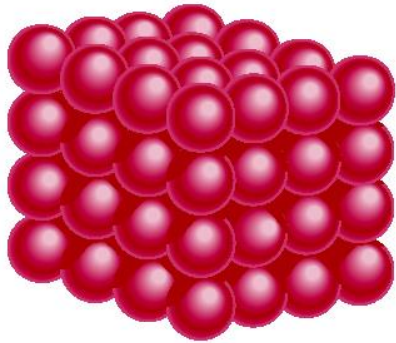
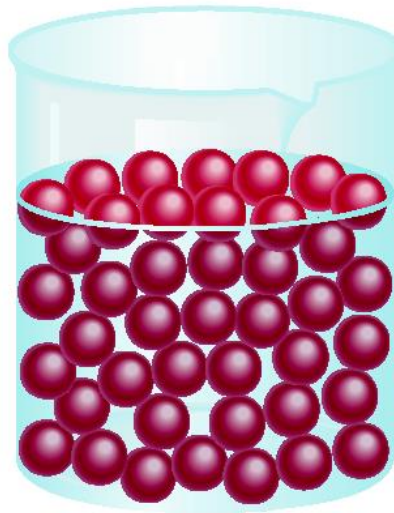


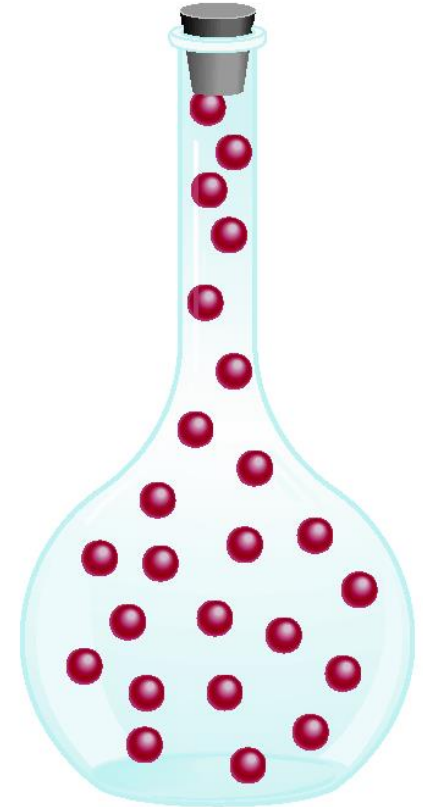
# A Comparison: The Three States of Matter



Solid



Liquid



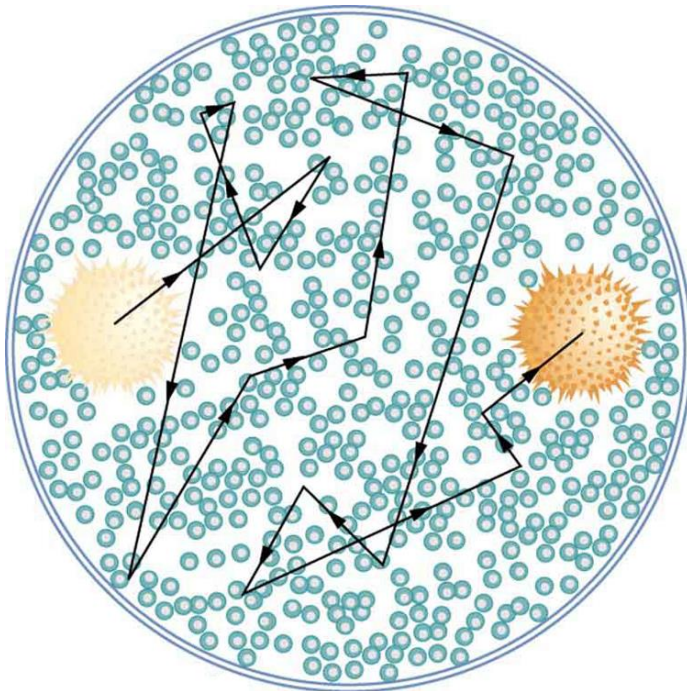
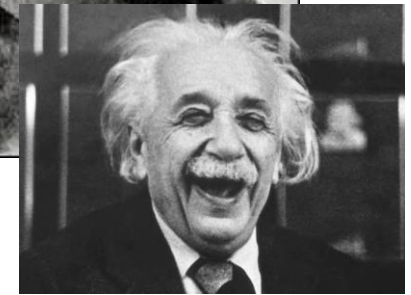
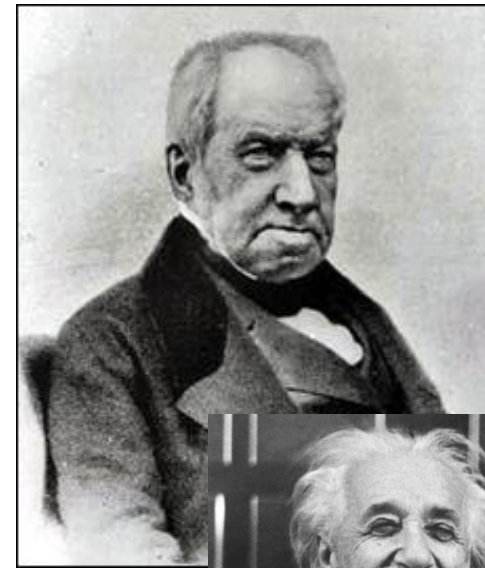
Gas

**Example:** ICE  $\longrightarrow$  WATER  $\longrightarrow$  WATER VAPOR

# Brownian motion

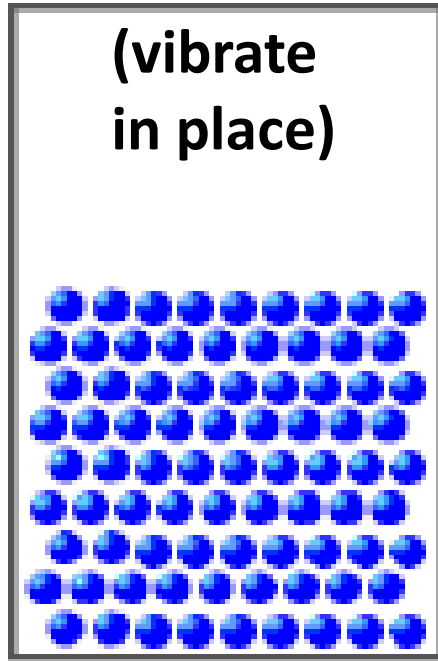
Robert Brown, 1827

- In 1827, while looking through a microscope at particles found in pollen grains in water, **Brown noted that the particles moved through the water** but was not able to determine the mechanisms that caused this motion.

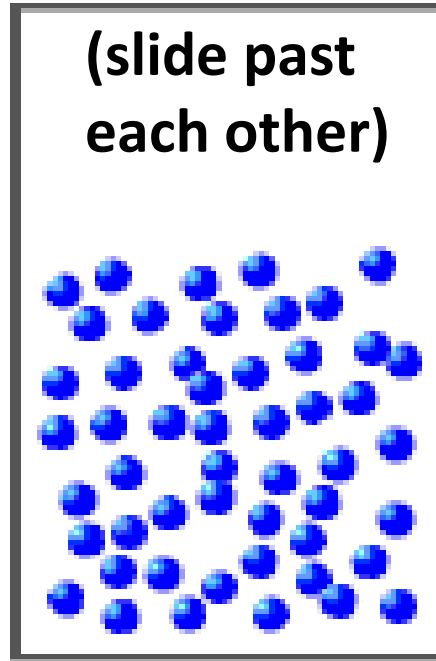


- Albert Einstein, 1905:** Any minute particle suspended in a liquid (or gas) moves chaotically under the **action of collisions** with **surrounding molecules**. The intensity of this chaotic motion is increased with an increase in temperature.
- This explanation of Brownian motion served as **definitive confirmation** that **atoms and molecules actually exist**.

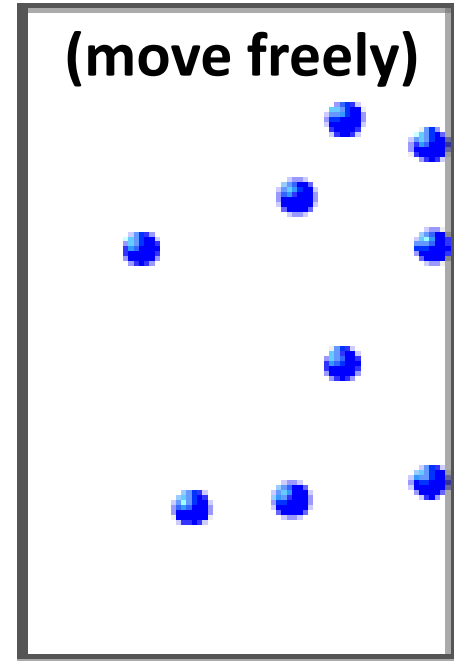
# A Comparison: The Three States of Matter



**Solid**



**Liquid**



**Gas**

**Example:** ICE → WATER → WATER VAPOR

# What is Temperature?

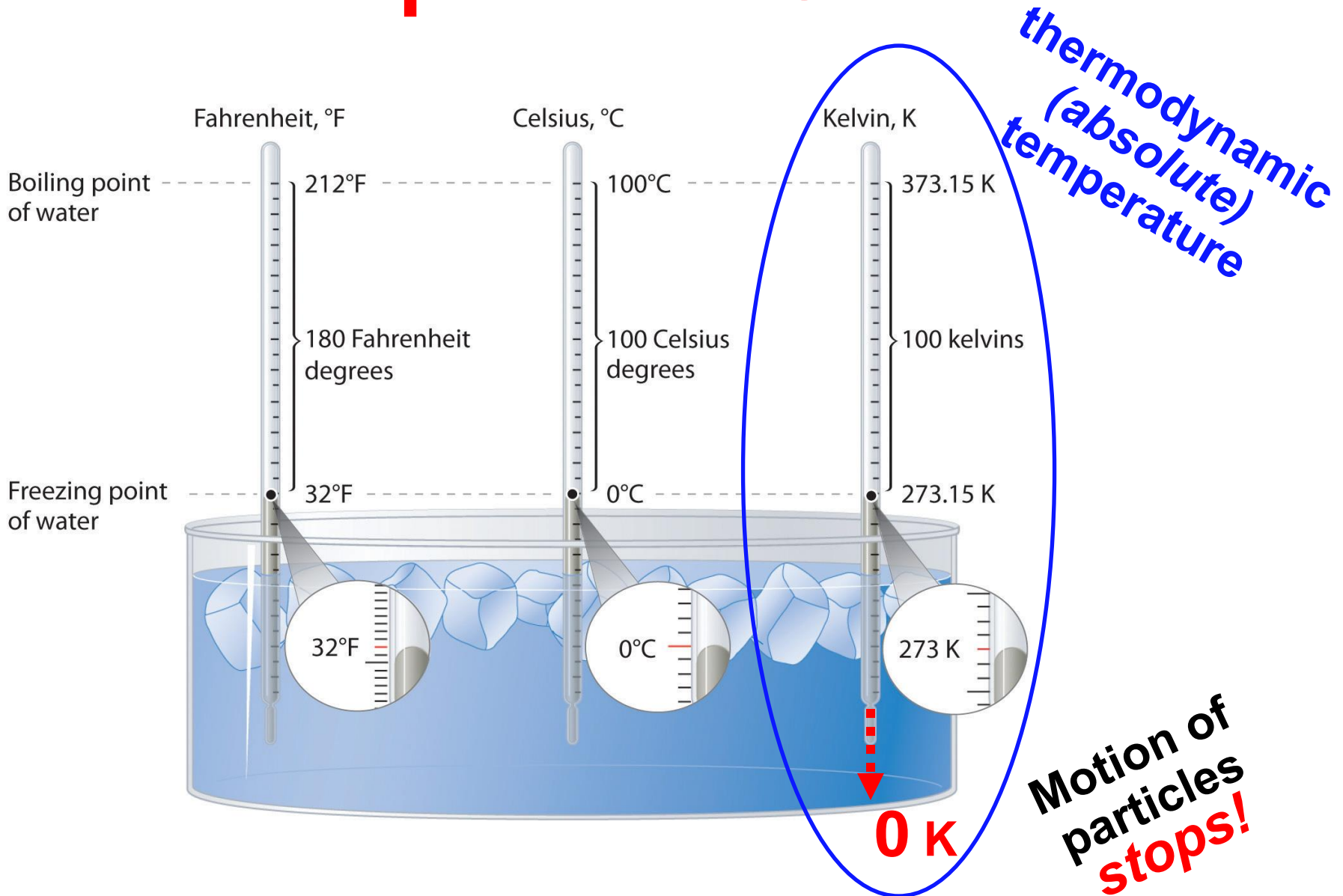


- **Particles of matter are in constant motion** (*vibrating in place in solids, sliding past each other in liquids, flying around freely in gases*), but they don't all move at the same speed and in the same direction all the time.
- **Temperature is a measure of the average energy associated with random motion of the particles** of a substance.
- The *higher* the temperature of an object, the *faster* on average its particles move.

Flame:  
1000-1500°C



# Temperature Scales

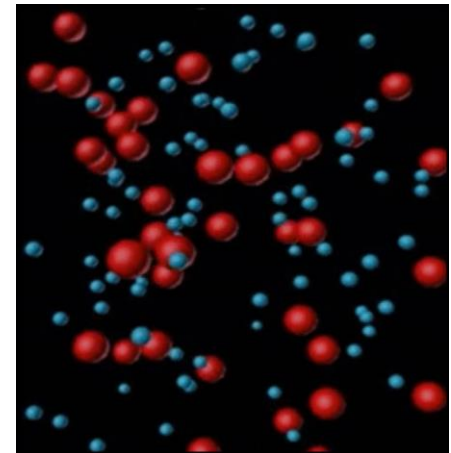
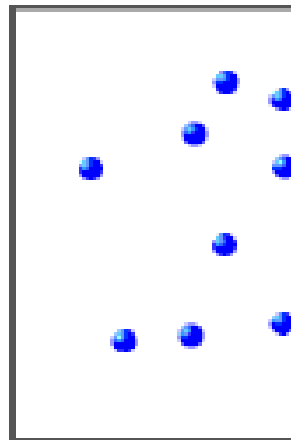
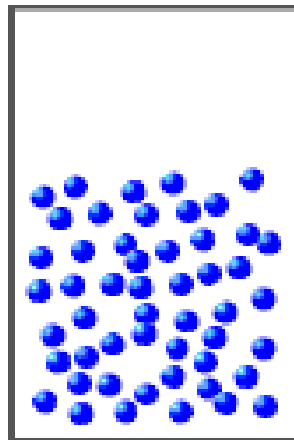
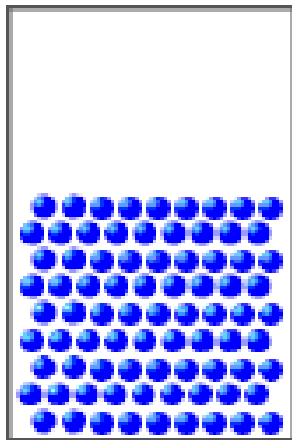
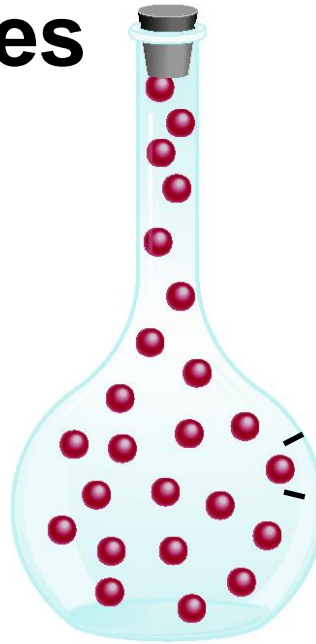
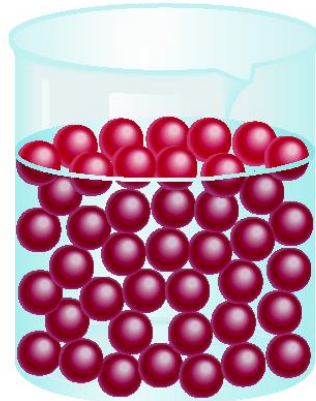
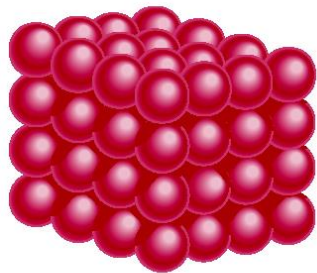


**But what happens if you raise the temperature to super-high levels... between 1000°C and 1,000,000,000°C ?**

**Will everything just be a gas?**

As **energy** of particles **increases**...

...**electrons**  
**fly free!**



**Solid**

**Liquid**

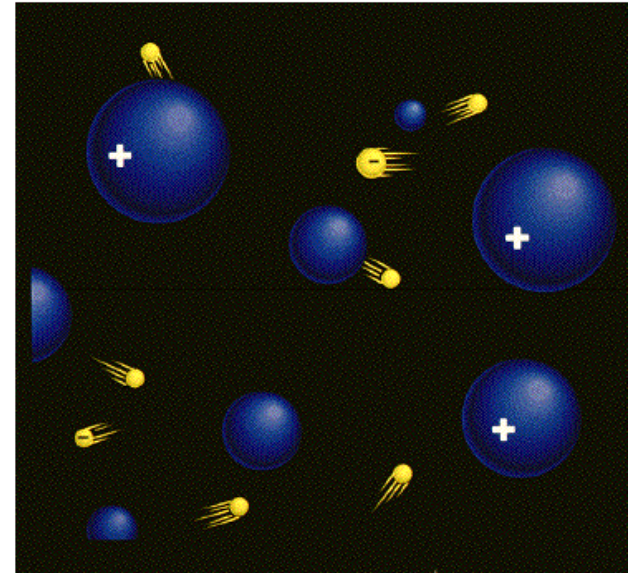
**Gas**

**Plasma**



# PLASMA

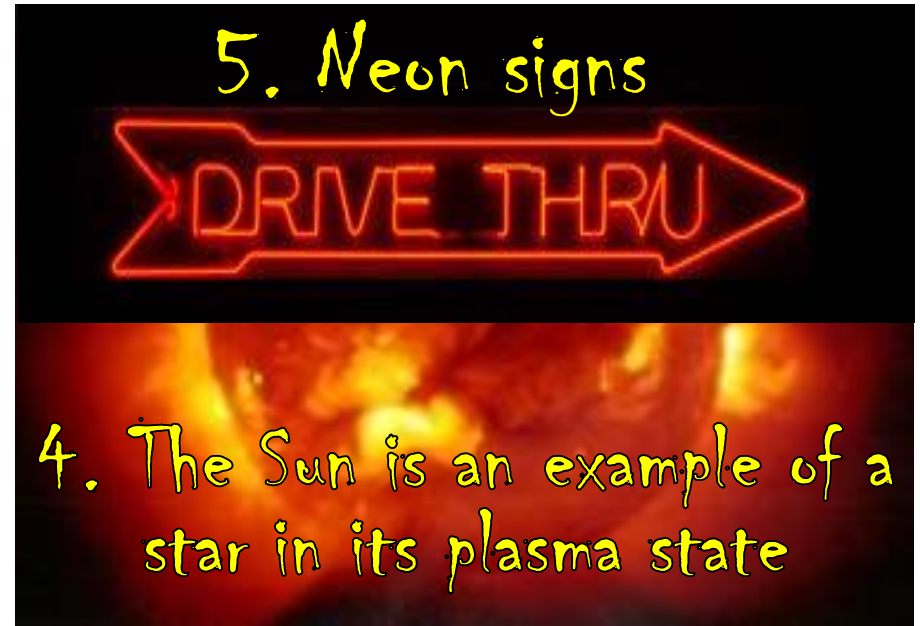
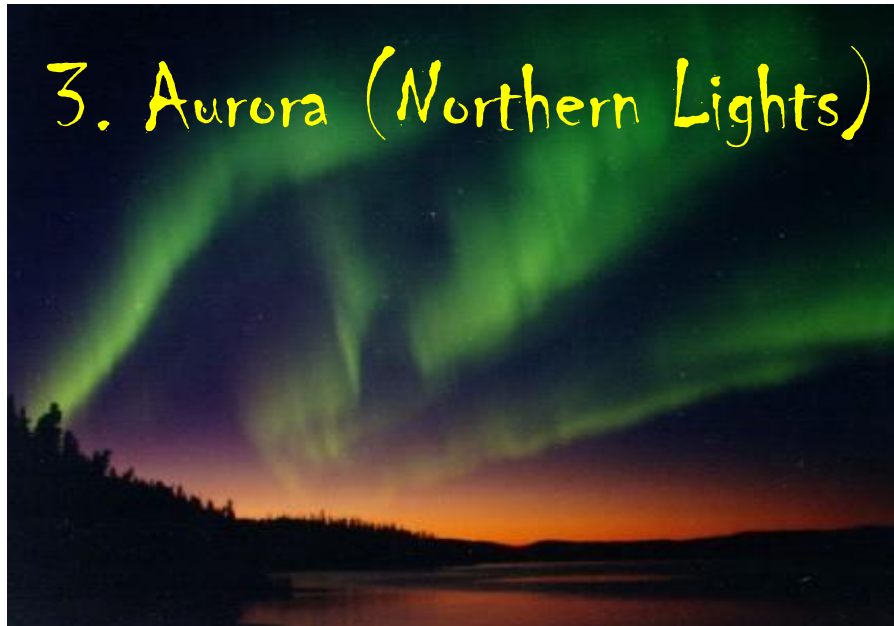
- A plasma is an **ionized gas**: positively charged nuclei swim in a "sea" of freely-moving dissociated electrons.
- A plasma is a very good **conductor of electricity**: it produces and responds to magnetic fields.
- Plasmas, like gases, have an **indefinite shape** and an **indefinite volume**.
- A gas is usually converted to a plasma in one of the following two ways:
  - by exposing gas to **extremely high temperatures** that cause electrons to leave the atoms
  - from a **huge voltage** difference between two points



Plasma is a common state of matter!



# Some places where plasmas are found...



4. The Sun is an example of a star in its plasma state