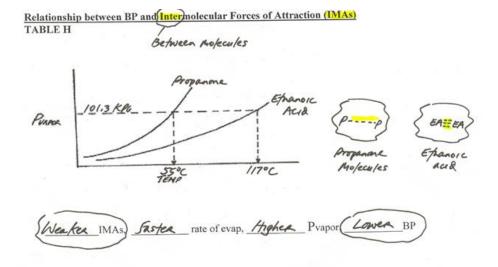
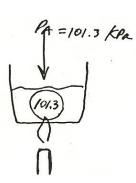
Aim: Which factors determine the BP of a liquid? Part 2

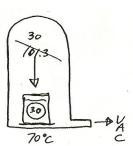


- 2) There are **two ways** to make a liquid boil.
 - a) **Heat it**. WHY? increasing temperature, <u>increases</u> Pvap



b) **"Vac" it**. In other words, put it in a vacuum chamber. WHY? <u>decreases</u> Patm

DEMO. Boiling water in vacuum chamber.



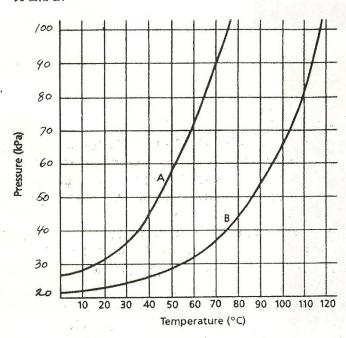
OK, let's do some vapor pressure curve problems!

CHAPTER 11 REVIEW ACTIVITY

Text Reference: Section 11-10

Vapor Pressure and Boiling

The following graph shows vapor pressure curves for two substances, A and B.



Answer the following questions.

- 1. What is the vapor pressure of A at 35°C?
- 2. What is the vapor pressure of B at 35°C?
- 3. At what temperature is the vapor pressure of A /0/.3 kPa?
- 4. What is the vapor pressure of B at this temperature?
- 5. At what temperature is the vapor pressure of B equal to /o/3 kPa?
- 6. What is meant by "normal boiling point"?
- 7. What is the normal boiling point of A?
- 8. What is the normal boiling point of B?
- 9. At what temperature would A boil if atmospheric pressure were 80 kPa?
- 10. What would the atmospheric pressure have to be in order for B to boil at the temperature you gave as your answer to Question 9?

- 1. 40 KPa
- 3 75 °C
- 1 40 KPa
- 5. //7 °C
- 6. PA = 101,3 KPa
- 7. 75°C
- 8. 117°C
- 9. __65°C
- 10. 35 KPa

P.S. As the water continues to boil at lower and lower pressures, the temperature keeps **decreasing** because boiling is an **endothermic** process. Eventually, the water begins to freeze, while it's boiling. At this point, all three states are in equilibrium; it's called the "**triple point**".

Finally, a pressure cooker is like the opposite of a vacuum chamber. Since the steam isn't allowed to escape, it increases the pressure pushing down upon the surface of the liquid, thereby, increasing its BP. As a result, the food cooks faster.

