3rd →	Al 135 pm	Si 125 pm	P 118 pm
4th →	Ge 138	As 135	Sb 130 pm
5th →	In 150	Sn 141	Sb 140

प्रतिफल  
 अधिक CF  
 value  
 प्राप्त।  
 व F को  
 कम कोल 21st  
 $r_{A-B}$  कोल

Atomic size  
 ↓  
 कोल।

আয়নিকীকরণ সম্ভাব্যতা (আয়নিকরণ আর্দ্র) (I.E)  $\propto$  আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধ

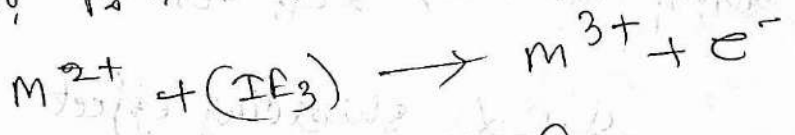
বিচ্ছিন্ন, স্যামিট্রিক, এবং একত্রিত আয়নিকরণ এবং আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধ  
 সর্বোচ্চ আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধ এবং আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধের সাথে বা একটি ইলেকট্রনের  
 দূরত্ব সর্বোচ্চ সম্ভব হলে আয়নিক আর্দ্রতা সর্বোচ্চ হয়  
 এবং সর্বোচ্চ আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধ (এবং সর্বোচ্চ আয়নিক ব্যাসার্ধ) সর্বোচ্চ আয়নিক  
 বা আয়নিক আয়নিক আর্দ্রতা বা দূরত্ব (I.E)  $\propto$  ~~ব্যাসার্ধ~~ ব্যাসার্ধ  
 আয়নিক আর্দ্রতা  $\propto$  ব্যাসার্ধ



Here  $IE_1 =$  প্রথম আয়নিকরণ আর্দ্রতা



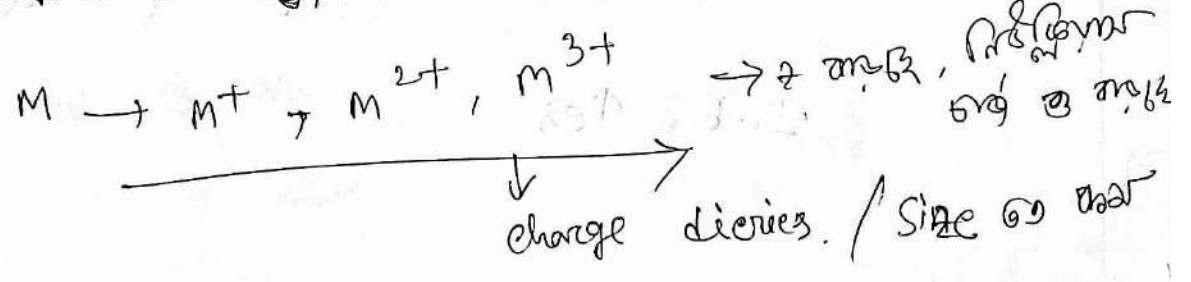
দ্বিতীয় আয়নিকরণ আর্দ্রতা



তৃতীয় আয়নিকরণ আর্দ্রতা

$$IE_3 > IE_2 > IE_1$$

একক = KJ/mol



Li  
Na  
K  
Rb  
Cs  
Fr

Atomic size increases ↑  
I.E decreases ↓

$$I.E \propto \frac{1}{\text{atomic radius}}$$

ଅଣୁର ଖଣ୍ଡର ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ ଅଧିକ ହେବେ ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ କମ୍ ହେବେ ।

$$Li < Na < K < Rb < Cs < Fr$$

ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ ଅଧିକ ହେବେ

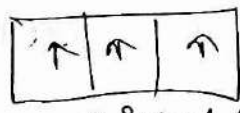
ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ କମ୍ ହେବେ

$$Li > Na > K > Rb > Cs > Fr \rightarrow \text{ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ ଅଧିକ}$$

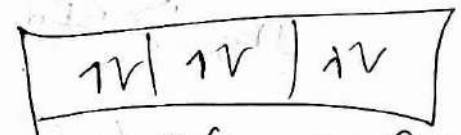
- (i) ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ
- (ii)  $Z_{eff} \rightarrow I.E \propto Z_{eff}$
- (iii) ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ  $s > p > d > f$
- (iv) ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ  $\rightarrow Z_{eff}$  ବେଶ I.E ବେଶ

I.E ∝ shielding effect

ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ ଓ ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ  $e^-$  ଲମ୍ବ



$p^3$  (ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ)



$p^6$  (ଅକ୍ଷର ଲମ୍ବ)

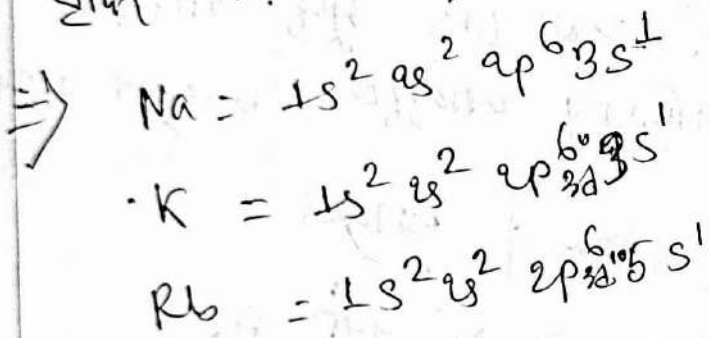
I.E ↑

# Li   Be   B   C   N   O

# Be ও B এর আয়নায়ীকরণ এনথালপি ধর্মের পার্থক্য।  
এর কারণ কিসের?

# O ও N এর অধিক করে আয়নায়ীকরণ এনথালপি ধর্মের পার্থক্য।  
এর কারণ?

# O এর ক্ষেত্রে অর্ধ-পূর্ণতা কারণে অধিক আয়নায়ীকরণ এনথালপি ধর্মের পার্থক্য।  
কারণে বৃদ্ধি করে Na, K ও Rb এর অধিক করে Na এর ক্ষেত্রে  
K-এর ক্ষেত্রে ~~অধিক~~ কারণে Na এর ক্ষেত্রে K-এর অধিক বৃদ্ধি  
করে কিন্তু K এর ক্ষেত্রে Rb-এর অধিক বৃদ্ধি করে  
বৃদ্ধি করে। কারণ গুলো হলো।



$s > p > d > f$   
 power shielding effect  
 হারম লেভেল কারণে  
 (Rb এর ক্ষেত্রে d এর কারণে)  
 e-এর কারণে effective  
 আয়নায়ীকরণ ধর্ম।

আয়নায়ীকরণ এনথালপি  
 endothermic process (আয়নায়ীকরণ)

- Q. 1. Ne ও Na.  
 2. Si ও ~~Al~~



$AH = -ve$  চরমস্থি  
 $AH = +ve$  আয়নস্থি

# মডি  $K^+$  আয়ন  $Ca^{2+}$  আয়ন  $Cl^-$  আয়ন  $Br^-$  আয়ন  $I^-$  আয়ন  
 স্থান |  $K^+$  আয়ন  $Ca^{2+}$  আয়ন  $Cl^-$  আয়ন  $Br^-$  আয়ন  $I^-$  আয়ন  
 স্থান স্থান |

# মডার্নায়সমূহে প্রথম আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি  $7.64 eV$  বিক্রি  
 দ্বিতীয় আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি  $15.03 eV$  হু?

#  $S$  পরমাণু প্রথম আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি এবং  $Ca$  পরমাণু  
 দ্বিতীয় আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি এবং  $Ca$  পরমাণু  
 কত?

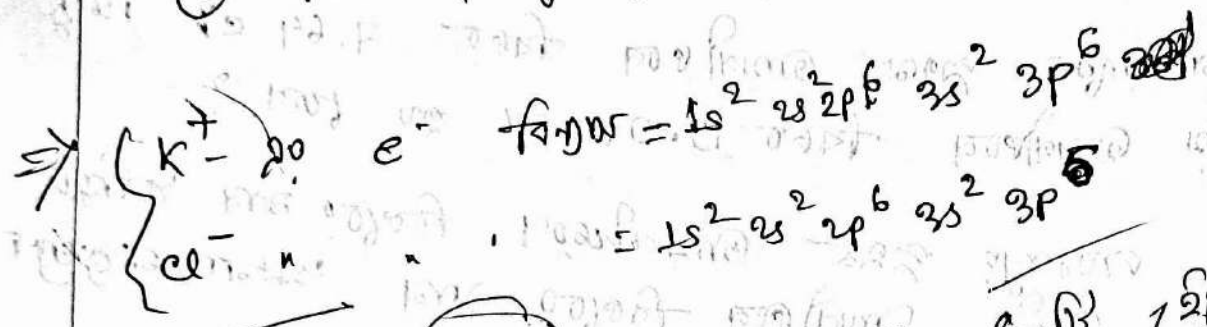
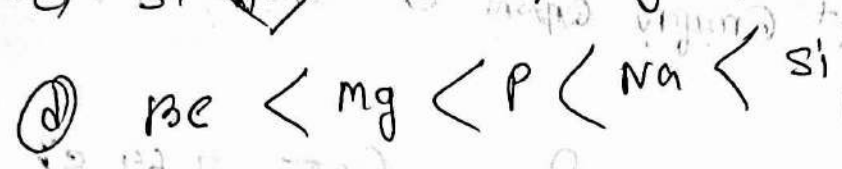
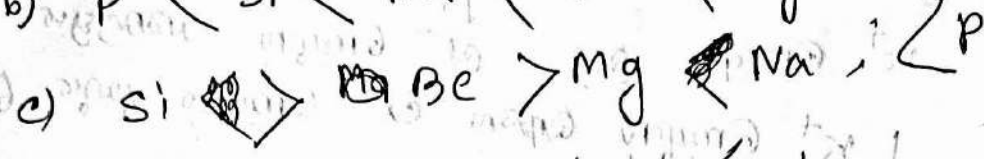
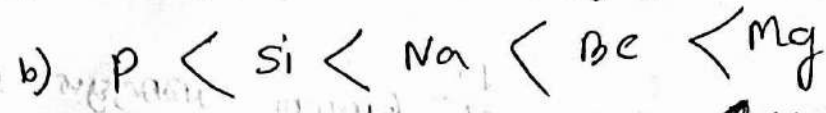
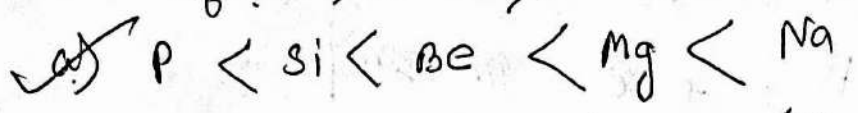
# আয়নায়ন প্রথমে আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি  
 $B, Be, N$

# আয়নায়ন প্রথমে আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি  
 $2s^2, 3s^2$

- # দ্বিতীয় আয়নীকরণ বিক্রি
- a)  $B > e > B > Li$
  - b)  $B > c > Be > Li$  ✓
  - c)  $Li > B > e > Be$
  - d)  $Li > e > B > Be$

⇒

# 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000



ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $P$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ

ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  
 ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $K^+$  ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ  $6$  ଓ  $2$  ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ଅଣୁରାଜ୍ୟ

