

States of Matter

- Matter can exist in several different *forms*, or *states of aggregation*.

- Matter commonly exists in four fundamental states:

- Solid
- Liquid
- Gas
- Plasma



- The different states of matter are based upon distance between particles (atoms and/or molecules), particle arrangement, and energy of particles.

SOLIDS

- Particles of solids are **tightly packed**.
- The forces (*electromagnetic!*) between particles are strong: the particles cannot move freely but can only vibrate about a fixed position.
- Solids have a stable, **definite shape** and a **definite volume**.
- Solids can only change their shape *by force*, as when broken or cut.

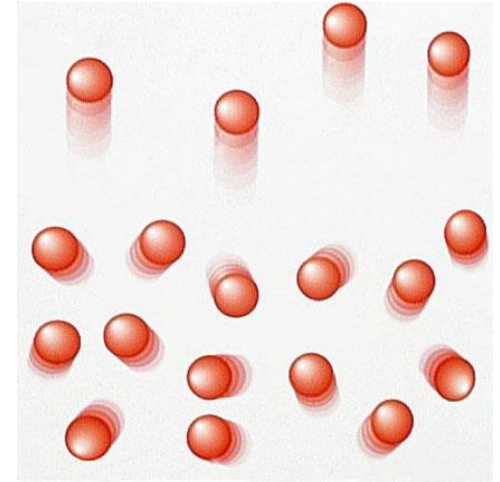


LIQUIDS

- Particles of liquids are **tightly packed** but are **far enough apart** to slide over one another (*mobile structure*).
- The **shape** of a liquid is **not definite** but is determined by its container.
- Liquids are known to be *nearly incompressible*. At constant temperature and pressure, liquids have a **definite volume**.
- The volume of liquid is usually greater than the volume of the corresponding solid (the best-known *exception* being *water*).



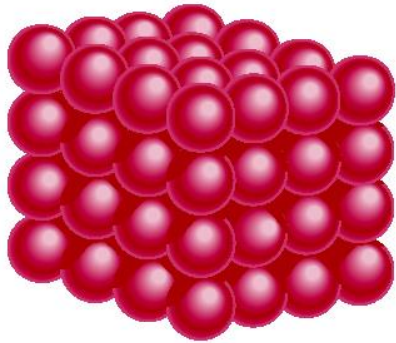
GAS



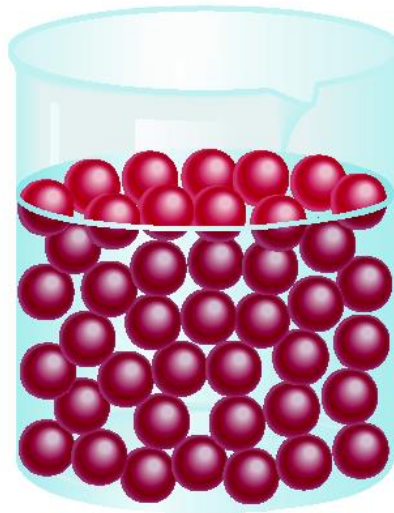
- Particles of a gas are very far apart and move freely.
- A gas has an **indefinite shape** and an **indefinite volume**: it will expand to *fill the entire container* in which it is confined.
 - A gas is *compressible*.



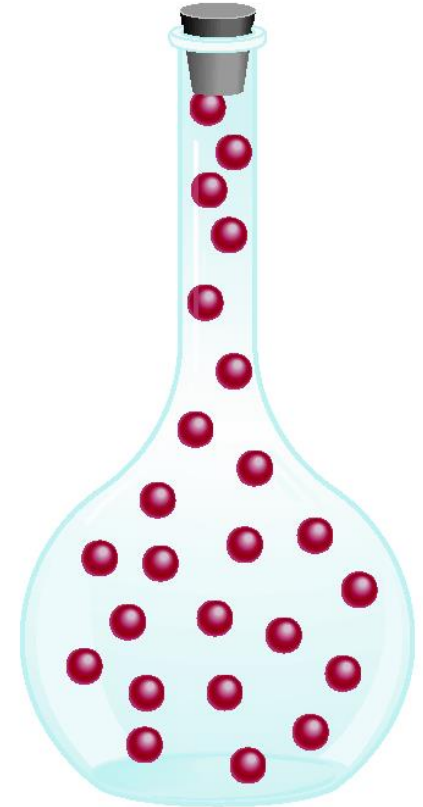
A Comparison: The Three States of Matter



Solid



Liquid



Gas

Example: ICE → WATER → WATER VAPOR