Phase Changes

Name: ___

Yesterday, you experimentally made a heating curve for water. Due to experimental error in our equipment, our heating curve was close, but not completely accurate. Below is a true heating curve for water. Use the heating curve for water below to answer the analysis questions.

Analysis:



 On the curve above, label the portions of the graph that represent ice, liquid water, and water vapor.

4) The following is a diagram of what happens to water molecules as they are heated and transform from solid (ice) to liquid (water) to gas (vapor). Label on your graph where A, B, C, 1, and 2 occur.



5) The x-axis represents the time heating the water. Between roughly 3 - 6 minutes and 17 - 24 minutes, the temperature remains constant.

a) During those time intervals, is heat still being added to the water?

b) What is the added heat doing if it is not increasing the temperature?



Use the cooling curve of benzene to the left for question 6.

- 6) Identify the temperatures for benzene's:
- a) freezing point: _____
- b) condensation point: _____
- c) liquid temperature range: _____
- d) solid temperature range: _____



10) The part of the graph labeled "e" represents temperatures at which gas is being heated. Describe what is happening for each of the other lettered sections of the graph:



11) In which section of the graph are atoms moving the least?

12) In which section of the graph is this substance all liquid?

13) On the graph above, draw an arrow to and label each of the following: "melting begins", "melting complete", "boiling begins" and "boiling complete".

For questions 14 & 15, use the heating curve of mercury below:

