

Phases and Changes

Directions:

You will set up your notes as you see below. Read the following reading selection and take notes in your notebook. When you are done you will answer some practice problems to make sure you understood the concepts. These terms will be used in our labs a lot so they are important to learn!

Target: I can identify different types of phases and changes		
<u>Physical Properties</u> - Phases of matter	<u>Physical Changes</u> - Phase changes	
<u>Chemical Properties</u>	<u>Chemical Changes</u>	
<u>K</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Q</u>

REMEMBER THE PHASES OF MATTER!

Solid

- Definite volume
- Definite shape
- Atoms barely vibrating
- Atoms packed close

Liquid

- Definite volume
- Indefinite shape
- Atoms vibrating more than a solid
- Atoms close together, but can move past each other

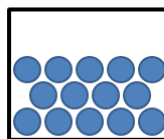
Gas

- Indefinite volume
- Indefinite shape
- Atoms vibrating a lot
- Atoms very far apart

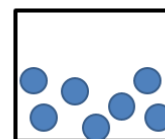
Plasma

- High temperature state
- Atoms loose most of their electrons

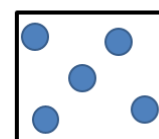
Solid



Liquid



Gas



PHASE CHANGES – When you change from one phase of matter to another phase of matter

Phase changes that absorb energy, molecules are spreading further away from each other.

Solid → Liquid *melting*
 Liquid → Gas *vaporizing*
 Solid → Gas *sublimation*

Phase changes that release energy, molecules are getting closer to each other.

Liquid → Solid *freezing*
 Gas → Liquid *condensing*
 Gas → Solid *deposition*

Sublimation and deposition are not very common phase changes that we would see in real life. Dry ice going from a solid block to the white cloud of vapor is sublimation. When water vapor in the atmosphere is at the exact right pressure and temperature the gas water molecules will instantly turn into snowflakes. That is an example of deposition. This is a picture of a deposition chamber that is used in the lab. Mrs. Farmer used to use one of these in graduate school to make computer chips that had very specific properties. It is about ¼ the size of our classroom! There are gas elements inside and you can change the pressure and temperature to instantly have them “deposit” down onto a silicon wafer to form a solid row of atoms. This allows you to layer different elements onto the wafer in layers that are one atom thick, two atoms thick, etc.

