PHASE CHANGES LAB

The phase in which matter exists depends upon the speed of and distance between the particles. As a result, when the particles absorb energy, there is an increase in the motion of or space between the particles. In this lab, you will observe the change in temperature of a substance as it is heated.

MATERIALS

- hot plate
- 600-mL beaker
- thermometer
- beaker tongs

- ring stand
- utility clamp
- stirring rod
- crushed ice

PROCEDURE

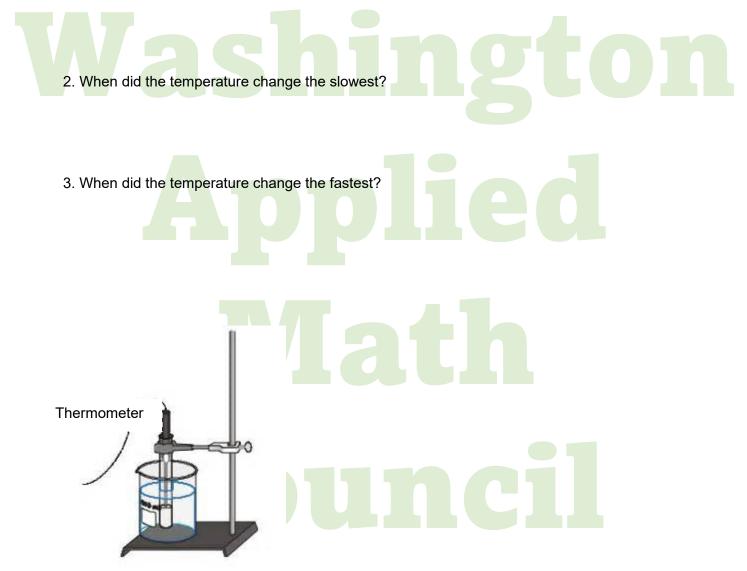
- 1. See figure 1 for equipment setup.
- 2. Fill a 600-mL beaker about halfway with crushed ice and place it on the hot plate.
- 3. Position the thermometer on the ring stand so that the end of the thermometer is just above the bottom of the beaker. Wait for the temperature reading to stabilize.
- 4. Turn on the hot plate. Record the initial temperature then record temperature every 30 seconds. Watch the water level and make sure the thermometer is always submerged. Stir the ice/water mixture gently with a stirring rod as it heats up. Be careful not to hit the thermometer.
- 5. Make sure to record at what time all the ice melted and when the water began to boil.
- 6. After the water has been boiling at a constant temperature for about 5 minutes, turn off the hot plate, and allow the beaker to cool before removing it from the hot plate with beaker tongs. Pour the water down the drain.
- 7. Plot points on graph with temperature on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. Note on the graph the points where the ice melted and the water started to boiled. We are going to record 4 stages of heat:
- The heating of the ice (Slope 1)
- The melting of the ice (Slope 2; no temperature change)
- The heating of the water (Slope 3)
- The vaporization of the water (Slope 4; no temperature change)
- 8. Draw a best fit line on the graph for each stage
- 9. Calculate slope for each stage

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PERIOD:

CONCLUSION

1. At any time did the temperature seem to rise at or near a constant rate?



(Figu:e 1) Setup Bunsen burner under beaker

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