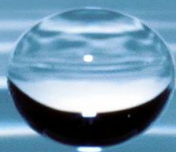
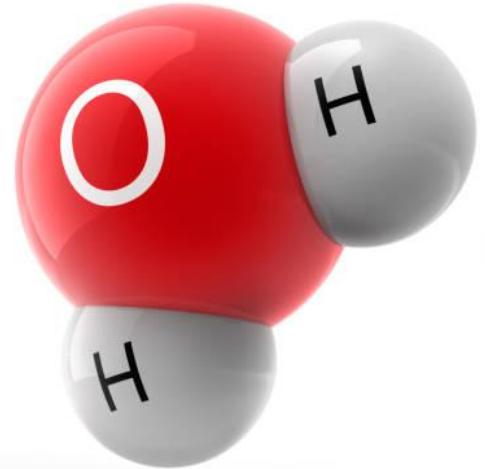


Suv



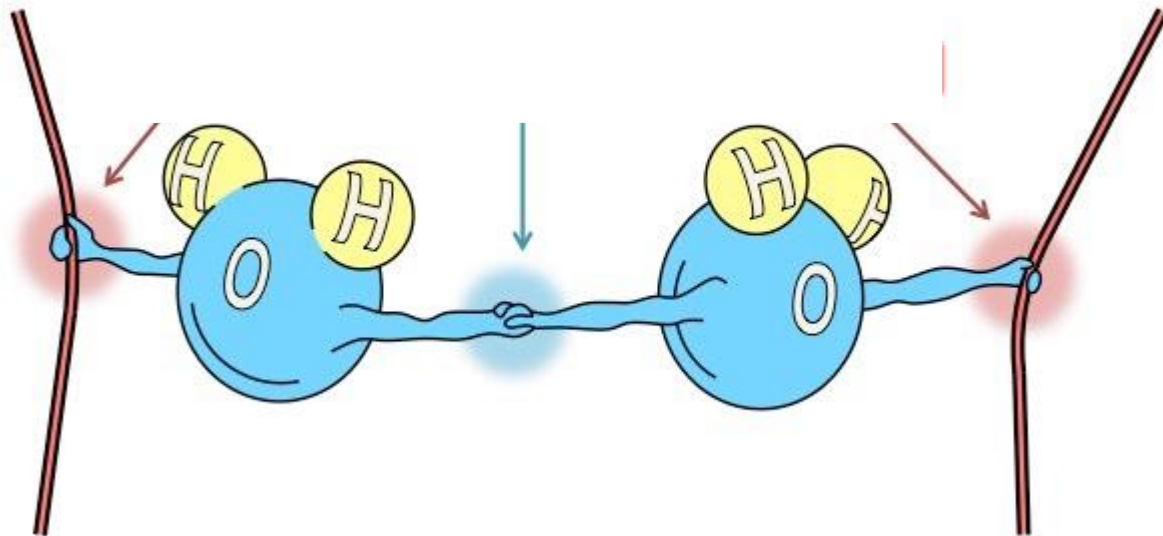
Suv

- Suv Yerdagi eng keng tarqalgan va eng foydali moddalardan biridir.
- Yer 70% suvdan iborat.
- Odam tanasi ham 70% suvdan iborat.
- Su nimaga juda foydali?



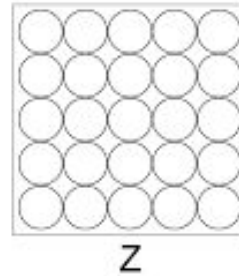
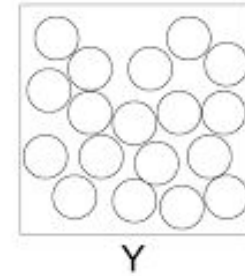
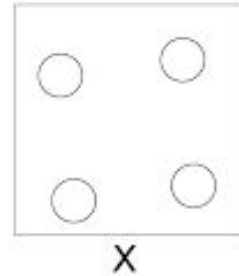
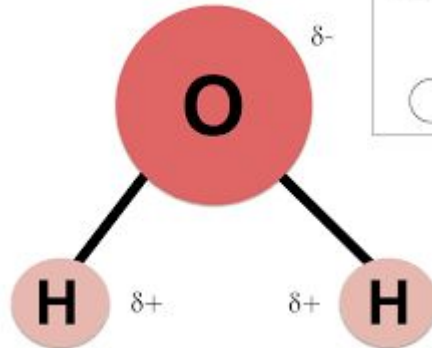
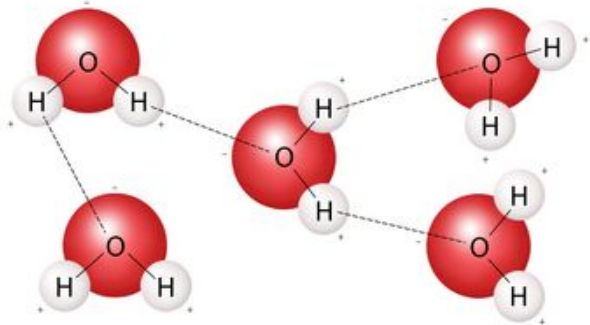
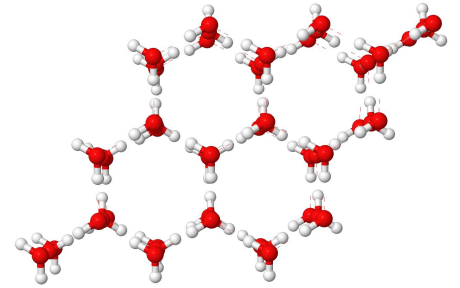
Suvning asosiy xususiyatlari

- Suv molekulari bir birina yopishadi
- Suv molekular boshqa moddalning molekulariga ham yopishadi.



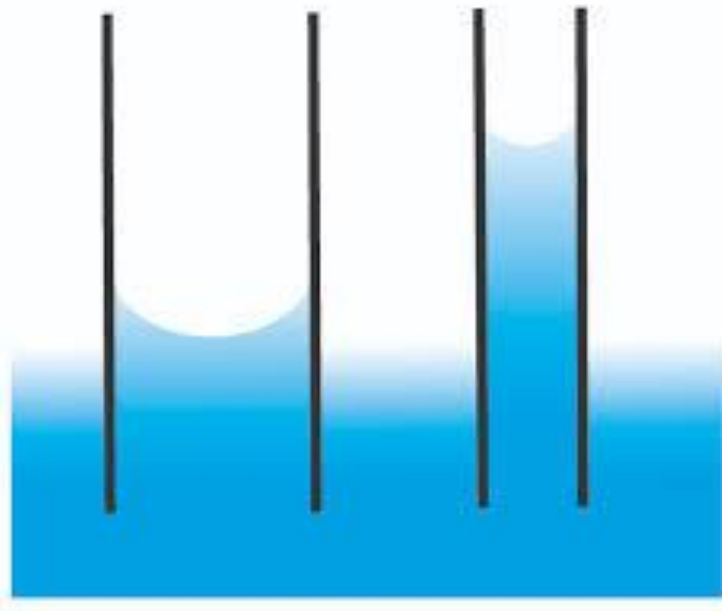
Suvning tuzilishi

- Suv formulasi Ikki vodorod atomi va bitta kislorod atomidan iborat.
- Suv molekularining musbat va manfiy uchlari bor.
- Muz suvdan ko'ra kamroq zichroqdir. Suv muzga qaraganda kamroq joy egallaydi. Kecha tushuntirganimdek, qattiq zarrachalar odatda suyuqliklarga qaraganda bir-biriga yaqinroq yig'iladi - bu juda g'alati!



Experiment 1 - kapillyarlar hususiyati

- Rangli suv bu stakanlar orasida qog'oz orqali harakatlanadi - nega bunday bo'ladi?



Suz yuzasi tarangligi

- Suyuqlik yuzasidagi molekulalar boshqa molekulalar bilan kamroq o'ralgan.
- Bu ikkita ta'sirga ega.
- Birinchidan, suv yuzasidagi molekulalar boshqa molekulalarni jalb qilish xususiyati kuchliroqdir.
- Bu suyuqlikning sirtini sindirish qiyinroq ekanligini anglatadi. Shu tufayli suv pashshasi suv yuzasida cho'kib ketmasdan tura oladi.
- Sovun molekulalari suv molekulalari bilan qo'shilganda, suv yuzasi tarangligi pasayadi, bu esa pufakchalar hosil bo'lishida vordam beradi.



Experiment 2: pufakchalar

- Biz katta pufakchalar qilish uchun maxsus aralashma va maxsus usuldan foydalanamiz!

