Name: \_

Pd: \_\_\_\_\_

## PHASE DIAGRAMS #3 (Single Component)

## Part A – Generic Phase Diagram

Answer the questions below in relation to the following generic phase diagram.



- 1. Which section represents the solid phase? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. What section represents the liquid phase? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. What section represents the gas phase? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What letter represents the triple point? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. In your own words, what is the definition of a triple point?
- 6. What is this substance's normal melting point?
- 7. What is this substance's normal boiling point? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Above what temperature is it impossible to liquefy this substance, no matter what the pressure?
- 9. At what temperature and pressure do all three phases coexist?
- 10. At a constant temperature, what would you do to cause this substance to change from the liquid phase to the solid phase?
- 11. What does sublimation mean?

## Part B – Phase Diagram for Water

- 12. What is the normal freezing point of water?
- 13. What is the normal boiling point of water?
- 14. In Albuquerque, NM, it is approximately 5,500 feet above sea level, which means the normal atmospheric pressure is less than 1 atm. In Albuquerque, will water freeze at a lower temperature or a higher temperature than at 1 atmosphere? \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 15. If the normal atmospheric pressure is less than 1 atm, will water boil at a higher or lower temperature, than at 1 atmosphere? \_\_\_\_\_



## Part C – Phase Diagram for Carbon Dioxide

- 16. At 1 atmosphere and room temperature (25°C), would you expect solid carbon dioxide to melt to the liquid phase, or sublime to the gas phase? \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. Some industrial processes require carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide is stored on-site in large tanks as liquid carbon dioxide. Assuming we lived at sea level (1 atm), how could carbon dioxide be liquefied?

