Aim: What is the nature of Liquids?

1. Demo: streak a liquid on the board

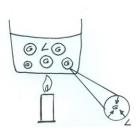
It "dries". Better said, it "evaporates".

What's the difference between evaporation and boiling?

L → G Vaporization Evaporation Boiling

The phase change occurs only at the surface.





The phase change occurs inside the liquid.

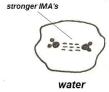
Think of boiling as an "internal" vaporization; that's why we see bubbles.

2. Demo: streak different liquids on the board

Different liquids evaporate at different rates (speeds).

Why? Propanone evaporates <u>faster</u> because it has <u>weaker</u> "attractions".*





*Technically, they are called intermolecular attractions (IMA's); the forces between molecules that cause them to stick to each other

(Label these liquids on Table H. Ethanoic acid would have the strongest IMA's, propanone the weakest. I didn't use EA b/c it smells bad.)

3. Demo: touch cotton ball soaked with propanone

"It feels cool." Why?

- a) Evaporation has a cooling effect on your body.
- b) A liquid <u>absorbs</u> heat <u>from</u> your body as it evaporates. It's an ENDOTHERMIC process.
- c) <u>Condensation</u> is the complete <u>opposite</u> of evaporation.

HEAT W

4. Demo: splash water on table

To make a liquid evaporate faster:

Why?

a. heat it increases KE, breaks attractions

b. spread it outc. blow on itincreases surface area