

## Phase Change Worksheet

The graph was drawn from data collected as a substance was heated at a constant rate. Use the graph to answer the following questions.

At <b>point</b> A, the beginning of observations, the				
substance exists in a solid state. Material in this phase has			volume and	
shape. With each passing minute,		is added to the		
substance. This causes the molecules of the substance to		more rapidly		
which we detect by a rise in the substance. At <b>point B</b> , the				
temperature of the substance is°C. The solid begins to _		s to	to At point C,	
substance is completely or in a		state. Ma	state. Material in this	
phase has volume and		shape. The ener	gy put to the	
substance between minutes 5 and 9 was used to convert the substance from a				
to a This heat energy is called the <b>latent heat of fusion</b> .				
Between 9 and 13 minutes, the added energy increases the of the substance. During the time from <b>point D to point E</b> , the liquid is By <b>point E</b> , the substance is completely in the phase. Material in this phase has volume and shape. The energy put to the substance between minutes 13 and 18 converted the substance from a to a state. This heat energy is called the <b>latent heat of vaporization</b> . Beyond <b>point E</b> , the substance is still in the phase, but the molecules are moving as indicated by the increasing temperature.				
Which of these three substances was likely used in this phase change experiment?	Substance	Melting point	Boiling point	
	Bolognium	20 °C	100 °C	
	Unobtainium	40 °C	140 °C	
	Foosium	70 °C	140 °C	

BONUS: For water, the value for the latent heat of vaporization is 6.8 times greater than the latent heat of fusion. Imagine we were adding heat at a constant rate to a block of ice in a beaker on a hot plate, and it took 4 minutes for the ice to melt completely. How long would it take, after the water started boiling, for the beaker to be completely empty (the liquid water totally converted to water vapor)?