# Chapter 3.2 Changes of States (Phase Changes)

## A. Phase Change

- Is when a substance changes state
- It depends on the heat energy.
- Heat energy is either gained or lost.
- A freezer loses heat energy
- A stove gains heat energy.

#### B. HEAT ENERGY

 Also known as THERMAL ENERGY

-Total **energy** of all the particles in an object

# Now we will correct the back of the Matter Outline HW

## Melting

- Solid → Liquid
- The particles in a solid vibrate so fast, they break free
- Gains heat energy
- Melting point of water = 0° C.







#### Freezing

- Liquid → Solid
- The particles in a liquid begin to slow down (begin to take on a fixed position)
- Particles lose heat energy.
- Freezing point of water = 0 ° C.



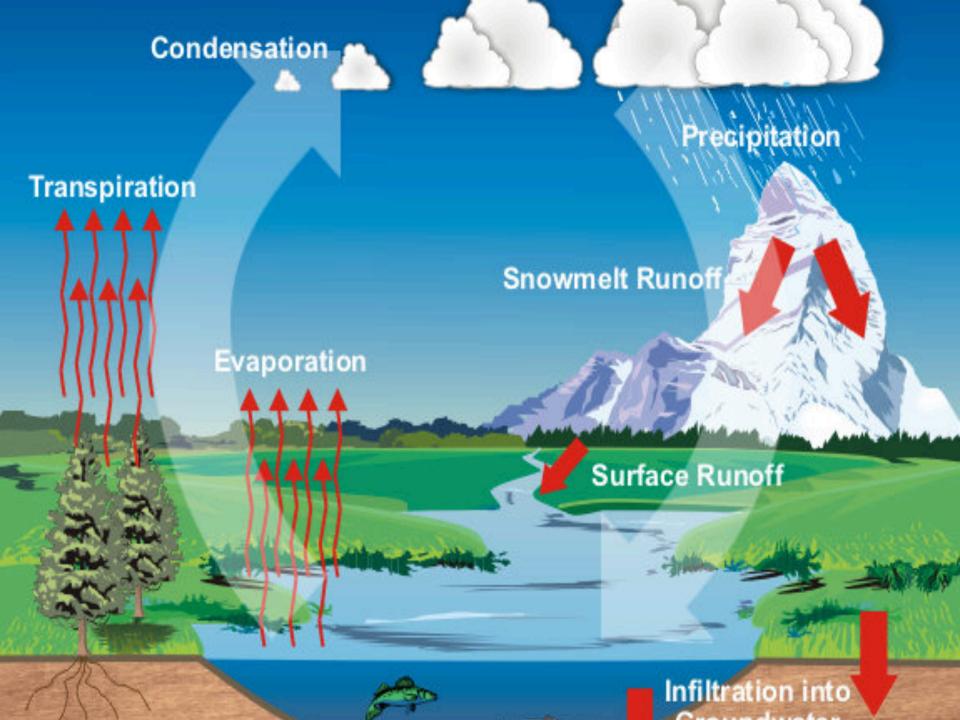


#### Vaporization

- <u>Liquid</u> → Gas.
- The particles in a liquid gain enough heat energy to move independently, forming a gas
- Particles gain (absorb) heat energy.

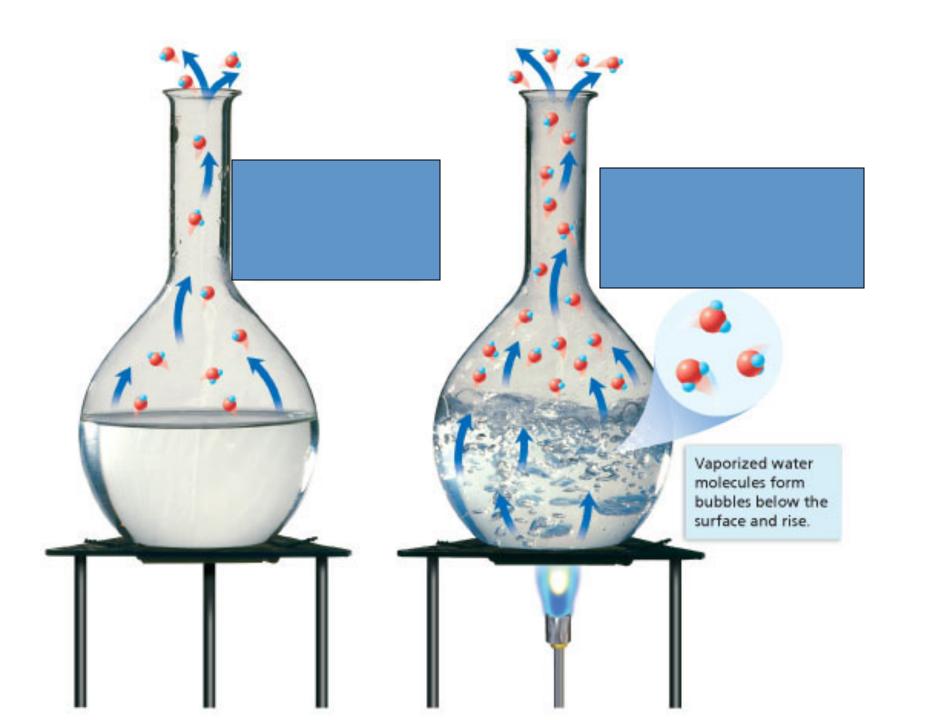
## EVAPORATION

– Vaporization that takesplace on the surface of aliquid



#### **Boiling point**

- BOILING: vaporization that occurs below its surface
- Boiling point the temperature at which a liquid boils. 100 Celsius





Heat of Vaporization



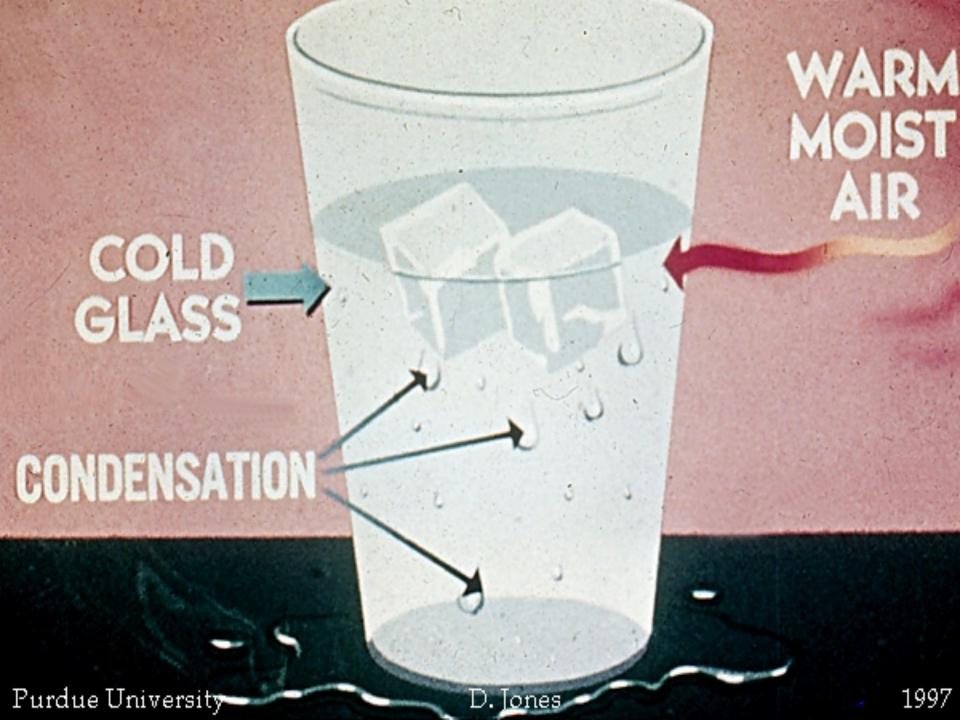
#### Condensation

- Gas → Liquid
- Particles in a gas lose enough heat energy to form a liquid













#### Sublimation

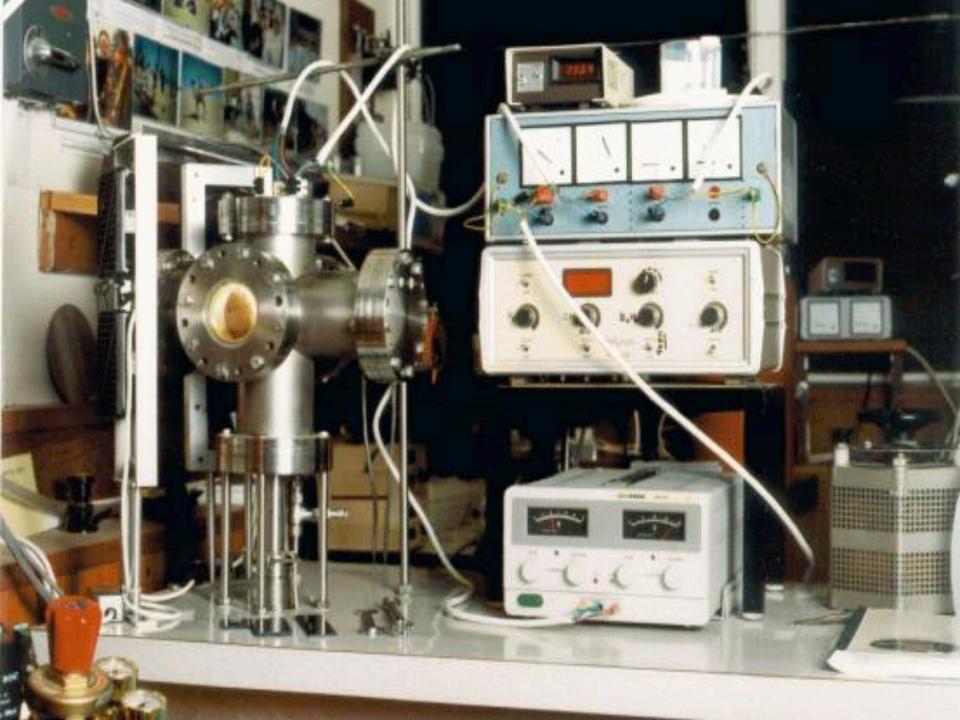
- Solid → Gas.
- Particles of a solid do not pass through the liquid state as they form a gas.
- rapidly gain (absorb) heat energy
- Example: Dry ice





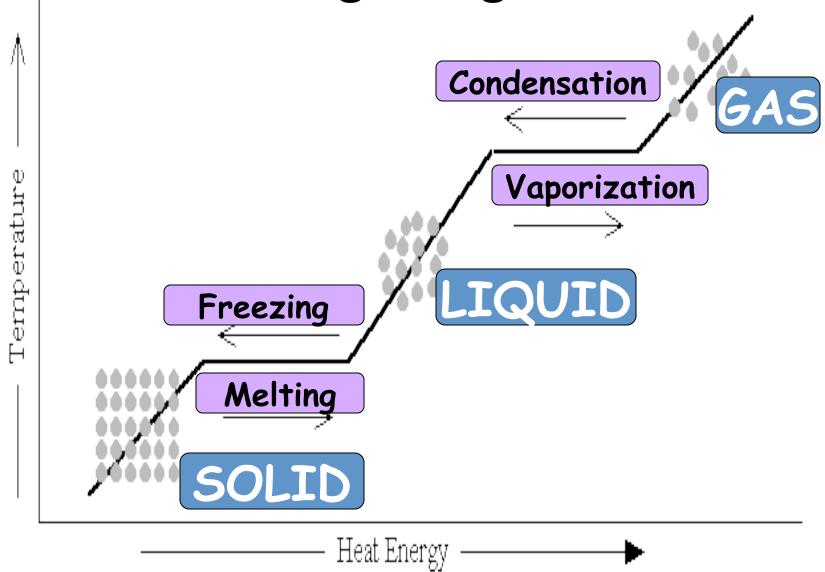
#### Deposition

- Gas → Solid
- How dry ice is made (by freezing carbon dioxide gas)
- Does not happen often in nature
- This occurs naturally on Mars



C. gas liquid solid

## D. Phase Change diagram



# E. Drawings

**SOLID** 

LIQUID

GAS

