## Chapter 1

## Physical and Chemical Changes

# Physical Changes: ...a change in the physical form 

## Phase <br> Changes:



Regular, arrangement of water molecules

Vibrating around their equilibrium positions

Water<br>Molecule



Structure disappears

Molecules are close together and tumble over one another randomly

Gas Phase Water


Molecules are far apart and moving with very high speed

# Chemical Changes: Change in chemical composition 

http://www2.uni-siegen.de/~pci/versuche/english/v44-1-1.html


Sodium metal is removed from kerosene and placed in liquid water.

The sodium metal reacts with the water producing heat, hydrogen gas and sodium hydroxide.


The heat melts the sodium metal and ignites the hydrogen gas producing a flame.
$2 \mathrm{Na}_{(\mathrm{s})}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{l})} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NaOH}_{(\mathrm{aq})}+\mathrm{H}_{2}(\mathrm{~g})$

## Energy: Capacity to do work.

## Potential Energy

...Stored up energy

- Food
- Fuel
- Compressed spring
- Blown up balloon
- Nuclear energy
- Batteries (stored chemical energy)


## Kinetic Energy

...energy of motion

- Car moving
- light
- heat
- sound
- wind



## Conservation of Energy

Energy is not lost or destroyed but instead changes form.


## Separations: Terminology

Mixtures: Materials with variable composition

Pure substances: Materials with fixed/constant composition


## Separations: Continued



## Separations: Finale



## Distilled Water

 $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{(\mathrm{I})}$Pure substance (Fixed Composition)
11.2 \% Hydrogen
88.8 \% Oxygen

Chemical Change: Electrolysis

Oxygen Gas: $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{2 ( g )}}$
Element


Hydrogen Gas: $\mathrm{H}_{\mathbf{2 ( g )}}$
Element

